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Japanese-English

English-Japanese



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Guide to the Dictionary

Main Features

The *Random House Japanese Dictionary* is primarily intended for two types of English-speaking users: those who have no knowledge of Japanese and those who already have some knowledge of the language but still need a dictionary in which all Japanese words and phrases are explained from the standpoint of English and in English grammatical terms. It should also prove indispensable to anyone who needs a bilingual dictionary that presents the basic vocabulary of both languages in an accessible, easy to use format.

Since the Japanese written forms of Japanese words are given after the romanized form on first mention within an entry, the dictionary will also serve as an aid to those who are learning to read and write the language. Because the romanized forms always appear first, the user does not have to know the Japanese writing system to look up a word or pinpoint a definition.

Arrangement and Content of Entries

In both sections of the dictionary, Japanese to English and English to Japanese, **main entries** are in strict letter-by-letter alphabetical order, ignoring punctuation and parentheses except when doing so would violate common sense. (A special case is the many Japanese adjectives that are followed by the syllable **na** or **no** in parentheses: alphabetization stops before the parenthesis when listing these as entries.)

In both sections, **main entries** are in boldface type. Many entries in both sections contain **subentries**, which are also in boldface type. These subentries, which consist of idioms, common expressions, compounds, phrases, and example sentences, increase the usefulness of the dictionary, and they were included to the extent permitted by space limitations.

Japanese-English Section

In this section, the boldfaced Japanese **main entry** in **rōmaji** (roman letters) is followed (in most cases) by an italicized **part-of-speech** label and then by the Japanese written form of the entry word or phrase, either in **kana** (the Japanese phonetic script), **kanji** (Chinese characters), or a mixture of **kanji** and **kana**, following common Japanese usage. These are followed by English equivalents or definitions and, in some cases, by boldfaced **subentries** (idioms, phrases, etc.).

When an entry has two or more distinct meanings or can be used, from the point of view of English grammar, as more than one part of speech, its English equivalents are numbered. However, English equivalents that are closely related in meaning are separated by semicolons rather than being numbered, and in any case there is never more than one sequence of numbers: if numbers have been used to separate parts of speech, then any distinctions of meaning within those divisions are merely separated by semicolons.

Examples:

ippuku, *n.* 一服 1. puff (tobacco). 2. one dose; one portion.

ippō 一方向 1. *n.* one side; the other party. 2. *adv.* on the other hand.

ireru, *vb.* 入れる 1. put in(to); let in. 2. send someone to. 3. comply with; accept. 4. make (tea, coffee).

In cases like the second example above, where parts of speech are separated by numbers, the part-of-speech labels are given after the numbers rather than immediately following the main-entry word or phrase.

When a Japanese main-entry word is borrowed from a foreign language other than Chinese, the source language is indicated in parentheses before the English equivalent(s). The original word in the source language is also given, in italics, when it would be difficult to guess from its Japanese pronunciation. Example: **buranko**, *n.* (Pg. *balanço*) swing.

English-Japanese Section

In this section, the boldfaced English **main entry** is followed by an italicized **part-of-speech** label, then the entry's Japanese equivalents. All Japanese equivalents for main entries are given in both **rōmaji** and Japanese writing (**kanji** and/or **kana**). However, in the case of boldfaced English **subentries**, the Japanese written form is omitted if part of it would repeat Japanese writing that has already appeared elsewhere in the entry. For example, in the entry for **domestic**, the Japanese written forms for the subentries

domestic flight (kokunaisen) and **domestic car** (kokusansha) are not shown because the kanji corresponding to the syllables **kokunai** and **kokusan** (which convey the root meanings of two different senses of “domestic”) were given earlier in the entry.

When an English entry has two or more distinct meanings, their Japanese equivalents are numbered. When the separate meanings are closely related, they are separated by semicolons rather than being numbered. In either case, the Japanese equivalents of the separate meanings are often followed by English glosses in parentheses to identify the sense that is being translated by the Japanese.

Examples:

brink, *n.* 1. fuchi 縁; hashi 端 (edge). 2. setogiwa 瀬戸際 (verge).

hair, *n.* kami(noke) 髪(の毛) (head hair); ke 毛 (body hair, fur).

