General Explanations
Nihon kokugo daijiten

Editorial Policy

1. This dictionary attempts to offer a historical account of the meanings and usages of the Japanese language through reference to various written materials.

2. Entry items include the vocabulary of modern Japanese as well as items from historical texts. Proper nouns, including names of places and people, and technical and specialized terms are also included.

3. Definitions of a given word are generally arranged in historical order; usage citations are accompanied by the name of the text in which they appear.

4. Sources for citations are taken from a broad spectrum of texts including literary, historical, religious, and other works of various periods.

5. Citation sources range from works of antiquity to works of the Meiji, Taishō, and Shōwa periods. Chinese texts are also used for Sino-Japanese words.

6. Citations are taken from the most reliable versions of historical texts; in cases where variant texts are cited, notice is given.

7. Identification of citations is a specific as possible. In order to facilitate comprehension, some citations include the author's name and the field with which the text is associated.

8. Separate subheadings for Dialectal Variants, Etymology, Pronunciation, and Premodern Dictionary Citations are included with commentary where appropriate.

9. Entry headings and definitions are based on modern standards, and are intended to make location and comprehension as easy as possible.

Components of the Descriptions

The descriptions of words in this dictionary are composed of the following elements: entry heading, historical kana orthography, kanji, part of speech, definitions, examples and sources, supplementary notes, dialectal variants, etymology, pronunciation, and premodern dictionary citations. Each entry includes these elements as appropriate, in the order given above.

Explanation of the Components

Entry Headings

I. Types of Entry Headings

1. Entry headings are divided into main headings (*oyamidashi*), used for individual words, and sub-headings (*komidashi*), for phrases, idiomatic expressions, proverbs, etc. Main headings appear in larger Gothic type, while sub-headings appear under the appropriate main heading in slightly smaller Gothic type, indented downward one space.

2. Some entry headings contain only a cross-reference to another entry, indicated by an arrow ⇩.

II. Orthography of Headings

1. Japanese and Sino-Japanese words are given in hiragana; words of foreign origin (*gairaigo*) are given in katakana.

2. Modern kana orthography is used for both Japanese and Sino-Japanese words. However, words impossible to transcribe in modern kana orthography are given in historical kana, and entry headings in historical orthography are given with cross-references in those cases where confusions appear likely. The orthography given for dialectal variants does not necessarily conform with modern rules.

3. Words of foreign origin are given in the orthography considered to be most common, without strict adherence to modern rules. Long vowels are indicated by bars 「｜」. However, the syllables 「ヴァ ヴィ ヴ ヴェ ヴォ」, 「ヰ エ ヲ」, and 「ヂ ヅ」 are given as 「バ ビ ブ ベ ボ」, 「イ エ オ」, and 「ジ ズ」, respectively. Variant forms are given under the main heading in double parentheses ◯◯, and separate headings are given with cross-references when necessary.

III. Other Heading Notations

1. Final elements of compound forms are preceded by a hyphen ｜. However, this is often omitted in the case of proper nouns, dialectal variants, etc.

2. In inflected words, the stem and the inflecting suffix are separated by a point •. The stem is given as the complete form for adjectives inflecting in -shiku (しく) but a circle ◦ is inserted above the syllable -shi (し).

IV. Headings of Inflected Words

1. Verbs (Dōshi)

   a) For those verbs with separate literary and colloquial forms, the colloquial form is given as the main heading, and the literary form is added under the symbol ⊠. Literary forms are also given under their own headings with cross-references as needed.

   b) The sentence-final form (shūshikei) is the inflection used in the headings as a rule.

   c) Verb forms derived from nouns and inflecting in *-su* or *-zu* (so-called *sa-hen* forms) are included under the heading of their noun as a rule.

2. Adjectives (Keiyōshi)

   a) For those adjectives with both colloquial and literary forms, the colloquial form is given in the main heading.

   b) The sentence-final form (shūshikei) is given in the main heading as a rule, but in some cases the stem form is given a separate heading.

3. Verbal adjectives (Keiyōdōshi)

   a) The stem is given in the heading for both colloquial and literary forms.

   b) In cases where a verbal adjective stem shares a common form with a noun, it is included in the noun entry as a rule.

