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AN

AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

(INCLUDING A GRAMMAR OF THE AINU LANGUAGE.)

BY THE

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

AUTHOR OF THE AINU OF JAPAN—THE AINU AND
THEIR FOLK-LORE—SEA-GIRT YEZO, ETC.

アイヌ。英。和。辭。典

及

アイヌ語文典

SECOND EDITION

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Horobetsu

Dec: 15th, 1919.

Dear Dr. Montandon,

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

I have made many inquiries but find that the Ainu have never heard of a "spear-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 iyangarapte or irangarapte, 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 It will be a pity to leave it unpublished and there is no one living I could trust to see the proofs through the press.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

Mrs Batchelor

J. D. Montandon

With the kindest regards
from the author

Hokkaido - Hokkaido Jōsen
December 1st 1919



DEDICATION.

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





チ又得サル所ナカルヘシ抑々アイヌノ本邦ニ於ケル關係太
一萬三千餘語自今アイヌ語ヲ研究スル者之ニ由テ求メハ則
二文ヲ以テシ名ケテアイヌ和英辭典ト曰フ集録スル所實ニ
ヲ之レカ編著ヲ企テ年ヲ歴テ茲ニ其業ヲ卒ヘ配スルニ英和
ノ信賴ヲ受ク君世ノ爲メニ完全ノアイヌ辭書ナキヲ憂ヘ自
其語ニ通シ併セテ風俗ヲ審ニシ教義其間ニ行ハレ深ク彼等
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ス其初來ルヤ先ツアイヌ語ヲ學ヒ以テ布教ニ便セントシ普
友人バチラー君本道ニ在ルコト殆ント將ニ三十年ナラント

アイヌ和英辭典序

從三位男爵 園田 安賢

明治三十八年九月

著ノ世ニ出ルヲ喜ヒ爲メニ一言ヲ叙スト云爾

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TRANSLATION.

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

Sept., 1905.

Y. SONODA,

Baron of the Junior Third Court Rank.

PREFACE.



Sixteen years have elapsed since the publication of the compiler's last Ainu Dictionary, and during that period of time he has had the work constantly before him correcting and enlarging it. It was not his original intention to print a new dictionary and the work of revision was only done by way of recreation and for the purposes of his private work as a Missionary among the Ainu. But inasmuch as the first edition has been long out of print, and during the last decade more than five hundred friends have asked for copies, he has thought it advisable to once more place the results of his studies before the public in the form asked for. And, in doing this the Author desires to express his best thanks to the following Gentlemen. First, to His Excellency Baron Sonoda, Governor General of Hokkaidō, for the great interest and sympathy he has shown in the publication of this work and to whom it has been respectfully dedicated. Next to Mr. K. Yamada, sometime Chief Inspector of Schools for the Hokkaidōchō, for the cordial assistance he has rendered in recommending the book to all Japanese educationalists throughout the Empire. Then to his great Friend Dr. Miyabe Professor of Botany in the Agricultural College of Sapporo for his great kindness in supplying him with, as well as examining and correcting, all the scientific names of trees and plants found in this volume; and to Mr. S. Nozawa, of the Fisheries Bureau, Hokkaidōchō, for so cordially doing the like in the various branches of zoölogy. Next the Author thanks his Friend Mr. S. Fujimura, likewise of the Fisheries Bureau, for so readily consenting to read his manuscripts and for correcting the

Japanese before sending the work to the Press. And lastly, but by no means least, very heartily does he thank his old Friend and Fellow Student of the Ainu Language—Professor K. Jimbō, of The Imperial University, Tōkyō, for undertaking the arduous task of assisting in reading the proofs, and for his suggestions with regard to the *kana* writing and other matters such as pointing out printers errors, mistranslations and other oversights. It was a very great advantage to have one to read the proofs who has studied the languages in which the book is written, and whose native tongue is one of them.

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

Sapporo, August, 1905.

INTRODUCTION.



Whatever may be thought to the contrary, on account of the remoteness of the subject from ordinary topics, no sooner does one take up the study of Ainu in real earnest than he finds that the collection of words and arranging them in the form of vocabulary has by no means been neglected. For, to say nothing of those tabulated by Japanese (the *Moshiogusa* to wit), since the year 1730, when *Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg* of Stockholm published his *Der Word- und Destliche Theil von Europa und Asia*, quite a number of lists of words have appeared. Yet amid all the present writer has seen he does not feel that he can do better than refer the student to M. M. Dobrotvorsky's *Ainsko-Russkiū 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* (イヌ) "dog." Why he should have put it in one is at a loss to know for the Ainu have two words of their own for "dog," viz. *seta* and *reyep*. Again, he has given *Chapan*, "earthenware:" but this is evidently the Japanese

chawan, "tea-cup"! But perhaps one of the most beautiful disguises appears in the word Ичанри, "Черта"! But this when turned into honest Roman letters, is just *ichi-ri*, Japanese (イチリ) *ichi ri* "one *ri*," pure and simple.

(2.) Then, again, the Russian alphabet has been employed in writing Ainu; yet, whatever may be said for the beauties and perfection of this method when writing Russian, it is quite certain that it is not adapted for Ainu; the ordinary Roman, as pronounced on the continent of Europe, is much better. Russian is distinctly a guttural language, *which the Ainu is not*; the latter language resting more (so to speak) on the vowels than on the consonants. Thus, for example, Dobrotvorsky represents plain *ho* by *ro*, *ra*, or *xo*, and *xa*. There is also a difficulty in the hard mute *ъ*. Nor is this all. There is also a great difficulty in the uses of *ш* (*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 *Варантука* which we are told is "a kind of fish." At Usu, again, the same word is used, and there *warantuka*

* *Saghalien* is a Russian corruption of the Ainu name *Sakariv-moshi*, i.e. "Navy plateau country."

is *Stickæus, 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 ; Klapproth ; Scheube ; Siebold ; Batchelor ; Dobrotvorsky ; Pfizmaier ; Davidoff ; and such works as the Yezo Gosen and the Matsumai Mss. This collation and quotation of Authors has not made the work any more valuable for, alas, many of their oversights and mistakes have also been copied. Summer's vocabulary has some 3,000 words in it, while at the end are found 63 sentences (by no means exact) in the Saru dialect.

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

that Mr. Dening had staid among us here to complete a work so important and so well begun.

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

In the year 1896 Prof. S. Kanazawa (above referred to in connection with Prof. 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 uiber 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 ヲイ (*ri-i*) which Prof. Kanazawa revises into plain ヲ (*ri*) thus cutting off the final イ (*i*). Ought this to be allowed in philological science? For one I most emphatically protest that it should not be.

Ri (リ) is an adjective meaning "high," while *ri-i* (リイ) 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 Moshigusa gives ウンジホ (*unjipo*) for "fire;" Mr. Kanazawa revises this into *unji* only, thus omitting the final ホ (*po*). But the Ainu of Yezo at the present day use *unjipo* when addressing the fire upon the hearth as a goddess, the particle *po* implying respect and reverence. Not to multiply instances; however, I will take one more example only. The Moshigusa gives イエホコ (*iyepoko*) which the Prof. revises into *iyepokba guru*, thus substituting *ba* for *o* and adding *guru*! I cannot understand such science as this. It is not philology. What is it, I wonder!But *iyepok-o* is an adjective of the singular number and of the objective case meaning in plain English "bearing the hatred of others,"* while *iyepokba guru* is a noun plural of the person and singular of the object meaning "one who is hated by others." Mr. Kanazawa's work is one rather of industry than of true science, and the task he set before himself is one which would naturally require a long and varied experience among the Ainu themselves and in the various Northern and Southern districts in which they have lived before being performed. It is a work rather to be dreaded than undertaken lightly.

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

* (But at the same time implying that he *dos't* mind it at all!)

kana. Still, for the sake of my friends request, I have waved my scruples on this point and fallen in with the wish. But it must be remembered that the Roman is the text and not the *kana*.

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

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

LIST OF ERRATA TO PART I.

PAGE.

6. Foot note for *Sakarin* write *salrin* & for *navy* write *wavy*.
7. Top line write *Stichæus* for *Stickæus*.
21. Under AIORO write Lateolabrax for Lateolabrap. And for Kamii write Kamti.
24. Under AKIANCHI strike out one *s* in "ssalmon." Also under AKKITEK write *pecten* for "*peten*."
29. Second line from top. Write *not* for "no" in the left hand column.
30. Under the 3rd AN write an-eyaiiraige for an-eyaiirage.
34. Last word left hand column write *Korachi* for *koraeki*.
45. Under ARI write iri-an for iri-au. Also write ARI-AN for ARI-AU.
51. Under at strike out the second *i* in "squirrel."
57. For AUWONNUM YERE write AUWONNUMGERE. Also write *choose* for *chose*.
63. For CHIPEN-KUTE-KINA write CHIPEU-KUTE-KINA.
67. Second line from top of right column write "favour" for "favowr."
69. Under CHIKOTPA write *pl* of *chikote* for *chikote*. Also write Chikobap for Chikobop.
73. Write CHIORAUGE for CHIORANGE and for Aorange write Aorauge.
75. Write Chipiyeto-sei for Chipiyeto-sie.
114. For Eramutasaøke write Eramutasaske.
129. Under EWAK write *Eiwak* for *Riwak*.
136. For HAKMA-HAMAKA write HAKMA-HAKMAKA.
140. Under HAKOTPAARE write after *Syn Pentange* for *Pentauge*.
151. In the last line but one, left column, write HOSHIKI for HSONIKI.
218. Under KATUWENDE write "ashamed" for *as*-shamed.
273. Under MUKSHIT write *Kotukka* for *Kotkuka*.
290. In the illustration under NITOKOT write *nitokot* for *notokot*.
292. Under NI-YAU write *Nitek* for *Kitek*.
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 *Pakashu* write *Kopao* for *Kapao*.
355. For PON-NU-PAN-NU write PON-NU-PON-NU, and for PONSHINSEP write PONSHINGEP.
370. In the illustration under RATASKEP change the *d* into *p* in the first *ras-taskep*.
373. Write *quiet* for *quite* under RENE.
381. Write RUIHUMI for RUKUMI.
387. For SAMBE-MURUMRUSE write SAMBE-MURUMURUSE.
388. Under Samoro-nimam write in the last line *Governour* for *governor*.
402. For *Skiki-poro-chep* write *Shiki-poro-chep*.
427. Under *shita* write *Seta* for *Ceta*.
434. For *Susu-man-chikum* write *Susu-man-chikumi*.
444. Under *Tekun-shipship* write *horsetail* for *horset*.
455. For *Tuirukumi* write *Tuiru-humi*.
478. Under *woroge* write *moat* for *mast*.

PART I.

AN AINU-ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY.

アイヌ—和—英—辭典*

A (ア).

A, ア, 此(ア) A ハ他動詞ニ加ヘル時ハ自動詞ヲ作り得ルナリ。例セバ、**ヌエ**、**ヌエ**、**書ク**、**アヌエ**、**記サレタ**。A passive prefix to verbs. Thus, *Nuye*, "to write;" *anuye*, "to be written." *Raige*, "to kill;" *araige* "to be killed." The old form still used among the Saghalin Ainu and also among those inhabiting the central districts of Yezo is *an*. Thus, *an-nuye*, "written;" *an-raige*, "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-ā-oba*.

A, ア, 此(ア) A ヲ動詞ニ加フル時ハ時トシテ過去ヲ示スナリ。例セバ、**アオケレ**、**終リシ**。Sometimes *a* or *an* represents past time only. Thus; *aokere*, "it has been finished," *anki ruwe ne*, "it has been done," or "it was finished" or "done."

A, ア, 時トシテコノ(ア) A ヲ賓格代名詞ノ直キ前ニ置クトキハ自動詞ノ第一人稱單數或ハ複數トナルナリ。例セバ、

* On comparing the English and Japanese titles of this work a discrepancy will be at once observed by those who read these two languages, for while the work is called "An Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary" in English, the Japanese title reads "An Ainu-Japanese-English Dictionary." The explanation is two-fold. 1stly, Originally the MSS. were in Ainu and English only, the Japanese being added afterward - at the request of Japanese friends. 2ndly, After going to press the order was changed by placing the Japanese before the English. But the work is essentially Ainu-English so that wherever any discrepancy should appear between the Ainu and Japanese the real sense must be settled by the English. Moreover, it will be found that many more examples have been given in English than in Japanese, while in some instances only sufficient Japanese has been written to give the bare key to the word defined in English.

アエンキック、我ハ打タレシ。アウンキック、吾々ハ打タレシ。When used immediately followed by the obj. *per. pro. en*, “me,” or *un*, “us,” and a verb, it, together with the pronoun should be translated by “I am” and “we are” respectively; for thus is formed the 1st *per. sing.* and *pl.* of the passive voice to verbs. Thus:—*a-en-kik*, “I am struck;” *a-un-kik*, “we are struck.” But when *a en* or *a un* are used before verbs made transitive by the addition of *e* they should be translated by “me” and “us.” Thus:—*a en epotara ki ruwe ne*, “they feel anxiety about me” (lit: “I am being felt anxiety about); *a un emik*, “they bark at us” (lit: “we are barked at”).

A, ア, コノ (ア) Aノ後ニ *ne* トイフ語ヲオクトキハ第一人稱代名詞ノ複數トナルナリ。例セバ、エレンアネワ、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 *eren a ne wa* may mean “they three.” Cf. also *etun a ne wa* with *tun chi ne*, “we two.” Literally translated *eren 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ハ代名詞單數第一人稱ヲ示スモノナリ。ケセバ、トカブチウアンアルアネルエネ、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, 時ニ *Koro* ナル動詞ト共ニ用キルトキハ (A) ア, ハ第三人複數、人代名詞トナル。例セバ、アコロアリキアムベ、彼等ノ持來タリタルモノ)。Prefixed to *koro*, “to possess,” the 3rd *per. pl. pro.* “they” is formed. Thus, “the things they brought” is, *akoro ariki ambe*. Such is the idiom but the words mean in fact, “having the things they came.”

A, ア, 時ニ *Koro* (持) ト共ニ用キルトキハ第一人稱複數持格代名詞トナル。例セバ、アコロベ、我儕ノモノ。By prefixing *a* to the verb *koro*, “to have,” the 1st *per. pl. poss. pro.* “our” is obtained. Thus:—*Akorobe*, “our things.” *Akoro michi*, “our father.” But where there is no danger of ambiguity the *koro* may be dropped. As:—*Shipakari, a uni wa ekbe*, “only think; they came from our home!” **Syn: Chikoro.**

A, ア, 時ニ *Koro* ノ前ニ *A* ヲ加フルトキハ第一人稱單數持格代名詞トナルナリ、假セバ、アコロサボ、吾ガ姉。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 ハ第二人称持格單數代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、アアクタリ、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 akihi utari*. See *aakutari* and *aaktonoge*.

A, ア, 時トシテ A ハ第二人称單數代名詞ニ用キラルルコトアリ。 Sometimes *a* represents the 2nd per. sing. per. pro. "you." As:—*Tokkuri kotan wa ek a ruwe he an?* "Have you come from *Tokkuri*?" The more usual way however of using such phrases is by substituting *e* for *a*, *e* being a contraction of *eani*, "you."

Ā, ア̄, 時トシテ A ハ第三人稱單數代名詞ニ用キラル。 *A* is sometimes used for the 3rd per. sing. per. pro. "he," "she"; and even sometimes as the rel. pro. "who." *A-c-hotuyekara*, "he is calling you." *Ti du an a guru*, "the person who was here."

A, ア, 時トシテ A ハ動詞ノ後ニ用ケラル其時ハ疑問或ハ確答ノ義ナリ、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, 齒、肉又ノ股、支流。 A tine. A tooth. A prong of a fork, spear, or harrow. Thus:—*Re a ush op*, "a trident."

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

A, ア, 嗚呼、inter. Ah. Oh. Alas. As:—*A ku kon nishpa*, "Ah, my master"! *A e seta*, "Ah, you dog"; Syn: **Aa**.

A, ア, 然、シカリ、adv. Yes. Syn: **E. Ruwe ne wa. Kon ne.**

A, ア, 一個、一方、全ク、adj. and adv. One. One of a pair. Entirely. Wholly. Thoroughly. Quite. As:—*A-shik*, "one eye"; also *ara-shik*. Syn: **Ara; at.**

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

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

A, ア, 豐饒ナル、ユタカナル、盛ナル、サカンナル。 adj. and v.i. To be in plenty. Luxurious. To be.

Aa, ア、 嗚呼、ア、. interj. Ah. Ah. Alas. See **A**.

Aahupkoropo, ア、フフコロホ, 貰子、モラヒコ。 n. An adopted child. Syn: **Aeahupkoropo. Ahupkoropo.**

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

treated with respect. Honoured. Revered. Important. Held in esteem.

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

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

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

Aakutari, ア・クタリ, 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.”

Aani-ushike, ア・ニウシケ, 手、(物ヲ握ム柄) 例セバ、シユアアニウシケ、鍋ノ手. *n.* A handle. A place to take hold of. *As:*—*Shu aani ushike*, “a pot handle.” *Apa ushta aani ushike*, “a door handle.”

Aanka, ア・ンカ, 出来上リシ、置カルル、負ケシ. *v.i.* Made. Finished. Defeated. Placed. Put.

Aanno, ア・ンノ, 負ケタル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Over-come. Defeated. *Syn:* **Aannu. Aapkara.**

Aannokara, ア・ンノカラ, 負カサル. *v.i.* To be over-come or defeated. *Syn:* **Aannoka. Aapkara.**

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

Aannu, ア・ンヌ, 負カサレル. *v.i.* To be defeated.

Aannu-no-hachire, ア・ンヌノハチレ, 争フテ負カサル. *v.i.* To be overthrown in contest.

Aannu no hachiri, ア・ンヌノハチリ, 争フテ負カサル. *v.i.* To be overcome in contest.

Aannu-nc-koiki, ア・ンヌノコイキ, 闘フテ殺サレル. *v.i.* To be killed in contest.

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

Aapkara, ア・ブカラ, 負カサル、腐ル. *v.i.* To be defeated. To have become rotten through exposure to the elements.

Aapkarabe, ア・ブカラベ, 腐ツタ物. Anything rotten.

Aapte, ア・ブテ, カヲ落ス、落膽スル、弱イ、例セバ、アアブテグスアブカシエアイカブ、弱イカラ歩メヌ. *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、悉ク、假セバ、アアライサム、全ク無シ. *adv.* Entirely. Quite. Thoroughly. *As:*—*Aara i-am*, “it has entirely gone.” *Syn:* **Ara. Aara.**

Aara, ア・ラ, 美麗ナル、ウツクシキ. *adj.* Beautiful. Pretty. Neat. *Syn:* **Atomte.**

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

Aara-ushtekka, ア・ラウシュテッカ, 断絶スル. *v.t.* To exterminate. To extinguish.

Aashi, ア・シ, 閉シラレル. *v.i.* To be shut. Closed. Set up (as a door in a door-way or a post).

Aashiri, ア・シリ, 他人, ホカノヒト. *n.* Other persons. Strangers.

Aashiri-orespha-utara, ア・シリオレシバウタラ, 孤兒, ミナシゴ, (複數). *n.* Orphans. Lit: "persons brought up by others."

Aashiri-oresu-guru, ア・シリオレシグル, 孤兒, ミナシゴ, (單數). *n.* An orphan.

Aashte, ア・シテ, 立タシメル, 設立サレル. *n.* To be established. To be set up.

Aatama, ア・タマ, 難産ノ時ノ咒. *n.* Name of a ceremony in which any woman suffering from hard labour is made to partake of a certain food in order to procure parturition.

Aba or abaha, { 親類, (單數). *n.* A
アバ, アバハ, } relation. **Syn:**
Apa or apaha, {
アバ, アバハ, } **Iriwak.**

Aba or abahautara, { 親類, (複數). *n.*
アバ, アバハウタラ, } Relations.

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

Abe, アベ, 託, カコツケ, 假偽. *n.* Pretence. Appearance. **Syn:** Ap.

Abe, アベ, 火, 例セマ, アベアレ, 火ヲ燃ユ. *n.* Fire. *Abe are*, "to kindle a fire." *Abe eran*, "to cover up fire with ashes." *Abe erepo*, "to rake fire together." *Abe kuru*, "to approach the fire." *Abe oraitek*, "the fire is dying out." *Abe-pakakse*, "the fire crackles." *Abe-pat-patke*, "the fire sp'utters."

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

Abe-chikuni, アベチクニ, 薪, タキハ. *n.* Fire-wood. **Syn:** Abe-ni.

Abe-bashui, アベバシユイ, 火箸, ヒバシ. *n.* Fire-tongs.

Abe-etok, アベエトク, 上坐, カミザ. *n.* The head of a fire-place.

Abe-etumbe, アベエツムベ, 蛾, 夜ノ蝶, ガ. *n.* A kind of large butterfly moth. (Lit: "Fire-borrowers").

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

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

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

Abe-kis, アベキス, 焼ケ木. *n.* Same as *abe-kes*.

Abe-koro, アベコロ, 託言スル, カコツケル, マネル. *v.i.* To pretend to be. To ape. Simulate. **Syn:** Ap-koro.

Abe-kot, アベコツ, 爐, ロ. *n.* The hearth. The bed of the fire.

Abe-mau, アベマウ, 火熱, カネツ. *n.* Fire heat.

Abe-meri,
アベメリ, }
Abe-merimeri, { 火花, ヒメナ. *n.* Fire
アベメリイリ, } sparks.
Abe-miru,
アベミル, }

Abe-nep-koro humi-an-tashum, アベチブコロフミアンタシム, 熱病, 子ツビヤウ. *n.* Fever. (Lit: the dis-

* There are three species of the *Callionymus* in Yezo.

- ease which feels like fire). **Syn:** **Sesekmau tashum.**
- Abe-ni, アベニ,** 薪、タキギ. *n.* Fire-wood. **Syn:** **Abe-chikuni.**
- Abe-ni, アベニ,** エゾサンザシ、ヤチザクラ. *Cratægus chlorosarca, Max.*
- Abe-nipek,** }
アベニベック, } 火光、ヒノヒカリ. *n.*
Abe-nupek, } Firelight.
アベヌベック, }
- Abe-nui, アベヌイ,** 火焰、ホノホ、例セバ、アベヌイコテレケ、火が付ク. *n.* A tongue of fire. A flame of fire. **As:**—*Abe-nui kotereke,* “to catch fire.”
- Abe-oi, アベオイ,** 竈、カマド、爐、ロ. *n.* A Fire-place. A Furnace. **Syn:** **Abe-sokot.**
- Abe-op, アベオプ,** 火鉢、ヒバチ. *n.* A Fire-box. A brasier.
- Abe-o-usat, アベオウサツ,** 熾ツテ居ル炭. *n.* Live coals.
- Abe-push, アベプシ,** 火が跳ネル. *ph.* The fire jumps.
- Abe-sakunto, アベサクント,** 偽造青銅ニセカラカネ. *n.* A kind of spurious bronze. Metal which has been subjected to fire to give it the colour of bronze; usually an old sword guard.
- Abe-sam,** }
アベサム, }
Abe-sami, } 爐邊. *n.* The hearth.
アベサミ, }
Abe-samu, } The fire-side.
アベサム, }
Abe-sham, }
アベシャム, }
- Abe-sam-karabe, アベサムカラベ,** ロセン、(灰ナラシ). *n.* A hearth-rake. **Syn:** **Abe-sam kara kirai.**
- Abe-sam kara kirai, アベサムカラ**

- キライ,** ロセン、(灰ナラシ). *n.* A hearth-rake.
- Abesamta, アベサムタ,** 爐邊ニ、ロバタニ. *adv.* By the fire-side. **As:**—*Abesamta an,* “it is by the fire.”
- Abe-seseki,** } 火熱、ヒノチツ. *n.* Fire
アベセセキ, } heat. **Syn:** **Sesek**
Abeseseku, } **mau.**
アベセセク, }
- Abe-shinda, アベシンダ,** 爐. *n.* A Fire place.
- Abe-shotki, アベシヨッキ,** 爐ノ中、(火ヲガク所). *n.* The very centre of a fire bed. The particular place in the centre of a fire in which the fire goddess is supposed to dwell.
- Abe-sokot, アベソコツ,** 爐、ロ. *n.* A furnace. A fire-place. **Syn:** **Abe oi.**
- Abe-usat, アベウサツ,** 熱灰、アツイハイ. *n.* Hot cinders. **As:**—*Abe-o-usat,* “living coals.”
- Abe-ututta, アベウツッタ,** 爐ノ下坐郎チ西端. *n.* The lower or western end of a fire place.
- Abi, アビ,** 磨リ痕、スリキズ. *n.* A place caused by rubbing.
- Abo, アボ,** 母、ハヽ、又ハ父、チヽ. (方言). *n.* Mother in some districts and Father in others. **Syn:** **Habo.**
- Abu, アブ,** } 海水、ウミノコホリ. *n.* Sea-
Apu, アプ, } ice.
- Acha, アチャ,** 小細ニ切ラルヽ、挽キ割ラレル、例セバ、チエプアチャオケレ、魚切ラレタ. *v.i.* To be cut up into fine pieces. To be sawn up as wood. **As:**—*Chep acha okere,* “the fish has been cut up.”
- Acha, アチャ,** 父、チヽ、叔父、チヂ、老人、トシヨリ. *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、チヤ、父、チチ、老人、トシヨリ. *n.* An uncle. See *acha*.
- Achi**, アチ, 熟シタル. *adj.* Cooked. Ripe.
- Achi**, アチ, 他ノ、外ノ. *adj.* Other. Strange. Belonging elsewhere.
- Achi**, アチ, アル(複數). *v.i.* Are. *Pl.* of an "to be."
- Achike**, アチケ, 陰門. The vagina. The word to be used by a physician is *chinuina-korobe*. **Syn:** Chinunuke ambe.
- Achikka**, アチッカ, 滴タル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To drop. Dropped as water. *v.t.* *chikka*.
- Achikka**, アチッカ, 神ニ捧酒スル禮. *n.* The ceremony of offering libations to the gods and ancestral spirits. **Syn:** Icharapa an.
- Achikka an**, アチッカアン, 神ニ捧酒スル禮ヲ爲スコト. *v.i.* To perform the *Achikka* ceremony.
- Achiku ure**, { 流レヲ塞ク、(河ナド).
アチクurlレ, } *v.t.* To obstruct the
Achiukurure, { 流レヲ塞ク、(河ナド).
アチクurlレ, } *v.t.* To obstruct the
current of a river
(as by logs of wood).
- Achipyere**, アチピイエレ, 訴ラル、嗾ラル. *v.i.* To be accused. To be reminded of one's faults.
- Achipyere guru**, アチピエレグル, 私生子. *n.* A bastard. **Syn:** Apiya. Achiye. Chiappise.
- Achipo**, アチポ, 叔父、老人、父. *n.* Uncle. Father. An old man.
- Achisei**, アチセイ, 他ノ. *adj.* Other. Strange. Belonging elsewhere. Of another house. **Syn:** Atchisei.
- Achisei un guru**, アチセイウングル, 他ノ人、(單數). *n.* A stranger. A person of another house or village. **Syn:** Achi-un-guru. Atchi-un-guru.
- Achisei un utara**, アチセイウウタラ, 他ノ人、(複數). *n.* Strangers, (*pl.* of *achisei un guru*).
- Achiu**, アチウ, 刺込ム、サシコム. *v.t.* To stick in. To drive in.
- Achiukurure**, { 流レヲ塞ク、(河ナド).
アチクurlレ, } *v.i.* To ob-
Achikurure, { 流レヲ塞ク、(河ナド).
アチクurlレ, } *v.i.* To ob-
struct the current
of a river (as by logs).
- Achi-un-guru**, アチウングル, 他人、(單數). *n.* A stranger.
- Achi-un-utara**, アチウウタラ, 他人、(複數). *n.* Strangers.
- Achiye**, アチエ, 私生子. *n.* A bastard. **Syn:** Apiya. Chiappise.
- Ae**, アエ, 食セラル. *v.i.* To be eaten. *Ae wa isam*, "it has been eaten up." The transitive form is *e*, "to eat."
- Aeahupkarapo**, アエアフカラポ, 貰ヒ子、モラヒコ. *n.* An adopted child. **Syn:** Ahupkarapo.
- Aeankes**, アエアンケス, 惡マル、. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be disliked. Hatred. Despised. The transitive form is *Eankes*. **Syn:** Etunne.
- Aearamuye**, アエアラムイエ, 端折、ハシヨル. *v.t.* To tie the clothes back as for walking or running. **Syn:** Ayoaramuye.
- Aeatukopashbe**, { 吐キ出スモノ.
アエアツコバシユベ, } *n.* Vomit.
Aeatukopashtep, { 吐キ出スモノ.
アエアツコバシユテツ, } (Lit: "mat-

- ter made to run forth by vomiting).”
- Aeatup**, **アエアトツ**, 吐キ出スモノ. *n.*
Vomit.
- Aechake**, **アエチャケ**, 坩ダラケナル、汚
レタル. *adj.* Muddy. Dirty. **Syn:**
Kapa.
- Aechakkep**, **アエチャッケ**, 不潔ナ
ルモノ. *n.* A dirty thing. Dirt.
Anything repulsive.
- Aechararase**, **アエチャラセ**, 静ニ進
ミ行ク. *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**, **アエチコボエ**, 擾亂サレ
タル、カキミダサレタル. *adj.* Mixed.
Stirred up.
- Aehabapu**, **アエハバブ**, } 分ケ與フル. *v.i.* To be
given out in small
Aehapapu, } portions. As: *Amam*
アエハバブ, }
ahapapu, “to apportion food
sparingly.” **Syn:** **Aeyukke.**
- Aehabapuno**, **アエハバブノ**, 吝ミテ.
adv. Sparingly. In a sparing
manner. **Syn:** **Aeyukke.**
- Aehatatne**, **アエハタツ**, 無事ニ護ラ
レル、例セバ、カムイホサリアンクサア
エハタツルエ子、神様ノ御助クニテ無
事ニ護ラレル. *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**, 驚クベキ、驚カ
サレタル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Wonderful.
Marvellous. Surprising. Extraor-
dinary. To be surprised, startled,
or frightened.
- Aehoshipire**, (*sing.*), } 戻サレル、モド
アエホシピレ, } サル. *v.i.* To
Aehoshippare, (*pl.*) } be sent
アエホシッパレ, }
back. To be returned.
- Aehotke amip**, **アエホツケアミフ**, 寝
衣、ホマキ. *n.* Sleeping clothes.
Night clothes.
- Aehotkep**, **アエホツケ**, 寝間着、ホマ
キ. *n.* Same as *aehotke amip*.
- Aehuye**, **アエフエ**, 何々チ……待ツ. *v.t.*
To await. **Syn:** **Atere.**
- Aeikapa**, **アエイカバ**, 話ノ材料、ハナ
シノタネ. *n.* The matter or sub-
stance of a speech or lecture
As:—*Upaskuma aeikapa wa ye*,
“give the matter of the address.
- Aeikosamba**, **アエイコサムバ**, 真似タ
ル、真似ノ, *v.i.* and *adj.* Imitated.
Like. **Syn:** **Aeyukara.**
- Aeimau-anu**, **アエマウアヌ**, 甚ダ怖ロ
シイ. *adj.* Very dreadful. (Lit:
to have one's breath taken away).
- Aeishiramnep**, **アエイシラム子**, 必
要ナル物, *n.* Needs. Wants.
Necessities. **Syn:** **Kon rusuibe.**
- Aeishokori**, **アエイショコリ**, 信仰, *n.*
Faith. Belief.
- Aeishokorobe**, **アエイショコロベ**, 信
仰スルモノ、信經, *n.* Creed. What
one believes.
- Aeishungere**, **アエイシュンゲレ**, 信ジ
ラレヌ, *v.i.* To be disbelieved.
To be treated as a lie.
- Aeishungerep**, **アエイシュンゲレ**,
信ジラレヌ物. *n.* Disbelief. A
thing disbelieved.
- Aeiwange-eaikapte**, **アエイワンゲエ**
アイカバ, 無用ノ物、怠惰者, *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カイサム、
無用ナル、怠惰ナル。 *adj.* and *n.*
Useless. Objects of no value.
- Aei yokunnure,** アエイヨクンヌレ、
奇妙ナル、驚クベキ。 *v.i.* and *adj.*
Wonderful. Marvellous. Surprising.
- Aei yokunnurep,** アエイヨクンヌレフ、
奇妙ナモノ、驚クベキモノ。 *n.* Something wonderful. A marvellous thing.
- Aei yonnupba,** アエイヨンヌバ、
告發サレル。 *v.i.* To be accused of a crime. To be had up before a court.
- Aei yonnupba-guru,** アエイヨンヌバ
バグル、被告人。 *n.* A person accused of a crime. A person upon trial.
- Aekap,** アエカフ、挨拶、アイサツ。 *n.*
A greeting. A salute.
- Aekatki,** アエカッキ、避ケル。 *v.t.*
To avoid. *Syn:* Eshishi.
- Aekatnu,** アエカッス、甘、ウマキ。 *adj.*
Delicious. Nice. Pleasant. Pleasing to the taste.
- Aekatnup,** アエカッスツ、甘キモノ。
n. Anything pleasing to the taste.
- Aekimatek,** アエキマテツ、恐怖スル。
v.i. and *adj.* Afraid. Fearful. Struck with fear.
- Aekimatekbe,** アエキマテクベ、恐怖
スベキモノ。 *v.* A thing to be afraid of. A fearful thing.
- Aekirooran,** アエキロロアン。面白キ、
綺麗。 *adj.* Pleasant. Nice. Pretty. Interesting and pleasing to the sense of sight.

- Aekiroorambe,** アエキロロアムベ、
綺麗ナモノ、面白キモノ。 *n.* Anything pleasant, pretty, nice.
- Aekirooran-i,** アエキロロアンイ、
綺麗ナコト、面白キコト。 *n.* Pleasantness.
- Aekirooran-anka,** アエキロロアンカ、
喜バセル。 *v.t.* To interest. To please.
- Aekosamba,** アエコサムバ、真似タル。
v.i. and *adj.* Imitated. *Syn:*
Aeyukara.
- Aekotekot,** アエコテコツ、氣絶シ
テ後生キル。 *v.i.* To faint away and revive. (Lit: "died and died").
- Aekoiki,** アエコイキ、叱カラレタ、打
レタ。 *adj.* Scolded. Smitten.
- Aemaka,** アエマカ、暇ヲダサレタ、棄
テラレタ、(單數)。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be cast off. Abandoned. Thrown away. Discharged.
- Aemakap,** アエマカフ、投棄ラレタル
モノ。 *n.* Refuse. Rubbish. Anything cast away.
- 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,** アエマツバ、投ケ棄テラレ
タ、(複數)。 *v.i.* and *adj.* Cast off. *Pl:* of *aemaka*.
- Aemakbap,** アエマクバフ、投棄ラレ
タモノ、(複數)。 *n.* Refuse. Rubbish. Waste. (*pl.*)
- Aemarapto-kara,** アエマラプトカラ、
何々……以テ響應ヲ設ケル、例セバ、ラ
タスケブアエマラプトカラ、野菜ト果
實ヲ以テ響應ヲスル。 *v.t.* To use in a feast. *As:—Rataskep acmarap-*

to *kara*, "to make a feast of vegetables, herbs, and fruits (with no meat or fish.)"

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

Aeiminap, アエミナッ, 笑ハルベキモノ. *n.* An absurdity. A laughable thing.

Aemina-no, アエミナノ, 笑ハルベキ. *adj.* Absurdly. Laughably. Ridiculously.

Aen, アエン, 第一人稱、單數代名詞、我ヲ、例セバ、アエンキキ、私ハ打タレタ. *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, アエ子ウサラ, 喜バサル. *v.i.* To be pleased. Made glad. To be caused to rejoice.

Aeneusarabe, アエ子ウサラベ, 喜バシキ話. *n.* Pleasing stories. Gladdening news.

Aeninuibē, アエニヌイベ, 枕. *n.* A pillow. *Syn: Chieninuibē.*

Aenishte, アエニシテ, 制セラル. *v.i.* To be governed.

Aenishte, アエニシテ, 何々ヲ耐ヘ能フ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be able to endure.

Aenkoisamka, アエンコイサムカ, 損スル. *v.t.* To suffer loss. To be made to lose as in a bargain.

Aenupetne, アエヌベツ子, 喜ブ. *v.i.* To be rejoiced over. To be pleased with.

Aenupetnere, アエヌベツ子レ, 喜バセル. *v.i.* To be made to rejoice over. To be made pleased or happy.

Aenupurube, アエヌブルベ, 守護神、オマモリ. *n.* A charm used to keep off illness or bad luck. *Syn: Chikashinninup, Aeshiship.*

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

Aenuwap-toho, アエヌワフトホ, 誕生日. *n.* A birth-day.

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

Aeochiure, アエオイチュレ, 交合. *v.i.* To have sexual intercourse.

Aeokbe, アエオッベ, 衣類ヲ乾ス竿. *n.* A towel horse.

Aeok-ushi, アエオウシ, 着物. *n.* Clothing. *Syn: Amip.*

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

Aeomare, アエオマレ, 對話スル. *v.t.* To hold intercourse with.

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

Aeomoshiroire, アエオモシロイレ, 喜バサレル. *v.i.* To be made pleased.

Aeoramsakka, アエオラムサッカ, 廢スル、止メル. *v.t.* To abolish. To make void. To bring to nothing. *Syn: Aepande.*

Aeoripak, **アエオリバク**, 怖ロシイ.
adj. Dread. Dreadful. **Syn** :
Ashitoma.

Aeoshikpekarep, **アエオシクペカ**
レツプ, 目標、メシヨクシ. *n.* An ob-
ject aimed at.

Aeoshirokke, **アエオシロクベ**, 邪魔、
ジャマ. *n.* A hindrance.

Aeoshirokokke, **アエオシロコックベ**,
邪魔、ジャマ. *n.* A hindrance. (Lit :
“something knocked against”).

Aep, **アエ**, 食物、シヨクモツ、例セバ、
アエブケマン、饑饉. *n.* Food. As :—
Aep kewan, “a scarcity of food”;
aep nuye an, “an abundance of
food.”

Aepakashnu, **アエバカシヌ**, 教ヘラ
レタ. *adj.* Taught. Instructed.
Warned.

Aepakashnu-wa-an, **アエバカシヌ**
ワアン, 教ヘラレタ、誡メラレタ. *adj.*
Taught. Instructed. Warned.

Aeange, **アエバング**, 嫌ハレタ. *adj.*
Abominated. Hated. Disliked.
Syn : **Aetunne**. **Aeangesh**.

Aepange-i, **アエバングイ**, 憎悪、嫌ハ
レタコト. *n.* An abomination.
Hatred. Anything disliked. **Syn** :
Aetun-ne-i.

Aepangep, **アエバング**, 嫌ハレタモ
ノ. *n.* A thing hated. **Syn** : **Ae-
turnep**.

Aepante, **アエバンテ**, 無クスル. *v.t.*
To abolish. To bring to nothing.
(Lit : To make weak or “insipid.”)
Syn : **Katchakte**. **Aeoram-
sakka**.

Aepanup, **アエバヌブ**, 女ノ帽子, *n.*
A woman's head dress. **Syn** :
Chipanup.

Aep-chari, **アエブチャリ**, 食物ヲ粗末
ニスル. *v.t.* To waste food. Im-
providence in the matter of food.
Syn : **Aepkoshini**.

Aep-chari-guru, **アエブチャリグル**, 大
食家、タイシヨク. *n.* A glutton.
One who wastes food.

Aepkarep, **アエベカブ**, 目的、メア
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, **アエツイツサレ**, 食ヲ
施ス, *v.t.* To bestow food (as on
a beggar.)

Aep-koibe-isam-guru, **アエブコイベ**
イサムグル, 大食家、タイシヨク. *n.*
A glutton.

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

Aep-op, **アエブオブ**, 辨當、ペンタウ.
n. A food wallet.

Aep-rapapsep, **アエブラバブセブ**, 食
ベ残シ. *n.* Crumbs. Remnants of
food. (Lit : “Food dropped down”).

Aepuntek, **アエブンテク**, 満足スル、喜
ブ, *v.i.* and *adj.* To be happy.
Contented. **Syn** : **Akopuntek**.

Aepusukara, **アエブスカラ**, 浮ブ、例
セバ死魚ノ水面ニ浮アガ如キチイフ).
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, in-
teresting, or admirable.

Aeramasu-i, **アエラマスイ**, 面白キ、オ
モシロキ. *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”).

Aeramchuptek, **アエラムチュブテク**, 災害ノ、ワザハイノ. *adj.* Troubled. Calamitous.

Aeramchuptekbe, **アエラムチュブテクベ**, 災害、ハザハイ. *n.* A calamity.

Aeramu-hokasush,
アエラムホカスシュ, } 不満足、フマン
 or } ヅク. *adj.* and
Aeramu-hokasusu, } *v.i.* To be
アエラムホカスス, } dissatisfied.

Aeramu-hopunini, **アエラムホブニニ**, 情ヲ動ス. *v.i.* To have the feelings stirred up.

Aeramu-nishte, **アエラムニシュテ**, 残酷ノ、ヒドイ. *adj.* Cruel. Hard-hearted. As:—*Aeramu-nishte guru*, “a cruel person.”

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**, 心配サセル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Troubled.

Aeramu-shinne, **アエラムシン子**, 満足ニ思フ、決心シタ、例セバ、クキアエラムシン子、私モ成シテ仕舞ツタ. *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*.

Aeramushitne, **アエラムシ子**, 心配シテ居ル. *adj.* Troubled. Comfortless. To be in pain.

Aeramu-usausak, **アエラムウサウサク**, 曖昧ナル、アイマイナル. *adj.* Ambiguous. Confusing.

Aeramu-usausakka, **アエラムウサウサッカ**, 瞞着セラレタ、ダマサレタ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be confused. **Syn**: *Eramu-kachipeutekka*.

Aerannak, **アエランナック**, 無用、イラナイ、障碍、ジャマ. *v.i.* Not wanted. To be a hindrance.

Aerannakbe, **アエランナックベ**, 無用物、イラナイモノ、障阻物、ジャマモノ. *n.* A nuisance. A hindrance. Something not wanted.

Aerannakka, **アエランナッカ**, 欲セヌ、好マヌ. *v.t.* To dislike. To think a nuisance.

Aeraratkire, **アエララッキレ**, 降サレタ、下サレタ. *v.i.* To be taken down. To be lowered.

Aeratkip, **アエラッキブ**, 褌ノ端. *n.* The ends of a loin cloth. **Syn**: **Tepa**.

Aerayap, **アエラヤップ**, 美イ、賞讃スベキ. *adj.* Beautiful. Pleasant. Praiseworthy.

Aerayapka, **アエラヤップカ**, 美ク恩フ. *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.

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

Aesaman, **アエサマン**, 魔法、マホフ. *n.* Sorcery. **Syn**: **Niwok**.

Aesamanki, **アエサマンキ**, 魔法ヲ施ス. *v.i.* To practice sorcery.

Syn.: Niwokki.

Aesanasapte, **アエサナサプテ**, 敬フベキモノ. *n.* Something to be treated with reverence.

Aesanniyo, **アエサンニヨ**, 考ヘ定メラル、算數セラル. *v.i.* To have settled or determined. To be treated as. To be reckoned up.

Aesanniyop, **アエサンニヨフ**, 精算書、考ヘ. *n.* An account. A thought. A consideration.

Aesapamuyep, **アエサバムイエフ**, 頭巾、ツキン. *n.* A head-cloth.

Aeshinap, **アエシナフ**, 秘密、ヒミツ、隠クレタモノ. *n.* A secret. A hidden thing. Anything tied up so as to conceal it. A parcel.

Aeshikkoingara, **アエシッコインガラ**, 偽善スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To act the hypocrite. **Syn.**: Shikoingarara.

Aeshimoshmare, **アエシモシマレ**, 知ラザル振リナスル. *v.t.* To ignore. To pretend not to know a person.

Aeshinnuye, **アエシヌエ**, 記サレタ、録サレタ. *v.i.* To be written. **Syn.**: Anuye.

Aeshirikuran, **アエシリクラン**, 面白イ、可笑イ. *adj.* Comical. Funny.

Aeshiritomtomop, **アエシリトムトモフ**, 飾物、カザリモノ. *n.* A jewel. An ornament. **Syn.**: Aeyaitom-tep.

Aeshirun, **アエシルン**, 悪シキ. *adj.* Bad. Reprobate.

Aeshirun-guru, **アエシルングル**, 悪人. *n.* A bad person. A reprobate.

Aeshiship, **アエシシフ**, 守護、マモリ. *n.* A charm. **Syn.**: Aenupurube. Chiko-shinninup.

Aeshitaigi, **アエシタイギ**, 叩ク、打ツ. *v.i.* To be beaten. Struck.

Aeshitchari, **アエシッチャリ**, 散ッタ. *adj.* Scattered. Dispersed. **Syn.**: Chieshitchari.

Aeshiyuk-amip, **アエシユクアミッフ**, } 晴着、ハレギ. *n.*
Aeshiyuk-be, **アエシユクベ**, } The best clothes. The
 clothes worn at festivals.

Aeshopki-ainu, **アエシヨブキアイヌ**, 饗應ニ列ラナリシ人. *n.* Men sitting at a feast. **Syn.**: Aeshopki-ainu.

Aetashumbe, **アエタシユムベ**, 病ノ原因. *n.* Any cause of illness.

Aeteshkara, **アエテシユカラ**, 雇ハル. *v.i.* To be sent on business. To be employed by another. To be sent for.

Aetomsam, **アエトムサム**, 身體、カラダ. *n.* The body. As:—*Ete un aetomsam kohosari yan*, "turn the body this way."

Aetoitap, **アエトイタフ**, 農産物、リクサンブツ. *n.* Garden produce. Things planted in the garden.

Aetoranne, **アエトラン子**, 能ハズ、例セバ、イベアイトラン子、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."

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

Aetunne, **アエトッ子**, 嫌忌サレタ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Abominated. Hated. Disliked. **Syn.**: Aepange. Akowen.

- Aetunne-i**, **アエトゥンチイ**, 忌ムコト.
n. Dislike. Hatred. Abomination.
Syn: **Aepange-i**.
- Aetunnep**, **アエトゥンチブ**, 忌ムモノ.
n. Abomination. A thing hated.
Syn: **Aepangep**.
- Aeutaknup**, **アエウイタクヌブ**, 誓約、ケイヤク. *n.* A covenant. A promise.
- Aeukote**, **アエウコテ**, 結び合ハス. *v.i.*
 To be tied together.
- Aeuminare**, **アエウミナレ**, 喜バサレタ. *v.i. (pl.)* To be made to laugh. To be made pleased with. **Syn**: **Aenupetne**.
- Aeunbe-ne**, **アエウンベ子**, 天罰ニテ死ス. *v.i.* To die as a punishment for one's evil deeds.
- Aeunupe-^フ**, **アエウスベオ**, } 葬儀ノトキノ饗應ノ食物. *n.* The food provided in feasts for the dead.
Aeinure-o, }
アエイヌベオ, }
- Aeurammakka**, **アエウラムマッカ**, 喜バサル. *v.i.* To be made happy with. To be pleased with. **Syn**: **Aenupetne**.
- Aeurep**, **アエウレブ**, 施與、ホドコシ. *n.* Alms. **Syn**: **Eungeraitep**.
- Aeutonotoush**, **アエウトノトウシュ**, 酔ハセル. *v.i.* To be affected by strong drink. To be drunk.
- Aewange^フ**, **アエワンゲブ**, 道具、ドウク. *n.* Tools. Implements.
- Aewangep-ushike-isam**, **アエワンゲブウシケイサム**, 無用ナルモノ. *ph.* Useless. **Abjct.**
- Aewange-ushike-ka-isam**, **アエワンゲウシケカイサム**, 無用ナル. *ph.* Useless. **Abjct.**
- Aeyai-kamui**, **アエヤイカムイ**, 祭ル神. *n.* The stronger and higher powers who are worshipped. The gods and demons who are supposed to be worthy of worship.
- Aeyaikikip**, **アエヤイキキブ**, } 危キモノ. *n.* Dangers. A dangerous thing.
Aeyaikikipbe, }
アエヤイキキブベ, }
- Aeyaikikip-i**, **アエヤイキキブイ**, 危キコト. *n.* Danger. Dangerous places, events, or states.
- Aeyaikikip-no**, **アエヤイキキブノ**, 危ウシ. *adv.* Dangerously. With danger.
- Aeyaikikip-no-iki**, **アエヤイキキブノイキ**, 冒險、大膽ニ、例セバ、アエヤイキキノイキグル、大膽ナル人. *adv. ph*: Adventurously. In a dangerous manner. **As**:—*Aeyaikikip no iki guru*, “an adventurous person.”
- Aeyaikittaktaku**, **アエヤイキッタクタク**, 欲スレド能ハズ. *v.i.* To desire to have, be or do, but yet not able to realize the wish. **As**:—*Nei guru naa shiknu kumi akon rusui koroka, tane aeyaikittaktaku wa an ambe ne ruwe ne*, “he desires to live longer but is unable.”
- Aeyainu**, **アエヤイヌ**, }
Aeyanu, **アエヤヌ**, } 腐敗サレタ. *adj.* Spoiled.
Aeyannu, **アエヤンヌ**, }
- Aeyaipishi-ambe**, } 告白、イヒアラハ
アエヤイピシアンベ, } シ. *n.* A confession. **Ac-**
Aeyapushup, **アエヤブシュブ**, }
 knowledge. Things one confesses.

- Afuraye-i, アフラエイ**, 洗ヒ. *n.* Ab-lutions. A washing.
- Afurayep, アフライエフ**, 洗ツタモノ. *n.* Things washed.
- Aha, アハ**, キンマメ、ヤブマメ. *n.* The hog-peanut. *Amphicarpæa 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.*
- Achacha, アハチャ**, キンマメノハナ. *n.* The flower and pod of the hog-peanut.
- Ahara, アハラ**, キンマメノクキ. *n.* The vine of the hog-peanut.
- Aheshui, アヘシユイ**, 坐眠スル、井子ムリスル. *v.i.* To sleep in a sitting posture. **Syn**: *Aeshuiba.*
- Ahekote, アヘコテ**, 結バレタ. *adj.* Tied up. Possessed.
- Aekoteguru, アエコテグル**, 夫、オツト. *n.* One's husband.
- Aekote-nishpa, アエコテニシバ**, 主人、天子、王. *n.* Master. King. Emperor.
- Ahi, アヒ**, 此ノ字ハ *awa* ト同シ、在ツテ. *part.* Same as *a-i*. Being. **Syn**: *Wa.*
- Ahonnokka, アホンノッカ**, 馴ラス. *v.t.* To tame.
- Ahori-pet, アホリベツ**, 堀割、ホリワリ. *n.* A canal.
- Ahui, アフイ**, } 入口、入ルコト. *n.* An entrance. An entering
- Ahun-i, アフンイ**, } in. *As*:—*Ahui shiri soyui shiri shomo anukara*, “I neither saw him going in nor coming out.”
- Ahun, アフン**, 入ル(單數)、例セバ、チセイオルンアレン、内ニ這入ル. *v.i.* (*sing.*) To enter. To go in. *As*:—*Chisei orun ahun*, “to enter a house.” The plural form is *ahup.*
- Ahun-apa, アフンアバ**, 内ノ戸. *n.* An inner doorway. **Syn**: *Ahuntutupa.*
- Ahun-chuppok, アフンチュツボク**, 西ノ方. *n.* The west. **Syn**: *Moshirigesh. Moshiri-pok. Chup-pok.*
- Ahunde, アフンデ**, } 入レル(單數). *v.t.* (*sing.*) To put in. To bring
- Ahunge, アフンゲ**, } in. To admit.
- Ahunge-i, アフンゲイ**, 入レルコト(單數). *n.* A bringing in. Admittance.
- Ahungere, アフンゲレ**, 入レサセル(單數). *v.t.* To send in through another. To cause another to admit.
- Ahun-i, アフンイ**, 入口、入ルコト. *n.* An entrance. A place of access. **Syn**: *Ahun-ushike.*
- Ahunka, アフンカ**, 布ノヌキ糸. *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、糸巻ニ糸ヲ巻ク. *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.
n. The entrance to hades.

Ahun-pururugep, アフンブルルゲブ,
家ニ吹キ込ミシ雨雪塵ノ如キモノ. n.
Snow, rain or dust blown into a
house by the wind.

Ahunrasambe, アフンラサムベ, 梟,
フクロウ. n. An owl of any kind.

Ahun-tonchi-kama-ni, アフントン
チカマニ, 戸ノ摩, トノズリ. n. A
door-sill.

Ahun-turupa, アフンツルバ, 内ノ戸.
n. An inner-doorway. **Syn:**

Ahunapa.

Ahun-ushike, アフンウシケ, 入口, n.
An entrance. A place of enter-
ing in. **Syn:** **Ahun-i.**

Ahup, アフブ, 入ル(複數). v.i. To
enter (pl).

Ahupkara, アフブカラ, 貰フ, 例セバ,
マチアフブカラ, 妻ヲ貰フ. v.t. To re-
ceive. To accept. To marry.
As:—*Amip ahupkara*, “to re-
ceive some clothes.” *Machi ahup-
kara*, “to take a wife.”

Ahupkarabe, アフブカラベ, 貰ヒ物,
n. Something received. A present.

Ahupkara-guru, アフブカラゲル, 乞
兒, 物ヲ貰フ人, コザキ. n. A re-
cipient. A beggar. **Syn:** **Iya-
hupkara-guru.**

Ahupkara-po, アフブカラホ, 貰兒,
モライコ. n. An adopted child.

Ahupte, アフブテ, 入レル(複數). v.t.
(pl). To send in. To put in.
To bring in. To admit.

Ahupte-i, アフブテイ, 入レルコト, n.
An admittance. A bringing in.

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

Ahuptere-i, アフブテレイ, 他人ニ入
レサセル. n. A sending or bring-
ing in by another.

Ai, アイ, 河ノ細支流. n. A tributary
of a river.

Ai, アイ, 刺, トゲ. n. Thornus of
plants.

Ai, アイ, 矢, 例セバ, アイラブ, 矢ノ羽
根. n. An arrow. As:—*Ai-rap*,
“feathers of arrow shafts.” *Ai-
rum*, “an arrow-head.”

A-i,

}	此ノ字ハ AWA ト同シ, 在リテ.
	アイ, <i>part.</i> This particle is a

A-hi,

}	kind of past tense factor
	アヒ, equalling “did,” “was.” As:— <i>Shomo ene ku inu kuni ku ramu ahi, tan orushpe ku nu</i> , “I did not expect to hear such news as this I have now heard.” <i>A-hi</i> is in some instances interchangeable with <i>awa</i> . Syn: an.

A-i,

}	此ノ字ハ順序又ハ時刻ヲ指ス
	アイ, <i>part.</i> Sometimes

A-hi,

}	モノナリ. <i>part.</i> Sometimes
	アヒ, this particle is used as an adverb of time. As:— <i>Ki kusu ne a-i</i> , “the time it ought to be done.” <i>Tane ku oman kuni a-i epa ruwe ne</i> , “It is now time for me to go.”

Aiai, アイアイ, 嬰兒, 赤子, アカゴ. n.
A baby. An infant.

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

Aiainukoro, アイアイヌコロ, 満足ニ
思フ. v.i. To be contented. **Syn:**
Yaiyainuwere. Yaiyainukoro.

Aiai-o-umbe, アイアイオウムベ, 兒
守カ兒ヲ負フトキ背ノ上ニ兒ヲ坐セシ
ムル木. n. A piece of wood tied
to a sling used for carrying

- children. The sling itself is called *pakkai-tara*.
- Aibashi-kene-ni**, アイバシケ子ニ, ハナヒリノキ. *n.* *Leucothoe Grayana*. *Max.*
- Aibe**, アイベ, 鮑、(樺太アイヌニマ蠣牡). *n.* The sea-ear. *Haliotis tuberculata*. Among the Saghalin Ainu *aibe* is “oyster;” so also is *Piba*.
- Aibep**, アイベフ, 食器. *n.* Eating utensils such as cups, plates, spoons and chopsticks.
- Aichinka**, アイチンカ, 矢ノ部分ヲ結ブ絲. *n.* Bark thread used for tying the different parts of arrows together.
- Ai-chiure**, アイチウレ, 矢ノ根ニ付ケル骨. *n.* The “foot” or bone head of an arrow to which the arrow point is fixed.
- Aichoko-ibe**, } アカエイ. *n.* Sting-
アイチヨコイベ, } ray. *Dasyatis a-*
Aichikor-ibe, } *kajei*, *M. & H.*
アイチコルイベ, }
- Syn: Aikot-chep.
- Aieninui**, アイエニヌイ, 臥ス、伏ス. *v.i.* To lie down to rest. To lie down to sleep.
- Aieninuibe**, アイエニヌイベ, 枕、マクラ. *n.* A pillow. Syn: Aininuibe. Chieninuibe.
- Ai-epishki**, アイエビシキ, 射ル、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、ホマンアイゲシ、ツチヤキルエ子、歩キナカラ歌ヲ唱フ. *post.* As. Thereupon. And so. As:—*Oman aige shinotchaki ruwe ne*, “he sings as he goes along.” *Nei orushpe ku ye, aige, utaru obilta 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**, アイカクシテアミフ, 外套、上着. *n.* An overcoat.
- Ai-kanchi**, アイカンチ, 矢筈、ヤハズ. *n.* A notch in the end of an arrow for the bow-string.
- Aikannit**, アイカンニツ, 矢ノ根ニ付ケル骨. *n.* The bone part of an arrow.
- Aikap**, アイカフ, 能ハズ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be unable. Awkward. Unskilful. Syn: Appene.
- Aikap**, アイカフ, ホタテカイ. *n.* The pecten.
- Aikap-sama**, アイカフサマ, 右ノ方. *adv.* On the left hand side. With the left hand. Sometimes an awkward person.
- Aikap-sei**, アイカフセイ, エゾニシキ. *n.* A pecten shell. *Pecten lactus Gould.*
- Aikarakara**, アイカラカラ, 仕上ル、出来上ル. *v.i.* Finished. Done. Also “to do.”
- Aikarip**, アイカリフ, スノキ. *n.* *Vaccinium hirtum*, *Th.*
- Aikashup-ni**, アイカシュフニ, イヌツグ. *n.* *Ibex crenata*, *Th.*
- Aikne**, アイク子, 二分シタ、例セバ、アイク子ツエ、ニツニ切ル. *adv.* Asunder. In two. As:—*Aikne tuye*, “to cut in two;” “to separate joint from joint.”
- Aikoikarabe**, アイコイカラベ, 見本、手本. *n.* An example. A copy. Something to be imitated.

Aikoisamba, アイコイサムバ, 真似ラレタ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Like. Imitated.

Aikoisambap アイコイサムバフ, 真似ラレタモノ. *n.* Something imitated.

Aikorep, アイコレフ, 贈物、賜物、ナクリモノ. *n.* A present. A gift.

Aikosama,
アイコサマ,
Aikosamba,
アイコサムバ,
Anikosamba,
アニコサムバ,

真似スル. *v.t.* To imitate.

Aikoshi, アイコシ, 渡ス. *v.t.* To betray. **Syn:** Ekoshi.

Aikot-chep, アイコツチェフ, アカエイ. *n.* Sting ray. *Dasyatis akajei*, *M. & H.* **Syn:** Aichokoibe.

Aikup, アイクフ, 飲ミ器. *n.* Drinking utensils.

Aikushte-amip, アイクシテアミフ, 上着. *n.* A coat. An outer garment.

Aimakanit, アイマカニト, 矢ノ根ニ付ク骨. *n.* The bone part of an arrow to which the head is attached.

Aimokirika, アイモキリカ, 無情、憐レナル. *adj.* Miserable. Abject.

Aimokirika-shukup, アイモキリカシクフ, 不憫ナル生活. *v.i.* To live in a very miserable fashion. To live miserably.

Aina-ni, アイナニ, ベニバナ、ヘウタンボク. *n.* *Lonicera Maximowiczii*, *Rupr.*

Ainan-pono, アイナンボ子, 脛骨、胞骨、ニノウテ. The shin-bone. The bone between the elbow and wrist.

Aine, アイ子, 其處、其後、其時、例セバ、ラムネトリホツエカラ、アイネエセニ

サレエネ、長イ間呼ンテ漸ク應ヘタ. *post.* Thereupon. After a while. Hardly. Upon which. At last. **As:**—*Ramneto ku hotuyekara, aine, ese nisa ruwe ne.* “I called him for a very long time and at last he answered.”

A-ine,
アイ子,
A-hine,
アヒ子,

此字ハ時トシテ過去ヲ示ス語ナリ. *part.* This particle indicates the

past or perfect tense. **As:**—*Tap seenne otta ku apkash kuni ku ramu a-ine koroka tap ku apkash nisa ruwe ne.* “I did not expect to walk thus far yet I have come here.”

Ai-kot-chep, アイコットチェフ, アカエイ. *n.* Stingray. *Dasyatis akajei*. (*M. and H.*)

Aininuibe, アイニヌイベ, 枕、マウラ. *n.* A pillow. **Syn:** Chiennuibe. **Aieninuibe.**

Ainu, アイヌ, 人、人間、友、父、夫、アイヌト云フ人種. *n.* Man. A man. The race of people called *Ainu*. Comrade. Father. Husband.

Ainu-ataye, アイヌアタイエ, 殺人ノ罰金. *n.* A fine for murder. **Syn:** Kewe-tak.

Ainu-bata, アイヌバタ, 悲哀ノ辭、カナシイカナ、ホシイナ、*excl.*: Ah me! Expression of desire and disappointment.

Ainu-buri, アイヌブリ, 人ノ習慣. *n.* The habits or customs of man in general or of the *Ainu* in particular.

Ainu-ep, アイヌエフ, 化物、バケモノ、怪物. *n.* A hobgoblin (supposed to walk backwards).

- Ainu-topake, アイヌトバケ**, 酋長. *n.*
A chief. Captain. Leader.
- Ainu-tukap, アイヌツカフ**, 幽霊. *n.*
A ghost. The manes of the dead
(supposed to be of a white colour).
- Ainu-utor-humi, アイヌウトルフミ**,
人ノ歩ム音. *n.* The sound of men
walking. **Syn**: **Apkash utor'**-
humi.
- Ai-o, アイオ**, 刺アル. *adj.* Thorny.
Syn: **Aiush.**
- Aioina-kamui, アイオイナカムイ**, ア
イヌノ先祖ノ名. The name of the
ancestor of the Ainu.
- Aioma,**
アイオマ, { 凭レカカル. *v.i.* To lean
Aeoma, { over.
アエオマ.
- Aioro, airo, ayoro, アイロ**, スズキ.
n. *Lateolabrap japonicus.* (*T. & S.*)
Syn: **Shimechike. Shunchike.**
- Aipone, アイボ子**, 股骨、モモホネ. *n.*
The thigh bones.
- Aipone-tanne-guru, アイボ子タン**
子ケル, 長ケ高キ人. *n.* A tall per-
son.
- Aiporo-sak, アイボロサク**, 慚愧ナル、
ハヅカシキ. *adj.* To be ashamed.
Syn: **Iporohachiri.**
- Aiporo-sakka, アイボロサッカ**, 愧カ
シムル. *v.t.* To make ashamed.
- Airamkatchaushka, アイラムカッチ**
ヤウシカ, 或事ヲ爲サヌヤウニ勸メラ
レタ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To have been
dissuaded from something.
- Airamye, アイラムイ**, 譽ムベキ、尊ム
ベキ. *adj.* and *v.i.* Adorable.
Adored. Praised.
- Airap-kina, アイラプキナ**, クサツテ
ツ、コ、ミ、(方言). *n.* The fertile
fronds of the basket-fern or *On-*
oclea germanica, Willd.
- Airu, アイル**, 有ル、感ズル、音スル. *v.i.*
To be. To feel. To sound. **As**:—
Chikuikui ap-koro humi airu an,
“I feel as though I was being
nibbled.”
- Aisa, アイサ**, 海鳥ノ類. *n.* A kind
of bird of the duck species having
a tuft of feathers on its head.
- Aisarakka-kamni, アイサラッカカ**
ムニ, 過ツテ矢ヲ以テ打タル、コト、過
ツテ矢ニ當ル事. *n.* A being ac-
cidentally shot by arrows.
- Aiseisekka, アイセイセッカ**, 温メル、
熱セラル. *v.i.* To be heated.
Madedhot.
- 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, アイシコシレバ**, 到
着シタ. *v.i.* (*pl.*) To have arrived
at a place.
- Aishiri-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、悪鬼ニ付カレタル. *n.* A
maniac. A person possessed by
the devil.
- Aishitomare, アイシトマレ**, 畏ロシ
イ、騒々シイ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Dread-
ful. Noisy. Said to noisy children.
- Aishumam, アイシユمام**, 粟ノ類. *n.*
A kind of millet.
- Ai-shup, アイシュブ**, 矢ニ用ユル篠. *n.*
The reed shaft of an arrow.
- Aitakepishte, アイタケピシテ**, 繰
言スル、クリゴトスル. *v.i.* To re-
peat one's self. To be voluble.
Loquacious.
- Aitakepishtep, アイタケピシテフ**,
繰言、タリゴト. *n.* A heap of words.

- Loquacity. As:—*Tapan tu itak re itak aitatepishtep nekon a ambe ne ruwe ta an?* “what means this great heaping up of words”?
- Aitam-niukeshte, アイタムニウケシ**
テ、刀ヲ以テ禦ク。v.i. To defend with a sword. To render difficult by means of a sword.
- Aitek, アイテク, 送ラル、雇ハル、**
v.i. To be sent. To be employed by another. **Syn: Auitek.**
- Aituyere, アイツイエレ, マテニ往ク、取**
ラル、切り割ラル。v.i. To go as far as. To be taken. To be cut off.
- Ai-ush, アイウシ, 刺アル。adj.**
Thorny. **Syn: Ai-o.**
- Aiush-kuttara, アイウシクッタラ,**
アザミノ類。n. A thistle. **Syn:**
Antsami. Cnicus sp.
- Ai-ush-ni, アイウシニ, ハリギリ。**
Acanthopanax riciniifolium.
- Ai-ush-samambe, アイシサマムベ,**
サツカレイ。n. *Ceidoderma asper-*
imus, (T. & S.)
- Aiush-top, アイウシトフ, タマザ、**
Arundinaria panicueata, Fr. et
Sav.
- Aiwak, アイワク, 放棄セラル、埋ラル。**
v.i. To be cast away. Buried.
To return from one's work.
- Aiwak-gusu-ateru, アイワクグサア**
テレ。待ツ。v.t. To await.
- Aiwakte, アイワクテ, 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、ネイウ**
ツルアイヨソエンコレ、何卒其ノ間ヲ
充タセヨ。v.t. To fill up. As:—
Nei uturu aiyo wa en kore, “please
fill up the spaces.”
- Aiyo, アイヨ, 縫箔。n. Pieces of material**
Aiyo, アイヨ, } let into garments for or-
Aoko, } nament. As:— Aiyo
アオコ, } ekara, “to ornament a dress.”
- Aiyoitakushi, } 詛ハレタル。adj. and**
アイヨイタクシ, } v.i. To be ac-
Aiyoitakshi, } cursed. Cursed.
アイヨイタクシ, }
- Aiyonitasare, アイヨニタサレ, 改名**
ス。v.i. To change one's name.
- Aiyonitasare-rehei, } 改名。n. An**
アイヨニタサレヘイ, } alias.
Auonitasare-rehei, }
アウオニウタサレヘイ, }
- Aiyunin, アイユニン, 苦痛アル、クツウ**
アル。v.i. and adj. To be in great
bodily pain. To be in distress.
- Ak, アク, 弟、チトチト。n. A young-**
er brother. **Syn: Aki. Akihi.**
- Ak, アク, 射ル。v.i. To shoot with**
an arrow.
- Aka, アカ, 水。n. Water. Syn:**
Wakka.
- Akakoro, アカコロ, 甚多、頗多。adv.**
Very many. **Syn: Poronno.**
- Akakotare, アカコタレ, 開ク、分ケル。**
v.t. To open. To divide.
- Akam, アカム, 指環、ユビツ。n. A**
ring.
- Akam, アカム, ウバユリヲ以テ造**
リシ圓キ菓子。n. A round cake
usually made of arrow-root and
having a hole in the centre.
- Akam, アカム, ゴツコ。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 sen-
tence). To jump over. To pass
over.
- Akamkoreumbe, アカムコレウムベ,**
魚名。n. Same as *Akamkotchep.*

- Akamkotchep**, アカムコツチエフ, コツコ. *n.* *Liparis Agassizii*, *Putnum*. Seasnail.
- Akam-saye**, アカムサイエ, 渦巻ク、ウヅマク. *v.i.* To be coiled up in rings as snakes are sometimes found doing.
- Akam-ukopoyebe**, アカムウコポイエベ, 笮、へラ. *n.* A stick used for stirring the pot when arrow-root cakes are being boiled.
- Akamure**, アカムレ, 蔽ハル. *v.i.* To be covered up.
- Akan**, アカン, 造ラレタ. *v.i.* To be made. Done. *Same as akara.*
- A-kane**, アカ子, 坐シテ. *part.:* Sitting. To be in a sitting posture.
- Akaparaka**, アカバラカ, 有漏抜、ウロヌク. *v.t.* To thin out. **Syn:** **Akapore.**
- Akara**, アカラ, 造ラレタル. *v.i.* To be made. To have finished doing a thing.
- Akara-eashkai**, アカラエアシカイ, 出来能フ. *adj.* Achievable. Able to be done.
- Akarakara**, アカラカラ, 爲ス、縫スル. *v.t.* To do. To do fancy needle-work.
- Akarakarape**, アカラカラベ, 縫箔. *n.* Fancy needle-work. **Syn:** **Chikarakarabe.**
- Akari**, アカリ, 出来事. *n.* A thing done. An action performed. The way to perform an action.
- Akaru**, アカル, 出来事. *Same as akari.*
- Aka-san-nai**, アカサンナイ, 水ノアル谷. *n.* A valley with water in it.
- Akashi**, アカシ, チヨツト當タル. *v.t.* To hit slightly.
- A-kasu**, アカス, 餘リ多ク. *adj.* Too much. Too many.
- Akatchiu**, アカッチウ, 刺サレタル、刺サル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be stuck. Pierced.
- Akatchiu-guru**, アカッチウゲル, 愛ラシカラヌ人. *n.* An unamiable person. One who cannot be trusted.
- Akateomare**, アカテオマレ, 愛嬌アル. *adj.* Amiable. Loveable.
- Aka-ush**, アカウシ, ホダラケ. *adj.* Containing water. Watery. **Syn:** **Wakka-ush.**
- Akbe**, アクベ, 陥穴、罫、ワナ. *n.* A trap. A rat trap. (This is really a spring-bow which is often set in the trail of the larger animals or in the runs of rats). **Syn:** **Akku.**
- Akbe-imok**, アクベイモク, 罫ノ餌、例セバ、アクベイモクオマレ、罫ニ餌ヲ置ク. *n.* A trap bait. As:—*Akbe imok omare* or *Akbe imok unu*, “to bait a trap.”
- Akbe-ande**, アクベアンデ, 罫ヲ掛ル. *v.i.* To set a trap.
- Akbe-imok**, アクベイモク, 罫ノ餌. *n.* A trap bait.
- Akbe-shuat**, アクベシユアツ, 罫ニ餌ヲ付ケル器ノ名. *n.* The wood catch placed in a trap to loosen that portion of wood which sets the bow-string free.
- Akbe-yokore**, アクベヨコレ, 罫ヲ掛ル. *v.i.* To set a trap.
- Akem-karabe**, アケムカラベ, 針仕事. *n.* Needle-work.

Akerekeri, アケレケリ, 削ラレル. *v.i.*
and *adj.* To be scraped.

Akes, アケス, 厩、西ノ方. *n.* Dregs.

The western end of a place or thing. The lower end of a place or thing. **Syn:** Keshi. **Kes.** Kesh.

Akesoro, アケソロ, 小屋ノ西方ノ入口ニ. *adv.* At the entrance or lower end of a hut.

Akes-un, アケスウン, 小屋ノ西方ノ入口ニ. *adv.* Same as *Akesoro*.

Akeure, アケウレ, 削ラレタル. *adj.*
Hewn. Planed.

Aki,
アキ,
Akihi,
アキヒ,
Akpo,
アッポ,

弟. *n.* A younger brother.

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

Akianchi, アキアンチ, 鮭、サケ. *n.*
Salmon. **Syn:** Shibe. **Kamui**
chep. (*Jap.*)

Aki-eashkai, アキエアシカイ, 出来ル. *adj.* Achievable. Can be done.

Akihi,
アキヒ,
Aki,
アキ,
Ak,
アク,

弟. *n.* A younger brother.

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

Akimokkara, アキモックラ, 出先ニテ變死ス. *v.i.* To be killed away from one's home as by accident.

Akka,
アッカ, 然レドモ. *conj.* Although.
Akkai, } **Syn:** Yakka.
アッカイ, }

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

Akka-shum,
アッカシュム, } 水ノ泡. *n.* Water
Akka-sum, } foam.
アッカスム, }

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

Akkari, アッカリ, 過ケル、優ル. *post.*
Than. Surpassing. Expression of the comparative degree.

Akkari-kara, アッカリカラ, 過ル、勝ル. *v.t.* To surpass. To do better or worse than. (Preceded by the objective case).

Akkari-ki, アッカリキ, 過ル、勝ル.
Same as *Akkari-kara*.

Akke,
アッケ, } ホタテガイ. *n.* A scallop.
Akke-tek, } *Pecten yezoensis, Jay.*
アッケテク, }

Akkesh, アッケシ, 牡蠣、カキ. An oyster. *Ostræ agigas, Thunt.*

Akкетek,
アッケテク, } ホタテガイ. *n.* Scallap.
Akke, } *Pecten yezoensis.*
アッケ, } *Jay.*

Akku, アック, 罾、ワナ. *n.* A trap.
See *Akke*.

Ak-nishpake, アクニシバケ, 弟. *n.*
A younger brother.

Akno, アクノ, 弓術ニ秀テシ. *adj.* Clever at shooting arrows.

Akno-guru, アクノゲル, 射手. *n.*
Archers. An archer.

- Ako-apa-ashi,** }
アコアバアシ, } 閉込メル. *v.t.* To
Ako-apa-seshke, } shut in.
アコアバセシケ, }
- Akoekomo,** **アコエコモ,** 先ヲ曲ゲル.
v.t. To clinch.
- Akoerayap,** **アコエラヤブ,** 驚キ且喜
 プ. *v.i.* To be agreeably surprised.
- Akoewara,** **アコエワラ,** 吹き附ケラレ
 ル. *v.i.* To be blown to.
- Akoewara-ewara,** **アコエワラエワ
 ラ,** 吹きツケラレル. *v.i.* To be
 blown away to. To be blown to.
- Akohepitare,** **アコヘピタレ,** 眞直ク
 ニナル. *v.i.* To rise up as from a
 bending position.
- Akoiki,** **アコイキ,** 搏タル, 殺サル. *v.i.*
 To get killed. To be struck.
- Akoipishi,** **アコイビシ,** 裁判セラレタ.
v.i. To be judged.
- Akicipishi-gusu-atak,** **アコイビシグ
 スアタク,** 呼出サル.(裁判ナドへ). *v.i.*
 To be arraigned. To be had up for
 judgement.
- Akoipishi-gusu-atakte,** **アコイビシ
 グサアタッテ,** 呼出ス. *v.t.* To ar-
 raign. To bring before a court.
- Akoisamka,** **アコイサムカ,** 無クスル.
v.t. To destroy. To bring to no-
 thing. Sometimes also used in-
 transitively.
- Akokarakari,** **アコカラカリ,** 包マレ
 ル, 包マレタル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Rolled
 up. Wrapped up.
- Akokatpakbe,** **アコカッパクベ,** 悪人.
 罪人. *n.* A bad person. A sinner.
- Akokatpak-guru,** **アコカッパクグル,**
 悪人, 罪人. *n.* A bad person. A
 sinner. **Syn:** Katpak-ki-guru.
- Akokemachichi,** **アコケマチチ,** 登マ

ツテ寝ル. *v.i.* To lie with one's
 legs curled up. **As:**—*Shotki ku-
 ruka akokemachichi,* “he is lying
 upon his bed with his legs curled
 up.”

- Akokemi-an,** **アコケミアン,** 罕ナル,
 少キ. *v.i.* To be scarce.
- Akomuyep,** **アコムイェブ,** 死人ト共ニ
 埋メル衣服. *n.* The ordinary clo-
 thing buried with the dead.
- Akonere,** **アコ子レ,** 破壊セラレタ,
 (単数). *v.i.* and *adj. (sing).* Wreck-
 ed. Smashed up.
- Akonerepa,** **アコ子レバ,** 破壊セラレ
 タ, (複数). *v.i.* and *adj. (pl).*
 Wrecked. Smashed up.
- Akopan,** **アコバン,** 嫌ハレタ, 忌マレ
 タ. *adj.* Hated. Abhorred.
- Akopangere,** **アコバングレ,** 嫌ハレ
 タル. *adj.* Hated. Abhorred.
Syn: Aepangere.
- Akopao,** **アコバオ,** 叱カラル. *v.i.*
 To be scolded. To be punished.
Syn: Akosakaikara.
- Akpo,** **アクポ,** 弟. *n.* A younger
 brother.
- Akopuntek,** **アコフンテク,** 喜ブ. *v.i.*
 To be pleased. To rejoice. **Syn:**
Akoyainuchaktek. **Akoyai-
 renga.**
- Akopuntekte,** **アコフンテクテ,** 喜バ
 セル. *v.t.* To please another. To
 make another rejoice.
- Akoram-niukesh,** **アコラムニウケシ**
 承認セヌ. *v.t.* To dissent from.
- Akore,** **アコレ,** 貰フ. *v.t.* To receive.
 To take.
- Akore-guru.** **アコレグル,** 貰ツタ人.
n. A recipient.

Akor'ewen, アコルエウエン, 悪ク遇スル. *v.t.* To treat badly.

Akcro, アコロ, 私ノ、我々ノ、汝ノ、彼等ノ. *pro.* My. Our. Your. Their.

Akoroashpa, アコロアシバ, 聞エヌフリヌ. *v.i.* To be deaf to.

Akorobe, アコロベ, 人ノモノ. *n.* One's belongings.

Akrokaiki, アコロカイキ, 然レドモ. *adv.* Although.

Akoropap, アコロパフ, 人ノ物. *n.* One's belongings.

Akosakaikara,
アコサカイカラ, } 叱カラレル. *v.i.*
Akosakayokara, } To be scold-
アコサカヨカラ, } ed. **Syn:**

Akopas.

Akoshiratki, アコシラツキ, 護ラレル. *v.i.* To be taken care of.

Akoshiratkip, アコシラツキフ, 守リ主、マモリヌシ. *n.* One's guardian angel.

Akoshinninup, アコシンニヌブ, 守護袋、マモリアタロ. *n.* A charm.

Akoshituriri, アコシツリリ, 延バサレタ、例セバ、シヨツキクルカアシツリリ、寢臺ノ上ニ長ク延ベラレタ. *v.i.* To be stretched out lengthwise. **As:—**Shotki kuruka akoshituriri. "He is stretched out lengthwise upon his bed."

Akowen, アコウエン, 嫌ハレタル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Abhorrent. Hated. despised. **Syn:** Aetunne.

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

Akpo, アクポ, 弟. *n.* A younger brother. **Syn:** Aki.

Akshinot, アクシノツ, 射遊、矢ヲ射ルアソビ. *n.* A game of archery.

Aktonoge, アクトノゲ, 弟. *n.* A younger brother. **Syn:** Aki.

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

Akusa-guru, アクサグル, 船頭(河渡場ノ)、渡守. *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, 物質ヲ與フ、シチモツ、例セバ、イタクグスアクワコレ、言葉ノ爲ニ質物ヲ與ヘル. *v.t.* To give as a pledge. Also "to set up a mark to a grave." **As:—**Itak gusu akuwakore. "To give as a pledge to one's word." *Rai-guru akuwakore*, "to set up a post for the dead."

Am,
アム, } 爪、ツメ. *n.* Finger or toe
Ami, } nails. The claws of birds
アミ, } and animals. *Am-ras*,
Amihi, } nail-parings."
アミヒ, }

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

Ama, アマ, 焼キタル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Roasted.

Ama, アマ, 有ル、在ル. *v.i.* To be.

Ama-an, アマアン, 有リシ. *past part.* Was. **Syn:** Ama-kane-an.

Amaka, アマカ, 開カレタ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Opened. **Syn:** Makke.

Amakaraye, アマカライエ, 開ケタル、晴レタル. *adj.* Open. Clear. **Syn:** Aomakaraye.

Amakiri-uwekote, } 箕坐スル、アケラ
アマキリウウエコテ, } カク. *v.i.* To
Amokiri-uwekote, } sit cross-leg-
アモキリウウエコテ, } ged.

Amaktono, }
アマクトノ, } 弟. *n.* A younger
Amaktonoge, } brother.
アマクトノゲ, }

Amam, } 農産. *n.* Garden produce,
アマム, } such as rice, millet,
Amama, } wheat, barley.
アママ, }

Amam-chikap, }
アマムチカフ, }
Amam-e-chikap, }
アマムエチカフ, } 雀, スルメ. *n.* A
Amam-chiri, } sparrow.
アマムチリ, }

Amam-e-chiri, }
アマムエチリ, }

Amam-e-itangi, }
アマメイタンギ, } 飯茶椀. *n.* A rice
Amam-itangi, } cup. A cup
アマムイタンギ, } used for eating
Amam-o-itangi, } rice or millet.
アマムオイタンギ, }
out of.

Amamkoho, アマムコホ, 粉. *n.*
Flour.

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

Amam-muru, アマムムル, 粟麥類ノ
カラ. *n.* Millet or rice husks.

Amampo-kikiri, アマムボキキリ, 螞
斯, キリギリス. *n.* A grasshopper.
Syn: Amamepo.

Ama-ni, アマニ, 梁, ハリ. *n.* A beam
of wood.

Aman-ni, アマンニ, 梁, ハリ. *n.* The
long poles to which the lower
ends of the side-rafters of a hut
are tied. Syn: Sopesn-ni.

Amapa, アマバ, 置ク (複数). *v.t.* To
put. To place. (*pl.*)

Amu-shi, アムシ, 爪ヲ以テツカム. *v.t.*
To take hold of with claws.

Amatak, }
アマタク, } 妹. *n.* A younger
Amatak-tono, } sister. Syn:
アマタクトノ, } Matak. Tu-
Amatak-tonoge, } resh.
アマタクトノゲ, }

Ama-u, アマウ, 物ヲ置イタ場所. *adv.*
The place where something has
been put. Syn: Ama-ushi.

Amba, アムバ, 運フ. (複数). *v.t.* To
carry.

Amba, アムバ, 浮槎, ウキ. *n.* The
floats attached to the tops of fishing
nets.

Ambai, アムバイ, 蟹, カニ. Same as
Ambayaya.

Ambari, アムバリ, 網針, アバリ. A
netting needle.

Amba-wa-apkash, アムバワアブカ
シ, 持ツテ歩ム. *v.i.* To go along
carrying something. (*pl.*)

Ambayaya, }
アンバヤヤ, } 蟹, カニ. *n.* A crab.
Ampayaya, }
アンバヤヤ, }

Ambe, アムベ, 火. *n.* Same as *Abe*.
Fire. Syn: Unchi.

Ambe, } 物, モノ. *n.* A thing. Article.
アムベ, } Object. The matter of a
Anbe, } subject.
アンベ, }

Ambe, アムベ, 眞ニ. *adv.* Truly. In-
deed. Is. It is so. As:—*Ambe he?*
“Is it so?”

Ambochichi, }
アムボチチ, } 摘ム. *v.t.* To pinch.
Ampochichi, } (*sing.*) To scratch.
アムボチチ, }

Ambochitpa, アムボチッパ, 摘ム(複數).
v.t. To pinch. (*pl.*) To scratch.

**Amchayaya, }
 アムチャヤヤ, } 爪ヲ以テ攫ム. *v.t.* To
**Ampayaya, } hold in the claws.
 アムハヤヤ, }****

Amchayaya-wa-kishma, アムチャヤヤワキシマ, 爪ヲ以テ攫ム. *v.t.* To hold in the claws.

Am-etu, アムエツ, 爪ノ端、ツメノハシ、例セバ、子イクルサムベタネアムエツバクノアン、彼ノ脈ハ殆ント休ム. *n.* The ends of the finger-nails (Met: "A very little;" "very sparingly;" "faintly;" "almost finished." As:—*Nei guru sambe tane ametu pak no an,* that person's pulse have nearly finished beating.)

**Ami, }
 アミ, } 爪、ツメ. *n.* Claws. Finger
**Amihi, } or toe-nails. Syn: Am.
 アミヒ, }****

Ami, アミ, 着タ. *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, 我が父、我等ノ父. *pro.* Our father.

Ami-iyok, アミイヨク, 竊ム. *v.t.* To steal.

Ami-iyok-guru, アミイヨクグル, 盗人、ヌスビト. *n.* A thief. Syn: **Ikka-guru.**

Amikekara, アミケカラ, 刺身ニ切ル. To cut in thin slices. To slit fish down the middle, cut off the heads and take out the back-bone.

Am-iki, アマイキ, 爪ヲ以テヒツ搔ク. *v.t.* To scratch.

Am-ikiri, アマイキリ, 知ル、識ル. *v.t.* Same as *amkiri*. To know. To recognize.

Amip, アミフ, 着物、キモノ. *n.* Clothing. Attire. Dress. A garment.

Amip-numsam, アミフヌムサム, 前襟、マイエリ. *n.* The front edge of a garment.

Amip-shirika, アミフシリカ, 着物ノオモテ. *n.* The upper or outside of a garment.

Amip-shiripok, アミフシリボク, 着物ノウラ. *n.* The inside or underside of a garment.

Amiri-yaoshkep, アミリヤオシケフ, メクラグモ. *n.* The fatherlong-legs. Syn: **Ami-tanne yaoshkep.**

Ami-tanne-yaoshkep, アミタンチヤオシユケフ, メクラグモ、クモ. *n.* The father-long legs.

Amiyok, アミヨク, 盗ム、ヌスム. *v.t.* To steal.

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

Amke, アムケ, 掃フ、(複數). *v.t.* To brush off as grass seeds or rubbish from one's clothes.

Amke, アムケ, 整理スル、カタヅケル. *v.t.* To put away (*pl of the object*).

Amkire, アムキレ, 紹介スル、知ラセル. *v.t.* To cause to know. To introduce one person to another.

Amkiri, アムキリ, 知ル、識ル、シル. *v.t.* To know. To be acquainted with. Syn: **Amikiri.**

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

Amkit, アムキツ, 鷲ノ啼キ聲、ワシノナキコエ. *n.* The cry of an eagle.

Amkokishima, アムコキシマ, 爪又ハ手ヲ以テツカム. *v.t.* To seize with the hands or claws.

Amkokomo, アムココモ, 爪又ハ手ヲ以テ握ム. *v.t.* To seize with the hands or claws. **Syn:** Amkosaye.

Amkosaye,
アムコサイエ, 爪ヲ以テ握ム. *v.t.* To
Amkosayo, } seize with the hands
アムコサヨ, } or claws.
Amkoshayo, }
アムコシヤヨ, }

Amma, アムマ, 置ク. *v.t.* To put. To place. **Syn:** Ama.

Amma, アムマ, 有リテ. *part.* Being. Same as *an-wa*.

Am-nishu, アムニシュ, 足ナキ白. *n.* A kind of footless mortar.

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

Amoini, アモイニ, 腕、(前部)、ウテ. Same as *amunini*, *n.* The forearm.

Amomka, アモムカ, 浮ブ、ウカブ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To float. To drift. Floating. Afloat. **As:**—*Amomka chip*, “a floating boat.”

Amore, アモレ, 關セヌ、カマハヌ、息マセル. *v.t.* To let alone. To let rest. To quiet.

Ampayaya, アムバヤヤ, 蟹、カニ. *n.* A crab. **Syn:** Hotempoyaya. Hotemtemu.

Ampiri, アムビリ, 爪ヲ以テカキシ痕. *n.* A scratch. A wound left by a scratch.

Ampiri-o, アムビリ, 爪ヲ以テカク、搔ク、ヒツ爬ク. *v.t.* To scratch. To wound with the nails or claws.

Amras, アムラス, 爪ノ切屑、ツメノキリクズ、例セバ、アムラスバクノイサム、少シモ有ラヌ. *n.* Nail-parings. **Met:** a very small portion. “A

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

Amse,
アムセ, } 坐、椅子、イス、ザ. *n.* A
Amset, } seat. A throne. From
アムセツ, } *a-se.*

Amsho, } 家ノ床、イヘノユカ. *n.* The
アムショ, } entire floor of a house.
Amso, } **Syn:** Sho. So.
アムソ, }

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

Amsho-shut, アムショシュツ, 床端、ユカノハシ. *n.* The edge of a floor. **Syn:** Sho-shut.

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

Amuchichi, アムチチ, 爪ヲ以テヒツ搔ク、(單數). *v.t.* To scratch. (*sing.*).

Amuchitpa, アムチツパ, 爪ヲ以テヒツ搔ク、(複數). *v.t.* To scratch.

Amunin,
アムニン, } 腕、ウテ、(前部). *n.* The
Amunini, } lower part of the
アムニニ, } arm. The forearm.

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

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

Amushbe, アムシベ, 蟹、カニ、蝦、エビ. *n.* A crab. Any animal, large or small, having claws.

- An, アン,** 有ル、アル. *n.i.* To be. There is.
- An, アン,** 一、イチ、全ク、マツタク. *adj.* and *adv.* One. One of a pair. Quite. Entirely. Contracted from *ara*.
- An, アン,** 此ノ An ハ時トシテ最上級ノ意又ハ強聲ヲ表スモノナリ. *part.* Sometimes used as a superlative or intensifying particle. As:— *Ancongami an-eyairage*, “to respect and thank profoundly.”
- An, アン,** 此ノ An ハ時トシテ動詞ノ前ニ加フル時ハ自動詞ニスルカアリ. *part.* Used before some verbs *an*, like *a*, has a past and passive signification. As:— *An-raige*, “he was killed.”
- An, アン,** 全ク、マツタク. *adv.* Quite. As:— *An-rai*, “quite dead.”
- An, アン,** 夜、ヨ. *n.* Night. **Syn:** **Anchikara,**
- An-ai, アンアイ,** 變ラヌ、同、オナジ. *adv.* Changeless. The same.
- An-aige, アンアイゲ,** シナガラ. *ph.* In the act of. About to be. As:— *Tane ariki an an-aige*, “As they are just now coming.”
- An-aine, アンアイ子,** 漸、ヨウヤク、乍、ナガラ、理ナキ、例セバ、アンアイ子ウバキタ、漸ク段々ニ. *ph.* Hardly. With difficulty. Whilst. Without provocation or cause. As:— *An-aine uwepakita*, “hardly and by degrees.” *An-aine en kik*, “he struck me without provocation.” *Ikushu ek an an-aine hotuyekara*, “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, アナク子,** 此詞ハ日本ノ(ハ)ニ同シ. *part.* *Anak* serves to isolate or emphasize a word or subject, and may in a sense be regarded as a sign of the nominative case. When followed by *ne* it renders the whole sentence to which it is applied a substantive clause. Often it is not translated but in some instances it must be, the context alone determining by what phrase or word it should be represented. The words “as for;” “in reference to;” “as regards,” are among the most apt English equivalents. It very nearly represents the Japanese *wa*, ハ、.
- Anak-ka, アナッカ,** トハ云ヘドモ. The same as *an yakka*, “although there is.”
- Anak-ki-koroka, アナッキコロカ,** ケレドモ、然レトモ. *ph.* Even though it is. Nevertheless.
- Anak-ne, アナク子,** ハ、アナクヲ見ル可シ. See *anak*.
- Anakoroka, アナコロカ,** 有ルナレド. *ph.* Although there is.
- An-an, アンアン,** 有ル、有リシ. *aux v.* There was. There is.
- An-anchikara, アンアンチカラ,** 或ル夜. *adv.* One evening.
- An.....an-gesh shiriki, アン...アンゲシシリキ,** 殆ンド、幾ンド. *ph.* Nearly. As:— *An otke an-gesh shiriki*, “it was nearly speared.” **Syn:** *Naa* followed by a passive.
- Anankoro, アンアンコロ,** 有ルナラン.

- aux.* There will be. Same as *an nangoro*.
- Anapa, アナバ,** 親戚、シンセキ. *n.* Relation. **Syn:** Apa-utara.
- Anare, アナレ,** 勝、カツ. *v.t.* To defeat. **Syn:** Annokara.
- Anasak, アナサク,** 無キ、持タヌ. *adv.* Without. Not being; not having.
- Anasap, アナサブ,** 黙許スル. *v.i.* To connive at. **Syn:** Kashieshina.
- Anat-ni, アナツニ,** イヌガヤ、ヒヤウブ (方言). *n.* *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, *S. et Z.*
- Anbe, アンベ** } 物、モノ. *n.* An article.
Ambe, アムベ }
- cle.* A thing. An object. Truth. Fact. **As:**—*Ambe ne*, “it is truth.”
- Anchi, アンチ,** 石炭、セキタン. *n.* Coal.
- Anchi, アンチ,** 黒キ石. *n.* A kind of black flint. Obsidian.
- Anchikara, アンチカラ,** 夜、ヨ. *n.* Night. **Syn:** Kunne-to. Anikara.
- Anchikara-chup, アンチカラチュブ,** 月、ツキ. *n.* The moon.
- Anchikara-ibe, アンチカライベ,** 夕飯、ユウメシ. *n.* Supper.
- An-chup, アンチュブ,** 月、ツキ. The moon.
- Ande, アンデ,** 置ク、取テ置ク. *v.t.* To put. To place. To set on one side. To put away. **Syn:** Unu. Anu. Ama.
- Ande, アンデ,** 止メル、已メル. *v.i.* and *v.t.* To cease. To set down. To let alone. **Syn:** Moshima no oka.
- Andepa, アンデバ,** 止メル、已メル、(複數). *v.t.* To put or place. *Pl* of the person.
- Andere, アンデレ,** 已メサセル、置カセル. *v.t.* To cause to cease. To make put down. To cause another to set on one side.
- Ane, ア子, 私、我、ソレ.** *pro.* I. **Syn:** Ku, Kuani.
- Ane, ア子,** 小キ、細キ、例セバ、ア子アムベ、小サキモノ. *adj.* Small. Thin. Tiny. **As:**—*Ane ambe*, “a tiny thing.” *Ane pon top*, “a tiny thin bamboo.”
- Ane-kane, ア子カ子,** 針金、ハリガ子. *n.* Wire. Thin mettle.
- Anekarara, ア子カララ,** 仕上リ、爲シ了ツタ、成就シタ. *v.i.* Done. Made. Finished. **Syn:** Aekarakara.
- Anekempo, ア子ケムボ,** ナメクチ. *n.* A slug. **Syn:** Kina-mokuriri.
- Anekik, ア子キク,** 搏、ウツ. *v.t.* To flog. To strike. Also flogged. Struck.
- Anekosama, ア子コサマ,** 眞似スル、(單數). *v.t.* To imitate (*sing*).
- Anekosamba, ア子コサムバ,** 眞似スル、(複數). *v.t.* To imitate (*pl*).
- Anekoyairaiige-an-na, ア子コヤイイライゲアンナ,** 眞ニ難有キ. *ph.* Hearty thanks.
- Ane-kut, ア子クツ,** 狭キ帯. *n.* A small girdle.
- Aneongami, ア子オンガミ,** 深ク尊敬スル、フカクソウケンゲイスル. *v.t.* To pay profound respects.
- Aneopetcha, ア子オベッチャ,** 小サキ口アル河. *n.* A river with a narrow mouth.
- Aneoshkoro, ア子オシコロ,** 重ンズル、貴トブ、尊トブ. *v.t.* To prize, desire, or seek after earnestly.
- Aneru, ア子ル,** 細道、ホソミチ. *n.* A trail. A bridle-path.

Ange, アング, 今爲サントス. *adv.* To be about to do. As:—*Ki ange shiriki*, “he came near doing it.”

Angesh, アングシ, 欲セヌ. *v. t.* To dislike. **Syn: Kopan. Pange. Kowen.**

Angura, アングラ, 播、塙、ヘイ、カコヒ. *n.* A fence. A hedge.
Ankura, アンクラ,

Anguru, アングル, 者、人. *n.* A person.

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

An-gusu-ne-na, アングス子ナ, アルカ故ニ. *ph.* Because there is.

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

Ani, アニ, 如、ゴトシ. *adv.* As. So. As:—*Ani korachi*, “as it is;” “like that.” As:—*En otta ani korachi ku koramkon na*, “I ask that it may be so to me.”

An-i, アンイ, 出来上ツタ事. *n.* Something done. Something which is. As:—*Epirikare an gusu ene iki-an-i ne*, “this thing was done for your benefit.”

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

Ani, アニ, 携フル、タヅサエル. *v. t.* To hold or carry in the hands. To lay hold on.

Ani, アニ, 此字ヲ加フル時ハ命令ノ意ヲ作ス、例セバ、エクソイエアニ、來タリテ話セ. *part.* Sometimes used at the end of a sentence as an imperative particle. As:—*Ek wa ye ani*, “come and tell me.” *Ni-*

shatta ek ani, “Come to-morrow.”

Syn: Hani.

Ani, アニ, 時ニ. *adv.* When. Then.

Ani, アニ, 以テ. *part.* By. With. By means of. **Syn: Ari.**

Ani, アニ, 彼、彼女、其ハ. *pro.* He. she. It.

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

An-ibe, アンイベ, 夕飯、ユフメシ. *n.* Supper.

Anika-aiki, アニカアイキ, 如シ、左様ニ上手、實ニ巧ミナル、例セバ、アニカアイキエアシカイ、上手ニ出来ル. *adv.* So. So clever. Very clever. As:—*Ani-ka aiki eashkai*, “he can do it so cleverly.”

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

Anikkotama, アニッコタマ, 圍ム、カコム、(單數). *v. t.* To surround. (*sing*).

Anikkotamba, アニッコタムバ, 圍ム、カコム、(複數). *v. t.* To surround. (*pl*).

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

Anikomewe, アニヒコメウエ, 掘出ス、(單數). *v. t.* To grub up as trees (*sing*).

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

Anikorewe, アニコレウエ, 刀ヲ以テ撃ツ、(單數). *v. t.* To strike with a sword (*sing*). Really “to bend.”

Aninap, アニナブ, 煉リタル食物. *n.* Jam. Anything smashed. As:—*Anina-kapato*, “preserves made of

- the *Nuphar Japonicum*." *Anina-nikaop*, "jam made of fruit." "Fruit preserves." *Anina-niseu*, "mashed acorns."
- Aniniap**, アニニアフ, 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, 吸込ム. *adj.* & *v.i.* To be absorbed. From *nin*, "to shrink up."
- Anipa**, アニバ, 持ツ, 負テ行ク (複數). *v.t.* To carry. *Pl*: of the person.
- Anirukushte**, アニルクシテ, 活動スル, カツドウスル. *v.i.* To become actively excited. To stretch out the arms and legs in anger. **Syn**: *Anurukushte*.
- Anishka**, アニシカ, 貴重ナル. *adj.* Valuable. Difficult to spare. **Syn**: *Aotupekare*.
- Anishuk**, アニシュク, 招カレル. Called. Invited.
- Aniugesh**, アニウゲシ, 欲セヌ, 好マヌ, 爲スコトヲ好マヌ. *v.i.* To dislike to do a thing. To be disinclined to act. **Syn**: *Aeyapte*.
- Ani-utara**, アニウタラ, 運送スル人. *n.* Carriers. Bearers.
- Ani-utara**, アニウタラ, 彼等. *pro.* They. Those persons. **Syn**: *Nei-utara*.
- Ankan**, アンカン, 間, アイダ, 乍, ナガラ. *adv.* Whilst. *As*:—*Iciveange ankan*. "Whilst using it."
- Ankara**, アンカラ, 爲シタル. Same as *akara*, "made;" "finished;" "to be done."
- Ankerai**, アンケライ, 貰フ. *v.t.* To receive.
- Ankes**, アンケス, 曉, アカツキ. *adv.* Daybreak. Early morning.
- Ankes-pakita**, アンケスパキタ, 拂曉, ヨアケガタ. *adv.* The very first dawn of early morning.
- Anki**, アンキ, 扇, アフギ. *n.* A fan. **Syn**: *Aungi*.
- Anki**, アンキ, 有ルベシ. *aux.* About to be. Will be.
- Ankik**, アンキク, 打タル. *v.i.* To be struck. Same as *akik*.
- Anko**, アンコ, ナレバ, 時ニ. *adv.* If. Should. When.
- Ankoiki**, アンコイキ, 打タル. Same as *akoiki* "to be beaten;" also "a battle," "a fight."
- Ankomonash**, アンコモナシ, 忙カシキ. *adj.* Busy. In great haste.
- Ankomonashte**, アンコモナシテ, 急ガス. *v.t.* To hasten.
- Ankorachi**, アンコラチ, 此ノ通り, 例セバ, エイエイタクアンコラチ, 汝ノ云フ通り. *ph.* Like this. Thus. In this way. In accordance with. Openly. Above-board. *As*:—*E ye itak ankorachi*, "as you say."
- Ankoirushka**, アンコイルシカ, 他人ノ怒ヲ受クルヲ. *v.i.* To suffer the wrath of another. **Syn**: *Akoirushka*.
- Ankoro**, アンコロ, 若シ, 時ニ, アルベキ時. *adv.* When. If. Should. About the time of.
- Ankoro-iki**, アンコロイキ, 然レドモ. *adv.* Although.
- Ankoroka**, アンコロカ, 有リテモ. *adv.* Although there is.
- Ankoro-ka-iki**, アンコロカイキ, 然レドモ. *adv.* Although.
- Ankoro-kusu-ne**, アンコロクス子, 有ルベシ. *ph.* There will be.

Ankura, アンクラ, 圍、塀、カコヒ、ヘイ.
n. A fence. A hedge. **Syn:** Angura. Chashi.

Ankusa-guru, アンクサグル, 渡守、ワタシマモリ. *n.* A ferry-man.
Syn: Akusa-guru.

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

Ankushtashi, アンクシタシ, 助ケニヨリ. *adv.* By the help of. Owing to. **Syn:** Ankushkerai.

Anna, }
 アンナ, }
Anne, } 健康ナル、スコヤカナ. *adj.*
 アンヌ, } Healthy. In good health.
Anno, }
 アンノ, } **Syn:** Iwange-no-an.
 アンヌ, }

Anna-ambe, }
 アンナムベ, }
Anne-ambe, } 健康, スコヤカ. *n.*
 アン子ナムベ, } Health. A per-
Anno-ambe, } son in health.
 アンノナムベ, }
Annu-ambe, }
 アンヌナムベ, }

Anne-ikippo, } 其通、ソノトウリ.
 アン子イキッポ, } *adv.* In the same
Anno-ikippo, } way. After the
 アンノイキッポ, } same manner.
So. **Syn:** Nei-no-koroeki.

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

Annitne-kamui, アンニツチカムイ,
 極悪ノ悪魔、ゴクアシキアクマ. *n.*
 The worst of the demons.

Anno, アンノ, 勝、カツ. *v.t.* To defeat.

Anno-i, アンノイ, 勝利. *n.* A Defeat.

Anno-ikippo, } 其通、ソノトウリ. *n.*
 アンノイキッポ, } *So.* After the
Anne-ikippo, } same manner. In
 アン子イキッポ, } the same way.

Anno-kara, アンノカラ, 勝、カツ. *v.t.*
 To defeat. To over-come. **Syn:**
 Annu-kara.

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

An-noshike-paketa, アンノシケバケ
 タ, 丁度夜中、チヨウドヨナカ. *adv.*
 The very middle of the night.

Annu, アンヌ, 勝ツ. *v.t.* To defeat.

Annu-kara, アンヌカラ, 勝、カツ. *v.t.*
 To defeat. To over-come.

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

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

Annu-no, アンヌノ, 敗北シタル、廢レ
 タル. *adj.* Defeated. Beaten.
 Overcome.

Annu-no-hachire, アンノハチレ,
 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.

Annu-no-koiki, アンヌノコイキ, 勝ツ. *v.t.* To defeat. To over-come in strife.

Annu-no-ye, アンヌノイエ, 沈黙サセル. *v.t.* To put to silence.

Annupa, アンヌバ, 饒カナル. *adj.* To be in plenty. Plentiful.

Annu-tuiba, アンヌツイバ, 戦ニテ殺ス. *v.t.* To slay in battle.

An-nuye, アンヌイエ, 記サレタル. *adj.* Written.

An-ohoro, アンオホロ, 延ハサレタ、永ク保ツ. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To be lengthened. To have been kept for a long time. To lengthen.

Anokai, アンオカイ, 汝、我々、汝等. *pro.* You. Ye. We. **Syn**: Aok-ai.

An-omare, アンオマレ, 中ニ入レラレタル. *adj.* Having been put in. Containing. **Syn**: Aomare.

Anomi, アノミ, 拜スル. *v.t.* To worship.

Anonoye, アンノイエ, 視フ、狙フ、子ラフ. *v.t.* To take aim at.

Anonoyep, アンノイエフ, 視ハレタ物. *n.* An object. **Syn**: Atukambe.

Anore, アノレ, 彩色シタル、イロツケタル. *adj.* Coloured. **Syn**: Iroaush.

Anotange-kara, アノタンゲカラ, 刀ヲ以テ撃タル. *v.i.* To be struck with a sword.

Anoye, アノイエ, 子ゲレタル. *adj.* Contorted. Twisted.

Anrai, アンライ, 殺サレタ、死ンダ. *v.i.* Slain. Quite dead.

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

Anrakoro, アンラコロ, クロユリ. *n.* The black lily. *Fritillaria Kamtschatensis*, *Gawl.*

Anramasu-ushuyeshuye,
アンラマスウシュイエシュイエ,
Anramasu-uweshuye,
アンラマスウウエシュイエ,
喜ブ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be pleased. To be happy.

Anramush, アンラムシ, 親切ナル. *adj.* Kind.

Anrapoki, アンラボキ, 敗ケル、殺サレル、例セバ、ヤイキキブナ、エアンラボキアカリクス子ナ. 注意セヨ汝敗ケルゾ. *v.i.* To be defeated. To be killed. To be made to submit to another. **As**:—*Yaikikip na, canrapoki akari kusu ne na*, “be careful, you will be defeated by me.”

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

Anrawechiu, アンラウエチウ, 殺ス、勝ツ. *v.t.* To kill. To defeat.

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

An-reske-po, アンレスケボ, 他人ニ養育サレタ子供. *n.* Children brought up by persons other than their parents. **Syn**: Aoreshpa utara.

Anro, アンロ,ナラシメヨ、.....テアラシメヨ. *imper of an.* Let be.

Anruki, アンルキ, 呑込ム. *v. t.* To swallow.

Anruru, アンルル, エゾノ西海岸. *adj.* The western shores of Yezo. **As**:—*Anruru un atui*, “the western sea.”

Antek, アンテク, 鳥渡、チヨツト. *adv.* Just. Only. For a little while.

Antsami, アンツァミ, } アザミノ類. *n.* Thistles.
Anzami, アンザミ, } *Cnicus* *sps.* **Syn:**
Antuki, アンツキ, 小豆、アヅキ. *n.* A
kind of small red bean.
Antunanga, アンツナンガ, 逢フ、遭
フ、アフ. *v.t.* To meet.
Anturashi, アンツラシ, 昇、ノボル
(複數). *v.i.* To ascend a ladder,
mountain, or a river together.
Anu, アヌ, 置ク. *v.t.* To put. To
place.
Anu, アヌ, 聞エル. *v.i.* To be heard.
Also *ph.*: “I hear,” and “do you
hear.”
Anu, アヌ, 分カル、尋ヌル. *v.t.* To
understand. To inquire. As:—
Michi orota anu, “to inquire of
one’s father.”
Anuepare, アヌエバレ, 全ク告知ラセ
ル. *v.t.* To fully tell. To repeat
a tale. **Syn:** Anure-epare.
Anuirototo, アヌイロトト, 全ク無クス
ル. *v.i.* To be quite destroyed.
Anuitashi, アヌイタシ, 聞キシ. *v.i.*
To have heard. **Syn:** Nu-okere.
Anukan, アヌカン, 現ハル. *v.i.* To
appear. Same as *anukara*.
Anukan-no, アヌカンノ, 鮮カニ、ア
ザヤカニ. *adv.* Clearly. Distinctly.
Whilst seen.
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, アヌカレトラン子,
見タクナイ. *ph.* “Not caring to
see.”

Anukarahumi-wen, アヌカラフミ
ウエン, 見ニクキ. *adj.* Unsightly.
Anukara-i, アンカライ, } 見エルモノ. *n.* An
Anukar’i, アヌカリ, } object or place seen
or looked at. The
direction in which one is looking.
Anukara-kopan, アヌカラコパン,
見タクナイ. *ph.* “To dislike to
look at.”
Anuktekka, アヌクテッカ, } 何々ヲ喜ブ、何々ヲ樂
ム. *v.i. & adj.* To
Anuptekka, アヌプテッカ, } take pleasure in
a thing. To delight in. Pleasant.
Anumge, アヌムゲ, 撰バレル. *v.i. &*
adj. Chosen out.
Anumse, アヌムセ, 多クノ. *adj.*
Many. Numerous.
Anumunu, アヌムヌ, 塞ガレル. *v.i.*
To be stopped up. **Syn:** Chinum-
unu.
Anun, アヌン, 他人. *n.* Another
person.
Anun-itak, アヌンイタク, 外國語. *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 ano-
ther as an enemy.
Anun-korobe, アヌンコロベ, 他人ノ
物. *n.* Another person’s belongings.
Anun-nishpa, アヌンニシバ, 外ノ
人、汝. *n.* The other person. Some-
times “you.”
Anuno, アヌノ, 解ル様ニ. *adv.* Intel-
ligibly. Understandingly.
Anunukep, アヌヌケフ, 貴重ナル物.
A precious thing.
Anun-utara, アヌンウタラ, 他人、ヲ
ニシ. *n.* Strangers. Other persons.
Anupa, アヌバ, 置ク(複數). *v.t.* To
place (*pl.*).

Anupiwe, アヌピウエ, 勝ツ. *v.t.* To conquer. **Syn**: Annokara.

Anure, アヌレ, 知ラサレル. *v.i.* To be told. Made known.

Anure-epare, アヌレエバレ, 聞カセル. *v.t.* To tell.

Anurukushte, } 憤激ヲシ手足ヲ伸
アヌルクシテ, } 張スル. *v.i.* To
Anirukushte, } stretch out the
アニルクシテ, } arms and legs as in anger.

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

An-ushike, アンウシケ, 住所、スマイ. *n.* One's abode. An abiding-place. The place where anything is. **Syn**: An-i.

Anushuk, }
アヌシユク, } 招カレル. *v.i.* To be
Anishuk, } called. To be invited.
アニシユク, }

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

Anutureshi, アヌツレシ, 昇ル、ノホル. *v.i.* To ascend a river together. Same as *antureshi*.

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

An-wa-ne-yakne, アンワ子ヤク子, 然レドモ. *ph.* Yet. Although.

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

Ao, アオ, 騎ラレル、中ニ在ル. *v.i.* To be ridden. Contained in.

Aoattuye, アオアツツイエ, 切り落トス. *v.i.* To be cut quite off or through.

Aoho, } 縫箔、ヌイハク. *n.* Pieces of
アオホ, } cloth let into a garment
Aiyo, } for ornament.
アイヨ, }

Aoho-ekara, アオホエカラ, 縫箔スル. *v.i.* To ornament a dress.

Aoingara, アオイంగాラ, 覗ク、ノソク. *v.t.* To peep at.

Aoingara, アオイంగాラ, 青天、アチソラ. *n.* The heights above. The open skies. **Syn**: Nishoro. Nishkotoro.

Aoingara-moshiri, アオイంగాラモシリ, 青天、アチソラ. *n.* The heights. The firmament. The open sky. The heavens.

Aoitakshi, }
アオイタクシ, } 誣ハル. *v.i.* To be
Aoitakushi, } cursed.
アオイタクシ, }

Aoka, } 汝. *pro.* You. **Syn**:
アオカ, } Anokai. Eani. E-
Aokai, } shiroma.
アオカイ, }

Aokai-utara, }
アオカイウタラ, }
Aokai-utare, } 汝等. *pro.* Ye, you.
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、嘗メラル. *v.i.* Rebelled against. Persecuted.

Aokbare-guru, アオクバレグル, 嘗メラレタ人. *n.* A person rebelled against or persecuted.

Aokere, アオケレ, 畢リシ、シマフ. *v.i.* Finished. Completed. Done with.

Aokerep, アオケレブ, 畢リシ事. *n.* A thing done. Anything accomplished.

Aokettektek, アオケッテケテク, 終リシ、仕上ツタ. *v.i.* Finished. Done. Completed.

Aokushke, アオクシケ, 潜ル、水ク。 *v.i.* To dive.

Aomakaraye, アオマカライ エ, 開キタル. *adj.* Open.

Aomonnure, アオモンヌレ, 譽メラレタル. *adj.* Praised.

Aonai, アオナイ, 窪、クボミ. *n.* A gully.

Aonga, アオンガ, 浸ス、ヒタス. *v.t.* To put to soak. To soak thoroughly.
Syn: longa.

Aongami, アオンガミ, 拜マレル. *v. i.* To be adored. Worshipped.

Aop, アオフ, 器、ウツツ. *n.* A vessel, bag or box in which anything is put.

Aopanerep, アオパ子レフ, } 上着. *n.* A coat.
Aeyopanerep, アエヨハネレフ, } **Syn:** Ashka-
Akakamurep, kushtep. Ash-

Aopentari, アオペンタリ, 傾ケル、斜メニセラル. *v. i.* & *adj.* To be tilted up. To be raised up a little.
Syn: Aotari.

Aopepipkere, アオベピフケレ, 脹ラセル. *v.t.* To cause to swell up (as by putting water into a dry tub).

Aorakere, アオラケレ, 減スル、消ユル. *v. i.* To diminish. To die out. To cease. To lower. **Syn:** Ramka.
Arakere.

Aorange, アオラウゲ, 當ラズ、遅レル. *v. i.* and *v.t.* To miss. To be behind-hand. **Syn:** Chiorauge.

Aosama, アオサマ, 蔽ヒ重ヌル. *v. i.* To be doubled back or over.

Aoripet, アオリベツ, }
Ahoripet, アホリベツ, } 壕、堀割、ホリツリ. *n.*
Auri-pet, アウリベツ, } A canal.

Aoreshpa-utara, アオレシパウタラ, 孤兒、ミナシゴ、貰子、モライコ. *n.* Orphans. Adopted children. Children brought up by people other than their parents.

Aosh, アオシ, 欲シガル、貴重ニ思フ. *v. i.* and *adj.* To be followed. Sought after. Valued. Prized. Desired.

Aoshikiru, アオシキル, 迂回スル、メクル. *v.t.* To skirt or go round (as a mountain).

Aoshiraye, アオシライ エ, 進マセタ. *v. i.* Moved along.

Aoshiri-nukara, アオシリヌカラ, 見エズナル迄見送ル. *v.t.* To watch out of sight.

Aoshkoro, アオシコロ, 貴バレタル. *adj.* Prized. Valued.

Aosura, アオスラ, 放棄セラレタル、(單數). *v. i.* and *adj.* Abandoned. Cast off (*sing.*).

Aosurupa, アオスルバ, 放棄セラレタル、(複數). *v. i.* and *adj.* Cast off. Abandoned (*pl.*).

Aota, アオタ, 隣人. *n.* The next door. **As:**—*Aota an guru*, “the next door neighbour.”

Aotari, アオタリ, 蔽ヒ重ナリタル. *v. i.* and *adj.* To be tilted up. **Syn:** Aopentari.

Aota-un-guru, アオタウンゲル, 隣人、(單數). *n.* The next door neighbour.

Aota-un-utara, アオタウンウタラ, 隣人、(複數). *n.* The next door neighbours.

Actupekare, アオツベカレ, 吝嗇ナル. *adj.* Difficult to spare.
Syn: Anishka.

Aotushetaye, アオツシエタイエ, 罰ノ爲ニ髪ヲ釣リル上ゲラル. *v.i.* To be hung up by the hair of the head as in punishment.

Aotuwashi, アオツワシ, 勇敢ナル. *adj.* Bold. Fearless. **Syn**: **Ra-metok-koro.**

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

Aoyanep, アオヤ子子フ, 嘲笑セラレタモノ. *n.* A butt for derision. A person made fun of.

Aowemushi, アオウエムシ, 貧シキ、憐レナル. *adj.* Poor. In bad condition.

Ap, アブ, 釣針、ツリバリ、鉤尖. *n.* A fishhook. The head of a fish-spear.

Ap, アブ, 物、モノ. *n.* An article. A thing. **As**:—*Ine nei ap*, “Where is that thing.” **Syn**:

Ambe.

Ap, アフ, 眞似スル振リ. *n.* Pretence. **Syn**: **Abe. Abe-koro.**

Ap, アブ, 有ルベキ、有ルヤウ、例セバ、エクス子アブ、来ル筈テス. *part.* Preceded by the words *kusu ne*, *ap* signifies that something was intended or ought to be done. **As**:—*Ek kusu ne ap*, “he ought to have come.” *Chi ki kusu ne ap*, “we intend to do it.”

Ap, アブ, 此語ハ過去ヲ示スニ用エルナリ、例セバ、イベアブ、食セシ. *part.* Sometimes *ap* is used to express past time. **As**:—*Ibe ap*, “he has eaten.” *Rau ap*, “he has gone down.”

Apa, アハ, 漏ル. *v.i.* To leak. **Syn**: **Apekush.**

Apa, アハ, 入口、海ノ方ヨリ見タル河口、例セバ、アバアシテ、戸ヲ閉メル. *n.* A door-way. A gate-way. An entrance. The open mouth of a river looked at from the sea. **As**:—*Apa ashte*, “to shut a door.” *Apa chaka or maku*, “to open a door.” *Apa shi*, “to shut a door.” *Apa-ushta*, “a door.”

Apa-chip, アバチフ, 戸磨板、敷居. *n.* A door-sill. The grooved piece of wood for a door to slide along in.

Apakashnu-guru, アバカシヌグル, 囚人、メシウド. *n.* A prisoner. A person undergoing punishment.

Apan,
アバン, } 此. *pro.* This. **Syn**:
Apani, } **Tapan. Tapani.**
アバニ, }

Apanne, アバン子, イカイ. *n.* An edible kind of mussel.

Apakikara, アバキッカラ, 防禦スル、戸ヲ守ル. *v.i.* To defend one's door-way.

Apakoashi,
アバコアシ, } 戸ヲ閉ジテ出入ヲ
Apakoshke, } 断ツ. *v.t.* To
アバコセシケ, } shut the door
to. To shut in or out.

Apangere, アバングレ, 嫌ハレタル. *v. i.* and *adj.* Abhorrent. Hated. Despised. **Syn**: **Aetunne.**

Apa-otbe, アバオツベ, 戸ノ前ニ掛ケル蓆. *n.* A mat hung in a door-way.

Apapo, アハポ, 花ノ名. *n.* Some kind of flower.

Apapok, アハポク, 裏ニ. *adv.* Behind. **As**:—*Chisci apapok*, “behind the house.”

Apapu, アバブ, 叱カラレル、ワビスル。 *v.i.* To be scolded. To apologize. **Syn:** Akosakayokara.

Apara, アバラ, 害スル、罪スル。 *v.t.* To injure. To condemn. To lay a fault upon another. **Syn:** Epara.

Aparakoatte, アバラコアッテ, 詛ハレタル、叱カラレタル。 *adj.* Accursed. Scolded. **Syn:** Akosakayokara.

Aparu, アバル, 扇ク、アオク。 *v.t.* To fan. To blow by means of a fan or any such like instrument.

Aparu, アバル, 入口、閾、シキミ。 *n.* The threshold.

Apa-shem, アバシエム, 玄関、ケンカン。 *n.* An entrance porch.

Apa-shi, アバシ, 戸ヲ閉メル。 *v.i.* To close a door.

Apa-shta,
アバシタ、
Apa-ushta、
アバウシタ、
戸、ト。 *n.* A door.

Apashte, アバシテ, 勝ツ、論ジテ勝ツ。 *v.t.* To defeat. To silence in argument.

Apashte, アバシテ, 走ラセル、逃ガス。 *v.i.* To be made to run. To be driven away.

Apatu, アバツ, 散リタル、吹き散ラサレタル。 *adj.* Scattered. Blown about.

Apaushbe, アバウシベ, 戸、ト、戸ノ前ニ掛ケタル蓆。 *n.* A door. A mat hung before a doorway.

Apa-ushke, アバウシケ, 入口。 *n.* A door-way.

Apa-ushta, アバウシタ, 戸、ト。 *n.* A door. **Syn:** Apashta.

Apa-utara, アバウタラ, 親類、(複數)。 *n.* Relations.

Ape-keshui, アベケシュイ, ネットホ。 *n.* Dragonet (*Callionymus curvico-rinus, Cuv. & Val.*)

Api, アビ, 擦疵、スリキズ。 *n.* A wound caused by chaffing.

Api, アビ, 抜ク、(刀ナドヲ)。 *v.t.* To draw out as a sword from its sheath. **As:**—*Tam api,* “to draw a sword.”

Apikuirā,
アビクイラ、
Apikuirā-kara、
アビクイラカラ、
潜ンテ行ク、隠レテ行ク。 *v.i.* To go along stealthily. **As:**—*Hau-shut oroge apikuirā,* “he went along stealthily following the voice.”

Apikuirā-no, アビクイラノ, 潜ンテ、例セバ、アビクイラノオマンワネイユクライケニサ、潜ンテ往ツテ鹿ヲ殺シタ。 *adv.* Stealthily. **As:**—*Apikuirā no oman wa nei yuk raige nisa,* “he went along stealthily and killed the deer.”

Apiri,
アピリ、
Apirihī、
アピリヒ、
獸ノ足跡、擦疵、スリキズ。 *n.* The trail of an animal. A foot-print. A chaffing. A wound left by rubbing.

Apiru, アピル, 拭ヒタル、擦ル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* Wiped. Rubbed. Chaffed.

Apiya, アピヤ, 私生子。 *n.* A bastard. A half-cast. **Syn:** Chiappise.

Apiye-guru, アピエグル, 私生子。 *n.* A bastard. A half-cast.

Ap-ka, アブカ, 釣糸、ツリイト。 *n.* A fishing line.

Apka, アブカ, 雄鹿、ナジカ。 *n.* A male deer. A buck.

Apkara, アブカラ, 取ル、貰フ。 *v.t.* To take. To receive. **Syn:** Ahup-kara.

Apkara, アブカラ, 勝、カツ。 *v.t.* To defeat.

Apkara, アブカラ, 天氣ニ當テ腐ル。 *v.i.* To become rotten through exposure to the weather.

Apkash, アブカシ, 歩行スル、アルク。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To walk. On foot.

Apkash-komon-nukuri, アブカシコモンヌクリ, 踟躕スル。 *v.i.* To falter in walking.

Apkash-shiniuka, アブカシシニウカ, 歩ミヲ欲セズ。 *v.i.* Indisposed to walk.

Apkash-shinukuri, アブカシシヌクリ, 歩キ難キ。 *v.i.* To find a difficulty in walking either through old age or indisposition.

Apkash-utor-humi, アブカシウトルフミ, 歩音。 *n.* The sound of foot steps.

Apka-topa, アブカトバ, 雄鹿ノ群、オジカノムレ。 *n.* A herd of male deer.

Apkoro, アブコロ, 如ク見エル、恰モ *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, 用意ノ整ヒタル釣竿、ツリサチ。 *n.* A fishing rod ready prepared for fishing.

Apniniap, アブニニアブ, } 魚ヲ捕ル餌。 *n.* A kind of fish decoy. **Syn:** Apniniop, アブニニオフ, Chininiap.

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

Apninesei, アブニニセイ, 木ノ實ノ皮。 *n.* A nut shell.

Apnit, アブニツ, 釣竿、ツリサチ、銚、鎗ノ類。 *n.* A fishing rod. Also a kind of spear. **Syn:** Perainit. Tush-ni.

Aponki, アボンキ, } 扇、アフギ。 *n.* A fan. **Syn:** Yaiparapa-Apunki, アブンキ, rup.

Aphotonoge, アボホトノゲ, 我が子ヨ、(嘆稱ノ辭)。 *ph.* My dear child.

Apoknare, アボクナレ, 面ヲ俯セテ、カホチフセテ。 *adv.* Face-downwards.

Aponde, アボンデ, 減セラル。 *v.i.* Reduced. Made small or little.

Aporose, アボロセ, 何ヲト名付ケラレタル。 *v.i.* and *ph.* Called by the name of. Called. Named. He who is named. That which is called.

Aporosep, アボロセフ, 何ヲト名付ラレタルモノ。 *n.* Things that are called or named. As:—*Seta ari aporosep,* “the things called dogs.”

Appene, アッベ子, 拙手(へタ)ナル。 *adj.* Clumsy. Awkward. **Syn:** Aikap. Katchak.

Apsai-ni, アブサイニ, 銚ノ先、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, 銚ニ付クル石。 *n.* A stone attached to an *apsai-ni* to keep it under water.

Apte, アブテ, 弱キ。 *adj.* Weak. Powerless.

Apto, アプト, 雨、アメ。 *n.* Rain.

- Apto-ash,**
アプトアシ, } 雨降ル. *v.i.* To rain.
Apto-ashpa, } It rains.
アプトアシバ, }
- Apto-ashte-guru,** アプトアシテグ
ル, 雨ヲ降ラセル人. *n.* A rain-
maker.
- Apto-chikap,** アプトチカブ, チドリ、
ムナグロ. *n.* The golden plover.
Charadrius fulvus, Gm.
- Apto-hauge,** アプトハウゲ, 段々ニ霽
レテユク. *v.i.* To gradually cease
raining.
- Apto-nishoro,** アプトニショロ, 降リ
サウナ空、(雨ノ). *n.* Rainy skies.
- Apto-okake-an,** アプトオカケアン,
雨ガ止ンダ. *ph.* It has finished
raining. **Syn:** Apto-tui.
- Apto-ran,**
アプトラン, } 雨ガ降ル. *v.i.* It is
Apto-rui, } raining.
アプトルイ, }
- Apu,**
アフ, } 海氷、ウミノコホリ. *n.* Sea-
Abu, } ice.
アフ, }
- Apui-kotoro,** アプイコトロ, 耳ノ内
面. *n.* The inside surface of the
ears.
- Apunki,**
アプンキ, } 扇、アフギ. *n.* A fan.
Aonki, } **Syn:** Aungi. Yaipa-
raparup.
アオンキ, }
- Apun-no,**
アプンノ, } 静カニ、溫和ニ. *adv.*
Hapun-no, } Gently. Softly. As:
ハプンノ, } —*Apun no mokoro,*
“good night” (lit. “sleep gent-
ly.”) *Apun no paye,* “good bye”
(lit. go gently).
- Apun-no-apun-no,** アプンノアプン
ノ, 甚静カニ、頗溫和ニ. *adv.*
Very gently. Very softly.

- Apushke,** アプシケ, 獸ニ裂カル. *v.i.*
To be torn by an animal.
- Aputki,** アプツキ, 席筵、シキムシロ. *n.*
A mat made of rushes used for
laying on a floor. **Syn:** Shok-
kara.
- Ara,** アラ, 有レ、例セバ、アパシアラ、戸
ヲ閉メル. *aux. v.* Imperative form
of the verb “to be,” used as an
auxilliary to other verbs. As:—
Apa shi-ara, “shut the door.”
Syn: Yara.
- Ara,** アラ, 開キタル. *adj.* Open.
- Ara,** アラ, 全ク. *adv.* Entirely.
Quite. Only. Nothing but. As:
—*Ishirikurantere, ara mim patek,*
“dear me, it is nothing but fat.”
- Ara,** アラ, 鉄、ハサミ、(蟲ナドノ). *n.*
Forceps.
- Ara,**
アラ, } ハサミムシ. *n.* An
Ara-kikiri, } earwig.
アラキキリ, }
- Ara,** アラ, 一、壹足ノ一、例セバ、アラシ
ク、獨眼、片眼. *adj.* One. One of a
pair. As:—*Ara-shik,* “one-eye.”
Syn: Oara.
- Ara,** アラ, 側、脇、傍、ワキ. *n.*
Side. As:—*Ar'ita,* “the side
boards of a boat.”
- Ara,** アラ, 遅キ、緩キ、ノロキ. *adj.*
Late. Slow.
- Ara,** アラ, 綺麗ナル、キレイナル、美シ
キ. *adj.* Pretty. Beautiful. As:
—*Ara chisei,* “a beautiful house.”
- Ara,** アラ, 裝飾スル. *v.t.* To beau-
tify. To ornament. As:—*Chi-
sei ara,* “to ornament a house.”
- Ara-attap-ne,** アラアッタブ子, 空シ
キ手テ、カラテテ. *adv.* Empty-
handed.

- Arage**, アラゲ, 物ノ半分. *adj.* Half of anything. Partly. In part. As:—*Keutum arage pirika kamui an, keutum arage wen kamui an*, “they are deities partly good and partly evil.”
- Araguru**,
アラゲル, } 綺麗ナコト. *n.* Beauty.
Arakuru, } Glory. Majesty.
アラクル, }
- Araige**, アライゲ, 殺サレタ. *v.i.* Killed.
- Araka**, アラカ, 痛ム、イタム. *v.i.* To ache. To be in pain.
- Araka-i**, アラカイ, 苦痛、痛ム處. *n.* An aching. An aching place.
- Arakap**, アラカフ, 苦痛、イタミ. *n.* An aching. Something which aches.
- Arakare**, アラカレ, 苦痛サセル. *v.t.* To give pain to. To agonize.
- Arakat-oroge-chiepoknare**, アラカトログチエボクナレ, 落膽サセル. *v.t.* To dishearten. To cause to lose spirit.
- Arake**,
アラケ, } 半分、ニツノーツ. *adj.*
Arage, } Half. One of two.
アラゲ, }
- As:—*Chep arake*, “half a fish.”
Keire arake, “one shoe.”
- Arake-chiraige-tashum**, アラケチライゲタシム, 中風、チウブ. *n.* Paralysis.
- Arakere**, アラケレ, 減ズル. *v.i.* To diminish. To cease to be. To lower. **Syn:** {*Ramka. Aorakere.*
- Araki**, アラキ, 來ル(複數). *v.i.* (pl). To come. **Syn:** *Ariki.*
- Arakikiri**, アラキキリ, ハサミムシ. *n.* An earwig.
- Arakirisamtek-omare**, アラキリサムテクオマレ, 箕坐スル、アケラカク. *v.i.* To sit crosslegged.
- Arakke**, アラッケ, 酒、サケ. *n.* Wine. Sake. Strong drink.
- Arakotomka**, アラコトムカ, 無論、疑ハズ. *adv.* Without doubt. Doubtless.
- Arakotomka**, アラコトムカ, 己ヲ飾ル. *v.t.* To ornament one's self.
- Arakuntukap**, アラクンツカフ, 極悪ノ惡魔. *n.* The very worst of the demons.
- Arakuru**,
アラクル, } 美シキコト. *n.* Beauty.
Araguru, } Glory. Majesty.
アラゲル, }
- Arakurukashi**, アラクルカシ, 丁度上ニ. *adv.* Exactly above.
- Arakushkonna**, アラクシコンナ, 甚ク急ニ. *adv.* Very suddenly.
- Arakuwan-no**, アラクワンノ, 眞直ニ、前ニ. *adv.* In front. Straight ahead.
- Aramaken**, アラマケン, 何々ニ笑フ. *v.t.* To amuse. To laugh at.
- Aramakenbe**, アラマケンベ, 面白キコト. *n.* An amusing thing.
- Aramaukese**, アラマウケセ, 傍ニ、カタハラニ. *adv.* By the side of.
- Aramepakare**, アラメバカレ, 思フ、考ヘル. *v.t.* To think. To consider. To calculate. To weigh in the mind.
- Aramoi-sam**, アラモイサム, 北、キタ. *n.* The north. **Syn:** *Oyanruru.*
- Aramoisam**, アラモイサム, 入海、イワミ. *n.* A bay.
- Arani-wano**, アラニワノ, 先キニ、以前ニ. *adv.* Previously to. **Syn:** *Ekanai-wano.*

- Araoraye, アラオライ** エ, ドゲル. *v.t.*
To lower. To let down.
- Arapa,**
アラバ, } 往、ユク. *v.i.* To go.
Arupa, }
アルバ, }
- Arapare,**
アラバレ, } 行カシム. *v.t.* To send.
Arupare, } **Syn: Omande.**
アルバレ, }
- Arapekere-kamui, アラベケレカム**
イ, 極善ノ神. *n.* The best of the deities.
- Ararapa, アララバ,** 詰メ込ム、搖リ込ム. *v.t.* To press down. To shake down.
- Ararirari, アラリラリ,** 踏ミ固ムル. *v.t.*
To shake or trample down. To press down. To harden by trampling on.
- Arasatchepare, アラサッチェバレ,** 開ラク、(風ニ衣服ナドノ飛ビ開ク). *v.t.*
To fly open, as the parts of a dress.
- Arasereke, アラセレケ,** 半分、ハンブ
ン. *n.* The half of anything.
- Arashka, アラシカ,** 空手ノ、カラテノ、持タズ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be empty handed. Not carrying.
- Arashne, アラシ子,** 共ニ、皆共ニ.
adv. Altogether.
- Arashuianda, アラシュイアンダ,** 或時ニ、或處ニ. *adv.* Once upon a time. At a certain time or place.
- Arashui-ne,**
アラシュイ子, } 一回. *adj.* Once.
Arashui-no, } **Syn: Ari-shui.**
アラシュイノ, }
- Arashui-range, アラシュイランゲ,** 一
一ニ. *adv.* One at a time.
- Arashunketu, アラシュンケツ,** 草絲.
クサイト. *n.* A grass band or cord.
- Arataraka, アラタラカ,** 愚カナル、ムチヤクチヤナル. *adj.* Silly. Senseless. Delirious. Slovenly. Careless. **Syn: Etaraka. Aretaraka.**
- Aratchi, アラッチ,** 溫和ノ、オダヤカナル. *adj.* Quiet. Peaceable.
- Aratchire, アラッチレ,** 穩カニスル、安心サセル. *v.i.* To be pacified. To be acquitted of a crime.
- Arauratki-no, アラウラッキノ,** 唯タ、此ノミ. *adv.* Only. Only this and nothing else.
- Araushtek, アラウシテク,** 消エル、墜殺サレル. *v.i.* To be extinguished. Exterminated. Massacred.
- Araushtekka, アラウシテッカ,** 消ス、無クスル. *v.t.* To extinguish. To massacre. To exterminate.
- Arawa(n),**
アラウ, }
Aruwa(n), } セツ. *adj.* Seven.
アルウ, }
- Arawan-hotne, アラワンホツ子,** 百四十. *adj.* One hundred and forty.
- Arawan-ikashima-hotne, アラワンイカシマホツ子,** 二十七. *adj.* Twenty seven.
- Arawan-ikashima-ine-hotne, アラワンイカシマイ子ホツ子,** 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** エ, 泡、アワ. *n.* Froth. The scum of a boiling pot.
- Are, アレ,** 火ヲ付ケル. *v.t.* To kindle. To light. As:—*Abe are*, “to light a fire.”

Are, アレ, 坐ラセル、置ク、(綱ナド). *v. t.* To cause to sit. To set (as a fisher-man his nets).

Are,
アレ, } 全ク、強ク. *adj.* Quite. Entirely. With force.

Ari,
アリ,

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

Are-abe, アレアベ, 燃エル火. *n.* A flaming fire.

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

Areikop, アレイコフ, 名ヅケル. *v. i.* To be named.

Areka, } 承知スル、譽メラレル. *v. i.*
アレカ, } and *v. t.* To give
Areika, } assent to. To be
アレイカ, } praised. To second.
 To encourage.

Arakushkonna, } 急ニ. *adv.* Very
アラクシコンナ, } suddenly. In a
Arekushkonna, } moment.
アレクシコンナ,

Arepokara, アレボカラ, 海ニテ死ス. *v. t.* To die at sea.

Arerakari, アレラカリ, 曝サレタル、晒ラサレタル. *adj.* Aired. Exposed to the wind.

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

Areshirikush, アレシリクシ, 通過スル、トウリユク. *v. i.* To pass by.

Areshirikush-guru, アレシリクシグル, 通行人、訪問者. *n.* A passer by. A visitor. A caller.

Ari, アリ, 持ツテ、例セバ、マレクアリチブエコイキ、鉞ヲ以テ魚ヲ捕ル. *post.* By means of. With. For. **As:**—*Marek ari chep koiki*, “to kill fish with a spear.” *Ari ya*

etaye an tush, “A rope used for drawing a net.” **Syn:** **Ani.**

Ari, アリ, 燃エル. *v. i.* To be alight.

Ari, アリ, 皮ハゲタル. *adj.* Skinned. **Syn:** **Iri-au.**

Ari, アリ, 遅キ. *adj.* Late. Tardy. Slow. **Syn:** **Ara.**

Ari, アリ, 其ノ. *pro.* That. That which. **As:**—*Ahup yan, ari ha-wash*, “he says you are to enter.” *Seta ari ayep*, “that which is called a dog.”

Ari, アリ, 全ク、強ク. *adv.* Quite. Severely. Entirely. With force. **Syn:** **A. Ara.**

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

Arikari-chisei, アリカリチセイ, 家ノ骨組. *n.* The framework of a house. The roof over a pit-dwelling. **Syn:** **Chisei-niye. Chirikari-chisei.**

Ariki, アリキ, 来ル、(複数). *v. i.* To come (*pl. of ek*).

Ariki-an, アリキアン, 来ヌ. *v. i. past.* Have come.

Ariashin-no, アリアシンノ, 一度、又. *adj.* Once. Again.

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

Arikiki, アリキキ, 育ツル、ソダツ、例セバ、ルプネバツノアリキキ、大人トナルマテ育タル. *v. t.* To bring up. To rear. **As:**—*Rupne pak no arikiki*, “to bring up to manhood.” *Arikiki tuikata*, “during adolescence.”

- Arikiki-no, アリキキノ**, 全力ヲ以テ。
adv. With all one's might. With
might and main. **Syn**: Shiari-
kiki-no,
- Ari-kiki-tuikata, アリキキツイカタ**,
生長スル間。 *ph.* During adoles-
cense.
- Arikinne, アリキン子**, 全ク、良ク。 *adv.*
Quite. Thoroughly. **Syn**: Arara.
Earakinne.
- Arikiri, アリキリ**, 甚ヅ。 *adj.* Very
much. Intensely.
- Arikko, アリッコ**, カラマツサウ。 *n.*
The feather columbine. *Thalic-
trum aquilegifolium, L.*
- Arikko-kuttara, アリッコクッタラ**, ア
リッコニ同シ。 *n.* The same "as
Arikko.
- Arimu, アリム**, 鼠、ネヅミ。 *n.* A rat
or mouse. **Syn**: Eremu.
- Arikomare, アリコマレ**, 懸ル、カケル。
v. t. To hang up. To put on a
high place.
- Arikoraye, アリコライ**エ, 上ゲル。 *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, アリベクン子**, 小刀。 *n.*
A small knife.
- Arishirikush, アリシリクシ**, 訪問ス
ル。 *v. t.* To call upon in passing.
To look in upon.
- Arishui, アリシュイ**, 一度。 *adj.* Once.
Syn: Arashui.
- Arita-omap, アリタオマブ**, 海ニテ漁
スル船。 *n.* A small boat with
boards fixed to its sides used for
sea-fishing.
- Aro, アロ**, 甚ヅ早キ。 *adj.* Very early.
Premature. As: — *Aro-paikara*.
"very early in the spring."
- Arohokamginno, アロホカムギンノ**, } 折角、故意ニ。
Arokamgin-no, アロカムギムノ, } *adv.* Pur-
posely. On
purpose. **Syn**: Hokamgin-no.
- Aro-nochiu, アロノチウ**, タノ明星、ユ
ウノメウセウ。 *n.* The evening star.
Syn: Aronuman-nochiu.
- Aro-numan, アロヌマン**, 暮方、クレカ
タ。 *n.* Twilight. Late in the
evening.
- Aro-numan-nochiu, アロヌマンノチ
ウ**, タノ明星。 *n.* The evening star.
Syn: Aro-nochiu.
- Aronnu, アロンヌ**, 殺ロサレタ、(複数)。
v. i. Killed. *Pl*: of *Raige*.
- Aronnu-wa-isam, アロンヌワイサム**,
殺ロサレタ。 *ph.* Killed and done
away with.
- Aropaikara, アロバイラカ**, 早春。 *n.*
Very early spring.
- Aroramboso, アロラムボソ**, 疑懼スル。
v. i. To be agitated with fright.
Syn: Aramboso.
- Arorokishne-no, アロロキシ子ノ**, 秘
密ニ、ナイシヨニ。 *adv.* Secretly.
Privately.
- Aroshinep, アロシ子ブ**, 第一。 *n.* The
first one. Premier.
- Aru, アル**, 時トシテ此字ヲ動詞ニ加フル
トキハ複数ノ働キチナスナリ。 *part.*
Sometimes used as a plural prefix
to verbs.
- Aruchire, アルチレ**, 充分ニ煮エヌ。 *adj.*
Under-cooked.
- Arukirika-samtek-o, アルキリカサ
ムテクオ**, 箕坐スル、アグラカク。 *v. i.*
To sit tailor-fashion. To sit cross
legged.

Arupa, アルバ, } 行ク、(單數). *v.i.* To go.

Arapa, } (sing.)

Arupakbe, アルバクベ, 同シク、同シ程. *adv.* Alike. In the same degree.

Arupare, } 遣ス、送ル. *v.t.* To send.

Arapare, } 遣ス、送ル.

Arushantuka-aukoamba, アルシヤンツカアウコアムバ, 配列スル. *ph.*

To hang in orderly rows. To set in orderly array.

Arushito, アルシト, ウバユヰノ菓子. *n.* A round cake made of arrow-root. **Syn:** Akam.

Arushka, アルシカ, 憤怒ヲ受ケルモノニナツタ. *v.i.* To have become an object of anger.

Arutam, アルタム, 刀、カタナ. *n.* A sword. **Syn:** Tam. Emush.

Arutam-euk-guru, アルタムエウクグル, 俘虜、トリコ. *n.* A captive.

Arutereke, アルテレケ, 跳子マワル、驛ル. *v.i.* To jump about. **Syn:** Tereke-tereke.

Aruterekere, アルテレケレ, 跳子サセル、驛子サセル. *v.t.* To cause to jump about. To make frisk about (as animals).

Arutoro, アルトロ, 北、キタ. *n.* The north.

Arutu, アルツ, 舶來シタル. *adj.* Imported. **Syn:** Chikusa. Chiyange.

Arutu-ashkoro, アルツアシコロ, 日本酒. *n.* Japanese sake. **Syn:** Chikusa-ashkoro. Chiyange-ashkoro.

Aruwohumse-chiu, } アルウホフムセチウ, } 蛇ヲ見シ雀ガ

Aruwomsei-chiu, } 群カリ集マ

リテ悲鳴スル聲. *n.* The peculiar warbling sparrows make when they see a snake. **Syn:** Niwenhoripi.

Asakara, } アサカラ, } 麻、アサ、イラクサ. *n.*

Asangara, } 麻、アサ、イラクサ. *n.*

Asanagara, } アサンガラ, } 麻、アサ、イラクサ. *n.*

Syn: Hai.

Asam, } アサム, } 底、ソコ、基石、ドグイ、例セ

Asama, } パ、チセイアサマ、家ノ

アサマ, } 土臺. *n.* Bottom. Foundation.

As:—*Chisei asama*, “the foundation of a house.” *Ure-asama*, “the sole of the foot.”

Asam-kotoro, アサムコトロ, 底内面、ソコノウチメン. *n.* The inside surface of the bottom of anything.

As:—*Pet asam-kotoro*, “the surface of a river’s bottom.”

Asam-sak, アサムサク, 底ナシノ. *adj.* Bottom-less.

Asam-sak-i, アサムサクイ, 底ナキ所. *n.* A bog. The abyss.

Asangara, } アサンガラ, } 麻、アサ、イラクサ. *n.*

Asakara, } 麻、アサ、イラクサ. *n.*

Syn: Hai.

Asangi, アサンギ, 青キ、緑、ミドリ. *adj.*

Blue. Green.

Asapa-muyep, アサバムイエフ, 頭巾、ヅキン. *n.* A head cloth. **Syn:** Aesapa-muyep.

Asarama, アサラマ, 撰擇スル、エラブ. *v.t.* To choose.

Asari, アサリ, 上ヲ向イテ開ラキタル.

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

Ase, アセ, 坐席、腰掛、コシカケ. *n.* A seat. A stool or chair. **Syn:** Aset. Amset. Set.

Aseika, アセイカ, 湯ニ浸タス. *v.t.* To steep in hot water. To scald.

Aseireka, アセイレカ, 油ニテアゲル、爨ク. *v.t.* To fry in hot water or fat.

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

Aset, アセツ, 腰掛、コシカケ, *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 ash ヲ受動詞ニ付加スル時ニハ複數自己代名詞ニ爲ルナリ、例セバ、アリキアシ、吾々ハ來ル. *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 cchi nure ash kusu ne*, “I will tell you”; *e kore ash na*, “I give it to you.” *Setu chi-ronnu ash okere*, “we have killed the dogs.”

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

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

Ashi, アシ, 立タセル. *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、ドクヤ. *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, 布ノ絲. *n.* Thread in cloth.

Ashikipet, アシキベツ, 指、ユビ. *n.* A finger. A toe. **Ruwe ashikipet**, “the thumb”; **pon-ashikipet**, “the little finger”; **itangi-kem-ashikipet**, “the index finger.”

Ashikipet-orun-kani, アシキベツオルンカニ, 指環、ユビワ. *n.* A finger ring.

Ashikipettu, アシキベツツ, 指、(複數). *n.* The fingers (*pl.*).

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

Ashikne,
アシク子,
Ashiknep,
アシク子ブ,
} 五. *adj.* Five.

Ashikne-hotne, アシク子ホツ子, 百、數ニ關スル事ハ第七章ニアリ. *adj.* A hundred. (For the numerals see Grammar *opt. vii.*)

Ashiknen, アシク子ン, 五人. *n.* Five men.

Ashikne-otutanu, アシク子オツタヌ, 第五. *adj.* The fifth.

Ashikne-shine-wan-hot, アシク子シワンホツ, 千. *adj.* A thousand.

Ashikne-shuine,
アシク子シユイ子,
Ashikne-shuino,
アシク子シユイノ,
} 五度. *adj.* Five times.

Ashiknure, アシクヌレ, 救助セラル.
v.i. To be saved. To be made to live.

Ashikopa, アシコバ, 似タル. *adj.*
 Resembling.

Ashikoraye, アシコライ, 貰フ、受ケル.
v.t. To receive. **Syn**: Akore.

Ashikore, アシコレ, 生ル. *v.i.* To be born.

Ashimbe, アシムベ, 罰金、バツキン. *n.*
 A fine.

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

Ashimbe-sangere, アシムベサンゲレ, 罰金ヲ課ス. *v.t.* To fine.

Ashimbe-turu, アシムベツル, 列ニスル、並べル. *v.i.* To be arranged in a row.

Ashin, アシン, 出テ行ク. *v.i.* To go out. To come out.

Ashin, アシン, 新シキ. *adj.* New.
Syn: Ashiri.

Ashinge, アシンゲ, 送り出ス、拔出ス.
v.t. To send out. To root out. To pluck out. To pull out or up.

Ashinkop, アシンコフ, 繩ノ引輪、ナツノココシツ、結目、ムスピメ. *n.* A noose. A knot.

Ashinkop-nere, アシンコフ子レ, 引輪スル、結ビコアツクル. *v.t.* To make into a knot.

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

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

Ashinru, アシル, 雪隠、セツイン. *n.* A water-closet. **Syn**: Soine-ru.
Oscine-ru.

Ashinuma, アシヌマ, 自ラ、自身. *pro.* One's self. I. **Syn**: Kuani. Yai-kata.

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, アシフ, 咲ク、(單數). *v.i.* To flower. To blossom. (*sing.*)

Ashippa, アシッパ, 咲ク、(複數). *v.i.* 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, 急ニ仆ル. To fall down suddenly.

Ashiri, アシリ, 新シキ、次ギ. *adj.* New. The next. **As**:—*Ashiri-pe*, “a new thing”; *Ashiri-pa*, “a new year.” **Syn**: Ashiri-an.

Ashirikara, アシリカラ, 改ムル. *v.t.* To make over again. To renew.
Syn: Ashin-no-kara.

Ashirikashurare, アシリカシュラレ, } 壓シ出ス、オシダ
Ashirikashomare, アシリカショマレ, } ス. *v.i.* To be crowded out.

Ashiriki, アシリキ, 改ムル. *v.t.* To do again. To renew. **Syn**: Ashiri-kara.

Ashishirikire, アシシリキレ, 退ク. *v.i.* To retire.

Ashiseturuka, アシセツルカ, 背ノ上ニ. *adv.* Over one's back. On one's back. **Syn**: Asei. Akai.

Ashit, アシツ, 新シキ. *n.* New. Next. **Syn**: Ashiri.

Ashitoma, アシトマ, 恐ロシキ、オツロシキ. *adj.* Awful. Dreadful. Fearful.

Ashitoma-i, アシトマイ, 恐ロシキ處、墓、ハカ. *n.* A grave. A dreadful thing or place. **Syn:** **Tu-shiri.**

Ashitomap, アシトマフ, 恐シキモノ. *n.* A dreadful thing. Something to be afraid of.

Ashitomarep, アシトマレフ, 恐シキモノ. *n.* A thing to make one fear. An appalling thing or circumstance.

Ashituk-kirau, アシツキキラウ, 鹿ノ新シキ角. *n.* The new horns of deer.

Ashiu, アシウ, 一度. *adj.* Once. **Syn:** **Arashiu.**

Ashkai, アシカイ, 能フ、伎倆アル、精巧ナル. *adj.* Able. Clever. Adroit. Capable. **Syn:** **Ri-no.**

Ashkai-no, アシカイノ, 上手ニ. *adv.* Ably. Cleverly. Adroitly.

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

Ashkakamarep, }
アシカカマレフ, } 外着、上着. *n.* A
Ashkakushtep, } coat.
アシカクシテフ, }

Ashkanne, } 清潔ナル、純粹ノ. *adj.*
アシカン子, } Clean. Pure. **Syn:**
Akkanne, } Turu-sak.
アッカンネ, }

Ashkanne-ne-kara, } 清ムル. *v. t.*
アシカン子子カラ, } To cleanse.

Ashkanne-no-kara, } **Syn:** **Turu-**
アシカン子ノカラ, } **sakte.**

Ashkannere, アシカン子レ, 清ムル. *v. t.* To cleanse.

Ashke, アシケ, 手. *n.* The hand. **Syn:** **Teke.**

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

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

Ashketesh, アシケテシ, 櫛、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、コブシ. *n.* The fists.

Ashkoro, アシコロ, 手一パイ. *n.* A handful.

Ashkoro, アシコロ, 舶來ノ酒類、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, 手イツパイ. *n.* A handfull.

Ashnap, }
アシナフ, } 櫂. *n.* An oar. **Syn:**
Asnap, } **Assap.**
アスナフ, }

Ashne, アシ子, 五. *adj.* Five. **Syn:** **Ashikne.**

Ashni, アシニ, 墓標、ハカヅルシ. *n.* A memorial set up to mark a grave. A grave stone.

Ashni-pusa, アシニフサ, 女ノ墓標ニ付ケル總. *n.* A tassel hung on a woman's grave mark.

Ashnu, アシヌ, 早キ、良キ、上手ナル、例セバ、シユクブアシヌ、早く生ズル. *adj.* Quick. Well. Clever. Good. *Shukup-ashnu*, “of quick growth.” *Hoyupu-ashnu*, “a good runner.” *Ashnu-guru*, “a clever person.”

Ashpa, アシバ, 聾、ツンボ、例セバ、アシバキサライツタヌレ、聾者ノ真似スル. *adj.* Deaf. **As:**—*Ashpa kisara itutanure*, “to turn a deaf ear to.”

- Ashpa**, アシバ, 降ル、(複数). *v.i.* To descend. To come down. (*pl. of ash*).
- Ash-ratchako**, アシラッチャコ, 標燈、タチランプ. *n.* A standing light. A light set up as a guide.
- Ashrekut**, アシレクツ, 第一頂椎. *n.* The top of the spine. Atlas.
- Ashrukonna**, アシルコンナ, 建ツ. *v.i.* To stand (as a house). To be built up.
- Ashte**, アシテ, 立タセル. *v.t.* To set up. To make stand.
- Ashui**, アシユイ, 一度. *adj.* Once. **Syn**: Ashiu. Arashuine.
- Ashuttasa**, アシユッタサ, 供養スル. *v.t.* To perform certain rites for the dead.
- Ashuye**, アシユイエ, 手招キスル、揺スル. *v.t.* To call by beckoning to. To shake about. **Syn**: Ashuye-shuye. Korenna-shuye.
- Ashwambe**, アシワンベ, 陰核. *n.* Clitoris.
- Asnap**, アスナブ, 櫂、カイ. *n.* An oar.
- Asoro**, アソロ, 底、跡、臀、シリ. *n.* Bottom. Hinder-most. The posterior. **Syn**: Asoro.
- Asoye**, アソイエ, 穴ヲ穿ツ. *v.t.* To bore a hole.
- Asoyep**, アソイエブ, 錐、キリ. *n.* A gimlet.
- Assa**, アッサ, 漕ク. *v.t.* To row. **Syn**: Assap-koro.
- Assap**,
アッサブ, }
Asnap, } 櫂、カイ. *n.* An oar.
アスナブ, }
- Assap-chikiri-ush**, アッサブチキリウシ, 水カキ足. *n.* Web-footed.
- Assuru**, アッスル, 評判、噂、名聲. *n.* Fame.
- Assuru-an**, アッスルアン, 有名ナル. *adj.* Famous.
- Assuru-ash-hawe-o**, アッスルアシハウェオ, 名高クナル. *v.i.* To have become famous.
- Assurunure**, アッスルヌレ, 披露スル、イヒフラス. *v.t.* To make known.
- Asura-ni**, アスラニ, 披露ス、イヒアラフス、言ヒ知ラセル. *v.t.* To make famous. To make known. To narrate. To describe.
- Asuru-oroge-hopuni**, アスルオロゲホブニ, 言ヒ布ラサル. *v.i.* To spread about as a rumour.
- Asurube**, アスルベ, 熊ノ耳. *n.* A bear's ear.
- At**, アツ, 二分ノ一、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, 榆ノ皮絲、絲、イト、紐、ヒモ. *n.* Elm fibre. A string. A thong. A loot-lace.
- At**, アツ, 物ノ柄. *n.* The handle of anything. The sash of a bag. **Syn**: Atu. Atuhu.
- At**, アツ, 鼯鼠、ムサ、ビ. *n.* A kind of grey flying-squirrel. *Pteromys leucogenys*, Temm.
- At**, アツ, 輝ル. *v.i.* & *adj.* Shining. Light. To shine. **Syn**: Tom.
- At**, アツ, 豊カナル、多数ナル. *v.i.* & *adj.* Plentiful. To be numerous.
- At**, アツ, 出ヅル、(蒸氣又ハ煙ノ). *v.i.* To come forth as steam or smoke.
- At**, アツ, 有ル、(複数). *v.i.* Are. (*pl. of an*).

Atak, アタク, 迎へラレル. *v. i.* To be sent for. To be fetched.

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

At-amba, アタムバ, 糸ヲ以テ導ク、(複數). *v. t. (pl.)* To lead by a string.

Atane, アタ子, 蘿、カブ. *n.* Turnips.

At-ani, アタニ, 糸ヲ以テ導ク、(單數). *v. t. (sing.)* To lead by a string.

Atap, アタフ, 揺ル、(舟ノ). *v. i.* To roll about as a ship at sea.

Atap, アタフ, 地ヨリ掘リ出サレタモノ. *n.* Anything dug out of the ground.
Syn: Ata-ambe.

Atarabe, } アイヌノカバン、(草ヲ以テ
アタラベ, } 造リ物ヲ入レテ運ビ寝ル
Atarobe, } トキハ其ノ上ニフス).
アタロベ, } *n.* A pallet. Couch.
Mattress. A travelling bag.
(used to sleep on at night. **Syn:**
Atarakina.

Atarimaye, アタリマイエ, 用、關係、持前. *n.* One's rights. One's own business. One's own affairs. As:—*Ku atarimaye gusu, iteki isaikako yan,* “don't interfere for this is my business.” **Syn:** Yaikota gusu-an-kunip.

Atari-tari, アタリタリ, ダクツク、(馬上ナトニテ). *v. i.* To be shaken up and down as in a saddle when riding.

Atarope, アタロベ, アイヌノカバン、(草ニテ造リ物ヲ入レテ運ブ又寝ル時其上ニ)横ハル. Same as **Atarabe.**

Atat, アタツ, 細カニ切ラレル. *v. i.* To be cut up into small pieces. *Atatchep,* “fish cut up into small pieces and dried.”

Atau, アタウ, 物ノ置キ場所. *adv.* A place where something is or has been placed (*pl.*)

Ataye, アタイエ, 直段、子ダン. *n.* Price. As:—*Ataye kara,* “to pay.” *Ataye eraratikire,* “to beat down in price.” **Syn:** Aro.

Ataye-arapare, アタイエアラバレ, 拂フ、ハラウ. *v. t.* To pay.

Ataye-eraratikire, アタイエエララッキレ, 直引スル. *v. t.* To beat down in price.

Ataye-hauge, アタイエハウゲ, 安價ナル. *adj.* Cheap. **Syn:** Ataye-pan. Oro-pan.

Ataye-kore, アタイエコレ, 拂フ、支辨スル. *v. t.* To pay. **Syn:** Ataye-sange. Ataye-omande. Oro-omande.

Ataye-nupuru, アタイエヌブル, 高價ナル. *adj.* Expensive. Dear. **Syn:** Ataye-yupke. Oro-nupuru.

Ataye-pan, アタイエパン, 安價ナル. *adj.* Cheap.

Ataye-sange, アタイエサンゲ, 支辨スル、ハラフ. *v. t.* To pay.

Ataye-ye, アタイエイエ, 直ヲ付ケル. *v. t.* To price.

Ataye-yupke, アタイエユブケ, 高價ナル. *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、穢キ. *adj.* Dirty. Filthy. As:—*Atchi an na,* “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, 鎗ヲ投ゲル. *v.t.*
To thrust. To throw a spear.

Atchiu-ashnu,
アッチウアシヌ, } 鎗投ゲノ上手ナル.
Atchiu-no, } *adj.* Clever at
アッチウノ, }
throwing a spear.

Ateineka, アテイ子カ, 濕ラス、水ヲ掛ケル. *v.t.* To water. To moisten.

Atemka, アテムカ, 水ヲ掛ケテ息ヲ吹き返サセル. *v.t.* To revive (by sprinkling water upon).

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

Aterekere-terekere, アテレケレテレケレ, 子供ヲ搖スル. *v.t.* To dangle up and down as a child.

Atesep, アテセブ, 織物、チリモノ. *n.* Anything woven.

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

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

Ateuina, アテウイナ, 纒ク、ツナグ. *v.t.* To tie up.

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

Atkoro-guru, アッコログル, 蛸、タコ、章魚. *n.* Octopod. **Syn:** Atuina.

At-ni, アツニ, オヘヨウ. *n.* Mountain elm. *Ulmus montana*, *Sm.* var. *laciniata*, *Trautv.*

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

Atomte, アトムテ, 美シキ. *adj.* Beautiful. Pretty. Neat. **Syn:** Aara. Irammasure.

Atomte-no, アトムテノ, 美麗ニ. *adv.* Beautifully. Neatly. Prettily. Well. **Syn:** Irammakaka.

Atomte-no-kara, アトムテノカラ, 綺麗ニスル、良クスル. *v.t.* To do well. To make pretty. To beautify.

Atpa, アツバ, 案内者、大將、アンナイジヤ. *n.* A leader. A general. A captain. **As:**—*Yuk atpa*, “a leader deer.” *Utara atpa*, “a captain of a gang of men.”

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

Atpake, アツバケ, 始、ハシメ. *n.* Beginning. Commencement. **As:**—*Atpake otta*, “in the beginning.” *Atpake un*, “at the beginning.” *Atpake wano*, “from the beginning.”

Atpaketa, アツバケタ, 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, 楡ノ皮ヲ以テ造リシ袋. *n.* A kind of bag made of elm fibre.

Attapne, アッタブ子, 空(カラ)手ニテ. *adv.* Empty handed. Having nothing.

Attashnure, アッタシヌレ, 一口ニ呑ム. *v.t.* To drink up at once without resting. To swallow quickly (as any kind of noxious medicine).

Atte, アツテ, 輝カス、點ラス、説明スル、トキアカス、例セバ、ヌベキアツテ、輝カス。 *v.t.* To make shine. To send forth. To explain. To increase. As:—*Nupeki atte*, “to send forth light.” *Yuk atte, chep atte*, “to make deer and fish increase.”

Atte, アツテ, 懸ケル、起タシムル。 *v.t.* To hang up. To suspend. As:—*Horikashi atte*, “to suspend from.” To set up.

Atte-kane, アツテカ子, 懸カツテアル。 *adv.* Hanging. In a suspending position.

Attem, アツテム, 腕半廣、ハンヒロ。 *n.* Half the distance one can attain by stretching the arms out.

Attereke, アツテレケ, 飛躍スル、ハ子ル。 *v.i.* To jump or hop about as a frog.

Attereke-tereke, アツテレケテレケ, 飛躍スル、トブ。 *v.i.* To jump or hop about as a frog. Frequentative of *Attereke*.

Attomsama, アツトムサマ, 迄、マデ。 *adv.* As far as. To. As:—*En-attomsama eushi*, “he came to me.”

Attune-no-an, アツツ子ノアン, 冷遇セラル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be slighted. To be treated in a slighting manner.

Attush, アツツシ, オホヨウノ皮ヲ以テ造ラレシ衣服。 *n.* A kind of cloth made from the inner bark of mountain elm trees. A garment made of mountain elm bark cloth.

Attush-aiyo, アツツシアイヨ, 楡ノ皮ヲ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, アツツシベラ, 杼、オサ。 *n.* A flat piece of wood used in making cloth.

Attush-kara, アツツシカラ, 織ル。 *v.t.* To weave *attush*.

Attush-karabe, アツツシカラベ, 織機。 *n.* A loom.

Atu, アツ, 柄、飾帶。 *n.* A handle.
At, アツ, The sash of a bag. A
Atuhu, アツフ, lace. Thong. Reins.

Atu, アツ, 吐キ出ス。 *v.t.* To vomit. *Atu-kopase*, “to vomit very much.”

Atu-amba, アツアムバ, 絲ヲ以テ導ク。 *v.t.* To lead by a string. (*pl.*)

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

Atui, アツイ, 海、ウミ。 *n.* The sea. The ocean. As:—*Atui-tomotuye*, “to cross the seas.” *Atui turimimse*; *atui turu turimimse* and *atui kunrakkunrak*, “the roaring of the sea. **Syn: Rep.**

Atui-epirika, アツイエピリカ, 船ニ強イ。 *v.i.* To be a good sailor.

Atui-ewen, アツイエウエン, 船病。 *n.* Sea-sickness.

Atui-gesh, アツイケシ, 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.

Atuikata-kaikai, アツイカタカikai イ, 荒海。 *n.* A short choppy sea. **Syn: Rera-kaikai.**

Atui-kor'ekashi, アツイコレカシ, 海神。 *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-kom, アツイコム, シヤコ. *n.* A kind of *stomapoda*, (*Squilla sp.*).

Syn: Okom. Rokom.

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

Atuina,
アツイナ, } 蛸、タコ、章魚. *n.* An
Atuinao, } octopod. **Syn:** At-
アツイナオ, } koro guru. **Atuinne.**
Atuinne, }
アツインチ, }

Atui-ochiuchiu, アツイオチュウチウ,
 イツヒヨドリ. *n.* Eastern blue rock thrush. *Monticola cyanus solitaria* (Mulb).

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

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

Atui-seppa, アツイセツバ, ハスノハガイ. *n.* Sand-cake. (*Laganum, sp.*).
Syn: Ruru-seppa.

Atuita, アツイタ. 十、(動物ヲ數フル時ニノミ用ユ). *adj.* Ten. (Used only in counting animals). As:—*Tu atuta* “twenty animals.”

Atui-tomotuye, アツイトモツイ, 航海スル. *v.i.* To go a voyage. To cross the seas.

Atui-turimimse,
アツイツリミムセ, } 海ノ響キ *n.*
Atui-turu-turimimse, } The roar-
アツイツルツリミムセ, }
 ing of the sea.

Atui-kopase, アツコバセ, 甚タ多ク吐出ス. *v.i.* To vomit very much.

Atupepeatke, アツペペオツケ, 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.

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

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

Aturainu-wa-an, アツライヌワアン, 失ハレタル. *adj.* Lost. Gone astray. **Syn:** Shitturainu-wa-an.

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

Aturika, アツリカ, 経糸、タテイト. *n.* The warp in cloth.

Atusa, アツサ, 裸體ナル、ハダカナル. *adj.* Naked.

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

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

Atuyaokkarapbe, アツヤオッカラフベ, 慈悲、アハレミ. *n.* Compassion.

Au, } 木ノ又、川ノ又、鹿ノ角ノ又、
アウ, } 例セバ、ベツアウ、河ノ枝.

Awe, } *n.* Branches or forks
アウエ, } of trees. Branches or
Awehe, } forks in deer's horns.

アウエヘ, } River branches. As:—*Au-ush-*
kirau, “horns with branches.”

Pet au, “the branch of a river.”

Ni awe, “the branches of a tree.”

Auitek-guru, アウイテッグル, 僕、シモベ. *n.* A servant.

Aukashiu, アウカシウ, 助ヶ合フ. *v.t.* To help one another.

Aukoamba, アウコアムバ, 運ブ. v.t.
To carry (*pl. of the object*).

Aukomaktekka, アウコマクテッカ, 共ニ喜フ. v.i. To feel mutual satisfaction. To be mutually happy. To rejoice together.

Akonuchattekka, アウコヌチャツテッカ, 共ニ喜ブ. v.i. To mutually rejoice. To be merry. To rejoice together.

Aukomi, アウコミ, 着ル. v.i. To be clothed with. To be wearing (*pl. of the object*).

Aukomomse, アウコモムセ, 曲ツタ、曲ル、屈ム. adj. and v.i. Bent. Humped. To stoop. To bow in thanks.

Akunumba, アウコヌムバ, 壓ス、オス. v.i. To be pressed upon. To be thronged.

Aukopa, アウコバ, 他人ノ言葉ヲ曲ゲル. v.t. To wrest (as one's words).

Aukopa, アウコバ, 似ル. v.i. To be like. To resemble one another.

Syn: Uanukopa. Aukosamba.

Aukopa-eikapbe, アウコバエアイカフベ, 互ニ異ル物. n. Something incomparable. Things differing from one another.

Aukoram-oshma, アウコラムオシマ, 一致スル. v.i. To be in accord. To agree. To be agreeable.

Aukoram-oshmap, アウコラムオシマフ, 約束、一致. n. An agreement. Accord.

Aukoratchire, アウコラツチレ, 赦サル. 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-

ther. Like. Alike. **Syn: Uanukopa. Aukopa.**

Aukoshina, アウコシナ, 結ビ合セル. 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, アウコツ子レ, 互ニ取り廻シテ見ル. v. t. To pass to one another to look at (as a treasure).

Aukowende, アウコウエンデ, 親ミヲ破ブル. v. t. To stir up strife. To set at variance.

Aumshup, アウムシュブ, 先祖傳來ノ品物. n. Heirlooms. Things handed down from father to son.

A-un, アウン, 吾々ヲ. pro. We. The first person plural passive voice to verbs. **As:—A-un-kik,** “we are struck.”

A-un, アウン, 吾々ノ. pos. pro. One's own. **As:—A-un-chisei,** “one's own house.”

A-un-guru, アウンゲル, 隣人. n. A neighbour. **Syn: Aota-an-guru.**

Aungeraitere, アウンゲライテレ, 貰フ. v. t. To receive (as a prize).

**Aungi, アウンギ, } 扇. n. A fan. Syn: Aunki, } Apunki. Yaiparaparuru. }
アウンキ,**

Aunnumba, アウンヌムバ, 壓セラル. v. i. To be pressed together. To be squeezed.

Aunochiubare, アウノチウバレ, 死セリ. v. i. To have died.

Auoniutasare, アウオニウタサレ, 改名スル. v. i. To change one's name. **Syn: Aiyonitasare.**

Auoshmare, アウオシマレ, 生長シタル。 *v.i.* To have become fully grown. As:—*Okkaiyo shiripo auoshmare*, “to have become a man.” *Shiwentep shiripo auoshmare*, “to have become a woman.”

Syn: Rupne. Shukup-okere.

Aupshi, アウブシ, 逆ニ、サカサマニ。 *adv.* Upside down.

Aupshire, アウブシレ, 倒ニスル。 *v. t.* To turn upside down.

Aupushi, アウブシ, 貫通スル。 *v.i.* To be strung together as onions or chestnuts.

Aure, アウレ, 與ヘル。 *v. t.* To give.

Aureechiu, アウレエチウ, 躓ク、尊敬スル。 *v. i.* To be reverential. To stumble.

Aureerutu, アウレエルツ, 足ニテ物ヲ排スル。 *v. t.* To push on one side with the foot.

Ausatuye, アウサツイエ, 細カニ切ラル。 *v. i.* To be cut in pieces.

Aush-kina, アウシキナ, フタマタイチゲ。 *n.* *Anemone dichotoma, L.*

Aushtekka,
 アウシテッカ, } 襲殺セラル。
Aushtekka-wa-isam, } *v.i.* To be
 アウシテッカワイサム, } massacred.

Autara,
アウタラ, } 親戚。 *n.* Relations. **Syn:**
Autare, }
アウタレ, } **Apa-utara.**
Autari, }
アウタリ, }

Autasa-ashte, アウタサアシテ, 不和ニスル、親睦ヲ破ル。 *v. t.* To set at variance. To set up crosswise.

Automotnoka, アウトモツノカ, 無知ナル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Unlearned. Not to know. To be ignorant.

Autunashi, アウツナシ, 搗ク。 *v. t.* To

pound in a mortar (*pl. of the person*).

Auturashi, アウツラシ, 共ニ登ル。 Same as *Anuturashi*. (*pl.*) To ascend a river in company with.

Auwa, アウワ, ホウジロカモ。 *v. t.* Goldeneye. *Fuligula clangula, Linn.*

Auwatore, アウワトレ, 整フ、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, 籍ヲ轉ズル。 *v. t.* and *v. i.* To be registered. To register. To be set apart. To enroll.

Auwatori-kambi, アウワトリカムビ, 戸籍簿。 *n.* A register.

Auwechiure, アウウエチウレ, 摩レ合フ。 *v. i.* To come into contact with one another.

Auweunu, アウウエウヌ, 出来上レル。 *adj.* Complete.

Auwonnumyere, アウウオンヌムイエレ, 撰擇スル。 *v. t.* To chose out.

Auwonnuyetasare, アウウオンヌイエタサレ, 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リ。 *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, 燃エタイル。 *adj.* Ablaze.

Awa-kina, アワキナ, 草、クサ。 *n.* Grass. Growing grass.

Awe, } 又、マタ。 *n.* Forks of trees.
アウエ, } Tributaries of rivers.
Awehe, } Branches on the horns
アウエヘ, } of deer. **Syn: Au.**

Awekatta, アウエカッタ, 突入スル. *v.i.*
To rush in.

Awendarap, アウエンダラブ, 夢, ユメ.
n. A dream.

Awendarapte, アウエンダラブテ, 夢ミ
ル. *v.i.* To be caused to dream.

Awepetetne, アウエペテツ子, 言ヒ能ハ
ズ. *v.i.* To be unable to speak
(as through cold or parched or
stiff lip).

Awoshi, アウオシ, 結合スル. *v.t.* To tie
together.

Awotereke, アウオテレケ, 急ギテ入ル.
v.i. To rush suddenly in (as into
a house.)

Aya, アヤ, 木理, モクメ, 掌ノ條. *n.*
Grains in wood. The lines of the
hands.

Ayai-epirikare, アヤイエピリカレ, 利
己スル, 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.

Ayaikikipbe, アヤイキキブベ, 危険
ナル者. *n.* Anything dangerous.
Dangers. A dangerous person.

Ayaikikip-i, アヤイキキビ, 危険ナル
コト. *n.* Dangers. Dangerous
times or places. As:—*Ayaikikip-
ikoekari*, “to meet with dangers.”

Ayaishishire-ushi, アヤイシシレウ
シ, 隠レ處. *n.* A shelter.

Ayaita-o, アヤイタオ, 灸點スル. *v.t.*
To apply the moxa.

Ayatuka, アヤツカ, ……テ有ルナレド.
ph. Though it is. Though he is.

A-yakne, アヤク子, ……テ有ルナラバ.
ph. If it was. If he was.

Ayaku, アヤク, 破レタル. *adj.* Burst.

Ayangep, } 供物. *n.* A sacri-
アヤンゲブ, } fice. An offer-
Ayange-kunip, }
アヤンゲクニブ, } ring.

Ayapo, アヤポ, 嗚呼, アヽ. *exclam.*
Oh! An exclamation of pain.

Syn: Itasasa. Ayo.

Aye, アイエ, 稱セラル, 名付ケラル. *v.i.*
To be called. To be named.
As:—*Ainu ari aye utara*, “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.

Ayemonetoko, アイエモ子トコ, 甚ク,
多ク, 酷烈ニ. *adv.* Severely. Very
much. **Syn: Niwen-no. Yupke-
no.**

Ayep, アイエブ, 稱セラレタル, 例セバ,
セタアリアイエブ, 犬ト云ハレルモノ.
ph. Things called. That which is
called. Also a noun; a speech.
Anything said. As:—*Seta ari
ayep*, “the things called dogs.”
Nei ayep anak ne wen, “that
was a bad speech.”

Aye-wairure, アイエワイルレ, 言語ヲ
誤マラレル. *v.i.* To be caused to
make a mistake in speaking.

Syn: Itak-pitaksakka.

Ayo, アヨ, 嗚呼, アヽ. *exclam.* Oh.
An exclamation of pain. As:—
Ayo habo, habo, “oh mother,
mother.” **Syn: Ayapo. Itasasa.**

Ayoaramuye, アヨアラムイエ, 裳ヲカ
ク. *v.t.* To tie the clothes back
(as when one wishes to work or
run). **Syn: aeasamuye.**

Ayokitanne, アヨキタン子, 流ル(潮ノ).

v.i. To flow, as the tide. **Syn:**
Shirara-pesh. Shiraraika.
Ayokitakne, アヨキタク子, 退ク、ヒ
 ク (潮ノ). *v.i.* To ebb, as the tide.
Syn: Shirara-ha.
Ayomnere, アヨム子レ, 中止スル (罰ヲ
 恐レテ). *adj.* and *v.i.* To be kept
 from doing something by fear of
 punishment.

Ayoro,
アヨロ, } スズキ. *n.* A kind of
Aioro, } perch. *Lateolabrax*
アイオロ, } *japonicus, T. and S.*
Airo, }
アイロ, }

Ayupnishpake,
アユブニシバケ, } 兄、アニ. *n.* One's
Ayupnishpakehe, } elder brother.
アユブニシバケヘ, }

B.

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

C (チ).

Cha, チ, 大ナル、群衆ノ、多数ノ. *adj.*
 Great. Many.

Cha, }
チ, } 長ケ短キ樹木. *n.* Under-
Chaha, } wood. Spray wood. Twigs.
チハ, }

Cha or chash, チ, チヤシ, 圍、カコ
 イ、塙、ヘイ. *n.* A Fence. Hedge.

Cha, チ, 茶. *n.* Tea.

Cha, チ, 頭、口、顔. *n.* The head.
 The mouth. The face.

Cha, チ, 細カニ切ル、摘ミ切ル、例セ
 バ、フムベチヤ、鯨ヲ切ル. *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, 平ニ敷ク. *v.i.* Spread
 out flat.

Cha, チ, 時トシテ單數名詞ニ付加ス
 ル時ハ複數ニナスナリ. *part.* Some-

times heard used as a plural
 suffix to verbs and nouns.

Cha, チ, 海岸、河岸. *n.* The shores
 of the sea. The low banks of
 rivers. **Syn:** Sa.

Chabe, チヤベ, 猫. *n.* A cat. Also
 often called *Meko*. These words
 are also often heard among the
 Japanese of Yezo.

Chacha, チヤチヤ, 老人、例セバ、チヤ
 チヤウダラウウエランガラブアンナ、
 老人等ヨ吾汝等ノ安否ヲ問フ. *n.* An
 old man. As:—*Chacha utara*,
 “old men.” *Chacha utara uwe-*
rangarap an na, “old men, I
 salute you.”

Chacha, チヤチヤ, 鋸ヲ以テ切ル、例セ
 ハ、ニチヤチヤ、木ヲ鋸ル. *v.t.* To
 saw. To cut. As:—*Ni chacha*,
 “to cut wood.”

Chacha-komon, チヤチヤコモン, 鋸
 屑、ノコクズ. *n.* Saw-dust.

- Chaha**, チャハ, 條 (コユダ). *n.*
Twigs.
- Chaipuni**, チャイブニ, 荷物ヲ運ブ船.
n. A large boat of Japanese
make. A cargo boat.
- Chairak**,
 チャイラク, } 徐カニ走ル(犬狐
) ナドノ). *v.i.*
- Chairakchairak**, }
 チャイラクチャイラク, } To trot a-
long in a gentle manner, as a dog
or fox. **Syn**: Sambas. **Tanta-**
riki no oman.
- Chak**, チャク, 急ニ出ル. *v.i.* To pop
out; to come suddenly out.
- Chak**, チャク, 肥満ナル、フトリタル、脂
コキ. *adj.* Fat, soft, flabby.
- Chak**, チャク, 無、ナシ. *adv.* Without.
Not having. This word is some-
times used as a negative adjectival
ending, and often appears in
compounds. Thus:—*Katchak*,
“weak in ability”; (lit: with-
out tact). **Syn**: Sak.
- Chaka**, チャカ, 汚穢ナル、キタナキ.
adj. Dirty. Filthy. As:—*Chaka*
itak, “filthy speech.” **Syn**:
Ichaka. Ichakkere.
- Chaka**, チャカ, 開ク、ヒラク. *v.t.* To
open. As:—*Apa chaka*, “to
open a door.” **Syn**: Maka.
Sarare.
- Chakchak**, チャクチャク, ミツサライ.
n. Japanese wren. *Troglodytes*
fumigatus, *Tem.*
- Chake**, チャケ, 厭フ、好マヌ. *v.t.* To
disdain. To dislike.
- Chakekoshne**, チャケコシ子, 誹ル、
ノ、シル. *v.t.* To slander.
- Chakka**, チャッカ, 陥ル、罾ニカ、ル.
v.i. To be caught in a snare.
- Chakke**, チャッケ, 開キタル. *adj.*
Open.
- Chakkere**, チャツケレ, 穢キ. *adj.*
Dirty. Filthy. **Syn**: Chaka.
Ichakkere.
- Chakkerep**, チャツケレブ, 穢キ物. *n.*
A dirty thing.
- Chakkosamba**, チャツコサムバ, 掃フ、
晴ル、(複數). *v.i.* To clear away
(as clouds). To disperse. (*pl.*)
- Chakkosambare**, チャツコサムバレ,
掃フ、(複數). *v.t.* To clear away.
To disperse (*pl.*).
- Chakkosanu**, チャツコサヌ, 掃フ、晴ル.
(單數). *v.i.* To clear away (as
clouds). To disperse (*sing.*). To
die away as sound.
- Chakkosanure**, チャツコサヌレ, 掃フ、
(單數). *v.t.* To clear away. To
disperse. (*sing.*).
- Chakoro**, チャコロ, 饒舌ノ、オシヤベ
リノ. *adj.* Talkative.
- Chakoko**, チャココ, 學ブ、習フ. *v.t.*
To learn. **Syn**: Eyaipakashnu.
Eyaihannokkara.
- Chaktako**, チャクタコ, 行燈、ランプ、
提燈. *n.* A lamp. Lantern.
Syn: Ratchako.
- Chakte**, チャクテ, 放ツ、(係蹄ナドヲ).
v.t. To let off as a gin or snare.
- Chama-ku**, チャマク, 陷弓、オトシユ
ミ. *n.* A spring-bow. **Syn**: Ku-
ari-ku. Ku-ama-ku. Chiari-ku.
- Chamon**, チャモン, 上唇、ウヘノクチ
ビル. *n.* The upper lip.
- Chamse**, チャムセ, 物ヲ食スルトキノ
嚙ム音、例セバ、パロチャムセフミ、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ム音. *v.i.* The frequentive or intensified form of *chamse*.
- Chanan**, チャナン, 少シ、僅ニ、或時. *adj.* and *adv.* A little. A few. Sometimes. **Syn**: Pon no. Uturuta an range.
- Chanan-no**, チャナンノ, 粗末ナル. *adj.* Badly. Slovenly. **Syn**: Shusan no.
- Chanchan**, チャンチャン, 一步ヲ進ムル. *v.i.* To take a step forward.
- Chanse**, }
 チャンセ, } 物ヲ食スル時ノ嘴ム音.
Chanchanse, } *adj.* The same as
 チャンチャンセ, } *chamse* and *cham-*
 chamse.
- Chanup**, チャヌブ, 目的、終局. *n.* An object. An end. **Syn**: Ik-kewehe.
- 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*.
- Chara**, }
 チャラ, } 口、クチ. *n.* The mouth.
Charo, } **Syn**: Charo. Para.
 チャロ, } **Paro**.
- Charage**, チャラゲ, 散ラサレタル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be scattered. **Syn**: Apatu.
- Charagere**, チャラゲレ, 散ラス. *v.t.* To scatter. **Syn**: Patu.
- Charange**, チャランゲ, 議論スル、呵カル. *v.i.* To storm. To argue. **Syn**: Rutke.
- Charapa**, チャラバ, 取頼ス、混雜スル、亡ホス、例セバ、チセイチャラバ、家ヲ取り頼ス. *v.t.* To put into confusion. To pull down. **As**:— *Chisei charapa*, “to pull down a house.”
- Charapa-charapa**, チャラバチャラバ, 混雜スル、亡ホス. *v.i.* 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, 急下スル、流レスグ. *v.i.* To slip down. To flow along. To shoot down rapids. To slide down a mountain side.
- Charase**, チャラセ, 動ク、振フ. *v.i.* To move. To shake.
- Chari**, チャリ, 散ラス. *v.t.* To sprinkle. To scatter about. **Syn**: Patu. Patu-patu.
- Chari**, チャリ, 點火セル. *adj.* Lighted. **As**:— *Chari-abe*, “a lighted fire.” **Syn**: Chi-ari.
- Chari-chari**, チャリチャリ, 散ラス. *v.t.* An intensified form of *chari*, “to sprinkle” or “scatter.”
- Charo**, }
 チャロ, } 口. *n.* The mouth. The
Chara, } mouth of a valley, glen,
 チャラ, } or stream. **Syn**: **Paro**.
- Charo-an**, チャロアン, 雄辯ナル. *adj.* Eloquent.
- Charo-nunnun**, チャロヌンヌン, 接吻スル. *v.t.* To kiss. To suck the lips.
- Charopen**, チャロベン, 悪口ノ、罵詈的. *adj.* Abusive.

- Charopende**, チャロペンデ, 罵ル、ノ
ノシル、惡口スル、反對スル。 *v.t.* To
abuse. To scold. To speak against.
- Charototke**, チャロトツケ, 音ヲ爲ス、
唱フ、物ヲ言フ、啼キ聲ヲ爲ス。 *v.i.* To
make a noise (as in weeping).
To be fluent. To speak or say.
To sing (as a bird). **Syn:** Chau-
rototke. Chauchautotke.
- Charuge-sande**, チャルゲサンデ, 繼續
進行スル。 *v.i.* To be continually
going.
- Charumbe**,
チャルムベ, } 舌、シタ。 *n.* The
Parumbe, } tongue.
バルムベ, }
- Charushbe**, チャルシベ, コロツブ、木
栓。 *n.* A cork or stopper.
- Charuwatore**, チャルワトレ, 整ハル。
v.i. To be put in order. Ar-
ranged. To be set in rotation.
To be put in rows. **Syn:** Saru-
watore.
- Chash**, チャシ, } 走ル。 *v.i.* To run.
Pash, パシ, }
- Chashash**, チャシャシ, 速ク走ル。 *v.i.*
To run swiftly.
- Chashchash**, チャシチャシ, 速ク。
adv. Quickly.
- Chashi**, チャシ, 圍、塀、城。 *n.* A fence.
An enclosure. A castle. A
fortress.
- Chashikara**, } 圍フ、カコフ。 *v.t.* To
チャシカラ, } enclose. To fence
Chashkara, } in.
チャシカラ, }
- Chashka**, チャシカ, 急ガス。 *v.t.*
To hasten.
- Chash-no**, チャシノ, 走リテアル、走
ル。 *adj.* Running.
- Chashnu**, チャシヌ, 早ク。 *adj.*
Quick.
- Chashnu**, チャシヌ, 準備セラレタル。
adj. Prepared. Beautified. Made.
ready.
- Chashnu-i**, チャシヌイ, 準備セラレ
タル所。 *n.* A place prepared. A
beautiful place.
- Chashnu-no**, チャシヌノ, 早ク。 *adv.*
Quickly. **Syn:** Tunashi-no.
- Chashnu-mimbara**, チャシヌミム
ダラ, 家ノ庭。 *n.* The region im-
mediately outside a house. An
open yard.
- Chashnure**, チャシヌレ, 準備スル。
v.t. To prepare. To set in order.
To make ready.
- Chashnutara**, チャシヌタラ, 明カナ
ル、晴レタル。 *adj.* Clear. Open (as
weather). **Syn:** Shitchashnu-
tara.
- Chashte**, チャシテ, 早メル。 *v.t.* To
hasten. To accelerate. **Syn:**
Tunashka. Tunashte.
- Chataraye**, チャタライエ, 推察スル。
v.t. To surmise. To guess. **Syn:**
Pataraye.
- Chatchari**, チャツチャリ, 散ラス。 *v.t.*
To sprinkle. To scatter. **Syn:**
Chari-chari.
- Chauchawatke**, チャウチャワツケ,
能辯ナル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be
fluent. **Syn:** Chaurototke.
Charototke.
- Chaunaraye**, チャウナライエ, 入ル。
v.i. To come in. To enter (as
rays of light through a window).
- Chaurototke**, チャウロトツケ, 能辯ナ
ル。 *v.i.* To be fluent. **Syn:**
Chauchawatke.
- Chawawa**, チャワワ, 揉ム。 *v.t.* To
rub between the hands (as wheat
or maize). **Syn:** Kiskisa.

- Chayaya**, チャヤヤ, 支へ持ツ. *v.t.* To hold up (as claws).
- Che**, チェ, 家、イへ. A house. **Syn**: Chisei.
- Cheachiu-shiyeye**, チェアチウシイエ, 癩癩、テンカン. *n.* Fits. **Syn**: Pitke-tashum.
- Cheappe**, チェアッペ, 私生兒. An illegitimate child. **Syn**: Chiap-pise.
- Chearaita**, チェアライタ, 無シ、當ラズ. *v.i.* To be untouched. To escape untouched or unseen. To be without (as without a beard or whiskers). **As**:—*Rek kuru poka chearaita*, “a young fellow without whiskers.” **Syn**: Chieahaita.
- Cheka**, チェカ, 家根. *n.* The roof of a house.
- Chep**, チェブ, 魚、例セバ、チェブコイキ 魚ヲ捕ル、漁スル. *n.* Fish. Called *chiep* in some districts. *Chep atkochi*, “a fishes tail.” *Chep koiki*, “to fish.” *Chep rupi*, “a shoal of fish.” *Chep tui*, “fish entrails.” *Chep up*, “The soft roe of fish.” *Chep mim*, “the flesh of fish.” *Chep ram*, “fish scales.”
- Chep-chiporo**, チェブチボロ, 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**, チェブエハブル, 早ク 饑ル. *v.i.* To become soon hungry.
- Chep-enishte**, チェブエニシテ, 饑ヲ 堪ヘル. *v.i.* To be able to endure hunger well.
- Chepen-kute-kina**, チェベクテキナ, アヤメ. *n.* *Iris sibirica*, *L.*
- Chep-furukappo**, チェフブルカッポ, 古キ魚ノ皮. *n.* Old fish-skins.
- Chep-kap**, チェブカブ, 魚ノ皮. *n.* Fish-skins.
- Chepkap-hosh**, チェブカブホシ, 魚皮 製ノ靴. *n.* Leggings made of fish-skin.
- Chep-mokrap**, チェブモクラブ, 魚ノ 腹ノ鰭. *n.* The pectoral fins of fishes.
- Chep-motot**, チェフモトツ, 魚ノ脊骨. *n.* The back-bone of a fish.
- Cheppo**, チェッポ, 若魚、小魚. *n.* A young fish. Little fish.
- Chep-ram**, チェブラム, 鱗、ウロコ. *n.* Fish scales.
- Cheshikiraine**,
 チェシキライ子, } 憐レム. *v.t.* To
Chieshikiraine, } pity.
 チエシキライ子,
- Cheuko**, チェウコ, 雙子、フタゴ. *n.* Twins.
- Cheure**, チェウレ, 足、足ノ指. *n.* A foot. The toes.
- Chi**, チ, 吾々. *pro.* We. The first person *pl.* pronoun. **Syn**: Chi utara. Chi okai utara.
- Chi**, チ, 此ノ字ヲ他動詞ノ前ニ加フル時 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, 汚レタル. *adj.* Wet dirt. Mud. Filth.
- Chi**, チ, 熟シタル、枯レタル. *adj.* Cooked. Ripe. Dry. Dead. Withered.

Chi, **チ**, 時トシテ此ノ字ヲ名詞ニ付加スルトキハ複數ノ働キヲナス. *part.* Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As *pe*, "water;" *pechi*, "waters."

Chi, **チ**, 陰部. *n.* The privates.

Chiai,
チアイ, } 木栓、セン. *n.* A cork.
Chiaye, } A stopper.
チアイエ, }

Chiai, **チアイ**, 合フ. *v.i.* To be at one. United. Conjoined.

Chiai-ush-chep, **チアイウシチェブ**, イトウホ. *n.* Nine spined stikleback. *Pygosteus steindachneri*. *Jor.* and *Sny*.

Chiama, **チアマ**, 置カレタル. *adj.* Set. Placed.

Chiama-ku, **チアマク**, 陷弓、オトシユミ. *n.* A spring-bow.

Chiama-ya, **チアマヤ**, 大綱. *n.* A large fish-net.

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

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

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

Chiappise, **チアッピセ**, 私生子. *n.* A bastard.

Chiari, **チアリ**, 火ヲ點シタル. *adj.* Lighted. Kindled. As:—*Chiariabe*, "an already lighted fire."

Chiari-ku, **チアリク**, 陷弓. *n.* A spring-bow.

Chiaye, **チアイエ**, 木栓、セン. *n.* A cork. A stopper. **Syn**: **Konkochi**.

Chichap, **チチャブ**, アヅマザ. *n.* *Arun-dinaria (Susa) 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**, 散サス. *v.t.* To scatter.

Chichatchari, **チチャッチャリ**, 散サレタル. *adj.* Scattered. **Syn**: **Achatchari**.

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

Chichip, **チチブ**, 痛、ウツク事. *n.* Shooting pains.

Chichipiyere, **チチピイエレ**, 親ノ過失ヲ想ハス. *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, **チエアツツイエ**, 男用ノ匙. *n.* A man's spoon.

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

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

Chiehorokakep, **チエホロカケブ**, 幣ノ名. *n.* Name of a kind of *inuo* or willow offering to the gods.

Chieikip, **チエイキブ**, 庖丁、小刀. *n.* A knife. Chopper. **Syn**: **Makiri**.

Chieishunge, **チエイシュンゲ**, 詐偽. *n.* A deception.

Chieishungerep, **チエイシュンゲレブ**, 詐偽. *n.* A deception. A lie.

Chiekot, **チエコツ**, 怒ツテ死ス. *v.i.* To die of anger. To kill one's self in wrath. **Syn**: **Kem-ekot**. **Yaichep-ekote**.

Chi-e-kunip, **チエクニブ**, 糧食. *n.* Necessary food. **Syn**: **E kuni aep**.

- Chiemetup**, チエメツフ, 饗應ノ時ニ婦人ニ分與スル酒. *n.* A portion of wine given to women at some of the Ainu feasts. **Syn**: Emetup.
- Chieninuibe**, チエニヌイベ, 枕、マクラ. *n.* A pillow.
- Chieoma**, チエオマ, 付キ立ツ. *v. i.* Sticking into. **Syn**: Aeoma.
- Chieomare**, チエオマレ, 混淆スル、交雜スル. *v. t.* To mix with. To hold intercourse with. **Syn**: Ukopakaunu.
- Chieotke**, チエオツケ, 觸レル、當ル. *v. t.* To touch. To strike against. **Syn**: Chiekik. Tomooshma.
- Chiepanup**, チエバナフ, 女ノ頭巾. *n.* A woman's headdress. **Syn**: Chipanup.
- Chieshikiraine**, チエシキライ子, 憫レム、憐恤スル. *v. t.* To pity.
- Chieshinnuye**, チエシンヌイエ, 録サレタル、記サレタル. *adj.* Written. **Syn**: Anuye an. Eshinnuye.
- Chieshirikikkik**, チエシリキッキク, 震ヘテ鳴ル、(風カ月ヲ打ツ如ク). 搖カス、強ク響ク. *v. i.* To bang as a door by the wind. To rattle. To jar.
- Chieshitchari**, チエシッチャリ, 散リシ、撒布シタル. *v. i.* and *adj.* Scattered. Dispersed. **Syn**: Aechitchiare.
- Chieshungere**, チエシュングレ, 詐謀スル、欺ク. *v. t.* To practice deception. **Syn**: Aeshungerep.
- Chieshungerep**, チエシュングレブ, 虚言、ウソ. *n.* A lie. A deception. **Syn**: Aeshungerep.
- Chiesonere**, チエソ子レ, 眞ニ、誠ニ. *adv.* Truly.
- Chiesorore-guru**, チエソロレグル, 客人. *n.* A visitor. **Syn**: Areshirikush guru.
- Chietattari**, チエタッタリ, 扇ク、上下ニ動ク、(鳥尾ノ如ク). *v. i.* To move up and down (as the tail of a bird).
- Chietaye-sei**, チエタイエセイ, ホタテガイ. *n.* Scallop. *Pecten yes-soensis*, Jay.
- Chietu**, チエツ, 岬、鼻. *n.* A sharp cape. The nose. A projection.
- Chieturi**, チエツリ, 戸棚. *n.* A cupboard. A room protruding from the sides or ends of a house.
- Chieukaramu**, チエウカラム, 晩熟ナル. *adj.* Of late maturity.
- Chieuko-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, 窘ムル、苦ムル、迫害スル. *v. t.* To persecute. **Syn**: Keshke.
- Chieure**, チエウレ, 足、足ノ指. *n.* The toes. The feet.
- Chifuye**, チフイエ, 煎ス、焼ク、炊ク. *n.* Same as *Chihuye*. "to burn."
- Chifuye**, チフイエ, アマニウ、(方言). *n.* Same as *Chihuye* and *Chishuye*, *Angelca edulis*, Miyabe.
- Chihauge**, チハウゲ, 静カナル、徐カナル. *adj.* Soft. Silent.
- Chihaye**, チハイエ, 失ハル. *v. i.* To be lost. **Syn**: Aturainu.
- Chihayere**, チハイエレ, 失フ. *v. t.* To lose. **Syn**: Turainu.
- Chiheshui**, チヘシユイ, 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**, チヘツクレ, 現ハル. *v.i.*
To appear. To rise (as clouds).
- Chihokambare**, チホカムバレ, 六ヶ
敷キ. *adj.* Difficult.
- Chihoki**, チホキ, 商品. *n.* Mer-
chandise.
- Chihoma**, チホマ, 害ヲ受ケル. *v.i.* To
suffer hurt.
- Chihotke**, チホツケ, 褌. *n.* A loin
cloth. **Syn**: Tēpa.
- Chihuye**, チフイエ, アマニウ, (方言). *n.*
A kind of plant used for food.
Angelica edulis, *Miyabe*. Also
called *chifuye* or *chishuye*.
- Chiinrarakka**, チインラッカ, 滑ル.
adj. Slippery. **Syn**: Rarak.
- Chiiriwak-kore**, チイリワッコレ, 親
類ノ如クニ待遇スル. *v.t.* To treat
as a relative.
- Chiishitomare**, チイシトマレ, 愕カサ
ル、驚カサル. *v.i.* To be frightened.
- Chi-itakte**, チイタクテ, 占フ、預言ス
ル. *v.i.* To divine. To be seized
with a spirit of divination. To
prophesy.
- Chiitarare**, チイタラレ, 變ズル. *v.i.*
To change.
- Chiitasare-guru**, チイタサレグル, 狂
氣ナルモノ. *n.* A maniac. A
person out of mind. An imbecile.
- Chik**, チク, 滴ル. *v.i.* To drop as
water. To drip.
- Chikai**, チカイ, 曲リタル. *adj.* Wind-
ing. Crooked.
- Chikai-anu**, チカイアヌ, 死ス、感覺
ヲ失フ、例セバ、チカイアヌヲライ、
急ニ死ス. *v.i.* To die. To faint
through an accident. To faint
away. This word is also some-
times used as an adverb; “sud-
denly,” “unexpectedly.” **As**:—
- Chikai anu wa rai*, “to die sud-
denly.” **Syn**: Ekushkonna
sambe-toranne.
- Chikai-chish**, チカイチシ, 細ク曲リタ
ル道路. *n.* A winding narrow
path. A precipitous rugged
place. **Syn**: Wenshiri. **Chish**.
Nangashke chiukush.
- Chikambe**, チカムベ, 樹木又ハ塀ナドニ積止マ
リシ雪. *n.* Snow
- Chikamge**, チカムゲ, settled upon trees or
fences. **Syn**: Hashka-omap.
- Chikap**, チカブ, 陰莖、(賤語). *n.*
Slang for *Chi* or *chiye*, the pri-
vates.
- Chikap**, チカブ, 鳥、例セバ、チカブチ
シ、鳥ノ啼聲. *n.* A bird of any
kind. **As**:—*Chikap chish*, “a
bird’s song. *Chikap etu* and
chikap etukepushbe, “a bird’s
bill.” *Chikap harve ash*, “the
bird sings.” *Chikap ishi*, “a
bird’s tail.” *Chikap saye*, “a
flight of birds.”
- Chikap-hup**, チカブフブ, ゴエフマツ.
n. *Pinus pentaphylla* Mayr.
- Chikap-kanchi**, チカブカンチ, 鳥ノ
翼. *n.* Bird’s wings.
- Chikap-ka-oreu-ni**, チカブカオレウ
ニ, 榎木、トマリギ. *n.* A roost.
- Chikap-kina**, チカブキナ, ヒメクワ
ンザウ. *n.* *Hemerocallis Dumor-
tieri*, *Morr.*
- Chikap-konkoni**, チカブコンコニ, 鳥
ノ羽毛. *n.* Feathers.
- Chikap-kutchi**, チカブクッチ, ミヤマ
マタ・ピ. *n.* *Actinidia kolonukta*,
Max.
- Chikap-muk**, チカブムク, キジカクシ.
n. *Asparagus schoberioides*, *Kunth.*
- Chikap-nok**, チカブノク, 卵. *n.* Eggs.

Chikap-pero-ni, } オホナラ. *n.* A
チカブペロニ, } kind of oak.
Chikao-pero-ni, } *Quercus cris-*
チカオペロニ, } *pula*, *Bl.* **Syn:** Shi-peroni.

Chikappo, **チカッポ,** 木造流行病除ケノ神符. *n.* A kind of charm made of elder used to drive away sickness and contagious disease.

Chikappo-mau, **チカッポマウ,** タカネバラ. *n.* *Rosa acicularis*, *Lindl.*

Chikappo-peroni, **チカッポペロニ,** オホナラ. *n.* *Quercus crispula*, *Bl.*

Chikap-rap, } 鳥ノ翼. *n.* Bird's
チカブラフ, } wings. By some,
Chikap-rapu, } "feathers."
チカブラフ, }

Chikappui, **チカッパイ,** エンコウサウ. *n.* *Caltha palustris*, *L. var. sibirica*, *Regel.*

Chikap-set, **チカブセツ,** 鳥ノ巢. *n.* A bird's nest.

Chikap-setaini, } アヅキナシ. *n.*
チカブセタイニ, } *Pyrus Miyabei*,
Chikap-seta-ni, } *Sarg.* **Syn:**
チカブセタニ, }
Setaini.

Chikap-shungu, **チカブシュング,** アカエゾ、シンコマツ. *n.* A kind of fir tree. *Picea Glehni*, *Fr. Schm.*

Chikaptekkup, **チカテツク,** 鳥ノ翼. *n.* Wings.

Chikap-toma, **チカプトマ,** キバナノアマナ. *n.* The yellow star of Bethlehem. *Gagea lutea* *Rœm. et Sch.*

Chikap-uru, **チカブウル,** 鳥皮ニテ造リシ衣服. *n.* A garment made of bird-skins. Also "bird-skins."

Chikarakarabe, **チカラカラベ,** 縫箔. *n.* Fancy needle-work. An embroidered dress.

Chikashnukara, **チカシヌカラ,** 好運

ナル. *v.i.* To be fortunate. To have special favour from the gods. To be blessed.

Chikashnukarape, **チカシヌカラベ,** 恩惠、寶. *n.* A treasure. A blessing.

Chikaye, } 曲リタル. *adj.* Winding.
チカイエ, } Crooked. As:—*Chi-*
Chikai, } *kaye ru*, "a winding
チカイ, } path."

Chikaye-chish, } 險シキ曲リ途. *n.*
チカイエチシ, } A winding, pre-
Chikai-chish, } cipitous, rugged
チカイチシ, } place. **Syn:** Wenshiri. *Nang-*
ashke chiukush.

Chichik, **チチク,** 滴ル. *v.i.* To drop as water.

Chikemekarabe, **チケメカラベ,** 縫箔. *n.* An embroidered dress. **Syn:** **Chikarakarabe.**

Chikere, **チケレ,** 觸ル、接スル. *v.l.* To touch. **Syn:** **Temba.**

Chiki, **チキ,** 若シ、時ニ、例セバ、クオマンチキクカラクスネ、若シ往クナラバ爲スベシ. *post.* If. When. As:—*Ku oman chiki ku kara kusu ne*, "I will do it if (or "when") I go." *Nukat'chiki nure wa um kore*, "if you see it let us know."

Chiki-ne-wa, **チキ子ワ,** 若シ左様ナラ、例セバ、アンチキネワヒリカ、其ノ通リナラバ宜ロシイ. *ph.* If it is so. *Ne wa* with *chiki* does not finish a sentence, something else always follows. As:—*An chiki ne wa pirika*, "if it is so, then it is well."

Chikiri, **チキリ,** 脚、足、アシ. *n.* The legs. By some "the feet." As:—*Chikiri asam*, "the soles of the feet." **Syn:** **Kema.**

- Chikiri, チキリ, 堆,塊. n.** A lump.
A heap.
- Chikiri-ashikipet, チキリアシキベツ,**
足ノ指. *n.* The toes.
- Chikiribe, チキリベ, 縫箔. n.** Or-
namental clothes. Clothes orna-
mented with fancy needlework.
Syn: Chikarakarabe. Chikem-
ekarabe.
- Chikisa-kara, チキサカラ, 木ト木ヲ**
磨擦シテ火ヲ作ル. *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 pro-
ducing fire.
- Chikisa-ni-karush, チキサニカルシ,**
タモギタケ. *n.* A kind of mush-
room (*Pleurotus*) which grows on
the stems of fallen elm-trees. It
is used as food by the Ainu.
Pleurotus ulmurius, Bull.
- Chikisap, チキサブ, 燧スル、ヒウチス**
ル. *v.i.* To strike fire with a flint
and steel.
- Chikisap, チキサブ, 斜面、小山ノ坂ノ**
面. *n.* A slope. A hill-side.
Syn: Huru-kotoro.
- Chikishiroto, チキシロトト, 擦ル、**
爬ク. *v.i.* To rub an itching spot.
- Chikka, チッカ, 滴ラス. v.t.** To drop
as drops of water. To let drip.
Syn: Chikte.
- Chikkiri, チッキリ, ネツキウチノ遊**
戯. *n.* Name of a game some-
what resembling draft. (see *uko-*
nittupte).
- Chikko, チッコ, 老夫. n.** An old
man.
- Chikoapushke, チコアブシケ, 負傷ス**
ル. *v.i.* To be wounded. To be
torn as by a bear. **Syn:** Piri-ao.
- Chikobap, チコバブ, コガネムシ. n.**
A beetle.
- Chikoe, チコエ, 副ヘテ食フ. v.t.** To
eat with. **As:**—*Emo shum chikoe,*
“he eats fat with the potatoes.”
- Chiko-hummore, チコフムモレ, 静ニ**
ナル、黙スル. *v.i.* To be quiet.
To become silent. To stand still
and listen.
- Chikoikip, チコイキブ, 生物、(魚鳥獸**
ノ類). *n.* Animals of any kind
whether of land or sea.
- Chikokarakari, チコカラカリ, 仕上ガ**
ル、纏レル. *v.i.* To have become
entangled. To be done.
- Chikokari, チコカリ, 纏レル. v.i.**
Same as *Chikokarakari*.
- Chikokatpak, チコカッパク, 罪惡.**
n. Sins. Misdemeanours. Evil
acts done.
- Chikokatpak-ki, チコカッパクキ, 罪**
ヲ犯ス. *v.i.* To commit sins.
- Chikokatpakte, チコカッパクテ, 罪ヲ**
犯カサセル、罪スル. *v.t.* To make
sin. To fix sins upon a person.
To condemn.
- Chikokoi, チココイ, 腎臟. n.** The
kidneys.
- Chikonoiba, 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-okere, チコオケレ, 徒爾ナラ**
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, チコロチマカニ, チシベツ、ギスカザカ. *n.* *Gyn-nocanthus intermedius*, *T. & S.*

Chikosamtek, チコサムテク, 汚點アル、斑ナル. *adj.* Spotted. Having dirty spots. **Syn: Chikotachi.**

Chiko-seshke, チコセシケ, 閉ヅル、塞ガル、閉塞ガル. *v.i.* Closed. Shut up.

Chikoshinninup, } 神符 (身ニ付ケル
チコシンニヌブ, } マモリ). *n.* A
Chiko-shinnuka, } charm. An
チコシンヌカ, } amulet.

Chikoshiripire, チコシリピレ, 物ヲ戻サル. *v.i.* To be caused to return something.

Chikotachi, チコタチ, 汚點ダラケナル. *adj.* Spotted. **Syn: Chikosamtek.**

Chikote, チコテ, 縛ケ、(單數). *v.t.* To tie up (as a horse) *sing.*

Chikotpa, チコツバ, 縛ケ、(複數). *v.t.* *Pl.* of *chikote*.

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

Chikuba, } 噛マル. *v.i.* To be
チクバ, } bitten by an animal.

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

Shitashke.

Chikuba-kikiri, チクバキキリ, コガネムシノ類. *n.* A beetle. **Syn:**

Chikobap. Chikubap.

Chikubap, チクバブ, 黒キコガネムシノ類. *n.* A beetle. **Syn: Chikobop.**

Chikube-ni, チクベニ, イヌエンジュ、エンジュ. *n.* A kind of flowering shrub. *Cladrastis amurensis*, *Benth. var. Buergeri, Max.* This

shrub is used as a medicine and charm against disease.

Chikuikui, チクイクイ, 噛ミ碎. *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 shuppa kara*, “to make a bundle of wood.” *Chikuni tek*, “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, 木ノ枝. *n.* The branches of a tree.

Chikuni-ikpui, チクニイクブイ, 木ノ心. *n.* The heart of a tree. **Syn: Chikuni-osshi. Chikuni kunne kamihi. Chikuni raun kami.**

Chikuni-kunne-kamihi, チクニクン子カミヒ, 木ノ心. *n.* Same as above.

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

Chikuni-muye, チクニムイ, 薪ノ束. *n.* A faggot of wood. A bundle of wood.

Chikuni-osshi, チクニオッシ, 木ノ心. *n.* The heart of a tree. **Syn: Chikuni kunne kamiki.**

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, 寶物ノ木刀. *n.* Small wooden treasures of the shape of ancient swords.

- Chikuni-potoki**, チクニボトキ, 木像.
n. A wooden idol.
- Chikuni-ras**, チクニラス, 木屑、キク
 ツ.
n. Shavings. Chips of wood.
Syn : Koppa.
- Chikuni-shikai**, チクニシカイ, 木釘.
n. A wooden peg. **Syn** : Ni
 shikai.
- Chikuni-tokum**, チクニトクム, 木ノ
 節.
n. A knot in a tree. A
 knob on a tree.
- Chikuni-tope**, チクニトベ, 木ノ液汁.
n. Tree sap. **Syn** : Chikuni-pe.
- Chikuni-tumama**, チクニツママ, 木
 ノ幹.
n. Trunks of trees.
- Chikup**, チクブ, 飲ムコト. *n.* A
 drinking. A sitting to drink.
Syn : Ikup.
- Chikurure**, チクルレ, 來ル、過アル.
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.* Im-
 ported. 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, 過キラル. *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, 癩癩
 チ患フ. *v.i.* To be afflicted with
 apoplexy or fits.
- Chikuwan-turi**, チクワンツリ, 眞直
 ニ突出. *v.i.* To stick out straight.
- Chima**, チマ, 炙キタル. *adj.* Roast-
 ed. Roast. Toasted. As :— *Chima
 chep*, “roasted fish.” **Syn** : Ama.
- Chima**, チマ, 鱗、カサブタ. *n.* Scales.
 Dead skin.
- Chimaire-kamui**, チマイレカムイ, 日
 本皇帝、知事. *n.* The Emperor of
 Japan. A governor. **Syn** : A-
 hekote. Nishpa.
- Chimakani**, チマカニ, カガカノ總稱.
n. A kind of sculpin. Also called
 ten-chimakani and pet-kotch-
 imakani.
- Chimakanit**, チマカニツ, 炙キ串. *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, } 癩アル、カサブタアル.
Chima-ush, } *adj.* Scabby.
 チマウシ,
- Chimaktekka**, チマクテッカ, 悦ブ.
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, 痒(カユ)
 ガル. *v.i.* To itch.
- Chimba**, チムバ, 手探ル、例セバ、ムン
 チムバワフナラ、草ノ中ヲ手マ探アル.
v.t. To feel for. To search
 after by feeling. As :— *Mun chimba wa
 hunara*, “to search after by feel-
 ing in the grass.”
- Chimba-chimba**, チムバチムバ, 手探
 ル. *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.”
- Chimeshmesu**, チメシメス, 荒ケタル、鋸齒状ノ。 *adj.* Jagged. **Syn:**
Notako-notako. **Uturuuturu chimeshmesu.**
- Chimi**, チミ, 手探ル。 *v.t.* To feel after. To search after by feeling. This word is the singular form of *Chimba*.
- Chimi-chimi**, チミチミ, 手探ル。 *v.t.* An intensified form of *chimi*. To feel after. To search out. When applied to human beings this word has a bad meaning. Thus, *Ainu chimi-chimi*, “to search out a man” i.e. “to pick out his faults.”
- Chimip**, } 着物。 *n.* Attire. Cloth-
 チミフ, } *ing.* As:—*Ku goro*
Chimipi, } *chimip*, “my clothes.”
 チミビ, }
- Chimondum**, チモンゾム, カ、チカラ、権威、ケンイ。 *n.* Strength. Power. Authority.
- Chimondum-kore**, チモンゾムコレ, 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.
- Chimoyomoyo**, チモヨモヨ, 僅ナル、稀ナル。 *adj.* Few. Scarce.
- Chimutbe**, チムツベ, 頸掛玉、記章。 *n.* A necklace. A badge.
- Chin**, チン, 擴ゲル。 *v.t.* To spread out. To stretch out.
- Chin**, チン, 骨盤、足。 *n.* The pelvis. The top of the legs.
- Chinana**, チナナ, 乾魚。 *n.* Fish which has been cleaned and dried
- in the sun unsalted and with the heads left on. See *satchep*.
- Chinanarange**, チナナランゲ, 仆ル、欺カル。 *v.i.* To fall down. To be deceived. To be put out of countenance.
- Chinene**, チ子子, 痙攣ノ類、ケイレンノルイ。 *n.* A kind of cramp. Pins and needles. *Chinene* attacks the hands, arms, feet and legs. **Syn:** **Tukunne.**
- Chingara**, チンガラ, 乾スタメニ擴ゲル。 *v.t.* To spread out skin to dry.
- Chingeu-pono**, }
 チンゲウボ子, } 骨盤。 *n.* The pelvis.
Chinkeu-pono, }
 チンケウボ子, }
- Chingi**, チンギ, 端、ハシ、境、サカイ。 *n.* Edge. Border. Hem. Lap-pet. *Same as chinki.*
- Chinika**, チニカ, 一步、脚、例セバ、チニカブニ、一步ヲ進メル。 *n.* A step. The legs. As:—*Chinika puri*, “to take a step.” *Chinika turi*, “to stretch the legs.” *Chinika takne guru*, “a person who takes short steps.” *Chinika tanne guru*, “a person who takes long steps.”
- Chininiap**, チニニアフ, 釣餌。 *n.* A kind of decoy used in catching river trout. **Syn:** **Apniniap.**
- Chininuibe**, チニヌイベ, 枕。 *n.* A pillow. **Syn:** **Chieninuibe.**
- Chinirarapare**, チニララバレ, 俯シテ坐ス。 *v.i.* To sit with bended head as in deep respect or thought. **Syn:** **Hepokiush.**
- Chinisap**, チニサブ, 急ギテ。 *adv.* In haste. As:—*Chinisap karabe*, “a thing done in haste.”

Chinishteramkore, チニシテラムコレ, 壓制スル、虐グル. *v.t.* To oppress. To be hard upon.

Chinishteramkorep, チニシテラムコレブ, 壓制、無殘. *n.* Oppression. Hardness of heart.

Chinita, チニタ, 夢、ユメ. *n.* A dream. A nightmare. **Syn:** Wendarap.

Chinita-ki,
 チニタキ, } 夢ミル. *v.i.* To
Chinita-koro, } dream. To
 チニタコロ, } have night-
Chinita-nukara, } mare.
 チニタヌカラ, }

Chinitankashure, チニタンカシュレ, 競フ. *v.i.* To race. **Syn:** Uwetushmak.

Chiniukesh, チニウケシ, 出来ズ、能ハヌ. *v.i.* To be unable.

Chinkanokush, チンカノクシ, 後ニ仆ル. *v.i.* To fall backwards.

Chinkanpayotne, チンカンバヨツ子, 後ニ仆レテ足ヲ開ク、劇シク歩ム、強ク歩ム、(怒リシトキノ如ク). *v.i.* To fall over backwards with outstretched legs.

Chinka-paye-turituri, チンカバイエツリツリ, 濶歩スル、(怒シガ如ク). *v.i.* To stride along (as in anger).

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

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

Chinna, チンナ, 壕、溝、ミヅ. *n.* A ditch. **Syn:** Chirinnai. Pechiri.

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

Chino, チノ, 熟シタル. *adj.* Ripe. Cooked.

Chinomi, チノミ, 拜神、又ハ被拜物. *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.”

Chinorep, チノレブ, 偽物、ニセモノ. *n.* An imitation. A deception.

Chinot, チノツ, 腮、アゴ. *n.* The chin. A blunt cape.

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

Chinoye, チノイエ, 拗(ネゲ)レタル、飾ラレタル. *adj.* Twisted. Curled. Trimmed. Ornamented.

Chinoye-tat, チノイエタツ, 樺ノ木ニテ作りシ室内用ノ燈火. *n.* Birch bark twisted so as to form a torch or light.

Chinru, チンル, 雪下駄、カンジキ. *n.* Snow-shoes. **Syn:** Teshma.

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

Chinuchanuchakka, チヌチャヌチャッカ, 競争スル. *v.i.* To strive. To vie.

Chinukara, チヌカラ, 見ラレル. *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.

Chinunuke-ike, チヌヌケイケ, 陰門. *n.* Vagina. **Syn:** Achike. Samambe. Nuina-korobe. All

but *nuina-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, チヌイェピラ, 文字ヲ書シアル岩.
n. A rock having inscriptions upon it.

Chioboshmamba, チオボシマムバ, 可笑シキ.
adj. Ridiculous. Funny.
Syn: Aitakboso.

Chioikare, チオイカレ, 上ヲ越サル.
v.i. To be passed over, as a tree or house by a bird.

Chi-oka,
チオカ,
Chi-okai,
チオカイ,
チオカイ.

吾々. *pro.* We.

Chi-okai-utara,
チオカイウタラ,
Chi-oka-gusu,
チオカグス,
Chi-okai-gusu,
チオカイグス,

吾等ノ爲ニ. *ph.* For us. On our behalf.

Chiokapapa,
チオカババ,
Chokapapa,
チョカババ,
前ニ屈ム (大ニ笑フトキノ如ク). *v.i.* To lean forward (as in laughing heartily). **Syn:** Chiorewewe.

Chiokaukap, チオカウカブ, 縫箔シタ衣服.
n. An embroidered dress.
Syn: Chikemekarabe.

Chiomap, チオマブ, 愛セラレタル.
adj. Beloved.

Chiopentari, チオペンタリ, 顛仆スル.
v.i. To fall down with the heels in the air.

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

Chiorewewe,
チオレウエウエ,
Chorewewe,
チョレウエウエ,
前ニ屈ム、(甚ダ笑フトキノ如ク). *v.i.* To lean forward (as in

laughing heartily). See *Chiolesusu*. **Syn:** Chiokapapa.

Chiorange, チオランゲ, 當ラズ. *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籠.
n. A kind of basket ornamented with coloured bark or reeds.

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

Chiotanne, チオタン子, 爐縁、ロブチ.
n. The wooden framework used round a hearth or fire-place. **Syn:** Inumbe.

Chiotanne-turi-guru, チオタン子ツリゲル, 爐邊ノ人、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,
Chotari,
チョタリ,

後ロヘ蹴ル. *v.i.* To kick out from behind as a horse. **Syn:** Hoketu.

Chiolesusu,
チオレスス,
Chotesusu,
チョレスス,
反身シテ笑フ. *v.i.* To lean back (thrusting the stomach forward) as when laughing heartily. As:—*Mina gusu chiolesusu chiorewewe*, "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, 舟ヲ陸ニ引上
 グル. *v.t.* To drag a boat to shore.

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

Chip, チブ, 舟、例セバ、チアリアル
 ラ、船ニテ送ル. *n.* A boat. A
 ship. As :— *Chip ari arura*, “to
 send by boat.” *Chip atap*, “the
 boat rolls.” *Chip chiwende*, “a
 shipwreck.” *Chip erau oma*, “the
 boat sinks with the waves.” *Chip
 erik oma*, “the boat rises with the
 waves.” *Chip iyapte*, “to unload
 a boat.” *Chip kan ita*, “the top
 board of a boat,” bulwarks.” *Chip
 kiri*, “the ribs of a boat.” *Chip
 koiyange*, “a boat to be cast a-
 shore.” *Chip kuta*, “to turn a boat
 upside down.” *Chip nanta*, “the
 bows of a boat.” *Chip o*, “to
 sail in a boat”; “to work a boat.”
Chip o guru, “a sailor”; “a
 boatman.” *Chip okanchi*, “a rud-
 der.” *Chip orowa no yan*, also,
Chip orowa no oashin, “to land”;
 “to go out of a boat.” *Chip orun
 ahun*, “to board a boat.” *Chip
 orun ichipo*, “to load a boat.”
Chip osoro, “a boat’s stern.” *Chip
 otta kusa*, “to load a boat.” *Chip
 paruru*, “the top edging of a boat.”
Chip sapa, “the bows of a boat.”
Chip sei, “the skeleton of a boat.”
Chip sange, “to land a boat.”
Chip sanita, “the deck of a ship.”

Chip shua, “to be sea-sick.”

Chip-shikeka, “a boat’s deck.”

Chip umta, “a boat’s stern.”

Chip wende, “to be wrecked.”

Chip yange, “to haul a boat a-
 shore.”

