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ITALIAN SELF-TAUGHT AND GRAMMAR

PRONUNCIATION

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JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT & GRAMMAR.

(IN TWO BOOKS.)

BOOK I.—JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT.

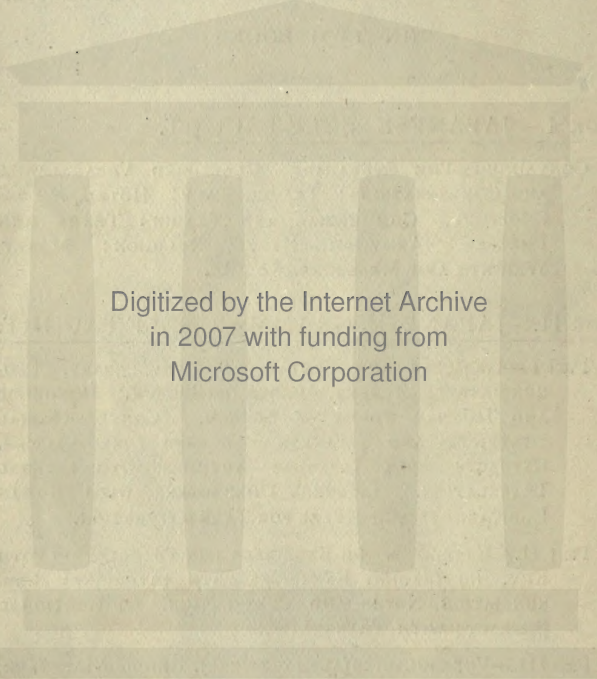
CONTAINING THE SYLLABARY; CLASSIFIED VOCABULARIES AND CONVERSATIONS; TRAVEL TALK; HOTEL, MEALS, SHOPPING; COMMERCIAL AND TRADING TERMS AND PHRASES ARMY AND NAVY; RELIGION; MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, &c., &c.

BOOK II.—JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.

Part I.—GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX. THE SYLLABARY. PRONUNCIATION. ACCENT. PARTS OF SPEECH. HONORIFIC AND HUMBLE FORMS OF SPEECH. CONVERSATIONAL SENTENCES AND JAPANESE PROVERBS FOR ANALYSIS. EXTRACTS FROM JAPANESE AUTHORS WITH LITERAL TRANSLATION. JAPANESE CHARACTERS WITH ROMAN EQUIVALENTS AND RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

Part II.—EXERCISES. (a) EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION WITH KEY. (b) READING EXERCISES WITH INTERLINED PRONUNCIATION, NOTES AND TRANSLATION. (c) ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS WITH TRANSLATION.

Part III.—VOCABULARIES (ALPHABETICAL). ENGLISH-JAPANESE, JAPANESE-ENGLISH. MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.



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Japanese Self-Taught

(THIMM'S SYSTEM, IN ROMAN CHARACTERS)

WITH ENGLISH
PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION.

CONTAINING

THE SYLLABARY; CLASSIFIED VOCABULARIES AND
CONVERSATIONS;
TRAVEL TALK, TRADE AND COMMERCE,
ARMY AND NAVY, RELIGION,
POST-OFFICE AND CORRESPONDENCE; THE NUMERALS;
MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES, &c., &c.

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1907.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The student should bear in mind that the construction of Japanese sentences is entirely different from that of English, and that consequently, whilst the Japanese sentences in this book express the same meaning as the English, they are in the Japanese form and must not be regarded as a literal translation. (See "Syntax" in JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.)

PREFACE.

THE particular aim of this book is to meet the need of those who require to make use of the spoken language without the usual expenditure of time and effort necessary to acquiring the grammar. It therefore supplies the words in common every-day use, classified according to subject, including extensive vocabularies for the Army and Navy, Trade and Commerce, Missionary enterprise, Travel, &c., &c., together with a large number of colloquial phrases and sentences of a practical character, similarly classified. Throughout these sections the pronunciation of the Japanese words is added in accordance with Marlborough's well-known system of phonetics, a system which by its simplicity enables anyone speaking English to read off the words at a glance, although previously unacquainted with the language. The student will of course do well to avail himself as far as possible of the services of a competent instructor in order to perfect his pronunciation, etc.; on the other hand, teachers will find in this book a useful supplement to their oral instruction.

The Publishers have had the valuable assistance, as Editor, of Mr. W. J. S. Shand, who was for twenty-seven years resident in Japan, and has had four years' experience as Director of the School of Japanese Language and Literature in London.

For the native characters—the syllabaries—and the rules of transliteration, the student is referred to “JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT” (Marlborough's *Self-Taught* Series, No. 18), of which this volume is the complement, the two works forming a very comprehensive and useful manual of the Japanese language for students, naval and military officers and public servants, commercial men and traders, missionaries, travellers and tourists.

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JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT.

THE SYLLABARY AND PRONUNCIATION.

The Japanese language has no "alphabet" as we understand the word. The characters which may be said to correspond with the English alphabet stand for *syllables*—that is, the vowels and the combinations of the vowels and consonants which are employed in the construction of words.

These characters constitute the Syllabary, which therefore consists of (a) Vowel syllabics (syllables), and (b) Consonant syllabics.

- (a) The Vowel syllabics represent the simple vowel sounds,
a, i, u, e, o.
- (b) The Consonant syllabics stand for the syllables which consist in each case of a consonant and a vowel joined together, as *ka, ki, ku, ke, ko.*

These syllabics together form what is termed the "Go-jiu-on," i.e., the *Fifty Sounds*. As, however, some of the consonantal sounds have softened forms, and final *n* is separately represented, the number of syllables actually employed is greater.

The following table gives a convenient arrangement of the syllabary, the softened forms being printed in italics. (For the syllabaries in the native character see JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT—No. 18 of this series—pages 96, 97.)

THE SYLLABARY.
VOWEL SYLLABLES.

a	i	u	e	o
---	---	---	---	---

CONSONANT SYLLABLES.

ka ga	ki gi	ku gu	ke ge	ko go
sa za	shi ji	su zu	se ze	so zo
ta da	chi ji	tsu dzu	te de	to do
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha ba pa	hi bi pi	fu bu pu	he be pe	ho bo po
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	ye	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	ye	wo

By learning the nine consonants *k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r,* and *w*, together with the five consonantal softenings *g, z, d, b,* and *p*, the Syllabary is readily committed to memory.

PRONUNCIATION.

THE VOWELS.

Characters.	Pronunciation.	Phonetic signs.
ā approximately as	<i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	<i>ah</i>
<i>a</i> „	<i>a</i> „, <i>father</i> , but shorter	<i>ah</i>
ī (or ii) „	<i>i</i> „, <i>machine</i>	<i>ee</i>
<i>i</i> „	<i>i</i> „, <i>machine</i> , but shorter	<i>ee</i>

In some words *y* is substituted for *i*, and in a few others *i* is pronounced like *yi* (yee).

ĩ is almost silent; merely a suspicion of a vowel sound is noticeable	’, (ee)
ū approximately as <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i>	<i>oo</i>
<i>u</i> „ <i>oo</i> „, <i>foot</i>	<i>oo</i>
ũ like ‘ĩ is almost silent	’, (oo)
ē approximately as <i>a</i> „, <i>date</i>	<i>eh</i>
<i>e</i> „ <i>e</i> „, <i>bed</i>	<i>e</i> , <i>eh</i>
ō „ <i>o</i> „, <i>sore</i>	<i>oh</i>
<i>o</i> „ <i>o</i> „, <i>polo</i>	<i>oh</i>

[For remarks on the long and short vowels, see *Preliminary Notes*, pars. 1-2, pp. 11-12.]

THE CONSONANTS.

D, d — is merely the <i>softened</i> form of <i>t</i> , and is pronounced in a similar manner	<i>d</i>
F, f — In pronouncing <i>f</i> , the lower lip does not quite come in contact with the upper teeth, but remains at about the same distance from them as in pronouncing <i>wh</i> in the word <i>when</i>	<i>f</i>
G, g — at the beginning of a word, hard—like <i>g</i> in the English <i>go</i>	<i>g</i> , <i>gh</i>
In all other positions like <i>ng</i> in <i>sing</i>	<i>ng</i>
H, h — aspirated as in English	<i>h</i>
In <i>hītotsŭ</i> , <i>hī</i> is pronounced like <i>shĭ</i> .	
R, r — In the syllabic <i>ri</i> pronounced somewhat like the English <i>d</i> ; i.e., in its articulation the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth at the same point as in pronouncing <i>r</i> , but substituting the <i>d</i> sound	<i>r</i>
In the other syllabics <i>r</i> more resembles the English <i>r</i> , but in none of them is the trill so decided as in, say, Scotch, French, or German	<i>r</i>

S, s	— always sibilant, as in <i>so, sat</i>	s
T, t	— as in Italian; that is, the tip of the tongue is brought into contact with the upper teeth, instead of touching the front part of the roof of the mouth	t
Y, y	— In the syllable <i>ye</i> the <i>y</i> is mute in most words, and is sometimes omitted in the Roman character; otherwise as in English	y
	In some words <i>y</i> is used as a vowel in place of <i>i</i>	ee
Z, z	— like a soft <i>dz</i> in <i>su-zu</i> and <i>tsu-zu</i>	dz
	In the syllabics <i>za, ze, zo</i> , as in English	z

The consonants *l, g, v, and x* are entirely absent from the Japanese syllabary. Even an educated Japanese, in speaking English, is apt to substitute *r* for *l*; *q* and *x* are of course unnecessary in the presence of *k* and *s*; and the nearest approach in Japanese to the English *v* is probably *fu*.

C occurs only united with *h*, in the syllable *chi*; *f* only in *fu*; *j* only in the syllable *ji*, which takes the place of *xi* and *di*; and *w* occurs only in *wa* and *wo*. After *k* or *g*, *w* is not sounded except as a provincialism.

The remaining consonants *b, k, m, n, p*, have approximately the same sounds as in English, and are therefore allowed to represent their own sounds respectively.

VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

In the vowel combinations each letter is separately and distinctly sounded; thus,

ai	= a + i, and is pronounced "ah'ee," like the English <i>I</i> , or <i>y</i> in <i>thy</i>	i, ah'ee
au	= a + u, pronounced "ah'oo" or "ow," like <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>	ow
ae	= a + e, ,, "ah'eh"	ah'eh
ao	= a + o, ,, "ah'oh"	ah'oh
ui	= u + i, ,, "oo'ee"	oo'ee
ei	= e + i, ,, "eh'ee," like <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> , or <i>ai</i> in <i>wait</i>	ay
oi	= o + i, pronounced "oh'ee," like <i>oy</i> in <i>joy</i> , or <i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i>	oy

PECULIARITIES OF THE SYLLABARY.

THE TONIC ACCENT.

THE SYLLABARY.—A reference to the Syllabary on page 7, or better still to the Syllabaries in the native characters,* discloses three peculiarities, viz.,

(1) The consonant syllables are composed in each case of a consonant and vowel sound combined—consonant first and vowel following—for every syllable is supposed to end with a vowel and usually does so; as in *nani* (nah'nee), *kata* (kah'tah), *donata* (doh-nah'tah), *gozarimasū*† (goh-zah-ree-mah's'). The principal exceptions are foreign words, contractions, and words ending in *n*, as *ban*, *ken*, etc.

(2) There are certain variations from the regular consonants; e.g., *shi* is found instead of *si*, *chi* instead of *ti*, *fu* instead of *hu*, &c. This is owing to the fact that the Japanese are unable to pronounce the sounds which are displaced.

(3) The consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, and *h* have *softened* forms. These are to be regarded merely as modifications of the hard consonants, and not as different ones. The modification is indicated in the native character by adding a diacritic sign to the hard consonant symbol; thus, *ko* accompanied by the sign is read *go*, *tsu* with the sign is read *dzu*, &c.

ACCENT.—The accentuation of Japanese words is much less prominent than that of English. Quickened, or silenced, vowel sounds frequently render prominent the other portions of the word, but, as a general rule, the stress is laid about equally on each syllable. The sound of the word *gozarimasū*, for example, is almost evenly emphasized—*go-za-ri-ma-sū* (goh-zah-ree-mah's'), the terminal *u* being nearly inaudible, and the syllable *ma* receiving but a very slight accent, the emphasis over and above the stress laid on the other three syllables being barely perceptible.

(a) In words of *two syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *first syllable*, as *hiro* (hee'roh), *tsuru* (tsoo'roo).

EXCEPTIONS.—When the vowel sound of the first syllable is short *i* or *a*, *shika* (sh'kah'), *tsūki* (ts'kee'), *hirō* (hee-roh'), *musū* (moo-soo').

* *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 96, 97. † In Tokyo, *gozaimasū*.

(b) In words of *three syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *second syllable*, as *arashi* (ah-rah'shee), *motomū* (moh-toh'm').

EXCEPTION.—When the second syllable is short, as *ī* or *ū*, the first syllable bears the accent, unless the final syllable has a double (long) vowel sound; in which case the primary accent is laid on the last syllable, and a second (subordinate) accent on the first, as *taīra* [tah'(ee)rah], *atsūku* (ah'ts'koo); *chikūshō* (chee-k'-shoh'), *bokūtō* (boh-k'toh').

(c) In *polysyllables* the accent is on the *last syllable but one*, as *Hakodate* (hah-koh-dah'teh), *Yokohama* (yoh-koh-hah'mah).

EXCEPTION.—If the last syllable but one contains *ī* or *ū*, the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable, as *Shimotsūke* (shee-moh'ts'keh).

In *all* words accent goes to long syllables, and whenever two such long syllables come together they are pronounced with equal stress. Examples: *Aimashō* (i-mah-shoh'), *hōbō* (hoh-boh), *shōsō* (shoh-soh).

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

In order to make the best progress in acquiring the words and sentences in the following pages, the student is recommended to learn a few at a time by repeating them aloud with the aid of the phonetic pronunciation in the third column. Those who have studied JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT (No. 18 of this series) will find the conversational phrases and sentences very useful matter for exercise in writing as well as in speaking Japanese.

Pronunciation.—Although the system of phonetics may seem a little cumbersome at first, practice will soon enable the student to pronounce the words easily and naturally. The following hints may be of service:—

(1) The pronunciation, as explained on pp. 8-11, should be carefully studied, and the fact particularly noted that the Japanese vowels always have the same *quality* or kind of sound, although they vary in length; they are not used to represent

quite different sounds like the English vowels (as for example the vowel *a* in the words *mar, make, man, many, woman*); they should be pronounced very *short*, i.e., they should not be dwelt upon, except where specially marked long (*ā, ī, ū, ē, ō*), and when double, *aa, ii, uu*.

Note that in the phonetic columns in the following pages attention is drawn to the *long* and *double* vowels by printing their phonetic equivalents in *Italics*, thus: *ah, ee, oo, eh, oh*.

(2) The very short vowels *ɨ* and *ɯ* have little more effect than that of causing the preceding consonant to be held out to enable the following one to be joined on to it; thus, *shiki* (sh'kee).

These almost inaudible vowels are represented, it will be noticed, either by an apostrophe merely, or by the phonetic sign in brackets, according to convenience; e.g., *tetsū* (teh'ts'), *uma* [(oo)m-mah'].

In other cases where alternative phonetic signs are employed, their respective uses depend on the question as to which will the better conduce to correct pronunciation.

(3) Bear in mind that *i* (italic) always represents the diphthong *ah-ee*—i.e., the sound of “*i*” in *line, tile*, etc., or the pronoun “*I*.”

(4) Each *syllable* in Japanese should be distinctly sounded, so that where two consonants meet (except in *ch, ts, and dz*) they must be pronounced separately; thus, *onna* = ohn'nah, *katta* = kaht'tah.

(5) The tonic accent should be very slight, and allowed to fall naturally. Its incidence is shown by a dash ('), as in *kiri* (kee'ree); where no syllable is thus marked the stress is evenly distributed.

(6) The student should omit no opportunity of correcting and perfecting his pronunciation by hearing the language spoken by a native of *Tokyo* by preference, or by a foreign expert.

Those who desire to become acquainted with the language in its own character, as an introduction to Japanese literature, will find the native syllabaries, together with the rules of transliteration and illustrative examples, in *JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-UGHT*, pp. 96-102.

VOCABULARIES.*

1. The World and its Elements.

(*Chikyu to sono genso.*)

English.	Japanese (roman' zed).	Pronunciation.
Air	<i>kūki</i>	koo'kee
cloud	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh
cold	<i>samusa</i>	sah-moo'sah
darkness	<i>kura-gari</i>	koo'rah-ngah'ree
earth	<i>tsūchi</i>	ts(oo)chee'
East	<i>higashi</i>	hee-ngah'shee
fire	<i>hi</i>	hee
fog	<i>kiri</i>	kee'ree
frost	<i>shimo</i>	shee'moh
hail	<i>arare</i>	ah-rah'reh
heat	<i>danki</i>	dahn'kee
light	<i>hikari</i>	heekah'ree
lightning	<i>inabikari</i>	eenahbeekah'ree
moon	<i>tsuki</i>	tsoo'kee
North	<i>kita</i>	kee'tah
rainbow	<i>niji</i>	nee'jee
shade	<i>kage</i>	kah'ngel
sky	<i>sora</i>	soh'rah
South	<i>minami</i>	meenah'mee
stars	<i>hoshi</i>	hoh'shee
storm	<i>arashi</i>	ahrah'shee
sun	<i>hi, taiyō</i>	hee, ti-yoh'
thaw	<i>yuki-doke</i>	yoo'kee-doh'keh
thunder	<i>kaminari</i>	kahmeenah'ree
weather	<i>yōki, tenki</i>	yoh'kee, ten'kee
West	<i>nishi</i>	nee'shee
wind	<i>kaze</i>	kah'zeh

2. Land and Water. (*Oka to mizu.*)

Bay	<i>wan</i>	wahn
beach	<i>umibe, hamabe</i>	oomee'beh, hahmah'beh
cliff	<i>gake</i>	gah'keh
coast, shore	<i>kaigan, ura</i>	ki'ngahn, oo'rah

* For notes on ARTICLES, GENDER, &c., see *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught* (Marlborough's Self-Taught Series, No. 18), pp. 16 and 17.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	<i>kōri</i>	<i>koh' ree</i>
island	<i>shima</i>	<i>shee'mah</i>
lake	<i>kosui</i>	<i>kohsoo'ee</i>
land	<i>tochi, oka</i>	<i>toh'chee, oh'kah</i>
mud	<i>doro</i>	<i>doh'roh</i>
rain	<i>ame</i>	<i>ah'meh</i>
river	<i>kawa</i>	<i>kah'wah</i>
rock	<i>iwa</i>	<i>ee'wah</i>
sea	<i>umi</i>	<i>oo'mee</i>
snow	<i>yuki</i>	<i>yoo'kee</i>
stream	<i>nagare, ko-gawa</i>	<i>nah-ngah'reh, koh-ngah'-</i>
tide	<i>shiwo</i>	<i>shee'woh</i> [wah]
water	<i>mizu</i>	<i>meedz'</i>
waterfall	<i>taki</i>	<i>tah'kee</i>
wave	<i>nami</i>	<i>nah'mee</i>
world	<i>sekai</i>	<i>seh-ki'</i>

3. Minerals and Metals. (*Kwō-butsu to kinzoku.*)

Brass	<i>shinchū</i>	<i>sheenchoo'</i>
bronze	<i>kara-kane</i>	<i>kah'rah-kah'neh</i>
cement	<i>semento</i>	<i>seh-men'toh</i>
clay	<i>hena-tsūchi</i>	<i>heh-nah-ts'chee</i>
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	<i>seh'keetahn</i>
concrete	<i>konkurito</i>	<i>kon-koo-ree-toh</i>
copper	<i>akagane</i>	<i>ahkah-ngah'neh</i>
diamond	<i>kongōseki</i>	<i>koh-ngoh-seh-kee</i>
emerald	<i>emerado</i>	<i>eh-meh-rah'doh</i>
glass	<i>gyaman</i>	<i>ghee-ah'mahn</i>
gold	<i>kin</i>	<i>keen</i>
granite	<i>mikage-ishi</i>	<i>meekah'ngeh-ee'shee</i>
iron	<i>tetsū</i>	<i>teh'ts'</i>
—, cast	<i>nabe-gane</i>	<i>nah'beh-ngah'neh</i>
—, wrought	<i>juku tetsū</i>	<i>joo'koo teh'ts'</i>
lead	<i>namari</i>	<i>nahmah'ree</i>
lime	<i>ishibai</i>	<i>eesheebi'</i>
marble	<i>rōseki</i>	<i>roh'seh-kee</i>
mercury	<i>sui-gin</i>	<i>soo'ee-ngheen</i>
pearl	<i>shinju</i>	<i>sheen'joo</i>
silver	<i>gin</i>	<i>gheen</i>
slate	<i>sekiban</i>	<i>seh-kee'bahn</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
steel	<i>hagane</i>	hah-ngah'neh
stone	<i>ishi</i>	ee'shee
tin	<i>suzu</i>	soo'dzoo
zinc	<i>totan</i>	toh'tahn

4. Animals, Birds, and Fishes. (*Dōbutsū, tori, sakana.*)

Animal	<i>kemono</i>	keh-moh'noh
barking	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
bear	<i>kuma</i>	koo'mah
bird	<i>tori</i>	toh'ree
blackbird	<i>hiyodori</i>	hee-yoh-doh'ree
bull	<i>o-ushi</i>	oh-oo'shee
calf	<i>ko-ushi</i>	koh-oo'shee
cat	<i>neko</i>	neh'koh
cattle	<i>ushi-rui</i>	oo'shee-roo'ee
chicken	<i>hiyokko</i>	hee-yohk'koh
cock	<i>on-dori</i>	ohn-doh'ree
cod	<i>tara</i>	tah'rah
cow	<i>me-ushi</i>	meh-oo'shee
crab	<i>kani</i>	kah'nee
dog	<i>inu</i>	ee'noo
donkey	<i>roba</i>	roh'bah
duck	<i>ahiru</i>	ah-hee'roo
eagle	<i>washi</i>	wah'shee
eel	<i>unagi</i>	oonah'nghee
fish	<i>sakana, uwo</i>	sah-kah'nah, oo'woh
fox	<i>kitsune</i>	keetsoo'neh
goat	<i>hitsuji</i>	heetsoo'jee
goose	<i>gachō</i>	gah-choh'
grouse	<i>yezo-raichō</i>	yeh'zoh-ri-choh'
hair	<i>ke</i>	keh
hen	<i>mendori</i>	men-doh'ree
herd	<i>ushi</i>	oo'shee
herring	<i>nishin</i>	nee'sheen
hoof	<i>hizume, tsume</i>	heedzoo'meh, tsoo'meh
horse	<i>ūma</i>	'm-mah'
lamb	<i>kohitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lark (Jap.)	<i>hibari</i>	hee-bah'ree
lion	<i>shishi</i>	shee'shee
lobster	<i>kuruma-ebi</i>	kooroo'mah-eh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
monkey	<i>saru</i>	sah'roo
mouse	<i>hatsūka-nezumi</i>	hah'ts'kah-neh-dzoo'mee
mule	<i>usagi-ūma</i>	oo-sah'nghee-'m-mah'
owl	<i>fukurō</i>	fookooroh'
ox	<i>kinkiri-ushi</i>	keen-kee'ree-oo'shee
oysters	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
parrot	<i>ōmu</i>	oh'moo
partridge	<i>shako</i>	shah'koh
pheasant	<i>kiji</i>	kee'jee
pig	<i>buta</i>	boo'tah
pike (sea-)	<i>kamasu</i>	kahmah'soo
rat	<i>nezumi</i>	neh-dzoo'mee
salmon	<i>shake</i>	shah'keh
sea-fish	<i>umi-uwo</i>	oo'mee-oo'woh
seal	<i>azarashi</i>	ah-zahrah'shee
sheep	<i>hitsuji</i>	hee-tsoo'jee
snipe	<i>shigi</i>	shee'nghee
sole	<i>shīta-birame</i>	sh'tah-bee-rah'meh
sparrow (tree-)	<i>suzume</i>	soodzoo'meh
swallow	<i>tsubakuro, tsubame</i>	tsoobahkoo'roh, tsoobah'-
swan	<i>hakuchō</i>	hah-koo-choh' [meh
tiger	<i>tora</i>	toh'rah
trout	<i>yamame</i>	yahmah'meh
turbot	<i>ishigarei</i>	eeshee-ngah-ray'
turkey	<i>shīchi-men-chō</i>	sh'chee-men-choh
turtle	<i>shōgakubō</i>	shoh-ngah-kooboh
whale	<i>kujira</i>	koo-jee'rah

5. Insects and Reptiles. (*Mushi; ha-ko-dōbutsu.*)

Ant	<i>ari</i>	ah'ree
bee	<i>hachi</i>	hah'chee
beetle	<i>tama-mushi, kabutō-</i>	tah'mah- (or kahbootoh-)
butterfly	<i>chōchō</i> [<i>mushi</i>]	choh-choh [moo'shee
caterpillar	<i>kemushi, sanagi</i>	keh-moo'shee, sah-nah'
fly	<i>hai</i>	hi [nghee •
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
gnat	<i>buyu</i>	boo'yoo
insect	<i>mushi</i>	moo'shee
lizard	<i>tokage</i>	tohkah'ngesh
mosquito	<i>ka</i>	kah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
silkworm	<i>kaiko</i>	ki'koh
snail	<i>dede mushi</i>	deh-deh-moo'shee
snake	<i>hebi</i>	heh'bee
spider	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh

6. Trees, Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables.

(*Mizu-gewashi*; *kudamono*; *hana*; *ao-mono yasai*.)

(See Shopping, p. 10.)

Apple	<i>ringo</i>	reen'-ngoh
apricot	<i>anzu</i>	ahn'dzoo
ash	<i>toneriko</i>	tohnehree'koh
asparagus	<i>ūdo</i>	oo'doh
beans	<i>mame</i>	mah'meh
beech-tree	<i>buna</i>	boo'nah
beetroot	<i>aka-daikon</i>	ah'kah-di'kohn
birch	<i>kaba-no-ki</i>	kah'bah-noh-kee
cabbage	<i>kabeji</i>	kah-beh-jee
carrot	<i>ninjin</i>	neen'jeen
cauliflower	<i>hana-kabeji</i>	hah'nah-kah-beh-jee
celery	<i>severi</i>	seh-reh-ree
cherry (eating)	<i>sakurambo</i>	sahkoorahm'boh
cucumber	<i>kyūri</i>	kee-oo'ree
figs	<i>ichijiku</i>	eecheejee'koo
fir-tree	<i>momi</i>	moh'mee
grapes	<i>budō</i>	boodoh'
leaf	<i>ha</i>	hah
lemon	<i>yuzu</i>	yoo'dzoo
lettuce	<i>retasu</i>	reh-tah's'
lily	<i>yuri</i>	yoo'ree
lime	<i>rainu</i>	ri'-moo
melon	<i>uri, makuwa-uri</i>	oo'ree, mah-koo'wah-oo'-
nut	<i>mi</i>	mee [ree
oak-tree	<i>kashi</i>	kah'shee
peach	<i>momo</i>	moh'moh
pear	<i>nashi</i>	nah'shee
peas (green)	<i>endo-mame</i>	en'doh-mah'meh
pine (tree)	<i>matsū-no-ki</i>	mah'ts'-noh-kee
pineapple	<i>anasasū</i>	ah-nah-nah-s'
plum	<i>sumomo</i>	soomoh'moh
potatoes	<i>jaga-imo</i>	jah'ngah-ee'moh

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
rose	<i>bara</i>	bah'rah
spinach	<i>hōrensō</i>	hohrensōh
strawberry	<i>oranda-ichigo</i>	ohrahn'dah-eechee'ngoh
tomato	<i>aka-nasu</i>	ah'kah-nah'soo
tree, wood	<i>ki</i>	kee
tulip	<i>ukkonko</i>	ook-kohn'koh
turnip	<i>kabu</i>	kah'boo
vine (grape)	<i>budō-zuru</i>	boodoh'-dzoo'roo
violet	<i>sumiresō</i>	soo-mee-reh-soh'
walnut	<i>kurumi</i>	kooroo'mee

7. Colours. (*Iro.*)

Black	<i>kuroi</i>	kooroy'
blue	<i>asagi-iro</i>	ah-sah'nghee-ee'roh
brown	<i>tobi-iro</i>	toh'bee-ee'roh
crimson	<i>shō-jō-hi</i>	shoh-joh-hee
dark	<i>koi</i>	koy
green	<i>aoi, midori-iro</i>	ah-oy, meedoh'ree-ee'roh
grey	<i>nedzumi-iro</i>	neh-dzoo'mee-ee'roh
light (pale)	<i>usui</i>	oo-soo'ee
pink	<i>toki-iro</i>	toh'kee-ee'roh
purple	<i>murasaki-iro</i>	moorahsah'kee-ee'roh
red	<i>akai, aka-iro</i>	ah-ki, ahkah-ee'roh
scarlet	<i>hi-iro</i>	hee-ee'roh
violet	<i>kikyō-iro</i>	kee-k(ee)yoh'-ee'roh
white	<i>shiroi, shiro-iro</i>	shee-roy, shee'roh-ee'roh
yellow	<i>ki-iro, kui-roi</i>	kee-ee'roh, kee-roy'

8. Times and Seasons. (*Jikoku, Jisetsu.*)

(For Conversations see page 93.)

Afternoon	<i>hiru-sugi</i>	hee'roo-soo'nghee
Christmas	<i>kurisumasu</i>	koo-ree-soo-mah-soo
dawn	<i>ake-gata</i>	ah'keh-ngah'tah
day	<i>hi</i>	hee
days of the week	<i>shū-kan no hi</i>	shoo-kahn hoh hee
Sunday	<i>nichiyōbi</i>	nee'chee-yoh'bee
Monday	<i>getsuyōbi</i>	geh-tsoo-yoh'bee
Tuesday	<i>kwayōbi</i>	k(w)ah-yoh'bee
Wednesday	<i>suiyōbi</i>	soo-ee-yoh'bee
Thursday	<i>mokuyōbi</i>	moh-koo-yoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Friday	<i>kin-yōbi</i>	keen-yoh'bee
Saturday	<i>doyōbi</i>	doh-yoh'bee
day-time	<i>hiru</i>	hee'roo
Easter	<i>iisuta</i>	ee'soo-tah
evening	<i>yūgata, ban</i>	yoo'ngah-tah, bahn
every day	<i>mainichi</i>	mi-nee'chee
fortnight	<i>ni-shū-kan</i>	nee-shoo-kahn
Good-Friday	<i>gū-furaide</i>	goo-foo-ri'deh
holiday	<i>sai-jitsu</i>	si-jee'tsoo
hour	<i>ichi-jikan</i>	ee-chee-jee'kahn
—, half-an-	<i>han-jikan</i>	hahn-jee'kahn
mid day, noon	<i>hiru</i>	hee'roo
midnight	<i>yonaka</i>	yoh-nah'kah
minute	<i>ip-pun</i>	eep-poon
month	<i>hito-tsuki</i>	sh'toh-tsoo'kee
months (the)	<i>tsuki</i>	tsoo'kee
January	<i>shō-gwatsu</i>	shoh-ng(w)ah'tsoo
February	<i>ni-gwatsu</i>	nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
March	<i>san-gwatsu</i>	sahn-ng(w)ah'tsoo
April	<i>shi-gwatsu</i>	shee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
May	<i>go-gwatsu</i>	goh-ng(w)ah'tsoo
June	<i>roku-gwatsu</i>	roh'koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
July	<i>shichi-gwatsu</i>	sh(ee)chee'ng(w)ah'tsoo
August	<i>hachi-gwatsu</i>	hah'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
September	<i>ku-gwatsu</i>	koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
October	<i>jū-gwatsu</i>	joo-ng(w)ah'tsoo
November	<i>jū-ichi-gwatsu</i>	joo-ee'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
December	<i>jū ni-gwatsu</i>	joo nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo
morning	<i>asa</i>	ah'sah
night	<i>ban, yoru</i>	bahn, yoh'roo
quarter (3 months)	<i>sanga-getsu</i>	sahn'ngah-geh'tsoo
seasons, the four	<i>shi-ki</i>	shee-kee
Spring	<i>haru</i>	hah'roo
Summer	<i>natsū</i>	nah'ts'
Autumn	<i>aki</i>	ah'kee
Winter	<i>fuyu</i>	foo'yoo
second	<i>kata-toki</i>	kah'tah-toh'kee
sunrise	<i>hi-no-de</i>	hee-noh-deh
sunset	<i>hi-no-iri</i>	hee-noh-ee'ree
time	<i>toki</i>	toh'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to-day	<i>konnichi, kyō*</i>	kohn-nee'chee, kee-oh'
to-morrow	<i>myonichi, ashita*</i>	mee-oh-nee'chee, ah'- sh'tah
— morning	<i>ashita no asa</i>	ahsh'tah noh ah'sah
to-night	<i>komban, kon-ya</i>	kohm'bahn, kohn-yah
twilight	<i>kure-gata</i>	koo'reh-ngah'tah
week	<i>isshūkan</i>	ees-shoo'kahn
year	<i>toshi</i>	toh'shee
yearly	<i>mai-nen</i>	mi-nen
yesterday	<i>kinō, sakujitsu†</i>	keenoh', sah-koo-jee'tsoo

9. Town and Country. (*Machi to inaka.*)

(For Conversations see page 98.)

Bridge	<i>hashi</i>	hah'shee
building (edifice)	<i>tatemono</i>	tahteh-moh'noh
bush	<i>kusamura</i>	koosah-moo'rah
country	<i>inaka</i>	eenah'kah
ditch	<i>hori, dobu</i>	hoh'ree, doh'boo
farm	<i>hata, denji</i>	hah'tah, den'jee
fence	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
field	<i>hatake</i>	hahtah'keh
foot-path	<i>ko-michi</i>	koh-mee'chee
forest	<i>mori</i>	moh'ree
gate	<i>mon</i>	mohn
grass	<i>shiba</i>	shee'bah
hay	<i>magusa</i>	mah-ngoo'sah
hut	<i>koya</i>	koh'yah [doh'yah
inn	<i>hatago-ya, yadoya</i>	hah-tah'ngoh-yah, yah-
lane	<i>hoso-michi</i>	hoh'soh-mee'chee
market	<i>ichi</i>	ee'chee
meadow	<i>maki-ba</i>	mah'kee-bah
mile	<i>ichi-mairu</i>	ee'chee-mi'roo
mill-wheel	<i>mizu-guruma</i>	mee'dzoo-ngooroo'mah
monument	<i>kinen-pi</i>	kee'nen-pee
palace	<i>kyūjō, goten</i>	kee-oojoh, goh'ten
police-station	<i>keisatsū-jo</i>	kaysah'ts'-joh
prison	<i>kangoku</i>	kahn-ngoh'koo
river	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
road	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee

* Less polite.

† More polite.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
school	<i>gakkō</i>	<i>gahk-koh'</i>
shepherd	<i>hitsuji-kai</i>	<i>hee-tsoo'jee-ki</i>
shop	<i>mise</i>	<i>mee'seh</i>
street	<i>tōri, machi</i>	<i>toh'ree, mah'chee</i>
town	<i>tokai, machi</i>	<i>toh-ki', mah'chee</i>
valley	<i>tani</i>	<i>tah'nee</i>
village	<i>mura</i>	<i>moo'rah</i>
well, a	<i>ido</i>	<i>ee'doh</i>
wood, a	<i>mori</i>	<i>moh'ree</i>

10. Mankind : Relations.

(*Ningen : Shinrui.*)

Aunt	<i>oba</i>	<i>oh'bah</i>
boy	<i>musūko</i>	<i>moo's'koh</i>
brother	<i>kyō-dai</i>	<i>kee-oh'-di</i>
brother-in-law	<i>ko-jū-to</i>	<i>koh-joo-toh</i>
child	<i>ko, kodomo</i>	<i>koh, koh-doh'moh</i>
cousin	<i>itoko</i>	<i>ee-toh'koh</i>
daughter	<i>musūme</i>	<i>moo's'meh</i>
daughter-in-law	<i>uchi no yome</i>	<i>oo'chee noh yoh'meh</i>
family	<i>iye</i>	<i>ee'yeh</i>
father	<i>chichi</i>	<i>chee'chee</i>
father-in-law	<i>shūto</i>	<i>shoo'toh</i>
girl	<i>musūme</i>	<i>moo's'meh</i>
granddaughter	<i>mago-musūme</i>	<i>mah'ngoh-moo's'meh</i>
grandfather	<i>ojii-san</i>	<i>oh-jee'sahn</i>
grandmother	<i>obā-san</i>	<i>oh-bah'sahn</i>
grandson	<i>mago</i>	<i>mah'ngoh</i>
husband	<i>otto</i>	<i>oh't'toh</i>
man	<i>otoko</i>	<i>oh-toh'koh</i>
marriage	<i>kekkon</i>	<i>kek'kohn</i>
mother	<i>ha-ha</i>	<i>hah-hah</i>
mother-in-law	<i>shūto-me</i>	<i>shoo'toh-meh</i>
nephew	<i>oi</i>	<i>oy</i>
niece	<i>me</i>	<i>meh</i>
parents	<i>oya, ryō-shin</i>	<i>oh'yah, ryoh'-sheen</i>
relations	<i>shinrui</i>	<i>sheen-roo'ee</i>
sister (elder)	<i>ane</i>	<i>ah'neh</i>
— (younger)	<i>imōto</i>	<i>ee-moh'toh</i>
sister-in-law	<i>kojyūtome</i>	<i>koh-jee-oo'toh-meh</i>
son	<i>musuko</i>	<i>moo's'koh</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
son-in-law	<i>muko</i>	moo'koh
uncle	<i>oji</i>	oh'jee
widow	<i>goke</i>	goh'keh
widower	<i>yamome</i>	yah-moh'meh
wife	<i>nyōbo</i>	nee-oh'boh
woman	<i>onna</i>	ohn'nah

11. The Human Body. (*Jintai*; *karada*.)

(See Conversations on Health, page 94.)

Ankle	<i>ashi-kubi</i>	ah'shee-koo'bee
arm	<i>ude</i>	oo'deh
back	<i>senaka</i>	seh-nah'kah
beard	<i>hige</i>	hee'ngeh
body	<i>karada</i>	kahrah'dah
bones	<i>hone</i>	hoh'neh
bowels	<i>harawata</i>	hahrahwah'tah
brain	<i>nō</i>	noh
breast, chest	<i>mune</i>	moo'neh
chin	<i>ago</i>	ah'ngoh
ear (external)	<i>mimi</i>	mee'mee
elbow	<i>hiji</i>	hee'jee
eye	<i>me</i>	meh
face	<i>kao</i>	kah'oh
fingers	<i>yubi</i>	yoo'bee
foot	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
hair	<i>atama-no-ke</i>	ah-tah'mah-noh-keh
hand	<i>te</i>	teh
head	<i>atama</i>	ah-tah'mah
heart	<i>shin-no-zo</i>	sheen-noh-zoh
knee	<i>hiza</i>	hee'zah
leg	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
limbs	<i>te-ashi</i>	teh-ah'shee
lips	<i>kuchi-biru</i>	koo'chee-bee'roo
liver	<i>kimo, kan-no-zō</i>	kee'moh, kahn-noh-zoh
lungs	<i>hai-no-zō</i>	hi-noh-zoh
moustache	<i>uwa hige</i>	oo'wah hee'ngeh
mouth	<i>kuchi</i>	koo'chee
neck	<i>kubi</i>	koo'bee
nose	<i>hana</i>	hah'nah
shoulders	<i>kata</i>	kah'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
side	<i>waki</i>	wah'kee
skin	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
stomach	<i>i, i-bukuro</i>	ee, ee-bookoo'roh
teeth	<i>ha</i>	hah
throat	<i>nodo</i>	noh'doh
thumb	<i>oya-yubi</i>	oh'yah-yoo'bee
toe	<i>ashi-no-yubi</i>	ah'shee-no-yoo'bee
tongue	<i>shīta</i>	sh(ee)tah'
wrist	<i>te-kubi</i>	teh-koo'bee

12. Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Conversations see page 94.)

Ambulance	<i>kega-nin guruma</i>	keh-ngah-neen goo-roo'- hoh'ti [mah]
bandage	<i>hōtai</i>	kah'mee-kee'dzoo
bite	<i>kami-kizu</i>	meh-koo'rah
blind person (a)	<i>mekura</i>	oo'chee-mee
bruise	<i>uchi-mi</i>	yahkeh'doh
burn	<i>yakedo</i>	yah-koo'ten
chemist	<i>yakuten</i>	sahmoo'keh
chill	<i>samuke</i>	kah'zeh woh hee'koo
—, to catch a	<i>kaze wo hiku</i>	den'sen
contagion	<i>densen</i>	koo'ts'-mah'meh
corns	<i>kutsū-mame</i>	seh'kee
cough	<i>seki</i>	nah'oh-s'
cure, to	<i>naosu</i>	hah-ee'shah
dentist	<i>ha-isha</i>	koo-dah'shee, gheh'ree
diarrhoea	<i>kudashi, geri</i>	bee-oh'kee, yah-mi'
disease, illness	<i>byō-ki, yamai</i>	ee'shah
doctor	<i>isha</i>	yahkoo'rah'
doctor's fee	<i>yakurei</i>	kee-zeh'ts' soo'roo
faint, to	<i>kizetsū suru</i>	neh'ts'
fever	<i>netsū</i>	dahn-koh'ts'
fracture	<i>dankotsū</i>	tsoo-foo
gout	<i>tsū-fū</i>	dzoo-tsoo
headache	<i>dzu-tsū</i>	bee-oh'een
hospital	<i>byōin</i>	foo-k(w)i, bee-oh-kee
ill, sick [rare]	<i>fu-kwai, byō-ki</i>	shoh'koo-ah-tah'ree
indigestion (tempo-)	<i>shoku-atari</i>	ee-bee-oh'
— (chronic)	<i>i-byō</i>	keen-shoh'
inflammation	<i>kinshō</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
medicine	<i>kusuri</i>	koosoo'ree
ointment	<i>kō-yaku</i>	koh-yah'koo
pain	<i>itami</i>	eetah'mee
pill	<i>gwanyaku</i>	gwahn-yah'koo
poison	<i>doku-yaku</i>	doh'koo-yah'koo
poultice	<i>pappu</i>	pahp'poo
prescription	<i>shohō-gaki</i>	shoh-hoh'-ngah'kee
scald	<i>yakedo</i>	yahkeh'doh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
sore throat	<i>nodo kataru</i>	noh-doh kahtah'roo
sprain	<i>kujiki</i>	koojee'kee
tonic	<i>kyōsō-zai, oginai-gusuri</i>	kee-oh-soh-zi, oh-nghee-ni'ngoo-soo'ree
wound	<i>kega</i>	keh'ngah

13. Food and Drink. (*Shokumotsu to nomi mono.*)

(See also pages 15 to 18. For Conversations see pages 90—92.)

Bacon	<i>shiwo-buta, beikon</i>	shee'wo-bootah, bay'kohn
beef	<i>ushi, gyū-niku</i>	oo'shee, ghee-oo'-nee'koo
beef-steak	<i>bifu-teki</i>	bee'foo-teh'kee
beer, ale	<i>biiru</i>	bee'roo
bottle	<i>tokkuri</i>	tohk-koo'ree
bread	<i>pan</i>	pahn
—, brown	<i>kuro-pan</i>	koo'roh-pahn
breakfast	<i>asa-han</i>	ah'sah-hahn
butter	<i>bata</i>	bah'tah
cake	<i>kwashi</i>	k(w)ah'shee
cheese	<i>chiisu</i>	chee'soo
chocolate	<i>chokoretsū</i>	chohkohreh'ts'
cigar	<i>shigaru</i>	shee-ngah'roo
coffee	<i>kōhī</i>	koh'hee
cream	<i>kuriimu</i>	kooree'moo
dinner	<i>ya-shoku</i>	yah-shoh'koo
eggs	<i>tamago</i>	tah-mah'ngoh
fat (meat)	<i>shiromi</i>	sheeroh'mee
flour	<i>udonko</i>	oodohn'koh
ham	<i>hamu</i>	hah'moo
jam	<i>jami</i>	jah'mee
lamb	<i>ko-hitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lean	<i>akami</i>	ah-kah'mee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
lemonade	<i>ramune</i>	rahmoo'neh
meat	<i>niku</i>	nee'koo
milk	<i>ushi no chichi</i>	oo'shee noh chee'chee
mustard	<i>karashi</i>	kahrah'shee
mutton	<i>maten, hitsuji no</i>	mah'ten, hee-tsoo'jee noh
oil	<i>abura</i> [niku]	ahboo'rah [nee'koo]
onion	<i>negi</i>	neh'nghee
pepper	<i>koshō</i>	koh-shoh'
pork	<i>buta no niku</i>	boo'tah noh nee'koo
pudding	<i>purin</i>	poo'reen
rice (plant)	<i>ine</i>	ee'neh
— (grain)	<i>kome</i>	koh'meh
— (boiled)	<i>meshi</i>	meh'shee
salad	<i>sarado</i>	sahrah'doh
salt	<i>shiwo</i>	shee'woh
sausage	<i>sashidzu</i>	sah-shee'dzoo
soda-water	<i>sōda-midzū</i>	soh'dah-mee'dz'
soup	<i>soppu</i>	sohp'poo
sugar	<i>satō</i>	sahtoh'
supper	<i>yūmeshi, yuhān</i>	yoo'meh-shee, yoo-hahn
tea	<i>cha</i>	chah
tobacco	<i>tabako</i>	tahbah'koh
veal	<i>ko-ushi no niku</i>	koh-oo'shee noh nee'koo
vegetables	<i>yasai-mono</i>	yahsi' -moh'noh
vinegar	<i>su</i>	soo
water (drinking)	<i>nomi-midzū</i>	noh'mee-mee'dz'
wine	<i>budōshu</i>	boodoh'shoo

14. Cooking and Eating Utensils. (*Ryōri to dōgu.*)

(For Shopping see page 101.)

Basin (slop-)	<i>koboshi</i>	kohboh'shee
coffee-pot	<i>kōhii yakan</i>	koh'hee yah'kahn
cruet-stand	<i>yakumi-tate</i>	yahkoo'mee-tah'teh
cup	<i>wan</i>	wahn
dish	<i>naya-sara</i>	nah'ngah-sah'rah
fork	<i>niku-sashi, hoko</i>	nee'koo-sah'shee, hoh'-
glass (tumbler)	<i>koppu</i>	kohp'poo [koh]
kettle	<i>tetsubin</i>	teh-tsoo'been
knife	<i>hōchō, naifu</i>	hoh'choh, ni'foo
oven	<i>sutobu</i>	sootoh'boo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
plate	<i>sara</i>	sah'rah
saucepan, pot	<i>nabe</i>	nah'beh
saucer	<i>uke-zara</i>	oo'keh-zah-rah
serviette	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee
spoon	<i>saji</i>	sah'jee
—, table-	<i>okii-saji</i>	oh-kee'-sah'jee
—, tea-	<i>cha-saji</i>	chah-sah'jee
table-cloth	<i>teburu-kake</i>	teh-boo'roo-kah'keh
tea-pot	<i>dobin</i>	dohbeen'
tray	<i>bon</i>	bohn
wineglass	<i>saka-dzuki</i>	sah'kah-dzoo'kee

15. Dress and Dressing. (*Ifu ku nado.*)

(See also Vocabulary 16, and Shopping, p. 101.)

Bracelet	<i>udewa</i>	oodeh'wah
braces	<i>zubon-dzuri</i>	dzoo'bohn-dzoo'ree
brooch	<i>eri-dome</i>	eh'ree-doh'meh
brush	<i>burashĭ</i>	boorah'sh'
button	<i>botan</i>	boh'tahn
button-hook	<i>botan-kake</i>	boh'tahn-kah'keh
calico	<i>mempu</i>	mem'poo
cap	<i>shappu</i>	shahp'poo
cloak, cape	<i>kappa</i>	kahp'pah
clothes-brush	<i>kimono no burashĭ</i>	keemoh'noh noh boorah'-
coat	<i>kimono, kotto</i>	keemoh'noh, koht-toh
comb	<i>kushi</i>	koo'shee
cotton	<i>momen</i>	moh'men
dress (lady's)	<i>onna-no-kimono</i>	ohn'nah-noh-keemoh'noh
dressing-gown	<i>yukata</i>	yoo-kah-tah
evening-dress	<i>reifuku</i>	ray-foo'koo
flannel	<i>fūraneru</i>	f'rah-neh'roo
flannelette	<i>men-neru</i>	men-neh'roo
gaiters	<i>kyahan</i>	kee-ah'hahn
garters	<i>tabi-dome</i>	tah'bee-doh'meh
gloves	<i>te-bukuro</i>	teh-bookoo'roh
hair-pin	<i>kanzashi</i>	kahn-zah'shee
hat	<i>bōshi</i>	boh'shee
jewellery	<i>kin-gin-zaiku</i>	keen-ngheen-zi'koo
lace	<i>reisu</i>	ray'soo
linen	<i>rinneru</i>	reen-neh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
muslin	<i>kanreisha</i>	kahn-ray'shah
necktie	<i>erikazari, nekitai</i>	eh-reekah-zah'ree, neh-
needle	<i>hari</i>	hah'ree [kee-ti'
overcoat	<i>gwaito</i>	g(w)i'toh
parasol	<i>hi-gasa</i>	hee-ngah'sah
pins	<i>tome-bari</i>	toh'meh-bah'ree
pocket	<i>kakushi</i>	kah-koo'shee
purse	<i>kane-ire, saifu</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, si'foo
rain-coat; water-	<i>ama-gappa</i>	ah'mah-ngahp'pah
razor [proof	<i>kami-sori</i>	kah'mee-soh'ree
ring	<i>yubiwa</i>	yoobee'wah
scissors	<i>hasami</i>	hahsah'mee
silk	<i>kinu</i>	kee'noo
skirt	<i>suso</i>	soo'soh
soap	<i>shabon</i>	shah'bohn
tooth-brush	<i>haburashi</i>	hah-boorah'shee
towel	<i>tenugui</i>	teh-noo-ngoo'ee
trousers	<i>zubon</i>	dzoo'bohn
umbrella	<i>kōmori-gasa</i>	koh'mohree-gah'sah
— (Japanese)	<i>kasa</i>	kah'sah
watch	<i>kwai-chiū-dokei</i>	k(w)i-cheeoo'-doh-kay'
wool	<i>rasha, ke</i>	rah'shah, keh

16. Washing List. (*Sentaku Kuchigaki.*)

N.B.—To express	“lady's,”	prefix	“ <i>fujin no</i> ”	(foo'jeen noh).
“	“children's,”	“	“ <i>kodomo no</i> ”	(kohdoh'moh noh).
“	“silk,”	“	“ <i>kinu no</i> ”	(kee'noo noh).
“	“woollen,”	“	“ <i>ke no</i> ”	(keh noh).
“	“cotton,”	“	“ <i>momen no</i> ”	(moh'men noh).
Aprons, pinafores	<i>mae-kake, hiza-kake</i>		mal'eh- (or hee'zah-)	
bath-, dressing-	<i>yūkata</i>		yoo'kah-tah	[kah'keh
blankets [gowns	<i>furanketto</i>		foorahnket'toh	
bodices	<i>bojisu</i>		boh-jee'soo	
caps	<i>shappo</i>		shahp'poh	
chemises	<i>onna jiban</i>		ohn'nah jee'bahn	
collars, linen	<i>kara</i>		kah'rah	
—, lace	<i>kara no reisu</i>		kah'rah noh ray'soo	
coverlets	<i>nedai kake</i>		neh-di' kah'keh	
cuffs	<i>kafusu</i>		kah-foo'soo	
drawers	<i>shita-momohiki</i>		shee'tah-mohmohhee'kee	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
dresses, gowns	<i>onna no kimono</i>	ohn'nah noh keemoh'noh
flannel waistcoats	<i>jūraneru no chokki</i>	f'rah-neh'roo noh chohk'- kee [neh-kee-ti
neckties	<i>eri-kazari, nekitai</i>	eh'ree-kahzah'ree,
night-dresses	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
petticoats	<i>onna no shita-gi</i>	ohn'nah noh sheetah'ngee
pillow-cases	<i>makura-bukuro</i>	mahkoo'rah bookoo'roh
pocket-handker-	<i>hanafuki, hankechi</i>	hahnahfoo'kee, hahnkeh-
serviettes [chiefs	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee [chee
sheets	<i>shiitsū</i>	sheets'
shirts [jamas)	<i>jiban</i>	jee'bahn
sleeping-suits (py-	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
socks (pairs)	<i>kutsu-shīta</i>	koo'tsoo-sh'tah
stockings ,,	<i>naga-kutsu-shīta</i>	nah'ngah-kootsoo-sh'tah
table-cloths	<i>teburu-kake</i>	tehboo'roo-kah'keh
towels	<i>tenugui</i>	tehnoo-ngoo'ee
under-vests	<i>shita-jiban.</i>	sheetah'-jeebahn'

17. House and Furniture. (*Iye to Dōgu.*)

(See also *Vocabulary* 14, page 25, and *Shopping*, page 101.)

Arm-chair	<i>hiji-kake-isu</i>	hee'jee-kah'keh-ee'soo
basket	<i>kago</i>	kah'ngoh
bed	<i>ne-dai</i>	neh-di'
bedroom	<i>ne-ma</i>	neh-mah
bell	<i>rin</i>	reen
blind	<i>mado-kake</i>	mahdoh-kahkeh
book-case	<i>honbako</i>	hohnbah'koh
box	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
broom	<i>hōki</i>	hoh'kee
candle	<i>rōsoku</i>	roh'soh-koo
candlestick	<i>te-shoku</i>	teh-shoh'koo
carpet	<i>jū-tan, mōsen</i>	joo-tahn, moh'sen
ceiling	<i>tenjō</i>	tenjoh'
cellar	<i>ana-gura</i>	ah'nah-ngoo'rah
chair	<i>isu</i>	ee'soo
chest of drawers	<i>tansu</i>	tahn'soo
chimney	<i>kemu-dashi</i>	keh'moo-dah'shee
clock	<i>tokei</i>	toh-kay'
closet (w.c.)	<i>benjo</i>	ben'joh
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	seh-kee'tahn

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
counterpane	<i>ne-dai no uwa-kake</i>	neh-di' noh oo'wah-kah'-
cupboard	<i>to-dana</i>	toh-dah'nah [keh
curtains	<i>maku, to bari</i>	mah'koo, toh bah'ree
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	zahboo'tohn
dining-hall	<i>shoku-do</i>	shoh'koo-doh
dining-room	<i>shokujii no ma</i>	shoh-koojee' noh mah
door	<i>to</i>	toh
drawing-room	<i>kyaku no ma</i>	kee-ah'koo noh mah
electric light	<i>denki-to</i>	den'kee-toh
fender	<i>hiyoke</i>	hee-yoh'keh
floor	<i>yuka</i>	yoo'kah
garden	<i>niwa</i>	nee'wah
grate (fir(-)	<i>stobu</i>	stoh'boo
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee
kitchen	<i>daidokoro</i>	di-dohkoh'roh
lamp	<i>rampu</i>	rahm'poo
larder	<i>niku-beya</i>	nee'koo-beh'yah
library	<i>shosai</i>	shoh-si'
light	<i>akari</i>	ah-kah'ree
lock	<i>jōmae</i>	joh'mah-eh
looking-glass	<i>kagami</i>	kah-ngah'mee
matches	<i>machi</i>	mah'chee
passage	<i>rōka</i>	roh'kah
piano	<i>piyano</i>	pee-yah'noh
picture	<i>gaku</i>	gah'koo
pillow	<i>makura</i>	mahkoo'rah
poker	<i>hikaki</i>	heekah'kee
roof	<i>yane</i>	yah'neh
room	<i>heya, zashiki</i>	heh'yah, zah-shee'kee
seat	<i>seki, za</i>	seh'kee, zah
sheets	<i>uwa-shiki, shiitsū</i>	oo'wah shee'kee, shee'ts'
shovel	<i>shabah</i>	shah'bah
sideboard	<i>tana</i>	tah'nah
staircase	<i>hashigodan</i>	hah-shee-ngoh'dahn
stairs	<i>hashigo</i>	hah-shee'ngoh
table	<i>teburu</i>	teh-boo'roo
table-cloth	<i>teburu kake</i>	teh-boo'roo kah'keh
tiles	<i>kawara</i>	kahwah'rah
tongs	<i>hi-basami</i>	hee-bahsah'mee
verandah	<i>engawa</i>	en-ngah'wah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
wall	<i>kabe</i>	kah'beh
wardrobe	<i>i-fuku todana</i>	ee-foo'koo tohdah'nah
window	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh

18. Religion. (Shū-kyō.)

Almighty God	<i>Zennō no kami</i>	zennoh' noh kah'mee
altar	<i>saidan</i>	si'dahn
angel	<i>ten-nin</i>	ten-neen
apostle	<i>apostoro</i>	ah-pos-toh'roh
baptise, to	<i>senrei wo okonau</i>	sen-ray' woh ohkoh-now'
baptism	<i>senrei</i>	sen-ray'
believe, to	<i>shinkō-suru</i>	sheenkoh'-soo'roo
believer	<i>shinja</i>	sheen'jah
bible	<i>seisho, baiburu</i>	say'shoh, bi'boo-roo
Bible Society	<i>seisho gwaisha</i>	say'shoh g(w)i'shah
burial	<i>sō-rei</i>	soh-ray
cemetery	<i>haka-sho, bodai-sho</i>	hah'kah-shoh, boh-di'-
charity (love)	<i>ai</i>	i [shoh]
Christian	<i>kirisūto-shinja</i>	keeree's'toh-sheen'jah
Christianity	<i>kirisūto-kyō</i>	keeree's'toh-kee-oh
church (believers)	<i>kyō-kwai</i>	kee-oh'-k(w)i
clergyman	<i>bōzu, senkyō-shi</i>	boh-dzoo, sen-koh-shee
Commandments,	<i>jik-kai</i>	jeek-ki
Communion [the	<i>seisan-shiki</i>	say-sahn-sh'kee
conscience	<i>honshin</i>	hohn-sheen
conversion	<i>kaishin</i>	ki'sheen
Creator, Maker	<i>Zō-butsū-sha</i>	dzoh'boots'-shah
Cross, the	<i>jūjika</i>	joo'jeekah
death	<i>shi</i>	shee
devil	<i>akuma</i>	ahkoo'mah
divine	<i>kami no</i>	kah'mee noh
duty	<i>gimu</i>	ghee'moo
epistle	<i>fumi</i>	foo'mee
eternal, everlasting	<i>ei-kyū, no</i>	ay-kee-oo, noh [chee
eternal life	<i>ei-kyū no inochi</i>	ay-kee-oo noh ee-noh'-
evil (adj.)	<i>warui, ashiki</i>	wah-roo'ee, ah-shee'kee
evil (n.)	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
faith	<i>shinkō</i>	sheenkoh'
faithful (adj.)	<i>makoto naru, shin-</i> <i>jitsu naru</i>	mahkoh'toh nah'roo, sheen-jeet'soo nah'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
forgive, to	<i>yurusu</i>	yoo-roo'soo
forgiveness	<i>yurushi, kamben</i>	yoo-roo'shee, kahm'ben
glory	<i>kagayaki</i>	kah-ngah-yah'kee
God	<i>Kami, Tenshū</i>	kah'mee, ten'sh'
goodness	<i>zen-ji</i>	zen-jee
gospel	<i>fuku-in</i>	foo'koo-een
grace	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
happiness	<i>kwairaku</i>	k(w)i-rah'koo
heart	<i>kokoro</i>	kohkoh'roh
heaven	<i>ten</i>	ten
hell (Gehenna)	<i>jigoku</i>	jee-ngoh'koo
-- (Hades)	<i>yomiji</i>	yoh-mee'jee
holiness	<i>shinsei</i>	sheensay'
holy spirit	<i>seirei</i>	sayray'
hope	<i>nozomi</i>	noh-zoh'mee
humility	<i>kenson</i>	ken'sohn
hymn	<i>sambi-ka</i>	sahm'bee-kah
hymn-book	<i>sambi-ka bon</i>	sahm'bee-kah bohn
immortality	<i>eisei</i>	aysay'
infinite	<i>saigen naki</i>	si'nghen nah'kee
intercessor	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki'
Jesus Christ	<i>Yaso Kirisūto</i>	yah'soh keeree's'toh
justice [ven]	<i>seigi</i>	say'nghee
Kingdom of Hea-	<i>ten-koku</i>	ten-koh'koo
Lamb of God	<i>Kami no ko-hitsuji</i>	kah'mee noh koh-hee-
life	<i>inochi</i>	eenoh'chee [tsoo'jee
Lord	<i>Shu</i>	shoo
Lord's Supper	<i>Shu no ban-san</i>	shoo noh bahn-sahn
love	<i>itsukushimi</i>	eetsookooshee'mee
lust	<i>niku-yoku</i>	nee'koo-yoh'koo
mass (Christian)	<i>dai-hō-e</i>	di-hoh-eh
— (Buddhist)	<i>tsuizen</i>	tsoo-ee-zen
mediator	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki
meekness	<i>kenson</i>	ken-sohn
mercy	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
minister	<i>kwaiishi</i>	k(w)i'shee [nghee
miracle	<i>shimpen, fushigi</i>	sheem'pen, foo-shee'-
missionary	<i>senkyō-shi</i>	senkee-oh'shee
morality	<i>dōtoku</i>	doh'tohkoo
mortal	<i>shinu beki</i>	shee'noo beh'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
New Testament	<i>shin-yaku Zen-sho</i>	sheen-yah'koo zen-shoh
obedience	<i>shitagau-koto</i>	sheetah'ngow-koh'toh
offertory	<i>kenkin</i>	ken-keen
Old Testament	<i>kyūyaku Zen-sho</i>	kee-oo'yahkoo zen-shoh
parable	<i>tatoe-banashi</i>	tahtoh'eh-bah-nah'shee
pardon	<i>yurushi</i>	yooroo'shee
peace	<i>anraku</i>	ahn-rah'koo
pity	<i>awaremi</i>	ahwahreh'mee
praise	<i>homare</i>	hohmah'reh
prayer	<i>inori</i>	ee-noh'ree
priest	<i>bōzu</i>	boh'dzoo
Protestant	<i>shin-kyō-to</i>	sheen-kee-oh-toh
Protestantism	<i>shin-kyō</i>	sheen-kee-oh'
Providence	<i>shin-sei</i>	sheen-say
pulpit	<i>kōdan</i>	koh'dahn
purity	<i>keppaku</i>	kep-pah'koo
reconciliation	<i>yawaragi</i>	yah-wah-rah'nghee
Redeemer	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
redemption	<i>kyū-sei</i>	kee-oo'-say
religion	<i>shūkyō</i>	shoo-kee-oh
repentance	<i>kō-kai</i>	koh-ki
resurrection	<i>fukkwaitsū</i>	fook-k(w)ah'ts'
righteousness	<i>gi, sei-gi</i>	ghee, say'nghee
Roman Catholic	<i>ten-shu-kyō-to</i>	ten-shoo-keeh'-toh
Sabbath, the	<i>ansoku-nichi</i>	ahnsoh'koo-nee'chee
sacrament	<i>sakuramento</i>	sah-k'rahmen'toh
sacred	<i>sei naru</i>	say nah'roo
sacrifice	<i>gi-sei</i>	ghee-say'
salvation	<i>sukui, kyū-shō</i>	sookoo'ee, kee-oo-shoh
Saviour, the	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
Scripture, the	<i>seisho</i>	say'shoh
selfishness	<i>shi-yoku</i>	shee-yoh'koo
sermon	<i>sekkyō</i>	sek-kee-oh'
service, divine	<i>reihai-shiki</i>	ray-hi'-shee'kee
sin	<i>tsumi</i>	tsoo'mee
sinner	<i>tsumi-bito</i>	tsoo'mee bee'toh
Son of God	<i>Kami no ko</i>	kah'mee noh koh
sorrow	<i>nageki</i>	nah'ngheh-kee
soul	<i>tamashii</i>	tahmahshee'
Sunday school	<i>nichiyō-gakko</i>	neechee-yoh'-ngahk'koh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
temperance (gene- temptation [ral])	<i>tsutsushimi</i> <i>yūwaku</i>	tsoo-tsoo-shee'mee yoo'wahkoo
thankfulness	<i>kansha</i>	kahn'shah
tract	<i>zas-sho</i>	zahs-shoh
trust	<i>shinyō</i>	sheen-yoh'
truth	<i>makoto, shinjitsū</i>	mah-koh'toh, sheenjee'ts'
unbelief	<i>fu-shin</i>	foo-sheen
unfaithful	<i>fu-shinjitsū naru</i>	foo-sheenjee'ts' nah'roo
virtue	<i>toku</i>	toh'koo
wicked	<i>ashiki, aku no</i>	ah-shee'kee, ah'koo noh
wickedness	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
will	<i>kokoro, ki-bō</i>	kohkoh'roh, kee-boh
wisdom	<i>chi shiki</i>	chee sh'kee
Word of God	<i>kami no kotoba</i>	kah'mee noh kohtoh'bah
world, the	<i>sekai, shaba</i>	seh-ki', shah'bah
worship	<i>rei-hai</i>	ray-hi
worshipper	<i>rei-haisha</i>	rayhi'shah

19. Professions, Trades, &c. (*Kagyō, shōbai, nado.*)

(For Shopping see p. 101.)

Actor	<i>yakusha</i>	yahkoo-shah
actress	<i>onna-yakusha</i>	ohn'nah-yahkoo'shah
architect	<i>kenchiku-shi</i>	ken-chee'koo-shee
artist	<i>ekaki</i>	eh-kah'kee
baker	<i>pan-ya</i>	pahn-yah
banker	<i>ginkō chō</i>	gheenkoh' choh
barber	<i>kami-yui, tokoya</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee, toh-koh'-
bookseller	<i>hon-ya</i>	hohn-yah [yah
butcher	<i>niku-ya</i>	nee'koo-yah
carpenter	<i>daiku</i>	di'koo
chemist (apothec- confectioner [cary])	<i>kusuri-ya</i> <i>kwashi-ya</i>	koosoo'ree-yah k(w)ah'shee-yah
cook	<i>kokku</i>	kohk'koo
dentist	<i>ha-isha</i>	hah-ee'shah
doctor	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
farmer	<i>hyakūshō</i>	hee-ahk'shoh'
fisherman	<i>ryō-shi</i>	ree-oh'shee
fishmonger	<i>sakana-ya</i>	sahkah'nah-yah
florist	<i>hana-ya</i>	hah'nah-yah
governess	<i>jokyō-shi</i>	joh-kee-oh'-shee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
greengrocer	<i>yaoya</i>	yah-oh'yah
hairdresser (wo- hatter [man's])	<i>kami-yui</i> <i>bōshi-ya</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee boh'shee-yah
jeweller	<i>kazariya</i>	kahzahree'yah
lawyer	<i>daigen-nin</i> [<i>jochū</i>]	dī'ghen-noon
maid-servant	<i>gejo</i> (more polite,	gheh'joh (joh-choo)
messenger	<i>tsūkai no mono</i>	ts(oo)ki' noh moh'noh
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	r(ee)yoh'-ngah'eh-yah
nurse (female)	<i>kangojo</i>	kahngoh'joh
optician	<i>megane-shi</i>	meh-ngah'neh-shee
photographer	<i>sha-shin-ya</i>	shah-sheen-yah
physician	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
policeman	<i>junsa</i>	joon'sah
porter (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
printer	<i>insatsu-shi</i>	een-sah'tsoo shee
servant	<i>hōkōnin, meshi- tsukai</i>	hohkohneen, meh'shee- tsooki'
shoemaker	<i>kutsu-ya</i>	koo'tsoo-yah
shopkeeper	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh
singer	<i>utai-ko</i>	ooti'-koh
student	<i>shosei</i>	shoh-say'
surgeon	<i>gekwa-isha</i>	geh'k(w)ah-ee'shah
surveyor	<i>kensa-kan</i>	ken'sah-kahn
tailor	<i>shītate-ya</i>	sh'tal'teh-yah
teacher	<i>kyōshi, sensei, shishō</i>	kee-oh'shee, sen-say',
tradesman	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh [shee-shoh']
watchmaker	<i>tokeiya</i>	toh-kay'yah

20. Countries and Nations. (*Sho-koku.*)

(See Travelling, pages 81-87.)

Africa	<i>Afurika (-shū)</i>	ahfooree'kah (-shoo)
America	<i>Amerika</i>	ahmehree'kah
American, an	<i>Amerika-jin</i>	ahmehree'kah-jeen
Asia	<i>Ajia (-shū)</i>	ah'jeeah (-shoo)
China	<i>Shina, Kara</i>	shee'nah, kah'rah
Chinaman, a	<i>Shina-jin</i>	shee'nah-jeen [koo
England	<i>Igirisu, Eikoku</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo, aykoh'-
English (language)	<i>Igirisu kotoba, Eigo</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo kohtoh'- bah, ay'ngoh
Englishman	<i>Igirisu-jin, Eikoku- [jin]</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo-jeen, [ay-koh'koo-jeen

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Europe	<i>Yōroppa, Seiyō</i>	<i>yoh'roh-pah, say-yoh'</i>
France	<i>Furansu</i>	<i>foorahn'soo</i>
Frenchman	<i>Furansu-jin</i>	<i>foorahn'soo-jeen</i>
Germany	<i>Doitsu no hito</i>	<i>doy'tsoo noh sh'toh</i>
German, a	<i>Doitsu-jin</i>	<i>doy'tsoo-jeen</i>
Great Britain	<i>Dai-Buritan</i>	<i>di-booreetahn'</i>
India	<i>Indo, Tenjiku</i>	<i>een'doh, tenjee'koo</i>
Japan	<i>Nippon, Nihon</i>	<i>neep'pohn, nee'hohn[jeen</i>
Japanese, a	<i>Nihon-jin, Nippon-</i>	<i>neehohn'-jeen, neeppohn'-</i>
Russia	<i>Ro-koku, Rōsha [jin</i>	<i>roh-koh'koo, roh-shah</i>
Russian, a	<i>Ro-koku-jin</i>	<i>roh-koh'koo-jeen</i>
Scotland	<i>Sukottorando</i>	<i>soo-koht-tohrah'n'doh</i>

21. Travelling. (*Ryo-kō.*)

(For Conversations see pages 81—90.)

Arrival	<i>tō-chaku</i>	<i>toh-chah'koo</i>
bag	<i>fukuro</i>	<i>fookoo'roh</i>
— (hand-)	<i>kaban</i>	<i>kah'bahn</i>
berth (on ship)	<i>ne-doko</i>	<i>neh-doh'koh</i>
bill (account)	<i>kanjō</i>	<i>kahn-joh</i>
boarding-house	<i>geshuku-ya</i>	<i>gheh-shoo'koo-yah</i>
boat	<i>fune, kobune</i>	<i>foo'neh, kohboo'neh</i>
booking-office	<i>shussatsūjo</i>	<i>shoos-sahts'joh</i>
box	<i>hako</i>	<i>hah'koh</i>
carriage, coach	<i>basha</i>	<i>bah'shah</i>
change (money)	<i>tsuri</i>	<i>tsoo'ree</i>
change (price)	<i>ne, nedan</i>	<i>neh, neh'dahn</i>
class, first	<i>jōtō</i>	<i>johtoh</i>
—, second	<i>chūtō</i>	<i>chootoh</i>
—, third	<i>katō</i>	<i>kahtoh'</i>
coachman	<i>gyōsha</i>	<i>ghee-oh'shah</i>
companion	<i>tābi-zure, michi-zure</i>	<i>tahbee-dzooreh, meechee-</i>
consul	<i>ryōji</i>	<i>ree-oh'jee [dzooreh</i>
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	<i>zahboo'tohn</i>
custom-house {cer	<i>zeikwan</i>	<i>zay'k(w)ahn</i>
custom-house offi-	<i>zei-kwan kwanri</i>	<i>zay'k(w)ahn k(w)ahn'ree</i>
departure (by land)	<i>shuttatsu</i>	<i>shoot-tah'tsoo</i>
— (by water)	<i>shuppan</i>	<i>shoop'pahn</i>
distance	<i>michi-nori, risū</i>	<i>mee'chee-noh'ree, reesoo'</i>
drive, a	<i>basha-nori</i>	<i>bah'shah-noh'ree</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
driver	<i>gyosha</i>	ghee-oh'shah
dust(raised by wind)	<i>hokori</i>	hohkoh'ree
duty	<i>zei</i>	zay
duty-free	<i>muzei</i>	moo-zay'
engine	<i>kikwan-sha</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shah
— -driver	<i>kikwan-shi</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shee
expenses (trav.)	<i>ryokō-hi</i>	ree-ohkoh'-hee
express (train)	<i>kyūkō ressha</i>	kee-oo'koh res'shah
fare (charge)	<i>chinsen</i>	cheen'sen
good-bye	<i>sayōnara</i>	sah-yoh'nahrah
guard (railway)	<i>sha-chō</i>	shah-choh
guidance	<i>annai</i>	ahn-ni'
guide, a	<i>annaisha</i>	ahn-ni'shah
guide-book	<i>annai-sho</i>	ahn-ni'-shoh
hotel, inn	<i>yadoya, hoteru</i>	yahdoh'yah, hoh-teh-roo
inspector	<i>kensa-nin</i>	ken'sah-neen
interpreter	<i>tsūben, tsūji</i>	tsoo'ben, tsoo'jee
journey	<i>tabi, ryokō</i>	tah'bee, ree-ohkoh'
junction (railway)	<i>tetsudō no kōsaten</i>	teh-tsoodoh' noh koh-sah-
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee [ten
label (tag)	<i>fuda</i>	foo'dah
landlady	<i>okami-san</i>	ohkah'mee-sahn
landlord (hotel)	<i>teishū</i>	tay-shee'(oo)
lavatory	<i>chōzu-ba, benjo</i>	choh-dzoo-bah, ben'joh
luggage, baggage	<i>nimotsu</i>	neemoh'tsoo
— -van (rail.)	<i>kisha no ni-guruma</i>	kee'shah noh nee-gooroo'-mah [keh'nghee
match (for light)	<i>machi, haya-tsūkegi</i>	mah'chee, hah'yah-ts(oo)-
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	ree-oh'-ngah'eh-yah
money, ready-	<i>genkin</i>	ghen'keen
newspaper	<i>shimbunshi</i>	sheemboon'shee
office	<i>jimusho, yakūsho</i>	jeemoo'shoh, yah'k'shoh
official	<i>shikwan, yakunin</i>	sh'k(w)ahn',yahkoo'neen
omnibus	<i>nori-ai basha</i>	noh'ree-i bah'shah
package	<i>tsutsumi</i>	tsoo-tsoo'mee
party (pleasure-)	<i>yu san</i>	yoo sahn
passenger	<i>nori-kyaku</i>	nohree-kee-ah'koo
passport	<i>(ryokō-) menjō</i>	[ree-ohkoh'-] menjoh'
payment	<i>harai</i>	hahri'
pier	<i>hatoba</i>	hah-toh'bah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
pipe (tobacco-)	<i>kiseru</i>	keeseh'roo
policeman	<i>jūnsa</i>	joon' sah
porter (rail.)	<i>eki-fu</i>	eh'kee-foo
— (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
portmanteau	<i>kaban</i>	kah'bahn
price (cost)	<i>nedan, atai, ne</i>	neh'dahn, ahti', neh
purse	<i>kane-ire, kinchaku</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, keen-
railway	<i>tetsūdō</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' [chah'koo
— -carriage	<i>tetsūdō kyakusha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' kee-ah- koo'shah
receipt	<i>uke-tori</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree
restaurant	<i>ryōri-ya</i>	ree-oh'ree-yah
road, way	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee
rug	<i>ketto</i>	ket'toh
saddle	<i>kura</i>	koo'rah
ship	<i>fūne</i>	foo'neh
station	<i>sūteshon, teishu-ba</i>	s'teh'shohn, tay'shah-
station-master	<i>eki-chō</i>	eh'kee-choh [bah
steamer	<i>jōkisen</i>	joh'keesen
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	ahboo'mee
telescope	<i>tō-megane, bōenkyō</i>	toh-meh-ngah'neh, boh-
ticket	<i>kippu</i>	keep'poo [en-kee-oh
—, return	<i>ōfuku-gippu</i>	ohfookoo-ngheep'poo
time-table	<i>jikan hyō</i>	jee'kahn hee-oh
tip (gratuity)	<i>sakate</i>	sahkah'teh
train (rail.)	<i>kisha, ressha</i>	kee'shah, res'shah
tram	<i>tetsūdō-basha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh'-bah'shah
traveller	<i>ryo-jin, tabi-bito</i>	ree-oh-jeen, tah'bee-
trunk	<i>kaban</i>	kahbahn' [bee'toh
tunnel	<i>tonneru</i>	tohn-neh'roo
waiter	<i>bōi, kyūji</i>	boh'ee, kee-oo'jee
waiting-room	<i>machi-ai-ba</i>	mah'chee-i-bah
saloon	<i>chabuya (vulg.)</i>	chahboo'yah
voyage	<i>kōkai</i>	koh'ki

22. Ships and Shipping. (*Fune Nado*.)

(For Conversations, see page 85.)

Anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
berth	<i>ne-doko</i>	neh-doh'koh
boat (ship)	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
bow	<i>he-saki</i>	heh-sah'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
cabin	<i>kyaku-shitsū, funa-</i>	kee-ah'koo-shee'ts', foo'
captain	<i>senchō</i> [beya	sen-choh [nah-beh'yah
compass	<i>jishaku</i>	jee-shah'koo
crew	<i>nori-kumi</i>	noh'ree-koo'mee
deck	<i>kampan</i>	kahm'pahn
flag	<i>hata</i>	hah'tah
helm (rudder)	<i>kaji</i>	kah'jee
landing-stage	<i>hatoba</i>	hah-toh'bah
life-buoy	<i>uki</i>	oo'kee
light-house	<i>tō-myō-dai</i>	toh-m'yoh-di
mast	<i>ho-bashira</i>	hoh-bahshee'rah
oar	<i>ro; kai</i> (scull)	roh, ki [shah
pilot	<i>midzu saki annai-</i>	mee'dzoo sah'kee ahnni'-
port (harbour)	<i>minato</i> [sha	meenah'toh
porthole	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh
— (for gun)	<i>hō-mon</i>	hoh'mohn
rope	<i>nawa</i>	nah'wah
sail	<i>ho</i>	hoh
seaman (sailor)	<i>sui-fu, funa-ko</i>	soo'eefoo, foo'nah-koh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
ship	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
steamboat	<i>jōki-sen</i>	joh'kee-sen
steersman	<i>kaji-tori</i>	kah'jee-toh'ree
stern	<i>tomo, sem-bi</i>	toh'moh, sem-bee
steward	<i>makanai-kata</i>	mahkahni'-kah'tah

23. Trade and Commerce. (*Shō-gyo.*)

(For Conversations see pages 103—106.)