When the sense that is being translated is considered self-evident, a parenthesized gloss is not given. When only the last of a group of Japanese equivalents has a parenthesized gloss, the gloss refers to all Japanese equivalents to its left until either another gloss or another definition number is encountered. In the following example, the entry for **accord**, the Japanese words **itchi** and **chōwa** both mean “harmony.”

accord, 1. *n.* itchi 一致; chōwa 調和 (harmony); kyōtei 協定 (agreement); **of one's own accord** jihatsu-teki ni 自発的に. 2. *vb.* itchi suru 一致する; chōwa suru 調和する.

Lastly, when an English main entry can be used as more than one part of speech (as in the above example), the Japanese equivalents are numbered, with part-of-speech labels following the numbers rather than the boldfaced entry itself. In entries of this type, distinctions of meaning are separated by semicolons rather than being numbered.

Romanization of Japanese

The system of romanization used in this dictionary is a modified form of the widely used Hepburn system. The only significant modification is the use of an apostrophe to indicate a break between certain double letters.

The apostrophe is widely used in the Hepburn system to indicate a break between “n” and a following vowel or the glide “y.” In this dictionary, the use of the apostrophe is extended to certain double letters such as “nn” and “uu,” where an apostrophe is inserted between the letters (n'n and u'u) to indicate that there is a break between them and they

are not pronounced as a single letter.

For a table of the basic syllables of Japanese as spelled in the Hepburn system and as represented in the two types of kana scripts, hiragana and katakana, see pages xii–xiii.

Pronunciation

Vowels

Japanese has five basic vowels, usually referred to as short vowels, which are romanized as **a**, **i**, **u**, **e**, and **o**. These are pronounced approximately like the “a” in “father,” the “ee” in “feet,” the “oo” in “mood,” the “e” in “met,” and the “o” in “fort,” respectively. They are all pronounced in a relatively short, clipped manner in contrast to the so-called long vowels, which are produced by drawing out the sounds of the short vowels to approximately twice their normal length. In the Hepburn system, the long vowels corresponding to **a**, **u**, and **o** are written by placing a macron over those letters, producing **ā**, **ū**, and **ō**. The Hepburn system writes the long vowels for **i** and **e** in two ways: in words borrowed from languages other than Chinese, they are written with a macron as **ī** and **ē**; otherwise they are written as **ii** and **ei**, respectively. (The actual pronunciation of **ē**, or **ei**, varies considerably: some speakers pronounce it as an elongation of the short vowel **e**, others as a sequence of the short vowels **e** and **i**.)

Other vowel combinations, aside from the long vowels **ii** and **ei**, are pronounced as sequences of the two vowels, though sometimes with a glide between them. Such vowel combinations as **ai**, **au**, **oi**, and **ue** often sound like “eye,” “ow” (as in “cow”), “oy” (as in “boy”), and “we” (as in “wet”) to the ears of English speakers. The contrast between **ai** and **ae** is important. The former ends in a sound like the “ee” of “feet” and the latter in a sound like the “e” of “met.”

The vowel **u** in the syllable **su** tends to be pronounced very faintly or not at all (so that the syllable sounds like **s**) before some consonants, as in **sukoshi** (“a little bit”), and at the end of some words, as in the polite copula **desu** and the polite verb suffix **-masu**. These examples are often pronounced “skoshi,” “des,” and “mas.”

The vowel **i** also has a tendency to be pronounced very faintly or even whispered in certain contexts, especially in the syllable **shi**, but also in the syllables **chi**, **hi**, **ki**, and **pi**. This muting of the **i** sound most commonly occurs when **shi**, **chi**, **hi**, **ki**, or **pi** precedes any of the following consonants: **ch**, **f**, **h**, **k**, **p**, **s**, **sh**, **t**, or **ts**. For example, **shikata** (way, method) is often pronounced “shkata,” and **hito** (person, human being) is often pronounced in a way that sounds like

"hto" or "shto" to most English speakers. However, Japanese speakers hear the **i**, as it is whispered rather than dropped entirely. These pronunciation patterns are widespread, but they are seldom indicated in dictionaries and textbooks. They are best learned by observing the speech of native speakers.