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

Chipa, チバ, 切りカハル. *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
 lum ash*, “I feel a longing for
 something in my heart.” *Nishat-
 ta yuk kam ku e kuni ku chipa-
 chipa ruwe ne*, “I hope to have
 some venison to eat to-morrow.”
 It should be noted that *kuni*
 generally precedes the word *chipa-
 chipa* as illustrated in the last of
 the preceding examples.

Chipahau-ushka, チバハウウシカ, 云
 フ、告グル. *v.t.* To say. To tell.
 As :— *Usakat neka chipahau-ushka*,
 “he says various things.” **Syn :**
Opahau-ush.

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

Chiparase, チバラセ, 現ハル. *v.i.* To
 appear. To be depicted as anger
 upon the countenance.

Chiparasere, チバラセレ, 現ハス. *v.t.*
 To make appear. To show as
 anger upon the countenance.

Chipaske, チバスケ, 黒焼ノ. *adj.*
 Burnt black.

Chipaskuma-koro, チバスクマコロ,

- 愕ク。 *v.i.* 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, 傳説ヲ告グル。 *v.i.* To recite traditions. To tell of ancient things.
- Chipasusu**, チバラス, 散ル、例セバ、ユクチバラスワキヲワバイエ、鹿ハ散リ走レリ。 *v.i.* To disperse. To scatter. As :—*Yuk chipasusu wa kira wa paye*, “the deer scattered and ran away.” **Syn**: Uko-opiu. **Eukopi-eukopi kira**.
- Chipasasure**, チバラスレ, 散ラス。 *v.t.* To disperse. To scatter. **Syn**: Uko-opiure. **Eukopieukopi wa kirare**.
- Chipat**, チバツ, 魚ノ肛門。 *n.* A fishes anus.
- Chipatuye**, チバツイエ, 舟ヲ下ス。 *v.i.* To launch a boat.
- Chipekare**, チベカレ, 入ル、出ル。 *v.i.* To go in or out. As :—*Koro uni chipekare*, “he entered his home.”
- Chipereba-ni**, チベレバニ, 割木。 *n.* Cleft wood. Fuel.
- Chipeshishte**, チベシシチ, 進ム。 *v.i.* To go along. To proceed.
- Chipeukote-kina**, チベウコテキナ, アヤマ。 *n.* *Iris sibirica L.* By some called *Chipeukute*.
- Chipiyak**, チビヤク, 鵞、シギ。 *n.* A snipe.
- Chipiyeba**, チビイエバ, 貝ノ名。 *n.* A kind of shell fish.
- Chipiyeguru**, チビイエグル, 雑種。 *n.* A half-caste. **Syn**: Apiye guru.
- Chipiyep**, チビイエフ, 雑種。 *n.* A half-breed. The child of an Ainu and Japanese.
- Chipiyep-korobe**, チビイエフコロベ, 雑種。 *n.* A half-breed. A term of reproach.
- Chipiyere**, チビイエレ, 古キ罪ヲ順ハセル。 *v.t.* To remind a person of his faults. [*n.* Winkles.
- Chipiyeto-sie**, チビイエトセイ, 貝ノ名。
- Chip-ni-susu**, } ヤマネコヤナギ、バツ
チブニスス, } コヤナギ。 *n.* A
Chip-susu, } kind of willow.
チブスス, }
- Salix Caprea L.*
- Chip-o**, チブオ, 漕ク。 *v.t.* To row.
- Chipo-eto**, } 巻貝ノ名。 *n.* Any kind
チホエト, } of gastropoda. **Syn**:
Chipo-yeto, } **Chipiyeto-sei**.
チホイエト, }
- Chipoka**, チボカ, 子ヲ産ムコト。 *n.* Child-birth.
- Chipoka-ekahuye**, チボカエカフイエ, 子ヲ取上ケル、(産婆ノ)。 *v.t.* To nurse a woman during child-birth.
- Chipoka-ekahuye-guru**, チボカエカフイエグル, 産婆。 *n.* A person who nurses another during child-birth. A mid-wife.
- Chipon-ninap**, } 魚ノ子ヲ粉蓋スル道
チボンニナフ, } 具。 *n.* A fish-
Chiporo-ninap, } roe crusher.
チボロニナフ, }
- Chipon-nina-pon-nima**, チボンニナボンニマ, 魚ノ子ヲ碎ク小サキ道具。 A small wooden tray or dish with a spout, used for smashing up fish roe.
- Chipori**, } 魚ノ卵、(鱈ヲ除ク)。 *n.*
チボリ, } The spawn of any kind
Chiporo, } of fish excepting her-
チボロ, } rings. Herring spawn is called
homa.
- Chiporo-ande**, チボロアンデ, 産卵スル(魚)。 *v.i.* To spawn.

- Chiporo-ninap**, 魚ノ子ヲ粉蓋スル道
チポロニナブ, }
Chipon-ninap, } 具. *n.* A fish-
チボンニナブ, } roe crusher.
- Chiposhpare**, チボシバレ, 照リ渡ル.
v.i. To shine through as light.
 To pierce through.
- Chipoyan-i**, チボヤニ, 上陸場、埠頭. *n.*
 A landing place.
- Chipta-chikap**, チブタチカブ, クマゲ
 ラ. *n.* Great black woodpecker.
Picus martius, *Linn.* **Syn:** *Chip-*
tachiri.
- Chirai-chep**, チライチエブ, イトウ. *n.*
 Blakiston trout. *Hucho blakistonii*,
 (*Higd*).
- Chiraima-chiri**, チライマチリ, オシ
 ドリ. *n.* Mandarin duck. *Anas*
galericulata, *Linn.*
- Chirairep**, チライレブ, 遺産相續品. *n.*
 Heirlooms. **Syn:** *Eikeshkorobe.*
- Chirama**, チラマ, 最下ノ、低キ. *adj.*
 Low. The lowest.
- Chiramamtep**, チラマムテブ, 熊、ク
 マ. *n.* A bear. The general name
 for bears. Special names are as
 follows:—*Shiyuk*, “a he bear.”
Kuchan, “a she bear.” *Hoku-*
yuk, “a man eating bear.” *Peu-*
rep are cubs in their first year.
Riyap are cubs in their second
 year. *Chishurap* are cubs in
 their third year. After the third
 year a-cub is called *Chiramantep*,
kamui, or *kim un kamui.*
- Chiramrarire**, チラムラリレ, 保護ス
 ル. *v.t.* To take care of. To
 preserve. To keep safe and hap-
 py. **Syn:** *Koshiratki. Chishik-*
rarire.
- Chirangeashkoro**, チランゲアシコロ,

粟類ニテ造ラレシ酒. *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 intro-
 duced.

Chirarakka, チララッカ, 滑カナル.
adj. Slippery. **Syn:** *Chiinra-*
rakka.

Chirarire, チラリレ, 後ヨリ往ク、從フ.
v.t. To go after. **Syn:** *Kashi-*
rari oman.

Chirashnuka, チラシヌカ, 色取りタ
 ル、彩色シタル、例セバ、チラシヌカサ
 ラニブ、彩色セラレタル籠. *adj.* and
v.i. To be striped with colours.
 To be of various colours. As:—
Chirashnuka saranip, “a basket
 ornamented with various patterns.”

Chiratchitkere, チラッチッケレ, 懸カ
 ル. *v.i.* To be suspended. To
 hang. **Syn:** *Aratkire.*

Chiratchitkerep, チラッチッケレブ, 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: *Aratchitkerep.*

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

Chire, チレ, 日光ニ晒ラス、例セバ、ム
 シユクスチレ、草ヲ枯ラス. *v.i.* To
 expose to the sun. To put to dry
 in the sun. Also *v.i.* “to be
 scorched.” This word is always
 preceded by *shukus*, “sunshine”;
 but is never applied to drying fish.
 As:—*Mun shukus chire*, “to make
 hay.” *Shukus chire wa ku kapu*

- pichitche*, "my skin is peeling through exposure to the sun."
- Chirekte**, チレクテ, 彈ズル. *v.t.* To play (as a musical instrument).
- Chirekte-huttara**, } ヲブスマサウ、ホ
チレクテフツタラ, } ウナ. *n.* *Senecio sagittatus*,
Chirekte-kuttara, }
チレクテクツタラ, } *Schultz Bip.* Also called by some
pet-kutu; *wakka-kuttara*; *rek-kuttara*.
- Chirektep**, チレクテブ, 樂器ノ類、
音ヲ發スルモノ. *n.* A musical instrument of any kind.
- Chirekte-top**, チレクテトブ, 笛. *n.* A flute.
- Chirepnaoshkep**, チレブナオシケブ,
綱、ツナ、繩. *n.* A cord used for tying up boxes and for general purposes.
- Chiri**, チリ, 溝、管. *n.* A ditch. Tube. Pipe. **Syn**: **Pechiri**.
- 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 compounds. Thus:—*Kapa-chiri*, "an eagle." *Retat'-chiri*, "a wild swan." *Amame-chiri*, also *amame-chikap*, "a sparrow."
- Chirikari-chisei**, チリカリチセイ, 家ノ骨組. *n.* The frame-work of a house. **Syn**: **Chisei Niye**.
- 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).
- Chikoraye**, チリコライエ, 回復スル、晴ラス、強メル、上ゲル、甦ラスル. *v.t.* To revive. To clear away. To strengthen. To raise. To lift up.
- Chirinnai**, チリンナイ, 細流ノ川、水管、溝. *n.* A very small stream.
- Chirinnaine-san**, チリンナイ子サン, 跡ヲ殘ス、(蛇、蝸牛ノ歩ミシ如ク). *v.i.* To go along and leave a continuous trail behind as a snake or worm.
- Chiri-po**, チリポ, 小鳥. *n.* A little bird. A young bird of any kind.
- Chiripui**, チリプイ, エンコウサウ. *n.* *Caltha palustris L. var. sibirica, Reg.*
- Chiriri**, チリリ, 漏レル、滴ル. *v.i.* To trickle. To drip (as water). To slip through.
- Chironnup**, チロンヌブ, 狐、キツネ. *n.* A fox. In some places called *furep* which means "a red thing," "a red animal." The proper names for foxes are:—*Chironnup*, *shumari*, and *shitumbe*. *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 *Esa-man*. The skulls of foxes are used for divination by the Ainu men.
- Chironnup-kina**, チロンヌブキナ, キミカケサウ. *n.* Lily of the valley. *Convallaria majalis, L.*
- Chirosh**, チロシ, 熊祭ニ用ケル尖ノ鈍キ矢. *n.* Blunt arrows used to irritate bears in the bear feasts. **Syn**: **Akshinot pon ai**. **Akshinot pon guru**.
- Chiroshki**, チロシキ, 引ク、(幕ナドチ).

v.t. To draw (as window curtains or blinds).

Chiroshne-chep, チロシ子チェブ, 魚ノ類. *n.* Sea-poachers (including several species).

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

Chirui, チルイ, 高慢ナル、倨傲ナル、狡猾ナル. *adj.* Boast-full. Haughty. Sly.

Chirutu-ashkoro, チルツアシコロ, 日本酒. *n.* Japanese sake. **Syn:** **Chikusa-ashkoro. Tonoto.** The word *Tonoto* really means "official milk."

Chisaure-ramu, チサウレラム, 冷遇スル. *v.t.* To treat slightly. **Syn:** **Chituperamu.**

Chisei, チセイ, 家、イへ、例セバ、カムイチセイ、熊ノ穴. *n.* A house. A hut. An abode. A bear's den. A wasp's nest. As:—*Kamui chisei*, "a bear's den." *Soyai chisei*, "a wasp's nest." *Chisei asam*, "the foundation of a house." *Chisei 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 kitai* or *kitaige*, "the roof of a house." *Chisei koro guru*, "a householder." *Chisei koro inao*, "household offerings of willow shavings to the gods." *Chisei koro katkimat*, "the mistress of a

house." *Chisei semohonto*, "the back of a house." *Chisei orowa no soine*, "to go out of a house." *Chisei niye*, "the framework of a house." *Chisei orun ahun*, "to enter a house." *Chisei oshike chashnure*, "to set a house in order." *Chisei oshiketa so kara*, "to, prepare for a guest." *Chisei pa*, "the east end of a hut." *Chisei pana*, "the west end of a hut." *Chisei pan 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 uhuye*, "a conflagration." *Chisei un*, "at home." *Chisei un ahun*, "to go indoors." *Chisei un ahupte*, "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, 家或ハ熊ノ穴ヲ圍ム. *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**
ウエングル, 二三次度身 = 成リシ男女.
n. A twice or thrice made widow or widower.
- Chisei-maka-ni, チセイマカニ, 小舎**
ノ屋上ノ棟. n. The upper beams of a hut. Rafter braces.
- Chisei-nomi, チセイノミ, 新宅祝. n.**
 Prayer made for the prosperity of a household, or a feast made on the occasion of taking up one's abode in a new house.
- Chisei-nomi-an, チセイノミアン, 新**
宅ヲ祝フ. 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, チセイウフイエカ, 家**
ニ火ヲ放ツ. v.t. To set a house on fire. To commit arson.
- Chisei-uhuyeka-i, チセイウフイエカ**
イ, 放火、ヒツケ. n. A house-burning. Arson.
- Chisei-un, チセイウン, 家ニ、内ニ. adv.**
 At home. Indoors. Towards home. Towards a house.
- Chisei-upshoro, チセイウブショロ,**
家ノ内. n. The inside of a house. The main part of a hut (lit: house-bosom).
- Chisheshke, チセシケ, 閉メル. v.t.**
 To close up. To stop.
- Chish, チシ, 哭ク、例セバ、チシハウエ、泣**
涕. 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 scsereke,* “to sniffle as in weep-
- ing.” *Chish kokarakarase* also *chish korimimse,* also *chish koshishirapa,* “to cry” or “to weep.”
- Chish, チシ, 峻シキ道路. n.** A steep winding path. A precipitous path.
Syn: Wen-shiri. Chikaye-chish. Ekayechish. Nangashke.
- Chishchish, チシチシ, 水滴. n.** A drop of water.
- Chishikeraine, チシケライ子, 憐ム.**
v.t. To pity. **Syn: Chieshikeraine.**
- Chishikosheshke, チシコセシケ, 布列**
スル、擴ガル、ナラフ. 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 *chiramrarire,* “to keep safe and happy,” in prayer.
- Chishimemokka, チシメモッカ, 喧嘩**
ヲ仕向ケル. v.t. To pick a quarrel. To challenge to fight. **Syn: Ishimemokka.**
- Chishinap, チシナブ, 罰金. n.** A fine. **Syn: Ashimbe.**
- Chishipusure, チシプスレ, 急ニ現ハ**
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、**
憂フル. 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.

- Chishitomap**, チシトマブ, 妖怪、魅
魅. *n.* A bogie.
- Chishitoshito**, チシトシト, 縮ミタル.
adj. Curled.
- Chishituriri**, チシツリリ, 續ク. *v.i.*
To be continuous in a line or suc-
cession (as the descendants of a
people). Thus:—*Huchi santek e-*
kashi santek chishituriri utara chi
ne ruwe ne, “we are the lineal
descendants of the ancient fathers
and mothers.” **Syn**: Shituri.
- Chishkara**,
チシカラ, } 泣ク. *v.i.* To weep.
Chishkan, }
チシカン, }
- Chish-konchi**, チシコンチ, 獨身者ノ
頭巾. *n.* A kind of bonnet worn
by widows and widowers. As:—
Chish konchi eush, or *chish konchi*
koro, “to wear a widow’s bonnet.”
- Chishne**, チシ子, 縁ヲ刻ミタル、鋸齒狀
ノ. *adj.* Indented.
- Chishne**, チシ子, 臼ノ幹、瓶ノ首. *n.*
The stem of a mortar. The neck
of a bottle.
- Chishne-nishu**, チシ子ニシュ, 幹ノア
ル臼. *n.* A mortar with neck or
stem.
- Chishpo**, チシポ, 針刺、ハリサシ. *n.*
A needle cushion formerly worn
attached to the neck of a wo-
men’s dress.
- Chishrimimse**, チシリミムセ, 跳ネ踊
ル、身體ヲ動搖スル、(子供ガ子
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.
- Chishte**, チシテ, 泣カス. *v.t.* To
make cry.
- Chishurap**, チシユラブ, 三歳ノ熊. *n.*
A three year old bear’s cub.
- Chishuye**, チシユイエ, アマニウ. *n.*
Angelica edulis, *Miyabe*. Also
called *chihuye* in some places. *Chi-*
shuye kuttara, “the old stems of
the Angelica.”
- Chishuye**, チシユイエ, 煮ル. *v.t.* To
cook by boiling.
- Chisoikatta**, チソイカッタ, 急ギテ家ヨ
リ出ヅル. *v.t.* To go out of doors
in haste. To get out of a car-
riage in a hurry.
- Chisoinaraye**, チソイナライエ, 出ツ
ル、外出スル、(家ヨリ). *v.i.* To go
out. To pass out of a door.
- Chita**, チタ, 掘リ出サル. *v.i.* Dug
up. Extracted from the earth.
- Chitakte**, チタクテ, 預言スル. *v.i.* To
divine. To be made to speak (as
by the gods). **Syn**: Chiitakte.
- Chitarape**, チタラペ, 袋. *n.* A
satchel. A bag. A kind of
sedge mat used for carrying
bundles, usually ornamented with
strips of work or rushes. **Syn**:
Itara. **Onikapunbe**.
- 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.
- Chitennep**, チテン子ブ, 赤子、嬰兒. *n.*
A young baby. **Syn**: Teinep.
- Chiterekere**, チテレケレ, 躍ル、跳ル.
v.i. To prance. To jump about.
To dance.
- Chitokba**, チトクバ, 粗末ナル、飾ナキ.
adj. Unornamented. Not de-
corated. Sloven. Common. As:—

- Chitokba ai*, “an ordinary undecorated arrow.
- Chitokitoki**, チトキトキ, 飾ラレタル、縫ヒセラレタル. *adj.* Ornamented. Having patterns.
- Chitomte**, チトムテ, 美シキ、飾ラレタル. *adj.* Beautiful. Ornamented. As:—*Chitomte ai*, “an ornamental arrow” (used at bear feasts).
- Chitomte-no-an**, チトムテノアン, 綺麗ナル. *adj.* Luxurious. Beautiful. Glorious. Decked out with beautiful things.
- Chitomtep**, チトムテブ, 綺麗ナルモノ. *n.* Beautiful things. Ornaments. Glory. Majesty.
- Chitoratekka**, チトラテッカ, 昏睡病. *n.* Coma. Lethargy. **Syn:** *Katu-toranne*.
- Chitoshke**, チトシケ, 嗚呼、(嘆息ノ語). *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**, チツイマ, 遙カニ、遠クニ、例セバ、チツイマツリ、遠クニマテ延ビル. *adv.* Far. Distant. As:—*Chituima turi*, “stretching a long way.”
- Chituirep**, } カガイモ. *n.* A climbing
チツイレフ, } plant, the roots and
Chiturep, } pods of which are
チツレフ, } used as food. *Metaplexis Stauntoni*,
Roem. et Sch.
- Chiturep-chippo**, チツレフチッポ, 同上. *n.* Same as above.
- Chitunash**, チツナシ, 速カニ、急ニ. *adv.* Quickly. In haste. **Syn:** *Tunashi*.
- Chitunashka**, チツナシカ, 急ガセル. *v.t.* To hasten.
- Chituperamu**, チツペラム, 輕視スル、粗略ニ扱フ. *v.t.* To slight. To treat slightly. **Syn:** *Chisasure-ramu*.
- Chiturichippo**, チツリチッポ, カワイモノノ殻. *n.* The seed pod of the *chituirep*.
- Chituserere**, チツルセレ, 急ニ出ル、急ニ現ハル. *v.i.* To spring out suddenly. To appear suddenly (as an animal in the forest).
- Chituserere**, チツルセレ, 外レル(關節ナドノ). *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, 纏ルル. *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.
- Chiu**, チウ, 河流、例セバ、チウハウゲ、静カナル流レ. *n.* The current of a stream or river. A current in the sea. As:—*Chiu haugé*, “a gentle current.” *Chiu ru*, “a strong current.” **Syn:** *Chiwe*.
- Chiuchiu**, チウチウ, 鶴鷓、セキレイ. *n.* The wagtail. **Syn:** *Ochiuchiu*.
- Chiuchiubare**, チウチウバレ, 散ラサレル. *v.i.* To be scattered about.
- Chiuitek-guru**, チウイテクグル, 召使. *n.* A servant.

- Chiukokarakari, チウコカラカリ**, 縫
 レル、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、塊、カタマリ。
n. A heap. A lump.
- Chiukomau, チウコマウ**, ホ・ヅキ。 *n.*
 The winter cherry. *Physalis Al-*
kekenji, L.
- Chiukomoyemoye, チウコモイエモイ**
 エ, 縫レル。 *v. i.* Moved together.
 Twisted.
- Chiukonumumu, チウコヌムム**, 塞カ
 ル。 *v. i.* To be stopped up.
- Chiukopayere, チウコパイエレ**, 掻廻
 ス、混ズル、掻雜セル。 *v. t.* To stir
 up. To mix. **Syn**: **Koyak-**
koyak.
- Chiukopoye, チウコポイエ**, 掻廻サレ
 ル、混スル、困却スル。 *v. i.* To be
 mixed with. To intermingle. To
 be stirred up. To be troubled.
 To be in doubt. To be perplexed.
Syn: **Chiutumashure.**
- Chiukopoye-keutum-koro, チウコ**
ポイエケウツムコロ, 二心ヲ懷ク、誠實
 ナラザル、狐疑スル。 *v. i.* and *adj.* To
 be double faced. Insincere. To
 have the mind stirred with doubts,
 fears, or troubles.
- Chiukotaptapu, チウコタプタブ**, 團
 メル。 *v. t.* To roll up into a ball.
- Chiukush, チウクシ**, 泣ク、涙ヲ流ス。
v. i. To weep. To shed tears. *As*:
 —*Ku nangashike chiukush ruwe*
ne, “I have tears running down
 my face.” **Syn**: **Chish.**
- Chiukururu, チウクルル**, 流レテ塞ク
 (木草ナドヲ以テ)。 *v. i.* To be
 obstructed as the current of a
 stream by logs or posts.
- Chiunno-tashum, チウンノタシム**,
 敗血病。 *n.* The scurvy.
- Chiun-chisei, チウンチセイ**, 己ノ家、
 吾家。 *n.* One's own home.
- Chiupiri, チウピリ**, 渦流。 *n.* An
 eddy in a stream.
- Chiupuni, チウプニ**, 渦流ノ戻リ水。
n. The back waters of an eddy.
- Chiure, チウレ**, 足、足ノ指。 *n.* The
 foot. The toes. **Syn**: **Cheure.**
- Chiuri, チウリ**, ホヅキガイ。 *n.* Clams.
- Chiurip, チウリプ**, 薯蕷、シチンシヨウ。
n. *Dioscorea japonica, Thumb.*
- Chiurito, チウリト**, 海扇。 *n.* Cockles.
- Chiurori, チウロリ**, 渦流。 *n.* An
 eddy. A whirlpool caused by
 water from a height. The water
 in an eddy which goes downwards.
- Chiurui, チウルイ**, 潮流、シオナガレ。
n. A sea current.
- Chiushi, チウシ**, 上ニ塗ル。 *v. t.* To
 spread on. *As*:—*Shum chiushi*
wa e, “he spreads fat on and
 eats it.”
- Chiutek, チウテク**, 使用スル。 *v. t.* To
 serve.
- Chiutek-guru, チウテッグル**, 召使。 *n.*
 A servant.
- Chiutumashbare, チウツマシバレ**, 惑
 フ、困ル。 *v. i.* To be perplexed.
 To be in trouble. **Syn**: **Chuko-**
poye.
- Chiutumashure, チウツマシユレ**, 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**, チワシ, 川口. *n.* The mouths of rivers. **Syn** : **Pet putu**.
- Chiwash-ekot-mat**, チワシスコツマツ, 川口ノ女神. *n.* The goddesses of the mouths of rivers.
- Chiwe**, チウエ, 河流. *n.* The current of a stream or river. **As** :— *Chiwe moire*, "a slow current." *Chiwe tunash*, "a swift current." **Syn** : **Chiu**.
- Chiuoro**, チウオロ, 晒サ×布. *n.* Undressed or unbleached cloth.
- Chiwende**, チエンデ, 破船スル. *v. i.* To be wrecked. **Syn** : **Mimam. Awende**.
- Chiyaikorushka**, } 憐ム. *v. t.* To
チヤイコルシカ, } have mercy
Chiyaikorushkara, } on.
チヤイコルシカラ, }
- Chiyange**, チヤンゲ, 輸入セラレタル. *adj.* Imported. **As** :— *Chiyange ashkoro*, "imported wine." **Syn** : **Arutu. Chikusa**.
- Chiyange-ashkoro**, チヤンゲアシコロ, 日本酒. *n.* Japanese sake (lit : imported wine). **Syn** : **Arutu-ashkoro. Akusa-ashkoro**.
- Chiye**, チイエ, 陰部. *n.* The private parts. **Syn** : **Chi**.
- Chok**, チョク, 下, シタ. *adv.* Under. Beneath. **Syn** : **Tok**.
- Chokai**, チョカイ, 我, 私. *pro.* I. From *chiokai*, "we." *Chokai* is principally used by those Japanese who speak a little Ainu, but never by the Ainu when talking together. It is pigeon Ainu and should be avoided.

- Chokapapa**, } 屈ム. *v. i.* To lean
チョカババ, } forward (as in
Chiokapapa, } laughing heartily).
チオカババ, }
- Cho**, チョ, 錠. *n.* A lock (Japanese).
- Chokka**, チョッカ, 日本ノ村. *n.* A Japanese village in contradistinction to an Ainu village. (from the Japanese *Choka*).
- Chokoko**, } 腎, 鳥ノ砂嚙. *n.* The kid-
チョココ, } neys. The gizzard of
Chokokoi, } a bird.
チョココイ, }
- Chomba**, チョムバ, 枡, マス. *n.* A measure.
- Chopara**, } 嘆稱ノ語. *excl.* An ex-
チョバラ, } clamation of exulta-
Chotara, } tion. Hurrah. **Syn** :
チョタラ, }
Parasekoro.
- Chopchopse**, チョブチョブセ, 接吻, キツス. *n.* A kiss.
- Chopchopse-kara**, チョブチョブセカラ, 接吻スル. *v. t.* To kiss.
- Chopiat**, チョピアツ, 逃走スル. *v. i.* To run away. To escape. **Syn** : **Kurinin**.
- Chorange**, チョラウゲ, } 不成效, 人後
Chiorauge, チオラウゲ, } = 落ツル.
v. t. and *v. i.* To be unsuccessful.
To be behind-hand. To miss.
Syn : **Orange. Aorange**.
- Chorewewe**, } 前ニ屈ム. *v. i.* To
チオレウエウエ, } lean forward (as
Chiorewewe, } in laughing hear-
チョレウエウエ, } tily). **Syn** : **Chiokapapa**.
- Choropok**, チョロボク, } 下ニ. *adv.*
Koropok, コロボク, } Under. (Ac-
cording to Ainu habits of thought
this word is conceived of as a
noun).

Choropoketa, チョロボケタ, 下ニ・
adv. Beneath. Underneath. Under.

Choropoki, チョロボキ, 下ニ・ adv.
Beneath. Underneath. Under.

Choropokiketa, 下ニ・ adv. Under.

チョロボキケタ, }
Choropoketa, } Beneath. Underneath. Just underneath.

Choropok-un, チョロボクウン, 下ニ・
シタニ・ adv. Under. Underneath.
Beneath.

Chotari, チョタリ, } 後口へ蹴ル. v. i.

Chiotari, チオタリ, } To kick from
behind (as a horse). **Syn**: Ho-
ketu.

Chotcha, チョツチャ, 當ル, 刺ス (單數).
v.t. (sing) To shoot and hit. To
sting.

Chotchapa, チョツチャバ, 當ル, 刺ス.
(複數). v.t. (pl) Same as above.

Chotesusu, チョテスス, 後へ反ル. v. i.
To lean back (as in laughing
heartily).

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

Cho-un-kamui, チョウンカムイ, 天皇、
皇帝. n. The Emperor of Japan.
(*Cho* is a Japanese word meaning
chief, and *kamui* is a title of
respect).

Chu, チュ, 河流. n. A river current.

Chuchu, チュチュ, 芽、メ. n. A bud.

Chueshuye, }
チュエシユイエ, } 顔ニ見ハス. v. i. To
betray (as temper
in the face). As:

Chiuweshuye, }
チュウエシユイエ, }

—*Ipot'tum kon'na chueshuye*, "to
betray temper in the counten-
ance."

Chuk, チュク, }
Chuk-an, チュクアン, } 秋. n. Au-
Chuk-pa, チュクパ, } tumn.
Chuk-unpa, チュクウンパ, }

Chukpes, チュクペス, 下腹. n. The
lower part of the abdomen. **Syn**:
Chupkes.

Chunchupeushte, チュンチュペウシテ,
合成スル (金屬ナドチ)、マセモノスル.
v.t. To alloy (as metal).

Chup, チュブ, 發光體、太陽、月 (時ニ用
ユ)、例セバ、チュブアフン、日没. n.
A luminary. The sun. Moon.
A month. As:—*Chup ahun*,
"the sun is setting." *Chup
chisei*, "the halo round the
moon." *Chup hetuku*, "the sun
is rising." *Chup kes*, "sunset."
Chup keseke, "the end of a
month." *Chup kiai*, "the rays
of the sun." *Chup nin*, "the
waning of the moon." *Chup
nupek*, "sunlight." *Chup orush
guru*, "the man in the moon."
Chup pishno, "monthly." *Chup
pok*, the west." *Chup poro*, "full
moon." *Chup rai*, "an eclipse."
Chup ram, about sunset." *Chup
ri*, "about nine or ten a.m."
Chup sapa "the beginning of a
month." *Chup shikari*, "full
moon." *Chup ta*, "monthly."

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

Chup-chisei, チュブチセイ, 月ノ笠. n.
The halo round the moon.

Chup-ewen, チュブエウエン, 月經. n.
Menses.

Chup-ka, チュブカ, 東. *n.* The east.
As:—*Chup-ka un utara*, “the Ainu who live on the east coast of Yezo. **Syn**: Moshiripa.

Chup-kamui, チュブカムイ, 日、月.
n. The sun or moon.

Chup-kari, チュブカリ, 日向ニ、ヒナ
 タニ. *adv.* In the sun. Places where the sun shines.

Chupke, チュブケ, 目ヲ閉ヅル. *v.i.*
 To close the eyes.

Chup-kes, チュブケス, 鳩尾(ミツオチ).
n. The pit of the stomach.
Syn: Chukpes.

Chupki, チュブキ, 威光、光輝、美麗. *n.*
 Glory. Brightness. Beauty. **Syn**:
 Araguru. Nupeki.

Chup-kosanu, チュブコサヌ, 閉メル.
v.t. To close. To shut (as the eyes).

Chupo-hetuku-hi-moshiri, チュポ
 ヘツクヒモシリ, 東、日ノ出. *n.*
 The east. The sun-rise.

Chupoka, チュボカ, 出産. *n.* Child-
 birth. *As*:—*Chupoka ne wa shotki otta naa an ruwe ne*, “she has had a child and is still in bed.”

Chuppe, チュブヘ, 月經. *n.* Menses.

Chuppok, チュッボク, 西. *n.* The west.

Chup-sam-oma, チュブサムオマ, 日向
 ホコリスル. *v.i.* To bask in the sun.

Chup-tom, チュプトム, 日光、晴天. *n.*
 Sunshine. Clear weather.

Chupoka-ekahuye-guru, チュボカエ
 カフイエグル, 産婆. *n.* A midwife.

Chupotomush, チュポトムシ, 日光ニ.
adv. ph. In the sunshine.

Chupu, チュブ, 折リカヘス. *v.t.* To
 turn back as a cloth. To fold.
As:—*Set kashiketa an senkaki emko chupu wa wakka set kata ande*, “turn the table-cloth back and set the water upon the table.”

Chupu, チュブ, } 閉メル. *v.t.* and *v.i.*
Chupu-chupu, } To shut. To
 チュブチュブ, } close (as the
 eyes). To be blinded (as by a flash of light). To flash about as light. **Syn**: Kochupuchupu.

Chuputuru, チュブツル, 月ト月トノ期
 間. *n.* The space of time between moons.

Chup-wen, チュブウェン, 月經. *n.*
 Menses. **Syn**: Chup-ewen.
 Chuppe.

Churup-chup, チュラブチュブ, 第一月.
n. The month of January.

D.

As *d* never appears to commence a sentence in Yezo Ainu and is therefore only heard in composition it always appears in this work, when used initially, under *t*. テー (D) ハ文ノ始メニハ用ヰザレドモ文ノ中間ニハ用ヰラル、而シテテー (D) ハ文ノ始ニアルトキハティー (T) ト發音ス。

E (エ).

E, エ, 汝、此字ヲ動詞ニ附加スルトキハ人代名詞二人稱單數トナルナリ、例セバ、エオマン、汝往ク。 *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, エ, 汝ノ、實名詞ノ前ニ用ユルトキハ物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、エサバ、汝ノ頭。 (ii.) *pro.* Your. When used before nouns *e* is the poss. pronoun “your.” As:—*E sapa*, “your head.” *E makiri*, “your knife.” **Syn: E koro.**

E, エ, 汝ノ、物主格トシテ此ノ字ヲ用ユルトキハ屢々 *koro* ナル動詞カ直ク其後ニ來ル、例セバ、エコロハホ、汝ノ母、エコロミチ、汝ノ父。 (iii.) *pro.* When *e* is used as the possessive pronoun it is often immediately followed by the verb *koro*, “to possess.” As:—*E koro habo*, “your mother.” *E koro michi*, “your father.” *E korobe ne hawe?* “are these your things?”

E, エ, 持ツ、自動詞ノ後ニ在ルトキハ他動詞ニ變セシム、例セバ、キラ、逃クル、エキラ、持ツテ逃クル。 (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, エ, 動詞ニ此字ヲ加フルトキハ何々ヲ以テシタトノ意ニナル、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, エ, 他動詞ニ此ノ字ヲ加フルトキハ受動詞トナスヲ得ルナリ、例セバ、アイヌセタエイツカ、人ガ犬ヲ盗ンダ。 (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, エ, 形容詞ノ前ニ此ノ字ヲ加フルトキハ動詞トナスコトヲ得ルナリ、例セバ、ヒリカ、善キ、エヒリカ、利益スル、ニシテ、固イ、エニシテ、忍ビ能フ。 (vii.) *part.* Prefixed to adjectives *e* has a verbalizing power. As:—*Nishte*, “hard;” *enishte*, “to be able to endure.” *Pirika*, “good;” *epirika*, “to be bent on gain.”

E, エ, 内ニ、方へ、例セバ、エキムン、山へ向フ。 (viii.) *prep.* In. To. Towards. When used as a preposition *e* is prefixed to nouns.

Thus: — *Ekim-un*, “in” or “towards the mountains.”

E, エ, ヨリ、カラ、數ヲ算スル場合ニ於テ省減ノ意味ニ用ヰラル、例セバ、ワンエツホツネ、四十ヨリ十ヲ減ス(即チ三十). (ix.) *part.* From. When used with the numerals the particle *e* signifies subtraction. Thus:—
Wan e tu hotne, “thirty” (lit: ten subtracted from two score).
Wan e re hotne, “fifty,” (lit: ten subtracted from three score).

E, エ, 此ノ字ヲ時ヲ示ス副詞ノ前ニ用テ *keta* 或ハ *geta* ナ其後ニ加ヘルトキハ其時ノ確實ナルヲ證スルモノナリ. (x.) *part.* The particle *e* placed before with *keta* often changed into *geta* placed after adverbs of time, expresses definiteness or exactness. Thus:—*Nei tohota*, “on that day;” *nei etohogeta*, “on that very day.” *Nei anchikarata*, “on that night;” *Nei eanchikarageta*, “on that very night.” *Nei pahata*, “in that year;” *nei epahageta*, “in that very year.”

E, エ, 膿汁、(ウミ)、液、火山灰. *n.* Matter. Pus. Humour. Fine pumice dust. Ashes.

E, エ, 然リ、左様. *adv.* Yes. **Syn:** A. *Hawe-ne.* O. *Oun.* Ruwe. Ruwe-un. Ruwe-ne.

E, エ, 嗚呼. *interj.* Ah. Oh. Alas.

E, エ, 食スル. *v. t.* To eat. **Syn:** Ibe.

Eachiu, エアチウ, 鎗ヲ投ケル. *v. t.* To cast a spear at anything. **Syn:** Kachiu. Katchiu.

Eahun, エアフン, 入ル、ハイル. *v. i.* To go into. To enter into.

Eahunpururugep, エアフンブルルゲブ, 家ニ吹込ミシ塵雪雨ナド. *n.* Snow, rain, or dust blown into houses by the wind.

Eaikap, エアイカブ, 出来ヌ、能ハヌ. *v. t.* Unable to do a thing.

Eaikap-no, エアイカブノ, 不完全ナル、未熟ノ. *adj.* Abortive.

Eak, エアク, 狙ヒ撃ツ. *v. t.* To shoot at.

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

Eami, エアミ, ミヤマカケス. *n.* Brandts jay. **Syn:** *Metot eami.*

Eamkiri, エアムキリ, 知ル、覺エル. *v. t.* To know. To recognize.

Syn: Kiri.

Eanasap, エアナサブ, ヤツト、難シク. *adj.* Quiet.

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

Eane, エア子, 淡キ、細キ. *adj.* Thin. High or squeaky as the voice.

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

Eane-no-po, エア子ノボ, 困難ニ、ヤツト. *adv.* Hardly. With great difficulty.

Eaneramupashkosamba, エア子ラムバシコサムバ, 喜ブ. *ph.* To be glad. To rejoice. **Syn:** *Eramupashkosamba.*

Eangesh, エアングシ, 厭フ、好マヌ. *v. t.* To dislike. **Syn:** *Kopan.*

Eani, エアニ, } 淡キ、細キ、例セバ、エ
Eane, エア子, } アニハウ、細キ聲.
adj. Thin. High or squeaky as

- a voice. Thus:—*Eani hau*, “a squeaky voice.”
- Eani**, エアニ, 汝. *pro.* You. **Syn**:
E. Aokai. Eani-un.
- Eani e koro**, エアニエコロ, 汝ノ、例セバ、エアニエコロセタ、汝ノ犬. *poss. pro.* Your. As:—*Eani e koro seta*, “your dog.”
- Eani-un**, エアニウン, 汝. *pro.* You.
- Eani-yaikota**, エアニヤイコタ, 汝、汝自身. *pro.* You. Yourself.
- Eanruru**, エアンルル, 西海岸へ、例セバ、エアンルルンクオマン、私ハ西海岸へ往ク. *ph.* To the west coast. As:—*Eanruru'n ku oman*, “I am going to the west coast.”
- Eanun-no**, エアヌノ, 随意ニ、無代價ニ. *adv.* Freely. Without price. **Syn**: **Ataye-sak-no. Oro-isam-no.**
- Eanru-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, 全ク. *adv.* Entirely. Quite.
- Eara**, エアラ, 一ツ、例セバ、エアラコ一枚着物、ソンテ. *adj.* One. As:—*Eara kosonde*, “one garment.”
- Earaka**, 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、チカプチユブエアラクシニサルウエ子、鳥ガ月ヲカスメテ渡リシ. *v.i.* To pass across. As:—*Chikap chup earakush nisa ruwe ne*, “the bird passed across the moon.”
- Earamatke-no**, エアラマツケノ, 疾ク、例セバ、エアラマツケノオマン、疾ク往ク. *adv.* Quickly. As:—*Earamatke no oman*, “to go quickly.” *Earamatke no ye*, “to say quickly.” **Syn**: **Tunashi-no. Eattunne-no. Chashnu-no.**
- Earamoisam**, エアラモイサム, 海岸ノ草ノ生セシ部分. *n.* That part of the sea shore where vegetation meets the sand.
- Earasaine-no**, エアラサイ子ノ, 一捲キ、(繩ノ如ク)、直チニ. *adv.* In one coil (as a rope). Once only. At once. **Syn**: **Arashui-ne.**
- Earasamne**, エアラサム子, 十、(魚ヲ數フル時ノ語). *adj.* Ten (used only in counting fish).
- Earautor'un**, エアラウトルン, 他ノ所ニ. *adv.* Elsewhere.
- Earikinne**, エアリキン子, 全ク、綺麗ニ、良ク. *adv.* Thoroughly. Well. Entirely. Quite.
- Easara**, エアサラ, 注文スル、命ズル. *v.t.* To order (as anything from a shop).
- Eashinge**, エアシンゲ, 出ス、例セバ、イタクエアシンゲ、モノヲ云フ. *v.t.* To send forth. To send out. As:—*Itak eashinge*, “to speak,” “to say” (lit: to send out words).
- Eashin-no**, エアシンノ, 又、再ビ、例セバ、エアシンノカラ、改メテ爲ス. *adv.* Again. Afresh. Newly. As:—*Eashin no kara*, “to do over again,” “to alter,” “to remake.”
- Eashirane**, エアシラ子, 知ラル. *v.i.* To be made known. To be noised abroad.

Eashiri, エアシリ, 嗚呼、例セバ、エアシリアエキロロアン、嗚呼如何ニ面白カラズヤ! *interj.* Dear me! How very! Just so! The exact meaning of this word can only be determined by the context. As:—*Eashiri aekiroro an*, “how very interesting!” *Eashiri, shui ek a?* “dear me has he come again!”

Eashiri, エアシリ 此ノ如キ場合ニ、例セバ、ヤクエアシリ、若シ左様デアリシナラ。 *adv.* It being so. In that case. *Yak eashiri*, “if it is so.”

Eashiri, エアシリ, 成程、其ノ通り。 *adv.* Just so. Exactly. **Syn:** **Eashittap-ne. Son-no.**

Eashirika, エアシリカ, 誠ニ。 *adv.* Verily. Certainly. **Syn:** **Son-no-un.**

Eashiriki-kushki, エアシリキクシキ, アラチバナラヌ、アル筈、例セバ、ツッピシチエアシリキクシキ、ニツアルハズ。 *ph.* There must be. There ought to be. As:—*Tuppish ne eashiriki kushki*, “there must be two,” “there ought to be two.”

Eashittap, エアシッタ, } 嗚呼。 *interj.* Dear me! Just so!
Eashittapne, エアシッタブチ, } Exactly. Certainly. The full form of this word is *eashiri tap ne*.

Eashka, エアシカ, 甚々、多ク。 *adv.* Very. Much. Very much. In a great degree.

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

Eashkai-guru, エアシカイグル, 伎倆アル人。 *n.* A clever person. An adept.

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

Eashkaire, エアシカイレ, 學ブ、例セバ、カンビエアシカイレ、讀ミ書キテ學ブ。 *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.
Eassuruanu, エアッスルアヌ, } To be noised abroad.

Easuru-ash, エアスルアシ, } 有名ナル、名高キ。 *adj.* Famous.
Easuru-ashte, エアスルアシテ, }

Easuru-ashte, エアスルアシテ, } 知ラセル、報告スル。
Eassuru-ashte, エアッスルアシテ, } *v.t.* To make known. To advertise.

Easuru-nu, エアスルヌ, } 知ラル、。
Eassuru-nu, エアッスルヌ, } 報告セラル。 *v.i.* To be made known. To be advertised.

Eat, エアツ, 在ル、居ル、懸ケテアル。 *v.i.* To be. To dwell. To be hung up as a pot over a fire. To stand (as a country or people).

Eat, エアツ, 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:—*Eatpaketa*, “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, 遺棄スル。
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、粗畧ナル。*adj.* and *v.i.*
To be unable. To be unfaithful.
Incapable. To slight.

Eattekta, エアツテクタ, } 其他、一方テハ。*adv.*
Eattekehata, エアツテケハタ, } *ph.* On the other
hand. Besides.

Eattereke-ne, エアツテレケネ, 捷ク、
容易ニ。*adv.* Easily. Quickly.
With great ease. **Syn**: Isaika-
no.

Eattunne-no, エアツツン子ノ, 速ク、
止マラズシテ、例セバ、エアツツンネノ
アツカシ、速ク歩ム。*adv.* Quickly.
Without stopping. All at one
time. As:—*Eattunne no apkash*,
“to walk quickly,” or “without
stopping.” *Eattunne no kara*,
“to do quickly,” or “all at one
time.” **Syn**: Earamatke-no.
Tunashi-no.

Eattunne-no, エアツツン子ノ, 一人テ。
adv. By itself. Alone. Only.
Syn: Shinep-ne-an.

Eatu, エアツ, 吐出ス。*v.t.* To vomit.

Eatukopash, エアツコバシ, 吐キ出ス。
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、
モシレビッタ、萬國。*adj.* All. The
whole. The aggregate. Through-
out the whole. As:—*Moshir'*
ebitta, “all countries;” i.e. “the
whole world.”

Eboso, エボソ, 成程、相テアル。*interj.*
Just so. Indeed. So it is. It
appears so. As:—*Eboso, nei*
guru ihoshki katu ne wa ku nukara,
“just so, that man appears to
me to be drunk.” **Syn**: Eposo.

Eboso-gusu, エボソグス, 誠ニ、實ニ。
adv. Verily. Indeed. Just so.
Just as. **Syn**: Eposo-gusu.

Ebui, エブイ, 芽。*n.* A bud.

Ebuike, エブイケ, 花。*n.* A flower.

Ebuike-pirasa, エブイケピラサ, 花
が開ク。*v.i.* To flower.

Ebuiushbe, エブイウシベ, 檼、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、子ヲチャッカシヨモエチャケラビリ
カクン子、彼ハ不作法ヲセザル真
キ人テ有。*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, 教ヘル。*v.t.*
To teach.

Echakurash, エチャクラシ, 枝アル流
木。*n.* A floating log with branches
attached.

Echanchauge, エチャンチャウゲ, 輕
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、テツボエチャララセ、手ノ助
ヲ以テ進ム。*v.i.* To move along.
To skim along (as a fish upon

the surface of water). As:—*Tek wa po echararase*, “he moved along by the help of his hands.”

Echi, **エチ**, 汚シタル、穢キ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be soiled. To be stained.

Echi, **エチ**, 汝等、例セバ、エコロコタン
オルンエチルラクス子ナ、汝等ヲ本國
へ送ルベシ. *pro. Ye.* *Echi* is some-
times used as the *sing. objective*
pronoun “you.” As:—*E koro ko-*
tan orun echi rura kusu ne na, “I
will send you home to your
country.” *Ek, echi kouwepekennu*,
“come here, I have something
to ask you.” **Syn: Echiutara.**

Echi, **エチ**, 柄、嘴 (瓶ナドノ). *n.* A
Etu, **エツ**, 吐. *spout.* A handle.

Echianupkorobe, **エチアヌブコロベ**,
慎重ニスル、心ヲ留メル. *v.i.* To be
careful. To keep in mind.

Echichiuka, **エチチウカ**, 避クル. *v.t.*
To avoid. **Syn: Eshishi.**

Echikiki, **エチキキ**, 注ギ出ス. *v.t.* To
pour out.

Echikikippo, **エチキキッポ**, シジウカ
ラ. *n.* Manchurian great tit.
Parus atriceps minor, (*S. & T.*).

Echi-koro, **エチコロ**, 汝等ノ. *poss.*
pro. pl. Your.

Echinge, **エチンゲ**, 龜. *n.* A turtle.

Echi-okai, **エチオカイ**, 汝等. *per. pro.*
pl. Ye.

Echi-okai-utara, **エチオカイウタラ**,
汝等. *per. pro. pl. Ye.* **Syn:**
Echi-tari. **Echi-utari.**

Echip, **エチブ**, 自分ノモノ、例セバ、
チコレチブ子、其ハ我等ノモノナリ. *n.*
One's own personal belongings.
One's goods. As:—*Chikor echip*

ne, “they are our goods.” **Syn:**
Kukorobe.

Echip-ika, **エチブイカ**, 浪ニサラハレ
ル(船上ノ物ヲ). *v.i.* To be washed
overboard.

Echi'tari, **エチタリ**, 汝等. *per. pro.*
pl. Ye. Short for *echi utari*.

Echi-utara,
エチウタラ,
Echi-utare,
エチウタレ,
汝等. *per. pro. pl. Ye.*

Echiokunnure, **エチオクンヌレ**, 他人
ノコトヲ心配スル. *v.i.* To feel con-
cern for another.

Echiriri, **エチリリ**, 流レ滴ル、物ニ副
フテ滴ル. *v.i.* To trickle down.

Echiuka, **エチウカ**, 避クル. *v.t.* To
avoid. **Syn: Eshishi.**

Echiukurure, **エチウクルレ**, 堰ク.
v.t. To obstruct the current in
a stream by driving in posts or
casting in logs or any other ob-
structions.

Echiure, **エチウレ**, 物ニ當ル、衝突ス
ル. *v.i.* To come into contact with.
To strike against.

Echiush, **エチウシ**, 口ノアル、例セバ、
エチウシバツチ、口ノアル椀. *adj.*
Having a spout. As:—*Echi ush*
batchi, “a bowl with a spout.”

Echopnure, **エチョブヌレ**, 接吻スル.
v.t. To kiss. **Syn: Chopchopse-**
kara.

Echopopo, **エチョポポ**, 入レル. *v. t.*
To put into. **Syn: Omare.**

Echuchari, **エチユチャリ**, イハツツジ.
n. *Vaccinium praestans*, *Lamb.*

Echuppok, **エチユツボク**, 西. *n.* The
west.

Echutko, **エチユツコ**, 間違フ、例セ
バ、タンベアナッネタアンベエチユツコ
ノアン、此ト彼レト違フ. *v.i.* To dif-

fer. To mistake. As:—*Tambe anak ne ta ambe echutko no an*, “this differs from that.” **Syn:** **Uweshinnai-no-an.**

Echutko-no, **エチユツコノ**, 間違ツテ. *adv.* Differently. Mistakenly.

Echutko-no-ki, **エチユツコノキ**, 破ル、違反スル、例セバ、エカムバクタイエチユツコノキ、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, **エチユツクス**, 同キ. *adj.* The same.

Edo, **エド**, } エゾミソハギ. *n.* *Lythrum*
Eto, **エト**, } *Salicaria, L.* (See Endo).
エト, }

Eembe, **エエムベ**, } 利器、刃物. *n.* Any sharp
Eenbe, **エエンベ**, } instrument as a knife
or sword.

Een, **エエン**, 鋭キ、例セバ、エエンマキリ、鋭キ小刀. *adj.* Sharp. As:—*Een makiri*, “a sharp knife.”

Eenarishpa, **エエナリシバ**, 噛ム、噛ンテ引張ル. *v.t.* To bite at (as at one's sleeve). To pull (as one's sleeve with the teeth). To pull with the teeth.

Eembe, **エエンベ**, } 利器. *n.* Any sharp
Eembe, **エエムベ**, } instrument as a knife
or sword.

Eenka, **エエンカ**, } 磨ク. *v.t.* To sharpen.
Eenke, **エエンケ**, }

Eenkashikegeta, **エエンカシケゲタ**, 丁度上ニ. *post.* Exactly above. Just over.

Eepaketa, **エエパケタ**, 又、其次キ. *adv.*

Again. Next. Upon this. After that. Besides.

Eeripak, **エエリパク**, 諸共ニ. *adj.* Together with. At the same-time.

Eese, **エエセ**, 答ヘル. *v.t.* To answer.

Eeshiri, **エエシリ**, } 以前. *adv.* Previously.
Eshiri, **エシリ**, } Before.

Eeshiri-an, **エエシリアン**, } 以前ノ、例セバ、エエシリニアアブ、以前ノ
Eshiri-an, **エシリアン**, } モノ. *adj.* Above-mentioned. Previous. As:—*Eeshiri an ap*, “the previous one.”

Syn: **Senramsegoro.**

Eetasa, **エエタサ**, 更ニ、ヨリ多ク、甚ダ、例セバ、エエタサシリゴブケ、甚ダ熱キ. *adj.* More. Than. Too much. Very. Extremely. As:—*Eetasa shiripopke*, “it is extremely hot.” **Syn:** **Eitasa.**

Eha, **エハ**, キンマメ、ヤブマメ. *n.* The Hog-Peanut. *Amphicarpa Edgeworthii, Benth. var. japonica, Oliv.* **Syn:** **Oha.**

Eha, **エハ**, 臍ノ緒. *n.* The navel string.

Ehabapu, **エハバフ**, } 節儉シテ用ユル、貯フル.
Ehapapu, **エハバフ**, } *v.t.* To keep back.
Ehabafu, } To save. To use sparingly. To be careful of (as of food).

Ehaita, **エハイタ**, 避クル. *v.t.* To avoid. **Syn:** **Eshishi. Shikiru.**

Ehaita-no-oman, **エハイタノオマン**, 避クル、過ギ越ス. *ph.* To avoid. To go past.

Ehaitare, **エハイタレ**, 除ケサセル. *v.t.* To cause to miss. To cause to avoid.

Eham, エハム, 止メル、塞ク。 *v.t.* To oppose. To stop. **Syn**: Etokotuyue.

Echange, エハンゲ, 近ヨル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* To be near at hand. To draw near.

Echangeke, エハンゲコ, 遠ク。 *adv.* Far. Distant. Far away.

Echangeke-no-an, エハンゲコノアン, 遠ク。 *adv.* Distant. To be far away. That which is far away.

Echange-no, エハンゲノ, } 近キニアル、例セズ、
Echange-no-an, エハンゲノアン, } エハンゲノアンエ
アハンノアン, } カシ、近キ先祖。

v.i. To be near at hand. To be close. As:—*Echange no an ekashi*, “one’s near ancestors” in contradistinction to *mak un ekashi*, “one’s ancient ancestors.”

Echange-no-oman-i, エハンゲノオマニ, 近ヨルコト。 *n.* A drawing near.

Ehangere, エハンゲレ, 近カヨラセル。 *v.t.* To cause to come nigh.

Ehapi, エハビ, 蔑ミスル、輕ンズル。 *v.i.* To slight.

Ehapuru, エハブル, 堪エ能ハヌ。 *v.i.* Unable to endure.

Ehariki-sam, エハリキサム, 左ノ方。 *adv.* On the left.

Ehariki-so-un, エハリキソウン, 爐邊ノ左方。 *adv.* The left hand side of a fire-place.

Ehatatne, エハタツ子, 守ル。 *v.t.* To watch over. To keep free from harm. To take special care of. **Syn**: Eyam.

Ehaukashiu, エハウカシウ, } 大聲ニテ言フ。 *v.i.* To
Ehaukashu, エハウカシユ, } speak with a loud
 voice. **Syn**: Haukore. Kunitara.

Ehaukatki, エハウカツキ, 姦通スル。 *v.t.* To commit adultery.

Ehaye, エハイエ, 足ラザル。 *v.i.* To come short of. To be insufficient. **Syn**: Eikohaye.

Ehetché, エヘツチエ, 答ヘル。 *v.t.* To return an answer to. To respond to.

Eheuba, エヘウバ, 凭リカハル。 *v.i.* To lean over. To lean on one side.

Eheuge, エヘウゲ, 凭リカカル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be bent. To lean on one side. To lean over.

Eheugere, エヘウゲレ, 曲ゲル。 *v.t.* To bend.

Eheuheuge, エヘウヘウゲ, 動搖スル(舟ノ)。 *v.i.* To roll or lean on one side as a ship at sea.

Ehoat, エホアツ, 臍ノ緒。 *n.* The string leading from a child to its mother’s navel.

Ehochari, エホチャリ, 浪費スル。 *v.t.* To waste. **Syn**: Aretaraka-kara.

Ehochatchari, エホチャツチャリ, 散ラス、徒ニ費ヤス。 *v.t.* To scatter. To waste.

Ehoma, エホマ, 踊ノ名。 *n.* The name of a dance. A dance in which the word *ehoma* is continually repeated.

Ehomatu, エホマツ, 驚ク、(馬ノ如ク)。 *v.t.* To shy at (as a horse). To start at.

Ehonkanteshke, エホンカンテシケ, 肥エタル腹ノ。 *adj.* Abdominous. **Syn**: Honi-poro.

Ehontom-ne-guru, エホントム子ゲル, 愚人。 *n.* A fool. A stupid person. **Syn**: Haita-guru.

Ehopiru, エホビル, 離レル、去ル。 *v.t.* To leave. Go away from.

Ehopiye, エホビイエ, 飛上ガル、例セバ、メコアナク子チカプエホビイエ、猫ガ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, エホブニ, 脹レ上ル、(腫物ノ如ク)。v.i. To come up as boils or blisters. To arise.

Ehorari, エホラリ, 伏ス、寝ル、例セバ、アイアイシンダウプシヨロゲエホラリ、子供ハ搖リ籠ニ伏シテナル。v.i. To recline. To lie (as a child in its cradle). As:—*Aiai shinda upshoroge ehorari*, “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、例セバ、エホロカノアブカシ、後へ行ク。adv. In a backward manner. Backwards. As:—*Ehoroka no apkash*, “to walk backwards.”

Ehoroka-rapush-chikap, エホロカラブシチカプ, 日本人ヲ指セル暗語。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, 浪費ス。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.

Ehoshki, エホシキ, 不足ニ思フ。v.i. To be dissatisfied. Syn: *Shomo aeramushinne*. Rampokashte.

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, 羨ム、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,
Ehuru-tasa,
エフルタサ,

小山ニ登ル。v.i. To ascend a hill.

Ehuttasa,
エフッタサ,

Ehuru-hose, エフルホセ, 小山ヲ降ル。v.i. To descend a hill. Syn:

Ehuru ran. Ehuru pesh.

Ehuru-pesh,
エフルベシ,
Ehuru-ran,
エフルラン,

小山ヲ下ル。v.i. To descend a hill.

Ehuru-pesh-kina, エフルベシキナ,
コタニワタリ。n. *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sm.

Ehuru-tasa,
エフルタサ,
Ehuttasa,
エフッタサ,

小山ニ上ル。n. To ascend a hill.

Ehuru-mesu,
エフルメス,

Ehuye, エフイエ, 待ツ (單數)。v. t. (sing). To await. To wait for.

Syn: Atere.

Ehuyepa, エフイエバ, 待ツ、(複數)。v. t. To await. To wait for. (pl).

Eihok, エイホク, 賣ル. *v.t.* To sell.

Syn: Eiyok.

Eika, エイカ, 溢ル. *v.i.* To run over.

Eikan-no, エイカンノ, 豊カニ. *adv.*

Abundantly. Bountifully. **Syn:**

Nuye an no.

Eikapa, エイカバ, 談話ノ種ヲ得ル. *v.i.*

To get matter for a speech.

Eikare, エイカレ, 溢ルルマテ充ス. *v.t.*

To fill to overflowing.

Eikashu, エイカシュ, 過キル, 優ル. *v.t.*

To surpass. To go beyond.

Eikashnukara, エイカシヌカラ, 與

ヘル. *v.t.* To give. To bestow.

Eikaun, エイカウン, 餘リ多キ. *adv.*

and *v.i.* Too much. Than. More.

To be more. **Syn:** Eetasa. Ei-

tasasa. Kasu no. Eikan no.

Eikaun-rusui, エイカウンスイ, 競

フ、争フ. *v.t.* To emulate. To

have a desire to surpass.

Eikaunu, エイカウヌ, 我意ヲ張ル, 爲

シ過ギル, 超エル. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To

be selfwilled. To overdo. To

prefer to do. To surpass.

Eikaunu-no, エイカウヌノ, 過キテ爲

ス、我マ、ニスル. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To

do over-much. To do in a self-

willed manner.

Eikeshkore, エイケシコレ, 相續サセ

ル. *v.t.* To cause to inherit.

Eikeshkoro, エイケシコロ, 相續スル.

v.t. To inherit.

Eikeshkorobe, エイケシコロベ, 遺産

動産. *n.* Heirlooms. Things in-

herited from another. **Syn:** Chi-

rairep.

Eikeshui, エイケシュイ, 棄テル, 怒ツ

テ見返ル. *v.t.* To turn away from

anything in anger. To abandon.

To forsake.

Eikishma, エイキシマ, 掴ム. *v.t.* To

seize.

Eikka, エイッカ, 盗ム. *v.t.* To steal.

Syn: Ikka.

Eikohaye, エイコハイエ, 不足スル. *v.i.*

To be insufficient. **Syn:** Ehaye.

Eikoiki, エイコイキ, 闘フ. *v.t.* To

fight.

Eikoisamba, エイコイサムバ, 倣フ, 眞

似スル. *v.t.* To imitate. **Syn:**

Koikara.

Eikoshi, エイコシ, 手渡ス. *v.t.* To

hand over. To betray. **Syn:**

Ekoshi.

Eikotuntek, エイコツンテク, 反響ス

ル. *v.i.* To resound.

Eikushtek, エイクシテク, 餘リ, 過分

ノ、例セバ、エイクシテクボロ、餘リ

大キイ. *adj.* Too much. Sur-

passingly. As:—*Eikushtek poro,*

“too large.” *Eikushtek pon,* “too

small.” *Eikushtek pirika,* “too

good.” **Syn:** Mashkin.

Eimek, エイメク, 當分スル, 分配スル.

v.t. To allot. To apportion. To

divide. Circulate.

Eingush, エイングシ, 懼レル. *v.i.*

To be afraid. **Syn:** Ishitoma.

Einore, エイノレ, 混ズル. *v.t.* To

adulterate. **Syn:** Ukopoye.

Einupitara, エイヌピタラ, 好マヌ, 用

キヌ, 厭フ. *v.t.* To not want or

like. To eschew. To hate. **Syn:**

Etunne.

Einure, エイヌレ, 火ヲ點ズル. *v.t.*

To light (as a lamp). **Syn:** Uhu-

yeka.

Elpak, エイパク, 足ル. *v.i.* To be

sufficient. **Syn:** Pakno.

- Eipake, エイバケ**, 端、ハシ. *n.* The edge. **Syn**: Paruruge. **Kan-etu**hu.
- Eipakige, エイバキゲ**, 端、ハシ. *n.* The edge. Edges. **Syn**: Eipake.
- Eipak-shomoki, エイバクショモキ**, 不足スル. *v.i.* To be insufficient. **Syn**: Ehaye. Eikohaye.
- Eipokun, エイボクン**, ヨリモ少ナキ. *v.i.* To be less than.
- Eipokun-no, エイボクンノ**, ヨリモ少ナク. *adv.* Not so much. Less.
- Eipok-unu, エイボクウヌ**, 好マズ、口惜ム. *v.t.* To dislike. To regret.
- Eiramnukuri, エイラムヌクリ**, 爲スコトヲ好マヌ、例セバ、クエツンエイラムヌクリ、余ハ借りルコトヲ好マヌ. *v.t.* To dislike to do. Not to care to do. **As**:—*Ku etun eiramnukuri*, “I do not care to borrow it.” *Ye eiramnukuri*, “to dislike to tell.” **Syn**: Eutchike. Iramnukuri.
- Eiram-kotoro-mewe, エイラムコトロメウエ**, 譽メル、鼓舞スル、勵マス. *v.t.* To encourage.
- Eirawe, エイラウエ**, 爲シタガル、殺シタガル. *v.t.* To desire to do. To wish to kill. **Syn**: Irawe.
- Eiripak, エイリバク**, 均シキ. *adj.* Even. Equal. **Syn**: Uwe-iripak.
- Eiripakno-kara, エイリバクノカラ**, 均シクスル. *v.t.* To make equal. To make even.
- Eirusa, エイルサ**, 貸ス、(單數). *v.t.* To lend. (*sing.*) **Syn**: Shosere.
- Eirusa-guru, エイルサグル**, 貸人. *n.* One who lends.
- Eirushpa, エイルシバ**, 貸ス(複數). *v.t.* To lend. (*pl.*) **Syn**: Shoserepa.
- Eisamta, エイサムタ**, 傍ニ. *adv.* By the side of. Close to. **Syn**: Samaketa.
- Eishikashpari, エイシカシバリ**, 食ル. *v.t.* To covet. **Syn**: Ibeporore. Yaikoshipuinerere.
- Eishiramne, エイシラム子**, 欲スル. *v.t.* To wish for. To desire. To want. **Syn**: Kon rusui.
- Eishiramnep, エイシラム子ブ**, 必要. *n.* Needs. Desires. Wants. **Syn**: Kon rusuibe.
- Eishokon, エイショコン**, } 信ズル. *v.t.* To believe.
Eishokoro, エイショコロ, }
- Eishokor-i, エイショコリ**, 信仰. *n.* Faith.
- Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-akire, エイショコリツマシヌレブリアキレ**, 信ヲ堅クスル. *v.t.* To confirm (Introduced by the Compiler).
- Eishokor-i-tumashnure-buri-akire-katu, エイショコリツマシヌレブリアキレカツ**, 接手式. *ph.* The order for Confirmation (Introduced by the Compiler).
- Eishungere, エイシュンゲレ**, 信セヌ. *v.t.* To disbelieve.
- Eitak-amkire, エイタクアムキレ**, 約束スル. *v.t.* To promise.
- Eitasa, エイタサ**, 餘リニ. *adv.* Too much. Than. More. **Syn**: Eetasa. Eikaun. Kasu no.
- Eitoko, エイトコ**, 始メニ. *adv.* At the beginning.
- Eiwak, エイワク**, 歸ル. *v.i.* To return to one's home (as from work).

Eiwange, **エイワンゲ**, 用#ル. *v.t.*
To use. To make use of. **Syn** :
Ewange.
Eiwange-chieikip, **エイワンゲチエイ**
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**, 用キサセ
ル. *v.t.* To cause to use.
Eiyok, **エイヨク**, 賣ル. *v.t.* To sell.
Syn : **Ehok**.
Eiyokbe, **エイヨクベ**, 賣品、貨物. *n.*
Merchandise.
Eiyonuppa, **エイヨヌッパ**, 訴フル. *v.t.*
To accuse of a crime. To com-
plain about.
Eiyonuppa-ambe, **エイヨヌッパアム**
ベ, 告訴. *n.* A complaint. An
accusation.
Eiyoinimba, **エイヨイニムバ**, 反響ス
ス. *v.i.* To echo. To resound.
To have a noise in the head.
Syn : **Shiri-eiyunimba**. **Tuntek**.
Ek, **エク**, 來ル、(單數). *v.i.* To come.
(*sing.*)
Eka, **エカ**, 捻ル、ヨル. *v.t.* To make (as
a rope). To twist. As :—*Tush*
eka, “to make a rope.”
Ekai, **エカイ**, 周圍ニ. *adj.* Round.
Round about.
Ekaechish, } 山、岩ナドノ 險シク 凸凹
エカエチシ, } シタルトコロ. *n.*
Ekaichish, } Rugged places. A
エカイチシ, } sharply pointed rock. A moun-
tain pinnacle or peak.
Ekai, **エカイ**, 周圍ノ. *adj.* Round.
Ekai-nupuri, **エカイヌプリ**, 火山. *n.*
A volcano (extinct or active).
Ekakari, **エカカリ**, 上縫スル. *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, **エカマスチタ**
ラベ, 袋. *n.* A bag for carrying
clothes etc., when travelling.
Ekambak, **エカムバク**, 警戒. *n.* A
warning.
Ekambak-isam-no, **エカムバクイサ**
ムノ, 唐突ニ、不圖. *adv.* Without
warning.
Ekambakte, **エカムバクテ**. 前以テ
テ知ラセル、豫示スル. *v.t.* To fore-
warn. To make known. **Syn** :
Shietok. **Ashongokushte**.
Ekambakte-i, **エカムバクテイ**, 前以テ
知ラセルコト、豫示、豫約. *n.* A fore-
warning. A promise.
Ekambakte-ki, **エカムバクテキ**, 豫示
スル、約束スル. *v.t.* To forewarn.
To promise.
Ekambakte-no-an-itak, **エカムバク**
テノアンイタク, 約束、豫示. *n.* A
warning. A promise.
Ekamparasasa, **エカムバラササ**, 匾
平ナル口ヲ持ツ器具. *adj.* Any ves-
sel with a flat lip.
Ekanai, **エカナイ**. 以前ニ. *adv.* Pre-
viously. Before. Anciently. **Syn** :
Etokota.
Ekanai-ita, } 以前ニ. *ph.* At a pre-
エカナイイタ, } vious time. **Syn** :
Ekanaita, } **Etokota**. **Makui-**
エカナイタ, } **shiri**. **Arani-wano**.
Ekanai-wano, **エカナイワノ**, 其ノ以
前ニ. *ph.* From before that time.
From ancient times. **Syn** : **Ma-**
kui-shiri-wano.
Ekannayukara, **エカンナユカラ**, 同
ヅ. *adv.* Like. **Syn** : **Ukorachi**.

- Ekanok, エカノク**, 出迎フ、例セバ、エカノクアスオマン、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、會釋スル。 *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**, 迎ヘラル、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**, 周リ、邊リ、例セバ、チセイエカリ、家ノ周リ。 *post.* Around. By. Along. As:—*Chisei ekari*, “around the house.” **Syn: Kari. Okari.**
- Ekari, エカリ**, 流浪スル。 *v.i.* To wander about. **Syn: Ekeshne-oman.**
- Ekarire, エカリレ**, 圍フ。 *v.t.* To inclose. **Syn: Nikkotama.**
- Ekari-wa-oman, エカリワオマン**, 巡ル、例セバ、トエハリワオマン、彼ハ湖ヲ廻リシ。 *ph.* To go round. As:—*To ekari wa oman*, “he went round the lake.”
- Ekashi, エカシ**, 祖先、老人。 *n.* An ancient. A grandfather. Ancestors. A title of respect to middle-aged men. *Mak un ekashi*, “one’s remote ancestors.” *Ehange no an ekashi*, “one’s near ancestors.” *Ekashi uruoka hoppa itak*, “the traditions handed down from the ancients.”
- 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.
- Ekashuppo, エカシユッポ**, 蝌蚪(オタマシヤクシ)。 *n.* Tadpoles.
- Ekasu, エカス**, 向ヘ、外ニ、超エテ。 *adv.* Beyond. **Syn: Kasu no oman.**
- Ekatairotke, エカタイイロツケ**, 好ム、愛スル。 *v.t.* To like. To be fond of. To love. **Syn: Kateomare.**
- Ekatchaush, エカツチャウシ**, 厭フ、好マヌ。 *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**, 除ケル、避ケル。 *v.t.* To avoid. **Syn: Eshishi. Aekatki.**
- 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**, 船ノ柱ヨリ落ツル。 *v.i.* To fall from a ship’s mast. **Syn: Okaya-nipichi.**
- Ekaye, エカイエ**, 調子。 *n.* A tune. **Syn: Kaye.**
- Ekaye-chish, エカイエチシ**, 山ノ險シキ所。 *n.* Very steep mountain peaks. Precipitous places. **Syn: Ekaichish.**

Ekashinne-no, エカシン子ノ, 此方彼方ニ、例セバ、エカシンネノアツカシ、アチコチ歩ク。 *adv.* To and fro. Hither and thither. As:—*Ekashinne no apkash*, “to walk to and fro.” **Syn: Ekeshne. Epishkan un.**

Eke, エケ, 上ヲ掬ヒトル。 *v.t.* To skim. As:—*Tope eke*, “to skim milk.”

Ekeshne, エケシ子, 此方彼方ニ、例セバ、エケシ子インガラ、アチコチ見廻ス。 *adv.* To and fro. Hither and thither. About. As:—*Ekeshne apkash*, “to walk hither.” *Ekeshne ingara*, “to look about hither and thither.” *Ekeshne shiri uwande*, “to look about very carefully.” **Syn: Ekeshinne no. Epishkan-un.**

Ekeutum-konna-tanak-tanak, エケウツムコンナタナクタナク, 氣ヲ落ス、落膽スル。 *ph.* To lose heart. To faint. To faint and come to frequently.

Ekike-ush-bashui, エキケウシバシユイ, 鬚ヲ上ゲル棒(祭ノ時ニ用ユル)。 *n.* A ceremonial moustache-lifter; i.e. a moustache-lifter having shavings left attached to it.

Ekimne, ユキム子, 山ヘ行ク。 *v.i.* To go to the mountains to work or hunt.

Ekimne-un, エキム子ウン, 山ニ。 *adv. ph.* To the mountains.

Ekim-un, エキムウン, 山ニ。 *adv. ph.* To the mountains.

Ekimopkara, エキモフカラ, 山ニ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, 携テ走ル。 *v.t.* To run away with.

Ekohaye, エコハイエ, 不足スル。 *v.i.* To be insufficient. **Syn: Eikohaye. Upak shomoki.**

Ekohoppa, エコホッパ, 去ル、離ル、(複数)。 *v.t.* To leave. To depart from (*pl.*).

Ekohopi, エコホピ, 去ル、離ル、(単数)。 *v.t.* To leave. To depart from.

(*Sing.*) **Syn: Orowa no oman.**

Ekohopi-notkush, エコホビノクシ, 疎ンズル、遠ザカル、嫌フ。 *v.t.* To look upon with disfavour. To eschew. To dislike. To disapprove. **Syn: Akopan. Kutnoye.**

Ekohopi-shikiru, エコホビシキル, 轉顧スル。 *v.i.* To turn away from.

Ekohopi-wa-oman, エコホビワオマン, 去ル、離ル、。 *v.t.* To leave. To go away from.

Ekohoshipire, エコホシビレ, 質ニ置ク。 *v.t.* To pawn.

Ekoiimokokoro, エコイモココロ, 贈ル、呈スル。 *v.t.* To take a present to another. To present to. **Syn: Eikrap-kore.**

Ekoiimokorobe, エコイモコロベ, 贈物。 *n.* A present.

Ekoiomare, エコイオマレ, ホヲ汲ミ出ス。 *v.t.* To pour out.

Ekoirak-koirak, エコイラクコイラク, 動搖セシムル。 *v.t.* To shake up as anything in a bottle. To agitate (as water). **Syn: Koyakoyak.**

Ekoisamka, エコイサムカ, 無クスル、空クスル。 *v.t.* To bring to naught. To destroy. **Syn: Isamka.**

Uhayewa-isamka.

Ekokomge, エココムゲ, 凭レル、倚リカハル。 *v. t.* To lean upon (as upon a table). **Syn: Kokonge.**

Ekokomo, エココモ, 縁ヲ付ケル、折り込ム。 *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, 縁ヲ付ケル。 *v. t.* To bind.

Ekomo, エコモ, 折り込ム。 *v. t.* To fold over.

Ekomomse, エコムムセ, 玉ニマク。 縫レル。 *v. i.* Twisted into a lump or ball. Turned.

Ekonishuye, エコニシュイエ, 振り當テル。 *v. t.* To swing against. **Syn: Shuyeshuye wa eok.**

Ekonnukan-nukare, エコンヌカンヌカレ, 教ヘル。 *v. t.* To teach. To instruct.

Ekonramu, エコンラム, 心、胸。 *n.* The heart. The mind. Feelings. **Syn: Keutum.**

Ekonramu-shitne, エコンラムシツ子, 怒ラセル。 *v. i.* To be aggravated. To be much irritated. To be in great trouble.

Ekonramu-shitnere, エコンラムシツ子レ, 痛マセル。 *v. t.* To agonize. To give pain to.

Ekonramu-tanak, エコンラムタナク, 苦眠スル。 *v. i.* To have troubled sleep. To have bad dreams.

Ekonramu-tanak-shitne, エコンラムタナクシツ子, 甚タ煩累スル、苦悶シテ眠レヌ。 *v. i.* To be in great straits. To be unable to sleep for great trouble.

Ekopash, エコバシ, 倚リ掛ル、凭ル。 *v. i.* To lean against. As:—*Tuma-*

ma epokash, “to lean against a wall.”

Ekopashte, エコバシテ, 凭ラセカケ、例セバ、ネイガカイベチクニエコバシテ、其ヲ木ニ凭ラセテクレ。 *v. t.* To set against. To rest upon. As:—*Nei okaibe chikuni ekopashte yan*, “set that thing against the tree.”

Ekoraininne, エコライニン子, 出来カタク。 *adv.* Difficult of accomplishment.

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.

Ekoshi, エコシ, 委託スル、手渡ス。 *v. t.* To leave to the care of another. To hand over. To betray. **Syn: Aikoshi.**

Ekot, エコツ, 死ヌ、例セバ、メエコツト、凍死スル。 *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, 度々氣ヲ失フ。 *v. i.* To faint away repeatedly.

Ekotewen, エコテウエン, 苦ムンテ死ヌ。 *v. i.* To die hardly. To die a painful death.

Ekotpoka, エコツポカ, 近ヨル。 *v. t.* To approach. To get at.

Ekotpoka-ewen, エコツポカエウエン, 近ヨル能ハズ。 *v. i.* To be unable

- to approach. Unable to draw near to.
- Ekotpoka-ewen-itara**, **エコツボカエウエンイタラ**, 近ヨルコト能ハズ. *ph.* and *v.i.* To be unable to touch. To be unable to approach.
- Ekottanu**, **エコツタヌ**, 注意スル、關係スル、例セバ、イテキエコツタヌ、關セズニオケ. *v.t.* To pay attention. To have a care for. To interfere. *As*:—*Iteki ekottanu*, “do not interfere;” “take no notice of it.”
- Ekottanu**, **エコツタヌ**, 注意アル. *adj.* Attentive.
- Ekottanu-wa**, **エコツタヌワ**, 注意シテ. *adv.* Attentively.
- Ekottanu-shomoki**, **エコツタヌシヨモキ**, 忽カセニスル. *v.t.* To neglect. To take no notice of a thing. To let alone.
- E-kunip**, **エクニフ**, 食物. *n.* Food. Necessaries of life.
- Ekte**, **エクテ**, 來タラセル. *v.t.* To cause to come.
- Ekunneyot**, **エクン子ヨツ**, 眩スル(急ニ暗處ニ入り). *v.i.* To be dazzled with darkness (as upon entering a dark room fresh from the light).
- Ekurok**, **エクロク**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black. Of a dark colour. *Syn*: *Kunne*.
- Ekurok-o**, **エクロコ**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black.
- Ekushkonna**, **エクシコンナ**, 突然ニ. *adv.* Abruptly. Suddenly. Immediately. *Syn*: *Imontabire*.
- Ekushna**, **エクシナ**, 通過スル、例セバ、オツケエクシナ、貫ク. *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**, 貫キ取ル. *v.t.* To draw through.
- Ekushnare**, **エクシナレ**, 貫キ通ス. *v.t.* To send through. To open (as the heart to another). To push through. To make known.
- Ekusuri-kara**, **エクスリカラ**, 治療スル. *v.t.* To doctor. *As*:—*Ku shikihi ekusuri-kara rusui*, “I desire to doctor my eyes.”
- Emaka**, **エマカ**, 逢グル、棄テル. *v.t.* To discharge. To abjure. To cast away. (*Sing.*) *Syn*: *Osura*.
- Emakba**, **エマクバ**, 逢グル、棄テル. *v.t.* To discharge. To cast away. To abjure. (*Pl. of Emaka*).
- Emaknaguru**, **エマクナグル**, 後方ニ. *adv.* Backward.
- Emaknatara**, **エマクナタラ**, 開ク. *v.t.* To open up. To light up. To clear away. *As*:—*Shukustoikunne chisei upshoro emaknatara*, “a bright light lit up the inside of the house.”
- Emauri**, **エマウリ**, 種々ノイチゴナドノ名. *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**, **エメタブニン**, 寒ク見エル. *v.i.* To look cold.
- Emetup**, **エメツフ**, 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**, 吠ヘル. *v. t.* To bark at.
- Emina, エミナ**, 笑フ. *v. t.* To laugh at.
- Emina-e-sapse, エミナエサプセ**, 嘲笑スル. *v. t.* To deride. To scorn. **Syn**: Emina-sapse.
- Emko, エムコ**, 半分. *adj.* Half. A part. The ends of anything. **As**:—*Emko e tup*, “one and a half.” *Emko e rep*, “two and a half.”
- Emko-gusu, エムコグス**, 此ノ故ニ. *post.* Therefore. For this reason.
- Emkoisamka, エムコイサムカ**, } 所有物ヲ失フ. *v. i.*
Enkoisamka, エンコイサムカ, } To suffer the loss
 of one's belongings.
- Emko-sama, エムコサマ**, 此ノ故ニ. *post.* Therefore. **Syn**: Tambe-gusu.
- Emkota, エムコタ**, 直ニ. *adv.* Soon. Very quickly. Now. **Syn**: Tunashi no.
- Emo, エモ**, 馬鈴薯 (ジャガタライモ). *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, 安全ニアル. *v. i.* To be. To be serene. To rest upon. To be at rest.
- Emonasap, エモナサプ**, 遅キ. *adj.* Late. Slow. **Syn**: Muchimasap. **Moire.**
- Emonashnu, エモナシヌ**, 速キ. *adj.* Quick. Early. Fast. **Syn**: Tunashi no. **Hemban no.** Muchimashnu.
- Emoni, エモニ**, 漁スル, 獵スル, 例セバ, エモニピリカ, 良キ漁. *v. t.* To hunt. To fish. **As**:—*Emoni-pirika*, “to be successful in hunting or fishing.” *Emoni-wen*, “to be unsuccessful in hunting or fishing.”
- Emonush, エモヌシ**, 忙ハシカル. *v. i.* To be busy. **As**:—*Nep-nep ku emonush* “I am busy about a variety of things.” **Syn**: Mon an.
- Emoshma, エモシマ**, 別々ニ, 例セバ, 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.
- Emotontori-ush-chikap, エモトントリウシチカプ**, ウミアイサ. *n.* Red-breasted merganser. *Mergus serrator*, Linn. **Syn**: Aisa.
- 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, 掴ム. 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, 頭ヲ前ニ垂ル. v.i. To fall down head foremost.

Emukne, エムク子, 残ラズ. adj. All. The whole.

Emukne-no, エムク子ノ, 全ク. adv. Wholly. In their entirety.

Emukne-no-an, エムク子ノアン, 其レノミ. ph. That is all.

Emukne-no-isam, エムク子ノイサム, 皆失セタリ. ph. They are all gone. There are none. They are entirely gone. There is not one left. **Syn: Obitta isam.**

Emukne-no-okere, エムク子ノオケレ, 皆仕舞フ. ph. They have all come to naught. They are all finished.

Emush, エムシ, 刀, 例セバ, エムシアフン
Emushi, エムシ, ゲ, 刀ヲ挟ニ納メル. n.
Emush-i, エムシイ, A sword. As:—Amut emushi anochautekka, "I drew the sword I wore" (used in legends). Emush-ahunge, "to sheathe a sword" Emush etaye, "to draw a sword." Emush eyaikikikara, "to fence" or "to defend one's self with a sword." Emush mekka, "the back of a sword," also emush mekkashike. Emush mut, "to wear a sword." Emush notaku, "the edge of a sword." Emush shitom-ush, "to wear a sword." **Syn: Tam. Rangetam.**

Emush-at, エムシアツ, 刀ノ紐. n. A sword sash.

Emush-ibe, エムシイベ, 刀ノ刃. n. A sword blade.

Emush-nip, エムシニブ, 刀ノ柄. n. A sword hilt.

Emush-po, エムシポ, 短刀. n. A dirk, generally fixed on ancient Ainu quivers. A small wooden Ainu treasure. A small sword.

Emush-seppa, エムシセッパ, 刀ノ鐔. n. A sword guard.

Emush-shirika, エムシシリカ, 刀ノ鞘. n. A sword sheath.

En, エン, 我ヲ. pro. Me. Objective case of *Kū*, "I." The objective *en* is often found in Ainu where in English the nominative "I" is used. Thus:—*En pakno isam*, "not so much as I." *En shirine*, "instead of me."

Enangara, エナンガラ, 逢フ, 安否ヲ問フ. v.t. To meet. To greet.

Enankurukashi, エナンクルカシ, 面, 顔. n. The countenance. The face.

Enankurukashi-epukitara, エナンクルカシエブキタラ, 感ヲ面ニ見ハス. ph. To look pleased or angry.

**Enankurukashi-parase, エナンクルカシバラセ, }
 Enankurukashi-parasere, エナンクルカシバラセレ, }
 怒レル如シ. ph.** To look angry.

Enan-o-guru, エナンオグル, 二心ノ人. n. A double-faced person. **Syn: Tu-nan-o-guru.**

Enanrapoki-ekari-na, エナンラボキエカリナ, 我汝ノ高慢ヲ制セン. ph. "I will take down your countenance;" i.e. I will lower your pride. So found in legends, where this phrase is sometimes used as a challenge.

Enchararage, エンチャララゲ, 刺アル. *adj.* Prickly.

Encharashne, エンチャラシ子, 喧嘩スル、争闘スル. *v.i.* To quarrel.

Enchiki-maimai, エンチキマイマ
イ, ガンコウラン. *n.* The crow-
berry. *Empetrum nigrum, L.*
Called also *Ichikimaimai.*

Endo, エンド, } エンミソハギ. *n.* A kind of
Edo, エド, } herb used as food. *Lyth-*
Eto, エト, } *rum Salicaria, L.*

Endrum, エンドルム, 鼠. *n.* A rat
or mouse. **Syn:** *Erum.*

Ene, エ子, 其ノ、斯ノ如シ、其ノ通り、例
セバ、エ子アムベ、其ノモノ. *adv.*
Thus. So. In this or that manner.
What. Such. *As:*—*Ene ponbe*
he? “so small”? *Ene porop he?*
“is it so large”? *Hembara ne*
yakka ene moire range, “he is al-
ways thus late.” *Shomo ka ene*
hawash kuni aramu a-hi, “I had
no idea that such things had been
said.” *Ene ikichi ainu poronno*
okai, “there are many Ainu who
do that sort of thing.” *Ene shiri*
huri an rok, “there are those
kinds of customs.” *Ene ambe,*
“that thing,” “such a thing”
(used in a bad sense). *Ene okai-*
be, “that fellow” “that rascal.”
Iresu ruwe ene oka-hi, “he was
reared after this wise.”

Ene-akari-ka-isam, エ子アカリカイ
サム, 仕方カナイ. *ph.* There is no
help for it.

Ene-ani, エ子アニ, 斯ノ如ク. *adv.*
Thus. So. Like this or that.

Ene ani ne, “it is so “it is as
you say.”

Ene-ene, エ子エ子, 左様. *adv.* So, so.
Just so.

Eneka, エ子カ, ドウニカ. *adj.* Some-
how. Anyhow.

Ene-hawashi, } 彼ハ斯ノ如ク言ヒ
エ子ハワシ, } シ. *ph.* He
Ene-hawe-okai, } spake thus.

He said this. He spake after this
or that manner. Thus it is said.

Ene-neika, エ子子イカ, 其ノ通り. *adv.*
In that way. So. Thus. *As:*
—*Ene neika shomo ahi,* “it has
never been so before.

Ene-pakno, エ子バクノ, 其ノ程. *ph.*
To that degree. To this or that
extent.

Enenge-ni, } タラノキ. *n.* The An-
エ子ンゲニ, } gelica tree. *Aralia*
Eninge-ni, } *sinensis, L.* The
エニンゲニ, } leaves of this plant are used as
food by the Ainu. The Ainu of
Tokachi call this tree *Shuat-ni.*

Enekaiki, エ子カイキ, 然而シテ. *adv.*
It being so.

Eneturu pakno, エ子ツルバクノ, 其
ノ程. *ph.* To such a degree. So.
As:—*Nei guru anak ne eneturu*
pakno wen ruwe he an? “was he
so bad?”

Eneusara, エ子ウサラ, チ喜ブ. *v.t.*
To take pleasure in. To rejoice
over. To get one's living by.

Eni-ika, エニイカ, 木ヨリ墜ツル. *v.i.*
To fall from a tree. **Syn:** *Oni-*
pichi.

Enikuruki, エニクルキ, 負傷スル、害
セラル. *v.i.* To be wounded. To

be hurt. **Syn** : Yayapushkere.
Yaiyeshikorap.
Eninge-ni, } タラノキ. *n.* See *En-*
エニンゲニ, } *enge-ni.* The Ange-
Enengi-ni, } *lica tree.*
エチンギニ, }
Enininge, **エニンゲ,** 遅キ. *adj.*
 Slow. Dull. *As* :—*Shukup eni-*
ninge, “of slow growth.”
Eninui, **エニヌイ,** 枕スル、休ム、眠ル.
v. i. To lay the head upon a
 pillow. To take a rest. To sleep.
Eninuibe, **エニヌイベ,** 枕. *n.* A
 pillow. **Syn** : Aininuibe. Chi-
 eninuibe.
Eninuite, **エニヌイテ,** 寝サスル、休マ
 セル. *v. t.* To put to rest. To put
 to bed.
Enikokomo, **エニココモ,** 杖ヲ以テ打
 ヅ. *v. t.* To strike with a stick.
Eni-omare, **エニオマレ,** 杖ヲ以テ打ツ.
v. t. To strike with a stick.
Enishomap, **エニショマブ,** 案ズル. *v. t.*
 To feel anxious about.
Enishpane, **エニシバ子,** 司ドル. *v. t.*
 To lord over.
Enishpeush, **エニシペウシ,** 唾. *n.*
 Salivation. Also to drivel.
Enitatke, **エニタツケ,** 風ヲヒク、(感
 冒). *v. i.* To be afflicted with a
 stuffy cold in the head. To
 sniffle as when one has a cold
 in the head. **Syn** : Omke.
Enitomom, **エニトモム,** 睨ム、注意シ
 テ見ル. *v. i.* To stare at. To look
 at carefully. To look into. **Syn** :
 Enutomom.
Eniuchinne, **エニウチン子,** 他人ヲ輕
 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,** 禿タル. *adj.* Bare
 (as a mountain). **Syn** : Cha-sak.
Atusa.
Enka, **エンカ,** 上. *post.* Over. Above.
Enkaoiki, **エンカオイキ,** 恩ム、祝スル.
v. t. To bless. **Syn** : Nunuke.
Inunuke.
Enkashike, **エンカシケ,** 上. *post.*
 Over. Above.
Enkashike-keta, **エンカシケケタ,** 丁
 度上. *post.* Exactly over.
Enkashike-peka, **エンカシケベカ,** 上.
post. Over.
Enkashiketa, **エンカシケタ,** 上. *post.*
 Over. Upon.
Enkata, **エンカタ,** 上. *post.* Upon.
 Over.
Enkoisamka, } 損失スル. *v. i.* To
エンコイサムカ, } suffer the loss of
Emkoisamka, } one's goods.
エムコイサムカ, }
Enkoro, **エンコロ,** 目ト目ノ間、鼻梁、
 (ハナバシラ). *n.* The space be-
 tween the eyes. The bridge of
 the nose.
Enkoro-itak, **エンコロイタク,** 鼻ニ掛
 ケテ言フ. *v. i.* To speak through
 the nose.
Enomi, **エノミ,** 神酒ヲ以テ神ニ祈ル.
v. t. To worship with libations.
Enon, **エノン,** 何處ヘ. *adv.* Whither.
Syn : Ine un.
Enopek-ush, **エノベクウシ,** 眩ム. *v. i.*
 To be dazzled with light.
Enueshkari, **エヌエシカリ,** 左様ハ思
 掛ケナカツタ. *ph.* I did not expect
 it.
Enuitasa, **エヌイタサ,** 當ラズ. *v. t.*
 To miss (in walking).
Enukara, **エヌカラ,** 鈍キ、例セバ、エ
 ヌカラマキリ、鈍キ小刀. *adj.* Dull

- (as a knife). Thus :— *Enukara makiri*, “a dull knife.”
- Enumitanne**, **エヌミタン子**, ヨノミ. *n.* A kind of berry. *Lonicera coerulea*, *L.*
- Enumnoya**, **エヌムノヤ**, ヤマガラ. *n.* Japanese tit. *Parus varius*, *T. and S.* **Syn** : Numnoya-chip.
- Enumnumge**, **エヌムヌムゲ**, 豊カナ. *adj.* Plentiful. Abundant.
- Enunui**,
エヌヌイ, } 眠ル. *v.i.* To sleep.
Enunuye, }
エヌヌイエ, }
- Enup**, **エヌブ**, 不傾ナル. *adj.* Inconvenient.
- Enupek-ush**, **エヌベクシ**, 眩ム. *v.i.* To be dazzled with the light as when one enters the light from a dark room. **Syn** : Enopek-ush.
- Enupitara**, **エヌピタラ**, 嫌フ、避クル、賤シム. *v.t.* To eschew. To be tired of. Not to desire. To hate. To despise. To forbid. To dislike. The degree of intensity is to be gathered from the context. **Syn** : Kereroshke.
- Enushkari**, **エヌシカリ**, 愕ク. *v.i.* To be surprised at. To be amazed.
- Enutomom**, **エヌトモム**, 見ル. *v.t.* To look at or into. To stare at. To look at carefully. As :— *Hokanoshike enutomom*, “to look into the fire (as in deep thought).” **Syn** : Enitomom.
- Eochayaige**, **エオチャヤイゲ**, 繁茂スル. *v.i.* To stand and spread out thickly as branches of trees.
- Eoha**, **エオハ**, 空ニナル. *v.i.* To become empty.

- Eohare**, **エオハレ**, 空ニスル. *v.t.* To empty. **Syn** : Ohare.
- Eoikushi**, (s) } 着ル、擴クル. *v.t.*
エオイクシ, } To clothe. To
Eoikushpa, (pl) } spread over.
エオクシパ, }
- Eok**, **エオク**, 當ル、(單數). *v.t.* To knock or kick against. (s).
- Eokok**, **エオコク**, 打チ當ル、(複數). *v.t.* To knock or kick against. (pl).
- Eokokte**, **エオコクテ**, 打チ當ラセル. *v.t.* To cause to knock or kick against. (pl).
- Eokte**, **エオクテ**, 引掛ル. *v.t.* To hook in. To draw in by means of a hook. To hang up. To fix on. As :— *Tara ibe sapa eokte*, “to fix the headpiece of a sling (used for carrying bundles) upon the head.” (sing.)
- Eoma**, **エオマ**, 倚リカ、ル、凭ル、例セバ、カンニエオマ、杖ニ依ル. *v.t.* To lean upon. As :— *Kanni eoma*, “he is leaning upon his staff.”
- Eomken**, **エオムケン**, 捕ル能ハズ、漁セヌ. *v.i.* To be unable to catch. To be unsuccessful in the chase or at fishing.
- Eomoshiroi**, **エオモシロイ**, 喜バレル、愛セラレル. *v.t.* To take delight in. To be fond of. To be delighted with. **Syn** : Enupetne.
- Eomcshiroire**, **エオモシロイレ**, 喜バレル、愛セラレル. *v.i.* The same as *Eomoshiroi*.
- Eonne**, } 手顔ヲ洗フ. *v.t.* To wash
エオン子, } the face and hands.
Ewonne, } **Syn** : Yashke.
エウオン子, }
- Eopetoko**, **エオペトコ**, 刺ス. *v.t.* To prick. To pierce. **Syn** : Otke.

Eorange, エオラウゲ, 間ニ合ハヌ。 *v.t.*
To miss (a sa train). To get behind.

Eoripak, エオリバク, 尊敬スル。 *v.t.*
To honour.

Eoro, エオロ, 甚ダ、例セバ、エオロハン
ゲコ、甚ダ遠キ。 *adj.* Very. Ex-
ceedingly. As:—*Eoro hangeko*.
“very distant;” “afar.”

Eorura, エオルラ, 送ル。 *v.t.* To
send. **Syn:** Omande.

Eoshikpekare, エオシクベカレ, 視フ、
狙フ。 *v.t.* To take aim at.

Eoshikpekarep, エオシクベカレプ, 狙
ハレタル物、目的。 *n.* A thing aimed
at. **Syn:** Aeyairamattep.

Eoshirok, (s)
エオシロク, } 妨ケル。 *v.t.* To
Eoshirokok, (pl) } hinder.
エオシロコク, }

Eoshittesu, エオシッテス, 輕觸シ去ル、
滑ル。 *v.t.* To glance off. To slip.

Eoshkoni, エオシコニ, 追付ク。 *v.t.*
To overtake.

Eoshiwen, エオシウエン, 自分ノ爲メニ
保ツ、藏ス、例セバ、イタクエオシウエ
ン、知ラサヌ。 *v.i.* To keep to one's
self. As:—*Itak-coshiwen*, “not to
tell.” *Yaikota korobe coshiwen*, “to
keep one's belongings to himself.”

Eot, エオツ, 適合セル、一致セル。 *adj.*
Agreeable. Agreeing with. **Syn:**
Eat.

Eotara, エオタラ, 突き立ツ。 *v.t.* To
stick out of. To pierce. To hit.
Syn: Eroshki.

Eotashish, エオタシシ, 早クスル、急カ
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.

Eotuibе, エオツイベ, 終リシモノ。 *n.*
Things brought to an end.

Eotuyetuye, エオツイエツイエ, 持ツテ
往ク。 *v.t.* To carry away, (as in
theft). To take away. **Syn:**
**Eikka wa oman. Koro wa
oman.**

Eotuyetuye, エオツイエツイエ, 振動ス
ル、扇ク、掃フ。 *v.t.* To shake. To
fan. To brush. **Syn:** Paruparu.

Eoyaitak, エオヤイタク, 嘲リ笑フ。 *v.t.*
To make fun of. To laugh at
derisively. To make a dupe of
another. To mock. **Syn:** Ainu-
kirukiru.

Eoyashimge, エオヤシムゲ, 翌日。 *adv.*
The next day. The day after.

Ep, エプ, 食物、例セバ、エプカイサム、
食物ガナイ。 *n.* Food. As:—*Ep
ka isam*, “there is no food. **Syn:**
Aep. Ibe ambe.

Epa, エパ, 迄、満ツル、(時期ナドノ)。
v.i. and *adv.* To be fulfilled (as
time). As far as. As:—*Naa shomo
nei ushike epa shomoki*, “before
one's time.”

Epa, エパ, 當タル、及ブ、例セバ、クエ
バエアイカブ、私ハ及ブコトガ出来ナ
イ。 *v.t.* To reach to. To attain
to. As:—*Ku epa caikap*, “I can-
not reach it.” *Epa pakno ku
mokoro kusu ne*, “I shall sleep as
much as I can.”

Epakashi, エバカシ, 教訓。 *n.* Teach-
ing. Doctrine. Instruction.

Epakashnu, エバカシヌ, 教ヘル。 *v.t.*
To teach. To instruct. **Syn:**

Eyaihannokkare.

Epakashnu-i, エバカシヌイ, 教訓。 *n.*

Instruction. Doctrine. **Syn: Epakashnu ambe. Epakashi.**
Epakashnu-nishpa, エバカシヌニシバ, 教師. *n.* A teacher. One who instructs.
Epakashnure, エバカシヌレ, 教へサセル. *v.t.* To cause another to teach.
Epakokomo, エバココモ, 杖ヲ以テ頭ヲ打ツ. *v.t.* To knock on the head with a stick.
Epanchokkai-nep, エパンチヨツカイ子ブ, 黥(イレズミ)ナキ女. *n.* An untattooed woman.
Epange, } 終リニ. *adv.* At the end.
Eepange, } At the finish.
エエパンゲ, }
Epange, エパンゲ, 好マヌ、嫌フ. *v.t.* To not want. To hate. To dislike. **Syn: Etunne.**
Epanu-ki, エバヌキ, 過失ヲ數フ. *v.t.* To find fault with.
Epara, エバラ, 吹ク. *v.i.* To blow.
Epara, エバラ, 罪ヲ負ハス、害ヲ被ラス. *v.t.* To lay a fault upon another. To condemn. To injure another. To cause to catch (as a disease).
Eparatek-sei-yuk, エバラテクセイユク, 角枝ノ落チシ鹿. *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, エバロアフンカニツ, 織機ノ絲卷. *n.* A weaving spool.
Eparorokashi-kuyushitara, エバロロカシクユシタラ, 嚙ミ碎ク. *v.t.* To

chew. To masticate. As:—*Aep parorokashi kuyushitara*, “to masticate one’s food.”
Epaukoiki, エバウコイキ, 争鬪スル、喧嘩スル. *v.i.* To quarrel. **Syn: Upaure.**
Epaure, エバウレ, 争論スル. *v.i.* To dispute. To quarrel. **Syn: Epaukoiki.**
Epaushi, エバウシ, 頭ニ被ル. *v.i.* To be wearing upon the head.
Epaushire, エバウシレ, 頭ニ卷ク. *v.t.* To put round the head as a sling for carrying bundles.
Epeka, エベカ, 當タル、ニ付テ、正ダス. *v.t.* To refer to. To hit. To adjust. As:—*Nei ambe e epeka kuni ne kara*, “adjust it.”
Epeka-no-ye, エベカノイエ, ニ付テ言フ. *v.t.* To allude to.
Epekara, } 狙フ、指サス、正タス. *v.t.*
エベカラ, } To aim at. To point
Epekare, } at. To adjust.
エエベカレ, }
Epekereyot, エペケレヨツ, 眩ム. *v.i.* To be dazzled with light (as in coming from a dark room into the bright sunlight).
Epenge, } 根原ニ、源ニ、始メニ. *adv.*
エペンゲ, } At the source. In the
Eepenge, } beginning.
エペンゲ, }
Epesap, エベサブ, 小刀ノ類. *n.* The name of a kind of flat knife.
Epesh, エベシ, 浸ミ通ル. *v.i.* To soak through. **Syn: Oboso.**
Epesh, エベシ, 川上ニ. *adv.* Towards the source of a river. **Syn: Pet turashi.**
Epesh, エベシ, 長サ. *n.* The length.
Epetchiu, エベッチウ, 躓ク. *v.i.* To

- stumble. To stumble through striking the foot against an object.
Syn: Ureepetchiu.
- Epetchiure, エベツチウレ, 躓カセル.**
v.t. To cause to stumble.
- Epetteke, エベツケ, 野兎.** *n.* A hare.
Syn: Isepo. Oshuke.
- Epetteke, エベツケ, 三口, 缺唇, 兎唇,**
 (ミツクチ). *adj.* Hare-lipped.
- Epettuye, エベツツイエ, 裂ル.** *v.t.* To slit.
- Epetpetke-chep, エベツベツケチエフ,**
 イカ. *n.* Cuttle-fish.
- Epikot, エビコツ, 仕上ラザル.** *adv.*
 Unfinished.
- Epikot-attush, エビコツアツツシ, 仕上ラザル着物.** *n.* Cloth in the process of being made.
- Epikot-kina, エビコツキナ, 織リツアル薦.** *n.* Mats in process of being made.
- Epinis-itangi, エビニセイタンギ, 飯杓子.** *n.* A laddle used for taking food out of a pot.
- Epirika, エビリカ, 儲ケル.** *v.t.* To gain. To acquire. **Syn:** Yaiepirikare.
- Epirika-ambe, }
 エビリカアムベ, } 利益. *n.* Gain.
 Epirika-i, }
 エビリカイ, }**
- Epirikap, エビリカフ, 利益.** *n.* An advantage. A thing gained. **Syn:** Eyaiepirikarep.
- Epirikare, エビリカレ, 儲ケル.** *v.t.* To gain. To acquire.
- Epiru, エビル, 掃キ出ス.** *v.t.* To brush out. To beat out. To beat the sick with bunches of grass or twigs to drive out demons of sickness.
- Epiru, エビル, 摘ミ出ス.** *v.t.* To pick out (as fish from the meshes of a net).
- Epishi, エビシ, 海岸へ向フ, 例セバ, エヒシサフ, 我等ハ海岸ニ行ク.** *adv.* To or towards the sea-shore. As:—*Epishi sap*, “we are going to the sea-shore.”
- Epishka-un, エビシカウン, 彼處此處, 例セバ, エヒシカウンホサリワインガラ, 彼處此處ヲ見ル.** *adv.* Here and there. This way and that. About. Hither and thither. As:—*Epishka un hosari wa ingara*, “to look this way and that.” *Epishka un nukara*, “to look about.” **Syn:** Epishne.
- Epishne, エビシ子, 海岸ニ向フ.** *adv.* Towards the sea-shore.
- Epitche, エビツチエ, 禿ゲタル.** *adj.* Bald. **Syn:** Otop-sak.
- Epitche-nonno, エビツチエノノンノ, タンゴボ.** *n.* The dandelion. *Taraxacum officinale*, *Wigg. var. corniculatum*, *Koch et Ziz.* **Syn:** Honoinoep.
- Epittek, エビツテク, 外レシ, 脱白スル, 例セバ, タツスツエビツテク, 肩ガ外レシ.** *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, エビツテッカ, 取外ヅス.** *v.t.* To displace. To unfasten. To put out of joint.
- Epokba, エボクバ, 責メル, 憎メル, 憎ム.** *v.t.* To persecute. To hate. To oppose. To contravene. This

- word is preceded by *otta*. **Syn:**
Epoppa.
Epokba-guru, エボクバグル, 敵. n.
 An enemy. A persecutor. An adversary.
Epokbap, エボクバブ, 敵. n. An adversary.
Epoki, エボキ, 下方へ. adv. Downwards.
Epokikomo, エボキコモ, 下方へ畳ム、折込ム. v.t. To fold down.
Epoki-komomse, エボキコモムセ, 下方へ引き掛ル. v.i. To be hooked downwards.
Epokituye, エボキツイエ, ヨリ少キ. adj. Less than.
Epoko, エボコ, 短氣ナル、喧嘩ヲ好ム. adv. Waspish. Snappish. Quarrelsome.
Epoppa, エボツバ, 嫌フ、憎ム、容メル. v.t. To hate. To persecute. To oppose. **Syn:** Epokba.
Eporose, エボロセ, 貪慾ナル. v.i. and adj. Avaricious. Covetous. Greedy.
Eposo, エボソ, 實ニ、成程. adv. Same as *Eboso*. Just so. Indeed.
Eposo-gusu, エボソグス, 誠ニ、成程. Verily. Just so. Just as. Indeed.
Syn: Eboso gusu.
Epotan-ni, エボタンニ, オホバイホタノキ. n. The privet. *Ligustrum medium, Fr. et Sav.*
Epotara, エボタラ, 心配スル、案ズル. 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 ruve ne*, "if I am not there my relations will feel anxious about me."
Syn: Enishomap.
Epotara, エボタラ, 病者ノ爲メニ祈ル、治療スル. v.t. To pray for the sick. To treat a disease.
Epotara-guru, エボタラグル, 醫師. n. A doctor. One who prays for the recovery of a sick person. One who treats the sick in any way with a view to recovery.
Epotpochi, エボツボチ, フシタマ. 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, }
Epuige-shipirasa (sing), エプイゲシピラサ, 花咲ク. v.i. To blossom. To flower.
Epuige-shipiraspa (pl), エプイゲシピラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.
Epuike-hepirasa (sing), エプイケヘピラサ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.
Epuike-hepiraspa (pl), エプイケヘピラスバ, 花咲ク. v.i. Same as above.
Epuike-pirasa (sing), } 花咲ク. v.i.
エプイケピラサ, } Same as above.
Epuike-piraspa (pl), }
エプイケピラスバ, }
Epuina-no, エプイナノ, 面ヲ伏セル、例セバ、エプイナノハチリ、面ヲ伏シテ仆レタ. adv. Face downwards. As:—*Epuina no hachiri*, "to fall upon the face."
Epuinepi, エプイ子ビ, 堆積、塊. n. A heap of anything. A lump.
Syn: Eputanashpe.

- Epuinepushbe,** } 堆積、塊。 *n.* Same
エプイ子ブシベ, } as above.
Upunepushbe, }
ウプ子ブシベ, }
- Epuinepi-kara,** **エプイ子ヒカラ,** 積
 △. *v.t.* To heap up. To make
 into a heap.
- Epuinepushbe,** **エプイ子ブシベ,** 堆積、
 塊。 *n.* A heap of anything. A
 lump.
- Epukitara,** **エプキタラ,** 表ハス、顯ハ
 ス(怒リナドナ). *v.t.* To show (as
 temper).
- Epunepush,** **エプ子ブシ,** 積△. *v.t.*
 To heap up. To stack (as hay).
- Epungau,** **エプンガウ,** カロイモ。 *n.*
Metaplexis Stauntoni, Roem et Sch.
Syn: Chituirep.
- Epunepushbe,** } 堆積、塊。 *n.* A heap
エプ子ブシベ, } of anything. A
Epuinepushbe, } lump.
エプイ子ブシベ, }
- Epungi,** **エプンギ,** 番人。 *n.* A
 watchman. **Syn: Shiruwe guru.**
- Epungine,** **エプンギ子,** 守ル、治ムル。
v.t. To govern. To watch over.
 To take care of. To look after.
- Epungine-guru,** **エプンギ子グル,** 司
 フル人、統治者。 *n.* A governor. A
 ruler. A watchman. A caretaker.
- Epunginep,** **エプンギ子ブ,** 司守人、統
 治者。 *n.* Same as *Epungine guru.*
- Epuni,** **エプニ,** 上ケル。 *v.t.* To lift
 up. To raise. To set up on end.
 To lift up to. *e.g.* *Pase kamui shik*
epuni, “he lift his eyes up to the
 true god.”
- Epuruse,** **エブルセ,** ホチ吹ク。 *v.t.*
 To squirt. To blow out of the
 mouth (as water).
- Epusu,** **エプス,** 出ブル。 *v.i.* To
 come out of. To come up.

- Eputanashpe,** **エプタナシペ,** 堆積、
 塊。 *n.* A lump of anything.
Syn: Epuinepi.
- Epyukke,** **エプユッケ,** 吝嗇スル。 *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-push.** **エライバフシ,** ハマベ
 ンケイサウ。 *n.* *Mertensia mariti-*
ma, Don.
- Eraikotne-pirika,** **エライコツ子ビリ**
カ, 信ズベキ。 *adj.* Reliable.
- Eraikotne-wen,** **エライコツ子ウエン,**
 信セラレヌ。 *adj.* Unreliable.
- Eraininne,** **エライニン子,** 成就ニ六ケ
 敷シキ、成就シ難キ。 *v.i.* Difficult
 of accomplishment. **Syn: Aki**
hokamba.
- Erainiukesh,** **エライニウケシ,** 助ケ
 ル。 *v.t.* To help. To act faith-
 fully towards. To persevere in.
 As:—*Echi kotchaketa erainiukesh*
ku ki na, “I will persevere on
 your behalf.” **Syn: Eranni-**
kesh.
- Erairai,** **エライライ,** プヨ。 *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.”
- Eraman,** **エラマン,** 了解スル、知ル。
v.t. To understand. To know.
Syn: Eramu an.
- Eramambe,** **エラマムベ,** 知ラレタルコ
 ト。 *n.* Anything known.

- Eramande, エラマンデ**, 知ラセル.
v.t. To make known or understood.
- Eraman-no, エラマンノ**, 明カニ、知リシ、熟考シテ. *adv.* Knowingly. Advisedly. With wisdom. Wisely.
- Eramanre, エラマンレ**, 獵スル. *v.t.*
To hunt. **Syn**: Iramande.
- Eramante, エラマンテ**, 知ラセル. *v.t.*
To make known.
- Eramashu, エラマシュ**, } 喜バセル. *v.t.*
Eramasu, エラマス, } To regard
with pleasure. To be pleased
with. To admire.
- Eramashu-no, エラマシュノ**, } 喜コンデ、樂シク.
Eramasu-no, エラマスノ, } *adv.* Admiringly.
Pleasurably. In
a pleasing manner.
- Eramashure, エラマシュレ**, } 喜バセル. *v.t.* To
give pleasure to.
Eramasure, エラマスレ, } To make another
pleased.
- Eramchuptek, エラムチュプテク**, 悲ム、苦痛スル. *v.i.* To be in sorrow or distress.
- Eramchuptekbe, エラムチュプテクベ**, 悲歎、困難. *n.* Sorrow. Distress. Trouble. Affliction.
- Eramchupush, エラムチュプシ**, 淋シキ. *v.i.* To feel lonely. **Syn**: Mishmu.
- Eramkatchiush, エラムカッチウシ**, 好マヌ、嫌フ. *v.t.* To hate. To dislike. To be averse to. To be disgusted with. **Syn**: Etunne.
- Eramisam, エラミサム**, 分ラヌ. *v.i.*
Not to understand or know.
- Eramishkare, エラミシカレ**, 分ラヌ.
v.t. Same as above.
- Eramkoeshkari, エラムコエシカリ**, 愕ク. *v.t.* To be surprised at. To wonder at. **Syn**: Enushkari.
- Erampekamam, エラムベカマム**, } 心悶エル、心配
Erampekamama, エラムベカママ, } スル. *v.i.* To
be in trouble.
Syn: Aeshirikirap an.
- Erampekamambe, エラムベカマム**
ベ、煩累、苦悶. *n.* Troubles.
- Erampeutek, エラムペウテク**, 分ラヌ. *v.i.* To not understand. Not to know.
- Erampokiwen, エラムポキウエン**, 哀レナル. *adj.* Miserable. Pitiabale.
- Erampokiwen-ki, エラムポキウエン**
キ, 憐ム. *v.t.* To pity. To have
mercy upon.
- Erampokiwen-wa-kore, エラムポ**
キウエンワコレ, 憐ム. *v.t.* To pity.
To take pity on. To have mercy
upon.
- Erampopash-kosamba, エラムポバシコサムバ**, } 喜ブ. *v.i.*
Erampopash-kosanu, エラムポバシコサヌ, } To be
pleased.
To feel rejoiced. **Syn**: Yainuchattek.
- Eramu, エラム**, 了解スル、曉ル. *v.t.*
To understand. To know. To
apprehend.
- Eramu-an, エラムアン**, 了解スル、曉ル. *v.t.* To understand. To know. *Eramu an na mungi na*, "a phrase meaning that one thoroughly understands."
- Eramuchakbe, エラムチャクベ**, 好マザルコト、放棄セラレタルコト. *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, 親切ニ遇スル. v.t. To show kindness towards.

Eramuhokasush, エラムホカスシ, 不満足ナル. adj.
Eramuhokasusu, エラムホカスス, and v.i. Dissatisfied. To be dissatisfied.

Eramuhokasush-no, エラムホカスシノ, 不満足ニ. adj. In a dissatisfied manner.

Eramuhokasusu-no, エラムホカススノ, 不満足ニ. adj. Same as above.

Eramu-hopunini, エラムホブニニ, 胸ヲ騒ガス. v.t. To stir up the heart or mind.

Eramu-ikatchaush, エラムイカッチャウシ, 好マヌ, 憎ム, 例セバ, カムイア ナクネウエンブ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:—Kumui anak ne wen-buri 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, エラムキッタララゲ, 怖レル, 懼レル. v.i. To be afraid. To be in dread. To be struck with awe. **Syn: Kimatek. Ishitoma.**

Eramukachipeutekka, エラムカチベウテッカ, 思ヒ亂レシ, 擾亂セシ. adj. and v.i. To be confused by another. Confused. Confounded. **Syn: Aramu-usausakka.**

Eramukachipeutek-no, エラムカチベウテクノ, 混雜ナル. adj. Confusedly. **As:—Eramukachipeutek no ye, "to talk confusedly."**

Eramunin, エラムニン, 向フ見ズノ, 注意セヌ. adj. and v.t. Rash. Careless. To neglect. Not to acknowledge. To treat as a stranger. To slight. **Syn: Eramu-unun. Ramueunin.**

Eramu-nin-no, エラムニンノ, 不注意ニ, 粗末ニ. adv. Carelessly. Negligently.

Eramu-sam, エラムサム, 了解セヌ. v.i. Not to understand.

Eramu-unun, エラムウン, 忘レル. v.t. To forget. To over-look.

Eramush, エラムシ, 了解スル, 名高キ, 例セバ, エラムシグル, 有名ナル人. adj. Known. Recognized. Learned. **As:—Eramush guru, "a person who knows." Syn: Aramush.**

Eramushbe, エラムシベ, 知ラレタルコト. n. A thing known.

Eramushkare, エラムシカレ, 了解セヌ. v.t. Not to understand.
Eramushkari, エラムシカリ, Not to know.
Syn: Erampeutek.

Eramushkarep, エラムシカレブ, 知ラヌコト. n.
Eramushkarip, エラムシカリブ, Things one does not know or understand. Syn: Erampeutekbe.

- Eramutasaoke, エラムタサオケ,** ナ惱マス. *v.t.* To be vexed with.
- Eramutunash, エラムツナシ,** 曉リ早キ、鋭敏ナル. *adj.* Acute. Quick-witted. Quick of understanding.
- Eramutunash-i, エラムツナシイ,** 鋭敏ナル. *n.* Quick-wittedness. Acuteness.
- Eramu-unun, エラムウヌン,** 注意セヌ. *v.i.* To take no notice of. To be careless. To be forgetful.
Syn: Eramunin.
- Eramu-unun-no, エラムウヌンノ,** 不注意ニ. *adv.* Carelessly. Forgetfully.
- Eramu-usausak, エラムウサウサク,** 混雑ナル、攪亂セル. *adj.* Confusing.
- Eramu-usausakbe, エラムウサウサクベ,** 混雑ナルモノ、錯亂. *n.* Something confusing.
- Eramu-usausakka, エラムウサウサクカ,** 混亂スル. *v.t.* To confuse.
- Eramu-usausak-no, エラムウサウサクノ,** 紊レテ、混亂シテ. *adv.* Confusingly. In a confusing manner.
As:—*Eramu-usausak no ye,* “to tell in a confusing manner.”
- Eranniukesh, エランニウケシ,** 辛棒ナル、助ケ. *n.* Help. Perseverance. **Syn:** Erainiukesh.
- Eraokatta, エラオカッタ,** 浸ス. *v.t.* To dip into. To throw into water. **Syn:** Erauokatta.
- Eraomare, エラオマレ,** 謙ダスラセル、下ダス. *v.t.* To lower. To humble.
- Eraot, エラオツ,** 斜ナル. *adj.* Slanting. **Syn:** Sekumtarara.
- Erapurap, エラブラブ,** 蝴蝶、蛾. *n.* A butterfly. A moth. **Syn:** Kama-kata. Heporap.
- Erarak, エララク,** 沈ミタル. *adj.* Sunken.
- Eraratki, エララツキ,** 垂下スル. *v.i.* 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, エライエ,** 平ニスル(枳ニテ穀物ヲ舂ルトキノ如ク). *v.t.* To level off (as grain in a measure.)
- Erashka, エラシカ,** 切ル. *v.t.* To cut. To trim by cutting (as paper).
- Eratkip, エラツキブ,** 褌. *n.* A loin-cloth. **Syn:** Tapa.
- Erau, エラウ,** 埋メル. *v.t.* To bury. To cover up. As:—*Abe erau,* “to cover up fire” in order to preserve it.
- Eraukushte, エラウクシテ,** 沈マセル. *v.t.* To dip into. To sink into.
- Eraunkuchi,** }
エラウクチ, } 下喉. *n.* The lower
Eraunkut, } part of the throat.
エラウクツ, }
- Eraunkuchi-kamui-noye, エラウクチカムイノイ,** 唸ル、口吟ム. *ph.* To hum. To speak deep down in the chest. To make melody in the heart (lit: to sing to God from the lower part of the throat). See *Onnu-onnu*.
- 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. To dip into.
- Erayap, エラヤブ,** 喜ブ. *v.i.* To be pleased with. To express pleasure in. **Syn:** Areika.

Erayapka, エラヤブカ, 喜バセル. *v.t.*
To please. Also an *interj.* of
pleasurable surprise.

Eraye, エライ エ, 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 under-
stand that.”

Erayekotne, エライエコツ子, 不足ニ思
フ. *v.i.* To be dissatisfied. **Syn:**
Aeramushinne shomoki.

Ere, エレ, 食ハセル. *v.t.* To feed.
Syn: **Ibere.**

Ere, エレ, 延マス、伸マス. *v.t.* To
stretch out.

Ereba, エレバ, } 置ク、(網ノ如ク). *v.t.* To
set (as a net in the sea).
Erepa, エレバ, } **Syn:** **Turupa.**

Eregus, エレグス, } 大口魚、(タラ). *n.* A cod-
fish.
Eregush, エレグシ, }

Erekasu, エレカス, 甚ダ、例セバ、エレ
カスヒリカルウエ子、其レハ甚ダ善イ.
adj. Very. As:—*Erekasu pirika*
ruwe ne, “it is very good.”

Erem, エレム, 鼠. *n.* A rat. As:
Erem akbe, “a rat trap.” **Syn:**
Eremu. Erum.

Eremtambu, エレムタムブ, } 疣、イホ. *n.* A wart.
Eremutambu, エレムタムブ, } Papilloma.

Erem-kina, エレムキナ, オホバコ. *n.*
The plantain. *Plantago major*, *L.*
var. asiatica, *Dcne.*

Syn: **Eeremu-kina. Erumkina.**

Eremu. エレム, 鼠. *n.* A rat. See
Erem.

Eremu-kina, エレムキナ, オホバコ.
n. The plantain. *Plantago ma-*
major, L. var. asiatica, Dcne.

Eremuosara. エレムオサラ, 死人ノ着
物ヲ結ブ飾ノ紐. *n.* A peculiar
kind of ornament used to decorate
the cords which are used in bury-
ing the dead.

Eren, エンレ, 三人. *n.* Three per-
sons. As:—*Eren a ne wa*, “we
three.”

Erengaine, エレンガイ子, 勝手ニ、隨
意ニ. *adv.* As one likes. Accord-
ing to one's own desires.

Erep, エレフ, 四個ト半. *adj.* Four
and a half.

Erepa, エレバ, } 置ク、(網ヲ海中ニオク如ク).
Ereba, エレバ, } *v.t.* To set (as a net
in the sea).

Erepa, エレバ, } **Syn:** **Turupa.**

Erepo, エレポ, 撥キ集メテ埋メル、例セ
バ、アベエレポ、火ヲ埋メル. *v.t.* To
rake up. As:—*Abe erapo*, “to
rake up the fire.”

Ererashuye, エレラシユイ エ, 踉蹌(ヨロ
メク)、揺レル. *v.i.* To totter. To
shake (as in the wind). To be un-
able to stand (as a drunken man).

Ereunui, エレウヌイ, 曲リノ内方. *n.*
The inside of a bend. *Met:* “out
of sight.” As:—*Ereunui ta ande*,
“put it out of sight” (lit: place
it in the bend). **Syn:** **Oahun-**
ge-i.

Erikikuru, エリキクル, 上ニ坐ス. *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.

Erikomara-ichen, エリコマレイチェン. 口錢. A commission on goods sold.

Eritne-shukup, エリッ子シクブ, 養ハル、育テラレル. *v.i.* To be reared. To grow up gradually.

Erok, エロク, 内ニ在ル. *v.i.* To dwell in. To be in. As:—*Kotan erokbe kamui an, moshiri erokbe kamui tapan na*, “there are gods who dwell in villages, and gods who dwell in countries.”

Eroki,
エロキ,
Heroki, 鰵 (ニシン). *n.* Herrings.
ヘロキ, *Clupea harengus* Linn.
Heruki,
ヘルキ.

Erokroki, エロクロキ, ヨイカ、カスイドリ. *n.* The night-jar. *Caprimulgus jotaka*, T. & S.

Erorunne, エロルン子, 上坐ノ方. *adv.* Towards the upper end of the fireplace. As:—*Erorunne eutorunne hosari wa ingara*, “he turned his head and looked towards the upper and lower ends of the fireplace.”

Eroshki, エロシキ, 立タセル. *v.t.* To set up. To stick up as posts. To shoot at and hit with an arrow. As:—*Ai eroshki*, “he shot and hit it with an arrow.”

Euimakanu, エルイマカヌ, 路ヲ除ケル. *v.i.* To make way for.

Erum, エルム, 鼠. *n.* A rat. See **Erem.**

Erumakanu, エルマカヌ, 路ヲ遜ヅル. *v.i.* To get out of the way so as to let another pass. (Lit: to open up a way). **Syn: Horuenene.**

Erumaknere, エルマク子レ, 路ヲリ除ケル. *v.t.* To turn out of a way.

Erum-kina, エルムキナ, オホバコ. *n.* The plantain. *Plantago major*, L. var. *asiatica*, Dene.

Erupshi, エルプシ, 前面. *n.* Front. As:—*Chisei erupshi*, “the front of a house.”

Erupshige,
エルプシゲ,
Erupshike,
エルプシケ,

前面. *n.* Front.
Erupshiketeta, エルプシケタ, 前ニ. *adv.* In front of.

Erupshikeketa, エルプシケケタ, 丁度前ニ. *adv.* Exactly in front of.

Eruirikiraye,
エルリキライ_エ,
Eruirikirayeba,
エルリキライ_エバ,

頭ニ巻ク. *v.t.* To tie round the head as for the purpose of tying the hair back.
Erusa, エルサ, 貸ス. *v.t.* To lend.
Erusaikari, エルサイカリ, 圍ム. *v.t.* To surround. **Syn: Nikkotama.**
Erutompak, エルトムバク, 路程. *adv.* Part way.

Esaman, エサマン, 水獺、(カハチソ). *n.* An otter. *Lutra vulgaris*, Erab.

Esaman-ki, エサマンキ, 魔術、(河獺ノ頭ヲ以テ). *n.* Sorcery. Divination by means of a river otter's head.

Esaman-sapa, エサマンサバ, 河獺ノ頭. *n.* An otter's head (*met*—“to be forgetful”).

Esambe-kese, エサムベケセ, 心中ヨリ、熱心ニ. *adv.* From the heart.

Esambe-keseta, エサムベケセタ, 心中ニ、心ノ底ニ. *adv.* At the bottom of the heart.

Esanaguru, } 前方、例セバ、エサナク
エサナグル, } ルオマン、前ニ進ム。
Esanakuru, } *adv.* Forward.
エサナクル, } *As*: — *Esanakuru*
oman, “to go forward.”

Esana-sap-guru, **エサナサブグル**, 亂暴ナル人. *n.* A wanton person. A riotous person.

Esanniyo, **エサンニヨ**, 考ヘル、算フル. *v.t.* To consider. To account. To reckon. To determine.

Esanniyop, **エサンニヨブ**, 計算、勘定. *n.* An account. A consideration. Anything settled.

Esapane, **エサバ子**, 司ドル、治ムル、支配スル. *v.t.* To govern. To lead. To superintend. To act as chief or head.

Esapane-guru, **エサバ子グル**, 司者、統治者. *n.* A governor. A head. A leader. A chief.

Esapanep, **エサバ子ブ**, 司者、統治者. *n.* Same as *Esapane guru*.

Esapse, **エサプセ**, 嘲笑スル. *v.t.* To ridicule. To laugh at.

Esapse-itak, **エサプセイタク**, 嘲笑スル. *n.* Ridicule. *Syn*: **Eoya-itak**.

Esara, **エサラ**, 開キタル. *adj.* Open.

Esara-no, **エサラノ**, 開キテ. *adv.* Openly.

Esara-chish, **エサラチシ**, 大聲テ泣ク. *v.i.* To cry aloud.

Esarasara, **エサラサラ**, 知ラセル. *v.t.* To make known. *Syn*: **Nure**.

Esash, **エサシ**, 音スル、響ク. *v.i.* To make a low rumbling sound. *As*:—*Riri esash humi*, the sound of the rumbling waves.

Esau, **エサウ**, 前齒. *n.* The front teeth.

Esau-tarara, **エサウタララ**, 出齒ノアル. *v.i.* To have projecting teeth.

Esaush, **エサウシ**, 前面ニ. *adv.* In front. *Syn*: **Kotchaketa**.

Ese, **エセ**, 答フル、例セバ、エセラエネイタクヒ、彼レハ答ヘテ曰ク. *v.t.* To answer. *As*:—*Ese wa ene itakhi*:—“he answered and spoke thus.”

Ese-itak, **エセイタク**, 答. An answer. *Syn*: **Itasa itak**.

Esep, **エセブ**, 答. *n.* An answer.

Eserere, **エセレ**, 答サセル. *v.t.* To cause another to answer.

EserPONNU, **エセレポンヌ**, 抜ク. *v.t.* To draw out as a knife from its sheath. *Syn*: **Etaye**.

Eshshke, **エセシケ**, 閉ヅル、塞ク. *v.t.* To shut. To stop up.

Eshaot, **エシャオツ**, 持ツテ走ル. *v.t.* To run away with. *Syn*: **Kira**.

Eshi, **エシ**, 來ル. *v.i.* To come.

Eshi, **エシ**, 犬ニ用ユル間投詞、(汝閉ヤヨ). *excl.*: A word used principally to quiet dogs, though sometimes used when addressing persons, (lit: you shut up).

Eshikari, **エシカリ**, 塞ガレタ、通セヌ. *v.i.* To be stopped. Pressed. *As*:—*Osshi eshikari*, “to be constipated.”

Eshikari, **エシカリ**, 捕ル、掴ム. *v.t.* To catch (as an animal or fowl). To seize. *As*:—*Niwatori-chikap eshikari wa raige yan* “catch a fowl and kill it.”

Eshikarun, **エシカルン**, 記憶スル. *v.t.* To call to mind. To remember. To keep in mind. To feel anxious about.

Eshikarun-i, エシカルンイ, 思想、思案. *n.* Thought. Remembrance. Anxiety for. **Syn:** **Vaikatakarap.**

Eshikarun-no, エシカルンノ, 記憶良キ. *adj.* Having a good memory. Also *adv.* Knowingly. **Syn:** **Ramu-shikarun no.**

Eshikarun-shomoki-no, エシカルンシヨモキノ, 思ハズニ. *ph.* Accidentally. Forgetfully. Not remembering. Absent-mindedly.

Eshikashke, エシカシケ, 否ム. *v.t.* To deny.

Eshikipop, エシキポプ, 眺メラル. *v.i.* To be stared out of countenance. **Syn:** **Enitomom.**

Eshikiraine, エシキライ子, 憐レム、例セバ、ヒリカノエンエシキライ子ワウンコレ、何卒我ヲ憐メ. *v.t.* To compassionate. To pity. As:—*Pirika no en eshikiraine wa un kore*, “please look upon me with compassion.”

Eshikerimrim, } 片栗 (カタクリ). *n.*
エシケリムリム, } The dogtooth
Eshkerimrim, } violet. *Erythronium denscanis*, *L.*
エシケリムリム, }

Eshiknak, } 物ヲ見ヌ、(心シテ見ヌ)、
エシクナク, } 例セバ、子イアンベウエ
Eshiknaki, } ンワグスエシクナキヤ
エシクナキ, } ン、其レハ 悪シキモノ
故見ナイテクル. *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.”
Encturu pakno wenbe ne, gusu ku

eshiknaki nisa ruwe ne, “it was so bad that I purposely did not look at it.”

Eshikoingara, エシコインガラ, 見ラ
ルル. *v.i.* To be seen. As:—*Moshima guru orowa no eshikoingara kuni ne*, “in order to be seen of others.” **Syn:** **Anukara.**

Eshikoingare, エシコインガレ, 見セ
ル. *v.t.* To show to another. **Syn:** **Nukare.**

Eshikonukare, エシコヌカレ, 見セル
v.t. To show to another.

Eshikop, エシコブ, 兩親、親. *n.* Parents.

**Eshikop-sak-guru, エシコブサクゲ
ル**, 孤兒、(單數). *n.* An orphan.

**Eshikop-sak-utara, エシコブサクウ
タラ**, 孤兒、(複數). *n.* Orphans.

Eshikopuntekka, エシコブンテッカ,
此ノ人ヲ以テ他ノ者ヲ喜バセル. *v.t.*
To cause another to please a
third party. As:—*Shinuma hei-
kachi koro habo eshikopuntekka
ruwe ne*, “he caused the lad to
please his mother.” **Syn:** **Nu-
petnere.**

Eshikte, エシクテ, 充ツル. *v.t.* To
fill. **Syn:** **Eikare.**

Eshimge, 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, 否ム、秘密ニスル. *v.t.*
To deny. To bind up. To keep
secret. To hide (as one’s faults).
Syn: **Shikaeshina yara.**

Eshina-shomoki, エシナシヨモキ, 陽
ハニ. *adv.* Above-board. Openly.
Frankly.

- Eshinakara, エシナカラ**, 隠ス、秘密ニスル。 *v.i.* To keep secret.
- Eshini, エシニ**, 業ヲ止メル、死ス、延引スル。 *v.i.* To retire from work. To abdicate. To adjourn. To die.
- Eshinire, エシニレ**, 退カス、止メル、猶豫スル。 *v.t.* To adjourn. To cause to retire.
- Eshiniuka, エシニウカ**, 疲レル。 *v.i.* To get tired of a thing. To feel indisposed. **Syn**: Shingi.
- Eshinnukuri an, エシヌクリアン**, 出来ズ、能ハズ、厭フ。 *v.i.* To be unable. To feel a disinclination to do something.
- Eshinnuye, エシヌイエ**, 記サレシ。 *v.i.* To be written. **Syn**: Anuye. **Chieshinnuye**.
- Eshinot, エシノツ**, 持ツテ遊ブ。 *v.t.* To play with.
- Eshinotbe, エシノツベ**, 遊具、玩弄物。 *n.* A plaything.
- Eshipa, エシバ**, 聞カヌ振スル、不満足ニ思フ。 *v.i.* To be dissatisfied with. Not to listen. To pay no attention to. To turn a deaf ear to a person. To treat with indifference. Not to look at. **As**:—*Ainu eshipa*, “to treat the man with indifference.”
- Eshipa-itak, エシバイタク**, 聞キタクナキコト。 *n.* Things one desires not to hear.
- Eshipakashnu, エシバカシヌ**, 該博ナル、博學ナル。 *adj.* Learned.
- Eshipattuye, エシバツツイエ**, 運動スル。 *v.i.* To drill. To exercise. To determine to do something with diligence.
- Eshipopkep, エシボブケブ**, 兵器。 *n.* Arms. Implements of war.
- Eshiramgiri, エシラムギリ**, 知ル。 *v.t.* To know.
- Eshiramkiri, エシラムキリ**, 一人ノ道ヲ知ル。 *v.t.* To know one's way. To recognize a person. **Syn**: Eamkiri.
- Eshireoma, エシレオマ**, 凭ル。 *v.i.* To lean over.
- Eshirepa, エシレバ**, 到着スル。 *v.t.* To arrive at a place.
- Eshiri, エシリ**, 以前ニ。 *adv.* Previously.
- Eeshiri, エエシリ**, 以前ニ。 *adv.* Before.
- Eshiri-an, エシリアン**, 以前ニ、例セバ、エシリアンアブ、以前ニ在リシモノ。 *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.
- Eshirikoshi, エシリコシ**, 外レル。 *v.i.* To swerve. To go off the track.
- Eshirikoshi-henoye, エシリコシヘノイエ**, 一方ニ、外レル。 *v.i.* To swerve to one side.
- Eshirika, エシリカ**, 投棄テル。 *v.t.* To cast down. **Syn**: Oshiripichi.
- Eshirikatta, エシリカッタ**, 投棄テル。 *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**, 苦ム。 *v.i.* To suffer trouble. To suffer affliction. **Syn**: Ramupekamam.
- Eshirikopash, エシリコバシ**, 倚リ掛カル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To lean against. Leaning against.

- Eshirikopashte**, エシニコバシテ, 立テ掛ケル. *v.t.* To set against.
- Eshirikokari**, エシニコカリ, 卷ク. *v.t.* To twist. To wind.
- Eshiriokte**, エシリオクテ, 懸ケル. *v.t.* To hang up. **Syn**: Shiriokte.
- Eshiriotke-otke**, エシリオッケオッケ, 搖ブヲ込ム. *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, 躓ク、當タル. *v.i.* To strike against. To stumble.
- Eshirok-shirok**, エシロクシロク, 躓ク. *v.i.* To stumble and hesitate (as in speaking). To strike against. To kick. **Syn**: Shirok-shirok.
- Eshiru**, エシル, 磨ク、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**, エシシクナクテ, 知ラヌヲスル. *v.t.* To ignore. To pretend not to know. **Syn**: Aeshimoshmare.
- Eshishire**, エシシレ, 除クサセル. *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, 職ニ就カス. *v.t.* To establish in business. To enthrone. To abdicate in favour of another.
- Eshisho-un**, エシショウン, 爐ノ右方. *adv.* By the right hand side of a hearth.
- Eshishte**, エシシテ, 除クサセル. *v.t.* To cause to avoid.
- Eshishuye** (*sing.*), エシシュイエ, } 搖ブル、動ク. *v.t.*
Eshishuyeba (*pl.*), エシシュイエバ, } To swing.
 To shake.
- To wave.
- Eshitaige**, エシタイゲ, } 投ケル. *v.t.* To throw
Eshitaigi, } to. To cast to.
 エシタイギ,
- Eshitapka**, エシタブカ, 肩ノ上ニ. *adv.* Upon the shoulders.
- Eshitapka-ani**, エシタブカアニ, 肩ニテ運ブ. *v.t.* To carry on the shoulders.
- Eshitchiu-shirikomuru-kosamba**, エシッチウシリコムルコサムバ, 烈シク仆ル、打チ仆サル. *ph.* To fall heavily. To be knocked down (as in contest).
- Eshittat-oseshke**, エシッタツオセシケ, 歩ムトキニ踐ム木ナドガ割レル音スル. *v.i.* To make a noise of cracking and snapping as walking through dry twigs or reeds.
- Echittauge**, エチッタウゲ, 打切ル. *v.t.* To chop.
- Eshkari**, エシカリ, 取ル、掴ム. *v.t.* To catch (as a bird, animal or fish.)
- Eshkari**, エシカリ, 塞ガレタ. *v.i.* To be stopped up.
- Eshkerimrim**, } 片栗(カタクリ). *n.*
 エシケリムリム, } Dog tooth violet.
Eshikerimrim, } *Erythronium dens-*
 エシケリムリム, } *canis*, *L.*
- Eshna**, エシナ, 嚏(クサメ)スル. *v.i.* To sneeze.
- Eshochupu**, エショチュブ, 饗應ヲ仕舞フ. *v.i.* To get up from a feast. To clear away the mats upon which visitors to a house have been sitting.

Eshokka, エシヨッカ, カハカゲカ. *n.* A kind of fresh water fish. Bull-head. *Cottus pollux*, Gthr. **Syn**: Pon chimakani. Pet kotchi-makani.

Eshokshoki, エシヨクシヨキ, 鳥ノ名. *n.* Any kind of wood-pecker.

Eshorokanni, エシヨロカンニ, ミツバウツギ. *n.* *Staphylea Bumalda*, S. et Z.

Eshoshipi, エシヨシビ, 再婚スル. *v.t.* To remarry.

Eshouk, エシヨウク, 懸買スル. *v.t.* To buy upon trust. To contract a debt. **Syn**: Shose kara.

Eshpa, エシバ, } 忽セニ思フ、冷淡ニ
Eshipa, エシバ, } 扱フ. *v.i.* To treat with indifference. To ignore. See *Eshipa*.

Eshunangara, エシユナンガラ, 輕クスル. *v.t.* To lighten. **Syn**: Pekereka.

Eshunangare, エシユナンガレ, 輕クサセル. *v.t.* To cause to lighten.

Eshunge, エシユンゲ, 詐ル、偽ル. *v.t.* To lie to.

Eshungere, エシユンゲレ, } 信セス、詐リト思フ.
Eishungere, エシユンゲレ, } *v.t.* To disbelieve.
Eishungere, エシユンゲレ, } To consider false.
Syn: Eumbipka.

Eshopki, エシヨブキ, 坐ヲ通ズル. *v.t.* To make room for another to sit down.

Esonki, エソソキ, 損失スル. *v.t.* To lose as in a bargain.

Esonnere, エソソチレ, 確メル. *v.t.* To confirm.

Eshuyeshuye, エシユイエシユイエ, モノヲ捨ル. *v.t.* To waive.

Esoine, エソイ子, 大便ニ行ク. *v.i.* To go to ease one'self.

Esoine-ru, エソイ子ル, 便所. *n.* A water-closet. (This is a polite word).

Esooro, エソロ, 下ダル. *v.i.* To descend. To go down (as a stream). To go down towards the lower end of anything. As: —*Pet esoro san*, “to descend to the mouth of a river.” **Syn**: San.

Esooro, エソロ, } 長サ. *n.* Length.
Esoroho, エソロホ, } **Syn**: Epesh.
Esohipi, エソシビ, 亡兄弟ノ妻ヲ娶ル. *v.t.* To take a deceased brother's widow to wife.

Esoye, エソイエ, 動搖スル. To roll about.

Esum (sing), エスム, } 溺死スル. *v.i.*
Esumba (pl), エスムバ, } To be drowned. To drown.

Esum-wa-rai (sing), エスムワライ, 溺死シタル. *adj.* Drowned.

Esumba-wa-rai (pl), エスムバワライ, 溺死シタル. *adj.* Drowned.

Esumka, エスムカ, 溺死サセル. *v.t.* To drown.

Esumka-wa-rai, エスムカワライ, 溺死スル. *v.i.* To be drowned.

Esumka-wa-raige, エスムカワライゲ, 溺死サセル. *v.t.* To drown.

Etakasure, エタカスレ, ヲリモ、甚ダ、例セバ、タングルエタカスレウエンゲンネ、此ノ人ハ甚ダ悪シキ人ナリ. *adv.* and *adj.* Than. Surpassing. Very. Too much. Surpassingly. Exceedingly. As: —*Tan guru etakasure wen gun'ne*, “this is an exceedingly bad person.” *Nei*

- guru etaksure nishpa ne guru*,
“that is a very rich person.”
- Etakupbe-ne**, **エタクブベ子**, 球, 毬.
n. A ball. **Syn**: Takuchi.
- Etamani**, **エタマニ**, 途ヲ掃フ. *v.t.*
To clear the way to a place.
To clear a space as with a
sword.
- Etamba**, **エタムバ**, 此處. *adv.* This
way. Here.
- Etamba-un**, **エタムバウン**, 此處. *adv.*
This way. Here. **Syn**: Ekush-
un.
- Etara**, **エタラ**, 突込ム. *v.t.* To
pierce. To stick into. To stand
out of. To hit. **Syn**: Eotara.
- Etaraka**, **エタラカ**, 粗末ニ、目的ナキ.
例セバ、エタラカイタク、無駄ナ話.
adj. and *adv.* Without purpose.
Having no object in view. Un-
necessarily. Aimlessly. Care-
lessly. Careless. Aimless. Rash-
ly. *As*:—*Etaraka itak*, “aimless
talk.” *Iteki etaraka nepka kar’an*,
“do nothing carelessly.” *Iteki
etaraka un nishomap yan*, “do
not be unnecessarily anxious
about us.”
- Etaraka-iki**, **エタラカイキ**, 粗末ニナ
ス. *v.t.* To do carelessly. To do
by chance. To do rashly. *As*:
—*Etaraka iki ku ak aige, chikap
ku chotcha*, “though I shot care-
lessly I hit a bird.”
- Etaraka-iki-kara**, **エタラカイキカラ**,
粗末ニナス. *v.t.* To do carelessly.
To slight.
- Etaraka-kara**, **エタラカカラ**, 軽ンズ
ル. *v.t.* To slight.
- Etaraka-ki**, **エタラカキ**, 徒費スル、注
意セヌ、例セバ、イテキタンアエツエタ
ラカキ、此ノ食物ヲ費スナカレ. *v.t.*
To waste. To be careless of.
As:—*Iteki tan aep etaraka ki*,
“do not waste this food.” **Syn**:
Koatcha.
- Etaraka-no**, **エタラカノ**, 忽カセニ、
徒費スル. *adv.* Slightly. Care-
lessly. Unnecessarily.
- Etaratara**, **エタラタラ**, モノニ就イ
テ立ツ. *v.i.* To stick out of.
- Etasa**, **エタサ**, 横切りテ. *adv.* Across.
Back again. Athwart. From
one to the other.
- Etashpa**, **エタシバ**, 横切ル. *adv.*
Across. Athwart. *Pl. of Etasa.*
- Etashpe**, **エタシペ**, 海馬. *n.* A sea-
lion. *Otaria stelleri, Less.*
- Etashum**, **エタシム**, 疾フ. *v.t.* To
suffer with or from. *As*:—*Chi-
kiri etashum*, “to suffer with a
bad leg.”
- Etashumbe**, **エタシムベ**, 病原. *n.*
A cause of illness.
- Etaye**, **エタイ**エ, 引出ス、抜ク. *v.t.*
To draw out. To abduce. To
extract. To pull away from. To
pull off. *As*:—*Apa kotuk na, pon
no etaye yan*, “it is sticking to
the door, pull it away” (or “pull
it off.”)
- Etayetaye**, **エタイ**エ**タイ**エ, 引去ル、抜
ク. *v.t.* To pluck out. *As*:—*Tu-
yuk kishki etayetaye*, “he plucked
out two hairs from the deer.”
- Etere**, **エテレ**, 期待スル. *v.t.* To
wait. To wait for. **Syn**: Ehuye.
- Eterekere**, **エテレケレ**, 置ク. *v.t.*
To put on. To place. *As*:—*Ashiseturuka eterekere*, “he put
it on his back.”

Eteshkara, エテシカラ, 送ル. *v.t.*
To send to. To send with a message.

Etesu, エテス, } 上向スル. *v.i.* To
Eteshu, エテシュ, } turn up. **Syn:**
Aemaka-tesu.

Etesure, エテスレ, 上向ニスル. *v.t.*
To make turn up. To cause to glance off.

Eteun, エテウン, 此處. *adv.* Here.
This way.

Eteye, エテイエ, 塞グ(單數). *v.t.* To choke.

Eteyepa, エテイエバ, 塞グ(複數). *v.t.*
To choke. (*pl.*)

Eto, エト, } ナキフタコウジュ. *n.*
Edo, エド, } A kind of edible
Endo, エンド, } herb. (*see Endo*).

Etoi, エトイ, 禿ゲタル、赤裸ナル. *adj.*
Bald. **Syn:** Otop-sak.

Etoitoshpa, エトイトシバ, 萌出ル.
v.i. To sprout out from the earth.

Etoikoninde, エトイコニンデ, 爲シテ
見ル. *v.t.* To assay.

Etoipukka, エトイブッカ, 土ヲ蔽フ、
例セバ、エモエトイブツカ、芋ヲ植ル.
v.t. To earth up. To put earth to.
As:—*Emo etoipukka*, “to earth up potatoes.” **Syn:** Otoi-pukka.

Etoita, エトイタ, 植エル、播種スル. *v.t.*
To plant. To sow.

Etok, エトク, 源. *n.* Source. Origin. Head. Top. Limit.
As:—*Pet etok*, “the source of a river.” *Hoka etok*, “the head of a fire-place.”

Etoko, エトコ, 以前ニ、前面ニ. *adv.*
Before. 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、
エトコアンオヌマン、一昨日. *adj.*
Before. As:—*Etoko an onuman*, “the day before yesterday.”
Syn: Hoshiki.

Etoko-asheske, } 妨ク、防ク. *v.t.* To
エトコアセシケ, } prevent. To
Etoko-atuye, } hinder. To
エトコアツイエ,

Etoko-kush, エトコクシ, 前ニ進ム.
v.i. To go forward. To cross in front of one.

Etoko-numne, エトコヌム子, 待伏セ
スル. *v.i.* To lie in wait. **Syn:**
Etoko-ush.

Etokota, エトコタ, } 前面ニ、以前ニ.
Etokta, エトクタ, } *adv.* In front
of. At the head of. Before. Pre-
viously.

Etoko-ush, エトコウシ, 待伏セスル.
v.i. To lie in wait. **Syn:** Etoko-
numne.

Etokushbe, } 前ニアルモノ、例セバ、
エトコウシベ, } ベツエトクシベ、水
Etokushbe, } 源ニ在ルモノ. *n.*
エトクシベ,

Things at the source or head of anything or place. As:—*Pet etokushbe*, “things at the river’s source.” (sometimes used as a metaphor for “mountains.”)

Etokoiki, エトコオイキ, 準備スル.
v.t. To prepare. To make ready. To be at the point of death.
As:—*Rai etokoiki*, “to be at the point of death.”

Etokoseshke, エトコセシケ, 防グ、妨
ケル、禁ズル. *v.t.* To hinder. To

- prevent. To forbid. To stop.
Syn: Etokotuye.
- Etokotuye, エトコツイ** エ, 防^ケ, 妨^ケル, 禁ズル. *v.t.* To hinder. To prevent. To forbid. To stop. To circumvent. **Syn: Etokoseshke.**
- Etokoush, エトコウシ**, 待伏スル. *v.i.* To lie in a wait. **Syn: Etokonumne.**
- Etokoush,** 爲サントス、例セバ、クキエ
エトコウシ, トコウシ、我ハナスベシ
Etokush, } *Auxil. v.* About to do. As:—*Ku ki etokoush*, “I am about to do it.” *Oman etokush*, “he is about to go.”
- Etokush, エトクシ**, 用意スル、豫備スル. *auxil. v.* To get ready. To make preparation. About to do. With the words *nekon a ka*, “must.” As:—*Nekon a ka akara etokush ruwe ne*, “I must do it somehow or other.”
- Etomka, エトムカ**, 上ニ照ラス. *v.t.* To make to shine upon. **Syn: Kotomka.**
- Etomne, エトム子**, 好漁ノ又ハ、好獵ノ. *adj.* Successful in hunting or fishing.
- Etomo, エトモ**, 研カク、習フ. *v.t.* To smooth out. To arrange. To polish.
- Etomochine, エトモチ子**, 愚鈍ノ、迷惑ノ. *adj.* Stupid. Silly. Imbecile. Absurd.
- Etomochine-no, エトモチ子ノ**, 蠢愚ニ. *adv.* Stupidly. Absurdly.
- Etomochinep, エトモチ子ブ**, 背理、妄誕、痴漢. *n.* An absurdity. A stupid person.

- Etonne, エトン子**, 嫌フ、憎ム. *v.t.* To envy. To hate. **Syn: Etunne.**
- Etopara, エトバラ**, 追ヒ出ス. *v.t.* To get rid of. To drive out. To send out of the way. As:—*Chisei orowa no etopara*, “he drove him out of the house.”
- Etoranne, エトラン子**, 爲スコトヲ好マヌ. *v.t.* To dislike to do. Not caring to do.
- Etoro, エトロ**, 鼻汁. *n.* Mucus.
- Etoroki, エトロキ**, 鼾ヲカク. *v.i.* To snore.
- Etoropo, エトロポ**, 水母. *n.* Jelly fish. Medusa. **Syn: Tonru-chep. Humbe-etoro.**
- Etororat, エトロラツ**, 鼻汁. *n.* Mucus from the nose.
- Etororatki, エトロラツキ**, 鼻汁ヲ垂ラス. *v.i.* To have a running at the nose.
- Etororatkip, エトロラツキブ**, 鼻垂、ハナタラシ. *n.* A dirty nosed person.
- Etoru, エトル**, 鐘、例セバ、エトルフミアシ、鐘ガ鳴ツテオル. *n.* A bell. As:—*Etoru humi ash*, “the bell rings.” *Etoru humi ashte*, “to ring the bell.”
- Etoruratki-nonno, エトルラツキノン**ノ, ナルコユリ. *n.* Solomon's Seal, (lit: “bell hanging flower.”) *Polygonatum giganteum*, *Dietr*, *var. falcatum*, *Maxim.* In some places the “lily of the valley.”
- Ette, エツテ**, 與ヘル、手渡ス. *v.t.* To give. To hand over. To assign.
- Etu,** } 鼻、柄、鳥ノ嘴、刃物ノ尖先. *n.*
エツ, }
Etuhu, } The nose. A spout. A handle. The bill of a
エツフ, }

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 pesh ingara*, “to look down the nose.” **Syn**: Chietu.

Etu,
エツ, } 鼻. *n.* A spout. A handle.
Echi, } **Syn**: Echi. Chietu.
エチ,

E-tup, **エツブ**, 一ツト半分. *adj.*
 One and a half.

Etuchikore-itak, **エツチコレイタク**, 怒言. *n.* Words of anger. Angry words. **Syn**: *Irushka itak*.

Etuchikere-itak-ki, **エツチケレイタクキ**, 怒リテ言フ. *v. i.* To speak angrily.

Etuchikereppo, **エツチケレポ**, 廿日鼠. *n.* A mouse.

Etuiriten-amam, **エツイリテンアマム**, 稗ノ類. *n.* A kind of millet.

Etukange, **エツカンゲ**, 列ベル. *v. t.* To set in order.

Etukarip, **エツカリブ**, 口籠、口綱、(犬馬ナドノ). *n.* A muzzle.

Etu-kishima, **エツキシマ**, 驚ク、愕ク、(直譯、鼻ヲ摘ム). *v. i.* To be surprised (lit: to seize the nose).

Etu-masmasa, **エツマスマサ**, 嗅ク. *v. t.* To smell. To sniffle. **Syn**: **Hura nu**.

Etupe, **エツベ**, 水鼻. *n.* Drops of water sometimes seen hanging

from the nose. As:—*Etupe-chikke*, “a running at the nose.”

Etupechikka, **エツベチックカ**, 鼻垂ル. *v. i.* To have a running at the nose.

Etupe-chikkap, **エツベチックカブ**, 鼻垂、ハナタラシ. *n.* A person with a dirty nose. A person having drops of water hanging from the nose.

Etupui, **エツプイ**, 鼻孔. *n.* The nostrils.

Etuk, **エツク**, 突き出ヅル、出ヅル. *v. i.* To extend beyond. To come out. To protrude. To sprout forth. As:—*Ruye kasu no etuk*, “it extends beyond the line.”

Etukepushbe, **エツケブシベ**, 鳥ノ嘴. *n.* A bird's bill.

Etukka, **エツッカ**, 出ス. *v. t.* To push out. As:—*Mokoriri kirawe etukka ruwe ne*, “the snail pushes out its horns.”

Etukkare, **エツッカレ**, 突き出ス. *v. t.* To push out (as the head out of a window).

Etumam, **エツمام**, 身體. *n.* The body. As:—*Etumam noshke*, “the waist or middle of the body.” **Syn**: **Shituman**.

Etumamkashi, **エツمامカシ**, 身ニ着ケル、(衣ヲ着ル如ク)、帶スル. *v. i.* To have upon the body. To be clothed with (as with armour). To wear round the waist.

Etumekka, **エツメッカ**, 鼻梁. *n.* The bridge of the nose.

Etumekkarire, **エツメッカリレ**, 高慢スル、鼻ヲ高クスル. *v. i.* To be proud (lit: to carry the nose high).

Etun, エツン, 借ル. *v.t.* To borrow.

Etun, エツン, 二人. *n.* Two persons. **Syn:** Tu niu.

Etunangara, エツナンガラ, 逢フ. *v.t.* To meet.

Etu-ni, エツニ, 鼻ヲ拭フ. *v.t.* To wipe the nose.

Etunip, エツニブ, 口嘴ノアル器具. A vessel with a spout. A basin with a spout. A cup with a spout to it. **Syn:** Etunnup. Etunup.

Etunne, エツン子, 憎ム、好マヌ. *v.t.* To abhor. To hate. To despise. To reject. To dislike. To abominate. To be unable. As:— *Nei ainu ku etunne*, “I dislike that person.” *Mokoro etunne*, “to be unable to sleep.” *Ibe etunne* “to dislike to eat.” **Syn:** Akowen.

Etunne-i, エツン子イ, 倦厭、憎惡. *n.* Abhorrence. Hatred.

Etunnup, エツンスブ, 口嘴ノアル器具. *n.* A vessel with a spout. A cup with a spout to it. A basin with a spout. **Syn:** Etunip.

Etu-pe, エツペ, 鼻汁. *n.* Nose water.

Etu-petneka, エツペツ子カ, 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, エツヌブ, 口嘴ノアル器具. *n.* See *Etunnup*.

Etu-pui, エツプイ, 鼻孔. *n.* The nostrils. **Syn:** Etupuike.

Eturamkoro, エツラムコロ, 卑怯ナル. *adj.* Cowardly. **Syn:** Katchak koro. *Ishitoma-tektek.*

Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 支フル、擁スル. *v.t.* To support. To shove up.

Eturi-echiu, エツリエチウ, 悸トカス. *v.i.* To start back at anything. **Syn:** Eshishi.

Eturu, エツル, 迄. *adv.* As far as. As much as. Unto. To. As:— *En uturu pakno*, “as much as I.”

Eturupak, エツルバク, 同シホドノ. *adj.* To be equal. Equal. **Syn:** Uwepak.

Eturupakno, エツルバクノ, 間ニ、迄. *adv.* Whilst. During. As far as. To the extent of.

Eturupak-shomoki, エツルバクシヨモキ, 匹敵セザル、劣レル. *adj.* Unequal.

Etushingari, エツシンガリ, 鼻ヲ摩スル. *v.i.* To rub the nose with the palm of the hand and to sniffle. Also, to make a snorting noise with the nose. To snort or grunt (as a pig).

Etushmak, エツシマク, 競フ. *v.t.* To strive with. To compete.

Etushnatki, エツシナツキ, 貫キ通ス. *v.t.* To permeate. To fill with. To extend to. To gush forth. As:— *Iruka ne koro tonoto hura chisei upshoro etushnatki*, “in a short time the smell of the wine permeated the whole house.”

Etushpitchire, エツシピッチレ, 蓄フル、保存スル. *v.t.* To reserve.

Etushtek, エツシテク, 愚カナル、思慮ナキ. *adj.* Foolish. Thoughtless.

Etushtek, エツシテク, 急ギテ、動ンデ. *v.i.* To be in a great hurry. To be excited. To get excited.

Etushtek-no, エツシテクノ, 愚ニ、急ニ. *adv.* Foolishly. Hurriedly Thoughtlessly.

Etutanne-kikiri, エツタン子キキリ, 蚊. *n.* A mosquito (lit: long nosed insect).

Etutkopak, エツツコバク, 別ヲ告グル. *v.t.* To bid farewell.

Etututturi, エツツツツリ, 嗅ク. *v. i.* To snuff. To sniff at.

Eu, エウ, 両親. *n.* Parents.

Euainukoro, エウアイヌコロ, 敬フ. *v.t.* To honour. To respect. To reverence. **Syn: Kooripak.**

Eubitte, エウビッテ, 結ビ目. *n.* A knot. **Syn: Eukobitte.**

Eubitte-kara, エウビッテカラ, } 結ビ目スル. *v.t.* To
Eubitte-ki, エウビッテキ, } knot. To tie a
knot.

Euchike, エウチケ, 出来ナイ、仕事ヲ厭フ. *v.i.* To be unable, awkward or incapable. To feel disinclined to do a thing.

Euchoroshte, エウチョロシテ, 傍ニ置カル. *v. i.* To be placed by the side of.

Eukashiu, エウカシウ, 助ケ合フ. *n. v.t.* To help one another.

Euko, エウコ, 駝背(セムシ). *n.* A hunchback.

Euko, エウコ, 共ニ結バレル. *v.i.* To be joined together. To conjoin.

Eukobitte, エウコビッテ, 結目. *n.* A knot.

Eukobitte-kara, エウコビッテカラ, } 結ブ. *v.t.* To tie a
Eukobitte-ki, エウコビッテキ, } knot. To knot.
Syn: Eubitte kara. Eubitte ki.

Eukoiki, エウコイキ, 喧嘩スル、争闘スル. *v.t.* To fight together.

Eukonda, エウコンダ, 木ノ又. *n.* The fork of a tree.

Eukoitak, エウコイタク, 告知スル、言フ. *v. t.* To tell to. To speak with.

Eukopa, エウコバ, 扭(子ゲル)、例セバ、クイエイタクエウコバ、私ノ言葉ヲ扭ル. *v.t.* To wrest. As:—*Ku ye itak eukopa*, “he wrests my words.

Eukopashte, エウコバシテ, 撐フル. *v.t.* To shore up. To keep from falling.

Eukopi, エウコビ, 分ル、離間スル. *v.i.* To part asunder. To separate. To divide.

Eukopi-eukopi, エウコビエウコビ, 散亂スル. *v.i.* To scatter (as frightened animals).

Eukopi-no, エウコビノ, 分レテ、別々ニ. *adv.* Dividedly. Separately.

Eukopire, エウコビレ, 分ケル、別々ニスル. *v.t.* To part asunder. To separate. To divide.

Eukopi-wa, エウコビワ, 分レテ、別々ニ. *adv.* Separately. Dividedly. As:—*Eukopi wa oman*, “to go separately.”

Eukoramkoro, エウコラムコロ, 相談スル、協議スル. *v.i.* To take counsel together. To hold a consultation. To consult together.

Eukoyairap, エウコヤイラブ, 譽メル. 頌揚スル. *v.t.* To praise.

Eukot, エウコツ, 姦淫スル. *v.i.* To have illicit intercourse.

Eukotama, エウコタマ, 共ニ、合セテ. *adv.* Altogether. Together.

Eukotama-no, エウコタマノ, 合セテ.
adv. Unitedly.

Eukote, エウコテ, 結ビ合ハス. *v.t.* To tie together.

Eukoturire, エウコツリレ, 迄ニ伸バ
ス. *v.t.* To hold out to.

Eukoyupekere, エウコユペケレ, 論
ズル. *v.t.* To discuss. To reason
about.

Eumarapto-koro, エウマラプトコロ,
祭ヲ行フ. *v.i.* To hold a feast.

Eumashnu, エウマシヌ, 集ムル、蓄ヘ
ル. *v.t.* To collect. To store up.
To put away.

Eumashtekka, エウマシテッカ, 充ツ
ル. *v.i.* To fill. To become very
abundant. As:—*Chep ne manup
pet ivoro shoka eumashtekka*, “all
the rivers were filled with fish.”

Eumbipka, エウムビブカ, 信セヌ. *v.t.*
To disbelieve.

Eumina, エウミナ, 笑フ. *v.t.* To
laugh at. To deride. (*pl.*)

Euminare, エウミナレ, 笑ハセル. *v.t.*
To make laugh. (*pl.*)

Eumontasa, エウモンタサ, 酬ユル、
返ス. *v.t.* To do in return. To
render. **Syn: Hekiru.**

Eumpirima, エウムピリマ, 裏切(ウラ
ギリ)スル、内應スル. *v.t.* To betray.
To make known secretly.

Eun, エウン, ニ、迄. *prep.* To. Unto.

Eun, エウン, 彼ニ. *prep.* To him.
To her. To it. At him. To-
wards him. As:—*Nei guru eun
shomo shinuma nukara*, “he did
not look at him.”

Eun, エウン, 刺ス、入レル、例セバ、タム
シリカエウン、刀チサヤニ刺ス. *v.i.* &
adj. To stick in. Sticking in.

Containing. To have. To pos-
sess. To be in. To be. As:—
Tam shirika eun, “the sword is in
the sheath.”

Eun, エウン, 悪ク感ズル. *v.t.* To
affect in a bad way.

Eunbe, エウンベ, 悪ク感ズルモノ、兇兆.
n. Something which affects one in
a bad way. An ill-omen.

Eungerai, エウンゲライ, 受取ル、貰
フ. *v.t.* To receive (as a present).
To accept. To take (as alms).

Syn: Ahupkara.

Eungeraite, エウンゲライテ, 與ヘル.
v.t. To give (as alms). To cause
to accept. **Syn: Ahupkare.**

Eunini-an-guru, エウニニアングル, } 饗應ノ客. *ph.*
Euninu-an-guru, エウニヌアングル, } Guests at a
party.

Eunkashi-no, エウンカシノ, 熱心ニ、
類ニ. *adv.* Earnestly. Mostly.
Syn: Yokkata.

Eunkeshke, エウンケシケ, 責メル.
v.t. To persecute.

Euomare, エウオマレ, 逢フ、歓迎スル.
v.t. To meet. To welcome. To
put in upon.

Euomashnu, エウオマシヌ, 包ム、荷造
リスル. *v.t.* To pack up.

Eupakte, エウバクテ, 果タス、完成ス
ル. *v.t.* To complete. To fill up.

Eupeka, エウベカ, 向ヒ合フテ坐ス.
v.i. To face one another. As:
—*Eupekarok*, “to sit facing one
another.”

Eupoppokinne, エウポッポキン子,
結合シタル. *adj.* Joined together.

Eupshire, エウブシレ, 反覆スル. *v.t.*
To turn bottom upwards. To
turn upside down.

Euramtekuk, エウラムテクク, 襲フ、
追求スル。 *v. t.* To attack. To
pursue.

Eurarapa, エウララバ, 壓迫スル、
雍塞スル。 *v. i.* To press upon. To
crowd upon.

Eure, エウレ, 與ヘル。 *v. t.* To give.
To bestow.

Euruki, エウルキ, 吞ミ込ム。 *v. t.* To
swallow.

Eusama,
エウサマ, }
Eusamanu, } 二重。 *adj.* Double.
エウサマウン, }
Eusamamba, }
エウサマムバ, }

Eush, エウシ, } へ行ク、ヨリ來ル。 *v. i.*

Eushi, エウシ, } To come to. To
go to. As:—*Nei kotan attomsama*
eush, “he came as far as that
village.”

Eush, エウシ, } 刺ス、貫ク。 *v. t.* To

Eushi, エウシ, } pierce. To stick
on or into. To set up (as a post).

Eutashpa, エウタシバ, 爲シ合フ。 *v. t.*
To do one to another.

Eutastasa, エウタスタサ, 口答ヘル。
v. t. To contradict. **Syn:** *Itas-*
tasa.

Eutchike, エウツチケ, 爲スコトヲ好マ
ス、例セバ、イエウツチケ、話シタク
ナイ。 *v. i.* To dislike to do a
thing. As:—*Ye eutchike*, “he
dislikes to tell.” **Syn:** *Eiram-*
nukari.

Euturunne, エウツルン子, 下坐ニ。
adv. Towards the lower end of the
hearth.

Euyaikopuntek, エウヤイコブンテク,
共ニ喜ブ。 *v. i.* To take mutual
delight in. To rejoice over to-
gether.

Euyepnu, エウイェブヌ, 相談スル、同意
スル。 *v. i.* To hold council. To
agree. **Syn:** *Eukoramkoro.*

Ewak, エワク, } 家へ歸ヘル。 *v. i.* To

Riwak, リワク, } go home. To
return to one's home.

Ewakokomke, エワココムケ, 上ニ向
イテ、曲ガレル。 *adj.* Turning up-
wards. Bent upwards.

Ewakshiroroge, エワクシロロゲ, 置
キ場。 *ph.* A place in which any-
thing is (heard only in traditions).
Syn: *Otta an i.*

Ewara, エワラ, 口ヲ以テ吹ク。 *v. t.*
To blow with the mouth. **Syn:**
Uku.

Ewara-ewara, エワラエワラ, 口ニテ
吹ク。 *v. t.* An intensified form of
ewara, “to blow with the mouth.”

Ewekatkara, エウエカツカラ, 試ミル。
v. t. To tempt to do a thing. As:
—*Tonoto ewekatkara*, “to tempt
to drink wine.”

Ewekatu, エウエカツ, 共ニ。 *adv.*
Mutually.

Ewen, エウエン, 損失スル。 *v. t.* To
lose (as in a bargain). To do with
difficulty. To be unable to do
properly. To do but poorly.

Ewende, エウエンデ, 敗ル、壞ス。 *v. t.*
To spoil.

Ewonne, エウワン子, } 手足ヲ洗フ。 *v. t.*

Eonne, エオン子, } To wash the
face and hands. **Syn:** *Yashke.*
Ewonne-wakka, エウワン子ワッカ, 洗
ヒ水。 *n.* Washing water.

Eyai, エヤイ, 汝自身。 *rel. pro.*
Yourself. Your own.
Eyai, エヤイ, 拜スル、例セバ、エヤイ
カムイ、拜スベキ神。 *v. t.* To wor-

- ship. As:—*Eyai kamui*, “the gods who are worshipped.”
- Eyaishishka, エヤイアシシカ**, 悔ヒ改ムル. *v.t.* To repent of a thing.
- Eyaichichitakte, エヤイチチタクテ**, 白狀スル、懺悔スル. *v.i.* To acknowledge. To confess.
- Eyaiekatu-wen, エヤイエカツウェン**, 失禮スル. *v.t.* To insult. **Syn:** **Osamatki itak.**
- Eyaiepirikare, エヤイエピリカレ**, 利得スル、儲ケル. *v.t.* To gain through one's own exertions. To do good to one's self.
- Eyaieshikorap, エヤイエシコラブ**, 惱ム. *v.t.* To suffer from a disease. As:—*Chikiri eyaieshikorap*, “to suffer with a bad leg.” **Syn:** **Nikuruki.**
- Eyaieshinge, エヤイエシング**, 自分ノモノト詐ル、僭越スル. *v.t.* To arrogate. To claim falsely.
- Eyaihaitare, エヤイハイタレ**, 避クル. *v.t.* To avoid (lit: to cause one's self to avoid). **Syn:** **Eyaishishire.**
- Eyaihannokkara, エヤイハンノッカラ**, } 學ブ. *v.t.* To learn. **Syn:** **Eyaihonnokkara, エヤイホンノッカラ**, } **Eyaipakashnu. Chakoko. Yaieashkaire.**
- Eyaikatanu, エヤイカタヌ**, 敬フ. *v.t.* To respect.
- Eyaikatekara, エヤイカテカラ**, 戀ヒ煩ヒスル. *v.i.* To be love-sick.
- Eyaikoemaka, エヤイコエマカ**, 棄テル. *v.t.* To throw away. To abandon.
- Eyaikopuntek, エヤイコブンテク**, ナ喜ブ. *v.t.* To rejoice over.
- Eyaikoramkoro, エヤイコラムコロ**, 爲スコトヲ冀フ. *v.i.* To desire to do. As:—*Toi kara eyaikoramkoro*, “he desires to do his garden.”
- Eyaikoshiramshui (s), エヤイコシラムシュイ**, 思フ、考フ. *v.i.* To think. To consider.
- Eyaikokoshiramshuiba, (pl), エヤイココシラムシュイバ**, 思フ、考フ. *v.i.* Same as above.
- Eyaimonpok-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.
- Eyainu, エヤイヌ**, 感ズル、經驗スル. *v.i.* To experience. To feel.
- Eyainu, エヤイヌ**, 壞ス. *v.t.* To spoil.
- Eyaipakashnu, エヤイバカシヌ**, 習フ、自ラ制スル. *v.t.* To learn. To restrain one's self. **Syn:** **Eyaihannokkara.**
- Eyaipaye, エヤイバイエ**, 懺悔スル. *v.t.* To confess.
- Eyaipushi, エヤイフシ**, 白狀スル、懺悔スル. *v.t.* To acknowledge. To confess.
- Eyaipuship, エヤイブシブ**, 白狀スルコト、懺悔スルコト. *n.* A confession. An acknowledgment.
- Eyairamatte, エヤイラマッテ**, 注意シテ狙フ. *v.t.* To take careful aim.
- Eyairamatte, エヤイラマッテ**, 忍フ. *v.t.* To endure. To suffer. To be patient over. **Syn:** **Yaishiporore.**
- Eyairamikashure, エヤイラミカシュレ**, 妬ム、羨ム. *v.t.* To envy. To desire to surpass. **Syn:** **Ukeshkean.**

- Eyairamkashure**, **エヤイラムカシレ**, 競争スル、努力スル。 *v.i.* To endeavour to defeat. To strive with.
- Eyairamkikkara**, **エヤイラムキッカ**ラ, 厭フ、拒ム。 *v.t.* To refuse to take.
- Eyairamkuru**, **エヤイラムクル**, 欲スル。 *v.t.* To have a desire for. To wish to obtain. To try to get hold of.
- Eyairamkuru-shitotkere**, **エヤイラムクルシトツケレ**, 取ラント試ムル。 *v.t.* To endeavour to obtain. As: —*Nei shintoko ku eyairamkuru shitotkere*, “I will endeavour to obtain those treasures.”
- Eyairamnuina**, **エヤラムヌイナ**, 葬ル、埋メル。 *v.t.* To bury. **Syn**: **Ueyairamnuina**.
- Eyairanniukes**, **エヤイランニウケス**, 殆ンド酔タスル。 *adj.* Nearly intoxicated.
- Eyairenga**, **エヤイレング**, 好ム、喜バセル。 *v.t.* To like. To cheer. To be pleased with. To pay respects to. To rejoice over. **Syn**: **Enupetne**.
- Eyairenga-enupetnep**, **エヤイレング** **ガエヌベツ子ブ**, 好物。 *n.* A thing acceptable. Anything one is pleased with.
- Eyaisambepokash**, **エヤイサムベホカシ**, 憐レナル。 *adj.* Pitiable.
- Eyaisambepokashte**, **エヤイサムベホカシテ**, 憐レニスル。 *v.t.* To make pitiable.
- Eyaisarama**, **エヤイサラマ**, 他人ニ爲サセル。 *v.t.* To give to another to do.
- Eyaisshikarunde**, **エヤイシカルンデ**, 思ヒ起ス。 *v.i.* To recall to mind.
- Eyaisshiknuina**, **エヤイシクヌイナ**, 目ヲ蔽フ。 *v.i.* To cover the eyes.
- Eyaisshishire**, **エヤイシシレ**, 避クル。 *v.t.* To avoid. To wrest (as words). As:—*Kotan eyaisshishire*, “to avoid a town.” *Nei guru ku ye itak eyaisshishire ruwe ne*, “he wrests my words.”
- Eyaitoki**, **エヤイトキ**, 驚カス。 *v.t.* To alarm.
- Eyaitompuni**, **エヤイトムプニ**, 馬鹿ニスル。 *v.t.* To make a fool of. **Syn**: **Eoyaitak**.
- Eyaitupa**, **エヤイツバ**, 好ンテ爲ル。 *adj.* Willing.
- Eyaituba**, **エヤイツバ**, } 切望スル、欲
Eyaitupa, **エヤイツバ**, } スル、希フ。
v.i. To be eager to do. To desire. To wish. To be ambitious of doing.
- Eyaitubap**, **エヤイツバフ**, } 欲スル人、
Eyaitupap, **エヤイツバフ**, } 目的。 *n.*
One desirous of doing. One eager to do. An object. Something one aims at.
- Eyaitupekare**, **エヤイツペカレ**, 節制セル。 *adj.* Abstemious.
- Eyaiyattasa**, **エヤイヤッタサ**, 呈スル、與フ。 *v.t.* To offer (as wine and *inao* to the gods).
- Eyaiyukki**, **エヤイユッキ**, } 仕舞ツテ置
Eyaiyupki, **エヤイユブキ**, } ク。 *v.t.*
To set on one side. As:—*En gusu nei ambe eyaiyupki yan*, “place that on one side for me.”
- Eyam**, **エヤム**, 注意深キ、真キ。 *adj.* Careful. Well. **Syn**: **Ehatatne**.
- Eyambe**, **エヤムベ**, 注意深キ人。 *n.* A careful person.
- Eyamno**, **エヤムノ**, 謹ンテ、真ク。 *adv.* Carefully. Well.

- Eyanu, エヤヌ**, 敗ル、壞ス。 *v.t.* To spoil. **Syn: Eannu. Eyainu.**
- Eyapkire, エヤブキレ**, 捨ル、棄ル。 *v.t.* To cast away.
- Eyapte, エヤブテ**, 六ヶ敷キヤウニスル。 *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、研グ。 *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**, 爲スヲ好マヌ、經驗ナキ。 *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 eaikap*, “I cannot do it for I have had no experience.” *Nei ambe uk eyayapte*, “I do not like to accept it.”
- Eyayattasa, エヤヤッタサ**, } 神ニ幣ト酒トヲ獻スル。
Eyaitattasa, エヤイタッタサ, } *v.t.* To offer as
 the gods.
- Eyeyapte, エイエヤブテ**, 爲スヲ好マヌ、經驗ナキ。 *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as *Eyayapte*.
- Eyok, エヨク**, 賣ル。 *v.t.* To sell. **Syn: Eyok.**

- Eyokbe, エヨクベ**, 賣品。 *n.* Merchandise.
- Eyoki, エヨキ**, 止マル。 *v.i.* To stop. To cease.
- Eyokire, エヨキレ**, 止メル。 *v.t.* To stop.
- Eyoko, エヨコ**, 狙フ、待伏セスル。 *v.t.* To take aim at. To stand ready to shoot at. To lie in wait for.
- Eyokkot, エヨッコツ**, 一步進ンテハ停ル。 *v.i.* To go a little way and then stop. **Syn: Ashash.**
- Eyomak, エヨマク**, 履ヲ解ク、棄ツル。 *v.t.* To send away. To discharge.
- Eyomne, エヨム子**, 罰スル。 *v.t.* To deter from doing something by punishment. To punish.
- Eyongoro, エヨングロ**, 待チ伏サスル。 *v.t.* To lie in wait for. As:—*Neko anak ne erum eyongoro wa hopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne*, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the rat.”
- Eyukara, エユカラ**, 真似ル。 *v.t.* To imitate. To mock. To do in the same way as another. **Syn: Ikoisamba.**
- Eyukke, エユッケ**, 蓄ヘル。 *v.t.* To store up (as food). To take great care of. To use sparingly.
- Eyukke-kishima, エユッケキシマ**, 攫マリ着ク。 *v.t.* To cling to.

F (フ).

The letter *f* resembles the true labial in sound, it being softer than the English labiodental *f*. It is always slightly aspirated as though, indeed, it were *h*. 此處ニ記サレタル *f* ハ眞ノ *f* ノ音ニ非ズシテ少シク *h* ニ似タリ

- Fu, フ**, 生、ナマ、例セバ、フアマム、生米、ナマゴメ. *adj.* Raw. Green. Uncooked. *As*:—*Fu amam*, “uncooked rice.” *Fu kam*, “raw meat.” *Fu ni*, “green wood.”
- Fuchi or Huchi, フチ. フチ**, 火. *n.* Fire. *Syn*: *Abe. Unchi. Fuji.*
- Fukashtarō, フカシタロ**, 蒸ス. *v.t.* To put to soak. To steam. To cook by steaming (a very common word but of Japanese origin). *Syn*: *Sat-shuke.*
- Fukinane, フキナ子**, 常盤草、トキワグサ、青キ、緑(ミドリ)ナル. *n.* Evergreen grasses. *Adj.* Green.
- Fukuru, フクル**, } 手袋、袋. *n.* Gloves. A pocket.
- Pukuru, フクル**, } bag. A pocket.
- Fura, フラ**, } 香、香氣. *n.* A smell.
- Hura, フラ**, } Scent.
- Fura-at, フラアツ**, 臭氣ヲ發スル. *v.i.* To stink.
- Fura-nu, フラヌ**, 嗅ク. *v.t.* To smell.
- Fura-wen, フラウエン**, 惡臭、汚臭. *n.* A bad smell. A stench.
- Furaye, フライエ**, 洗フ、(單數). *v.t.* To wash. *Syn*: *Yashke. Oshop-shopo.*
- Furayeba, フライエバ**, 洗フ、(複數). *v.t.* To wash (*pl. of furaye*).
- Furayep, フライエフ**, 沐浴. *n.* Ab-lutions. *Syn*: *Afuraye-i. Yash-kep.*
- Fure, フレ**, 赤イ. *adj.* Red.
- Fure-ai-ush-ni, フレアイウシニ**, タチイチゴ、サンザシマイチゴ. *n.* *Rubus crataegifolius*, *Bunge.* Also called *Yuk-emaury* and *kamui-furep.*
- Fure-chikap, フレチカフ**, 鳥ノ名、(鴨ノ類). *n.* A kind of wild duck inhabiting the sea principally, but found in rivers during rough weather.
- Fure-echinge, フレエチンゲ**, アカウミカメ. *n.* A turtle. *Chelonia caouma*, *Wagl.*
- Fure-hat, フレハツ**, テウセンゴミシ. *n.* *Schizandra chinensis*, *Bail.*
- Fureka, フレカ**, 赤ク染メル. *v.t.* To dye red.
- Fure-kani, フレカニ**, 銅. *n.* Cop-per.
- Fure-kani-ikayop, フレカニイカヨフ**, 銅飾リノ筒. *n.* A quiver ornamented with copper.
- Furep, フレフ**, シロバナヘビイチゴ. *n.* Wild strawberry. *Fragaria elatior*, *Ehrh.*
- Furep, フレフ**, 狐、キツ子、赤キモノ. *n.* A red thing of any kind. A fox.
- Fureppo, フレッポ**, エソスクリ. *n.*

A wild red currant. *Ribes petraeum* Wulf. var. *tomentosum*, Max.

Furere, フレレ, 赤クスル. *v.t.* To make red.

Fure-shiriki-o, フレシリキオ, 赤キ模様アル. *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, 外國人. *n.* Foreigners. Europeans or Americans. As:—*Fure shisam chip*, “a foreign ship.”

Fure-soi, フレソイ, アカソイ、キンキン、メメケ. *n.* Name applied to several species of red-coloured rock fishes (*Sebastodes*).

Furetamkere, フレタムケレ, 電. *n.* Lightning. Syn: Imeru.

Fure-toi, フレトイ, 赤キ土. *n.* Clay.

Fure-tom, フレトム, 赤キ. *adj.* Red.

Furi, フリ, 大キナル鳥、(或人鷲ナリト云フ). *n.* A kind of very large bird said by some to be an eagle.

Furu, フル, { 小山、坂. *n.* A hill. An acclivity.

Furu-an, フルアン, { 坂多キ、峭シキ. *adj.* Acclivous.

Furu-kuru, フルクル, 晴レカカリタル雨雲. *n.* A passing rain-cloud.

Furukap, フルカブ, { 死体ノ皮膚、傳説ニ由レバ、フルカブハ昔ノ時ニ善キ食物ヲ指シテ曰フ事アリ、例セバ、チエプフルカッホ アイヌアエオレス、此人ハ美味ナル魚ニテ育テラレタリ. *n.*

The skin and bones of anything dead and decomposed. In legends furukap is sometimes used of good food, and may be translated by delicious; thus:—*Chep furukappo ainu aeoresu*, “the man was brought up on delicious fish.”

Fushko, フシコ, 古昔ノ、古キ. *adj.* Ancient. Antique. Old. Stale.

Fushko-ne, フシコ子, 昔ニ、古クナル. *adv.* Anciently. Also *v.i.* To have become stale.

Fushko-okai, フシコオカイ, 昔ノ、原始ノ. *adj.* Aboriginal. Old. Ancient.

Fushko-okai-utara, フシコオカイウタラ, 原人、古人. *n.* The ancients. Aborigines.

Fushkotoi, フシコトイ, 古キ. *adj.* Ancient. Old.

Fushkotoita, フシコトイタ, { 昔ニ、昔時. *adv.* Anciently. In ancient times.

Fushkotoi-wa, フシコトイワ, 昔カラ、幼少ノ時ヨリ. *adv.* From olden times. From early childhood.

Futtat or Huttat, フッタツ, フッタツ, クマザサ. *n.* Bamboo grass. *A-rundinaria*.

Fushtotta, フシトッタ, 釣道具ヲ入レル袋. *n.* A skin bag used for carrying fishing tackle.

Fuyehe or huyehe, フイエヘ, 頬. *n.* The cheeks.

Fuyetok, フイエトク, { 笛. *n.* A flute.

Fuyetop-rekte, フイエトブレッテ, 笛ヲ吹ク. *v.i.* To play a flute.

H (ハ).

- Ha**, ハ, 減ズル、退ク(潮ノ如ク). *v.i.* To ebb (as the tide). To diminish. To grow less (as water in a river). To recede. To decrease in size or volume. To grow less (as in boiling). To go down a river into the sea (as fish). To withdraw.
- Haaure**, ハアウレ, 足面(アシノカフ). *n.* The instep.
- Habo**, ハボ, 母. *n.* Mother. **Syn:** Unu. **Totto.**
- Hachako**, ハチャコ, 赤子. *n.* A baby. **Syn:** Tennenp.
- Hacham**, ハチャム, サクラドリ. *n.* Starling.
- Hachimaki**, ハチマキ, 手拭(頭ヲ裹ムニ用ユ). *n.* A towel. (*Jap.*)
- Hachire**, ハチレ, 仆ス. *v.t.* To make fall down. To make tumble. **Syn:** Hokushte.
- Hachiri**, ハチリ, 仆ル、(單數). *v.i.* (*Sing.*) To fall down. To tumble.
- Hachiripa**, ハチリパ, 仆ル、(複數). *v.i.* (*pl.*) To fall down.
- Hai**, ハイ, 嗚呼、嘆息ノ語、例セバ、ハイクサバ、嗚呼私ノ頭. *interj.* Oh! An exclamation expressive of pain. As:—*Hai ku sapa*, “oh, my head”!
- Hai**, ハイ, 大麻、蓍麻、絲. *n.* Hemp. Nettle. String. As:—*Hai kara*, “to make string.”—*Hai-tush*, “a hempen rope.”
- Haina**, ハイナ, 繩(ナリ). *n.* A line.
- Hainakani**, ハイナカニ, 針金. *n.* Wire.
- Haipungara**, ハイブンガラ, ツルウメモドキ. *n.* A kind of creeping plant, *Cela-trus articulatus* Th.
- Haita**, ハイタ, 不足ナル、例セバ、クラナアシネブハイタ、鞍一ツ不足ナリ. *v.i.* To come short of. To decrease. To be insufficient. As:—*Kura naa shinep haita*, “there is one saddle short.”
- Haita**, ハイタ, 外ヅス(的ヲ). *v.i.* To miss (as a mark).
- Haita-guru**, ハイタグル, 愚人、痴漢. *n.* A fool.
- Haitapa**, ハイタバ, 減ズル. *v.i.* To decrease. (*pl.*)
- Hak**, ハク, 口. *n.* The mouth. Used only in traditions and now nearly obsolete.
- Hakakse**, ハカクセ, 静カニ. *adj.* and *v.i.* Softly. Silently. As:—*Hakakse itak*, “to speak softly;” “to whisper.”
- Hake**, ハケ, 此方ノ側. *adv.* This side. As:—*Hake-wa*, from this side of (a place).
- Hakegeta**, } 此方ノ側、此處. *adv.* This
ハケゲタ, } side of. Here. This
Hagegeta, } side.
ハゲゲタ, }
- Hakeiketa**, } 此方ノ側、例セバ、ベトホ
ハケイケタ, } ケイケタ、河ノ此方側.
Hake-ita, } *adv.* This side (cf.
ハケイタ, }
- As:—*Pet hakeiketa*, “this side of the river.”

Haketa, ハケタ, } 此處、此邊. *adv.* Here.

Hake-ita, } This side.

ハケイタ,

Hakma-hakma, ハクマハクマ, 徐カニ、耳語スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Silent. To whisper. To speak very softly. *Syn:* Pinu-no-ye.

Hakma-hamaka, ハクマカクマカ, 耳語スル. *v.i.* To whisper. To speak very softly. Same as *Hakmahakma*.

Ham, ハム, 木ノ葉. *n.* Leaves of trees.

Ham, ハム, 否. *adv.* No. Not.

Hambe, ハムベ, 父. *n.* Father. *Syn:* Michi. Ona. Onaha.

Hamne, ハム子, 全ク、殘ラズ. *adj.* Whole. Entire.

Hamne-an, ハム子アン, 全ク、殘ラズ. *adj.* Whole. Entire.

Hamne-no, ハム子ノ, 有リノマヽ、其ノ儘、全ク. *adv.* As they are. Untouched. Left alone. Wholly. Entirely.

Hamne-ruki, ハム子ルキ, 吞込ム. *v.i.* To swallow. To swallow whole.

Hamo, ハモ, 鱧、ハモ. *n.* A salt-water eel. Said to be of Japanese origin.

Hamoki, } 伏ス. *v.i.* To lie down
ハモキ, } (as an animal). To

Hamuki, } be asleep.
ハムキ, }

Hampukuchotchap, } 蜻蛉 (トンボ).
ハムブクチョツチャブ, } *n.* Dragon

Hankuchotchap, } flies.
ハンクチョツチャブ, }

Hamu, } 木ノ葉. *n.* Leaves. *Syn:*
ハム, } Ham.

Hamuhu, } Ham.
ハムフ, }

Hamu. ハム, 靜カニ. *adj.* Gently. *Syn:* Hapunno.

Hange, ハンゲ, 近ク、例セバ、ハンゲノエク、近ヨル. *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、(女ニ用ユ). *v.i.* To make water (only used of women).

Hange-ike, ハンゲイケ, 此方、例セバ、ヤムクシナイコタンハンゲイケ、ヤムクシナイ村ノ手前. *adv.* This side of. *As:* — *Yamkushnai kotan hange-ike*, “this side of Yamkushnai.” *Syn:* Hekageta.

Hangeiketa, ハンゲイケタ, 此方. *adv.* This side of.

Hangeko, ハンゲコ, 遠キ、例セバ、ハンゲコノアン、其ハ遠シ. *adj.* Far. Afar. Distant. *As:* — *Hangeko no an*, “it is far away.” *Syn:* Tuima no.

Hani, } 此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後ニ加フルトキ
ハニ, } ハ願意又ハ命令ヲ表シ又ハ
Ani, } 多ク答ヲ求ムルノ語トナルナ
アニ, } リ、例セバ、オマンライエハニ、
往キテ彼ニ告ケヨ. *part.* After verbs this particle often indicates request or command. It is a kind of softening factor and is very much used when the speaker expects to be answered. *As:* — *Oman wa ye hani*, “go and tell him;” *E*, “yes” (I will.)

Hanku, ハンク, 臍. *n.* The navel.

Hankuchotchap, ハンクチョツチャブ, 蜻蛉 (トンボ). *n.* Dragon flies.

Hankupkara, ハンクブカラ, 拳ヲ固メル. *v.i.* To square the fists with

- the third knuckle of the second finger protruding.
- Han-ne**, ハンネ, 否、然ラス. *adv.* No; it is not. **Syn**: **Seenne**.
- Hannokara**, ハンノカラ, 教ユル、訓練スル. *v.t.* To teach. To break in (as a horse). **Syn**: **Epaka-shnu**.
- Haphap**, ハブハブ, 難有、(婦人及ビ小兒主トシテ此語ヲ用ユ). *adv.* Thank you (used principally by women and children).
- Hapi**, ハビ, 愚ナルコトヲナス、嘲笑スル. *v.i.* To act foolishly or unwisely. *v.t.* To deride. To laugh at. **Syn**: **Eoya-itak**.
- Haprapchup**, ハブラブチュブ, 三月. *n.* The month of March.
- Hapun**, ハブン, 柔カキ、(ハブルノ略). *adj.* Short for hapuru, "soft."
- Hapun-no**, ハブンノ, or **Apun-no**, アブンノ, 静カニ. *adv.* Gently.
- Hapun-no-oman**, ハブンノオマン, (*sing.*) or **Hapun-no-paye**, ハブンノハイ, (*pl.*) 左様ナラ. *ph.* Good-bye. Adieu. (lit: go gently).
- Hapun-ru**, ハブンルイ, 砥石. *n.* A soft whetstone.
- Hapuru**, ハブル, 柔カキ、静カナル. *adj.* Soft. Gentle. Quiet.
- Hapuruka**, ハブルカ, 柔カニスル. *v.i.* To make soft. **Syn**: **Pewan-ka**.
- Hapuru-pone**, ハブルボ子, 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, 繩. *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, 踊リノ名(婦人ノ踊リニシテ鳥ノ羽打キヲ真似スル). *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、ハリキテウ、左手. *n.* The left. As:— *Hariki tek*, "the left hand."
- Harikika**, ハリキカ, } 絲、繩. *n.* Cord.
- Harakika**, ハラキカ, } Rope.
- Harikimon**, ハリキモン, 左ノ方. *adv.* The left hand side. On the left hand side.
- Hariki-sam**, ハリキサム, 左側ニ. *adv.* On the left hand side.
- Hariki-so**, ハリキソ, } 爐ノ左方(東ノ窓ヨリ見タル)、客ノ坐スル場所.
- Hariki-sho**, ハリキシヨ, } *n.* The left hand side of a hearth looking in from the east window. This is the place where visitors sit.
- Harikiso-inumbe**, ハリキソイヌムベ, 爐ノ左ノ端(東方ヨリ見タル). *n.* The left edge of the hearth (looking in from the east).
- Harikiteksam**, ハリキテクサム, 左ノ方. *adv.* On the left hand side.
- Haro**, ハロ, 肥ヘタル、例セバ、肥大ノ人. *adj.* Fat. As:— *Haro-guru*, "a fat person."

Harokoro, ハロコロ, 肥ヘタル. *adj.*
Fat. Stout. Corpulent. **Syn:**
Mimush.

Haro-sak, ハロサク, 瘠セタル. *adj.*
Lean. Thin. **Syn:** Sattedek.

Harotke, ハロツケ, 滑リ落ちル. *v. i.*
To slip down.

Haru, ハル, 食物、野菜. *n.* Food.
Stores. Vegetables. Provisions.
A luncheon basket. Herbs.
Very often the young shoot of
the cow-parsnip.

Harubere, ハルベレ, 破裂スル、割レル.
v. i. To burst. To split. **Syn:**
Yaske.

Haru-koro, ハルコロ, 糧ヲ齎ラス.
v. i. To take provisions with one
(as when on a journey or at work).

Haru-oboso, ハルオボソ, 亂費スル.*v. t.*
To waste (as food). **Syn:** Aep
koatcha.

Hasa, ハサ, 開ク、開キタル. *v. i.* and
v. t. To be open. To open the
mouth. As:—*Ishirikurantere, nei
chikoikip ru turainu wa hasa kane
chish wa okai*, “dear me! the
animal has lost its way and is
crying with its mouth open.”
Syn: Pasa. Maka.

Hash, ハシ, 下生ノ樹、灌木. *n.*
Underwood. Shrubs. Scrub-
wood.

Hash-inao, ハシイナオ, 幣ノ一種. *n.*
A kind of *inao* made of scrub-
wood.

Hash-inao-koro-kamui, ハシイナ
オコロカムイ, 梟. *n.* The screech
owl.

Hashipo, ハシポ, イツツ、ヅ. *n.* *Le-
dum palustre*, *L. var. dilatatum*,
Wapl.

Hashipo-keushut, ハシポケウシュツ,
エゾムラキツ、ヅ. *n.* *Rhododen-
dron dahuricum*, *L.*

Hashka, ハシカ, 麻疹、ハシカ. *n.*
The measles.

Hashka-omap, ハシカオマブ, 樹木ニ
積リシ雪. *n.* Snow which has
settled on trees and fences. **Syn:**
Chikambe. Chikambe.

Hashop, ハシヨブ, 叢林. *n.* A copse
of small trees.

Hashtai, ハシタイ, 林. *n.* A clump
of trees. A forest. **Syn:** Nitai.

Hashtumane, ハシツマ子, 害ヲ蒙ラス
(輕キ物ニ觸レタルトキノ如ク). *v. i.*
To be left uninjured as when
struck with some light instrument.

Hat, ハツ, 葡萄. *n.* Grapes.

Hatat, ハタツ, 細カニ切りテ干シタル
魚. *n.* Fish cut up into slices
and dried.

Hatcho, ハッチョ, 可愛ラシキ、綺麗ナ
ル. *adj.* Pretty. Lovely. **Syn:**
Eramasu.

Hatcho-nonno, ハッチョノンノ, 子供
ヲ親愛スル語. *ph.* A term of
endearment used when addressing
children. A pretty child.

Hatopok, ハトボク, 脇ノ下. *n.* The
arm-pits.

Hat-piye, ハツピイエ, 葡萄ノ種子. *n.*
Grape pips.

Hat-pungara, ハツブンガラ, ヤマブ
ドウ. *n.* Grape vines. *Vitis Coig-
netiæ Pulliat.*

Hattara, ハッターラ, 淵(フチ). *n.* Deep
water. A deep pool of water.

Hatto-an, ハットアン, 禁シタル. *adj.*
Forbidden.

Hattoki, } 妨クル、此語ノ前ニハ毎
ハットキ, } ニクニナル語アリ、例
Hattoho-ki, } セバ、エックニハット
ハットホキ, }
 ホキ、人ノ來ルヲ邪覽スル。 *v. t.* To prevent. This word is generally preceded by *kuni*. Thus:—
Ek kuni hattoho ki, “to prevent one’s coming.”

Hau, ハウ、聲。 The voice. The voice of either man, animals, fowls or any other living creatures. *Hau* may also be applied to the voice of God. **Syn:** *Hawe*.

Hau, ハウ、 } 話ス、音スル。 *v. i.* & *n.* To
Hau-ash, } speak. To say. To
ハウアシ, } sing. A noise.
Hawe-ash, } Sound.
ハウエアシ, }

Hauge, ハウゲ、靜ナル、柔キ、安キ、遅キ、例セバ、アプトハウゲ、靜ナル雨。 *adj.* and *v. i.* Gentle. Soft. Light. Weak. Cheap. Quiet. Slow. To be unable to do a thing. As:—*Apto hauge*, “a gentle rain.” *Hauge ainu*, “a weak man.” *Ma-hauge*, “to swim slowly”; “to be unable to swim fast.”

Hauge-hauge, ハウゲハウゲ、甚々靜ナル。 *adj.* and *v. i.* Very gentle. Very soft. Very quiet. To be very gentle.

Hauge-hum, ハウゲフム、低囁、サメキ。 *n.* A low murmuring sound.

Hauge-ki, ハウゲキ、告知スル、言フ、啼ク。 *v. i.* To say. To tell. To hum as a wasp. To make a rumbling sound with the voice.

Hauge-no, ハウゲノ、靜カニ。 *adv.*

Gently. Quietly. Softly. As:—*Hauge no ki*, “to do a thing gently.” *Hauge no itak*, “to speak softly.”

Hauge-no-humuse, ハウゲノフムセ、唸ル。 *v. t.* To make a murmuring sound.

Hauge-no-rui-no, ハウゲノルイノ、靜カニ又荒ク、高ク又低ク(音聲ヲ)。 *ph.* Gently and roughly or softly and loudly.

Haugere, ハウゲレ、柔和ニスル。 *v. t.* To assuage. To render weak or soft. To compose.

Hauge-turan-no-uru-uruk, ハウゲツランノウルウルク、聲ヲ震ハセル(語フトキニ)。 *ph.* To make the voice quiver as in singing.

Hauge-turan-no-uyuiki, ハウゲツクランノウユイキ、聲ヲ震ハセテ歌フ。 *ph.* The same as *hauge turan no uru-uruk*.

Haukakonna-charototke, ハウカコナチャロトツケ、啼ク(鳥ナドノ)。 *v. i.* To sing as birds.

Haukorehawe-charotke, ハウコレハウエチャロツケ、啼ク(鳥ナドノ)。 *v. i.* Same as above.

Hau-hokka, }
ハウホッカ, } 呼ブ。 *v. t.* To call to.
Hau-okka, }
ハウオッカ, }

Hauki, ハウキ、話ス、哭ク。 *v. i.* To speak. To cry aloud. To say. **Syn:** *Itak*.

Haukore-kunitara, ハウコレクニタラ、叫ブ。 *v. i.* To shout. **Syn:** *Ehaukashu*.

Haukoro, ハウコロ、嘶ク、啼ク(鳥蟲獸ナドノ)。 *v. i.* To neigh as a horse. To crow as a cock. To sing, as a bird.

Haukotantariki, ハウコタンタリキ, 歩ミナカラ話ス、哮ヘル。 *v. i.* To speak as one walks along. To yelp as a dog.

Haukotpare, ハウコツバレ, 助ケテ呼ブ。 *v. i.* To call for help. **Syn:** Kimakhau. Peutauge.

Hauokka, ハウオッカ, } 呼ブ。 *v. t.*
Hau-hokka, ハウホッカ, } To call to. **Syn:** Hotuyekara.

Haurutotke, ハウルトツケ, クスグル。 *v. t.* To tickle. **Syn:** Hairotke.

Hawash, } 言フ、知ラセル、例セバ、タ
Hawashi, } ハワシ、
Hawashi, } 子アフナアリハワシ、今這
 ハワシ、 } 入テモ宜ロシイト言ロマ
 ス。 *v. t.* To say. To tell. **As:**—
Tane ahup ari hawash, “he says
 you are to enter now.” **Syn:**
 Hawe ash.

Haturumbe, } 使、天使、中保者。 *n.* An
Hauturumbe, } angel. A messen-
Haturunbe, } ger. A middle
Hauturunbe, } man. Mediator.

Haturun-guru, ハウツルングル, 全上。 *n.* Same as *Haturunbe*.

Hau-shut, ハウシュツ, 聲ノスル方。 *adv.* The direction of the voice.

Hawe, ハウエ, 尋問ノ語ナリ、例セバ、
 アンハウエ、其處ニ在リマスカ、エヌレ
 ハウエ、彼ニ話シマシタカ。 *part.* This
 word is often used as an interroga-
 tive particle. **As:**—*An hawe?*
 “is there?” *Enure hawe?* “have
 you told him?” *Nen ta hawe an?*
 “who is there?”

Hawe, ハウエ, 話ス。 *v. i.* To speak.
 To say. **Syn:** Ye.

Hawe, ハウエ, } 聲、例セバ、ハウエ
Hawehe, ハウエヘ, } ルイ、高聲。 *n.*

The voice. **As:**—*Hawe rui*, “a loud voice.”

Hawe-an, ハウエアン, } 言フ。 *v. t.* To
Hawe-ash, ハウエアシ, } speak. To
 Say. To tell. **Syn:** Itak.

Hawe-ashte, ハウエアシテ, 聲ヲ出ス、
 啼ク(蛙ナド)。 *v. t.* To call out.
 To say. To croak as a frog.

Hawe-eamkiri, ハウエエアムキリ, 聲
 テ聞き分ケル。 *v. t.* To recognize a
 voice.

Hawe-ki, ハウエキ, ブンブン云フ
 (蜂ナド)。 *v. i.* To hum as a wasp.
Syn: Hau-ki. To make a noise
 with the voice.

Hawe-kiri, ハウエキリ, 聲ヲ聞き分ケ
 ル。 *v. t.* To recognize a voice.
Syn: Hawe-eamkiri.

Hawe-ne, ハウエ子, 然リ。 *adv.* Yes.
Syn: Ruwe. Ruwe un. Ruwe
 ne wa. E. A. O un.

Hawe-ne-yakun, ハウエ子ヤクン, 左
 様デアルナラバ。 *ph.* If it is so.
Syn: Nei no ne chiki.

Hawe-sange, ハウエサンゲ, 高音テ話
 ス、哮ル。 *v. i.* To speak loudly.
 To roar as an animal.

Hawe-roise, ハウエロイセ, 哮ル、聲
 チ上ケル。 *v. i.* To make a noise
 with the voice. **As:**—*Haweroise*
guru, “a noisy person.”

Hayango, ハヤンゴ, 火薬包子、紙筒
 (ハヤゴウ)。 *n.* A cartridge. (*Jap.*)

Hayashitai ハヤシタイ, 林。 *n.* A
 forest. **Syn:** Nitai.

Haye, ハイエ, 嗚呼。 *excl.* Oh! An
 exclamation expressive of pain.
Syn: Hai.

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, ハヨクベ, 武具. *n.* Armour. **Syn**: Hayokne.

Hayokbe-kirau, ハヨクベキラウ, 兜ノ鍬形. *n.* The horns on a helmet.

Hayokne, ハヨク子, 武具. *n.* Armour.

He, ヘ, 呼吸. *n.* The breath.

He, ヘ, 口氣、疑問ノ語ニシテアン (an) ナル語ニ續クヲ例トス、エクルウエヘアン、彼ハ來タカ. *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、何ンダ. *adv.* What?

He, ヘ, 向フ. *adv.* Facing. Towards. In front. Surface.

Heashi, ヘアシ, 元始、起原. *n.* The beginning. The commencement.

Heaship, ヘアシブ, 始メシモノ. *n.* A thing which has been commenced.

Heashire, ヘアシレ, 始マル、出ス. *v.t.* To commence. To send forth. To publish as a book.

Heashpa, ヘアシバ, 始メル(覆數). *v.i.* To commence (*pl.*)

Hebashi, ヘバシ, 海岸ニ向テ. *adv.* Towards the sea-shore. **Syn**:

Hesashi.

Hebera, ヘベラ, } 川上ヘ向フ、内地

Heberai, ヘベライ, } ヘ向ケ. *adv.*

Up a stream or river. Towards the interior of a country. **Syn**: **Opishne.**

Hechaka, ヘチャカ, 晴レル、例セバ、ニシクルヘチャカ、雲晴レル. *v.i.* To clear away as a fog. To become clear. **As**:—*Nishkuru hechaka*, "the clouds are clearing away."

Syn: Hechawe.

Hechawe, ヘチャウエ, 發出スル(弓銃ナドノ). *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.

Hechawe-kani, ヘチャウエカニ, 銃ノ引金. *n.* The trigger of a gun.

Hechawe-ni, ヘチャウエニ, 弩ノ彈キ止メ. *n.* The trigger of a cross-bow. That portion of a bow or trap which causes the string to be let loose from the place which holds it.

Hechawere, ヘチャウエレ, 放ツ、射ル. *v.t.* To let off a gun or bow. To undo. To pull to pieces. To pick to pieces.

Hechimi, ヘチミ, 別レタル、分割シタル. *adj.* Parted. Divided.

Hechimi-kara, ヘチミカラ, 頭髮ヲ半ヨリ分ケル. *v.i.* To have the hair parted in the middle.

Hechimisara, ヘチミサラ, オホノカヒ. *n.* Mussel. *Mya arenaria*, Linn.

Hechirasa, ヘチラサ, 咲ク(單數). *v.i.* To blossom (*sing.*)

Hechirasa, } 髮ノ亂レル. *v.i.* To
ヘチラサ, } be rough as the
Hechirasasa, } hair. **Syn**: Heri-
ヘチラササ, } sarisa.

Hechirasasare, ヘチラササレ, 髮ヲ素ス. *v.t.* To make rough as the hair.

Hechiraspa, ヘチラスバ, 咲ク (複数).
v.i. To blossom. (*pl.*)

Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊ビ. *n.* Amusement. Play. Fun. **Syn:** Shi-not.

Hechiri, ヘチリ, 遊ブ. *v.i.* To play. To jump about.

Hechirin, ヘチリン, 鳴ル、音スル. *v.i.*
To jingle. To rattle.

Hechirin-kani, ヘチリンカニ, 金輪、
(犬馬ナドノ首ニ付ケテ音ヲ發セシム).
n. Metal rings fastened to animals and so arranged as to jingle when they move.

Hechirin-kut, ヘチリンクツ, 金輪ノ付
キタル上帯. *n.* A waistband with metal rings attached.

**Heheba, }
ヘヘバ, } 覗キ見ル. *v. t.* To peep
**Heheuba, } at.
ヘヘウバ, }****

Hehem, ヘヘム, 引張ル. *v.t.* To pull.

**Heikachi, ヘイカチ, } 少年. *n.* A
Hekachi, ヘカチ, } 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, ヘイカチコロ, 男兒
ヲ守リスル、養育スル. *v.i.* To nurse a male child.

**Heikachi-koro-guru, ヘイカチコロ
グル,** 男兒守、乳母. *n.* A nurse.

**Heikachi-ram-koro, ヘイカチラムコ
ロ,** 子供ヲシキ. *adj.* Childish. Childlike.

**Heikat'tara, }
ヘイカッタラ, } 子供等. *n.* Lads.
**Heikachi-utara, } Boys.
ヘイカチウタラ, }****

**Heise, ヘイセ, }
**Heisepa, ヘイセバ, } 氣息、呼吸. *n.*
Hesepa, ヘセバ, } The breath.****

Heise-heise, ヘイセヘイセ, 忙シク呼
吸スル. *v.i.* To breathe quickly.
To be out of breath as in running.

Heise-ki, ヘイセキ, 呼吸スル. *v.t.*
To breathe.

Heise-mawe, ヘイセマウエ, 氣息、呼吸.
n. The breath.

**Heisepa, ヘイセバ, } 呼吸. *n.* The
Heise, ヘイセ, } breath.**

Heiseturiri, ヘイセツリリ, 大息スル、
嘆ズル. *v.i.* To sigh. **Syn:** Tanne
heisei omande.

Hekachi, ヘカチ, 少年. *n.* Same as
Heikachi, "a lad."

Hekai, ヘカイ, 古キ、老ヒタル、熟シ
タル. *adj.* Old. Ancient. Ripened.

Hekai-hokushte, ヘカイホクシテ, 老
死スル. *v.i.* To die of old age.

Hekai-oro, ヘカイオロ, 死シタル. *adj.*
Dead.

Hekatpa, ヘカツバ, 生レル (複数). *v.i.*
To be born. (*pl.*)

Hekatu, ヘカツ, 生レル (單數). *v. i.*
To be born (*sing.*).

Hekaturp, ヘカツブ, 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:** Wa
gusu.

**Heki, ヘキ, } 爲シ能ハヌ. *aux. v.*
**Hekiya, ヘキヤ, } To be unable to
do. **Syn:** Eaikap.****

Hekim, ヘキム, 森. *n.* A forest.

Hekimo, ヘキモ, 森ニテ. *adv.* In
the forest.

Hekiru, ヘキル, 避クル、背向ク。To turn away from. **Syn: Shitutanure.**

Hekiya, ヘキヤ, } 爲シ能ハヌ。 *aux. v.*
Heki, ヘキ, } To be unable to do.

Hekomba, ヘコムバ, 歸ル(複數)。 *v.i.*
To return. **Syn: Hoshippa.** (*pl.*)

Hekomo, ヘコモ, 歸ル(單數)。 *v.i.* To return. **Syn: Hoshipi.**

Hekota, ヘコタ, 向フ。 *adv.* Facing. Towards. **Syn: Hesashi.**

Hekota-hosare, ヘコタホサレ, 振向ク。 *v.i.* To turn towards.

Hekote, ヘコテ, 傍ニ。 *adv.* By the side of.

Hekote, ヘコテ, 結フ、繫ク。 *v.t.* To tie up;” and “tied up.”

Hekote-guru, ヘコテグル, 夫婦。 *n.*
A husband or wife.

Hekututu, ヘクツツ, エソネギ。 *n.*
Chives. *Allium schoenoprasum, L.*
Syn: Shikutut.

Hemak, ヘマク, 後ニ。 *adv.* Behind. After.

Hemaka, ヘマカ, 終了スル、成遂グル。 *v.t.* To finish. Also “to have done.”

Hemakaraiba, ヘマカライバ, 川上へ歸ル。 *v.i.* To return towards a river's source. To return from a journey.

Hemakari, ヘマカリ, 歸ル(重ニ海岸ニリ)。 *v.i.* To return (especially from the sea-shore.

Hemakashi, ヘマカシ, 裏ヲ表ニ、後ヲ先ニ。 *adv.* Wrong side before. Before.

Hemanda, ヘマンダ, 何。 *adv.* What? *As:—Heikachi hemanda kara*

gusu kimta oman a? “what has the lad gone to the mountains for?” *Hemanda ye?* “what does he say?” *Hemanda ta a?* “what is it?” **Syn: Nep.**

Hemanda-gusu, ヘマンダグス, 何故。 *adv.* Why? *As:—Hemanda gusu tambe nei no an a?* “why is this so?” **Syn: Nep gusu.**

Hematu, ヘマツ, 屈シタル。 *v.i.* Twisted. To be cramped. To be drawn out of position.

Hemban, ヘムバン, 早ク。 *adj.* Quick. **Syn: Tunashi.**

Hemban-nisap, ヘムバンニサブ, 急ニ。 *adv.* Very suddenly.

Hemban-no, ヘムバンノ, 早ク。 *adv.* Quickly. **Syn: Tunashi no.**

Hembara, ヘムバラ, 何時。 *adv.* When.

Hembara-kane, ヘムバラカ子, 何時。 *adv.* When.

Hembara-ne-yakka, ヘムバラ子ヤッカ, 常ニ。 *adv.* Always. At any time. *As:—Hembara ne yakka ene moire range,* “he is always thus late.”

Hembara-pakno-ne-yakka, ヘムバラバクノ子ヤッカ, 何時マテモ。 *adv.* For ever. How long soever. *Aye.*

Hembarata, ヘムバラタ, 何時。 *adv.* At what time. When.

Hemeshpa, ヘメシバ, } 登ル、上ル(複
Hemespas, ヘメスバ, } 數)。 *v. t.*
(*pl.*) To ascend. To go up. To climb a mountain.

Hemesu, ヘメス, } 登ル、上ル(單數)。
Hemeshu, ヘメシュ, } *v. t. (sing).*

To ascend as a mountain. To climb. To go up.

- Hemge**, ヘムゲ, 又ハ……トモ、例セバ、マヘムゲシユエヘムゲ、煮テモ焼イテモ。 *post.* Either. Or. As:—*Ma hemge, shuye hemge*, “either roasted or boiled.” **Syn:** Heneki.
- Hemhem**, ヘムヘム, モ亦、ト。 *post.* And. Also.
- Hemhem……hemhem**, ヘムヘム, ト (アレトコレトノ如ク)。 *post.* Both. And.
- Hemhem-ki……hemhem-ki**, ヘムヘムキ, ト、モ。 *post.* Either……or. Both……or. Both……and.
- Hemoimoi**, ヘモイモイ, 動ク。 *v.i.* To move.
- Hemoui**, ヘモイ, 海ニ居ル鮭類 (未タ川ニ上ラヌ)。 *n.* Salmon found in the sea before entering the rivers. **Syn:** Keneu.
- Hemoui-ke**, ヘモイケ, 鮭類ノ脂。 *n.* The fat of salmon.
- Hemoui-up**, ヘモイウブ, 鮭ノ精囊。 *n.* The soft row of salmon.
- Hempak**, ヘムパク, 幾何。 *adv.* How many. As:—*Hempak be*, “how many.” *Hempak no*, “how much.” *Hempak hot an ruwe ta an?* “how many score are there?”
- Hempututu**, } 片意地ナル。 *v.i.* To
ヘムブツツ, }
Hepututu, } be sulky. **Syn:**
ヘブツツ, } Patukuku.
- Hene**, ヘ子, ト、或ハ、モ。 *post.* And. Either.
- Hene……hene**, ヘ子, 何モ。 *post.* Both……and. Either.
- Henekkere**, ヘ子ツケレ, ハヒマツ、ヒネキリマツ。 *Pinus pumila*, *Regel.* **Syn:** Todonup.
- Henene**, ヘ子子, 折曲ツテ往ク。 *v.t.* To go crookedly. As:—*Ru henene*, “to go out of a path.”
- Heneu**, ヘ子ウ, マスノスケ。 *n.* King salmon.
- Heneuba**, ヘ子ウバ, 倚リ懸ル。 *v.i.* To lean over.
- Henne**, ヘン子, 否。 *adv.* No.
- Henne-nep**, ヘン子子ブ, 何モナシ。 *adv.* There is nothing.
- Henne-nep-ka**, ヘン子子ブカ, 何モナシ。 *adv.* Nothing.
- Henoye**, ヘノイエ, 眠ル。 *v.i.* To doze. To sleep.
- Henoye**, ヘノイエ, 曲リタル、捻レタル。 *adj.* Crooked. Twisted.
- Hense-tashum**, }
ヘンセタシム, } 喘息。 *n.* Asthma.
Heise-tashum, }
ヘイセタシム, }
- He-o**, ヘオ, 浮ビ出ヅル。 *v.i.* To dive out of (as from water when diving). To come to the surface.
- Hepshi**, ヘブシ, } 川下、例セバ、ヘバ
Hebashi, ヘバシ, } シウンオマン、川
チ下ダル。 *adv.* Down stream. As:—*Hebashi un oman*, “to follow a stream down.
- Hepeku**, ヘペク, 燃エル。 *v.i.* To flare. **Syn:** Paraparase.
- Hepenki**, ヘペンキ, 生長スル。 *v.t.* To rear. To bring up. Also “source”; “origin.”
- Hepenki-kotan**, ヘペンキコタン, 故郷。 *n.* One's native place.
- Heperai**, ヘペライ, 川上ヘ、例セバ、ヘペライワオマン、川チ上ル。 *adv.* Up a stream. As:—*Heperai wa oman*, “to follow a stream up.

- Hepere**, ヘペレ, 熊ノ子. *n.* A bear's cub.
- Hepere-chep**, ヘペレチェブ, 魚ノ名. *n.* Name of a fish. *Azuma em-nion*, *Jor & Sny*. (Same as *Nikap-pana*).
- Hepere-kot**, ヘペレコツ, 熊ノ子ヲ生長セシムル檻. *n.* A cage made to bring up bear cubs in.
- Hepere-kot-urai-ni**, ヘペレコツウライニ, 熊祭リノ時ニ熊ヲ繫ク柱. *n.* The pole to which bear cubs are tied during a bear feast.
- Hepere-pusaru**, ヘペレフサル, 熊祭ノ時熊ニ與フル食物ヲ入レル袋. *n.* A bag containing food offered to bears before being killed.
- Hepere-sat-chep**, ヘペレサツチェブ, 熊祭ノ時熊ニ與フル干魚. *n.* An offering of dried fish made to bears when killed in the bear feast.
- Hepeu**, ヘペウ, オヒヨウ. *n.* Halibut. *Hypoglossus hypoglossus*, *Linn.*
- Hepirasa**, ヘピラサ, 咲ク(單數). *v. i.* To blossom (*sing*).
- Hepiraspa**, ヘピラスバ, 咲ク(複數). *v. i.* To blossom (*pl*).
- Hepita**, ヘピタ, 放ツ(銃又ハ弓ナドノ). *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, 落シニ用ユル彈キ木. *n.* A bent piece of wood used as a spring in traps; also a trap for snaring animals and birds.
- Hepitoto**, ヘピトト, 大キナル小刀. *n.* A large knife. **Syn**: **Makiri**.
- Hepokichiu**, ヘボキチウ, 身ヲ屈メル(禮拜ノトキ). *v. i.* To bow one's self as in worship.
- Hepokiki**, ヘボキキ, 低頭スル. *v. i.* To bow the head. To bow down.
- Hepokipoki**, ヘボキボキ, 首肯スル. *v. i.* To nod the head.
- Hepokitekka**, 屈メル, 低頭スル. *v. i.*
 ヘボテテッカ, } To bow down.
Hepoktekka, } To bow the head.
 ヘボクテッカ, }
- Hepoki-ush**, ヘボキウシ, 身ヲ曲ゲル, (禮拜スルトキ). *v. i.* To bow one's self as in worship.
- Hepoko**, ヘボコ, 嫌惡スル. *v. t.* To despise. To abhor.
- Hepoktekka-heteshtekka**, ヘボ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**, ヘボラブ, 蝶又ハ蛾. *n.* A butterfly or moth.
- Heporap-wata**, ヘボラブワタ, 繭. *n.* Cocoons.
- Hepuni**, ヘブニ, 見上ゲル. *v. i.* To look up. To turn the eyes upward.
- Hepuru**, ヘブル, 長ク縫レタル毛(獸類ナドノ). *v. i.* and *adj.* To have long rough hair as some animals. Long-haired.
- Hepututu**, ヘブツツ, 拗ネル. *v. i.* To be sulky. **Syn**: **Hempututu**. **Pattukuku**.
- Hera**, ヘラ, 跛ノ, アシナヘタル. *adj.* Maimed. Lame. Crippled. **Syn**: **Yaiewen**.
- Heraske**, ヘラスケ, 裸體ノ. *adj.* Naked. Bare. Striped.
- Herasa**, ヘラサ, 下ダス. *v. t.* To send down. **Syn**: **Arrange**.

Herashi, ヘラシ, 下方へ. *adv.* Downwards. Towards the sea shore. From above.

Herashi-ratki, ヘラシラツキ, 吊ツルス、懸クル. *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, 輝ラス. *v.i.* To shine. **Syn**: Heri at.

Herashnure, ヘラシヌレ, 磨ク、輝ラス. *v.t.* To shine. To polish. **Syn**: Heri atte.

Here, ヘレ, 輝キ. *n.* Brightness.

Heregush, ヘレグシ, タラ(大口魚)、エレクシニ同シ. *n.* Same as *eregush*, a cod fish.

Herehereke, ヘレヘレケ, 輝ケル、照ル. *adj.* Shining. Bright.

Hererush, ヘレルシ, 照ラス. *v.i.* To shine.

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, ヘリアツテ, 照ラス. *v.t.* To shine.

Herikashi, ヘリカシ, 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, } ニ シ ン. *n.* A
Heruki, ヘルキ, } herring. *Clupea*
Eroki, エロキ, } *harengus*, *Linn.*

Heron, ヘロン, 貧乏ナル、貧シキ. *adj.* Poor. Destitute.

Heru, ヘル, 同シ、唯、ホンノ、例セバ、ヘルアイヌ、同等ノ人、ヘルアンアパラアニパテク、ホンノ口バカリ(不誠實)、ヘルアイヌ、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, } ニ シ ン. *n.* A her-
Heroki, ヘロキ, } ring, *Clupea*
Eroki, エロキ, } *harengus*, *Linn.*

Hesashi, ヘサシ, 海岸ノ方へ. *adv.* Towards the sea-shore. **Syn**: **Hebashi**.

Hesashi, ヘサシ, 此處、又ハ爐ニ向フ、例セバ、ヘサシナヌキル、顔ヲ此方ヘ向ケヨ. *adv.* Here. Facing the fire. This way. As:—*Hesashi nanu kiru*, “turn the face this way.” **Syn**: **Sa ta**. **Teda**. **Hekcta**.

Hese, ヘセ, 嘆息スル. *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ニ大息スル. *v.i.* To blow as when hot or tired. **Syn**: **Tanne hushta arapare**.

Hese-mau, ヘセマウ, 氣息. *n.* The breath. **Syn**: **Hesepa**.