Accept, to (bill)	<i>hiki-ukeru</i>	hee'kee-ookeh'roo
acceptor	<i>like-uke-nin</i>	hee'kee-oo'keh-neen
account	<i>kanjō</i>	kahnjoh' [roo
—, to close	<i>kanjō wo shimeru</i>	kahnjoh' woh sheemeh'-
—, to settle an	<i>kes-san-suru</i>	kes-sahn-soo'roo
—, current	<i>kōgo keisan</i>	koh'ngoh kay'sahn
—, on joint	<i>nori-ai-de</i>	noh'ree-i-deh
accountant	<i>kanjō-kata</i>	kahn-joh'-kah'tah
address	<i>shuku-sho</i>	shoo'koo-shoh
advance (money)	<i>mae-gashi</i>	mah'eh-ngah'shee
advice, letter of	<i>annai-jō</i>	ahn-ni'-joh
affidavit	<i>sei-gen, sen-sei</i>	say-nghen, sen-say'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
after date	<i>hidzuke-go</i>	hee-dzoo'keh-ngoh
— sight	<i>ichi-ran-go</i>	ee'chee-rahngoh
agent	<i>dai-ri-nin</i>	di-ree-noon
agreement	<i>keiyaku</i>	kay-yah'koo
arrears	<i>todo-kōri-kin</i>	toh'doh-koh'ree-keen
assets [tee]	<i>zaisan</i>	zi'sahn
assurance (guaran-	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh'
attorney (lawyer)	<i>daigen-nin</i>	di-ghen-noon
auditor	<i>kwaikei-kensa-nin</i>	k(w)i-kay'-kensah-noon
balance	<i>zankin</i>	zahn-keen
— -sheet	<i>kei-san-hyō</i>	kay-sahn-hee-oh
bank	<i>ginkō</i>	gheenkoh'
banking	<i>ginkō-ei-gyō</i>	gheenkoh'-ay-nghee-oh
bank-note	<i>ginkō-shihei</i>	gheenkoh'-shee-hay'
bankrupt	<i>hasan-nin</i>	hah'sahn-noon
bankruptcy	<i>hasan</i>	hah'sahn
bearer [tion]	<i>jisan-nin</i>	jee'sahn-noon
bill (accommoda-	<i>yūdzu-tegata</i>	yoodzoo-teh-ngah'tah
bill of exchange	<i>kawase-tegata</i>	kahwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah
— of lading	<i>funadzumi-shōsho</i>	foonah-dzoo'mee-shoh'-shoh
bond (security)	<i>shaku-yō-shōsho</i>	shah'koo-yoh-shoh'shoh
book-keeper	<i>boki-kata</i>	boh'kee-kah'tah
brokerage	<i>kōsen</i>	koh'sen
business	<i>akinai, shōbai</i>	ah-kee-ni', shoh'bi
buyer (customer)	<i>kai-te</i>	ki-teh
cable address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'teh
— -gram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, to	<i>denshin wo utsu</i>	den'sheen woh oo'tsoo
capital	<i>shihon</i>	shee'hohn
cargo	<i>tsumi-ni</i>	tsoo'mee-nee
carriage (cost of)	<i>un-chin</i>	oon-cheen [bahri'
carriage forward	<i>unsō-chin saki-barai</i>	oon-soh'-cheen sah'kee-
carriage-(post-)paid	<i>unsō-chin zumi</i>	oon-soh'-cheen dzoo'mee
cash sale	<i>gen-kin-uri</i>	ghen-keen-oo'ree
catalogue	<i>mokuroku</i>	mohkooroh'koo [joh
chamber of com-	<i>shō-gyō-kaigi-jo</i>	shoh-nghee-oh-ki'nghee-
cheque, a [merce	<i>ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'teh
cheque, crossed	<i>ōsen-ko-gitte</i>	oh'sen-koh-ngheet'teh
clearing-house (cus-	<i>kō-kanjo</i>	koh-kahn'joh
[toms)		

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
clerk	<i>ban-to</i>	bahn-toh
commerce	<i>bōeki</i>	boh'eh-kee
company, a joint-stock	<i>gō-mei kwaisha</i>	goh-may k(w)i'shah
—, a limited	[<i>sha</i>]	[k(w)i'shah]
consign, to	<i>yūgen-sekinin-kwai-okuru</i>	yoo'ngheh-sehkee'neen-ohkoo'roo
consignee	<i>ni-uke-nin</i>	nee-oo'keh-neen
consignment	<i>...-okuri-ni</i>	...-ohkoo'ree-nee
consignor	<i>...-okuri-nin</i>	...-ohkoo'ree-neen
contra account	<i>hantai kanjō</i>	hahnti' kahnjok'
contract, a	<i>yakujo</i>	yahkoo'joh
cost	<i>ne dan</i>	nehdahn
cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.)	<i>tōchaku daika</i>	toh'chahkoo di'kah
cost price	<i>genka</i>	ghen-kah
credit balance	<i>zan-kin</i>	zahn-keen
creditor	<i>sai-shu</i>	si-shoo
customs' duties	<i>kwan-zei</i>	k(w)ahn-zay
damages, compensation	<i>songai-baishō</i>	sohn-nghi'-bi-shoh'
date, at three months'	<i>san-ga-getsu nichigen de</i>	sahn-ngah-nget'soo nee'chee-ngen deh
debt	<i>kari, shakkin</i>	kah'ree, shahk'keen
debtor	<i>kari-te</i>	kah'ree-teh
deliver, to	<i>sashi-watasu</i>	sah'shee-wah-tah'soo
demurrage	<i>taisen-hi-yō</i>	ti'-sen-hee-yoh
directors	<i>tori-shimari</i>	toh'ree-sheemah'ree
discount	<i>wari-biki</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee
—, to	<i>wari-biki suru</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee soo'roo
dividend	<i>haitō-kin</i>	hitoh'-keen
dock [dues]	<i>senkyō-jo, dokku</i>	sen-keeoh'-joh, dohk'koo
dock and harbour	<i>dokku nyū-kō-zei</i>	dohk'koo n'yoo-koh-zay
double entry	<i>fuku-shiki-boki-hō</i>	foo'koo-shee'kee-boh'kee-hoh [koo'moo
draw, to (bill)	<i>kawase wo torikumu</i>	kahwah'seh woh tohree-
drawee	<i>shiharai-nin</i>	shee-hah-ri'-neen
drawer (of bill)	<i>furi dashi nin</i>	foo'ree dah'shee neen
duty	<i>kwan-zei</i>	kwahn-zay'
—, export	<i>yushutsū-zei</i>	yooshoo'ts'-zay
— -free	<i>mu-zei</i>	moo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
duty, import	<i>yu-nyū-zei</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-zay
—, liable to	<i>ni kakawaru</i>	nee kah-kah-wah'roo [ree
estimate, an	<i>yo-san, mitsumori</i>	yoh'sahn, meetsoomoh'-
exchange (monetary)	<i>ryōgae</i>	ree-oh'ngah-eh
export (-ation)	<i>yushutsū</i>	yooshoo'ts'
export, to	<i>yushutsū suru</i>	yooshoo'ts' soo'roo
exchange (mart)	<i>torihiki-jo</i>	tohreehee'kee-joh
firm, a	<i>shōsha, shōten</i>	shoh'shah, shoh'ten
free on board (f.o.b.)	<i>funa-zumi-daika</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee-di'kah
freight (charge)	<i>unsō-chin</i>	oonsoh'-cheen
— -ship	<i>funa-chin</i>	foo'nah-cheen
goods	<i>nimotsū</i>	neemoh'ts'
gross weight	<i>fūtai</i>	foo-ti
guarantee	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh' [neen
guarantor	<i>hoshō-nin, uke-nin</i>	hoh-shoh'-neen, oo'keh-
holder (of bill)	<i>shoji-nin</i>	shoh'jee-neen
import	<i>yu-nyū</i>	yoo-nee-oo'
import, to	<i>yu-nyū suru</i>	yoo-nee-oo' soo'roo
import trade	<i>yu-nyū-shō-gyō</i>	yoo-nee-oo' -shoh-ng'yoh
importer	<i>yu-nyū-nin</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-neen
indemnity	<i>shōkin</i>	shoh'keen [roo
indorse, to	<i>uragaki wo suru</i>	oorah-ngah'kee woh soo'-
indorsement	<i>uragaki</i>	oorah-ngah'kee
indorsee	<i>hi-uragaki-nin</i>	hee-oorah-ngah'kee-neen
indorser [ment]	<i>uragaki-nin</i>	oorah-ngah'kee-neen
instalment (of pay-	<i>nashi kuzushi</i>	nah'shee koodzoo'shee
insurance company	<i>hoken-gwaisha</i>	hoh'ken-ng(w)i'shah
—, fire	<i>kwasai-hoken</i>	kwahsi'-hoh'ken
—, marine	<i>kaijō-hoken</i>	ki-joh'-hoh'ken
— policy	<i>hoken-shōsho</i>	hoh'ken-shoh'shoh
— premium	<i>hoken-ryō</i>	hoh'ken-ree-oh'
insure, to	<i>hoken suru</i>	hoh'ken soo'roo
interest (rate of)	<i>rishi, risoku</i>	ree'shee, ree-soh'koo
invoice	<i>okurijō</i>	ohkooreejoh'
I.O.U.	<i>shakuyō-shōsho</i>	shahkoo-yoh' -shoh' shoh
landing charges	<i>riku-age-chin</i>	ree'koo-ah'nggeh-cheen
liabilities	<i>fusai</i>	foosi'
lighterage	<i>ni-bune-chin</i>	nee-boo'neh-cheen
liquidation (wind-	<i>seisan</i>	say'sahn
load, to [up]	<i>tsumi-ni wo suru</i>	tsoo'mee-nee woh soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loss	<i>sonshitsū</i>	sohnshee'ts'
mail-day	<i>yūbin-sen shime-kiri</i> <i>no hi</i>	yoo'been-sen shee'meh- kee'ree noh hee
manufacture, to	<i>sei-ō-suru</i>	say-zoh'-soo'roo
manufactured goods	<i>sei-hin</i>	say-heen
manufacturer	<i>sei-ō-sha</i>	say-zoh'-shah
market (for goods)	<i>muki</i>	moo'kee
— price	<i>sōba</i>	soh'bah
— place	<i>ichi-ba</i>	ee'chee-bah
merchandise	<i>shō-hin</i>	shoh'-heen
merchant	<i>shōnin, akindo</i>	shoh'neen, ah-keen'doh
merchant ship	<i>shōsen</i>	shoh'sen
money	<i>kinsen</i>	keen'sen
money-market	<i>kinyu shijō</i>	keen'yoo shee-joh'
negotiable	<i>yuzuri-watashi no</i> <i>dekiru</i>	yoo-dzoo'ree-wah-tah'- shee noh deh-kee'roo
negotiate, to (busi- ness)	<i>kake-au</i>	kah'keh-ow
net cost	<i>gen-ka</i>	ghen-kah
— profit	<i>rieki, mōke</i>	ree-eh'kee, moh'keh
— weight	<i>shōmi</i>	shoh'mee
obligation (debt)	<i>fusai</i>	foosi'
order, an	<i>chūmon</i>	choo'mohn
—, to	<i>chūmon wo suru</i>	choo'mohn woh soo'roo
package (case)	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
packing	<i>nidzukuri</i>	needzookoo'ree
paid	<i>harai-zumi</i>	hah-ri'-dzoo'mee
par	<i>dōka</i>	doh'kah
— of exchange	<i>kawase no dōka</i>	kahwah'seh noh doh'kah
partner	<i>sha-in</i>	shah-een
partnership	<i>kumi-ai</i>	koo'mee-i [kee
payable	<i>harai-watasu-beki</i>	hahri'-wahtah'soo-beh'-
payee	<i>uketori-nin</i>	ookehtoh'ree-neen
payment	<i>shi-harai</i>	shee-hahri'
per annum	<i>mai-nen, nen ni</i>	mi-nen, nen nee
per cent., 2½	<i>ni bu go rin</i>	nee boo goh reen
— —, 3	<i>sam bu</i>	sahm boo
port of delivery	<i>moku-teki-kō</i>	moh'koo-teh'kee-kch
port dues	<i>minato zei</i>	meenah'toh zay
price, cost-	<i>shi-ire, moto-ne</i>	shee-ee'reh, moh'toh-neh
— list	<i>daika-hyō</i>	di'kah-hee-oh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
price, selling	<i>uri-ne</i>	oo'ree-neh
—, trade	<i>dōgyō-nin dōshi no nedan</i>	doh-ngeehoh'-neen doh'shee noh neh'dahn [neh'dahn
—, wholesale	<i>oroshi uri no nedan</i>	ohroh'shee oo'ree noh
proceeds	<i>uri-age daka</i>	oo'ree-ah'ngheh-dah'kah
profit	<i>toku, rieki</i>	toh'koo, ree-eh'kee
— and loss account	<i>son toku kanjō</i>	sohn toh'koo kahnjoh'
promissory note	<i>yakusoku tegata</i>	yahkoosoh'koo teh-ngah'-
prospectus	<i>shui-sho</i>	shoo'ee-shoh [tah
punctual	<i>kichōmen na</i>	keechoh'men nah
purchase, to	<i>kau</i>	kow
quality (of goods)	<i>hin shitsu</i>	heen shee'ts'
quantity	<i>taka</i>	tah'kah
quarter (3 months)	<i>san-ga-getsū</i>	sahn-ngah-geh'ts'
quotation (of price)	<i>ii-ne</i>	ee-neh
quote, to	<i>ne wo tsukeru</i>	neh woh tsookeh'roo
rate of exchange	<i>kawase</i>	kahwah'seh
receipt	<i>uketori-shō</i>	ookehtoh'ree-shoh
reduction	<i>ne-biki</i>	neh-bee'kee
re-export	<i>sai-yushutsū</i>	si-yooshoos'ts'
references	<i>shinyō shōkai-nin</i>	sheen-yoh' shoh'ki-neen
register, to (letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	kahkeetoh'meh nee soo'-roo [ngah'mee
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	kahkeetoh'meh noh teh-
registration	<i>kakitome</i>	kahkeetoh'meh
— fee	<i>kakitome ryō</i>	kahkeetoh'meh ree-oh
remittance	<i>sōkin</i>	soh'keen
rent	<i>ya-chin</i>	yah-cheen
reply	<i>henji, hentō</i>	hen'jee, hen-toh'
—, to	<i>henji suru</i>	hen'jee soo'roo
representative	<i>dairi-nin</i>	di'ree-neen
retail	<i>ko-uri no</i>	koh-oo'ree noh
—, to	<i>ko-uri wo suru</i>	koh-oo'ree woh soo'roo
salary	<i>gekkyū</i>	ghek-kee-oo'
sale	<i>uru koto</i>	oo'roo koh'toh
salesman (seller)	<i>uri-te, uri-kata</i>	oo'ree-teh, oo'ree-kah'tah
sample	<i>mihon</i>	mee'hohn
security (guarantee)	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh'
sell, to	<i>uru</i>	oo'roo [hee
settling days	<i>uke-watashi no hi</i>	oo'keh-wah'tah'shee noh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
shareholder	<i>kabu-nushi</i>	kah'boo-noo'shee
shares	<i>kabushiki</i>	kahbooshee'kee
—, preference	<i>yū sen kabu</i>	yoo 'sen kah'boo
—, railway	<i>tetsudō-kabu</i>	teh-tsoodoh'-kah'boo
shipping charges	<i>funadzumi nyū hi</i>	foonahdzoo'mee nee-oo'
	[ya	hee [sen-yah
shipping house	<i>funazumi shūsen-</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee shoo'-
shipping trade	<i>kai-un-gyō</i>	ki-oon-nghee-oh'
solvent	<i>shiryoku no aru</i>	shee-ree-oh'koo noh
stock (goods)	<i>ari ni</i>	ah'ree nee [ah'roo
stock (shares, etc.)	<i>kabushiki</i>	kahbooshee'kee
stock-broker	<i>kabushiki-nakagai-</i>	kahbooshee'kee-nahkah-
	<i>nin</i> [jo	ng'hi'-neen [hee'kee-joh
stock exchange	<i>kabushiki-tori-hiki-</i>	kahbooshee'kee-toh'ree-
stock-taking	<i>tana-oroshi</i>	tah'nah-ohroh'shee
stowage	<i>tsumi-oki</i>	tsoo'mee-oh'kee
tare	<i>fūtai</i>	foo'ti
tariff (duties)	<i>zeisoku</i>	zaysoh'koo
telegraphic address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'teh
— code	<i>dempō no angō</i>	dem-poh' noh ahn-ngoh'
— remittance	<i>denshin kawase</i>	den'sheen kahwah'seh
telephone	<i>denwa ki</i>	den'wah kee
— exchange	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-k(w)ahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa no bango</i>	den'wah noh bahn'ngoh
tender, to	<i>nyu-satsu suru</i>	nee'oo-sah'tsoo soo'roo
terms (conditions)	<i>keiyaku no jōken</i>	kay-yah'koo noh joh'ken
tonnage	<i>tonsū</i>	tohnsoo'
— (dues)	<i>tonzei</i>	tohn-zay'
towing charges	<i>hiki-bune-ryō</i>	hee'kee-boo'neh-ree-oh'
trade	<i>shōgyō</i>	shoh-nghee-oh
trade-mark	<i>shōhyō</i>	shoh'hee-oh
transaction	<i>tori-hiki</i>	toh'ree-hee'kee
transfer	<i>yudzuri-watashi</i>	yoodzoo'ree - wahtah'shee
—, to	<i>yudzuri-watasu</i>	yoodzoo'ree-wahtah'soo
traveller (com-	<i>chūmon-tori, tabi-</i>	choo'mohn-toh'ree, tah'-
mercial)	<i>akindo</i>	bee-ah-keen'doh
underwriter	<i>hoken-sha</i>	hoh'ken-shah
unloading	<i>ni-oroshi</i>	nee-ohroh'shee
value	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ah-ti', neh-oo'chee
vessel (ship)	<i>funē</i>	foo'neh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
voucher	<i>uke-tori-shō</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree-shoh
warehouse	<i>kura, dozō</i>	koo'rah, doh-zoh'
warranty	<i>hoshō</i>	hohshoh'
weigh	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
wharf	<i>hatoba</i>	hahtoh'bah
wharfage	<i>hatoba-zei</i>	hahtoh'bah-zay
wholesale	<i>ōuri</i>	oh-oo-ree
— merchant	<i>oroshi-uri</i>	ohroh'shee-oo'ree
winding-up	<i>kwaisha no kaisan</i>	kwi'shah noh ki'sahn

24. Correspondence. (*Sho-kan.*)

(For Conversations see page 95.)

Address	<i>shuku-sho, na-ate</i>	shoo'koo-shoh, nah-ah'teh
address, to	<i>ateru</i>	ah-teh'roo [mee
blotting-paper	<i>sumi-tori-gami</i>	soo'mee-toh'ree-ngah'-
date	<i>gappi, hidzuke</i>	gahp'pee, heedzoo'keh
envelope	<i>jōbukuro</i>	joh'bookooroh
ink	<i>inki, sumi</i>	een'kee, soo'mee
inkstand	<i>inki-tsubo</i>	een'kee-tsoo'boh
letter, note	<i>sho-jō, tegami</i>	shoh-joh, teh-ngah'mee
— -box	<i>yūbin-bako</i>	yoo'been-bah'koh
note-paper	<i>shokan-shi</i>	shoh'kahn-shee
pen, steel (nib)	<i>pen</i>	pen
—, fountain	<i>mannen-fude</i>	man'nen-foo'deh
— -holder	<i>pen-jiku</i>	pen-jee'koo
pencil	<i>empitsū</i>	em-pee'ts'
penknife	<i>kaichū-gatana</i>	ki-choo'-ngah-tah'nah
seal	<i>in, impan</i>	een, eempahn'
sealing wax	<i>fū-rō</i>	foo-roh
sheet of paper, a	<i>kami ichi mai</i>	kah'mee ee'chee mi
signature	<i>kimei</i>	keemay'
write, to	<i>kaku</i>	kah'koo
writing	<i>kakimono</i>	kahkeemoh'noh
— -desk	<i>tsukuye</i>	tsoo-koo'yeh

25. Post-office, Telegraph and Telephone.

(*Yūbin; denshin; denwa.*)

(For Conversations see page 95, and for Postal Rates see page 103.)

Book post	<i>shomotsu-yūbin</i>	shoh-moh'ts'-yoo'been
destination	<i>yuku-saki, sempō</i>	yookoo-sah'kee, sempoh'
excess (postage)	<i>fusokuzei</i>	foo-soh-koo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
letter post	<i>sho-kwan-yūbin</i>	shoh-k(w)ahn-yoo'been
money order	<i>yūbin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kah-wah'seh
newspaper wrapper	<i>obi-fū</i>	oh'bee-foo
number (of order)	<i>bangō</i>	bahn-ngoh' [been
parcel post	<i>kodzutsu-mi yūbin</i>	kohdzoo'tsoo - mee yoo'-
postage stamp	<i>yūbin-gitte</i>	yoo'been-ngheet'teh
post-card	<i>yūbin-hagaki</i>	yoo'been-hah-ngah'kee
poste-restante	<i>yūbin-kyoku-azukari</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-ah- dzoo-kah'ree
postman	<i>yūbin-haitatsū-nin</i>	yoo'been-hi-tah'ts'-neen
postmaster	<i>yūbin-kyoku-chō</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-choh
post-office	<i>yūbin-kyoku</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo
post-paid	<i>yūbin ryō harai- zumi no</i>	yoo'been ree-oh' hahri' - dzoo'mee noh [roo
prepay, to	<i>mae barai wo suru</i>	mah'eh bahri' woh soo'-
register, to (a letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	kahkeetoh'meh nee soo'- roo [teh-ngah'mee
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	kahkeetoh'meh noh
reply paid	<i>hempō-harai-zumi</i>	hempoh'-hahri' -dzoo'mee
ring up, to	<i>yobi-dasu</i>	yoh'bee-dah'soo
telegram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, cost of	<i>denshin-ryō</i>	den'sheen-ree-oh'
telegraph form	<i>dempō-haku-shū</i>	dempoh'-hah'koo-shee
— messenger	<i>dempō-zukai</i>	dempoh'-dzooki'
— office	<i>denshin-kyoku</i>	den'sheen-kee-oh'koo
telegraph, to	<i>denshin wo kakeru</i>	den'sheen woh kahkeh'roo
telephone	<i>denwa</i>	den'wah
—, to	<i>denwa wo kakeru</i>	den'wah woh kahkeh'roo
— call office	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-kwahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa bango</i>	den'wah bahn'ngoh
weight	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
—, over	<i>yobun-mekata</i>	yohboon-mehkah'tah

26. Army and Navy. (*Riku-gun; kai-gun.*)

Adjutant	<i>fukukwan</i>	fookoo'k(w)ahn
— general	<i>sambō-sō-kwan</i>	sam-boh-soh-k(w)ahn
admiral	<i>kaigun-taishō</i>	ki'ngoon-ti-shoh'
advance, to	<i>susumu</i>	soo-soo'moo
aide-de-camp	<i>denrei-shi</i>	denray'-shee
alarm, an	<i>keihō</i>	kayhoh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ammunition	<i>dan-yaku</i>	dahn-yah'koo
— (small arms)	<i>shōjū danyaku</i>	shoh-joo dahn-yah'koo
ammunition wagon	<i>danyaku sha</i>	dahn-yah'koo shah
anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
anchorage	<i>teihaku-jo</i>	tayhah'koo-joh
armistice	<i>kyū-sen</i>	kee-oo'-sen
armour	<i>yoroi</i>	yoh-roy'
arms	<i>bu-ki</i>	boo-kee
arms, small	<i>shōjū</i>	shoh'joo
army	<i>gunzei</i>	goon-zay
army-corps	<i>gundan</i>	goon'dahn
Army list	<i>riku-gun meibo</i>	ree'koo-ngoon may'boh
— Medical Corps	<i>gunibu</i>	goonee'boo
army orders	<i>fukueki shōtei</i>	fookooeh'kee shoh'tay
artillery (guns)	<i>tai-hō</i>	ti-hoh
artillerymen	<i>hō-hei</i>	hoh'-hay
attack, an	<i>kōgeki</i>	koh'ngch-kee
—, frontal	<i>shōmen kōgeki</i>	shoh'men koh'ngch-kee
attack, to	<i>kōgeki suru</i>	koh'ngch-kee soo'roo
attention!	<i>ki wo tsuke!</i>	kee woh tsoo-keh!
axe	<i>ono</i>	oh'noh
band	<i>gaku-tai</i>	gah'koo-ti
band-master	<i>gaku-tai-chō</i>	gah'koo-ti-choh
bandsman	<i>gaku-shu</i>	gah'koo-shoo
barracks	<i>heiei</i>	hay-ay
barrel (rifle)	<i>tsu-tsu</i>	tsoo-tsoo
battalion	<i>daitai</i>	di-ti
battery	<i>hō-hei-chū-tai</i>	hoh-hay-choo-ti
battle	<i>kassen</i>	kahs-sen
battle-ship	<i>sentō-kan</i>	sentoh'-kahn
bayonet	<i>jū-ken</i>	joo-ken
bayonets! fix-	<i>tsuke ken!</i>	tsoo'keh ken!
bearer company	<i>eiseitai</i>	ay-say-ti'
bivouac, to	<i>roei suru</i>	roh-ay' soo'roo
block (ship's)	<i>semi</i>	seh'mee
blockade	<i>hō-sa</i>	hoh-sah
bomb, -shell	<i>haretsū-dama</i>	hahreh'ts'-dah'mah
bombard, to	<i>hōgeki-suru</i>	hoh'ngch-kee-soo'roo
breastwork	<i>kyō-heki</i>	kee-oh'-heh'kee
breech (of gun)	<i>hōbi</i>	hoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
breech-loader (rifle)	<i>kō-sō-jū</i>	<i>koh-soh-joo</i>
bridle	<i>tazuna</i>	<i>tah-dzoo-nah</i>
brigade	<i>ryodan</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah</i>
brigadier-general	<i>ryodan-chō</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah-choh</i>
bugle	<i>rappa</i>	<i>rahp'pah</i>
bugler	<i>rappa-shu</i>	<i>rahp'pah-shoo</i>
bullet (rifle)	<i>shōjū-dan, tama</i>	<i>shoh'joo dahn, tah'mah</i>
burst, to (shell)	<i>haretsu suru</i>	<i>hahreh'tsoo soo'roo</i>
cable (anchor)	<i>ōzuna</i>	<i>oh'dzoo-nah</i>
camp	<i>jin-ya</i>	<i>jeen-yah</i>
campaign	<i>sen-eki</i>	<i>sen-eh'kee</i>
camping ground	<i>sha-ei-chi</i>	<i>shah-ay-chee</i>
cannon, gun	<i>tai-hō</i>	<i>ti-hoh</i>
captain (army)	<i>rikugun-tai-i</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon-ti-ee</i>
— (navy)	<i>kaigun-taisa</i>	<i>ki'-ngoon-ti'sah</i>
capture, to (a ship)	<i>ho-kwaku suru</i>	<i>hoh-k(w)ah'koo soo'roo</i>
cartridge	<i>yaku-bō</i>	<i>yah'koo-boh</i>
cartridge-pouch	<i>danyaku-bako</i>	<i>dahn-yah'koo bah'koh</i>
casualties	<i>shishō</i>	<i>sheeshoh'</i>
cavalry	<i>ki-hei</i>	<i>kee-hay</i> [roo
cease fire, to	<i>hassha wo yameru</i>	<i>hahs-shah woh yahmeh'-</i>
certificate, leave	<i>kyū-ka shōsho</i>	<i>kee-oo'-kah-shoh'shoh</i>
chain, anchor-	<i>byōsa</i>	<i>bee-oh'sah</i>
change step!	<i>fumikae!</i>	<i>foomeekah'eh!</i>
chaplain (army)	<i>rikugun kwaishi</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon k(w)i'shee</i>
chaplain (navy)	<i>kaigun-kwaishi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-k(w)i'shee</i>
charge!	<i>kō-geki itase!</i>	<i>koh-ngeh-kee eetah'seh!</i>
chief-of-the-staff	<i>sambōchō</i>	<i>sahm-boh-choh</i>
colonel	<i>taisa</i>	<i>ti'sah</i>
colours, the	<i>gun-ki</i>	<i>goon-kee</i>
column	<i>jutai</i>	<i>jooti'</i>
combatant	<i>sentō-in</i>	<i>sentoh'-een</i>
—, non-	<i>hi-sentō-nin</i>	<i>hee-sentoh'-neen</i>
command, a	<i>gōrei, meirei</i>	<i>goh'ray, may-ray'</i>
—, to	<i>shirei suru</i>	<i>sheeray' soo'roo</i>
commander (navy)	<i>kaigun shōsa</i>	<i>ki'ngoon shoh'sah</i>
— in-chief	<i>shireichō-kwan</i>	<i>sheeraychok'-k(w)ahn</i>
commanding officer	<i>shirei-kwan</i>	<i>sheeray'k(w)ahn</i>
commissariat	<i>hyō-rōtai</i>	<i>hee-oh-roh'ti</i>
company	<i>chūtai</i>	<i>choo'ti</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
company (artillery)	<i>taihō-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh'-ti</i>
—, half	<i>taihō han-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh' hahn-ti</i>
compass (mariner's)	<i>ji-shaku</i>	<i>jee-shah'koo</i>
corporal [(press)]	<i>gochō</i>	<i>goh-choh'</i>
correspondents	<i>jūgun kisha</i>	<i>joo'ngoon kee'shah</i>
court-martial	<i>gumpō-kwaigi</i>	<i>goompoh'-kwi'nghee</i>
crew	<i>nori-kumi-in</i>	<i>noh'ree-koo'mee-een</i>
cruiser	<i>junyō-kan</i>	<i>joon-yoh'-kahn</i>
cut (wound)	<i>kega kizu</i>	<i>keh'ngah, kee'dsu</i>
defaulter	<i>hanzaisha</i>	<i>hahn-zi'shah</i>
defaulter's drill	<i>shō-batsu chōren</i>	<i>shoh-bah'tsoo choh'ren</i>
defence	<i>bōgyo</i>	<i>boh'nghee-oh</i>
depot	<i>honei</i>	<i>hohn-ay</i>
deserter	<i>dassō-hei</i>	<i>dahs-soh'-hay</i>
detachment	<i>shi-tai</i>	<i>shee-ti'</i>
discipline	<i>gunki</i>	<i>goon'kee</i>
disembark, to	<i>jō-riku suru</i>	<i>joh-ree'koo-soo'roo</i>
dismount!	<i>geba!</i>	<i>gheh'bah!</i>
division	<i>shidan</i>	<i>shee'dahn</i>
doctor, the	<i>isha</i>	<i>ee'shah</i>
dress!	<i>narae!</i>	<i>nah-rah'eh!</i>
drill	<i>chōren, sōren</i>	<i>choh'ren soh'ren</i>
drill-book	<i>sōten</i>	<i>soh'ten</i>
driver	<i>gyosotsu</i>	<i>ghee-oh-soh'tsoo</i>
drum	<i>taiko</i>	<i>ti'koh</i>
drummer	<i>koshu</i>	<i>koh'shoo</i>
duties	<i>gimu</i>	<i>ghee'moo</i>
duty, guard	<i>shuei gimu</i>	<i>shoo-ay' ghee'moo</i>
—, outpost	<i>zenshō gimu</i>	<i>zenshoh' ghee'moo</i>
dynamite	<i>dinamito</i>	<i>deenahmee'toh</i>
embark, to	<i>jōsen suru</i>	<i>joh-sen soo'roo</i>
embarkation	<i>jōsen</i>	<i>joh'sen</i>
encampment	<i>yaei</i>	<i>yah-ay'</i>
enemy	<i>teki</i>	<i>teh'kee</i>
enemy's position	<i>tekijin</i>	<i>teh-kee'jeen</i>
engagement	<i>kas-sen</i>	<i>kahs-sen</i>
engineer (naval)	<i>kaigun-ki-kwan-shi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-kee-k(w)ahn-</i>
engineers (corps)	<i>kōheidan</i>	<i>koh'hay-dahn</i> [shee
equipment	<i>gun-bi</i>	<i>goon-bee</i>
escort	<i>goei</i>	<i>goh-ay'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
exercise, bayonet	<i>jūkenjutsu</i>	<i>joo'kenjootsoo</i>
expedition	<i>ensei</i>	<i>ensay'</i>
extend!	<i>chire!</i>	<i>chee'reh</i>
eyes right, dress!	<i>migi e, narae!</i>	<i>mee'nghee eh, nah-rah'-</i>
— left!	<i>hidari e!</i>	<i>heedah'ree eh!</i> [eh!]
“fall in,” to	<i>seiretsu suru</i>	<i>say-reh'ts' soo'roo</i>
farrier	<i>teitetsukō</i>	<i>taytetsookoh'</i>
fatigue (barrack)	<i>einai tōban</i>	<i>ay-ni' toh'bahn</i>
field artillery	<i>yasen hōhei</i>	<i>yah'sen hoh'hay</i>
— exercises	<i>sōren</i>	<i>soh-ren</i>
— -glass	<i>sōgan-kyō</i>	<i>soh'ngahn-kee-oh'</i>
— -gun	<i>yahō</i>	<i>yah-hoh'</i>
— -hospital	<i>yasen byōin</i>	<i>yah'sen bee-oh'een</i>
— -marshal	<i>gensui</i>	<i>ghensoo'ee</i>
— telegraph	<i>yasen denshin</i>	<i>yah'sen den'sheen</i>
file (of men)	<i>retsu, go</i>	<i>reh'tsoo, goh</i>
fire!	<i>ute!</i>	<i>oo'teh!</i>
fire, to	<i>hassha suru, uchi-</i>	<i>habs'shah soo'roo, oo'chee</i>
flag	<i>hata</i> [kakeru]	<i>hah'tah</i> [kah-keh'roo]
flank	<i>sokumen</i>	<i>sohkoo'men</i>
—, left	<i>hidari sokumen</i>	<i>hee-dah'ree soh-koo'men</i>
—, right	<i>migi sokumen</i>	<i>mee'nghee soh-koo'men</i>
fleet, the	<i>kantai</i>	<i>kahnti'</i>
foot-soldier	<i>hosotsu</i>	<i>hoh-soh'tsoo</i>
forage	<i>kaiba, baryō</i>	<i>ki'bah, bah-ree-oh'</i>
foresight (of rifle)	<i>shōjaku</i>	<i>shoh'jah-koo</i>
formation	<i>taikei</i>	<i>ti-kay'</i>
fortress	<i>hōdai, yōsai</i>	<i>hoh'di, yoh'si</i>
forward!	<i>mae e! susume!</i>	<i>mah'eh eh! soo-soo'meh!</i>
front, the	<i>shōmen</i>	<i>shoh'men</i>
furlough	<i>kyūka</i>	<i>kee-oo'kah</i>
gallop, to	<i>shikku suru</i>	<i>sheek'koo soo'roo</i>
garrison	<i>shubihei</i>	<i>shoobehay'</i>
general, a	<i>taishō</i>	<i>ti-shoh'</i>
general officer	<i>shōkwān</i>	<i>shoh'kwahn</i>
governor (military)	<i>sōtoku</i>	<i>soh'tohkoo</i>
ground, parade-	<i>rempeiba</i>	<i>rempay'bah</i>
guard, the	<i>eihei</i>	<i>ay-hay'</i>
—, advanced	<i>zenei</i>	<i>zehn-ay'</i>
—, rear-	<i>kōei</i>	<i>koh'ay</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
guard-room	<i>ei-sha</i>	ay-shah
guard, to mount	<i>jōban suru</i>	joh'bahn soo'roo
guard turn out!	<i>tore-jū! tachi ide!</i>	toh'reh-joo! tah'chee ee'-
gun, cannon	<i>hō</i>	hoh [deh]
gun-carriage	<i>hōshah</i>	hoh'shah
gunner	<i>hōsotsu</i>	hoh'soh-tsoo
gunpowder	<i>kwayaku</i>	k(w)ah-yah'koo
halt!	<i>tomare!</i>	tohmah'reh!
hay (fodder)	<i>magusa</i>	mah-ngoo'sah
head-quarters	<i>honei</i>	hohnay'
horse-brush	<i>umabake</i>	oomahbah'keh
— -cloth	<i>bai</i>	bi
— -shoe	<i>tettei</i>	tet-tay'
hospital, station-	<i>byōin</i>	bee-oh'een
hospital-ship	<i>byōinsen</i>	bee-oh'eensen
hut	<i>koya</i>	koh'yah
independent firing	<i>kakko shageki</i>	kahk'koh shah-ngeh'kee
infantry	<i>hohei</i>	hoh-hay'
—, mounted	<i>keiba hohei</i>	kee'bah hoh-hay'
inspection [ant-	<i>kenetsu</i>	kehn-eh'tsoo
instructor, assist-	<i>jokyō kwan</i>	joh-kee-oh' kwahn
insubordination	<i>fufuku, fuki</i>	foo-foo'koo, foo'kee
Intelligence Dept.	<i>kimitsu kyoku</i>	kee-mee'ts' kee-oh'koo
interpreter	<i>tsūyaku-kwan, tsū-ji</i>	tsoo'-yah'koo-kwahn,
interval	<i>kankaku</i>	kahnkah'koo [tsoo'-jee
intrench, to	<i>hōshō suru</i>	hoh-shoh soo'roo
killed in action	<i>senshi suru</i>	sen-shee soo'roo
knapsack	<i>hainō</i>	hi-noh'
ladder	<i>hashigo</i>	hah-shee'ngoh
lance, spear	<i>yari</i>	yah'ree
lancer	<i>sōkihei</i>	soh-keehay'
lashing (binding)	<i>kessoku</i>	kes-soh'koo
leave, on	<i>kyūka de oru</i>	kee-oo'kah deh oh'roo
left	<i>hidari</i>	heedah'ree
— turn	<i>hidari muke</i>	heedah'ree moo'keh
— wheel	<i>hidare e maware</i>	heedah'ree eh mahwah'-
lieutenant (army)	<i>chūi</i>	choo'ee [reh
— -colonel	<i>chūsa</i>	choo'sah
— -general	<i>chūjō</i>	choo-joh
line (rope)	<i>tsuna</i>	tsoo'nah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
line, firing	<i>shageki sen</i>	shah-ngeh'kee sen
—, in	<i>tsuranaru</i>	tsoo-rah-nah'roo
— of fire	<i>kwasen</i>	k(w)ah'sen
load, to (gun)	<i>hō wo sōten suru</i>	hoh woh soh'ten soo'roo
magazine	<i>kwayaku sōko</i>	k(w)ah-yah'koo soh'koh
— rifle	<i>rempatsujū</i>	rem-pahtsoo-joo'
main body	<i>hongun</i>	hohn'ngoon
major	<i>shōsa</i>	shoh'sah
— -general	<i>shōshō</i>	shoh'shoh
man-of-war	<i>gunkan</i>	goon'kahn
map	<i>dzu</i>	dzoo
march!	<i>susume!</i>	soosoo'meh!
—, forced	<i>kyōkōgun</i>	kee-oh-koh'ngoon
mark time, to	<i>ashibumi suru</i>	ahsheeboo'mee soo'roo
marksman	<i>shashu</i>	shah'shoo
midshipman	<i>kaigun-shō-i-kōhosei</i>	ki'ngoon-shoh-ee-koh'-
military police	<i>kempei</i>	kem-pay' [hoh-say
mine	<i>raikō</i>	ri-koh'
musketry	<i>shageki</i>	shah-ngeh'kee
— instruction	<i>shageki kyōren</i>	shah-ngeh'kee kee-oh'-
muzzle of a gun	<i>hōkō</i>	hoh-koh [ren
Navy, the	<i>kaigun</i>	ki'ngoon
officer	<i>shikwan, shōkō</i>	sh'k(w)ahn, shoh-koh
—, non-com.	<i>ka-shi</i>	kah-shee
—, petty [(N.C.O.)	<i>ka-shi-kwan</i>	kah-shee-k(w)ahn
—, staff	<i>sambō shōkō</i>	sahmboh' shoh-koh
officers' mess	<i>shōkō kaishokusho</i>	shoh'koh ki-shoh-koo-
order (command)	<i>meirei</i>	mayray' [shoh
orderly	<i>denrei ka-shi</i>	denray' kah-shee
outpost	<i>zenshō</i>	zenshoh'
parade	<i>kwampeishiiki</i>	k(w)ahmpay' shee'kee
parole	<i>mongō</i>	mohngoh'
patrol	<i>sekikō</i>	seh-keekoh'
pay (officer's)	<i>hōkyū</i>	hoh-kee-oo'
— (soldier's)	<i>kyūryō</i>	kee-oo-ree-oh
paymaster	<i>gunri</i>	goon'ree
pickaxe	<i>tsuruppashi</i>	tsooroo-pah'shee
picket	<i>sho-hei</i>	shoh-hay'
pile arms!	<i>kume jū!</i>	koo'meh joo!
pontoon	<i>kōkyō</i>	koh-kee-oh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
post	<i>shōhsho</i>	shoh'shoh
present!	<i>nerae!</i>	neh-rah'eh!
— arms!	<i>sasage jū!</i>	sahsah'nggeh joo!
prisoner of war	<i>fūryō</i>	f'ree-oh'
—, to take	<i>toriko ni suru</i>	tohree'koh nee soo'roo
promotion	<i>shinkyū</i>	sheenkee-oo'
punishment	<i>chō-kai</i>	choh-ki
private, a	<i>heisotsu</i>	haysoh'tsoo
quartermaster	<i>kyūyō-gakari</i>	kee-oo-yoh-ngahkah'ree
— -sergeant	<i>kyūyō gunso</i>	kee-oo'yoh goon'soh
quarters	<i>ei</i>	ay
quick march!	<i>haya ashi!</i>	hah'yah ah'shee
range of gun	<i>shatei</i>	shah-tay'
rank (in army)	<i>ikai</i>	eeki'
— and file	<i>heishi</i>	hay'shee
—, front	<i>zenretsu</i>	zenreh'tsoo
—, rear	<i>kōretsu</i>	koh'reh-tsoo
rations	<i>kōbun</i>	koh'boon
ready!	<i>yōi</i>	yoh'ee
rear, the	<i>hai-men</i>	hi-men
rear-admiral	<i>kaigun-shōshō</i>	ki'ngoon-shoh-shoh
reconnaissance	<i>teisatsu</i>	taysah'tsoo
reconnoitre, to	<i>teisatsu suru</i>	taysah'tsoo soo'roo
recruit, a	<i>shimpei, nyūtaisha</i>	sheem-pay', nee-oo'ti-shah
Red Cross Society	<i>sekiyūjisha</i>	sehkeejoo'jeeshah
redoubt	<i>kakumembō</i>	kah-koo-mem-boh'
regiment, cavalry	<i>kihei rentai</i>	keehay' renti'
—, infantry	<i>hohei rentai</i>	hoh-hay' renti'
regulations	<i>kyōrei</i>	kee-oh'ray
reins	<i>tazuna</i>	tah-dzoo'nah
report, a	<i>tsūhō</i>	tsoo-hoh
reserves	<i>yobi, kōbi</i>	yoh'bee, koh'bee
retire, retreat (to)	<i>taishoku suru</i>	ti-shoh'koo soo'roo
	<i>taikyaku suru</i>	ti-kee-ah'koo soo'roo
reveille	<i>kishōrappa</i>	keeshoh'rahppah
review	<i>kwampeishiki</i>	k(w)ahmpay'-shee'kee
rifle	<i>shō-jū</i>	shoh-joo
right, the	<i>migi</i>	mee'nghee
— turn!	<i>migi muke</i>	mee'nghee moo'keh [reh
— wheel!	<i>migi e maware</i>	mee'nghee eh mahwah'-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
roll-call, the	<i>tenko</i>	ten'koh
route-march	<i>kōgun</i>	koh'ngoon
saddle	<i>kura</i>	koo'rah
sailor, bluejacket	<i>suihei</i>	soo-ee-hay'
— (merc. marine)	<i>sui fu</i>	soo-ee'foo
salute, a	<i>keirei</i>	kay-ray'
—, to	<i>keirei suru</i>	kayray' soo'roo
scout, a	<i>saisaku</i>	si-sah'koo
—, to	<i>sōsaku suru</i>	soh'sah-koo soo'roo
sentry	<i>bampeï</i>	bahm-pay'
sergeant	<i>gunsō</i>	goonsoh'
— -major	<i>sōchō</i>	soh-choh
servant, officers'	<i>jūsotsu</i>	joo'sohtsoo
service (duty)	<i>kimmu</i>	keem'moo
—, special	<i>tokubetsu kimmu</i>	tohkoobeh'tsoo keem'-
shell	<i>hōdan</i>	hoh'dahn [moo
— fire	<i>hōdan shageki</i>	hoh'dahn shah-ngheh'kee
shot, a	<i>dangwan</i>	dahn'ng(w)ahn
shoulder arms!	<i>ninae jū!</i>	nee-nah'eh joo!
sight (of gun)	<i>shōjaku</i>	shoh'jahkoo
signal, to	<i>shingō suru</i>	sheen-goh' soo'roo
signaller	<i>shingō-hei</i>	sheen-goh'-hay
skirmish, to	<i>shōtō suru</i>	shoh-toh soo'roo
skirmishers	<i>sampeï</i>	sahmpay'
skirmishing	<i>sansen</i>	sahn'sen
soldier	<i>heitai, gunjin</i>	hay-ti', goon'jeen
spade	<i>hishū</i>	heeshoo'
spy	<i>kanchō</i>	kahnchoh'
squadron (cavalry)	<i>kihei no chūtai</i>	keehay' noh chooti'
square	<i>hōjin</i>	hoh'jeen
staff, the	<i>sambō</i>	sahmboh'
stand at ease!	<i>yasume!</i>	yahsoo'meh!
step, pace	<i>hodo</i>	hoh'doh
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	ahboo'mee
store, ordnance-	<i>hōhei bukō</i>	hoh'hay bookoh.'
strategy	<i>senryaku</i>	sen-ree-ah'koo
stretcher	<i>tanka</i>	tahn'kah
— -bearer	<i>tankasotsu</i>	tahnkahsoh'tsoo
supplies, field	<i>senji kyūyō</i>	sen'jee kee-oo-yoh [tsoo
supply column	<i>ryōshoku jūretsu.</i>	ree-oh'shohkoo joo'reh-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
surgeon	<i>guni</i>	goon'yee
surround, to	<i>gōi suru</i>	goh'ee soo'roo
sword	<i>katana, ken</i>	kah-tah'nah, ken
swords! carry	<i>sasage to!</i>	sahsah'ngheh toh!
tactics	<i>senjutsū</i>	sen-joots'
tent	<i>temmaku</i>	temmah'koo
tent-peg	<i>yaeikō</i>	yah-ay-koh'
torpedo	<i>suirai</i>	sooeee-ri'
torpedo-boat	<i>suirai-tei</i>	sooeee-ri'-tay
— — destroyer	<i>suirai kuchikutei</i>	sooeee-ri' koocheekootay'
trenches	<i>zango</i>	zahn'ngoh
troops	<i>guntai</i>	goonti'
unfix bayonets!	<i>tore ken!</i>	toh'reh ken!
uniform	<i>gumpuku</i>	goom-poo'koo [seh!
unlimber!	<i>zensha wo hazuse!</i>	zen'shah woh hahdzoo'-
veterinary surgeon	<i>jūi</i>	joo'ee
volley	<i>isseikwa</i>	ees-say'k(w)ah
volunteer, a	<i>shigwanhei</i>	shee-ngwahn'hay
wagon, a	<i>sha</i>	shah
war	<i>sensō, ikusa</i>	sensoh', ee-koo-sah
water-bottle	<i>suizutsu</i>	sooedzoo'tsoo
wheel, to	<i>senkwai suru</i>	senk(w)i' soo'roo
who goes there?	<i>tare da?</i>	tah'reh dah?
works, earth-	<i>dokō</i>	doh-koh'
wound, a	<i>sōshō, kizu</i>	soh-shoh, kee'dzoo
wounded, the	<i>fushō-sha</i>	foo-shoh'shah

27. Cardinal Numbers. (*Gen-sūji*.)

Japanese (rom.)*	Pronunciation.	Japanese (rom.)†	Pronunciation.
1 <i>ichi</i>	ee'chee	OR <i>hitotsū</i>	sheetoh'ts'
2 <i>ni</i>	nee	„ <i>futatsū</i>	footah'ts'
3 <i>san</i>	sahn	„ <i>mitsū</i>	mee'ts'
4 <i>shi</i>	shee	„ <i>yotsū</i>	yoh'ts'
5 <i>go</i>	goh	„ <i>itsūtsū</i>	ee'ts(oo)ts'
6 <i>roku</i>	roh'koo	„ <i>mutsū</i>	moo'ts'
7 <i>shichi</i>	sh'chee	„ <i>nanatsū</i>	nahnah'ts'
8 <i>hachi</i>	hah'chee	„ <i>yatsū</i>	yah'ts'
9 <i>ku</i>	koo	„ <i>kokonotsū</i>	kohkohnoh'ts'
10 <i>juu</i>	jew	„ <i>tō</i>	toh

* The words in this list are of Chinese origin. (See notes following the list.)

† These words are of purely Japanese origin.

11	<i>jiu-ichi*</i> (jew-ee'chee)			
12	<i>jiu-ni</i> †	26	<i>ni-jiu-roku</i>	100 <i>hiaku</i> (hee-ah'koo)
13	<i>jiu-san</i>	27	<i>ni-jiu-shichi</i>	200 <i>ni-hiaku</i>
14	<i>jiu-shi</i>	28	<i>ni-jiu-hachi</i>	300 <i>sam-biaku</i>
15	<i>jiu-go</i>	29	<i>ni-jiu-ku</i>	400 <i>shi-hiaku</i>
16	<i>jiu-roku</i>	30	<i>san-jiu</i>	500 <i>go-hiaku</i>
17	<i>jiu-shichi</i>	31	<i>san-jiu-ichi</i>	600 <i>rop-piaku</i>
18	<i>jiu-hachi</i>	32	<i>san-jiu-ni</i>	700 <i>shichi-hiaku</i>
19	<i>jiu-ku</i>	40	<i>shi-jiu</i>	800 <i>hap-piaku</i>
20	<i>ni-jiu</i>	50	<i>go-jiu</i>	900 <i>ku-hiaku</i>
21	<i>ni-jiu-ichi</i>	60	<i>roku-jiu</i>	1000 <i>sen</i> (sen)
22	<i>ni-jiu-ni</i>	70	<i>shichi-jiu</i>	2000 <i>ni-sen</i>
23	<i>ni-jiu-san</i>	80	<i>hachi-jiu</i>	8000 <i>has-sen</i> (hahs-sen)
24	<i>ni-jiu-shi</i>	90	<i>ku-jiu</i>	10,000 <i>man</i> (mahn)
25	<i>ni-jiu-go</i>			100,000 <i>jiu-man</i> (jew-mahn)
				1,000,000 <i>hiaku-man</i>

1907 *Sen-ku-hiaku-shichi-nen* (sen-koo-hee-ah'koo-sh'chee-nen)

NOTES.—1. The Chinese numerals 1 to 10 must be employed only when standing *alone*, or preceding monosyllabic or un-compounded nouns derived from the *Chinese*.

2. When employed with nouns of purely Japanese origin, the terminal *tsū* of the Japanese numerals is dropped.

3. For further information on the use of the numerals the student is referred to Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 30-36.

28. Auxiliary Numerals.† (*Betsu-sū-ji.*)

In Japanese objects are usually enumerated as so many of a class or species, by means of "auxiliary numerals," which somewhat correspond with such an expression as "eight *head* of cattle." The following are those most commonly employed:—

Aux.	Pronunciation.	Applied to
<i>Nin</i>	neen ...	... human beings
<i>hiki</i>	hee'kee	... animals, a draught of a net, pieces of silk, etc.
<i>wa</i>	wah ...	... birds and bundles
<i>hon</i>	hohn ...	... sticks, cylinders, long and round articles (pencils, poles, masts, trees, etc.).

* The words in this list are of Chinese origin.

† Pronunciation already given in this list is not repeated.

‡ See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 32-34.

Aux.	Pronunciation.		Applied to
<i>mai</i>	<i>mi</i> ...	...	broad flat objects (papers, plates, coins, clothing, etc.)
<i>ken</i>	<i>ken</i> ...	...	houses and buildings in general
<i>so</i>	<i>soh</i> ...	...	ships, boats, etc.
<i>hai</i>	<i>hi</i> ...	...	"fills" of a cup, bowl, glass, etc.
<i>soku</i>	<i>soh'koo</i> ...	...	(pairs of) shoes, socks, sandals, etc.
<i>cho</i>	<i>choh</i> ...	...	objects such as jinrikishas, palanquins
<i>fuku</i>	<i>foo'koo</i> ...	...	doses of medicine, "smokes" of tobacco, etc.
<i>jo</i>	<i>joh</i> ...	...	mats; it designates the areas of compartments
<i>satsu</i>	<i>sah'tsoo</i> ...	...	volumes of books.
<i>suji</i>	<i>soo'jee</i> ...	...	extended objects, as rivers, roads
<i>dai</i>	<i>di</i> ...	...	vehicles
<i>mune</i>	<i>moo'neh</i> ..	..	ridge-like things or houses
<i>tsū</i>	<i>tsoo</i> ...	...	letters, documents
<i>kumi</i>	<i>koo'mee</i> ...	...	sets of objects, as toys; companies (of persons).
<i>tsutsumi</i>	<i>tsoo-tsoo'mee</i>		packages

29. Ordinal Numbers.* (*Jo-sū-ji.*)

	Japanese (rom.)	Pronunciation.		Japanese (rom.)
1st	<i>dai ichi</i> *	<i>di ee'chee</i>	17th	<i>dai-jiu-shichi</i>
2nd	— <i>ni</i>	— <i>nee</i>	18th	— <i>jiu-hachi</i>
3rd	— <i>san</i>	— <i>sahn</i>	19th	— <i>jiu-ku</i>
4th	— <i>shi</i>	— <i>shee</i>	20th	— <i>ni-jiu</i>
5th	— <i>go</i>	— <i>goh</i>	21st	— <i>ni-jiu-ichi</i>
6th	— <i>roku</i>	— <i>roh'koo</i>	22nd	— <i>ni-jiu-ni</i>
7th	— <i>shichi</i>	— <i>sh'chee'</i>	23rd	— <i>ni-jiu-san</i>
8th	— <i>hachi</i>	— <i>hah'chee</i>	24th	— <i>ni-jiu-shi</i>
9th	— <i>ku</i>	— <i>koo</i>	25th	— <i>ni-jiu-go</i>
10th	— <i>jiu</i>	— <i>jew</i>	26th	— <i>ni-jiu-roku</i>
11th	— <i>jiu-ichi</i>	— <i>jew-ee'chee</i>	27th	— <i>ni-jiu-shichi</i>
12th	— <i>jiu-ni</i>		28th	— <i>ni-jiu-hachi</i>
13th	— <i>jiu-san</i>		29th	— <i>ni-jiu-ku</i>
14th	— <i>jiu-shi</i>		30th	— <i>san-jiu</i>
15th	— <i>jiu-go</i>		40th	— <i>shi-jiu</i> [koo
16th	— <i>jiu-roku</i>		100th	— <i>hiaku hee'ah'</i>

* Instead of employing "dai" before, "ban" (bahn) may be used after the cardinals. See *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, p. 31.

30. Collective and Fractional Numbers, etc.

(Shu-gō-sū, bun-sū, nado.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
All	<i>mina</i> (emphatic,	mee'nah, meen'nah
century, a	<i>isseiki</i> [minna]	ees-say'kee
half-a-century	<i>hanseiki</i>	hahn-say'kee
couple (pair)	<i>ittsui</i>	eet-tsoo'ee
double (twice)	<i>bai, baihodo, nijiu</i>	bi, bi-hoh'doh, nee'jew
dozen	<i>ichi daasu</i>	ee'chee dah'soo
half-a-dozen	<i>han-daasu</i>	hahn-dah'soo
eighth	<i>hachi-bu-no-ichi</i>	hah'chee-boo-noh-ee'chee
first time	<i>hajime-ni</i>	hah-jee'meh-nee
fourth, a	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi</i>	shee-boo-noh-ee'chee
gross, a	<i>jiu-ni-daasu,</i> <i>ichi gorosu</i>	jew-nee-dah'soo, ee'chee-gohroh'soo
half, a	<i>hambun</i>	hahm'boon
once	<i>ichi do</i>	ee'chee doh
part (portion), a	<i>bubun</i>	boo'boon
quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$)	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi,</i> <i>ni-bu-go-rin</i>	shee'boo-noh-ee'chee, nee-boo-goh-reen
score	<i>ni-jiu</i>	nee-jew
second time	<i>ni-do-me</i>	nee-doh-meh
single (only one)	<i>tatta hitotsū no</i>	taht'tah sh'toh'tsoo noh
third, a	<i>sam-bu-no-ichi</i>	sahm-boo-noh-ee'chee
third time, the	<i>san-do-me</i>	sahn-doh-meh
three-fold	<i>san-bai-no</i>	sahn-bi'-noh
three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$)	<i>shi-bu-no-san</i>	shee-boo-noh-sahn
twice	<i>ni-do</i>	nee-doh
— as much	<i>ni-bai</i>	nee-bi [ree
the whole, all the	<i>mina de, sokkuri</i>	mee'nah deh, soh-koo-

31. Adjectives.* (Kei-ō-shi.)

Able	<i>dekiru</i>	dehkee'roo
afraid	<i>kowai</i>	koh-wi' [nah
all	<i>nokorazu, mina</i>	nohkohrah'dzoo, mee'-
alone	<i>hitori de</i>	sh'toh'ree deh
amusing	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-shee-roy' [ts'
another	<i>hoka no, mō hitotsū</i>	hoh'kah noh, mohsh'toh'-
awkward	<i>heta, buchō hō</i>	heh'tah, boo-choh' hoh
bad	<i>warui</i>	wahroo'ee

* For Grammatical Notes see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar S.T.*, pp. 61-66.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
beautiful	<i>kirei (na), utsūku</i>	keeray' (nah), oots'koo-
big	<i>ōkii, ōki (na) [shii</i>	<i>oh'kee, oh'kee (nah) [shee'</i>
bitter	<i>niyai</i>	nee-nghi'
blind	<i>mekura (no)</i>	meh-koo'rah (noh)
both	<i>ryō-hō, dore mo</i>	ree-oh-hoh, doh'reh moh
broad	<i>hiroī</i>	hee-roy'
bulky	<i>kasabatta</i>	kahsahbaht'tah
busy	<i>isogashii</i>	eesoh-ngah-shee'
certain	<i>tashika (na)</i>	tah-sh'kah (nah)
cheap	<i>yasui</i>	yahsoo'ee
clean	<i>kirei (na)</i>	kee-ray' (nah)
clever	<i>jōzu (na), rikō (na)</i>	joh'dzoo (nah), reekoh'
cold (weather)	<i>samui</i>	sahmoo'ee [(nah)
— (to the touch, or hands, feet, &c.)	<i>tsumetai</i>	tsoomeh-ti'
common (ordinary)	<i>nami no</i>	nah'mee noh
convenient	<i>benri na</i>	ben'ree nah
cool	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
damp	<i>shimeppoi</i>	sheemep-poy'
dangerous	<i>kennon (na), abunai</i>	ken'nohn (nah), ahbooni'
dark	<i>kurai</i>	koo-ri'
deaf	<i>tsumbō (no)</i>	tsoomboh' (noh)
dear (expensive)	<i>takai</i>	tahki'
deep	<i>fūkai</i>	f(oo)ki' [noh
different	<i>chigatta, betsu (no)</i>	chee-ngaht'tah, beh'tsoo
difficult	<i>muzukashii [shii</i>	moodzookahshee' [shee'
dirty	<i>kitanai, kitanara-</i>	keetahnī', keetahnahrah-
distant	<i>empō (na), tōi</i>	empoh' (nah), toh'ee
dull (weather)	<i>kumotta, uttōshii</i>	koomoht'tah, oot-toh'shee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
easy	<i>yasashii, zōsa nai</i>	yah-sah-shee', zoh'sah ni
empty	<i>kara (na)</i>	kah'rah (nah)
even (smooth)	<i>taira (na) [(no)</i>	ti'rah (nah) [(noh)
false	<i>hontō de nai, uso</i>	hohntoh' deh ni, oo'soh
far	<i>tōi, empō (na)</i>	toh'ee, empoh' (nah)
fast (speedy)	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
fine (minute)	<i>komakai</i>	kohmahki'
— (beautiful, &c.)	<i>kirei na, rippa na</i>	keeray' nah, reep'pah nah
flat	<i>taira (na), hirattai</i>	ti'rah (nah), heerah-ti'
fond (very)	<i>dai sūki</i>	di s'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
foolish	<i>bakarashii</i>	bah-kahrahshēe'
foreign	<i>seiyō no, gwaikoku</i>	say-yoh' noh, gwi-koh'koo
free	<i>jiyū (na)</i> [(no)]	jee-yoo' (nah) [(noh)]
fresh (eggs, &c.)	<i>umi-tate</i>	oo'mee-tah'teh
— (cool)	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
full	<i>ippai (na)</i>	eep-pi' (nah) [shee']
funny	<i>omoshiroi, okashii</i>	ohmohsheeroy', ohkah-
general (customary)	<i>ippan no, futsū no</i>	eep'pahn noh, foo-tsoo'
glad	<i>ureshii</i>	ooreh-shee' [noh]
good	<i>yoi, yoroshii</i>	yoy, yohrohshee'
grand (splendid)	<i>rippa (na), migoto</i>	reep'pah (nah), mee-
hard (solid)	<i>katai</i> [(na)]	kah-ti' [ngoh'toh (nah)]
— (difficult)	<i>mudzukashii</i>	moodzookahshee'
healthy	<i>tassha na</i>	tahs'shah nah
heavy	<i>omoi, omotai</i>	ohmoy', ohmohti'
high	<i>takai</i>	tah-ki'
honest	<i>shōjiki (na)</i>	shoh'jeekee (nah)
hot	<i>atsui, attakai</i>	ahtsoo'ee, aht-tah-ki'
— (as mustard)	<i>karai</i>	kahri'
idle	<i>nora-kurana,</i> <i>namaketa</i>	noh'rah-koo-rah'nah, nah-mah-keh'tah
ignorant	<i>mugaku na</i>	moo-ngah'koo nah
ignorant of	<i>fu-annai</i>	foo-ahn-ni'
ill (sick) [sequence]	<i>byōki</i>	bee-oh'kee
important, of con-	<i>daiji na</i>	di'jee nah
impossible	<i>dekinai</i>	deh-keeni'
inconvenient, un-	<i>fu-benri na</i>	foo-ben'ree nah
incorrect [suitable]	<i>nachigatta</i>	mah-chee-ngaht'tah
interesting	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-sheeroy'
just (equitable)	<i>tadashii, kōhei na</i>	tahdahshee', koh'hay nah
kind	<i>shinsetsu (na)</i>	sheenseh'tsoo (nah)
lame	<i>chimba, bikko</i>	cheem'bah, beek'koh
large, great	<i>dai (in compounds),</i>	di, oh-kee
late	<i>osoi</i> [ōki]	oh-soy'
lazy	<i>bushō (na)</i>	booshoh' (nah)
left (-hand)	<i>hidari</i>	heedah'ree
light (in weight)	<i>karui</i>	kahroo'ee
— (not dark)	<i>akarui</i>	ahkahroo'ee
little (small)	<i>chiisa (na), chiisai</i>	chee'sah (nah), cheesi'
long	<i>ながai</i>	nah-nghi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loose	<i>yurui</i>	yooroo'ee
loud	<i>takai ōki (na)</i>	tahki, oh'kee (nah)
low	<i>hīkui</i>	h(ee)koo'ee
many	<i>ōku no, ōi</i>	oh'koo noh, oh'ee
middle	<i>mannaka</i>	mahn-nah'kah
more	<i>motto</i>	moh't'toh
much	<i>takūsan</i>	tah-k'sahn'
narrow	<i>semai</i>	seh-mi'
near	<i>chikai</i>	cheeki' [yoh' nah
necessary	<i>kanjin na, hitsuyō</i>	kahn-jeen nah, heetsoo-
next	<i>tsugi no</i> [na	tsoong'ee noh
numerous	<i>ōi</i>	oh'ee
old (of things)	<i>furui</i>	fooroo'ee
— (of persons)	<i>toshiyori (no), toshitotta</i>	tohshee-yoh'ree (noh), toh-shee-toht'tah
opposite	<i>no mukō ni</i>	noh mookoh' nee
other	<i>betsū no, hoka no</i>	bets' noh, hoh'kah noh
painful	<i>itai</i>	eeti'
pale	<i>ao-zameta</i>	ah'oh-zahmeh'tah
polite	<i>teinei (na)</i>	tay-nay' (nah)
poor	<i>bimbō (na)</i> [kushii	beembob' (nah) [shee'
pretty	<i>kirei (na), utsu-</i>	keeray' (nah), ootsookoo-
proper	<i>sōtō (na), sōō (na)</i>	soh-toh (nah), soh-oh (nah)
pure (unadultera- queer [ted])	<i>junsui na myō (na), kitai (na)</i>	joonsoo'ee (nah) mee-oh' (nah), keeti' (nah)
quick	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
quiet	<i>shizuka (na)</i>	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
rare	<i>mare (na)</i>	mah'reh (nah)
raw (uncooked)	<i>nama (no)</i>	nah'mah (noh)
real	<i>hontō (no), makoto (no)</i>	hohntoh' (noh), mahkoh'- toh (noh)
rich	<i>kane-mochi (no)</i>	kah'neh moh'chee (noh)
right (proper)	<i>honto (no), ii</i>	hohn'toh (noh), ee
— (-hand)	<i>migi</i>	mee'nghee
ripe (of fruit)	<i>juku shīta</i>	joo'koo sh'tah'
rough	<i>arai</i>	ahri'
round	<i>marui</i>	mahroo'ee
rude	<i>shitsurei (na), shikkei (na)</i>	sheetsooray' (nah), sheek-kay' (nah)
safe	<i>daijobu (na)</i>	di-joh'boo (nah)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
same	<i>onaji</i>	ohnah'jee
shallow	<i>asai</i>	ahsi'
short (in length)	<i>mijikai</i>	meejeeki'
silly	<i>baka (na)</i>	bah'kah (nah)
simple	<i>wakari-yasui,</i> <i>tegarui</i>	wahkah'ree-yahsoo'ee, teh-ngahroo'ee
sleepy	<i>nemui</i>	neh-moo'ee
slovenly	<i>zon-zai na</i>	zohn-zi nah
slow	<i>osoi</i>	oh-soy'
small	<i>chiisai, chiisa (na)</i>	cheesi', chee'sah (nah)
soft	<i>yawarakai, yawa-</i> <i>katai [raka (na)]</i>	yahwahrahki', yahwah- kahti' [rah'kah (nah)]
solid	<i>kinodoku</i>	keenohdoh'koo
sorry (for another)	<i>suppai</i>	soop-pi'
sour	<i>betsudan na,</i> <i>tokubetsu na</i>	betsoo'dahn nah, toh-koo-behtsoo nah
special	<i>shikaku (na)</i>	sh'kah'koo (nah)
square	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
stiff	<i>shizuka (na)</i>	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
still (tranquil)	<i>massugu (na)</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo (nah)
straight	<i>fūshigi (na)</i>	f(oo)shee'nghee (nah)
strange	<i>tsuyoi</i>	tsoo-yoy' [(nah)]
strong	<i>baka(na), tomma(na)</i>	bah'kah (nah), tohm-mah
stupid	<i>amai</i>	ahmi'
sweet	<i>sei no takai</i>	say noh tahki'
tall	<i>sono</i>	soh'noh
that	<i>koi</i>	koy
thick (consistency)	<i>atsui</i>	ahtsoo'ee
— (in dimension)	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
tight	<i>urusai, mendō (na)</i>	ooroosi', mendoh' (nah)
troublesome	<i>honto (no), makoto</i> <i>(no)</i>	hohn'toh (noh), mahkoh'- toh (noh)
true	<i>yondokoronai [(na)]</i>	yohndohkohrohni' [(nah)]
unavoidable	<i>kyū kutsū, fūjyū</i>	keoo-koots', foojee-yoo'
uncomfortable	<i>fu-shiawase (na)</i>	foo-sheeahwah'seh (nah)
unhappy	<i>funinjō, fūshinsetsu</i> <i>(na) [fu-kwai]</i>	fooneenjoh, foo'sheenset- soo (nah) [foo-ki]
unkind	<i>ambai ga warui,</i> <i>kyū na [tatsu]</i>	ahmbi' gah wahroo'ee, kee-oo' nah [nee tah'tsoo]
unwell	<i>chōhō (na), yaku ni</i>	choh-hoh (nah), yah'koo
urgent		
useful		

English.	(romanized).	Pronunciation.
useless	<i>yaku ni tatanai</i>	yah'koo nee tahtahni'
usual	<i>tsūrei (no), heizei (no)</i>	tsoo'ray (noh), hay-zay' (noh)
— (suitable)	<i>atarimae no, tekitō na</i>	ahtahreemah'eh noh, teh-kee-toh' nah
vain	<i>nama-iki (na), kōman (na)</i>	nah'mah-ee'kee (nah) koh'mahn (nah)
various	<i>iro-iro (na), ironna</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh (nah), ee-rohn'nah
warm	<i>atatakai, atataka (na), attakai</i>	ahtahtahki', ahtahtah'-kah (nah), attahki'
weak	<i>yowai</i>	yoh-wi' [(nah)]
well (in health)	<i>jōbu (na), tassha (na)</i>	joh'boo (nah), tahs'shah
whole	<i>mina, sōtai (no)</i>	mee'nah, soh'ti (noh)
wide	<i>hiro</i>	heeroy'
worth (in value)	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ahti', neh-oo'chee
worthless	<i>tsumaranai, yaku-nashi</i>	tsoomahrahn'i', yahkoo-nah'shee [ngah'tah
wrong	<i>warui, machi-gatta</i>	wahroo'ee mah'chee-
young	<i>wakai</i>	wahki'

32. Verbs.* (Dōshi.)

To accept	<i>uketoru</i>	ookehtoh'roo
to add	<i>kuwaeru, awaseru</i>	koowah'ehroo, ahwahseh'-eereh'roo [roo
to admit (allow to)	<i>ireru</i>	yooro'o'soo [eh-roo
to allow [enter]	<i>yurusu</i>	hentoh'soo'roo, kohtah'-kah'tah woh tsookeh'roo, sohroh'ehroo
to answer	<i>hentō suru, kotaeru</i>	
to arrange (put in order)	<i>kata wo tsukeru, soroeru</i>	
to arrive	<i>tōchaku suru, tsuku</i>	toh'chahkoo soo'roo,
to ask	<i>kiku, tou</i>	kee'koo, toh'oo [tsoo'koo
to assist	<i>tetsudau</i>	teh-tsoodow'
to bark	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
to bathe	<i>mizu wo abiru</i>	mee'dzoo woh ahbee'roo
to beat	<i>butsu, utsu</i>	boo'tsoo, oo'tsoo
to become	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to begin (intr.)	<i>hajimaru</i>	hahjeemah'roo
to believe	<i>shinjiru</i>	sheen-jee'roo
to bend (intr.)	<i>magaru</i>	mah-ngah'roo

* See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 39-61.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to bite	<i>kui-tsūku, kamu</i>	koo'ee-ts'koo, kah'moo
to boil water (<i>tr.</i>)	<i>wakasu</i>	wahkah'soo
to boil (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>waku</i>	wah'koo
to borrow	<i>kariru</i>	kahree'roo
to break (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kowasu, oru</i>	kohwah'soo, oh'roo
to break (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>kowareru, oreru</i>	kohwahreh'roo, ohreh'-
to bring (an object)	<i>motte kuru</i>	moht'teh koo'roo [roo
— (a person)	<i>tsurete kuru</i>	tsooreh'teh koo'roo
to build	<i>tateru</i>	tahteh'roo
to buy	<i>kau</i>	kow
to call (waken)	<i>okosu</i>	ohkoh'soo
to carry	<i>hakobu</i>	hahkoh'boo
to change (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kaeru, torikaeru</i>	kah'ehroo, tohreekah'-
— (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>kawaru</i>	kahwah'roo [ehroo
to choose	<i>erabu</i>	ehrah'boo
to clear (weather)	<i>agaru</i>	ah-ngah'roo
to climb	<i>noboru</i>	nohboh'roo
to collect (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>yoseru</i>	yohseh'roo
— (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>atsumeru</i>	ah-tsoo-meh'roo
to come	<i>kuru</i>	koo'roo
to come in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to consent	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to cough	<i>seki ga deru</i>	seh'kee gah deh'roo
to count	<i>kazoeru</i>	kahzoh'eh-roo
to cry, weep	<i>naku</i>	nah'koo
to cut	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to dance	<i>odoru</i>	ohdoh'roo [roo
to decide	<i>kimeru, kettei suru</i>	keemeh'roo, ket-tay' soo'-
to die	<i>shinu, shinuru</i>	shee'noo, sheenoo'roo
to dislike	<i>kirau</i>	kee-row' (like now)
to dismiss	<i>hima wo yaru</i>	hee'mah woh yah'roo [soo
to do	<i>suru, nasu, itasu</i>	soo'roo, nah'soo, eetah'-
to doubt	<i>fūshin ni omoï</i>	f'sheen' nee ohmoh'(oo)
to dream	<i>yume wo miru</i>	yoo'meh woh mee'roo
to drink	<i>nomu</i>	noh'moo [soo
to dry (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kawakasu, hosu</i>	kah-wah-kah'soo, hoh'-
to eat	<i>taberu</i> [polite]	tahbeh'roo [(oo')
to engage	<i>tanomï (yatoï, less</i>	tahnoh'm(oo) [yah-toh-
to explain, make clear	<i>bemmei suru, toki akasu</i>	bem-may'soo'roo, toh'kee ahkah'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to fail	<i>sokonau, hazureru</i>	soh-koh-now', hahdzoo-reh'roo
to faint	<i>me wo mawasu, kizetsu suru</i>	meh woh mahwah'soo, keezeh'tzoo soo'roo
to fall	<i>ochiru</i>	oh-chee'roo [roo
to feel	<i>kanjiru, oboeru</i>	kahnjee'roo, ohboh'eh-
to fill	<i>ippai ni suru</i>	eep-pi' nee soo'roo
to find	<i>mi-ataru, mi-dasu, mi-tsūkeru</i>	mee-ahtah'roo, mee-dah'-soo, mee-ts(oo)keh'roo
to finish	<i>shimau</i>	sheemow' (like cow)
to fish	<i>uwo wo tsuru</i>	oo'woh woh tsoo'roo
to fly	<i>tobu</i>	toh'boo
to follow	<i>tsuite iku</i>	tsooe'e'teh ee'koo
to forget	<i>wasureru</i>	wah-sooreh'roo
to forgive	<i>yurusu</i>	yoaroo'soo
to gain	<i>mōkeru</i>	moh'kehroo
to gather (tr.)	<i>atsūmeru</i>	ahts'meh'roo
to get in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to get out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to get up (rise)	<i>okiru</i>	ohkee'roo
to give	<i>yaru</i>	yah'roo
to go	<i>iku</i>	ee'koo
to go away	<i>itte shimau</i>	eet'teh sheemow'
to go in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to go out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to guide	<i>annai suru</i>	ahn-ni' soo'roo
to hang (tr.)	<i>tsuru, kakeru, tsuri-ageru</i>	tsoo'roo, kahkeh'roo, tsoo'ree-ah-ngheh'roo
to have	<i>motsu, motte iru</i>	moh'tsoo, moht'teh ee'-
to hear	<i>kiku</i>	kee'koo [roo
to help	<i>sewa wo suru, tetsu-</i>	seh'wah woh soo'roo, teh-
to hire (a servant)	<i>yatoï [dau</i>	yahtoh'(oo) [tsoodow'
to hire(a house,etc.)	<i>kariru</i>	kahree'roo
to hit	<i>butsu, ateru</i>	boo'tsoo, ah-teh'roo
to hold (contain)	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to be hungry	<i>haraga heru, o naka ga suki</i>	hahrah'ngah heh'roo, oh nah'kah gah soo'kee
to hurt (intr.)	<i>itamu [masū</i>	eetah'moo [mah's'
to hurt one's-self	<i>kega wo suru</i>	keh'ngah woh soo'roo
to interfere	<i>jama suru</i>	jah'mah soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to interpret	<i>tsūben wo suru</i>	<i>tsoo'ben woh soo'roo</i>
to invite	<i>maneku</i>	<i>mahneh'koo</i>
to join (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>tsugu, awaseru</i>	<i>tsoo'ngoo, ahwahseh'roo</i>
to keep (things)	<i>tamotsu, motte iru</i>	<i>tahmoh'tsoo, moht'teh</i>
to kill	<i>korosu</i>	<i>kohroh'soo</i> [ee'roo]
to knock	<i>tataku</i>	<i>tah'tah'koo</i>
to know	<i>shiru, shitte iru</i>	<i>shee'roo, sheet'teh ee'roo</i>
to label	<i>fuda wo tsukeru</i>	<i>foo'dah woh tsookeh'roo</i>
to last	<i>motsu</i>	<i>moh'tsoo</i>
to laugh	<i>warau</i>	<i>wah-rah'oo</i>
to lead	<i>hīku, annai suru</i>	<i>h(ee)koo, ahn-ni' soo'roo</i>
to learn	<i>manabu, narau</i>	<i>mahnah'boo, nahrah'oo</i>
to leave off (cease)	<i>yosu, yameru</i>	<i>yoh'soo, yahmeh'roo</i>
to lend	<i>kasu</i>	<i>kah'soo</i>
to let (permit)	<i>saseru, yurusu</i>	<i>sahseh'roo, yooroo'soo</i>
to lie down	<i>neru</i>	<i>neh'roo</i>
to lift	<i>mochi-ageru</i>	<i>moh'chee-ah-ngheh'roo</i>
to light (a fire)	<i>hi wo taku</i>	<i>hee woh tah'koo</i> [roo]
to light (a lamp)	<i>rampu wo tsūkeru</i>	<i>rahm'poo woh ts(oo)keh'-</i>
to like	<i>konomu, sūki</i>	<i>kohnoh'moo, s'kee'</i>
to live (reside)	<i>sumau</i>	<i>soomow'</i>
to lock	<i>jō wo orosu</i>	<i>joh woh ohroh'soo</i>
to look at	<i>miru</i>	<i>mee'roo</i>
to look for	<i>sagasu</i>	<i>sah-ngah'soo</i> [now']
to lose (<i>tr.</i>)	<i>naku suru, ushinau</i>	<i>nah'koo soo'roo, oshee-</i>
to love	<i>aisuru</i>	<i>i-soo'roo</i> [koo'roo]
to make	<i>koshiraeru, tsukuru</i>	<i>koh-sheerah'ehroo, tsoo-</i>
to make a mistake	<i>ayamatsu</i>	<i>ah-yah-mah'tsoo</i>
to manage	<i>tori-atsūkau</i>	<i>toh'ree-ah-ts'kow'</i>
to mend	<i>naosu, tsūkuroū</i>	<i>nah-oh'soo, ts'kooroh'-</i>
to mix (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>mazeru</i>	<i>mahzeh'roo</i> [(oo)]
to move (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>ugokasu</i>	<i>oo-ngohkah'soo</i>
to move (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>ugoku</i>	<i>oo-ngoh'koo</i>
to object	<i>koshō wo iū</i>	<i>kohshoh' woh eeoo'</i>
to observe	<i>mi-ukeru, ki-ga</i> <i>tsūku</i>	<i>mee-ookeh'roo, kee-ngah</i> <i>ts(oo)koo'</i> [roo]
to offer	<i>ageru, susumeru</i>	<i>ah-ngeh'roo, soosoomeh'-</i>
to omit	<i>otosu</i>	<i>oh'toh'soo</i>
to open (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>akeru</i>	<i>ahkeh'roo</i>
to open (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>aku</i>	<i>ah'koo</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to order (at shop)	<i>atsuraeru</i>	ahtsoorah'ehroo
to order (command)	<i>ii-tsūkeru</i>	ee-ts(oo)keh'roo
to pack	<i>ni zukuri wo suru</i>	nee dzookoo'ree woh soo'-
to pay	<i>harau</i>	hahrow' [roo
to permit	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to perspire	<i>ase ni naru</i>	ah'seh nee nah'roo
to pick	<i>tsumu</i>	tsoo'moo
to pick up	<i>hiroū</i>	heeroh'(oo)
to play	<i>asobu</i>	ahsoh'boo
to pour	<i>tsugu</i>	tsoo'ngoo
to prepare	<i>koshiraeru, shītaku wo suru</i>	kosheerah'ehroo, sh'tah'- koo woh soo'roo
to prevent	<i>jama wo suru, samatageru</i>	jah'mah woh soo'roo, sahmahtah-ngeh'roo
to promise	<i>yakūsoku suru</i>	yah-k(oo)soh'koo soo'roo
to pull	<i>hīku</i>	h(ee)koo
to push	<i>osu</i>	oh'soo
to put	<i>oku, sueru</i>	oh'koo, soo-eh'roo
to put off	<i>nobasu</i>	nohbah'soo
to put on (don)	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to rain	<i>ame ga furu</i>	ahmeh gah foo'roo
to raise	<i>ageru</i>	ah-ngheh'roo
to read	<i>yomu</i>	yoh'moo
to receive	<i>uke-toru</i>	oo'keh-toh'roo
to recommend	<i>susumeru</i>	soosoomeh'roo
to refuse	<i>kotowaru</i>	kohtohwah'roo
to remain	<i>nokoru, amaru</i>	nohkoh'roo, ahmah'roo
to remember	<i>oboeru</i>	ohboh'ehroo
to repay	<i>kaesu, henkyaku suru</i>	kah'eh-soo, hen-kee-ah'- koo soo'roo
to rest	<i>yasumu</i>	yahsoo'moo
to return (trans.)	<i>kaesu</i>	kah'eh-soo
to return (intr.)	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
to ride	<i>noru</i>	noh'roo
to ring (intr.)	<i>narasu</i>	nahrah'soo
to ring (trans.)	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to roast	<i>yaku</i>	yah'koo
to rub	<i>kosuru</i>	koh-soo'roo
to run	<i>kakeru</i>	kahkeh'roo
to save	<i>tasūkeru</i>	tah-s'keh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to say	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to see	<i>miru</i>	mee'roo
to seem, appear	<i>mieru</i>	mee-eh'roo
to send	<i>yaru, tsūkawasu</i>	yah'roo, ts(oo)kahwah'soo
to sew	<i>nuu [suru]</i>	noo [roo]
to share	<i>wakeru, bumpai</i>	wahkeh'roo boomp'i' soo'-
to shave	<i>hige wo suru (soru)</i>	hee'ngheh woh soo'roo
to shine	<i>teru</i>	teh'roo [(soh'roo)]
to show	<i>miseru</i>	meeseh'roo
to shut (trans.)	<i>shimeru</i>	sheemeh'roo
to sing (of persons)	<i>utau; (birds, naku)</i>	ootow' (nah'koo)
to sit (as European)	<i>koshi wo kakeru</i>	koh'shee woh kahkeh'roo
to sit (as Japanese)	<i>suwaru</i>	soowah'roo
to sleep	<i>neru</i>	neh'roo
to smoke	<i>tabako wo nomu</i>	tahbah'koh woh noh'moo
to sneeze	<i>kūshami wo suru</i>	k'shah'mee woh soo'roo
to sow	<i>maku</i>	mah'koo
to spend	<i>tsuiyasu, tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, ts'kow'
to spoil	<i>sonjiru</i>	sohn-jee'roo
to stand (intr.)	<i>tatsu</i>	tah'tsoo
to start (set out)	<i>shuttatsu suru,</i>	shoot-tah'tsoo soo'roo,
to steal	<i>nusumu [tatsu]</i>	noosoo'moo [tah'tsoo]
to stop (trans.)	<i>tomeru</i>	tohmeh'roo
to stop (intr.)	<i>tomaru</i>	tohmah'roo
to sweep	<i>haku</i>	hah'koo
to swim	<i>oyogu</i>	oh-yoh'ngoo
to take	<i>toru</i>	toh'roo
to take care	<i>ki wo tsūkeru</i>	kee woh ts(oo)keh'roo
to talk	<i>hanasu</i>	hahnah'soo
to tear (trans.)	<i>saku, yabuku</i>	sah'koo, yahboo'koo
to tell	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to tell (relate)	<i>kataru</i>	kahtah'roo
to thank	<i>rei wo iu</i>	ray woh ee'oo
to think	<i>omou, zonziru</i>	ohmoh'(oo), zohn-jee'roo
to throw	<i>nageru, hōru</i>	nah-ngheh'roo, hoh'roo
to tie	<i>shibaru</i>	sheebah'roo
to touch	<i>sawaru, fureru</i>	sahwah'roo, foo-reh'roo
to travel	<i>ryokō suru, tabi wo suru</i>	ree-ohkoh' soo'roo, tah'- bee woh soo'roo
to try	<i>yatte miru, tamesu</i>	yaht'teh mee'roo, tah- meh'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to turn (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>mawasu</i>	mahwah'soo
to turn (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>mawaru</i>	mahwah'roo
to understand	<i>wakaru</i>	wahkah'roo
to use	<i>mochiiru, tsukau</i>	moh-chee'roo, tsookow'
to wait	<i>matsu</i>	mah'tsoo
to walk	<i>aruku</i>	ahroo'koo [moo
to want	<i>iru, hoshii, nozomu</i>	ee'roo, hoh-shee, nohzoh'-
to warn	<i>imashimeru, koto- waru</i>	eemah-sheemeh'roo, koh-toh-wah'roo
to waste (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>tsuiyasu, muda ni tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, moo'dah nee ts(oo)kow'
to watch, to keep watch	<i>ban wo suru</i>	bahn woh soo'roo
to wear (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to wear (<i>intr.</i>)	<i>motsu</i>	moh'tsoo
to weigh (<i>trans.</i>)	<i>hakaru</i>	hahkah'roo
to wipe	<i>nugū fūku</i>	noo-ngoo' f(oo)koo'
to wish	<i>nozomu, hoshii(adj.)</i>	noh-zoh'moo, hoh-shee'
to work	<i>hataraku</i>	hahtahrah'koo
to wrap up	<i>tsutsumu</i>	tsoo-tsoo'moo
to yawn	<i>akubi suru</i>	ahkoo'bee soo'roo

33. Adverbs, Particles, Conjunctions, Pronouns,* &c.

(*Fukushi, Teniwoha, Setsuzokushi, Daimeshi.*)

about (nearly)	<i>oyoso, kurai (gurai),</i>	ohyoh'soh, koori'(goori'),
above	<i>no ue</i> [hodo]	noh oo'eh [hoh'doh]
according to	<i>ni yotte</i>	nee yoht'teh
across	<i>yoko ni</i>	yoh'koh nee
after	<i>no nochi ni</i>	noh noh'chee nee
afterwards	<i>nochi ni</i>	noh'chee nee
again	<i>mata</i>	mah'tah
ago	<i>mae ni</i>	mah'eh nee
almost	<i>hotondo</i>	hohtohn'doh [nee
already	<i>mohaya, sude ni</i>	moh-hah'yah, soo'deh
also	<i>mo, yahari, yappari</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree, yahp-
always	<i>itsudemo</i>	heetsoodeh'moh [pah'ree
among	<i>no uchi ni</i>	noh oo'chee nee
anybody	<i>dare de mo</i>	dah'reh deh moh

* For the grammar of these Parts of Speech see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
anything any time	<i>nan de mo</i> <i>nan doki de mo,</i> <i>itsu de mo</i>	nahn deh moh nahn doh'kee deh moh, ee'tsoo deh moh
anywhere around	<i>doko de mo</i> <i>no mawari ni</i>	doh'koh deh moh noh mahwah'ree nee
at	<i>ni, de</i>	nee, deh
at last	<i>yōyaku, tsui ni</i>	<i>yoh'yahkoo, tsoo'ee nee</i>
because	<i>kara</i>	kah'rah
before	<i>saki, no mae ni</i>	sah'kee, noh mah'eh nee
behind	<i>no ura ni, no</i>	noh oo'rah nee, noh
below	<i>shīta</i> [<i>ushiro ni</i>	sh'tah' [ooshee'roh nee
beneath	<i>no shīta ni</i>	noh sh'tah nee
besides	<i>no hoka ni</i>	noh hoh'kah nee
between	<i>no aida ni</i>	noh i'dah nee
by	<i>ni, de, no soba ni</i>	nee, deh, noh sohbah nee
certainly (without doubt)	<i>chigai nai, mochi-</i> <i>ron</i>	chee-nghi' ni, mohchee'- rohn
daily	<i>mainichi</i>	mi-nee'chee
down	<i>shīta (ye)</i>	sh'tah (yeh)
downstairs	<i>shīta ni</i>	sh'tah nee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
especially	<i>betsu ni, koto ni</i>	beh'tsoo nee, koh'toh nee
even	<i>sura, sae, de mo</i>	soo'rah, sah'eh, deh moh
everywhere	<i>doko de mo, hōbō</i>	doh'koh deh moh, hoh'-
except	<i>no hoka ni</i>	noh hoh'kah nee [boh
far	<i>tōi, empō (na)</i>	toh'ee, empoh (nah)
from	<i>yori, kara</i>	yoh'ree, kah'rah
here	<i>koko, kochi (ra)</i>	koh'koh, koh'chee (rah)
how?	<i>ikaga? dō? do</i>	eekah'ngah? doh? doh
	<i>shīte?</i>	sh'teh?
how long?	<i>itsu made?</i>	ee'tsoo mah'deh?
how many?	<i>ikutsu?</i>	eekoo'tsoo? [doh?
how often?	<i>iku tabi? iku do?</i>	ee'koo tah'bee? ee'koo
immediately	<i>sassoku, sugu ni</i>	sahs-soh'koo, soo'ngoo
in	<i>ni</i>	nee [nee
inside	<i>ni, no naka ni</i>	nee, noh nah'kah nee
into	<i>ni, no naka ye</i>	nee, noh nah'kah yeh
just (exactly)	<i>chōdo</i>	choh'doh
nearly	<i>mo sūkoshi de</i>	moh s'koh'shee deli
next	<i>tsugi ni</i>	tsoo'nghee nee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
notwithstanding	<i>ni kamawazu, ni kakawarazu</i>	nee kahmahwah'dzoo, nee kahkahwahrah'dzoo
of	<i>no</i>	noh [chee'rohn
of course	<i>moto yori, mochiron</i>	moh'toh yoh'ree, moh-
often	<i>tabi-tabi</i>	tah'bee-tah'bee
only	<i>tada, bakari</i>	tah'dah, bahkah'ree
over	<i>no ue ni</i>	noh oo'eh nee
probably	<i>ōkata, tabun</i>	oh'kah-tah, tah'boon
quietly	<i>shizuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee
rather (somewhat)	<i>iku bun ka</i>	ee'koo boon kah
recently	<i>konaida</i>	kohni'dah
seldom (with neg.)	<i>metta ni</i>	meht'tah nee
separately [verb]	<i>wakete, betsu (ni)</i>	wah-keh'teh, beh'tsoo
slowly	<i>shidzuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee [(nee)
somebody	<i>dare ka</i>	dah'reh kah
something	<i>nani ka</i>	nah'nee kah [foo'shee
sometimes	<i>toki doki, ori-fushi</i>	toh'kee doh'kee, oh'ree
somewhere	<i>doko ka, dokka</i>	doh'koh kah, dohk'kah
soon	<i>jiki ni, hodo naku</i>	jee'kee nee, hoh'doh nah'-
still (yet)	<i>nao, mada</i>	nah'oh, mah'dah [koo
than	<i>yori</i>	yoh'ree
then	<i>sono toki</i>	soh'noh toh'kee
there	<i>asūko, soko, achira</i> [politer]	ah's'koh, soh'koh, ah- chee'rah [kah'rah
therefore	<i>da kara, (desu kara</i>	dah kah'rah, deh'soo
through	<i>tōshite, tōtte</i>	toh'sh'teh, toht'teh
till	<i>made</i>	mah'deh
to	<i>ni, ye</i>	nee, yeh
too (too much)	<i>amari</i>	ahmah'ree
too (as well)	<i>mo, yahari</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree
towards	<i>no hō ye</i>	noh hoh yeh
under	<i>no shita ni</i>	noh sh'tah' nee
unfortunately	<i>ai-niku</i>	i-nee'koo
upon	<i>no ue ni</i>	noh oo'eh nee
usually, generally	<i>atarimae, taigai</i>	ahmah'reemah'eh, ti-nghi'
when?	<i>itsu?</i>	ee'tsoo?
where?	<i>doko?</i>	doh'koh?
where	<i>no tokoro</i>	noh tohkoh'roh [keh deh
why?	<i>naze? dō iu wake de?</i>	nah'zeh? doh ee'oo wah'-
with (together)	<i>to issho ni</i>	toh ees'shoh nee

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

NOTE.—(1) The Japanese equivalents are not in all cases literal translations, but are those which the same set of circumstances would draw from Japanese speakers.

