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A SURVEY OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT

IN THREE PARTS

Wm. L. SCHWARTZ, B. A.
Preface.

The Satsuma dialect is dying, and the present survey is a belated attempt to preserve a knowledge of its linguistic peculiarities for posterity. In this task, I have been anticipated by the Dairyū Jìnjō Shogakkō Kyōiku-kwai, which compiled a short vocabulary of the dialect in 1906 with the title of Kagoshima-go to Futsu-go; the Kagoshima Shiritsu Kyōiku-kwai with a glossary of 248 pages entitled Kagoshima Hogen-Shū, appearing in 1907; and by Prof. Murabayashi, once a teacher of the Japanese language in the First Prefectural Normal School, the author of a Grammar published in 1908, the Kagoshima Go-hō. These three works have been revised and incorporated in this survey with the help of Prof. Saitarō Ōgura, of the Second Prefectural Middle School, and two of his students. Every dialect word and phrase has been written down from the lips of these Kagoshima people, a fact which explains some of the divergencies of phonetic notation in my paper. This notation is a self-explanatory modification of Dr. Hepburn's Romaji. My grammatical terminology is borrowed from Prof. Chamberlain. My thanks are due to these gentlemen and to the Rev. H. B. Schwartz and Prof. W. W. McLaren for much assistance.

The 7th Higher School,
Kagoshima, Japan, 1918.
A SURVEY OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT.

Introductory.

History records that Central Japan was settled by people coming from the West and South, and to this day, the Western dialects, though not necessarily more divergent from modern Tōkyō speech than the dialects of Yonezawa, Aomori and the North, have remained more faithful to archaic Japanese. One instance of this fidelity will suffice, the pronunciation of ɾ as kwa instead of ka; e.g. Kyōto, kwashi, Tōkyō, kashi. These minor variations may be learned from Prof. Chamberlain’s “Colloquial Japanese,” and the mispronunciations of Tōkyō speakers are most faithfully noted in Dr. Edward’s “Etude Phonétique de la Langue Japonaise.”

Kyushu dialects possess all of the characteristics of the other western dialects, but diverge more widely in the matter of vocabulary and pronunciation. This has already been shown by Mr. G. B. Sansom in his patient “Notes on Dialectical Usages in Nagasaki District,” T. A. S. J. Vol. XXXVIII, Pt. III., where he makes mention of the Satsuma dialect as being far removed from the speech of Tōkyō. Prof. Chamberlain, in his “Essay in Aid of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language,” T. A. S. J. Vol. XXIII, Supplement, notes that “The Satsuma dialect resembles Luchuan in certain points” but “though very hard for a native of Tōkyō to make out, . . . . scarcely betrays any learning towards the grammatical peculiarities of the sister tongue to the south;” and this passage may be taken as an expression of the double aim of my present survey, which has for its object the determination of the exact function of the Satsuma dialect in preserving any transitional forms connecting Tōkyō with Luchu.

As Satsuma, politically, included the Amami-Ōshima archipelago, islands which had a Luchuan-speaking population but whose speech is now full of borrowed Satsuma expressions and Japanese words, I might be thought to have made some study of the language of these islands. This has proved impossible, and we must wait for the results of the study of the missionaries of the Foreign Missionary Society of Paris, who are stationed at the port of Naze and in three
out-lying villages. Conversation with these gentlemen has convinced me that the real transition forms which we need are to be found there, even though Prof. Chamberlain felt that "Japanese political predominance, and constant intercourse during three centuries, have almost Japonised the island."

I also regret that I am not qualified to express an opinion upon the history of the Satsuma dialect. Is it the time-worn remnant of an hypothetical Hayato or Kumaso language? How much of the dialect came from Kamakura with the first Shimazu in early medieval times? Are all the peculiar words mere shibboleths imposed for political reasons in the times of Hideyoshi and Shimazu Yoshihisa, Ieyasu and Shimazu Yoshihiro? How much change was effected by Shimazu Shigehide, a century ago, when he endeavoured to spread the use of Ōsaka fashions of speech? What of the manifold differences of pronunciation in Kagoshima city, and in each gun or district of the province? Though I have secured the opinions of qualified Japanese upon these points, I leave the interrogations to mark some of the more difficult problems.
PART I.
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIALECT.
FROM THE JAPANESE OF THE SATSUMA KEMMON-KI.
("RECORDS OF OBSERVATIONS IN SATSUMA.")

It is a well known fact that there are two provinces in the extremities of our country where the language of the inhabitants cannot be understood by Tōkyō people, viz.—Mutsu in the North, and Satsuma in the South. When I first went to Satsuma, I was greatly embarrassed because I could not understand what the common people said. If one were to live like the ordinary traveller, lodging in the hotels of Kagoshima and the other chief cities, visiting offices and schools, or interviewing officials, it would not be difficult to understand all that one heard. Those whom the traveller meets in this way are accustomed to entertaining strangers, and have themselves lived in other provinces. They try hard to speak so that the stranger may understand, employing their pronunciations as little as possible, and while conversing they are very attentive. But if the traveller were to go into remote villages and attempt to converse with ignorant peasants, especially with women, he would find it difficult to make out what they said, for such people speak only their dialect. Let me now try to describe this dialect.

In the first place, the sounds are very strange. Although the Satsuma speech is the same in many respects as standard Japanese, the pronunciation makes it difficult to understand. Anyone visiting the province for the first time, and overhearing the women speaking, while his ear is not yet accustomed to the sounds, will not recognise the words. The tones and voices of such women will sound like those of foreigners, Chinese. It is only when such a one becomes acquainted with the sound changes that he finds himself able to understand the people; at first their dialect is merely a confusion of strange sounds and strong accents.

In the second place, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other parts of speech have different meanings from their homonyms in ordinary Japanese.

In the third place, all words of more than one syllable are greatly abbreviated, even diphthongs being changed into short vowels; Kait (shell) becomes Ke, hai (ashes) he.* There are no long vowels in

* Tōkyō people often contract ai into e, as naranē for naranai, but this e is always long. Chamb. Coll. Jap. 121.
the dialect. For example, hōchō (knife) is pronounced hocho. These changes, when one's ear becomes accustomed to them, seem natural enough, but it is difficult, at first, to recognise words thus transformed.

In the fourth place, the enunciation is very emphatic. I think this peculiarity is due to the firm and upright character of the people, and to their strong emotions. They never utter a word with their lips only, but speak with deep and forcible tones. They use do, dji and da for ro, ri and ra, and that change imparts a strange emphasis to their speech—e.g., Kuddo (I will come) for Kuru zo. Such expressions you will find, sound very strong to your ears, and seem as if thrown out from their inner hearts. Satsuma people have quick tempers and strong feelings. When their feelings break out, they apply all their strength to whatever they are doing, and the same may be the case with their speech. The opening words of a sentence are very forcibly enunciated, but the emphasis dwindles away toward its close. Their words are so greatly abbreviated because of the habit of putting the stress on the first syllable of a word or the first word of a sentence. The letter R, which is strengthened to DJ at the commencement of a word, is dropped completely when it stands near the end of it.

Satsuma people explode into speech, as it were, and because the initial emphasis is so great, their words do not follow each other smoothly. When they utter one word, the next cannot be pronounced immediately, they must get their breath again before any further utterance is possible. Thus the first, second, third and succeeding words are each separated from the others by a pause, and moreover if the word has several syllables the first is forcibly enunciated but the last is scarcely audible. Hence their whole conversation may be represented by a row of wedges, to use an appropriate figure. They cannot, under any circumstances, speak quietly and evenly, and men from that province have admitted that a long and effective speech in their dialect is impossible. The more earnestly a man tries to speak the more difficult is it for him to continue.

Yet with all their crude wild speech, unexpectedly tender and gentle expressions are to be noticed:—Yu tamoru na (Don't tell anyone please), Tōkyō, Yute kudasaru na; Yukusa ojanshita (How glad I am to see you); Yō koso oide nasaimashita, or Katasete tamohan ka, (Will you have me with you ?); Nakama ni irete kudasaran ka. Such language when used by the rough Satsuma people sounds strangely refined and genteel, and contrasts most strikingly with the wild exclamation Binta buddo! (I'll punch your head !) In short, extremely crude words are mingled with very elegant ones, and among the latter there are many of ancient origin which command our respect and admiration.
Thus, though the Satsuma dialect is very different from ordinary Japanese, it has a dignity of its own. Even the provincial errors of pronunciation are less offensive than those of the North-East dialects. But leaving those aside, the Satsuma dialect, when compared with the Japanese spoken in Chiba, Gumma or Tochigi districts, in the neighborhood of Tokyo, is not in any wise inferior in quality, for the reason that it is a simple and straightforward speech, with no serious mistakes in the sounds SA, SHI, SU, SE, SO, or NA, NI, NU, NE, and NO. Even I (i), E (e), YE (y) and WE (w), (they have no WI (w) in the dialect), are pronounced distinctly, not even children make mistakes in such words as ito, eto, yuweini or hanyei. SHI (v) is never sounded like SI, and DJI (j) and JI (j) are pronounced clearly, a thing which it is difficult for those of us who speak ordinary Japanese to do.

Finally, a distinguishing mark of the dialect is the abuse of the particles De and Ga. De means “as”, “because” or “consequently,” while Ga has no particular meaning like Yo in Tôkyô. Matchore ima kudde—Matte ore, ima kuru kara. Ichoran ga—Itte oran yo. Jaga=Soda.

Among the inconveniences from which Satsuma people continually suffer in consequence of their dialect, the greatest is that felt in the schools, and especially in the primary schools. Since the pupils know nothing but the dialect, the teachers have to explain in the dialect things which the pupils of other provinces can understand as soon as they are able to read; this constitutes a great obstacle to the progress of elementary education. Consequently teachers and educators are very much in earnest in advocating the use of Futsu-go (ordinary language), but the people are slow to adopt the standard language, for although they recognise its advantages, the local sentiment is against its use. Calling it yosokotoba: they cannot help despising it as something foreign, and if any Satsuma man should use the standard Japanese in his ordinary conversation he would be considered an assuming fellow. However, though both teachers and pupils use the dialect at all times outside of the class room, the employment of standard Japanese is growing more common, year by year.

The dialect of Ōshima is a variant from that of Satsuma. It seems to be a mixture of Satsuma and Ryûkyû words, and is especially difficult to understand. Indeed, the first member of the lower house of the Diet elected from Ōshima is said to have been chosen solely on account of his being able to speak ordinary Japanese.
Nouns.

I. Sound Changes and Pronunciation.

Many words have been corrupted into dialect forms from the standard speech by sound changes.

Vowels and Diphthongs.

1. Long Tōkyō vowels and diphthongs become short vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SATSUMA</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>TŌKYŌ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esatsu</td>
<td>salutation</td>
<td>aisatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kageboshi</td>
<td>shadow</td>
<td>kagebōshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sato</td>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>saō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shōb</td>
<td>contest</td>
<td>shōbu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shōga</td>
<td>ginger</td>
<td>shōga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odomon</td>
<td>rogue</td>
<td>ōdomono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hōso</td>
<td>smallpox</td>
<td>hōso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sodo</td>
<td>disturbance</td>
<td>sōdō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yos</td>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>yōsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doraku</td>
<td>profligacy</td>
<td>doraku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chochin</td>
<td>lantern</td>
<td>chochin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shōjin</td>
<td>fasting</td>
<td>shōjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jono</td>
<td>payment of taxes</td>
<td>jōnō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Luchuan also dislikes diphthongs but revels in long vowels.

2. Ordinary Tōkyō sounds change into stops.

| ossan | Madame | okusama |
| issa  | war    | ikusa   |
| tokkui | bottle | tokuri  |
| tsuubbe | well-bucket | tsuruibe |
| kak    | oyster, etc. | kaki |
| tassan | plenty | takusan |
| bokkui | a kind of clogs | bokuri |
| yadde  | a kind of fætea | yateude |
| tok    | time   | toki    |
| rossen | 6 sen  | roku-sen |
| o', ob', ok' | girdle | obi |
| tababdon | smoker's outfit | tabako-bon |

Satsuma speech cannot double an initial nasal consonant like Luchuan.
3. Ordinary Tōkyō sounds change to nasal sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>engun</th>
<th>marriage</th>
<th>engumi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kangata</td>
<td>Ōsaka and the North</td>
<td>kamigata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatan</td>
<td>matting</td>
<td>tatami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>inu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon</td>
<td>thing</td>
<td>mono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>kami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mannoki</td>
<td>pine-tree</td>
<td>matsu-no-ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hinne</td>
<td>naps</td>
<td>hiru-ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunna</td>
<td>cart</td>
<td>kuruma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunnashi</td>
<td>jasmine</td>
<td>kuchi-nashi-bana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan</td>
<td>waves</td>
<td>nami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomboi</td>
<td>banners</td>
<td>nobori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben</td>
<td>rouge</td>
<td>beni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanna (children)</td>
<td>sword</td>
<td>katana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inme</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>ichi-mai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinne</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>kitsuque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yamme</td>
<td>sickness</td>
<td>yamai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonju</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>go-jū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mommen</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>momen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inma</td>
<td>the present</td>
<td>ima</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certain Luchuan words possess nasal endings like Satsuma tatan, in, mon, but nasalization is not the rule. L. kabi paper, nami waves, gū-jū, fifty, and L. tsichini, fox.

4. Vowels are omitted and diphthongs are thus destroyed.

| keko   | practise | keiko    |
| keto   | cockcomb | keito    |
| skwa   | watermelon | suika    |
| ego    | smiling face | egao    |
| ye, e | house | i (y) e |
| tene   | courtesy | teinei   |
| sensi  | pond | sensui  |
| midfire | water receptacle | midzu-ire |
| ge     | accomplishment | gei    |
| furi, fure | sieve | furui   |
| tes    | husband | teishu   |
| rangi  | posts, piles | rangui  |
| hatte  | a kind of silk | habntai |
| me     | niece | mei      |

Such diphthongs as exist in modern Luchuan have arisen in the same way that many Satsuma diphthongs have been formed, from the dropping of the letter R. which is almost impossible to pronounce in the case of both peoples:* L. mishu, S. mesho T. meisho, a celebrated place, and L. mi, S. me, T. mei, a nicee, but L. tui, S. toi, a bird, L. hai, S. hai a needle. The peculiarity of Satsuma is that this abbreviation or, more properly, crasis produces a short vowel, for in Tōkyō or Luchu, crasis, invariably results in a long vowel.

* L. = Luchuan, S. = Satsuma, T. = Tōkyō colloquial.
5. Further changes and interchanges of vowels.

i. Crasis of Tōkyō Ai into Satsuma E.

| ihe    | ancestral tablet  | ihai   |
| eso    | hospitality       | aisō   |
| te     | sea-bream         | tai    |
| dede   | seville orange    | daidai |
| niki   | upstairs          | nikai  |
| seku   | workmanship       | saiku  |
| dekon  | radish            | daikon |
| he     | ashes, flies      | hai    |
| yakke  | trouble           | yakkai |
| keki   | a kind of silk    | kaiki  |
| shine  | fencing foils     | shina  |
| ambe   | circumstances     | ambai  |

In the Nagasaki district AI becomes EI or YA, the latter only in the mouths of rustics, and in Luchuan, usually E long or YYE L. tadem-a, S. tadema, T. tadaima; L. yye, S. e, T. ai, indigo: but note L. ujinui, S. ogine, T. oginai, atonement.

ii. Crasis of Tōkyō OI into E.

| amage   | praying for rain  | amagoi |
| yatedo  | employé           | yatoi-(bito) |
| te      | rain-gutter       | toi    |
| hero    | a tea-drier       | hoiro  |
| itomage | farewell          | itomagoi |

Japanese O, whether diphthongal or not, is represented by Luchuan U.

iii. Tōkyō I becomes Satsuma E.

| ishikake | stonewall         | ishi-gaki |
| Ebisu   | a god of luck     | Ebisu    |
| meyane  | eye-secretions    | me-yani  |
| murasake| purple            | murasaki |
| warabe  | edible ferns      | warabi   |
| nesemon | a counterfeit     | nisemono |

Luchuan short I regularly corresponds to Tōkyō I and E. L. tuchi, S. tok, T. toki, time.

iv. Tōkyō E becomes Satsuma I.

| omai   | you               | omae   |
| aburagi| fried bean-curd   | aburage |
| higi   | beard             | hige   |
| kazi   | wind              | kaze   |
| ami    | rain              | ame    |

Similarly, Luchuan fiji, beard, kazi, wind, etc.
v. Tōkyō O becomes Satsuma U.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>goyu</th>
<th>government business</th>
<th>goyō</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ukaze</td>
<td>a great wind</td>
<td>ūkaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuro</td>
<td>stone lantern</td>
<td>tōro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuya</td>
<td>dyer</td>
<td>konya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bimbu</td>
<td>poor man</td>
<td>bimbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>membuk</td>
<td>shame</td>
<td>memboku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yudare</td>
<td>drivel</td>
<td>yodare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzumoi</td>
<td>stammering</td>
<td>domori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dzu</td>
<td>waist</td>
<td>dō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensbu</td>
<td>gunpowder</td>
<td>ensbō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isshu</td>
<td>one quart</td>
<td>isshō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satsu</td>
<td>blind minstrel</td>
<td>szatō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimbu</td>
<td>patience</td>
<td>shimbō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsugwa</td>
<td>white gourd melon</td>
<td>tōgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyutan</td>
<td>gourd</td>
<td>hyōtan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku</td>
<td>back of the hand</td>
<td>kō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyu</td>
<td>to-day</td>
<td>kyō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dohyu</td>
<td>wrestling-ring</td>
<td>dohyō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tōkyō O corresponds also to Luchuan U, more frequently than in the Satsuma dialect: L. kunu, S. kon, T. kono; L. ufukaze, S. ukaze. T. ō kaze.

vi. Likewise Tōkyō U. becomes Satsuma O.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>komoso</th>
<th>a wanderer</th>
<th>komoso</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mogura</td>
<td>a mole</td>
<td>mugura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nono</td>
<td>cloth</td>
<td>nuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yabo</td>
<td>bamboo thicket</td>
<td>yabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dampo</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>rampu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Luchuan short U corresponds to Tōkyō U: L. nunu, S. nono, T. nuno, cloth.

vii. Tōkyō I becomes Satsuma U.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kabu</th>
<th>mould</th>
<th>kabi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sumekas</td>
<td>residue, (oil-cake etc.)</td>
<td>shimekasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suzumge</td>
<td>(conch.) corbicula atrata</td>
<td>shijimigai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Luchuan short I usually corresponds with Tōkyō I but we have the instructive word “rainbow” as an exception: L. uji S. nishi, T. niji, early Japanese poetry, nui, other dialects noji, though the Luchuan word is probably an archaic survival.

viii. Tōkyō YU becomes I in Satsuma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aï</th>
<th>trout</th>
<th>aiyu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inesh</td>
<td>evening meal</td>
<td>yū-meshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai</td>
<td>rice-gruel</td>
<td>kayu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoi</td>
<td>soy</td>
<td>shōyū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fui</td>
<td>winter</td>
<td>fuyu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here we have examples of other improper diphthongs. Luchuan does not change this syllable YU.

ix. Tōkyō I becomes Satsuma YU.

yunadzuke | betrothal of children | iinazuke
yuwashî | sardines | iwashî
yuwa | rock | iwa
yukada | raft | ikada
yuwe | celebration | iwai

x. Miscellaneous examples of pronunciation.

iwo | fish | uwo
aomoi | rice-arrack | avamori
otoko yamame | widower | yamome (a widow)
teisî | grindstone | toisî
ishi | a mute | oshi
niya | garden | niwa
biya | loquat | biswa
varo | a fellow | yaro
shibaya | a drama | shibai
yodoshi | a kind of cap | ebishi
mote | string used in hair dressing | motoyui
yet | moxa burning | yaito
meyak | trouble | meiwaku
chenoge | towel | tenugui

6. Those sounds in the Tōkyō vocabulary which cannot be represented by any one of the kana, are technically known as Yo-on to Japanese grammarians. They are here spoken of as contracted sounds. In Satsuma they are interchanged often with single kana sounds and vice-versa.

i. Tōkyō contracted sounds become vowels.

otome | lights on Buddhist altars | o-tōmyō
kehans | gaiters | kyahan
mitol | husband and wife | myōlo
manzu | a kind of cake | manjū

ii. Tōkyō vowels become contracted sounds.

konnya | to-night | konya
skwã | watermelon | suika
gwa | picture | ga
dengwa | brick | renga
CONSONANTS.

G is never nasalized, but always hard throughout Kyūshū.

7. Interchanges of sonant and surd consonants take place occasionally, and vice-versa.

i. Tökyō surds become sonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surd</th>
<th>Sonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zuna</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudzu</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanden</td>
<td>nandiana Japonica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gane</td>
<td>crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game</td>
<td>tortoise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. Tökyō sonants become surds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sonant</th>
<th>Surd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dok</td>
<td>utensils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yushi</td>
<td>business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nishi</td>
<td>rainbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muk</td>
<td>wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shochiki</td>
<td>honesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwashi (L. kwazi)</td>
<td>conflagration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is indeed remarkable that the Luchuan tongue has only one sonant letter, English J, which has to correspond to the two surds SH and CH, when all the Western dialects possess both French J (♂) and English J (♀).

8. Tökyō consonants are frequently dropped in the Satsuma dialect, sometimes producing the equivalent of a long vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saa</td>
<td>mister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oksi</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii (L. iri)</td>
<td>gimlet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. As in Luchuan, medial R is frequently dropped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(y) ei</td>
<td>collar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yui</td>
<td>lily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kusui</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>komoi</td>
<td>nurse, bat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mui</td>
<td>unreasonableness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidai</td>
<td>the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hii</td>
<td>fine weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matsui</td>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kii</td>
<td>fog, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. mui. S. moi, T. mori, forest.

ii. The omission of R is often accompanied by vowel changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuima</td>
<td>rickshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tai</td>
<td>cask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahi</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hii</td>
<td>leech, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuruma</td>
<td>rickshaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taru</td>
<td>cask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahiru</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiru</td>
<td>leech, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aidokoi  place where a thing is  aridokoro
tsudzuki  rags  tsuzure
hai  Spring  haru

iii. Omission of Tōkyō N, (M before a labial).

dago  dumplings  dango
hage  “Midsummer’s day”  hanze
nijin  carrots  ninjin
kunibu  a kind of orange  kunembo
kana  a plane  kanna
heshi  an answer  henji
kabyo  nurse  kambyō
tai  valley  tanī
warabe  child  warambe (arch.)

The Satsuma dialect also possess the superfluous N found in the other Kyushu dialects. L. kunibu means any kind of orange, while L. warabi has the same meaning as warabe.

9. Both vowels and consonants are often dropped.

goishi  pumice  karuishi
suzuishi  ink-slab  suzuri ishi
kiishi  hewn-stone  kiri ishi
shide  numbness  shibire
suyo  eldest son  sōryō
kikura  an edible fungus  kikurage
sora  scrubbing-brush  sasara

10. The following paragraphs explain the more regular interchanges of consonants.

i. Tōkyō initial R does not exist in Satsuma which has D, DJ, or DZ.

daku  pleasure  raku
dzikuts  reason  rikutsu
dzus  absence  rusu
domo  bigotry  rōmo
djiko  cleverness  rikō
denkon  lotus root  renkon
dennen  next year  rennen
de  politeness  rei
Djikijin  a Luchuan  Ryūkyū-jin
djuiya  restaurant or brothel  ryōri ya
djippa  splendid  rippa
do  oar  ro

This change does not seem to belong to Luchuan and yet note Dūchū, the native pronunciation of the name Luehu; Shudi or Shui; the capital city (Jap. Shuri), and L. dzuri nu ya, a brothel.

Interchange of R and D occurs rarely, chiefly in the southern districts.

koron  children  kodomo
unro  exercises  undō
ii. Tōkyō R often becomes T.

ushito  rear  ushiro
hashita  pillar  hashira
mushito  rough mats  mushiro
shitame  louse  shirami
shitaga  white hair  shiraga

iii. Tōkyō J and Z often become DJ and DZ or D.

dzukushi  drunkard, (properly, ripe)  zukushi
djizekagi  pot-crane  jizaikagi
djiban  shirt  juban
kudzu  starch  kuzu
mimidzu  earthworm  mimizu

iv. Tōkyō D or JI (♀) become Z or JI (♂).

mukaze  centipede  mukade
dujira  whale  kud(j)ira
namekujii  slug  namekuj(d)ji
yakejo  burns  yakedo

v. Tōkyō M is commonly corrupted into B.

buchi  whip  muchi
hibo  cords  himo
sebi  cicada  semi
bina  a kind of shell fish  mina
kobu  spider  kumo

Note the peculiar Luchuan word kūbā, spider; and Nagasaki sebi or sembi, cicada.

vi. As in other Kyushū dialects, Tōkyō H becomes F.

futo  man  hito
futotsu  one  hitotsu
fute  forehead  hitai
fuku  service of a servant  hūkō
futsuki  ground cherry  hozuki

Note L. fitai, T. hidari, the left, L. fita, T. heta, awkwardness.

vii. Vice-versa, Tōkyō F becomes H.

hiroshiki  cloth for wrapping  furoshiki
hitatsu  two  futatsu
yanekiki  thatch  yanekuki

viii. Miscellaneous examples of less common correspondences.

soma  macaroni  soba
nikumi  pimple  nikibi
soge  thorn  toge
noro  mud  dōro
kaka  mother  haha
| hi           | mourning | ki         | abu     | nebuto   |
| ak           | horsefly | a boil    |         |          |
| netto        | a boil   | a boil    |         |          |
| garappa      | river monster | round fan | kappa    |
| uppa         | ring on a bridle | uchiwa   |
| kubba        | swallowing whole | kutsuwa  |
| gunomi       | hard labour | unomi    |
| choreki      | bonito    | choeki    |         |
| kappo        | a preparation of fish | katsuo  |
| kanaboko     | bait      | kamaboko  | esu     |
| edo          | chaps     |           | akagire |

**II. EXPLANATIONS OF SATSUMA USAGE.**

1. The following words have a different meaning from their Tōkyō homonyms.

*Doro* (properly, mud)= earth; *buen* (no salt)= fresh fish; *horo* (carriage hood)= feathers; *osa* (reed of a loom)= fish gills; *koshu* (pepper)= red pepper; *katashi* (hard stone)= camelia berries; *damima* (da-uma, a pack-horse)= marc, because in Satsuma all stallions were used as war-horses; *yama-imohoi* (a taro-digger)= a drunk and disorderly person, as taro diggers sing at their work to avoid a feeling of loneliness; *ishtataki* (stone-pounder)= the bird wagtai; *nise* (ni-sai, two years)= a young man; *nigi* (nigiri, hold or grasp)= a miser; *itoko* (cousin)= relatives; *odoshi* (scaring)= a scarecrow; *mitate* (seeing off)= attendance at a funeral; *iki* (breath)= cough; *tsura* (a surface, or checks)= face; *hashii* (hashiri, running)= a sink; *naya* (a barn)= fishmarket; *choka* (long poem, etc.)= an earthen pot; *namba* (Namban, Southern barbarians)= syphilis, said to have come from Europe; *hara*, (belly)= sole of the foot; *ye* (house)= cobweb; *yadokai* (yadokari, dependent, lodger)= mistletoe; *dekwan* (daikwan, the Regent of the Shogun)= a manservant; *yauchi* (household)= relatives; *mawashi* (act of turning)= loin cloth; *nigoshi* (muddy water)= water in which rice was washed; *shioke* (saltiness)= food served with wine; *yambo* (yabu, a thicket)= tangled hair; *tsu* (a shield)= a scab; *shita* (wrinkles)= pockmarks; *neshi* (viscous, adhesive)= silk wadding, raw silk; etc., etc.

2. The next list is composed of Satsuma words formed differently from the corresponding Tōkyō compound nouns.

| otoko-in     | male god    | o-inu     |
| onago-in     | female dog  | me-inu    |
| takamame     | killifish   | medaka    |
| tsutnoka     | daphniphyllum macro-podium | yuzuriha |
| notoko       | seed bed of rice | nawashiro |
Two words here deserve comment, *iggane*, ring, is formed in the same manner as L. *ibigan*, and S. and Kyushū *igawa*, a well, must be compared with L. *kā* (once *kawa*?)

3. Some nouns of archaic, foreign, or onomatopoeic origin.


b. *Banco*, bench (Sp. or Port. *banca*) gitta, rubber, (from gutta percha?) *dan* (from *ran*, Dutch) *dntag* (Dutch, Sunday) Sunday or a holiday, *bidoro*, glass (Portu. vitre) etc.


* Denotes words also found in Luchuan.
4.  

a. A few words of doubtful origin.

_Amane_, cockroach; _aman_ (amazake ?) vinegar, _oko_ (miso), beancurd; _saga_, dysentery; _tobosh_ (lighted) red rice; _danza_, badger; _boi_ (tombo) dragon-fly; _danichu_, gold-fish (ranchu, name of one variety); _dakma_, river shrimp; _tanna_, loincloth; _okka_, debt; _gago_, phantom, hob-goblin; _bobura_, squash (Mr. Sansom says Dutch !); _mekki_, straw rice-bag; _geke_, catching cold; _gimi_, cricket; _wakudo_ (Kyushu word), toad; _shoke_, basket; _hego_, a fern, gleichenia longissima; _gonze_, frog; _sadachi_ (T. _yudachi_) shower; _gun_, _gu_, tattooing; _sakontaro_ (the "Jack" in the valley), a rice cleaning pestle worked by water; _futs_, mugwort; _arake_, uncultivated fields; _yomo_, _yomo-saru_, monkey. (The Satsuma proverb "_Saru wo utte, yomo wo kau_" means that a transaction finally results in no change). _Nosukai_, prostitute; _narashi_ (from _naraberu_, to arrange ?) a clothes drying pole; _hoki_, a gulley; _donko_, a toad; _hagi_, a subscription dinner; _monji_, kite (ornith); _wangi_, separation of husband and wife by mutual agreement; _heko_, a knight, samurai; etc., etc.

b. Some words of abuse.

_Nefusegoro_ (T. _nebo_), sluggard; _fuyushigoro_ (T. _bushōmon_) lazy fellow; _yassembo_ (T. _hikyōmon_) coward; _yakusen_, loafer; _ekurebo_, (T. _yoidore_) drunkard; _ogoibatcho_ (T. _abaremomo_) rowdy; _amaibatcho_ (T. _amaibo_) spoiled fellow; _kussare onjo_ (T. _kusare ji ji_) rotten old fellow; _kakawaro_ (T. _kaka no yatsu_) rascally wife.

c. The commoner names for relationships.