4. Inflecting suffixes (Jodōshi)

The sentence-final form (shūshikei) is the inflection generally given in the heading for both literary and colloquial forms, but some inflections, such as those that differ from their sentence-final forms starting from the initial syllable, may be given under their own headings.

Historical Kana Orthography

1. In cases where the historical kana orthography differs from the orthography of the entry heading, the historical orthography is given in smaller print directly below the heading.

2. The symbols ⎸, •, and ° are omitted in historical kana forms.

3. Portions of compound forms whose historical kana orthography does not differ from modern orthography are omitted and replaced by the symbol ⋮.

4. Indigenous Japanese words are given in hiragana, and Sino-Japanese words in katakana. However, in certain ambiguous cases where a word is customarily associated with a certain kanji form, the historical kana orthography may be used as the basis for a decision.

5. For Sino-Japanese words which have undergone pronunciation changes over time, the original forms are given in historical kana orthography.

6. Historical kana orthography notes are omitted for some dialectal variants, proper nouns, etc.

Kanji Section

1. The principal kanji customarily used for the heading word is given in brackets ▣.

2. When there is more than one commonly accepted kanji form for a word, all forms are given, with the modern forms given precedence of order. In cases where this is unclear, alternate forms are given in stroke-count order.

3. The kanji section is generally omitted under headings containing elements not customarily written in kanji. However, when this element is of foreign origin, it is indicated by a line |.

4. Kanji are listed for words with established ateji, plant names with established kanji forms, etc. However, man'yōgana forms are omitted.

5. Kanji are given in their tōyō kanji form. However, when the previous form differs greatly from the tōyō kanji form, it is also given. When a term is customarily written in a combination of kana or roman alphabet and kanji, both components are given.

6. All okurigana are omitted.

7. In proper noun entries, the kanji section may include original titles of texts, etc.

Parts of Speech

1. Parts of speech for heading items are indicated as follows:

名	Nouns
代名	Pronouns
自カ四	Intransitive *ka*-gyō yo-dan verb

Intransitive and transitive verbs are indicated by 自 and 他 respectively; inflection *gyō* and inflection type are indicated as follows:

四	yo-dan (Contemporary items indicated by 五 as appropriate)
上一	kami ichi-dan
上二	kami ni-dan
下一	shimo ichi-dan
下二	shimo ni-dan
カ変	*ka*-gyō henkaku
サ変	*sa*-gyō henkaku
ナ変	*na*-gyō henkaku
ラ変	*ra*-gyō henkaku

Keiyōshi (Adjectives):

形ク	*-iku* katsuyō keiyōshi
形シク	*-shiku* katsuyō keiyōshi
形ロ	colloquial katsuyō keiyōshi

Keiyōdōshi (Adjectival nouns):

形動	*nari* katsuyō keiyōdōshi
形動タリ	*tari* katsuyō keiyōdōshi
形動ナリ・タリ	keiyōdōshi with both *nari* and *tari* katsuyō forms

副	Fukushi (Adverbs)
連体	Rentaishi (Attributives)
接続	Setsuzokushi (Conjunctions)
感動	Kandōshi (Interjections)

Particles:

格助	Kakujoshi (Case markers)
副助	Fukujoshi (Adverbial particles)
係助	Kakarijoshi
接助	Setsuzoku joshi
終助	Shūjoshi (Sentence final particles)
間投助	Kantō joshi

助動	Jodōshi (Inflected particles)
接頭	Settōgo (Prefixes)
接尾	Setsubigo (Suffixes; includes counters)
語素	Zōgo yōso (Japanese and foreign items that function as lexical roots)
字音語素	Kanji goso (Sino-Japanese readings that function as lexical roots)
連語	Rengo (Main-heading entries that are not considered independent words)
枕	Makurakotoba (Poetic pillow words; indicated according to part of speech)

Dialectal verb, keiyōshi, keiyōdōshi, and joshi forms are indicated as 動, 形, 形動, and 助 respectively, with notation of their subclasses omitted.

2. The following notes on parts of speech may appear at the beginning of the definition section of an entry:

- (—する) indicates the existence of a verbal usage with *suru*. However, this does not necessarily apply to all definitions listed.
- (形動 and 形動タリ) indicate usage as an adjectival noun (*Keiyōdōshi*) for a word or its following definition.