Hesepa, ヘセバ, } 口氣、氣息. *n.*
Heisepa, ヘイセバ, } The breath.
Heise, ヘイセ, }

Heshi, ヘシ, 北西ノ海. *n.* The north-western seas.

Heshi, ヘシ, 小湖. *n.* A pond. A small lake.

Heshiu, ヘシウ, 寝ル. *v.i.* To sleep.

Heshuiba, ヘシュイバ, 坐眠スル. *v.i.*

To sleep in a sitting posture.

To sit and sleep. **Syn**: Aheshui.

Heshuri, ヘシュリ, 出家、神主、又ハ

禿頭. *n.* A buddhist or shinto

priest. Also any person whose

head has become bald through

disease.

Heshuye-shuye, ヘシュイエシュイエ, 動

搖スル(風ニ樹ノ動クガ如ク). *v.i.* To

waive about as trees in the wind.

Heta, ヘタ, 現場又ハ現時ヲ顯スニ用ユ

ル語ナリ、例セバ、モコンラボケタヘ

タ、丁度寢テ居タトキ. *part.* This

word is sometimes used to express

the very time or place. Thus:

—*Mok'n'rapoketa heta*, “at the

very time he was asleep.”

Nupuri kitaige'a hetu chikuni okai,

“there are trees upon the very

top of the mountain.”

Hetak, ヘタク, 此ノ語ハ掛聲ニシテ見

ヨ、サア、ヤレ、ナド、言フガ如シ. *in-*

terj. This word expresses urgency,

desire, defiance, vigilance or so-

licitude, 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 paye rusui, “oh dear! I

desire to go to our house.”

Hetak, nishpa ek wa ibe, “now master

come and eat.”

Hetaptapu, ヘタプタプ, 立膝シテ眠

ル. *v.i.* To lie down with the head

resting in the arms and the legs

drawn up.

Hetari-araka, ヘタリアラカ, 刺撃ス

ル、(ツキヰキト痛ム). *n.* Shooting

pains.

Hetari-ni, ヘタリニ, 垂木ノ下端ニ縛

リ付ケル棒(桁ニ全シ). *n.* The long

poles to which the lower ends of

the end rafters of a but are tied.

See also *Aman-ni*. **Syn**: Hotari-

ni.

Hetarire, ヘタリレ, 立タセル. *v.t.*

To set up. To make stand.

Hetche, ヘツチエ, 答ヘル、諾スル. *v.i.*

and *n.* To answer affirmatively.

An answer. To respond to. To

give a word of assent. **Syn**: *Ese*.

Hetchi, ヘツチ, 歌ヲ唱フトキ用ユルト

キノ語. *n.* A peculiar exclama-

tion made by the Ainu when sing-

ing some kinds of songs. An ex-

clamation of assent.

Heteshtekka, ヘテシテッカ, 頭ヲ上ケ

ル. *v.i.* To lift up the head. To

hold the head up.

Heteshu, ヘテシュ, 頭ヲ上ケル. *v.i.*

To hold the head up. To lift up

the head. **Syn**: *Hetari*.

Hetke-hetke, ヘツケヘツケ, 抜き差シ

スル、(刀ノ如ク). *v.t.* To draw out

and push in as a sword.

Hetokush, } 將ニ、例セバ、イサムヘトク

ヘトクシ, } シ、今將ニ滅セントス. *v.*

Etokush, } *i.* About to be. As:

ヘトクシ, } —*Isam hetokush*, “about to come

to nothing.” “About to lose sight

of.”

Hetopo, ヘトポ, 又、歸ル. *adv.* A-

gain. Back. **Syn**: *Ehoroka*.

Hetopo-hetopo, ヘトポヘトポ, 度々.

adv. Again and again. Fre-

quently.

Hetopo-hetopo-oman, ヘトポヘトポ

オマン, 往來スル. *ph.* To go back-

wards and forwards.

Hetopo-shiknu, ヘトホシクヌ, 甦生スル. *v.i.* To return to life.

Hetopo-shiknure, ヘトホシクヌレ, 甦ラス. *v.t.* To raise to life.

Hetukba, ヘツクバ, 生長スル、出ヅル. *v.i.* To grow. To come forth.
Pl. of Hetuku.

Hetukbap, ヘツクバフ, 生長スルモノ. *n.* Things which grow.

Hetukbare, ヘツクバレ, 生ヤス、出ス、生ム、(複數). *v.t. (pl.)* To make grow. To send forth. To produce.

Hetuku, ヘツク, 生長スル、(單數). *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, 共ニ住フ、(兄弟ノ如クニ). *v.i.* To live with another (as with a sister or brother).

Heturu, ヘツル, 屈ム. *v.t.* To bend. To stoop.

Heuge, ヘウゲ, 屈ム、曲ル. *v.i.* To be bent. To be crooked. **Syn:** Ohoge.

Heugere, ヘウゲレ, 屈メル、曲ゲル. *v.t.* To bend. **Syn:** Ohogere.

Heune, ヘウ子, 弱キ、柔カキ. *adj.* Supple. Sleek. Tender. Weak.

Heunenep-koro, ヘウ子子ブコロ, 弱キ、柔カキ. *adj.* Supple. Sleek. Weak.

Heush, ヘウシ, 着ケル. *v.t.* To put on as a hat. To draw on as boots.

Heye, ヘイエ, 顔. *n.* The countenance. Face.

Hi, ヒ, or **I**, イ, 此語ヲ動詞又ハ形容詞ニ附加スルトキハ名詞トナスヲ得、例セバ、エイシヨコロ、信仰スル、エイシヨコロイ、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フルトキハ、ニ就テ、又ハ、ニ關シテノ意トナルナリ、例セバ、クメヒケ、我聞クコトニ關シテハ. *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 nukar'hike*, “with refernce to what I see.”

Hike, ヒケ, 物. *n.* An article. Thing.

Hinta-ne, ヒンタ子, 何ナリヤ. *adv.* What is it? **Syn:** Nep ta.

Hinta-ta, ヒンタタ, 何ナリヤ. *adv.* What is it?

Hitsuji, ヒツジ, **Hitsuji-chikoikip**, ヒツジチコイキブ, 羊. *n.* Sheep. A sheep. (*Jap.*)

Hitsuji-epungine-guru, ヒツジエブンキ子グル, 羊牧者. *n.* A shepherd. (lit: sheep watcher).

Hitsuji-reshpa-guru, ヒツジレシバグル, 牧羊者. *n.* A shepherd (lit: sheep rearer).

Hitsuji-topa, ヒツジトバ, or **topaha**, トバハ, 羊ノ群. *n.* A flock of sheep.

Ho, ホ, 陰門. *n.* The anus. *Vagina.* The posteriors.

Ho, ホ, ヨリ、離レタル、後ロ。 *adv.* Off. Away from. Back. Behind.

Ho, ホ, 呼フ。 *v.t.* To call.

Ho-atak, ホアタク, 呼ビ戻ス。 *v.t.* To fetch by calling. **Syn:** Hotuyekara.

Hoashtari, ホアシタリ, 跛ノ、アシナヘタル。 *adj.* Lame. Maimed.

Hobashi, ホバシ, 海岸ヨリ。 *adv.* From the sea-shore.

Hochahocha, ホチャホチャ, 跳子躍ル。 *v.i.* To hop.

Hochaku, ホチャク, 糞、下痢スル。 *n.* Manure. Also to suffer from diarrhoea.

Hochatchari, ホチャッチャリ, 姦淫スル。 *v.i.* To commit adultery.

Hochatchari-guru, ホチャッチャリグル, 姦通者。 *n.* An adulterer or adulteress.

Hochauchau, ホチャウチャウ, } 跳躍スル、三脚ニテ
Hochawachawe, ホチャワチャウエ, } 歩ム、(跛ノ犬馬ノ如ク)。 *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 nikkmis. Jor. and Sny.*

Hochiarana, ホチアラナ, 下ダレ。 *v.i.* To descend. **Syn:** Ran.

Hochihi, ホチヒ, 合計數。 *n.* A sum.

Hochikuchika, ホチカチカ, 跳ル(魚ノ如ク)。 *v.i.* To splash about. To flounder as a fish.

Hochikarakari, ホチカラカリ, } 縮ル、纏レル。 *v.i.* To crumple up.

Hochikom, ホチコム, } To be twisted or tangled. **Syn:** Chiukarakari.

Hochika-hochika, ホチカホチカ, 跳ル。 *v.i.* To flounder as a fish.

Hochikok, ホチコク, ヨタカ。 *n.* Goat-sucker.

Hochikom, ホチコム, } 縮レタル、纏レタル。 *v.i.* To crumple up. To become twisted. To become intangled.

Hochin, ホチン, 服ノ下。 *n.* The under part of the thighs. **Syn:** Chin-kotoro.

Hochin-uturu, ホチンウツル, 骨盤。 *n.* The pelvis.

Hochin-uturu-kushte, ホチンウツルクシテ, 跨リテ。 *adv.* Astride.

Hochipakara, ホチバカラ, 子ヲ搖ル。 *v.t.* To dandle up and down as a child.

Hochipki, ホチブキ, 搖ル、例セバ、アパウシタカタホチブキ、彼ノ門扉ニヨリテ垂搖シテ居ル。 *v.i.* To swing. Thus:—*Apa-ushta kata hochipki,* “he is swinging on the gate.”

Hochiukarapa, ホチウカラバ, 浮ビ、漂フ。 *v.i.* To float about as in the back water of an eddy.

Ho-eimek, ホエイメク, 遊女ノ務ヲスル。 *v.t.* To act the harlot.

Ho-eimek-guru, ホエイメクグル, 姦淫スル人。 *n.* An adulterer.

Hokot, ホコツ, 深キ。 *adj.* Deep. **Syn:** Ohoro.

Hoinu, ホイヌ, 鼬、テン。 *n.* A marten. Sable.

Hoishtaritari, ホイシタリタリ, 跛ノル。 *adj.* Lame. Maimed. **Syn:** Hera.

Hoito, ホイト, 乞食。 *n.* A beggar. **Syn:** Iyahup-guru. Iyekari-guru.

Hoito-ki, ホイトキ, 乞フ。 *v.t.* To beg. **Syn:** Iyahupkara.

Hoiyaku, **ホイヤク**, 墮胎. *n.* An abortion. A miscarriage. Same as *Honyaku*.

Hoiyo, **ホイヨ**, 夜鷹ノ類. *n.* Some kind of night hawk.

Hoiyo, **ホイヨ**, } 姦淫スル. *v.t.* To com-
Hoiyo-ki, } mit adultery. To wish
ホイヨキ, } evil to another. To
 desire to harm. To do evil.

Hoiyo, **ホイヨ**, 悪シキ、放蕩ナル. *adj.*
 Bad. Abandoned. Evil. Wicked.

Hoiyop, **ホイヨブ**, 放蕩ナル人. *n.*
 An abandoned person. A person bent on mischief. An adulterer. An utterly wicked person. One who prays that evil may overtake another. One who steals the religious symbols of another. A person who commits sacrilege.

Hoiyo-tusu, **ホイヨツス**, 悪シキ預言.
n. Evil prophecies.

Hok, **ホク**, 買フ. *v.t.* To buy.

Hoka, **ホカ**, 爐. *n.* A fireplace.

Hoka-etok, **ホカエトク**, 爐ノ上座. *n.*
 The head of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut nearest the head of a fireplace.

Hokamba, **ホカムバ**, 六ヶ敷. *adj.*
 Difficult.

Hokamburi, }
ホカムブリ, } 女ノ帽子. *n.* A wo-
Hokamburi, } man's bonnet.
ホカムブリ, }

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、
 パスパスコカオ、炭ヲ糺ク. *v.t.* To
 put on a fire. As:—*Paspas ho-*
ka-o, “to put charcoal on a fire.”

Hoketu, **ホケツ**, 後へ蹴ル. *v.i.* To
 kick out from behind as a horse.

Syn: Chotari. Chiotari.

Hoketuketu, **ホケツケツ**, 爬キ掘ル、
 (鳥ノ如ク). *v.t.* To scratch (as
 fowls).

Hokeura, **ホケウラ**, 膀胱. *n.* A
 bladder.

Hoki, **ホキ**, 魔術ヲ使フ、例セバ、メホ
 キ、寒氣ヲ呼ブ. *v.t.* To call for by
 enchantments. As:—*Me-hoki*, “to
 call for cold.” *Apto hoki guru*,
 “a rain maker.”

Hokiru-kiru, **ホキルキル**, 搖レル. *v.*
i. To sway too and fro.

Hokke, **ホッケ**, 伏ス. *v.i.* Same as
Hotke, “to lie down.”

Hokomkokte, **ホコムコクテ**, 立膝ス
 ル. *v.i.* To raise the knees up
 towards the chin.

Hokorakorak, } 鳴ル. *v.i.* To rattle.
ホコラコラク, }
Okorakorak, } To rattle together
オコラコラク, } as things loose in
 a box.

Hoku, **ホク**, 夫、オツト. *n.* A hus-
 band.

Hoku-koiwak, **ホクコイワク**, 己レノ
 夫ニ逢フ. *v.i.* To go to visit one's
 husband.

Hokukura, **ホククラ**, or **Hokure**, **ホ
 クレ**, 掛聲ニ用ユル語. *excl.* An
 exclamation of urging, defying,
 or calling the attention to any-
 thing. This word is generally
 placed at the beginning of a sen-
 tence.

Hokure, **ホクレ**, 貪食スル、例セバ、ホ
 クレイベ、貪リテ食スル. *adv.* Gree-
 dily. Excessively. As:—*Hoku-*

- re ibe*, "to eat greedily." *Hokure iku*, "to drink greedily."
- Hokush**, ホクシ, 仆ル、落ツル. *v.i.* To tumble over. To capsize. Collapse. **Syn**: **Hachiri**. **Horak**.
- Hokushte**, ホクシテ, 仆ス. *v.t.* To knock over. To turn over. To knock down. To upset.
- Hokuyuk**, ホクユク, 人ヲ食スル熊. *n.* A man-eating bear. A bear which steals horses or cattle. The opposite is called *Noyuk*. **Syn**: **Wenyuk**.
- Hokuyuk-emaury**, ホクユクエマウリ, クロイチゴ. *n.* *Rubus occidentalis*, *L. var. japonicus*, *Miyabe*.
- Hom**, ホム, 木ノ節. *n.* A knot in wood.
- Hom**, ホム, 節、フシ. *n.* A flaw in cotton or weaving threads. A knot in a piece of wood. A joint of the body. A variation of *kom*.
- Homa**, ホマ, 鯨ノ子. *n.* The hard spawn of herrings.
- Homaka**, ホマカ, 晴レル. *v.i.* To clear away. (as weather).
- Homaka**, ホマカ, 後口. *post.* Back. Behind. Aft. Backward. After. A little way off. **As**:—*Homaka chanchan*, "to step back." **Syn**: **Makta**.
- Homakachiwe**, ホマカチウエ, 流レ戻ル. *v.i.* To be washed back by the current of a river.
- Homakaita**, ホマカイタ, 遠ク. *adv.* Distant. Yonder. There. **As**:—*Homakaita no ande*, "put it yonder."
- Homaka-no**, ホマカノ, 後、アト. *adv.* After. Behind.
- Homakochiwe**, ホマコチウエ, 後ニ流ル. *v.i.* To move backwards.
- Homakashi**, ホマカシ, 後. *post.* Back. Behind.
- Homakorobe**, ホマコロベ, 海鳥ノ名. *n.* Name of a kind of sea-bird.
- Homakushta**, ホマクシタ, 後. *adv.* Aft. Behind.
- Homan-no**, ホマンノ, 微カニ、模糊トシテ. *adv.* Dimly. Indistinctly.
- Homara**, ホマラ, 困迷スル、眩スル. *v.i.* To be dizzy. To see dimly.
- Homara**, ホマラ, 溫和ナル. *adj.* Gentle. **As**:—*Keutum homara guru*, "a gentle person."
- Homara-no-po**, ホマラノホ, 微ニ、不分明ニ. *adv.* Indistinctly.
- Homare**, ホマレ, 眩暈セシムル、錯亂セシムル. *v.t.* To make dizzy. To confuse.
- Homaretara**, } 微ニ、僅ニ、靜ニ. *adv.*
ホマレタラ, } Dimly. Slightly.
Homaritarara, } A little. Gently.
ホマリタラ, }
- Homatu**, ホマツ, 驚ク. *v.i.* To be startled. To be taken aback. To shy (as a horse).
- Homatu-matu**, ホマツマツ, 驚ク. *v.i.* To be frightened.
- Homature**, ホマツレ, 愕カス. *v.t.* To startle. To amaze. To astonish.
- Homeru**, ホメル, 痛ム. *v.i.* To be hurt. To be distorted.
- Homerure**, ホメルレ, 傷メル. *v.t.* To distort. To wound.
- Honeinonno-tak**, ホ子イノンノタク, 懐妊セルトキノ祝. *n.* A ceremony performed on or about the time of conception.

Hon-ekot, ホンエコツ, 産死スル. *v.i.*
To die of child-birth. **Syn:**

Hon ewen wa rai.

Hone-kunne-chep, ホ子クン子チエブ,
バセ類ノ總稱. *n.* Gobies (including
several species).

Honene, ホ子子, 午後ノ三時頃. *adv.*
The middle of the afternoon.
Syn: Chup ram.

Honeugoro, ホ子ウゴロ, 下腹. The
lower part of the abdomen.

**Hon-ewen-wa-rai, ホンエウエンワラ
イ.** *v.i.* See *hon-ekot.*

Hongesh, ホンゲシ, 真中. *n.* The
middle.

Honi, ホニ, 腹. *n.* The belly. The
abdomen. The stomach. As:—
Honi araka, “the stomach ache.”

Honi-araka, ホニアラカ, 腹痛. *n.*
Cholic.

Honi-nini, ホニニニ, 匍匐スル. *v.i.*
To crawl upon the stomach.
Syn: Reye. **Honoyanoya wa
arapa.**

Honoioep, ホノイノエブ, タンポポ.
n. Dandelion. *Taraxacum officinale,*
Wigg. var. corniculatum,
Koch et Ziz.

Honi-un, ホニウン, 腹ノ. *adj.* Ab-
dominal.

Honi-un, ホニウン, } 妊娠スル. *v.i.*
Honun, ホヌン, } To have con-
ceived a child. **Syn:** Shinnai-
kat-iyé-unu.

Honi-un-no, ホニウンノ, 腹部ニ. *adv.*
Abdominally.

Honkoro, ホンコロ, 妊娠スル. *v.i.*
To conceive. To be pregnant.
Syn: Yaiapase.

Honne-no, ホン子ノ, 長キ. *adj.*
Long. **Syn:** Ohonno. Ohoro.

Honnere, ホン子レ, 罪ヲ免ス. *v.t.*
To acquit. To absolve. **Syn:**
Tushi honnere.

Honnere-i, ホン子レイ, 赦免. *n.*
Acquittal.

Honoio-nyep, ホンノイノイエブ, タン
ポポ. *n.* The dandelion. **Syn:**
Epetchi nonno. **Honoioep.**

Honoise, ホノイセ, 唸ル、吠エル. *v.i.*
To growl as a dog. To snarl.
To hum (as in a song).

Honoye, ホノイエ, 方寄ル、偏スル.
v.i. To lean on one side. To
lean over. To be twisted out
of place. **Syn:** Heneuba.

Honoye-nyep, ホノイエノイエブ, タ
ンポ. *n.* A dandelion.

Honoyere, ホノイエレ, 方寄ラセル.
v.t. To tip over. To make lean.

**Hontom, } 半分. port. Half. By.
ホントム, } In. On. As:—Pa
Hontomo, } *hontom e tu pa*, “a
ホントモ, } year and a half.” *Hontom e rep*,
“two and a half.” *Hontom e tup*,
“one and a half.”**

**Hontomo-paro-chep, ホントモバル
チエブ,** シコ、ヒシコ. *n.* Anchovy.
Engraulis japonicus. Tem. & Schl.

Honu, ホヌ, 腹這ニ伏ス. *v.i.* To lie
down flat on the stomach and drag
ones self along by the hands.
Syn: Reye.

Honyaku, ホンヤク, 半産、流産スル.
n. and *v.t.* An abortion. A mis-
carriage. To abort.

Honyakure, ホンヤクレ, 流産サセル.
v.t. To produce abortion.

Hoparata, ホバラタ, 無禮ヲスル. *v.t.*
To insult in an indecent manner.
Hoparata is a kind of insult

- resorted to particularly by women, and consists in throwing up the hinder part of their garments and whipping the posteriors at a person. This performance is generally acted in secret and behind a person's back.
- Hopash, ホバシ,** 仆レシ. *v. t.* To fall.
- Hopashi,** }
ホバシ, } 海岸ヨリ. *adv.* From
Hobashi, } the sea-shore.
ホバシ, }
- Hopashte, ホバシテ,** 倒レシ. *v. t.* To fell.
- Hopayapaya,** } 苦シム. *v. i.* To
ホハヤバヤ, } struggle. To
Hopayepaye, } stretch out the
ホハイエハイエ, } arms and legs as a kicking baby or an animal in its death struggles.
- Hopechina, ホベチナ,** 坐ス(單數)、(日本人ノ様ニ). *v. i. (sing).* To sit upon the heels.
- Hopechina-rok, ホベチナロク,** 坐ス、(複數). *v. i. (pl).* To sit upon the heels.
- Hopentari, ホベンタリ,** 仆ス. *v. t.* To knock over.
- Hopera, ホペラ,** } 海岸へ往ク. *adv.*
Hoperai, ホペライ, } To go to the sea-shore. From the interior.
- Hopirasa, ホヒラサ,** 開キシ(ソヨ返ル迄ニ). *adj.* and *v. i.* Opened out backwards.
- Hopita,** }
ホヒタ, }
Hopiuba, } 早く走ル. *v. i.* To run
ホヒウバ, } fast.
Hopiwe, }
ホヒウエ, }

- Hopiuba, ホヒウバ,** 精勵スル、拏カスル(複數). *v. t.* To do with a will. To do with might. To pull by placing the foot against an object (*pl.*) **Syn:** Hopiwe.
- Hopiwe, ホヒウエ,** ホブイバノ(單數). *v. t.* Same as *Hopiuba (sing).*
- Hopiye, ホビイエ,** 早く走ル. *v. i.* To run fast.
- Hopokna, ホボクナ,** 横ニ立テラル. *v. i.* To be set on its edge (as a basket or box). To be tipped on one side.
- Hopoknare, ホボクナレ,** 斜メニ立タセル. *v. t.* To tilt on one side. To set on its edge (as a basket or box).
- Hopoknashi, ホボクナシ,** 下. *adv.* Underneath. Below. Under.
- Hopoknashi-kotoro, ホボクナシコト**
ロ, 下方ノ面. *n.* The under surface of anything.
- Hoporap, ホボラフ,** 蝶. *n.* Same as *heporap*, "a butterfly."
- Hopoye-rera, ホホイエレラ,** 旛風. *n.* A whirl-wind. **Syn:** Shipoye-poye rera. **Wen rera. Rera-shiu.**
- Hoppa, ホッパ,** 殘ス. *v. t.* To leave behind.
- Hopse, ホブセ,** 吸フ. *v. t.* To sip up.
- Hopsehopse, 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(複數). *v. i.* To fly. To get up. To arise. (*Sing. of hopumi.*)

Hopuni, ホブニ, 飛ブ、上ガル (單數).
v. i. To fly. To get up. To
 arise. To set out on a journey
 (*pl. Hopumba*).

Hopunki, }
ホブンキ, } 左様、然リ、ハイ. *adv.*
Opunki, } Yes. So.
オブンキ, }

Hopurap, ホブラブ, 蝶. *n.* A but-
 terfly.

Horak, ホラク, 壊レル、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, ホラオチウエ, 仆ル、下
 ル、落ツル. *v. i.* To fall down.
 To come down. To drop off. To
 descend. **Syn:** Raotereke.

Horap, }
ホラブ, } ヤマシヤクヤク. *n.* *Paeonia*
Orap, } *obovata, Max.*
オラブ, }

Horararase, ホラララセ, 沈ム. *v. i.*
 To sink into.

Horari, ホラリ, アル、有ル. *v. i.* To
 be. To exist. **Syn:** An. Rari.

Horashi, ホラシ, 下. *adv.* Beneath.
 Under. Underneath.

Horatutu, ホラツツ, 込ル. *v. i.* To
 slide. **Syn:** Oninkot. Harotke.
 Charase.

Horatutu-ushi, ホラツツウシ, 込ル
 所. *n.* A slide. **Syn:** Oninkot
 an-i.

Horawashi, ホラワシ, 下、例セバ、ホ
 ラワシアミア、下衣. *adv.* Under.
 Beneath. As:—*Horawashi amip,*
 “an under garment.”

Hore, }
ホレ, } 来イ来イ. *excl.* Come!
Horehore, } come!
ホレホレ, }

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, ホリキライエ, 衣ヲ褰ケル
 (單數). *v. t.* To tuck up the clothes.
 To pull up the garments (as for
 work).

Horikirayepa, ホリキライエバ, ホリ
 キライエノ (複數). *pl.* of *Horikiraye*.

Horikitai, ホリキタイ, 上. *adv.*
 Over. The space above.

Horiko, ホリコ, 上. *adv.* Over.
 Overhead.

Hiripi, }
ヒリピ, } 飛ブ、躍ル. *v. i.* To jump.
Horippa, } To dance.
ホリッパ, }

Horippa-shinot, ホリバシノツ, 踊ノ
 名. *n.* The name of a dance.

Horo-horose, ホロホロセ, 襲撃スル.
v. t. To set upon as a dog.

Horo-horose-kara, ホロホロセカラ,
 襲撃サセル. *v. t.* To set a dog
 upon.

Horoka, ホロカ, 後へ向ク. *adv.*
 Turned backwards. Backwards.
 Back.

Horoka-ai-ush-ni, ホロカアイウシニ,
 オニウコギ. *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-chiu, ホロカチウ, 渦. *n.* An eddy. A back-water.

Horokaika, ホロカイカ, 眞直ニ. *adv.* Straightway. As:—*Horokaika hoshipi*, “to return straightway.” *Horokaika tereke ahun*, “to rush in.” Syn: Nuni.

Horoka-ingara, ホロカインガラ, 顧ル. *v.i.* To look back.

Horoka-moi, ホロカモイ, 渦. *n.* An eddy.

Horokareyep, ホロカレイエブ, サリカニ. *n.* A crayfish.

Horokashi, ホロカシ, 下ニ. *adv.* Downwards.

Horoka-shipi, ホロカシビ, 後へ往ク. *v.i.* To go backward.

Horoka-shuwat, ホロカシュワヅツ, 木製ノ鈎. *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, ホロカツヨツヨ, 振り反ル. *v.i.* To face about. To turn round. Syn: Hosari.

Horokeyu, ホロケウ, 狼、オホカミ. *n.* A wolf.

Horokeyu-kene, ホロケウケ子, ミヤマハンノキ. *n.* A kind of alder. *Alnus viridis*, DC. var. *sibirica*, Rgl.

Horopse, ホロフセ, 吸フ、呑ム. *v.t.* To sip up. To drink.

Horopse-kara, ホロフセカラ, 吸フ、呑ム. *v.t.* To sip up.

Hororose-kara, ホロロセカラ, 襲撃サセル(犬ノ如ク). *v.t.* To set at as a dog. To cause to attack.

Horose, ホロセ, 腐敗シタル. *adj.* Stale. Stinking. Addled. Rotten. Syn: Munin.

Horutu, ホルツ, 迂ル(地迂リノ如ク). *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, 廻ル. *v.t.* To turn round.

Hosari, ホサリ, 神ノ攝理. *n.* Providence. As:—*Kamui hosari an gusu ene ani ne*, “it is so by the providence of God.”

Hosari, ホサリ, 後振向ク、例セバ、ホサリワインガラ、後ヲ振向イテ見ル. *v.i.* To turn the head. To turn about. As:—*Hosari wa ingara*, “to look back,” “to look round.”

Hosarire, ホサリレ, 他人ノ頭ヲ振向カセル. *v.t.* To turn the head of another. To cause to turn round.

Hose, ホセ, 下ル、例セバ、エフルホセ、小山ヲ下ル. *v.i.* To descend. As:—*Ehuru hose*, “to descend a hill.” Syn: Ran. San. Pesh.

Hose, ホセ, 聲ヲ掲ゲテ答フ. *v.t.* To answer by calling to.

Hose, ホセ, 倒ス. *v.t.* To fell as trees. As:—*Chikuni hose*, “to cut down trees.”

Hosh, ホシ, } 脚胼. *n.* Leggings.

Hoshi, ホシ, }
Hosh-at, ホシアツ, 脚胼ノ紐. *n.* Legging strings.

Hosh-hosh, ホシホシ, 犬ヲ掛ラセル. *v.t.* To set a dog at any one.

**Hoshike, } 以前、例ヘバ、ホシキマ
ホシケ、 }
Hoshiki, } ン、一昨日. *adv.* Last.
ホシキ, } Previous. Before.**

Antecedent. As:—*Hoshiki numan*, “the day before yesterday.” *Hosniki sak ne*, “the year before last.”

Hoshiki, ホシキ, 待ツ. *v.i.* To wait.
Syn: Oshke.

Hoshiki-an, ホシキアン, 前者ノ、例
セバ、ホシキアンヌマン、一昨日. *adv.*
The previous one. As:—*Hoshiki*
an numan, “the day before yester-
day.” *Hoshiki an sakne pa*, “the
year before last.”

Hoshiki-hoshiki, ホシキホシキ, マテ
マテ. *ph.* Wait, wait.

Hoshiki-no, ホシキノ, 以前ニ. *adv.*
Previously.

Hoshiki-teine, ホシキテイ子, バイク
イサウ. *n.* *Veratrum album*, *L.*
var. grandiflorum, *Max.*

Hoshipi, ホシピ, 還ル(單數). *v.i.* To
return. (*Sing.*)

Hoshipire, ホシピレ, 戻ス. *v.t.* To
send back.

Hoshippa, ホシッパ, 還ル(複數). *v.i.*
To return. (*pl.*)

Hoshippare, ホシッパレ, 返ス、戻ス.
v.t. To send back. To return.
(*pl.*)

Hoshipshipi, ホシブシビ, 廻ル、例セ
バ、ホシブシビワインガラ、後ヲ見ル.
v.i. To turn round. As:—*Hoshipshipi*
wa ingara, “to look
back.” Syn: Okshut no.

Hoshiptektek, ホシブテクテク, 早ク
還ル. *v.i.* To return quickly.

Hosura, ホスラ, 無禮ヲ働ク. *v.i.* To
act in an indecent manner. To
insult another by exposing one's
self.

Hot, }
ホツ, } 二十. *adj.* Twenty. A
Hotne, } score.
ホツ子, }

Hota-hota, ホタホタ, 輾轉スル、ノタウ
チマワル. *v.i.* To wallow. Syn:
Yaikirukiru. Shishiripa.

Hotakba, ホタクバ, 蹴ル. *v.t.* To
kick the feet out. To struggle.

Syn: Hopayepaye.

Hotakutaku, ホタクタク, 爬キ掘ル.
v.i. To lie down and scratch up
the earth (as fowls).

Hotanu, } 訪問スル、見舞フ. *v. t.*
ホタヌ, }
Hotanukara, } To visit a sick per-
ホタヌカラ, } son. 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 kusu
ne, “I will go and visit the sick
person.” *Chihotanukara iyekara-*
kara wa ikore yan, “please pay
us a visit.”

Hotari, ホタリ, 倒ル、破裂スル. *v.i.*
To tumble down. To burst as
a volcano. Syn: Opush.

Hotari-ni, ホタリニ, 家ノ垂木ノ下端
ニ結ブ木(桁ナリ). *n.* The long
poles to which the lower ends of
the end rafters of a hut are tied.
Syn: Hetari-ni. See also Aman-
ni.

Hotempayaya, ホテムバヤヤ, カニ. *n.*
A crab. Syn: Ambayaya.

Hotemtemu, ホテムテム, カニ. *n.* A
crab.

Hotemu, ホテム, 横ニ歩ム. *v.i.* To
move along sidewise.

Hotke, }
ホツケ, } 伏ス、寝ニ就ク. *v.i.* To lie
Hokke, } down. To go to bed.
ホツケ, }

Hotke-wa-an, ホツケワアン, 寝テイ
ル. *adv.* Abed. In bed.

Hotkere, ホツケレ, 寝サセル. *v.t.* To
lay down. To put to bed.

Hotku, ホツク, 身ヲ屈メル. *v.i.* To stoop down.

Hotku-hotku, ホツクホツク, 屈メル. *v.i.* To stoop down.

Hotoki-maimai, ホトキマイマイ, クロミノウケヒスカクラ、日ノミ. *n.* A kind of honeysuckle. *Lonicera coerulea*, *L.* **Syn:** Ho. **Enunit-anne.**

Hotopo, ホトポ, 再ビ歸ヘル. *adv.* Back again. **Syn:** Hetopo.

Hottoro, ホットロ, 額. *n.* The forehead. **Syn:** Heputuru.

Hottoro-gesh, ホットロゲシ, 額ノ下部. *n.* The lower part of the forehead.

Hotui, ホツイ, } 呼フ. *v.t.* To call.

Hotuye, ホツイエ, }

Hottoro-pa, ホットロバ, 額ノ上部. *n.* The upper part of the forehead.

Hotuse, ホツセ, 引ク. *v.t.* To draw. **Syn:** Nimba.

Hotuyekara, ホツイエカラ, 呼フ. *v.t.* To call. To call to. **As:**—*Nei guru hotuyekara yan*, “call him.” *Nei guru hotuyekar’an*, “call him.”

Hotuyepakara, ホツイエバカラ, 呼フ. 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, ホヤシカオバス, 溺死スル人ヲ救フ. *v.t.* To go to save one from drowning.

Hoye, ホイエ, 悪シキ業ヲナス. *v.t.* To do evil deeds. To act sinfully.

Hoyecheppo, ホイエチエッポ, 魚ノ名. *n.* A kind of fish. *Elxis nikonis*, Jor and Sny.

Hoyuptektek, ホユブテクテク, 速ク飛ビ去ル. *v.t.* To fly away quickly.

Hoyupu, ホユブ, 走ル(單數). *v.i.* To run. (*sing.*)

Hoyuppa, ホユツバ, 走ル(複數). *v.i.* To run. (*pl.*)

Huchi-kema, フチケマ, 燃木(モヘサシ). *n.* A fire-brand.

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, } 獸ノ腹中ノ脂肪. *n.* The inside fat of animals of the larger kinds. By some “the liver.”

Hui-ni, フイニ, 落葉松(カラマツ). *n.* Larch. **Syn:** Hup-ni.

Hum, フム, 碎片、塊. *n.* A piece of anything.

Hum, フム, 音. *n.* A sound. **Syn:** Humi.

Humba, フムバ, 磨リ耗ラス、細ニ切ル. *v.t.* To grate. To cut into very fine pieces. To cut up. **Syn:** Nokan no tuyeba.

Humba-humba, フムバフムバ, 細ニ切ル. *v.t.* To cut up in fine pieces.

Humbe, フムベ, クゲラ. *n.* A whale.

Humbe-e, フムベエ, 鯨ノ白肉. *n.* Blubber.

Humbe-etoro, フムベエトロ, クラゲ. *n.* Jelly-fish. Medusa. **Syn:** Toponra. Tonru-chep. Etoropo.

Humbe-ki, フムベキ, 鯨ノ白肉. *n.* Whale blubber.

Humbe-reki, フムベレキ, 鯨鬚. *n.* Whale-bone.

- Humbe-rika**, フムベリカ, 鯨ヲノ白肉. *n.* Blubber.
- Humhum-okkai-kamui**, フムフムオツカイカムイ, シマフクロウ. *n.* Blakiston's eagle owl.
- Humbe-rit**, フムベリツ, 鯨ノ臙. *n.* Whale's sinews.
- Humge**, フムゲ, 搖ル. *v.t.* To dangle or swing about. **Syn**: Koshuyeshuye.
- 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, 何ント、(感嘆)、例セバ、ネッポロフミ、何ト大キナモノダラウ. *interj.* How! Dear me, how! **As**:— *Nep poro humi*, "how great." *Nep wen humi*, "how bad." *Shiri seisek humi*, "dear me, how very hot it is!"
- Humirui**, フミルイ, エヅヤマドリ、エヅライテフ. *n.* The hazel-hen.
- Humkan**, フムカン, 音、音スル. *n.* A sound. *v.i.* To make a noise. **Syn**: Humiash.
- Humnanda**, フムナンダ, or **Humnanta**, フムナンタ, 同所ニ. *adv.* At one place. By the side of. Together. **As**:— *Humnanda ibe*, "to eat together."
- Humnanda-ande**, フムナンダアンデ, 同所ニ置ク. *v.t.* To put in one place. To put together.
- Humnanta**, フムナンタ, 同所ニ. *adv.* In one place. Together.
- Humnan-un**, フムナンウン, 同所ニ. *adv.* In one place. Together.
- Humne**, フム子, 時々. *adv.* Sometimes. At intervals.
- Hum-niukeshte**, フムニウケシテ, 能ハヌ. *v.i.* To be unable. **Syn**: **Eaikap**.
- Hum-ochikap**, フムオチカブ, 梟. *n.* An owl.
- Humotanne**, フモタン子, 遠響. *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, 音ヲ發スル. *v.i.* To gruff. To grunt. To growl. To sound. To make a noise.
- Humse-chikap**, フムセチカブ, コイサキ. *n.* Night-heron. *Nycticarix nycticarap*, Linn.
- Humse-humse**, フムセフムセ, 鳴ラス、例セバ、キサラフムセフムセ、耳が鳴ル. *v.i.* To sound. To make a noise. **As**:— *Kisara humsehumse*, "to have a noise in the ears."
- Humuturu**, フムツル, 端、ハシ. *n.* The ends of such things as string and cotton.
- Hunak**, フナク, or **Kunak**, クナク, 何々スルト、例セバ、アラバクナクイエ、彼ハ往クト云ヘリ. *pro.* That. **As**:

—*Arapa hunak ye*, “he says that he will go.”

Hunaketa, フナケタ, 彼所. *adv.*
There. That place.

Hunakta, フナクタ, 何所. *adv.*
Where? As:—*Hunakta an ruwe he an?* “where is he.”

Hunakta-un, フナクタウン, 何所へ. *adv.*
Whither?

Hunakta-wa, フナクタワ, 何所ヨリ. *adv.*
Whence?

Hunak-un, フナクウン, 何所へ. *adv.*
Whither. As:—*Hunak un arapa?* “where are you going.”

Hunak-wa, フナクワ, 何所ヨリ, 何所. *adv.*
Whence? Where. As:—*Hunak wa 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, 尋メル, 探ス (單數). *v.t.*
To search for. To seek. (*sing.*)

Hunarapa, フナラバ, 尋メル, 探ル. *v.t.*
To search for. (*pl.*)

Hunda, フンダ, 筆. *n.* A written form. (*Jap: Fude*). As:—*Shiroshi hunda*, “a passport.”

Hunki, } 草又ハ灌木ノアル海濱. *n.*
Hunka, } That part of the sea-
フンキ, } shore upon which grass
フンカ, } and low shrubs grow.

Hunna, フンナ, 誰. *pro.* Who. *Hunna e korep an?* “who gave it to you.” **Syn: Nenta-an.**

Hunna-koro, フンナコロ, 誰ノ (持格). *pro.*
Whose. As:—*Hunna koro-
rope 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, トロマツ. *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, フブセイ, or **Hupiusei**, フビウセイ, シンカサガヒ. *n.* Limpets. *Patella*.

Hura, フラ, or **Huraha**, フラハ, 香氣, 例セバ, チマウフラ, 熟果ノ香, ニラフラ, 善キ香. *n.* A smell. As:—*Chi-mau hura*, “the smell of ripe brier fruit.” *Niwa hura*, “a nice ripe smell.” *Nitoro hura*, “the smell of over-ripe brier fruit.” *Nitokot hura*, “a smell of something decomposing.”

Hura-at, フラアツ, 悪臭ヲ發スル. *v.i.*
To stink.

Hura-nu, フラヌ, 嗅ク. *v.t.* To smell.

Hurakrakkara, フラクラッカラ, or **Hurarakka**, フララッカ, 嗅ク. *v.t.*
To smell.

Hurarui, フラルイ, 強キ匂ヒノ, 例セバ, フラルイアイヌ, 強キ香ノアル人. *adj.*
Having a strong smell. As:—*Hurarui ainu*, “a strong smelling man.”

Hurarui-chep, フラルイチェブ, キコウリウガ. *n.* Same as *Nurais* Smelt. *Osmerus dentex*, *Steind.*

Hurarui-kina, フラルイキナ, or **Hurarui-mun**, フラルイムン, ヤニシヤニンニク, キトビル. *n.* A kind of Garlic. *Allium victorialis*, *L.*

Sometimes stuffed in the pillows of the sick to drive out disease.

Syn : Pukusa.

Hura-wen, フラウエン, 悪臭. *n.* A bad smell. A stink.

Hura-wen-kina, フラウエンキナ, カリガ子サウ. *n.* *Caryopteris divaricata*, Max.

Huru-an, フルアン, or **Furu-an**, フルアン, 坂アル. *adj.* Acclivious.

Huru, フル, or **Furu**, フル, 小山, 坂. *n.* A hill. An acclivity.

Hussa, フッサ, 病ヲ吹き掃フ, (人ノ病ヲ癒ス爲メニスルコト). *v.i.* To blow upon the sick as a charm to drive away disease.

Hussa-omande, フッサオマンデ, 大息スル. *v.i.* and *v.t.* To sigh. To blow. To puff. To blow at. **Syn :** **Hussa shiukosamba.**

Hussei, フッセイ, 一吹き. *v.i.* and *n.* To blow. A puff. The cere-

mony of blowing upon the sick. See the next word.

Hussei-omande, フッセイオマンデ, or **Hussei-shiukosamba**, フッセイシウコサムバ, 吹ク. *v.t.* To blow at. Also *v.i.* To sigh. To puff.

Hut, フツ, 驚嘆ノ詞. *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.

Hutne, フツ子, 窄キ. *adj.* Narrow.

Huttat, フツタツ, スマタケ. *n.* Bamboo grass. *Arundinaria*. *Sasa borealis*, Max. et Shib. Sometimes pronounced as though it were *futtat*. *Huttat takusa*, “a bunch of bamboo grass.”

Huyehe, フイエヘ, 頬, 顔, 容貌. *n.* The cheeks. The Face. Countenance. Also pronounced. *fuyehe*.

Syn : Heye.

Huyuine, フユイ子, 全ク. *adj.* Entirely. Through and through.

I (イ).

I, イ, 此ノイ (I) ナ動詞ノ前ニ置クトキハ其ノ意義ヲ強クス, 例セバ, ヌ, 聞ク, イヌ, 注意シテ聞ク. (i). When the vowel *I* is prefixed to some verbs it has the power of intensifying their meaning. As :—*Nu*, “to hear,” *iuu*, “to listen. *Chimichi-mi*, “to search after,” *ichimi-chimi*, “to search diligently after.”

I, イ, 時トシテ此ノイ (I) ハ自己代名詞ノ第三人稱單數ニ用ヰラル, 例セバ, カムイイツレンヲグスネイノイタクルウエネ, 神ヨリ託宣ヲ受ケテカクノ如キコトヲ云フ. (ii). Sometimes the particle *I* stands for the third per-

son singular personal pronoun, objective case. As :—*Kamui ituren wa gusu nei no itak ruwe ne*, “he speaks so because he is inspired by God.” *Ikurukashike*, “upon him.” *Nep ipon aiiai*, “what a small child it is.” *Seta inoshpa ruwe ne*, “the dog is chasing him.” *Akoro sapo ireshpa ruwe ne*, “my elder sister brought him up.”

I, イ, 此ノイ (I) ハ時トシテ人代名詞ノ第一人稱複數物主格トナルナリ, 例セバ, イパクスネ, 彼レハ我々ヲ見付ケルナラン. (iii). Sometimes the

vowel *I* stands for the first person plural objective case of the personal pronoun, "us." Thus:—*Ipa kusu ne*, "he will find us." *Ikik an*, "he struck us."

I, 4, 此ノイ (I) ハ時トシテ人代名詞ノ第一人稱單數物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、イユブテ、我レニ與ヘヨ。(iv). Sometimes the vowel *I* stands for the first person singular objective case of the personal pronoun. As:—*Iyupte*, "give it to me." *Iere*, feed me." **Syn: En.**

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲ實名詞ノ前ニ置クトキハ第三人稱單數物主格トナルナリ、例セバ、イホネグル、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, 此ノ字ヲ形容詞又ハ動詞ニ付加スルトキハ實名詞ニ變セシムルヲ得、例セバ、ヒリカ、宜シイ、ヒリカイ、善キコト、オケレ、仕上ル、オケレイ、仕上。(vi.) When suffixed to adjectives and verbs *I* has the power of changing them into nouns. Thus:—*pirika*, "good," *pirika-i*, "goodness." *Okere*, "to finish," *okere-i*, "the finish." *Akara*, "to be done," *Akari*, "a thing done," "a thing to be done." *Ene akari ka isam*, "nothing can be done" (i.e. there is no help for it).

4, 此ノ字ヲ *ne* ニ付加フルトキハ指示代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、ネイアム、其ノ物。(vii). When suffixed to *ne* the particle *I* makes with *ne* the demonstrative pronoun, "that," "those." Thus:—*Nei*

ainu, "that man." *Nei utara*, "those persons." *Nei ambe*, "that thing."

I, 4, 此ノ字ヲ *ta* (ta) ナル語ニ付加シイタ (*ita*) トスルトキハ場所或ハ時ヲ指示ス、例セバ、ネイイタ、其ノ時、或ハ其ノ所。(viii). When *I* is prefixed to the word *ta*, thus making it *ita*, "time" or "place" is expressed. Thus:—*Nei ita*, "at that time or place."

I, 4, 文章中ニ單獨ニ置カル、トキハ時或ハ場所ヲ指示スルナリ、例セバ、ネイイオロ、其所ヨリ、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, 時トシテイ (I) ノ後ニワノ、ワ、又ハ、オロワ、(カラ、ヨリ、ノ意) 又ハ、オツタ、オロン、(ニ、又ハ、ヘ、ノ意) 等ノ語カ續クトキハ凡テ地名ノ後ニ用井ラルナリ、例セバ、サツボロイワノ、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*, *orowa*, "from" or *otta*; *orum*, *orota*, "to." Thus:—*Satporo, i wano*, "from Satporo" *Pirator' i otta*, "to Piratori." When so used *i* appears as the equivalent of *kotan*, "town," "place," or "village."

I, 4, テクサマタ (傍、ソバ) ト云フ副詞ニ付加ヘルトキハ此ノイ (I) ハ時トシテ我レチ、我レノ、ナル意トナル。(xi). When prefixed to the adverb *tek-samata*, "by the side of," *i* sometimes represents the pronoun *en*, "me." As:—*Iteksamata*, "by my side."

- I, イ**, 此ノイ (I) ハカラフト、又ハ沙流地方ニ於テハ時トシテ *n* ノ代リニ用井ラル、例セバ、ホイ、チボント云フガ如シ。 (*xii*). In speaking *I* will often be heard for *n* particularly in the Saru and Saghalian dialects As:—*Poi* for *pon*, “small,” “little.”
- I, イ**, イート云フ叫聲。 An onomatopœa for a squeal.
- Ibe, イベ**, 食スル、例セバ、イベアエラムシン子、食フテ仕マフ。 *v.t.* To eat. As:—*Ibe aeramushinne*, “to have been satisfied with food.”
- Ibe-ambe, イベアムベ**, 食物。 *n.* Food. **Syn:** *Aep*.
- Ibe-ap, イベアブ**, 吝マズニ食物ヲ與フル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* To be kind in giving away food.
- Ibe-erok, イベエロク**, 食スル爲メニ坐ス、(複數)。 *v.i.* To sit down to eat.
- Ibehe, イベヘ**, 食物、果實、言語ノ意味、原素、カ、刀劍ノ刃。 *n.* Food. Fruit. Bulbs. The meaning of a word. Essence. A sword or knife-blade. Strength.
- Ibe-hunara, イベフナラ**, 吝嗇、シロキ。 *v.i.* To be stingy.
- Ibe-bashui, イベバシユイ**, 箸、ハシ。 *n.* Chop-sticks.
- Ibe-mondum, イベモンヅム**, 食慾。 *n.* The appetite.
- Ibe-op, イベオブ**, 鎗。 *n.* Spears.
- Ibep, イベフ**, 食器。 *n.* Eating utensils.
- Ibepa, イベバ**, 食スル。 *v.t.* (*pl.*) To eat.
- Ibeporore, イベポロレ**, 貪婪ナル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Avaricious. Greedy. Covetous. **Syn:** *Ibe-shikashure*. *Eporore*. *Eishikashuari*.
- Ibere, イベレ**, 食ベサセル。 *v.t.* To feed.
- Iberekut, イベレクツ**, 食道。 *n.* The œsophagus.
- Ibe-rok, イベロク**, 大食スル。 *v.t.* To be given to much eating. To sit and eat.
- Ibe-rui, イベルイ**, 食ヲ貪ル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Greedy. To be a great eater. To be greedy.
- Ibe-sak, イベサク**, 乏シキ、無意味ナル、漁獵ニ幸ノナキ。 *adj.* and *v.i.* To be poor. To be unlucky in the hunt or at fishing. Absurd. Meaningless.
- Ibe-sakbe, イベサクベ**, 笑フ可キコト、背理。 *n.* An absurdity.
- Ibe-sak-no, イベサクノ**, 荒唐ニ。 *adv.* Absurdly.
- Ibe-sarakorobe, イベサラコロベ**, オナガザメ。 *n.* Thresher shark. *Alopecias vulpes*, (*Gmelin*.)
- Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ**, 食ル。 *v.t.* To covet. To be greedy over.
- Ibeshikashure, イベシカシュレ**, 食ル。 *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**, 鄙吝スル。 *v.i.* To be stingy. **Syn:** *Epyupke*.
- Ibe-ush, イベウシ**, 肥エタル、大粒ノ、例セバ、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:** *Ipush-tuye*.

- Ichaka, イチャカ**, 不潔ナル、無遠慮ナル。 *adj.* Dirty. Immodest.
- Ichakka, イチャッカ**, 急ニ起チ上ル。 *v.i.* To start up suddenly.
- Ichakkere, イチャッケレ**, 不潔ナル。 *adj.* Dirty.
- Ichakoko, イチャココ**, 教ヘル、馴ラス。 *v.t.* To train. To teach. A hole. A ditch.
- Ichani, イチャニ**, 鱒鮭ノ卵ヲ産ミ付ケル水中ノ壕。 *n.* The hole salmon make in the beds of rivers in which to deposit their spawn. A spawning bed.
- Ichanchup, イチャンチュブ**, 新月。 *n.* The new moon.
- Ichaniu-chep, イチャニウチエブ**, 鱒(マス)。 *n.* Sea trout. *Oncorhynchus mason*, Brevoort.
- Ichaniu, イチャヌイ**, 鱒(マス)。 *n.* Same as above.
- Ichankot, イチャンコツ**, ヤマベ。 *n.* Young sea trout.
- Ichaniu, イチャヌイ**, 鱒。 *n.* A salmon-trout.
- Ichaniu-cheppo, イチャヌイチエツポ**, 鱒ノ子。 *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ナドヲ切り採ルニ用ユ)。 *n.* A kind of shell used for cutting off the ears of corn during harvest. **Syn:** Icha-sei.
- Icharapa-an, イチャラバアン**, 神酒ヲ獻ズル儀式。 *n.* The ceremony of offering libations to the gods. The ceremony of house-warming. **Syn:** Achikka an. Shinnurappa.
- Icharapo, イチャラポ**, シヤク、コシヤ

- ク。 *n.* The wild chervil. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm.
- Ichari, イチャリ**, 篩(フルイ)。 *n.* A round wicker basket. A sieve.
- Ichari-kina, イチャリキナ**, (イチャラポ、ト同ジ)。 *n.* Same as *Icharapo*.
- Icha-sei, イチャセイ**, 穀物ヲ刈入レルニ用ユル貝。 *n.* Shells used for cutting off the ears of corn in harvest. **Syn:** Icha-piba.
- Ichashkara, イチャシカラ**, 呪フ、トツク。 *v.t.* To curse. To bewitch. **Syn:** Ishirishina.
- Ichawetenge, イチャウエテング**, 命ズル。 *v.t.* To command. **Syn:** Ipawetenge.
- Ichen, イチェン**, 錢。 *n.* Money.
- Ichikimaimai, イチキマイマイ**, ガンカウラン、コケノミ。 *n.* The crow-berry. *Empetrum nigrum*, L.
- Ichimichimi, イチミチミ**, 懇ニ探ス。 *v.t.* To search diligently after. To act inquisitively.
- Ichotcha, イチョツチャ**, 刺ス。 *v.t.* To sting (as a wasp).
- Ichuptasarep, イチュブタサレフ**, 赤楊樹ノ皮ノ煎汁ヲ産後ニ服用ス。 *n.* The name of a decoction made from alder bark and taken after child-birth.
- Ien-peka, イエンペカ,**
Iyen-peka, イエンペカ, } 上ヘ。 *adv.* Over.
- Ienupitara, イエヌピタラ**, 輕ンズル。 拒絶スル。 *v.t.* To slight. To reject.
- Ifurere, イフレレ**, 赤ク染メル。 *v.t.* To dye red.
- Ihabo, イハボ**, 父。 *n.* Father. **Syn:** Michi.

- Ihaita-keutum**, **イハイタケウツム**, 悪心. *n.* A bad heart or mind.
- Ihanokka**, **イハノッカ**, 呼ブ、起コス. *v.t.* To call. To wake up.
- Ihenkotpa**, **イヘンコツバ**, 點頭スル、愛スル、可愛ガル. *v.i.* To nod to a person. To endeavour to attract the attention of a small child by nodding. To love. To fondle. To comfort.
- Ihewe**, **イヘウエ**, 横風ニテ帆走スル. *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**, **イホッコロベ**, 賣品. *n.* Same as above.
- Ihoma**, **イホマ**, 憐憫. *n.* Compassions. Tender mercies.
- Ihoroshutke**, **イホロシュツケ**, 急セル. *v.t.* To hurry. **Syn**: **Iunashka**.
- Ihoserekere**, **イホセレケレ**, 困難スル. *v.i.* To be in trouble. **Syn**: **Iyoyanumare**. **Yaikowepekere**.
- Ihoshki**, **イホシキ**, 酩酊スル. *v.i.* To be drunk.
- Ihumba**, **イフムバ**, 細カニ切リタル. *adj.* Cut. To mince.
- Ihumge**, **イフムゲ**, 喧シキ. *adj.* Noisy.
- Ii**, **イイ**, 成程. *interj.* Indeed. Oh. **Syn**: **Ohaine**.
- Ik**, **イク**, 關節、章節、脊骨、例セバ、ボ子イクプイ、神經弓. *n.* A joint of the body. A division. A chapter. A verse. The backbone. As:—*Pone ik-pui*, “the neural canal of the backbone.”
- Ik**, **イク**, 百. *adj.* A hundred. **Syn**: **Ashikne hotne**.
- Ika**, **イカ**, 理. *n.* A reason.
- Ika**, **イカ**, 溢レル、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、イカエチハチンナ、氣ヲ付ケヨ汝ハ墜落セン. *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、食フナカレ、イカエオマンナ、行ク勿レ. *v.i.* Do not. As:—*Ika echi e na*, “don’t eat them.” *Ika e oman na*, “do not go.” **Syn**: **Iteki**.
- Ika**, **イカ**, 歩ミ. *n.* A stride. A step.
- Ika**, **イカ**, 飛跳ル. *v.i.* To take leaps and bounds.
- Ikabiuki**, **イカビウキ**, 助ケル. *v.t.* To help. To assist.
- Ikaehotanu-guru**, **イカエホタヌグル**, 番人、病者ヲ見舞フ人. *n.* A watchman. One who visits the sick.
- Ikaetunnai**, **イカエツンナイ**, 疾走スル(馬ノ如ク). *v.i.* To gallop very fast.
- Ikaeyoko**, **イカエヨコ**, 看病スル. *v.t.* To nurse the sick. To watch over. To keep watch.
- Ikaeyoko-guru**, **イカエヨコグル**, 看病人. *n.* A sick-nurse. **Syn**: **Ikahuye guru**. See also **Chipoka ekahuye guru**.
- Ikahuye**, **イカフイエ**, 看病スル. *v.t.* To nurse the sick.

Ikahuye-guru, イカフエグル, 看病人.
n. A sick nurse.

Ika-ika, イカイカ, 沸ク(湯ノ如ク). *v.i.*
 To bubble up (as boiling water).

Ika-koro, イカコロ, 駈ケル、跨グ. *v.t.*
 To step over. To gallop (as a horse). **Syn: Kama-kush.**

Ikanepeka, イカ子ペカ, } 爲スベカラズ、例セバ、
Iki-neipa, イキ子イバ, } イカネベカエキナ、其
Ikineipeka, イキ子イベカ, } レナシテハナラヌ、イ
 カネベカエオマンナ、
 汝ハ行クベカラズ. *v.*
i. Must not. **As:—***Ikanepeka e ki na*, “you must not do so.” *Ikanepeka e oman na*, “you must not go.”

Ikanepeka-shomo, イカ子ヘカシヨモ,
 セネバナラヌ、例セバ、イカネベカシ
 ヨモエイエナ、言ヒナサイ. *ph.* Must.
As:—*Ikanepeka shomo e ye na*,
 “you must say it.”

Iki-neipeka-shomoki, イキ子イベカ
 シヨモキ, 同上. *ph.* Same as
 above.

Ikani, イカニ. 眞珠. *n.* A pearl.

Ikaobas, イカオバス, 助ケル、救フ.
v.t. To help. To save.

Ikaoui, イカオイキ, 助ケル、救フ.
v.t. To help.

Ikaononkara, イカオンカラ, 番ス
 ル. *v.i.* To stand guard.

Ikaononkara-guru, イカオンカラ
グル, 番人. *n.* A guard.

Ikaoshke, イカオシケ, 與ヘル. *v.t.*
 To give. To bestow.

Ikapa, イカバ, 上ヘ. *adv.* Over.
 Above. (*pl.*)

Ikarakara, イカラカラ, 縫箔スル、仕
 事スル. *v.t.* To embroider. To
 work.

Ikaraku, イカラク, 甥、姪. *n.* A
 nephew.

Ikarapopchep, イカラポブチエブ, ハ
 ヲフア. *n.* Same as *Ikarkechoeppe*.
 Poreupine fish.

Ikarari, イカラリ, 縫ヒ付ケル. *v.i.*
 To sew into. To sew one thing
 upon another. The narrow line
 seen upon a border in fancy
 needlework. To patch.

Ikarashki, イカラシキ, 執着スル. *v.t.*
 To have a care for. To dislike
 to part with. To be attached to
 a thing. Loath to part with.

Ikare, イカレ, コボス、轉ケル、例セ
 バ、ブイカレ、倉庫ヨリ轉ケ出ル. *v.t.*
 To spill. To roll out. To over
 fill. **As:—***Pu ikare*, “to roll out
 of a godown.”

Ikarkechoeppe, イカレコチエッポ, ハ
 ヲフア. *n.* Poreupine fish. *Diodon*
holocanthus, *Lin.*

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, 上ニ. *adv.* Upon.

Ikashima, イカシマ, 過剰ノ. *adj.*
 Over. Above. Plus. More than.

Ikashima, イカシマ, 餘ル、過ギル、
 例セバ、ムンギアホクワイカシマイチ
 エン、麥ヲ買フテ餘リシ錢. *v.t.* and
adv. To surpass. To exceed.
 Above. Over. **As:—***Mungi ahok*
wa ikashima ichen, “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, 残りモノ. *n.* Surplus. That which remains.

Ikashiu, イカシウ, } 助ケル、例セバ、ニツネカ
Ikashui, イカシウイ, } ムイオツタイカシウケル
Ikashu-i, イカシユイ, } オカイ、悪魔ヲ助ケル人
ガアル. *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."

Ikashmare-i, イカシマレイ, 附加. *n.*
An Accession.

Ikashpaotte, イカシパオツテ, 命ズル.
v.t. To command. To give commandments.

Ikashpaotte-i, イカシパオツテイ, 命令. *n.* Commandments.

Ikashum, イカシム, 残りモノ、残りモノ.
n. Surplus. That which is left over.

Ikateomare-ambe, イカテオマレアム
ベ, 同情. *n.* Sympathy.

Ikateomare-guru, イカテオマレグル,
朋友、親友. *n.* A friend. A hospitable person. A sympathizer.

Ikateomare-ki, イカテオマレキ, 同情ヲ寄セル.
v.t. To sympathize with.

Ikatkara, イカツカラ, 馬鹿ニスル. *v.t.*
To make a fool of. To deceive.

Ikaun, イカウン, 外ニ. *adv.* Besides.

Ika-unu, イカウヌ, 重ネル、氣儘ニ振舞フ.
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, イカヨフ, } 矢筒. *n.* A quiver.
Ikayup, イカユフ, }

Ikayop-pakkai, イカヨフパッカイ, 矢筒ヲ負フ. *pl.* To carry a quiver of arrow.

Ike, イケ, 物、此語ハ屢關係代名詞トシテ、所ノ物ノ意ヲ示ス、例セバ、子イイカシユムイケユクノウクケルオツタクコレナ、我ハユクノウクニ殘セシ所ノ物ヲ與ヘシ、又、クヌカリケ我ガ見シ物. *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, 其時ニ. *adv.* At that time.

Ikehumshu, イケフムシュ, 出来ゴト.
n. An accident. **Syn: Ikeuhumshu.**

Ikem, イケム, 舐ル. *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, イケマノ莢(サヤ). *n.* The pod of the *ikema* or *Cynanchum caudatum*, *Maxim.* **Syn: Penup.**

Ik emnu, イケムヌ, 復讐スル、代理スル. *v.t.* To avenge. To take the part of another. **Syn: Ikotki.**

Ikemumbe, イケムムベ, 食指. *n.* The

- index finger. **Syn**: Itangi kem ashikipet.
- Ikerā, イケラ**, 甘キ. *adj.* Sweet. Nice.
- Ikerā, イケラ**, 戀人. *n.* One's sweet-heart.
- Ikerā, イケラ**, 搔痕. *n.* A scratch.
- Ikerā-kara, イケラカラ**, 爬ク. *v.t.* To make a scratch.
- Ikere, イケレ**, 爬ク、足ニテ攪混スル. *v.t.* To scrape or scratch. To shuffle with the feet.
- Ikereru, イケレル**, 殆ント酔フ. *v.i.* To be just on the point of intoxication.
- Ikerikarap, イケリカラフ**, 神経痛症ノ一種ニテ毛根ヲ冒カス. *n.* A kind of neuralgia which attacks the roots of the hair.
- Ikerokpa, イケロクバ**, 足ヲ以テ攪混スル. *v.i.* To shuffle with the feet.
- Ikesamba, イケサムバ**, 追フ. *v.t.* To chase. To run after. To follow. **Syn**: Itomkot. Iyokot.
- Ikesh-koro, イケシコロ**, 相續スル. *v.t.* To inherit.
- Ikesh-koro-guru, イケシコログル**, 相續人. *n.* An heir.
- Ikeshui, イケシュイ**, 怒ル、憤ル、例セバ、イケシュイワオマン、憤ツテ行ク. *v.i.* To be angry. **As**:—*Ikeshui wa oman*, “to go away in anger.”
- Ikeu, イケウ**, 逃ル. *v.i.* To run away. **Syn**: Kira. Shaot.
- Ikeuhumshu, イケウフムシュ**, 出来ゴト. *n.* An accident. **Syn**: Ikehushu.
- Ikeure, イケウレ**, 削ル. *v.t.* To hew.
- Ikeutum-wende, イケウツムウエンデ**, 争ヒ起コス. *v.i.* To stir up strife.
- Iki, イキ**, 爲ス(單數)、例セバ、ネンタイキルウエ子、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
Ikiya, イキヤ, } バ、イキアアイヌ、ソノ人、
 イキヤ、 } イキヤブ、彼奴(輕蔑ノ意ヲ含ム). *pro.* That. Him. He. There. A word generally implying contempt. **As**:—*Ikia ainu*, “that man.” *Ikiap*, “that fellow.”
- Iki-aetoranne, イキアエトラン子**, 能ハズ、例セバ、モコロホカイキアエトランネ、睡眠スルコト能ハズ. *ph.* Unable to do. **As**:—*Mokoro poka iki-aetoranne*, “to be unable to sleep.”
- Ikichī, イキチ**, 爲ス、例セバ、エ子イキチアイヌボロンノオカイ、其様ナトトナスル人多クアル. *v.t.* To do. **As**:—*Ene ikichi ainu poron no okai*, “there are many men who do that kind of thing.”
- Ikihi, イキヒ**, 既ニ爲セシコト、例セバ、マカナグイキキ、何ヲナサレシヤ. *n.* Something which has been done. **As**:—*Makanak ikihi*, what was being done?”
- Ikikse, イキクセ**, 縮少シタル. *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.
- Ikineipeka, イキ子イベカ**, 氣ヲ付ケヨ、爲サザル可カラズ. *adv.* Look out. Be careful. Verily. Certainly. Must. Without doubt.
- Ikinnimara, イキンニマラ**, 一部分、例セバ、イキンニマラキキカラワアンテ、部分ヲ殘シテ置ク. *adv. and n.* In part. A part. **As**:—*Ikin-nimara kikikara wa ande*, “to keep back a part of anything.”

- Ikipniukesh, イキブニウケシ**, 忠實ナル. *adj.* Faithful. To act faithfully. Also, unable to do a thing. Awkward.
- Ikirare, イキラレ**, 追フ. *v. t.* To frighten away.
- Ikiri, イキリ**, 數、文字、代、縫目、順序. *n.* A number. A letter. A figure. Order. Generation. Line. A seam. *Ainu ikiri*, “a generation.” As:—*Ikiri-hechawere*, “to pick out a seam. *Ikiri-ikiri an no*, “in order.”
- Ikiri-ikiri-an, イキリイキリアン**, 順序ニ. *adv.* In order.
- Ikiri-ikiri-an-no, イキリイキリアンノ**, 順序的ニ. *adv.* Orderly.
- Ikiri-kara, イキリカラ**, 縫フ. *v. i.* To seam. To sew.
- Ikirimimunhi, イキリミムンヒ**, 魚ノ側線. *n.* The lateral line of fishes.
- Ikiri-pake, イキリバケ**, 酋長. *n.* Chief. Head.
- Ikiri-paketa, イキリバケタ**, 上ニ、頂上ニ、先頭ニ. *adv.* At the top. At the head.
- Ikiroro-ande, イキロロアンデ**, 美麗ナル、美シク思フ. *adj.* and *v. i.* To consider pretty, nice, beautiful or fine. **Syn:** *Irayapka*.
- Ikiroro-anka, イキロロアンカ**, 綺麗ナル、美クシキ. *adj.* and *v. i.* Pretty. Nice. Beautiful. Fine. As:—*Nep ikiroro anka*, “how beautiful.”
- Ikiru, イキル**, 顛覆サセル. *v. i.* To be overturned.
- Ikisakani, イキサカニ**, 錐、ホルト錐. *n.* An awl. An auger. A drill.
- Ikisha-kani, イキシヤカム**, 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**, 争鬭スル人々ヲ引キ分ケル. *v. t.* To part persons who are quarrelling.
- Ikitara, イキタラ**, チシマザ. *n.* A kind of bamboo. *Sasa kurilenis*, *Mak. et Shib.*
- Ikiya, イキヤ**, 氣ヲ付ケヨ. *excl.* and *adv.* Mind! Be careful lest! Look out!
- Ikiyap, イキヤブ**, or **Ikiap, イキアブ**, 奴、物、惡漢、(第三者ニ對シテ用ユル輕蔑ノ語). *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**, 盗ム. *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**, 盗ム. *v. t.* To steal (*pl.*).
- Ikkeu, イッケウ**, 脊椎. *n.* The spine. The backbone. Vertebrae. **Syn:** *Ikki*.
- Ikkeu-kamui-koro-tashum, イッケウカムイコロタシム**, 脊髓症. *n.* Spinal disease. **Syn:** *Yashituk-kari*.
- Ikkewe, イッケウエ**, or **Ikkewehe, イッケウエヘ**, 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-komo*, “to bend the back.” *Ikkewe turi*, “to straighten the back.”

Ikkewe-an, イッケウエアン, 強キ、意味深重ナル。 *adj.* Strong. Full of meaning. Powerful.

Ikkewehe, イッケウエヘ, 脊骨。 *n.* The spine. The backbone. See *Ikkewe*.

Ikkewe-rauge, イッケウエラウゲ, 駝背(セムシ)ノ。 *adj.* Humpbacked. **Syn**: Ikkewe-komge.

Ikkewe-sak, イッケウエサク, 弱キ、無意味ノ。 *adj.* Weak. Meaningless. Absurd.

Ikkewe-sakbe, イッケウエサクベ, 背理、妄誕。 *n.* An absurdity.

Ikkewe-sak-no, イッケウエサクノ, 理ニ戻リテ、謬リテ。 *adv.* Absurdly.

Ikki, イッキ, 脊椎。 Same as *ikkeu*.

Ikmaure, イクマウレ, 嗔氣(オクビ)ヲスル。 *v.i.* To belch. To eructate. To make manners.

Ikne-no, イク子ノ, 眞直ニ。 *adv.* Straightly.

Iko, イコ, 共ニ。 *adv.* Together with.

Iko, イコ, 甚、多キ、例セバ、イコワヤシヌ、甚ダ、伶俐ナル。 *part.* Very. Much. Very much. This particle is sometimes prefixed to verbs to express superlativeness or intensity. Thus: — *Wayashnu*, “wise,” *iko-wayashnu*, “very wise.”

Iko-ande, イコアンデ, 他人ニ預ケル。 *v.i.* To commend to the care of another.

Iko-arakomo, イコアラコモ, 痛ム。 *v.i.* To suffer pain. **Syn**: *Yai-ramhekomo*.

Ikoba, イコバ, 間違ツテ取ル、取り違ヘル。 *v.t.* To take by mistake. To

mistake. To mistake one for another.

Ikoep, イコエフ, 副食物。 *n.* Any kind of food eaten with rice or millet.

Ikohonne, イコホン子, 臆病ニ、懼レテ。 *adv.* Cowardly. **Syn**: *Uchike*. *Turamkoro*.

Ikohonoye, イコホノイエ, 罰スル。 *v.t.* To punish. To punish with sickness. **Syn**: *Paragoatte*.

Ikohummore, イコフンモレ, 静ニスル、黙スル。 *v.t.* To silence. To quiet.

Ikoiki, イコイキ, 烈シク叱カル。 *v.t.* To scold severely. To fight. As: — *Tono orowa 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, 眞似スル。 *v.t.* To imitate.

Ikoitupa, イコイツパ, 欲スル、羨ム。 To wish for. To be jealous of. To envy.

Ikokandama, イコカンダマ, 騙ス、瞞着スル。 *v.t.* To deceive. To cheat.

Ikokanu, イコカヌ, 注目スル、傾聽スル。 *v.i.* To look about. To be on the alert. To listen. To be attentive. To witness.

Ikokanu-wa-nu, イコカヌワヌ, 傾聽スル、注意シテ聞ク。 *v.t.* To listen attentively.

Ikokanu-guru, イコカヌグル, 證人、立合人。 *n.* A witness. An attentive person.

Ikokatpak-ki, イコカツバクキ, 罪ヲ犯ス。 *v.t.* To sin.

Ikokka-guru, **イコッカグル**, 愚者.

n. A fool. **Syn**: **Haita-guru**.

Ikokuba, **イコクバ**, 強ク、噛ム。 *v. t.*

To bite severely.

Ikokut, **イコクツ**, オホイタドリ。 *n.*

Polygonum sachalinense, *Fr. Schm.*

Ikokuttara, **イコクッタラ**, 同上。 *n.*

same as above.

Ikombap, **イコムバフ**, 幼蟲。 *n.* A

caterpillar. **Syn**: **Ikonkap**.

Ikombap-wata, **イコムバフタ**, 昆

蟲ノ繭。 *n.* A cocoon.

Ikomikom, **イコミコム**, 這フ(毛蟲ノ

如ク)。 *v. t.* To go along as a caterpillar.

Ikomui, **イコムイ**, 虱ヲ探ス。 *v. t.* To

search for lice.

Ikon, **イコン**, } 痛ム、病氣ニナル。 *v. i.*

Ikoni, **イコンニ**, }

To suffer pain. To be ill.

Ikoniko, **イコニコ**, 痛ム。 *v. i.* To

ache. To be in pain.

Ikonire, **イコニレ**, 苦痛サセル。 *v. t.*

To agonize. To make suffer.

Ikoni-tupiri, **イコニツピリ**, 重傷。 *n.*

A painful wound. A severe wound.

Ikoni-ushpa, **イコニウシバ**, 急ニ痛ム。

v. i. To be seized with pain.

Ikonkap, **イコンカフ**, 幼蟲。 *n.* A

caterpillar. **Syn**: **Ikombap**.

Ikonnu, **イコンヌ**, 凶事ヲ未前ニ戒シ

ム。呪フ。 *v. t.* To give warning of something bad to come. To bewitch. To cause misfortune.

Ikonnu-guru, **イコンヌグル**, 魔法使、

凶兆。 *n.* A witch. A thing of ill omen. A thing which causes misfortune.

Ikonnu, **イコンヌフ**, 魔術使。 *n.*

One who forewarns of something

bad to come. A witch. **Syn**:

Ishinnerep.

Ikopan, **イコパン**, 叱ル。 *v. t.* To

scold. **Syn**: **Kopao**.

Ikopopke, **イコボプケ**, 温カナル、例セ

バ、イコボプケアミフ、温カナル着物。

adj. Warm. **As**:—*Ikopopke*

amip, “warm clothing.”

Ikopopke-samau-ni, **イコボプケサマ**

ウニ, 腐朽セル聚木。 *n.* Heaps of

rotten wood such as harbor snakes

and the like reptiles.

Ikopuntek, **イコブンテク**, 喜ンテ事ヲ

スル。 *v. i.* and *v. t.* To be very

much pleased. To do with plea-

sure. To greet. **As**:—*Ku iko-*

puntek, I am very much pleased.”

Syn: **Yairenga**.

Ikoramu-hoshki, **イコラムホシキ**, 懶

怠ナル者ヲ勵マス。 *v. t.* To hurry

one who is lazy. To scold for

being lazy.

Ikoramkore, **イコラムコレ**, 願ハス。

v. t. To cause to ask for.

Ikoramkoro, **イコラムコロ**, 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**

ラムベ, 誘惑。 *n.* Temptation.

Ikoramnukarape, **イコラムヌカラベ**,

誘惑者。 *n.* The tempter.

Ikorampa, **イコラムバ**, 叱ル。 *v. t.* To

scold. **Syn**: **Kopao**.

Ikorampoktuye, **イコラムボクツイエ**,

棄テ置カレル。 *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 ruwe ne*, "this famine has arisen because the gods are unfavourable."
- Ikoramu, イコラム**, 疑フ. *v.t.* To suspect.
- Ikor'atara, イコラタラ**, 刀ノ紐. *n.* A sword sash. **Syn: Emush-at.**
- Ikore-guru, イコレグル**, 物ヲ與フル人. *n.* A person who gives anything away. A giver.
- Ikoro, イコロ**, 寶. *n.* Treasures. Precious things. Riches (Usually an old sword or wooden imitations of swords).
- Ikor-an, イコロアン**, 富祐ナル. *adj.* Rich.
- Ikorokoro, イコロコロ**, 富祐ナル. *adj.* Rich. **Syn: Oteknu.**
- Ikorokoro-guru, イコロコログル**, 富人. *n.* A rich person.
- Ikorokoshini, イコロコシニ**, 耗ラス、浪費スル. *v.t.* To waste. **Syn: Aibe-samka.**
- Ikoronishpa, イコロニシバ**, 富人. *n.* A rich person.
- Ikosaksak, イコサッサ**, 不満足ニ思フ. *v.t.* To be dissatisfied with.
- Ikosan, イコサン**, 急病ニ罹ル. *v.i.* To be suddenly attacked with illness. To be suddenly seized with pain. The fever stage in ague.
- Ikosange, イコサンゲ**, カヲ出ス. *v.t.* To put forth as strength.
- Iko-sapane-guru, イコサバ子グル**, 同等ノ人. *n.* Persons of the same office or rank.
- Ikosauere, イコサウレ**, 親切ニ待遇スル. *adj.* To be kind to. To deal gently with. Not to be hard upon.
- Ikoshina, イコシナ**, 縛帶スル. *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.
- Ikotama, イコタマ**, 共ニ. *adv.* Together. **Syn: Uturu.**
- Ikotarara, イコタララ**, 手ノ上ニ置キテ差出ス. *v.t.* To hold out in the hand.
- Ikotchane, イコッチャ子**, 仲裁スル. *v.t.* To mediate.
- Ikotchane-guru, イコッチャ子グル**, 仲保者. *n.* A mediator.
- Ikotchane-p, イコッチャ子ブ**, 仲保者. *n.* A mediator. A go-between.
- Ikotke, イコツケ**, 他ノ人ヲ警ムル爲メ罪ナキモノヲ罰スル、對手ニ己レノ復讐ノ念ヲ知ラシムル爲メ第三者ニ當ル. *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**, 病メス. *v.i.* To be ill.
- Ikowayashnu, イコワヤシヌ**, 智慧勝レタル. *v.t.* To surpass in wisdom. To be very wise.
- Ikowende, イコウエンデ**, 損ズル、破壊スル. *v.t.* To spoil. To smash up.

Ikoyairenga, イコヤイレンガ, 譽メル.
v.t. To praise. To cheer. **Syn:**
Eyairenga.

Ikoyorikipuni, イコヨリキブニ, 段
 段ニ見エテ來ル、(旅行ノ時遠山ナト
 ノ). *v.i.* To come into sight as a
 distant mountain when travelling.

Ik-pui, イクプイ, 神經弓孔. n. Neu-
 ral canal of vertebrae.

Ikra, イクラ, } 關節、章句. n. A joint.
Ikura, イクラ, }
 A verse.

Iku, イク, 飲ム、喫スル(酒煙草ナドヲ).
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. Drink-
 ing.

Ikuapushke, イクアプシケ, 破レル、裂
 クル. *v.i.* To break.

Ikuapushkere, イクアプシケレ, 破ル、
 裂ク. *v.t.* To break.

Ikuba, イクバ, 噛ム. v.t. To bite.
Syn: Shiri-kuba.

Ikubaba, イクババ, 同上. v.t. Same
 as above.

Iku-bashui, イクバシユイ, 鬚髯ヲ上ゲ
 ル棒. *n.* A moustache-lifter.

Ikui, イクイ, 噛ム. v.t. To chew.
Syn: Kui-kui.

Ikui-kui, イクイクイ, 噛ム. v.t. To
 chew. **Syn:** Notmoimoye. Kui-
 kui. Chamse. Chamchamse.

Ikui-nimak, イクイニマク, 臼齒. n.
 The grinders. The molars.

Ikui-nimaki, イクイニマキ, 同上. n.
 Same as above.

Ikaira, イクイラ, 窈カニ歩ム. v.i. To
 go along stealthily or noiselessly.

Syn: Humi mo apkash. **Syn:**
Kuira. Ipikuira.

Iku-komanakte, イクコマナクテ, 酒
 ヲ慕フテ眠ル能ハズ. *v.t.* To be un-
 able to sleep on account of inor-
 dinate desires for strong drink.

Ikunnere, イクン子レ, 黒ク染メル. v.t.
 To dye black.

Ikunneyot, イクン子ヨツ, 眩キ. v.i.
 To be dazzled with darkness as
 when coming fresh indoors from
 the light.

Ikunpone, イクンボ子, 踝. n. The
 ankle bone. **Syn:** Tokumbone.

Ikup, イクブ, 酒器. n. Drinking
 utensils, as cups, moustache-lifters,
 etc.

Ikura, イクラ, or Ikra, イクラ, 關節、
 章句. *n.* A joint. A division.
 A verse.

Ikure, イクレ, 飲マセル. v.t. To
 give to drink.

Ikurianda, イクリアンダ, 嘲ル. 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.

Ikurube, イルクベ, 鰻. n. Eel.
Anguilla japonica, Schlegel. **Syn:**
Ukurube.

Ikurukuru, イクルクル, 痛ム. v.i.
 To be in pain. Sometimes used
 like *Ikururu*. **Syn:** Araka.

Ikururu, イクルル, 陣痛. n. The
 pangs of childbirth (especially the
 pangs immediately antecedent to
 the actual birth of a child). **Syn:**
Kapuhu. Ikurukuru.

Ikurushna, イクルシナ, 眞直ニ. adj.
 Straight.

Ikurusui, イクルスイ, 渴シタル. *v.i.*
To be thirsty.

Ikusa, イクサ, 河ヲ渡ス. *v.t.* To
ferry across a river. *Pl. Ukushpa.*

Ikusa-guru, イクサグル, 渡守. *n.*
A ferry-man.

Ikusa-i, イクサイ, 渡場. *n.* A fer-
ry. *Pl. Ukushpa-ushi.*

Iku-sakayo, イクサカヨ, 暴酒スル.
v.t. To revel.

Ikushbe, イクシベ, 柱、戸ノ柱. *n.*
A post. A door post. A column.
Pillar.

Ikushketa, イクシケタ, 向ニ. *adv.*
Beyond. That side of.

Ikushke-peka, イクシケペカ, 向ニ.
adv. Beyond.

Ikushta, イクシタ, 向ニ、彼處ニ. *adv.*
Beyond. There. Over yonder.

Ikushun, イクシュン, 向ニ、横切スル.
adv. Beyond. Across.

Ikush-wano, イクシワノ, 彼處ヨリ.
adv. Thence.

Ikuso, イクソ, 列坐シテ酒ヲ呑ムコト.
v.i. To sit in lines by the hearth
to drink.

Ikutasa, イクタサ, 酒宴. *n.* A
drinking feast.

Ikutuni, イクツニ, 涎衣. *n.* A bib.

Ima, イマ, 焼ク. *v.t.* To roast.

Ima-ni, イマニ, 焼串. *n.* A piece
of wood upon which to stick fish
or flesh to roast. A roasting spit.

Ima-nit, イマニツ, 焼串. *n.* A
roasting spit.

Imanit-tai, イマニッタイ, 焼串、(複數).
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、
シ子トイマカケ、一日オキ. *adv.*
Every other. As:—*Shine to ima-*
kake, “every other day.”

Imakake, イマカケ, 然ル後、下、後ロ.
post. Then. After. Thence. Below.
Behind. As:—*Set imakake*, “be-
hind the table.”

Imakaketa, イマカケタ, 後ニ. *adv.*
Afterwards. Thenceforth. After
that.

Imakake-un, イマカケウン, 後ニ.
adv. Afterwards.

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.”

Imashkin, イマシキン, ヨリ多ク、例セ
バ、ボンイマシキンボン、何々ヨリ小
サキ、ポロイマシキンポロ、何々ヨリ大
キイ. *adv.* Much more. But
rather. As:—*Pon imashkin pon*,
“smaller.” *Poro imashkin poro*,
“larger.”

Imek, イメク, 食物ヲ分カツ. *v.t.* To
serve out food. To portion out.

Imek-guru, イメクケル, 食物ヲ分カ
ツ人. *n.* A person who serves
out food. One who portions out
anything.

Imeru, イメル, 電光. *n.* Lightning.

Imi, イミ, 日本風ノ着物. *n.* Gener-
ally Japanese clothing. Clothes
made after Japanese fashion.
Sometimes any clothes.

Imok, イモク, 餌、(罾ノ). *n.* A trap
bait.

Imokirika, イモキリカ, 悪シキ. *v.i.*
and *adj.* Abject. Miserably bad.
To live in utter misery.

Imok-omare, イモクオマレ, 罾ニ餌ヲカク、鉤ニ餌ヲ附ケル。 *v.t.* To bait a trap. To bait a fish hook.

Imommuye, イモムムイ, 贖フ。 *v.t.* To atone. To propitiate. To give as a present.

Imompekari, イモムベカリ, 憐ム。 *adj.* To take pity on. To have mercy on. **Syn** : Erampokiwen wa kore.

Imompekari, イモムベカリ, 同上。 *adj.* Same as above.

Imomtabire, イモムタビレ, 急グ。 *v.t.* To hurry. To hasten. To be busy.

Imontabire-kashpa, イモンタビレカシバ, 甚タ急グ。 *v.i.* To be exceedingly busy.

Imontabire-no, イモンタビレノ, 急ニ。 *adv.* Abruptly.

Imontasa, イモンタサ, 復讐。 *v.t.* To retaliate. To revenge.

Imu, イム, 狂セル、ヒステリヤ。 *adj.* and *v.i.* A kind of hysteria. Rabid. Mad. To be attacked with sudden fits of hysteria.

Imuki, イムキ, 同上。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Same as above.

Imu-bakko, イムバッコ, ヒステリヤニカツタ老婦人。 *n.* Any old woman subject to fits of *imu* or hysteria.

Imu-imu, イムイム, 烈シキヒステリヤ。 *adj.* and *v.i.* An intensified form of *imu*.

Imu-imu-ki, イムイムキ, 同上。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Same as above.

Imut, イムツ, 刀。 *n.* A sword. **As** :—*Imut mut*, To wear a sword.

Imut-shitoki, イムツシトキ, 女ノ珠ノ

首飾リ。 *n.* A woman's bead necklace.

Ina, イナ, 何々セラレヌ様ニ注意セヨ、例セバ、子イセタニウエンセネタグスイナアエクバアンナ、彼レハ悪イ犬ダカラ嚙マレナイ様ニ用心セヨ。 *v.i.* Take care lest. Be careful lest. **As** :—*Nei seta niwen seta ne gusu ina ae-kuba an na*, “as that is a savage dog take care lest it bite you” (lit: take care lest you are bitten). *Iyai-kipte, ina e kubaba an na*; *oyakta arupa, yaikipte na*, “you are in danger, take care lest it bite you, get out of the way, it is dangerous.” **Syn** : Ika.

Ina, イナ, 傳言、傳説、願、歌。 *n.* A message. Tradition. Request. A song.

Inakarap, イナカラブ, 祝スル。 *v.t.* To salute.

Inambe, イナムベ, 何レ。 *adj.* Which.

Inambe-gusu-ne-yakun, イナムベグス子ヤクン, 如何トナレバ、故ニ。 *adv.* For. Because. For this reason.

Inan, イナン, 何レ、何。 *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, イナニ, 何處。 *adv.* Where.

Inankayo, イナンカヨ, 草木ノ莖。 *n.* The stem of a plant.

Inao, イナオ, 幣。 *n.* Whittled pieces of willow, lilac and other wood which are stuck in the ground as offerings to the gods. *Inao* bear some mark or sign by which the gods may know who is the offerer.

In the Ainu idea, no greater sin can be committed than that of stealing and hiding the *inao* of another person, the idea being that the gods, finding themselves without *inao*, will withdraw their favour from those who ought to have offered them. No worse name can be given to an Ainu than *Inao sak guru*, “the man without *inao*.”

Inao-chipa, イナオチバ, 多クノ幣. *n.*
A cluster of *inao*. The place at the east end of a hut where the *inao* are placed.

Inao-ke, イナオケ, 幣ヲ造ル. *v.i.* To make *inao*.

Inao-kema, イナオケマ, 幣ノ柄. *n.*
Pieces of wood to which *inao* are tied.

Inao-kike, イナオキケ, 幣ノ削リカケ. *n.*
The shavings which are left attached to *inao*. Pieces of willow shaving which are sometimes hung in Ainu huts.

Inao-korashkoro, イナオコラシコロ, 粟ニテ造リシ酒. *n.* A kind of liquor distilled from millet.

Inao-kotchep, イナオコッチェブ, 鮭或ハ鱒ノ子. *n.* Young salmon.

Inao-netoba, イナオ子トバ, 幣ノ柄. *n.* A piece of wood to which *inao* are sometimes tied.

Inaoru, イナオル, 熊送リノ式場ニテ被ル冠. *n.* A kind of crown worn by the men at bear feasts. **Syn:** **Sapa-unbe. Ekashpa-unbe.**

Inaotumbu, イナオツムブ, 幣ヲ置ク箱. *n.* A box filled with *inao* shavings.

Inauni-kina, イナウニキナ, クルマバ

サウ. *n.* Wood-ruff. *Asperula odorata, L.*

Inauni-susu, イナウニスス, 同上. Same as above.

Inde, インデ, 目眇、メヤニ. *n.* A gummy discharge from the eyes.

Ine, イ子, 何處、例セバ、イ子子イアブ、其ノモノハ何處ニ在ルカ. *adv.* Where? As:—*Ine nei ap,* “where is that thing?”

Ine, イ子, 四. *adj.* Four.

Ine, イ子, } 行動ヲ示ス、例セバ、エク
Hine, ヒ子, }

イ子、來ル、オマンイ子、往ク、イルカイエクイネ子、彼人ハチヨイト來タノ *part.* This word is expressed by the English participle “ing.” Thus:—*Ek ine,* “coming.” *Oman ine,* “going.” *Irukai ek ine ne?* “he has come for a short time?”

Inean, イ子アン, 何方ノ. *adj.* Which of two.

Ine-apkushta, イ子アブクシタ, 嗚呼、オヤ、如何ニ、例セバ、マー此様ニ魚カ澤山ニ、イ子アブクシタチエブボロンノアン. *interj.* Dear me! How great. How surprising. As:—*Ine apkushta chep poron no an,* “dear me, what a number of fish.”

Syn: **Karainepta un.**

Ineaush-pekambe, イ子アウシヘカムベ, オニビシ. *n.* *Trapa quadrispinosa, Roxb.*

Ine-hotne, イ子ホツ子, 八十. *adj.* Eighty. Four-score.

Ine-hotnep, イ子ホツ子ブ, 八十個. *n.* Eighty things.

Ine-ikashima-wan, イ子イカシマワン, 十四. *adj.* Fourteen.

Ine-otutanu, イ子オツタヌ, 第四. *adj.* The fourth.

Ine-rere, イ子レレ, 四、例セバ、イ子レレコ、四日。Four. As:—*Ine re-re-ko*, “four day.”

Ine-reyunashi, イ子レユナシ, 四人ニテ臼ク。v.i. Four persons to pound in a mortar. See *Utunashi*. *Yaitunashi*. *Autunashi*. *Reunashi*.

Ine-rokbe, イ子ロクベ, オヤ、(嘆息ノ辭)。interj. Same as *ineapkushta*. Dear me?

Ine-sambanu, イ子サムバナ, 四角ノ。adj. Square. Four-sided.

Ine-shuine, イ子シュイ子, 四度。adj. Four times.

Ine-shuine-o, イ子シュイ子オ, 同上。Same as above.

Ine-un, イ子ウン, 何處へ、例セバ、イ子ウンエチマン、何處へ行クカ。adv. Whither. As:—*Ine-un e oman*, “whither are you going.”

Ingan, インカン, 見ル。adv. Same as *ingara*.

Ingan-no, インガンノ, 遠目カリク。adv. Long-sighted. Of good sight.

Ingan-rui, インガルイ, 穿鑿好キナル。adj. Curious. Inquisitive.

Ingaprapu, インガブラブ, 眉ヲ動かス。v.i. To work the eyebrows up and down.

Ingara, インガラ, 見ル。v.i. To look at. To see.

Ingara-poka, インガラボカ, 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, インギ, 皆、凡テ。adj. All. Universal.

Inichu, イニチュ, 疑フ。v.i. To be suspicious.

Inine-itangi, イニ子イタンギ, 杓子ニ用ユル椀。n. To scoop out. A cup used as a ladle.

Inini, イニニ, 噛ム。v.t. To bite at (as a fish at a bait).

Inini-ap, イニニアブ, 銚、モリ。n. A kind of fish spear to which a bait is tied.

Inisapushka-an, イニサブシカアン, 驚カサルル、急ガセル。adj. and v.i. To be startled suddenly. To be suddenly surprised. To hurry.

Inise, イニセ, 杓子。n. A dipper. A ladle. Also v.t. To ladle out drink.

Inisei-ya, イニセイヤ, 投網。n. A small hand net.

Initne-ike, イニツ子イケ, 悪魔、悪鬼。The devil. A demon.

Inkush, イニクシ, 懼ル、戦標スル。v.i. To fear. To tremble through fear. To call out in fear. **Syn: Ishitoma.**

Inne, イン子, 許多ナル、多数ノ。adj. Multitudes. Many. Numerous.

Inne-no, イン子ノ, 群集ノ。adj. In crowds.

Inne-topaha, イン子トバハ, 多数ノ、群集ノ。adj. Very many. A great multitude.

Inne-utara, イン子ウタラ, 群集。n. A multitude.

Inoka, イノカ, 蛇ノ形ニ造ラレタル偶像。n. An idol made in the shape of a snake for divination, cursing and worship.

Inokoshke, イノコシケ, 嫉ム。v.i. To be jealous of. **Syn: Eyaitunap.**

Inomi-chup, イノミチュブ, 一月。n. January. The month of liba-

- tions; possibly so called from the Japanese custom of paying visits and drinking at the new year.
- Inonchip, イノンチブ,** 愚弄スル、騷弄スル. *v.t.* To baffle. **Syn:** Unkeshke.
- Inonchirube, イノンチルベ,** 騷弄セラレタル人. *n.* A person baffled in something he desired to do or have.
- Inon, イノン,** 祈禱. *n.* Prayer.
- Inonno, イノンノ,** 同上. *n.* Same as above.
- Innono-itak, イノンノイタク,** 祈ル. *v.i.* and *n.* To pray. Prayer.
- Innono-itak-hi, イノンノイタクヒ,** 祈禱. *n.* Prayer.
- Innono-itak-i, イノンノイタクイ,** 同上. *n.* Same as above.
- Inore, イノレ,** 欺ク. *v.t.* To deceive. **Syn:** Chinore. Kokandama.
- Inonre-itak-ki, イノンレイタクキ,** 偽ル. *v.i.* To lie to. **Syn:** Koshunga.
- Inoshketa, イノシケタ,** 丁度真シ中. *adv.* In the very centre.
- Inoyenoye, イノイエノイエ,** 捻ル. *v.t.* To twist.
- Inotu, イノツ,** 生命. *n.* Life.
- Inraprapu, インラブラブ,** 眩シクテ瞬キスル. *v.i.* To blink or wink with the eyes. **Syn:** Shik-ukochup-chupu.
- Inrapu, インラブ,** 同上. *v.i.* Same as above.
- Inu, イヌ,** 聴ク. *v.t.* To listen. To hear. To listen attentively. As: —*Ku pishi wa ku inu,* “I will make enquires.”
- Inu-ewen, イヌエウエン,** 聴キ違ヘル. To mistake in hearing.
- Inukuri, イヌクリ,** 能ハヌ、下手. *adj.* and *v.i.* Unable. Awkward. Incapable. To be incapacitated through sickness or old age. To dislike to do. **Syn:** Aikap. Kapan.
- Inukuri-an-korokai, イヌクリアンコロカイ,** 御氣ノ毒ナレトモ. *ph.* I am sorry to trouble you, but.
- Inuma, イヌマ,** 自分ノ寶物. *n.* One's treasures and ornaments.
- Inumba, イヌムバ,** 漚ス(複數). *v.t.* To strain.
- Inumbe, イヌムベ,** 爐縁. *n.* The wooden framework round a fireplace.
- Inumbe-ibe, イヌムベイベ,** タチウオ. *n.* Silver fish. *Trichiurus haumela Forskal.*
- Inumbe-saushbe, イヌムベサウシベ,** 爐ノ中ニアル杭(主トシテ物ヲ削ル壘ニ用ユ). *n.* A little post stuck at each corner of the fireplace used as a chopping-block.
- Inumechiri, イヌメチリ,** 鷹ノ類. *n.* A kind of hawk.
- Inumu, イヌム,** 漚ス(單數). *v.t.* To strain (*sing*).
- Inun, イヌン,** 獵ノタメ野宿スル. *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,** 山小屋. *n.* A fisherman's hut.
- Inuni-chiri, イヌニチリ,** 小鷹ノ類. *n.* A kind of hawk. **Syn:** Onumechiri.
- Inu-no, イヌノ,** 合點早キ、曉リ早キ. *adj.* Quick of apprehension. Quick-witted.

- Inunukashiki**, **イヌカシキ**, 憐憫、慈悲. *n.* Mercy. Pity. Compassion.
- Inunukashiki-wa-kore**, **イヌカシキワコレ**, 憐△. *v.t.* To have mercy upon. To pity.
- Inunuke**, **イヌケ**, 祝福. *n.* Blessings.
- Inunuke-ambe**, **イヌケアムベ**, 祝福. *n.* Blessings.
- Inunuke-ash**, **イヌケアシ**, 我ハ汝ヲ憐△. *ph.* I pity thee. What a pitiable object!
- Inunuke-ne**, **イヌケネ**, 恵マレタル、幸運ナル. *adj.* Blessed. Fortunate.
- Inup**, **イヌフ**, 聞キシコト. *n.* A thing heard.
- Inupitara**, **イヌピタラ**, 欲セス、嫌フ. *v.t.* To feel dislike to. To dislike. **Syn**: **Kopan**. **Epange**.
- Inupukushish**, **イヌブクシシ**, 外出ヲ好マズ. *v.i.* To dislike to go out. **Syn**: **Soine kopan**.
- Inusa-inusa**, **イヌサイヌサ**, 傳説ノ名. *n.* The name of an Ainu legend of a famine.
- Inushiramare**, **イヌシラマレ**, 抑ヘル、制止スル. *v.t.* To control. To hold in. To restrain.
- Inushuye**, **イヌシュイエ**, 呼フ、手招ス. *v.t.* To call. To beckon.
- Inushuyep**, **イヌシュイエフ**, 旗. *n.* A flag.
- Inuye**, **イヌイエ**, 文身スル、彫刻スル. *v.t.* To tattoo. To carve wood. **Syn**: **Shinuye**.
- Iokbare**, **イオクバレ**, 無謀ナコトヲスル、反謀スル. *v.t.* To rebel. To oppose.
- Iokbare-guru**, **イオクバレグル**, 反逆人. *n.* A rebel. One who goes against another.
- Ioman**, **イオマン**, 早ク往ク. *v.i.* To go quickly. **Syn**: **Tunashino oman**.
- Iomande**, **イオマンデ**, 送ル. *v.t.* To send away. To kill an animal in sacrifice.
- Iomompekere**, **イオモムペケレ**, 憐△. *adj.* To have mercy upon. To take pity on.
- Ionga**, **イオンガ**, 潤カス、浸ス. *v.t.* To put to soak. To soak thoroughly. **Syn**: **Aonga**.
- Ioriki-kut-koro**, **イオリキクツコロ**, 腰ニ帶ス. *v.i.* To gird up the loins. **Syn**: **Orikut koro**.
- Ionga-kuttara**, **イオンガクッタラ**, ハンゴンサウ. *n.* *Senecio palatus*, *Pall.*
- Ioripakka**, **イオリパッカ**, 恐ロシキ. *adj.* Dreadful. As:—*Ioripakka ta hau an*, “how dreadful.” **Syn**: **Ashitoma**.
- Ioromamekara**, **イオロマメカラ**, 不平ヲ言フ、愁訴スル. *v.i.* To complain. **Syn**: **Iyaishirikara**.
- Iotutanu**, **イオツタヌ**, 其ノ次、第二. *adj.* The next in order. The second.
- Ioyapa**, **イオヤパ**, 明後年. *adv.* The year after next.
- Ioyashinge**, **イオヤシムゲ**, 明々後日. *adv.* The third day from to-morrow.
- Ipa**, **イパ**, 蹠蹠、チドリアシ. *v.i.* To reel about as a drunkard.
- Ipakarip**, **イバカリフ**, 秤、衡、ハカリ. *n.* Balances. Scales. Weights.

- Ipakashi**, イバカシ, 教訓. *n.* Doctrine. What one teaches.
- Ipakashnu-chisei**, イバカシヌチエセ
イ, 獄舎、學校. *n.* A prison. A house of correction. A school.
- Ipakashnu-guru**, イバカシヌグル, 教師. *n.* A teacher.
- Ipaketa**, イバケタ, 然ルトキ. *adv.* Then. As:—*Nei ipaketa*, “at that time.” **Syn:** Ita.
- Ipakke-ni**, イパッケニ, 鹿ヲ呼ブ笛. *n.* A kind of musical instrument used for decoying deer. **Syn:** Irektep.
- Ipanchierrep**, イパンチエレフ, 他人ニ恨ミヲ抱キテ不潔ナルモノヲ食セシムル人. *n.* An evil minded person who spites another by giving him filthy food to eat. **Syn:** Pauchikoro-guru.
- Ipaotenge**, イバオテング, 命スル. *v.t.* To command. **Syn:** Ipawetenge.
- Ipara**, イバラ, 傳染スル. *v.i.* To transmit (as a disease). To catch a disease. **Syn:** Koturuse.
- Iparo-maka-ni**, イパロマカニ, 熊ノ口ニ入レル木. *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, 人ノ爲メニ食物ヲ調理スル. *v.t.* To cook for another. As:—*En iparo-shuke wa en kore*, “please cook me some food.”
- Ipatuye-chiuchiubare**, イバツイエチエウチウバレ, モガク. *v.i.* To flounder about. To writhe (as an animal in its death-struggles).
- Ipawe**, イパウエ, 命令. *n.* A command. **Syn:** Ikašpaotte.
- Ipawetenge**, イパウエテング, 命ズル. *v.t.* To command. **Syn:** Kašpaotte.
- Ipawetenge-i**, イパウエテングイ, 命令. *n.* Commandments.
- Ipikuirā**, イビクイラ, 密カニ歩ム. *v.i.* To go along stealthily. **Syn:** Kuira. Okuira.
- Ipirimuye**, イピリムイエ, 償フ. *v.t.* To make amends. To make amends for some wounds or harm rendered. **Syn:** Immomuye.
- Ipiru**, イビル, 毛換リスル. *v.i.* To moult as a bird. To lose one's hair.
- Ipishi**, イピシ, 裁判スル. *v.t.* To judge.
- Ipishi-aesanniyo-i**, イピシアエサンニヨイ, 裁判. *n.* Judgement.
- Ipishiship**, イピシシフ, 蕁麻、オホバイラクサ. *n.* Nettles. *Urtica dioica*, *L. var. platyphylla*, Wedd.
- Ipishishte**, イピシシテ, 切割ク. *v.t.* To rip up (as a bear before skinning it).
- Ipishki**, イピシキ, 數. *n.* Number.
- Ipishki-wa-ingara**, イピシキワインガラ, 數フル. *v.t.* To count.
- Ipishki-wa-nukara**, イピシキワヌカラ, 數ル. *v.t.* To count.
- Ipita**, イピタ, 放ス. *v.t.* To let loose.
- Ipokash**, イホカシ, 醜キ. *adj.* Ugly.
- Iporo**, イボロ, 顔付、様子、例セバ、イ
Ipot, イボツ, 顔付、顔色ニ、イボツツムコンナナシュイエシユイエ、顔色ヲ變スル. *n.* The countenance. Aspect. As:—*Ipot'tum konna*, “in the countenance.” *Ipot'*

- tum konna shuye-shuye*, “to change the countenance.”
- Iporo-chiuk**, **イポロチウク**, 顔色ヲ變スル. *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**, 恥カシムル. *v. t.* To make ashamed.
- Iporo-hachiri**, **イポロハチリ**, 恥シキ、立腹スル. *v. i.* To be ashamed. To be angry.
- Iporo-ningi**, **イポロニンギ**, 願フ心ノ. *adj.* Of a bitter temper.
- Iporo-pirika**, **イポロピリカ**, 顔色ヨキ. *v. i.* 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**, 名ケラレタル. *v. t.* Called. Named.
- Iporo-shikaunure**, **イポロシカウヌレ**, 怒リヲ顔ニ現ハス. *v. i.* To show anger in the face. To look displeased.
- Iporo-shiu**, **イポロシウ**, 願フ心ノ. *adj.* Of a bitter temper. (lit: of a bitter countenance). **Syn:** Iporo-ningi.
- Ipot**, **イポツ**, 顔付キ. *n.* Same as *Iporo*, “the countenance.”
- Ipuni**, **イブニ**, 給事スル. *n.* To wait upon as servants or helpers in a feast.
- Ipuni-guru**, **イブニグル**, 給事. *n.* A servant.
- Ipush-tuye**, **イブシツイエ**, 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. t.* 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、嘆賞スヘキ. *adj.* Beautiful. Admirable.
- Iramasure-no**, **イラマスレノ**, 美クシク. *adv.* Admirably. Prettily.
- Iramatshuye**, **イラマツシユイエ**, 考ヘル、熟考. *v. i.* To think. To consider. To revolve in one's mind. **Syn:** Ramepakari.
- Irambotarare**, **イラムボタラレ**, 嘆ガシイキ. *excl.* You noisy one! Noisy.
- Iramchuptekka**, **イラムチュブテッカ**, 恐レル. *v. i.* To feel timid. To be afraid. **Syn:** Ishitoma.
- Iramepakari**, **イラメバカリ**, 思慮アル. *adj.* Thoughtful.
- Irami**, **イラミ**, 崖、ガケ. *n.* Precipices.
- Iramikachaushka**, **イラミカチャウシカ**, 失望スル. *v. i.* To be disappointed.
- Iramisaika**, **イラミサイカ**, 僅少ノ、溫和ナル. *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**, or **Iramushkare**, **イラムシカレ**, 了解セス. *v. t.* Not to understand. **Syn:** Eramushkare. Erampeutek.

- Iramkara, イラムカラ**, シラセル、怒ラセル、泣カセル. *v.t.* To tease. To make angry. To make cry. To poke fun at. **Syn:** Ramukara.
- Iramkare, イラムカレ**, 悔ム. *v.i.* To feel regret.
- Iramkatchaushka, イラムカッチャウシカ**, 他人ノ爲サントスルコトヲ止メサセル. *v.t.* To dissuade from a project or action.
- Iramkittarara, イラムキッタララ**, 懼レル. *v.i.* To be in fear. **Syn:** Kimatek.
- Iramkoiki, イラムコイキ**, 勸メル. *v.t.* To exhort. To persuade. To importune. **Syn:** Onishnishi.
- Irammakaka, イラムマカカ**, 全ク、悉ク、好ク、例セバ、イラムマカカウエスケンヌ、充分ニ調ヘル. *adv.* Thoroughly. Decorous. Carefully. Quite. Nicely. Well. **As:**—*Irammakaka wrepekemnu*, “to enquire carefully.” **Syn:** Roramne.
- 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.
- Iramno, イラムノ**, 共ニ. *adv.* Together. **As:**—*Iramno paye*, “to go together.” **Syn:** Ukoiramno.
- Iramnukuri, イラムヌクリ**, 爲ルコトヲ好マヌ. *v.i.* To dislike to do. To feel diffident. To be averse to.
- Irampokiwen, イラムホキウエン**, 憐ムベキノ. *adj.* Piteable.
- Irampokiwen-wa-kore, イラムホキウエンワコレ**, 恤ム. *v.t.* To pity. To have mercy upon.
- Irampoye, イラムポイエ**, 戯レル. *adj.* Sportful. Playful. Noisy.
- Iramsarakka, イラムサラッカ**, 心配ヲ掛ラレル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be troubled.
- Iramshitnere, イラムシツ子レ**, 此レハ此レハ(嘆息ノ辭、耐ヘ忍ハレヌノ意ヲ表ス). *excl.* Dear me! Dear! dear! An exclamation expressive of impatience.
- Iramtoinere, イラムトイ子レ**, 悲イカナ、(嘆息ノ辭). *excl.* How sad! What a trial! An exclamation expressive of sorrow and commiseration. **As:**—*Nei guru rai, awa, iramtoinere ta hau!* “how sad! the man has died.”
- Iramtuiba, イラムツイバ**, 臆病ナル、恐ロシキ、例セバ、イラムツイバタハウアシア、何ン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**, 悲マセル. *v.t.* To make sorry. To distress.
- Iramye, イラムイエ**, 譽メル. *v.t.* To praise. To applaud.
- Iramyep, イラムイエブ**, 稱賛. *n.* Acclamation.
- Irangarap, イランガラブ**, 挨拶. *n.* A salutation. This word is often pronounced *Iyngarap* by those

- Japanese who speak a little Ainu. It is pigeon ainu and should be avoided.
- Irangarap-itak, イランガラブイタク,** 挨拶ノ語. *n.* The words of a salutation. A salutation.
- Irangarapte, イランガラブテ,** 如何テスカ、(訪問ノ辭). *adv.* How do you do.
- Irannakka, イランナッカ,** 障碍物. *n.* A nuisance. A hindrance. *v.i.* To have no need of.
- Irappa, イラッパ,** 先祖ニ酒ヲ獻ゲルノ儀式. *n.* The ceremony of offering libations to the dead. **Syn :** **Icharapa an.**
- Irapokkari, イラポッカリ,** 貧シキ. *adj.* Poor. **Syn :** **Yaieshinniukesh.**
- Irara, イララ,** 悪戯ノ、イタヅラナ. *adj.* Naughty. Saucy. Sly.
- Irap, イララブ,** 悪戯スル者. *n.* A sly creature. A naughty creature.
- Irarape, イララペ,** 悪戯スルコト、狡猾. *n.* A naughty thing. Naughtiness.
- Irarape-ki, イララペキ,** 悪戯チスル. *v.t.* To do naughty things.
- Irapungara, イラブンガラ,** アマチヤヅル. *n.* *Gymnostemma cissoides*, *Benth.*
- Irara-wa, イララワ,** 狡猾ニ、イタヅラニ. *adv.* Slyly. Naughtily.
- Irat, イラツ,** 失フ、外ツス(的チ). *v.t.* To lose. To miss. **Syn :** **Aturainu.**
- Iraugetupa, イラウゲツパ,** 仕事チスル. *v.t.* To do business. To pursue as a business.
- Irawe, イラエ,** 爲シタキ、殺シタキ. *v.t.* To desire to attack. To desire to
- do. To wish to kill. As :—*Pirika buri ku irawe ne*, “I desire to do good things.” *Chiramantep ku irawe ruwe ne*, “I desire to kill a bear.” **Syn :** **Ramande.**
- Irayapka, イラヤブカ,** 美シト思フ、驚クベキ哉、(嘆息ノ辭). *v.t.* and *excl.* To consider beautiful or nice. Dear me! how beautiful. I am surprised. This exclamation always gives assent to the subject exciting it, it indicates assent but never denial.
- Iraye, イライエ,** 殺ロス. *v.t.* To kill. To have good sport. As :—*Tande iraye poro*, “lots have been killed today.”
- Iraye-guru, イライエグル,** 殺害者. *n.* A person who has killed something. A killer. A successful hunter.
- Irekte-chiri, イレクテチリ,** ハヤアサ. *n.* A falcon. *Falco peregrinus*, *Tunst.*
- Irektep, イレクテブ,** 鹿ヲ呼ブ笛. *n.* A musical instrument used for decoying deer. **Syn :** **Ipakke ni.**
- Irenga, イレンガ,** 意思、厚意、意向. *n.* Will. Favour. Disposition. Mind. A law. Rule. Business As :—*Pirika irenga*, “good will.” *Wen irenga*, “a bad disposition.” *Kamui irenga*, “the favour of God.” *Tono-irenga*, “Government business.”
- Irenga-atte, イレンガアッテ,** 厚意ヲ以テ遇スル. *v.t.* To treat with good will. To favour.
- Irenga-koro, イレンガコロ,** 世話ニナル. *v.i.* To enjoy the favour of another.

- Irenga-ratchire**, イレングラツチレ, 調停スル. *v.t.* To reconcile.
- Irenga-sange**, イレングサング, 惠ム. 親切ニスル. *v.t.* To favour. To treat with good will.
- Irenga-uturu-eapkash**, イレングウツルエアブカシ, 仲保スル. *v.i.* To act as a go-between.
- Irenga-uturu-eapkash-guru**, イレングウツルエアブカシグル, 仲保人. *n.* A go-between. **Syn:** Iyuturu oma guru.
- Irenga-wende**, イレングウエンデ, 争ヒヲ惹起ス. *v.t.* To stir up strife.
- Irenga-ye**, イレングアイエ, 調停スル. *v.t.* To reconcile.
- Ireshpa**, イレシバ, 生長スル、(複數). *v.t.* To bring up. To rear. (*Pl. of the person*).
- Ireske**, イレスケ, 生長スル. *v.t.* To bring up. (*Pl. of the object*).
- Iresu**, イレス, 生長スル. *v.t.* To bring up. To sustain.
- Iresu-guru**, イレスグル, 他人ヲ生長セシムル人. *n.* One who brings another up.
- Iresu-habo**, イレスハボ, 母、養母. *n.* One's mother. A foster-mother. **Syn:** Iresu totto.
- Iresu-huchi**, イレスフチ, 火ノ女神. *n.* The goddess of fire. A foster-mother. **Syn:** Onne huchi. Kamui huchi.
- 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-shinda**, イレスシンダ, 神ニ付ケル名ニシテ我搖籃即チ養育ノ搖籃ノ義ナリ. *n.* A term applied to God. "The bringer up." "the sustainer." "Our cradle" (lit: Foster-cradle.).
- 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, 漂白スル、晒ラス. *v.t.* To bleach.
- Iri**, イリ, 一家族ノモノ. *v.i.* To be of the same family. **As:**— *Shine iri guru*, "persons of the same family."
- Iri**, イリ, 皮ヲ剥ク、毛ヲ抜き採ル. *v.t.* To skin. To pluck out as feathers. **Syn:** Risei. Ri.
- Iri-an**, イリアン, 皮剥キタル. *adj.* Skinned. **Syn:** Ari.
- Iri-guru**, イリグル, 親類. *n.* Relations.
- Irikuwan-no**, イリクワンノ, 前ニ、前頭ニ、卒先シテ. *adv.* Straight ahead. In front.
- Iririp**, イリリフ, オホバイラクサ. *n.* Stinging nettles. *Urtica sisica*, *L. var platyphylla* Wedd.
- Irishik-pui**, イリシクフイ, 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, 血縁、兄弟. *n.* Blood relations. Brothers. **As:**— *Tu iriwak ne orowa shine tureshnu*, "two brothers and one sister."
- Iriwak-ne-guru**, イリワク子グル, 親類、兄弟、姉妹. *n.* Brothers. Relations. Sisters.
- Iro**, イロ, or Iroho, イロホ, 色. *n.* Colour.

Irosome, イロソメ, 彩色シタル. *adj.*
Coloured. **Syn**: Iroaushi. **A-**
nore.

Iroaushi, イロアウシ, 彩色シタル. *adj.*
Coloured.

Iro-eshiknak, イロエシクナク, 色盲
ノ. *adj.* Colour-blind.

Iroikeshne, イロイケシ子, 段々ニ、次
々ニ. *adv.* One after another.
By degrees.

Iroki, イロキ, 光ル、色ヲ有ツ. *v.i.* To
shine. To have colour.

Ironne, イロン子, 厚キ. *adj.* Thick.
(Used only of inanimate objects).

Ironne-samambe, イロン子サマムベ,
クログシラ. *n.* A kind of plaice.
Parophrys. sp.

Ironne-tat-ni, イロン子タツニ, 樹木ノ
名. *n.* A kind of birch.

Irorokeshne, イロロケシ子, 傍ニ. *adv.*
By the side of.

Iroshki, イロシキ, 魂祭ル. *n.* The
ceremony of offering food to the
manes of the dead.

Iru-etoko, イルエトコ, 前面ニ、前ニ.
adv. In front of. Before. **Syn**:
Kotchaketa.

Iruike, イルイケ, 磨ク、鋭クスル. *v.t.*
To sharpen. **Syn**: **Eenka.**

Iruka, イルカ, } 暫時. *adv.* For a
Irukai, イルカイ, }
little while. For a short time.
In a little while. After a short
time.

Irukai-tomta, イルカイトムタ, 暫時ニ
シテ. *adv.* In a short time. After
a little while. Just for a moment.
For a short time.

Iruka-ne-koro, イルカ子コロ, 暫ク
シテ. *adv. ph.* After a short time.
A little afterwards. Shortly.

Irukuru, イルクル, 難産. *n.* The
pangs of child-birth.

Irup, イルプ, } 糟粕. *n.* Dregs.
Irupi, イルプイ, }

Sediment. The remains of the
arrowroot plant after the flour has
been extracted.

Irura, イルラ, 送ル. *v.t.* To take or
send away. To see one off as
when going on a journey.

Irusa, イルサ, 貸ス. *v.t.* To lend.

Irushka, イルシカ, 怒ル. *v.i.* To
become angry.

Irushka-chep, イルシカチエブ, フク
ノ總稱. *n.* Puffer. Swell fish.
Name applied to several species
of *Gn. Spheroides.*

Irushka-i, イルシカイ, 忿怒. *n.* An-
ger. Wrath.

Irutasa, イルタサ, 此處ヨリ彼處へ.
adj. From one to the other.

Irutashpa, イルタシバ, 互ノ. *adj.*
Mutual.

Irutashpa-no, イルタシバ, 互ニ. *adv.*
Mutually.

Irushkare, イルシカレ, 怒ラス. *v.t.*
To make angry. To stir to anger.
To aggravate.

Iruwe, イルウエ, 熊ノ足跡. *n.* A
bear's foot-print.

Isa, イサ, 古キ、熟シタル、皺ノヨリタル.
adj. Old. Ripe. Harvest time.
Wrinkled. Aged.

Isa, イサ, キーキート叫フ、鹿ノ鳴聲.
v.i. To squeak. A deer's call.

Isa-wa-okere, イサワオケレ, 熟シタ
ル. *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, 干涉スル、口出シスル。 *v.t.* To interfere. To speak when not spoken to.

Isam, イサム, or **Isham, イシム**, 非ス、無シ、全ク無シ、居ラヌ、例ヘバ、オマンロイサム、往キテ居ラヌ、エロイサム、食ベテ仕舞フテナイ。 *v.i.* Not to be. It is not. To be absent. In some cases the word *isam* expresses "entirety," and may be translated by "away." Thus:—*oman wa isam*, "he has gone away." *Koro wa oman wa isam*, "he has taken it away." *E wa isam*, "it has all been eaten." *Rai wa isam*, "he has died." *Isam kotom an*, "there appears not to be," "it looks as if there were none." When immediately followed by the verb *isam* may be translated by not As:—*Naa ek isam*, "he has not yet come."

Isama, イサマ, 無シ。 *v.i.* Same as *I-am*.

Isama-ni, イサマニ, 横桁、支柱。 *n.* A cross-beam. A tie beam. Brace.

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, 何モナイ、例セバ、ネブカホッタイエナカイサミ、汝ハ其レニ對シテ何モ言フ處ハナイ。 *v.i.* and *n.* It is nothing. There is nothing. Absence. As:—*Nep ka otta yep ka isami*, "there is nothing you can say to it," *i. e.* "you have nothing to answer."

Isam-isam, イサムイサム, 早ク終リニナル。 *v.i.* To come quickly to an end.

Isamka, イサムカ, 廢スル、滅絶スル。 *v.t.* To abolish. To annihilate.

To annul. To assuage. To abrogate. **Syn: Oyak un omande. Oyakta omande.**

Isamka-i, イサムカイ, 廢止。 *n.* Abolition.

Isam-no-po, イサムノボ, 否、アラズ。 *ph.* No, there is not.

Isamta, イサムタ, 二次ク: *adv.* Next to.

Isapa-kik-ni, イサバキクニ, 鮭、鱒ナドヲ捕ヘテ撲殺ス爲メニ用ユル柳ノ棒。 *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-guru, イサブテグル, 給事人。 *n.* A waiter. **Syn: Ipuni-guru.**

Isapte-mat, イサブテマツ, 給事婦。 *n.* A waitress.

Isapte-atchike, イサブテアツチケ, 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, イセハウエアシ, 鳴ク、鹿ノ呼聲。 *v.i.* To squeal. The call of a deer.

Iseise, イセイセ, 啼ク。 *v.i.* To squeak.

Iseku, イセク, 分娩ノ間際ニ乳房ノ脹レルヲ云フ、(人畜共ニ用キラル)。 *v.i.* To swell up with milk as the breasts of animals just before having young. This word is also applied to women. **Syn: Tope-seku.**

Isempiroitak, イセムビロイタク, 誹謗スル。 *v.t.* To back-bite. To speak evil of another. **Syn: Ohaige-kara.**

- Isenram-ari, イセンラムアリ**, 前ニ云ヘル如ク. *ph.* The aforesaid. That which was spoken of before. **Syn:** **Senramsekoro.**
- Isenrambe, イセンラムベ**, 屢、此語ハ毎ニ間投詞ニ用キラレオヤオヤノ意ヲ表ス. *adv.* Again and again. Continually. Always. Dear-dear! This word is always used as a kind of interjection. As:—*Isenrambe-hau*, “saying it again.”
- Isenramte, イセンラムテ**, 同上. *adv.* Same as above.
- Isenramte-shiri, イセンラムテシリ**, 何時テモ同ジコトナスル. *ph.* Always doing the same thing.
- Isenramte-shiri-ki, イセンラムテシリキ**, 同上. *ph.* Same as above.
- Isepo, イセポ**, 兎、エチコウサキ、シロウサキ. *n.* A hare. *Lepus var iabilis.* *Pall.* **Syn:** **Epetke.**
- Oshuke. Raikuma.**
- Isepo-keromun, イセポケロムン**, チシマスケ. *n.* *Carex Buxbaumi.* *Wahl.*
- Isepo-saraki, イセボサラキ**, ヒロハノドジョツナギ. *n.* *Glyceria aquatica, Sm.*
- Iseremak-inonno, イセレマクイノンノ**, 呪フ. *n.* A prayer that another may receive harm. A prayer for a curse.
- Iseremak-oitak, イセレマクオイタク**, 謗ル. *v.t.* To backbite. **Syn:** **Ohaigekara.**
- Iseremak-ush, イセレマクウシ**, 助ケル. *v.t.* To help. **Syn:** **Ikao-biuki.**
- Isese, イセセ**, 啼ク. *v.i.* To squeal. **Syn:** **Ise.**
- Isesekka, イセセッカ**, 温タメル. *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.
- Ishikari, イシカリ**, 回轉スル. *adj.* Winding. Tortuous.
- Ishikari, イシカリ**, 閉塞、便秘(病ノ). *n.* Constipation. Stopped up.
- Ishikashpere, イシカシペレ**, 貪ル、羨ム. *v.t.* To covet. **Syn:** **Ikeshikashure.**
- Ishikekara, イシケカラ**, 瞬キスル. *v.i.* To wink the eyes.
- Ishikipipka, イシキピプカ**, 恥チテ頭ヲ垂レル. *v.i.* To be unable to look up for shame. To hang the head in shame.
- Ishikoba, イシコバ**, 意匠、目的、待ツ. *n.* Design. Intent. Also. *v.i.* To wait.
- Ishiksamnere, イシクサム子レ**, 脇目ニテ見ル. *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、オニシモツケサウ. *n.* *Filipendula kamschatica, Max.*
- Ishimemokka, イシメモッカ**, 喧嘩仕掛ケル. *v.i.* To pick a quarrel with. To challenge to fight. **Syn:** **Chishimemokka.**
- Ishimne, イシム子**, 明日. *adv.* Tomorrow. The day following. As:—*Ishimne hika an gusu ne na*, “we will go on with it tomorrow.”
- Ishine, イシ子**, 共同シテ. *adj.* Conjointly. Together.
- Ishineka, イシ子カ**, 蠱惑スル. *v.t.* To bewitch.

Ishinere, イシ子レ, or **Ishinnere**, イシン子レ, 形ヲ變ズル. *v.i.* To assume the form of some other being. To act the witch. **Syn**: **Shinere**. **Yaitasare**.

Same as above.

Ishinerap, イシ子レフ, or **Ishinerep**, イシン子レフ, 幽霊. *n.* A phantom or ghost. A witch.

Ishiorore, イシオロレ, 驚ク. *v.i.* To be surprised. **Syn**: **Iyokunure**.

Ishiororeka, イシオロレカ, 驚カス. *v.t.* To surprise.

Ishi-oush, イシオウシ, 驕慢ナコトヲ云フ. *v.t.* To speak proudly.

Ishiraineka, イシライ子カ, 待伏セスル. *v.i.* To crouch. **Syn**: **Yongororo**.

Ishiramka, イシラムカ, 可愛ガル. *v.i.* To fawn.

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.

Ishiriki, イシリキ, ノ代リニ. *adv.* Instead of. **Syn**: **Shirine**.

Ishiri-kootke, イシリコオツケ, 強ク刺ス. *v.t.* To spear very much, or thoroughly.

Ishirikurantere, イシリクランテレ, マー(嘆息ノ辭). *interj.* Dear me! Oh dear! As:—*Ishirikurantere nep poro!* "dear me how large!" *Ishirikurantere, ukuran etutanne kikiri tumi sange*, "dear me, how the mosquitoes waged war last night." *Ishirikurantere, ara mim patek*, "dear me! it is nothing but fat."

Ishirishina, イシリシナ, 蠱惑スル. *v.t.* To bewitch. **Syn**: **Ichashkara**.

Ishiro, イシリロ, 荒キ鼻息ヲスル(奔馬ノ如ク). *v.i.* To snort (as a horse).

Ishiru, イシル, 摩リ剥ク. *v.t.* To abrade. To rub off. To grate. As:—*Tush ishiri wa tui*, "the rope has worn asunder." *Ku teke ishiru wa meshke*, "I have rubbed the skin off my hand." *Shuop ush-i ishiru wa pitche*, "the paint has been rubbed off the box." *Nei numa ishiru wa tonto ne*, "that skin has had the hair rubbed off and has become bare."

Ishirubare, イシルバレ, 悪氣ニ取付カレル. *v.i.* To be possessed with a devil. To be afflicted with kleptomania. To be a maniac. **Syn**: **Nitne Kamui shikatka**.

Ishirubarep, イシルバレフ, 狂人. *n.* A maniac.

Ishirup, イシルフ, 銚, 鑪. *n.* A file.

Ishitaigi, イシタイギ, 織ル. *v.t.* To weave. To make cloth.

Ishitoma, イシトマ, 懼レル. *v.i.* To be afraid. **Syn**: **Kimatek**.

Ishitomare, イシトマレ, 驚カス. *v.t.* To frighten.

Ishitoma-ship, イシトマシフ, 織物スルトキ用ユル腰當テ. *n.* A flat piece of wood bent so as to fit the lower part of the back and used in weaving cloth.

Ishitomatektek, イシトマテクテク, 臆病ナル, 恐ロシキ. *adj.* Fearful. Cowardly. **Syn**: **Eturamkoro**.

Ishiu, イシウ, 不斷ニ、常ニ。 *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, イシボキ, 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.” *Ainu moshiri chikoiki ipirika moshiri ne*, “Ainu land is a place where there are plenty of animals.” *Isho kowen*, “unlucky in sport.” *Tanto isho pirika*, “today we have had good sport.” *Isho nuikesh*, “unfortunate in hunting.”

Isho, イショ, 前面ニ。 *adv.* In front of. Ahead.

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-ambe, イショイタクアムベ, 報告。 *n.* A report. News.

Isho-itak-an, イショイタクアン, 報知。 *n.* News.

Isho-itakka, イショイタッカ, 知セル、話ス。 *v.i.* To tell. To say,

Isho-kapiu, イショカピウ, アホウドリ。 *n.* Albatross. **Syn:** **Shikambe. Oshkambe. Onne-chikap.**

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-sange-kamui, イショサンゲカムイ, 梟(フクロ)。 *n.* An owl.

Isho-seta, イショセタ, 橇ヲ曳クトキ先頭ニ立ツ犬。 *n.* A leader sleigh dog.

Ishu, イシュ, 生涯。 *n.* One's lifetime. A lifetime. One's life. **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, 生靈。 *n.* A living soul.

Ishu-tuika, イシュツイカ, 一生涯。 *n.* A lifetime. During one's life.

Iso, イソ, 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, 多ク漁セシ人。 *n.* A successful hunter or fisher.

Isoye, イソイエ, 箕ニテル。 *v.t.* To shake the husks off a winnow after winnowing.

Isoyep, イソイエフ, 箕。 *n.* A winnow. **Syn:** **Muye.**

Isoyep, イソイエフ, 錐(キリ)。 *n.* A gimlet.

Ita, イタ, 板。 *n.* A board.

Ita, イタ, 何時。 *rel. pro.* When.

Itak, イタク, or **Itakki, イタッキ**, 言語。 *n.* A word. Language. Speech.

Itak, イタク, 話ス、云フ。 *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 avatore wa ye*, “to speak without making any mistakes.”
- Itak-ambe**, イタカアムベ, 言葉. *n.*
A word.
- Itakamkirara-ye**, イタカムキララ
イエ, 紹介スル. *v.t.* To introduce. To make known.
- Itakamkire**, イタカムキレ, 約束スル. *v.t.* To promise.
- Itak-ande**, イタクアンデ, 言ヒ置ク. To leave word.
- Itak-apak-guru**, イタクアバクグル, 訥辯家. *n.* A bad speaker.
- Itakbe**, イタクベ, 弾キ弓ノ柄. *n.* The stem of a spring-bow.
- Itak-chihoshihire**, イタクチホシヒレ, 命令ヲ取消ス. *v.t.* To countermand.
- Itak-eashinge**, イタクエアシンゲ, 話ス、云フ. *v.i.* To speak. To say.
- Itak-eoshiwen**, イタクエオシウエン, 氣ニ障ヘテ物ヲ云フ、間違ヘテ告知スル. *v.i.* To speak disagreeably. To be diffident in speaking. To misinform.
- Itak-eyukara**, イタクエユカラ, 口真似スル. *v.t.* To mock. To imitate one’s speech.
- Itak-hau**, イタクハウ, or **Itak-hawe**, イタクハウエ, 話シ聲. *n.* The tone of voice in speaking. What one says.
- Itak-hau-konna-charototke**, イタクハウコンナチャロトツケ, 流暢ニ語ル. *ph.* To speak fluently. Fluent.
- Itak-hi**, イタクヒ, or **Itak-i**, イタクイ, 演説、又談話. *n.* A speech. Acknowledgement. A message.
- Itak-ibehe**, イタクイベヘ, 言葉ノ意味. *n.* The meaning of a word or speech.
- Itak-ikkewehe**, イタクイクケウエヘ, 言葉ノ意味. *n.* The meaning of a word or speech.
- Itak-inuni**, イタクイヌニ, or **Itak-ununi**, イタクウヌニ, 吃ル. *v.i.* To stammer in speaking.
- Itak-kashi**, イタクカシ, 不從順、忤フ (サカラウ). *v.t.* To disobey.
- Itak-keshkara**, イタクケシカラ, 罰金ヲ拂フ、(覆). *v.i.* To pay a fine (*pl.*).
- Itak-koshinonruki**, イタクコシノルキ, 吃ル. *v.i.* To falter in speaking.
- Itak-koshishuye**, イタクコシシュイエ, 身振リスル、(話シスル時). *v.i.* To sway about when talking.
- Itak-kutchama**, イタククッチャマ, 話シ聲. *n.* The tone of one’s voice. A dialect. Pronunciation.
- Itak-maukushte-itak**, イタクマウクシテイタク, 譬喩. *n.* A parable. A hidden speech.
- Itak-maukushte-uwepekere**, イタクマウクシテウエベケレ, 譬喩. *n.* A fable.
- Itak-ne-manup**, イタク子マヌフ, 話ノ種子. *n.* The matter of a speech. A speech. Words.
- Itak-nini**, イタクニニ, 吃ル. *v.i.* To stutter.
- Itak-oikap**, イタクオイカフ, 罰金. *n.* A fine. Syn: Ashimbe.

- Itak-oikap-sange, イタクオイカプサ**
ンゲ, 罰金ヲ拂フ. *v.t.* To pay a
 fine. **Syn**: Ashimbe sange.
- Itak-omare, イタクオマレ**, 話ノ仲間
 入りヲスル. *v.t.* To join in con-
 versation.
- Itakpa, イタクパ**, 話ス. *v.i.* To speak
 (*pl* of the person).
- Itak-ramachi, イタクラマケ**, イタク
 ラマトニ同シ. *n.* Same as itak-ra-
 mat. **Syn**: Itak-ibehe.
- Itak-ramat, イタクラマツ**, 言語ノ意
 味. *n.* The meaning of a word or
 speech.
- Itak-rui-guru, イタクルイグル**, 多辯
 者. *n.* A great talker or speaker
 (not necessarily a phrase of evil
 import).
- Itak-san-i, イタクサンイ**, 命令. *n.* A
 command. An order from a super-
 ior. **As**:—*Tono orowa no ene*
itak san-i, “thus orders the go-
 vernment.”
- Itakshikushte-itak, イタクシクシテ**
イタク, 比喩談. *n.* An illustration.
- Itak-sura, イタクスラ**, 末期ノ言葉、遺
 言. *n.* The last words of a dy-
 ing person. A person's last wishes
 or commands. **Syn**: Hoppa-itak.
- Itak-taknere, イタクタク子レ**, 略言ス
 ル. *v.t.* To abbreviate.
- Itak-teksuma, イタクテクサマ**, 再ビ、
 マタ. *adv.* Again. Besides.
- Itak-tomte, イタクトムテ**, 面白キ話ノ
adj. Of pleasant speech.
- Itak-tomte-guru, イタクトムテグル**,
 面白ク談話スル人. *n.* A person who
 speaks in a pleasing manner.
- Itak-tomtere, イタクトムテレ**, 言葉ヲ
 飾ル. *v.t.* To polish up one's man-
 ner of talking.
- Itak-tunash, イタクツナシ**, 早口ニテ
 言フ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To talk quick-
 ly. 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 talk-
 ing.
- Itak-uwetore-kambi, イタクウエト**
レカムビ, 辞典. *n.* A dictionary.
- Itan, イタン**, 槌. *n.* Hammer.
- Itanchiki, イタンチキ**, 床. *n.* Floor.
- Itangi, イタンギ**, 椀. *n.* A cup.
- Itangi-kem-ashikepet, イタンギケ**
ムアシケベツ, 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.
- Itara, イタラ**, 袋. *n.* A bag. A
 satchel. **Syn**: Chitarabe.
- Itaraka, イタラカ**, 僅ニ、不知不識ニ.
adv. Imperceptibly. Just. Slight-
 ly.
- Itara-kamasu, イタラカマス**, 手荷物
n. Luggage. **Syn**: Shike.
- Itaratara, イタラタラ**, グラグラスル.
adj. Shaky.
- Itasa, イタサ**, ノ代リニ、ノ返シニ、
 例セバ、イタサカレ、贈物ニ對シテ返禮
 スル. *adv.* In return. In answer
 to. **As**:—*Itasa kare*, “to do”
 or “give in return for something
 received.”
- Itasa, イタサ**, 變リ易キ、定リナキ、例
 セバ、イタサレラ、變リ易キ風. *adj.*
 Changeable. **As**:—*Itasa rera*,
 “a changeable wind.”

Itasa-itak, イタサイタク, 答. *n.* and *v.t.* An answer. To answer.

Itasare, イタサレ, 交換スル. *v.t.* To exchange.

Itasasa, イタササ, 苦痛ノ嘆息. *excl.* An exclamation of pain. **Syn** : Ayapo.

Itasayupkep, イタサユブケフ, 嵐. *n.* A storm.

Itashka-o, イタシカオ, 袖ヲカハゲル. *v.i.* To tie up (as one's sleeves). To turn up one's sleeves.

Itashko, イタシコ, 袖ヲ卷上ゲル. *v.t.* To turn up one's sleeves. To tie up (as one's sleeves).

Itata, イタタ, 打ツ、(鎚ニテ)、打切ル. *v.t.* To hammer. To chop.

Itata-ni, イタタニ, 俎. *n.* A chopping block. **Syn** : Itaugi ni.

Itaya-pu, イタヤフ, 板造ノ倉. *n.* A store-house made of boards.

Itauge-ni, イタウゲニ, 俎. *n.* A chopping block.

Itashtasa, イタシタサ, 失禮スル、抗辯スル. *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, 雇ハレル. *v.i.* To be employed. To be sent.

Iteki, イテキ, 爲スナ. *aux. v. & adv.* Do not. *Iteki* is imperative. **As** :—*Iteki nep ye*, “do not say anything.” *Iteki mashkin no shik-te*, “do not fill it too full.” *Iteki nekon a ka iki*, “do not meddle with it.” *Iteki nei peka*, “by no means.” Followed by *kuni ne*, *iteki* forms a supplication ; Thus :

—*Iteki aehomatu kuni ne ki wa en kore*, “grant that I may be afraid of nothing.”

Itekika, イテキカ, 禁ズル. *v.t.* To prohibit. **Syn** : Hattoki.

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-ni, イテメニ, 梁. *n.* The beams in the upper part of a hut. **Syn** : Umangi-ni.

Iteme-kikiri, イテメキキリ, 尺蠖. *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, 織. *v.t.* To weave. To spin.

Iteseka, イテセカ, 織絲. *n.* The strings used in weaving mats.

Itese-ni, イテセニ, 織機ノ或部ノ名. *n.* An instrument used in spinning or weaving cloth.

Iteye-ni, イテイエニ, 機檻オトシ. *n.* A kind of snare, so constructed that the top shall fall down upon any animal going under it.

Itomkokanu, イトムコカヌ, 預ケル、依托スル. *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.

Itomkot, イトムコツ, 従フ、追フ. *v.t.* To follow. To pursue. **Syn** : Iyokot. Ikesamba.

Itomne, イトム子, 羨ム. *v.t.* To envy. **Syn** : Eyaitunnap.

- Itomnukara, イトムヌカラ**, 結婚スル。 *v.t.* To marry. To live together as husband and wife. **Syn:** **Utomnukara.**
- Itomnukara, イトムヌカラ**, 夫婦。 *n.* Husband and wife. **Syn:** **Umurek guru.**
- Itomnukara-utara, イトムヌカラウタラ**, 夫婦等。 *n.* Husbands and wives. Also “Husband and wife.”
- Itomo, イトモ**, 平和。 *n.* Peace.
- Itomo-itak, イトモイタク**, 和睦スル。 *v.i.* To make peace.
- Itomushi, イトムシ**, 腹鰭。 *n.* The ventral fins of fishes.
- Itomot-guru, イトモツグル**, 巧ナル獵者。 *n.* A clever or successful hunter. **Syn:** **Etomne guru.**
- Itomo-un-puyara, イトモウンプヤラ**, 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.
- Itoshinni, イトシンニ**, ホザキシモツケ、エゾハギ。 *n.* *Spiraea salicifolia*, *L. var. lanceolata*, Torr. et Gray. **Syn:** **Nitat-shingep.**
- Ittone, イット子**, 往復スル。 *v.i.* To go and return. To go and come back at once.
- Ituiba, イツイバ**, 切り落ス、殺ロス。 *v.t.* To cut off. To kill.
- Ituibapuipe, イツイバプイペ**, 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, イツイエルイ**, 荒砥。 *n.* Same as above.
- Ituituye, イツイツイエ**, 簸ル。 *v.t.* To winnow.
- Ituituye-i, イツイツイエイ**, 箕場、ウチバ。 *n.* A winnowing place.
- Itukarige-sak-no, イツカリゲサクノ**, 恐レナク、憚リナク。 *adv.* Without diffidence. Without fear.
- Itukari-sak-no, イツカリサクノ**, 恐レナク、憚リナク。 *adv.* Without difficulty. Without fear.
- Itumama-ni, イツママニ**, 織機ノ部分。 *n.* A piece of straight wood used in weaving.
- Itumashire, イツマシレ**, 混製スル。 *v.t.* To adulterate.
- Itunnap, イツンナツブ**, 蟻、例セバ、イツンナブチセイ、蟻ノ巢。 *n.* An ant. **As:**—*Itunnap chisei*, “an ant's nest.”
- Itupeshnu-kusu-ne-utara, イツベシヌクス子ウタラ**, 會葬者。 *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**, 神詔ヲ受ケル、默示ヲ受ケル。 *v.i.* 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.
- Iturupukte, イツルブクテ**, 眩キ、近眼。 *adv.* Dimly. Short-sightedly.
- Itusare, イツサレ**, 與ヘル。 *v.t.* To give. To bestow. **As:**—*Aep itusare guru*, “a person who gives food to a beggar.”
- Itushtek, イツシテク**, 獸類ニ取り付カ

- 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,** 急イテモノヲサセル. *v.t.* To cause one to do anything with haste.
- Itushtek-korachi, イツシテッコラチ,** 馮カレタⁿ様子、狂ハシク. *adv.* As one possessed. Madly.
- Itushtek-no, イツシテクノ,** 激シク、取り付カレタ如ク、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,** 知ラヌ振リナスル. *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, イツヤシカラブ,** 愛スル可愛ガル. *v.t.* To love. To fondle.
- Ituye, イツイエ,** or **Itui, イツイ,** 切落トス、虐殺スル. *v.t.* To cut off. To massacre. As:—*Kotan ituye*, “to massacre a village.”
- Ituye-sere-hum, イツイエセレフム.** 物ヲ切斷スル音. *n.* The noise made in cutting anything asunder.
- Ituyerui, イツイエルイ,** 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,** 傷ツケル、痛メル、例セバ、ツイイウン、腹ガ痛ム. *v.i.* To hurt. To be in pain. As:—*Tui iun*, “to suffer from the stomach ache.”
- Iunin, イウニン,** 病、疼痛、苦痛. *n.* Sickness. Disease. Pain. As:—*Iunin tumui*, “to groan with pain.” Also *v.i.* To suffer. To be in pain.
- Iuninka, イウニンカ,** 患マシム. *v.t.* To make suffer.
- Iunin-itak, イウニンイタク,** 鋭キ言葉. *n.* Burning words. Heart-searching words. Words which reach the heart. Effective speech.
- Iun-iun, イウンイウン,** 甚疼痛ニ患ム. *v.i.* To suffer great pain.
- Iunu, イウヌ,** 着ル、例セバ、レクチイウヌ、項ニ着飾ル. *v.t.* To put on as a necklace. As:—*Rekuchi iunu*, “to put upon the neck.”
- Iutek, イウテク,** 仕ヘル. *v.t.* To serve. As:—*Kamui iutek*, “to serve God.”
- Iwa, イワ,** 岩、岡. *n.* Land as opposed to rivers. Rocks.
- Iwai, イワイ,** 給料. *n.* Wages. Salary. *Syn:* Pumma.
- Iwayehe, イワイエヘ,** 同上. *n.* Same as above.
- Iwak, イワク,** 往ク、例セバ、クウニタクイワク、我ノ家ニ往クナリ. *v.t.* To go. To go away. To return from work. As:—*Kū uni ta 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

- F. n.* Mountain Ash. *Pyrus aucuparia*, *Gaertn. var. japonica*, *Max.*
- Iwakte, イワクテ**, 送ル、埋ル. *v.t.* To send away. To cause to go. In some places, "to bury."
- Iwan, イワン**, 六. *adj.* Six. **Syn:** Iwan otutanu.
- Iwanatushbe, イワナツシベ**, 陶器. *n.* A kind of earthen vessel.
- Iwanbe, イワンベ**, 六. *n.* Six.
- Iwanbe-ikashima-wanbe, イワンベイカシマワンベ**, 十六. *adj.* Sixteen.
- Iwanbe-otutanu, イワンベオツタヌ**, 第六. *adj.* The sixth. **Syn:** Iwan ikinne.
- Iwange, イワンゲ**, 壯健ナル. *v.i.* and *adj.* In good health. Healthy.
- Iwange-no, イワンゲノ**, 壯健ニ. *adv.* Healthy. In good health.
- Iwange-no-an, イワンゲノアン**, 壯健ニナル. *v.i.* To be in good health.
- Iwange-no-okai, イワンゲノオカイ**, 壯健ナル. *v.i.* (*pl.*) To be in good health.
- Iwangere, イワンゲレ**, 癒ル. *v.t.* To heal. To make well.
- Iwangeuba, イワンゲウバ**, 壯健ナル. (*pl.*) *v.i.* To be well in health.
- Iwa-ni, イワニ**, アチダモ. *n.* Ash tree. *Fraxinus longicuspis*, *S. et Z.*
- Iwan-ikinne, イワンイキン子**, 第六. *adj.* The sixth.
- Iwanrekut-koro-guru, イワンレクツコログル**, 偽ヲ言フ人. *n.* A liar (lit. a person with six throats).
- Iwanshuine, イワンシュイ子**, 六度. *adj.* Six times.
- Iwarasupa, イワラスバ**, サハアゲサキ. *n.* *Hydrangea Hortensis*, *D.C. var. acuminata*, *A. Gray.*
- Iwashi, イワシ**, イワシ. *n.* Sardine. (Japanese). *Cupanodon melanostictus*, (*Fos.*)
- Iwasoko-ni, イワソコニ**, 同上. *n.* Same as *Iwarasupa*.
- Iwatarapbe, イワタラブベ**, 赤子、嬰兒. *n.* A small child. A very young baby.
- Iwatarappe, イワタラッベ**, 小兒、赤子. *n.* A child. **Syn:** Poho. Pon aiai. **Tennep.**
- Iwatope-ni, イワトベニ**, メイケツカヘテ、ハナイタヤ. *n.* A kind of maple. *Acer japonicum*, *Th.* Also, *Acer palmatum*, *Th.*
- Iwau, イワウ**, 硫黄. *n.* Sulphur.
- Iwayehe, イワイエヘ**, 給料. *n.* Wages. Salary. A bribe.
- Iwende, イウエンデ**, 呪フ. *v.t.* To curse. To cause to become bad.
- Iwendep, イウエンデフ**, 悪鬼、悪魔. *n.* Demons. Things which harm people. The devil. **Syn:** Nitne Kamui. **Wen kamui.**
- Iwentep, イウエンテフ**, 同上. *n.* Same as above.
- Iwok, イウオク**, 病ヲ追フ. *n.* A ceremony for charming disease out of the sick.
- Iworo, イウオロ**, 山、例セバ、イナロシヨクルカ、山ノ上. *n.* Mountains. As: —*Iworo shokuruka*, "over the mountain tops." *Iworo shokata*, "on the whole mountain."
- Iworo, イウオロ**, 全ク、皆ナ、例セバ、ベテイナロ、諸川、レブウンイナロ、海一面ニ. *adj.* The whole. As: —*Pet iworo*, "the whole river" or "all the rivers." *Rep un iworo*, "the whole sea." *Ya un iworo*, "the whole earth."

Iworush-ande, イウォルシアンデ, 重子ヲ中ニ入レル. *v.t.* To be put into one another.

Iyahunge, イヤフンゲ, 家ニ入レル. *v.t.* To take into a house.

Iyahup, イヤフフ, 受ケル, 貰フ. *v.t.* To receive. **Syn:** Ahupkara.

Iyahup-guru, イヤフブグル, 貰フ人, 乞食. *n.* A recipient. A beggar. **Syn:** Hoito guru. Ahupkara guru.

Iyai, イヤイ, 危キ, 恐シキ, 例セバ, イヤイアン, ソコハ危イゾ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Danger. Fearful. As:—*Iyai an*, “there is danger.” *Iyai have ne an*, “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, イヤイイライグレイオンガミレ, 難有, 我レ汝ノ安否ヲ問フ. *ph.* Thank you; I salute you.

Iyaiipte, イヤイキブテ, 甚々危キ. *v.i.* To be very dangerous.

Iyaikoirushkare, イヤイコイルシカレ, } 静ニナル, 穩ニナル. *v.i.*

Iyaikorushkare, イヤイコルシカレ, } To be serene. To be calm. To be even tempered. Also to be troublesome. 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, 懼レル, 例セバ, イヤイヌマレイヨシセレケレハウアシア, 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 shocking!” Thus:—*Iyainumare, iyosh-serekere hau ash a!* “how shocking, what dreadful talk”!

Iyaipirare, イヤイピラレ, 失望スル. *v.i.* To have one's hopes frustrated. 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 complain. To be disappointed.

Iyama, イヤマ, 種ヲ播ク, (バラマキスル). *v.t.* To sow seed broadcast. **Syn:** Iyare.

Iyengarap, イヤンガラフ, or **Iran-garap, イランガラフ,** 挨拶ノ語. *n.* A salutation.

Iyengarap-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 salutation. The words of a salutation.

Iyengarapte, イヤンガラフテ, 如何テスカ. *adv.* How do you do. This word is a corruption of the word *Irangarapte*.

Iyapapu, イヤバフ, 免シヲ乞フ. *v.t.* To beg one's pardon.

Iyapi, イヤピ, 弱キ. *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. A sick person. An invalid.

Iyapo, イヤボ, 苦痛ノ聲. *excl.* An exclamation of pain.

Iyapo, イヤボ, or **Iyabo, イハボ**, 父、(或地方ニテノ母). *n.* Father. **Syn:** **Michi. Ona.** In some places “mother.”

Iyara, イヤラ, 他ノ、外ノ、例セバ、イヤラコタンタ、外ノ村ニ. *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.**

Iyashin_{ge}, イヤシнге, 償フ、返報スル. *v.t.* To make compensation. To give as compensation for some evil done. To compensate. A fine paid for something wrongfully done.

Iyashke-ani, イヤシケアニ, 饗應ノ席ニ導ク. *v.t.* To be led to a feast. To be brought into a house of feasting. **Syn:** **Ashke auk.**

Iyashke-uk, イヤシケウク, 饗筵ニ招ク. *v.t.* To invite to a feast.

Iyashke-uk-shongo, イヤシケウクシヨング, 招待. *n.* An invitation to a party or feast.

Iyatte, イヤッテ, 飾ル. *v.t.* To ornament. To hang up ornaments.

Iyaukotte, イヤウコッテ, 吃ル、發音. *n.* and *v.i.* To lisp. Pronunciation. To stammer. A stammering pronunciation. **As:**—*Iyaukotte pirika*, “of good pronunciation.” *Iyaukotte-wen*, “of bad pronunciation.”

Iye, イエ, 知ラセム. *n.* To tell.

Iye-e-ine, イエエイ子, 四ツ. *adj.* Four.

Iye-e-ine-ikinne, イエエイ子イキン子, 第四. *adj.* The fourth.

Iye-ere, イエエレ, 三. *adj.* Three.

Iye-ere-ikinne, イエエレイキン子, 第三. *adj.* The third.

Iye-itak, イエイタク, 言フ、話スル. *v.t.* To tell.

Iye-ka-hunara, イエカフナラ, 徬望ム. *v.t.* To wait expectantly for. To await with anxiety.

Iyekamge, イエカムゲ, 知ラセム. *v.t.* To make known.

Iyekarakara, イエカラカラ, 出来タム. *v.i.* To be done. **Syn:** **Anekarakara.**

Iyekari, イエカリ, 乞フ. *v.t.* To beg.

Iyekari-guru, イエカリグル, 乞食. *n.* A beggar. **Syn:** **Hoito-guru.**

Iyenuite, イエニヌイテ, 寢カス. *v.t.* To put to bed.

Iyemaune, イエマウ子, 混スル. *v.i.* To mix. **Syn:** **Ikopoyege.**

Iyeniuchinne, イエニウチン子, 喧嘩サセム. *v.t.* To cause to quarrel. To set at variance.

Iyen-peka, イエンペカ, or **Ien-peka, イエンペカ**, 上ニ. *adv.* Over. **As:**—*Chikap anak ne un iyen-peka kush*, “the birds cross over us.”

Iyenuchupkichiure, イエヌチユベキチウレ, 光リニ眩スル. *v.t.* To be dazzled by the rays of the sun.

Iyenupe-o-guru, イエヌペオグル, 會葬者. *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, イエパ, 出来ル、オチ持ム、例セバ、イエパチキボンノアブカシヤク

ヒシカ、汝ハ出来ルト思フナラバ爲シテ見ヨ。 *adj.* Able. To feel able. As:—*E iyepa chiki pon no ap-kash yak pir.ki*, “you had better walk if you feel able.”

Iyepoko, イイエボコ, 悪念ナレ。 *adj.* Evil-minded. Of bad intent.

Iyepokun, イイエボクン, 悪念ナル。 *adj.* Evil-minded. Of bad intent.

Iyepokun-guru, イイエボクンゲル, 悪念ナル人。 *n.* An evil-minded person.

Iyepo-ainu, イイエペアイヌ, 花婿。 *n.* A bride-groom. **Syn:** *Itomnu-kara guru*.

Iyepo-habo, イイエペハボ, 姑。 *n.* The mother of one's wife.

Iyepo-mat, イイエペマツ, 花嫁。 *n.* A bride.

Iyepo-michi, イイエペミチ, 繼父。 *n.* A father in law.

Iyepo-totto, イイエペトット, 繼母。 *n.* A mother-in-law.

Iyepoise, イイエペイセ, 壯健ナル。 *adj.* To be in good health.

Iyeramuhauge, イイエラムハウゲ, 親切ナル。 *adj.* Kind.

Iyeramu-nishte, イイエラムニシテ, 無慘ナル、殘忍ナル。 *adj.* Cruel.

Iyerikiteshpa, イイエリキテシバ, 捧ゲ持ツ。 *v.t.* To hold up.

Iyeshikeraine, イイエシケライチ, 助けケル、救フ、恵ム。 *v.t.* To help. To favour.

Iyetapkara, イイエタブカラ, 踊。 *A* dance.

Iyetaptapu, イイエタブタブ, 被ル。 *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 awaka gusu, ku iyetaptapu ruwe ne*, “as I have a headache I have wrapped it up.”

Iyetaeye, イイエタイエ, 抜キ出ス。 *v.t.* To draw out.

Iyetokoiki, イイエトコイキ, 準備スル。 *v.t.* To prepare.

Iyetoko-ush, イイエトコウシ, 待伏セテスル。 *v.t.* To ambush. To lie in wait for.

Iyetokta, イイエトクタ, 前ニ。 *adv.* In front of.

Iyetuima-samun-samun, イイエツイマサムンサムン, 共ニ歩ク。 *v.i.* To walk together. To walk side by side.

Iyetunangara, イイエツナンガラ, 逢フ。 *v.t.* To meet.

Iyetushmak, イイエツシマク, 豫期スル。 *v.t.* To anticipate. To fore-stall.

Iyeutanne, イイエウタン子, 偕ニアル。 *v.i.* To be in company with. To be together with. **Syn:** *Turano*.

Iyo, イヨ, 入レル。 *v.i.* To put into.

Iyo, イヨ, 充ツル。 *adj.* Full. Filled.

Iyo-ai, イヨアイ, 毒矢。 *n.* A poisoned arrow. **Syn:** *Iyo-rum*.

Iyo-aship, イヨアシブ, 疥癬。 *n.* The dry eczema. The itch. **Syn:** *Maiyaige tashum*.

Iyo-attush, イヨアツツシ, 日本ノ布ニテ飾リシ衣服。 *n.* A cloth garment trimmed with Japanese stuff.

- Iyochi**, **イヨチ**, 眩暈スル. *adj.* Perplexed. Dizzy.
- Iyochishbare**, **イヨチシバレ**, 損ヅル. *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 **Iyohaiochish**, **イヨハイオチシ**, 歌. *n.* A psalm. A song.
- Iyohaikara**, **イヨハイカラ**, 謗ル. *v.t.* To backbite. To slander. **Syn:** **Isempiroitak**.
- Iyohaiochish**, **イヨハイオチシ**, 歌. *n.* A psalm or song.
- Iyoira**, **イヨイラ**, 忘レル. *v.t.* To forget.
- Iyok**, **イヨク**, 鈎ニ引き掛ケラル. *v.i.* To be caught in a hook. To be hooked.
- Iyokake-un**, **イヨカケウン**, 直キ後、引續イテ. *adv.* Immediately after. Afterwards.
- Iyokane**, **イヨカ子**, 後口. *adv.* Behind.
- Iyokane-emushpo**, **イヨカ子エムシポ**, 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**, **イヨケシユブカチウレ**, 足迄ノ着物ヲ着ル. *v.i.* To be clothed down to the foot.
- Iyokbe**, **イヨクベ**, 鎌. *n.* A sickle. This word is sometimes corrupted into *iyopbe*.
- Iyokot**, **イヨコツ**, 従フ. *v.t.* To follow. **Syn:** **Ikesamba**. **Itomkot**.
- Iyokoto**, **イヨコト**, 痘痕. *n.* Pock marks.
- Iyokte**, **イヨクテ**, 引掛ケル、刈入レル. *v.t.* To hook in. To get with a hook. To reap.
- Iyokunnure**, **イヨクンヌレ**, 驚カス. *v.i.* To be surprised. **Syn:** **Ishiorore**.
- Iyokunure**, **イヨクヌレ**, 同上. *v.i.* Same as above.
- Iyokush**, **イヨクシ**, 裏返ヘス. *v.t.* To turn inside out. **Syn:** **Okush**.
- Iyomai**, **イヨマイ**, 陰門、陰莖. *n.* The privates. The penis.
- Iyomande**, **イヨマンデ**, 熊祭り. *n.* A bear feast. A feast in which any animal is killed.
- Iyomande**, **イヨマンデ**, 屠殺シテ人ニ贈ル、犠牲ニスル. *v.t.* To kill and send as a present to another person. To kill as a bear for a feast. To sacrifice (as an animal).
- Iyomap**, **イヨマフ**, 物ノ入りシ器具. *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**, **イヨマフ**, 愛スル、可愛ガル. *v.t.* To fondle. To love.
- Iyomap-guru**, **イヨマブグル**, 可愛ガル人. *n.* One who fondles another.
- Iyomare**, **イヨマレ**, 注ク(酒ナドヲ). *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**, 光ニ眩スル. *v.i.*
To be dazzled with the sun or any bright object.
- Iyonitasare, イヨニタサレ**, 變ヘル、例セバ、レイヘイイヨニタサレ、改名スル. *v.t.* To change. As:—*Reihei iyonitasare*, “to change one’s name.”
- Iyonnupba, イヨンスバ**, 偽證スル、誹ル. *v.t.* To bear false witness. To speak evil of another.
- Iyonnupba-guru, イヨンスバゲル**, 偽證. *n.* A false witness. An accuser.
- Iyonnupba-itak, イヨンスバイタク**, 冤罪. *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, イヨオクヌレ**, 甚シク驚ク. *v.i.* To be very much surprised.
- Iyokunnure, イヨクヌレ**, 同上. *v.i.* Same as above.
- Iyoomaoma, イヨオマオマ**, 慰メラレル. *v.i.* To be comforted.
- Iyoomaoma-an-i, イヨオマオマアン**
イ, 樂境. *n.* A place of comfort. A comfortable place.
- Iyo-omare, イヨオマレ**, 二個ノ荷物ヲ重子ヲ負フ. *v.t.* To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the shoulders and the other lower down the back.
- Iyop, イヨブ**, 器、袋、箱. *n.* A vessel. A bag. A box.
- Iyopakkai-ushi-guru, イヨパッカイウシグル**, 子守. *n.* A nurse.
- Iyopanere, イヨバ子レ**, 帶ナシニ衣物ヲ着ル. *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.
- Iyopbe, イヨブベ**, 鎌. *n.* A sickle.
Syn: Iyokbe.
- Iyopok-omare, イヨボクオマレ**, 二個ノ荷物ヲ重子ヲ負フ. *v.t.* To carry two bundles upon the back, one upon the other.
- Iyopsura, イヨブスラ**, 鋒ヲ投ケル. *v.t.* To cast a spear.
- Iyorakse, イヨラクセ**, 不足ナル. *adj.* Insufficient. **Syn: Eikohaye.**
- Iyorapte, イヨラフテ**, 上ニ降ル、圖ラズ出合フ. *v.i.* To descend upon. To chance upon.
- Iyorande, イヨランデ**, 二降ル、例セバ、ベツラントムイヨランデ、河邊ニ下タル. *v.t.* To chance upon. To come down to. As:—*Pet rantom iyorande*, “to come down to a river.”
- Iyoriki-puni, イヨリキブニ**, 擧ゲラレル、攪拌スル. *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:—*Kera iyoriki puni*, “he was lifted up by the wind.”
- Iyoro-itak, イヨロイタク**, 談ノ仲間入りヲスル、話ノ邪魔ヲスル. *v.i.* To join in conversation. To interfere when others are talking.
Syn: Tomo-un itak.
- Iyororope, イヨロロベ**, 歌ニ用ユル言葉(唯トシタル意義アルニ非ズ). *interj.* An excl: of pleasure. A word sometimes heard in songs, but

- which does not appear to have any special meaning.
- Iyo-rum, イヨルム, 毒矢. n.** A poisoned arrow. **Syn:** Iyo-ai.
- Iyorun, イヨルン, 乞フ、頼フ. v.t.** To beg. **Syn:** Ikoramkoro.
- Iyorun-ki, イヨルンキ, 同上. v.t.** Same as above.
- Iyorun-guru, イヨルングル, 乞食. n.** A beggar.
- Iyorushe-nu, イヨルシベヌ, 話ヲ聞ク. v.t.** To hear the news.
- Iyoshi, イヨシ, 後ニ. adv.** After. Afterwards.
- Iyoshi-no, イヨシノ, 後ニ. adv.** Afterwards. By and by.
- Iyoshi-un, イヨシウン, 後ニ. adv.** By and by.
- Iyoshikpekare, イヨシクベカレ, 狙フ、覘フ. v.t.** To aim at.
- Iyoshserekere, イヨシセレケレ, 恐ルル、例セバ、イヤイヌマレイヨシセレケレハウアシア、驚クベキカナ、ナント恐シキ話ナラズヤ. v.i. and adj.** To be afraid. To be in fear. Fearful. Dreadful. As:—*Iyai-numare, iyoshserkere hau ash a!* “how shocking, what dreadful talk”!
- Iyotapeshte, イヨタイベシテ, 仔細ニ問フ. 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、イヨツタピリカ、最モ善キ. adj.** Most. Superlatively. This word is used before adjectives to give the superlative degree. Thus:—*Iyotta piri-ka*, “most good.” *Iyotta wen*, “most bad.”
- Iyotupekare, イヨツペカレ, 吝キ. adj.** Stingy. Miserly. **Syn:** Yaiotupekare.
- Iyounumpekare, イヨウヌムベカレ, 助ケル. v.t.** To assist one in trouble. To advise.
- Iyoyamokte, イヨヤモクテ, 愕ク. 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, イユコイキレ, 争ヲ起ス、害ヲ爲ス. v.t.** To make mischief. To stir up strife. **Syn:** Iyuturu-pao. **Iyukowende.**
- Iyukoikire-guru, イユコイキレグル, 悪戯者、不和ヲ起サスル人. n.** A mischief maker. A person who sets others at variance with one another.
- Iyukomi, イユコミ, 重子着スル. v.i.** To wear much clothes.
- Iyukowende, イユコウエンデ, 争ヒヲ起ス. v.t.** To make mischief. To stir up strife. **Syn:** Iyukoikire.
- Iyukowende-guru, イユコウエンデグル, 不和ヲ起サスル人. n.** A person who sets others at variance with one another.
- Iyun, イユン, 内ニ. post.** In.
- Iyuninka, イユニンカ, 損害スル、痛ミヲ與ヘル. v.t.** To damage. To hurt. To give pain to.
- Iyun-wa-rai, イユンワライ, 塞グ、呼吸ヲ止メル、例セバ、レクヲボ子イユンワライ、彼ハ喉ニ骨ヲ立テテ塞死シタ. v.i.** To choke. As:—*Rekuchi pone iyun wa rai*, “he died through having a bone in his throat.”
- Iyupokba, イユボクバ, 悪ム、迫害スル. v.t.** To hate. To persecute.

Iyurui, イユルイ, 墓、埋メル所. *n.*
A grave. **Syn:** Tushiri. Turushiru. Hayashitai.

Iyuta, イユタ, 臼. *v.t.* To pound millet or rice.

Iyuta-ni, イユタニ, 杵. *n.* A pestle.

Iyutaratuye, イユタラツイエ, 親類ヲ殺ロス. *v.t.* To kill one's relations. *v.i.* To run amuck. **Syn:** Yaiutaratuye.

Iyutari, イユタリ, 親類、仲間. *n.* Relations. Friends. Comrades.

Iyutasa-ashte-guru, イユタサアシテグル, 不和ヲ起サスル人. *n.* A person who sets others at variance with one another.

Iyuturu, イユツル, 間. *adv.* Among. Between.

Iyuturu-eapcash-guru, イユツルエアフカシグル, 使者. *n.* An ambassador. **Syn:** Hauturunguru.

Iyuturu-oingara-guru, イユツルオインガラグル, 看守スル人. *n.* One who watches between others.

Iyuturu-oma-guru, イユツルオマグル, 仲立人. *n.* A go-between. **Syn:** Irenga uturu eapcash guru.

Iyuturupao, イユツルバオ, 害ヲ起ス. *v.t.* To make mischief. **Syn:** Iyukoikire.

Iyuturupao-guru, イユツルバオグル, 害ヲ起ス人. *n.* A mischief maker.

K (ケ).

K, ク, 我、ワレ、(此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ前ニ付ケ加フルトキハ第一人稱代名詞トナルナリ、例セバ、ケアシカイ、私ニ出来マス、語ノ本體ハクアニ、ナレドモカニ、ク、ト訛リテ終ニ此處ニ示セルモノトナレリ. *pro.* This letter is often prefixed to verbs as the first person singular personal pronoun "I," particularly in the Saru district and when the verbs begin with a vowel. **As:**—*Keashkai* for *Ku eashkai*, "I am able." *Koira* for *ku oira*, "I forget." The full form of this word is *Kuani*, then *kani*, then *ku*, and lastly *k* as here.

Ka, カ, (i). 此ノ語ハ自動詞ニ附加シテ他動詞ト成ス力アリ、例セバ、イサム、無イ、イサムカ、無クスル. *part.* *Ka* is suffixed to some intransitive verbs

to make them transitive. Thus:—*Isam*, "there is none," *isamka*, "to bring to nothing." *Kotuk*, "to adhere," *ktukka*, "to stick on." *Nin*, "to decrease," *ninka*, "to make decrease."

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、ケケレ、光リ、ケケレカ、輝カス. *part.* *Ka* is also sometimes heard suffixed to nouns to give them a transitive verbal force. Thus:—*Pekere*, "light," *pekereka*, "to lighten."

Ka, カ, (iii). 時トシテ此ノ字ハ語意ヲ輕クスル爲メニ用ヰラル、此場合ニハ動詞必ズ之ニ從フ、例セバ、セエン子カキ、我ハ爲シマセン. *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:—*Seenne ka ki*, “I have not done it.” *Ku meraige ka ki*, “I am cold.” *Seenne ku oman ka ki*, “I have not been.” *Kimta oman aige naa shomo hoshipi ka ki*, “he went to the mountains and has not yet returned.”

Ka, カ, (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, カ, 上、ウヘ. n. The top of anything. As:—*Pira ka*, “the top of a cliff.” *Ka ta*, “on the top.” *Ka un*, “on the top,” “towards the top.”

Ka, カ, 然レドモ、テモ. post. Although. Even. So.

Ka, カ, 絲、例セバ、カタク、絲丸. n. Thread. Cotton. String. As:—*Ka-tak*, “a ball of thread or string.”

Ka, カ, 虱ノ卵. n. Nits. Louse eggs.

Ka.....ka, カ.....カ, 夫レモ此レモ、夫レテモナイ此テモナイ、例セバ、クアニカシヌマカウツラオマンルウエ子、彼モ我モ共ニ行ク、クアニカシヨモ子エアニカシヨモ子汝テモナイ我テモナイ、
post. Both.....and. Neither.....nor. When used with a negative

ka.....ka is also negative, but when used with an affirmative it is affirmative also. As:—*Kuani ka shinuma ka utura oman ruwe ne*, “both he and I are going.” *Kuani ka shomo ne, eani ka shomo ne*, “neither you nor I.” **Syn: Ne yakka.....ne yakka.**

Kaanu, カアヌ, 鳥ヲ捕ル罾. n. A kind of bird-trap consisting of a bent piece of wood and string.

Kabiuki, カビウキ, 助ケル、救フ. v.t. To help. To save. To assist.
Syn: Kaobiuki.

Kabiuki-wa-kore, カビウキワコレ, 助ケル、救フ. v.t. To help.

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.

Kaobiuki, 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.

Kagara, カガラ, 海鳥ノ類. n. A kind of large sea duck. **Syn: Menan. Shuke.**

Kai, カイ, 又、而シテ. post. Also. See *Ka* (iv).

Kai, カイ, 背ニテ運ブ. v.t. To carry on the back. **Syn: Pakkai.**

Kaibe, カイベ, Kaibe, カイベ, 磯ノ白浪. n. The surf of the seas. Breakers.

Kaika, カイカ, 絲ヲ造ル. v.i. To make string.

Kaikai, カイカイ, 呼ブ、(犬ナド). v.t.

- To call as a dog. As:—**Seta kaikai**.
- Kaikai**, カイカイ, 浪荒キ海、例セバ、アツイカタカイカイ、海上ノ浪荒レル。 *n.* A short choppy sea. As:—*Atui kata kaikai*, “the choppy surface of the sea.” **Syn**: **Rera kaikai**.
- Kaikiri**, カイキリ, 交尾スル、(馬ヤ鹿ナドノ)。 *v.i.* To rut (as deer). **Syn**: **Ukokaikiri**.
- Kaikuma**, カイクマ, 柴。 *n.* Spray wood. A hare.
- Kainon**, カイノン, 呑ム。 *v.t.* To swallow.
- Kaibe**, カイペ, 白浪、(磯邊ニ折レル)。 *n.* Same as *kaibe*, “breakers.”
- Kaisash**, カイサシ, 咳キ。 *n.* A low murmur. A rumbling sound. As:—*Itak kaisash*, “the murmuring sound of talking.”
- Kaisei**, カイセイ, 死骨、屍。 *n.* A corpse.
- Kaishikut-kesh**, カイシクツケシ, 喉頭。 *n.* The top of the throat.
- Kaishikut-kesh-makaraye**, カイシクツケシマカライエ, 咳バライ、(訪問ノ時家ニ入ラヌ先ニ咳バライシテ禮トナス)。 *v.i.* To clear one's throat as when about to enter a house.
- Kaita**, カイタ, 錨。 *n.* An anchor. A variation of *Kaite*.
- Kaita**, カイテ, 錨、例セバ、カイテアマ、錨ヲ下ロス。 *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.”
- Kaka**, カカ, 子ヲ負フ。 *v.t.* Same as *Kakka*. To carry an infant on the back. Used chiefly by children. **Syn**: **Pakkai**.
- Kakapo**, カカポ, 姉。 *n.* An elder sister. **Syn**: **Saha**. **Sapo**.
- Kakewe**, カケウエ, 魚ノ頭上ニアル肉。 *n.* The meat on the top of a fish's head. **Syn**: **Repe**.
- Kakewe**, カケウエ, 守ル、防ク、例セバ、トイカケウエ、畑ヲ守ル。 *v.t.* To defend. To keep guard over. As:—*Toi-kakewe*, “to guard one's garden.” **Syn**: **Kikikara**.
- Take**, カケ, 槌。 *n.* A hammer.
- Kaki**, カキ, 髻ス、例セバ、テクカキロインカラ、手ヲ髻シテ見ル。 *v.t.* To hold the hands up to the forehead. Thus:—*Tek kaki wa ingara*, “to look at by shading the eyes with the hands.”
- Kakka**, カッカ, 子ヲ負フ。 *v.t.* To carry a child on the back. **Syn**: **Pakkai**. Used chiefly by children.
- Kakkankawak**, カッカカンカワク, 歌ノ名。 *n.* The name or refrain of a song.
- Kakko**, カッコ, or **Gakko**, カッコ, 學校。 *n.* A school. (*Jap*).
- Kakkok**, カッコク, 子規、杜鵑。 *n.* The common cuckoo. *Kakkok hau*, “the cuckoo's note.”
- Kakkok-amam**, カッコクアマム, オホバタケシマラン。 *n.* *Streptopus amplexifolius*, DC.
- Kakkok-kina**, カッコクキナ, アヤメ。 The iris. **Syn**: **Chepeukute-kina**.

Kakkok-nonno, カッコクノノンノ, ヒメクワンザウ. *n.* *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*, Morr.

Kakkum, カックム, 水桶. *n.* A bucket for drawing water.

Kakse, カクセ, 咳バライ. *v.i.* To clear the throat.

Kakse-kakse, カクセカクセ, 咳ハライ. To make a noise with the throat as in spitting up phlegm. To clear the throat.

Kam, カム, 肉. *n.* Flesh. Meat.

Kam, *adv.* Over. Above. Upper. **Syn:** Kan.

Kama, カマ, 鐵瓶. *n.* A kettle. (*Jap.*)

Kama, カマ, 飛越ヘル、上ヲ越ス、例セバ、カマテレケ、飛ビ越ヘル、カマインガラ、越シテ見ル. *v.t.* To step across. To go over. As:—*Kama tereke*, “to jump across.” *Kama etaye*, “to draw over or across.” *Kama eyapkiri*, “to throw over or across.” *Kama ingara*, “to look across.” *Kama kush*, “to pass over.” *Kama turi*, “to stretch across.” *Kama wa oman*, “to go across or over.”

Kama-hairuru, カマハイ ルル, }

Kama-haururu, カマハウ ルル, }

肉ノ羹. *n.* A stew. Soup made from meat.

Kama-hau, カマハウ, 肉ノ羹. *n.* A stew made of meat cut into slices.

Kama-hau-kara, カマハウカラ, 肉羹ヲ造ル. *v.t.* To make a meat stew.

Kama-haururu, カマハウ ルル, }

Kama-hairuru, カマハイ ルル, }

肉ノ羹物. *n.* A meat stew. Soup made from meat.

Kamakap, カマカフ, 織機. *n.* A weaving loom.

Kamakara, カマカラ, 織機. *n.* A weaving loom.

Kamakata, カマカタ, 蝶. *n.* A butterfly. **Syn:** Erapurapu. Haporap.

Kamakush-marapto, カマクシマラフト, 過越ノ祝、(キリスト教ノ). *n.* The Passover feast. (Introduced by the compiler).

Kamanata, カマナタ, 大庖丁. *n.* A large knife. **Syn:** Nata.

Kamaso, カマソ, 扁平ナル岩. *n.* A flat rock. A broad flat rock.

Kamasu, カマス, 包ミ、叭、カマス. *n.* A wrapper. A parcel. (*Jap.*)

Kamasu, カマス, 叭ニ包ム. *v.t.* To make into a parcel.

Kamasu-kara, カマスカラ, 叭ヲ造ル. *v.t.* To make a parcel.

Kamasu-oroomare, カマスオロオマレ, 叭ニ入レル、疊ム. *v.t.* To put into a wrapper. To fold up. Also, *kamasu oro iyo*, “to put into a wrapper.” “To wrap up.”

Kamba-ush-bashui, カムバウシバシユイ, 鬚髯ヲ上ゲル棒、(祭リノトキニ用ユ). *n.* The festive ceremonial moustache-lifter. **Syn:** Iku-pa-shui.

Kamba-ush-reki, カムバウシレキ, 口髯. *n.* The moustache.

Kambi, カムビ, 紙、手紙. *n.* Paper. A letter.

Kambi-chikap, カムビチカフ, 凧、(鳥ノ形ニ造ラレシ). *n.* A kite.

Kambi-nuye, カムビスイエ, 書ク. *v.t.* To write. To write a letter.

Kambi-nuye-guru, カムビスイエグル, 記者. *n.* A scribe.

Kambi-nuyep, カムビスイエプ, 筆. *n.* A pen. A pencil.

Kambi-nuyep, カムビヌイエフ, アヤマ. *n.* *Iris sibirica*, L.

Kambi-sosh, カムビソシ, 書籍. *n.* A book. As:—*Kambi-sosh oro-otak*, “to read a book.”

Kamdachi, カムダチ, 麴. *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, カムエエウエン, 食傷 (肉食シテ). *v.i.* To be hurt by eating meat.

Kameyarape, カメヤラペ, } 遺恨ノ爲

Kameyarope, カメヤロペ, }
メニ不潔ナルモノヲ食ハセル人. *n.* One who makes another eat filth or the bad parts of an animal out of spite. Syn: *Pauchikoro-guru*.

Kamiash, カミアシ, or **Kamiyashi**, カミヤエシ, 毒蛇、(時トシテ人ヲ罵詈スルニ用ユル). *n.* A poisonous snake. A dead body. A demon.

Kamiyashi-tashum, カミヤシタシム, 悪氣ニ取付カレタ病. *n.* Demonaical possession.

Kamkashke, カムカシケ, 皮膚、身體ノ外部. *n.* The skin. The surface of the body.

Kambe, カムベ, 水面、例セバ、カンベクルカ、水上ニ. *n.* The surface of water. As:—*Kambe-kuruka*, “on the water.”

Kamoi, カモイ, 化膿セル腫物、梅毒. *n.* A running sore. Syphilis.

Kampara, カムバラ, 外方. *adv.* Without. Outside of.

Kamporo, カムボロ, 縁. *n.* The rim of anything.

Kamu, カム, 上ニ置カル、蔽フ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be placed upon, as

a lid upon a pot. To cover. To overshadow.

Kamui, カムイ, 神. *n.* A god. A bear. A title applied to anything great, good, important, honourable, bad, fierce or awful; hence used of animals and men, gods and devils. (I). Used as a prefix *Kamui* may be regarded as an adjective. Thus:—*Kamui rera*, “a great or good wind.” *Kamui nonno*, “a beautiful flower.” *Kamui nishpa*, “a great or dread master.” (II). Used as a suffix *Kamui* may be regarded as a noun. Thus:—*Abe kamui*, “fire god.” *Rera kamui*, “wind god.” *Rep un kamui*, “sea gods.” *Nitue kamui*, “devils.”

Kamui-aikarip, カムイアイカリフ, ウコンウツキ. *n.* *Diervilla Middendorffiana*, Carr.

Kamui-amam, カムイアマム, ミノゴメ、サ、ノミ. *n.* *Beckmannia erucaeformis*, Host. Also used for the grain of bamboo.

Kamui-chep, カムイチエフ, 鮭. *n.* Common salmon of Japan. Syn: *Shibe*.

Kamui-chikappo, カムイチカッポ, シマフクロウ. *n.* Blakiston's eagle owl. Syn: *Kamuiekashi*.

Kamui-chip, カムイチフ, 厄病ヲ追ヒ攘フ爲メニイナオヲ積ミテ流ス船、(アイヌノ迷信ニ用ユ). *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-chiitakte, カムイチイタクテ, 神托ヲ受ク. *v.i.* To be inspired.

- Kamui-chisei**, カムイチセイ, 熊ノ穴巢. *n.* A bear's den. **Syn**: Kamuiset.
- Kamui-ekashi**, カムイエカシ, シマフクロウ. *n.* Blakiston's eagle owl.
- Kamui-emaury**, カムイエマウリ, ウラジロイチゴ. *n.* *Rubus phoenicolasius*, *Max.* Sometimes called *yuk-emaury*. Also *Rubus occidentalis*, *L. var. japonicus*, *Miyabe.*
- Kamui-enenge-ni**, } タラノキ、クロイ
カムイエチンゲンニ, } チゴ. *n.* The
Kamui-eninge-ni, } angelica tree,
カムイエニンゲンニ, }
Aralia sinensis, *L.*
- Kamui-hurep**, カムイフレブ, タチイチゴ. *n.* *Rubus crataegifolius*. *Bunge.* Also called *yuk-emaury*.
- Kamui-haturun-guru**, カムイハウツルングル, 天使. *n.* An angel. **Syn**: Kamui haturunbe. Kamui uitekbe. Kamui shongo guru.
- Kamui-kosari**, カムイコサリ, 神ノ攝理. *n.* The providence of God.
- Kamui-huchi**, カムイフチ, 火ノ女神. The goddess of fire. **Syn**: Onne huchi. Iresu huchi. Abe kamui.
- Kamui-hum**, カムイフム, 雷. *n.* Thunder. **Syn**: Kamui turu humse hum.
- Kamui-humbe**, カムイフムベ, シヤチ鯨. *n.* The killer whale. *Orca gladiator*, *Lacep.*
- Kamui-irushkatashum**, カムイイルシカタシュム, 中風. *n.* Paralysis.
- Kamui-kambi-sosh**, カムイカムビシ, 聖書. *n.* The bible.
- Kamui-kene-ni**, カムイケ子ニ, ミヤマハンノキ. *n.* A kind of alder.
- Alnus viridis*, *DC. var. sibirica*, *Rgl.* **Syn**: Horokeukene.
- Kamui-keu-kina**, カムイケウキナ, ハクカ. *n.* The peppermint. *Mentha arvensis*, *L. var. piperascens*, Also called *Toi-orush-mun*.
- Kamui-kiri-samata**, カムイキリサマタ, 神ノ前、神ノ知ル所. *ph.* Before God. In the knowledge of God.
- Kamui-koitukka-chep**, カムイコイツッカチュブ, 魚ノ名. *n.* Some kind of fabulous fish.
- Kamui-koingara**, カムイコインガラ, 恵マンタル. *adj.* Blessed. Lucky.
- Kamui-korametok**, }
カムイコラメトク, }
Kamui-ramotok, }
カムイラモトク, }
大膽ナル. *ph.* and *adj.* Very brave.
- Kamui-kotan**, カムイコタン, 天. *n.* Heaven.
- Kamui-kuroro**, カムイクロロ, 神ニ困ラセラル. *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-moshiri**, カムイモシリ, 天. *n.* Heaven.
- Kamui-nomi**, カムイノミ, 神酒ヲ獻ズルコト. *n.* The ceremonies of drinking to and worshipping the gods.
- Kamui-noya**, カムイノヤ, イハヨモギ. *n.* A kind of mugwort. *Artemisia sacrorum*, *var. latiloba*, *Ledeb.* Also used for *Artemisia japonica*, *th.* ナトコヨモギ and *A. Stelleriana*, *Bess.* シロハモギ.
- Kamui-nupek** カムイヌペク, or **nipek**, ニペク, 神ノ恩寵. *n.* The

- favour of the gods. The glory of the gods.
- Kamui-oposam, カムイオホサム,** 熊ヲ愛撫スル辭、(熊祭ノ時用ユ). *ph.*
A term of affection applied to bear cubs just before killing them in sacrifice. Dear little divinity.
- Kamui-otopush, カムイオトプシ,** 縮毛. *adj.* Curly-headed.
- Kamui-otta-oman, カムイオッタオマン,** 死ス. *v.i.* To die. **Syn:** Rai. Isam. Ekot. Moshiri hoppa.
- Kamui-oroitak, カムイオロイタク,** 祈ル. *v.i.* To pray. **Syn:** Inonno-itak.
- Kamui-pa, カムイバ,** 神罰. *n.* Punishment of the gods. Also, a year of calamity.
- Kamui-pak-buri, カムイバクブリ,** 神ノ病ヲ以テ罰スル、悪行. *n.* Evil deeds which the gods punish with sickness. Heinous crimes.
- Kamui-pungara, カムイブンガラ,** ノアダウ. *n.* *Vitis heterophylla*, *Th.*
- Kamui-rametok, カムイラメトク,**
Kamui-korametok, カムイコラメトク,
大膽. *n. ph. and adj.* Very brave.
- Kamui-rangetam, カムイランゲタム,** 立派ナル刀. *n.* The sword of the gods. A beautiful sword.
- Kamui-ratashkep, カムイラタシケフ,**
Kamui-rataskep, カムイラタスケフ,
果實. *n.* All kinds of fruits which grow on trees.
- Kamui-san-nan, カムイサンナン,** 美シキ顔. *n.* A beautiful face. **Syn:** Shiretokkoro.
- Kamui-set, カムイセツ,** 熊ノ穴. *n.* A bear's den. **Syn:** Kamui-chisel.

- Kamui-shongo-akore-guru, カムイションゴアコレグル,** 天使. *n.* An angel.
- Kamui-shongo-guru, カムイションゴグル,** 天使. *n.* An angel.
- Kamui-shongo-koro-guru, カムイショゴコログル,** 天使. *n.* A angel.
- Kamui-shotki, カムイショツキ,** 爐ノ中央ニアル灰 (火ノ女神ノ處ナリト云フ). *n.* The ashes in the very centre of a fireplace, supposed to be the birth place of the goddess of fire.
- Kamui-shu, カムイシュ,** 陶器. *n.* An earthen pot. **Syn:** Toi-shu.
- 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-tashum, カムイタシム,** 疱瘡. *n.* The small-pox. **Syn:** Oripak tashum.
- Kamui-tat-ni, カムイタツニ,** タクカンバ. *n.* A kind of birch. *Betula Ermani*, *Cham.*
- Kamui-turu-humse-hum, カムイツルフムセフム,** 雷. *n.* Thunder. **Syn:** Kamui hum.
- Kamui-tusare, カムイツサレ,** 神恩. *n.* God's help or favour. **Syn:** Kamui irenga.
- Kamui-uitekbe, カムイウイテクベ,** 天使. *n.* An angel. **Syn:** Kamui hauturunbe.
- Kamui-yukara, カムイユカラ,** 傳説. *n.* Traditions.
- Kamuktek, カムクテク,** 閉ブル、(眼ヲ). *v.t.* To shut as the eyes. As:—*Shik kamuktek*, "to shut the eyes."

Kamukamup, カムカムプ, 提緒ヲ附ケタル箱、又ハ、籠. *n.* A small box with strings attached to it as a handle to carry it by. Also a basket with a lid made of grass.

Kamure, カムレ, 蔽フ、蓋フ. *v.t.* To cover over.

Kan, カン, 爲ス. *v.t.* To do. To make. Short for *kara*.

Kan, カン, 上. *adv.* Up. Top. Over. **Syn**: Ka. Kam.

Kana, カナ, 鉋. *n.* A plane.

Kana, カナ, 絲卷. *n.* A reel of cotton.

Kana, カナ, 願フ. *v.t.* To ask for. Thus:—*Shinuma shine ichi en kore kuni nishpa orowa no kana ruwe ne*, “he asked his master for a yen.”

Kana-iki, カナイキ, 鉋カケル. *v.t.* To plane.

Kanasayep, カナサイエブ, 絲卷. *n.* An instrument for winding thread upon. A reel.

Kana-op, カナオブ, 絲卷. *n.* A reel. **Syn**: Kanasayep.

Kanat-ni, カナツニ, イタガヤ. *n.* *Cephalotarus drupacea*, *S. et Z.*

Kanbashui, カンバシユイ, } 鬚ヲ擧ゲル箸,
カンプウシバシユイ, } (酒ヲ飲ムト
キ). *n.* A festive ceremonial moustache lifter also called *Kike ush bashui*.

Kanchi, カンチ 櫂. Oars. Sculls.

Kanchikama-ni, カンチカマニ, サンセウ. *n.* *Zanthoxylum piperitum*, *DC.* The leaves and fruit of this shrub are used as a condiment to food.

Kando, カンド, 天. *n.* Heaven. The sky. **As**:—*Kando koro Kamui*, “God the possessor of Heaven.”

Kando-kotoro, カンドコトロ, 天、蒼穹. *n.* The skies. The vault of heaven.

Kando-moshi, カンドモシリ, 天國. *n.* Heaven.

Kane, カ子, } 鐵. *n.* Metal. Iron.

Kani, カニ, } Money.

Kane, カ子, 此ノ字ヲ動詞ノ後ニ加フルトキハ副詞トナスヲ得、例セバ、アブカシカ子、歩キナガラ. *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.” *Ramma kane*, “always.”

Kane, カ子, ド、而シテ、又、モ、例セバ、カニ子ヲエアニカ子、私ト汝ト. *part.* Sometimes *kane* is used as the conjunction “and” or “even” “both” or “also.” **As**:—*Kani newa eani kane*, “you and I.”

Kanetuhu, カ子ツフ, 尖端. *n.* Edges. The point of a knife, needle or sword. **Syn**: Paruruge. **Eipake**.

Kango-ani-utara, カンゴアニウタラ、椶ヲ昇ク人. *n.* The bearers of a corpse at a funeral. *Kango* in the Japanese *kago*.

Kani, カニ, 我. *pro.* I. **Syn**: Kuani. Ku. K.

Kani, カニ, } 金屬、錢. *n.* Metal.

Kane, カ子, } Money.

Kani-kik-guru, カニキッグル, 鍛冶師. *n.* A black-smith.

Kani-penere, カニペネレ, 金ヲ鍛ユル.

- v.t.* To melt metal. To heat iron to a red or white heat.
- Kani-pon-kasa**, カニボンカサ, 甲. *n.* A helmet. A crown or hat of metal.
- Kani-shikai**, カニシカイ, 鐵釘. *n.* An iron nail. A nail made of metal.
- Kani-toitap**, カニトイタフ, 鋤. *n.* A spade.
- Kani-tuchi**, カニツチ, 金鎚. *n.* An iron hammer. From Japanese *Kanazuchi*.
- Kani-wakka-kep**, カニワッカケブ, 金杓子. *n.* A metal water ladle.
- Kanit**, カニツ, 梭. *n.* A shuttle.
- Kankan**, カンカン, 大腸. *n.* The large intestines.
- Kankan**, カンカン, 腸詰(料理ノ説). *n.* Sausages.
- Kankapkapeka**, カンカフカベカ, 偽善. *n.* Hypocrisy.
- Kankapkapeka-iki**, カンカフカベカイキ, 偽善ヲ行フ. *v.i.* To act the hypocrite.
- Kankapkapeka-iki-guru**, *n.* カンカフカベカイキグル, 偽善者. *n.* A hypocrite.
- Kankitai**, カンキタイ, 冠毛(頭ノ). *n.* The hair upon the top of the head. The crown. Roof of a house.
Syn: Chisei sapa.
- Kanna**, カンナ, 雷. *n.* Thunder.
Syn: Kamui hum.
- Kanna**, カンナ, 再. *adv.* Again.
- Kanna**, カンナ, 上ノ、例セバ、カンナノツケウ、上顎. *post.* Upper. Over
As:—*Kanna notkeu*, “the upper jaw.” *Kanna papush*, “the upper lip.”
- Kanna-kanna**, カンナカンナ, 屢々. *adv.* Again and again. Often.
- Kanna-kamui**, カンナカムイ, 雷神. *n.* The thunder god.
- Kanna-kamui-hum**, カンナカムイフム, 雷. *n.* Thunder.
- Kanna-kamui-humi-ash**, カンナカムイフミアシ, 雷鳴スル. *v.i.* To thunder. **Syn:** Kamui turimimse hum.
- Kanna-kara**, カンナカラ, 再ビスル. *v.t.* To do over again.
- Kanna-moshiri**, カンナモシリ, 地上ノ世界、即チ生物界ニシテボクナモシリ即チ死物界ニ對シテ云フ. *n.* The upper world, *i.e.* the world of living beings. This word is used in contradistinction to *Pokna moshiri*, “Hades.”
- Kanna-shui**, カンナシュイ, 又. *adv.* Again.
- Kanni**, カンニ, 杖. *n.* A stick. A walking-stick. A club. A staff.
- Kannit**, カンニツ, 矢ニ用ル骨. *n.* The bone part of an arrow.
- Kan-nitai**, カンニタイ, 大樹. *n.* Large trees. Large timber.
- Kan-niukesh**, カンニウケシ, 拙手ナル. *adj.* Awkward. To be unable to do.
- Kan-rok**, カンロク, 爲ス. *v.t.* To do.
- Kanshiri**, カンシリ, 體ノ前部. *n.* The forepart of the body, *i.e.* the bosom and face. **As:**—*Kanshiri kata echopnure*, “to kiss the bosom and face of a child.”
- Kantori-kamui**, カントリカムイ, 雨雪ノ神. *n.* The god who makes it snow and rain.
- Kapa**, カバ, 泥ダラケナル. *adj.* Muddy. Dirty. **Syn:** Aechake.
- Kaobiuki**, カオビウキ, 助ケル、救フ. *v.t.* To help. To save.

Kap, **カブ**, 皮—外部. *n.* The skin.
The outer covering of anything.

Syn: **Kapu**.

Kapachiri, **カバチリ**, 鷲. *n.* Eagle.

Kapacheppa, **カバチエツパ**, 魚ノ名. *n.*
The land locked blue-back
salmon.

Kapai, **カバイ**, ムカゴイラクサ. *n.* A
kind of nettle. *Laportea bulbifera*,
Wedd.

Kapakapa, **カバカバ**, 甚シク泥ダラケ
ナル. *adj.* Very muddy. Very
dirty.

Kapap, **カバブ**, 蝙蝠. *n.* A bat. A
fitter-mouse.

Kapara, **カバラ**, 薄キ. *adj.* Thin.

Kapara-amip, **カバラアミブ**, 縫箔セ
シ着物. *n.* An ornamented gar-
ment. **Syn**: **Kapari-mip**.

Kapara-kam, **カバラカム**, 肋ノ肉. *n.*
The diaphragm. Midriff.

Kapara-kasa, **カバラカサ**, 兜、笠. *n.*
A helmet. A hat.

Kaparape, **カバラヘ**, 奇麗ナル. *adj.*
Handsome. Pretty. *As*:—*Ka-
parape itangi kaparape otchiki*, “a
pretty cup and tray.”

Kapara-samambe, **カバラサマムベ**,
ソウハチ. *n.* *Hippoglossoidis sp.*

Kaparui, **カバルイ**, カレイノ一種. *n.*
A kind of flat fish.

Kapari-nup, **カバリヌブ**, 縫箔セシ着
物. *n.* An ornamented garment
Syn: **Kapara-amip**.

Kaparush, **カバルシ**, 岩. *n.* Rock.

Kapato, **カバト**, カハホネ. *n.* A
kind of yellow water-lily. The
Nuphar japonicum DC. This
plant is used as an article of food.

Kapat-tat-ni, **カバッタニ**, シラカン
バ. *n.* A kind of birch tree.

Betula alba, L. var. vulgaris, DC.
Syn: **Petat-ni**.

Kapiu, **カピウ**, 鷗類ノ總稱. *n.* Sea-
gull.

Kapiu-sei, **カピウセイ**, ウチムラサキ.
n. *Saxicava arctica, Linn.*

Kapke, **カブケ**, 扁キ、平ナル. *adj.*
Flat. *As*:—*A Etu-kapke guru*,
“a flat-nosed person.”

Kappa, **カッパ**, 水神. *n.* A water
nymph. **Syn**: **Shokai**.

Kappara, **カッバラ**, 茸. *n.* A toad-
stool.

Kapshi, **カブシ**, 倒ス. *v.t.* To over
throw.

Kapteke, **カブテク**, 平タキ、重キ. *adj.*
Flat. Heavy, as dough. Level.

Kapteke-nere,

}	平タクスル. <i>v.t.</i>
	カブテクチレ, To flatten. To
	カブテクノカラ, make level.

Kapu, **カブ**, 皮. *n.* Bark. Skin.
Syn: **Kap**.

Kapuhu, **カブフ**, 産ノ苦ミ. *n.* The
pangs of child-birth.

Kapu-kara, **カブカラ**, 皮ヲ剥ク. *v.t.*
To bark a tree. To skin. To
peel. To flay. **Syn**: **Kapu soso**.
Soshpa. **Kapuri**.

Kapu-noye, **カブノイエ**, 捻(ツメ)ル.
v.i. To pinch.

Kapu-pitak-tashum, **カブピタクタ
シュム**, 濕疹. *n.* Eczema. **Syn**:
Iyoship.

Kapu-ri, **カブリ**, 剥ク. *v.t.* To flay.
To skin. To bark a tree. To
peel. **Syn**: **Kapu kara**.

Kapu-risei, **カブリセイ**, 抜ク、(鳥ノ毛
ナド). *v.t.* To pluck as a fowl.
To skin.

Kapu-soso, **カブソソ**, 皮ヲ剥ク. *v.t.*
To bark a tree. To skin.

Kara, カラ, 造ル、爲ス、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:—*Ikiri*, “a seam,” *ikiri kara*, “to sew.” *Omke*, “a cold”; *omke kara*, “to take cold.” *Kara wa ingara*, “to try. To attempt”

Karabe, カラベ, ミヅヒキ。 *n.* *Polygonum virginianum*, *L.*

Kara-i, カライ, 功名。 *n.* Achievement.

Kara-imi, カライミ, 仕上リタル着物。 *n.* Ready made clothes.

Karaka-chiri, カラカチリ, 鶉、ウヅラ。 *n.* A quail. *Corvus japonica*, *T. and S.*

Karakara, カラカラ, 梳ル、掃除スル。 *v.t.* To tidy. To comb as the hair. To do.

Karakara, カラカラ, 爲ス。 *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, カラカラセレ, 轉バス。 *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.**

Karakat, カラカツ, 器量。 *n.* Ability. **Syn:** **Kara mondum.**

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-koyaikush, カラコヤイクシ, 爲シ能ハザル。 *v.i.* To be unable to do or make.

Karaku, カラク, 甥、姪。 *n.* A nephew. A niece.

Karaku-ne-guru, カラクチグル, 甥、姪。 *n.* A nephew. A niece.

Kara-mondum, カラモンヅム, 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, 火ヲ造ル爲メニ用ユル木。 *n.* Sticks used for producing fire.

Karan-karan-karan, カランカランカラン, 金屬ノ打合ヒテ生スル音。 *inte j.* An onomatopœia expressive of the jingling sound caused by metal knocking together.

Kara-okere, カラオケレ, 成シ畢ル。 *v.t.* To finish. To accomplish.

Karara, カララ, 爲サセル。 *v.t.* To cause to make. To make another do.

Kararat, カララツ, ハシソカラス。 *n.* Carrion crow. *Corvus corone*, *Linn.* **Syn:** **Shirari-kokari.**

Karari, カラリ, 上ニ置カル。 *v.i.* To be placed upon. To rest upon.

Kara-shuma, カラシュマ, 燧石。 *n.* A flint used for striking fire. **Syn:** **Kattashuma.**

Karauto, カラウト, 寶箱. *n.* A treasure box. A money box.

Syn: Mat-shuop.

Kare, カレ, 爲サセル. *v.t.* To cause to make or do **Syn:** Karara.

Kar-i, カリ, 功蹟. *n.* Achievement.

Kari, カリ, ……ニヨツテデ、例セバ、オヤルカリ、他ノ道ヨリ行ク、プヤラカリインガラ、窓越ニ見ル. *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 omande 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.

Karimba-ni, カリムバニ, ヤマザクラ. *n.* A cherry tree. *Prunus Pseudo-Cerasus*, *Lindl.*

Karimba-tat, カリンバタツ, サイハタカンバ. *n.* *Betula Maximowicziana*, *Regel.*

Karip, カリフ, 輪. *n.* A hoop. A ring.

Karip-pashte, カリフバシテ, 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, 廻回ス. *v.t.* To send round in a circle.

Karishiri, カリシリ, 瞥見スル. *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, カロフ, 燧道具. *n.* Flint and steel used for making fire.

Karu, カル, 凸凹アル. *adj.* Uneven. Rough. Turbulent. Lumpy.

Karu, カル, 燧袋. *n.* A flint and steel box or bag. **Syn:** Piuchi-op.

Karush, カルシ, 茸. *n.* Mushrooms. Fungi.

Kasa, カサ, 笠, 傘. *n.* A hat. An umbrella.

Kasa-rantup, カサランツフ, 笠ノ紐. *n.* Hat strings.
Kasa-rantupep, カサランツペフ,

Ka-saye, カサイエ, 卷絲. *n.* A coil of string or rope. A noose.

Ka-sayep, カサイエフ, 絲卷. *n.* An instrument upon which to wind cotton or thread. A spool. A reel.

Kash or kashi, カシ, 又ハカシ, 小屋, 納屋. *n.* A lodge, A hunter's or fisherman's lodge.

Kashi, カシ, 上, ニ, 例セバ, チクニカシオニカオフ, 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, 效驗ナキ. *v.i. and adj.* To be inefficient. To be ineffective, Ineffectual.

Kashiakik, カシアキク, 病ヲ治スル爲メ木ノ枝又ハ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**, カシアオバス, 救ハル、助ケラレ
ル. *v.i.* To be saved. To be helped.
- Kashi-a-obiuki**, カシアオビウキ, 蓋
フ、隠ス. *v.t.* To cover up. To keep secret. To put a lid on anything.
- Kashichiobiuki**, カシチオビウキ, 助ケ
ル. *v.t.* To help. As:—*Kashichiobiuki aekarakara gusu ek an na.* "I have come to help you."
- Kashi-chiukush**, カシチウクシ, 上ヲ
流レル. *v.i.* To flow over as water over stones or a fallen tree.
- Kashi-e-obas**, カシエオバス, 助ク、救フ. *v.i.* To
save. To help.
- Kashi-e-obiuki**, カシエオビウキ, 助ク、救フ. *v.i.* To
save. To help.
- Kashieshina**, カシエシナ, 黙許スル.
v.t. To connive at. **Syn:** *Anasap.*
- Kashi-ikiri-kush**, カシイキリクシ, ヲ
ス、キノヅミ. *n.* A squirrel. *Sciurus lis, Temm.*
- Kashi-iush**, カシイウシ, 悪シキ天氣.
n. Unpropitious weather. **Syn:** *Kashiush.*
- Kashi-iyo**, カシイヨ, 増ス. *v.t.* To
put in upon. To augment. To add to.
- Kashi-iyop**, カシイヨブ, 増加. *n.*
Addition.
- Kashi-iyop-wa-ye**, カシイヨブワイ. 針
小棒大ニスル. *v.t.* To exaggerate.
- Kashi-kamu**, カシカム, 蓋フ、蔽ハ
ル. *v.t.* To cover. To over-shadow.
- Kashike**, カシケ, 上、上ニ. *post.* Upon.
Above.
- Kashike-kik**, カシケキク, 何物ニテモ
其上ヲ打ツ、(例セバ、病人ノ病ヲ道ヒ
掃フタメ). *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, 上ニ
置ク. *v.t.* To put upon. **Syn:** *Kashi-iyop.*

Kashiokok, カンオコク, 蹴. *v.t.* To
kick against. (*pl.*),

Kashike-peka, カシケベカ, 上ニ. *adv.*
Above. In the heights.

Kashiketa, カシケタ, 上ニ. *adv.*
Upon. Above.

Kashiketa-anuye, カシケタアヌイ. 上
以上ノ如ク. *adj.* Above mentioned. Written above.

Kashikewe, カシケウ. 守ル. *v.t.* To
defend, To take care of. **Syn:** *Ka-kewe.*

Kashi-kush, カシクシ, 越エル. *v.t.*
To pass over. As:—*Chisei kashikush*, "to pass over a house." *Ya-ikota katpak kashi kush wa moshima guru katpak patek esanniyo*, "he passes over his own faults and thinks only of those of others." *Koro buri kashi kush guru*, "a person who does not think of his own deeds."

Kashinda, カシンダ, 鳥ヲ取ル罾. *n.*
A kind of bird snare.

Kashinkop, カシンコブ, 罾. *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, 人ノ爲メニ準備スル. *v.t.* To provide for the wants of others.

Kashiok, カシオク, 蹴ル. *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, 蹴ル. *v.t.* To kick against (*pl.*). **Syn:** Kashiokok.

Kashiomare, カシオマレ, 上ニ置ク、訴フル. *v.t.* To put upon. To accuse. To add to. **Syn:** Kashike-omare.

Kashiomarep, カシオマレフ, 増加. *n.* An addition.

Kashioniwen, カシオニウエン, 偽善ナル. *adj.* Hypocritical. To pretend to know nothing about a thing. **Syn:** Yaiko-oniwen. Shierampeutekre.

Kashiorai, カシオライ, 相次テ死ス. *v.t.* To die one after another.

Kashi-ose, カシオセ, 與フ. *v.t.* To bestow. To give. To take and give to another. **Syn:** Ika-oshke.

Kashi-ota, カシオタ, 灌ク. *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:** Kashi-kewe.

Kashirarapa, カシララバ, 壓シ付ケル. *v.t.* To press down.

Kashirari, カシラリ, 直キ後. *adv.* Immediately after. Behind. As:—*Kashirari wa ek*, "he is following

behind." Also *v.t.* To press upon.

Kashirarire, カシラリレ, 後ニ. *adv.* Afterward.

Kashish, カシシ, 防ク、碍ク. *v.t.* To prevent.

Kashi-seshke, [カシセシケ], 蓋フ. *v.t.* To cover over. To shut down.

Kashitomuship, カシトムシフ, 織機ノ名. *n.* An article worn round the body by women when weaving cloth, and which holds the threads tight and straight.

Kashiu, カシウ, 救フ、助ケル. *v.t.* To help. To assist. **Syn:** Ikashiu.

Kashiunno, カシウンノ, 上ニ. *adv.* Over. Above. To be over.

Kashiush, カシウシ, 悪キ天氣. *adj.* Bad weather. **Syn:** Shiri-wen.

Kashkamui, カシカムイ, 寶. *n.* Treasures. Things one prizes very highly. Life. Strength.

Kashkamui-koro, カシカムイコロ, 繁昌スル. *v.i. and adj.* To be prosperous. To be in good health. Fortunate. Lucky. **Syn:** Maukopirika.

Kashkamui-oshitchiu, カシカムイオシッチウ, 幸運ナル、仕合せニナル. *adj. and v.i.* Fortunate. Lucky.

Kashkamui-sak, カシカムイサク, 死ヌ、運が悪イ. *v.i.* To die. To be unprosperous. To be sick.

Kashkep, カシケフ, 雪掻キ. *n.* A snow-shovel. **Syn:** Upas-kep.

Kashkun, カシクン, 其他. *adv.* Besides that. **Syn:** Kashike-un.

Kashnukara, カシヌカラ, 仕合せナル、神恩ヲ受ケル. *v.t.* To be lucky. To have special favour from the gods. To be fortunate.

Kash-okake, カシオカケ, 後. *adv.*
Afterwards.

Kashpa, カシバ, 過多ニ、例セバ、ホブケ
カシバナ、餘リ熱イ. *adv.* Too much.
As:—*Popke kashpa na*, “it is too
hot.” **Syn**: Mashkin no.

Kashpaotte, カシバオッテ, 命ズル. *v.t.*
To command. To adjure. Also
n. A command.

Kashpaotte-i, カシバオッテイ, 命令.
n. A commandment.

Kashperenga, カシペレンガ, 恵ミ、
助ケ. *n.* Favour. Help. Good
will.

Kashu, カシユ, 匙. *n.* The spoon.
Syn: Kasu.

Kashu, カシユ, 直ク後. *adv.* Immedi-
ately after. Close upon. As:—
Itak kashu, “immediately one has
done speaking,” “even before one
has finished talking.”

Kashu, カシユ, 徒渉スル、例セバ、ベツカシユウ
カシユ, 河ヲ徒渉スル. *v.t.* To
Kashiu, カシウ, wade through. To
scoop up. As:—*Pet*
Kashui, カシユイ, *kashiu*. “to wade
through a river.”

Kashui, カシユイ, 餘リ、例セバ、ホロカ
シユイ、餘リ大イナル. *adv.* Too.
As:—*Poro kashui*, “too large.”
Pon kashui, “too small.” *Pirika*
kashui, “too good.” **Syn**: Mash-
kin no.

Kashumbe, カシユムベ, カスベ、ガン
キエイ. *n.* Skate. *Raja kenogei*,
M. and H. **Syn**: Uttap. Fut-
tap.

Kashup, カシユブ, 杓子. *n.* A ladle.
A large spoon.

Kashup-ni, カシユブニ, } マ ュ ミ. *n.* Spindle-
wood. *Eronymus*
Kasup-ni, カスブニ, } *europaea*, *L. var.*
Hamiltoniana. Max.

Kashupni-samanbe, カシユブニサマ
ンベ, *n.* *Kareius scutifer* (*Stewd.*).

Kashure, カシユレ, 過多ニ. *adv.* Too
much. Very much.

Kaskep, カスケブ, 雪搔キ. *n.* A
snow-shovel. A Scoop. **Syn**:
Upas-kep.

Ka-soya, カソヤ, } ハチ. *n.* A kind of small
bee.
Ka-soyai, カソヤイ,

Kasu-no, カスノ, 餘リ、過分. *adv.*
More. Too much. Above. Over.
As:—*Kasu no ka shomo ne, poka-*
shnu ka shomo ne, “neither more
nor less.” *Kasu no koro wa ek*,
“bring more.”

Kasushne, カスシ子, 容易ナル. *adj.*
Easy. **Syn**: Isaika.

Kat, カツ, 器量、仕方、心、感覺. *n.*
Ability. Form. Shape. Tact.
Acumen. The heart. The feelings.

Kata, カタ, 上ニ、例セバ、シリカタ
地ノ上ニ. *adv.* Upon. On the top
of anything. As:—*Shiri kata*,
“upon the ground.”

Katairotke, カタイイロツケ, 愛スル.
v.t. To love. To be fond of.
Syn: Omap.

Katairotke-guru, カタイイロツケグル,
親友、朋友. *n.* A friend. **Syn**:
Kateomare guru.

Katak, カタク, 絲玉. *n.* A ball of
thread or fibre.

Katam, カタム, キンバイサウ. *n.*
Trollius patulus, *Salisb.*

Katam-sara, カタムサラ, サ、ハラ。
n. A plain of arundinaria.

Katap, カタブ, モ、只、又、サエモ。adv.
Even. Either. Only. **Syn:**
Poka.

Katap-katap, カタブカタブ, カ.....カ、
例セバ、アイヌカタブカムイカタブ人
カ神カ。adv. Either.....or. As:—
Ainu katap kamui katap. “either
a man or a god.” **Syn:** **Hene.**
.....hene.

Katawa-ne, カタワ子, 不具ナル。adj.
Deformed.

Katchak, カッチャク, 能力ナキ、弱キ、
貧シキ。adj. Weak. Powerless.
Without tact. Abject. Poor.
Incapable. Stupid. **Syn:** **Oki-**
rasap. Irapokkari.

Katchak-be, カッチャクベ, 弱キモノ、
貧シキモノ。n. A weak creature.
An abject.

Katchak-koro, カッチャクコロ, 臆病ナ
ル。adj. Cowardly. Unable.

**Katchak-mondum, カッチャクモンド
ム,** 弱キ。A weak disposition.
Infirmities.

Katckak-wa, カッチャクワ, 弱キ。adj.
Abjectly.

Katcham,
カッチャム, } 心、性。n. The heart.
Katchama, } The mind. Nature.
カッチャマ, }

Katchi, カッチ, 火ヲ造ル木。n. Fire-
sticks.

Katchiu, カッチウ, 鎗ヲ投ケル。v.t. To
cast or thrust a spear at any-
thing. **Syn:** **Kachiu.** **Eachiu.**

Katchiu, カッチウ, 責メル、蔑ミスル。
v.t. To persecute. To take no
notice of. To treat with indif-

ference. **Syn:** **Shikashishte.**
Epokba.

Katchiyai-ni, カッチャイニ, 火ヲ作ル
トキニ用ユル木。n. The stick which
is turned by the hands when
making fire.

Kateomare-guru, カテオマレグル,
親友、朋友。n. A friend. **Syn:**
Katairotké guru.

Katekara, カテカラ, 馬鹿ニスル、欺ク。
v.t. To make a fool of. To
deceive. **Syn:** **Ikatkara.** **Ramu-**
samka.

Kateush, カテウシ, 悪鬼ニ付カレル。
v.i. To be possessed by a devil.

Katken, カッケン, カラガラス。n.
Dipper. **Syn:** **Katten.**

Katkimat, カッキマツ, 主婦。n. Mis-
tress of a house.

Katkoró, カツコロ, 安全ニアル、壯健
ニアル、才能アル。v.i. To be well
and happy. To have ability.

Kat-moire, カツモイレ, 遲鈍ナル。adj.
Slow. Dull. **Syn:** **Katu-moire.**
Noratchitara.

Kat-o, カツト, 上手ナル、巧ミナル。adj.
Clever. Expert.

Kat-o-guru, カツトグル, 上手ナル者。
n. An adept. A clever person.
An expert.

Katorik, カトリク, 公ナル。adj.
Catholic. Universal. (Intro-
duced by the compiler).

Katpak, カツパク, 罪。n. Sins.
Syn: **Chikokatpak.** **Wenburi.**

Katpak-atusare-ambe,
カツバクアツサレアムベ, }
Katpak-atusare-i,
カツバクアツサレイ, }
罪ヲ赦スコト。n. Absolution.

Katpak-ki, カツパッキ, 罪ヲ犯ス. *v.t.*
To commit sin.

Katpakkore, カツパツコレ, 有罪ト定ム. *v.t.* To condemn. **Syn**: *Tumu-maukush*.

Katpak-koro, カツパツコロ, 罪アル. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To have sins. To sin. To be a sinner. **Syn**: *Chikokatpak an*.

Katpak-koro-guru, カツパツコログル, 罪人. *n.* A sinner.

Katpak-obosore-ambe,
カツバクオボソレアムベ,
Katpak-obosore-i,
カツバクオボソレイ, }
罪ヲ赦スコト. *n.* Absolution. **Syn**:

Katpak tusare ambe.

Katpak-tusare, カツバクツサレ, 罪ヲ赦ス. *v.t.* To forgive sins. To absolve.

Katpak-tusare-i, カツバクツサレイ,
罪ノ赦シ. *n.* Absolution.

Katta, カッタ, 此ノ字ヲ動詞ニ付加スルトキハ急激ノ意ヲ表ス. *part.* A verbal ending implying hurry and violence. Same as *Ekatta*.

Katten, カッテン, カワガラス. *n.* Dipper. (*Cinclus Pallasi*, *Tem.*)
Syn: *Katken*.

Kattuima, カツイマ, 遠キ. *adv.*
Far. Distant.

Katu, カツ, or **Katuhu**, カツフ, 仕方、形、顔、有様、法. *n.* Mode. Shape. Figure. Form. Face. Method. Appearance. Countenance. Way. *Katu* is sometimes added to verbs to change them into nouns. Thus: — *An katu*, “existence.” *Katu rengaine*, “according to circumstances.” *Katu ene ani*, “this is the way of it.”

Katu-chakakke, カツチャカッケ, 無異

安全ナル. *v.i.* To be well and happy. To feel serene. To be comfortable. **Syn**: *Nupetne*.

Katue, カツエ, 懐妊スル. *v.i.* To be pregnant.

Katu-humi-pirika, カツフミピリカ, 善キ、丁寧ナル、壯健ナル. *adj.* Good. Well behaved. To be in good health.

Katu-humi-wen, カツフミウエン, 悪キ、無禮ナル、病氣ナル. *adj.* Bad. Badly behaved. To be in bad health.

Katu-ikashishba, カツイカシシバ, 弱キ、疲レタ、懶キ. *v.i.* To be weak, tired, lazy or decrepit.

Katuiush, カツイウシ, 狂スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Crazy. Mad. Unreasonable. **Syn**: *Keutum chiitasare*. **Etomochine**. **Etomochine**.

Katu-kara, カツカラ, 嘲ケル. *v.t.*
To mock. **Syn**: *Eoyaitak*.

Katukara, カツカラ, 直ス、正ス. *v.t.*
To straighten out. To put right.

Katukarakaran, カツカラカラン, 用意スル、仕度スル. *v.t.* To prepare. To make ready. **Syn**: *Ushipinire*.

Katukari, カツカリ, 蓆ヲ織ルニ用ユル絲. *n.* The strings of which mats are made.

Katukari, カツカリ, 立入ル. *v.t.* To interfere. To act the busybody.
Syn: *Shiayapki*.

Katukari-guru, カツカリグル, 周旋人. *n.* A busy-body.

Katukarikari, カツカリカリ, 短氣ナル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be impatient.
Syn: *Ramukarikari*.

Katumki, カツムキ, フトキ. *n.*
Bulrush. *Scirpus lacustris*, L.

Katu-moire, カツモイレ, 遲鈍ナル.
adj. Slow. Dull of comprehension. **Syn**: Noratchitara.

Katunashka, カツナシカ, 助ケル、救フ.
v.t. To help. To rescue. To assist. **Syn**: Kaobiuki.

Katun-katun, カツンカツン, 悪戯ナル.
adj. Mischievous.

Katupase, カツバセ, 懈キ、怠ル、粗末ナル.
adj. Idle. Lazy. Sloven. To dislike to do. Disinclined. **Syn**: Katu-toranne.

Katupirika, カツピリカ, 奇麗ナル、揃フテアル.
adj. Nice. In order. Tidy. Pretty.

Katurenga, カツレンガ, 命ズル. *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.

Katu-shineatki, カツシニアツキ, 果敢ナル.
v.i. To be determined. Stable. Resolute. **Syn**: Ramu-oshitchiu.

Katu-toranne, カツトラン子, 懈キ.
adj. Lazy. Idle. Dull. Sloven. **Syn**: Katupase.

Katu-turushno, カツツルシノ, 冷淡ニ.
adv. Indifferently.

Katu-utura, カツウツラ, 控目ナル.
v.i. Diffident. **Syn**: Ramu-utura.

Katuwa, カツウエ, ヒナノウスツボ. *n.*
Scrophularia alata, A. Gray.

Katu-wen, カツウエン, 醜キ. *adj.*
Ugly. **Syn**: Ipokash.

Katu-wende, カツウエンデ, 馬鹿ニスル.
v.t. To make a fool of. To make ashamed. **Syn**: Yaini-koroshmare.

Katwende, カツウエンデ, 馬鹿ニスル.
v.t. To make a fool of. To make as-shamed. This word is the same as *katu-wende*; but *katu-wende* always becomes *katwende* after the objective pronoun *i* "us." Thus:—*Nei guru i katwende*, "that person is making fools of us."

Kaukau, カウカウ, 霰. *n.* Hail.

Kaukau-ash, カウカウアシ, 霰フル.
v.i. To hail.

Kaukau-pas, カウカウパス, 霰フル.
v.i. To hail.

Kaure, カウレ, 脆キ. *adj.* Brittle.

Kawausei, カワウセイ, 朽チル. *n.*
Dry-rot.

Kaya, カヤ, 帆. *n.* A sail.

Kayaisei, カヤイセイ, 發音スル、鳴ル.
v.i. To sound. To rattle. As:—*Kitchi-kayaisei*, "the death rattles."

Kaya-koro, カヤコロ, 帆掛ケル. *v.i.*
To set sail.

Kaya-ni, カヤニ, 帆柱. *n.* A mast.

Kaya-shishte, カヤシシテ, 帆ヲ揚ゲル.
v.t. To spread a sail. To set sail.

Kaye, カイエ, 破壊スル. *v.t.* To break.

Kaye, カイエ, 調子、譜. *n.* A tune. **Syn**: Ekaye. Shinotcharewe. Kutkayekai.

Kawause, カワウセ, 脆キ. *adj.*
Brittle. Crisp.

Ke, ケ, 此ノ字ヲ自動詞ノ語尾ニ加ルトキハ他動詞トナル、例セバ、ライ、死ヌ、ライゲ、殺ロス. *part.* *Ke*, softened into *ge*, is suffixed to some in-

- transitive verbs to make them transitive. Thus:—*Rai*, “to die;” *raige*, “to kill.” *San*, “to descend;” *sange*, “to send down;” “to take down.”
- Ke, ケ**, 或時ハ Ke (ケ) ハ動詞ノ目的ヲ複数ニスル. *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**, 婦女ノ用ユル間投詞. *interj.* Exclamation of surprise used by women and girls.
- Ke, ケ**, イザ、例セバ、ケウク、イザ取レ. *interj.* Here. As:—*Ke, uk*, “here, take it.”
- Ke, ケ**, 掬フ. *v. t.* To skim. To scoop. To laddle up. (This word must never be used of skimming milk or the fat off soup, in such cases *eke* is the word used).
- Ke, ケ**, 幣ヲ造ル. *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.
- Keannakun, ケアンナクン**, ハイ、成程. *adv.* Just so. Yes. Exactly. **Syn: Ruwe un.**
- Kechi, ケチ**, 呻吟スル. *v. t.* To groan. To moan as in illness. **Syn: Nuwap.**
- Keiki, ケイキ**, 膕ヒカ、ミ. *n.* The under-part of the knees.
- Keiperi-pe, ケイペリペ**, 淵. *n.* Shallow rapid water of a river bed. **Syn: Utka.**
- Keirat, ケイラツ**, 鞋ノ紐. *n.* Sandal thongs. Boot laces or strings.
- Keirat-muye, ケイラツムイエ**, or **Keirat-shina, ケイラツシナ**, 鞋ノ紐ヲ結ブ. *v. i.* To lace up one's boots.
- Keire, ケイレ**, 皮靴. *n.* Salmon or deer-skin boots. Boots. Shoes.
- Keire-shiru, ケイレシル**, 靴摺レ. *v. i.* To hurt one's foot with a boot. To be wrung by one's boots.
- Keire-ush, ケイレウシ**, 靴ヲ穿ツ. *v. t.* To wear boots.
- Keirekap-chep, ケイレカフチェフ**, 魚ノ頭ト脊骨ヲ去リテ干シタルモノ. *n.* Fish with their heads cut off, the backbone taken out, and then dried.
- Kek, ケク**, 私ガ来ル. *v. i.* To come. I am coming. **Syn: Ku-ek.**
- Kekaihi, ケカイヒ**, 饑饉. *n.* A famine. A scarcity. **Syn: Kem-an.**
- Keke, ケケ**, サア、サア. *exclam.* Here, here.
- Kekeshi, ケケシ**, 存在、命. *n.* Existence. Life.
- Kekirit, ケキリツ**, 跟ノ腱. *n.* The tendons of the heels. As:—*Ke-kirit tuye*, “to cut the tendons of the heels as in punishment for murder.”
- Kekke, ケッケ**, 破壊スル. *v. t.* To break. **Syn: Kaye.**
- Kekon, ケコン**, **hetak, ササ**, 皆無、有リマセン. *adv. ph.* Here, now. Come, come. Now, be quick.
- Kem, ケム**, 嘗ル. *v. t.* To lick. As:—*Kem wa inu*, “to taste.” **Syn: Kemkem.**
- Kem, ケム**, 血. *n.* Blood. *Kem-shito*, “a clot of blood.” *Kem-kara*, “to bleed.”