(2) In social intercourse with the Japanese it should be borne in mind that they are perhaps the most sensitive nation in the world; e.g., a mere hint of displeasure will be taken deeply to heart and remembered—seldom, however, with any feeling of malice.

Useful & Necessary Idiomatic Expressions & Phrases.* (*Hitsu yō no gengo, hōgen, tō.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Good morning!	<i>O hayō!</i>	oh hah-yoh'!
Good day; or, How do you do?	<i>Konnichi wa!</i>	kohnnee'chee wah!
Good evening! (meeting)	<i>Komban wa!</i>	kohm'bahn wah!
Good night! (to one going to bed)	<i>O yasumi nasai!</i>	oh yahsoo'mee nahsi'!
Excuse me; or, I beg your pardon	<i>Go men nasai</i>	goh men nahsi'
Oh, don't mention	<i>Dō itashimashite!</i>	doh eetahsheemah'sh'teh!
Thank you [it!]	<i>Arigato</i>	ahree-ngah'toh
No, thank you	<i>Arigato, Yoshimashō</i>	ahree-ngah'toh, yoh-sheemah-shoh'
Thank you very much for your assistance	<i>Ōki ni o sewa sama ni narimashita</i>	oh'kee nee oh seh'wah sah'mah nee nahree-mah'sh'tah
Thanks for your trouble	<i>Go kurō sama</i>	goh kooroh' sah'mah
I apologise for interrupting you	<i>O jama itashimashita</i> [sen	oh jah'mah eetahsheemah'sh'tah [mah'sen
It does not matter	<i>Chitto mo kamaima-</i>	cheet'toh moh kahmi-
I can scarcely ask (asking a favour)	<i>Mōshi-kane masūga</i>	moh'shee-kah'neh mah'sngah

* For the rules of Japanese Grammar, including Syntax, see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please do, I beg	<i>Dōka o negai mōshimasū</i>	doh'kah oh neh-ngh' moh'sheemahs'
You are quite (indeed) welcome	<i>Yō koso oide na saimashita</i>	yoh koh'soh oy'deh nahsi'mah'sh'tah [s'
Just as you please	<i>Go katte shidai desū</i>	goh kaht'teh sheedi' deh'-
You are quite right	<i>Go mottomo de gozaimasū</i>	goh moht-toh'moh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Do as you please	<i>Go katte ni nasai</i>	goh kaht'teh nee nahsi'
Take as much as you please	<i>O iriyō dake o tori nasai</i>	oh ee-ree-yoh' dah'keh oh toh'ree nahsi'
It is lucky that...	<i>Yoi ambai ni...</i>	yoy ahmbi'nee...
As you know...	<i>Go zonji no tori</i>	goh zohn'jee noh toh'ree
It must be done	<i>Shinakūcha naran koto desū</i>	sheenah'k'chah nah'rahn koh'toh deh's'
What are you doing? (to inferior)	<i>Nani wo suru?</i>	nah'nee woh soo'roo? [mah's'?
— (to equal or sup.)	<i>Nani wo nasaimasū</i>	nah'nee woh nahsi-
Please come back soon	<i>Mata o hayaku o kaeri nasaimashi [nasai</i>	mah'tah oh hah-yah'koo oh kah-eh'ree nahsi- mah'shee [nahsi'
Come here	<i>Kochira ye oide</i>	koh-chee'rah yeh oy'deh
I have come on business [come?	<i>Yō ga atte mairimashita</i>	yoh gah aht'teh mi-ree- mah'sh'tah [kah?
When will you	<i>Itsū oide nasaru ka?</i>	ee'ts' oy'deh nahsah'roo
Will you come?	<i>Oide nasaimasū ka?</i>	oy'deh nahsi-mah's' kah?
Where are you going?	<i>Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasū?</i>	dohchee'rah yeh oh ee- deh deh goh-zimah's'?
Go and look	<i>Itte goran nasai</i>	eet'teh goh'rahn nahsi'
What is the matter? or, What is it?	<i>Nanda? (fam.) Dō shimashita!</i>	nahn'dah? dōh shee- mah'sh'tah? [yah'koo
As soon as possible	<i>Naru-take hayaku</i>	nah'roo-tah'keh hah-
Oh no! that is not	<i>Sō ja gozaimasen</i>	soh jah goh-zi-mah'sen
If possible [so	<i>Narō koto nara</i>	nahroh' koh'toh nah'rah
I don't quite understand	<i>Hakkiri to wakarimassen</i>	hahk-kee'ree toh wah- kahreemah'sen
I haven't the slightest idea [mean?	<i>Mattaku zonzimassen [desū?</i>	maht-tah'koo zohnjee- mah'sen [keh deh's'?
What does this	<i>Kore wa dō iū wake</i>	kohreh wah doh eoo wah-
I don't know	<i>Zonzimassen [n'desū</i>	zohnjeemah'sen [n'deh's'
I have never seen it	<i>Mita koto ga nai</i>	mee'tah koh'toh gah ni

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I haven't seen you for a long time	<i>Shibaraku o me ni kakarimasen</i>	sheebahrah'koo oh meh nee kah-kahreemah'sen
What do you say?	<i>Nani woosshaimasū</i>	nahnee wohohs-shimah's'
Who said so?	<i>Dare ga sō iima- shīta?</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'- sh'tah? [shoh'
I will speak to him	<i>Danjite mimashō</i>	dahnjee'teh meemah-
He won't hear of it	<i>Naka-naka shōchi shimasen</i>	nah'kah-nah'kah shoh'- chee sheemah'sen
He cannot be relied	<i>Ate ni narimasen</i>	ah'teh nee nahreemah'sen
He is honest and hard-working	<i>Ano hito wa, shō- jiki de, yoku ha- tarakimasū</i>	ah'noh sh'toh' wah, shoh'jeekee deh, yoh'koo hah-tahrahkeemah's'
You must not do that	<i>Sō shīcha ikemasen [masen]</i>	soh sh'chah'eekehmah'- sen [eekehmah'sen
Don't tell anyone	<i>Hito ni itt'chya ike-</i>	sh'toh nee eet-t' ch(ee)ah
I will do my best	<i>Narutake hone-otte yarimashō</i>	nahrootah'keh hoh'neh- oht'teh yahreemah-shoh'
I can do without it	<i>Nakute mo ii n' desū [(familiar)]</i>	nahkoo'teh moh ee n' deh's' [shee
It will do afterwards	<i>Ato demo yoroshii</i>	ah'toh deh'moh yohroh-
It will do at your leisure	<i>Go tsugō no toki de yoroshii gozaimasū</i>	goh tsoo-ngoh' noh toh'- kee deh yohrohshee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
Be careful!	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i>	kee woh tsookeh'roh!
I will bring it for you	<i>Motte kite agemashō</i>	moht'teh kee'teh ah- ngeh-mah-shoh'
Do you want this?	<i>Kore wa o iriyō desū ka? [raitai]</i>	koh'reh wah oh ee'ree-yoh' deh's' kah? [mohri-ti
I want an answer	<i>Henji wo shite mo-</i>	hen'jee woh shee'teh
Wait a moment	<i>Sukoshi mate (fam.); Sukoshi omachi</i>	sookoh'shee mah'teh; sookoh'shee oh-mah'- chee nah-si' [ngah?
What is your	<i>nasai (polite) O henji wa ikaga?</i>	oh hen'jee wah eekah'-
Do you like this?	<i>Kore wo o suki desū</i>	koh'reh woh oh soo'kee
I like it very much	<i>Dai sūki desū [ka?</i>	di s'kee deh's' [deh's'kah?
How do you like it?	<i>Ikaga desū?</i>	eekah'ngah deh's'?
Kindly let me know at once	<i>Dōzo sugu ni kika- shīte kudasai</i>	doh-zoh soo'ngoo nee kee- kah'sh'teh koodahsi'
You are very fortu- nate	<i>O shiawase de gozai- masū</i>	oh shee-ahwah'seh deh goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
You need not be anxious	<i>Go shimpai ni wa oyobimasenū</i>	goh sheempi' nee wah oh-yohbeemahseh'n'
It is too difficult	<i>Amari mutsukashii n' desū</i>	ahmah'ree mootsookah'-shee n'deh's' [tah
It is well done	<i>Yoku deki mashita</i>	yoh'koo deh-kee mah'sh'-
What is your address?	<i>Go jū shōwa dochira desū</i>	goh joo shoh wah doh-chee'rah deh's'?
My address is...	<i>Watakūshino tokorogaki wa ... de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee wah ... deh goh-zi-mah's
This is my address	<i>Watakūshi no jūshō wa koko desū</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh joo'-shoh wah koh'koh deh's'
Give me his address	<i>Ano hito no tokorogaki wo kudasai</i>	ah'noh sh'toh noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee woh koodahsi' [mah's'
He lives in Hiogo	<i>Hiōgo ni orimasū</i>	heeh'ngoh nee obree-
He resides at Tokyo [suppose so]	<i>Tōkyō ni sunde orimasū</i>	toh-k(ee)yoh nee soon'-deh ohreemah's'
So it seems. (Yes, I	<i>Sō da sō desū</i>	soh dah soh deh's'
Do you speak English?	<i>Anata Iginisu kotoba wo go zonji desū ka?</i>	ahnah'tah ee-nghee-ree'-soo kohtoh'bah woh goh zohn'jee deh's' kah?
I am English	<i>Watakūshi wa Iginisu desū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ee-nghee-ree'soo deh's'
I don't understand	<i>Wakarimasen</i>	wahkahreemah'sen
I can speak a little Japanese	<i>Watakūshi Nihon-gowa sukoshi dekimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee nee'hohnngoh wah sookoh'shee dehkeemah's'
I had not time	<i>Hima ga nakatta n' desū</i>	hee'mah gah nahkaht'tah n'deh's' [mah'sen
I really cannot wait	<i>Matcha oraremasen</i>	maht'chah ohrahreh-
As you see	<i>Goran no tōri</i>	goh'rahn noh toh'ree
Where were you seen?	<i>Doko de miraremashta ka?</i>	doh'koh deh meerahrehmah'sh'tah kah?
Is it convenient tomorrow?	<i>Miōnichi tsugō wa yoroshii n'desu ka?</i>	meeoh'neechee tsoo-ngoh'wah yohrohshee' n'deh's' kah?
I will return it tomorrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee oh kah-yeh'shee mohsheemah's'
Just as you like	<i>Go katte shidai desū</i>	goh kaht'teh sheedi'deh's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please let me know immediately	<i>Sugu ni kikashite kudasai</i>	soo'ngoo nee keekah'-sh'teh koodahsi'
He has already left [not know]	<i>Mō o kayeri ni nari-mashita</i>	moh oh kah-yeh'ree nee nahreemah'sh'tah
He probably does	<i>Shiranai n'desho</i>	sheerahni' n'deh'shoh
This article wears well	<i>Konoshinawamochi-ga yoroshii n'desū</i>	koh'noh shee'nah wah moh'chee-ngah yoh-rohshee' n'deh's'
Are there any book-shops in Osaka?	<i>Ōzaka ni honya ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	ohzah'kah nee hohn'yah gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
To be sure there are!	<i>Arimasū to mo!</i>	ahreemah's' toh moh!
I enquired, but there was none	<i>Tadzunemashita keredomo, gozaimasenū deshita</i>	tahdzoonehmah'sh'tah keh-rehdoh'moh, goh-zi-mah-seh'n' deh'sh'tah
I see you for the first time	<i>Hajimete o me ni kakarimasū</i>	hahjeemeh'teh oh meh nee kahkahreemah's'
Where are you going?	<i>Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasū?</i>	doh-chee'rah yeh oh ee'-deh deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Come here; I have something for you to do	<i>Yō ga aru kara, kochi o ide (fam.)</i>	yoh gah ah'roo kah'rah, koh'chee oh ee'deh
May I ask who you are, sir?	<i>Donata de irasshaimasū ka?</i>	dohnah'tah deh eerahs-shi-mah's' kah?
When do you return to Europe?	<i>Itsu Yōroppa ye o kaeri ni narimasu ka?</i>	ee'tsoo yoh'roh-p-pah yeh oh kah'ree nee nah-ree-mah's' kah?
Is anything the matter with you?	<i>Dō ka nasaimashita ka? [shita?]</i>	doh kah nahsi-mah'sh'tah kah? [sh'tah?]
Who said so?	<i>Dare ga sō iima-</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'-
Be pleased to wait	<i>O machi nasai</i>	oh mah'chee nah-si'
Go and wait at the school, please	<i>Gakkō ye itte o machi nasai</i>	gahk-koh' yeh eet'teh oh mah'chee nahsi' [sh'i'
You come as well	<i>Anata mo irasshaimasū</i>	ahnah'tah moh eer-rah-
I am told he returned yesterday	<i>Sakujitsu kayerimashita sō desū</i>	sahkoojee'tsoo kah-yeh-reemah'sh'tah soh deh's'
You must be careful	<i>Yōjin shinai to ike masen-zo!</i>	yoh'jeen sheen' toh ee-kehmah'sen-zoh!
I did not break it; i.e., it was not I who broke it	<i>Kowashita no wa watakūsi de gozaimasenū</i>	kohwah'sh'tah noh wah wah-tah'k'shee deh goh-zi-mahseh'n'

English.	Japanese (romanized.)	Pronunciation.
That is the import- Why? [ant point In that case it is all right It is extremely in- convenient [it There is no help for Under what cir- cumstances?	<i>Soko ga kanjin desū</i> <i>Naze desū? (fam.)</i> <i>Sonnara yoroshii</i> <i>gozaimasū</i> <i>Goku goku tsugō ga</i> <i>warui</i> <i>Shi-kata-ga nai</i> <i>Dō iu shidai de?</i>	soh'koh gah kahn'jeen nah'zeh deh's'? [deh's' sohn-nah'rah yohroh- shee'oo goh-zi-mah's' goh'koo goh'koo tsoo- ngoh' gah wahroo'ee sh'-kah'tah-ngah ni doh ee'oo sheedi' deh?
What is the reason? What is the matter? There is no mistake about it!	<i>Dō iu wake desū?</i> <i>Dō shita no desū?</i> <i>Sore ni sōi nai n'</i> <i>desū!</i>	doh ee'oo wah'keh deh's'? doh sh'tah noh deh's'? soh'reh nee soh'ee ni n' deh's'!
You were certainly to blame What is your opinion?	<i>Omaye wa warui no</i> <i>ni chiyai nai</i> <i>Anata wa dō iu o</i> <i>kangae desū?</i>	ohmah'yeh wah wahroo'- ee noh nee chee-nghi ni ahnah'tah wah doh ee'oo oh kahn-ngah'eh deh's'?
Please make a note of it I say! Mr.... Look!	<i>Dōka a kaki-tome</i> <i>wo negaimasū</i> <i>Moshi, ... San!</i> <i>Goran nasai!</i>	doh'kah oh kah-kee-toh'- meh woh neh-nghimahs' moh'shee! ... sahn! goh'rahn nahsi!
It is indeed grand Without ceremony Speak louder, please	<i>Makoto ni o rippa</i> <i>de gozaimasū</i> <i>Go yenrio naku</i> <i>Motto ō-goe de</i> <i>osshatte kudasai-</i> <i>mashi [nai ka?</i>	mahkoh'toh nee oh reep'- pah deh goh-zi-mah's' goh yenree'oh nah'koo moht'toh oh-ngoh'eh deh ohs-shaht'teh koodah- si-mah'shee [ni kah?
Is it not beautiful?	<i>Rippa na mono ja</i>	reep'pah nah moh'noh jah

Expressions of Emotion.* (Kantō shi.)

Indeed! (Isthatso?)	<i>Sō desū ka?</i>	soh deh's' kah?
How can you say such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wo os-</i> <i>shatte!</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh woh ohs-shaht'teh!
It is a pity that...	<i>Oshii koto ni wa ...</i>	oh-shee'koh'toh nee wah...
I am sorry for you	<i>O kinodoku sama</i>	oh keenohdoh'koo sah'- nahroohoh'doh! [mah
I see!	<i>Naruhodo!</i>	koh'reh wah, oh jah'mah woh eetahsheemah'- sh'tah
Excuse me for hav- ing inconvenien- ced you†	<i>Kore wa, o jama wo</i> <i>itashimashita</i>	

* See Note 2, page 72.

† On concluding a visit.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What! (protest)	<i>Nani!</i>	nah'nee! [neh!
What a pity!	<i>Oshii koto desū, ne!</i>	oh-shee' koh'toh deh's',
I feel ashamed	<i>Memboku ga gozai- masen</i>	membol'koo gah goh-zi- mah'sen [deh's'
It is a nuisance	<i>Komatta koto desū</i>	kohmaht'tah koh'toh
It was jolly!	<i>Taihen ni omoshirō gozaimashita!</i>	ti'hen nee ohmohsheeroh' goh-zi-mah'sh'tah!
I am very glad of it	<i>Makoto ni yoroko- bashiū gozaimasū [masū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee yohroh- kohbahshee-oo' goh-zi- mah's' [béemah's'
I am delighted	<i>Hijō ni yorokobi-</i>	heejoh' nee yohrohkoh-
I am glad	<i>Sore wa ureshiū gozaimasū</i>	sohreh wah ooreh-sheeo' gohzimah's' [mah's'
I congratulate you	<i>O medetō zonjimasū</i>	oh meh-dehtoh' zohnjee-
Don't talk non- sense! [noise!	<i>Baka iu-na!</i>	bah'kah ee'oo-nah!
Don't make such a	<i>Yakamashii!</i>	yahkahmahshee'!
Don't bother!	<i>Urusai!</i>	ooroosi'! [dah!
It is most annoying!	<i>Komatta mono da!</i>	kohmaht'tah moh'noh
I don't care!	<i>Kamai ya shinai!</i>	kahmi' yah sheeni'! [ni'!
This won't do!	<i>Kore de wa ikenai!</i>	koh'reh deh wah eekeh-
I should never think of saying such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wa, ii ya itashimasen!</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh wah, ee yah eetahsheemah'- sen!
—of doing such a thing!	<i>Sonna koto wa shi ya shimasen</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh wah shee yah sheemah'sen!
It is none of your business	<i>Omae no kamatta- koto ja nai</i>	ohmah'eh noh kahmaht'- tah koh'toh jah ni
You had better hold your tongue	<i>Damatte iru hō ga ii!</i>	dahmaht'teh ee'roo hoh gah ee!
Do as I order you!	<i>Watakūshi no iu tōri ni itase!</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh ee'oo toh'ree nee eetah'seh!
You have my strict orders	<i>Kataku ii-tsuketa zo</i>	kahtah'koo ee-tsookeh'tah zoh
Why don't you go when I tell you?	<i>Ikettara ikanai ka? (familiar)</i>	eeket-tah'rah eekahni' kah?
Get away, or Be off!	<i>Achi ike!</i>	ah'chee ee'keh!
Get out of the way and let me pass!	<i>Waki e yore!</i>	wah'kee eh yoh'reh!
Insolent fellow!	<i>Atsūkamashii!</i>	ahts'kahmahshee'!

Enquiries. (*Ukagau Koto.*)

NOTE.—In asking for information, it is usual to preface any enquiry with the formula “*Go men nasai!*” (Excuse me). European gentlemen raise the hat at the same time, whether the query be addressed to a male or a female. The formula used in thanking a stranger for information received is “*Kore wa, domō! arigatō zonjimasu!*”—the nearest English equivalent to which is “Thanks very much.”

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What is the Japanese name for this?	<i>Kono mono wa, Ni-hon-go de nan to moshimasū?</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah, nee'hohn-goh deh nahn toh moh-sh'mah's'?
What is this made of?	<i>Kore wa, nan de dekite orimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nahn deh deh-kee'teh ohreemah's'
What is this thing?	<i>Kono mono wa,</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah,
[do?	<i>nanda?</i>	nahn'dah? [kahroh'?
[rō?		
What ought I to do?	<i>Dō itashitara yoka-</i>	doh eetah-sh'tah'rah yoh-
What is this for?	<i>Kore wa, nan' ni tsukaimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nah'n' nee tsooki-mah's'? [mah's'?
What is he doing?	<i>Naniwo shite imasū?</i>	nah'nee woh sh'teh' ee-
What have you come for?	<i>Nani shi ni kita?</i> (in anger)	nah'nee shee nee kee'tah?
What could have been the reason?	<i>Dō iu wake de gozai-mashitarō?</i>	doh ee'oo wah'keh deh goh-zi-mah'sh'tahroh'?
What is it all about?	<i>Dō shita mon' desū?</i>	doh sh'tah moh'n' deh's'?
What do you propose to do?	<i>Dō nasaimasū? Dō nasaru osumori desū?</i>	doh nahsi-mah's'? doh nahsah'roo ohtsoo-moh'ree deh's'?
[to him?		
What has happened?	<i>Dō shimashita?</i>	doh sheemah'sh'tah?
What is your name?	<i>O namaye wa nan' to osshaimasū?</i>	oh nahmah'yeh wah nah'n' toh ohshi-mah's'?
My name is Smith	<i>Watakūshi wa Smith to mōshimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah smith toh mohsh'mah's'
What time does the lecture begin tomorrow?	<i>Miōnichi no enzetsu wa, nan-ji kara hajimarimasū?</i>	meeoh'neechee noh enzeh'tsoo wah, nahn-jee kah'rah hahjeemahree-mah's'?
[quire		
You had better enquire for me (on my behalf)	<i>Kiite miru ga ii Kiite itadakitō gozaimasū</i>	kee'teh mee'roo gah ee kee'teh eetahdahkeetoh' goh-zi-mah's' [shoh'
I will enquire for you	<i>Kiite agemashō</i>	kee'teh ah-ngeh-mah-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What salary should I pay per month?	<i>Hito-tsūki no shirei wa, dono kurai yattara yokarō?</i>	sh'toh'-ts'kee' noh shee-ray' wah, doh'noh koori yaht-tah'rah yohkahroh'
Oh! I should say... would be sufficient	<i>Ma! ... de jūbun de gozaimashō</i>	mah! ...deh jooboon' deh goh-zi-mahshoh'
What age are you?	<i>O toshi wa o ikutsu ni o nari nasaru?</i>	oh toh'shee wah oh ee-koo'tsoo nee oh nah'ree nahsah'roo?
Which is the shortest way to...?	<i>...ye iku ni wa, dore ga chika-michi desū ka?</i>	...yeh ee'koo nee wah, doh'reh gah chee'kah-mee'chee deh's' kah?
Is this the way to...?	<i>...ye wa kore de yoi no desū ka?</i>	...yeh wah koh'reh deh yoy noh deh's' kah?
How far is it to...?	<i>...ye dono kurai arimasū ka?</i>	...yeh doh'noh koori' ah-reemah's' kah?
How far is it from here?	<i>Koko kara dono kurai hanarete imasū?</i>	koh'koh kah'rah doh'noh koori' hahnahreh'teh eemah's?
Where is the police station?	<i>Keisatsu-sho wa dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	kaysah'tsoc-shoh wah doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Does Mr. ... live in this street?	<i>Kono machi ni ... to nōsu hito ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	koh'noh mah'chee nee... toh moh'soo sh'toh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Can you direct me to his house?	<i>Ano hito no uchi wo oshiete kudasaimasen ka?</i>	ah'noh sh'toh noh oo'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koo-dahsi-mah'sen kah?
Where does he live?	<i>Doko ni sunde orimasū ka?</i>	doh'koh nee soon'deh oh-reemah's' kah?
Can I see Mr. ...?	<i>...San ni o me ni kakaritō gozaimasū?</i>	...sahn nee oh meh nee kahkahreetoh' goh-zi-mah's'?
[ries...]	[ga...]	[roh gah ...]
On making enquiry	<i>Kiite mita tokoro</i>	kee'teh mee'tah tohkoh'-
When do you return to your country?	<i>Itsu o kuni ye o kaeri nasaimasū ka?</i>	ee'tsoo oh koo'nee yeh oh kah-eh'ree nahsimah's' kah? [mah'sen kah?
Isn't it finished yet?	<i>Mada dekite imasen</i>	mah'dah deh-kee'teh ee-
Is it convenient to-day?	<i>Konnichi tsugō wa yoroshiū gozaimasū ka?</i>	kohn-nee'chee tsoo-ngoh' wah yohrohshee-oo' goh-zi-mah's' kah?

Travelling: By Railway. (*Ryo-kō: Kishade.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 35.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Order a carriage to take me to the station	<i>Suteishon yeiku kara basha wo tanonde o-kure</i>	sootay'shohn yeh ee'koo kah'rah bah'shah woh tahnohn'deh oh-koo'reh
To the station, quick!	<i>Suteishon ye hayaku</i>	sootay'shohn yeh hah-yah'koo [koo!
Hurry up!	<i>Hayaku! hayaku!</i>	hah-yah'koo! hah-yah'-
Shall I be in time?	<i>Mada ma ni aimashō ka?</i>	mah'dah mah nee i-mah-shoh' kah?
Let us go	<i>Ikō ja nai ka?(fam.)</i>	eekoh' jah ni kah?
I think I shall go [the morning	<i>Ikō ka to omoimasū</i>	eekoh' kah toh oh-moh'-ee-mah's'
The first train in	<i>Ichi-ban kisha</i>	ee'chee-bahn kee'shah
I shall set off to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi shuttatsu shimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee shoot-tah'tsoo sheemah's'
There is plenty of time	<i>Mada yohoda aida ga arimasū</i>	mah'dah yoh-hoh'doh i'-dah gah ahreemah's'
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Please help me with my luggage	<i>Kono nimotsū wo chotto tetsu-datte kudasai</i>	koh'noh neemoh'ts' woh choht'toh tetsoodaht'teh koodahsi'
Which is your luggage?	<i>Dore ga anata no nimotsū desū ka?</i>	dohreh gah ahnahtah noh neemoh'ts' deh's' kah?
Will you take charge of my luggage?	<i>Nimotsū wo o adzukai kudasaru ka? [sai!</i>	neemoh'ts' woh oh ah-dzookah'ree koodah-sah'roo kah? [dahsi'!
Take care!	<i>Ki wo tsūkete kudasai</i>	kee woh ts'keh'teh koo-wahsoo'reh-moh'noh wah ni' kah?
Are you sure you have forgotten nothing? [ticket	<i>Wasure-mono wa nai ka? [kimashō</i>	[keemahshoh'
I will go and get a	<i>Kippu wo katte</i>	keep'poo woh kaht'teh
Where is the book-ing-office?	<i>Kippu no uridokoro wa doko ni arimasū ka?</i>	keep'poo noh ooreedoh-koh'roh wah doh'koh nee ahreemah's' kah?
Give me a first-class return to Tokio	<i>Dōka Tōkyō made no jōtō ōfūkugippu wo ichimai kudasai</i>	doh'kah toh-kee-oh mah'-deh noh joh-toh oh'-f'koo-gheep'poo woh ee'chee-mi koodahsi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I want return tickets	<i>Ōfūku gippu wo kudasai</i>	<i>oh'f'koo gheep'poo woh koodahsi'</i>
1st class; 2nd; 3rd	<i>Jōtō; chūtō; katō</i>	<i>joh-toh; choo-toh; kahtoh'</i>
Where are you going, sir? [to...]	<i>Dochira ye irasshai-masū?</i>	<i>doh-chee'rah yeh eerahs-shi-mah's'?</i>
I am going through	<i>...made mairimasū</i>	<i>...mah'deh mi-reemah's'</i>
All right, come along	<i>Sa! o tomo itashi-mashō</i>	<i>sah! oh toh'moh eetah-sheemahshoh'</i>
What is the fare?	<i>Chinsen wa ikura?</i>	<i>cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah?</i>
How much is the excess? (on luggage)	<i>Yo-bun no chin-sen wa ikura desū ka?</i>	<i>yoh-boon noh cheen-sen wah eekoo'rah deh's' kah?</i>
When is the next train for...?	<i>... made, tsugi no kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?</i>	<i>... mah'deh, tsoo'nghee noh kee'shah wah nahn-jee nee dehmah's' kah?</i>
Is this the train for...?	<i>Kore wa ... yuki no kisha desū ka?</i>	<i>koh'reh wah.....yoo'kee noh kee'shah deh's' kah?</i>
What time is there a train for...?	<i>... ye yuku kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?</i>	<i>...yeh yoo'koo kee'shah wah nahn-jee nee dehmah's' kah?</i>
When will the train	<i>Ressha wa itsu de-</i>	<i>res'shah wah ee'tsoo deh-</i>
At once, sir [start?	<i>Tadaima [masū ka?</i>	<i>tahdi'mah [mah's' kah?</i>
Is there a non-smoking carriage?	<i>Tabako wo kinjite aru kyakusha ga aru ka?</i>	<i>tahbah'koh woh keenjee'teh ah'roo kee-ah-koo'shah gah ah'roo kah?</i>
Where is your ticket, please?	<i>Kippu wo chotto haiken?</i>	<i>keep'poo woh choht'toh hi'ken?</i>
Is this an express?	<i>Kore wa kyūkō-ressha desū ka?</i>	<i>koh'reh wah kee-ookoh'-res'shah deh's' kah?</i>
Am I in the right train for...?	<i>Kono notte iru kisha wa...made yuku ni chigai wa arimasen ka?</i>	<i>koh'noh noht'teh ee'roo kee'shah wah...mah'deh yoo'koo nee chee-nghi'wah ahreemah'sen kah?</i>
Where do I change for...?	<i>...made yuku ni wa, doko de nori-kae shimasu ka?</i>	<i>...mah'deh yoo'koo nee wah, doh'koh deh noh'-ree-kah'eh sheemah'soo kah?</i>
[starting There! the train is That seat is engaged	<i>[deru Sora! kisha ga Sono tokoro wa fusageatte imasū</i>	<i>[deh'roo soh'rah! kee'shah gah soh'noh tohkoh'roh wah foosahngah'teh eemah's'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Do I change here for...?	... <i>ye yuku ni wa koko de nori-kaemasū ka?</i>	...yeh yoo'koo nee wah koh'koh deh noh'ree-kah-eh-mah's' kah?
This is not a smoking carriage	<i>Konokyakusha dewa tabako wo nomu koto ga kinjite imasū</i>	koh'noh kee-ahkoo'shah deh wah tahbah'koh woh noh'moo koh'toh gah keenjee'teh eemah's'
Do you object to smoking?	<i>Tabako wo nonde mo anata ni wa sashitsukae ga gozai masen ka?</i>	tahbah'koh woh nohn'deh moh ahnah'tah nee wah sah-shee-tsookah'eh gah goh-zi-mah'sen kah?
May I open (close) the window?	<i>Mado wo akete (shimete) mo yō gozai masū ka?</i>	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh) moh yoh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Do we stop long here?	<i>Kono tei-sha-ba ni nagaku tomari masū ka?</i>	koh'noh tay-shah-bah nee nah-ngah'koo toh-mahreemah's' kah?
Show these ladies to the waiting room	<i>Kono fujin gata wo kiusokujo ye goannai mōshi-te kudasai</i>	koh'noh foo'jeen gah'tah woh kew-soh-koo'joh yeh goh ahn-ni' moh-shee-teh koodahsi'
Lavatory	<i>Benjo. Chōzuba</i>	ben'joh; choh'dzoobah
Which is the way out?	<i>De-guchi wa doko desū ka?</i>	deh-goo'chee wah doh'-koh deh's' kah?
There is the way out	<i>De-guchi wa asūko de gozai masū</i>	deh-goo'chee wah ah's'-koh deh goh-zi-mah's'
I have come to meet you, sir	<i>Danna! o mukai in mairimashita</i>	dahn'nah! oh mooki'nee mi-reemah'sh'tah

By Road: Hiring Conveyances.

(*Ōrai de: Kuruma wo yatou koto.*)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Order a 'riksha	<i>Jinrikisha wo ta-</i>	jeenree'keeshah woh tah-
[man!	<i>nonde kudasai</i>	nohn'deh koodahsi'
Here! jinrikisha-	<i>Oi! kuruma-ya!</i>	oy! kooroo'mah-yah!
Here! bring a	<i>Oi! ni-nin-nori no</i>	oy! nee-neen-noh'ree noh
double 'riksha	<i>kuruma it-chō</i>	kooroo'mah eet-choh'
[horses	<i>motte koi [basha</i>	moh'teh koy [bah'shah
A carriage with two	<i>Ni-hiki dachi no</i>	nee-hee'kee dah'chee noh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Here! bring one 'riksha	<i>Oi! jinrikisha it-cho motte koi</i>	oy! jeenree'keeshah eet-choh moht'teh koy
A 'riksha drawn by one man (two men)	<i>Ichi-nim-biki (ni-nim-biki) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neem-bee'kee (nee-neem-bee'kee) noh kooroo'mah
A 'riksha to seat one person (two persons)	<i>Ichi-nin-nori (ni-nin-nori) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neen-noh'ree (nee-neen-noh'ree) noh kooroo'mah
How much to take me to Tokio?	<i>Tōkyō made donokurai de noseruka?</i>	tohkee-oh mah'deh doh'-noh-koori' deh nohseh'-roo kah?
How many are there in your party?	<i>O iku-tari de gozaimasū?</i>	oh ee'koo-tah'ree deh goh-zi-mah's'?
There are four of us	<i>Yottari desū</i>	yoht-tah'ree deh's'
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made nosete yatte kure</i>	sootayshohn mahdeh noh-seh'teh yaht'teh koo'reh
All right, please step in [go?	<i>He! Yoroshiū gozaimasū O meshi nasaimashi</i>	heh! yohrohsheeo' goh-zimah's' oh meh'shee nahsi-mah'shee [kah?
Will he be able to Put up the hood	<i>Ikareru d' arō ka? Horo wo agete kure</i>	eekahreh'roo d'ahroh' hoh'roh woh ah-ngheh'-teh koo'reh [koo'reh
Lower the hood	<i>Horo wo totte kure</i>	hoh'roh woh toht'teh
Stop here a moment	<i>Koko de sukoshi matte o kure</i>	koh'koh deh soo-koh-shee maht'teh oh koo'reh
Let me get out here	<i>Koko de oroshite o-kure [aru?</i>	koh'koh deh ohroh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh [ri' ahroo?
How far is it to...?	<i>...made donogurai</i>	...mah'deh dohnoh-ngoo-
Which is the road to...?	<i>...ye iku michi wa, dochira de yozaimasū?</i>	...yeh ee'koo mee'chee wah, doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
How is the road ahead?	<i>Kore kara saki no michi wa, dō desū?</i>	kohrehkahrah sahkee noh meechee wah, doh deh's'?
Please tell me the way	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai</i>	mee'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koodahsi'
Will it be possible to go?	<i>Iku koto-ga dekimashō ka?</i>	ee'koo koh'toh-ngah deh-keemahshoh' kah?
Your horse is ready, sir	<i>Danna, o ūma no shītaku wa yoroshiū gozaimasū</i>	dahn'nah, oh'm-mah'noh sh'tah'koo wah yohroh-shee-oo' gohzimah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is no distance on to the next place	<i>Koko kara saki wa, jiki desū</i>	koh'koh kah'rah sah'kee wah, jee'kee deh's'?
How many <i>ri</i> is it from here?	<i>Kore yori nan'ri hodo aru?</i>	koh'reh yoh'ree nahn'ree hoh'doh ah'roo?
How dreadfully bad the road is!	<i>Osoroshii dōmomichi ga warui</i>	ohsohrohshee' doh'moh mee'chee gah wahroo'ee
How many <i>ri</i> is it to the next town? [on?	<i>Tsugi no shūku made nan ri gozaimasū?</i>	tsoo-nghee' noh sh'koo' mah'deh nahn ree goh-zimah's'? [n'deh's'kah?
Must I go straight	<i>Massugu ni iku n'</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo nee ee'koo

By Steamboat. (*Jōkisen de.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 37.)

When do we start?	<i>Nanji goro ni shuppan shimasū ka?</i>	nahnjee gohroh neeshoop-pahn sheemah's' kah?
Send the steward to me	<i>Makanai-kata wo kochira ni yokoshite o-kure</i>	mahkahn'-kah'tah woh koh-chee'rah nee yoh-koh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What is the first-cabin fare?	<i>Jōtō no chinsen wa ikura desū?</i>	joh'toh noh cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah deh's'?
Please show me my berth	<i>Watakūshi no nedoko wo misete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh neh-doh'koh woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh
Is this berth taken?	<i>Kono ne-doko wa mō kashite oru ka?</i>	koh'noh neh-doh'koh wah moh kah'sheeteh oh'roo kah? [ohreemah's' kah?
Where is the cap- I will engage the whole cabin	<i>Senchō wa doko ni Watakūshi wa kono heya wo kari-kiri shimashō</i>	senchōh'wah doh'koh nee wahtah'k'shee wah koh'-noh heh'yah woh kah'ree-kee'ree sheemah-shōh'
Put my bag in the cabin	<i>Te-kaban wo watakūshi no heya ni irete o-kure</i>	teh-kah'bahn woh wahtah'k'shee noh heh'yah nee eereh'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you a pass- port?	<i>Ryokō-menjō wo o mochi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ree-ohkoh' - menjōh' woh oh moh'chee deh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
What is the number of your cabin?	<i>Nan-gō no shitsu ni irasshaimasū?</i>	nahn-ngoh noh shee'tsoo nee eerahs-shi-mah's'?
I am in number three	<i>San-gō ni orimasū</i>	sahn-ngoh nee ohree-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Will it be rough?	<i>Kōkai ni wa umi ga aremashō ka?</i>	koh'ki nee wah oo'mee gah ahreh-mashoh' kah?
The sea is rough	<i>Umi ga arai n' desū</i>	oo'mee gah ah'ri n'deh's'
Is she a good boat?	<i>Kono fune wa yoi fune desū ka?</i>	koh'noh foo'neh wah yoy foo'neh deh's' kah?
Shall you stay on deck?	<i>Kampan ni nokotte oide deshō ka?</i>	kahm'pahn nee nohkoht'teh oy'deh dehshoh' kah?
No, I shall go below	<i>Iiye, watakūshi wa shīta ye ikimasū</i>	ee'yeh, wahtah'k'shee wah sh'tah yeh eekeemah's'
I feel very sick	<i>Watakūshi wa taisō mukatsukimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ti-soh' mookahtsookeemah's'
I am going below to my cabin	<i>Watakūshi wa heya ye mairimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'-yah yeh mi-reemah's'
Can we have dinner on board?	<i>Fune ni yashoku ga arimasū ka?</i>	foo'neh nee yah-shoh'koo gah ahreemah's' kah?
Open (shut) the port-hole	<i>Mado wo akete (shimete) o-kure</i>	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh)oh-koo'reh
Here! Boatman!	<i>Oi! Sendo!</i>	oy! sen'doh!
How much to take me ashore?	<i>Oka made ikura de nosete kureru ka?</i>	oh'kah mah'deh eekoo'-rah deh nohseh'teh koo-reh'roo kah?
Please let me see your passport	<i>Go-menjō wo chotto o mise nasutte kudasai</i>	goh-menjoh' woh choht'toh oh mee'seh nah'-s(oo)t-teh koodahsi'

Arrival. (Tō-chaku.)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Here is my luggage	<i>Watakūshi no nimotsū wa koko ni aru</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh nee moh'ts' wah koh'koh nee ah'roo
Where is the custom-house?	<i>Zeikwan wa doko desū ka?</i>	zay'kwahn wah doh'koh deh's' kah?
Bring that trunk to the custom-house	<i>Chotto Zeikwan made sono kaban wo motte koi</i>	choht'toh zay'kwan mah'-deh soh'noh kah'bahn woh moht'teh koy
Have you anything to declare?	<i>Kaban no naka ni nani ka ze i wo osamu-beki mono ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	kah'bahn noh nah'kah nee nah'nee kah zay woh oh-sah'moo-beh'kee moh'-noh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
I have nothing	<i>Iiye, gozaimasen</i>	ee'yeh, goh-zi-mah'sen

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please give me your keys	<i>Kagi wo kashite kudasai</i>	kah'nghee woh kah'-sh(ee)teh koodahsi'
Here are the keys	<i>Kagi wa koko ni gozaimasū</i>	kah'nghee wah koh'koh, nee goh-zi-mah's'
Is there an omnibus?	<i>Nori-ai-basha ga arimasū ka?</i>	noh'ree-i-bah'shah gah ahreemah's' kah?
Call a carriage	<i>Basha wo tanonde o-kure</i> [riage [sen	bah'shah woh tahnohn'-deh oh-koo'reh [sen
There is no carriage	<i>Basha wa gozaima-</i>	bah'shah wah gohzimah'-
What is the fare to the hotel?	<i>Yado-ya made no chinsen wa ikura desū?</i>	yah'doh-yahmah'dehnoh cheen'sen wah eekoo'-rah deh's'?
Tell the driver where to take me	<i>Yuku tokoro wo gyosha ni mōshite o-kure</i>	yoo'koo tohkoh'roh woh ghee-oh'shah nee moh'-sh'teh oh-koo'reh

The Hotel. (Jap., *Yadoya*; foreign, *Hōteru*.)

(See Vocabulary 13, page 24.)

Is the proprietor anywhere about?	<i>Teishi wa kochira de gozaimasū ka?</i>	tay'shee wah koh-chee'-rah deh gohzimah's' kah
Have you a room vacant?	<i>Zashiki wa aite imasū ka?</i>	zah'sh'kee wah i'teh eemah's' kah?
I want two or three rooms	<i>Watakushi wa heya wo futaba ma irimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'-yah woh foo'tah mee mah eereemah's'
Have you a larger room?	<i>Motto okii heya ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	moht'toh ohkee' heh'yah gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
This room is too small	<i>Kono heya wa ammari chiisai</i>	koh'noh heh'yah wah ahm-mah'ree chee-si'
Show me a bedroom	<i>Nema wo misete o-kure</i>	neh'mah woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh [shoh'
I will take this one	<i>Kore wa karimashō</i>	koh'reh wah kahreemah-
Have you no better ones?	<i>Motto ii no wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh ee noh wah ahreemah'sen kah?
Have you not a cooler room?	<i>Motto suzushii tokoro wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh soo-dzooshee'tohkoh'roh wah ahreemah'sen kah?
I want a large one	<i>Okii no ga hoshii</i>	ohkee' noh gah hoh-shee'
Show me some nice rooms	<i>Ii heya wo misete o-kure</i>	ee heh'yah woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you charge per day? [come?]	<i>Ichī-nichi no tomari-ryō wa ikura?</i> [ka?]	ee'chee-nee'chee noh toh-mah'ree-ree-oh' wah ee-koo'rah? [kah?
Has my luggage	<i>Nimotsū wa maitta</i>	neemoh'ts' wah mi't-tah
Send the luggage upstairs	<i>Nimotsū wo nikai ye agesasete kure</i>	neemoh'ts' woh neeki'yeh ah-ngeh-sahseh'teh koo'reh [dahsi'
Put it down here	<i>Koko ye oite kudasai</i>	koh'koh yeh oy'teh koo-
Do you intend to stay long?	<i>Nagaku go toryū nasaimasū ka?</i>	nah-ngah'koo goh tohree-oo' nahsi-mah's' kah?
I shall stay a few days [wash]	<i>Ryō-san-nichi to-maru</i>	ree-oh'-sahn-nee'chee tohmah'roo
I want to have a	<i>Chōdzu wō tsukaitai</i>	choh'dzoo woh tsooki-ti'
I want something to eat	<i>Nani ka tabetai</i>	nah'nee kah tahbeh-ti' [shee
Anything will do	<i>Nan demo yoroshii</i>	nahn deh'moh yohiroh-
A decanter of water	<i>Midzu tokkuri</i>	mee'dzoo tohk-koo'ree
Give me the key of my room	<i>Heya no kagi wo o-kure</i>	heh'yah noh kah-nghee woh oh-koo'reh
What are the hours for meals here?	<i>Kochira de wa, gozen no jikoku wa, nan-ji to nan-ji desū?</i>	koh-chee'rah deh wah, goh-zen noh jeekoh'koo wah, nahnjee toh nahn-jee deh's'?
Luncheon is at..., and dinner at...	<i>He! o hiru wa... de, o yashoku ga ...de gozaimasū</i>	beh! oh hee'roo wah ... deh, oh yahshoh'koo gah ...deh goh-zi-mah's'
There is no fixed time	<i>He! asa wa, kimari ga gozaimasen</i> [wa?]	heh! ah'sah wah, kee-mah'ree gah goh-zi-mah'sen [hahn wah?
And breakfast?	<i>Sore de wa, asa-han</i>	soh'reh deh wah, ah'sah-
You can suit your own convenience	<i>Anata no go tsugō shidai</i>	ahnah'tah noh goh tsoo-ngoh' sheedi'
Can I dine in my room?	<i>Jibun no heya de shokuji suru koto ga dekimasū ka?</i>	jee'boon noh heh'yah deh shoh-koo'jee soo-roo koh-toh gah deh-kee-mah's' kah?
Are the beds well-aired?	<i>Kono yagu wa yoku kawa-kashite aru ka?</i> [desū?]	koh'noh yah'ngoo wah yoh'koo kahwah-kah'sh'teh ah-roo kah? [deh's'?
Where is the w.c.?	<i>Benjo wa dochira</i>	benjoh wah dohcheerah

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I suppose you have baths here ?	<i>Uchi ni furo-ba ga aru darō?</i>	oo'chee nee foo'roh-bah gah ah'roo dahroh?
I want a warm bath	<i>Yu ni hairitai</i>	yoo nee hi-reeti' [reh
Give me some soap	<i>Shabon wo o-kure</i>	shah'bohn woh oh-koo'-
Give me a towel	<i>Taoru wo o-kure</i>	tahoh'roo woh oh-koo'reh
Where is the bell ?	<i>Rin wa doko desū?</i>	reen wah doh'koh deh's'?
Can you lend me some slippers ?	<i>Surippa wo is-soku kashite kureru ka?</i>	sooreep'pah woh ees-soh'- koo kah'sh'teh kooreh'- roo kah ? [dah
I want a candle	<i>Rōsoku wo iriyō da</i>	roh'sohkoo woh eeree-yoh'
I think of leaving to-morrow	<i>Myōnichi shuttatsu shimashō</i>	mee - oh' neechee shoot- tah'tsoo sheemah-shoh'
Call me early in the morning	<i>Asa hayaku okoshite moraitai</i>	ah'sah hah-yah'koo oh- koh'sh'teh mohri-ti'
It is chilly to-night	<i>Konya wa yohodo samui n' da</i>	kohn'yah wah yohhoh'- doh sah-moo'ee n' dah
Put on more bed-clothes	<i>Yagu wo motto kakete o-kure</i>	yah'ngoo woh moht'toh kah-keh'teh oh-koo'reh
Send "Boots" to me	<i>Rōka-ban wo kochira ni yokoshite o-kure</i>	roh'kah-bahn woh koh- chee'rah nee yohkoh- sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What do you require, sir? [water	<i>O atsuraye wa nani de gozaimasū?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'yeh wah nah'n' deh gohzimah's'?
Give me some hot	<i>Yu wo o-kure</i>	yoo woh oh-koo'reh
Clean my shoes	<i>Kutsū wo migaitte moraitai [tai</i>	koo'ts' woh mee-nghi'teh mohri-ti' [mohri-ti'
I want a shave	<i>Hige wo sutte morai-</i>	hee'nggeh woh soot'teh
Is there a barber about here?	<i>Koko ni tokoya ga arimasū ka?</i>	koh'koh nee tohkoh'yah gah ahreemah's' kah?
Send my boots to be repaired	<i>Kutsū wo naoshi ni yatte o-kure</i>	koot's' woh nah-oh'shee nee yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Let this linen go to the laundry	<i>Kono mono wo sentaku-ya ye dashite moraitai</i>	koh'noh moh'noh woh sentah'koo-yah yeh dahsh'teh mohri-ti'
My clothes are wet	<i>Kimono-ga nurete imasū</i>	keemohnoh-ngah noo- reh'teh eemah's'
Please dry them	<i>Yoku kawakashite o-kure</i>	yoh'koo kahwahkah'sh'- teh oh-koo'reh
Brush my clothes	<i>Kimono wo burashi wo kakete o-kure</i>	keemoh'noh woh boorah'- shee woh kahkehteh oh- [koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Are you going to change your clothes, sir?	<i>O meshi-mono wo o ki-kae nasaimasū ka?</i>	oh meh'shee-moh'noh woh oh kee-kah'eh nah-si-mah's' kah?
Let us have the bill	<i>Dōka, kanjō-gaki wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'kah, kahnjoh'-ngah'-kee woh moht'teh kee'teh oh-koo'reh
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Send the luggage to the station	<i>Nimotsū wo suteishon ye yatte o-kure</i>	neemoh'ts' woh sootay'-shohn yeh yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made nosete yatte kure</i>	sootay'shohn mah'deh nohsehteh yahtteh kooreh

Meals. (Shokuji no koto.)

(See Vocabularies 13 & 14, pages 24 & 25.)

Show me the bill of fare	<i>Kondate wo misete o-kure</i>	kohndah'teh woh mee-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
Please bring tea and cakes	<i>O cha to kwashi wo motte koi</i>	oh chah toh kwah'shee woh moht'teh koy
What is your order?	<i>O atsuraye wa nan de gozaimasū?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'yeh wah nahn deh gohzi-mah's'?
Please make me some tea	<i>Cha wo irete o-kure</i>	chah woh eereh'teh oh-koo'reh
I will make the tea myself	<i>Watakūshi wa jibun de cha wo koshi-raeru</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah jee'-boon deh chah woh koh-sheerah-eh'roo
I am hungry	<i>O naka ga sūkima-shīta</i>	oh nah'kah gah s'kee-mah'sh'tah
I am thirsty	<i>Nodo ga kawakima-shīta</i>	noh'doh gah kahwahkee-mah'sh'tah
It is quite uneat-able	<i>Mazukūte taberare-nai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh tabehrah-rehni' [n'i]
— undrinkable	<i>Mazukūte nomenai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh nohmeh-
This is quite enough	<i>Kore de takūsan</i>	koh'reh deh tah'k'sahn
May I offer you some fish?	<i>Sakana wa ikaga de gozaimasū?</i>	sakah'nah wah eekah'-ngah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Thanks, I will take some [potatoes]	<i>Hai, chodai itashi-mashō</i>	hi, chohdi' eetahshee-mahshoh'
I am not fond of	<i>Imo ga kirai desū</i>	ee'moh gah kee-ri deh's'?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It looks tasty	<i>Oishisō desū</i>	oy-sheesoh' deh's'
Which do you prefer?	<i>Dore ga yoroshii gozaimasū?</i>	doh'reh gah yohrohshee'-oo goh-zi-mah's'?
I prefer roast to boiled	<i>Nita no yori wa yaketa no yoroshii gozaimasū</i>	nee'tah noh yoh'ree wah yahkeh'tah no yohroh-shee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
Either will do	<i>Sore wa dochira de mo yoroshii</i>	soh'reh wah doh-chee'rah deh moh yoh'rohshhee'
I have nothing to eat	<i>Taberu mono ga nai</i>	tahbeh'roo moh'noh gah ni [kah?
Is the soup ready?	<i>Sōppu ga dekita ka?</i>	sohp'poo gah dehkee'tah
Dinner is ready (served)	<i>Gozen ga dekima-shīta</i>	goh'zen gah deh-keemah'-sh'tah [kah?
Do you like...?	<i>...ga o suki desū ka?</i>	...gah oh soo'kee deh's'
I must have them fresh [please	<i>Atarashiku nai no wa iranai</i>	ah'tahrahshee'koo ni noh wah eerahni'
Give me a little,	<i>Sukoshi o-kure</i>	sookoh'shee oh-koo'reh
There is none left	<i>Mō mina ni nari-mashīta</i>	moh mee'nah nee nah-reemah'sh'tah
Will you pass the mustard?	<i>Karashi wo o-kure?</i>	kahrah'shee woh oh-koo'-reh
Another cup of tea	<i>Cha wa mō ippai</i>	chah wah moh eep-pi'
Give me some more sugar (milk)	<i>Satō (chichi) wo motto o-kure</i>	sahtoh' (chee'chee) woh moht'toh oh-koo'reh
Put some more water in the teapot	<i>Dobin ye yu wo motto sashīte o-kure</i>	doh'been yeh yoo woh moht'toh sah'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
Bring me the teapot	<i>Dobin wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'been woh moht'teh kee'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you any fresh butter?	<i>Deki-tate no bata ga arimasū ka?</i>	deh'kee-tah'teh noh bah'-tah gah ah'reemah's' kah?
What fish have you?	<i>Dō iū sakana ga aru?</i>	doh ee-oo' sahkah'nah gah ah'roo?
I will take some fish	<i>Sakana wo tabemashō</i>	sahkah'nah woh tahbeh-mahshoh'
Waiter, some bread	<i>Kyuji, pan wo o-kure</i>	kee-oo'jee, pahn woh oh-koo'reh
What wine will you take, sir?	<i>Sake wa, nani ga yoroshii gozaimasū?</i>	sah'keh wah nah'nee gah yohrohshee-oo' goh-zi-mah's'?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
Open the bottle and bring it here	<i>Tokkuri wo akete motte koi</i>	tohk-koo'ree woh ahkeh'-teh moht'teh koy
Show me the wine list	<i>Sake no hyō wo misete o-kure</i>	sah'keh noh hee-oh' woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you English beer?	<i>Igirisu-biiru wa arimasū ka?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo-bee'roo wah ahreemah's' kah?
What meat is there?	<i>Niku-rui wa nani-ga aru ka?</i>	nee'koo-roo'ee wah nah'-nee-ngah ah'roo kah?
Give me a slice of ham	<i>Hamu wo shīto-kiri o-kure</i>	hah'moo woh sh'toh-kee'-ree oh-koo'reh
Have you any roast beef?	<i>Yaki-ushi ga aru ka?</i>	yah'kee-oo'shee gah ah'-roo kah?
Do you prefer well-done or under-done?	<i>Yoku yaita no-ga o suki desū ka, namayaki wo o konomi desū ka?</i>	yoh'koo yi'tah noh-ngah oh soo'kee deh's' kah, nahmah-yah'kee woh oh kohnoh'mee deh's' kah?
What will you take now?	<i>Kore kara nani wo sashi-agemashō ka?</i>	koh'reh kah'rah nah'nee woh sah'shee-ah-ngbeh-mahshoh' kah? [shee
A little of the fat Give me some lean	<i>Shiromi wo sukoshi Akami no tokoro wo o-kure</i>	sheeroh'mee woh sookoh'-ah-kah'mee noh tohkoh'-roh woh oh-koo'reh
Pass me the sauce Will you carve that fowl?	<i>Sōsu wo o-kure Sono tori wo kitte kurenai ka?</i>	soh-soo woh oh-koo'reh soh'noh toh'ree woh keet'teh koorehni' kah?
Change my plate	<i>Sara wo tori-kaete o-kure</i>	sah'rah woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh oh-koo'reh
Will you have some potatoes?	<i>Imo wa ikaga de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ee'moh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Boiled potatoes; roasted potatoes	<i>Udeta-imo; yaki-imo</i>	oodeh'tah-ee'moh; yah'-kee-ee'moh [nahsi'
Hand me your plate	<i>Sara wo okashinasai</i>	sah'rah woh oh-kah'shee
I will not take any	<i>Itadakimasen</i>	eetahdahkeemah'sen
I should like some buttered toast	<i>Bata-yaki pan wo o-kure</i>	bah'tah-yah'kee pahn woh oh-koo'reh
Shall I bring you some more?	<i>Mō sukoshi sashia-gemashō ka?</i>	moh sookoh'shee sahshee-ah-ngheh-mahshoh'kah?
No, thank you, I can't eat any more	<i>Arigatō, mō takū-san itadakimashīta</i>	ahree-ngahtoh', moh tahk'sahn eetahdahkee-mah'sh'tah

The Time. (*Jikoku.*)

(See Vocabulary 8, page 18.)

NOTE.—(1) The Japanese do not generally say “twenty minutes to four,” or “a quarter to six,” &c., but almost invariably state the minutes past the hour. For example, “twenty minutes to four” is expressed as “forty minutes past three,” and “a quarter to six” as “forty-five minutes past five.”

(2) A.M. is expressed by prefixing the word “*gozen*,” and P.M. by the word “*go-go*.”

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What time is it?	<i>Mō nan-ji desū?</i>	<i>moh nahn-jee deh's'?</i>
It is eight o'clock	<i>Hachi-ji de gozai-</i>	<i>hah'chee-jee deh goh-zi-</i>
Half-past nine	<i>Ku-ji han [masū</i>	<i>koo-jee hahn [mah's'</i>
A quarter to twelve	<i>Jū-ni-ji jū-go-fun</i>	<i>joo-nee-jee joo-goh-foon</i>
[past one	<i>mae</i>	<i>mah'eh</i>
Twenty minutes	<i>Ichī-ji ni-jip-pun</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee nee-jeep-poon</i>
Ten minutes to two	<i>Ichī-ji go jip-pun</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee goh jeep-poon</i>
A quarter past four	<i>Yo-ji jū-go-fun</i>	<i>yoh-jee joo-goh-foon</i>
It is just about noon	<i>Kare kore hiru desū</i>	<i>kah'reh koh'reh hee'roo</i>
10 a.m.	<i>Go-zen-jū-ji</i>	<i>goh-zen-joo-jee [deh's'</i>
11 p.m.	<i>Go-go-jū-ichi-ji</i>	<i>goh-ngoh-joo-ee'chee-jee</i>
It commences at	<i>Ichī-ji han ni haji-</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee hahn nee</i>
half-past one	<i>marimasū</i>	<i>hahjeemahreemah's'</i>
I will come to-	<i>Miōnichi mairimasū</i>	<i>meeoh'neechee mi-ree-</i>
morrow [ing		<i>mah's'</i>
Early in the morn-	<i>Asa hayaku</i>	<i>ah'sah hah-yah'koo</i>
It must be late	<i>Mō osok'arō</i>	<i>moh oh-sohk'ahroh'</i>
Every other day	<i>Ichī nichī oki</i>	<i>ee'chee nee'chee oh'kee</i>
Dayafter to-morrow	<i>Myōgonichi</i>	<i>mee-oh'ngoh-neechee</i>
Day before yester-	<i>Issakujitsu</i>	<i>ees-sah-koojee'tsoo</i>
Half-an-hour [day	<i>Han-ji-kan</i>	<i>hahn-jee-kahn</i>
An hour and a half	<i>Ichī-ji-han kan</i>	<i>ee'chee-jee-hahn kahn</i>
For a short time	<i>Sukoshi no aida</i>	<i>sookoh'shee noh i'dah</i>
At any time	<i>Nandoki demo</i>	<i>nahndoh'kee deh'moh</i>
At the same time	<i>Dō-ji ni</i>	<i>doh-jee nee</i>

The Weather. (*Tenki.*)

(See Vocabularies 1 & 2, pages 13 & 14.)

It is fine weather	<i>Yoi o tenki de gozai-</i>	<i>yoy oh ten'kee deh goh-</i>
	<i>masū</i>	<i>zi-mah's'</i>
It is most disagree-	<i>Komarimashita o</i>	<i>kohmahreemah'sh'tah</i>
able weather	<i>tenki desū</i>	<i>oh ten'kee deh's'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is really beautiful weather	<i>Makoto ni kekkō na o tenki desū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee kek-koh'nah oh'ten'kee deh's'
I am knocked up by this heat	<i>Kono atsūsa ni dōmo yowarimashita</i>	koh'noh ah'ts'sah nee doh'moh yoh-wah-ree-mah'sh'tah
The heat is unbearable to-day	<i>Kyō no atsūsa wa, koraeraremasen</i>	kee-oh' noh ah'ts'sah wah, kohrah-eh-rahreh-mah'sen
It is terribly hot	<i>Atsūkute shi-yō ga</i>	ah'ts'koo'teh shee-yoh'gah
I will come tomorrow if fine	<i>Miōnichi tenki ga yoroshī-kereba, mairimasū</i>	mee-oh'neechee ten'keegah yohroh'sh'-kehreh'-bah mi-reemah's'
Can you lend me an umbrella?	<i>Kōmori-gasa wo kashite kudasaimasū ka?</i>	koh'mohree-ngah'sah woh kah'sh'teh koo-dah-simah's' kah
Is it raining?	<i>Ame wa futte imasū ka?</i> [imasū]	ah'meh wah foot'teh eemah's' kah? [eemah's']
It is raining a little	<i>Furu ni wa futte</i>	foo'roo nee wah foot'teh
It looks as if the rain would clear off	<i>Ame ga agarisō desū</i>	ah'meh gah ah-ngahreesoh deh's'
We were (or, I was) kept in by the rain	<i>Ame ni furi-komare-mashita</i>	ah'meh nee foo'ree-kohmah'reh-mah'-sh'tah
It seems likely to	<i>Ame ga furisō da</i>	ah'meh gah fooreesoh dah
It is snowing [rain]	<i>Yuki ga furimasū</i>	yoo'kee gah fooreemah's'

Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 23.)

I feel ill	<i>Kagen ga warū go-zaimasū</i>	kah'ngghen gah wahroo'goh-zi-mah's' [mah's']
I have a sore throat	<i>Nodo ga itamimasū</i>	noh'doh gah eetahmeedzootsoo' gah sheemah's'
I have a headache	<i>Zutsū ga shimasū</i>	kah'zeh woh h(ee)keemah'sh'tah
I have caught cold	<i>Kaze wo hikimashita</i>	sehnah'kah gah eetahmeemah's'
I have a pain in my back	<i>Senaka ga itamimasū</i>	heedoh'koo seh'kee gah deh-mah's' [mah's']
I have a bad cough	<i>Hidoku seki ga demasū</i>	koh'koh gah eetahmee-ee'shah nee mee'teh mohrow' gah yohkahroh'
I have a pain here	<i>Koko ga itamimasū</i>	
You had better consult the doctor	<i>Isha ni mite morau ga yokarō</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please call a good doctor for me	<i>Dōzo yoi isha wo sagashite kudasai</i>	doh'zoh yoy ee'shah woh sah-ngah'sh'teh koodahsi
He will come immediately [come]	<i>Mō jiki kimasū</i>	moh jee'kee keemah's' [mah'sh'tah
The doctor has I wish to consult you [pulse]	<i>Isha-ga miemashita Go shinsatsū wo negaimasū</i>	ee'shah-ngah mee-eh-gohsheensah'ts' woh neh-nghi-mah's' [ken
Let me feel your How do you feel today?	<i>O myaku wo haiken Go byōki wa ikaga de gozaimasū?</i>	oh mee-ah'koo woh hi'-goh beeoh'kee wah eekah'-ngah deh gohzimah's'
Much better, thanks	<i>Arigatō gozaimasū. Ōki ni kokoro-yoku narimashita</i>	ahree-ngah-toh' goh-zimah's'; oh'kee nee koh-koh'roh yoh'koo nah-reemah'sh'tah
Have it made up at a chemist's	<i>Kono kusuri no chōgō wa kusuriya ni sasena-kereba ikemasen</i>	koh'noh koosoo'ree noh choh-ngoh wah koosoo-ree'yah nee sahsehnah-kehreh'bah eekehmah'-
Where is there a chemist's shop?	<i>Kusuri-ya wa doko desū ka?</i>	koosoo'ree-yah wah [sen doh'koh deh's' kah?
Here is the medicine	<i>Kore wa kusuri de gozaimasū</i>	koh'reh wah koosoo'ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
This medicine is to be taken three times a day	<i>Kono kusuri wa ichi nichi sando dzutsu nomu no desū.</i>	koh'noh koosoo'ree wah ee'chee nee'chee sahn'-doh dzoo'tsoo noh'moo noh dehs'

Correspondence. The Post-office. Telegrams.*

(*Shokan. Yūbin. Dempō.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 45, 46.)

Have no letters come this morning? [come]	<i>Kesa, yūbin wa kimasen ka?</i>	keh'sah, yoo'been wah keemah'sen kah?
No, none have I have not received a letter (letters)	<i>He! mairimasen Tegami wa hitotsū mo konai</i>	heh! mi-reemah'sen teh-ngah'mee wah sh(ee)-toht's' moh kohni'
Please post this letter	<i>Kono tegami wo dashite o-kure</i>	koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh dah'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

* No difficulty will be found in transacting postal or telegraphic business in Japan, as the routine is modelled upon English methods.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
He ought to be here by now [ing I have heard noth- Has the mail steamer arrived?	<i>Mō kuru hazu da-ga!</i> <i>Tonto kikimasen</i> <i>Yūbin sen wa tō-chaku shimashīta ka?</i>	<i>moh koo'roo hah'dzoo dah-ngah!</i> <i>tohn'toh keekeemah'sen yoo'been sen wah toh'-chahkoo sheemah'sh'-tah kah?</i>
Go and see if the mail is (letters are) in	<i>Yūbin ga haitta ka itte mite o-kure</i>	<i>yoo'been gah hi't-tah-kah eet'teh mee'teh oh-koo'-reh</i>
Are there any letters for me?	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami ga gozai-masū ka?</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee nee ah-teh'tah teh-ngah'mee gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?</i>
Please forward my letters to...	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami wa ... ye todokete kudasai</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee nee ahteh-tah teh-ngahmee wah... yeh tohdohkehteh koodahsi'</i>
Please weigh this letter (these letters)	<i>Kono tegami no mekata wo kakete mite kudasai</i>	<i>koh'noh teh-ngah'mee noh mehkah'teh woh kah-keh'teh mee'teh koodahsi'</i>
How much is the postage on this letter (these letters)?	<i>Kono tegami no yū-binzei wa ikura kakarimasū ka?</i>	<i>kohnoh teh-ngahmee noh yoobeenzay wah eekoo-rah kahkahreemahs' kah?</i>
This letter is to be registered	<i>Kono tegami wo kakitome ni shīte o-kure</i>	<i>koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh kahkee-toh'meh nee sh'teh oh-koo'reh</i>
Receipt for registered letter	<i>Kaki-tome no uke-tori</i> [mi	<i>kah'kee-toh'meh noh oo'-keh-toh'ree</i> [ngah'mee
A registered letter I am just going to read it	<i>Kaki-tome no tega-Nan'da ka kore kara yomu tokoro desū</i>	<i>kah'kee-toh'meh noh teh-nahn' dah kah koh'reh kah'rah yoh'moo toh-koh'roh deh's'</i>
Tell him to wait I will send a reply later	<i>Matashīte kudasai Ato kara go aisatsu wo mōshimashō</i>	<i>mahtah'sh'teh koodahsi' ah'toh kah'rahgoh i-sah'-tsoo woh mohsheemah-shoh</i> [mah's' kah?
Can I send a tele-gram? I have received a telegram from...	<i>Dempō wo yarare... kara dempō ga kimashīta</i>	<i>dempoh' woh yahrahreh... kah'rah dempoh' gah keemah'sh'tah</i>
Has a telegram come for me?	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta dempō-ga kima-shīta ka?</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee nee ah-teh'tah dempoh'-ngah keemah'sh'tah kah?</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please send this telegram	<i>Kono dempō wo dashite kudasai</i>	koh'noh dempoh' woh dah'sh'teh koodahsi'
I want a postal order	<i>Yūbin-kawase wo negaitō gozaimasū</i>	yoo'been-kahwahseh woh neh-nghi-toh' gohzimahs'
The payee's name and address is...	<i>Kawase-kin uketori-nin no shukusho to seimei wa...</i>	kahwah'seh-keen ookeh-tohreeneen noh shookooshoh toh saymay' wah...
The sender's name and address is...	<i>Sashi-dashi-nin no seimei, shukusho wa...</i>	sah'shee-dah'shee-noon noh saymay', shookooshoh wah...
I am the sender	<i>Watakūshi wa sashi-dashi-nin de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah sah'shee-dah'shee-noon deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please cash this money-order (postal-order)	<i>Kono kawase-kin wo negaitō gozaimasū</i>	koh'noh kah-wah'seh-keen woh neh-nghi-toh' goh-zi-mah's'

Introductions. (Shō-kai.)

Allow me to introduce Mr. ...	<i>Kono o kata wa ... San to osshaimasū. O hikiawase itashimasū</i>	koh'noh oh kah'tah wah ...sahn toh ohshimah's'; oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh eetahsheemah's'
Kindly give me a letter of introduction to Mr....	<i>Osore-irimasū ga... San ye go tensho wo kudasaimasen ka?</i>	ohsohreh-eereemahs' gah ...sahn yeh goh tenshoh woh koodahsimahsen kah
Here is the letter of introduction to him	<i>Kore wa tensho de gozaimasū</i>	koh'reh wah ten'shoh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Allow me to introduce myself to you; my name is ..	<i>Watakūshi wa... to mōsu mono de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah...toh moh'soo moh'noh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please introduce me to Mr....	<i>...San ye o hikiawase kudasaimesen ka?</i>	...sahn yeh oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh koodahsimah'sen kah?
I beg to introduce Mr. ..., a friend of mine	<i>Konata wa ... San to iū, watakūshi no hōyū de gozaimasū</i>	kohnah'tah wah ...sahn toh ee-oo', wahtah'k'shee noh hoh-yoo deh goh-zi-mah's'
Here is my card	<i>Kore wa watakūshi no meishi de gozaimasū</i>	koh'reh wah wahtah'k'shee noh may'shee deh goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Pleased to make your acquaintance	<i>Hajimemashite o me ni kakari-masū</i>	hahjeemehmah'sh'teh oh meh nee kahkahreemahs'
I trust you will honour me with your continued friendship	<i>Iku-hisashiku go kon-i wo negai-masū</i>	ee'koo-heesah-shee'koo goh kohn-ee woh neh-nghi-mah's'
I will call again	<i>Mata agarimashō</i>	[shoh' mah'tah ah-ngahreemah-

In Town ; Visiting. (*Shichū de ; Mimai.*)

(For Vocabulary, see page 20.)

NOTE.—For hiring conveyances see “Travelling by Road,” p. 83; see also “Enquiries,” p. 79; and “Shopping,” p. 101.

What shall we do?	<i>Dō shimashō ?</i>	doh sheemahshoh' ?
Very well; come along	<i>Sa! oide nasaimashi</i>	sah! oy'deh nah-si-mah'-shee
Am I wrong to have come at this time ?	<i>Ima jibun maitta no ga warui no desū ka ?</i>	ee'mah jee'boon mi't-tah noh gah wahroo'ee noh deh's' kah ?
Excuse my having kept you waiting	<i>O machidō sama</i>	oh mahcheedoh' sah'mah
You wait here	<i>Omaye koko ni matte</i>	[maht'teh oh'reh ohmah'yeh koh'koh nee
Suppose we go ?	<i>Itcha dō desu ?</i>	eet'chah doh deh's' ?
I am tired; let us rest a little	<i>Kūtabiremashita kara chotto yasumimashō</i>	k'tah-beereh-mah'sh'tah kah'rah choht'toh yah-soomeemahshoh' [gah ni
I am tired out	<i>Kūtabirete shi-yō ga</i>	k'tahbeereh'teh shee-yoh
Take care! (look out!) [self!	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i>	kee woh tsookeh'roh!
Take care of your-Isay! (Hallo there!)	<i>O daiji ni asobase! Are sa!</i>	[seh! oh di'jee nee ahsobah'-ah'reh sah!
Where are you going ?	<i>Omaye wa doko ye iku no da? (fam.)</i>	ohmah'yeh wah doh'koh yeh ee'koo noh dah ?
I am going out now for a walk	<i>Kore kara undō ni dekakemasū</i>	koh'reh kah'rah oondoh' nee deh-kahkehmah's'
I should like to accompany you	<i>O tomo itashimashō</i>	oh toh'moh eetahshee-mahshoh'
I was waiting for you	<i>O machi mōshite orimashita</i>	oh mah'chee moh'sheeteh ohreemah'sh'tah
I was just going out	<i>Chōdo deru tokoro deshita</i>	choh'doh deh'roo tohkoh-roh deh'sh'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I shall walk as far as the post-office	<i>Yūbin-kyoku made aruite ikimasū</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo mah'deh ahrooee'teh eekeemah's'
I will wait until this evening	<i>Komban made ma- chimashō</i>	kohm'bahn mah'deh mahcheemah-shoh'
Wait till I come	<i>Watakūshi no kuru made, matte ite kudasai</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh koo'- roo mah'deh, maht'teh ee'teh koodahsi'
I cannot come	<i>Mairaremasenū</i>	mi-rahrehmahseh'n'
I am in a hurry	<i>Isogimasū</i>	eesoh-ngheemah's'
Be quick!	<i>Hayaku!</i>	hah-yah'koo!
What a grand sight!	<i>Yoi mi-harashi desū, ne!</i>	yoy mee-hahrah'shee deh's' neh!
We needn't hurry	<i>Isogu ni wa oyo- banai</i>	eesoh'ngoo nee wah oh- yohbahn'i'
Now I am at leisure	<i>Ima wa te-sūki de gozaimasū</i>	ee'mah wah teh-s'kee deh goh-zi-mah's'
Kindly wait a little	<i>Sūkoshi o machi nasai</i>	s'koh'shee oh mah'chee nahsi' [seh'n'
I will not wait	<i>Machi wa shimasenū</i>	mah'chee wah sheemah-
I have come to borrow a hammer	<i>Kanadzuchi wo hai shaku ni mari- mashita</i>	kahnah-dzoo'chee woh hi shah'koo nee mahree- mah'sh'tah
I will send it back to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee oh kah- yeh'shee moh'sheemah's'
We were just speaking about you	<i>Anata no o-uwasa wo shīte iru tokoro deshita</i>	ahnahtah noh oh-oowah' sah woh sh'teh ee'roo tohkoh'roh deh-sh'tah
Go and tell him to be sure and come	<i>Kitto kuru yō ni sō itte koi</i>	keet'toh koo'roo yoh nee soh eet'teh koy
I have lost my way	<i>Michi wo machi- gaeta</i>	mee'chee woh mah-chee- ngah-eh'tah
Direct me to...	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai...</i>	mee'chee woh ohshee-eh'- teh koodahsi'
Take the first turn- ing to the right	<i>Tsugi no migi no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	tsoonghee noh meenghee noh yoh'koh-choh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nahsi'
Take the second turning to the left	<i>Hidari no ni-ban- me no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	heedah'ree noh nee-bahn- meh noh yohkohchoh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nah-si'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is right in front of you	<i>Zutto tsuki-atari de gozaimasū</i>	dzoot'toh tsoo'kee-ah-tah'-ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
This is the shortest way	<i>Kore wa ichi-ban chika-michi desū</i>	koh'reh wah ee'chee-bahn chee'kah-mee'chee deh's'
This is the longest way	<i>Kore wa yohodo mawari-michi desū</i> [masū]	koh'reh wah yoh-hoh'doh mah-wah'ree-mee'chee deh's' [zi-mah's']
It is straight on I will show you his place	<i>Massugu de gozai- Ano hito no tokoro wo oshiete age-mashō</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo deh goh-ah'noh sh'toh' noh toh-koh'roh woh ohshee-eh'-teh ah-ngheh-mahshoh'
It is only five minutes' walk	<i>Aruite go fun gurai shika kakarimasen</i>	ahrooe'teh, goh foon goori' sh'kah kakhah-reemah'sen
I don't know any-one of that name	<i>Sō iū na no hito wo shirimasen</i>	soh ee-oo' nah noh sh'toh woh sheereemah'sen
I don't know where he lives	<i>Doko ni orimasū yara watakūshi wa shirimasen</i>	doh'koh nee ohreemah's' yah'rah wah'tah'k'shee wah sheereemah'sen
Is your master (mistress) within?	<i>Danna (Oku sama) wa o uchi ka?</i>	dahn'nah (oh'koo sah'-mah) wah oh oo'chee kah?
No, he (she) has gone out	<i>He, o rusu de gozaimasū</i>	heh, oh roo'soo deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Is Mrs. at home?	<i>Okusama wa, o uchi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ohkoosahmah wah oh oo'-cheedeh gohzimahs' kah?
Let your master know I have come	<i>Watakūshi no kita koto wo danna ye shirasete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh kee'-tah koh'toh woh dahn'-nah yeh sheerah-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
[and ask] You had better go	<i>Kiite kuru ga ii</i>	kee'teh koo'roo gah ee
He is at home	<i>Uchi ni orimasū</i>	oo'chee nee ohreemah's'
Please come in	<i>Kochira ye o tōri nasai</i> [mashi]	kohchee'rah yeh oh toh'-ree nahsi' [si-mah'shee]
[minute] Take a seat for a	<i>Chito o kake nasai-</i>	chee'toh oh kah'keh nah-
Who has come?	<i>Donata ga o ide ni natte orimasū ka?</i>	dohnah'tah gah oh ee'deh nee naht'teh ohreemah's'
Has someone come?	<i>Donata ka mairi-</i>	kah? [mah'sh'tah kah? dohnah'tah kah mi-ree-
A visitor has come, sir	<i>O kyaku sama ga miyemashita</i>	oh kee-ah'koo sah'mah ngah mee-yeh-mah'sh'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show him (her) in	<i>O tōshi mose</i>	oh <i>toh'shee</i> moh'seh
Really it is an age since we last met	<i>Makoto ni shibara- ku o me ni kaka- rimasen deshita</i>	mahkoh'toh nee sheebah- rah'koo oh meh nee kakhahreemah'sen deh'-
Excuse my going	<i>O saki</i>	oh sah'kee [sh'tah
I have been so busy	<i>Isogashiku te tsui</i>	eesoh-ngah'sh'koo teh
that I could not	<i>go busata wo ita-</i>	tsoo'ee goh boosah'tah
come and see you	<i>shimashita</i>	woh eetahsheemah'sh'tah
I must go now	<i>Ikanakū te wa nari- masenū</i>	eekahnah'k'teh wah nah- reemahseh'n'
Must you really go?	<i>Zehi okaeri ni nari- masū ka?</i>	zeh-hee ohkah-ehree nee nahreemah's' kah?
Remember me to	<i>Mina san ni dōka</i>	mee'nah sahn nee doh'-
all at home	<i>yoroshiku</i>	kah yohroh'sh'koo
Go in peace! (to departing guest)	<i>O shidzuka ni</i>	oh shee-dzoo'kah nee ee-
Good bye!	<i>irasshaimase!</i>	rahs-shi-mah'seh!
Please come again	<i>Sayō nara!</i>	sah-yoh' nah'rah!
Did anyone call	<i>Mata irasshai</i>	mah'tah eerahs-shi'
while I was	<i>Rusū-chū ni donata</i>	roosoo'-choo nee dohnah'-
out?	<i>mo o ide wa</i>	tah moh oh ee'deh wah
A visitor came just	<i>Chōdo o dekake no</i>	nahkaht'tah kah?
as you left	<i>tokoro ye, kyaku</i>	chōh'doh oh deh-kah'keh
	<i>ga miemashita</i>	noh toh-koh'roh yeh, kee-ah'koo gah mee-eh- mah'sh'tah [kaht'tah
I am glad I went	<i>Itta no wa yokatta</i>	eet'tah noh wah yoh-

Shopping. (*Kaimono.*)

(See Vocabularies 4, 6, 7, 13—17, pp. 15—18, 24—30.)