Consonants

Most Japanese consonants are pronounced more or less the way the same letters would be pronounced in English. However, there are some important differences.

1. The combination **ch** is always pronounced as in "chair," never as in "character" or "charade."
2. The letter **g** is always pronounced as in "gift" or "get," never as in "ginger" or "generation."
3. The **ts** of the syllable **tsu** corresponds to nothing in English. It sounds rather like the "ts" of "footsore"; however, it is really a single consonant, and it always begins the syllable in which it occurs.
4. The **f** of the syllable **fu** often sounds more like an "h" than like an English "f." (It is produced more by narrowing the gap between the upper and lower lips rather than by bringing the upper teeth close to the lower lip as in English.) A glance at the table of Japanese syllables on page xii will reveal that **fu** belongs to the **h** row.
5. The Japanese **r** is not at all like the retroflex American "r," in which the tongue is rolled back, then forward. Instead it is produced by flapping the tip of the tongue downward from just behind the upper front teeth. It often sounds very much like an "l" to English speakers. Aside from this, Japanese has no "l" sound, and the **r** is used in pronouncing foreign loanwords that contain the letter "l."
6. The letter **y** that appears after some consonants is a glide between the consonant and the following vowel rather than a vowel as it sometimes is in English. Thus **tōkyō** (the name of the city), which is often pronounced in English as three syllables (to-ky-o), is actually two syllables in Japanese (**tō** and **kyō**).
7. The Japanese **n** has two pronunciations. One is at the beginning of the syllables **na**, **ni**, **nu**, **ne**, and **no**, where it is pronounced like the English "n." The other is the so-called syllabic **n**. This is a nasalized "n," sometimes described as always coming at the end of a syllable. However, the nasalized "n" is counted as a syllable by itself, so that the word **kin** (gold) consists of two syllables (**ki** and **n**). The word **nan** (what) contains both types of **n**. When the syllabic **n** comes before a vowel (or the glide **y**) within a word, it is important to distinguish it from the syllable-beginning type. In speech, there is a break

between this **n** and the following vowel. In the Hepburn system, it is often marked with an apostrophe, as in **kan'en** (hepatitis), and this dictionary follows that practice.

Double Consonants

When a word contains double consonants, for example, the two "p's" in **kippu** (ticket), the two are pronounced separately with a break between them rather than as a single consonant. In this case, the two "p's" are pronounced like those in "hip pocket" and not like those in "hippie." In the same way, the two "k's" of **gakkō** (school) are pronounced like the "kc" of "bookcase" and not like the "k" of "bookies." Other such consonant pairs are **ss**, **tt**, and **nn**. In this dictionary, the two "n's" of **nn** are separated by an apostrophe, as in **kan'nen** (idea, sense), since the first of the pair is the syllabic **n**.

The consonant combination "tch," as in **itchi** (accord), also has a break between the "t" and the "ch," being pronounced like the "tch" in "hatcheck" and not like that in "hatchet."

Accent

The Japanese accent pattern is fundamentally different from the English one, in which accented syllables are stressed more heavily than unaccented ones. The Japanese accent pattern is often described as flat, meaning that every syllable is stressed equally. Japanese does have an accent, which consists of a change in pitch on certain syllables, and this change in pitch can be used to differentiate between two words that are otherwise pronounced the same, as **háshi** (chopsticks) and **hashi** (bridge). However, such distinctions are not as crucial as they would be in English, where a misunderstanding might arise if a particular syllable is not stressed. A general guideline for the Japanese accent is to avoid putting a heavy stress on any syllable. Even without a proper pitch accent, meanings can be understood from context. On the other hand, if a speaker does put a strong stress accent on any syllables, the words will sound foreign to most Japanese ears.

Pronunciation of Foreign Words

Loanwords from English which have pronunciations similar to the original English word and which retain the original meaning have been omitted from this dictionary. This section describes the basics of pronouncing such loanwords.