_Ototsan, totsan_, father; _okkahan, okka_, kahan, mother; _ojiiisa, obassan_, grandfather and mother; _ansan, anyan_, elder-brother and sister; _yomejo_, daughter-in-law; _anjio, imojo_, elder and younger sister; _tonojo, uchikata_, husband and wife; _ogoisa, chigosa_, your daughter and son; _my young mistress and master; kojusa, madame; dannasa, daha, master, Sir._

III. CRASIS OF NOUNS AND UNINFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

Crasis takes place when the unflected postpositions WA, I, (Tōkyō NI), and WO, follow nouns. While the assimilation of WA to the preceding noun is common in popular poetry and familiar speech in Tōkyō,* the assimilation of (N) I and WO is remarkable in itself. What is more remarkable is the fact that, whether due to abbreviation or not, the Satsuma dialect possesses something of a parallel to the "quasi-inflections" which affect all the parts of

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*See Dr. Edwards' _Etude Phonetique_ P. 118, Chamberlain, Col. Jap. P. 124,
speech in Luchuan except verbs. Prof. Chamberlain (Luchuan Grammar, Chap III), tentatively suggests that the first "case," that of "isolation," in these quasi-inflections, could be explained by a probable coalescence of the Japanese "isolating particle WA" (Colloquial § 121), and we shall now see how much similarity exists in the actual forms. Of "aggregation" and "interrogation" expressed in Luchuan by suffixes, we have nothing to tell.

1. When WA follows a noun ending in

\[
\begin{align*}
A, \text{ WA becomes } A \\
E, \text{ WA is not changed} \\
I, \text{ WA becomes YA or A} \\
N, \text{ WA } & \text{ " YA} \\
O, \text{ WA } & \text{ " A} \\
U, \text{ Wa } & \text{ " WA or A}
\end{align*}
\]

TABLE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T. and S. examples,</th>
<th>Ending, Luch.</th>
<th>&quot;plain&quot;, &quot;isolated.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yama wa ; yamaa</td>
<td>A. yama</td>
<td>yamā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yubita wa ; igaane wa</td>
<td>E. tuchi, (time) tuchī</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oka wa ; toka, tokya</td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>non-existent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodomo wa ; kodoma</td>
<td>O.</td>
<td>non-existent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saiku wa ; sekwa, seka</td>
<td>U. tabaku</td>
<td>tabakō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon wa ; honya</td>
<td>N, NG</td>
<td>ting (heaven) tinō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>bā (occasion) bāya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.</td>
<td>kagi (face) kagiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.</td>
<td>fintō (answer) fintōya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>wiʃe (ancestral) wiʃeya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparing the Satsuma examples of crasis with the Luchuan isolated case we find correspondence in the following instances; Satsuma words in A with L. A, Sats. I and L. I, Sats. N and Luchuan NG, showing rather more approximation than might be expected on the part of the dialect.

2. When I, follows a noun ending in

\[
\begin{align*}
A, A contracts to E. \\
O, O & \text{ " to E.} \\
U, U & \text{ " I.}
\end{align*}
\]

Examples, yame (yama (n)i), kodome kodomo (n)i), seki (saiku (n)i). Luchuan GA sometimes represents Tókyō NI but L, NI is not agglutinated nor is there any quasi-inflection to discuss. The present sound changes will explain why so many Satsuma adverbs end in E and, even when etymologically nouns, are not followed by NI.

3. When WO follows a noun in

\[
\begin{align*}
I, \text{ WO } & \text{ + I becomes (Y) O or U} \\
N, \text{ WO } & \text{ becomes NO or NYU}
\end{align*}
\]
Examples, *mesho* or *meshu*—*meshi wo*; *jyo*—*ji wo*; *honno*, or *honnyu*—*hon wo*. Note that Luchuan has no accusative particle like *wo*, though the accusative word is occasionally put in the isolated state for the sake of emphasis. L. *mishi kanung*, S. *mesho ku*, T. *meshi wo kuu*, to eat rice.

4. When YE follows a noun in {A, A becomes E.}

Examples *yame*, =*yama ye*, *gakko*=*gakkō ye*. 
PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Singular number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equivalents of</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To superiors</td>
<td>watakushi</td>
<td>omaisama</td>
<td>ansaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atakshi</td>
<td>omansaa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wataash</td>
<td>omahan</td>
<td>anshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equals</td>
<td>atash</td>
<td>ohan, wai  (students)</td>
<td>anshto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>watai, atai</td>
<td>omai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In inferiors</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>wai</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>anwaro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes and Derivations.

i. First person. *Wa* or *waga*, a classical form, is sometimes used, usually with its proper meaning of “my,” *waga e*. *Wak* or *ak*, contractions of *waga* may be met in phrases like *wakko, akko, waga ko*.

*Oi* is derived from *ore*, but is not vulgar in the dialect.

ii. Second person. *Wai* comes from *ware* in the written language. The more polite forms are all derived from *omae*. *Un*, which may be pronounced *on*, is an abbreviation of *unu* the vulgar form of *onore*. *L. unju* (polite), is more probably connected with *T. nanji* than *T. imashi* as Chamberlain suggests.

iii. Third person. *Nushi* or *nishi* (properly “master”) and *yado* (really “husband”), may be used as 3rd personal pronouns to inferiors. *Anshi* or *ansu* is derived from *ano hito, anwaro* from *anoyaro* and *ai* is borrowed from the demonstrative pronoun *are*.

2. Plural number.

The following suffixes are used to form the plural.

*Domo—* only to superiors in first person.

*Don —* to inferiors in all persons, and to equals in 1st person.

*Gata —* to inferiors in all persons, and to equals in 1st person.

*Tachi—* 2nd and 3rd person, exception *watashtachi, = us*.

*Nando—* to equals and inferiors, first person,
Comment.

Don is sometimes pronounced do, undo—you. Oidon and waidon may be corrupted to oddon and waddon. Watashitachi may be corrupted to watitchi.

Irregular formations with nando may be found. Examples, atahando, atando, wataando—we. Nando is very rarely corrupted to -rand when we get such forms as unrand, you, (plural).

3. Crasis in personal pronouns.

Singular.

When the postpositions WA and WO follow pronouns in-shi crasis produces \{ -sha as watasha, ansha, washa. -sho-shu as watasho, watashu etc.

When WA and WO follow pronouns in I

I + WA becomes YA, I + WO becomes YO or YU, as omaya, omayo or omayu, omae ni, to you.

Plural.

Domo and don + WA become doma; + I, dome. Tachi and WA or WO becomes tacha; or tacho, tachu. Gata + I becomes gate. Nando + WA becomes nanda, nando + I becomes nande.

Reference may be made to crasis in nouns to explain any doubtful cases. "Isolation" in Luchuan is the same for all parts of speech, but wang, "I" is irregular.

II. OTHER PRONOUNS (AND ADVERBS.)

1. This, which, (substantive and adjective forms).

a. \{ kotchi sotchi atchi dotchi kotcha sotcha atcha dotcha

The second forms are really corruptions of sochira, etc.

When followed by WA and WO, the 2nd forms are not changed but crasis causes the following changes in the first forms.
Confusion is possible between kotcha migi = kochira ga migi and kotcha wari, kochi wa warui.

Corruptions of the forms in -cha are kotche sotche atche dotche.

The words kotchisame, sotchisen, atchise, are formed from the above by the addition of suffixes indicative of direction, (See Postpositions, II.11.).

b. Koko, soko, akko, asuko, doko.

When the following postpositions are agglutinated, they become

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WA</th>
<th>koka</th>
<th>soka</th>
<th>asuka</th>
<th>doka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>koke</td>
<td>soke</td>
<td>asuke</td>
<td>doke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>kogga</td>
<td>sogga</td>
<td>asukoga</td>
<td>dogga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some villages suke and hike are used for soka, soke.

2. Here, there, where.

The Tōkyō suffix no atari "vicinity of," used to give a broader and more indefinite sense to the demonstrative is reduced to -ntai or -tai by Satsuma speakers, as kokontai, asokotai, sokotai, dokontai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koi</th>
<th>soi</th>
<th>ai, kai*</th>
<th>doi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kon</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>an</td>
<td>don</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tokyo form {kore sore} etc.,
   {kono sono} etc.

These forms are derived from standard speech by sound change.

* kai (book-word kare), has only a limited use as in the phrase nanden kaiden, nandemo kandemo.

The following sound changes occur after WA and WO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WA</th>
<th>koya</th>
<th>soya</th>
<th>aya</th>
<th>doya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WA (rarely)</td>
<td>kora</td>
<td>sora</td>
<td>ara</td>
<td>dora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wō</td>
<td>{koyo}</td>
<td>{soyo}</td>
<td>{ayo}</td>
<td>{doyo}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{koyu}</td>
<td>{soyu}</td>
<td>{ayu}</td>
<td>{doyu}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Thus, like that, how, etc.

ko so a do
kogen sogen a.gen dogen, iken
The syllable gen is a corruption of 気 =, ge ni. Iken is a corruption of ikani, and sogen is occasionally changed to sen.

In some villages -nyun is used as a suffix, equal to yō ni.

konnyun  sonnyun  annyun  donnyun

Some nouns cause the N in sogen etc., to become NA. Kogena koto, sogena mon, agena neko.

4. This much, that much, how much.

These words are formed by adding the Kyūshū suffix shiko = hodo so

{koshiko  soshiko  ashiko  doshiko
 koishiko  soishiko  aishiko  doishiko

Ikura, ittai, (T. ikutari), how much, how many (persons), are also used, while -shiko is often -suko or -hiko.

kohiko  dosuko  sohiko  asuko, etc.

When WA and I follow the above, erasis produces

WA  koshika  soshika  ashika  doshika
I   koshike  soshike  ashike  doshike

5. What and who.

Nan, nai. The forms are contractions of nani, and if followed by WA or WO becomes naya or nanyo, nanyu. "Who" is—

to superiors, equals, inferiors.

daissa  da, dai  doi, donyats.

Dai comes from dare, doi from dore, donyats, from dono yatsu. (Yatsu is not very rude in Satsuma). Da is only used in the singular and when followed by the postposition ga, Ex. Da ga kyatta na? Dare ga kimashita ka?
ADJECTIVES.

I. INFLECTION.

1. Satsuma adjectives, like Kyushu adjectives in general, form the conclusive and attributive by adding -ka to the stem, a contraction of an archaic -ku aru (Sansom). In Satsuma, an alternative form resulting from sound changes in the stem is also freely used, the choice of forms depending on subtle conditions of euphony, not to be reduced to rules. In a sense, Satsuma adjectives possess no stem, only a root, as the stem has often been destroyed by irregular sound change.

Table of Primary Inflections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tōkyō stem</th>
<th>Attributive Conclusive</th>
<th>Adverbial Indefinite Predicate with “to be” expressed</th>
<th>Abstract noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ama</td>
<td>ame</td>
<td>amo</td>
<td>amasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amaka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuro</td>
<td>kure</td>
<td>kuro</td>
<td>kurosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kuroka</td>
<td></td>
<td>fussa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furu</td>
<td>furi</td>
<td>furu</td>
<td>furusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>furuka</td>
<td></td>
<td>kanassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanashi</td>
<td>kanashi</td>
<td>kanashiu</td>
<td>kanashisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kanashika</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in other Kyūshū dialects, the K in all adverbial and verbal forms is dropped, but Satsuma shortens the resulting diphthong au, ou etc.; into a short vowel.

Note that the “Causal form” of Luchuan and Classical Japanese is wanting.

When followed by the postposition I, the abstract noun suffers erasis and becomes an adverb.

amase          kurose          fusse          kanasse

2. The secondary or tense and mood inflections of the adjective are obtained as in ordinary Japanese, that is by agglutinating parts of the verb aru to the second attributive form in ka, subject to the usual sound changes, as amakaya=amakaraba, or amakaro for amakarō. They are complete with the exception of a conditional form. Equivalents of the two conditional forms of the written language are obtained by the postposition nara in the case of the hypothetical, and de for the conditional, added to the conclusive form of the adjective.
Hypothetical
T. amakuba nome
S. { ame nara nome
     amaka nara nome
If it is sweet, drink it!

T. amakereba nome:
S. { ame de nome
     amaka de nome
As it is sweet, drink it!

Perhaps it is not necessary to say that this tense is not wanting in the Luchuan adjective. Though the adverbial form has connective power in the Japanese written language, the dialect cannot express connection without the postposition shi. S. Sumya kuroshi, kanya shite=T. Sumi wa kuroku, kami wa shiroshi.

II. COMMON SOUND CHANGES IN ADJECTIVE STEMS.

1. Medial consonants become stopped.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shikka</td>
<td>stringent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akka</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takka</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okka</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nekka</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kekka</td>
<td>smoky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikke</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atne</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suene</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obokkanne</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shibui</td>
<td>akai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takai</td>
<td>omoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemui</td>
<td>kemui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mijikai</td>
<td>abunai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukenai</td>
<td>obotsukanai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Nasal consonants are freely introduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chinse</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanka</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obotsukannaka</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunne</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanka</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umme</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hakanne</td>
<td>fleeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuranniki</td>
<td>hateful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mittonne</td>
<td>unbecoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minna</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chiisei</td>
<td>samui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oobotsukanai</td>
<td>sukenai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagei</td>
<td>umai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hakanai</td>
<td>tsurunukai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mittomonai</td>
<td>mina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Other miscellaneous examples, (irregular).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sebaka</td>
<td>narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nefka</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuikuse</td>
<td>old-fashioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisane</td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otoroshi</td>
<td>dreadful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ehtoka</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakka</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soshka</td>
<td>long (of time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yosh</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoska</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>semai</td>
<td>nemui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furukusai</td>
<td>ooroshiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinai</td>
<td>shiroi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warui</td>
<td>hisashii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoroshii</td>
<td>hosoi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. EXAMPLES OF SATSUMA USAGE.

1. Archaic.

*nika*, new, from *nihi* (L. *nūsang*).

2. Homonyms of different meaning, etc.

*Ite* (itai, painful) = hot; *kibosuka* (kibosoi, timid) = melancholy; *iyashika* (iyashi humble) = greedy; *itaimonaka* (itari mo nai) indelicate; *kimikuse*, *kimoikuse* (kimi-kusai, stinking of yellow!) smelling of smoke; *kakaranne*, *tsugonne* (kakari yō no nai; tsugari yō no nai) extravagant; *zutne* (zutsunai, lazy) painful; *ganjuka* (ganjō, solid, secure) = healthy; *Jimone* (ji mo nai, no foundation) = sly; *tessoka* (taisō, very ?) = very tired.

3. Words of unexplained origin.

*Moge* = sickly sweet; *genne*, sorry; *tozenne*, tojinne, lonesome; *muze*, loveable; *oserashira*, quiet; *gurashika*, pitiable; *sashirannaka*, unprofitable; *oze*, dreadful; *yazeroshika*, *yazekuroshtika*, *memekurushika*, annoying, tedious; *tsunbuka*, low; *kussershika*, pedantic; *oroyoka*, poor; *tessenne*, *tenkoshimone*, unexpected; *zussarashika*, licentious; *djibishika*, *djrishika*, quiet; *edzurashika*, dreadful; *sekarashika*, fussy, noisy.
VERBS.

Satsuma verbs belong to the same conjugations and possess the same voice as the corresponding verbs in standard speech.

The final "U" of the present tense is never pronounced, and the preceding consonant is often stopped.

FIRST SECTION.

As the Probable Present or Future tense and the Imperative of Satsuma verbs are formed irregularly, the discussion of verbs has been made to follow the model adopted by Japanese grammarians who give six principal forms in explaining each of the conjugations. These are, to give them in the usual order, the negative base (Chamberlain's 4th base), indefinite (2nd base) Certain present (1st base) Conditional (3rd base), Imperative and Future (1st Base) or Probable Present). Conjugations on this model will be found in Akada and Satomi's book "How to speak Japanese Correctly," first published in 1903. The Second Section will explain the inflected postpositions employed for the formation of other tenses, as has been done in Aston's "Grammar of the Japanese Written Language."

I. FIRST CONJUGATION.

1. Eight or nine out of ten verbs in the dialect belong to the first conjugation, which is quite regular, except that the Probable Present or Future ends in short O.

Illustrative sentences—the verb kaku "write."

Jyo kaku (1st base) (I) write.
Kaki ga naru (2nd base) lit. "writing can do," (I) can write.
Menichi kakeba (3rd base) jyodji naru—(jōzū)—If (I) write everyday, (I) will become skilful.
Jya kakkan (4th base) (I) don't write—ji wa
Wai mo jyo kake (Imperative) Do you also write!
Oi mo jyo kakō (Probable Present and Future), I shall also write.
Jyo keta (Certain Past) (I) wrote.

2. Sound changes in the past tense operate on the analogous forms of standard speech according to the rules laid down for Nouns.

Examples. Toda (tonda), yoda (yonda), kata (katta), keta (kaita), teta (toita), shita (suita), nida (nida), keda (koida), deta (dashita), eta (oshita), shimota (shimatta), etc.
II. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. Verbs in the second conjugation form their Certain Present after the attributive form (Aston) of the written language, a thing which may be heard in Tókyō from some speakers. This conjugation is also irregular in the conditional base, Probable Present and Imperative.

The final vowel in the Present is usually not pronounced, the consonant being therefore stopped: nagui for naguru.

2. Illustrative sentences—the verb naguru (T. nageru) "to throw."

Oi mo naguru (1st base) I also throw.
Koke ish-nage ga aru (2nd base) Here is a sling.
Isho nagen ka? (4th base) Don't you throw stones?
Isho nagureba atne (3rd base, abunai) If you throw stones it is dangerous.
Oi mo nagu, or, nagiu ka? Shall I also throw (2 future forms)
Wai mo hayo nage! Do you also throw quickly!

The Satsuma Imperative is nage instead of nagero

All verbs have 2 Future forms, in U and IU except stems ending in -iuru as miuru "see," miu (Fut.) T. Future, miyō.

III. THIRD CONJUGATION.

1. The Satsuma third conjugation is of extreme importance on account of possessing a Negative base in A instead of I. This means that the whole conjugation follows the pattern of the irregular verbs shinuru and inuru, a fact which greatly strengthens Prof. Chamberlain's proof that all Japanese verbs originally followed a single conjugation modelled after these surviving forms. (See Coll. Jap. §272, and the "Excurus on the Origin of the Japanese Conjugations" appended to the Essay on Luchuan Grammar.) Beside this, the Imperative and Probable Present are irregular.

2. Illustrative sentences—the verb okiru, "to wake."

Oi mo okiru, (1st base), I also wake.
Oki-kata ga haye (2nd base), (His) waking is early.
Ima okireba yokarō, (3rd base). If (you) wake now, it will be good.
Hayo okiran ka, (4th base) Don't (you) wake soon?
Wai mo hayo okire, (Imperative) Do you also wake quickly!
Oi mo okirō kai?, (Future) Shall I also wake?
IV. IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. The verb kuru in Satsuma is often pronounced kuk or kug, but it possesses also irregular forms in the Probable Present and the Imperative.

Kyua ai mo ku (Probable Present), Kyō wa are mo koyō. To-day he will also probably come.
Hayo mokke (Imperative), Hayaku motte koi, Fetch it quickly.

2. The verb suru, also sut, is peculiar in the Probable Present which has two forms, su and shiu, and the Gerund.

Hinne wo su, T. hiru-ne wo shiyo
Dzusban wo shiu, T. rusuban wo shiyo.
Yama takoshi, umya fuke=T. yama wa takai umi wa fukai.

3. The polite verbs mos (T. masu) yas (T. nasaru) yaru (T. nasaru) and gozai (T. gozaru), have a negative base in A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mos</td>
<td>moshi</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>{moha mosa}</td>
<td>moshi moso</td>
<td>moso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yas</td>
<td>yashi</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>yaha {yashi yanshi}</td>
<td>yanso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yars</td>
<td>yanshi</td>
<td>yare</td>
<td>yara yai</td>
<td>yaro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Illustrative Sentences. Certain present (1st base) or Future.

Yokato omei kakemos, (I) show you some good ones.
Tohonne oisogyas, oisogyansu, I will do it very quickly.
Anshi mo ikki kyaru, He also comes soon.

Past tense (2nd base)

Ataiya waze daremoshita, I am very tired.
Ikken osshyashitaka, osshyashitaka
Dō itashinashitaka (Tōkyō)
What did you do?
Waze hayo kyatia, (You) came very quickly.

Conditional (3rd base), lacking in mos and yas.

Sen nakiyareba minna kanashī naru, If (you) weep so much all will become sad.

Negative (4th base).

Koya omenya kakemohan, kakemosan, I won't show you this.
Kyua gakkenya ojahan, I don't go to school to-day.
Ansha kyua kiyaran, He will not come to-day.
Imperative.

Ossaijyatch kudasaimoshi, Come, please!
Ma oagai yashi (or yanshi, yanse), Well, come in!
Omai mo hayo kiyai, Do you also come quickly!

Probable Present or Future.

Yokato omei kakemoso, I shall show you good ones.
Kyua gakke ikyanso, I shall go to school to-day.
Anshi mo kyua kiyaro, He will also come to-day.

Mos, when followed by a postposition becomes mon, nsu, or su
Yumondo (T. Iimasu zo !) I will tell!
Tonsudo
Tosudo (T. Torimasu zo) I will take it!

Yas and yaru for Tōkyō nasaru properly belong to Ōsaka dialectical usage. They are subject to great sound changes when suffixed to verbs.

Examples, ossaijyans ka T. ori nasaimasu ka; ojasu = oide yasu = oide nasai.

Giyaru properly iiyaru = ii-nasai, shows how the suffix affects the stem of the main verb at times.

ii. When gozai is conjugated with mos, the compound is usually contracted to goasu or gozasu. Other abbreviated forms which may be heard in country districts are gozans, djans, dzans, dansu, etc. The conjugation is defective. Ex. Sochi goasu, T. so de gozaimasu, Quite so.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goasu</td>
<td>goashi</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>goaha</td>
<td>wanting</td>
<td>goanso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gozasu</td>
<td>gozashi</td>
<td></td>
<td>gozaha</td>
<td></td>
<td>goanso</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii. Miscellaneous semi-idiomatic polite phrases.

Koke yoka shina ga gozaimos, Here are fine goods.
Uchi ossaijyansu ka, Is he at home?
Okawai mo ojasme, There is probably no change.
Yukusa ojasshita, How glad I am to see you.
Meshu messhagemohanka, Won’t you condescend to dine?
Soya atai tamohanka, Won’t you give that to me?
Okame yattamonsu na, Don’t go to any trouble, please.
Ikenmeshmos ka (Dō nasai masu ka), What will you do?
Goggen ukage moshita, I came to enquire about your health.
Kake ne mosh mohan, I don’t tell you high prices.
Nanchi giyatta ka? What did you say?
Tatta ima makanshita, He only went out just now.
Machitto agemoso kai, Let me give you a little more.

iv. The defective auxiliary *dja* (Tōkyō, de aru, da, desu)

This verb has only 3 tenses, which are used as equivalents for the corresponding tenses of the simple conjugations.

Illustrative sentences.

Shiton kokora wakaran mon *dja*, Men’s hearts are incomprehensible.
An kwasha unme mon *djatta*, That cake was delicious.
Kyuua ame ga fuddjaro, It will probably rain to-day.
Aldo=aru darō.

SECOND SECTION.

INFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

I. Suffixes added to the Indefinite Form.

1. i. The suffix *-ta*, and the forms derived from it are added to adjectives and the indefinite of verbs, to make five tenses of the conjugations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Conditional Past</th>
<th>Frequentative Form</th>
<th>and Probable Past Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>-ta</em></td>
<td><em>chi</em> or { <em>che</em></td>
<td><em>taya</em></td>
<td><em>tai</em></td>
<td><em>tsurō</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ii. Illustrative sentences, for the four irregular formations.

Oiga { *kechi* | *keche* | *keche* | *ketete* | kuru kai? Shall I write it for you? (T. kureyō ka?)

Orei ikmoshitaya dzush goashita, When I called to thank him, he was out.

Detai hikon dai sut, He is sometimes going out and sometimes staying in.

Soke kwaji ga attsurō, Wasn’t there a fire at that place?

iii. When the gerundive suffix is followed by WA it becomes -cha by crasis, S. Tsukmoscha= T. Tsuki mashite wa.
Verbal phrases containing a Gerund followed by an inflected form are subject to sound changes, the gerundive suffix becoming a stop or the two words being run together.

- mokke (mochi koi)  
- miset tamonshi  
- ketcharu (kete-aru)  
- tatcharu  
- shitchoru (shichi oru)

= T. motte koi  
= T. misete kudasai  
= T. kaite aru  
= T. tatte yaru  
= T. shite oru

2. i. The suffixes -gotaru, and -taka or -te, which form the Desiderative Adjective are added to the present and indefinite form. They are conjugated like regular adjectives except that adjectives formed with gotaru cannot become abstract nouns. The derivation of this word seems to be gotoku aru.

Illustrative Sentences.

Attributive or Conclusive.

Oi mo midzo { nomugotaru  
  nontaka  
  nonte  
} I too, want to drink some water.

Adverbial.

Oya midza { nomugota  
  nontakayana  
  nonto  
} naka, I don’t want to drink any water.

Past Tense.

Oi mo midzo { nomugotatta  
  nontakatta  
} I too, wanted to drink some water.

Future, Probable Present.

Wai mo midzo{ nomugotaro  
  nontakaro  
} You too, will want to drink some water.

Conditional.

Wai mo { nomugotaya or nomugotannara  
  nontakaya or nontakannara  
} nome, Drink, if you want to.  
Abstract noun. (Note the difference of idiom and similarity to Luchuan).

S. Nontasa ga tamaran got natta, My thirst became unbearable.
T. Nomitakute tamaranai yo ni natta, Having thirsted, it became unbearable.
L. Nunibusasi ga (Nom. case of verbal noun form of desiderative adjective.)
The suffix gotaru also functions as an auxiliary with three other meanings.

(a) Comparison
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kono komya yut no gotaru.} \\
\text{T. Kono kome wa yuki no goto aru.}
\end{align*}
\]

(b) Probability
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kyua amega furo gotaru} \\
\text{T. Kyō wa ame ga furisō da}
\end{align*}
\]

(c) Manner
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Zen ga naka gotnatta.} \\
\text{T. Zeni ga nai yō ni natta.}
\end{align*}
\]

II. Suffix added to the Conditional base: -ba. (Uninflected but inserted here for convenience.)

Examples. "Amega fureba suzushiu nadjaro", If it rains it will get cool.

III. Suffixes added to the negative base.

1. The negative voice in Satsuma is a curious mixture of the "First" and "Second Forms" of the regular conjugations.

These irregular suffixes form the following tenses:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Certain Present} & \quad \text{Certain Past} & \quad \text{Conditional} & \quad \text{Present Gerund} \\
-\text{n} & \quad -\text{ndjatta-datta-zatta} & \quad -\text{annya} & \quad -\text{dji}
\end{align*}
\]

Illustrative Sentences.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Kon ka, Aren't you coming?} \\
\text{Oya chitton shirandjatta, I knew nothing about it.} \\
\text{Benkyo sennyā nahan, It is necessary to be diligent.} \\
\text{(Sen yuwađji ikki kiyai, Come quickly without talking so much.)} \\
\text{T. Sonna ni iwazu ni sugu kinasai.}
\end{align*}
\]

2. Suffixes which form the passive and potential are conjugated, as usual, according to the second conjugation with the result that the suffixes are -ruru for the 1st conjugation, and -raruru for the 2nd and 3rd, (T. reru, raruru) as in the Written Language.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{In ga futo kara tatakurar '}, The dog is beaten by a man.} \\
\text{Oi mo ainya nagerarur '}, I also am thrown by him.
\end{align*}
\]

3. The suffixes -suru (for 1st conj.) and -sasuru (for 2nd and 3rd conj.) are added to the negative base of verbs to make them causative. These suffixes are conjugated just like the irregular verb suru.
4. The uninflected postposition -me, (T. mai), is added to the negative base to form the improbable present or future of the negative voice.

\{ Kon tenki nya kummon na amme. \\
\{ T. Kono tenki ni wa, kuru mono arumai

5. The imperative of the negative voice, is regularly formed by the uninflected postposition -na.

\{ Mo okame yattamosu na! \\
\{ T. Mo okamai kudasaru na!

WORD LISTS.

I. Verbs with changed stems.

Many verbs have been so much corrupted by changes in their stems that they are hard to recognise in their dialect forms. These are some notable examples. Note that the termination -au of stems in a contracts to Ō.

| okku, | kusaru, | okiagaru, | yukiau, | oitsuku, | nokesoru, | ushinau, | nagekomu, | nomikomu, | tazuneru, | ou, | oyogu, | mairu, | fuku, | musu, | ugoku, | kusuguru, | korasu, | kagamu, | oshieru, | taosu, | taoru, | ikau, | chijimu, | shagamu, | oriru, | hasamu, | kukuru, | habikoru, | kawaku, | kowmi, | kueru, | oshitsukeru, | etc. |
|------|--------|----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|-------|--------|
| to put. | to rot. | to rise up. | to meet. | to grow old. | to bend backwards. | to loose. | to throw into. | to swallow. | to enquire. | to pursue. | to swim. | to go. | to blow. | to steam. | to move. | to tickle. | to concentrate. | to stoop. | to teach. | to throw down. | to fall. | to test. | to shrink. | to crouch. | to alight. | to pinch. | to tie. | to increase. | to dry. | to break. | to sew together. | to push. | etc. |

etc.
II. Dialect words differing in derivation from their Tōkyō synonyms.