NOTE.—On entering a shop a gentleman should raise his hat, saying, "*Go men nasai!*" (lit., "excuse me"). This is done whether the shopkeeper is a male or a female. A lady, of course, merely says "*Go men nasai!*"

I want some silk	<i>Kinu ga hoshiū go- zaimasū</i>	kee'noo ngah hoh-sheeo' goh-zi-mah's'
This silk is very dear	<i>Kono kinu wa goku takai n' desū</i>	koh'noh kee'noo wah goh'koo tahki n'deh's'
This material wears well	<i>Kono kire-ji mochi wa yoroshū gozai- masū</i>	koh'noh kee'reh-jeemoh'- chee wah yoh-roh-shee'- oo goh-zi-mah's' [mah's'
I will guarantee it	<i>O uke-ai-mōshimasū</i>	oh oo'keh-i-moh'shee-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I don't guarantee it	<i>Uke-ai-masen</i>	ookeh-i-mah'sen
Please show me some gloves	<i>Tebukuro wo misete kudasai</i>	teh-bookoo'roh woh mee-seh'teh koodahsi'
How much is this cabinet?	<i>Kono tansu wa, ikura desū? [desū?]</i>	koh'noh tahn'soo wah, eekoo'rah deh's'? [deh's'?
May I see it?	<i>Chotto mitai mon'</i>	choht'toh mee-ti' mohn'
I want to see that screen [would do	<i>Sono byōbu wo mitai</i>	soh'noh bee-oh'boo woh meeti' [mah's'
I should think it	<i>Yosao ni omoimasū</i>	yohsahsoh' nee ohmoy-
What is the lowest price?	<i>Ketchaku no tokoro wa ikura?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh-koh'roh wah eekoo'rah?
Is this vase expensive?	<i>Kono hana-ike wa takai no desū ka?</i>	koh'noh hah'nah-ee'keh wah tahki'noh deh's'kah?
I will select the best from among these	<i>Kono uchi kara, ii no wo eridashi-mashō</i>	koh'noh oo'chee kah'rah, ee noh woh eh-reedah-shee-mahshoh'
May I choose for myself?	<i>Yori-dotte mo ii no desū ka?</i>	yoh'ree-doh't'teh moh ee noh deh's' kah?
May I show it to you? [about ten	<i>O me ni kakete mo yō gozaimasū ka?</i>	oh meh nee kahkeh'teh moh yoh goh-zi-mah's' [kah?
Please give me	<i>Tō bakari kudasai</i>	toh bahkah'ree koodahsi'
This suits me, but the price is too high	<i>Shina wa, yoroshii ga, nedan ga osoroshii takai n' desū [masen</i>	shee'nah wah, yoh-roh-shee' gah, neh'dahn gah oh-soh-rohshee' tahki'n'deh's'? [mah'sen
It is not new [more	<i>Atarashi ku ari-</i>	ahtarah'sh' koo ahree-
I don't want any	<i>Mō takūsan</i>	moh tah'k'sahn
I have ordered it	<i>Atsuraete okima-shita</i>	ahtsoorah-eh'teh ohkeemah'sh'tah
It's cheaper (dearer) than I thought	<i>Omotta yori yasui (takai)</i>	ohmoht'tah yoh'ree yahsoo'ee (tahki')
This is native made	<i>Kore wa wasei</i>	koh'reh wah wah-say'
That is imported	<i>Are wa hakurai de gozaimasū</i>	ah'reh wah hahkoori' deh goh-zi-mah's'
This is a still better one	<i>Kono hō wa, nao yoroshii gozaimasū</i>	koh'noh hoh wah, nah'oh yoh-roh-shee'oo goh-zi-mah's' [sen
It won't do at all I must have it	<i>Totemo ikemasen Nakūcha naranū</i>	tohteh'moh eekehmah'-nah'k'chah nahrah'n'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you require?	<i>Dono gurai de yoro-shiu gozaimasū?</i>	doh'noh goo-ri' deh yoh-rohshee'oo gohzimah's'?
I will buy these	<i>Kore wo kaimashō</i>	koh'reh woh kimahshoh'
How do you like these?	<i>Kono mono wa ikaga de gozaimasū?</i> [manai	koh'noh moh'noh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zimah's'?
I don't like any of these	<i>Hītotsū mo kono-</i>	sh'toh'ts' moh kohnoh-
How much do you ask for it?	<i>Nedan wa ikura?</i>	neh'dahn wah eekoo'rah?
I can't let you have them for less	<i>Motto yasuku shīte agerare masen</i>	moht'toh yah-soo'koo sh'teh ah-nghehrah'reh mah'sen
[genuine?	[desū ka?	[deh's' kah?
Are they really	<i>Kore wa homma</i>	koh'reh wah hohm'mah
Send the things to my hotel	<i>Watakūshi no mono wo yadoya ye yokoshite o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh moh'-noh woh yahdoh'yah yeh yohkoh'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

Commercial and Trading. (*Shō-gyō.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 38.)

May I show you my samples?	<i>Watakūshi no mihon wo goran kudasaimase?</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh mee'-hohn woh goh'rahn koodahsi' mah'seh? [mah's'
I can sell at...	<i>... de sashi-agemasū</i>	...deh sah'shee-ah-nghehtohteh'moh soh'noh neh'-dahn deh wah oorahreh-mah'sen
It is impossible to sell at that figure	<i>Totemo sono nedan de wa uraremasen</i>	
We will consider the matter	<i>Kangaete mimashō</i>	kahn-ngah-eh'teh mee-mahshoh'
I will consult my partner and let you know	<i>Nakama-no-mono to sōdan no ue, o shirase-mōshimasu</i>	nahkah'mah-noh-moh'-noh toh soh'dahn noh oo'eh, oh sheerah'seh-moh'sheemahsoo
I don't think my partner would consent to trade at that price	<i>Sono nedan de wa nakama-no-mono ga shōchi itashimasu-mai</i>	soh'noh neh'dahn deh wah nahkah'mah-noh-moh'noh gah shoh'chee eetah-sheemah'soo-mi
I'm afraid I shall lose on the sale of the goods	<i>Nimotsū wo ureba son wo shi-yashinai ka to omoimasū</i>	neemoh'ts' woh ooreh'-bah sohn woh shee-yahsheeni' kah toh ohmoh-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I will assume the liability	<i>Watakūshi wa sono sekinin wo futan shimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah soh'-noh sehkee'neen woh foo'tahn sheemah's'
I want samples of...	... <i>no mihon ga irimasū</i>	...noh mee'hohn ngah ee-reemah's'
I want some samples [stock	<i>Mihon ga irimasū</i>	mee'hohn ngah eereemah's'
We have none in The goods are inferior to sample	<i>O ainiku-sama Nimotsū wa mihon yori warui</i>	oh i-nee'koo-sah'mah neemoh'ts'wah mee'hohn yoh-ree wahroo'ee
Show me several patterns	<i>Iro-iro no moyō wo misete moraitai</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh noh moh-yoh' woh meeseh'teh mohri-ti'
When can you deliver if I give you an order?	<i>Chūmon sureba itsū goro shina-mono wo watashimasū ka?</i>	choo'mohn sooreh'bah ee'ts' goh'roh shee'nah-moh'noh woh wahtah-sheemah's' kah?
I cannot give you an order	<i>Chūmon suru koto ga dekinai</i>	choo'mohn soo'roo koh'-toh gah dehkeeni'
I wish to cancel the order	<i>Chūmon wo tori-keshitai mon' desū</i>	choo'mohn woh toh'ree-keh-sh'ti' mohn' deh's'
We will consult after receiving samples	<i>Mihon wo moratte kara, sōdan itashimashō</i>	mee-hohn woh mohraht'teh kah'rah, soh'dahn eetahsheemashoh'
You must come down a great deal	<i>Zutto o make nasai</i>	dzoot'toh oh mah'keh nahsi'
I can't come down	<i>Makarimasen</i>	mahkahreemah'sen
I can't buy at that figure	<i>Sono nedan de wa kaware nai</i>	soh'noh neh'dahn deh wah kahwahreh ni
What is your bottom price?	<i>Ketchaku no tokoro wa, ikura made makarimasū ka?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh-koh'roh wah, eekoo'rah mah'deh mahkahreemah's' kah?
Have the goods shipped at once	<i>Isoide nimotsū wo fune ni tsumi-dasanakereba narimasen</i>	eesoy'deh neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tsoo'mee-dahsahnahkeh-reh'bah nahreemah'sen
Have you shipped the goods?	<i>Nimotsū wo fune ni tsumi-dashita ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tsoo'mee-dah'sh'tah kah?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
These goods must be carefully packed	<i>Dōka kono mono wo minna yoku kiwo-tsukete ni-dzukurī shite o-kure</i>	<i>doh'kah koh'noh moh'noh woh meen'nah yoh'koo kee-woh-tsookeh'teh nee-dzookoo'ree shee'teh oh-koo'reh</i>
Put this mark on the boxes	<i>Hako ni kono shirushi wo tsukete okure</i>	<i>hah'koh nee koh'noh sheeroo'shee woh tsookeh'teh oh-koo'reh</i>
The boxes must be tin-lined	<i>Hako no naka ni burikki wo haranakereba ikenai</i>	<i>hah'koh noh nah'kah nee booreek'kee woh hah-rahnahkeh-reh'bah ee-kehni'</i> [deh's'
Trade is dull	<i>Shōbai wa fu-keiki</i>	<i>shoh'bi wah foo-kay'kee</i>
Trade is good	<i>Keiki ga ii n' desū</i>	<i>kay'kee gah ee n' deh's'</i>
He has become bankrupt	<i>Ano hito wa shindai-kagiri ni narimashita</i>	<i>ah'noh sh'toh wah sheendi'-kah-nghee'ree nee nahree-mah'sh'tah</i>
There are some errors in the account	<i>Kanjō ni iro-iro machigai ga aru</i>	<i>kahnjoh' nee ee'roh-ee'-roh mah-chee-nghi' gah ah'roo</i>
You have overcharged me	<i>Omaye wa taisō kake-ne wo tsuketa ne!</i>	<i>ohmah'yeh wah ti-soh' kah'keh-neh woh tsookeh'tah neh!</i>
This is a clerical error	<i>Kore wa kanjō chigai desū</i>	<i>koh'reh wah kahnjoh' chee-nghi' deh's'</i>
I have deducted the errors	<i>Machigatta bun wo hikimashita</i>	<i>mah-chee-ngaht'tah boon woh heekeemah'sh'tah</i>
It is more than was arranged	<i>Hajime no kime yori takai</i>	<i>hahjee'meh noh kee'meh yoh'ree tahki'</i>
I want a detailed account	<i>Kono kanjō wo betsubetsu ni wakete, saimitsu ni kaite moraitai</i>	<i>koh'noh kahnjoh' woh beh'tsoo-beh'tsoo nee wahkeh'teh, si-mee'tsoo nee ki'teh moh-ri-ti'</i>
Here is a cheque for the amount of your account	<i>Kono ko-gitte wa kanjō zumi ni watasu</i>	<i>koh'noh koh-ngheet'teh wah kahnjoh' dzoo'mee nee wahtah'soo</i>
Send in our account	<i>Kanjō-gaki wo okutte kudasai</i>	<i>kahnjoh-ngah'kee woh oh-koot'teh koodahsi'</i>
Will you accept a bill?	<i>Kawase-tegata wa dō desho?</i>	<i>kahwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah wah doh deh'shoh?</i>

Changing Money. (*Ryōgāe.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Where is there a money-changer's?	<i>Ryōgae-ya wa dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	ree-oh'-ngah-eh-yah wah doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Can you give me change?	<i>Kane wa ryōgae ga dekimasū ka?</i>	kah'neh wah ree-oh'ngah-eh gah deh-keemah's' kah?
Yes, sir; what change do you wish?	<i>Hai, dekimasū. Dō iū kane to tori kaemashō ka?</i>	hi, deh-keemah's'; doh ee-oo' kah'neh toh toh'-ree kahemahshoh'kah?
Will you give me Japanese money?	<i>Nihon no kane wo o-kure?</i>	nee'hohn noh kah'neh woh oh-koo'reh?
Please give me 10-yen Bank of Japan notes	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jū yen satsū wo o-kure</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts' woh oh-koo'reh
Give me the amount in...	<i>Taka wo...ni shīte o-kure</i>	tah'kah woh...nee sh'teh' oh-koo'reh
Change this into small money, please	<i>Kore wo komakai zeni to tori-kaete kudasai</i>	koh'reh woh kohmahki' zeh'nee toh tohree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi'
Will you cash this cheque for me?	<i>Kono ko gitte wo tori-kaete kudasaimasū ka?</i>	koh-noh koh-ngheet'teh woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi-mah's' kah?
What is the rate of exchange on English money?	<i>Igirisu to no kawase sōba wa dō narimasū?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo toh noh kahwah'seh soh'bah wah doh nahreemah's'?
Please change me an English bank-note	<i>Igirisu no ginkō-shihei wo tori-kaete kudasaimasū ka?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo noh gheenkoh'-sheehay' woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh koodahsimah's' kah?
A 10-yen Bank of Japan note	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jū yen satsū</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts'
A cheque	<i>Ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'teh
A bill of exchange	<i>Kawase-tegata</i>	kahwah'seh teh-ngah'tah
Letter of credit	<i>Shinyō-jō</i>	sheen-yoh'-joh
Banker's order	<i>Ginkō no shi-harai jō</i>	gheenkoh' noh shee-hah-ri' joh
Money order (pos- Telegraphic draft	<i>Yūbin-kawase Denshin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kahwah'seh den'sheen-kahwah'seh

MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

(*Kingin* : *Kimme* ; *Chō, tan, shaku.*)

NOTE.—With the exception of the *hiro* and the *tsubo*, all the names of the Measures, Weights, &c., given in the following tables are of Chinese origin, and are accompanied by the Chinese numerals only.

MONEY.

The currency is DECIMAL. The unit is the *yen*, a silver coin equivalent to about two English shillings (50 cents American), which has taken the place of the Mexican dollar, formerly used in Japan, but now obsolete.

One *yen* = 100 *sen* ; one *sen* = 10 *rin*.

GOLD PIECES of 2, 5, 10 and 20 *yen* are also coined.

COPPER COINS vary from one-tenth of a *sen* (1 *rin*) to 2 *sen*.

There is also a PAPER CURRENCY, consisting of notes of from 5 *sen* upwards. The smaller notes are most in use, such notes as 10 and 20 *yen* being used principally in commerce. Not only in towns, but throughout Japan generally, paper money, and especially that of the Bank of Japan, is regarded with more favour than gold or silver coin.

Banking transactions, and indeed commercial transactions in general, are framed on English models. Thus, ordinary and telegraphic money orders are issued ; there is a Post Office Savings Bank ; and Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Bankers' Orders are all in constant use.

WEIGHT.

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>fun</i>	= 5.8 grs. (troy)
10 <i>fun</i>	= 1 <i>momme</i>	= 58 „ „
100 <i>momme</i>	= 1 <i>hyaku-me</i>	= about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (av.)
160 „	= 1 <i>kin</i> *	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
1000 „	= 1 <i>kwamme</i>	= 8.28 „

* Foreigners have mostly to do with $\frac{1}{2}$ *kin*, 1 *kin* and upwards. 100 *kin* = 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

DRY GOODS MEASURE.

In measuring dry goods a *shaku* (termed *kujirajaku*) of 14.913 inches is employed. Silk and cotton goods are generally made up into pieces measuring a little more than $10\frac{3}{4}$ yards (*tan*) and also into pieces of double that length (*hiki*).

The English yard is now becoming generally known in towns.

LONG MEASURE.

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>bu</i>	...	= 0.1193 in. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 <i>bu</i>	= 1 <i>sun</i>	...	= 1.193 ,, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
10 <i>sun</i>	= { 1 <i>shaku</i> or <i>kaneshaku</i> }		= 11.93 in. (nearly 1 foot)
6 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>ken</i>	...	= 71.58 ,, (nearly 2 yds.)
10 ,,	= 1 <i>jō</i>	...	= 119.3 ,, (nearly 10 ft.)
60 <i>ken</i>	(nearly) = 1 <i>chō</i>		= 119.30 yds. (about 120 yds.)
36 <i>chō</i>	= 1 <i>ri</i>	...	= 2.44 miles

For nautical measurements, the *kai-ri*, which equals the European geographical mile, is now in general use; whilst for indicating the depth of water, the *hiro* (about 5 ft.) is employed.

SUPERFICIAL (LAND) MEASURE.

1 <i>tsubo</i>	= about 36 sq. ft.
30 ,,	= 1 <i>se</i> = 118.6 sq. yds.
10 <i>se</i>	= 1 <i>tan</i> = 1186 ,, (over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre)
10 <i>tan</i>	= 1 <i>chō</i> = 2.45 acres (2 a. 1 r. 32 p.)

The *tsubo* is the common unit of measurement.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 <i>sai</i>	= 1 <i>shaku</i>	= $\frac{2}{31}$ pint
10 <i>shaku</i>	= 1 <i>gō</i>	= about $\frac{1}{3}$ pint
10 <i>gō</i>	= 1 <i>shō</i>	= ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints
10 <i>shō</i>	= 1 <i>tō</i>	= ,, 4 gallons
10 <i>tō</i>	= 1 <i>koku</i>	= ,, 39.7 ,,

This measure is employed for grain and liquids. The *shō* equals 0.397 (about two-fifths) of a gallon. The *koku* is employed for measuring junks, and is equal to about 4-27ths of a ton (nearly 3 cwt.), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *piculs*. (1 *picul* = 100 *kin*.)

POSTAGE.

The postal rates from Japan to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

For Letters	...	10 sen per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Postcards	...	4 sen
Newspapers (ordinary)		2 sen

To Japan, from the United Kingdom:—

Letters	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
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NOTE TO SECOND EDITION.

The proposal to issue a second volume of Japanese under the title of "Japanese Self-Taught," referred to in the Preface of this book—see opposite page—has now become an accomplished fact, and in the new volume the Publishers have carried out the idea of issuing a conversational phrase-book, consisting of the classified sentences in English and Japanese comprising Part II. of the first edition of "Japanese Grammar Self-Taught," together with a large number of classified Vocabularies. Throughout the work the pronunciation of the Japanese words has been added in accordance with Marlborough's well-known and popular system of phonetics, so that each page is arranged in three columns, viz., the English, Japanese (romanized) and the phonetic pronunciation respectively.

The space thus set at liberty in the Grammar has been filled by inserting three new sections of useful Exercises, as follows:—

- A. Exercises for translation, in English and Japanese alternately, with Key.
- B. Reading Exercises, interlined with the English phonetic pronunciation, and with Key.
- C. Additional Extracts (short) from Japanese works, with translation.

The Exercises for translation (section A) consist of conversational sentences of a most practical and useful character, and both the Exercises proper and the Key may be used for translation, each forming the key to the other.

For this new matter the Publishers are indebted to Mr. J. Fife Mortimer, who for many years has made a special study of the Japanese language and literature.

The two works now form "a very comprehensive and useful manual of the Japanese language, for students, commercial men and traders, missionaries, travellers and tourists." (See Preface, "Japanese Self-Taught.") They may be obtained bound together in one volume, entitled "Japanese Self-Taught and Grammar."

London, 1907.

PREFACE.

The scheme of this work is to provide a **complete manual of the Japanese language** rather than a phrase-book for travellers and others temporarily visiting Japan. Such visitors have not been overlooked, however, for a large number of **Conversational Phrases and Sentences**, conveniently classified, have been added, (including many of those running through the SELF-TAUGHT SERIES), together with full Vocabularies alphabetically arranged. The Publishers propose to develop these sections for issue under the title of "Japanese Self-Taught."*

The Japanese people, by their intelligence, energy, and enterprise—so remarkably displayed of late years—have raised their country to a prominent position amongst the Nations of the World, both politically and *commercially*. A great and growing interest, fostered by our recent alliance with its government, is being manifested towards "THE BRITAIN OF THE PACIFIC," and there is a **growing necessity** for a simple and inexpensive hand-book of the Japanese Language, which the present volume is designed to meet.

The work is carried out in the ROMAN CHARACTER, as for all practical purposes of international communication the Roman alphabet is being steadily adopted by the Japanese themselves. The native characters are however given, together with the rules of transliteration and a number of illustrative examples, so that the student may possess himself of the key to native literature.

Japanese is usually looked upon by Europeans as being terribly difficult to learn, but in reality it is *extremely easy*

* See "Note to Second Edition" on preceding page.

when studied in the Roman character; the want of a really practical grammar on modern lines has probably given rise to the idea referred to. The Syntax certainly *is* formidable to a European, as it is quite different from anything met with in Western languages, but Syntax is of very minor importance in Japanese—at least as regards making one's-self understood. A Japanese would be quite intelligible in England if he said "I to shop went, a book to buy," and *vice versâ* an Englishman would convey his meaning equally well by a similar distortion of a Japanese sentence, especially as the language itself is highly elliptical, thus accustoming Japanese people to readily infer meanings from context, &c.

The **simplicity of the language** is shown by such facts as that there is only one person in each tense—no *concord* (cf. French, and especially German)—no long lists of exceptions to rules,—only two irregular verbs of common occurrence,—and that it is *purely phonetic* (a most important point). The Author speaks advisedly in stating that one can make himself perfectly understood after far less time spent in study than is necessary in the case of any European language. Of course, to attain anything approaching syntactical accuracy, a much longer course of study is necessary than for obtaining an equal degree of proficiency in French, German or Spanish.

The **Grammar** has been compiled from the Author's notes, accumulated during many years' experience in preparing candidates for examinations, etc., and much of the matter introduced has been suggested by the questions and the difficulties of pupils. No attempt has been made to discuss verb-roots, archaic forms, and other matters interesting to philologists, but of no value to anyone taking up the study for practical purposes. The **Vocabularies** and **Conversational Phrases** are the outcome of a very great amount of time and care, bestowed on them with the object of ensuring completeness and accuracy in supplying the **words**

and phrases in actual use. The sentences are not mere literal translations from the English, but are those which would be used by a Japanese under similar circumstances. They are, in fact, not English-Japanese, but *Japanese-Japanese*, and in compiling them the Author has had the advantage of the co-operation of native linguists and others. The **literal translation** of Japanese sentences, in numerous instances throughout the book, will afford valuable assistance in synthetical construction, and will be found to lend considerable interest to the study of the language, by revealing the quaint and primitive nature of the native manner of putting ideas together.

The whole structure of the language is quite alien to anything found in Europe. In German, French and Spanish, for example, the equivalents for "give me," viz., *Geben Sie mir*, *donnez-moi*, and *déme*, respectively, may be taken as models, or forms which hold good for any noun which may be affixed. Not so in Japanese; an equivalent for "give me" cannot be isolated as it forms part of the context, and similarly with other expressions.

The **greatest care** has been taken to ensure that all the words found in the vocabularies are strictly conversational, so that the student will learn to employ the words in ordinary use, and will not be led into treating his Japanese hearers to such comicalities as "Condescend to demonstrate the route to —," instead of "Please tell me the way —." Many dialects are spoken in Japan, as in most countries, and yet the standard language is everywhere understood and spoken also, and anyone who carefully studies and masters the contents of this book, may rest assured that he can travel anywhere in Japan and make himself understood wherever he may go.

With regard to **pronunciation**, romanized Japanese is so purely phonetic that it has not been found necessary to introduce a third and phonetic column in the Conversations

and Vocabularies in this volume (*see* Parts II. and III.), but with the few simple rules of pronunciation stated and exemplified in the early pages, and bearing in mind that, with few exceptions, **each letter has only one sound**, that **that sound never varies**, and that **every letter in each word must be distinctly sounded**, the student will readily acquire facility of speech in the language. Out of the 2,000 words (about) in the vocabularies, there are only four which present any divergency from the rules, and only two in the whole of the phrases, and in these cases I have noted the deviation and supplied an imitated pronunciation.

The short **extracts from Japanese authors** which are included, with literal and free translations, seem commonplace and puerile to English eyes, but they are thoroughly typical of the matter found in the few novels in the language. Fiction is beneath the notice of educated readers and writers, but there are signs indicating that it will be cultivated in the near future, and that a call will be made for translations of the leading English novels.

Students, Naval*, Military, and other Professional and Commercial men, Travellers and Tourists, will find this Manual of the greatest service, whether as a practical guide to the Language, or as a Conversational Phrase-book for every-day needs.

H. J. WEINTZ.

Shiple, 1904.

* The **Admiralty** offer special privileges and inducements to officers in the Royal Navy to STUDY JAPANESE.

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JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT

Part I. GRAMMAR, SYNTAX, Etc.

The Syllabary, Pronunciation, Accent.

THE SYLLABARY.

The native characters used for writing the Japanese language are comprised in two alphabets termed "Syllabaries,"—the *Katakana*, which consists of the remnants of forty-seven Chinese square characters, and the *Hiragana*, which is composed of a number of cursive forms of Chinese symbols. Both of them differ entirely from any European alphabet and mode of writing, so that their acquisition at the commencement of the study of the language would really prove a hindrance to the student's progress. It is quite possible to obtain a thorough knowledge of the spoken language through the medium of the Roman characters, and, having gained an insight into the grammatical peculiarities, the student can easily transpose the Romanized characters into either of the two native Syllabaries, which may then be memorized in a few hours.*

In Japanese there are no separate *letters*, as these are understood in European languages, each of the characters of the syllabaries virtually representing a *syllable*; *n* final, which has a symbol to itself, forming the one exception.

Each syllable is composed of a vowel preceded by one of the consonants—*k* (or *g*, see p. 10), *s*, (*z* or *j*), *t* (*d*), *n*, *h* (*b* or *p*), *m*, *y*, *r*, *w*. Thus, every syllable is supposed to terminate with a vowel, and usually does so; e.g., *ka-ga*, *ga-ku*, *i-ka-nga-shi-i*. The exceptions occur principally in foreign words, or are produced by contractions.

The following table exhibits the syllables of the Japanese language in the Roman character, and arranged according to what is termed the *Go-jiu-on*, or "fifty sounds."

* For the Syllabaries in the native character see pages 96, 97.

THE SYLLABARY.

VOWEL SYLLABLES.

a	i	u	e	o
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CONSONANT SYLLABLES.

ka ga	ki gi	ku gu	ke ge	ko go
sa za	shi ji	su zu	se ze	so zo
ta da	chi ji	tsu dzu	te de	to do
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha ba pa	hi bi pi	fu bu pu	he be pe	ho bo po
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	ye	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	ye	wo

By learning the nine consonants *k, s, t, n, h, m, y, r,* and *w*, together with the five consonantal softenings *g, z, d, b,* and *p*, the Syllabary is readily committed to memory.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE VOWEL SYLLABICS.

These are pronounced as pure vowels, having much the same sounds as in Spanish, Italian, &c., but are always short unless marked with the usual diacritic sign (\bar{o} , \bar{u} , &c.).

Character.	Sound represented.	Phonetic sign.*
\bar{a}	approximately as <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> ...	<i>ah</i>
\bar{i} (ii)	„ <i>i</i> „ <i>machine</i> ...	<i>ee</i>
\bar{u}	„ <i>oo</i> „ <i>food</i> ...	<i>oo</i>
\bar{e}	„ <i>a</i> „ <i>date</i> ...	<i>eh</i>
\bar{o}	„ <i>o</i> „ <i>sore</i> ...	<i>oh</i>
<i>a</i>	„ <i>a</i> „ <i>man</i> ...	<i>ah</i>
<i>i</i>	„ <i>i</i> „ <i>tin</i> ...	<i>ee</i>
<i>u</i>	„ <i>oo</i> „ <i>foot</i> ...	<i>oo</i> †
<i>e</i>	„ <i>e</i> „ <i>bed</i> ...	<i>e</i> (or <i>eh</i>)
<i>o</i>	„ <i>o</i> „ <i>polo</i> ...	<i>oh</i>

* As used on pages 14 and 15.

† Not dwelt on.

I and *u* are frequently cut so short as to become nearly inaudible. In such instances they are written throughout this book \check{i} , \check{u} . Thus, *sh \check{i} ta*, with one of its meanings, is usually pronounced as if written *sh'ta*; *mats \check{u}* , with one signification, is pronounced *mats'*.

In the combinations *ai*, *au*, *ae*, *ao*, *ui*, *ei*, *oi*, each vowel is distinctly sounded. They read as follows:—*ah-ee* (= the English diphthong represented by *i* in *mile* or *y* in *my*—phonetic sign *i* or *ah-ee*), *ah-oo* (like *ow* in *how*), *ah-eh*, *ah-oh*. *oo-ee*, *eh-ee* (like *ay* in *gay*), *oh-ee* (like *oy* in *boy*).

2. THE CONSONANT SYLLABICS.

These are pronounced by combining the consonants and the vowels.

It will be observed that the Syllabary contains certain repetitions and irregularities. Thus we find *shi* where we should expect *si*, *fu* for *hu*, *i* for *yi*, *i* for *ui*; and so on. These anomalies are due to the inability of the Japanese to pronounce the sounds for which the above irregularities are substituted.

NOTE.—This peculiarity considerably modifies the conjugation of verbs, and should therefore be carefully borne in mind by the student.

The consonants have the same, or nearly the same, sounds respectively as in English, with the exception of the following:—

R, r.—In the syllabic *ri*, the *r* is pronounced somewhat like the English *d*; that is, in its articulation the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth at the same point as in pronouncing the letter *r* itself, but with the substitution of the *d* sound. In the other syllabics *r* more resembles the English *r*, but in none of them is the trill so decided as in, say, Scotch, French, or German.

H, h, and F, f, are regarded as identical in Japanese, and their pronunciation is somewhat similar. In pronouncing *f*, the lower lip does not quite come in contact with the upper teeth, but remains at about the same distance from them as in pronouncing *wh* in the word *when*.

G, g, at the commencement of a word has the hard sound of *g* in the English *go*, *gain*, or *gum*; in all other positions like *ng* in *singer*. [Phonetic sign “ng” in Roman type; see p. 15.]

T, t, and D, d, are pronounced as in Italian; that is, the tip of the tongue is brought into contact with the upper teeth, instead of touching the front part of the roof of the mouth. With the majority of Japanese speakers no perceptible difference is made between *zu* and *dzu*.

Ye.—In this syllable the *y* is mute in most words, and is sometimes omitted in the Roman character. In some words *y* is used as a vowel in place of *i* (ee).

N at the end of syllables and words is like the French nasal *n*, i.e., somewhat similar to *ng* in the English *thing* or the *n* in *bank*.

The syllabics *ga*, *za*, *da*, &c., printed in italics in the Syllabary, all commence with *softened* consonants, and are regarded by the Japanese merely as modifications of the syllabics commencing with hard consonants in the lines immediately preceding them, and not as different syllables.

NOTE.—In the native characters this distinction is represented by placing a diacritic sign by the side of the hard-consonant symbol; thus *ka* accompanied by the sign is read *ga*, *shi* is read *ji*, and so on.

The modification of a hard into the corresponding soft consonant often occurs in the formation of derivatives and compounds, so that this change (which with the diacritic sign, is termed *nigori*, or impurity), should be carefully noted.

When a letter is doubled it must be fully sounded twice, as *onna* (pronounced *ohn-nah*); *katta* (*kaht-tah*).

ACCENT.

The accentuation of Japanese words is much less prominent than that of English, the various syllables of the same word having an almost uniform degree of emphasis. Quickened, or silenced, vowel sounds frequently render prominent the other portions of the word, but, as a general rule, the stress is laid about equally on each syllable. The sound of the word *gozarimasu*, for example, is almost evenly emphasized—*go-za-ri-mas'*, the terminal *u* being nearly inaudible, and the syllable *masu* receiving but a very slight accent, the emphasis over and above the stress laid on the other three syllables being barely perceptible.

(a) In words of *two syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *first syllable*, as *hi'ro*, *tsu'ru*.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the vowel sound of the first syllable is short *i* or *u*, and when a long or double vowel sound occurs in the last syllable, the accent is laid on the last syllable, as *shīka'*, *tsūki'*, *hirō*, *musū*.

(b) In words of *three syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *second syllable*, as *ara'shi*, *moto'mū*.

EXCEPTION.—When the second syllable is short, as *ī* or *ū*, the first syllable bears the accent, unless the final syllable has a double (long) vowel sound; in which case the primary accent is laid on the last syllable, and a secondary (subordinate) accent on the first, as *ta''ira'*, *a''tsūku'*; *chī'kū-shō''*, *bo'kū-tō''*.

(c) In *polysyllables* the accent is on the *last syllable but one*, as *Hakoda'te*, *Yokoha'ma*.

EXCEPTION.—If the last syllable but one contains *ī* or *ū*, the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable, as *asa'gīta*, *Shimo'tsūke*.

N.B.—Bear in mind that in *all* words accent goes to long syllables, and whenever two such long syllables come

together they are pronounced with equal stress. Examples : *Kanā'gawa, aimashō', hō-bō, shō-sō.*

NOTE.—In a very few instances of words written exactly alike, but with different meanings, there are differences in pronunciation which cannot be brought under a general rule, but must be learned by experience. These difficulties, however, need not trouble the student, and the preceding rules will suffice for all ordinary needs.

Examples of Phonetic Pronunciation, illustrating the preceding rules.

English.	Japanese.	Pronunciation.
Oh !	<i>mā</i>	<i>mah</i>
old lady	<i>obāsan</i>	<i>oh-bah'sahn</i>
is good	<i>yoroshī</i>	<i>yoh-roh-shee'</i>
good	<i>īi</i>	<i>ee</i>
listening	<i>kiite</i>	<i>kee'teh</i>
province	<i>shū</i>	<i>shoo</i>
mother-in-law	<i>shūtome</i>	<i>shoo'tohmeh</i>
interpreter	<i>tsūji</i>	<i>tsoo'jee</i>
(an interjection)	<i>nē !</i>	<i>neh</i>
Miss	<i>nēsan</i>	<i>neh'sahn</i>
already	<i>mō</i>	<i>moh</i>
suitable	<i>sōtō</i>	<i>soh-toh</i>
chopsticks	<i>hashi</i>	<i>hah'shee</i>
new	<i>atarashiki</i>	<i>ah-tah-rah'sh'kee or</i> <i>ah-tah-rahsh'kee</i>
one	<i>ichi</i>	<i>ee'chee</i>
melon	<i>uri</i>	<i>oo'ree</i>
a little	<i>sūkoshi</i>	<i>s'koh'shee</i>
two	<i>fūtatsu</i>	<i>f'tah'-tsoo</i>
sailor	<i>sendō</i>	<i>sehn-doh</i>
harp	<i>koto</i>	<i>koh'toh</i>
adversity	<i>wazawai</i>	<i>wahzahwah'ee</i>
perilous	<i>ayaushi</i>	<i>ah-yah-oo'shee</i>
not returning	<i>kaerazu</i>	<i>kah-eh-rah'dzoo</i>
mending (<i>verb</i>)	<i>naosū</i>	<i>nah'oh's'</i>
firebrand	<i>moyekui</i>	<i>moh-yeh-koo'ee</i>
politeness	<i>rei</i>	<i>ray (reh'ee)</i>

English.	Japanese.	Pronunciation.
a little	<i>choito</i>	choh'eetoh or choy'toh
very	<i>goku</i>	goh'koo
a kind of palanquin	<i>kago</i>	kah'ngoh
two (in enumera- argument [tion])	<i>fū</i>	foo
flying (<i>verb</i>)	<i>ron</i>	rohn
noisy	<i>tonde</i>	tohn'deh
nun	<i>sōzōshī</i>	soh-zoh-shee
shampooer	<i>ama</i>	ah'mah
hole	<i>amma*</i>	ahm'mah
such	<i>ana</i>	ah'na [ah(n)'nah]
a sound	<i>anna*</i>	ahn'nah
a husband	<i>oto</i>	oh'toh
	<i>otto</i>	oht'toh

Parts of Speech.

The Japanese language, which is probably related to Mongol and to Manchu, differs entirely in composition and method of use from any European tongue.

The classification of Japanese words differs materially from that adopted by Western grammarians in dealing with their languages, but the components of Japanese sentences do duty for what are usually termed *Nouns*, *Pronouns*, *Numerals*, *Adverbs*, *Prepositions*, *Conjunctions*, and *Interjections*. The great majority of these words are *uninflected*, and are divided by native grammarians into two broad classes according to their importance, namely (1) *Na*, (2) *Teniwoha*.

(1) *Na* are the *name-words* proper.

(2) The *Teniwoha* consist of the suffixed syllables or particles, which correspond to the *Prepositions*, *Conjunctions*, and *Interjections* of the English and allied languages. They also serve as terminal inflections for *Adjectives* and *Verbs*.

The Japanese also make use of words which correspond with the *Verbs* and *Adjectives* of Western speech, and are termed *Kotoba*, i.e., "words," or *Hataraki-kotoba*, i.e.,

* *Amma* and *anna* are respectively contractions of *amuma* (a-mu-ma) and *anuna* (a-nu-na), their original forms, and thus illustrate the rule stated on p. 9 (3rd par.).

“working-words,” so named on account of their activity in assuming continual change of form. They are inflected to express mood, tense, &c.

It will be seen, then, that in Japanese there are in reality but two classes of words: (i.) *Uninflected words*, including NA and TENIWOHA, and (ii.) *Inflected words*, HATARAKI-KOTOBA; and it must be borne in mind by the student that the classification according to European methods—i.e., into nouns, pronouns, adverbs, &c.—adopted in this work, is for his own convenience in study, and is not the native mode of dealing with the language.

THE ARTICLE.

The Japanese language has no Article, definite or indefinite; thus, *otoko* signifies indifferently “the man,” “a man,” “man.”

Definiteness may, however, be expressed by periphrasis. Thus, whilst in English “the letter” signifies a particular object which has been the subject of conversation previously, to express the same idea in Japanese it is necessary to use some such periphrase as “letter *just mentioned*,” “letter *I wrote*,” “letter *brought now*.”

THE NOUN.

The Noun has no inflection to mark gender, number, or case. In other words, there is no declension.

Gender.

(1) Names of inanimate objects are neuter, as in English.

(2) In general no distinction is made between the masculine and feminine. Thus, *mūma* signifies indifferently “horse” or “mare”; *dori*, “cock” or “hen”; and the sex must be inferred from the context.

In a very few cases, however, difference in gender is indicated by the use of different words, as

<i>otoko</i> , man;	✚ <i>onna</i> , woman;
<i>musuko</i> , son, boy;	<i>musūme</i> , daughter, girl;
<i>chichi</i> , father;	<i>haha</i> , mother.

In some instances, gender is distinguished by prefixing *o* or *on* for the masculine, *me* or *men* for the feminine; as

<i>on dori</i> , a cock;	<i>men dori</i> , a hen;
<i>o ushi</i> , a bull;	<i>me ushi</i> , a cow.

Similarly:

otoko no ko, a male child (*literally*, man-child);
onna no ko, a female child (*lit.*, woman-child).

Number.

Number is indicated by the addition of prefixes and suffixes. Thus, if it be desired to specify only one particular thing, the numeral for "one," *hito*, *hitotsu*, or *ichi*, is added to the name of the thing either as prefix or suffix; as

hito-hako, one box = a box;
hon-hitotsu, one book = a book.

Ordinarily the plural is not distinguished from the singular, but plurality can be expressed when necessary by adding *particles* such as *domo*, *ra*, *gata*, *shū* (*shiu*), or *tachi* to the singular, as

ninsoku domo, coolies; *kodomo ra*, children;
yakunin gata, officials; *tomo dachi*, friends;
hyakushō shū, farmers; *danna shiu*, masters.
yakunin tachi, officers;

NOTE.—*Gata* and *tachi* are used to show respect, whilst *ra* is generally employed in speaking to coolies and menial servants.

Plurality is sometimes expressed by repeating the noun, as

tokoro, a place; *tokoro-dokoro**, places;
shina, an object; *shina-jina**, all kinds of objects;
kuni, a country; *kuni-guni**, all countries;
kusuri, a medicine; *kusuri-gusuri**, all kinds of medicines.

* In most instances the second half of the word takes the *nigori*, i.e., its initial consonant is softened. (See p. 13.)

Case.

Case is expressed in Japanese by means of certain terminations, called "postpositions," added to the noun. These postpositions, so far as they extend, answer the same purpose as the English *prepositions*, or the case-endings of a Latin noun.

Example:—

Nom.	<i>Tori</i> , or <i>tori ga</i> ,	a bird.
Gen.	<i>tori no</i> , or <i>tori ga</i> ,	of a bird, or a bird's.
Dat.	<i>tori ni</i> , or <i>tori ye</i> ,	to a bird.
Acc.	<i>tori</i> , or <i>tori wo</i> ,	a bird.

Voc.	<i>tori</i> , or <i>tori yo</i> ,	O bird!
Abl.	<i>tori kara</i> , or <i>tori yori</i> ,	from a bird.
Loc.	<i>tori ni</i> ,	at, to, or in a bird.
Agent	<i>tori de</i> ,	with, or by means of, a bird.

N.B.—The plural terminations are placed between the noun and the postpositions, as

Yakunin gata ni kippu wo I showed my ticket to the
misemashita. officers.

(Literally,* Officers...to ticket showed.)

Classes of Nouns.

As in most European languages, nouns may be divided into *Primitive*, *Derivative*, and *Compound*.

I. PRIMITIVE NOUNS.

These are nouns which cannot be referred to any root—being roots in themselves—that is, they are undecomposable; as *inu*, dog; *te*, hand; *kaze*, wind; *yama*, mountain.

II. DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

These are formed from other nouns, and also from adjectives and other parts of speech, by means of prefixes and suffixes. They are divided into Abstract, Augmentative, Diminutive, Concrete, and Verbal Nouns.

1. *Abstract Nouns*.—These are formed chiefly from adjectives by adding to the stem *-sa*, which is equivalent to the English *-ness* in *brightness*, *happiness*, &c. Thus, from *takai*, high, is formed the abstract noun *takasa*, height; *wakasa*, youthfulness (from *wakai*, young); *omosa*, weight (from *omoi*, heavy).

True adjectives and some verbal forms, followed by *koto* (thing, fact), are also used as compound abstract nouns, as

takai koto height (*lit.*, high thing);

komaru koto, anxiety (*lit.*, trouble thing).

2. *Concrete Nouns*.—Compound concrete nouns may be formed by adding the word *mono*, thing, to adjectives and to some verbal forms. Thus, *umai mono*, delicacy, is formed from *umai*, delicious, and thing; *ao mono*, vegetables, from

* In the literal translations the Particles have not been included. Their significations will be found in the section on Particles. (See p. 69.)

aoi, green, and thing; *mono-shiri*, a learned man, from *shiru*, to know.

3. *Augmentative Nouns*.—The prefix *ō*, great, is used as an augmentative to other nouns, as

- ō arashi*, great storm (*i.e.*, tempest);
ō gurai, great eater (*i.e.*, glutton);
ō bune, great boat (*i.e.*, ship, vessel, &c.).

4. *Diminutive Nouns*.—These are formed by prefixing to other nouns the syllable *ko*, little; as

- ko yama*, little mountain (*i.e.*, hill);
ko inu, little dog (*i.e.*, puppy).

5. *Verbal Nouns*.—A large number of these are merely the unaltered stems of verbs, as

- warai*, laughter, from *warau*, to laugh;
nokori, remainder, „ *nokoru*, to be left over;
soshiri, evil-speaking, „ *soshiru*, to speak evil;
kakushi, pocket, „ *kakasu*, to hide;
hikari, brightness, „ *hikaru*, to shine.

III. COMPOUND NOUNS.

These nouns, which are very numerous, are formed in many ways, of which the principal are:—

(a) A noun + a noun, as

- honya*, a bookseller, from *hon*, a book, and *ya*, house;
kusuri-ya, a druggist's, from *kusuri*, medicine, and *ya*, house;
hanazono, a flower-garden, from *hana*, flower, and *sono*, garden.

(b) The stem of an adjective + a noun, as

- yasu-mono*, cheap article, from *yasui*, cheap, and *mono*, thing;
aka-gane, copper, from *akai*, red, and *kane*, metal;
waru-kuchi, evil-speaking, from *warui*, bad, and *kuchi*, mouth.

(c) A verbal form + a noun, as

- urimono*, an article for sale, from *uri* (stem of *uru*, to sell) and *mono*, thing;
nusubito, a thief, from *nusumu*, to steal, and *hito*, person;
moyekui, a firebrand, from *moyasu*, to burn, and *kui*, stake.

- (d) A noun + a verbal form, as
hito-goroshi, a murder or murderer, from *hito*, person,
 and *korosu*, to kill;
ki-chigai, a lunatic, from *ki*, spirit, and *chigau*, to be
 wrong.
- (e) A verbal form + a verbal form, as
kigaye, a change of clothing, from *kiru*, to wear,
 and *kayeru*, to change;
nukigaki, a synopsis, from *nuku*, to draw out, and
kaku, to write down.

NOTE.—(1) In compound nouns the second component usually receives the *nigori* (see p. 13). Thus, the *h* of *hito* is changed into *b* in the compound *nusubito*; the *k* of *koroshi* into *g* in *hito-goroshi*; the *k* of *kaki* into *g* in *nuki-gaki*. (See *c*, *d*, and *e*, above.)

(2) The final vowel of the first component of a compound noun is often changed. This change is most common in connection with the letter *e*, which is replaced by *a*, as
sakate, drink-money, from *sake*, beer, and *te*, hand;
saka-oke, a sake (beer) vat, from *sake* and *oke*;
kaza-deppō, an air-gun, from *kaze* and *teppō*.

(3) As will be seen subsequently, certain parts of verbs and adjectives are, for purposes of syntax, regarded as nouns.

THE PRONOUN.

Pronouns in Japanese are for the most part merely nouns which have in process of time become pronominal. They are grouped together in various classes for the different degrees of respect and politeness which form so prominent a part of the general culture of the country.

The pronouns may be classified as *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, *Interrogative*, *Indefinite*, *Relative*, *Reflexive*.

Personal Pronouns.

1. SINGULAR.

(a) *First Person*.

Watakūshi, I, is the ordinary polite word for the pronoun of the first person.

Temaye is used in token of humility by the lower classes to their superiors. It is also employed for the second person.

Watashi and *washi* are used by intimate friends.

Boku serves for soldiers and students.

Ore is used with a lesser degree of respect, and is employed generally by servants, &c., to each other.

Examples :—

Watakūshi wa kajiya de I am the blacksmith.
gozarimasū,
[lit., I...blacksmith...am]

Ore mo ikō, I will go too.
[lit., I too will go]

Boku wa gakkō ye kaeru I am on the way back to
tokoro da, school.
[lit., I...school to return place am]

(b) *Second Person.*

Anata (= *ano kata*, that side) is really a pronoun of the *third* person which has gradually come to be employed for the *second*, like the German *Sie*. It is a polite form used to address equals or superiors, and is sometimes used as a noun as in *kono anata*, this gentleman.

Omaye (*omae*) *san* is nearly identical with *anata*, but more familiar, and is used principally by women.

[N.B.—The above will be found to suffice for Europeans.]

Kimi serves for students and soldiers.

Kisama and *temaye* show the least degree of respect, and are used to address people of the lowest class.

Sensei is employed to address professors and learned men in general.

Danna (master), *danna-san*, or *danna-sama* is used by an employé in addressing his principal.

Other words in use for the second person are:—*O nushi* (very familiar), *sokka* (formal), *sochi* (to inferiors), *ware* (among country people), and *unu* (abusive).

Examples :—

Omaye koko ni matte ore, You wait here.
[lit., you here waiting remain.]

Anata ni o hanashi moshitai There is something I wish
koto ga gozarimasu, to tell you:
[lit., you...talk wish to, thing there is]

Kimi wa doko ye iku ka? Where are you off to?
[lit., you...where to go...?]

Unu berabō me, You impertinent fellow!

(c) *Third Person.*

Are. This is used indifferently for “he” or “she,” and is often replaced by the more respectful forms *ano hito*, that man, that woman; *ano o kata*, that gentleman, that lady; or *ano onna*, that woman.

Tō-nin, “the person in question,” is often used for “he.”

Aitsu is a contemptuous equivalent for *are*.

Examples:—

Ano o kata Tōkyō no akindo Is he not a Tokio mer-
ia nai ka, chant?
[lit., ...Tokio...merchant is (he) not?]

Are wa mō Hiōgo ni tsuki- He (she, it) has probably
mashitarō, arrived in Hiogo by now.
[lit., ...already Hiogo...has-probably-arrived]

2. PLURAL.

The plurals are formed from the singular, as in nouns, by adding *domo*, *gata*, *ra*, *shiu* (*shū*), and *tachi* (see p. 17). Thus, *watakūshi*, I—*watakūshi domo*, we; *ore*, *orera*, *are*, he, she, it—*arera*, they; *omaye*, *omaye gata*, you (thou), you; &c.

The grammar of the personal pronouns is like that of nouns, and particles (see pages 69–77) are affixed in the same manner as with nouns. It must be observed, however, that, with the pronouns of the first and second persons, the employment of plural particles, when two (or more) persons are intended, is much more frequent than in the case of nouns, and a Japanese often uses *watakūshidomo* (we) for “I.”

As in Latin and Spanish, personal pronouns are usually omitted unless they are used *emphatically*, or in cases where ambiguity would arise from their omission. Thus, “I never saw that woman before,” would be rendered, *Are wa sen ni miyenakatta onna da*, unless the person addressed might be in doubt as to whether the speaker were referring to himself or to another person, in which case *watakūshi* would be employed. In such sentences as “I am going home, but you had better remain here,” the pronouns should be inserted because the significance depends on the emphasis laid on them.

Possessive Pronouns.

The Possessive Pronouns are simply personal pronouns with the possessive particle, *no* or *ga*, added to them, as

<i>watakūshi no,</i>	<i>my ;</i>	<i>anata no</i> }	<i>your ;</i>
<i>watakūshi domo no,</i>	<i>our ;</i>	<i>omaye no</i> }	
		<i>ano hito no,</i>	<i>his.</i>

Mine, yours, his, hers, theirs, are also rendered by *watakūshi no, anata no, &c.,* but they can readily be distinguished from *my, your, &c.,* by observing the particles used with them or by examining the context.

Examples:—

<i>Anata no gakkō wa dochira desū?</i>	Whereabouts is your school?
[lit., your school...whereabouts is?]	
<i>Watakūshi no wa atarashiu gozarimasū ; anata no wa furū gozarimasū,</i>	Mine is new ; yours is old.
[lit., mine...new is ; yours...old is]	
<i>Ano hito no iye wa yohodo tōi,</i>	His house is a long distance away.
[lit., that man's house...very much is far]	

Demonstrative and Interrogative Pronouns.

NOTE.—With these pronouns are given several words closely allied to them in derivation and meaning, and which may be treated advantageously at the present stage.

1. THIS. Root, Ko or Ka.

<i>kore</i> (noun);	<i>konna</i> , this kind of ;	<i>kayō</i> , this manner ;
<i>kono</i> (adj.);	<i>konnani</i> (adv.);	<i>kahodo</i> , this much ;
<i>konata</i> (pron.);	<i>koitsu</i> , this fellow ;	<i>kaku</i> , or <i>ko</i> , thus.

Ko, ka. The root appears only in the compounds given in the above table ; in *ko-toshi*, this year ; and in a few other words of very rare occurrence.

Kore (plural, *korera*), this. *Kore* is a noun meaning “this one” when the object is near or in the possession of the speaker, and more rarely “this person” ; as

<i>Kore wa ikura desu ka?</i>	As to this thing, how much is it?
<i>Kore wa nani da?</i>	What is this?

Kono, this, these, is an adjective corresponding to the French *ce, cette, ces*; as

kono michi, this road; *kono hako*, this box.

Konata (for *kono kata*), this side, is in reality a pronoun of the first person, and is often used for "I," but it is more frequently employed for the second person.

Konna, konnani; this kind of, in this kind of way. *Konna* is for *kore naru*, being this; *konnani* for *kore naru ni*, in being this.

Koitsu, this fellow, is also applied to inanimate objects. It is a contraction from *ko-yatsu* (*yatsu* = fellow), and is a very contemptuous expression.

Kono yō ni, in this manner, and *kono yō na*, this kind of, are almost synonymous with *kayō* and *kayō na*, and occur more frequently.

Kahodo, this much. *Kore hodo* is also used with a very similar signification, as

<i>Korehodo osoroshikatta koto</i>	I was never so afraid in
<i>wa gozarimasenŷ,</i>	my life.
[<i>lit.</i> , this-much frightened-was thing...is not]	

Kaku, kō, thus. *Ko* is much more frequently used than *kaku*, but the latter is sometimes met with in certain expressions, such as *to mo kaku mo*, even so, even thus (= at all events, however).

2. THAT (2nd person). Root, **So** or **Sa**.

<i>sore</i> (noun);	<i>sonna</i> , that kind of;	<i>sayō</i> , that manner;
<i>sono</i> (adj.);	<i>sonnani</i> (adv.);	<i>sahodo</i> , that much;
<i>sonata</i> (pro.);	<i>soitsu</i> , that fellow;	<i>shika, so</i> or <i>sō, so</i> .

Sore is a noun meaning "that one," when the object is near or in the possession of the person spoken to, as

<i>Sore wa kinodoku na koto</i>	That is a sad thing.
<i>de gozarimasŷ,</i>	
[<i>lit.</i> , that...sad...thing is]	

Sono is an adjective, and is joined to nouns, as

<i>Sono hako,</i>	That box ("near you," perhaps "your box").
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<i>Doko de sono māma wo o</i>	Where did you buy that
<i>kai nasatta?</i>	horse?

[*lit.*, where...that horse...buy did]

NOTE.—The remarks with reference to the words under "This" (above) apply also to the corresponding ones in this table.

Examples:—

<i>Sore wa chodō yoi,</i>	As for that one (it is) just right.
<i>Sore wa kinodoku na koto de gozarimasū,</i>	That is a sorry affair.
<i>Ame ga furi sō mo nai,</i> [lit., rain...fall...even is not]	It does not seem likely to rain.
<i>Sō da sō yo,</i> [lit., that is appearance]	So it would seem.
<i>Dare ga so iimashita?</i> [lit., who...so said]	Who said so?

3. THAT (3rd person). Root, A.

<i>are</i> (noun);	<i>anna</i> , that kind of;	<i>aitsu</i> , that fellow;
<i>ano</i> (adj.);	<i>annani</i> (adv.);	<i>ā</i> , in that way, so.
<i>anata</i> (pro.);		

Are is a noun meaning "that one," when the object is far away, not in possession of the speaker, or out of sight; as

<i>Are wa nan desu?</i>	As for that (yonder), what is it?
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Ano is an adjective, also referring to something far away, not in possession of the speaker, or out of sight; as

<i>Ano kajiya wa kita ka?*</i>	Has that blacksmith come?
[lit., that blacksmith...come]	

Are and *sore*, *ano* and *sono*, must not be regarded as interchangeable. *Kore* may be termed the demonstrative pronoun of the first person, *sore* of the second person, and *are* of the third. *Sore* and *sono* are connected with the present subject of conversation, whilst *are* and *ano* are employed when a new topic is introduced. Thus, *sono kura* means "that saddle" (near or in the possession of the listener); *ano kura*, "that saddle" (you had yesterday, &c.).

NOTE.—The Japanese often commence a sentence with the word *ano* as serving merely to attract the attention of the person addressed, something like the English "'Er" or "I say!" in the phrases "'Er, would you kindly tell me the way to...?" and "I say, just take hold of this!"

Example:—*Ano, Kanda san*, I say! Mr. Kanda.

The words *konata* (for *kono kata*), this side, *sonata* (for *sono kata*), that side, and *anata* (for *ano kata*), that side, when employed as pronouns, ought really to signify "I," "you,"

* See remarks on Interrogation, p. 85.

“he,” “she,” “it,” respectively, and *konata* often does stand for “I,” but generally, by a peculiar anomaly, they are employed for the second person.

Ayō and *ahodo* are not in use, the expressions *ano yō* and *are hodo* being employed instead.

Examples:—

A iu hanashi wa mettani kikimasenū, It is seldom we hear a story of that kind.

[*lit.*, that-way called story...seldom hear]

Are wa, dare no uchi desū? Whose is that house (yonder)?

[*lit.*, that as-for, who of house is-it?]

A iu fūzetsu wa ate ni naranai, One cannot depend on reports of that kind.

[*lit.*, that-kind report...dependence do not become]

Are wa nan' da? What is that?

[*lit.*, that...what is]

4. THAT (3rd person). Root, Ka.

kare (noun); *kano* (adjective); *kyatsu*, that fellow.

Examples:—

Kare kore hiru desū, It is just about noon (*hiru*).

Nani ya ka ya, Anything whatever.

NOTE.—These expressions are not in very common use, except by the upper classes. Their meanings are similar to those in the columns under “That” on the preceding page.

Kano is sometimes employed with the meaning “a certain.”

5. WHO. Root, Da.

dare (noun).

Examples:—

Dare ga sō itta? Who said so? (*familiar*).

Dare ni kane wo yatta? To whom did he give the

[*lit.*, ...to, money...gave] money?

NOTE.—The places of the words not appearing under this head are supplied by the derivatives of *do*, which (see No. 6, following).

6. WHICH. Root, Do.

dore (noun); *donata* (pron.); *dō*, how;

dono (adj.); *donnani*, what kind of; *donna* (adv.).

Dore is an old form of *idzure*, which is still employed with the meanings “at any rate,” “however.” *Idzure* is an abbreviation of *idzure ni mo*, which signifies literally “in whichever case.”

Examples :—

Dore ga ichiban ii ka ? Which is the best? (*familiar*).

Dore wa yoroshii gozarimasū ? Which do you like best?

[*lit.*, which...good is]

Donata is employed as a polite substitute for *dare*, a still more respectful phrase being *donata sama*. Thus, *Donata desu ?* who is it? (who is there?)

Dōka, somehow, and *dōzō*, somehow or other, are formed from *dō*, and both may be used to translate the English "please"; as

Dōka o negai mōshimasu, Please do!

[*lit.*, somehow...beg...]

Examples :—

Dono gurai yoroshii gozarimasū, How much do you require?

[*lit.*, what quantity good is]

Do shūyō ? What shall we do?

[*lit.*, how shall do]

Donnani ureshi ka shiremasenū, I cannot tell you how pleased I am.

[*lit.*, how much joyful, cannot know]

7. WHAT. Root, *Na*.

nani (pron.); *nanihodo*, how much; *naze*, why.

Nani is employed for inanimate objects only. No adjective form exists, *nanno*, *nani no*, or *dono* being used instead.

Examples :—

Nani go yō de gozarimasu ? What can I do for you?

[*lit.*, what honourable business is there]

Nani shi ni kata ? What has brought you here?

[*lit.*, what do to have come]

Nanno go yō desū ka ? What is your business?

[*lit.*, what...business is]

Naze is an abbreviation of *na-zo-ye*, which is composed of the root *na*, the emphatic *zo*, and the ejaculatory particle *ye*. (See Particles, pages 69-77.) Thus, *Naze hayaku konai ?*—why do you not come quickly? (*lit.*, why quickly not come?).

Examples :—

Nani to ka shiyō wa arimasumai ka ? Can nothing be done?

[*lit.*, ...do manner will not be]

Kono mono wa nanda ? What is this object?

[*lit.*, this object...what is]

Sono mǎma wa nan to iu? What is that horse called?
 [lit., that horse...what is called]

Indefinite Pronouns.

There are certain phrases which, employed pronominally to signify *number, comparison, quantity, &c.*, may be regarded as INDEFINITE PRONOUNS. These locutions are formed by adding to the Interrogative Pronouns the particles *ka, mo, demo,* and *zo*. Thus :

<i>dare ka</i> , somebody ;	<i>dore ka</i> , some one thing ;
<i>dare mo</i> , anybody, some- body ;	<i>dore mo</i> , any one thing ; <i>dore de mo</i> , anything what- ever ;
<i>dare de mo</i> , anybody ;	
<i>nani ka</i> , something, any- thing ;	<i>nani mo</i> , anything at all ;
<i>nani de mo</i> , anything, something ;	<i>nani zo, nanzo</i> , something or another, any.

Interrogative *adverbs* may in a similar manner become indefinite, as *doko*, where : *doko demo*, anywhere ; *dokka* (for *doko ka*), somewhere.

Dare mo, dore mo, and *nani mo* are ordinarily employed with negative verbs, and are equivalent to the English words "nobody" and "nothing."

The respectful forms for *dare* are :—

<i>donata ka</i> , somebody ;	<i>donata mo</i> , everybody.
<i>donata de mo</i> , anybody ;	

Examples :—

<i>Dare ka shīta ni matte oru,</i> [lit., ...below...waiting remains]	Somebody is waiting below.
<i>Dare ka sō itta,</i> [lit., someone so said]	Someone said so.
<i>Dore mo shiranū,</i>	Nobody knows.
<i>Dare mo shitte imasen,</i>	Nobody knows it.
<i>Dare de mo yoroshiiu goza- rimasū,</i> [lit., ...good is]	Anyone whatever will do.
<i>Dare de mo shitte imasu,</i>	Everyone knows it.
<i>Donata mo ikaremasen,</i>	No one can go.
<i>Kyūji ni nani ka o yari nasare,</i> [lit., waiter to, ...give, do please]	Give something to the waiter.

<i>Kono hako no naka ni nani</i>	Is there anything in this
<i>ka haitte iru ka?</i>	box?
[<i>lit.</i> , ... box ... inside ... having entered is]	
<i>Nani ka chōdai,</i>	Please give me something.
[<i>lit.</i> , ...please-give]	
<i>Nani mo gozarimasenū,</i>	There is nothing at all.
<i>Donata de mo ikareru,</i>	Anyone can go.
<i>Dore de mo chōdai,</i>	Please give me any one of them.
<i>Dore mo ikemasen ka?</i>	Will not one of these suit you?
<i>Nani mo arimasen,</i>	I have nothing at all.
<i>Doko ka de mita yō ni</i>	I think I have seen (him)
<i>omoimasū,</i>	somewhere.
[<i>lit.</i> , ... seen manner ... think]	

Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronoun proper does not exist in Japanese, and reference or relation to another noun or pronoun in the sentence is expressed by employing the *verb* of the relative clause as an *adjective*, placing it before the word to which the relative pronoun refers. Thus, for "the robber who ran away" we may say, "the run-away robber," which is exactly equivalent to the phrase *nigeta dorobo*.

Examples:—

<i>Anata go o uri nasatta inu,</i>	The dog which you sold.
[<i>lit.</i> , ... sell did dog]	
<i>Kareta matsu,</i>	The pine which withered.
[<i>lit.</i> , the withered pine]	
<i>Nihon go wakaranū hito,</i>	A man who does not know Japanese.
[<i>lit.</i> , Japanese language not-understand man]	
<i>Kanda to iū hito,</i>	The man who is called Kanda.
[<i>lit.</i> , Kanda, that-called person]	

Reflexive Pronouns.

jibun, self; *jibun no, waga*, one's own;
tagai ni, each other, one another.

Jibun is often replaced by *jishin* or *onore*.

Waga only occurs in the expressions *waga kuni*, one's own country; *waga ko*, one's own child; *waga kiōdai*, one's own brothers and sisters; and a few others.

Tagai ni is really an adverb, meaning "mutually."

Examples :—

Jibun ga warui,
[lit., himself...is bad]

It is his own fault.

Tagai ni tasūkeru,
Jibun de dekinai kara te-
tsūdatte kudasare,
[lit., ... cannot because, lending hand give]

They help each other.
Help me, please, because I
cannot do it myself.

THE NUMERAL.

Cardinal Numerals.

In Japanese the employment of Numerals is very intricate, but as they are in frequent use the student should become acquainted with their names and uses.

The words employed for numbering up to *ten*, and those which stand for *one hundred*, *one thousand*, and *ten thousand*, form the basis of all the others.

From *one* to *ten* the numbers are indicated by two groups of words, one group consisting of words whose origin is purely Japanese, whilst the other is composed of words of Chinese origin. The Japanese series for the numbers above *ten* has now fallen into disuse, its place being taken by a continuation of the Chinese scale.

In Japanese, therefore, the elements of cardinal enumeration are as follow :—

	Japanese.	Chinese.		Chinese.
一	1. <i>hitotsū.</i>	<i>ichi.</i>	二十	21. <i>ni jiu ichi.</i>
二	2. <i>fūtatsū.</i>	<i>ni.</i>		30. <i>san jiu.</i>
三	3. <i>mitsū.</i>	<i>san.</i>		40. <i>shi jiu.</i>
四	4. <i>yotsū.</i>	<i>shi.</i>		60. <i>roku jiu.</i>
五	5. <i>itsutsū.</i>	<i>go.</i>		80. <i>hachi jiu.</i>
六	6. <i>mutsū.</i>	<i>roku.</i>	百	100. <i>hiaku.</i>
七	7. <i>nanatsū.</i>	<i>shichi.</i>		200. <i>ni hiaku.</i>
八	8. <i>yatsū.</i>	<i>hachi.</i>		300. <i>sam biaku*.</i>
九	9. <i>kokonotsū.</i>	<i>ku.</i>		600. <i>rop piaku*.</i>
十	10. <i>tō.</i>	<i>jiu.</i>		800. <i>hap piaku.</i>
十一	11.	<i>jiu ichi.</i>	千	1,000. <i>sen.</i>
十二	12.	<i>jiu ni.</i>		2,000. <i>ni sen.</i>
十三	13.	<i>jiu san.</i>	萬	10,000. <i>man.</i>
二十	20.	<i>ni jiu.</i>		

* The letter changes which occur will be understood from the examples appearing under *Auxiliary Numerals* (see p. 32).

NOTE.—(1) It will be observed that combinations from the Chinese series are employed between *one* and *one hundred*; such as *ten-one* = 11, *ten-two* = 12, *ten-three* = 13, *two-ten* = 20, *two-ten-one* = 21, &c.

(2) Above *one hundred* a like combination of the lower numerals occurs; thus, *two hundred* is represented as in English, *two-hundred*, &c.

(3) For *ten thousand*, however, a separate word is used—*man*, and numbers beyond this are expressed by its multiples. Thus, 150,000 is *jiu go man*; 1,000,000, *hiaku man*.

(4) Consecutive numerals are arranged as in English, thus:
150 is *hiaku go jiu*; 1128, *sen hiaku nijiu hachi*;
1868, *sen hap piaku rokujiu hachi*;
1904, *sen ku hiaku shi*.

(5) *Riō*, both, is frequently employed instead of *ni*, two; as *Riō san nin*, two or three persons.

(6) *Shichi jiu*, seventy, is sometimes replaced by *nana jiu*; as *Nana jissen*, seventy cents.

The following rules must be observed in the use of the numerals:—

1. The *Chinese* numerals below eleven must be employed only when standing *alone*, or when preceding monosyllabic or un-compounded nouns derived from the *Chinese*; as
ku nin, nine men; *jiu go kin*, fifteen katties;
rop piaku, (for *roku hiaku*), six hundred.

2. When employed with nouns of purely Japanese origin the terminal *tsū* of the Japanese numerals is dropped, as
mi hako, three boxes; *fūta hiro*, two fathoms;
yo tsutsumi, four parcels.

Notice also that*—

(1) The numeral may stand alone, as
Ikutsū aru? How many are there?
Nanatsū gozarimasū, There are seven.

(2) The numeral is frequently placed *after* the noun, as
mikan mitsū, three oranges.

(3) The possessive particle *no* is often introduced after a numeral, when the latter *precedes* the noun, as *mitsū no mono*, three things. (*Mono* = thing.)

* No satisfactory rule can be given for these customary and arbitrary practices, and the same remark will apply to other usages mentioned in the succeeding pages of this work.

Auxiliary Numerals.

In Japanese, objects are usually enumerated as so many things of a certain class or species, by the medium of what are termed AUXILIARY NUMERALS, somewhat corresponding with the English expressions, "eight head of cattle," "three sets of harness," "four brace of partridges," &c. The noun is placed first, the numeral and class following; the numeral is seldom joined immediately to the noun.

Examples:—*Kami ichi mai*, one sheet of paper.

[*lit.*, paper, one, flat (object)]

Sara jiu mai, ten plates.

[*lit.*, plate, ten, flat (objects)]

Kodomo jiu ichi nin, eleven children.

[*lit.*, children, eleven (human objects)]

Fude go hon, five pencils.

[*lit.*, pencil, five (sticks or cylindrical objects)]

NOTE.—The majority of these auxiliaries are of Chinese origin, and come under Rule 1 of the preceding section (p. 31), but several of them are native words, and come under Rule 2; as *kura mi tomiai*, three go-downs.*

The following are the most commonly used of these numerals, and they will be found to suffice for all ordinary needs:—

Nin is applied to *human beings*.

1, <i>ichi nin</i> , or <i>hitori</i> ;	6, <i>roku nin</i> ;
2, <i>ni nin</i> , or <i>fütari</i> ;	7, <i>shichi nin</i> ;
3, <i>san nin</i> ;	8, <i>hachi nin</i> ;
4, <i>yottari</i> , or <i>yo† nin</i> ;	9, <i>ku nin</i> ;
5, <i>go nin</i> ;	10, <i>jiu nin</i> ; &c.

Examples:—*Onna roku nin*, six women.

[*lit.*, woman, six persons]

Ninsoku ni nin, or *ninsoku fütari*, two coolies.

Hiki for *animals*, a draught of a net, pieces of silk, &c.; as 1, *ip piki*; 2, *ni hiki*; &c.

Examples:—*Kinu ippiki*, one piece of silk.

Ushi nambiki? how many head of cattle?

* "Go-down" is a common term for a warehouse or store throughout the East. It is a corruption of the Malay *gādong*, warehouse.

† In many expressions the Japanese substitute *yo* for *shi*, *nana* for *shichi*, and *kyu* for *ku*, in order to avoid certain ambiguities of sound, and also an unpleasant suggestion of the word *shinin* (dead person) by the expression *shi nin* (four persons).

Wa helps to count *birds and bundles*, as 3, *sam ba*; 4, *shi wa*.

Examples:—*Tsuru shi wa*, four storks.

Maki sam ba, three bundles of wood.

Hon is used in connection with *sticks, cylinders, long and round articles*, such as pencils, masts, poles, bottles, trees, &c.; as 5, *go hon*; 6, *rop pon*.

Examples:—*Kasa go hon*, five umbrellas.

Ki rop pon, six trees.

Mai is used for *broad, flat objects*, like sheets of paper, plates, coin, clothing, &c.; as 7, *shichi mai*; 8, *hachi mai*.

Examples:—*Kimono shichi mai*, seven garments.

Ketto hachi mai, eight blankets.

Ken is used for *houses and buildings in general*, as 9, *ku ken*; 10, *jik ken*; &c.

Example:—*Tera jik ken*, ten churches.

So is applied to *ships, boats, &c.*; as 1, *is sō*; 3, *san zō*; &c.

Example:—*Gunkan san zō*, three men-of-war.

Hai is used for so many “fills” of a *cup, bowl, glass, &c.*; as 5, *go hai*; 7, *shichi hai*; &c.

Example:—*Koppu ip pai no mizu*, a cupful of water.

Soku helps to count *shoes, socks, sandals, &c.*; as 2, *ni soku*; 4, *shi soku*; &c.

Examples:—*Waraji ni soku*, two pairs of straw sandals.

Kutsu shi soku, four pairs of boots.

Cho for *objects with handles*, such as *jinrikisha, palanquins*; also for *guns, cannon, tools, candles, sticks of ink, and utensils*; as 6, *roku chō*; 8, *hat chō*; &c.

Examples:—*Jinriki hat chō*, eight jinrikishas.

Rōsoku roku chō, six candles.

Fuku for *doses of medicine*, “smokes” of *tobacco*, and the like.

Examples:—*Kusuri ni fuki*, two doses of medicine.

Tabako ip fuku, a “smoke.”

NOTE.—Another *fuku* is employed for *pictures and maps*.

Jo is for *mats*, which cover the floor in Japanese dwellings; it designates the *areas of compartments*.

Satsu is used for *volumes of books*. For *complete copies* of a work, irrespective of the number of volumes in it, *bu* is employed.

Example:—*Jibiki is satsu*, one dictionary.

Other numeral auxiliaries are: *Suji* for extended objects, such as rivers, roads; *dai* for things supported by a base; *mune* for ridge-like things or houses; *tsū* for letters, documents; *kumi* for sets of objects such as suits of clothing, toys; *men* for looking-glasses; *tsutsumi* for packages; and many others.

Ordinal Numerals.

The order of objects in a series is sometimes indicated by using the cardinal numbers with the addition of the syllable *me* as a suffix, but the most usual method is by prefixing the word *dai* (*lit.*, order), or suffixing *ban* (*lit.*, number) or *bamme* (= *ban* + *me*) to the cardinals.

Examples:—*Hitotsu me*, or *ichi ban*, or *dai ichi*, first.

Ni ban, or *dai ni*, second.

Sam ban, third.

Dai go, fifth.

RULES.—(1) When the ordinal numbers precede the noun the particle *no* is placed between them, just as with the cardinals in like circumstances. (See p. 31.)

(2) If there be a specification with reference to *place*, *time*, *kind*, or *quantity* in enumeration, the name of the thing specified is usually placed between the cardinal and the syllable *me* to indicate ordinal enumeration.

Examples:—

Dai ichi no yakunin, The first (chief) officer.

Sam ban no kisha, The third train.

Ni ban no fune, or, }
Ni ban me no fune, } The second ship.

Go mai me, The fifth page.

Yo nin me, The fourth man.

Interrogations as to Number and Quantity.

1. NUMBER.

In interrogations as to the number of persons or things the numeral auxiliary indicating the object asked about is employed with the adverbial *iku*? (what number?—*i.e.*, how many?)

The interrogation *ikutsu?* is sometimes heard, though less frequently.

Examples:—

Iku nin? or *iku tari?* in enquiring “how many men (women, children)?”

Fude wa iku hon?—how many pencils?

Ikutsu gozarimasu?—how many (of anything) are there?

2. QUANTITY.

Interrogations with reference to quantity are introduced by the adverbial *dore?* *ika?* or *nani?*—which? or what?—followed by *hodo*, degree of quantity. *Dono kurai*—which grade?—is also used, and all these phrases are used to translate the English *how much?*

In enquiring the price of anything the interrogative *ikura?*—about how much?—is generally employed.

Examples:—

Kore wa ikura?

What is the price of this?

Ika hodo arimasu ka?

What quantity is there?

Dono kurai irimasu ka?

How much do you require?

Dore hodo hairi masu?

What quantity will it hold?

Fractional Numbers.

The method of expressing these will be readily understood from the following observations and examples.

Thirty-one hundredths (31-100ths) is *hiaku bun no san jiu ichi*, which is, literally, of one hundred parts thirty-one (*bun* = part). The particle *no* is usually omitted, in which case *bun* is replaced by *bu*.*

Example:—

Sam bun no ichi, or *sam bu ichi*, One-third.

N.B.—When no denominator is expressed, *tenths* are to be understood; thus, *hachi bu*, eight-tenths.

One-half is represented by *han*, or *ham bun*; one-third, *mitsū ichi*; and one-fourth, *yotsū ichi*. These forms are in very common use, but this mode of using Japanese and Chinese numbers in combination is contrary to strict grammatical rules.

* See footnote. p. 31.

The following miscellaneous locutions should be noted :

<i>Ni-do</i> , twice	<i>San-do</i> , thrice
<i>Ni-do-me</i> , the second time	<i>San-do-me</i> , the third time
<i>Ni-bu</i> , two per cent.	<i>Sam-bu</i> , three per cent.
<i>Shi-bu</i> , four „	<i>Go-bu</i> , five „
<i>Ichi-wari</i> , ten „	<i>Ni-wari</i> , twenty „
<i>Ni-bai</i> , two-fold ; double	<i>Sam-bai</i> , three-fold ; treble
<i>Fūtatsu zutsu</i> , two at a time	<i>Mitsu zutsu</i> , three at a time
<i>Dai ni mi</i> , in the second place ; secondly	<i>Dai san ni</i> , in the third place ; thirdly
<i>Hitotsu oki</i> , every other one ; alternate	<i>Ichi-nichi oki</i> , every other day
<i>Fūtari-mae</i> , portions for two	<i>San-nin mae</i> , portions for three

Examples of the use of Numerals :—

<i>Kore yori nan' ri hodo aru?</i> [lit., this from what...quantity is?]	How many <i>ri</i> is it from here?
<i>Shichi hachi ri hoka</i> (or <i>shika</i>) <i>wa gozarimasenū</i> [lit., seven eight other...is not]	It is not more than seven or eight <i>ri</i> .
<i>Shichi bu sam bu ni wakete</i> <i>o kuro</i> ,	Divide it into sevenths and tenths. [corner.
<i>Kado kara, san-gen-me</i> , [lit., corner from, third house.]	The third house from the
<i>Iku iro arimasū ka?</i> [lit., how many colours are?]	How many kinds are there?
<i>Sōtai de kokono iro gozari-</i> <i>masū</i> , [lit., all in, nine colours there are]	There are, in all, nine kinds.
<i>Mina de ikutsū?</i> [lit., altogether, how many?]	How many altogether?
<i>Nanatsū gozarimasū</i> ,	There are seven.
<i>Budōshu ip pai kudasai</i> ,	Give me a glass of wine.
<i>Hito tsutsumi ni hiaku mai</i> <i>dzutsu haitte imasū</i> ,	There are one hundred (coins, or other flat ob- jects) in each parcel.
<i>Ni san gen</i> , [desū,	Two or three houses.
<i>Nan' doki desū</i> , or <i>Nan' ji</i>	What is the time?
<i>Kare kore yoji de gozari-</i>	It is about four o'clock.
<i>Shi go nichī</i> , [masū,	Four or five days.

Divisions of Time.

Years.

In Japan there are two methods of reckoning years. The first is by means of a cycle of twelve years named according to the signs of the Japanese zodiac. These signs are:—

Year.	Sign.	Year.	Sign.
1888,	<i>Ne</i> , the rat.	1894,	<i>Mūma</i> , the horse,
1889,	<i>Ushi</i> , the bull.	1895,	<i>Hitsuji</i> , the goat.
1890,	<i>Tora</i> , the tiger.	1896,	<i>Saru</i> , the monkey.
1891,	<i>U</i> (for <i>Usagi</i>), the hare.	1897,	<i>Tori</i> , the cock.
1892,	<i>Tatsu</i> , the dragon.	1898,	<i>Inu</i> , the dog.
1893,	<i>Mi</i> , the serpent.	1899,	<i>I</i> , the wild boar.

For 1900 the sign *Ne* is again used, and so on.

Except for referring to the year of one's birth, this mode of reckoning has now gone out of use.

The second method is by periods of uncertain length, distinguished by a special name, *nengō* (lit., year-name). Formerly these periods were appointed arbitrarily, but it has been arranged that for the future they will coincide with the Emperors' reigns.

Thus, formerly, if a great fire occurred, for instance, the Japanese would adopt a fresh *nengō* and call it, perhaps, "sainan" (calamity); an event occurring in the following year would then be spoken of as taking place on, say, 14th April, 2, Sainan—and so on. The present period is termed "*Meiji*" (lit. *Enlightened Government*) and began in 1868, so that the current year (1904) is known in Japan as "year 37, Meiji."

Months.

The Gregorian Calendar has for some years been in use for the months as well as for the years. January is termed *shō gatsū* (lit., the chief month), and the rest are formed by affixing *gatsū* (month) to the Chinese numerals.

Thus, the names of the months are:—

<i>Shō gatsū</i> ,	January.	<i>Hachi gatsū</i> ,	August.
<i>Ni</i> ,,	February.	<i>Ku</i> ,,	September.
<i>San</i> ,,	March.	<i>Jiu</i> ,,	October.
<i>Shi</i> ,,	April.	<i>Jiu ichi</i> ,,	
<i>Go</i> ,,	May.	or <i>Shimotsuki</i> ,	November.
<i>Roku</i> ,,	June.	<i>Jiu ni gatsū</i> ,	
<i>Shichi</i> ,,	July.	or <i>Shiwasū</i> ,	December.

For expressing "one month," "two months," &c., the word *tsūki* (month) is employed with the Japanese numerals. Thus, *hito tsūki*, one month; *fūta tsūki*, two months, &c.

Sometimes *ik-ka-getsū* (contraction for *ichi-ka-getsū*), one month, *ni-ka-getsū*, two months, &c., are used.

Days.

The days of the month are:—

1st, <i>Tsuitachi.</i>	17th, <i>Jiu shichi nichi.</i>
2nd, <i>Futsūka.</i>	18th, „ <i>hachi nichi.</i>
3rd, <i>Mikka.</i>	19th, „ <i>ku nichi.</i>
4th, <i>Yokka.</i>	20th, <i>Hatsūka.</i>
5th, <i>Itsūka.</i>	21st, <i>Ni jiu ichi nichi.</i>
6th, <i>Muika.</i>	22nd, „ <i>ni nichi.</i>
7th, <i>Nanuka.</i>	23rd, „ <i>san nichi.</i>
8th, <i>Yōka.</i>	24th, „ <i>yokka.</i>
9th, <i>Kokonoka.</i>	25th, „ <i>go nichi.</i>
10th, <i>Tōka.</i>	26th, „ <i>roku nichi.</i>
11th, <i>Jiu ichi nichi.</i>	27th, „ <i>shichi nichi.</i>
12th, „ <i>ni nichi.</i>	28th, „ <i>hachi nichi.</i>
13th, „ <i>san nichi.</i>	29th, „ <i>ku nichi.</i>
14th, „ <i>yokka.</i>	30th, <i>San-jiu-nichi.</i>
15th, „ <i>go nichi.</i>	31st, „ <i>ichi-nichi.</i>
16th, „ <i>roku nichi.</i>	

These numerals may also be employed to express a number of days as well as the days of the month, with the exception of the expression “one day,” for which *tsuitachi* is not permitted, *ichi nichi* being the correct form. The last day of the month is termed *Misoka*, on whatever day it may happen to fall.