- Kem, ケム, 針. n.** A needle. *Kem-pui*, “the eye of a needle.” *Kem-oho unu*, “to thread a needle.”
- Kema, ケマ, Kemaha, ケマハ, 脚.**
The legs. The feet.
- Kema-koni, ケマコニ, 跛ナル. adj.**
Lame. **Syn: Hera.**
- Kema-koshne-guru, ケマコシ子ゲル, キツネ. n.** A fox. *Canis japonicus*, Gray.
- Kema-koshne-guru-marapto, ケマコシ子ゲルマラプト, 狐ノ骨ヲ以テ罪人ヲトフ. n.** Ceremony of finding out a culprit by means of the skull of a fox. **Syn: Shitumbe marapto.**
- 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, 足. n.**
The lower part of the extremities. The feet. The soles of the feet.
- Kema-ush, ケマウシ, 足ノアル. adj.**
Having legs.
- Kemaush-inao, ケマウシイナオ, 幣. 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, ケムイキ, 縫フ. v. t.** To sew. To do needlework.
- Kem-ekot, ケムエコツ, 餓死スル. v. i.**
To die of starvation. To starve. **Syn: Chiekot. Yaichepekote.**
- Kem-ewen, ケムエウエン, 餓死シタル. adj.** Starved. Lean through want of food.
- Kemi-an, ケミアン. 稀有ナル. adj.**
Rare. Precious.
- Kemihi, ケミヒ, 血. n.** Blood. **Syn: Kem.**
- Kemihi-ush, ケミヒウシ, 血ダラケ. adj.** Bloody. **Syn: Kem-ush.**
- Keminakarushka, ケミナカルシカ, 嚴格ナル. v. i.** To be grave.
- Kemi-ush, ケミウシ, 饑饉. adj.** A famine. **Syn: Kem-ush.**
- Kem-kara, ケムカラ, 出血スル. v. i.**
To bleed.
- Kemkem, ケムケム, 舐ル, 嘗ル. v. t.**
To lick.
- Kem-nu, ケムヌ, 出血スル. v. i.** To bleed.
- Kemnu, ケムヌ, 復讐スル. v. t.** To requite. To avenge. To take the part of another.
- Kem-nure, ケムヌレ, 出血サス. v. t.**
To make bleed.
- Kem-o, ケムオ, 血ダラケナル. adj.**
Bloody.
- Kem-oho-unu, ケムオホウヌ, 糸ヲ針ニ通ス. v. t.** To thread a needle.
- Kem-op, ケムオプ, 針箱. n.** A needle-case.
- Kemorit, ケムオクツ, 血統. n.** Line of descent. Family blood.
- Kemot, ケモツ, 血ダラケナル. adj.**
Bloody. Blood-shot. As:—*Kemot shik*, “blood-shot eye.”
- Kemotot, ケモトツ, 血塊. n.** A blood bladder caused by accident. A clot of blood.
- Kempana, ケムバナ, 血點. n.** Spots of blood.
- Kem-pui, ケムブイ, 針ノメド. n.**
The eye of a needle.
- Kemram, ケムラム, 饑饉. n.** A scarcity. A famine.
- Kemrampa, ケムラムバ, 饑饉年. n.**
A season of famine.

Kemrit, ケムリツ, 脈. *n.* Veins.
Kem-shito, ケムシト, 血塊. *n.* Congealed blood. Clots of blood.
Kem-ush, ケムウシ, 血ダラケナル. *adj.* Bloody.
Kem-ush, ケムウシ, 饑饉ガアル. *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, 饑饉ガアル. *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.
Ken, ケン, ヒルガホ. *n.* Bindweed. *Calystegia Sepium*, Br. **Syn:** Kittesh.
Kenash, ケナシ, 林野. *n.* A plain of trees.
Kenashiorōmap, ケナシオロマフ, 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, ケ子, 河ニ登ラントスル鮭. *n.* Same as *Keneu*.
Kene-karush, ケ子カルシ, ムキダケ. *n.* *Pleurotus sp.*
Kene-ni, ケ子ニ, ヤマハンノキ. *n.* The black alder. *Alnus incana*, Willd.
Kene-ni-karush, ケ子ニカルシ, ムキダケ. *n.* *Pleurotus sp.*
Keneu, ケ子ウ, マスノスケ. *n.* *Oncoerhyncha sp.*
Keni, ケニ, 芽. *n.* A sprout. A bud.
Keni-hetuku, ケニヘツク, }
Kene-hetuku, ケ子ヘツク, } 芽ザス.
v.i. To sprout. To bud.

Kenituk, ケニツク, or **Kenetuk**, ケ子ツク, 芽ザス、萌ス. *v.i.* To sprout. To bud.
Kenitup, ケニツブ, or **Kenetup**, ケ子ツブ, 芽. *n.* A sprout. A bud.
Kennatara, ケンナタラ, 勉メテ見ル. *v.i.* To look at intently.
Kenru, ケンル, or **Kereru**, ケレル, 家. *n.* A house. Home. Abode. As:—*Kamui koro kenru*, “the home of the Gods,” “a church” or temple.”
Kenuma, ケヌマ, 身體ノ毛. *n.* The hair of the body.
Keoro, ケオロ, 腦. *n.* The brain.
Kep, ケフ, 物ヲ掘ヒ取ル器具、(雪掻キホアカトリ等). *n.* A scoop.
Kep, ケフ, 掘ヒ出ス、剥ク. *v.t.* To peel. To bark. To scoop. **Syn:** Soshpa. As:—*At kep gusu oman*, “he has gone to bark elms.”
Kep, ケフ, 急ニ破開スル. *v.i.* To burst suddenly open.
Keparapara, ケバラバラ, or **Kiparapara**, キバラバラ, オニノヤガラ. *n.* A kind of leafless orchid. *Iridœa sp.* **Syn:** Unintek; Unitek.
Keparapara-ohaukop, ケバラバラオハウコフ, イハノリ. *n.* *Porphyra suborbiculate*, Kjellm. (A kind of red sea-weed).
Keperibe, ケベリベ, 淵. *n.* Deep smooth water.
Kepkep, ケフケフ, or **Kepkepu**, ケフケフ, 嘴切ル、啄ム. *v.t.* To gnaw. To peck as a bird.
Kepuru, ケブル, 裸ナル、(毛ナキ). *adj.* Bare. Hairless as leather.
Kepuru-kara, ケブルカラ, 毛ヲ抜ク、

- (獸ノ皮ヨリ). *v. t.* To pluck the hairs out of an animal's skin.
- Kepush, ケブシ**, 刀又ハ鎗ノ鞘. *n.* A sheath of a sword or spear. **Syn:** Shirika.
- Keputuru, ケブツル**, 額. *n.* The forehead.
- Kera, ケラ**, 味. *n.* Flavour. Taste. As:—*Kera an*, “sweet.” *Kera pirika*, “of good taste;” “good flavour.” *Kera wen*, “nasty;” “bad flavoured.”
- Kerai, ケライ**, 其通り成程、例セバ、ケライニシバネ、成程、主人ノ様ダ. *adv.* Just so. Just like. Indeed. As:—*Kerai, nishpa ne*, “just like the master.” *Kerai, Kamui itak ne*, “they are indeed the words of God.” *Kerai, tan guru wen gun'ne*, “this is indeed a bad person.”
- Kerai, ケライ**, 恵ミ、助ケ. *n.* Grace. Favour. Help.
- Kerainepta-un, ケライ子ブタウン**, 何ントマー、(驚嘆ノ詞). *interj.* Dear me! How many! As:—*Kerainepta un yuk chikoikip at shiri an a!* “dear me, what a number of deer there are to be sure!”
- Kera-ru, ケラル**, 甘キ. *adj.* Sweet. Nice.
- Kere, ケレ**, 當ル、揺ル. *v. t.* To touch. To brush against. **Syn:** Tomoshma.
- Kerekap, ケレカブ**, 干鮭. *n.* Salmon cut down the centre, the backbone taken out and spread out flat and dried. The skins of the fish so treated are used for boots.
- Kere-kere, ケレケレ**, or **Keri-keri, ケリケリ**, 嚙ム、啄ム、擦ル. *v. t.* To gnaw. To scrape.
- Kerepnoye, ケレブノイ**エ, 毒氣頗ル猛烈ナル附子. *n.* A kind of *Aconitum* having very virulent poisonous properties.
- Kerero, ケレロ**, ユキザハ. *n.* *Smilacina japonica*, A. Gray.
- Kereroshki, ケレロシキ**, 好マヌ. *v. t.* To dislike. **Syn:** Enupitara.
- Kereru, ケレル**, or **Kenru, ケンル**, 家. *n.* A house.
- Keri-keri, ケリケリ**, or **Kere-kere, ケレケレ**, 嚙ム、擦リ磨ク、啄ク. *v. t.* To scrape. To gnaw.
- Kerop, ケロブ**, 靴下. *n.* Stockings. Socks.
- Kerumun, ケルムン**, ヤマアハ. *n.* *Calamagrostis Epigijos*, Roth.
- Kerup, ケルブ**, 目. *n.* The eyes. **Syn:** Shiki.
- Kes, ケス**, or **Kese, ケセ**, 終リ、例セバ、トケス、日ノ終リ、即チ夕. *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**, 各、皆、例セバ、ケサンチカラ、毎夜. *adj.* Every. Each. As:—*Kes anchikara*, “every night.” *Kes chup tu*, “monthly.” *Kes pa*, “annually.” *Kes to*, “daily.” *Kesto kesto*, “daily.”
- Kes, ケス**, or **Kesh, ケシ**, 焼棒杭. *n.* A brand of fire. As:—*Abe kes*, “a firebrand.”
- Kes, ケス**, 點. *n.* A spot. As:—*Kes-o*, “to have spots.”
- Keseamba, ケセアムバ**, 追フ. *v. t.* To pursue. To hunt. **Syn:** Noshpa. **Keseamba wa oman.**
- Keseke, ケセケ**, 終リ. *n.* The end. The finish. Remainder. **Syn:** Okese.

- Keseta**, ケセタ, 終リニ. *adv.* At the end.
- Kesh**, ケシ, or **Gesh**, ゲシ, 下、終リ. *adj.* Lower. The end. The bottom. Probably a variation of *kes*. As:—*Set-gesh*, “the foot of the table.”
- Kesh**, ケシ, 色ノ線、點. *n.* A stripe (in colour). A spot.
- Keshirekari**, ケシレカリ, 故郷又ハ兩親ヲ離レル. *v.i.* To leave one's parents or village. To wander about. **Syn**: Kotan ekari.
- Keshirekari-guru**, ケシレカリグル, 流浪者. *n.* A wanderer.
- Keshke**, ケシケ, 迫害スル. *v.t.* To persecute. **Syn**: Epokba.
- Kesh-o**, ケシオ, 斑(マダラ)ナル. *adj.* Spotted. Striped.
- Keshup**, ケシュブ, 踵. *n.* The heel. The lower part of the heel. As:—*Keshup apkash*, “to walk on the heels.”
- Keskes**, ケスケス, 點. *n.* Spots.
- Keskes-o**, ケスケスオ, 斑、マダラナル. *adj.* Spotted.
- Keso**, ケソ, 斑點アル. *adj.* Spotted.
- Kesorap**, ケソラブ, 靈鳥ノ名、(孔雀鷹若クハ鷲ノ類ナラン乎). *n.* A fabulous kind of big bird, perhaps a peacock, or hawk, or eagle. (Lit: Speckle-winged). The bird of Paradise.
- Kesto**, ケスト, 毎日. *adv.* Daily.
- Ketchimuige**, ケッチムイゲ, 踵ノ上部. *n.* The upper part of the heel. The heel tendons. As:—*Ketchimuige kotuye*, “to cut the heel tendons (as in punishment for murder).”
- Ketketchep**, ケツケツチェブ, 蛙. *n.* A frog.
- Ketu**, ケツ, 擦ル. *v.t.* To scrape.
- Kettok**, ケットク, 病ノ名(風ホロシ). *n.* A kind of itching rash caused by exposure to the cold winds.
- Ketu-hash**, ケツハシ, カラスシキミ. *n.* *Daphne chinensis*, Lam., var. *breviflora*, Max.
- Ketunchikara**, ケツンチカラ, 伸シテ干ス、(皮ノ如ク). *v.i.* To spread out dry as the skins of animals. **Syn**: Chinkara.
- Ketush**, ケツシ, or **Ketushi**, ケツシ, 女ノ寶箱. *n.* A woman's treasure bag or box. **Syn**: Shut-ketushi.
- Keu**, ケウ, 死人、骸骨. *adj.* and *n.* Dead. A corpse. A dead body. (Said to have originally meant life.)
- Keu-ataye**, ケウアタイエ, 殺人ニ對スル罰金. *n.* A fine for murder.
- Keu-chimaush**, ケウチマウシ, 頭部ノ腫物、白禿風シラクモ. *adj.* To have a scabby head.
- Keu-uk**, ケウウク, 人ヲ殺ス. *n.* To murder. **Syn**: Keuk. Kew-uk.
- Keuk**, ケウク, 人ヲ殺ス. *v.t.* To murder.
- Keuk-guru**, ケウクグル, 人殺シ. *n.* A murderer.
- Keukata**, ケウカタ, 故. *part.* Because. So. As. Why. For the reason that. As:—*Nep keu kata pon an gusu*, “it was because I was so small.” *Nep keukata nei no e ki ya?* “Why did you do so?”

Keukimui, ケウキムイ, 冠頭、ツムジ。
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, ケウラブ, 譽メル。*v.t.* To praise.

Keure, ケウレ, 削ル。*v.t.* To plane. To peel off. To sharpen as a pencil or stick. To shave off. To hew.

Keure, ケウレ, 破レ易キ。*adj.* Brittle.

Keurotke, ケウロツケ, 鳴ル。*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.

Keushut, ケウシュツ, 叔父、老人、男ノ先祖。*n.* and *adj.* Uncle. Ancient. Old. Male ancestors. Male relations. **Syn:** Acha.

Keutum, ケウツム, 心、意志、感。*n.* The mind. Heart. Will. Affections. As:—*Keutum arage pirika kamui an, keutum arage wen kamui an*, “there are gods with partly good and partly evil dispositions.”

Keutum-atte, ケウツムアッテ, 志ヲ立テル、決心スル。*v.i.* To fix the mind on. To be determined.

Keutum-atte-no, ケウツムアッテノ, 目的ヲ定メテ。*adv.* With a purpose.

Keutum-chashnu, ケウツムチャシヌ, 堅忍ナル。*adj.* Patient. **Syn:**

Keutum oshitchiu. Ramushiroma.

Keutum-chiutumashbare, ケウツムチウツムシバレ, 心ノ混雑ナル、迷フ。*v.i.* To be perplexed. **Syn:** Sambe chiutumashire.

Keutum-isam-guru, ケウツムイサムグル, 愚人、痴漢。*n.* A fool. **Syn:** Haita guru. Etomochine. Pakane guru.

Keutum-koshne, ケウツムコシ子, 忍堪弱キ。*adj.* Impatient. **Syn:** Ramu-koshne.

Keutum-murumuruse, ケウツムルムルセ, 憤怒スル。*v.i.* To boil over with anger. **Syn:** Sambe-murumuruse.

Keutum-nin-ush, ケウツムニンウシ, 困ラセラル。*v.i.* To be troubled. **Syn:** Oknatarata.

Keutum-okere, ケウツムオケレ, 學識アル。*adj.* Learned. **Syn:** Oramush.

Keutum-oshitchiu, ケウツムオシッチウ, 安全ナル、穩カナル。*adj.* Complacent. Quiet. Firm. To be determined.

Keutum-oupeka, ケウツムオウベカ, 正直ナル。*adj.* Upright. Righteous.

Keutum-raine, ケウツムライ子, 悲哀ナル。*adj.* Sorrowful.

Keutum-ramuoshma, ケウツムラムオシマ, 面白キ、適合スル。*adj.* Agreeable. Acceptable. To agree with.

Keutum-ramuoshma-i, ケウツムラムオシマイ, 受納。*n.* Acceptance.

Keutum-ritetke, ケウツムリテツケ, 親切ナル。*adj.* and *v.i.* Kind. Of

- a kind disposition. **Syn**: Ramuhauge.
- Keutum-sak**, ケウツムサク, 思考ナキ、愚人. *adj.* and *n.* Thoughtless. A fool.
- Keutum-ukopoyege**, ケウツムウコボイエゲ, 二心ヲ持ツ. *adj.* Fickle. Double-faced.
- Keutum-urenga**, ケウツムウレンガ, 同心ノ. *adj.* United. **Syn**: Ukoramuoshma.
- Keutum-usaraye**, ケウツムウサライエ, 赦ス. *v.t.* To pardon. To forgive.
- Keutum-utumashi**, ケウツムウツマシ, 心ノ定マラサル. *adj.* Unstable. Doubtful.
- Keutum-utumkush**,
ケウツムウツムクシ, }
Keutum-uturukush,
ケウツムウツルクシ, }
好マザル、氣ニ合ハザル. *v.i.* To be disagreeable. **Syn**: Kuroma keutum koro.
- Keutum-yupke**, ケウツムユブケ, 兇暴ナル. *adj.* Wild. Severe. Bold. Audacious. **Syn**: Sambe yupke.
- Keu-wen**, ケウウエン, 頭ノ腫物、白禿風シラクモノ. *adj.* To have scabs on the head.
- Kewe**, ケウエ, 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、ケウエボロケル、丈ノ高キ人. *n.* Stature. As:—*Kewe poro guru*, “a large stout person.” *Keweram*, “short of stature.” *Kewe ri*, “tall.”
- Kewe**, ケウエ, 追ヒ出ス、追ヒ掃フ. *v.t.* drive out. To expel. To drive away.
- Kewe-ataye**, ケウエアタイエ, 殺人罪ノ罰金. *n.* A fine for murder. **Syn**: Ainu ataye.
- Kewechari**, ケウエチャリ, 追ヒ散ラス. *v.t.* To scatter by driving (as animals or birds).
- Kewe-tak**, ケウエタク, 殺人罪ノ罰金. *n.* A fine for murder. **Syn**: Ainu ataye. **Kewe ataye**.
- Kewe-uk**, ケウエウク, 殺ロス、首ヲ切ル. *v.t.* To kill. To behead.
- Keworo**, ケウオロ, 力量. *n.* Strength. **Syn**: Tumu.
- Keworo-sak**, ケウオロサク, 弱キ. *adj.* Strengthless. Weak. **Syn**: Tumsak.
- Keyannakun**, ケヤンナクン, or **Keyannakari**, ケヤンナカリ, 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, ヨシ又ハアシノ總稱. *n.* A general name for rushes and reeds.
- Ki**, キ, 脂、アブラ. *n.* Fat.
- Ki**, キ, 虱. *n.* A louse.
- Ki**, キ, 事ヲ爲ス、例セバ、キホブニ、急キテ起キ上ル. *v.t.* To do anything. To accomplish. To act. To achieve. When preceding another verb *ki* has the sense of “hurry,” “severity,” or “urging” in it. Thus:—*Ki hopuni*, “to get up in a hurry.” **Syn**: Kara. Iki.
- Ki-abe-gusu**, キアベグス, 然レドモ. *adv.* Yet. Although. **Syn**: Yakka.
- Ki-ai**, キアイ, 光線、焰、反射. *n.* A blaze. A ray of light. Reflection.
- Kiai-ush**, キアイウシ, 閃メク. *v.i.* To sparkle. To blaze.

Kiapa, キアバ, 粟. *n.* Millet. **Syn:** Piapa.

Kichi, キチ, 爲ス(複數). *v.t.* To do.
Pl. of Ki.

Kichimomne, } マガレイ. *n.* A kind
キチモム子, } of flounder. *Li-*
Kuchimomne, } *manda yokohamæ,*
クチモム子, } *Gthr.*

Kichirakotba, キチラコツバ, 轆. *v.i.*
To creak as cart wheels or oars
in rowing a boat. To tick as a
clock. **Syn:** Rek.

Kichitche, キチツエ, 時計ノ運轉スル
ニ似タル音、轆. *v.i.* To tick as
a watch or clock. To creak as
cart wheels or oars in rowing a
boat.

Ki-i, キイ, 爲シタル事、成就. *n.*
Achievement.

Kik, キク, 打ツ、叩ク. *v.t.* To strike.
To hit. To knock. To beat.

Kikararip, キカラリブ, 梁. *n.* A
joist. A beam.

Ki-kat, キカツ, 才能. *n.* Ability.

Kike, キケ, 鉋屑. *n.* Shavings.

Kike-chinoye-inao, キケチノイエイナ
オ, 幣ノ名. *n.* A kind of fetich with
curled shavings attached.

Kikeparase-inao, キケバラセイナオ,
幣ノ名. *n.* Kind of fetich having
the shavings spread out.

Kiketa, キケタ, ト雖、ナレドモ. *post.*
Although. **Syn:** Yakka.

Kike-ush, キケウシ, 削リカケノ付キタ
ル. *adj.* Having shavings attach-
ed.

Kike-ush-bashui, キケウシバシユイ,
削リカケノ付キタル髭上ケ器. *n.* A
ceremonial moustache-lifter-i.e. a
moustache-lifter having shavings

on it and used especially in
religious ceremonies.

Kik-humbe, キックムベ, 楯. *n.* A
shield.

Kiki, キキ, 引キ搔ク. *v.t.* To scratch.

Kikiaraye, キキアライエ, 贖ル. *v.i.*
To be redeemed.

Kikikara, } 防ク、守護スル. *v.t.* To
キキカラ, } defend. To keep

Kikkara, } back. As:—*Wen guru*
キツカラ, } *an gusu en kikikara*
wa en kore, “please defend me
because of that bad person.” *Ku*
goro pumma ikinnimara kikikara
wa ande nisa, “he kept back part
of my wages.”

Kiki-kiki, キキキキ, 引キ搔ク. *v.t.*
To scratch.

Kikin-ni, キキンニ, エゾウハミツザク
ラ. *n.* The bird cherry. *Prunus*
Padus, L.

Kikinraichep, キキンライチエブ, 蛹
(サナギ). *n.* A chrysalis.

Kikituye, キキツイエ, 防ク. *v.t.* To
ward off. To keep away.

Kikiraye, キキライエ, 贖フ. *v.t.* To
redeem.

Ki-kiroro, キキロロ, 才能. *n.* Ability.

Kikiri, キキリ, 蠅、其他昆蟲. *n.* In-
sects and flies.

Kikkara, } 防ク、守ル、例セバ、アパキッ
キツカラ, } カラ、戸ヲ守ル. *v.t.* To

Kikikara, } defend. As:—*Apa*
キキカラ, } *kikkara*, “to defend
a door.” *Moshiri kikkara*, “to
defend a country.” *Kotan kik-*
kara, “to defend a village,” as
from disease by charms of various
kinds.

Kikkik, キックク, 驚愕ノ聲(殊ニ婦人ノ).
excl. An exclamation of surprise.
Used principally by women and girls.

Kikkik, キックク, 打ツ, 蹴ル. *v.t.* To strike. To beat. Frequentive form of *kik*. **Syn**: Shirikik.

Ki-koyaikush, キコヤイクシ, 爲シ能ハス. *v.i.* Unable to do.

Kim, キム, 山脈, (複數). *n.* The mountains.

Kimak-hau, キマクハウ, 驚ノ聲, 救助ヲ叫ブ聲. *n.* A frightened tone of voice. A cry for help.

Kimak-no, キマクノ, 速ニ, 迅速ニ, 例セバ, キマクノアッカシヤン, 速ニ歩メ. *adv.* Fast. Quickly. As:—*Kimak no apkash yan*, “walk fast.”
Syn: Pikan no. Pikan-kane.

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.

Kimat-no, キマツノ, 早ク. *adv.* Quickly. **Syn**: Tunashino.

Kimui, キムブイ, 鹿ノ角. *adv.* Deer's horns. Antlers.

Kimui-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.

Kimge-sama, キムゲサマ, 山際ニテ, 山ノ側テ. *adv.* By the sides of the mountains. **Syn**: Nupuri kotooro.

Ki-mondum, キモンゾム, 才能, 技巧アル事. *n.* Ability.

Kimoppe, キモツベ, 野獸, 狐. *n.* Wild beasts. A fox.

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, 冠. *n.* The top of the head. Crown.

Kimui-oshmaki, キムイオシマキ, 襟首. *n.* The nape of the neck. **Syn**: Oksutu.

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, フクツユサウ. *n.* *Adonis amurensis*, *Regel et Radd.*

Kimum-upeu, キムムベウ, カハラバウフウ. *n.* *Peucedanum terebinthaceum*, *Fisch.*

Kim-ushpu, キムウシプ, 山中ノ貯蔵庫, (狩人ガ一時假ニ建テタル). *n.* A temporary store house put up by hunters when hunting in the mountains.

Kina, キナ, 大ナル草ノ總稱, 又燈心草, 或ハ疎剛ナル草ニテ造レル蓆. *n.* A general name for grasses of the larger kinds. Also, a mat made of coarse grass or rushes.

Kina-emaui, キナエマウリ, シロバナノエンレイサウ. *n.* *Trillium kamtschaticum*, *Pall.*

Kina-kara, キナカラ, 草ヲムシル. *v.t.* To weed. To pull up weeds.

- Kina-mokoriri**, キナモコリリ, タニシ.
n. A kind of gastropod. **Syn** :
Anekempe.
- Kinanbo**, キナンボ, } マンボウ、ウキ
Kinapo, キナボ, } キ. *n.* Sun-
 fish. Head-fish. *Mola mola*, Linn.
- Kina-okeura**, キナオケウラ, クイナ.
 Water-rail. *Rallus aquaticus in-*
dicus. (Blyth). **Syn** : **Okeura**.
- Kina-pe**, キナペ, 露. *n.* Dew.
- Kinapo**, キナボ, ウミガメ. *n.* A
 turtle.
- Kinapo-tambu**, キナボタムブ, 龜ノ甲.
n. Tortoise-shell.
- Kinaraita**, キナライタ, キンミヅヒキ.
n. *Agrimonia pillosa*, Ledeb.
- Kinaratashkep**, キナラタシケブ, 草
 (食用ニ供セシ名稱ノ). *n.* Herbs.
 Any kind of grass fit for food.
- Kina-saranip**, キナサラニフ, 草ニテ
 造レル袋. *n.* A kind of bag made
 of grass.
- Kinashut**, キナシュツ, 捲キタル蓆. *n.*
 A mat rolled up.
- Kinashut-kari**, キナシュツカリ, 蛇ニ
 憑カレル. *v.i.* To be possessed by
 a snake. **Syn** : **Tokkom parachi**.
- Kinashut-un-guru**, } アチタイシヨウ.
 キナシュツウングル, } *n.* A snake.
- Kinashutunbe**, } *Elaphis vir-*
 キナシュツンベ, } *gatus*, Schleg.
Syn : **Okokko**.
- Kinashut-orowa-no**, キナシュツオロ
 ワノ, カノ限リ. *adv.* With all
 one's might. **Syn** : **Ramuoshi**
wano. **Toiko**.
- Kina-surugu**, キナスルグ, ツルブシ.
n. *Aconitum volubile*, Pall. var.
japonicum. Max.
- Kinatush**, キナツシ, 藁繩. *n.* Straw
 rope.
- Kinatuye-hosh**, キナツイエホシ, 脚脛
 (草又木皮製). *n.* Summer leggings
 made of grass or bark.
- Kinin**, キニン, 姦淫スル. *v.t.* To
 commit adultery. **Syn** : **Omoinu**.
- Kinkai**, キンカイ, 荷物. (Jap). *n.*
 Luggage. Goods. **Syn** : **Shike**.
- Itara kamasu**.
- Kinkinne-upas**, キンキンチウバス, 雪
 ノ小片. *n.* Small flakes of snow.
- Kinnatara**, キンナタラ, 盛装ニ坐スル
 (饗應ノ時ナトニ). *v.i.* To sit well
 clothed as at a feast.
- Kinne-ni**, キン子ニ, キンギンボク. *n.*
Lonicera Morrowii, A. Gray.
- Ki-no**, キノ, 賢キ、巧捷ナル. *adj.*
 Able. Clever. Adroit. Apt.
Syn : **Eashkai**.
- Kinop**, キノフ, 肝臟. *n.* The liver.
Syn : **Yukram**.
- Kinrakara**, キンラカラ, 怒ル、發狂ス
 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**, キンラ子エコヘ
 タリ, 怒ツテ振り向ク. *v.i.* To turn
 round in anger.
- Kinratara**, } 美装シテ坐ス(宴ニ臨ム
 キンラタラ, } トキノ如ク). *v.i.* To
Kinnatara, } sit well clothed as
 キンナタラ, } at a feast.
- Kinup**, キヌフ, } 平原、蘆. *n.* A
Kinupka, キヌブカ, } plain of reeds.
- Kinupsho**, キヌブシヨ, 蘆原. *n.* A
 plain of reeds.
- Ki-o**, キオ, 多虱ノ. *adj.* Lousy.
- Kioka**, キオカ, 取り盡クサレシ.
adj. Cleared. As a garden

- of its vegetables. **Syn:** Kioka-ke.
- Ki-otchike**, キオツチケ, 蘆製ノ盆. *n.*
A tray made of reeds.
- Kip**, キブ, 行動、仕上ケタ物. *n.* An action. A thing done. **Syn:** Ki-hi.
- Kiparapara**, キバラバラ, 海草ノ一種.
A kind of seaweed.
- Kipip**, キビブ, 注意スル、疑懼スル. *v.i.*
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.i.* To run away.
- Kirai**, キライ, 櫛. *n.* A comb. •
- Kirau**, キラウ, 角、鹿角. *n.* Horns. Antlers.
- Kirau-awe**, キラウアウエ, 鹿ノ枝角. *n.*
Branches of a deer's horns.
Syn: Kirau konda.
- Kirau-ush-chimakani**, キラウウシチマカニ, コセカチカオ. *n.* A kind of stone-sculpin. *Ceratocottus diceras (Pallas).*
- Kirawe**, キラウエ, 角、鹿ノ角. *n.*
Horns. Antlers.
- Kirawe**, キラウ, 髓. *n.* Marrow.
Syn: Kiri.
- Kirawe-o-pone**, キラウエオホ子, 髓骨.
n. A marrow bone.
- Kire**, キレ, 爲サシム. *v.t.* To cause to do.
- Kiri**, キリ, 髓. *n.* Marrow. **Syn:** Kirawe.
- Kiri**, キリ, 知ル、認識スル. *v.t.* To know. To recognize. **Syn:** Amkiri.
- Kiri**, キリ, 脛、脚. *n.* The legs. The feet.
- Kiri-guru**, キリグル, 知己. *n.* An acquaintance.
- Kirikewe**, キリケウエ, 脚ノ骨. *n.* The bones of the legs. **Syn:** Chikiri-pone.
- Kirikiru**, キリキル, 嘲フ、笑フ. *v.t.*
To mock. To laugh at. To make fun of. **Syn:** Eyaipuni.
- Kiripa**, キリバ, 顛覆スル、掻キ雜セル.
v.t. To turn over. To stir. Properly *kirupu*.
- Kiripiru**, キリピル, 脱ケ、(靴ナドヲ).
v.t. To cast off (as boots).
- Kiripu**, キリブ, 脂肪. *n.* Fat.
- Kiripu-o**,
キリブオ、
Kiripu-ush, キリブウシ、肥満ナル. *adj.* Fat.
Kiri-ushte, キリウシテ、
キリウシテ、
Kiri-ushte, キリウシテ, 肥ヤス. *v.t.*
To fatten.
- Kirisam**, キリサム, 側ニ. *adv.* By the side of one. **Syn:** Samata.
- Kiri-samta**, キリサムタ, 側ニ. *adv.*
Close by. Near one's feet.
- Kiri-wen**, キリウエン, 瘠セタル. *adj.*
Thin. Lean.
- Kirok**, キロク, 其事ヲ爲ス. *v.t.* To be doing anything.
- Kironnu**, キロンヌ, 充チタル、満足シタル. *adj.* Full. Satisfied.
- Kironnure**, キロンヌレ, 充タス、満足セシムル. *v.t.* To fill. To satisfy.
- Kiroro**, キロロ, 力、才能. *n.* Power. Strength. Ability. **Syn:** Okira.
- Kiroro-an**, キロロアン, 強キ. *adj.*
Strong. Powerful.
- Kiroro-ashnu**, キロロアシヌ, 強キ. *adj.* Strong. Able-bodied. **Syn:** Tumashnu.

Kiroro-ekot, キロロエコツ, 氣絶スル、
死ヌル。 *v.i.* To faint. To lose
one's strength. To die.

Kiroro-koro, キロロコロ, 強キ、有爲ナ
ル。 *adj.* Strong. Able.

Kiroro-rui, キロロルイ, 強キ。 *adj.*
Strong. Of great strength.

Kiroro-sange, キロロサンゲ, 全力ヲ以
テ。 *adv.* With all one's might.

**Kiroro-yuptek-no, キロロユプテク
ノ,** 力強ク。 *adv.* Powerfully.

Kiroro-yupu-wa, キロロユプワ, 全力
ヲ以テ。 *adv.* With all one's
might. **Syn:** Shiarikiki no.

Kiru, キル, 顛覆スル、轉パス。 *v.t.* To
turn over. To roll over.

Kiru-kiru, キルキル, 顛覆スル、(キル
ノ語意ヨリ強キ)。 *v.t.* An intensified
form of *kiru*. Applied to human
beings this word has an evil
sense. Thus:—*Ainu kiru-kiru,*
“to turn a man over and over,”
i.e. to search out a person's
faults.

Kiru-osh, キルオシ, 腰。 *n.* The loins.

Kirupa, キルパ, 顛覆スル、轉パス、(複
數)。 *v.t.* To turn over. To roll
over. *Pl. of kiru.*

Kiruruge, キルルゲ, 間ニ。 *adv.* A-
mongst. **Syn:** Uturu. Tumu-
geta.

Kirurugeta, キルルゲタ, 間ニ。 *adv.*
Amongst.

Kisa, キサ, 錐揉スル、手ヲ揉ム、(アイヌ
ガ木ヲ以テ火ヲ起サガ如シ)。 *v.t.* To
rub in the hands as fire-sticks
when producing fire. To make
a hole with an awl.

Kisa, キサ, 皮ヲ剥ク。 *v.t.* To peel.
Syn: Kapu kara.

Kisa-kisa, キサキサ, 揉ム、錐揉ミスル。
v.t. To rub in the hands as an
awl or fire-stick. To bore with
an awl. **Syn:** Kisa.

Kisan-nin, キサンニン, 耳ノ中央ノ部
分。 *n.* That part of the ear be-
tween the lobe and top.

Kisanrap, キサンラブ, 耳ノ上部。 *n.*
The upper part of the ears.

Syn: Kisara sap,

Kisara, キサラ, } 耳、例セバ、クイエ

Kisara-ha, キサラハ, } イタクエキサ

ラオッタアフンゲ、我言ヲ汝ノ耳ニ挿
メヨ。 *n.* The ears. As:—*Ku ye*
itak e kisara otta ahunge, “put
my words into your ears.”

Ashpa kisara utanure, “turn a
deaf ear to it.” *Kisara mayaiige*
“to have itching ears” (*met,* to
desire to bore: also, to be spoken
about).

Kisara-hap, キサラハフ, 耳朶。 *n.* The
lobe of the ear. **Syn:** Kisara
top.

Kisarapeot, キサラペオツ, マホヅル
サウ。 *n.* *Maianthemum bifolium,*
DC.

Kisara-pui, キサラプイ, 耳ノ穴。 *n.*
The ear-holes.

Kisarapui-o, キサラパイオ, 耳朶ニ穴
ヲアケル。 To bore a hole in the
ears.

Kisara-sap, キサラサブ, 耳ノ上部。 *n.*
The upper part of the ears.
Syn: Kisanrap.

Kisara-top, キサラトフ, 耳朶。 *n.* The
lower part or lobe of the ear.
Syn: Kisara-hap.

Kisara-turu, キサラツル, 耳垢。 *n.*
Ear-wax.

- Kisashke, キサシケ**, 惡寒ガスル、(雨又ハ寒氣ノ爲). *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(高キ蘆ノ繁茂セル). *n.* A plot of thick tall reeds.
- Kisat-tarara, キサッタララ**, 動物ノ如ク耳ヲ聳テル. *v.i.* To prick up the ears as an animal when listening.
- Kisattarara-pekambe, キサッタララベカムベ**, ヒシ. *n.* *Trapa bipinosa*, *Roxb.*
- Kisat-turu, キサツツル** 耳垢. *n.* Ear-wax.
- Kiseri, キセリ**, 煙管. *n.* A tobacco pipe.
- Kiseri-otop, キセリオトフ**, 煙管筒. *n.* A tobacco pipe case.
- Kiseri-uhuika, キセリウフイカ**, 煙管ニ火ヲ點ズル. *v.t.* To light a pipe.
- Kisesseri, キセッセリ**, アイヌワサビ. *n.* A kind of bitter cress. *Cardamine yezoensis*, *Max.* This plant is used as an article of food.
Syn : Nisesseri, Risesseri,
- Kishikin-ni, キシキンニ**, クロウメモドキ. *n.* Buckthorn. *Rhamnus japonicus*, *Max.*
- Kishima, キシマ**, 捕ル、押ル. *v.t.* To lay hold of. To seize. To arrest. To take hold. To curb.
- Kishinkishin, キシンキシシ**, } カゲカノ一種. *n.* A kind of sculpin.
- Kishunkishun, キシュンキシユン**, }
- Kishirekari-guru, キシレカリグル**, } 浮浪人. *n.* A wanderer.
- Keshirekari-guru, ケシレカリグル**, }
- Kishki, キシキ**, 獸ノ毛. *n.* The hair of animals. As:—*Tu yuk kishki aetayetaye*, “two hairs were plucked out of the deer.”
- Kishma, キシマ**, 捕ル、捉ム. *v.t.* To seize. To hold. To clasp. To catch.
- Kishunkishun, キシュンキシユン**, } ケシベツ キスカケカ. *n.* A kind of sculpin.
- Kishinkishin, キシンキシシ**, }
- 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**, 物ノ頂邊ニ於テ. *adv.* On the top of anything.
- Kitai-oma-ni, キタイオマニ**, 棟木. *n.* The ridge-pole of a house.
- Kitat, キタツ**, シラカンバ. *n.* White birch. *Betula alba*, *L. var. vulgaris*. *DC.*
- Kitaiomani, キタイオマニ**, 柱、檼. *n.* Roofshingles. Roof poles. Rafters.
- Kitchi, キッチ**, 槽、盤. *n.* A manger. A trough.
- Kite, キテ**, 銚ニ用ユル骨. *n.* The bone part of a fish spear, or harpoon to which the iron point is fixed.
- Kite-not, キテノツ**, 銚ノ穂尖. *n.* The iron point of a fish spear, or harpoon.
- Kite-nimaki, キテニマキ**, 犬齒. *n.* The dog teeth.
- Kittesh, キツテシ**, } ヒルガホ. *n.* The Bindweed.
- Kitash, キテシ**, }

- Calystegia Sepium*, Br. **Syn** :
Ken.
- Kito**, **キト**, ギヤウジヤニシク. *n.*
Allium victorialis, L. **Syn** :
Kitu. Pukusa.
- Kiu**, **キウ**, ヒメイズイ. *n.* *Polygonatum humile*, Fisch.
- Kiuta-chup**, **キウタチュブ**, 四月. *n.*
 The month of April called by
 some *Mokiuta-chup*.
- Kiyanne**, **キヤン子**, 年長ナル、最年長
 ナル. *adj.* Eldest. Elder.
- Kiyanne-mat**, **キヤン子マツ**, 姉娘. *n.*
 An elder daughter.
- Kiyanne-po**, **キヤン子ポ**, 長子. *n.* An
 elder child.
- Kiyannere**, **キヤン子レ**, 主トスル、長
 子ノ待遇ヲスル. *v.t.* To make
 chief. To treat as an elder child.
- Ko**, **コ**, 粉. *n.* Flour. Powder.
- Koho**, **コホ**, } Anything ground
 fine.
- Ko**, **コ**, 日(常ニ他語ト組合ス). *n.* A
 day. Only heard in combination
 with other words. As:—*Tut ko*.
 “two days”; *rereko*, “three
 days.”
- Ko**, **コ**, 若シ、然ルニ. *post.* When. If.
Whilst. As:—*Tan kusuri ni ko*
anak ne e riten ruwe ne, “you will
 get better if you drink this
 medicine.”
- Ko**, **コ**, 此語分詞ナレドモ動詞ノ先ニ附
 セラレ前置詞トシテ屢々用キウル、例
 セバ、キラ、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**, 此語文章ノ始ニ於テハ無意味ナ
 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**, 此語ヲ接尾語ニ用ユル時ハ、時ト
 シテ、遠キヲ示ス、例セバ、ハンゲ、
 近キ、ハンゲコ、遠キ. *part.* Used
 as a suffix to some words *ko*
 gives the sense of distance. As,
hange, near; *hange-ko*, “far
 away.”
- Ko**, **コ**, ウチニノ意味ナリ. *prep.* In.
 As:—*Ko-apa ashi*, “to shut in.”
- Koapa-ashi**, **コアバアシ**, } 閉メ
Koapa-seshke, **コアバセシケ**, }
 込ム、又ハ閉メ出ス. *v.t.* To shut in
 or out. As:—*Kamui chisei otta*
a-ko-apa ashi, “she is shut in
 the church.”
- Koarikire**, **コアリキレ**, 來ラス(複數).
 To cause to come to. (*Pl.*)
- Koaruwe-un**, **コアルウエウン**, 全キ、全
 部ノ. *v.i. and adj.* To be entire.
 Whole. **Syn** : *Ramne no*.
- Koash**, **コアシ**, 圍ム、例セバ、チセイコ
 アシ、熊ノ穴又家ヲ圍ム. *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**, **コアッチャ**, 瀆ス、侮辱スル、
 冷遇スル、呪フ、浪費スル. *v.t.* To
 blaspheme. To treat slightly.
 To treat badly. To accurse. To
 waste. To curse. **Syn** : *Yai-*
ikiri.

- Koatcha-wa-an**, コアッチャワン, 呪
レシ. *adj.* Accursed.
- Kochan**, コチャン, 厭フ、欲セザル。
- Kopan**, コパン, *v.t.* To dis-
like. Not to want.
- Kochanup**, コチャヌブ, 物體、望ンダ
物. *n.* An object. A thing look-
ed forward to.
- Kochanup-koro**, コチャヌブコロ, 目
指ス. *v.t.* To have as an object.
To keep in view.
- Kocharapa**, コチャラバ, 分配スル. *v.t.*
To distribute. **Syn:** Kochatcha-
ri.
- Kochare-ewen**, コチャレエウエン, 誹ル.
v.t. To revile.
- Kochaotke**, コチャオツケ, 突き出ス(顔
ナドヲ戸口ナドヨリ). *v.t.* To put
through (as the face and head
through a door-way).
- Kochi**, コチ, 足跡. *n.* A footprint.
A path or trail. **As:**—*Chikiri
kochi*, “a footprint.” **Syn:** Kot.
- Kochi-kara**, コチカラ, 地ナラシスル.
v.t. To make level as a plot of
land to build a house upon.
Syn: Kotchi kara.
- Kochikok**, コチコク, ヲタカ、カスイド
リ. *n.* Japanese Goatsucker.
Caprimulgus jotaka, T. & S.
- Kochimpuni**, コチムフニ, 歩ム、散歩
スル. *v.i.* To walk.
- Kochupchupu**, コチュプチュプ, 盲ス
ル(光ナドニテ)、瞬ク、閃ク. *v.i. and
v.i.* To be blinded as by light. To
blink the eyes at. To flash about.
To send forth flashes of light.
- Kochuppa**, コチュッパ, 捲ク、(複數).
v.t. (pl). To roll up.
- Kochupu**, コチュプ, 捲ク、(單數). *v.t.*
(*sing.*) To roll up.
- Koeachiure**, コエアチウレ, 打ツ(劔ニ
テ切ル). *v.t.* To strike as with a
sword.
- Koehange**, コエハンゲ, 近ヅク. *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, 通り抜ケル、
通ス. *v.t.* To pass through. To
traverse.
- Koeratchitke**, コエラッチッケ, 懸ル、下
カル. *v.i.* To hang down.
- Koerikoma**, コエリコマ, 登ル. *v.t.*
To ascend.
- Koeshikeraine**, コエシケライ子, 憐ム。
To pity. **As:**—*Nei ainu ku
koeshikeraine gusu aki na*, “I
do it because I pity the man.”
Syn: Erampokiwen wa kore.
- Koetaye**, コエタイエ, 引ク. *v.t.* To
pull from.
- Koetun**, コエツン, 借用スル. *v.t.* To
borrow from.
- Koewechiu**, コエウエチウ, 合フ、逢フ
(網ノ端ト端トガ合フテ魚ヲ圍ム). *v.i.*
To meet. As the ends of a net
round fish.
- Kohaitakashpa**, コハイタカシバ, 醜
キ面ヲスル. *v.i.* To make a very
ugly face. To be very repulsive
in one's looks.
- Ko-hawe-ashte**, コハウエアシテ, 呼
ブ、訪フ. *v.i.* To call to. To call
upon.
- Kohemachichi**, コヘマチチ, 仰ケ. *v.i.*
To throw the head back.
- Koheraye**, コヘライエ, 似ル. *v.t.* To
resemble. To be like.
- Koho**, コホ, 粉. *n.* Flour.

Kohoetetke, コホエテツケ, 懸ケテ垂
レル. *v.i.* To hang out or down.

Kohonoye, コホノエ, 罰スル. *v.i.* To
punish. **Syn:** Paragoatte.

Kohoshipire, コホシヒレ, 物ヲ人ニ返
ス. *v.t.* To return anything to
another.

Kohoshupkarapa, コホシュブカラバ, }
Kohoshupkare, コホシュブカレ, }
近付ク. *v.t.* To go near to. To
touch (as wind) but to do no
harm.

Kohummumatki, コフムマツキ, } 風
Kohumumatki, コフムマツキ, }
ナドノ張リタル繩ニ觸ル、音. *n.* The
whirring sound or whistle of the
wings of birds in flight, or as
wind through the ropes of a ship.

Kohuye, コフイエ, 焦ゲル. *v.t.* To
burn as food in a saucepan.
Syn: Shu-kohuye.

Koi, コイ, 海波. *n.* The waves of
the sea. **Syn:** Ruyambe.

Ko-ihok, コイホク, 賣ル. *v.t.* To sell
to. **Syn:** Otta eok.

Koikara, コイカラ, 倣フ、寫ス. *v.t.*
To imitate. To copy. **Syn:**
Ikosamba.

Koikara-guru, コイカラグル, 弟子. *n.*
A disciple.

Koikashke, コイカシケ, 東ニ當リ. *adv.*
To the eastward.

Koikature, コイカツレ, 急行スル. *v.i.*
To speed along. To go along in
a hurry. **Syn:** Chashnu no
arapa.

Koikayupu, コイカユフ, 非常ニ急ギ行
ク. *v.i.* To go very fast.

Koiki, コイキ, 叱ル、魚ノ如ク捕エル、
戦フ、殺ス. *v.t.* To scold. To
catch as fish. To fight. To kill.

Koingara, コインガラ, 比ベル. *v.t.*
To compare.

Ko-iokbare, コイオクバレ, 反亂ヲ起
ス. *v.t.* To rebel against.

Koiomare, コイオマレ, 酌スル. *v.i.*
To pour out for another. **As:**—
Sake en e-koiomare yan, “pour me
out some sake.”

Koipak, コイパク, 罰スル、叱ル. *v.t.*
To punish. To scold.

Koipishba, コイピシバ, 尋ヌル、判断
スル. *v.t.* To enquire. To ask.
To judge, **As:**—*En koipishba,* “he
enquired of me.” *Pl of koipishi.*

Koipishi, コイピシ, 判断スル、検査ス
ル. *v.t.* To judge. To enquire
into.

Koipokita, コイボキタ, 西ニ當リ. *adv.*
To the westward.

Koipokun, コイボクン, 西ニ當リ. *adv.*
Westwards.

Koipuni, コイブニ, 與フ. *v.t.* To
give. **Syn:** Kore.

Koira, コイラ, 我失念セリ. *v.t.* I
forget. **Syn:** Ku oira.

Koirairraige, コイライライゲ, 謝ス.
v.t. To thank.

Ko-iramyé, コイラムイエ, 讃ムル. *v.t.*
To praise.

Koireika, コイレイカ, 讃ムル. *v.t.*
To praise. **As:**—*Kamui koireika,*
“to praise God.”

Ko-irushka, コイルシカ, 怒ル. *v.t.*
To be angry with. **As:**—*Iteki
oman, e oman yak ne nei guru e
ko-irushka kusu ne na,* “do not

go, for if you do he will be angry with you."

Koisam, コサイム, or **Koisamka**, コイサムカ, 全滅セシム. *v.t.* To bring to nothing. To annihilate.

Koisamkokka-eshitchiure, コイサムコッカエシッチウレ, 座スル. *v.i.* To sit upon the knees Japanese fashion.

Koishitoma, コイシトマ, 恐ル. *v.t.* To be afraid of.

Koi-shum, コイシュム, 泡. *n.* Foam. Froth.

Koitakkashi, コイタッカシ, 従ハヌ, 違背スル. *v.t.* To disobey. As:—*Kamui irenga koitakkashi*, "to disobey the will of God."

Koito, コイト, or **Kuitop**, クイトフ, 鶩, ガン. *n.* A goose.

Koiwak, コイワク, 娶ル或ハ婿ヲ取ル. *v.i.* To take a wife or husband.

Koiyange, コイヤンゲ, 浪ニ、打テ上ゲラル. *v.i.* To be tossed up by the waves.

Koiyange-ni, コイヤンゲニ, 浪ニ打テ上ゲラレタル木、漂着木. *n.* Wood tossed up by the waves.

Koiyangep, コイヤンゲフ, 難船. *n.* A wreck.

Kokakse, コカクセ, 汚ス. *v.t.* To dirty. To besmear.

Kokandama, コカンドマ, 欺ク. *v.t.* To deceive. Syn: *Ikoshunge*.

Kokarakarase, コカラカラセ, 爲ス. *aux. v.* To do. As:—*Chish kokarakarase*, "to cry."

Kokarakari, コカラカリ, 捲ク. *v.t.* To roll up. To wind round.

Kokaramotte, コカラモッテ, 失スル. *v.i.* To reject. To miss. Syn:

Epotara. Emaka.

Kokararase, コカララセ, 着ル. *v.t.* To clothe.

Kokarase, コカラセ, 群ガル. *v.i.* To swarm. To congregate. Syn: *Kotoise*.

Kokari, コカリ, 捲ク. *v.t.* To roll up. To wind.

Kokatpak-guru, コカツパッグル, 罪人. *n.* A sinner. Syn: *Chikokatpak guru*.

Kokatun-ki, コカツンキ, 洒落レル. *v.i.* To do or say funny things for amusement.

Kokekke, コケッケ, 折ル, (木ナドラ). *v.t.* To break (as wood).

Ko-keutum-koro, コケウツムコロ, 適フ、偏ル. *v.i.* To be in accord with. To be partial to.

Ko-keutum-oshitchiure, コケウツムオシッチウレ, 己ヲ制スル. *v.i.* To restrain one's self. Syn: *Yai-shikkashma*.

Kokik, コキク, 打ツ. *v.t.* To strike.

Kokikkik, コキッキク, 屢々打ツ. *v.t.* To strike frequently.

Kokina-kara, コキナカラ, 草ヲトル. *v.t.* To weed. As:—*Atane kokina-kara*, "to weed turnips."

Kokinipashte, コキニンバシテ, 饒舌ナル. *v.t.* To talk much. To act wickedly with another.

Kokira, コキラ, 逃ゲル. *v.t.* To flee to.

Kokirau-puni, コキラウプニ, 角ノ如ク手ヲ頭上ニ置キテ坐ス. *v.i.* To sit with the hands over the head like horns.

Kokka, コッカ, 膝. *n.* The knees.

Kokkaea, コッカエア, 跪ク, (單數). *v.i.* To kneel. To sit upon the knees.

Kokkaerok, コッカエロク, 跪ク(複数).
v.i. To kneel. (*Pl of kokkae a*).

Kokkaeshirotk, コッカエシロツケ,
跪ク. v.i. To kneel.

Kokkapa, コッカバ, 膝頭. n. The
knee-cap.

Kokkasapa, コッカサバ, 膝頭、膝. n.
The knee. The knee cap.

Kokko, コッコ, 爲ス勿レ、打捨テ置ケ.
v.i. Do not. Let it alone. This
word is equal to *iteki*, but is only
used by little children.

Kokko, コッコ, ゴツコ. n. Sea snail.
(*Jap*). *Liparis agassizii*, *Putnam*.

Kokkop, コッコフ, 死體. n. A corp-
se. **Syn: Kaisei.**

Koko, ココ, 婿. n. Son-in-law.
Brother-in-law.

Kokomge, ココムゲ, 凭ル. v.i. To
lean upon.

Kokomgere, ココムゲレ, 凭ラセル.
v.t. To make lean upon.

Kokomomatki, ココモマツキ, 屈シテ
行ク. v.i. To go along in a stoop-
ing posture.

Kokou, ココウ, 婿. n. A son-in-
law.

Kokou-ne-guru, ココウ子グル, 婿. n.
A son-in-law.

Kokuruse, コクルセ, 亂スル、混同サ
スル. v.i. To be confused. To be
confounded.

Kokurusere, コクルセレ, 亂ス、混同サ
セル. v.t. To confuse. To con-
found.

Kom, コム, 葉. n. Leaves.

Kom, コム, 節瘤、指ノ節、小山. n. The
knuckles. A knob. Hillock.
Knotty. Knobby.

Komaunukuri, コマウヌクリ, 恐レル.
v.t. To be afraid of. **Syn: Koi-
shitoma.**

Kombu, コムブ, or **Kombo**, コムボ,
昆布、コンブ. n. A kind of brown
sea-weed. *Laminaria*.

Kombururu, コムブルル, 疎キ(毛ナ
ドノ). *adj.* Rough, as hair.

Kombu-samambe, コムブサマムベ,
タカノハカレイ. n. *Platichthys
stellatus*. *Pallas*.

Komeshpa, コメシバ, 切り落ス(複数).
v.t. (*pl*). To clip off.

Komesu, コメス, 切り落ス(單數). v.t.
(*sing*). To clip off.

Komge, コムゲ, 曲ゲタル. *adj.*
Bent. Twisted. Contracted. Con-
cave. **Syn: Reuge.**

Komge-kani, コムゲカニ, 緊釘(カス
ガヒ). n. A clamp.

Komgep, コムゲフ, 曲リタルモノ. n.
Something bent, or twisted.

Komgep-makiri, コムゲブマキリ, (彫
刻用ノ)小刀. n. A knife used for
carving.

Komkomse, コムコムセ, 縮レタル、荒
キ. *adj.* Curled. Rough. **Syn:
Chiukonoyenoye.**

Kom-ni, コムニ, カシハ. n. Oak.
Quercus dentata, *Th*. **Syn: Tun-
ni.**

Kom-ni-karush, コムニカルシ, シヒ
タケ. n. *Lepiota sp*.

Komo, コモ, 引キ入ル、緊迫スル、振レ
タル. v.t. To draw in. To com-
press. Also, distorted. Twisted.

Komna, コムナ, 曲ゲル、捻ル. *adj.*
Winding. Twisted. Entangled.
Crooked. Gnarled.

Komomse, コモムセ, 押シ合ヒ、痙攣
スル. v.i. To be cramped. Drawn.

Komon, コモン, 塵埃. *n.* Dirt. Refuse. Dust. *As*:—*Chacha komon*, “saw-dust.”

Komontuchi, コモンツチ, 人魚ノ寶. *n.* Riches said to be possessed by the mermaids.

Kompo, コムボ, 昆布、コンブ. *n.* *Laminaria*. Seaweed.

Komrani, コムラニ, } 落葉スル. *v.i.*
Kom-tuye, コムツイエ, }

To shed leaves.

Komui, コムイ, 摘ミ出ス、(頭ヨリ虱ヲ摘ミ出ス). *v.t.* To pick out (as lice from the head).

Komun, コムン, 塵. *n.* Litter. Dust. Dirt.

Komuye, コムイエ, 捲キ付ル. *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.

Ko-nan-epuni-wa-orun-ingara, コナンエブニワオルンインガラ, 厚意ヲ以テ見ル. *v.t.* To look upon with favour.

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*.

Kone, コ子, 壊レタル. *adj.* Broken. Smashed.

Kongane, コンガ子, 黄金. *n.* Gold.

Kongane-ikayop, コンガ子イカヨブ, 金飾ノ籠. *n.* Quivers having gold ornamentation.

Konge-ni, コンゲニ, ツリバナ. *Evo-nymus oxyphyllas*, *Miq.*

Koni, コニ, 痛ム. To ache. To be in pain. *As*:—*Tui koni*, “the stomach ache.” *Syn*: *Araka*.

Koniki, コニキ, 一所ニタハム. *v.t.* To fold together.

Koniki, コニキ, 粉々ニ、微塵ニ. *adj.* In pieces. *Syn*: *Humne humne an*.

Konin, コニン, 小クナル(月ノ如). *v.i.* To wane as the moon.

Koninka, コニンカ, 減ズル. *v.t.* To make less.

Konish-oshirikonoye, コニシオシリコノイエ, 雲ニ包マル. *v.i.* To be enveloped in clouds.

Konishtapapa, コニシタパバ, 擴ル、(雲ナドノ). *v.i.* To spread over (as clouds over a place).

Konitata, コニタタ, 抱ク(病人ナドヲ). *v.t.* To hold in the hands as a sick person.

Konitatke, コニタツケ, 連ナル、一所ニナル. *v.i.* To be joined.

Koniwen, コニウエン, 攻撃スル. *v.t.* To rush upon. To attack. *Syn*: *Kopiuki*.

Koniwok, コニウオク, 罪人(狐頭ノ占ニ依ツテ斯ク定メラレタル人). *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.

Konkitai-ushbe, **コンキタイウシベ**, 帽子ノ總(フサ). *n.* The tassel on the top of a hat.

Konkochi, **コンコチ**, 栓. *n.* A stopper. A cork. **Syn**: Chiai.

Konkon-upas, **コンコンウパス**, 大ナル雪片. *n.* Large flakes of snow.

Konkoni, **コンコニ**, or **Konkon**, **コンコン**, 羽毛、綿毛. *n.* Feathers. Down.

Konna, **コンナ**, ヨリ、カラ、ノ意ナレド時トシテハ反對ニ、中、中ニ、等ノ意ヲ示ス事アリ. *adv.* From. After. Also sometimes used in an opposite sense. In. Into. **Syn**: Orun. **Syn**: Orowa,

Konna, **コンナ**, 内側ニ、中ニ. *adv.* Inside. Into.

Konne, **コン子**, 然リ、實ニ然リ. *adv.* Yes. Just so.

Konne-konne-o, **コン子コン子オ**, 實ニ然リ、然リ. *adv.* Just so, just so. Yes.

Konniki, **コンニキ**, 破レタル、裂ケタル、(或ル木ノ大ナル葉ノ如). *adj.* Tattered. Torn (as the large leaves of some plants and trees. In pieces. Ragged. Jagged. As: — *Otu konniki orekonniki orange-range*, “to hang down in tatters.” **Syn**: Nikihi.

Konru, **コンル**, 氷. *n.* Ice. **Syn**: Apu.

Kon-rusui, **コンルスイ**, 望ム、持タント願フ. *v.t.* To wish for. To desire to have.

Kontukai, **コンツカイ**, 小使. *n.* A public servant in rank next below the third or lowest chief of a village. The three titles of the

chiefs were—*So-ottena*, the head chief; *ottena*, the second or ordinary chief; and *so-kontukai*, the third or lowest chief. The *kontukai* ranked below these three dignitaries. (Of Japanese origin).

Konu-ewen, **コヌエウエン**, 誤解スル、能ク聞カズシテ分ラヌ. *v.t.* To misunderstand. Not to hear perfectly. To be unable to understand through having heard imperfectly.

Konukara, **コヌカラ**, 比ベル. *v.t.* To compare.

Konukoshne, **コヌコシ子**, 憎ム. *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**: Kopyuki.

Konumbara-sap, **コヌムバラサブ**, 攻撃スル(複数). *v.t.* To attack. *Pl.*: of *konumbara sange*.

Konuptek, **コヌブテク**, 好ム. *v. t.* To like. To appreciate. To be fond of. **Syn**: Konupuru.

Konupure, **コヌブレ**, or **Konupuru**, **コヌブル**, 好ム. Same as *Konuptek*. To like.

Ko-ochiupashte, **コオチウバシテ**, 急ギ行ク. *v.t.* To go to in a hurry. **Syn**: Chashnu no otta arapa.

Ko-okai, **コオカイ**, 集マル. *v.i.* To be together. To be congregated together. **Ko-okaire**, “to cause to congregate.”

Ko-ok-turiri, **コオクツリリ**, 首筋ヲ前方ニ伸ベル(重キモノヲ負ヒシ時ノ

- 如ク). *v.i.* To stretch the neck forward (as through carrying a heavy burden). **Syn:** Okkeu turiri.
- Ko-ok-uoru-ushi,** コオクオルウシ, }
Ko-ok-uoru-chiure, コオクオルチウレ, }
 曲ツテ坐ル. *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, 行ク、交ハル. *v.i.* To go to. To associate with.
- Koomande,** コオマンデ, 贈ル、與フ. *v.t.* To send to. To give.
- Ko-omap,** コオマフ, 愛スル. *v.t.* To love.
- Koongami,** コオンガミ, 崇拜スル. *v.t.* To worship.
- Ko-opsura,** コオプスラ, 槍ヲ投ケ付ケル. *v.t.* To cast a spear at. **Syn:** Kachiu.
- Kooraoma,** コオラオマ, 下ル. *v.i.* To descend.
- Ko-oripak,** コオリバク, 敬スル. *v.t.* To honour. **Syn:** Eoripak.
- Kooroshutke,** コオロシュツケ, 諫ル、勸メル. *v.t.* To exhort. To coax. **Syn:** Onishnishi.
- Kop,** コブ, 灌木ノ生ズル小丘、小山. *n.* A small hill. Also a copse.
- Kopahaunu,** コバハウヌ, 交際スル、物語ル、聽聞スル. *v.t.* To hold intercourse with. To speak of. To hear of.
- Kopak,** コバク, 非難スル、叱スル. *v.t.* To blame. To scold.
- Kopakbe,** コバクベ, 平均スル. *v.t.* To make equal.
- Kopake,** コバケ, or **Kepakke,** コバツケ, 側ニテ. *adv.* By the side of. Near to. **Syn:** Samata.
- Kopakeat,** コバケアツ, 一致スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To agree with. Agreeable to.
- Kopake-sama,** コバケサマ, 迄ハ. *adv.* As far as. To. Unto. The outskirts of a place.
- Kopaketa,** コバケタ, or **Kopakta,** コバクタ, 側ニテ. *adv.* By the side of. Near to. As:—*I kopaketa an na*, “it is by the side of you.”
- Kopakкета,** コバクケタ, ニ就イテ、於テ. *adv.* About. At. In. As:—*Onuman kopaketa ku hopuni*, “I shall start in the evening.”
- Kopaktuye,** コバクツイエ, 近ツクヲ望ム. *v.t.* To desire to go near. **Syn:** Samketa oman rusui.
- Kopan,** コパン, or **Kochan,** コチャン, 嫌フ、憎ム. *v.t.* To dislike. To abhor. To abominate.
- Kopange,** コパンゲ, 嫌フ、憎ム. *v.t.* To dislike. To abhor. To abominate.
- Kopante,** コパンテ, 嫌ハシム、憎マシム. *v.t.* To cause another to dislike.
- Kopao,** コバオ, 叱スル. *v.t.* To scold. To chide.
- Kopashirota,** コバシロタ, 叱スル、怒鳴ル. *v.t.* To scold. To storm at. To speak angrily to. To recite the evil deeds of another. **Syn:** Kopao.
- Kopecha,** コベチャ, or **Kopetcha,** コベツチャ, 鴨ノ總稱. *n.* A wild duck. This word was formerly applied to tame or domesticated as well

- as to wild ducks, but for tame ducks the Japanese word *ahiru* has now been adopted.
- Kopenram-turi**, コペンラムツリ, 鶴首スル、首ヲ差伸シブ。 *v.i.* To stretch out the neck.
- Kopiubapiuba**, コピウバピウバ, 驅ル、逐フ。 *v.t.* To drive. To chase.
- Kopiuki**, コピウキ, 攻撃スル。 *v.t.* To attack. To fall upon. To rush at. **Syn**: **Koniwen**.
- Kopiwe**, コピウエ, 押ス、壓ス、埒内へ追ヒ込ム、投ゲル。 *v.t.* To push. To press. To drive into a corral. To throw at. *As*:—*Shuma kopiwe*, “to stone.” *Umma kopiwe yan*, “drive the horses into the corral.”
- Kopiye-kara**, コピイエカラ, 投ゲル。 *v.t.* To throw at. *As*:—*Shuma ari kopiye kara*, “to throw stones at.”
- Koponchi**, コボンチ, 腐リシ物ノ疎キ塵。 *n.* The coarse dust of decayed matter. Coarse earth dust is called *toittoi-koponchi*, and fine earth dust *toittoi-mana*.
- Koponchi-mana**, コボンチマナ, 腐リシ物ノ細カキ塵。 *n.* The fine dust of decayed matter.
- Koponchi-ne**, コボンチネ, 碎ケテ塵トナル。 *v.i.* To crumble into dust.
- Kopoye**, コポイエ, 交ゼル。 *v.t.* To mix. To stir.
- Kopoyege**, コポイエゲ, 交ジル、雜ジル。 *v.i.* To be mixed. To be stirred.
- Koppa**, コッパ, 削リ屑、木片 (コツバ)。 *n.* Chips. Shavings. **Syn**: **Chikuni ras**.
- Kopuni**, コフニ, 食ハセル。 *v.t.* To give to eat. To offer to eat.

- Kopuni**, コフニ, 熊祭ノ時屠リタル熊ニ捧ケル供物。 *n.* The ceremony of offering cakes etc, to slain animals.
- Kora**, コラ, or **Koro**, コロ, 彼ノ、私ノ、彼ノ女ノ、彼等ノ、其ノ。 *poss pro.* His. My. Her. Their. Its.
- Korachi**, コラチ, ノ如ク、(又思フノ意味ニモ用ケラル)。 *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.”
- Korachi-anno**, コラチアンノ, 其故ニ。 *adv.* Accordingly.
- Korak**, コラク, 決シテ……ナラヌ。 *adv.* Never. Not. *As*:—*Ene neika korak shomo ahi*, “it has never been so before.”
- Korambashinne**, コラムバシン子, 交際スル。 *v.t.* To associate with. To hold communion with. **Syn**: **Uotta payekai**.
- Koramkon**, コラムコン, 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、試ミル。 *v.t.* To tempt. To allure.
- Koramnukara-i**, コラムヌカライ。誘惑。 *n.* Temptations. Allurements.
- Koramnukarape**, コラムヌカラペ, 誘惑者。 *n.* A tempter.

**Korampoktuye, コラムホクツイエ, }
Koramputuye, コラムブツイエ, }
賛成セヌ、省ミス. *v.t.* To disapprove
of. To disregard. To pay no at-
tention to. **Syn**: Shomo ekot-
tanu.**

**Koramu, コラム, or Kuramu, クラ
ム, 思フ、疑フ、(此語ノ前ニ「クニ」、ナ
ル語用ヲラル). *v.t.* To suspect. To
think. This word is always pre-
ceded by *kuni*. **As**:—*Nei guru
anak ne nei ambe eikka kuni ko-
ramu*, “I suspect that man of
having stolen it.”**

**Kor'an, コラン, コロ、アン、ノ略ニシ
テ、動詞ト共ニ用キラル、時ハ、現在ヲ
示ス. This word is short for *Koro
an*, and is often used with verbs
to express present time. **Syn**:
Shiri ki.**

**Koraonaka-puni, コラオナカフニ, }
Koranaka-puni, コラナカフニ, }
立テル. *v.i.* To be set up on end.
Syn: Epuni.**

**Korara, コララ, or Koran, コラン,
贈ル. *v.t.* To give. To cause
another to give. **As**:—*Kuani
tambe ekorara ash na*, “I give
this to you.” **Syn**: Koraye.**

**Korara-guru, コララグル, 施與者.
n. A giver.**

**Korare-guru, コラレグル, 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, 與ヘラレシ. *adj.*
Given.**

**Koreika, コレイカ, 讃メル. *v.t.* To
praise.**

**Koreenna-shuye, コレンナシュイエ, 振
リ廻ス. *v.t.* To shake about. **Syn**:
Ashuye-shuye.**

**Korere, コレレ, 與ヘシムル. *v.t.* To
cause another to give.**

**Koreuba, コレウバ, 曲ゲル、(複數). *v.t.*
To bend. (*pl.*).**

**Korewe, コレウエ, 曲ゲル(單數). *v.t.*
To bend. (*sing.*).**

**Korikoshma, コリコシマ, 攀テ登ル.
v.t. To climb up. **Syn**: Nimu.**

**Korimimse, コリミムセ, 爲ス、(動詞ノ
意味ヲ強ムルニ用ユ). *v. aux.* To
do. This auxiliary intensifies the
meaning of a verb. **As**:—*Chish
korimimse*, “to cry much.”**

**Korishpa, コリシバ, 根コギニスル. *v.t.*
To root up.**

**Koro, コロ, 所有スル、得ル. *v.t.* To
possess. To obtain. **Syn**: Kot.
Kotcha.**

**Koro, コロ, 或ル動詞ノ前ニ「コロ」ヲ付
スル時ハ其動詞ヲ副詞、又ハ副詞句ニ
爲ス力アリ、例セバ、「ヌコロ」聞ク間
ニ、又ハ聞ク時ニ. *part.* When im-
mediately following some verbs,
koro has the power of turning
them into adverbs or adverbial
phrases. Thus:—*Nu-koro*, “whilst
hearing;” or “when he heard.”
Ariki-koro, “when coming;” or
when he “came.”**

**Koro, コロ, コロコニノ略、フキ. n. An
abbreviation of *Koroko-ni*, Pet-
asites.**

**Koro, コロ, } 私ノ、君ノ、彼ノ女ノ、彼
Goro, ゴロ, } ノ、彼等ノ、我等ノ. *poss.*
Kon, コン, } *pro.* My. Your. Her.**

His. Their. Our. As:—*Ku gorobe*, “my thing.” *E koro habo*, “your mother.” *Chi kon nishpa*, “our master.”

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, コロヒ子, 所有セル. *adj.*
Having.

Koroka, コロカ, 若シモ、ト雖、併シ.
post. If. Although. But.

Koro-kor'an, コロコラン, 所有セル. *partic.* To be possessing.

Koroko-ni, コロコニ, フキ. *n.* *Petasites japonicus*, *Miq.* **Syn:** *Ma-kayo*.

Koroka-omap, コロカオマフ, シロバナノエンレイサウ. *n.* *Trillium kamschaticum*, *Pall.*

Korokorose, コロコロセ, 鳴ル(鈴ナドノ). *v.i.* To rattle. To jar.
Syn: *Okorakorak*.

Korokorosere, コロコロセレ, 鳴ル.
v.t. To rattle. To jar.

Koropa, コロバ, 與フ(複數). *v.t.* To bestow (*pl.*),

Koropare, コロバレ, 與フ. *v.t.* To give. To bestow.

Koropok, コロボク, 下ニ. *adv.* Under. Beneath. **Syn:** *Choropok*.

Koropok-guru,

Koropok-un-guru,

コロボクグル,
コロボクングル,

穴居人(アイヌモ又其他ノ人モ)ノ名、此語ノ意味ハ即チ、下ニ住フ人ノ義ナリ.
n. The name of such people, *Ai-*

nu or others, who dwell in pits during the winter months for warmth. *Koropok* is local for *choropok*, “under;” “beneath” Hence the name means “pit-dwellers.”

Koropokta, コロボクタ, 下. *adv.*
Beneath.

Koropok-un, コロボクン, 下. *adv.*
Beneath.

Koro-wa, コロワ, 所有スル、ニ依テ、チ以テ、例セバ、コロワエク、持テ來イ.
adj. Having. By means of. With. As:—*Koro wa ek*, “bring it.” *Chikuni koro wa ku raige*, “I killed it with a stick.”

Koruenempa, コルエ子ムバ, 道ニ外レル、(複數). *v.i.* (*pl.*) To turn out of a road or path. To get out of the way. **Syn:** *Erumakanu*.

Koruenempare, コルエ子ムバレ, 道ヲ外ス. *v.t.* To turn out of a road or path. **Syn:** *Erumakanure*.

Koruenene, コルエ子子, 道ニ外レル、(單數). *v.i.* (*sing.*) To turn out of a road or path. **Syn:** *Erumakanu*.

Koruenenere, コルエ子子レ, 道ヲ外ス. *v.t.* To turn out of a road or path.

Kosa, コサ, カラハナサウ. *n.* Hops. The roots of hops are used by the Ainu as an article of diet. *Humulus Lupulus*, *L.*

Kosa-ra, コサラ, カラハナサウノ蔓.
n. Hop-vine.

Kosakaikara, コサカイカラ, 叱スル、面責スル. *v.t.* To scold. To reprove. **Syn:** *Panakta*.

- 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**, コシレバ, 到着スル。 *v.i.* To arrive at.
- Koshiruwande**, コシルワンデ, 検査スル。 *v.t.* To examine. **Syn**: Uwande.
- Koshishirapa**, コシシラバ, 爲ス。 *v. aux.* To do. **As**:—*Chish koshishirapa*, “to cry.”
- Koshishuye**, コシシュイエ, 揺ル、例セバ、イタクコシシュエ、語ル時ニ身體ヲ揺ル。 *v.i.* To waive or sway about. **As**:—*Itak koshishuye*, “to sway about when talking.”
- Koshishuye**, コシシュイエ, 揺ブル(子供ヲ)。 *v.t.* To dandle or swing about, at a child. **Syn**: Humge.
- Koshi-uturu-karire**, コシウツルカリレ, 知ラヌ振リスル。 *v.t.* To ignore. To take no notice of. **Syn**: Shiramsante.
- Koshiwivatki**, コシウエツツキ, 風ノ吹ク音、又ハ鳥獸ノ飛ビ走ル音。 *n.* The whirring sound of the wind. The sound made by birds flying or animals rushing along. *Rera pash hum koshiwivatki*, “the sound of rushing wind.”
- Koshmat**, コシマツ, 嫁。 *n.* A daughter-in-law.
- Koshmat-habo**, コシマツハボ, 姑。 *n.* Mother-in-law. **Syn**: Iyep-habo. Iyepetoto.
- Koshne**, コシ子, 軽キ。 *adj.* Light.
- Koshne-no-kara**, コシ子ノカラ, 軽クスル。 *v.t.* To lighten.
- Koshui**, コシユイ, 再ビ、又。 *adv.* A-gain. **Syn**: Shui.
- Koshune-kara**, コシユ子カラ, 照ス。 *v.t.* To lighten. To show a light to. **Syn**: Pekereka.
- Koshunge**, コシユンゲ, 虚言スル。 *v.t.* To lie to. **Syn**: Ikokandama.
- Koshuyep**,
 コシユイエフ,
 Kosuwep,
 コスウエフ,
 Kusuwep,
 クスウエフ,
 Kusuyep,
 クスイエフ,
- キヂバト。 *n.* A Turtle dove. *Turtur gebastis*, Temm.
- Koskoso**,
 コスコソ,
 Kososo,
 コソソ,
- 手ヲ以テ重ミヲ試ミル。 *v.t.* To feel the weight of anything.
- Kosonde**, コソソデ, 小袖。 *n.* A cloak made of Japanese material.
- Kosuwep**,
 コスウエフ,
 Kosuyep,
 コスイエフ,
 Kusuwep,
 クスエフ,
 Kusuyep,
 クスイエフ,
- キヂバト。 *n.* Turtle dove.
- 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.”
- Kot**, コツ,
 Kot-ne-hi, コツ子ヒ,
- 堀、小谷、孔。 *n.* A dip in the ground. A small valley. Also, a ditch. A grave. A hole. A dyke.
- Kot**, コツ, 墓(人又ハ他ノ者ノ葬ラレシ所)。 *n.* A grave. **Syn**: Tushirikot. Iyurui-kot. Ashitoma-i.
- Kot**, コツ, 宅地。 *n.* A house plot. **Syn**: Kotchi. Kochi.

Kotama, コタマ, 共ニ. adv. Together. With. Augmented. **Syn :**

Aukotama.

Kotamge, コタムゲ, 凡テ. adj. Altogether.

Kotan, コタン, 村、所、市、例セバ、コタンブツ、所ノ風俗. n. A village. A place. A city. A town. **As:—** *Kotan buri*, “the customs of a place.” *Kotan kara Kamui*, “the Creator.” *Kotan ekari guru*, *kotan shaot guru*, “a fugitive.” *Kotan koro sapo moshiri koro sapo*, “the name of the morning star, considered to be a goddess.” *Kotan pa*, “the east end of a town or village.” *Kotan gesh*, “the west end of a town, village, or place.” *Kotan tek* “the district round a village.” *Kotan ukoturuge*, “the borders of a village or district.” *Kotan un utara*, “the inhabitants of a place.”

Kotan-shitchire-moshiri-shitchire, コタンシッチレモシリシッチレ, 九郎判官源ノ義經ノ名. 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ベヒボロ, 辨慶ノ名. n. A name sometimes given to Wariune kuru, the henchman of Kurohongwan Minamoto no Yoshitsune.

Kotan-uni, コタンウニ, 酋長ノ小舎. n. The chief hut in a village.

Kotanu-shaot-guru, コタヌシャオツグル, 脱走者、溟人. n. A fugitive.

One who runs away from his village.

Kotcha, コッチャ, 持ツ、(複數). v.t. To possess. *Pl of koro.*

Kotcha, コッチャ, 前. post. Before. In front of. Ahead.

Kotchake, コッチャケ, 前. post. In front of. Ahead.

Kotchaketa, コッチャケタ, 前. post. In front of. Before.

**Kotchaketa-shiri, コッチャケタシリ, }
Kotchaketa-shirihine, }
コッチャケタシリヒ子, }
他人ノ爲ニスル. v.t.** To do for another.

Kotchaot, コッチャオツ, 前、前面. post. Before. In front of. **Syn :** Ratchaot.

Kotchaot-guru, コッチャオツグル, 前驅者、豫報者. n. A fore-runner. **Syn :** Ratchaot guru.

Kotchapa, コッチャバ, 前、前面. post. To front. Ahead.

Kotchi, コッチ, 場所、穴、葬ル所. n. A plot of land. A grave. A hole. Site.

Kote, コテ, 縛ル、結ビ合ス. 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, 度々氣絶スル. v.i. To faint repeatedly. To become repeatedly unconscious. **Syn :** Ekotokot.

Kotekramyupu, コテクラムユブ, シカミ着ク. v.t. To cling to. **Syn :** Tekramyupu. Eyupkekishina.

- Ko-tereke, コテレケ**, 火ガツク、飛ビ付ク。 *v.t.* To jump to. To catch as fire. As:—*Abc-nui kotereke* “to catch fire.”
- Kotereke-tereke, コテレケテレケ**, 飛ビ付ク、飛ビ移ル。 *v.t.* To jump to. To leap to as fire from house to house in a conflagration.
- Kotki, コツキ**, 他人ヲ戒ムル爲ニ無罪ノ者ヲ罰スル。 *v.t.* To punish an innocent person in order to warn others. See *Ikotke*.
- Kotne, コツ子**, 凹イ。 *adj.* Depressed. Hollow.
- Kotne-hi, コツ子ヒ**, 壕、凹地。 *n.* A ditch. A hollow place. A depression in the earth.
- Koto, コト**, 琴。 *n.* A harp. (*Jap.*)
- Kotoise, コトイセ**, 集合スル。 *v.i.* To congregate. To come together. **Syn:** *Kokararase. Uwekarapa.*
- Kotom, コトム**, 美シキ。 *adj.* Pretty. Good-looking. **Syn:** *Tomte.*
- Kotomaan, コトマアン**, 明カニ。 *adv. and v.i.*
- Kotoman, コトマン**, } Apparently. To appear to be. As:—*Seta kotom an ruwe ne*, “it is apparently a dog.”
- Kotom-no, コトムノ**, 美事ニ。 *adv.* Prettily. Beautifully. **Syn:** *Tomte no.*
- Kotoro, コトロ**, 側、物ノ堺。 *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.
- Acanthopanax sciadophylloides, Fr. et Sav.*
- Kotpara, コツバラ**, 首環、襟。 *n.* A collar.
- Kotpara, コツバラ**, 胸。 *n.* The chest. The bosom. **Syn:** *Penram.*
- Kotpoketa, コツボケタ**, } 前。 *adv.* Before. As:—*Nei guru un kotpoketa shirepa nisa ruwe ne*, “he arrived there before us.”
- Kotpokiketa, コツボキケタ**, } 前。 *adv.* Before. Same as *Kotpoketa*.
- Kotuikosama, コツイコサマ**, 下ル、降ル、(單數)。 *v.i. (sing.)* To come down. To descend. **Syn:** *Ran.*
- Kotuikosamba, コツイコサムバ**, 下ル、降ル、(複數)。 *v.i. (pl.)* To come down. To descend. **Syn:** *Rap.*
- Kotuikosanu, コツイコサヌ**, 下ル、降ル。 *v.i.* To come down. Same as *Kotuikosama*.
- Kotuituige, コツイツイゲ**, 發スル、陰顯スル。 *v.i.* To issue. To come out. To give forth. To appear and disappear at intervals. As:—*Erum 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、着ク。 *v.i.* To adhere. To stick to. **Syn:** *Kosantek.*
- Kotuk-wa, コツクワ**, 粘氣アル。 *adj.* Adhesive.
- Kotukka, コツッカ**, 附着サセル。 *v.t.* To stick on. To agglutinate.
- Kotuk-kotuk, コツクコツク**, 附着シ易キ。 *adj.* Sticky. Agglutinative.
- Kotumi, コツミ**, 戦、軍、イクサ。 *n.* A fight. A war.

Kotumi-koro, コツミコロ, 戦フ. *v.t.*
To war with. To fight. To
give battle.

Koturuse, コツルセ, 傳染スル. *v.t.*
To catch as a disease. To pass
from one to another as a disease.

Kotushmak, コツシマク, 暗殺スル, 殺
ス. *v.t.* To assassinate. To kill.

Kotushtek-no, コツシテクノ, 急ギテ,
嚴格ニ. *adv.* In haste. With
severity. Hurriedly. As:—*Ko-*
tushtek no ki, “to do in haste.”

Kotususatki, 震フ, 戦慄スル. *v.i.*
コツスサツキ, } To trouble. To
Kutususatki, } shake. To quiver.
クツスサツキ, }

Kotusuyupu, コツスユブ, カノ限リヲ
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.

Kotuwatuwak, コツワツワク, 疥癬ヲ
生シタル, 瘦セタル, 柔キ. *adj.*
Mangy. Thin. Poor. Soft.

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.

Ko-uainukoro, コウアイヌコロ, 敬ス
ル, 崇ムル. *v.t.* To honour. To
treat with respect. **Syn**: **Eori-**
pak.

Kouk, コウク, 取ル, 例セバ, ネイイチ
エンアエンコウク, 其錢ハ私カラ取ツ
タノテス. *v.t.* To take from. As:—
Nei ichen a en kouk, “the money
was taken from me.”

Koumam, } 朽葉(クチバ), 枯葉(カレ
コウマム, } ハ). *n.* Dead leaves.
Koomam, }
コオマム, } Decaying leaves.

Kourepuni, コウレブニ, 歩ム. *v.i.*
To walk. **Syn**: **Apkash**.

Ko-usei, コウセイ, 薄クスル, (スープ
ノ如ク). *v.t.* To make thin as
soup. As:—*Ruru kousei*, “to
make soup thin.”

Kouwekari, コウウエカリ, 集マル. *v.i.*
To assemble. **Syn**: **Uwekarapa**.

Kouwekarire, コウウエカリレ, 集ムル.
To assemble.

Kowen, コウエン, 憎ム, 嫌フ. *v.t.* To
hate. To dislike. To abhor.
To abominate. **Syn**: **Etunne**.

Koyaikutum-ochitchiure, コヤイ
ケウツムオチッチウレ, 自制スル, 心ニ
銘スル. *v.i.* To keep ones'self in.
To hold ones'self in. To restrain
ones'self. To hold fast in the
heart or mind.

Koyaikush, コヤイクシ, 出来兼ね, 拙
劣ナル. *v.i. and adj.* To be un-
able to do. Unskilful. Awkward.
Impossible. As:—*Mokoro koyai-*
kush, “to be unable to sleep.”
Syn: **Kara eaikap**. **Eaikap**.

Koyaimonakte, コヤイモナクテ, 睡
ラレヌ, (激昂ノ爲). *v.i.* To be
unable to sleep through excite-
ment.

Koyainurat, コヤイヌラツ, 睡度キ.
v.i. To be sleepy. **Syn**: **Mokon**
rusui.

Koyainurattet, コヤイヌラツテツ,
睡タキ. *v.i.* Sleepy. **Syn**: **Mokon**
rusui.

Koyainutumu, コヤイヌツム, 人事不
省ニナル, 忘レル. *v.i.* To become
unconscious. To forget. **Syn**:
Ramu-unun.

Koyairamkikkara, コヤイラムキツカラ, 能力ナキ爲メ事ヲ中止スル. *v.i.*
To cease through inability to do a thing. To be incapable. To be unable. As:—*Kishima koyairamkikkara*, “to be unable to catch.” **Syn:** *Koshinniukesh.*

Koyaisanasange, コヤイサナサンゲ, 傍ニ行ク. *v.i.* To go to the side of. **Syn:** *Samake un arapa.*

Koyaishinire, コヤイシニレ, 退ク、休ム. *v.i.* To retire. To rest. To withdraw as from business or war. **Syn:** *Eshini.*

Koyakoya, コヤコヤ, 掻キ廻ス. *v.t.*
To stir up. To shake up.

Koyakkoyak, } 掻キ廻ス. v.t. To
コヤッコヤク, } stir up. To shake
Koyakoyak, } up. Syn: Chiu-
コヤッコヤク, } kopoyere. Eko-
irakkoirak.

Koyan-chep, コヤンチエブ, 獅、ブリ. *n.* *Yellow tail. Seriola quinqueradiata, J. & S.*

Koyapkiri, コヤブキリ, 投ゲル. *v.t.*
To throw at.

Koyaspa, コヤスパ, 裂キ取ル. *v.t.* To tear from.

Ko-ye, コイエ, 知ラセル. *v.t.* To say to. To tell.

Ko-ye-ap, コイエアブ, 彼ニ語リシ事. *ph.* That which was said to him. **Syn:** *Otta aye ambe.*

Koyome, コヨメ, 曆. *n.* An almanac. (*Jap.*)

Koyupke, コユブケ, 強キ. *adj.*
Strong. Firm.

Koyuptektek, コユブテケテク, 活潑ナル、勉強ナル、勉強スル. *v.i. and adj.* To be active. Industrious.

To be industrious. **Syn:** *Yup-tek. Niwashnu.*

Ku, ク, 飲ム、喫煙スル. *v.t.* To drink. To smoke.

Ku, ク, 私、(名詞ノ前ニ附ク時ニハ私ノ). *pro. I.* When used before nouns, “my.”

Ku, ク, 弓、例セバ、クカ、弦. *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, 弩. *n.* A spring-bow. **Syn:** *Kuare-ku. Chare-ku. Chama-ku.*

Kuani, クアニ, 私、(動詞ノ前ニテハ k. 又ハ ku). *pro. I.* Before verbs *k* or *ku*.

Kuani-yaikota, クアニヤイコタ, 私、私自身. *pro. I.* Myself.

Kuare, クアレ, 弩ヲ仕掛ル. *v.t.* To set a spring bow.

Kuare-ku, クアレク, 弩. *n.* A spring bow. **Syn:** *Chiare-ku, Chama-ku.*

Kuba, クバ, 嚙ム (單數). *v.t. (sing).*
To bite. To hold with the teeth.

Kubaba, クババ, 嚙ム (複數). *v.t. (pl).*
To bite. To hold with the teeth. **Syn:** *Shirikuba. Ikuba. Chikubaba.*

Kucha, クチャ, 獵小舎、漁舎. *n.* A hunter's or fisherman's lodge. A lodging place.

Kuchachisei, } クチャチセイ,
Kuchanchisei, } クチャンチセイ,

Kucha-kotchisei, クチャコッチセイ, 獵小舎. *n.* A hunter's lodge.

Kuchan, クチャン, 牝熊. *n.* A she-bear.

Kuchihi, **クチヒ**, 帯. *n.* A band. A belt.

Kuchikanna, **クチカンナ**, 饒舌ナル、多辯ナル、不誠實ナル. *adj.* Talkative. Insincere. To talk big. Impure. Deceitful. Naughty. Fickle. **Syn**: **Iyukoikire**.

Kuchi-momne-samambe,
クチモム子サマムベ,
Kichi-momne-samambe,
キチモム子サマムベ,
 マガレイ. *n.* A kind of flounder. *Limanda yokohamæ*, *Gthr.*

Kuchishikiru. **クチシキル**, 浮氣ナル、變り易キ. *adj.* Fickle. Changeable. **Syn**: **Kuchikanna**.

Kuchiwa, **クチワ**, 轡. *n.* A horse's bit. (*Jap*).

Kugoro,
クゴロ,
Kukot,
クコツ,
 私ノ. *pro. per.* My. Mine.

Kui, **クイ**, シコタンマツ、アイマツ. *n.* The kurile larch. *Larix dahurica*, *Turez*, *var. japonica*, *Max.*

Kuikui, **クイクイ**, シキ類ノ總稱. *n.* A curlew. A sandpiper. Snipe.

Kuikui, **クイクイ**, 噛ム. *v.t.* To gnaw.

Kukerekep-ni, **クケレケブニ**, . *n.* Same as *Nipesh-ni*.

Kui-karush, **クイカルシ**, エブリコ. *n.* *Polyporus officinalis*, *Fr.* **Syn**: **Shui-karush**.

Kuira, **クイラ**, 潜ンテ行ク. *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**: **Ipikuira**.

Kuito,
クイト,
Kuitop,
クイトブ,
 雁、ガン. *n.* Wild geese.

Kuitop-kina, **クイトブキナ**, ヒメクランザウ. *n.* Day lily. *Hemerocallis Dumortieri*, *Morr.*

Kukeu-pone, **クケウホ子**, 肩胛骨. *n.* The shoulder-blade.

Kukewe, **クケウエ**, 肩、(特ニ肩ノ前部). *n.* The shoulders, especially the fore-part. *Clavicula*.

Kukka,
クッカ,
Kupka,
クプカ,
 鶴嘴. *n.* A mattock.

Kuma, **クマ**, *n.* A deep roaring sound.

Kuma, **クマ**, 物乾竿. *n.* A pole for drying clothes upon.

Kumadaki, **クマダキ**, 妹. *n.* A younger sister. **Syn**: **Turesh**. **Mataki**. **Machiribe**.

Kumane, **クマ子**, 連山ノ嶺. *n.* A ridge-like mountain top. *As*:—*Kumane tapkop*, "a mountain-top ridge."

Kumatai, **クマタイ**, 物干竿、(複數). *n.* (*pl.*) Drying poles. (*Sing.*) *Kuma*.

Kumi, **クミ**, 黴(カビ). *n.* Mildew.

Kumi-ush, **クミウシ**, 黴(カビ)ノ生エタル. *adj.* Mouldy. Mildewy.

Kumsei, **クムセイ**, 鳴ル. *v.i.* To rattle (as wind in the stomach).

Kunak, **クナク**, ト、例セバ、アラバクナクイエ、行クト云ヒマス. *pro.* That. Thus:—*Arapa kunak ye*, "he says that he will go." *Heikachi tane ek kunak ye*, "the lad says that he will come now." **Syn**: **Sekoro**. **Ani**. **Ari**.

Kunau-nonno, **クナウノンノ**, フクシユサウ. *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**, 鞞(シリガヒ)ニ付ケタル木製ノ輪. *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**, 釘. *n.* A nail (*Jap.*).

Kuni, **クニ**, 爲、ノ爲ニ、例セバ、ククニタムバコ、我喫スル爲ノ烟草. *post.*
For. In order that. That. In order to. Probably. As:—*Ku ku kuni tabako*, “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 to tell you.” *E an kuni chisei*, “a house for you to live in.” *Ek kuni tere*, “wait for him to come.”

Kuni-gusu, **クニグス**, ノ爲ニ. *post.*
For. In order to. For purpose of.

Kuni-ne, **クニ子**, ノ爲メニ、又爲、ヤウニ、例セバ、シヨモソユムバクニネクカラ、私ハソレガ出ナイヤウニ致シマス. *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 kara yan*, “do it so as not to frighten him.”

Kunipe-koro-yainu, } 預期スル. *v.t.*
クニベコロヤイヌ, }
Kunibe-koroyainu, } To anticipate.
クニベコロヤイヌ, } *pat.* To

expect. **Syn**: **An kusu ne ari yainu.**

Kunip, **クニフ**, 義務. *n.* Duty.
This word expresses duty or need or purpose. As:—*Ki kunip*, “that which one ought to do.”

Kunkashi, **クンカシ**, 日本製ノ小舟. *n.*
A Japanese boat. **Syn**: **Mochip.**

Kunna, **クナナ**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black.
Dark.

Kunnatara, **クンナタラ**, 黒キ. *adj.*
Black. Dark. **Syn**: **Ekureok.**

Kunne, **クン子**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black.
Dark. As:—*Kunne shiriki-o* “having black patterns.”

Kunne-chup, **クン子チュブ**, 月. *n.*
The moon.

Kunne-echinge, **クン子エチンゲ**, フオウミカメ. *n.* Green turtle.
Chelonia viridis, *T. & S.*

Kunne-emaure, **クン子エマウレ**, クロイチゴ. *n.* *Rubus occidentalis*, *L. var. japonicus*, *Miyabe.*

Kunne-i, **クン子イ**, 黑色、暗黒、暗處. *n.* Blackness. Darkness. A dark place.

Kunne-ibe, **クン子イベ**, 夕食. *n.* Supper. The evening meal.

Kunneiwan, **クン子イワノ**, 朝. *adv.*
Morning.

Kunneiwan-ibe, **クン子イワノイベ**, 朝飯. *n.* Breakfast. The morning meal.

Kunne-kina-emaure, **クン子キナイマウリ**, エンレイサウ. *n.* *Trillium Smallii*, *Max.*

Kunne-mata, **クン子マタ**, 仲冬. *n.*
Mid-winter.

Kunne-nino, **クン子ニノ**, ノナ. *n.*
The sea-urchin.

- Kunne-nishat**, **クン子ニシャツ**, 朝マダキ、早味. *adj.* Very early morning.
- Kunne-no-kara**, **クン子ノカラ**, 黒クスル、悪口スル. *v.t.* To blacken. To slander.
- Kunnep**, **クン子ブ**, 黒染ノアツシ、黒色ノ物. *n.* Attush dyed black. Anything black.
- Kunne-reushi-oman**, **クン子レウシオマン**, 休息セズニ夜行スル. *adv.* To travel all night without stopping for rest.
- Kunne-shiknum**, **クン子シクヌム**, 瞳. *n.* The pupil of the eye.
- Kunne-soi**, **クン子ソイ**, クロソイ. *n.* *Sebastes Schlegeli*, (*Hilgd.*)
- Kunne-tamhere**, **クン子タムヘレ**, 稲妻. *n.* Lightning. **Syn:** Imeru.
- Kunne-to**, **クン子ト**, 夜. *n.* Night.
- Kunne-tom**, **クン子トム**, 黒色ナル. *adj.* Of a black colour.
- Kunneyot**, **クン子ヨツ**, 眩ズル (暗ノ爲ニ). *v.t.* To be blinded by darkness.
- Kunnu**, **クンヌ**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black. **Syn:** Ekureok.
- Kunnu-itak**, **クンヌイタク**, 宜敷カラザル話. *n.* A curse.
- Kunkturapap**, **クンツカバブ**, 海魚ノ一種ニテ角アリテ扁平ナルモノナリト云ヒ傳ヘ漁夫等ノ最モ恐ルモノナリ. *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**, **クブカ**, 大ナル鈍嘴. *n.* A large mattock. **Syn:** Kupka
- Kukka**, **クッカ**, *nichi*, "the handle of a mattock."
- Kure**, **クレ**, 飲マセル. *v.t.* To give to drink.
- Kureanda**, **クレアンダ**, } 誹ル、嘲ル. *v.t.* To laugh at. To deride.
- Kureande**, **クレアンデ**, } **Syn:** Eoya itak ki.
- Kuri**, **クリ**, 雲. *n.* A cloud. **Syn:** Nishkuru.
- Kuri**, **クリ**, } 陰. *n.* A shadow.
- Kurihi**, **クリヒ**, }
- Kurimukere**, **クリムケレ**, } 隠ス、捨テル. *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."
- Kurimukhere**, **クリムクヘレ**, }
- Kurimukmuke**, **クリムクムケ**, 隠ス. *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**, **クロコク**, 暗黒、黒色. *n.* Blackness. Darkness.
- Kurokok-buri**, **クロコクブリ**, 悪事、罪. *n.* Bad deeds. Sins.
- Kuroma**, **クロマ**, 腸. *n.* The bowels. **Syn:** Serima.
- Kuroma-kokuruse**, **クロマコクルセ**, 迷ハス. *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**, ニテ. *adv.* Through. **By.** **As:**—*Ainu kuroro akoyayo-*

mokte, kamui kuroro 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 akooripak kunip ne,
“the will of the gods is to be
respected.”

Kuru, 人、者、鳥獸無生物ニモ應用セ
クル, ラル、例セバ、タンチカブア
Guru, ナクネソンノアオシクル
グル, ネ、此鳥ハ大層欲シガラレ
Gur, マス。 *n.* A person. This
クル, word is also sometimes
applied to animals, fowls or in-
animate objects. As:—*Tan chikap*
anak ne son no aosh guru ne,
“these fowls are very much
sought after,” or “prized.”

Kuru, クル, 蔭雲。 *n.* A shadow.
Shade. A cloud. **Syn:** **Kurihi.**
Sempirike.

Kuru, クル, 近ク。 *v.i.* To draw near.
As:—*Abe kuru,* “to draw near
to a fire.”

Kuruise. クルイセ, 鳥ノ一種。 *n.* A
kind of bird.

Kuruka. クルカ, 上、上ニ。 *adv.*
Above. Upon. As:—*Wakka*
kuruka, “upon the water.” **Syn:**
Kashiketa.

Kurukashi, クルカシ, 物ノ上面、上ニ。
n. and adv. The upper surface
of anything. Upon. On the
top of.

Kurukashike, クルカシケ, 上ニ、頂ニ。
adv. Upon. On the top of.
As:—*Set kurukashike osoroushi,*
“to sit upon a chair.”

Kurukashike-aukomomse, クルカ

シケアウコモムセ, 其他ニ、ソレカラ。
adv. Besides which. Upon which.

Kuruka-shikama, クルカシカマ,
恵ム、守ル。 *v.t.* To bless. To be
kind to. To preserve.

Kuruki, クルキ, 鰓。 *n.* The gills of
fish. The region of the tonsils.

Kurukituk, クルキツク, 喉ニ於ケル潰
瘍。 *n.* An abscess in the throat.

Kuruko-hopuni, クルコホブニ, 氣絶
スル。 *v.i.* To faint. To lose con-
sciousness.

**Kurukokonna-shiknatara, クルコ
コンナシクナタラ,** ウツ、ニナル。 *v.i.*
To fall into a trance.

Kurukush, クルクシ, 痙攣スル。 *v.i.*
To twitch.

Kuruman, クルマン, 蔭。 *n.* A
shadow. **Syn:** **Kuruhi.**

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, 薄黒キ。
adv. Slightly darkened as one's
skin with newly growing whiskers.
As:—*Kurun-kane an ainu,* “a
young man.”

Kurunni, クルンニ, フロ、テロ。 *n.*
Balsam poplar. *Populus suaveo-*
lens, 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, 草木ノ幹。 *n.* The
クルシユツ, stems of weeds
Kurushutuhu, and trees.
クルシユツフ,

Kusa, **クサ**, 渡船スル. *v.i.* To ferry across a river. As:—
Kusaha, **クサハ**, *Echi kusa shisam mochip o wa ek kor' an*, “the Japanese is coming in a row-boat to ferry you across.”

Kusan, **クサン**, 驚ヲ示ス聲. *exclam.* Exclamation of surprise. Oh. Oh dear. Dear me. Thus:—
Kusan, nep poro erum ku raige, “dear me, what a large rat I killed.”

Kush, **クシ**, 栗ノ壳. *n.* Shells or burs of chestnuts. **Syn: Push.**

Kush, **クシ**, 渡ル、横切ル. *v.t.* To pass over. To cross. To cross as a river. To traverse. As:—
Kush wa oman, “to walk across.”
Kush wa omande, “to send across.”

Kushkerai, **クシケライ**, 故ニ、御蔭テ. *adv.* Owing to. By the favour of.

Kushketa, **クシケタ**, 向フ. *adv.* Beyond.

Kushki, **クシキ**, 爲サントス、成ラントス. *part.* About to be or do.

Kushna, **クシナ**, 通シテ、例セバ、クシナエタエ、通シテ引ク. *adv.* Through. As:—
Kushna etaye, “to draw through.”
Kamui anak ne chikoro keutum kushna nukara, “God sees through our hearts.”
Kushna otke, “to pierce through.”

Kushnare, **クシナレ**, 突貫ス. *v.t.* To thrust through.

Kushne-no, **クシ子ノ**, 通シテ. *adv.* Through.

Kushta, **クシタ**, 彼方、向フ. *adv.* Yonder. Beyond. **Syn: Okush-un.**

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.

Kusu or gusu, **クス**, 又ハ **グス**, 故ニ、爲ニ、例セバ、ツツカタクスオマン、ホクム爲ニ行ケリ. *post.* Because. As:—To. In order to. For. For as much as. As:—
Wakka ta gusu oman, “he has gone to draw water.”
Nu gusu ku ek, “I have come in order to hear.”
This word also expresses the idea that a thing ought to be done. As:—
Ki kusu ne ap, “he ought to have done it.”
Ingara gusu, “in order to look.”
Kusu an orushpe, “tidings of.”

Kusu-eun, **クスエウン**, 幸ニシテ. *adv.* Fortunately. As:—
Kusu eun ku uk, “fortunately I got it.”

Kusu-ne, **クス子**, 未来ヲ指ス詞. *part.* The sign of future time. As:—
Ku ek kusu ne, “I shall come.”
Kusu ne gusu, “as it is about to be.”

Kusuri, **クスリ**, 温泉、藥. *n.* Hot springs. Medicine.

Kusuwep, **クスウエフ**,
Kusuyep, **クスイエフ**,
Kosuwep, **コスウエフ**,
Kosuyep, **コスイエフ**,
 } キ シ バ ト.
n. Turtle
 dove. *Turtur orientalis*, *Lath.*

Kut, **クツ**, 喉. *n.* The throat. As:—
Kut maketa mina, “he laughs in his throat.”

Kut, **クツ**, 帶. *n.* A girdle. A waistband. As:—
Kut koro, “to

- fasten one's waistband." *Kut-uokte*, "to buckle one's belt."
- Kut**, **クツ**, or **Kute**, **クテ**, 岩、斷崖. *n.* Crags. Rugged places. Cross valleys. As:—*Range kut*, "crags which hang downwards." *Rikun kut*, "crags which point upwards."
- Kuta**, **クタ**, 灑ス、棄テル. *v.t.* To spill. To throw away. To upset. As:—*Nani puyara kari kuta*, "he threw it straight out of the window." *Tope ehok guru rupush shiri kata oshittesu wa hachiri, orowa, tope kuta*, "the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilt the milk."
- Kutapa**, **クタバ**, 灑ス、覆ス(複敷). *v.t.* (*pl.*) To spill. To upset.
- Kutcham**, **クッチャム**, or **Kutchama**, **クッチャマ**, 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**, **クッチャロ**, 喉頭. *n.* The same as *kutcham*.
- Kutchi**, **クッチ**, 喉. *n.* The throat.
- Kutchi**, **クッチ**, コクロ、サルナシ實ノ. *n.* The fruit of the *Actinidia arguta*, *Planch.* This fruit is eaten by the Ainu, and is greatly relished by bears.
- Kutchi-hayaisei**, **クッチハヤイセイ**, 人ノ死セントスル時、喉ノ鳴ル事. *n.* The death rattle.
- Kutchike**, **クッチケ**, 陰莖. *n.* The penis. **Syn**: **Iyomai**.
- Kutchi-pungara**, **クッチブンガラ**, コクロ、サルナシ. *n.* *Actinidia arguta*, *Planch.*
- Kutchi-tui**, **クッチツイ**, 斷崖. *n.* Crags. Rugged places. **Syn**: **Kut**.
- Kutchup**, **クッチュブ**, 帶ヲ織ルニ用ユル小木片. *n.* A small piece of wood used for weaving girdles.
- Kute**, **クテ**, 斷崖. *n.* Crags. See *Kut*.
- Kuteai**, **クテアイ**, 坐ス. *v.i.* To sit. **Syn**: **A**.
- Kutek**, **クテク**, 獸ヲ囚ニ導ク爲ノ圍、又鳥ノ囚. *n.* A kind of fence made for the purpose of leading animals into snares. Also a snare to catch birds.
- Kutkamakap**, **クッカマカブ**, 帶ヲ織ル小サキ機. *n.* A small loom used for weaving girdles.
- Kutkan**, **クツカン**, 喉ヲ刺激スル. *v.i.* To have an irritation in the throat. **Syn**: **Kutpishishi**.
- Kutkesh**, **クツケシ**, 喉. *n.* The throat. As:—*Kutkesh ka makaraye*, "to clear the throat (so as to let the inmates of a house know when one is at hand)."
- Kutkoro**, **クツコロ**, 帶スル. *v.i.* To gird. To fasten one's girdle on.
- Kut-koro-kamui**, **クツコロカムイ**, 斷岩ノ神. *n.* The demons of crags and cross valleys.
- Kutnoye**, **クツノイ**エ, 嘉セス. *v.t.* To look upon with disfavour. To dislike. To eschew. To disapprove. **Syn**: **Ekohopi**. **Notkush-Akapan**.

- Kutpishishi**, クツピシシ, 喉ヲ刺激スル. *v.i.* To have an irritation in the throat. **Syn**: **Kutkan**.
- Kutpokechiu**, クツボケチウ, 佩グ. *v.t.* To wear in the belt (as a sword). To stick in the belt.
- Kuttara**, クッタラ, 空虚ナル莖. *n.* The hollow stem of any kind of plant.
- Kuttara-amam**, クッタラアマム, ヲラジロタテ. *n.* *Polygonum Weyrichii*, *Fr. Schm.*
- Kutte**, クツテ, 腮ヲ上ゲル. *v.i.* To hold the chin up. To raise the chin.
- Kuttesu**, クツテス, or **Kuttesuru**, クツテスル, 腮ヲ上ゲル. *v.i.* To hold the chin up. To look up.
- Kuttoko**, クットコ, or **Kuttoku**, クットコ, 倒ニスル. *adv.* Upside down. The wrong side up.
- Kuttokoitak**, クットコイタク, 囁語. *n.* Wandering speech. Senseless talk.
- Kuttokoye**, クットコイエ, 囁語スル. *v.t.* To wander in one's talk. To speak so as not to be understood. To speak in riddles. To talk rubbish. **As**:—*Kuttoko aye have an wa*, “he is just talking rubbish.”
- Kuttom**, クットム, or **Kuttomo**, クットモ, 喉. *n.* The pharynx.
- Kuttom-meshra-meshra**, クットムメシラメシラ, 喉カラ高ク語ル. *v.i.* To speak loudly out of the throat. To make a great noise with the throat. To speak gruffly.
- Kuttom-ushbe**, クットムウシベ, 帯ニサス大庖丁. *n.* A long knife worn in the belt. *Kuttom ushbe esere*

ponnu, “to draw one's knife out of the sheath.”

- Kuttu**, クツツ, 断岩. *n.* Crags. Jagged rocks.
- Kutu**, クツ, 陷網(ウライ). *n.* A kind of wickerwork fish trap. A weir.
- Kutususatki**, クツスサツキ, or **Kotususatki**, コツスソツキ, 震フ、戦慄スル. *v.i.* To tremble. To quiver. To shake.
- Kuwa**, クワ, 杖、墓標. *n.* A staff. Cudgel. Club. Crutch. A walking stick. A tombstone. **As**:—*Ainu kuwa* “a man's tombstone; *shiwentep kuwa*, “a woman's tombstone or grave mark.”
- Kuwa**, クワ, 質、假セバ、タムベアナクネイタククワネ、是ハ余ノ言質ナリ. *n.* A pledge. **As**:—*Tambe anak ne itak kuwa ne*, “this is the pledge of my word.”
- Kuwaisho**, クワイショ, 會所. *n.* The Japanese Government offices which were formerly established in Yezo (*Jap.*).
- Kuwakore**, クワコレ, 質ヲ與ヘル. *v.i.* To give as a pledge.
- Kuwanno**, クワンノ, 眞直ナル. *adj.* Straight.
- Kuwash**, クワシ, 眞直ナル. *adj.* Upright. **Syn**: **Oupeka**.
- Kuyatatke**, クヤタツケ, 鳴ル. *v.i.* To rattle. **As**:—*Ashke kuyatatke*, “to have a rattling in the stomach.”
- Kuyekaichup**, クイエカイチュブ, 十二月. *n.* The month of December.
- Kuyoe**, クヨエ, or **Kuyoi**, クヨイ, 鱧. *n.* An air bladder of fish.

M (マ).

- Ma, マ**, 焼ク、例セバ、マカ△、焼肉、チエ
プマヤン、魚ヲ焼ク。 *v.t.* To roast.
As:—*Ma kam*, “roast meat.”
Chep ma yan, “roast the fish.”
- Ma, マ**, 半島、小島、沼湖、(河又ハ海ニ續
ク)。 *n.* A small spit of land in a
river or the sea. A peninsula,
or tiny island. As applied to
water “a lagoon.” Also, *adj.* Dry:
- Ma, マ**, 泳グ。 *v.i.* To swim.
- Ma-chikap, マチカブ**, 水鳥。 *n.*
Water fowls.
- Machi, マチ**, 妻、例セバ、マチアフプカ
ヲ、娶ル。 *n.* A wife. As:—*Machi*
ahupkara, “to marry.” **Syn:**
Mat ahupkara.
- Machi-sak-guru, マチサクグル**, 獨身
者。 *n.* A bachelor. **Syn:** **Mat**
sak guru.
- Machiribe, マチリベ**, 従弟、従妹。 *n.*
Cousin. Also by some, “younger
sister.”
- Machitke, マチツケ**, 痙攣シタル。 *adj.*
and *v.i.* To be convulsed. Cramp-
ed. To have one’s joints drawn
up as in pain. **Syn:** **Hematu.**
- Machiya, マチヤ**, 町、例セバ、マチヤ
ゲシ、町ノ西端、マチヤバ、町ノ東端。
n. A street. A Japanese city.
A town. As:—*Machiya gesh*,
“the west end of a street.” *Ma-*
chiya pa, “the east end of a
street.” From Japanese *machi*,
“town or street,” and Ainu *ya*,
land.
- Mai, マイ**, 内障眼、ソコヒ、例セバ、マイ
オマシク、眼白内障アル。 *n.* A
cataract. As:—*Mai oma shik*,
“eyes having cataract in them.”
- Maimaige, マイマイゲ**, 死ニ瀕セル。
adj. Nearly dead. At death’s
door. **Syn:** **Rai-echange.** **Wen-**
echange.
- Maire, マイレ**, or **Maire-ki, マイレキ**;
伺候スル。 *v.i.* To go to pay re-
spects to (as to a governour).
- Mairototke, マイロトツケ**, 痒シ、例セ
バ、クサバマイロトツケ、我が頭痒
シ。 *v.i.* To itch. As:—*Ku sapa*
mairototke, “my head itches.”
Syn: **Mayaige.**
- Maitari, マイタリ**, or **Mantari, マン**
タリ, 前掛。 *n.* An apron. A
pinafore. (*Jap.*)
- Maiyaige, マイヤイゲ**, or **Mayaige,**
マヤイゲ。痒シ。 *v.i.* To itch. **Syn:**
Mairototke.
- Mak, マク**, 何、例セバ、マクエキ、何ヲ
爲シ居ルヤ。 *adj.* What. As:—
Mak e ki, “what are you doing.”
Same as *Makanak.*
- Mak, マク**, 後方、例セバ、マクワノ、後
方ヨリ。 *n.* The wake. Rear. The
back-ground. As:—*Mak wano*,
“from behind.” **Syn:** **Oshmake.**
- Maka, マカ**, 開ケル。 *v.t.* To open.
Syn: **Sarare.**
- Makachinkan-roshki,**
マカチンカンロシキ、
Makachinkan-tari,
マカチンカンタリ、

足ヲ揚ゲテ仰向ニ寢ル. *v. i.* To lie flat upon the back with the legs in the air.

Makachinkan-tara-kosamba, マカチンカンタラコサムバ, 足ヲ延シテ仰向ニ寢ル. *v. i.* To lie stretched upon the back with the legs extended.

Maka-hokush, マカホクシ, 後方ニ仆ル. *v. i.* To fall backwards.

Makahokushte, マカホクシテ, 後方ニ仆ス. *v. t.* To knock down backwards.

Maka-hotari, マカホタリ, or **Makotari, マコタリ**, 小サキ木兎. *n.* The little horned owl.

Makan, マカン, 如何様ナル, 例セバ, マカンカッコロベ, 如何ナル形. *adv.* What kind. Such a kind. As:—*Makan kat korobe*, “what kind of shape.”

Makanak, マカナク, 何ト, 例セバ, タンコタンレイヘイ マカナクアイエルウエアン, 此村ノ名ハ何ナリヤ, マカナクアタイエアン, 價ハ何ナルヤ, マカナクハウエアンルウエアン, 何ト彼ハ云ヒシカ. *adv.* What. As:—*Tan kotan reihei makanak aye ruwe an?* “what is the name of this village.” *Makanak ataye an*, “what is the price?” *Makanak have an ruwe an*, “what did he say?” **Syn: Nekon a.**

Makananda, マカナンダ, 或時, 例セバ, マカナンダアンマカナンダイサム, 或ル時ハアリ, 又或時ハナレ. *adv.* Sometimes. See *Makan ne koro*. As:—*Makananda an, makananda isam*, “sometimes there is and sometimes there is not.”

Makangane, マカंगा子, 格別ニ, 特ニ. *adv.* Particularly. In a special manner. Beyond measure.

Makanit, マカニツ, 矢ノ根ニ付ク骨. *n.* The bone part of an arrow to which the head is affixed.

Makan-ne-koro, マカン子コロ, 或時ニ是, 又或ル時ニ其, 例セバ, マカン子コロ タブ コラチ イエ マカン子コロ ネイ ネイ ノ コラチ イエ, 時トシテ彼ハ是ヲ云ヒ, 又時トシテ彼ヲ云フ. *adv.* Sometimes this, sometimes that, now this now that. As:—*Makan ne koro tap korachi ye, makan ne koro nei no korachi ye*, “sometimes he says this and sometimes that.” **Syn: Manda.**

Maka-ni, マカニ, 梁. *n.* A cross beam.

Makan-ruru, マカナルル, 北海. *n.* The northern sea.

Makanu, マカヌ, 開ク, 晴レル, 例セバ, ル マカヌ, 道ガ開ケタ. *v. i.* To clear. To open. As:—*Ru makanu*, “the way is open.”

Makaotari, マカオタリ, or **Makahotari, マカホタリ**, コミミヅク. *n.* Short-eared owl.

Makap, マカフ, 内地ヘ行ク. *v. i.* To go inland. **Syn: Pene un paye.**

Makapa, マカバ, 開. *v. t.* To open (*pl.*).

Makaraye, マカライエ, 開ク, 晴レル. *v. i.* To clear. To open.

Makaro, マカロ, マダイワウ, ギシギシ, 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, 後方ニ於テ. *adv.*
In the background. Behind.

Syn: Oshmaketa.

Makip, マキブ, 何、例セバ、マキブイ
キ、彼ハ何ヲ爲シ居ルヤ. *adv.* What.
As:—*Makip iki*, “what is he
doing.”

Makiri, マキリ, 小刀. *n.* A knife.

Maketari, マケタリ, 損スル、負ケル.
v.i. To lose. To lose at play.

Makiri-ibe, マキリイベ, 小刀ノ刃. *n.*
A knife blade.

Makiri-nip, マキリニブ, 小刀ノ柄. *n.*
A knife handle.

Makiri-saya, マキリサヤ, 小刀ノ鞘.
n. A knife sheath.

Makke, マッケ, 開ケタル、割レタル.
v.i. and *adj.* To be opened. To
be split asunder. Open.

Makkosamba, マッコサムバ, 治マル
(喧嘩ナドノ). *v.i.* To be cleared up
as a quarrel. To be cleared away
as clouds.

Makmaka, マクマカ, 開ク. *v.t.* To
open.

Makmakbe, マクマクベ, 輝ク、閃ク、
例セバ、イメルマクマクベ、稲妻ガ閃
ク. *v.i.* To glitter. To flash as
light. As:—*Imeru-makmakbe*,
“the lightning flashes.”

Maknaraye, マクナライエ, 逐ヒヤル.
v.t. To drive away. To clear out
of the way. To dispel.

Maknarutu, マクナルツ, 逐ヒヤル.
v.t. To dispel. To clear out of the
way. (*pl.*) **Syn**: Maknaraye.

Maknatara, マクナタラ, 明カナル、顯
レタル. *adj.* Clear. To be opened
out to view. Open as the skies.
As:—*Kando kotoro maknatara*,
“a clear sky.”

Makne, マクネ, 故ニ、例セバ、マクネ
カス、何等ノ理由ニヨリテ. *adv.*
Wherefore. Why. As:—*Mak
ne gusu* “for what reason.” **Syn**:
Nep gusu.

Mak-peka, マクベカ, 後ノ方ニ. *adv.*
In a backward position or direc-
tion.

Makta, マクタ, 後、他所、例セバ、マク
タクカホ、收藏ス、マクタアレ、除キ
去ル. *adv.* Behind. Away. As:
—*Makta ukao*, “to put away.”
Makta are, “to clear away (as food
etc.).”

Makta-ekashi, マクタエカシ, 太古ノ
民. *n.* The very ancient people.

Makta-makta, マクタマクタ, 場所ヲ
アケヨ. *adv.* Back, back. Make
room.

Makui-shiri, マクイシリ, 太古ノ. *adv.*
Very ancient. In olden times.
Syn: Fushkotoi.

Makun, マクン, 後ニ、太古ニ、例セバ、
マクンエカシ、初代ノ先祖. *adv.* Be-
hind. In the rear. Ancient. As:
—*Makun ekashi*, “the early an-
cestors.”

Makun-apa, マクンアバ, 子宮. *n.*
The womb. **Syn**: Po-apa. Po-
pukuru. **Sange apa.**

Makun-amunin, マクンアムニン, ニ
ノ腕. *n.* That part of the arm
next the shoulder. **Syn**: Mak
un tek.

Makun-tapsutu, マクンタブスツ, 肩
ノ上部. *n.* The top of the shoul-
der.

Mama-habo, ママハボ, 繼母. *n.* Step-
mother.

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, 側ニ置ク、包ム. *v.t.*
To set on one side. To do up, as goods for transportation.

Mame, マメ, 豆、例セバ、マメケブシエベ、豆ノ莢、マメニ、豆ノ手柴、マメヌム、豆ヲ割ク、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*.

Mamta, マムタ, 愛スル詞、綺麗ナル、善キ. *adj.* A term of endearment used principally when speaking to children. Pretty. Lovely. Charming.

Mana, マナ, 塵埃. *n.* Dust. As:—*Toi mana*, “earth dust.”

Manaita, マナイタ, or **Manaita-chikuni**, マナイタチクニ, 俎板. *n.* A board for cutting up food upon.
Syn: *Moshkara*. (*Jap.*)

Mantari, マンタリ, or **Maitari**, マイタリ, 前掛. *n.* An apron.

Maramarage, マラマラゲ, 緩キ、外レタル. *adj.* Loose. Disconnected.

Maramarase, マラマラセ, マラマラゲニ同シ. *adj.* Same as *maramarage*

Marapto, マラプト, 祭、例セバ、マラプトアン、祭スル. *n.* A feast. *Marapto an*, “to keep a feast.”

Marapto-aainukoro-guru, マラプトアアイヌコロゲル, 祭ノ司. *n.* The governor of a feast. Syn: *Marapto koro guru*.

Maratto, マラット, 熊ノ頭、熊祭. *n.*
A bear's head. A bear feast.

Maratto-iwak, マラットイワク, 眼上ノ麥粒腫(モノモラヒ). *n.* A sty on the eye-lid.

Maratto-sapa, マラットサバ, 熊ノ頭骨、(拜スル爲メ屋外ニ掛ケル). *n.* A bear's skull which is placed outside the huts for worship.

Marek, マレク, 魚鈎. *n.* A hook used for spearing fish.

Marek-op, マレクオブ, 魚鈎ノ柄. *n.*
A long piece of wood to which a fish spearing hook is fixed.

Marek-shu or **shui**, マレクシュ, 又ハシュイ, 魚又ヲ取り付ケル小キ木. *n.*
A small piece of wood to which a hook used for spearing fish is attached.

Marek-torara, マレクトララ, 魚鈎ヲ柄ニ結び付ル皮. *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, マロツケチポロ, 鮭ノ筋子、(卵子). *n.* The ripe row of salmon.

Masa, マサ, 桎、例セバ、マサイコロ、桎ニテ飾ラレシ寶物. *n.* Shingles. Thin slices of wood. As:—*Masa ikoro*, “treasures ornamented with thin slices of wood.” *Masa ikayop*, “quivers, ornamented with thin slices of wood.”

Masa, マサ, 開ク、顯ス. *v.t.* To open. To display.

Masara, マサラ, 海濱ノ草生ヘシ處。
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 *hun-*
kika.

Masara-orunbe, マサラオルンベ, エ
 ズスカシユリ *n.* *Lilium dahuri-*
cum, *Gawl.* 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.

Masaske, マサシエ, 擴ゲタル. *adj.*
 Opened out. Spread out. **Syn:**
Maske.

Mashki-no, マシキノ, or **Mashkin-**
no, マシキンノ, 過多、イテキマシユキ
 ノシクテ、餘リ一盃ニ滿ス勿レ、マシユ
 キンノボン、餘リ小サキ. *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, 擴ゲタル、開ケタル. *adj.*
 Spread out. Open. Bare.

Masasa, マスマサ, 開ケ. *v.t.* To
 open. **Syn:** **Makmaka.**

Mat, マツ, 兎良. *n.* A kind of trap
 used for catching hares.

Mat, マツ, 女、妻、雌. *n.* A female.
 A wife. A woman.

Mata, マタ, or **Mata-pa, マタバ**, or
Mata-un-pa, マタウンパ, 冬. *n.*
 Winter.

Mataburip, マタブリブ, 熊手. *n.* A
 rake. **Syn:** **Shirikerekerip.**

Mat-ahupkara, マツアフブカラ, 娶ル.
v.t. To marry a wife.

Mataki, マタキ, 妹. *n.* A younger
 sister. **Syn:** **Machiribe. Turesh.**

Matambushi, マタムブシ, 男ノ頭巾.
n. A kind of thick head gear
 worn by men. **Syn:** **Sapa-shi-**
na ambe.

Matapa, マタバ, 女ノ親類. *n.* Female
 relatives.

Matapa, マタバ, 冬. *n.* Winter.

Matatambu, マタタムブ, マタタヒ.
n. *Actinidia polygama*, *Planch.*
 The fruit of this plant is used as
 an article of food by the Ainu.

Matariya, マタリヤ, 冬籠スル(單數).
v.i. To spend the winter at a
 place. (*sing.*)

Matariyapa, マタリヤバ, 冬籠リスル
 (複數). *v. i.* To spend the winter
 at a place. (*pl.*)

Matcharashne, マッチャラシ子, or
Macharashne, マチャラシ子, 乾キテ
 コナゴナニナリタル. *adj.* In sepa-
 rate particles. Dry and loose (as
 earth dried up by the sun.)

Matchep, マツチェブ, キンマス. *n.*
 Silver salmon. *Oncorhynchus ki-*
sutch (*Walb.*)

Mat-eramunishte, マテラムニシテ,
 妻ヲ虐待スル. *v. i.* To ill-use one’s
 wife. **Syn:** **Mat-shikeshte. Mat-**
kor’ewen.

Matkachi, マッカチ, 娘. *n.* A girl.
 A female child.

Matkachi-utara, マツカチウタラ, 娘
 達. *n.* Girls.

Mat-karaku, マツカラク, 姪. *n.* A
 niece.

Matkat’tara, マツカッタラ, 娘達. *n.*
 Girls. Young female children.
Syn: **Matkachi-utara.**

- Mat-ko-iwak**, マッコイワク, 妻又ハ許嫁ヲ問訪スル. *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'ewen**, マッコレウエン, 妻ヲ虐待スル. *v.i.* To ill-treat one's wife.
- Matkosanu**, マッコサヌ, 蹶起スル. *v.i.* To leap up from a sitting or lying posture.
- Mat-kuwa**, マックワ, 女ノ墓標. *n.* A woman's grave mark.
- Matn'au**, マツナウ, 北風. *n.* The north wind. **Syn:** Matne-au.
- Matne**, マツ子, 女ノ、牝ノ. *adj.* A female whether of man or beast.
- Matne-au**, マツ子アウ, 北風. *n.* The north wind. **Syn:** Matn'au.
- Matne-hekachi**, マツ子ヘカチ, 娘、女ノ子. *n.* A girl. A female child. **Syn:** Matkachi.
- Matne-mitpo**, マツ子ミツポ, 孫娘. *n.* A grand daughter.
- Matnep**, マツ子ブ, 女性. *n.* A female.
- Matne-po**, マツ子ポ, 娘. *n.* A daughter. A female child.
- Matne-noya**, マツ子ノヤ, ヨモギ. *n.* Mugwort. *Artemisia vulgaris*, *L.*
- Matne-top**, マツ子トブ, シヤコタンチク. *n.* The blotched bamboo.
- Mat-sak-guru**, マツサクグル, 獨身者. *n.* A bachelor.
- Matrure**, マツルレ, 娶ル. *v.t.* To take to wife.
- Mat-shikeshke**, マツシケシケ, 妻ヲ虐待スル. *v.i.* To ill-treat one's wife. **Syn:** Mat-kor'ewen. **Mat-eramunishte.**
- Mat-shuop**, マツシユオフ, 女ノ寶函、錢函. *n.* A woman's treasure box. A box in which a woman stores her nicknacks. A money box.
- Mau** or **Mawe**, マウ, 又ハマウエ, 状態. *n.* State. Condition.
- Mau**, マウ, or Mawe, マウエ, 空氣、呼吸、風、例セバ、マウエドツク、風前ニ. *n.* Air. Breath. Wind. **As:**— *Mau tok*, “before the wind.”
- Mau**, マウ, 玫瑰ノ實、ハマナスノミ. *n.* The fruit of the *Rosa rugosa*, *Thunb.* Hips.
- Mau**, マウ, カ、味、品性. *n.* Strength. Vigour. Force. Stamina. Taste. Flavour, Character.
- Maukopirika**, マウコピリカ, 幸ナル、好運ナル. *adj.* Lucky. Fortunate. **Syn:** Riri-kopirika. **Kashikamui koro.** **Seremak koro.** **Kashkamui oshitchiu.**
- Maukopirikaki**, マウコピリカキ, 好運ナル. *v.i.* To be lucky or fortunate.
- Maukowen**, マウコウエン, 不幸、不幸ニナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Unlucky. To be unfortunate. **Syn:** **Okashkamui sak.**
- Maukush**, マウクシ, 透ル、(風ノ如シ) *v.t.* To pass through as the wind. To permeate. To penetrate.
- Mau-ni**, マウニ, ハマナス. *n.* Beach rose. *Rosa rugosa*, *Thunb.*
- Maun-maun**, マウンマウン, 言ヒ曲ゲル、變心スル. *v.i.* To prevaricate. To be fickle. **Syn:** **Ramkoshkashke.**
- Mau-noyere**, マウノイエレ, 體ヲ跳ハス. *v.i.* To avoid as a sword sweep. To jump away as from one striking with a sword.

Mau-nu, マウス, 強キ、強キ香味アル。
adj. Strong. Having strong flavour.

Maupere, マウベレ, 風ニ折レル。 *v.i.*
To be broken with the wind.
Syn: Mau kaye.

Maurotki-chiporo, マウロツキチポロ, 成熟セル魚卵。 *n.* Fish roe having each egg separate. **Syn:** Marotke chiporo.

Mau-sak, マウサク, 弱キ。 *adj.* Weak.

Maushipirasa, マウシピラサ, 流行スル(病ノ如シ)。 *v.i.* To spread as disease.

Maushiko, マウシコ, 活潑ナル。 *adj.*
Full of life. Bright eyed.

Maushiro, マウシロ, or **Maushoro, マウシロ,** 口笛ヲ吹ク。 *v.i.* To whistle.

Maushok, マウシヨク, 欠スル。 *v.i.* To yawn.

Maushok-chierarapa, マウシヨクチエララバ,
Maushok-yaierarapa, マウシヨクヤイエララバ,
屢バ欠スル。 *v.i.* To yawn frequently.

Maushoro, マウシヨロ, or **Maushiro, マウシロ,** 口笛ヲ吹ク。 *v.i.* To whistle.

Mawari-kambi, マワリカムビ, 旅行券。 *n.* A passport. **Syn:** Shiroshi kambi. (*Jap.*)

Mawe, マウエ, 味、要素、状態、例セバ、マウエユブケチヤ、強キ茶。 *n.* Taste. Flavour. Essence. State, condition. As:— *Mawe-yupke cha,* “strong tea.”

Mawe-an, マウエアン, 強キ香ノスル。 *adj.* Of strong flavour.

Mawe-arapare, マウエアラバレ, 乾カス、曝ス。 *v.t.* To air. To dry.
Syn: Maw-omare.

Mawe-tui, マウエツイ, 死ス。 *v.i.*
To die.

Mawe-yupke, マウエユブケ, 強キ、香味アル。 *adj.* Strong. Of strong flavour.

Maw-omare, マウオマ, 乾カス、曝ス。 *v.t.* To air. To dry. **Syn:** Satke. **Mawe-arapare.**

Mayaige, マヤイゲ, } 痒ガル、例セバ、
Mayaike, マヤイケ, }
クチキリマヤイゲ、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: Mairatotke.

Mayaige-tashum, マヤイゲタシム, 疥癬。 *n.* The itch.

Mayamaya, マヤマヤ, or **Mayemaye, マイエマイエ,** 痒ガル。 *v.i.* To itch. To be irritated.

Mayaya, マヤヤ, 刺激スル、例セバ、レクチマヤヤ、咽喉ヲ刺激スル。 *v.t.* To irritate (as parts of one's body). As:— *Rekuchi mayaya,* “to irritate one's throat.”

Mayeat, マイエアツ, 鳴ル、音スル。 *v.i.*
To sound. To make a noise.
Syn: Maikosamba.

Mayemaye, マイエマイエ, or **Mayamaya, マヤマヤ,** 痒ガル。 *v.i.* To itch. To be irritated.

Mayun, マユン, 愉快ナル音ノスル。 *adj.*
Of pleasing sound.

Mayun-mayun, マユンマユン, 鳴リ響ク。 *v.i.* To sound. To ring.
To resound. **Syn:** Uwetunuisse.

- Mayun-no, マユンノ**, 鳴り響キテ. *adv.*
Resounding. Ringing.
- Me, メ**, 寒サ、例セバ、メエコツ、凍死スル. *n.* Cold. Coldness. *As*:—
Me ekot, “to die of cold,” “to starve with cold.”
- Me-an, メアン**, 寒キ (天氣ノノミ用ユ).
adj. Cold. (Spoken of the weather only.)
- Mechakko, メチャッコ**, 偶骸、頭蓋骨.
n. A skull. The cranium.
- Megane, メガ子**, 眼鏡、例セバ、メカネコロ、眼鏡チカケル. *n.* Spectacles. (*Jap*). *As*:—*Megane koro*, “to wear spectacles.”
- Mehuru, メフル**, 腎臟、(魚ノ脊腸). *n.*
Kidney of fish.
- Mek, メク**, 部分. *n.* A division.
- Mek, メク**, 猫ノ鳴聲. *n.* An onomatopoea for a cats-mew.
- Me-kamui-koro, メカムイコロ**, リウマチスニ罹ル. *v.i.* To be afflicted with rheumatics.
- Me-kamui-tashum, メカムイタシュム**, リウマチス. *n.* Rheumatism.
- Mekare, メカレ**, 分ツ. *v.t.* To divide.
- Mekka, メッカ**, 物ノ背(ムネ). *n.* The back edge of anything.
- Mekcashike, 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**, 小魚ノ背鱗. *n.* The dorsal fin of the smaller fishes. This fin on the larger kinds of fishes is called *Ashbe*.
- Mekkaushike, メッカウシケ**, 魚ノ背、刀ノ背. *n.* The back of a fish knife, or sword.
- Meko, メコ**, 猫. *n.* A cat.
- Mekoashi, メコアシ**, 粟ノ一種. *n.* A kind of millet.
- Mekoparachi, メコバラチ**, 猫ニ崇ラレル. *v.i.*
Mekoparagoat, メコバラゴアツ, To be possessed or bewitched by a cat as a punishment for some evil done to the feline family.
Mekopachiko-an, メコバチコアン,
Mekoparat, メコバラツ,
Mekoparoat, メコバロアツ,
- Mekoro, メコロ**, 冷キ. *adj.* To be cold.
- Mekse, メクセ**, 猫ガ鳴ク. *v.i.* To mew.
- Mem, メム**, 沼、湖. *n.* A pond. Lake. Swamp.
- Memman, メマン**, 涼キ. *adj.* Cool.
- Membiru, メムビル**, (ノセル). *n.* A wild garlic. See *mempiro*.
- Memka, メムカ**, 一軒ノ小村. *n.* A hamlet of one house.
- Memke, メムケ**, 削ル. *v.t.* To shave.
- Mempa, メムバ**, 差出口スル、話ノ腰チ折ル. *v.i.* To cut off one's speech. To commence speaking and leave off before having finished.
- Mempiro, メムピロ**, ノビル. *n.* A wild garlic.
Mempiru, メムビル, *Allium nipponicum*, *Fr. et Sav.*
- Mena, メナ**, 池. *n.* A pond. A puddle of water. *Syn*: *Mem*.
- Menasaru, メナサル**, ハマエンドウ. *n.* Beachpea. *Lathyrus maritimus*, *Bigel. var. Thumber gianus*, *Miq.* *Syn*: *Noiporo-kina*. *Menash-mame*.
- Menash, メナシ**, 東風. *n.* The east wind.
- Menash-kikiri, メナシキキリ**, 小蠅ノ一種. *n.* A kind of small fly.

Menashuke, **メナシユケ**, ホウジロガモ. *n.* Golden eye (sea-fowl). *Fuligula clangula*, (Linn).

Meni, **メニ**, 小雨、霧. *n.* Fine rain. Mist.

Meni-ash, **メニアシ**, 霧降ル. *v.i.* To drizzle as fine rain.

Menoko, **メノコ**, 婦女、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 *shiventep*.

Menu, **メヌ**, 寒クナル、寒サヲ感ズル. *v.i.* To be cold. To feel the cold. **Syn**: **Meraige**.

Meraige, **メライゲ**, 寒クナル、寒サヲ感スル. *v.i.* To be cold.

Meraoma-ni, **メラオマニ**, バツコヤナギ. *n.* The goat willows. *Salix baprea*, L.

Meri, **メリ**, 閃メク、煌ク. *n.* A twinkle. A bright flash of light or fire. **Syn**: **Miru**.

Meri-at, **メリアツ**, 燦ク、輝ル. *v.i.* To twinkle (as the stars). To shine.

Meri-meri, **メリメリ**, 火花、例セバ、アベメリメリ、火花. *n.* A spark. As:—*Abe meri-meri*, “a spark of fire.”

Meri-merige, **メリメリゲ**, 燦ク. *v.i.* To twinkle as the stars.

Meshke, **メシケ**, 壊ル. *v.t.* To break. To rub off. To creak.

Meshpa, **メシバ**, 切り去ル、壊ル、例セバ、キサラメシバ、罰トシテ耳ヲ切り去ル. *v.t.* To cut off. To break. To clip. As:—*Kisara meshpa*, “to cut off the ears as in punishment for crime.”

Mesmeske, **メスメスケ**, 壊レテ. *adv.* Broken up.

Mesu, **メス**, 切り去ル、壊り去ル、取り去ル、壊ル、例セバ、エツメス、罰トシテ削ル. *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 eaikap*, “he cannot take the sea-snail off the stone on account of its strength.”

Pl. Meshpa.

Mesuya, **メスヤ**, 寒サニ弱ハル. *v.i.* To become weak through exposure to the cold.

Metarop-notorap, **メタロフノトラフ**, 鰓、蓋骨. *n.* Operculum.

Metat, **メタツ**, タケカンバ. *n.* *Betula Ermanni*, Cham.

Metot, **メトツ**, 山ノ端、山地. *n.* A ridge of mountains. Mountainous places.

Metoteami, **メトテアミ**, ミヤマカケス. *n.* Brand's jay. *Garrulus brandti*, Ever.

Metotshiri, **メトツシリ**, 山ノ端. *n.* A ridge of mountains.

Metumbeka, **メツムベカ**, 極寒. *n.* The very cold weather.

Me-un, **メウン**, 寒ク、寒サニ感ズル. *v.i. and adj.* To be cold. Cold. **Syn**: **Meraige**.

Meunataru, **メウナタラ**, 美シク. 例セバ、トアンチクニロシキルウエメウナタラ、其等ノ樹木ハ美シク其處ニ生セリ. *adv.* Beautifully. Newly. In a beautiful manner. As:—*To an chikuni roshki ruwe meunataru*, “those trees stand there in a beautiful manner.” **Syn**: **Teshnataru**.

Meuren-chep, メウレンチエブ, ギンマス. *n.* Silver salmon. Same as *Mat-chep*.

Mi, ミ, 着ル、例セバ、アミプミ、衣ヲ着ル。 *v.t.* To clothe. To wear. As:—*Amip mi*, “to put on clothes.”

Mi-ambe, ミアムベ, 衣類。 *n.* Clothes. **Syn:** *Amip*.

Michi, ミチ, 父。 *n.* Father. **Syn:** *Ona*. *Iyapo*. *Hambe*.

Michipa, ミチバ, ミツバ、ミツバセリ。 *n.* *Cryptotaenia japonica*, *Hassk*.

Mik, ミク, 吠ル、例セバ、セタミク、犬ガ吠ユル。 *v.i.* To bark. As:—*Seta mik*, “the dog barks.”

Mike, ミケ, 薄キ片。 *n.* Thin slices. **Syn:** *Nike*. Also *v.t.* To cut with slices.

Mike-mike, ミケミケ, 輝ク、燦ク、例セバ、イメルミケミケ、稲妻ガ閃ク。 *v.i.* To glitter. To flash as lightning. As:—*Imeru mikemike*, “the lightning flashes.” **Syn:** *Mak makke*.

Mike-ruì, ミケルイ, 薄片ニスル。 *v.t.* To cut into thin slices. **Syn:** *Nikerui*.

Mimdara, ミムダラ, or *Mindara, ミンダラ,* 塵塚。 *n.* A rubbish heap.

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, 又ハ *ミミ,* 脂肪、魚肉、例セバ、イシリクラシテレ、アラミムパテク、オヤオヤ、脂肪許テナイカ、チエブミム魚肉。 *n.* Fat. The flesh of fish. As:—*Ishiri kuratnere, ara mim patek*, “dear

me! it is nothing but fat.” *Chep mim*, “fish flesh.”

Mimi-pene, ミミベ子, 柔キ肉ノ。 *adj.* Soft fleshed. Flabby.

Mim-ush, ミムウシ, 肥エタル、強壯ナル。 *adj.* Fat. Stout.

Mim-ushka, ミムウシカ, 肥ヤス。 *v.t.* To fatten.

Mim-ushte, ミムウシテ, 肥ヤス。 *v.t.* To fatten.

Mina, ミナ, 笑フ、例セバ、ミナヒ子、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, ミナ子マヌブ, 笑フ人。 *n.* A laughing person.

Minapa, ミナバ, 笑フ(複数)。 *v.i.* To laugh. (*pl.*)

Minare, ミナレ, 娛マセル、宥ス。 *v.t.* To amuse.

Minchi, ミンチ, ミヅ。 *n.* *Pilea pumila*, *A Gray*. The richweed. **Syn:** *Moshi-kina*.

Mintuchi, ミンツチ, 人獸ノ類。 *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 fairies inhabiting the mountains, and these are said to benefit people with their help.

Mintuchi-sani, ミンツチサニ, 人魚ノ子孫、最悪ノ嘲. *n.* A descendant of a mermaid. A very bad term of reproach.

Mip, ミブ, 衣類. *n.* Clothing. **Syn** : **Amp**.

Mire, ミレ, 着ル. *v.t.* To clothe.

Miru, ミル, 燦キ. *n.* A twinkle. A sparkle.

Miru-at, } 燦ク. *v.i.* To twinkle
ミルアツ, } (as the stars). To
Meri-at, } sparkle.
メリアツ, }

Mirumiru, ミルミル, 燦ク. *v.i.* To sparkle. To shine. To twinkle.

Mishmu, } 寂シキ、寂シク感ズル. *adj.*
ミシム, } and *v.i.* Lonely. To
Nishmu, } feel lonely.
ニシム, }

Mitpo, ミッポ, 孫. *n.* A grandchild.

Mo, モ, 沈黙、平和. *n.* Silence. Peace. **Syn** : **Ratchitara**.

Mo, モ, 不活潑ナル、静ナル、鈍キ. *adj.* Sluggish. Quiet. Slow. Gentle. Also "small" as in the word *moashikipet*, "the little finger."

Moashikepet, モアシケベツ, 小指. *n.* The little finger.

Mochip, モチブ, 持符(船ノ一種). *n.* A row-boat.

Mochup, モチュブ, 五月. *n.* The month of May also called *Shi-kiuta-chup*.

Mohonto, モホント, 後、例セバ、チセイ、モホント、家ノ後. *adv.* Behind. Back. **As** :— *Chisei mohonto*,

"the back of a house." **Syn** : **Oshmak**.

Moi, モイ, 平地、海灣、穏カナル所. *n.* (*Geog.*) Smooth, level, or flat places. Also a bay in the sea or a smooth, level, quiet place among the mountains. When applied to the sea, this word signifies a bend in the shore, where the water is quiet and sheltered from the winds. It is almost equivalent to "harbour" and "sound;" particularly may this word be applied to a "land-locked harbour." When applied to rivers, *moi* also signifies a sheltered bend where the waters are quiet.

Mo-i, モイ, 平和、平和ナル處. *n.* Peace. A place of peace.

Moimoi, モイモイ, 動かス、揺リ動かス. *v.t.* To move. To shake.

Moimoige, モイモイゲ, 震ハス、動かス. *v.i.* To tremble. To move.

Moinatara, モイナタラ, 擴ガル、(雲ガ山ノ上ナドニ). *v.i.* To be spread out as clouds over the mountains or as smoke over a town. To lie extended as a city.

Moire, モイレ, 遅キ、鈍キ. *adj.* Slow. **Syn** : **Katu moire**.

Moireka, モイレカ, 緩メル. *v.t.* To slacken.

Moirepa, モイレバ, 遅キ、鈍キ、(複數). *adj.* Slow (*pl.*).

Moire-no, モイレノ, 緩ニ. *adv.* Slowly.

Moiretara, モイレタラ, 緩ニ. *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、例セバ、イタクモイシュツ、詞ノ意味。 *n.* Meaning. Reason. As:—*Itak moishutu*, “the meaning of a word.” **Syn: Ikkewehe.**

Moitek, モイテク, 港口ノ土地。 *n.* The land immediately at the entrance to a harbour.

Moiwa, モイワ, 坂。 *n.* A gradual sloping hill or mountain. Also a little hill. **Syn: Pon huru.**

Mokiuta-chup, モキウタチュブ, 四月。 The month of April.

Mokkeu, モッケウ, 鰓蓋骨。 *n.* The operculum of fishes.

Mokon,
モコン,
Mokoro,
モコロ,

眠ル。 *v.i.* To sleep.

Mokonnoye, モコンノイエ, 死スル。 *v.i.* To be dead. To be fast asleep.

Mokon-rawere, モコンラウエレ, 睡タイ。 *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, 寝カス。 *v.t.* To put to sleep.

Mokori, モコリ, 寝所。 *n.* A sleeping place. **Syn: Mokoro ushi. Hotke ushi.**

Mokoriri, モコリリ, 巻貝ノ總稱。 *n.* A snail. Periwinkles. Whelks. The name of any kind of whelk-shaped shell.

Mokoriri-sei, モコリリセイ, 巻貝ノ皿。 *n.* *Siphonalia signum*, *Reeve.*

Mokoro-an, モコロアン, 寝ル。 *v.i.* To sleep.

Mokoro-an, モコロアン, 睡リテ。 *adv.* Asleep.

Mokoro-koinu, モコロコイヌ, 安眠ヲ妨ゲラル。 *v.i.* To be disturbed in one's sleep.

Mokoro-koitak, モコロコイタク, 寝言ヲ云フ。 *v.i.* To talk in one's sleep. **Syn: Monna-itak.**

Mokoro-komosh, モコロコモシ, 睡遊スル。 *v.i.* To walk in one's sleep.

Mokoro-komosh-guru, モコロコモシグル, 睡遊人。 *n.* A somnambulist.

Mokoro-kotushmak, モコロコツシマク, 寝者ヲ打ツ。 *v.t.* To murder one while sleeping.

Mokoro-pokai-hike, モコロボカイヒケ, 熟睡スル人、寝坊。 *n.* A great sleeper. **Syn: Mokonrui guru.**

Mokot, モコツ, 寝ル、例セバ、モコツツイカタ、寝レル間ニ。 *v.i.* Same as *mokoro*. As:—*Mokot' tuikata*, “whilst sleeping”; “during rest.”

Mokrap, モクラフ, 胸鰭。 *n.* The pectoral fins of fishes.

Mom, モム, 流ル、流テ下ル。 *v.i.* To flow as a river. To float down a stream. To float.

Mom, モム, 漂フ。 *adv.* Adrift. Afloat.

Moma, モマ, スモ、。 *n.* Plums. *Prunus communis*, *Huds.*

Momambe, モمامベ, 牝鹿。 *n.* A doe (deer).

Moma-ni, モマニ, スモ、ノ木。 *n.* A plum tree.

Momauta-chup, モマウタチュブ, 六月。 *n.* The month of June, by some called *shinan-chup*.

Moma-yarape, モマヤラベ, 着テ居ル衣類。 *n.* The clothes one wears.

Momnatara, モムナタラ, 一杯ニナル。 *v.i.* To be full to the very brim.

- Momde, モムデ**, 浮ベル. *v.t.* To set afloat.
- Momka, モムカ**, 浮ベル. *v.t.* To cause to float.
- Momok, モモク**, 普通ノ、凡俗ノ. *adj.* Common. Vulgar. **Syn**: Pash-ta.
- Momok-aeiwange-itak, モモアエイワンゲイタク**, 俗語. *n.* Colloquial.
- Momok-itak, モモキタク**, 俗語. *n.* Colloquial. Ordinary language. Vulgar talk.
- Momok-momok-aeiwangep, モモクモモクアエイワンゲブ**, 苦力、人夫. *n.* A coolie. An ordinary servant.
- Mompok, モムボク**, 下、下ニ. *adv.* Under. Beneath.
- Mompoketa, モムボケタ**, ヨリ少ク、例セバ、エンモムボケタパアン、我ヨリ年少. *adv.* Less than. **As**:—*En mompoketa pa an*, “of less years than I”; i.e. “younger than I.”
- Mon, モン**, 仕事、労働. *n.* Business. Labour. Work. **Syn**: **Moni. Mongo.**
- Monak, モナク**, 寝ラレヌ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be unable to sleep. To be awake. Dull. Tired. Sleepy.
- Monak, モナク**, 無職ノ. *adv.* Without business or work.
- Monak, モナク**, 扱テ、例セバ、モナク、ネイノキコウエン、應、若シ汝斯克爲サバ、其ハ悪シカル可シ. *interj.* Now. **As**:—*Monak, nei no ki ko wen*, “now, if you do so it will be bad.”
- Mon-an, モンアン**, 多忙ナル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Busy.
- Monasap, モナサブ**, 緩慢ニ仕事スル. *adj.* Slow at work. **Syn**: **Ka-tumoire.**
- Monashnu-no, モナシヌノ**, 速ニ. *adv.* Quickly.
- Monawere, モナウエレ**, 口許リニテ實行セヌ. *v.i.* To talk of doing something, but not to do it. **Syn**: **Yairawere.**
- Mondum, モンヅム**, 力、權威、才能、健康. *n.* Power. Authority. Ability. Strength. Health. **Syn**: **Ki mondum. Ki kiroro. Kara kat. Ki kat.**
- Mondum-kore, モンヅムコレ**, 強メル、權威ヲ與ヘル. *v.t.* To authorize. To strengthen.
- Mondum-pirika, モンヅピリカ**, 健全ナル、例セバ、ソ子エツムピリカロヘエイキ、汝正シク健全ナルヤ. *v.i.* To be in good health. **As**:—*Sone e tumu pirika wa he, e iki*, “are you really better in health.” **Syn**: **Tumu pirika.**
- Mondum-pirika-ki, モンヅムピリカキ**, 全快スル. *v.i.* To recover from sickness.
- Mondum-wen, モンヅムウエン**, 病氣スル. *v.i.* To be in ill health.
- Mongeshna, モンゲシナ**, 漸次、例セバ、ポロンノエヤイハンノッカラヤツカモンゲシナエラムベウテク、彼ハ勉メテ學ビシカバ、些カ解スルナリ. *adv.* By degrees (used in a negative phrase). **As**:—*Poron no eyaihan-nokkara yakka mongeshna eram-peutek*, “although he studies hard he understands less.”
- Mongesh-ta, モンゲシタ**, 仕事ヲ終ル. *v.t.* To finish what one is doing.
- Mongo, モンゴ**, 仕事. *n.* Business. Work. **Syn**: **Mon. Moni.**
- Mongo-an, モンゴアン**, 爲ス可キ仕事ガアル. *v.i.* To have business to transact. **Syn**: **Moni-an.**

- Mon-hauge, モンハウゲ**, 閑ナル. *v.i.*
Not busy. Not having much to do. **Syn: Moni-saure.**
- Moni, モニ**, 仕事. *n.* Labour. Work. Business. **Syn: Mongo.**
- Moniamuye, モニアムイ**^エ, 贖フ、償フ. *v.i.* To be atoned for. To be redressed.
- Moni-an, モニアン**, 爲ス可キ仕事ヲ持ツ. *v.i.* To have business to transact.
- Moni-saure, モニサウレ**, 仕事ニ下手ナル. *adj.* Weak handed at work. Not busy.
- Monichashnu-no, モニチャシヌノ**, 妨ナシニ、速ニ. *adv.* Without impediment. Quickly.
- Monimuye, モニムイ**^エ, 償フ、報酬ヲ與ヘル. *v.t.* To redress. To remunerate.
- Moni-yupke, モニユブケ**, 仕事ニ上手ナル. *adj.* Strong handed at work.
- Monna-itak, モンナイタク**, 寢言ヲ云フ. *v.i.* To talk in one's sleep. **Syn: Mokoro-koitak.**
- Mo-no, モノ**, 静ニ. *adv.* Quietly. Silently.
- Mo-no-an, モノアン**, 静マル、安全ナル、例セバ、モノアンノロウ、黙坐スル. *v.i.* To be at peace. To be quiet. As:—*Mo-no an no rok*, "to sit in silence."
- Mopas, モパス**, 駈ル. *v.i.* To canter. **Syn: Chaira.**
- Monraige, モンライゲ**, 働ク、例セバ、子イタエモンライゲ、君ハ何處ニテ働クヤ. *v.i.* To work. As:—*Neita e monraige?* "where do you work"?
- Mon-saure, モンサウレ**, 閑ナル. *v.i.*
Not busy. Not much to do. **Syn: Mon-hauge.**
- Monshutu, モンシュツ**, 打ツ、手ニテ打ツ. *v.t.* To beat. To strike with the hand. **Syn: Moishutu.**
- Montabi, モンタビ**, 忙シキ. *v.i.* To be busy. To be engaged.
- Montabire, モンタビレ**, 忙シキ. *v.i.* To be busy. **Syn: Unisapka an.**
- Mon-ush, モンウシ**, 多忙. *adj.* Busy.
- More, モレ**, 静マル. *v.t.* To quiet. To compose. **Syn: Haugere Ratchire.**
- More, モレ**, 毒矢ノ根ヲ包ム木ノ葉. *n.* Any kind of leaf in which arrow poison is wrapped.
- Moreu, モレウ**, 縫ノ模様. *n.* The turns and twists in fancy needle-work. Patterns of embroidery.
- Mori, モリ**, 小山. *n.* A little hill. A hillock. A slope.
- Moru, モル**, 髪ノ毛. *n.* The hairs which grow on the temples.
- Moru-enka, モルエンカ**, 蟬谷(コメカミ). *n.* The temples.
- Mosa,**
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| モサ, | } | イラクサノ纖維. <i>n.</i> The bast fibres of nettles. Also "nettles" in some places. |
| Mose, | | |
| モセ, | | |
| Mose, | | |
- モセ,**
- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| モセ, | } | 刈ル. <i>v.t.</i> To reap. To mow. |
| Mose-kara, | | |
| モセカラ, | | |
- Mose-hai,**
- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| モセハイ, | } | イラクサ. <i>n.</i> Stinging-nettles. <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>L. var. platyphylla</i> , |
| Mouse, | | |
| モウセ, | | |

Wedd. Also “the inner bark or bast fibres of nettles.” **Syn:** **Ipishiship.**

Mosem,
モセム, } 玄関. *n.* An antichamber.
Moshem, } ber. A porch.
モシエム, }

Mosh, **モシ,** 蠅. *n.* A fly.

Mosh, **モシ,** 醒ムル. *v.i.* To wake up.

Moshikarabe, **モシカラベ,** ツクガネニンジン. *n.* *Adenophora verticillata*, *Fisch.*

Moshi-kina, **モシキナ,** ミヅ. *n.* *Pilea pumila*, *A. Gray.* The richweed. **Syn:** **Minchi.**

Moshima, **モシマ,** 他ノ. *adj.* Another. Other. Besides.

Moshima-an-ike, **モシマアンイケ,** 他ノ者. *n.* The other one. **Syn:** **Naa moshimap.** **Naa oyap.**

Moshima-kotan-ta, **モシマコタンタ,** 他ノ村ニ. *adv.* Abroad.

Moshima-no-okai, } 捨置ク. *v.t.* To
モシマノオカイ, } let alone.
Moshima-okai, }
モシマオカイ, }

Moshimap, **モシマブ,** 他ノ. *adj.* Other. Others.

Moshimap, **モシマブ,** 他ノ者. *n.* Another one.

Moshima-shui, **モシマシュイ,** 再ビ、其他ニ. *adv.* Again. Besides.

Moshir' or **Moshiri,** **モシル,** 又ハ、**モシリ,** 國、世界、モシリ、ハ文章ニ於テ、屢モシル、トナル、例セバ、モシルホツボ、死ス. *n.* A country. The world. *Moshiri* often becomes *moshir'* in composition. As:— *Moshir' hoppa*, “to die.” *Oya moshir' un guru*, “a foreigner.” *Moshiri pake*, *moshiri gesh*, “the

whole world.” *Moshiri shikapneka no* “the whole world,” “The surroundings of a country.”

Moshiri-buri, **モシリブリ,** 習慣、風俗. *n.* The ways, customs or manners of a people.

Moshiri-chup-ka, **モシリチュブカ,** 東. *n.* The east. **Syn:** **Moshiripa.**

Moshiri etok.

Moshiri-chup-pok, **モシリチュブボク,** 西. *n.* The west. **Syn:** **Moshirigesh.** **Moshiri emko.**

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.
モシリホツバ, } *v.i.* To die.
Moshirioppa, } To leave the
モシリオツバ, } world.

Moshiri-ikkewe-chep, **モシリイッケウエチュエ,** 世界ヲ脊負ヒタル魚. *n.* The name of the fish upon the back of which the world is supposed to rest. **Syn:** **Tukushish.**

Moshiri-ko-ishu-ambe, **モシリコイシュアムベ,** 生涯. *n.* One's life.

Moshiripa, **モシリバ,** 東. *n.* The east. **Syn:** **Moshiri chuppok.**

Moshiri etok.

Moshir-un-guru, **モシルンゲル,** 外國人. *n.* A foreigner.

Moshir-un-utara, **モシルンウタラ,** 一國ノ住民. *n.* The inhabitants of a country.

Moshit, **モシツ,** 世界. *n.* The world. The same as *moshiri*.

- Moshitpa-tata, モシツタタ**, 地上、空中。 *n.* Above the earth. The open expanse above.
- Moshu-kina, モシウキナ**, オホバセンキウ。 *n.* *Angelica refracta*, Fr. *Schm.* **Syn**: Yakara-kina.
- Moshkara, モシカラ**, 皿板。 *n.* A tray used for cutting up food and also for carrying fish in. **Syn**: Manaita.
- Moshkara, モシカラ**, 物ヲ置ク爲ニ草ヲ敷ク。 *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**, 覺醒シタル。 *adj.* Awake.
- Moso, モソ**, 醒マス、起ス。 *v.t.* To waken. To rouse up from sleep.
- Mosomoso, モソモソ**, 蛆。 *n.* Maggots. **Syn**: Mososhpe.
- Mosomoso, モソモソ**, 醒マス、起ス。 *v.t.* To rouse up from sleep.
- Mososhpa, モソシバ**, 醒マス、(複數)。 *v.i.* To arouse. (*pl.*)
- Mososhpe, モソシベ**, 蛆。 *n.* Maggots. **Syn**: Mosomoso.
- Mososhpe-kut, モソシベクツ**, クカイサウ。 *n.* *Veronica sibirica*, L.
- Mososo, モソソ**, 起上ル。 *v.t.* To rouse up.
- Motarap,**
モタラブ, { 魚ノ頬肉。 *n.* The cheeks
Notarap, { of fish.
ノタラブ,
- Moteki,** { 幸ニシテ、仕合ニ。 *adv.*
モテキ, { Fortunately. Luckily.
Motekki, { **Syn**: Kusu eun.
モテッキ,
- Moto or motoho, モト**, 又ハ、**モトホ**, 起元、原始、土着ノ者。 *n.* Origin. Beginning. Native.
- Moto-kotan, モトコタン**, 故郷。 *n.* One's native place.
- Motoma, モトマ**, 少キ蓆。 *n.* A small mat.
- Motontori, モトントリ**, 鷄冠、髻(マゲ)。 *n.* A top-knot. A crest or tuft of feathers seen on the heads of of some kinds of birds. A tress.
- Motontori-kara, モトントリカラ**, 髻ヲ結ブ。 *v.i.* To do the hair Japanese fashion.
- Motot, モトツ**, 魚ノ脊髓。 *n.* The backbone or ventral column of fishes.
- Mototchi-ikiri, モトッチイキリ**, 魚ノ脊椎骨。 *n.* Vertebra of fishes.
- Motta, モッタ**, 鉞(舟ヲ刳ルニ用ユ)。 *n.* A kind of adze used for hollowing out boats. **Syn**: Tenua.
- Mouru, モウル**, 女ノ下着。 *n.* A woman's under dress. A chemise. Shift.
- Moyo, モヨ**, 少ナキ。 *adj.* A few. **Syn**: Shipuine.
- Moyoike, モヨイケ**, 糞ク。 *v.i.* Same as *moyomoyo*.
- Moyomoyo, モヨモヨ**, 糞ク。 *v.i.* To move as swarms of maggots in putrified fish or meat. **Syn**: Ukopaiyaige.
- Moyuk, モユク**, 貉、▲ジナ。 *n.* A kind of racoon. *Canis procyonoides*, Gray.
- Moyuk-soyai, モユクソヤイ**, 土蜂。 *n.* A humble bee.
- Mu, ム**, 傾ク、匍フ。 *v.t.* To slant upwards or downwards. To creep.

- Mu, ム**, 縫フ. *v.t.* To sew. **Syn:** Kem-eki.
- Mu, ム**, 塞ガル, 例セバ, キサラム, 耳が塞ガル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be stopped up. Blocked up **As:**—*Kisara mu*, “to have the ears stopped.” **Syn:** Omu.
- Muchattek, ムチャツテク,** } 悦
Nuchatktek, ヌチャツクテク, }
フ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To rejoice. To feel happy.
- Mochimasap, モチマサブ,** or **Muchinusap, ムチヌサブ,** 緩キ, 鈍キ. *adj.* Slow. **Syn:** Moire. **Katu-moire.**
- Muchimashnu, ムチマシヌ,** or **Nuchimashnu, ヌチマシヌ,** 速ナル. *adj.* Quick. **Syn:** Emonashnu. **Tunash.**
- Mui, ムイ**, 結ブ, 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, 束ヲル. *n.* A bundle. **As:**—*Mui ne akara*, “to be made into a bundle.”
- Mui, ムイ**, 簸. *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, 且次第ニ幅廣ク傾キ, 又海ノ方ヨリ山ノ方へ向イテ見ル時ハ其ノ反對ニ見ユル場所. *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.
- Mui-kara, ムイカラ**, 簸ル. *v.t.* To winnow.
- Muimamba, ムイマムバ**, 旅仕度スル. *v.i.* To prepare for a journey.
- Muimuye, ムイムイ**エ, 掃ヒ去ル. *v.t.* To brush away. To sweep off.
- Muk, ムク**, バアソフ. *n.* *Codonopsis ussuriensis*, *Hemsl.* The root of this plant is used for food by the Ainu.
- Muk, ムク**, 塞ガレタル. *adj.* Stopped up. Bunged up.
- Muk, ムク**, 秘密ナル. *adj.* Secret. Hidden.
- Mukara, ムカラ**, 斧. *n.* An axe.
- Mukara-eiki, ムカラエイキ**, 斧ニテ截ル. *v.i.* To chop with an axe.
- Mukecharase, ムケチャラセ**, 匍フ. To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. **Syn:** Mukereye.
- Mukechirase, ムケチラセ**, 拂フ, 掃フ. *v.i.* To sweep. **Syn:** Munuye.
- Mukechirasep, ムケチラセブ**, 箒. *n.* A broom. **Syn:** Munuyep.
- Mukekashi, ムケカシ**, ツリガネニンジン. *n.* *Adenophora verticillata*, *Fisch.*
- Mukereye, ムケレイ**エ, 匍フ. *v.t.* To crawl along. To work one's self along upon the side or stomach. **Syn:** Mukecharase.
- Muke-upshoro, ムケウブショロ**, 腰巻. A woman's loin cloth.
- Mukkane, ムッカ子**, 圓キ. *adj.* Round.
- Mukkane-chikuni, ムッカ子チクニ**, or **Mukkane-ni, ムッカ子ニ**, 圓キ竿. *n.* A round pole.
- Mukke, ムクケ**, 秘密ナル. *adj.* Mysterious. Secret. **As:**—*Kamui mukke itak*, “the mysteries of God.” *Keutum mukke guru*, “a person who keeps matters secret.”
- Mukkere, ムクケレ**, 隠ス, 秘密ニスル. *v.t.* To hide. To keep secret. **Syn:** Craunu.

Mukkosamba, ムッコサムバ, 塞ガレル. *v.i.* To be stopped up.

Mukkot, ムッコツ, 恐ル、例セバ、クウツムオロゲムッコッカネコトマン、彼ハ心ニ懼ヲ抱ク如クニ見ユル. *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, ムックリ,** 樂器ノ名、ピヤボン. *n.* A kind of musical instrument made of wood, and somewhat resembling a “Jew’s harp.”

Mukkuri-rekte, ムックリレクテ, ムクリヲ彈ズル. *v.i.* To play upon the *mukkuri*.

Mukmuk, ムクムク, 塞ガレシ. *adj.* Stopped up.

Mukmukke, ムクムッケ, 塞グ. *v.t.* To stop up.

Mukmukpa, ムクムクバ, 塞グ、例セバ、キサラムクムクパタン、汝ノ耳ヲ塞グ、即チ聽ク勿レ. *v.t.* To stop up. As:—*Kisara mukmukpa yan*, “stop up your ears;” i.e. “do not appear to hear.”

Mukramama, ムクラママ, 縮ム. *v.i.* To cringe.

Mukshit, ムクシツ, バツブ、例セバ、ムクシツコツッカ、バツブチアテル. *n.* A poultice. As:—*Mukshit kotkuka*, “to poultice.”

Mukuribe, ムクリベ, ヤツメウナキ. *n.* A lamprey. **Syn: Ukuribe.**

Mumi, ムミ, 組合、級. *n.* A company. A class.

Mun, ムン, 草、雜草. *n.* Grass. Weeds.

Munchiri, ムンチリ, アハ. *n.* Millet. *Setaria germanica*, Trin.

Mungi, ムンギ, 小麥. *n.* Wheat.

Munin, ムニン, 朽チタル. *adj.* Rotten. Addled. **Syn: Horose.**

Munin-shiyeye, ムニンシイエイエ, or **Munin-tashum, ムニンタシユム,** 癩病. *n.* Leprosy.

Mun-konchi-koro, ムンコンチコロ, 無住ノ家屋ノ如ク荒レタル. *adj.* To become desolate as a deserted house (lit. to wear a grass bonnet).

Mun-kuta-ushi, ムンクタウシ, 堆肥. *n.* A manure heap. **Syn: Mun-ush mimdara.**

Munnuye, ムンヌイエ, 拂フ. *v.i.* To sweep.

Munnuyep, ムンヌイエフ, 箒. *n.* A broom.

Munnuyep-nochiu, ムンヌイエフノチウ, 彗星. *n.* A comet.

Mun-pe, ムンペ, 露. *n.* Dew. **Syn: Kinape.**

Mun-ra, ムンラ, 草ノ葉. *n.* A blade of grass.

Munsamambe, ムンサマムベ, シマカレイ. *n.* *Yebrias yebrinus*. F. & S.

Mun-tuitui, ムンツイツイ, 病氣ノ呪ニ衣ヲ打ツ. *v.t.* To beat one’s clothes as a charm against sickness.

Mun-ush-mimdara, ムンウシミムダラ, 堆肥. *n.* A manure heap.

Murayeba, ムライエバ, 禮トシテ人ノ頭ヲ撫デル. *v.t.* To stroke the head as in salutation.

Muri, ムリ, ハマニンニク、チンキ。
Elymus mollis, Trin.

Muriri, ムリリ, 葬式ノ時死體ニ結ブ紐。
n. A band used for tying up the dead for burial. **Syn:** **Mururi.**

Muru or Muruhu, ムル, 又ハ **ムルフ,**
糠。 *n.* Chaff. Husks. Bran.

Murumuruse, ムルムルセ, 怒ル。 *v. i.*
To be angry. To boil up with anger.

Mururi, ムルリ, 死體及ビ其ト共ニ葬
ル品物ヲ結ブ繩。 *n.* A lace or cord
used for tying up the dead and
the paraphernalia buried with
them. **Syn:** **Muriri.**

Musa, ムサ, 他人ノ頭ヲ撫テル (禮義ト
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, ツツドリ。 *n.*
Himalayan cuckoo. *Cuculus in-*
termedius.

Mut, ムツ, 帶フ (刀ヲ)、頸ニカケル。 *v. t.*
To wear as a sword. To wear
round the neck. As:—*Emush mut*
“to wear a sword.” *Emut omu-*
shi anochautekka, “he drew the
sword which he wore.” **Syn:**
Unu.

Mutbe, ムツベ, 刀、武器。 *n.* Swords,
Arms.

Muye, ムイエ, 束。 *n.* A bundle.

Muyemanba, ムイエマンバ, 包裝スル。
v. t. To pack up one's things.

N (ナ).

N, ン, 數詞ノ後ニ附ケ加フレバ **N ハ、**
ニウ (人)ノ略ナリ。 n. When found
suffixed to numerals *n* is a con-
traction of *Niu*, “a person.”
See *Niu*.

Na, ナ, 此詞ヲ勸詞ノ後ニ加フル時ハ文
意ノ終リタルヲ示ス。 *part.* This par-
ticle 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、ニナグス
オマン、彼ハ木ヲ取りニ行ツタ。 *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
レバ、未ダノ意味ナリ、此詞ハ又形容
詞ノ前ニ付ケ加ヘテ、比較級ヲ構成ス、
例セバ、ナアボン、ヨリモ少ク。 *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 moshina*, “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, 受動ノ働詞ニ接續スルトキハ殆ンドノ意味トナル、例セバ、ナアアナクアオツケ、殆ンド槍ニテ刺サレントシタリキ。adv. When followed by a passive verb—“nearly.” As:—*Naa anak aotke*, “it was nearly speared.” **Syn:** An.....an-gesh shiriki. **Naa-nipo.**

Naani, ナアニ,
Naanihungo, ナアニフンゴ, 殆ンド。
Naanipo, ナアニポ,
adv. Almost. Nearly.

Na-anun-neyakka, ナアヌンチャッカ, 何處ニモ。adv. Anywhere. Everywhere. **Syn:** *Nei ta ne yakka*. **Inani un ne yakka.**

Naa-samata, ナアサマタ, 其他、再ビ、又。adv. Besides. Again. Also.

Naa-shirankoro, ナアシランコロ, 暫ラクシテ。adv. Presently. A little later.

Nahun, ナフン, 只今、數日以前。adv. Just now. A few days ago. Just a little while ago. **Syn:** *Take*. **Ahunak.**

Nahun-po, ナフンポ, 今、即時。adv. Now. Just now. Now again.

Nai, ナイ, 流、河、谷。n. A stream. A river; (in saghalien “a large river”).—A valley either with or without water.

Naibutchi, ナイブッチ, 河口。n. A river's mouths. (pl).

Naikosamba, ナイコサムバ,
Naikosanu, ナイコサヌ, 鳴ル、音スル、例セバ、タムピフムカンナイコサヌ、刀ヲ抜クトキノ音。v.i. To make a noise. To sound. As:—*Tam pi humkan naikosanu*, “the sound of drawing swords.”

Nai-yau, ナイヤウ, 支流。n. Tributaries of a stream.

Nak, ナク, 場所、何處、幾何。n. and adj. Place. Where. What. How much.

Nak, ナク, 否ラズ、ナシニ、例セバ、シクナク、盲目、目ガ無イ。adv. Not. Without. As:—*Shik-nak*, “without eyes;” “blind.” **Syn:** *Sak*.

Nakan, ナカン, 何處へ。post. Whither.

Nakkane, ナッカ子, 幾何。post. How much?

Nak-oro, ナコロ, 何處へ。post. To where?

Nak-ta, ナクタ, 何處ニ。adv. Where. **Syn:** *Hunakta*.

Naktek, ナクテク, 丁度、何處テ、丁度何程カ。post. Just where. Just how much.

Nak-wa, ナクワ, 何處カラ、例セバ、ナクワエク、何處ヨリ彼ハ來リシカ。adv. Whence. As:—*Nak wa ek*, “whence has he come?”

Nak-we, ナクウェ, 何處カラ。adv. Whence. **Syn:** *Nak-wa*.

Nam, ナム, 冷キ、例セバ、ナムワッカ、新鮮ナル水、又ハ冷水、之ニ對シテピツルワッカ、ハ停滞セル水ナリ。adj. Cold as water or one's feet or hands. Fresh or cool (as fresh water). Thus:—*Nam wakka*, “fresh or

- cool water." Fresh water in contradistinction to stagnant water is called *pituru wakka*.
- Namde, ナムデ**, 冷ス. *v.t.* To set to cool. To cool. **Syn** : **Tuwarage. Tuwaraka.**
- Nami-oyan, ナミオヤン**, 魚ノ如ク寄ル. *v.i.* To crowd together as fish in water.
- Namka, ナムカ**, 冷ス. *v.t.* To make cool.
- Namshu, ナムシュ**, or **Namshun, ナムシュン**, 蛆. *n.* Maggots. Grub-worms.
- Nan, ナン**, 顔. *n.* The face. As : — *Nan kokik*, "to slap the face."
- Nanapo, ナナポ**, 直チニ. *adj.* Immediately.
- Nanchi-chup, ナンチチュブ**, 七月. *n.* The month of July by some called *shimauta-chup*.
- Nanchimi, ナンチミ**, 娼妓、淫賣婦. *n.* A secret whore or whoremonger. A secret harlot.
- Nanepuriwen, ナチプリウェン**, 憐ム. *v.t.* To pity.
- Nanga, ナンガ**, 顔. *n.* The face.
- Nangashke-chiu-kush, ナンガシケチウクシ**, 落葉スル. *v.i.* To shed leaves.
- Nangeu, ナンゲウ**, 頰骨. *n.* The cheekbones.
- Nange, ナンゲ**, or **Nanke, ナンケ**, 刈ル、例セバ、ヌンナンゲ、草ヲ刈ル. *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

- ヲ爲スナランカ. *adv.* Perhaps. It is most likely to be so. As : — *Nekon a ki nangora?* "What will he most likely do?"
- Nangoro, ナンゴロ**, 未來及ビ未來ノ實現ヲ示ス助詞. *aux. v.* This word expresses the future tense and also a future probability, "there probably will be." *Ek nangoro*, "he will probably come," or "he will come."
- Nangoro-wa, ナンゴロワ**, 多分、大抵. *adv.* Perhaps. Probably. Most likely. Being likely.
- Nan-hepuni, ナンヘブニ**, 顔ヲ上ケル. *v.t.* To hold up the face.
- Nani, ナニ**, 直チニ、速ニ、然ル時ニ. *adv.* Immediately. Quickly. At once. Then. Without stopping.
- Nani-no-po, ナニノポ**, 直チニ. *adv.* Immediately. At once.
- Nani-hungo, ナニフンゴ**,
Naanihungo, ナアニフンゴ, } 殆ド. *adv.*
Nanipo, ナニポ, }
 Almost. Nearly.
- Nani-nani, ナニナニ**, 直チニ. *adv.* Very quickly. At once. Immediately. Directly after.
- Nani-po, ナニポ**, 殆ド. *adv.* Nearly. **Syn** : **Naanihungo.**
- Nan-iporo, ナニホロ**, 顔色. *n.* The complexion of the face.
- Nani-rai, ナニライ**, 頓死. *n.* A sudden death.
- Nani-ruki, ナニルキ**, 鵜呑ニスル. *v.t.* To swallow without biting. To swallow whole.
- Nankan-tushte, ナンカンツシテ**, 顔ヲシカメル. *v.i.* To screw up the face.

Nan-kotchaketa, ナンコッチャケタ,
 面前ニ. *adv.* Before the face of.
 In the presence of.

**Nan-kotchaketa-pirasa, ナンコッ
 チャケタピラサ,** 示ス、顯ス、前ニ擴ゲル.
v.t. To reveal. To make
 known. To spread out before one.

Nanta, ナンタ, 船首. *n.* The bow
 of a ship or boat.

Nan-tarara, ナンタララ, 顔ヲ擡ゲル.
v.t. To hold up the face. **Syn:**
Nan-hepuni.

Nan-shik-tarara, ナンシクタララ, 見
 上ゲル (不意ノ音響ニ驚キタルトキノ
 如ク). *v.t.* To look up (as when
 startled by any unexpected noise).

Nanu, ナヌ, or **Nanuhu, ナヌフ,** 顔.
n. The face.

Nanu-iporo, ナヌイボロ, 顔、貌、カホ
 カタチ. *n.* The countenance.

Nanu-isam, ナヌイサム, 耻ヅル. *v.i.*
 To feel ashamed. To be put out
 of countenance. **Syn:** **Yaikatu-**
wen. Yainikoroshma.

Nanu-wen-chep, ナヌウエンチエフ, ト
 ウベツカゲカ. *n.* Sculpin. *Hemilepidotus gilberti,* *Jor. & Eny.*

**Nanu-wen-chimakani, ナヌウエンチ
 マカニ,** トウベツカゲカ. *n.* A kind
 of sculpin. *Hemilepidotus gilbertii,* (*Tilesius*).

Nanu-wen-kikiri, ナヌウエンキキリ,
 青蠅 (敵ニ似タル尾ヲ持ツ). *n.* A
 kind of small blue fly having a
 woolly tail resembling mildew.

Narai, ナライ, 壕. *n.* A ditch.
Syn: **Pechiri.**

Nasa, ナサ, 裂ク. *v.t.* To tear.
Syn: **Yasa.**

Nashke, ナシケ, 碎ク. *v.i.* Slit.
 Cracked.

Nata, ナタ, 尖ノ無キ大ナイフ. *n.* A
 kind of large pointless knife.

Nata, タナ, 誰ノ. *adj.* Whose.

Naugep, イウゲフ, or **Naukep, ナウケ
 フ,** 鈎、釣針. *n.* A crook. A hook.

Naukepsaine, ナウケフサイ子, 極キ分
 ケル(木ノ茂リタル枝ナドヲ). *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(スゲ)、標(シルシ)、例セ
 バ、マキリアニナイエカラ、小刀ニテ標
 ナ付クル. *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、ベ子、
 水ニナル. *v.i.* To become. To be.

Is. As:—*Ainu ku ne,* “I am an
 Ainu.” *Pe ne,* “to become water.”

Koponchi ne, “to become dust.”

This word is often used as an
 affirmative particle; it follows

nouns and is itself generally fol-
 lowed by *ruwe ne.* **As:**—*Seta ne*

ruwe ne, “it is a dog.” *Chep ne*

ruwe ne, “it is a fish.”

Ne-gusu, 子グス, 故ニ、例セバ、ソノ
 子グス、眞ナルガ故ニ. *post.* For.

Because. **As:**—*Son no ne gusu,*
 “because it is true.”

Nei, 子イ, 其、彼、彼ノ女. *pro.*
 That. The. He. She. It.

Nei-a, 子イア, 其、左様、例セバ、子イア
 グル、其人、子イアアッ、其物、子イアヤ
 ヲアイエ、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, 子IAMベ, 其物. *n.* That thing. That person.

Nei-a-orota, 子IAオロタ, 然ル時ニ. *adv.* Then. Upon that.

Nei-a-yakka, 子IAヤッカ, 而シテ、又、ト雖モ、例セバ、キロ子イヤッカ、其ハ爲サレタレド. *post.* And. Also. Although. As:—*Ki wa nei a yakka*, “although it is done.”

Nei-a-yakka.....ne-yakka, 子IAヤッカ.....子ヤッカ, ...モ.....又.....モ. *post.* Both...and, when used with an affirmative; neither.....nor, when used with a negative.

Nei-a-yak-ne, 子IAヤク子, or **Nei-a-yakun, 子IAヤクン**, 若シト雖モ. *post.* If. Although.

Nei-hi-samata, 子IHISAMATA, 其ノ他ニ. *adv.* Beside that. Besides.

Nei-ita, 子IITA, 然ル時ニ、其時ニ、例セバ、子イトホシムゲトホ、其次ノ日. *adv.* Then. At that time. As:—*Nei toho shinge toho*, “the following day.”

Nei-ka, 子IKA, 其如ク、其様ニ. *adv.* So. In that way.

Neikehuike, 子IKEHUIKE, or **Neike-ne-yakka, 子IKEZIYAKKA**, 總テ、何處テモ. *adj.* All. Every-where.

Neikeseima, 子IKESEIMA, 總テ、全ク. *adj.* All. Entirely.

Neina, 子INA, 歌、謠. *n.* A song. A chant.

Neina-chikap, 子INACHIKAP, 鳴鳥ノ一種. *n.* Some kind of singing bird.

Nei-no, 子INO,ノ如ク、例セバ、子イノカラ、似セル、倣倣スル. *adv.* So. As. Thus. Like that. As:—*Nei no kara*, “to imitate, to do like.”

Nei-no-an, 子INOAN, 左様ニ、.....ノ如、即チ. *adv.* So. Thus. Like this or that. It is so.

Nei-oro-pakno, 子IOOROPAKNO, 如何程遠キカ. *ph.* How far?

Nei-orota, 子IOOROTA, 然ル時、其處、子IOOROTAAN、其ハ其處ニアルカ. *adv.* Then. There. As:—*Nei orota an?* “is it there?”

Nei-orun, 子IORUN, 何處、何. *adv.* Where. What. Of what place. As:—*Nei orun guru e ne*, what place do you belong to?

Nei-pak-no, 子IPAKNO, 如何程遠ク. *ph.* How far.

Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, 子IPAKNO子IWAZIYAKKA, 何處テモ、何時テモ、例セバ、ネイパクノ子イワ子ヤッカクオイラクニブシヨモタパンナ、其ハ余ガ決シテ忘レサル物ナリ. *ph.* Every-where and at all times. As:—*Nei pakno nei wa ne yakka ku oira kunip shomo tapan na*, “it is a thing I shall never forget.

Nei-pak-no-ne-yakka, 子IPAKNO子IYAKKA, 或ル處マデ. *ph.* As far as one likes. To any distance. Everywhere. Anywhere.

Nei-pak-no-nei-wa-ne-yakka, 子IPAKNO子IWAZIYAKKA, 何處テモ、何時テモ. *ph.* Everywhere. At all times. Important.

Nei-pak-no-ne-yakka.....shomo, 子IPAKNO子IYAKKA.....シヨモ, 決シテ.....セヌ、例セバ、子IPAKNO子IYAKKAクオイラクニブシヨモタパンナ、其ハ余ガ決シテ忘レザル物ナリ. *ph.* Never. As:—*Nei pakno ne yakka ku oira kunip shomo tapan na*,

- “it is a thing I shall never forget.”
- Neita**, **子イタ**, 何處. *adv.* Where.
- Neita-korak**, **子イタコラク**, 嘗テナシ. *adv.* Never before. **Syn**: **Ene neita shomoki a hi**.
- Neita-korak-ayayamkire**, **子イタコラクアヤヤムキレ**, 全ク知ラザリシ者. *ph.* A thing one has never known before.
- Neita-ne-yakka**, **子イタ子ヤッカ**, 何處アモ. *adv.* Anywhere. Everywhere.
- Neita-pakno-newa-ne-yakka**, **子イタバクノ子ワ子ヤッカ**, 何時ニテモ, 常ニ. *adv. ph.* Always.
- Nei-ushpe**, **子イウシベ**, 音信. *n.* Any news. News from any place.
- Nei-utara**, **子イウタラ**, 彼等, 彼等. *pro.* They. Them.
- Nei-wa**, **子イワ**, 何處ヨリ, 例セバ, 子イワエッ, 汝ハ何處ヨリ來レルカ. *adv.* Whence. **As**:—*Nei wa ek*, “where have you come from?” **Syn**: **Nak wa**.
- Neko**, **子コ**, 若シ, 時ニ, 例セバ, エッ子ッ. 若シ彼來ラバ. *post.* If. When. **As**:—*Ek neko*, “if he comes.”
- Nekon-a**, **子コナ**, 何ノ, 例セバ, 子コナアカラ, 何シタモノダラウ. *adv.* What kind. What. **As**:—*Nekon a akara*, “what is to be done.” *Nekon a iki wa gusu*, “what to do.” *Nekon a ataye an*, “what is the price.” *Nekon a 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**: **Makana-k**.
- Nekon-a-poka**, **子コナボカ**, 何卒. *adv.* Please. Somehow or other.
- Nekon-ka**, **子コナカ**, 如何ニ. *adv.* How. Somehow.
- Ne-manup**, **子マヌブ**, 呼稱セラル、物、例セバ、セタ子マヌブ、此者ハ犬ト稱セラル. *ph.* The object called. **As**:—*Seta ne manup*, “the object called “dog.”
- Nekon-ka-newa**, **子コナカ子ワ**, 何卒. *ph.* Please (often used in prayer).
- Nekon-ne-yakka**, **子コナ子ヤッカ**, 併. ナレドモ. *post.* However.
- Nen**, **子ン**, or **Neni**, **子ニ**, 誰、例セバ、タムベ子ンキヤ、誰カ此ヲ爲セシカ. *pro.* Who. Somebody. **As**:—*Tambe nen ki ya?* “who did this?”
- Nenchike**, **子ンチケ**, 獨樂、コマ. *n.* A top. **Syn**: **Tumu**.
- Nenka**, **子ンカ**, 誰カ、何者カ. *adj.* Somebody. Some one or other.
- Nen-korope**, **子ンコロベ**, 誰ノ. *poss. pro.* Whose. **Syn**: **Hunna korobe**.
- Nen-ne**, **子ン子**, 誰、例セバ、タムベキクル子ン子ヤ、此ヲ爲セシハ誰ナルカ. *adv.* Who. **As**:—*Tambe ki guru nen ne ya?* “who is he that has done this?”
- Nen-ne-kuru-ka**, **子ン子クルカ**, 誰アモ. *n.* Anybody. **Syn**: **Nen ne yakka**.
- Nen-ne-yakka**, **子ン子ヤッカ**, or **Nen-nen-yakka**, **子ン子ン子ヤ**

ツカ, 各人, 誰デモ. *n.* Everybody.
Anybody.

Nenta, 子ンタ, 誰, 例セバ, 子ンタイキ
ルウエアン, 誰か此ヲナセシカ. *pro.*
Who. As:—*Nenta iki ruwe an?*
“who did it.” *Nenta have an?*
“who is there?”

Nep, 子ブ, or **Nepi, 子ビ**, 何, 某物, 或
物, 例セバ, ヘイカチ ネッカラケスキム
タオマンア, 此若者ハ何ノ爲ニ山ニ
行キシカ, イテキネプイエ, 何事モ云
フナカレ, ネッアエホマツアンナ, 彼ハ
或ル物ヲ恐ル. *adv.* What. Something.
Anything. As:—*Heika-
chi nep kara gusu kimta oman a?*
“what has the lad gone to the
mountains for?” *Nep shinotcha e
ki rusui ya?* “what hymn do you
wish to sing?” *Iteki nep ye,* “do
not say anything.” *Nep aehomatu
an na,* “he is afraid of something.”

Nep-gusu, 子ブグス, 何故, 例セバ, 子
ナグス アイヌイタッ エアシカイ, 如
何ニ彼ハアイヌ語ヲ話シ得ルカ, 子
ブグスタムベ子イノアンア, 何故ニ然
ルヤ. *adv.* Why. Wherefore.
How. *Nep gusu Ainu itak eash-
kai?* “how is it he can speak
Ainu?” *Nep gusu tambe nei no
an a?* “why is this so.” **Syn:**
Hemandagusu.

Nep-ne-ka, 子ブ子カ, 或物. *post.*
Something.

**Nep-irenga-koro-gusu, 子ブイレン
ガコログス**, 何故ニ. *ph.* Why.
For what reason. Wherefore.

Nep-ka, 子ブカ, 或物. *n.* Some-
thing. Something or other.

Nepka-ambe, 子ブカアムベ, 或物ノ.
adj. Something or other.

Nepka-sak-no, 子ブカサクノ, 無一物
ノ, 例セバ, 子ブカサクノクエク, 余ハ
何物ヲモ持ち來ラズ, 子ブカシヨモク
イエ, 余ハ何モ云ハザリキ. *adj.*
Having nothing. As:—*Nep ka
sak no ku ek,* “I have brought
nothing.” *Nep ka shomo ku ye,*
“I said nothing.”

Nepki, 子ブキ, 業, 職, 務, 例セバ, 子
タエ子ブキ, 何處テ汝ハ働クカ. *n.* &
v.t. Business. Work. To do
work or business. As:—*Nakta
(neita) e nepki?* “where do you
work?” *Soita nepki kor'an,* “he
is doing something out of doors.”
Ku arapa wa nepki, “I will go
and do something.”

Nepki-ne, 子ブキ子, 或物, 何か, 例セ
バ, 子ブキ子アキ, 何事カヲ爲シ居レリ.
n. Something or other. As:—
Nep ki ne aki, “to be doing some-
thing or other.” *Nepki isam,* “he
is doing nothing.”

Nepkor'ambe, 子ブコラムベ, 斯
ク, ノ如ク, 例セバ, エアニ子コラ
ムベ, 汝ノ如ク. *adv.* Such. So.
So.....as. Thus:—*Eani nepkor'-
ambe,* “such as you.” *Eani nep
pon kor'ambe,* “so small as you.”
Kuani nepkoro oira gusu, “a per-
son who forgets like me.”

Nepkoro, 子ブコロ, 如ク, 例セバ, 子
コロカ子, 恰モ其ノ如ク. *adv.* Like.
As. Resembling. As:—*Nepkoro
kane,* “As it is.” “Like.”

Nepkoro-okai, 子ブコロオカイ, 斯ク,
ノ如ク, エアニアエ子ブコロオカイイ
ベルウエケル子イイタアンア, 他ニ汝
ノ如キ大食者アリ. *adv.* Same as
nepkor'ambe. As:—*Eani a e nep-
koro okai ibe ruwe guru nei ita*

- an a?* “Is there another such a big eater as you?”
- Nep-ne, 子ブ子**, 否定ノ動詞ニ伴ハザル時ハ、或物ノ意味、若シ夫レニ伴フトキハ、何モナシノ意味ナリ、例セバ、子ッ子アラム、汝ハ何ヲ考ヘ居ルカ、子ッ子アラムカシヨモキ、其ハ考フルノ物ニアラズ。*post.* Followed by a verb without a negative this word means “anything,” something;” but when followed by a negative it means “nothing,” “a thing of no importance.” Thus:—*Nep ne aramu?* “are you thinking of anything?” *Nep ne aramu ka shomoki*, “it is nothing to be thought of,” or “it is not worth even a thought,” i.e. it is of no importance. What is it?
- Nep-ne-gusu, 子ブ子グス**, 何故ニ。*post.* Why. For what reason.
- Nep-nep, 子ブ子ブ**, 種種ノ、種々ノ物、例セバ、子ッ子ツクエモツシ、余ハ種々ノ事ニ関シテ多忙ナリ。*adj.* and *n.* Various. Many. Various things. As:—*Nep-nep ku emonush*, “I am busy about a variety of things.”
- Nep-ne-yakka, 子ブ子ヤッカ**, or **Nep-nep-ne-yakka, 子ブ子ブ子ヤッカ**, 何デモ、例セバ、子ブチエブ子ヤッカ、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, 子ブシュイシュイ**, 繰返シ繰返シ、度々。*post.* Again and again.
- Neppo, 子ッポ**, 片小。*n.* A little bit of something.
- Neppu, 子ッブ**, 漂木ノ堆積。*n.* Heaps of drift wood.
- Nep-ta, 子ブタ**, 何、例セバ、子ッタレイヘイアン、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, 子ブタバ**, 其ハ何カ。*ph.* What is it?
- Nere, 子レ**, 似合ハス、模擬スル、……トシテ遇スル、例セバ、アエヤイカムイ子レ、禮拜ス可キ神トシテ遇スル。*v.t.* To cause to become. To imitate. To treat as. As:—*Aeyai-kamui nere*, “to treat as gods to be worshipped.”
- Ne-rok-okai, 子ロクオカイ**, 間違タル。*v.i.* To have mistaken one for another. To be mistaken in seeing. **Syn:** *Nei ambe.*
- Ne-shiri, 子シリ**, ノ如ク見ユ。*v.i.* It seems. It indicates. It appears as.
- Neshkoni, 子シコニ**, 栗ノ木、オニケルミ。*n.* Walnut tree. *Juglans Sieboldiana, Maxim.*
- Net, 子ツ**, 平穩ナル水面。*n.* The smooth surface of water.
- Net, 子ツ**, 漂木。Drift wood. **Syn:** **Nit.**
- Net, 子ツ**, 人形、身體。*n.* An effigy. Body. An idol. As:—*Ainu net* “the body or effigy of a man.” **Syn:** **Noka. Inoka.**
- Neto, 子ト**, 平穩ナル天氣。*n.* Still calm weather.

Neto-an, 子トアン, 平穩ナル海. *adj.*
A calm sea. **Syn:** Notoan.

Netoba, 子トバ, or **Netobake, 子トバケ,** 體. *n.* The body. Trunk.
Syn: Tumama.

Neto-wen, 子トウェン, 荒海ノ. *adj.*
A rough sea. **Syn:** Noto wen.

Neum-poka, 子ウムボカ, 如何ニカシテ. *adv.* Somehow or other. In some way or another.

Neun, 子ウン, 種々ノ、何ナルカ. *adj.*
What is it. What. Various.

Neun-an-gusu, 子ウンアングス, 何故ニ. *ph.* For what reason. What can it be.

Neun-neun, 子ウン子ウン, 種々ノ、多クノ. *adj.* Various. Many.

Neun-ne-yakka, 子ウン子ヤッカ, 何處カニ、何處デモ. *adv.* Anywhere. Everywhere. By all means. **Syn:** Neita ne yakka.

Neun-shi-no-nei-ya, 子ウンシノ子イヤ, 何處へ行キシカ. *ph.* Where has it gone.

Neusara, 子ウサラ, 物語ル. *v.i.* To tell tales. **Syn:** Uweneusara.

Neusara-ambe, 子ウサラアムベ, 音信. *n.* News. A chat. Gossip.

Neusara-guru, 子ウサラグル, 講談師. *n.* A storyteller.

Newa, 子ワ, 而シテ、又. *post.* And. Also.

Newa.....newa, 子ワ.....子ワ, モ...
...モ、例セバ、クアニ子ワエアニ子ワ、
我モ汝モ. *post* Both..... ...and.
As:—*Kuani newa eani newa,*
“both you and I.”

Neyakka, 子ヤッカ, ト.....ト. *post.*
Both; and. Also.

Ni, ニ, 吹ク(鼻ヲ). *v.t.* To blow (as the nose).

Ni, ニ, 服用スル、飲ム、例セバ、タンクスリニコアナッ子ツナシノエリテンクス子、君若シ此藥ヲ飲マバ、君ハ速ニ癒エン. *v.t.* To drink as medicine, tea; soup or hot water. As:—*Tan kusuri ni ko anak ne tunashi no e riten kusu ne,* “if you drink this medicine you will get better soon.”

Ni, ニ, 延ビル. *v.i.* To stretch out.

Ni, ニ, 樹、例セバ、ニエオッテ、樹ニ懸ル. *n.* A general name for trees or wood. As:—*Ni eokte,* “to hang upon a tree.” *Ni ham,* “the leaves of trees.” *Ni ibebe,* “the fruit of trees,” *Ni ka omare,* “to lay upon a bush.” *Ni periba,* “to cleave wood.” *Ni-wakka,* “the sap of trees.”

Ni, ニ, or **Niu, ニウ,** 人. *n.* A person.

Niasara, ニアサラ, 熊ノ尾、尾骶骨. *n.*
A bear's tail. The lower end of the spine. Coccyx.

Nibu, ニブ, } 山中ノ食物庫. *n.* A
Nipu, ニブ, } storehouse in the mountains.

Nichihi, ニチヒ, 柄. *n.* The handle of anything.

Nichimba, ニチムバ, } 柄. *n.* The
Nichiepa, ニチエバ, } handle of any tool or utensil.

Nichitne, ニチツ子, 疲勞、痠攣. *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, ニハムムニシカブ, 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, ニホラクチュブ, 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, 菌ノ一種. n.** The white leathery layers of the fungus mycolium found between the bark and wood of dead oak, elm or ash trees.
- Nikanoisep, ニカノイセブ, 樹木ニ纏繞スルキツタノ類. n.** Any tree-climbing plant.
- Nikanoige-pungara, ニカノイゲブンガラ, 樹木ニ纏繞スルキツタノ類. n.** Any tree-climbing vine.
- Nikaop, ニカオブ, 木ノ實. n.** The fruit of trees.
- Nikap, ニカブ, 病メル、例セバ、ニカブアイヌ、病人. adj.** Sickly. Ill. As:—*Nikap ainu,* "a sick man."
- Ni-kap, ニカブ, 樹皮、特ニ楡ノ皮. n.** The bark of trees, especially the bark of elm trees. **Syn: Nikapu.**
- Nikap-attush, ニカブアツシ, 楡ノ皮ニテ造レル布. n.** Cloth made from elm bark.
- Nikappa, ニカッパ, } カズナキノ**
- Nikappana, ニカッパナ, } 一種. n.** A kind of blenny. (*Ayuma Emnion Jor. of Eg*):
- Nikap-umbe, ニカブムベ, 飾ノアル蓆ノ一種. A kind of ornamented mat. Syn: Okitarunbe.**

- Nikara, ニカラ, 梯子、階段、チイグルニカラシリカハチリ、彼ハ梯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, 梯ヲ昇ル. v.t.** To go up a ladder.
- Nikaun-emaury, ニカウンエマウリ, タケイチゴ. n.** *Rubus crataegifolius Bunge.*
- Nike, ニケ, 薄キ片ニ切ル. n. and v.t.** Slices. To cut into thin slices.
- Nikeiruru, ニケイルル, } 狭キ路、徑.**
- Nikeururu, ニケウルル, } n.** A narrow road. A bridle-path. A foot-path.
- Nikema, ニケマ, 樹幹. n.** The trunk of a tree.
- Nikerui, ニケルイ, 薄キ片ニ切ル. v.t.** To cut into thin slices.
- Nikerui-chep, } ニツ割ニシタル子**
- Nikerui-chep, } ニケルイチェブ, } 魚. n.** Fish
- Mikerui-chep, } ミケルイチェブ, } having their heads cut off; their backbone taken out, split down the middle as far as the tail and dried in the sun.**
- Nikeururu, ニケウルル, ニケイルニ同シ. n.** Same as Nikeiruru.
- Niki, ニキ, 畳ム. v.t.** To fold up.
- Niki, } 二キ, } 襷(ヒダ). n.** Tucks. Plaits.
- Nikihi, } 二キヒ, }**
- Niki-an, ニキアン, 襷(ヒダ)トリタル. adj.** Plaited. Having tucks. As:—*Niki an amip,* "plaited garments."

- Nikikara**, ニキカラ, 疊ム. *v.t.* To fold up. **Syn**: Ukoniki kara.
- Nikkotama**, ニッコタマ, 圍ム. *v.t.* To surround.
- Nikoniko**, ニコニコ, 縮レタル. *adj.* Curled (as hair). Crumpled.
- Nikorange**, ニコランゲ, 收穫スル、取リ下ス. *v.t.* To gather as beans in harvest. To take down from above.
- Nikoro**, ニコロ, 抱ク. *v.t.* To embrace. To fold in the arms.
- Nikoro**,
 ニコロ, } 内部. *adv.* Inside.
Nikorobe, }
 ニコロベ, }
- Nikororose**, ニコロロセ, キツ、キガ木ヲ啄ク音. *n.* Sound made of the wood-pecker when pecking at trees.
- Nikotuk**, ニコツク, フクロウ. *n.* Owl.
- Nikuru**, ニクル, 木ノ蔭、又ハ影. *n.* The shade or shadow of trees.
- Nikuru-ki**, ニクルキ, 不意ノ災ニ逢フ、憫ム. *v.i.* To meet with an accident. To suffer. **Syn**: Yai-iuninka.
- Nima**, 木ノ盆. *n.* A wooden tray. A charger. A
 ニマ, }
Nimaha, } bowl.
 ニマハ, }
- Nimakaka**, ニマカカ, 齒ヲ現ス (犬ノ如ク). *v.t.* To show the teeth.
- Nimaki**, ニマキ, 齒、例セバ、ニマキアラカ齒痛. *n.* The teeth. As:— *Nimata araka*, the toothache.
- Nimaki-kutu**, ニマキクツ, ツバメガモト. *n.* *Clintonia udensis*, Trautv. et Mey.
- Nimaki-ukerere**, ニマキウケレレ, 切齒スル. *v.i.* To gnash the teeth. **Syn**: Sei-kui.
- Nimaki-uturu-iyun**, ニマキウツルイユン, 齒ノ間ニ挟マル. *v.i.* To lie between the teeth (as a fishbone).
- Nimaki-uturu-kara**, ニマキウツルカラ, 小楊子ヲ使フ, *v.i.* To pick the teeth.
- Nimakka-ni**, ニマッカニ, サハフタギ. *n.* *Symplocos crataegoides*, Ham.
- Nimak-kotuk**, ニマッコツク, サイハイラン. *n.* *Cremastra Wallichiana*, Lindl. An orchid.
- Nimara**,
 ニマラ, } 半、半分. *adj.* Half.
Nimaraka, } **Syn**: Upak sereke.
 ニマラカ, }
- Nimaraaha**, ニマラハ, 朋友、親類. *n.* Friends. **Syn**: Utara nimaraaha.
- Ekatairotké guru**. Eshiramkiri guru.
- Nimba**. ニムバ, 牽ク、引キズル. *v.t.* To draw. To lead as a horse. To drag along.
- Nimu**, ニム, 攀ヅル. *v.t.* To climb. **Syn**: Turashi.
- Nin**, ニン, 溶ケル、減ズル. *v.t.* To melt. To become less as water in a river. To abate. To become absorbed. To change. To vary. **Syn**: Shi-etaye.
- Nin**, ニン, 木ノ瘤. *n.* A wen. An unnatural lumpy formation often seen upon trees.
- Nin**. ニン, 筋、肉. *n.* The muscles of the body.
- Nina**, ニナ, 粉碎スル. *v.t.* To pulverize. To crush.
- Nina**, ニナ, ヒラメ. *n.* A kind of sole. *Paralichthys olivaceus*, Linn.

Ninacha, ニナチ, ミヅアサ. *n.* A kind of flounder. *Hippoglossoides* sp.

Nina-chep, ニナチエフ, ヒラメ. *n.* *Taralichitiys clioaceus, T. and S.*

Nina-chi, ニナチ, ミヅアサ. *n.* *Hippoglossides* sp.

Nina-kikiri, ニナキキリ, 螢. *n.* A glow-worm. **Syn:** Ninakeppo. **Ninckeppo. Ninninkeppo.**

Nina-kippo, ニナキッポ, 螢. *n.* Fire flies.
Nina-kippo, ニナキッポ, Glow-worms.

Ninara, ニナラ, 小山、高臺、小山ノアル原野. *n.* Table-land. Small hills. Flat plains with low mountains in them. A terrace.

Ninaye, ニナイエ, 神ヨリノ罰トシテ十代存命セリト言ヒ傳ヘラル、アイヌノ名. *n.* The name of an Ainu who is said to have lived for ten generations and could not die, as a punishment from God.

Nin-chup, ニンチュブ, 半月. *n.* The waning moon. crescent.

Ninekeppo, ニ子ケッポ, 螢. *n.* A glow-worm. **Syn:** Ninakeppo. **Ninninkeppo.**

Ninge, ニンゲ, 鶉. *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, ニンゲウオヘサラヒ, 鳩尾、ミズオチ. *n.* The pit of the stomach.

Nin-guru, ニングル, 侏儒、小人. *n.* A dwarf.

Nini, ニニ, 神経痛. *n.* Nerve pains. Sympathetic pains in the body.

Nini-ashi, ニニアシ, ウツク (火傷ノ爲ニ). *v.i.* To have shooting pains in the various parts of the body caused by a boil or wound.

Nini, ニニ, 延マス、引ク. *v.t.* To stretch out. To draw. **Syn:** Turi.

Ninka, ニンカ, 吸收スル. *v.t.* To absorb. To sap up.

Ninka-i, ニンカイ, 吸收. *n.* Absorption.

Ninkari, ニンカリ, 耳環. *n.* An earring.

Ninninkeppo, ニンニンケッポ, 螢. *n.* Glow-worms. Also called **Ninekeppo. Ninakeppo.**

Ninninu, ニンニヌ, 縫フ. *v.t.* To stitch.

Nino, ニノ, 海膽(ウニ). *n.* The sea-urchin.

Nino-e-chep, ニノエチエフ, ハコトコナメアブラコ. *n.* A kind of rock trout. **Syn:** Rumaibe.

Nino-okai, ニノオカイ, クルマユリ. *n.* *Lilium avena ceum, Fisch.*

Ninoka, ニノカ, **Syn:** Niyokai.

Ninokararip, ニノカラリフ, ヒトテ. *n.* A star fish. **Syn:** Otakara-rip.

Ninoropoki, ニノロボキ, 膕(ヒカキミ). *n.* The

Nioropoki, ニオロボキ, under part of the knee.

Ninu, ニヌ, 珠ヲ繋グ、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, 殻果、胡桃ノ果. *n.* Nuts.
Ninumi, ニヌミ, By some "walnuts" especially.

- Nin-wa-isam**, ニンワイサム, 吸收シタル. *adj.* Absorbed.
- Nioropoki**, ニオロホキ, 膕. *n.* The under part of the knee. Same as *Ninoropoki*.
- Ni-osshi**, ニオッシ, 木ノ心材. *n.* The heart of a tree.
- Nip**, ニフ, 刀又ハ小刀ノ柄. *n.* The handle of a sword or knife.
- Ni-pe**, ニベ, 木ノ汁. *n.* The sap of trees.
- Nipek**, } 焰, 光明, 例セバ、アベニベク、
ニベク, } 火燭. *n.* A flame. Bright-
Nupek, } ness. Splendour. As:—
ヌベク, } *Abe nipek*, “a flame of fire.”
Syn: Nipeki. Nupek. Nupeki.
- Nipeki-at**, ニベキアツ, 光ル、輝ク.
v.i. To shine.
- Nipek-atte**, ニベカッテ, 輝カス、光ラセル.
v.i. To make shine.
- Nipeknu**, ニベクス, 燃ユル.
v.i. To flare. **Syn: Nupeknu. Paraprase. Hepeku.**
- Nipokkep**, ニボッケブ, 下生ノ樹. *n.* Under-wood.
- Nipesh-ni**, ニベシニ, シナノキ. *n.* Linden-tree. *Tilia cordata Mill, var, japonica, Miq.*
- Niptani**, ニフタニ, 内置場(山中ニテ獲物多キトキ一時之ヲ貯藏スル處). *n.* A wooden platform the Ainu make in the mountains upon which to store meats. A meat store.
- Niramram**, ニラムラム, 樹ノ表皮. *n.* The surface bark of trees.
- Niras**, }
ニラス, } 木片. *n.* A wood splinter.
Nirash, }
ニラシ, }
- Nire**, ニレ, 藥、茶、汁、又ハ、湯水ヲ與ヘル.
v.t. To give medicine, tea, soup or hot water to drink.
- Nire**, ニレ, 墨ニ用ユル色. *n.* A kind of dye with which the Ainu women tattoo themselves. The tree of whose bark this dye is produced is called *Iwa ni*.
- Nireki**, ニレキ, サルチガセ.
n. *Usnea longsisima, L.*
- Nirewe**, ニレウエ, 切齒スル.
v.i. To gnash the teeth. **Syn: Niyoro kara. Nimakaka. Seikui.**
- Nirush**, ニルシ, 齧、例セバ、カンナニルシ、上齧.
n. The gums. As:—*Kanna nirush* “the upper gums.” *Pokna nirush*, “the lower gums.”
- Nirush**, ニルシ, 苔類. *n.* All sorts, of mosses and lichens growing on the trunks of trees.
- Nirush-kara**, ニルシカラ, 齒ヲ露出スル(腹ノ立ツ時ノ如ク).
v.t. To shew the teeth at one (as an angry dog).
- Nirush-tarara**, ニルシタララ, 齒ヲ露出スル.
v.i. To shew the teeth at one (as an angry dog).
- Nisa**, ニサ, 凹地、洞、空洞. *n.* A hollow place. A hole in a tree.
- Nisa**, ニサ, 過去ヲ示ス助動詞.
aux. v. This word is used after verbs to indicate past time. **Syn: Okere.**
- Nisako**, ニサコ, 直チニ、直ク後ニ、只今.
adv. Presently. In a short time. After a little while. For a short time. As:—*Nisako ku oman*, “I am going in a little time.” **Syn: Naa shiran-koro. Naa okaketa.**

Nisao, ニサオ, 空虚ナル、例セバ、ニサ
オチクニ、空虚ナル木。 *adj.* Hollow.
As:—*Nisao chikuni*, “a hollow
tree.”

Nisap, ニサプ, } 脛骨。 *n.* The shin bone
of human beings. The
Nisapi, ニサピ, } shin bone of animals
is called *ainan pone*. **Syn:**
Nisapi-pone.

Nisapka, ニサプカ, 早ムル。 *v.t.* To
quicken.

Nisap-no, ニサプノ, 速ニ、突然、直
ニ。 *adv.* Quickly. In a hurry.
Suddenly. All at once. **Syn:**
Tunashno. Chashnu no.

**Nisap-no-nisap-no, ニサプノニサプ
ノ**, 甚速ニ、甚突然ニ。 *adv.* Very
quickly. In a very great hurry.
Very suddenly.

Nisashnu, ニサシヌ, 健康ナル。 *adj.*
Healthy. **Syn:** **Shukupashma.**
Iwange no an.

Nisat, ニサツ, 黎明ニ。 *adv.* Day-
break. Early morning. **Syn:**
Pekennisat.

Nisato, ニサツ, 黎明ニ。 *adv.* The
morning twilight.

**Nisat-saot-nochiu, ニサツサオツノチ
ウ**, 曉星。 *n.* The morning star.

Nisatta, ニサッタ, } 明日。 *adv.* To-morrow.
Nishatta, ニシャッタ, }

Nisatta-onuman, ニサッタオヌマン, } 明晩。 *adv.* To-
morrow even-
Nishatta-onuman, ニシャッタオヌマン, } ing.

Nise, ニセ, 掬ヒアゲル。 *v.t.* To
dip up. To ladle out.

Nisei, ニセイ, 断崖。 *n.* A precipice.
A very steep valley.

Nisei, ニセイ, 掬ヒ上ゲル、例セバ、ピシ
ヤコアニヒロツシ、オロワノワッカニ
セイ、柄杓ニテ手桶ノホヲ汲上ゲル。
v.t. To dip up. To ladle out.
As:—*Pishako ani niwatush oroua
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:**
Nishu omke.

Nisesseri, ニセッセリ, } アイヌワサビ。 *n.* A
kind of water cress.
Kisesseri, キセッセリ, } *Cardamine yezoensis*,
Risesseri, リセッセリ, } *Max.* This plant is
used as an article of
food. Horse—raddish.

Niseu-num, ニセウヌム, 榧ノ實。 *n.*
An acorn.

Niseupe-nonno, ニセウペノ ンノ, ヲ
ラベニイチゲ。 *n.* *Anemone Rad-
deana. Regel.*

Niseu-shu, ニセウシュ, カシノミノカ
ヲ。 *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。 *adj.*
The coming appearance of the
dawn.

Nishatek, ニシャテク, 黎明。 *adv.* Very
early in the morning. The cock
crowing.

**Nishat-shaot-onchiu, ニシャツシャオ
ツノチウ**, 曉星。 *n.* The morning
star. Called also *Nisat-saot
nochiu.*

Nishatta, ニシャッタ, } 明日。 *adv.* To-morrow.
Nisatta, ニサッタ, }

Nishetok-wen, ニシエトクウエン, 薄暗朝キ. *n.* A gloomy morning.

Nishike, ニシケ, 莖、木ノ束. *n.* A bundle of wood.

Nishikep, }
ニシケフ, } 甲蟲ノ一種. *n.* A kind of beetle.

Nishikeppo, }
ニシケツポ, }

Nishike, } 木ヲ運ブ. *v.i.* To carry wood. **Syn**: Haraki.

Nishke, }
ニシケ, } **Nina**.

Nishiromare, ニシロマレ, 拘束スル. *v.t.* To curb or hold in.

Nishiu, ニシウ, 磨臼. *n.* A millstone.

Nishka, ニシカ, 吝ム、例セバ、アコレクニニシカ、遣リ吝ム. *adv.* Hard to spare. Difficult to part with. **As**:—*Akore kuni nishka*, “difficult to give.”

Nishka, ニシカ, 蒼穹. *n.* The skies. The heavens above the clouds.

Nishke, ニシケ, 伴フ. *v.t.* To take in company. **Syn**: Shiren. **Tura**.

Nishke, }
ニシケ, } 木ヲ運ブ. *v.i.* To carry wood.

Nishike, }
ニシケ, }

Nishkotoro, ニシコトロ, 空. *n.* The skies. The firmament.

Nishkuran, ニシクラン, 曇ル. *ph.* It is cloudy.

Nishkuru, ニシクル, 雲、例セバ、ニシクルヘチャカ、雲ガ晴レル. *n.* The clouds. **As**:—*Nishkuru hechaka*, “the clouds are clearing away.”

Nishkuru-un, ニシクルウン, 暗ク且ツ曇レル. *adj.* Dark and cloudy. **Syn**: Shirikuru-un.

Nishkuttu, ニシクツツ, 雲ノ層. *n.* Strata or piles of clouds.

Nishmu, } 寂シキ、淋シカル. *adj. v.i.*
ニシム, }
Mishmu, } Lonely. To feel lonely.
ニシム, } Weary.

Nishmukamui, ニシムカムイ, 惡魔. *n.* The devil.

Nish-oshitchui, } 雲ノ柱、例セバ、ニ
ニシオシツチュイ, } シオシツチュウイ
Nish-ochitchiwi, } マカケウンカ
ニシオシツチュウイ, } ルクネルウエ子、
余ハ雲外ヨリノ人ナリ. *n.* Pillars of clouds. **As**:—*Nish-oshitchiwi imakake un guru ku ne ruwe ne*, “I am a person from beyond the clouds.”

Nishoshichiu-moshiri, ニシヨシチウモシリ, 天. *n.* The place of clouds. The heavens.

Nishomap, ニシヨマブ, 心配スル. *v.i.* To be anxious about. To long for. **Syn**: Epotara.

Nishoma-o, ニシヨマオ, *v.i.* To feel anxiety about.

Nishoro, ニシヨロ, 蒼穹. *n.* The firmament. The heights above.

Nishoro-okake-an, ニシヨロオカケアン, 晴レル. *v.i.* To clear up (as weather).

Nishoro-uwande, ニシヨロウワンデ, 天氣ヲ見ル. *v.i.* To examine the skies to see what the weather is likely to be.

Nishoro-wen, ニシヨロウエン, 曇ル. *adj.* Cloudy.

Nishorun-kotan, ニシヨルンコタン, 遠國. *n.* Far off countries. Distant lands.

Nishpa, ニシバ, 主人、富者、貴下. *n.*
Master. Lord. Sir. A rich
person. A title of respect.

Nishpake, ニシバケ, 主人、時トシテ人
ノ親族ニ對スル尊稱、例セバ、エユピニ
シバケ、君ノ御令兄. *n.* Master.
Lord. Sir. Sometimes applied
as a title of respect to a person's
relations. As:—*E yupi-nishpake*,
“your respected elder brother.”

Nishpa-koshungep, ニシバコ シュン
ゲブ, 富人ヲ欺ク者、例セバ先キニ晴
天ニシテ後ニ曇天. *n.* A deceiver
of the rich. Spoken of a day
which begins clear and fine and
then turns out badly. See
Wen-guru koshungep.

Nishpuk, ニシブク, アブラコ. *n.* Rock
trout. *Hexagrammus aluraco*.
Jor. and Duy.

Nish-ram, ニシラム, 曇天、低キ雲. *adj.*
Lowering clouds. Cloudy wea-
ther.

Nishshi, ニシシ, 厚ク. *adv.* Thickly.
Densely.

Nishte, ニシテ, 固キ. *adj.* Hard.

Nishte-no-kara, ニシテノカラ, 固メ
ル. *v.t.* To harden.

Nishu, ニシュ, 脚アル木ノ臼. *n.* A
wooden mortar having a foot to
it.

Nishu-chishbe, ニシュチシベ, 臼ノ胴.
n. The middle part of a stem
of a mortar.

Nishuk, ニシュク, 救ヲ呼ブ. *v.t.* To
call another as a help. **Syn:**
Shikashuire. Shikapashte.

Nishuk, ニシュク, 手招ギスル. *v.t.*
To beckon. To call by beckon-
ing.

Nishumaune, ニシュマウ子, 強キ、美
シキ、安ラカナル. *adj.* Strong.
Beautiful. Safe. Same as *nishu-
wamne*.

Nishu-omke, ニシュオムケ, 風邪(胸
ノ). *n.* A cold on the chest.

Syn: Nisei omke.

Nishuwamne, ニシュワム子, 強キ、美
ハシキ、安ラカナル. *adj.* Strong.
Beautiful. Safe.

Nisosh, ニソシ, 木ノ皮ノ層. *n.* A
layer of bark. A wooden platter.

Nit, ニツ, 腐朽シタル(濡レテ). *adj.*
Rotten. The wet rot. Clammy.

Nit, ニツ, 棘、光レル木片(漂木). *n.* A
thorn. A sharp piece of wood.
A splinter. Drift-wood. **Syn:**
Net.

Nitai, ニタイ, 森林. *n.* A forest. A
clump of trees. **Syn:** Hashitai.

Nitai-karabe, ニタイカラベ, 風. *n.*
Wind.

Nitai-sak-chikapsak-moshiri, ニタ
イサクチカフサクモシリ, 荒地. *n.*
A barren land. A desert.

Nitan, ニタン, 脚ノ早キ. *adj.* Swift
of foot. **Syn:** Tunash.

Nitan-koro,
ニタンコロ, } 速ニ、早ク. *adj.*
Nitan-no, }
ニタンノ, } Swiftly.

Nitat, ニタツ, 沼地ニ樹ノ生ジタル部分.
n. The wooded part of a swamp.

Nitarango, ニタランゴ, 甚ダ、早ク.
adj. Very swift.

Nitata, ニタタ, 看護スル、(單數). *v.t.*
(*eing*). To hold in the hands as
a sick person. To nurse the
sick.

- Nitat-kene-ni**, ニタツケ子ニ, ハンノキ. *n.* *Alnus miaritima*, Nutt.
- Nitatpa**, ニタツバ, 看護スル、(複數). *v.t. pl.* To nurse the sick. To hold in the hands as a sick person.
- Nitatraurau**, ニタツラウラウ, 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毒ヲ製ス. *n.* A kind of herb the bulb of which is sometimes used mixed with aconite as a poison for killing bears and deer. Jack in the pulpit.
- Nitat-shingep**, ニタツシンゲブ, ホザキシモツケ. *n.* *Spiræ salicifolia*, *L. var. lanceolata*, Torr. et Gray.
Syn: Itoshin-ni.
- Nitattara-pekambe**, ニタツタラベカナベ, ヒシ. *n.* *Trapa bispinosa* Roxb.
- Nitat-tope-ni**, ニタツトペニ, クロビイタヤ. *n.* *Acer Miyabei*, Max.
- Nitek**, ニテク, 木ノ枝. *n.* Branches of trees. **Syn**: Ni-yau.
- Nitemaka**, ニテマカ, 木ノ片ヲ以テ開ケル、例セバ、パロニテマカ、魚ヲ干ストキニ、木ノ片ヲ以テ口ヲ開ケル. *v.t.* To open with a piece of wood. As:—*Paro nitemaka*, “to open the mouth with a piece of wood as in drying fish.”
- Nitेश**, ニテシ, 筏. *n.* A raft.
- Nitne**, ニツ子, 固キ、堅キ、重キ、悪キ. *adj.* Hard. Tough. Stiff. Heavy as dough. Bad. Evil. Rotten.
- Nitne-hike**, ニツ子ヒケ, 蝮(マムシ). *n.* A viper. **Syn**: Takne hike.
- Nitne-kamui**, ニツ子カムイ, 悪魔. *n.* The devil. Evil spirits.
Syn: Nitnep.
- Nitne-kamui-shikatcare**, ニツ子カムイシカツカレ, }
Nitne-kamui-shikatkari, ニツ子カムイシカツカリ, }
Nitne-kamui-shikatirushi, ニツ子カムイシカチルシ, }
- 鬼ニ憑レル. *v.i.* To be possessed with a devil. **Syn**: Katush. **Wen-ituren-koro.**
- Nitnep**, ニツ子ブ, 強堅ナル物、悪鬼. *n.* A tough thing. An evil spirit. The devil.
- Nitnep-parat**, ニツ子バラツ, 依憑. *n.* Demonania.
- Nitokkari**, ニトツカリ, 眩暈スル. Giddy.
- Nitok**, ニトク, 木片. *n.* A splinter.
- Nitokot**, ニトコツ, 例セバ、ニトコツフラ、腐臭、腐リタル. *adj.* Decomposed. Rotten. Used chiefly of decomposing flesh. As:—*Notokot hura*, “a rotten smell”; “stinking.”
- Nitomoshma**, ニトモシマ, 叩ク、搔キムシル(輕ク). *v.t.* To knock. To graze.
- Nitoro**, ニトロ, 熟シ過ギタル玫瑰ノ實. *n.* Over ripe brier fruit.
- Nitoro**, ニトロ, 美味ナル、例セバ、ニトロフリアンアエブ、甘サウニ匂フ食物. *adj.* Sweet. Nice. Delicious. Appetizing. Used of food principally. As:—*Nitoro hura an aep*, “food with a sweet or appetizing smell.”
- Nitotkari**, ニトツカリ, 眩暈スル. *adj.* Giddy. **Syn**: Nitokkari.
- Nit-otke**, ニトツケ, 棘テ刺ス. *v.t.* To prick with a thorn.
- Nitpa**, 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.