Kanzuru, (T. kazoeru), to count; orabu, (T. sakebu) to clamour; ozumu, (T. sameru) to awake; usuku (T. itamu); to pain; kuseru (T. soru), to warn; darur (T. kutabiru), to be tired; tamoru (T. taboru) to eat; saroku (T. aruku), to walk slowly; hotaru (T. nageru), to throw; ayyuru (T. ochiru), to fall; kazumu (T. kagu) to smell; kibaru (T. koraeru) to bear; otoru (T. musumu) to steal; imiru (T. fueru) to increase; mipparu (T. mitsuneru) to gaze at; kubiru, properly "to strangle" (T. musubu) to tie; kusaru (T. tojiru) to bind; ishitaru (T. afureru) to overflow; karu (T. ou) to carry on the back; hatchiku (T. nigeru) to run away; kakaru (T. fureru) to touch; katamu (T. katsugu) to shoulder; subo (T. hau) to creep; neoru (T. yamu) to be sick; tsukamayu, (T. torareru) to seize; negiru (T. niramu) to glare at; mogaru (T. nedaru) to tease; chokurakasu (T. karakau), to tease; amaru (T. kawamureru) to be mischievous; mukkiaguru (T. oto suru) to vomit; nesun (T. tsunureru) to pluck; yokkorobu (T. yokotaoru) to fall sidewise; tenamu (T. tsuredatsu) to start out together; garu (T. shikaru) scold; ikkyasu (T. kobosu) to spill; uthoku (T. oku, oikosu) to leave, to overtake; usohiru (T. usotsuku) to lie, etc., etc.

III. The following words differ in meaning from their Tōkyō homonyms.

Koyasu (properly "to fatten")=to uproot; homeku (to feel warm)=to steam; magururu (to be bewildered)=to be knocked senseless; fumu, (to tread)=to wear (shoes etc); kuru (to come)=to go; sasu (to plant, etc)=to blossom; sekuto (to hurry, or dam, or cough)=to shut, to be in confusion, to have a stomach ache; ando suru (to be at peace)=to be satisfied with food, to get tired of; naosu (to repair)=to put away.

IV. Verbs of archaic or unknown derivation.

Hogasu, to dig a hole; taguru, to struggle; bako (Nagasaki bakau), to contend; hegaru, to climb, sakkuro; to rust, etc.

V. The Satsuma dialect is characterised by a free use of emphatic verbal prefixes and suffixes, most of which are entirely meaningless. Two of the following are common to the Luchuan language.

1. Utsi-, ut-, it-, itchi-, chi- (L. ut-, Tōkyō uchi-),

Examples. uchi ku=T. kuu, to eat.

us-suru, (suteru) to throw away  
itchooku (oku) to place  
itchiu (iu) to say  
chiiwasuru (waseruru) to forget  
ichtiu (iu) to say  
ikkobosu (kobosu) to spill  
chikorobu (korobu) to fall  
uchikamu (kamu) to chew
2. Hiki—, hit—, hin—, shit—, fut—, (T. hiki)

Examples. hikkamu (kamu) to bite
hikkaku (kaku) to scratch hittamagaru, (tamageru) to be surprised
hinnomu (nomu) to drink  hinubu (nobu) to stretch
hinnebu (neburi) to lap up  shitsuku (tsuku) to adhere
shitchoru (ochiru) to fall  futchaburu (yaburu) to break


kekaruru (kareru) to wither  keshinda (shinda) died
kekiyuru (kieru) to be extinguished kessaru (kusaru) to rot
kenniguru (nigeru) to run away  kennaburu (naburu) to chaff.

4. Tsuk—, tsut—, (T. tsuki)

tsukkakaru (fururu) to touch tsuggaru (waru) to break
tsuppashiru (hashiru) to run tsuttokasu (tsuki-taousu) to push over

5. Tsun—, (T. tsumi).

tsunsaku, (saku) to cut, tear; tsunkorosu (korosu) to kill;
tsukunjiru (kujiru) to pick to pieces.

6. Kishi (T.———) a prefix insulting in its nature.

kishikayashita (itta) I answered kishikurame (yuke) get away from here!

7. The suffix -takuru (T. takureru, to be wrinkled ?)

waretakuru, to be convulsed with laughter (warau)
fumtakuru, to trample  fumu
itakuru, to babble  iu
etakuru, to drive away  ou
montakuru, to shampoo (momu)
tssutakuru, to pound (tsuku)

8. -kasu. This suffix is often added to the stem of a verb to lend emphasis to its meaning.

keitokasu (keri-taousu) to kick over chirakasu (chirasu) to scatter,
UNINFLECTED POSTPOSITIONS.

I. POSTPOSITIONS PROPER.

The order of the words in this chapter corresponds to that which is followed in Chapt. V. "Handbook of Colloquial Japanese."

1. DE. In Satsuma, this postposition has three uses, as it includes the combined postposition demo. When followed by WA, de becomes DJA, or CHI by crasis. It is often omitted, especially before gozaimos.

Soi dja kuraji ga dekunme. Then it will be impossible to live.
So chi gwandon, Quite so! (polite).
Ne wa doshiko goasu ka,=ataiwa iku de gozaimasu ka.

The equivalent of demo is den, denka, or deka.

Kirishima wa Kagoshima kai den miyu, Kirishima is visible even from Kagoshima.
Kana wa oi denka kagga naru, Even I can write the kana.

Denka is corrupted into djaika when followed by a negative.
Nanda djaika djasan, I can’t even shed a tear.

2. GA. Regular, except that it appears as an interjection.

{An yama Sakurajima yokka take ga!
{Ano yama wa Sakurajima yori takai ze!

3. KA or KAI. These postpositions serve for interrogation, but see also NA and YA. KAI may contract to KE at times.

Naika goyu goasuka, Do you have some business?
Ima kata doki ikmosokai? Where are you going now?
Akke=aru ka, Are there any?

4. KARI or KAI. In Satsuma this postposition has the added meaning "by," an idiom belonging to Luchuan also.

Fune kata iko, T. fune de iko, (I) shall go by boat.
(Luchuan, Mma kata ichung=to go on horseback)

5. DZUI or DZURI. In country districts, MATSU. These words have the same functions as T. made.

Town. Tanyama dzui ikmosoya, Let us go as far as Taniyama!
Country. Iso matsu iko dja goahan kai, Aren’t you going as far as Iso?
6. MO. This suffix is regular in usage, but often contracted to N. Occasionally it is omitted, and in Luchuan expressed by "aggregation."

Kai sasarutsch netchen okitchen oraren, Bitten by mosquitoes I couldn’t bear it whether asleep or awake! Soka shiremohan=T. Sō kamo shirimasen, It may be so.

7. NA; (to inferiors, NE). This suffix forms prohibitions, adjectives and is an interjection. In the dialect it is also employed to ask a question.

Kom bosha doshiko na? What is the price of this hat?
Kokennya kwasha naka na? Wasn’t there some cake here?
Yoka tenki dja goahanka na! (polite) Isn’t it fine weather?
Matchodde ne (rude) As I’ll wait, you know........

8. a. I; or NI (or N in North-Eastern Satsuma). Except for the corruption of T. ni in the dialect, this particle is regular in usage. However, it is subject to agglutination after words ending in A, U, and O.

Nekkarade (T. subete) ichi yen ni nasu, They all come to 1 yen.

b. KE is an unexplainable dialect substitute for T. ni, which is only used after verbs to denote purpose.

Wai mo ni ke konsi ka=Kimi mo mi ni konai ka.
Oya takinatakare ke ita, I went to the water-fall for a showerbath.

9. NO. This postposition is regular but for abbreviation to N and the fact that it is not used substantively.

S. Askon hataken nakankitnohane, kotno ega aru.
T. Asoko no hatakeno naka no kikuno hana ni, kumo nosu ga aru.

10. TO and TON. These two words are subject to some sound changes. TON, is a corruption of T. tomo. The combination to iu, usually becomes tchiu. TO may even be pronounced tsu or chi. In the dialect TO is used substantively (T. no) with the meaning of "one," or "ones."

Unton sutton iwan=nanitomo kantomo iwan.
Atai ya Takeda tchiu yatsu goas=Takeda to iu mono de gozaimasu.
Karasu no shite ga on do!=Karasu no shiroi no ga orimasu zo!
Teron in the dialect supplants T. to ka; Nanteron kanteron=nantoka kantoka="What not."

11. WA. Nothing need be said here about the "isolating particle" except to remind the student of the crasis explained under the head of nouns. Similar crasis occurs in T, ni wa, which becomes nina by metathesis,
Jibun nina dekut tsumoi dje or, = Jibun ni wa dekiru tsumori de iru. Ma nina awan, = Ma ni wa awan, You will be late!

12. WO. Irregular only in agglutination. Woba, however, may be heard in conversational use.

Oya cha woba noda, = Ore wa cha wo nonda.

13. YA, frequently I, is as in Tōkyō colloquial, but this word occurs more often in the dialect.

Kanabin dare wa ansam ya? Kanadarai wa arimasen ka.

Kyua aske \{iko ya=Kyō wa, asoko ni ikō ya.

\{iko i.

The interrogative termination i of Luchuan seems related to YA especially when reduced to I.

14. YE, this postposition is regular except for crasis.

15. YOI or YOKKA, corruptions of T. yori are regular in usage. Somen ga nai yokka wmo geanga!, Macaroni is better than anything. Natcha midga nan yoi gosso dja, Water is a better treat than anything else in summer.

II. OTHER POSTPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Do. This word has two functions, those of the interjection ze or zo; and the auxiliary, future tense, darō. In the first sense it corresponds to the Luchuan emphatic particle dō.

Sonna kot omowarene do! L. Unu kutung umarang do!

Kokenya yoka shotchu ga atdo ga, There must be good shōchū here!

2. Don, idon, donka, donkara, donkarana, donkaraba. These words have a Tōkyō equivalent in keredomo.

Ima ita don dzus djatta, Ima itta keredomo rusu datta. Sodji goandonkaraba, atai ya sutmohan, That is so, but I don't like it. Yomoidon, yomu keredomo, etc. There is a hint of a lost conjugation of this conjunction.

3. Gii; a suffix derived from kiru "to cut" denotes limitation. Mo koigi de yamu, I will behave better after this. (T. kore kiri.)

4. Nara, a verbal auxiliary, is dialectical so far as it supplants T. naraba. As has been shown in the conjugation of adjectives, nara is always used in the dialect instead of the hypothetical form.

Oi ga yoka nara, ikki kugga, If I will do I'll come at once.

5. Nagara. This suffix means "while," but it is not common in the dialect, its place being taken by the gerund.
Oiya yokkorot nagara yomo } Ore wa ne nagara yomō.
Oiya yokkotchi yomo

6. Yara. This particle which expresses doubt or uncertainty, often may be translated "and" in its Tōkyō usage. In Satsuma, it has the added sense of "not only, but also."
Kanyara, sun yara morota. I received not only paper, but also ink.

7. Kusa. This emphatic particle is derived from T. koso wa, Needless to say, there is no "koso form" of the verb for it to govern. Yukusa odjanshita= yō koso irasshaimashita.

8. Seka, "even." This must be derived from Tōkyō sae.
In seka onnyu shichoru, Even a dog understands favour.

9. Datsure is a suffix derived from and equivalent to datera.
S. Sampō datsure hana mi ke iko } By way of a walk, let us go to
T. Sampō datera hana mi ni ikō } see the flowers.

10. Bashī, a suffix which shows doubt, like T. demo.
Wai mo yureo mibashi shita kai, Did you really see a ghost?
Yokabashi no gots, It seems all right.

11. Same, sen, se. These suffixes are a corruption of sama ni, and correspond to T. -ra in such words as achira etc., expressing direction.
Waiyoo atchisame ike,=Omae tachi wa, achira ye ike!
An ki ga missen koroda, That tree has fallen to the right.
Wai no machittoo maaru dere, Move a little more to the front!

12. Pluralising suffixes. These are similar to those of standard speech except that in the dialect, only three can be used of things.

Only applied { gata Applied to } domo
to persons { tachi persons and things } don

13. Moo, or oo, exclamatory particles.

Nai ga moo } nani, sonna koto ga nai!
Nai ga oo } What, you don’t say so!

14. Equivalents of conjunctions as pronounced in the dialect.

Soshiche (sō shite); soikara (sore kara); soide (sore de); shitaya (shitareba); soinara (sore nara); soijdja (sore de wa); soidjakara (sore da kara); sosutto (sō suru to); tsukmoshičha (tsukimashite wa) etc.

15. The following conjunctions are not used in Satsuma.
aruiwa, moshikuba, mata wa and soretomo.
ADVERBS.

Satsuma adverbs are decidedly irregular, so that a list of the more peculiar is quite in order. Moreover, the postposition ni is not used after the adverbs which are followed by it in Tōkyō, as it has been lost by crasis. Adjectives and pronouns used as adverbs have been already explained.

I. Sound changes in Adverbs.

ikkī
sudei
koneda
sakkara
inma
sashkabui
idden
menichi
yaguchi
mōke
sote
muke
tattat
tatta
bakkai
hakatcha
choroito
suppai
shittai
okata
yoitonsureba
ketcha
sakashimme
saimoi
zeskiton
mutesu
idjon
teseitchi
warusuto
omegakenno
hitochi
mete
tege
soinara
aigato
gokurosaa
etc.

at once
already
recently
for a long time
soon
for a long while
at any time
everyday
immediately
already
outside
over there
often

jiki ni
sude ni
konaidai
sakkara
ima
hisashiburi
itsudemo
mainichi
yagate
mohaya
soto ni
mukō ni
tabitabī
tada
bakari
dake
chotto
suppāri
sukkari
ō-kata
yaya mo sureba
kaete
sakashima ni
shani muni
zehitomo
moto
ichiyō ni
taiseitsu ni
waraku suru to
omoi-gake mo naku
hitōtsu ni
metta ni
taigai
sayōnara
arigatō
gokurosama
etc.

} only
just
altogether
completely
mostly
apt
rather
upside-down
violently
by all means
once
in the same way
important
perhaps
unexpectedly
unitedly
seldom
almost
good-bye

} thank you
etc.
II. Adverbs Peculiar to the Dialect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>short while</td>
<td>chotto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>tsune ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>heizei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the right</td>
<td>migi ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceedingly</td>
<td>hanahada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plenty</td>
<td>takusan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here and there</td>
<td>achirakochira, chōdo, hanahada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactly, exceedingly</td>
<td>yohodo, zehi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very much</td>
<td>nanitomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indeed</td>
<td>hitotsu mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not one</td>
<td>sora ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by heart</td>
<td>oisukare sama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>subete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutually</td>
<td>tagae ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>nani shi ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no matter how</td>
<td>ika ni shitemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td>nan to iwardemo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfortunately</td>
<td>ainiku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perhaps</td>
<td>aruiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoroughly</td>
<td>roku ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carefully</td>
<td>yokuyoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tosity-turvy</td>
<td>saka-sama ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recklessly</td>
<td>yatara ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seldom</td>
<td>mare ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>properly</td>
<td>teki-ryō ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most</td>
<td>mottomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sayō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Onomatopoeic Adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>staggering</td>
<td>yoro yoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexedly</td>
<td>uro uro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kuratto  round and round  gururi to
dossa dossa  steadily  doshi doshi
poroi poroi  in drops  poro poro
kirai kirai  prickingly  chiku chiku
hotto  confusingly  unzari
unna unna  pliantly  nayo nayo
unnakui unnakui  windingly  kunekune
yongo hingo  rapidly  zunzun
gongot  listlessly  bonyari to
akwasanto  tired  gakkari
messai  brimmingly  nami nami to
gambui  totteringly  yodo yodo
yoppoi yoppoi  dully  botto
boyatto  drenching  bisshori
bussoi  just  chotto
chokatto  little by little  chibi chibi
chokoi  etc.  etc.
chimbo chimbo
chin chin  etc,

INTERJECTIONS.

Some interjections have already been mentioned under the head of Uninflected Postpositions. These were ga, na, ya, moo, oo, and do. The dialect, however, has an unusually large number of such words.

aa  Interjections of surprise.
arayo
oiyo
hara
halla (sic)
undamo (women)

ishtayo  Exclamations of disgust.
isshiki
oi
kora
yo
oi
un
haa
hai
djat  Words of address.
djat
djaro  djaro
ehai (humble)
ei
iya
iṣya
nya
unnya
innya
ii
chesto
esiyo
yeso
yaiya yaiya

Responses ("Yes").

Interrogatory word.

Responses ("No").

Word expressing sorrow or anger.

Exclamation of encouragement.

Exclamation of encouragement or resignation.

Interjection of disappointment.
ko
saa
anne
anna
etc.

} Interjection of reflection.

} Introductory expletive words.

etc.

Illustrative Sentences.

\{ Oi mero ! Shimbuna ne ka ? Say ! waitress, no newspapers ?
\{ Hai Osakanto, Kagoshimanto mo gozansu. Yes, both Osaka and
Kagoshima ones.

\{ Okkahan, goggen ukagei meishita. Mother, I’ve come to call.
\{ Arayo ! Hadzedon no kiyatta ! Well! Hachizaemon has come.
Yaiya yaiya ! Suppai madjigota ! Dear me, I spoiled it all !
Hara ! Iken shiyatta to na ? Gracious ! what have you done ?

SYNTAX.

Some peculiarities which would naturally fall under this head
have been already dealt with, as in the case of the omission of post-
positions, interrogation, etc. All that remains to be said is that
the dialect pushes to an extreme the omission of elements of the sentence
noticeable in ordinary Japanese, such as the subject, predicate and
object.

Yorosiu giyattammoshi, Please give (him) my regards !
An sha daisa na ? Who (was) that man ?
Oya chao, aya sakewo noda, He drank sake and I tea .
Midzu nontaka monna,tone ! Let those who want to drink water,
drink (water) !
Oiya meshiu kuga, waya kuwanka ? I eat rice rice and won’t you eat
(some rice) ?
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PART II.

LEXICAL COMPARISON OF THE SATSUMA DIALECT.

EXPLANATORY.

Positive knowledge can only be attained by the demolition of hidden possibilities. The great problem of Japanese philology is the ultimate classification of the Standard Speech of Japan, now tentatively assigned to the Altaic groups. That this position is unsatisfactory is the opinion of Prof. Chamberlain, to mention no other name; and hence casual visitors to Kagoshima have insisted that the Satsuma dialect might provide a clue to a new solution of the problem.

Japanese, especially Satsuma people, are prone to declare that the Southern dialect is like Chinese, a theory which will detain us for a moment. Satsuma speakers employ such strong stress and peculiar rhythms as to produce a tolerable imitation of the sounds of spoken Chinese, and they also make very free use of Sinico-Japanese expressions, but that is all. Needless to say, Satsuma "Chinese" words do not approximate to the pronunciation of any dialect of modern China, nor do the Satsuma sounds follow such a system as that of the To-in, introduced to Japan by the Buddhist missionaries of the 17th century. We shall shortly return to a further discussion of Sinico-Japanese words and their pronunciation in Satsuma, but the theory of relationship is usually based on other grounds.—namely, the existence of various Chinese customs; for instance, eating pork, using spoons, or carrying-poles which turn up instead of down at the ends; and the historical fact of trade and intercourse with the province of Fukhien through the southern port of Bō-no-tsu.

In a similar way, European travellers and scientists familiar with Malaysia or Formosa, go to Luchu (Okinawa Ken) and decide that the natives are akin to the Sea-Dyaks, so when they return to Kagoshima, noting that the men wear koshi-maki similar to the sarang and that the women carry their babies on the stomach instead of the back, they depart persuaded that the speech of the Satsuma people must certainly be like some obscure dialect of the Austronesian ("Malayo-Polynesian") or Indonesian ("Malayan") families. Though the only European resident of Luchu is inclined to accept a hypothetical relationship between Luchuan and the Indonesian languages, he has nothing to offer at present in support of this theory. In regard to the Satsuma dialect, of which we possess to-day a more complete knowledge, only one word, and that a neologism of the last century, has any relation to Malay, i.e. gitta, Tōkyō, gomu, rubber. Gitta seems to
be a corruption of "gutta-percha," which, on the authority of the New Oxford Dictionary, may be referred to the Malay word getah.

A recent visitor to Kagoshima, Merton L. Miller, Ph. D. Esq., at present Chief of the Division of Ethnology in the Bureau of Science, Philippine Government, Manila, has proved his interest in Japanese philology by favouring me with the publications of the Bureau which treat of the island dialects. Of these, Volume V, Part I, "The Batan Dialect as a Member of the Philippine Groups of Languages," by Otto Scheerer, a former resident of Japan, has proved of great interest to me. The first chapter of this work, which deals with the northernmost Philippine dialect, consists of an exhaustive lexical comparison of some 100 Batan words and certain numerals with their equivalents in 23 Philippine and 80 Formosan dialects. This treatise suggested a similar comparative study of Standard Japanese, the Satsuma dialect and Luchuan with the object of widening the scope of Mr. Scheerer's comparisons.

OBJECT OF THE LEXICAL COMPARISON

The object of the present lexical comparison is, as has already been hinted, the establishment of any linguistic affinities between Standard Japanese, its sister, the Satsuma dialect, and their half-sister, the Luchuan tongue, and the speech of Formosa and the Philippines. As no correspondences or related words have been found, a feeling of disappointment may come to some persons; but the definite nature of the results obtained must give satisfaction.

For the above reason, I do not reprint any part of Mr. Scheerer's work, merely recommending it to the curious, but proceed with a table of 113 items, numbered to correspond with the 114 items of Mr. Scheerer's earlier comparison, comparing the pure Japanese equivalents for the above mentioned Batan words, with the corresponding words in the Satsuma dialect and the language of Luchu, so that the whole may be considered an appendix to Mr. Scheerer's valuable contribution to knowledge. Were words of Chinese origin allowed to supplant pure Yamato terms in the table, it would be plainly evident that the phonology of Satsuma speech is more closely allied to the Tōkyō pronunciation than to that of Luchu. Satsuma forms of speech, however, are so aboriginal in their nature as to admit of real comparison with none but Yamato verbs. For the Luchuan words, I am principally indebted to Prof. Yamashiro of the 2nd Girls' High School, Kagoshima, and of Shuri, Luchu; but also to Prof. Chamberlain's well-known vocabulary, and to an MS. English-Luchuan dictionary, the work of my father, the Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, D. D. of Naha, Luchu. When the Satsuma dialect presented a multiplicity of forms, I have been guided by the opinion of
various gentlemen of Kagoshima in selecting the words which have the widest acceptance in the polite circles of that city. Later the results of the comparison will be briefly tabulated.

WORD LIST

(The arabic numbers are those of Mr. Scheerer’s work. Abbreviations are: T.=Tōkyō, S.=Satsuma, L.=Luchuan, Chin.=Chinese origin, Vulg.=Vulgar.)


Cf. T. Bin, L. Binta, the temples,
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<th>30. Forehead</th>
<th>T. Hītaī</th>
<th>S. Hīte, Fute</th>
<th>L. Fūtē</th>
<th>L. Chīra</th>
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<td>S. Tsera</td>
<td>Cf. L. Kōgī, features.</td>
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<td>32. Nose</td>
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<td>S. Hana</td>
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<td>33. Mouth</td>
<td>T. Kuchi</td>
<td>S. Kutch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>34. Lips</td>
<td>T. Kuchibiru</td>
<td>S. Suba</td>
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<td>35. Tongue</td>
<td>T. Shīta</td>
<td>S. Shīta</td>
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<td>36. Tooth</td>
<td>T. Ha</td>
<td>S. Ha</td>
<td></td>
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<td>37. Eye</td>
<td>T. Me</td>
<td>S. Me</td>
<td></td>
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<td>38. Ear</td>
<td>T. Mīmi</td>
<td>S. Min</td>
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<td>39. Breast, (of Female)</td>
<td>T. Chichi</td>
<td>S. Chichi</td>
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<td>40. Breast</td>
<td>T. Mune</td>
<td>S. Mune</td>
<td>L. Wachi</td>
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<td>41. Neck</td>
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<td>S. Senaka</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cf. T. Kōshi, the loins.</td>
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<td>46. Belly</td>
<td>T. Harā</td>
<td>S. Harā</td>
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<td>S. Harā</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cf. S. Hama-nage, a kind of hockey played with a puck, Hama.</td>
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<td>S. Ashī</td>
<td>L. Fīsha, Ashī</td>
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<td>L. Kunda</td>
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<td>49. Foot</td>
<td>T. Ashī</td>
<td>S. Ashī</td>
<td>L. Fīsha, Ashī</td>
<td>(rude).</td>
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<td>L. Chīmi, Tsimi</td>
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<td>S. Tsūme</td>
<td>L. (W)ībi</td>
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<td>T. Yūbi</td>
<td>S. Yūbi</td>
<td>L. Figinto, Pigi</td>
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<td>S. Hīnji, Hīdji</td>
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<td>53. Gall</td>
<td>T. Tanju (Chin.)</td>
<td>S. Tanju</td>
<td>L. Nja, the bitter thing</td>
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<td>L. Chīmu</td>
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<td>55. Stomach</td>
<td>T. I</td>
<td>S. I</td>
<td>L. Ḫī, Wata</td>
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<td>T. Tsūbaki</td>
<td>S. Tsudzu</td>
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<td>S. Sempiro</td>
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<td>S. Sem-piro, literally “1000 fathoms.”</td>
<td>L. Wata, Watawga</td>
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<td>L. Hani</td>
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<td>S. Horo</td>
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<td>Cf. T. Horoba, down.</td>
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<td>L. Iyo, Ḫyu</td>
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<td>T. Uwo</td>
<td>S. Iwo</td>
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<td>S. Ye</td>
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<td>S. Fune</td>
<td>L. Huni</td>
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<td>76. Large Boat</td>
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<td>S. Futoka fune</td>
<td>L. Daïng huni</td>
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<td>77. Small Boat</td>
<td>T. Kobune</td>
<td>S. Kobune</td>
<td>L. Hunsqoa</td>
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<td>78. Food</td>
<td>T. Tabemono</td>
<td>S. Kuimono</td>
<td>L. Kamimun, Kuvemun</td>
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<td>S. Shiwo</td>
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<td>T. Su</td>
<td>S. Aman (women)</td>
<td>L. Amazaki</td>
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<td>81. Oil</td>
<td>T. Abura</td>
<td>S. Abura</td>
<td>L. Anda, Anra</td>
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<td>T. Abura-mi</td>
<td>S. Abura</td>
<td>L. Anda, Anra</td>
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<td>T. Kin</td>
<td>S. Kin</td>
<td>L. Kuqani</td>
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<td>T. Mushiro</td>
<td>S. Mushito</td>
<td>L. Mushiru</td>
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<td>(Smooth)</td>
<td>T. Tatami</td>
<td>S. Tatun</td>
<td>L. Tatang</td>
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<td>85. An Inhabitant of Batan (No equivalent exists).</td>
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<td>86. A Chinese</td>
<td>T. Shinajin</td>
<td>S. Nankin san</td>
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<td>Ci. T. Tōjin, “Man of Tang.”</td>
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<td>T. Himojisa</td>
<td>S. Hidaisa</td>
<td>L. Yasa</td>
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<td>Ci. T. Hidarusa (synonym).</td>
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<td>T. Nodo no kawaita, S. Nodo no kawaita,</td>
<td>L. Köchung</td>
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<td>T. Itami</td>
<td>S. Itan</td>
<td>L. Yamung</td>
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<td>90. Sickness{Jap.</td>
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<td>S. Yamme</td>
<td>L. Yamme</td>
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<td>91. Chīn.</td>
<td>T. Byōki</td>
<td>S. Byōki</td>
<td>L. Byōki</td>
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<td>92. Something</td>
<td>T. Tsutemai mono</td>
<td>S. Chimite mon</td>
<td>L. Fisang mung</td>
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<td>Cold</td>
<td></td>
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<td>93. Heat</td>
<td>T. Atseua</td>
<td>S. Nukusa, Assa</td>
<td>L. Atseua, Nukusa</td>
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<td>94. Right (direction)</td>
<td>T. Migi</td>
<td>S. Mig</td>
<td>L. Nijiri</td>
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<td>T. Hidari</td>
<td>S. Hidai</td>
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<td>96. Clean</td>
<td>T. Kirei</td>
<td>S. Kire, Kireka</td>
<td>L. Chiri</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. Dirty</td>
<td>T. Kitanai</td>
<td>S. Kissane, Kissanaka</td>
<td>L. Hqosang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Red</td>
<td>T. Akai</td>
<td>S. Ake, Akaka</td>
<td>L. Akasang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Distant</td>
<td>T. Tōi</td>
<td>S. Toe</td>
<td>L. Tisang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. To come</td>
<td>T. Kuru</td>
<td>S. Kuru</td>
<td>L. Chūng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. To go</td>
<td>T. Yuku</td>
<td>S. Iku, Kuru (sic)</td>
<td>L. Ichung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numerals.

| 102. I | T. Hitotsu | S. Futotsu | L. Tīsī, Tīchī |
| 103. II | T. Futatsu | S. Hitatsu | L. Tītī, Tīchī |
| 104. III | T. Mitsu | S. Mitsu | L. Mītsī |
| 105. IV | T. Yotsu | S. Yotsu | L. Yītsī |
| 106. V | T. Itsutsu | S. Itsutsu | L. Itītī |
| 107. VI | T. Mitsu | S. Mutsu | L. Mītsī |
| 108. VII | T. Nanatsu | S. Nanatsu | L. Nānatsī |
| 109. VIII | T. Yatsu | S. Yatsu | L. Yātsī |
| 110. IX | T. Tō | S. To | L. Kukunutsī |
| 111. X | T. Tō-ichī | S. Jīch | L. Tu |
| 112. XI | T. Ni-ichī | S. Ni-jū | L. Jī-ichī |
| 113. XX | T. Ni-jū | S. Ni-jū | L. Ni-jū |
| 114. C | T. Hyaku | S. Hyak | L. Hyāku |

RESULTS OF THE LEXICAL COMPARISON

It has been already stated that the foregoing list of words has been adopted for external reasons, and that it has not been compiled in order to display the Satsuma dialect. From a cursive examina-
tion of this word-list, we will be led to grant an intimate relationship between the modern colloquial of Tōkyō, the dying Satsuma patois, and Luchuan, for in some 92 cases we may discover triplets unquestionably possessing a common derivation. Of these triplets, No. 52, "the elbow" is an example of some value:

52. T. Hiji S. Higi L. Fijinto, Figi

No. 19, "man," No. 59, "dog," No 66, "fish" and No. 95, "the left" (direction) also go to show that what Prof. Chamberlain terms the "phonetic decay" conspicuous in the Luchuan tongue has affected the speech of the Satsuma people, though to a lesser degree.

19. T. Hito S. Futo L. Tcho
59. T. Inu S. In L. Ing
66. T. Uwo S. Iwo L. Iyo
95. T. Hidari S. Hidai L. Fijai

Again, in the case of Satsuma words, even when they are quite different from the Japanese terms in common use, we see that these forms have something distinctly provincial about them which marks them as of dialectical origin, or else they are mere survivals of antiquated Japanese.