3. Concerning parts of speech for dialectal variants, see part I.4.f of the Dialectal Variants section.

4. Part of speech is not identified for proper nouns.

Order of Entries

I. Order of Main Headings

Main entry headings are ordered in the following priority: (1) kana spelling; (2) part of speech; (3) word origin; (4) kanji usage.

1. Order by kana spelling

   a) Modern kana order (*gojūon jun*) is used. In the case of long vowels, the second syllable, marked by a line | , is given the value of the vowel of the preceding syllable.
   b) For a given kana, the unvoiced form (*seion*) precedes the voiced form (*dakuon*), which in turn preceds the semivoiced form (*handakuon*).
   c) Syllables represented by small-size kana precede those represented by normal-size kana.
   d) Hiragana forms precede katakana forms. Thus, indigenous Japanese and Sino-Japanese forms are listed before homonyms of foreign origin.
2. Order by part of speech
   a) Homonymous parts of speech are listed in the following order of precedence:
      1. nouns (meishi)
      2. proper nouns (koyū meishi)
      3. pronouns (daimeishi)
      4. verbs (dōshi)

5. adjectives (keiyōshi)
6. adjectival nouns (keiyō dōshi)
7. adverbs (fukushi)
8. attributives (rentaishi)
9. conjunctions (setsuzokushi)
10. interjections (kandōshi)
11. particles (joshi)
12. inflecting suffixes (jodōshi)
13. prefixes (settōgo)
14. noninflecting suffixes (setsubigo)
15. lexical roots (zōgo yōso)
16. collocations (rengo)
17. pillow words (makurakotoba)

b) Sino-Japanese word roots precede Sino-Japanese words of identical kana spelling.
3. Order by word origin
   a) Words of indigenous Japanese origin precede words of Sino-Japanese origin.
4. Kanji usage
   a) Words with kanji forms precede those without.
   b) Single-kanji words precede homonymous two-kanji words.
   c) For words containing the same number of kanji, order is determined by the stroke count of the initial characters, and when this is identical, by the stroke count of the following characters. Lower numbers have precedence.
   d) For kanji forms with identical stroke counts, the order of the Kangxi Dictionary is followed.
   e) Words of foreign origin of identical kana spelling are given in roman alphabetical order.

II. Order of Subheadings

Determined by gojū-on order.

Definitions

I. Order of Definitions

1. Different meanings of a word are generally listed in historical order in accordance with usage examples.

2. Definitions of inflecting words proceed from basic descriptions of broad meanings to explanations of more specific meanings and applications as appropriate.

3. Definitions of specialized or technical terms or proper nouns may be accompanied by interpretive explanations as required.

II. Symbols used in Definitions

In cases where multiple definitions or usages are given for a single item, the following symbols are used:

■ ▣ Used to distinguish different parts of speech, transitive and intransitive verb forms, different inflecting forms, etc.

▢ ▤ Used to differentiate between broad ranges of meaning or kanji usage for a given word, and also to

differentiate between two or more people, places, etc. in the case of proper nouns.

①②   Used generally to separate definitions.

㋑㋹   Used to subdivide definitions according to particular facets or usages.

III. Notations at the Beginnings of Definitions

Notes of the following types are given in parentheses ⌣ at the beginning of the definition section, as appropriate:

1. For Japanese and Sino-Japanese terms
   a) Explanations of word formation, origins of proverbs and terms relating to ancient events and practices, etc.
   b) Comments on kana orthography, consonant voicing, inflection, etc.
   c) Explanations of usage, or notes relating to parts of speech.
2. For foreign terms
   a) Name of the language of origin and roman alphabet spelling are provided, along with original meaning when necessary.
   b) Symbols of the following type are used to indicate language of origin: 英=English, ドイツ =German, フランス=French, etc.
   c) Terms created in Japan based on foreign words are indicated by the symbol 洋語; when possible, the original language and word are identified.
3. For proper nouns
   a) Text titles and place names are given in their original forms. Foreign text titles are given in roman alphabet spelling.
   b) Foreign personal names are given in roman alphabet spelling.

IV. Additional Notes Following the Definition

At the end of the definition section, the following are included as necessary:

1. Synonyms

2. Antonyms and paired words (indicated by the symbol ↕)

3. Cross-references (indicated by the symbol ↓)

4. Identification of seasonal associations (New Year, spring, summer, autumn, winter) is given in angle brackets ◇ at the end of the definition section.