As can be seen from the table on pages xii–xiii, the typical Japanese syllable consists of either a vowel alone or a

consonant (or consonant plus glide) followed by a vowel. Aside from the doubling of certain consonants and the frequent appearance of syllabic *n* before other consonants, Japanese has few consonant clusters, especially compared to English and some other European languages. As a result, when a loanword from English (as pronounced in English) contains a succession of consonants, its pronunciation in Japanese often requires a vowel between the consonants. This pronunciation is of course reflected when such words are romanized. For example, pronunciation of the word "illustration" in Japanese requires insertion of a vowel between "s" and "t" and between "t" and "r," resulting in **irasutorēshon**.

Japanese also has few vowel sounds compared to English, and one Japanese vowel often has to do the work of several English ones. The Japanese *a* is used to represent the English short "u," as in the example above, and the Japanese long *ā* is often used for both the short English "a" of "fast" and the rather different vowel sound of English "first."

Japanese does not have a "v" sound, and English "v" becomes "b" in borrowed words. For example, "vest" and "best" are both pronounced (and romanized) as **besuto**. Although there is no "v" in *rōmaji*, the constant influx of foreign words into Japanese is so great that many consonant sounds that were previously nonexistent are being gradually added to both spoken Japanese and the *rōmaji* alphabet. For example, *ti* and *tī* are now commonly used for such borrowed words as **tisshū** (tissue) and **aisu-tī** (iced tea). Since modern Japanese originally lacked the "f" sound of English, some earlier loanwords using this sound were given an approximate pronunciation, as in the case of **kōhī** for "coffee." More recently, however, such syllables as **fa**, **fī**, **fe**, and **fo** have gained currency, especially among younger people.

Word Division, Special Marks

Spacing and Hyphens

In the Japanese writing system, the language is written without spacing between words. There are punctuation marks, such as commas, brackets for quotations, and the equivalent of a period at the end of a sentence. Otherwise, however, the characters within a sentence are spaced equally, with divisions between one thought unit and another being recognized in terms of inflectional endings, case markers, and function words, much as they would be in speech. The use of **kanji**, or Chinese characters, which are seen as sense units, also aids in the process of comprehension.

Guide to the Dictionary

When writing Japanese in romanization, without the visual aid of kanji, it is obvious that the words need to be divided by spaces as they would be in European languages. The tendency of Japanese to build words into longer units by compounding and the addition of prefixes and suffixes sometimes makes it difficult to do the dividing without separating elements that really go together logically. In this dictionary, longer Japanese sense units have been divided into smaller units by spacing except when it was felt that doing so might obscure the overall sense. When spacing was ruled out, hyphens were often used to show the divisions within the compound word.

Aside from such commonsense (and admittedly subjective) decisions, a number of general rules have been followed.

1. When introducing a word of the type that is never used alone but always forms part of another word, e.g., **sū-** (several), a hyphen is used to indicate that it would begin (or end) another word. However, in examples of use, the hyphen is omitted, as in **sūshūkan** (several weeks).
2. Hyphens are used to link doubled words, as in **moshi-moshi** (hello).
3. When a word consists of more than seven syllables, it is divided with hyphens to aid in comprehension and pronunciation, as in **teiki-kankōbutsu** (journal, periodical).
4. The suffix **-teki** (or **-teki na**), which is used to form adjectives from certain nouns, is always hyphenated.
5. Compounds of two or more foreign loanwords are usually hyphenated, as are compounds of a Japanese word and a foreign loanword. Examples: **kurisumasu-pāti** (Christmas party); **ha-burashi** (toothbrush, from Japanese **ha**, or tooth, and English "brush").

Ellipses

Ellipses indicate that some word or phrase (as a subject, object, indirect object, etc.) must be added in order to complete the thought: for example, ... **ni hitteki suru** (correspond to), in which a noun needs to be supplied before the **ni** (as after English "to").

Parentheses

Throughout the dictionary, parentheses are used in Japanese words and phrases to indicate parts of the word or phrase that could be omitted without changing the meaning. Examples: **irasshai(mase)** (Welcome!); **kitchiri (to)** (exactly).

A special use of parentheses is for the words **na** and **no** following certain types of adjectives or noun modifiers: for example, **akiraka (na)** (obvious). The **na** or **no** is used only

when the adjective appears before a noun as its modifier, not when it appears in the predicate as a complement.