Nitpo, ニツボ, Mitpo, ミツボ, 孫. *n.* A grandchild.

Nitumam, ニツمام, 幹. *n.* Trunks of trees.

Nitun, ニツン, 森. *n.* A forest.

Nitush, ニツシ, 桶. *n.* A tub. A vat.

Niu, ニウ, 人. (數ヘル時ニノミ用キ、一人、二人等ノ如シ、又略シテ N トナル事アリ)、例セバ、シ子ン、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. *Niu*, “man” is sometimes contracted to *n* only. Thus:—*Shinen*, “one person.” *Tun*, “two persons.”

Niuchire, ニウチレ, 不愉快ナル. *adj.* Disagreeable.

Niuchire-atte, ニウチレアッテ, 人ヲ不愉快ニスル行ヒ. *v.i.* To act in a provoking manner towards.

Niuchire-kara, ニウチレカラ, 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、爲ステ好マヌ. *adj.* and *v.i.* Awkward. Incapable. Unable to do a thing. Unfortunate. To dislike to do a thing.

Niurotki, ニウロツキ, 不味ナル、敵ノ生セシ. *adj.* Insipid. Nasty. Of bad taste. Stale. Mouldy. **Syn:** **Kera wen.**

Niurototo, ニウロトト, 焼キ盡ス. *v.t.* To burn up.

Niush-niush, ニウシニウシ, 骨カ痛ム. *v.i.* To have a pricking and aching sensation in the bones.

Niwa, ニワ, 熟セル、美味ナル. *adj.* Very ripe. Sweet. As:—*Niwa hura*, “a sweet smell.” *Niwa hura an aep*, “a sweet smelling, appetizing dish.”

Niwa, ニワ, 迅速. *n.* Quickness. Speed.

Ni-wakka, ニワッカ, 樹ノ汁. *n.* Tree sap.

Niwasap, ニワサフ, 緩キ、怠リタル. *adj.* Slow. Tardy.

Niwashnu, ニワシヌ, 活潑ニ、勤勉ニ. *v.i. adj.* Lively. Diligent. Active. To be industrious. **Syn:** **Yuptek. Koyuptektek.**

Niwatori-chikap, ニワトリチカフ, 鶏. *n.* The domestic fowl. A cock or hen. This is a hybrid compound, *niwatori* Japanese, and *chikap* Ainu.

Niwatush, ニワツシ, 手桶. *n.* A bucket. A water butt.

Niwen, ニウエン, 峻嚴ナル、荒キ. *adj.* Austere. Wild. Fierce.

Niwenhoribi, ニウエンホリビ, 變死人ニ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 *Aruokumsechiu*.

Niwen-no-kire, ニウエンノキレ, 強迫スル. *v.t.* To coerce.

Niwenrek, ニウエンレク, 高聲ノ話. *n.* The sound of high or loud talking. The peculiar noise sparrows make when they see a snake or adder.

Niwok, ニウオク, 狐ノ鬮(占=用ユル)又ハ此ヲ以テ占ヒ得シ判断. *n.* The skull of a fox kept for purposes of augury. Discovery by augury by a fox's skull. Augury. Divination. **Syn: Aesaman.**

Niwok-ki, ニウオッキ, 狐ノ鬮ニテ占フ. *v.i.* To perform augury with a fox's head. **Syn: Aesaman ki.**

Niwok-ki-guru, ニウオッキグル, 占者、巫人. *n.* The augurer. A diviner.

Niwok-ki-marapto, } 狐ノ鬮ニテ罪
ニウオッキマラプト, } 人ヲ判スル儀
Niwok-marapto, }
ニウオクマラプト, } 式. *n.* The ceremony of discovering a culprit by means of augury with a fox's skull. **Syn: Shitumbe marapto.**
Kema koshne guru marapto.

Niya, ニヤ, 萌芽、萌エ出ヅル、例セバ、ニヤツク、萌エ出ヅル. *n.* Buds.

Also *v.i.* To become green (as trees. **As:—***Niya tuk*, “to bud forth.”

Niyap, ニヤフ, 焰、例セバ、アベヤフ 火焰. *n.* A flame. **As:—***Abe niyap*, a flame of fire.”

Niyarakap, ニヤラカフ, 木ノ皮. *n.* The bark of trees.

Ni-yau, ニヤウ, 木ノ枝. *n.* The branch of a tree. **Syn: Ki-tek.**

Niye, ニイエ, 物ノ骨組. *n.* The framework of anything.

Niye, ニイエ, 齒ニテ支ヘル. *v.t.* To hold with the teeth.

Niyehe, ニイエヘ, 莖、例セバ、ムンニイエヘ、草葉ノ莖. *n.* A stalk. **As:—***Mun niyehe*, “the stalk of a blade of grass.”

Niyekara, ニイエカラ, 切齒スル. *v.i.* To grind the teeth as in pain or anger.

Niye-nishte, ニイエニシテ, 死ニ難キ. *adj.* Difficult to die. Tenacious of life.

Niye-rishpa, ニイエリシバ, 齒ニテ支ヘル. *v.t.* To hold in the teeth.

Niyokai, ニヨカイ, クルマユリ. *n.* *Lilium avenaceum*, *Fisch.*

Niyoki-eremu, ニヨキエレム, 長キ耳アル鼠. *n.* A rat having long ears.

Niyoro-kara, ニヨロカラ, 切齒スル. *v.i.* To gnash the teeth. **Syn: Sei-kui. Nirewe.**

Niyuk, ニユク, 栗鼠. *n.* A squirrel.

No, ノ, 詞ノ後ニ付キテ、形容詞ヲ副詞ニ副詞ヲ形容詞ニ變更スル分詞. *part.* A particle placed after adjectives to change them into adverbs, or after adverbs to change them into adjectives.

No, ノ, 英語ノ ingノ如ク用ヒラレ、進行ノ意味ヲ表ス。 *part.* Sometimes used like “ing.” As :—*Nukan*, “to see” *Nukan no*; “seeing.”

Nochautekka, ノチャウテッカ, 抜ク、(刀ノ如ク)。 *v.t.* To draw as a sword. **Syn**: *Emush etaye*.

Nochi, ノチ, 口、顎、例セバ、ノチモイモイゲ、顎ヲ動かス。 *n.* The mouth. The jaws. As :—*Nochi moimoige*, “to move the jaws.”

Nochi-iush, ノチイウシ, 癩癩。 *n.* Epilepsy. **Fits.**

Nochipon, ノチボン, 少量ノ。 *adj.* A small quantity. A little.

Nochipon-no, ノチボンノ, 儉約シテ。 *adv.* Sparingly.

Nochiu, ノチウ, 星。 *n.* Stars. As :—*Nochiu makke-makke*, “the stars twinkle.”

Nochiu-o-kando, ノチウオカンド, 星空。 *n.* The starry heavens.

Nochiu-tom-ush-ningari, ノチウトムウシニンカリ, 白キ硝子ノ玉アル耳環。 *n.* Earrings with white glass beads.

Noibe,
ノイベ、
Noipe,
ノイベ、
} 腦。 *n.* Brains.

Noibe-rat, ノイベラツ, 腦漿分。 *n.* The watery substance of the brain.

Noiboro, } 前額、腦(場合ニ依リテ)。
ノイボロ、 } *n.* The forehead.
Noiporo, }
ノイボロ、 } In some places also
“brain.” Where *noiporo* is used for brain, the forehead is called *noiporo pone*.

Noige, ノイゲ, 綯レル、捻レル。 *v.i.* Twisted.

No-iki, ノイキ, 真似スル。 *v.t.* To imitate. To do like.

Noikisama, ノイキサマ, 頬ノ髭。 *n.* The side whiskers.

Noine, ノイ子, 恰モ、例セバ、タンウコランアツトアシノイ子アン、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 apto ash noine an*, “it looks as if it will rain to-night.” *Ek noine an*, “he appears to be coming.” *E omke kara noine an*, “you appear to have caught cold.” *Noine hum ash*, “it sounds as if it were.” *Shomo an noine have ash*, “there seems not to be.”

Noi-poro-kina, ノイボロキナ, クサフサ。 *n.* A kind of vetch. *Vicia Cracea L. var japonica Miq.* **Syn**: *Mena saru*. **Menash mame.**

Noitek, ノイテク, 疲ル。 *v.i.* To become tired. **Syn**: *Shingi*.

Nok, ノク, 卵、睪丸。 *n.* An egg. The testicles.

Noka, ノカ, or **Nokaha**, ノカハ, 像、地圖、畫。 *n.* An image. A map. A picture. **Syn**: *Inoka net*.

Nokan, ノカン, 小キ。 *adj.* Small. Little.

Nok-anu, ノカヌ, 卵ヲ産ム。 *v.i.* To lay an egg.

Nok-itangi, ノキタンギ, 卵ヲ入レル器。 *n.* An egg cup.

- Noki-konru**, ノキコンル, 垂氷. *n.*
Iceicles.
- Noki-poro**, ノキボロ, 病ノ名. *n.*
Hernia. Rupture.
- Nok-kapu**, ノッカフ, 卵ノ殻. *n.* An
egg shell. **Syn**: Nok-sei
- Nok-karari**, ノッカラリ, 卵ヲ抱ク.
v.i. To sit upon eggs (as a
bird).
- Nok-koro**, ノッコロ, 卵ヲ産ム. *v.i.* To
lay eggs.
- Noko**, ノコ, 鋸. *n.* A saw. (*jap*).
- Noko-konchi**, ノココンチ, 鋸屑. *n.*
Sawdust.
- Nokoshke**, ノコシケ, 妬ム、羨ム. *v.i.*
To be jealous. **Syn**: Eyaieitun-
nap.
- Nok-po**, } 蛋白、卵黄、卵丸. *n.* The
ノクホ, } white of an egg.
Nok-pi, }
ノクピ, } The centre of the yolk
of an egg. Testicles.
- Nok-sei**, ノクセイ, 卵殻. *n.* An egg
shell. **Syn**: Nok kapu.
- Nokuyak**, ノクヤク, アマツバメ. *n.* A
swift.
- Nomi**, ノミ, 幣又ハ神酒ヲ奉ル式. *n.*
v.t. The ceremony of offering
ino or libations of wine (often
both) to the gods. To worship.
Nomi does not of necessity in-
clude prayer, but simply the
mere fact of offering, for *ino*
are often placed in the ground
without any prayer being said
and still this act is called *nomi*.
Chisei nomi, "a house-warming."
- Nomi-nit**, ノミニツ, ミツバウツギ. *n.*
Staphylea Bumalda, *S. et Z.*
- Nomo**, ノモ, 平穩、靜肅. *n.* Peace.
Quietness.
- Nomo-irenga**, ノモイレンガ, 平和、好
意. *n.* Peace. Good-will.
- Non**, ノン, 唾. *n.* Saliva. Spit. *n.*
As:—*Non ashinge*, "to spit."
- Nona**, ノナ, 海膽. *n.* The sea-urchin.
- Nonekarip**, ノ子カリブ, ヒトテ. *n.*
A star-fish. **Syn**: Otakarip.
- Nonishatta**, ノニシャッタ, 早味. *adv.*
Early-morning.
- Nonno**, ノンノ, 花. *n.* A flower.
- Nonno**, ノンノ, 悦ノ叫. *exclam.* An
exclamation of pleasure. **Syn**:
Ononno.
- Nopuyapuya**, ノフヤフヤ, 痘痕 (アバ
タ). *adj.* Pock-marked.
- Nonuina**, ノヌイナ, 隠ス. *v.t.* To
hide. **Syn**: Nuina.
- Nopakan**, ノバカン, 晴天. *n.* Clear
good weather.
- Noram**, ノラム, 温厚ナル. *adj.* Gen-
tle.
- Noratchitara**, ノラッチタラ, 緩キ、鈍
キ、温厚ナル. *adj.* Slow. Dull.
Gentle. **Syn**: Moiretara.
- Noru**, ノル, 熊ノ足跡. *n.* A bear's
foot-print. **Syn**: Iruwe.
- Noshikarikari**, ノシカリカリ, 眩暈シ
タル. *adj.* Giddy.
- Noshike**, }
ノシケ, } 中央. *adv.* Middle.
Noshiki, }
ノシキ, }
- Noshiketa**, ノシケタ, 中央. *adv.*
Middle. Halfway. In the midst.
- Noshike-un**, ノシケウン, 中央. *adv.*
In the middle.
- Noshpa**, ノシバ, 従フ、追躡スル. *v.t.*
To follow. To chase. To pursue.
To run after. As:—*Noshpa wa*
oman, "he pursued him." **Syn**:
Keseamba.

Not, ノツ, 口一杯. *n.* A mouthful.
As:—*Shine-not*, “one mouthful.”

Not, ノツ, } 顎、岬. *n.* The jaws. A
Notu, } blunt cape.
ノツ,

Nota, ノタ, 顔. *n.* The face. **Syn**:
Nan.

Nota, ノタ, 海面、例セバ、ノタヒリカ、
静波海. *n.* The surface of the sea.
As:—*Nota pirika*, “a calm sea.”
Nota wen, “a rough sea.”

Notak, ノタク, 鋭キ刃. *n.* The edge
of any sharp tool. The edge of
a knife or axe or board.

Notakam, ノタカム, 頬. *n.* The
cheeks.

Notakam-bone, ノタカムボ子, 頬骨.
n. The cheekbone.

Notakne, ノタク子, 傍ニ. *adv.* Upon
its side. To be turned upon its
side.

Notako-notako, ノタコノタコ, 鋸齒
状ノ. *adj.* Jagged.

Notaku, ノタク, 鋭キ刃ヲ持チタル. *adj.*
Having a sharp edge.

Notakup, ノタクブ, 諸種ノ道具. *n.*
Tools of any kind.

Notarap, } 鰓(アキト). *n.* Fish gills.
ノタラフ, }

Motarap, } The cheeks of fish.
モタラフ, }

Notarup, ノタルブ, 平手テ打ツ. *v.t.*
To box the ears. To slap the
face.

Notasam, ノタサム, 岬. *n.* A cape.

Not-echiu, ノテチウ, 食氣ガ進マヌ、
イベノテチウ、食シ得ズ. *v.i.* To
have lost one's appetite. As:—*Ibe
not-echiu*, “to eschew one's food.”
“To be unable to take food.”

Notekpake, ノテクバケ, 最上ノ. *adj.*
The very best. Most good.

Notenai, ノテナイ, 南、例セバ、ノテナ.
イノラ、南風. *n.* The south
As:—*Notenai rera*, “the south
wind.”

Notese, } 鳩ノ如ク其ノ子ヲ哺フ. *v.t.*
ノテセ, } To feed as a pigeon
Noteshke, } its young.
ノテシケ,

Notetuye, ノテツイエ, 嚙ミ切ル. *v.t.*
To bite off.

Notka, ノッカ, 弩ニ付ケル繩此ニ觸ル
レバ發矢ス. *n.* The string attach-
ed to spring bows, which when
touched lets off the arrow.

Notkarari-ainu, ノッカラリアイヌ,
枕人、(男性、愛シ又ハ信頼スル人ノ儀
ナリ). *n.* A pillow man. A per-
son one loves or relies on.

Notkarari-guru, ノッカラリグル, 枕
人(男女性). *n.* A pillow person. A
person in whom one trusts. A
friend.

Notkarari-mat, ノッカラリマツ, 枕
人(女性). *n.* A pillow woman.

Notkeu, ノッケウ, 顎、例セバ、カンナノツ
ケウ、下顎. *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. Pectoral fins of fishes.

Notkiri, ノツキリ, 頤(オトガヒ). *n.*
The chin.

Notkush, ノツクシ, 顔ヲソムケル. *v.t.*
To turn the head away from.
Syn: *Oyakun kiru*.

Not-maka-ni, ノツマカニ, 杖(マイ)、猿
轡(サルゲツラ). *n.* A gag. A
A plug of wood often put into

- the mouth of the dying to keep it from closing.
- Not-moimoye**, ノツモイモイエ, 嚙ム。
v.t. To chew. **Syn**: **Kui-kui**.
Ikui-kui. Chamse.
- Noto**, ノト, 海面。 *n.* The surface of the sea. **Syn**: **Nota**. **Neto**.
- Notokkari**, ノトツカリ, 眩暈スル。 *adj.* Giddy. Faint. To be in a swoon.
- Notonoho**, ノトノホ, 酋長。 *n.* A chief. A head. **Syn**: **Nishpa**.
- Not-omare**, ノトマレ, 寄り懸カル。 To lean upon as upon a stick. Lit:—"to place the chin upon."
- Not-oro-ikui**. ノトロイクイ, 反芻スル。 *v.i.* To chew the cud.
- Notosam**, ノトサム, 岬。 *n.* A cape.
- Nottatawause**, ノッタタワウセ, 震フ、齒ヲガタカセル。 *v.i.* To shiver. The teeth to chatter. **Syn**: **Wauwause**.
- Notu**,
 ノツ, } 頤、岬。 *n.* The jaws. A
Not, } cape.
 ノツ, }
- Not-uturu**, ノツウツル, 魚ノ舌。 *n.* A fish's tongue.
- Noya**, ノヤ, ヨモギ。 *n.* Mugwort. *Artemisia vulgaris*, L.
- Noya-noya**, ノヤノヤ, 揉ム、剥グ、例セバ、ムンギプシテケヘオッタノヤノヤ、手ニテ麥ノ穗ヲ揉ム。 *v.t.* To rub. To peel. To strip by rubbing. As:—*Mungi push tekehe otta noyanoya*, "to rub ears of wheat in the hands."
- Noyap**,
 ノヤブ, } 横顔、例セバ、ノヤピタン
Noyapi, } 子グル、長顔ノ人。 *n.*
 ノヤビ, } The side of the face.

The profile. As:—*Noyapi tanne guru*, "a person with a long face."

Noyaparaka-tashum, ノヤバラカタ シュム, 耳腺炎。 *n.* Face-ache. The mumps.

Noya-surugu, ノヤスルグ, 毒ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of poison.

Noye, ノイエ, 廻ス、綯ム、捻ル。 *v.t.* To turn. To twist. To wind. To wring. To turn over.

Noye, ノイエ, 負ケル、死スル、例セバ、トノトノイエ、酒ニ負クル。 *v.i.* To be overcome with a thing. To be dead. As:—*Tonoto noye*, "to be overcome with wine." *Mokon noye*, "to be overcome with sleep" "to be dead."

Noyuk, ノユク, 良熊、人及ビ家畜ナトヲ襲掠セザル。 *n.* A good bear. *i.e.* A bear which does not attack people or steal animals. *Noyuk*, is the opposite of *hokuyuk*.

Nu, ス, 名詞ノ後ニ付ク時ハ、多ク、豊ニ、ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ、チエプヌ、魚ノ豊ニ、ユクヌ、鹿ノ多キナドノ如シ。 *part.* Suffixed to nouns *nu* has the force of *nuye an*, "to be abundant." As:—*Chepnu*, "an abundance of fish." *Yuknu*, "plenty of deer." *Nu* is therefore a plural suffix. Suffixed to verbs *un* has the force of *eashkai*, "to be able"; to be clever." As:—*Ok*, "to shoot"; *oknu*, "able to shoot" *i.e.* "an archer."

Nu, ス, 聞ク、尋ヌル、此ノ動詞ハ普通、オッタ、ナル語ニ續ツク、例セバ、エンオッタヌ、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.

Nu, **ヌ**, 涙. *n.* Tears. **Syn**: **Nupe**.

Nu-an, **ヌアン**, 澤山ナル、豊ナル. *adj.* Plenteous. Abundant. **Syn**:

Nuye an. **Nu-ush**.

Nuap, **ヌアプ**, 病ニ呻吟スル. *v.i.* To groan as in sickness. **Syn**:

Nuwap.

Nuashnu, **ヌアシヌ**, 眞面目、シラフ. *adj.* Sober.

Nube, } 涙、例セバ、ヌベグスシクナツ
ヌベ、 } カ子、涙ニ曇ル. *n.* Tears.

Nupe, } As:—*Nube gusu shiknak*
ヌピ、 } *kane*. “blinded by tears.” **Syn**:
Nu.

Nucha-guru, **ヌチャグル**, 露國人. *n.* A Russian.

Nuchak, **ヌチャク**, 幸ナル. *adj.* Pleased. Happy. **Syn**: **Nuchat**.

Nuchat, **ヌチャツ**, 幸福ナル、悦ベル. *adj.* Same as *Nuchak*. Pleased. Happy.

Nuchatka, **ヌチャツカ**, 幸福ニスル. *v.t.* To make happy. **Syn**: **Nuchattekka**.

Nuchatte, **ヌチャッテ**, 悦バス、幸福ニスル. *v.t.* To please. To make happy

Nuchattek, **ヌチャッテク**, 悦ビタル、幸福ナル. *adj.* Pleased. Happy.

Nuchattekka, **ヌチャッテッカ**, 悦バス、幸福ニスル. *v.t.* To make happy.

Nuchimashnu, **ヌチマシヌ**, or **Muchimashnu**, **ムチマシヌ**, 活潑ナル. *adj.* Active. Agile. Abrupt.

Nuchimashnu-i, **ヌチマシヌイ**, 活潑. *n.* Activity.

Nuchimashnu-no, **ヌチマシヌノ**, 活潑. *adv.* Actively. Quickly.

Nuchimashnure, **ヌチマシヌレ**, 速ニスル. *v.t.* To accelerate.

Nu-ewen, **ヌエウエン**, 聞取リ難キ. *adj.* Hard of hearing.

Nu-eyaituba, **ヌエヤイツバ**, 好奇心ヲ持ツ、穿鑿好キナル. *adj.* Curious. Inquisitive.

Nugesh, **ヌゲシ**, クロカモノ類. *n.* A kind of black coloured duck.

Nui, **ヌイ**, 火焰. *n.* A flame of fire.

Nuikara, **ヌイカラ**, 梳ク(髪ナドヲ)、掃ク、拂フ. *v.t.* To comb as a horse's mane. To currycomb. To groom. To brush.

Nuikarape, **ヌイカラペ**, 刷子. *n.* A brush. A currycomb.

Nui-kotereke, **ヌイコテレケ**, 火ガツク. *v.i.* To catch fire.

Nuina, **ヌイナ**, 隠ス. *v.t.* To hide away.

Nuina-korobe, **ヌイナコロベ**, 生殖器(男女共). *n.* The private parts of both male and female.

Nuinak, **ヌイナク**, 隠ル. *v.t.* To hide one's self.

Nuina-no, **ヌイナノ**, 竊ニ. *adv.* Secretly. **Syn**: **Arorokishne no**.

Nuina-shomoki-no, **ヌイナショモキノ**, 公然. *adj.* Above board. Openly. **Syn**: **Anukan no**.

Nuipe, **ヌイペ**, or **Numbe**, **ヌムベ**, 護謨. *n.* Gum.

Nuira, **ヌイラ**, キユクウカ. *n.* Smelt. *Aemerus dentex*, *Stind*.

Nuisam, **ヌイサム**, 衿. *n.* The front edge of a dress or coat.

Nui-uk, ヌイウク, 火ガツク、例セバ、チ
セイメイウク、家ニ火ガツク。 *v.i.* To
catch fire. As:—*Chisei nui uk,*
“the house caught fire.”

Nukan, ヌカン, 見ル。 *v.t.* To see.
Short for *Nukara*.

Nukande, ヌカnde, ニ示スル。 *v.t.* To
show.

Nukan-no, ヌカンノ, 公然ル。 *adv.*
Openly. Above-board. Seeing.

Nukan-nukara, ヌカンヌカラ, 看病
スル。 *v.t.* To nurse as a sick
person. To look well after. To
take care of. **Syn:** *Nitata*.

Nukanro, ヌカンロ, 見セヨ。 *v.t.* Let
us see.

Nukara, ヌカラ, 見ル。 *v.t.* To see.

**Nukara-eramushkare, ヌカラエラ
ムシカレ,** 未見ザリシ。 *v.i.* Not to
have seen.

Nukara-ewen, ヌカラエウエン, 視力ノ
弱キ、臆ニ見エル。 *v.i.* To see
badly. Not to see clearly. To
have bad sight.

**Nukara-humi-wen, ヌカラフミウエ
ン,** 醜キ、見ヤウトモセヌ。 *adj.* and
v.i. Ugly. Unsightly. Not car-
ing to see.

Nukara-no, ヌカラノ, 好ク見ル、明
カニ見ル。 *v.t.* To see well. To
see clearly.

Nukara-tek, 瞥見スル。 *v.t.* To get
ヌカラテク, a glimpse of any-
Nukattek, thing. **Syn:** *Iru-
ka nukara*.

Nukara-uonnere, ヌカラウオン子レ,
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tteク, 瞥見スル。 *v.t.*
To get a glimpse at.

Nukesh-chiri, ヌケシチリ, シノリガ
モ。 *n.* Harliquin duck. *Fuligula*
histrionica, (*Lim*).

Nukki, ヌッキ, 泥ダラケノ。 *adj.*
Muddy. **Syn:** *Nukki*.

Nuko-okai, ヌコオカイ, 豊富ナル。 *adj.*
Very plenteous. **Syn:** *Nuye
an*.

Nukoshne, ヌコシ子, 暴キ、残忍ナル、
短氣ナル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Wild.
Rough. To be soon angry.
Short-tempered. **Syn:** *Purikan-
da*. *Puri-o*. *Puri-yupke*.

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, 八ツ目鰻。 *n.*
A lamprey.

Num, 水滴、丸球。 *n.* A drop. A
Numi, } ball. As:—*Wakka num,*
Numi, } “a drop of water.”
Numi, } *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, }

Numa-kiru, ヌマキル, 脱毛スル。 *v.t.*
To shed the coat (as an animal).

Numan, } 昨日、例セバ、ヌマンアリ
ヌマン, } キシリカイサム、彼等昨
Numan-i, } 日ハ來ラザリキ。 *adv.*
ヌマンイ, } Yesterday. As:—*Numan ariki*

- shiri ka isam*, "they did not come yesterday."
- Numan-ibe**, **ヌマンイベ**, 夕飯. *n.*
The evening meal.
- Numan-onuman**, **ヌマンオヌマン**, 昨夜. *adv.* Last evening.
- Numarashtara**, **ヌマラシタラ**, 物ヲ運ブニ用フル皮紐. *n.* A leather thong used for carrying purposes.
- Numa-shosho**, } 毛ヲ抜ク. *v.i.* To
ヌマショショ, } take the hair
Numa-soso, } out of a skin
ヌマソソ, } with a knife. To pluck.
- Numa-shut**, **ヌマシュツ**, 底豆(ソコマメ). *n.* A corn. A wort. A blister.
- Numat**, **ヌマツ**, 紐帶. *n.* The strings to fasten a dress.
- Numat-koro-sei**, } 具ノ名. *n.* The
ヌマツコロセイ, } name of a
Numat-kot-sei, } kind of bi-
ヌマツコツセイ, } valve. The name of a shell often used by children to ornament their dress strings.
- Numa-ush-kikiri**, **ヌマウシキキリ**, 毛蟲. *n.* A caterpillar.
- Numba**, **ヌムバ**, 搾出ス. *v.t.* To squeeze. To press out. To rub together. To press.
- Nume-chiu**, **ヌメチウ**, 急ニ攻撃スル、(鳥ノ生餌ヲ啄ムトキニノミ用ユ). *v.t.* To attack suddenly. Used only of birds attacking their prey. To strike with the breast bone as hawks are said to do their prey.
- Numge**, **ヌムゲ**, 撰ブ、指名スル. *v.t.* To choose. To appoint.
- Numi**, **ヌミ**, 糲ベテ. *adj.* All. **Syn:** *Obitta*.
- Numi**, **ヌミ**, 身長(ミノタケ)、果實、穀物. *n.* Stature. A berry. A grain. **As:**—*Numi rupne ota*, "coarse-grained sand."
- Numi-pon**, **ヌミポン**, 短キ、例セバ、ヌミボンクル、小人. *adj.* Short. **As:**—*Numi pon guru*, "a small person."
- Numi-poro**, **ヌミポロ**, 丈高キ. *adj.* Tall.
- Numko-sange**, **ヌムコサンゲ**, 圍ム. *v.t.* To besiege.
- Numne**, **ヌム子**, 圓キ. *adj.* Round.
- Numne**, **ヌム子**, 圍ム. *v.t.* To besiege. To surround.
- Numne-an**, **ヌム子アン**, 番スル、待伏スル、圍ム、先取スル. *v.i.* To watch. To lie in wait. Also to forestall. To surround.
- Numnoya-chip**, **ヌムノヤチブ**, ヤマガラ. *n.* Japanese tit. *Parsus varius*, *T.* and *S.* **Syn:** *Enumnoya*.
- Numnoye**, **ヌムノイエ**, ヤマガラ. *n.* Japanese tit. **Syn:** *Enumnoye*.
- Numpe**, } 糊. *n.* Gum. Paste.
ヌムペ, } Glue. Size. A soft
Nuipe, } wen. Boss. A swelling.
ヌイペ, }
- Numpe-aushi**, **ヌムヘアウシ**, 糊ヅケスル. *v.t.* To paste.
- Numpe-omap**, **ヌムベオマフ**, 糊壺. *n.* A paste pot.
- Numsam**, **ヌムサム**, 衣類ノ前襟. *n.* The front edges of a dress or coat.
- Num-ush**, **ヌムウシ**, 疎キ粒ノ. *adj.* Coarse grained. **As:** *Num-ush ota*, coarse sand.

Nun, **ヌン**, 吸收スル. *v.t.* To absorb.
To suck. **Syn**: **Shikonun**.

Nunnu, **ヌンヌ**, 吸フ. *v.t.* To suck.

Nunnuun, **ヌンヌン**, 吸フ. *v.t.* To suck. To absorb. **Syn**: **Shikonunnuun**.

Nu-no, **ヌノ**, 明白ニ聞ク. *v.t.* To hear well.

Nunuke, **ヌヌケ**, 恵ム. *v.t.* To bless.
Syn: **Kaoiki**.

Nunumaunu, **ヌヌマウヌ**, 強キ. *adj.*
Strong.

Nup, **ヌブ**, 聞キシ事. *n.* A thing heard.

Nup, **ヌブ**, 平原丘、頂ノ平キ山. *n.* A plain. Table-land. Field. A fen. **Syn**: **Nuponne**.

Nupa, **ヌバ**, 聞ク(複数). *v.t.* To hear (*pl.*).

Nupe, **ヌペ**, ギヤウジヤニンニク. *n.*
A kind of wild garlic. *Allium victorialis*, *L.* **Syn**: **Pukusa**.

Nupe,
ヌペ, } 涙. *n.* Tears. **Syn**: **Nu-
Nupehe**, }
ヌペヘ, }

Nunaibe, **ヌナイベ**, ハゴトコ. *n.*
Agrammus agrammus, *Schlegel*.

Nupek, **ヌペク**,
Nupeki, **ヌペキ**, }

Nupeki-hi, **ヌペキヒ**, } 光、光明. *n.*

Nipek, **ニペク**, }

Nipeki-hi, **ニペキヒ**, }
Light. Brightness.

Nupek-at, **ヌペクアツ**, 光ル. *v.i.* To shine. Shining.

Nupeki-at-kamui, **ヌペキアツカムイ**,
輝ケル神、眞ノ神. *n.* The shining God. The true God.

Nupeki-atte, **ヌペキアツテ**, 照ス. *v.t.*
To cause to shine.

Nupetne, **ヌベツ子**, 樂シキ. *adj.* Joyful. Pleased.

Nupetne-an, **ヌベツ子アン**, 樂シキ. *v.i.* To be joyful. To rejoice.

Nupetnere, **ヌベツ子レ**, 樂シマシム. *v.t.* To please.

Nupettek, **ヌベツテク**, 十分醒メタル. *v.i.* To be wide awake.

Nupittek, **ヌビツテク**, 眞面目ニナル. *v.i.* To become sober.

Nupka, **ヌブカ**, 平原. *n.* A plain. Field. Table-land. **Syn**: **Nup**.

Nupka-ushi, **ヌブカウシ**, ス、キカヤ. *n.* *Miscanthus japonicus*, *Benth.*

Nupki, **ヌブキ**, 泥ダラケナル、濁水ノ如ク濃厚ナル. *adj.* Muddy. Thick, as dirty water.

Nupki, **ヌブキ**, オニガヤ. *n.* *Miscanthus*, *sp.*

Nupkina, **ヌブキナ**, キミカケサウ、スズラン. *n.* Lily of the Walley. *Convallaria maialis*, *L.*

Nupki-at, **ヌブキアツ**, } 泥ダラケノ.
Nupki-ot, **ヌブキオツ**, }
adj. Muddy.

Nupkire, **ヌブキレ**, 泥ダラケニスル. *v.t.* To make muddy.

Nupkurun-ni, **ヌブクルンニ**, ハコヤナギ. *n.* Poplar. *Populus tremula*, *L. var. villosa*, *Wesm.* Also called *Yai-ni*.

Nuponne, **ヌボン子**, 平原. *n.* A plain. **Syn**: **Nup**.

Nupoppet, **ヌポツベツ**, 汗. *n.* Sweat. Perspiration.

Nup-pukusa, **ヌブクサ**, キミカケサウ. *n.* Lily of the vallen. *Convallaria majalis*, *L.*

Nupure, **ヌブレ**, 好ム. *v.t.* To like. To be fond of.

Nupshingep, **ヌブシングフ**, ノハギ.
n. *Lespedeza bicolor*, Turcy.

Nup-shungu, **ヌブシユング**, キジカク
 シ. *n.* *Asparagus schoberioides*,
 Kunth.

Nupuri, **ヌブリ**, 山、例セバ、ヌブリヘ
 メス、山ニ登ル. *n.* A mountain.
 As:—*Nupuri hemesu*, “to ascend
 a mountain.” *Nupuri kitai*, “the
 top of a mountain.” *Nupuri kot-
 oro*, “the sides of a mountain.”
Nupuri ran, “to descend a moun-
 tain.”

Nupun-noya, **ヌブンノヤ**, イハヨモギ.
n. *Artemisia sacrorum*, Ledeb.
var. latiloba, Ledeb.

Nupuri-esoro, **ヌブリエソロ**, 麓. *n.*
 The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-esoro-ran, **ヌブリエソロラ
 シ**, 下山スル. *v.i.* To descend a
 mountain.

Nupuripa, **ヌブリバ**, 山ノ前面. *n.*
 The forepart of a mountain. We
 final *pa* is not to be confounded
 with *ka*, “top.”

Nupuri-pesh, **ヌブリベシ**, 麓. *n.* The
 foot of a mountain.

Nupuripo, **ヌブリポ**, 小山. *n.* A
 small mountain.

Nupuri-shut, **ヌブリシュツ**, 麓. *n.*
 The foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-shuttomo, **ヌブリシュットモ**,
 麓ヨリ少シク上ノ處. *n.* A little
 above the foot of a mountain.

Nupuri-tapka, **ヌブリタプカ**, 山ノ頂.
n. The top of a mountain.

Nupuri-uturu, **ヌブリウツル**, 谷. *n.*
 Valleys.

Nupuru, **ヌブル**, 貴重ナル、例セバ、カム
 イ、ヌブルモンカシ、神ノ貴キ業ニヨ

リ. *adj.* Precious. Estimable.
 As:—*Kamui nupuru mon-kashi*,
 “by the estimable (or precious)
 works of God.”

Nupuru, **ヌブル**, 濃厚ナル(酒又ハ水ノ).
adj. Thick or dirty or strong as
 water. Wine or. Black. Very
 dark. As:—*Nupuru tonoto*,
 “strong wine.”

Nupuru, **ヌブル**, 預言スル. *v. t.* To
 prophesy.

Nupuru-guru, **ヌブルグル**, 預言者.
n. A prophet. **Syn**: **Uweingara
 guru**.

Nupuruka, **ヌブルカ**, 黒クスル. *v. t.*
 To blacken.

Nupuru-moshiri, **ヌブルモシリ**, 天.
n. Heaven.

Nu-rapapse, **ヌラバブセ**, 落涙スル. *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**. 幣ノ集合. *n.* The clus-
 ters of *inao* which the Ainu place
 outside their east windows or upon
 the seashore as offerings to the
 gods.

Nusakesak, **ヌサケサク**, 眞面目. *n.*
 Sober. **Syn**: **Nuashnu**.

Nusatam, **ヌサタム**, 疫病ヲ祓フ爲ニ用
 ユル幣. *n.* A kind of *inao* waved
 over the sick to drive away dis-
 ease. **Syn**: **Takusa**.

Nushimamne, **ヌシマム子**, 強キ、安
 全ナル. *adj.* Strong. Safe.

Nushimamne-no, **ヌシマム子ノ**, 強
 ク、安全ニ、例セバ、ヌシマム子ノカ
 ラ、堅固ニ建テル. *adv.* Strongly.
 Safely. As:—*Nushimamne no
 kara*, “to build strongly.”

Nushimaune-no, **ヌシマウ子ノ**, 強ク。
adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. As:—*Nushimaune no akara*, “is it made or done strongly.”

Nushuk, **ヌシユク**, or **Nishuk-nishuk**, **ニシユクニシユク**, 手招スル。*v. t.* To beckon. To call. To pray to God.

Nushinne-no, **ヌシン子ノ**, 快ヨク。
adv. Comfortably.

Nushiromare, **ヌシロマレ**, 制御スル。*v. t.* To control.

Nushuye, **ヌシユイエ**, 手招ギスル。*v. t.* To beckon. To call be beckoning.

Nuso, **ヌソ**, 橇。*n.* A sleigh.

Nusumaunu-no, **ヌスマウヌノ**, 強ク。
adv. Strongly. In a strong manner. **Syn**: **Nushimaune no**.

Nutap, **ヌタブ**, 山間ノ平野。*n.* A level place between mountains.

Nutap, **ヌタブ**, 川ノ彎曲セル個處ノ内部。*n.* The inside of a bend in a river. An isthmus.

Nutokkari, **ヌトッカリ**, 眩暈スル。*v. i.* To be giddy. To feel dizzy. **Syn**: **Ramukari**. **Ramukari-kari**.

Nu-ush, **ヌウシ**, 豊ナル。*adj.* Plenteous. Abundant. **Syn**: **Nuye an**. **Nuye ush**.

Nuwap, **ヌワブ**, 呻ク。*v. i.* To groan.

To call out in pain. To give birth.

Nuwashi, **ヌワシ**, or **Nuashi**, **ヌアシ**, 眞面目ナル。*adj.* Sober.

Nuyasa, **ヌヤサ**, 割ル(單數)。*v. t.* To break in or through. To split (*sing*).

Nuyaske, **ヌヤスケ**, 割レル。*v. i.* Broken through. Split.

Nuye, **ヌイエ**, 書ク, 彫刻スル, 入墨スル。*v. t.* To write. To tattoo. To carve.

Nuye-an, **ヌイエアン**, 豊ナル。*adj.* Plenteous. **Syn**: **Nu an**. **Shiri eshik**. **Nu ush**.

Nuyaspa, **ヌヤスパ**, 割ル(複數)。*v. t.* To break in or through (*pl*).

Nuye-an-i, **ヌイエアナイ**, 豊饒。*n.* Abundance. **Syn**: **Shiri eshik-be**.

Nuye-an-no, **ヌイエアンノ**, 豊ニ。
adv. Abundantly.

Nuye-ita, **ヌイエイタ**, 寫字板, 石板。*n.* A writing tablet.

Nuyep, **ヌイエフ**, 箒, 刷毛。*n.* A pen. A broom. A brush.

Nuyere, **ヌイエレ**, 書カセル。*v. t.* To cause to write.

Nuye-ush, **ヌイエウシ**, 豊ナル。*adj.* Plenteous. Abundant. **Syn**: **Nuye an**.

Nuyuk, **ヌユク**, 火ガツク。*v. i.* To catch fire.

○ (オ).

0, **オ**, 名詞ノ後ニ付ク時ハ、形容詞ノ力ヲ有ス、例セバ、アイオニ、刺アル木。Suffixed to nouns the particle *o*

has an adjectival force. **As**:—*Ai-o ni*, “thorny wood.” *Uruki-o*, “lousy.”

- O, オ**, ヨリ、カラ、例セバ、オキムウシ、山カラ。 *prep.* From. Off. A separative particle. As:—*O-kim un*, “from the mountains.” *O-pish ne*, “from the sea-shore.” (See *E*, *prep.*).
- O, オ**, 入ル、例セバ、シュオロワッカオ、ホチ鍋ニ入ル。 *v.t.* To put in. As: *Shu oro wakka o*, “to put water into a saucepan.”
- O, オ**, 乗馬スル、乗ル。 *v.t.* To ride. To sail in a boat.
- O, オ**, 實ヲ結ブ。 *v.t.* To bear fruit as a tree.
- O, オ**, 鑿ル、開ク、例セバ、シクオ、目ヲ開ク。 *v.t.* To bore. To open. As:—*Shik o*, “to open the eyes.” *Shui o*, “to bore a hole.”
- O, オ**, 突キ出ル。 *adj.* and *v.i.* To project. Projecting. To stick out.
- O, オ**, 含ム、例セバ、トノトオイタンギ、此ノ盃ニハ酒ガ有ル。 *v.i.* To be inside. Contained in. As:—*Tonoto o itangi* “the, cup with wine in it.”
- O, オ**, 有ル、存在スル。 *v.i.* To be. To exist.
- O, オ**, 何物ニテモ底ノ外部、例セバ、オウフイシュ、底ノ焼ケシ鍋。 *n.* The outside bottom of anything. As:—*O uhui shu*, “a pot with the bottom burnt.” *O uhui nikap atthush*, “an old burnt garment.”
- O, オ**, 陰部、特ニ肛門ノ邊。 *n.* The private parts, particularly the region of the anus.
- O, オ**, 河口。 *n.* The mouth of a river.
- O, オ**, 穴、例セバ、オプシチクニ、穴ノアイテル木。 *n.* A hole. As:—*O push*

chikuni, “wood with holes bored in it.”

Oa, オア, 蛙。 *n.* A frog. **Syn:** **Oterekp.** **Tereke ibe.** **Otereke-ibe.**

Oa, オア, 一對ノ一ツ、此ノ語ハオアラ (*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、一足。 *adj.* One of a pair. This word is sometimes used for *oat* which is a contraction of *oara*. Thus:—*Oa chikiri* for *oatchikiri* short for *oara chikiri*, “one foot.”

Oahunge, オアフンゲ, } 彎曲シタル物
Oahungi, オアフンギ, }
ノ内側。 *n.* The inside of a bend, **Syn:** **Ereunui.**

Oai, オアイ, 集會所。 *n.* A meeting place.

Oaikanchi, オアイカンチ, ハサミムシ。 *n.* An earwig. **Syn:** **Oai-ush kikiri.**

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、オアンライダ、全ク殺ス。 *adv.* Thoroughly. Quite. Entirely. Outright. This word is a contraction from *oara*. Thus:—*Oanraige*, “to kill outright;” for *oara raige*.

Oan-nikap, オアンニカプ, 臆病者、賤シキ物、死體、重病人。 *n.* A cowardly person. A worthless being. A corpse. A very sick person.

Oanruru, オアンルル, 西海岸ヨリ。 *adv.* From the western shores of the sea.

Oara, オアラ, ニツノ一ツ、一對ノ一ツ。 *adj.* One of a pair. One of two.

- Oara, オアラ**, 全ク、オアラエン、全ク惡シキ. *adv.* Entirely. Quite. Very. Thoroughly. As:— *Oara wen*, “very bad,” or “abominable.” *Oara actunne*, “very much hated.”
- Oara-araki, オアラアラキ**, 半. *adj.* A half.
- Oara-kanchi-ush, オアラカンチウシ**, ハサミムシ. *n.* A earwig. **Syn:** **Oai kanchi.** **Oaiush-kikiri.**
- Oashin, オアシン**, 出テ行ク、入り來ル. *v.i.* To go out. To come out.
- Oashinge, オアシング**, 送り出ス、取り出ス. *v.t.* To send out. To take out. To root out.
- Oaship, オアシブ**, 出入スル. *v.i.* To come or go out. To issue forth (*pl.*)
- Oashiuka-amip, オアシウカアミブ**, 良キ衣類. *n.* Good clothes. **Syn:** **Aeshiyuk amip.**
- Oat, オアツ**, ニツノーツ、此ノ語ハオアラノ略ナリ、例セバ、オアツチキリ、一足(片足). *adj.* One of two. This word is short for *oara*. As:— *Oatchikiri* for *oara chikiri*, “one foot.” *Oat-teke*, “one hand.”
- Oat, オアツ**, ニツノーツ. *adj.* One of two.
- Oatuimaka, オアツイマカ**, 河ノ廣キ口. *n.* The broad open mouth of a river.
- Oatu-wakka, オアツワッカ**, 動物ノ精液. *n.* Animal semen.
- Oau-ush-kikiri, オアウウシキキリ**, ハサミムシ. *n.* An earwig. **Syn:** **Oaikanchi.**
- Obakanere, オバカ子レ**, 愚ニスル、馬鹿ニスル、例セバ、子イグルイクラサケオバカネレ、大酒ノ爲ニ愚トナル. *v.t.* To make a fool of. To deprive one of his senses. As:— *Nei guru iku wa sake obakanere*, “through drinking wine has made a fool of him.”
- Obitta, オビッタ**, 總ベテノ、全體ノ. *adj.* All. The whole.
- Obiyo, オビヨ**, 聲カ嘎レル. *v.i.* To have lost the voice as in a heavy cold. **Syn:** **Shiunuomke.**
- Oboru, オボル**, 最惡シキ非難ノ語. *n.* A very evil term of reproach.
- Oboshpa, オボシバ**, 通ツテ行ク. *v.t.* To go through. *Pl. of oboso.*
- Oboshpare, オボシバレ**, 通ツテ行カセル. *v.t.* To cause to go through. *Pl.*
- Oboso, オボソ**, 通シテ、例セバ、オボソウインガラ、通シテ見ル. *post.* Through. As:— *Oboso un ingara*, “to look through.”
- Oboso, オボソ**, 通ツテ行ク、浸ミ透ス. *v.t.* To go through. To soak through.
- Obosore, オボソレ**, 無クスル、治療スル、爲スマウニスル、通シテ行カシム. *v.t.* To allay. To alleviate. To cease to do (as evil). To cause to go through.
- Ochako, オチャコ**, 横行ナル. *adj.* Presumptuous. Given to loose ways.
- Ochakot, オチャコツ**, 強盜シテ暮ス. *v.t.* To live in debauchery.
- Ochakot-guru, オチャコツグル**, 強盜. *n.* A debauchee.
- Ochi, オチイ**, 突進スル. *v.i.* To dart. To whirl. To rush.
- Ochiai-ush-mun, オチアイウシムン**, クロコリ. *n.* *Fritillaria Kamtchatsensis*, *Gawl.*

- Ochichiwi**, チチチウ^イ, 立ツ、積ミカサナル. *v.i.* To stand up on end. To be piled up. **Syn:** Ochiuchiu.
- Ochike**, オチケ, 盆. *n.* A tray. **Syn:** Nima. Otkike.
- Ochikiki**, オチキキ, 空ケ盡ス. *v.t.* To empty to the very last drop. To drain.
- Ochikirui**, オチキル^イ, 放蕩ナル. *adj.* Lewd. Corrupt.
- Ochinkama**, オチンカマ, 踏ミ越ス. *v.t.* To step over.
- Ochinakkari**, オチナツカリ, 日本人. *n.* A Japanese.
- Ochinkapa**, オチンカバ, 足ヲ伸バシテ坐スル. *v.i.* To sit with the legs stretched out.
- Ochipa**, オチバ, 突進スル、渦ク. *v.i. (pl.)* To dart. To whirl. To rush.
- Ochipep**, オチペブ, 滑ナル. *adj.* Even. Plain. Smooth.
- Ochipumi**, オチブミ, 足趾ヲ付ケル. *v.t.* To follow a trail.
- Ochishbare**, オチシバレ, 破損サセル. *v.t.* To spoil. To damage.
- Ochiu**, オチウ, or **Hochiu**, ホチウ, 姦淫. *n.* Adultery.
- Ochiubare**, オチウバレ, 死ス. *v.i.* To die.
- Ochiuchiu**, オチウチウ 積ミカサナル、立ツ. *v.i.* To be set up on end. To be piled.
- Ochiunoye**, オチウノ^イエ, 交接ヲ欲シテ死ス. *v.i.* To die through strong desire to have sexual intercourse.
- Ochiuchiu-chikap**, オチウチウチカ^ブ, 鶴鷓(セキレイ). *n.* A wagtail. **Syn:** Chiuchiu. Ochiuchiri.
- Ochiuchiue**, オチウチウエ, 強迫. *n.* Compulsion.
- Ochiupashte**, オチウバシテ, 交接スル. *v.i.* To have sexual intercourse.
- Ochiwe**, オチウエ, 追ヒヤル. *v.t.* To drive away. **As:**— *Ochiwe wa isamka*, “to drive clean away.”
- Ochopcho**, オチョブ^チョ, 魚ノ尾. *n.* A fish's tail.
- Ochopkokomge**, オチョブココムゲ, 縮マル(寒サニ). *v.i.* To shrink up as a person or dog in the cold.
- Oeshikari**, オエシカリ, 塞ク. *v.t.* To be closed up as the mouth of a river.
- Ochukko-eshikari**, オチユッコエシカリ, 尿閉. *n.* Stoppage of the urine. Ischury.
- Ochupka-un**, オチユブカ^{ウン}, 東ノ方. *n.* The region of the East.
- Oha**, オハ, 空ナル、例セバ、オハチセイ、空屋. *adj.* Empty. **As:**— *Oha chisei*, “an empty house.” *Oha shiure*, “to take care of an empty house.”
- Oha-ai**, オハ^{アイ}, 無毒ノ矢. *n.* Arrow without any poison attached. **See.** Ashi-ai.
- Ohai-araiko-tenge**, オハイアライコ^{テン}ゲ, 泣ク(子供ガ母ヲ慕ヒ). *v.t.* To weep as a child after its mother.
- Ohaige-kara**, オハイゲカラ, 誹ル. *v.t.* To backbite. To abuse. **Syn:** Sempirioitak.
- Ohaige-kara-i**, オハイゲカラ^イ, 誹謗. *n.* Abuse. Slander.
- Ohai-ingara**, オハイインガラ, 見送ル. *v.i.* To look after one.

- Ohaine, オハイ子**, 實ニ. *adv.* Indeed. Just so.
- Ohaine-kane, オハイ子カ子**, 實ニ. *adv.* Indeed. Just so.
- Ohaita, オハイタ**, 塞ガル. 適合セズ. *v.i.* To be warded off. Not to fit.
- Ohaitare, オハイタレ**, 逃ガス. *v.t.* To cause to escape. To defend from. To ward off. To make not fit. To cause to avoid.
- Ohaiyokke, オハイヨッケ**, or **Ohayokke, オハヨッケ**, 吐氣ヲ催ス. 嘔氣スル. *v.i.* To belch. To eructate. To retch.
- Ohak, オハク**, 浅キ. *adj.* Shallow.
- Ohare, オハレ**, 空ニスル. *v.t.* To empty.
- Ohariki-so-un, オハリキソウン**, 爐ノ右側. 即チ. アイヌノ家ノ戸口ヨリ見テ. *adv.* On the right hand side of a fireplace. (Looking in from the porch door of an Ainu hut).
- Oharu, オハル**, 澄ミタル汁. *n.* A clear soup.
- Ohasama, オハサマ**, 鞆 (シリガヒ). *n.* A crupper.
- Oha-shinotcha, オハシノツチャ**, 調子. *n.* A tune.
- Oha-shirun, オハシルン**, 空屋ヲ守ル. *v.i.* To take care of an empty house.
- Oha-shiure, オハシウレ**, 空屋ヲ守ル. *v.i.* To take care of an empty house.
- Ohau, オハウ**, 魚肉又ハ獸肉ト野菜トヲ混合シテ煮タル食物. *n.* A fish or meat stew with vegetables intermixed.
- Ohau-kina, オハウキナ**, ガツヤウサウニリンサウ. フクベラ. *n.* *Anemone*
- flaccida*, *Fr. Schm.* **Syn: Pukisa kina.**
- Ohau-not, オハウノツ**, 煮ル爲ニ用意セラレシ肉又ハ植物. *n.* A lump of meat or vegetables cut ready to stew.
- Ohau-not-kara, オハウノツカラ**, 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**, 吐氣ヲ催ス. *v.i.* To retch.
- Ohetke, オヘツケ**, 躑ル. コボル. 例セバ. エツアノシヨモチヤオヘツケヤ. 茶ハ土瓶ノ口ヨリ灑レシヤ. *v.i.* To be spilled. To run out. *As:—Etu wano shomo cha ohetke ya?* “Won't the tea run out of the spout?”
- Ohetu, オヘツ**, 翻ス. コボス. *v.t.* To spill. To shed. To empty.
- Ohetuku, オヘツク**, 出テ來ル. *v.i.* To come out of.
- Oheuge, オヘウゲ**, 曲リタル. *adj.* Crooked. Bent.
- Oheugesak-i, オヘウゲサクイ**, 精確. *n.* Accuracy.
- Oheuge-sak-no, オヘウゲサクノ**, 精確ナル. 眞直ナル. *adj.* Accurate. Straight. **Syn: Oupeka.**
- Oheugere, オヘウゲレ**, 曲ゲル. *v.t.* To bend. **Syn: Henoyere.**
- Oheuge-shomoki, オヘウゲシヨモキ**, 精確ナル. 眞直ナル. *adj.* Accurate. Straight. Right.
- Oheuge-shomoki-no, オヘウゲシヨモキノ**, 精確ニ. 眞直ニ. *adv.* Accurately. Straightly. Rightly.
- Oho, オホ**, 縫箔. *n.* A kind of fancy needle-work.
- Ohoge, オホゲ**, 曲リタル. *adj.* Crooked. **Syn: Oheuge.**

- Ohoikara, オホイカラ**, 縫箔スル. *v.i.*
To do a kind of fancy needle-work.
- Ohokara-kem, オホカラケム**, 縫針.
n. A sewing needle.
- Ohon-no, オホンノ**, 長キ間、永々. *adv.*
For a long time.
- Ohonto, オホント**, 家ノウシロ. *n.* The back of a house. **Syn:** Osorogesh. Okesh. Apapok.
- Ohontoki, オホントキ**, 肛門. *n.* The anus.
- Ohontom, オホントム**, 側ニ. *adv.*
By the side of.
- Ohooho, オホオホ**, or **Ohuohu, オフオフ**, 案内ヲ頼ム一種ノ聲. *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**, 縫箔スル. *v.t.*
To embroider.
- Ohuiyoro-ne, オフイヨロネ**, 如何テセウカ、此ノ語ハ否定ノ意味ヲ示ス. 例セバ、オフイヨロネ、ネイアシウエンテッセシマッコロヤッアエラムベウテッ、彼ノ女ハ生キテ居ルカ死ンダカ如何テセウ. *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, shiknu kuni aponde*, “how will it be, I think he will not live.”
- Ohurukotuibe-mun, オフルコツイベムン**, カラハナサウ. *n.* Hops. *Humus lupulus*, L.
- Oibe, オイベ**, 元素、持續力. *n.* Essence. Durance. Stamina.
- Oibe-an, オイベアン**, 永ク續キタル. *adj.* To have stamina or endurance. To last a long time.
- Oibe-chawan, オイベチャワン**, 飯椀. *n.* An eating cup. **Syn:** Oibe-sei.
- Oibep, オイベフ**, or **Oibepi, オイベピ** 食器、飯椀. *n.* Eating utensils. An eating cup.
- Oibe-sak, オイベサク**, 弱キ、弱クナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be weak. **Syn:** Tum-sak.
- Oibe-sam, オイベサム**, 浪費スル. *v.t.* To do away with quickly. To waste. To waste away. **Syn:** Oisam.
- Oibesamka, オイベサムカ**, 浪費スル. *v.t.* To waste. **Syn:** Oisamka.
- Oibe-sei, オイベセイ**, 食器、皿. *n.* An eating vessel. A plate.
- Oika, オイカ**, 越エテ、例セバ、オイカホブニ、飛ビ越エテ. *post.* Over. As:—*Oika hopuni*, “to fly over.” *Oika ingara*, “to look over.” *Oika kama*, “to step over.” *Oika tereke*, “to jump over.”
- Oikara, オイカラ**, クズ. *n.* A kind of climbing leguminous plant. *Pueraria Shunbergiana*, Benth. Used for tying purposes. The small inner fibre is sometimes used for securing thread.
- Oikaru, オイカル**, 捻(ヨ)レタル、織(ムス)ビタル. *adj.* Twisted. Entwined.
- Oiki, オイキ**, 觸ル. *v.t.* To touch. To meddle with.
- Oiki-oiki, オイキオイキ**, 觸ル. *v.t.* To touch. To meddle with.

Oikush, **オイクシ**, 漏レル. *v. i.* To leak. (As a tub or bucket).

Syn: **Opekush**.

Oikush-un, **オイクシウン**, 向フニ. *adv.* Beyond.

Oimatturinne, **オイマツツリン子**, 長ク延ブ. *v. i.* To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down. To be stretched out. **Syn**: **Omat-turinne**.

Oimek, **オイメク**, 恐ル. *v. i.* To fear. To be afraid.

Oina, **オйна**, 古代ノ、傳説ノ. *adj.* Ancient. Traditional.

Oina, **オйна**, 昔話ヲスル. *n.* and *v. t.* To relate ancient traditions.

Oina-mat, **オйнаマツ**, ノブキ. *n.* *Adenocaulon adhaerens*, Maxim.

Oina-otta, **オйнаオッタ**, 古代、例セバ、ガイナオッタアンブリ、古代ノ習慣. *adv.* In ancient times. As:— *Oina otta an buri*, “an ancient custom.” *Oina otta tambe koracha hawashanu 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**, 覗ク、又覗キ込ム. *v. t.* To peep through. To look through.

Oinuye, **オインユエ**, 達スル. *v. i.* To reach to. To attain to (as water from a river to a road on shore).

Oioi-ki, **オイオイキ**, 喝采スル. *v. t.* To acclaim.

Oioiki-i, **オイオイキイ**, 喝采. *n.* An acclamation.

Oioioioi, **オイオイオイ**, 驚愕又ハ稱讚ノ叫ビ、例セバ、ガイガイガイガイエアニエネヤッカエカラコイラムマカカエ

カソルウエネ、噫爲ス事毎ニ君ハ善シ *excl.* An exclamation of surprise or admiration. As:— *Oioi oioi, eani nep ne yakka e kara ko iram-makaka e kan ruwe ne*, “ah, what ever you do you do well.”

Oiporoboso, **オイボロボソ**, 顔色ヲ變ヘル、(苦痛、心配、病氣等ノ爲)、蒼クナル. *v. i.* To change countenance as through pain, trouble, or sickness. To turn pale.

Oira, **オイラ**, 忘ル、(單數). *v. t.* To forget. (*sing.*)

Oirapa, **オイラパ**, 忘ル(複數). *v. t.* To forget. (*pl.*)

Oisam, **オイスサム**, 浪費スル. *v. i.* To waste away. **Syn**: **Oibesam**.

Oisamka, **オイスサムカ**, 浪費スル. *v. t.* To waste. **Syn**: **Oibesamka**.

Oishiru, **オイシル**, 産卵後鮭. *n.* A very old salmon. A salmon which has died of old age. Spent salmon.

Oitak-sak, **オイタクサク**, 免テ願フ、言ヒ、違フ. *v. t.* To beg pardon. To make a mistake in talking or by word of mouth.

Oitak-sakka, **オイタクサクカ**, 言ヒ違ハセル. *v. t.* To cause to make a mistake by word of mouth.

Oitak-sakte, **オイタクサクテ**, 詫ヲ云ハセル. *v. t.* To make beg pardon.

Oitakushi, **オイタクシ**, 呪フ. *v. t.* To curse.

Ok, **オク**, 悪シキ、兇悪ナル. *adj.* Trouble. Evil. Badness. Severe in a bad sense.

Ok, **オク**, 襟頰(エリクビ). *n.* The nape of the neck. Atlas. The neck. **Syn**: **Okkeu**.

- Ok, オク**, 心、感情. *n.* The heart. The feelings.
- Ok, オク**, 鬱悶スル、フサグ. *v.i.* To be low-spirited. To be cast down. Troubled.
- Oka or okai, オカ**, 又ハ **オカイ**, 有リ、住フ. *v.i.* To be. To dwell. To be at a place.
- Okachupu, オカチュブ**, 引キ戻ス. *v.t.* To take back. **Syn**: Oka-uk.
- Okai, オカイ**, 有ル、住ム. *v.i.* To be. To dwell. To be at a place. To abide. Both *sing* and *pi*.
- Okaibe, オカイベ**, 存在物. *n.* An existing thing.
- Okai-ushike, オカイウシケ**, 住居、在所、フリカ. *n.* An abode. A place where anything is.
- Okakara, オカカラ**, 長キ. *adj.* Lengthwise.
- Okake, オカケ**, 後、其後. *adv.* After. Subsequently. Cleared away. **As**:—*Shiriokake an*, “the weather has cleared up.”
- Okake-an, オカケアン**, 終リ. *n.* A finish. An end.
- Okake-anka, オカケアンカ**, 終ラセル. *v.t.* To make to finish or stop.
- Okake-an-koro, オカケアンコロ**, 其後. *adv.* Afterwards. After that. Then.
- Okake-chishne, オカケチシ子**, 傷痕、キズアト. *n.* A mark left on the body as by illness. A sore place. A scar.
- Okakere, オカケレ**, 終ラセル. *v.t.* To make stop or finish.
- Okaketa, オカケタ**, 其後. *adv.* Afterwards.
- Okake-un, オカケウン**, 其後. *adv.* Afterwards.
- Okakuira, オカクイラ**, 竊ニ後ヲ追フ. *v.t.* To follow after stealthily. **Syn**: Okapikuira.
- Okamge-no, オカムゲノ**, 適當ニ、突然ニ. *adv.* On purpose. Purposely. Suddenly. Advisedly. **Syn**: Shiokamge no. Okamgiri.
- Okamgiri, オカムギリ**, 適當ニ、突然ニ. *adv.* On purpose. Purposely. Suddenly.
- Okamoi-koro, オカモイコロ**, 梅毒ヲ患フ. *v.i.* To be afflicted with syphilis. **Syn**: Pana-etashum.
- Okanchi, オカンチ**, 舵、カゲ. *n.* A ship's rudder.
- Okanka, オカンカ**, 絲蟲、(サナダムシ). *n.* A tape worm.
- Okankotokke, オカンコトツケ**, 傾キタル、參差タル. *adj. (geo)*. Declivious. Rugged.
- Okan-natki, オカンナッキ**, 團樂スル、マドキスル. *v.t.* To sit in a circle.
- Okapikuira, オカビクイラ**, 竊ニ後ヲ追フ. *v.t.* To follow stealthily after.
- Okari, オカリ**, 周リニ. *post.* About. Around.
- Okarira, オカリレ**, 取り廻ス. *v.t.* To put round.
- Okashkamui-koro, オカシカムイコロ**, 健全トナル、病氣ヨリ恢復スル. *v.i.* To be in health. To revive from sickness. **Syn**: Seremak-koro.
- Okashkamui-sak, オカシカムイサク**, 病トナル、病ム、力ヲ落ス、病ガ篤ク

ナル、不仕合セニナル、*v.i.* To be in bad health. To lose strength. To grow worse in sickness. To be unfortunate.

Okasu, オカス, or Oukasu, オウカス, 甚ダ、大ニ、例セバ、タネオカスヒリカ、彼ハ今甚ダ善シ。*adv.* Very. In a great degree. To a great extent. Much. Very much. As:—*Tane okasu pirika*, “he is now much better.”

Okata, オカタ, 後ニ、例セバ、エンオカタ、我が後ニ。*adv.* After. Behind. As:—*En okata*, “after me.” **Syn:** Okake.

Oka-uk, オカウク, 取り戻ス。*v.t.* To take back. **Syn:** Oka-chupu.

Okaya-ni-pichi, オカヤニピチ, 檣ヨリ落ツ。*v.i.* To fall from a mast. **Syn:** Ekaya-ni ika.

Okaye, オカイエ, 断レタル、チギレタル。*adj.* Broken off.

Okbare, オクバレ, 不孝ヲスル、敵スル。*v.t.* To treat one's parents slightly or unfilially. To rebel against. To fight against. **Syn:** Uokbare. Iyokbare.

Ok-chish, オクチシ, 泣ク(哀ノ爲)。*v.t.* To weep for sorrow.

Okekarip, オケカリブ, 襟、頸環。*n.* A collar.

Ok-ekot, オケコツ, 悲シガル。*v.i.* To be very sorrowful. To be very cast down. To die of sorrow.

Okep, オケブ, 兎鳥。*n.* Name of a very rare bird said to be of ill omen.

Okep, オケブ, 悪シキ音信。*n.* Bad news.

Okep-koro-guru, オケブコログル, 兎報ヲ齋ラセシ人。*n.* A bearer of evil tidings.

Okep-shongo, オケブションゴ, 兎報。*n.* Bad news.

Okep-shongo-koro-guru, オケブションゴコログル, 兎報ヲ齋ラセシ人。*n.* One who brings bad news.

Okere, オケレ, 終ル、爲シ遂ガル。*v.t.* To finish. To accomplish.

Okere-i, オケレイ, 終リ。*n.* The finish. Accomplishment. The end.

Okerep, オケレブ, 終リ。*n.* Accomplishment.

Okerepa, オケレバ, 終ル、(複数)。*v.i.* Finished. To be done. *Pl* of *okere*.

Okes, オケス, 尻、底。*n.* The posteriors. The rump. The bottom. **Syn:** Osoroho.

Okese, オケセ, or Okesegeta, オケセゲタ, 終リニ、後、例セバ、イノソノイタツオケセゲタ、祈ノ後。*adv.* At the end of. After. As:—*Inon-no-itak okesegeta*, “after prayers.”

Okettektek, オケツテクテク, 終リシ。*v.i.* To have finished. To have prepared.

Okeuba, オケウバ, 追ヒヤル。*v.t.* To drive away. *Pl.* of *okewe*.

Okeura, オケウラ, コバン。*n.* A moor-hen.

Okewe, オケウエ, 追ヒヤル。*v.t.* To drive away.

Okikurumi, オキクルミ, アイヌヲ文明ニ導キシ人(源ノ義經ヲ指スナラン)、アイヌノ傳説ニヨレバ、義經ハ樺太島ニ

- テ殺サレタリト. *n.* The name of a person said by the Ainu to have been a great civilizer of the race. Most likely this person was the Japanese hero Kurōhangan 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, オキム子,** 山ヨリ. *adv.* From the mountains. *O* is a preposition meaning "from." (See *O prep.* and compare *E, prep.*)
- Okim-un, オキムウン,** 山ヨリ. *adv.* From the mountains.
- Okimumpe, オキムンベ,** 洪水. *n.* A flood.
- Ok-iporo, オキボロ,** 愁色. *n.* A sad countenance.
- Okira, オキラ,** カ. *n.* Strength.
- Okirasap, オキラサベ,** 弱キ. *adj.* Weak.
- Okirashnu, オキラシヌ,** 強キ. *adj.* Strong.
- Okisashke, オキサシケ,** 濡レテ汚レシ. *adj.* Wet and dirty (as an infant).
- Okishka, オキシカ,** 兎、鹿、又熊ノ尾. *n.* The tail of a hare, deer, or bear.
- Okitak, オキタク,** 悲シキ話. *n.* Sad or sorrowful talk. **Syn:** Okne-itak.
- Okitarumbe, オキタルムベ,** 飾蓆ノ類. *n.* A kind of ornamental mat. **Syn:** Nikapumbe.
- Okkai, オッカイ,** 男ノ、雄ノ、牡ノ. *adj.* Male.
- Okkai-apa, オッカイアバ,** 男ノ親類. *n.* Male relations.
- Okkai-bo, オッカイボ,** 青年. *n.* A young man.
- Okkai-karaku, オッカイカラク,** 甥. *n.* A nephew.
- Okkai-ko-iwak, オッカイコイワク,** 情夫ノ許へ通フ. *v.i.* To visit one's intended husband. To pay attentions to a young man with a view to marriage.
- Okkai-mitpo, オッカイミッポ,** 孫(男). *n.* A grandson.
- Okkai-poho, オッカイボホ,** 男ノ子、息子. *n.* A male child. A son.
- Okkai-shiripo-auoshmare, オッカイシリポアウオシマレ,** 成人シタ. *ph.* To have become a man.
- Okkai-tomo-un-patek, オッカイトモウンパテク,** 常ニ男ト共ニ居ル. *v.i.* To be always with men.
- Okkaiyo, オッカイヨ,** 男、青年. *n.* A male. A young man.
- Okkashi, } ヨリ多ク、ヨリ. *adv.*
オッカシ, } More than. Some
**Okashita, } オカシタ, } more. More besides.
Than.****
- Okkeu, オッケウ,** 脊ノ上部、襟頸、頸、例セバ、オッケウ カタチニララバレ、脊ヲ曲ゲ坐スル. *n.* The upper part of the back. The nape of the neck. The neck. As:— *Okkeu kata chinirarapare*, "to sit with bended back or neck as in great respect." *Okkeu nichitne*, "an aching neck"

- Okkeu nini*, "to stretch out the neck." *Okkeu nitne*, "a stiff neck." *Okkeu nitturinne*, "to hold the head up." *Okkeu ukao*, "to draw the neck in." *Okkeu ukotuntek*, "to have an aching neck."
- Okkeu-kashi-apirikare**, オッケウカシアピリカレ, 持參金ヲヤル. *v.t.* To give a dowry to a person with his daughter when given in marriage.
- Okko**, オッコ, 友、屢呼ビカケニ用ユ. *n.* Friend. Often used in addressing a person. **Syn**: *Ika-tairotke guru*.
- Okkeumaka-atte**, オッケウマカアッテ, 倒ニ吊ルス. *v.t.* To hang with the face looking upwards.
- Oknatara**, オクナタラ, 哀シム. *v.i.* To be sad or sorrowful.
- Ok-ne-iporo-oma**, オクネイボロオマ, 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, カナク、悲シゲナル話. *n.* Spiritless, gloomy or sorrowful talk.
- Oknetop**, オクネトブ, ネマガリタケ. *n.* *Sasa paniculata*, *Mak. et Shib.* A kind of bamboo. **Syn**: *Pinnetop*.
- Oknikoro**, オクニコロ, 木ノ又. *n.* The fork of a tree. An indentation.
- Oko**, オコ, 捉ム、鉤ニテ捕フ. *v.t.* To catch on to. To hook on to.
- Okoi**, オコイ, 海波ヨリ. *adv.* Out of the waves of the sea.
- Okoika-un**, オコイカウン, 東ヨリ.

- adv.* From the east. **Syn**: **Ochupka-un**.
- Okoipok-un**, オコイボクウン, 西ヨリ. *adv.* From the west.
- Okokke**, オコッケ, 吊ルス(複數). *v.t.* To hang up. (*pl.*)
- Okokko**, オコッコ, 蛇. *n.* A snake. **Syn**: *Ashitomap*.
- Okokko-akam**, オコッコアカム, トグロ打ツタル蛇. *n.* A curled up snake.
- Okom**, オコム, 海豚(イルカ). *n.* A dolphin. **Syn**: *Rokom*. *Tannu*.
- Okomomse**, オコモムセ, 辭儀スル、禮スル. *v.i.* To bow as in salutation or deep respect.
- Okorakorak**, } 鳴ル(箱中ノ物ノ如
オコラコラク, } ク). *v.i.* To
Hokorakorak, }
ホコラコラク, } rattle as things
in a box.
- Ok-pirikare**, オクピリカレ, 幸ナラシムル. *v.t.* To please. To make happy.
- Okshiri**, オクシリ, 荒蕪ノ地. (*geo.*) Bad land.
- Okshut-no**, オクシュツノ, 後ヲミル、例セバ、シヨモオクシユツノエクニサルウエネ、彼ノ後ヲ見ズシテ來レリ. *adv.* A looking back. As:—*Shomo okshut no ek nisa ruwe ne*, "he came without looking back."
- Okshutu**, } 襟頭. *n.* The nape of
オクシュツ, }
Oksutu, } the neck. **Syn**: *Ki-*
オクスツ, } *mui oshmaki*.
- Okte**, オクテ, 哀シマスル. *v.t.* To make sorrowful.
- Oktomne-an**, オクトム子アン, 死者ヲ悲シム. *v.i.* To sorrow for the dead.

- Okturiri, オクツリリ**, 首ヲ延ス. *v.i.*
To stretch the neck out.
- Okuikoeshkari, オクイコエシカリ**,
尿閉、例セバ、オクイコエシカリヲ
エコッ、尿ノ塞リテ死ス. *n.* Stop-
page of the water. As:—*Okui-
koeshkari wa ekot*, “to die of
stoppage of the water.”
- Okuima, オクイマ**, 尿スル. *v.i.* To
urinate. To make water. **Syn:**
Yaichinani. Ru-kari.
- Okuima-kina, オクイマキナ**, ツリフネ
サウ. *n.* *Impatiens, Textori, Mig.*
A kind of Touch-me-not.
- Okuru-kina, オクルキナ**, ギバウシ. *n.*
Funkia ovata, Spreng.
- Okunnure, オクンヌレ**, 悲シム. *v.i.*
To feel grieved about.
- Okunushike, オクヌシケ**, 險阻ナル
場所. (*geo*). A craggy place.
- Okush, オクシ**, 裏ガヘス. *v.t.* To
turn inside out. **Syn:** **Iyokush.**
- Okush-un, オクシウン**, 向フニ. *adv.*
Beyond. **Syn:** **Kushketa.**
- Okuwan-no, オクワンノ**, 前ニ. *adv.*
Ahead. In front of. Towards
the front. **Syn:** **Arakuwan-
no. Irikuanno.**
- Ok-yoni, オクヨニ**, 老年ノ爲ニ腰曲ル.
v.i. To shrink up through old age.
- Om, オム**, 股. *n.* The thigh.
- Oma, オマ**, 屈メル、例セバ、オマココ
モマツキ、屈ミテ行ク. *adj.* Stoop-
ing. As:—*Oma kokomomaki*,
“to go along in a stooping
manner.”
- Oma,** 含ム. *v.i.* To be inside.
オマ, Containing. Having.
Omai, Holding. With.
オマイ,
- Omai, オマイ**, 行ク. *v.i.* To go.
Same as *Oman*.
- Omai, オマイ**, 寢床、露臺. *n.* A bed.
A platform. A place where
something has been put.
- Omairenga, オマイレンガ**, 規則、法律、
命令. *n.* Rules. Laws. Com-
mands
- Omai-so, オマイソ**, 爐邊ノ方. *n.* The
floor of a hut along the sides of
a fireplace. The sides of a
room or chamber.
- Omaka, オマカ**, 仕末スル. *v.i.* To
clear away. To open up.
- Omakano, オマカノ**, 後. *adv.* Be-
hind. By some *Homaka no*.
- Omakatekereke, オマカテケテレケ**,
踉蹌スル(酔ヒタル人ノ如ク). *v.i.* To
reel as a drunken person. To
walk crookedly.
- Omakirush, オマキルシ**, バツタ. *n.* A
locust.
- Oman, オマン**, 行ク、進ム、(單數). *v.i.*
(*sing*). To go. To advance. To
proceed. The plural of this word
is *paye*.
- Oman-an, オマンアン**, 行ケリ. *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-rukot, オマンルコット**, 道路. *n.*
A worn path. A road. A trail.
- Oman-so, オマンソ**, 爐邊、ロバタ. *n.*
That part of the floor of a hut
along the sides of a fireplace.
- Oman-tekkoro, オマンテッコロ**, 少シ
ク行キテ、行キツツ. *ph.* Having
gone a little way. Whilst going.

- Omaoma, オマオマ,** 慰ムル. *v.t.* To comfort.
- Omap, オマブ,** 愛スル. *v.t.* To love.
Syn: Katairotké.
- Omare, オマレ,** 入ルル. *v.t.* To put into.
- Omatturninne, オマツリン子,** 長ク延ビル. *v.i.* To be stretched out lengthwise as in lying down.
- Omau, オマウ,** 味、元素、風. *n.* Flavour. Taste. Essence. The wind.
- Omau-kaun, オマウカウン,** 風ノ上ニ. *adv.* To the windward.
- Omaukush-ni, オマウクシニ,** コブシ. *n.* *Magnolia Kobus*. DC. Also called *Opke-ni*.
- Omaunure, オマウヌレ,** 恐ル. *v.i.* To be afraid.
- Omau-pokun, オマウポクン,** 風下ニ. *adv.* To the leeward. **Syn:** **Opara pok un.**
- Omau-sak, オマウサク,** 無味ナル、穩ナル. *adj.* Tasteless. Flavourless. Calm.
- Om-chikiri, オムチキリ,** 後足. *n.* The hind feet of animals.
- Omihi, オミヒ,** 後脚. *n.* The hind legs of animals.
- Omke, オムケ,** 喘息、風邪、例セバ、オムケオシマ、風邪ニ罹ル. *n.* A cold. Asthma. As. — *Omke oshma*, “to catch a cold.”
- Omke-kara, オムケカラ,** 風邪ニ罹ル. *v.i.* To take cold.
- Omkepo, オムケポ,** 咳スル. *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
Omoinu, オモイヌ, } adultery.
- Omoinu-ambe, オモイヌアムベ,** 姦淫. *n.* Adultery.
- Omoinu-guru, オモイヌグル,** 姦淫者. *n.* An adulterer.
- Omoinu-shiwentep, オモイヌシウエ
ンテブ,** 姦婦. *n.* An adulteress.
- Omomo, オモモ,** 善ク. *adv.* Well. Thoroughly. Nicely. **Syn:** **Uwatori.**
- Omommomo-no, オモムモモノ,** 速ニ、容易ニ、善ク. *adv.* Swiftly. Easily. Nicely. Well.
- Omommomo-wa-ye, オモムモモワ
イエ,** 平易ニ語ル. *v.i.* To say in an easy manner. To tell in a simple manner.
- Omompekare, オモムペカレ,** 厚ク敬フ. *v.t.* To treat with great deference.
- Omonchina, オモンチナ,** 轡頭 (オモカヒ). *n.* A horse's headstall. A bridle.
- Omonku, オモンク,** 手綱 (タヅナ). *n.* A bridle.
- Omonnure, オモンヌレ,** 誇張スル、阿諛スル. *v.t.* To boast. To flatter. **Syn:** Panore.
- Omonre, オモンレ,** 讚スル. *v.t.* To praise. **Syn:** Reika. Iranuye. Ramye.
- Omoyepush, オモイエブシ,** 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, オムツイボク,** 股ノ下部. *n.* The under part of the thigh.

Omu, オム, 塞ガル、例セバ、ヘツブツ
オム、河口ハ塞レリ。 *v. i.* To be
stopped up. As:— *Fet butu*
omu, “the river’s mouth is stop-
ped up.” *Ku kiseri omu wa*
tambako ku eaikap, “my pipe is
stopped up and I cannot smoke.”

Syn: Mukkanne.

Omuken, オムケン, 捕フル能ハズ。 *v. i.*
To be unable to catch.

Omumbe,
オムムベ, } 股引 *n.* Trousers.
Omunbe,
オムンベ, }

Omusu, オムサ, 昔漁期ノ終リニ日本人
ノ役人ノ長ガ會所ニテアイヌノ爲ニ開
ク宴會。 *n.* A feast given in
ancient times to the Ainu at the
end of the fishing season, and
when the officials were on circuit
duty.

Om-utoro-sama, オムウトロキマ, 股
ノ下部。 *n.* The under part of the
thighs.

On, オン, 腐ル(皮膚又ハ魚ナドノ)。 *v. i.*
To rot as skins or fish. **Syn: Ho-**
rose. Apkara.

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.”

Ona, オナ, 父。 *n.* Father. **Syn:**
Onaha. Michi. Iyapo.

Onashi, オナシ, 髑髏。 *n.* Skull.
Cranium.

Ona-shiri, オナシリ, 父ノ代リニ。 *ph.*
Instead of a father. To act as
a father towards.

Ongami, オンガミ, 挨拶スル、拜ム。 *v. t.*
To salute. To worship. To bow
to. To adore.

Onikapunbe,
オニカフンベ, } 木ノ皮又ハ葦ヲ以
Onikapun-kina, } テ飾リタル蓆。
オニカフンキナ, } *n.* A small
sedge mat ornamented with strips
of bark or rushes.

Oninkaot, オンिकाオツ, 進ム(舟ノ水
面ニ於ケルガ如シ)。 *v. i.* To slip
along as a boat upon the surf
of the sea or down a stream.

Oninkaot, オンिकाオツ, 滑ル、スベル。
v. i. To slide. To skate. **Syn:**
Horatutu.

Oninkot ani, } 滑リ場所。 *n.* A slide.
オニンコタニ, } **Syn: Horatutu**
Oninkot-ushi, } **ushi.**
オニンコツシ, }

Oninumba-hawe-ash, オニヌムバハ
ウエアシ, 鳴ク(羊ノ如ク)。 *v. i.* To
bleat like a sheep.

Onipichi, オンビチ, 木ヨリ落ツル。 *v. i.*
To fall from a tree.

Onishboso, オンシボソ, 隕石、電撃セ
ラル。 *n. and v. i.* A meteorllite.
To be struck with lightning.

Onishboso, オンシボソ, 死ス。 *v. i.* To
die.

Onishbosore, オンシボソレ, 殺ス。 *v. t.*
To kill.

Onishnishi, オンシニシ, or **Onishni-**
shu, オンシニシユ, 諫ム、忠告スル。
v. t. To exhort. To advise. To
persuade. To abet. To coax.
Syn: Kooroshutke.

Onishnishi-i, オンシニシイ, 忠告、勸告。
n. Exhortation. Advice.

Onna, オンナ, or **Onnai, オンナイ,** 内
部。 *n.* The inside.

- Onnaige, オンナイゲ**, 内部. *n.* The inside.
- Onnaigeta, オンナイゲタ**, 内ニ. *adv.* Inside.
- Onnaige-un, オンナイゲウン**, 内ニ. Inside.
- Onne, オン子**, 老ヒタル、貴キ、古代ノ、例セバ、オンネエコツ、老ヒテ死ス. *adj.* Old. Prized. Valued. Aged. Ancient. As:—*Onne ekot*, “to die of old age.” *Onne kotan*. “an ancient town,” “a capital.” **Syn: Onne koro.**
- Onne-chikap, オン子チカプ**, 信天翁、海鷗. *n.* The albatross. **Syn: Oshkanibe. Shikambe. Ishokapiu.**
- Onne-chikuni, オン子チクニ**, 接骨木、ニハトコ. *n.* The elder tree. *Sambucus racemosa, L.*
- Onne-huchi, オン子フチ**, 火ノ女神. *n.* The goddess of fire. **Syn: Kamui huchi. Abe huchi. Abe kamui Iresu huchi.**
- Onne-koro, オン子コロ**, 老フル. *v.t.* To become old. To be aged.
- Onnep, オン子ブ**, オツトセイ. *n.* A large fur seal. **Syn: Uneu. Callorhinus ursina, Linn.**
- Onne-paskuru, オン子バスクル**, ヲタリガラス. *n.* Raven. *Corvus corax Linn.*
- Onnere, オン子レ**, 知ル、(單數). *v.t.* To know. **Syn: Uwonnere.** (*sing.*)
- Onnerepa, オン子レバ**, 知ル(複數). *v.t.* To know (*pl.*).
- Onnu-onnu. オンヌオンヌ**, 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 noye.*
- Onon, オノン**, 何處ヨリ. *adv.* Whence. As:—*Nishpa, onon e ek?* “Master, whence have you come?” **Syn: Hunak wa.**
- Ononno, オンノノ**, 悦ノ叫. *exclam.* An exclamation of pleasure. **Syn: Nonno.**
- Onruika, オンルイカ**, 口吟スル、クチズサスミル. *v.i.* To make a humming sound with the voice. To crone.
- Ontaro, オンタロ**, 樽. *n.* A tub or bucket.
- Onturep,** **オンツレフ**, ^{ガホウバユリ. *n.*} Dried lily-root cakes. Cakes made from the *Lilium Glehni*, *Fr. Schm.*
- Onturep-kam,** **オンツレフカム**, ^{ガホウバユリ. *n.*} Dried lily-root cakes. Cakes made from the *Lilium Glehni*, *Fr. Schm.*
- Onturep-tak,** **オンツレフタク**, ^{ガホウバユリ. *n.*} Dried lily-root cakes. Cakes made from the *Lilium Glehni*, *Fr. Schm.*
- Onuitasa,** **オヌイタサ**, ^{外ス、見落ス. *v.t.*} To miss. To pass by without seeing. **Syn: Onutasa, オヌタサ, Onkitasu, オンキタス,** *Uakkari. Unuitasu. Enuitasa.*
- Onuman, オンマン**, 夕. *adv.* Evening. **Syn: Shiri onuman.**
- Onuman-ibe, オンマンイベ**, 夕飯. *n.* Supper. The evening meal.
- Onutasa,** **オヌタサ**, ^{見失フ、見落ス. *v.i.*} To miss. To pass by without seeing. **Syn: Onuitasa, オヌイタサ, Onitasu, オンイタス,** *Uokkari.*
- Ooho, オオホ**, 深キ. *adj.* Deep.
- Ooitak, オオイタク**, 會話スル. *v.i.* To converse together.

- Oosorushi, オオソルシ,** 坐ル. *v.i.* To sit upon.
- Op, オブ, 鎗.** *n.* A spear. *Op-sesh-ke ka,* “a string used to tie a spear to the shaft.”
- Op, オブ,** 二於テ. *adv.* In. Same as *un.*
- Op, オブ,** 霜、例セバ、シユム オフ、油器. *n.* A box. A vessel in which to put anything. As:—*Sham op,* “a vessel for carrying or holding oil.” **Syn:** *Shuop.*
- Opagoat, オバゴアツ,** 姦淫者. *n.* An adulterer.
- Opahau-ush, オバハウウシ,** 悪シキ風聞. *adv.* Of bad fame. **Syn:** *Chipahau-ushka.*
- Opanguash-chikoikip, オバングアシチコイキブ,** 前脚短ク後脚長キ動物. *n.* An animal with short fore and long hind legs.
- Openrene, オベンレ子,** 身體ノ下部ニ弱ミテ感ズル. *v.i.* To feel weak about the lower part of the body.
- Openrene, オベンレ子,** 身體ノ上部ニ弱ミテ感ズル. *v.i.* To feel weak about the chest and upper part of the body.
- Oparapokun, オバラボクン,** 風下、カザシモ. *adv.* The leeward. **Syn:** *Omau pok un.*
- Opasopash, オバソバシ,** 走セ廻ル. *v.i.* To run about.
- Opatasse, オバタッセ,** 下痢. *n.* Diarrhoea.
- Opatache, オバタッチ,** 下痢. *n.* Diarrhoea. **Syn:** *Opichitche.*
- Opikikise.**
- Opatttek, オバツテク,** 噴火スル、破裂スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To burst as a volcano. Burst open.
- Opattekka, オバツテッカ,** 破裂サスル. To burst open. To break into. **Syn:** *Opush.*
- Opechiri, オペチリ,** 漏ル. *v.i.* To leak.
- Opechiri, オペチリ,** 弩ヲ仕掛ケル. *v.i.* To set a spring bow.
- Opekin-aruki-wa-isam, オペキンアルキワイサム,** 忘ル. *ph.* To forget.
- Opekush, オペクシ,** 漏ル. *v.i.* To leak (as a tub or bucket). **Syn:** *Oikush.*
- Opentari, オペンタリ,** 根コギニスル、顛倒スル. *v.i.* To be rooted up. To fall down with the heels in the air. **Syn:** *Chiopentari.*
- Opere, オペレ,** 少女. *n.* A little girl.
- Operekep, オペレケブ,** 女ノ子. *n.* A female child.
- Opesa, オベサ,** 問ラ多クカケル. *v.i.* To be inquisitive. To make inquiries.
- Opesa-opesa, オベサオベサ,** 問テ多クカケル. *v.i.* To be very inquisitive.
- Opesh, オベシ,** 聴ク、問フ. *v.i.* To listen. To act in an inquisitive manner. To inquire into. **Syn:** *Iyopesh.*
- Opesh, オベシ,** 傳ハリ下ル. *v.i.* To run down as rain down the trunk of a tree.
- Opetkaushi, オベツカウシ,** 渡船場. *n.* A ford in a river.
- Opetke, オベツケ,** 襤褸、ボロ. *adj.* Ragged. Torn.

- Opetpetke**, オベツベツケ, 汚穢ナル襪履ノ. *adj.* Ragged and dirty.
Syn: Oshitratanne.
- Opichi**, オビチ, 滴ラス、オトス、緩ムル、取リ落ス. *v.t.* To drop. To loose. To allow to slip out of the hand.
- Opichitche**, オビチツチエ, 下痢病. *n.* Diarrhoea. **Syn**: Opikikise.
Opatatche.
- Opikikise**, オビキキセ, 下痢病. *n.* Diarrhoea.
- Opikin**, } 補助スル、助ケル. *v.t.* To
オビキン, } do for another. To
Opokin, } assist. **Syn**: Opukun.
オボキン, }
- Opio-omke**, オビオオムケ, 重キ風邪. *n.* A heavy cold.
- Opirasa**, オピラサ, 擴ゲカケル. *v.t.* To spread over.
- Opirika**, オビリカ, 多クノ、甚ダ多クノ. *adj.* Many. Very many (used only of good things as deer or bears or fish). Very plentiful.
- Opiri-sak**, オビリサク, 健康ノ、無疵ノ、完全ノ. *adj.* Without blemish. Sound. Whole.
- Opishne**, オビシ子, 海岸ヨリ. *adv.* From the sea-shore.
- Opita-shiri**, オビタシリ. 解キタル. *adj.* Undone. Loose.
- Opke**, オブケ, 放屁スル. *v.i.* To break wind.
- Opke-ni**, オブケニ, コブシ. *n.* *Magnolia Kobus*, D.C. Also called *Omaukush-ni*.
- Opne-top**, オブ子トツ, ネマガリダケ. *n.* *Sasa paniculata* Mak. et Shib.
- Opoi**, オボイ, 不誠實ナル. *adj.* Insincere.
- Opoisam**, オボイサム, 小サキ. *adj.* Small. Little.
- Opoktara**, オボクタラ, 疎キ、アラキ. *adj.* Jagged. Stripped up (as bark).
- Opokun**, }
オボクン, } 補助スル. *v.t.* To do for
Opukun, } another. To assist.
オブクン, }
- Opombake**, オボムバケ, アマガヘル. *n.* Tree frog.
- Opunki**, オブンキ, 其通り、仰ノ如ク、然リ. *adv.* Just so. As you say. So it is. Yes. Indeed.
- Opopmau**, オボブマウ, 熱. *n.* Fever.
- Opuruse**, オブルセ, 埋マル. *v.i.* To sink into.
- Opush**, オブシ, 破裂スル、開ク. *v.t.* To burst open. To break into.
Syn: Opattekka.
- Opush**, オブシ, 穴アル、鑿ル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Having holes. Bored. As:—*Opush chikuni*, “wood with holes bored into it.”
- Opushbe**, オブシベ, 又 (銚ヲ此上ニ乗セテ投グル者). *n.* A kind of rowlock used to send spears through when spearing fish.
- Oputuye**, オブツイエ, 押シヤル(舟ヲ濱ヨリ出ス如ク). *v.t.* To push off as a boat from the shore.
- Ora**, オラ, アシカノ尾. *n.* The tail of a sea-lion.
- Orage**. } アラズ、シカラズ. *v.i.* Is not.
オラゲ, } To come to nothing.
Orake, } To become extinct.
オラケ, }
- Orai**, オライ, 善良ナル、温順ナル. *adj.* Good. Gentle. Humble.

- Orai, オライ**, 動物ノ如ク吃驚スル. *adj.*
Shy as animals. Quickly startled.
To be absent as game when
looked for.
- Orai, オライ**, 馬ノ如ク吃驚スル、逃脚
ヲ早クスル. *v.t.* To shy at as a
horse. To flee from in haste.
To start at quickly.
- Oraibe, オライベ**, 尿ヲ堪ヘ能ハヌ人、寐
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.i. To make humble. The
command.
- Orai-tashum, オライタシュム**, 病ノ名
(尿ヲ堪ヘ能ハヌ). *n.* A disease
the chief feature of which is that
one cannot hold his water.
- Oraitek, オライテク**, 燼スアル、例セバ、
アベオライテク、火が燼ル. *v.i.* To
smoulder. To be just at the
point of going out. As:—*Abe*
oraitek, “the fire smoulders.”
- Orake, オラケ**, 消滅スル. *v.i.* To become
extinct. To come to
nothing.
- Orage, オラゲ**, }
Orake, オラクセ, 満足セヌ、例セバ、
イベオラクセ、食ニ満足セヌ. *v.i.*
To be dissatisfied. To wish for
more. To be insufficient. As:—
Ibe orakse, “to be dissatisfied
with one's food.”
- Oramatu, オラマツ**, 學問アル、例セ
バ、オラマツケル、學者. *adj.* Learned.
As:—*Oramatu guru*, “a
learned person. **Syn**: *Eramatu*.
- Orambosore, オラムボソレ**, 驚カス.
v.t. To frighten.
- Oramnure, オラムヌレ**, 悪シト思フ.
v.t. To think bad. To consider
a thing bad.
- Oram-sak, オラムサク**, 愚ナル、情弱ナ
ル. *adj.* Stupid. Imbecile.
- Oram-sakka, オラムサツカ**, 賤ム、馬
鹿ニスル. *v.t.* To despise. To
make a fool of.
- Oramtaisak, オラムタイサク**, 迷ヘル.
adj. Bewildered.
- Oramsakka, オラムサッカ**, 輕ンズ
ル、(上ノ人ニ對シテ). *v.t.* To behave
disrespectfully towards one's bet-
ters.
- Oramush, オラムシ**, 學問アル. *adj.*
Learned. **Syn**: *Eramush*.
- Orap, オラブ**, ヤマシヤクヤク. *Paeonia*
obovata, Maxim. Also called by
some *Horap*.
- Orange, オランゲ**, 横タハラセル、蟠ラ
ス. *v.t.* To allow to lie down.
- Orarai, オラライ**, 空ナル、荒レタル.
adj. Empty. Desert.
- Oraugi, オラウギ**, 遅キ、遅クナル、外レル. *adv.*
and *v.i.* Late. To miss.
- Orage, オラウゲ**, }
To be too late.
- Oraunu, オラウヌ**, 秘スル. *v.t.* To
keep secret as one's thoughts
and actions. **Syn**: *Eshina*.
- Orau-oshma, オラウオシマ**, 脚が深ク
踏ミ込ム. *v.t.* To sink into.
- Orauraage, オラウラウゲ**, 埋マル. *v.i.*
To sink into.
- Orauraage-i, オラウラウゲイ**, 低濕ノ
地. *n.* A bog.

Oren, オレン, ニ、マテ. *post.* To
Syn: **Are-un. Arun.**

Orene, オレ子, 弱クナル、立タレヌ又
ハ歩マレヌ. *v.i.* To become weak.
To be unable to walk or stand.

Orep-un, オレブウン, 海ヨリ. *adv.*
From the sea.

Orep-unbe, オレブウンベ, 海嘯、ツナ
ミ. *n.* A tidal wave.

Oreshpa, オレシバ, 育テル(複數). *v.t.*
To bring up. (*pl.*) Syn: **Shuku-
pte.**

Oresu, オレス, 育テル(單數). *v.t.* To
bring up.

Oretopo,
オレットポ, } 歸ル. *v.i.* Tore turn.
Orohetopo, } Syn: **Hekomba.**
オロヘトポ,

Ori, オリ, 掘リ出ス. *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.

Orikipuni, オリキフニ, 擡ゲル. *v.t.*
To lift up.

Orikiraye, オリキライエ, 裳ヲカ、ケル.
v.t. To hold the garments up
high as in crossing a river.

Orampakte, オラムバクテ, 脅ス. *v.t.*
To threaten.

Orampeshbare, } 深キ感動ヲ以テ考
オラムペシバレ, } ヘル. *v.i.* To
Orampechishte, } think about
オラムベチシテ, }
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, オリバクアン, 丁寧ニスル.
v.i. To be polite. To be rever-
ential. To be humble.

Oripak-an-no, オリバクアンノ, 謙遜
シテ、例セバ、オリバクツライコラム
コロ、余ハ謙遜シテ願フ. *adj.* Hum-
bly. As:—*Oripak tura ikoram-
koro*, “I humbly beg you.”

Oripak-o, オリバクオ, 謙遜スル. *v.i.*
To be humble or reverential.

Oripak-shiyeye, オリバクシイエイエ,
or **Oripak-tashum, オリバクタシユ
ム,** 疱瘡、虎烈刺. *n.* The small-
pox. Cholera. Syn: **Kamui
tashum.**

Orishimne, オリシム子, 明日. *adv.*
Tomorrow. Syn: **Nishatta.**

Orit, オリツ, 突起シタル血管. *n.*
Protruding veins.

Orito, オリト, 突起シタル血管ノ. *adj.*
Being protruding veins.

Orito-tashum, オリトタシユム, 膨大シ
タル血管. *n.* Varicose veins.

Oro, オロ, 甚ダ. *adv.* Very. Syn:
Eoro.

Oro, オロ, 入ツテアル. *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, 代價、豊富、例セバ、オロヌブ
ル、高價ノ. *n.* The price of any
thing. Abundance. As:—*Oro
nupuru*, “dear;” *oro isam no*,
“without price.”

Oro-an-no, オロアンノ, 代價ヲ以テ、
多クノ、例セバ、オロアンノコレ、多ク
與フ. *ph.* With a price. Much.
As:—*Oro an no kore*, “to give
abundantly.”

Oro-fushkone, オロフシコ子, 甚ダ古キ. *adv.* Very anciently. **Syn:** Otdeeda.

Oroge, オロゲ, 水路ニ依テ到着スル. *v.i.* To arrive at a place by water.

Oroge, オロゲ, 内部、内ニ、例セバ、ケウツムオロゲパラセ、胸ノ燃ユル. *adj.* Inside. In. **As:**—*Keutum oro-ge parase*, “to have a burning in the mind;” Thus:—*Irushka keutum akeutum oro-ge parase*, “to burn with anger.” **Syn:** Oshke.

Oroge, オロゲ, 岩ノ下ノ穴. *n.* A hole under a rock.

Oroge-nina, オロゲニナ, 木製ノ盆. *n.* A kind of wooden tray.

Orogesh, オロゲシ, 子孫. *n.* Descendants. **Syn:** Santek.

Oro-hangeko, オロハンゲコ, 甚ダ遠キ. *adv.* Very distant.

Oro-isam-no, オロイサムノ, 無代價ニテ、無報酬ニテ、例セバ、オロイサムノコレ、與フ. *ph.* Without a price. Without remuneration. **As:**—*Oro isam no kore*, “to give.”

Oro-iyō, オロイヨ, 入レル、捲キ付ケル、例セバ、トツクリオロイヨヤン、瓶ニ注入セヨ. *v.t.* To put in. To wind on. **As:**—*Tokkuri oro iyo yan*, “pour it into the bottle.” *Ahun-ka-nit oro iyo*, “to wind thread on a spool.”

Oroke, オロケ, ノ如ク. *adv.* **As.** Like as. **So.**

Orokesh, オロケシ, or **Orogesh, オロケシ**, 子孫. *n.* Descendants.

Orokeweuse-hawe-ash, オロケウエウセハウエアシ, 鳴ク(羊ノ如ク)、吼ユ

ル. *v.i.* To bleat as a sheep. To roar. **Syn:** Oninumba hawe ash.

Orokotuye, オロコツイエ, 切り下グル. *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مام, or **Oroman, オロマン**, 怒ル、不平ヲ云フ. *v.i.* To be angry. To be cross. To grumble.

Oromande, オロマンデ, 呻ク、ウメク. *v.i.* To groan.

Oromawepe, オロマウエペ, 呻ク聲. *n.* A gruff voice.

Oromawe-soshma, オロマウエソシマ, 呻キテ語ル. *v.i.* To speak gruffly.

Oromun, オロムン, ハンゴンサウ. *n.* *Senecio palmatus*, *Pall.* Also called *Pekambe-kuttara*.

Oro-oiki, オロオイキ, 觸ル. *v.t.* To touch. To meddle with.

Orooitak, オロオイタク, 讀ム. *v.t.* To read.

Oro-omande, オロオマンデ, 呻ク、ウメク. *v.i.* To groan.

Oro-omap, オロオマブ, 物ヲ入レル器、例セバ、ルホントムタレウシアンコ、アエバオロオマブ、旅ニ用ユル辨當. *n.* A vessel in which to put things. **As:**—*Ru hontomta reushi an ko, aep oro omap*, “a vessel in which to put food for when one rests on a journey.”

Oro-omare, オロオマレ, 入レル. *v.t.* To put into.

- Oro-onurep, オロオヌレブ**, 物ヲ入レル器. *n.* A vessel in which to put things.
- Oro-oya-chiki, オロオヤチキ**, 如何ニモ、實ニ、同時ニ. *ph.* Indeed. At the same time.
- Oro-pakno, オロバクノ**, 其處マテ. *adv. ph.* So far. That far.
- Ororumbe-ne, オロルムベ子**, 戦争ノ原因. *n.* An occasion for war or a quarrel.
- Orosama, オロサマ**, 又、再ビ、其他. *adv.* Again. Besides. **Syn:** **Samata.**
- Orosama, オロサマ**, 内ニ、其内ニ、總テ. *adv. and adj.* Amongst. All.
- Oroshine-anda, オロシ子ア ندا**, 嘗テ. *adv.* Once upon a time. On a certain occasion.
- Orota, オロタ**, 内ニ. *adv.* In. Inside. In which. By. To. **Syn:** **Otta.**
- Orota-an, オロタアン**, 含ム、増加スル. *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, オロタイエ**, 呼ビ掛ケル、語ル. *v.t.* To accost. To tell. To say to.
- Orowa, オロワ**, 其時、依テ、而シテ、カラ、例セバ、オヤッゴロワバカ子アカラ、彼ハ彼等ニ愚弄セラレタリ. *post.* Then. By. And. From. As: — *Oyap orowa paka ne akara*, “he was made a fool of by them.”
- Orowa-no, オロワノ**, 後ニ、其時、カラ、依テ. *adv.* After. Then. From. By. Also. And.
- Orowa-no-po, オロワノボ**, 其時ヨリ、其後. *adv.* And then. After that.
- Orowa-aibe-sei, オロワアイベセイ**, 淺キ皿. *n.* A platter. An eating shell or bowl.
- Orowa-no-yaiisamka, オロワノヤイイサムカ**, 自殺スル、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、ニマテ、例セバ、オルンアフン、入ル. *post.* To. In. Unto. As: — *Orun ahun*, “to enter.”
- Orura, オルラ**, 送ル. *v.t.* To send.
- Orush, オルシ**, 含ム. *v.i.* To be in. **Syn:** **Otta an. Otta okai.**
- Orushpe, オルシベ**, 音信、報知、話. *n.* News. Tidings. A tale. An anecdote. A story.
- Oru-unu, オルウヌ**, 追蹊スル. *v.t.* To follow a trail.
- Osa, オサ**, 砂. *n.* Sand. **Syn:** **Ota.**
- Osa, オサ**, 織機、杼. *n.* A loom.
- Osakange, オサカンゲ**, 呼ビ寄セル. *v.t.* To send one person to another. To call to one. To bid.
- Osamatki, オサマツキ**, 反對ノ、好マシカラヌ. *adj.* Contrary. Disagreeable. Sidewise.
- Osamatki-keutum-koro, オサマツキケウツムコロ**, 好マヌ、不愉快ナル. *v.i. and adj.* To be disagreeable. Disagreeable.
- Osampichi, オサムビチ**, 不意ニ落ス. *v.t.* To let suddenly fall on one side.
- Osan-osan, オサンオサン**, 下ル、降ル. *v.i.* To come down to.

Osap, オサブ, 下ル、下リ。 *v.i.* To descend. A descent.

Osau-sau, オサウサウ, 緩メル。 *v.t.* To loosen.

Osau-usauke, オサウウサウケ, 緩キ。 *adj.* Loose.

Ose, オセ, 吼ユル。 *v.i.* To roar. To ery.

Ose-kamui, オセカムイ, エゾイヌ。 *n.* A wolf. *Canis familiaris* (*Yessoana*).

Osemkere, オセムケレ, 静ニ、秘密ニ。 *adv.* Quietly. Secretly.

Osemkere-ki, オセムケレキ, 秘密ニ爲ス、静ニナス、例セバ、オセムケレオマン、秘密ニ行ク。 *v.t.* To do quietly or in secret. As:— *Osemkere oman*, “to go quietly or in secret.”

Osempiri, オセムビリ, 後ノ、隠レタル、目ニ見エヌ。 *adj.* Behind. Hidden. Out of sight.

Ose-puni, オセブニ, 揚ゲル。 *v.t.* To lift up. To elevate.

Osh オシ, or *oshi, オシ,* 後、次。 *adv.* Wake. After. Next. Behind.

Osh-an, オシアン, 次ノ。 *adj.* The next.

Osh-ek, オシエク, 次ノ、從フ。 *adj.* and *v.t.* The next. To come next in order. To follow.

Osh-oman, オシオマン, 從フ。 *v.t.* To follow.

Oshikama, オシカマ, 後ヨリ。 *adv.* From behind.

Oshikarimba, オシカリムバ, 環。 *n.* A circle. A ring.

Oshike, オシケ, or **Oshikehe, オシケ**

へ、内ニ、胃。 *adv.* and *n.* Inside. The stomach.

Oshiketa, オシケタ, 内ニ。 *adv.* Inside.

Oshike-op, オシケオブ, 臙、ゾウ。 *n.* The entrails.

Oshike-un, オシケウン, 内ニ。 *adv.* Inside.

Oshikiru, オシキル, 迂回スル。 *v.t.* To go round; as round a mountain.

Oshikkote, オシッコテ, 讚ムル、愛スル。 *v.t.* To take a fancy to. To admire. To love.

Oshikkote-guru, オシッコテグル, 戀人。 *n.* One's sweetheart.

Oshikkurukote, オシックルコテ, 讚歎シテ見ル。 *v.t.* To look at with admiration.

Oshiknuka, オシクヌカ, 感歎シテ見ル。 *v.t.* To look at with admiration.

Oshikoni, オシコニ, 追ヒ付ク、儲ケル、獲ル。 *v.t.* To overtake. To earn. To get.

Oshikpekare, オシクペカレ, 狙フ。 *v.t.* To take aim.

Oshikshuye, オシクシュイエ, 見廻ス。 *v.t.* To turn the eyes about. To look about.

Oshimonsam, オシモンサム, 右手ノ方ニ。 *adv.* At the right hand side.

Oshinnu, オシンヌ, 安全ナル、善キ。 *adj.* Safe. Good. Beautiful.

Oshioun, オシオウン, 便秘。 *v.t.* Constipation. **Syn:** *Osshi-eshikari.*

Oshipi, オシピ, 反對ニ、アベコベニ。 *adv.* Wrong end first.

- Oshiraiba, オシライバ**, 行ク、(複數).
(*Pl.*) *v.i.* To go to. To move along. To go.
- Oshiraye, オシライエ**, 行ク、(單數).
(*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.
- Oshirikonoye, オシリコノイエ**, 包マル、(雲ナドニ). *v.i.* To be enveloped (as with clouds). To settle down.
- Oshirikopa, オシリコバ**, 到着スル. *v.i.*
To arrive at. To come to.
- Oshirikosat, オシリコサツ**, 乗り揚ゲル、座礁スル、(舟ガ淺瀬ヤ岸ナドニ)、例セバ、チブオシリコサツルウユ子、小舟ガ乗り揚ゲタ. *v.t.* To ground as a ship or boat. *As*:—*Chip oshirikosat ruwe ne*, “the boat is aground.”
- Oshiripichi, オシリピチ**, or **Oshiripitba, オシリピツバ**, 打チ倒ス. *v.t.*
To knock down.
- Oshiripotki, オシリボツキ**, プリ、フクラゲ. *n.* Yellow tail. *Seriola quinqueradiata*, *T. & S.*
- Oshiri-sempiri, オシリセムビリ**, 後ニ、道ニ外レタル、秘密ノ場所ニ. *adv.*
Behind. Out of the way. In a secret place.
- Oshiri-sempiri-unu, オシリセムビリウヌ**, 隠ス. *v.t.* To hide away.
Syn: Nuina.
- Oshirokka, オシロッカ**, 止マル. *v.t.*
To detain. To stay.
- Oshiroma, オシロマ**, 住居スル. *v.t.*
To dwell at a place. *Syn*: **Shiroma**.
- Oshirumuke, オシルムケ**, 見エズナル迄見送ル. *v.t.* To watch one till he goes out of sight.
- Oshirush, オシルシ**, 跛ノ、不具ノ. *adj.*
Lame. Maimed.
- Oshish, オシシ**, 底、地面. *n.* Bottom. Ground. *As*:—*Oshishte*, “on the ground.”
- Oshish-oun, オシシオウン**, 家ノ口ヨリ見テ左方ノ爐邊. *adv.* On the left hand side of a fireplace looking in from the porch door of a hut.
- Oshitteshu, オシッテシュ**, or **Oshitte-su, オシッテス**, 滑リコロブ、例セバ、トベエホクガルルプシシリカタ オシッテシュ、オロワ、コロトベクタ、乳賣ガ凍リシ地ニ滑ツテ乳チ灑シタ. *v.i.* To slip down. *As*:—*Tope ehok guru rupush shiri kata oshitteshu, orowa, koro tope kuta*, “the milkman slipped upon the frozen earth and spilled his milk.”
- Oshitchiu, オシッチウ**, 決定セラル、決心セラル. *v.i.* To be decided. To be determined.
- Oshitchiu-no, オシッチウノ**, 決然. *adv.* Decidedly.
- Oshitchiure, オシッチウレ**, 決定ス、決心スル. *v.t.* To decide. To determine.
- Oshitkurukote, オシックルコテ**, or **Oshikkurukote, オシックルコテ**, 熟視スル、愛ラシゲニ見ル. *v.t.* To watch carefully. To look at with favour. To look lovingly upon.
Syn: Oshikunu.
- Oshitratomne, オシツラトム子**, 穢キ

- 濼穢. *adj.* Ragged and dirty.
Syn : Opetpetke.
- Oshittesu, オシツテス**, 滑ル. *v.i.* To slip.
- Oshium, オシウン**, or **Oshi-oun, オシオウン**, 便秘ニ苦ム. *v.i.* To suffer from constipation. To be costive.
- Oshkambe, オシカムベ**, アホウドリ. *n.* The albatross. **Syn** : **Onne-chikap**. **Shikambe**. **Isho-kapiu**.
- Oshke, オシケ**, 胃、身體ノ内部、物ノ内部、例セバ、オシケアラカ、胃ニ痛ミアリ. *n.* The stomach. The inside of the body. The inside of anything. As :— *Oshke araka*, “to have the stomach ache.”
- Oshke, オシケ**, 網ヲアム、又修繕スル、織ル. *v.t.* To make or mend nets. To net. To weave.
- Oshkewe, オシケウエ**, 性質、氣、品性. *n.* The disposition. Temper. Character. Turn of mind.
- Oshkoni, オシコニ**, 追ヒ付ク、(單數). *v.t.* To over-take.
- Oshkonika, オシコニカ**, 追フ. *v.t.* To pursue. To strive to catch.
- Oshkonipa, オシコニバ**, 追ヒ付ク、(複數). *v.t.* To overtake (*pl.*).
- Oshma, オシマ**, 穴ニ陥ル、入ル. *v.i.* To fall into a hole. To go in. To get in. To enter (as a rat into a trap).
- Oshma, オシマ**, 罹ル、例セバ オムケオシマ、風邪ニ罹ル. *n.* To take (as a cold). As :— *Omke oshma*, to catch a cold.
- Oshmake, オシマケ**, 後、例セバ、オシマケヲコツチヤケヲ、前ニモ後ニモ. *post.* Behind. As :— *Oshmake wa kotchake wa*, “both before and behind.” **Syn** : **Homokashi**.
- Oshoprotki, オシヨブロッキ**, アリ. *n.* Yellow tail. *Seriola quinqueradiata*, T. & S. **Syn** : **Koyanchep**.
- Oshopshopo, オシヨブショボ**, 濯ク、ス、グ. *v.t.* To rinse. To wash out.
- Oshotki, オシヨッキ**, or **Osocki, オソッキ**, 寐床. *n.* A bed. A sleeping place.
- Oshoyumbe, オシヨユムベ**, 幻、マホロシ. *n.* An apparition.
- Oshpara-ni, オシバラニ**, 接骨木、ニハトコ. *n.* The elder tree. *Sambucus racemosa*, L. Used as a medicine at childbirth; also as a charm against disease. **Syn** : **Onne-chikuni**. **Soko-ni**.
- Oshtari, オシタリ**, 下痢. *n.* Diarrhoea.
- Osh-uk, オシウク**, 引キ戻ス. *v.t.* To take back.
- Oshuke, オシユケ**, シロウサギ. *n.* A hare. *Lepus variabilis*, Pall. **Syn** : **Kaikuma**. **Oshukep**. **I-sepo**. **Epethe**.
- Osoine-ru, オソイ子ル**, 雪隠. *n.* The water closet. This a better word to use than *Ashinru*. **Syn** : **E-soine ru**.
- Osoma, オソマ**, 人糞. *n.* Human excrement. *Fæces*. *Dung*.
- Osoro, オソロ**, 下腹. *n.* The abdomen. **Syn** : **Panake**.
- Osoroka, オソロカ**, 後ヨリ、尻ヨリ、下ヨリ. *adv.* From the posteriors. From behind. From below.

- Osoro-un, オソロウン**, 下腹ノ. *adj.*
Abdominal.
- Osoro-un-no, オソロウンノ**, 下腹ノ.
adv. Abdominally.
- Osoro-gesh, オソロゲシ**, 寄添ヘル.
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**, 大便ニ行ク. *v.i.*
To go to stool.
- Osoyoshma, オソヨシマ**, 突然ニ走り
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.”
- Ossereke, オッセレケ**, 悲シム、澁面ス
ル、容易ニ怒ル. *v.i.* To be sorry.
Morose. Surly. Stern. Gruff.
Snappish.
- Osshi, オッシ**, 木ノ心、キノシン. *n.* The
heart of a tree. The inside of
anything. Core.
- Osshi-eshikeri, オッシエシケリ**, 便秘.
n. Constipation. **Syn:** Oshioun.
- Osshiwen, オッシウエン**, 爲スチ好マヌ.
v.i. To dislike to do a thing.
- Osura, オスラ**, 投ケ棄テル、(單數). *v.t.*
To throw away. (*sing.*)
- Osurupa, オスルパ**, 投ケ棄テル、(複數)
例セバ、オスルパランゲツ、投ケ棄ラレ
シ物. *v.t.* To throw away. (*pl.*)
As:—*Osurupa rangep*, “things
to be thrown away.” *Pl.* of *osura*.
- Ot, オツ**, 葬ル爲ニ布ニ巻カレシ死體. *n.*
A corpse rolled up in mats ready
for burial. *Ot ani chikuni*, “a
pole used in carrying corpses to
their burial.”
- Ot, オツ**, 甚ダ、此語ハオロノ略ナリ、例
セバ、オツテエダ、太古ニ. *adv.*
Very. This word is contracted
from *oro*. Thus:—*Ot-deeda* for
oro teeda, “in very ancient times.”
- Ot, オツ**, 有ル、(複數). *v.i.* To be.
Pl. of *o*.
- Ota, オタ**, 灌キカチル. *v.t.* To pour
upon.
- Ota, オタ**, 砂. *n.* Sand.
- Ota, オタ**, 嫌フ、不用ナル. *v.t.* To
dislike. To not want. **Syn:** Ko-
pan. Irannakka.
- Otachimakani, オタチマカニ**, カチ
カノ一種. *n.* A kind of sculpin.
- Otakoro, オタッコロ**, 短キ. *adj.*
Short.
- Otakne, オタク子**, 短キ. *adj.* Short.
- Otamba, オタムバ**, 此ノ方、例セバ、ル
イカオタムバ、橋ノ此方. *adv.* This
side of. **As:**—*Ruika otamba*, “this
side of the bridge.” **Syn:** Ha-
keita.
- Otakoro, オタコロ**, 砂ノ. *adj.* Sandy.
Gritty.
- Otamba-un, オタムバウン**, 是レヨリ.
adv. Hence. From this side.
- Otanne, オタン子**, 長キ. *adj.* Length-
wise.
- Otanne-ni, オタン子ニ**, 竿. *n.* A
pole. A perch.
- Otapana, オタバナ**, 細砂. *n.* Fine
sand.
- Otara, オタラ**, 突キサス、突キサシタル.
v.i. and *adj.* To stick into. Stick-
ing in.
- Otasam, オタサム**, 海岸. *n.* The sea-
shore.

- Otarop, オタロブ,** テフザメ. *n.* A sturgeon. *Acipenser mikadoi, Hilgd.*
- Otashish, オタシシ,** 歸ラント欲スル. *v.i.* To desire to return.
- Otasashke, オタサシケ,** 憫ム、苦シム. *v.i.* To suffer. To feel pain.
- Otatoshka, オタトシカ,** 砂濱. *n.* A bank of sand.
- Ota-tope-ni, オタトベニ,** カラコギカヘテ. *n.* *Acer Ginnala, Maxim.* A kind of maple.
- Ota-shipship, オタシブシブ,** スギナ. *n.* Field horse-tail. **Syn:** Tehun shipship. *Equisetum arvense, L.*
- Ota-ush, オタウシ,** 砂ノ. *adj.* Sandy.
- Otchari-sak, オッチャリサク,** 古ク破レタル. *adj.* Old and worn out.
- Otchike, オッチケ,** 盆. *n.* A tray.
- Otchine, オッチ子,** 無能ナル、弱キ. *adv.* Incapable. Without tact. Weak. Feeble.
- Otchinep, オッチ子ブ,** 無能ナル人. *n.* An incapable person.
- Otchiwe, オッチウエ,** 弱キ. *adj.* Weak.
- Otdeeda, オッデエダ,** 大古ノ. *adv.* In very ancient times.
- Otekna, オテクナ,** 攻撃スル. *v.t.* To attack. To set upon. **Syn:** Piu-ki. Chorange.
- Oteknu, オテクヌ,** 富ミタル. *adj.* Rich.
- Otekomare, オテコマレ,** 抱擁スル、抱キ着ク. *v.t.* To embrace. To take into the arms. To cuddle.
- Otekpeshbare, オテクベシバレ,** 髪ヲ撫テレ、撫テテ延ス. *v.t.* To stroke the beard. To smooth out anything long as straws or pieces of string or fibre.
- Otek-sak, オテクサク,** 貧シキ、貧ナル. *adj.* Poor. **Syn:** Irapokkari.
- Otereke, オテレケ,** 蹴ル、踏ミ振ル. *v.t.* To kick. To trample upon.
- Otettereke, オテツテレケ,** 踏ミ振ル. *v.t.* To trample upon.
- Otke, オッケ,** 刺ス、貫ク. *v.t.* To prick. To pierce.
- Otke-otke, オッケオッケ,** 屢刺ス. *v.t.* To prick often or much.
- Otke-ekushna, オッケエクシナ,** 貫キ通ス. *v.t.* To pierce through.
- Otoiboshpa, オトイボシバ,** 地ヲ通シテ行ク. *v.i.* To go downwards through the earth.
- Otoinure, オトイヌレ,** 掘ル(土ヲ)、例セバ、エモ オトイヌレ、芋ヲ掘ル. *v.t.* To earth. As:—*Emo otoinure*, “to earth potatoes.” **Syn:** Oto-ipukte.
- Otoipukka, オトイブッカ,** 築ク(土堤ヲ). *v.t.* To bank up.
- Otoipukte, オトイブクテ,** 掘リ上ケル(土ヲ)、築ク(土堤ヲ). *v.t.* To earth up. To bank up.
- Otompui, オトムブイ,** 肛門. *n.* The anus. **Syn:** Yoropui.
- Otompui-kina, オトムブイキナ,** クサノワウ. *n.* The common Celandine. *Chelidonium majus, L.*
- Otonno-itak, オトンノイタク.** 聲ノ低ク聞エル事、緩ニ語ル. *n.* A low

murmuring of voices. A slow speaking. Also *v.i.* To speak slowly.

Otonoikari, 朝寝スル、寢過ス。 *v.i.*
オトノイカリ, } To sleep late. To
Otonaikari, } oversleep one's self.
オトナイカリ, }

Syn: Hopuni-moire.

Otonrim, オトニリム, 大砲ナドノ音、例セバ、オトニリムガツク、轟音。 *n.* A thumping sound. The report of guns. As:—*Otonrim otuk*, “the sound of thumping.”

Otop, オトブ, 頭髮。 *n.* The hair of the head.

Otop-konchi-koro, オトブコンチコロ, 哀悼スル、哀悼ノ爲髪ヲ下ケル。 *v.t.* To mourn for the dead. To let the hair hang down as in mourning for the dead.

Otop-sak, オトブサク, 禿ケタル。 *adj.* Bald.

Otraisambe, オツライサムベ, 心紊亂スル。 *v.i.* To be mystified.

Otta, オッタ, ニレ、迄、依テ、例セバ、エンガッタヌ、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 shikaobiukire*, “to be saved by God.” Syn: *Orota*.

Ottaanushike, オッタアヌシケ, 物ノ有ル場所。 *ph.* The place where it is.

Otta-oman-i, オッタオマンイ, 入口、玄関。 *n.* Entrance. Access. A going to.

Otta-omare, オッタオマレ, 入ル。 *v.t.* To put into.

Otta-ye, オッタイエ, 向ツテ云フ。 *v.t.* To address.

Otteeda, オツテエダ, 甚ダ古キ、大古ノ。 *adv.* Very anciently. In very ancient times.

Ottem-itak, オツテミタク, 憐ム。 *v.i.* To commiserate. Syn: *Omao-ma-itak*.

Ottena, オツテナ, 酋長。 *n.* The ordinary chief of a village. See *Kontukai*.

Otubera, オツベラ, 杓子。 *n.* A ladle. A spoon.

Otuiba, オツイバ, 切り倒ス。 *v.t.* To cut down.

Otuk, オツク, 轟々タル音ヲ出ス。 *v.i.* To give forth a thumping sound.

Otuk, オツク, 突き出ヅル。 *v.i.* To stick out of.

Otukonniki-ore-konniki, オツコンニキオレコンニキ, 襤褸ガ下ル。 *ph.* To hang down in rags.

Otumine, オツミ子, 戦因。 *n.* An occasion for war. Syn: *Oukoi-ki-ne*. *Ororumbe ne*.

Otupekare, オツペカレ, 吝嗇ナル。 *adj.* Miserly. Stingy.

Oturai-sambe-ekote-kara, オツライサムベエコテカラ, 強ムル、勤ムル、身ヲ隠ス、盡瘁スル、例セバ、アイヌカッチ アイヌカラクニオツライサムベアエコテカラ、彼ヲ恍惚タラシムル爲余ハ姿ヲ隠セリ。 *v.t.* To endeavour. To mystify. To do with all one's might. To render one's self invisible. As:—*Ainu kat ne ainu-kara kuni oturai-sambe ae-*

- kate kara*, "I rendered my form invisible so as to mystify him."
- Otusanashke, オツサナシケ**, 両手ヲ揉ム一種ノ挨拶. *n.* The salutation of rubbing the hands.
- Otusanashkeuwenoye, オツサナシケウエノイ**, 両手ヲ揉ンテ挨拶スル. *v.t.* To salute by rubbing the hands.
- Otusashuishiri, オツサシユイシリ**, 永遠ニ. *adv.* For ever. *As:*—*Otusashuishiri wa no otusashuishiri pakno*, "from everlasting to everlasting." **Syn:** Shashuishiri.
- Otush-etaye, オツシエタイ**, 拷問(ゴウモン)スル、(髪ノ毛ヲ取ツテ吊リ下ケル). *v.t.* To hang up by the hair of the head as in punishing or making a person confess a fault.
- Otushshiwempa-shiritatpa, オツシシウエンバシリタツバ**, 叱スル. *v.i.* To scold.
- Otutapkanru, オツタブカナル**, 踊リ、且ツ手ヲ拍ツ. *v.i.* To dance and clap the hands.
- Otutapkara, オツタバカラ**, 多ク踊ル. *v.i.* To dance much.
- Otutapkara-oretapkara, オツタバカラオレタバカラ**, 踊リクルフ. *v.i.* To dance very much.
- Otuwashi, オツワシ**, 伶俐ナル故ニ撰テ. *v.t.* To chose on account of one's cleverness. **Syn:** Asarama.
- Otuye, オツイ**, 切り去ル. *v.t.* To carry cut off.
- Otuye, オツイ**, 海鳥ノ一種. *n.* A kind of sea-fowl.
- Otuyetute, オツイエツテ**, 煽グ、アホグ. *v.t.* To fan. **Syn:** Paruparu.
- Otuyetuye, オツイエツイエ**, 持ち去ル(盗ミテ持ち去ルヤウニ). *v.t.* To carry away (as one's property in theft).
- Ouguru, オウゲル**, 切り目多クスル. *v.t.* To cut very much. To cut not quite through.
- Ouhaita, オウハイタ**, 合ハヌ. *v.i.* Not to fit.
- Ouhuika, オウフイカ**, 焦ゲル. *v.t.* To burn (as food on the bottom of a saucepan).
- Oukasu, オウカス**, 甚ダ、大ニ、例セ
Okasu, オカス, 甚バ、オウカスヒ
リカ、彼ハ大ニ善シ. *adv.* Very. In a great degree. *As:*—*Oukasu pirika*. "He is much better."
- Oukashui, オウカシユイ**, 増減スル(腫物ノ如ク). *v.t.* To increase or decrease as a boil.
- Oukoiki-ne, オウコイキ子**, 争論原因. *n.* An occasion for quarrelling. **Syn:** Ororumbe ne.
- Oukot, オウコツ**, 結合シタル. *adj.* Joined together.
- Orukotokne, オルコトク子**, 深谷. *adj.* A deep, difficult valley.
- Oun-no, オウンノ**, 此時ヨリ、初ヨリ、例セバ、タムバアシリチユブ オウンノ、本年一月ノ始. *adv.* From the time of. At the commencement of. *As:*—*Tampa ashiri chup un no*, "at the beginning of the first month of this year."
- Oupak, オウバク**, 適スル. *adj.* Fit.
- Oupak-no, オウバクノ**, 適當ニ. *adv.* Fittingly.

Oupeka, オウベカ, 廉直ナル、正
キシ。 *adj.* Upright. Righteous.
Straight. Accurate.

Oupeka-i, オウベカイ, 正確。 *n.* Ac-
curacy.

Oupeka-no, オウベカノ, 正確ニ。 *adv.*
Accurately. Aright. Properly.

Oupekare, オウベカレ, 改良スル、修繕
スル。 *v.t.* To set to rights. To
mend. To adjust.

**Oupshoro-omare, オウブショロオ
マレ**, 懷中スル。 *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**, 懷中ニ、例セ
バ、オウブショッタオマレ、彼女ガ懷中
ニ入レタ。 *adv.* In the bosom.
As:—*Oupshotta omare*, “she put
it in her bosom.”

Ouri, オウリ, 掘り出ス。 *v.t.* To dig
up.

Ousakarire, オウサカリレ, 隔日。 *adv.*
Alternate days. **Syn:** **To shi-
kamare.**

Ousamo, オウサモ, 溝(戸ナドノ)。 *v.i.*
To make a groove.

Ouse, オウセ, 只。 *adv.* Only. Merely.
Just.

Oush, オウシ, 附着スル。 *v.i.* To be
stuck on.

Oush-no-an, オウシノウン, 附屬スル
所ノ、例セバ、オウシノアンイタク
クオロガイタク、私ハ附屬セル物讀ム
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
カ有ル所。 *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, 傍ニ。 *adv.*
By the side of.

Owata, オワタ, 水。 *n.* Water.

Oworo-koash, オウオロコアシ, 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、異リ
タル。 *adj.* Other. Another. Alien.
Next. Different.

Oya-chiki, オヤチキ, 其他、實ニ、
又。 *adv.* Besides. Indeed. A-
gain.

Oya-itak, オヤイタク, 反語。 *n.*
Irony.

Oyakne, オヤク子, 過去、ヨリ、カラ。
adv. Past. Off. From.

Oyak or oyake, オヤク, 又ハ **オヤケ**,
外ニ、其ノ他ノ所ニ、外側ニ。 *adv.*
Without. Elsewhere. Outside.

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、彼方へ。
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, ヤヤクタオマン**, 他ノ處へ行ク. *v.i.* To go elsewhere.
- Oyak-un, オヤクウン**, 他處ニ. *adv.* Elsewhere.
- Oyak-un-omande, オヤクウンオマンデ**, 他處へ送ル、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.
- Oya-moshiri-un-guru, オヤモシリウングル**, 外國人. *n.* A foreigner.
- Oya-mokoro-ki, オヤモコロキ**, 死ス. *v.i.* To die. **Syn:** Rai.
- Oyamokte, オヤモクテ**, 奇ナル、驚ク. *adj. and v.i.* Odd. Funny. Unusual. Strange. To be surprised at. This word is sometimes used as an interjection indicative of surprise or wonder.
- Oyan, オヤン**, 乗ラシムル. *v.t.* To cause to ride. *Naa shomo ku oman gusu nei ku goro umma oyan rusui*, "as I cannot go yet, I wish to let him ride my horse.
- Oyange, オヤング**, 打テ上ケル (浪風ニヨリテ). *v.t.* To cast ashore.
- Oyanruru, オヤンルル**, 北ノ海. *n.* The north sea. **Syn:** Aramoisam.
- Oyap, オヤブ**, 他ノ者. *n.* Another one. A different one.
- Oyap, オヤブ**, 上陸スル. *v.i.* To land from a boat.
- Oya-pa, オヤバ**, 來年. *n.* Next year.
- Oyapa-eoyapaka, オヤバエオヤバカ**, 翌々年. *adv.* The year after next.
- Oyapi, オヤビ**, 蛇、惡魔. *n.* A snake. A demon.
- Oyapkopoye, オヤブコホイ** 三, 混淆スル. *v.t.* To adulterate.
- Oyaporo-guru, オヤボログル**, 日本人、他人種ノ人. *n.* A Japanese. A person of another race.
- Oyaramat, オヤラマツ**, 亡魂. *n.* A departed spirit.
- Oyaramkore, オヤラムコレ**, 知ラヌ人トシテ待遇スル. *v.t.* To treat as a stranger.
- Oyasa, オヤサ**, 切り下ケル. *v.t.* To cut downwards.
- Oyashi, オヤシ**, 精靈、鬼、善又ハ惡靈. *n.* A spirit. A good or evil spirit. A demon.
- Oyashkep, オヤシケブ**, 女ノ子. *n.* A female child. **Syn:** Operekep.
- 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、シアサツテ. *adv.* The second day from tomorrow.
- Oyashiri, オヤシリ**, 異リタル、惡シキ. *adj.* Different. Bad.
- Oyatorokoro-samambe, オヤトロコロサマムベ**, カレイノ一種. *n.* A kind of flounder.
- Oya-ukuran, オヤウクラン**, 明晩. *adv.* To-morrow evening.
- Oyokane, オヨカ子**, or **Oyokaush, オヨカウシ**, 残り. *n.* Remainder.
- Oyopero-ni, オヨペロニ**, ハクウンボク. *n.* *Styrax Obassia*, Sieb. et Zucc.

Oyumakun-atui, オユマクンアツイ,
東ノ海. *n.* The eastern sea.

Oyupupke, オユプフケ, 悪クナル、(病
氣、又ハ病人ノ). *v.i.* To grow
worse as a disease or sick person.

Oyupupu, オユプブ, 掻キマロス、諫
ル. *v.i.* To stir up. To exhort.
To incite.

Oyuyukechiri, オユユケチリ, 啄木鳥
ノ一種. *n.* A kind of wood-
pecker.

P (ピ).

P, プ, 此語ガ形容詞及ビ動詞ノ後ニ付ク
時ハ、其ヲ名詞トナスカチ有ス. 例セバ、
ホロ、大ナル、ホロプ、大ナル物. Used
as a suffix to adjectives and
verbs *p* has the power to turn
them into nouns. Thus:—*Porō*,
“large”; *porop*, “a large thing.”
Kashiobiuki, “to help”; “to
save; *kashiobiukip*, “a helper,”
“a saviour.” *P* so used is con-
tracted from *pe*, “a thing,” “an
article.”

Pa, パ, 有リ (複數三人稱)、重ニ動詞
ノ接尾ニ用ユ、例セバ、ホシビ (單數)ホ
シッパ (複數) 歸ル. *n.* The 3rd pers.
pl. of *an* to be; “they.” Used
chiefly as a suffix to. Thus:
—*Hoshiipi* (*Sing*) *hoshippa* (*pl*),
“to return.” *Kore* (*Sing*), *kore-
pa*, (*pl*) “to give.”

Pa, 充チタル、 例セバ、ワツカシ子バ、
水一杯. *adj.* Full. As:—*Wakka*
shine pa, “a cupful of water.”

Pa or paha, パ, 又ハ **パハ,** 時季、齡、
例セバ、パイカラバ、春季. *n.* A
season. Age. A year. Thus:
—*Paikara pa*, “the season of
spring.” *Sak pa*, “the season of

summer.” *Mata pa*, “winter.”
Nei pakno e paha an a? what
is your age”? *Pa pirika*, “a
year of plenty. *Pa wen*, “a bad
year for crops or hunting or
fishing.” *Pa yupke*, “a rough
season or year.” *Pa emko*, “half
a year.” *Pa koshipashnu*, “to
have one's garden produce de-
stroyed by birds or animals.”

Pa, 團體ノ首長、 東、例セバ、ウタラバ、
酋長. *n.* The head of the body.
A chief. The east. Thus:—
Utarapa, “a chief,” “a lord.”
Moshiri-pa, “the east.” *Set pa*,
“the head of a table.” **Syn:**
Pake. Sapa.

Pa, パ, 發見スル. *v.t.* To find.

Pa or paha, パ, 又ハ **パハ,** 蒸氣、煙、
鯨ノ吐ク水煙. *n.* Steam. Smoke.
The water which whales blow
out. *Pa at*, “to emit steam or
smoke.”

Pa or paba, パ, 又ハ **パバ,** 罰、瘡瘡.
n. Punishment. Small-pox. **Syn:**
Kamui-pa. Pak.

Pa-ashin, パアシン, 煙筒、煙出シ. *n.*

- A chimney. A going off of steam or smoke.
- Pa-akari**, バアカリ, 燻べラル、燻べラレタル. *v.t. and adj.* To be smoked.
- Pa-ashinbe**, バアシンベ, 負ス(負債アル人ヲ). *v.i.* To let one off (as a debtor). To forego one's rights.
- Pa-ashinge**, バアシングエ, 水ヲ噴ク(鯨ノ如ク). *v.t.* To blow or send out water as a whale.
- Pa-ashingep**, バアシングエフ, 煙筒. *n.* A chimney.
- Pachi**, バチ, or **Patchi**, バッチ, 木鉢、鉢. *n.* A basin. A wooden bowl.
- Pachiko-an**, バチコアン, 罰セラレ. *v.i.* To be punished.
- Pachingara**, バチンガラ, or **Patchingara**, バチンガラ, ガヤガカ. *n.* *Sibastodes Taczanowskii* (Steind).
- Paenrum**, バエニルム, 唇ノ真中. *n.* The middle of the lips.
- Pagoat**, バゴアツ, 悪シキ、輕蔑セラレル. *adj.* Wicked. Bad. One spoken against. One who is under-going some punishment from fiends or the higher powers.
- Pahau**, バハウ, 風説、ウハサ、例セバ、カムイタシユムアンノイ子バハウアン、痘瘡アリト噂アリ. *n.* A rumour. As:—*Kamui tashum an noine pahau an*, “it is rumoured that there is small-pox.”
- Pahenenu**, バヘ子ヌ, 尋メル. *v.t.* To inquire. **Syn**: *Patemtemu ki. Uwepekenu.*
- Pai**, バイ, サ. *n.* Bamboo grass.
- Pai**, バイ, 連枷、(カラサホ)、例セバ、バ
- イアニシリキヲ連枷ニテ打ツ. *n.* A flail. As:—*Pai ani shirikik*, “to thrash with a flail.” **Syn**: *Mamekikbe.*
- Pai**, バイ, 行ク(複数). *v.t.* To go. (*pl.*) **Syn**: *Paye,*
- Paige**, バイゲ, チクチクスル. *v.i.* To prick or twitch as “pins and needles.”
- Paikara**, バイカラ, 春. *n.* The spring of the year. **Syn**: *Pai-karu.*
- Paikara-pa**, バイカラバ, 春季. *n.* The season of spring.
- Paikara-un-pa**, バイカラウンバ, 春季. *n.* The season of spring.
- Paipai-chiri**, バイバイチリ, シジウカラ. *n.* A tit. *Parus atriceps minor*, *Hokrsfield.*
- Paiyaige**, バイヤイゲ, 震フ、寒ガル. *v.i.* To shiver. To feel cold.
- Pak**, バク, 罰. *n.* Punishment.
- Pak**, バク, 叱スル. *v.t.* To scold.
- Paka**, バカ, 愚人. *n.* A fool. **Syn**: *Yairampeutek guru.*
- Pakakse**, バカクセ, 爆音(火ノハネル)、例セバ、アベバカクセ、火ガ爆ル. *v.i.* To crackle as a fire. To creak with a noise (as ice). As:—*Abe pakakse*, “the fire crackles” **Syn**: *Push.*
- Pakararip**, バカラリフ, 草製ノ帽子. *n.* A hat made of grass.
- Pakari**, バカリ, 計ル、量ル、移ス. *v.t.* To measure. To weigh. To kill.
- Pakari**, バカリ, 燻ス. *v.t.* To smoke (as fish).
- Pakari-kane**, バカリカ子, 分銅. *n.* Weights.

Pakashnu, **バカシヌ**, 罰スル、訓戒スル。 *v.t.* To admonish. To punish.

Syn: **Kapao**.

Pakashnu-i, **バカシヌイ**, 訓戒。 *n.* Admonition.

Pakashnu-wa-kashpaotte, **バカシヌワカシバオッテ**, 嚴命スル。 *v.t.* To adjure.

Paka-un-guru, **バカウングル**, 愚人。 *n.* A fool. A hybrid compound *Paka* being a Japanese word.

Pak-buri, **バクブリ**, 罰ス可キ行爲、悪行。 *n.* Evil deeds. Deeds worthy of punishment.

Pake, **バケ**, 頭。 *n.* The head. **Syn**: **Pa**. **Sapa**.

Pakekai, **バケカイ**, 死人ト共ニ埋メル食器。 *n.* The bowls, cups and trays buried with the dead.

Pake-koshne, **バケコシ子**, 讒ル。 *v.t.* To backbite. To talk of others. **Syn**: **Kuchikanna**.

Pake-moire, **バケモイレ**, 訥辨ナル。 *adj.* Slow of speech. Ineloquent. **Syn**: **Pawe-moire**.

Pakenuma-ush, **バケヌマウシ**, 貝ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of shellfish.

Pake-omap, **バケオマブ**, 籠ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of basket used for carrying bundles. **Syn**: **Chita-rape**.

Pake-rui, **ハケルイ**, 多辯ナル。 *adj.* Talkative.

Pakesara, **バケサラ**, 慢ズル、高慢ナル。 *v.i. and adj.* To be proud. **Syn**: **Shiokunnure**.

Pakesara-wa, **バケサラワ**, 高慢ニ。 *adv.* Proudly.

Pakes-upas, **バケスウバス**, 忘レ雪。 *n.* The last snow of the season.

Paketa, **バケタ**, 首ニ、始ニ。 *adv.* At the head. In the beginning.

Paketaketa, **バケタケタ**, 多言スル。 *v.i.* To jabber.

Paketara, **バケタラ**, or **Pakesara**, **バケサラ**, 慢ズル、高慢ナル。 *adj. and v.i.* To be proud. Proud. Haughty.

Paketaraki, **バケタラキ**, 高慢ニ振舞フ。 *v.i.* To act proudly.

Pake-tunash, **バケツナシ**, 早口ノ。 *adj.* Quick in speaking. Quick in answering.

Pake-usaot, **バケウサオツ**, 言セ間違フ。 *v.i.* To make a mistake in talking. **Syn**: **Itak-oira**.

Paki, **バキ**, or **Pakihi**, **バキヒ**, 時。 *n.* Time.

Paki, **バキ**, エビ。 *n.* A prawn.

Pakiri, **バキリ**, 庖丁。 *n.* A knife. **Syn**: **Makiri**.

Pakisaraha, **バキサラハ**, 口ノ邊。 *n.* The sides of the mouth.

Pakkai, **バツカイ**, 背負フ。 *v.t.* To carry on the back as a child.

Pakkaibe, **バツカイベ**, 背負フ、道具。 *n.* A sling used for carrying children on the back.

Pakkaitara, **バツカイトラ**, 背負フ道具ノ繩ノ部分。 *n.* The cord parts of the sling used for carrying children on the back. **Syn**: **Pakkai-tupa**.

Pakkai-tupa, **バツカイツバ**, 背負フ道具ノ繩ノ部分。 *n.* The same as *pakkai-tara*.

Pakko, パッコ, 老婦. *n.* An old woman. **Syn**: Huchi.

Pakno, バクノ,迄、此ノ如キ、充分ニ. *adv.* Until. As far as. Such as. Than which. Sufficient. Adequate. This word expresses the utmost limits.

Pakoat, バコアツ, 叱ラレル. *v.i.* To be scolded. **Syn**: Akosakayo-kara.

Pako-enratki, バコエンラツキ, 叱ル、不親切ニ取扱フ. *v.t.* To scold. To treat unkindly. **Syn**: Pakoshi-pashnu. Pashitaige. Wen-koenratki. Wenkoshipashnu.

Pakokanu, バコハヌ, 窃ニ聞ク、立聞スル. *v.t.* To listen secretly. To go eavesdropping.

Pa-koro-kamui, バコロカムイ, 鳥ノ名、又ハ瘡瘡、虎烈刺病ノ神. *n.* The red-cap. Also the demon of such diseases as small-pox and cholera.

Pako-shipashnu, バコシバシヌ, 叱スル. *v.t.* To scold. *See* *Pako-enratki*.

Pakte, バクテ, 計ル、ハカル. *v.t.* To measure.

Pakuchiuchiu-chep, バクチウチウチエフ, カハハギ. *n.* File fish. *Stephanolepis cirrhifer*, *T. & S.*

Pan, バン, 塵、下、例セバ、バンイッケウエ、脊椎骨ノ下部. *adj.* Same as *pani*, Lower. *As*:—*Pan ikkewe*, “the lower part of the spine.”

Pan, バン, 口、クチ. *n.* Same as *paro*, the mouth but only so used in certain conditions. *As*:—*Pan-rakte*, “to taste.”

Pan, バン, 弱キ、無味ナル、新鮮ナル、例セバ、バン ロッカ、新鮮ナル水. *adj.*

Weak. Flavourless. Insipid. Fresh. *As*:—*Pan wakka*, “fresh water.” *Pan-shippo*, “flavourless salt.”

Pan, バン, パン. *n.* Bread.

Pana, バナ, 塵. *n.* Dust. **Syn**: Mana.

Pana, バナ, 下ニ、例セバ、ベツ パナタ、河下ニ向ヒ. *adv.* Below. Nether. *As*:—*Pet pana ta*, “towards the mouth of the river.”

Pana-e-tashum, バナエタシム, 梅毒. *n.* Syphilis. **Syn**: Okamui-tashum. Kamoi-tashum.

Panake, バナケ, 後、下. *n.* The behind. Bottom. **Syn**: Osoro.

Panake-an, バナケアン, 下腹ノ. *adj.* Abdominal.

Panake-un-no, バナケウンノ, 下腹ノ. *adv.* Abdominally.

Panakte, バナクテ, 罰スル. *v.t.* To punish. **Syn**: Aapapu.

Panare, バナレ, 偽善. *n.* Hypocrisy.

Panare, バナレ, 偽善チ行フ. *v.i.* To be hypocritical.

Panata, バナタ, 處ノ下端. *adv.* The lower end of a place.

Pancho, バンチョ, 大工. *n.* A carpenter.

Pandane, バンダ子, ハン種、麴. *n.* Barm. Yeast. (*Jap.*)

Pane-tupok, ハイツボク, 西ノ簷. *n.* The eaves of the west end of the roof of a house.

Pange, バンゲ, 好マヌ. *v.t.* To dislike. To feel disinclined to. Not to like or want. To abominate. **Syn**: Kowen.

Pange-i, バンゲイ, 嫉悪. *n.* Abomination. **Syn**: Aetunne-i.

Pange-pet, パンゲベツ, 下流. *n.*
The lower part of a river.

Pannikotoro, バンニコトロ, 上顎. *n.*
The roof of the mouth. The palate.

Pannok, バンノク, 西ノ簷. *n.* The west end of the roof of a hut.

Panore, バノレ, 偽ル、欺ク、媚フ. *v.t.* To lie. To deceive. To flatter.

Panore-i, バノレイ, 媚ビ、賞讃. *n.* Flattery. Adulation.

Panore-guru, バノレグル, or **Panore-itak-guru**, バノレイタックグル, 阿諛者. *n.* A flatterer.

Panrakte, パンラクテ, 味フ. *v.t.* To taste.

Panrekte, バンレクテ, 嘯ク. *v.i.* To whistle. **Syn**: Maushoro.

Pantak, パンタク, or **Pantaku**, パンタク, パンノ一塊. *n.* A loaf of bread.

Pa-ore-mina, バオレミナ, 微笑スル. *v.i.* To smile.

Pa-pon, バボン, 若キ. *adj.* Young.

Pa-poro, バボロ, 老ヒタル. *adj.* Old. **Syn**: Isa. **Onne**. **Onne-koro**.

Paptisma, バプテスマ, 洗禮. *n.* Baptism. (This word was introduced by the compiler).

Paptisma kore, バプテスマコレ, 洗禮ヲ授ク. *v.t.* To baptize.

Paptisma-uk, バプテスマウク, 洗禮ヲ受ク. *v.t.* To receive baptism.

Papush, バブシ, or **Chapush**, チャブシ, 唇、例セバ、カンナバブシ、上唇. *n.* The lips. **As**:—*Kanna papush*, “the upper lip.” *Pokna papush*, “the lower lip.” *Papush*

turiri, “to pout the lips.” See **Patoi**. **Patchake**.

Par, パール, 口、クチ、例セバ、ヘルパールアニ、ホン口先ニテ. *n.* The mouth. (Contracted from *para* or *paro*). **As**:—*Heru par'ani*, “with just the mouth,” i.e. “insincerely.”

Para or **paroho**, バラ, 又ハ **パロホ**, 口、クチ. *n.* The mouth. *Para nunnun*, “to suck the lips as in rearing bear cubs.” *Para rui guru*, “a loud speaker.” *Para sange* “to speak.” *Para seshke*, “to stop or cover the mouth.” *Para shinnuye*, “to tattoo the lips.” *Para ukotukka*, “to shut the mouth.” *Para yupke*, “to speak severely.” **Syn**: Charo.

Para, バラ, 廣キ、例セバ、パラル、大道. *adj.* Broad. **As**:—*Para ru*, “a broad road. The highway.

Paraka, バラカ, 天井. *n.* A ceiling. The inside of the roof of a house.

Parakankan, バラカンカン, サナダムシ. *n.* Tape worm.

Parakara, バラカラ, 澁キ、苛キ、熱キ. *adj.* Acrid. Pungent. Hot.

Paraki, バラキ, 秋蟲、タニ. *n.* A tick.

Parakina, バラキナ, ミヅバセウ. *n.* A kind of swamp arum. *Lysichiton kantschatensis*, *Schott*.

Parakoat, バラコアツ, 神罰ヲ受クル. *v.i.* To be punished by God.

Parakoatte, バラコアツテ, 呪フ、罰スル. *v.t.* To accurse. To curse. To punish.

Parakomonak, バラコモナク, 食慾ノ

- 爲眠ラレス。 *v.i.* To be unable to sleep through intense desire for food. **Syn**: Paroko-shomo-mokoro.
- Parakosamba**, バラコサムバ, 嗅ケ。 *v.t.* To smell. **Syn**: Hura nu.
- Parakoyakoya**, バラコヤコヤ, 曖昧ニ言フ、クドクドイフ。 *v.i.* To speak indistinctly. To babble. (*sing.*) For the plural see *Uhautaroise*.
- Paramuriri**, バラムリリ, 死體ヲ棺ニ結ブ。 *n.* String used in lacing a corpse to its bier.
- Paraparak**, バラバラク, 絶叫スル。 *v.i.* To cry loudly. **Syn**: Rai-paraparak. **Rayaiyaise**.
- Paraparase**, バラバラセ, 風前ニ飛ブ、燃ユル。 *v.i.* To fly before the wind. To burn. To be ablaze. To spread out as flame of fire. **Syn**: A. Rui. Uhui. **As**:—*Abe paraparase*, “the fire burns.”
- Paraparasere**, バラバラセレ, 燃ヤス。 *v.t.* To make burn.
- Paraparase-wa**, バラバラセワ, 燃ユル所ノ。 *adj.* Ablaze.
- Parapok**, バラボク, ト見エル、例セバ、メナシハラボクアン、東風吹クト見ユル。 *v.i.* To appear. To seem. This word is spoken chiefly of the weather. **As**:—*Menash parapok an*, “it seems as though there will be an east wind.”
- Parapok**, バラボク, 陰、後、場所。 *v.i.* and *n.* To appear. Shadow. Shade. Behind. Lieu.
- Parasatchep**, バラサッチエフ, 多言者、オシヤベリ。 *n.* A chatterbox.
- Parase**, バラセ, 風前ニ飛ブ、漂フ。 *v.i.* To fly before the wind. To drift.
- Parase**, バラセ, **Pararase**, バララセ, 燃ユル、例セバ、アベバララセ、火ガ爆子ル。 *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**, バラセコロ, 喜ノ叫。 *excl.* Hurrah.
- Paratakup**, バラタクブ, 多言者、オシヤベリ。 *n.* A chatterbox.
- Paratek**, バラテク, or **Parateke**, バラテケ, 手。 *n.* The hands.
- Paratek-yuk**, バラテクユク, or **Eparatek-sei-yuk**, エバラテクセイユク, 叉角ノ失セタル鹿、此ヲ殺ス者ハ其後久シカラズシテ死ストノ迷信アリ。 *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.
- Parato**, バラト, 幅廣キ河口(沼ノ如キ)。 *n.* An estuary.
- Paraure**, バラウレ, 足ノ面、アシノカウ。 *n.* The instep.
- Paraure-ekomomse**, ハラウレエコムセ, 畸形脚。 *n.* Club-footed.
- Paretoko**, バレトコ, 道ヲ備フル、準備スル、計畫スル、例セバ、子イグルアライグクニバレトコヤイカラシリアン、其人ヲ殺ス計畫アリ。 *v.i.* To prepare the way for. To get ready to do. To plot. To scheme. **As**: *Nei guru araike kuni paretoko yaikara shirian*, “there is a plot on foot to kill that person.”
- Parara**, バララ, 感動、神來。 *n.* Influence. Inspiration.

- Pariri, バリリ**, 神來スル. *v.i.* To be inspired. *n.* Air.
- Paro, パロ**, 口. *n.* Same as *Para*.
Syn: Charo.
- Paro-a-o-shuke, パロアオシユケ**, 御馳走スル. *v.i.* To be entertained with food.
- Paroka, パロカ**, 上顎. *n.* The roof of the mouth.
- Paroko-shomo-mokoro, パロコシヨモモコロ**, 食欲ノ爲ニ寐ラレヌ. *v.i.* To be unable to sleep through intense desire for food. **Syn:** Parakomonak.
- Paronitemaka, パロニテマカ**, 枚ヲ含マス、木片ヲ以テ口ヲ開ク. *v.t.* To gag. To open the mouth with a piece of wood.
- Paronnata, パロンナタ**, 自ラ語リ、又ハ自ラ聞ク、例セバ、パロンナタヌ、自ラ聞ク. *v.i.* To speak or hear for one's self. As:—*Paronnata nu*, “to hear for one's self. *Paronnata itak*, “to speak for one's self.
- Parononot, パロノノツ**, 口水ノ出ヅル、食欲ノ爲ニ涎ヲ流ス. *v.i.* To water at the mouth as in anticipation of something nice to eat or drink.
- Paro-oiki, パロオイキ**, 他人ノ爲ニ食物ヲ備フ. *v.t.* To provide food for another.
- Paro-o-shuke, パロオシユケ**, 馳走スル. *v.t.* To entertain a guest with food.
- Paropetetne, パロペテツ子**, 吃者、ドモリ、吃ル、ドモル. *n.* and *v.i.* Impeded utterance. Ischnophony (used especially of those who cannot speak for cold). **Syn:** Awepetetne.
- Paroshopshopo, パロシヨブシヨボ**, 含嗽スル. *v.i.* To gargle.
- Paroshuke, パロシユケ**, 煮ル、料理スル. *v.i.* To stew. To cook food. To cook for.
- Paro-un, パロウン**, 能辯ナル. *adj.* Eloquent.
- Paru, バル**, 飛散スル. *v.i.* To fly about as dust or chaff.
- Paru, バル**, 拂フ、又ハ打ツ(蠅ナドチ). *v.t.* To brush or knock off as a fly from the forehead or nose.
- Parumbe, バルムベ**, 舌. *n.* The tongue. (lit. *Paro-un-be*, “the thing in the mouth).
- Paruparu, バルバル**, 扇. *n.* A fan.
- Paruparu, バルバル**, 扇ク. *v.t.* To fan.
- Paruparuge, バルバルゲ**, 端. *n.* Edges.
- Parure, バルレ**, 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.
- Paruruge, バルルゲ**, 端. *n.* Edges. **Syn:** Eipake. Kanetuhu.
- Pas, パス**, 黒キ. *adj.* Black.
- Pas, パス, Paspas, パスパス**, 石炭、木炭、火絨(ホクチ). *n.* coal. Charcoal. Cinders. Tinder.
- Pasa, バサ**, 開口スル. *v.t.* To open the mouth. **Syn:** Hasa.
- Pasamok, バサモク**, 鳥ニ冤セラル. *v.i.* To be bewitched by birds.
- Pasani, バサン**, イカ. *n.* Cuttlefish. Calamary.

Pasa-pasa, **バサバサ**, 屢バ開口スル。
v.i. To open the mouth frequently.

Pasare, **バサレ**, 開口スル。*v.t.* To open the mouth.

Pase, **バセ**, 重キ、眞ナル、重要ナル、例セバ、バセオアルシベ、重要ナル報道。
adj. Heavy. True. Important. As :—*Pase orushpe*, “important tidings.”

Pase-kamui, **バセカムイ**, 眞神。*n.* The true God.

Pase-ni, **バセニ**, サハシテ。*n.* *Carpinus cordata*, *Bl.*

Pase-no-kara, **バセノカラ**, 重カラシムル。*v.t.* To make heavy.

Pase-no-po, **バセノポ**, 甚ダ多ク、熱心ニ、大事ナル、例セバ、バセノボクヤイライダナ、多謝ス。*adv.* Very much. Earnestly. As :—*Pase no po ku yairaiage na*, “I thank you very much. **Syn** : **Pasetara**.

Pasetara, **バセタラ**, 甚ダ多ク、熱心ニ、大事ナル。*adv.* Same as *pase no po*.

Pash, **バシ**, 入墨、イレズミ。*n.* Tattoo.

Pash, **バシ**, 馳スル(馬ノ如ク)。*v.i.* To gallop as a horse. To run.

Pa-shinap, **バシナフ**, 頭巾(女ノ)。*n.* A head dress (woman's).

Pashirota, **バシロタ**, 叱スル。*v.t.* To storm at. To scold.

Pashitaigi, **バシタイギ**, 叱スル、言ニテ不親切ニ取扱フ。*v.t.* To scold. To treat unkindly by word of mouth.

Pashta, **バシタ**, 俗ノ、通常ノ、悪シキ、荒キ。*adj.* Vulgar. Common. Bad.

Worthless. Useless. Careless. Rough. Ugly.

Pashta-no, **バシタノ**, 不注意ニ、荒ク、悪ク。*adv.* Carelessly. Roughly. Badly.

Pashte, **バシテ**, 馳シラスル。*v.t.* To make gallop. To send along fast as in throwing a hoop. To make run.

Pashui, **バシユイ**, 箸、例セバ、イクメシユイ、髻チ上ゲル棒。*n.* Sticks used at meals instead of knives and forks. As :—*Iku bashui*, “a moustache lifter.” *Pera bashui*, “a spoon.” *Uren bashui*, “chopsticks.” *Abe bashui*, “fire tongs.”

Paskuma, **バスクマ**, 教ユル、例セバ、エチエポバスクマエチミツポバスクマ、汝ノ子モ孫モ教ヘヨ。*v.t.* To instruct. To teach. As :—*Echi po paskuma echi mitpo paskuma*, “instruct both your children and grandchildren.

Paskuru, **バスクル**, 鴉。*n.* A crow or rook.

Paskuru-kamui, **バスクルカムイ**, カラスヘビ。*n.* *Tropinodotus murteni*, *Hilgd.*

Paskuru-okokko, **バスクルオッココ**, カラスヘビ。*n.* Same as above.

Paskuru-topo, **バスクルトポ**, ハマゲヅ。*n.* *Meretrix meretrix*, *Linn.*

Paskuttara, **バスクッタラ**, ナンバンハコベ。*n.* *Cucubalus baccijer*, *L. var. japonicus*, *Miq.*

Paskuru-toho-sei, **バスクルトホセイ**, or **Paskutto-sei**, **バスクットセイ**, ハマゲヅ。*n.* A kind of shell-fish. *Meretrix meretrix*, *Linn.*

Pasna, **パスナ**, 焼屑、灰燼. *n.* Cinders.

Pas-op, **パスオブ**, 火絨箱(ホグチバコ). *n.* A tinderbox.

Paspas, **パスパス**, 木炭、黒キ火絨. *n.* Charcoal. Black cinders.

Passanna, **パッサナ**, イカ. *n.* The ink-fish. Calamary.

Pasushke, **パスシケ**, 混亂シテ逃ケル. *v.i.* To flee in disorder.

Pata, **パタ**, 蟋蟀、キリギリス、蝗、イナゴ. *n.* A grasshopper or locust.
Syn: Takataka.

Patachinne, **パタチン子**, 早口ニ語ル. *v.i.* To talk very rapidly. To gabble. To babble.

Pataoata, **パタオアタ**, 蟋蟀、キリギリス、蝗、イナゴ. *n.* Same as *pata*.

Patapatakse, **パタパタクセ**, 跳ル、(火ノ花ノ如ク). *v.i.* To snap off' or jump about (as fire or splinters) with a crackle.

Patapata, **パタパタ**, or **Patupatn**, **パツパツ**, 簸ル、ヒル. *v.t.* To winnow.

Pataraye, **パタライエ**, 推量スル. *v.t.* To surmise. To guess.

Patchake, **パッチャケ**, 唇. *n.* The lips. **Syn**: Papush.

Patche, **パッチェ**, 飛散スル(雪ノ如ク). *v.i.* To fly about as snow or dust or spray. To explode as a volcano or bottle.

Patchi, **パッチ**, or **Pachi**, **パチ**, 鉢. *n.* A wooden basin.

Patchinu, **パッチヌ**, 釘抜. *n.* Pinchers. Tongs.

Patchingara, **パッチンガラ**, or **Pa-chingara**, **パチンガラ**, ガヤガヤ. *n.*

A kind of rockfish. *Sebastes taczanowskii*, (*Steind*).

Patek, **パテク**, 只. *adj.* Only.

Patemtemu-ki, **パテムテムキ**, 訊子ル、聞キタカリ、見タガル、穿鑿スル. *v.t.* To make inquiries. To act in an inquisitive manner. **Syn**: Uwepekennu. Pa-hene-nu.

Patemtemu-ki-guru, **パテムテムキグル**, 穿鑿好ノ人、センサクズキノヒト. *n.* An inquisitive person.

Patoi, **パトイ**, 唇ノ表面. *n.* The surface of the lips. The lips. **Syn**: Papush.

Patpatke, **パツパツケ**, 跳ヌル(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, **パッタクピ**, 嚙舌家、ガシヤベリ. *n.* A chatterbox.

Pattukuku, **ヌツクク**, スチル. *v.i.* To be sulky. To pout the lips.

Patukuku, **パツクク**, スチル. *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, **パツパツ**, 鱚(ハ子)ル. *v.i.* To flounder as fish. To scatter.

Pauchi, **パウチ**, 食物ニ毒ヲ入レル事、例セバ、パウチオシユケ、毒食ヲ料理スル. *n.* To put poison in one's food. As:—*Pauchi o-shuke*, “to prepare a poisoned meal.” *Pauchi e yara*, “to give one poisoned food to eat.”

- Pauchi-kina**, バウチキナ, オホバセ
ンキウ. *n.* *Angelica refracta*, Fr.
Schm.
- Pauchikoro-guru**, バウチコログル,
極悪人、殊ニ毒害ヲ企ツル如キ人.
n. A very evil minded person
specially a woman who spites
another by administering poisoned
food. **Syn**: Kameyarape, or
Kameyarope.
- Paumbe**, バウムベ, 鉢巻. *n.* A head
band.
- Paunguru**, バウングル, 賢人、酋長. *n.*
A wise person. A chief.
- Pau-pau**, バウバウ, 狐ノ鳴聲ヲ示ス語.
n. An onomatopoeia for the bark
of foxes.
- Pawe**, バウエ, 話. *n.* Speech.
- Pawe-moire**, バウエモイレ, 語ルニ遅
キ. *adj.* Slow of speech. **Syn**:
Pake-moire.
- Pawe-otke**, バウエオツケ, 速ニ、例セ
バ、アパノシキバウエオツケ、急ギ家ニ
入ル. *adv.* Quickly. Hurriedly.
As:—*Apa noshki pawe otke*, “to
enter a hut in a hurry.” **Syn**:
Tunashino.
- Pawetenge**, バウエテング, 命令スル.
v.t. To give commandment.
- Pawetenge-i**, バウエテングイ, 命令.
n. A commandment.
- Paweteshu**, バウエテシユ, 証スル. *v.i.*
To bear witness.
- Paweteshu-guru**, バウエテシユグル, 証
據人. *n.* A witness.
- Paweteshu-i**, バウエデシユイ, 證據. *n.*
Witness. Testimony.
- Pawetok-an**, バウエトクアン, 賢キ、
學問アル、能辯ナル. *adj.* Wise.
Learned. Eloquent.
- Pawetok-koro**, バウエトクコロ, 賢キ、
學問アル、總明ナル、能辯ナル. *adj.*
Wise. Learned. Astute. Elo-
quent.
- Pawetok-koro-guru**, バウエトクコロ
グル, 賢人. *n.* A wise person.
- Payaya**, バヤヤ, 攫ム、ツカム、(獸其爪
ヲ以テ). *v.t.* To hold up as an
animal its claws. **Syn**: Amba-
yaya.
- Paye**, バイエ, 行ク. *v.i.* To go. To
advance. To proceed. *Pl.* of o-
man or arupa.
- Paye-ash**, バイエアシ, 我等行ク. *ph.*
We go.
- Payekai**, バイカイ, 旅行スル. *v.i.* To
travel.
- Payekai-guru**, バイエカイグル, 旅人.
n. A traveller.
- Payere**, バイエレ, 送ル. *v.t.* To send.
- Paye-takup**, バイエタクブ, 行キタレ
ド目的ヲ達セズ. *v.i.* To go some-
where but see no one. To go
somewhere with a special object
in view, but to be unable to ac-
complish the object.
- Pe**, ペ, 物. *n.* An article. A thing.
Syn: Ambe.
- Pe**, ペ, or **Pehe**, ヘヒ, 濁水、霧、例セ
バ、ハツペ、葡萄汁. *n.* Water,
principally undrinkable water.
Thick water. Mist. Fine rain.
Melting snow. Sap. Juice. **As**:
—*Hat pe*, “grape juice.
- Pecha**, ベチャ, 河. *n.* A river.
Syn: Petcha.
- Pechan**, ベチャン, 瘠セタル. *adj.*
Thin. Slight. **Syn**: Narai.
- Pechara**, ベチャラ, 巾アル水即チ、海

- 岸ニ沿フ河ノ如ク). *n.* The broad, spread out water such as the broadened mouths of some rivers along the sea coast.
- Pechi**, ペチ, 河. *n.* A river. **Syn:** Pet.
- Pechicha**, ペチチャ, 水溜. *n.* Puddles of water.
- Pechinne**, ペチン子, 濕リタル. *adj.* Wet through.
- Pechiri**, ペチリ, 濠、濕地. *n.* A ditch. A water conductor. A damp place.
- Pei**, ペイ, 泡沫、アブク. *n.* A bubble. A water-bladder
- Peikosanu**, ペイコサヌ, 音スル、(柔キ物ヲ切り、又ハ貫キタルガ如キ). *v.i.* To sound as if something soft was being cut or pierced.
- Pechish**, ペチシ, 水ノ. *adj.* Aqueous. Containing water.
- Peka**, ペカ, ニ依テ、例セバ、ヤベカ、陸ニヨリ. *adv.* By. **As:**—*Ya peka*, “by land.”
- Peka**, ペカ, 向ツテ. *adv.* Facing. Towards.
- Peka**, ペカ, 捕ル. *v.t.* To catch (as a ball).
- Peka**, ペカ, 側、部分、場所、例セバ、テベカ、此處ニ. *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, 浮ブ、漂フ. *v.i.* To float.
- Pakambe**, ペカムベ, ヒシ. *n.* Water caltrops. *Trapa bispinosa*, *Roxb.*
- Pekambe-kuttara**, ペカムベクッタラ,
- ハンゴンサウ. *n.* *Senecio palmatus*, *Pall.* Also called *Oromun*.
- Pekange**, ペカンゲ, 漂フ、浮ブ. *v.i.* To float. **Syn:** **Pekama**.
- Pekangere**, ペカンゲ, 浮バスル. *v.t.* To make float.
- Pekaonit**, ペカオニツ, 布ヲ織ルニ絲ヲ分ケル機械. *n.* Same as *Pekaot ni*.
- Pekaotbe**, ペカオツベ, 布ヲ織ルニ絲ヲ分ケル機械. *n.* Same as *Pekaot ni*.
- Pekaotni**, ペカオツニ, 同上. *n.* An instrument used for separating threads in making cloth. **Syn:** **Pekaonit**. **Tambu.**
- Pekashnu**, ペカシヌ, 純粹ノ、例セバ、ペカシヌワッカ、清水. *adj.* Pure. Unmixed. **As:**—*Pekashnu wakka*, “pure water.” **Syn:** **Posokayatki**.
- Peken-nishat**, ペケンニシヤツ, 黎明. *n.* Daybreak.
- Pekennupe**, ペケンヌベ, 涙. *n.* Tears. **Syn:** **Nupe**.
- Peken-rera**, ペケンレラ, 追手、順風. *n.* A good or favourable wind. **Syn:** **Pirika rera**.
- Pekep**, ペケブ, 柄杓. *n.* A water ladle.
- Pekep-chikap**, ペケブチカブ, ハクテフ. *n.* Hooper swan. *Ocygnus musicus*, *Bechst.* **Syn:** **Pekerechikap**.
- Pekep-kere-chikap**, ペケブケレチカブ, ウヅラ. *n.* A quail. *Coturnix communis*, *Bonn.*
- Pekere**, ペケレ, 光. *n.* Light.
- Pekere-ash**, ペケレアシ, 或 **Pekere-ashnu**, ペケレアシヌ, 光ル. *v.i.* To be light.

Pekere-ashnu-i, ベケレアシヌイ, 勝地、美ナル處. *n.* A beautiful place.

Pekere-buri, ベケレブリ, 善行. *n.* Good deeds. Righteous acts.

Pekere-chikap, ベケレチカフ, or **Pek-chikap**, ベケチカフ, 鵞. *n.* A swan. **Syn**: Retat chiri.

Pekere-chup, ベケレチュブ, 太陽. *n.* The sun.

Pekere-keutum, ベケレケウツム, 清キ心. *n.* A pure heart.

Pekere-nishat, ベケレニシャツ, 黎明. *n.* Daybreak. **Syn**: Peken nishat.

Pekere-kamui, ベケレカムイ, 善神. *n.* The good gods. **Syn**: Piri-ka kamui. **Arapekere kamui**.

Pekere-mata, ベケレマタ, 初冬. *n.* The early part of the winter.

Pekere-sam, ベケレサム, 晝. *adv.* In day light. In the day-time. In the light.

Pekettosa, ベケツトサ, 獸ノ腹ノ毛無キ處. *n.* The bare place in the skins of animals under the belly.

Pekiri, ベキリ, 泡、汁. *n.* Froth or scum. Soup. Broth.

Peko, ベコ, or **Beko**, ベコ, 牛. *n.* A bull or cow. Ox.

Pekse, ベクセ, 牛. *v.i.* To low as oxen.

Pen, ベン, 源、上、谷ノ上方. *adj.* Source. The upper part of a valley.

Pena, ベナ, 上ニ. *adv.* Upper. Above. **Syn**: Penge.

Penake, ベナケ, 咽喉. *n.* The throat. **Syn**: Rekuchi.

Penake, ベナケ, 上. *adj.* Upper.

Penaketa, ベナケタ, 上ニ. *adv.* Upper. Up above. The upper place.

Penata, ベナタ, 場所ノ上. *n. geo.* The upper part of a place.

Pende, ベンデ, 尖端、例セバ、ウレベンテ、趾尖. *n.* 'The points of certain things. **As** :— *Ure-pende*, "the points of the toes."

Pene, ペ子, 消化スル. *v.t.* To digest.

Pene, ペ子, 小雨. *n.* Fine rain. **Syn**: Apto.

Pene, ペ子, 水ノ、溶ケタル、消化スル. *adj. & v.i.* Aqueous. Watery. To melt as snow. To become thawed. To digest. Fluid.

Peneka, ペ子カ, 濕リタル. *adj.* Wet. Aqueous.

Penere, ペ子レ, 激熱スル、ゲキチッスル. *v.t.* To heat to the degree of redness or whiteness as in heating metal.

Penetupok, ベ子ツボク, 屋根ノ東ノ方. *n.* The upper or east end of the roof of a house.

Penge, ベンゲ, 上ニ、例セバ、ベンゲハ、上流. *adv.* Upper. **As** :— *Penge-pet*, "the upper part of a river."

Pengirechui-pangirechui, ベンギレチウバンギレチウ, 統卒スル. *v.t.* To govern. To rule over. **Syn**: Epungine. Esapane.

Pengisep, ベンギセブ, 弧角線. *n.* The groin

Peni, ベニ, 内地、例セバ、ベニウンバイエアン、内地ヲ旅スル. *adv.* Inland. The interior of a country. **As** :

- Peni un paye an*, “to travel inland.”
- Peni-un-guru**, ペニウングル, 山人, 田舍人. *n.* Mountaineers. Countryman.
- Pennok**, ペンノク, 屋根ノ東部. *n.* The upper or east end of the roof of a hut.
- Penoye**, ペノイエ, 絞ル. *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**, ペヌブ, 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.
- Peot**, ペオツ, 濕リタル. *adj.* Wet. Damp. Containing water.
- Peot-humi**, ペオツフミ, 音、(マサト云フ音). *n.* A heavy thud. A cracked sound.
- Peot-kando**, ペオツカンド, 霧. *n.* Fogs. Misty clouds. **Syn**: **Ura-rakando.**
- Pep**, ペブ, or **Pepe**, ペペ, 濕リタル. *adj.* Damp watery. Boggy.
- Pepero**, ペペロ, エキザサ. *n.* A liliaceous plant. *Smilacina japonica*, *A. Gray.*
- Pepesh**, ペペシ, 毛ノ如ク眞直ニ. *adj.* Straight as hair.
- Pepuni**, ペブニ, 水ニ擡ケラル. *v.i.* To be lifted up by water.
- Pera**, ペラ, 梭. *n.* A shuttle.
- Pera**, ペラ, or **Bera**, ベラ, **Pera-bashui**, ペラバシユイ, 匙. *n.* A spoon.
- Perai**, ペライ, 釣スル. *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, 釣スル. *v.i.* To fish with rod and line.
- Perai-nit**, ペライニツ, 釣竿. *n.* A fishing rod. **Syn**: **Tushni**; **ap-kotni.**
- Perai-shok**, ペライショク, アンコウ. *n.* Fishing frog. *Lophiomus litulon.* *Jor. & Sny.*
- Pere**, ペレ, 壊ル、開ク. *v.t.* To break. To open.
- Pereba**, ペレバ, or **Peruba**, ペルバ, 割ル、壊ル. *v.t.* To cleave. To split. To break. To smash.
- Pereke**, ペレケ, 壊ル、割ル. *v.i.* To be broken. To be split. **Syn**: **Yaske. Kone.**
- Perepere**, ペレペレ, 斤々ニ壊ル. *v.t.* To break into fine pieces.
- Peritomi-buri**, ペリトミブリ, 割禮. *n.* Circumcision. (Introduced by the compiler).
- Peritomi-buri-ki**, ペリトミブリキ, 割禮ヲ施ス. *v.t.* To circumcise.
- Pero-ni**, ペロニ, オホナラ. *n.* A kind of oak. *Ruercus crispula Bl.*
- Pero-ni-karush**, ペロニカルシ, シヒタケ. *n.* *Cortinellus Shütake*, *P. Henn.*
- Peruba**, ペルバ, 割ル、開ク. *v.t.* Same as *Pereba*, “to cleave.”
- Pesakara**, ベサカラ, 轉ル(泥中又ハ其

- 他ノモノ中ニ). *v.i.* To wallow.
Syn: Yaikirukiru.
- Pe-san, ペサン, 洪水. n.** A flood.
- Pesh, ペシ, 平ナル山側、崖. n.** A long mountain or hill with flat-tish sides. A cliff.
- Pesh, ペシ, 懸ル、下ル、底ニ向ツテ、源ニ向ツテ、例セバ、ニベシラン、樹ヲ下ル. *adv.* and *v.i.*** To hang down. To descend. Towards the bottom. Towards the source of a stream or river. As:—*Ni pesh ran*, “to descend a tree.” *Pet pesh san*, “to go down a river.” *Ehuru pesh*, “to descend a hill.”
- Peshikambe, ペシカムベ, 浮ベル. *adj.*** Floating.
- Peshpok, ペシボク, 峽. n.** A ravine. Gorge. Defile.
- Pe-sosh, ペソシ, 雪雨. n.** Sleet. Rain with snow. As:—*Pe sosh ash*, “to rain sleet.”
- Pet, ベツ, 片、カゲ. n.** A piece of anything.
- Pet, ベツ, 厚キ、濡リタル. *adj.*** Thick. Damp.
- Pet, ベツ, 水. n.** Water.
- Pet, ベツ, 河、例セバ、ベツトカリ、河ニ沿ヒテ. n.** A river. As:—*Pet kari*, “along a river.” *Pet kashui*, “to wade a river.” *Pet au or ave*, “the branch of a river.” *Petchi-rivei*, “a great bend in a river.” *Pet chiu*, “the current in a river.” *Pet chiu uwenoye*, “an eddy.” *Pet esoro*, “the mouth of a river.” *Pet etok*, “a river’s source.” *Pet iworo*, “all the rivers.” *Pet kenash*, “a bend in a river covered with trees.” *Pet nutap*, “the land in the bend of a river without trees.” *Pet pana*, “towards the mouth of a river.” *Pet pena*, “towards the source of a river.” *Pet pesh*, “towards the mouth of a river.” *Pet putu*, “the mouth of a river,” “a junction of a river.” *Pet ramtom*, “that part of a river between its source and mouth.” *Pet sam*, “the sides of a river.” *Pet toshka*, “a river’s bank.” *Pet turashi*, “to go towards the source of a river. **Syn: Petchi. Pet-cha.**
- Pet-au, ペアウ, or Pet-anu, ペアヌ, 支流. n.** The branch of a river.
- Petaru, ベタル, 水ヲ引キタル處. 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, ペッチェブネ, 鮮魚. *v.i.*** Very fresh fish. Fish just caught.
- Petchi, ペッチ, 濡リタル. *adj.*** Wet. Damp.
- Petchi, ペッチ, 河. n.** A river.
- Petchine, ペッチ子, 濡ル、ビシヨビシヨニシメル. *v.i.*** To be wet through.
- Petchish, ペッチシ, 水路. n.** A water-way.
- Petchish, ペッチシ, 貝ノ一種. n.** The name of a shell fish. By some an oyster; by others small muscles (*Mytilus sp.*)
- Petchish-noka, ペッチシノカ, 銀河. n.** The milky way.
- Pet-inika, ペイニカ, 濕ス. *v.t.*** To moisten.

Pet-kashu, ペッカシユ, 渡河スル. *v.i.*
To cross a river.

Petkotchimakani, ペツコッチマカニ,
カフカツカ. *n.* Goby. **Syn:** E-
shokkui.

Pet-kutu, ペツクツ, ヨブスマサウ. *n.*
Senecio sagittatus, *Schultz Bip.*
Also called *Wakka kuttara*.

Petne, ペツ子, 濕リタル. *adj.* To
be wet. Damp.

Petneka, ペツ子カ, 濕リタル. *adj.*
Sloshy. Watery. To be made
Damp. Also:—*v.t.* To make
wet.

Pet-noka, ペツノカ, 銀河. *n.* The
milky way.

Petpaush, ペツパウシ, エゾスゲ. *n.*
Carex cryptocarpa, *C. A. Mey.*

Petpaush, ペツパウシ, 葦ニテ製シタ
ル蓆ノ一種. *n.* A kind of mat
made of reeds growing in rivers.

Petpaush-shut, ペツパウシシュツ, 捲
カレタルベツパウシユ. *n.* A *pet-*
paush rolled up.

Petpetke, ペツベツケ, ギザギザナル,
(木ノ葉ノ縁ノ如ク). *v.i.* To be in-
dentated (as a leaf).

Petpo, ペツポ, 小河. *n.* A little
river.

Pet-susu, ペツスス, キヌヤナギ. *n.*
A kind of willow. *Salix viminalis*,
L. **Syn:** Yaiyaisusu.

Pet-tat, ペッタツ, シラカンバ. *n.*
Betula alba, *L. var. vulgaris*, *DC.*

Pet-uturuibe, ペツツルイベ, or
Pet-uturu, ペツツル, 河中島. *n.*
Any land lying between two riv-
ers.

Pet-yau, ベツヤウ, 支流. *n.* A riv-
er's tributary.

Peure, ペウレ, 若キ. *adj.* Young.
Syn: Upen.

Peure-humsei, ベウレフムセイ, 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.

Peure-kina, ベウレキナ, ムラサキ. *n.*
Lithospermum Erythrorhizon, *S.*
et Z.

Peurep, ベウレフ, 若キ物. *n.* A
young thing. The young of ani-
mals. **Syn:** Upen. Pa pon.

Pe-ushte, ペウシテ, 濕ラス. *v.t.* To
make wet. To mix water with.

Peutange, ペウタンゲ, or **Peutan-**
ge-hawe, ペウタンゲハウエ, 救ヲ呼
ブ、救ヲ呼ブ聲. *n.* and *v.i.* A call
for help. A call in case of fire
or danger. **Syn:** Haukotpare.
Kimak-hau.

Peutange-hawe-ash, ペウタンゲハ
ウエアシ, 救ヲ呼ブ. *v.i.* To call for
help.

Peutange-ki, ペウタンゲキ, 救ヲ呼ブ.
v.i. To call for help.

Pewa, ペワ, 兎兆ト認メラル、特種ノ殘
紅. *n.* A peculiar red reflection
of the setting sun upon the clouds
supposed to be the harbinger of
trouble.

Pewan, ペワン, 浮雲 (アアナ)キ、(壞
レ物ニノミ用ユ). *n.* and *v.i.* Dan-
gerous. To be in danger. This
word is used only of things likely
to get spoiled or broken.

Pewan, ベワン, 柔キ、弱キ. *adj.*
Soft. Weak.

Pewanka, ベワンカ, 柔カニスル、弱クスル. *v.t.* To make soft. To make weak.

Pewapiwak, ベワピワク, 脆キ. *adj.*
Crisp. Brittle (as glass).

Pi, ピ, 種. *n.* Seed. Kernel. Pip.
Syn: Piye.

Pi, ピ, 抜カスル、例セバ、タムピハムカンナイコサムバ、抜刀ノ音. *v.t.* To draw or unsheath as a sword. Thus:—*Tam pi humkan naiko-samba*, “the sound of unsheathing swords.”

Pi, ピ, 解ク、トク. *v.t.* To undo or untwist.

Pi, ピ, 少キ、細微ナル、例セバ、ヒイタク、叫、サ、ヤキ. *adj.* Small. Fine. As:—*Pi itak*, “a whisper.” *Pi ota*, “fine sand.”

Piba, ビバ, or **Pipa**, ビバ, カハガイ、カラスガイ. *n.* A kind of shell fish found in rivers and lakes.

Pichiribe, ビチリベ, 蛆. *n.* A maggot.

Pichish, ビチシ, 忍ビ泣キスル. *v.i.*
To weep softly.

Pichitche, ビチツエ, 剥ゲル、ムケル. *v.i.* To be worn out. To come off. **Syn**: Pitche.

Pikan-no, ビカンノ, 速ニ. *adv.*
Quickly.

Pikai-shipini, ヒカイシビニ, 旅仕度スル、例セバ、ヒカイシビニアヤイコカラカラ、我ハ旅装セリ. *v.i.* To prepare for a journey. To dress for a journey. As:—*Pikai-shipini ayaikokarakara*, “I dressed myself for a journey.”

Pikan, ビカン, 速ナル、活潑ナル、敏捷ナル、例セバ、ピカンウマ、駿馬. *adj.*
Quick. Active. Agile. Swift of foot. Fast. As:—*Pikan umma*, “a fast horse.” **Syn**: Nitán.

Pikata, ビカタ, 西南風. *n.* A southwest wind.

Pikahi, ビカヒ, 撫テル、(指ヲ以テ濡レタル外套ノ水分ヲ去ラン爲). *v.t.* To stroke out (as water from a wet cloth by means of the thumb and fingers).

Pinai, ビナイ, or **Pinnai**, ビンナイ, 壕、谷. *n.* A ditch. A trench. A valley.

Pindoro, ビンドロ, 硝子. *n.* Glass. Through the Japanese word *biidoro* from the Portuguese *vidrio*.

Pine, ビ子, 砂ノ如ク疎キ、例セバ、ピ子オタ、粗砂. *adj.* Coarse as sand. As:—*Pine ota*, “coarse sand.”

Pinka, ビンカ, or **Pinkai**, ビンカイ, キハダ、木ノ皮ノ詰物. *n.* A kind of tow made of bark and used in caulking boats.

Pinkishut, ビンキシユツ, or **Pinku-shutu**, ビンクシュツ, 股ノ上部. *n.* The upper part of the thighs.

Pinnai, ビンナイ, or **Pinai**, ビナイ, 谷、壕. *n.* A valley. A ditch. A trench.

Pinne, ビン子, 雄. *adj.* Male. This word is often placed before nouns when it is necessary to give them a distinctive masculine gender, but is used principally of animals.

Pinne-rau, ビン子ラウ, 牡鹿. *n.* A buck. Male deer.

Pinne-shibe, **ピン子シベ**, 善良ナル、美ナル。 *adj.* Good. Fine. Beautiful.

Pinne-top, **ピン子トブ**, 子マカリダケ *n.* *Sasa paniculata*, *mak. et Shib.*
Syn: Okne-top.

Pinnerau, **ピン子ラウ**, 二歳ノ牡鹿。 *n.* A two year old buck. A buck with straight horns, i.e. with horns without branches.

Pin-ni, **ピンニ**, ヤチダモ。 *n.* The ash tree. *Fraxinus mandshurica*, *Rupr. var. japonica*, *Maxim.*

Pinne-noya, **ピン子ノヤ**, ナトコヨモギ。 *n.* *Artemisia japonica*, *Th.*

Pinu, **ピヌ**, 囁聲、サ・ヤキ。 *n.* A whisper. **Syn:** Chapish-chapish.

Pinu-no, **ピヌノ**, 囁聲ニテ、忍ビ音ニ。 *adv.* In a whisper. Quite privately or stealthily.

Pinu-no-heheba, **ピヌノヘヘバ**, 窺ニ視フ。 *v.t.* To peep stealthily at.

Pinu-no-ye, **ピヌノイエ**, 囁ク、ササヤク。 *v.t.* To whisper.

Pinu-pukara, **ピヌブカラ**, 覗ク。 *v.t.* To peep at.

Pinu-pinu, **ピヌピヌ**, 甚ダ柔和ナル囁聲。 *n.* A very soft whisper.

Pio-pio-omke, **ピオピオオムケ**, 重キ風邪。 *n.* A heavy cold. **Syn:** Shiunu omke.

Pip, **ピブ**, 沼。 *n.* A swamp.

Pipa, **ピパ**, or **Piba**, **ピバ**, カハガイ。 *n.* A kind of fresh water shell fish. *Anodonta sp.* In Saghalien an oyster."

Pipok, **ピボク**, 沼地。 *n.* A swamp.

Pipa-sei, **ピバセイ**, カハガイノ貝。 *n.* The shell of *anodonta*.

Pipo, **ピホ**, 沼地ノ。 *adj.* Swampy. Miry.

Pira, **ピラ**, 開ケタル、擴リタル。 *adj.* Open. Spread out.

Pira, **ピラ**, 断崖。 *n.* A cliff.

Pirakka, **ピラッカ**, 下駄。 *n.* Clogs.

Pira-ni, **ピラニ**, ブナノキ。 *n.* Beech tree. *Fagus sylvatica*, *L var. Sieboldi*, *Maxim.*

Pirapira, **ピラピラ**, 散布シタル、微塵トスル。 *adj.* Scattered. Torn to pieces.

Pirasa, **ピラサ**, 繕ク、ヒモドク、披ク、ヒラク。 *v.t.* To open as a book. To spread open.

Pirasare, **ピラサレ**, 咲カシム、擴ゲル。 *v.t.* To cause another to open.

Piraske, **ピラスケ**, 咲ク、破レル。 *v.i.* To be opened out. To be spread out. To be torn.

Piraspa, **ピラスパ**, 披ク、擴ゲル。 *v.t.* To spread open. To open as a book. *Pl. of Pirasa.*

Piraspore, **ピラスバレ**, 披カスル。 *v.i.* To cause another to open.

Piri, **ピリ**, or **Piripiri**, **ピリピリ**, 渦、ウヅ。 *n.* An eddy. **Syn:** Piri-shimoye.

Piri, **ピリ**, 傷、キズ、例セバ、ヒリリコカラカラ、縋帶スル。 *n.* A wound. As:—*Piri-kokarakara*, "to bind up a wound."

Piriba, **ピリバ**, or **Piruba**, **ピルバ**, 拭フ、ヌグフ。 *v.t.* To wipe.

Pirika, **ピリカ**, 善キ、善ガル。 *adj.* or *v.i.* Good. To be good. Sufficient. Adequate. Well. Safe. Sure. Admirable.

- Pirika-irenga**, ビリカイレンガ, 好意.
n. Good will.
- Pirika-manuhi-anreika**, ビリカマヌヒアンレイカ, 喜ンテ承知スル.
ph. To assent to with pleasure.
- Pirika-mintuchi**, ビリカミンツチ, 善性ノ人魚. n. A fairy. A well disposed mermaid.
- Pirika-no**, ビリカノ, 善ク. adv. Well. Admirably.
- Pirikap**, ビリカブ, 善良ノ物. n. A good thing.
- Pirikapo**, ビリカホ, 善キ、(複数). adj. Good. (pl).
- Pirikare**, ビリカレ, 改善スル. vt. To ameliorate. Syn: Epirikare.
- Pirika-wa**, ビリカワ宜シ. ph. All right. It is well. That will do.
- Pirikep**, ビリケブ, 打チ落シタル粟. n. Thrashed millet.
- Pirikere**, ビリケレ, 粟ヲ搗ク. vt. To beat millet in a mortar.
- Piri-kokarakara**, ビリコカラカラ, 纏帯スル. vt. To dress a wound.
- Piri-omap**, ビリオマブ, 負傷者. n. A wounded person.
- Piripiri**, ビリビリ, or Piri, ビリ, 渦. n. An eddy.
- Piri-seshke-kane**, ビリセシケカ子, 船釘. n. Iron used for seaming boats.
- Pirishinoye**, ビリシノイエ, 渦. n. An eddy. Syn: Piri.
- Piru**, ビル, or Piruru, ビルル, 拭フ、平スル、均スル、ナラス. vt. To wipe. To level off as grain in a measure.
- Piruba**, ビルバ, 拭フ. vt. To wipe anything which needs cleaning. Syn: Piriba.
- Piruturu**, ビルツル, 峽. n. Between the cliffs.
- Pisash-sei**, ビサシセイ, ムイ. n. Mollusk. *Chiton sp.*
- Pise**, ビセ, 身内ノ胞. n. The bladder.
- Pise-kikiri**, ビセキキリ, 獸類ノ身内ノ胞ニ時トシテ見ユル蟲. n. A worm sometimes found in the bladders of animals.
- Pisene-kombu**, ビセ子コムブ, クロツノマタ. n. Fucus or Rockweed.
- Pise-nonno**, ビセノンノ, ハマベンケイサウ. n. *Mertensia maritima*, Don.
- Pise-pise**, ビセビセ, or Pisepse, ビセブセ, フノリ、フクロフノリ. n. A kind of red seaweed growing on rocks. *Gloiopeltis furcata*, Post. et Rupr. var. *coliformis*, (Harv.)
- Pish**, ビシ, 數ノ後ニ用ユル語、例セバ、チカブツッビシ、二羽ノ鳥. part. A classifier used after numerals. As:—*Chikap tup-pish*, “two birds.”
- Pishakku**, ビシャック, or Pishako, ビシャコ 柄杓. n. A large water ladle.
- Pishi**, ビシ, 検査スル、尋問スル、例セバ、クヒシワクイヌ、余ハ検査セシ. vt. To examine. To inquire. As:—*Ku pishi wa ku inu*, “I will make enquiries.
- Pishkane**, ビシカ子, 近ク、邊ニ、種種ニ. adv. Near. Close. About. Diverse.
- Pishkaneke**, ビシカ子ケ, 寄り添ヒテ、周圍ニ. adv. Close by. Near to. Around. By. Surrounding.
- Pishkaneketa**, ビシカ子ケタ, 近ク、例セバ、エンビシカ子ケタア、我ニ

- 近ク坐セヨ. *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, 此處へ其處へ、此處其處. *adv.* Hither and thither. Here and there.
- Pishkara**, ピシカラ, 燒礫ノ處. *n.* Rocky, rugged, places.
- Pishki**, ピシキ, 數、數フル、例セバ、タムベ ピシキ ヘムパケベアン、是等ノ物幾何アリヤ. *n. & v.t.* A number. To count. As:—*Tambe pishki hompokbe an?* “How many of these things are there?”
- Pishkipa**, ピシキパ, 數フル. *v.t.* To count.
- Pishki-wa-nukara**, ピシキワヌカラ, 數フル. *v.t.* To count.
- Pishne**, ピシ子, 海岸. *n.* The sea-shore.
- Pishno**, ピシノ, 甚タ、例セバ、コタンピシノ、各村. *adj.* Every. As:—*Kotan pishno*, “every village.”
- Pishoi**, ピショイ, 魚ノ腹. *n.* The belly of a fish.
- Pishto**, ピシト, 海岸. *n.* The sea-shore.
- Pishto-yomomke**, ピシトヨモムケ, 爆ル、ハゼル(鍋中ノ油ノ如ク). *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.*
- Pit**, ビツ, 小石. *n.* A small stone; flint.
- Pita**, ビタ, 解ク、説明スル. *v.t.* To untie. To undo. To explain. To loosen.
- Pitara**, ビタラ, 河床ノ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**, ビタラアン, 石多キ. *adj.* Stony.
- Pitatke**, ビタツケ, 垂ルル. *v.i.* To hang down. To dangle. To become unrolled or unraveled.
- Pitche**, ピッチェ, 剥ゲル、破レル. *v.i.* To come off. To be worn out. To wear out. **Syn:** *Pichitche*.
- Pitke**, ビツケ, 癩癩スル. *v.i.* To be subject to fits. **Syn:** *Cheachiu-shiyeye*.
- Pitke-tashum**, ビツケタシム, 癩癩. *n.* Fits.
- Pito**, ビト, 人若クハ神ヲ數フル時數ノ後ニ付ク語、例セバ、アイヌビト、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**, ビトロムン, 青草. *n.* Herbage. Young green grass.
- Pitpo**, ビツポ, 小石、燧石. *n.* Small stones. Flints.
- Pitpoturuse**, ビツポツルセ, 石ノ如ク隕ツル、例セバ、ピッポツルセシコパヤラ、其ハ石ノ如ク隕チタリ. *v.i.* To fall as a stone. As:—*Pitpoturuse shikopayara*, “It fell down like a stone.”

Pittarane, ピッタラ子, 誇ツテ膨レル.
v.i. To swell with pride.

**Pittok-kina, ピットクキナ, ハナ
 ウド.** *n.* The cow-parsnip. *He-
 racleum lanatum, Michx.*

**Pituru, ピツル, 新鮮ナル、例セバ、ピ
 ツルチエフ、鮮魚.** *adj.* Fresh.
As:—Pituru chep, "fresh fish."

Piuchi, ピウチ, 火打金. *n.* A steel
 for striking fire.

Piuchi-op, ピウチオフ, 燧囊. *n.* A
 flint and steel box or bag.

Piuchi-shuma, ピウチシュマ, 燧石.
n. A flint.

Piuka, ビウカ, 石多キ河床. *n.* A
 stony river-bed.

**Piuka-chishka, ビウカチシカ, or
 Piuka-chishkara, ビウカチシカラ,**
n. A sandpiper.

Piukep, ビウケフ, 砂礫. *n.* Course
 sand. Grit. Gravel.

**Piuki, ビウキ, 攻撃スル、敵フ、例セバ、
 セマエンピウキ、犬我ニ敵ヘリ.** *v.t.*
 To attack. To set upon. To
 aggress. *As:—Sata en piuki,*
 "the dog set upon me." **Syn:**

Chorage. Otekna.

Piukire, ビウキレ, 攻撃スル. *v.t.* To
 set at. To cause to attack.

Piukitoiru, ビウキトイル, 攻撃スル.
v.t. To attack.

**Piukosamba, ビウコサムバ, 鼻ヨリ吹
 ク、(獸ノ如ク).** *v.i.* To blow through
 the nostrils as an animal. **Syn:**
Shiukosamba.

Piwe, ビウエ, 押ス. *v.t.* To push.
Syn: Oputuye.

Piwiuse, ビウイウセ. 呼吸音. *v.i.* To

wheeze (as in breathing with a
 cold).

**Piwiwitki, ビウイウツキ, 音スル (鳥
 飛ブ時ニ).** *v.t.* To make a whirling
 noise with the wings as a wood
 cock when shooting through the
 air.

Piyapa, ビヤバ, 粟. *n.* Millet.

**Piye, ビイエ, 種子、例セバ、ビイエオフ、
 種子入器.** *n.* Seeds of any kind.
As:—Piye op "a seed vessel."

Piye, ビイエ, or Piyehe, ビイエヘ, 脂肪.
n. The fat of living creatures
 such as birds and beasts.

**Piye-kara, ビイエカラ, 投ケル、例セバ、
 シユマアリ ビイエカラ、投石スル.**
v.t. To throw at. *As:—Shuma
 ari piye kara, "to throw stones
 at. Syn: Kopiye kara.*

Piye-o, ビイエオ, 肥エタル. *adj.* Fat.

Piye-sak, ビイエサク, 瘠セタル. *adj.*
 Lean.

Piye-toi, ビイエトイ, 白キ土. *n.* White
 clay.

Piye-ush, ビイエウシ, 肥エタル. *adj.*
 Fat.

**Po, ホ, 此語ハ時ニ名詞ノ後ニ用キテ
 細少ヲ示ス接尾語トナル、例セバ、チ
 エフボ、小魚.** *part.* This word is
 sometimes suffixed to nouns as a
 diminutive particle. *As:—Chep
 po. "a little fish."* It is also
 used as an adjective, "small"
 "little."

**Po, ホ, 此語ハ時ニ柔ケル力ヲ有ス、例
 セバ、プイ子ボオマンエアイカフ、獨ニ
 テハ行ケヌ.** *part.* Sometimes this
 particle has a kind of softening
 power. Thus:—*Puine po oman*

eaikap, “we cannot go alone” (meaning that the speaker would prefer others to go as well).
Orova no po, “And then.”
 “After that.”

Po, ポ, 時トシテ此語ハ (特ニ、子ブカナル語ニ前立タル時) へ、即チ物ナル語ニ似寄タル事アリ、例セバ、子ブカアエランナクボ、必要ナキ種々ノ物。
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.

Po-apa, ポアバ, 子宮。 *n.* The womb.
Sya: Po-pukuru. Makun-apa. Sange apa.

Poat, ポアツ, 臍緒、ヘソノチ。 *n.* The navel cord. **Syn: Chaat.**

Poho, ポホ, or **Po, ポ,** 小兒、何ニテモ若キ者、子息。 *n.* A child. The young of anything. A son.

Poekanu, ポエカヌ, 胎兒生命ヲ受クル事。 *n.* The quickening of a child.

Poeyairatki, ポエヤイラツキ, 受胎スル。 *v.i.* To conceive a child.

Poi, ポイ, 抜キ出ス。 *v.t.* To pick out.

Poi, ポイ, 少サキ。 *adj.* Small. Little. **Syn: Pon.**

Poeinonno-itak, ポエイノンノイタク, 小兒ノ生レシ後ノ祝。 *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, 啄ム、ツイバム、錐リ穴ヲ大ニスル、引キ抜ク、掻キ出ス。
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, ポイポイ, 甚ダ小キ。 *adj.* Very little.

Poipoi, ポイポイ, 丸メル。 *v.t.* To roll about in the hands.

Poishiknupo, ポイシクヌポ, 敗ル、殆ド呪ヒ殺ス。 *v.t.* To defeat. To nearly kill by cursing.

Poi-shitat-ni, ポイシタツニ, カバノキノ一種。 *n.* A kind of birch.

Poiaumbe, ポイヤウムベ, 北海道ノ山地ニ住メリト云フ擗猛ナル人種、恐クハアイヌノ軍人ナラン。 *n.* A fierce race of people said to have inhabited the mountainous parts of Yezo, possibly Ainu warriors.

Pok, ポク, 上ニ。 *adv.* Under. Beneath. Underneath. **Syn: Po-ke. Chok.**

Poka, ボカ, ドウニカ、例セバ、ネウムボカクキルスイ、余ハ其ヲ如何様ニカ爲サント欲ス。 *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, ボカブ, 脱落膜。 *n.* The thin external membrane within the womb thrown off after childbirth.
Decidua. Uterus.

Pokai-iki, ホカイ, 斯程、例セバ、ア
ニホカイ イキイエアシュカイ、彼ノ語
ルヤ斯クモ賢ク。adv. To such a
degree. As:—*Ani pokai iki ye*
eashkai, “he is thus clever at
ipeaking.”

Pokash, ホカシ, 鬱ケ、フサケ、例セ
バ、サムベホカシ、鬱ギテ。v.i. To
be lowspirited. As:—*Sambe po-*
kash, “downhearted.”

Pokashnu, ホカシヌ, ヨリ少ク、例セ
バ、カスノシヨモ子、ホカシヌカ
シヨモ子、多クモナク、少クモナク。
adj. Less. As:—*Kasu no shomo*
ne, pokashnu ka shomo ne, “nei-
ther more nor less.”

Pokashte, ホカシテ, 困ラスル、鬱悶サ
セル、例セバ、ヤイサムベホカシテ、
人ヲ困ラス。v.t. To cause to be
downhearted. To give trouble
to. As:—*Yaisambe-pokashte*, “to
make one downhearted or un-
happy.”

Pokba, ホクバ, 憎ム、迫害スル、嫌フ。
v.t. To hate. To persecute. To
dislike. Syn: *Epokba*.

Poke, ホケ, 下ニ。adv. Under.
Underneath. Beneath. Syn:
Pok.

Pokegeta, ホケゲタ, or *Poketa, ホ*
ケタ, 下ニ。adv. Underneath.

Pokep, ホケブ, 處女膜。n. Hymen.
The virginal membrane at the
orifice of the vagina.

Poki, ホキ, 底、陰門。n. The bottom
of anything. The vagina.

Pokinipeka, ホキニベカ, 子供。n.
Children. Boys, girls and wo-
men.

Pokin-nitai, ホキンニタイ, 小樹。n.
Small trees.

Pokinoropeka, ホキノロベカ, 子供。
Children. Boys, girls and wo-
men. Syn: *Pokinipeka*.

Pokipui, ホキブイ, 陰門。n. Vagina.

Poki-shiri, ホキシリ, 底、臀、例セバ、
チクニ ホキシリ、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 aechnpne,
“she held the child upon her
side and kissed its bosom.”

Pokishiri, ホキシリ, 身體ノ下部、特ニ
脚。n. The lower part of the
body especially the legs.

Pokna, ホクナ, 下。adv. Under.
Beneath.

Pokna-moshiri, ホクナモシリ, 冥府。
n. Hades.

Po-koro, ホコロ, 子ヲ産ム。v.i. To
bear a child. Syn: *Aiai shi-*
kore.

Pokotchaketa-mat-ahup-kara, ホ
コッチャケタマツアフカラ, 嫁ヲ取
ル。v.t. To take a wife for one's
son.

Pon, ホン, 小キ、例セバ、ホン カシエ
イ、餘リ小キ。adj. Small. Little.
As:—*Pon kashui*, “too small.”

Pon-amushbe, ホンアムシベ, 小蟹。
n. A small crab.

Pon-apka, ホンアブカ, 三歳ノ牡鹿。n.
A three year old buck.

Ponbake, ホンバケ, 前布、マエカケ
n. An apron.

Ponbaki, ホンバキ, エビ。n. Prawns.

Ponbe, ホンベ, 小ナル物。n. A little
thing.

- Ponbepo**, **ボンベボ**, 極小ナル物. *n.*
A very little thing.
- Ponchikaman**, **ボンチカマン**, タカ子
バラ. *n.* *Rosa acicularis*, Lindl.
- Pon-chimaka-ni**, **ボンチマカニ**, or
Pet-kot-chimaka-ni, **ペッコッチマ
カニ**, . *n.* The father lasher.
Syn: Chimaka-ni.
- Ponde**, **ボンデ**, 減ズル、縮少スル. *v.t.*
To lessen. To abridge. **Syn**:
Taknere.
- Ponde-i**, **ボンデイ**, 縮少. *n.* Abridge-
ment. **Syn**: Taknere-i.
- Pone**, **ボ子**, 骨. *n.* Bones.
- Ponechi**, **ボ子チ**, ベニバナノヘウタン
ホク. *n.* *Lonicera Maximowiczii*,
Rupr.
- Pone-ik**, **ボ子イク**, 關節. *n.* A
joint.
- Pone-ik-pui**, **ボ子イクブイ**, 脊髓骨. *n.*
The spine. The backbone.
- Ponekakanu**, **ボ子カカヌ**, 死體ト共ニ
葬ル上衣. *n.* The outer clothing
buried with the dead. **Syn**: Shi-
rikamup.
- Po-ne-kara**, **ボ子カラ**, 養子ニスル.
v.t. To adopt a child.
- Pone-kara-i**, **ボ子カライ**, 養子ニス
ル事. *n.* Adoption.
- Pone-kem**, **ボ子ケム**, 端舟ヲ修繕スル
ニ用ユル骨ノ針. *n.* A bone needle
used in mending boats.
- Pone-o**, **ボ子オ**, 骨アル. *adj.* Bony.
- Pone-op**, **ボ子オフ**, 骨アル物. *n.* A
bony thing.
- Po-nere**, **ボ子レ**, 養子スル. *v.t.* To
adopt.
- Pone-tum-araka**, **ボ子タムアラカ**,
僕麻質斯、リウマチス. *n.* Rheuma-
tism. Aching bones.
- Pongi**, **ボンギ**, ヤマアハ. *n.* *Calama-
grostis Epigejos*, Roth.
- Pon-guru**, **ボングル**, 子供、例セバ、ホ
ングルコラチ、子供ノ如ク. *n.* A
child. As:—*Pon guru korachi*,
“childlike.” **Syn**: Heikachi
ramkoro.
- Pon-humbe**, **ボンフムベ**, 海豚.
n. The porpoise.
- Pon-itak**, **ボンイタク**, 魔術. *n.*
Witchcraft.
- Pon-itak-ki**, **ボンイタッキ**, 魔スル、
(口又ハ語ニテ)、呪フ、調伏ノ爲ニ祈
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**, **ボンイタッキグ
ル**, 魔法者. *n.* A witch. One who
bewitches by word of mouth.
- Poni-une-mat**, **ボニウ子マツ**, 季女.
n. One's youngest daughter.
- Poni-une-po**, **ボニウ子ボ**, 末子. *n.*
Youngest son or children.
- Ponkapiu-sei**, **ボンカピウセイ**, カイツ
ムリ. *n.* *Tellina roseas*, Speng.
- Pon-kishimkishim**, **ボンキシムキシ
ム**, or **Pon-kishunkishun**, **ボン
キシムキシムン**, カザカノ類. *n.* A
kind of sculpin.
- Pon-kopecha**, **ボンコペチャ**, カイツム
リ. *n.* Little grebe. *Podiceps*
L. Minor (Gm.)
- Pon-machi**, **ボンマチ**, 妾. *n.* A
concubine.
- Pon-mokrap**, **ボンモツクラブ**, 臀鰭.
n. Anal fins.
- Ponpa**, **ボンパ**, 少キ(複數). *adj.*
Small (*pl.*).
- Pon-no**, **ボンノ**, or **Pon-nu**, **ボンヌ**,
少ナキ、僅ノ、例セバ、ボンノパテク、

- ホンノ僅ノ. *adj.* A little. A few.
 As:—*Pon no patek*, “only a little.” “just a little.” *Pon no po*, “a very little or few.” *Pon no pon no*, “a very little or few.”
- Pon-parumbe**, ホンバルムベ, 會厭(ノドヒコ). *n.* The uvula.
- Pon-pekanbe**, ホンベツクアンベ, ヒメビシ. *n.* *Trapa bispinosa*, Roxb. *var. incisa*, Wall.
- Ponra-ita**, ホンライタ, オホバダイコンサウ. *n.* A kind of weed. *Geum strictum*, Ait. **Syn:** *Kinaraita*.
- Pon-ram**, ホンラム, 若キ, 少キ. *adj.* Young. Small. As:—*Pon-ram ita*, “while young.”
- Pon-no-ka**, ホンノカ, 極少キ. *adj.* A very little.
- Pon-nu-pan-nu**, ホンヌパンヌ, 少量. *adj.* In small quantities.
- Pon-rei**, ホンレイ, 渾名、(アダナ). *n.* A nickname.
- Pon-sereke**, ホンセレケ, 半バヨリ少ク. *adj.* Less than half.
- Ponshinsep**, ホンシユンセブ, メドハギ. *n.* *Lespedeza sericea*, Miq.
- Ponyaumbe**, ホンヤウムベ, 北海道ノ深山ニ住メリト云フ悍猛ナル人種、多分アイヌノ軍人ナラン. *n.* A fierce kind of people said to have inhabited the most mountainous parts of Ezo, possibly ancient warriors. This word is often used of the singular number.
- Pon-yuk**, ホンヤク, 鹿ノ子. *n.* A fawn.
- Poon**, ホオン, 極僅ニ. *adv.* A very little.
- Poon-makke**, ホオンマッケ, 少シク聞ケテ. *adv.* Ajar.
- Pop**, ホブ, 水泡、ミヅブクレ、例セバ、ホブアシ、水泡スル. *n.* A swelling. A blister. As:—*Pop ush*, “to have blisters.”
- Pop**, ホブ, 沸騰スル、タギル. *v.i.* To boil. To bubble up.
- Popai**, ホハイ, 管. *n.* A tube. A pipe.
- Popekot**, ホベコツ, 暑サニ死ス. *v.i.* To die of heat.
- Popera**, ホペラ, 鳩尾(ミゾオチ). *n.* The pit of the stomach. The epigastrium.
- Popiuka**, ホビウカ, 沸騰スル. *v.i.* To bubble up. To rise in bubbles.
- Popke**, ホブケ, 熱キ. *adj.* Hot.
- Popke-kina**, ホブケキナ, オホカサスゲ. *n.* A kind of sedge. *Carex rhynchophysa*, B. A. Mey.
- Popke-no**, ホブケノ, 熱ク. *adv.* Hotly.
- Popke-no-okai-yan**, ホブケノオカイヤン, 左様ナラ. *ph.* Goodbye. (lit: keep yourselves warm).
- Popo**, ホホ, 兄. *n.* An elder brother.
- Popokichiri**, ホホキチリ, オヨホシキリ. *n.* Reed warbler. *Acrocephalus orientalis*, (T. & S.)
- Popokochiu**, ホホコチュウ, ベニヒハ. *n.* Mealy red-pole. *Fringilla linaria*, Linn.

Porokutu, **ポロクツ**, エゾニウ. *n.* *Angelica ursina*, *Mar.* A very large species of Umbelliferous plants.

Poporaige, **ポポライゲ**, 發汗スル. *v.i.* To perspire much.

Poppe, **ポッペ**, 汗、アセ. *n.* Perspiration. Sweat.

Poppe-ashin, **ポッペアシン**, 發汗スル. *v.i.* To perspire.

Poppe-nu, **ポッペヌ**, 發汗スル. *v.i.* To perspire.

Poppenuok, **ポッペヌオク**, 大ニ發汗スル. *v.i.* To perspire profusely.

Poppe-nure, **ポッペヌレ**, 發汗セシムル. *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.

Po-pukuru, **ポプクル**, 子宮. *n.* The womb. **Syn**: **Po apa**. **Makun apa**. **Sange apa**.

Pop-ush, **ポプウシ**, 水胞ニ惱ム. *v.i.* To be afflicted with blisters.

Porapora, **ポラポラ**, 振り廻ス. *v.t.* To shake about. **Syn**: **Hopora-pora**. **Shiporapora**.

Poro, **ポロ**, 大ナル、例セバ、ポロカシユイ、餘リ大ナル. *adj.* Large. Big. Great. **As**:—*Poro kashui*, “too large.”

Poro-ashikepet, **ポロアシケベツ**, 拇指. *n.* The thumb. **Syn**: **Rui-ashikepet**.

Porokituye-i, **ポロキツイエイ**, 砦、トリテ. *n.* A fort. **Syn**: **Uorogituye-i**.

Porokut'tapne, **ポロクッタプ子**, 大ナル人、又ハ老人. *n.* A big or old person. **Syn**: **Netobake poro guru**. **Pa poro guru**.

Poron-no, **ポロンノ**, 多クノ. *adv.* Many.

Poron-no-an, **ポロンノアン**, 多クノ、豊ナル. *adj.* Plenteous. Abundant.

Poropa, **ポロバ**, 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.

Po-sak, **ポサク**, 子ナキ、孕マヌ. *adj.* Childless. Barren.

Poshita, **ポシタ**, or **Poshumta**, **ポシムタ**, 小童. *n.* A little boy.

Poso, **ポソ**, 通テ行ク. *v.t.* To go through.

Poso, **ポソ**, 通ジテ. *adv.* Through.

Poso-ingara, **ポソインガラ**, 見トホス. *v.i.* To look through.

Posokayatki, **ポソカヤツキ**, 澄ミタル. *adj.* Clear. **Syn**: **Pekashnu**.

Potara, **ポタラ**, 診察スル. *v.t.* To treat for sickness. To treat a disease. **Syn**: **Epotara**.

Potara-guru, **ポタラグル**, 醫者. *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, ホツラツ, or **Potraat**, 又ハ
ホツラアツ, クロツノマタ. *n.* A
kind of rock-weed. *Fucus evanes-*
cens.

Poukokuchiuchi, ホウコクチウチ
ウ, コヨシキリ. *n.* Reed-warbler.
Acrocephalus bistrigiceps, *Siv.*

Poyepoye, ホイエホイエ, 引キ抜ク. *v.t.*
To extract. To pick out. **Syn:**
Poiba.

Pu, フ, 堆積、或ル名詞ニ複数ヲ示ス爲
ニ用ユ. *n.* A heap. Also a plural
suffix to some nouns.

Pu, フ, or **Puhu**, フフ, or **Pui**, フイ,
納屋. *n.* A storehouse, or godown.

Pui, フイ, 穴、例セバ、フイカ、穴ヲ穿ル.
n. A hole. As:—*Pui-o*, “to
make a hole.” *Pui oma*, “to
have holes.” *Pui omare*, “to bore
or make a hole.”

Pui, フイ, クウキンクワ. *n.* The
marsh marigold. *Caltha palustris*,
L. var typica, *Regel.*

Pui, フイ, or **Pu**, フ, or **Puhu**, フフ,
納屋. *n.* A godown or storehouse.

Pui-ne, フイネ, 彼等自身、獨リニテ、
例セバ、フイネゴオマンエアイカブ、
彼等ハ獨ニテ行ケヌ. *adv.* By them-
selves. Alone. As:—*Pui ne po*
oman euikap, “they cannot go
alone.”

Puipui, フイフイ, 鰻. *n.* An eel.
Syn: **Ukuribe.**

Puira, フイラ, 急流. *n.* Rapids.

Puiraush-surugu, フイラウシスルグ.
フシノ雜リタル毒. *n.* Some kind
of poison having aconite in it.

Pukuro, フクロ, or **Pukuru**, フクル,
袋. *n.* A bag.

Pukusa, フクサ, ギヤウジャニンニク.
n. A kind of wild garlic.

Allium victoriale, *L.* Also called
hurarui-mun.

Pukusa-kina, フクサキナ, フクベラ. *n.*
Anemone flaccida *Fr. Schm.* This
plant is much used by the Ainu
as an article of diet.

Pumba, フムバ, 揚ゲル (複数). *v.t.*
(*pl.*) To lift up. To raise.

Pumma, フムマ, or **Pummaha**, フム
マハ, 給料、報酬. *n.* Wages. A
reward.

Pummakore, フムマコレ, 給料ヲ拂フ.
v.t. To give as wages. To pay
wages.

Pumma-koro, フムマコロ, 給料ヲ取
ル. *v.t.* To take as wages. To
accept as a reward.

Pungara, フンガラ, 蔓. *n.* A vine
of any kind.

Pungau, フンガウ, ハシドイ. *n.* The
Japanese lilac. *Syringa amu-*
rensis, *Rupr. var. japonica*, *Max.*

Pungau-karush, フンガウカルシ, ハ
シドイ木耳. *n.* *Polyporus sp.*

Pungine, フンギ子, 護ル、番スル. *v.t.*
To guard. To watch.

Pungine-guru, フンギ子グル, 番人、
酋長. *n.* A watchman. A guard.
Chief.

Puni, フニ, 揚ゲル、待スル、(單數).
v.t. To lift up. To wait upon.
(*sing.*)

Puri, フリ, or **huri**, フリ, 習慣、風俗、
例セバ、フリヒリカ、善キ風俗. *n.* A
habit. A custom. Manners. As:
—*Puri-pirika*, “of good man-
ners.” *Puri rainatara*, “of gen-
tle habits.”

Puri-kanda, フリカンダ, 荒キ. *adj.*

- Wild. Rough. **Syn** : Puri-yupke. **Puri-o. Nukoshne.**
- Puri-koro, ブリコロ,** 耽ル. *v.i.* To be addicted to. **As** :—*Ikka buri koro*, “to be addicted to theft.”
- Puri-o, ブリオ,** 荒キ. *adj.* Wild. Rough. **Syn** : Puri-yupke. **Puri-kanda. Nukoshne.**
- Puri-sama-ayanasapbe, ブリサマアヤナサブベ,** 暴飲者、ノンダケレ. *n.* A riotous person. A person given to excessive wickedness.
- Puri-wen, ブリウエン,** 荒キ、悪シキ. *adj.* Wild. Bad.
- Puri-yupke, ブリュフケ,** 荒キ. *adj.* Wild. Rough. **Syn** : Puri-kanda. **Puri-o. Nukoshne.**
- Purupuruge, ブルブルゲ,** 沸騰スル、湧キ出ヅル. *v.i.* To bubble up. To gush forth.
- Purupuruse, ブルブルセ,** 湧キ出ル. *v.i.* To gush forth (with a sound). as water.
- Puruse, ブルセ,** 噴水スル. *v.t.* To blow out (as water).
- Pusa, ブサ,** 纒(フサ)、刀ノ下緒ノ飾. *n.* The lower ornamental part of a sword-sash. A tassel.
- Pusari, ブサリ,** 旅囊. *n.* A travelling bag.
- Puse, ブセ,** 口ヨリ噴キ出ス. *v.t.* To blow out of the mouth.
- Push, ブシ,** 籠、(エビラ)、豆ノ莢、麥ノ種、葡萄ノ朶. *n.* A quiver. The pods of peas or beans. An ear of wheat. A bunch of grapes.
- Push, ブシ,** 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,** 穀物ノ穂. *n.* An ear of wheat, rice or millet.
- Pushkosamka, ブシコサムカ,** 音スル(水ノ迸水スル). *v.i.* To send forth a gushing sound.
- Push-ni, ブシニ,** ホ、ノキ. *n.* *Magnolia hypoleuca*, *S. et Z.*
- Pushpushke, ブシブシケ,** 柔キ、クチャクチャニナル. *adj.* Soft. Crumpled. **Syn** : Pususke.
- Pushpusu, ブシブス,** 心ヲ知ラス. *v.t.* To make known things one has kept in his heart and mind.
- Pushte, ブシテ,** 軽キ、容易ナル. *adj.* Light. Easy.
- Pushtotta, ブシトツタ,** 簇並ニ毒ヲ入ル、袋. *n.* A small bag made of skin in which hunters carry their arrow heads and poison.
- Pusu, ブス,** 抽キ出ス. *v.t.* To draw out. To take out.
- Pususke, ブススケ,** 柔キ、クチャクチャニナル. *adj.* Soft. Crumpled. **Syn** : Pushpushke.
- Putu, ブツ,** 蓋、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, ブツツケ,** 膨レ出ル. *v.i.* To swell out. **Syn** : Shipushke.
- Puya-puya, フヤフヤ,** 錐ル、啄ム. *v.t.* To bore a hole. To peck out as a bird seed from the ground. **Syn** : Poiba. Soiba.

Puyara, フヤラ, or Purai, フライ, 窓、例ヘバ、フヤラオツタ、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-attep, フヤラアッテブ, 窓掛。 *n.* A window blind.

Puyara-otbe, フヤラオッベ, 窓ノ戸。 *n.* A window shutter.

Puyara-otki, フヤラオツキ, 葦製ノ窓掛。 *n.* A window blind made of rushes or straw.

Puyara-shikrap, フヤラシクラブ, 窓框。 *n.* A window-sill.

Puyara-uimak, フヤラウイマク, 窓框。 *n.* A window-sill.

Puyuisse, フユイセ, 立登ル(淡キ煙ノ)。 *v.i.* To ascend as thin smoke. *Usei paha anak ne shupuya korachi puyuisse ruwe ne*, “the steam from the hot water ascends like smoke.” **Syn: Rikin.**

R (ラ).