Of independent Satsuma words, there are some 16 examples to be found in the word-list. Reference to it will further disclose the dialectical nature of Satsuma speech from the poverty of its vocabulary, as there are some 52 entire coincidences with Standard Japanese, as compared with 14 entire coincidences of Luchuan and Japanese. The relation of the Satsuma dialect to Luchuan is of considerable importance, although only 5 actual coincidences exist in this list, for in 21 cases the dialect forms approximate much more closely to Luchuan, and are transitional between that language and standard Japanese. The independence of Luchuan, which is great enough to make it one of the world's languages, is not well shown by this word-list, which is poor in adjectives and verbs, but this may be easily learned from a perusal of Prof. Chamberlain's grammatical study.

**SUMMARY**

Japanese, the Satsuma dialect, and Luchuan are not related to the Formosan or Philippine dialects. The three forms of speech are cognate and inter-related. Satsuma, while divergent from Tōkyō speech, is not independent but dialectical, and conversely, Luchuan must be classed as a language. Hence, the results of this lexical comparison do not affect the linguistic classification of the Japanese language proper.
PART III.

VOCABULARY

INTRODUCTORY

The Satsuma words in the following list are defined by their equivalents in Tōkyō Japanese rather than by the single English word introduced to help the memory. Moreover the Satsuma terms and phrases are spelled out as single words owing to the peculiarity of local enunciation. No discrimination of usage has been attempted but frequent divergences in phonetic representation may be found. Silent vowels in Tōkyō Japanese, that is short i and short u, have been entirely omitted in those cases when they would be absolutely suppressed by a Satsuma man.

A

Aba
Abatenu
Abatenaku
Abo, apo
Abon
Abuiko
Aburagi
Aburamushi
Achakocka
Achi
Achienaka
Atemnaka
Achiki
Achisame
Achisen
Achiyan
Addene
Addoga
Agahanka
Agaimon
Agaiyahanka
Agaiyanshi
Aganse
Aganshi
Agarse
Agashi
Agemoso
Agenso
Agen
Agenjattate
Ageshi
Agga

{ 
| dumb | oshi |
| many | takusan |
| mother | haha |
| a gridiron | \[ami\] |
| fritters | aburage |
| mimela gaschkeritchi | kogane mushi (ent.) |
| here and there | achi-kochi |
| hot | atuei |
| absurd | tondemo nai |
| red beans | azuki |
| over there | \[achira ye\] |
| that’s so | sō da ne |
| there should be | arō ga |
| won’t you eat? | o-tabe nasaranka |
| a reprobate | sutaremono |
| won’t you eat? | o-agari nasaranka |
| please eat | o-agari nāeai |
| I shall give | agemaeshō |
| like that | ō (adverb) |
| as that is so | ō de atta no ni |
| no T. colloquial, also Nagasaki, corrected MSS. | aru ga |
| there are | aga |
Aggai  | there are  
Aggan  | chaps  
Aggar  | your things  
Aggatu  | it seems so, but  
Aggochaddon  | to talk bawdy  
Aggotaidon  | a duck  
Agutchaku  | he, that, trout  
Ahi  | therefore  
Aii  | they  
Aiba  | there are  
Aidon  | thankful  
Aiga  | seemingly so  
Aigate  | thank you  
Aigato  | are there?  
Aigena  | a yawn  
Aigotogovanu  | light (n)  
Aike  | light (adj.)  
Ake  | red  
Ake, akaka  | dragon-fly  
Akeberu  | shall open  
Akemoso  | dragon fly  
Akensu  | open!  
Aki  | trade  
Akine  | mother  
Ako  | you  
Akka  | dangerous  
Akkodan  | horse-fly  
Aknaka  | a rowdy  
Aku  | listlessly  
Akatomon  | rain-cloak  
Akwasono  |  
Amadoi  | hyla arborea, tree frog  
Amagaki  |  
Amabiki  | prayer for rain  
Amagat  | a spoiled child  
Amage  | cock roach  
Amagu  | vinegar  
Amai  |  
Aman  | a flatterer  
Aman(women)  | to be noisy  
Amanshakma  | circumstances  
Amanshakme  | sweet  
Amaru  | amusing  
Ambe  | rain, rice gluten  
Ame, amaka  | does it exist?  
Amechoru  | that, net  
Ami  | to tire of  
Ammonka  | elder sister  
An  | there is  
Andosuru  | aru ga  
Anehan  | aka-gire  
Anqa  | omae no mono  

ō-guchi ni akeru  
ahuru  
are, ayu  
sareba  
arera  
aru ga  
arigatai  
arigató  
aru so na  
arigató gozaimasu  
aru ga  
akubi  
akari  
akarui  
akai  
tombō  
akemashō  
tombō, akitsu (arch.)  
ake yō  
akinai  
haha  
onata  
omae  
kimiru  
abunai  
abu  
akutaremono  
boyari to  
amagappa  
amu-gaeru  
amu-goi  
abareko  
aburamushi  
su  
nejikemono  
sawagō  
ambai  
amai  
omoshiroi  
amē  
aru mono ka  
ano, ami  
akū  
anesan  
arimasu ga
Ani
Anne
Ansho
Anyan
Anjude
Anmoju
Annatoi
Anne
Anna
Ano
Annaka
Ano
Annoiwo
Anoemai
Anesea
Ansan
Aigo
Anji
Anjo
Anon
Aniyo
Anzo
Aniki
Ansanya
Anshi
Anoshi
Annaka
Anusya
Anta
Anto
Anwarodon
Anyaddyon
Anyumu
Anyun
Aoka
Aomo
Appappo (children)
Appai
Apppe
Appedon
Appu
Appakku
Appuia
Ara
Aragwacho
Arasuppo
Araka, are
Arake
Arakine
Arraman
Arayo
Arear
Are
Areako
Areshimedomai
Areta
Aru
Asaka, ase
Asanegoro
Asanigoro

elder sister
like that
masseur
probably not
well, say (interj.)
dangerous
guide, trade
horse-mackerel
that gentle

ane, anesan
ano gotoku
amna
arumai
ano ne
abunai
annai, akinai
aji no uwo
ano okata

elder brother

ani, anisan

isn’t there?
that man
are there?
he (nominative)
that
those fellows
to walk
like that
green
rice arrack

arimasen ka
ano hito
arimasu ka
kare wa
ano mono
ano yatsu domo
ano yaro domo
ayumu
anna ni
aoi
awamori
abayo, (children)
yahari

a frog

kaeru

that

are wa

sobōkan

ara

no-naka, omoya

chigatta mono

oya

ana

araikō

daidokoro

ochita

ara

asai

nebo
Asanme in the morning asa no ma ni
Asashigode prickly heat asemo
Aseki to turn mazekuru
Asekku that much arachodo
Asekuru hop-sotch ishi-keri
Ashiko sole of the foot ashi no ura
Ashi-nago-kenken instep ashi-no-kō
Asu-no-kongi My foot has gone to sleep ashi ga shibireta
Asu-no-hara a child's game chin chin moga moga,
Ashi-no-ku there asoko ni
Ashi-shibe-ga-ita all there are aru kaigiri
Ashitankonge oh! ō
Ask there abiseru
Asshiko to water asobimashō
Asshokoi le't's play asobi-dōgu
Assut to water asobi ni iku
Assumoso-ya toys mamagoto
Asubiyage-moso-ya to go for pleasure watakushi domo
Asuboya a child's dinner party niwaka ni
Asuddok we watakushi
Asukke-iku suddenly watakushi
Asunango people like us watakushi nado wa
Ataando over there achira ye
Atahando probable aru sō na
Atadei dangerous abinai
Atai the heel kibisu
Atashi
Atawanda people like us atoshizari
Atchise
Atchiu
Atmei
Atodo
Atojii
Atoshidai
Atosudai
Ate
Atsuro
Attagoto
Attona
Awoki
Awon
Aya
Ayu
Ayuarruru
Ayubu
Azame

B

Ba wet-nurse, old woman uba, baba
Baba highroad tōri
g Bah (children) totsan
Bachi-bachige matsume
Bachikaburu bachi akuru
Bachikuikayaru hanekaeru
Ba-i ju-i
Bakkai only bakari
| Bako           | to contend      | seriau        |
| Bakottaro     | to seize one another | ubaiou       |
| Bakui         | a horse merchant | bakurō        |
| Bakuyo        | a seat          | koshi kake, Spanish banca |
| Bakuyu        | evening         | yugata        |
| Banko         | a basket        | bappai        |
| Bansame       | a penalty cup of wine | ba-ran, hitotsuka |
| Bappe         | polypodium lingua | zaru          |
| Bara          | a basket        | demo          |
| -Bashi        | suffix, even    | obasan        |
| Batchi        | grandmother     | T.—           |
| Batchingure   | to fall and roll over | matsuge     |
| Batsubakke    | eyelashes       | dōmo          |
| Battai        | dear me!        | takusane      |
| Batto (children) | plenty    | baba          |
| Bayai         | circumstances   | uchi          |
| Bebe (children) | fitth       | wakiga        |
| Bebu (”” )    | cow             | beni          |
| Beko          | arm-pit perspirat’on | bi-fuku     |
| Ben           | rouge           | usukushi      |
| Benben (children) | nice clothes | naki gao wo suru |
| Benke (”” )   | pretty          | beso          |
| Benko         | to show a crying face | besu jō-naku |
| Beotsukuru    | dwindlingly     | yokke ni      |
| Bessai        | a sob           | garasu        |
| Besso         | without danger  | mabayui       |
| Bet djonne    | excessively     | matomaran     |
| Bettai        |                    | ojike ga tsuku|
| Bidoro (Portuguese) | glass   | kaeru         |
| Bidsuro (”” )| dazzling        | bimbō         |
| Biidzuro (”” )| unfinished      | mina (conch,) |
| Bigarashi     | to lose nerve   | chōzudarai    |
| Bigatoren     |                | binrōji       |
| Biggatsuku    | frog            |                |
| Biki          | poor            |                |
| Bikidzu       | melania         |                |
| Bimbu         | wash-basin      |                |
| Bina          | betel-nut (?)   |                |
| Bindare       | riding on a man’s shoulders | kataguruma |
| Bindoshi      |                |                |
| Bindzui       | hammer-shark    | shumoku-zame  |
| Birinko       | head            | atama         |
| Binshaihaka   | hair of the head | kamige        |
| Binta         | heavily         | bitto         |
| Bintanke      | osprey          | nisago        |
| Birū          | father          | chichi        |
| Bishago       | broken          | hijiketa      |
| Bisho         | to be surprised | bikkuri suru  |
| Bisshigeta    | frog            | kaeru         |
| Bitchisuru    | loquat          | biwa          |
| Bitta         | squash          | kabocha       |
| Biya          | no use          | dame da       |
| Bobura        |                | tōmbo         |
| Bodja         | dragon-fly      |                |
| Bot           | a brave man     | daitan mono   |
Bokkena  unruely  rambọ na
Bokkuí  2 teethed-clogs  bokuri
Bukkuí  useless  dame
Bok  patrina scabiosaefolia  ominaaishi
Bombana  children  kodomo
Bon  Adam's apple  bon no kudo
Bonnodo  pomelo  zabon
Bontan  hibiscus suriacus  mokuge
Bontenkwa  a useless man  yaku ni tatan hito
Bora  back of the head  koto
BOROKUBO  BOROKUTAN  priest  bōzu
Borots  hat  bōshi
Bos  a pole or club  bō
Bosh  to banter  karakau
Boshi  listlessly  bonyari
Botto  fish  totto (children)
Boyakasu  a whip  muchi
Boyatto  uselessness  buchōho
Bu (children)  breaking wind  he
Buchi  fresh fish  nama zakana
Buchiho  shivering  buruburu
Buchiko  fish  totto (children)
Buchu  rich man  kanemochi
Buen  bubbles  aya
Buibui  to bubble  awadatsu
Bujo (children)  a kind of clogs  hiyorigeta
Bukensha  (bot.) pachima  bukuryo
Buku  ugly  migurushii
Bukudatsu  to flourish  habikoru
Bukkuigeta  bankrupttoy  hasan
Bukuyu  the largest part  kahan
Buna  a swing  buranko
Bunjeru  rudeness  burei
Bunjiro  rude  burei na
Bunsanbare  a kind of clogs  bisho bisho
Bunsanbussan  (bot.) pachima  butai
Bunto  ugly  tokoroten
Burasango  to flourish  budo
Bure  a stage  buro
Busskena  a kind of sea-weed  buto na
Bussai  grapes  koeta
Bute  fat and ugly  kinchaku
Buto  fat  chi-no-ma
Butona  purse  kichi
Butu  mother  haha
Butu  tea-money  chadai
Chaigo  jaw  ago
Chaibo  Chachachan  tea-room  cha-no-ma
Chade  Chachachan  tea-room  cha-no-ma
Chachachan  }  mother  haha
Chahamea  tea-money  chadai
Chiibo  jaw  ago
Kachatama  jaw  ago
Chambureta  broken  yabureta
Chamo       bantam chicken  chabo
Champuku'  (ichthy.) tetrodon  fugu
Chan        chin
Chanjo      father
Chanoko     breakfast  asameshi
tea
Che         hands
Cheche      father  chichi
Checho      tedai
Chédé       clerk  o-shaberi
ten
Chembu (women) chatterbox  tazura
Chen        Japanese sable
Chengo      mischief
Chenoge     a towel  tenugu
Chènege     teppō
Chenigi     teppō-dama
Cheppu      teisu
Cheppu      bansai
Cheppuntama a bullet
Chesu       husband
Chesto      exclamation of encouragement
    iron  tetsu
    emphatic  a prefix, uchi
    a pair of  tsui
    dew  tsuyu
    father  chichi
    water-closet  beni
    uncle  oji
    to shrink  chijimu
    bloody meat  hiai
    a boy  botchan
    young master  vakadanna
    it is different  chigaimasu
    chihu
    tiffin  katatsumuri
    a snail  toraeru
    to catch  chikai
    near  hakari
    well sweep  chiisai hito
    a small man  chikaku
    near (adv.)
    the other day  sakidatte
    little by little  chibi chibi
Che  cool  tsumetai
Chico
Chiddoako  a kind of bamboo  kinchiku
Chidjo      slowly  soro soro
Chidjumu    baldness  hage
Chie        calyptotryphus  matsu-mushi
Chigo       marmosatus
Chigosa     a small child
Chigomas    chikaku
Chihan     
Chijimina  
Chikamaeru  
Chike       near
Chikiki     well sweep
Chikko      a small man
Chiko       near (adv.)
Chikoi      sakidatte
Chikon      little by little
Chikonoi   tsumetai
Chimbo-chimbo  cool
Chimetaka
Chimete     a kind of bamboo  kinchiku
Chimitaka  slowly  soro soro
Chemete    baldness  hage
Chinchiku   calyptotryphus  matsu-mushi
Chinchin    marmosatus
Chinchoro   a small child
Chindon     to sleep  nemuru
Chineru
Chinjo  grandfather  jiiji
Chinka
Chinkaka
Chinke
Chinko
Chine
Chinko
Chintaka
Chintare
Chiroito
Chisho
Chita
Chitto
Chochin
Chogge
Choji
Choka
Chokatto
Chokkoii
Chokatto
Chokuraka
Chokurakasu
Chokuru
Chon
Chonge
Chonoge
Chonogi
Choppen
Chore
Choreke
Choreki
Choroito
Chozen-asagao
Chot-chot
Chots
Chiu
Chuchu
Chuddokoi
Ohuho
Ohui
Chuibachi
Chubbachi
Chijimu
Chukkumanjo
Chuno

grandfather  jiiji
small  chiisai
a small child  chiisai-ko
cool  tsunetai
washbasin  tarai
hastily  chirato
father  chichi
arrived  tsuita
a little  sukoshi
lantern  chokkin
hinges  chotsugai
W. C.  chozuba
teapot  dobin
suddenly  niwaka ni
quickly  hayaku
to banter  hiyakasu
to ridicule  choroo suru
a cunning child  kawai ko
towel  tenugui

a summit  teppen
dull  bakabakashi
prison labour  choeki
in a moment  chokkura
(bot.) quamoclit  fukusou
now and then  ori-ori
just (adv.)  chodoo
called  to iu
butterfly  chochoo
W. C.  chousudokoro
useful  choho
by heart  sora ni
wash-bowl  chousubachi
to shrink  chijimu
butterfly  chocho
hand-axe  te-ono

D
Daa  Interjection. I say  dore
Dabut  a cask  taru
Dada (children)  horse  uma
Dago  dumplings  dango
Dai
Daidaga
Daiyame
Dakma
Dakkyo
Dakyu

who  dare
drinking at close of day  dare dare ga
river prawns  baneshaku
garlic  kawa-ebi
<p>| Damakasu  | to deceive            | damasu         |
| Dambe     | fat                   | koeta          |
| Damna     | a mare, river prawns  | me-uma, kawa-ebi |
| Damone    | absurd                | nachi mo nai   |
| Dampo     | lamp                  | rampu          |
| Dampu     |                       |                |
| Dambera   | a dog-tick            | oranda-bin     |
| Dambin    | a glass bottle        | kinjo          |
| Danchu    | neighbourhood         | kingyō         |
| Dangasa   | goldfish              | komorigasa     |
| Dangi     | folding umbrella      |                |
| Dangui    | a picket              | rangui         |
| Dangura   | a foreign saddle      | rangura        |
| Danna     | loin cloth            | fundoshi       |
| Danyama   | a dog-tick            | T.—            |
| Dantsuke  | matches               | oranda tsukegi |
| Danza     | a badger              | tanuki         |
| Daretan   | tired                 | tsukareta      |
| Daruru    | to tire               | teukar eru     |
| Dasha     | woollen cloth         | rasha          |
| Datekogi  | a vain man            | mekasu hito    |
| Datsure   | by way of money       | datera         |
|           | because               | zeni           |
| De        | ceremony, custom      | kara           |
|           | a stand               | rei            |
| Deattona  | do you go out?        | dai            |
| Deawanu   | uncontrollable        | demanuka       |
| Dede      | the seville orange    | te no tsukerarenu |
| Deii      | going and coming      | dai-dai        |
| Dek       | carpenter             | de-iri         |
| Dekemohan | I can't               | daiku          |
| Dekemon   | a boil                | dekimasen      |
| Dekemosu  | I can                 | dekimonono     |
| Dekon     | giant radish          | dekimasu       |
| Dekwan    | man servant           | daikon         |
| Demedake  | a kind of bamboo      | genan          |
|           | a kind of bamboo      | taimen-chiku   |
| Deoso     | let's go out          | daimyō-dake    |
| Den       | but                   | demashō        |
| Denkon    | the lotus rhizome     | demo           |
| Dennin    | next year             | renkon         |
| Derantona | aren't you going out? | rai-nen        |
| Deen      |                       | denai no desu ks |
| Desen     | painful               | tsurai         |
| Deshin    | to project too far    | desugiru       |
| Deshabaru | important             | daishi na      |
| Deshina   |                       | daizu          |
| Detsu     | soya bean             | deru no desu ka |
| Dezsu     | are you going out?    | de aru         |
| Dettuna   | is, are               | de aru kara no koto yo l |
| Djia      | because it's so       | de arō ga      |
| Djadenhoden |                    | de aru         |
| Djagga    | probably is           | gozaimashō    |
| Djaka     | is, are               |                |
| Djai      | probably is           |                |
| Djanso    |                       |                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Djansu</td>
<td>is, are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djaro</td>
<td>probably is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djasan</td>
<td>small boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djiban</td>
<td>a shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djekuru</td>
<td>to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djeru</td>
<td>to go out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dj</td>
<td>profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibishika</td>
<td>smarting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djikkui</td>
<td>a small man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djikkuri</td>
<td>a lamprey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djimame</td>
<td>peanuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djimbyo</td>
<td>gonorrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djindjin</td>
<td>sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djinki</td>
<td>jealousy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djikomon</td>
<td>clever fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djikuna</td>
<td>clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djikuts</td>
<td>reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djippa</td>
<td>splendid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djisan (children)</td>
<td>a Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djishii</td>
<td>a rain-bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djizekaki</td>
<td>a pot-crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djon</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dju</td>
<td>20 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djuui</td>
<td>a dragon, hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djuuya</td>
<td>cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>restaurant, brothel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>emphatic interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dochinkatchin</td>
<td>an oar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doden</td>
<td>either one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dojen</td>
<td>anyhow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogen</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogenna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohe</td>
<td>a belch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohyu</td>
<td>bags of sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doi</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doimoken</td>
<td>any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doimono</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dojaikoja</td>
<td>no matter how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dojukin</td>
<td>lamprey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dojukuri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doka</td>
<td>passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokesoi</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokodzui</td>
<td>how far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doku</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doku na</td>
<td>profitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dokusuppo</td>
<td>rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domagiruru</td>
<td>to be confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>dotage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongame</td>
<td>mister, Esquire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongari</td>
<td>sea turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongiromyosuro</td>
<td>at the top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donji</td>
<td>to be confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donji</td>
<td>a stamp for beating the earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donji</td>
<td>seat of least honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De aru</td>
<td>darō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chigo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekiru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deru</td>
<td>ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subashikoi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sei no hikui hito</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dojō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakasho</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rimbyō</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>surudoko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rinkī</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rikō mono</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiyona</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rikutsu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>rippa</td>
<td></td>
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<td>hotoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jizaikagi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chichī</td>
<td>jō</td>
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<tr>
<td>ryō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ryōri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ryōri-ya, jōryō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dochira mo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō demo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dohyō</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dōre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōre mo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō mo ko mō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dojō</td>
<td>rōka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do shite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doko made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roku na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shika to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urotaeru</td>
<td>rōmō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōmo, tomo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dono</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umi-game</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urotae sawaru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chikatame</td>
<td>T.—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donkara
Donkaraba
Donkaran
Donko
Donkachi
Donlagasa
Donto
Donza
Dora
Dorakumon
Doro
Dorogura
Doroi dori
Doshiko
Dosko
Doshiten
Doshichen
Doshizen
Dosoku
Dossadossaa
Dossai
Dotchi
Dozappu
Dzu
Dzubats
Dzukii
Dzumbai
Dzube
Dzubewokuru
Dzui
Dzuiya
Dzuiken
Dzukkwan
Dzukuran
Dzukura
Dzukuramote
Dzukushi
Dzumori
Dzumoru
Dzumu
Dzun
Dzunta
Dzundare
Dzundadare
Dzundjiri
Dzundzumbo
Dzushiban
Dzusuban
Dzut
Dzutambara
Dzuts
Dzuya

\{ but
\} a toad
plenty
what is it?
a quilt
interjection. I say!
dissipated fellow
saliva
a godown
rumblingly
how much
at all cost
any how
a candle
steadily
plenty
which, where
a frog
waist, trunk
full, plenty
bank of earth
to dive
as far as
restaurant, brothel
summit
\{ man with short body
\} and wide forehead
the grey mullet
evening
ripe, or drunken
a stammerer
to stammer
to wake
a fool
idleness
seat of least honour
a push-man
\{ a caretaker
\} a projecting forehead
the waist
head-ache
prison
keredomo
gama
dossari
dono mono ka
kaimaki
dōre
doraku mono
tsubaki
dōso
doro doro
ikura
zehi tomo
do shite mo
rōsoku
doshi doshi
dossari
dochi, dochira
kaeru
do
ippai, takusan
dote
mizu wo moguru
made
ryōri ya, fōrō ya
teppen
fukusuke
ina
yugata
jukushi
domori
domoru
sameru
baka
shimitare
oshiai
rusuban
odeko
dōbaru
zutsu
rōya
E

Ebo

Eboshi

Edama

Edna

Edo

Edeshi

Edzu

Edsurashi

Ee

Eggane

Ego

Egut

Ei

Eiko

Eikoi

Eikutu

Eira

Eishiko

Eitsu-eits

Eigo

Eji

Eruka

Ekakuru

Eko

Ekochi

Ekot

Ekurebo

Ekuro

Ekurobo

Ekuru

Emu

En

Endobutsu

Endzu

Engun

Enjo

Enju

Enosora

Enshu

Ensu

Enuru

Esats

Eshiren

Eshiro

Eso

Essenkot

Eso

Eto

Ets

Etsuku

Ezai

house
visiting card
basket
cord
the cock’s comb
indigo ball
the grey mullet
bait
a signal
dreadful
Ah! interjection
good
lobster
smiling face
to bore
collar
very
plenty
refuse
exclam. of surprise
plenty
sounding like hammering
excl. of encouragement

iff
na-juda
zaru
himo
eboshi
aidama
ina
eda
aizu
oroshii
ōā
yoi
ise-ebi
warai-gao
epuru
eri
yohodo
thakusan
eri-kuzu
oya
thakusan
eto eito
yare!
crafty
to pursue
smell of the armpit
plenty
a good thing
a drunkard
to get drunk
a drunkard
to get drunk
to attack
a tray
(bot). lespedeza sericea
peas
marriage
embarrassment
roof
gunpowder
the citron
salutation
superfluous
indigo-juice
hospitalable
a useless thing
interject. of contempt
tired of
burning moxa
to pursue
a cripple

oikakeru
wakiga
thakusan
yoikoto
yoppai
yō
yoppai
yō
mendo hagi
endō
engumi
enryō
yane
enshō
yuzu
aisatsu
iranu
ailshiru
aisō
yaku ni tatan koto
ei kuso /
aita
yaito
oitakuku
ezari
Fu
{ the cheeks
fortune
a straw bag
failed
plenty
beard
winter
to begin to shiver
an issue
stale
writing brush
deep
unexpected
silly
waste paper
a wash cloth
bosom of a dress
to pull, to play
to service
burdock
a bellows
to upset
to wad
owl
to put on (shoes)
a lucky harvest
entrance porch
sweepings
old
to step on
weak, dizzy
an idler
old
to pick up
a hearth
cloth for wrapping
began to tremble
to pick up
to smell smoky
the cheeks
to pull and tear
forehead
packing
grumbling
plenty
a big thing
hō
un
tawara
shisonjita	
takusan
hige
fuyu
furuitsuita
furudashi
furukusai
fude
fukai
tondemonai
tohōmo
hōgu
fukin
futokoro
hiku
hōkō
fuki
fuigo
hikkukayaru
fukeru
fukuro
haku
hō-nen
genkan
hakimono
furui
fumu
fura fura
furachimono
furui
hirou
hetensui
furoshiki
furuidashita
hirou
kusuburu
hoppeta
hikiyaburu
hitai
fu-tai
kogoto
takusan
okii na mono
Futama  sliding doors  fusuma
Futno  wash cloth  fukin
Futnodago  a kind of dumpling  yomogi dango
Futo  a man  hito
Futoe  unlined dress  hitoe
Futoi  by oneself  hitori
Futoka
\{  big  okii, futoi
\}
Fute
Fuchi
Futotetsu  one  hitotsu
Fute  mugwort  yomogi
Futte  (ichthy) tetron  fugu
Fuyu  lazy  bushō
Fuyushigoro
\{  lazy fellow  namake mono
\}
Fuyejigoro  the ground cherry  hōzuki
Fuzuki
G
Ga  interjection and interog. word yo, aa
Gae  a lunch-box  mensuru
Gaishi  pumice  karu-ishi
Gakko  school  gakkō
Gamo
Gamojin  a ghost  bakemono
Gago
Gampuri  full  ippai
Gane  a crab  kani
Ganeki
\{  wild grapes  ebitsuru
Garanme
Ganjui
Ganchui
\}  stoutly  jōbu ni
Garaeta
\}  scolded  shikareta
Garageta
Garareta
Gararita
Garanteru  sun-dried food  himono
Garappa  a river monster  kappa
Garappa-kusa  (bot.) houttuynia cordata  dokudami
Garu  to scold  shikaru
Gatchgawari  on bad terms  naka ga warui
Gats  this much  dake
Gato
\{  exactly  chōdo
\}  certainly  tashika ni
Ge  at last  tonto
Genoko  an accomplishment  gei
Geke  a tadpole  otamajakushi
Geki
\{  catching cold  kaze hiki
\}
Geko  a tadpole  otamajakushi
Gengenban  (bot.) astragalus lotoides  renge-śō
Gennaka
\{  regrettable  kinodoku
\}
Genne
Genzo  master  danna sama
Genzoshi  servant's holiday  yabu-iri
Gesakana  rude  gehin na
Gessen  at all events  dōshite mo
Genshiten  aegle sepiaria  karatachi
Getu  the rear  donjiri
Getsu  to say (polite)  oshharu
Giari  said  oshshaimashita
Giatta  centipede  geji geji
Gichigambo  lively  iki iki
Gii  a limit  kagiri
Gime  a cricket  horogi
Gimi  narcissus  suisen
Ginde  the grey mullet  ina
Gindekwan  plenty  takusan
Gingoro  head  atama
Gishito  rubber  gomu
Git  rubber ball  gomu-mari
Gitta, guitta  are there any?  gozaimasu ka ne?
Gittamai  because there were  gozaimashita kara
Goangana  to be  gozaimasu
Goashitade  the burdock  gōbo
Goasu  (ichthyth.) species of platycephalus  kochi
Goban  a hammer  kanazuchi
Gokanosu  a toad  gama
Gokamatsu  measure = ⅓ of a sho  T.—
Goi  balsam apple  tsurure-ishi
Goto  plenty  takusan
Gokku  steamed rice  kowameshi
Gokteubushii  useless  yaku ni tatanu
Gokureshi  severe  kala kurushii
Gokutusuke  to threaten  kyohaku suru
Gotsuke  excuse me  gomen nasai
Gotsuku  tadpole  otamajakushi
Gomennat’tamosh  dust  gomi
Gomennash  to die  shinu
Gomo  quickly  sugu ni
Gon  fifty  gojū
Goneru  5 pieces  gomai
Gongot  a duster  hataki
Gonju  a frog  kaeru
Gonne  at last  tōō
Gonnuch  a lump  katamare
Gonze  quickly  korera
Gorotto  to die  kitare, koi
Gorotto  a lump  kotogotoku
Gorota  quickly  okigake
Goroi  altogether  okigake
Gosai  come!  okigake
Gosai  altogether  okigake
Gossori  upon wakening  okigake
Got
Gote
Gottan
Gokitan
Gokutan
Gottoi
Goyake
Goyu
Goyusan
Gozadake
Gozenke
Gozunke
Guji
Gun
Gunomi
Gurakka
Gurashi
Gurashika
Gurui
Gusugot
Gutsui
Gutsudon
Guantare
Guantaremomo
Gwanyat
Gwarashita
Gwarashita
Gwassairuru
Gwayuru
Gyumu
Gyu