The Japanese Writing System

Japanese is written using three different basic scripts: **kanji** (Chinese characters), **hiragana**, and **katakana**, the latter being two distinct types of the Japanese phonetic script known as **kana**. The basic vocabulary of Japanese, of which Chinese loanwords are an integral part, is written in a mixture of kanji and hiragana. In contemporary Japanese, **katakana** is most commonly used to write loanwords from languages other than Chinese and to write foreign personal and place names; however, it is also sometimes used to write Japanese words for some special reason such as emphasis.

When **kanji** are used to write uninflected words such as nouns, they often represent the whole word. In the case of inflected words such as verbs and adjectives, the kanji, when used, represent the stem of the word, with inflectional endings being written in **hiragana**. Function words, including the particles that are used to indicate case, are always written in hiragana. Certain other very common words are now often written in hiragana even when kanji exist for them. For example, **watashi** (the pronoun "I") can be written either in hiragana as わたし or in kanji as 私. The choice is a matter of usage. This dictionary gives the kanji for a Japanese word (if kanji exist) whenever the word is more frequently written in kanji than in hiragana in such publications as newspapers and magazines.

The **hiragana** and **katakana** scripts are shown in the table on pages xii–xiii, along with their pronunciations, shown in **rōmaji**. Each of the scripts has 46 basic **kana** characters, each of which represents one syllable. These are combined to express more complex syllables such as **bya**, **gya**, and **kya**, making a total of more than one hundred syllables. In the hiragana script, long vowels are represented by combining two hiragana characters, as in **tanoshii** 楽しい (enjoyable, pleasant), where the kana for **shi** (し) is followed by that for **i** (い) to form the long vowel **ii**. In **katakana**, on the other hand, long vowels are represented by a dash (ー) placed after a kana containing a short vowel, as in both syllables of **kōhi** (coffee), which is written コーヒー.

Guide to the Dictionary

Table of Japanese Syllables in Rōmaji, Hiragana, and Katakana

- 1) R = rōmaji; H = hiragana; K = katakana
- 2) An asterisk (*) marks those syllables that, to a speaker of English, appear to have beginning consonants that do not match those of the other syllables in the same row. They do not appear inconsistent from the standpoint of Japanese, which originally lacked such sounds as "si," "ti," "tu," etc.
- 3) The syllables shown in parentheses are essentially used in Japanese only in words borrowed from other languages.

	R	H	K	R	H	K	R	H	K	R	H	K	R	H	K
	a	あ	ア	i	い	イ	u	う	ウ	e	え	エ	o	お	オ
k+vowel	ka	か	カ	ki	き	キ	ku	く	ク	ke	け	ケ	ko	こ	コ
s	sa	さ	サ	*shi	し	シ	su	す	ス	se	せ	セ	so	そ	ソ
t	ta	た	タ	*chi	ち	チ	*tsu	つ	ツ	te	て	テ	to	と	ト
n	na	な	ナ	ni	に	ニ	nu	ぬ	ヌ	ne	ね	ネ	no	の	ノ
h	ha	は	ハ	hi	ひ	ヒ	*fu	ふ	フ	he	へ	ヘ	ho	ほ	ホ
m	ma	ま	マ	mi	み	ミ	mu	む	ム	me	め	メ	mo	も	モ
y	ya	や	ヤ				yu	ゆ	ユ				yo	よ	ヨ
r	ra	ら	ラ	ri	り	リ	ru	る	ル	re	れ	レ	ro	ろ	ロ
w	wa	わ	ワ										wo	を	ヲ
n'	n'	ん	ン												
g	ga	が	ガ	gi	ぎ	ギ	gu	ぐ	グ	ge	げ	ゲ	go	ご	ゴ
z	za	ざ	ザ	*ji	じ	ジ	zu	ず	ズ	ze	ぜ	ゼ	zo	ぞ	ゾ
d	da	だ	ダ	*ji	ぢ	ヂ	*zu	づ	ヅ	de	で	デ	do	ど	ド
b	ba	ば	バ	bi	び	ビ	bu	ぶ	ブ	be	べ	ベ	bo	ぼ	ボ
p	pa	ぱ	パ	pi	ぴ	ピ	pu	ぷ	プ	pe	ぺ	ペ	po	ぽ	ポ
ky	kya	きゃ	キヤ				kyu	きゅ	キユ				kyo	きょ	キョ
sh	sha	しゃ	シャ	shi	し	シ	shu	しゅ	シュ (she) (し) (シ)	sho	しょ	ショ			
ch	cha	ちゃ	チャ	chi	ち	チ	chu	ちゅ	チュ (che) (ち) (チ)	cho	ちゅ	チュ			
ny	nya	にゃ	ニャ				nyu	にゅ	ニユ				nyo	にょ	ニョ
hy	hya	ひゃ	ヒャ				hyu	ひゅ	ヒユ				hyo	ひょ	ヒョ
my	mya	みゃ	ミャ				myu	みゅ	ミユ				myo	みょ	ミョ
ry	rya	りゃ	リャ				ryu	りゅ	リュ				ryo	りょ	リョ