Ra, ラ, 下、例ヘバ、ラオロソノ、下カラ。 *adv.* Below. As:—*Ra orowa no*, “from beneath.” *Rata*, “beneath.” *Rata wa*, “from beneath it.”

Ra, ラ, 草ノ葉。 *n.* A blade of grass.

Ra, ラ, 魚ノ腹中ニ在ル白キ脂肪(鮭ヲ除ク)、魚ノ肝臓。 *n.* A kind of white fat found in the inside of any fish other than salmon. A fish's liver. The corresponding term for that of the larger animal as bears, horses, deer etc, is *huibe*.

Rachichi, ラチチ, 垂レル、吊ラレル(單數)。 *v.i.* To hang down. To be suspended. (*sing.*)

Rachitke, ラチツケ, 垂レル、吊ラレル、(複數)。 *v.i.* To be suspended. (*pl.*)

Rachitkere, ラチツケレ, 吊ル。 *v.t.* To suspend. *Sing. Ratkire.*

Rachiurikikuru, ラチウリキクル, 目ヲ舉ケル(人ニ話シ掛ケル時ノ如ク)。 *v.i.* To raise the eyes towards one as when about to speak.

Rachonrashte, ラチョンラシテ, 翼ヲ張ル(鳥ナドノ)。 *v.i.* To spread the wings as a bird.

Ra-i, ライ, 卑キ場處、地獄。 *n.* The lower place. Hades.

Rai, ライ, 死ヌ、例ヘバ、ライソイサム、死ンダ。 *v.i.* To die. As:—*Rai wa isam*, “dead.” *Rai tek*, “dying.” **Syn: Ekot. Aishi-riekot.**

Rai, ライ, 降ル。 *v.i.* The same as *ran*, “to descend.”

Rai-ambe, ライアムベ, 死。 *n.* Death.

Rai-chish-hawe, ライチシハウエ, 泣ク、哀悼スル。 *n.* A weeping. Wailing.

- Rai-chish-kara**, ライチシカラ, 哀悼スル。 *v.i.* To weep for the dead. To lament the dead.
- Rai-echange**, ライエハンゲ, 死ニ瀕スル。 *v.i.* To be at the point of death.
- Rai-etokooiki**, ライエトコオイキ, 死ニ瀕スル、覺悟スル。 *v.i.* To be about to die. To prepare for death.
- Raige**, ライゲ, 殺ス。 *v.t.* To kill.
- Raigepa**, ライゲバ, 殺ス。 *v.t.* To kill.
- Raigere**, ライゲレ, 殺サセル。 *v.t.* To cause to kill.
- Rai-guru-korachi**, ライグルコラチ, 死人ノ様ナ、此語ハ侮辱ニ用キラル屢屢婦女子ノ中ニ於テ之ヲ耳ニス。 *ph.* Like a dead person. This phrase is sometimes used in contempt and is often heard among women. It is equal to the word “abominable.”
- Rai-guru-tekumbe**, ライグルテクムベ, 死者ニ用ユル手套。 *n.* Gloves worn by the dead.
- Rai-i**, ライイ, 死。 *n.* Death.
- Rai-korachi**, ライコラチ, ヤツト、困難シテ。 *adv.* Hardly. With difficulty. Like one dead.
- Rai-korachi-ok**, ライコラチオク, 甚々嫌惡スベキ。 *adj.* Very abominable.
- Rai-kamui-irushka-tashum**, ライカムイルシカタシム, or **Rai-kamui-tashum**, ライカムイタシム, 中風症。 *n.* Paralysis.
- Rai-kamuikina**, ライカムイキナ, キヅカクシ。 *n.* *Asparagus schoberioides*, Kunth.
- Rai-koro**, ライコロ, 死ニ瀕スル。 *v.i.* To be about to die.
- Raikosanu**, ライコサヌ, 死ヌ、氣ヲ失フ。 *v.i.* To die. To faint.
- Raikotenge**, ライコテング, 號呼スル (困難又ハ失望ニ陥リタルトキノ如ク)。 *v.i.* To call after as in severe trouble. To call out in distress.
- Raimik**, ライミク, 婦女子ノ挨拶。 *n.* The salutation of women. This salutation consists of drawing the hands from the temples down the face, and ending with drawing the index finger across the upper lip.
- Raimik-kara**, ライミクカラ, 挨拶スル (婦女子ノミノ)。 *v.i.* To make salutation. (Only used of females).
- Rainatara**, ライナタラ, 順良ナル。 *adj.* Gentle. **Syn**: Ratchitara.
- Rainokor'ambe**, ライノコルアムベ, 薄命ナル。 *adj.* Miserable.
- Raiochi**, ライオチ, or **Raochi**, ラオチ, 虹。 *n.* A rainbow.
- Raiomap**, ライオマフ, or **Rau-omap**, ラウオマフ, 魚筌。 *n.* A kind of fish basket trap.
- Rai-paraparak**, ライバラバラク, 哭スル、泣ク。 *v.i.* To cry aloud. To weep.
- Raishike-an**, ライシケアン, 數多ノ。 *adj.* Very many.
- Raita-mun**, ライタムン, キンミヅヒキ。 *n.* *Agrimonia pilosa*, Ledeb.
- Raitoshka**, ライトシカ, 數多ノ、澤山ナル。 *adj.* Very many. A superabundance. **Syn**: Roron-no-an.
- Raishike an**.
- Raitukunne**, ライツクン子, 人事不省。 *n.* Anaesthesia.

Rai-tush, ライツシ, 縊首ニ用キタル繩. *n.* A rope with which one has hung himself.

Rai-wa-oman, ライワオマン, 死ス. *v.i.* To die.

Rai-wa-paye, ライワバイエ, 死ス. *v.i.* To die. **Syn:** Moshir'hoppa.

Raiyaise, ライヤイセ, 聲ヲ放チテ泣ク、例セバ、アイアイライヤイセワアン、小兒ガ泣テイル. *v.i.* To cry loudly. To weep aloud. **As:**—*Aiai ruiyaise wa an*, “the baby is crying.” **Syn:** Rayayaise. **Rai-paraparak.**

Raiyaiyaise, ライヤイヤイセ, ライヤイセノ強キ意義ヲ示ス. *v.i.* An intensified form of *raiyaize*.

Rak, ラク, 沈澱物. *n.* Sediment.

Rak, ラク, 澄マセル(水垢ナドヲ). *v.i.* To settle as rubbish in water.

Rak, ラク, 散スル(雲カ空ニ). *v.i.* To pass away as clouds from the horizon. **See** *Rak-rak*.

Rak, ラク, 香ヒスル、例セバ、シユムラク、油ノ香ヒスル. *v.i.* To smell of a thing. **As:**—*Shum rak*, “to smell of oil.”

Raka, ラカ, 必要、有益. *n.* Usefulness.

Raka-an, ラカアン, 益ニ立ツ、用途. *adj.* Useful. Use.

Raka-isam, ラカイサム, 無益、陋劣. *adj.* Useless. Abject.

Raka-isam-no, ラカイサムノ, 益ニ立タザル、陋劣ナル. *adv.* Uselessly. **Abj** etly.

Rakakke, ラカッケ, 視界ヨリ遠ザカル(雲ノ消散スル如ク又人影ノ没スル如ク)、消滅スル、(紙ナドノ). *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, 消ユル. *v.i.* To go out. To die out.

Rakan, ラカン, 魚ノ名. *n.* Name of a fish.

Rakan, ラカン, 手足ヲモガク. *v.i.* To flounder. **Syn:** Upokte.

Raka-sak, ラカサク, 無益ナル. *adj.* Useless.

Rake, ラケ, 下. *adv.* Below. The next below. The lower.

Rakesara, ラケサラ, 吊サレル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be hanging down.

Rakishke, ラキシケ, 吊サレル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be hanging down.

Rakka, ラッカ, 澄マセル(泥水ヲ). *v.t.* To put to settle as muddy or thick water.

Rakko, ラッコ, 鰐虎. *n.* A sea otter. *Lutra marina*, *Cuv.*

Rakoro-tashum, ラコロタシム, 便秘. *n.* Constipation.

Rakotesu, ラコテス, 凌ヘル(鷲ナドカ餌ヲ). *v.i.* To swoop down upon (as an eagle upon its prey). **Syn:**

Raotesu.

Rakrak, ラクラク, 棚引ク(雲ガ)、除々ニ視界ヨリ遠ザカル. *n.* A sky having soft mackerel looking clouds upon it. A steady floating out of sight. A gradual clearing away of the clouds.

Rakrak-paye, ラクラクバイエ, 散スル(雲ガ)、例セバ、アツバケラクラクマイエ、アツイゲシラクラクマイエ、東西ノ空ニ在ル雲ガ晴レマス. *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, ラクダチコイキ
ブ, 駱駝. *n.* A camel. (*Jap.*)

Rakup, ラクブ, 消ユル、死ヌ、例セバ、イタクエムコラクブ、話聲カ消エタ (聞取レヌ意). *v.i.* To die. To wane.
As:—*Itak emko rakup*, “part of his speech died (i.e. could not be heard).”

Rakup-wa-isam, ラクブワイサム, 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, 精神、心、魂. *n.* Mind. Heart. Soul.

Ram, ラム, 卑キ、幼キ、例セバ、ポンラムオロワ、幼キ時カラ. *adv.* Low. Young. As:—*Pon ram orowa*, “from childhood.”

Ram, ラム, 歌ナドノ語尾ニ於テ此語ヲ耳ニス蓋シ其意義ヲ強ムルナリ. *part.* A particle sometimes heard at the end of words in songs to intensify their meaning.

Rama, ラマ, or **Ramat, ラマツ**, 精神、靈魂. *n.* The mind. Spirit. Soul.

Ramachi, ラマチ, or **Ramat, ラマト**, 生命、魂. *n.* Life. Soul. Spirit.

Ramai, ラマイ, 幼蟲 (ワカヅラミ). *n.* A young louse.

Ramaita, ラマイタ, 美シキ、綺麗ナル. *adj.* Nice. Pretty. Beautiful.

Ramakakke, ラマカッケ, or **Ramakakke, ラムマカッケ**, 快活ナル、

愉快ナル. *adj.* Jolly. Pleased. Joyful.

Ramande, ラマンデ, 狩獵スル、例セバ、ニシヤッタコベチヤクラマシテルス、イグスツナシノエンモリ、ワエンコレ明日鴨撃ニ行キタイカラ早く起シテ下サイ. *v.t.* To hunt. As:—*Nishatta kopecha ku ramande rusui gusu tunashino en mososo wa en kore*, “please wake me early tomorrow morning as I desire to go and hunt ducks.”

Ramat, ラマツ, 心、魂、物ノ素、言語ノ意義. *n.* Spirit. Soul. The mind. The essence of a thing. The meaning of a word.

Rambara, ラムバラ, 柳ノ種. *n.* A kind of willow.

Rambash-koro, ラムバシコロ, 人ト交リテ厚クスル. *v.i.* To be on friendly terms with a person.

Rambash-ne, ラムバシネ, 落付カザル、漂泊スル、行商スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Restless. To be a wanderer. To rove about. To peddle.

Rambash-ne-guru, ラムバシネグル, 落付カザル人、漂泊者、商人. *n.* A wanderer. A restless person. A rover. A pedlar. A merchant.

Rambe, ラムベ, 卑クスル、黙ラセル. *v.t.* To make low. To lower. to silence. To bring down.

Ramepakari, ラメバカリ, 考ヘテ凝ラシテ物ヲ發明スル、熟考スル. *v.t.* To discover a thing by thinking of it. To think out. To think well over.

Rametok, ラメトク, 勇シキ、又激烈ナル語、例セバ、ネブラメトククゴロワグスチイエヤイラメカシユレエチイエカラカラルウエタアン、汝ハ私ニ掛リマスガ私ハ何ノ失敬ナ言ヲ云ヒマシタカ

- adj.* Brave. Also strong language. Saucy. As:—*Nep rametok ku goro wa gusu chieyairameka-shure echi iyekara kara riwe ta an?* “What strong language (sauce) have I used that you should pitch upon me?” (or “that I should be called in question by you.”)
- Rametok-i**, [ラメトキ, 勇敢. *n.* Bravery. *
- Rametok-koro**, ラメトクコロ, 勇シキ、例ヘハ、ラメトクコロケル、勇者. *adj.* Brave. As:—*Rametok koro guru*, “a brave person.”
- Rametok-o**, ラメトクオ, 勇敢ナル. *adj.* Brave. Bold.
- Ram-i**, ラムイ, 卑キ處又ハ物. *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**, ラムコバシテフ, 大刀. *n.* A sword. As:—*Aramkopashtep shitomushi*, “we put on our swords.”
- Ram-koro-guru**, ラムコログル, 葬式ニ泣ク人. *n.* A mourner at a funeral.
- Ramkoshkashke**, ラムコシカシケ, 恒心ナキ、薄ナル、曲言スル. *v.i.* To be fickle. To prevaricate. **Syn**: *Maunmaun*.
- Ramma**, ラムマ, 常ニ、度々. *adv.* Always. Again and again.
- Rammakakke**, ラムマカッケ, or **Ramakakke**, ラマカッケ, 快活ナル. *adj.* To be jolly. Joyful. Happy.
- Ramma-kane**, ラムマカチ, or **Ramma-ramma**, ランマランマ, 常ニ. *adv.* Always.
- Ramma-korachi**, ラムマコラチ, 例ノ如ク. *adv.* As usual.
- Ramma-ramma**, ラムマラムラ, 常ニ、恒久ニ. *adv.* Continually.
- Ramma-shomo**, ラムマショモ, 嘗テ有ラザル、常ニ無シ. *adv.* Never.
- Rammaun**, ラムマウン, 常ニ、何時モ. *adv.* Always. At any time. When you please. Any time will do.
- Rammakka**, ランマッカ, 滑稽. *n.* Fun. A joke.
- Ramne**, ラム子, 全體、充滿、例セバ、ラムネト、終日. *adj.* Whole. Full. As:—*Ramneto*, “the whole day.”
- Ramnep**, ラム子ブ, 充滿セル物. *n.* Anything full. A full vessel. Anything whole.
- Ram-no**, ラムノ, or **Ram-no-kane**, ラムノカチ, 屈ンテ. *adv.* Stoopingly. Low.
- Ramokka**, ラモッカ, 世話焼キチスル、他人ノ過チヲ探ス. *v.i.* To act the busybody. To endeavour to find out the faults of other people.
- Ramoro**, ラモロ, 凝脂、腎臓. *n.* Suet. Kidneys. **Syn**: *Chokokoi*.
- Rampashkoro**, ランバシコロ, 沈着ナル. *adj.* Tranquil. Even-tempered.
- Rampokashte**, ラムボカシテ, 満足セヌ. *v.i.* To be dissatisfied. **Syn**: *Ehoshki*.
- Rampoken**, ラムボケン, 憐ミ. *n.* Mercies.

- Rampoken-wa-kore**, ラムボケンワコレ, 憐ム. *v.t.* To have mercy upon.
- Rampokiwen**, ラムボキウエン, 憐レナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Pitiabie.
- Rampokiwen-wa-kore**, ラムボキウエンワコレ, 憐ム. *v.t.* To have mercy upon. To pity.
- Ramram**, ラムラム, 鱗、蛇皮. *n.* Fish scales. A snake's skin.
- Ram-satsat**, ラムサツサツ, 渴ク. *v.i.* To be thirsty. **Syn**: Iku-rusui. **Ku-rusui**.
- Rantom**, ラムトム, 川ノ源ト河口ノ間チ云フ. *n.* That part of a river between its mouth and source.
- Ramtutanu-guru**, ラムツタヌグル, 死者ノ最近親. *n.* The chief mourner at a funeral.
- Ramu**, ラム, 精神、魂. *n.* and *v.i.* The mind. The soul. The seat of the feeling. To think. To understand. To consider. As: —*Iteki anun shiri ne ramu wa kore wa en kore*, “please do not consider me a stranger.”
- Ramu-an**, ラムアン, 伶俐ナル、智キ. *adj.* Astute. Wise. Clever. Knowing. Learned.
- Ramu-an-no**, ラムアンノ, 上手ニ. *adv.* Cleverly, Knowingly.
- Ramu-ashitnere-wa-monraigere**, ラムアシツチレワモンライゲレ, 壓制スル. *v.t.* To oppress.
- Ramu-aye**, ラムアイエ, 賞メラルハ. *v.i.* To be praised.
- Ramuchuptek**, ラムチュブテク, 寂シク感スル、恟怖スル. *v.i.* To feel lonely and afraid. To fear. To be moved with fear.
- Ramu-chorokare**, 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-eunin**, ラムエウニン, 輕卒ナル、不注意ナル. *adj.* Careless. Inattentive. To forget.
- Ramu-haita**, ラムハイタ, 不知不識、誤テ. *adv.* Unwittingly. By mistake.
- Ramuhauge**, ラムハウゲ, 憐ミアル、親切ナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Merciful. Kind.
- Ramu-hokamba**, ラムホカムバ, 解シ難キ、憐ムベキ. *adj.* Difficult to be understood. Pitiiful.
- Ramu-hokahoka**, ラムホカホカ, os **Ramu-okaoka**, ラムオカオカ, 慰メル、鎮メル. *v.t.* To comfort. To quiet. **Syn**: Omaoma.
- Ramu-hokasush**, ラムホカスシ, or **Ramu-hokasusu**, ラムホカスス, 惑ハセル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be confused. To be puzzled.
- Ramu-isambe**, ラムイサムベ, 赤子、愚人. *n.* A baby. A fool.
- Ramu-isam-guru**, ラムイサムグル, 愚人. *n.* A fool. **Syn**: Yaieram-peutek.
- Ramukara**, ラムカラ, 嘲弄スル、困ラセル、ジラス. *v.t.* To poke fun at. To make angry. To tease. To annoy. To make cry. **Syn**: Iramkara.
- Ramukari**, ラムカリ, 妄言スル、眩暈スル. *v.i.* To rave. To be giddy.
- Ramukarikari**, ラムカリカリ, 耐ヘ切レス、狂氣スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be impatient. To rave. **Syn**: **Katu-karikari**.

- Ramu-maun-maun**, ラムマウンマウン, 遁辭スル、變心スル、二心ナル。
v.i. To prevaricate. To be fickle. To be doublefaced.
- Ramu-nin**, ラムニン, 氣絶スル、失望ニ陥ル。*v.i.* To faint. To be in despair.
- Ramu-nishte**, ラムニシテ, 強顔ナル、冷淡ナル。*adj.* Hardhearted. Coldhearted.
- Ramu-niutek**, ラムニウテク, 意地悪キ、怒り易キ。*adj.* Cross. Out of temper. Peevish.
- Ramu-okaoka**, ラムオカオカ, or **Ramu-hokahoka**, ラムホカホカ, 慰メル、鎮メル。*v.t.* To comfort. To quiet.
- Ramu-oknatara**, ラムオクナタラ, 不幸ナル。*adj.* and *v.t.* To be unhappy.
- Ramu-orooroge**, ラムオロオロゲ, 感動スル。*v.t.* To feel for. To become affected. To be touched. **Syn:** Erampokiwen wa kore. Epuruwen.
- 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-oshitchiu**, ラムオシッチウ, 決心セシ、安固ノ、果斷ノ。*adj.* and *v.i.* To be determined. Stable. Resolute. **Syn:** Katu-shineatki.
- Ramu-oshma**, ラムオシマ, 賛成、共賛。*v.t.* and *n.* To assent. To accede. To abet. To acquiesce. To approve. To accord. Complaint.
- Ramu-oshma-i**, ラムオシマイ, 受納。*n.* Acceptance.
- Ramu-oshma-no**, ラムオシマノ, 意ニ適ヘル、快ヨキ。*adv.* Acceptably. Agreeably.
- Ramu-oshmap**, ラムオシマブ, 合意。*n.* Agreement. Accord.
- Ramu-oshmare**, ラムオシマレ, 合意スル、一致サセル。*v.t.* To make agree. To cause to accord.
- Ramu-pase**, ラムパセ, 温厚ナル、自若タル。*adj.* Good tempered. Composed. Even tempered. **Syn:** Irushka moire.
- Ramu-pekamam**, ラムベカマム, 哀シキ。*v.i.* To be troubled. To be sorrowful. **Syn:** Shirikirap.
- Ramu-pekamamka**, ラムベカマムカ, 哀シマシムル。*v.t.* To render sorrowful. **Syn:** Ramu-sarakka.
- Ramu-pekamamo**, ラムベカマモ, 哀シキ。*v.i.* To be sorrowful.
- Ramu-pekere**, ラムベケレ, 放蕩。*adj.* and *n.* Abandoned. Given up to badness. Unfaithful. Wanton. Wantonness.
- Ramu-pekere-guru**, ラムベケレグル, 姦夫。*n.* An Adulterer.
- Ramu-pirika**, ラムピリカ, 上機嫌。*adj.* and *v.i.* To be in good spirits.
- Ramu-pirikare**, ラムピリカレ, 慰メル。*v.t.* To comfort.
- Ramu-rai**, ラムライ, 氣脱シタル。*v.i.* To have lost spirit. To be troubled.
- Ramu-rara**, ラムララ, 舞フ(塵埃ナドノ)。*v.i.* To circle around as dust or snow in the air.
- Ramu-ratki**, ラムラツキ, 健勝ナル。*adj.* and *v.i.* To be in good health

- and spirits. **Syn:** Shiknu wa an.
- Ramurakke, ラムラッケ, 幸福ナル. adj.**
Happy.
- Ramu-rikkush, ラムリックシ, 激昂スル. v.i.** To be agitated in mind.
To be restless.
- Ramu-riten, ラムリテン, 氣ノ浮キ立チタル、喜ベル. adj.** High spirited.
ed. Pleased. Joyful.
- Ramu-ritenga. ラムリテンガ, or Ramu-ritenka, ラムリテンカ, 喜バセル. v.t.** To please. To make joyful.
- Ramu-ritetke, イムリテツケ, 善ベル. v.i. and adj.** Pleased. Joyful.
- Ramu-ritetkere, ラムリテツケレ, 喜バセル. v.t.** To please.
- Ramu-rotcha, ラムロッチヤ, 謙遜ナル、柔和ナル、従順ナル. adj.** Meek. Mild. Patient. Tender of spirit. Free from haughty self-sufficiency. Enduring things with an even temper.
- Ramuru, ラムル, 内臓ノ凝脂. n.** The fat over the intestines.
- 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, 渴スル. v.i.** To be thirsty. **Syn:** Iku rusui.
- Ram-ush, ラムウシ, 學者、賢人. adv.** Learned. Wise.
- Ramu-shikarun, ラムシカルン, 記憶スル. v.t.** To remember. **Syn:** Eshkarun.
- Ramu-shinne, ラムシン子, 満足セシムル. v.t.** To be satisfied.
- Ramu-shiroma, ラムシロマ, 満足セシムル、忠實ナル、行儀正シキ. v.i. and adj.** To be satisfied. To be even tempered. Faithful. Complacent. Polite.
- Ramu-shiromare, ラムシロマレ, 慰メル. v.t.** To comfort.
- Ramushka, ラムシカ, 馴ラス. v.t.** To train. To domesticate. **As:—** *Umma hene seta hene ramushka,* “to train a horse or dog.”
- Ramu-shuye, ラムシュイエ, 欺ク、取り込ム. v.t.** To deceive. To take in.
- Ramu-tanak, ラムタナク, 心痛ノ事ノ爲メニ眠ラレヌ. 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-tattarake, ラムタッタラケ, 短氣ナル. adj. and v.i.** Irritable. To be impatient. **Syn:** Sambe takne. Nukoshne.
- Ramutoine, ラムトイ子, 驚ク. v.i.** To be surprised. **Syn:** Enush-kari. Erayap.
- Ramu-tui, ラムツイ, 驚ク、怖スル. v.i. and adj.** To be frightened. To be awed. To be taken aback. To be startled. **Syn:** Homatu.

- Ramu-tuika**, ラムツイカ, 驚カス. *v.t.*
To frighten. To startle.
- Ramu-tunash**, ラムツナシ, 唐突ノ、急
速ナル. *adj.* Abrupt. Quick.
- Ramu-unin**, ラムウニン, or **Ramu-
unun**, ラムウヌン, 注意スル、忘却ス
ル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be inattentive.
To forget. To be careless. For-
getful. To become unconscious.
- Ramu-utura**, ラムウツラ, 遠慮スル、
躊躇スル. *v.i.* Diffident. **Syn:**
Yatu-utura. **Ekatupase**.
- Ramuturu**, ラムツル, 胸、懐. *n.*
The chest. The bosom.
- Ramu-ye**, ラムイエ, 賞メル. *v.t.* To
praise. **Syn:** **Ramy**.
- Ramuyupu**, ラムユフ, 懇懃スル. *v.i.*
To exhort. To coax.
- Ramy**, ラムイエ, 譽メル. *v.t.* To
praise.
- Ran**, ラン, 下ル、降ル(雨ノ如ク). *v.i.*
To descend. To come down as
rain. To alight. **As:**—*Ran ap*,
“he has gone down.”
- Rangarap**, ランガラフ, 挨拶. *n.* A
salutation.
- Rangarap-itak**, ランガラフイタク, 挨
拶ノ辭. *n.* The words of a saluta-
tion.
- Rangarap-itak-ki**, ランガラフイタ
クキ, 挨拶スル. *v.t.* To salute.
- Range**, ランゲ, 卸ス. *v.t.* To let
down. To unload.
- Range**, ランゲ, 此語ハ他語ニ附加シテ
副詞トナスカアリ、例ヘバ、ケストラ
ンゲ、日々ニ、ヘンバラネヤツカエ子
モイランゲ、彼ノ人ハ毎ニ此ノ様ニ
遅イ. *part.* This word has an
adverbial force. **As:**—*Keeto ran-
ge*, “daily.” *Hembara ne yakka*
- ene moire range*, “he is always
thus late.” *Shinen range*, “one
by one.”
- Range-kando**, ランゲカンド, 最下天
(傳説ニ據レル天ニ六階アリランゲカ
ンドハ其最下ナリ). *n.* The lowest
skies. **Syn:** **Urara kando**.
- Range-kut**, ランゲクツ, 岬嶼. *n.*
Impassable crags.
- Rangetam**, ランゲタム, 神ノ劍. *n.*
The sword of the gods.
- Ranko-ni**, ランコニ, or **Rango-ni**,
ランゴニ, カツラ. *n.* *Cercidiphyll-
lum japonicum*, *S. et Z.*
- Ran-nish**, ランニシ, 眉ノ内端. *n.*
The inner corner of the eyebrows.
- Ran-no**, ランノ, 滴リ落ツル. *adv.*
Trickling down.
- Rannuma**, ランヌマ, 眉. *n.* The
eyebrows. **Syn:** **Raranuma**.
- Ranrewerewe**, ランレウエレウエ, 瞬キ
スル. *v.i.* To blink the eyes.
Syn: **Shikrewerewe**. **Shikchu-
puchupu**.
- Ranrikochiwe**, ランリコチウエ, 眉ヲ
上ケル、(驚キシトキ). *v.i.* To raise
the eyebrows.
- Rantom**, ラントム, 河流. *n.* The
course of a river.
- Rantupep**, ランツペフ, or **Rantupe-
pi**, ランツペビ, 帽子ノ紐. *n.* Hat
strings. Bonnet strings.
- Raochi**, ラオチ, 虹. *n.* A rainbow.
- Raoraye**, ラオライエ, 下ケル. *v.t.* To
lower down. To put lower us
anything suspended.
- Raoshma**, ラオシマ, 沈メル. *v.i.* To
To sink down. To sink into.
- Raotereke**, ラオテレケ, 降ル、潜ム.

- v.i.* To descend. To dive.
Syn: Raoshma. Horaochiwe.
- Raotesu, ラオテス,** 攫ム(鷲カ餌チ). *v.i.*
 To swoop down (as an eagle upon its prey). **Syn:** Rakotesu.
- Rap, ラブ,** 降ル. *v.i. (pl).* To descend.
- Rap, ラブ,** or **Rapu, ラブ,** 羽毛、羽翼.
n. Feathers. Wings. **As:**—*Rap porapora*, “to flutter the wings as a bird.” **Syn:** Rapparappa. Shirapparappa.
- Rapapse, ラバフセ,** 脱ケ落チル、例セバ、オトブラバフセ、髪が脱ケル. *v.i.*
 To drop off. To fall off. **As:**—*Otop rapapse*, “the hair is falling off.”
- Rapapse-an, ラバフセアン,** 神膳ヲ捧ケル儀式. *n.* The ceremony of offering food to the gods and manes of the dead. **Syn:** Icharapa. Shinnurappa. Arapapse.
- Rapembe, ラペムベ,** ガマ. *n.* Cat-tail or Reed Mace. *Typha latifolia, L.*
- Rapoke, 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, ラボラボラ,** 羽バタキスル. *v.i.* To flap the wings (as a bird). **Syn:** Rapparappa.
- Rappa, ラツバ,** 喇叭. *n.* A trumpet. **As:**—*Rappa rekte*, “to blow a trumpet.”
- Rapparappa, ラツバラツバ,** 羽バタキスル. *v.i.* To flutter the wings as a bird. **Syn:** Shirapparappa. Rapoarapora.
- Raprap, ラブラブ,** 動物ノ乳房(雌雄共ニ用ユ). *n.* The breast of an animal (male or female).
- Raprap-pono, ラブラブポ子,** 體側、胸骨. *n.* The side and breast bones.
- Raptek, ラブテク,** 泡チ澄マセル. *v.i.*
 To settle as froth or foam.
- Rapterapte, ラブテラブテ,** 吊ルス(襪襪又ハ糸ナドチ). *v.t.* To make hang down as rags or pieces of string.
- Rapuchupki, ラブチュブキ,** 馬蠅. *n.* A horsefly.
- Rapuhu, ラブフ,** 羽毛. *n.* Feathers.
Syn: Rap.
- Rapu-piru, ラブピル,** 脱ケ替ハル(鳥ノ毛ナドノ). *v.i.* To moult as a bird. **Syn:** Urupiru.
- Rapush-ni, ラブシニ,** ニシキギ. *n.* *Evonymus alatus, Th.*
- Rapush-chep, ラブシチュブ,** トビウオ(方言). *n.* *Draciscus sachi, Jor and Sny.*
- Rara, ララ,** 鏢ノ縁. *n.* The edge of a sword guard.
- Rara, ララ,** 滑ル. *v.i.* To dive.
Syn: Raotereke.
- Rara, ララ,** 眉. *n.* The eyebrows.
Syn: Raru. Rannuma.
- Rara, ララ,** 悪戯、愚カ. *adj.* Naughty. Silly. **Syn:** Irara.
- 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,** 戯レル. *v.t.* To sport with.
- Raraiba, ラライバ,** 撫テル、(小兒ノ頭ナドチ). *v.t.* To stroke as the head of a child when fondling it.
Syn: Raruiba.

- Rarak**, ララク, 滑カナル. *adj.*
Slippery. Smooth.
- Rarakka**, ララクカ, 清クスル, 善クスル. *v.t.* To refine. **Syn**: Shipi.
- Rara-kuma**, ララクマ, 雪ノ吹溜リ. *n.*
A snowdrift.
- Rarama-ni**, ララマニ, オンコ. *n.*
The yew tree. *Taxus cuspidata*, *S. et Z.*
- Rara-numa**, ララヌマ, 眉. *n.*
Eyebrows.
- Rara-okesh**, ララオケシ, 眉ノ外端. *n.*
The outside corner of the eyebrows.
- Rarapa**, ララバ, 押付ケル, 搦ル, 争闘スル. *v.t.* To press down. To squeeze. To fight with. **Syn**: Rari.
- Rarapare**, ララバレ, 押合フ. *v.t.* To press together.
- Rararaktek**, ラララクテク, 滑カナル, 水平ノ. *adj.* Smooth. Level. Slippery.
- Rarempok**, ラレムボク, 眉ノ下, 例セバ, ラレムボインガラ, 眉ノ下カラ覗ク. *n.* The space immediately under the eyebrows. **As**:—*Rarempo ingara*, “to look out from under the eyebrows.”
- Rari**, ラリ, 何々セラル. *v.i.* To be. **Syn**: Horari. **An**.
- Rari**, ラリ, 押付ケラル. *v.i.* To be pressed down. **Pl**. Rarapa.
- Raribe**, ラリベ, 潜ル(水鳥ナドが餌ヲ求メテ). *v.i.* To dive for one's food as various sea-fowls.
- Rarire**, ラリレ, 押付ケル. *v.t.* To press down. **Syn**: Numba.
- Rariu**, ラリウ, 棹ヲ以テ舟ヲ漕ク. *v.t.*
To push a boat along with a pole.
- Raru**, ラル, 眉. *n.* The eyebrows. **Syn**: Rara.
- Raru-kara**, ラルカラ, 眉毛ヲ剃ル. *v.t.*
To shave the eyebrows.
- Raruiba**, ラルイベ, 撫テ(馬, 犬, 又ハ小兒ノ頭ナドヲ). *v.t.* To stroke, as a horse or dog, or a child's head. **Syn**: Raraba.
- Raruma-ni**, ラルマニ, or **Rarama-ni**, ララマニ, オンコ. *n.* The yew. *Taxus cuspidata*, *S. et Z.*
- Raruturu**, ラルツル, 眉ト眉ノ間. *n.*
The space between the eyebrows.
- Rasu**, ラス, 出逢フ(椽ノ端カ棟ノ邊ニテ). *v.i.* To meet as the end of rafters at the top of a roof.
- Ras**, ラス, 割木, 木片. *n.* Splinters of wood. A crumb. Pieces of cleft wood. **Syn**: Chipereba ni.
- Ras-chashi**, ラスチャシ, 柵. *n.* A post and rail fence.
- Rashke**, ラシケ, 剃ル. *v.t.* To shave. **Syn**: Tuye. **Erashke**.
- Rashne**, ラシ子, 堅キ, 脆キ, 例セバ, カシケラシネウパス, 雪ハ上層ガ堅イケレドモ下層ハ柔カイ. *adj.* Hard. Brittle (as frozen snow). **As**:—*Kashike rashne upas*, “snow hard on the top but soft beneath.” **Syn**: Uka.
- Rash-rashpa**, ラシラシバ, 細カニ碎ク. *v.t.* To break or cleave up into fine pieces.
- Rashtara**, ラシタラ, 物ヲ荷フトキニ用ユル紐. *n.* A thong with a

- wooden head-piece used for carrying bundles.
- Rashupa-bashui**, ラ シュババ シュイ, 葬式ニ用ユル髷上ケノ器(簪). *n.* A moustache lifter made of *Hydrangea pami-culata* and used only in death feasts.
- Rashupa-ni**, ラ シュパニ, ノリウツギ サピタ. *n.* *Hydrangea paniculata*, Sieb.
- Rasu**, ラス, 欠キ取ル, 削リ取ル. *v.t.* To break a small piece off anything. To chip off.
- Rasu-meshke**, ラスメシケ, 削ル. *v.i.* To be chipped.
- Rasupa**, ラスパ, 矢ノ根ヲ繼クニ用ユル. *n.* A piece of wood sometimes used next an arrow head when bone is not procurable.
- Rat**, ラツ, 失望スル, 物ヲ失ヒテ迷惑スル. *v.i.* To feel disappointed. To feel troubled on account of missing anything. To miss.
- Rat**, ラツ, 痰, 動物ノ脂肪. *n.* Phlegm. The thick fat of animals. Blubber.
- Rata**, ラタ, 下. *adv.* Below. Beneath.
- Ratashkep**, ラタシケブ, or **Ratashkep**, ラタスケブ, 草, 野菜. *n.* Herbs. Vegetables. Any kinds of herbs, vegetables and fruits used as food. See, *Kamui ratashked*; *toi ratashkep*.
- Ratchako**, ラツチャコ, 燈. *n.* A lamp.
- Ratchi**, ラツチ, 温順ナル. *adj.* Gentle.
- Ratchire**, ラツチレ, 宥ル, 恕スル. *v.t.* To quiet. To assuage. To forgive.
- Ratchitara**, ラツチタラ, 温順ニ. *adj.* Gently.
- Ratchitara-no-oman**, ラツチタラノオマン, 訣別ノ辭(左様ナラ, お静カニ, 等). *adv.* (sing). Adieu. Go gently.
- Ratchitara-no-paye**, ラツチタラノパイエ, 訣別ノ辭. *adv.* (pl). Adieu.
- Ratchitarare**, ラツチタラレ, ナダメル. *v.t.* To quiet.
- Ratchitara-shiomapara**, ラツチタラシオマバラ, 馴レル. *adj.* Tame. Syn: Epuntek, Ahomokka.
- Ratchitara-shiomaparare**, ラツチタラシオマバラレ, 馴ラス. *v.t.* To tame.
- Ratchitke**, 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, 喘息. *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. *Ratchitkere*.
- Rat-o-omke**, ラツオオムケ, 喘息. *n.* Asthma.
- Rattopotopo**, ラットポトポ, 眉ヲ動かス. *v.i.* To move the eyebrows.
- Ratushne**, ラツシ子, 負傷シタル. *adj.* Wounded.
- Rau**, ラウ, 下, 秘密. *adv.* Below. Under. Secret. Hidden.

Rauge, ラウゲ, Rauke, ラウケ, 深處、險阻. *n.* A deep place. A steep place.

Rauge-sak-no, ラウゲサクノ, 偽リナキ、眞實ナル. *adv.* Without prevarication. Truly. Plainly. **Syn:** An korachi.

Rau-ke-an-sak-no, ラウケアンサクノ, 決定シタル、變ズベカラザル. *adj.* Settled. Determined. Unchangeable.

Rauke-mina, ラウケミナ, 心中ニテ嗤フ. *v.i.* To laugh inwardly.

Rauke-sapse, ラウケサブセ, 心中ニテ嘲ル. *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.

Raun-apa, ラウンアバ, 子宮口. *n.* The entrance of the womb. **Syn:** Makun apa.

Raune, ラウ子, 深キ、例セバ、ラウネシユイ、深キ穴. *adj.* Deep. As: —*Raune shui*, “a deep hole”; “a steep narrow precipitous place.” *Raune piri*, “a deep wound.”

Raune-no, ラウ子ノ, 深ク. *adv.* Deeply.

Raunkami, ラウンカミ, 樹木ノ心. *n.* The wood of a tree near the pith; heart-wood.

Rauomap, ラウオマブ, or **Rai-omap**, ライオマブ, 魚釜. *n.* A kind of wicker fish trap.

Rau-osh, ラウオシ, 沈没. *v.i.* To sink into.

Raupeka, ラウペカ, 密カニ. *adv.* Secretly.

Raurau, ラウラウ, テンナンセウ. *n.* Jack in the pulpit. *Arisaema japonicum*, *Bl.*

Rauraugetoi, ラウラウゲトイ, 泥沼. *n.* **Syn:** Raworawok ushke.

Rauta-ande, ラウタアンデ, 片寄セル、藏フ. *v.t.* To put on one side. To put away out of sight.

Rawe, ラウエ, 爲スコトヲ欲シテモ自カラ行フコトヲ欲セザルコト. *v.t.* To desire to do but not to act.

Rawe-chiu, ラウエチウ, 鞘ヲ被セル. *v.t.* To sheathe as a knife or sword.

Rawekatta, ラウエカッタ, 沈ム. *v.i.* To sink.

Raworawok-ushke, ラウオラウオクウシケ, 泥深キ場處. *n.* A boggy place.

Rawo-ahun, ラウオアフン, 靜ニホニ潜ル. *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, 驚カサレル. *v.i.* To be surprised at.

Rayapkara, ラヤブカラ, 驚イタ. *Excl.* of surprise.

Rayayaise, ラヤヤイセ, 聲ヲ放チテ泣ク. *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, ライエバシ, 死ニ瀕スル、断末魔. *v.i.* To be at the point of death. The death struggles.

Rayoki, ラヨキ, ケヅラミ. *n.* A kind of louse. *Pediculus pubis.*

Rayottemushi, ラヨッテムシ, 辛フシテ、漸ク. *adv.* Scarcely. Hardly.

Syn: Rai-korachi.

Re, レ, 此語ヲ動詞ニ附加スルトキハ動詞トナル. *part.* A causative particle suffixed to intransitive verbs to make them *transitive*. As:—*Pirika*, “to be good;” *pirikare*, “to better.”

Re, レ, or **Rehe**, レヘ, 魚ノ頭ニ在ル軟カキ部分. *n.* The soft part in the head of a fish. **Syn**: Kaka-we.

Re, レ, 三. *adj.* Three.

Reaiush-chep, レアイウシチエブ, トケウキ. *n.* Three spined stickleback. *Gasterosteus cataphractes* (*Pallas*).

Re-a-ush-op, レアウシオブ, 三齒戟. *n.* A trident. (lit:—Spear with three tines). **Syn**: Urenbe.

Reep, レエフ, 犬. *n.* A dog. **Syn**: Seta.

Rehamush, レハムシ, ゴセンタチバナ. *n.* *Cornus canadensis*, *L.*

Re-hotne, レホツ子, 六十. *adj.* Sixty.

Rei, レイ, or **Reihei**, レイヘイ, 名. *n.* A name.

Reihei, レイヘイ, 魚ノ頭ニ在ル肉. *n.* The meat on the top of a fishes head. **Syn**: Kakewe.

Rei-iwai, レイイワイ, 小兒ノ命名式. *n.* The ceremony of naming a child.

Re-ikashima-wan, レイカシマワン, 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, 何ヲト稱セラル、例セバ、タンコタンレイコロカツサモロモシリネ此處ハ日本國ト稱セラル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To have the name of. To be called. Popular. As:—*Tan kotan rei-koro katu*, “*Samoro moshiri*” *ne*, “This place is called *Samoro moshiri*.” *Usa rei-korobe moshitapan*, “there are various names for the countries.”

Reine, レイ子, or **Rene**, レ子, 四肢ノ痛ミテカイダルキ感覺. *v.t.* A heavy dull feeling of pain in the limbs. To feel weak. **Syn**: Keorosak.

Rek, レク, 鬚. *n.* The whiskers. **Syn**: Reki.

Rek, レク, 音ヲ發スル. *v.i.* To give forth a sound. To creak as wheels. To rattle. To sing as a bird.

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, 鬚. *n.* The whiskers. See *Rek*.

Reki-otekpeshbari, レキオテクベシバリ, 鬚ヲ撫テル (挨拶ノトキニ). *v.i.* To stroke the beard as in salutation.

Rek-kuttara, レックッタラ, ヨアスマサウ. *n.* *Senecio sagittatus* *Schultz*, *Bip.* Also called *Petkutu* and *chirekte-kuttara* and *wakka-kuttara*.

Rek-kuru-poka-eara-ehaita, レックルボカエアラエハイタ, 鬚ノ未ダ生セザル壯者. *n.* A young fellow whose whiskers have not yet begun to sprout.

Rek-sak-ita, レクサクイタ, 幼キ時.
adj. When young. *Met.* (Lit.
“the time when he was without
whiskers).

Rekte, レクテ, 彈奏スル. *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,
窒息スル. *v.i.* To be choked or
throttled.

Rekuchi-iun, レクチイウン, 躬ラカ窒
息スル. *v.i.* To choke one's self.

Rekuchi-orunbe, レクチオルンベ, 首
飾リ、軛. *n.* A necklace. A yoke.
Syn: Rekutunbe.

Rekuchi-tuiba, レクチツイバ, 首ヲ
斬ル. *v.t.* To cut the head off.

Rekush-chep, レクシチュエブ, 魚ノ名,
n. *Alectria beujamini*, *Jor.* and
Sng.

Rekut-koni, レクツコニ, 馬脾風. *n.*
Croup.

Rekut-mayamaya-omke, レクツマ
ヤマヤオムケ, 喉ノ感冒. *n.* A cold
in the throat.

Rekut-umbe, レクツウムベ, 首飾リ、
軛. *n.* A necklace. A yoke.
Syn: Rekuchi orunbe.

Rekutumbe-kot, レクツムベコツ, or
Rekutumbe-shu, レクツムベシユ,
首飾ヲ造ル鑄型. *n.* A mould for
melting metal for necklaces.

Rekut'umbe-shu, レクツウムベシユ,
首飾リヲ造ル鑄型. *n.* A mould for
making necklace patterns.

Ren, レン, or **Rere**, レレ, 沈メル. *v.i.*
To sink.

Ren, レン, or **Re-niu**, レニウ, 三人.
n. Three persons.

Rende, レンデ, 沈メル. *v.t.* To sink.

Rene, レチ, or **Reine**, レイ子, 弱キ、
穩カナル. *adj.* Weak. Calm.
Quite. **Syn:** Tumsak.

Renga, レンガ, 親切. *n.* Favour.
Kindness.

Rengaine, レンガイ子, 欲スル儘ニ、場
合ニ從フテ. *adv.* As one likes.
According to circumstances. As:
—*Ku rengaine have an?* “is it
my fault (is it owing to me).

Rengaine-iki, レンガイ子イキ, ドー
テモヨイ、意ニ介セヌ. *v.i.* To be
indifferent. Regardless.

Rengaine-mondum, レンガイ子モン
ツム, 自由. *n.* Liberty. Freedom.

Rengap, レンガフ, 何々ノ故ニ. *adv.*
On account of. Because of.

Rengap-ani, レンカフアニ, 何々ノ故
ニ. *adv.* On account of.

Rengap-gusu, レンガフグス, 何々ノ
爲ニ. *adv.* Owing to. Through.
For the sake of. On account of.

Re-niu, レニウ, or **Ren**, レン, 三人.
n. Three persons.

Rennatara, レンナタラ, 疲勞スル. *v.i.*
To be very tired and drowsy or
weak.

Rep, レフ, 三ツノ物. *n.* Three things.

Rep, レフ, 海. 例セバ、レフペカ、海カ
ラ、レフタ、海ニテ. *n.* The sea.
As:—*Rep peka*, by sea. *Rep ta*,
in the sea. At sea. **Syn:** Atui.

Repa, レバ, 海上遙カニ出漁スル. *v.i.*
To be far out at sea for the pur-
pose of fishing.

Repa-gusu-oman, レバグスオマン,
海上ニ出漁スル. *v.i.* To go out to
sea to fish.

Repa-op, レバオブ, 魚又(セリ). *n.* A
harpoon.

- Rep-ikashima-hotne**, レイカシマ, ホツ子, 二十三. *n.* Twenty three.
- Rep-ikashima-wanbe**, レイカシマワンベ, 十三. *n.* Thirteen.
- Repke**, レブケ, 海ニテ. *adv.* At sea.
- Rep-ni-hat**, レブニハツ, テウセンゴミシ. *n.* *Schizandra chinensis*, *Bail.*
- Rep-ni-hat-pungara**, レブニハツツンガラ, テウセンゴミシノシル. *n.* The vine of the above.
- Repoiki**, レポイキ, 魚ヲ釣リテ行ク. *v.i.* To go fishing.
- Repoparase**, レポバラセ, 小舟ニテ漂フ、難船スル. *v.i.* To drift in a boat. To be lost at sea.
- Repotbe**, レポツベ, 海魚. *n.* The fishes of the sea. **Syn**: **Atui or-un chep.**
- Rep-pish**, レブピシ, 三ツノ物. *n.* Three things.
- Repta**, レブタ, 海ニテ. *adv.* At sea.
- Rep-un-ekashi**, レブウンエカシ, 海中ノ怪物常ニ舟ヲ呑ムト言ヒ傳フ. *n.* A fabulous sea monster said to be in the habit of swallowing up ships.
- Rep-un-guru**, レブウングル, 海ヲ渡リテ來リシ人、島人、外國人、(主トシテ樺太及ヒ滿州人ヲ云フ). *n.* A person from beyond the seas. Islanders. Foreigners. Chiefly applied to the inhabitants of Saghalien and Manchuria.
- Rep-un-kamui**, レブウンカムイ, 海神. *n.* The sea gods.
- Rep-un-kontukai**, レブウンコンツカイ, 人魚(龜ノ形ヲナスト云フ). *n.* The name of a mermaid supposed to be in the form of a tortoise.
- Rep-un-moshiri**, レブウンモシリ, 島、外國. *n.* An island. Foreign countries.
- Rep-un-riri-kata-inao-uk-kamui**, レブウンリリカタイナオウクカムイ, 海ノ主神. *n.* The name of the chief of the sea-gods in the Ainu pantheon.
- Rep-un-shiri**, レブウンシリ, 島. *n.* An island.
- Repushbe**, レブシベ, 河中ニ在ル巨岩. *n.* Large stones found in rivers. **Syn**: **Taktakbe.**
- Rera**, 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, 吹ク. *v.i.* To blow.
- Rera-ash-shiri**, レラアシシリ, 風多キ日. *n.* Windy weather.
- Rera-ash-shiri-an**, レラアシシリアン, 風多キ. *adj.* Windy.
- Re-rai**, レライ, 三. *adj.* Three.
- Rera-kaikai**, レラカイカイ, 荒灘. *n.* A short choppy sea.
- Rera-kare**, レラカレ, 風ニアテル、風ニアテル爲ニ戸外ニ出ス. *v.t.* To air. To put out of doors to air.
- Rera-mau**, レラマウ, 空氣. *n.* Air.
- Rera-oshma**, レラオシマ, 風アル. *adj.* Airy.
- Rerara-kotukbe**, レララコツクベ, 胸鏡. *n.* A breastplate.
- Rerari**, レラリ, or **Reraru**, レラル, 胸. *n.* The chest. The bosom.

- Rera-ruì, レラルイ, 吹ク. *v. i.* To blow.
- Rera-shiu, レラシウ, 旋風、強風. *n.* A whirlwind. A strong wind. **Syn:** Hopoye-rera.
- Rerayupke, レラユブケ, 烈シク吹ク. *v. i.* To blow severely.
- Rere, レレ, or Ren, レン, 沈メル. *v. i.* To sink.
- Rere, レレ, 三. *adj.* Three. **Syn:** Re. **Rep.**
- Rereka, レレカ, 沈メル. *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.* Brough up. (*pl.*)
- Reshpa, レシバ, 養育スル. *v. t.* To bring up. To rear. To nourish. *Pl. of Resu.* **Syn:** Shukupte.
- Reshpa-guru, レシバグル, 養父母. *n.* A foster parent.
- Re-shui-ne, レシユイ子, 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, レタンノヤ, エゾノコギリサウ. *n.* *Achillea Ptarmica*, *L.*
- Retara, レタラ, 白キ. *adj.* White.
- Retara-ambe, レタラアムベ, 白、白キ物. *n.* Whiteness. A white thing.
- 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.* *T. illium kantschaticum*, *Pall.*
- Retar'ambe, レタルアムベ, 白キ物、白キ. *n.* A white thing. Whiteness.
- Retarape, レタラペ, 白キ物. *n.* A white thing. The whites.
- Retara-shik-num, レタラシクヌム, 眼珠ノ白キ部分. *n.* The white of the eye.
- Retara-tom, レタラトム, 白. *adj.* White.
- Retar'o-shikambe, レタルオシカムベ, アホウドリ. *n.* *Diomedea albatrus*, *Pall.* Steller's albatros. **Syn:** Onne chikap.
- Retat'chiri, レタツチリ, ハクテフ. *n.* Swans. *Cygnus musicus*, *Bechst.*
- Retat-taskoro, レタツタスコロ, 霜. *n.* White frost.
- Retat-tope-ni, レタトトベニ, メイゲツカヘテ. *n.* A kind of maple. *Acer japonicum*, *Th.*
- Retat'turu, レタツツル, 頭垢. *n.* Dandruff.
- Rettek, レtteク, 老耄スル、酔潰レル、疲勞スル. *v. i.* To be old and infirm. To be decrepit. To be hopelessly drunk and incapable. To be very tired. **Syn:** Katutoranne. **Katu ikashishba.**
- Rennatara.
- Reu, レウ, 止ル(鳥カ枝ニ). *v. i.* To settle as a bird.
- Reu, レウ, 臘腸. *n.* A sausage.
- Reuge, レウゲ, 曲ゲル、凹形ナル. *adj.* Bent. Concave.
- Reukashi, レウカシ, 刀背. *n.* The back of a sword.

Reunashi, レウナシ, 臼ニテ搗ク三人.
v.i. Three persons to pound in a mortar. **Syn**: Utunashi. **Ya-**
itunashi. Autunashi. Inere-
yunashi.

Reupoki, レウボキ, 物ノ下面. *n.* The
under side of anything.

Reushi, レウシ, 止宿スル. *v.i.* To
stop or lodge at a place. To
abide at a place.

Reushire, レウシレ, 止宿サセル. *v.t.*
To allow another to lodge at a
place. To lodge a person.

Reu-ushike, レウウシケ, or **Reushi-**
ushike, 止宿所. *n.* A stopping
place. An abode.

Reushi-wa-shimgehe, レウシワシム
ゲヘ, 滯留ノ翌日. *adv.* The day
after staying at a place.

Rewe, レウエ, 曲ゲル. *v.t.* To bend.

Reye, レイエ, 這フ. *v.i.* To creep.
To crawl. **Syn**: Honu.

Reye-wa-oman, レイエワオマン, 手足
テ這ヒ廻ル. *v.i.* To crawl along
upon the hands and toes.

Ri, リ, 高キ. *adj.* and *v.i.* High.
To be High.

Ria, リア, or **Riya, リヤ**, 栖息スル.
v.i. To dwell at a place.

Ria-chikap, リアチカフ, 鳩、鶺鴒ナドノ
如ク遷移セヌ鳥類. *n.* Non-migra-
tory birds such a pigeons and
some kinds of snipe.

Richara, リチャラ, 擴ゲル. *v.i.*
Spread out on the top. To
spread out as the waves when
beating on the sea-shore.

Richi, リチ, 筋. *n.* Sinews. Tend-
ons. **Syn**: Rit.

Ri-i, リイ, 高キ場處或ハ物. *n.* A
high place or thing.

Rik, リク, 上ニ. *adv.* Above. Over.
High.

Rikan, リカン, 潤カサレル. *v.i.* and
adj. To be soaked. To be soft.

Rikande, リカnde, 潤カス、濕ラス.
v.t. To soak. To damp.

Rikani, リカニ, 梁、椽. *n.* A beam.
A rafter.

Rikanka, リカンカ, 潤カス. *v.t.* To
soak. To dampen.

Rikanki, リカンキ, 上ゲル. *v.t.* To
send up.

Rikanu, リカヌ, 膠着スル. *v.i.* and
adj. Adhering together. To stick
together. **As**:—*Rikanu chiporo*,
“fish-roe sticking together.”

Riki, リキ, 高處. *n.* Height. An
elevation.

Rikin, リキン, 登ル. *v.t.* To ascend.

Rikin-chiri, リキンチリ, ヒバリ. *n.*
Japanese skylark. *Alauda arven-*
sis japonica, (*T. & S.*)

Rikinge, リキンゲ, 上ゲル. *v.i.* To
be lifted up. (*Pl. of the object.*)

Rikinde, リキンデ, 上ゲル. *v.t.* To
send up.

Rikin-kamui, リキンカムイ, 麋、チホ
シカ. *n.* A moose deer.

Rikinno, リキンノ, 跳返ル. *v.i.* To
bounce.

Riknapuni, リクナブニ, 上ゲル、捧ゲ
ル. *v.i.* and *v.t.* To ascend. To
send up. To offer up.

Rikochiripo-chikap, リコチリボチカ
フ, ヒバリ. *n.* Japanese skylark.
Alauda arvensis japonica, (*T. and*
S.)

Rik-oma-kando, ククオマカンド, 天、
空. *n.* Heaven. The skies.

- Rikoma-tom-be**, リヲオマトムベ, 日又ハ月. *n.* The sun or moon. **Syn:** Tokap chup.
- Rikop**, リコフ, 星、上方ニ在ルモノ. *n.* A star. Anything over-head.
- Rikoraye**, リコライエ, ヨリ高く掛ケル、扛ケル、卷ク、晴レル. *v.t.* To hang up higher. To raise. To roll up. To send up. To clear up.
- Rikoro**, リコロ, 上ヨリ. *adv.* From above.
- Rik-oshma**, リヲオシマ, 扛ゲル. *v.t.* To lift up. To raise.
- Rikotte**, リコテ, 掛ケル. *v.t.* To hang up.
- Rik-peka**, リクベカ, 上方. *adv.* The direction above.
- Rikta**, リクタ, 上. *adj.* Above. Aloft.
- Rikta-kamui-hum**, リクタカムイフム, 雷. *n.* Thunder.
- Rik-un**, リクウン, 上ニ. *adv.* Above. In the heights.
- Rikun-shiri**, リクンシリ, 小屋ノ西側ノ棟ニ在ル窓(烟出ナリ). *n.* The window in the west end angle of the roof of an Ainu hut.
- Rimnu**, リムヌ, 鳴ル、響ク. *v.i.* To rattle. To sound. To resound.
- Rimnu-rimnu**, リムヌリムヌ, リムヌノ強キ意ヲ表ハス語. *v.i.* Intensive of *rimnu*.
- Rikup**, リクフ, 地上ニ建テラレタル(穴居ニ反スルコトヲ示ス). *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**, リムセフ, 舞踏. *n.* A dance.
- Rimuse**, リムセ, 舞踏スル、跳飛スル. *v.i.* To dance. To jump up.
- Rin**, リン, 波、例セバ、リンルイ、荒海. *n.* Waves. **As:**—*Rin rui*, “a rough sea.” **Syn:** Riri.
- Ringo**, リンゴ, 苹果、リンゴ. *n.* An apple. (From the Japanese).
- Ripa**, リバ, 高(複). *adj.* To be high (*pl.*).
- Riri**, リリ, 波. *n.* The waves.
- Rinkosan**, リンコサン, 鳴ル(金物カ). *v.i.* To clank. To ring. To clang.
- Ririkekke**, リリケッケ, 磯浪. *n.* Breakers.
- Riri-kopirika**, リリコピリカ, 幸運ナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be fortunate. Lucky. **Syn:** Maukopirika.
- Riri-puni**, リリフニ, 浪ニ捲リ上ゲラレル. *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-rui**, リリルイ, 高浪. *n.* High waves. A rough sea.
- Riri-shietaye**, リリシエタイエ, 退潮. *n.* The ebb of tide.
- Riri-yan**, リリヤン, 満潮. *n.* The flow of the tide.
- Risassara**, リサッサラ, 高く生茂ル(葦ノ如ク). *adj.* Thick and tall (as a plot of rushes or reeds). **As:**—*Ririsassara*, “a thick plot of high reeds.”
- Risei**, リセイ, 引拔ク(葦)(草又鳥ノ毛ノ如キモノヲ). *v.t.* (*Sing.*) To pull up as weeds. To root up. To pluck as a fowl.

- Risesseri,** アイヌツサビ. *n.* A kind of water cress.
- リセッセリ,** *kind of water cress.*
- Kisesseri,** *Ca. dumine dezoyensis, Maxim.* This plant is used as an article of food by the Ainu.
- キセッセリ,**
- Nisesseri,**
- ニセッセリ,**
- Rishpa,** リシバ, 引拔ク(稷). *v.t. (pl).* To pull out as weeds. To pluck as a bird.
- Rit,** リツ, 筋、腱、軟骨. *n.* Sinews. Tendons. Gristle. **Syn:** Richi.
- Rit,** リツ, 血管. *n.* The veins.
- Riten,** リテン, 柔カキ、柔カニナル、平癒スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* Soft. To become soft. To improve in health. As:—*Tambe e ko anak tumashi no e riten kusu ne,* “you will soon improve in health if you eat this.”
- Ritenka,** リテンカ, 柔クスル、痛ヲ鎮メル. *v.t.* To soften. To allay pain.
- Riten-kina,** リテンキナ, ハコベ. *n.* Chickweed. *Stellaria media, L.*
- Riten-nun,** リテンヌン, 草ノ一種. *n.* A kind of grass. *Glyceria sp.*
- Riten-ni,** リテンニ, ムシカリ. *n.* *Viburnum furcatum, Bl.*
- Riten-saranip,** リテンサラニフ, 木皮又ハ葦ニテ造レル籠. *n.* A kind of basket made of soft reeds or bark.
- Riten-toi-shu,** リテントイシュ, 陶器. *n.* An earthenware vessel. A crock. **Syn:** Sei-shintoko.
- Riterite,** リテリテ, 伸ヲスル、運動スル. *v.i.* To stretch one's self. To take exercise.
- Riteush-guru,** リテウシグル, 男ノ兒若クハ、胎兒. *n.* A male child either

- in the womb or immediately after birth.
- Ritne,** リツ子, 困難ナル、哀シキ. *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,** リヤ, 古キ、蓄ヘタル. *adj.* Old. Stowed away.
- Riya-aep,** リヤアエフ, 蓄ヘタ食物. *n.* Old stores of food.
- Riya-chikap,** リヤチカフ, アブラシギ、遷移セサル鳥類. *n.* A woodcock. Also any other kind of non-migratory bird.
- Riya-chikuui,** リヤチクウイ, 貯ヘタル木. *n.* Stores of wood.
- Riya-ham,** リヤハム, 落葉ノ未タ腐敗セザルモノ. *n.* Leaves which have fallen but not rotted.
- Riya-ham-ush,** リヤハムウシ, エゾエヅリハ. *n.* *Daphniphyllum humile, Maxim.*
- Riyamush-punkara,** リヤム シブンカラ, ツルマサキ. *n.* *Evonymus japonicus, Th. var radicans Miq.*
- Riya-no,** リヤノ, 貯ヘタル. *adj.* Stowed away.
- Riya-no-ande,** リヤノアンデ, 貯ヘル. *v.t.* To store up.
- Riyap,** リヤフ, ニオ熊. *n.* Bear cubs in their second year.
- Riya-seshma,** リヤセシマ, 五オノ牡鹿. *n.* A five year old buck.
- Ro,** ロ, *aux. n.* Sign of the imperative voice.
- Roise,** ロイセ, 發聲スル. *v.i.* To make a noise with the voice.

Rok, ロク, 坐ル(複數). *v.i.* To sit.
Pl of A. As:—*Rok an*, “to be sitting.” *Rok okai*, “to be sitting.” *Rok wa okai*, “they are sitting.” *Rok yan*, “sit ye.”

Rok, ロク, 此語ハ時トシテ過去ノ自働詞ノ複數ヲ示スニ用ケラル、例 セバ、カンロクオカイ、仕上テシマウタ、キロクオカイ、シテシマウタ. *part.*
This word is sometimes used as a plural past tense intransitive particle, thus:—*Kan rok okai*, “to be finished.” *Ki rok okai*, “to have been done.” *Ye rokbe*, “a thing that has been said.”

Rokom, ロコム, イルカ. *n.* The dolphin. **Syn: Okom.**

Rokrok, ロクロク, 鳥ノ啼聲(巢ニ附ク前ニ發スル). *n.* The noise a bird makes when about to sit.

Rokrok-ki, ロクロッキ, 啼ク(牝鷄ノ巢ニ附ク前ニ發スル啼聲). *v.i.* To make a noise as a hen when about to sit.

Rokte, ロクテ, 坐ラセル(アレ Are ノ複數). *v.t.* To cause to sit down.
Pl. ed of Are.

Ronnu, ロンヌ, 殺ス(ライゲ Raige ノ複數). *v.t.* To kill. *Pl. of Raige.*

Ronnupa, ロンヌバ, 殺ス. *v.t.* To kill. *Pl of the person as well as the object.*

Ronronge, ロンロンゲ, or **Roronge, ロロンゲ**, 痲攣. *n.* A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Roram, ロラム, 溫順. *adj.* Gentle. **Syn: Noram.**

Roram-no, ロラムノ, 溫順ニ. *adv.* Gently.

Roramne, ロラム子, 完ク、健カナル. *adv.* Clear. Entirely. Quite. Healthy. As:—*Roramne kane tereke*, “he jumped clear over.” *Roramne an*, “to be in health.”

Syn: Irammakaka.

Roro, ロロ, 爐ノ東側(即チ上座ナリ). *n.* The head or eastern end of a fireplace. That part of the inside of a hut which lies between the east window and a fireplace. **Syn: Rot. Hoka etok.**

Rorogeta, ロロゲタ, or **Roro-keta, ロロケタ**, 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寶物ヲ陳列ス. *adv.* The outside of the east end of a hut. Also the north eastern part of the inside of a hut; the chief and most sacred part of an Ainu hut where the master sits and the treasures are kept.

Roronge, ロロンゲ, or **Ronronge, ロンロンゲ**, 痲攣. *n.* A kind of cramp. A twitching of the nerves.

Roropa, ロロバ, 入ル. *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, 爐ノ上坐ニテ. *adv.* At the head of a fireplace.

Roro-un-puyara, ロロウンフヤラ, 東窓. *n.* The east window. **Syn: Rorun puyara.**

Rorumbé, ロルムベ, 戰爭、哀シミ. *n.* War. Affliction. Sorrow. Distress. **Syn: Tumi.**

Rorumbe-apkash, **ロルムヘアフカシ**, 一列ニナリテ歩ム(サラクカムイノ儀式ヲナストキノ如ク). *v.i.* To walk in single file as when performing the ceremony called *Sarak kamui*.

Rorumbe-niwen, **ロルムベニウエン**, サラクカムイノ儀式. *n.* The ceremony of *Sarak kamui*. **Syn**: **Niwen horobi**.

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**, 東窓ニ近キ爐端. *n.* That edge of a fireplace nearest the east end window.

Rorun-puyara, **ロルンブヤラ**, 東窓. *n.* The east window.

Rorun-so, **ロルンソ**, or **Rorui-so**, **ロルイソ**, 爐ノ上坐並ニ東窓ニ近キ床. *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(柱ヲ). *v.i.* and *v.t.* To set up (as posts). To stand.

Roshkire, **ロシキレ**, 建テル. *v.t.* To set up.

Rosoku, **ロソク**, 蠟燭. *n.* A candle. (Japanese).

Rot, **ロツ**, ロ、ニ同シ. *n.* The same as:—*Roro*. **Syn**: **Hoka etok**.

Rotcha, **ロツチャ**, or **Rotchaot**, **ロツチャオツ**, 温順ナル、馴レタル. *adj.* Gentle. Tame. Honest.

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.

Rotta, **ロッタ**, 前面ニ、例セバ、チセイロツタ、家ノ前ニ. *adv.* In front. Before. As:—*Chisci rotta*, “in front of the house.” **Syn**: **Rupshi**, **Erupshita**.

Rottek, **ロツテク**, 精力盡ル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Exhausted. To drop down through exhaustion. To tumble down as a house. **Syn**: **Rotek**, **Yottek**.

Ru, **ル**, 道路、線、例セバ、ルチュブカ道路ノ東側. *n.* A way. A path. A line. Road. As:—*Ru chup ka*, “the east side of a road.” *Ru chup pok*, “the west side of a road.” *Ru hontomta*, “in the road.” “Upon the road.”

Ru, **ル**, 凍水(コンルト義相同シ). *n.* Ice. **Syn**: **Konru**.

Ru, **ル**, 融ル、溶ル、碎ケル. *v.i.* To melt. To crumble.

Ru, **ル**, 毒. *n.* Poison.

Ru, **ル**, 半分、一部分. *adj.* Half. Partly.

Ru, **ル**, 雪隠. *n.* A water-closet.

Ruashpa-guru, **ルアシバグル**, 蛇ノ一種. *n.* A kind of snake.

Ru-aturainu, **ルアツライヌ**, 迷フ. *adv.* A stray.

Ruchi, **ルチ**, 半熟. *adj.* Half cooked. Under cooked. **Syn**: **Rufu**.

Ruchikaye, **ルチカイ**エ, 峠. *n.* A mountain pass. **Syn**: **Ruchish**.

Ruchire, **ルチレ**, 半熟ニスル. *v.t.* To partly cook. **Syn**: **Aruchire**.

Ruchish, **ルチシ**, 峠、道、羊腸(ナ、マガリ). *n.* A mountain pass. A

- path. A crooked or winding path. **Syn**: Ruchikaye.
- Ruchish-koro**, ルチシコロ, 山ヲ踰エテ旅行スル. *v.i.* To take a journey across the mountain.
- Ruchup**, ルチュブ, 一月. *n.* January.
- Rue**, ルエ, 濃キ、大キイ. *adj.* Thick. Large.
- Rue-kankan**, ルエカンカン, 大腸. *n.* The large intestines.
- Rue-rit**, ルエリツ, 足腱. *n.* The large tendons of the feet.
- Rue-san**, ルエサン, 水汲場. *n.* A place where one draws water. **Syn**: Petaru.
- Rue-shutu-inao**, ルエシュツイナオ, イナオノ一種 (疫癘ヲ祓フニ用ユ). *n.* Peculiar kinds of inao made of elder and *chikupeni* (i.e. cladrastis) and used as charms against disease. **Syn**: Chikappo. Chikomesup.
- Ru-etok**, ルエトク, 先頭ニ. *adv.* Ahead. On in front.
- Rue-tui**, ルエツイ, 大腸. *n.* The large intestines.
- Ru-eukopi**, ルエウコピ, 數條ノ道路ノ交叉點. *n.* A place where several paths or trails meet.
- Ru'u**, ルフ, or **Ruhe**, ルヘ, 半熟. *adv.* Half cooked. Soft-boiled (as eggs).
- Ruhe**, ルヘ, 跡. *n.* A footprint.
- Ru-homakashi**, ルホマカシ, 道ノ左側. *adv.* The left hand side of a road or path.
- Ru-hotke**, ルホツケ, 半眠、(ウツ). *v.i.* To be half asleep.
- Rukumi**, ルクミ, 一部分、一片. *n.* A piece. A part.
- Rui**, ルイ, 黒甲蟲. *n.* A black-beetle.
- Rui**, ルイ, 砥石. *n.* A whetstone. A grindstone.
- Rui**, ルイ, 燃ル、吹ク、降ル、(雨ノ如ク)、例セバ、アベルイ、レラルイ、アブトルイ、火ガ燃ル、風ガ吹ク、雨ガ降ル. *v.i.* To burn. To blow. To come down as rain. As:—*Abe rui, vera rui, apto rui*, “the fire burns, the wind blows, and it is raining.”
- Rui**, ルイ, 大ナル、高價ナル. *adj.* Great. Expensive. Loud. Large. Rough. Coarse. As:—*Aya rui ni*, “coarse grained wood.”
- Ru-ibe**, ルイベ, 雪中ニ水凍セシ魚. *n.* Fish which has been caught in the winter and hung in the air.
- Ruibe**, ルイベ, 甚ダ、烈シキ、此語ハ屢々語意ヲ強ムル爲ニ動詞ニ附加セラル. *adj.* and *adv.* Very. Severe. Very much. Severely. This word is often used as a suffix to verbs to indicate intensity or severity. As:—*Oripak ruibe sone gusu*, “for she was exceedingly polite or respectful.”
- Ruibe**, ルイベ, 凍死スル. *v.i.* To freeze to death. **Syn**: Me-ekot. **Rupushrai**.
- Ruige**, ルイゲ, 磨ク、刃ヲ付ケル. *v.t.* To sharpen. To grind on a grindstone.
- Ruika**, ルイカ, 橋. *n.* A bridge. As:—*Ruika ka kush*, “to cross over a bridge.”
- Ruika**, ルイカ, 燃ヤス(吹イテ). *v.i.* To make burn. To blow into a flame.

Rui-no, **ルイノ**, 大イニ、高聲ニ。 *adv.*
Greatly. Much. Loudly.

Rui-no-hauge-no, **ルイノハウゲノ**, 高聲ニ又低聲。 *adv.* Loudly and softly.

Rui-rute, **ルイルテ**, 握手スル。 *v.i.* To shake hands.

Ruituye, **ルイツイ**^エ, or Ru-tuye, **ルツイ**^エ, 撫テ^ル。 *v.t.* To stroke.

Rui-yupke, **ルイユプケ**, 最モ力強ク。 *adv.* Very strongly or powerfully. As:—*Rui no yupke kishima*, “hold it very tightly.”

Ruka, **ルカ**, 橋。 *n.* A bridge.

Rukane, **ルカ子**, 有毒ナル。 *adj.* Poisonous. As:—*Rukane wakka*, “poisonous water.”

Ru-kari, **ルカリ**, 小傾スル(女子ニノミ用ユ)。 *v.i.* To make water (used only of women). **Syn:** Hange a.

Ruki, **ルキ**, 嚙下スル。 *v.t.* To swallow. **Syn:** Hamneruki.

Ru-ko, **ルコ**, 綺麗ニ。 *adv.* Beautifully. Prettily.

Ru-kopi, **ルコピ**, or Ru-eukopi, **ルエウコピ**, 數條ノ道ノ交叉點。 *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**, 逕。 コミチ。 *n.* A foot path.

Rukotchi, **ルコッチ**, 足跡。 *n.* A footprint. A trail. **Syn:** Ru-yehe.

Rum, **ルム**, 矢ノ根。 *n.* An arrow head.

Rumaibe, **ルマイベ**, ハコトコ。 *n.* *Agrammus agrammus* (Schleigel).

Rumne-top, **ルム子トブ**, ネマカリザサ。 *n.* A kind of bamboo. *Sasa paniculata*, Mak. et Shib.

Ru-mokoro, **ルモコロ**, 半眠(ウツト)。 *v.i.* To be half asleep.

Runne-shu, **ルン子シュ**, 汁鍋。 *n.* A soup kettle or saucepan.

Runne-shu-kara, **ルン子シュカラ**, 食物ヲ煮ル。 *v.t.* To prepare food.

Runnu, **ルンヌ**, 鹽。 *adj.* Salt. Salty. Salty. As:—*Runnu wakka*, “salt water.”

Runnu-shippo, **ルンヌシツボ**, 強鹽。 *n.* Powerful salt.

Ru-o-ashpa-guru, **ルオアシバグル**, or Ru-ashpa-guru, **ルアシバグル**, 蛇ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of snake.

Ru-ohariki-sam, **ルオハリキサム**, 道ノ左側。 *n.* The left hand side of a road. **Syn:** Ru-homakashi.

Ru-okake, **ルオカケ**, 相續。 *v.t.* To inherit. **Syn:** Ikeshkoro.

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**, シマネヅミ。 *n.* A ground squirrel. *Tamias asiaticus*, Pall.

Ru-o-sei, **ルオセイ**, バカガイ、ハバノヲ。 *n.* Any kind of shell fish with either radiating ribs or concentrically striated.

Ru-oshimon-sam, **ルオシモンサム**, 道ノ右側。 *n.* The right hand side of the road.

Ru-oyake, **ルオヤケ**, 道端。 *adv.* The side of a road.

- Rup**, ルブ, 夥多ナル. *adj.* Very many. As:—*Chikap rup, chep rup*, “very many birds and fish.” **Syn**: **Rupi**.
- Rupeshpe**, ルベシベ, 小山ノ峯、溪流、又小粒岩石. *n.* A rill. A small water-course running down a steep place. By some, broken up rock and gravel.
- Ru-pishkan**, ルビシカン, 道ノ兩側. *adv.* On both sides of a road.
- Rupne**, ルブ子, 高層ナル、大ナル、成長シタル. *adj.* Bulky. Large. Adult. Full grown. As:—*Rupne ainu*, “a full grown man.”
- Rupne-chimat**, ルブ子チマツ, 老嫗. *n.* An old woman.
- Rupne-guru**, ルブ子グル, 成生シタル者. *n.* An adult.
- Rupne-koro**, ルブ子コロ, 成長シタル. *adj.* Full grown.
- Rupne-no**, ルブ子ノ, 高層ニ. *adv.* Bulkily.
- Rupne-pakno-arikiki**, ルブ子バクノアリキキ, 成年ニ達スル迄養育スル. *v.t.* To bring up until full grown.
- Rupne-shiwentep**, ルブ子 シウエンテブ, 女. *n.* A woman.
- Ruppa**, ルッパ, 呑ム. *v.t.* To swallow. As:—*Hanne no ruppa*, “to swallow whole.”
- Ruprupse kiripu**, ルブルブセキリブ, 脂肪ノ片. *n.* Lumps of fat.
- Rupshi**, ルブシ, 前面. *adv.* The front. Before. As:—*Chisei rupshi*, “in front of the house.” **Syn**: **Rotta**.
- Rupush**, ルブシ, 氷結スル. *v.i.* To freeze. To be frozen.
- Rupushka**, ルブシカ, 氷結スル. *v.t.* To freeze.
- Rupush-ka-rai**, ルブシカライ, 凍死スル. *v.i.* To be frozen to death. **Syn**: **Me ekot**.
- Rura**, ルラ, 借用物ヲ返ヘス、見送ル. *v.t.* To return anything that has been borrowed. To see one off on a journey.
- Rura**, ルラ, 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**, ルリルイ, 我儘、吝嗇. *adj.* Selfish. Stingy. **Syn**: **Ibe unara**. **Epyupke**.
- Rurirui-yupke**, ルリルイユブケ, 甚ク我儘或ハ吝嗇ナル. *adj.* Very selfish or stingy.
- Ruru**, ルル, 海、鹹. *n.* The sea. Salt. The ocean.
- Ruru**, ルル, 野菜又ハ肉ヲ入レザル汁. *n.* Clear soup. Gravy.
- Ruru-o-epaketa**, ルルオエバケタ, 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).
- Rurumbe**, ルルムベ, or **Rorumbe**, ルルムベ, 溺死スル. *n.* An accidental death by drowning. **Syn**: **Yupkep**.
- Ruru-omap**, ルルオマブ, 鹹(シホカラ)キ. *adj.* Brackish.
- Ruru-sak-keutum-koro-guru**, ルルサッケウツムコログル, 愚人、馬鹿者. *n.* A fool. A stupid person.
- Rurupish**, ルルピシ, 砂利、小石. *n.* Shingles. Pebbles.

Ruru-sam, ルルサム, 海濱. *n.* The sea side.

Ruru-samta, ルルサムタ, 海邊ニテ. *adv.* By the sea side.

Ruru-seppa, ルルセツパ, ハスノハカイ. *n.* A sand cake, *Clypeaster*.
Syn: Atui-seppa.

Rurushpe, ルルシペ, 杭. *n.* A stake.

Ruru-unkotuk, ルルウンコツク, 琥珀. *n.* Amber.

Ruru-wakka, ルルワッカ, 鹹水、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, 獸皮. *n.* The skins of animals.

Rushka, ルシカ, 怒ル. *adv.* Angry.
As:—*Rushka itak*, “angry words.”

Rushka, ルシカ, 怒ル、腹立テル. *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ユル紐. *n.* A thong with a leather headpiece used for carrying bundles.

Rusui, ルスイ, 欲スル. *v.t.* To desire. To wish for.

Rutke, ルツケ, 崩レル(山ナドカ)、喧嘩スル. *v.i.* To slip (as land). To quarrel. To rush out as mud from a volcano. **As**:—*Nupuri orowa no shinrutke*, “the land has slipped from the mountain.”
Syn: Charange.

Rutke, ルツケ, 他ノ喧嘩ヲ引受ケル. *v.i.* To take up the cause of another.

Rutke-guru, ルツケグル, 喧嘩ヲ引受ケル人. *n.* An advocate in a bad sense.

Rutke-i, ルツケイ, 山崩レ. *n.* A land slip. **Syn**: Soshke-i.

Rutom, ルトム, 履キ物ヲ脱ク場處. *n.* The bare space left just inside a floored hut upon which to leave one's foot gear when entering.
Syn: Aun mindara.

Ru-turainu, ルツライヌ, 途ニ迷フ. *v.i.* To lose one's way.

Rutuye, ルツイエ, 撫テル. *v.t.* To stroke. **Syn**: Ru-ituye.

Ru-umbe, ルウムベ, or **Tu-umbe**, ツウムベ, 刺繡シタル衣服. *n.* A fancy needlework dress.

Ru-utomoshma-i, ルウトモシマイ, 横逕. *n.* Cross roads. **Syn**: Ru-ukoopi-hi.

Ruwe, ルウエ, 然リ. *adv.* Yes. It is. So. *Ruwe* is sometimes used after a person has been speaking as a kind of doubtful affirmative particle. Thus:—*Ruwe?* “is it so?” **Syn**: A. E. Ruwe ne. **Ruwe ne wa**. Opunki.

Ruwe, ルウエ, 此語ハ腰々動詞ノ意義ヲ確定スル爲ニ用キラルネ (ne) 又ハタプアンナ (tapanna) ノ語ヲ附加ス、例セバ、アイヌネルウエネ、彼ハ人ナリ. *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, ルウエシヨモヘ
アン, 左ニ非サルカ. ph.** Is it not
so?

Ruwe-un, ルウエウン, 然リ. adv. Yes.
Ruyambe, ルヤムベ, 海ノ波、小雨. n.
Waves of the sea. Fine rain.
Rain.

Ruyambe-an, ルヤムベアン, 雨天. n.
Bad weather. (Principally so
used by the Ainu who inhabit
the Saru district).

**Ruyambe-ru, ルヤムベルイ, 雨降ル、
小雨降ル. v.i.** To rain. To rain
fine mist.

Ruye, ルイエ, 太キ、例セバ、ルイエツシ、

太キ繩. *adj.* Thick. As:—*Ruye
tush*, “a thick rope.” *Ruye chi-
kuni*, “a thick tree.”

Ruye, ルイエ, 擦ル. v.t. To rub. To
stroke the hands (as in saluta-
tion).

**Ruye-ashikepet, ルイエアシケベツ,
拇. n.** The thumbs.

**Ruyehe, ルイエヘ, or Ruwe, ルウエ,
線、跡. n.** A line. A footprint.
Syn: Ruwehe.

**Ruyeruye, ルイエルイエ, 撫テル(他ノ頭
ヲ). v.t.** To stroke the head of
another as in affection and saluta-
tion.

S (サ).

Sa, サ, 前ニ、近クニ. adv. In front
of. At hand.

Sa, サ, 擴ガル、開ケタル、平地. v.i.
Spread out. Open. Exposed.
Also a noun meaning “plain.”

Sa, サ, or Saha, サハ, 姉. n. An
elder sister. **Syn: Sapo.**

Saha, サハ, 平野. n. A plain.

Sai, サイ, or Saye, サイエ, 鳥ノ飛行. n.
A flight of birds.

**Saikonoye, サイコノイエ, 捲キ付ケル.
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,
警探ヲ以ツテ救サル. v.i.** To be ac-
quitted by trial by ordeal.

Saimon-ewen, サイモンエウエン, 警探

ヲ以ツテ罪セラル. *v.i.* To be con-
demned by trial by ordeal.

**Saimon-ki, サイモンキ, 警探ヲ以ツテ
審問セラル. v.i.** To be tried by
ordeal.

**Saimon-kire, サイモンキレ, 警探ヲ以
テ裁ク. v.t.** To try by ordeal.

**Saipake, サイバケ, 先ニナツテ飛ブ鳥.
n.** The leader in a large flight
of birds.

**Saiturashte, サイツラシテ, 縫アル(衣
ノ上ニアルガ如シ). v.i.** To have
upon a garment as an ornament.

Sak, サク, 夏. n. Summer.

**Sak, サク, or Sak-no, サクノ, 無シニ
例セバ、オトブサク、禿頭. adv.**
Without. Not having. This

- word is often used with nouns to help form negative adjectives. As:—*Otop sak*, “bald.”
- Sakange**, **サカnge**, 半バ料理シタルヲ日ニ乾シタル. *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**, **サカンラムコロ**, 喧嘩好ノ. *adj.* Quarrelsome.
- Sakanram-koro-guru**, **サカンラムコログル**, 喧嘩好ノ人. *n.* A quarrelsome person.
- Sakayo**, **サカヨ**, 喧騒ノ喧嘩. *n.* An uproar. A quarrel.
- Sakayo-kara**, **サカヨカラ**, 騒グ. *v.i.* To make a disturbance. To quarrel.
- Sake**, **サケ**, 酒. *n.* Rice beer.
- Sake-hau**, **サケハウ**, 酒宴ノ騒音. *n.* The sound of people drinking. Bacchanalian songs.
- Sake-hauki**, **サケハウキ**, 酒飲ノ歌ヲ謡フ. *v.i.* To sing the song of drunkards.
- Sak-hosh**, **サクホシ**, 草製ノ夏脚絆. *n.* Summer leggings made of grass.
- Sak-ibe**, **サクイベ**, 春又ハ夏ノ鮭. *n.* Spring or summer salmon.
- Sakiri**, **サキリ**, 木串、塀、竿. *n.* A wooden spit for holding food. A fence. A rail.
- Sakkai**, **サッカイ**, 箸. *n.* Chop-sticks. **Syn**: *Ibe-bashui*.
- Sakma**, **サクマ**, 木柵、竿. *n.* A wooden rail. A bar.
- Sakne**, **サク子**, 昨、例セバ、サク子チユブ、先月. *adv.* Last. The previous. As:—*Sakne chup*, “last month.” *Sakne pa*, “last year.”
- Sak-no**, **サクノ**, 無シニ. *adv.* Without. Not having.
- Sak-noshike**, **サクノシケ**, 仲夏. *n.* Midsummer.
- Sak-pa**, **サクバ**, 夏. *n.* Summer time. Summer.
- Sak-un-pa**, **サクウンバ**, 夏. *n.* Summer.
- Sakuri**, **サクリ**, 土堤. *n.* An embankment. **Syn**: *Toi-chashi*.
- 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**, 側ニ. *adv.* By the side of anything. Near to. Besides.
- Sama**, **サマ**, 横ハル. *v.i.* To lie along. To lie stretched out.
- Samai-moshiri**, **サマイモシリ**, 日本. *n.* Japan. **Syn**: *Samoro moshiri*.
- Samai-un-guru**, **サマイウングル**, 日本人. *n.* A Japanese. **Syn**: *Samoro un guru*.
- Samake**, **サマケ**, 側ニ. *adv.* By the side of. Adjacent. As:—*Samake kush*, “to pass close by.”
- Samakeketa**, **サマケケタ**, 側ニ. *adv.* By the side of.
- Samaketa**, **サマケタ**, 側ニ、又. *adv.* By the side of. Again. Besides this.
- Samambe**, **サマムベ**, カレイ類ノ總稱. *n.* Any kind of flat fishes.
- Samambe**, **サマムベ**, 陰門ノ俗稱. *n.* A slang word for the vagina.
- Samamni**, **サマムニ**, or **Samau-ni**, **サマウニ**, 朽木、洪水ニ流サレ海岸ニ打上ケラレテ朽チシ木. *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-itak**, サマツキイタク, 早言、ハヤゴト、痴言. *n.* Hasty words. Foolish words. **Syn**: Oheuge itak.
- Samatki-keutum-koro**, サマツキケウツムコロ, 短気ナル、愚ナル. *adj.* Easily angered. Foolish.
- Samatki-no**, サマツキノ, 横様ニ、例セバ、サマツキノアブカシ、横様ニ歩ム *adv.* Sidewise. As:—*Samatki no apkash*, “to walk sidewise.”
- Sama-un**, サマウン, 側ニ. *adv.* At the side of.
- Samau-ni**, サマウニ, 朽木. *n.* Rot-ten wood. See *Samamni*.
- Samba**, サムバ, ノ如ク. *adj.* Like.
- Samba**, サムバ, サバ. *n.* Mackerel. *Scomber colias*, *Gmelin.* (*Jap.*)
- Samba**, サムバ, 側. *n.* Side. The side of anything. As:—*Ine sam-ba*, “four sided” or “square.”
- Sambas**, サムバス, or **Sambash**, サムバシ, 犬又ハ狐ノ如ク走ル. *v.i.* To canter. To run as a dog or fox. **Syn**: Chaira. Mopash.
- Sambe**, サムベ, 心臓、脈膊、神經. *n.* The heart. The pulse. Nerves.
- Sambe-aotke**, サムベアオツケ, 良心ニ責メラル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be conscience struck.
- Sambe-chinoiba**, サムベチノイバ, 空腹ヲ感ズル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be hungry.
- Sambe-etara**, サムベエタラ, 良心ニ責メラル. *v. i.* To be conscience stricken.
- Sambe-hauge**, サムベハウゲ, 親切ナル. *adj.* Kind.
- Sambe-horaraise**, サムベホライセ, 晴朗ナル、心穩ニ感ズル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be serene. To be calm and unperturbed in mind. To be restful and quiet. To feel safe and happy.
- Sambe-horipiripi**, ホムベホリピリピ, 動悸. *n.* Palpitation of the heart.
- Sambe-kokuruse**, サムベコクルセ, 混迷スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be confounded. Perturbed in mind. To be in fear and suspense. **Syn**: **Kimatek.**
- Sambe-kurukush**, サムベクルクシ, 神經痙攣. *n.* A twitching of the nerves.
- Sambe-murumruse**, サムベムルムルセ, 動悸. *n.* Palpitation of the heart.
- Sambe-muruse**, サムベムルセ, 愈悪シクナル、(病ノ). *v.i.* To grow worse as in sickness.
- Sambe-nishkut**, サムベニシクツ, 血管. *n.* A blood vessel.
- Sambe-nishte**, サムベニシテ, 無慘ナル. *adj.* Hard hearted.
- Sambe-oikereke**, サムベオイケレケ, 良心ニ責メラル. *v.i.* To be conscience stricken.
- Sambe-otke**, サムベオツケ, 押シ當ル (心ニ). *v.i.* To touch one's heart.
- Sambe-rikoshma**, サムベリコシマ, 吐氣ヲ催ス. *v.i.* To retch.
- Sambe-shipirasa**, サムベシピラサ, 親切ナル、親切ニスル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be generous and kind.
- Sambe-shituri**, サムベシツリ, 清涼ナル心地スル、爽快ヲ感ズル. *v.i.*

- To feel better in health. To be glad. To feel refreshed.
- Sambe-takne**, サムベタク子, 短氣ナル. *adj.* Irritable. Quick tempered. **Syn**: Nukoshne.
- Sambe-tokse**, ザムベトクセ, 心臓ノ鼓動、又ハ脈膊. *n.* The beating of the pulse.
- Sambe-tokse-tokse**, サムベトクセトクセ, or **Sambe-toktok**, サムベトクトク, 心臓ノ鼓動又ハ脈膊. *n.* The beating of the heart or pulse.
- Sambe-toranne**, サムベトラン子, 癲癇ヲ起ス. *v.i.* To be seized with epilepsy.
- Sambe-tuitui**, サムベツイツイ, 斷腸ノ思スル. *v.i.* To be cut to the heart.
- Sambe-yukram**, サムベユクラム, 肺. The lungs. **Syn**: Yukram.
- Same**, サメ, サメ. *n.* A shark. (Japanese).
- Same-tuntun**, サメツツツン, サメノ胎兒. *n.* Embryo of shark.
- Samoro-moshiri**, サモロモシリ, 日本. *n.* Japan. **Syn**: Samai moshiri. Shamoro moshiri.
- Samoro-un-guru**, サモロウンゲル, 日本人. *n.* A Japanese. **Syn**: Samai un guru.
- Samoro-uimam**, ザモロウイマム, 敬禮スル(昔松前ノ領主ニアイヌカガ爲セシ如ク). *v.i.* To pay respects to the Japanese as the Ainu used to do in ancient times to the Governor of Matsumai.
- Samta**, サムタ, 側ニ、近ク. *adv.* By the side of. Near to. **Syn**: Samata.
- San**, サン, 下ル. *v.i.* To descend. To flow along as a river. To go down.
- San**, サン, 下リ、坂. *n.* A descent. A slope. *Pl.* Sap.
- San-assange**, サンアスサング, 取り下ス. *v.t.* To take down. **Syn**: Sata sange.
- Sanekop**, サ子コブ, 脂鰭. *n.* Adipose fin.
- Sange**, サング, 下ス、引證スル. *v.t.* To send down. To adduce. *Pl.* Sapte.
- Sange-amunin**, サングアムニン, 腕ノ下部. *n.* The lower part of the arm.
- Sange-apa**, サングアバ, 陰門ノ入口、子宮. *n.* The entrance of the vagina. The womb. **Syn**: Popukuru. Makun-apa. Po-apa.
- Sanike**, サニケ, 子孫. *n.* Descendants.
- Santa**, サンタ, or **Santa-moshiri**, サンタモシリ, or **Santan**, サンタン, 滿洲. *n.* The Ainu name for Manchuria.
- Sanikiri**, サニキリ, 子孫. *n.* Descendants.
- San-ita**, サンイタ, 甲板. *n.* The deck of a ship.
- San-itak**, サンイタク, 命令、宣言. *n.* An order. A word handed down. A message from a superior to an inferior. A proclamation.
- San-kararip**, サンカラリブ, 第二番目ノ雪. *n.* The second snow. See *Toruru-kararip*.
- San-mitpo**, サンミツポ, 曾孫、ヒマゴ. *n.* A great grandchild.
- Sannakoro**, サンナコロ, 鯨ノ尾. *n.* A whale's tail. **Sarakanda**.

- San-ne**, サン子, 傾斜セル. *adj.*
Sloping. As:—*Sanne nupuri*, or
san-ne shitu, “a sloping moun-
tain.”
- Sanniyo**, サンニヨ, 決心スル. *v.t.*
To think that. To determine.
To consider. To add up.
- San-notkeu**, サンノツケウ, 顎. *n.*
The jaws.
- San-notkeu-ka-karari-guru**, サンノ
ツケウカカラリグル, 枕. *n.* A pil-
low.
- 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**, サル, 下ル. *v.i.* To de-
scend. Descending.
- Sanru-konna**, サルコナ, サル
ノ可成法、例セバ、ヒリカボンベツサ
ルコナマクナタラ、美ナル川ノ流
下ルノが見エシ. *v. i.* Poetical
form of the above. As:—*Pirika
pon pet sanru-konna makunata*,
“a beautiful stream was seen to
run down.”
- Santa-guru**, サンタグル, 満洲人. *n.*
A Manchurian.
- Santek**, サンテク, 子孫. *n.* Poster-
ity. Descendants. Syn: *Saniki-
ri. Sanike.*
- Santeke**, サンテケ, 腕ノ全體. *n.*
The whole of the arm.
- Saot**, サオツ, 走セ去ル. *v.i.* To run
away.
- Saotte**, サオツテ, 走セ去ラスル. *v.t.*
To make run away.
- Sap**, サブ, 下ル. *v.i.* To go down.
To descend. *Pl. of san.*
- Sap**, ザブ, 無シ、例セバ、ワヤサブ、無
智ナル. *adj.* Without. As:—
Waya-sap, “unwise.” (Lit. “with-
out wisdom). Syn: *Sak.*
- Sapa**, サバ, or **Sapaha**, サバハ, 頭.
The head. As:—*Sapa araka*,
“headache.” *Sapa eshirotke*, “to
fall on one’s head.” *Sapa kankitai*,
“the crown of the head.” *Sapa
kara*, “to tidy the head,” “to
cut or comb the hair.” *Sapa ka-
rakara*, “to comb the hair.” *Sapa
ruyeruye*, “to stroke one’s head
by way of salutation.” *Sapa
shuyeshuye*, “to shake the head.”
See also *pake* and *pa.*
- Sapa-anuye**, ザバアヌイエ, 署名スル.
v.i. To be enrolled. To have
one’s name written down.
- Sapa-kapke**, サバカフケ, カゲカノ一
種. *n.* A kind of scupin.
- Sapane**, サバ子, 統率スル、君臨スル.
v. t. To govern. To rule. To
be head.
- Sapane-an**, サバ子アン, 勝(マサ)ル.
v.i. To be superior.
- Sapane-an-guru**, ザバ子アングル, or
Sapane-guru, サバ子グル, 優者、長
上、酋長、司令者. *n.* A superior.
Headman. Chief. Commander.
- Sapa-num**, サバヌム, 頭ノ頂、頭蓋骨.
n. The top of the head. The
cranium.
- Sapa-shina-ambe**, ザバシナムベ, 頭
布(ツキン). *n.* A head cloth. A
cloth worn round the head. Syn:
Matamboshi.
- Sapa-unbe**, サバウンベ, 冠、帽子、
轡、オモガイ. *n.* A crown. A
bridle. A hat or cap.

- Sapa-un-guru**, サバウングル, 酋長. *n.* A chief. A headman.
- Sapke**, サブケ, 加減ヲキク. *v. t.* To try the taste or flavour of any thing.
- Sapke-nu**, サブケヌ, 味フ. *v. t.* To taste.
- Sapo**, サボ, 姉. *n.* A elder sister.
- Sapte-wa-ingara**, サプテワインガラ, 味フ. *v. t.* To taste.
- Sapsap**, サブサブ, 一人宛降ル. *v. i.* To come one after another.
- Sapse**, サブセ, ナ笑フ. *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(複數). *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獸ノ類ノ尾. *n.* The tail of any kind of animal with the exception of that of the deer or bear. A bear's or deer's tail is properly called *okishka*, though *sara* or *saraha* is sometimes applied to them.
- Sara**, サラ, 原野(莎草ノ生エタル). *n.* A plain covered with a kind of sedge.
- Sara**, サラ, 開クル, 擴ガル. *v. i.* To be open. Spread out. **Syn**: **Sara wa an**.
- Sarageseta**, サラゲセタ, 端ニ於テ. *adv.* At the end.
- Saragesh**, サラゲシ, 最下端, 又最後. *n.* The very lowest or hindmost.
- Saraha**, サラハ, 尾. *n.* A tail. See *sara*.
- Sarak**, サラク, 變死. *n.* An accidental death.
- Sarakene-ni**, サラケ子ニ, ハンノキ. *n.* Alder. *Alnus japonica*, *S. et Z.*
- Saraki**, サラキ, ヨシ. *n.* Rushes. *Phragmites communis*, *Trin.*
- Sarakka**, サラッカ, 震ハス. *v. t.* To cause tremble to.
- Sarak-kamui**, サラッカムイ, 異變ノ神. *n.* The god or demon of accidents.
- Sarakkata**, サラッカタ, 憐ミノ叫. *interj.* An exclamation of pity.
- Sarakanda**, サラカンダ, 鯨ノ尾. *n.* A whale's tail. **Syn**: **Sanna-koro**.
- Sarakop**, サラコブ, 脂鱈. *n.* Adipose fin of salmon.
- Sara-kushbe**, サラクシベ, 鞆, シリガイ. *n.* A crupper. **Syn**: **Opasam-i**.
- Sarama**, サラマ, 擇ブ. *v. t.* To choose. **Syn**: **Numge**.
- Sarambe**, サラムベ, 柔キ衣, 柔キ地(衣類ナド). *n.* Soft clothing. Soft material.
- Sarambe-tat-ni**, サラムベタツニ, タケカンバ. *n.* A kind of birch. *Betula Ermani Cham.*
- Sarampa**, サラムバ, サラバ, 左様ナラ(長キ旅ノ別レノ時ニ用ユ). *excl.* Goodbye. Adieu. Used only when going on a long journey.
- Saranip**, サラニブ, 籠. *n.* A basket.
- Sarapoki**, サラボキ, スナガレイ. *n.* *Limanda sp.*

- Sarare, サラレ**, 開ク、白狀スル. *v.t.*
To open. To confess. To lay bare. As:—*Wen buri sarare*, “to confess one’s faults.”
- Sara-ush, サラウシ**, 尾ノアル. *adj.*
Having a tail.
- Sar’ush, サルウシ**, or **Saro, サロ**, 猿.
n. A monkey.
- Sarorun-chikap, サロロンチカブ**, 鶴.
n. The crane.
- Sar’ush, サルウシ**, 尾ノアル. *n.*
The same as *sara-ush*, “having a tail.”
- Sarawatore, サラワトレ**, 片付ケル.
v.i. See *Charuwatore*, “to put in order.”
- Sash, サシ**, 海草ノ類. *n.* A kind of seaweed.
- Sash, サシ**, or **Sas, サス**, 蛭(ヒル). *n.*
A leech.
- Sash, サシ**, 轟ク音、沙々タル音.
n. A low heavy sound. A rumbling noise. A rustling sound. A roar. As:—*Ni sash humi ash newa ruyambe sash humi ash*, “the rustling sound of the trees and the roaring of the waves.”
- Sashnu, サシヌ**, 反響スル、沙々ト鳴ル.
v.i. To resound. To rustle.
- Sashnu-sashnu, サシヌサシヌ**, 反響スル、沙々ト鳴ル. *v.i.* To resound. To rustle.
- Sat, サツ**, 乾ケル. *adj.* Dry. Arid. Dried.
- Sata, サタ**, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here. As:—*Sata ande*, “put it here.” *Sata san*, “come here.”
- Sat-chep, サツチェブ**, 乾魚. *n.* Dried fish. There are various names given to dried fish according to the manner in which they are prepared. Thus:—*Chinana chep*, are fish with only their entrails taken out and then dried whole. *Nikerui chep*, are fish with their heads cut off, split down the middle as far as the tail, the backbone taken out, and then dried in the sun without being salted. *Kerekap chep*, are fish with their heads cut off; their backbone taken out, and then dried in the sun; these fish are not divided in the middle. It is of the skins of fish thus prepared that the Ainu make their boots. *Atat chep* are fish cut up into pieces and dried in the sun.
- Satchiri, サツチリ**, ヤマセミ. *n.* Spotted kingfisher. *Ceryle guttata*, (*Vigors*). **Syn:** Ainu *satchiri*.
- 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**, 乾魚. *n.* Dried flesh.
- Satke, サツケ**, 乾ス. *v.i.* To dry. To air. **Syn:** *Satte*.
- Sat-kepa, サツケバ**, 乾ス. *v.t.* To dry.
- Sat-kuruki, サツクルキ**, 呢逆スル、シヤクリスル. *v.i.* To have hiccups.
- Satpe, サツペ**, 肺病. *n.* Consumption.
- Satpe-koro, サツペコロ**, 肺病ヲ患フ.
v.i. To be afflicted with consumption.
- Sat-ruyambe, サツルヤムベ**, 暴風. *v.i.*
A storm of wind.

Satsatge, サツサツゲ, 乾ケル. *adj.*
and *v.i.* Dry. Parched.

Sat-shuke, サツシユケ, 蒸ス. *v.t.* To
cook by steaming.

Satte, サツテ, 乾カス. *v.t.* To dry.
To air. **Syn:** Satke.

Sattek, サツテク, 瘠セタル、凋メル. *adj.*
Thin. Lean. Withered. Dried.
Dried up. As:—*Sattek chep*,
“dried fish.” *Sattek kam*, “dri-
ed meat.”

Sattumam, サツマム, 身體. *n.* The
body. **Syn:** Netobake.

Saune, サウ子, or **Saunu**, サウヌ, 柔
キ. *adj.* Soft. **Syn:** Hapuru.

Saure, サウレ, 輕少ノ、緩キ. *adj.*
Trifling. Insignificant. Loose.

Saurere, サウレレ, 輕視スル、赦免ス
ル、許ス、緩ムル. *v.t.* To treat as a
mere trifle. To pardon. To ab-
solve. To loosen. To allow.

Sausauge, サウサウゲ, 緩キ(釘ノユル
キガ如ク). *adj.* Loose (as a nail
in its hole). **Syn:** Osausauge.

Sa-wa-an-atui, サワアンアツイ, 南
海. *n.* The southern sea.

Saya, サヤ, 鞘、サヤ. *n.* A sword
or knife sheath.

Saye, サイエ, 鳥ノ群. *n.* A flight of
birds. As:—*Chikap saye hopuni*,
“a flight of birds has got up
from the ground.”

Saye, サイエ, 繩ノ捲. *n.* A coil of
rope.

Saye, サイエ, 珠ノク、タマノク. *v.t.*
To thread. As:—*Tama saye*, “to
thread beads.” *Yam saye*, “to
thread chestnuts.”

Saye-kara, サイエカラ, 卷ク(繩ノ如
ク). *v.t.* To coil (as a rope).

Sayekari, サイエカリ, 急ギテ攫ム. *v.t.*
To seize in haste.

Sayo, サヨ, 穀物又ハ野菜ノ蒸料理. *n.*
A corn or vegetable stew.

Sayo-oro-op, サヨオロオブ, 雜セタル
蒸料理. *n.* A mixed stew.

Sayo-shu, サヨシュ, 蒸鍋. *n.* A
stew-pot.

Se, セ, 叫ブ. *v.i.* To squeal. To
squeak. To make a noise.

Sechiri, セチリ, 側. *n.* The flank.
The side.

Seenne, セエン子, 否定ノ動詞、例セ
バ、セエン子クメライゲアンカキ、否
余寒カラズ. *adv.* Not. No. As:
—*Seenne ku meraige an ka ki*,
“no, I am not cold.” *Seenne ka
ki*, “I have not done it.”

Seenep-eshikarun-no, セエ子ブエシ
カルンノ, 偶然ニ. *adv.* Accident-
ally.

Sei, セイ, 陶器、皿. *n.* Earthen-
ware. A plate.

Sei, セイ, 介類. *n.* Shells or shell-
fish of any kind.

Sei, セイ, 背負フ. *v.t.* To carry on
the back. As:—*Sei wa arapa*,
“carry it away on your back.”
Sei wa ek, “bring it on your
back.”

Sei-itangi, セイイタンギ, 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**, 火傷スル、熱湯ニ浸ス. *v.t.* To scald. To steep in hot water.

Seikui, セイクイ, 切齒(ハガミ)スル. *v.i.*
To gnash the teeth. **Syn**: **Ni-maki ukerere.**

Sei-net, セイ子ツ, 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, セイララクペカムベ, ヒメビシ. *n.* *Trapa bispinosa, Roxb. var. incisa, Wall.*

Seire, セイレ, 脊負ハスル. *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.**

Seisekka, セイセッカ, 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, セイセクマウタシム, 熱病. *n.* Fever.

Seishintoko, セイシントコ, 陶器. *n.*
An earthenware vessel. A crock.

Seiututke, セイウツツケ, 吐息スル. *v.i.* To sigh.

Sekachi, セカチ, or **Seikachu, セイカチ**, 若者. *n.* A Lad.

Sekitan, セキタン, 石炭. *n.* Coal. **Jap.**

Sekitan-poru, セキタンボル, 石炭礦. *n.* A coal mine.

Sekor'ambe, セコリアムベ, ト云フ者. *pro.* That kind of thing. That which is. That which is called.

Sekoro, セコロ, 誰、所ノツレ、所ノ誰. *pro.* Who. Which. He who. That which. So. This here. **As**:—*Sekoro ayep*, “that which is called.” “So it was said.” *Sekoro itak*, “So he said.” “He said so.” “That which he said.” *Sekoro iki, sekoro iki*, “to do this way and that.” *Shibe chep otta iyotta pon chep aye-hi inao-kot chep sekoro ayep ne*, “the smallest fish among the salmon are called *inaokot-chep*.”

Sekoro-anak-ne, セコロアナク子, 若シ然ラバ. *ph.* If it is so. It being like that. As it is such a thing. That being so.

Sekukke, セクツケ, 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**, 支闕. *n.* A porch to a house. An antechamber.

Sem, セム, or **Shem, シェム**, ノ如ク、同シ. *adv.* As. Like. The same.

Semash-chishpo, セマシチシポ, or **Semean-chish, セミアンチシ**, 泣キ

- 眞似スル、嘸泣スル。 *v.i.* To snuffle as in weeping. To pretend to weep.
- Sem-echutkunu, セムエチュックヌ,** 其如ク。 *adv. ph.* Like that. The same as that. **Syn:** *Nei ambe ukorachi.*
- Sem-korachi, セムコラチ,** ノ如ク。 *ph.* Like as. Like that. After the same manner.
- Semokkaiyoram, セモッカイヨラム,** 卑怯ナル。 *adj.* Cowardly. To be afraid. **Syn:** *Turamkoro.*
- Semokkaiyoram-kore, セモッカイヨラムコレ,** 卑怯視スル。 *v.t.* To think another cowardly.
- Sempi, セムビ,** 楔、針、栓。 *n.* A wedge. A nail. A peg. As:—*Sempi omare*, “to knock a wedge into wood.”
- Sempirike, セマビリケ,** 蔭、後。 *n.* Shade. Behind. As:—*Ni sampirike*, “the shade of trees.”
- Sempirike-oitak, セムビリケオイタク,** 譏ル。 *v.t.* To slander. To abuse. To backbite. **Syn:** *Iyohaikara.*
- Sempirike-ta-wen-no-ye, セムビリケタウエンノイエ,** 誹ル。 *v.t.* To slander. To backbite.
- Sempiri-oitak, セムビリオイタク,** 誹ル。 *v.t.* To abuse. To slander. **Syn:** *Ohaigekara. Sempiripamare.*
- Sempiri-oitak-i, セムビリオイタクイ,** 誹、ソシリ。 *n.* Abuse.
- Sempiri-pa-omare, セムビリバオマレ,** 誹ル。 *v.t.* To slander. To abuse. **Syn:** *Ohaigekara. Sempiri oitak.*
- Senkaki, センカキ,** 日本ノ布。 *n.* Japanese stuffs. Japanese clothing.
- Senko, センコ,** 線香。 *n.* Incense.
- Semramush, セムラムシ,** 噫。 *interj.* Ah. Oh. Alas. This word expresses contempt, pity, surprise, admiration etc., the meaning being determined by the tone of voice and features.
- Sep, セフ,** 小サキ谷。 *n. geo.* A dale. A small or short valley.
- Sep, セフ,** 廣キ。 *adj.* Broad. **Syn:** *Para.*
- Sepepatki, セペバツキ,** 高ク響キテ。 *adv.* To sound loudly. To roar as wind.
- Sepka, セブカ,** 開キタル處、罅隙。 *n.* An opening. A crack in a door. As:—*Sepka uturu ashikoturi*, “to peep through an opening.”
- Seppa, セツパ,** 刀ノ鏢。 *n.* A sword hilt.
- Seppa-rara, セツバララ,** 鏢ノ縁。 *n.* The edge round a sword guard.
- Sepu, セフ,** 谷。 *n.* A place were there are small vallies.
- Sereash, セレアシ,** 有ル、(複數)。 *v.i.* To be. (*pl.*) **Syn:** *At.*
- Sere-hum, セレフム,** 音、(物ヲ切り割ル又ハ鼠ノ物ヲ搔ク音)。 *n.* A noise as of being cut in two. A noise as of a rat scratching.
- Sereke, セレケ,** 部分。 *n.* A part. As:—*Poro sereke*, “for the most part,” “the larger half.” *Pon sereke*, “the lesser part.”
- Sere-kosanu, セレコサヌ,** 軋ル。 *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, 居ル. v.i.**
To be present. As:—*Nishpa serekotukka guru sange*, “he produced it because the master was present.”
- Serema, セレマ, 魚ノ臟腑. n.** Fish entrails.
- Seremak, セレマク, 後ニ, (普通嘲笑ノ意味ニ用ユ). adv.** Behind one. At one's back. Generally used in a bad sense, as speaking of a person behind his back.
- Seremak, セレマク, 身體ノ有様、生命、健康. n.** The disposition of the body. One's circumstances. Life. Health.
- Seremaka-tumashnu, セレマカツマシヌ, 健康. adj. and v.i.** To be whole and hearty. Fortunate. Strong. Healthy. **Syn: Sere-mak koro.**
- Seremaka-ush, セレマカウシ, 忠義スル. v.i.** To be faithful to. As:—*Nishpa seremaka ush*, “To be faithful to one's master.”
- Seremak-kore, セレマクコレ, 健康ヲ與フ. v.t.** To give health to.
- Seremak-koro, セレマクコロ, 健康. v.i. and adj.** To be hale and hearty. To be in good health and spirits. To be lucky. Fortunate. **Syn: Kashkamui oshit-chiu.**
- Seremak-shiknakte, セレマクシクナクテ, 欺ク. v.t.** To deceive. To behave hypocritically toward another. To take one in.
- Seremak-ushte, セレマクウシテ, 信賴スル、善クシテヤル. v.t.** To rely upon. To do good to.
- Serembo, セレムボ, 煙管、例セバ、セレムボウフイエカ、煙管ニ點火スル. n.** A tobacco pipe. As:—*Serembo uhuyeka*. To light one's pipe. **Syn: Serumbo.**
- Seri, セリ, セリ. n.** *Oenanthe stotonifera, D.C.*
- Serikosamba, セリコサムバ, 抜ク(庖丁ヲ). v.t.** To draw (as a knife).
- Serima, セリマ, 臟. n.** The bowels. **Syn: Kuroma.**
- Serumbo, セルムボ, 煙管. n.** Same as *serembo*.
- Sesek, セセク, }
Seisek, セイセク, } 暑キ. adj. Hot.
Sheshak, シェシエク, }**
- 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, カワアイサ. 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.
- Sessereke, セッセレケ, 啼泣(シヤクヰナキ)ノ音. n.** The noise of stifled weeping. **Syn: Pi-chish.**

- Set**, セツ, 巢、足臺、椅子、卓子. *n.* A nest. A seat. A stool. A chair. Table.
- Seta**, セタ, 犬. *n.* A dog. **Syn**: Reep.
- Seta-amam**, セタアマム, エノコロサウ. *n.* Wild Timothy. *Setaria viridis*, Beauv.
- Seta-atane**, セタアタ子, エゾタイセイ. *n.* *Isatis tinctoria*, L.
- Seta-buri-koro**, セタブリコロ, 犬ノ習慣アル. *adj.* Beastial.
- Seta-ando**, セタアンド, ナギナタカウジユ. *n.* *Elsholtzia cristata*, Willd.
- Setai-ni**, セタイニ, ズミ. *n.* A kind of prickly fruit bearing tree. *Pyrus Toringo*, sieb. Also called *Setan-ni*.
- Seta-koro-ni**, セタコロニ, コバウ. *n.* The burdock. *Arctium Lappa*, L. Also called *Setakorokoni*.
- Setak**, セタク, 速ニ、今、早ク (時ヲ示ス). *adv.* Quickly. Now. In a moment. Directly. Early. As: —*Setak piyapa*, “early millet.”
- Setakbe-kina**, セタクベキナ, オミナヘシ. *n.* *Patrima scabiosifolia*, Link.
- Setakko**, セタッコ, 永キ間. *adv.* For a long time. **Syn**: Ohon no uturuta.
- Setakko-isam**, セタッコイサム, 永キ間留守ヲアケル. *ph.* To be absent for a long time.
- Setakorokoni**, セタコロコニ, コバウ. *n.* The burdock. *Arctium Lappa*, L. Also called *Setakoroni*.
- Seta-munchiro**, セタムンチロ, エノコロサ. *n.* Wild Timothy. *Setaria viridis*, Beauv.
- Setan-ni**, セタンニ, ズミ. *n.* *Pyrus Toringo*, Sieb. Also called *Setai-ni*.
- Seta-pukusa**, セタプクサ, キミカケサウ. *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**, セタバラゴアツ, 犬ニ崇ラル. *v.i.* To be possessed or punished by dogs. Hydrophobia.
- Seta-raita**, セタライタ, ダイコンサウ. *n.* *Geum japonicum*, Th.
- Seta-surugu**, セタスルグ, カブトギクノ一種. *n.* A kind of aconite.
- Seta-sara**, セタサラ, クガイサウ. *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, 後ヲ離レズ從フ. *v.i.* To follow close after one.
- Seunin**, セウニン, 冷キ (湯ノ). *adj.* Cool (as hot water).
- Seuri**, セウリ, 咽喉. *n.* The throat. The windpipe. Gullet.
- Seuri-sapa**, セウリサバ, 結喉、ノドボトケ. *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, ホザキナナカド. *n.*
Spiraea sorbifolia, *L.*
- Sewat-ni**, セワツニ, タラノキ. *n.*
Aralia sinensis, *L.*
- Seyepo**, セイエホ, 蝸牛. *n.* A snail.
Syn: Mokoriri.
- Sham**. シヤム, 側. *n.* Same as
Sama, "side."
- Shamo**, シヤモ, 日本人. *n.* A
Japanese. **Syn**: Shisam.
- Shan**, シヤン, 棚. *n.* A shelf.
- Shancha**, シヤンチャ, 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**, シヤオツ, 走セサル, 兩親ヲ見
捨テル. *v.t.* To run away from.
To leave one's parents. **Syn**:
Kira.
- Shaotte**, シヤオツテ, 走り去ラセル. *v.t.*
To make run away. **Syn**: **Ki**-
rare.
- Shashuishiri**, シヤシュイシリ, 昔ヨリ、
常ニ. *adv.* From ancient times.
Always.
- Shashuishiri-pakno**, シヤシュイシリ
バクノ, 昔ヨリ今マデ. *ph.* From
ancient times till now.
- Shashuishirun**, シヤシュイシルン, 昔
ヨリ. *adv.* From ancient times.
- Shem**, シェム, or **Sem**, セム, ノ如ク、
同シク. *adv.* **As**. Like. The
same. See *sem*.
- Shem-korachi**, シェムコラチ, ノ如
ク、同シク、其如ク. *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、ハ自動法又ハ再歸法ノ意ヲ有
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, 眞ナル、甚ダ、大ナル. *adj.*
True. Very. Great. **As**:—*Shi*
no wen ruwe ne, "it is very
bad."
- Shi**, シ, 發育十分ナル. *adj.* Fullgrown.
As:—*Shi etaspe*, "fullgrown sea
lion." *Shi nitumam*, "the trunk
of a fullgrown tree."
- Shiambap**, シアムバブ, 經帳 (ケウカ
タピラ)ノ類. *n.* The clothes in
which the dead are dressed be-
fore burial **As**:—*Shiambe hosh*,
"the leggings"; *shiamba tekum-*
be, "the gloves"; *shiamba tush*,
"string used to tie the clothes
on the dead."
- Shiamkirara**, シアムキララ, 紹介ス
ル. *v.t.* To introduce to one
another.
- Shiampokorare-guru**, シアムホコラ
レグル, 不正直ナル人. *n.* A dis-
honest person.
- Shi-amushbe**, シアムシベ, 爪アリト稱
セラル、海中ノ怪物. *n.* A kind of
sea monster said to have claws.
- Shiankush**, シアンクシ, 誠ニ. *adv.*
In truth. Truly.
- Shi-an-no**, シアンノ, 誠ニ. *adv.*
Truly. In truth. Exceedingly.
Syn: **Son no**.

Shi-apka, シアブカ, 發育十分ナル牡鹿、老イタル牡鹿. *n.* A fullgrown buck. An old buck.

Shiara, シアラ, 開ク. *v.i.* To open. To uncover.

Shiarikiki-no, シアリキキノ, 全力ヲ以テ. *adv.* With all one's might and main. **Syn**: Arikiki. **Ki-roroashnu no**.

Shiarikiki-yuptek-no, シアリキキユブテクノ, 全力ヲ以テ. *adv.* With all one's might and main.

Shiashpare, シアシバレ, 聞エヌ振スル. *v.i.* To pretend to be deaf.

Shiassuru-ashte, シアッスルアシテ, 有名トナル. *v.i.* To be famous.

Shiassuru-ashte-rusui, シアッスルアシテルスイ, 大望ヲ抱ク. *v.i.* To be ambitious of fame.

Shiattemshuye, シアッテム シュイエ, 歩ム(馬ノ如ク). *v.i.* To pace (as a horse).

Shibe, シベ, サケ. *n.* Salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*. (Walbaum).

Shibe-kina, シベキナ, タネツケバナ. *n.* *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.

Shibekuttara, シベクッタラ, シモツクサウ. *n.* *Filipendula kamschatica*, Max.

Shichikap, シチカブ, オジロワシ. *n.* White tailed eagle. *Haliaetus albicilla* Linn.

Shichimichimi-yara, シチミチミヤラ, 不注意ナル. *adj.* Careless. Sloven. **Syn**: Shikatnukarara.

Shichoropok-un-ingara, シチヨロボクウンインガラ, 瞰下ス. *v.i.* To look down.

Shichupka, シチュブカ, 東. *n.* The East.

Shichuppok, シチュッポク, 西. *n.* The West.

Shichupu, シチュブ, 亡ブル. *v.i.* To die out. As:—*Ainu shichupu an*, “the Ainu are dying out.”

Syn: Wenba. **Yuk-uturu otbe**.

Shichupu-chupu, シチュブチュブ, 眩ユカル、マバユカル. *v.i.* To be blinded or dazed (as by light).

Shiewangeyara, シエイワンゲヤラ, 奉公スル、仕フル. *v.t.* To serve. To minister to. **Syn**: **Yaiei-wangere**.

Shieminayara, シエミナヤラ, 笑ハル、嘲ラル. *v.i.* To be laughed at. To be derided. **Syn**: **Aemina**.

Shienka-un-ingara, シエンカウインガラ, 仰ク. *v.i.* To look upwards.

Shiesapse-yara, シエサブセヤラ, 輕蔑セラル. *v.i.* To be despised. To be held in derision. **Syn**: **Shikuriande yara**.

Shietaye, シエタイエ, 引退スル、引退セシム、減水スル、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, シエタイエレ, 引退セシムル. *v.t.* To cause to withdraw.

Shietok-ashongo-kushte, シエトクアションゴクシテ, 傳言スル. *v.i.* To send word. **Syn**: **Ekamsakte**.

Shietoko, シエトコ, 前面ニ、未來. *adv.* In front of. The future.

Shietoko-ramu, シエトコラム, 未來ヲ思フ. *v.i.* To think of the future.

Shietok-sam, シエトクサム, 前面ニ.
adv. Ahead. In front of one.

As:—*Shietok-sam shikuiruke in-gara*, “to look about ahead.”

Shietu-uina, シエツウイナ, オヤ、驚キノ叫, *excl.* Dear me! How surprising! I am surprised!

Shihapapu, シハバブ, 病氣、(烈シク内部ニ苦痛アリ大抵ハ死スト云ハル一種ノ). *n.* A disease which is said to consist chiefly in severe internal pains, and which most often terminates in death.

Shihokote-hotuyekara, シヘコテホツイエカラ, 呼ビ集ムル. *v.t.* To gather together by calling to. To call together to a person.

Shihon, シホン, or **Shion**, シオン, 赤子. *n.* A baby. **Syn:** **Tennep. Teinep. Shikoteine.**

Shihontak, シホンタク, or **Shion**, シオン, 小童. *n.* A small boy. **Syn:** **Sontak.**

Shihopinuppa, シホビヌツバ, 惜ム. *v.t.* Not caring to spare. Disinclined to let go as one's child or possessions.

Shihoroka, シホロカ, 下方ニ. *adv.* Downwards.

Shihumnuyara, 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.**

Shik. } 眼. *n.* The eyes. As:
Shiki, } シク,
Shikihi, } シキ,
 } シキヒ, } *Shiki maka*, “to open the eyes.” *Shikinum*, “the eyeballs.” *Shiki tokoko*, “to fix the

eyes on.” *Shik-etoko raikosanu*, “to be dazzled.” *Shik-kamuktek*, “to shut the eyes.”

Shikabekushte, シカベクシテ, 狡猾ナル. *adj.* Sly.

Shikaeshinayara, シカエシナヤラ, 秘スル、否ム、隠ス、結ブ. *v.i.* To keep secret. To deny. To hide. To bind up. **Syn:** **Eshina.**

Shikai, シカイ, 釘、鉸、留針. *n.* A nail. A peg. A pin. As:—*Chikumi shikai*, “a wooden peg.”

Shikakapa, シカカバ, 病氣. *adj.* Sickly. Ailing.

Shikama, シカマ, 貯フ、共ニ置ク. *v.t.* To store. To put together. To lay up.

Shikamare, シカマレ, 隔、例セバ、シ子トシカマレンランゲキ、彼ハソレヲ隔日ニ爲セリ. *adv.* Every other. A jumping over. As:—*Shine to shikamare range ki*, “he does it every other day.”

Shikamare, シカマレ, 隠ルハ. *v.i.* To be hidden.

Shikambe-chikap, シカムベチカブ, 信天翁、アホウドリ. *n.* The albatross. **Syn:** **Oshkambe. Onne-chikap. Isho-kapui.**

Shikannatki, シカンナツキ, 環、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, 圓ク. *adv.* In a circle.

Shikaobiukiyara, 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, 救ハル. *v.i.* To be saved by. As:— *Kamui otta shikaobiukire*, “to be saved by God.”
- Shikapashte**, シカバシテ, 救ヲ呼ブ. *v.t.* To call to another for help. **Syn**: **Shikashiure**.
- Shikap-ekushte**, シカプエクシテ, 知ラヌ振スル、惡事ヲ隠ス. *v.i.* To pretend not to know. To do evil things and pretend to know nothing about it. To hide one's evil deeds.
- Shikapkapa**, シカプカバ, 病身. *n.* A person who is always ill. An invalid. A weakling.
- Shikapneka-no**, シカプ子カノ, 何處テモ. *adv.* Everywhere.
- Shikari**, シカリ, 圓キ. *adj.* Round. Winding.
- Shikari-chup**, シカリチュブ, 満月. *n.* A full moon.
- Shikari**, シカリ, 無キ. *adv.* Without. Not having.
- Shikarikari**, シカリカリ, 圓ク、圓ク. *adv.* Round and round.
- Shikarimba**, シカリムバ, 圓キ. *adj.* Round. Winding. To spin.
- Shikarimbare**, シカリムバレ, 絡ム、カラム. *v.t.* To turn round. To twist.
- Shikarip**, シカリフ, 車輪. *n.* A wheel.
- Shikarire**, シカリレ, 廻ス. *v.t.* To make go round.
- Shikarun**, シカルン, 學問アル. *adj.* Learned. Also *v.t.* To notice. To perceive.
- Shikashishte**, シカシシテ, 冷遇スル. *v.t.* To treat with unconcern. To treat with indifference. **Syn**: **Shikashte**. **Katchiu**. **Pange**.
- Shikashiure**, シカシウレ, 救ヲ呼ブ. *v.t.* To call to another for help. **Syn**: **Shikapashte**.
- Shikashke**, シカシケ, 否ム. *v.t.* To deny a charge brought against one. To deny. To defend against a charge.
- Shikashkere**, シカシケレ, 否マスル. *v.t.* To cause to deny. **Syn**: **Ikooroshuke**.
- Shikashnukara**, シカシヌカラ, 幸運ナル. *adj.* Lucky. Fortunate.
- Shikashte**, シカシテ, 輕蔑スル. *v.t.* To despise. To treat with disdain. **Syn**: **Shikashishte**. **Katchiu**.
- Shikashiure**, シカシユイレ, 助手ヲ用ユル. *v.t.* To employ as a help. **Syn**: **Nishuk**.
- Shikashuite**, シカシユイテ, 助ケシムル. *v.t.* To cause to help.
- Shikatkare**, シカツカレ, or **Shikat-kari**, シカツカリ, 罹ル、憑カル. *v.t.* To be seized with a disease or devil. **Syn**: **Ituren**.
- Shikatnukarara**, シカツヌカララ, 粗末ニスル. *v.t.* To be careless. **Syn**: **Shikopaotteyara**.
- Shikatori-kamui**, シカトリカムイ, }
Shikatori-shiyeye, シカトリシイエエ, }
Shikatori-tashum, シカトリタシュム, }
腸窒扶斯. *n.* Typhoid fever. Small-pox by some.

Shikatorushi, シカトルシ, 憑カル. *v.i.*
To be possessed (as by a devil).

Syn: Shikatkari.

Shikaye, シカイエ, 閃メカス. *v.t.* To flash about.

Shikaye-at, シカイエアツ, 閃ク, 輝ク. *v.i.* To flash. To glitter. To shine.

Shikaye-atte, シカイエアッテ, 閃カス, 輝カス. *v.t.* To cause to shine or glitter. To flash about.

Shikayekaye, シカイエカイエ, 閃カス, 輝カス. *v.t.* To shine. To glitter. To flash.

Shikayere, シカイエレ, 閃カス, 輝カス. *v.t.* To cause to shine, glitter, or flash.

Shik-chupuchupu, シクチュブチュブ, 瞬ク. *v.i.* To wink the eyes.
Syn: Shik-rewerewe.

Shike, シケ, 擴アル. *adj.* Spread out flat. **Syn**: Seshike.

Shike, シケ, 二十ノ魚. *adj.* Twenty fish.

Shike, シケ, or **Shikehe**, シケヘ, 荷物. *n.* Luggage. Baggage. As:—*Shike wa apkash*, “to carry a load. *Shike apkash oman*, “to take a load.” *Shike kookturiri*, “to carry a very heavy load.” (Lit: to stretch out the neck to a load). **Syn**: Kinkai.

Shikeka, シケカ, 甲板. *n.* The deck of a ship. **Syn**: San-ita.

Shikekamup, シケカムプ, 死者ト共ニ葬ル最上ノ晴衣. *n.* The very best ornamental and festive garments buried with the dead. **Syn**: Shirikamup.

Shike-ni, シケニ, 物ヲ乗セテ荷負フ器. *n.* A wooden frame upon which to pile bundles for carrying.

Shike-ni-eshike, シケニエシケ, 重キタル荷物ヲ運ブ. *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, シクエライゲ, 屹ト見ル. *v.t.* To look steadily at.

Shikere, シケレ, 背負セル. *v.t.* To help a person to place a load upon his back.

Shikerebe, シケレベ, 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, シケレベキナ, ザセンサウ. *n.* The skunk cabbage. *Symplocarpus foetidus*, *Salisb.*

Shikerebe-ni, シケレベニ, キハダ、シコロ. *n.* *Phellodendron amurense*, *Rupr.* Both the fruit and bark of this tree are used as medicine.

Shikesara, シケサラ, 野蠻ナル、惡口スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Of wild habits. To speak evil of others.

Shikesara-guru, シケサラグル, 叱責. *n.* A virago. A scold.

Shikeshke, シケシケ, 虐待スル(單數)、惡口スル. *v.t.* (*sing.*) To illtreat. To speak evil of. To speak against.

Shikeshpare, シケシバレ, 惡口スル(複數). *v.t.* (*pl.*) To speak evil of. To speak against. To illtreat.

- Shi-ki**, シキ, ヲギ. *n.* The larger kinds of reeds. *Miscanthes sacchariflorus*, *Haek.*
- 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, ガマ. *n.* Bulrushes. *Typha japonica*, *Miq.*
- Shi-kina-shup**, シキナシュブ, ガマニテ製セシ蓆. *n.* A mat made of bulrushes (but rolled up).
- Shiki-okerrunne**, シキオケルン子, 張目シテ凝視スル. *v.t.* To look with staring enlarged eyes.
- Shikipip**, シキピブ, or **Shikkipip**, シッキピブ, 見ルヲ得ズ. *v.i.* To be unable to look at.
- Skikiporo-chep**, シキポロチュブ, ガズナキノ一種. *n.* *Stichæus nozawæ* *Jor. and Sny.*
- Shikirara**, シキララ, 知ル, 認識スル. *v.t.* To know. To recognize. **Syn**: *Kiri*.
- Shikiriba**, シキリバ, 轉ガル, (馬ノ如ク). *v.i.* To roll (as a horse).
- Shikiru**, シキル, 廻ル, 曲ル. *v.i.* To turn or twist about.
- Shikirukiru**, 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, 寝ラズ. *adj.* Wakeful. **Syn**: *Mokoro etoranne*.
- Shikittetektek**, シキttekテテク, 急ギ顧ル. *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, 瞼, マブタ. *n.* The eyelids.
- Shikkashima**, シッカシマ, 支持スル, 捉フル, 制御スル. *v.t.* To hold. To seize. To govern.
- Shikkashimare**, シッカシマレ, 制御セシム, 捉エシムル, 支持セシムル. *v.t.* To cause to govern. To make seize. To give to another to hold.
- Shikkaruru**, シッカルル, 横目ヲ見ル. *v.i.* To look out of the corner of one's eyes.
- Shikkemrit-oshma**, シクケムリツオシマ, 血眼トナル. *v.i.* To have bloodshot eyes.
- Shik-keruru**, シクケルル, 眼ヲ轉ズル. *v.i.* To turn the eyes about. To turn the eyes round.
- Shikkesh-ani-ingara**, シッケシアニイガラ, 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, 頬骨ト眼トノ間. *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.
- Shikkikip**, シッキキブ, or **Shikkikipip**, シッキピブ, 見ルヲ得ズ. *v. i.* To be unable to look at.
- Shikkotesu**, シッコテス, 熱心ニ見ル, 熱視スル. *v. t.* To look at attentively.
- Shiknak**, シクナク, 盲シタル. *adj.* Blind. **Syn**: **Emuitane**.
- Shikno**, シクノ, 充チタル. *adj.* Full.
- Shikno-ambe**, シクノアムベ, 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, 充チタル. *adj.* To be full.
- Shiknu**, シクヌ, 生ケル. *v. i.* To be alive. To live.
- Shik-num**, シクヌム, 眼球. *n.* The eyeballs.
- Shik-numumu**, シクヌムム, 蹙ム、ヒソム. *v. i.* To frown. **Syn**: **Shik-chupupu**.
- 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、蘇生セシムル. *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、ウマル、目ヲ開ク. *v. i.* To be born. To open the eyes.
- Shik-o**, シクオ, or **Shiki-o**, シキオ, 葦 (ヨシ) アル. Containing reeds.
- Shikoba**, シコバ, 信賴スル. *v. t.* To rely on. To depend upon. To get another to do.
- Shikoba-eaikap**, シコバエアイカブ, 信賴セラレズ. *v. i.* Not to be able to depend upon. Unreliable.
- Shikoetaye**, シコエタイエ, 引キ入ル (繩ノ如ク)、抜刀スル. *v. i.* To draw in (as a rope). To draw out as a sword from a sheath. **Syn**: **Ehekem**.
- Shikohewehewe**, シコヘウエヘウエ, 踰躑ク、ヨロメク. *v. i.* To tumble about. To stagger. To draw round one's body (as a quiver ready for use). **As**:—*Kush shikohewehewe wa ai etaye*, “he drew the quiver round his body and drew an arrow.” **Syn**: **Shikoruihewe**.
- Shikohorire**, シコホリレ, 追ヒ遣ル. *v. t.* To drive away. To dismiss.
- Shiko-ingarara**, シコインガララ, 偽善スル. *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, 怒ヲ催サスル. *v. t.* To make angry with another.
- Shikomewe**, シコメウエ, 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、シヤブル. *v. t.* To suck.

Shikoniwen, シコニウエン, 荒キ、怒レ
ル. *adj.* Wild. Angry. Fierce.

Shikoniwende, シコニウエンデ, 窘ム
ル、イヂメル. *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, 吸ヒ込ム. *v.t.*
To suck in.

Shikonunnun, シコヌンヌン, 吸ヒ込
ム. *v.t.* To suck in.

Shikopa, シコパ, 似ル. *v.i.* To be
like. To resemble.

Shikopa-atteyara, シコバアッテヤラ,
注意セス. *v.i.* To be careless.
Syn : Shikatnukara.

Shikopakoita-kara, シコパコイタカ
ラ, 不潔ナル. *adj.* Sloven. Filthy.

Shikopayara, シコバヤラ, 似スル. *v.i.*
To pretend. To liken.

Shikopop, シコホフ, 錆ル. *v.i.* To
rust.

Shikopuntek-yara, シコブンテクヤ
ラ, 賞讃ヲ欲シテ爲ス、他ヲ喜バセシ
トテ爲ス. *v.t.* To do for praise.
To do in order to give pleasure
to another.

Shikorara, シコララ, 彷徨フ. *v.i.* To
wander about. To be a busybody.
Syn : Katukari.

Shikoraye, シコライエ, 儲クル、得ル.
v.i. To gain for one's self. To
get. To obtain. To take.

Shikore, シコレ, 産ム. *v.t.* To bear.
To bring forth (as a child).

Shikorogeta-ye, シコロゲタイエ, or
Shikkorota-ye, シッコロタイエ, 面
前ニテ語ル. *v.t.* To say in front

of another. To say when another
is present.

Shikoruihewe, シコルイヘウエ, 踉蹌ス
ル. *v.i.* To stagger. To tumble
about. **Syn** : Shikohewehewe.

Shikoiruaye, シコルイルイエ, 愛撫
スル. *v.t.* To pat. To fondle (as
a child).

Shikotan-kon-ni, シコタンコンニ, 太
ク大ナル木. *n.* A very thick and
large tree. **Syn** : Poro chikuni.

Shikotchane, シコッチャ子, 仲立スル.
v.t. To speak for or on behalf
of another.

Shikotchane-guru, シコッチャ子グ
ル, 仲立. *n.* A mediator.

Shikotchane-re, シコッチャ子レ, 仲立
サスル. *v.t.* To cause a person to
act as mediator for one.

Shikotchane-yara, シコッチャ子ヤラ,
仲立ヲ願フ. *v.t.* To ask another
to act as mediator.

Shikoteinep, シコテイ子フ, 赤子. *n.*
A very small child. A baby.

Shikoyairairegere, シコヤイライゲレ,
多謝ス. *pp.* I thank you much.

Shikoyupupu, シコユブフ, 抱ク、(子
供ヲ). *v.t.* To hold in the arms
(as a baby).

Shikrap, シクラフ, 眉. *n.* The eye-
lashes. The eyebrows.

Shik-rapa, シクラバ, or **Shik-rapa-
rapa**, シクラバラバ, 瞬ク. *v.i.* To
wink or blink the eyes.

Shikrewerewe, シクレウエレウエ, 瞬
ク. *v.i.* To blink the eyes. **Syn** :
Shik-chupuchupu.

Shik-sak, シクサク, 盲目ナル. *adj.*
Blind.

- Shiksei**, シクセイ, 眼ノ上皮. *n.* The film of the eyes.
- Shik-tarara**, シクタララ, 吃驚シテ見上ゲル. *v.t.* To look up as when startled by something unexpected.
- Shikte**, シクテ, 充ス. *v.t.* To fill.
- Shiktere**, シクテレ, 充サシム. *v.t.* To cause another to fill.
- Shiktokoko**, シクトココ, 凝視スル. *v.t.* To stare at. **Syn**: Keruptokoko.
- Shiktu**, シクツ, 網ノ目. *n.* The meshes of a net.
- Shikuiruke**, シクイルケ, 彼方此方へ、頭ヲ彼方此方へ向クル. *v.i.* and *adv.* Hither and thither. Here and there. To turn the head this way and that. **As**:—*Shikuiruke wa ingara*, “to look about.” *Chisei upshoro shikuiruke*, “to look about the inside of a house.”
- Shikukka**, シクッカ, 増大スル. *v.t.* To enlarge. **Syn**: Porore.
- Shikuma**, シクマ, 山ノ集合、峯. *n.* A group of mountains. Also a mountain ridge.
- Shikumtarara**, シクムタララ, 飛ビ上リタル. *adj.* To start upwards.
- Shikupramta-kara**, シクプラムタカラ, or **Shukupramta-kara**, シュクプラムタカラ, 魘サル. *v.i.* To have nightmare.
- Shikuriande-yara**, シクリアンデヤラ, 輕蔑セラル. *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**, シクツケシマカライ_エ, 咳拂(家ニ入ル時知ラセノ). *v.i.* To make a noise as of clearing one's throat as a warning to the inmates of a house that one is near.
- Shikuturu**, シクツル, }
Shikutut, シクツツ, } エゾネギ. *n.* The
Shukuturu, シクツツ, } common chive.
Shukutut, シュクツル, } *Allium schoenop-*
Shukutut, シクツツ, } *rasum*, *L.*
- Shik-uturu**, シクウツル, 兩眼ノ間. *n.* The space between the eyes.
- Shimachichi**, シマチチ, 身ヲ伸バス、(寢覺ノ時ノ如ク). *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, 蛞蝓、ナメクジ、虱. *n.* Slugs. Also lice.
- Shimaka**, シマカ, 失セ去ル. *v.i.* To have passed away.
- Shimakorai**, シマコライ, 過ギ去ル、出發スル、休ム. *v.i.* To pass away. To go away. To depart. To cease.
- Shimakoraiba**, シマコライバ, 休ム、止マル、休業スル. *v.i.* To cease. To stop. To leave off work. *Pl.* of *Shimakorai*.
- Shimakmak**, シマクマク, 極ノ後方. *adv.* Most behind; hinder-most.
- Shimasa**, シマサ, 開ケテ. *adj.* Open.
- Shimak-un**, シマクウン, 後方. *adv.* Behind.
- Shimatnera**, シマツ子レ, 女ノ真似ス

- ル、慢ズル。 *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**, シマウゲシエオツテ, 結婚セシムル、側ニ置ク。 *v.t.* To cause to marry. To place by the side of.
- Shimauta-chup**, マウタチュフ, 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, スロキ。 *n.* Kind of perch. *Lateolabrax japonicus*. (*C. & V.*) Also called *Airo*; *aïoro*; and *ayoro*.
- Shimemke**, シメムケ, 剪リタル。 *adj.* Shaven.
- Shimemokka**, シメモッカ, 喧嘩ヲ好ム。 *v.i.* To be quarrelsome. To desire to quarrel. To stir up a fight. To challenge. To tease. To sow seeds of strife. To try to find out the faults of another person. **Syn**: Ramokka.
- Shimge**, シムゲ, 次ノ日、次。 *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, 爐邊ノ右。 *n.* The right-hand side of a fire-place.
- Shimon-sam**, シモンサム, 右側。 *adv.* The right hand side.
- Shimon-samata**, シモンサマタ, or **Shimon-samta**, シモンサムタ, 右側。 *adv.* The right hand side.
- Shimontek**, シモンテク, 右側ニテ。 *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.
- Shimpittoi**, シムピトイ, 遅キ(足ノ)。 *adj.* Slow of foot. As:—*Shimpittoi umma*, “a slow horse.” **Syn**: Shiwende.
- Shimpui**, シムプイ, 井戸。 *n.* A well.
- Shimushishka**, シムシシカ, 咳拂(家ニ入ル前ノ報知)。 *v.i.* To make a noise with the throat as a warning to people before entering a house or hut. **Syn**: Shihumnyara. **Shirekutkara**. **Shihau-nuyara**.
- 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, 結ビ付クル。 *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**, シナンチュブ, or **Shin-nau-chup**, シナウチュブ, 十一月. *n.*
The month of November.
- Shinankush**, シナンクシ, 誠ニ. *adv.*
Truly. In truth.
- Shinashina**, シナシナ, 結ビ付ケル.
v.t. To lace up. To tie up. To bind. **Syn**: **Shina**. **Tupetupe**.
- Shin-nau-chup**, シナウチュブ, or **Shin-nan-chup**, ナナンチュブ, 十一月. *n.*
The month of November.
- Shinchi-chup**, シンチチュブ, 六月. *n.*
The month of June, by most Ainu called *Momauta chup*.
- Shinchike**, シンチケ, スケトウタラ.
n. *Alakanpollack*. *Theragra chalcogramma*.
- Shinda**, シンダ, 搖籃. *n.* A cradle.
- Shine**, シ子, 一. *adj.* One. As:—*Shine anchikara*, “one night.” *Shine to*, “a day.” *Shine to paye an*, “a day’s journey.” *Shine to tori*, “every other day.”
- Shine-an**, シ子アン, 一. *adj.* One. As:—*Shine an guru*, “one person.” *Shine an toho ta*, “one day;” “once upon a time.”
- Shine-anda**, シ子アンダ, 嘗テ某時.
adv. Once upon a time. One day. At one time.
- Shine-atki**, シ子アッキ, 同シキ思スル.
adj. and *v.i.* To be of one mind. To be by themselves. To be alone. As:—*Shine atki no kara*, “to put by themselves.”
- Shine-atki-no**, シ子アッキノ, 一致シテ. *adv.* Unitedly.
- Shine-chupta**, シ子チュブタ, 月々.
adv. Monthly. As:—*Shine chupta shine ichi ryo ku sange*, “I will give him one yen per month.”
- Shine-ikashima-wanbe**, シ子イカシマワンベ, 十一ノ物. *n.* Eleven things.
- Shine-ikinne**, シ子イキン子, 一致シテ.
adv. With one accord. Altogether.
- Shine-keutum-koro**, シ子ケウツムコロ, 一致スル. *v.i.* To be unanimous. To accord.
- Shinen**, シ子ン, 一人. *n.* One person.
- Shinen-ne-an**, シ子ン子アン, 獨ノ.
adj. To be alone.
- Shine-not**, シ子ノッ, 一口. *adj.* A mouthful.
- Shinen-shinen**, シ子ンシ子ン, 一人宛. *adj.* One by one.
- Shine-otutanu**, シ子オツタヌ, 第一ノ. *adj.* The first.
- Shinep**, シ子ブ, 一物. *n.* One thing.
- Shine-pa**, シ子バ, 一盃、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**, シ子ベサムベ, 九.
adj. Nine.
- Shinep-ikashima-arawan-hotnep**, シ子ブイカシマアラワンホツ子ブ, 百四十一. *adj.* One hundred and forty one.
- Shinep-ikashima-ashikne-hotnep**, シ子ブイカシマアシク子ホツネブ, 百一. *adj.* One hundred and one.

Shinep-ikashima-ine-hotnep, シ子
ブイカシマイ子ホツ子ブ, 八十一. *adj.*
Eighty one.

Shinep-ikashima-re-hotnep, シ子
ブイカシマレホツ子ブ, 六十一. *adj.*
Sixty one.

Shinep-ikashima-wanbe, シ子ブイ
カシマワンベ, 十一. *adj.* Eleven.

Shinep-ikashima-wan-e-ashikne-
hotnep, シ子ブイカシマワンエアシ
ク子ホツ子ブ, 九十一. *adj.* Ninety
one.

Shinep-ikashima-wan-e-ine-hot-
nep, シ子ブイカシマワンエイ子ホツ
子ブ, 七十一. *adj.* Seventy one.

Shinep-ikashima-wan-e-iwan-
hotnep, シ子ブイカシマワンエイワ
ンホツ子ブ, 百十一. *adj.* One hun-
dred and eleven.

Shinep-ikashima-wan-e-re-hot-
nep, シ子ブイカシマワンエレホツ子
ブ, 五十一. *adj.* Fifty one.

Shinepe-sambe, シ子ベサムベ, 九ツ
ノ物. *n.* Nine things.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-ara-
wan-hotnep, シ子ベサムベイカシマ
アラワンホツ子ブ, 百四十九. *adj.*
One hundred and fortynine.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-ashik-
ne-hotnep, シ子ベサムベイカシマア
シク子ホツ子ブ, 百九. *adj.* One
hundred and nine.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-ine-hot-
nep, シ子ベサムベイカシマイ子ホツ
子ブ, 八十九. *adj.* Eighty nine.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-re-hot-
nep, シ子ベサムベイカシマレホツ
子ブ, 六十九. *adj.* Sixty nine.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wanbe,

シ子ベサムベイカシマワンベ, 十九.
adj. Nineteen.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wan-e-
ashikne-hotnep, シ子ベサムベイカ
シマワンエアシク子ホツ子ブ, 九十九.
adj. Ninety nine.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wan-e-
ine-hotnep, シ子ベサムベイカシマ
ワンエイ子ホツ子ブ, 七十九. *adj.*
Seventy nine.

Shinepe-sambe-wan-e-iwan-hot-
nep, シ子ベサムベワンエイワ
ンホツ子ブ, 百十九. *adj.* One hundred
and nineteen.

Shinepe-sambe-ikashima-wan-e-
re-hotnep, シ子ベサムベイカシマ
ワンエレホツ子ブ, 五十九. *adj.* Fifty
nine.

Shinepe-san-shui, シ子ベサンシュイ,
九度. *adj.* Nine times.

Shine-raine, シ子ライ子, or Shine-
rai-no, シ子ライノ, 或時. *adv.*
One at a time.

Shinere, シ子レ, 假裝スル. *v.i.* To
pretend to be. To take another
form. *Syn:* Ishinere.

Shine-set-orunbe, シ子セツオルンベ,
鳥ノ一腹. *n.* A brood of birds.
Syn: Ukosetorunbe.

Shine-shui-ne, シ子シュイ子, 一度.
adj. Once. *Syn:* Arashuine.

Shine-shike, シ子シケ, 二十ノ魚. *adj.*
Twenty fish.

Shine-tui-orun, シ子ツイオルン, 一家.
n. One family.

Shineupa, シ子ウバ, 遊ブ、戯ムル. *v.i.*
To take amusement. To play.
To amuse one's self.

Shine-ushbe, シ子ウシベ, 一對ノモノ.

- n.* One pair of anything such as boots or leggings or gloves.
- Shine-utara**, シ子ウタラ, 朋友、親類.
n. Friends. Relations. **Syn** :
Apa-utara.
- Shinewe**, シ子ウエ, 遊戯、遊戯スル. *n.*
and *v.i.* Amusement. To amuse
one's self.
- Shingep**, シンゲブ, or **Shinkep**, シン
ケブ, ハギ. *n.* *Lespedeza bico-*
lor, Turcz.
- Shingi**, シンギ, or **Shingi-humi**, シ
ンギフミ, 疲レル. *v.i.* To be tired.
To feel tired.
- Shingi-kashpa**, シンギカシバ, 仕事シ
テ疲レル. *v.i.* To be tired or worn
out with work.
- Shini**, シニ, 休ム、健康トナル. *v.i.* To
rest. To adjourn. To be better
in health.
- Shinibe**, シニベ, or **Shimibe**, シミ
ベ, 朝食. *n.* Breakfast.
- Shinin**, シニン, 浪(岩ニ打上ケル). *n.*
Breakers in the sea.
- 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.
- Shiniuka**, シニウカ, 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
ゲテ, シンゲブニ同シ. *n.* Same as
Shingep.
- Shinkop**, シンコブ, 鎖、滑結(ワサ). *n.*
A chain. A slipknot.
- Shinna**, シンナ, or **Shinnai**, シンナ
イ, 相違. *n.* A difference.
- Shinna-an**, シンナアン, 相違セル. *adj.*
Different.
- Shinna-are**, シンナアレ, 區別スル.
v.t. To distinguish.
- Shinnai**, シンナイ, 相違スル、相違セ
ル、獨リ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be dif-
ferent. To be abnormal. By
themselves. Alone.
- Shinnai-kat-iye-unu**, シンナイカツ
イイエウヌ, 孕ム. *v.t.* To conceive.
- Shinnai-ramat**, シンナイラマツ, 亡魂、
幽霊. *n.* A departed spirit. A
ghost.
- Shinnai-kane**, シンナイカチ, 相違セ
ル、獨リ. *adj.* and *v.i.* Different.
To be by themselves. To be in
a separate place.
- Shinnam**, シンナム, 寒冷、霜. *n.*
Cold. Frost.
- Shinnatoi**, シンナトイ, 他處ニ於テ.
adj. At another place.
- Shinne**, シン子, ノ代リニ. *adv.* Same
as *shirine*; instead of. In room
of. For. In place of.
- Shinnetush**, シン子ツシ, 妨ケル. *v.t.*
To hinder.
- Shinnoshke**, シンノシケ, 真中ノ. *adj.*
The very middle. The central.
- Shinnu**, シンヌ, 善キ、美ナル、安全ナ
ル. *adj.* Good. Beautiful. Safe.
Syn : **Oshinnu.**
- Shinnu-kuri**, シンヌクリ, 老ユル、不
能トナル. *v.i.* To become old or
incapable.

- Shinnukuri-an**, シンヌクリアン, 病氣ノ爲衰弱スル. *v. i.* To have become very fatigued through illness.
- Shinnurappa**, シンヌラッパ, 祖先崇拜ノ式. *n.* The ceremony of ancestor worship. **Syn:** Icharapa. **Irappa.**
- Shinnuye**, シンヌイエ, 彫刻スル. *v. t.* To engrave. To cut into. To carve.
- Shi-no**, シノ, 誠ニ、非常ニ. *adv.* Truly. Exceedingly. Greatly. In truth.
- Shi-no-inao**, シノイナオ, 幣ノ一種. *n.* A kind of *inao*.
- Shinonruki**, シノルキ, 唾ヲ飲ム. *v. i.* To swallow one's saliva.
- Shinonde**, シノンデ, 呑ミ込ム. *v. t.* To gulp down.
- Shinontuk**, シノツク, 呑ミ込ム. *v. t.* To swallow. To gulp down.
- Shinontukpa**, シノツクパ, 呑ミ込ム. *v. t.* To gulp down. (*pl.*)
- Shinoro**, シノロ, 河口. *n.* As estuary. **Syn:** Shiretu.
- Shinoshbare**, シノシバレ, 攻撃スル. *v. t.* To attack.
- Shinoshke-ashikepet**, シノシケアシケベツ, 中指. *n.* The middle finger.
- Shinot**, シノツ, 遊戯. *n.* and *v. i.* Amusement. To amuse one's self. **Syn:** Shinewe.
- Shinotcha**, シノッチャ, 歌. *n.* A song. A hymn.
- Shinotcha-ibe**, シノッチャイベ, 歌詞. *n.* The words of a song.
- Shinotcha-ki**, シノッチャキ, 歌ヲ唱フ. *v. t.* To sing a song.
- Shinotcha-oroitak**, シノッチャオロイタク, 歌詞. *n.* The words of a song.
- Shinot-mindara**, シノツミンダラ, 遊ビ場所. *n.* A play ground.
- Shinot-rui**, シノツルイ, 遊ビ好キノ. *adj.* Playful.
- Shinoye**, シノイエ, 絡ム、絡メル. *v. i.* and *adj.* To wind. To become twisted.
- Shinraun-seisek**, シンラウンセイセク, 蒸暑キ. *adj.* Close weather. Damp and hot.
- Shinrim**, シンリム, or **Shinrim-nu**, シンリムヌ, 大騒音. *n.* A great noise. As:—*Ukattuima no shinrim*, "a great noise at intervals."
- Shinrit**, シンリツ, 古人、根. *n.* Ancestors. Roots of plants.
- Shinrit-oiwak-moshiri**, シンリツオイワクモシリ, 死人ノ魂ノ行ク處. *n.* The place of the dead.
- Shinrupush**, シンルプシ, 凍ラセル. *v. t.* To freeze.
- Shinrush**, シンルシ, 苔. *n.* Moss. Lichen.
- Shinrutke**, シンルツケ, 山崩、大争鬭. *n.* A landslip. A very great quarrel.
- Shintoko**, シントコ, 漆器. *n.* Lacquer ware.
- Shintoko-emko**, シントコエムコ, 洗濯盤. *n.* A washing basin for clothes.
- Shinu**, シヌ, 匍フ、匍ヒ上ル、匍ヒ寄ル. *v. i.* To crawl. To sidle up to.

- To creep near to. As:—*En hekote shinu yan*, “crawl up to my side.” **Syn** : **Reye**.
- Shinuinak**, シヌイナク, 隠レル. *v.t.*
To hide one's self.
- Shinuka**, シヌカ, 疲レル. *adj.* Tired.
- Shinu-shinu**, シヌシヌ, 匍フ. *v.i.* To crawl.
- Shinuma**, シヌマ, 彼、其. *pro.* He. She. It.
- Shinuwap**, シヌワフ, 産痛、吟ク. *adv.*
The pangs of childbirth. To groan.
- Shinuwap-an**, シヌワフアン, 産ム. *v.i.*
To be in the act of giving birth to a child.
- Shinuye**, シヌイエ, 入墨スル、彫刻スル、染ムル. *v.t.* To tattoo. To carve. To paint. To dye.
- Shioarawenrui**, シオアラウェンルイ, *v.t.* 爲ス、増ス、善クナリ悪クナル. *v.i.*
To be enhanced. To become better or worse. To increase! As:—*Toan shiwentep tane an shiretok shioara wenrui*, “that woman's beauty has become enhanced.”
Nei guru tane an wen buri shioara wenrui, “that person's wickedness has greatly increased.”
- Shiocha**, シオチャ, アイヌ風ニシタル髪. *n.* Hair trimmed Ainu fashion.
- Shiok**, シオク, 悲シキ. *n.* Sorrow. Trouble.
- Shioka**, シオカ, or **Shiokake**, シオカケ, 後. *adv.* Behind. After. Hindermost.
- Shiokaehotara**, シオカエホタラ, 殘シタル物ヲ氣遣フ. *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**, シオカオボタラ, 殘シタル物ヲ氣遣フ. *v.i.* To feel anxious about things one has left behind.
- Shiokaun**, シオカウン, 後. *adv.* After. Behind. As:—*Shiokaun hosari*, “to turn the head back.”
- Shiok-wa-an**, シオクワアン, 悲シカル. *v.i.* To be in sorrow.
- Shiokerepa**, シオケレバ, 終結スル、(複數)、仆レル. *v.i.* and (*pl.*) To be finished. To come to an end. To fall down.
- Shiokunnure**, シオクンヌレ, 高慢スル. *v.i.* To be proud. **Syn** : **Shiomunnure**. **Shiokunre**.
- Shiokunre**, シオクンレ, 高慢スル. *v.i.*
To be proud. **Syn** : **Pakesara**.
- Shiomonnure**, シオモンヌレ, 慢スル. *v.i.* To be proud.
- Shiompicara**, シオムピアラ, or **Shiompicara**, シオムピヤラ, 寡婦、寡夫. *n.* A widow or widower.
- Shion**, シオン, 子供. *n.* A child. As:—*Pon shion*, “a little child;”
poro shion, “a large child.” **Syn** : **Aiai**.
- Shioni**, シオニ, 痙攣. *n.* Cramp. As:—*Yontekkam shioni*, “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, 喜ブ. *v.i.* To feel glad about. **Syn**: Erayap.

Shioshmak-ne, シオシマク子, 帯ノ後ノ方ニサス. *v.t.* To stick into one's girdle behind.

Shioteishuye, シオテムシュイエ, 歩ム(馬ノ如ク). *v.i.* To walk (as a horse).

Shioya-itak-yara, オシヤイタクヤラ, 嘲ル、馬鹿ニスル. *v.t.* To make a fool of. To ridicule. **Syn**: Shi-
emina yara.

Shioyapkire, シオヤブキレ, 怠惰ナル、干渉スル、頑固ナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Idle. To meddle. To work in a slovenly manner. Stubborn. To dislike to do a thing.

Shioyapkire, シオヤブキレ, 敗ル. *v.t.* To frustrate.

Shipashipayara, シバシバヤラ, 罰セラル. *v.i.* To be condemned. To have one's faults made manifest.

Shipashnu, シバシヌ, 甚ダ多ク. *adv.* Too much. **Syn**: Mashkinno.

Shipaskuru, シバスクル, ヲタリカラス. *n.* Japanese oriental raven.

Shiperam, シペラム, 鯉. *n.* A minnow.

Shipero-ni, シペロニ, ミヅナラ. *n.* A kind of oak. *Quercus grosseserrata*, *Bl.*

Shipeshte, シペシテ, 凋メル、延ビタル. *v.i.* Withered. Stretched out.

Shipet, シペツ, 本流. *n.* A main river.

Shipi, シビ, 回轉スル. *v.i.* To turn round.

Shipi, シビ, 圓キ小石、(河床又ハ海岸

ニテ見ル). *n.* Small round stones sometimes seen in river beds and along the sea shore. **Syn**: Shi-
shirup.

Shipi, シビ, 雅美ニスル、ミヤビニスル. *v.t.* To refine. **Syn**: Rakka.

Shipi, シビ, 掻キ廻ス. *v.t.* To stir up.

Shipikemchi, シビケムチ, 小貝ノ一種. *n.* A kind of small shell fish.

Shipimba, シビムバ, 用意スル. *v.t.* To make ready. To prepare. **Syn**: Shipine.

Shipine, シビ子, or **Shipini**, シビニ, 用意シテ. *adv.* Ready Prepared.

Shipine-wa-okai, シビ子ワオカイ, 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, シビラサ, 花開ク、擴ガル. *v.i.* To blossom out as a flower. To spread out.

Shipirasare, シビラサレ, or **Shipi-raspore**, シビラスバレ, 巡環スル. *v.t.* To circulate. To scatter.

Shipirasasare, シビラササレ, 花ヲ開カス. *v.t.* To cause to blossom.

Shipire, シビレ, 廻ス. *v.t.* To turn round.

Shipitatpa, シビタツバ, 脱ク(衣ヲ). *v.t.* To undress. To untie one's clothes (especially leggings or trousers).

Shipita, シビタ, 緩クナル. *v.t.* To become unloose.

Shipita-pita, シビタビタ, 緩クナル. *v.i.* To become unloose.

Shipopkep, シボブケブ, 器. *n.* Tools. Instruments.

Shiporapora, シボラボラ, 振ル、動ク。
v.i. To move or shake about.

Syn: Porapora.

Shipoyepoye, シボイエボイエ, 曲ケル、
廻ル。v.i. To twist about. To
turn round.

Shipoyepoye-rera, シボイエボイエレ
ラ, 旋風。n. A whirlwind. Gusts
of wind. Syn: Hopoye rera.

Shippo, シッポ, 鹽。n. Salt.

Shippo-sak-guru, シッポザッグル, 愚
人。n. A fool. Syn: Kamdachi
sak guru.

Shippo-ush, シッポウシ, 鹽ノ。adj.
Salted.

Shipship, シブシブ, トクサ。n. E-
quistetum or scouring rush. *Equi-*
setum hyemale L. var. *japonicum*,
Milde.

Shipuine, シブイ子, 少シノ。adj. Few.
Scarce. Syn: Moyo.

Shipuinere, シブイ子レ, 扣ユル、減セ
シム、カラ取ル。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、膨レ
上ル。v.i. To increase. To swell
up. To rise as dough.

Shipushkep, シブシケブ, 膨レシ物。
n. Anything swollen.

Shipushkere, シブシケレ, 膨ラス。v.t.
To cause to swell.

Shipushkerep, シブシケレブ, 醸母。
n. Barm. Yeast.

Shipusu, シブス, 内ヨリ上ル、表面ニ

上ル。v.i. To rise out of. To come
to the surface.

Shipusure, シブスレ, 抜ク。v.t. To
draw out.

Shiraire, シライレ, 死セル振スル。
v.i. To pretend to be dead.

Shirakkari, シラッカリ, 過ケル。v.t.
To pass. To go beyond. As:—
Nishpa tan ukuran shirakkari
an? “Is the master going fur-
ther to-night?”

Shiramborore, シラムボロレ, 憂ヒテ
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,
朋友、知己。n. A friend. An ac-
quaintance.

Shiramniukesh, シラムニウケシ, or
Shiramniukesh-yara, シラムニウ
ケシヤラ, 反対スル、承知セヌ。v.t.
To dissent from. To disagree
with. To be hard upon another.
To lord it over one.

Shiramсамte, シラムサムテ, or **Shi-**
ramuisamte, シラムイサムテ, 顧ミ
ヌ、聞カヌ振スル。v.t. To take no no-
tice of. To pretend not to hear. To
ignore the presence of another.

Shiramu-isamde, シラムイサムデ, 知
ラヌ振スル。v.i. To pretend not to
know. As:—*Ainu itak ku eram-*
peutek nei no shiramu-isamde ku
ki, “I am going to pretend not
to understand Ainu.”

Shiramyevara, シラムイエヤラ, 賞讃

- ヲ欲ス。 *v.i.* To do for praise. To desire praise.
- Shiran**, シラン, 空間、時間。 *adv.* Space. Time. Whiles. **Syn** : **Shiri an**.
- Shiran-shiran**, シランシラン, 時トシテ。 *adv.* Sometimes.
- Shirante**, シラント, 暴風。 *n.* A storm.
- Shirap**, シラブ, 鷲ノ羽。 *n.* The wings of an eagle.
- Shirapa**, シラバ, 漏ル(屋根)。 *v.i.* To leak from above as the roof of a house. To drip.
- Shirapipi**, シラビビ, 喜ブ。 *v.i.* To rejoice. To be glad.
- Shirapok-unu**, シラボクウス, 自慢スル。 *v.i.* To boast.
- Shirapparappa**, シラッバラッパ, 羽バタキスル。 *v.i.* To flap the wings as a bird.
- Shirara**, シララ, 岩。 *n.* Rocks. Boulders. Very large stones. Curds. Thick soup.
- Shirara**, シララ, 厚キ。 *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**, シララバスクル, 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.
- Shirarihi**, シラリヒ, 屑。 *n.* Dregs. Rubbish.
- Shirari-korari**, シラリコラリ, ハシボソカラス。 *n.* Carrion crow.
- Shirat-chimakani**, シラッチマカニ, オコセカジカ。 *n.* Stone-sculpin. *Enophrys claviger*, (Cuv. & Val.)
- Shiratki-kamui**, シラツキカムイ, 守リ神。 *n.* A guardian god, especially the skulls of foxes and birds which the Ainu carry in their luggage when travelling.
- Shirau**, シラウ, 虻(アブ)。 *n.* A gad-fly. As:—*Shirau oi*, “a place of many gad-flies.”
- Shirauro**, シラウラ, 鴉。 *n.* A crow. **Syn** : **Paskuru**.
- Shirekutkara**, シレクツカラ, 咳拂スル(家ニ入ル前)。 *v.t.* To clear one's throat as in entering a house.
- Shiren**, シレン, 誘導スル。 *v.t.* To lead away. To entice. To lead to. To take with one. This word is used both in a good and evil sense.
- Shireok**, シレオク, 甚ダ少シ。 *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 *otta* before it.
- Shireske-an**, シレスケアン, 晴ヲ祈ル祭。 *n.* A ceremony for making fine weather.
- Shiretok**, シレトク, 美ナル(人ニ用ユ)。 *adj.* Beautiful. Used when speaking of human beings.

Shiretokbe, シレトクベ, 美ナル物. *n.*
A beautiful thing.

Shiretok-koro, シレトクコロ, 美ナル.
adj. Beautiful.

Shiretok-korobe, シレトクコロベ, 美
ナル物. *n.* A beautiful thing.

Shiretu, シレツ, 岬. *n. geo.* A cape.
Headland. Promontory.

Shiri, シリ, ノ代リニ. *adv.* Instead
of. In place of.

Shiri, シリ, 陸地. *n.* The earth.
Land. As:—*Shiri kata*, “on the
ground.” *Shiri mo*, “the world
is at peace.” *Shiri otetereke*, “to
stamp upon the ground.”

Shiri, シリ, 敏捷ナル. *adj.* Swift.
Very. Well. Much. As:—
Shiri wen, “very bad.”

Shiri, シリ, 天氣. *n.* The weather.
As:—*Shiri an no*, “fine wea-
ther.” *Shiri an noto*, “a calm
sea.” *Shiri chak*, “to clear as
the weather.” *Shiri kutek*, “close,
calm weather.” *Shiri men*, “cool
weather.” *Shiri popke*, “warm
weather,” “hot weather.” *Shiri
seisek*, “hot weather.” *Shiri
tontek*, “close, warm weather.”
Shiri uwande, “to examine the
sky to see what the weather is
likely to be.” *Shiri wen*, “bad
weather.” *Shiri wen wa gusu*,
“since it is bad weather.”

Shiri, シリ, 此語ハ動詞ノ後ニ用ヒ未ダ
動作ノ終ラヌヲ示ス、例セバ、クメカラ
シリ子、我ハ見ツ、アリ. *part.* This
word is used after verbs to
indicate that an action is still
going on. As:—*Ku nukara*

shiri ne, “I am looking.” *Us-
hungesh kotan un ku hoshipi shiri
ne na*, “I am now returning
to Hakodate.” *Shiri* also makes
the frequentive form of a verb.
As:—*Ahun shiri*, *soyui shiri*,
“coming in and going out.”

Shiri, シリ, or **Shiru**, シル, 時間、空
間. *adv.* Time. Space. As:—
Naa pon no shir'an ko, “after a
little while”; “a short time
hence.”

Shiri-an, シリアン, サテモ多數ノ.
interj. Dear me how many!
How great; how many! As:—
Chep at shiri an, “Dear me, what
a number of fish”!

Shiri-buri, シリブリ, 普遍ノ習慣. *n.*
A universal custom. **Syn: Ko-
tan buri.**

Shirichieshiri-kikkik, シリチエシリ
キッキク, 鳴ラス、衝突スル. *v.t.* To
knock against. To rattle.

Shirieiuninpa, シリエイウニンバ, 反
響スル. *v.i.* To echo. To resound.

Shiri-eiyunimba, シリエイユニムバ,
反響スル. *v.i.* To resound. To
echo. To have sounds in the
head. **Syn: Eiyunimba. Shiri-
eiuninpa.**

Shiri-epachiu, チリエバチウ, 煙ダラ
ケ. *adj.* Full of smoke. Smoky.

Shiri-eshik, シリエシク, 澤山ノ. *adj.*
Plenteous. Abundant. Multitu-
dinous. **Syn: Nuye an.**

Shiri-eshikbe, シリエシクベ, 夥多、
群集. *n.* Plenty. Abundance. A
multitude. **Syn: Nuye an.**

Shiri-eshik-no, シリエシクノ, 澤山
ニ. *adv.* Abundantly.

Shiri-etu, シリエツ, 岬. *n.* A cape.

Shirihhi, シリヒ, 代リニ. *adv.* Instead of.

Shirihhi-ki, シリヒキ, 代テ爲ス. *v.t.* To do instead of another. As: —*E shirihhi ki wa ku arapa*, “I will go instead of you.”

Shiri-hine-ye, シリヒ子イ^エ, 代テ爲ス. *v.i.* To speak for another.

Shiri-hine-ye-guru, シリヒ子イ^エグル, 辯護人. *n.* An advocate.

Shirihomara, シリホマラ, 臆トナル. *v.i.* To be dim.

Shirihomara-wa, シリホマラワ, 臆ニ. *adv.* Dimly.

Shirihurarakka, シリフララッカ, 地ヲ臭ク(獵犬ノ如ク). *v.t.* To smell the ground as a dog in hunting. To scent out.

Shirihutne, シリフツ子, 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、床、土. *n.* The upper side of anything. The ground. As:—*Shirika hachiri*, “to fall to the ground.” *Nikara shirika hachiri*, “to fall downstairs.” *Amip shirika*, “the upper or outer side of a garment.”

Shirika, シリカ, 上、地上. *adv.* and *n.* Over. Above the earth. The upper part. Top. Tip-top. Summit. As:—*Shirika wa*, “from above.”

Shirika, シリカ, 鞘、サヤ. *n.* A scabbard. A sheath.

Shirikamu, シリカム, 面ヲ地ニ伏シテ横ハル. *v.i.* To lie upon the ground face downwards.

Shirikamup, シリカムプ, 死體ト共ニ葬ル晴衣. *n.* The very best ornamented and festive garment buried with the dead. **Syn:** *Shikikamup*.

Shirikap, シリカブ, カゲキ. *n.* A swordfish. *Xiphius gladius*, Linn.

Shirikap-haye, シリガブハイ^エ, カゲキノ上顎. *n.* Upper jaw of swordfish.

Shirikappo, シリカッポ, サヨリ. *n.* Half beak. *Hyporamplu sajori*, (*F. and S.*)

Shirika-sak, シリカサク, 衰レナル、醜キ. *ph.* Poor. Without beauty. Without use.

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, シリカワウセ, 焦ゲタル. *adj.* Parched.

Shirikepkepu, シリケブケブ, 嚙ム. *v.t.* To gnaw.

Shirikerekerip, シリケレケリブ, 熊手. *n.* A rake. **Syn:** *Mataburip*.

Shiri-keurototke, シリケウロトツケ, 大音. *n.* A very great sound or noise. **Syn:** *Yupke humi*.

Shiriki, シリキ, 模様. *n.* A pattern. As:—*Retara shiriki*, “of a white pattern.”

- Shiriki**, シリキ, 爲シツ・アル. *v.i.*
and *v.t.* To be in the act of
doing.
- Shirikikbe**, シリキクベ, 鞭. *n.* A
whip.
- Shiriki-o**, シリキオ, 模様アル. *ph.*
Having patterns. As:—*Kunne*
shiriki-o amip, “a garment with
black patterns.”
- Shirikirap**, シリキラブ, 悲シム. *v.i.*
To be in trouble or sorrow.
Syn: Ramupekamam.
- Shirikirapte**, シリキラブテ, 悲シマス.
v.t. To make sorry.
- Shiriki-ush**, シリキウシ, 斑ナル. *adj.*
Spotted. Variegated.
- Shiriki-ya**, シリキヤ, 詠嘆ノ語. *interj.*
Dear me! Now great! How
much! As:—*Ohaine yuk poron*
no at shiriki ya! “Dear me,
what a number of deer there
are!” **Syn**: Shiri an.
- Shiriko**, シリコ, 嚴シク. *adv.* Severe-
ly. Mightily. As:—*Shiriko otke*,
“to spear badly or thoroughly.”
Syn: Toiko.
- Shirikohopoktara**, シリコホボク
タラ, 地ニ拜伏スル. *v.i.* To bow
down to the earth.
- Shirikokapte**, シリコカブテク, 恐
レテ地ニ踞ム. *v.i.* To crouch to the
earth in fear.
- Shirikonumba**, シリコヌムバ, 詰メ込
ム. *v.t.* To press down.
- Shirikomuru**, シリコムル, 強ク墜ツル.
v.i. To fall down heavily.
- Shirikomuruse**, シリコムルセ, 烈シ
ク打チ仆ス. *v.t.* To knock down
with violence.
- Shirikopiwe**, シリコピウエ, 押ス. *v.t.*
To push.
- Shirikorare**, シリコラレ, 詰メ込ム.
v.t. To press down.
- Shirikot**, シリコツ, 縛ケ, ツナグ. *v.i.*
To be tied as horses.
- Shirikote**, シリコテ, 縛ケ. *v.t.* To
tie up as an animal.
- Shirikotereke**, シリコテレケ, 跳ビ廻
ル, 攀テ登ル. *v.t.* To jump about.
To climb up as a steep mount-
ain.
- Shirikoteye**, シリコテイエ, 踏ミ込マル.
v.i. To press the earth down as
in walking or jumping, or as an
animal in lying down.
- Shirikuba**, シリクバ, or **Shirikuba-**
ba, シリクババ, 噛ム. *v.t.* To bite.
Syn: Ikubaba.
- Shirikunne**, シリクン子, 暗キ. *adj.*
Dark.
- Shirikuri-an**, シリクリアン, 曇天. *n.*
Dull. Foggy weather. As:—
Shirikuri an to, “a dull day.”
- Shirikurok**, シリクロク, 暗キ. *adj.*
Dark. Obscure.
- Shirikurok-o**, シリクロクオ, 暗クナ
リタル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To have
become dark or obscure.
- Shirikuru-un**, シリクルウン, 曇天ノ
adj. Dull weather.
- Shirikush**, シリクシ, 行き過ケル. *v.t.*
To pass by. As:—*Shirikush ran-*
ge, “in passing by.”
- Shirima**, シリマ, 濁, 滓(オリ). *n.* Sedi-
ment.
- Shirimautum**, シリマウツム, 氣候. *n.*
Climate. As:—*Shirimautum pi-*

- rika*, "a good climate." *Shirimautum uen*, "a bad climate."
- Shirimo**, シリモ, 美トナル, 安ニナル. *v.i.* To become fine. To be in peace.
- Shirinam**, シリナム, 寒キ. *adj.* Cold.
- Shiri-obitta**, シリオビッタ, 何處デモ. *adv.* Everywhere.
- Shirine-koro**, シリ子コロ, 代理スル. *v.i.* To act as substitute.
- Shiri-onuman**, シリオヌマン, 夕暮, 昏黄. *adv.* Evening. During twilight.
- Shiriori**, シリオリ, 土ニ穴ヲカキ開ケル. *v.t.* To scratch a hole in the earth (as a dog).
- Shiripekere**, シリペケレ, 白日. *n.* Daylight. As:—*Nishatta shiripekere echi nukare*, "I will shew you to-morrow by daylight."
- Shiripekere-koropoki**, シリペケレコロボキ, 丁度曉ニ. *adv.* Just at the time of daybreak.
- Shiripene**, シリベ子, 泥ノ. *adv.* Muddy. Slushy. **Syn:** *Shitichitek*. *Shiripeyese*.
- Shiripo**, シリポ, ノ如ク見ユル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To have the appearance of. To look like. As:—*Okkaiyo shiripo an oshmare*, "to have the appearance of a man." *Shiwentep shiripo an oshmare*, "to have the appearance of a woman."
- Shiripok**, シリボク, or **Shiripuk**, シリブク, アブラコ. *n.* Rock trout. *Hexagrammus aburaco*, *Jor.* and *Sny.*
- Shiripok**, シリボク, 物ノ下部又ハ内部. *n.* The under part or inside of anything. As:—*Amip shiripok*, "the under part or inside of a garment."
- Shiripokige**, シリボキゲ, 物ノ底. *n.* The bottom of anything.
- Shiripokinipeka**, シリボキニベカ, 子供ト女. *n.* Children and women. Boys, girls, and women. **Syn:** *Pokinoropeka*.
- Shiripopke**, シリボブケ, 炎天. *n.* Hot weather.
- Shiripuk**, シリブク, シリボクニ同シ. *n.* Same at *Shiripok*.
- Shirisashnu**, シリサシヌ, 沙々ト鳴ル (木ノ葉又ハ衣ノ如ク). *v.t.* To rustle as a dress or leaves.
- Shirisep**, シリセブ, 廣キ. *adj.* Broad.
- Shirishimoye**, シリシモイエ, 地震. *n.* An earthquake. As:—*Shirishimoye nu*, "to feel an earthquake."
- Shirishiru**, シリシル, 拂フ. *v.t.* To brush. Same as *Shirushiru*.
- Shirishirup**, シリシルブ, or **Shirushirup**, シルシルブ. *n.* A brush.
- Shirishun**, シリシュン, 刷毛. *n.* Frost. Wet cold weather.
- Shirishut**, シリシュツ, 山麓. *n.* The foot of a mountain.
- Shiri-tatararak**, シリタラタラク, 石多キ處. *n.* A stony place. **Syn:** *Shuma o-i*.
- Shiritesu**, シリテス, 打チ込ム (雨ノ風ノ爲メ). *v.t.* To penetrate as rain driven by the wind through a window.
- Shirittore**, シリットレ, 一息ニ行ク (旅行スルニ). *v.i.* To go all the way without stopping (as in taking a journey).

Shiri-uhui, シリウフイ, 山火事、大火。
n. Mountain fire. A conflagration.

Shiri-uhuika, シリウフイカ, 山へ放火スル。*v.t.* To set fire to a mountain.

Shiriupakbare, シリウバクバレ, 穩ニスル。*v.t.* To make peace.

Shiriupakbare-guru, シリウバクバレグル, 平和ヲ爲ス者。*n.* A peacemaker.

Shiriwen, シリウエン, 嵐、雨天、悪シキ天気。*n.* A storm. Rainy weather. Bad weather.

Shiriwen-hokki-guru, シリウエンホッキグル, 雨ヲ降セル人(呪ニヨリ)。*n.* A rain maker. **Syn:** Ruyambe ekanok.

Shiriwen-hokki-marapto, シリウエンホッキマラプト, 雨乞祭。*n.* The ceremony of producing wet weather.

Shirokani, シロカニ, 銀。*n.* Silver.

Shirokani-ikayop, シロカニイカヨブ, 銀装セル瓶。*n.* Quivers having silver ornamentations.

Shirokari, シロカリ, 圓キ。*adj.* Round.

Shirokari-oman, シロカリオマン, 廻ス。*v.i.* To go round.

Shirokshirok, シロクシロク, 訥ル、ドモル。*v.i.* To stumble or hesitate in speaking. **Syn:** Eshirokshirok.

Shirokundu, シロクンデウ, 大舟。*n.* A very large boat or ship.

Shiroma, シロマ, 平和ニ住フ。*v.i.* To abide in peace. To dwell in safety. To go along steadily, as a ship with a fair wind. To be. To abide.

Shiroma, シロマ, 此語ハ時トシテ、人代名詞ニ用キラル、例セバ、クシロマ私。*pro.* This word is sometimes used as a personal pronoun. Thus *Ku shiroma*, "I." *E shiroma*, "you." *Shiroma*, "he," "she," "it."

Shiroma-chisei, シロマチセイ, 住家。*n.* A dwelling house.

Shiroma-i, シロマイ, 住居、平和ノ宿。*n.* An abode. A place of peace.

Shiroma-no, シロモノ, 平和ニ。*adj.* Peaceably.

Shiroma-no-okai, シロモノオカイ, 安全ニアル。*v.i.* To be in safety or in peace.

Shirorapakka, シロラパッカ, or **Shi-rorepakte, シロレバクテ**, 止ル。*v.i.* To stop. To restrain.

Shirosh, シロシ, or **Shiroshi, シロシ**, 印、證據。*n.* A sign. A proof. **As:**—*Nei shirosh tap an*, "this is its sign" or "proof."

Shirosh-asangep. シロシアサンゲブ, 手附、質。*n.* An earnest.

Shirosh-kambi, シロシカムビ, or **Shirosh-hunda, シロシフンダ**, 旅行券。*n.* A passport.

Shirosh-omare, シロシオマレ, 印ヲ爲ス。*v.t.* To make a sign.

Shirotatpa, シロタツバ, 撒キ散ラス。*v.t.* To drop about. **As:**—*Wak-ka shirotatpa kor'an*, "he is dropping water about."

Shirotekereke, シロテケテレケ, 足ニテ踏ム。*v.i.* To stamp with the feet.

Shirotekereke, シロテレケ, 踏ム。*v.t.* To stamp.

Shirotké, シロツケ, 刺ス、貫ク。 *v.t.*
To stick. To pierce. To sit down
upon any thing with a thud.

Shiru, シル, 擦ル、磨ク、ヒク。 *v.i.*
To rub. To grind. To chafe.
Abrade. **Syn**: **Ishiru**.

Shiruita, シルイタ, 彼方へ、後へ。 *adv.*
Off. Away. Behind. As:—
Shiruita ukao, “to put away.”
Syn: **Makta**.

Shirun, シルン, 悪シキ、哀レナル、怠
惰ナル。 *adj.* Bad. Poor. Wick-
ed. Idle. Destitute.

Shirun-guru, シルングル, 哀レナル
人。 *n.* A poor person. An
unprincipled person.

Shirunbe, シルンベ, 悪シキ人。 *n.* A
bad person.

Shirunin, シルニン, 反響。 *n.* An
echo. **Syn**: **Shirieiuninpa**.

Shiruoka, シルオカ, 側へ投ケル。 *v.t.*
To throw on one side.

Shiruonnere, シルオン子レ, 知ル。 *v.t.*
To know.

Shirupakbare, シルバクバレ, 平和ヲ
爲ス者。 *v.t.* Same as *Shirupak-*
bare.

Shirush-chiri, シルシチリ, ムクドリ。
n. Grey starling. *Sturnus cinc-*
raceus, *Ten*.

Shiru-shiru, シルシル, 刷フ、擦ル。
v.t. To brush. To rub. To
chafe.

Shirushnoya, シルシノヤ, カハラハ
ハコ。 *n.* *Anaphalis yedoensis*,
Maxim.

Shirutne, シルツ子, 狭キ。 *adj.* Nar-
row. **Syn**: **Shirihutne**.

Shirutpa, シルツバ, 行ク、匍フ。 *v.i.*
To go. To glide along. *Pl*: of
shirutu.

Shirutu, シルツ, 行ク、匍フ。 *v.i.* To
move along by degrees. To go.
To glide away. To shuffle along.
To crawl.

Shiruturu, シルツル, 真中ニ。 *adv.*
In the middle. **Syn**: **Hum-**
uturu.

Shiruturu-wende, シルツルウエンデ,
仲ヲ悪クサセル。 *v.t.* To set at
variance.

Shiru-uhui, シルウフイ, 大火。 *n.* A
conflagration. Same as *shiri uhui*.

Shiru-umomare, シルウモマレ, 荷造
スル。 *v.t.* To pack up. As:—
Amip shiru-umomare wa ukau, “to
pack up and put away clothes.”

Shiruwande, シルワンデ, 番スル、見
張リスル。 *v.t.* To watch.

Shiruwe, シルウエ, 酒ノ泡。 *n.* The
froth of rice beer. Yeast. Barm.

Shiruwe, シルウエ, 世帯ヲ持ツ。 *v.i.* To
keep house.

Shiruwe-guru, シルウエグル, 家ノ番
人。 *n.* A house watchman.

Shisak, シサク, 老ヒタル、美味ナル、
善良ナル。 *adj.* Old. Sweet. Good.

Shisakbe, シサクベ, 寶。 *n.* A
treasure. A good or sweet thing.

Shisam, シサム, 日本人、外邦人。 *n.*
A Japanese. A foreigner.

Shisamchashnure, シサムチャシヌ
レ, 反抗スル、入ルヲ拒ム。 *v.t.* To
resist. To keep away. To keep
from entering.

Shisamoingara, シサモインガラ, or

- Shisamoingara**, シサモインガラ, 検査スル (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, 間諜. *n.* A spy.
- Shisarun-guru**, シサルングル, アイヌノ山人. *n.* Ainu mountaineers.
- Shiseipere**, シセイペレ, 更生スル. *v.i.* 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, 延ビル. *v.i.* To stretch.
- Shiseturuka**, シセツルカ, 脊負フ. *v.t.* To carry on the back.
- Shish**, シシ, 蛾. *n.* A moth. **Syn:** Heporap.
- Shish**, シシ, 擴ガル. *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.i.* To make water.
- Shishiki**, シシキ, 變形スル. *v.i.* To be transformed.
- Shishipnoye**, シシブノイエ, 順ル. *v.i.* To turn back. To turn round.
- Shishirikire**, シシリキレ, 代理スル. *v.i.* To do instead of another. **Syn:** Shirihine ki.
- Shishiri-kunne**, シシリクン子, 甚ダ暗キ. *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, 轉ガル (馬ガ土ニ). *v.i.* To wallow. To roll as a horse.
- Shishirup**, シシルブ, 輕石. *n.* Pumice stone. Also by some Ainu pebbles at the bottom of a river or stream. **Syn:** Shipi.
- Shishki**, シシキ, or **Shishiki**, シシキ, 小便スル. *v.i.* To make water.
- Shishitomap**, シシトマブ, or **Chishitomap**, チシトマブ, 恐ル可キ物、妖怪. *n.* Something to be frightened of. A bogey.
- Shisho**, シシヨ, or **Shiso**, シソ, 爐ノ左側、即チ主人席. *n.* The lefthand side of a fireplace, i.e. the master's side.
- Shishouninumbe**, シシヨウニヌムベ, 爐ノ左側ノ端. *n.* The edge of the hearth along the lefthand side of a fireplace.
- Shishte**, シシテ, 擴ガル. *v.i.* To spread out. To set as a sail.
- Shishungu**, シシユング, エゾマツ. *n.* *Picea ajanensis*, Fisch. A kind of spruce.
- Shishuye**, シシユイエ, 振フ. *v.i.* To shake. To wave.
- Shishuyepa**, シシユエバ, 振ヒ廻ル. *v.t.* To wave about. (*pl.*)
- Shishuyere**, シシユエレ, 振ル. *v.t.* To shake. To wave.
- Shishuyeshuye**, シシユイエシユイエ, 振ル. *v.t.* To shake. To quiver.
- Shisoya**, シソヤ, 大黃蜂. *n.* A hornet.
- Shit**, シツ, シリノ畧語. Short for *shiri*. In composition *shiri* is often shortened into *shit*.
- Shit**, シツ, ウバユ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, 織ル、紡ク. *n.* To weave. To spin.

- Shitaigi**, シタイギ, 打ツ. *v.t.* To strike.
- Shitappa**, シタツパ, or **Shitatpa**, シタツパ, 痛ム、硬バル(筋肉が仕事又ハ馬乗ノ爲ニ). *v.i.* To become stiff from work or riding. To ache.
- Shitashke**, シタシケ, 熊ニ害セラル. *v.i.* To be bitten or torn by a bear.
- Shitashumre**, シタシュムレ, 假病ヲツカフ. *v.i.* To pretend to be sick.
- Shitat-ni**, シタツニ, サイハダカンバ. *n.* A kind of birch. *Betula Maximoviciana*, *Regel.*
- Shitatpa**, シタツパ, 用意スル. *v.t.* To prepare. To make ready.
- Shit'chak**, シッチャク, 晴ルル. *v.i.* To clear away (as clouds).
- Shitchashitcha**, シッチャシッチャ, 鋸引スル. *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**, シッチムチミ, 注意シテ見廻ス、番スル. *v.i.* To look carefully about. To watch.
- Shitchimichimi**, シッチミチミ, 聞キタガリ見タカル. *adj.* Inquisitive. To enquire into carefully.
- Shitchire**, シッチレ, 乾サル. *v.i.* To be dried up.
- Shitchiri-chikap**, シッチリチカブ, カハセミ. *n.* The kingfisher. *Alcedo ispida*, *Linn.* **Syn:** Satchiri. **Ainu** satchiri.
- Shitchiu-ush**, シッチウウシ, 激流ノ. *adj.* Having a very strong current.
- Shiteksam**, シテクサム, 側ニ於テ. *adv.* By the side of.
- Shitemnukoro**, シテムヌコロ, 胃. *n.* The stomach.
- Shitere**, シテレ, 待ツ. *v.i.* To wait.
- Shiterere**, シテレレ, 待タス. *v.t.* To cause to wait.
- Shito**, シト, 粟菓子. *n.* Cakes made of millet. A clot. Congealed blood. **As:**—*Kem-shito*, “a clot of blood.”
- Shito-kara-bera**, シトカラベラ, 粟菓子ヲ造ルニ用ユル匙. *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、身體ノ上部. *n.* The side of body. The upper part of the body. **As:**—*Shitom ushi*, “To stick into the girdle.” **Syn:** Tumama.
- Shitoma**, シトマ, 恐ル. *v.t.* To fear. To be afraid. To be in dread.
- Shitomare**, シトマレ, 不思議ナル. *adj.* and *exclam.* Amazing. Strange. Astonishing.
- Shitomatek**, シトマテク, 恐シキ. *adj.* Fearful.
- Shitomkote**, シトムコテ, 人ノ體ニ結び付クル. *v.t.* To tie to one's body.
- Shitomushi**, シトムシ, 帶ブル. *v.t.* To wear in the belt. **As:**—

- Emush shitomushi*, “to wear a sword.”
- Shitope-ni**, シトベニ, イタヤ、トキハカヘテ. *n.* *Acer pictum*, *Th.* A kink of maple.
- Shitokere**, シトツケレ, 勉ムル、盡カス. *v.t.* To endeavour. To attempt to do.
- Shitreppo**, シツレッポ, 小サキ河鱒. *n.* A small river trout.
- Shittachitek**, シッタチテク, 泥ノ. *adj.* Muddy. **Syn**: Shiripene.
- Shittap**, シッタフ, 少ナル鶴嘴. *n.* A small mattock.
- Shitteksama**, シツテクサマ, 海ノ側ニ. *adv.* The seaside. **Syn**: Atuisam.
- Shitteshke**, シツテシケ, 滑ラカナル. *adj.* Slippery. **Syn**: Rarak.
- Shitto**, シット, 甚ダ. *adv.* Very.
- Shittomo**, シットモ, 海岸ノ急ニ曲レル處. *n.* A sharp bend in the sea-coast.
- Shitto-yara**, シットヤラ, or **Shitto-ara**, シットアラ, 甚ダ甚ダ. *adv.* Very very. Very much.
- Shittok**, シットク, 肱. *n.* The elbow.
- Shittososo**, シットソソ, 入釜シキ. *adj.* Noisy.
- Shittu**, シツツ, or **Shiktu**, シクツ, 綱ノ目. *n.* The meshes of a net.
- Shittuima**, シツツイマ, 甚ダ遠キ. *adv.* Very far.
- Shittuitui**, シツツイツイ, 掃ク. *v.t.* To sweep.
- Shittum-kunne**, シツツムクン子, or **Shittum-pepere**, シツツムベペレ, 薄光. *n.* Twilight.
- Shittumu-nam**, シツツムナム, 涼シキ. *adj.* Cool.
- Shittununatki**, シツツヌナツキ, 憂々トナル. *v.i.* To tick as a clock.
- Shittununitara**, シツツヌニタラ, 鑄鑄ト鳴ル. *v.i.* To rattle as pieces of metal when shaken together.
- Shitturainu**, シツツライヌ, 道ヲ失スル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To lose one's way. Lost. Aberrant. With reference to this word note that when the Ainu intend to say “went astray from such and such a place,” The word used is *orota*, “at,” as in English, not *wano*, “from.” Thus:—*Nishpa orowa no ek tempo anak ne Poropet kotan orota shiturainu wa Tomakomai kotan oroot oman*, “the telegram which the master sent me went astray at Tomakomai.”
- Shitturainuambe**, シツツライヌアムベ, 道ヲ失フ事. *n.* Aberration.
- Shitturainu-wa-an**, シツツライヌワアン, 失ヘル. *adj.* Lost. Aberrant.
- Shitturimimse**, シツツリミムセ, 地上ニ響ク(車ノ如ク). *v.i.* To rumble along the ground (as a carriage).
- Shitu**, シツ, 山脈ノ支山. *n.* A name given to mountains which protrude farther than others in the same range.
- Shitu**, シツ, or **Shitu**, シツ, 棍棒(武器). *n.* A war-club. A club with notches cut in the end formerly used as a war-club but now used in a game called *ukikkara*.

- Shitube**, シツベ, or **Shitumba**, シツベム, 黒狐. *n.* A fox (principally the black fox).
- Shitukari**, シツカリ, アサラシ. *n.* Seal. *Phoca foetida*, *Fabr.*
- Shitumam**, シツمام, 身體. *n.* The body. **Syn**: Netobake. Etumam. Tumam. Shitom.
- Shitumbe-marapto**, シツムベマラプト, 狐ノ頭骨ニ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.
- Shitumkanere**, シツムカ子レ, 慢ズル. *v.i.* To be proud. **Syn**: Pa-kesara.
- Shiturare**, シツラレ, 伴フ. *v.i.* To take as company. To lead. To take along with one.
- Shituri**, シツリ, 延ビル、延ビタル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Stretched out. **Syn**: Chishituriri.
- Shituriri**, シツリリ, 身ヲ延バス. *v.i.* To stretch one's self out.
- Shiturupakbe**, シツルパクベ, 銀色ナリキト云ハル、傳説上ノ蛇. *n.* A fabulous snake said to be of a silver colour.
- Shiturupak-no**, シツルパクノ, マテ. *adv.* As far as.
- Shitushkoro-ni**, シツシコロニ, カクヤナギ. *n.* *Salix sp.*
- Shitushmak**, シツシマク, 急ゲル. *adj.* Hurried.
- Shitushmak-no-kara**, シツシマクノカラ, 急ギテ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in a hurried manner.
- Shitutanure**, シツタヌレ, 前後シテ、伴ヒテ. *adv.* To be side by side or one behind the other. Next to.
- Shiu**, シウ, 苦キ、ニガキ. *adj.* Bitter.
- Shiube**, シウベ, 膽汁. *n.* The gall.
- Shiuk**, シウク, or **Shiuk-an**, シウクア
ン, 盛装スル. *v.i.* To dress (as for a feast). To put one's best clothes and ornaments on.
- Shiuk**, シウク, or **Shiyuk**, シユク, 雄熊. *n.* A he-bear.
- Shiu-karush**, シウカルシ, エブリコ. *n.* *Polyporus officinalis*, *Fr.* Also called *Kui-karush*.
- Shiukina**, シウキナ, エゾニウ. *n.* *Angelica ursina*, *Maxim.*
- Shiukina-kuttara**, シウキナクッタラ, エゾニウノ空虚ナル幹. *n.* The hollow stems of the *shiukina*.
- Shiukosamba**, シウコサムバ, 鼻ヨリ吹ク. *v.t.* To blow through the nose as an animal. **As**:—*Hussa shiukosamba*, “to sigh” (lit: to send forth breath”).
- Shiu-ni**, シウニ, ニガキ. *n.* *Picrasma aianthoides*, *Planch.* Also called *Yuk-raige-ni*.
- Shiunin**, シウニン, 黄ナル、緑ナル. *adj.* Yellow. Green.
- Shiunin-kando**, シウニンカンド, 青空. *n.* The blue skies.
- Shiunin-kani**, シウニンカニ, 眞鍮. *n.* Brass.
- Shiunin-kani-ikayop**, シウニンカニイカヨブ, 眞鍮ノ飾アル籠. *n.* Quivers ornamented with brass.
- Shiunin-soi**, シウニンソイ, シマヅイ. *n.* *Sebastodes trivittatus* (*Hilgd*).
- Shiunu-omke**, シウヌオムケ, 甚ダ重キ風邪. *n.* A very heavy cold.
- Shiure**, シウレ, 注意スル. *v.t.* To take care of. **As**:—*Chisei otta*

- shiure*, “to take care of a house.”
Syn: Oha-shirun.
- Shiurepok-eshitaigi**, シウレポクエシタイギ, 敵ノ首ニ足ヲ置ク. *v.i.* To place the foot on the neck of one's enemies.
- Shiuri**, シウリ, シウリ、ミヤマイヌザクヲ. *n.* *Prunus Ssiori*, *Fr. Schm.*
- Shiusaraye**, シウサライエ, 分ツ. *v.t.* To divide. **Syn**: Usaraye.
- Shiushiuwatki**, シウシウワツキ, 風聲、(樹間ノ). *n.* The sound of the wind whistling through the trees of the forest.
- Shiu-susu**, シウスス, エゾヤナギ、ナガバヤナギ等. *n.* A kind of willow. *Salix Caprea*, *L.*, *S. daphnoides*, *Vill.*, *S. opaca*, *Anders.*, etc.
- Shiutoro-karire**, シウトロカリレ, 否ム. *v.t.* To deny. To send out of the way. To lay off to another.
Syn: Eshkashke.
- Shiuto**, シウト, 姑、岳父. *n.* Mother or father-in-law.
- Shiuto-habo**, シウトハボ, 姑女. *n.* Mother-in-law.
- Shiuto-katkimat**, シウトカツキマツ, 姑女. *n.* Mother-in-law.
- Shiuto-machiribe**, シウトマチリベ, 夫或ハ妻ノ妹. *n.* A younger sister-inlaw.
- Shiuto-michi**, シウトミチ, 岳父. *n.* Father-in-law.
- Shiuto-sapo**, シウトサボ, 夫或ハ妻ノ姉. *n.* An elder sister-in-law.
- Shiwen**, シウエン, 謙遜ナル. *adj.* Humble.
- Shiwengun-nere**, シウエンゲンチレ, 謙遜スル. *v.i.* To humble one's self. **Syn**: Yaiwenhunnere.
- Shiwende**, シウエンデ, 徐行スル、緩キ(足ノ). *v.i.* and *adj.* To walk slowly slow of foot.
- Shiwentep**, シウエンテフ, 女. *n.* A woman. **As**:—*Shiwentep shiripo auoshmare*, “to have become a woman.”
- Shiwentep-kuwa**, シウエンテフクワ, 女ノ墓標. *n.* A woman's grave mark. **Syn**: Mat-kuwa.
- Shiyapke**, シヤブケ, 剃髪スル(喪ノ爲). *v.t.* To shave the head in mourning.
- Shiyara**, シヤラ, 清キ、純ナル、善真ナル. *n.* Unadulterated. Pure. Good.
- Shiyeye**, シイエイエ, 病氣、病氣ノ、病氣スル. *n.* and *adj.* and *v.i.* Sickness. Disease. Sick. To be ill. **As**:—*Shiyeye guru*, “a sick person.”
- Shiyeyepa**, シイエイエバ, 病氣、病氣ノ、病氣スル. *Pl.* of *shiyeye*. **As**:—*Shiyeyepa utara okai*, “there are some sick persons.”
- Shiyokunnere**, ショクンチレ, 高慢スル. *v.i.* To be arrogant. To be boastful. To be proud. **Syn**: Pakesara.
- Shiyompiyara**, シヨムピヤラ, 寡夫、寡婦. *n.* A widow or widower.
- Shiyoni**, シヨニ, 縮マル. *v.i.* To contract. To shrink.
- Shiyuk**, シユク, or **Shiuk**, シウク, 雄熊. *n.* A he-bear.
- Shiyuk-koro-okai**, シユクコロオカイ, 盛装スル. *v.i.* To be dressed smartly.
- Shiyuppa**, シユッパ, 魁ムル. *v.t.* To

- attempt. To try. To brace one's self up. To do diligently. To put forth one's strength.
- Shiyuppa-no-ye**, シユッパノイエ, 誓フ. *v.t.* To swear. To say earnestly.
- Sho**, ショ, or **So**, ソ, 露岩、例セバ、シヨヤ、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.
- Sho-ataye**, ショアタイエ, 負債. *n.* A debt. As:—*Sho ataye kara*, “to pay off a debt.” *Sho uk*, “to contract a debt.” *Sho ukte*, “to bring into debt.”
- Shochakte**, ショチャクテ, or **Sochakte**, ソチャクテ, 宴散ズル. *v.i.* To arise as from a feast.
- Shok**, ショク, 送り出ス. *v.t.* To send out. **Syn**: **Oashinge**.
- Shoka**, ショカ, 凡テ、全體. *adj.* All. The whole. **Syn**: **Ebitta**.
- Shokai**, ショカイ, 水神. *n.* A water-nymph. **Syn**: **Kappa**.
- 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, 全體ニ於テ. *adv.* On the whole. As:—*Iworo shokata*, “on the whole mountains.”
- Shokisara**, ショキサラ, 暗處. *n.* A dark place. On one side. As:—*Shokisara ta ande*, “put it on one side.”
- Shokkara** ショッカラ, 長キ蓆 (牀ニ敷ク). *n.* A long mat used to spread upon the floor.
- Sho-kontukai**, ショコンツカイ, 第貳位ノ酋長. *n.* The second or under chief.
- Shokuruka**, ショクルカ, 頂ヲ越ヘテ. *adv.* Over the top of anything. As:—*Iworo shokuruka*, “over the mountain tops.”
- Shomo**, ショモ, 否、然ラズ、例セバ、シヨモネブクイエ、余ハ何モ云ハス. *adv.* No. Not. It is not. *Shono nepku ye*, “I said nothing.”
- Shomo-ekottanu**, ショモエコッタヌ, 注意セズ. *v.t.* To take no notice of. Not to care about.
- Shomo-itak**, ショモイタク, 啞ノ. *adj.* Dumb.
- Shomo-itak-ashpa-uopuk**, ショモイタクアシバウオプク, 聾啞ノ. *adj.* Deaf and dumb.
- Shomo-ka-ene-kawash-kuni-ramu-ai**, ショモカエ子カワシクニラムアイ, 余ハ斯ノ如ク云ハ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, 慎ム、斷ツ. *v.t.* To abstain. Not to do. As:—*Shomoki ya*, “will he not? Is he not? Does he not?”
- Shomo-no**, ショモノ, 無シ、持タズ. *adv.* Not. Without.
- Shomo-oakaibe**, 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 etaraka buri ki ne na*, “do not disgrace yourself in any new manner.” *Shomo okaibe tonoto kuruka ko-nukoshne ne na*, “do not go taking too much wine and getting extraordinarily angry.”

Shomo-ramnu-ki, ショモラムキ, 斷食スル. *v.t.* To abstain from food. To fast.

Shomo-ruwe-un, ショモルウユウン, 實ニ然ラズ. *adv. ph.* Dear me, no! Certainly not.

Shomo-tashnu, ショモタシヌ, 黙ス. *v.i.* To be silent. Not to speak.

Syn: Shomo itak.

Shomo-yaikatanu, ショモヤイカタヌ, 輕ンジテ. *adj.* Disrespectful.

Shomo-yak-anak-ne, ショモヤクアナク子, ニアラザレバ. *adv.* Unless. If there is not.

Shonabi, ショナビ, 堆. *n.* A heap. Heaped up.

Shonep, ショ子ブ, 敷物. *n.* A carpet. A mat for laying on the floor.

Shongo, ションゴ, 音信. *n.* A message. News. Tidings. As:—*Shongo koro*, “to bear a message.” *Shongo an guru*, *Shongo koro guru*, “a messenger,” “a bearer of tidings.” *Pirika shongo*, “good news.” *Wen shongo*, “bad news.” *Shongo atte or shongo pita*, “to explain a message.”

Shonoki, ショナキ, 損スル(商賣シテ). *v.t.* To lose as in a bargain.

Sho-ottena, ショotteナ, 第一位ノ酋長. *n.* A head chief. **Syn:** Poro-ottena.

Shopki, ショブキ, 待遇スル(友人ヲ). *v.t.* To receive (as a friend). To receive into one's own house or family. To receive with favour. To cause to sit down as to a meal.

Shopki-ainu, ショブキアイヌ, 客人(宴會ニ招キタル). *n.* A friend brought in to a feast.

Shose, ショセ, or **Shosei**, ショセイ, 負債. *n.* A debt.

Shosei-kara, ショセイカラ, 借債. To contract a debt. To buy on trust.

Shoseire, ショセイレ, or **Shosere**, ショセレ, 借債セシム. *v.i.* To cause to contract a debt.

Shoseire-guru, ショセイレグル, 債權者. *n.* A creditor.

Shosho, ショショ, or **Soso**, ソソ, 皮ヲ剥ク. *v.t.* To skin. **Syn:** Kapu-arsei.

Shotki, ショツキ, 寢床. *n.* A bed. As:—*Shotki chupu*, “to get up from bed.” **Syn:** Hotke-i.

Shotki, ショツキ, 爐ノ真中ノ灰. *n.* The ashes in the middle of a fireplace.

Shotki-i, ショツキイ, 寢室. *n.* A bedroom.

Shotki-tumbu, ショツキツムブ, 寢室. *n.* A bedroom.

Shta, シタ, 犬. *n.* A dog. **Syn:** Ceta.

Shu, シュ, 鍋. *n.* A saucepan. A porridge pot. A stew pot.

Shu-at, シュアツ, 鍋ノ柄. *n.* A pot handle.

Shuat-ni, シュアツニ, タラノキ. *n.* The angelica tree. *Aralia sinensis*, *L.* Also called *Eneuge-ni* and *eninge-ni*.

Shuenenge-sei, シュエ子ンゲセイ, イカイ. *n.* Mussel. *Mytilu crassitesta*, *L.*

Shui, シュイ, 穴, 罅隙. *n.* A hole. An aperture.

Shui, シュイ, 再ビ, 猶. *adv.* Again.

Yet again. More. As:—*Shui pon*, “yet a little” or “a little more.”

Shuikere, シュイケレ, 戦ノ如ク終結スル. *v.i.* To have finished as a war. **Syn**: *Tumi okere*.

Shui-kot-chep, シュイコッチェブ, or **Warantuka**, ワランツカ, ガズナキノ一種(方言). A kind of blenny. *Lampenus anguillaris*, (*Pallas*).

Shuine, シュイ子, 數詞ノ後ニ付ク語. *part.* An adverbial ending to numerals.

Shui-oyashim, シュイオヤシム, 明々後日ノ其次日. *adv.* The third day from tomorrow.

Shui-oyato, シュイオヤト, 明後日. *adv.* The day after tomorrow.

Shuk, シュク, 酸キ. *adj.* Sour. **Syn**: **Shukkake**.

Shukarasei, シュカラセイ, カキ. *n.* Oysters. Shells used to cook food in. An earthen-ware saucepan. **Syn**: *Petchist*. **Akkesh sei**.

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-iwai, シュケイワイ, 婚禮. *n.* A marriage ceremony. **Syn**: *Uwechiu marapto*.

Shuke-nima, シュケニマ, 俎板. *n.* A cook's board or tray.

Shukepa, シュケバ, 料理スル. *v.t.* To cook. *Pl*. of both *person and object*.

Shuke-tashiro, シュケタシロ, 庖丁. A kitchen knife.

Shukkake, シュッカケ, 酸キ、スキ. *adj.* Sour. Acid.

Shukkake-no, シュッカケノ, 酸キ. *adj.* Acetous. **Syn**: **Shuk**.

Shukkake-no-kara, シュッカケノカラ, 酸クスル. *v.t.* To acidify. To acetify.

Shukkakep, シュッカケブ, 酸、ス. *n.* Vinegar. Anything sour.

Shu-kohui, シュコフイ, or **Shu-kouhui**, シュコウフイ, 焼カル(鍋ニテ). *v.i.* To be burnt as food in a saucepan or as fat when being boiled.

Shukoyan-mat, シュコヤンマツ, 火ヨリ取り去リタル鍋ヲ置ク籠ノ或ル部分. *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.

Shukupashnu, シュクパシヌ, 速ニ生育スル所ノ. *adj.* Quick growing. Of quick growth. Healthy. Well.

Shukup-enininge, シクフエニニング, 緩徐ニ生育スル所ノ. *adj.* Slow growing. Of slow growth.

Shukup-ikoro, シュクフイコロ, 増ス寶. *n.* Increasing treasures.

Shukup-moire, シクフモイレ, 緩徐ニ生育スル所ノ. *adj.* Of slow growth.

Shukupramta-kara, シクブラムタカラ, or **Shikupramta-kara**, シクブラムタカラ, 寃サル. *v.i.* To have nightmare. **Syn**: **Shukup-turashi**.

Shukupte, シュクブテ, 育ツル. *v.t.*
To bring up. To nourish. **Syn:**
Reshpa.

Shukup-tuikata, シュクブツイカタ, 若
キ時. *adv.* Adolescence.

Shukupturashi, シュクブツラシ, 魔サ
ル. *v.i.* To have nightmare. **Syn:**
Shukupramta kara.

Shukus, シュクス, 日光、天氣. *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
氣. *n.* Good weather. *Shukus*
uen, “bad weather.”

Shukus-toi-kunne, シュクストイクン
子, ヲク輝キ且ツ澄メル (天氣). *v.i.*
and *adj.* Very bright and clear
(as weather). Very clear. Ex-
ceedingly light. **As:—***Shukus toi*
kunne to, “a very bright day.”
Shukus toi kunne anchikara, “a
very bright night.”

Shukuturu,
シュクツル, }
Shukutut, } エソネキ. *n.* The
シュクツツ, } common hive.
Shikuturu, }
シュクツル, } *Allium schoenop-*
Shikutut, } シクツツ, } *rasum*, *L.*

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, 瘠セタル. *adj.* Thin.
Poor. **As:—***Shum aman*, “poor
corn.”

Shum, シュム, 油. *n.* Oil. Fat.
Scum. *Shum etayep*, “an oil
pump.”

Shuma, シュマ, 石. *n.* A stone.
As:—*Shuma piyekara*, “to throw
stones.”

Shuma-ari-piyekara, シュマアリビ
イェカラ, 投石スル. *v.t.* To stone.

Shuma-kiroru, シュマキロル, or *Shu-*
ma-o, シュマオ, 石アル. *adj.* Stony.

Shuma-potoki, シュマポトキ, 石像.
n. A stone idol.

Shumari, シュマリ, 狐、阿諛者. *n.*
A fox. A flatterer.

Shuma-sekkoro-chikap, シュマセツ
コロチカブ, シギノ一種. *n.* A small
kind of sandpiper.

Shumaune, シュマウ子, 死獸. *n.*
Dead animals.

Shuma-ush, シュマウシ, 石アル. *adj.*
Stony.

Shum-etuyep, シュムエツイェブ, 油ノ
ポンプ. *n.* An oil pump.

Shumke, シュムケ, 肪ヲ搾ヒ取ル. *v.i.*
To skim the fat off soap.

Shumnu-kash, シュムヌカシ, 灌木ノ
一種. *n.* A kind of shrub *Lindera*
sericea, *Bl.* A decoction is some-
times 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.

Shumunge, シュムムゲ, 凋ム. *v.i.*
To wither. **As:—***Shumunge wa*
isam, “withered away.”

Shum-ush, シュムウシ, 油ノ如ク、肪
ノ如ク. *adj.* Oily. Fatty. Greasy.

Shunan-chup, シュナンチュブ, or
Shinan-chup, シナンチュブ, 鮭ノ漁

- 期. *n.* The space of time comprising the latter part of November and the first part of December during which time the Ainu catch salmon by first attracting them with lights or torches called *shune*.
- Shunapa**, シュナバ, or **Sunapa**, スナバ, マダイロウ. *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, 動物ノ脇ノ肉. *n.* The flesh on the sides of animals.
- Shunchike**, シュンチケ, スロキ. *n.* A kind of perch. *Lates labrax japonicus*, T. & S.
- Shune**, シュ子, 灯松. *n.* A torch. As:—*Shune ni*, “a torch handle.”
Syn: *Shimechike*. **Airo**.
- Shune-chup**, シュ子チュブ, 鮭ノ魚期. *n.* The same as *shunan chup*.
- Shunge**, シュンゲ, 偽言. *n.* A lie. Frawd. Deceit.
- Shungu-ni**, シュンゲニ, エゾマツ. *n.* A kind of spruce. *Picea ajanensis*. *Fisch*.
- Shungu-orun-pon-chikap**, シュンゲオルンポンチカブ, 鳥ノ一種. *n.* A kind of bird.
- Shuunin-soi**, シュウニンソイ, シマヅイ. *Sebastes trivittatus*, (Hilgd).
- Shu-ni**, シューニ, ニカキ. *n.* *Picrasma ailanthoides*, Planch.
- Shunumaush**, シュヌマウシ, 老鹿、老人ヲ輕蔑シテ云フ言葉. *n.* An old deer. A word of contempt sometimes applied to old people.
- Shu-okkara**, シュオッカラ, 鮭又鱒ノ腹中ノ脂肪. *n.* The inside fat of salmon and salmon trout.
- Shuomki**, シュオムキ, or **Shuongi**, シュオンギ, 籠ノ一種. *n.* A kink of plaited basket.
- Shuop**, シュオプ, 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×ル. *v.t.* To make a bundle of anything.
- Shuptomo**, シュットモ, 内部. *n.* Near the bottom of a place. The inside. As:—*Nupuri shuptomo*, “the inside of a mountain.”
- Shupun-chep**, シュブンチェブ, ヱクビ. Roach, *Leuciscus hakuensis*, Gthr.
- Shupun-imok**, シュブンイモク, 蟲ノ名. *n.* A grub (so named because it is a good bait for *shupun*, or roach).
- Shupunkuruki-na**, シュブンクルキナ, クサフヂ. *n.* A kink of vetch. *Vicia Cracca*, L. var. *japonica*, Miq.
- Shupuya**, シュブヤ, or **Shupuyapa**, シュバヤバ, 煙. *n.* Smoke.
- Shupuya-at**, シュブヤアツ, 煙ル. *v.i.* To smoke.
- Shupuya-ekot**, シュブヤエコツ, 煙ノ爲ニ死ス. *v.i.* To die through smoke.
- Shupuya-ekote**, シュブヤエコテ, 煙ベ殺ス. *v.t.* To smoke to death.

Shupuya-nup, シュブヤヌブ, キツ子ノチャブクロノ類. *n.* The puff ball.

Lycoperdon sps.

Shusam, シュサム, チカ. *n.* Surf smelt. *Mesopus olidus*, (*Pallas*).

Shusamna, シュサムナ, 一方ニ於テ. *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.”

Shusan-no, シュサンノ, 不注意ニ. *adv.* Without care. Carelessly. Cheaply.

Shushupopun-kina, シュシュポブンキナ, 草ノ名. *n.* A kind of sedge found growing under trees only and used by the Ainu for making mats.

Shut, シュツ, 束、タバ. *n.* Anything rolled up into a bundle. **Syn**: **Shuppa**.

Shut, シュツ, 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.”

Shut, シュツ, or **Shutu**, シツ, 祖母、先祖、根. *n.* Grandmother. Ancestor. As:—*Ainu-shut*, “the Ainu ancestor. Roots. **Sy**: **Shinrit**. **Shinrich**.

Shutu, シュツ, or **Shitu**, シツ, 棍棒(武器). *n.* A war-club.

Shutu, シュツ, 根、先祖. *n.* Roots. Ancestors.

Shutu-atuye, シュツアツイエ, 子ヲ産マズナル. *v.i.* To cease from child-bearing.

Shutukap, シュツカブ, 葡萄蔓ノ皮. *n.* The bark of grape vines.

Shutu-keire, シュツケイレ, 葡萄蔓ノ皮ニテ製セシ履. *n.* Sandles made of the bark of grape vines.

Shutukeire-kina, シュツケイレキナ, コタニソタリ. *n.* *Scopendrium vulgare*, *Sm.*

Shutu-tuye, シュツツイエ, 死スル. *v.i.* To die.

Shutu-tuye-wa-isam, シュツツイエワイサム, 死シタル. *adj.* Dead.

Shuwash, シュワシ, ホザキナナカマド. *n.* *Spiraea sorbifolia*, *L.*

Shuwat, シュワツ, 自在鍵(木製ニシテ爐ニ用ユ). *n.* A wooden pot-hook.

Shuwonte, シュウオンテ, シホテ. *n.* The carrion flower. *Smilax herbacea*, *L. var. Oldhami*, *Max.*

Shuye, シュイエ, 煮ル. *v.t.* To cook by boiling. **Syn**: **Shuke**.

Shuye, シュイエ, 振りマワス、尾ヲ振ル. *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. (*pl.*)

Shuye-shuye, シュイエシュイエ, 振りマワス、尾ヲ振ル. *v.t.* To wave about. To shake up. To wag (as a dog its tail). As:—*Seta sara shuyeshuye*, “the dogs wags its tail.”

Shuyop, シュヨブ, or **Shuop**, シュオブ, 箱. *n.* A box.

Shuwanu, シュワヌ, ホドシギノ飛降ノ音. *n.* The noise snipe make when coming down through the air.

So, ソ, 滝. *n.* A waterfall.

- So, ソ, 牀. 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, 失フ事. n.** Loss. As:—*So no ki*, “to lose in business.”
- Sogesh, ソゲシ, 家ノ南隅. n.** The southern corner of a hut.
- Soi, ソイ, ソイ. n.** *Sebastodes variabilis*, (Linn).
- Soi, ソイ, 外部. n.** The outside.
- Soiba, ソイバ, 摘マミ出ス、取り出ス. v.t.** To pick out. To take out.
- Soige, ソイゲ, 外. adv.** Without. Outside.
- Soigeta, ソイゲタ, 外部. adv.** Outside.
- Soimashke, ソイマシケ, ソイノ一種. 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.
- Soi-ta, ソイタ, 外部. adv.** Outside. Abroad.
- Soita-koro-same, ソイタコロサミ, シエモクザソ. n.** The hammer-headed shark. *Sphyrna zygaena* (Linn).
- Soi-ta-an, ソイタアン, 外ニ居ル. v.i.** To be outside.
- Soiwasama, ソイワサイマ, or Soiwassamma-aoshiraye, ソイワサムマアオシライエ, 外ニ行ク、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 (廣キ縁アル草製). n.** A broad-brimmed hat made of grass.
- Sokarabe, ソカラベ, 蓆、敷物. n.** A mat. A carpet.
- Sokaramat, ソカラマツ, 酋長ノ妻. 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.
- Soko-ni, ソコニ, ニハトコ. n.** The elder tree. *Sambucus racemosa*, L.
- Syn: Oshpara-ni.**
- So-kontukai, ソコンツカイ, 第三位ノ酋長. n.** The third chief of a village. See *Kontukai*.
- Somat, ソマツ, 酋長、酋長ノ妻. n.** The chief, or principal wife.
- Son, ソン, 眞ノ. adj.** True.
- Son-ambe, ソンアムベ, 眞實. n.** Truth.
- Sone, ソ子, 實ニ、誠ニ. adv.** Truly. In truth. It is truly so.
- Soni, ソニ, 舟ノ進水ニ用ユル轉子. n.** A roller used for launching boats.
- Son-i, ソンイ, 事實. n.** Truth.
- Son-no, ソンノ, 誠ニ. adv.** Truly. Very much. Accurately. Actually.
- Son no an, ソンノアン, 眞ノ. adj.** True.

- Sonnonewa**, ソンノ子ワ, 眞ニ. *adv.*
Truly. Actually.
- Son-no-poka**. ソンノボカ, 眞ニ. *adv.*
In truth.
- Sontak**, ソンタク, 小童. *n.* A little boy.
- So-nuyep**, ソヌイエブ, 幕家内ノ). *n.*
A indoor broom.
- So-ottena**, ソオツテナ, 第一位ノ酋長.
n. The head chief of village.
See *Kontakai*.
- Sopa**, ソバ, 家ノ北隅、(最モ神聖ナル場所). *n.* The northern corner of a hut. The most sacred part of a hut.
- Sopa-un-kamui**, シバウンカムイ, 家ノ北隅ノ神. *n.* The gods of the northern corner of a hut.
- Sopesh-ni**, ソベシニ, 梁(ウツバリ). *n.*
The long poles to which the lower ends of the side rafters of a hut are tied. **Syn:** Anan-ni.
- Sori**, ソリ, 橇. *n.* A sleigh. **Syn:** Nuso.
- Sorokoni-samambe**, ソロコニサマムベ, アブラカレイ. *n.* *Pleuronectes sp.*
- Soroma**, ソロマ, クサソテツ. *n.*
A kind of fern. *Onoclea Struthiopteris*, *Hofbni*.
- Soroma-utare**, ソロマウタレ, ワウレンシダ. *n.* A kind of fern. *Davallia Wilfordii*, *Bak.*
- Sosh**, ソシ, 木皮ノ層、頁、岩層. *n.*
A layer of bark. The page or leaf of a book. A layer or strata of earth or rock.
- Sosh**, ソシ, 木ノ轡(オモガイ). *n.* A wooden bridle.
- Sosh**, ソシ, 下ル(水又ハ雪雨ノ如ク).
v.i. To descend as water or sleet.
- Soshi**, ソシ, 剥ク、ムク. *v.t.* To peel off. (*sing.*) To skin.
- Soshi-oma**, ソシオマ, 剥ガレタル、ムカレタル. *adj.* Peeled off.
- Soshiipi**, ソシビ, 再婚スル. *v.t.* To re-marry.
- Soshke**, ソシケ, 剥ク、ムク. *v.i.* To peel.
- Soshma**, ソシマ, ケミ. *n.* *Elaeagnus*.
- Soshma**, ソシマ, 迂鳴ツテ語ル. *v.i.*
To speak in a gruff voice.
- Soshne**, ソシ子, 層ノ. *adj.* In layers. In companies.
- Soshnu**, ソシヌ, 層、片. *n.* A layer. A flake.
- Soshnu-soshnu**, ソシヌソシヌ, 層ノ. 片ノ. *adj.* In layers. In flakes.
- Soshpa**, ソシバ, 剥ク、ムク、剥ケ、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.
- Soyai**, ソヤイ, 黄蜂. *n.* A wasp. A bee. A hornet. As:—*Soyai chotcha*, "to be stung by wasps" *Soyai set*, "a wasp's nest." As:—*Ka-soyai*, a bee; *shi-soyai*, a hornet. *Toi-soyai*, a wasp.
- Soyai-wakka**, ソヤイワッカ, 蜜. *n.*
Honey. **Syn:** Soyai ninge.
- Soye**, ソイエ, 錐*. To bore.
- Soyep**, ソイエブ, 錐. *n.* A gimlet. An auger.