The days of the week are:—

<i>Nichi yō bi,</i> Sunday.	<i>Moku yō bi,</i> Thursday.
<i>Getsu yō bi,</i> Monday.	<i>Kin yō bi,</i> Friday.
<i>Ka yō bi,</i> Tuesday.	<i>Do yō bi,</i> Saturday.
<i>Sui yō bi,</i> Wednesday.	

NOTE.—*Bi* (for *hi*), day, is sometimes dropped. Thus, for Sunday we may say *Nichi yō bi* or *Nichi yō*.

The months are also divided in three *jun* (*Chinese*, period of ten days); the first ten days being termed *jōjun*, the second ten *chiujun*, and the third ten *gejun*.

Hours.

The European division of the day has now been adopted in Japan. The “time of day” is expressed by affixing the

Chinese numerals to the Chinese word *ji* (time, hour); thus, one o'clock is expressed by *ichi ji*; two o'clock, *ni ji*; three o'clock, *san ji*. For four o'clock *yoji* is used, for the reason explained above. (See footnote †, p. 32).*

"One hour" is *ichi-ji-kan*; "two hours," *ni ji kan*, &c.

Minutes are termed *fun*, and seconds *biō*. Thus, *san ji go fun shichi biō* is "five minutes and seven seconds past three."

THE VERB.

Transitive and Intransitive.

In English it seldom happens that the same verbal root possesses separate words or forms for its transitive and intransitive applications. Thus, the words *stop*, *break*, *boil*, &c., are either transitive or intransitive, according to their applications.

In Japanese, however, there are usually two distinct verbs having roots in common. For example, *tateru*, to set up, is transitive, and *tatsu*, to stand, is intransitive.

It must be observed that the distinction does not rest upon this peculiarity, for some verbs have precisely the opposite formation and character; as, for instance, *neru*, to sleep (intrans.), and *nekasu*, to put to sleep (trans.).

No rule, therefore, can be formulated for distinguishing the two classes, and only by familiarity with their uses can the student know whether the various verbs are transitive or not.

Person and Number.

The verb has no forms to express person or number. *Taberu*, for instance, may mean "I, you, we, or they eat," or "he, she, or it eats," according to circumstances. This applies to all verbs in the language.

Distinction of *Person* is usually understood through the use of pronouns, and it is especially by the employment of "honorific" or "humble" verbs† that the speaker indicates whether he refers to himself or others.

Distinction of *Number* is generally made by the use of associated pronouns, numerals, or auxiliary words.

* See also "The Time," pp. 117, 118.

† See pages 79 and 83.

Tense.

The inflection of verbs to express the time or condition of an action is almost entirely confined to forms indicating *Present* or *Past* time, and as either probable or positive, so that in Japanese *there are virtually but four tenses* :—

1. The CERTAIN PRESENT.
2. The PROBABLE PRESENT.
3. The CERTAIN PAST.
4. The PROBABLE PAST.

FUTURE time is expressed by the *present* tenses accompanied by particles, and in some cases by the Probable Present tense standing alone.

The verbs *kasu*, to lend, and *makeru*, to lose, for examples, have really by inflection but the following four tenses :—

1. *Certain Present.*

kasu, lend, or lends.* *makeru*, lose, or loses.

2. *Probable Present (or Future).*

kasō, probably lends, or will lend. *makeyō*, probably loses, or will lose.

3. *Certain Past.*

kashita, lent, or has lent. *maketa*, lost, or has lost.

4. *Probable Past.*

kashitarō, probably lent. *maketarō*, probably lost.

Alternative Form.

There is another tense inflection in Japanese, named the ALTERNATIVE FORM. Its function is to express *occasional action* or *alternation of action*; e.g.,

kashitari, sometimes lends, or at one time lending. *maketari*, sometimes loses, or at one time losing.

The termination *tari* is contracted from *te ari*, the Classical Past Tense of *aru*, to be.

* The student must bear in mind the fact that the verb in Japanese has no person—so that *kasu* may be used for any person and any number. In the types of verbs given later, where a pronoun (I, he, &c.) is introduced, any other pronoun might be substituted. (See "Person and Number," p. 39.)

The Alternative Form is usually accompanied by one or more verbs having the same inflection, as

Naitari warattari shīte ori- Sometimes I am crying and
masū, sometimes I am laughing.
 [lit., sometimes-crying, sometimes-laughing doing (I) am]

Mood.

The inflections for the purpose of expressing *Mood* consist of modifications showing simple *declaration, order or command,* and *doubt or contingency.* These forms correspond with those of the Indicative, Imperative, and Subjunctive Moods respectively, of English verbs.

The Subjunctive consists practically of two modifications:

1. The **CONDITIONAL.**
2. The **CONCESSIVE.**

These are employed according as the action implied is *dependent or concessive.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

kasu, lend, or lends. *makeru,* lose, or loses.

Past Tense.

kashīta, lent, or has lent. *maketa,* lost, or has lost.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

kase, lend ! *makero,* lose !

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(a) Conditional. *Present Tense.*

kaseba, if (he) lend. *makereba,* if (he) lose.

Past Tense.

kashitara, if (I) had lent. *maketara,* if (I) had lost.

(b) Concessive. *Present Tense.*

kasedo, though (he) lend. *makeredo,* though (he) lose.

Past Tense.

kashitaredo, though (he) lent. *maketaredo,* though (he) lost.

The termination *tara* is a contraction of *tareba*, which is the form given by some grammarians.

The Past Conditional may mean not only *if (I) had lent,* but also *if (I) lent, if (I) shall have lent, since (I) have lent, when (I) had lent, when (I) lent, when (I) shall have lent.*

Verbal-Adjective Forms.

Several other forms of the verb exist whose functions are somewhat allied to those of adjectives. These modifications are usually classed under the names (a) Past Participle, or Gerund, and (b) Desiderative Adjective, or Desiderative Form, and are as follows:—

Past Participle.

kashite, lending, or having lent. *makete*, losing, or having lost.

Desiderative Adjective.

kashitai, (he) wishes to lend. *maketai*, (he) wishes to lose.

NOTE.—The term “Past Participle” has been retained in preference to “Gerund” in conformity with the usage of the majority of grammarians, though it must frequently be treated as a present participle. Often, too, it has no reference to time, but simply describes the mode of the action involved in the verb following.

The Verb-Root ; Inflection.

In the Japanese verb the *root* is often obscure, having become corrupted in the process of time. There are, however, certain developed modifications of the verb which can be treated as primary forms or bases, to which all further inflections or terminations have been added. These forms consist of the root slightly modified, and are commonly termed, respectively :

The STEM.

The NEGATIVE BASE.

The CERTAIN PRESENT BASE.

The CONDITIONAL BASE.

THE STEM.—This form is employed as a support for a larger number of inflections than any of the others, and ends with a syllabic in either *i* or *e* ; as, for example,

With *shi* in *kashi* of the verb meaning to lend ;

„ *be* „ *tabe* „ „ to eat ;

„ *ji* „ *oji* „ „ to fear.

By adding to the stem various words and particles we obtain the several forms of the *Positive Past Tenses*, as well as the *Positive Alternative*, the *Positive Participle*, and the *Desiderative Adjective* form of all verbs. We also get all the inflections of the verbs of the *Second Conjugation*, and the moods and tenses of the polite forms of inflection.

There is an important rule of syntax in connection with the *Stem*, viz., If two or more consecutive clauses of a sentence contain verbs in the *same* mood and tense, the *final verb only* assumes the distinctive termination of the mood and tense, all the others taking the *Stem form*.

The *Stem* is frequently used as a *noun*, and also serves to form compounds with *nouns, adjectives, and other verbs*. Thus,

From the stem	of the verb	together with	is derived
<i>mi</i>	<i>miru,</i> to see,	<i>kurushi,</i> painful,	<i>migurushi,</i> ugly.
<i>kashi</i>	<i>kasu,</i> to lend,	<i>ya,</i> a house,	<i>kashiya,</i> a house to let.
<i>ki</i>	<i>kiru,</i> to dress,	<i>mono,</i> a thing,	<i>kimono,</i> clothes.
<i>buchi</i>	<i>butsu,</i> to thrash,	<i>korosu,</i> to kill,	<i>buchikorosu,</i> to beat to death.

THE NEGATIVE BASE.—This form follows the *Stem* in order of importance, and terminates in a syllabic in *a* for verbs of the First Conjugation, and in *e* or *i* for the Second. For example, *kasa* is the Negative Base of the verb meaning “to lend,” *make* of the verb “to lose,” and *oji* of the verb “to fear.”

This base supports the majority of the affixes of the *Negative Forms* of the verbs in the First Conjugation, and also the *Probable Present* tense, the *Passive* or *Potential*, and the *Causative* inflections.

In the Second Conjugation the *Negative Base* and the *Stem* are identical; that is, the *Negative Base* in this conjugation is merely a name applied to the *Stem* for the sake of convenience in showing the verbal types.

THE CERTAIN PRESENT BASE.—This form when used without any inflection serves as the *Certain Present tense*, and plays but a minor part in the process of inflection, supporting the *Negative Probable Present* and the *Negative Imperative* terminations only.

Its ending, in the First Conjugation, is any syllabic in *u*, but in the Second the terminal is invariably *ru*, which is added to the *Stem* to form this base. For example: The *Certain Present* bases of the verbs, to lend, to lose, to fear, are respectively *kasu, makeru, and ojiru*, in the two latter of which will be recognised the stems terminating in *ru*.

The *Certain Present Base* is the form by which each verb is known, just as in English verbs are known by the Indefinite Infinitive (to go, to say, &c.)

NOTE.—The special grouping of the verbs in conjugations is determined by means of the Stem in connection with the Certain Present Base; and the latter, besides doing duty as a verb, serves also as a noun and as an adjective.

THE CONDITIONAL BASE.—This forms a support for the inflections of the two tenses of the Subjunctive—the *Present Conditional* and the *Present Concessive*, and is identical with the Imperative of the verbs in the First Conjugation. Its ending may be any syllabic in *e* in the First Conjugation, but in the Second the terminal is invariably the syllabic *re* added to the Stem. Thus, *se*, forming *kase* for the verb “to lend,” and *re*, forming *makere* and *ojire* for the verbs “to lose” and “to fear,” compose the Conditional Bases of those verbs.

The following Table forms a summary of the principal parts of the verbs discussed above:—

Verb.	Stem.	Neg. Base.	Certain Pres.	Cond. Base.
<i>Kasu,</i>	<i>kashi,</i>	<i>kasa,</i>	<i>kasu,</i>	<i>kase.</i>
<i>Makeru,</i>	<i>make,</i>	<i>make,</i>	<i>makeru,</i>	<i>makere.</i>
<i>Ojiru,</i>	<i>oji,</i>	<i>oji,</i>	<i>ojiru,</i>	<i>ojire.</i>

From these four primary forms are produced other forms in some degree corresponding to the moods and tenses of English verbs, all verbal inflection taking its start from one or another of them.

Conjugation.

In the spoken language the verbal forms divide themselves into two distinctly marked series, or *Conjugations*, the distinguishing characteristics of which are as follows:—

1. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

This group is composed of all the verbs whose Stems terminate in an *i* syllabic, and whose Certain Present Bases end with the *u* syllabic of the same series as that of the Stem-ending. For example: If the Stem of a given verb end in *ki*, and the Certain Present in *ku*; or if the former end in *gi* and the other in *gu*, in *shi* and in *su*, *ji* and

zu, and so on throughout the syllabary, then the verb may be regarded as belonging to the *First Conjugation*.

Every verb whose Stem and Certain Present Base are in conformity with the arrangement just illustrated follows one model during the process of inflection, euphonic variations of the primary forms excepted.

Illustrative Verbs.

	Stem.	Cert. Pres.		Stem.	Cert. Pres.
be,	<i>ari,</i>	<i>aru.</i>		know,	<i>shiri,</i> <i>shiru.</i>
become,	<i>nari,</i>	<i>naru.</i>		lend,	<i>kashi,</i> <i>kasu.</i>
buy,	<i>kai,</i>	<i>kau.</i>		look at,	<i>nozoki,</i> <i>nozoku.</i>
call,	<i>yobi,</i>	<i>yobu.</i>		mend,	<i>naoshi,</i> <i>naosu.</i>
climb,	<i>nobori,</i>	<i>noboru.</i>		pile up,	<i>tsumori,</i> <i>tsumoru.</i>
come,	<i>mairi,</i>	<i>mairu.</i>		pour,	<i>tsugi,</i> <i>tsugu.</i>
or go,				read,	<i>yomi,</i> <i>yomu.</i>
draw	<i>hikkomi,</i>	<i>hikkomu.</i>		return,	<i>kaeri,</i> <i>kaeru.</i>
back,				shine,	<i>teri,</i> <i>teru.</i>
end,	<i>shimai,</i>	<i>shimau.</i>		smell,	<i>kagi,</i> <i>kagu.</i>
enter,	<i>iri,</i>	<i>iru.</i>		take,	<i>tori,</i> <i>toru.</i>
fly,	<i>tobi,</i>	<i>tobu.</i>		twist,	<i>nai,</i> <i>nau.</i>
give,	<i>yari,</i>	<i>yaru.</i>		wait,	<i>machi,</i> <i>matsu.</i>
go,	<i>iki,</i>	<i>iku.</i>		win,	<i>kachi,</i> <i>katsu.</i>
hear,	<i>kiki,</i>	<i>kiku.</i>			

EUPHONIC LETTER-CHANGES.—The Stems of all verbs in the First Conjugation undergo various modifications during the process of inflection, especially in the Past Participle, in the Past Tenses, and in the Alternative Form.

(1) Stems ending with the *ki* syllabic drop the *k*, as

	YAKU, to burn.	KIKU, to hear.	SEKU, to hurry.	TOKU, to melt.
Stem ...	<i>yaki,</i>	<i>kiki,</i>	<i>seki,</i>	<i>toki.</i>
Past Part. ...	<i>yaite,</i>	<i>kiite,</i>	<i>seite,</i>	<i>toite.</i>
Cert. Past ...	<i>yaita,</i>	<i>kiita,</i>	<i>seita,</i>	<i>toita.</i>
Con. Past, &c.	<i>yaitara,</i>	<i>kiitara,</i>	<i>seitara,</i>	<i>toitara.</i>
Altern. Form	<i>yaitari,</i>	<i>kiitari,</i>	<i>seitari,</i>	<i>toitari.</i>

EXCEPTION.—*Iku*, to go (Stem *iki*), forms *itte* as Past Participle; *itta*, &c., *ittari*, Past Tenses and Alternative Form.

(2) Stems ending with the **gi** syllabic drop the *g*, and the *t* sound of the suffixes is changed into *d*, as

	KAGU, to smell.	KOGU, to row.	HEGU, to peel off.
Stem ...	<i>kagi</i> ,	<i>kogi</i> ,	<i>hegi</i> .
Past Part. ...	<i>kaide</i> ,	<i>koide</i> ,	<i>heide</i> .
Cert. Past ...	<i>kaida</i> ,	<i>koida</i> ,	<i>heida</i> .
Con. Past, &c.	<i>kaidara</i> ,	<i>koidara</i> ,	<i>heidara</i> .
Altern. Form	<i>kaidari</i> ,	<i>koidari</i> ,	<i>heidari</i> .

(3) Stems ending with the **bi** or **mi** syllabic drop the *i*; the *b* or *m* is changed into an *n* sound, and the *t* sound becomes the *d* sound in the suffixes; as

	TOBU, to fly.	AMU, to weave.	HIKKOMU, to draw back.
Stem ...	<i>tobi</i> ,	<i>ami</i> ,	<i>hikkomi</i> .
Past Part. ...	<i>tonde</i> ,	<i>ande</i> ,	<i>hikkonde</i> .
Cert. Past ...	<i>tonda</i> ,	<i>anda</i> ,	<i>hikkonda</i> .
Con. Past, &c.	<i>tondara</i> ,	<i>andara</i> ,	<i>hikkondara</i>
Altern. Form	<i>tondari</i> ,	<i>andari</i> ,	<i>hikkondari</i> .

(4) Stems ending with a **chi** syllabic drop the *i*, and *ch*—or rather *tch*—is sounded as a double *t* with the suffixes; as

	KATSU, to win.	MOTSU, to hold.	BUTSU, to beat.
Stem ...	<i>kachi</i> ,	<i>mochi</i> ,	<i>buchi</i> .
Past Part. ...	<i>katti</i> ,	<i>motte</i> ,	<i>butte</i> .
Cert. Past ...	<i>katta</i> ,	<i>motta</i> ,	<i>butta</i> .
Con. Past, &c.	<i>kattara</i> ,	<i>mottara</i> ,	<i>buttara</i> .
Altern. Form	<i>kattari</i> ,	<i>mottari</i> ,	<i>buttari</i> .

(5) Stems ending with an **ri** syllabic drop the *i*, and the *r* element is sounded as a double *t* with the suffixes; as

	TORU, to take.	NARU, to become.	ARU, to be.	YARU, to give.
Stem ...	<i>tori</i> ,	<i>nari</i> ,	<i>ari</i> ,	<i>yari</i> .
Past Part. ...	<i>totte</i> ,	<i>natte</i> ,	<i>atte</i> ,	<i>yatte</i> .
Cert. Past ...	<i>totta</i> ,	<i>natta</i> ,	<i>atta</i> ,	<i>yatta</i> .
Con. Past, &c.	<i>tottara</i> ,	<i>nattara</i> ,	<i>attara</i> ,	<i>yattara</i> .
Altern. Form	<i>tottari</i> ,	<i>nattari</i> ,	<i>attari</i> ,	<i>yattari</i> .

(6) Stems ending with the syllabic **i** or **hi** drop the vowel syllable, and the consonant *t* of the suffixes is doubled; as

	NAU, to twist.	KAU, to buy.	IU, to say.	WARAU, to laugh.
Stem ...	<i>nai,</i>	<i>kai,</i>	<i>ii,</i>	<i>warai.</i>
Past Part. ...	<i>natte, nōte,</i>	<i>katte, kōte,</i>	<i>itte, iūte,</i>	<i>waratte.</i>
Cert. Past ...	<i>natta, nōta,</i>	<i>katta, kōta,</i>	<i>itta, iuta,</i>	<i>waratta.</i>
Con. Past, &c.	<i>nattara,</i>	<i>kattara,</i>	<i>ittara,</i>	<i>warattara.</i>
	<i>nōtara,</i>	<i>kōtara,</i>	<i>iutara,</i>	
Altern. Form	<i>nattari,</i>	<i>kattari,</i>	<i>ittari,</i>	<i>warattari.</i>
	<i>nōtari,</i>	<i>kōtari,</i>	<i>iutari,</i>	

NOTE.—The syllabic terminations of the verbs of this class belong really to the *h* or spirant series of syllabics, so that their euphonic modifications are in accordance with the modifications belonging to the syllables *ha, hi, fu, he, ho.*

It must be borne in mind that the Negative Base is *wa*, and not *a* or *ha*. Thus, *nau* (*nafu*) has the Negative Base *nawa* (*naha*), and not *naa*; *kau* (*kafu*) has *kawa*; *iu* (*ifu*), *iwa*; and similarly with other verbs.

2. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

This group is composed of all the verbs whose Stems terminate in an **e** or **i** syllabic, and whose Certain Present Bases are formed by adding the syllabic **ru** to the Stem. For example, if the Stem of a given verb end in *ke* and the Certain Present in *keru*, or if the Stem end in *ki* and the Certain Present in *kiru*, in *se* and in *seru*, *ji* and *jiru*, and so on throughout the series of syllabics in *e* and *i*, then the verb may be regarded as belonging to the Second Conjugation.

Illustrative Verbs.

	Stem.	Cert. Pres.		Stem.	Cert. Pres.	
bathe,	<i>abi,</i>	<i>abiru.</i>	|	get,	<i>e,</i>	<i>eru.</i>
be,	<i>i,</i>	<i>iru.</i>	|	go out,	<i>de,</i>	<i>deru.</i>
borrow,	<i>kari,</i>	<i>kariru.</i>	|	grow,	<i>hae,</i>	<i>haeru.</i>
break,	<i>ore,</i>	<i>oreru.</i>	|	lose,	<i>make,</i>	<i>makeru.</i>
can,	<i>deki,</i>	<i>dekiru.</i>	|	see,	<i>mi,</i>	<i>miru.</i>
cool,	<i>same,</i>	<i>sameru.</i>	|	sleep,	<i>ne,</i>	<i>neru.</i>
eat,	<i>tabe,</i>	<i>taberu.</i>	|	wear,	<i>ki,</i>	<i>kiru.</i>
fear,	<i>oji,</i>	<i>ojiru.</i>	|			

In the Second Conjugation the scheme of inflection separates the forms into two groups, distinguished from

each other by the *e* or *i* syllabic of the Stem; otherwise they follow one model. There are thus two groups of inflections, known respectively as the First and Second Forms of the Second Conjugation.

Models of Inflection.

We have now seen that Japanese verbs are divided into two conjugations, and that their inflectional forms are joined to one of four primary parts. The following table shows the terminations of the principal parts of the two conjugations:—

			Stem.	Neg. Base.	Cert. Pres.	Cond. Base.
Conjugation I.	...		<i>i,</i>	<i>a,</i>	<i>u,</i>	<i>e.</i>
„	II. Form 1.		<i>e,</i>	<i>e,</i>	<i>eru,</i>	<i>ere.</i>
„	II. „ 2.		<i>i,</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>iru,</i>	<i>ire.</i>

The student will now be prepared to follow the process of inflection, and we therefore give the three verbs *kasu*, *makere*, and *ojiru* as models.

The Stems of these verbs are respectively **kashi**, **make**, and **oji**.

THE STEM.

This primary variation, as observed before, supports a larger number of inflections than any of the others. In some verbs it has the appearance of being identical with the Root, and in the Second Conjugation the Stem virtually serves to support all the inflections.

(a) First Conjugation: *Kasu*, to lend; Stem, **kashi**.

The following forms are derived from the Stem by the use of suffixes:—

Past Part. ...	<i>kashite,</i>	having lent, <i>or</i> lending.
Cert. Past ...	<i>kashita,</i>	(he*) lent, <i>or</i> has lent.
Con. Past ...	<i>kashitara,</i>	if (he) had lent.
Prob. Past ...	<i>kashitarō,</i>	(he) probably lent.
Concess. Past	<i>kashitaredo,</i>	though (he) lent.
Altern. Form.	<i>kashitari,</i>	at one time lending, <i>or</i> at times lending.
Desid. Adj....	<i>kashitai,</i>	(he) wishes to lend.

* See footnote, p. 40.

(b) Second Conjugation: *Makeru*, to lose; Stem, **make**.
Ojiru, to fear; Stem, **oji**. From which are derived:—

Past Participle	<i>makete</i>	and	<i>ojite</i> .
Certain Past	<i>maketa</i>	,,	<i>ojita</i> .
Conditional Past	<i>maketara</i>	,,	<i>ojitara</i> .
Probable Past	<i>maketarō</i>	,,	<i>ojitarō</i> .
Concessive Past	<i>maketaredo</i>	,,	<i>ojitaredo</i> .
Alternative Form	<i>maketari</i>	,,	<i>ojitari</i> .
Desiderative Adj.	<i>maketai</i>	,,	<i>ojitai</i> .

NOTE.—As will be observed in the continuation of this process of inflection, the Stem not only supports the above inflections, but also the remainder of those in the Second Conjugation. The preceding list (Past Participle, Certain Past, &c.) is inserted merely for the sake of completeness, to show the correspondence of the inflections of the two conjugations.

THE NEGATIVE BASE.

This form differs from the Stem in the First Conjugation, but in the Second the Negative Base is only the Stem as appearing in the inflectional forms corresponding to those supported by the Negative Base of the First Conjugation.

(a) First Conjugation: *Kasu*, to lend; Neg. Base, **kasa**.

The following forms are derived from the Negative Base with the aid of suffixes:—

Probable Present.	<i>kasō</i> ,	probably lend, or will lend.
Cert. Pres. (Neg.)	{ <i>kasaniŷ</i> , <i>kasanaŷ</i> }	do not, shall not, lend.
Con. " "	{ <i>kasaneba</i> , <i>kasanakereba</i> }	if (I) do not lend.
Conc. " "	{ <i>kasanedo</i> , <i>kasanakeredo</i> }	though (he) does not lend.
Cert. Past	{ <i>ksanakatta</i> , <i>ksananda</i> }	(he) did not lend.
Prob. " "	{ <i>ksanakattarō</i> , <i>ksanandarō</i> }	probably (he) did not lend.
Con. " "	{ <i>ksanakattara</i> (<i>ba</i>), <i>ksanandara</i> (<i>ba</i>) }	if (he) did not lend.
Conc. " "	<i>ksanandaredo</i> (<i>mo</i>),	though (I) do not lend.
Altern. Form	{ <i>ksanakattari</i> , <i>ksanandari</i> }	at times not lending.
Past Part.	{ <i>kasazu</i> , <i>ksanakute</i> }	not lending, not having lent.

(b) Second Conjugation: *Makeru*, to lose; Neg. Base, **make**. *Ojiru*, to fear; Neg. Base, **oji**. From which are derived:—

Prob. Present ...	<i>makeyō</i>	and	<i>ojiyō</i> .
„ „ (Neg.)	<i>makemai</i>	„	<i>ojimai</i> .
Certain „ „	<i>makenū, makenai</i>	„	<i>ojinū, ojinai</i> .
Condit. „ „	<i>makenakereba</i>	„	<i>ojinakereba</i> .
Concess. „ „	<i>makenakeredo</i>	„	<i>ojinakeredo (mo)</i> .
Certain Past „ „	<i>makenakatta</i>	„	<i>ojinakatta</i> .
Prob. „ „	<i>makenakattarō</i>	„	<i>ojinakattarō</i> .
Condit. „ „	<i>makenakattara (ba)</i>	„	<i>ojinakattara (ba)</i> .
Concess. „ „	<i>makenakeredo (mo)</i>	„	<i>ojinakeredo (mo)</i> .
Altern. Form „ „	<i>makenakattari</i>	„	<i>ojinakattari</i> .
Past Part. „ „	<i>makezu</i>	„	<i>ojizu</i> .
Imperative (Pos.)	<i>makenakute</i>	„	<i>ojinakute</i> .

NOTE. (1) *The Negative Base*.—This form has no signification when standing alone; thus, *kasa, make*, and *oji* are not in use as separate words.

(2) *The Certain Present (Negative)*.—As with the other tenses in the Indicative, this tense may be either (a) a verb, (b) a noun, or (c) an adjective; thus,

- (a) *Shiranū*, I do not know.
Konai no darō, He is probably not coming.
 [lit., comes-not fact probably-is]
- (b) *Shirimasenū de gozari-* I don't know (used by inferi-
masū, riors to superiors).
 [lit., not know is]
- (c) *Shiranū koto wa gozari-* He certainly knows.
masenū,
 [lit., not-know thing is not]

The final *ū* of this form is usually dropped in conversation.

(3) *The Certain Past (Negative)*.—For this tense, the negative of the present is sometimes used. Thus, in answer to the question, *O ide nasatta ka?* (did you go?), the reply may be *Ikimasenū*, instead of *ikemasenakatta* or *ikemasenanda*.

(4) *The Conditional Present (Negative)*.—This form, in conjunction with the negative of *naru*, to become, is used as an equivalent of the English “must”; thus,

Te wo arawaneba naranū, I must wash my hands.
 [lit., hand...if not wash]

The final *ba* of this tense is sometimes sounded as *ya*.

THE CERTAIN PRESENT BASE.

This form plays but a minor part in inflectional processes. In the First Conjugation it is a verbal variation, and in the

Second it is an inflection of the Stem with the addition of the syllable *ru*.

(a) First Conjugation: *Kasu*, to lend; Cert. Pres. Base, **kasu**. This is inflected thus:—

Certain Present. *kasu*, (he) lends.
 Improbable ,, *kasumai*, probably (I) do not, will not lend.
 Imperat. (Neg.) *kasuna*, do not lend!

(b) Second Conjugation: *Makeru*, to lose; Cert. Pres. Base, **makeru**. *Ojiru*, to fear; Cert. Pres. Base, **ojiru**.

Certain Present. *makeru*, (I) lose, *ojiru*, (I) fear,
 shall lose. shall fear.
 Imperat. (Neg.) *makeruna*, do not lose! *ojiruna*, do not fear!

NOTE. (1) *Certain Present*.—As observed above, all the tenses of the Indicative may be either verbs, nouns, or adjectives. The following examples show the use of this tense in each capacity.

(a) As a verb.

Hai ga taisō oru, There are a great number of flies.
 [lit., fly many abide]
Dare ka soto de matsū, Somebody is waiting outside.
 [lit., somebody...outside waits]

(b) As a noun.

Nani shi ni kita?* What have you come to do?
 [lit., what do to, have come]

(c) As an adjective.

Taberu mono ga nai, I have nothing to eat.
 [lit., eat thing..is not]

(2) *The Imperative (Negative)*.—Examples of the use of this form are:

Sore wo taberuna! Do not eat that!
Ikuna! Do not go!

THE CONDITIONAL BASE.

In the First Conjugation this base is a primary variation, but in the Second it is produced by applying the suffix *re* to the Stem.

(a) First Conjugation. *Kasu*, to lend; Conditional Base, **kase**. It is thus inflected:

Conditional Pres. *kaseba*, if (I) lend.
 Concess. ,, *kasedo*, though (he) lend.
 Imperative (Pos.) *kase!* lend!

* It must be borne in mind that *ni* after the stem signifies "in order to."

(b) Second Conjugation: *Makeru*, to lose; Cond. Base, **makere**. *Ojiru*, to fear; Cond. Base, **ojire**.

Conditional Pres. *makereba* and *ojireba*.

Concess. *makeredo* *ojiredo*.

NOTE.—(1) The Conditional Base never stands alone except as the Imperative of the First Conjugation.

(2) *The Concessive Present*.—This is usually replaced, in conversation, by the Present Indicative followed by *keredo*, which may be employed in conjunction with all the tenses of the Indicative. *Keredo* is the Concessive of *keru*, the perfect tense of *kuru*, to come. The Concessive Forms frequently have the syllable *mo*, even, added to them.

Examples:—

To wo shimero! or Shut the door!

To wo shimete!

Kono hako wo akeru! Open this box!

[lit., this box, open]

Ōi keredo, ne ga takai, Though the article is good, it is too dear.

[lit., good though, price is high]

Tadzunemashita keredo, I enquired, but there was none.

gozarimasenū,

[lit., enquired although is not]

Summary of Inflectional Forms.

First Conjugation **Kasu**, to lend.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Certain Present.

Positive.

kasu, (I) lend, will lend.

Negative.

kasa-nū, kasa-nai, (I) do not lend.

Probable Present.

kas-ō—(*sa-u*), probably lend, *kasu-mai*, probably do, or
or shall lend. shall not lend.

Certain Past.

kashi-ta, (I) lent, (he) has *kasa-nakatta*, } (he) did not lend.
lent. *kasa-nanda* }

Probable Past.

kashi-tarō, (they) probably *kasa-nakattarō*, } (he) probably
lent. *kasa-nandaro* } did not lend.

Alternative Form.

kashi-tari, at times, or at one *kasa-nakattari*, } at times, &c.,
time lending. *kasa-nandari* } not lending.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. (a) Conditional.

*Positive.**Negative.*

Cert. Pres.	<i>make-reba.</i>	<i>make-nakereba, make-neba.</i>
Cert. Past.	<i>make-tara.</i>	<i>make-nakattara, make-nandara.</i>

(b) Concessive.

Cert. Pres.	<i>make-redo.</i>	<i>make-nakeredo, make-nedo.</i>
Cert. Past.	<i>make-taredo,</i> <i>make-takeredo.</i>	<i>make-nakattakeredo, make-</i> <i>nandaredo.</i>

Second Conjugation. Second Form: **Ojiru**, to fear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Positive.**Negative.*

Cert. Pres.	<i>oji-ru.</i>	<i>oji-nu, oji-nai.</i>
Prob. Pres.	<i>oji-yo.</i>	<i>oji-mai.</i>
Cert. Past.	<i>oji-ta.</i>	<i>oji-nakatta, oji-nanda.</i>
Prob. Past.	<i>oji-taro.</i>	<i>oji-nakattarō, oji-nandarō.</i>
Alt. Form.	<i>oji-tari.</i>	<i>oji-nakattari, oji-nandari.</i>
Desid. Adj.	<i>oji-tai.</i>	<i>oji-takunai.</i>
Past Part.	<i>oji-te.</i>	<i>oji-zu, oji-nakute.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Positive.**Negative.**oji-ro!**oji-run!*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. (a) Conditional.

*Positive.**Negative.*

Cert. Pres.	<i>oji-reba.</i>	<i>oji-nakereba, oji-neba.</i>
Cert. Past.	<i>oji-tara.</i>	<i>oji-nakattara, oji-nandara.</i>

(b) Concessive.

Cert. Pres.	<i>oji-redo.</i>	<i>oji-nakeredo, oji-nedo.</i>
Cert. Past.	<i>oji-taredo,</i> <i>oji-takeredo.</i>	<i>oji-nakattakeredo, oji-nandaredo.</i>

Irregular Verbs.

In ordinary conversation there are several verbs of somewhat irregular conjugation, which are sometimes heard, and of these there are two which so frequently recur that their forms should be thoroughly learnt by the student. They are, *Kuru*, to come, and *Suru*, to do, their conjugations being as follows :—

Concessive Past.

shi-taredo, though (he) did. *shi-nakattakeredo*, } though (I)
se-nanderedo, } did not

Alternative Form.

shi-tari, at times doing. *shi-nakattari*, } sometimes not
se-nandari } doing.

Desiderative Adjective.

shi-tai, (I) wish to do. *shi-takunai*, (I) do not wish to do.

Past Participle.

shi-te, doing, having done. *se-zu*, } not doing, not
shi-nakute } having done.

Conjugation of Polite Forms of Speech.

Except among relatives and friends, and with one's own servants, verbal forms usually differ somewhat from those given above, Japanese verbs having a special form to express respect, politeness, or reverence. "Honorific" and "humble" forms of speech are fully dealt with later, but while on the subject of verbs it may be advisable, for the sake of completeness, to notice one important verb, which, as a suffix to the stems of other verbs, serves to relieve what would otherwise sound harsh and familiar to Japanese ears.

This verb is *Masû*, to be; its inflections, which constantly recur in conversation, are combined with other verbs to form polite tenses. *It always appears as a suffix, and is not now in use as a separate word.*

The conjugation of *masû* differs somewhat from that of any of the verbs previously noticed. Its Stem is *mashi*, its Negative Base *mase*, Certain Pres. Base *masû*, and its Cond. Base *masure*, there being no Desiderative Adjective. A part only of the inflections of *masû* are in common use, of which the following are those occurring most frequently:—

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Cert. Pres. <i>masu</i> ,	<i>mase-nu</i> .
Prob. Pres. <i>ma-shō (seu)</i> .	<i>masû-mai</i> .
Cert. Past. <i>mashi-ta</i> .	—
Prob. Past. <i>mashi-taro</i> .	—
Cond. Pres. <i>mashi-tareba</i> .	<i>mase-nakattareba</i> .
Cond. Past. <i>mashi-tara(ba)</i> .	—
Alt. Form. <i>mashi-tari</i> .	<i>mase-nakattari</i> .
Past Part. <i>mashi-te</i> .	<i>mase-nakûte</i> .

For the Negative Tenses of *masū*, its Certain Present, *masen(ū)* is conjoined with auxiliary forms such as *deshō*, *deshita*, and *deshitara*, which are contractions of the inflections of the verb *gozaru*, with the particle *de*; thus,

Cert. Past (Neg.)	...	<i>masen deshita.</i>
Prob. Past (Neg.)	...	<i>masen deshitarō.</i>
Cond. Past (Neg.)	...	<i>masen deshitara(ba).</i>

The substitute for the Desiderative Adjective is formed by changing *tai*, the termination of the usual Desiderative, into *to* for the Positive, and into *taku* for the Negative, suffixing the polite verb *gozarimasū* (or *gozaimasū*), Positive or Negative; thus,

Desiderative Adj. (Polite).

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
(a) Kasu : <i>kashito-gozarimasū.</i>	<i>kashitaku-gozarimasen.</i>
(b) Makeru : <i>maketō-gozaimasū.</i>	<i>maketaku-gozaimasen.</i>
(c) Ojiru : <i>ojitō-gozaimasū.</i>	<i>ojitaku-gozaimasen.</i>

The Imperative is formed by the aid of certain auxiliaries, both with and without *masū*. Thus, *masū* combined with *nasaru* (please do), will exemplify this form; as,

IMPERATIVE MOOD (*Polite*).

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
<i>nasaimase!</i> or <i>nasaimashi!</i>	<i>nasaimasu na!</i> or <i>nasaimasura na!</i>

NOTE.—The honorific *o* is usually associated with the verb which is supported by *nasaimasu* as auxiliary.

Summary of Polite Forms.

N.B.—It must be remembered that the Polite Inflection for nearly all other verbs may be deduced by substituting the Stem of the verb "To be" conjugation for that of the Stem *kashi* in the following type of *kasu*:—

Kasu, to lend.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Cert. Pres. <i>kashi-masū.</i>	<i>kashi-masen.</i>
Prob. Pres. <i>kashi-mashō.</i>	<i>kashi-masumai.</i>
Cert. Past. <i>kashi-mashita.</i>	<i>kashi-masen deshita.</i>
Prob. Past. <i>kashi-mashitarō.</i>	<i>kashi-masen deshitarō.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

o kashi-nasaimase (shi). o kashi-nasai masuruna.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Cond. Pres. *kashi-masureba. kashi-masenakereba.*
 Cond. Past. *kashi-mashitara. kashi-masen deshitora.*
 Alt. Form. *kashi-mashitari. kashi-masenakattari.*
 Past Part. *kashi-mashite. kashi-masenakute.*
 Desid. Adj. *kashi-tō gozaimasū. kashi-taku gozaimasen.*

Derivative and Phrase-Verbs.

The Japanese language is very rich in combinations of words which perform the functions of single parts of speech, and especially in those which do duty for verbs. This latter class may be aptly termed *Phrase-Verbs*, inasmuch as they are composed of various primary forms of the verb conjoined with one or more auxiliary verbs, the whole combination in each case being subject to inflection in the same manner as simple verbs. These phrase-verbs serve to express *Voice* different from that of direct active relation, so that the language thus possesses equivalents for :

The Passive Voice.
 „ Potential Voice *or* Mood.
 „ Causative Voice.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

In Japanese, the change from the active to the passive form is made by adding *reru* to the Negative Base in the First Conjugation, and *rareru* to the same base in the Second Conjugation. Thus, the verbs *shiru* (to know), *eru* (to obtain), and *miru* (to see) are made passive as follows :—

1st Conj. *Shiru*, to know ; Neg. Base, *shira*.
 Passive Voice, *shirareru*, to be known.
 2nd Conj. (Form I.). *Eru*, to obtain ; Neg. Base, *e*.
 Passive Voice, *erareru*, to be obtained.
 2nd Conj. (Form II.). *Miru*, to see ; Neg. Base, *mi*.
 Passive Voice, *mirareru*, to be seen.

NOTE.—This voice is in much less frequent use than in English, and its types all follow the First Form of the Second Conjugation. *Ni* usually serves to render “by” after a passive verb.

Illustrative phrases:—

<i>Doko wo mirare mashita ka?</i>	Where were you seen?
<i>Hachijū yen to iu taikin wo torareta (toru, to take),</i>	He had the large amount of eighty yen taken from him.
<i>Watakushi ni yoku shirareru,</i>	He is well known to me.

THE POTENTIAL VOICE.

“Potentiality” is expressed by the same phrase-verbs as those employed with a passive signification. Examples:—

<i>Mirare mashita ka?</i>	Could you see?
<i>Korareru ka kiite mimasho,</i>	I will ask him if he can come.
<i>Mairare masenū,</i>	I cannot come.
<i>Mairare masen to iimashita,</i>	He said, he couldn't come.
[lit., “can not come”; that (was what) he said]	

NOTE.—(1) The majority of the verbs of the First Conjugation possess an alternative potential form, which in most cases is formed by adding the syllable *ru* to the Conditional Base. Thus, *shirareru* and *shireru*, both meaning “may” or “can know,” are the potentials of *shiru*, to know. Ordinarily, however, a slight distinction is drawn between the forms, *shirareru* being held to signify “may,” i.e., authority or permission, and *shireru* to signify “can,” i.e., positive ability or innate power, this distinction applying similarly to all verbs in *reru* and *ru* respectively.

(2) In the Second Conjugation there are two exceptional potentials. These are *mirareru*, may see, and *mieru*, can see, formed from the verb *miru*, to see.

THE CAUSATIVE VOICE.

A large number of phrase-verbs express causing of action, as, e.g., “causing to finish,” “causing to meet,” &c.

These causative verbs are formed by adding *seru* to the Negative Base of verbs in the First Conjugation, and *saseru* to the same base in the Second Conjugation.

For example, the verbs *tsukuru* (to make), *eru* (to obtain), and *miru* (to see) assume the causative form thus:

- 1st Conj. *Tsukuru*, to make; Neg. Base, *tsukura*.
Causative Voice, *tsukuraseru*, to cause to make.
- 2nd Conj. (Form I.). *Eru*, to obtain; Neg. Base, *e*.
Causative Voice, *esaseru*, to cause to obtain.
- 2nd Conj. (Form II.). *Miru*, to see; Neg. Base, *mi*.
Causative Voice, *misaseru*, to cause to see.

All causative verbs follow the model of the First Form, Second Conjugation.

The irregular verbs *kuru*, to come, and *suru*, to do, form *kosaseru*, to cause to come, and *saseru*, to cause to do.

The causative verbs are often replaced colloquially by such phrases as *Iku yō ni suru*, go-manner-make, i.e., to make him to go.

Examples:—

Ima onna ni ii-tsūkete, heya You had better tell the woman
no sōji wo saseru ga ii, to come and clean the room.

[*lit.*, now woman to, commanding, room of, cleaning cause-to-do is good]

Sugu ni kikashite kudasai,* Please let me know (hear) at once.

Mo ichido kikasete kudasare, Please let hear once more.
 [*lit.*, more once having made hear give]

THE ADJECTIVE.

The Japanese equivalent for the Adjective differs materially from the latter in its construction and use. Thus, Japanese adjectives have no forms to express *gender* or *number*, and no inflections to indicate degree. This deficiency, however, is supplied by an inflection somewhat similar to that of verbs, and by the frequent use, as adjectives, of true verbs and adverbial words.

Inflection.

The primitive (simplest) form of the adjective is termed the STEM; by adding to it certain syllables, various adjectival words and phrases are obtained. These are simple adjectives, verbal adjectives, and adverbial adjectives, and by inflection they are made both affirmative and negative, as is the case with verbs.

(1) The syllable *i* added to the Stem forms the SIMPLE ADJECTIVE, which may be employed both attributively and predicatively.

For example, from the Stems *yo*, *naga*, and *yasu* are formed the simple adjectives *yoi*, good, *nagai*, long, and *yasui*, easy or cheap; and we may say *nagai nawa*, a long rope, or *nawa ga nagai*, the rope is long.

* The transitive verbs of the First Conjugation in *su* and the causatives are often used indiscriminately, e.g., *kikashite* being confounded with *kikasete*.

Examples :—

<i>Yoi hito,</i>	A good man.
<i>Yasui hari,</i>	A cheap needle.
<i>Hari ga yasui,</i>	The needle is cheap.
<i>Warui onna,</i>	A bad woman.

NOTE.—The particle *no* is sometimes used with this form of the adjective, being, in this connection, analogous to the English indefinite pronoun “one.”

Examples :—

<i>Shiroi no wa ikutsū ari-</i> <i>masū ?</i>	How many white ones are there ?
[<i>lit.</i> , white one, how many]	
<i>Kuroi no bakari aru,</i>	There are only black ones.
<i>Kirei na no wo mitai,</i>	I wish to see a pretty one.
<i>Nagai no wo motte o ide,</i>	Bring a long one.

(2) The syllable *ku* added to the Stem forms an adverbial adjective or adjectival adverb, which usually has a predicative force. It is followed by the verb, which it modifies when used adverbially. Thus, from the stem *naga* is formed *nagaku*, and from *yasu* is formed *yasuku*, which may be used as follows :—

<i>Kono nawa ga nagaku</i>	This rope is long.
<i>gozaimasu,</i>	
[<i>lit.</i> , this rope...long is]	
<i>Yasuku dekimashita,</i>	It is made cheaply.
[<i>lit.</i> , cheap made]	

NOTE.—Colloquially, the adverbial form of the adjective drops the *k* sound, and the *u* sound combines with the vowel element of the preceding syllabic. Thus, the form *hiro* is produced from *hiroku*, wide, by the elimination of the *k* sound, leaving *hirou*, which is pronounced as *hirō*. Similarly *nagaku* becomes *nago*, *yasuku* becomes *yasu*, and *furuku*, *furu*. *Shigeku*, dense, becomes *shigeu*, which then contracts into *shigyō*.

This contraction is especially employed before the polite verb *gozaru*, to be; so that in ordinary conversation the sentence, *Kono nawa ga nagaku gozaimasu*, would be rendered *Kono nawa ga nagō gozaimasu* (this rope is long).

Adverbial forms with terminal *iku* drop the *k*, but undergo no further contraction; thus, *yakamashiku*, noisy, becomes *yakamashiu*.

Examples :—

<i>Kono hako wa goku tako</i>	This box is very dear.
<i>gozaimasu,</i>	
[<i>lit.</i> , this box...very (<i>goku</i>) dear is]	
<i>Yoku dekita,</i>	It is well made.

The following Rule is of great importance, and should be carefully noted:—

Whenever two or more adjectives are coupled together by the conjunction *and* in English, all but the final one must be rendered in Japanese *by the adverbial form*.

Examples:—

Kami no ke ga kuruku, me ga awoi musume, A girl with black hair and blue eyes.

[*lit.*, head of, hair...black, eyes...blue, girl]

Utsukushiku chisai musūko, A boy both small and pretty.

(3) Besides these simple inflections for the formation of true adjectival and adverbial forms, adjectives *undergo conjugation* for mood and tense exactly like true verbs. This conjugation consists in adding certain forms of the verb *aru*, to be, positive and negative, to a modified form of the adjective.

Conjugation of the Adjective.

Furuki, or *furui*, old.

Stem, *furu*; Adverbial Adjective, *furuku*, of old, anciently.

Polite Predicative Form, *furū gozaimasu*, is old.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Certain Present.

<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>
<i>furui</i> , is old.	<i>furuku nai</i> ,	is not old.

Probable Present.

<i>furukaro</i> , probably is, or will be old.	<i>furuku nakarō</i> ,	probably is not, or will not be old.
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Certain Past.

<i>furukatta</i> , was old.	<i>furuku nakatta</i> ,	was not old.
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Probable Past.

<i>furukattarō</i> , was probably old.	<i>furuku nakattarō</i> ,	was probably not old.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Conditional Present.

<i>furukereba</i> , if it is old.	<i>furuku nakereba</i> ,	if it is not old.
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Conditional Past.

<i>furukattara(ba)</i> , if it were old.	<i>furuku nakattara(ba)</i> ,	if it were not old.
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Concessive.

furukeredo, though old. *furuku nakeredo*, though not old.

Alternative Form.

furukattari, being at times old. *furuku nakattari*, being at times not old.

Past Participle.

furukute, being old. *furuku nakute*, not being old.

Adjectival Words and Phrases.

A large number of adjectives are formed from other words by combining and associating with them suffixes and other additions.

Those most frequently used are derived as follows :—

(1) From NOUNS, by adding *rashii*, are formed a number of adjectives corresponding with those in English terminating in “ish” or “ly,” such as *foolish*, *childish*, &c.

Examples :—

Kodomo rashii, like a child, i.e., childish.

Baka rashii, like a fool, i.e., foolish.

Hontō rashii, like the truth, i.e., true-seeming.

Nouns followed by the particle *no*, and the contraction *na* (*naru*, to be), are sometimes employed as adjectives proper, as *Nippon no*, of Japan, i.e., Japanese.

Kin no, of gold, i.e., golden.

Baka na, fool being, i.e., foolish.

A few adjectives proper employ the particle *na* as a termination to both the attributive form and the root, as *okī* or *ōkina*, large; *chisai* or *chisana*, small.

(2) The PRESENT and PAST FORMS of VERBS are frequently used as adjectives; thus, equivalents for “possible” and “impossible” are presented by *dekiru*, able to do, and *dekinai*, not able to do, whilst the English “open” is sometimes rendered by *aita*, the meaning of which is “has become open.” Other examples are *osoroshī*, terrible, from *osoreru*, to fear; *isogashi*, busy, from *isogu*, to be in a hurry.

Yasui, easy, *katai*, hard, and *nikui*, difficult, are added to the STEMS of VERBS to form adjectives; as in *koware-yasui*, easy to break, fragile; *ii-nikui*, difficult to say.

The negative adjective *nai*, not, added to the NEGATIVE BASE of VERBS, serves to form another important series of adjectives.

tives which constantly take the place of the negative forms of the verbs themselves.

Examples :—

Ashi ga hiete, tamaranai, I don't know what to do,
my feet are so cold.

[*lit.*, feet...being-cold, (I) cannot-bear]

Wakaranai, I do not understand.

[*lit.* it is unintelligible]

The Desiderative form of the verb, i.e., the Stem with the termination *tai* suffixed, is in frequent use as an adjective; as *ojitai*, desirous of fearing, i.e., anxious, timid; *naoshitai* (*naosu*, to mend or cure), desirous of mending or curing, i.e., kind, helpful.

(3) Several ADJECTIVAL PHRASES are formed by compounding two or three words, as *ishi no ōi*, abounding in stone, i.e., stony; *ashi no hayai*, quick of foot, i.e., swift. When used predicatively, such phrases take *ga* in place of *no*, as *mimi ga toi* (for *mimi no toi*), distant of ear, i.e., deaf; *me ga chikai*, near of eye, i.e., short-sighted.

Comparison.

As previously remarked, the Japanese adjective has no inflection to express COMPARISON, which is made in the following manner :—

(a) THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.—This is expressed by the simple adjective with the particle *yorī* (than) employed as in the sentence *Sakujitsū yorī konnichi wa tenki ga yoroshi*, which means literally “than yesterday to-day the weather is good,” i.e., the weather is finer to-day than yesterday. Similarly, “that is brighter than this” becomes in Japanese “this than, that bright is.”

Examples :—

Watakūshi yorī anata o wakō You are younger than I.

gozarimasū,

[*lit.*, I than, you young are]

Mime yorī Kokoro,

[*lit.*, heart than, face (is better)]

The heart is more to be desired than the face.

In sentences like the first of the above, the first part is sometimes dropped when the meaning is sufficiently clear without it; as

Anata wa (or *anata no hō ga*) You are the younger.

o wakō gozarimasu,

[*lit.*, your side is young]

The English "more" preceding adjectives is represented in Japanese by such words as *motto*, more, and *nao*, yet, or still, &c.; thus,

Motto nagai (more long), longer.

Nao yasui (yet cheap), cheaper.

(b) THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.—This is expressed either in the context or by using such words as *ichi ban*, number one, or *dai ichi no*, first, principal.

Examples:—

<i>Ichi ban nagai nawa,</i>	The longest rope.
<i>Kore wa ichi ban takai,</i>	This is the highest.
[<i>lit.</i> , this...number one is high]	

THE ADVERB.

(1) The ADVERB PROPER is in Japanese the adjectival form in *ku*, as *nagaku*, long; *hayaku*, quickly; *atarashiku*, newly (see p. 60). Words and phrases used adverbially are, however, very numerous, many of them being originally verbs, adjectives, and nouns, which are rendered adverbial with the aid of particles and combinations.

(2) NOUNS which are employed as adjectives by adding *na* or *no*, are rendered *adverbial* by substituting the suffix *ni* for *no* or *na*; as

<i>bakani</i> , foolishly.	<i>makotoni</i> , truth-	<i>shizukani</i> , gently.
<i>sakini</i> , before.	fully, really.	<i>teineini</i> , politely.
<i>suguni</i> , at once.	<i>ōkini</i> , gently.	<i>hokani</i> , in another
<i>yōni</i> , in the man-	<i>shinsetsuni</i> , kindly.	way.
ner of.	<i>shimaini</i> , finally.	<i>daijini</i> , carefully.

(3) The PAST PARTICIPLES of numerous verbs are used adverbially, as

<i>kaette</i> , on the contrary —	from <i>kaeru</i> , to return.
<i>hajimete</i> , for the first time	„ <i>hajimeru</i> , to begin.
<i>sadamete</i> , probably	„ <i>sadameru</i> , to confirm.
<i>damatte</i> , silently	„ <i>damaru</i> , silent.
<i>machigatte</i> , wrong	„ <i>machigau</i> , to err.
<i>yorokonde</i> , gladly	„ <i>yorokobu</i> , glad.
<i>subete</i> , generally	„ <i>suberu</i> , to unite in one.
<i>semete</i> , at least	„ <i>semeru</i> , to treat with
	rigour.

(4) Many adverbial ideas are expressed in Japanese by the mere REPETITION of words, the second member of the compound taking the *nigori* when susceptible of it, as

<i>kaesu-gaesu</i> , over and over again—from <i>kaesu</i> , to send back.	
<i>miru-miru</i> , visibly	„ <i>miru</i> , to see.
<i>nichi-nichi</i> , daily	„ <i>nichi</i> , day.
<i>iro-iro</i> , various kinds	„ <i>iro</i> , sort.
<i>dan-dan</i> , gradually	„ <i>dan</i> , a step.

These are often followed by the particle *to*.

(5) POETIC NAME-WORDS are common in Japanese, and a large number of them are used adverbially. Most of them, however, are somewhat vulgar.

Examples :—

<i>pon-pon</i> , sound of guns.	<i>gudzu-gudzu</i> , loiteringly.
<i>para-para</i> , sound of rain.	<i>goro-goro</i> , moving slowly.
<i>bara-bara</i> , with a rattling noise.	<i>patchiri</i> , sudden breaking.
	<i>butsu-butsu</i> , grumblingly.

Bara-bara to ochimashita, It fell with a rattling noise.
[lit., rattling noise with, it fell]

The following is a list of the adverbs most frequently heard :—

Adverbs of Time.

<i>ashita</i> , to-morrow.	<i>kinō</i> , yesterday.	<i>sakujitsu</i> , yesterday.
<i>ichi do</i> , } once.	<i>konnichi</i> , to-day.	<i>sendatte</i> , some days
<i>hito tabi</i> } once.	<i>mada</i> , not yet.	ago.
<i>itsu</i> , when ?	<i>mettani</i> (with neg.),	<i>sudeni</i> , already.
<i>itsudemo</i> , always.	seldom.	<i>toki</i> , when (relative).
<i>ni do</i> , } twice.	<i>miōnichi</i> , to-morrow.	<i>tadaima</i> , immedi-
<i>fūta tabi</i> } twice.	<i>mō</i> , } already.	ately.
<i>jūkini</i> , soon.	<i>mōhaya</i> } already.	<i>tabi tabi</i> , several
<i>kio</i> , to-day.	<i>nochihodo</i> , by and by.	times.

Adverbs of Place.

<i>achi</i> , } there,	<i>doko</i> , } where.	<i>sakasama</i> , upside
<i>achira</i> } thither.	<i>dokoni</i> } where.	down.
<i>asuko</i> , } there.	<i>kochi</i> , } here,	<i>shītani</i> , below.
<i>asukoni</i> } there.	<i>kochira</i> } hither.	<i>soko</i> , } there.
<i>atode</i> , behind.	<i>koko</i> , } here.	<i>sokoni</i> } there.
<i>dochi</i> , } where,	<i>kokoni</i> } here.	<i>uyeni</i> , above.
<i>dochira</i> } whither.	<i>sakini</i> , before.	<i>yokoni</i> , across.

Adverbs of Manner.

<i>chitto</i> , slightly.	<i>ikaga</i> , how.	<i>naze</i> , why.
<i>dō</i> , how.	<i>jōzu ni</i> , cleverly.	<i>sappari</i> , wholly.
<i>dōmo</i> , howsoever.	<i>kayōni</i> , } in this way.	<i>sayōni, sō</i> , in that way.
<i>goku</i> , } very.	<i>kō</i> }	<i>yoku</i> , well.
<i>hanahada</i> }	<i>kitto</i> , positively.	<i>zehi</i> , positively.

Adverbs of Quantity.

<i>amari</i> , } too much.	<i>donokurai</i> , } how	<i>motto</i> , more.
<i>yokeini</i> }	<i>ikura</i> }	<i>sukoshi</i> , little.
<i>bakari</i> , only.	<i>ikutsū</i> , how many.	<i>takusan, taisō</i> , much.
	<i>jiubun</i> , enough.	

Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation.

The responses "Yes" and "No" have not, strictly speaking, exact equivalents in Japanese, and generally the reply to a question is a repetition of the verb used in putting the question. The negative answer *iye!* (*iie*) is, however, almost equivalent to "No!" and the response *hei!* (*he, hai*) may signify "Yes!" but it often merely implies that the person addressed has heard, or is paying attention to, what the speaker is saying.

Examples:—

<i>Mo kimashita ka?</i>	Has he come yet?
<i>Kimashita.</i>	Yes, he has.
<i>Kanda san wa orimasu ka?</i>	Is Mr. Kanda in?
<i>Iye mada mairimasen.</i>	No! he has not come yet.
<i>Tegami wo yaremashō ka?</i>	Can I send a letter?
<i>Yaremashō.</i>	Yes! you can probably send it.

N.B.—The adverb invariably precedes the words which it modifies, as

<i>Achira ye mate.</i>	Wait there.
<i>Mada ki ya shimasūmai.</i>	He cannot have come yet.
<i>Doko ye itte kita?</i>	Where has he been?
<i>Kiō kita?</i>	He came to-day.
<i>Itsu shuppan shimashō ka?</i>	When is she likely to sail?
<i>Tokidoki o me mi kakarimasū.</i>	I see you now and then.

THE PARTICLE.

There are a large number of words in Japanese named by native grammarians *Teniwoha*, from the four most important among them—*te*, *ni*, *wo*, *ha*. They serve instead of case and plural terminations, and also of prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Many of them are identical with terminations of verbs and adjectives previously dealt with.*

The particles are usually suffixes, and especially is this the case with those serving as the Japanese equivalents of *Prepositions*. As the latter, however, follow the noun instead of being placed before it as in English, they are usually termed by European grammarians "*Postpositions*."

The following is a list of the particles most commonly used, arranged alphabetically to facilitate reference:—

De. This particle has varied uses, but primarily it corresponds with the English prepositions *by*, *with*, *at*, *in*, *of*, and *for*, and the phrases "by means of," "on account of," as

Hiogo de tokei wo kaimashō, I shall buy a watch at Hiogo.

Heya wa hanahada fukutsu de komarimasū, I am annoyed at the room being so dirty.

[*lit.*, room very dirty at, I am annoyed]

De is also employed as a contraction for *nite*, and with the various equivalents of the verb "To be" it forms a series of abbreviations, as *da* (for *de aru*), *desū* (for *de arimasū*), *deshīta* (for *de arimashīta*), *datta* (for *de atta*), *darō* (for *de arō*), &c. *De wa* is replaced by the contraction *ja*.

A large number of compound tenses are formed by the Present Indicative followed by *de* and the verb *aru* (to be), and in this construction the Present Indicative is a noun, *de* being the sign of the predicate.

When the verb "To be" unites two nouns, the second noun takes *de* as an affix, as

Kono mushi wa ka desū, This insect is a mosquito.

[*lit.*, ...insect...mosquito]

Yoroshii arimasenū d'atta, It was not good.

[*lit.*, good is, not was]

Konū d'atta, He did not come.

[*lit.*, not come was]

NOTE.—It will be seen from the last two sentences that the negative in this construction is placed with the principal verb.

* Thus for *te*, see *kashite*, p. 42. For *ha* see rule 10, p. 100, and *wa*, p. 74. For *ni* and *wo*, see below, pp. 72 and 75.

Demo is used to express the signification of *de* combined with that of *mo*, even, also, and may be translated "even"; as

<i>Ato demo yoroshī,</i>	It will do afterwards.
[<i>lit.</i> , after even is good]	
<i>Kao demo o arai nasaru</i>	Will you wash your face as
<i>ka?</i>	well?
[<i>lit.</i> , face even honourably to-wash deign?]	

Ga. This particle was originally used to convey an idea of *appurtenance* or *possession*, and still retains this character in certain phrases, as *Waga kuni*, one's own country; *Komaga-take*, Colt's Peak (a mountain). It is now, however, regarded as the generic nominative sign, although the subject of the sentence is not necessarily conjoined with *ga*; for when a noun is followed by *mo* or *wa*, and in various other instances, *ga* is dropped entirely. Moreover, nouns may stand in the nominative relation unaccompanied by any particle at all.

After adjectival and verbal forms treated as nouns, *ga* serves the same purposes as when following nouns proper.

Examples:—

<i>Natsu ga kimashita,</i>	Summer has come.
<i>Yūbe ame ga futta,</i>	It rained last night.
[<i>lit.</i> , last night...rain fell]	
<i>Massugu ga chikakatta,</i>	It would have been nearer to
[<i>lit.</i> , straighter was near(est)]	go straight forward.
<i>Iku ga yoroshi,</i>	You had better go.
[<i>lit.</i> , the going is good]	

Ga is an equivalent for the adversative conjunction "but," when following verbs in the Indicative, or adjectives in the verbal form, as in the following examples:—

<i>Arigatō gozaimasu ga ika-</i>	I thank you, but I must go.
<i>neba narimasen,</i>	
<i>Tori-naosō to omou ga,</i>	I want to mend it, but I
<i>tori-naosenai,</i>	cannot.

Ka might almost be replaced by the mark of interrogation, being employed in most cases merely to denote a query or to express a doubt; as

<i>Kita ka,</i>	Has he come?
<i>Sō desū ka,</i>	Is that so?
[<i>lit.</i> , so it-is (?)]	

Ka may be omitted in sentences commencing with another interrogative word, as

Doko ye itte kita? Where has he been ?

Placed between two nouns, *ka* is an equivalent for the conjunction "or," and when occurring twice in a sentence it represents the correlatives "whether ... or"; as

Tōkyo ka Hiogo no uchi ni orimasu, He lives in Tokio or Hiogo;
I do not know which.
Inu ka kuma ka shirimasen, I do not know whether it is
a dog or a bear.

(For *ka* with interrogative pronouns see p. 23.)

Kara. When following nouns this particle may be rendered by "from" or "since," and by "because," "after," when occurring after verbs.

Examples:—

Yokohama kara Tōkyo made, From Yokohama to Tokio.
Konnichi kara, From to-day.
Sakujitsu kara, Since yesterday.
Fusu datta kara shiranai, I do not know, because I was
absent.
Atsui kara, Because it is hot.
Mukukashikū kaite aru kara watakūshi-domo ni wa yomemasen. I cannot read it because the
writing is so difficult.
[*lit.*, difficultly writing is because, me to as-for, is unreadable]
Hiru-meshi wo tabete kara de nakūcha ikinasenū, I shall not go until I have
had my mid-day repast.
[*lit.*, noon repast having eaten after if not do not go]

Made (compounded from *ma*, space, and *de*, with) may be translated by *to*, *up to*, *as far as*, *until*, *inclusive of*, &c.

Examples:—

Komban made machimasu, I shall wait until this evening.
Hiogo kara Ikao made, From Hiogo to Ikao.
Miōgonichi made ni deki-agarimasu, It will be completed by the
day after to-morrow.
[*lit.*, day-after-to-morrow by, ... is finished]

Mo may be translated by the copulatives *also*, *too*, *even*, when standing alone, but when repeated in affirmative phrases

it signifies "both ... and." In negative phrases its English equivalents are the correlatives "neither ... nor."

Examples:—

<i>Anata mo irasshai,</i>	You come also.
<i>Kono kura mo o kai nasare,</i> [lit., this saddle...buy, do]	Buy this saddle too.
<i>Chitto mo kamaimasen,</i> [lit., a-little even matters-not]	It does not matter at all.
<i>Hiogo mo Yokohama mo,</i>	Both Hiogo and Yokohama.
<i>Neko mo inu mo,</i>	Both cats and dogs.
<i>Saji mo sara mo uchi ni</i> <i>arimasen,</i>	There is neither spoon nor plate in the house.

Ni. The uses of this particle are legion, the more important only of which are here noticed.

(a) With nouns it usually signifies *to, in, at, into, on* or *by*.

Examples:—

<i>Kioto ni mairimasu,</i> [lit., Kioto, to go]	I go to Kioto.
<i>Tokyo ni orimasu,</i>	He lives in Tokio.
<i>Dai ni oite kudasai,</i>	Please put (it) on the table.
<i>Inu wa neko ni kamereta,</i>	The dog was bitten by the cat.
<i>Gakkō ni haitta,</i> [lit., school into, he entered]	He went into the school.

(b) Used to couple together the names of several objects, *ni* means "and."

Example:—

<i>Sake ni budō ni mikan ni</i> <i>sono hoka iro iro ari-</i> <i>masu,</i>	There are wine, grapes, and oranges, besides various other things.
--	--

(c) *Ni* is a component of many phrases used as postpositions. The following are those most frequently met with:—

<i>no kawari ni,</i> instead of.	<i>no tame ni,</i> for the sake of.
<i>to issho ni,</i> together with.	<i>no naka ni,</i> inside.
<i>no soba ni,</i> beside.	<i>nashi ni,</i> without.
<i>no ue ni,</i> upon.	<i>no mukō ni,</i> across.
<i>no saki ni,</i> beyond.	<i>no uchi ni,</i> among, within.
<i>no mawari ni,</i> around.	<i>no shita ni,</i> under.
<i>no hoka ni,</i> except.	<i>no aida ni,</i> between.
<i>no ato ni,</i> after.	<i>no ushiro ni,</i> behind.

No, signifying “of” is the ordinary sign of the genitive.

Examples:—

Hari no ana, Needle's eye.

[*lit.*, needle of, hole]

Me no maye de, Before my eyes.

[*lit.*, eye of, before at]

Wake no wakaranai koto, A thing I cannot understand

[*lit.*, reason of, understand-not-thing] at all.

When preceding the nouns they qualify, the cardinal numerals are generally followed by this particle; as

Mitsu no ishi, Three stones.

Sannin no dorobō, Three thieves.

The apposition of nouns may be shown by *no*, as

Taiwan no kuni, The province Taiwan.

Bettō no Kōdzuke, The groom Kōdzuke.

Shi. This serves for the copulative “and,” when employed with verbs in the Indicative. It also signifies in some cases “and so ...,” “not only ... but.”

Examples:—

Yasui shina mo aru shi There are cheap things and
takai no mo aru, also dear ones.

Sewashī hi mo aru shi; I have busy days and days of
hima na hi mo are, leisure.

Kono yadoya wa, yama mo From this hotel, not only is
mieru shi, kawa mo the mountain visible, but
mieru shi, also the river.

[*lit.*, this hotel as-for, mountain even is-visible..., river even is-visible...]

To, like *ni*, is very extensively employed. Its commonest uses are:—

(a) Between two nouns its meaning is “and.” It is sometimes repeated after the second noun, as

Hone to kawe to ni natta, He has become skin and bone.

[*lit.*, bone and skin (he) has become]

Kōri to mizu to wo motte Bring ice and water.

o ide,

(b) *To* has the force of the conjunction “that” when introducing a statement with regard to a previous assertion, as

“*Kori to mizu*”; to *iima-* He said, “Ice and water.”

shita,

Taisō ni fūkai desū to hito ga iimasu, People say that it is extremely deep.

[lit., "greatly deep is," that people...say]

N.B.—In such sentences as the latter, the conjunction "that" is often omitted in English. It must, however, always be expressed in Japanese (cf. the French and Spanish usages).

(c) *To* sometimes has the meaning of the preposition "with"; thus,

Ano hito to shibai ni ikimashita, I accompanied him to the play-house.

Kono hito to issho no ike, Go with this man.

[lit., this man with, same place go]

(d) With nouns, *to* often has the signification of inverted commas expressing quotation, as

O namaye wa nan to iu? What is your name?

Watakūshi wa Tsunekichi to mōshimasū, My name is "Tsunekichi."

Wa. This is the opposite of *mo*, and the full explanation of the latter word has been deferred so that the resemblance of function, but dissimilarity of meaning of the two words may be more clearly shown.

Wa means "this (only)," "this and nothing besides," and "this, if nothing further." It singles out or isolates one object from among others, or limits an assertion to the word preceding *wa*, the part of the sentence coming before the latter word being thus separated from the other part.

A just conception of what is meant by the singling out or isolation of a word or phrase may be obtained by reference to such a French expression as "*Moi, je travaille; toi, tu ne fais rien*" (as for) me, I work; (as for) you, you do nothing, in which "moi" and "tu" are, so to speak, withdrawn from the body of the sentence and relegated to positions to themselves. Thus the French *quant à* very nearly expresses the force of *wa*, and the nearest English equivalent is "as for," though in translating a Japanese sentence containing *wa* it is usually sufficient to place an emphasis on the word which *wa* accompanies, or by placing such word at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples:—

Sore wa, ichi-ban omoshirō gozaimashō, That will perhaps be the most amusing of all.

[lit., that as-for, number-one amusing will-probably-be]

Ima wa, te-sūki de gozaimasū, Now I am at liberty.

[lit., now as-for, hand-free (I) am]

Kuwashiku wa zonzimasen, I don't quite know.

[lit., exactly as-for (I) know-not]

Mo, however, implies that the noun with which it is used is closely associated with some other thing. Thus, *mo* has the connective meanings *also*, *too*, *both*, &c.

[It must be observed that *wa* has often very little meaning, and might be omitted without interfering with the import of the sentence.]

Examples:—

<i>Ano kurumaya wa ashi ga hayai,</i>	As for that kurumaya, he is quick of foot.
<i>Kuru koto wa, sūkuno gozaimasū,</i>	They come but rarely.
[<i>lit.</i> , comes act as-for, few are]	
<i>Mina wa miemasen,</i>	I can't see them <i>all</i> .
[<i>lit.</i> , all as-for, appear-not]	
<i>Are wa warui; kore wa yoroshī,</i>	That is bad; this is good.
<i>Hiogo to Kioto to wa dochira ga suzushii deshō?</i>	Which is cooler, Hiogo or Kioto?

Wo. This particle, like *ga*, is a true case sign, and signifies that the word with which it is employed is the object of the sentence, though a noun in the accusative is not necessarily followed by *wo*. The latter is not infrequently omitted before *suru* (or *itasu*), to do, and in other cases, and the accusative case governed by a preposition does not require it.

Examples:—

<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai,</i>	Please tell me the way.
[<i>lit.</i> , road...teaching condescend]	
<i>Daiku wa dai wo tsūkuru,</i>	The carpenter makes a table.
[<i>lit.</i> , carpenter...table...makes]	
<i>Rika ni kammuri wo tada-saru,</i>	Under a plum-tree, do not adjust your cap.
	— <i>Japanese Proverb.</i>
<i>Kannin shīte kudasare,</i>	Please have patience with me.
[<i>lit.</i> , patience having done give]	

Wo is sometimes used in cases where no preposition appears in English; thus,

Senyen no kane wo torareta, He had 1,000 yen stolen.
[*lit.*, 1,000 yen...money of (*wo*) was robbed]

Ya is sometimes expressive of doubt, but often a mere ejaculation. As a conjunctive it translates "and."

Examples:—

<i>Tora ya!</i>	I say, Tora! (Tora—a person's name).
<i>Nido ya sando,</i>	(Some) two or three times.
<i>Iko ya!</i>	Let us go. [flies.]
<i>Hana ya chō ya,</i>	The flowers and the butter-
<i>Hon ya sumi ya fude ga arimasu,</i>	There are books, ink and pen, and such (things).

Yara, which is a contraction of *ya* and *aran*, the old form of the future of *aru*, to be, is expressive of uncertainty and doubt; as

<i>Kakemono to yara de gozai-masū gena,</i>	I am told that it is a kakemono (if that is the right name).
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[lit., Kakemono (if-that-is-the-right-name), it-is, I-am-told]

<i>Doko ye itta yara,</i>	I wonder where he has gone.
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<i>Doko ni orimasū yara wata-kūshi ni wa wakarimasenū,</i>	I do not know where he lives.
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[lit., where...lives (?), me to, is not known]

<i>Tora tara (for to yara) iu geisha,</i>	A geisha called Tora, if I remember rightly.
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Ye may be translated *to*, *in*, *into*, or *at*. Most Japanese pronounce the *y* very lightly, and sometimes omit it altogether.

Examples:—

<i>Itsu Yoroppa ye kaerimasu ka?</i>	When do you return to Europe?
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<i>Watakūshi no yado ye o tomare nasare,</i>	Stay in my lodgings for the night.
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[lit., my...lodging in, ...stay, do]

<i>Doko ye irassharu?</i>	Where are you going?
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[lit., where to, deign-to-go]

<i>Kono shinshi wo kiusokujo ye go annai mōshi-ageru,</i>	Show the gentleman into the waiting-room.
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[lit., this gentleman.. waiting-room into, guidance do]

N.B.—There is another *ye(e)*, an interjection similar to the English "Eh?"

Yo accompanies nouns in the vocative case. It is emphatic, and signifies *earnest remonstrance*, *supplication*, *warning*, or *appeal*. Sometimes it stands alone as a mere exclamation

having these significations. It has no exact English equivalent, the nearest being "I tell you."

Examples :—

<i>Ototsan yo!</i>	Father!
<i>Kirei yo!</i>	It is pretty, I can tell you.
<i>O ide yo!</i>	Do come!

Yori is almost synonymous with *kara*, meaning *from*, *since*, *than*; as

<i>Ichiji yori mo, osoku</i>	It will not do to be later
<i>natcha ikemasen,</i>	than one o'clock.
[<i>lit.</i> , one o'clock than even, late as-for-becoming will-not-do]	
<i>Kore yori hachi ri,</i>	Eight ri from here.
<i>Sakunen yori,</i>	Since last year.
<i>Omotta yori yasui,</i>	It is cheaper than I thought.

Zo emphasizes strongly the word it accompanies; thus,

<i>Kita zo!</i>	Here he comes!
<i>Dōshite mo, shōchi shinai</i>	Do what you will, I won't
<i>zo!</i>	consent!

[*lit.*, do-what-you-will even, consent I-do-not...]

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions have been fully treated in the preceding section on particles.

The English prepositions frequently require to be translated into Japanese by other parts of speech. Thus, for "over" we must use *koyete*, the past participle of *koyeru*, to cross; for "beside," *no soba ni*—literally, "at the side of"; for "between," *no aida ni*, which is really "in the space of"; &c.

THE CONJUNCTION.

Most of the conjunctions, too, have been already noticed under the head of Particles, but it must be observed that there are numerous phrases in common use in Japanese whose exact equivalents require conjunctive treatment in English. Of these the more important are :—

Da ga, or *tokoro ga*, which has at the commencement of a phrase the sense of "still," "well then," or "that being the case"; as

Tokoro ga, sono ban ni— Well, then, on that night—

Dano, a contraction of *de aru no*, resembles very much the Alternative Form of the verb, being repeated with each

noun for distinctness. Its English equivalent is the copulative "and," and its force is that of giving distinctness to objects enumerated; as

Shishi dano, tora dano, Lions, tigers and elephants.

zō dano,

Ninsoko dano, daiku dano, He sent for coolies, carpenters, and tilers, and set them to work.
yaneya dano yonde, shigoto wo sasemashita,

[*lit.*, coolie...carpenter...tiler having called...work caused]

Mo yahari = likewise.

Shikashi nagara = but.

Sonnara and sore de wa = then. *Sō shite* (*lit.*, so doing) = and.

Sore de mo = though.

Yori isso = than, rather than.

Yue (yuye) ni = because.

Yō ni = that, so that.

THE INTERJECTION.

The most common interjections are:—

<i>A!</i>	<i>Ara!</i>	<i>Eh!</i>	<i>Hei!</i>	<i>Ne!</i>	<i>Ya!</i>
<i>Aa!</i>	<i>Dokkoi!</i>	<i>Ha!</i>	<i>Itai!</i>	<i>Oi!</i>	<i>Yaa!</i>
<i>Ai!</i>	<i>Dokkoisho!</i>	<i>Hai!</i>	<i>Mā!</i>	<i>Oya!</i>	<i>Yai!</i>
<i>Aita!</i>	<i>Domo!</i>	<i>He!</i>	<i>Naruhodo!</i>	<i>Sā!</i>	

NOTE.—*A!* denotes *attention*, and sometimes *acquiescence*, on the part of the listener.

Aa! expresses either *grief* or *admiration*, and when long drawn out it denotes *weariness*.

Ai! corresponds to the English "all right" in answer to a call.

Aita!—like the English "Ah!" or "Ugh!"—denotes *sudden pain* or *difficulty*.

Ara! betokens either *joy* or *fear*, and uttered quickly (usually by women) it shows *surprise* or *astonishment*.

Dokkoi! and *Dokkoisho!* are each ejaculations addressed to several persons when lifting heavy weights, &c., corresponding to the English "All together!" "Up with it!" &c.

Domo! shows *perplexity*, and is employed when the speaker does not quite know what to do, as when the English "Let me see, now," is used.

Ha! denotes *attention*, and sometimes *assent*.

Hai! and *Hei!* are indications of the listener's having heard what was said to him.

Itai! is used by a person when in *continual pain*.

Eh! is usually a listener's word introduced as an interruption to express *wonderment* or *sympathy*, though it may indicate *contempt* and *dislike*.

Ma! shows *wonder, surprise, or satisfaction*, like the English "Oh!"; sometimes *supplication*, as "Do! please do!"

Naruhodo! is used by many speakers with tedious frequency, and corresponds to the English "Really!" "Dear me!" "You don't say so," and like expressions.

Ne! occurs even more frequently than the preceding word; but whereas *naruhodo* is a listener's word, *ne* is used when addressing remarks to anybody, having somewhat the force of "Isn't it?" "Don't you think so?" &c.; as *Yorishī ne*, "It is good, isn't it?"; *Mata miōnichi o ide nasaru ne*, "You will come again to-morrow, won't you?"

Oi! is employed to call servants or intimate friends.

Oya!—usually a woman's exclamation—expresses *surprise*.

Sa! is an incitement to action—encouraging someone to do something.

Ya! denotes *pleasurable agitation or excitement* when witnessing anything which is taking place, and is often heard in places of amusement.

Yaa! is the opposite of the preceding word, being used to express *thorough contempt*.

Yo! mostly is a signal to *warn* a person against danger or accident.

HONORIFIC AND HUMBLE FORMS OF SPEECH.

"Honorific" and "humble" forms of expression are provided for each degree of the social scale. They consist of words and phrases set apart for the use, respectively, of an inferior addressing a superior, and *vice versâ*—also for equals when in conversation with each other. By using a "humble" form the speaker intends to humble *himself*; by using an "honorific" he intends to show respect to an equal or a superior, or to "keep at a distance" an inferior.

As a general rule, the honorific forms are limited to *Verbs, Nouns and Pronouns of the second person*, although they may be employed in speaking respectfully of absent persons. The polite termination *masū* is used with all three persons; the humble forms belong exclusively to the first person.

The student is advised to be sparing in the use of the humble forms, and to employ rather the polite and honorific expressions.

Respect and humility are indicated by means of

Honorific Prefixes and Suffixes.

Special Honorific or Humble Nouns, Pronouns, and Verbs.

1. Honorific Prefixes.

The prefixes **o** (derived from *ōki*, great) and **go** are used with *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Adjectives* as tokens of *respect*, and usually indicate that the words with which they are associated are in the second person or relate to the person addressed, so that the use of pronouns in this person is rendered to a considerable degree unnecessary. Thus, *o taku* (honourable house), *o mūma* (honourable horse), may be held to signify "your house," "your horse," without the mediation of any pronoun.

In some cases the honorifics are used to show respect for the *objects* to which they are applied, and there are words with which persons of the lower classes always associate polite forms. "Food," for instance, is *go zen*; "hot water," *o yu*; "cold water," *o hiya*; &c.

NOTE.—*O* is almost exclusively affixed to Japanese words, whilst *go* is reserved for those of Chinese origin.

O is frequently used with the stems of verbs in the second person followed by the honorific verbs *nasaru* (please do, or deign) or *asobasu*; as *O machi nasai*, please wait; *o mise nasai*, please show me.

When in the Imperative mood this combination is used by contracting *nasare* into *na*, or by dropping it entirely, though in this case the honorific signification is almost absent. *O ide na*, or *o ide* (come!), would only be employed in addressing members of one's own family or servants.

O betokens respect for the person spoken to, with a humble reference to the speaker, when used before the stem followed by *mosu* in the first person. Thus,

<i>O naoshi nasai mase,</i>	Honourably mend condescend, i.e., please mend this (for me).
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O is also employed with adjectives, as in the following phrases:

<i>Anata wa o wakai kara,</i>	Because you are young.
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[*lit.*, you...are young because]

<i>O aki ni nattara watakūshi</i>	Will you not lend it to me
<i>ni kashite kurenī ka?</i>	when you have finished with it?

[*lit.*, ...empty when became, me having lent give not]

2. Honorific Suffixes.

Sama, which indicates a similar degree of respect to that of the English *Mr.* or *Sir*, is placed after the name, description, or title in addressing superiors, especially by *employés* in speaking to their masters, and by tradesmen to their customers.

Example:—*Kanda sama*, Mr. Kanda; *danna sama*, sir; *oku sama*, the title given to the lady of the house in polite intercourse.

Sama is also used to refine phrases, with a few other words; as *O kinodoku sama*, I am sorry for you; *go taikutsu sama*, it must be tedious for you; *o sewa sama*, I am much obliged to you; *go kurō sama*, thank you for your trouble; *o machidō sama*, I have kept you waiting.

Achira sama and *kochira sama* are respectively very polite equivalents of *achira* (here) and *kochira* (there).

San, which is a contraction of *sama*, is similar to the English *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, or *Miss*, and is employed mostly between equals, though sometimes it is used to superiors and also—somewhat patronizingly—to inferiors.

In addressing one's own relatives, or in speaking of them to others, *san* must not be used. Thus, "my father" is *oyaji*, and not *oyaji san*.