\{ like
tea-cup
foot
\}
\{ banjo of wood
certainly
your trouble
your business
Miss
a variety of bamboo
\}
marrriage
maggots
tattooing
(bot.) elaeagnus pangens
swallowing whole
\}
pitiful
a circle
complaining whispers
squirmingly
very much
a lonely house
a broken thing
pills
exhausted
smashed
to be discouraged
to destroy
\}
to draw a contest

H
Haa
Haakaku
Hachikiruru
Hachiraku
Hadagui
Hadamochi
Hadzun
Hagai
Hagai
Hagai
Hagama
Hage
Hagedan
Hagi
Haginoko
Hago
Hagururu
Hai
Haito
Hatto

\{ yes, stomach
to get angry
to stretch
a beggar
eating between meals
weather
bounce
\}
irritating
a kettle
Midsommer’s day
bald head
subscription dinner
lepedeza japonica
excreta
to miss
needles
the spring
\}
always

-gotoku
chawan
ashi
ita samisen
tashika ni
go-yakka
go-yō
o-jō-san
kan-chiku
yome-iri
uji
iri-zumi
gumi
u-nomi
aware na
shui
guzuri goto
iji-iji
nanitomo
abara ya
kuzuremono
gwan yaku
gakkarishita
buchikokureta
un-ai suru
kowareru
aiko
hai, hara
haradatsu
harikiruru
kojiki
aida-gui
kikō
hazumi
hayui
kama
hange
gage atama
shokumotsu-kō
hagi
fun (hako ; arch.)
T.—
hari
haru
mai-do
Hajukaku  to be disgraced  haji wo kaku
Hadzukaku
Hakamei
Hakameiri
Hakara
Hakanne
Hakke
Hakujii
Hama
Hamagui
Hamankora
Hamaru
Hametsuku
Hametsukuru
Hami
Haminoko
Hashimoko
Hamon
Han-
Hanagake
Hanahits
Hanakami
Hanashi
Hanasu
Hanatoru
Handzu
Hantsugame
Hanege
Hankururu
Hannansu
Hantokasu
Hantokutsu
Haoi
Haragure
Haragu
Harairo
Harakaru
Harawohiru
Haru
Hasan
Hashi
Hashii
Hashmetch
Hashikurago
Hashiru
Hashita
Haske
Hasumu
Hataret
Hatchiko
Hatchiku
Hatteku
Hadjusala
Hato
Hattari
Hattchi

haka-mairi
hakawara
hakanai
koi
yōi
hama-nage
hiza
hamaguri
hamabe
fumpatsu suru
seidasu
hataraku
T.—
hashigo
hamono
T.—
hanashiru
futokoro gami
mejiro (ornith.)
hana wo nugu
mizu-game
hane
shikaru
hana no ana
korobu
haori
jōdan
buri (ichth.)
haradate
uso wo tsuku
hara
harau
hasami
haze
nagashi
hajimete
kakekura
hazuru
hashira
hatak
hasamu
tabi tabi
tīte-shimau
sarū
hazu de atta
buchibue
hata to
kojihi
Hatte  
Hayai-mon  
Hayaku  
Hayasuke  
Haye  
Hayo  
Hayoi  
Hazan  
He  
Hebe  
Hedzuru  
Hego  
Heguro  
Hejikoro  
Hekuda  
Henko  
Hero  
Heru  
Heesshi  
Heessubemon  
Heta  
Hetamon  
Hets  
Hetta  
Hetto  
Hettsubu  
Hi  
Hiba  
Hibokashi  
Hibokasu  
Hichi  
Hidai  
Hidaumune  
Hidari  
Hidakka  
Hidaruka  
Hidatsubushi  
Hide  
Hie  
Higankyō  
Higarashika  
Higei  
Higi  
Hii  
Hiimeshi  
Hijinto  
Hijinzu  
Hikai  
Hikaimon  
Hikeyeke  
Hiki  
Hikeeshibo  
Hikeehimon

silk  fashionable things  to sweep  metal sake-holder
quickly  the other day  interval  ashes, flies  snake
to sweep out  a fern  fly-eggs  soot
a water monster  to crowd in  scorched rice  a tea-drier
to enter  answer  a flatterer  vomited
dried foods  snake  fell into  usually
the shoulder  mourning  a leech  a cord
broiled fish  to roast  seven  the left
left side in front  hungry  the knee-cap  severe
money funeral present  a flute  andromeda Japonica
dazzling  return on the same day  beard
the large garlic  leech, noon  noon-meal
elbow  light  lightning  put it there
chaps  partiality
a coward

habutai  hayari-mono  haku  kandokuri
hayai  sendatte  aida  hai  hebi  haideru  shida  haigo  haiguro  kappa  hairikonda  kogare  hoi-ro  hairu  henji  obekka mono  haita  hoshita-mono  hebi  hamatta  tsune ni  kata  ki  hiru  himo  yaki-zakana  hidoru  shichi  hidari  hidarimae  hidarui
hizagashira  hidoi  kōten-ryō  fue  asēbi  mabayui  hi-gaeri  hige  hito moshi  hiru  hiru-meshi  hiji  hikari  inazuma  soko ni oks  hibi  hiiki  hikyō mono
Hikiigeta  low clogs
Hikkabui  a coward
Hikkagan  the crotch
Hikkagannokoyaku, a flatterer
Hikkukikaeru  to upset
Hikozuru  to drag
Hikukikayasu  to upset
Hiku  to blow
Hin  a prefix
carassius auratus
Hina  a doll
Hinajio  lying in the sun
Hinatabokko  a sailor
Hinato  a kind of vine
Hinekadasura  reeds
Hinkindake  mosquito larvae
Hyonhyondake  elbow
Hinrinmushi  }
Hinji  a kind of toy
Hinjii  noon meal
Hinkatchi  a nap
Hinmeshi  all day
Hinne  bamboo blower for fires
Hinoichinich  pins and needles
Hiokoshi  flat
Hiraithirai  wide
cloth used for wrapping
Hirate  garlic
Hire  for a day
Hiroshiki  }
a fire-shovel
Hiru  a prefix
Hisshte  don't know
Hit  a diaper
two
Hisuki  to fall
Hisukwe  }
Hikaki  forehead
Hit  together
Hitenkotsu  once
Hitochi  a dwelling-house
Hitoki  in one way
Hitonne  podocarpus chinensis
Hitotjon  to be surprised
Hitotsuba  }
to muss
Hittamagaru  loquat
to break-
Hittsurakasu  to dry
Hitchurakasu  }
Hioua  fire-works
Hiowaru  weather
Hiyagaru  knee-cap
Hiyanaki  }
Hiyanat  Oh ! (interj.)
Hiyoi  companions
Hizagashita  }
Ho  Amendment
Hobe  okubyo mono
Hobedoshi  uchimata
Hokiburakuno  uchimata koyaku
Hokurakudo  tempuku suru
Hokurakusao  hikizuru
Hokurekido  kutsugaesu
Hokusan  fuku
Hoyu  T.—
Hoyu (ichth.)
Hina  hina
Hinatabokori  hinata
Hinato  sane kazura
Hishiki  yoshi
Hishiki  bosphura
Hizukuri  hiji
Hizukue  gyochou
Hikaki  hiru-meshi
Hikake  hiru-ne
Hokei  ichi nichi
Hikesi  hifuki-dake
Hikotomosyo  chichu chiku
Hikotei  hiratai
Hikotei  hiroi
Hikotei  furoshiki
Hikotei  ninniku
Hikotei  ichi nichi
Hikotei  Juno
Hikotei  T.—
Hikotei  shiran
Hikotei  o-hitashi
Hikotei  futatsu
Hikotei  otsuru
Hikotei  hitai
Hikotei  tomo ni
Hikotei  ichi-do
Hikotei  hito no ie
Hikotei  ichi-yo ni
Hikotei  maki
Hikotei  tamageru
Hikotei  torichirasu
Hikotei  biwa
Hikotei  sakuru
Hikotei  kawaku
Hikotei  hanabi
Hikotei  hirori
Hikotei  hizagashira
Hikotei  o
Hikotei  hoshai
Hochô
Haideta
Hodea
Ana wo hiraku
Hoganu
Ana
Hogatan
Ana wo hiraku
Hoguru
Hoteru
Hohoso
Kannushi (hafuri)
Hori
Hiyahoiga
NIwa
Hoka
Hohe kaburi
Hokabui
Yuge
Hoke
Tani
Hoki
Hôki
Hokk
Tani
Hokore
Hokorobi
Hokota
Habikotsu
Homaku
Atatameru
Honnina
Honto ni na?
Honnokote
Honto ni
Honnokudo
T.
Horoiro
Gakkari to
Horoiotosuru
Gakkari suru
Hoshonenkan
Kôshô-kami
Hoso
Hôshi
Hosotsumuki
Hoshuma
Hosse
Hosai
Hosoi
Hosuka
Hochii aoru
Hose
Ochiru
Hotaikokuru
Shinde shimatta
Hotaikummu
Hotaruz
Hotai
Taoruru
Hotatokasu
Soro soro
Hotaiokasu
Suberihiyu (bot.)
Hothot
Hototogisu
Hototokasu
Taoruru
Hottokasu
Unzarishita
Hottohita
Unzari suru
Hottoshiba
Dashi-nuke ni
Hotton
Hiyodorii
Hotto suru
Hyodorii
Hyo
Hyorokui
Kita
Hyo
Hyomango
Hyoro
Hyora
Hyonketa
Hyoro
Hyorokui
Hyotai
Hynoto
Hyotan
Hyotan
Hyoto
Labourers' wages
I
Iai
Ibi
Ichikamu
Ichikorosu
Ichiren
Idden
Idjen
Idjai
Idjaiga
Iddeka
Idjoi
Idju
Idzanga
Idjangaa
Idzuiden
Idzuru
Igawa
Ige
Igebota
Iggane
Iggodomon
Iggoi
Igge
Igiru
Igoku
Iguru
Ie
Ihe
Ii
Iifune
Iihan
Iisuru
Iosuru
Iyusuru
Iiya
Iifie
Iijishi
Ikanokote
Ikanamat
Ikaseta
Iken
Iken
Ikendenkogenden
Ikenga
Ikenjarokai
Ikenjatchina,
Ikenkotna
Ikenakotna
Ikenmon ka
Ikenmone
Ikenma
Ikenahiten

a postposition
ant
finger
a prefix
to chew
to strike dead
one dollar
any time
always
similarly
one document
I don't want it
no matter how long
to boil
a well
rose
thorn, splinter
rose
a ring
careless person
valour
to live
to move
to scoop out
ancestral tablets
a gimlet
home-bound ship
I won't tell
exchange of labour
"log-rolling"
no
a towel
bad
probably
Oh! indeed
I told it to him
how
what is it like?
by hook or by crook
somehow
how about it?
what do they call it?
what is it like?
can't be helped
what about it?
no matter how
ni
ari
yubi
uchii-
kamu
uchikorosu
ichi yen
itsudemo
itsu mo
ichi yō ni
it-chō
yoroshii
gozaimasu
itsunademo
yuderu
ido
bara
toge
bara
yubiwa
ōchaku mono
iki
ikiri
ugoku
eguru
ihai
kiri
iri-fune
iimasen
Iye, iya
tenugu
warui
yomoya ni
ikanimo mā
ii-kikashita
dō
dō aru mono ka
dō demo kō demo
dō ka
dō desho ka
dō da to iu mo desu ka
donna koto desuka
dō mo nai
dō desuka
dō shite mo
what shall I do?
cough
breathing painfully
I don't go
I will go
let us go
to answer back
to spill
soon
at once
strawberries
to spill
to put into
very
to spill
please go
aren't you going?
to go to meet
wishing to go
dandruff
fish-scales
how good
told to him
to go
to bury
came back now
from now
diffident man
man who embarrasses
others
supper
to increase
ill-natured
ill-natured person
one
I don't go
do you go?
let's go
if I went
younger sister
dog
to get well
I
stake
I don't want it
do suru no desu ka
seki
ikigurushi
yukimasen
yukimasu ga
yukimashō
ikaiasu
kobosu
sugu ni
jiki ni
ichigo
uchikobosu
ireru
ikkō
uchi kobosu
yukinashi
oide nasaran ka
yuki-a
yukitai
juke
uruko
yoikoto yo!
iikikaseta
yuku
uzumeru
tadaima kaerimashita
ima kara
uchi-ki no hito
T.—
yumeshi
fu eru
iji no warui
iji no warui mono
ichi-mai
ikimasen
ikimasu ka
ikimashō
ikimashitara
imōto
ini
iuru
watashi
kui
irimasesen
Inma
Innya
Inou
Inoku
Inou
Inshitaixon
Intarage
Ippe
Ippekoppe
Ippon

Ira

Iran
Irasadake
Isagie
Isake
Isako
Ise
Ishi
Ishibe
Ishidokoi
Ishige
Ishigura
Ishkake
Ishitatai
Ishitataki
Ishitaa
Ishitatta
Isho
Issa
Issaku
Issen
Issenya
Isshippe
Isseppe
Isshokii
Isshokoi
Isshooyo
Issonkote
Itachodze
Itadon
Itaidon
Itagura
Itagurane
Itaguran
Itaguresuware
Itaka
Itatoya
Itaka
Itaimonaka
Itaimone
Itakuru

now
later
no
to bear burdens
to move
citron
he was there but
pecten laqueatus
full
everywhere
one
thorn
Oh ! (interjct.)
unneeded
caterpillar
gelatinous-fish
a kind of bamboo
courageous
a fight
to fight
haste
a mute
lime
W. C.
tapes philippinarum
stone-wall
wag-tail
how filthy
spilled
clothes
war
sterculia plantanifolia
barber
with all one's might
exclam. of disgust
rather
because he's gone
gone although
sitting tailor-fashion
sit with crossed legs !
has he gone ?
painful
hot
unreliable
to boast

ima
nochi
iye, ina
ninu
ugoku
yuzu
iimashita keredomo
itayakai (conch.)
ippai
hobo
hitotsu
toge
oya oya
kemushi
kurage
yokei na
T.--
isagi yoi
kenkwa
kenkwa suru
isoi
oshi
ishi-bai
kawaya
asari-gai (conch.)
ishi-gaki
sekirei (ornith.)
ei kitanai
koboreta
kimono
ikura
aosiri (bot.)
tokoya
sei-ippai
ei kitanai
mushiro
itte orukara
itta keredomo
agura
agura wo kake
itta no ka
itai
atsui
itarimo nai
hozen suru
Itachikudde
Itakudde
Iatekudde
Itcha
Ichanko
Itchi
Itchin
Itsun
Itcho
Itchoke
Itchoru
Ite
Itogui
Itoi
Itokiimushi
Itomage
Itai
Itakimonde
Itchorang
Itchoru
Itoki
Ittokuru
Itto sotte
Iya
Iyashi
Iyatta
Iyuru
Izzanska
Izzaanuka

\{ \}
I will go and return
1/10 of a cent
sometime
"one piecy"
first
one
throw it down!
to be in
hot, painful
snake-gourd
variety of cerambycidae
farewell
how many persons
I will go
it's not there
there is
a short while
to unloose
at once
placenta
gluttonous
said
to put in
is it all right? 

\}
\}
to tease for trifles
but then
yes, but
pomegranate
must be
is, are
yes, yes
probably was
profit
undershirt
earth
the age
army
fat and short
plenty
just
a Luchuan
clever
selfish
rude
rickshaw

\}
\}
\{ \}
tate kuru yo
Ichi-rin
itsuka
hitotsu
ichi-ban
hitotsu
hotte oke
haite oru
atsui, itai
hechima
kami kiri mushi (entom)
itomagoi
ikutari
ittekimasu
itte-inai
itte-iru
chotto
tokeru
sugu ni
ena
kui shimbo na
oshatta
ireru
yo gozaimasuka
da koonalmo
soda
zakuro
de arimasho
de arimasu
soda suda
de attaro
ri
juban
chi
jida
rikun gun
zunzuru
zuibun
chodo
Ryukyu-jin
rikou na
kate na
midarigawashiku
kuruma
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jinjin</td>
<td>sharp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitsune</td>
<td>how hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jutsune</td>
<td>a pot-hook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jizekaki</td>
<td>impudent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jizue</td>
<td>a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo</td>
<td>a hard drinker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogo</td>
<td>cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joi</td>
<td>a good deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jojon</td>
<td>a lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>payment to the government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jomae</td>
<td>a kind of songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jono</td>
<td>a steamer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joroi</td>
<td>skillful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jossen</td>
<td>astrar tataricus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jozu</td>
<td>a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jugoya</td>
<td>screw to wind a clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jusiya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jusumaki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

>K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaabishi</td>
<td>Eastern kingfisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabashi</td>
<td>sweet smelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabashika</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabbo</td>
<td>bonito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katcho</td>
<td>dried bonito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadjo</td>
<td>fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabboshi</td>
<td>plaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudunshi</td>
<td>squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabi</td>
<td>mould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabitcha</td>
<td>nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabu</td>
<td>softening of wounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabyo</td>
<td>caused by hot baths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachifu</td>
<td>account-book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwachu</td>
<td>how cute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kae</td>
<td>frame for carrying a pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaeta</td>
<td>mirrors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagai</td>
<td>a shadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagan</td>
<td>ring and staple-bolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kageboshi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaggane</td>
<td>to stoop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagon</td>
<td>interog. particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagomu</td>
<td>gruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kai</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaika</td>
<td>itching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiin</td>
<td>hunting-dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaimo</td>
<td>sweet-potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kammo</td>
<td>ruled paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaishi</td>
<td>rather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaichia</td>
<td>acrobatic feats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaiwaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kaji { paper mulberry
wind
oyster, persimmon
mother
a hanger-on
to scratch
{kōzo
kaze
kaki
haha
isōro
kakiaseru
tondemo nai
sawaru
kakekurabe
kakemono
kakusu
tanomoshi
katatsumuri
kakurembo
okusama
kamasu
kaburi
suppon
kamo
kamae
kame
kami-mai
kampyo
kami
kandara
kanaboko
tetsubin
kechimbo
yamazakari ni
kanjirae
benjo
kanbin
neate
kamawanu
kana
kaminari
koyori
kami sama
kamisuki
kami-kudaku
tokoya
kazoeru
jishaku
Kak
Kaka
Kakaedo
Kakajiru
Kakaranaka
Kakaranne
Kakaru
Kakekurago
Kakemon
Kake
Kakesu
Kakesen
Kakimina
Kakima
Kakurego
Kakusa
Kamage
Kamburi
Kame
Kamei
Kami
Kamme
Kampyu
Kan
Kanabindare
Kanaboko
Kanadoka
Kanajoka
Kanchin
Kandakusa
Kangata
Kange
Kanjo
Kanze
Kanjoka
Kankubi
Kankubui
Kanman
Kanna
Kannari
Kandare
Kannokoe
Kanjoh
Kanseaa
Kaneu
Kansuki
Kantakuru
Kantsuya
Kanzuru
Karahai
W. C.
a wine-flask
beads for the hair
makes no difference
a plane
thunder
paper string
a Shinto god
paper-making
to crunch
barber
to count
a magnet
Karasebi  a snake  hebi
Karamushi  a wine vessel with a handle  chōshi
Karakara  salty  karai
Kare  a cohabiting couple  kutsuki-myōto
Kareome  light  karui
Kari  to carry on the back  ou
Karun  paper umbrella  karakasa
Kasa  kasakaki
Kasabachi  pimplles  kasugai
Kasabatcho  clamps  kashikoi
Kashige  clever  musaboru
Kasuge  to steal  kazu no ko
Kashike  dried herring roe  kashinasai
Kashimuru  do lend!  haha sama
Kashinoko  mother  kashite kuremasenka
Kassai  won't you please lend  kashite kudasai
Kassai  please lend  kabuseru
Kassan  to wear on the head  katsugu
Kassaa  to carry  tagai-tagai ni
Kasshanse  mutually  katawa mono
Kasshahanka  a deformed person  katsugu
Kasshanshi  to carry  tsubaki abura
Kasshanse  camelia oil  tsubaki
Kasshu  a corner  kutasumi
Kataeguchi  to admit to intimacy  nakama ni ireru
Kataigot  I can't win  katen
Katamon  hard  katai
Katamon  kamome
Kataruru  the sea-gull  katama
Katashabura  a sword  kaitai na
Katahito  borrowed  karita
Katahi  playing-cards  karuta
Katahin  an unpleasant man  iya na hito
Katsuhiko  to scribble  kakichirasu
Katterishide  selfishly  katte ni
Katto  a helmet  kabuto
Kafuto  toad  chirigami
Kawagan  soiled paper  kawa-semi
Kawashitchi  eastern kingfisher  iu
Kawahishi  to say  kaeru
Kayasu  to return  kaeru
Kazefuki
Kazumu
Ke
Kebi
Kekka
Kebika
Kebugi
Kechiku
Kedo
Kefu
Kego
Kekojo
Kegure
Keguru
Kehan
Keichikasu
Kein
Keibabu
Kekaru
Keitokasu
Keki
Kekienu
Kakkuja
Kekkure
Keko
Kekorobu
Kekuyatta
Kemagururu
Kemon
Kemoshita
Kenaburu
Kennaburu
Kendzume
Kene
Kengara
Kenken
Kennegu
Kensatsu
Kentowari
Kenogyawase
Keppaka
Kettaka
Kere
Kesen
Keshimme
Keshinuru
Kessaru
Kessareta
Kesuibo
Ketatsu
Ketachi
Kete
Keche

catching cold
to smell
an emphatic prefix
a shell, an ear
come!
smokey
smoke
to light a fire
a highroad
convulsions
'silkworms
to buy and eat
gaiters
to kick and scatter
a house dog
to buy at a high price
to wither
to kick down
a kind of silk
scenery
to fade
rather
please lend
please write
practise
to fall
broken
to faint
shopping
bought
to ridicule
a cock's spur
family
shells
hop-scotch
to run
police station
unfortunate
striking one's head against
another's
smoky
retainers
cinnamon
inside and out
to die
to rot
rotten
a humourist
a foot stool
a foot stool
a buyer
kazehiki
kagu
T.—
kai
kot!
kemui
kemuri
takitsu
gaidō
kyōju
kaikō
kaigō
kyahan
keri-tobasu
kai inu
kaikaburu
kareru
ketaosu
kaiki
keshiki
kieru
kaete
kashite kure
kaite kure
keikō
korobu
kowareta
kisetsu suru
kaimono
kaimashita
anadoru
kezume
kanai
kaigara
ishi-keri
nigeru
keisatsu
fushiaiwa na
daigashira
kemutai
kerai
kei-shi
urakaeshi ni
shinde shimau
kusaru
kusatta
hyōkin mono
kyatatsu
kai-te
Ket, kets
Ketsumbo
Kewasururu
Keyatta
Keyose
Ki
Kibaye
Kiban
Kibban
Kibaru
Kibiru
Kibiso
Kissho
Kibose
Kibosuka
Kichi
Kitsuka
Kichikichimoshi
Kidoju
Kigakai
Kigge
Kii
Kii
Kiimonaka
Kishishi
Kitakuru
Kiiui
Kiji
Kijike
Kika
Kii
Keketa
Kikka
Kikkyawasu
Kikogotane
Kikogotchane
Kikura
Kimekuseaka
Kimekuse
Kimeshi
Kimohan
Kimogairu
Kimon
Kimun
Kin
Kinchokudake
Kindan
Kini
Kinikusaka
Kinjo
Kinkiru
Kinkirubo
Kinne

{ the rump
the cockcomb
the little grebe
to forget
bought
a strong land-breeze
a thorn
quick-tempered
chopping board
to endure
to tie
tea-pot
sad and lonely
hard
a kind of grass-hopper
owl
concern
crazy
fog, paulownia imperialis
endless
hewn-stone
to cut to pieces
to cut and sell
a wound
a wound
crazy
yellow
was efficacious
painful
to enquire about
not wanting to hear
a kind of fungus
smelling burnt
come and see!
don't hear
to have heart-burn
clothes
silk
yolk of an egg
a kind of bamboo
gold brocade
a pestle
smelling burnt
troy weight
a light-hearted man
fox
oshiri
keiio
kaisuburi (ornith.)
wasurete shimau
kainaseatta
kai yose kaze
toge
kibayai
mana-ita
gaman suru
kukuru
kyusu
korobosoi
tsurai
kometuuki batta
fukuro
kigakari
kichigai
kiri
kyuri
kagiri nai
kiri-ishi
kiritakuru
kiri-uri
kizu
kichigai
kiirorii
kikime ga atta
kurushii
kiki-awasu
kikitakunai
kurage
kina kusai
kite miyo!
kikimasen
mune ga yakeru
kimono
kinu
kimi
kichiku
kinran
kine
kinakusai
kiryō
kigaru mono
kitesune
Kinnyute  the other day  kinō ototoi
Kino  yesterday  kinō
Kinnyu  a tree-stump  ki no kabu
Kinokappu  paulownia imperialis  kiri no ki
Kino akusho  the top of a tree  ki no ue
Kinoki  the other day  kinō ototoi
Kinoki  a mattock  T.—
Kinnoki  clearly  akiraka ni
Kinosora  refuse of bean curd  okara
Kinote  clean  migoto
Kinotte  one fond of cleanliness  kirei-suki
Kipatto  beautifully  utsukushu
Kirasu  edged tools  hamono
Kire  a pipe  kiseru
Kiregomensha  an insulting prefix  T.—
kiregonsha  cruel  hidoi
Kireko  to say (rudely)  iu
Kiremon  impertinent  namaiki, na
Kisei  be off!  yuke
Kishii  troublesome  mendō na
Kishi-  front and back  ura omote
Kishika  to die  shinu
Kichi  a tea-pot  kyūsu
Kisuka  dirty  kitanai
Kishikayasu  exactly  kitchiri
Kishikosakuna  impertinent fellow  ōchaku mono
Kishikurame  cruel  hidoi
Kishimedoka  to cut  kiru
Kishimme  bull headed shrike  mozu
Kishinu  chrysanthemums  kiku no hana
Kishu  severely  kibishiku
Kibishu  wood-pecker  kitesusuki
Kisanaka  fox  kitame
Kissanaka  not wanting to hear  kikutaku no nai
Kissane  to hear and understand  kiki-toru
Kissei  please come  oide nasai
Kishiri  steps  kaidan
Kiishodomon
Kizantaboko
Kobe
Kobiru
Kobu
Kot
Kobuno
Kotnoe
Kode
Koden
Koden
Koe
Koganekusa
Kogareta
Kogatana
Kogadna
Koge
Kogen
Kogusena
Kohachi
Kohats
Koi
Koiden
Koidjen
Kokusa
Koinogot
Kois
Koishiko
Koji
Kojish Hansen
Kojusaa
Kojusama
Koke
Kokeko
Kokkaa
Kokke
Kokkezen
Kokkita
Kokoiyashi
Komagot
Komaka
Komanchika
Kommanka
Kom
Komoi
Komozo
Kon
Konasu
Konba
Konda
Koneda
Kongo boari
Kongo (children)
Kongokare
Kon
Konn
Konnuyane
Konna
Konnun

cut tobacco
a slope
to tie
a spider
spider's web
a small sea-bream
even this way
children
hard
wood-sorrel
burnt
a pen-knife
a hair ornament
thus
bold
peony
this
even this
this indeed
thus
madame
only this
edible acorns
to untie and let loose
madame
here
kelp
from here
servant
pocket-money
bought
easy
trifles
small
rice
nurse girl
wandering minstrel
this
to torment
infant
this time
the other day
overcoat for nurse girls
water
a hump-back
a bag
a spider's web
to-night
thus
Kizami tabako
Kōbai
Musubu
Kumo
Kumono su
Ko-dai
Kō demo
Kodomo
Kata
Katabami
Yaketa
Kogatana
Kōgai
Konna ni
Kōshaku na
Botan
Kore
Koredemo
Kore koso
Kono yō ni
Okusama
Koredake
Shī no mi
Hineri hanasu
Okusama
Koko ni, koko ye
Umihōzuki
Koko kara
Kozukai
Kozukai-zeni
Katte kita
Tayasui
Dada
Komakai
Kome
Kōmorī
Komusō
Kono
Korasu
Kambō
Kono tabi
Kono aida
Nenneko hanten
Mizu
Semushī
Fukuro
Kumo no su
Komban
Kono yō ni
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Konotsukikitouju</td>
<td>owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konotsukitokkwo</td>
<td>this fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konotsukikinoju</td>
<td>this place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konotsukedokkwo</td>
<td>saw dust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konto</td>
<td>a word for calling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konyats</td>
<td>to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konyachi</td>
<td>dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kontokoi</td>
<td>children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koppa</td>
<td>rock-candy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kora</td>
<td>bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korai</td>
<td>a kind of bamboo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koraku</td>
<td>a girdle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koreda</td>
<td>yeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koromo</td>
<td>mould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korozato</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosaku na</td>
<td>this much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosandake</td>
<td>leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koseot</td>
<td>this beast!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshi</td>
<td>red pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshigoro</td>
<td>to tickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshiki</td>
<td>to repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshiko</td>
<td>a miser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshikodoki</td>
<td>a miser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshikohagatta</td>
<td>ticklish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshikyamme</td>
<td>thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshimmon</td>
<td>sea-weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koshu</td>
<td>hither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosokuru</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kochokuru</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosubo</td>
<td>a servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konuwai</td>
<td>a bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kot</td>
<td>well!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotchan</td>
<td>to retail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotchen</td>
<td>the little finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotchisame</td>
<td>to pick out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kote</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotoroshi</td>
<td>madame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotooshi</td>
<td>a kind of cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotsuke</td>
<td>a button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotteushi</td>
<td>a midwife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotte</td>
<td>apprentice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotte</td>
<td>a thorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotto</td>
<td>a nail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kou</td>
<td>sate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koui</td>
<td>ko-uri</td>
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<td>Koyaibi</td>
<td>ko-yubi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koyasu</td>
<td>hikkonoku</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koyu</td>
<td>kore wo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koyusan</td>
<td>okusama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kovamono</td>
<td>kakimochi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kovashi</td>
<td>botan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozembo</td>
<td>toriage baba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kozu</td>
<td>kozō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
<td>toge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kui</td>
<td>kugi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubi</td>
<td>kugi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuts</td>
<td>kugi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kubiru } to tie musubu
Kuburu a babbler taigen
Kuchifute a kind of cicada kudamushi
Kudamaki I'll come kuru zo
Kudoku } shoes kutsu
Kudzu starch kuzu
Kue an arrow head kuwai
Kuenin a pregnant woman kwainin
Kui chestnut kuri
Kuikae to alter kurikaeru
Kuima a cart kuruma
Kuimae a lobster kuruma-obi
Kuimaki a well with a pulley kuruma-i
Kuimon things turned on a lathe hikimono
Kuiyahanka won't you please kudaimosenka
Kuiyai please kudasai
Kuk a nail kugi
Kuke remorse kōkwai
Kunebu } an orange kunembo
Kunek } food kuimono
Kunet jasmine kuchi nashi
Kumon a dark place kurayami
Kunashi to strike uzu
Kurasaun burarito
Kuranuru kuraï
Kurato position, dark
Kure
Kure } black kuroi
Kuro to scold shikaru
Kurodoi water rail kuina (ornith.)
Kuru to scold shikaru
Kurudzuku to hang the head uteubuku
Kurut to give yaru
Kusan a wedge kusabi
Kusanari in bunches suzumari
Kusaru to twist tojiru
Kusaka } stinking kusai
Kuse a sneeze kushami
Kusen to bend soru
Kusenru a dipper hishaku
Kushaku a turtle ishigame
Kushakai trichosanthis cucumeroides karasu-uri (bot.)
Kussaremon a bad man warui yatsu
Kussat to rot kusaru
Kusserashika } spiritless sharakusuai
Kusserashi } medicine kusuri
Kusui shoes kutsu
Kut cheeks hoho
Kutabura the ring on a bit kutsuwa
Kutsuba } stupid kyūkutsu
Kutsuka } a dyer konya
Kuyai
Kuyan
Kuyasu
Kuyukai
Kwa
Kwachicho
Kwago
Kvokwara
Kwanjin
Kwashti
Kwealthi
Kwodwoi
Kyaku
Kyangshi
Kyai
Kyaru
Kyusumi
Kyatte
Kyode
Kyu
Kiyui
Kuzira

eat!
condolence
to crush
shall I give
mattock, mulberry
sickness caused by a bath
aceras angustifolia
smilax china
beggar
a conflagration
cakes
a kind of owl
waist cloth
come!
to deign to come
to put out
cinders
came
brother
to-day
cucumber
whale
tabenasai
kuyami
kuzusu
age yō ka
kuwa
T.—
mukagosō (bot.)
sarutori
kojiki
kaji
kashi
mimizuku
yumoji
oide
oide nasaru
kesu
keshi-zumi
kinasatta
kyōdai
kyō
kyūri
kujiro