Table of Japanese Syllables in Rōmaji, Hiragana, and Katakana

	R H K	R H K	R H K	R H K	R H K			
gy	gya	ぎ・ギ		gyu	ぎゅ・ギゅ	gyo	ぎょ・ギょ	
j	ja	じ・ジ	ji	じ	ju	じゅ・ジュ (je) (じえ) (ジイ)	jo	じょ・ジョ
by	bya	びゅ・ビゅ		byu	びゅ・ビゅ		byo	びょ・ビょ
py	pya	ぴゅ・ピゅ		pyu	ぴゅ・ピゅ		pyo	ぴょ・ピょ

4) Katakana characters for words borrowed from foreign languages. Owing to their frequent use in words from other languages, the syllables "ti," "tu," "di," and "du" have become common both in writing and in speech. However, "va," "vi," "ve," and "vo" exist only in writing. These sounds are naturally expressed only in katakana, not in hiragana. Not shown in the table but also gaining currency are the combinations テユ and デユ, which are used in writing the "tu" and "du" of such words as "tuner" and "duet," respectively. If transcribed into the Hepburn system, they would have to be represented as "tyu" and "dyu."

t		ti	テイ	tu	トウ		
d		di	デイ	du	ドウ		
f	fa	ファ	fi	ファイ		fe	フェ
						fo	フォ
v	va	ヴァ	vi	ヴィ		ve	ヴェ
						vo	ヴォ

5) Long vowels.

ā	ああ	ī	いい	ū	うう	ē	ええ	ō	おお
	アー	イー		ウー		エー		オー	
	あー	いー		うー		えー		おう	
								おー	

Abbreviations

Source Languages of Loanwords

(D.) Dutch; (E.) English; (F.) French; (G.) German;
(It.) Italian; (Pg.) Portuguese; (Sp.) Spanish;
(Skt.) Sanskrit.