V. Vocabulary and Orthography of Definitions

Modern usage based on tōyō kanji and modern kana orthography is used to the fullest extent possible.

Source Citations and Illustrative Quotations

I. Types of Source Citations and Illustrative Quotations

1. Illustrative quotations are taken from texts of all ages from ancient to contemporary. Selection criteria include:

a) Oldest known examples for a given word or definition
b) Examples facilitating clear comprehension of definitions
c) Examples from different categories (Japanese and Sino-Japanese, prose and poetry, etc.)
d) Examples of variant types of usage or orthography

In the absence of suitable examples from extant textual sources, newly created examples may be provided to illustrate various usages.

2. Examples are generally ordered according to the following criteria:
   a) Historical order is followed from ancient to modern.
   b) Examples from Chinese sources are given last.

II. Identification of Sources

1. A single standard text is determined and utilized for each source. When citation of a variant text is necessary, the name of the text is indicated above the citation. However, for kyōgen scripts and some other materials, all citations include specific identification of the text cited.

2. In general, sources are selected from the most authoritative versions available, but in some cases printed texts in wide circulation are given precedence on grounds of ease of access for reference.

3. For sources with variant titles, a single standard title is chosen and utilized. Words such as *monogatari*, *nikki*, and *wakashū* are omitted in some cases.

4. Specific titles or numbers for volumes, chapters, stories, poems, etc., are given when necessary in as much detail as possible.

5. Some authors' names are given in angle brackets ⟨ ⟩.

   a) In the case of waka, renga, and haikai items in anthology form, the author's name is appended at the end of the citation.

   b) For modern works, the author's name is appended.

6. Some items are also identified by genre.

   a) Kōwaka, nō, kyōgen, otogizōshi, etc.

   b) Genres are identified whenever possible for Edo-period works.

Illustrative Quotations

Illustrative quotations follow the definition section and are identified with an asterisk *.

Cited passages are enclosed in kagi quotation marks ⌐⌐. In order to facilitate comprehension, punctuation marks and other aids may be added as appropriate. However, the section of the citation corresponding to the entry heading is presented in its original form whenever possible.

1. Treatment of section corresponding to entry heading
   a) In general the form of the original text is retained, but the forms of some kanji have been changed (see item 3 below.)
   b) Man'yōgana and roman alphabet orthographies are given in their original forms. Where appropriate, readings are supplied in parentheses ◯ in katakana.
   c) For kanji terms, readings given in the source text are indicated in parentheses ◯ in katakana; when original readings are uncertain, a conjectural reading may be supplied in hiragana. Kunten

materials and the like are treated in the same fashion.

d) Reading notes appearing to the left or right of the material in the original text are supplied and indicated by the symbol 注 in some cases.

e) Yōon, sokuon, and hatsuon are indicated by smaller characters in words in which their usage can be ascertained.

2. Treatment of other sections of citation

⟨Orthography⟩

a) Citations from Japanese texts are generally given in kanji and hiragana, but katakana may be used in citing roman-alphabet materials and premodern dictionaries.

b) Man'yōshū, Kojiki, Nihon shoki, Fudoki, Kogo shūi, Nihon ryōiki, Norito, Senmyō, and kunten materials are generally given in *yomikudashi* form.

c) For Chinese-language citations and the like, *kaeriten* are supplied wherever possible.

d) In texts written entirely in kana, some kanji may be supplied to facilitate comprehension.

⟨Kana usage⟩

a) Standard historical kana orthography is used in citations from manuscript-transmitted Japanese-language texts from the ancient to Chūsei periods, except for certain Chūsei works such as annals, kyōgen, kōwaka, and otogizōshi, in which the original kana orthography is retained.

b) For Kinsei and later works, mainly transmitted in print, the original kana are given.

c) The same principles apply to *furigana*.

d) *Yōon*, *sokuon*, and *hatsuon* are indicated by smaller characters in words in which their usage can be ascertained.

3. Kanji forms

a) As a rule tōyō kanji forms are utilized. However, when a possibility of confusion arises due to previous distinctions of form now eliminated by tōyō kanji, or when confusion may arise between characters such as 芸 and 藝 or 欠 and 缺, the old forms may be retained.

b) The original forms are generally retained for non-tōyō kanji, but extremely unusual forms may be replaced by more regular ones, as may those sharing a common origin and similar shape with a regular form.