M

Machito
Mandara
Madoj
Madoe
Maenhoka
Mage
Mage
Mappota
Mappommane
Magureta
Maguru
Maina
Mainya
Maiyaki
Majinaru
Majikinaru
Majine
Majinoke
Makane
Makani
Makose
Makasu
Makai
Makke
Makkuru
Makuru
Makochi
Makote
Makot

a little more
cockscomb
maid-servant
difficult
before
imitation
mistake
mistaken
a child's game
confused
to faint
a ball, before
sometimes
apron
roasting whole
to be in the way
sorcery
acorn
a cook
let us go
to go
redly
to bundle
truly
truth
mō sukoshi
keitokwai (bot.)
osa
maoi
mē ni wa
maga
machiagae
machiagata
mamagoto
mayota
kizetsu suru
mari, mae
ma ni wa
maedare
maru-yake
jama ni naru
majinai
matebakashi
makanai
yukimashō
mairi masu
makka ni
tabunuru
makoto ni
makoto
Mamange}
Mamatago}
Manbo}
Mamekuji}
Mamekuji}
Mami
Man
Mana (children)
Manaka}
Madaka
Manchijima
Manzsu
Manekeina
Maneke
Maneta
Mannoki
Manzaigiku
Maojaishi
Mari
Makka}
Mammari
Marokut
Maruchen}
Mareken
Masakurutta
Matchore
Matsui
Matsuyane
Matte}
Mattei}
Mattoki
Mawashi
Mazekunna
Me
Medare
Medzurasoe
Mege
Menge
Menoke
Mego
Meguido
Mehare
Metagemoso
Metiyagemoso
Meji}
Meke
Mekkeru
Mekki
Meme (children)
Memerashika
Memekurushika
Memessu
Memisu
Memezo
Memesz

a child’s game
both
a snail
beans
eat
fortune
before
food

W. C.
stripes
a kind of cake
seldom
often
chopping-board
pine-tree
the china aster
please wait
round
to get together
seldom
soiled
wait here!
a festival
resin
excl. of surprise
a minute ago
loin cloth
don’t dirty it!
ocoon
niece
apron
rarely
eyebrows
open work basket
a flail
dazzling
excuse me
corner of the eye
epilepsy
to search
to suck
flesh
troublesome
earthworm
mamagoto
ryōhō
namekuji
mame
neko
un
mazu
mehshi
habakari
magaijima
manji
tana ni
tabita
mana-ita
matsu no ki
yego-giku
omachi nasai
marui
tabaneru
tana ni
midareta
matte ore
matsuri
matsu-yani
āā
ina shibaraku
fundoshi
midarakasu na
mayu
mei
maekake
mezurashisa ni
mayu-ge
me-kago
kara-zao
mobayui
gomen-nasai
mejiri
tenkan
sagasu
kamasu
niku
urusai
mimizu
Menantse  a virago  mero
Menbuku  honour  memboku
Menbut  troublesome  mendoi
Mende  too troublesome  mendokusai
Medekusaka  feminine  mesu
Mendzu  a big-eyed man  T.—
Mencho  everyday  mai-nichi
Menchi  eye-brows  mayuge
Menoke  eye-ball  medama
Mentama  female bird  mentori
Mento  to gaze at  mitsumuru
Mepparu  a virago  mero
Mera  to give  sashigaru
Merasuru  cow  mc-ushi
Meraushi  maid-servant  gejo
Mero  to go  mairu
Moru  rice-ladle  shamoji
Meshige  to search  sasou
Meshiku  please do it  o shinasai
Mekku  relishes  meshi no sai
Meshimose  a flatterer  obbeko-tsukai
Meshinoshoke  fermented beans  niso
Meshitoi  Japanese wren  mesosozai (ornith.)
Meso  deep despair  rakutan
Mesoicho  disheartened  gakkari shita
Messaishita  to give  sashigaru
Messuru  flattery  obbeko
Mesu  a virago  mero
Meta  a cow  mc-ushi
Meto  husband and wife  myôô
Metta  every time  maitô
Mettesu  a virago  mero
Meyaku  trouble  meiwaku
Meyane  eye-secretions  meyani
Mezo  a drain  mizo
Midjire  a water receptacle  mizu-ire
Migashiki  a kind of taro  mizu-imô
Migochi  pretty  migoto na
Migote  aceras angustifolia  mukagosô (bot.)
Mikago  a visit  mimai
Mine  earth-worm  mimizu
Mimidsu  shall I look?  mimashôka
Mimiji  ear  mimi
Mimosoga  snail  katatsumuri
Min  south  minami
Minamushi  a kind of fungus  kikurage
Minan  ear  mimi
Minchaba  ugly  minukui
Miniki  all  mina
Minna
don't look!
ear
Minnaba
Mintsumbo
Mintsun
Miren
Miro
Miroyot
Miseemere
Miseemun
Mishike
Mishikka
Mishikanka
Mitsuke
Mishikego
Mishiketa
Mishikuru
Misukuru
Misotchi
Misukedokoi
Milate
Mito
Mitonne
Mitoru
Mitonnnaka
Mitsudon
Miyashi
Miyai
Miyui
Miruru
Myuto
Moodoru
Modzuku
Mogan
Mogaru
Mogasadzura
Mogitcho
Mogo
Mogoi
Moge
Mogura
Mohe
Moi
Moikki
Mojanka
Moijanko
Moji
Mojaka
Mokkoi
Mukki-mukki
Mokuse
Mommen
Mommo (children)
Mon
Moncharako
Monjarako
miru na
mimi
teumbō
mienu
miyo
mitai
miseko gora
misesemono
mijikai
shiseiji
mitsuke
mitsekeru
misosozai
mizottsuakae
kwaigō
myōto
mitomo nai
mi-owaru
mitomo nai
kappa
goran nasai
mieru
myōto
kaesu
motasedobu
ingen mane
medaru
janko gura
mizu
oishi
amasugiru
mugura
mōhaya
atari ni
mori
ima sugu ni
kakure oni
airashii
muku muku
mokusei (bot.)
momen
mizu
moni
onigato
Monji  the kite
Monkusa  moxa
Mono  a boil
Monogotsuybo  a great talker
Monmonoiu  to whisper
Montakuru  to crumple
Monso  a quarrel
Moo (children)  ox
Morodagami  a kind of thin paper
Moro (children)  a beggar
Moshoi  lees of sake
Mokuroi  strongly
Mosu  a polite auxiliary vb.
Mosugit  to steam
Mosugitcho  bullheaded shrike
Motchahan  I don't have it
Mote  treatment
Moye  a string used in the hair
Mose  a pool, lottery
Mozoka  cute
Mozogaru  to fondle
Mozokasu  to ridicule
Modokasu  spiritless
Mudena  the grey starling
Muggi  dumb
Muson  pitiable
Muis  unreasonable
Muinaka  pitiful
Mujonakena  anniversary month
Mushinagena  to marry
Mukaetsuki  centipede
Mukaru  going to meet
Mukaze  to adopt a husband
Mukeme  wheat
Mukeru  to feel sick
Mukki  to look forward
Mukko  strongly
Mukkyaguru  rough
Muko  wheat
Mukuroi  snail
Mukurona  horse-collar
Mukuruna  breast
Mun  purple
Munamushike  horse mackerel
Munc  a dysentery patient
Muni  rough matting
Murasake  mugi
Murazaki  mukazuki
Mur  mukau
Muruito  ara na
Mushan  mugi
Mushito  mukawari tsuki
Mushito  yome iru
Munagai  mukade
Munagawa  de-mukai
Munagawa  muko iru
Munage  mugi
Munagawa  mukazuki
Munagawa  mukau
Munagawa  mugi
Munajiki  kalatsumuri
Munameshi  munagai
Munami  mune
Munjigra  murasaki
Munjii  muroage
Munjii  sekiri kanja
Munjii  mushiro
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mushoi</td>
<td>strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musshoi</td>
<td>itching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musshon</td>
<td>exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musukashika</td>
<td>to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutsu</td>
<td>to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muyasu</td>
<td>cute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muyuru</td>
<td>to pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muze</td>
<td>pitiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzoi</td>
<td>substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzoka</td>
<td>kawaiishii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muzogaru</td>
<td>kawaiigaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzonagen</td>
<td>kawaisō na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myode</td>
<td>myōdai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nadegine</td>
<td>double pestle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nae</td>
<td>earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naettamosu</td>
<td>please mend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagashi</td>
<td>rainy season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagashita</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nage</td>
<td>for a long time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nago</td>
<td>to throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagut</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nai</td>
<td>any thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naidenkanden</td>
<td>a maimed person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigane</td>
<td>what, no ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigote</td>
<td>so and so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigao</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigamoo</td>
<td>in all things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigashi</td>
<td>as much as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigote</td>
<td>rice-bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naigots</td>
<td>there are none !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namokaimo</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naokage</td>
<td>the next room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakado</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakagotnatta</td>
<td>a cry-baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakae</td>
<td>to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naka</td>
<td>presumptuously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nake</td>
<td>all at events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakebesu</td>
<td>snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakenbresu</td>
<td>licked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakebesu</td>
<td>don't lick it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>waves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namashirenu</td>
<td>syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambushisen</td>
<td>what ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namekujii</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namekutta</td>
<td>nasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nammonna</td>
<td>nana iki ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nan</td>
<td>dō shite mo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nambo</td>
<td>namekuji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanchi</td>
<td>namezutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanchina</td>
<td>nameru na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanden</td>
<td>nami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baidoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nan desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nandemo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tabun
nandemon kademo
Tabi tabi
Naze
Nage-ami
Nandarō
Nagai
Motaruru
Ken
Nagekomu
Hotoke
Naka naka
Nanten (bot.)
nani vo
Nazo
Shimatsu suru
Nara-chawan
T.—
narau
Nasake no nai
Nasubi
Naze
Nanami ni
Nuru
Natte-oru
Narudake
Nai
Mawata
Neko
Nai yō
Nemui
Nebuto
T.—
Negai
Negai-goto
Niramu
Nerimono
Nejikiru zō
Ninjin
Nejime
Atari
Negi
Nemui
Mina
Nejiketa hito
Nekkoakot - a distorted thing
Nekoge - small hairs on the body
Nekuto
Nekito
Netto
Nemaru
Nenaru
Nenka
Nenatsu
Neoru
Neppoka
Nere
Nero
Nesemon
Neshiikechibo
Neto
Netoboke
Nezumu
Nezun
Nichu
Niekko
Niekara
Niennyo
Nigagoi
Nigaware
Nige
Niggakana
Nigii
Nigimeshi
Nigimeshi
Nigiko
Nigoshi
Nigu
Niguima
Nigoruma
Nigyake
Nigyo
Ni
Niinaru
Nijin
Nika
Nike
Ni e
Niki
Nikuka
Nikki
Nikudji
Nikun
Nikumi
Nimme
Ninsatsu
Ninto
Nise
Nisebora

nejiketa koto
nikoge
nebuto
kusuru
nakunaru
nemu
nento
yamu
nemu
nerai
neyo
nisemono
nejikemono
ne
neboke
isumeru
nezumi
shirōdo
neko
subete
haha
reishi (bot.)
niga-saranai
nigai
nigiyaka na
kechimbo
nigiri
nigiri-meshi
shiro-mizu
nugu
niguruma
nigiyaka ni
nigiau
nē
okku
ninjin
atarashii
nikai
nikui
atarī
nikkei
nikumare-guchi
nikibi
ni-mai
nyusatsu
atarashi mono
seinō
genan
ina
Nishi
Nitchoru
Nitsu
Nitch
Niwa
Niya
Niye
Niyo
Niyon
Nochisame
Nodoko
Nodokut
Noi
Noishita
Noketat
Noketoku
Noketchoku
Noko
Nomasu
Nomboi
Non
Nondeagaru
Nongome
Nonkun
Nokya
Nokkin
Nono
Nonoko
Nonoori
Noru
Nosan
Noshimohan
Nossoru
Nosu
Nosukai
Notoko
Noyui
Nubu
Nugu
Nuimon
Noka
Nuki
Nukui
Nukiba
Nukuba
Nukisaki
Nukkui
Nukuru
Nukyan
Num
Nume
Numiriokasu
Numon

{ rainbow
you
to resemble
at noon
room with earth floor
garden
smell
to smell
cactus
lately, after
the throat
paste
saddle horse
to be left
to leave over
a saw
to drink
an ascent
flea, chisel
to stretch up
hill-rice
to swallow
a fool
cloth
a wadded dress
locusta sp.
mud
you're in trouble
it won't do
to look upward
to load
to endure
a prostitute
a rice seed-bed
lilium concolor
to stretch
to wipe
lacquer ware
warm
eaves of a roof
dupe
cleverly
to stick
dunce
to drink
a flea
a seam
to fall forward
sewing
niji
o-nushi
nite oru
nitchu
dō-ma
niwa
niyoi
niyou
saboten
nochi-hodo
nodokubi
nori
jōba
nokoshite aru
nokoshite oru
nokogiri
nomimasu
nobi
nomi
nobiageru
okabo
nomikomu
baka
nuno
nunoko
kirigirisu (ent.)
doro
komaru ne
ikenai ne
nokenu
noseru
iær
jorō
nawashiro
hime-uri (bot.)
nobu
nogou
nurimono
attakai
nokiba
ahō
sukado
asu
ahō
nomu
nomi
nuime
nomeri-taosu
nuimono
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nunbyagaru</td>
<td>to stretch oneself</td>
<td>nobi agaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunta</td>
<td>a fool</td>
<td>baka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuntamoru</td>
<td>to heat</td>
<td>atatameru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuraka</td>
<td>dull, slow</td>
<td>noroi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nure</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>anata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuri</td>
<td>to gape</td>
<td>mokesoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nushi</td>
<td>to paint</td>
<td>nuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nussororu</td>
<td>a bold fellow</td>
<td>ochakumono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nusukuru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nusuto</td>
<td>a thief</td>
<td>nusubito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuido</td>
<td>chickens</td>
<td>niwatori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nushito</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>haha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nivatoi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunyo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanyakosan (children)</td>
<td>a Buddhist image</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyuka</td>
<td>to sew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyukka</td>
<td>rice-bran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyuki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyutmeru</td>
<td>to warm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obasan</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>obasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obbokannake</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
<td>obotsukanai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obbokanne</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>omoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obutakaka</td>
<td>to tie a girdle</td>
<td>obi wo suru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obusut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obusui</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochiebushi</td>
<td>a kind of humourous song</td>
<td>otsue-bushi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odaku</td>
<td>bold</td>
<td>ochaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddokoi</td>
<td>a place to put something</td>
<td>oki-dokoro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oddon</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>oredomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odjahanka</td>
<td>won't you come?</td>
<td>oide nasai masen ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odjashi</td>
<td>please come</td>
<td>oide nasai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odjanshi</td>
<td>is he at home?</td>
<td>o-uchi desu ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odjasuka</td>
<td></td>
<td>o-sono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odomon</td>
<td>a bold fellow</td>
<td>odo na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odomun</td>
<td>bold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odona</td>
<td>pride</td>
<td>oheki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogu</td>
<td>to swim</td>
<td>oyogu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oeta</td>
<td>grown from the ground</td>
<td>haeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oggara</td>
<td>sugar cane</td>
<td>sati-kibi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogoebara</td>
<td>a rough fellow</td>
<td>abaremone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogoisa</td>
<td>young lady</td>
<td>ojōsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogojo</td>
<td>a little girl</td>
<td>otome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogosan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogoshiyō</td>
<td>young lady</td>
<td>ojōsan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogoyosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ohan
Ohiyashi (women)
Oi
Oidon
Oigae
Oigai
Oige
Oiru
Oji
Ojishiko
Okame
Okata
Okeranse
Okii
Okinokombo
Okisame

Okka

Okkatchan
Okkata
Okkaisan
Okko
Okku
Oko (women)
Oko
Okonde
Okore
Okuimon

Omahan
Omai
Omansa
Omantach
Omatchiyashi
Omejin

Ome

Omekii
Omi
Omiso
Omodoshi
Omoshitte
Omoshitoka
Omoshichi

On
Onaku
Onamera

Onbaku

Ondo
Ongame
Onjo
Onnoe
Onsan
Onzu

you
water
I
we
my house
to alight
fearful
many
trouble
wife
welcome back!
coals of fire
a poussah toy
night sweats
wife
is he in?
debts
heavy'
madame
rascal
inner rooms of a house
fermented beans
a carrying-pole
post for drying things
ague
a present
you
you (plural)
please wait
death from worry
thought
wife
resignation
heavy
thread of hemp
rice-ladle

interesting
demon
to look up
a low class servant
the plantain
a frog
he is here
praying mantis
an old man
your house
there is not
vinegar
omaesan
ohiya
watashi
watakushi domo
ore no uchi
oriru
kouai
takusan
shimpai
tsuna
okaerinasaimase
okibi
okiagarekoboshi
okorisame
okamisan
oru ka
shakkin
omoi
okusama
yatsu
oku
miso
tembimbō
hoshimonobashira
okori
okurimono
omaesan
omaetachi
omachinasai
omoi-shini
omoi
tsuna
omoikiri
omoi
umiso
shamoji
omoshiroi
oni
aomuku
onnana no mero
ōhako
kaeru
imasu yō
kamakiri
toshiyori
omaen no uchi
orimase
o-su
Oppaka  heavy  omoi
Orabu  to cry aloud  sakebu
Oraku  a colt  ko-uma
Oro  bad  yukanai
Oroka  a tasteless thing  mazui mono
Oroyokka  please come in  irashai
Ose  a man  otona
Ose  late  osoi
Oseka  gentle  otonashii
oshi  a tray  zen
Oseki  miso-soup  otsuke
Oshikara  invitation  oyobare
Oshikara  to learn  narau
Oshikura  to teach  oshieru
Oshimaru  wife  okusan
Oshin  late  osoku
Oshiteru  to press fast  oshitsukeru
Oshituku  girdle  obi
Oshikaru  at peace  andōshita
Oshiku  gentle  otonashii
Oshikuru  a poussah toy  okiagari koboshi
Oshikuru  the jaw  otogai
Oshi  a widow  T.—
Oshikuruma  the mayfly  katombo
Oshikuru  a light before a Buddhist  otōmyō
Oshikuru  image  to fear  kowagaru
Oshikuru  Otoko  osoroshii
Oshikuru  the other day  ototsui
Otorosetoru  younger brother  otōō
Otorosetoru  heavy  omoi
Otoro  younger brother  otōō
Otoro  to fall  taoréruru
Otoroku  to steal  nusumitoru
Otoro  rumour  uwasan
Otoro  my father  oyaji
Otsu  salln  moyashi
Otsu  much obliged  gokūro sama
Otsu  much obliged  osoroshii
Otsu  to be  osoroshii
Otsu  fearful  kouwaimono
Otsu  to wake  sameru
Pi
Poroiporoi
Pu (children)
thorn
delicately
to eat
toge
moroi
kuu

This sound does not appear as an initial in the Satsuma Dialect.

Sabbare
Sabe
Sabetsuke
Sambetsuke
Saddon
Sai
Saddzuchi
Sadegets
Sadenen
Sajukuro
Sajun
Sahon
Sasun
Saga
Saigeta
Sagitta
Sahan
Saino
Shaimo
Sakadai
Sakadats
Sakamoi
Sakashika
Sakashimme
Sakayu
Sake
Saken
Sukun
Sakioddooshi
Sakkona
Sakkuro
Sakkara
Sakontaro
Samajo
Sambyo
Samure
Sanabu
Sane
Sanekot
Sangishi
Sangodori
payment in advance
swarms of insects
pickles
monkey
mallet
month after next
year after next
to rust
soap
dysentery
rain-clogs
faded
does not affect
at all events
a sake tub
a drinking bout
skilful
upside down
to hold
boundary
but
two years ago
inconvenient
to rust
from the beginning
a pestle worked by water
a lover
leprosy
a knight
the feast after rice-planting
seed
skeleton
stilts
terpsiphone princeps
sakibarai
unka
otsukemono
saru
saisuchi
sa-rai-gatsu
sarai-nen
sarbaru
shabon
sekiri
ashida
sametsu
sawarimasen
zehitomo
saka-daru
sakamori
tashea
sakashima ni
osaeru
sakai
keredomo
sakiototoshi
jasugō na
sabiru
sakikara
battari
iro-otoko
raiō
samurai
sana eburu mai
tane
sharikotsu
take-uma
sankō-cho
Sanka  } cold
Sansen  } money present at a shrine
\{ Jap. banjo
Sanshu  \{ Jap. pepper
Santaguo  \{ a frog
Saroku  } to walk
Saruku  } slight
Saserannaka  } a carrying-pole
Sashi  \{ rain-clogs
Sashigeta  \{ for a long time
Sashibabui  } joinery
Sashimon  } raw fish
Sashimun  } slight
Sashin  } serious
Sashirannaka  } for a long time
Sashiten  \{ invited
Sashu  } borrowed money
Sasomoshita  \{ to blossom
Sassen  \{ to rust
Sasu  } to invite
Sasukuro  } non-glutenous rice
Sasuru  } mallet
tachi  \{ day before yesterday
Satduts  \{ de laine
Satotote  \{ relishes for rice
Sawai  \{ troublesome
Se  } narrow
Sebaka  } a slate
Sebe  \{ slate pencil
Sobban  \{ cicada
Sebitsu  \{ 2 or 3 days ago
Sebi  \{ to urge to haste
Seche  \{ to oppress
Sedzuku  \{ mallet
Segwan  } purse
Seji  } a slate
Segywan  } oenanthe stolonifera
Sei  \{ auction
Seichin  \{ W. C.
Seiyo  } to contend with
Seiji  } to boil
Sejiru  \{ noisy
Sekarashi  \{ reddened
Sekarashika  \{ cicada
Sekeda  \{ to sell into
Seki  \{ a narrow place
Sekkombosuru  \{ workmanship
Sekkonaikonsuru  \{ sako
Seko  \{ saiku
Seku  \{ samui
Saimen  \{ saisen
Samisen  \{ sansho
Sanyo  \{ kaeru
Saru  \{ aruku
Sasu  \{ roku demo nai
Sasato  \{ tembimbo
Sashida  \{ hisashiburi
Sashimono  \{ sashimo
Sashimi  \{ sashimi
Sashitaru  \{ roku demo nai
Sashitoku  \{ sashitaru
Sasaimashita  \{ hisashikku
Sakusen  \{ sasaimashita
Saku  \{ sakusen
Saburu  \{ sakus
Sasou  \{ uruchi-gome
Saisiuchi  \{ saisichichi
Sakiototoi  \{ sakiototoi
Tō chirimmen  \{ to chirimmen
Sai  \{ sai
Urusai  \{ urusai
Semai  \{ semai
Seba  \{ sekiбан
Sekihitsu  \{ semi
Saisakujitsu  \{ saisakujitsu
Saisoku  \{ saisoku
Semaru  \{ semaru
Saisuichi  \{ saisuichi
Saiju  \{ saiju
Sekiban  \{ sekiban
Seri  \{ ser
Setchīin  \{ seriu
Seriau  \{ niru
Yakamashi  \{ yakamashi
Akaku Natta  \{ semi
Urinkomu  \{ urinkomu
Saiku  \{ saiku
Seku

Sekunin
Senbe
Sembonna
Seme
Semi
Sempiro
Sen
Senchin
Sendzu
Sengiku
Senkedzura
Senkot
Senku
Senkyu
Sennoto
Senshi
Seppe
Sereui

Sero
Seroboi
Seromboi
Seshikedoki
Seshikota
Seriko
Senokusuru
Set
Seta
Sete
Sentnaka
Setne
Setsei
Setta
Seui
Sewashinaka
Sewashine
Shafun
Shagomu
Shaimoi
Shaimo
Shagamoiga
Shaku
Shakunokome
Shakushike
Shawksbera
Shansen
Shattochi
Shattochiri
Shi
Shiai
Shibanhaio

{ to shut
{ to hurt
{ to crowd
artisan
wafers
sinapis chinensis
} narrow

{ intestines
bean-paste
W. C.
boatman
chrysanthemum coronarium
pockmarked face
a bigot

} pockmarks

leeks
an artificial pond
with all one's might
sale by auction
a soul
a tea-drier
to bid for