Parts of Speech

adj. adjective

adv. adverb

art. article

aux. vb. auxiliary verb

conj. conjunction

interj. interjection

n. noun

parti. particle

prep. preposition

pron. pronoun

vb. verb

JAPANESE-ENGLISH

A

- abara**(bone), *n.* 肋(骨) rib.
- abareru**, *vb.* 暴れる become violent.
- abekku**, *n.* アベック (F. *avec*) a couple (on a date).
- abekobe** (na, no), *adj.* あべこべ (な、の) opposite; topsy-turvy.
- abiru**, *vb.* 浴びる take a bath or shower; bask in sunlight; abundantly receive (praise or criticism).
- abunai**, *adj.* 危ない dangerous; risky; doubtful; life-threatening.
- abura**, *n.* 油 oil.
- abura**, *n.* 脂 fat.
- aburu**, *vb.* あぶる roast; broil.
- achira** あちら 1. *pron.* that; that person, thing, or place.
2. *adv.* over there; abroad.
- achi**(ra)**kochi**(ra) **ni**, *adv.* あち(ら)こち(ら)に here and there; in various places; back and forth.
- adana**, *n.* あだ名 nickname.
- adokenai**, *adj.* あどけない innocent; artless.
- aegu**, *vb.* あえぐ gasp; groan; suffer.
- aemono**, *n.* 和え物 vegetables or seafood dressed with vinegar, miso, or mashed tofu.
- aete**, *adv.* 敢えて positively; bravely; purposely.
- afureru**, *vb.* あふれる overflow.
- afurika**, *n.* アフリカ (E.) Africa.
- agameru**, *vb.* 崇める worship; adore.
- agari** 上がり 1. *n.* ascent; increase. 2. *n.* earnings; income. 3. *adj.* completed or ended; prepared; ready; **Sushi itchō agari**. Sushi coming up!
- agaru**, *vb.* 上がる 1. climb; go up; (price) rise. 2. enter (a house or room). 3. eat; drink. 4. improve. 5. stop (rain or snow). 6. become shy.
- agemono**, *n.* 揚げ物 deep-fried food.
- ago**, *n.* あご chin; jaw.
- agura o kaku**, *vb.* あぐらをかく sit cross-legged.
- ahiru**, *n.* あひる duck;
- minikui ahiru no ko** ugly duckling.
- ahō**, *n.* 阿呆 fool; silly person.
- ai**, *n.* 愛 love.
- ai**, *n.* 藍 indigo; **af'iro** deep violet blue.
- aibō**, *n.* 相棒 associate; partner; buddy.
- aibu**, *n.* 愛撫 caress.
- aichaku**, *n.* 愛着 affection; attachment.
- aida**, *n.* 間 interval; time; distance; relationship; ... **no aida ni** between; during; while.
- aihansuru**, *adj.* 相反する conflicting; contradictory.
- aijin**, *n.* 愛人 love; lover; mistress; the other woman.
- aijō**, *n.* 愛情 love; affection.
- aikagi**, *n.* 合鍵 spare key; master key; passkey.

aikawarazu, *adv.* 相変らず
as usual; as ... as ever.

aiko あいこ 1. *n.* tie (in sports). 2. *adj.* even; quits.

aikoku, *n.* 愛国 love of one's country.

aikyō, *n.* 愛敬 charm.

aima, *n.* 合間 interval; spare time.

aimai (na), *adj.* あいまい (な) ambiguous; vague; unsure.

ainiku, *adj. adv.* あいにく unfortunate(ly); disappointing(ly);

Oainiku(sama). That's too bad!

ainori suru, *vb.* 相乗りする share a vehicle (esp. a cab) with others; ride together.

airashii, *adj.* 愛らしい (person or animal) amiable; captivating.

airon, *n.* アイロン (E.) iron;

airon o kakeru press.

aisatsu, *n.* 挨拶 greeting; salutation.

aishadō, *n.* アイシャドー (E.) eye shadow.

aishō, *n.* 愛称 pet name.

aishō, *n.* 相性 affinity; compatibility.

aiso, **aisō**, *n.* 愛想 sociability; friendliness; cheerfulness;

aiso ga ii friendly; **aiso ga tsukiru** be disgusted or disappointed.

aisu-kurimu, *n.* アイスクリーム (E.) ice cream.

aisu-kyandē, *n.* アイスキャンデー (E.) ice cream on a stick; popsicle.

aita, *adj.* 開いた open.

aita, *adj.* 空いた unoccupied; vacant.

aite, *n.* 相手 1. partner; associate; **aite o/ni suru** keep company with; deal with a person sincerely; **aite**

ni shinai ignore a person.

2. rival; opponent.

aitsu, *n.* あいつ that damn person.

aitsugu, *adj.* 相次ぐ continuous; successive.

aizu, *n.* 合図 sign; signal.

aizuchi, *n.* 相槌 nod of assent.

aji, *n.* あじ horse mackerel.

aji, *n.* 味 taste; flavor.

ajia, *n.* アジア (E.) Asia.

ajisai, *n.* あじさい hydrangea.

aka 赤 1. *n.* red; crimson; scarlet. 2. *adj.* total; stark;

aka no tanin perfect stranger.

akachan, *n.* 赤ちゃん baby (affectionate usage).

akademikku (na), *adj.* アカデミック (な) (E.) academic.

akadenwa, *n.* 赤電話 public phone.

akaji, *n.* 赤字 deficit.

akaku naru, *vb.* 赤くなる blush (with embarrassment, shame, or drink).

akari, *n.* 灯 light; **akari o tsukeru** turn on the light.

akarui, *adj.* 明るい bright; lively.

akashingō, *n.* 赤信号 red (traffic) light.

akasu, *vb.* 明かす 1. disclose; reveal. 2. sit up the whole night.