San may be used either with the surname or the personal ("christian") name, but in the latter case, when the name is that of a female, the particle *o* is ordinarily prefixed in addition; as *O Hana san*, Miss Flower. One's own wife or servant is addressed by the personal name, with or without *o*, and in referring to her husband in the third person a woman usually employs the word *yado* (*lit.*, the house) or *teishiu* (pronounced "teishi"), husband. Instead of *san*, *don* should be used in addressing the servants of others.

The proper term for "Mrs. Kanda" in the third person is *Kanda san no go kanai*, or *saikun*. "Madam" is *oku san* or *o kami san*, though the latter phrase is mostly used by the very lowest classes. "Miss" is *o jō san* or *o musume go*.

In conversing with one another, children use the first part of the personal name with or without *san*. To one's own male servants the personal name is used, generally abbreviated, as *Tora* for *Torakichi*.

3. Honorific and Humble Nouns.

It must be observed that honorific and humble forms are used chiefly in referring to one's own and others' relatives—more particularly those of the person spoken to—and these relationships have imparted to them a humble or honorific force, not only by the addition of affixes and suffixes, but also by their being grouped into classes bearing distinctive names, and to which are applied the honorific prefixes already mentioned (*o*, *go*, *sama*, and *san*). For example, the ordinary name for “mother” is *haha*, my mother, but “your mother” or “his mother” requires another class-name and becomes *okkasan*; “my husband” is *danna* or *teishu*; “your” or “her husband” is *danna sama* or *go teishu*.

The most commonly used of these class-names are:—

RELATIONSHIPS.

One's own	Another's	One's own	Another's
	Grandfather.		Grandmother.
<i>sofu</i> ,	<i>go sofu sama</i> ,	<i>sobo</i> ,	<i>go sobo</i> .
<i>jiji</i> .	<i>go sofu</i> .	<i>baba</i> .	To children :
To children :	<i>o jī sama</i> ,		<i>o bā san</i> .
	<i>o jī san</i> .		
	Father.		Mother.
<i>oyaji</i> ,	<i>go sompu</i> .	<i>haha</i> ,	<i>go bokō</i> ,
<i>chichi</i> .	To children :	<i>o fukuro</i> ,	<i>haha sama</i> .
	<i>ototsu san</i> .	By children :	To children :
		<i>okka</i> .	<i>okka san</i> .
		When aged :	<i>go rōbo</i> .
	Son.		Daughter.
<i>segare</i> ,	<i>go shikosu</i> ,	<i>musūme</i> .	<i>go sokujo</i> ,
<i>musūko</i> ,	<i>o musuko san</i> .		<i>o musūme go</i> ,
<i>kodomo</i> (also of daughters),			<i>o jō san</i> .
<i>sōriō</i> ,	<i>go sōriō</i> (eldest),		
<i>jinan</i> ,	<i>go jinan</i> (second),		
<i>sannan</i> .	<i>go sannan</i> (third).		
	Brother.		Sister.
<i>ani</i> ,	<i>o ani san</i> (elder),	<i>ane</i> ,	<i>o ane san</i> (elder),
<i>otōto</i> .	<i>go sonkei</i> „	<i>imōto</i> .	<i>ane san</i> ,
	<i>go shatei sama</i>		<i>o imōto go</i>
	(younger),		(younger).
	<i>go shatei</i> „		
	<i>otōto go</i> „		

One's own Husband.	Another's	One's own Wife.	Another's
<i>tsure-ai</i> (by lower class), <i>danna</i> or <i>teishi</i> , <i>yado</i> .	<i>danna</i> , <i>teishi</i> (familiar), <i>go teishi</i> .	<i>niōbo</i> , <i>sai</i> , <i>kanai</i> , <i>kanai</i> .	<i>o kami san</i> (to all persons under the rank of <i>samurai</i>), <i>go kanai</i> , <i>saikun</i> (lower rank), <i>oku san</i> , <i>oku sama</i> , <i>go naishitsu</i> (gen- tlemen of rank).

NOTE.—More usually the husband's surname is used in addressing the wife, and by her in referring to her husband. In the first case *san* is added. Children, and sometimes women, also add *san* when speaking of their elder relatives. Thus, a child will use the phrase *ani san* for "my elder brother," *okka san* for "my mother."

4. Honorific and Humble Verbs.

These are of two kinds: (a) Where an ordinary verb is replaced by an entirely different word, and (b) where the causative or passive (potential) verb is substituted for the verb in the simple form.

Humble verbs are confined almost exclusively to the first of these classes.

Examples:—

(a) *Yaru*, to give. Honorific Form, *kudasaru* or *tamau* ;
Humble Form, *ageru*.

Iku, to go. Hon. Form, *o ide nasaru* or *irassharu* ;
Humble Form, *mairu*.

Iu, to say. Hon. Form, *ossharu* ; Humble Form,
mōsu.

(b) *Kikashite kudasai*, Please tell me.
[lit., causing-to-hear condescend]
Nan'to osshaimashita? What did you say, sir?

Syntax: Arrangement of the Words in the Sentence.

I. The normal order of the sentence in Japanese is:

1st, the Nominative case;

2nd, the Indirect Object of the verb, or a Noun followed by a Postposition;

3rd, the Direct Object;

4th, the Verb, or the adjective in the Verbal Form.

Examples:—

Watakūshi wa suteishon de I met the carriage at the
basha ni aimashīta, station.

[*lit.*, I (*nom.*) station at carriage (*acc.*) met]

Niwatori ni ye wo kuwaseyo, Give the fowls their food.

[*lit.*, (you) fowls, food, make-eat]

Ano hito wa Shinajin to That man had a quarrel with
kenkwa wo shīta, a Chinaman.

[*lit.*, that man Chinaman with, quarrel did]

N.B. An exception to this order arises in making COMPARISONS, when the name of the object used for the comparison is generally placed at the BEGINNING; as

Ane hodo ōkiku wa nai, She is not so tall as her elder
[*lit.*, elder sister, big...(she) is not] [sister.]

Muda na hanashi wo suru I think that silence is better
yori wa, damatte iru than useless talk.

hō ga ii to orimasu,

[*lit.*, "useless talk than, as-for, silent being (is) good,"
that (I) think]

Itsumo yori kenkō desū, He is more robust than ever.

[*lit.*, ever than, robust (he) is]

Kono yama yori are wa That mountain is higher than
takai, this.

[*lit.*, this mountain than, that...is-high(er)]

II. Qualifying words precede the words to which they relate.

Thus, the adjective or genitive precedes the noun which it modifies; the adverb precedes the verb, &c.; and dependent clauses precede the principal clause.

Examples:—

<i>Warui onna,</i>	A bad woman.
<i>Kuru kojiki,</i>	The beggar who comes.
<i>Osoku made hataraita,</i>	He worked until late.
<i>Hayaku ko,</i>	Come quickly.
<i>Kane ga aru toki, kaimashō</i>	When I have money, I intend
[<i>lit.</i> , money...is time will buy]	[to buy some.]

- III. The signs of gender *o* and *on*, *me* and *men*, and the honorifics *o* and *go*, precede the word to which they refer. Particles showing number and case follow the noun, as do also *wa*, *ya*, *ga*, *mo*, *ka*, *to*, *nagara*; as *Tori ni*, to the bird; *futatsu nagara*, both of them; *kore ka?* is it this?

Expressions relating to TIME precede those relating to PLACE, as

<i>Ichī ji kara, gakkō ni iku,</i>	I go to school at one o'clock.
<i>Kyō no shūkwaī ni wa, iras-</i>	Did you not go to the meet-
<i>shaimasen deshita ka?</i>	ing to-day?
[to-day of, meeting to..., not-going was?]	
<i>Are wa mō Hiogo ni tsuki-</i>	He has probably arrived at
<i>marshitarō,</i>	Hiogo already.
[<i>lit.</i> , he already Hiogo at, has-probably-arrived]	
<i>Watakūshi wa miōnichi</i>	I shall go to Kobe to-
<i>Kōbe ye mairimasū,</i>	morrow.
[<i>lit.</i> , I as-for, to-morrow, Kobe to, shall-go]	

- IV. Conjunctions and interrogative particles are placed at the conclusion of the sentence or clause, as

<i>Oyaji ga naku narimashita</i>	My father is dead, so I would
<i>kara ni san nichi o</i>	ask you for two or three
<i>itoma wo negaimasū,</i>	days' leave.
[<i>lit.</i> , father...not became because, two or three days...leave...request]	
<i>Kūtabire mashita kara,</i>	Let me rest a little as I am
<i>chotto yasumimashō,</i>	tired.
[<i>lit.</i> , (I) have-got-tired because, a-little will-probably-rest]	
<i>Sagashita keredomo, shire-</i>	Although I have looked for
<i>masen,</i>	it, I cannot find it.
[<i>lit.</i> , sought although, (I) cannot-know]	
<i>Miru mo iya desū,</i>	I cannot bear even to see it.
[<i>lit.</i> , seeing even disagreeable is]	
<i>Oshii koto desū ne!</i>	It is a pity, isn't it?
[<i>lit.</i> , regrettable thing is (eh?)]	

- V. Interrogation is not denoted, as in English, by inverting the usual construction. The construction remains the same, but the interrogative postposition *ka* is usually added. (See *ka*, pages 70, 71).

Conversational Sentences for Analysis, Illustrative of the Rules, &c., contained in the Grammar.

NOTE.—The phrases and sentences following are not only intended to exemplify the foregoing Rules, but to offer also a variety of idiomatic constructions, differing from one another in respects which cannot be particularized in so brief a work as the present.

- Watakūshi wa Hisato Kanda de gozarimasū. Hajimete o me ni kakarimashīta,* I am Hisato Kanda. I have the honour of meeting you for the first time.
[lit., I... ..for the first time...eyes on have hung]
- Danna no o mūma no shītaku wa yoroshiu gozarimasū,* Your horse is ready, sir.
[lit., master's horse preparation good is]
- Kore wa Nihon go de nan' to mōshimasū?* What do you call this in Japanese?
[lit., this...Japanese in, what call?]
- Dore wa yoroshiu gozarimasū?* Which do you prefer?
[lit., which...good is?]
- Kono mono wa nanda?* What is this thing?
[lit., this thing...what is?]
- Dō nasaimasū?* What do you propose to do?
[lit., how do?]
- Mina san yoku irasshaimashīta,* You are all welcome, gentlemen.
[lit., all Mr. well (hon.) come (past)]
- Nan' doki desū? Nan' ji desū?* What time is it?
- Nete wa imasenū,* He is not gone to bed.
[lit., having lain down remains not]
- Dekinū toki wa shikata ga nai,* If it cannot be done, there is no help for it.
[lit., not-can-do time...do-manner...is not]
- Arumai,* I don't think there are any.
- Sugu ni kawanakūcha nari-masenū,* Some must be bought at once.
[lit., at once...not buying does not do]
- Mitsu no uchi ni sore wa ichi-ban kirei de gozaimasū,* That is the prettiest of the three.
[lit., three...among...that...number one pretty...is]

- Seiyō no hito demo Shinajin demo nai,* He is neither a European nor a Chinaman.
[lit., west ocean...man...Chinese... ...]
- Tonari ni arimasū,* It is next door. [other.]
- Dore ka hitotsu chōdai,* Please give me one or the
- Sonnani o anji nasaru koto wa gozaimasenū,* There is no reason for your being so anxious.
[lit., so much...anxious do thing...there is not]
- Konnichi dora no sōba wo kiita ka?* Have you heard what the rate of exchange for dollars is to-day?
[lit., to-day dollar...rate of exchange...have heard?]
- Hei, hiaku mai ni hiaku jū yen de gozarimasū.* Yes, it is 110 yen for 100 dollars.
- Nan de mo yoroshii,* Anything whatever will do.
- Motte kite agemashō,* I will bring it for you.
[lit., having taken, having come, I will offer]
- O rusu naraba kono tegami wo motte kayere,* If he is not in, bring this letter back.
[lit., absent if is, this letter...taking, come back]
- Koko ja hanasenai yo,* We cannot talk here.
[lit., here...cannot talk (emph. part.)]
- Abunakū te mo kamau mono ka?* Who cares even if it be dangerous?
[lit., dangerous being even care person?]
- Watakūshi ni yoku shirareru,* He is well known to me.
- Konai no d' arō,* He is probably not coming.
- Kane ga aru ka?* Is there any money? Have you any money?
[lit., money is?]
- Naoshi ni yatta ka?* Did you send them to mend?
[lit., mend...sent?]
- Nani ni tsukai-harawareru to mo omaye no katte da,* You may spend the money on whatever you like.
[lit., what for spend be paid even your...convenience is]
- Watakūshi wa sore wo suku keredomo, dōmo watakūshi ni wa aimasu mai.* I like them, but I fear they will not fit me.
[lit., I...them...like although somehow me to...fit will not]
- Mina ureru nara hayaku kite shirasete kudasai,* If you can sell all, please come and let me know quickly.

- Tenki naredo samui,* Though the weather is fine,
[lit., weather though it is, is cold] [it is cold.]
- Samukū te tamarimasenū,* It is so cold that I cannot
[lit., cold...not endure] [bear it.]
- Kono sakana wa takai ka?* Is this fish dear?
- Ichi ji han ni hajimarimasu,* It begins at half-past one.
- Ittaraba, kayō na koto wa deki-* Nothing like this could have
nai hadzu de arimashīta, occurred, if he had gone.
[lit., if had gone, this kind of thing...not become necessity...was]
- Taberu mono ga nai,* I have nothing to eat.
[lit., eat thing...is not]
- Samui no ni naze atata-kai* Why do you not wear warm
kimono ki nai ka? clothing this cold weather?
[lit., cold...why warm clothes wear not?]
- Omotta yori yasui,* It is cheaper than I thought.
[lit. thought...cheap]
- Daremo ori wa itashimasenū,* There is no one here.
[lit. any one remain...does not]
- Konnichi ame ga furazuba,* I wish you to go to Tokio to-
Tōkyo ye o tomo itashītō day, if it does not rain.
gozaimasū,
- Med-urashi-sō ni mite oru,* He is regarding it as if it
[lit., peculiar...looking is] were something peculiar.
- Kono shina ga makoto ni yasui,* These articles are indeed
[lit., this article...indeed...is cheap] [cheap.]
- Aru ka mo shiremasenū,* For anything I know, there
[lit., are? even cannot know] [may be some.]
- Watakūshi wa ima mita no ni* When I looked just now, there
nani mo inai, was nothing.
[lit., I...now looked when...something...is not]
- Keshite uchi ye irete wa naranai* Really you must not allow
zo, him into the house.
[lit., really house into, admit in case not become]
- O hima no toki o hanashi ni* When you have time, come
irasshite kudasare, (please) and have a talk.
[lit., leisure time...talk having come give]
- Furuki wo tazunete, atara-* New things are learned by
shiki wo shiru, studying the old.
- O shidzuka ni irasshaimase!* Go in peace! (to friend
departing).

- Yasukūte atatakai,* It is cheap and warm.
- Mōshi-agemashīta nedan yori* I cannot let you have them
shīta de wa sashi-agerurare- for less than I stated.
masenū,
[lit., stated price than, low with...offer can not]
- Kiō wa Kinyōbi de nai no ni* Why have you come to-day?
dōshite o ide nasatta? It is not Friday.
[lit., to-day...Friday...not...whilst how having done come did]
- Hana ga o suki desū ka?* Do you like flowers?
[lit., flower...like is?]
- Anata no uwasa wo shīte iru* We were just speaking of
tokoro d'atta, you.
- O hanashi wo (or ga) shītai to* I have been wishing to speak
omotte imasū, to you.
[lit., ...talk...wish to do thinking remain]
- Teppō wo kari ni mairi-mashīta,* I have come to borrow a gun.
[lit., gun...borrow...have come]
- Shōshō kinsu wo tsukawa-sazuba* It will be necessary to spend a
narimasūmai, little money.
[lit., a little money...if not spend will not become]
- Tatte mo suwatte mo, nedan wa* It is as cheap sitting as
onaji koto, standing.
[lit., standing...sitting...price...same thing]
- A! sensei wa Kanda Kun de* Oh! are you Mr. Kanda? I
gozaimasū ka? Go kō-meī wa have already heard of your
kanete uketamawatte orimasū, high reputation.
[lit., ah! elder brother Kanda Mr. are?...high name...previously
having heard I remain]
- Sazo go taikutsu de' mashitarō,* You must have been bored.
- Kannin shīte kudasare,* Please have patience with me.
[lit., patience having done give]
- Kono atsusa ni dōmo yowatta,* I am exhausted with this
heat.
[lit., this heat by somehow have become weak]
- Yō koso oide nasatta,* You are extremely welcome.
[lit., well...come...]
- Kono imi ga wakarimasenū,* I do not understand what
this means.
[lit., this meaning is unintelligible]
- Rippana hito ni naru to iu koto* I know that he will prove a
wo shōchi shīte iru, splendid fellow.
[lit., splendid...become... ..know...]

- O kayeri nasatta hō ga yoroshī* I think you had better go
deshō, away.
 [lit., return did side...good will be]
- Miōnichi sono mūma wo kai-* I shall very likely buy that
marshō, horse to-morrow.
 [lit., to-morrow...horse...will buy]
- Isshoni kitareba yok'atta,* If he had come with us, it
 would have been well.
 [lit., together if had come good was]
- Dare ka Kiōto made itte mora-* I want someone to go to
itai, Kioto for me.
- Namaye mōshi-agereba-yoroshiu* I ought to have told you my
gozarimashīta, name.
- Watakūshi no sōzō ataru ka* I do not know whether my
ataranai ka wa shiranū, idea is true or not.
 [lit., my idea hit?...not hit... ..]
- Go riokwan wa dochira desū?* Where are your lodgings?
 [lit., travel-residence ..whereabouts is?]
- Sore ni sōi nai,* There is no mistake about that.
 [lit., that about, mistake is not]
- Anata wa miōnichi iyoiyo o* He came to ask if you had
ide nasaru ka to kiki ni not changed your mind
kimashīta, about going to-morrow.
 [lit., you...to-morrow still do you come?...hear to, came]
- Mō chaku shimashīta no d'arō,* He has probably arrived by
 [lit., already arrival did...will be] [now.]
- Oya mo naku kiōdai mo nai to* He is a man who has neither
iu mono da, parents nor brothers or sisters.
 [lit., parents not brothers or sisters even not called person is]
- Tōnin wa sayō moshīta de mo* The person himself may very
arimashō keredomo, sore wa likely have said so, but I
dōmo chito shinjiraremasenū, can scarcely believe it.
 [lit., person-in-question...thus said even will be although that
 somehow a little cannot-believe]
- Miōnichi made naorimasūmai,* He will not have recovered
 [lit., to-morrow till recover will not] [by to-morrow.]
- Arimashō,* I believe so.
- Fusoku nara, motto toraseyō,* If it is not sufficient, I will
 give you more.
 [lit., insufficient if is, more will make take]

A Collection of Japanese Proverbs for analysis.

- Tama migakazareba, hikari nashi,* A jewel unpolished will not glitter.
[lit., jewel if not polished shines not]
- Chiri tsumotte yama to naru,* Piled-up dust becomes a mountain.
[lit., dust heaping, mountain that becomes]
- Okame, hachi mokū,* A bystander sees eight moves in the game.
[lit., land eyes eight checker-board squares]
- Wazawai mo saiwai no hashi to naru,* Even adversity becomes a bridge to prosperity.
[lit., adversity also, prosperity, of bridge, that becomes]
- Rei sugureba, shitsurei to naru,* Too much politeness becomes rudeness.
[lit., politeness, if exceed, rudeness, that becomes]
- Nezumi toru, neko wa, tsume wo kakūsū,* The rat-catching cat hides her claws.
[lit., rat-catching cat as for claws...hides]
- Uri no tane ni, nasubi wa haenu,* An egg-plant does not grow from a melon-seed.
[lit., melon of, seed, in egg-plant as for, not produces]
- Kuchi ni to wa taterarenū,* A door cannot be made for a man's mouth.
[lit., mouth to, door as for, set up cannot be]
- Yasu mono kai no zeni ushinai,* He who buys cheap, loses his money.
[lit., cheap thing buyer of, money losing]
- Kotoba ōkereba shina sūkunashi,* Many words, small matter.
[lit., words abundant, if materials few]
- Ichī jī, sen kin,* One letter is worth a thousand dollars.
[lit., one letter, a thousand pieces of gold]
- Sumikaki no nakakara meiken ga deru,* Famous swords sometimes are made from fire-scrappers.
[lit., pokers of the middle from famous sword...comes out]
- Ningen wazūka gojū nen,* Man's life is but fifty years.
[lit., man's short space fifty years]

- Homare aran yori, soshiri* No-blame is better than
nakare, praise.
 [lit., praise shall be than defame be not]
- Rika ni kammuri wo tada-* Adjust not your cap under
sazu, a plum-tree.
 [lit., plum-tree under, cap...not adjust]
- Nusubito wo mite, naiva wo* He makes a rope, having
nau, seen the thief.
 [lit., thief seeing, rope...twist]
- Kashira kakushite, o wo kakū-* Though the head be hidden,
sazu, the tail is seen.
 [lit., head hiding tail...not hiding]
- Yome ga shūtome ni naru,* A bride becomes a mother-in-
 law.
 [lit., bride...mother-in-law to becomes]
- Tsuno wo naosū tote, ushi wo* Intending to mend the horn,
korosū, he kills the ox.
 [lit., horn...mending, that saying, ox kills]
- Naki-zura wo hachi ga sasu,* Bees sting a weeping face.
 [lit., weeping face...bee...stings]
- Rakkwa, eda ni kaerazu,* A fallen flower returns not to
 its branch.
 [lit., fallen flower, branch to, not returning]
- Muri ga tōreba, dōri hikkomu,* Reason shrinks back when
 passion goes by.
 [lit., unreason...if pass by reason draws back]
- Ido no naka no kawazu, daikai* The frog in a well does not
wo shirazu, know the ocean.
 [lit., well of middle, frog great sea...knows not]
- Yudan, tai teki,* Negligence is a great enemy.
 [lit., negligence great enemy]
- Gō ni itte wa, gō ni shitagae,* When you enter a district,
 conform to its customs.
 [lit., district into, having entered, district to, conform]
- Inu ni natte mo, ō-doko, no inu* If you become a dog, at least
ni nare, be the dog of a great house.
 [lit., dog to, becoming even large-place of, dog to, become]
- Ushi wa ushi-zure, ūma wa* Cows consort with cows, and
ūma-zure, horses with horses.
 [lit., cows as-for, cow-companion, horse as-for, horse-companion]

Japanese Extracts.

[The following extracts are taken from modern Japanese authors, and are intended as Reading Exercises illustrative of connected sentences and the use of honorifics.]

I.—FROM "BOTAN DŌRŌ," by Yenchō.

(*Conversation between a gentleman of high rank and his newly-engaged servant.*)

Master.—Sono hō wa shinzan mono demo kage hinata naku yoku hataraku to itte, daibu hiōban yoku mina no uke ga yoi yo. Toshigoro wa ni jiu ichi ni to miyeru ga, hito-gara to ii, otokoburi to ii, zōri-tori ni wa oshi mono da.

Servant.—Tonosama ni wa konaida-jiu go fukai de gozai-mashita sō de o anji-mōshiagemashita ga; sashī-taru koto mo gozaimasenū ka.

M.—O yoku tadzunete kureta; betsu ni sashītaru koto mo nai ga. Shīte—temaye wa ima made idzukata ye hōkō wo shīta koto ga atta ka?

S.—Hei! Tadaima mada hōbō hōkō mo itashimashita—madzu ichi-ban saki ni Yotsuya no kanamonoya ye mairimashita ga, ichi nen hodo orimashite, kake-dashimashita; sore kara Shimbashi no kajiya ye mairi, mi tsūki hodo sugite kake-dashi, mata Nakadōri no Yezōshiya ye mairimashita ga, tōka de kake-dashimashita.

M.—Sono hō no yō ni sō akite wa hōkō wa dekinai yo.

S.—Watakūshi ga akippoi no de wa gozaimasenū ga, watakūshi wa dōzō shīte buke hōkō ga itashītai to omoi, sono wake wo oji ni tanomimashitemo, oji wa buke hōkō wa mendō da kara, chōka ye ike to mōshimashite, achi kochi hōkō ni yarimasū kara, watakūshi mo tsura-ate ni kake-dashite yarimashita.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Master.—... you ... new come person even shade sunshine without-distinction well work...saying a good deal reputation well all ... reception ... is good. Age ... twenty-one or two... seem...personal appearance...say, manly bearing...say sandals take as...regrettable thing is.

Servant.—Your Lordship...for some days past...indisposition...having been appearance by feel anxious did (*humble*)— [*pause*]—important thing...is not?

M.—Oh, well, having asked gave specially important thing even it is not [*pause*]. And you now until where...service... did thing...was?

S.—Yes just now until all quarters service have done to begin with first of all ... ironmonger...went but one year amount having remained ran away; that after ... blacksmith...going three months amount having passed ran away again ... picture-dealer ... went but ten days with ran away.

M.—You manner...so getting tired service cannot do.

S.—I...somehow or another military house service wish to do thinking, that reason...uncle having applied even uncle... .. trouble is because merchant's house to go (*imp.*) having said thither hither service...sends because I too face hit by-way-of having run away gave.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Master —I am told that although you are a new-comer you have met with a favourable reception, and that you have gained a reputation for working hard night and day. Your age seems to be about twenty-one or twenty-two, and with your manly bearing it is to be regretted that you are only a sandal-bearer.

Servant.—I hear that for some days past your Lordship has been indisposed, and I felt anxious about you; I hope it is nothing serious?

M.—Thank you, it is nothing of importance. And where have you been up to the present?

S.—Up to now I have been in service at several places. First I went to an ironmonger's in Yotsuya, and after remaining there one year, I ran away. Then I went to a blacksmith's in Shimbashi, but I ran away again at the end of three months and took service with a picture-dealer in Nakadori Street, but I left in ten days.

M.—If you get discontented in that manner you cannot do your duty as a servant.

S.—Oh, it is not that I am soon discontented; I wished to be employed by some military man, and for that reason I applied to my uncle to get me employment of this kind, but he said that service with a military man was very troublesome, and that I had better go to a merchant's. So he sent me to various places, and to spite him I ran away.

II.—From “SHOSEI KATAGI,” a Japanese novel.

*(Conversation with a jinrikisha-runner.)**Fare.*—Oi! oi! Kurumaya! michi ga chigai wa shinai ka?*Coolie.*—He, he, daijōbu de gozaimasū.*F.*—Doko ye ikunda (*for iku no da*) ka shitte oru ka?*C.*—He, zonzite orimasū : kochira kara mairimashita hō ga chikai no de gozaimasū (*gara gara gara*).*F.*—Oi! oi! Daga, doko da ka shitteru ka?*C.*—He, he, zonzite orimasū (*gara gara*).*F.*—Zonzite oru ja (*for de wa*) wakaranai. Doko ye ikunda?*C.*—He, he (*gara gara*).*F.*—Kore! matte kure to iu ni (*gara gara gara*).

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Fare.—I say jinrikisha-man road...mistake...not do?*Coolie.*— quite safe...is.*F.*—Where to go is? knowing remain?*C.*— ... knowing remain : this way from came side...near is (*rattle rattle rattle*) [*of the jinrikisha*].*F.*—I say! but where is? knowing remain?*C.*— knowing remain (*rattle rattle*).*F.*—Knowing remain with is-not-intelligible. Where to go is?*C.*— (*rattle rattle*).*F.*—This having-waited give that saying in (*rattle rattle rattle*).

FREE TRANSLATION.

Fare.—I say 'rikisha-man, are you not mistaking the road?*Coolie.*—Oh, it's all right, Sir.*F.*—Do you know where you are going?*C.*—Yes, Sir, I know; this is the shortest way (*rattle, rattle, rattle*).*F.*—I say, but do you know where I am going?*C.*—Yes, Sir, I know (*rattle, rattle*).*F.*—I don't understand what you mean with your “I know.” Where are you going?*C.*—All right! All right! (*rattle, rattle*).*F.*—Now then, wait, I tell you! (*rattle, rattle, rattle*).

THE KATAKANA AND HIRAGANA
SYLLABARIES.

Rom.	Kat.	Hir.	Rom.	Kat.	Hir.	Rom.	Kat.	Hir.
a	ア	あ	ge	ゲ	げ	chi	チ	ち
i	イ	い	go	ゴ	ご	tsu	ツ	つ
u	ウ	う	sa	サ	さ	te	テ	て
e	エ	え	shi	シ	し	to	ト	と
o	オ	お	su	ス	す	da	ダ	だ
ka	カ	か	se	セ	せ	ji	ヂ	ぢ
ki	キ	き	so	ソ	そ	dzu	ヅ	づ
ku	ク	く	za	ザ	ざ	de	デ	で
ke	ケ	け	ji	ジ	じ	do	ド	ど
ko	コ	こ	zu	ズ	ず	na	ナ	な
ga	ガ	が	ze	ゼ	ぜ	ni	ニ	に
gi	ギ	ぎ	zo	ゾ	ぞ	nu	ヌ	ぬ
gu	グ	ぐ	ta	タ	た	ne	子	ね

THE SYLLABARIES (continued).

Rom.	Kat.	Hir.	Rom.	Kat.	Hir.	Rom.	Kat.	Hir.
no	ノ	の	pi	ピ	ひ	yo	ヨ	よ
n(g)	ン	ん	pu	プ	ぷ	ri	リ	り
ha	ハ	は	pe	ペ	ぺ	ra	ラ	ら
hi	ヒ	ひ	po	ポ	ぽ	ru	ル	る
fu	フ	ふ	ma	マ	ま	re	レ	れ
he	ヘ	へ	mi	ミ	み	ro	ロ	ろ
ho	ホ	ほ	mu	ム	む	wa	ワ	わ
ba	バ	ば	me	メ	め	(w)i	井	ゐ
bi	ビ	び	mo	モ	も	(w)u	ウ	う
bu	ブ	ぶ	ya	ヤ	や	(w)e ye	エ	え
be	ベ	べ	(y)i	イ	い	wo	ヲ	を
bo	ボ	ぼ	yu	ユ	ゆ			
pa	パ	ぱ	ye	エ	え			

The Native Syllabaries.

Rules for Transliteration.

The two syllabaries are strictly interchangeable, and whatever applies to the one applies equally to the other. Their mutual relations are similar to those of the various "founts" of type in English printing, and just as our word "grammar" may also be printed "**grammar**" or "*grammar*," so also may the Japanese word "sayōnara" be represented in either syllabary.

The method of numbering the pages in Japanese books is exactly the reverse of that adopted in Europe; thus the title-page is situated on what would be the *last* page in an English work. The first word on each page commences at the *top right-hand* corner and the letters (syllabics) are placed under one another, column by column, proceeding to the left.

In the native syllabaries the vowel syllabics do not represent vowels in the same sense as the symbols *ā, e, i, o, u* in our alphabet represent vowels. In European languages the vowel letters are mere signs of vowel sounds, and, in this capacity, enter into the formation of each syllable of words. These vowel characters, however, in the Japanese syllabaries are *independent wholes* whose sounds happen to be those of pure vowels. As will be seen on reference to the syllabaries, they do not enter into the formation of any of the consonant syllabics, that is to say, the character representing *a*, for example, forms no part of the characters representing *ka, ta, na, &c.* The consonant syllabics, of course, contain vowel elements, but these are integral parts of the syllables.

In the following pages the vowels, when forming parts of consonant syllables, are written above the line, thus *k^a, w^o, &c.*

The juxtaposition of the syllabics produces modifications of their individual values according to the following rules, which are numbered consecutively to facilitate reference:—

VOWEL-SYLLABIC MODIFICATIONS.

RULE 1. When a vowel syllabic is doubled, the pronunciation is that of a double long, or slow, vowel sound; thus:

aa = ā. ii = ī. uu = ū.

When two *different* vowel syllabics are juxtaposed, their pronunciation is modified as follows:—

2. *e* following *a* tends to become *y^o*; thus:

a e r^u is written *ayeru*.

3. *o* following *a* tends to become *w^o*; thus:

a o r^l is written *awori*.

4. Vowels preceded by *i* assume an initial *y* sound; thus:

i a t^e r^u is written *iyateru*.

i e ts^u „ „ *iyetsu*.

5. The juxtaposition of *a* and *u* and of *o* and *u* produces a double long, or slow, *o* sound; thus:

a u t^o = *ōto*. o u k^e n = *ōken*.

a u g^l = *ōgi*. o u n^a = *ōna*.

6. The juxtaposition of *e* and *u* produces *yō*. The explanation of this peculiarity is as follows:—In Japanese etymology, *e* is equivalent to *i* + *a*, so that *eu* = *iau*, and it has been stated that *au* is pronounced *ō*, and thus *iau* easily passes into *iō* or *yō*.

Examples:

e u g^a k^u = *yōgaku*. d^o e u b^l = *doyōbi*.

e u j^l = *yōji*. e u ch^l = *yōchi*.

7. Vowels preceded by *o* or *u* assume an initial *w* sound; thus:

o i r^u is written *owiru*.

u e r^u „ „ *uweru*.

u i u „ „ *uwiyu*.

CONSONANT-SYLLABIC MODIFICATIONS.

8. When the syllabic *n* precedes one of the B, M or P series it is pronounced *m*; thus

m^e n b^o k^u = *memboku*. e n p^l ts^u = *empitsu*.

n^o n b^u ts^u = *nembutsu*. k^a n m^u r^l = *kammuri*.

9. When at the beginning of a word, w^o drops the u sound except in the case of the postposition wo which is written in full.

Examples :

$w^o k^a m^e = okame.$ $w^o t^o k^o = otoko.$

VOWEL + CONSONANT SYLLABICS.

10. When the syllabics of the H series follow the vowel syllabics, or, what is virtually the same thing, when they follow the vowel sound of *any* syllabic, the aspirate is dropped. H^a is then sounded like *wa*, and the other syllabics of the series coalesce as pure vowels with those preceding.

Examples :

$uh^a = uwa.$	$ih^a sh^i = iwashi.$
$oh^i = oi.$	$h^a f^u = hō.$
$if^u = iu.$	$g^o f^u = gō.$
$ih^e = ie.$	$n^a h^a = nawa.$
$uh^e = ue.$	$k^o hi = koi$

CONSONANT + VOWEL SYLLABICS.

11. The modifications produced by these combinations are practically the same as in the case of vowel-syllabics only : thus

$h^o u = hō.$	$r^i u = ryū.$
$g^a u = gō.$	$t^a u m^e = tōme.$

12. The pronunciation of *eu* as $yō$ holds equally when the vowel sound e occurs in consonant syllabics with the same associations as the vowel e ; thus $t^o u$ becomes $chō$, for $eu = yō$, and t preceding the sounds i and y is equivalent to chi . Thus we get $chi yō$, which is changed into $chō$.

Examples :

$d^e u = ji yo = jō.$	$h^e u = hi yo = hyō.$
$k^e u = ki yo = kyō.$	$g^e u = gi yo = gyō.$

13. When f^u , preceded by a syllabic with a or o as the vowel element, terminates a verb, the aspirate only is dropped and the result is *au* or *ou*; thus

$k^a f^u = kau$, and not $kō$.
 $o m^o f^u = omou$, and not $omō$.

LIGHT AND ELIDED SOUNDS.

14. When the sound *u* ends a word, either as a vowel syllabic or as an element of a consonant syllabic, it is generally touched so lightly that it may be regarded as virtually silent.

Examples :

$g^o z^a i m^a s^u = gozaimas\ddot{u}$. $t^a t^e r^a r^e n^u = tateraren\ddot{u}$.

15. When a *ch* sound follows ts^u not at the beginning of a word, the *u* sound of ts^u is elided ; thus

$i ts^u ch^i = itchi$. $i ts^u t^e u = its\ teu = itchiyo = itch\ddot{o}$.

16. When a K syllabic follows k^u not at the beginning of a word, the *u* sound is elided ; thus

$k^a k^u k^i = kakki$. $a u z^o k^u k^o k^u = \ddot{o}zokkoku$.

17. When ts^u , not at the beginning of a word, is followed by a syllabic of the K, S, T or P series, its sound (i.e., ts^u) is elided and the consonant following is doubled, except in the case of *sh* of which the *s* only is doubled.

Examples :

$k^o ts^u k^a u = kekk\ddot{o}$. $m^o ts^u te = motte$.

$m^a ts^u s^u g^u = massugu$. $t^e ts^u p^a u = tepp\ddot{o}$.

18. When k^u or g^u precedes w^a the *u* sound is elided ; thus

$k^u w^a j^i = kwaji$. $g^u w^a i k^o k^u = gwaikoku$.

19. In polysyllables the sounds *i* and *u* as elements of the K, H, S and T series tend to become silent ; thus

$a s^a g^i t^a = asag\ddot{i}ta$. $k^a sh^i r^a = kash\ddot{i}ra$.

$h^i k^a r^u = h\ddot{i}karu$. $i ch^i m^a n = ich\ddot{i}man$.

COALESCENT SOUNDS.

20. When the syllabics sh^i , j^i , and ch^i are followed by the syllabics y^a , y^o , y^u , *u*, or the diphthongal syllables $y\ddot{o}$, &c., the first and the last sounds only of the combinations are heard ; thus :

$sh^i y^o = sho$. $j^i y^a u = ji\ y\ddot{o} = j\ddot{o}$.

$j^i y^a = ja$. $j^i f^u = ji\ y\ddot{u} = j\ddot{u}$.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

(The numbers refer to the preceding Rules for Transliteration.)

Native.	Romanized.	Native.	Romanized.
o h ^a s ^o r ^u	<i>owaseru</i> (10)	h ⁱ t s ^u k ^o m ^u	<i>hikkomu</i> (17)
k ⁱ u g ⁱ u	<i>kyūgyū</i> (11)	b ^a n m ^e	<i>bamme</i> (8)
j ⁱ t s ^u p ^u n	<i>jippun</i> (17)	m ^o r ^a f ^u	<i>morau</i> (13)
s ^u k ^u n ^a sh ⁱ	<i>sūkunashi</i> (19)	y ^u h ⁱ n ^a f ^u	<i>yuinō</i> (10)
o h ^o u w ^o	<i>ōwo</i> (10)	m ^o t ^o m ^u	<i>motomū</i> (14)
sh ⁱ m ^a f ^u	<i>shimau</i> (13)	g ^e u t ^a i	<i>gyōtai</i> (12)
o o j ⁱ	<i>ōji</i> (1)	d ^e u t ^e t s ^u	<i>jōtetsu</i> (12)
n ⁱ u b ^o	<i>nyūbo</i> (11)	o u b ^u n	<i>ōbun</i> (5)
n ⁱ u b ^a u	<i>nyūbō</i> (11)	w ^o k ^e	<i>oke</i> (9)
e u ch ⁱ y ^o n	<i>yōchiyen</i> (6)	sh ⁱ k ^a sh ⁱ	<i>shikashi</i> (19)
ch ⁱ t s ^u t ^o	<i>chitto</i> (17)	ch ⁱ y ^o u b ^o	<i>chōbo</i> (20, 11)
k ^u s ^a r ⁱ	<i>kūsari</i> (19)	k ^u w ^a i sh ⁱ y ^a	<i>kwaisha</i> (18, 20)
sh ⁱ y ^u u y ^a	<i>shūya</i> (20)	sh ⁱ f ^u i	<i>shūi</i> (10, 20)
n ^a n b ⁱ k ⁱ	<i>nambiki</i> (8)	s ^u h ^a u	<i>suō</i> (10, 11)
h ^o h ^o d ^a t ^o	<i>hōdate</i> (10)	m ^e u k ^u w ^a	<i>myōkwa</i> (12, 18)
j ⁱ f ^u k ⁱ	<i>jūki</i> (10)	i h ^a u	<i>iwō</i> (10, 11)
w ^o r ^o r ^u	<i>oreru</i> (9)	sh ⁱ y ^a u b ^a i	<i>shōbai</i> (20, 11)
h ^a h ^e r ^u	<i>haeru</i> (10)	r ⁱ f ^u r ^o n	<i>ryūron</i> (10, 11)
r ⁱ u k ⁱ u	<i>ryūkyū</i> (11)	e u t ^o u	<i>yōchō</i> (6, 12)
r ^o u r ⁱ	<i>ryōri</i> (12)	g ^a k ^u k ^a u	<i>gakkō</i> (16, 11)
o u s ^o t s ^u	<i>ōsetsu</i> (5)	n ⁱ f ^u t ^o u	<i>nyūchō</i> (10, 12)
t s ^u k ^o g ⁱ	<i>tsūkegi</i> (19)	o u m ^e u	<i>ōmyō</i> (5, 12)
m ^o r ^a f ^u	<i>morau</i> (13)	j ⁱ y ^a h ^a f ^u	<i>jahō</i> (20, 10)
j ⁱ y ^a k ^u	<i>jaku</i> (20)	w ^o h ⁱ y ^o m ^e	<i>oiyome</i> (9, 10)
h ⁱ h ^a r ⁱ	<i>hiwari</i> (10)	h ^o u r ⁱ u	<i>hyōryū</i> (12, 11)
a o r ^u	<i>aworu</i> (3)	k ⁱ u r ^a f ^u	<i>kyūrō</i> (11, 10)
k ^a k ^u k ⁱ	<i>kakki</i> (16)	o u h ^o u	<i>ōhō</i> (5, 11)
f ^u h ^a f ^u	<i>fuhō</i> (10)	e u d ^o u	<i>yōdō</i> (6, 11)
e u r ^a k ^u	<i>yōraku</i> (6)	w ^o r ⁱ h ^a	<i>oriwa</i> (9, 10)
i i y ^e	<i>īye</i> (1)	r ^a k ^u k ^u w ^a	<i>rakkwa</i> (16, 18)

Part II. EXERCISES.*

A. Exercises for Translation.

1.

<i>kashi</i> , cake, sweetmeat.	<i>umareru</i> , to be born.
<i>nakanaka</i> , very.	<i>taihen</i> , very
<i>kōen</i> , (public) park.	(o) <i>taku</i> , (your) house.
<i>mukashibanashi</i> , story, tale.	<i>chabon</i> , tea-tray.
<i>sūki</i> , fond of, liking.	<i>utsūkushii</i> , nice, beautiful.
<i>dōka</i> , please (asking favour).	<i>shōchi</i> , knowledge.
<i>goro</i> , time, about.	<i>mada</i> (with neg.), not yet.
<i>tori</i> , thoroughfare, way.	<i>yōji</i> , business, something to be
<i>matchi</i> , match, lucifer.	<i>issho ni</i> , together. [done.
<i>hon</i> , book.	<i>saisho</i> , (at) first.
<i>Igirisu</i> , England.	<i>shikkari</i> , firmly.

(A) Translate into English:—

1. *Dare ga kimashita ka?*—*Okuro san ga kimashita.* 2. *Dare ga ikimasu ka?*—*Watakushi ga ikimasu.* 3. *Kanai ga orimasu ka?* 4. *Niwa ye ikimasho ka?* 5. *Niwa ni hana ya ki ga arimasu ka?* 6. *Anata no otosan wa go sōken de gozaimasu ka?* 7. *Go shisoku wa o ikutsu desu ka?*—*Segare wa ima nanatsu de gozaimasu.* 8. *Kono o kashi wa nakanaka ii n' desu.* 9. *Ashita tenki ga yokereba, kōen wo mi ni ikimasho.* 10. *Nihon-go wa Eigo yori (mo) muzukashii.* 11. *Kono mukashibanashi no uchi de dore ga ichiban omoshiroi?* 12. *Sake yori mo o cha ga sūki desu.* 13. *Kono fūtatsu no chawan no uchi de dochira ga o ki ni irimasu ka?* 14. *Itsu mairimashita naraba o me ni kakaru koto ga dekimasu ka?*—*Dōka myōnichi gozen no shichiji goro ni oide kudasai (or, kite moraitai).* 15. *Yoroshiiu gozaimasu ka?*—*Yō gozaimasu.* 16. *Kochira ye o tōri nasai.* 17. *Matchi wa doko ni arimasu ka?*—*Koko ni arimasu.* 18. *Sono akai hon wo koko ye kudasai.* 19. *Ano kata wa Igirisu de o umare nasaimashita.* 20. *Tegami no kami ga motto irimasu.*

* For Key see pp. 108-112.

(B) Translate into Japanese:—

1. Are you going?—Yes, I am (going). 2. Is the weather fine to-day?—It is very fine. 3. Is the garden large or small? (*translate*, Is large? is small?) 4. Do you like flowers?—I like flowers very much. 5. Is that expensive?—No, it is not expensive. 6. Is your house far?—No, it is very near. 7. If this tea-tray is not dear, I will buy it. 8. In summer the days are longer than in winter. 9. My brother is four years younger than I. 10. Of Japanese flowers the cherry-blossom is the nicest (*trans.*, number one nice). 11. Do you know that gentleman?—I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing him. 12. If you go to the bank now, I will go with you, as I also have some business to do there. 13. Will you go yourself? 14. Boil some water, please. 15. Did you call me?—No, I did not call you. 16. Please fasten the gate when you go out. 17. Will you go out with me for a while? 18. Where shall we go first? 19. Thank you for the flowers you brought the other day. 20. Take the books off the table. 21. Bring the lamp from upstairs. 22. I shall not return until seven o'clock.

2.

sensei, teacher.
hikiyaburu, to tear.
kuzu, scraps, pieces.
kamitsūku, to bite.
sampo suru, to take a walk.
saifu, purse.
takasa, height.
bakari, only, about.

maiasa, every morning.
nan' doki, what time?
mezameru, to awake.
wasureru, to forget.
satsū, volume.
konaida, the other day, lately.
matsū, pine-tree.
gejo, (maid-) servant.

(A)

1. *Anata wa mō jinrikisha ni o mori nasatta koto ga arimasū ka?*—*Hai, watakūshi wa Tokyō ni otta toki tabitabi notta koto ga arimasū.* 2. *Kore wa omae ga motte kita mono da ka?*—*Hai, danna san* (see p. 81) *temae ga ichi de katta yasai de gozaimasū.* 3. *Kore wa Nihon no fune desū ka?*—*Hai, sore wa Nihon no jokisen desū.* 4. *Anata wa tabitabi Hiogo ye oide deshita ka?*—*Ie, iku tabi mo mairimasen deshita.* 5. *Anata wa donata de gozaimasū ka.*—*Watakushi wa Tsune to mōsū mono*

de gozaimasū. 6. *Are wa dare no uchi desū ka?* 7. *Okkasama wa mō inaka kara o kaeri de gozaimasū ka?* 8. *Sensei kara uketta tegami ni sugu ni kotaemashīta.* 9. *Kore wa kodomo no hikiyabutta tegami no kuzu desū.* 10. *Maiasa nan' doki ni o mezame ni narimasū ka?—Roku-ji ka roku-ji han ni okimasū.* 11. *Ano hito wa inu ni ashi wo kamitsūkare mashīta.* 12. *Kon-nichi sampo shīta toki ni hachi ni hītai wo sasaremashīta.* 13. *Jū ichī ji made de yokereba o shirase itashimashō.* 14. *Watakushi wa saifu wo doko ye ka oki-wasure mashīta.*

(B)

1. Who is the man you brought with you?—That is my teacher. 2. What is the name of the school you attend? 3. Have you many books?—No, I have only a few volumes. 4. Have you much money?—No, I have only a little. 5. The horse I have bought is good. 6. What is it you have thrown into the water? 7. The plant I bought in the market the other day has faded (*kareru*) already. 8. I have brought the books to-day which you ordered yesterday. 9. This house is small; it has only (*shūka arimasen*) four rooms. 10. The highest mountain in (of) Japan is Fuji; its height is over 12,000 *shaku*. 11. How many trees are there in your garden?—There are only three pine-trees and one plum-tree. 12. What time is it by (as to) your watch?—Mine has stopped. 13. Tell the servant to dress (cause to, &c.) the children at once. 14. What are you looking for?—I have lost my gloves. 15. Leave this here a little longer. 16. Lift it a little higher please. 17. I have lost my penknife; lend me yours please. 18. Listen! don't you hear something? 19. I was asleep when you knocked.

3

sendatte, recently, lately.
bonyari suru, to feel dazed;
 to be absent-minded.
narawashi, custom.
tagai ni, mutually.
nigiru, to grasp.
himo, string, fastening.
katai, firm, secure.

heya, room, chamber.
zehi, positively.
kembutsu suru, to go to see
 (sights, &c.)
tsumori, intention.
asūko, there, that place.
ijō, more than, above.
jitensha, bicycle.

(A)

1. Koko kara Hiogo ye y^{ki} no ni wa nan' jikan gurai kakarimasū ka? 2. Sendatte o taku ye agarimashīta ga, o rusu de gozaimashīte zannen deshīta. 3. Sonna ni bonyari shīte iru, kawa ye ochiru yo. 4. Bangoro wa suzushī kara, machi wo sampo suru hito ga ōi. 5. Taitei no kuni no narawashi wa hito ni aimashīta toki ni tagai ni te wo nigiraiimasū. 6. Konaida no tegami wa mada yaku ga dekimasen deshō ne. 7. Kono tsutsumi no himo wo kataku o shime nasai. 8. Uchi ni haitte kimashīta toki ni ano kata wa samukute furuete orimashīta. 9. Ano kata wa toki wo machigaete o hiru sugi ni irasshaimashīta. 10. O demashi ni natte kara go fun hodo tachimasū to ano kata ga oide ni narimashīta. 11. Watakūshi ga Nippon wo tatte kyō de chōdo shichi nen ni narimasū. 12. Sampo suru ni wa go han wo tabete kara mada jūbun toki ga tatanai. 13. Nihonjin no namae wa oboe-nikū gozaimasū. 14. Inaka-mono wa gwai-kokujin wo mitagarimasū. 15. Anata ga kono heya ni oide nara otonashiku shinakereba narimasen. 16. O sore irimasū ga, empitsu wo mō ichido haishaku shitō gozaimasū. 17. Kore wa machigatte-kimashita kara, hajime kara sukka ri yari-naoshimashō. 18. Kesa wa mizu wo tsukaimashō.

(B)

1. Before (*made ni*) I return to Japan I intend positively to visit London. 2. This house has a garden at the front as well as at the back. 3. Are you now on the way back from school? 4. I got up at six o'clock this morning, and I took a walk on the top of that mountain. 5. Is there anyone here who can speak English? 6. Whom are you thinking about? 7. It is twenty minutes since he was here. 8. She goes every day to Tokio, Sundays excepted. 9. It is seven years to-day since I arrived in London. 10. She will not get back in time to go. 11. Please call me early to-morrow morning. 12. If you are going to Uzo, let us go together. 13. I wish we had our bicycles with us. 14. I have used nearly all the money I brought from the bank. 15. Please speak a little louder. 16. I am going to take a short walk. 17. I generally walk a little at mid-day. 18. I do wish that man would not whip his horse so much. 19. He is coming

some time to-day. 20. I hoped he would come early. 21. Cross that bridge, and you will come to the place. 22. It ought not to cost more than two yen.

4.

<i>bungakushi</i> , a history of literature.	<i>teishu</i> , master (of a house).
<i>hanarezashiki</i> , summer-house.	<i>tabun</i> , perhaps, probably.
<i>kinodoku</i> , I am sorry (for your sake).	<i>dekiagaru</i> , to get ready or finished.
<i>mitsudan</i> , a private conversation.	<i>zutsu</i> , each, at a time.
<i>shibaraku</i> , some time.	<i>inabikari ga suru</i> , it lightens.
<i>hirushoku</i> , noon-meal.	<i>toshi</i> , a year, age.
<i>banshoku</i> , supper.	<i>uekiya</i> , gardener.
<i>atsuraemono</i> , things ordered.	<i>massugu</i> , straight.
	<i>asu</i> , to-morrow.

(A)

1. *Boku no heya de cha ippai nonde sugu dekakeyō.* 2. *Watakushi no hon ni wa Nihon bungakushi ga arimasen.* 3. *Ano hanarezashiki wa nani ni tsūkaimasū ka?—Sore wa cha no yu mata wa mitsudan ni tsūkaimasū.* 4. *O kinodoku desū ga, mō shibaraku o machi ku dasai.* 5. *Hirushoku to banshoku no aida ni cha wo nomimasū.* 6. *Anata no o atsuraemono wa asu made matte kudasai.* 7. *Omae wa gakkō ye yuku mae ni itsu mo shitayomi wo shinakereba narimasen.* 8. *Kono tsūtsumi wo motte-itte kudaseru koto ga dekimasū ka?* 9. *Mō osoi kara dare mo konai darō.* 10. *Dorobō ga jōmae wo akete miru tokoro ye ie no teishu ga haitte kita.* 11. *Kono tetsūdō ga tabun shichi-gatsu nakagoro made ni dekiagarimashō.* 12. *Konnichi wa tenki ga ii kara, uchi no niwa ye ikimashō.* 13. *Kaze de kami ga chira-barani narimashita.* 14. *Kore wa nani-ka ni tsūkaimasū kara nokoshite oite kudasai.* 15. *Asa-ban ni san jikan zutsu wa yōji ga arimashite isogashū gozaimasū.* 16. *Sore de wa mō ippen yoku o wakari ni naru yō ni o hanashi itashimashō.* 17. *Inabikari ga suru toki ni wa takai ki no soba ni tatte wa arimasen.* 18. *Kono kotoba wo iidasu ya ina ya, hijō ni okotte kimashita.*

(B)

1. What is that man doing there? 2. Such high houses as these do not exist in Japan. 3. Have you forgotten your promise? 4. You must not say such foolish (*tsumaranai*) things. 5. Have you read the telegram that was in yesterday's paper? 6. The old gardener is here with some flowers. 7. I bought a plant yesterday to send to Mrs. Oka. 8. Has the carpenter died who fell from the roof yesterday? 9. You must not enter a person's house with such dirty clothes on. 10. I will go anywhere you please. 11. Her daughter is growing to be a handsome girl. 12. I will give you leave to go if you get your lessons done. 13. She gave me another book in the place of the one she lost. 14. Hold yourself straight when you walk. 15. Please hand me my inkstand and pen. 16. When light is not needed always turn the lamps down. 17. If anyone should call and wish to see me, say I will return at four o'clock. 18. I cannot imagine why you think so. 19. It is best not to interfere in the matter. 20. I have trodden on my pencil and broken it.

Key to Exercises.

[NOTE.—Each of the following translations of the Exercises on pp. 103-108 may also be used as an Exercise in translation with the foregoing as the Key.]

1.

(A)

1. *Who has come?—Mr. Okuro has come.* 2. *Who will go?—I will go.* 3. *Is my wife here?* 4. *Shall we go into the garden?* 5. *Are there flowers and trees in the garden?* 6. *Is your father in good health?* 7. *How old is your son?* 8. *This cake is very good.* 9. *If the weather is fine to-morrow, I will go to see the park.* 10. *Japanese is more difficult than English.* 11. *Which is the most interesting of these tales?* 12. *I like tea better than "sake."* 13. *Which of these two teacups do you like best?* 14. *When may I come to see you?—Please come to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.* 15. *It is all right.* 16. *Come*

this way, please. 17. Where are the matches?—Here they are. 18. Hand me that red book, please. 19. He was born in England. 20. I must buy some more writing-paper.

(B)

1. Anata wa ikimasū ka?—Hai, watakushi wa ikimasū.
 2. Konnichi wa tenki ga ii ka?—Taihen (goku) ii. 3. Niwa wa ōkii ka chiisai ka? 4. Hana ga sūki desū ka?—Hana ga goku sūki desū. 5. Kore wa takai ka?—Ie, takō gozaimasen. 6. O taku wa tō gozaimasū ka?—Ie, goku chikō gozaimasū. 7. Kono chabon ga takaku nakareba kaimashō. 8. Natsū wa fuyu yori (mo) hi ga nagai. 9. Otōto wa watakushi yori toshi ga) yotsū shīta desū (or, wakai). 10. Nihon no hana no uchi de sakura ga ichiban utsūkushii. 11. Anata wa kono o kata wo go shōchi de gozaimasū ka?—Mada o me ni kakarimasen. 12. Anata wa ima ginkō ye oide nasaimasū to, watakushi mo nani ka yōji ga arimasū kara, go isshe ni mairimashō. 13. Anata wa go jibun de oide ni narimashō ka? 14. O yu wo wakashite o kure. 15. O yobi nasaimashita ka?—Ie, yobimasen. 16. Anata ga o ide nasaru toki mon wo shikkari shimete kudasaimachi. 17. Anata mo go isshe ni irasshite kudasaimasen ka? 18. Doko ye saisho ni yukimashō ka? 19. Senjitsu wa hana wo arigatō gozaimashita. 20. Dai kara hon wo totte o kure. 21. Nikai kara rampu wo motte kite o kure. 22. Shichi ji made wa kaerimasumai.

2.

(A)

1. *Did you ever ride in a jinrikisha?—Yes; when I was at Tokio I often went in one. 2. Are these the things you brought with you?—Yes, sir; they are the vegetables I bought in the market. 3. Is this a Japanese ship?—Yes, it is a Japanese steamer. 4. Did you often go to Hiogo?—No, I only went there a few times. 5. Who are you?—My name is Tsune. 6. Whose house is that? 7. Has your mother already come back from the country? 8. I have at once answered the letter I received from my teacher. 9. These are the pieces of the letter which the children have torn. 10. At what time do you get up every morning?—I get up at six or half-past six. 11. He has had his leg*

bitten by a dox. 12. I was stung (sasu) on the forehead by a bee when I was taking a walk to-day. 13. I can let you know by eleven o'clock. 14. I have left my purse somewhere.

(B)

1. Anata ga tsurete kita hito wa dare desū ka?—Sore wa watakūshi no sensei desū. 2. Nan' to iu gakkō ye ikimasū ka? 3. Anata wa takūsan no shomotsu wo motte imasū ka?—Ie, iku satsū mo arimasen. 4. Kane wo takūsan motte imasū ka?—Ie, ikura mo arimasen. 5. Watakushi no katta uma ga ii. 6. Omae no (*or, ga*) mizu ni nagekonda mono wa nan' da ka? 7. Konaida ichi de katta ueki wa mō karete shimaimashīta. 8. Sakujitsū o atsurae nasaimashīta hon wo konnichi motte mairimashīta (*jisan itashimashīta*). 9. Kono ie wa chiisakute yo-ma shika arimasen. 10. Nippon no mottome takai yama wa Fuji desū; sono takasa wa ichi-man ni-sen-shaku ijo desū. 11. Anata no o niwa ni ki wa iku hon (*nambon*) arimasū ka?—Matsu wa sambon ume wa ippon bakari arimasū? 12. O tokei wa nan' ji de gozaimasū ka?—Watakushi no wa tomate imasū. 13. Sugu gejo ni kodomo no kimono wo kisesasete kure. 14. Nani wo sagashīte irasshaimasū ka?—Watakushi wa tebukuro wo nakushimashīta. 15. Ima shibaraku koko ni o oki nasaimashi. 16. Sūkoshi takaku mochi agete kudasai. 17. Kogatana wo nakushimashīta kara anata no wo kashīte kudasai. 18. Chotto o kiki nasai! nani-ka kikoemasen ka? 19. O tataki nasutta toki nemutte orimashīta.

3.

(A)

1. *About how many hours does it take to go from here to Hiogo?* 2. *I went to your house the other day, but unfortunately you were not at home (absent).* 3. *You will fall into the river if you are so absent-minded.* 4. *As it is cool about nightfall, there are many people who walk about the streets.* 5. *In most countries the usual custom is to shake hands on meeting.* 6. *I suppose you have not yet translated that letter for me.* 7. *Kindly tighten the string of this parcel.* 8. *She trembled with cold when she came into the house.* 9. *He mistook the time, and came in the afternoon instead of at night.* 10. *He came five minutes after you had gone.* 11. *It is seven years to-day since I left*

Japan. 12. *It is too soon after dinner to walk.* 13. *It is difficult for me to remember the Japanese names.* 14. *Country people like to watch foreigners.* 15. *If you stay in this room, you must be quiet.* 16. *I shall have to borrow your pencil once more.* 17. *I must begin my work over again; I did not do it right.* 18. *I will bathe in cold water this morning.*

(B)

1. Watakūshi wa zehi Nihon ye kaeru made ni Rondon no kembutsū wo suru tsumori desū. 2. Kono ie wa omote ni mo ushiro ni mo niwa ga arimasū. 3. Kimi wa ima gakkō no kaerimichi desū ka? 4. Watakushi wa kesa roku-ji ni okite ano yama no ue wo sampo shimashita. 5. Dare ka Eigo no wakaru hito ga arimasū ka? 6. Dare no koto wo kangaete imasū ka? 7. Ano kata ga oide ni natte kara ni jippun tachimashita. 8. Nichiyōbi no hoka wa mainichi Tōkyō ye irasshimasū. 9. Watakūshi ga Rondon ni kite kara kyō de shichi nen ni narimasū. 10. Asuko kara o kaeri nasute kara de wa osoku narimashō. 11. Myō-asa hayaku okoshite kudasai. 12. Anata mo Uzo ye oide desū nara, go issho ni negaimashō. 13. Jitensha wo motte-kureba yokatta no ni. 14. Ginkō kara motte kita kane wo taitei tsukatte shimaimashita. 15. Sūkoshi koe wo takaku shite kudasai. 16. Sūkoshi undō ni mairimasū. 17. Itsu-mo o hiru ni sūkoshi undō wo itashimasū. 18. Ano hito ga ano uma wo amari muchi-utanai yō ni shitō gozaimasū. 19. Kyō jū ni kuru no desū. 20. Motto hayaku kitaraba ii no ni. 21. Ano hashi wo wataru to sugu desū. 22. Ni yen ijō wa kakarumai.

4.

(A)

1. *Let us take a cup of tea in my room and then go at once.* 2. *There is no history of Japanese literature amongst my books.* 3. *For what purpose do you use that summer-house?—We use it for tea-parties or private conversations.* 4. *I am sorry I cannot let you enter just yet.* 5. *Between dinner and supper one takes tea.* 6. *Kindly wait until to-morrow for the articles you ordered.* 7. *Before you go to school, you must always prepare your lessons.* 8. *Can you carry these parcels for me?* 9. *It is too late now for anyone to call.* 10. *The master (of the house) entered just*

when the thief had opened the lock. 11. This railway will perhaps be ready by the middle of July. 12. As it is fine weather to-day, we will go into the garden. 13. The wind has disarranged my papers. 14. Do not let this be destroyed; I want to use it for something. 15. Every morning and evening I am engaged for several hours. 16. I will try to explain it more clearly. 17. When it lightens you must not stand near a high tree. 18. Scarcely had I uttered this word when he got extremely angry.

(B)

1. Asūko no hito wa nani wo shite imasū ka? 2. Kō in yō na takai ie wa Nihon ni wa arimasen. 3. Anata wa o yakusoku shimashita koto wo o wasure nasaimashita ka? 4. Sonna tsumaranai koto wo it' cha ikemasen. 5. Sakujitsū no shimbun ni dete ita dempō wo mita ka? 6. Toshi totta uekiya ga hana wo motte mairimasū. 7. Sakujitsu Oka san ni okuru tsumori de ueki wo kaimashita. 8. Kinō yane no ue kara ochita daiku wa shini-mashita ka? 9. Sonna ni yogoreta kimono wo kite hito no ie ni haitte wa naranū. 10. Doko ye demo anata no o nozomi no tokoro ye yukimasū. 11. Ano kata no musume san wa dan-dan utsukūshiku narimasū. 12. Moshi anata no keiko ga yoku dekimashitara hoka ye yuku koto wo yurushimashō. 13. Ano kata no naku shita hon no kawari ni hoka no hon wo kudasaimashita. 14. Anata no karada wo massugu ni shite o aruki nasai. 15. Inki-tsubo to fude wo motte-kite kudasai. 16. Akari no iranai toki ni wa shin wo zutto hikkomashite oite o kure. 17. Dare ka tazunete mairimashitara yo ji ni kaeru to itte o kure. 18. Naze sonna koto wo osshaimasū. 19. Sono koto ni kankei shinai hō ga yō gozaimasū. 20. Ima bokuhitsu wo a'hi de fumi-tsubushimashita.

B. Reading Exercises.*

1.

1. *Nihon ni wa kane wo mōkeru tame gaikoku*
Nee-hohn nee wah kah-neh woh moh-keh-roo tah-meh gahee-koh-koo

ye itte kane wo jūbun ni mōketa ato de
yeh eet-teh kah-neh woh joo-boon nee moh-keh-tah ah-toh deh

kuni ye kaeru ninsoku ga ōi. 2. *Nihon wa*
koo-nee yeh kah-eh-roo neen-soh-koo gah oh-ee. Nee-hohn wah

chizu de mite wakaru tōri namboku ni na-
chee-dzoo deh mee-teh wah-kah-roo toh-ree nahm-boh-koo nee nah-

gaku arimasū, kara kikō no moyō mo toko-
ngah-koo ah-ree-mahs', kah-rah kee-koh noh moh-yoh moh toh-koh-

ro ni yotte taihen ni chigaimasū. 3. *Watakūshi*
roh nee yoht-teh ti-hehn nee chee-ngah-ee-mahs'. Wah-tahk'shee

wa kon-do de, Fūji¹ ye to-san wa san-do-me desū
wah kohn-doh deh, foo-jee yeh toh-sahn wah sahn-doh-meh dehs'

ga,² shi-awase to itsu mo tenki-tsūgō ga yō go-
gah, shee-ah-wah-seh toh ee-tsoo moh tehn-kee-tsoo-ngoh gah yoh goh-

zaimasū. 4. *Yama-michi de hi wa kuremashita ga,²*
zi-mahs'. Yah-mah-mee-chee deh hee wah koo-reh-mahsh'tah gah,

tsure ga ozei datta kara ki-jōbu deshita. 5. *Ban-*
tsoo-reh gah oh-zeh-ee daht-tah kah-rah kee-joh-boo dehsh'tah. Bahn-

koku-kōkō ga arō ga nani ga arō ga,² mada
koh-koo-koh-koh gah ahroh gah nah-nee gah ah-roh gah, mah-dah

mada dōri bakari de wa katsū koto ga dekima-
mah-dah doh-ree bah-kah-ree deh wah kahts' koh-toh gah deh-kee-mah-

sen. 6. *Nihon ni hana no shurui wa takūsan ari-*
sen. Nee-hohn nee hah-nah noh shoo-roo-ee wah tahk'sahn ah-ree-

masū ga, sono uchi de mo sakura wa kana no ō
mahs' gah, soh-noh oo-chee deh moh sah-koo-rah wah kah-nah noh oh

tō iwareru kodo de, nakanaka migoto desū.
toh ee-wah-reh-roo koh-doh deh, nah-kah-nah-kah mee-ngoh-toh dehs'.

* For translation see pp. 117-118.

¹ For the pronunciation of *fu* see p. 12. ² *Ga*, at the end of a phrase, has an adversative force, but it is usually best translated by affixing "but" or "yet" to the succeeding phrase. Often the adversative force is modified into a mere hint of discontinuity between successive actions or conditions, in which case *ga* should be rendered by "and" or "and so."

7. *Dete kita no wa sono soma no niōbō to mi-*
 Dehteh kee-tah noh wah soh-noh soh-mah noh nee-oh-boh toh mee-
yete, toshigoro wa nijū shichi hachi de, iro
 yeh-teh toh-shee-ngoh-roh wah nee-joo shee-chee hah-chee deh, ee-roh
shiroku hana suji tōri, yamaga ni wa mare
 shee-roh-koo hah-nah soo-jee toh-ree, yah-mah-ngah nee wah mah-reh
na onna de gozaimasū. 8. *Mon wo waki no momi-*
 nah ohn-nah deh goh-zi-mahs'. Mohn woh wah-kee noh moh-mee-
ji wa rippa ni kōyō shimashita. 9. *Yoshino wa*
 jee wah reep-pah nee koh-yoh shee-mahsh'tah. Yoh-shee-noh wah
mukashi kara hana de yūmei de aru bakari
 noo-kah-shee kah-rah hah-nah deh yoo-meh-ee deh ah-roo bah-kah-ree
de naku rekishi jō ni mata nadakai tokoro
 deh nah-koo reh-kee-shee joh nee mah-tah nah-dah-ki toh-koh-roh
de arimasū. 10. *Hirugoro ni uchi kara motte*
 deh ah-ree-mahs'. Hee-roo-ngoh-roh nee oo-chee kah-rah moht-teh
kita bentō wo toridashite tabete izumi kara
 kee-tah behn-toh woh toh-ree-dahsh'teh tah-beh-teh eedzoozee kah-rah
kunda mizu ippai nonde mata dekakemashita.
 koon-dah mee-dzoo eep-pi nohn-deh mah-tah dehkahkeh-mahsh'tah.

2.

1. *Mono wo uru hito¹ ga ōkūte kau hito ga sūkuna-*
 Moh-noh woh oo-roo sh'toh gah ohk'teh kah-oo sh'toh gah s'koo-nah-
kereba, sono nedan ga yasuku naru ga, uru
 keh-reh-bah, soh-noh neh-dahn gah yah-soo-koo nah-roo gah, oo-roo
hito ga sūkunakūte kau hito ga ōkereba nedan
 sh'toh gah s'koo-nahk'teh kah-oo sh'toh gah oh-keh-reh-bah neh-dahn
ga kaette takaku narimasū. 2. *Kesa sūkoshi*
 gah kah-eh-teh tah-kah-koo nah-ree-mahs'. Keh-sah s'koh-shee
isoide yakūsho ye itta keredomo, yōyō tō-
 ee-soh-ee-deh yakh'shoh yeh eet-tah keh-reh-doh-moh yoh-yoh toh-
chaku shita tokoro de futo bentō wo wasurete
 chah-koo sh'tah toh-koh-roh deh foo-toh behn-toh woh wah-sco-reh-teh
ita koto wo omoidashita. 3. *Sakuban, inu ga*
 ee-tah koh-toh woh oh-moh-ee-dahsh'tah. Sah-koo-bahn ee-noo gah
hoete, sōzōshikute neraremasen deshita. 4. *Yuki*
 hoh-eh-teh soh-zohsh'koo-teh neh-rah-reh-mah-sehn dehsh'tah. Yoo-kee

¹ In the syllable *hi* the *h* assumes, in the mouths of many speakers, the sound of the German *ch* in *ich*; but, except in the word *hito*, such pronunciation is considered rather vulgar.

*wa kirei desū ga, ato no michi ni komarimasū.*¹
wah kee-reh-ee dehs' gah, ah-toh noh mee-chee nee koh-mah-ree-mahs'.

5. *Nikkō kara yamamichi wo ni-san-ri noboreba*
Neek-koh kah-rah yah-mah-mee-chee woh nee-sahn-ree noh-boh-reh-bah

Chūsenji to iu kosui ga ari, mata sono to-
choo-sehn-jee toh ee-oo koh-soo-ee gah ah-ree, mah-tah soh-noh toh-

chū ni wā takūsan taki ga arimasū kara, kono
choo nee wah tahk'sahn tah-kee gah ah-ree-mahs' kah-rah, koh-noh

*hen wa mattaku natsūshirazu*² *de arimasū.* 6. *Nikkō*
hehn wah maht-tah-koo nahts'shee-rah-dzoo deh ahreemahs'. Neek-koh

wa Tokugawa ichi-dai shōgūn Ieyasū no ta-
wah toh-koo-ngah-wah ee-chee-di shoh-ngoōn ee-eh-yahs' noh tah-

maya no aru tokoro de, kenchiku sōshoku tō
mah-yah noh ah-roo toh-koh-roh deh, kehn-chee-koo soh-shoh-koo toh

subete kane wo oshimazu Tokugawa jidai
soo-beh-teh kah-neh woh oh-shee-mah-dzoo toh-koo-ngah-wah jee-di

no sui wo daidai atsumeta tokoro de ari-
noh soo-ee woh di-di ah-tsoo-meh-tah toh-koh-roh deh ah-ree-

masū kara, Nihonjin no kembutsūnin mo nenjū
mahs' kah-rah, nee-hohn-jeen noh kehm-boots'neen moh nehn-joo

taemasen ga, natsū ga koto ni ōi no desū. 7. *Yūbe*
tah-eh-mah-sehn gah, nahts' gah koh-toh nee oh-i noh dehs'.

kuni kara no o kyaku ga kite shūya wakai
koo-nee kah-rah noh oh kee-ah-koo gah kee-teh shoo-yah wah-ki

toki no koto wo hanashite otta kāra, kesa-hodo
toh-kee noh koh-toh woh hah-nahsh'teh oht-tah kah-rah, keh-sah-hoh-

nemukūte tamarimasen.

doh neh-mook'teh tah-mah-ree-mah-sehn.

3.

1. *Futsūka mikka bakari ame ga futte imasū toki*
Foots'kah meek-kah bah-kah-ree ah-meh gah foot-teh ee-mahs' toh-kee

ni inakamichi ga sukkari arukenaku nari-
nee ee-nah-kah-mee-chee gah sook-kah-ree ah-roo-keh-nah-koo nah-ree-

masū. 2. *Sekai no kuni-guni no uchi ni wa, sōmo-*
mahs'. Seh-ki noh koo-nee-goo-nee noh oo-chee nee wah, soh-moh-

¹ *Lit.*, "one is troubled by the after-roads." *Lit.*, "is entirely not knowing summer."

ku mo haezu,¹ *jimbutsu mo nai tokoro ga ari-*
 koo moh hah-eh-zoo, jeem-boo-tsoo moh ni toh-koh-roh gah ahree-
masū. 3. *Kekkon no koto wa kuniguni de iroiro*
 mahs'. Kehk-kohn noh koh-toh wah koonee-ngoonee deh ee-roh-ee-roh
chigaimasū ga, jidai de mo, mata chigaimasū.²
 chee-ngah-ee-mahs' gah, jee-di deh moh, mah-tah chee-ngahee-mahs'.

Ima o hanashi shiyō to iu no wa genzai ima
 Ee-mah oh hah-nah-shee shee-yoh toh ee-oo noh wah ghehn-zi ee-mah
watakūshi no kokyō de yatte iru moyō desū.
 wah-tahk'shee noh koh-kee-oh deh yaht-teh ee-roo moh-yoh dehs'.

4. *Kono goro ni itarimashite, Bukkyō to mōsu*
 Koh-noh goh-roh nee ee-tah-ree-mahsh'teh, book-kee-oh toh moh-soo
mono wa, tada katō-jimmin no shinzuru tokoro
 moh-noh wah, tah-dah kah-toh-jeem-meen noh sheen-zoo-roo tohkoh-
to natte, chūtō ijō de wa sono dōri wo wa-
 roh toh naht-teh, choo-toh ee-joh deh wah soh-noh doh-ree woh wah-
kimaeteru hito ga sūkunaku; shūmon to ieba
 kee-mah-eh-teh-roo sh'toh gah s'koo-nah-koo; shoo-mohn toh ee-eh-bah
sōshiki no toki bakari ni mochiiru koto no yō
 sohsh'kee noh toh-kee bah-kah-ree nee moh-chee-roo koh-toh noh yoh
ni omoimasū. 5. *Ni-san-nen-zen kara hito ga fū-keiki*
 nee oh-moh-ee-mahs'. Nee-sahn-nen-zen kah-rah sh'toh gah f'kay-kee

da to iimasū ga, hontō desū ka? 6. *Aru Nihon no to-*
 dah toh ee-mahs' gah, hohn-toh dehs' kah? Ah-roo nee-hohn noh toh-
modachi to miōnichi issho ni Mukōjima ye
 moh-dah-chee toh mee-oh-nee-chee ish-shoh nee moo-koh-jee-mah yeh
ikō to iu yakusoku wo itashimashita ga, sūko-
 ee-koh toh ee-oo yah-koo-soh-koo woh ee-tah-shee-mahsh'tah gah, s'koh-
shi yondokoronai yōji ga dekimashite yakusoku
 shee yohn-doh-koh-roh-ni yoh-jee gah deh-kee-mahsh'teh yah-koo-soh-
wo mamoru koto ga dekimasen kara, tomo-
 koo woh mah-moh-roo koh-toh gah deh-kee-mah-sen kah-rah, toh-moh-
dachi ni shirasetai to omoimasū ga, watakūshi
 dah-chee nee shee-rah-seh-ti toh oh-moh-ee-mahs' gah, wah-tahk'shee
wa Nihongo wa sūkoshi hanashimasū ga, ji wo
 wah nee-hohn-goh wah s'koh-shee hah-nah-shee-mahs' gah, jee woh
kaku no wa ikkō dekimasen kara, kotowari
 kah-koo noh wah eek-koh deh-kee-mah-sehn kah-rah, koh-toh-wah-ree

¹ *Haezu* is the negative gerund of *haeru* (to grow, to sprout), correlated with the present of *nai* (the negative adjective). ² *Lit.*, "also according to the period."

no tegami wo ittsū kaite itadakitō gozaimasū.
 noh teh-ngah-mee woh eet-tsoo ki-teh ee-tah-dah-kee-toh'goh-zi-mahs'.
 7. *Nani ka kaō to omotte mise ye haitta tokoro*
 Nah-nee kah kah-oh' toh oh-moht-teh mee-seh yeh hi-t-tah toh-koh-roh
ga, ki ni iru mono ga nakatta kara, tsui nani
 gah, kee nee ee-roo moh-noh gah nah-kaht-tah kah-rah, tsoo-ee nah-nee
mo kawazu ni uchi ye kaetta.
 moh kah-wah-zoo nee oo-chee yeh kah-eht-tah.

Key to Reading Exercises.

1.

1. In Japan there are many workmen who go to foreign countries to earn money, and return home after they have earned enough. 2. As one will see from looking at a map, Japan extends a long distance from south to north, and the conditions of its climate are therefore very different, according to the position. 3. This is the third time I have made the ascent of Fuji, and each time I have been fortunate enough to have fine weather. 4. It became dark while we were on the mountain-side, but as there were several of us together, we felt no alarm. 5. We may have international law, and we may have all sorts of fine things, but we are still very far from having arrived at a social state in which right always prevails. 6. There are many kinds of flowers in Japan, but amongst them the cherry-blossom is so beautiful that it might be called the queen of flowers. 7. The person who came out was apparently the wife of the woodcutter. She was twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old, with a fair complexion and a straight nose, and was a sort of woman not often found in mountain huts. 8. The leaves of the maple-tree by the gate have become beautifully red. 9. From ancient times Yoshino is not only famous for its cherry-blossoms, but is also an historically renowned place. 10. About mid-day we took our lunch, which we had brought with us from home, drank a glass of water we had drawn from the spring, and started off again.

2.

1. If the people who sell goods are many, and those who buy are few, the prices fall; but if the people who sell are few, and those who buy are many, the prices, on the contrary,

become higher. 2. This morning I went to the office a little hurriedly, but just when I arrived there at last, I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten my lunch. 3. Last night I could not sleep on account of the barking of the dogs. 4. Snow is very pretty to look at, but it makes the roads in a fearful state afterwards. 5. If one goes from Nikko as far as two or three *ri* up the mountain-way there is a lake called Chūsenji, and, as there are many waterfalls on that way, this region is "one that does not know anything of summer." 6. Nikko is the place where there is the tomb of the first *shogun** of the Tokugawa family; Ieyasu, a place where every generation has gathered, as to buildings, decorations, &c., all the elegance of the Tokugawa period, without regretting the expense. 7. A guest came from my native country last night, and, as we were talking the whole night about the incidents of our early years, I am very tired this morning.

3.

1. If it rains for two or three days only, the country roads become entirely impassable. 2. Amongst the various countries of the world there are some where no plants or trees grow, and where no human beings live. 3. The customs connected with marriage vary in all countries, and also according to the period. What I am about to relate is the manner in which marriage is performed in my native land at the present day. 4. At the present time Buddhism has sunk to being the belief of the lower classes only. Few persons in the middle and upper classes understand its principles, most of them having the idea that religion is a thing which comes into play only at funeral services. 5. For the last two or three years people have been saying that the times are bad. Is this really the case? 6. I have made an agreement with a Japanese friend to go with him to-morrow to Mukōjima, but, having some unavoidable business to do, I cannot keep my promise, and wish to let my friend know it. Now, I can speak a little Japanese, but I cannot write at all, so I wish to have a letter of refusal written for me. 7. Wishing to buy something, I entered a shop, but, as there was nothing that pleased me, I at last returned home without buying anything.

* Formerly the title of the military rulers of Japan.

C. Additional Extracts.*

1. UGUISU.

(This Extract, which is taken from a story called "Asukagawa," is a fragment of a conversation between a young man, Takeo, and his fiancée, Shiba.)

Shiba.—Ima mukō no mūmebayashi de uguisu no hatsu ne ga shīta yō desū kara, kiki ni ikimashō.

Takeo.—Sayō desū kara. Sore wa yukai desū na: sã, itte kikimashō... [A little later] O jō san! anata wa o damashi de wa arimasenū ka? Chitto mo uguisu ga nakimasenū ne.

Shiba.—Iye, sakki yoi ne wo shīte, futa koye bakari nakimashīta kara anata wo o yobi mōshīta no desū.

Takeo.—Sō desū ka? Shikashi nan' da ka ate ni naranai yō na ki ga shimasū ne.

Shiba.—Mattaku sakki naita koto wa nakimashīta kara sūkōshi matte ite mimashō.

Takeo.—Sonnara kore kara mō ichiji kan hodo matte nakanakattara dō nasaimasū.

Shiba.—Sō desū ne. Kō shimashō. Nan' daka hinata ye detara nodo ga kawaita yō desū kara, kahe wo ii-tsūke ni iku o tsukai wo shimashō.

Takeo.—Sore wa omoshiroi. Watakūshi mo nanda ka nomi monō ga hoshiku natta tokoro desū kara——

Shiba.—Sore de watakūshi no o yaku wa dekimashīta ga; moshi naitara anata wa dō nasaimasū.

Takeo.—Sō desū ne. Naitara watakūshi mo sono o tsukai ni ikimashō.

Shiba.—Sore wa ikemasenū yo. Sono koto wa watakūshi ga kangaeta no desū kara.

Takeo.—Sonnara nan' demo o nozomi no koto wo shimashō.

Shiba.—Sakki mite o ide nasatta watashi no namaerashi mono no atta ano o tegami wo o mise nasai na.

Takeo.—Yō gozaimasū; moshi naitara o me ni kakemashō.

Shiba.—Kitto desū ka?

Takeo.—Kitto o me ni kake nasū to mo.

* For Translation see pp. 124-128.

2. SAKE TO KITE WA.

Sake-zuki ga aru hi futsūka-yoi de zutsū ga shimasū kara, hachi-maki wo shi-nagara nete iru to, yume ni sake wo hito-taru hirotte, ō-yorokobi de, noman saki kara shīta-uchi shīte, “Kanro; kanro! koitsu hiroi-mono wa!”¹ Keisatsū-sho ye todokeru no ga atarimae da ga—sake to kite wa, mi-nogasenai. Mazu ip-pai yarakasō ka?—Iya! onajikuba,² kan wo shīte nomu hō ga ii” to itte, kan wo tsūkeyō to suru toki, jū-ni-ji no don no oto ni odorote, me ga samemashīta kara, zannen-gatte:

“Aa! hayaku hiya de nomeba yokatta!”