} red dragon-fly

a busy time
confused
to be busy
to urge to haste
cicada

} blossomed

{ did
2 or 3 days ago

} distressing

teacher
sandals with metal soles
an auction sale

} busy

soap
to crouch

} by all means

{ a dipper
non-glutinous rice
a shell-dipper
a trowel
Japanese banjo
by force
by all means
quercus cuspidata
ant

the flat-fish

shimeru
itamu
hitogomu
seikunin
sembei
kyō-na
semai
hara wata
an
setchin
sendō
shungiku
abata-zura
gwankō na hito
abata
ko negi
sensui
seiippai
seri-uri
shōryō
seiro
seri-ou
aka-tombō
isogashii toki
torikonda
hataraku
saisoku suru
semi
saita
shimashita
saisaku jīte
setsunai
sensei
sekida
seri-uri
sewashii
shabon
shagamu
zehimo

hishaku
uruchigome
kai-shakushi
kote
shamison
semete
zehi
shii
ari
karei
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Characters</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shibaya</td>
<td>a drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibe</td>
<td>numbness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiben</td>
<td>making urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibin</td>
<td>astringent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shibi</td>
<td>to wring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiboi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shii</td>
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</table>
Shinju  forty
Shinme new rice
Shino receipts and payments
Shinsane don’t know
Shinsokone outliving one’s time
Shio (vulg.) grandmother
Shiok food taken with wine
Shiokobon tea-tray
Shippan } not for tunny catching
Shipbian astringent
Shippoka immature
Shira silk thread
Shiragaya white
Shire \{ trachycarpus excelsus
Shiro \{ rhizopogon rubescens
Shishamushi a quack doctor
Shishawara a newt
Shishi straw mixed with plaster
Shishidare meat
Shisha W. C. stool
Shitabashi perilla nankinensis
Shitabira did it, but
Shitaguru buttocks
to refine
Shitaka wasn’t done?
Shitake a kind of shellfish
Shitakochi scabies
Shitame lice
Shitan waist cloth
don’t know
Shitamochi loin-cloth
Shitan a diaper
Shitaoit was it done?
Shitazhi if it were done
to fall
Shitatoga to know
to like
Shitaya confusedly
Shitchayu though you do
Shitchorui white
Shitchokokatcho you beast
Shiten a lie
Shitoka \{ already
Shitoga \{ very much
Shittai last child
Shittare \} the wag-tail
Shittatai to adhere
Shittataki sea anemone
Shittetsu probably will do
Shiitetsukai aren’t you going to do?
Shiyado aren’t you going to do?
Shiyaranka salt
Shiyajotana a contest
Shiyaku
Shiyo
Shob

shiju
shinmai
shinō
shirinase
shinisosokai
obasan
sakana
chamon
shibi-ami
shibui
shii na
ki-ito
shiroi
shuro (bot.)
shōro (bot.)
chishamushi
imori
susa
niku
omaru
shiso
shita keredomo
shiri
shirageru
shita no ka
shira-gai
shirakubo
shirami
yumoji
shiranu
fundoshi
shimeshi
shita no ka
shitara
otsu
shitte-oru
suite-oru
mucha kucha ni
shitemo
shiroi
chikushō
uso
sude ni
suta to
suigo
sekirei
kusuku
iso-ginchaku
nasaru darō
shinasaranaka
nasaimaru ka
shio
shōbu
Shochiki  honest  shōjiki
Shochu   rice brandy  shōchu
Shodok   various tools  shōdōkū
Shoga     ginger  shōga
Shoi      soy  shōyū
Shojin    abstinence from flesh food  shōjū
Shokanin  a workman  shōkumin
Shoke     a basket  zaru
Shoki     a table  shoku
Shoku    the sweet flag  shōbu
Shokure   }  hibari
Shokuri   to envy  sonemu
Shonomu   camphor  shōnō
Shono     the soul  shōryō
Shoru    paper doors  shōji
Shosh    housekeeping  shōtai
Shote     cycas revoluta  sōetsu
Shotets   entertainment  chiesō
Shoyu    strange  kita na
Shuta     kind  shinsetsu na
Shutona   }  shiru
Shu       soup  shō
Shui      a Japanese quart  shimi
Shu       stains  shiwa
Shun      wrinkles  shina sareta
Shuwa    did  shite kudasai
Shyatta  please do  shimashita no desu ka?
Shyattamosh   was it done?  shōben
Shyattatona    making urine  sōō
Soden    disturbance  savagashii
Soda     excited  toge
Sogarashi  a thorn  sonna ni
Soge     like that  sonna
Sogen    such  sore
Sogennna  that  sōri
Sōi       }  shōyu
          a razor  soredomo
Soidon   soy  sō da keredomo
Soidonkara  though  sore made
Sodonka  }  sō desu keredomo
Soigiri  as much as that  sayō nara
Soigoandon it is so, but  shōji
Soinara   it is so, but  zaru
Soji      good-bye  soko ni
Soke      paper doors  sokukatsu
Sokohatsu  basket  konohen made
Sokomotodzui  there  sōko atari
Sokotai   a style of hair-dressing  soba
Soma     as far as this  shōmen
Somen    therabouts  shōmotsu
Somotsu   buckwheat macaroni  sono yō ni
Son        books  sono
Sona      like that  soru
Sonekuru  garden  sonna ni
Sonnyun  to warp  sonna ni
Sonta  that  sore wa
Sora  top  ue
Soroito  a scrubbing-brush  easara
Sossena  quietly  shizuka ni
Soshiko  strange  hen na
Sosutto  as much as that  sore hodo
Sotchi  if you do this  sō shimasu to
Sote  there  sochira
Sotnoiwo  outside  soto ni
Sochi  mackerel  buri
Sotou  rice-brandy  shōchu
Su  a numeral for ships etc.  so
Suai  ant  ari
Suba  lips  kuchibiru
Subaru  to sit  suwaru
Subayaka  nimble  subayai
Subaye  hungry  sukihara
Subbara  intrepid man  isayoi hito
Subbokemon  to grovel  hau
Subo  smelling of burnt paper  kinakusai
Subuikuse  weeping willow  shidare yanagi
Sudareyanagi  keen  surudoi
Sude  at last  sude ni
Sudo  kitchen  katte
Sudei  one who receives a commission  kōsenteri
Sue  weeping willow  shidare ganayi
Sugareyanagi  an under girdle  shigoki
Sugoki  wanting to do  shitai
Sugot  earthern mortar  suribachi
Suibachi  highwayman  othagi
Suigii  a pestle  surikogi
Suikot  hopping  T.—
Sukeno  there  soko
Sukeno  few  sukunai
Sukuzuru  to be numb  shibiri
Sukura  water melon  suikwa
Sukwa  a dwelling  sumai
Sume  oil-cake  shimekasu
Sume  wrestling  sumō
Sumeikusa  smoky  kemukusai
Sumeikusa  soup  suimono
Sumokuse  rice-brandy  shōchu
Sumon  oil-cake  shimekasu
Sumorui  to smoke  kusubaru
Sumotoi  a wrestler  sumōtori
Sun  ink, charcoal  sumi
Sunda  ended  sumimashita
Sunna  don’t do!  suru na
Sunno  cryptomeria  sugi no ki
Sunva  fish salad  sunuta
Suntoi  a charcoal scuttle  sumitori
Sunzunkara  Manchurian great tit  shijugara
Suppai  altogether  subete
Surakasu  to spend time  sugosu
Sureta  glanced off  soreta
Suruppo  an idler  namakemono
Sushi  a soup  susu
Susudake  spiraea Japonica  kodekari (bot.)
Susukizara  a saucer  T—
Susumege  a bivalve, genus corbicula  shijimigai (conch.)
Sutkankan  light  karui
Sutme  lineage  sujime
Sutnaka  few  sukunai
Sutne  at least  sukunaku
Sutno  very  taihen
Suttai  are you going to do it?  suru no desuka
Suttona  wrinkles  shiwa
Suwa  to suck  shaburu
Suwaburu  ant  ari
Suwai  oldest child  sorryo
Suyo  an inkstone  suzuri-ishii
Suzuishi  a drop  shizuku
Suzuki  a sparrow  suzume
Suzumi  spider-wort  tsuyugusa

Tab  a fish-net  tamo
Tabagot  toddling  tabagoto
tabaki  gero
Tabanbasuke  eats' vomit  takuvanzuke
Tabbon  pickled radish  tabako bon
tabina  tanishii
Taboko  a smoker's set  tabako
Tachikomme  a snail  jiki ni
tachiuake  tobacco  tachihaki
canavalliensiformis  takuvanzuke
togwuantsuke  pickled radish  uwaeta
Tagitta  boiled  mogaku
Taguru  to struggle  tarimasen
Taghan  insufficient  tani
tai  a valley  taru
Tai  a cask  tae dae
Taidaiye  barely  inago
Taiyodaio  locust  medako
Taka
Takamame  killifish  takenoko-gasa
Takamamecho
Takamamenchu
Takanbach  a bamboo hat  shima gaaru
Takarambachi  a striped frog  takai
Takaserobiki  high  taki
Take  bamboo  take
Takigara  kindling wood  takigi
Takimon  bamboo sprouts  take no ko
Takimu  high  takai
Takgon  to be frightened  tamageru
Takgun  to frighten  odorokasu
Tagun  not enduring  mochi ga warui
Takubon  clever fellow  rikō mono
tatnum  pond snail  tanishi
Tamagur  will eat  tabemashō
Tamagat  will you please?  kudasaimasenka
Tamagurasuru  to do to eat  tabe ni iku
Tamakan  please!  kudasaimase
Tamashikiki  bucket  teoke
tamuran  a hoop  taga
Tamina  a hand-rail  T,—
Tammonso  a cooper  okeya
Tamohanka  a falsehood  uso
Tamoike  to enquire  tazuneru
Tamonsen  enjoyment  tanoshimi
Tamonshe  will be sufficient  tarimashō
Tango  a tub  taraĩ
Tangonwa  rice-cakes  mochi
Tankan  poor  tashinai
Tanko  to coddle a child  ii-ko suru
Tankwan (children)  at once  tadachi ni
Tannuru  will be sufficient  tatte-iru
Tanosun  a tub  tachi-au
Tanoshin  rice-cakes  tabuse
Tango  poor  tashika ni
tanen  to coddle a child  tasuki
Tango (children)  to be standing  tataki
Tashine  to be present  tatari
Tatajiru  a cue  tatami
Tashiki  surely  tatami-shi
Tatsuki  to coddle a child  tabi-bito
Tatsuke  a curse  niwa-toku
Tatchiki  mats  ine-kari
Tatchyut  a mat maker  wazuka ni
Tatchyo  a traveller  tobi-tobi
Tass  the red-berried elder  takitsuke
Tashiko  a harvest  toi
Tashiki  only  ten
Tasuke  cord to bind sleeves  jōdan
Tasuke  a curse  tasuki
Tatai  mats  tatari
Tatan  a mat maker  tatami
Tatanshi  a traveller  tatami-shi
Tatnin  the red-berried elder  tabi-bito
Tatnoki  a harvest  niwa-toku
Tatoi  only  ine-kari
Tatta  a curse  wazuka ni
Tattamone  often  tobi-tobi
Tattat  a fire-lighter  takitsuke
Tatsuken  a gutter  toi
Te  the sable  ten
Techingo  a joke  jōdan
Techo  father  chichi
Tede    a shop-boy  tedai
Tegan   letter  tegami
Tegen   general  taigai na
Tegen  a small fish basket  biku
Teimowaremo     to sharpen  togu
Teishi  just this one  tada kore hitotsu
Teisu   a grind-stone  toi-ishi
Tejonicch a birthday  tanjo bi
Tejunich  
Teko    a drum  taiko
Tematsu  a torch  taimatsu
Temoto   chopsticks  hashi
Temuke  opposition  temukai
Temaru     to accompany  tomonau
Tenan   to go out together  tsuredatsu
Tendoko  a bastard  shiseiji
Tene    polite  teinei
Tenganomon  a clever man  tengara mono
Tenge  a towel  tenugui
Tengo    a joke  jodan
Tenkoshimone  silly  londemonai
Tenoige  a towel  tenugui
Tenohara  palm of the hand  te no hira
Tenoiwo  the sea-bream  tai
Tenon   accompanying  tsurenai
Tenots   you darling!  ii ko da
Tenken  shirts  shatsu
Tepposode  a gun  teppo
Teppu   tight sleeve  tsutsumo sode
Teppusode  a companion  teure
Tere     interrogative suffix  to ka
Teron  painful  tsurai
Tese    importantly  taisetsu ni
Tesechi  important  taisetsu
Tesetsu  not to see  te no tsukerarenu
Teshikeawan  deawanu  todenmonai
Teshikashikeawanu  
Tessenne  foolish  teishu
Tesshinne  husband  yare yare
Tesu    exclamation of encouragement  takita
Tesuto  kindled  no
Teta    ones  toi
To     distant  towaku
Toake   perplexity  iban
Toaku  service  tavagoto
Toban    idle talk  bonyari
Tobogot  dull-witted  akagome
Toboke  red-rice  tomozu
Toboshi  to light  tokidoki
Tobosu  sometimes  toi
Toddot  far  toju
Toe    bean-curd  umigame
Tofu    sea-turtle  
Togame  

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<tr>
<td>Toguchichi</td>
<td>a fire-hook</td>
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<td>Toginichiku</td>
<td>a kind of bamboo</td>
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<td>Tohonne</td>
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<td>Toi</td>
<td>bird</td>
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<td>Toiakke</td>
<td>to manage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomkuinonaka</td>
<td>self-contradictory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomekuimotsukan</td>
<td>to sharpen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tongarakasu</td>
<td>a kind of squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonkyu</td>
<td>husband</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonojo</td>
<td>violet</td>
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<td>Tonomahakkatsu</td>
<td>trachoma</td>
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<td>Torafume</td>
<td>Shinto gateway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tore</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toru</td>
<td>father</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tosan</td>
<td>old person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toshinamon</td>
<td>age</td>
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<td>Toshine</td>
<td>at all costs</td>
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<td>Toshiten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tozenne</td>
<td>a scab</td>
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<td>Tsu</td>
<td>a cave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsubbachi</td>
<td>a wash-basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsubre</td>
<td>well-bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsubbekko</td>
<td>a kind of loin-cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsubomu</td>
<td>to bend over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuburu</td>
<td>to tuck up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuddasu</td>
<td>to push out</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsudzu</td>
<td>saliva</td>
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<td>Tondemononai</td>
<td>toi-guchi</td>
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<td>Taisan-chiku</td>
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<td>Tori</td>
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<td>torikeshi</td>
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<td>toya</td>
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<td>kuchitori</td>
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<td>tokabe</td>
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<td>tokage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fukuro</td>
<td>fukuro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itachi</td>
<td>itachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsujitsuma no awanu</td>
<td>togarasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. —</td>
<td>otto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumire</td>
<td>torahomu</td>
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<td>Torii</td>
<td>torii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kau</td>
<td>kau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ototsan</td>
<td>ototsan</td>
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<td>Toshiyori</td>
<td>toshi</td>
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<td>Toshi</td>
<td>zehitomo</td>
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<td>Hossenkwa</td>
<td>toki</td>
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<td>Sabishii</td>
<td>kasabuta</td>
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<td>Kora</td>
<td>kora</td>
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<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>chōzubachi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsurube</td>
<td>tsurube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etchū fundoshi</td>
<td>kagami</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsuriazu</td>
<td>tsuriazu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tsukidasu</td>
<td>tsukidasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsubaki</td>
<td>tsubaki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tsudzui | gnats | tsuzure
Tsue  | strong | tsuyoi
Tsuganne | absurd | tondemonai
Tsugarannaka | to break open | uchiwaru
Tsugaru | to succeed | tsugu
Tsuggaru | a snail | katatsumuri
Tsugguru | dusky ousel | tsugumi
Tsugurame | benineasa hispidia | togwan (bot.)
Tsugushi | noon meal | chūhan
Tsugo | Tsuyan | Tsuyu
Tei | Tsuian | Tsue
Tsuibachi | { a large river crab | chōsubachi
Teide | scuffling | tsurube
Teukamaeru | eating by stealth | toraeru
Teukamuru | to scuffle | tsukamaeru
Teukandoi | a message | tsukami-doru
Teukane | pickles | tanigani
Teukangui | to apply in use | tsukamiai
Teukanyo | a species of dioscorea | tsunami-gui
Teuke | broken | tsukami-au
Teukeage | make | tsukai
Teukedake | to tickle | tempura
Teukkonasu | the bosom | tsukegi
Teukemon | any how | tsukakonasu
Teukiyanamo | a deaf man | tsukemono
Tsukkwareta | broken | tsukune-imo (bot.)
Tsukui | make | kowatera
Tsukujiru | to tickle | tsukuri
Tsukura | the bosom | hosoguru
Teumaie | any how | futokuro
Tsumai | a deaf man | tsumari
Tsumbu | low | tsumbō
Tsumbuika | the knee-cap | hikui
Tsumbuka | { cool | hizatsubushi
Tsumbushi | cool | tsumetai
Tsumetaka | cool | oru
Tsomete | cool | moru
Tsumi | cool | T.—
Tsunnorur | to break | tsumikiru
Tsunnoruru | to leak | kujiru
Tsunkorosu | an emphatic prefix | korou
Tsunnetchota | to kill | nette otta
Tsunnobra | was asleep | yuzurika (bot.)
Tsunnkora | daphniphyllum macropodium | tsuru
Tsunnoi | the crane | tsuchigire
Tsunnokora | a mass of clay | chōno
Tsun | adze | sakai
Tsuno | to tear | tsukkai
Teunsaku | a brace-beam | tsukinukeru
Teuppai| to thrust through | kao
Teuppogut | face |
Tsuranniki
Tsuraka
Teure
Tsurechiku
Tsurennaka
Tsuret
Tseuro
Tsuru
Tsushiki
Tsushibide
Tsusuchirakasu
Tsusutakuru
Tsut
Tsudon
Tsuto
Tsutsu
Tsuttakakaru
Tsuttambokkun
Tsuttokasu
Tsuttakuru
Tsuyoka
Tsuzuramaku
abominable
painful
to take along
heartless
with
a stone lamp
the winter solstice
openwork ornament
to beat
an emphatic prefix
the moon
the calf of the leg
earth
butterfly
to touch
lumpy
to push over
to push
strong
to coil
teuranikui
tsurai
tsurete-iku
tsurenai
tsurete
töro
tōji
sukashibori
nageru
tsuki
o-tsuki sama
tsukurahagi
tsuchi
chōchō
fururu
derokobo
tsukitaosu
tsuku
tsuyoi
dokuromaku

U

Ubba
Uburu
Uchichokaru
Uchichukaru
Uchikata
Uchikuta
Uda
Uddenkodzutsu
Udemakuyu
Udo
Udomon
Udzuiki
Udzuiku
Us
Ueda
Ueko
Uku
Udobakasu
Ugoesu
Ugots
Ugure
Ugut
Ukii
U
Uike
Uike-itta
Uime
Uimon
Uio
a round fan
to bury
to cause to drive across
to cause to leave
wife
eaten up
to drive out
Daikoku's magic mallet
pushing up the sleeves
big
a knife
fish-spear
to hurt
many, nephew
to drive out
perspiration
to put
to gallop in pursuit
the bush warbler
plenty
a glutton
plenty
noon
melon
buying and selling
gone to sell
probably will not sell
emtrumens micropus
things for sale
horse mackerel
uchiwa
umeru
oikosareru
nokosaseru
nyōbo
kute kimatta
oidasu
uchide no kotsuchi
udemakuri
okii
ōchakumono
uwo-tsuki
itamu
oi
oidasu
wakiga
oku
oitobasu
uguisu
 takusan
taishoku
 takusan
ohiru
uri
urikai
uri ni itta
urumai
urume-iwashi (icthy.)
urimono
buri
Uka     many
Ukaburu to pursue
Ukamon plenty

Uke     many
{     a fish trap
Ukekure please give a receipt
turmeric
Ukin    large
Ukkinu
Ukkuyasu {     to break
Ukkuyuru a child’s game
Uko     good, sweet
Umaka   {     thea sasanqua
Ume     a flood
Umegatashi a baby’s hair
to get soft
Ummarege grunt of acquiescence
Umu     the sea
{     I, or you
Un      a maggot
Unakushi the sea side
Unbeta  aunt
Unbo    I
Uns     us
Unda    my house
Undachindo
Undagae
Undamaa exclam. of surprise
Undamoo
Undashitan we don’t know
Undatonsubitaton very much
Undongara my house
Undzu    peas
Undzukku ripe persimmons
Uniyo (children) elder brother

Unma     just now
{     horse
Ummanhokko violets
Unme     sweet
{     plums
Unmi    plums
Unna-unna pliantly
Unne (children) elder sister

Unniya   no
Unno     to lose
Unnyo    mother
Unro     exercise
Unse     the soles of tabi
Fully
Unto     my things
Untogats very much
Untonsunton to return
Untoru   sorcery
Urane
Ure     moisture
{     ripened
Urei     slowly
Ureta
Urowari

ōi
okkakeru
okusu
ōi
ukesu
ukete kudasai
ukon
ōki na
kowaru
oni goto
umai
sazankwa (bot.)
ō-mizu
ubuge
T.—
ha
umi
unu
uji
umibe
baba
ore wa
orera
ore no uchi
oya
ore nado wa shiran
nanitomo
waga ya
endo
jukushi
ani
imashibashi
uma
sumire
umai
ume
ume
nayo nayo
ane
ie
ushinai
haha
undō
unsai
jūbin
ore no mono
nanitomo
modoru
uranai
uroi
jukushita
noronoro
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urum</th>
<th>to ripen</th>
<th>jukusuru</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Usagoro</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
<td>usagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usan</td>
<td>thin, mortar</td>
<td>ueui, usu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usangoro</td>
<td>room with earth floor</td>
<td>doma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usaki</td>
<td>violet</td>
<td>sumire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usanaka</td>
<td>to disappear</td>
<td>nakunaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushito</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>ushiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usogot</td>
<td>a falsehood</td>
<td>usogoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usohira</td>
<td>to tell lies</td>
<td>itsuwaru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usoibo</td>
<td>a liar</td>
<td>usotsuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usoi</td>
<td>a rude fellow</td>
<td>jutokimono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usono</td>
<td>throw away</td>
<td>suteyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushidzun</td>
<td>vicissitudes</td>
<td>ukishizumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ussui</td>
<td>to be able</td>
<td>dekira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ussat</td>
<td>to throw away</td>
<td>suteru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usuru</td>
<td>a whirl pool</td>
<td>usu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usu</td>
<td>to carry on the back</td>
<td>owaseru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utchahanka</td>
<td>please strike</td>
<td>uchi-nasai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utchai</td>
<td>scattered</td>
<td>chirashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utschaki</td>
<td>to say</td>
<td>iu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utchi</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>itta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utschita</td>
<td>to give</td>
<td>ageru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utschagon</td>
<td>to drop</td>
<td>otozu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uteshi</td>
<td>please sing</td>
<td>utai-nasai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utoyash</td>
<td>to gallop after</td>
<td>oitobasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utobasun</td>
<td>distant</td>
<td>utoi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utaka</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>utsuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utoro</td>
<td>to throw, to strike</td>
<td>uchinageru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttakuru</td>
<td>to fall</td>
<td>taoru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttokasu</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td>fukuro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttokuru</td>
<td>great</td>
<td>ô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utsudo</td>
<td>to pursue</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>annoying</td>
<td>urusai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Userashika</td>
<td>fairly</td>
<td>T.—</td>
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**W**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waddo</th>
<th>toad</th>
<th>gama</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wagae</td>
<td>I will divide</td>
<td>waru zo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagai</td>
<td>my house</td>
<td>watakushi no ie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagare</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>ware waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagari</td>
<td>you (pl.)</td>
<td>nanjiira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagashi</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>kimi, kisama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yaidon  you (pl.)  kimira
Waika  bad  warui
Wakahon  don't understand  wakarimasen
Wakansan  young  wakai
Wake  young people  wakai mono
Wakeamon  bad  warui
Wakimon  you  kisama
Wakka  you (pl.)  kisama ra
Wakko  toad  gama
Wakkodoma
Wakudo  necessary and painful separation of husband and wife  T.—
Wakudzu  a gong  wani-guchi
Wangiwakare  brake ferns  warabi
Wangu  children  kodomo
Warabe  to ridicule  waraitakuru
Warabie  bad  warui
Waretakuru  a bad fellow  warumono
Waru  fellow  yatsu
Warimon
Waro
Warosuto  perhaps  tabun
Warusutto
Waru
Warumosu  to laugh  warau
Watcha  I laugh  waraimasu
Watchi
Wayaki  you  nanji
Wayaki  in joke  jōdan ni
Wayako  a jest  jōdan
Wayaku  mischief  tazura
Wazaeka  frightful  kowai
Wazai
Wazareka
Wazzai  greatly  taisō
Wazze
Wazzeshiko  very great  taihen o

Y

Yabo  a bamboo thicket  yabu
Yado  you  omae
Yadokai  mistletoe  yadorigi
Yadyene  fatsia japonica  yatsude (bot.)
Yagachi  in future  sakini natte kara
Yagatte
Yai  emphatic suffix  T.—
Yaihonden  ants  ari
Yaienno  spear  yari
Yaibanaashi  heedlessly  muyami ni
Yaimeino
Yaihonde  wilfully  yarihōdai
Yaiete  an able man  yarite
Yaiyai  exclam. of encouragement  yare yare
Yaiyayaiya
| Yakarabo       | a whining child       | mutsugaru ko        |
| Yakaraoi       | to whine              | mutsugaru          |
| Yaketo         | a burn                | yakedo             |
| Yakejo         | a fox                 | kitsune            |
| Yakeju         | troublesome thing     | yakkai koto        |
| Yako           | to whine              | mutsugaru          |
| Yackegoto      | use less              | yaku ni tatan      |
| Yakuru         | field rice            | okabo              |
| Yakusen        | an echo               | yamabiko           |
| Yakan          | a quarrelsome drunkard | T.—                |
| Yamahibiki     | to quarrel when drunk | T.—                |
| Yamaimohoi     | a yellow and black spider | fōroguomo (ent.) |
| Yamaimosuru    | a widow               | yamome             |
| Yamakot        | wild silk-worm        | yama mayu          |
| Yamame         | a widower             | T.—                |
| Yamameconjo    | pointed carrying pole | T.—                |
| Yamaako        | tropidnotus tigrinus  | yamakagashi (zool.)|
| Yamatare       | wilful                | wampaku            |
| Yamabara       | a wandering knight    | yamabushi          |
| Yamaboshi      | a snail               | kalatsumuri        |
| Yamina         | a willow basket       | yanagi-gōri        |
| Yanagyo        | thatch                | yanejuki           |
| Yanekits        | spitton               | haijuki            |
| Yaneuchi       | sap                   | yani               |
| Yane           | heedlessly            | muyami ni          |
| Yankimo        | small boy             | chigo              |
| Yanko          | illness               | yamai              |
| Yankosan       | a dark night          | yani-yo            |
| Yanme          | likewise              | yahari             |
| Yannoya        | vegetables            | yasai              |
| Yappai         | cheap                 | yasui              |
| Yappashi       | greedy                | iyashii            |
| Yase           | a residence           | yashiki            |
| Yashi          | a coward              | okubiyōmono        |
| Yashigoro      | a file                | yasuri             |
| Yashin         | employee              | yatoi-nin          |
| Yasembo        | at last               | yōyaku             |
| Yasui          | relations             | shinrui            |
| Yatede         | it's all right        | urusai             |
| Yatto          | a good thing          | yoroshii yo        |
| Yattokatto     | manner                | ii-koto            |
| Yattoshindo    | a spot                | yo ni              |
| Yauchi         |              | shimi              |
| Yazerashika    | annoying              |              |
| Yazeroshi      |              |              |
| Yasekuroshi    |              |              |
| Yeera          |              |              |
| Yekote         |              |              |
| Yon            |              |              |
| Yoakenmejo     | Venus                | ake no myōjo      |
| Yoakeyomejo    | the morning star     | yūbe               |
| Yode           | evening              | shisetsūji         |
| Yodego         | a bastard            | sune mono          |
| Yochigoro      | a stubborn man       | rōsui              |
| Yodore         | dotage               | yugamu             |
| Yogamu         | to bend               |                    |
Yōgi
Yogorakasu
Yogoshi
Yoinakote
Yoka
Yokambe
Yokameme
Yokananaka
Yokashiko
Yoki
Yokkorōbu
Yokui
Yokuro
Yokusu
Yone
Yonegahachi
Yomejo
Yoma
Yomb; Yomi
Yomo
Yomozaru
Yonau
Yonegahagi
Yongehindo
Yonjihindo
Yomi
Yonoimote
Yonoyohite
Yonoyoshishira
Yotore
Yoo
Yoppoiyoppoi
Yoraka
Yoroiyori
Yose
Yoshi
Yoshigot
Yoshika
Yosemon
Yote
Yoteraaku
Yotaraku
Yotchekit
Yotokit
Yottoyotto
Yu
Yuchirakasu
Yudare
Yudarekuimina
Yudasu
Yudzuiba
Yugaki
Yugawa
Yue
Yuegoto
Yugo
Yagu
Yogosu
Oai
Yōyakku
Yoi
Yoi-ambai
Yoi kodomono
Naka Yoshi
Taryō ri
Ono
Yokotawaru
Sakuru
You
Ikou
Yume
Yome
Yome-na (bot.)
Tsuma
Ko-nawa
Yūbe
Yome
Saru
Yonabe
Yome-na
Yokohijiri ni
Yokei ni
Yūgata
Yo-hito-yo
Yodoshi
Rōnui
Hai
Tobo tobo
Yawaraka
Hyoro hyoro
Yoso ni
Yōji
Yonabe
Mimizuku
T.—
Yodai
Teisai ga warui
Nejike-mono
Yoro yoro
Yoku
Sai-chirasu
Yodare
Kakatsumuri
Sai-dasu
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ASIAN SOCIETY OF JAPAN

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the Sanyentei, Shiba Park, on Wednesday, January 27th, 1915, at 5 p.m.

In the absence of the President, H. E. Sir Conyngham Greene, the chair was taken by Prof. J. T. Swift, Vice-President of the Society. The meeting was well attended.

The annual report of the Council for the year 1914 was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The ballot for officers and members of Council for the year 1915 resulted as follows:—

OFFICERS:

President: .................. H. E. Sir W. Conyngham Greene
Vice-Presidents: ......... The Rev. T. M. MacNair
                      Dr. N. G. Munro
Corresponding Secretary: .... Prof. F. P. Purvis
Recording Secretary: ....... Mr. W. B. Cunningham
Treasurer: .................. Mr. J. Struthers
Librarian: .................. Prof. E. W. Clement
Editor: ..................... Prof. A. W. Playfair

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:

Prof. Anesaki .................. The Rev. Dr. C. MacCauley
Mr. C. J. Arnell ............... Prof. W. H. Price
Mr. G. Bowles .................. The Rev. Dr. A. K. Reischauer
The Rev. J. Dahlmann ....... Dr. J. N. Seymour
Baron C. Kikkawa ............... Prof. J. T. Swift

The business of the meeting having been concluded, a lecture was delivered by Prof. R. C. Whitnack, late Economic Adviser to the Baroda State Government, on “Glimpses of a Native State of India.” At the conclusion of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Prof. Whitnack.
The meeting was followed at 7 p.m. by a dinner at which the members and their friends to the number of 77 were present. Prof. J. T. Swift was in the chair and the guests of the evening were Prof. Inouye, of the Imperial University, Prof. Whitnack, and Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the University of Chicago.

Speeches were made by Prof. Swift, Dr. MacCauley, Baron Kikkawa, Prof. Price, Mr. MacNair, the in-coming Vice-President, and Dr. Shailer Mathews.

Dr. MacCauley in his speech gave an interesting account of the history of the Society from its foundation in 1872. The speech is appended almost in full as published in the Japan Advertiser.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

"This Society is now forty-three years old. It numbers at present four hundred and forty-four members, of whom upwards of one hundred and twenty are to-day resident in Tokyo. Our treasurer's present annual account deals with more than 4,500 yen. Our property is estimated at nearly 22,000 yen. Our large and exceptionally valuable library is safely stored in rooms convenient for use in the new, handsome, commodious, fire-proof Library of the Keio University; and in the same building, the Society has permanent and ample conveniences for both its Council and General Meetings.

"Last Friday, January 22nd, just twenty-five years ago, I became a member of the Society. At that time, together with thirteen honorary members, one hundred and fifty-five persons composed the organization,—of whom seventy-five were resident in Tokyo. Twenty of these members are still living here. At that time the treasurer's accounts included about yen 2,300. How much property we owned, I do not find stated among the items of record. But what was then our library was kept in a room of the College of the Episcopal Mission in Tsukiji of this city; and in that building our Council and General Meetings were held,
"The Society, at the beginning of my membership, was already seventeen years old. Before I go farther, a glance at its condition to the end of its first year, in 1873, will be of interest. There were, then, sixty-four members, all of whom, probably, were resident in Yokohama and Tokyo, or Yedo, as it was still named. Of those earliest members five, perhaps six, are now living. The treasurer's annual account was summed up in less than 450 yen; the Society's property amounted to about 50 yen; and the library did not exist beyond a few maps and pamphlets. The meetings of the Society were all held in Yokohama in rooms 'gratuitously furnished' for the occasions 'by the Managers' of the old Grand Hotel.

The Beginning

"Looking back to the very beginning, I see that the Society originated at a meeting held on October 30th, 1872. Where this meeting was held, and who were present as 'charter members,' I do not find noted in the records which I possess. But I think that at least five of the persons who were gathered at the hotel organized the Society, since the first annual report, which enumerates sixty-four members, says that fifty-nine names were added to the list during the year. In 1879, however, I read that Sir Harry Parkes and Prof. David Murray praised a Rev. Dr. E. W. Syle as the real founder of our organization. Dr. Syle was the first Corresponding Secretary and later became our President. In that first year we had two honorary members,—two officers of the British Navy, Admiral Shadwell and Captain Arthur. We had, also, three corresponding members,—Dr. Berry and Consul Enslie of Kobe, and Rev. J. Edkins of Peking. R. G. Watson, Esq., was the Society's first President. We may guess at the names of some of the organizers in seeing that Dr. Hepburn, Dr. Brown, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Aston were all active in serving our object during that first year, and that each of them in after years became president. At the Second Annual Meeting in July, 1874, a 'Draft of Rules,' which soon became our 'Constitution and By Laws,' was carefully discussed and adopted. At the same time the Society was obliged to print a second edition of the first series of its 'Transactions,' thereby proving 'that the organization was
not uncalled for, neither has it been unappreciated,' and that there was 'ample proof in the increased number of those who attend the meetings and partake in the discussions,' 'of the interest and value of the Papers read.'