-ake 明け the end of a thing or event; **tsuyuake** the end of the rainy season.

akegata, *n.* 明け方 daybreak.

akeru, *vb.* 開ける 1. open. 2. unwrap. 3. turn over (pages). 4. pierce; make a hole.

akeru, *vb.* 空ける empty; make room for.

aki, *n.* 秋 autumn; fall.

- aki**, *n.* 空き vacancy.
- akinai**, *n.* 商い trade; business.
- akinau**, *vb.* 商う trade in.
- akiraka (na)**, *adj.* 明らか (な) obvious.
- akirame**, *n.* あきらめ resignation; abandonment.
- akirameru**, *vb.* あきらめる resign oneself to; yield to.
- akireru**, *vb.* あきれる be astounded; be disgusted.
- akiru**, *vb.* 飽きる get tired of.
- akitarinai**, *adj.* 飽き足りない insufficient; unsatisfying.
- akiya**, *n.* 空き家 vacant house; house to rent.
- akka suru**, *vb.* 悪化する go from bad to worse.
- akke ni torareru**, *vb.* あつけにとられる be taken aback; be flabbergasted; be dumbfounded.
- akogareru**, *vb.* 憧れる long for; yearn after.
- aku**, *n.* 悪 evil; vice.
- aku**, *vb.* 空く become vacant; become unused; **te ga aku** become free.
- aku**, *vb.* 開く open; start.
- akubi**, *n.* あくび yawn.
- akui**, *n.* 悪意 malice; ill will.
- akuma**, *n.* 悪魔 devil; demon; Satan; devilish person.
- akumade(mo)**, *adv.* 飽くまで(も) to the utmost; to the end.
- akumu**, *n.* 悪夢 nightmare.
- akunin**, *n.* 悪人 wicked person; villain.
- akusel (no)**, *adj.* 悪性(の) malignant.
- akuseku suru**, *vb.* あくせくする fuss about; fidget; work in a restless manner; work constantly.
- akuseru**, *n.* アクセル (E.) accelerator.
- akushitsu (na, no)**, *adj.* 悪質(な、の) nasty; bad; of poor quality.
- akushu**, *n.* 握手 handshake.
- akushū**, *n.* 悪臭 bad smell.
- akushumi**, *n.* 悪趣味 poor taste.
- ama**, *n.* 海女 fisherwoman; female pearl diver.
- ama**, *n.* 尼 nun.
- amadare**, *n.* 雨垂れ raindrop.
- amadera**, *n.* 尼寺 nunnery.
- amado**, *n.* 雨戸¹ rain shutter.
- amaeru**, *vb.* 甘える depend on other people's goodwill; behave disrespectfully.
- amagasa**, *n.* 雨傘 umbrella.
- amagumo**, *n.* 雨雲 rain cloud.
- amai**, *adj.* 甘い 1. sweet. 2. indulgent.
- amaku miru**, *vb.* 甘く見る slight; underestimate.
- amami**, *n.* 甘味 sweetness.
- amamizu**, *n.* 雨水 rainwater.
- amanattō**, *n.* 甘納豆 sugared red bean.
- amanogawa**, *n.* 天の川 Milky Way.
- amanojaku**, *n.* あまのじゃく perverse person; stubborn person.
- amari**, *n.* 余り rest; surplus.
- amari**, *adv.* 余り 1. very much; excessively; more than. 2. ... **no amari** as a result of.
- amarimono**, *n.* 余り物 leftovers.
- amari ni (mo)**, *adv.* 余りに(も) excessively.
- amaru**, *vb.* 余る be left (over); remain.
- amayakasu**, *vb.* 甘やかす spoil (a person); indulge.
- amazake**, *n.* 甘酒 sweet sake.