¹ Literally, “This fellow (as for), the pick-up-thing,” which we have freely rendered by “This is a discovery,” *wa* having an interjectional force in this instance. ² “Sake,” the national beverage, is generally warmed before being drunk.

3. HA BAKARI.

Mommō na ō-byakūshō ga daikon wo tsūkureru ni, ni-san-nen omou yō ni dekinai¹ kara, “Okata otoko-domo no sewa no warui no darō” to,² jibun de hatake ye dete, tsūchi wo hotte iru tokoro ye³—kosaku-nin ga tōri-kakatte, “Kore wa, kore wa! Danna Sama!⁴ otoko-shū ni o sase nasaranai de,⁵ go jishin de nasaru to wa, o habakari de gozaimasū” to eshaku wo suru⁶ to—danna wa hara wo tatete, “Ore ga daikon wo tsūkuru ni, ha bakari to wa fū-todoki da” to⁷ okoru tokoro ye, mata hitori ki-kakatte, “Kore wa! Danna Sama no go rippuku wa go mottomo. Shikashi-nagara, kare wa nan no fumbetsu mo nashi ni mōshīta no de, ne mo ha mo nai koto de gozaimasū.”

¹ Literally, “not forthcoming according to his manner of thinking.” ² Add *omotte*. ³ *Tokoro*, in the middle of a phrase, especially when followed by *ye*, may usually be rendered by “whilst,” “just as,” “when,” or “whereupon.” ⁴ See p. 81. ⁵ *O ... de* = “not condescending honourably to cause to do.” ⁶ *Eshaku wo suru*, which we have translated very freely by “politely,” really signifies “to make excuses,” “to beg pardon.” ⁷ Add *itte* = “having said.”

4. DO IU WAKE DE ?

Eigo no “Why” sunawachi *naze* to iu koto wa hanahada taisetsu de aru no ni shina ya Nihon no mukashi no hito-bito wa metta ni kono kotoba wo tsūkawazu, “Kōshi no setsu da” to ka, “Mōshi no jiron da” to ka iu toki wa, mohaya betsu

ni sono rikutsu wo sensaku suru koto mo naku, tada gaten shite shimau no ga tsūrei de ari; soko de motte, "Utagai wa bummei shimpo no ichi dai gen-in da" to iu ron mo dekita wake de, ima wa yaya mo sureba Seiyō-jin wa "Utagai wa taisetsu na mono da; bummei shimpo no gen-in da. Sono shōko ni wa, Shina-jin ya Nihon-jin wa, mono-goto wo utagau to iu koto wo shinai ni yotte, itsu made tatte mo shimpo shinai de wa nai ka?" to ronji-tateru koto de aru ga—kō iu rei nado ni hikareru to iu wa, o tagai sama ni¹ amari zotto itasan shidai to iwanakereba narimasen.

¹ *O tagai sama ni* = "for you and me," "mutually." A semi-polite, semi-humorous turn is imparted to the phrase by the honorific *o*.

5. SHINKWA-RON.

Chikagoro Seiyō ni shinkwa-ron ga sakan ni okotte, kono tenchi bāmbutsu ga deki, kono yo naka ga deki-agattaru hō-hō wo toki-akashimasuru. Sono setsu ni yotte mireba, kono sekai ni wa hajime wa shigoku tanjun naru seibutsu shika arimasenanda ga—sore ga tekitō no kyōgū no hataraki wo uke, ima no fūkuzatsu naru kono uruwashiki sekai wo tsūkuridashimashita. Kono tekitō no kyōgū to wa, sunawachi shizen-tōta to iu mono¹ ga arimasū. Yusho-reppai tekishu-seizon to iu koto ga arimasū. Subete kore-ra seibutsu no hattatsu, shinkwa ni tekitō naru kyōgū to iu koto wo komaka ni setsumeishi taru mono de arimasu. Ima kono kyōgū no hataraki wa, tada dō-shokubutsu² no nikūtai no ue nomi narazu, mata watakūshi-domo no chishiki no ue ni totte kangaete mo, hanahada akiraka ni wakarimasū. Gakūsha to gujin ga dekiru no mo, sono kyōgū ikan ni yotte ōi ni sadamaru koto de, ima koko ni onaji saichi onaji rikiryō wo motte oru kodomo wo totte, hitori wa goku inaka no shimbun wo miru koto mo nai chihō ni oki; mata hitori wa, kore wo totte, bummei no chushin, to iu Tōkyō ni oki, tsui ni daigaku ni irete shūgaku seshimeta naraba, go-nen ka roku-nen no nochi ni wa, kono fūtari no chishiki-jō hotondo ten-chi no chigai ga dekiru koto de arimasū.

¹ *Mono* is here equivalent to *koto* in the following sentence. ² An abbreviation of *dōbutsu shokubutsu*.

6. MITSU-ME NYŪDŌ.¹

O tera no oshō san ga aru toki go-zuki no kyaku wo yonde, ichi-men² uchi-hajimemasū to, “sūki koso mono no jōzu nare”³ de, kyaku wa sumi-jimen mo doko mo kotogotoku tori-kakomimashita kara, oshō san ga kuyashigatte, semete ip-pō dake de mo ikasō⁴ to, shikiri ni me wo koshiraeru koto ni kūfū wo shīte orimasū to,—atama no ue ye hai ga takatta kara, urusagatte, go-ishi wo motta te de atama wo kakinagara, “Kono hen ni hitotsu me ga dekitara, ōkata ikiru de arō.”

Atama no ue ni mata hitotsu me ga dekitara, “mitsu-me nyūdō”⁵ desū.

7. GIJŌ NO ICHI-HARAN.

Inoue Kakugorō Kun.—Shitsumon itashimasū.

Gichō.—Inoue Kun no shitsumon no shui wa?

I.K.K.—Shitsumon no shushi wa kayō de arimasū. Kudō Kun wa, jiyū wo omonjite, kore wo o hiki ni naru wake ni wa ikimasen ka? Kore ga shitsumon desū. (*Muyō! muyō!* to yobu mono ari. “Yare! yare!” to yobu mono ari.) Sūkoshi shizuka ni shīte o kiki ni naranai to, wakaranai. Naruhodo, jiyū wa taisetsu na mono de aru—

Kudō Kōkan Kun.—Hiku ka hikanai ka to iu nara, hikanai. Mata go shitsumon ga aru nara—

I.K.K.—Mizukara jihaku suru nara, nanzo aete kotoba wo tsuiyashimasen. Jiyū wo shiran hito to anata ga iu mono ni, tare ga shitsumon wo suru mono wa nai.

K.K.K.—Shitsumon ga nakereba, yoroshii.

Gichō.—Kinkyū-dōgi to mi-tomeru ya ina ya to iu koto ni tsuite, saiketsu shiyō to kangaemasū. Kudō Kun no dōgi wo kinkyū-dōgi to mi-tomuru to iu koto ni dōi no shokun no kiritsu wo motomemasū. (*Kiritsu-sha shōsū.*) Shōsū to mi-tomemasū. (*Hakushu okoru.*)

¹ This anecdote illustrates the fondness of the Japanese for puns, and to fully apprehend the *jeux-de-mots* employed, an acquaintance with the principles of the game of *go* (“go-bang” or “checkers”) is necessary. In the game a board and counters are used, and the principal object is to prevent one’s adversary from extending his pieces over the board, which is effected by forming “eyes” (spaces enclosed by not fewer than four of one’s own checkers). ² *Lit.*, “one surface,” i.e., “one game.” ³ *Lit.*, “a fond person is indeed skilful at the thing he likes.” ⁴ *Ikasō* = Prob. Fut. of *ikasu* (trans. corresponding to intrans. *ikiru* = “to live”). It therefore means “shall perhaps make alive,” hence “in order to free.” ⁵ A bogey of Japanese children.

8 UME NO HANA.

Koko ni kanete Iijima Sama ye o de-iri no isha ni Shijō to mōsu mono ga gozaimashite—jitsu wa o taiko-isha no o shaberi de, shonin tasūke no tame ni saji wo te ni toranai¹ to iu jimbutsu de gozaimasū kara,—nami no o isha nara, chotto kami-ire no naka ni mo gwan-yaku ka ko-gusuri de mo haitte imasū ga,—kono Shijō no kami-ire no naka ni wa, tezuma no tane yara, hyaku-manako nado ga irete aru gurai na mono de gozaimasū.

Sate kono isha no chikazuki de, Shimizu-dani ni dembata ya kashi-nagaya wo mochi, sono agari de kurashi wo tatete iru rōnin no Shinzaburō to mōsu mono ga arimashite, ūmare-tsūki kirei na otoko de,—toshi wa ni-jū-ichi de gozaimasū ga, mada nyōbō mo motazu, goku uchiki de gozaimasū kara, soto ye mo demasezu, shomotsu bakari mite orimasū tokoro ye,—aru hi Shijō ga tazunete mairimashite,—“Kyō wa, tenki ga yoroshiū gozaimasū kara, Kameido no Gwaryō-bai² ye de-kakete, sono kaeri ni boku no chikazuki Iijima no bessō ye yorimashō,”—to sasoi-dashimashite, fūtari-zure de Gwaryōbai ye mairi, kaeri ni Iijima no bessō ye tachi-yorimashite.

9. KYŪ-YŌ.

Wakai otoko ga fūtari Eri-zen no mise-saki de iki-aimashita tokoro ga, hitori wa awata-dashiku te wo futte, “Kimi ni wa iro-iro o hanashi mo arimasū ga,—ima kyū-yō ga dekite, kitaku suru tokoro desū³ kara, izure kinjitsu o tazune mōshimashō,” to iu to,—dōmo sono yōsu ga hen da kara, hitori wa odorite, “Kyūyō to wa,⁴ go byōnin de mo aru n’desū ka?” to kikumashitara,—hitori wa, warai-nagara: “Ie! kanai ni tanomareta hayari no han-eri wo ima kono mise de kaimashita ga,—tochū de temadotte iru uchi ni ryūkō-okure ni naru to, taihen desū kara, tachi-banashi mo o kotowari mōshimashita no sa!”

¹ The spoon (for mixing medicine) is the Japanese doctor’s emblem, and we have used the expression “write prescriptions” as the nearest equivalent to the Japanese “handling the spoon.” ² A garden at Tokio, famous for its plum-trees. ³ *Lit.*, “I am just on my road home.” ⁴ *Lit.*, “as for (your saying) that (there is) urgent business.”

Translation of Extracts.

1. THE NIGHTINGALE.

Shiba.—I believe I heard the first note of the uguisu¹ in the plum grove yonder: let us go and listen to it.

Takeo.—Did you? How nice! Come along, then, we will go and hear it... [*A little later*] Young lady, have you not been deceiving me? The uguisu does not sing at all.

Shiba.—Yes (it does): a short time since, it sang twice with a lovely voice; that was the reason I called you.

Takeo.—Is that so? I do not, however, quite believe it.

Shiba.—Indeed it really sang a short time since, so let us wait a little and see.

Takeo.—Well, then, we will stay for an hour, and if it should not sing by then, what will you do?

Shiba.—Well, we will do so, and as the heat makes me thirsty, I will go and order a cup of coffee for you.

Takeo.—That is a good idea. I feel as if I should like something to drink.

Shiba.—Well, we have arranged what *I* have got to do, and what will *you* do if the uguisu does sing (after all)?

Takeo.—Yes, it is (arranged), and if it does sing I will go as your messenger.

Shiba.—That will not do at all: that was my intention.

Takeo.—Very well, then, I will do anything you wish.

Shiba.—A short time ago you were reading a letter with something like my name in it: show me the letter.

Takeo.—Very well; if the bird sings you shall see the letter.

Shiba.—You are quite sure?

Takeo.—I will really let you see it.

¹ The "uguisu" is a bird much like the nightingale, but not, scientifically speaking, identical with it.

2. THE LOST WINDFALL.

Once upon a time a drinker suffering from headache on the day following a carousal fell asleep with a napkin tied round his head. He dreamt that he had discovered a cask of *sake*, which pleased him so much that he smacked his lips

before tasting it, and exclaimed: "How delicious! how delicious! This *is* a discovery! It should really be reported to the police, but a windfall like this *sake*—nay! I cannot allow it to go. Um! shall I have a glass?—No, no! I shall lose nothing by waiting until it is warmed." So he was about to heat it, when the noon gun¹ awoke him with a start, upon which he sorrowfully exclaimed: "Oh, what a shame that I did not at once drink it cold!"

¹Mid-day is officially announced in Tokio by discharging a cannon.

3. NOTHING BUT LEAVES.¹

An ignorant farmer had for two or three years grown radishes² with only scanty success, and, attributing the indifferent crops to the negligence of his labourers, he went out into the fields and commenced to dig himself. Whilst working, a labourer chanced to pass by, and seeing the farmer he called out politely: "Oh, master! oh, master! it is shocking to find you labouring like that yourself, instead of your men." [Or, "If you work like that yourself, instead of getting your men to do it, you will have only leaves." (*Ha bakari* means "only leaves"; *habakari* is a polite expression meaning "it is shocking.")]

The farmer, irritated by these words, replied: "You are an impertinent fellow for daring to say to me that when I plant radishes I shall get leaves only." Just at that moment another labourer chanced to pass, and exclaimed: "Indeed, master, you are quite right to be angry, but he did not mean what he said, so it is not worth while noticing it." [Or, "It is an object with neither roots nor leaves." The second man's remark would be still more irritating, since he predicts a failure, not only of roots (*ne*), but also of leaves (*ha*).]

¹This anecdote illustrates the Japanese liking for punning expressions. It will be observed that the puns are on the word *habakari*, and on the expression *Ne mo ha mo nai* = "insignificant," but more literally, "having neither root nor leaf," as explained in the translation. ²More literally, "having radishes grown." *Tsükuraseru* is the causative of *tsükuru* = "to make," hence "to grow" (see p. 60).

4. THE USES OF DOUBT.

The English term "Why?" (in our language *Naze*) is very important, although the expression was scarcely ever employed by the Chinese and Japanese in former times,

and they usually acquiesced, without enquiring further into the matter, on being informed that such and such was the doctrine of Confucius or the opinion advanced by Mencius. At the present time, therefore, when the idea has been put forth that doubt is one of the most important factors towards enlightenment and progress, and when, therefore, Europeans are prone to dwell on the importance of doubt and its benefits in the cause of civilisation, and to justify this statement of theirs by referring to the Chinese and Japanese as examples of peoples for ever unprogressive, on account of their neglect to submit all matters to the scrutiny of doubt—when we hear such theories discussed, and discover ourselves alluded to as instances, we must all confess that the condition of things is undoubtedly unpalatable.

5. THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

During the past few years much attention has been given in European countries to the doctrine of evolution, which demonstrates the mode by which heaven and earth and all things existing therein were formed—the manner in which the world was completed. According to this doctrine, none but the most primitive forms of life existed in the world, and these, under the influence of a suitable environment, developed into the forms now exhibited by our complicated and beautiful world. This suitable environment embraces such matters as natural selection, such points as the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. The doctrine demonstrates minutely the conditions of environment which are beneficial to the development and evolution of living creatures. Now, this influence of environment is exerted not on the physical frames of animals and plants only, but it can also be seen in the development of our intellects. It is the environment which principally decides whether a person will be learned or ignorant. Take two children of equal intellect and capability, and place one of them in a locality where there is not even the most inferior provincial newspaper to be had. Take the other, and place him in Tokio, the centre of civilisation; let him complete his studies at the university, and after five or six years there will exist in the intellects of these two young persons a difference as great almost as that separating heaven and earth.

6. THE THREE-EYED FRIAR.

A *bonze*¹ of a Buddhist temple once invited a friend who was fond of playing *go-bang*, and they sat down to play a game. However, as the proverb says, "fondness begets skill," and to the chagrin of the *bonze* his visitor blocked every single corner of the board. "Ah! if I could only get one side free!" exclaimed the priest, and with these words he made continuous efforts to open out some spaces [*in Japanese*, "eyes"²]. Just then some flies alighted on the top of his head, causing him annoyance, so he scratched his head with the hand in which he held one of the counters, muttering: "If I could only get an open space [*in Japanese*, "eye"] here, very likely the corner would be liberated!"

An extra eye on the top of his head would have changed him into a "three-eyed friar"!

7. A PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. Inoue Kakugorō.—I have a question.

The President.—And the purport of Mr. Inoue's question is——?

Mr. I. K.—The purport of my question is this: could not Mr. Kudō be induced to withdraw his motion, out of regard for liberty? That is my question. (*Voices: "No good! no good!" Other voices: Go on! go on!"*) If you do not listen a little more quietly, you will not understand me. Yes, in truth liberty is an important matter——

Mr. Kudō Kōkan.—If you wish to know if I shall withdraw or not, I may tell you I shall not. If you have any other question——

Mr. I. K.—If you really admit that you despise liberty, what is the use of my wasting any more words? If you show by what you say that you are ignorant of what liberty is, who would think of putting any questions to you?

Mr. K. K.—If you have no question, well and good.

The President.—I intend taking a vote as to whether this is to be regarded as an urgency motion. I ask those gentlemen who consider that Mr. Kudō's motion should be regarded as an urgency motion to stand up. (*A minority rose.*) I find that there is a minority. (*Clapping of hands.*)

¹ *Bonze*, Buddhist priest. ² It must be borne in mind that *me* means both "open space" and "eye."

8. THE PLUM-BLOSSOMS.

Now there was a man of the name of Shijō, who for a long time had been family doctor to the Iijimas. As a matter of fact, however, he was a chatterbox and a charlatan, —one of those who write no prescriptions from regard for the safety of their patients,—one who carried in his pocket-book such materials as apparatus for sleight-of-hand tricks, or paper masks for mimicry, instead of pills or powders which are usually kept by any ordinary doctor.

Well, this doctor had a friend, an unattached *samurai*¹ named Shinzaburō, living on the proceeds arising from land and house property at Shimizu-dani. He was by nature a handsome fellow, as yet a bachelor although already twenty-one years old, and so bashful that he would not go out, but spent his whole time in reading.

Shijō called upon him one day, and said: "As the weather is so fine to-day, suppose we go and view the plum-blossoms at Kameido, and on the way back call in at the villa of my friend Iijima." So saying, he led him away, and they went together to inspect the plum-blossoms, after which, on the way home, they called in at Iijima's villa.

9. A MATTER OF URGENCY.

Two young men having met by chance near a draper's store, one of them waved his hand hastily, exclaiming: "I have a lot to talk to you about, but as I am called home on an urgent matter, our chat must be put off for a day or two, when I will look in at your house." The other, impressed by his friend's strange agitation, enquired as to the nature of this important business—whether, for instance, any of the family had fallen ill. "Oh, no!" responded the other, with a laugh. "I have just been buying here a kerchief which my wife instructed me to obtain for her, and my reason for saying that I could not stay to talk to you just now is that it would be a terrible thing if she were to fall behind the fashion whilst I was loitering on the road."

¹ *Samurai*, a gentleman of the military caste under the feudal system.

Part III. VOCABULARIES.*

Japanese-English.

NOTE.—(1) All verbs appearing in the following Vocabulary are of the First Conjugation, unless marked (2), or, *Irregular*.

(2) It has not been deemed necessary to state the part of speech in most cases, as the English words sufficiently indicate it.

ABBREVIATIONS: (*adj.*), adjective; (*intr.*), intransitive; (*irr.*), irregular; (*neg.*), negative; (*n.*), noun; (*tr.*), transitive.

ABI

Abiru (2), *to bathe*.
abumi, *stirrup*.
abunai, *perilous*.
achi or *achira*, *there*.
agaru, *to get up, to mount*;
to clear (of the weather).
ageba, *wharf*.
ageru (2), *to lift up, raise*.
ago, *chin*.
ai, *deep blue, indigo*.
aida, *time, interval, while*.
aida-gara, *relationship, connection*.
aisatsu, *answer, response, acknowledgment, salutation*.
aisatsu suru, *to answer, salute*.
aisuru (*irr.*), *to love*.
aite, *companion; party (to a transaction); opponent (in ajiwai, flavour, taste. [a game])*.
aka-daiko, *radish*.
akagane, *copper*.
akai, *red, brown*.
aka-nasu, *tomato*.
akambō, *baby*.
akari, *a light*. [*adj.*]
akarui, *light (as opp. to dark)*.
ake-gata, *day-break*.
akeru (2), *to open (tr.)*

AMI

aki, *autumn*.
akinai-suru, *to deal in*.
akinai, *commerce, trade*.
akinau, *to trade*.
akindo, *merchant, dealer*.
akippoi, *changeable, fickle*.
akiraka (*na*), *undoubted, evident, easily understood*.
akiraka ni, *clearly*.
akke ni torareru (2), *to be astounded*. [*lence*.]
akkō, *abuse, reproach, inso-*
aku, *immoral conduct, de-*
aku, *to open (intr.)* [*pravity*.]
akubi suru, *to yawn*.
akūtō, *scoundrel, rogue*.
amai, *sweet*.
amari, *too, too much*;
(with a neg.)—not very.
amaru, *to surpass, exceed*.
ambai ga warui, *unwell*.
ame, *rain*.
ame ga furu, *to rain*.
ame ni naru, *to begin raining*.
Amerika, *America (or U.S.A.)*
Amerika-jin, *an American*.
Amerika no, *American (adj.)*
ami, *net*. [(with net).]
ami wo utsu, *to catch fish*

* For rules of pronunciation and examples see pp. 11 to 15.

AN

an, a judgment; draft, bill.
 ana, cavern, cavity, tunnel.
 anadoru, to reproach, mock at.
 andon, lamp (with paper sides).
 ane, elder sister.
 ani (ki), elder brother.
 anjiru (2), to be anxious.
 annai, guidance, a guide.
 annai suru, to guide.
 ano, that (adj.)
 ano hito, he, she.
 anshin suru, to be free from
 an-yo, feet. [anxiety, at ease.
 anzu, apricot.
 aoi, blue, green.
 aomono, greens (vegetables).
 arai, rough.
 arare, hail (noun). [gale.
 arashi, tempest, hurricane,
 arasoi, argument, dispute.
 arasou, to argue, dispute.
 aratamaru, to be mended,
 altered, put in order.
 aratameru (2), to mend, re-
 arau, to wash. [adjust, alter.
 arawareru (2), to make one's self
 known, appear, come forth.
 arawasu, to disclose, reveal.
 ari, ant. [you!
 arigatō (gozarimasū), thank
 arisama, state (condition).
 aruji, host, master of the house.
 aruku, to walk.
 asa, hemp.
 asa, morning.
 asagi, light green, light blue.
 asa-han, breakfast.
 asai, shallow.
 asatte, the day after to-morrow.
 ase, perspiration
 ase ga deru, to perspire.

AYA

ashi, foot, leg.
 ashi no yubi, the toes.
 ashita, to-morrow. [ing.
 ashita no asa, to-morrow morn-
 asobi, a game [amuse one's self.
 asobu, asubu, to play, to
 asūko, there
 asuko kara, thence
 asūko ye, thither [grant.
 ataeru (2), to bestow, concede,
 atai, price, worth
 atama, head (of body).
 atarashii, fresh, new.
 atari, vicinity.
 atarimae, usually, generally.
 atarimae no, usual; suitable,
 convenient, proper.
 atatameru (2), to heat (tr.).
 ate, trust, confidence.
 ate ni naru, to be trustworthy.
 ate ni suru, to confide in, rely
 on
 ateru (2), to hit. [share.
 ate-hameru, to portion out,
 ato, consequence, effect; after-
 wards; the remainder.
 atsui, hot; thick (in dimension).
 atsūkau, to manage, take upon
 one's self. [ness.
 atsūsa, warmth, heat; thick-
 atsūmaru, to gather together
 (intr.). [gether (tr.).
 atsūmeru (2), to gather to-
 atsuraeru (2), to order (at shop),
 au, to meet, agree, suit. [d.c.).
 awaseru (2), to cause to meet,
 (hence) to join. [ened.
 awatadashii, excited, fright-
 awateru (2), to get excited,
 frightened. [mistake.
 ayamatsu, to err, make a

BAG

Bagu-ya, saddler.
 baishū, a purchase, something bought.
 baishū suru, to buy.
 baka, a foolish person.
 baka na; baka-rashii, foolish, ridiculous. [less.
 bakari, only, about, more or
 bakageta koto, foolishness.
 bakarashii, foolish.
 bake (-mono), ghost, spectre.
 bambutsu, the established
 order of things, Nature.
 bam-meshi, evening meal, (late)
 dinner.
 ban, night, evening.
 ban, sentry, watch, guard.
 banchi, number (of a building),
 street-number.
 bandzuke, playbill, programme.
 bantō, manager, chief clerk.
 ban wo suru, to be on guard.
 bari, abuse, scurrilous language
 bari suru, to abuse, slander.
 basha, a carriage.
 bassuru, (irr.), to punish.
 bata, butter.
 bāya, an old lady, "granny."
 bemmei, explanation, illustration.
 bemmei suru, to explain thor-
 oughly, make clear.
 benjiru (2), to argue about,
 discuss.
 benkō, fluency (in speech).
 benkō no yoi, fluent (in speech).
 benkyō, industry, application,
 perseverance.
 benri, convenience, suitability.
 benri no yoi; benri (na),
 convenient, suitable.

BUR

benri no warui, inconvenient,
 unsuitable.
 berabō (-me), a villain, rogue.
 bessō, villa. [larity.
 betsu, a difference, dissimi-
 betsudan no, special.
 betsu ni, differently, especially.
 betsu no, different, not alike.
 bettō, groom.
 bifu-teki, beefsteak. ["beer."
 biiru, beer (corruption of
 bijin, a beauty (woman).
 bimbō, indigence, want. [want.
 bimbō na, needy, indigent, in
 bin, bottle.
 birōdo, velvet.
 bō, a cudgel, club, stick.
 bōeki, business, commerce.
 bōenkyō, telescope.
 bon, tray, salver.
 bon-yari, weariness, (ehnu).
 bon yari shita, stupid (dazed).
 bōshi, hat, cap.
 botan, button.
 botan no ana, buttonhole.
 bōtetsu, rod-iron.
 buchi taosu, to fell, prostrate.
 buchōhō, clumsiness (gaucher-
 buchōhō na, clumsy. [ie.)
 budō, grapes.
 budō-shu, wine.
 buki, weapon.
 bummei, civilisation, refine-
 ment of manners, &c.
 bummei na, enlightened, civi-
 lised, cultured. [deal out.
 bumpai suru, (irr.) to allot,
 bun, a part.
 burei, discourtesy, incivility.
 burei na, impertinent, rude,
 vulgar.

BUS

bushō, (na), *lazy, slovenly.*
 buta, *pig.*
 buta no niku, *pork.*
 butsu, *to thrash, hit.*
 byō, *tack (small nail).*
 byōki, *a disease.*
 byōki (na), *ill, sick.*
 byōnin, *a sick person, a patient.*

Cha, *tea.*

cha-ba-take, *tea-plantation.*
 chabukuro, *tea-chest.*
 cha-ire, *tea-caddy.*
 chakūsuru (*irr.*), *to arrive.*
 cha-nomi-jawan, *tea-cup.*
 chanto, *quietly.*
 chanto shīta, *quiet.*
 cha-saji, *teaspoon.*
 chashi, *tea-grower.*
 cha-shōnin, *tea-dealer.*
 chawan, *tea-cup, basin.*
 cha wo ireru, *to make tea.*
 cha-ya, *tea-house.*
 chi *blood.*
 chi ga deru, *to bleed (intr.).*
 chichi, *a father.*
 chichi, *milk.*
 chie, *wisdom, sagacity.*
 chigai, *an error, difference.*
 chigau, *to be mistaken.*
 chiisai; chiisa na, *small.*
 chikagoro, *of late, recently.*
 chikai, *near.*
 chikai uchi, *soon.*
 chikara, *strength.*
 chikaro wo tsūkusū, *to strive earnestly, try hard.*
 chikazuki, *a near friend; friendship.* [*brute.*]
 chikushō, *a (lower) animal, a*
 chinsen, *fare (charge).*

DAI

chiri, *dust.*
 chizu, *a map.*
 chō, *butterfly.* [120 yds.]
 chō, *a measure of length (about*
 chō, *a million.*
 chōai, *love.*
 chōai suru, *to love.*
 chōbatsu, *punishment.*
 chōbatsu suru, *to punish.*
 chōchaku suru (*irr.*), *to thrash.*
 chōchin, *lantern.*
 chōdo, *exactly, just.*
 chōhō, *usefulness, convenience.*
 chōhō na, *useful, convenient.*
 chokki, *waistcoat.*
 chō tsugai, *a hinge, joint.*
 chōzu-bachi; chōzu-darai, *a wash-hand basin.*
 chūi, *helpfulness, care.*
 chūi suru, *to pay attention.*
 chūmon, *a command, an order*
 (*at a shop, &c.*). [*stoppage.*]
 chūshi, *a discontinuance, a*
 chūshin, *centre.*

Dai (*in compounds*), *large, great, very.*

dai, *table.*
 dai, *a generation, reign.*
 Dai-Buritania, *Great Britain.*
 daibu, *a large quantity, much.*
 daichi, *the floor, ground.*
 dai-chō, *ledger.*
 dai-dokoro, *a kitchen.*
 daidzu, *haricot-beans.*
 dai-gennin, *lawyer.*
 daigen-nin, *attorney.* [*place.*]
 dai ichi ni, *firstly, in the first*
 daiji, *importance.* [*quence.*]
 daiji na, *important, of conse-*
 daiji ni suru, *to tend carefully.*

DAI

daikai, *the open sea.*
 daiku, *joiner, carpenter.*
 dairi-nin, *agent.* [fond.
 dai sūki, *liking much, very*
 dajaku (na), *idle.*
 damaru, *to be silent.*
 damasu, *to cheat.* [tion.
 dampan, *consultation, delibera-*
 dan, *a step, pace.*
 dan-dan, *gradually.* [sel.
 dangi, *oration, sermon; coun-*
 dangō, *consultation.*
 dangō suru, *to take counsel.*
 danjiru (2), *to consult.*
 danki, *warmth, heat.*
 danna, *a master.*
 darake, *covered, smeared with.*
 dasu, *to place outside, take out.*
 de-au, *to meet, come across.*
 de-guchi, *an outlet, way out.*
 de kakeru, *to go forth, go out.*
 de-kakeru (2), *to set out, start*
 dempō, *telegram.* [away.
 denki, *electricity.*
 denki-to, *electric light.*
 denshin - kyoku, *telegraph-*
office.
 denwa, *telephone.* [out.
 deru (2), *to issue forth, come*
 de shabaru, *to jut out (intr.).*
 deshi, *student, pupil.*
 do, *an occasion, a time, as*
ichi-do, once.
 dō, *how?*
 dō de mo, *anyhow.*
 dobu, *ditch.*
 dōbutsu, *animal.*
 dochi? *or dochira? where?*
 dōgu, *utensil.*
 dōgu-ya, *a second-hand store;*
a keeper of second-hand
goods.

ENZ

Doitsu, *Germany.*
 Doitsu-jin, *a German.*
 Doitsu no, *German (adj.).*
 doko? *where?*
 dokoera? *whereabouts?*
 doko kara? *whence?*
 doko made? *how far?*
 doku, *poison.* [some.
 doku ni naru, *to be unwhole-*
 domburi, *basin (small).*
 donata? *who?*
 dono? *which? (adj.).*
 dono kurai? *how much?*
 dore? *which? (pron.).*
 dore-dake? *what amount?*
 dorobō, *thief.*
 dōsuru (irr.), *to be agitated.*
 dote, *slope, embankment.*
 doyōbi, *Saturday.*

E, *picture, sketch.*
 e, *handle (of tool).*
 eda, *a bough, branch.*
 efu, *label (tag).*
 egaku, *to paint (pictures).*
 Eigo, *English (language).*
 Ei (koku), *England.*
 ekaki, *an artist, painter.*
 eki-chō, *station-master.*
 eki-fu, *railway-porter.*
 empitsu, *pencil, crayon.*
 empō, *at a great distance.*
 empō na, *far away, distant.*
 engin-mame, *French-beans.*
 ennichi, *a fair; festive day.*
 enryo, *bashful, diffident.*
 enryo suru, *to be bashful,*
diffident.
 ensoku, *picnic, excursion.*
 enzetsu, *oration, lecture.*
 enzetsū suru, *to make a speech,*
lecture.

ERA

erabu, to select.
 eru, to choose.
 eshaku, bow; apology.
 eshaku wo suru, to bow; to
 apologise.

[ignorant of.

Fu-annai, unacquainted with,
 fuben, inconvenience.

fuben na, inconvenient.

fuda, ticket.

[usual.

fudan no, general, common,
 fuda wo tsukeru, to label. [ing.

fude, pen.

fueru (2), to increase (intr.).

fujin, a lady.

fūkai, deep.

fūku, to wipe.

fūkumu, to enclose within,
 to include, to contain.

fūkuro, a bag.

fumi-hazusu, to stagger,
 stumble.

[ness.

fu-mimochi, evil, vice, wicked-
 fumi-shimeru, to walk firmly.

fumu, to step on.

[minute.

fun, fraction; tenth part; a
 funadzumi-shōsho, bill-of-lad-
 funa-watashi, ferry.

[ing

funē, ship, boat (any kind).

funinjō, unkindness, harsh
 treatment.

furaneru shatsū, flannel-shirt.

Fūransu, France.

Fūransu-jin, Frenchman.

Fūransu no, French (adj.).

fureru (2), to touch. [of snow.

furi, a downpour of rain; fall

furi, demeanour; gait.

furo, bath.

furu, to wave, brandish.

furueru (2), to shake, tremble.

GEN

furui, old (used of things only).

furukusai, stale.

furute, second-floor.

furuu, to shake (tr.).

fūsagaru, to be full up,

obstructed.

[bed.

fūseru (2), to recline, retire to

fūsetsu, report (rumour).

fū-shi-awase na, sad, unhappy.

fūshigi na, miraculous,

strange, curious.

fūshin, doubt.

fūshin, erection, building.

fūshin ni omou, to doubt.

fū-shinsetsu (na), cruel, unkind.

fūshōchi, objection, dissent.

fūshōchi wo iu, to object. [tr.

fūsuru, to submit, surrender

fūto, all at once, suddenly;

accidentally.

fūtotta, stout, obese.

futsū (no), common, general.

fuyasu, to augment (tr.).

fuyu, winter.

[absent.

fuzai, away from home,

Gakko, college, school.

gakkwa, subject of study,

branch of learning pursued.

gaku, learning, science.

gakumon, study, application.

gakumon suru, to study.

gakūsha, savant, learned man.

gakūtai, band (of musicians).

gaman, patience.

gaman suru, to be patient.

garasu, glass.

gehin (na), low (vulgar).

gejo, a female servant.

genan, a male servant.

gen-in, origin, source.

GEN

genkin, *cash, ready money.*
 genkwa (n), *porch, entrance.*
 genron, *discussion, speech.*
 genzai, *now, at present.*
 geppu, *monthly instalment.*
 geshiku-ya, *boarding-house.*
 getsuyōbi, *Monday.*
 gimu, *obligation, duty.*
 gin, *silver.*
 ginen, *suspicion, doubt.*
 ginkō, *bank (for money).*
 ginkō no shinyō-hoshō-jō,
letter of credit.
 ginkō-sha, *banker.*
 ginkō shihei, *bank-note.*
 gin-zaiku, *silverware.*
 giron, *argument.*
 giyaman, *glass (noun).*
 go, *five.*
 gochisō, *a feast.*
 gogo, *afternoon.*
 go-gwatsu, *May (month).*
 gohan, *food; rice.*
 gōhon-ginkō, *jointstock bank.*
 go-jū, *fifty.*
 goke, *widow.*
 goku, *extremely, very.*
 gozen, *forenoon.*
 gu, *stupid, dull.*
 gujin, *blockhead, dull person.*
 gurai, *roughly, approximately.*
 gururi, *around.*
 gutto, *suddenly.*
 gwaikoku, *abroad, foreign
parts.*
 gwaikoku-jin, *foreigner.*
 gwaikoku no, *foreign.*
 gwaitō, *great coat, surtout.*
 gyō, *occupation, work.*
 gyosha, *driver of a carriage.*
 gyū (-niku), *beef.*

HAN

Ha, *leaf (of plant).* [*toothache.*
 ha, *tooth; ha ga itai, I have*
 haba, *width.*
 haba no hiroi, *wide.* [*fear.*
 habakaru, *to be ashamed; to*
 habikoru, *to spread (intr.).*
 hachi, *bee; wasp.*
 hachi, *eight.*
 hachi-gwatsu, *August.*
 hachi-jū, *eighty.*
 haeru (2), *to grow (intr.).*
 hagaki, *post-card.*
 hagane, *steel.*
 hai, *a fly (insect).*
 hairi kūchi, *entrance, way in.*
 hairu, *to enter.*
 haitatsu nin, *postman.*
 hai-tō-kin, *dividend (onshares).*
 haji, *the end, edge, ledge of
any object.*
 hajimari, *the commencement.*
 hajimaru, *to commence (intr.).*
 hajimeru (2), *to commence (tr.).*
 hakujō suru, *to acknowledge
(confess).*
 hako, *a box.*
 hakobu, *to carry, convey.*
 haku, *to sweep.*
 hakurai, *brought from abroad.*
 hakurai-hin, *an imported*
 han, *meal (food), rice.* [*article.*
 hana, *flower; blossom.*
 hana-fūki, *pocket-handkerchief.*
 hanahadashii, *extreme, ex-*
 hana-ike, *flower-vase.* [*cessive.*
 hana-muko, *bridegroom.*
 hana-yome, *bride.*
 hana, *nose.*
 hanashi, *story, tale.*
 hanasu, *to tell, say, speak.*
 hane, *feather; wing.*

HAR

hara, *a moor.*
 harai, *a payment.*
 harai-nin, *payer (of money-order, &c.).*
 hara-obi, *saddle-girth. [temper.*
 hara wo tateru, *to get into a*
 hari, *pin; needle.*
 hasami, *scissors.*
 hasan-nin, *a bankrupt.*
 hashi, *a bridge.*
 hashiru, *to run.*
 hataraku, *to work.*
 hateru (2), *to finish, end (intr.).*
 hato, *pigeon.*
 hau, *to creep.*
 hayai, *early, soon; quick.*
 haya-tsūkegi, *a match (for*
 hei, *hedge, fence. [striking.*
 heishi, *soldier.*
 heizei (no), *usual, common.*
 hen na, *curious, strange.*
 hen, *vicinity, locality.*
 henji, *a reply.*
 henkyaku suru, *to repay.*
 hentō, *a reply.*
 hentō suru, *to reply. [tr.]*
 herasu, *to lessen, make smaller*
 heru, *to lessen, grow smaller*
 hi, *the sun; a day. [intr.]*
 hi no de, *sunrise.*
 hi no iri, *sunset.*
 hi, *fire.*
 hidoi, *severe, unkind.*
 hidoi me ni awaseru, *to treat*
 higashi, *east. [unkindly.]*
 hige, *the beard.*
 hiji, *elbow. [dinary.]*
 hijō (na), *uncommon, extraor-*
 hikaru, *to sparkle, shine.*
 hiki-fuda, *advertisement, notice*
 (circular, &c.).

HOB

hikkuri-kaesu, *to overturn,*
 upset.
 hiku, *to draw, pull, drag.*
 hikui, *low (not lofty).*
 hima, *interval, spare time.*
 hima wo yaru, *to send away,*
 dismiss.
 himo, *lace (of boot).*
 hineru, *to twist (tr.).*
 hinkō, *behaviour.*
 hinkō no ii, *well-behaved,*
 moral, upright.
 hinoshi, *(smoothing-)iron.*
 hin-shitsū, *quality (of goods).*
 hirattai, *flat.*
 hira-ya, *bungalow (one storied*
 house).
 hiroi, *broad.*
 hiromaru, *to spread (intr.).*
 hiromeru (2), *to spread (tr.).*
 hirou, *to pick up, find.*
 hiru (2), *to dry (intr.).*
 hiru, *noon; daytime.*
 hiru sugi, *afternoon.*
 hisashii, *long (of time).*
 hissori to, *tranquil; deserted.*
 hisuru (irr.), *to compare.*
 hītai, *brow, forehead.*
 hīto, *person, human being.*
 hīto me, *public notice.*
 hito-sashi-yubi, *fore-finger.*
 hitsuji no choppu, *mutton chop.*
 hitsuji no niku, *mutton.*
 hitsuyō (na), *indispensable.*
 hiya, *cold.*
 hiyori, *the weather.*
 hiza, *knee.*
 hizuke, *date (time).*
 hō, *a law, custom, rule.*
 hō, *cheeks.*
 hōbō, *everywhere, on all sides.*

HOC

hōchō, *knife*.
 hoeru (2), *to bark*.
 hōken-ryō, *premium of insurance*.
 hoko, *fork*. [ance.
 homae sen, *sailing-ship*.
 home, *praise*.
 homeru (2), *to praise*.
 hon, *true; quite (generally used)*.
 hone, *a bone*. [with the affix no)
 honō, *a flame*.
 hontō, *truth*.
 hon-ya, *bookshop; bookseller*.
 hon-yaku, *translation*.
 hon-yaku suru, *to translate*.
 hori, *canal, ditch*.
 horo, *hood (of jinrikisha)*.
 horobiru (2), *to be ruined*.
 horobosu, *to ruin or overthrow*.
 horu, *to dig; to carve*.
 hōru, *to throw*.
 hoshii, *wishful, desirous*.
 hoshō-nin, *guarantee (person)*.
 hoshō-ryō, *guarantee (money)*.
 hosoi, *fine (slender)*.
 hosoi, *narrow*.
 hoso-nagai, *slim, slender*.
 hossuru (irr.), *to wish*.
 hosu, *to dry (tr.)*.
 hotondo, *almost, nearly (with*
 hōyū, *friend*. [neg.), *scarcely*.
 hōzu, *termination; limit*.
 hyakūshō, *a farmer; rustic,*
countryman.
 hyōban, *report, rumour*.
 hyōban wo suru, *to gossip*.
Ichiban-yoi, *first-rate*.
 ichigo, *strawberry*.
 ie, *house*.
 ie no uchi, *indoors*.
 Igirisu, *England*.

ITS

Igirisu-jin, *Englishman*.
 Igirisu no, *English*.
 ii-wake, *an excuse*.
 ijiru, *to interfere, annoy*.
 ikioi, *strength, power, force*.
 ikiru (2), *to live*.
 ima, *now*. [time.
 ima ni itatte, *by now, by this*
 ima-imashii, *unpleasant, dis-*
agreeable.
 imashimeru (2), *to find fault*
 imo, *potato*. [with; warn.
 inaka, *country (as opp. to*
 inki-tsubo, *inkstand*. [town.
 inochi, *life*.
 inshi, *postage-stamp*.
 inu, *dog*. [versal.
 ippan (no), *widespread, uni-*
 ireru (2), *to insert; to make*
tea.
 iri-kunda, *intricate, involved*.
 iro, *colour*.
 iro-iro (no), *all kinds*.
 ironna, *various; every kind*.
 iru, *to enter*.
 iru (2), *to shoot*.
 irui, *clothing, apparel*.
 isha, *doctor (medical)*.
 ishi, *stone (n.)*.
 ishi-bei, *stone wall*.
 isogashii, *occupied, busy*.
 isogu, *to hurry*.
 issakujitsu, *the day before*
 isu, *chair*. [yesterday.
 itai, *painful (physically)*.
 itameru (2), *to cause pain, to*
hurt (physically).
 itami, *pain (phys.)*.
 ito, *a string, thread, filament*.
 itou, *to avoid, to shun*.
 itsuwari, *a falsehood*.

IWA

iwashi, *sardines*.
 iyagaru, *to hate, dislike*.
 iye-nushi, *landlord (of house)*.
 izumi, *spring of water; fountain*.
Jama, *hindrance, obstruction*.
 jama suru, *to interfere*.
 jami, *jam (preserves)*.
 ji, *earth, ground*.
 ji, *hour, time*.
 jibiki, *dictionary*.
 jihaku suru, *to confess, to own*.
 jijitsu, *a fact*.
 jiki (ni), *immediately*.
 jimén, *a plot of land*.
 jin, *human being, person*.
 jinka, *a house for human beings*.
 ji-nushi, *landlord (ground-)*.
 jinryoku suru (*irr.*), *to do one's best, try earnestly*.
 jisuru (*irr.*), *to refuse*.
 jitensha, *bicycle*.
 jitsu, *truth*.
 jitsu no, *true*.
 jiyū, *liberty, freedom*.
 jiyū na, *free*.
 jō, *a lock (fastening)*.
 jō wo orosu, *to lock*. [*robust*].
 jōbu (na), *firm, strong*;
 jōbukuro, *an envelope*.
 jōdan, *droll story, joke*.
 jōdan wo iu, *to joke*.
 jōki, *vapour, steam*.
 jōkisen, *steam-vessel*.
 jōkisha, *railway*.
 jōmae, *lock (on box, door, &c.)*.
 jōmae-ya, *locksmith*.
 jorei ni hansoku suru, *to infringe (regulations)*.
 jōzu (na), *clever, skilful*.
 juban, *shirt*.

KAK

jūbun, *quite; ample, sufficient*.
 jū-gwatsu, *October*.
 jū-ichi-gwatsu, *November*.
 jūkazei, *ad valorem duty*.
 juku shita, *ripe (of fruit)*.
 juku tetsū, *wrought-iron*.
 jumoku, *tree*.
 jū-ni-gwatsu, *December*.
 jungo, *order, turn, sequence*.
 junsā, *policeman*.
 junsui na, *pure (unadulterated)*.
 jūrai, *up to the present*,
 [hitherto].
Kaban, *portmanteau*.
 kabe, *a mud wall*.
 kabéji, *cabbage*.
 kabu, *turnip*.
 kado, *corner; gate*.
 kado-guchi, *gateway*.
 kaeru, *to return, go away (intr.)*
 kaeru (2), *to change, exchange*
 (tr.). [(tr.)].
 kaesu, *to return, give back*.
 kagami, *looking-glass*.
 kage, *shadow, reflection*;
 kagi, *key*. [*influence*].
 kagi-hana, *keyhole*.
 kahe, *coffee*.
 kai, *a shell*. [*facing sea*].
 kaigan-dōri, *Bund (street)*.
 kaijō-hoken, *marine insurance*.
 kaijō-no, *marine (adj.)*.
 kaïmono, *a purchase, something*.
 kakamono, *hardware*. [*bought*].
 kakaru, *to hang (intr.)*.
 kakato, *the heel*. [*fragment*].
 kake, *a portion broken off*,
 kake-au, *to arrange about,*
bargain, discuss.
 kakeru (2), *to run; to hang*
 (tr.); *to put*.

KAK

kaki-tsūke, *note, account, memorandum.*
 kaku, *to write.*
 kakureru (2), *to hide (intr.).*
 kakūshi, *pocket.*
 kakūsu, *to hide (tr.).*
 kaku-zatō, *loaf-sugar.*
 kami, *hair of head; kami-yui, hair-dresser.*
 kami, *above, upper.*
 kami, *paper.*
 kami-ire, *pocket-book.*
 kami-maki-tabako, *cigarette.*
 kampeki, *natural disposition;*
 kamu, *to bite.* [temper.
 kanadzuchi, *hammer.*
 kanadzuchide utsu, *to hammer.*
 kanarazu, *without doubt, certainly.*
 kanau, *to agree, correspond with; to succeed.*
 kane, *money; metal.*
 kane-ire, *purse.*
 kane-mochi, *a wealthy man.*
 kane, *bell.*
 kaneru (2), *to be unable.*
 kangae, *deliberation, thought; intention.*
 kangaeru (2), *to consider, deliberate upon.*
 kanjō-bi, *pay-day.*
 kanjō, *bill, note (account).*
 kannin, *patience.*
 kannin suru, *to have patience.*
 kanshaku-mochi, *irritable, easily angered.*
 kanshin, *amazement, wonder; admiration.*
 kanshin suru, *to wonder at;*
 kanzashi, *hair-pin.* [admire.
 kao, *the countenance, face.*

KAW .

kara, *a collar.*
 kara (na), *empty, void.*
 karada *body (of any living*
 karashi, *mustard.* [being.
 karasu-mugi, *oats.*
 karei, *plaice (fish).*
 kari-nushi, *debtor.*
 kariru (2), *to hire; to borrow.*
 kari suru, *to hunt; to shoot.*
 karui, *light (not heavy).*
 karuko, *a light porter.*
 kasa, *parasol, umbrella, broad sun-hat.*
 kasa, *amount, quantity.*
 kasabatta, *bulky.*
 kasanaru, *to be repeated; to be heaped up.* [up.
 kasaneru (2), *to repeat, heap*
 kashi-kin, *a loan.*
 kashira, *the head, chief; a*
 kashi (wa), *oak-tree.* [superior.
 kassai, *encouragement, applause.*
 kasu, *to lend, let (on hire).*
 kata, *shoulder.*
 katachi, *form, shape.*
 kata-gata, *simultaneously, at the same time as.*
 katai, *firm, stiff, hard; honest, strict, severe.*
 katō, *plebeian; third class (on railway, &c.).*
 katsu, *to win, vanquish.*
 katte, *will, choice; convenience; kitchen.*
 kau, *to buy.*
 kawa, *hide (skin).*
 kawa, *bark, rind, skin, peel; leather.*
 kawaite iru, *to be dry.*
 kawaku, *to dry, get dry.*

KAW

kawaru, to change (*intr.*).
 kawase tegata, draft, bill of exchange.
 kayou, to go to and fro; to kazari, an ornament. [*attend.*]
 kazariya, jeweller.
 kaze, the wind.
 kaze wo hiku, to take cold.
 kazoeru (2), to reckon, count.
 kazu, a number.
 kazu-ji, figure (number).
 ke, a hair (human); wool.
 kega, a cut, wound.
 kega suru, to be wounded, to injure one's self.
 keiko, practice.
 keiko wo suru, to practise.
 keikwaku, design, intention.
 keisatsūsho, police-station.
 keisatsūkwan, police-officer.
 kekkō (na), magnificent.
 kekomi, seat (of jinrikisha).
 kembun suru, to inspect.
 kemmaku, the face, features.
 kemuri, smoke.
 kenkwa, a dispute, quarrel.
 kenkwa suru, to quarrel.
 kenkyū, enquiry, research.
 kenkyū suru, to enquire into, investigate.
 kennon, peril, danger. [*gerous.*]
 kennon na, perilous, dangerous.
 kenri, privilege, right.
 kensa-nin, inspector.
 keru (2), to kick; to outstrip.
 kesa, this morning.
 keshikaran, ridiculous, absurd.
 kesshite, undoubtedly, certainly (with neg.) never.
 kessuru (*irr.*) to decide.
 kesu, to extinguish.

KIR

ketto, rug, blanket.
 ki, tree; wood (the substance).
 kibisho, teapot.
 kibō, a wish, desire.
 kibō suru, to request, desire.
 kibun ga warui, to feel ill.
 kido, small door, wicket.
 ki iroi, yellow.
 kiito, silk (raw).
 kikai, a machine.
 kikasuru (2), to inform.
 kiki ni yaru, to send to enquire.
 kiki-tsūkeru, to notice, observe.
 kikō, temperature; climate.
 kiku, to pay heed, hear. [*hear.*]
 kiku-gurushii, disagreeable (to kimaru, to be fixed).
 kimeru (2), to decide, fix.
 kimi, feelings.
 kimi ga warui, to feel ill; to be frightened. [*on clothes.*]
 kimono wo kiru, to dress, put on.
 kin, gold, money.
 kin, pound (weight.)
 kinchaku, purse.
 kinjiru (2), to prohibit.
 kinki, joy.
 kinō, yesterday.
 ki no kiita, to be sharp-witted.
 ki no mi, berry; a fruit.
 kinsatsu, paper money.
 kinsen; kinsu, money.
 kinu, silk.
 kinu-ito, silk thread.
 kin-yōbi, Friday.
 ki-ō (no), former, of old, past.
 kippu, ticket.
 kippu no uridokoro, booking-office. [*aversion to.*]
 kirau, to detest, have an

KIR

KOT

kirei (na), *clean ; neat ; pretty*.
 kireru (2), *to cut, snap (intr.)*.^{*}
 kiri, *fog*.
 kiru, *to cut ; to kill*.
 kiru (2), *to wear, to don*.
 kiseru, *pipe (smoking)*.
 kisha no ni-guruma, *luggage-
van (on railway)*.
 kita, *north*.
 kitai (na), *odd, curious*.
 kitanai ; kitanarashii, *dirty*.
 kitte, *stamp, ticket*.
 kitto, *without fail, positively*.
 ki wo tsūkeru, *to pay attention*.
 ki-yō (na), *skilful, clever*.
 kizu, *damage (injury)*.
 kizukai, *anxiety*.
 kōbe, *the head*.
 koboshi, *slop-basin*.
 kobosu, *to spill (tr.)*.
 kobune, *boat*.
 kochi ; kochira, *here*.
 kōdai (na), *immense, huge*.
 kōdan, *a lecture*.
 koe, *the voice*.
 koe wo kakeru, *to cry out*.
 ko gatana, *penknife*,
 kogitte, *cheque*.
 kogoto wo iu, *to scold*.
 kōhei (na), *equitable, fair*.
 koi, *firm, strong ; thick (of
ko-ishi, a small stone. [liquids])*.
 kojiki, *beggar*.
 koko, *here*.
 kōkoku, *an advertisement*.
 kokoro-mochi, *the feelings*.
 kokoro-zuku, *to observe*.
 kōkwai, *regret, remorse*.
 kōkwai suru, *to regret*.

komakai ; komaka (na), *small*,
 komaka ni, *in detail*. [*minute*.
 kōman, *conceit, pride*.
 kōman na, *conceited, proud*.
 komaru, *to be nonplussed, in*
 komban, *to-night*. [*a fix*.
 komeru (2), *to cram into*.
 komori, *nurse, governess*.
 komoru, *to be enclosed, shut in*.
 kon, *deep blue*.
 kona, *flour, fine powder*.
 konaida, *a short time ago,
recently*.
 kondate, *menu, bill of fare*.
 konnichi, *to-day*.
 kono, *this (adj.)*. [*after*.
 kono nochi, *henceforth, here-
konomu, to be fond of, to like*.
 koppu, *glass, tumbler*.
 koraeru, *to bear, support,
endure*.
 kōre-furaoru, *cauliflower*.
 kōri, *ice*.
 korobasu, *to roll (tr.)*,
 korobu, *to roll (intr.) ; to fail*
 korosu, *to kill*. [*down*.
 kōru, *to freeze (intr.)*.
 kōseki, *merit, efficiency*.
 kōseki no aru, *efficient*.
 koshi wo kakeru, *to sit down*.
 koshiraeru (2), *to prepare*.
 koshō, *pepper*.
 koshō wo iū, *to object*.
 kōshū, *the public*.
 kosui, *a lake*.
 kosuru, *to rub*.
 kotae, *answer, reply*.
 kotaeru (2), *to reply*.
 kotoba wo kaesu, *to retort*.

* As in "this wood cuts easily." Such constructions are much more frequent in Japanese than in English.

KOT

kotogotoku, *completely, all*
 kotoshi, *this year.* [(adv.).
 kotowari, *a denial; an excuse.*
 kotowaru, *to refuse, make an*
 kotozuke, *a message.* [excuse.
 ko-uri, *retail.*
 ko-ushi-no-niku, *real.*
 kowagaru, *to be alarmed,*
afraid.
 kowai, *afraid; frightful.*
 kowareru (2), *to break (intr.).*
 kowasu, *to break (tr.).*
 ko-yubi, *the little finger.*
 kubi, *the neck.*
 kūchi, *the mouth; an aperture.*
 kūchibue wo fuku, *to whistle.*
 kūchi-fūki, *serviette, napkin.*
 kūchi-nūki, *corkscrew.*
 kūchi-yakusoku, *a verbal*
 kuchibiru, *the lips.* [promise.
 kudaru, *to descend.*
 kudo, *dull, tedious; verbose.*
 kugi, *a nail.*
 ku-gwatsu, *September.*
 kūki, *the air.*
 kumo, *a cloud.*
 kura, *saddle.*
 kurabu, *club (society).*
 kurai, *dark.*
 kurasa, *darkness.*
 kureru (2), *to give.*
 kurō, *trouble (pains).*
 kuroi, *black.*
 kuru (irreg.) *to come.*
 kuru, *to twist, wind up.*
 kuruma-ebi, *lobster.*
 kurumu, *cream.*
 kurushii, *painful, in pain.*
 kūsa, *herb, plant.*
 kūsai, *evil-smelling.*
 kūsari, *a chain.*

MAC

kūsarū, *to putrefy.*
 kūshami, *a sneeze.*
 kūshami wo suru, *to sneeze.*
 kūshi, *comb.*
 kūsuri, *medicine.*
 kūsuri-ya, *chemist (apothecary).*
 kūtabireru (2), *to become tired.*
 kutsu, *boot, shoe.*
 kutsu-ya, *boot-store; boot-,*
 kuu, *to eat.* [shoe-maker.
 kui-tsūku, *to bite (of animals).*
 kuwaeru (2), *to add.*
 kuwashii, *exact, minute.*
 kwai, *a society, association,*
assembly.
 kwaiin, *member (of club, &c.).*
 kwaitai-kata, *cashier.*
 kwairaku, *pleasure, joy.*
 kwaisha, *Company.*
 kwaiwa, *conversation.*
 kwan-in, *an official.* [cipal.
 kwanshu, *head of firm, prin-*
 kwa-sai hoken, *fire insurance.*
 kwayōbi, *Tuesday.* [patron.
 kyaku, *customer; guest;*
 kyō, *to-day.*
 kyōiku, *education.* [time to-day.
 kyō-jū, *before to-night, some-*
 kyonen, *last year.* [religion).
 kyōshi, *a teacher; minister (of*
 kyūjitsu, *a holiday.*
 kyūkin, *salary, wages.*
 kyū (na), *sudden.*
 kyū na, *urgent.*

Ma, *interval, space; a room.*
 mabushii, *dazzling.*
 machi, *a street; the commercial*
part of a town.
 machigai, *a misunderstanding,*
mistake.

MAC

machigau, to make a mistake.
 machigatta, incorrect.
 mada, still (at present); (with
 neg.) not yet.
 mado, window.
 mado-kake, window-curtain.
 mado no to, window-shutters.
 mae, before, in front.
 mae-kake, apron, pinafore.
 mae kara, beforehand.
 magari, to bend (intr.).
 magatte iru, to be bent,
 contorted.
 mageru (2), to bend (tr.).
 mai-nen, yearly.
 mainichi, daily.
 majiwaru, to mix among,
 associate with.
 makanai-kata, steward (ship's).
 makeru (2), to lose; to be van-
 quished; to yield.
 maki, firewood.
 maki-tabako, cigar.
 makoto, truth.
 makoto no, true.
 makoto ni, positively, really.
 makura, pillow.
 mama, way, manner.
 mamoru, to guard, keep watch.
 maneku, to invite.
 ma ni au, to arrive in time.
 mannaka, the centre. [ment.
 manzoku, satisfaction, content-
 manzoku suru, to be contented.
 mare ni, seldom.
 mari, ball (toy).
 maru de, quite.
 marui, round, spherical.
 massugu (na), straight.
 masu, to augment (tr.).
 masu-masu, more and more.

MIK

mata, again, (with neg.), no
 matsu, to wait. [more.
 mattaku, quite.
 mawaru, to turn (intr.).
 mawasu, to turn (tr.).
 mazeru (2), to mix (tr.).
 mazui, distasteful.
 me, the eyes; an open space.
 me ni tsūkanai, not to observe.
 me no chikai, short-sighted.
 me no tama, the eyeballs.
 me wo mawasu, to swoon.
 megane, spectacles.
 mei, niece.
 meigen suru, to state clearly.
 mejiru (2), to order.
 meiwaku, trouble, perplexity.
 meiwaku suru, to be in trou-
 ble, in a quandary.
 mekata, weight.
 mekura, blind.
 mendō, trouble.
 mendō na, troublesome.
 men-sha, muslin.
 messō (na), extravagant.
 mezurashii, curious, amazing.
 mi-ataru, to find.
 mi-awaseru, to put off.
 michi, a way, road.
 mi-dasu, to discover.
 mienaku naru, to become in-
 visible, disappear. [to seem.
 mieru (2), to appear, be visible,
 migaku, to brush (boots); to
 brighten (tr.).
 migoto (na), beautiful, superb,
 lovely. [sight).
 migurushii, displeasing (to the
 mi-harashi, prospect, view.
 mijikai, short.
 mi-komu, to estimate.

MIM

mimi, *ears (of the head)*.
 mimi no tōi, *deaf*.
 minami, *south*.
 minashigo, *orphan*.
 minato, *port, harbour*.
 mi-otosu, *to overlook*.
 miru (2), *to look, regard, see*.
 mise, *shop*.
 mise-saki, *shop window*. [*sider*].
 mi-tomeru, *to observe; to con-*
mizu, water (fresh—not salt—
and cold).
 mizu-gwashi, *fruit*.
 mō, *still, yet, already, more;*
(with neg. verb), no more.
 mō hitotsu, *one more*.
 mochi-ageru, *to lift*.
 mochiiru (2), *to employ*.
 mochimono, *possessions, effects*.
 mochi-nushi, *owner, possessor*.
 mochiron, *certainly (of course)*.
 modosu, *to give back, return*.
 moegi, *deep green*.
 mōke, *gains, profit*.
 mokuroku, *a list, catalogue*.
 mokūteki, *an object, purpose*.
 mokuyōbi, *Thursday*.
 momen, *cotton*.
 mommō (na), *ignorant*.
 momu, *to rub; to knead*.
 mon, *gate*.
 mondai, *a query, problem*.
 moppara, *chiefly*.
 mori, *wood (forest)*.
 mōshi-bun, *an objection*.
 mōshi-wake, *an apology, excuse*.
 mōshi-ukeru, *to receive into*
one's keeping, to take in
charge.
 mōsu, *to say*.
 moto, *source, cause*.

MYO

motode, *capital (money)*.
 motomeru (2), *to seek, ask fo* •
to obtain.
 motsu, *to hold, have, possess;*
to last, wear (intr.).
 motte iku, *to carry off*.
 motte kuru, *to bring (things)*.
 moyā, *fog, mist*.
 moyō, *a pattern*.
 muda (na), *useless*.
 mugaku, *ignorance*. [*rant*].
 mugaku na; mugaku no, *igno-*
mukaeru (2), to welcome; to
send for; to wed.
 mukashi, *ancient times, an-*
tiquity.
 muko, *son-in-law; bridegroom*.
 muku, *pure, unadulterated;*
 mune, *the breast*. [*solid*].
 mura, *village*.
 murasaki, *purple, lilac*.
 muri, *unreasonable*.
 muryō, *incalculable, un-*
bounded, infinite.
 musai (no), *unmarried man,*
bachelor.
 musūko, *son, boy*.
 musūme, *daughter, girl*.
 muyami (na), *hair-brained,*
reckless.
 muyami ni, *recklessly*.
 muyō (no), *futile, useless*.
 mu-zei, *duty-free*.
 muzukashii, *difficult*.
 myōchō, *to-morrow morning*.
 myō (na), *marvellous, odd,*
 queer.
 myō-nen, *next year*.
 myōgonichi, *the day after*
to-morrow.
 myōnichi, *to-morrow*.

NAB

Nabe, *saucepan*.
 nabe-gane, *cast-iron*.
 nadakai, *noted, famous*.
 nakagai, *broker*.
 nadameru (2), *to pacify*.
 naderu (2), *to stroke*.
 nagai, *long*. [*fixedly*.]
 nagameru (2), *to regard*
 nagasa, *length*.
 nageru (2), *to cast, hurl*.
 naguru, *to thrash, castigate*.
 nagusameru (2), *to comfort,*
console.
 nai-nai, *secret, private*. [*mate*.]
 nakama, *companion, crony*,
 naku, *to sing; to cry*.
 naku naru, *to die*.
 nama, *raw; unmanufactured*.
 namae wo kaku, *to sign*.
 nama-gawa, *raw-hide*.
 nama-iki (na), *vain, con-*
namari, lead (metal). [*ceited*.]
 nameshi-gawa, *tanned-hide*.
 naoru, *to recover, get well*
again; to amend, cure,
change.
 nara, *oak-tree*.
 narai, *a custom, habit*.
 narasu, *to ring (tr.)*.
 narau, *to learn*.
 narete iru, *to be accustomed*.
 nari-kawaru, *to replace*.
 naru, *to ring (intr.); to*
become; to ripen.
 nashi, *pear*.
 nasu, *to do*.
 natsu, *summer*.
 nawa, *rope*.
 naze? *why?*
 ne, *cost, price*.
 ne-beki, *deduction, discount*.

NIM

nebeyu, *bedroom*.
 ne-biki, *reduction (in price)*.
 nedai, *bed (European)*.
 nedoko, *bed (native)*.
 negai, *desire, request*. [*beg*.]
 negau, *to desire, supplicate*,
 negi, *onion*.
 negiru, *to bargain*.
 neji, *screw*.
 neji-mawashi, *screw-driver*.
 nejiru, *to twist (tr.)*.
 neko, *cat*.
 nema, *bedroom*.
 nempu, *yearly instalment*.
 nemui, *sleepy, weary*.
 neru (2), *to sleep; to retire,*
nete iru, to be asleep. [*go to bed*.]
 netsubyō, *fever*.
 nesshin, *zeal, industry*.
 ne-uchi, *cost, value*.
 nezumi, *rat*.
 nezumi-iro, *grey*.
 nichiyōbi, *Sunday*.
 nigai, *bitter*.
 nigeru (2), *to escape, run away*.
 nigiru, *to grasp*. [*sprightly*.]
 nigiyaka (na), *animated,*
ni-gwatsu, February.
 Nihon; Nippon, *Japan*.
 Nihon-go, *the Japanese lan-*
guage.
 Nihon jin, *a Japanese (person)*.
 Nihon no, *Japanese (adj.)*.
 ni-kai, *first-floor*.
 nikki, *journal (diary)*.
 niku, *meat, flesh*.
 niku no shiru, *gravy*. [*with*.]
 nikū-sashi, *a fork for eating*
niku-ya, butcher's shop;
butcher.
 nimotsū, *freight (goods)*.

NIN

ninjin, *carrot*.
 nioi, *a smell, whiff*. [water].
 niru (2), *to boil (food, not nishi, west*.
 nishin, *herring*.
 niwa, *garden; courtyard*.
 nobasu, *to elongate, stretch (tr.), to put off*.
 noberu (2), *to relate; to give an opinion*.
 nobe-tetsu, *sheet-iron*.
 noboru, *to ascend, climb*.
 nochi, *after, afterwards*.
 nodo, *the neck, throat*.
 nodo ga kawaku, *to be thirsty*.
 nokosu, *to leave behind*.
 nomi, *only*.
 nomi narazu, *not only*.
 nomu, *to drink*.
 nori, *starch*.
 nori-ai basha, *omnibus*.
 noru, *toride (on horseback, &c.); to drive (in vehicle); to be conveyed (by water)*.
 nozomi, *a desire, wish*.
 nozomu, *to expect, look for-nuguu, to wipe*. [ward to].
 nuibari, *needle*.
 nuimono, *needlework*.
 nuku, *to extract, withdraw*.
 nusumu, *to rob*.
 nuu, *to sew*.
 nozoku, *to peep*.

Oba, aunt.

obāsan, *old lady; grandma*.
 obi, *belt, sash, girdle*.
 oboe-gaki, *memorandum*.
 oboeru (2), *to learn; to remember; to feel*.
 odayaka (na), *tranquil, calm*.

OMO

odokasu, *to terrify*.
 odoru, *to caper, dance*.
 ōfūku-gippu, *return-ticket*.
 ō-hei, *impertinence, insolence, haughtiness*.
 ōi, *numerous, plentiful*.
 oi, *nephew*.
 oi-oi, *gradually, little by little*.
 oishii, *pleasant to eat, tasty*.
 oi-yaru, *to drive away, repel*.
 oji, *uncle*. [pa].
 ojiisan, *old gentleman; grand-ōjiru, to correspond, to answer; to suit*.
 oka, *land (as opp. to water)*.
 okashii; okashi na, *foolish, laughable*.
 okiru (2), *to get up, rise*.
 ōkisa, *size*.
 okkakeru (2), *to chase*.
 okonai, *personal demeanour, behaviour*.
 okoru, *to become angry*.
 oku, *to place; to lay aside*.
 okuri-kin, *remittance*.
 okuri-mono, *a gift (to an inferior)*.
 okuru, *to give; despatch; accompany; see off; spend*.
 omocha, *toy*. [time].
 omoi, *weighty; important*.
 omoi, *thought; affection*.
 omoi no hoka, *unexpectedly*.
 omoi-gake-nai, *unexpected*.
 omonjiru (3), *to hold in great honour*. [interesting].
 omoshiroi, *entertaining*.
 omoshirosa, *amusement, interest, jollity*.
 omotai, *weighty, ponderous*.
 omou, *to think*.

OMO

omoi-dasu, to call to mind,
recollect. [mind.
omoi-kiru, to make up one's
omoi-tatsu, to purpose, resolve.
omoi-yaru, to sympathise.
on, kindness. [gratitude.
on wo shiranai, to show in-
ōrai-dome, "no thoroughfare."
oreru (2), to break (intr.).
ori-ori, from time to time.
oriru (2), to descend.
oroshi, wholesale.
orishi-ya, wholesale-dealer.
orosu, to lower, let down.
oru, to break (tr.).
osameru (2), to pacify; to
govern, guide; to put on
one side. [how.
oshieru (2), to instruct, show
oshi-gami, blotting-paper.
oshimu, to grudge; to regret.
osoi, late.
osoreru (2), to fear.
osoroshii, horrible, terrible.
osu, to push.
oto, sound, noise.
otona, an adult (person).
otoroeru, to become weak and
otosu, to omit. [feeble.
otosu, to let fall.
ototoi, the day before yesterday.
ototoshi, the year before last.
ou, to chase. [(tr. and intr.).
owaru, to finish, terminate
oyobu, to reach (intr.).
oyogu, to swim.
ōzei, a crowd.

Pan, bread. [baker.
pay-ya, a bakery, baker's shop;
penshiru, pencil.

SAI

Raida (na), idle.
rampu, lamp.
rampū no shin, lamp-wick.
rasha, woollen cloth.
reisū, lace (needlework).
renga, brick.
ressha, railway-train.
rettasū, lettuce.
rieki, gain, advantage.
ringo, apple.
rinjin, neighbour.
rippa (na), superb, magnificent.
rippuku, temper (anger).
rippuku suru, to get into a
temper.
ri-soku, interest (on money).
rōka, passage, corridor.
roku-gwatsu, June.
ron, argument, opinion.
ronjiru (2), to argue.
rōseki, marble (the stone).
rōsoku, candle.
ryōgae-ya, a money-changer's
shop; a money-changer.
ryōji, consul.
ryokō, journey.
ryokō-hi, travelling-expenses.
ryokō suru, to travel.
ryōri-nin, a cook.
ryōri wo suru, to cook.
ryōri-ya, restaurant.

Saba, mackerel.
sabishii, dull, lonely.
sadamaru, to be settled, fixed.
sadameru (2), to settle, to fix.
sagaru, to descend, to go away.
sagasu, to seek.
sai-chi, intelligence; wisdom.
saiku, workmanship.
sainyū, income.

SAI

saisho, *the commencement, beginning.*
 saisoku suru, *to urge on, incite.*
 saiwai, *prosperity, good luck.*
 saji, *spoon.*
 sakan (na), *prosperity.*
 sakan (ni), *greatly.*
 sakana-ya, *fishmonger.*
 sakarau, *to resist.* [down.
 sakasama, *inverted, upside*
 sakate, *tip (fee).*
 sakazuki, *wineglass.*
 sake, *rice-beer, alcoholic liquors*
 sake, *salmon.* [in general.
 sakebu, *to scream out, yell.*
 saki, *in front, ahead; before (of*
place); further.
 saki-hodo, *a short time ago;*
previously.
 saku, *to bloom.*
 saku, *to tear, rend (tr.).*
 sakura, *cherry-tree.*
 samasu, *to cool (tr.).*
 samatage, *an impediment,*
obstruction. [hinder.
 samatage wo suru, *to impede,*
 sameru (2), *to cool (intr.);*
to fade. [own feelings).
 samui, *cold (weather, or one's*
 samusa, *coldness (degree of).*
 samushii, *dull, solitary.*
 san-gwatsu, *March.*
 san-kai, *second-floor.*
 sao-tetsu, *bar-iron.*
 sappari, *quite; (with neg.),*
not at all.
 sara, *plate (dish).*
 saradō, *salad.*
 saru, *to leave (a place).*
 sasai, *a trifle.* [insignificant.
 sasai na; sasai no, *trifling,*

SEN

sasayaku, *to whisper.*
 sashi-hiku, *to deduct.* [ter).
 sashimono-ya, *joiner (carpen-*
 sasshiru (2), *to guess.*
 sassoku, *immediately.*
 sato, *village.*
 satō, *sugar.*
 satsu, *a volume; paper money.*
 satsu-ire, *pocket-book.*
 sawagasu, *to stir up, disturb.*
 sawagi, *a commotion, row.*
 sawaru, *to touch; to strike or*
collide with.
 sazo, *doubtless, indeed, surely.*
 sebone, *backbone, spine.*
 sei, *stature.*
 sei no hikui, *short (in stature).*
 sei no takai, *tall.*
 sei, *manufacture, make (noun).*
 seibutsu, *a living creature.*
 seigen, *a boundary, limit.*
 seigen suru, *to limit.*
 seiryoku, *strength.*
 sei-shitsu, *character, disposi-*
tion, nature, bearing.
 seisuru, *to fabricate, manu-*
facture.
 sei-tetsu-jo, *iron-foundry.*
 seizō-ba, *manufactory.*
 seizon, *existence.*
 seizon suru, *to exist.*
 seizō-nin, *manufacturer.*
 seji, *flattery.*
 seki, *cough.*
 seki ga deru, *to cough.*
 sekitan, *coal.*
 sekinin, *liability.*
 sekken, *thrift, economy.*
 semai, *narrow; limited; small.*
 senaka, *back (of body).*
 sendō, *boatman.*

SEN

senjitsu, *the other day*.
 senkoku, *a short time ago*.
 senro, *a line of railway*.
 sentaku suru, *to wash (garseri, parsley)*. [ments).
 seri-uri, *auction*.
 setsu, *a time, an occasion*.
 setsu, *an opinion*.
 setsumei, *an explanation*.
 setsumei suru, *to explain*.
 sha, *a society, company, firm*.
 shaberi, *prattle, a prattler, chatterer*.
 shaberu, *to prattle, chatter*.
 shabon, *soap*.
 sha-chō, *guard (on train)*.
 shain, *partner (in a firm); member (of a society)*.
 shakkin, *a debt*.
 shaku, *a foot (measure)*.
 shakuba-ya, *livery-stable*.
 shakuri, *hiccough*.
 shakuya-nin, *tenant*.
 shakuyō-oboe, *I.O.U.*
 shappo, *hat, cap*.
 sharei, *a fee, wages*.
 shashin, *a photograph*.
 shashin-kyō, *photographic instruments*.
 shashin-ya, *photographer*.
 shatsu, *shirt*.
 shiba, *grass, turf*.
 shiba-ebi, *shrimps*.
 shibaru, *to tie, fasten*.
 shichi-gwatsu, *July*.
 shidzuka ni, *slowly*.
 shiga, *the teeth*.
 shigoku, *extremely, very*.
 shi-gwatsu, *April*.
 shihon, *capital (funds)*.
 shiite, *violently, urgently*.

SHI

shiiru, *to incite; endeavour; compel*.
 shijū, *continually*.
 shikaru, *to reprove*. [less.
 shikashi-nagara, *but, nevertheless*.
 shikkari, *tight, firm*.
 shikkari shita, *firm, immovable*.
 shikkei, *rudeness, discourtesy*.
 shikkei na, *discourteous, rude*.
 shimbun, *newspaper; news*.
 shimbun-ya, *newspaper shop; newsman*.
 shimeppoi, *moist, damp*.
 shimeru (2), *to close, fasten*.
 shimo, *below*.
 shimpai, *anxiety, sorrow*.
 shimpai suru, *to be in suspense, to be troubled*.
 shimpo, *progress*.
 shirpo suru, *to progress*.
 shin, *the heart; wick*.
 shin (no), *true, real, not*
 shin ni, *really*. [artificial.
 Shina, *China*.
 Shina-jin, *Chinaman*.
 shina-gaki, *list (catalogue)*.
 shinchū, *brass*.
 shindai, *an estate, possession (property)*.
 shindai-kagiri ni naru, *to become bankrupt*.
 shinjiru (2), *to believe*.
 shinki (na), *new*.
 shinri, *truth*.
 shinrui, *relative, kinsman*.
 shinsetsu, *kindness*.
 shinsetsu na, *kind*. [examine.
 shiraberu (2), *to enquire into*,
 shirase, *an announcement, notice*.
 shiraseru (2), *to inform*.

SHI

shireta, *self-evident*.
 shiroi, *white*.
 shiroi-jiban, *white shirt*.
 shiromono, *merchandise*.
 shirosa, *whiteness*.
 shiro-uri, *vegetable-marrow*.
 shiru, *to know*.
 shirushi, *a symbol, sign, mark*.
 shishō, *a teacher*.
 shīta, *the tongue*.
 shita, *below*.
 shītagau, *to obey, follow*.
 shita-jiban, *under-shirt*.
 shītaku wo suru, *to prepare*.
 shītashii, *friendly, intimate*.
 shītate-ya, *tailor*.
 shīta-zara, *saucer*.
 shitsumon, *a question*.
 shitsurei, *impertinence, insolence*.
 shitsurei na, *impertinent, rude*.
 shiwaketchō, *journal (office account-book)*.
 shiwo-ire, *salt-cellar*.
 shizuka (na), *quiet*.
 shizumu, *to sink (intr)*.
 shōbai, *business, trade*.
 shobun, *punishment, treatment*.
 shōchi, *assent, consent, comprehension*.
 shōchi suru, *to consent*.
 shōchū, *spirits (liquor)*.
 shō-gwatsu, *January*.
 shōjiki, *honesty, integrity*.
 shōjiki na, *honest, upright*.
 shoji suru, (*irr.*) *to possess*.
 shōken-inchi, *revenue-stamp*.
 shoken suru, *to read*.
 shōkin, *indemnity*.
 shōko, *a proof, testimony*.
 shōko-nin, *a witness*.

SOR

shokubutsu, *a plant*.
 shokuma, *dining-room*.
 shokumotsu, *food*.
 shokunin, *an artificer, workman*.
 shomotsu, *a book*.
 shōnin, *merchant, dealer*.
 shosei, *student*.
 shōsen, *merchant-vessel*.
 shōsho, *certificate*.
 shote, *the beginning*.
 shotoku-zei, *income-tax*.
 shōyu, *sauce*.
 shui, *meaning, intention, tenour*.
 shūkan, *a week*.
 shūki, *a bad odour*.
 shūsen, *help, aid*.
 shūsen wo suru, *to help, aid*.
 shushi, *intention, aim*.
 shusu, *satin*. [ture.
 shuttatsu, *setting out, departing*.
 shuttatsu suru, *to set out*.
 soba, *alongside*. [rate.
 sōba, *the market price, current*
 sochi; sochira, *there*.
 sōda-mizu, *soda-water*.
 sode, *sleeve*.
 sōdō, *a tumult, uproar*.
 sō-kei, *gross amount*.
 sōken (na), *robust, stalwart, sturdy*.
 sōkonau, *to ruin; to fail*.
 sō-mekata, *gross weight*.
 someru (2), *to dye*.
 sonaeru (2), *to provide*.
 soppu, *soup*.
 sora, *the sky, the heavens*.
 sora-iro, *azure blue*.
 sora-mame, *broad-beans*.
 soroeru (2), *to arrange, set in order*. [without hurry.
 soro-soro, *slowly, leisurely*,

SOR

soru, *to shave*.
 sōshi, *magazine, journal*.
 sōtai (no), *whole*.
 soto, *the outside, out of doors*.
 sōtō (na), *fit, suitable*.
 sōzen, *tumult, row, uproar*.
 sōzōshii, *riotous, noisy*.
 su, *vinegar*.
 suberu, *to slide, slip*.
 sube-sube shīta, *smooth, even*.
 subete, *all, altogether*.
 sue, *the tip, end*.
 sueru (2), *to place, set*.
 sugi, *past, after*.
 sugiru (2), *to exceed*. [*diately*.
 sugu ni; sugu to, *im-*
me-
suifu, sailor, seaman.
 suiyōbi, *Wednesday*.
 sukkari, *completely, quite*;
 (*with neg.*), *not at all*.
 sūkoshi, *a piece, a little*.
 sumai, *a residence*.
 sumau, *to dwell, reside*.
 sumasu, *to finish, (tr)*.
 sumi-kitta, *pure (clear)*.
 sumpō, *dimensions*.
 sumu, *to reside, live*.
 sumu, *to conclude*.
 sūna, *sand*.
 suppai, *sour*.
 suribi, *match, lucifer*.
 suru, *to do; to make; to rub*.
 surudo, *sharp*.
 susugu, *to cleanse*.
 susumeru (2), *to incite; recom-*
mend; offer. [(*intr.*).
 susumu, *to go forward, advance*
 sūtensho, *railway station*.
 sūteru (2), *to throw away*.
 suu, *to suck*.
 suzu, *tin*.

TAR

suzume, *sparrow*.
 suzushii, *fresh, cool*.
Tabako, tobacco.
 tabako-ire, *tobacco-pouch*. [(*tr.*)
 tabako wo nomu, *to smoke*
 tabemono, *food*.
 taberu (2), *to eat*.
 tabe ye deru, *to go on a journey*.
 tabi, *journey*.
 tabi-bito, *traveller*.
 tabi-tabi, *frequently, often*.
 tachi-kaeru, *to go back*.
 tada, *only, simply*.
 tadaima, *immediately*.
 tadashii, *just, exact, correct*.
 tadasu, *to investigate; warn;*
correct. [bear.
 taeru (2), *to suffer, support*,
 taira (na), *flat*.
 taisetsu, *importance*.
 taisetsu na, *important*.
 taisō, *greatly, much, very*.
 taitei, *generally, for the most*
 taiyō, *the sun*. [part.
 takai, *high; loud; costly, dear*.
 take, *length, stature*. [a fire).
 taku, *to cook (rice); to light*
 tama, *jewel, bead, ball*.
 tamago, *egg*.
 tamesu, *to taste; to try*.
 tam-mono, *piece-goods*.
 tamotsu, *to keep (tr.)*.
 tana, *a shelf*.
 tana-oroshi hyo, *inventory*.
 tana-ukesho, *lease*.
 tanomu, *to trust to, rely on;*
apply to, ask; hire; engage.
 tanoshimi, *pleasure, joy*.
 tara, *cod*.
 tarai, *wash-basin*.