After his statement of these interesting old-time facts, Dr. MacCauley remarked that were time at command he would like to give a rather full account of the very memorable history the Society has had; but that he must confine his retrospect to a comparatively few though significant of its movements or phases.

Two-Fold Growth

"The career of the Society," continued the speaker, "at times reminds me of the two-fold growth of a human being,—both physical and psychical. The Society's infant life, or its first three years, was spent in Yokohama at the Grand Hotel, carefully protected and tenderly cared for. In 1875, it was carried to Yedo (Tokyo), as the guest of the young Imperial College located then at Tora-no-mon. There, it received much solicitous attention and favor. From that time onwards it was, for quite a while, transferred to and from the two cities in alternation. In 1876, its secretaries and the Council were equally divided between the two communities. But when I came to Japan in 1889, the Society had so changed its manner of domicile that it had become a distinctive Tokyo resident. Only now and then did it go to Yokohama; and it went then as a visitor. Moreover, although two recording secretaries remained as officers from the two communities, the local distinctions among members of the Council had ceased.

"Regarded physically, or as a corporate organism, it was altogether natural under the conditions then prevailing that our Society received its birth in Yokohama. Those who gave it being were, in a real sense, at the time, strangers in a strange land, finding their most favorable habitation in the Treaty Port and under the privileges of the extra-territoriality which were most potent there.
In and Out of Bounds

"Even when I came to Tokyo, in 1889, theoretically, no foreigners, excepting the members of the Legations, had a right to be domiciled outside the boundaries of Tsukiji—the reservation allowed for foreign residence. Employed by the Japanese Government or its subjects, foreigners could have homes under the care of their employers elsewhere in the city than in Tsukiji. So it was that many missionaries, a number of teachers and others who wisely used the privilege of Japanese 'employment,' had homes 'outside the bounds.' There were no foreigners freely doing 'business' in Tokyo, as now. There were no hotels for foreigners then except a miserable 'shack-like building, near Tsukiji, called the Seiyoken,' and a very frail frame structure, named the 'Tokyo Hotel,' which stood close by the present crossing of the tram-ways at Hibiya Park, within the moat gate, now destroyed. At that time transportation was very slow and very difficult in Tokyo. Excepting the Ginza, for a short distance, the city's streets were nearly all narrow, and the kuruma was altogether our quickest and most convenient vehicle for use in getting from one part of the town to another. So, Yokohama, with its comparatively large foreign population, closely gathered and comfortably housed, and having its hospitable Grand Hotel, naturally opened the way of least resistance for the genesis of our 'learned Society.'

"But, having once been begun, the kind of work the Society was devoted to doing, aroused, chiefly, the attention and service of the student officials associated with the Tokyo Legations, and of men employed in the missions and the schools. Chiefly for this reason, I think, the growing membership in Tokyo desired to have the Society nearer to itself. At any rate, in 1875, President Hatakeyama of the Imperial College was induced to invite this body, pledged to 'learning,' to meet under the hospitable shelter of his institution. A room in the College was assigned to our Society, and, at length, the Society became distinctively a Tokyo resident pleasing itself with only occasional visits to its native place, Yokohama."
For six years thereafter, our Society had the privilege of gathering under the protecting roof of the Imperial College. I read of very important sessions taking place there; of large attendance; of valuable discussions and of great pecuniary prosperity.

The Wanderer

"In 1881, for what reason I do not know, the Society left the Imperial College, went to the foreigners' reservation in Tsukiji and began to hold its sessions in 'The Chamber of Commerce.' For the next two years the meetings took place there. But then, with a great jubilation in the records, the Society was carried to the Theological Hall of the Episcopal Mission in Tsukiji, and the announcement was made that 'for the first time' a permanent home for the property and work of the organization had been secured. In that generous home the Society dwelt for the next five years. Then, for some reason unknown to me, it was suddenly taken again to Tora-no-mon, to its old domicile which had become 'The College of Engineering,' with the published announcement that now 'a fixed habitation and a name' for the organization had been obtained and its property fitly and usefully placed.

"But, hardly was this satisfying publication made before it all seemed to come to naught. Why? I have not learned. The year had not much more than passed before this 'learned Society' was a wanderer. It had lost the home which it had so happily greeted, and its precious library had been sent to the British Legation for safe storage.

"The next important bit of record I find is of the Society's return to Tsukiji and its comforting reception again within the walls of the Episcopal Mission. When I came to Japan in 1889, it was there I found our Society, at last at rest from its wanderings and settling down to what became a long period of useful and widely famed work.

"But little more of the physical career of our organization remains to be told. With only some minor and temporary excursions to other places of work, prominent among these being No. 17 Tsukiji, there, in the Episcopal Mission building, the
Society dwelt for the next fourteen years, that is, until 1904, doing some of its most noteworthy service.

"But, lamentable to tell, soon afterwards for some untold causes, the Society was driven into a 'Valley of Despond.' Both physically, and as a mind and soul, it suffered. It became practically homeless and inert.

"Not before 1907 was there again a home for the Asiatic Society and an inspiring impulse in its life. From that time however, it found an abiding place in the Methodist Book Publishing House on the Ginza, where it remained revived and achieving finely, until about two years ago, 1912, when the exceptional opportunity of getting a new home in the Library Building of Keio University came. There we now are, with every need well met. And I hope that there we shall remain for many years to come, in growing vigor and usefulness.

"So much for our physical history, within which lies ample 'food for thought.'

The Society's Work

"But what of the Society's psychological career, its life under the inspiration which gave it being; its purpose 'to collect and publish information on subjects relating to Japan and other Asiatic Countries'?

"I can not give more than mere glimpses of the remarkable history in this relation.

Valuable Monographs

"For the first twelve years—that is, until 1884,—there were produced, in abundance, valuable monographs covering a wide range of investigation. One can not look through the first twelve volumes of our 'Transactions' without thinking an equivalent to the declaration, 'there were giants in those days.'

"Of course, I know that the work then inviting service was all novel, and exceptionally attractive. But a noteworthy abundance of it was begun and finished. It was full and comprehensive in descriptions of Japan's natural productions, of its manufactures, arts, language, legends, history, medical art and speculation, agriculture, travel, landscape, religion and philoso-
phy. I accept the claim made that there was, notably, a scholarly tone in the Society's proceedings; that 'the discussions were learned' and that 'the subjects were dealt with exhaustively.' It was during this period, about the year 1880, that the problem of how to transliterate the Japanese language into an equivalent Romaji was discussed scientifically and was practically solved. It was during this period, too, that the Society gained the distinction of being served by such eminent students,—to whom the name Nihonologue, rather than Sinologue, should be given,—as Satow, Griffis, Aston, Hepburn, Geerts, Chamberlain, Dickins, Rein, Milne, Gubbins and Dixon, with whom there were several worthy colleagues who made minor contributions. It was then, that the 'Transactions' became widely known abroad and gained a high repute among scholars.

"In 1886, there happened to begin a lapse in the Society's productivity which continued for the larger part of the next four years; but in 1890 a marked reinvigoration took place. The devotion of Chamberlain and Aston, reinforced by Gubbins Conder, Knott, Dening and Milne had continued. Then, the memorable contributions of Wigmore and Lowell increased by the work of Droppers, Clement, Kirby, and a goodly number of others, appeared, initiating a sequence of six rich years which show now a record of production of the highest value in the study of Japanese history in law, literature and religion. The 'Transactions' of those six years—1890 to 1896—mark, probably, the most valuable and noteworthy era in the Society's career, so far, even though my judgement also bids me to place upon a level with them the achievements of the four years just passed.

Discouraging Period

"Within the decade from 1896 to 1906, however, excepting the temporary revival which occurred in 1899, there came the most unproductive and discouraging period of our Society's career, as a group of scholars. In fact, there were times then when even some of its best friends almost lost heart and hope. Indeed, I am compelled to bear both willing and unwilling witness that, during the latter part of this decade, it
was chiefly through the unfailing fidelity and loyalty of Rev. Arthur Lloyd, seconded by Dr. D. C. Greene and a few faithful others that our Society, now so vigorous and abounding in achievement, was saved from complete failure. Our treasury, during those years was amply supplied with money; and the kind of work could have been published to enrich our 'Transactions,' but many workers were not at command.

"With the year 1906, I am happy to learn, this decade of inertia and of barrenness came to an end. There was begun then an energetic era rapidly becoming productive and even opulent, which now is rounding out into a new decade almost wholly unlike the ten years preceding. For several years now the Society’s ‘Transactions’ have included some of the most extensive, carefully wrought, instructive, and thereby valuable of all existing contributions to the world’s knowledge of the history, religions, arts, economies, industries and political movements of the Japanese people and their Government. As we are now in immediate contact with this eminent work, and as the workers are near by, or have just left us for distant homes, I need not ‘call the roll’ this evening. Besides, it is not within the scope of my retrospect to tell of matters happening to-day.

"I close these notes, therefore, with well founded congratulations to you for what this Society of ours has been throughout its long and much varied career, and for the comprehensive work of distinguished merit it has been enabled to do in serving its high purpose, wishing, as I take my seat, far worthier achievements for it in the future than are preserved even now in its ‘Transactions.’"

Dr. MacCauley subsequently received the following interesting letter:

Ithaca, N.Y. March 1, 1915

My dear Dr. MacCauley,

I beg to thank you for a copy of the "Japan Advertiser" of February 4th, 1915, containing your address—"Historical Retrospect of the Asiatic Society of Japan"—at its annual meeting and dinner on January 27th. As I was one of the first members of this Society, and read a paper on "The Streets and Street Names of Yedo" at its second meeting, I think you may
say that the Rev. E. W. Syle was the real father of the Asiatic Society, though Dr. S. R. Brown deserves credit also. Perhaps—since pre-natal history is usually unwritten and of the unrecordable—one must not be too dogmatic as to origins. At the Imperial University, and formed early in 1872, there was a Literary and Social Union among the American professors and their families, and one of the papers read, I remember, was on "Chinese Music" by the Rev. E. W. Syle. Then also, as I remember and as my diary (October 24, 1872) reminds me, I had a conversation with Professor Antisell about forming an "Academy" of native and foreign "Nihonologues"—to use your word of 1915. About this time, Rear-Admiral Shadwell, of the British Navy, with his staff, was visiting Yokohama late in 1872, and Mr. Syle, being an Englishman, saw a good opportunity to start the Society of which we had talked; and so the organization became a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain—very much to the surprise and open criticism of the Rev. Dr. Henry Hayes Ward of the New York "Independent," one of America's chief Orientalists, who wondered why it should not be under American auspices. Without, however, the aid and encouragement of Mr. Ernest M. Satow, the Secretary of the British Legation, and the scholars of this Embassy, it is hard to see how the young Society could have lived long.

I attended the first meeting of the Society, at Yokohama, October 30, 1872, at which Mr. Satow read a paper on "The Geography of Japan," and Dr. Hadlow another upon the Hyalonema Mirabilis, or Glass Sponge, some specimens of which I had already collected and sent to the naturalist, in New Jersey, the Rev. Samuel Lockwood. Dr. Syle pressed me to write a paper for the next or second meeting of the Asiatic Society and, no one else coming forward, I (after a year in the interior, at Fukui, during which time I had been much interested in street names, as indices of history) prepared and read a paper on the street names of the capital. "Yedo" was the term then in use. Among foreigners the name "Tokio" or "Tokyo" was slow in currency. Indeed "Tokai" seemed about this time to win the day.
There were 85 persons present at the first public meeting to hear Mr. Satow’s paper, and at the second a “good attendance,” and the after discussion was animated. I had the pleasure of being at several later gatherings, meeting most of the men interested in knowing the reality as to the Japanese and their history and natural environment.

After my arrival in the home-land, I was active for a number of years, by lectures, personal letters and interviews with libraries, in pressing upon them and the public the value of the Society’s “Transactions” and in getting the proper authorities to purchase sets of the volumes. I am happy to say that most of our large city and University libraries now have these invaluable works of reference on their shelves.

Please bear my greetings to the members of the Society at their next meeting. This letter will explain why I take so much interest and delight in the present prosperity of the Asiatic Society of Japan. The day of small things is past.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Wm. Elliot Griffis.
THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1914.

The following is an account of the Society’s work during the year 1914:—

The number of General Meetings held during the year was eight. The dates of the meetings, together with the lecture given, or paper read, at each, were as follows:—

January 14th (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on a “Buddhist Parallel to ‘Poor Richard’s Almanac’” by Dr. S. H. Wainwright.


March 18th (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on the “Observance by Japan of International Law during the Russo-Japanese War” by Dr. Amos S. Hershay, Professor of Science and International Law at the Indiana University, U. S. A.

April 22nd (At H. B. M. Embassy)—Reading by Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D., of selections from the Introduction to his collection of Japanese Government Documents.

May 20th (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on “the Political Development of Japan”—review of its present political history suggested by the recent works of Mr. J. H. Gubbins, C. M. G., and Dr. Uyehara—by Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D. (Read by Prof. F. P. Purvis).

June 24th (At Keiogijuku)—Paper on “Spanish Adventurers in Siam and Cambodia in the sixteenth century” by Professor A. W. Playfair, M. A. (Read by Prof. J. T. Swift, M. A.)
October 21st
(At Keiogijuku)—Extracts from a paper on "Pioneer Engineering in Japan" by the late Mr. R. H. Brunton, some time employed by the Japanese Government as Engineer in charge of Lighthouse Construction. (Read by Mr. J. Struthers, M. A.).

November 18th (At Keiogijuku)—
ditto

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on January 14th, and was followed by a dinner at the Toyokwan, at which the Society entertained Mr. J. Carey Hall, C.M.G., I.S.O., and his daughters, and Professor W. W. McLaren, Ph. D., who were all shortly leaving Japan.

Council meetings have also been held regularly during the year.

In addition to the above the Council have also to report the following matters which have occupied their attention:—

1. PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1914 the Society published Volume XLII, in two parts:

Part 1.—681 pp. containing Japanese Government Documents, by W. W. McLaren, Ph. D.

Part 2.—133 pp. containing Japanese Trade and Residence in the Philippines Before and During the Spanish Occupation, by M. T. Paske-Smith; Introduction of the Sweet Potato into the Far East, by Dr. Edmund Simon; The Kokwa Jichiroku, a Buddhist Parallel to Poor Richard’s Almanack, by Rev. S. H. Wainwright, M. D., D. D.; The Political Development of Japan, by W. W. McLaren, Ph. D.

In addition to the publications above, reprints were made of Volume XI, Part 2, Volume XIII, Part 2, and Volume XV, Part 1.
2. ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

As indicated in last year's report the Organisation Committee has continued its investigations into the contents of the Transactions with a view to indicate to members likely subjects for papers and communications to the Society. Detailed reports on two sections viz. Economics and Industry; Religion and Philosophy, have been submitted to the Council and are printed so that members may be guided in selecting subjects coming under either of these headings. Other sections will be analysed in a similar manner, submitted to Council and passed on to members in due course. The Society asks for the cooperation of all members in its work; there must be many willing and able to take up and treat to full advantage some of the Religion and Philosophy subjects suggested in the two reports appended.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

The articles contributed to "The Transactions" on the subject of Religion and Philosophy have been comparatively numerous and rather varied. Some phases of this field have been fairly well covered but there is still much virgin soil waiting to be tilled. Even the ground that has been covered should be gone over again more carefully for we are still in the pioneer stage.

LIST OF ARTICLES already Contributed.

Shinto. Esoteric Shinto, (Lowell XXI,XXII : 1); Ancient Rituals (Satow VII : 2 & 4, IX : 2, Florenz XXVII : 1); Sects—Tenrikyo (Greene XXIII), Remmonkyo (Lloyd, Greene, XXIX : 1); Shrines—Ise (Satow II), Izumo (Schwartz XIL : 4); The God Ame-no-mi-ka-nushi-no-kami (Kato XXXVI : 1), Uke-mochi-no-kami (Kirby XXXVIII : 2); Revival of Pure Shinto (Satow III : 1, Appendix)

Buddhism. Introduction into Japan (Summers XIV : 1); Development in Japan (Lloyd XXII : 3); Formative Elements (Lloyd XXXV : 2); Ethics (Chamberlain IX : 3, Atkinson XXXIII : 2, XXXV : XXXVIII, Anesaki XL, Bouldin and Ojima XLI : 2); Shin Sect (Troup XIV : 1, Reischauer XXXVII : 5); Scriptures—
Textual History (Anesaki XXXV: 2), Four Agamas in Chinese (Anesaki XXXV: 3), Gobunsho of Rennyo Shonin (Troup XVII: 1), A Sutra in Greek (Lloyd XXXVIII: 3), Buddhist Gold Nuggets (Reischauer XL); Rosaries of the Different Sects (James IX: 2); Dazai on Buddhism (Hall XXXVIII: 2)

Confucian Philosophy and Ethics. Confucian Philosophy in Japan (Den'ing XXXVI: 2); Various Schools (Haga, Inoue XX: 1); Shushi School in Japan (Lloyd XXXIV: 4, Knox, Haga XX: 1), Yomei School and Nakae Toju (Fisher XXXVI: 2); Ki, Ri, and Ten (Knox XX: 1).

Christianity. Introduction into China and Japan (Gubbins VI: 1); Jesuit Mission Press in Japan (Satow XXVII: 2, Chamberlain XVII: 1); Psalms in Japanese (Chamberlain VIII: 3); Christian Valley (Dixon XVI: 3).

Miscellaneous. Ancestral Worship in Japan (Kirby XXXVIII: 4); Japanese Funeral Rites (Lay XIX: 3) The Seven Gods of Happiness (Dickins VIII: 4); Equine Deities (Eastlake XI: 2); Parallelisms in Religion (Otto XL).

It is clear from the above list that not more than a beginning has been made in this great field of Religion and Philosophy in Japan. It is true that some books have been published in western languages dealing with this field, but the treatment is usually very general and far from adequate. Literature on Christianity in Japan is growing with each year and we have no special suggestions to make. For a fuller study of the old religions of Japan we would suggest the following general subjects for papers and communications to the Society.

1. The Six Nara Sects.
2. The Origin and Development of the Tendai and Shin-gon Sects.
3. The Great Religious Awakening of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.
4. Religion during the Tokugawa Period.
5. Religious Syncretism of Kobo Daishi.
10. The Theories of Knowledge in Japanese Buddhism.
13. Possible Christian Elements in Amida Buddhism.
15. The Origin and Development of the Various Shinto Sects.
16. The Place of Shinto in Present-Day Japan.
17. The Disestablishment of Buddhism and Shinto.
18. Religious Syncretism in Japan To-day.
19. The Significance of Japanese Officialdom's Encouragement of Religion To-day.

In addition to these general subjects any translation from the writings of the great Japanese religious teachers or philosophers, or selections from the leading canonical scriptures of Japanese Buddhism, is obviously work which should be done as soon as possible.

ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY

As will be seen from the list below, articles have been contributed to "The Transactions" on a wide variety of economic subjects,—more particularly upon resources and industries. None of these articles, however, is in any sense exhaustive, and very few of the authors have undertaken to deal with their topics comprehensively. Continued work along the same lines is perhaps the most obvious opportunity for further investigation.

LIST OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES hitherto contributed to "The Transactions":—

Ancient civilization. Articles on sepulchral mounds, (Satow, VIII); on primitive culture, prehistoric survivals, and origins, (Muuro, XXXIV, XXXVII.
XXXVIII); and on the beginning of civilization in Japan, (Dooman, XXV.

Population. Race struggles in Korea, (Parker, XVIII); Population of Japan, (Droppers, XXII); Village life, (Lloyd, XXXIII); Adoption and marriage, (Kirby, XXXVI).

Land Tenure. (Articles by Tarring, VIII ; Gubbins, XV : Simmons and Wigmore, XIX : and Grinnan, XX).

Economic Theory. (Droppers, XXIV : Kirby XXXV).

Currency. Copper (Polder, XIX): Silver (Droppers, XXIII)


Commerce. Tobacco, (Satow, VI): Maritime enterprise, (Bonar, XV); Railway development, (Trevithick, XXII); Siam, (Satow, XIII); Spain and Portugal, (Satow XVIII); England, (Riess, XXVI); United States, (Williams XXXVII).

Resources and Industries. Minerals, (Geerts, III, IV, V); Cotton, (Poate, IV); Fisheries, (Gregory, V); Food plants, (Kinch, XI); Vegetable wax, (Gribble, III); Pottery and porcelain, (Satow, VI, and Atkinson, VIII); Sugar, (Ota, VIII); Chemistry, (Geerts, III and IV; Atkinson, VII; Kinch, VIII; Korschelt and Yoshida, XII); Lacquer, (Quin, IX); Tea, (Gribble, XII); Salt, (Wileman, XVIII); Petroleum, (Newell, XXXIII); Bamboos (Satow, XXVII); Agriculture (Struthers, XLI; Longford, XXII; Armstrong, XXXVIII; Droppers, XXII); Printing, (Satow, X).

The Organization Committee desires also to call attention once more to certain entirely new subjects suggested by the Council last year as suitable for papers and communications.

Sumptuary legislation and its effectiveness
Contemporary family budgets
Organization of fishing industry, and fish marketing
Forest practice and regulations of different periods
Road, bridge, and harbor development
History of the Japanese tariff
The labour movement
The guild system
The following topics, also suggested by the Council have been only partially covered by previous contributions:—
Transportation in the last 50 years
Development of special industries, e.g. cotton, silk, sugar, copper, iron and steel
Finally the Organization Committee begs leave to suggest, in addition, a few other topics, in the hope of stimulating more economic investigation;—
The economic geology of Japan
The development of hydro-electric power
Steam-power in Japan
History and problems of large-scale enterprise in Japan
Old banking systems in Japan, and the unification of banking
Apprenticeship,—customs, rules, and regulations
Hours of labor of women and children in manufactures and trade
Insurance in Japan
The camphor industry
By-employments in rural Japan
Live stock enterprise in Japan
The paper-making industry
Colonization in Hokkaido, Korea, and Manchuria

3. LIBRARY

The following volumes have been added to the Library during the year. Donations are indicated by an asterisk.
Kraussé, A. China in Decay. The story of a disappearing Empire ...................... 1.
Peery, R. B. The Gist of Japan ...................... 1.
Bird, I. L. Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. An account of travels in the interior including visits to the abor gines of Yezo & the shrine of Nikko ...................... 1.
His work on the Chinese & Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-
fan-chi ........................................ 1.
Suyematsu, K. The Risen Sun ..................... 1.
Benneville, J. S. Sakurambo ....................... 1.
Diary of Richard Cocks ............................ 1.
McKenzie, F. A. The Tragedy of Korea ............ 1.
Takckoshi, Y. Japanese Rule in Formosa. Tr. by
G. Braithwaite .................................... 1.
Huish, M. B. Japan & its art ....................... 1.
Ladd, G. T. In Korea with Marquis Ito ............ 1.
Gerrare, W. Greater Russia ........................ 1.
McCormick, F. The Tragedy of Russia in Pacific
Asia ................................................ 1.
Wertheimber, L. A Muramasa Blade. A story of
feudalism in old Japan ............................ 1.
Ayrton, M. C. Child-Life in Japan, and Japanese
child-stories ..................................... 1.
Griffis, W. E. The Religions of Japan. From the
dawn of history to the era of Meiji ............... 1.
Satoh, H. Agitated Japan. The Life of Baron II
Kamon-no-kami Naosuke. (Based on the Kai-
koku Shimatsu of Shimada Saburo) ............... 1.
Asakawa, K. The Origin of the Feudal Land Ten-
ure in Japan ...................................... 1.
*Smithsonian Institution. Langley Memoir on
Mechanical Flight ................................. 1.
*Miyamori, A. Representative Tales of Japan .... 2.
Dening, W. A New Life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi .. 1.
Dening, W. Japan in Days of Yore ................ 1.
Shand, W. J. S. The Case of Ten-ichi-bo. A
cause celebre in Japanese history. A deci-
sion of Ooka .................................... 1.
*Census of the Philippine Islands. 1908 ........... 4.
*Miyamori, A. A Life of Mr Yukiehi Fukuzawa ... 1.
Back number of the Transactions may be obtained by members of the Society at half their published price. Any volume or part of a volume will be sent, postage prepaid, upon application to the Society’s Agents. To non-members and non-subscribers the published price is charged.

ORDER FORM

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
Yokohama, Japan.

Dear Sirs,

Oblige me by sending to the address given below the following back numbers of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. I enclose a P. O. Money Order or Bank Draft for the amount of my order.

<table>
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Address
HONORARY TREASURER’S REPORT

To the President of

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Sir,

I beg to report that the Accounts of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1914 are as follows.

RECEIPTS

To Balance brought forward 31st, December, 1913.. Y 1,876.11

,, Memberships .............................. 1,752.50
(a) Annual Subscriptions... Y 1,190.00
(b) Arrears paid up .......... 125.00
(c) Life Subscription A/C .. 117.50
(d) Library (30 years) ..... 115.00
(e) Entrance Fees .......... 205.00

,, Transactions sold ......................... 649.64
,, Murdoch’s History Vol. 1 sold ........ 163.00
,, Interest, Exchange & Sundries ........ 73.30

Y 4,514.55
### EXPENDITURES

By Petties for Secretaries, Editor, and Treasurer...  $118.55

" Librarian ........................................ $172.00

(a) Assistant ..................................... $120.00
(b) Books .......................................... 50.00
(c) Petties ......................................... 2.00

" Rent, Meetings .................................... 255.48

" Transactions .................................... 3,889.47

(a) Printing ....................................... $3,005.95
(b) Packing and Distribution ....................... 502.64
(c) Advertising ...................................... 8.10
(d) Insurance ....................................... 47.18
(e) Other percontras ................................ 25.60

" Murdoch’s History Vol. 1 ........................ 3.62

" Furniture ........................................ 24.55

" Exchange and Sundries .......................... 1.68

" Balance carried forward ........................ 348.90

\[ \text{Total} = \$4,514.55 \]

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

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\[ \text{Balance} = \$4,514.54 \]
NOTES

The income from membership dues is below the record of 1918 but is above the average of recent years. The expenditure on Transactions has been very heavy and includes printing Volume 41 parts 4 and 5, Volume 42 parts 1 and 2, and reprinting Volume 11 part 2, Volume 13 part 2, Volume 14 part 2, Volume 15 parts 1 and 2. The 1914 Volume (42) is completed and paid for and the reprinting of back numbers sold out is nearly finished. For 1915 only one or two reprints will be necessary.

PROPERTY

The most recent report of the Society’s stock of Transactions from the agents is as on 29th., December, 1914. The property of the Society may be put as follows:

Balance carried forward.............. £ 348.90
Transactions as on 29th Dec. 1914 say 15,000.00
   do. abroad say 275.00
Murdoch’s History Vol. 1 520 say 1,170.00
Library (insured value).............. 5,000.00

£ 21,793.90

The Transactions are written down at less than fifty per cent. of their published price and Murdoch’s History Volume 1 at 2.25 per copy.

MEMBERSHIP

There have been recorded during the year 6 deaths, and 14 resignations, and 15 have been dropped for non-payment of dues or on account of communications from the Society being returned undelivered, making a total loss of 35. On the other side 41 new members have been elected, making a net gain of 6. The membership by classes is as follows:

Honorary Members .................. 7
Life Members ........................ 145
Annual Members .................... 278
Libraries (30 years) ................. 14

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4. AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

The following new By-Law has been added to the By-Laws of the Society:

AID TO CONTRIBUTORS

When, in the judgment of the Council, a specific contribution to the Transactions of the Society is desirable, the Council may invite some competent person to prepare such contribution, and may appropriate pecuniary aid towards the research, translation, or other need arising in its preparation.

Ordinarily, however, the Council will bear only the cost of the publication and distribution of contributions to the Society’s Transactions.

OBITUARY

On the morning of Sunday, May 24th., 1914 the Asiatic Society of Japan sustained a heavy loss in the death of its honoured Vice-President, Richard J. Kirby, Esq.

Mr. Kirby, a native of North Shields, England, came to Japan in 1869, when he was but fifteen years old. With the quiet courage and unrelaxing devotion characteristic of his whole life, he at once devoted the earliest of early morning hours to the acquisition of the Japanese language. This study, thus early begun was strictly maintained throughout his life, and made possible his exceptional mastery of the difficult literary characters, which later made him so valued a contributor to the Transactions of the Society.

Mr. Kirby became a member of the Asiatic Society in 1889. He was elected one of its councillors in 1892, and served as Honorary Treasurer from 1907 to 1909 inclusive, and as Vice-President from 1912 to the present year. From 1900 to 1913 he was a steady contributor to the Society’s Transactions, the titles of his papers being as follows:

Dazai on Japanese Music
Dazai on Bubi
Dazai on Gakusei
Dazai on Food and Wealth
Dazai on Adoption and Marriage
Ukemochi no Kami
Ancestral Worship in Japan
Dazai Jun on Doing Nothing and Divination

From this list it appears that his chief work for the Society was to make known to Western scholars the life and teachings of the philosopher, Dazai Jun, eminent in Japanese history for his exposition of Japanese thought and life in the 18th century. The exact scholarship necessary to the successful accomplishment of such a work demanded the mastery of such a mass of philosophical and religious ideographs as would have been the pride of any professional student free to devote his whole life to study. Yet this was accomplished by Mr. Kirby in the midst of an active business career, which brought him heavy responsibilities and engrossing interests.

As a councillor of the Society, his wisdom, veiled by a modest reticence, was always of a high value which his associates were glad to recognise. Most valuable to the Society as such was his faith in the permanent importance of it as an organization devoted to research. His labours together with those of the late Rev. D. C. Greene, LL.D. and the late Rev. Professor Arthur Lloyd, M. A., and one or two others now living, made it possible to continue unbroken the series of the Transactions during the most critical period of the Society's history.

Mr. Kirby's associates in the Council of the Society will long mark his place and mourn his absence.