4. Miscellaneous

Small-case character passages, interlinear notes, glosses given in split-character form, etc. in the original text are given in a single column. They may be indicated by various brackets ◇○⌐ to distinguish among various original forms.

Supplementary Notes

When it is impossible to provide a complete account of a word in the definition and accompanying descriptions, or for problematic issues about which several contrasting theories exist, supplementary notes are provided under the symbol 補注.

Dialectal Variants Section

I. Dialectal Items Included, and Method of Presentation

1. Approximately 40,000 dialectal variants are included in the Dictionary, drawn from over 1,000 sources from the Kinsei and modern periods.

2. Dialectal items sharing a common origin with a standard entry item are presented at the end of

that entry under the symbol 方言.

3. Dialectal items not corresponding to any standard entry item are listed and described as separate entries, with the symbol 方言 preceding the definition.

4. Dialectal items given separate entries are presented in the same way as general entries, with the following exceptions:

    a) Entry headings are given in the form nearest to the actual pronunciation.
    b) Inflecting words are not necessarily given in the sentence-final form (shūshikei) if another form is used more frequently. The inflecting suffix marker • is omitted.
    c) Dialectal items sharing a common origin and similar form are collected into a single entry with the principal form as the heading and others given in double parentheses. ◯
    d) Historical kana orthography is omitted
    e) Some kanji are arbitrarily assigned on the basis of meaning only
    f) Inflecting words are identified by part of speech, but the inflection type is not specified.

II. Descriptions of Dialectal Items

Descriptions of dialectal items are given in the following order: definitions, citations, location, source number.

1. Definitions

    a) When a dialectal item is merely a variant of a general entry heading, heading word may simply be given in place of a definition, but sometimes descriptions form dialectal collections are also given.
    b) When a dialectal item shares a common meaning with a general entry item, the definition of the general entry item is applied to the dialectal item. When the general item has multiple meanings, the appropriate definition is repeated for the dialectal item.
    c) Description of plant and animal name variants is limited to giving their standard or common name. Easily misunderstood items are identified as animals, birds, fish, shellfish, plants, etc. as necessary.

2. Citations
    Examples of usage may be provided to illustrate definitions.

3. Location
    Place names are taken from the source in which the item was recorded, and thus do not necessarily correspond with current official place names. When multiple localities are given in one definition, they are generally listed in north-to-south order.

4. Source numbers

    a) All of the dialect collections serving as sources for entry items are numbered, and these numbers are given following the area name.
    b) Each source is identified by a series of three numerals or symbols:

    ºKinsei period sources are indicated by a † followed by two numerals (†01-†99).
    ºNationwide collections are indicated by three numerals beginning with a zero (001-099).
    ºOther sources are numbered in the hundreds according to region. A key to all numbers is provided in the supplementary volume.

Etymology Section

1. Etymological derivations found in various sources are summarized under the symbol ⌷, with the title of the source indicated in brackets ⌒.

2. When two or more origins are given for a single word, they are given following numbered parentheses ⑴, ⑵, etc. In many cases the order of presentation is based on conceptual coherence rather than historical order or reliability.

3. When several sources give similar etymologies for an item, this etymology is provided in a single summarized form; source titles follow in parentheses ⌒ in historical order.

4. Etymological summaries follow the source texts as closely as possible, with the following exceptions:
   a) Katakana is used for base forms and descriptions of sound changes, using the original *kana* orthography wherever possible. Corresponding kanji are given in parentheses ().
   b) Etymologies based on oral tradition, conjecture, etc. are followed by expressions such as 'to iu' and 'ka.'

5. Source titles are provided as fully as possible. For modern sources, authors' names are given after the title under the symbol ‖.

Pronunciation Section

Pronunciation information is given under the symbol 発音, in the following order:

Phonetic Pronunciation

I. Standard Pronunciations

Annotations are provided chiefly for modern words whose pronunciations differ from their heading orthography, and premodern words which can be pronounced as modern words.

1. A bar | indicates an elongated vowel (see examples below).
2. ウ, イ, etc. may be pronounced with their written value, or as elongations of the preceding vowel.