Soyekatta, ソイェカッタ, 追ヒ出ス. *v.t.*
To drive out. As:—*Seta soyekatta wa apa shi*, “drive the dog out and shut the door.” **Syn**: Soyukuta.

Soyemba, ソイェムバ, 外出スル. *v.t.*
To go out. **Syn**: Soyumba.
Pl. of Soine and soyun.

Soyokari-tashum, ソヨカリタシムム, 下痢病、赤痢. *n.* Diarrhoea. Dysentery.

Soyomba, ソヨムバ, 外出スル (次ノ語ノ複數). *v.i.* To go out. Plural of the following word.

Soyone, ソヨ子, 外出スル. *v.i.* To go out. Same as *Soine*. For the plural see *soyemba* and previous word.

Soyoshma, ソヨシマ, 突然戸外ニ突出スル、迸出スル. *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.

Soyotereke, 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 a house.

Soyui, ソユイ, 出入口. *n.* A going out of. An exit (of a person). As:—*Soyui-shiri shui-shiri*, “a going out and coming in.”

Soyukuta, ソユクタ, or **Soyekatta**, ソイェカッタ, 追ヒ出ス. *v.t.* To drive out.

Soyum-apa, ソユムアバ, or **Soyun-apa**, ソユンアバ, 外戸. *n.* An outer or porch door.

Soyumba, ソユムバ, 外出スル. *v.i.*
To go out of doors. *Pl. of soine.*
Syn: Soyemba.

Sum, スム, 溺レル、洗ヒ去ラル. *v.i.*
To be drowned. To be washed away. As:—*Mungi obitta sum wa okere*, “the barley has all been washed away.” *Nei seta sum wa rai*, “the dog was drowned.”

Sunapa, スナバ, or **Shunapa**, シュナバ, マヅイワウ. *n.* *Rumex aquaticus*, *L. var. japonicus*, *Max.* The fruit of this plant is used as an article of food by some Ainu.

Sura, スラ, 邪竈セス. *v.t.* To let alone. To cast away.

Surugu, スルグ, 毒、カフトギクノ毒. *n.* Poison. Aconite poison. *Aconitum Fischeri*, *Reich.*

Suruguiberewaraige, スルグイベレワライゲ, 毒害スル. *v.t.* To poison.

Surugu-kusuri, スルグクスリ, シヤウブ. *n.* The sweet flag. *Acorus Calamus*, *L.*

Surugu-musa, スルグムサ, 矢ノ毒(貯藏ノ爲束ネラレシ). *n.* Arrow poison done up in a bundle for preservation.

Surugu-ra, スルグラ, プシ. *n.* The monk's hood or aconite plant.

Sus, スス, 浴スル. *v.i.* To bathe.

Sus-mau, ススマウ, or **Susu-mau**, ススマウ, アキグミノ實. *n.* The fruit of the *Elaeagnus umbellata*, *Thunb.*

Sussuru-an, スッスルアン, 悪天氣. *n.* Bad weather.

Susu-ni, ススニ, 柳. *n.* Willow of any kind. *Salix.*

Susu-at, ススアツ, バツコヤナギ. *n.*
Salix Cuprea, 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, アキケミ.
n. Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb.

T (タ).

Ta, タ, ニ於テ、ニマテ、例セバ、タア
ン、此處ニ在リ. *post. At. To. In.*
As:—*Ta an*, “it is here.” *Ta*
an un to an un, or *ta ani un*,
“here and there.”

Ta, タ, 打ツ. *v.t.* To strike. As:
—*Chikuni ta*, “to strike a tree.”
Syn: **Tauge.**

Ta, タ, 掘リ出ス、吸ム、クム. *v.t.* To
dig up. To draw as water. As:
—*Emo ta*, “to dig potatoes.”
Wakka ta, “to draw water.”

Ta-a, タア, 何. *interj. and pro.* What.
As:—*Nekon a akara kuni ta a?*
“what ought to be done with
it?”

Taaba, タアバ, 此處ニ、其處ニ. *adv.*
Here. There. Syn: **Pishkan**
moshiri.

Taada-orota, タアダオロタ, 此處へ、
迄. *adv.* Hither. So far. As:—
Taada pakno, “thus far.” “So
far.”

Taada-toada, タアダトアダ, 其處此處
ニ. *adv.* Here and there.

Taada-un, タアダウン, 此處ニ. *adv.*
Here.

Taada-un-toada, タアダウントアダ,
其處此處ニ. *adv.* Here and there.

Taan, タアン, 此. *adj.* This.

Taanda, タアング, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here.
Same as *taada.*

Taanda-orota, タンダオロタ, 此方へ.
adv. Hither. As:—*Taanda pak-*
no, “thus far,” *Taanda toanda.*
“here and there.”

Taanda-un, タアングウン, 此處ニ.
adv. Here. As:—*Taanda un*
toanda un, “here and there.”

Taani, タアニ, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here.

Taani-toani, タアニトアニ, 其處此處
ニ. *adv.* Here and there.

Taani-un, タアニウン, 此處ニ. *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, 濃キ汁. *n.* A thick
soup. The thick sediment of
soup.

Taishikutkes, タイシクツケス, 喉、ノ
ド. *n.* The throat. As:—
Taishikutkes amaknaraye, “he
cleared his throat” (as before
entering a house). Syn: **Rekut.**

Tak, タク, 固キ. *adj.* Hard. A
Taku.

- Tak**, タク, 束ヲ持チ來ル. *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.
- Takara**, タカラ, 夢、寢リ. *n.* A dream. To sleep. **Syn**: **Wendarap**.
- Takasara**, タカサラ, or **Takaisara**, タカイサラ, 酒盃ノ臺. *n.* A wine cup saucer. A cup stand.
- Takataka**, タカタカ, 蟋蟀、蝗. *n.* A grasshopper. A locust. **Syn**: **Pata**. **Patapata**.
- Takayara**, タカヤラ, 持チ來サスル. *v.i.* To send and fetch. **Syn**: **Tak yara**.
- Takbe-kina**, タクベキナ, アゼスゲ. *n.* *Carex vulgaris*, *Fr.*
- Take**, タケ, 今、只今、數日以前. *adv.* Now. Just now. A few days ago. **Syn**: **Nahun**. **Pon no etoko**.
- Takkara**, タツカラ, }
Tak-ne-kara, } 固ムル. *v.t.* To
 タク子カラ, } harden.
Tak-no-kara, }
 タクノカラ, }
- Takne**, タク子, 短キ. *adj.* Short. Curt.
- Takne-hike**, タク子ヒケ, 短キ物、蝮、マムシ. *n.* A short thing. A viper. **Syn**: **Nitne hike**.
- Takne-no**, タク子ノ, 短ク. *adv.* Shortly. In a brief manner.
- Takne-no-kara**, タク子ノカラ, 短縮スル. *v.t.* To shorten.
- Takne-no-ye**, タク子ノイエ, 短縮スル. *v.t.* To abbreviate.
- Taknere**, タク子レ, 短縮スル. *v.t.* To shorten. To abridge. **Syn**: **Ponde**.
- Taknere-i**, タク子レイ, 短縮. *n.* Abridgement. **Syn**: **Ponde-i**.
- Taknere-re**, タク子レレ, 短縮セシム. *v.t.* To cause another to shorten.
- Taktak**, タクタク, 固キ、固キ塊. *adj.* and *n.* Hard. A hard lump. A clot. As:—*Ye-taktak*, “a hard lump of matter or puss.
- Taktakbe**, タクタクベ, 大石(河中ノ). *n.* Large stones found in rivers. **Syn**: **Repushbe**.
- Taktak-kara**, タクタクカラ, or **Tak-taku-kara**, タクタクカラ, 固ムル. *v.t.* To harden.
- Taku**, タク, 塊、球. *n.* A mass. A ball.
- Taku-akara**, タクアカラ, 混リタル. *adj.* Agglomerated. **Syn**: **Ataku kara**.
- Taku-chine**, タク子子, 球根. *n.* A bulb.
- Taku-kara**, タクカラ, 混ズル. *v.t.* To agglomerate.
- Taku-ne**, タク子, 混リタル. *adj.* Agglomerated.
- Takupi**, タクピ. 謙遜ノ語. *n.* A term of humiliation. As:—*Tan okkai takupi poka erampokiwen wa en kore*, “please have mercy upon this worthless fellow.”
- Takupi**, タクピ, 肩. *n.* The shoulder.
- Takupi**, タクピ, 只一ツ. *adj.* One only. Just one. Only. **Syn**: **Patek**.
- Takusa**, タクサ, 朶. *n.* A bunch of

- anything. Sometimes a bunch of herbs or an *inao* used to wave over the sick to drive away disease. As:—*Nuttat takusa*, “a bunch of bamboo grass.”
- Tak-yara, タクヤラ, 持チ来ラシム.** *v.t.* To send and fetch. **Syn:** **Takayara.**
- Tam, タム, 刀. n.** A sword. As:—*Tam etaye*, “to draw a sword.” *Tam koterekere*, “to flourish a sword.” *Tam kuri*, “to cut with a sword.” *Tam kuri yainutumnu*, “to be cut with a sword.” *Tam kuru*, “to draw a sword.” “To flash a sword.” *Tam kutpokihiu*, “to wear a sword, *Tam sep ukohopuni*, “to fight with swords.” *Tam sokpere*, “to strike at with a sword.” *Tam tui*, “a strike of the sword.”
- Tam, タム, or Tan, タン, 此. pro.** This.
- Tama, タマ, 球, 珠. n.** A ball. Beads. As:—*Tama saye*, “to thread beads.”
- Tamane, タマ子, 球, 球ニナリシ. v.i.** and *n.* A ball. To have become a ball.
- Tambako, タムバコ, 煙草. n.** Tobacco. As:—*Tambako iku*, “to smoke.” *Tambako kotukka*, “to light a pipe.” *Tambako ku*, “to smoke.”
- Tambako-op, タムバコオブ, 煙草入. n.** A tobacco pouch or box.
- Tambe, タムベ, 此物. n.** This thing. As:—*Tambe nei no shomo ne ya?* “is it not so.” *Tambe tashi ne inc*, “it being so.”
- Tambe, タムベ, 陰門. n.** The vagina. **Syn:** **Achike. Chinunuke-ike. Nuina korobe.**
- Tambe-gusu, タムベグス, 此故ニ. adv.** Therefore. For this reason. As:—*Tambe gusu okaibe*, “on account of these things.”
- Tambe-imakake, タムベイマカケ, 今ヨリ. adv.** From now. Henceforth.
- Tambe-imakake-ta, タムベイマカケタ, 暫時ノ後. adv.** By and by.
- Tambu, タムブ, 龜ノ甲. n.** Carapace of turtle.
- Tambushi, タムブシ, 補綴スル. v.t.** To mend, as a hole in clothes.
- Tam-chash, タムチャシ, 受ケ流ス. v.t.** To ward off (as in fencing).
- Tam-here, タムヘレ, 刀ノ光. n.** The flash of a sword. The glitter of a sword.
- Tam-kik-humbe, タムキクフムベ, 楯. n.** A shield.
- Tampaketa, タムバケタ, 此側. adv.** This side.
- Tampaneba, タムパ子バ, 今年. adv.** This year.
- Tampara-cheppo, タムハラ チェッポ, 魚ノ名. n.** A perch.
- Tamparaparak, タムハラバラク, 泣ク. v.i.** To weep. **Syn:** **Hawe ashte wa chish.**
- Tampata, タムバタ, 此側. adv.** This side. As:—*Pet tampata*, “on this side of the river.”
- Tampota, タムボタ, 暫時ノ後, 一兩日ノ後. adv.** By and by. In a day or two.

Tampush, タムフシ, 刀、鞘. *n.* A sword sheath.

Tamsep, タムセブ, 鳴ル(兩物ヲ打合セタル時). *v.i.* To sound, as when one thing is knocked against another.

Tamtui, タムツイ, or **Tamtuye, タムツイ**エ, 腸. *n.* The intestines.
Syn: Kankan-okotbe.

Tamu, タム, ヨコノミ. *n.* Sand fleas.

Tamunde, タムンデ, 搖レル(木ノ枝ノ如ク). *v.t.* To wave from one side to the other as a branch of a tree.

Tamun-tamun, タムンタムン, 打ち合フ、受ケ流ス. *v.t.* To fence. To ward off.

Tan, タン, 此. *pro.* This. As:—*Tan anchikara*, “this night.”
Tan chup, “this month.” *Tan guru*, “this person.” Tan to, “today.” *Tan ukuran*, “this evening.”

Tanak, タナク, 氣絶スル、弱キ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be faint. To faint away. Weak. Faint. As:—*Tanak koro keutum guru*, “a faint hearted person.”

Tanak-tanak, タナクタナク, 氣絶スル、弱キ(前ノ語ヨリ強ク且ツ屢シカスル事). *v.i.* and *adj.* Frequentive and intensitive of the previous word.

Tande, タンデ, 今. *adv.* Now.

Tando-oro, タンドオロ, 今ヨリ. *adv.* Henceforth.

Tande-pota-an, タンデポタアン, 殆ド、近ク. *adj.* Nearly. Close at hand. As:—*Tande pota an guru*, “the person near by.”

Tane, タ子, 今. *adv.* Now. As:—*Tane pakno*, “until now.”
Tane wano, “from now,” “henceforth.”

Tane-ankesh, タ子アンケシ, 黎明. *adv.* The break of day.

Tane, タ子, 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*.

Tanebo, タ子ボ, 今、只今. Now. Just now. Now for the first time.

Tane-ru, タ子ル, 列(植エタル植物ノ). *n.* A row (as vegetables in a garden).

Tanne, タン子, 長キ. *adj.* Long. As:—*Tanne chinika*, “a long step.”

Tanne-cheppo, タン子チエッポ, 鰻. *n.* An eel. **Syn: Ukurube.**

Tanne-eremu, タン子エレム, エゾイタチ(夏毛ノ者ノ). *n.* An ermine. *Putorius erminea*, Linn.

Tanne-hesei, タン子ヘセイ, 嘆息. *n.* A sigh.

Tanne-hesei-ki, タン子ヘセイキ, 嘆息スル. *v.i.* To sigh. **Syn: Vaitasarapare.**

Tanne-hush-arapare, タン子フシアラバレ, or **Tanne-hushta, タン子フシタ**, 吐息スル. *v.i.* To blow as when tired or hot. **Syn: Hesei turiri.**

Tannepuikoro, タン子ブイコロ, 重代ノ長劍. *n.* Long swords kept as heirlooms.

Tanne-ushi, タン子ウシ, 長サ. *n.* Length.

Tannu, タンヌ, 海豚. *n.* A dolphin. (Including several species).

- Tantaraki**, タンタラキ, or **Tantaraki**, タンタラツキ, 徐歩スル. *v.i.*
To canter. To go joggling along.
To trot along gently as a dog or fox. **Syn**: Chairak. **Sambash**.
- Tanto**, タント, 今日. *adv.* Today.
This word is often followed by *otta*. As:—*Tanto otta*, “today,” or during this day.”
- Ta-okkaiyo**, タオッカイヨ, 驚又ハ賞讃ノ叫. *excl.* Expression of surprise or praise.
- Tap**, タフ, 圓頂丘. *n.* A single hill with a round top. A cone.
- Tap**, タフ, 此, 斯ク, 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**, タッアムベ, 此物. *n.*
This thing.
- Tapan**, タバン, 斯ク, 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, 此處ニ. *adv.*
Here. At this place.
- Tapakno**, タバクノ, 充分ナル. *adj.*
Sufficient. “Enough. As:—*Tapakno yainu*, “to be satisfied with.”
Syn: Tepakno.
- Tap-chikiri**, タフチキリ, 前脚. *n.*
The fore feet of animals.
- Tapera**, タベラ, or **Tapere**, タベレ, 肩. *n.* The shoulder.
- Tapera-pone**, タベラホ子, or **Tapere-pone**, タベレホ子, 肩骨. *n.* The shoulder blade.
- Tapip**, タビフ, 爪ノ根ノ腫物. *n.* Oynchia.
- Tapka**, タフカ, 山頂. *n.* The top of a mountain.
- Tapkanni-kara**, タフカンニカラ, 擴ガル (木ノ枝ノ如クニ上方ニ向ツテ). *v.i.* To spread out in an upward position like the branches of trees.
- Tapkara**, タフカラ, 踊ル. *v.i.* To dance. **Syn**: Rimsei.
- Tapkara-kina**, タフカラキナ, オミナヘシ. *n.* *Patrinia sceliosofolia*, *Link.*
- Tapkara-tapkara**, タフカラタフカラ, 踊ル. *v.i.* To dance.
- Tapkiri**, タフキリ, 皮ノ剥ケタル獸ノ前脚. *n.* The skinned fore legs of animals.
- Tapkop**, タフコフ, 一峯ノ山. *n.* A single peak of a mountain. A mountain of one peak, standing by itself.
- Tapne**, タフ子, 斯ク. *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**, タフオカイ, 斯ク, 此ノ種. *adj.* Thus. This kind. Such.
- Tapshut-umbe**, タフシュツウムベ, 肩上ノ物. *n.* Anything upon the shoulders.
- Tapsutu**, タフスツ, 肩. *n.* The shoulders.
- Taptapu**, タフタフ, 塊トナス. *v.t.* To gather up into a lump or ball.

Tara, タラ. 附加物、垂下物. *n.* An appendage. Affixed to, Holding on to. Dangling from.

Tara, タラ, 背負フ爲ノ器. *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, タラノ繩. *n.* The string of a tara.

Tara-ibe, タライベ, タラノ繩ノ額ニ附ケル部分. The head piece of a sling.

Tarai, タライ, 盥、犬ノ食器. *n.* A trough. A dog trough.

Taraiush, タライウシ, or **Taraiushike, タライウシケ,** 腰ノ狭キ部分. *n.* The small of the back. By some, the crux.

Tarakin, タラキン, 揺レル. *v.i.* To be jolted. To be bumped up and down as when riding horseback upon a packsaddle.

Tarakin-tarakin, タラキンタラキン, 烈シク揺レル. *v.i.* To be severely shaken or bumped.

Taranton, タラントン, ターレント (量目ノ名). (編者ノ輸入語). *n.* A talent (introduced by the compiler).

Tara-pe, タラペ, 布団. *n.* A mattress. *Syn: Atarape. Chitarape.*

Tarape-nuni, タラペヌニ, 全財産. *n.* One's entire belongings. *As:—Tarape nuni cotuyetuye oara isam,* “his entire furniture and ornaments were completely taken away.”

Tara-ush, タラウシ, 背負フ器械ヲ附ケタル. *adj.* Having a sling attached to it. *As:—Tara-ush ikayop,* “a quiver with a sling attached to it.”

Tarara, タララ, 捧アル. *v.t.* To hold out. *As:—Rikta tarara,* “to hold out above one.”

Tarara, タララ, 捧ケル. *v.t.* To hold up. *Syn: Rikta puni. Rikpeka turiri.*

Taratarak, タラタラク, 石多キ. *adj.* Thick as with stones. Stony. Lumpy. Uneven. *As:—Shiritaratarak,* “a stony place.” *Syn: Toksetokse.*

Taribe, タリベ, 背負フ器械ノ額ニ付ケル部分. *n.* The headpiece of a sling.

Taritari, タリタリ, 揺レル. (馬ニ乗ル如ク). *v.i.* To be tossed up and down as when riding.

Tarush, タルシ, 背負フ器械ヲ附ケタル. *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、横切ル. *adv.* A cross. Also *v.t.* To cross. Returned as, *Tasa kambi,* a return letter.

Tasa, タサ, 登ル. *v.i.* To ascend. *Syn: Hemesu.*

Tasap, タサフ, 割金. *n.* A fine. *As:—Makiri tasap,* “a knife given as a fine.” *Chip tasap,* “a boat given as a fine.” *Syn: Ashimbe.*

Tasaske, タサスケ, 裂ケタル (河ノ氷ノ)、粗キ. *v.i.* Broken up (like the ice in a river)! Rough cracked. Turned up on edge.

Tasaske, タサスケ, 苛酷ナル. *adj.*
Bitter tempered.

Tashi, タシ, 有ル. *v.i.* To be. *Is.*

Tashi, タシ, 小刀. *n.* A knife.

Tashi, タシ, 理由. *n.* A reason.
As:—*Tambe tashi*, “for this reason.”

Tashiro, タシロ, 大ナル小刀. *n.* A large knife. A chopper.

Tashiro-kupushbe, タシロクブシベ, 小刀ノ鞘. *n.* A knife sheath.
Syn: *Saya*.

Tashiro-nit, タシロニツ, or **Tashiro-nip**, タシロニブ, 大ナル小刀ノ柄. *n.* A large knifehandle.

Tashmak-hesei, タシマクヘセイ, 喘グ. *v.i.* To gasp.

Tashmak-tashmak-no-hesei, タシマクタシマクノヘセイ, 喘グ. *v.i.* To gasp for breath.

Tashnu, タシヌ, 語ル. *v.i.* To speak.
Syn: *Itak*.

Tashui, タシユイ, 暴風. *n.* A storm of wind.

Tashum, タシム, 病氣. *n.* Sickness.

Tashumki, タシムキ, 病ム. *v.i.* To be sick. To be ill.

Taskoro, タスコロ, 霜空、大氣. *n.* Frost. Air. Atmosphere. As:—*Retat'taskoro*, “white frost.”

Taskoro-mau, タスコロマウ, 露. *n.* Dew. **Syn**: *Kinape*.

Tasu, タス, 息、イキ. *n.* The breath. Air. **Syn**: *Hesei*.

Tasu-eshkari, タスエシカリ, 窒息スル. *v.i.* To suffocate.

Tasu-tuye, タスツイエ, 窒息スル. *v.t.* To suffocate.

Tat, タツ, 樺ノ皮. *n.* Birch bark.

Tata, タタ, 截ル, *v.t.* To hack. To chop.

Tata, タタ, 此ノ. *adj.* This.

Tata-otta, タタオッタ, 其時、其後、其前. *adv.* Then. Afterwards. Before that. Upon this.

Tata-tata, タタタタ, 大ニ截ル、打ツ. *v.t.* To hack much. To strike. To chop.

Tat-ikayop, タツイカヨフ, 箆ノ一種(樺ノ皮ト金具ヲ鑄メタル). *n.* A kind of quiver ornamented with birch bark and metal.

Tat-ni, タツニ, 樺. *n.* Birch.

Tattarake, タツタラケ, 激昂スル. *v.i.* To be excited. **Syn**: *Patpatke*.

Tat-ni-karush, タツニカルシ, 樺木耳. *n.* *Polyporus sp.* Growing on birch.

Tattatse, タツタツセ, 沸ユル. *v.i.* To boil up as water.

Tauge, タウゲ, 截ル. *v.t.* To chop. To beat with an edged tool.

Tauge-tauge, タウゲタウゲ, 多ク截ル. *v.t.* To chop much.

Tauke-sanu, タウケサヌ, 音テ立ル(何物カヲ打ツテ). *v.t.* To make sound as in striking anything.

Tat-ushbe, タウシベ, 灯松. *n.* A torch.

Te, テ, 此語ハ他動詞ト共ニ用キテ其ヲ使役相トナス、例セバ、ウック、取ル、ウックテ、取ラスル、ノ如シ、又此語ハ或ル自動詞ト共ニ用キテ、其ヲ他動詞トナス、例セバ、サブ、下ル、サブテ、下ス、ノ如シ. *part.* The particle *te* is used with some transitive verbs, to give them a causative force. Thus:—*Uk*, “to take;” *ukte*, “to cause to take.”

Te is also used with some intransitive verbs to make them transitive. As:—*Sap*, “to go down”; *sapte*, “to send down.”

Te, テ, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here. As:—*Te oro*, “here,” “from here,” “to here.” *Te oro pakno*, “thus far.” *Te orota*, “to this place.” *Te oro wa*, “from here.” *Te pakno*, “thus far.” *Te peka*, “this side,” “here.” *Te un*, “here,” “to this place,” “at this lace.” *Te wa no*, “hence,” “henceforth.”

Teda, テダ, 此處ニ. *adv.* Here. As:—*Teda an*, “it is here.” *Teda an a matkachi*, “the girl who lives here.”

Teeda, テエダ, 古代、以前ニ. *adv.* Ancient times. Previously. Before.

Tehuru, テフル, 魚ノ腎. *n.* The kidney of fish.

Teike, テイケ, 中ニ墜ツル (家ノ屋根ノ如ク). *v.i.* To fall in as the roof of a house.

Teine, テイ子, 濕レル. *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,** 赤兒. *n.* A very young child.

Tek, テク, 此語或ル詞ト共ニ用ヰテ、其ヲ形容詞トナス、例セバ、ハブンノ又ハ、アブンノ、穩ニ、ハブンテク、又ハ、アブンテク、穩ナル. *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, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (海老ノ). *n.* and *adv.* The hands.
Teke, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (海老ノ). *n.* and *adv.* The hands.
テケ, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (海老ノ). *n.* and *adv.* The hands.
Tekene, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (海老ノ). *n.* and *adv.* The hands.
テケ子, 手、腕、木枝、爪 (海老ノ). *n.* and *adv.* The hands.
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 koto*, “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 uvekik*, “to clap the hands.” *Tek wa po echararase*, “to walk along by means of the hands.” *Teke 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, 故障ナク. *adv.* Without impediment.

Tek-chashnu-no, テクチャシヌノ, 故障ナク. *adv.* Without impediment.

Teke, テケ, or **Tekehe**, テケヘ, テク、ニ同シ、手. Same as *tek*. Hand or hands.

Teke-aya, テケアヤ, 掌ノ條. *n.* The lines of the hands. **Syn:** Tekru.

Teke-eokok, テケエオコク, 手テ打チ付クル. *v.t.* To strike against with the hand.

Tekehe, テケヘ, テクニ同シ、手. Same as *tek*. The hands. A hand.

Teke-iyokok, テケイヨコク, 盗スル. *v.i.* To commit a theft.

Teke-koshne-guru, テケコシ子グル, 盜賊. *n.* A thief. A light fingered person.

Tek-epakita-aeiwange-guru, テエバキタアエイワンゲグル, or **Tek-epak-un-aeiwange-guru**, テエバクアンアエイワンゲグル, 少キ僕. *n.* A small servant.

Tekepashte, テケバシテ, 奪フ、運ビ去ル. *v.t.* To snatch. To take away. To transport.

Teketanne, テケタン子, (トビウオ) *n.* A kind of fish (probably flying fish).

Teke-ushbe, テケウシベ, 手袋. *n.* Gloves.

Teke-u-ekikkik, テケウエキキク, 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, テッカキポ, 手ニテ眼ヲ蔽シテ見ル. *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, テッケセ, 遙ニ. *adv.* Far off. The end.

Tekkesean, テッケセアン, 距リタル、不十分ナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be far off. To be insufficient.

Tekkese-kara, テッケセカラ, 不十分ニ仕上ケル. *v.t.* To make up an insufficiency.

Tekkese-ne-kara, テッケセ子カラ, 不十分ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To make insufficient.

Tekka, テッカ, or **Tekko**, テッコ, 手籠. *n.* A hand basket.

Tekgoro, テッコロ, 手ニ持ツ. *v.t.* To have in hands. To grasp.

Tek-koshne-guru, テッコシ子グル, 盗人. *n.* A thief.

Tekkup, テックブ, 翼. *n.* Wings.

Tek-kuwapo-koechararase, テクワボコエチャラセ, 四ツニ歩フ. *v.i.* To walk along upon the hands and feet.

Teknumgere, テクヌムゲレ, 撰リ出ス. *v.t.* To choose out.

Teknumteke, テクヌムテケ, 拳. *n.* The fists. As:—*Teknumtek aeshitaige*, “to strike with the fists.”

Tekokbare, テコクバレ, 手ヲ通ス (袖ニ). *v.t.* To put the hands through as through the sleeves of a garment.

Tek-orari, テオラリ, 拍手スル. *v.i.* To clap the hands. **Syn:** Tekeuwekikkik.

Tek-orun-kane, テクオルンカ子, 腕環、指環. *n.* A bracelet. A finger-ring.

Tek-pake, テクバケ, 近ク. *adv.* Near at hand.

Tek-pake-ta, テクパケタ, 近ク. *adv.*
Near to. Close at hand.

Tek-paruparu, テクバルバル, 手招キスル. *v.t.* To beckon with the hand.

Tek-pira, テクピラ, 乾魚(開キニシタル). *n.* Fish cut down the centre and spared out to dry. **Syn:** **Kerekap.**

Tekram-yupu, テクラムユブ, 攫ミ付ク. *v.t.* To cling to. **Syn:** **Kotekramyupu.** **Eyupke kishma.**

Tekrarakare, テクララカレ, 手ヲ突き込ム. *v.t.* To thrust the hands into.

Tekriki-guru-pumba, テクリキグルブムバ, 擧手スル(禮儀トシテ). *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**, テクサイエカレ, 捉フ, 近ク. *v.t.* To seize with the hands.

Teksam, テクサム, 近ク. *adv.* Close at hand. Near to. Adjacent.

Tek-sambe, テクサムベ, 手ノ脈. *n.* The pulse of the hands.

Teksamta, テクサムタ, 近ク. *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, 近ク. *adj.* Adjacent.

Teksamata-an-no, テクサマタアンノ, 近ク. *adj.* Adjacently.

Teksambe, テクサムベ, or **Tek-sayekare**, テクサイエカレ, 捉フ. *v.t.* To seize with the hands.

Tek-shikiru-guru, テクシキルグル, 姦淫者. *n.* An adulterer. (Met: Lit:—One who turns the hands over).

Tek-shito, テクシト, 拳. *n.* The fist.

Tek-shitu, テクシツ, 格闘スル. *v.i.* To box.

Tek-tereke, テクテレケ, 踉蹌スル. *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, ヌマドクサ. *n.* *Equisetum limosum*, L.

Tek-ukot, テウコツ, 手首. *n.* The wrists.

Tek-umshi, テウムシ, 肱, ヒヂ. *n.* elbow. **Syn:** **Shittok.**

Tek-un-shiship, テウンシブシブ, トクサノ一種. *n.* A kind of horset. **Syn:** **Otashipship.**

Tekutapire, テクタピレ, 拳. *v.i.* The fists. The closed hand.

Tek-utomutasare, テクウトムタサレ, 拱手スル. *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)ヲツク. *v.i.* To bounce a ball.

Temba, テムバ, or **Temba-temba**, テムバテムバ, 觸ルル. *v.t.* To touch.

Tem-eshirikik, テムエシリキク, 手ニテ牀ヲ打ツ(悲ノ爲, 特ニ死人ノ有リタル時, 又葬式後ニテ). *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, 蘇生スル.** *v.t.* To revive.
- Temkakonna, テムカコンナ, 振りマ
ワス (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, 看護ス
ル、抱擁スル.** *v.t.* To nurse. To embrace in the arms.
- Temkoro, テムコロ, 抱擁スル.** *v.t.* To embrace.
- Temkoro-sam, テムコロサム, 抱擁ス
ル.** *v.t.* To embrace.
- Temmun, テムムン, 屑 (海底ヨリ跳子
アゲラレタル).** *n.* Rubbish washed up from the bottom of the sea.
- Temmun-chimakani, テムムンチマ
カニ, コモワラカガカ.** *n.* Sculpin *Myxocephalus* (including several *sp.*).
- Temnikoro, テムニコロ, 抱擁スル、握
ル.** *v.t.* To embrace. To clasp.
Syn: Oupshoro-omare.
- Tempirasa, テムピラサ, 手ヲ差シ延バ
ス.** *v.i.* To stretch the arms out.
- Temtem, テムテム, 觸ルル、摸索 (テサ
クヲ) スル.** *v.t.* To touch. To feel. To fumble about.
- Temu, テム, 匍フ (手ヲツキテ).** *v.i.* To creep along by the help of the hands.
- Temui-chep, テムイチェフ, カズナキ.
n.** Gunnels (including several species of *Pholis*.)
- Tenki, テンキ, 籠 (藁製ノ).** *n.* A kind of woven basket made of fine reeds or straw.
- Tennep, テンチフ, 嬰兒.** *n.* A baby.
Syn: Teinep. Hachako.
- Tentenge, テンテング, 柔キ.** *adj.* Soft.
- Tentenge-nok, テンテングノク, 無殻
ノ卵.** *n.* A shellless egg. Syn: Kapsek nok.
- Te-oro, テオロ, 此ヨリ.** *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, 跳フ.** *v.i.* To jump To spring upon as an animal upon its prey.
- Tereke-ibe, チレケイベ, 蛙.** *n.* A frog. Syn: Ooat. Tereke ibe. Okiorumbe. Uimamyaptep.
- Tereke-ikon, テレケイコン, 傳染病.
n.** A contagious disease.
- Tereke-iwashi, テレケイワシ, コヒ
シコ.** *n.* Anchovy. *Engraulis japonicus* T. & S. The same as *Houtomo-parochep*.
- Tereke-tereke, テレケテレケ, 跳ビ
廻ル.** *v.i.* To jump about. To skip about.
- Teretanne-sei, テレタンチセイ, ***
ホノカイ. *n.* *Mya arenaria* var. *japonica*, Jay.

- Tese**, テセ, 織ル、編ム、結ブ。 *v.t.* To weave. To make basket work. To bind. To tie together. **Syn:** Teshkau.
- Tesh**, テシ, 網代, アシロ。 *n.* A kind of fence work made across streams to enclose fish.
- Teshbare**, テシバレ, or **Teshpare**, テシバレ, (テセ、ノ複數)、織ル。 *v.i.* The plural form of *tese*, “to weave.”
- Teshkas**, テシカス, 編ム (蓆ヲ)。 *v.t.* Weave as a mat.
- Teshkara**, テシカラ, 音信スル、音信ヲ持タセ遣ス。 *v.i.* To send a message. To send with a message. Thus:—*Nei guru teshkara un omande zan*, “send that person with the message.”
- Teshkara-kore**, テシカラコレ, 音信ヲ他人ニ托シテ遣ス。 *v.t.* To send a message by another. This form is generally preceded by *otta* “to,” “by.” As:—*Nishpa otta teshkara ku kore*, “I send a message by the master.”
- Teshkau**, テシカウ, 織ル、結ブ。 *v.t.* To weave. To bind. **Syn:** Tese.
- Teshke**, テシケ, 上方ニ曲ル (橇ノ如ク)。 *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、子ヂル。 *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*.
- Teshnatara**, テシナタラ, 滑ナル、平ナル、美ナル。 *adj.* and *adv.* Smooth. Level. Beautiful.
- 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, 療ユル (傷ノ如ク)、減ル (腫物ノ)。 *v.i.* To heal as a wound. To go down as a swelling.
- Teshleshke**, テシテシケ, 捻ル。 *v.i.* To writhe about. **Syn:** Teshke-teshke.
- Teshu**, テシユ, 輕打スル、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, 逸スル、ソレル。 *v.i.* To glance off (as oars off water in rowing).
- Teshu-teshu**, テシユテシユ, 手ニテ觸ル。 *v.t.* To touch with the hand.
- Tetarabe**, テタラベ, 麻衣。 *n.* A kind of rough cloth made of hemp.
- Tettereke**, テツテレケ, 踉蹌ク。 *v.i.* To stagger. To reel about.
- Teuna**, テウナ, 手斧。 *n.* An adze. A chopper.
- Teunin**, テウニン, 光ル (暗ニ獸ノ目ノ)。 *v.i.* To sparkle as the eyes of an animal in the dark.
- Tingeu-pono**, チンゲウボ子, or **Chingeu-pono**, シンゲウボ子, 尻骨盤。 *n.* The pelvis.

- To, ト**, 胸、乳頭、チクビ. *n.* The breasts. A nipple. As:—*To iku*, “to suck the breasts.” *To ikure*, “to suckle.” *To num*, “the nipples of the breast.” *To nunde*, “to suckle.” *To nun nimaki*, “the front teeth.” *To numnun*, “to suck the breasts.” *To nun-nunde*, “to suckle.” *To sura*, “to cease sucking the breast.” *To surare*, “to wean.”
- To, ト**, 湖、水溜. *n.* A lake. A puddle of water.
- To, ト**, 彼方、其處ニ. *adv.* Yonder. There. As:—*To umma an a*, “a horse is there.”
- To, ト**, or **Toho, トホ**, 一日. *n.* A day. As:—*To ebitta*, “all day.” *To enkota*, “part of a day,” “the latter part of day.” *To kes*, “evening.” *To noshike*, “noon,” “midday.” *To pirika*, “a fine day.” *To wen*, “a bad day.” *To ukotte*, “every day.”
- Toada, トアダ**, 其處ニ、彼方. *adv.* There. Yonder. **Syn: Toanda.**
- Toambe, トアムベ**, 其、其等ノ. *n.* That. Those. **Syn: Nei-ambe.**
- Toan, トアン**, 其ノ. *pro.* That. As:—*To an guru*, “that person.” He. Him.
- Toanda, トア ندا**, 其處ニ、彼方. *adv.* There. Yonder.
- Toanda-taanda, トア ンダ タア ンダ**, 其處、此處ニ. *adv.* There and here.
- Toani, トアニ**, 其處ニ. *adv.* There. As:—*Toani peka*, “that way.”
- Toani-ta, トアニ タ**, 其處ニ、彼方ニ. *adv.* There. Yonder.
- Toani-un, トアニ ウン**, 其處ニ. *adv.* There. At that place. To that place.
- Toanush, トアヌシ**, 其處ニ、彼方ニ. *adv.* There. Yonder.
- Tochi-ni, イチニ**, トチノキ. *n.* The horse-chestnut tree. *Aesculus turbinata*, *Bl.*
- Toda, or toto, トダ**, 又ハ トト, アシカ. Sea-lion. *Otaria stellersi* *Less.* (lit: Milk carrier).
- Todanup, トダヌフ**, ハヒマツ. *n.* *Pinus pumila*, *Regel.* Also called. *Henekkere.*
- Toe, トエ**, or **Toye, トイエ**, 多クノ. *adj.* Many.
- 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、トオンガミトイウコケシマレ、屢々手ヲ擧ゲテ大ニ挨拶スル. *part.* This particle is sometimes placed after verbs to express frequency or severity. Thus:—*Toi ongami-toi ukokeshbare*, “to salute much by lifting up the hands often.”
- Toi, トイ**. 甚々惡シキ. *adj.* Very. Bad. **Syn: Wen.**
- Toi, トイ**, 庭園、地. *n.* A garden. Soil. Land. Clay. Earth. As:—*Toi kara*, “to work in a garden.”
- Toi, トイ**, 墓、埋葬地. *n.* A grave. **Syn: Tushiri.**
- Toi-chisei, トイチセイ**, 穴居、土ノ家. *n.* A pit dwelling. An earthen house.
- Toi-chisei-kotcha-guru, トイチセイ コツチャグル**, 穴居人. *n.* A pit-dweller. **Syn: Koropok-guru.**
- Toieremu, トイエレム**, 大黒鼠. *n.* A large black rat.

- Toi-haru**, トイハル, 野菜. *n.* Vegetables.
- Toihekunra**, トイヘクンラ, 幽霊、幻. *n.* Ghosts. Apparitions.
- Toi-hoku**, トイホク, 指間ノ焮(ホテ). *n.* A sore between the toes.
Syn: Poppise.
- Toiko**, トイコ, 烈シク. *adv.* Severely.
- Toi-kohoppa**, トイコホツバ, 遙ニ取殘ス. *v.t.* To leave far behind.
- Toikunne**, トイクン子, ノ如ク. *adv.* Like. *As.*
- Toimok**, トイモク, 蚯蚓. *n.* An earthworm. **Syn**: Tonin.
- Toiorush-mun**, トイオルシムン, 薄荷. *n.* The peppermint. *Mentha arvensis*, *L. var. piperascens*, *Holmes.*
- Toirai-wen-rai**, トイライウエンライ, 悶死スル. *v.t.* To die a hard and painful death.
- Toiratashkep**, トイラタシケブ, or
Toi-rataskep, トイラタスケブ, 凡テノ野菜. *n.* All kinds of vegetables.
- Toiren**, トイレン, 荒レタル. *adj.* Barren. *As*:—*Toiren toi*, “barren land.”
- Toiru**, トイル, 小路、道. *n.* A path. A road.
- Toi-sei**, トイセイ, 土器. *n.* Earthenware.
- Toi-shinrush**, トイシンルシ, タウゲシバ. *n.* *Lycopodium serratum*, *Th.*
- Toi-shokkara**, トイショッカラ, 其人ヲ稱シタル熊ノ頭ヲ下ニ敷キテ葬ル(復讐ノ爲ナリ). *v.t.* To bury a person on the top of the head of a bear which has killed him.
- Toi-shu**, トイシュ, 土鍋. *n.* An earthen pot. **Syn**: Kamui-shu.
- Toi-soya**, トイソヤ, 黄蜂、大黃蜂. *n.* A wasp or hornet.
- Toi-susu**, トイスス, シカヤナギ. *n.* A kind of willow. *Salix cardio-phylla*, *Trautv. et Mey.*
- Toi-ta**, トイタ, 植ユル、播種スル、畑仕事スル. *v.t.* To plant. To sow. To work in a garden.
- Toitanne-chup**, トイタン子チュブ, 二月. *n.* The month of February.
- Toittoi**, トイトイ, 土、地. *n.* Earth. Soil. The ground.
- Toittoi-ne**, トイトイ子, 土トナル. *v.t.* To crumble into earth.
- Toittoi-taktak**, トイトイタクタク, 土塊. *n.* A clod of earth.
- Toittoi-tarush**, トイトイタルシ, 木茸ノ一種. *n.* A toad stool. *Fungi.*
- Toitomne**, トイトム子, 黒土ノ如ク黒キ. *adj.* Black (like black earth.)
- Toi-upas**, トイウパス, 火山灰. *n.* Volcanic dust. *As*:—*Toi upas hetuku*, “to rain volcanic dust or ashes.”
- Tok**, トク, or **Tuk**, ツク, 上方ニ延ビル. *v.i.* To extend upward. To protrude. To project. To grow.
- Tokaorap**, トカオラフ, ドクセリ. *n.* The cowbane or water hemlock. *Cicuta virosa*, *L.*
- Tokap**, トカブ, 日、乾ケル. *n.* and *adj.* Day. Dry. Dried up. *As*:—*Tokap eush no mokoro*, “to sleep late.” *Tokap noshike*, “noon,” “midday.” *Tokap pirika*, “a good day,” *Tokap, to*, “daytime.” *Tokap wen*, “a bad day.”
- Tokapchi**, トカブチ, 乾ケル. *n.* and *adj.* Parched. Dried up. Withered. A famine. Scarcity.

Tokap-chup, トカフチュフ, 太陽. *n.*
The sun.

Tokba, トクバ, 啄ム、ツツク. *v.t.* To peck (as birds). *pl.*

Tokes, トケス, 夕暮、昏黄. *adv.*
Evening. At the time or sunset.

Toki, トキ, or Tokihi, トキヒ, 時. *n.*
Time.

Toki, トキ, 記標、條. *n.* A mark.
A line. A dash.

Toki, トキ, 啄ム、ツツク. *v.t.* To peck (as birds). *Sing.* See *Toppa*.

Tokikara, トキカラ, チカ. *n.* *Surf*
smell. *Mesopus olidus*, Pallas.

Tokina, トキナ, サジオモダカ. *n.*
Alisma Plantago, L.

Tokitokik, トキトキク, 粗ナル. *adj.*
Rough. Uneven.

Tokitto, トキット, ヨタカ、カスイドリ.
n. Goat-sucker. *Caprimulgus jotaka*, (T. and S).

Tokkara, トッカラ, トキカラ、ニ同シ.
n. Same as *Tokikara*.

Tokkoni, トッコニ, マムシ. *n.* A
poisonous snake. *Trigonocephalus blomhoffii*, Boie.

Tokkoni-pakko, トッコニパッコ, 蛇
ニ崇ラレシ女. *n.* A woman subject
to attacks of hysteria supposed
to be caused through the influence
of snakes.

Tokkoni-parachi, トッコニバラチ, 蛇
ニ崇ラル. *v.i.* To be possessed by
a snake. **Syn**: Kinashut-kari.

Tokkuri, トックリ, 瓶. *n.* A bottle.

Toko, トト, 蛇. *n.* A snake.

Tokom, トコム, 取手、(抽出ノ). *n.* A
handle, as of a bowl or drawer.

Tokompo, トコムホ, ヤマゴボウ. *n.*
Phytolacca acinosa, Roxb. *var.*
esculenta, Max.

Tokom-pone, トコムホ子, 踝ノ骨. *n.*
The ankle bone.

Tokon, トコン, 小峯. *n.* A small
mountain peak. **Syn**: Tapkop.

Tokon, トコン, 踝、カト. *n.* The
ankles.

Tokpa, トクバ, or Tokpa-tokpa, ト
クバトクバ, 啄ム、ツツク. *v.t.* To
peck, as a bird.

Tokse, トクセ, 丘. *n.* A rise in a
plain. A little hill.

Tokse, トクセ, 木臈. *n.* A knot in
a tree. A knob.

Tokse-tokse, トクセトクセ, 粗キ、皺
寄リタル. *adj.* Crumpled. Rough.
Uneven. Lumpy.

Toktok-kikiri, トクトクキキリ, 木蓋
ノ一種. *n.* The deathwatch.

Toktokse, トクトクセ, 膊ツ、叩ク、憂
憂ト鳴ル. *v.i.* To beat, as the
pulse. To knock. To rap. To
tick. As:—*Sambe toktokse*, “the
pulse beats.”

Tokui, イクイ, 友. *n.* A friend
Syn: Akateomare guru. Ao-
shiknukara guru.

Tokum, トクム, 木臈. *n.* A knot in
a tree. A knob. The handle of
a cup or basin, or door.

Tokum-pone, トクムホ子, 踝. *n.*
The ankles.

Tokushish, トクシシ, アメマス. *n.* A
kind of trout. *Salvelinus kunds-
ha* (Pallas.) **Syn**: Tokushish.

Tom, トム, 花. *n.* A flower. **Syn**:
Nonno.

Tom, トム, 輝ケル. *adj.* Bright.
Sparkling.

Tom, トム, 色. *n.* Colour.

Tom, トム, 輝ク. *v.i.* To shine.

- As:— *Chup kamui ku shiki un tom*, “the sun shines in my eyes.”
- Toma**, トマ, 蓆 (死體ヲ包ム). *n.* A mat used for rolling the dead in.
- Toma**, トマ, エンゴサク. *n.* *Corydalis ambigua*, Cham. et Shlecht.
- Tomak**, トマク, 沼地、滓泥(ハ子)、粘土. *n.* Slime. Mire. Silt. **Syn**: Tomau.
- Tomakmak**, トマクマク, 沼地ノ、甚タ粘土ノ多キ、滓泥(ハ子)ダラケノ. *adj.* Very slimy. Miry. Full of silt.
- Tomak-ush**, トマクウシ, 沼地ノ、粘土ノ多キ. *adj.* Miry. Slimy.
- Tomam**, トマム, or **Toman**, トマン, 沼、沼地. *n.* A swamp. Soft boggy land. A quagmire. **Syn**: Yachi. Nitat.
- Tomamashi**, トママシ, or **Tomamash**, トマンナシ, イソツ、ヅ. *n.* *Ledum palustre* L. var. *dilatatum*, Wahl. Also called *Hashipo*.
- Tomari**, トマリ, 港. *n.* A harbour. **Syn**: Moi.
- Tomau**, トマウ, 沼地、滓泥(ハ子)、粘土. *n.* Slime. Silt. Uire. **Syn**: Tomak.
- Tombe**, トムベ, 月、又ハ日. *n.* The sun or moon.
- Tombe-kunne-soi**, トムベクン子ソイ, クロツイ. *n.* A kind of rock-fish. *Sebastes inermis* (Cuv. & Val.)
- Tombi**, トムビ, 寶. *n.* Treasures.
- Tomka**, トムカ, 輝カス. *v.t.* To make to shine. To beautify.
- Tomkokanu**, トムコカヌ, 爲スチ委任スル. *v.t.* To commit to others to do.
- Tom-aekokanu**, トモアエコカヌ, or **Tomoakokanu**, トモアコカヌ, 干
- 透セヌ. *v.t.* To leave to others. To abstain from interfering in a matter.
- Tomo-oitak**, トモオイタク, 和解スル. *v.t.* To pacify.
- Tomo-oshma**, トモオシマ, 觸ルル. *v.t.* To touch.
- Tomo-oush**, トモオウシ, 下ル(階段又足場ヲ傳ヘテ). *v.i.* To come down by means of steps or spikes stuck into a tree.
- Tomotarushi**, トモタルシ, 繩(大ナル束ヲ運ブ爲ノ). *n.* A rope for carrying large bundles.
- Tomototush-chep**, トモトツシチェブ, カツオ. *n.* Bonito. *Gymnosarda affinis*. Cantor.
- Tomotuye**, トモツイエ, or **Tomtuye**, トムツイエ, 幅、横切りテ. *n.* and *adv.* Width. Breadth. Across. As:— *Tomotuye ande* “to lay across.” *Tomotuye wa oman*, “to cross.”
- Tomo-un-itak**, トモウンイタム, 會話ニ加ハル. *v.i.* To join in the conversation of others.
- Tomo-ure-eroshki**, トモウレエロシキ, 足ニテ押ス(猶力強クスル爲). *v.t.* To push by placing the feet against an object so as to get more purchase.
- Tompa**, トムバ, 輝ク. *v.i.* To shine.
- Tompo**, トムボ, 星. *n.* A star.
- Tomta**, トムタ, 遅ク(時)、只今. Of late times. Just now.
- Tomte**, トムテ, 美ナル. *adj.* Beautiful. Pretty.
- Tomte-i**, トムテイ, 美、輝. *n.* Beauty. Brightness.
- Tomte-no**, トムテノ, 善シ、注意シテ. *adv.* Well. Carefully.

- Tomte-no-kara**, トムテノカラ, 善ク爲ス、美化スル。 *v.t.* To do well. To beautify.
- Tomte-wa-an**, トムテワアン, 美ナル。 *adj.* Beautiful. Pretty.
- Tomtere**, トムテレ, 飾ル、美化スル。 *v.t.* To adorn. To beautify.
- Tomtom** トムトム, 輝ク。 *v.i.* To glitter.
- Tomtom-ush**, トムトムウシ, (アゴ) 付ケタル。 *adj.* Barbed.
- Tomtuye**, トムツイエ, or **Tomotuye**, トモツイエ, 半截スル、止ムル。 *v.t.* To cut off in the middle. To stop. As:—*Hau-tomtuye*, “to stop talking or singing.
- Tomtuye**, トムツイエ, 横切リテ。 *adj.* Athwart. Across.
- Tomun**, トムン, ニ、方ニ。 *adv.* To. Towards. As:—*En tomun ek yan*, “come to me.” **Syn**: **Orota**.
- Tonakkai**, トナッカイ, 馴鹿。 *n.* A reindeer. (*Saghalien*).
- Tonam**, トナム, 甚數濕リタル。 *adj.* Swampy. very wet.
- Tonam-i**, トナムイ, 沼ノ如キ。 *n.* A swamp.
- Tonchi**, トンチ, 穴、凹ミ。 *n.* A hollow. A pit. A sunken place in the earth.
- Tonchikama-ni**, トンチカマニ, 戸ノ直外。 *n.* The region just out the door-sill (outside).
- Tonchi-kamui**, トンチカムイ, 昔シ穴居シタリシアイヌ。 *n.* A term applied to such of the Ainu as formerly dwelt in lodges built over pits. **Syn**: **Koropok-un-guru**.
- Tonchi-un-guru**.
- Tonin**, トニン, 蚯蚓。 *n.* An earth-worm. **Syn**: **Toimok**.
- Tone**, ト子, 湖水ノ如ク。 *adj.* Lake-like. Having lakes.
- Tonke**, トンケ, 平靜ナル。 *adj.* Calm.
- Tonnatara-ki**, トンナタラキ, 輝ク。 *v.i.* To shine. **Syn**: **Tom**.
- Tono**, トノ, 殿、トノ、役人。 *n.* A chief. A government officer. An official. The government.
- 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, 前齒。 *n.* The front teeth.
- Tono-nishpa**, トノニシバ, 官吏。 *n.* An official.
- Tono-para-ru**, トノバラル, 殿ノ御道、(國道)。 *n.* The Emperor's highway.
- Tono-ru**, トノル, 公道。 *n.* A highway.
- Tonoto**, トノト, 酒。 *n.* Rice beer. Wine. As:—*Tonoto noye*, “sleeping through the effects of drinking too much wine.” *Tonoto rak*, “to smell of wine.” *Tonoto ewekakara*, “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 shinna kane*, “he shews the effects of drinking in his face.”
- Tonoto-hauki**, トノトハウキ, 酔者ガ歌ヲ謡。 *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, 酒精。 *n.* Alcohol.
- Tonoyan-ush**, トノヤンウシ, 上陸場。 *n.* A landing place.

Tonra, トンラ, 水草ノ類. *n.* A kind of water weed found in the bottom of rivers. **Syn**: **Toponra**.

Tonru, トンル, 煮凝ノ類. *n.* A clear jelly.

Tonru-chep, トンルチュブ, 海月、クラゲ. *n.* Jelly fish. Medusa. **Syn**: **Etoropo**.

Tontek, トンテク, 平穩ナル. *adj.* Calm. Peaceful.

Tonto, トント, 柔皮. *n.* Leather.

Tonto-kamu, トントカム, 氣絶スル. *v.i.* To be in a trance.

Tonto-ne, トント子, 禿ゲタル. *adj.* Hairless.

Tontoneppo, トント子ッポ, 井ノシシ. *n.* A wild boar. *Sus leucomystax*, *Temma*. A term of reproach.

Top, トブ, タケ、サヽ. *n.* Bamboo.

Top, トブ, 笛. *n.* A flute. As:—
Top rekte. “to play a flute.”

Topa, トバ, or **Topaha**, トバハ, 多クノ、群集. *adj.* and *n.* Many. A crowd. A multitude.

Topa-saipake, トバサイバケ, 群鹿ノ長. *n.* A leader deer.

Topan-topan, トバントバン, 振りマツス. *v.t.* To move or shake about.

Topat-tumi, トバツツミ, 夜襲 (人殺、強盗ナドノ). *n.* A night raid for the purpose of murder and rapine.

Tope, トベ, 乳. *n.* Milk.

Topembe, トペムベ, クハ. *n.* Mulberries. Anything sweet. *Morus alba*, *L.*

Topempira, トペムピラ, スナムグリツバメ. *n.* A sand martin. *Cotyle riparia*, (*Linn*).

Topen, トベン, 味ヨキ. *adj.* Sweet.

Topeni, トベニ, トキハカヘテ. *n.* The maple tree. *Acer pictum*, *Th.*

Topeseku, トベセク, 乳ノ脹レル、(子ヲ生ム前). *v.i.* The swelling up of the breasts with milk immediately before having young, as in animals. This word is also applied to women. **Syn**: **Iseku**.

Topipa, トビバ, カハカイ. *n.* A kind of fresh water shell fish.

Topishki-mun, トビシキムン, キヅカシク. *n.* *Asparagus schoberioides* *Kunth*.

Topishki-tashum, トビシキタシムム, 瘡、サコリ. *n.* The ague. **Syn**: **Iko-san**.

Topiro-an, トビロアン, or **Topiroro-an**, トビロロアン, 蒸暑キ天氣 (暴風ノ前ノ). *n.* Close, clear weather immediately preceding a storm.

Topki, トブキ, ノカリヤス. *n.* *Calamagrostis robusta*, *Fr. et Sav.*

Topmuk, トブムク, ツルニシジム. *n.* *Codonopsis lanceolata*, *Benth.* et *Hook.*

Topo, トボ, アサリ. *n.* *Tapesphilipinarum* *Ad. and Rv.*

Topo, トボ, 水溜. *n.* A pool. A puddle.

Topochi, トボチ, 水溜、(複数). *n.* Pools. Puddles of water.

Toponra, トボンラ, 水草. *n.* A kind of water weed found in the bottom of rivers.

Topopke-ni, トボブケニ, 弩ノ引金、蹄係ヲオトス物. *n.* A crossbow lock. The wooden trigger in any trap.

Toppa, トッパ, 啄ク、(複数)、啄キ壊ス。 *v.t.* To peck at. To break by knocking. **Syn**: Tokba.

Topse, トブセ, 唾。 *n.* Spit. *v.i.* Saliva.

Topse-kara, トブセカラ, 吐痰スル。 *v.i.* To expectorate.

Topse-op, トブセオブ, 唾壺。 *n.* A spittoon.

Topui, トブイ, 蓮ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of water lily. (The kingcup). Marsh mallow.

Torai, トライ, 河ノ大ナル部分、(沼ニ似テ)。 *n.* A large place in a river resembling a lake.

Toranne, トラン子, 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(乾ス前積ミ上ゲタル)。 *n.* Fish caught and laid in heaps before drying.

Torurukararip, トルルカラリブ, 初雪。 *n.* The first snow.

Torush, トルシ, 穢レタル、贓ナル。 *adj.* Sullied. Tarnished. *Dim.*

Toshipship, トシブシブ, ヌマトケサ。 *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 paruru*, “the side of a bank.”

Toshka, トシカ, 郡集。 *n.* A crowd. *As*:—*Ainu toshka*, “a crowd of men.”

Tososo, トソソ, 散布スル、驚カス。 *v.t.* To scatter. To frighten.

Totche, トッチェ, 腫(打タレシ爲ノ)。 *n.* A swelling caused by a blow. **Syn**: Hup.

Totek, トテク, 清純ナル、平穩ナル、健全ナル。 *adj.* Serene. Calm. In good health. Hale.

To-to, トト, 藪。 *n.* Bushes. Thick underwood.

Totoot, トトオツ, 藪メケテ、叢然トシテ。 *adv.* Bushy.

Totonupsara, トトヌフサラ, 藪。 *n.* A thicket. **Syn**: Pon chikuni tai.

Totto, トット, 母。 *n.* Mother. **Syn**: Habo.

Toye, トイエ, or **Toe**, トエ, 多クノ、(時トシテ動詞ノ複数ヲ示ス)。 *adj.* Many. Sometimes used as a plural in verbs.

Toyekurok, トイエクロク, 黒キ、(雲ノ如ク)。 *adj.* Black (as clouds). *As*:—*Toyekurok nishkuru*, “black clouds.”

Toyeran, トイエラン, or **Toyesak**, トイエサク, 瘠セタル。 *adj.* Thin. Lean.

Tu, ツ, 條、縫物ノ巾廣キ條。 *n.* A line. The broad lines in fancy needlework.

Tu, ツ, 二、此語ハ時ニ動詞ノ前ニ用ヒテ、嚴酷、至誠、屢等ノ意ヲ示ス、例セバ、ツオングミ、キルウェ子、彼ハ誠實ニ、或ハ屢敬禮セリ。 *adj.* Two. This word is sometimes used before verbs to express severity,

- sincerity and frequency. As:—*Tu ongami ki ruwe ne*, “he saluted sincerely” or “frequently.”
- Tu**, ツ, 時トシテ名詞ニ附シテ複数ヲ示ス、例セバ、クツツ、多クノ断崖。 *n.* Sometimes used as a plural suffix to nouns. As:—*Kuttu*, “crags” or “ragged rocks.”
- Tuchi**, ツチ, 槌、ツチ。 *n.* A hammer. A mallet.
- Tu-otne**, ツホツ子, 四十。 *adj.* Forty.
- Tui**, ツイ, 切ラレタル、裂ケタル。 *adj.* Cut. Torn.
- Tui**, ツイ, 休ム、(雨ノ如ク), *v.i.* To cease; as wind or rain. Thus *Upas ash a*, “does it snow?” *Tane tui*, “it has ceased.”
- Tui**, ツイ, 物ノ内部。 *n.* The inside of anything. As:—*Chashi tui*, “the inside of a fort.”
- Tui**, 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 kamu*, “To lie upon the stomach.”
- Tui**, ツイ, or **Tuye**, ツイエ, 切ル。 *v.t.* To cut.
- Tuiba**, ツイバ, 切ル(ツイノ複数)。 *v.t.* To cut (*pl.* of *tui*).
- Tuika**, ツイカ, 制御スル、拘束スル、滿飲スル。 *v.t.* To strain. To draw off. To drain. As:—*Ichari orun aohare wa pe tuika*, “he emptied into a sieve and drained off the water.”
- Tuika**, ツイカ, 空間。 *n.* Space.
- Tuikantara**, ツイカントラ, 仰向ニ寢ル。 *v.i.* To be flat upon one’s back.
- Tu-ikashima-arawan-hotne**, ツイカシマアラワンホツ子, 百四十二。 *adj.* One hundred and forty two.
- Tu-ikashima-ashikne-hotne**, ツイカシマアシク子ホツ子, 百二。 *adj.* One hundred and two.
- Tu-ikashima-ine-hotne**, ツイカシマイ子ホツ子, 八十二。 *adj.* Eighty two.
- Tu-ikashima-re-hotne**, ツイカシマレホツ子, 六十二。 *adj.* Sixty two.
- Tu-ikashima-tu-hotne**, ツイカシマツホツ子, 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子, 百三十二。 *adj.* One hundred and thirty two.
- Tu-ikashima-wan-e-ashikne-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエアシク子ホツ子, 九十二。 *adj.* Ninety two.
- Tu-ikashima-wan-e-ine-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエイ子ホツ子, 七十二。 *adj.* Seventy two.
- Tu-ikashima-wan-e-iwan-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエイワンホツ子, 百十二。 *adj.* One hundred and twelve.
- Tu-ikashima-wan-e-re-hotne**, ツイカシマワンエレホツ子, 五十二。 *adj.* Fifty two.
- Tuikata**, ツイカタ, 然ルニ、間(時間)、其他、此上、内ニ、上ニ。 *adv.* Whilst. During Besides. Above this. In. Upon. As:—*Mokot tuikata*, “whilst sleeping.” *Moshiri tuikata*, “in the world.”
- Tui-kikiri**, ツイキキリ, 懐蟲。 *n.* A stomach worm. *Ascaris*.

Tui-kisara, ツイキサラ, 腎ノ側面. *n.*
The side of the intestines.

Tuikosanu, ツイコサヌ, 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.

Tuima, ツイマ, 遙ニ. *adv.* Far. Distant. Afar. As:—*Tuima esoine*, “to go to relieve one’s self.”

Tuima-a, ツイマア, 便所ニ行ク (婦人ニノミ用ユ). *v.i.* To go to stool (used only of women).

Tuima-esoyun-oman isam, ツイマエソユンオマンイサム, 便秘. *n.* Stoppage of the bowels.

Tuima-mimdara, ツイマミムダラ, 塵塚. *n.* A rubbish heap.

Tuima-no-an, ツイマノアン, 遠ク. *adv.* Distant. Far.

Tuimashitta, ツイマシッタ, 遙ニ. *adv.* A distance away.

Tui-onnai-kenuma, ツイオンナイケヌマ, 産毛、ウブゲ. *n.* The hair found on a child’s body when first born.

Tuirak-humi, ツイラクフミ, 片々ニ切り割ル音. *n.* The sound of being cut to pieces.

Tuirukumi, ツイルクミ, 片々ニ切ル. *v.i.* A piece cut off of anything.

Tuisama, ツイサマ, 側ニ於テ. *adv.* By the side of.

Tuisamake, ツイサマケ, 側ニ. *adv.* By the side of. The place by one’s side.

Tuitak, ツイタク, 命令、律法. *n.* A commandment. Law.

Tuite, ツイテ, 兩斷スル、切ル. *v.t.* To break asunder. To cut.

Tuitak-kainon-yaikoruki, ツイタクカイノンヤイコルキ, 吞ミ込ム(言葉ヲ). *ph.* To swallow one’s words. To speak indistinctly.

Tuitek, ツイテク, 裂ケタル. *adj.* Torn. Cut off.

Tui-tui, ツイツイ, 散布シテ. *adj.* Scattered. Unconnected. Broken. Separate. Cut up. As:—*Tui-tui nishkuru*, “scattered clouds,” “broken clouds.”

Tuituye, ツイツイエ, 簸ル. *v.t.* To winnow.

Tui-un, ツイウン, 下腹ノ. *adj.* Abdominal.

Tuk, ツク, or Tok, トク, 上方へ擴ガル. *v.i.* To extend upwards. To arise. To come up. To project. To grow. To bud. To sprout out. As:—*Tuk no an*, “extending upwards.” *Tuk even*, “to grow badly.” *Tuk no*, “to grow well.”

Tuk, ツク, 癒合スル. *v.i.* To heal up, as a wound. To get well.

Tukan, ツカン, 射ル. *v.t.* To shoot at.

Tukap, ツカブ, 幽霊、幻. *n.* A ghost. An apparition.

Tukap, ツカブ, 釣針. *n.* A fish hook.

Tukap-kane, ツカブカ子, 針金. *n.* Wire.

Tukara, ツカラ, アザラシ. *n.* Seal. *Phoca fatida, Fabr.*

Tukari, ツカリ, 此側ニ、近ク. *adv.* This side of. Near to. Part way.
Syn: Samta.

- Tukarike**, ツカリケ, 遠カラヌ、近ク。
adv. Not far from. Near to. Part way. As:—*Tukarike pakno oman*, “to go near to.”
- Tuk-ewen**, ツクエウエン, 悪シク發育スル。*v.i.* To grow or sprout out badly.
- Tuki**, ツキ, 盃、椀。*n.* A cup. A wine cup.
- Tuki-num**, ツキヌム, 盃ノ下部。*n.* The lower part of a wine cup.
- Tukkari**, ツッカーリ, アザラシ。*n.* Seal. *Phoca fetida*, *Fab.*
- Tuk-no**, ツクノ, 善ク發育スル。*v.i.* To grow well.
- Tuk-no-pinni-korachi-an-guru**, ツクノピンニコラチアングル, 巨人。*n.* A giant. **Syn**: **Kewe poro**.
- Tukunne**, ツクン子, 癩(シビレ)ノ類。*n.* A kind of cramp known as pins and needles,” affecting the legs and feet only.
- Tukushish**, ツクシシ, or **Tokushish**, トクシシ, アメマス。*n.* Charr. *Salvelinus kundscha* (*Pallas*). (*Walb.*)
- Tum**, ツム, カ。*n.* Strength.
- Tumak**, ツマク, 壊レタル。*adj.* Broken.
- Tumak**, ツマク, 疝氣。*n.* A general name for pains in the loins, back and testicles.
- Tumak**, ツマク, 背ノ痛、(病)、僂人ナル。*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**, ツマム, or **Tuman**, ツマン, 腰、幹、壁(家ノ)。*n.* The waist. The body. The trunk of a tree. The wall of a house. The stem of a pipe.
- Tumam-koshaye**, ツマムコシイエ, or **Tumama-koshaye**, ツママコシイエ, 裙ヲ端折ル。*v.i.* To gird up the loins.
- Tumamma-hotke**, ツマムマホツケ, 抱キ込ム、抱キ寝スル。*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, ノ間ニ。*adv.* Whilst. As:—*Apto tumashi kukek*, “I came whilst it was raining.”
- Tumashnu**, ツマシヌ, 強キ。*adj.* Strong. Able-bodied. **Syn**: **Kiroroashnu**.
- Tumba**, ツムバ, 鐔。*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**, ツムツカラグル, 家僕。*n.* A house servant.
- Tumi**, ツミ, 戦、喧嘩。*n.* War. A quarrel. **Syn**: **Ukoiki-ambe**.
- Tumi-eshipopkep**, ツミエシホブケブ, 武器。*n.* Arms. Weapons of war.

- Tumikoro**, ツミコロ, 戦争スル. *v.t.*
To engage in war.
- Tumikoro-guru**, ツミコログル, 兵士.
n. A soldier.
- Tumi-ram**, ツミラム, 激戦. *n.* A
very severe war.
- Tumi-sange**, ツミサンゲ, 戦ヲ起ス.
v.t. To cause war. To wage
war.
- Tumi-shimaka**, ツミシマカ, 體操スル.
v.i. To take exercise as with
dumb bells or in drilling.
- Tumi-shuikere**, ツミシュイケレ, 軍ヲ
終ル. *v.i.* To have finished a war.
- Tumiwentoiru**, ツミウエントイル, 戦
争ヲ真似シテ手足ヲ動シテ行ク、事變
ニ死セル者ノ爲御被ノ儀式ヲスル. *v.i.*
To go along exercising the arms
and legs as if in war. To act
the ceremonies pursued when a
person dies through accident.
- Tumma**, ツムマ, 其中ニ. *adv.* A-
mongst.
- Tum-no**, ツムノ, 強キ、荒キ. *adj.*
Strong. Wild.
- Tumot-ushi-chep**, ツモウシチエツ
ブ, カツオ. *n.* Bonito. *Gymno-*
sarda affinis, *Cantor.*
- Tum-o**, ツムオ, 強キ. *adj.* Strong.
- Tumotneka**, ツモツ子カ, 儘カメヌ、疑
フ. *v.i.* To be uncertain.
- Tumsak**, ツムサク, 弱キ. *adj.*
Weak.
- Tum-sakka**, ツムサッカ, 弱ムル. *v.t.*
To weaken.
- Tumshi**, ツムシ, 房. *n.* A tassel.
- Tumshikot**, ツムシコツ, 飾リ(木ニテ
作り種々ノ物ニ用ユ). *n.* Small
wooden ornaments attached to
various instruments.
- Tumshikot-kashup**, ツムシコツカシ
ユブ, 木匙. *n.* A wooden spoon
ornamented with pieces of wood.
- Tumta**, ツムタ, 中ニ、間. *adv.* In.
Among. As:—*Toi tumta*, “in the
ground.” *Mun tumta*, “among
the leaves.”
- Tumu**, ツム, 力、感情、元氣. *n.*
Strength. *Power.* One's feelings.
As:—*Tumu nu*, “to feel better
in health.” *Tumu sak*, “weak.”
Tumu wen wa hotke, “he lies
down because he is ill.” *Tumu*
an, “to be strong or well.”
- Tumu**, ツム, 空間ノ、間. *adj.* Space.
Between whiles. Among.
- Tumu**, ツム, 獨樂、絲卷. *n.* A top.
A reel.
- Tumu-an**, ツムアン, 強カル、善カル.
v.i. To be strong or well.
- Tumu-an**, ツムアン, 多クノ. *adj.*
Many.
- Tumu-an-no**, ツムアンノ, 多クノ. *adj.*
Many. As:—*Tumu an no okai*,
“there are many.” *Tumu an no*
isam, “a few.”
- Tumu-aishirika**, ツムアイシリカ, 醜
キ. *adj.* Ugly. Not good. **Syn:**
Mashkin no shomo.
- Tumuge**, ツムゲ, 間. 中. *n.* Among.
- Tumugeta**, ツムゲタ, 間ニ. *adv.*
Among.
- Tumuge-un**, ツムゲウン, 間ニ. *adv.*
Among.
- Tumumaukush**, ツムマウクシ, 罰ス
ル、罪スル. *v.t.* To condemn. **Syn:**
Katpak kore.
- Tumun**, ツムン, 腐レシ草、廢屋、糞. *n.*
Rotten vegetation. A house which

- has tumbled down and become rotten. Manure. Dung.
- Tumunchi**, ツムンチ, 悪魔、悪鬼. *n.* The devil. Evil spirits. **Syn**: **Iwende kamui**. **Wen kamui**. **Kamuiyashi**. **Nitne kamui**. Also sometimes called *Tumunchi kamui*.
- Tumuorepini**, ツムオレピニ, 重着スル. *v.i.* To wear many garments one over the other.
- Tumutot-un-same**, ツムトゥンサメ, オナカザメ. *n.* Thresher shark. *Alopecias vulpes* (*Gmelin*).
- Tumuturu**, ツムツル, 真中ノ. *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, 胚. *n.* Fœtus.
- Tuna**, ツナ, 爐邊ニ掛ケシ器具. *n.* The apparatus which hangs over a fireplace.
- Tunangara**, ツナンガラ, 逢フ. *v.t.* To meet.
- Tunan-o-guru**, ツナンオグル, 両面人 (日本語ノ兩枚ノ舌ヲ使フ人). *n.* A double faced person. **Syn**: **E-nan-o-guru**.
- Tunash**, ツナシ. or **Tunashi**, ツナシ, 速ナル, 突然ノ. *adj.* Quick. Abrupt.
- Tunashi-no**, ツナシノ, 速ニ. *adv.* Quickly.
- Tunashi-no-tunashi-no**, ツナシノツナシノ, 甚ダ速ニ. *adv.* Very quickly.
- Tunashka**, ツナシカ, 急ク. *v.t.* To hasten. To accelerate. **Syn**: **Chashte**. **Tunashte**. **Muchina-shnure**.
- Tunashka-i**, ツナシカイ, 急ギ. *n.* Acceleration.
- Tunashte**, ツナシテ, 急ク. *v.t.* To accelerate. To hasten. **Syn**: **Tunashka**.
- Tunatunak**, ツナツナク, 揺レル(牀ノ上ニ跳ル時家ノ). *v.i.* To tremble as a house when one jumps on the floor.
- Tunchi**, ツンチ, 通事、通譯. *n.* An interpreter.
- Tunchikara**, ツンチカラ, 通譯スル. *v.t.* To interpret. **Syn**: **Eepakita**.
- Tunchikara-guru**, ツンチカラグル, 通事. *n.* An interpreter.
- Tune-nishkuru**, ツチニシクル, 雲、層雲. *n.* Clouds. *Stratus*.
- Tun-ikashima-wa-niu**, ツンイカシマワニウ, 十二人. *n.* Twelve persons.
- Tun-nai**, ツンナイ, 海峡. *n.* A channel. A fairway.
- Tunnai**, ツンナイ, 矢頃. *n.* The distance of a bow shot.
- Tunne**, ツンチ, 怠惰. *n.* Idleness.
- Tun-ni**, ツンニ, カシワ. *n.* A kind of oak. *Quercus dentata*, *Th.*
- Tun-ni-karush**, ツンニカルシ, シヒタケ. *n.* A kind of mushroom found growing chiefly upon oaks. *Cortinellus shiitake*, *P. Henn.* Also called *Komi-ni-karush* and *Pero-ni-karush*.
- Tuntum**, ツンツム, 太鼓. *n.* A drum.

Tuntun, ツンツン, 魚卵. *n.* Row. Fish eggs.

Tunun-hawe, ツヌンハウエ, チンチン ト鳴ラス. *v.i.* To chink or jingle.

Syn: Ukere-humi.

Tunru-o, ツンルオ, 斑ナル. *adj.* Speckled. **Syn**: Keso.

Tuntek, ツンテク, 反響. *n.* An echo. **Syn**: Eiunimba.

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 a 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.

Tuntun, ツンツン, 鮫ノ胎子. *n.* Embryo of sharks. **Syn**: Same tuntun.

Tununi, ツヌニ, 呻ク. *v.i.* To groan. **Syn**: Tashmak! Kechi.

Tununitara, ツヌニタラ, 鳴ル(金属ヲ共ニシテ搖リ廻ス時ノ). *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, 二物. *n.* Two things.

Tupa, ツバ, 永續スル(悪クナル事ナク). *adj.* and *v.i.* To keep for a long time without becoming bad. As: —*Tupa chep*, “fish which will keep a long time.”

Tupe, ツベ, 結ブ. *v.t.* To bind. To tie up. **Syn**: Shina. **Tupetupe**.

Tupep, ツベブ, 結. *n.* Bonds. Bands.

Tupep, ツベブ, 蹄係,(ワナ). *n.* A slip knot. A bond. Anything one is bound up with. As:—*Tupep kara*, “to make a slip knot.”

Tupesambe, ツベサムベ, 八. *adj.* Eight.

Tupetupe, ツベツベ, 結ブ. *v.t.* To bind. To tie up. **Syn**: Shina-shina. **Shina. Tupe**.

Tupetupep, ツベツベブ, 結. *n.* Bonds. Bonds.

Tup-ikashinia-hotne, ツブイカシニアホツ子, 二十. *adj.* Twenty.

Tup-ikashima-wanbe, ツブイカシマワンベ, 十二. *n.* Twelve.

Tupiri, ツビリ, 疵痕. *n.* A scar. **Syn**: Piri.

Tup-ne-rep-ne, ツブ子レブ子, 二回又ハ三回. *adj.* Twice or thrice. A phrase often used in songs and legends to express killing or hurting very much. Also, doing with ease.

Tup-rep, ツブレブ, 二又ハ三. *n.* Two or three.

Tupshi, ツブシ, 吐痰スル, ダンテハク. *v.t.* To expectorate.

Tupte, ツブテ, 追放スル, 輸出スル, 送り出ス. *v.t.* To banish. To transport. To send away.

Tupunetoine, ツブ子トイ子, 互ニ踏ミ合フ. *v.i.* To trample on one another. **Syn**: Ukata tereke.

Tupunetoine-re-punetoine, ツブ子トイ子レブ子トイ子, 屢互ニ踏ミ合フ. Frequentive of the previous word.

Tura, ツラ, 物ノ列. *n.* A row of things.

Tura, ツラ, 導ク、伴フ. *v.t.* To lead. To take as company.

Tura-an, ツラアン, 伴フ. *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 ukakushite*, “upon this he bowed down and worshipped two or three times.”

Turainu, ツライヌ, 失フ. *v.t.* To lose.

Turamkoro, ツラムコロ, 卑怯ニ. *adv.* Cowardly. **Syn**: *Utchike*.

Turamkoro-guru, ツラムコログル, 卑怯者. *n.* A coward.

Tura-no, ツラノ, 共ニ. *adv.* Together with.

Tura-no-an, ツラノアン, 伴フ. *v.i.* To be with. To be in company with.

Tura-no-ki-guru, ツラノキグル, 伴侶. *n.* An accomplice.

Tura-no-oman, ツラノオマン, 伴フ. *v.i.* To accompany.

Turashi, ツラシ, 間. *adv.* While. During. As:—*Shukup turashi*, “while growing up.” **Syn**: *Tu-ikata*.

Turashi, ツラシ, 登ル. *v.t.* To ascend. To go up hill. To climb. As:—*Pet turashi oman*, “to ascend a river.” *Ni turashi nimu*, “to climb a tree.”

Turen, ツレン, 神來スル、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.” *Nitne kamui turen*, “to be possessed with a devil.” *Ashkanne Kamui turen*, “to be inspired by the Holy Spirit.

Turep, ツレブ, オホウバユリ. *n.* A kind of lily. *Lilium Glehni*, *Fr. Schm.*

Turep-akam, ツレブアカム, オホウバユリノ菓子. *n.* Lily cakes.

Turep-chiri, ツレブチリ, ホトシギ. *n.* A wood-cock.

Turep-irup, ツレブイルブ, オホウバユリノ粉. *n.* Lily flour.

Turep-ni, ツレブニ, クワ. *n.* A mulberry tree. *Morus alba*, *L.* Also called *topembe*.

Turep-onga, ツレブオンガ, オホウバユリノ菓子. *n.* Lily cakes.

Turepshit, ツレブシツ, オホウバユリノ粉ヲ取リタル屑. *n.* The dregs left after extracting the flour from lily barlbs.

Turesh, ツレシ, 妹. *n.* A younger sister. **Syn**: *Mataki*. *Machiribe*.

Tureshnu, ツレシヌ, 姉妹. *n.* Sisters.

Tureshpo, ツレシポ, 妹. *n.* A younger sister. Dear sister.

Turi, ツリ, 轉子 (端舟ヲ轉ス). *n.* A pole used to push boats along.

Turi, ツリ, 延バス. *v.t.* To stretch out. **Syn**: *Turu*.

Turire, ツリレ, 延バサセル. *v.t.* To cause to stretch out.

- Turimimse**, ツリミムセ, 轟々ト鳴ル.
v.i. To rumble. To rattle. To make a noise.
- Turiri**, ツリリ, 延ピタル, 延フ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Stretched out. To be stretched out.
- Turiri**, ツリリ, 與フ. *v.t.* To give. To hand over. To push out.
- Turu**, ツル, 濁, 埃. *n.* Filth. Dirt.
- Turu**, ツル, 延ハス. *v.t.* To stretch out. **Syn**: Turi.
- Turumbe**, ツルムベ, 釣瓶. *n.* A well bucket. **Syn**: Niwatush.
- Turupa**, ツルパ, 延ハス. *v.t.* To stretch out. To cast, as a net in the sea.
- Turusak**, ツルサク, 清潔ナル. *adj.* Clean. Pure.
- Turuse**, ツルセ, 落ス. *v.t.* To drop. As:—*Tekehe wa turuse*, “to drop from the hand.”
- Turuse**, ツルセ, 傳染ノ. *adj.* Contagious.
- Turuse**, ツルセ, 滴下スル. *v.i.* To drop down.
- Turush**, ツルシ, 痘瘡. *n.* The small-pox. **Syn**: Kamui turush. Shikatōi shiyeye. Kamui paha.
- Turushittok**, ツルシットク, 曲リ角. *n.* The turnings in a path.
- Turu-tashum**, ツルタシム, 傳染病. *n.* A contagious disease.
- Turu-ush**, ツルウシ, 濁レル, 汚レタル. *adj.* Filthy. Dirty.
- Tusa**, ツサ, 袖. *n.* A sleeve.
- Tusa**, ツサ, 快氣スル. *v.i.* To recover from sickness.
- Tusa-imaka**, ツサイマカ, 袖裏. *n.* The back of a sleeve.
- Tusa-pui**, ツサプイ, 袖ノ穴. *n.* A sleeve hole. An arm hole.
- Tusare**, ツサレ, 赦ス. *v.t.* To forgive. To absolve. To acquit. To animate. To cure. To heal.
- Tusare-ambe**, ツサレアムベ, 赦免. *n.* Absolution.
- Tusare-i**, ツサレイ, 赦免. *n.* Acquittal.
- Tush**, ツシ, 速ニ. *adj.* Fast. Quick. Swift. Rapid. **Syn**: Tushtek.
- Tush**, ツシ, 本妻ト共ニ居ル他ノ妻, (即チ亭主ノ妾). *n.* A woman's fellow wife.
- Tush**, ツシ, 繩. *n.* A rope. As:—*Tush kote*, “to tie up.” *Tush saye*, “a coil of rope.” *Tush saye kara*, “to coil a rope.”
- Tush-ani**, ツシアニ, 捕フ(馬ノ如ク). *v.t.* To hold, as a horse.
- Tusheka-guru**, ツシエカグル, 繩製造人. *n.* A rope maker. **Syn**: Tush kara guru.
- Tush-honnere**, ツシホン子レ, 赦ス. *v.t.* To pardon. To forgive. To absolve.
- Tu-shike**, ツシケ, 四十. *adj.* Forty.
- Tushik-e**, ツシクエ, 兩眼ノ上ニ斑ヲ持ツ(或ル犬ノ如ク). *adj.* To have a spot over each eye as some dogs.
- Tushiri**, ツシリ, or Tushiri-kot, ツシリコツ, 埋葬地. *n.* A grave. **Syn**: Iyuruikot.
- Tushiri-oro-omare**, ツシリオロオマレ, 葬ル. *v.t.* To bury.
- Tushiri-otta-omare**, ツシリオッタオマレ, 葬ル. *v.t.* To bury.
- Tushiyok-humi**, ツシヨクフミ, 死ニ

- シ軍人ノ叫. *n.* The cry of departed warriors.
- Tushkote**, ツシコテ, 結ビ附ケル. *v.t.*
To tie up.
- Tush-ni**, ツシニ, ヤマチコヤナギ. *n.*
Called also *Susu* and *Susu-at*. A kind of willow. *Salix Caprea*, *L.*
- Tush-ni**, ツシニ, 釣竿. *n.* A fishing rod. **Syn**: **Ap-nit**.
- Tush-ni-koro**, ツシニコロ, 木ニ結ビ付ケル. *v.t.* To tie up to a tree with a rope.
- Tushre**, ツシレ, 濁レル(汁又ハ乳ノ肪ノ如ク). *adj.* Thick (as soup or cream).
- Tush-saurere**, ツシサウレレ, 赦ス. *v.t.*
To absolve. To pardon.
- Tushtek**, ツシテク, 沈黙セル. *adj.*
Silent.
- Tushtek**, ツシテク, 速キ、狂氣ノ、烈シキ、悪戯ノ、悪キ. *adj.* Quick. Rapid. Mad. Fast. Abusive. Severe. Mischievous. **Syn**: **Katun-katun**.
- Tushtek-korachi**, ツシテクコラチ, 悪シク、狂氣ノ如ク、速ニ. *adv.*
Abusively. Madly. Quickly.
- Tushtek-no**, ツシテクノ, 狂氣ノ如ク、急ギテ、悪シク. *adv.* Madly. Quickly. Hurriedly. Abusively.
- Tu-shuine**, ツシュイ子, 二回. *adj.*
Twice.
- Tusu**, ツス, 豫言スル. *v.i.* To prophecy.
- Tusu-guru**, ツスグル, 法術者. *n.* A medicine man. A wizard. A witch doctor.
- Tusunabanu**, ツスナバナ, アイヌ人ノ傳説ノ名. *n.* Name of an Ainu legend.
- Tusuninge**, ツスニンゲ, or **Tusununge**, ツスヌンゲ, リス. *n.* A squirrel. *Sciurus lis*, *Temn.*
- Tusurepni**, ツスレブニ, 法術チスル時ニ用ユル木. *n.* A piece of wood the Ainu wizards use when exercising their craft.
- Tusushke**, ツスシケ, 振フ. *v.i.* To shake.
- Tusushke-tashum**, ツスシケタシム, 中風症、瘧. *n.* Palsy. Ague.
- Tut**, ツツ, ニ. *n.* Two. As:—*Tut ko*, “two days.” *Tut ko rereko*, “two or three days.” *Tut ko rereko shiranak*, “two or three days hence.”
- Tutanu**, ツタヌ, 第二、次ノ. *adj.*
The second. The next. The next following.
- Tutkopak**, ツツコバク, 袂別スル. *v.t.*
To take leave of.
- Tuttarep**, ツッタレブ, or **Tuttarep**, ツツツレブ, ホツキガイ、ウバカイ. *n.*
Clam. *Macra sacharinensis*, *Schrenk.*
- Tutturi**, ツツツリ, 解ク、皺ノバス. *v.t.*
To straighten out. To unravel.
- Tuttarep-sei**, ツツツレブセイ, ホツキガイ、ウバカイ. *n.* *Macra ascharinensis*, *Schrenk.*
- Tutturuse**, ツツツルセ, 踉蹌ク、(醉漢ノ)、仆レル. *v.i.* To stagger and reel about as when under the influence of strong drink. To fall down.
- Tutukko**, ツツツコ, 小包. A parcel. As:—*Pon tutukko*, “a little parcel.”

Tutukkokara, ツツココカラ, 包装スル、縛ル。 *v.t.* To pack up baggage. To tie up as baggage. To make into a parcel.

Tutut, ツツツ, ツツドリ。 *n.* Himalayan cuckoo. *Cuculus intermedius.*

Tu-umbe, ツウムベ, or **Ru-umbe**, ルウムベ, 縫箔ノ衣。 *n.* A fancy needlework dress.

Tuwa, ツワ, ヲラビ。 *n.* The common Bracken. *Pteris aquilina, L.*

Tuwara, ツワラ, 涼シキ、冷キ。 *adj.* Cool. **Syn:** Nam.

Tuwaraka, ツワラカ, 冷ス。 *v.t.* To cool.

Tuwara-kara, ツワラカラ, 冷ス。 *v.t.* To cool. To put to cool.

Tuwarake, ツワラケ, 冷ス。 *v.t.* To cool.

Tuwayuk, ツワユク, カマイルカ。 *n.* A kind of dolphin. *Lagenorhynchus acutus, Gray.*

Tuyashkarap, ツヤシカラブ, 宥ムル (子供ヲ)、憐ム。 *v.t.* To caress. To fondle. To be merciful to. To

take pity on. **Syn:** Erampo-kiwen. Epuriwen.

Tuye, ツイエ, 切ル。 *v.t.* To cut. **Syn:** Tui.

Tuye, ツイエ, 母。 *n.* One's mother. As:—*Tuye oro*, "of one family."

Tuyehewa-chikannari, ツイエヘワチカンナリ, 倒ニナル (魚ノ泳ク時屢見ルモノ)。 *v.t.* To turn upside down as a fish sometimes does in swimming.

Tuyepa, ツイエバ, 切ル。 *v.t.* To cut.

Tuyepap, ツイエバブ, 切ラレシ物。 *n.* Things cut.

Tuyepushpushke-an, ツイエプシブシケアン, 下痢病。 *n.* Diarrhoea. **Syn:** Soyokari tashum.

Tuyetek, ツイエテク, 引き抜ク、切リ。 *adj.* and *v.t.* To pluck off. Cut.

Tuyetuye, ツイエツイエ, 振フ、簸ル。 *v.t.* To shake. To winnow. To shake the dust off anything.

Tuyo, ツヨ, 家族。 *n.* A family. **Syn:** Tuye oro.

Tuyokotbe, ツヨコツベ, 魚ノ蔵。 *n.* The entrails of fish.

U (ウ).

U, ウ, 此語ハ屢働詞ノ前ニ用キテ、交際、親熱、複數ヲ示ス、斯ル時ニハ、ウタサ、横切リテ、ウタシバ、彼ヨリ是ニ、又ハ互ニ、ト同様ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ、オンチレ、知ル、ウオシチレ、知り合フ、オシバイエ、従フ、ウオシバイエ、互ニ従フ、サレド此語ハ常ニ正シ

ク其ガ屬スル働詞又ハ副詞ノ直前ニ來ル事ナク、中間ニ他語ヲ挿入ス、例セバ、ウゴタンオロコバハワメシヨモキ、我等ノ村々ノ間ニハ交際ナカリキ *part.* This particle is often placed before verbs to indicate association mutuality or plurality, and

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 kopahauuu shomoki*, there has been no intercourse between our villages.”

U, ウ, 場處、ウハ時トシテ名詞ノ接頭語トシテ場所ヲ示スニ用キラル、斯ル場合ハ、ウシケ、場所ト同様ノ意味ヲ有ス、例セバ、シキウ、葦ノ生ゼシ處、其ハ特ニ地方ノ名ニ用キラル。 *adv.* U is sometimes used as a suffix to nouns to indicate “place,” and as such has the same meaning as *ushike*, “place.” As:—*Shiki-u*, “the place of reeds.” It is chiefly so used in the names of localities.

Uainu, ウアイヌ, 尊敬。 *n.* Honour. Respect. Reverence. **Syn: Ori-pak.**

Uainu-an, ウアイヌアン, 尊敬セラル、例セバ、子イケルアナク子ソンノウアイヌアンケル子、其人ハ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 guru ne*, “that person is very much respected.” **Syn: Eoripak an. Ko-oripak an.**

Uainu-an-no, ウアイヌアンノ, 恭々

adv. Reverentially. Respectfully.

Uainu-koro, ウアイヌコロ, 敬フ、例セバ、子ブラスエアニシマウアイヌコロシヨモキヤ、何故ニ汝ハ其人ヲ敬セヌヤ。 *v.t.* To honour. To treat with respect. As:—*Nep gusu eani shinuma uainu koro shomoki ya?* “why do you not treat him with respect?” **Syn: Eoripak.**

Ko-oripak. Ko-uainu koro.

Uakkari, ウアッカリ, 行き違フ。 *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, ウアヌンコバ, 見知ラス。 *v.t.* To deny knowing one another.

Uao, ウアオ, 日本ノ緑鳩。 *n.* Japanese green pigeon.

Uarakaraki, ウアラカラキ, 譏ル、罵ル。 *v.t.* To speak evil of another.

Uarakarase-itak, ウアラカラセイタク, 無禮ノ詞。 *n.* Impolite language.

Uarashota, ウアラシヨタ, 爐ノ兩側、例セバ、ウアラシヨツタロク、爐ノ兩邊ニ坐ル。 *adv.* On either side of (on each side of) a fireplace. As:—*Uarashota rok*, “to sit one on each side of a fireplace.”

Uare, ウアレ, 増加スル、子ヲ有ス、例セバ、ウアンモシリ、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、積リシ儘春マテ消エヌ雪.**
n. Hardened snow.
- Ucharunpash, ウチャルンパシ, 兩人ノ間.**
adv. Mouth to mouth.
Tete-a-tete. Between two persons.
- Uchashkuma, ウチャシクマ, 説教、講義.**
n. A lecture. A sermon.
Syn: Ubaskuma or upaskuma.
- 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.
- Uchi, ウチ, 肋.**
n. The ribs. **Syn:** Ut.
- Uchike, ウチケ, 卑怯ニ.**
adv. Cowardly. **Syn:** Turamkoro.
- Uchipyere, ウチヒイエレ, 他人ノ兩親ヲ惡口スル.**
v.t. To remind one of his parent's faults. To speak evil of another person's parents.
- Uchish, ウチシ, 悲泣、永ク別レテ再會ノ時互ニ泣ク事.**
n. A weeping. A weeping over one another upon meeting after having been parted for a long time.
- Uchish-an, ウチシアン, 互ニ泣ク事.**
n. A weeping over one another.
- Uchish-kara, ウチシカラ, 互ニ泣ク、婦人ガ永ク別レテ再會ノ時互ニ泣ク.**
v.i. 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, ウエ, 人肉ヲ食フ.**
v.t. To practice cannibalism.
- Ue-guru, ウエグル, 食人々種.**
n. A cannibal.
- Uekap, ウエカブ, 互ニ挨拶スル.**
v. i. To salute one another.
- Uekemuram, ウエケムラム, 人肉ヲ喰フ饑饉.**
n. A famine in which people commit cannibalism.
- Uenkata, ウエンカタ, or Uwenkata, ウウエンカタ, 重々(但シ密着セズニ).**
adv. One above another but not in contact.
- Uerepak-an, ウエレバクアン, 均シキ.**
adj. Equal. Co-equal. **Syn:** Une no.
- Uerepak-no, ウエレバクノ, 一諸ニ.**
adj. In combination. **Syn:** Shine ikinne. Utura no.
- Ueyairam-nuina, ウエヤイラムヌイナ, 葬ル.**
v.i. To bury. **Syn:** Eyairam-nuina.
- Uhaitarep, ウハイトレブ, 過誤、罪.**
n. A fault. Transgressions.
- Uhautaroige, ウハウタロイゲ, or Uhautaroise, ウホウタロイセ, 騒々シクスル(子供ノ話ノ如ク)、(覆數).**
v.i. To make a noise. To babble (as children) *pl.* **Syn:** Uhawepopo.
- Uhautaroige-utara, ウハウタロイゲウタラ, 暴徒.**
n. A rabble. Noisy persons. A mob.
- Uhautaroise, ウハウタロイセ, 騒々シク語ル(子供ノ).**
v.i. To babble as children.
- Uhawepopo, ウハウエホポ, 騒々シク語ル(子供ノ如ク)、(覆數).**
v.i. To babble (as children) *pl.* **Syn:** Uhautaroise.

- Uhaweroige, ウハウエロイゲ**, 騒音ヲナス. *v.i.* To make a noise.
- Uhaweroige-utara, ウハウエウエイゲウタラ**, 暴徒. *n.* Noisy persons. A mob. A rabble.
- Uhaye, ウハイエ**, 失ス、例セバ、ウハイエロイサム、其ハ失セタリ. *v.t.* To lose. As:—*Uhaye wa isam*, “it is lost.”
- Uhekotba, ウヘコツバ**, 共ニ居ル (夫婦ノ). *v.i.* To live together in wedlock. **Syn**: *Eeyairamhekoto*.
- Uhenkotpa-ki, ウヘンコツバキ**, 互ニ愛スル、首叩スル (親ガ子ヲ遊バスル時). *v.i.* To love one another. Also to nod the head at (as a parent at a child to amuse it). **Syn**: *Ihenkotpa ki*.
- Uheuba, ウヘウバ**, 曲リタル (複数). *adj.* Crooked. (*pl.*)
- Uheupare, ウヘウパレ**, 向ケル、例セバ、キサラウヘウパレロイヌ、耳ヲ向ケテ聽ク. *v.t.* To turn towards. As: *Kisara uheupare wa inu*, “turn your ears and listen.”
- Uhokukore, ウホクコレ**, 婚姻. *n.* A marriage.
- Uhonkore, ウホンコレ**, 産マス、孕マス. *v.t.* To beget. To render pregnant.
- Uhorokare-an, ウホロカレアン**, 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, ウファイ**, 燃ユル. *v.i.* To burn. Same as *uhuye*.
- Uhuika, ウファイカ**, 燃ヤス. *v.t.* To burn.
- Uhui-nupuri, ウフイヌプリ**, 火山. *n.* A volcano.
- Uhoshi, ウホシ**, 反対ニ、アベコベニ. *adv.* The other way about. **Syn**: *Uwehoshi*.
- Uhunak, ウフナク**, 少シキ以前、少シク後ニ、只今. *adv.* A short time ago. A short time hence. In a little while. **Syn**: *Nahun. Nahunak. Take*.
- Uhunake, ウフナケ**, 少キ以前. *adv.* A short time ago. **Syn**: *Take. Nahun*.
- Uhuye, ウファイエ**, 燃ユル. *v.i.* To burn.
- Uhuye-eashkai, ウファイエアシカイ**, 可燃性ノ. *adj.* Combustible.
- Uhuyeka, ウファイエカ**, 放火スル. *v.t.* To set on fire.
- Uhuye-no, ウファイエノ**, 可燃性ノ. *adj.* Combustible. **Syn**: *Uhuye eashkai*.
- Uhuye-nupuri, ウフイエヌプリ**, 火山. *n.* A volcano. **Syn**: *Ekai nuburi*.
- Uibe, ウイベ**, 破片. *n.* Pieces of anything.
- Uibe-oshke, ウイベオシケ**, 味塵ニ碎ク. *v.t.* To tear into pieces.
- Uikokkare-au, ウイコッカレアウ**, 愚弄スル. *v.t.* To make a fool of.
- Uimakta, ウイマクタ**, 相前後シテ. *adv.* One behind another. **Syn**: *Ukattuima ukattuima*.
- Uimakta-ande, ウイマクタアンデ**, 相前後シテ置ク. *v.t.* To place one behind another.
- Uimam, ウイマム**, 商ヒスル. *v.i.* To trade.
- Uina, ウイナ**, 灰. *n.* Ashes.

Uina, ウイナ, 取ル、拾ヒ上ケル。 *v.t.*
To take. To pick up. **Pl. of uk.**

Uina-takusa, ウイナタクサ, 灰ヲ蒙ル(大ナル悲ノアル時ニナス)。 *v.i.* To cover one's self with ashes as when in great trouble.

Uinenashi, ウイナナシ, or **Utunashi, ウツナシ**, 兩人同臼ニテ搗ク。 *v.i.* Two persons pounding together in the same mortar.

Uinnere, ウイン子レ, 多クノ、一大家族。 *adj.* Many. A large family.

Uirikara, ウイリカラ, 友トスル、親類トスル。 *v.t.* To make a friend or relation of another.

Uirikara-utara, ウイリカラウタラ, 親類。 *n.* Relations.

Uiruke, ウイルケ, 帯ブル(耳環ノ如ク)、置ク。 *v.t.* To put on (as earrings, etc). To put. To place.

Uirup, ウイルブ, 住民。 *n.* Inhabitants.

Uishui, ウイシュイ, 又、再、次ニ。 *adj.* Again. Next. **Syn: Kanna-shui.**

Uitakkashi, ウイタッカシ, 従ハヌ。 *v.t.* To disobey.

Uitaknu, ウイタクヌ, 従フ。 *v.t.* To obey.

Uitek, ウイテク, 用ユ。 *v.t.* To use.

Uitekbe, ウイテクベ, 僕。 *n.* Servant.

Uitek-guru, ウイテクゲル, 僕。 *n.* A servant. Servants.

Uitek-utara, ウイテクウタラ, 僕。 *n.* Servants.

Uk, ウク, 取ル、取得スル。 *v.t.* To take. To acquire. To accept.

Uka, ウカ, 固キ。 *adj.* Hardened. Solid. **Syn: Rashne.**

Uka, ウカ, 越エテ、上ニ。 *adv.* Over. Above.

Ukachiukachiu, ウカチウカチウ, 突き合フ(戦フ時)。 *v.t.* To thrust at one another as with a sword.

Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ, 絞ル。 *v.t.* To press. To jam. To squeeze. **Syn: Unumba.**

Ukaeoma, ウカエオマ, 一ツ一ツ置ク。 *v.t.* To put one upon another.

Ukaeroshki, ウカエロシキ, 有ル(顔面ノ皺ノ如ク)。 *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.i.* To stand guard. To lie in wait.

Ukakik, ウカキク, 木ノ枝又ハ草ナドヲ持テ、ヒシヒシト奇ナル音ヲ爲シ人ヲ上ヲ打ツテ咒ヲスル。 *v.t.* To exorcise sick persons by means of beating over them with boughs of trees and grass, whilst making a peculiar hissing sound.

Ukakushbari, ウカクシバリ, or **Ukakushpari, ウカクシバリ**, 一ツ一ツ、連続シテ速ニ互ニ従フ、横切ル。 *v.i.* One upon another. To follow one another in quick succession. To follow one another as when in danger. To go over or across.

Ukakushte, ウカクシテ, 屬手ヲ上ケ(禮ノ爲メ)、彼方此方へ行ク、積み重ヌ。 *v.i.* To lift up often as the hands in salutation. To go to and fro. To do over and over. To pile up.

- Ukamu, ウカム,** 重々. *adv.* One above another.
- Ukao, ウカオ,** 貯フ、節スル、除キ去ル. *v.t.* To hoard or save up. To clear away.
- Ukaoba, ウカオバ,** 除キ去ル、節スル、(複数). *v.t.* To clear away. To save up. (*pl.*).
- Ukaobiuki, ウカオビウキ,** 助ケ合フ、慰メ合フ、親切ニシ合フ. *v.t.* To help one another. To save one another. To comfort one another. To treat one another kindly.
- Ukaobiuki-wa-kore, ウカオビウキワコレ,** 助ケル、慰メル、救フ. *v.t.* To help. To save. To comfort.
- Ukaoiki, ウカオイキ,** 待スル(老イタル父母=). *v.t.* To wait upon or take care of (as one's parents in old age).
- Uka-omare, ウカオマレ,** 上ニ置ク. *v.t.* To put upon. **Syn:** **Kashiomare.**
- Ukaop, ウカオフ,** or **Uka-up, ウカウブ,** 断崖. *n.* Impassable rocks. Precipitous places.
- Ukaerai, ウカエライ,** 救フ. *v.t.* To save. To deliver.
- Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ,** or **Ukaoyoko, ウカオヨコ,** 待伏スル、立番スル. *v.i.* To lie in wait. To stand guard. To be hidden for purposes of defence or attack. **Syn:** **Yongororo. Iyetokush.**
- Ukapeka, ウカベカ,** 前後ニ. *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,** 密接ニ互ニ付キ従フ. *v.i.* To follow close after one another in single file.
- Ukare, ウカレ,** 集メル. *v.t.* To accumulate.
- Ukari, ウカリ,** 集メル. *v.i.* To accrue. To assemble. **Syn:** **Uwekari. Uwekarapa.**
- Ukarire, ウカリレ,** 愚弄スル. *v.i.* To be made a fool of. **Syn:** **Upaka nere.**
- Ukashpaotte, ウカシバオツテ,** 法律. *n.* Laws. Rules.
- Ukashpaotte-uwesere, ウカシバオツテウエセレ,** 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, ウカツイマ,** 遠ク、遙ニ、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, ウカツイマノ,** 久シキ以前、遙ニ、永キ間. *adv.* A long time ago. A long way off. For a long time.
- Ukattuimare, ウカツイマレ,** 別ツ. *v.t.* To separate.
- Ukawkau, ウカウカウ,** 縫ヒ合ハス. *v.t.* To sew together.
- Uka-up, ウカアブ,** or **Ukaop, ウカオブ,** 岩、石ダラケ、断崖. *n.* Rocky. Stony. Rocks piled up.

- Uka-un-akara, ウカウンアカラ,** 加フル、雜ユル. *v.t.* To add to. To mix.
- Uke, ウケ,** 浮標(錨ノ). *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.
- Ukepkeki, ウケフケキ,** 喰ミ合フ(動物ノ如ク). *v.t.* To nibble one another (as animals).
- Ukere, ウケレ,** 擦リ合フ. *v.i.* To rub or scrape together.
- Ukere-humi-ash, ウケレフミアシ,** リンリント鳴ル、鳴ル. *v.i.* To chink or jingle. To rattle.
- Ukeshke-an, ウケシケアン,** 窘ムル、冤罪ニオトス、害スル. *v.t.* To persecute. To falsely accuse. To injure another.
- Ukeshkoro, ウケシコロ,** 相續スル. *v.i.* To succeed to one another's inheritance.
- Uketori-kambi-shirosh, ウケトリカムビシロシ,** 受取. *n.* A receipt.
- Ukeuhumshu, ウケウフムシュ,** 同情スル. *v.i.* To condole or sympathize with.
- Uk-i, ウクイ,** 取得. *n.* Acquisition.
- Ukik, ウキク,** 戦フ、打合フ. *v.i.* To fight. To beat one another.
- Ukik-an, ウキクアン,** 戦闘. *n.* A battle.
- Ukikot, ウキコツ,** 半熟ノ. *adj.* Half ripe.
- Ukimatek, ウキマテク,** 騒グ. *v.i.* To be agitated. To clamour. To be in commotion.
- Ukimattekka, ウキマテッカ,** 騒グ. *v.t.* To agitate.
- Ukirikopiwe, ウキリコピウエ,** 密着シテ坐ル. *v.t.* To sit very close to one another.
- Ukirorouande, ウキロロウアンデ,** カチ角スル. *v.i.* To strive together to see who is strongest. **Syn:** Ukomondumuwande.
- Ukishimani, ウキシマニ,** 互ニ錯雜セル木. *n.* Trees clinging to one another.
- Uko, ウコ,** 共ニ、此語ハ屢動詞トシテ用キ動作ヲナス人ノ複数ナルヲ示ス. *adv.* Together. This word is often prefixed to verbs to indicate that the actors are in the plural number.
- Ukoashunnu, ウコアシヌヌ,** 交ハル、雜ユル. *v.t.* To hold intercourse with. To mix with. **Syn:** Chie-omare. Ukopahaunu.
- Ukoatcha, ウコアッチャ,** 侮辱スル. *v.t.* To treat with disrespect.
- Ukoba, ウコバ,** 誤テ取ル. *v.t.* To take by mistake.
- Ukoba, ウコバ,** 似ル. *v.i.* To resemble. Like.
- Ukobapash, ウコババシ,** 論ズル. *v.i.* 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, ウコチムブニ,** 足ヲ踏ミ占ムル. *v.i.* To keep step as in walking.
- Ukochipkuta, ウコチブクタ,** 舟ヲ覆

- ス (多ク人が濱ニテ). *v.t.* Many to turn a boat over.
- Ukochiutumu-wen, ウコチウツムウエン**, 不仲ナル、睦マヌ. *v.i.* To be on bad terms with another. **Syn:** **Ukokeutumumu wen.**
- Ukoechikiki, ウコエチキキ**, 酒瓶最後ノ一滴ヲシタムル、(酒宴ニ於テ). *v.i.* To pour out the very last drops of wine as at a feast.
- Ukoehunara, ウコエフナラ**, 守護スル. *v.i.* To keep guard over anything.
- Ukoenchararage, ウコエンチャララゲ**, 刺アル (或球根ノ如ク). *adj.* To be spiked as some kinds of bulbs.
- Ukoep, ウコエフ**, 副食物. *n.* Any kind of food eaten with millet or rice. Condiments.
- Ukoepechituye, ウコエベチツイエ**, 山徑. *n.* A mountain pass.
- Ukoeyukara, ウコエユカラ**, 真似ル. *v.t.* To imitate. To do like.
- Ukohakmahakama, ウコハクマカマ**, 呶ク. *v.i.* To speak softly. To whisper to one another. **Syn:** **Pinu no itak.**
- Ukohekiru, ウコヘキル**, 彼方此方へ回首スル. *v.i.* To turn the head this way and that.
- Ukoherarapa, ウコヘララバ**, 尊敬シ合フ. *v.i.* To pay respects to one another.
- Ukoheraye, ウコヘライエ**, 似ル. *v.i.* To resemble one another.
- Ukohoiyo, ウコホイヨ**, 姦淫スル. *v.i.* To commit adultery.
- Ukohoparata, ウコホバラタ**, 陰部ヲ顯ス. *v.i.* To expose the person.
- Ukohopi, ウコホビ**, 別ツ. *v.i.* To part asunder. To separate.
- Ukohosari, ウコホサリ**, 彼方此方へ回首スル. *v.i.* To turn the head this way and that. **Syn:** **Ukohekiru.**
- Ukohosarire, ウコホサリレ**, 彼方此方へ回首セシムル. *v.i.* To cause to turn the head hither and thither.
- Ukoiki, ウコイキ**, 戦フ、喧嘩スル. *v.i.* To fight. To quarrel.
- Ukoiki-ambe, ウコイキアムベ**, 喧嘩、戦. *n.* A quarrel. A fight. War.
- Ukoikire, ウコイキレ**, 戦ハス、喧嘩セシム. *v.t.* To set fighting or quarelling.
- Ukoimekare, ウコイメカレ**, 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.
- Ukoiomare, ウコイオマレ**, 酒ヲ注グ、(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**, 一諸ニ、共ニ. *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.

- Ukoiyuhaikara, ウコイユハイカラ,** 他人ノ説ヲ話ス. *v.t.* To repeat what another says. To tell tales of another person.
- Ukokai, ウコカイ,** or **Ukookai, ウコオカイ,** 雑ユ、交際スル. *v.t.* To mingle with. To associate with. To come together. **Syn:** Uorepa.
- Ukokai-guru, ウコカイゲル,** 交友. *n.* An associate.
- Ukokaikire, ウコカイキレ,** 交尾スル (鹿ノ如ク). *v.i.* To rut (as deer). **Syn:** Kaikiri. **Ukonupuru.**
- Ukokai-utara, ウコカイウタラ,** 交友. *n.* Associates.
- Ukokandama, ウコカンダマ,** 欺シ合フ. *v.t.* To deceive one another.
- Ukokara, ウコカラ,** 雑ユ、共ニ動作スル. *v.t.* To mix. To mingle. Also, to do together.
- Ukokarakari, ウコカラカリ,** 束ニマルメル. *v.t.* To roll up into a bundle.
- Ukokateaikap, ウコカテアイカブ,** 男色. *n.* Sexual abuse. Abusers of themselves with mankind. Sodomy. **Syn:** Uyorupuikoiki.
- Ukokauk, ウコカウク,** 智惠ノ輪. *n.* A kind of string puzzle.
- Ukokauk, ウコカウク,** 和合スル. *v.i.* To be in accord.
- Ukokeutum, ウコケウツム,** 一心同體. *n.* One mindedness.
- Ukokeutum-an, ウコケウツムアン,** 一心タル. *v.i.* To be of one mind.
- Ukokeutum-koro, ウコケウツムコロ,** 一致スル. *v.i.* To agree. To be in agreement with.
- Ukoki, ウコキ,** 共ニナス. *v.t.* To do together. **Syn:** Inan no iki.
- Ukokomge, ウココムゲ,** or **Ukokomse, ウココムセ,** 拘攣ル、ヒキツル、蹠クナル (髪ノ如ク). *v.i.* To be drawn up as one's joints by disease. To be crumpled up. To be rough, as the hair. **Syn:** Ukomomse. Komkomse.
- Ukokonchi, ウココンチ,** 籤. *n.* Lots.
- Ukokonchi-etaye, ウココンチエタイ,** 抽籤スル. *v.i.* To draw lots.
- Ukokonchi-koro, ウココンチコロ,** 抽籤スル. *v.i.* To cast lots.
- Ukokoro, ウココロ,** 共有スル. *v.t.* To possess in common with others.
- Ukokushippa, ウコクシッパ,** 總テ. *adj.* All. Together. **Syn:** Shine-ikinne.
- Ukoman-no, ウコマンノ,** 甚ダ多ク、嚴シク、絶エズ、屢. *adv.* Very much. Severely. Continually. Frequently. As:—*Ukoman no charange,* "to argue or scold very much." **Syn:** Ramma-ramma.
- Ukomat-ehunara, ウコマツエフナラ,** 闘フ (牡鹿ガ牝鹿ヲ得シカ爲ニ). *v.i.* To fight for females (as bucks).
- Ukomeremerege, ウコメレメレゲ,** 燦ク. *v.i.* To twinkle, as the stars.
- Ukomomse, ウココムセ,** 蹠ミテ行ク、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.
- Ukomondumuwande, ウコモンツムワンデ,** 力ヲ角スル. *v.t.* To strive together to see who is the best man. **Syn:** Akokirorowande.

- Ukomui, ウコムイ**, 虱ヲトル、(頭又ハ衣ヨリ). *v.t.* To pick out lice from the head or dress.
- Ukomuye, ウコムイ**エ, 結ビ合ス. *v.t.* To bind up together.
- Ukoniitukte-shinot, ウコニイツクテシノツ**, 根木ヲ打ツ遊戯. *n.* A game of casting sticks into the earth.
- Ukoniki-an, ウコニキアン**, 疊ミタル. *adj.* Folded.
- Ukoniki-kara, ウコニキカラ**, 疊ム、タタム. *v.t.* To fold up, as clothes.
- Ukonittupte, ウコニツツテ**, or **Ukonitupte, ウコニツプテ**, 遊戯ノ名. *n.* Name of a game somewhat resembling drafts but played with sticks. **Syn: Chikkiri.**
- Ukonken-eokte, ウコンケンエオクテ**, or **Ukonkopyokte, ウコンコピョクテ**, 釣チカケ合フ. *v.t.* To hook together.
- Ukoniuchirande, ウコニウチランデ**, 仲悪シカル、睦マヌ. *v.i.* To be on bad terms with another.
- Ukonukara, ウコヌカラ**, 比較スル. *v.t.* To compare.
- Ukoniko, ウコニコ**, 疊ム. *v.t.* To fold up.
- Ukoniteteye, ウコニテテイ**エ, 奇貌ヲ作り合フ(小兒ガ戯ニ). *v.i.* To make faces at one another.
- Ukonumba, ウコヌムバ**, 押シ合フ. *v.t.* To press upon. To throng.
- Ukonupetne, ウコヌベツ子**, 相悦ブ. *v.i.* To rejoice together.
- Ukonupuru, ウコヌブル**, 交尾. *n.* Sexual intercourse of animals and birds.
- Ukooiki, ウコオイキ**, 補缺スル(他人ノ乏シキヲ). *v.t.* To provide for the wants of another. **Syn: Ukaoiki.**
- Uko-okai, ウコオカイ**, 共住スル、共存スル. *v.i.* To be together.
- Ukooipi, ウコオピ**, 分レタル、離レタル. *adj.* Separate. Apart. Also "to part."
- Ukooipi-ukooipi, ウコオピウコオピ**, or **Ukooipiu-ukooipiu, ウコオピウウコオピウ**, 散亂スル、分解スル、例セバ、チカプウコオピウウコオピウホブムバツバイエ、鳥散亂シテ飛ヒ去レリ. *v.i.* To scatter. To disperse. As:— *Chikap ukooipiu-ukooipiu hopumba wa paye*, "the birds scattered and flew away." **Syn: Chipasusu.**
- Ukooipiure, ウコオピウレ**, 散亂セシム、分解セシム. *v.t.* To scatter. To disperse. **Syn: Chipasusure.**
- Ukooshikkote, ウコオシッコテ**, 相慕フ. *v.t.* To desire or long for one-another.
- Ukopahaukoro, ウコバハウコロ**, 他人ノ事ヲ云フ、誹ル. *v.t.* To tell tales of another. To backbite.
- Ukopahaunu, ウコバハウヌ**, 交際スル、雜ユ. *v.t.* To hold intercourse with. To mix with. **Syn: Chieomare. Ukoashunnu.**
- Ukopaiyaige, ウコバイヤイゲ**, 蠢ク. *v.i.* To move about as maggots in flesh or fish.
- Ukopake-koshne, ウコパケコシ子**, 譏ル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To slander. To speak evil of another. To lie about someone.
- Ukopaktuipa, ウコバクツイバ**, 親交ヲ欲ス. *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, ウコバラルイ, or Ukoparorui, ウコバロルイ,** 喋リ合フ. *v.i.* To chatter together. **Syn:** **Ukoitakrui.**
- Ukoparata, ウコバラタ,** 侮辱ノ爲他ニ對シテ陰部ヲ顯ス、(複數). *v.i. (pl).* To expose the person in insult.
- Ukopau, ウコバウ,** 叱スル. *v.t.* To scold.
- Ukopoye, ウコホイエ,** 攪(ミダ)ル. *v.t.* To stir. To admix.
- Ukopoyege, ウコホイエゲ,** 攪サレル. *v.i.* To be stirred. To be admixed.
- Ukopoyepoye, ウコホイエホイエ,** 攪ル. *v.t.* To stir.
- Ukorachi, ウコラチ,** 似ル、ニ依レバ. *v.i.* To be alike. To resemble. According. According to. In accordance with. **Syn:** **Upakitara an. Une no an.**
- Ukorachi-an-no, ウコラチアンノ,** 其故ニ. *adv.* Accordingly.
- Ukoraiba, ウコライバ,** 別ツ、裂キ取ル. *v.i.* To part. To tear away. To separate.
- Ukoramba, ウコラムバ,** 穏ニ諫ムル. *v.t.* To reprove quietly.
- Ukoramashi, ウコラマシ,** 喧嘩スル(子供ノ如ク). *v.i.* To wrangle, as children.
- Ukoramasu, ウコラマス,** 好ム(複數). *v.i.* To be fond of. (*pl*).
- Ukorambashinne, ウコラムバシン子,** 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, ウコラムコロゲル,** 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.
- Ukorampoktuye, ウコラムホクツイエ,** 絶交スル、忘ル. *v.i.* To cut off one's connection with. To neglect.
- Ukorampoktuyere, ウコラムホクツイエレ,** 絶交セシムル. *v.t.* To cause one person to cut off his connection with another.
- Ukorari, ウコラリ,** 共ニ. *adv.* Conjointly.
- Ukoraye, 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.
- Ukosetorumbe, ウコセトルムベ,** 一巢ノ鳥. *n.* A brood of birds. **Syn:** **Shine set orumbe.**
- Ukoshikushshikush, ウコシクシクシ,** 急進スル(渦流ノ如ク). *v.i.* To rush together as water in an eddy.

- Ukoshuwama, ウコシュワマ**, 夫婦喧嘩. *n.* A quarrel between husband and wife.
- Ukotama, ウコタマ**, 加ヘル. *v.i.* To add together.
- Ukotamge, ウコタムゲ**, 集合ノ. *adj.* Collectively. Altogether.
- Ukotamge-no, ウコタムゲノ**, 共ニ. *adv.* Altogether.
- Ukotaptap, ウコタプタプ**, or **Ukotaptapu, ウコタプタプ**, 球ニマルメル. *v.t.* To roll up into a ball.
- Ukotereke, ウコテレケ**, 角カスル. *v.i.* To wrestle.
- Ukotoisere, ウコトイセレ**, 集合スル. *v.i.* To flock together. To congregate together, as carrion birds round the bodies of dead animals.
- Ukotokpishte, ウコトクビシテ**, 一ツ宛 (目的物ヲ) 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**, 上ニ付ク、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**, 閉ス、(目ヲ)、上ニ付クル、重子合フ、結合スル. *v.t.* To close, as the eyes. To stick on. To couple together. To unite.
- Ukotumi, ウコツミ**, 戦. *n.* War.
- Ukotumi-koro, ウコツミコロ**, 戦ヲ起ス. *v.t.* To wage war with.
- Ukotumi-koro-guru, ウコツミコロゲル**, 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** エ, or **Ukouturuge, ウコウツルゲ**, 界、町界、例セバ、コタンウコツルイエ、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, ウコウツル**, 其内、間、例セバ、マチャウコウツル、街ニ於テ. *adv.* Amongst. Between. As:—*Machiya ukouturu*, “in the streets.”
- Ukouturuge, ウコウツルゲ**, 場所ノ界. *n.* The border or limits of a place.
- Ukouturugeta, ウコウツルゲタ**, 間、其内. *adv.* Between. Amongst.
- Ukowe, ウコウエ**, 此語ハ屢バ働詞ノ接頭語トシテ用#複数ヲ示ス. *part.* This word is often used as a prefix to indicate the plural number.
- Ukowenkeutum-koro, ウコウエンケウツムコロ**, or **Ukowensambekoro, ウコウエンサムベコロ**, 仲善カラヌ、睦バヌ. *v.i.* To be evilly disposed towards one another. **Syn:** **Uwepokba.**
- Ukewepekere, ウコウエペケレ**, 會話スル. *v.i.* To converse together. **Syn:** **Uweneusara.**
- Ukoyaihumshu, ウコヤイフムシユ**, 事變ニ逢フ、(複数). *v.i.* To meet with an accident. (*pl*)
- Ukoyaisambepokash, ウコヤイサム**

- ベホカシ, 困難スル(複数). *v.i.* To be in trouble. (*pl.*)
- Ukosambayomba, ウコサムバヨムバ, 摘ミトル. *v.t.* To gather, as in needlework.
- Ukoyomiyomik, ウコヨミヨミク, 皺寄ル, 萎レル(衣ノ). *v.i.* To be creased or crumpled up as clothes.
- Ukte, ウクテ, 與フ. *v.t.* To give.
- Uku, ウク, 吹ク, 例セバ, アベウク, 火ヲ吹ク. *v.t.* To blow. *As:*—*Abe uku*, “blow a fire.” *Syn:* Ewara.
- Ukuran, ウクラン, 昨夜. *adv.* Last night.
- Ukurerarapa, ウクレララバ, or Ukoherarapa, ウコヘララバ, 挨拶スル, 例セバ, イランガヲアテ, イヤイコイルシカレ, ウクレララバアンナ, 御機嫌如何ニヤ, 君ヨ安カレ, 余ハ君ニ挨拶ス. *v.i.* To pay respects to. *As:*—*Irangarapte, iyaiko-irushkare, ukurerarapa an na!* “how do you do, may you be serene, I pay my respects to you.”
- Ukuribe, ウクリベ, ウナギ. *n.* Eel.
- Ukuru-kina, ウクルキナ, ギバウシ. *n.* *Hosta coerulea*, *Lratt.*
- Ukururube, ウクルルベ, ウナギ, マアナユ, ヤツメウナギ. *n.* Name applied to anguilliform fishes. Eel. Lampray. Conger eel.
- Ukushish, ウクシシ, 泡ヲ立テル(即チ酵母ノ如ク). *v.i.* To work as in ferment.
- Ukushpa-i, ウクシバイ, 渡シ場. *n.* *n.* A ferry.
- Ukushpa-uchike, ウクシハウチケ, or Upushpa-ushi, ウプシバウシ, 渡シ場. *n.* A ferry.

- Um, ウム, 物ノ後部, 例セバ, チブウム, 舟ノ艫. *n.* The after part of anything. *As:*—*Chip um*, “the stern of a boat.”
- Umangi, ウマンギ, or Umanki, ウマンキ, 梁, ウツバリ. *n.* A beam.
- Umaratto-koro, ウマラットコロ, 公ノ宴ヲ開ク. *v.i.* To have a public feast.
- Umbe, ウムベ, or Unbe, ウンベ, 何ニテモ頭ニ着クル物, 何ニテモ某處ニアル物, 複数ハ, ウシベ, ナリ, 例セバ, サバウムベ, 韃, オモガイ, キムウシベ, 山中ニアル物, 又ハ動物. *n.* Anything that is worn upon the head. Anything that exists in any given place. The plural form is *ushbe*. *As:*—*Sapa umbe*, “a bridle.” *Kim ushbe*, “any things or creatures that live in or exist upon the mountains.”
- Umbipka, ウムビブカ, 信セヌ. *v.t.* To disbelieve.
- Umkanchi, ウムカンチ, 小撓(梶ニ用ユ). *n.* A scull used to steer boats.
- Umma, ウムマ, 馬, 例セバ, ウムマカワラン, 下馬スル, ウムマオ, 乗馬スル, ウムマオロワノラン, 下馬スル. *n.* A horse. *As:*—*Umma ku wa ran*, “to dismount a horse.” *Umma o*, “to ride a horse.” *Umma orowa no ran*, “to dismount a horse.”
- Umma-raige-pagoat, ウムマライゲバゴアツ, 馬ニ附カレル. *n.* Horse possession. Horse punishment.
- Umma-shi-karush, ウムマシカルシ, マクツタケ. *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, ウモムボクタ, 互ニ下ナル、ヨリ少キ。 *adj.* One under another. Less than.

Umontasa, ウモンタサ, 答フル。 *v.t.* To answer.

Umpirima, ウムピリマ, 非常ナ告ケル、警戒スル。 *v.i.* 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**, 理不盡ニ。 *adv.* Without cause. Of itself.

Umshu, ウムシュ, 貯ヘラレシ、準備セラレシ。 *adj.* Stored up. Prepared. Put away in the best places.

Umta, ウムタ, 舳。 *n.* The stern of a boat.

Umta-an-guru, ウムタアングル, 舵取。 *n.* A steers-man.

Umuraiba, ウムライバ, or **Umura-yeba, ウムライエバ**, 悲ノ時互ニ慰メテ肩ヤ頭ヲ撫ヅ。 *v.t.* To rub the head and shoulders of one another as when bewailing the dead or sympathizing with one another during grief or trouble.

Umurek-guru, ウムレクグル, 一対、夫婦、雌雄。 *n.* A pair. Husband and wife. Male and female.

Umusa, ウムサ, 休日、祭、通常、官ノ布告ヲ聞カセンガ爲ニ、命令ニヨリ或ル特殊ノ場所ニ人民ヲ集ムル事ニシテ、此時ハ酒、米煙草其他ノ物ヲ日本ノ官吏ヨリ分配セラル。 *n.* A general holiday. A feast. Originally an assembly of the people by order at particular places that they might be notified of official edicts.

At these meetings rice, *sake*, tobacco and other things were distributed by the Japanese officials.

Syn: Umusa iwai.

Umusa, ウムサ, 禮スル、頭ヲ撫ヅル (相慶シテ)。 *v.t.* To salute. To stroke the head as in congratulations. **Syn: Musa. Uruiruye.**

Un, ウン, 此語ハ歴、場所、又ハ或ル場所ニ人或ハ物ノ存在スル事ヲ示ス、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、此ウンハ其ガ後ニ來ル詞ヲ支配ス。 *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、其ハ我ナリ、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, 方ニ、迄ニ、於テ、例セバ、チセイタン家ノ方ニ、トアニウン其處ニ於テ、チユブカムイクシキウトム、太陽ハ我ノ眼ニ輝ク。 *post.* Towards. To. At. In. **As:—***Chisei un*, “towards home.” *Toani un*, “at that place.” *Chup kamui ku shiki un tom*, “the sun shines in my eyes.”

Un, ウン, 我等、例セバ、ウンコレ、其ヲ我ニ與ヘヨ、ウンオハイゲカラニサ、彼ハ我等ヲ誹レリ。 *obj. pro.* Us.

- As:—*Un kore*, “give it to us.”
Un ohaigekara nisa, “he slandered us.”
- Una, ウナ**, 灰. *n.* Ashes. **Syn**:
Uina.
- Unankotukka, ウナンコツッカ**, 頬際スル. *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**, カサズグ. *n.* A kind of sedge. *Carex dispalatha*, *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, ウンチオマフ**, 爐. *n.* A fire-place.
- Une, ウ子**, 均サル. *v.i.* To be equal.
- Unekari, ウ子カリ**, 旅先ニテ逢フ. *v.t.* To meet as during a journey. **Syn**: *Etunangara*.
- Une-no, ウ子ノ**, 同ジク、只、多量ニ、平均ニ、例セバ、ウ子ノアイヌグスイテキイシトマ、驚クナカレ、其ハ只人ナレバナリ. *adv.* The same. Like as. To the same degree. Only. Much. Equal. As:—*Une no ainu gusu, iteki ishītoma*, “don’t be frightened, for it is only a man.”
- Une-no-an, ウ子ノアン**, 均クサル. *v.i.* To be equal. Coequal.
- Unepkoro, ウ子ブコロ**, 同様ノ. *adj.* Alike.
- Uneu, ウ子ウ**, オツトセイ. *n.* A fur seal. *Otaria ursina*, *Linn.*
- Ungerai, ウンゲライ**, 賦與スル、施與スル. *v.t.* To bestow. To give alms.
- Ungeraitep, ウンゲライテフ**, 施與物. *n.* Alms.
- Uni, ウニ**, or **Unihī, ウニヒ**, 家、例セバ、ウニタ、家ニ於テ、ウニワン、家ノ方ヘ. *n.* Home. As:—*Uni ta*, “at home.” *Uni un*, “towards home.”
- Unikoro, ウニコロ**, 身繕(ミヅクロヒ)スル、(坐ジテノ後). *v.t.* To draw one’s clothes tidily when sitting down.
- Unintek, ウニンテク**, or **Unintekki, ウニンテクキ**, or **Unintep, ウニンテフ**, オニノヤガラ. *n.* *Gastrodia elata*, *Bl.*
- Unipa, ウニバ**, or **Unuipa, ウヌイバ**, 入墨スル. *v.t.* To tattoo.
- Unisak, ウニサク**, 身繕スル. *v.i.* To let one’s clothes down as in sitting.
- Unisapka-an, ウニサフカアン**, 忙シキ、忙シカル. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be busy. **Syn**: *Imontabire*.
- Uniwende, ウニウエンデ**, ニウエンホリビニ同ジ. *n.* Same as *Niwenhoribi*.
- Unkeshke, ウンケシケ**, 損スル、熱望スル、追フ. *v.t.* To spoil. To harm. To baffle. To desire. To pursue. **Syn**: *Inonchip*.
- Unkotuk, ウンコツク**, 松脂. *n.* The resin of the *Picea ajanensis*, *Fisch*
- Unkotuk-chip, ウンコツクチブ**, 糊鍋. *n.* A glue-pot.
- Unotmaka, ウノツマカ**, 竈竈ノ人ノ口ヲ開ク. *v.t.* To open the mouth as of a person in a fit.
- Unpirima, ウンピリマ**, 發見スル、見ル. *v.i.* To spy. To observe. To look out for. To raise an alarm.

- Untemaki, ウンテマキ, 手甲.** *n.* A kind of fingerless mitten made to cover the back of the hand. A substitute for gloves.
- Untak, ウンタク, 行キテ呼ブ.** *v.t.* To go to call.
- Untere, ウンテレ, 待ツ.** *v.t.* To await. To wait for.
- Unu, ウヌ, or Unuhu, ウヌフ, 母.** *n.* Mother. **Syn:** *Habo.*
- Unu, ウヌ, 置ク、例セバ、ウムマクラウ**
 ×、馬ニ鞍置ク. *v.t.* To put. To place. **As:**—*Umma kura unu,* “to saddle a horse.”
- Unuipa, ウヌイバ, 入墨スル.** *v.t.* To tattoo.
- Unukaot, ウヌカオツ, セコブマス、エト**
 ロフマス. *n.* Hump-back salmon. *Oncorhynchus gorbusha,* (*Walb.*)
- Unukara, ウヌカラ, 見交フ、逢フ.** *v.t.* To see one another. To meet.
- Unukaran, ウヌカラアン, 見交ハサ**
 ル. *v.i.* To be seeing one another.
- Unukare, ウヌカレ, 見セ合フ.** *v.t.* To shew to one another.
- Unumba, ウヌムバ, 絞ル、壓搾スル.**
v.t. To press together. To squeeze. To jam.
- Unum-okoiki, ウヌムオコイキ, 拳闘**
 スル. *v.i.* To fight with the fists.
- Ununuke, ウヌヌケ, 愛撫スル(子供ニ**
 ナス如ク). *v.t.* To fondle as children.
- Unuwapte, ウヌワフテ, 産ニテ呻ク.**
v.i. To groan in childbirth.
- Unuye, ウヌイユ, 入墨スル.** *v.t.* To tattoo. **Syn:** *Shinuye.*
- Uoitakushi, ウオイタクシ, 呪(マシナ)**
 フ、詛フ. *v.t.* To bewitch. To
- curse. **Syn:** *Ishiri-shina. Pon itak-ki.*
- Uok, ウオク, or Uwok, ウウオク, 結ブ.**
v.t. To fasten.
- Uokkane, ウオッカ子, 鎖、錠.** *n.* A chain. Fetters.
- Uokkane-kut, ウオッカ子クツ, 帯.** *n.* A belt.
- Uonnere, ウオン子レ 知ル、知り合フ、**
 注意スル、聽ク、例セバ、ヌカラウオ
 ン子レブカアン、ヌカラ、エラムシカ
 レブカアン、(見テ)知レル者アリ、(見
 テ)知ラヌ者モアリ. *v.t.* To know. To know one another. To take heed. To listen. **As:**—*Nukara uonnerep ka an, nukara eramushkarep ka an,* “there are those I know (by seeing) and those I do not know (by seeing).”
- Uonnerep, ウオン子レブ, 被知物.** *n.* Things known.
- Uoraika, ウオライカ, 命ズル.** *v.t.* To command.
- Uorepa, ウオレバ, 集マル.** *v.i.* To come together. **Syn:** *Ukokai.*
- Uoroge, ウオロゲ, 壕.** *n.* A mast.
- Uorogituye-i, ウオロギツイエイ, 砦.**
n. A fort.
- Uorun, ウオルン, 互ニ.** *adv.* One another.
- Uorunu, ウオルヌ, 着ル.** *v.t.* To put on, as an overcoat. To clothe upon.
- Uose-kamui, ウオセカムイ, 狼、エゾ**
 ヤマイヌ. *n.* A wolf.
- Uoshmak, ウオシマク, 相前後シテ.**
adv. One behind another.
- Uosh, ウオシ, or Uoshi, ウオシ,**

- 相前後シテ. *adv.* Behind one another.
- Uoshmakta, ウオシマクタ,** 相前後シテ. *adv.* One behind another.
- Uottumashi, ウオツツマシ,** 亂ル、亂レシ. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be disorderly. Out of order. Out of rank. **Syn:** Uworokopoyege.
- Uotunanu, ウオツナヌ,** or **Uwotutanu, ウウツタヌ,** 此語ハ直接數詞ノ根ニ附隨シテ其ヲ番號ニ變ズ、例セバ、ツウオツタヌ、第二、イワンウオツタヌ、第六. *adj.* This word placed immediately after the radical forms of numerals changes them into ordinals. Thus:—*Tu uotutanu*, “the second.” *Iwan uotutanu*, “the sixth.”
- Uoya, ウオヤ,** or **Uwoya, ウウヤ,** 異レル. *adj.* Different.
- Uoyakta, ウオヤクタ,** 異所ニテ、此處、其處ニ. *adv.* At different places. Here and there.
- Uoyap, ウオヤブ,** or **Uwoyop, ウウヨブ,** 異物. *n.* and *v.i.* A different object. To be different.
- Uoyato, ウオヤト,** 日々. *adv.* Day after day.
- Up, ウブ,** 白子. *n.* The soft row of a fish. Milt.
- Upaekoiki, ウバエコイキ,** 論ズル. *v.i.* To argue. To dispute. To strive with. **Syn:** Upatasare.
- Upak, ウバク,** 充分ナル、適當ナル、例セバ、ウバクセレケ、丁度半. *adj.* Sufficient. Adequate. As:—*Upak sereke*, “just half.”
- Upak-no, ウバクノ,** 同シ程ニ、充分ナル. *adv.* To the same degree. Sufficient.
- Upakashnu, ウバカシヌ,** 罰スル. *v.t.* To punish. **Syn:** Panakte.
- Upakashnu-chisei, ウバカシヌチセイ,** 牢屋. *n.* A prison.
- Upakbare, ウバクバレ,** 改更スル、例セバ、ケウツムウバクバレヤン、改心セヨ. *v.t.* To set to rights. To reform. As:—*Keutum upakbare yan*, “rectify your heart.”
- Upakitaru, ウバキタラ,** 以前ノ如ク、變リナク、例セバ、ウバキタラアン、常ノ如ク. *adv.* As before. Without change. As:—*Upakitaru an*, “as usual.” **Syn:** Upakmaune.
- Upakmaune, ウバクマウチ,** 安樂ナル. *adj.* Comfortable.
- Upak-sereke, ウバクセレケ,** 半バ. *adv.* Half.
- Upakte, ウバクテ,** 平均スル. *v.t.* To make equal.
- Upakte-wa-nukara, ウバクテワヌカラ,** 比較スル. *v.t.* To compare.
- Upaore, ウバオレ,** 論スル、喧嘩スル. *v.i.* To dispute. To argue. To quarrel. **Syn:** Upa-ekoiki.
- Upara, ウバラ,** 煤. *n.* Soot.
- Upara-kore, ウバラコレ,** 咒フ、マシナフ、誹ル. *v.t.* To curse another. To speak evil of another.
- Upara-o, ウバラオ,** or **Upara-ush, ウバラウシ,** 煤ケタル. *adj.* Sooty.
- Upare, ウバレ,** 延焼. *n.* The flaring of fire. The spreading out of fire as before the wind.
- Uparu, ウバル,** 延焼スル. *v.i.* To flame. To spread out as fire before the wind. **Syn:** Paru.
- Uparoiki, ウバロイキ,** 補缺スル、養フ. *v.t.* To provide for the wants of

- others. To feed. To keep. **Syn**: **Ukaoiki**.
- Uparoiki-shomoki**, **ウバロイキシヨモキ**, 怠ル. *v.t.* To neglect. **Syn**: **Ukorampoktuye**.
- Uparonneta**, **ウバロン子タ**, 會話スル. *v.i.* To speak together. To talk over with another.
- Uparo-oshuke**, **ウバロオシユケ**, 馳走スル. *v.t.* To entertain guests with food.
- Uparoritak**, **ウバロイタク**, 探求スル、審査スル. *v.i.* To enquire into. To make people answer for themselves respecting something said of or by them.
- Uparoshuke-iwai**, **ウバロシユケイワイ**, 婚筵. *n.* A marriage feast.
- Upas**, **ウパス**, or **Ubas**, **ウパス**, 雪、例セバ、ウパスアシ、雪降ル、ウパスラクマ、雪片、ウパスルイ、雪降ル、ウハスシリ、雪天. *n.* Snow. **As**: —*Upas ash*, “to snow.” *Upas rarakuma*, “a snow-drift.” *Upas rui*, “to snow.” *Upas shiri*, “snowy weather.”
- Upas-an**, **ウパスアン**, 雪ノ. *adj.* Snowy.
- Upas-ash**, **ウパスアシ**, 雪降ル、例セバ、ウパスルイ、雪降ル. *v.i.* 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**, **ウバシフララツカレ**, 婦人が病ヲ追ヒ出ス爲ニ入墨ヲ行フ習慣ノ名、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-kep**, **ウバスケフ**, 雪掻、ユキカキ. *n.* A snow shovel.
- Upaskuma**, **ウバスクマ**, or **Ubaskuma**, **ウバスクマ**, 説教. *n.* Preaching. **Syn**: **Uchashkuma**.
- Upaskuma-ki**, **ウバスクマキ**, 説教スル. *v.t.* To preach.
- Upaskuma-ki-guru**, **ウバスクマキグル**, 説教者. *n.* A preacher.
- Upas-kuru**, **ウバスクル**, 雪雲、積雲. *n.* Snow clouds. *Cumulus*.
- Upas-ush**, **ウパスウシ**, 雪ノ. *adj.* Snowy.
- Upataiba-an**, **ウバタイバアン**, 爭論スル. *v.i.* To have a quarrelsome argument.
- Upatasare**, **ウバタサレ**, 論争スル、喧嘩スル、抗言スル. *v.i.* To argue. To quarrel. To answer back. **Syn**: **Upaure**.
- Upaukoiki**, **ウパウコイキ**, 喧嘩スル、論争スル(直譯、口ニテ闘フ). *v.i.* To quarrel. To argue. (Lit: to fight with the mouth).
- Upaure**, **ウパウレ**, 喧嘩スル、論争スル. *v.i.* To quarrel. To argue.
- Upaweotke**, **ウパウエオツケ**, 衝突スル. *v.i.* To collide. To be in contact. **Syn**: **Utomoshma**.
- Upeka**, **ウベカ**, 面ト向ヒテ、相對シテ、例セバ、ウベカロク、相對シテ坐ル. *adv.* Facing one another. **As**: —*Upeka rok*, “to sit facing one another.”

Upekare, ウペカレ, 整理スル. *v. t.*
To adjust.

Upen, ウベン, 若キ. *adj.* Young.

Upepe, ウペペ, 水(雪ヲ溶シタル). *n.*

Water produced by melting snow.

Syn: Upas wakka.

Upepe-san, ウペペサン, 洪水(雪消ノ爲). *n.* A flood caused by melting snow.

Upereke, ウベレケ, 少女. *n.* A little girl. **Syn: Opere. Ope-reke.**

Upeu, ウペウ, イブキバウフウノ一種. *n.*
Sesebi Libanotis, Kock. var. sibirica, DC. This herb is very much used as a medicine for colds.

Upibi, ウビビ, or **Upipi, ウピピ,** or **Upibi-upibi, ウビビウビビ,** 單獨ニ. *adv.* Disunitedly. Singly. Intermittently.

Upirima, ウピリマ, 賄賂. *n.* A bribe.

Upish, ウビシ, 數、指定セラレシ、成就スル、例セバ、アエサンニヨトホタ子ウビシルウエホ、指定セラレシ日ハ今ヲ到來セリ. *n.* Number. Appointed. To be fulfilled. **As:—Ae-sanniyo toho tane upish ruwe ne,** “the appointed day has now arrived.”

Upishkani, ウビシカニ, 各側ニ於テ、例セバ、ウビシカニワコトツカ、兩側ニ附スル. *adv.* On each side. On either side. **As:—Upishkani wa kotukka,** “to stick on both sides.”

Upok, ウボク, 角カスル. *v. i.* To wrestle. To strive together.

Upokte, ウボクテ, 厥ク. *n.* To flounder.

Uporunbe, ウボルンベ, 腰巻. *n.* A loin-cloth.

Uppauppa, ウッパウッパ, 踏ム. *v. t.*

To trample on. To tread on.

To knead as dough. **Syn: Otet-tereke.**

Upshi, ウブシ, 顛覆スル、破壊スル(馬車ノ仆レテ). *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, 顛覆セシムル. *v. t.* To turn upside down. To turn over.

Upshoro, ウブシヨロ, 物ノ内部、胸、例セバ、チセイウブシヨロ、家ノ内部. *n.* The inside of anything. The bosom. **As:—Chisei upshoro,** “the inside of a house.”

Upshoroge, ウブシヨロゲ, 懐中ニ、内ニ、例セバ、アイアイニシンダウブシヨロゲエホラレ、子供ハ搖籃ノ内ニ横ハル、ボロチセイウブシヨロゲ、大家ノ内部. *adv.* In the bosom of. In the inside of a house. **As:—Aiai nishinda upshoroge chorare,** “the child lies in the bosom of the cradle.” *Poro chisei upshoroge,* “the inside of a large house.”

Upshoro-pok, ウブシヨロボク, 胸ノ下部. *n.* The lower part of the bosom.

Upshororoge, ウブシヨロロゲ, ウブシヨロゲニ同シ. Same as *upshoroge*.

Upsho'un-kut, ウブシウクツ, 腰巻. *n.* A woman's loin cloth. **Syn: Uporunbe.**

Upumba-shinot, ウブムバシノツ, 遊戯ノ名. *n.* A game of sitting on the floor and trying to lift one another over the shoulder.

- Upumbatche, ウブムパッチエ**, 積ム(雪ノ如ク). *v.i.* To drift as snow.
- Upun, ウブン**, 亂飛スル(埃又ハ細雪又ハ水煙ノ如ク). *v.i.* To fly about as dust or fine snow, or a spray of water in the wind.
- Upunpatche, ウブンパッチエ**, 亂飛スル(埃又ハ細雪ノ如ク). *v.i.* To fly about as dust or fine snow.
- Upunshiri, ウブンシリ**, 滅却セラル(雪ノ爲路ノ). *v.i.* To be obliterated, as tracks in the snow).
- Upush, ウブシ**, 破裂スル、火花ヲ散ス. *v.i.* To burst. To jump as fire sparks.
- Upush, ウブシ**, or **Upushi, ウブシ**, 物ノ集合、朶. *n.* A cluster of things. A bunch.
- Upushi-kara, ウブシカラ**, 束ヌル. *v.i.* To tie up into bundles or strings as onions or radishes.
- Urai, ウライ**, 網代ノ類. *n.* Fish traps somewhat resembling arrow heads in shape made by driving stakes into the beds of rivers and filling in the spaces with branches of trees. These traps are always made to point down stream and are fitted each with a net at the arrow-headed end with which the Ainu catch the fish.
- Urai-kara, ウライカラ**, or **Urai-koro, ウライコロ**, 網代ヲ守ル. *v.i.* To keep watch over as for fish at an *urai*.
- Uraini, ウライニ**, 棒、柱. *n.* A stake. A post.
- Urai-susu, ウライスス**, コリヤナギ. *n.* A small kind of willow. *Salix multinervis*, *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)、戦ヲ熱望スル. *v.t.* To desire to kill one another, as in battle. To be eager to fight one another.
- Uramarakare, ウラマラカレ**, 怒ラセル. *v.t.* To make angry. **Syn:** **Irushkare.**
- Urametokuwande, ウラメトクワンデ** 勝負ヲ決ス. *v.i.* To see which is the best or bravest man, as in a quarrel.
- Urameushi, ウラメウシ**, 仲善カル、親シム、睦ブ. *v.i.* To be on good terms with a person. **Syn:** **Uwoshiknuka.**
- Uramisamka, ウラミサムカ**, 欺ク. *v.i.* To deceive.
- Uramkoiki, ウラムコイキ**, 諧謔スル. *v.i.* To play with. To joke with.
- Uramkopashte, ウラムコバシテ**, 撰抜スル. *v.i.* To choose out from among others.
- Urammokka, ウラムモッカ**, 遊ブ. *v.i.* To play. To have some fun.
- Uramshishire, ウラムシシレ**, 一致セヌ. *v.i.* To be in disagreement.
- Uramu, ウラム**, 賞讃スル. *v.t.* To praise. To think in common.
- Urara, ウララ**, 霧. *n.* Fog.
- Urara-an-no, ウララアンノ**, or **Ura-ra-at, ウララアツ**, 霧多キ. *adj.* Foggy.
- Uraraattep-sei, ウララアッテプセイ**, 巻貝ノ總稱. *n.* Any kind of gastropod.
- Urara-kando, ウララカンド**, 最低キ天. *n.* The lowest skies. **Syn:** **Range kando.**

Urarapa, ウララバ, 押シ合フ、搗スリ
込ム。 *v.i.* To press against one
another. To shake down. To
throng.

Urar'attep, ウラルアッテブ, 巻貝ノ
總稱。 *n.* Any kind of gastropod.

Urare, ウラレ, 搗スリ込ム(穀物ヲ斗ナ
ドニ)、押シ合フ。 *v.t.* To shake
down, as grain in a measure. To
press against. To throng.

Urari, ワラリ, 霧。 *n.* Mist. Haze.

Urarire, ウラリレ, 搗リ込ム。 *v.t.* To
shake down, as grain in a mea-
sure.

Urari-utara, ウラリウタラ, 群民。 *n.*
A multitude of people.

Ura-susu, ウラスス, or **Urai-susu,**
ウライسس, *n.* *Salix multinervis,*
F. et S. A kind of willow.

Ure, ウレ, 足、脚、例セバ、ウレアサマ、
足ノ裏。 *n.* The feet. The legs.
A foot. Thus:—*Ure-asama*, “the
soles of the feet.”

Ure-asama, ウレアサマ, 足ノ裏。 *n.*
The soles of the feet.

Ureechiu, ウレエチウ, 踏ク、尊敬スル
v.t. To strike the feet against.
To hold in great esteem. To re-
verence. To put on the feet.

Urehe, ウレヘ, 足、脚。 *n.* A foot.
The feet. The legs.

Urei-pok-chup, ウレイボクチュブ, 十
月。 *n.* The month of October.

Urekushte, ウレクシテ, 歩行スル。 *v.i.*
To walk along.

Uremekka, ウレメッカ, 足ノ甲。 *n.*
The insteps.

Uren, ウレン, 兩ノ。 *adj.* Both.

Urenashi, ウレナシ, 搗ク(數人者一ツ
臼ニテ)、例セバ、アシク子ンウレナ

シ、イワニウウレナシ、五六人ノ者一
ツ臼ニテ搗ク。 *v.i.* Several to pound
in one mortar. Together. As:
—*Ashiknen urenashi, ivaniu ure-*
nashi, “five or six persons pound-
ing in one mortar.”

Urenga, ウレンガ, 平穩。 *n.* Peace.

Urenga-kara, ウレンガカラ, 鎮ムル。
v.t. To make peace.

Urenga-koro, ウレンガコロ, 鎮マル。
v.i. To be at peace.

Urengare, ウレンガレ, 上梁スル、屋根
ヲ上グル。 *v.t.* To place on the roof
of a hut. To bring to a peaceful
issue.

Urepende, ウレペンデ, or **Urepeu-**
tok, ウレベウトク, 足ノ爪尖、例セバ、
ウレペンテエアシ、爪先ニテ立ツ。 *n.*
The points of the toes. As:—
Urepende eash, “to stand upon the
points of the toes.”

Urepet, ウレベツ, 趾。 *n.* The toes.

Ureputok, ウレベウトク, 趾尖、ツマ
サキ。 *n.* The points of the toes.

Syn: Urepende.

Urepirup, ウレビルブ, 靴拭席。 *n.*
A mat for wiping boots on.

Urepo, ウレボ, 小サキ趾。 *n.* The
little toe.

Urepuni, ウレブニ, 歩ム。 *v.i.* To
walk.

Ureshke, ウレシケ, 育テラレシ(複数)。
v.i. I have been reared (*pl*).

Ureshpa, ウレシバ, 育ツル。 *v.t.* To
bring up.

Uretaro, ウレタロ, アシカ、トド。 *n.*
Sea-lion. *Otaria stelleri, Less.*

Ureu-ka-kush, ウレウカクシ, 重リ合
ヒテ。 *adv.* One above or over an-
other.

- Ureu-kuruka-kush**, ウレウクルカクシ, 一上一下スル(戦ニ於ケル刀ノ如ク). *v.i.* To go first one and then another above each other as swords in fighting.
- Ureu-kuruka-kushte**, ウレウクルカクシテ, 重リ合ハスル. *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, 上ゲラレタル. *adj.* Cast up. Thrown up.
- Uriri**, ウリリ, ウ、ウガラス、ハム. *n.* A cormorant. A shag. Diver.
- Urok**, ウロク, 共ニ坐ス. *v.i.* To sit down together.
- Urokte**, ウロクテ, 共ニ坐セシムル. *v.t.* To cause to sit together.
- Uru**, ウル, 皮. *n.* Skin. **Syn:** Kapu.
- Uruiruge**, ウルイルゲ, 祝シ合フ. *v.i.* To salute one another as in congratulation. **Syn:** Umusa. MUSA.
- Urukai**, ウルカイ, 別々ニ. *adv.* Separately. One at a time.
- Uruki**, ウルキ, 閉ス、釦ヲカクル. *v.t.* To shut as doors, or draw too as partitions. To button up as a coat.
- Uruki**, ウルキ, シラミ. *n.* A louse.
- Uruki-o**, ウルキオ, 多虱質ノ. *adj.* Lousy.
- Urukire**, ウルキレ, 便利ヲ計ル、便ニスル. *v.t.* To accommodate.
- Urukire-i**, ウルキレイ, 便利. *n.* Accommodation.
- Urukire-no**, ウルキレノ, 便利ニ、適切ニ. *adv.* Accommodately. Fit-tingly.
- 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, 一ツ終レバ又一ツ、應報. *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, ベニマス. *n.* Red salmon. Blueback. (*Oncorhynchus nerka*, Walb.).
- Uru-uruk**, ウルウルク, 慄フ. *v.i.* To shiver. To shake.
- Usa**, ウサ, 種々ノ、其他ノ. *adj.* Various. Besides. Many.
- Usa-are**, ウサアレ, 區別スル. *v.t.* To distinguish.
- Usa-are-kiroro**, ウサアレキロロ, 辨別ノオ. *n.* The distinguishing faculty.
- Usaetasare**, ウサエタサレ, 種々ニ曲ル(飛鳥ノ群ノ如ク). *v.i.* To coil in and out. To wind about as a flight of birds.
- Usakatneka**, ウサカツツカ, 種々ノ、例セバ、ウサカツツネカチバハウウシカアエンエカラカラ、余ニ就キテ種々ノ事云ハル. *adj.* Various. As:— *Usakatneka chipahauushka a en ekarakara*, "various things are said about me." **Syn:** Usaineka.
- Usachire**, ウサチレ, 分解スル. *v.t.* To take to pieces. To pick to pieces.
- Usai-mongire**, ウサイモンギレ, 試ムル. *v.t.* To test. To try.
- Usaine**, ウサイ子, 種々ノ、多クノ. *adj.* Various. Many.

Usaine-usaine-an, ウサイ子ウサイ子
アン, 多クノ、種々ノ。 *adj.* Many.

Various.

Usak, ウサク, 乾ケル。 *adj.* Dry.

Usakka, ウサッカ, 乾カス。 *v. t.* To dry.

Usampeka, ウサムベカ, 相携テ、相並
 ンテ、例セバ、ウサムベカアアカシ、相
 携ヘテ歩ム。 *adv.* Side by side.
As:—Usampeka apkash, “to walk
 side by side.”

Usamta, ウサムタ, Usamata, ウサ
マタ, 相携ヘテ、相並ンテ、例セバ、ウ
 サムタラツキ、相並ンテ懸ル。 *adv.*
 Side by side. Abreast. *As:—*
Usamta ratki, “to hang down
 side by side.”

Usamta-usamta, ウサムタウサムタ,
 相並ンテ。 *v. i.* Side by side.

Usanishoro-yaikara, ウサニシヨロヤ
イカラ, 天気ヲ見ル。 *v. t.* To study
 the skies.

Usan-usapki, ウサンウサブキ, 造ラ
 ル、送クラル、例セバ、オピツタ、ノ
 オカイベカムイウサンウサブキ子、
 萬物神ニ造ラレタリ。 *v. i.* To be
 made by. To be sent by. *As:—*
Obitta no okaibe Kamui usan-
usapki ne, “all things were made
 by God.”

Usapishkani, ウサビシカニ, 此處其處。
adv. Here and there.

Usapki, ウサブキ, 生長スル。 *v. i.* To
 grow up. To come up.

Usapte, ウサブテ, 増ス。 *v. t.* To
 cause to increase.

Usarageta, ウサラゲタ, or **Usara-**
keta, ウサラケタ, 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.”

Usaraye, ウサライエ, 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.* Vari-
 ous.

Usausak, ウサウサク, 疑ハシキ、摸糊
 タル。 *adj.* Ambiguous.

Usayun, ウサユン, 縫目ノ開ク、綻ブ。
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.

Usekashne-reushi-ushi, ウセカシチ
レウシウシ, 野宿。 *n.* A camp.

Syn: Inne kash utara.

Useno, ウセノ, 日光。 *n.* Sunshine.

Usep, ウセブ, 片、例セバ、アツツシシネウ
 セブヘ子ツウセブヘ子、衣ノ數片。 *n.*
 A piece. *As:—Attush shine usep*
hene tu usep hene, “one or two
 pieces of cloth.”

Usepne-attush, ウセブ子アツツシ, 縫
 ハマ端物。 *n.* Cloth not made up.

Ush, ウシ, 着ル、履ク、冠ル。 *v. t.* To
 wear as boots or a hat. To put
 on.

Ush, ウシ, 入ル、例セバ、エルムセエ
 ン子ウクランアクベウシ、昨夜鼠ハ
 係罠ニ入ラザリキ。 *v. t.* To go into.
 To get into. *As:—Erum seenne*
ukuran akbe ush, “the rat did
 not get into the trap last night!”

Ush, ウシ, 此詞ハ或ル名詞ノ後ニ付シ
 テ形容詞ヲ作ル、例セバ、ウパス、ウシ、

- 雪アル、ウバルシ、煤ノ如キ。 *part.*
 This word is used as an adjectival ending to some nouns. As:—*Upas-ush*, “snowy.” *Upa-rush*, “sooty.”
- Ush, ウシ**, 此語ハ、ウン、ノ複数ナラン、而シテ某處ニ存在スルノ意ヲ示ス、例セバ、キムウシバ、山中ノ庫、キムウシベ、森ノ木ト藪、ワッカウシカムイ、水神。 *loc part.* This word appears to be a plural form of *un* and indicates existence in or at a place:—*Kim ush pu*, “a storehouse built in the mountains.” *Kim ush-be*, “forest trees and bushes.” *Wakka ush kamui*, “the goddesses of water.”
- Ushi, ウシ**, 擦リ込ム、塗ル。 *v.t.* To besmear. To rub into.
- Ushi-acha,**
 ウシアチヤ, } ヤマウルシ。 *n.* A
Ushi-chikuni, } kind of tree.
 ウシチクニ, } *Rhus trichocarpa*,
Ushi-ni, } *Miq.*
 ウシニ, }
- Ushike, ウシケ**, 場處。 *n.* Place.
- Ushikeshpare, ウシケシバレ**, 譏ル、冷遇スル。 *v.i.* To speak ill of one another. To treat another badly.
- Ushikomewe, ウシコメウエ**, 挑ム。 *v.t.* To challenge.
- Ushikosamba, ウシコサムバ**, 終ル、暗クナル。 *v.i.* To finish. To become darkened. To be unable to do more (used particularly of prophecy).
- Ushimne, ウシム子**, 翌日。 *adv.* The next day. **Syn:** *Shimge*.
- Ushimne-ushimne, ウシム子ウシム子**, 毎日、日々。 *adv.* Every day. Daily.
- Ushinanda, ウシナンダ**, 一處ニ於テ。 *adv.* At one place.
- Ushinanda-omare, ウシナンダオマレ**, 一處ニ置ク。 *v.t.* To put into one place.
- Ushinna, ウシナ**, 箇々ニ。 *adv.* Individually. Separately.
- Ushinnai, ウシナイ**, 異ル。 *v.i.* To differ.
- Ushinna-ushinna, ウシナウシナ**, 異ナリテ、箇々ニ。 *adv.* Individually. Separately.
- Ushipinire, ウシビニレ**, 埋葬ノ用意スル(死體ヲ)。 *v.t.* To prepare the dead for burial. **Syn:** *Katu karakaran*.
- Ushi-pungara, ウシブンガラ**, ツタウルシ。 *n.* A kind of climbing plant. *Rhus Toxicodendron L. var. radicans, Miq.*
- Ushiramkore-guru, ウシラムコレグル**, 朋友、相識ノ人。 *n.* Friends. Persons who know one another. **Syn:** *Uamkire utare*.
- Ushirenpa, ウシレンバ**, 共ニ行ク。 *v.i.* 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:** *Shirihine-ki. Ushishiri-kire*.
- Ushisi, ウシシ**, 蹄。 *n.* The hoof of a horse or cow or deer.
- Ushitakonoye, ウシタコノイエ**, 角ヲ交ユ(闘フ鹿ノ如ク)。 *v.i.* To get the horns entangled (as fighting bucks).
- Ushiu, ウシウ子**, 奴隸トナル、僕トナル。 *v.i.* To be a slave. To be a servant.
- Ushiu-guru, ウシウ子グル**, 奴隸、僕。 *n.* A slave. A servant.

Ushiune-kara, ウシウチカラ, 奴隸トスル. *v.i.* To make slaves.

Ushiune-koro, ウシウチコロ, 奴隸トスル. *v.t.* To make slaves.

Ushiune-utara, ウシウチウタラ, 奴隸. *n.* Slaves.

Ushiush, ウシウシ, or Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 斑ラナル、彫刻アル、例セバ、ウシウシバシユイ、彫刻ノアル髷上ケ器. *adj.* Variegated. Speckled. Carved with figures. As: — *Ushiush bashui*, “a moustache lifter with figures carved upon it.”

Ushka, ウシカ. 消ス. *v.t.* To extinguish.

Ush-oro, ウシオロ, 灣. *n.* A gulf.

Ushtek, ウシテク, 消ユル、滅亡スル. *v.i.* To go out, as fire. To die out, as a race of people.

Ushtekka, ウシテッカ, 消ス、根絶スル、墜殺スル. *v.t.* To put out. To extinguish. To exterminate. To massacre.

Usoinapashte, ウソイナバシテ, 共ニ外出スル. *v.i.* To go out together.

Usoshhamu, ウソシカム, 層ヲナセル、(百合根ノ如ク). *adj.* To be in layers, as a lily bulb.

Usshi-kara, ウッシカラ, 漆瘡. *n.* A kind of blood poisoning caused by exposure in the forest. *Lackeczema.*

Usshiu-ne, ウッシウチ, ウレウチニ同ジ、僕、奴隸. *n.* Same as *ushiu-ne.*

Usshiush, ウッシウシ, 斑ナル. *adj.* Variegated.

Ushte, ウシテ, 踏ヘス、ハカス. *v.t.* To cause to draw on (as boots).

Ut, ウツ, 肋. *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, ニ於テ. *post.* In. **Syn: Otta.**

Uta, ウタ, 臼. *n.* A mortar.

Utabure, ウタブレ, 閉ス(手ヲ). *v.t.* To shut, as the hands.

Utakararip, ウタカラリフ, or Otakararip, オタカラリフ, ヒトテ、モミダカヒ. *n.* A starfish. **Syn: Ninokararip.**

Utamtesbare, ウタムテスバレ, 互ニ刀ヲ擡グ、(戦又ハ偶然ニ). *v.i.* To hold up the swords to one another after a quarrel or after an accident.

Uta-ni, ウタニ, 杵. *n.* A pestle.

Utapke, ウタブケ, 修繕スル. *v.t.* To mend.

**Utara, ウタラ, } 人、朋友、人民、此語ハ屢復
Utare, } 數ノ接尾語トシテ用ユ.
Utari, } *n.* Men. Comrades.
Utari, } People. Persons. This
Utari, } word is often used as
Utari, } a plural suffix.**

Utaragesh, ウタラゲシ, 女、下級民. *n.* A woman. The lowest class or rank of men.

Utarakararip, ウリラカラハブ, タコノマクラ. *n.* A starfish.

Utara-nimaraaha, ウタラニマラハ, 朋友、親類. *n.* Friends. Relations. **Syn: Nimaraaha.**

Utarapa, ウタラバ, 酋長、主人、同力同能ノ人. *n.* Chief. Head. Lord. Master. Equals in strength, bravery or skill.

- tare, ウタレ,** 人、朋友、ウタラニ同シ。
n. The same as *Utara*.
- Utare-kore-wen, ウタレコレウェン,**
 害スル、悪クスル。 *v.t.* To injure.
 To do evil to.
- Utari, ウタリ,** ウタラニ全シ。 *n.* The
 same as *Utara*.
- Utasa, ウタサ,** 横切リテ。 *post.* Across.
- Utasa, ウタサ,** 順番ニ 例セバ、トウタ
 サ、隔日。 *adv.* In turn. Every
 other. As:—*To utasa*, “every
 other day.”
- Utasa, ウタサ,** 横切ル、横ニ寝ル、訪問
 スル。 *v.t.* To cross. To lay
 across. To visit.
- Utasa-chikuni, ウタサチクニ,** 十字架、
 例セバ、ウタサチクニオッタアクンギ
 コキッキタ、十字架ニ架ケラル、ウタサ
 チクニオッタクンギコキッキタ、十字架
 ニ付ケル。 *n.* A cross. As:—*Utasa*
chikuni otta a kungi kokikkik,
 “to be crucified.” *Utasa chikuni*
otta kungi kokikkik, “to crucify.”
- Utasa-keutum-koro, ウタサケウツ
 ムコロ,** 睦クセヌ。 *v.i.* To be at
 variance with one another. **Syn:**
Uwetsaash.
- Utasa-no, ウタサノ,** 十字形ニ。 *adj.*
 Crosswise.
- Utasa-tasa, ウタサタサ,** 多クノ。 *adj.*
 Many.
- Utasa-utara, ウタサウタラ,** 訪問者。
n. Visitors.
- Utasautasa, ウタサウタサ,** 横切リ合
 ヒテ。 *adj.* Across one another.
- Utashpa, ウタシバ,** 横切リテ、此方ヨ
 リ彼方ニ、交互ノ。 *post.* Across.
 From one to the other. Reciprocal.
- Utashpa-upaure, ウタシバウバウレ,**
 論ズル。 *v.i.* To altercate.
- Utashpa-utashpa, ウタシバウタシバ,**
 互ニ。 *adv.* From one to the
 other.
- Utchike, ウッチケ,** 卑怯ニ。 *adv.*
 Cowardly. **Syn:** **Turamkoro.**
- Utek, ウテク,** 否定ノ語。 *adv.* Not.
- Utekkishima, ウテッキシマ,** 握手ス
 ル、手ヲ取り合フ。 *v.t.* To shake
 hands. To seize one another's
 hands.
- Utek-nimba, ウテクニムバ,** 手引合フ。
v.i. To lead one another.
- Utese-no, ウテセノ,** 相並ンテ。 *adv.*
 Side by side. **Syn:** **Usamta.**
- Utka, ウツカ,** 急流。 *n.* Rapids.
- Utnai. ウツナイ,** 小川、細流。 *n.* A
 small stream. Rivulet. A
 brooklet.
- Ut-nit-pono, ウツニツボ子,** 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, 繩、(死人、死人ト共ニ葬ル物
 チ縛ル)。** *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, ウトメチイウ, or Utom-
 chiure, ウトムチウレ,** 重着スル、例
 セバ、ウェンヤラツツシヤイ子ナイ
 ネウトムチウレ、多クノ古キ襤褸
 チ着ル。 *v.i.* To wear, as many
 clothes. As:—*Wen yarar tush*
yaine-naine utomechiure, “wearing
 many old ragged garments.”

- Utomeraye, ウトメライ**エ, 混淆スル、結合スル。 *v.i.* To amalgamate. To unite.
- Utomeush, ウトメウシ**, 觸リ合フ。 *v.i.* To touch one another.
- Utomkokanu, ウトムコカヌ**, 媒妁ヲ立ツル。 *v.i.* To commit to another as to a mediator.
- Utomnukara-guru, ウトムヌカラグル**, 結婚者。 *n.* An alliance by marriage. **Syn**: *Ikokone guru*.
- Utomoraye. ウトモライ**エ, 列セシムル。 *v.t.* To set in rows. To place in order side by side.
- Utomoshnu, ウトモシヌ**, or **Utomoshma, ウトモシマ**, 當リ合フ、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**: *Upaweutke*.
- Utomu-oshmare, ウトムオシマレ**, 衝突セシム、當リ合ハス。 *v.t.* To knock together.
- Utor-hum, ウトルフム**, 足音。 *n.* The sound of walking. **Syn**: *Ainu utor'hum*.
- Utoro-eotke, ウトロエオツク**, 押シヤル。 *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**, 横ハル。 To lie upon the side.
- Ut-pono, ウツボ子**, 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**, 懸ラスル。 *v.t.* To cause to hang down.
- Utuka-ni, ウツカニ**, ミヅキ。 *n.* Dogwood. *Cornus macrophylla*, Wall.
- Utukaritaokaire, ウツカリタオカイレ**, 戦備ヲ整フル。 *v.t.* To set in battle array.
- Utumashi, ウツマシ**, 混淆スル、確ナラズ。 *v.i.* To be unstable. To be mixed.
- Utumashire, ウツマシレ**, 混ズル、疑ハス。 *v.t.* To miss. To put in doubt.
- Utumgush, ウツムグシ**, or **Utumkush, ウツムクシ**, 厭フ可キ。 *adj.* Disagreeable. To be of a disagreeable disposition of mind. **Syn**: *Kuroma*.
- Utumopashte, ウツモバシテ**, 錯雜セル。 *v.t.* To complicate.
- Utumotnere, ウツモツ子レ**, 不能ナル、爲スチ知ラズ。 *v.i.* To be unable. Not to know how to do a thing.
- Utumotte, ウツモツテ**, 語リ間違フ、音ヲ間違フ。 *v.t.* To mispronounce.
- Utunashi, ウツナシ**, 同白ニテ搗ク(二人ニテ)。 *v.i.* Two persons to pound in a mortar. See. **Autunashi. Yaitunashi. Reunashi. Inereyunashi.**
- Utupa-ibe, ウツバイベ**, 葬祭。 *n.* The feast held at the time of death and burial.
- Utupepnu, ウツベブヌ**, or **Utupesshnu, ウツベシヌ**, 歎ク(死者ノ爲)。 *v.i.* To mourn for the dead.
- Utura, ウツラ**, 共ニ。 *adv.* Together.

Utura-no, ウツラノ, 共ニ. *adj.* In combination. Together. **Syn:** Shine-ikinne.

Utura-no-paye, ウツラノバイエ, 共ニ行ク. *v.i.* To go together.

Uturen, ウツレン, 兩ノ、例セバ、ウツレンチキリ、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, ウツレンバシユイ, 箸. *n.* Chopsticks.

Uturu, ウツル, 空間、爐ノ左側. *n.* Space. The left hand side of the fireplace.

Uturu-at-no, ウツルアツノ, 中央ノ. *adj.* Middling.

Uturu-an, ウツルアン, 減ズル、小降(コフリ)トナル、少シク快氣ス、例セバ、ホンノアツトウツルアン、雨、小降トナリヌ. *v.i.* To abate, as rain or pain. To feel better in health. **As:—** *Pou no apto uturu an*, “it is raining a little less heavily” *Pou no uturu an*, “to be a little better in health.”

Uturugeta, ウツルゲタ, 間. *adv.* Between.

Uturupak, ウツルバク, 一致ノ、程ノ、等シク. *adv.* In agreement. To such a degree. Equal.

Uturupak-an, ウツルバクアン, 一致スル. *v.i.* To be in agreement.

Uturupak-shomoki, ウツルバクシヨモキ, 一致セズ、不平均ナル. *v.i.* To disagree. To be unequal.

Uturuta, ウツルタ, 間ニ、其内、間、間(場所). *adv.* Whilst. Amongst. During. Between.

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, ウツシマツ, 多妻. *n.* A plurality of wives. Polygamy.

Utushmat-koro-guru, ウツシマツコロケル, 多妻者. *n.* A polygamist.

Utush-pono, 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, 其中、間、此語ハウツルタ、ノ畧ナリ. *adv.* Amongst. Whilst. This word is short for *uturuta*.

Ututtoni, ウツットニ, 中央. *n.* The middle. Centre.

Utuyashkarap, ウツヤシカラブ, 愛撫スル、慰ム. *v.t.* To fondle. To favour. To pity.

Uwa, ウワ, 知ラヌ. *v.t.* Not to know.

Uwakkari, ウワッカリ, 行き違フ、見失フ. *v.t.* To pass one another. To miss one another.

Uwanbare, ウワンバレ, 検査スル. *v.t.* To examine. To look at carefully.

Uwande, ウワンデ, 検査スル. *v.t.* To examine. To look carefully at.

Uwapapu, ウワバブ, 叱スル、罰スル. *v.t.* To scold. To punish.

Uware, ウワレ, or **Uare, ウアレ**, 増ス. *v.i.* 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, 混淆スル、太刀打スル。 *v.i.* To be intermingled. To roll over one another. To fight together with swords.

Uwatni-koro-eshishuye, ウワツニコロエシシュイエ, 太刀ヲ合ハスル。 *v.i.* To clash swords together, as in fighting.

Uwato, ウワト, 線、列。 *n.* A line. A row. A straight mark.

Uwato-no, ウワトノ, 線ヲナシテ、例セバ、ウワトノロク、列ヲナシテ坐スル。 *adv.* In a line. In lines. As: — *Uwato no rok*, “to sit in lines or rows.”

Uwatore, ウワトレ, 算スル、登録スル、整理スル。 *v.t.* To count. To enroll. To arrange.

Uwatta, ウワッタ, 一ツツ、單獨ニ。 *n.* Separately. Singly.

Uwatte, ウワッテ, 合セタル、多クハ。 *adj.* Aggregated. Many. A crowd.

Uwe, ウエ, 均シキ。 *adj.* Equal.

Uwechi, ウエチ, 凍傷ノ、凍傷スル、霜枯ル、シモガル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be frost bitten. Frost-bitten.

Uwechi, ウエチ, 知己トナル。 *v.i.* To know another. To be Acquainted.

Uwechishkara, ウエチシカラ, 挨拶スル(女ノ)。 *v.i.* To salute one another, as women.

Uwechiu-ibe, ウエチウイベ,
Uwechiu-iwai, ウエチウイワイ,
Uwechiu-marapto, ウエチウマラプト,

婚禮、此儀式ニ於テ、花嫁若干ノ物ヲ料理シテ、其一部ヲ花婿ニ與フレバ、花婿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 bridegroom, and he after taking a little gives back the remainder for her to eat; and so the ceremony is finished.

Uwechuure, ウエチュウレ, 打ち合ハス。 *v.t.* To knock against another. To kick one another. To come into contact.

Uwechutko, ウエチュツコ, 違フ。 *v.i.* To be abnormal. Different.

Uwechutko-no, ウエチュッコノ, 不同ニ、異ナリニ。 *adv.* Differently.

Uweekarange, ウエエカランゲ, 集合スル。 *v.i.* To congregate.

Uweekarangere, ウエエカランゲレ, 集中セシム。 *v.t.* To assemble.

Uwe-ema-no, ウエエマノ, 常ニ。 *adv.* Continuously. Always.

Uweepaketa, ウエエバケタ, 漸次。 *adv.* By degrees.

Uwe-ekasure-an, ウエエカスレアン, 錯雜スル、散在スル、例セバ、シサ[△]チセイイウエエカスレアン、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, ウエエリパク, 適合スル。 *adj.* To agree. To correspond.

Uwe-etasa-ash, ウエエタサアシ, 背キ争フ。 *v. i.* To be at variance with one another. **Syn: Utasa keutum koro.**

Uwe-hopumba, ウエブムホバ, 共ニ立ツ。 *v.i.* To rise up together.

Uwehoroka, ウウエホロカ, 反對ニ, *adv.*
Opposite.

Uwehorokare, ウウエホロカレ, 顛覆スル, *v.t.* To upset.

Uwehoshi, ウウエホシ, アベコベニ, *adv.* The other way about. **Syn:** Uhoshi.

Uweikashui, ウウエイカシュイ, 背カス, *v.i.* To set at variance.

Uweikinne-no-an, ウウエイキン子ノアン, 絶エザル、續ケル, *adj.* Continuous.

Uweingara, ウウエインガラ, 豫言スル, *v.t.* To prophesy.

Uweingara-guru, ウウエインガラケル, 豫言者, *n.* A prophet.

Uweinonno-itak, ウウエイノンノイタク, 病者ノ爲ニ祈ル, *v.t.* To pray for the sick.

Uweiripak, ウウエイリバク, 等シカル, *v.i.* To be equal. To be even. **Syn:** Eiripak.

Uweiripak-no-kara, ウウエイリバクノカラ, 等シカラシム, *v.t.* To make even. To make equal.

Uwekap, ウウエカブ, 禮儀、挨拶, *n.* Salutations.

Uwekarange, ウウエカランキ, 集マル, *v.i.* To come together.

Uwekarapa, ウウエカラバ, 集マル, *v.i.* To collect. To congregate. To accrue. To accumulate.

Uwekarapa-i, ウウエカラバイ, 集合, *n.* Accumulation.

Uwekarapare, ウウエカラバレ, 集ムル, *v.t.* To assemble. To accumulate.

Uwekarapa-utara, ウウエカラバウタラ, 集會, *n.* Congregation.

Uwekari, ウウエカリ, 集會スル、集ムル,

v.i. To congregate. To accrue. Accumulate. **Syn:** Uwekarapa.

Uwekari, ウウエカリ, 集會, *n.* A congregation.

Uwekarire, ウウエカリレ, 集合セシム, *v.t.* To assemble.

Uwekata, ウウエカタ, 漸次, *adv.* By degrees. **Syn:** Uwepaketa.

Uwekatairotk, ウウエカタイロツケ, 相慕フ、相愛ス, *v.t.* To love one another.

Uwekata-uwekata, ウウエカタウエカタ, 漸次, *adv.* By degrees.

Uwekatki, ウウエカツキ, 近ヅク、含ム、完成スル, *v.i.* To approach. To go to. To comprehend. Complete. To be at one. To agree.

Uwekatki-shomoki, ウウエカツキシモキ, 一致セズ、喧嘩スル, *v.i.* To disagree, To quarrel.

Uwekatu, ウウエカツ, 互ニ, *adv.* Mutually.

Uwekikkik, ウウエキッキク, 撃チ合ハス, *v.t.* To knock together.

Uwekoramkoro, ウウエコラムコロ, 協議スル, *v.i.* To confer together. To consult together.

Uwekoppa, ウウエコッパ, 分袖スル、別ル, *v.i.* To part off from one another. To separate.

Uwekota, ウウエコタ, 相並ンテ、共ニ、例セバ、ウエコタアンチセイ、家家相並ンテ, *adv.* Side by side. Together. As:— *Uwekota anchisei*, "houses side by side."

Uwekota-uwekota, ウウエコタウエコタ, 相並ンテ, *adv.* Side by side.

Uwekote, ウウエコテ, 結ビ合ハス. *v.t.*
To tie together.

Uwekuchikanna, ウウエクチカanna,
悪口ヲ云フ、誹ル. *v.i.* To speak evil
of another. **Syn:** Uwohai-
kara.

Uweman, ウウエマン, 訪フ. *v.t.* To
visit.

Uweman-no, ウウエマンノ, ウウエオマ
ンノニ同シ. *adv.* Same as *uweman*
no.

Uweman-no-tuima-ru-otta-oman,
ウウエマンノツイマルオッタオマン, 下
痢ヲ病ム. *v.i.* To be afflicted with
diarrhoea. **Syn:** Soyokari ta-
shum.

Uwen, ウウエン, 慟哭スル. *v.i.* To
wail. To weep together for the
dead.

Uwengara, ウウエンアングラ, 相逢
フ. *v.i.* To meet one another. To
greet one another.

Uweneusara, ウウエ子ウサラ, 喋々ス
ル、昔噺、譚. *v.i.* and *n.* To chat
together. Ancient tales. A
story.

Uweneutasa, ウウエ子ウタサ, 出逢フ、
(旅先ナドニテ). *v.t.* To meet, as
when travelling.

Uwenitomon, ウウエニトモン, 見交ハ
ス. *v.i.* To look at one another.
Syn: Unukara.

Uwenkata, ウウエンカタ, or **Uenkata,**
ウエンカタ, 重ツテ. *adv.* One
above another.

Uwenkata-uwenkata, ウウエンカタ
ウウエンカタ, 重ツテ. *adv.* One
above the other.

Uwenkurashpa, ウウエンクラシバ, 喧

嘩スル、(複数). *v.i. pl.* To quarrel.
To fall out with one another.

Uwentasa, ウウエンタサ, 此ヨリ彼ニ、
互ニ. *adv.* From one to the other.
One another. **Syn:** Uwonuita-
sa.

Uwenukara, ウウエヌカラ, 近キ未来ヲ
考察スル. *v.i.* To surmise almost
the near future (e.g. as to whe-
ther it will rain to-morrow or
not).

Uwe-no, ウウエノ, 均. *adv.* Equally.

Uweo, ウウエオ, 適合スル. *v.i.* To fit
together.

Uwe-oma, ウウエオマ, 成ル、履行セラル.
v.i. To be fulfilled. To come
to pass.

Uweokokba, ウウエオコクバ, 纏(モツ)
ル. *v.i.* To be entangled.

Uweoman-no. ウウエオマンノ, 常ニ.
adv. Without cessation. Straight
on. Always. Continuously.

Uweomare, ウウエオマレ, 履行スル. *v.t.*
To fulfil.

Uweonipa, ウウエオニバ, 總テノ. *adj.*
All together. Collectively.

Uweore, ウウエオレ, 適合セシムル. *v.t.*
To fit together.

Uweoriro, ウウエオリロ, 衣ノ縞. *n.*
The striped figures in cloth.

Uweoriro, ウウエオリロ, 混淆スル. *v.t.*
To compound. To mix.

Uweoriro-no-akara, ウウエオリロノ
アカラ, 縞ニ織ラル. *v.i.* To be
worked in striped figures.

Uweoriro-o, ウウエオリロオ, 種々ノ色
アル、縞ニ織ラル、染色セラル. *v.i.* To
be painted in divers colours. To
be worked in stripes of divers
colours.

Uweoriro-wa-kara, ウウエオリロワカラ, 縞ニ織ル. *v.t.* To work striped figures in cloth.

Uweorok-kani, ウウエオロクカニ, 鎖. *n.* A chain.

Uweoshke, ウウエオシケ, 網ニ編ム. *v.i.* To be netted. To be made into a net. **Syn: Aoshke.**

Uwepaketa, ウウエパケタ, 漸次. *adv.* By degrees.

Uwepaketa-uwepaketa, ウウエパケタウウエパケタ, 漸次. *adv.* By degrees.

Uwepare, ウウエバレ, 快氣スル、蘇生スル、終ル. *v.i.* To become well. To revive, as from unconsciousness. To have finished what one was doing.

Uwepekennu, ウウエペケンヌ, 尋ヌル. *v.t.* To inquire.

Uwepekennu-guru, ウウエペケンヌグル, 尋問者. *n.* An inquirer.

Uwepekennu-katuhu, ウウエペケンヌカツフ, 問答. *n.* Catechism. A questioning.

Uwepekennu-oma-kambi-sosh, ウウエペケンヌオマカムビソシ, 問答. *n.* A catechism.

Uwepekere, ウウエベケレ, 譚、逸話、會話、報知、昔噺. *n.* A tale. An anecdote. Conversation. News. Ancient tales. A story.

Uwepekere-nu, ウウエベケレヌ, 消息ヲ聞ク、尋ヌル. *v.t.* To listen to news. To inquire.

Uwepetchiu, ウウエベッチウ, 蹴合フ. *v.i.* To kick against one another. To stumble over one another.

Uwepe-utara, ウウエペウタラ, 朋友、同居人. *n.* Friends. People who live together.

Uwepokba, ウウエポクバ, 憎ニ合フ、嘗メ合フ. *v.i.* To hate one another.

Uwepokin, ウウエポキン, 漸次. *adv.* By degrees.

Uwepokin-uwepokin, ウウエポキンウウエポキン, 漸次. *adv.* By degrees.

Uwepotara, ウウエポタラ, 病人ノ衣ヲ切り取ル、是ハ病ヲ癒ス爲ニシテ、アイヌカ盛ニ行フ儀式ナリ. *v.i.* To cut up the clothes of sick persons in order to cure them of disease, a ceremony indulged in by the Ainu.

Uwerangara, ウウエランガラ, 祝ス. *v.t.* To greet.

Uwerangarap, ウウエランガラブ, 挨拶. *n.* Salutations.

Uweraye, ウウエライエ, 知ラヌ. *v.t.* Not to know. Not to understand.

Uwerepap, ウウエレバブ, 均シカル. *v.i.* To be equal.

Uwerusaikari-an, ウウエルサイカリアン, 先取スル. *v.t.* To forestall.

Uwesaine, ウウエサイ子, 迷ハス. *v.t.* To lead astray.

Uwesamamba, ウウエサマムバ, 總テ、全體ニ. *adj.* All. Entirely. **Syn: Obitta.**

Uwesamanu, ウウエサマヌ, 相並ビテ. *adj.* Side by side, in a row. Also "to place side by side."

Uweshikarun, ウウエシカルン, 會見ヲ望ム. *v.t.* To desire to meet or see one another.

Uweshikaye, ウウエシカイエ, 耀ク、キラメク. *v.i.* To flash about as a reflection of light.

- Uweshikomaraï**, ウウエシコマライ, (*sing.*) or **Uweshikomaraipa**, ウウエシコマライバ, (*pl.*) 相抱ク. *v.i.* To embrace one another.
- Uweshineatki**, ウウエシチアツキ, 一致スル. *v.i.* To be at one. To agree.
- Uweshineatkire**, ウウエシチアツキレ, 一致セシム. *v.t.* To get together. To cause to be at one.
- Uweshinnai**, ウウエシンナイ, 違フ. *v.i.* To differ. To be different in kind.
- Uweshinnai-an**, ウウエシンナイアン, 相違セル. *adj.* To be different.
- Uweshinnai-are**, ウウエシンナイアレ, 分カツ. *v.t.* To separate.
- Uweshiren**, ウウエシレン, 伴フ. *v.i.* To accompany another.
- Uweshiripa**, ウウエシリバ, 病ノ呪トシテ植物ノ根ヲ嚙ム. *v.i.* Chewing roots as a charm against illness.
- Uweshiru**, ウウエシル, or **Uweshirushiru**, ウウエシルシル, 擦リ合ハス. *v.t.* To rub together.
- Uweshishke**, ウウエシシケ, 結び合ハス. *v.t.* To join together.
- Uweshopki**, ウウエショブキ, 對坐スル. *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**, ウウエソシ子ノ, ウウエシヨホキニ同シ. *v.i.* Same as *uweshopki*.
- Uwetanne-an**, ウウエタン子アン, or **Uwe-utanne**, ウウエウタン子, 混ズル. *v.i.* To be mixed with. To be together. **Syn**: **Ukopoyege.**
- Uwetantaku**, ウウエタンタク, 縫ヒ合ス. *v.t.* To sew together.
- Uwetarap**, ウウエタラブ, 夢ムル. *v.i.* To dream.
- Uwetespha**, ウウエテシバ, ノ如クニスル、例セバ、子イケルコロミチウエンブリウウエテシバ、彼ノ人ハ父親ノ如クニ惡事ヲ爲ス. *v.i.* To take after. **As**:—*Nei guru koro mich wemburi uwetespha*, “that person takes after his father in bad deeds.
- Uwetoita**, ウウエトイタ, 特發ノ、流行ノ. *adj.* Self-planted.
- Uwetoita-tashum**, ウウエトイタタシム, 流行病. *n.* An epidemic disease.
- Uwetonrane**, ウウエトンラ子, 凝結スル. *v.i.* To curdle.
- Uwetungara**, ウウエツアンガラ, or **Uwetunanguru**, ウウエツナンゲル, 相逢フ. *v.i.* To meet one another.
- Uwetunaise**, ウウエツヌイセ, 鳴ル. *v.i.* To sound. To ring. To resound.
Syn: **Mayun-mayun.**
- Uweturashte**, ウウエツラシデ, 同居スル. *v.i.* To live in company with.
- Uweturembe**, ウウエツレムベ, 二物. *n.* Both things.
- Uweturen**, ウウエツレン, ニツノ. *adj.* Both.
- Uweturirige**, ウウエツリリゲ, 凝結セル. *v.i.* Curdled.
- Uwetushmak**, ウウエツシマク, 競走スル. *v.i.* To race. To strive.
- Uwetushmakte**, ウウエツシマクテ, 競走セシム. *v.t.* To cause to race.
- Uwetushmakushi**, ウウエツシマクシ, 競走場. *n.* A race course.
- Uwetutkopak**, ウウエツツコバク, 告別スル. *v.t.* To bid adieu.

- Uweun-no**, ウウエウンノ, 全體ニ. *adj.*
Entirely.
- Uweunu**, ウウエウヌ, 結合スル、適合スル. *v.t.* To join together. To fit together.
- Uweushi**, ウウエウシ, 燃(ヨ)ル. *v.t.* To twist. To twist together.
- Uweutanne**, ウウエウタン子, or **Uwe-tanne**, ウウエタン子, 共ニ有ル、又ハ居ル、例セバ、チカプイウエウタン子ヲアン、鳥ハ共ニアリ. *v.i.* To be together. As:—*Chikap iueutanne wa an*, “the birds are together.”
- Uweyairam-ikashure**, ウウエヤイラムイカシユレ, 位ヲ争フ. *v.t.* To strive for the mastery.
- Uwoeroshki**, ウウオエロシキ, 他物ノ上ニ立ツル、例セバ、カバラベイタンギカバラベオッチケウウオエロシキ、盆ノ上ニ杯ヲ立ツル. *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**, ウウオフムセチウ, 雀カ蛇ヲ見シ時ノ鳴聲. *n.* The peculiar noise of warning or defiance sparrows make when they see a snake. **Syn**: *Āru-wo-humse-chiu*.
- Uwok**, ウウオク, 堅靱ナル. *adj.* Strong. Tough.
- Uwok**, ウウオク, or **Uok**, ウオク, 結び合ハス. *v.t.* To fasten together. **Syn**: *Ukonkopishte*.
- Uwokamba**, ウウオカムバ, 一ツ宛、例セバ、ウウオカムバ、アフバ、一人宛入ル. *adv.* One after another. As:—*Uwokamba ahup*.
- Uwok-kani**, ウオクカニ, 結ビ. *n.* A fastening. “To enter one after another.”
- Uwokarapa**, ウウオカラバ, 順番ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turns.
- Uwokarapa-uwokarapa**, ウウオカラバウヲカラバ, 順番ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turns.
- Uwokari**, ウウオカリ, 順番ニ. *adv.* In turns.
- Uwokari**, ウウオカリ, 順番ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turn.
- Uwokari-uwokari**, ウウオカリウウオカリ, 順番ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turn.
- Uwokari-wa-kara**, ウウオカリワカラ, 順番ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turn.
- Uwokbare**, ウウオクバレ, 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**, ウウオキシ, 裁縫スル. *v.t.* To make clothes.
- Uwokok**, ウウオコク, 縫レタル. *adj.* Untidy. Entangled.
- Uwoma**, ウウオマ, 整フ. *v.i.* To be placed or put.
- Uwomare**, ウウオマレ, 集ムル. *v.t.* To collect. **Syn**: *Umomare*.
- Uwondasa**, ウウオンダサ, or **Uwonuitasa**, ウウオヌイウサ, 横切りテ. *adj.* Across. Athwart.
- Uwondasa-uwondasa**, ウランダサウウオンダサ, 補フ. *v.t.* To make up defects.
- Uwonuitasa**, ウウオヌイタサ, 横切ル. *adj.* Athwart.
- Uwonnere**, ウウオン子レ, 知ル. *v.t.* To know.
- Uwonnuitasa**, ウウオンヌイタサ, 行キ違フ、見外ス、(互ニ). *v.i.* To pass

- one another. To miss one another.
- Uwonnutasa, ウウォンヌタサ,** 轉居スル. *v.t.* To change places.
- Uwonuyetasare, ウウォヌイエタサレ,** 翻譯スル. *v.t.* To translate.
- Uwopaketa, ウウォパケタ,** 漸次. *adv.* By degrees. **Syn:** **Uwepaketa.**
- Uworo, ウウォロ,** 内部. *adv.* Inside.
- Uworoge, ウウォロゲ,** 内部、例セバ、チセイウウォロゲ、家内. *adv.* The inside, as of a house. **As:**—*Chisei uworoge*, “the inside of a house.”
- Uworokopoyege, ウウォロコポイエゲ,** 不順序ニ、混雜スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* Disorderly. Mixed up together.
- Uworo-omare, ウウォロオマレ,** 浸ス. *v.t.* To put to soak.
- Uworush-ande, ウウォルシアンデ,** 二重ニモ三重ニモ入器ニ入レル. *v.t.* To put things into one another.
- Uworushbe, ウウォルシベ,** 二重ニモ三重ニモ入器ニ入レル物. *n.* Things put one into another. **Syn:** **Iworushbe.**
- Uworushte, ウウォルシテ,** 二重ニモ三重ニモ入器ニ入レル. *v.t.* To put things one inside another.
- Uwosakari, ウウォサカリ,** 順々ニ爲ス. *v.t.* To do in turn. To do alternately.
- Uwoshi, ウウォシ,** 追ヒ付ク. *v.t.* To overtake.
- Uwoshikkote, ウウォシッコテ,** 相愛スル. *v.i.* To be in love with one another. To desire one another.
- Uwoshiknuka, ウウォシクスカ,** 相愛スル. *v.i.* To be fond of one another.
- Uwosurupa, ウヲスルバ,** 離縁スル. *v.t.* To divorce.
- Uwotutanu, ウウォツタヌ,** 一ツ宛. *adv.* One after another.
- Uwoush, ウウォウシ,** 結ビ合ス. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To join together. To follow one another. To last.
- Uwoya, ウウォヤ,** or **Uoya, ウオヤ,** 違ヒタル. *adj.* Different.
- Uwoyakta-ande, ウウヤクタアンデ,** 分カツ. *v.t.* To separate.
- Uwoyap, ウウォヤブ,** or **Uoyap, ウオヤブ,** 互ニ異ナリタル物. *n.* Things different from one another.
- Uwoyawoya, ウウォヤウオヤ,** 種々ノ、例セバ、ウウォヤウウォヤアカラヘ、種々ノ人々ニ依ツテ造ラレシ物. *adv.* Various. **As:**—*Uwoyawoya akarape*, “things made by various or different people.”
- Uyaikotukkare, ウヤイコツッカレ,** 附ク合フ. *v.i.* To cleave to one another. To be made to stick together.
- Uyaishirubare, ウヤイシルバレ,** 擦リ合フ. *v.i.* To rub against one another.
- Uyake, ウヤケ,** 搖ク、動ク、例セバ、ウヤケトマム、搖ク沼地. *v.i.* To tremble. To move. **As:**—*Uyaketomam*, “a trembling quagmire.”
- Uyepnu-an, ウイエブヌアン,** 協議スル. *v.i.* To consult with. To make an agreement with.
- Uyoropui-koiki, ウヨロブイコイキ,** 男色スル. *v.i.* To abuse one's self with mankind. Sodomy. **Syn:** **Ukokatesaikap.**
- Uyotsak, ウヨツサク,** 力ヲ失フ. *v.i.* To have lost strength. To tremble from weakness. **Syn:** **Tumsak.**
- Uyuige, ウユイゲ,** 慄フ. *v.i.* To shiver.

W (ワ).

- Wa, ワ,** (wa) ナル語ガ直チニ動詞ニ續ク
トキ又ハ動詞ト動詞ノ間ニ置カルルト
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 Eng-
lish “ing” and may well be
rendered by “and.” *As:*—*Ek wa,*
“coming.” *Oman wa ye,* “go
and tell him.” *Koro wa ek,*
“take it and come,” i.e. “bring
it.”
- Wa, ワ,** ワナル語カアン (*an*) ナル語
ニ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, ワ,** ワグス (*wa gusu*) トナリテ動
詞ニ續クトキハ、ガ爲ニト云フ義ナ
リ、例ヘバ、タムベネイノキワグス、コ
ロニシバイルシカルウエネ、彼ガ之チナ
シタルガ爲ニ主人ハ立腹シテ居ル。 *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, ワ,** (wa) ワナル語ガウン (*un*)
ナル副詞ニ連ナルトキハ然リノ意ヲ表
ハス、例セバ、ネイノルウエ、ワウン、
其ノ通りナルヤ、然リ、左様。 When
followed by *un* the affirmative
adverb “yes” or “it is so” is
- meant. *As:*—*Nei no ruwe? wa
un,* “Is it so? Yes.”
- Wa, ワ,** 何々ヨリ、例ヘバ、バワ、頂
上ヨリ。 *post.* From. By. *As:*—
Pa wa, “from the top.” *Gesh
wa.* “from the bottom.”
- Wa, ワ,** 杯又ハ壺ノ蓋ノ如キ圓形ナルモ
ノノ縁ヲ云フ。 *n.* The rim of any-
thing round as of a cup or pot
lid.
- Wa, ワ,** or **Wan, ワン,** 十。 *adj.*
Ten. *Syn:* **Wanbe.**
- Wachirewe, ワチレウエ,** or **Watchi-
rewe, ワッチレウエ,** 四角。 *adj.*
Square. *Syn:* **Ineshikkeu. Ine
sambe.**
- Wa-gusu, ワグス,** 故ニ。 *adv.* Inas-
much as. Because. *As:*—*Chi
nukara wa gusu,* “we see that.”
- Wairu, ワイル,** 過チナスル。 *v.i.* To
make a mistake. By way of ac-
cident. Pretence.
- Waise, ワイセ,** 大聲ニテ泣ク。 *v.i.* To
cry aloud. To cry out, as a
child. *Syn:* **Chayaise.**
- Wak, ワク,** 分チ。 *n.* A division.
- Wak, ワク,** 驚キヲ表ハス語、鴨ノ鳴
聲。 *adv.* An exclamation of
surprise. The cry of a duck.
- Wakka, ワッカ,** 水。 *n.* Water. *Syn:*
Aka.
- Wakchi, ワクチ,** ヤツトコ。 *n.* A
pair of pincers.
- Wa-kina, ワキナ,** サカレン苔。 *n.*
Sagalien word for moss.

Wakka, ワッカ, 水. n. As:—*Chikoro kotan otta wakka anak ne* “water” *ani ayep ne ruwe ne, wakka* is called “water” in our country.”

Wakka-ashin-ushike, ワッカアシンウシケ, 泉. n. A water-spring.

Wakka-chish-chish, ワッカチシチシ. 水ノ雫. n. Drops of water.

Wakka-ke. ワッカケ, 水ヲ汲ミ出ス. v.i. To scoop water out of a root. To ladle out water.

Wakka-kuttara, ワッカクッタラ, ヨブスマサウ. n. *Senecio sagittatus, Schultz Bip.*

Wakka-o, ワッカオ, 水多キ. adj. Watery. Containing water.

Wakka-op, ワッカオプ, 水ヲ盛ル器. A water vessel.

Wakka-oshimpui, ワッカオシムバイ, 井戸. n. A well. **Syn:** Shimpui.

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, 溺レル. v.i. To drown.

Wakka-serure, ワッカセルレ, 溺レル. v.t. To drown.

Wakka-ush, ワッカウシ, 水多キ. adj. Watery.

Wakka-ush-kamui, ワッカウシカムイ, 川ノ神. n. The gods of rivers. These gods are very numerous and are supposed to be of the feminine gender. The chief of them are these:—*Chivash-ekotmat*, “the goddess of the mouths of rivers.” *Petru-ush-mat*, “the goddess of courses of rivers.” *Pet-etokmat*, “the goddess of the sources of rivers.”

Wakte, ワクテ, 分ケル、割讓スル. To divide. To appportion. To send away.

Wak-wak, ワクワク, 鴨. n. A duck.

Wan, ワン, 器ノ縁、小山ノ端. n. The rim of a vessel. The top edges of hills. The round edges of the sea-coast.

Wan, ワン, or Wa, ワ, 十. adj. Ten. **Syn:** Wanbe.

Wanbe, ワンベ, 十ノ物. n. Ten things.

Wande, ワンデ, 吟味スル、見廻ハス. v.i. To examine. look about. To know. To understand. As:—*Uwande utara*, persons one knows.

Wan-e-arawan-hotne, ワンエアラワンホッ子, 百三十. adj. One hundred and thirty.

Wan-e-ashikne-hotne, ワンエアシク子ホッ子, 九十. adj. Ninety.

Wan-e-ine-hotne, ワンエイ子ホッ子, 七十. adj. Seventy.

Wan-e-iwan-hotne, ワンエイワンホッ子, 百十. adj. One hundred and ten.

Wan-e-re-hotne, ワンエレホッ子, 五十. adj. Fifty.

Wan-e-shinepesan-hotne, ワンエシ子ベサンホッ子, 百七十. adj. One hundred and seventy.

Wan-e-shinewan-hotne, ワンエシ子ワンホッ子, 百九十. adj. One hundred and ninety.

Wan-e-tu-hotne, ワンエツホッ子, 三十. adj. Thirty.

Wan-e-tupesan-hotne, ワンエツベサンホッ子, 百五十. adj. One hundred and fifty.

- Wa-no**, ワノ, 何々ヨリ. *adv.* From.
- Wao**, ワオ, or **Wawo**, ワウオ, アカバト (鳥). *n.* Green pigeon. *Treron sieboldi*, (*Tem*).
- Wappa**, ワッパ, 圓形ノ箱. *n.* A round box.
- Wappo**, ワッポ, 小兒. *n.* A young child. **Syn**: Ton-guru. **Warapo**.
- Warambi**, ワラムビ, ヲラビ. *n.* *Pteris aquilina*, *L.*
- Waranratuka**, ワランラツカ, ヲラツカ (魚ノ名). *n.* A kind of fish. *Iampenus anguillaris*, Pallas. **Syn**: Shui-kot chep.
- Wara**, ワラ, 少年. *adj.* The youngest. **Syn**: Upen.
- Wara**, ワラ, 吹ク. *v.t.* To blow.
- Warapo**, ワラポ, ヲッポニ同シ. *n.* A young child. Same as *Wappo*.
- Wash**, ワシ, 磯邊ノ浪. *n.* Surf.
- Wata**, ワタ, 毛、綿. *n.* Wool. Flatx Cotton.
- Watambushi**, ワタムブシ, 綿帽子(男子ノミ用ユ). *n.* A kind of thick head-gear worn by men.
- Watara**, ワタラ, 岩、峭壁. *n.* A rock. A cliff.
- Watashi**, ワタシ, 侮辱ノ語. *n.* A half-breed. A term of reproach.
- Watchirewe**, ワツチレウエ, or **Wachirewe**, ワチレウエ, 四角. *n.* Square.
- Wattesh**, ワツテシ, 藁. *n.* Straw.
- Wauwause**, ワウワウセ, 戦慄スル. *v.t.* To shiver. **Syn**: Wottatawauwause.
- Wawo**, ワウオ, or **Wao**, ワオ, アカバト (鳥). *n.* Green pigeon. *Treron sieboldi*, (*Tem*).
- Waya**, ワヤ, 智慧、材能. *n.* Wisdom. Ability.
- Wayashi**, ワヤシ, 智慧. *n.* Wisdom.
- Wayashnu**, ワヤアシヌ, 智キ. *adj.* Wise.
- Wayasap**, ワヤサブ, 愚カナル. *adj.* Foolish. Injudicious. Stupid.
- Wayashnu**, ワヤシヌ, 智キ. *adj.* Wise.
- We**, ウエ, 何々ヨリ、例セバ、ナクウエエク、彼ハ何處ヨリ來レルカ. *post.* From. **As**:—*Nak we ek*, “where did he come from.” **Syn**: **Wa. Orowa.**
- Wei**, ウエイ, 悪キ. *adj.* Bad. Evil. **Syn**: **Wen.**
- Wen**, ウエン, 死ヌ. *v.i.* To die. **As**:—*Wen nisa*, “he has died.” *Wen change*, “to be at the point of death.”
- Wen**, ウエン, 悪キ、憎ムベキ. *adj.* Bad. Abject. Abominable. Adverse. Evil.
- Wen-ambe**, ウエンアムベ, 悪、悪事. *n.* Badness. A bad thing. An evil thing.
- Wenbe**, ウエンベ, 悪事. *n.* A bad thing. The devil. Abaddon.
- Wenbe-buri**, ウエンベブリ, 葬儀. *n.* Funeral ceremonies. **Syn**: **Wen ibe. Wen ikai.**
- Wenbe-sani**, ウエンベサニ, 侮辱ノ語、怪物、蛇ナドト云フ. *n.* A term of reproach. A demon. A snake.
- Wendarap**, ウエンダラブ, 夢. *n.* A dream. **As**:—*Wendarap nu*, “to dream.”
- Wende**, ウエンデ, 悪クスル、傷フ. *v.t.* To render bad. To spoil. **Syn**: **Wente.**
- Wendere**, ウエンデレ, 悪クサセル. *v.t.* To cause another to spoil.

Wene, ウエ子, 水多キ. *adj.* Watery.

Syn: Tene.

Wen-echange, ウエンエハング, 死ニ瀕ル. *v.i.* To be at the point of death.

Wen-guru-ko-shungep, ウエンゲルコシュングブ, 貧乏人騙シ(此語ハ朝ノ天氣悪クシテ後ニ晴トナル日ニノミ用ユ). *phr.* A deceiver of the poor. This phrase is used only of a day which begins badly and afterwards turns out clear and fine.

Wen-hosh, ウエンホシ, 死人ニ被セル脚半. *n.* The leggings in which the dead are clothed before being buried.

Wen-i, ウエンイ, 悪、悪所. *n.* Badness. A bad place.

Wen-i, ウエンイ, 小雨. *n.* Fine rain. As:— *Wen-i ash*, “to drizzle.”

Wen-ibe-wen-iku, ウエンイベウエンイク, 葬禮ノ饗宴. *n.* A funeral feast.

Wen-iki-guru, ウエンイキグル, 暴人. A violent person.

Wen-ituren-koro, ウエンイツレンコロ, 鬼ニ馮カレル. *v.i.* To be possessed with a demon. **Syn:** Nitne kamui shikatkari. Nit ne kamui shikatorush. *Katuish.*

Wen-kamui, ウエンカムイ, 見捨ル、惡鬼. *n.* Abaddon. The devil. **Syn:** Nitne kamui. Kamiyashi. Iwendep.

Wen-kamui-ashishpe, ウエンカムイアシシペ, 癩. *n.* A carbuncle.

Wen-kamui-kisara-pui-op, ウエンカムイキサラプイオブ, 筋肉. *n.* A muscle.

Wen-kamui-nitnep, ウエンカムイニ

ツチブ, 見捨ル、惡鬼. *n.* Abaddon. The devil.

Wenkarashpa, ウエンカラシバ, 怒鳴リ付ケル. *v.t.* To storm at. To speak against. To blaspheme.

Syn: Koatcha.

Wenkatcham, ウエンカッチャム, 悪性. *n.* An evil disposition.

Wenkoenratki, ウエンコエンラッキ, 罵ル、不親切ニスル. *v.t.* To scold. To despise. To treat unkindly.

Syn: Wenkoshipashnu. Pakoenratki.

Wenkuriki, ウエンクリキ, 雨雲. *n.* A rain cloud.

Wen-no, ウエンノ, 悪シク、賤ンテ. *adv.* Badly. Abjectly. Adversely.

Wen-no-ye, ウエンノイエ, 虐待スル、謔言スル. *v.t.* To abuse. To speak evil of. To slander.

Wen-no-ye-i, ウエンノウエイ, 謔言、虐待. *n.* Slander. Abuse.

Wen-oyashi, ウエンオヤシ, 悪シ鬼. *n.* A spiteful demon.

Wen-oyashi-huchi, ウエンオヤシフチ, 火ノ神. *n.* The evil genius of fire. Fire demon.

Wen-oyashi-kara-ainu, ウエンオヤシカラアイヌ, 外道. *n.* A demoniac.

Wenpa, ウエンバ, 減スル. *v.i.* To diminish. **Syn:** Shiepupu an. Yukuturu otbe an.

Wenpa, ウエンバ, 悪シキ. *adj.* A Bad.

Wenparo-sange, ウエンパロサンケ, 愧シメル. *v.t.* To censure. To reproach.

Wenpipok, ウエンピボク, 語り傳ヘノ有ル所ノ名. *n.* The name of some legendary place.

- Wenrui**, ウェンルイ, 多數ノ(生物ニ用ユ). *n.* Many (used of living beings).
- Wen-sapa-koro**, ウェンサバコロ, 髪ヲムシル(死ヲ悼ムトキノ如ク)、哀悼スル. *v.i.* To wear the hair cut as when in mourning. To mourn for the dead.
- Wen-shieara-koro**, ウェンシエアラコロ, 徒黨ノ. *adj.* Factionous.
- Wen-shiri**, ウェンシリ, 岩山. *n.* Craggs. Very rocky mountains. Rough rocky places. **Syn:** Kutchituye.
- 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, 互ニ怒ル. *v.i.* To be very angry with each other. To scold one another badly.
- Wen-yuk**, ウェンユク, 人ヲ食フ熊. *n.* A man-eating bear. **Syn:** Hokuyuk.
- Wo**, ウォ, or **Wowo**, ウォウォ, 樽ト食指ニテ測リシ距離. *n.* A span. Also a quarter.
- Wo**, ウォ, 犬又ハ狼ノ鳴聲. *n.* An onomatopœa for the howl of a dog or wolf.
- Wooi**, ウォオイ, 危難ニ逢ヘルトキニ助けヲ呼ブ聲. *exclam.* A call for help when in danger or distress, or warning of great danger.
- Woriworik-nupuri**, ウォリウォリクヌブリ, 各々谷ニ依リテ分離セラレ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.
- Woro**, ウォロ, 濕潤セル. *adj.* Damp. Wet. Softened by wetting.
- Woro**, ウォロ, 國ノ内部、山川. *n.* The interior of a country. Mountains and rivers. The midst of the sea. **Syn:** Iworo.
- Woro-chironnup**, ウォロチロンヌブ, カワウソ. *n.* A common otter. *Lutra vulgaris*, *Erzl.* **Syn:** Esaman.
- Woroge**, ウロゲ, or **Woroki**, ウォロキ, 石ノ下ノ穴、壕. *n.* A hole beneath stones. A moat.
- Worogetuye-i**, ウォロゲツイエイ, or **Worogituye-i**, ウォロギツイエイ, 砦. *n.* A fort.
- Woroke**, ウォロケ, or **Woroge**, ウォロゲ, 石ノ下ノ穴、壕. *n.* A hole beneath stones. A moat.
- Worokushte**, ウォロクシテ, 泥濘ナル. *adj.* Sloshy. Muddy. **Syn:** Petneka.
- Woro-omare**, ウォロオマレ, 潤カス. *v.t.* To put to soak.
- Wororatkip**, ウォラツキブ, 舵. *n.* A rudder. **Syn:** Shiwororatkip.
- Woro-un-chironnup**, ウォロウンチロンヌブ, カワウソ. *n.* A river otter. **Syn:** Esaman.
- Woroshma**, ウォロシマ, 沈ム. *v.i.* To sink into.
- Worumbe**, ウォルムベ, 水蟲ノ一種ニシテ害甚ダシ、此蟲ヲ捕ヘ附子ト搗キ交セ熊ル又ハ他ノ獸ヲ射ルトキ矢ノ根ニ用フルナリ. *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**, ウォサ, 機杼ニ用ユル道具. *n.* An instrument consisting of three bars used in weaving cloth.
- Wose**, ウォセ, 吠ヘル. *v.i.* To howl, as a dog or wolf.

- Wose-kamui**, ウォセカムイ, エソヤマイヌメ. *n.* A wolf. *Canis familiaris*, (*Yessoana*). A word sometimes applied to howling dogs.
- Syn**: Horokeu.
- Woya**, ウォヤ, 違フ、別ナル. *adj.* Different. **Syn**: Aja. **Woya**.

Y (ヤ).

Ya, ヤ, 此語ハ言語ノ終リニ在ルトキハ問ヒトナリ問ニ答ヘテ言フトキハ然定ノ意ヲ表ス要ハ唯發音ノ如何ニ在リ例セバ、オマンヤ、彼ハ往キシヤ、オマンヤ彼ハ行キタリ. *part.* This particle is often used at the end of a sentence to express interrogation; but when used after an answer to a question it becomes an affirmative particle, the difference in meaning being indicated by the tone of voice. Thus:—*oman ya?* “has he gone,” *Oman ya*, “he has gone.”

Ya, ヤ, 何方、孰レ. *post.* Whether. Or.

Ya.....**ya**, ヤ.....ヤ, 何方カ、例セバ、タンベネヤ、ネイアムベネヤ、ヌヤン、此レカ夫レカ何方ナルカ尋ネヨ. *post.* Whether.....or. As:—*Tambe ne ya, nei ambe ne ya? nu yan*, “ask whether it is this or that.” *Anukarape hene yawendarap hene ya, ku eramushkari*, “I do not know whether it was a thing seen (vision) or a dream.”

Ya, ヤ, 網. *n.* A net. As:—*Ya amba*, “the floats attached to a fish net.” *Ya shittu*, “the meshes of a net.” *Ya oshke*, “to net.” *Ya tambushi*, “to mend a net.” *Ya eraba*, “to set a net in the sea.” *Ya turuba*, to set a net from the seashore.

Ya, ヤ, 陸、海ニ對シテ云フ例セバ、ヤヘカエクア、レブヘカエクア、汝ハ陸ヨリ來リシカ又海ヨリセシカ. *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?” *Ya sosh*, “strata or layers of earth.”

Yachi, ヤチ, 沼澤. *n.* A swamp. **Syn**: Opuruse-i.

Yachi-an, ヤチアン, 泥ノ、谷地カ、リタル. *adj.* Muddy. Swampy.

Yai, ヤイ, 自己、此語ハ獨立シテ用ケラルレコトナシ、例セバ、ヤイライゲ (自殺スル) *reflex. pro.* Self. This word is only used as a compound. As:—*Yai-raige*, “to kill one’s self.”; “to commit suicide.”

Yai, ヤイ, 人ニ注意ヲ與フル爲メニ呼ビ掛ケル語. *exclam.* An exclamation used in calling to a person to attract attention. Ho! As:—
Yai ek! “ho come.”?

Yaiamkire, ヤIAMキレ, 知ル. *v. i.* To know.

Yaian, ヤIAン, 獨立スル. *adj.* Independent. Of one's self.

Yai-arakare, ヤIアラカレ, 自カラヲ傷メル. *v. i.* To hurt one's self. As:—*Nei no e ki chiki e yai arakare nangoro gusu, iteki ki yan,* “do not do so for you will probably hurt yourself if you do.”

Yaiashin, ヤIAシン, 自カラ脱出スル. *v. i.* To come out of one's self.

Yaiashish, ヤIAシシ, 嫌フ. *v. t.* To avert. To ward off.

Yaiateraige, ヤIAテライゲ, 縊首スル. *v. i.* To hang one's self.

Yaiattasa, ヤIAッタサ, or **Yaiyat-tasa, ヤIヤッタサ,** 貰ヒ物ニ返シヲスル、返禮スル. *v. t.* To give in return for something received. To recompense. To requite. To punish. As:—*Aikorep an gusu yaiattasa ku ki na,* “I will recompense him for his gift.” *Nei no okai wenbe en otta e ki gusu, ku yaaitasa ku ki kusu ne na,* “I will requite you for doing such evil things to me.”

Yaiattasap, ヤIAッタサフ, 報酬. *n.* A recompense.

Yaichepekote, ヤIチエベコテ, 餓死スル. *v. i.* To die of hunger.

Syn: Yaikemekote. Kem-ekot.

Yaichinane, ヤIチナ子, 小便スル. *v. i.* To make water. To urinate.

Yaichishte, ヤIチシテ, 哀悼スル. *v. t.* To mourn for the dead. To bewail the dead.

Yaichishte-guru, ヤIチシテグル, 死ヲ哀ム人. *n.* A mourner.

Yaieashkaire, ヤIEアシカイレ, 學ブ. *v. t.* To learn. **Syn: Eyai-hannokkara.**

Yaieashpa, ヤIEアエシバ, 人ノ過チノミヲ擧ケテ己レノコトヲ忘レル. *v. i.* To forget one's own faults especially when remembering or speaking of those of others. As:—*Iteki yaieashpa toan wen guru!* “you bad person, do not forget your own faults!” (Lit:—To be deaf to one's self.

Yaieattarashi, ヤIEアッタラシ, 無頓着ナル. *v. i.* To be indifferent. Regardless. Careless. **Syn: Rengaine iki.**

Yaiehororose, ヤIEホロロセ, 自カラ勵ム. *v. i.* To stir one's self up to do anything. (Lit: to set one's self at).

Yai-eihok-guru, ヤIEIホクグル, 娼、(身ヲ賣ル人). *n.* A harlot. (Lit: a self seller). **Syn: Yai eiyok guru.**

Yaieinukuri, ヤIEIムクリ, 謙遜スル、遠慮スル. *v. i.* To be diffident about something.

Yaietunnap, ヤIEツンナフ, 嫉ム. *v. t.* To envy. To be jealous of another.

Yaieiwangere, ヤIEIワンゲレ, 仕ヘル. *v. t.* To minister. To serve another. **Syn: Shieiwangeyara.**

Yaiekatuwen, ヤIEカツウエン, 侮蔑スル. *v. t.* To insult. To treat

- with disrespect. **Syn:** Yaikatuwen.
- Yaiekeshui, ヤイケシユイ, 失望スル.** *v.i.* To lose hope.
- Yaiekimatek, ヤイケキマテク, 痛ム, 病ム.** *v.i.* To suffer pain. To be very ill. To be in trouble. To fear."
- Yaiekimatekbe, ヤイケキマテクベ, 艱難.** *n.* Sufferings. Troubles.
- Yaiekoramkoro, ヤイケコラムコロ, 依頼スル.** *v.t.* To ask a favour.
- Yaekote, ヤイケコテ, 爲ル.** *v.t.* To do. **As:—** *Tu chish wenbe yaiekote,* "she wept very bitterly." **Syn:** Yaiyekote.
- Yaieku-suri-kara, ヤイケスリカラ, 手療治ナスル.** *v.i.* To doctor one's self.
- Yaiekush, ヤイケクシ, 失望サセル.** *v.i.* To be disappointed.
- Yaienichitne, ヤイエニチツ子, 病ノ爲メニ弱ル.** *adj.* and *v.i.* To be incapable through illness. To be of a weakly disposition.
- Yaieorushpe-ye-yara, ヤイエオルシヘエヤラ, 報告スル, 陳述スル.** *v.i.* To give an account of one's self.
- Yaiepase, ヤイエハセ, 妊マセル.** *v.i.* To be pregnant. To be with child. **Syn:** Honkoro.
- Yaiepirika, ヤイエピリカ, 恵マレタル, 幸ヒナル.** *v.i.* and *adj.* Blessed. To have gained. To be fortunate.
- Yaiepirika-ambe, ヤイエピリカアムベ, 利得.** *n.* Gain. Profit.
- Yaiepirika-i, ヤイエイピリカイ, 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.
- Yaiepirikarep, ヤイエピリカレブ, 利得.** *n.* Gain. Profit.
- Yaierampoken, ヤイエラムボケン, 失望サセル.** *v.i.* To be disappointed.
- Yaiesanniyo, シヤイエサンニヨ, 富ム.** *v.i.* To be rich. To be careful over one's property. **As:—** *Yaiesanniyo guru,* "a rich or careful person." **Syn:** Nishpane guru.
- Yaiesanniyorire, ヤイエサンニヨリレ, 高慢ナル.** *adj.* and *v.i.* High-minded. **Syn:** Yaikeutumkarire.
- Yaieshikorap, ヤイエシコラブ, 病ノ爲ニ弱ル.** *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.
- Yaieshinniukesh, ヤイエシンイヌケシ, 貧シキ, 窮乏セル.** *adj.* Poor. Destitute. **Syn:** Irapokkari.
- Yaieshirepa, ヤイエシレバ, 撫ル.** *v.t.* To coax. To rub one's cheeks against another as children in affection.
- Yaieshiwende, ヤイエシウエンデ, 妊マセル.** *v.i.* To be pregnant.
- Yaietaye, ヤイエタイエ, 潜出スル, (穴カラ外ニ).** *v.i.* To draw one's self out, as out of a hole.
- Yaietokye, ヤイエトクイエ, 己レノ仕事ヲ鼻ニ掛ケル.** *v.i.* To boast of what one is going to do.