TAR

taru, *barrel, cask.*
 tashika (na), *sure, positive.*
 tashika ni, *certainly.*
 tashikameru (2), *to verify ; ascertain.*
 tassha na, *healthy.*
 tasshiru (2), *to reach, attain.*
 tasūkeru (2), *to aid ; to save.*
 tataku, *to knock.*
 tatamu, *to heap up.*
 tate-fuda, *notice-board.*
 tateru (2), *to build ; set up.*
 tatoeru (2), *to compare.*
 tatsu, *to rise, stand up ; to depart.*
 tazuneru (2), *to enquire, ask ; to visit.*
 te, *handle (of teapot, basket, &c).*
 te, *hand ; arm ; handwriting.*
 te-arai, *rough, violent.*
 teberu kake, *tablecloth.*
 tebukuro, *glove.*
 tegami, *letter (correspondence).*
 tegami-no-kami, *letter-paper.*
 tēgarui, *easy ; slight.*
 teinei (na), *courteous.*
 tekitō (na), *suitable, fit.*
 ten, *sky, heaven.*
 tenjō, *ceiling.*
 tenki, *the weather.*
 tenugui, *towel.*
 teppō, *gun.*
 teppō-kaji, *gunsmith.*
 teppō no tsutsu, *gun-barrel.*
 teppō wo utsu, *to discharge (a weapon).*
 teru, *to shine.*
 te-shoku, *candlestick.*
 tetsu, *iron.*
 tetsubin, *kettle.*
 tetsudō, *railway.*

TON

tetsudau, *to assist.*
 tetsudō-basha, *tram, street-car.*
 tetsudō no ren-raku-eki, *junction (railway).*
 to, *door.*
 tobu, *to fly ; to jump.*
 tōchaku, *arrival.*
 tōchaku suru, *to arrive.*
 todana, *cupboard.*
 todoku, *to reach (intr.).*
 todomaru, *to stop, stay (intr.).*
 todomeru (2), *to stop (tr.).*
 toga, *fault, blame.*
 togameru (2), *to blame.*
 togatta, *pointed (sharp).*
 togi-kawa, *razor-strop.*
 tohōmonai, *unreasonable, extortionate.*
 tōi, *far, distant.* [close (tr.).
 tojiru (2), *to bind (books) ; to*
 tokei, *clock, watch.*
 tokeiya, *watch-maker.*
 tokeru (2), *to melt (intr).*
 toki, *time.*
 toki-doki, *often.*
 toki-ori, *occasionally.*
 toki suru, *to speculate (in stocks, &c).*
 toki to shīte, *sometimes.*
 tokoro-gaki, *a written address.*
 toku, *to loosen ; to explain.*
 toku, *advantage, profit.*
 toku, *to melt (tr.).*
 tokui, *customer.*
 tombi, *a low Yokohama broker.*
 tome-bari, *pin (for fastening dress, &c.).*
 tō-megane, *telescope.*
 tomeru (2), *to stop (tr).*
 tomodachi, *friend, companion.*
 tōnen, *this year.*

TOR

toraeru (2), to arrest, seize.
 toru, to take.
 tori ni iku, to go for.
 tori ni kuru, to come for.
 tori ni yaru, to send for.
 tori-chigaeru, to confuse.
 tori-isogu, to be in a hurry.
 torikaeru, to exchange.
 tori-motsu, to arrange.
 tori-shiraberu, to enquire into.
 tōtō, at last.
 totte, handle (of a drawer).
 tou, to ask.
 tōzen, fit, proper.
 tsubo, a jar.
 tsūchi yaki, earthenware.
 tsue, stick, staff.
 tsugu, to join (tr.); to follow.
 tsuiyasu, to spend extravagantly.
 tsūjiru (2), to comprehend; to speak (a language).
 tsūkaeru (2), to serve.
 tsūkai, message; messenger.
 tsūkamaeru (2), to catch.
 tsūkasadoru, to direct, control.
 tsūkau, to employ, use.
 tsūkawasu, to send; to give.
 tsūkegi, a match (for striking).
 tsūke-mono, pickles.
 tsūkeru (2), to fix, affix; add; set down in writing.
 tsūki, the moon; a month.
 tsūkiru (2), to come to an end, to be exhausted.
 tsūku, to push, shove.
 tsūku-zūku, attentively. [less.
 tsumaran (ai), trifling, worthless.
 tsumari, at last, in the long run.
 tsumazuku, to trip, stumble.
 tsumbō (no), deaf.

UMI

tsumeru (2), to cram, stuff into.
 tsumetai, cold (to the touch).
 tsume-yoru, to draw near.
 tsumi no nai, innocent.
 tsumi suru, to punish.
 tsumoru, to be piled up.
 tsumu, to pick.
 tsumuri, the head.
 tsunagu, to fasten, tie up.
 tsunoru, to collect (tr.).
 tsuri-ito, fishing-line.
 tsuri-bari, fish-hook.
 tsuri-zao, fishing-rod.
 tsutsumi (-mono), parcel.
 tsutsumu, to wrap up.
 tsuyoi, strong.

Ubau, to rob, take by force.

uchi, the inside; a house.

uchi-guruma no jōkisen,
 screw-steamer.

ude, the arm.

udonko, meal, flour.

ueki, a (garden) plant.

ueki-bachi, flower-pot.

ueki-ya, gardener.

ueru (2), to plant.

ugokasu, to move (tr).

ugoku, to move (intr.).

ukagau, to ask, enquire; visit;
 listen to.

ukeru (2), to receive.

uketori, a receipt.

uketori-chō, receipt-book.

uketori-kata, payee.

ūma (pronounced 'm-ma), a
 horse.

ūmai (pron. 'm-mai), tasty,

ūmaya, stable. [agreeable.

ūme (pron. 'm-meh), plum-
 umi, the sea. [tree.

UMI

umi-be, *the beach ; sea-shore.*
 umi-tate, *fresh (of eggs).* [office.
 un, *luck.*
 un no yoi, *lucky.*
 un no warui, *unlucky.*
 unjō, *a tax, tariff.*
 unsō-ten, (*parcels*) *express*
 uragaeshi, *inside-out.*
 uragaki, *endorsement.*
 uragaki wo suru, *to endorse.*
 ureshii, *joyful.*
 uru, *to sell.* [beautiful.
 uruwashii, *lovely, charming,*
 ushi, *bull, cow ; beef.*
 ushinau, *to lose.*
 uso, *falsehood, lie.*
 uso-tsūki, *a liar.*
 uso wo iu, *to lie, tell lies.*
 usu-akai, *pink (colour).*
 usu-gurai, *dusk.*
 usui, *light (in colour) ; thin (of*
liquids) ; insufficient.
 utau, *to sing.*
 utsu, *to hit, strike.*
 uttōshii, *dull, overcast, cloudy.*
 uwa-gaki, *address (on letter,*
 uwagi, *coat, overcoat.* [dc.).
 uwagutsu, *a slipper.*
 uwo, *a fish.*
 uwo wo tsuru, *to angle.*

Wa, *wheel.*

wabi, *apology.* [lament.
 wabiru (2), *to apologise ;*
 wakai, *young.*
 wakari, *understanding.*
 wakari no hayai, *sharp,*
quick-witted.
 wakari-nikui, *difficult to com-*
prehend. [hend.
 wakari-yasui, *easy to compre-*

YAO

wakaru, *to comprehend.*
 wakasu, *to boil (water).*
 wake, *cause, reason.* [out.
 wakeru (2), *to share, portion*
 wakete, *especially.*
 waku, *to boil (intr.).*
 wan, *bowl.*
 wara, *straw.*
 warai, *laughter.*
 warau, *to laugh.*
 wari-barai, *instalment.*
 wari-bike wo suru, *to discount.*
 warui, *bad ; ugly.*
 waruku iu, *to blame.*
 wasureru (2), *to forget.* [pose.
 waza to ; waza-waza, *on pur-*

Yabuku, *to tear, rend (tr.).*

yado, *dwelling-place, hotel.*
 yagu, *bedclothes.*
 yahari, *also.*
 yakedo, *a burn.*
 yakeru (2), *to burn (intr).*
 yakimochi, *jealously.*
 yaki-mono, *earthenware.*
 yaki-pan, *toast.*
 yaku, *to burn (tr) ; to bake,*
roast, toast.
 yaku, *usefulness ; service.*
 yakujō, *a contract.*
 yakujō suru, *to make a contract.*
 yakunin, *an official.*
 yakūsha, *actor.* [promise.
 yakūsoku, *an agreement ; a*
 yakūsoku suru, *to agree ; to*
promise.
 yakwai, *an evening party.*
 yama, *hill, mountain.*
 yameru (2), *to put an end to.*
 yamome, *widow.*
 yaoya, *green-grocer.*

YAR

yaru, *to give; to send.*
 yasai (-mono), *vegetables.*
 yasashii, *gentle; easy.*
 yaseru (2), *to grow thin.*
 yaseta, *thin.*
 yasete iru, *to be thin.*
 yashoku (late) *dinner; supper.*
 yasui, *easy; cheap.*
 yasumi-bi, *a holiday.*
 yatōi-nin, *employee.*
 yatōu, *to engage, hire.*
 yatte shimaui, *to give away.*
 yawarakai; yawaraka na,
 soft.
 yo, *the night; the world.*
 yo-ake, *day-break.*
 yobi dasu, *to summon.*
 yobi-kaesu, *to recall.*
 yobō, *precaution.*
 yobu, *to call.*
 yohodo, *a lot, plenty, very.*
 yoi, *good; handsome.*
 yōi (na), *easy.*
 yōji, *tooth-brush.*
 yokei, *superfluity, (with neg.)*
 not very, not much.
 yōki, *the weather.*
 yomeru (2), *to read (intr.).**
 yomi-yasui, *legible.*
 yomu, *to read (tr.).*
 yo-naka, *midnight.*
 yo ni iru, *to become dark.*
 yoppite, *all night long.*
 yorokobi, *pleasure, joy.*
 yorokobu, *to rejoice.*
 Yōroppa, *Europe.*
 yoroshii, *good.*
 yoru, *the night.*
 yoru, *to rely; lean on; depend.*

YUS

yoru, *to select; to assemble.*
 yoseru (2), *to collect (tr.).*
 yoso, *elsewhere.*
 yosu, *to abstain from; leave*
 off; omit; put an end to.
 yotte, *for that reason, owing to*
 that.
 yowai, *weak.*
 yōyaku; yōyō, *at last; with*
 difficulty; barely.
 yu, *hot water; a bath.*
 yūbe, *yesterday evening.*
 yubi, *toe; finger.*
 yūbin, *the post (for letters &c.).*
 yūbin kaiite, *postage-stamp.*
 yūbin-kawase, *post-office-order.*
 yūbin-kyoku, *post office.*
 yubi-nuki, *thimble.*
 yūbin-zei, *postage.*
 yue ni, *therefore.*
 yūgata, *dusk; evening.*
 yuge, *steam.*
 yūgen-sekinin-kwaisha, *Lim-*
 ited Company.
 yuka, *the floor.*
 yuki, *snow.*
 yukkuri, *slowly; leisurely*
 yūkyō, *pleasure.*
 yume, *dream.*
 yume wo miru, *to dream.*
 yūmeshi, (late) *dinner; supper.*
 yunyū shoshiki, *import forms.*
 yureru (2), *to shake (intr.).*
 yurui, *loose.*
 yurusu, *to grant; permit.*
 yushutsu, *export (noun).*
 yushutsu menjō, *export permit.*
 yushutsu shoshiki, *export form*
 or blank.

* As in "this poem reads well" (v. footnote, p. 141).

YUS

yushutsu suru, *to export.*
 yuu, *to do (bind up) the hair.*
 yuzu, *lemon.*

Zannen, *regret (for own sake).*

zannen-garu, *to regret.*
 zappi, *petty expenses.*
 zashiki, *a room.*
 zasshi, *magazine; review.*
 zei, *impost, tariff.*
 zeikwan, *custom-house.*
 zen, *virtue.*
 zeni, *coppers; coin.*

ZUT

zenryō (na), *good, moral, virtuous.*
 zōkin, *a duster.*
 zoku na, *low, vulgar.*
 zonjiru (2), *to know.*
 zonji-yori, *an opinion.*
 zubon, *trousers.*
 zuibun, *much, a great deal; very; pretty (adv).*
 zutsū, *headache.* [ache.
 zutsū ga suru, *to have head-*
 zutto, *quite; straight; much, a great deal.*

English-Japanese.

NOTE.—Even in so short a Vocabulary as the following it has occasionally been found impossible to supply *exact* equivalents for the English words; but those given will prove to be generally intelligible throughout Japan.

ABL

Able (can), *dekiru*.
 about (approximately), *kurai*
 above, *no ue*. [*(gurai) hodo*.
 absence, *rusu*.
 absent, to be, *rusu da*; *inai*.
 absurd, *bakarashii*; *tonde-*
monai.
 accept, to, *ukeru*.
 according to, *ni yotte*.
 account (invoice, &c.), *kanjō*.
 acknowledge (admit), to,
shōchi suru.
 acknowledge (confess), to,
hakujo suru.
 acquire (obtain), to, *eru*.
 across, *no mukō ni*.
 add to, *kuwaeru*; *awaseru*.
 address (written), *tokoro-gaki*;
 (on envelope, &c.), *uwa-*
gaki.
 admit (allow to enter), to, *ireru*.
 advance (go forward), to,
susumu. [*suru*.
 advance (progress), to, *shimpo*
 advantage, *toku*; *rieki*.
 advertisement, *kōkoku*; (in
 newspaper) *hiki-fuda*.
 afraid, *kowai*.
 after, *no nochi ni*.
 afternoon, *hiru-sugi*.
 afterwards, *nochi ni*.
 again, *mata*.
 agent, *dairi-nin*.

ARR

ago, *mae*.
 air (atmosphere), *kūki*.
 alive, to be, *ikite iru*.
 all, *nokorazu*; *mina*.
 allow, to, *yurusu*.
 almost, *hotondo*.
 alone, *hitori*.
 already, *mohaya*; *sude ni*.
 also, *mo, yahari*.
 always, *itsudemo*.
 America, *America*.
 among, *no uchi ni*.
 amuse one's-self, to, *asobu*.
 amusing, *omoshiroi*.
 ancestor, *senzo*.
 angry, to be, *hara wō tateru*;
rippuku suru.
 another, *hoka no*; *mō hitotsū*.
 answer (noun), *henji*; *hentō*.
 answer, to, *hentō suru*; *kotaeru*.
 anxious, to be, *shimpai suru*.
 anybody, *dare de mo*.
 anyhow, *dō de mo*.
 anything, *nan de mo*.
 any time, *itsu de mo*.
 anywhere, *doko de mo*.
 apple, *ringo*.
 April, *shi-gwatsu*.
 arm (of body), *ude*; *te*.
 around, *no mawari ni*.
 arrange (put in order), to,
 arrival, *tōchaku*. [*soroeru*.
 arrive, to, *tōchaku suru*.

ART

article (object), *shinamono*.
 artizan, *shokunin*.
 ashamed, to be, *haji wo kaku*.
 ashes, *hai*.
 ask, to, *kiku*; *tou*.
 assist, to, *tetsudau*.
 assistance, *shūsen*.
 at, *ni*.
 attention, to pay, *ki wo tsūkeru*.
 attorney (lawyer), *daigen-nin*.
 attorney, "power of," *dairi-*
 auction, *seri-uri*. [*nin-jō*.]
 August, *hachi-gwatsu*.
 aunt, *oba*.
 autumn, *aki*.
 awkward, *heta (na)*.

Baby, *akambo*.

back (of body), *senaka*.
 bad, *warui*.
 bag, *fūkuro*.
 baggage, *nimotsu*.
 bake, to, *yaku*.
 baker, *pan-ya*.
 ball (toy), *mari*; *tama*.
 bamboo, *take*.
 band (musicians), *gakūtai*.
 bank (establishment), *ginkō*.
 banker, *ginkō-sha*.
 bank-note, *ginkō-shihei*.
 bankrupt, a, *hasan-nin*.
 bankrupt, to become, *shindai-*
kagiri ni naru.
 barber, *kami-yui*.
 bargain, to, *negiru*.
 bark (of tree), *kawa*.
 bark, to, *hoeru*.
 barrel (cask), *taru*.
 barrel (gun), *teppō no tsutsu*.
 basin (small), *domburi*.
 basin (slop-), *koboshi*.

BIL

basin (wash-), *tarai*.
 bath *furo*.
 bath-room, *furo-ba*.
 bath-tub, *furo-oke*.
 beach (sea), *umibe*; *hamabe*.
 beans, *mame*.
 beans (broad), *sora-mame*.
 beans (haricot), *daidzu*.
 beans (French), *engin-mame*.
 beard, *hige*. [*utsu*].
 beat, to, *butsu* (more polite,
 beautiful, *kirei (na)*); *utsūkushii*;
 because, *kara*. [*migoto (na)*].
 become, to, *naru*.
 bed, *nedai*; *nedoko*.
 bed-clothes, *fūton*; *yagu*.
 bedroom, *nema*; *nebeya*.
 bee, *hachi*.
 beef, *ushi*; *gyūniku*.
 beefsteak, *bifu-teki*.
 beer, *biiru*.
 before, *saki*; *no mae ni*.
 beggar, *kojiki*.
 begin, to (*tr.*), *hajimeru*.
 begin, to (*intr.*), *hajimaru*.
 behind, *no ura ni*; *no ushiro ni*.
 believe, to, *shinjiru*; *omou*.
 bell, *kane*.
 below, *shita*.
 belt (girdle), *obi*.
 bend, to (*tr.*), *mageru*.
 bend, to (*intr.*), *magaru*.
 beneath, *no shita ni*.
 berth (on ship), *ne-doko*.
 besides, *no hoka ni*.
 between, *o aida ni*.
 beyond, *no mukō ni*; *no saki ni*.
 big, *ōkii*; *ōki (na)*.
 bill (account), *kanjō*.
 bill of exchange, *kawase-tegata*.
 bill of fare, *kondate*.

BIL

bill-of-lading, *funadzumi-*
 bird, *tori*. [shōsho.
 bit (small quantity), *kire* ;
sūkoshi ; *kake*.
 bite, to, *kui-tsūku* ; *kamu*.
 bitter, *nigai*.
 black, *kuroi*.
 blind, *mekura* (*no*).
 blood, *chi*.
 blotting-paper, *oshi-gami*.
 blow, to, *fūku*. [(no).
 blue, *ai* ; *aoi* ; *asagi* ; *sora-iro*
 boarding-house, *geshiku-ya*.
 boat, *fune*, *kobune*.
 body, *karada*.
 boil, to, (water), *wakasu*.
 boil, to, (food), *niru*.
 boiling water, *ni-tatta yu*.
 bone, *hone*.
 book, *hon* ; *shomotsu*.
 booking-office, *kippu no*
uridokoro.
 bookseller, *hon-ya*.
 boot, *kutsu*.
 borrow, to, *kariru*.
 both, *dore mo* ; *ryōhō*.
 bottle, *tokkuri*.
 bottom, *shīta* (*no hō*).
 bow, to, *o jiji wo suru*.
 box, *hako*.
 boy, *musūko* ; *otoko no ko*.
 branch, *eda*.
 brass, *shinchū*.
 bread, *pan*.
 break, to (*tr.*), *kowasu* ; *oru*.
 break, to (*intr.*), *kowareru* ;
 breakfast, *asa-han*. [oreru.
 brick, *renga*.
 bride, (*hana-*) *yōme*.
 bridegroom, (*hana-*) *muko*.
 bribe, *hashi*.

CAR

bridle, *tazuna*. [kuru.
 bring, to, (an object), *motte*
 bring, to (a person), *tsurete*
 broad, *hiroi*. [kuru.
 broker, *nakagai* ; (low Yoko-
hama broker, *tombi*).
 bronze, *karakane*.
 brother (elder), *ani*.
 brother (younger), *otōto*.
 brown, *akai* ; *kuri-iro* (*no*).
 build, to, *tateru*.
 building (edifice), *tate-monō*.
 bulky, *kasabatta*.
 Bund (street facing sea),
kaigan-dōri. [hira-ya.
 bungalow, (one-storied house),
 business, *shōbai* ; *yō* ; *yōmuki*.
 busy, *isogashii*.
 butcher, *niku-ya*.
 butter, *bata*.
 button, *botan*.
 button-hole, *botan no ana*.
 buy, to, *kau*.
 by, *ni* ; *de*.
Cabbage, *kabeji*.
 cake, *kwashi*.
 calculate, to, *kanjō suru*.
 call, to, *yobu*.
 call, to, (waken), *okosu*.
 can (able), *dekiru*.
 canal, *hori*.
 candle, *rōsoku*.
 candlestick, *te-shoku*.
 capital (funds), *shihon* ; *motode*.
 capital (city), *miyako*.
 card playing, *karuta*.
 card (visiting), *nafuda* ; *meishi*.
 care, to take, *ki wo tsūkeru*.
 carpenter, *daiku*.
 carpet, *shīki-mono*.

CAR

carriage, *basha*.
 carry, to, *hakobu*. [*kiri-dasu*.
 carve, to, (meat), *niku wo*
 cash (money), *genkin*.
 cashier, *kwaikai-kata*.
 cat, *neko*.
 catch, to, *tsūkamaeru*.
 cauliflower, *kōre-furaoru*.
 cause, *gen-in*; *wake*.
 ceiling, *tenjō*.
 certain, *tashika (na)*.
 certainly (without doubt),
 certificate, *shōsho*. [*mochiron*.
 Chamber-of-Commerce,
Shōgyō-kwaigi-sho.
 chain, *kūsari*.
 chair, *isu*. [*kaeru*.
 change, to, (*tr.*), *kaeru*; *tori-*
change, to, (*intr.*), *kawaru*.
 change, (a), *henkwa*; *kawari*;
 (money) *tsuri*.
 character (nature), *seishitsu*.
 charge (price), *nedan*.
 cheap, *yasui*.
 cheat, to, *damasu*.
 cheeks, *hōpeta*; *hō*. [*ya*.
 chemist (apothecary), *kusuri-*
cheque (bank-), *kogitte*.
 cherry-tree, *sakura*.
 chest (of body), *mune*.
 chicken, *nīwa-tori*.
 child, *ko*; *kodomo*.
 chin, *ago*.
 China, *Shina*; *Kara*.
 choose, to, *erabu*.
 cigar, *ha-maki (tabako)*.
 cigarette, *kami-maki-tabako*.
 circumstance, *koto*; *baai*;
kotoyara.
 civilisation, *bummei*; *kaikwa*.
 class (first), *jōtō*.

COO

class (second), *chūtō*.
 class (third), *katō*.
 clean, *kirei (na)*.
 clever, *rikō (na)*.
 climb, to, *noboru*.
 clock, *tokei*.
 cloth (woollen), *rasha*.
 clothes, *kimono*; *ifūku*.
 cloud, *kumo*.
 club (association), *kurabu*.
 coal, *sekitan*.
 coat, *uwagi*.
 cod (-fish), *tara*.
 coffee, *kahe*; *kōhi*.
 cold (of weather), *samui*; (to
 the touch), *tsumetai*.
 cold, to catch, *kaze wo hīku*.
 collar, *eri*; (dog-), *kubi-wa*.
 collect (*tr.*), *yoseru*; *atsumeru*.
 collect (*intr.*), *tamaru*;
 college, *gakkō*. [*atsumaru*.
 colour, *iro*.
 comb, *kūshi*.
 come, to, *kuru*.
 come in, to, *hairu*.
 common (ordinary), *nami no*.
 company (firm), *kwaisha*;
shōkwai.
 company (visitors), *o-kyaku*.
 confusion, *ō-sawagi*; *konzatsu*.
 consent, to, *shōchi suru*.
 consul, *ryōji*.
 consulate, *ryōji-kwan*.
 consult, to, *sōdan suru*.
 contained, to be, *haitte iru*.
 contented, to be, *manzoku suru*.
 contract, to make a, *yakujiō*
 contract, a, *yakujiō*. [*suru*.
 convenient, *tsugō no yoi*;
benri (na).
 cool, *suzushii*.

COP

copper, *akagane*.
 corkscrew, *sen-nuki*.
 corn, *mugi*; *ko-mugi*.
 corner, *kado*.
 cotton, *momen*.
 cough, to, *seki ga deru*.
 count, to, *kazoeru*. [*inaka*.
 country (as opp. to town),
 course, of, *mochiron*; *moto yori*.
 cow, (*me*-)*ushi*.
 cream, *kuriimu*.
 creditor, *kashi-nushi*.
 crooked, to be, *magatte iru*.
 crowd, *ōzei*.
 cry, to, *naku*.
 cucumber, *ki-uri*.
 cup, *chawan*.
 cupboard, *todana*.
 curtain, *mado-kake*.
 cushion, *zabuton*.
 custom, *shī-kitari*; *fūkoku*.
 customer, *tokui*; *kyaku*.
 custom-house, *zeikwan*.
 cut, to, *kiru*.

Daily, *mainichi*.

damage (injury), *kizu*.
 damage (loss), *son*.
 damp, *shimeppoi*.
 dance, to, *odoru*. [*abunai*.
 dangerous, *kennon* (*na*);
 dark, *kurai*.
 date, *gwappi*; *hizuke*; *tsūki-hi*.
 daughter, *mūsume*.
 dawn, *yo-ake*.
 day, *hi*.
 day after to-morrow, *myōgo-
nichi*; (less polite), *asatte*.
 day before yesterday, *issakuji-
tsu*; (less polite), *ototoi*.
 day-time, *hiru*.

DOO

dead, to be, *shinde iru*.
 deaf, *tsunbō* (*no*).
 deal in, to, *akinai suru*.
 dear (expensive), *takai*.
 debt, *shakkin*.
 debtor, *kari-nushi*.
 December, *jū-ni-gwatsu*.
 decide, to, *kimeru*; *kettei suru*.
 deduct, to, *sashi-hiku*.
 deduction (price), *ne-beki*.
 deep, *fūkai*.
 dentist, *ha-isha*.
 depend, to, *yoru*; *kwankei suru*.
 dictionary, *jibiki*; *jisho*.
 die, to, *shinuru*.
 different, *chigatta*; *betso* (*no*).
 difficult, *muzukashii*.
 dig, to, *horu*.
 dining-room, *shokudō*;
 shokuma. [*meshi*.
 dinner (late), *yūshoku*; *bam-
dirty*, *kitanai*; *kitanarashii*.
 dirty, to, *yosogu*; *dainashi ni
suru*.
 disappear, to, *mienaku naru*.
 discount, *wari-bike*.
 discount, to, *wari-biki wo suru*.
 discount (noun), *wari-biki*.
 dish, *ōzara*.
 dislike, to, *kirau*.
 dismiss, to, *hima wo yaru*.
 dispose of (sell), to, *uru*.
 distance, *michi-nori*; *risū*.
 distant, *empō* (*na*); *tōi*.
 dividend (on shares),
 hai-tō-kin.
 do, to, *suru*; *nasu*; *itasu*.
 doctor, *isha*.
 document, *kaki-tsūke*.
 dog, *inu*.
 door, to.

DOU

doubt (a), *utagai*; *ginen*.
 doubt, to, *fūshin ni omou*;
 down, *shīta (ye)*. [*utagau*.
 downstairs, *shīta*.
 draft (bill), *kawase-tegata*.
 draught (current of air),
sūkima-kaze.
 drawer, *hiki-dashi*.
 drawing-room, *kyakuma*.
 dream, to, *yume wo miru*.
 drink, to, *nomu*.
 drive (in a vehicle), *noru*.
 driver, *gyosha*.
 drop (globule), *shizuku*; *teki*.
 drop, to, (*tr.*), *otosu*.
 drop, to, (*intr.*), *ochiru*.
 dry, to, (*tr.*), *hosu*.
 dry, to be, *kawaite iru*.
 duck, *ahiru*. [*uttōshii*.
 dull (of weather), *kumotta*;
 dust (which settles), *gomi*.
 dust (raised by wind), *hokori*.
 duster, *zōkin*.
 duty, (impost), *zei*.
 duty, (obligation), *gimu*.
 duty (ad valorem), *jūkazei*.
 duty-free, *mu-zei*.
 dye, to, *someru*.

Ear, *mimi*.

early, *hayai*.
 earth, *tsūchi*.
 earthenware, *yaki-mono*.
 east, *higashi*.
 easy, *yasashii*; *zōsa mo nai*.
 eat, to, *taberu*.
 egg, *tamago*.
 elbow, *hiji*.
 electricity, *denki*.
 electric-light, *denki-tō*.
 employ (hire), to, *yatou*.

EYE

employee, *yatoi-nin*.
 empty, *kara (na)*.
 end, *owari*; *shimai*.
 endorse, to, *wragaki wo suru*.
 endorsement, *wragaki*.
 engage, to, *tanomu*; (less
 polite), *yatou*.
 England, *Igirisu*; *Eikoku*.
 English (language), *Igirisu*
no kotoba; *Eigo*.
 enough, to be, *tariru*.
 envelope, *jō-bukuro*.
 Europe, *Yōroppa*; *Seiyō*.
 even (*adv.*), *sura*; *sae*; *de mo*.
 even (smooth), *taira (na)*.
 evening, *yūgata*; *ban*.
 everybody, *dare de mo*.
 every day, *mainichi*.
 every time, *maido*.
 everywhere, *doko de mo*; *hōbō*.
 examine (enquire into), *tada-*
su; *aratameru*; *shiraberu*.
 except, *no hoka ni*.
 exchange, to, *tori-kaeru*.
 exchange money, to, *ryōgae*
suru.
 expense, *nyūhi*.
 expense, *uyūyō*; *nyūhi*.
 expenses, petty, *zappi*.
 expenses, travelling, *ryokō-hi*.
 explain, to, *toki-akasu*.
 export (*n.*), *yushutsu*.
 export form (blank), *yushut-*
su shoshiki.
 export permit, *yushutsu menjō*.
 export, to, *yushutsu suru*.
 express office (parcels),
unsō-ten.
 express (train), *kyūkō resha*.
 eye (organ of sight), *me*.
 eye (of needle), *medo*.

FAC

Face, *kao*.
 fail, to, *sokonau*; *hazureru*.
 fail, without, *kitto*; *machigai naku*. [*kizetzu suru*.]
 faint, to, *me wo mawasu*;
 fair, a, *ichi*; *ennichi*.
 fall, to, *ochiru*.
 false, *hontō de nai*; *uso (no)*.
 famous, *nadakai*.
 far, *tōi*; *empō (na)*.
 fare (charge), *chinsen*.
 farmer, *hyakūshō*.
 fashion, *hayari*; *ryōkō*.
 fast (speedy), *hayai*.
 fat, to be, *fūtotte iru*.
 feast, *gochisō*.
 feather, *hane*.
 February, *ni-gwatsu*.
 feel, to, *kanjiru*; *oboeru*.
 female, *mesu*.
 festival, *matsuri*.
 fetch, to, *totte kuru*.
 fever, *netsubyo*.
 figure (number), *kazu-ji*.
 figure (form), *katashi*.
 fill, to, *ippai ni suru*.
 find, to, *mi-ataru*; *mi-dasu*; *mi-tsūkeru*. [*na*].
 fine (in quality), *yoi*; *rippa*
 fine (slender), *hosoi*.
 fine (minute), *komaki*.
 fine (beautiful, etc.), *kirei na*.
 finger, *yubi*.
 finger (fore-), *hito-sashi-yubi*.
 finger (middle-), *naka-yubi*.
 finger (ring-), *kusuri-yubi*.
 finger (little-), *ko-yubi*.
 finish, to, *shimau*.
 fire (flame), *hi*.
 fire (conflagration), *kwaji*.
 fire insurance, *kwa-sai hoken*.

FRE

firewood, *maki*.
 first-rate, *ichiban yoi*.
 fish [for food (dead)], *sakana*.
 fish (alive), *uwo*.
 fish-hook, *tsuri-bari*.
 fishing-line, *tsuri-ito*.
 fishing-rod, *tsuri-zao*.
 fishmonger, *sakana-ya*.
 fish, to, *uwo wo tsuru*; (with net), *ami wo utsu*.
 flame, *hi*; *honō*.
 flat, *taira (na)*; *hirattai*.
 flesh, *niku*.
 floor, *yuka*.
 floor (first-), *ni-kai*.
 floor (second-), *san-kai*.
 floor (ground-), *shita*.
 flour, *kona*; *udonko*.
 flow, to, *nagareru*.
 flower, *hana*.
 flower-pot, *ueki-bachi*.
 flower-vase, *hana-ike*.
 fly, to, *tobu*.
 fly (insect), *hai*.
 follow, to, *tsuite iku*.
 food, *tabemono*; *shokumotsu*.
 foolish, *bakarashii*.
 foolishness, *bakageta koto*.
 foot, *ashi*.
 for, *no tame ni*.
 forbid, to, *kinjiru*.
 forehead, *hītai*.
 foreign, *gwaikoku (no)*.
 foreigner, *ijin*; *gwaikokujin*.
 forget, to, *wasureru*.
 forgive, to, *yurusu*.
 fork (for eating), *nikū-sashi*.
 fowl, *tori*.
 France, *Fūransu*; *Futsūkoku*.
 free, *jiyū (na)*.
 freight (goods), *nimotsū*.

FRE

Frenchman, *Furansu-jin*.
 frequently, *tabi-tabi*.
 fresh (of eggs), *umi-tate*. [*na*.
 fresh (new), *atarashii*; *shinki*
 fresh (cool), *suzushii*.
 Friday, *kin-yobi*.
 friend, *hōyū*; *tomodachi*.
 frightful, *osoroshii*.
 from, *yor*; *kara*.
 front, *omote*.
 fruit (growing), (*ki no*) *mi*.
 fruit (for eating), *mizu-gwashi*.
 fry, to, *ageru*.
 full, *ippai (na)*
 funny, *omoshiroi*; *okashii*.
 furniture, *kazai*; *dōgu*.

Gain, to, *mōkeru*.
 gain (*noun*), *mōke*.
 game, a, *asobi*.
 garden, *niwa*.
 gardener, *ueki-ya*.
 gate, *mon*.
 gateway, *kado-guchi*.
 general (customary), *ippan no*; *futsū no*.
 Germany, *Doitsu*.
 get (receive), to, *morau*.
 get in, to, *hairu*.
 get out, to, *deru*.
 get up, to, (rise), *okiru*.
 girl, *mūsume*; *onna no ko*.
 give, to, *yar*.
 give away, to, *yatte shimau*.
 give back, to, *kaesu*.
 give in, to, *makeru*.
 give up, to, (cease), *yosu*.
 glad, *ureshii*.
 glass (the substance),
giyaman.

GUN

glass (a), *koppu*.
 glove, *te-bukuro*.
 go, to, *iku*.
 go away, to, *itte shimau*;
kaeru.
 go down, to, *kudaru*; *oriru*.
 go in, to, *hairu*.
 go out, to, *deru*.
 go up, to, *noboru*.
 gold, *kin*.
 good, *yoroshii*; *ii*; *yoi*.
 good (to eat), *ūmai*.
 goodbye, *sayōnara*.
 goods, *shina-mono*.
 gradually, *dan-dan*.
 grand (splendid), *rippa (na)*.
 grandchild, *mago*.
 grandfather, *ojiisan*.
 grandmother, *obāsan*.
 grass (turf), *shiba*.
 gravy, *niku no shiru*.
 grease, *abura*.
 Great Britain, *Dai-Buritania*.
 green, *midori*; *aoi*; *moegi*.
 green-grocer, *yaoya*.
 greens (vegetables), *aomono*.
 grey, *hai-iro (no)*; *nezumi-iro (no)*.
 grocer, *tōbutsu-ya*.
 groom, *bettō*.
 gross amount, *sō-kei*.
 gross-weight, *sō-mekata*.
 guarantee (person), *hoshō-nin*.
 guarantee (money), *hoshō-ryō*.
 guard, to, *mamoru*.
 guard (of train), *sha-chō*.
 guest, *kyaku*.
 guide, *annai (no nono)*.
 gun, *teppō*.
 gunpowder, *kwayaku*.
 gunsmith, *teppō-kaji*.

HAI

Hair, *ke* ; (of the head), *kami* ;
kami no ke.
 hairdresser, *hami-yui*.
 hairpin, *kanzashi*.
 half, *han* ; *hambun*.
 hammer, *kanadzuchi*. [*utsu*.
 hammer, to, *kanadzuchi de*
hand, te.
 handkerchief, *hankechi* ;
hanafūki.
 handle (of tool), *e*. [*&c.*], *te*.
 handle, (of teapot, basket,
 handle (of a drawer), *totte*.
 hang, to (*tr.*), *tsuru* ; *kakeru* ;
tsuri-ageru.
 hang, to (*intr.*), *kakaru*.
 hard (solid), *katai*.
 hard (difficult), *mudzukashii*.
 hardware, *kanamono*.
 hat, *bōshi* ; *shappo*.
 have, to, *motsu* ; *motte iru*.
 he, *ano otoko* ; *ano hito*.
 head, *atama*.
 head (manager of a Company),
shihai-nin.
 head (principal of firm),
kwanshu.
 headache, *zutsū*.
 healthy, *tassha na*.
 hear, to, *kiku*.
 heart, *kokoro*.
 heat, *danki* ; *atsūsa*.
 heat, to, *atameru*.
 heavy, *omoi*, *omotai*.
 heel, *kakato*. [*tetsudau*.
 help, to, *sewa wo suru* ;
 hemp, *asa*.
 hen, *mendori*.
 here, *koko* ; *kochi (ra)*.
 herring, *nishin*.
 hesitate, to, *chū-chū suru*.

HUR

hiccough, *shakuri*.
 hide, to, *kakusu*.
 hide, to, one's-self, *kakureru*.
 hide (skin), *kawa*.
 hide (raw-), *nama-gawa*.
 hide (tanned-), *nameshi-gawa*.
 high (of both height and
 price), *takai*.
 high, *takai*. [*saka*.
 hill, *yama* ; (rise in road),
 hinge, *chō-tsugai*.
 hire, to (a servant), *yatou*.
 hire, to (a house, &c.), *kariru*.
 hit, to, *butsū*.
 hitherto, *kore made* ; *ima made*.
 hold, to, (retain, possess)
motsu ; *te ni motsu*.
 hold, to, (contain), *hairu*.
 hole, *ana*.
 holiday, *kyūjitsu* ; *yasumi-bi*.
 home, *uchi* (dwelling) ; *kuni*,
 honest, *shōjiki (na)*. [country.
 horse, *ūma* (pron., 'm-ma).
 hospital, *byōin*.
 host (master), *aruji*.
 hot (as mustard), *karai*.
 hot (not cold), *atsui*.
 hotel, *yadoya*.
 hotel-keeper, *yadoya no teishu*.
 hour, *jikan* ; *toki*.
 house-rent, *ya-chin*.
 house, *uchi* ; *ie* ; *taku*.
 how ? *ikaga ? dō ? dō shite ?*
 how long ? *itsu made ?*
 how many ? *iku mai ? ikutsu ?*
 how often ? *iku tabi ?*
 hungry, to be, *haraga heru* ;
o naka ga sūku.
 hurry, to be in a, *isogu*.
 hurt, to (*intr.*), *itamu*. [*suru*.
 hurt one's-self, to, *kega wo*

ICE

Ice, *kōri*.idle, to be, *namakete iru*.ignorant of (unacquainted with), *fu-annai*.ignorant (not learned),
mugaku na.ill (in bad health), *byōki (na)*.illness, *yamai*; *byōki*. [*ni*].immediately, *sassoku*; *sugu*impertinence, *burei*; *shitsurei*.import, to, *yunyū suru*.import forms, *yunyū shoshiki*.impossible, *dekinai*.in, *ni*.included, to be, *haitte iru*.income, *sainyū*.income-tax, *shotoku-zei*.inconvenient, *futsugō (na)*;*fuben (na)*; *tsugō no*.incorrect, *machigatta*.indemnity, *shōkin*.India, *Indo*; *Tenjiku*.indeed, *jitsu ni*.indeed! *naruhodo!*indoors, *ie no uchi*.

infringe (regulations), to,

jōrei ni hansoku suru.ink (Indian), *sumi*.ink-stand, *inki-tsubo*.inn, *yadoya*.insect, *mushi*.inside, *ni*; *no naka*.inside-out, *uragaeshi*.inspect, to, *kensu suru*; *kem-**inspector, kensa-nin*. [*bun suru*].instalment, *wari-barai*.instalment (yearly), *nempu*.instalment (monthly), *geppu*.instead, *no kawari ni*.interest (on money), *ri-soku*.interesting, *omoshiroi*.

JOU

interferè, to, *jama suru*.interpret, to, *tsūben wo suru*.interpreter, *tsūben*; *tsūji*.into, *ni*; *no naka ye*.introduction, letter of,
shōkwai-jō.invalid, *byōnin*.inventory, *tana-oroshi-hyō*.investigate, to, *tori-shiraberu*.invite, to, *maneku*.invoice, *okuri-jō*.I.O.U., *shakuyō-oboë*.iron, *tetsu*.iron (bar-), *sao-tetsu*.iron (cast-), *nabe-gane*.iron (rod-), *bōtetsu*.iron (sheet-), *nobe-tetsu*.iron (smoothing-), *hinoshi*.iron (wrought), *juku tetsū*.iron-foundry, *sei-tetsu-jō*.**Jam** (preserves), *jami*.January, *shō-gwatsu*.Japan, *Nippon*; *Nihon*jar, a, *tsubo*. [*(politer)*].jealousy, *netami*; *yakimochi*.jeweller, *kazariya*.jinrikisha-apron, *mae-kake*.jinrikisha-hood, *horo*.jinrikisha-seat, *kekomi*.join, to (*tr.*), *tsugu*; *awaseru*.joiner, *sashimono-ya*.Jointstock Bank, *gōhon-ginkō*.Jointstock Company, *gōhon-*
kwaisha.joke, *jōdan*.journal (office account book),
shiwaketchō.journal (diary), *nikki*.journey, *ryokō*.journey, to, *ryokō suru*.

JUG

jug, *mizu-tsugi*.
 July, *shichi-gwatsu*.
 junction (railway), *tetsudō no ren-raku-eki*.
 June, *roku-gwatsu*.
 just (exactly), *chōdo*.
 just (equitable), *tadashii* ;
kōhei na.

Keep, to, (things), *tamotsu* ;
motte iru. [*katte oku*].

keep, to (animals as pets),
 kettle, *tetsubin*.

key, *kagi*.

key-hole, *kagi-hana*.

kick, to, *keru*.

kill, to, *korosu*.

kind (species), *yō* ; *shurui*. [*na*].

kind (good-natured), *shinsetsu*

kitchen, *dai-dokoro* ; *katte*.

knee, *hiza*.

knife, *hōchō*.

knock, to, *tataku*.

knock down, to, *buchi-taosu*.

know, to, *shiru* ; *shitte iru*.

Label (tag), *efu*.

label, to, *fuda wo tsukeru*.

lace (of boot), *himo*.

lace (needlework), *reisū*.

lacquer, *urushi*.

lacquer-ware, *nuri-mono*.

lady, *okūsan*.

lame, *chimba* ; *bikko*.

lamp, *rampu*.

lamp-wick, *rampu no shin*.

land, *riku* ; *oka*.

land, to (*tr.*), *riku-age suru*.

land, to (*intr.*), *jōriku suru*.

landlord (of ground), *ji-nushi*.

LET

landlord (of hotel, inn), *teishiū*

landlord (of house), *iye-nushi*.

language, *kotoba*.

lantern, *chōchin*.

last, at, *yōyaku* ; *tsui ni*.

last, the, *ato-no* ; *sue no*.*

last, to, *motsu*.

late, *osoi*.

laugh, to, *warau*.

law, *hōritsu* ; *kisoku*.

lawyer, *daigen-nin*.

lazy, to be, *namakeru*.

lead, to, *hiku* ; *annai suru*.

lead (metal), *namari*.

lead-pencil, *empitsu*.

leaf (of plant), *ha*.

learn, to, *manabu* ; *narau*.

lease, *tana-ukesho*.

least, at, *sūkunakute mo*.

leather, *kawa*.

leave off, to, (cease), *yosu* ;
yameru.

leave (departure), *tatsu*.

leave (of absence), *hima*.

leave out, to, *habuku* ; *yosu*.

ledger, *dai-chō*.

lecture, *enzetsu*.

left (-hand), *hidari*.

leg, *ashi*.

legible, *yomi-yasui*.

lemon, *yuzu*.

lemonade, *ramune*.

lend, to, *kasu*.

length, *take* ; *nagasa*.

let, to, (house), *kasu*.

let, to, (permit), *saseru* ; *yurusu*.

letter (missive), *tegami*.

letter (of alphabet), *moji*.

letter of credit, *ginkō no shinyō-hoshō-jō*.

* Both approximate only.

LET

letter-paper, *tegami-no-kami*.
 lettuce, *rettasū*.
 liability, *sekinin*.
 license (permit), *menjo*.
 lid, *fūta*.
 lie down, to, *neru*. [*wo iu*.
 lie, to (tell falsehoods), *uso*
 life, *inochi*.
 lift, to, *mochi-ageru*.
 light, a, *hikari*; *akari*.
 light (colour), *usui-iro*.
 light (in weight), *karui*.
 light (not dark), *akarui*.
 lightning, *inabikari*.
 light, to, (a fire), *hi wo taku*.
 light, to, (a lamp), *rampu wo tsūkeru*.
 like, to, *konomu*; *sūki*.
 lilac, *murasaki (no)*.
 lily, *yuri*.
 lime, *ishi-bai*.
 Limited Company, *yūgen-sekinin-kwaisha*.
 line, *suji*.
 lion, *shishi*.
 lips, *kuchibiru*.
 list, *mokuroku*.
 list (catalogue), *shina-gaki*.
 little, a, *sūkoshi*. [*chiisai*.
 little (small), *chiisa (na)*;
 live, to, (reside), *sumau*.
 lively, *nigiyaka (na)*.
 loan, a, *kashi-kin*.
 lobster, *kuruma-ebi*.
 lock, to, *jō wo orosu*.
 lock (on box, door, &c.), *jōmae*.
 locksmith, *jōmae-ya*.
 lonely, *sabishii*.
 long, *nagai*.
 look at, to, *miru*.
 look for, to, *sagasu*.

MEA

looking-glass, *kagami*.
 loose, *yurui*.
 lose, to, (an article), *nakusu*;
ushinau.
 lose, to (not to win), *makeru*.
 loss (money), *son*; *sonshitsu*.
 loud, *takai*; *ōki (na)*.
 low, *hikui*.
 lucky, *un no yoi*.
 luggage, *nimotsu*.
 luggage-van (on railway),
kisha no ni-guruma.
 luncheon, *hiru-gozen*.
Mackerel, *saba*.
 maid-servant, *gejo*; (more
 polite), *jochū*.
 make, to, *koshiraeru*.
 male, *osu*.
 man, *otoko*.
 manage, to, *tori-atsūkau*.
 manager (chief clerk), *bantō*.
 manager (of an establish-
 ment), *shihai-nin*.
 manufactory, *seizo-ba*.
 manufacture, to, *seizō-suru*.
 manufacturer, *seizō-nin*.
 many, *ōku no*; *ōi*.
 marble (noun), *rōseki*.
 March, *san-gwatsu*.
 mark, *shirushi*; *ato*.
 market, *ichiba*.
 market-price, *sōba*.
 marine (adj.), *kaijō-no*.
 marine insurance, *kaijō-hoken*.
 master (of the house), *aruji*.
 mat, *tatami*.
 match (for striking), *haya-
tsūkegi*.
 May (the month), *go-gwatsu*.
 meaning, *imi*.

MEA

meanwhile, *sono uchi*.
 measure, to, *sumpō wo toru*.
 meat, *niku*.
 mechanic, *shoku-nin*.
 medicine, *kūsuri*.
 meet, to, *au*.
 meeting, a, *kwai*; *shūkwai*.
 member (of an association),
kwai-in.
 memorandum, *oboe gaki*.
 mend, to, *naosu*; *tsūkurou*.
 merchant, *akindo*; *shōnin*.
 message, *kotozuke*.
 messenger, *tsūkai no mono*.
 middle, *mannaka*.
 midnight, *yonaka*.
 milk, *chichi*.
 mirror, *kagami*.
 mist, *moya*; *kiri*.
 mistake, *machigai*.
 mix, to (*tr.*), *mazeru*.
 mix, to (*intr.*), *mazaru*.
 Monday, *getsuyōbi*.
 money, *kane*; *kinsu*.
 money (paper-), *shihei*.
 money-changer, *ryō-gae-ya*.
 month, *tsūki*.
 moon, *tsūki*.
 more, *motto*.
 morning, *asa*.
 mountain, *yama*.
 mouth, *kūchi*.
 move, to (*tr.*), *ugokasu*.
 move, to (*intr.*), *ugoku*.
 much, *takusan*.
 mud, *doro*.
 muslin (noun), *men-sha*.
 mustard, *karashi*.
 mutton, *hitsuji-no-niku*.
 mutton-chop, *hitsuji-no-*
choppu.

OFF

Nail (of metal, &c.), *kugi*.
 nail (finger-), *tsume*.
 naked, *hadaka*.
 napkin (serviette), *kūchi-fuki*.
 narrow, *semai*.
 nasty (to taste), *mazui*.
 near, *chikai*.
 nearly, *mo sūkoshi de*.
 necessary, *hitsuyō na*.
 neck, *nodo*.
 needle, *hari*; *nui-bari*.
 needlework, *nuimono*.
 neighbour, *kinjo no hito*.
 neighbourhood, *kinpen*; *kinjo*.
 nephew, *oi*.
 new, *atarashii*; *shinki (na)*.
 news, *shimbun*.
 newspaper, *shimbunshi*.
 next, *tsugi no*.
 niece, *mei*.
 night, *ban*; *yoru*.
 noise, *oto*.
 noisy, *sōzōshii*.
 noon, *hiru*.
 north, *kita*.
 nose, *hana*.
 notwithstanding, *ni kama-*
 November, *jū-ichi-gwatsu*.
 number, *kazu*.
 numerous, *ōi*.
Oak, *kashiwa*; *nara*.
 object (aim), *mokuteki*.
 object, to, *koshō wo iū*.
 oblige (compel), to, *shiite saseru*.
 obscure, *bon-yari shōto*.
 observe, to, *mi-ukeru*; *ki ga*
 October, *jū-gwatsu*. [*tsūku*.
 of, *no*.
 offer, to, *susumeru*.
 office, *jimusho*; *yakūsho*.

OFF

official, *shikwan*; *yakunin*
 often, *tabi-tabi*.
 oil, *abura*.
 old (of things), *furui*.
 old (of persons), *toshiyori (no)*.
 omit, to, *otosu*.
 omnibus, *nori-ai basha*.
 onion, *negi*.
 only (*adv.*), *tada*; *bakari*.
 open, to (*tr.*), *akeru*
 open, to be, *aite iru*.
 opinion, *ryōken*; *zonjiyori*.
 opposite, *no mukō ni*. [*junjo*.
 order (arrangement), *jun*;
 order, to, *ii-tsūkeru*; *meijiru*.
 other, *ato no*; *hoka no*.
 out, to go, *deru*. [*soto*.
 out-of-doors; outside, *omote*;
 over, *no ue ni*.
 overcoat, *gwaitō*.
 owner, *mochi-nushi*.

Pack, to, *ni-zukuri wo suru*.
 package, *tsutsumi*.
 pain, *itami*.
 painful, *itai*.
 paint, *penki*.
 paint, to, (pictures), *egaku*.
 painter, *ekaki*.
 pale, *ao-zameta*.
 paper, *kami*.
 parasol, *higasa*.
 parcel, *ko-zutsumi*.
 parent, *oya*.
 parsley, *seri*.
 particulars, *kuwashii*.
 partner (in a firm), *shain*.
 party (pleasure), *kyakurai*.
 passage (corridor), *rōka*.
 passenger, *noi-kyaku*.
 passport (*ryokō*-), *menjō*.

PLA

patient (invalid), *byōnin*.
 patient, to be, *gaman suru*.
 pattern, *mojō*.
 pay, to, *harau*.
 pay-day, *kanjō-bi*.
 payee, *uketori-kata*.
 payer, *harai-nin*.
 payment, *harai*.
 pear, *nashi*.
 peas, *endō-mame*.
 pen, *fude*.
 pencil, *empitsu*.
 penknife, *ko-gatana*.
 pepper, *koshō*.
 permit, to, *shōchi suru*.
 person, *hito*; *jin*.
 perspiration, *ase*.
 photograph, *shashin*.
 photographic instruments,
 shashin-kyō.
 photographer, *sha-shin-ya*.
 physician, *isha*.
 pick, to, *tsumu*.
 pick up, to, *hirou*.
 pickles, *tsūke-mono*.
 piece-goods, *tam-mono*.
 pierce, to, *tsūki-tōsu*.
 pig, *buta*.
 pigeon, *hato*.
 pill, *guan-yaku*.
 pillow, *makura*.
 pin, *tome-bari*; *hari*.
 pink, *momo-iro no*.
 pipe (for smoking), *kiseru*.
 place, *basho*; *tokoro*.
 plaice (fish), *karei*.
 plank, *ita*.
 plant, to, *ueru*.
 plant (in general), *kūsa*.
 plant (in garden), *ueki*.
 plate (dish), *sara*.

PLA

play, to, *asobu*.
 play-bill, *bandzuke*.
 pleasure, *tanoshimi*.
 plenty, *jūbun*.
 pocket, *kakūshi*; *fūtokoro*.
 pocket-book, *kami-ire*.
 pointed (sharp), *togatta*.
 policeman, *jūnsa*.
 police-station, *keisatsū-sho*.
 polish, to, *migaku*.
 polite, *teinei (na)*.
 poor, *bimbō (na)*.
 pork, *buta no niku*.
 porter (railway-), *eki-fu*.
 porter (light), *karuko*.
 portmanteau, *kaban*.
 post (letter), *yūbin*.
 postage, *yūbin-zei*.
 postage-stamp, *yūbin-gitte*;
 post-card, *hagaki*. [*inshi*.
 postman, *haitatsu-nin*.
 post-office, *yūbin-kyoku*.
 post-office-order, *yūbin-kawase*.
 potato, *imo*; (sweet), *Satsuma-*
pour, to, *tsugu*. [*imo*.
 powder, *ko*; *kona*.
 praise, to, *homeru*.
 premium (of insurance),
hōken-ryō. [*wo suru*.
 prepare, to, *koshiraeru*; *shītaku*
 present (gift), *shinjō-mono*;
okuri-mono; *miyage*.
 pretty, *kirei (na)*; *utsūkushii*.
 prevent, to, *samatageru*;
sasenai. [*atai*; *ne*.
 price (cost, value), *nedan*;
 prison, *rōya*.
 probably, *tabun*.
 profit, *rieki*; *mōke*.
 programme (concert, &c.),
ban-dzuke.

RAI

promise, a, *yakusoku*.
 promise, to, *yakūsoku suru*.
 proper, *sōtō (na)*; *sōō (na)*.
 property, *mochimono*; *fudōsan*.
 proportion, *wari-ai*.
 provide, to, *sonaeru*.
 pudding, (*o*)*kwashi*.
 pull, to, *hīku*. [*suru*.
 punish, to, *bassuru*; *tsumi*
 pupil, *deshi*.
 purchase, *motomeru*.
 pure (clear), *sumi-kitta*. [*na*.
 pure (unadulterated), *jūnsui*
 purple, *murasaki*.
 purpose, on, *waza-waza*.
 purse, *kane-ire*; *kinchaku*.
 push, to, *osu*.
 put, to, *oku*; *sueru*.
 put away, to, *katazakeru*.
 put in, to, *ireru*.
 put off, to, *nobasu*.
 put on, to (don), *kiru*.
 put out, to (extinguish), *kesu*.
 put up with, to, *koraeru*.

Quality (of goods), *hin-shiūsū*.
 quantity, *taka*; *kasa*.
 quarrel, *kenkwa*.
 queer, *kitai (na)*.
 question, *gimon*; *toi*.
 quick, *hayai*.
 quiet, *shizuka (na)*.
 quilt, *futon*.
 quire (of paper), *jō*.
 quite, *jūbun*; *mattaku*.

Rabbit, *usagi*.
 radish, *aka-daiko*.
 railroad, *tetsūdō*.
 railway carriage, *kisha*.
 rain, *ame*.

RAI

raise, to, *ageru*.
 rare, *mare (na)*.
 rascal, *berabō*; *waru-mono*.
 rat, *nezumi*.
 rather (otherwise), *kaette*;
 (somewhat), *zuibun*.
 raw, *nama (na)*.
 razor, *kamisuri*.
 razor-strop, *togi-kawa*.
 reach, to (*intr.*), *oyobu*;
 read, to, *yomu*. [*todoku*.
 ready, to be, *shītaku shīte oru*.
 ready money, *genkin*.
 real, *hontō (no)*; *makoto (no)*.
 reason (explanation), *wake*;
 receipt, *uke-tori*. [*dōri*.
 receipt-book, *uketori-chō*.
 receive, to, *uke-toru*.
 recently, *konaida*.
 recommend, to, *susumeru*.
 red, *akai*.
 reduce in price, to, *makeru*.
 reduction (in price), *ne-biki*.
 refuse, to, *kotowaru*.
 register (a letter), to, *kaki-*
 tomeru.
 registered letter, *kaki-tomi*
 tegami.
 relations (kinsmen), *shinrui*.
 remain, to, *nokoru*; *amaru*.
 remainder, *nokori*.
 remember, to, *oboeru*.
 remittance, *okuri-kin*.
 repay, to, *henkyaku suru*.
 rest, to, *yasumu*.
 retail, *ko-uri*.
 restaurant, *ryōri-ya*.
 return, to (*tr.*), *kaesu*.
 return, to (*intr.*), *kaeru*.
 rice (boiled), *gozen*; *meshi*;
 o mamma; *gohan*.

SAL

rice (growing), *ine*.
 rich, *kane-mochi (no)*.
 ride, to, *noru*.
 ridiculous, *okashii*.
 right (proper), *honto (no)*; *ii*.
 right (hand), *migi*.
 ring, to (*tr.*), *narasu*.
 ring, to (*intr.*), *naru*.
 ring (finger), *yubi-wa*.
 ripe (of fruit), *juku shita*.
 river, *kawa*.
 road, *michi*.
 roast, to, *yaku*.
 rock, *iwa*.
 roll, to (*tr.*), *korobasu*.
 roll, to (*intr.*), *korobu*.
 roof, *yane*.
 room, a, *heya*; *zashiki*.
 root (*ki no*), *ne*.
 rope, *nawa*.
 rough, *arai*.
 round, *marui*.
 rub, to, *kosuru*.
 rub out, to, *kesu*. [(*na*).
 rude, *shitsurei (na)*; *shikkei*
 rug, *ketto*. [*fūsetsu*.
 rumour, *hyōban*; *uwasa*;
 run, to, *kakeru*; *hashiru*.
 run away, to, *nigeru*.
 rust, to, *sabiru*.

Sad, to be, *kanashimu*.
 saddle, *kura*.
 saddlegirth, *hara-obi*.
 saddler, *bagu-ya*.
 safe, *daijōbu (na)*. [*bako*.
 safe (for money, &c.), *kane-*
 salad, saradō.
 salary, *gekkyū*.
 salt, *shio*.
 salt-cellar, *shiwo-ire*.

SAM

same, *onaji*.
 sample, *mihon*
 sand, *sūna*.
 sardine, *iwashi*.
 sash (girdle), *obi*.
 satin, *shusu*.
 Saturday, *Doyōbi*.
 sauce, *shōyu*.
 saucepan, *nabe*.
 saucer, *shīta-zara*.
 save, to, *tasūkeru*.
 say, to, *hanasu*; *iu*.
 school, *gakkō*.
 scissors, *hasami*.
 screw, *neji*.
 screw-driver, *neji-mawashi*.
 sea, *umi*.
 second-hand, *furute*. [(no).
 secret, *himitsu* (na); *naisho*
 see, to, *miru*.
 seed, *tane*.
 seem, to, *mieru*.
 seldom, *mare ni*.
 self, *onore*; *jibun*; *jishin*.
 sell, to, *uru*.
 send, to, *yarū*; *tsūkawasū*.
 separately, *hanarete*; *betsu-*
betsu-ni.
 September, *ku-gwatsu*.
 servant, *hōkōnin*; *meshi-*
 sew, to, *nuu*. [*tsūkai*.
 shade (shadow), *kage*.
 shape, *katachi*. [*suru*.
 share, to, *wakeru*; *bumpai*
 shave, to, *hige wo suru*;
hige wo soru.
 she, *ano hito*; *ano onna*.
 shelf, *tana*.
 shine, to, *teru*.
 ship, *funē*.
 ship (merchant-), *shōsen*.

SIT

ship (sailing-), *homae-sen*.
 ship (screw-), *uchi-guruma no*
 ship (steam-), *jōkisen*. [*jokisen*.
 shirt, *shatsu*.
 shirt (flannel), *furaneru*
shatsu.
 shirt (under-), *shita-jiban*.
 shirt (white), *shiroi jiban*.
 shoe, *kutsu*; *han-gutsu*.
 shoe-brush, *kutsū-bake*.
 shoemaker, *kutsu-ya*.
 shoot, to (with firearm), *teppō*
 shop, *mise*. [*wo utsu*.
 shopkeeper, *akindo*. [*hikui*.
 short (of stature), *sei no*
 short (in length), *mijikai*.
 shoulder, *kata*.
 show, to, *miseru*.
 shower (of rain), *yūdachi*.
 shrimps, *shiba-ebi*.
 shut, to (tr.), *shimeru*.
 sick, to feel, *mune ga warui*.
 side, *hō*; *kata*.
 sign, *shirushi*.
 sign, to, *namae wo kaku*.
 sign (board), *kamban*.
 silent, to be, *damaru*.
 silk, *kinu*.
 silk (raw), *kiito*.
 silk-thread, *kinu-ito*.
 silly, *baka* (*ni*).
 silver, *gin*.
 silver-ware, *gin-zaiiku*.
 simple, *wakari-yasui*; *tegarui*.
 since, *kara*. [*birds*], *naku*.
 sing, to (of persons), *utau*; (of
 sister (elder), *ane*.
 sister (younger), *imōto*.
 sit, to, (as Europeans), *koshi*
wo kakeru.
 sit, to, (as Japanese), *suwaru*.

SIZ

size, *ōkisa*.
 skin, *kawa*.
 sky, *sora*.
 sleep, to, *neru*.
 sleepy, *nemui*.
 sleeve, *sode*.
 slide, to, *suberu*.
 slipper, *uwa-gutsu*.
 slow, *osoi*.
 slowly, *shidzuka ni*.
 small, *chiisai*; *chiisa (na)*.
 smell, a, *nioi*.
 smoke, to, *tabako wo nomu*.
 smoke, *kemuri*.
 sneeze, to, *kūshami wo suru*.
 snow, *yuki*.
 so, *sonna ni*; *sō*.
 soap, *shabon*.
 soda-water, *sōda-mizu*. [*ni*].
 soft, *yawarakai*; *yawaraka*.
 soil (earth), *tsuchi*. [*su*].
 soldier, *heitai*; *heishi*; *heisot*.
 solid (adj.), *katai*.
 somebody, *dare ka*.
 something, *nani ka*.
 sometimes, *toki-ori*; *ori-fūshi*.
 somewhere, *doko ka*.
 son, *musūko*.
 son-in-law, *muko*.
 song, *uta*.
 soon, *jiki ni*. [*zannen*].
 sorry (for one's own sake),
 sorry (for another), *kinodoku*.
 sound (noun), *oto*.
 soup, *soppu*.
 sour, *suppai*.
 south, *minami*.
 sow, to, *maku*.
 sparrow, *suzume*.
 spectacles, *megane*. [*tōki suru*].
 speculate, to (in stocks, &c.),

STO

speech, to make a, *enzetsū suru*.
 spend, to, *tsuiyasu*; *tsūkau*.
 spider, *kumo*.
 spirits (liquor), *shōchū*.
 spoil, to, *sonjiru*.
 spoon, *saji*.
 spoon (tea-), *cha-saji*.
 spring, to (leap), *tobu*.
 spring (-time), *haru*.
 spring (water), *izumi*.
 springs (of a vehicle), *bane*.
 square, *shikaku (na)*.
 stable, *ūmaya*.
 stable (livery-), *shakuba-ya*.
 staircase, *hashigo-dan*.
 stale, *furukusai*.
 stamp (postage-), *yūbin-kiite*.
 stamp (revenue), *shōken-inshi*.
 stand, to (intr.), *tatsu*.
 star, *hoshi*.
 starch, *nori*. [*suru*; *tatsu*].
 start, to (set out), *shuttatsu*.
 state (condition), *yōsu*; *ari*.
 station, *teisha-ba*. [*sama*].
 station-master, *eki-chō*.
 steal, to, *nusumu*.
 steam, *yuge*; *jōki*.
 steamer, *jōkisen*.
 steel, *hagane*. [*kata*].
 steward (on ship), *makanai*.
 stick, to (adhere), *kuttsūku*.
 stiff, *katai*.
 still (yet more), *motto*.
 still (tranquil), *shizuka (na)*.
 still (yet), *nao*; *mada*.
 stirrup, *abumi*.
 stone, *ishi*.
 stop, to (tr.), *tomeru*.
 stop, to (intr.), *tomaru*.
 store (shop), *mise*.

STO

story (tale), *hanashi*.
 straight, *massugu (na)*.
 strange, *fūshigi (na)*.
 stranger, *shiranai hito*.
 straw, *wara*.
 strawberry, *ichigo*.
 street, *tōri*; *machi*.
 strength, *chikara*.
 string, *ito*.
 strong, *tsuyoi*.
 student, *shosei*.
 stuff (for garments, &c.), *kire-*
 stumble, to, *tsumazuku*; *fumi-*
 stupid, *baka (ni)*. [*hazusu*.
 suck, to, *suu*.
 sugar, *satō*.
 suit, to, *kanau*; *ki ni iru*.
 sum (total), *shime-daka*.
 summer, *natsu*.
 sun, *hi*; *taiyō*.
 Sunday, *dontaku*; *nichiyōbi*.
 sunrise, *hi no de*.
 sunset, *hi no iri*.
 supper, *yūmeshi*.
 sweep, to, *haku*.
 sweet, *amai*.
 swim, to, *oyogu*.

Table, *dai*; *tsūkue*; *teifuru*.
 table (writing-), *kaku-dai*.
 table-cloth, *teberu-kake*.
 tack (small nail), *byō*.
 tail, *shippo*.
 tailor, *shitate-ya*.
 take, to, *toru*.
 take time, to, *tema-doru*.
 talk, to, *hanasu*; *hanashi wo*
 tall, *sei no takai*. [*suru*.
 taste, *ajiwai*.
 tax, *nengu*; *zei*.
 tea, *cha*.

TIC

tea-caddy, *cha-ire*.
 tea-chest, *chabukuro*.
 tea-cup, *cha-nomi-jawan*.
 tea-dealer, *cha-shōnin*.
 tea-grower, *chashi*.
 tea-house, *chaya*.
 tea-kettle, *tetsū-bin*.
 tea-plantation, *cha-ba-take*.
 tea-pot, *kibisho*.
 tea-spoon, *cha-saji*.
 teach, to, *oshieru*.
 teacher, *kyōshi*; *sensei*; *shishō*.
 tear, to (*tr.*), *saku*; *yabuku*.
 tears, *namida*.
 telegram, *dempō*.
 telegraph-form, *rai-shin-shi*.
 telegraph-office, *denshin-*
 telephone, *denwa*. [*kyoku*.
 telescope, *bōenkyō*; *tō-megane*.
 tell, to, *hanasu*; *iu*; *kataru*.
 tenant, *shakuya-nin*.
 than, *yoru*.
 thank, to, *rei wo iu*.
 then, *sono toki*.
 there, *asūko*; *soko*; *achira*.
 therefore, *da kara*; *desū kara*
 (politer).
 they, *ano hito-tachi*; *kare-ra*.
 thick (in consistency), *koi*.
 thick (dimension), *atsui*.
 thief, *dorobō*.
 thigh, *momo*.
 thimble, *yubi-nuki*.
 thin, to be, *yasete iru*.
 think, to, *omou*; *zonjiru*.
 thirsty, to be, *nodo ga*
 throat, *nodo*. [*kawaku*.
 through, *tōshite*; *tōtte*.
 throw, to, *nageru*, *hōru*.
 Thursday, *mokuyōli*.
 ticket, *kippu*.

TIC

ticket (return), *ōfuku-gippu*.
 tie, to, *shibaru*.
 tight, *katai*.
 till, *made*.
 time, *toki*.
 time-table, *jikan-hyō*.
 time, to take, *tema-doru*
 tin, a, *burikki*.
 tin (metal), *suzu*.
 tip (fee), *sakate*.
 tired, to get, *kūtabireru*.
 to, *ni*; *ye*.
 toast (bread), *yaki-pan*.
 tobacco, *tabako*.
 tobacco-pipe, *kiseru*.
 tobacco-pouch, *tabako-ire*.
 to-day, *konnichi*; *kyō* (less
 toe (*ashi no*) *yubi*. [polite].
 together, *issho ni*.
 tomato, *aka-nasu*. [(less polite).
 to-morrow, *myōnichi*; *ashita*
 tongs (fire), *hibashi*.
 tongue, *shita*.
 to-night, *komban*; *kon-ya*.
 too (excess), *amari*.
 too (as well), *mo*; *yahari*.
 tool, *dōgu*.
 tooth, *ha*. [*itai*.
 toothache (to have), *ha ga*
 tooth-brush, *yōji*.
 tooth-powder, *ha-migaki*.
 top, *ue* (*no hō*).
 touch, to, *sawaru*; *fureru*.
 towards, *no hō ye*.
 towel, *te-nugui*.
 town (capital), *miyako*.
 town (port), *minato*.
 town (post), *shūku*.
 trade, *bōeki*; *akinai*.
 trade-mark, *shōhyō*.
 tradesman, *akindo*.

UNF

train (railway), *kisha*; *ressha*.
 tram, *tetsūdō-basha*.
 translate, to, *hon-yaku suru*.
 travel, to, *ryokō suru*.
 traveller, *tabi-bito*.
 tray, *bon*.
 tread, to, *fumu*.
 treat, to, *tori-atsūkau*.
 tree, *ki*.
 tremble, to, *furueru*.
 trick (manner), *kūse*.
 trouble, to be in, *komaru*.
 trouble, *tekazu*. [(*na*).
 troublesome, *urusai*; *mendō*
 trousers, *zubon*.
 true, *hōnto* (*no*); *makoto* (*no*).
 trunk (receptacle), *kaban*.
 trust, to, *shin-yō suru*; *shin-
 jiru*.
 try, to, *yatte miru*; *tamesu*.
 Tuesday, *kuwayōbi*. [*goppu*.
 tumbler (glass), *mizu-nomi-
 tunnel, ana*.
 turn, to (*tr.*), *mawasu*.
 turn, to (*intr.*) *mawaru*.
 turnip, *kabu*.
 twilight, *kure-gata*.
 twine, to (*intr.*), *karamu*
 twist, to, *hineru*; *nejiru*

Ugly (to the sight), *migu-
 umbrella, kōmori-gasa*. [*rushii*.
 unable, to be, *dekinai*.
 unavoidable, *yondokoronai*.
 uncle, *oji*.
 uncomfortable, *fujiyū* (*na*).
 under, *no shita ni*.
 understand, to, *wakaru*;
shōchi suru.
 undress, to, *kimono wo nugu*.
 unfortunately, *ai-niku*.

UNH

unhappy, *fu-shiawase*. [(na).
 unkind, *funinjō*; *fūshinsetsu*
 unwell, *ambai ga warui*.
 unwholesome, to be, *doku ni*
 upon, *no ue ni*. [naru.
 upright (erect), *massugu* (na).
 upset, to (tr.), *hikkuri-kaesu*.
 upside down, *sakasama*.
 upstairs, *nikai*.
 urgent, *kyū na*.
 use, to, *mochiiru*; *tsūkau*.
 useful, *chōhō* (na); *yaku ni*
tatsu.
 useless, *yaku ni tatanai*.
 usual, *tsune* (no); *heizei* (no).

Yain, *nama-iki* (na); *kōman*
 value, *atai*; *ne-uchi*. [(na).
 various, *iro-iro* (no); *ironna*.
 veal, *ko-ushi-no-niku*.
 vegetables, *yasai* (mono).
 vegetable-marrow, *shiro-uri*.
 velvet, *birōdo*.
 vice, *fu-mimochi*; *akuhei*.
 view, (prospect), *mi-harashi*;
 village, *sato*; *mura*. [keshiki.
 vinegar, *su*.
 violent, *te-arai*.
 virtue (goodness), *zen*.
 visit, to pay a, *tazunete kuru*.
 visitor, *kyaku*.
 voice, *koe*.
 volume (book), *satsu*.
 vulgar, *gehin* (na).

Wages, *kyūkin*.
 waistcoat, *chokki*.
 wait, to, *matsu*.
 waiter, *kyūji*.
 waiting-room, *machi-ai-ba*.
 walk, to, *aruku*.

WID

wall (stone), *ishibe*; (mud),
 want, to, *hoshii*. [kabe.
 warehouse, *dozō*; *kura*.
 warm, *ataatai*; *ataata* (na).
 warn, to, *imashimeru*.
 wash, to, *arau*.
 wash-hand bowl, *chōzu-darai*.
 waste, to (tr.), *tsuiyasu muda*
ni tsūkau. [ban wo suru.
 watch, to, *ki wo tsūkeru*;
 watch (timepiece), *tokei*.
 watch-maker, *tokeiya*. [yu.
 water (cold), *mizu*; (hot), (o)
 way (road), *michi*. [ambai.
 way (manner), *shikata*; *yō*;
 weak, *yowai*.
 wear, to (tr.), *kiru*.
 wear, to (intr.), *motsu*.
 weather, *yōki*; *tenki*.
 Wednesday, *suiyōbi*.
 week, *shūkan*.
 weigh, to (tr.), *hakaru*.
 weight, *mekata*.
 well (in health), *jōbu* (na).
 well, to get, *naoru*.
 west, *nishi*.
 wet, to be, *nurete iru*.
 wheel, *kuruma*; *wa*.
 when? *itsu?*
 where, *tokoro*; where? *doko?*
 which? *dore?*
 white, *shiroi*.
 who? *dare?* *donata?*
 whole, *mina*; *sōtai* (no).
 wholesale, *oroshi*.
 wholesale-dealer, *oroshi-ya*.
 wholesome, to be, *kūsuri ni*
naru.
 why? *naze?* *dō iu wake de*.
 wide (*haba no*), *hiro*.
 width, *haba*.

WIN

win, to, *katsu*.
 wind, to, *kuru*; *maku*.
 wind, the, *kaze*.
 window, *mado*.
 window-shutters, *mado no to*.
 wine, *sake*; *budōshu*.
 wine-glass, *sakazuki*.
 wing, *hane*.
 winter, *fuyu*.
 wipe, to, *nuguu*; *fūku*.
 wire, *harigane*.
 wish, to, *hoshii* (adj.).
 with (together), *to issho ni*.
 with (by means of), *de*; *de motte*.
 withdraw, to (intr.), *shirizoku*.
 witness, *shōko-nin*. [polite].
 woman, *onna*; *fujin* (more
 wonderful, *mezurashii*; *myō*
(na); *fūshigi* (na).
 wood (trees), *mori*.
 wood (fire-), *ki*.
 wool, *rasha*; *ke*.
 woollen-cloth, *rasha*.
 word, *kotoba*.

ZIN

work, to, *hataraku*.
 work (noun), *shigoto*.
 workman, *shokunin*.
 world, *sekai*.
 worth, *atai*; *ne-uchi*.
 worthless, *tsumaranai*.
 wound, *kizu*; *kega*.
 wrap up, to, *tsutsumu*.
 wrist, *te-kubi*.
 write, to, *kaku*. [gatta.
 wrong (adj.), *warui*; *machi-*

Yawn, to, *akubi suru*.

year, *toshi*.
 year, this, *kotoshi*.
 year, last, *saku-nen*.
 year, next, *myō-nen*.
 yearly, *mai-nen*.
 yellow, *ki-iroi*. [(more polite).
 yesterday, *kinō*; *sakujitsu*
 yolk (of egg), *ki-mi*.
 young, *wakai*.

Zeal, *nesshin*.

zinc, *totan*.

Money, Weights and Measures.

NOTE.—With the exception of the *hiro* and the *tsubo*, all the names of the measures, weights, &c., given in the following tables are of Chinese origin, and are accompanied by the Chinese numerals only.

1. MONEY.

The CURRENCY IS DECIMAL ; the unit is the *yen*, a silver coin equivalent to about two English shillings (50 cents. American), which has taken the place of the Mexican dollar, formerly used in Japan but now obsolete. One yen = 100 sen ; one sen = 10 rin.

GOLD PIECES of 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen are also coined.

COPPER COINS vary from $\frac{1}{10}$ of a sen (1 rin) to 2 sen.

There is also a PAPER CURRENCY, consisting of notes of from 5 *sen* up to 10 and 20 *yen*. Not only in the towns, but throughout Japan generally, paper money, and especially that of the Bank of Japan, is regarded with more favour than gold or silver coin.

BANKING TRANSACTIONS, and indeed commercial transactions in general are framed on English models. Thus, ordinary and telegraphic money orders are issued ; there is a Post Office Savings Bank ; and Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Bankers' Orders are all in constant use.

2. WEIGHTS.

10 rin	= 1 fun	= 5.8 grs.
10 fun	= 1 momme	= 58 „
100 momme	= 1 hyaku-me	= about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (av.)
160 „	= 1 kin	= 1.325 lbs.*
1000 „	= 1 kamme	= 8.28 „

* Usually reckoned $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoidupois in transacting business with foreigners.

3. LONG MEASURE.

10 rin	= 1 bu	...	= .1193 in. ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 bu	= 1 sun	...	= 1.193 ,, ($1\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 sun	= { 1 shaku or kaneshaku }		= 11.93 in. (nearly 1 foot)
6 shaku	= 1 ken	...	= 71.58 ,, (nearly 2 yds.)
10 ,,	= 1 jō	...	= 119.3 ,, (nearly 10 ft.)
60 ken	= 1 chō	(nearly)	= 119.3 yds. (about 120 yds.)
36 chō	= 1 ri	...	= 2.44 miles.

For nautical measurements the *kai-ri* which equals the European geographical mile, is now in general use; whilst for indicating the depth of water, the *hiro* (about 5 feet) is employed.

4. SUPERFICIAL OR LAND MEASURE.

30 tsubo	= 1 se	= 118.6 sq. yds.
10 se	= 1 tan	= 1186 ,, (over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre)
10 tan	= 1 chō	= 2.45 acres (2 a. 1 r. 32 p.)

The *tsubo*, the common unit of measurement, is 6 *kaneshaku* square, i.e., about 3.95 square yards.

5. DRY GOODS MEASURE.

In measuring dry goods a *shaku* (termed *kujiraku*) of 14.913 inches is employed. Silk and cotton goods are generally made up into pieces measuring a little more than $10\frac{3}{4}$ yards (*tan*) and also into pieces of double that length (*hiki*).

The English yard is now becoming generally known in the towns.

6. MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 sai	= 1 shaku	= $\frac{1}{31}$ pint
10 shaku	= 1 gō	= about $\frac{1}{3}$ pint
10 gō	= 1 shō	= ,, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints
10 shō	= 1 to	= ,, 4 gals.
10 to	= 1 koku	= ,, 39.7 ,,

This measure is employed for grain and liquids. The *shō* equals .397 (about two-fifths) of a gallon. The *koku* is employed for measuring junks, and is equal to about 4-27ths of a ton (nearly 3 cwt.), or $2\frac{1}{2}$ piculs. (1 picul = 100 kin.)

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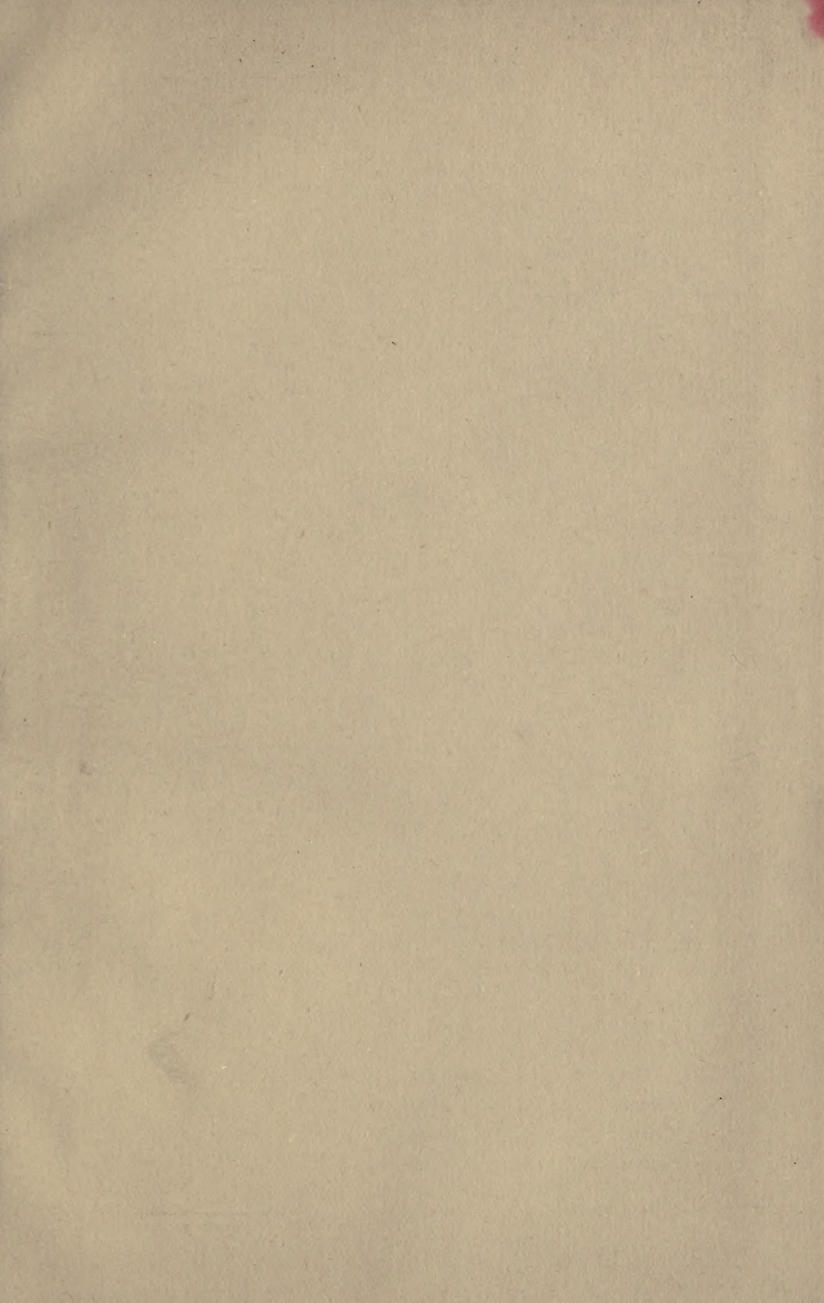
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