- Yaietushiri-kara, ヤイエツシリカラ**, 己ノ墓ヲ掘ル、(好シテ危キニ近ツクコトヲ云フ) *v.t.* To dig one's own grave.
- Yaietushtek, ヤイエツシテク**, 己レヲ傷フ. *v.i.* To abuse one's self.
- Yaiewen, ヤIEWエン**, 卑シキ、貧シキ、跛. *adj.* Humble. Poor. Lame. Crippled. **Syn**: Hera.
- Yaiewende, ヤIEWエンデ**, 商買シテ損スル. *v.t.* To lose as in a bargain. To waste. **As**:—*Korobe yaiewende*, “to suffer the loss of one's goods.” **Syn**: **Koshini**.
- Yaiewendere, ヤIEWエンデレ**, 損サセル. *v.t.* To cause to lose. To make lose, as in a bargain.
- Yaieyashitoma, ヤIEヤシトマ**, 同情ナク感ズル. *v.i.* To feel out of place. To feel out of sympathy with one's surroundings.
- Yaibere-wa-rai. ヤIイベレワライ**, 毒ヲ仰キテ死ス. *v.i.* To poison ones' self.
- Yaihaitare, ヤIハイタレ**, 避ケル、狙ヒヲ外サセル. *v.t.* To avoid. To cause to miss. To dissent. **Syn**: **Yaikopashte**.
- Yaihumshu, ヤIFムシュ**, 不属ノ出来事. *n.* An accident. **As**:—*Yaihumshu kara gusu rai*, “he died through meeting with an accident.” **Syn**: **Nikuru**.
- Yaihumshu-wa, ヤIFムシュワ**, 不意ニ. *adv.* Accidentally.
- Yaiikire, ヤIイキレ**, 悪口スル、嘗ル. *v.t.* To blaspheme. To act wickedly. To mock. **Syn**: **Yaitombuni**. **Irara**.
- Yaiikire-no, ヤIイキレノ**, 獨リ. *adv.* Alone. **As**:—*Yaiikire no apkash*, “to walk alone.”
- Yaiikire-no-an-guru, ヤIイキレノアングル**, 獨栖者. *n.* A recluse. A person living alone.
- Yaiimine-no, ヤIイミ子ノ**, 衣ル、例セバ、クン子コソソテヤIイミネノ、ウツムチウレグル、黒小袖ヲ衣タル人. *v.i.* To be dressed in. **As**:—*Kunne kosonde yaiimine no utomchiure guru*, “a person dressed in black garments.”
- Yaiipokashka, ヤIイボカシカ**, 醜クスル. *v.i.* To make one's self ugly.”
- Yaiiraige, ヤIイライゲ**, or **Yaiirairigere, ヤIイライゲレ**, 難有. *adv. ph.* Thank you.
- Yaiiraige-an, ヤIイライゲアン**, 難有ク思フ. *v.i.* To be thankful.
- Yaiiraige-an-keutum-koro, ヤIイライゲアンケウツムコロ**, 恩ニ感ズル. *v.i.* To be grateful. To be thankful.
- Yaiiraige-ki, ヤIイライゲキ**, 謝ス、禮ヲ云フ. *v.t.* To thank. To express thanks.
- Yaiiraige-koro, ヤIイライゲコロ**, 難有ク. *adv.* Thankfully.
- Yaiisam, ヤIイサム**, 消滅スル. *v.i.* To dwindle away. To come to nought.
- Yaiisamka, ヤIイサムカ**, 自殺スル. *v.i.* To commit suicide. To absent one's self.
- Yaiitasasa, ヤIイタササ**, 自カラ傷ケル. *v.i.* To hurt one's self. **Syn**: **Yaiiuninka**. **Yaiarakare**.

Yaiuninka, ヤイウニンカ, 不慮ノ災ニ罹ル. *v.i.* To meet with an accident. To hurt one's self.

Syn: Yaiitasasa. Yaiarakare.

Yaikahawashpa, ヤイカハワシバ, 獨言チイフ. *v.i.* To talk to one's self.

Yaikamui, ヤイカムイ, 怪物. *n.* A demon.

Yaikane, ヤイカ子, 鉛. *n.* Lead. As:—*Yaikane ikuyop*, “quivers ornamented with lead.”

Yaikannama-wa-hoshihi, ヤイカンナマワホシビ, 忘レ物ヲ爲スタメニ立歸ル. *v.i.* To turn back to say or do something one has forgotten.

Yaikaobiuki, ヤイカオビウキ, 自カラヲ助ケル. *v.i.* To help or save one's self.

Yaikaokuima, ヤイカオクイマ, 寢小便スル. *v.i.* To wet one's bed.

Yaikaomare, ヤイカオマレ, 懺悔スル. *v.t.* To confess. To own to.

Yaikara, ヤイカラ, 摸擬スル、眞似スル. *v.t.* To assume. To imitate. To do. As:—*Chikap ne yaikara*, “to imitate a bird.”

Yaikarakarasere, ヤイカラカラセレ, 轉ゲル. *v.i.* To roll one's self, as an animal.

Yaikaramu, ヤイカラム, 遲疑スル. To be diffident. To dislike to go to a place.

Yaikarap, ヤイカラブ, 辯解スル、謝スル. *v.i.* To apologize. To beg pardon.

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, 恐レ. *n.* Dread.

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, or **Yaikota, ヤイコタ**, 己レ、例セル、ヤイカタ子ブキ、

己レノ職業. *per. pro.* One's self. One's own. As:—*Yaikata nep ki*, “one's own work or business.”

Yaikata, ヤイカタ, or **Yaikota, ヤイコタ**, 個々別々ニ. *adv.* Individually. For one's self.

Yaikatchipi, ヤイカッチピ, ヤイカツシビニ同シ. *n.* Same. As:—*Yaikatchipi*.

Yaikatan, ヤイカタン, 恥ル. *adj.* Ashamed. Diffident.

Yaikatanu, ヤイカタヌ, 行儀正シキ. *adj.* Polite. Well behaved.

Syn: Yaioripakka an. Oripak an. Also “to honour” or “respect,” “to esteem.”

Yaikateaikap, ヤイカテアイカブ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル. *v.i.* To be troubled about. To feel concern. To feel compunction.

Yaikateaikapte, ヤイカテアイカブテ, 遲疑スル、恥カシク感ズル. *v.i.* To feel diffident. To feel ashamed.

Yaikatekara, ヤイカテカラ, 望ム、俟ツ、慕フ、心配スル. *v.t.* To yearn after. To long for. To feel anxious about. As:—*A poho nukan rusui wa yaikatekara ku ki na*, “I desire to see my child and feel anxious about it.”

Yaikatekarap, ヤイカテカラブ, 心配. *n.* Anxiety.

Yaikatshipi, ヤイカツシビ, 蘇生スル. *v.i.* To return to life. To revive. To regain one's health or fortune. **Syn:** Hetopo shik-nu.

Yaikatshipire, ヤイカツシビレ, 蘇カヘル. *v.t.* To raise to life. To revive.

- Yaikatuwen**, ヤイカツウエン, 辱カシク思フ、赤面スル。 *v.i.* To feel ashamed. To have been put out of countenance. **Syn**: Nanu-isam. **Yainikoroshma**.
- Yaikeshnukara**, ヤイケシヌカラ, 迷惑ヲ掛ケラレル。 *v.i.* To feel concerned about. To be troubled about. To feel anxious.
- Yaikuehumshu**, ヤイケウフムシュ, 災難ニ罹ル。 *v.i.* To meet with an accident. **Syn**: **Yaihumshu**.
- Yaikeukoro**, ヤイケウコロ, 難儀スル、疲勞スル。 *v.i.* To be in great straits. To be in difficulties. To be very tired. **As**:—*Yaikueukoro koro sap*, “he has been made very tired indeed.”
- Yaikeurura**, ヤイケウルラ, 身ヲ危クスル。 *v.i.* To jeopardize one's self.
- Yaikeururare**, ヤイケウルラレ, 危クスル。 *v.t.* To jeopardize. To bring into danger.
- Yaikutumkarire**, ヤイケウツムカリレ, 愚カナル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* To be foolish. **Syn**: **Yaiesanniyorire**.
- Yaikutum-oihunara**, ヤイケウツムオイフナラ, 考へ出ス。 *v.i.* To think out for one's self.
- Yaikutum-oshitchiure**, ヤイケウツムオシッチウレ, 己レヲ制スル。 *v.i.* To restrain one's self. To persevere.
- Yaikiki**, ヤイキキ, 身ヲ掻キムシル。 *v.i.* To scratch one's self.
- Yaikimatekka**, ヤイキマテッカ, 急ク。 *v.i.* To be in a hurry.
- Yaikipte**, ヤイキブテ, 危キ。 *adj.* and *v.i.* Dangerous. To be careful.
- Yaikiptep**, ヤイキブテブ, 危険物。 *n.* A dangerous thing.
- Yaikiru**, ヤイキル, 寝返リスル。 *v.i.* To turn one's self, as when sleeping.
- Yaikirukuru**, ヤイキルクル, 泥中ニ轉ガル。 *v.i.* To wallow. **Syn**: **Hota-hota**.
- Yaikoan-ainu**, ヤイコアンアイヌ, 無妻人。 *n.* A bachelor.
- Yaikoan-guru**, ヤイコアングル, 妻ヲ娶ラヌ男、嫁カサル女。 *n.* A bachelor. A spinster.
- Yaikoan-mat**, ヤイコアンマツ, 嫁カサル女。 *n.* A spinster.
- Yaikoan-no**, ヤイコアンノ, 自身テ。 *adv.* By one's self. By itself. By himself. By herself.
- Yaikoanu**, ヤイコアヌ, 片側ニ置ク。 *v.t.* To put on one side. To place by themselves, as a child or one's clothes.
- Yaikoatcha**, ヤイコアツチャ, 汚レタル。不潔ナル。 *v.i.* and *adj.* Dirty. Sloven. Filthy. Wasteful.
- Yaikochipkuta**, ヤイコチブクタ, 舟ヲ顛覆スル。 *v.t.* To turn a boat over. To upset a boat. **Syn**: **Chip koupshi**.
- Yaikoechupu**, ヤイコエチュブ, 衣物ヲ被ル。 *v.i.* To cover one's self up with clothes. To wrap one's clothes around one.
- Yaikoechupchupu**, ヤイコエチュブチュブ, 被セル。 *v.i.* To wrap one's clothes about the person. To cover one's self up with clothes.
- Yaikoeshina**, ヤイコエシナ, 内證ニスル。 *v.i.* To keep secret.

- Yaikoirushkare, ヤイコイルシカレ,** 困ラセル、チラセル. *v.t.* To annoy. To weary out.
- Yaikokanu, ヤイコカヌ,** 熟考スル. *v.i.* To think. To consider.
- Yaikokarakara, ヤイコカラカラ,** 持つ、所持スル. *v.t.* To have. To hold. To possess.
- Yaikokatpak, ヤイコカツバク,** 悔ユル. *v.t.* and *n.* To repent. Compunction.
- Yaikokishma, ヤイコキシマ,** 抱キ合フ. *v.t.* To hug. To embrace. **Syn:** Yaiturashte.
- Yaikokotukbare, ヤイココツクバレ,** 仲間ニ入ル. *v.i.* To join one's self to.
- Yaikonere, ヤイコ子レ,** 流産スル. *v.t.* To cast one's young. **Syn:** Honyaku.
- Yaikoniukesh, ヤイコニウケシ,** 爲シ得ザル、爲ステ厭フ. *v.t.* To be unable. To dislike to do. To do with difficulty.
- Yaikonoye, ヤイコノイ_エ,** 被ル. *v.i.* To wear, as clothes. **Syn:** Amip mi.
- Yaikonrusui, ヤイコンルスイ,** 欲シガル. *v.t.* To desire for one's self.
- Yaikookere, ヤイコオケレ,** 縮少スル、仕舞フ. *v.i.* To wane. To come to an end.
- Yaikooknatara, ヤイコオクナタラ,** 哀シム. *v.i.* To mourn. To grieve. To be down-hearted. To have lost courage.
- Yaikooniwen, ヤイコオニウ_{エン},** 偽喜ヲ装フ. *v.i.* To be hypocritical. **Syn:** Kashi-oniwen.
- Yaikooriknere, ヤイコオリク子レ,** 飲干ス. *v.t.* To drink up.
- Yaikopash, ヤイコバシ,** 寄り掛ル、寄セ掛ケル. *v.i.* To lean against. To be set against.
- Yaikopashte, ヤイコバシテ,** 信任スル、依頼スル. *v.t.* To trust. To lean against. As:—*Kamui irenga yaikopashte*, “to trust one's self to God.”
- Yaikopumba, ヤイコプムバ,** or **Yaikopuni, ヤイコプニ,** 發スル(聲ヲ). *v.t.* and *v.i.* To send forth, as the voice. To rise up.
- Yaikopuntek, ヤイコブンテク,** 嬉シキ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be glad. Joyful.
- Yaikoramratkire, ヤイコラムラッキレ,** 忘レ易キ. *v.i.* and *adj.* To be forgetful. **Syn:** Iaira.
- Yaikorange, ヤイコランゲ,** 落ス、落ス、例セバ、ツベケンヌベヤイコランゲ、彼女ハニツノ珠ナス涕ヲ落セリ、換言スレバ甚ダシク泣ケリノ意. *v.t.* 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, ヤイコラブテ,** 流ス(涕ヲ). *v.t.* To shed, as tears. To send down. *Pl. of Yaikorange.*
- Yaikore, ヤイコレ,** 何々ニナル、例セバ、イルシカケウツムヤイコレ彼ハ怒ツタ. *v.i.* To have. To be. To become. As:—*Irushka keutum yaikore*, “she was angry.”
- Yaikorobe, ヤイコロベ,** 己レノ職業. *n.* One's own business. As:—*Yaikorobe ki*, “to attend to one's own business.”

Yaikoropiki, ヤイコロピキ, 考へ出ス。
v.i. To think a thing out. To
find out by one's self. **Syn:**
Yaikeutum oihunara.

Yaikoruki, ヤイコルキ, 嚙ム。*v.t.* To
swallow.

Yai-korusha, ヤイコルシャ, 恤ム。*v.t.*
To have mercy upon.

Yaikorushka, ヤイコルシカ, 嫌悪ス
ル、悲シム。*v.i.* To feel disgusted.
To be in sorrow. **Syn:** **Ok.**

Yaikosange, ヤイコサング, 産ム。*v.t.*
To bear. To bring forth, as
young.

Yaikoshaye, ヤイコシャイエ, 帯ビル。
v.t. To buckle on. To wind
round as a belt or band.

Yaikoshikarimba, ヤイコシカリムバ,
振向ク、向ケ直ス。*v.i.* To turn
round. To turn one's self round.

Yaikoshina, ヤイコシナ, 身ニ縛リ付
ケル。*v.t.* To tie round one's
self.

Yaikoshiramse, ヤイコシラムセ, 熟
考スル。*v.t.* To think. To con-
sider. To set one's mind on.

Yaikoshiramse-i, ヤイコシラムセイ,
思想。*n.* A thought. A con-
sideration.

Yaikoshiramshuiba, ヤイコシラムシ
ユイバ, 考ヘル。*v.t.* To consider.
To think.

Yaikoshunge, ヤイコシュング, 己レヲ
欺ク。*v.i.* To deceive one's self.

Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or **Yaikata**, ヤイ
カタ, 己レ。*per. pro.* One's self.
One's own.

Yaikota, ヤイコタ, or **Yaikata**, ヤイ
カタ, 個々ニ。*adv.* Individually.
For one's self.

Yaikomekare-aep, ヤイコメカレアエ
ブ, 反芻。*n.* Cud.

Yaikotcha-kara, ヤイコッチャカラ,
吝カナル。*v.i.* To be stingy.

Yaikotcha-kara-guru, ヤイコッチャ
カラグル, 吝嗇家。*n.* A miser. A
stingy person.

Yaikotchaotte, ヤイコッチャオツテ, 先
立ツ。*v.t.* To precede.

Yaikotomka, ヤイコトムカ, 好ム。*v.t.*
and *v.i.* To desire. To wish
for. To desire to obtain. To
be pleased. To be happy. To
desire in marriage. To be bet-
tered. To be better for.

Yaikotuima-shiramshuye, ヤイコ
ツイマシラムシュイエ, 静思スル。*ph.*
To think over quietly.

Yaikotukkare, ヤイツツカレ, 味方ス
ル、左袒スル。*v.i.* To side with.

Yaikowayashnu, ヤイコワヤシヌ, 生
意氣ナル、智シコキ振りチスル。*v.i.*
To be wise in one's own conceits.

Yaikoyupu, ヤイコユブ, 縛ル。*v.t.* To
fasten. To tie as hat strings.
To fasten on. As:—*Kasa rantu-
pepi yaikoyupu*, “to tie the strings
of a hat.”

Yaikurukata, ヤイクルカタ, 己レノカ
テ。*adv.* By one own exertions.

Yaikush, ヤイクシ, 恥チル。*v.i.* and
adj. Ashamed. To be ashamed.
Syn: **Yashitoma.**

Yaikushkare, ヤイクシカレ, 恥ラハセ
ル。*v.t.* To make ashamed. To
abase. To degrade.

Yaimechiure, ヤイメチウレ, 瘥撃カ息
ム。*v.i.* To have a relapse
during convalescence.

- Yaimemanka**, ヤイメマンカ, 涼ム. *v.i.* To cool one's self.
- Yaimire**, ヤイミレ, 装フ. *v.i.* To dress. To put on one's clothes.
- Yaimonakte**, ヤイモナクテ, 支度スル、用意スル. *v.i.* To be on the alert. To be ready. To be prepared.
- Yaimonasap**, ヤイモナサブ, or **Yaimosak**, ヤイモサク, 繁忙ナル. *v.i.* To be busy. To have business.
- Yaimonoro-eyam-eaikap**, ヤイモノロエヤムエアイカブ, 己レヲ制スルコトガ出来ヌ. *v.i.* To be unable to restrain one's self.
- Yaimonpok-tushmak**, ヤイモンボクツシマク, 急ギテスル、急ガセル、例セバ、シユケヤイモンボクツシマク、急イ料理スル. *v.t.* To do in haste. To hurry in doing anything. As:—*Shuke yaimonpok-tushmak*, “to cook quickly.”
- Yaimosak**, ヤイモサク, or **Yaimonsak**, ヤイモンサク, 忙シキ. *v.i.* To be busy. To be engaged.
- Yaimukmuke**, ヤイムクムケ, 陰部ヲ匿クス. *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**, ヤイ子コンナカレ, 謙讓セル. *v.t.* To make humble.
- Yainenaine**, ヤイ子ナイ子, 同様ナル. *adv.* Of the same kind. As:—*Yainenaine utomchiure*, “to dress in garments of the same kind.”
- Yaineusaraka**, ヤイ子ウサラカ, 昔話シテスル. *v.i.* and *n.* To chat of ancient things. To tell stories.
- Yaineusaraka-an**, ヤイ子ウサラカア
ン, 散歩或ハ話ニ出掛ケル. *v.i.* To go out for a walk and chat.
- Yaine-yaine**, ヤイ子ヤイ子, 全ク. *adv.* Entirely. Quite.
- Yai-ni**, ヤイニ, フロ. *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, 恥ナル. *v.i.* To be ashamed. To be put out of countenance. **Syn:** **Aiporosakka**. **Yaishitoma**. **Yainekonnakare**.
- Yainino**, ヤイニノ, ガセ. *n.* Sea urchin.
- Yainipesh**, ヤイニベシ, オホバボダイジコ. *n.* *Maximowlecziana*, 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**, ヤイノ子ブタ, or **Yainunepa**, ヤイヌ子ブタ, 漸々ニ、徐徐ニ. *adv.* By degrees. Gradually. As:—*Yainonepta irushka*, “he gradually became angry.”
- Yainonnenu**, ヤイノン子ヌ, 頭ヲ摘ム(深く考ヘゴトヲスルトキ無意識ニナス所作). *v.i.* To pick the head, as when thinking deeply.

- Yainu**, ヤイヌ, 考へル. *v.i.* To think. To consider.
- Yainua-ambe**, ヤイヌアアムベ, 思想. *n.* A thought.
- Yainuchattek**, ヤイヌチャツテク, 幸ヒナル、嬉シキ. *adj.* Happy. Merry. Joyful. Cheerful.
- Yainuchattekke**, ヤイヌチャツテッケ, 幸ヒニスル. *v.t.* To make joyful. To make happy.
- Yainu-hi**, ヤイヌヒ, 思想. *n.* A thought.
- Yainu-humi**, ヤイヌフミ, 心地、例セバ、ヤイヌフミエン、心地カ悪イ、ヤイヌフミヒリカ、心地カ好イ. *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, 辯疏スル. *v.i.* To apologize.
- Yainuina**, ヤイヌイナ, 匿レル、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*.
- Yainunep̄ta**, ヤイヌネプ̄タ, or **Yainonep̄ta**, ヤイノネプ̄タ, 漸々ニ. *adv.* By degrees. Gradually.
- Yainunuke**, ヤイヌヌケ, 身體ニ注意スル、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.
- Yainusaraka-ki**, ヤイヌサラカキ, or **Yaineu-saraka-ki**, ヤイネウサラカキ, 話ヲスル、昔譚リヲ話ス. *v.t.* To tell stories. To speak of ancient things. To tell traditions.
- Yainutumnu**, ヤイヌツムヌ, 氣絶スル. *v.i.* To swoon away.
- Yaiokapashtere**, ヤイオカバシテレ, 修正スル. *v.t.* To amend, as one's ways.
- Yaiokkainere**, ヤイオッカイ子レ, 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(市ニ). *v.i.* To enter, as a town. (Lit: To put one's self in.)
- Yaiomonnure**, ヤイオマンヌレ, 誇ル. *v.i.* To boast. To glory in one's self.
- Yaiorai**, ヤイオライ, 謙遜ナル、尊重ナル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be humble. To be respectful.
- Yaoraika**, ヤイオライカ, 謙遜]スル. *v.i.* To make one's self humble or respectful. **Syn:** *Yaieori-pakka*.
- 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, ニ行ク. *v.i.* To go to.
- Yaioshkuru**, ヤイオシクル, 死ニトモナキ. *adj.* Desire not to die. **Syn:** *Rai kopan*.

- Yaiosseroke**, ヤイオッセレケ, 途方ニ暮レル. *v.i.* To be perplexed.
- Yaiosshiwēn**, ヤイオッシウエン, or **Yaiyeosshiwēn**, ヤイイエオッシウエン, 自傷スル. *v.i.* To harm one's self.
- Yaiosshiwēn-keutum-koro**, ヤイオッシウエンケウツムコロ, 根生ガ悪クナル. *adj.* To be possessed of a very bad disposition. Wicked. Bad.
- Yaiotupekare**, ヤイオツベカレ, 節制スル、貯蓄スル. *adj.* Abstemious. Faithful. Saving. Stingy.
- Yaiotupekare-no**, ヤイオツベカレノ, 適度ニ、儉約ニ. *adv.* Abstemiously. Faithfully. Savingly.
- Yaipakari**, ヤイバカリ, 自殺スル. *v.i.* To commit suicide.
- Yaipakashnu**, ヤイバカシヌ, 學習スル、悔ユル. *v.i.* To learn. To repent. **Syn**: Yaikokatpak.
- Yaipaopichi**, ヤイバオピチ, 立聞キスル. *v.i.* To be caught saying something one would rather not be heard by a third party.
- Yaipapirushte-an**, ヤイバビルシテアン, 遠慮スル、前ニ出ルヲ憚カル. *v.i.* To be backward. To dread coming forward.
- Yaipapirushte-sak-no**, ヤイバビルシテサクノ, 大膽ニ. *adv.* Fearlessly. With confidence. **Syn**: Utumkush sak no.
- Yaiparaka-hok-guru**, ヤイバラカホクグル, 食物ヲ買フ人. *n.* One who buys food for himself. To provide for one's self.
- Yaiparakosai**, ヤイバラコサイ, 我儘ナル. *v.i.* To be selfish.
- Yaipararoki**, ヤイバラロキ, 他人ノ厄介ニナラヌ人. *n.* One well able to sustain himself.
- Yaiparo-oshiribe**, ヤイバロオシリベ, 譯ノ解カラヌコトヲ云フ人. *n.* A person who talks nonsense.
- Yaiparoshuiba-guru**, ヤイバロシユイバグル, 食物ヲ買フ人. *n.* A person who buys food for himself.
- Yaiparaparu**, ヤイバラバル, or **Yaiparuparu**, ヤイバルバル, 扇ク. *v.i.* To fan one's self.
- Yaiparaparup**, ヤイバラバルブ, 扇子. *n.* A fan. **Syn**: Aponki or Apunke.
- Yaiparush**, ヤイバルシ, 多辯ナル. *adj.* Talkative. Loquacious. By some "to be greedy."
- Yaipauchire**, ヤイパウチレ, 毒ヲ仰ク. *v.i.* To poison one's self.
- Yaipasere**, ヤイバセレ, 孕ム. *v.i.* To be with child.
- Yaipaye**, ヤイバイエ, 思ハズ口外スル. *v.t.* To let out (as one's thoughts) by mistake.
- Yaipekap**, ヤイベカブ, 掴ム. *v.t.* To grasp at.
- Yaipekare**, ヤイベカレ, 出入スル. *v.i.* To pass in or out. To go through, as through a doorway or window. To sally forth.
- Yaipokashte**, ヤイボカシテ, 避ケル. *v.t.* To avoid. To dissent.
- Yaipokishiri-karakara**, ヤイボキシリカラカラ, 旅装スル. *v.i.* To dress one's self as for a journey.
- Yaipokere**, ヤイボブケレ, 暖ヲ取ル. *v.t.* To warm one's self.

Yaiporo-isamka, ヤイボロイサムカ, 面皮ヲ失ハセル. *v.i.* To be put out of countenance. To be cast down. To be troubled.

Yairaigne, ヤイライゲ, 自殺スル. *v.t.* To commit suicide.

Yairamande, ヤイラマンデ, 自殺スル. *v.i.* To commit suicide. **Syn:** Yairaigne.

Yairamatte, ヤイラマッテ, 注意スル. *v.i.* To be careful. To watch over one's self. To be circumspect. To be cautious. To pay attention.

Yairamattere, ヤイラマッテレ, 謹慎ナラシムル. *v.t.* To mend one's ways. To cause to be circumspect.

Yairamchuptekka, ヤイラムチュブテツカ, 淋シキ. *v.i.* To feel lonely. **Syn:** Mishmu. Nishmu.

Yairamde, ヤイラムデ, 辞宜スル(己レヲ下ダスノ意). *v.i.* To curtesy.

Yairamhekomo, ヤイラムヘコモ, 煩惱. *v.i.* To be in anguish. To suffer pain. **Syn:** Ikoarakomo.

Yairamhekote, ヤイラムヘコテ, 己レヲ養フ、自活スル. *v.i.* To keep one's self.

Yairamkikkara, ヤイラムキッカラ, 中止スル. *v.i.* To cease doing something.

Yairamkoiki, ヤイラムコイキ, 哀シム、失望スル. *v.i.* To be in sorrow. To be distressed. To be out of spirits.

Yairamkote, ヤイラムコテ, 再婚スル、(單). *v.i.* To remarry. (*sing.*)

Yairamkotpa, ヤイラムコツバ, 再婚スル、(複). *v.t.* To remarry. (*pl.*)

Yairamkuru-shitotkere, ヤイラムクルシトツケレ, 更ニカヲ出ス. *v.i.* To put forth renewed strength. To do with renewed energy.

Yairampekamama, ヤイラムベカママ, 落膽スル. *v.i.* To be dejected. To be in low spirits. **Syn:** Aun-kinra.

Yairampeutek-guru, ヤイラムベウテクグル, 愚者. *n.* A fool. An ignoramus. A worthless or bad person.

Yairampekash, ヤイラムベカシ, 哀シム、失望スル. *v.i.* To be sorrowful. To be downhearted. To be in low spirits.

Yairampokashte, ヤイラムボカシテ, 哀ム(朋友親戚ナドノ不幸ニ付テ). *v.i.* To sit in sorrow, as a person upon the loss of a friend or relation. To be downhearted.

Yairamshitne, ヤイラムシツ子, 患ム. *v.i.* To suffer.

Yairamuatte, ヤイラムアッテ, ヤイラムマテニ同シ. *n.* Same as *Yairamatte*, to be careful. To pay attention.

Yairamure, ヤイラムレ, 卑キ、憐ミ深キ. *v.i.* and *adj.* Humble. Compassionate.

Yairamure, ヤイラムレ, 卑下スル. *v.t.* To humble one's self. **Syn:** Yaitukareushte.

Yairamure-kunne, ヤイラムレクン子, 氣質ノ良キ. *adj.* Of a pleasant disposition.

Yairap, ヤイラブ, 歌. *n.* An ode.

Yairap, ヤイラブ, 災難ニ遭フ. *v.i.* To meet with an accident.

Yairarire, ヤイラリレ, 従フ. *v.t.* To follow. To go after. As:— *Seturu kashike yairarire*, “he followed close behind him.”

Yairat, ヤイラツ, or **Yarat, ヤラツ**, 孕ム. *v.t.* To conceive. **Syn: Honkoro.**

Yairawere, ヤイラウエレ, 口ノミニテ行ハサル人. *v.i.* One who talks of doing something but leaves it undone. **Syn: Monrawere.**

Yairenga, ヤイレング, 喜ブ. *v.i.* To be pleased. To rejoice. As:— *Shi no ku yairenga*, “I am very pleased.”

Yairenga, ヤイレング, 挨拶スル. *v.i.* To salute.

Yairengane, ヤイレング子, 喜ンテ. *adv.* With pleasure. Joyfully. **Syn: Ikopuntek.**

Yairiki-guru-pumba, ヤイリキグルブムバ, 風又ハ雲ニ乗ル. *v.i.* To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (*pl.*)

Yairiki-guru-puni, ヤイリキグルブニ, 雲又ハ風ニ乗ル. *v.i.* To be lifted up upon the clouds or wind. To get up in a hurry. (*pl.*)

Yairiki-pumba, ヤイリキブムバ, 上ル、上ケラレル. *v.i.* To rise up. To be lifted up. (*pl.*)

Yairiki-puni, ヤイリキブニ, 上ル、上ケラレル. *v.i.* To rise up. To be lifted up. (*pl.*)

Yairikotte, ヤイリコッテ, 縦首スル. *v.i.* To hang one's self. **Syn: Yaiaiteraige. Yaiotusheotte.**

Yairire, ヤイリレ, 達スル、伸ビスル. *v.i.* To reach up for anything. To stretch one's self. To be proud.

Yairiterite, ヤイリテリテ, 手足ヲ伸ベル、運動スル. *v.i.* To stretch one's legs and arms. To take exercise, as after an illness. **Syn: Yai-kotande.**

Yaisannyo, ヤイサンニヨ, 伶俐ナル. *adj.* Prudent.

Yaisambepokash, ヤイサムベホカシ, 幽鬱ナル、心配ナル. *adj.* Downhearted. Troubled. Pitiable.

Yaisambepokashte, ヤイサムベホカシテ, 心配ヲサセシ. *v.t.* To give trouble to. To render downhearted.

Yaisamne, ヤイサム子, 單ニ、意介セヌ. *adv.* Merely. Without any special object. Never mind. It is nothing.

Yaisantapka, ヤイサントプカ, 人ノ腕及ヒ肩. *n.* One's arms and shoulders. As:— *Yaisantapka riterite*, “to stretch” or “exercise one's arms and shoulders.”

Yoisarama, ヤイサラマ, 高慢ナル. *adj.* Proud. Boastful.

Yaishikakushte, ヤイシカクシテ, 被ル(衣ナドヲ). *v.i.* To throw over one's self, as a garment.

Yaishikashke, ヤイシカシケ, 防衛スル. *v.i.* To defend one's self against a charge.

Yaishimattarire, ヤイシマッタリレ, 残ス、息メル. *v.t.* To leave. To cease. **Syn: Shiokere.**

Yaishinire, ヤイシニレ, 休ム、隠退ス

- ル. *v.i.* To rest. To retire. To go into retirement from active life.
- Yaishinnaire**, ヤイシンナイレ, 身ヲ退ク. *v.i.* To separate one's self from.
- Yaishinniukesh**, ヤイシンニウケシ, 謙遜スル. *adj.* and *v.i.* To be humble. Lowly. To underrate one's own abilities. To be unable to do anything. **Syn**: **Yaeshinniukesh**.
- Yaishiporore**, ヤイシポロレ, 忍耐スル. *v.i.* To persevere.
- Yaishirushiru**, ヤイシルシル, 身體ヲ擦ル. *v.i.* To rub one's self.
- Yaishitoma-shomoki**, ヤイシトマシヨモキ, 倨傲ナル. *adj.* Insolent.
- Yaishitomkuru**, ヤイシトムクル, 此年又ハ大サニ達シタル、例セバ、セモツカイヨラムヤイシトムクル、一人前ノ年又ハ大サニナツタ. *v.i.* To have attained to the age or size of. **As**:—*Semokkaiyoram yaishitomkuru*, “to have attained to the age or size of manhood.”
- Yaishittekka**, ヤイシツテッカ, 監禁スル. *v.i.* To curb one's self. To hold one's self in.
- Yaishiwen**, ヤイシウエン, 卑キ. *adj.* Humble. **Syn**: **Yaiorai**.
- Yaishiwennere**, ヤイシウエン子レ, 卑下スル. *v.i.* To humble one's self. **Syn**: **Yaioraire**.
- Yaishukupka**, ヤイシクブカ, 記憶スル、決して忘レヌ、(恨ミテ). *v.i.* To keep in memory, as a grudge. Never to forget or forgive.

- Yaishukupkap**, ヤイシクブカブ, 骨髄ニ徹シタル恨ミ. *n.* A grudge never forgotten or pardoned.
- Yaitapapa**, ヤイタババ, 横臥スル. *v.i.* To lie down.
- Yaitapkuruka**, ヤイタブクルカ, 肩. *n.* One's shoulders. **As**:—*Yaitapkuruka, riterite*, “to exercise one's shoulders.”
- Yaitasarapare**, ヤイタサラバレ, 溜息スル. *v.i.* To sigh. **Syn**: **Tanne hesei ki**.
- Yaitektak**, ヤイテクテク, 小便スル. *v.i.* To make water. To urinate.
- Yaito**, ヤイト, 艾、例セバ、ヤイトオマシ、灸ヲ點ヘル. *n.* Moxa. **As**:—*Yaito omare*, to apply moxa (Japanese).
- Yaitobare**, ヤイトバレ, or **Yaitubare**, ヤイツバレ, *v.i.* To be careful. To take care.
- Yaitobare-no**, ヤイトバレノ, or **Yaitubare-no**, ヤイツバレノ, 注意シテ. *adv.* Carefully. With care.
- Yaitobare-kuni-ita**, ヤイトバレクニイタ, 危機一髪. *n.* A crisis. A time of danger.
- Yaitobare-yan**, ヤイトバレヤン, 注意セヨ. *v.i. imp.* Be careful. Take care.
- Yaitokoiki**, ヤイトコイキ, 準備スル. *v.i.* To prepare. **Syn**: **Yaietokooiki**.
- Yaitombuni**, ヤイトムフニ 模擬スル、真似スル. *vt.* To imitate. To mimic. To make fun of.
- Yaitomte-kara**, ヤイトムテカラ, 飾ル. *v.i.* To adorn one's self.
- Yaito-omare**, ヤイトオマレ, 灸ヲ點ヘル. *vt.* To apply moxa.

- Yaitopake**, ヤイトバケ, 腋下. *n.* The armpits.
- Yaitubare**, ヤイツバレ, 注意シテ. *adv.* Carefully. With care. **Syn:** Yaitobare.
- Yaitukapte**, ヤイツカプテ, 尊敬スル. To treat with respect. To do with decency.
- Yaitukka**, ヤイツッカ, 自然ニ成長スル. *v.i.* To grow up naturally.
- Yaitumam**, ヤイツマム, 人身. *n.* One's body. **As:**—*Yaitumam karakara*, “to tidy one's self up.” **Syn:** Yaitumama.
- Yaitumnu-anu**, ヤイツムヌアヌ, 容體ヲ聞ク. *v.t.* To inquire after one's health. **As:**—*E' oman wa yaitumnu anu*, “go and inquire after his health.”
- Yaitumnunu**, ヤイツブヌヌ, 氣分晴レル, 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, 急ク. *v.i.* To be hasty. To be in a hurry.
- Yaitunnap**, ヤイツンナブ, 嫉ム. *v.t.* To envy. To be jealous of. **Syn:** Yaiyeitunnap.
- Yaitupekare**, ヤイツヘカレ, 吝嗇ニ. *adv.* Miserly. Covetously.
- Yaitupok** ヤイツボク, 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.
- Yaiturashte**, ヤイツラシテ, 抱キ合フ. To hug. **Syn:** Yaikokishma.
- 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, 身體ヲ汚ス. *v.i.* To make one's self dirty.
- Yaituyetuye**, ヤイツイエツイエ, 身體ノ埃ヲ拂フ. *v.i.* To shake one's self. To brush one's self.
- Yaituwashkara**, ヤイツワシカラ, 哀ム. *v.i.* To mourn. To grieve.
- Yaituwashkarap**, ヤイツワシカラブ, 哀ミ, 悼ミ. *n.* A grieving. A mourning.
- Yaiukauka**, ヤイウカウカ, 心ヲ入レル (綿ナド). *v.t.* To quilt for one's self.
- Yaiunashi**, ヤイウナシ, 自身ニ臼ク. *v.i.* To pound in a mortar by one's self. **See** Utunashi. **Ine-reyunashi.** Autunashi. Reunashi.
- Yaiunashke**, ヤイウナシケ, 謝罪スル. 詫フル. *v.i.* To ask to be excused. To beg pardon.
- Yaiupshoro-chari**, ヤイウブシヨロチヤリ, 淫ヲ繋ク. *v.i.* To play the whore. To act the harlot.
- Yaiupshoro-mukmuke**, ヤイブシヨロムクムケ, 胸ヲ覆フ, 衣ヲ纏フ. *v.t.* To cover up the chest. To draw one's clothes round one's self. **Syn:** Yainumatka seshke.
- Yaiutaratuye**, ヤイウタラツイエ, 己レノ友ヲ殺ス. *v.t.* and *v.i.* To slay one's own friends. To run amuck.
- Yaiusere**, ヤイウセレ, 露出スル (刺ナドノ傷口カラ). *v.i.* To come out of one's self, as a splinter from a wound.
- Yaiwende-tope-ni**, ヤイウエンデントベニ, クロビイタヤ. *n.* A kind of maple, *Acer miyabei*, Maxim.

Yaiwennukara, ヤイウェンヌカラ, 失望スル。 *v.i.* To despair. To be in great want. To feel discouraged.

Yaiyai, ヤイヤイ, 人ヲ呼ブ叫聲。 *excl.* An exclamation used in calling a person.

Yaiyainukoro, ヤイヤイヌコロ, 満足スル。 *v.i.* To be contented. **Syn:** Aiainukoro.

Yaiyainuwere, ヤイヤイヌウエレ, 満足スル。 *v.i.* To be contented.

Yaiyaisusu, ヤイヤイヌス, 柳ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of willow.

Yaiyan-kina, ヤイヤンキナ, 陸生ノ蘆。 *n.* Reeds which grow on land.

Yaiyan-noya, ヤイヤンノヤ, モヨギ。 *n.* Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *L.*

Yaiyantop, ヤイヤントブ, チシマザ。 *n.* A kind of bamboo. *Sasa kurilensis*, *Mak. et Shib.*

Yaiyapapu, ヤイヤバブ, or **Yayopapu, ヤヨバブ,** 詫ル、辨疏スル。 *v.t.* To beg pardon. To apologize. To make a mistake.

Yaiyattasa, ヤイツツサタ, 返禮スル。 *v.i.* To give in return for something received or done.

Syn: Yaiattasa.

Yaiyeitunnap, ヤイエイツンナブ, 嫉ム。 *v.i.* To be jealous. To envy. **Syn:** Yaitunnap.

Yaiyekote, ヤイエコテ, 爲ル。 *v.i.* To do. As:—*Tu chish wenbe yaiyekote*, “she wept bitterly.” (*Lit.*, she did two bad weeps).

Yaiyekush, ヤイエクシ, 愧チル。 *v.i.* To be ashamed. **Syn:** Yashitoma.

Yaiyenukuri, ヤイエヌクリ, 恐レル。 *v.i.* To dread. To fear. To be diffident.

Yaiyenukuri-no, ヤイエヌクリノ, 恐怖シテ。 *adv.* With fear or diffidence. Diffidently. As:—*Iteki yaiyenukuri no ahun yan*, “please enter without diffidence.”

Yaiyepaweteshu, ヤイエパウエテシユ, 己レノ事柄ヲ白状スル。 *v.i.* To bear witness against one's self. To commit one's self.

Yaiyen-furep, ヤイエンブレブ, エソイチゴ。 *n.* Raspberry. *Rubus Idaeus*, *L. var. nipponicus*, *Focke.*

Yaiyeshikorap, ヤイエシコラブ, 負傷スル。 *v.i.* To be wounded. Hurt. **Syn:** Euikuruki. **Yayapushkere.**

Yaiyetomkokanu, ヤイエトムコカヌ, 信任スル。 *v.t.* To trust in one's self. To rely on one's self.

Yaiyeyashitoma, ヤイエヤシトマ, 愧チル。 *v.i.* To be ashamed of one's self.

Yaiyokapashte, ヤイヨカバシテ, 悔ム。 *v.t.* To repent. To change one's life. *v.i.* To be contrite.

Yaiyomap, ヤイヨマブ, 怒ル。 *v.i.* To be angry.

Yaiyomonnure, ヤイヨモンヌレ, 怒ル。 *v.i.* To be angry.

Yaiyukaukau, ヤイユカウカウ, 修繕スル。 *v.t.* To mend.

Yaiyupupu, ヤイユブブ, 忍耐スル。 *v.i.* To exercise patience.

Yak, ヤク, ト、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、川ニ澤山ノ (魚ガ有ルトノコトデス)。 *post.* That. If. As:—*Pet ottā chep shiri eshik ne yak aye*, “it

is said that there are many fish in the river." *Nei no ye yak uen ruve ne*, "if she says so, it is bad." *Yak anak ne*, "if." As:— *Nei no an yak anak ne, pirika*, "if it is so, well."

Yak, ヤク, ヤヤ, (嫌悪ノ意ヲ表ス). *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, 驚キノ語, 婦女及ビ小兒之ヲ用ユ. *excl.* An exclamation of surprise specially used by women and children. Also. How be it.

Yakara-kina, ヤカラキナ, オホバセンキウ. *n.* *Angelica refracta*, Fr. *Schm.*

Yakaru-kina, ヤカルキナ, オホバセンキウ. *n.* *Angelica refracta*, Fr. *Schm.* Also called Moshui-kina.

Yak-aye, ヤクアイエ, ト言ヒマス, 例セバ, ライヤクアイエガルシベシヨモクヌ, 彼人が死ンダト言フコトヲ聞キマセヌ. *ph.* It is said that. As:— *Rai yak aye orushpe shomo ku nu*, "I have not heard that he is dead."

Yaki, ヤキ, 蟬. *n.* The cicada.

Yakka, ヤッカ, 何々スルトモ. *post.* Although. Albeit. Though. If. Even if. Nevertheless.

Yakka.....yakka, ヤッカ, デモ, 彼カ其カ, 其モ此モ, 例セバ, ウバスアシヤツカレラルイヤツカ, 雲デモ風デモ, カムイネヤッカアイヌ子ヤツカ, 神モ

人モ. *post.* Although.....and. Whether.....or. Both.....and. As:— *Upas ash yakka, rera rui yakka*, "although it snows and blows." *Inne yakka, moyo yakka*, "whether many or few." *Kamui ne yakka, ainu ne yakka*, "both gods and men."

Yakkai, ヤッカイ, ヤッカニ同シ. *post.* The same as *yakka*, and *akka*.

Yaknatara, ヤクナタラ, 粉々ニ碎レル. *v.i.* To be broken into fragments. To break into fragments.

Yak-ne, ヤク子, 其様ナレバ. *post.* If. If so.

Yaku, ヤク, 獣皮又ハ魚類ニ課セシ税. *n.* Tribute paid in furs or fish. A tax.

Yaku, ヤク, 碎レル, 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, ヤクラシユマ, 物見標. *n.* A watch stone.

Yam, ヤム, クリ, 例セバ, ヤムクシ, 栗ノ刺(イガ). *n.* Chestnuts. As:— *Yam kush*, "chestnut burrs." *Yam saye*, "to thread chestnuts on a string for stowing away."

Yambe-sei, ヤムベセイ, 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, 動詞ニ附加シテ命令ノ意ヲ表ス、例セバ、アリキヤン、來レ、(複)*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, 登ル。 *v. i.* To ascend. To go up. As:—*Wakka orowa no yan*, “to ascend out of water.”

Yange, ヤング, 捧呈スル、曳揚ケル。 *v. t.* To give to a superior. To offer up to the gods. To haul up, as a boat from a river. Thus: *Chip yange*, “to haul a boat ashore.”

Yange-kunip, ヤングクニフ, 供物、貴人ヘノ贈物。 *n.* Offerings to the gods. Things given to a superior.

Yangere, ヤングレ, 上ケル、捧ケル。 *v. t.* To send up. To cause to offer to the gods. To cause to give to a superior.

Yan-guru, ヤングル, ヤウングルニ同シ。 *n.* Same as *Ya-un-guru*.

Yani, ヤニ, 殆ンド。 *adv.* Almost. Nearly. *Syn:* *Yaani*. *Nani-hungo*.

Yani-yani, ヤニヤニ, 殆ンド。 *adv.* Almost. Nearly. Very nearly. Same as *yani*, but more intense.

Yanrash-kamu, ヤンラシカム, 濕疹。 *n.* Eczema universale.

Yanro, ヤンロ, 自己ニ命令スル語、例セバ、バエアンロ、イザ行クベシ。 *part.* An imperative particle meaning “let us.” As:—*Paye yanro*, “let us go.” *Syn:* *Anro*.

Ya-oshke, ヤオシケ, 網ヲ編ム。 *v. i.* To net. To make nets.

Yap, ヤフ, 登ル。 *v. i.* To ascend. To go up. *Pl.* of *yan*.

Ya-peka, ヤベカ, 陸テ。 *adv.* By land.

Yapoki-koro-chip, ヤボキコロチフ, 船ノ骨組。 *n.* The skeleton of a boat or ship.

Yapte, ヤフテ, 上方ニ行カシムル(複)。 *v. t.* To send up. To cause to ascend. *Pl.* of *yange*.

Yara, ヤラ, 襪襪。 *n.* Rags. *Syn:* *Yarape*.

Yara, ヤラ, 裂ク。 *v. t.* To tear. To rend.

Yara, ヤラ, 木皮ニテ製シタル籠ノ一種。 *n.* A kind of basket made of bark.

Yara, ヤラ, 家根ヲ葺クニ用ユル木皮。 *n.* The bark of trees sometimes used in thatching.

Yara, ヤラ, or **Yara-hi, ヤラヒ,** 人ニ爲セル、(主人ガ僕ニ言付ケテ事ヲ爲サシムルガ如シ)。 *auxil. v.* To do through another, as a superior through his subordinates. A particle expressing reverence to the object of a verb. As:—*Nishpa otbe anu yara no*, “I let the master know.” *Tak yara*, “to send to fetch.” *Ronnu yara*, “to send and kill.” *Kari aseï 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, ヤラベニ, カンボク。 *n.* Guelder-rose. *Viburnum Opulus*, *L.*

- Yarapeshit**, ヤラベシツ, 甚シキ褻褻.
n. Very ragged clothes.
- Yarara**, ヤララ, 褻褻ニナリタル. *adj.*
 Ragged.
- Yarat**, ヤラツ, or **Yairat**, ヤイラツ,
 孕△. *v.t.* To conceive. **Syn:**
Honkoro.
- 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**, ヤルペ, 衣服、小兒ノ衣物.
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, 裂ク. *v.t.* To tear.
- Yasamge-no-an**, ヤサムゲノアン, 孤
 獨. *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.i. To be rent, as rocks.
- Yash**, ヤシ, 網ヲ曳ク. *v.t.* To drag
 a net along in fishing.
- Yashitoma**, ヤシトマ, 恥ナル. *v.i.*
 To be ashamed.
- Yashitomare**, ヤシトマレ, 恥シメル.
v.t. To make ashamed. To abash.
- Yashitukkari**, ヤシツツカリ, 脊髄病.
n. Spinal disease. Paralysis.
 Myelitis. **Syn:** Ikkeu kamui
 koro tashum.
- Yashiya**, ヤシヤ, 曳網. *n.* A haul
 seine.
- Yashkara**, ヤシカラ, 摑ム、川テ魚ヲ
 網スル. *v.t.* To clutch. To seize.
 To take up by the hand. To
 make a grab at. To grapple. To
 fish with a net in a stream.
- Yashke**, ヤシケ, 顔又手ヲ洗フ. *v.t.*
 To wash the face and hands.
- Yashke**, ヤシケ, 破ル. *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.
- Yashkep**, ヤシケブ, 身體ヲ洗フ. *n.*
 Ablutions.
- Yashkep**, ヤシケブ, 盥. *n.* A wash
 hand basin.
- Yashpe**, ヤシベ, 投網. *n.* A hand
 fish net.
- Ya-sosh**, ヤソシ, 地層. *n.* Layers
 or strata of earth.
- Yaspa**, ヤスバ, 裂ク(覆). *v.t.* To
 tear. *Pl.* of *yasa*.
- Yasu**, ヤス, 鈎. *n.* A spear with
 three forks used for fishing in the
 sea. *Jap.*
- Yata**, ヤタ, 陸テ. *adv.* By land.
- Yatchitarabe**, ヤッチタラベ, 網袋.
n. A mat used for carrying things
 in.
- Yatoro**, ヤトロ, or **Yatotta**, ヤトツタ,
 鷹ノ一種. *n.* A kind of hawk.
Syn: Yattui.
- Yattui**, ヤツツイ, 簧ノ子. *n.* A mat
 made of reeds which the Ainu lay
 upon their floors. **Syn:** Aputki.
Toma.
- Yattui**, ヤツツイ, トビ、トンビ. *n.*
 Black kite. **Syn:** Yatotta. Ya-
 toro.
- Yatu**, ヤツ, or **Yatui**, ヤツイ, カモ
 メ. *n.* A sea gull.
- Yatupok**, ヤツボク, or **Yatupake**,
 ヤツバケ, 腋ノシタ. *n.* The armpits.

Ya-un, ヤウン, 内地、(國ノ内部). *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 kamtchatdales.

Ya-un-kontukai, ヤウンコンツカイ,
フクロノ一種. *n.* The eagle owl
(lit: the servant of the world).

**Ya-un-kotchane-guru, ヤウンコッ
チヤ子グル,** フクロノ一種. *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, ヤウフケブ, 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 prop-
perly.

Yauyause, ヤウヤウセ, 唸ル. *v.i.* To
growl. To snarl.

Yawauge, ヤワウゲ, 皸破レル(ヒロワ
レル). *v.i.* To chap as the hands
through exposure to the cold wind.

Yaya, ヤヤ, 智慧. *n.* Wisdom.

Yayaini-emaury, ヤヤイニエマウリ,
ナバシロイチゴ. *n.* A kind of rasp-
berry. *Rubus parvifolius, L.*

Yayainu, ヤヤイヌ, 考ヘル. *v.i.* To
think. To consider.

Yayainukoro, ヤヤイヌコロ, 威張ル、
己レヲバ智トスル. *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, ヤヤバブ, or **Yaiyopa-
pu, ヤイヨバブ,** 過チスル、辨疏スル.
v.t. To make a mistake. To
apologize. To beg pardon. As:
Yayapapu ku ki, "I made a mis-
take."

Yayai-susu, ヤヤイスス, ナガバヤナギ.
n. *Salix stipularis, Sm.*

Yayapte, ヤヤプテ, 爲スコトヲ嫌フ.
v.i. To dislike to do.

Yayapushkere, ヤヤブシケレ, 頁傷
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 astonish-
ed.

Yayasap, ヤヤサブ, 愚カ. *adj.* Un-
wise.

Yayashish, ヤヤシシ, 穢キ. *adj.*
Dirty.

Yayashnu, ヤヤシヌ, 智コキ. *adj.*
Wise.

Yayattasa, ヤヤッタサ, 返禮スル. *v.i.*
To make a return present to a
person. To return thanks.

Yayekatuwen, ヤイエカツウエン, 愧
ル、哀シム. *v.i.* Ashamed. Sor-
rowful.

Yayemontasa, ヤイエモンタサ, 復讐
スル. *v.t.* To take vengeance on.

Yayepataraye, ヤイエバタライエ, 己レニ克ツ。 *v. i.* To exercise self-restraint.

Yayepkara-guru, ヤイエブカラグル, 饕餮、大食。 *n.* A glutton.

Yayoparasechui, ヤヨハラセチユイ, 譽メル。 *v. i.* To exult. To say hurrah. To cheer.

Yayakoetaptapu, ヤヤコエタプタプ, 巻ク。 *v. t.* To roll up. To wrap up.

Yayunpa, ヤユムバ, 不意ニニ災罹ル。 *v. i.* To meet with an accident.

Yayepupu, ヤイエブブ, 膂カ痛ム。 *v. i.* To have aching calves.

Ye, イエ, 膿。 *n.* Matter. Humour. Pus. Fat. The matter of a boil. Fine pumice from volcanoes. White clay. As:—*Ye-ush*, “matter.” “Having pus.” “Fatty.”
Syn: E.

Ye, イエ, 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, イエ, 仕事、(談話ヲ專ラトスル仕事ヲ云フ)。 *n.* Business. (This word can only refer to business of word of mouth).

Ye-hi, イエヒ, 言ヒシ、例セバ、エチイエヒ、彼ガ此ク言ヒシ。 *v. i.* To be said. Said. He spake. As:—*Ene ye-hi*, “he spake thus.”

Yep, イエブ, 話。 *n.* A thing spoken. A speech.

Yepe, イエベ, 汚水、油シミタル水。 *n.* Discoloured water. Fatty water.

Yepi, イエビ, エブニ同シ。 *n.* Same as *yep*.

Yoikiri, ヨイキリ, 整ヘル。 *v. t.* To arrange.

Yokane, ヨカ子, 後口。 *adv.* Behind. Following. After. As:—*En yokane ek*, “follow me.” *Yokane ambe*, “a person following after.”

Yokkata, ヨッカタ, 熱心ニ、偏ヘニ。 *adv.* Earnestly. Mostly. **Syn: Eunkashi no.**

Yoko, ヨコ, 狙フ(投鎗スルトキノ如ク)。 *v. t.* To aim at, as with a spear.

Yoko, ヨコ, 俟ツ。 *v. i.* To wait.

Yokore, ヨコレ, 掛ケル(ツナナドチ)。 *v. t.* To set, as a trap. As:—*Eremu akbe yokore*, “to set a rat trap.”

Yomi, ヨミ, 縮ム。 *v. i.* To shrink.

Yomiyomik, ヨミヨミク, 皺ヨル。 *v. i.* and *adj.* To be wrinkled. To become contracted. Crumpled.

Yomikyomikte, ヨミクヨミクテ, 皺寄セル。 *v. t.* To crumple up. To wrinkle.

Yomne, ヨム子, 止メル、仕上ケル、忠告。 *v. t.* To cease. Completed. To warn.

Yomne-ki, ヨム子キ, 止メル、忠告スル。 *v. t.* To cease. To warn.

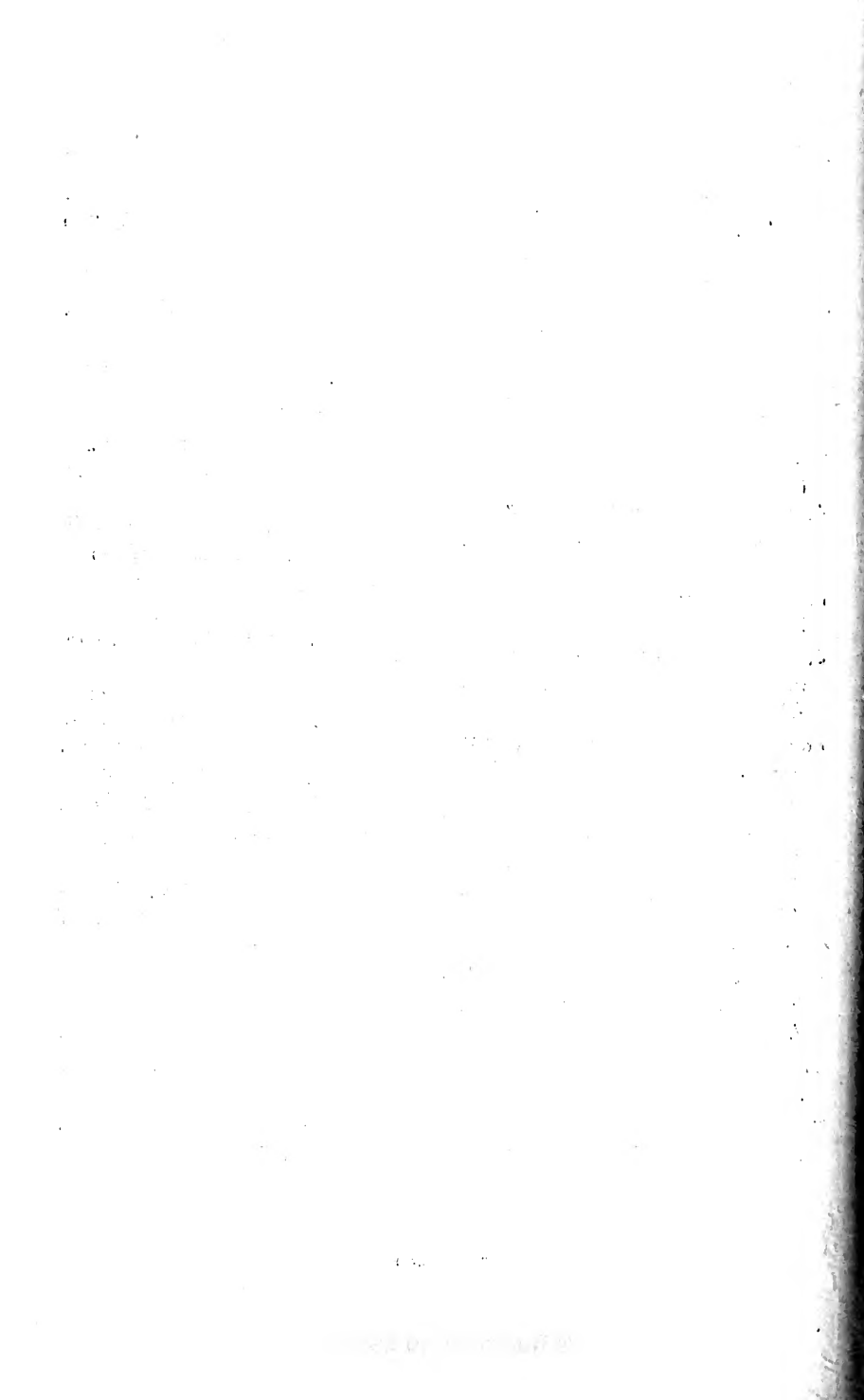
Yomomke, ヨモムケ, 火傷スル、湯傷スル。 *v. i.* To burn or scald.

Yompa, ヨムバ, 縮ム。 *v. i.* To shrink.

Yongoro, ヨンゴロ, or **Yongororo**, ヨンゴロロ, 俟伏スル。 *v. t.* To lie in wait. To go in quest. To look for. To crouch as a cat to catch a mouse. To watch for.

- To aim at. To look straight at. Thus:—*Meko anak ne erum eyongororo wa hopiye kuni korachi an ruwe ne*, “the cat is lying in wait ready to spring upon the mouse.” **Syn: Oyokoush.**
- Yoni, ヨニ**, 縮ム. *v.i.* To contract. To shrink.
- Yontekbe, オンテクベ**, or **Yontek-kam, オンテッカム**, 臑、カカト、腕ノ肉. *n.* The calf of the leg. The muscle of the arm.
- Yop, ヨブ**, 主タル兩親、酋長、例セバ、ヨブコタン、首府. *adj.* Chief. Principal. Parent. Head. As:—*Yop-kotan*, “the chief city or capital of a country.”
- Yopbe, ヨブベ**, 先考、(死ンタル親). *n.* One's dead father.
- Yoruki-puni, ヨルキブニ**, 煽動スル、例セバ、ウェンケウトムヨリキブニ、悪感情ヲ起サセル. *v.t.* To stir up. To raise up. As:—*Wen keutum yoriki puni*, “to stir up evil feelings.”
- Yorokomne, ヨロコム子**, 皺寄ル. *v.i.* To be shrunk up as the body of an old person or the hand or leg of a sick person.
- Yoropui, ヨロプイ**, 肛門. *n.* The anus. **Syn: Otompui.**
- Yorun, ヨルン**, 乞フ. *v.t.* To beg. **Syn: Yorun-ki.**
- Yorun-guru, ヨルングル**, or **Yorun-ki-guru, ヨルンキグル**, 乞食. *n.* A beggar.
- Yoshpe, ヨシベ**, 大腸. *n.* The large intestines.
- Yot, ヨツ**, 眩ヒスル、當惑スル. *v.i.*
- To be made dizzy. To be perplexed.
- Yottek, ヨツテク**, 疲レル. *adj.* Tired. Exhausted.
- Yu, ユ**, 硫黄質ノ温泉. *n.* Sulphur springs. Mineral water.
- Yu-be, ユベ**, or **Yu-pe, ユペ**, 冷礦泉. *n.* Cold mineral water. Sulphur water.
- Yube, ユベ**, テフサメ. *n.* A sturgeon. *Asipencer nikadoi*, *Hilgd.*
- Yubin, ユビン**, 文字. *n.* A letter. Also *yubin kambi*. (**Japan.**)
- Yuk, ユク**, 鹿、シカ. *n.* A deer. *Cervus sika*, *Temm.*
- Yuk-apiri, ユクアピリ**, 鹿逕. *n.* A deer track.
- Yukara, ユカラ**, 昔譚. *n.* A legend. A tradition.
- Yuk-chikap, ユクチカブ**, 鴞鳥ノ一種. *n.* The screech owl.
- Yuk-emaury, ユクエマウリ**, タチイチ. *n.* A kind of raspberry. *Rubus crataegifolius*, *Bunge.*
- Yuk-eremu, ユクエレム**, エゾイタチ. *n.* Ermine.
- Yuki, ユキ**, 斜柱、スジカイ. *n.* A building brace.
- Yukke, ユッケ**, 夥シキ. *adj.* Very many.
- Yukki, ユッキ**, ダニ. *n.* A tick.
- Yuk-nonno, ユクノンノ**, コンロンサウ. *n.* *Cardamine macrophylla*, *W.*
- Yuknumau-ni, ユクヌマウニ**, クロウメモドキ. *n.* *Rhamnus japonica*, *Max.*
- Yukkarush, ユッカルシ**, マヒダケ. *n.* A kind of edible polypus.
- Yuk-kuttasa, ユククッタサ**, オニシモ

- ツケサウ. *n.* *Filipendula kamschatica*, *Max.*
- Yukoikire**, ユコイキレ, 邪寛スル、口出シスル. *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, 口出シスル人. *n.* A meddler.
- Yuk-pungara**, ユクブンガラ, ツルアチサ#. *n.* *Hydrangea scandens*, *Max.*
- Yukram**, ユクラム, 肝臓. *n.* The liver. *Kinop.*
- Yuk-raige-ni**, ユクライゲニ, ニガキ. *n.* *Pierasma ailanthoides*, *Planch.* Also called *shiu-ni*.
- Yuk-topa-kina**, ユクトバキナ, フツキサウ. *n.* *Pachysandra terminalis*, *S. et Z.*
- Yuk-uturu-otbe-an**, ユクウツルオツベアン, 減ル. *v.i.* To diminish. *As*:—*Ainu yukuturu otbe an*, “the Ainu are decreasing. *Syn*: **Wenpa**. **Shiepupu kor'an.**
- Yupi**, ユビ, or **Yupihi**, ユビヒ, or **Yupo**, ユポ, or **Yubi**, ユビ, 兄. *n.* An elder brother.
- Yupke**, ユブケ, 強キ、荒キ. *adj.* Strong. Wild. Severe.
- Yupke-no**, ユブケノ, 烈シク. *adv.* Severely. Wildly. Earnestly.
- As*:—*Yupke no ye*, “to speak earnestly.” *Yupke no kik*, “to beat severely.”
- Yupkep**, ユブケフ, 不慮ノ死. *n.* An accidental death. *As*: *Yupkep an*, “to die by accident.
- Yupkere**, ユブケレ, 強クスル. *v.t.* To strengthen.
- Yupkiri**, ユブキリ, 播ク. *v.t.* To sow broadcast. *Syn*: **Iyama.**
- Yuppa**, ユッパ, 捏ル、(粉ヲ). *v.t.* To knead, as dough.
- Yuptek**, ユブテク, 勉強ナル. *adj.* Industrious. Active. Assiduous.
- Yuptek-i**, ユブテクイ, 活潑ナルコト. *n.* Activity. Assiduity.
- Yuptek-no**, ユブテクノ, 活潑ニ. *adv.* Actively. Industriously.
- Yupu**, ユブ, 熱心ニ爲ス、精出シテナス、例セバ、キロロユブワキワエンコレ、精出シテ爲シテ下サレ. *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.i.* To turn away in anger. To go off in a huff. *Syn*: **Ikeshu.**
- Yuta**, ユタ, 臼. *n.* A mortar. *Syn*: **Uta.**
- Yuta-ni**, ユタニ, 杵. *n.* A pestle used for pounding in a mortar. *Syn*: **Uta-ni.**
- Yutara**, ユタラ, 傳言スル. *v.t.* To send a verbal message.



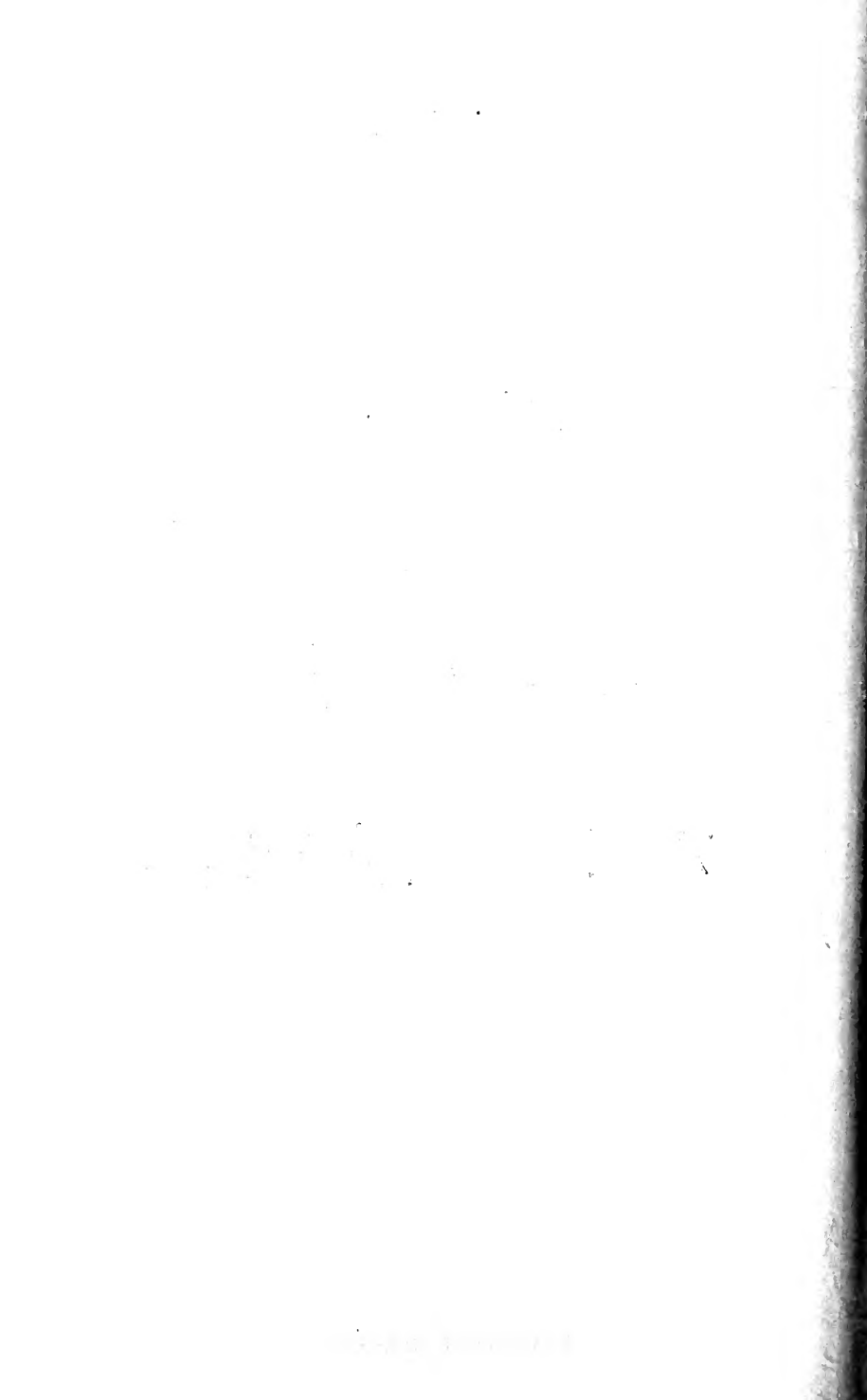
PART II.

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

AINU LANGUAGE.

アイヌ語文典



PREFACE.



The Grammar contained in the following pages has been worked out during the last stages of the decay of the Ainu race and tongue, and not during the growth or full vigour of either. The merest *tyro* in philological research will therefore realize that the difficulties encountered have not always been of a light nature. Searching for and collating words, reducing them to what seemed to be to the author the most convenient form of writing,—analyzing 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 Wörter-sammlung aus der Sprache der Aino's* (Wien 1852), for on studying this book he has derived great benefit from the critical and analytical method therein followed.

Sapporo, August, 1905.

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¹ The Author has thought it best to give the headings of the separate sections contained in the introductory chapter in case any Reader should desire to study any one of them in particular, while for the rest, the bare subject only has been announced as a heading.



PART II.

A

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CHAPTER I.

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§ 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 Auklärungen ueber Aino 1882.* Also his *Beiträge zur kenntnis der Aino-Poesie and vocabulaire der Aino sprache.*

work was founded on a small vocabulary collected by two Japanese and called *Moshiogusa*.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 Ainu³ 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-Russkiŭ Slovar. This book 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.

² Memories of the Literature college, Imperial University of Japan. Vol. I. Page 1.

³ Prof. Chamberlain always wrote *Aino* but I have taken the liberty of changing the spelling into *Ainu* (which means “man”) wherever I have quoted him in this book so as to bring it into uniformity with the rest of this Grammar; for the people always speak of themselves as *Ainu* not *Aino*. *Aino* is an old Japanese way of calling this race. Dobrotvorsky also notes that the word *Aino* is a corruption of *Ainu* which he defines as “man.” With regard to this it is interesting to remark that the Eskimo call themselves *innuit*, “man”; the Moki Indians of Arizona call themselves *hopi*, “man,” and that Delaware Indians apply to themselves the term *lennilenape*, i.e. “men of men.” All Japanese official documents now have *Ainu* instead of *Aino*.

are not Ainu at all but perhaps Tartar, Oroko, Chuckchi, Yakut, Ziliyak, Aleutean, or some 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 Tsuiskari; who, ^{on his part} 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.”¹

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 Ainu² 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, gramatically 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 ^{defigure} mar what the Prof. has so well put I will take the liberty of quoting the passage *in extenso*.

He says:—(1) Japanese has postpositions only. Ainu, besides numerous postpositions, has also the two prepositions *e* “to,” “towards,” and *o* “from;” thus: *E chup-pok-un chup ahun*, “The sun sets to the West.” *O chup-ka-un chup hetuku*, “The sun rises from the East.

(2) The Ainu postpositions are often used independently, in a manner quite foreign to Japanese idiom, thus: *Koro habo*, “His mother,” more literally “Of [him] mother.”—*Tan moshiri ka ta pakno utari inne utara isambe paskuru chironnup ne ruwe ne*, “The creatures *than which* there is nothing so numerous in this world are the crows and foxes.”

(3) Connected with the Ainu use of prepositions, is that of formative prefixes. Thus the passive is obtained by prefixing *a* to the active, as *raige*, “to kill;” *a-raige*, “to be killed.” A transitive or verbalizing force is conveyed by the prefix *e*, as *pirika*, “good” *e-pirika*, “to be good to,” *i.e.*, generally, “to benefit oneself;” *mik* “to bark,” “*e-mik*,” to bark at; *a-e-mik*, “to be barked at.” The signification of verbs is sometimes intensified by means of the prefix *i*, as *nu*, to hear;” *i-nu*, “to listen.” All this is completely foreign to the Japanese grammatical system, which denotes grammatical relations by means of suffixes exclusively.

(4) The Ainu passive has been mentioned incidentally under the preceding heading. Note that it is a true passive, like that of European language,—not a form corresponding (as does the so-called Japanese passive) to such English locutions as “to get killed,” “to get laughed at.” In fact, the habit of looking at all actions from an active point of view is one of the characteristics of Japanese thought, as expressed in the forms of Japanese grammar. By the Ainu, on the other hand, the passive is

used more continually even than in English, although the abundant use of the passive is one of the features distinguishing English from all other Aryan tongues. Thus an Ainu will say *Ene a-kari ka isam*, "There is nothing to be done," literally "Thus to-be-done-thing even is-not," where a Japanese would say *Shi-kata ga nai*, literally "There is not a way to do." Again, such a sentence as "In any case you must go via Sapporo," would be in Ainu *Neun neyakka Satporo a-kush*, literally, "In any case Sapporo is traversed." In Japanese it would be hard to turn such phrases passively at all. Much less would any such passives ever be employed either in literature or in colloquial.

(5) Ainu has great numbers of reflective verbs formed from transitives by means of the prefix *yai*, "self." Thus *yai-eram-poken*, "to be sorry for oneself," i.e., "to be disappointed"; *yai-raige*, "to commit suicide"; *yai-kopuntek*, "to be glad" (conf. *se réjouir* and similar reflectives in French). Japanese has no reflective verbs.

(6) Whereas in Japanese those numerous but rarely used words, which foreign students term personal pronouns, are in reality nothing but honorific and humble locutions, like the "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 eiwange 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 kima-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:—

	NOMINATIVE.	OBJECTIVE.
Singular.	ku, "I."	en, "me."
Plural.	chi, "we."	un, or i "us."

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:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	ENGLISH.
ahun,	ahup,	"to enter."
oashin,	oaship,	"to issue."
ran,	rap,	"to descend."
san,	sap,	"to descend."

In a few cases the *p* (or *b*) appears in a less regular manner. They are:—

heashi,	heashpa,	"to begin."
hechirasa,	hechiraspa,	"to blossom."
hopuni,	hopumba,	"to fly."

In the following instances, different verbs have been assigned by usage to a singular or plural acceptance:—

arapa,	paye,	"to go."
ek,	ariki (or araki),	"to come."

Probably further search would reveal the existence of more such plural forms.¹ 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. *ronnu*, "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 *ronnu* "massacre."

[To this I must reply that I still have no reason to doubt that *ronnu* is really what I have represented it to be. To "massacre" would be *uaktekka*. Anyhow, to be understood both the Ainu and I are obliged to use *ronnu* 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. ^{never better} 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.

(13) Japanese constantly use what (to adopt European terminology) may be called genitives instead of nominatives. Thus, *Hito ga kuru*, literally "The coming of the man," for "The man comes." This is foreign to Ainu habits of speech.

Passing on to further points of contrast between the two languages, we notice that:—

(14) Japanese and Ainu treat the idea of negation differently. Ainu uses an independent negative adverb *shomo* or *seenne*, which corresponds exactly to the English word "not." It also possesses a few curious negative verbs, such as *isam*, "not to be;" *uwa*, "not to know." In Japanese, on the contrary, the idea of negation is invariably expressed by conjugational forms. Each verb and adjective has a negative "voice," which goes through all the moods and tenses, just as Latin and Greek verbs have an inflected passive voice.

(15) The system of counting in the two languages is radically dissimilar. In discussing this point, we must of course set aside the Chinese system now current in Japan, and which, owing to its superior simplicity, is beginning to make its way even into Ainu-land. The original Japanese system of counting consisted of independent words as far as the number ten. After ten, they said ten plus one, ten plus two, ten plus three, twenty plus one, thirty plus one, and so on up to hundreds, thousands, and myriads. In fact, the old Japanese numeration was not very unlike our own. The complicated nature of the Ainu method of counting will only be properly appreciated by those who will very carefully peruse Mr. Batchelor's chapter on the subject. The salient points in it are the invariable prefixing of the smaller number to the larger, the mixture of a denary and a vigesimal system, the existence of a unit corresponding to our "score," and the absence of any unit higher than the score. The idea of such units as "hundred" and "thousand" is foreign to the Ainu mind. They can say "five score" (100), and "ten taken away from six score" (110). But much higher than that, they cannot easily ascend. To take a concrete instance, if a man wishes to say that he is twenty-three years of age, he must express himself

thus:—"I am seven years plus ten years, from two score years (!)." Not only is the method of combining different numerals totally unlike in the two languages. The manner in which the elementary numerals up to "ten" were originally formed, is also quite dissimilar. In Japanese, as in some other languages of the North-east of Asia, the even numerals seem to have been obtained by altering the vowel of the odd numerals of which they are the doubles; thus:—

hito, ¹	"one";	it(s)u,	"five";
futa,	"two";	mu,	"six";
mi,	"three";	ya,	"eight";
yo	"four";	to,	"ten."

In Ainu, on the other hand, the first four numerals *shine* (1), *tu* (2), *re* (3), *ine* (4) seem independent. *Ashikne* (5) is possibly "new four" (*ashiri*² *ine*). The next four numerals are obtained by a process of subtraction from the higher number "ten" Compare:—

ine, "four," with **iwan,** "six" (i.e. four from ten),
re, "three," with **arawan,** "seven" (i.e. three from ten),
tu, "two," with **tupesan,** "eight" (i.e. two from ten),
shine, "one," with **shinapesan,** "nine" (i.e. one from ten),
wan, "ten."

There might be room for doubt as to the derivation of *iwan*, "six," and *arawan*, "seven," did they stand alone. Indeed, doubt is still permissible on their score. But *tupesan* is unquestionably "two (*tu*) things (*pe*) come down (*san*) [from ten]"; and *shinapesan* is as evidently "one thing come down [from ten]."

§ III. WORD BUILDING.

Besides the dissimilarities in Grammar as set forth in the preceding paragraph, there are also other important differences

¹ *Hito* and *futa* probably stand for earlier *pito* and *puta*, where the correspondence is more apparent.

² The author of the present work cannot agree to this, for there is no other case known where *k* changes into *ri* or *vice versa*.

existing between the two languages which Prof. Chamberlain has not noted in his essay. What he has given, however, are fully sufficient to prove that the present Japanese tongue has no grammatical connection with Ainu. This fact may be fully and very interestingly emphasized by considering the manner in which the Ainu build up their words, illustrations of which it is now proposed to give.

(1) *Aeiukoikireyara*. 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)eyaiikoemakbare* "to forsake," "to backslide." It may be analyzed thus:—

i, 3rd, per. pro. nom. "they."

e, (euphonicly *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 eiyaikoemakbare nisa ruwa ne*, "they made him forsake the customs of the ancients." It would perhaps be superfluous to remark that the chief root of this long word is simply *mak*, "open," the transitive of which is *emaka*, "to open."

Thus do many roots cluster round the little verbs *ki*, "to do;" and *mak*, "open." Every root always retains one or other of its meanings though of course modified in each as the subject and object require. This kind of—I was going to say *vivisection*, but substitute *postmortem* examination instead proves, I think, that the Ainu language has grown from a monosyllabic to an agglutinative or combinatory one; and shows that it has not only been highly developed in years long past, but that it was also capable of greater developement had the race survived, come into the arena of civilization, and cultivated it. Indeed, such words as the above show how the Ainu language has passed from the "Rhetic" into the "Dialectic" stage of developement.

In the above examples verbs only have been given; let us now take an adjective and adverb as further illustrations of this matter.

Thus:—

(a) **Pirika**, "good."

Pirikap, "a good thing."

Pirika-hi, "goodness."

Pirikare, "to better."

Epirika, "to gain."

Epirikap, "something gained."

Epirikare, "to make another gain."

Yaiepirika, "to gain of oneself."

Yaiepirikare, "to make oneself gain."

Eyaiepirikare, "to make one gain something for himself."

Eyaiepirikarep, "that which one causes himself to gain for himself."

(b) **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 agglutination, 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 developement 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."¹ And from anything appearing to the contrary he seems to have pretty well established his point. We must, however, presume to take off a few years from his estimate, for the oldest written books of Japan can carry us back no nearer to the source of time than the year 712 A. D., it being in this year that the *Kojiki* was committed to writing, the *Nihongi* following a few years later. Even linguistically speaking all before this time is pure oral tradition, and the only safe guides in such a matter as this are the written books.

That Chinese and therefore present Japanese are Turanian is, I believe, now admitted. In speaking of Chinese Prof. Max Muller says:²—"Taking Chinese for what it can hardly any longer be doubted that it is, viz. the earliest representative of Turanian speech," etc. And again:³—"People wonder why

¹ Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. xv., page 13 *et seq.*

² Introduction to the Science of Religion, page 155.

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 ^{non primitive} 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 Hungarian, Lapponian, Esthonian, and Finnish, except on the supposition that there was a very early concentration of speech from which these dialects branched off. We see less clearly in the Turanian group, though I confess my surprise even here has always been, not that there should be so few, but that there should be even these relics, attesting a former community of these divergent streams of language. The point in which the South Turanian and North Turanian languages meet goes back as far as Chinese; for that Chinese is at the root of Mandshu and Mongolian as well as of Siamese and Tibetan becomes daily more apparent through the researches of Mr. Edkins and other Chinese scholars.”

¹ Introduction to the Science of Religion, page 162.

But although the Japanese words advanced by Mr. Parker may be from the same language-stock as Chinese, yet no proof has been forthcoming to show that those ancient Japanese words, words which are now quite obsolete so far as the Japanese tongue is concerned, and which are from the same roots as Ainu, are of Chinese origin. Therefore although Chinese and that large and ever increasing proportion of Japanese which has been and is being confessedly borrowed from China may belong to the Turanian branch of language classification, this in no way proves Ainu to be so. Proofs of this must, it would seem, come from elsewhere if they are to come at all.

But to compare ancient Japanese and Ainu. It would indeed be very extraordinary were we not to find "sporadic coincidences" of resemblance between these two tongues seeing that one race has now almost displaced the other. For just as it is known that present day English is made up of fragments of ancient British, so it is only natural to expect to find Japanese, whatever its origin may be, containing fragments of Ainu,—the undoubted aboriginal language of this land. I will preface my list by reminding the Reader that all works—whether Japanese or Foreign, and dating from A.D. 1730¹ down to the time of writing—which have any Ainu words and phrases in them clearly show that the Ainu tongue has suffered—or rather had suffered till within the last 30 or 40 years—little or no radical change since those books were published. It should also be remembered that many old Japanese place-names in various parts of Japan prove to be, when stripped of the misleading Chinese characters in which they are written, living, present day, matter of fact, Ainu words. A list of place-names with their derivations and meanings will be found in a Brochure given later.

The following is a short list of old Japanese² and Ainu words carrying the same radical elements in them.

¹ Der Word-und Destliche Theil von Europa und Asia by Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg, 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.

JAPANESE.

AINU.

A, "I."**A**, "I." Also the verb of existence ;
"is"; "am."**A**, "a net."**ya**, "a net."**A**, "a foot."**A**, "a tine"; "prong of a fork."**Abai**, "a shield."**Apa-kikkara**, "to defend."**Abame**, "to despise."**Apange**, "to despise." The root of
this word is *pan*, "insipid."**Ae-mono**, "food eaten with
rice."**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**, "the holy water of
the Buddhists."**Aka and Wakka**, ordinary "drinking
water."

Speaking of water reminds the author that Chief Penri of Piratori once desired to claim relationship because Eng., "water" and Ainu *wakka* were so much alike. But when informed that ship was *chip*, "bone," *pone*, "two," *tu*, and "three," *re*, he was quite certain we were brothers. With regard to the use of *aka* for "water," however, it should be remarked that in Saghalien the Ainu usually employ the word *pe*, and *aka* is nearly obsolete. Still, that the word is of very ancient use among the Ainu on the Siberian continent is proved by Dobrotvorsky who gives the word *akasannai* as the name of "rivulet" there. He does not, however, venture to show the derivation of the name. Yet in plain matter of fact, present day Ainu, *aka-san-nai* is simply "the valley with water running down it." It corresponds to *Waka-sa* of the South of Japan and *Wakka-o-nai* of Yezo.

JAPANESE.

AINU.

Azuki, "a kind of small red
bean."**Antuki**, a kind of small red bean."The root seems to be *tuk*, "to
sprout." Hence it would mean
"the sprouter."**Beko**, "ox"; "cow."**Beko or Peko**. *Bek* is the Ainu ono-
matopœa for the "lowing" of oxen.

JAPANESE.

AINU.

O means to “hold”; “to carry.”
The Ainu verb “to low” is *Bek-se*, *se* by itself meaning “to make a noise.”

Bachi, “punishment sent by heaven.” **Pa**, *pachi*, *pashiko*, “punishment inflicted by gods or demons.”

The Ainu word *pa*, “punishment” is particularly interesting when taken in connection with Latin *poena* and *punis* and this again with the Sanscrit *pu*¹ and *pa*. The analogy becomes more striking and complete when it is remembered that the Ainu word *pa* means “sin” as well as “punishment.” It also occurs in the word *katpak*, “sins,” but *lit*: “heart punishment.”

JAPANESE.

AINU.

Neko, “cat.” **Meko**, “cat.” *Mek* is the onomatopœa for the “mew” of a cat, as *bek* is for the “low” of oxen. As *bekse* is “to low,” so *mekse* is “to mew.”

Ikashi, “prosperous”; “to be in plenty.” **Ikashima**, “over”; “plus”; “too much”; “superabundant.” From *i*, an intensifying root, and *kashi* whose root is *ka*, “over”; “top.” The same root will be found in the word *kamui*, “god.”

Inori, “prayer.” **Inonno**, “prayer.” *Inonno-itak*, “to pray.”

Inoti, “life.” **Inotu**, “life.” From the root *isu* or *ishu*, “to live,” “living.”

Ipi, “food.” **Ep**, “food”; *ibe*, “to eat.” The roots are *e*, “eat”; and *pe*, article, “thing.”

Iro, “colour.” **Iroho**, “colour.”

Iso, “the sea-shore.” **Iso**, “a rock off the sea-coast.” Note

¹ Compare Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 254.

JAPANESE.

AINU.

Kamu, "god."

Iwa, "a rock."

Iwai, "a festive celebration."

Kasa, "a hat."

Keire, "shoes." This word is still used in the Nambu District by Japanese.

Kura,
Kuro,
Kuru,

} "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 $\delta\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$. *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 $\theta\delta\rho\alpha\nu\sigma$.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,
Ekureok,

} "black"; "dark." *Kuru*,
"a cloud."

¹ Cpf. Chips from a German workshop Vol. II. page 65.

Province. But the Ainu have no other word for "knife" of the kind intended. It is the common word for knife in Saghalien Island.

JAPANESE.

AINU.

Nobori, "a hill."

Nupuri, "a mountain." There is no other word in Ainu by which a great mountain can be designated. The roots of this word are *nup*, "plain," *u*, a plural particle, and *ri*, "high." *Nupuri* may therefore mean either, "cast up from the plains"; or "cast up plains."

Nomi, "to worship."

Nomi, "to offer libations."

Nu, "to be."

Ne, "is."

Nuru, "to paint."

Nore, "to paint."

Nusa, anciently, "pieces of silk or paper or bamboo used as offering to the gods."

Nusa, "offerings of whittled sticks and shavings made to the gods and demons." *Nusa* is a plural word the singular of which is *inao*. *Inao* is from the root *ina*, "a message," "a prayer"; and *o*, "to bear." Hence *inao* is simply a "message" or "request bearer," *nusa* being its plural form.¹

Ogi, "a fan."

Anki; **Anunki**; **Aungi**, "a fan." Translated literally *an-un-ki*, means "to do unto," probably referring to the process of drawing the fan to ones'self. Both forms of the word are used in both Yezo and Saghalien.

Omushi, "the place where the Emperor sits."

Om-ushi,² "a seat." The roots are *om*, the "thighs," and *ushi*, "a putting place."

¹ See the Ainu and their Folklore Cpts. IX.-XII.

² Compare also **momo** *Jap.* "thighs."

JAPANESE.

Pa, "thing"; "an article."**Pakaru**, "to weigh."**Parara**, "to scatter."**Pasi**, "chop-sticks."**Pasu**, "to run."**Sa**, } "true."
Sane, }**Saru**, "a monkey."**Sippo**, "salt."**So-shi**, "a sheet of paper."**Tama**, "the soul."**U**, "a cormorant."**Uku**, "to receive."**Wappa**, "a boy"; (used in scolding).**Warabe**, "a child," either "boy or girl."

AINU.

Pe or **Be**, "thing" "an article."**Pakari**, "to weigh."**Parara**, "to make another scatter";
Parase, *v.i.* "to scatter." The root is *para*, "broad"; "spread out."**Pasui** or **Pashui**, "tongs." There are grounds for believing that the *u* is of a dual or plural signification.**Pash**, *v.i.* "to run."**So**, }
Son, } "true."
Sone, }**Saro**, "a monkey." From *sara*, "a tail"; and *o*, "to bear"; hence *Saro* means "having a tail" in Ainu. Compare also *beko* and *meko*.**Shippo**, "salt."**So-shi**, "a layer of bark," strata of rock or earth.**Rama**, *ramat*, and *ramachi*, the soul. This word finds its root in *ram*, *ramu*, "the heart"; "the understanding" of a being.**U-riri**, "a cormorant."**Uk**, (*sing*), *uina* (*pl*), to take; to receive.**Wappo**, "a young child," "boy" or "girl."**Warapo**, "a child," either "boy" or "or girl."

An analysis of words, such as those above given, (and others might be produced were it necessary), go to prove a very close connection between some parts of ancient Japanese and present Ainu speech. No doubt the two races are quite distinct in so

far as physical aspect is concerned, allowing of course for that admixture which has been going on from time immemorial through marriage and concubinage. The Ainu have never indeed regarded the Japanese as of the same stock as themselves. Indeed, they know them as *Samorun-guru*, i.e. "Siamese" only. With how much truth, who will now tell us? It is also interesting to remark in this connection that the Ainu distinguish themselves from the Mongolian and Malay type of the human race by calling the latter *Oyashikpuikotcha utara*, "persons having a different class of eye-socket." In speaking of men of their own race and cast of feature they say *Shineshikpuikotcha utara*, "people of the same ^{orbite} 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 ^{purpose} 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 me for she is living in a house made of brick, wood, and plaster

after the Queen Elizabeth style: but for all that we are English to the backbone every one of us!

Another very interesting thing connected with these pit-dwellings is the fact that the Ainu have three native names for "roof," two of which seem to imply by derivation that they rested on the ground over holes. The ordinary word now used is *chisei-kitai* and this just means "house-top" and calls for no special remark. But the other two words are *arikari-chisei* and *chirikari-chisei*, both of which mean "the shell over-head" or "the shell set on high" "high" being in contradistinction to "below"; "the place underneath." *A* and *chi* are both *intransitive* and *adjectival* particles, *rik* is "above" as opposed to "below"; *ari* is a verb meaning "set" or "placed," while *chisei* really means "shell" or "outer covering."

Referring again to the Ainu of the Kurile group, I was very much struck a short time since by reading what Mr. Romyn Hitchcock has said in his Paper entitled "The Ainu of Yezo, Japan," which will be found in the Report of the National Museum for 1890—Smithsonian Institution, pages 429–502. On page 432 will be found this most astonishing remark: "The so called Kurile Ainu are wrongly named. This name is given to the pit-dwellers of Shikotan, who are quite distinct from the Ainu." Well, I have myself spoken with Shikotan Ainu but the language was Ainu and Japanese and nothing else, unless it were perhaps a word or two of Russian thrown in. Moreover, I have this day (March 28th, 1904) been into the Government offices at Sapporo and reinvestigated the whole matter. The results are: *1st* a reaffirmation of the fact that the Kurile islands were ceded to Japan by Russia in exchange for Saghalien in the 8th year of Meiji; *2nd* that in the 17th and 18th years of Meiji the pit-dwellers of Shikotan were brought by the Japanese Authorities from the island of Shimushir in the Kurile group and settled there; *3rd* that these pit-dwellers were Ainu and spoke the Ainu language; and *4thly* that those who are left of them still have dwelling-pits for winter use. *Mr. Hitchcock's remark must therefore be dismissed as misleading because inexact.

Prof. Milne tells us that¹ 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 an, 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 Saghalién. This is just what these Ainu told me; viz., that originally they came from Saghalién. 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 Saghalién."

The existence of such "pits" or "excavations" in Yezo was first brought to the notice of Europe by Captain T. Blakiston in an account of a journey round Yezo, given by him to the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, (July 27th, 1872).

Secondly, there is the question of the ancient Japanese name *Tsuchi-gumo*, "Earth-spiders," and *Ko-bito*, "Little people," applied to these pit-dwellers. And besides, the Ainu themselves sometimes talk about the "little men." But nothing of value

¹ Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. x, Part I., pages 190-1.

can be made out of the appellation "Earth-spiders,"^{Over people} 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} 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^{leaves} of the Petasites without touching the blades. I wonder how big the ancient Japanese and Ainu must have been! For if because the ancient pit-dwellers could move among the stalks of the Petasites without touching their overshadowing tops they were called "Dwarfs," those who for this reason first applied this name to them must have been very Goliaths in stature!

Nor can anything be said for the *third* argument, viz., that resting on old kitchen middens and flint implements. For (*a*) when one meets with children—Ainu children—playing at making pottery out of soft clay and ornamenting their handiwork with

¹ I have hitherto called this plant "Burdock." Prof. Miyabe has kindly shown me it should be *Petasites japonicus*, *Miq.* Hence I take this opportunity of correcting my error. I also tender my best thanks to Prof. Miyabe for kindly reading the proofs and correcting all the botanical names which appear to this brochure.

patterns found on the samples dug up from the earth instead of with ordinary Japanese figures, (which ornamentation was done by means of grass and sticks); and (b) when one is emphatically told by the Ainu that their ancestors used to make pottery and use flint implements; and when (c) we moreover hear in old Ainu songs and traditions of Ainu stone armour and stone-headed spears and arrows, all faith in these things as proofs of a race here anterior to the Ainu finds no place in the mind.

Again, it was shown above that the Shikotan pit-dwellers are Ainu. There can be no doubt on this matter. Now, I have in my hands an Officially printed Report on Northern Chishima, *i.e.* on the Kuriles. In this report there are a number of photos of the people, their pits with the roofs on and the entrances plainly visible, and of their implements:—of implements still used by them when their photographs were taken. A list of the implements is also given and the division is as follows. (1) *Stone implements*:—Axes, hoes, knives, and stone staves. For some reason the arrow-heads seem to be left out although a photo of an example is given. (2) *Bone instruments* (whale bone):—Spears, hooks, needles, combs, mortars. (3) *Earthenware*:—Saucepans, basins, cups. The photos were taken in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900), and the report was made up the following year. Since this paragraph was written a very interesting work by Mr. R. Torii (in Japanese) on the Chishima Ainu has been placed in my hands. This book was published in July, 1903, and fully bears out what I have written. Both it and the Official Report above referred to independently and fully overthrow Mr. Romyn Hitchcock's bold assertion. On reading Mr. Torii's book I find that he has given some interesting comparative lists of Kurile and Yezo Ainu words and phrases. But this author does not appear to shine much as an Ainu philologist. Thus, for example, Mr. Torii gives Kurile *kosuku*, Yezo, *chabe* for "cat"; and also Kurile *rosot*, Yezo, *umma* for "horse." But neither these words are traceable to any known Ainu root. What are they then? On the very face of them they are Russian. Thus *Кожка*, "cat"; and *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 humerous as well as the tibia have a very striking form; they are marked by an extraordinary flattening (*ausserordentliche Abplattung*) such as, up to the present, has never been noticed of these bones in any people at present in existence. On the other hand, this peculiarity of form has been observed in the bones of extinct people found in caves."¹ Such were the people who gave names to many places ranging from the south of Japan to Kamschatka and other parts of Siberia. We will now proceed to consider some of these names briefly.

PART II.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION INTO TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

In making my list of place-names I have partially followed Professor Chamberlain's excellent plan. That is to say, I have first written the present Japanese pronunciation (omitting the Chinese 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

¹ Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. x, Part I., page 196.

as in some cases pointed out its applicability to the place in question. One thing, however, should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that the Japanese have in some cases taken the name and applied it to a locality perhaps some miles away to which it can by no manner of means apply. But this does not spoil the word or name as an Ainu cognomen.

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Abashiri	Apa-shiri kotan	"Fish-spear-head land." <i>Ap</i> is the head of a fish spear: <i>a</i> is a singular form of the verb of existence. By another derivation this name may mean "Door-land." Possibly the entrance from Saghalien. <i>Apa</i> means "door-way" or "entrance," "the open mouth of a river when looked of from the sea."
Abetsu	A-pet	"The river tine." <i>A</i> is a prong of a fork or "tine": <i>pet</i> is "river."
Abira.....	A-pira.....	"Tine cliff." <i>Pira</i> is the usual word for "cliff."
Abuta	Ap-uta kotan	"The place of fish-spear-heads." <i>Ap</i> "fish-spear-head": <i>u</i> a plural form of the verb of existence expressing the idea of mutuality; <i>ta</i> 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 <i>apu</i> which means "floe" or "broken up sea ice," and which word is also used in Saghalien.
Ai	Aikotan	"Thorn place."
Aibetsu	There are four places called by this name among the Japanese each of which is different in Ainu. The first is <i>A-pet</i> "the river tine" given above. The second is <i>Ai-pet</i> "the river arrow" or "thorn." The third is <i>Aibe-ush-nai</i> "the stream containing the sea-eur (<i>Haliotis tuberculata</i>). The fourth is <i>Ai-pet-ush-nai</i> "the valley containing the river arrow."	

- | Jap'se Pronunciation. | Ainu Form. | Derivation and Meaning. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aikapubetsu..... | Aikap-pet | "The river <i>Pecten</i> ." |
| Ainomanai..... | This should be either <i>Ainu-oma-nai</i> or <i>Ai-oma-nai</i> . | The first name means "Ainu-valley" and the second "thorn valley." <i>Oma</i> 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..... | <i>Aka</i> is the same as <i>wakka</i> , "water"; <i>san</i> , "descend"; <i>nai</i> , "valley." Hence <i>Akasannai</i> means "valley with water in it." This is the name of a rivulet somewhere in Siberia according to Dobrotvorsky. Cfr. <i>Wakasa</i> ; <i>Wakonai</i> ; and <i>Wakanai</i> . |
| Akkeshi..... | Akkesh-i..... | "The place of oysters." At this place there are some very extensive oyster fields, hence the name. <i>Akkesh</i> is "oyster," and <i>i</i> is an ordinary locative particle. |
| Anekarimbaushi ... | Ane-karimba-ushi ... | This name may mean either "the place of little cherry trees" or "the place with the thin circle." <i>Ane</i> means "thin": <i>ushi</i> "place:" but <i>karimba</i> may be either "a cherry tree" or "to circle." |
| Awomori }
Aomori } |A-omori..... | { "The protruding hillock";
or "the place bearing the
little hill." |
| Aoshuma | Ai-ush-oma-i..... | "The throny place." The addition of <i>ush</i> to nouns is one usual way of forming adjectives out of them. |
| Araomaibetsu | Ara-oma-pet | "Forceps river." <i>Ara</i> is also applied to the pinchers of an earwig. There is an <i>ara</i> which means "beautiful," and another which means "one of a pair." But in <i>Kamtchatka</i> <i>ara</i> also means "slow"; "tardy." |
| Araweotsugawa..... | Arawe-ot-pet | "Scum river." <i>Ot</i> like <i>at</i> |

- 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."
- ArikawaAra-pet.....Either "the beautiful river" or "forceps river" possibly "earwig river;" or "the one of two rivers" or "slow river" or "the open river."
- AsahigawaChiupet "Current river" (see *Chiu-betu*). *Chiupet* has been mistaken by the Japanese as if it were *Chup-pet*, "sun-river"; Hence the misnomer *Asahi-gawa* "rising sun river."
- AsariAsari-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."
- AtsuchiAt-chi-kotan..... "The place of elms"; *chi* is a plural suffix.
- Atsukaripinai.....At-kari-pi-nai..... "The tiny string-like stream." *At*, "a string"; *kari*, "by way of"; *pi*, "tiny"; *nai*, stream or valley.
- Atsubetsu.....There are several rivers and streams in Yezo called *Atsubetsu* by the Japanese which are pronounced differently by the Ainu. Thus, one stream is called *A-pet*, another *Ap-pet*, a third *At-pet*, and yet a fourth *At-ush-pet*, every one of which is called *Atsubetsu* by the Japanese. *A-pet*, means "the river tine" or "tooth"; *A-pet* means "the river spear" or "harpoon"; *At-pet* means "the

- | Jap'se Pronunciation. | Ainu Form. | Derivatian and Meaning. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | river thong" or "lace" or "string"; and <i>At-ush-pet</i> signifies "the river of elm trees." |
| Atsugarushi | 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 | Abachita | "The place of digging up hog-pea-nuts" (<i>Amphicarpaea Edgeworthii</i> , Benth, var. <i>japonica</i> , Oliver). <i>Aha</i> is the "hog pea-nut," and <i>chita</i> means "digging up." |
| Awonai..... | A-o-nai..... | "A gully," lit: "dug-out-valley." |
| Azuma..... | At-ma..... | This may mean either. "The shining lagoon" or "the shining peninsula," <i>ma</i> meaning "lagoon" when applied to water, and "peninsula" when applied to land. But <i>at</i> may have three meanings, viz, "to shine"; "a thong," "lace," or "string," and lastly it may possibly be the plural form of the verb <i>a</i> "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..... | <i>Pakkai</i> means "to carry a child on the back," and <i>shuma</i> 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." <i>Penge</i> means "upper" in contradistinction of the "lower" |

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		part of a river or mountain or portion of the sea coast. <i>Not</i> means "jaw," and is applied to "blunt capes." The correlative term for lower is <i>pange</i> .
Betchaku.....	Pet-chak-kotan.....	"The dry place," or "the place without a river." <i>Pet</i> besides meaning "river" also means "wet." The roots are <i>Pe</i> , "water" (almost always undrinkable), and <i>ot</i> , "to be." <i>Chak</i> means "without" and <i>kotan</i> "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." <i>Pipa</i> is the Anodonta, <i>ushi</i> is the "place where anything is." The <i>pip</i> in the previous word most likely means "swamp." But <i>pipa</i> may also be a shell of the <i>margaritana</i> species.
Bibi.....	Pip-i or Pepe.....	If <i>pip-i</i> , "swamp place," but if <i>pepe</i> , "damp" or "watery."
Biratori.....	Piratoru kotan.....	"The village by the path of the cliff lake." The village is said to have been so called because of a large lake which once existed near the place. The remnant of the lake, which I myself saw some 26 years ago, has now been completely washed away by the floods. But, on very many occasions I have heard this place called <i>Pir'uturu kotan</i> , i.e. "the village between the cliffs"; and this name exactly agrees with the situation. Moreover in Saghalien Ainu the very word <i>Biruturu</i> occurs which Dobrotvorski translates by "an open space."
Biro.....	Piro-nai.....	"Cliff valley." In full this name would be <i>Pira-o-nai</i> .
Birochinai	Pirochi-nai.....	The plural form is <i>Pirot-</i>

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
	<i>nai</i> ,	"the valley of cliffs." <i>Chi</i> , the plural particle is sometimes contracted into <i>t</i> , hence this name is sometimes heard as <i>Pirot-nai</i> .
Birofunce } Berufunce }	.....Piro-puni-kotan.....	} "The place of raised cliffs." } <i>Puni</i> means "lifted up."
BirotsunaiPiro-chi-nai .....		"The valley of cliffs," the particle chi being a plural ending to the noun pira. Cha, chi and t are all plural endings.
Byei } Biei }	.....Piye-pet.....	} "The river fat." <i>Piye</i> 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."
Chietomai.....	Chi-etu-oma-i.....		"The place containing the sharp cape." Chietu, "a sharp cape," oma, "containing," i, "place." A blunt cape would be chinot.
Chikabira.....	Chikap-pira.....	"Bird cape."
Chikanai.....	Chik-an-nai.....	"Dripping valley." <i>Chikan</i> is the intransitive form of <i>Chik</i> , "to drip."
Chikaputomushi....	Chikap-toma-ushi....	"The place of the yellow star of Bethlehem," (<i>Gagea lutea</i> Roem. et Sch.)
Chikabumi.....	Chikap-uni	"The home of the birds." Said to have been so named because storks and other large kinds of birds used to breed here in great numbers.
Chikauchi.....	Chi-a-ot-i	"The dripping place."
Chikisappu.....	Tuk-e-sap.....	"The projecting descents."
Chinomibetsu.....	Chinomi-pet.....	"Libation river."
Chin	Chin-kotan.....	This may mean either "the stretched out village" or "pelvis village."
Chinshibetsu.....	Chin-shipet.....	"The great river pelvis."
Chiribetsu.....	Chiri-pet	"Ditch river," or "ditch waters."

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Chirotto.....	Chirot-to	"The lake containing birds." <i>Chiri</i> , "birds"; <i>ot</i> , "containing (plural);" and <i>to</i> , "lake."
Chitose.....	Shikot-to.....	"Rushes lake." <i>Ot</i> deter- mines the <i>shik</i> "a rush" to be of the plural number.
Chiubetsu	Chiu-pet.....	"Current river." <i>Chiu</i> is the same as <i>Chive</i> , "a current."
Chiuruibetsu	Chiu-ru-i-pet	"Strong current river."
Ebetsu.....	E-pet.....	"Humour river." So called because of the dirty colour of the water.
Ekikomanai.....	U-kik-oma-nai	"Battle valley." <i>Ukik</i> means "to fight one ano- ther."
Ekiminenai	Ekimne-nai	"The mountain stream."
Eramachi.....	Erem-at-chi-kotan ...	"The village of rats." The <i>Chi</i> in this name is a simple duplication of the <i>t</i> in <i>at</i> —the plural num- ber.
Erimozaki.....	Eremu-not	"Rat cape."
Esan	E-san-not	"The projecting cape."
Esashi.....	Esash kotan.....	"The place of surf" or "the place of surf rum- bling."
Etuchikerepu.....	Etu-chikere-ushi.....	"The cape with the land torn off."
Ezo	Isho-moshiri.....	"The land where there is abundance of game."
Fuji no yama.....	Hunchi or Unchi nupuri	"Mount of fire"; or "mountain, the goddess of fire." <i>Unchi</i> or <i>mji</i>

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 <i>humpe pet</i> , "river of sounding waters" or <i>humbe pet</i> , "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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="329 678 588 707">Huru-an-nu-kotan.</td> <td data-bbox="598 678 964 707">"The very hilly place."</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="329 720 588 748">Hura-nu-kotan</td> <td data-bbox="598 720 964 748">"The hilly place."</td> </tr> </table>		Huru-an-nu-kotan.	"The very hilly place."	Hura-nu-kotan	"The hilly place."
Huru-an-nu-kotan.	"The very hilly place."					
Hura-nu-kotan	"The hilly place."					
		The <i>nu</i> 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." <i>Pit</i> 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 <i>Heracleum lanatum</i> , <i>Michx.</i> " This herb is by some called <i>Hara</i> , by some <i>Hap</i> , and by some <i>Pittok</i> .				

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Hakodate.....	This is Japanese and takes its name	“box-fort” from the ancient Japanese fort which used to be here and which is said to have been built by <i>Aibara-suo-no kami</i> . The Ainu name of the place was <i>Ushungesh</i> , 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.” <i>Humne</i> means “small pieces.”
Horobetsu.....	Poro-pet.....	“The big river.” <i>Poro</i> means “big.”
Horoizumi.....	Poro-eremu-not.....	“The great rat cape.”
Horomombetsu	Poro-mo-pet.....	“The big tranquil river.” <i>Mo</i> means “quiet”; “tranquil.”
Horomui.....	Poro-mui	“The great fan.”
Horonai.....	Poro-nai.....	“The big stream” or “valley.” Among the Saghalien Ainu <i>nai</i> means a “large river.”
Humbetomare.....	Humbe-tomare	“Whale harbour” or “water sounding harbour.”
Iburi koku	Ifure-iso-kotan	“The place of the rock which is red.” <i>Ifure</i> means “red,” and <i>ifure</i> “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 <i>ik</i> also stands for the

Jap'se Pronnciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		"spine," a "joint," an "inch," or a "division."
Inao-toge	Inao-pira	"Inao cliff." <i>Inao</i> are pieces of whittled wood used as fetches.
Inuboe	I-nup-o-i.....	<i>I</i> , an intensifying particle, <i>nup</i> , "plain"; <i>o</i> , "protrude"; <i>i</i> either a locative particle or a substantivizer. Hence, "the protruding plain"; or "jetting table-land."
Ishikari-gawa.....	Ishikari-pet	"The winding river." <i>I</i> an intensifying particle; <i>shikari</i> , "to go round." Or, "the blocked up river."
Isoya.....	<i>Isoya</i> by some and <i>Isoyake</i> by others.....	But both have the same meaning, the <i>ke</i> being either a locative particle only or a plural suffix. It means "The place of the great bare rock," or "rocks"; or "The land where there is plenty of game."
Itaki.....	Itangi-kotan.....	"Cup village."
Itaratarage.....	Itaratarage-i	"The shaky place." The district called by this name has some very boggy land about it which trembles very much when walked over.
Iwanai.....	<i>Iwanai</i> by some <i>Iwau-o-nai</i> by others.....	The first name means "rock valley," and the second "the valley having sulphur."
Kabato.....	Kapato-kotan.....	"The place of the water lily <i>Nuphar japonicum</i> . Also "mud lake."
Kakkumi.....	Kakkumi kotan.....	"Bucket place," so called because of the conformation of the sounding mountains. Or, "the place of the roaring waters."
Kamiiso	Kamui-so.....	"The great cascade." The word <i>Kamui</i> 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." <i>Kamui</i> 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 moshiri.....	"The country of the descending lakes." Probably there are some highland lakes in <i>Karapto</i> i.e. <i>Saghalien</i> .
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." <i>Moi</i> 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.....	" <i>Alnus incana</i> place."
Kemanai	Kema-nai.....	" Foot stream " or " valley."
Ki	Ki-i.....	" The place of rushes."
Kiitap.....	Kitap.....	" Reed hill." <i>Tap</i> is a single mountain peak.
Kikonai	Ki-oma-nai.....	" Reed valley."
Kinatoshi	Kanat-ni-ushi.....	"The place of the <i>Cephalotaxus drupacea</i> ."
Kim un nai.....	Kim un nai	"The mountain valley."

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 <i>Ki-omap</i> and means "the place or water containing reeds." <i>Ki</i> means "reeds"; <i>Oma</i> is a plural verb meaning "to contain"; and <i>P</i> 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," <i>Koi</i> , "the waves of the sea," <i>tui</i> , "to cut," or "tear."
Kokipiru.....	Pok-pira.....	"The under," or "lower cliff."
Kom-nai	Kom-nai	"Knuckle glen," or "knob valley"; "hillock glen."
Konoi	Kombu-moi.....	"Sea-weed bay."
Kotanbetsu	Kotan-pet	"The village river."
Kotangeshi	Kotan-gesh	"The west end of a village."
Kotan-uturo	Kotan-uturu	"The space of land between two villages" or "the middle of a village."
Kotoni.....	Kot-on-i	"The place of the dyke."
Kuchaunai	Kucha-un-nai.....	"Hunter's lodge valley."
Kuamaru.....	Ku-ama-ru	"Any path in which a spring low is placed."
Kudo	Ku-to	"Bow lake."
Kumaishi.....	Kuma-ush-kotan	"Bar village" or "rail village."
Kunashiri	Kunna-shiri	"Black land." "Black island."
Kunnebetsu.....	Kunne-pet.....	"The black river."

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Kushiro.....	Kush-ru.....	“A passage.” “The way through (presumably from <i>Apa-shiri</i> to the South-east coast.)”
Kusuri.....	Kusuri-kotan	“The place of hot springs.” “The medicine place.” <i>Kusuri</i> is said by the Ainu to be an Ainu word and not distinctively Japanese.
Makaribetsu.....	Makkari-pet.....	“The river which circles back.” From <i>Mak</i> , “back”; <i>Karip</i> , “a wheel,” and <i>pet</i> . The root <i>kari</i> also occurs in the name <i>Ishkari</i> .
Makunkotan	Mak-un-kotan.....	“The hinder village” or “place.”
Maonai.....	Mau-nai.....	“Windy valley” (<i>Mau</i> may also mean the “beach rose” (<i>i.e.</i> <i>Rosa-rugosa</i>).
Mashke.....	Meshke-i	“The place of the land-slip.”
Matomanai	Mat-oma-nai.....	“The valley with the lagoons” or “peninsulas.” Compare <i>Matsumai</i> .
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 <i>t</i> determines <i>ma</i> to be plural.
Mauka.....	Mau-ka	“A windy place” Lit : <i>mau</i> , “wind” <i>ka</i> , “at the head.”
Meakan	Me-akan-pet-nuburi.	“The mountain of the cold made river.” See <i>akan-pet</i> . (But the <i>me</i> in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means “female.”)

Ja'pse Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Memnai	Mem-nai	"Pond valley."
Mena-mura	Mena-kotan.....	"The village by the pond," or "pond place." But it may also very well mean "the damp place."
Menashi.....	Mena-sara-nai	"The valley of the <i>Lythyrus maritimus</i> ."
Misomap.....	Nishomap	"The cloudy place."
Mitsuishi.....	Pit-ushi.....	"The place of pebbles."
Moireushi.	Moi-reushi-kotan....	"Stopping place bay."
Moiwa	Moiwa-nupuri.....	The mountain with the grad- ually sloping sides. Or, "the mountain with the easy rocks" (<i>i.e.</i> rocks easy to climb.)
Mombetsu	Mo-pet	"Slow river."
Mori	Mori	"The little hill," or "the gentle slope" or "the hillock."
Mororan	Mo-ru-ran-kotan ...	"The village of the gently descending road." A very good description of the old road over the mountains to old Moru- ran.
Mōscushi	Mose-ushi	"Nettle-fibre place."
Motomanai	Mo-to-oma-nai.....	"Quiet-lake-glen."
Motta	Motta-moshiretu	"Adze cape."
Mukawa	Muka-pet	"The stopped up river." So called on account of the large quantity of sand which collects at its mouth at each rising tide.
Naiporo	Nai-poro-kotan.....	"The place at the great glen" or "valley."

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		
Naiyoro	Nai-oro-kotan.....	"The village at the valley."
Neppu	Nep-u-nupuri	"Sword handle" or "haft mountain."
Nemoro	Nem-oro-kotan.....	"The place of ponds" or "swamps."
Netsuso.....	Net-so.....	<i>Net</i> is the "smooth surface of water"; <i>so</i> is "fall." Hence "smooth-surface 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." <i>Ni</i> means "trees."
Niptani.....	Niptani by some and Miptani by others...The <i>niptani</i> is a raised plat- form the Ainu hunters make in the forests upon which to stow such meat as they are unable to carry away on their re- turn from hunting.	
Nishi.....	Nish-kotan	"Cloud village."
Nishitap	Nish-tap	"Cloud capped mount."
Nitui.....	Nit-u-i.....	"The place of thorns."
Niunnai.....	Ni-un-nai	"Tree valley."
Noboribetsu.....	Nupuru-pet	"The turbid river." So

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		called from the colour of its waters.
Noboripo	Nupuri-po	" A little mountain."
Nokapiri	Noka-pira	" Image cliff."
Nokkamappu	Nup-ka-omap	" The place above the plain."
Nopporo	Nup-oro-kotan	" The village in the plain."
Noshappu	Nishtap-u	" Cloud capped mount." <i>U</i> like <i>i</i> is a locative particle.
Notaioi	Not-ao-i	" The place bearing a cape " or " cape bourne place." The <i>A</i> in this name is a passive particle and is often used to express the objective.
Notorozaki	Not-oro-kotan	" The village at the cape."
Notsuke	Not-ushike	" Cape place."
Nottozaki	Not-o-i	" The place bearing a cape."
Notsamu	Not-sam	" Cape-side."
Notu	Not-o	" The place of the blunt cape."
Oakan	O-akan-pet-nupuri	" The mountain at the mouth of the made river " (see <i>Akan-pet</i>). But the <i>o</i> in this name may be Japanese, and if so it means " male " c.f. <i>me-akan</i> .
Obihiro	Opereperup-nai	" The stream with the broken up mouth."
Obirashibe	Opiras-pe-kotan	" The village by the spread out water."
Ochiaibetsu	Ochi-ai-pet	" Arrow-mouthed-river." <i>O</i> is the lower end <i>i.e.</i> " mouth " of a stream or river, or " mouth meeting river."

- | 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 <i>o</i> used as a prefix here means “projecting.” For <i>kamui</i> as meaning “great” see <i>Kamiiso</i> and <i>Kamui wakka</i> .” |
| 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 <i>Ok-un-pesh-be</i> , 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 <i>Okom-pesh-i</i> , and this means “the place of protruding mountain knobs.” |
| Okotsunai..... | O-u-kot-nai | “The valleys where the entrances adjoin,” <i>i.e.</i> 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 <i>o-koi</i> , “out of the waves”; <i>patche</i> , “scattered”; <i>i</i> a locative particle “place.” So called on account of the waves beating among the rocks here. |
| Okushiri..... | Ok-shiri..... | “Neck island.” <i>Shiri</i> 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 <i>Mori</i>). <i>Bama</i> is the Japanese for |

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		<i>hama</i> , "sea coast," or "sandy beach."
Onishika.....	O-nish-ika-kotan....	"The village over the clouds." This means that the village so named is situated very high up in the mountains.
Orito.....	O-rit-o-kotan.....	"The place having protruding veins."
O-sarubetsu.....	O-sara-pet.....	"The river with the open mouth." (See <i>Asari</i>).
Osatsube.....	O-sat-nai.....	"The valley" or "stream with a dry mouth."
Oshamambe.....	Oshamambe-kotan....	"The village of the sole." The name is said to be taken from the conformation of the land on one of the hills behind the village. But <i>Oshamambe</i> may grammatically mean "place where soles abound."
Oshima.....	Oshima-ushi.....	"The sunken place."
Oshoro.....	Ush-oro-kotan.....	"The village at the head of the bay."
Oshunkushi.....	Osh-un-kush-i.....	"The back crossing place." But this name may possibly be <i>Oshungu-ushi</i> and that means "the place of fir trees."
Ota.....	Ota-shiri-etu.....	"Sand cape land."
Otaru.....	Ota-ru.....	"The sand road."
Otasami.....	Otasam.....	"Sand side."
Otōbe.....	Ota-o-pe.....	"Water containing sand."
Oto-be.....	Ochi-o-pe.....	"The stream with several mouths."
Otoshipe.....	Ota-ush-pe.....	"Sandy water."
Ōtsu gawa.....	Ohot-pet.....	"Deep river."
Ōtsunai.....	Ohot-nai.....	"The deep valley" or "stream."
Parato.....	Para-to.....	"Broad lake."

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Pekere.....	Pekere.....	"Clear."
Pekereat	Pekere-at-pet.....	"The shining river."
Penakori	Penak-o-ri-kotan....	"The high upper village."
Pitarapa	Pitara-pa-kotan	"The village over the stony place."
Piraka.....	Piraka-kotan	"The village at the top of the cliff."
Pokkirito.....	Pok-e-rit-o-i.....	"The place having veins coming from beneath it."
Poromezaki.....	Porome-an-not	"The very cold cape."
Poromoi.....	Poromui	"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.....	Porosara-i.....	"The great sedge plain," or "the great open place."
Poronobori	Poronupuri	"The big mountain."
Raiba.....	Ra-i-pa.....	"The head of the low or deep place."
Rakko-gawa.	Rakko-pet.....	Sea-otter river."
Rampoki.....	Rampoki.....	"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."

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Rebunshiri	Rep-un-shiri.....	"The island." The word <i>rep</i> is "sea," <i>un</i> is a locative particle, and <i>shi-ri</i> is "land."
Rishiri.....	Ri-shiri.....	"The high land."
Rokke	Rutke-i	"The place of the land slip," or "the place of slipping off."
Ruriran	Rui-ran-i	"The steep descent."
Rurumoppe.....	Ruru-oma-pe	"Brackish water." But this name may really be <i>Ruru-nuppe</i> "Water of the salt plain."
Rusha	Ru-san-i.....	"The place where the path descends."
Sakkotan	Sak-kotan	"Summer village." This name has reference to "the summer" residences of the people in contradistinction to the places where pits were dug for winter dwellings.
Samani.....	San-mau-ni.....	"The place of rotten wood" or "the wood washed up upon the sea coast by the waves."
Sando	San-to	"The descending lake."
Sannoi	San-nai	"The descending stream" or "valley."
Sapporo	Sat-poro-pet	"The river which gets very dry." So called because this river is very broad at places and during the summer months the bed has consequently many dry places in it. But the name really comes from <i>Sat-poro-nupuri</i> , i.e. "dry mountain."
Sarapa.....	Sara-pa-kotan.....	"The village at the head of the sedge" or "plain."
Sara	Sara-moshiri	"(See <i>Saru.</i>)"

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Saru	Sara-moshiri	"The country open to the skies." (See <i>Asari</i> .)
Sarubuto	Sara-pet-putu.....	"The mouth of the river Sara."
Saruru.....	Sar-orun-kotan.....	Either "the place of cranes" or "the place of sedge."
Sashumbetsu	Sash-hum-pet	"Surge sounding river." So named on account of the noise of the billows of the sea along the coast near here.
Satsuma	Sat-ma.....	"A dry lagoon," or "pond" or "peninsula."
Sawaki.....	Sara-ki-kotan	"The place of rushes," (<i>Phragmites communis Trin.</i>)
Sawara yama	Sarat-nupuri.....	"The mountain of sedge grass." <i>At</i> is the plural of <i>an</i> "to be."
Shakotan	Sak-ibe-kotan	"The place of the summer trout."
Shakubetsu.....	Sak-ibe-un-pet	"The river frequented by the summer trout."
Shari.....	Sar-i.....	"The open place."
Shiribeshi.....	} Shi-pet	{ "The main river" in contradistinction to an affluent.
Shibetsu		
Shibuchari.....	Shipi-chara-pet	"The river with the stony mouth." <i>Shipi</i> are small round pebbles.
Shikabe	Shikambe-kotan.....	"The place of the albatros." Many of these birds may sometimes be seen along the coast called by this name.
Shikerebe	Shikerebe-kotan.....	"The place of the <i>Phellodendron amurense Rupr.</i> "

Japanese Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
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 <i>Shuma omap.</i>
Shimushu.....	} Shimoshiri.....	“The great country.”
Shimushir		
Shumushu.....		
Shinekozaki.....	Shi-meko-not.....	“The great cat cape.” <i>Mek</i> is the native word for “cat,” <i>mek</i> being an ono- matopoeia for the cat's mew.
Shinshiru.....	Shin-shiru-kotan.....	“The place with the earth rubbed off” or “earth abraded place.” <i>Shin</i> is the same as <i>shiri</i> , “land.”
Shintoko	Shin'toko	“The ends or shoulders of the mountains.” In full this name is <i>shiri</i> , “moun- tains as opposed to plains;” <i>etok</i> , “the ends;” <i>o</i> , “jutting.” <i>Shintoko</i> 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 refer- ring to a defeat in bat- tle).
Shipun.....	The Ainu inform me that this place is called	

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		by themselves <i>Shupun</i> and not <i>Shipun</i> . <i>Shupun</i> means "roach" (<i>Leuciscus hakuensis</i> , Gthr). The full way of writing the name is <i>Shupun kotan</i> , "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 <i>Shipun kotan</i> it may possibly mean "the place of pebbles," or even "the place of the scouring rush." (<i>Equisetum hyemele</i> , L. var. <i>japonicum</i> , 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 <i>Kamui</i> , and means "He who" or "that which covers." The particle <i>i</i> is either masculine or feminine or neuter as best suits the context in which it occurs. The root of <i>Kamui</i> is <i>ka</i> "top."
Shiranuka.....	Shiraraka	"Over the tide." By some this is <i>Shirara-ika</i> . "The over-flowing tide."
Shirao	Shirara.....	"The tide."
Shiraoi.....	Shira-o-i.....	"The place where the tide comes out (over the land)." This well defines the locality for there are extraordinary high tides here on occasion."
Shiretoko.....	Shiretok-o-kotan ...	"The beautiful place," or "the place of the jetting land."
Shiribeshi.....	} Shiri-pet	} "The great river," or <i>Shi-pet</i> , "the great high river" (probably up-land).
Shiribetsu.....		
Shiriuchi	Shiru-ot-kotan	"The abraded places. <i>Ot</i> defines the noun to be of the plural number.

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Shiruturu	Shir'uturu	"Between the mountains." <i>Shiri</i> , "land," in sometimes used by the Ainu for "mountains" in contradistinction to level places. Compare <i>shintoko</i> .
Shitsukari	Shittok-kari	"By the elbow."
Shizunai	Shut-nai	"Mountain foot stream."
Shiunkotsu	Shum-un-kot-kotan.	"The village of seumbelt." So called on account of seum often seen in a bend of the river here.
Shonai.....	So-nai	"Cascade stream."
Shuma-kotan	Shuma-kotan.....	"The place of stones."
Shumaya.....	Shuma-ya.....	"The stony land."
Shusushi	Susu-ushi	"Willow place."
Shusushinai	Susu-ush-nai	"Willow valley."
Sorachi	So-rap-chi-pet	"The river of the water- falls." From <i>so</i> , "waterfall;" <i>rap</i> , "to descend" (plural of <i>ran</i>); <i>chi</i> , a plural particle belonging to the noun <i>so</i> ; <i>pet</i> , "a river."
Sounnai	So-un-nai.....	"Cascade glen."
Soya.....	So-ya-kotan	"The land of bare rocks."
Sowen-kotan.....	So-wen-kotan	"The place of the bad" or "great falls" or "bare rocks."
Suttsu.....	Shuptu.....	"The line of the mountain foot," or "mountain feet."
Takkashima.....	Tokkara-so	"Fish rock." <i>Tokkara</i> is a kind of salt water fish. It is called <i>tsuka</i> by the Japanese.
Tarumai.....	Taru-oma-i	"The place of the dug out road." The volcano so called is thought to have this name given to it because there are some very deep path-like gullies in its sides formed by erosion of loose volcanic detritus.

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Teine yama.....	Tei-nei-nupuri	"Damp valley mountain."
Teshio	Tese-u.....	"Weaving place" or "basket work place."
Teure shima	Chiure-shuma.....	"Toe stone." <i>Chiure</i> and <i>chieure</i> mean "toe" in Ainu.
To-asa	Tuwasu-kotan	"The place of the basket fern."
Tobe.....	To-pe.....	"Milk," or "lake water."
Tobetsu.....	To-pet	"Lake river."
Tobitsuomai	To-pit-oma-i	"Pebble lake."
Tohira	To-pira.....	"The cliff of the lake."
Tobuchi.....	} To-put	"The mouth of the lake."
Tobuto		
Tobutsu		
Todohokke	Toto-ot-ke	"Thicket place." From <i>toto</i> bushes, <i>ot</i> "to be," and <i>ke</i> , "place."
To-ne-betsu.....	To-ne-pet	"Lake-like-river."
Topui.....	To-pui.....	"Lake hole." But this may be <i>Top-u-i</i> , "The place of bamboos."
Togari.....		See Tokkari.
Toishikari.....	Toi-ishikara-pet.....	"The very winding river." <i>Toi</i> means superlatively. (See <i>Ishikari</i>). The final <i>a</i> in this name instead of <i>i</i> need cause no trouble for <i>i</i> is often changed into <i>a</i> in Ainu.
Toitanai.....	Toi-ta-nai.....	"Earth-dug-valley" or "stream."
Tokachi.....	Tuk-a-chi-moshiri...	"Upward extending country." or "protruding country." Probably so called on account of the numerous mountains in this locality. <i>Tuk</i> means "to grow" and to "extend upwards;" "to protrude;" <i>achi</i> is the plural of <i>an</i> "to be" and is the same as <i>at</i> and <i>ot</i> .

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Tokari..... Tokkari.....	} Tokkari-moi.....	“Fish bay.” <i>Tokkari</i> is the same as <i>Tokikava</i> and means a kind of fish called <i>tsuka</i> by the Japanese. (See <i>Takka-shima</i> .) Also <i>Togari</i> by some.
Tokeshimanai.....	Tokes-oma-nai.....or	<i>Tokes-ma-nai</i> . If <i>Tokes-oma-nai</i> the word means “the stream at the lower end of the lake” but if <i>Tokes-oma-nai</i> it means “the stream of the lake peninsula.”
Tokoro.....	To-koro-kotan.....	“The place of the lake.” Or it may be “Nipple place.”
Tomakomai.....	Some Ainu call this place <i>To-mak-oma i</i> , and others <i>To-mak-onai</i> . 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 <i>Tumak-oma-i</i> or <i>Tomak-oma-i</i> both of which words mean “The place of the quagnires,” and this quite agrees with the nature of the locality.	
Tomanai.....	Tumam-a-i.....	“The place of the quagnire.”
Tonai.....	To-un-nai.....	“Lake valley.”
Toshibetsu.....	Tush-pet.....	“The rope river.”
Tsugaru.....	Tukara-moi.....	“Sea-leopard bay.”
Uembetsu.....	Uwen-pet.....	“Wailing river.” Said to be so named on account of many Ainu having died here through small-pox. But the name may also mean “mutually-badwaters.” If so the name is descriptive of the quality of the water.
Uhui-nobori.....	Uhui-nupuri.....	“A volcano.”
Uhuitomori.....	Uhui-tomori.....	“The burning harbour or bay.”

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
Uraka	Uraka-kotan.....	"The rough place."
Urakawa.....	Urara-pet	"Foggy river."
Uruppu	Urup-pet	"Red salmon river."
Uryu.....	Uriu.....	"The high places." The first <i>u</i> expresses mutuality and the last is a locative particle.
Usu.....	Ush-oro-kotan.....	"The village at the head of the bay."
Usujiri.....	Ush-un-chiri.....	"Bay-head-ditch."
Usu-no-yama.....	Ush-un-nupuri.....	"Bay-head-mountain."
Utasutsu.....	Ota-shut.....	"The sandy mountain foot."
Uyenbetsu.....	Uwenpet.....	"The river of bad waters."
Wakasa-nobori.....	Wakka-san-nupuri.....	"The mountain down which the water runs." The mountain district so named may be a particularly wet place; or subject to heavy rains.
Wakanai.....	Wakka-nai.....	"Water valley."
Wakonai	Wakka-o-nai.....	"Water-bearing valley."
Waonai.....	Wa-o-nai.....	"The valley of the green pigeon."
Wanishi.....	Wan-ushi	"Rim place."
Washibetsu.....	Wash-pet.....	"Surf river." So named on account of the surf at the river's mouth. <i>Wash</i> is the same as <i>sash</i> , and occurs in the word <i>chi-wash-ekot-mat</i> , "The goddess of the surf."
Watara	Watara-i & Watara-kotan.....	"The place of rocks."
Yakoshi	Yak-ushi	"The burst up place."
Yamakoshi	Yam-kush-nai.....	"The valley of chestnut burs."
Yamani-kotan.....	Yam-ni-kotan.....	"Chestnut tree village."
Yambetsu.....	Yam-pet	"Chestnut river." But if this is <i>Yan-pet</i> it means "the descending river,"

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		which I think is the real name.
Yageshiri.....	Yange-shiri.....	"The lifted up land." This island is so called because it sometimes has the appearance of being lifted up out of the water.
Yange-nai.....	Yange-nai.....	"The high" or "elevated valley." <i>Yange</i> , "to elevate and" <i>nai</i> , "a valley."
Yedo or Edo	Endo kotan.....	The place of the herb <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> ; <i>L.</i>
Yepeotsu.....	Yepe-ot.....	"The village with the dirty or fatty water."
Yoichi.....	Iyochikotan	"The dizzy" or "perplexing place."
Yokotsudake	Yuk-ot-nupuri.....	"The mountain where the deer are."
Yubari.....	Yupara-nupuri	"The mountain of the mineral water sources."
Yubutsu.....	Ipot-pet	"Face river." I believe the real old name was <i>E-pet put</i> , "pumice stone river mouth." This description exactly agrees with the river whose bed is covered with volcanic ashes. But there is another meaning to <i>E-pet</i> (see <i>Ebetsu</i>) which also quite agrees with this name.
Yūni	Yu-un-i.....	"The place where there is hot mineral water."
Yurappu	Yu-rap-u	"The place where the hot waters come down."
Yukchisei.....	Yuk-chisei.....	"The deer house."
Zeni-bako	The Ainu name of this place is <i>Ota-shupkotan</i> which means "Sand-spit place." <i>Zeni-bako</i> is a Japanese name meaning "money-box" and was given	

Jap'se Pronunciation.	Ainu Form.	Derivation and Meaning.
		to the place many years ago on account of immense sums of money brought to inhabitants through the sale of enormous catches of fishes which used to be made here.

§ VI. YEZO AND SAGHALIEN AINU.

No one with the least knowledge of the subject would for a moment doubt that the Yezo and Saghalien Ainu are one and the same race. It is perfectly true that the Yezo Ainu sometimes speak as though the language of the two peoples was different, even going so far as to use the words *itak 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 Tokapehi; the Tokapehi 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 koroka Sar'un Ainu itak ambe ne*, “it was a different language, but it was the speech of the Saru Ainu.” He meant to say that I spoke the Saru dialect. As a matter of fact I had lately come from Piratori, the ancient capital of Saru.

Though the Ainu language is, as a whole, spoken with con-

siderable uniformity throughout the Island of Yezo, yet there are some slight differences to be noted in almost every village one passes through. These differences are not always so great as to justify one in calling them dialects, provincialisms would be a more appropriate name for them. As for dialects proper, we may say that there are but three spoken in Yezo, viz; the Saru, Usu and Tokapehi.¹ 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 Tokapehi 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 nearest neighbours, the Tokapehi 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 Tokapehi people, who sometimes miss the meaning.

A few differences in the words used by the northern and southern Ainu are as follows:—

SOUTHERN.

NORTHERN.

Aman-chikap ,	Aman e-chiri , “a sparrow.”
Chikap	Chiri , “a bird.”
Chup	Tombe , “a luminary” (<i>Tombe really means, “the shining thing.”</i>)
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,”

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.

Saghalien → Tokachi
 Tokachi → Saru
 Saru → Usu

SOUTHERN.

NORTHERN.

Wei,.....**Wen**, “bad.”**Yakka**,.....**Yakkai**, “although.”

There are, however, a few interesting differences well worthy of a passing note and among them are such as these for example. In one district we have the word *nishattu* 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 Saghalien 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 *Mukawu* 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 Saghalien also the usual word for “father” is *hambe*. In Yezo the usual word for “rain” is *apto* while in Saghalien and Kamtchatka *peni* or *pene* is used. But *pene* means “aqueous” as a rule and in rare case “rain” among the Yezo Ainu. *Mene*, “fine rain” belongs to the same root.

There is, however, one other difference to be noted. It consists in accents or the pronunciation of words. There are in many village in Yezo, more formerly than now, quite a number of people who speak their words with a slight tonic accent as though the language was originally connected with Chinese or some kindred tongue. But there is this very important difference; in speaking Chinese it is absolutely necessary to enunciate the *tones* clearly for they are part and parcel of the word itself. Among the Yezo Ainu this is not the case now whatever it

may have been formerly. Here the *tonic* accent is quite 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 wa 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*, *unji*, *hunji* or *funchi*, according to the taste of the speaker. But in Yezo Ainu—*unchi*, *huchi*, *unji* or *fuji* is only applied to “fire” when it is being worshipped. Indeed, it stands for the “goddess of fire.” Among the Saghalien Ainu the word for fresh-water “ice” is *ru*, while in Yezo the word used is *konru*. *Apu* is Saghalien Ainu for “sea-ice” or “floe,” a word which occurs in place-names in Yezo, among whom *apu* seems to mean “broken ice along the sea-coast.” Again, among the Saghalien Ainu the words for “hare” are first *Oshuke* and then *kaikuma* while in most parts of Yezo

it is almost always *isepo*, though sometimes *epetche*. But among the Tokapehi Ainu *kaikuma* is also used. Once more, the pit-dwellers of Saghalien are called by those of their fellows who do not use pits (for some use pits even now during the cold winter months) by the name of *Toichiseikotchaguru*, "persons having earth dwellings;" while in Yezo the pits left by those of their ancestors who used them are known as *koropok* or *choropok-un-guru koro chisei kot*, "the house sites of those who lived in pits." Every part of this last word is purely Ainu as also is *toichiseikotchaguru*; hence, for such like reasons we conclude that the language of Yezo and Saghalien is one.

There are of course many different words used by the Yezo and Saghalien Ainu whose origin one cannot always trace. *Ibebashui*, for example is Yezo Ainu for "chop-sticks," really meaning "eating tongs"; but the Saghalien Ainu say *sakkai*, word whose full meaning has yet to be determined. However, among the Yezo Ainu the words *saknu* 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 comparison 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.

Schebu.	Ainu.	English.
1. Ekuroki.....	Ekurok-i.....	"Black place."
2. Naiputzj.....	Nai-putchi.....	"The glen mouths."
3. Naitscha.....	Nai-cha.....	"The glens" or "glen-side."

Schebu.	Ainu.	English.
4. Ninaussi	Nina-ushi	"Sole place."
5. Notoro	Not-oro	"Having a blunt cape."
6. Nubori-Endum..	{ Nupuri entom... } { Nupuri etomo ... }	"Mountain side."
7. Otassu.....	Ota-shut.....	"Sand foot." <i>Shut</i> is "the foot of a moun- tain."
8. Piro-tzi.....	Pirotchi	"The cliffs."
9. Pissjachssam.....	Pischa-sam	"The sea-side."
10. Po-tomari.....	Pon-tomari	"The little harbour."
11. Ssiranussi	Shiran-ushi.....	"Tide-place" or "rocky place."
12. Ssirepa.....	Shiripa	"Land's head," or as we should say in English, "Land's end."
13. Ssoya	{ Soya	"The land of bare rocks."
	{ Shoya	
14. Ssussucha kotan.	{ Susucha kotan } { Shuhuecha kotan... }	"The place of willows."
15. Ssussuso-nai	{ Susu-ush-nai	"Willow glen" or "val- ley."
	{ Shusu-ash-nai..... }	
16. Tomari-nai.....	Tomari-nai	"The harbour of the glen."
17. Tomari-po	Tomaripo.....	"Little harbour" (Lit : "the child of the har- bour)."
18. Tunaitscha.....	Tu-nai-cha.....	"The two valleys"— "double valley."
19. Tyk.....	Tuk.....	"Projecting."
20. Uen-kotan	Wen-kotan	"Bad place." — (some- times "bad" in the sense of "rocky" or "stony."

Many other names might be given but the fore-going will suffice for the present purpose.

In studying that dialects of Ainu several questions, such as the following present themselves; viz:—

(a). “Does the fact of the Ainu language having traces of tones in it point to China or Chinese Tartary as its place of origin?”

(b). Or, “if it did not take its rise there is it not possible—nay even probable—that it passed through those regions in pre-historic times and so has been made to feel Tartar influence?”

(c). Or, “can any affinity be found by way of comparative philology between Ainu and Tibetan, it being remembered that Tibetan has tones very distinctly developed?”

(d). Or, “is there any connection between Ainu and the languages of the Northern or Southern Turanian type, it being remembered that these are inflected?” These and other interesting questions have crossed my mind more than once, and they are, I am fully persuaded questions which should be closely studied by those who have the leisure, inclination, and competence for such a work. The results would, I believe, well repay the time, trouble and patience expended in the inquiry. Perhaps the grammar contained in this book will help to solve the riddle; it is at least hoped so.

§ VII. AGGLUTINIZATION.

Referring again to the resemblance of the Ainu language to those of the Chinese type in respect of tone, it is pertinent to remark that in the matter of agglutinization also there is a strong family likeness, only that in Ainu it is much more developed than in Chinese. Chinese is a preëminently monosyllabic tongue, for each word may be used either as a noun, verb, adverb, adjective or particle according to desire; what part of speech is meant being left to the context and position in the sentence. Indeed, as my old teacher at Hongkong used to try to impress upon me—“every root is a word, and every word a root.” Max Muller in the 4th vol. of his work draws special

attention to this fact and also points out how that in the *shi-tsé* and *hiu-tsé*, i.e. "full-word" and "empty-word" of Chinese Grammarians we have the beginnings of agglutination 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 agglutination. 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 forgotten 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 onomatopœia 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 though it was *j*, or *z*, or *tz*: Thus for *chi* write *tchi*, *ji*, or *tzi*; or for *che*, let it be *je*, *ze*, or *tze*. Again, let him write *k* as though it was *kh* or *hk*, *gh* or *hg*; or even as *ch* in some cases. *P* too might be aspirated and pronounced like *ph*; while *t*, like *k*, might even sometimes be changed into *ch*. All of these variations I have heard, and do hear among the Yezo Ainu, both with and without *tones* slightly present. The tones however, are much more marked among the women than among the men. And it may also be remarked here that as among other barbarous races, so also among the Ainu, the women speak their language much more clearly and purely than the men. But alas, the language is fast dying out among both sexes; nay, it is to all intents and purposes dead. The language of to-day is not the same as that of 28 years ago when the present writer first commenced his studies and work among this people.

The gradual weakening of *tones* in Ainu till they have become lost and inessential may be sufficiently accounted for by the combination and assimilation of roots which the language has been undergoing for ages. We have present day examples of this very thing in those Chinese words and phrases adopted and

adapted by the Japanese, for such words and phrases are never *intoned* by the people when using them, though in China they could not be understood without them.

From all this it will naturally be concluded that the writer supposes the Ainu to have originally come to Japan through Amur-land or Siberia. Just so. If this be the case are there no traces of Ainu words in the geographical nomenclature of this region? Yes, certainly there are. Thus for example, take the Russian adjectival ending *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*, *Porchinna*, *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 <i>Ani</i> ,	אני	I.....	{ Ani' ... } Káni } Eáni..... } Yáni ... }	I. You.
2.	<i>Anokai</i> ,	אנוכי	I.....	{ Anokai . } Aokai }	I. You.
3.	<i>Av</i> ,	אב	Father.....	{ Abo,..... } Habo, ... }	In some places "father" 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;" *achapa*, "uncle;" *mitpo*, "grandchild;" *matnepo*, "daughter;" *yupo*, "elder brother;" *sapo*, "elder sister;" *tureshpo*, "younger sister." It is curious to remark also that the English word *papa*, "father," is in Ainu, according to the law of letter changes, *chacha*, "uncle," an "old man;" for in some districts *pa* always becomes *cha*].

	Heb.		English.	Ainu.	English.
4.	<i>Akh</i> ,	אח	Brother.....	Ak, } Aki, } Akibi, ... }	Younger brother.

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 *ā'leph prostheticum*)

5. Arack, אַרַאק To travel...Araki,.....To come ; approach.
6. Ba בא ComePaye,.....To go.
7. Bara, אַרַאב Create.....Kara,To make.
8. Esh, אֵש Fire.....A,.....To burn.
Abe.....Fire.
- [Mark the א aleph in this and the next word but one.]
9. Kala, אַלַא To carve...Kara,To make.
10. Ur, אֵר Fire.....
 { A,.....To burn.
 { Uhui,.....To burn.
 { Uchi,.....
 { Unchi,....}...Fire.
11. Enush, אֵנוש A human being...Ainu,..Man ; human being.
12. Nahar, אַחַר River.....Nai,River ; stream.

§ IX. AINU AND BASQUE.

But another very interesting question presents itself to us in this place. Is 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 saying¹ —“ I have convinced myself from the grammar and dictionary that Basque is Turanian.” And Borrow 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 ^{Bunsen's conjecture} the original Ainu in all probability came through Tartary to Japan. A very curious thing about them is that the ancient Basque and Ainu customs of Couvade, ridiculous as they were, resembled each other to a great degree. Compare Max Müller vol. 11, page 273 with “The Ainu and their Folklore” Chapter XXIII.

¹ “Chips from a German workshop.”

The following are a few Basque and AINU words resembling one another. The writer ^{was this} culled them out of a copy of Genesis in the Basque language he has by him. The idea of a possible affinity was suggested to him by Mr. Dodson, of Lisbon, himself a Basque scholar. This gentleman also sent him a list of words resembling AINU which he has unfortunately quite lost in moving from one place to another. They are given here in the hope that some one who knows Basque will compare that language with this grammar and dictionary.

Basque.	English.	Ainu.	English.
Arima,	Soul, life,...	Ramat.....	Soul, life.
Etche,	House,	Chisei,.....	House.
Emazte,	Wife, woman, Mat, ² machi,...		{ Woman. Female. Wife.
Hastea,	Begin,	Heashi,	To begin.
Hatsa,	Breath,	Hussa,	To breath, to blow with the mouth.
Passaia,	Walk.....	{Apkash, . Paye ....}	.....Walk, go.

§ X. AINU AND THE ARYAN CONNECTION.

Having thus been brought home to Europe let us linger here for a space and consider one or two very curious matters. The AINU word now usually used for "house" is *Chisei* or *Tchisei* or *Tchse*, or *Tshe*, or *Tise*, just as one choses, while among the Kurile Saghalien Islanders it is *Che*. But the Welsh for "house" is *T*; and the original Cornish name was *Ty*, *Sing* and *Tai* plural. Shuyd's Grammar informs us, however, that in modern Cornish *t* has been changed to *tsh* thus out of *ty* producing *tshey*, "houses." One wonders whether the AINU word for "house" has any connection. Again in Cornish and Welsh the word for

¹ Compare also the Russian МАТЬ, "mother."

“head” (caput) is *pen*. In Ainu *pen* means the “source” or “head” of a river; “the upper part of a valley!” It also appears in *penram* “the chest. The words *tu* for two and *re* for “three” still keep us at home. So also *tumbu*. *Tumbu* means in Ainu “an apartment in a dwelling.” Thus, *poru* is a “natural cave” and *tumbu*, first, a “dwelling apartment” or “division in a cave” and then a “room” in a house. But further, the word *Tumbu* has very interesting associations. By some it means “womb,” and according to others “the placenta.” *Tun* means “foetus,” and hence comes the word *tuntun*, “fish-row.” All this reminds one of the Anglo-Saxon word *Tūn* “a close” (German “Zaun”), which afterwards becomes a “Town.”¹ *Chisei*, “house,” applies to the “home” of many living objects as, a wasp, bee, man, bear and such like beings, while *tumbu* is only applied to the living apartment of a human being, whether it be in a cave, in a pit dug in the side of a hill or in a hole dug in the level ground; or whether it is a room in a “house” or *Chisei*, as that in of my house in Sapporo, or the poky dark hole 6 feet by 9 in the southeastern corner of Chief Penri’s hut at Piratori which was put up for me to sleep in; all these “divisions” or “apartments” are *tumbu*, “rooms” in Ainu. But it is a well known fact that the English word “tomb” is from the mediæval Latin *tumba*. But *tumba* first meant “a hillock,” after that “a tomb.” Again one therefore wonders whether there is any family relationship between *tumba* “a hillock” and *tumbu*, “a apartment in a cave.”

Now, *pu* in Ainu is the ordinary word for “godown” or “store house.” Hence *tumpu* or *tumbu* really means “the home” or “storehouse of the foetus” of living beings. Or, again, this last word *tumbu* might well be compared with the Russian *Домъ* “home,” the final *ъ* of the Russian word being taken for the Ainu *bu* or *pu*, and thus we are brought to Latin *domus*.

A comparison of the Ainu word *garu* with the Welsh *garu* is also interesting for both are identical in meaning, which is

¹ Max Müller Vol. II. Page 27.

“rough,” “uneven.” In Yezo there are two place-names in which the word occurs, one near Sapporo, namely *Garu-pet*, “turbulent stream,” (a name which quite agrees with the nature of the stream here), and *Garu-ush-i* “the rough place,” the name of a locality not many miles from Horobetsu near Mororan. This place also is a very uneven locality having many soft 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*, *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, Celtic, and Slavonic, and that if the Greek says *es-ti*, “he is,” if the Roman says *est*, the German *ist*, the Slav *yeste*, the Hindu, three thousand year ago, said *as-ti*, “he is.” This *asti* is a compound root *as*, “to be,” and the pronoun *ti*. The root originally meant “to breathe,” and dwindled down after a time to the meaning of “to be.”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 *ὄν* and

¹ Intro: to the Science of Religion page 393.

ἄνεμος. 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 ^{or} origin of the Ainu language will be found to lie in the Grammar rather than in vocabulary. And to it the Reader is now to be introduced.

CHAPTER II.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In writing the Ainu language with the Roman alphabet, the following system has been adopted:—

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- a* has the sound of *a* in the word "father"
- e* has the sound of *e* in the word "benefit"
- i* has the sound of *i* in the word "ravine"
- o* has the sound of *o* in the word "mote"
- u* has the sound of *u* in the word "rule"
- ai* has the sound of *ai* in the word "aisle" or *i* in *ice*.
However, there are some few cases in which both vowels must be distinctly pronounced; as: *aiikka*, "it was stolen."

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ei has the sound of *e* in the word "they." In some cases, however, both vowels must be distinctly pronounced. As for example, *eikka*, "he stole it."

$\left. \begin{array}{l} ao \\ au \\ eo \\ eu \\ ou \end{array} \right\} \text{In these combinations each vowel must be always clearly pronounced.}$

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

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sentence commences with this letter, but *k* often becomes *g* in composition. It should be noted however, that *g* is often aspirated as though it 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

¹*s*

t

u

l

q

v

x

} These letters are all pronounced as in English.

} These letters are not needed in speaking or writing Ainu.

z something like the sound of *z* is heard in the word *pensai*, "a junk." Compare also *c*.

None of the consonants *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *r*, *w*, or *y*, ever properly end a word, but *k*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *sh* often do.

¹ As regards the letter *s*, however, it should be observed that in many cases it is difficult to know whether the Ainu say *s* or *sh*; thus *shui* would be *sui* by some and *sa*, *sha*; or *so*, *sho* and so on or *vice versa*.

CHAPTER III.

LETTER CHANGES.

No sonant letter begins a sentence, but in composition surds are sometimes changed into sonants. These changes are as follows:—

K becomes **g**.
P **b**.
T **d**.

Chi is sometimes changed into *t* before *utara*, the *u* of which is dropped; thus:—

Heikattara for heikachi utara, “lads.”

Matkattara for matkachi utara, “girls.”

He or *hei* becomes *se* or *sei* in some places, thus:—

Sekachi for hekachi, “a lad.”

Ko becomes *cho* in some places and *vice versa*. Thus:—

Choropok for koropok, “underneath.”

Pa becomes *cha* in some districts: Thus:—

Uchashkuma for upaskuma, “preaching.”

N becomes *m* before *b* or *m*; thus:—

Tambe for tan be, “this thing.”

Tammatkachi for tan matkachi; “this girl.”

Ra and *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 konnisha for ku-goro-nisha “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"Shiina, "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 Nimakili, "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-kurichi 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.	FEMININE.
Acha, "uncle."	Unarabe, "aunt."
Ainu, "man."	Mat-ainu, "a woman."
Ona, "father."	Unu, "mother."
Shiuk, "a he bear."	Kuchan, "a she-bear."
Shion, "a little boy."	Opere, "a little girl."
Hekachi, "a lad."	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.	FEMININE.
Pinne chikap, "a cock."	Matne chikap, "a hen."
Pinne seta, "a dog."	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, *aiiai*, "baby" or "babies"; *ainu*, "man" or "men." However, when it is necessary to express plurality *utara*, *utare*, or *utari* is used. e.g.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Aiai, "a baby."	Aiai-utara, "babies."
Umma, "a horse."	Umma utara, "horses."
Ainu, "a man."	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	PLURAL.
Am, “a finger-nail.”	Amu, “finger-nails.”
Ashikipet, “a finger.”	Ashikipettu, “fingers.”
At, “a tether.”	Atu, “reins.”
Chep, “a fish.”	Chep-nu, “fishes.”
Hura, “a hill.”	Huranu, “hills.”
Itak, “a word.”	Itaku, “words.”
Kut, “a crag.”	Kuttu, “craggs.”
Pe, “water.”	Pepe, “waters.”
Pet, “a river.”	Petcha, “rivers.”
Nishi, “a cloud.”	Nishu, “clouds.”

Also such as:—

Ikushpe, “a post.”	Ukushpe, “posts.”
Iriwak, “a relation.”	Uriwak, “relations.”
Kema, “a foot.”	Ukema, “feet.”
Nimaki, “a tooth.”	Unimaki, “teeth.”

The word *pe* “an article,” “a thing,” may well be compared with *pish* the plural particle used in counting animals; and *koro*, “to possess” with *kotcha*, “possessors.” The *cha* in this latter word sometimes appears as *chi* and sometimes as *at*, *ot*, or simple *t*. The *nu* given often *chep* and *hura* in the above examples is seen to advantage in the word *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*, *ношка*, and even *ногу*, i.e. “foot”; “a little foot” and “feet” for *kema* while *kemaki* does

not occur at all! There has been a mistake made somewhere. At present I can find no genuine instance where *ki* is used as a plural suffix. Feet is not *kemaki*, but *ukema*. It is quite true that Dobrotvorsky gives *ima* as "tooth" and *imaki* as "teeth"; but I very much doubt the truth of this definition. "Tooth" is *nimak* or *nimaki* as one pleases, while teeth" is *unimak* or *unimaki*. Moreover, I find lower down in his work that Dobrotvorsky writes Имакъ which he translates by зѹдѹ "tooth." The final hard mute ѹ may represent the *i*. Examples showing that ѹ does sometimes represent *i* in Dobrotvorsky might easily be given were it necessary, but one clear instance only shall here be produced. It is зѹиѹ, "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 emik*, "the dog barked at the man." *Ainu awaige*, "the man was killed." Before a *v.t.* the particle *ko* "to" is at times found to represent the objective case. Thus:—*kik*, "he strikes," *en kokik*, "he strikes me."

Gen: by *koro*, *goro*, *kot* following the pronoun or noun; as:—*ku goro makiri*, "my knife"; *ainu kot chisei*, "a man's house"; *a koro michi*, "our father."

But although *koro*, expressed or understood, is often used as a possessive factor (*koro* really means to possess), yet this word is very often dropped and the case is expressed by the verb "to be" like the Aryan languages, but preceded in many instances by *otta*, "to." The reason of this is evident. If

instead of saying *michi ku goro*, "I possess a father," one says, *en otta michi an*, "to me there is a father," the word "father" is no longer a possessed object, but a subject who indicates his possessor. Compare the Russian, French, and Latin constructions: *У неіо oméu ecny*; *tibi est pater, mihi est uxor*; and *ce livre est a moi*, and so on.

Dat: by *otta* or *orun*. As:—*Satporo orun karapa*, "I am going to Sapporo." *Seta otta kore*, "give it to the dog."

Abla: by *orowa* and *orowa no*. Thus: *Habo orowa no*, "from mother"; *Michi orowa*, "from father"; *Moruran orowa ku ek na*, "I have come from Moruran."

Instru: by *ani* or *ari*. As: *Op ani chep raige*, "he killed a fish with a spear"; *makiri ari koro 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-nishpakche, "my honoured master."

The root meaning of *po* is "little" and shades off into various interpretations of a diminutive character. Such as, "tiny;" "small;" "young;" "child," e.g.

Emush, "a sword" *Emushpo*, "a dirk."

Chikap, "a bird" *Chikap-po*, "a young bird."

Okkai, "male" *Okkai-po*, "a boy."

The word also enters into geographical nomenclature sometimes. As:—

Chi-ika-nai-po, "the little over-flow stream."

Chishnai-po, "the little precipitous valley," "glen," or "stream."

Nai-po, "the little glen" or "stream," or "the little stream" (the meaning being that it comes out of a larger one).

Nupuri-po, "the little mountain."

Poronai-po, "the little *Poronai*" (the meaning being that there is another *Poronai* near at hand, or that the one *Poronai* river flows out of the other).

Tokompo, "the little knob."

Tomaripo, "the small harbour."

Tukarapo, "the little sea-leopard."

Soya-nai-po, "little stony glen."

THE ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Nouns expressing abstract qualities are formed by adding *i* or *hi* or *ambe* to adjectives and verbs, thus:—

Nupeki, "bright" Nupeki-i (hi or ambe) "brigh.tness."

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."	
E, "to eat."	} Ep, "food."
Pe, "an article."	

(c) By compounding adjectives with *pe* "an article" contracted into *p*: e.g.

Pase, "heavy,"	Pasep, "a heavy thing."
Porop, "large"	Porop, "a large thing."

(d) By adding *p* to the passive forms of the verbs, thus:—

VERB.	NOUN.
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:—

An "to be"	An-katu, "existence," "mode of being."
" "	An-ambe, "existing thing."
Itak, "to speak,"	Itak-katu, "language."
" " "	Itak-ambe, "a speech."

Variety and diversity of subjects are expressed by prefixing *usa* or *usaine an* or *neun-neun* to nouns; Thus:—

Usa-wenburi, "a variety of bad habits."
Usaine an itak ambe, "various or many diverse speeches."
Neun-neun ambe, "various or many things."

Diminutives are formed by prefixing *pon* or *poi* or suffixing *po* to nouns: thus: *Digitized by Microsoft®*

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.	AINU.
Kami, "paper."	Kambi.
Kogane, "gold."	Kongane.
Kosode, "a short sleeved garment."	Kosonde.
Kugi, "a nail."	Kungi.
Tabako, tobacco.	Tambako.

The following are a few samples of Hybrid Compounds. The words which are italicised are Japanese:—

Chikuni- <i>potoke</i> , "a wooden idol."	<i>Tera</i> -kamui, "a priest."
<i>Mama</i> -po, "a step-child."	<i>Tono</i> -nishpa, "a government official."
<i>Niwatori</i> -chikap, domestic fowls."	<i>Tono</i> -ru and <i>Tono</i> -para-ru, "a government road."
Pon- <i>umma</i> , "colt."	<i>Yaku</i> -etaye, "to collect taxes."
<i>Shiuto</i> -habo, "a mother-in-law."	<i>Yo</i> -an, "to have an engagement, to have business."
<i>Shiuto</i> -michi, "a father-in-law."	
Shuma- <i>potoke</i> , "a stone idol."	

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."
 Nupcki 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."

Satporo kotan, "the village of much dryness." (*Jap. Sapporo*).

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective now undergoes no declension or change to express either case, gender, or comparison, or to point out its relation to other words in a sentence. They may be conveniently classed under two heads, viz, simple and compound.

§ I. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

The simple adjectives end in a variety of ways, as for instance in *ai, ak, chi, ka, m, n, p, ra, re, ri, ro, ru, sh, te, tok*, Thus:—

Hekai, "old."

Ratchi, "gentle."

Shisak, "sweet."

Pirika, "good."

Ram, "law."

Pon; "little."

Retara, "white."

Shiretok, "beautiful."

Poro, "large."

§ II. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

The compound adjectives end in *an*, *koro*, *ne*, *nei*, *o*, *sak*, *tek*, *un*, and *ush*. Thus:—

Kera an, "sweet."	Ramu-sak, "foolish."
Haro koro, "fat."	Nuehaktek, "merry."
Ashkanne, "clean."	Paro-un, "eloquent."
Wayashnu, "wise."	Kem-ush, "bloody."
Ki-o, "lousy."	

Other adjectives appear to be transitive verbs rendered intransitive by prefixing *shi* to them, which particle gives them a reflexive force. Thus:—

Maka, "to open."	Shimaka, "opened;" "cleared away."
Noye, "to twist."	Shinoye, "twisted."
Pirasa, "to spread out."	Shipirasa, "spread out."

Some adjectives are simply transitive verbs rendered into the passive voice or past tense by having the particle *chi* prefixed to them. Thus:—

Ama, "to place."	Chiama, "placed."
Kuba, "to bite."	Chikuba, "bitten."
Pereba, "to cleave."	Chipereba, "cleft."
Tereke, "to jump."	Chitereke, "jumped."
Ye, "to say."	Chiye, "spoken."

Adjectives may be made plural if necessary by suffixing the ordinary plural particle *pa* to them. Thus:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Pirika, "good,"	Pirikapa, "good."
Wen, "bad,"	Wenpa, "bad."
Pon, "small,"	Ponpa, "small."
Harokoro, "fat,"	Harokoropa, "fat."

§ 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.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Pirika, “good.”	Naa pirika, “better.”	Iyotta pirika, “best.”
Pon, “small.”	Naa pon, “smaller.”	Iyotta pon, “smallest.”

“The comparative with “than” may be expressed in six different ways:—(a) with the word *akkari* ; (b) with *akkari* and *eashka* ; (c) with *akkari* and *eitasa* ; (d) with *akkari* and *mashkinno* ; (e) with *akkari* and *naa* ; (f) with *kasu no*. One illustration of each method is here given as an example.

(a). The comparative with *akkari*. *Akkari* originally means “to surpass,” and may be translated by “than ;” e.g. *E akkari, ku 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, eani naa shiivende ruve ne. "you are a slower walker than I" (lit. *than me, you go more slowly*).

(f). The comparative with *kasu no*. *Kasu no* means "surpassing," e.g.

En kasu no, e ri 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:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Ta an or tan, "this."	Tan okai, "these."
Nei a, "that."	Nei okai, "those."
Nei an, "that," (<i>a short distance off</i>).	(<i>a short distance off</i>).
To an, "that." (<i>a good distance off</i>).	To an okai, "those." (<i>a good distance off</i>).

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.

ADJECTIVES.	VERBS.
Hapuru, "soft."	E hapuru, "to be unable to endure."
Nishte, "hard."	E nishte, "to be able to endure."

Some adjectives, by taking *no* after them, become adverbs; e.g.

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.
Ashiri, "new."	Ashin'no, "newly."
Son, "true."	Sonno, "truly."

A few adjectives become adverbs by taking the word *tara* after them; e.g.

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.
Moire, "slow."	Moire-tara, "slowly."
Ratchi, "gentle."	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.	NOUNS.
Atomte, "neat."	Atomtep, "a neat thing."
Ichakkere, "dirty."	Ichakkerep, "a dirty thing."
A-ekatnu, "delicious,"	A-ekatnup, "a delicious thing."
Ashkanne, "clean."	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 *wuyashnup* "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- some person."
Kumi-ushbe, "a mouldy thing."	
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:—

Shine	1	Arawan ikashima wa (<i>n</i>)..	17
Tu	2	Tupe-san ikashima wa (<i>n</i>).	18
Re	3	Shinepe-san ikashima wa	
Ine	4	(<i>n</i>)	19
Ashikne	5	² Hot ne	20
Iwa (<i>n</i>)	6	Shine ikashima hot ne ...	21
Arawa (<i>n</i>)	7	Tu ikashima hot ne	22
Tupe-san	8	Re ikashima hot ne	23
Shinepe-san	9	Ine ikashima hot ne	24
¹ Wa (<i>n</i>)	10	Ashikne ikashima hot ne..	25
Shine ikashima wa (<i>n</i>) ...	11	Iwan ikashima hot ne.....	26
Tu ikashima wa (<i>n</i>)	12	Arawan ikashima hot ne...	27
Re ikashima wa (<i>n</i>)	13	Tupe-san ikashima hot ne.	28
Ine ikashima wa (<i>n</i>)	14	Shinepe-san ikashima hot	
Ashikne ikashima wa (<i>n</i>)..	15	ne	29
Iwan ikashima wa (<i>n</i>) ...	16	Wan e, tu hot ne	30

¹ But in counting fish 10 is *carasamne no wan*; while in counting animals 10 is *shine atuita*.

² In counting fish 20 is *shine shike*, i.e. one bundle, or "one load."

Shine ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	31	Iwan ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	36
Tu ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	32	Arawan ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	37
Re ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	33	Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	38
Ine ikashima wan e, tu hot ne	34	Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	39
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne	35	Tu hot ne.....	40

Twenty, more literally a "score," is the highest unit ever present to the Ainu mind when counting. Thus, forty is "two score" (*tu hot ne*); sixty is "three score" (*re hot ne*); eighty is "four score" (*ine hot ne*); and a hundred is "five score" (*ashikne hot ne*).

Numbers may be framed by means of scores to an indefinite extent; but in actual practice the higher numbers are rarely, if ever, met with. At the present day, the simpler Japanese method of numeration is rapidly supplanting the cumbrous native system.

In order to arrive at a clear comprehension of the Ainu system of counting, the student must carefully note the following two particulars:—

(a.)—The word *ikashima* commonly means, "excess," "redundance;" but with the numerals it signifies, "addition," "to add to." It is always placed after the number which is conceived of as added.

(b.)—The particle *e* signifies "to subtract," "to take from," and follows the number which is supposed to be taken away. Care must therefore be taken not to confound this particle with the *e* which is used as a preposition, and which means, "to," "towards." Thus *tu ikashima wa(n)* is, "two added to ten," i.e. 12; and *shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, tu hot ne*, is, "nine added to, ten taken from, two score;" and so on.

Note also the following expressions:—*E-tup*, "one and a half;" *e-rep*, "two and a half;" *e-inep*, "three and a half."

Shine ikashima, tu hot ne.	41	Ine ikashima, re hot ne...	64
Tu ikashima, tu hot ne ...	42	Ashikne ikashima, re hot	
Re ikashima, tu hot ne ...	43	ne	65
Ine ikashima, tu hot ne...	44	Iwan ikashima, re hot ne.	66
Ashikne ikashima, tu hot		Arawan ikashima, re hot	
ne	45	ne	67
Iwan ikashima, tu hot ne.	46	Tupe-san ikashima, re hot	
Arawan ikashima, tu hot		ne	68
ne	47	Shinepe-san ikashima, re	
Tupe-san ikashima, tu hot		hot ne	69
ne	48	Wan e, ine hot ne	70
Shinepe-san ikashima, tu		Shine ikashima, wan e, ine	
hot ne	49	hot ne	71
Wan e, re hot ne	50	Tu ikashima, wan e, ine	
Shine ikashima, wan e, re		hot ne	72
hot ne	51	Re ikashima, wan e, ine	
Tu ikashima, wan e, re		hot ne	73
hot ne	52	Ine ikashima, wan e, ine	
Re ikashima, wan e, re hot		hot ne	74
ne	53	Ashikne ikashima, wan e,	
Ine ikashima, wan e, re		ine hot ne	75
hot ne	54	Iwan ikashima, wan e, ine	
Ashikne ikashima, wan e,		hot ne	76
re hot ne	55	Arawan ikashima, wan e,	
Iwan ikashima, wan e, re		ine hot ne.....	77
hot ne	56	Tupe-san ikashima, wan e,	
Arawan ikashima, wan e,		ine hot ne.....	78
re hot ne	57	Shinepe-san, ikashima, wan	
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e,		e, ine hot ne	79
re hot ne	58	Ine hot ne	80
Shinepe-san ikashima, wan		Shine ikashima, ine hot ne.	81
e, re hot ne	59	Tu ikashima, ine hot ne...	82
Re hot ne	60	Re ikashima, ine hot ne...	83
Shine ikashima, re hot ne.	61	Ine ikashima, ine hot ne..	84
Tu ikashima, re hot ne ...	62	Ashikne ikashima, ine hot	
Re ikashima, re hot ne ...	63	ne	85

Iwan ikashima, ine hot ne	86	Wan e, arawan hot ne ...	130
Arawan ikashima, ine hot ne	87	Shine ikashima, wan e, arawan hot ne	131
Tupe-san ikashima, ine hot ne	88	Arawan hot ne.....	140
Shinepe-san ikashima, ine hot ne	89	Shine ikashima, arawan hot ne	141
Wan e, ashikne hot ne ...	90	Wan e, tupe-san hot ne...	150
Shine ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	91	Shine ikashima, wan e, tupe-san hot ne	151
Tu ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne	92	Tupe-san hot ne	160
Re ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne	93	Shine ikashima, tupe-san hot ne	161
Ine ikashima, wan e, ashik- ne hot ne	94	Wan e, shinepe-san hot ne	170
Ashikne ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	95	Shine ikashima, wan e, shi- nepe-san hot ne	171
Iwan ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	96	Shinepe-san hot ne	180
Arawan ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	97	Shine ikashima shinepe-san hot ne	181
Tupe-san ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	98	Wan e, shine wan hot ne.	190
Shinepe-san ikashima, wan e, ashikne hot ne.....	99	Shine ikashima, wan e, shine wan hot ne	191
Ashikne hot ne	100	Shine wan hot ne	200
Shine ikashima, ashikne hot ne	101	Ashikne hot ikashima, shine wan hot ne	300
Wan e, iwan hot ne	110	Tu shine wan hot ne	400
Shine ikashima, wan e, iwan hot ne	111	Ashikne hot ikashima, tu shine wan hot ne	500
Iwan hot ne.....	120	Re shine wan hot ne	600
Shine ikashima, iwan hot ne	121	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.

Tun ikashima wa niu, twelve persons.

Hot ne niu, twenty persons.

Wa niu e tu hot ne niu, thirty persons.

Shinen ikashima wa niu e tu hot ne niu, thirty-one persons.

Ashikne hot ne niu, one hundred persons.

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.

Shinep ikashima wanbe, eleven things.	one things.
Tup ikashima wanbe, twelve things.	Shinep ikashima wanbe e tu hot nep, thirty-one things.
Hot nep, twenty things.	Ashikne hot nep, one hundred 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 rep pish, three dogs.
Seta tup pish, two dogs.	Seta inep, four dogs.

Niu, *pe* and *pish* may be considered to correspond in some degree to the so-called “classifiers” or “auxiliary numerals” of Chinese, Japanese, and many other Eastern languages; but no further trace of such “classifiers” exists.

The radical form can never be used in answer to a question. In such a case one of the substantive forms must be employed.

Some nouns are excluded by their nature from both the above categories. The following are a few such words. *Kamui* “god or gods;” *To*, “a day;” *Tokap* “day;” *Kunne* “night,” “black.”

Kamui is counted as follows:—

Shine kamui, one god.	Shinepe-san kamui, nine gods.
Tu kamui, two gods.	Wan kamui, ten gods.
Re kamui, three gods.	Shine kamui ikashima wan kamui, eleven gods.
Ine kamui, four gods.	Tu kamui ikashima wan kamui, twelve gods.
Ashikne kamui, five gods.	Hot ne kamui, twenty gods.
Iwan kamui, six gods.	
Arawan kamui, seven gods.	
Tupe-san kamui, eight gods.	

And so on.

To is counted as follows:—

Shine to, one day.	Rere ko, three days.
Tut ko, two days.	Ine rere ko, four days.

Ashikne rere ko, five days.	thirteen days.
Iwan rere ko, six days.	Hot ne to, twenty days.
Arawan rere ko, seven days.	Wan to e tu hot ne to, thirty days.
Tupe-san rere ko, eight days.	Tu hot ne rere ko, forty days.
Shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.	Wan to e re hot ne rere ko, fifty days.
Wan to, ten days.	Re hot ne rere ko, sixty days.
Shine to ikashima wan to, eleven days.	Ashikne hot ne to, one hundred days.
Tut ko ikashima wan to, twelve days.	
Rere ko ikashima wan to,	

Tokap is counted as follows:—

Tokap shine to, one day.	Tokap rere ko shinepe-san rere ko, nine days.
Tokap tut ko, two days.	Wan to, ten days.
Tokap rere ko, three days.	Tokap shine to ikashima wan to, eleven days.
Tokap rere ko ine rere ko, four days.	Tokap tut ko ikashima wan to, twelve days.
Tokap rere ko ashikne rere ko, five days.	Tokap rere ko ikashima wan to, thirteen days.
Tokap rere ko iwan rere ko, six days.	Tokap rere ko ine rere ko ikashima wan to, fourteen days.
Tokap rere ko arawan rere ko, seven days.	Hot ne to, twenty 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 tutko, two days.
Tokap to rereko, three days.	

And so on.

Kunne is counted as follows:—

Shine anchikara, one night.	<i>ko</i>), three nights.
Tu anchikara, two nights.	Kunne rere ko ine rere ko,
Re anchikara (<i>also kunne rere</i>	four nights.

Kunne rere ko ashikne rere ko, five nights.	Kunne rere ko tupe-san rere ko, eight nights.
Kunne rere ko iwan rere ko, six nights.	Kunne rere ko shinepe-san rere ko, nine nights.
Kunne rere ko arawan rere ko, seven nights.	Wan anchikara, ten nights.

And so on ; i.e. adding *kunne* and *kunne rere ko* wherever *tokap* and *tokap rere ko* would be added to express "day."

Sometimes *kunne* is counted thus :—

Kunne to shine anchikara.	One night.
Kunne to tu anchikara.	Two nights.
Kunne to re anchikara.	Three nights.

And so on.

§ III. THE ORDINAL FORM.

The ordinal numerals are expressed in two ways. The first is as follows :—

Shine ikinne, first.	Iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu ikinne, second.	Arawan ikinne, seventh.
Re ikinne, third.	Tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Ine ikinne, fourth.	Shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Ashikne ikinne, fifth.	Wan ikinne, tenth.

And so on ; adding *ikinne* to the radical form wherever *pe*, *be*, or *p* would be placed for the substantive form.

The second way is as follows, but goes no higher than ten. Above ten the first method alone is in use :—

Shine otutanu, first.	Iye e iwan ikinne, sixth.
Tu otutanu second.	Iye e arawan ikinne, seventh.
Iye e re ikinne, third.	Iye e tupe-san ikinne, eighth.
Iye e ine ikinne, fourth.	Iye e shinepe-san ikinne, ninth.
Iye e ashikne ikinne, fifth.	Iye wan ikinne, tenth.

The ordinals are rarely met with. When they are used, the noun is preceded by *no an*, e.g.

Shine ikinne no an ainu, the first man.

Shine tutanu no an chisci, 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. :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Chikiri, the leg; foot.	Uren chikiri, both legs or feet.
Huyehe, a cheek.	Uren huyehe, both cheeks.
Keire, a shoe.	Uren keire, both shoes.
Kema, a foot; a leg.	Uren kema, both feet or legs.
Kesup, a heel.	Uren kesup, both heels.
Kisara, an ear.	Uren kisara, both ears.
Kokkasapa, a knee.	Uren kokkasapa, both knees.
Noyapi, a jaw.	Uren noyapi, both jaws.

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. }
 Tup range, by twos. }

And so on.

- (d.) Chup emko e tu chup, a month and a half.
 Chup emko e re chup, two months and a half.

And so on.

¹ Oara is from *a* which also becomes *ara*.

² Before *t* the final *ra* may be changed into *t*, thus making *oat-tapsutu*.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRONOUN.

The Pronouns are divided into Personal, Possessive, Relative, Indefinite and Interrogative. What are generally termed "Demonstrative Pronouns" will be found under the Adjective Chapter VI.

SECTION I.

The personal pronouns are as follows, their forms differing according to the context.

THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

K, *Ku*, *Kuani*, *Kani*, *Anokai* and *Chokai*, "I."

(a.) *K*, is particularly used with verbs commencing with a vowel as:—

Kek, "I come." 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.

(*f.*) *Chokai* is sometimes heard for “I”; it is a contraction of *chi* which means “we,” and *okai*, which signifies “to be” or “to be at a place.” *Chokai* is principally used by low class Japanese when attempting to speak Ainu, and by Ainu only when addressing Japanese or persons but imperfectly acquainted with the Ainu language. It has come to be pigeon Ainu.

THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

The pronouns of the second person singular are:—

E, eani, yani, aokai and *anokai*.

(*a.*) *E* appears to be the original word from which *eani* has been formed; thus:—

E-an-i, as shown in *Ku-an-i* above.

(*b.*) *Yani* is now a very contemptuous expression, and is a corruption of *eani*. It is in fact pigeon Ainu, and equals *chokai* of the 1st. person.

(*c.*) *Aokai*, which is a contraction of *anokai*, is, like *anokai*, a more polite form of speech than *eani*, but neither are so often used. *Aokai* and *anokai* were originally plurals, and are still so used in certain contexts.

Sometimes the words *ku shiroma* and *e shiroma* are heard for the first and second person singular respectively, but not often. *Shiroma* is a verb meaning “to abide,” “to stay.” Thus *ku shiroma* really means “I who am here;” and *e shiroma* “you who are there.”

THE THIRD PERSON.

There is no proper third personal pronoun. Its place is supplied by the word *Shiroma*, *Shinuma*, and the demonstrative adjectives.

Tan guru, “this person.” (man or woman).

Tambe; “this thing.”

Nci ambe or guru, “that thing or person” (a little way off.)

To ambe or guru, “that thing or person” (a greater distance off).

Tap, "this thing" (whether far off or near).

Ne a ikiyap, "that thing or fellow" (a word of contempt).

Shiroma, he, she, it.

Shinuma, he, she, it.

Sometimes, however, the particle *a*, contracted from *anun*, "another person," or "the person" is used as an honourable way of speaking of one's own master or a superior; thus:—

A e hotuyekara, "he is calling you." *Anun*, pronounced in full, is sometimes used by a servant when addressing his master.

In such cases *anun* means "you;" thus:—

Hunna? "who?" *Anun*, "the other person," i.e. "you."

The above forms are used only at the beginning of sentences, and are never immediately prefixed to verbs. Before verbs, "we" is expressed by *chi*, and "ye" by *echi*; and after verbs "we" is *ash*.

The following are examples.

Chi utara anak ne Ainu chi ne, "we are Ainu."

Echi utara anak ne Ainu echi ne, "ye are Ainu."

Chi kara, "we make."

Kara ash "we make."

The plurals of the third personal pronouns are as follows:—

Tan utara or tan okai utara, "these persons."

Nei utara or nei okai utara, "they" (persons a little way off).

To an utara or to okai utara, "they," (persons farther off).

Tan okai be, "these things," "these."

Nei okai be, "those things," "they" (a short distance off).

To an okai be } "those things," "they" (a greater distance
To okai be } off).

Shiroma utara, "they" or "those."

[N.B.] Care should be taken not to use *pe* or *b* when persons are intended; for *pe* or *b* can only be correctly applied to the lower orders of creation.

Thus the pronouns are:—

<i>A,</i>	}	" I."
<i>Ashinuma,</i>		
<i>K,</i>		
<i>Ku,</i>		
<i>Kuani,</i>	}	" I."
<i>Kani,</i>		
<i>Chokai,</i>		
<i>Ku-shiroma,</i>		
<i>Ku-shinuma,</i>	}	" You."
<i>Ano-kai,</i>		
<i>Ao-kai,</i>		
<i>E,</i>		
<i>Eani,</i>	}	" He," " she," " it."
<i>Yani,</i>		
<i>E-shiroma,</i>		
<i>E-shinuma,</i>		
<i>Shiroma,</i>	}	" We."
<i>Shinuma,</i>		
<i>Chi, before a verb.</i>		
<i>Ash, after a verb.</i>		
<i>Chi utara,</i>	}	" We."
<i>Chi okai utara,</i>		
<i>Ashiroma,</i>		
<i>Chi shinuma,</i>		
<i>Echi,</i>	}	" Ye."
<i>Echi utara,</i>		
<i>Echi okai utara,</i>		
<i>Nei, utara,</i>	}	" They."
<i>Nei okai utara,</i>		
<i>Nei shiroma utara,</i>		
<i>Shinuma utara,</i>		

The reflexive pronoun *yaikota*, "self," is used as follows:—

Kuani yaikota or *kuani kuyaikota*; "I myself."

Eani yaikota or *eani eyaikota*; "you yourself."

Nei guru yaikota; "he himself" or "she herself."

Before verbs a kind of double reflexive is sometimes used ; thus :—
Yaikota yai-raige ; “ he killed himself.”

§ II. THE CASES OF PRONOUNS.

The various forms of the first and second persons mentioned above in Sect. I, may be termed nominatives. The following examples will illustrate this :—

Kuani tanebo ku ek ruwe ne, *I* have just come (i.e. come for the first time.)

Eani e arapa ya? “ have *you* been ? ”

Eani nepka e ye ya? “ did *you* say something ? ”

Ku oman, “ *I* am going.”

The following is an example of the longer form of a pronoun used without the corresponding short one, e.g. :—

Eani nekon a ramu ya? “ what do you think ? ”

The first person, moreover, has forms corresponding to the English objective case. They are :—

En, “ me.”

E, “ you.”

Un, “ us.”

I, “ us.”

Echi, “ ye.” e.g. :—

Nei guru en kik, “ he struck *me*.”

Kamui un kara, “ God made *us*.”

I omap, “ he loves *us*.”

In the second person the objective case is rendered by *e* for the singular, and *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*).

Kuani e omap ash, "I love you" (*singular*).

When construed with passive verbs, the second person takes the substantive verb *an* after the verb; e.g. :—

E omap an, "you are loved."

Echi kara an, "ye are made."

The third person has as a rule no special forms for the objective case; but *a* the passive particle is sometimes used as an objective of the 3rd person, thus :—

Tan utara or shinuma utara a-kik nangoro, "they will probably be struck."

Nei ainu a-ronuu wa isam, "those men have been killed."

Set akara? "shall I prepare the table"?

Postpositions sometimes take the objective case of pronouns, and sometimes the full form; e.g. :—

En orowa oman, "he went *from me*."

Un osh ek, "come *behind us*."

Eani orowa no arapa guru, "the person who went *after you*."

§ III. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive forms of pronouns are obtained by adding *koro*, sometimes softened into *goro*, to the personal pronoun. *Koro* means, "to possess;" e.g. :—

SINGULAR.

Ku koro, "my"

E koro, "thine"

Tan guru koro. } "his"

Nei guru koro. } or

To an guru koro. } "her."

PLURAL.

Chi koro "our."

Echi koro, "your."

Tan okai utara koro. }

Nei okai utara koro. }

To an okai utara koro. }

"their."

The double form may be used; thus :—

SINGULAR.

Kuani ku goro, "my."

Eani e koro, "thy."

PLURAL.

Chi utara chi koro, "our."

Echi utara echi koro, "your."

The following use of *koro* should also be noted.

Heikachi koro, "to nurse a child."

Heikachi koro guru, "a nurse." *Toi-chisei kotcha guru*, "pit-dwellers" or "persons living in earth houses" *kotcha* being a plural form of *koro*.

Sometimes *a-koro* is used instead of *chi koro*, but not often; When there is no likelihood of ambiguity, the word *koro* is dropped. e.g. :—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Ku michi, "my father."	Chi uni, "our home."
E habo, "thy mother."	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 neyakka,	}	"Anyone," "everyone," "whosoever."
Nen nen neyakka,		
Nen ne kuru ka,		
Nep neyakka,	}	"Either," "whatever," "whichever."
Nep nep neyakka,		
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,	
Nekon a,	“what kind?”

CHAPTER IX.

THE VERB.

§ I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THE VERB.

Verbs, in the Ainu language, have but one mood, namely, the indicative. The imperative and all the indirect or oblique moods, as well as the desiderative forms and all the tenses, are expressed by means of separate words. No verb, therefore, can be conjugated without the use of various auxiliaries.

These auxiliaries are, for the present tense, as follows:—

(a.) *Ruwe ne.*

These words indicate that a subject is concluded, or a sentence finished. They therefore equal what is commonly called “the conclusive form.”

(b.) *Shiri ne.*

Shiri is a verb meaning “to be doing.” When placed after other verbs, it indicates that the action is still going on.

(c.) *Kor'an.*

Kor'an is short for *koro an*, and means “to be possessing.”

When used as an auxiliary to verbs, it, like *shiri ne*, signifies that the action is still in progress. It expresses, so, to speak, "the very act."

(d.) *Tap an*.

The words *tap an* mean "it is so," and, added to verbs, they give them an emphatic force. It is as though one said, "it is so, and no mistake."

For the past tense the following auxiliaries are used:—

(a.) *Nisa*.

This word seems to be the proper auxiliary for the past tense. Its real meaning is doubtful.

(b.) *Okere*.

Okere is a verb meaning "to finish;" and, when added to other verbs, gives them a conclusive force. When so used, it resembles the English perfect tense.

(c.) *Awa*.

This word is a passive participle meaning "being," "having been." When placed after a verb, it indicates that one thing having been done, another was commenced, e.g.

Ki awa, oman ruwe ne, having done it, he went away.

(d.) *A-eramu shin'ne*.

For the past tense the words *a-eramu shin'ne* are sometimes used; e.g.

Ibe a-eramu shin'ne, "I have eaten," or "finished eating."

Iku a-eramu shin'ne, "I have drunk," or "finished drinking."

Kara a-eramshinne, I have finished doing it.

The auxiliaries used to express future time are as follows:—

(a.) *Kusu ne*, "will be." Before the verb *ki* the final *ne* is dropped and *kusu* is changed into *kush*, and thus is made the future participle. As:—*kush ki*, "about to do."

Kik kush ki, "about to strike."

(b.) *Nangoro*, "probably will be." This word expresses doubt and never amounts to more than probability. As:—*Oman nangoro* "he will probably go."

The words *ruwe ne* may be added to the root or to either of the above auxiliaries; and the particle *na*, which has also a conclusive force in it, may follow them.

Both the past and future tenses may be indicated by adverbs of time being placed before the person of the verb. In such cases the auxiliaries may be retained or omitted at pleasure.

It will be seen by reference to the passive voice, that, with the second person singular and plural, the verb *an* always follows the chief verb. *An* is the substantive verb "to be."

The verbs of the Ainu language naturally resolve themselves into two divisions, viz:—

(a.) Those of unchanging stem. To this class belong all verbs ending otherwise than in *ra* or *ro*.

(b.) Those whose stems change. These verbs end only in *ra* and *ro*. The two verbs *kik*, "to strike," and *kara*, "to make," have been given as illustrations of these two categories.

§ II. PARADIGMS OF VERBS.

CLASS I.—VERBS OF UNCHANGING STEM. THE VERB *KIK*, "TO STRIKE."

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

(a.) The first Present tense.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik, I strike.	{Chi kik, we strike.	
E kik, you strike.	{Kikpa, ¹ "	
Kik, (he) strikes.	Echi kik, ye strike.	
	Kik, (they) strike.	

¹ *Pu* is a plural suffix of the person of the verb, which in some localities would be pronounced *cha*.

SINGULAR.	(PASSIVE.)	PLURAL.
A-en kik, I am struck.	A-un kik, we are struck.	
E kik an, you are struck.	Echi kik an, ye are struck.	
A-kik, (he) is struck.	A-kik, (they) are struck.	

(b.) The present tense with the auxiliary *ruwe ne*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe ne, I strike.	{Chi kik ruwe ne, we strike.	
	{Kikpa ruwe ne, „	

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kik ruwe ne, I am struck. A-un kik ruwe ne, we are struck.

(c.) The present tense with the words *shiri ne*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik shiri ne, I am striking.	{Chi kik shiri ne, } we are strik-	
	{Kikpa shiri ne, } ing.	

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kik shiri ne, I am being struck. 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 struck. A-un kik kor'an, we are being struck.

(e.) The present tense with *ruwe tap an*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik ruwe tap an, I strike.	{Chi kik ruwe tap an, we strike.	
	{Kikpa ruwe tap an, „	

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kik ruwe tap an, I am struck. A-un kik ruwe tap an, we are struck.

Past Tense.

(a.) The past tense with *nisa*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik nisa, I struck.	{ Chi kik nisa, we are struck. Kikpa nisa, „	
	(PASSIVE.)	

A-en kik nisa, I was struck. A-un kik nisa, we were struck.

(b.) The past tense with *okere*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik okere, I struck.	{ Chi kik okere, we struck. Kikpa okere, „	
	(PASSIVE.)	

A-en kik okere, I was struck. A-un kik okere, we were struck.

(c.) The past tense with *awa*. In certain combinations this form is equal to the English perfect tense:—

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik awa, I have struck, or I struck.	{ Chi kik awa, } we have struck, Kikpa awa, } or we struck.	
	(PASSIVE.)	
	SINGULAR.	

A-en kik awa, I have been struck, or I was struck.

[It would be equally correct to translate *awa* by “having been,” as:—*e kik an awa*, you having been struck.]

PLURAL.

A-un kik awa, we have been struck, or we were struck.

The future tense.

(a.) *Kusu ne*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik kusu ne, I will strike.	{ Chi kik kusu ne, } we will Kikpa kusu ne, } strike.	
	(PASSIVE.)	

A-en kik kusu ne, I shall be struck. A-un kik kusu ne, we shall be struck.

(b.) *Nangoro*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kik nangoro, I shall probably strike.	prob-	{ Chi kik nangoro, } we shall probably strike. { Kikpa nangoro, }

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kik nangoro, I shall probably be struck.	prob-	A-un kik nangoro, we shall probably be struck.
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The Imperative is expressed thus:—

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Kik, } strike thou.		{ Kik yan or ara, strike ye. { 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.
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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 be struck.		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 strike. { Kikpa etokush, }

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kik etokush, I must be struck.		A-un kik etokush, we must be struck.
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(b.) The Potential with *kusu ne ap*.

(ACTIVE.)

SINGULAR.

Ku kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to strike.

PLURAL.

Chi kik kusu ne ap ruwe en, we ought to strike.

(PASSIVE.)

SINGULAR.

A-en kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, I ought to struck.

PLURAL.

A-un kik kusu ne ap ruwe ne, we ought to be struck.

(e.) The Potential with *shomoki ko wen*.

SINGULAR.

(ACTIVE.)

PLURAL.

Ku kik shomoki ko wen, I { Chi kik shomoki ko wen, } we must
 must strike. { Kikpa shomoki ko wen, } strike.

Concession, condition, and hypothesis are expressed in the following ways:—

Ku kik koroka, though I strike. { Ku kik yak un, } If I strike.
 { Ku kik ko, }

Ku kik chiki,
 Ku kik yak, { If I Ku kik ita, } When I strike.
 Ku kik yak anak ne, { strike. Ku kik koro, }
 Ku kik yak ne, { Ku kik yakka, even if I strike.

Any part of the conjugation of a verb, the imperative mood excepted, may be made negative in either of the following ways:—

(a.) By placing the word *shomo* or *seenne* before the person of a verb, thus:—

Shomo (or seenne) ku kik ruwe ne, I do not strike.

Shomo (or seenne) a-un kik nisa ruwe tap an, we were not struck.

(b.) By placing *shomoki* after the verb in any of the present tense forms, and between the verb and *kusu ne* for the future or *nangoro* of the probable future tense, thus:—

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	} striking.	Kik awa, having struck.
Kik ine		
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
etc. made, etc.

It should be noted here that before *ruwe*, *ra* and *ro* are always changed into *n*. *Shiri ne* and *kor'an* take the full form *kara* before them.

It will be seen in the past and future tenses that *ra* and *ro* also become *n* before *n*; thus:—

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku kan nisa, I made.	{	Chi kan nisa, we made,
		Kara ash nisa, „
Ku kan nangoro, I will prob- ably make, etc.	Chi kan nangoro, we will prob- ably make, etc.	

(PASSIVE.)

A-en kan nisa, I was made. A-un kan nisa, we were made.

All the other parts of verbs ending in *ra* and *ro* are conjugated exactly like Class I; the student is therefore referred to the verb *kik*.

§ III. VERBS HAVING A SPECIAL PLURAL FORM.

Many verbs have a special form which is used when the object is of the plural number. The words *reshpa*, “to bring up many,” and *uina*, “to take many,” have been selected as examples of them; and one form of the present tense is here given to show the manner in which such verbs are conjugated.

(a.) The verb *reshpa*.

SINGULAR.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku reshpa, I bring up many.	{	Chi reshpa, } we bring up many.
		Reshpa ash, }

(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.	(ACTIVE.)	PLURAL.
Ku uina, I take many.	{ Chi uina, we take many. { Uina ash, ,,	

(PASSIVE.)

A un uina ash, we are taken.

Echi uina an, ye are taken.

A uina, (they) are taken.

Intransitive verbs, which have a plural inflection, are conjugated thus:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Ku ahun, I enter.	Ahup ash, we enter.
E ahun, you enter.	Echi ahup, ye enter.
Ahun, (he) enters.	Ahup, (they) enter.

The following list contains many of the verbs which belong to this category. It should be remembered that *pa* is usually (though not always) the plural of the person of the verb, while the special forms are the plural of the subject.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
A,.....	at, "to be."
A,.....	rok, "to sit."
Ahun,	ahup, "to enter."
Akonere,	akonerepa, "smashed."
Ama,	amapa, "to put," "to place."
Amuchichi,	amuchitpa, "to scratch," "to pinch."
An,	at, achi, okai, at, ash, "to be."
Ani,.....	amba, "to carry."
Arapa,.....	paye, "to go."
Arupa,.....	paye, "to go."
Ash	ashpa "to come down (as rain)."
Ashinge	ashingepa, "to extract."
Ashte,	roshki, "to set up."
Aship,	ashippa, "to flower."
Chimi,	chimba, "to search for."
Chimi-chimi,	chimba-chimba, "to search diligently for."

Ek,	.....	{araki, "to come."
		{ariki, " "
Eok,	.....	eokok, "to strike against."
Heashi,	.....	heashpa, "to begin."
Hekatu,	.....	hekatpa, "to be born."
Hekomu,	.....	hekomba, "to return."
Hepirasa,	.....	hepiraspa, "to blossom,"
Hetuku,	.....	hetukba, "to come forth."
Hopiwe,	.....	hopiuba, "to pull by placing the foot against an object."
Hopuni,	.....	hopumba, "to fly."
Horikiraye,	.....	horikirayepa, "to tuck up one's clothes."
Hoshipi,	.....	hoshippa, "to return."
Hotuikara,	.....	hotuipakara, "to call."
Hoyupu,	.....	hoyuppa, "to run."
Ki,	.....	kichi, "to do."
Mesu,	.....	meshpa, "to break."
Mi,	.....	utomichure, "to wear many garments."
O,	.....	ot, "to be," "having," "containing."
Oashin,	.....	oaship, "to go out."
Oboso,	.....	oboshpa, "to pass through."
Oresu,	.....	oreshpa, "to bring up."
Pirasa,	.....	piraspa, "to open out."
Puni,	.....	pumba, "to lift."
Rai,	.....	Raipa, "to die."
Raige,	.....	ronnu, "to kill."
Ran,	.....	rap, "to descend."
Resu,	.....	reshpa, "to bring up."
Ri,	.....	ripa, "to be high up."
Rise,	.....	rishpa, "to root out."
San,	.....	sap, "to descend."
Shinewe,	.....	shineupa, "to take pleasure."
Shipirasa,	.....	shipiraspa, "to increase."
Shirutu,	.....	shirutpa, "to go" "to glide along."
Soso,	.....	soshpa, "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. :—

INTRANSITIVE.	TRANSITIVE.
Eishokoro, to believe.	Eishokore, to cause to believe.
Hachiri, to fall.	Hachire, to throw down.
Kara, to make.	Kare, to cause to make.
Koro, to possess.	Kore, to give.
Mokoro, to sleep.	Mokore, to put to sleep.
Nukara, to see.	Nukare, to show.

(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* :—

INTRANSITIVE.	TRANSITIVE.
Ahun, to enter.	Ahunge, to put in.
Rai, to die.	Raige, to kill.
Ran, to come down.	Range, to let down.
San, to go down.	Sange, to send down.
Yan, to go up.	Yunge, to take up.

(2) Verbs which take *ka* :—

INTRANSITIVE.	TRANSITIVE.
Isam, there is not.	Isamka, to annihilate.
Iunin, to suffer pain.	Iuninka, to agonise.

Kotuk, to touch or stiek.	Kotukka, to stiek 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.	TRANSITIVE.
Ash, to stand.	Ashte, to set up.
Ash, to rain.	Ashte, to cause to rain.
At, to shine.	Atte, to cause to shine.
Chish, to cry.	Chishte, to make cry.
Eshirikopash, to lean against.	Eshirikopashte, to set against.

(4) Verbs which take *de* :—

INTRANSITIVE.	TRANSITIVE.
An, to be.	Ande, to put down, to place.
Oman, to go away.	Omande, to send away.
Rikin, to ascend.	Rikinde, to cause to ascend.

(5) Verbs which take *re* :—

INTRANSITIVE.	TRANSITIVE.
Arapa, to go.	Arapare, to send.
Hekatu, to be born.	Hekature, to cause to be born.
Hetuku, to grow.	Hetukure, to make grow.
Oma, to be inside.	Omare, to put in.
Ru, to melt.	Rure, to melt down.

(6) Some intransitive verbs may be made transitive by placing the particle *e* before them. Thus :—

Kira, "to run away."	Ekira, "to run away with."
Mina, "to laugh."	Emina, "to laugh at."

Other verbs become transitive when *ko* is prefixed to them. Thus :—

Irushka, "to be angry."	Ko-irushka, to be angry with."
Kira, "to run away."	Ko-kira, "to flee unto,
Oman, "to go."	Ko-oman, "to go to."

Some transitive verbs are made causative by adding *re* to them :—

TRANSITIVE.

E, to eat.
 Ibe, to eat.
 Iku, to drink.
 Ki, to do.
 Shikkashima, to seize.
 Ta, to draw (as water).

CAUSATIVE.

Ere, to cause to eat, to feed.
 Ibere, to cause to eat, to feed.
 Ikure, to make drink.
 Kire, to make do.
 Shikkashimare, to make seize.
 Tare, to make draw.

Sometimes verbs are made doubly causative. The following are a few examples :

Ahun, to enter ; *ahunge*, to send in ; *ahungere*, to cause to send in.

Ash, to stand ; *ashte*, to set up ; *ashtere*, to cause to set up.

Ibe, to eat ; *ibere*, to feed ; *iberere*, to cause to feed.

San, to go down ; *sange*, to send down ; *sangere*, to cause to send down.

Causatives, like the root form of verbs, admit of both an active and passive conjugation, as :—

Ku sangere ruwe ne, I cause to send down.

A-en sangere ruwe ne, I was caused to be sent down.

Wakka a-tare, he was caused to draw water.

In some instances the plural of the object of a verb is formed by adding *ke* to the stem. Thus :—

Ande, “to put a single thing on one side.” *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 as rice.” *Shuke*, “to cook several things as rice, fish, vegetables.”

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.”
- (β.) Pirasa, “to spread.”
 Shipirasa, “to spread out as a blossom.”
 Hepirasa, “to spread out like a chrysanthemum with the ends of its petals inclined inwards.”
 Hopirasa, “to spread out like a chrysanthemum with the ends of its petals inclined outwards.”

Some adjectives, like a certain class of verbs (see section 4), (page 123)—admit of the suffix *ka*, such suffix having the power to change them with verbs, thus:—

ADJECTIVE.	VERB.
Fure, red ;	Fureka, to dye red.
Moire, slow ;	Moireka, to slacken speed.
Nam, cold ;	Namka, to make cold.
Nisap, quick ;	Nisapka, to quicken.
Nupuru, very dark or black ;	Nupuruka, to blacken deeply.
Ramutui, frightened ;	Ramutuika, to frighten.
Retara, white ;	Retaraka, to make white.
Riten, soft ; soaked ;	Ritenka, to soften ; to soak.
Sarak, troubled ;	Sarakka, to give trouble to.
Tumsak, weak ;	Tumsakka, to weaken.
Tunash, quickly ;	Tunashka, to hasten.
Tuwara, cool ;	Tuwaraka, to cool.
Usak, dry ;	Usakka, to dry.

Compare also the following compounds.

Ouhuika. *O*, the bottom of any vessel. Hence *ouhuika* means “to allow food to get burned to the vessel it is being cooked in.”

Ramusarakka. *Ramu*, “the heart; the seat of the feelings” or “understanding.” Hence *ramusarakka* means, “to make one feel troubled.”

Iramusarakka. *I*, a reflexive pronoun, self. *Iramusarakka*, “to be personally troubled.”

Ramuritenka, to comfort.

Ramutuika. *Tui*, “to snap in two;” “to break asunder;” *tuika*, “to break off.” Hence, *ramutuika* “to frighten;” “to startle one with fright.” Or as one sometimes hears in English “to take one’s breath away.”

Many verbs ending in *se* have to do with the breath or voice, or with sound produced by wind or water or by both combined. Hence I conclude that *se* is a root which means “breath;” “voice;” “noise.”

Thus:—*Charase*, “to slip” (with the sound of a sudden rush).

Chishrimmise, “to weep aloud” (or with a snuffle).

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).

Opuruse, “to sink into with a gurgling sound” (as into a bog).

Parase, “to drift” (as a boat before the wind).

Pururuse, “to well up with a gurgling sound” (as water from a spring).

Puse, “to blow with the mouth.”

Wose, “to howl (as a dog or wolf).”

Words with the root *chak* in them as a rule express suddenness of action like the going off of a bow-string or the popping out of water as from the spout of a kettle just beginning to boil. Thus:—

Chak, “to pop out;” “to shoot out.” As:—*Kama etu wano usci 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.

¹*Oan-raige*, “to kill outright.” *Toiko-kik*, “to hit hard.”

Oara-erampeutek, “not to understand at all.” *Toiko-otereke*, “thoroughly to trample under”; “to kick hard.”

Many nouns are turned into verbs by taking *kara* or *koro* after them.

(*Kara*, to do.)

NOUNS.

VERBS.

Ikiri, “a seam.”

Ikiri-kara, “to sew.”

¹ *Oan* is contracted from *oara* which has its root *a* and *ara*.

Attush, "cloth."	Attush-kara, "to weave."
Chisei, "a house."	Chisei-kara, "to build a house."

(*Koro*, to possess.)

NOUNS.

VERBS.

Hau, "the voice."	Hau-koro, "to crow; to bark; to neigh."
Honi, "the stomach."	Honi-koro, "to conceive."
Kaya, "a sail."	Kaya koro, "to sail."

A careful analysis of the following words shows very clearly that *ko* is a radical. Indeed, it is a radical which must be variously translated into English according to the meaning of the principal verbal root contained in the compound in which it is found, no one English word representing its whole force. Yet, although many shades of meaning may appear when it is rendered into English, as is only natural, when spoken by the Ainu it is found to carry one meaning throughout. The secret of this lies in the different point of view from which the Ainu look at things. Thus in English *ko* must be rendered by, "to"; "towards"; "at"; "against"; "from"; "off"; some of which words are, according to our ideas, exactly the opposite of one another. Nor after glancing at the examples now to be given will the grammarian be surprised to find that *ko* used prepositionally may sometimes represent what is called the objective case. Nay; it even comes to be a *double objective*: Thus:—*en*, per: pro: obj. "me"; *ko* as given below; *kik*, "to strike"; *en-ko-kik*, "he struck me"; lit: "me" "to" "strike." The examples are:—

Charange, "to argue" *Ko-charange*, "to argue against;
(lit: "put the mouth out of the way to"; or as might be
said in English "to shut one's mouth up," the "one's mouth"
being the other mans', of course).

Etaye, "to pull"; *Ko-etaye*, "to pull from"; (lit:
"pull to").

Etun, "to borrow"; *Ko-etun*, "to borrow from";
(lit: "to borrow to").

Hopuni, "to jump up" from a reclining position ;	<i>Ko-hopuni</i> "to jump up to"
Iki, "to do severely";	<i>Ko-iki</i> , "to scold," "to hit"; (lit: "do hardly to").
Kandama, "deceit";.....	<i>Ko-kandama</i> "to deceive" (lit: "deceive to").
Karakari, "to roll";	<i>Ko-karakari</i> "to roll up (as a mat) lit: "to roll to."
Kira, "to run away";	<i>Ko-kira</i> , "to flee to."
Mekare, "to divide";	<i>Ko-mekare</i> , "to apportion," (lit: "divide to").
Meshpa, "to chip";	<i>Ko-meshpa</i> , to chip off," (lit: "chip to").
Niki, "to fold";.....	<i>Ko-niki</i> , "to fold up" (lit: fold to).
Ninka, "to lessen";	<i>Ko-ninka</i> , "to make less" (as water in a pot when cooking rice etc.).
Nukara, "to look";	<i>Ko-nukara</i> , "to compare" (lit: look to).
Pak, "punishment";	<i>Ko-pak</i> , "to punish" (lit: punishment to").
Pakte, "measure";	<i>Ko-pakte</i> , "to compare" (as length or measure) lit: "measure to."
Reika, "to praise";	<i>Ko-reika</i> "to praise another (lit: "make a name to)."
Rishpa, "to pull up";	<i>Ko-rishpa</i> "to pull up" (lit: pull up to).
Sakayokara, "quarrel";.....	<i>Ko-sakayokara</i> "to quarrel with" (lit: quarrel to).
Samba, "like";	<i>Ko-samba</i> , "to liken."
Taptapu, "agglomerated";.....	<i>Ko-taptapu</i> , "to make into a ball."
Tereke, "to jump";	<i>Ko-tereke</i> , "to jump to;"
Tomka, "to beautify";	<i>Ko-tomka</i> , "to adorn" (as a

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," U-kerekere, "to scrape one another."
 Keshke, "to persecute," U-keshke, "to persecute one another."
 Memke, "shave," U-menke, "to shave one another."
 Musa, "to stroke the head,"... U-musa, "to salute one another by stroking heads."
 Pashite, "to make run." U-pashite, "to chase one another."
 Peka, "facing"; "pointing towards." U-peka, "to face one another."
 Pirikare, "to benefit another," U-pirikare, "to benefit each other."
 Ramuoshma, "to consent," U-ramuoshma, "to consent together."
 Tasa, "across," U-tasa, "from one to the other; across each other."
 Tereke, "to jump," U-terekere, "to jump one another up and down."
 Wende, "to harm," U-wende, "to harm one another."

[It is not at all unreasonable to suppose therefore that *un*, the personal objective pronoun plural "us" is composed of this *root*, viz, *u* and the *root an*, the verb of existence "to be," the *a* being elided. Thus ;=*u'n*, *u-an*, "us."]]

When *u* is added to verbs having *ko* prefixed to them a kind of double plural is sometimes the result thus:—

- Ukocharange*, "to argue together."
Ukohopuni, "to jump up together."
Ukoiki, "to fight together."
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.)
Uwepaketa, "by degrees."

CHAPTER X.

THE ADVERB.

Some adverbs are merely adjectives followed by the particle *no*; e.g. :—

ADJECTIVES.	ADVERBS.
Ashiri, "new."	Ashin no, "newly."
Hoshike, "previous."	Hoshike no, "previously."
Oupeka, "upright."	Oupeka no, "uprightly."
Nukara, "to see."	Nukan no, "seeing."
Poro, "great," "large."	Poro no, "many." ¹

¹ In some districts the word applied to animals is always *weurui*, "many" and never *poro no*.

Many verbs may be turned into adverbs or adverbial phrases by placing the word *kane* or *koro* after them ; thus :—

VERBS.

Apkash, "to walk."
 Arapa, "to go."
 E, "to eat."
 Nina koro, "whilst carrying
 wood."

ADVERBS.

Apkash kane, "whilst walking."
 Arapa kane, "whilst going."
 E kane, "whilst eating."
 Tapkara koro, "whilst dancing."

Verbs may be changed into adverbial phrases by putting the word *koro* after them ; thus :—

VERBS.

Ahun, "to enter."
 Eiwange, "to use."
 Iku, "to drink."

ADVERBS.

Ahun koro, "when or whilst
 entering."
 Eiwange koro, "when or whilst
 using."
 Iku koro, "when or whilst
 drinking."

The following are a few adverbs of time.

Hembara ne yakka, "at any time ; always."	Numan onuman, "last night."
Hoshike an numan, "the day before yesterday."	Okaketa, "afterwards."
Ita, "when" (<i>relative</i>).	Oyashim, "the day after to- morrow."
Kanna kanna, "often ; again and again."	Oyashimshinge, "the day fol- lowing the day after to-mor- row."
Kanna shui, "again."	Ramma, "always."
Kesto, "daily."	Rapoketa, "whilst."
Kesto kesto, "daily, every day."	Shiri onuman, "evening."
Nei orota, "then."	Tane, "now."
Nei ita, "then."	Tanto, "to-day."
Nishatta, "to-morrow."	Teëda, "in ancient times."
Numan, "yesterday."	Teoro, "henceforth."

The following are some adverbs of place :—

Choropoketa, "beneath."	Hangeko, "far."
Hange, "near."	Herikashi, "upwards."

Horikashi, "downwards."	Oshimake, "behind."
Ikushta, "beyond."	Rikta, "above."
Koehange, "near."	Samata, "beside."
Kotchaketa, "in front of."	Setak, "quickly."
Kushta, "yonder."	Setakko, "for a long time."
Na an un ne yakka, "every- where," "anywhere."	Teda, "here" (<i>at this place.</i>)
Nei ita ne yakka, "anywhere," "everywhere."	Tepeka, "here" (<i>this side.</i>)
Oshiketa, "inside."	Toada, "there" (<i>at that place.</i>)
	Topeka, "there" (<i>that side.</i>)

The following are a few adverbs of degree :—

Ebitta, "all, every."	Pakno, "sufficient, as far as."
Mashkin no, "too much."	Patek, "only, all."
Naa, "more, yet."	Poro-sereke, "for the most part."
Naani-hungo, "almost."	Ukotamge, "about."
Nimara, "half."	Upakno, "sufficient, as far as."
Obitta, "all, the whole."	
Ouse, "only."	

The following are adverbs of manner :—

Arikinne, "positively."	Oheuge sak no, "rightly."
Eyam no, "carefully."	Ratchitara wa, "peaceably."
Hetopo-hetopo, "backwards and forwards."	Shine ikinne, "unitedly."
Inne no, "in crowds."	Shinen shinen ne, "singly."
Keutum atte no, with a fixed purpose."	Shiwende, "slowly" (<i>used of walking.</i>)
Kuttoko, "upside down."	Ukoiram no, "conjointly."
Nei no, "thus."	Utura no, "together."
Nitan, "fast."	Uwatte no, "in multitudes."

The following are some adverbs of interrogation :—

Hemanda gusu, "why?"	Hunakta, "where?"
Hembara, "when?"	Hunak un, "whither?"
Hempak, "how much, how many?"	Ine, "whither?"
	Nakwe, "whence?"

Nei pakno, "how far? How much?"	Nep gusu, "why?"
Nekon a, "how? What kind?"	Nep pakno, "how much?"

The following are the adverbs of affirmation:—

E, "yes" (<i>locally</i> "a").	Ruwe, "yes."
Ohaine, "just so," "so it is."	Ruwe un, "yes."
Opunki, "yes."	Yak'un, "yes."

The negative adverbs are:—

Scenne, "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.

Yairaigere, used chiefly by men and boys.

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE VOWELS A, E, I, O, AND U.

It has been thought advisable to treat the particles *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u* separately, because their meanings differ very widely according as they are used as prefixes or suffixes.

The student need scarcely be warned against confounding, for instance, the *i* which is a suffix to turn verbs into abstract substantives with the *i* which is prefixed to verbs to intensify their meaning, or the *e* meaning "you" with *e* meaning "to." Etymologically, no doubt, such words are quite distinct; but, for practical purposes, the several usages of each particle may best be treated under a single heading.

§ I. THE VOWEL "A."

A is very extensively used as a particle, and has a variety of meanings.

When prefixed to verbs in general, *a* has a passive signification; e.g. :—

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Nu, "to hear."

A-nu, "to be heard."

Nuye, "to write."

A-nuye, "to be written."

Raige, "to kill."

A-raige, "to be killed."

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." Akoro-pe, "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 okaibe e koro pe a? Are
ese? 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:—

INTRANSITIVE.

TRANSITIVE.

Kira, "to run away."

Ekira, "to run away with."

Mik, "to bark."

Emik, "to bark at."

Mina, "to laugh."

Emina, "to laugh at."

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 by feeling."	Ichim-chimi, "to search very carefully after."

But some verbs are intensified by prefixing *ane* rather than *i* to them. Thus:—

Ane-ongami, "to honour much."
Ane-koyairaiige, "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:—

VERB.	NOUN.
Yainu, to think.	Yainu-i, a thought.

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" (<i>a salmon- trout was seen</i>).

Sometimes *i* stands for the 2nd per; sing: obj.: case Personal Pronoun "you":—

Nei guru *i* nukan rusui, "that person wishes to see you."
 I tak gusu ku ek, "I have come to fetch you."

§ IV. THE VOWEL "O."

The particle *o*, like *e*, is sometimes used as a preposition to nouns. Its signification is "from;" thus:—

Okim un, "from the mountains."

Opish ne, "from the sea-shore."

O-chupka un chup hetuku, "the sun rises from the east."

Onon, "whence"; from *o* and *un*.

When the particle *o* is placed immediately after some nouns it changes them into adjectives, e.g.:—

Kesh-o chikoikip, "an animal of different colours."

Shiriki-o sarambe, "a soft material with a pattern."

Shiriki-o nonno, "a variegated flower."

When the verb *ika*, "to run over" (as water), is immediately preceded by *o*, its meaning is changed, thus:—

Ika, "to run over."

O-ika, "to step or jump over."

Nupuri o-ika, "to cross mountains."

Sakiri o-ika, "to jump a fence."

Wattesh o-ika, "to step over a straw."

Atui o-ika ingara, "to look across the sea."

Pet o-ika hotuyekara, "to call to across a river."

When *o* is used after *shui*, "a hole" or *pui*, "a hole," it must be translated by "to make" or "to bore;"

Erum shui o kor'an, "the rat is making a hole."

Ainu pui o kor'an, "the man is boring a hole."

§ V. THE VOWEL "U."

Prefixed to verbs the particle *u* gives the sense of mutuality;
 e.g.:—

Koiki, "to fight."

Ukoiki, "to fight one another."

Onnere, "to know."

Uonnere, "to know one another."

Oshi arapa, "to go behind."

Uoshi paye, "to go behind each other."

Raige, "to kill."

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 uwepekennu, "by degrees I heard that he had committed various misdemeanours ; and so I went down to Mopet to inquire into the matter."

Aine ; "thereupon," "upon which."

Heikachi a wakka tare yakka kopan ; aine, Kamui irushka gusu, chup kamui samata a-ande ruwe ne ; "the lad even disliked to be made to draw water ; thereupon, the gods being angry, they placed him in the side of the moon."

Rai, aine, utare obitta chish nisa ruwe ne na, "he died, upon which the Ainu all wept.

Anak, anakne ; "as regards." "in reference to."

These particles serve to isolate a word or sentence, and to give emphasis to a subject.

When both *anak* and *anakne* are used in the same sentence *anak* is more emphatic than *anakne*. *Anakne*, however, when standing alone need not always be translated :—

Chikap anakne chikuni ka reu, "the bird settled upon a tree."

Otteëda anakne seta reëp iporose, "in ancient times dogs were called reëp."

Amam an, chep anakne an, yuk kam anak pon no ka isan 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 niwatushi *ani* wa pet otta san ruwe ne, "and taking the ladle and bucket, he went down to the river."

Awa (*a past passive participle*); "being."

Wherever the particle *awa* is used past time is signified. It appears to be the passive participle of the verb "to." It is always used conjunctively:—

Panata kotan un san ita, Ainu tunangara, *awa*, otta ene itak-hi: "when he went down to the lower village he met an Ainu, and spake thus to him." (lit. *When he went down, an Ainu being met, he spoke thus to him.*)

Teëda ne yakka usa-pirika mi-ambe a-satke ruwe ne, *awa*, ikka-guru ikka wa isam, "so formerly, when we hung out our wearing apparel to air, a thief stole it." (lit. *In ancient times also various good clothing being hung out to air, a thief stole them.*)

Chiki; "if."

Ku arapa *chiki* echi nure ash ha, "I will let you know if I go."

Ki *chiki* pirika ruwe ne, "it will be well if you do it."

Choropok, *choropok-i*, *chorapok-i-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.

Hange, "near;" hangeko, "distant;" setak, "quick," "now;" setakko, "slow," for a long time."

Kuni; "likely," "probably."

The word *kuni* seems to express "likelihood," "probability," and "purpose;" thus:—

Ek kuni aramu, "he is likely to come" (lit: *it is to be considered (that) he will come*); or "I think, he will come."

Ku iku kuni tambako. "The tobacco for me to smoke."

Ek kuni ku ye, "I told him to come."

Kuni gusu; "in order that," "in order to," "so that."

Nu kuni gusu ek, "come so that you may hear."

A-ki kuni gusu ye, "command that it be done."

Iteki soine kuni gusu kara yan, "make it so that they do not get out" (*i.e. don't allow them to go out*).

Iteki a-en kik kuni gusu ye wa en kore, "please ask him not to strike me" (lit: *please speak to him that I be not struck*).

Kushta; "beyond," "yonder," (*but not far off*).

To kushta, "beyond the lake" (*but near it*).

Kushta an, "it is yonder."

Kusu or *gusu*; *ne gusu*; "because," "as," "to the effect that," "to."

After a verb *kusu* or *gusu*, but after a noun *ne gusu*:—

A-hotuyekara gusu ek, "he came because he was called."

Kuani Ainu ne gusu ku erampeutek, "being an Ainu, I do not understand it."

Wakka atare gusu aye yakka etoranne, "though told to draw water, still he was idle" (lit: *though it was said that water was to be drawn, he was idle at it*).

Ku etutkopak gusu, orota ku arapa, I shall go to bid him farewell.

It should also be noted that *gusu* sometimes acts as an accusative, thus:—

Chi-utara *gusu*, “for us.”

En *gusu*, “for me.”

Newa; “and.” *Newa...newa*; also *Newa...kane*; “both...and.”

Humirui *newa kopecha an*, “there is a hazel-hen and a wild-duck.”

Tokap *newa kunne newa*, “both day and night.”

Itunnap *newa soyai kane shi no yai-sanniyo kikiri ne ruwe ne*, “both ants and bees are very prudent insects.”

Ne yakka; “even,” “and,” *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 :—

Chikar ri ruwe ne, "the bird is high."

Paskuru rikpeka hoyupu, "the crow flies in the heights above."

Rikta an, "it is above."

Sama, samaketa, samata ; "beside," "by the side of," "before" (*in the sight of*).

Pet sama, "the river's side."

Apa samaketa okai ikushpe ; "the posts by the side of the doorway."

Kamui tek samata ; "before God" (lit: *by the side of the hand of God.*)

Shirikata ; this word properly means "upon the earth," but it is very often used for "below" or "beneath," instead of *rata* ; thus :—

Kando rikta an, moshiri shirikata an, "heaven is above, the earth is beneath."

Ta ; "to," "at," "in."

Mopet ta san, "he is going to Mopet."

Chisei ta okai, "they are in the house."

Shine an ta, "at one place."

Tumugeta, tumuta ; "amongst."

Chikuni tumugeta ; "among the trees." Mun tumuta ; "among the grass."

Un ; "in," "to," "towards," "at," "of," "among."

The postposition *un* is of very extensive use, and has a great variety of meanings. Its use as a locative particle should be particularly noted. It should be noted that it governs the word it follows.

Chisei un, "in the house."

Oya moshir'un guru, "a foreigner."

Uni un ku arapa, "I am going home."

Kim un, "to the mountains," or "in the mountains."

Te un, "here."

Kim un kamui, "the gods of the mountains."

Eani un, "you."

Rep un kamui, "the gods of the sea."

Kuani un, "I."

Paro un guru, "a man of mouth" (i.e. eloquent).

The particle *un* is found to sometimes enter into the construction of Place-names. Thus :—

Ki-un-nai, "the stream among the reeds."

Kin-un-nai, "the mountain stream."

Kush-un-kotan, "the village yonder ;" meaning that a "river," "lake," or "arm of the sea" intervenes.

Kush-un-nai, "the stream" or "glen over yonder;" here again something must be understood to intervene.

Mak-un-kotan, "the village back behind."

So-un-nai, "the glen of rocks," or "the stream with a fall."

Uturu, Uturugeta, Uturuta; "between," "among."

Ikushpe uturugeta, "between the posts."

Nupuri uturuta, "among the mountains."

Wa; "and."

The present particle of *an* "to be;" used also as a copulative:—

Koro wa ek, "bring it," (lit: *possessing come*).

Arapa wa uk, "go and fetch it," (lit: *going take it*).

Wano, we; from.

The word *we* is now only heard in the following sentence *Nak we ek?* "Where have you come from?" But *wano* is very often used; thus:—

Sara wano ku ek. "I came from Sara."

Nupuri wano sap ash, "we came down from the mountains."

Ya; "whether," "or."

Ek ya shomo ya? "Will he come or not?"

Ki ya shomo ya, ku erampeutek. "I do not know whether he has done it or not."

Yak, yak anak, yak anakne, yakka, yakun; "if," "though," "in case," "by."

Arapa yak pirika, "he may go," (lit: *it is good if he goes*).

Arapa yak anak ne, "if upon his going," or, "if when he goes."

Ki yakka, "though he does it."

Uwepekennu yakun, "in the case of his making inquiry."

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.”

Chiramantep 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 some-
times 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 *neru* 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-cre-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 *Nihongi* for *Nikongi*.
" 42. Strike out the word "sounding" under *kakkumi*.
" 56. Write *is* for *in* after "land" under *shiruturu*.
" " Under *Soya* write *rocks* for *rooks*.
" 67. 14th line from top write *and* for *ard*.
" 71. Write *achapo* for *achapa*, and in the foot note write *sufficient* for *sufficies*.
" 74. Strike out *of* in the 18th line from the top.
" 75. In the last line read "and *at* or *on* for the plural" after the word singular.
" 83. In line 9 from the bottom read *after* for *often*.
" 132. In the bottom line write *uwetutkopak* for *uwetutkopank*.
" 139. In line 8 from the top write *Michi* for *wichi*.

THE END.

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