3. ウ may be pronounced as u or as a nasalized m: [m]

4. ガ ギ グ ゲ ゴ indicate nasalized k-syllables.

   When nasalized and unnasalized pronunciations coexist, both are given.

5. ヂ and ヅ are replaced by ジ and ズ respectively, except where there is no other difference between the heading and the standard pronunciation, in which case pronunciation notes are omitted:

6. Pronunciation of sentence-final forms (shūshikei) of verbs in bungo (literary style) is indicated as in the examples below.

7. In words of foreign origin containing nasalized g-, pronunciation notes are omitted if there is no other discrepancy between the heading orthography and standard pronunciation.

1. こおり【氷】　発音コーリ
   こうり【行李】　発音コーリ
   発音コーリ

2. くう【食】　発音クウ　（クウともクーとも）
   かなしい【悲】　発音カナシイ　（カナシイともカナシーとも）
   ていねい【丁寧】　発音テイネイ　（テイネイともテーネイとも）

3. うめ【梅】　発音ウメ　（ウメとも［mme］とも）

4. とげ【刺】　発音トゲ
   がが【嵯峨】　発音ガガ（ガ）
   あまごぜ【尼御前】　発音アマゴ（ゴ）ゼ

5. ちぢみあがる【縮上】　発音文チヂミアガル
   つづみ【鼓】　発音注記なし

6. おもう【思】　発音文オモーとも
   はらう【払】　発音文ハローとも

7. イギリス　発音注記なし
   イギリスご【―語】　発音イギリスゴ
   発音注記なし

II. Phonetic Pronunciation History

1. Notes are given for words which have undergone irregular sound changes. As a rule, regular sound changes are disregarded, as in the case of medial and final h-.

2. Notes on premodern words are based on historical sources, but omit identification of source titles; only the historical period is identified.

3. Tokyo pronunciation is taken as standard for modern words.

III. Regional Variant Pronunciations (Namari)

1. The symbol 〔訛〕 in the Pronunciation section indicates regional variations in the pronunciation of words which are considered to share a common origin with standard words. These items are given with regional and source identification (example has been rotated to fit).

かしこい【賢】　発音〔訛〕カシコイ〔南伊勢・紀州・和歌山県〕カシコイ〔ＮＨＫ（宮崎）〕カシコイ〔千葉・鳥取〕カシコー〔岩手・福島・鳥取〕カスケ〔岩手・秋田・鳥取〕カスケェ・カシケ〔岩手〕カシコイ〔大阪・伊予〕

   "Standard" words include some premodern items; Ryūkyūan dialectal variants are not included in this section.

2. Regional variant items consist principally of individual variant pronunciations, rather than examples

of regional sound change such as the Tokyo dialect's shift of *hi* to *shi*. However, Certain little-known or geographically limited regular sound changes are given in this section for reasons of convenience.

3. Regional variants are limited to words included in the dialectal sources listed in the supplementary volume. A special section of the supplement, entitled *Namari no chūki ni mochiiru shiryō oyobi bangō ichiran*, lists source materials and title abbreviations used in this section.

Pitch Accent

IV. Standard Pitch Accent

1. Notation of standard modern pitch accent is given in a box □, principally for words in modern use. No descriptions are given for bound forms (fuzokugo), non-Tokyo dialectal variants, some premodern words, and other items of uncertain accent configuration. Notation is also omitted for compound items when the accents of the component elements are described under separate headings.

2. Method of Notation

   a) Katakana characters in boxes represent high-pitch moras, as in the examples below. In the case of nouns, following particles are included in the accent pattern.
   b) In cases where a katakana character in a box represents the third or ensuing mora of a word, the accent of the first mora is low, and all moras from the second through the boxed one are high.
   c) A zero (O) in a box represents a word in which the first mora is low and all ensuing moras high.

3. When a given mora occurs more than once in a word, a subscript number under the box indicates the position of the boxed mora (see examples below).

4. Boxed forms are given in the same phonetic form used to indicate standard pronunciation, even when this differs from the orthographic form of the heading.

5. When more than one accent pattern exists for a word, the pattern considered to be standard is given

first.

6. When multiple accent forms and standard pronunciations exist for a word, accent forms are indicated as shown in the example below.

7. When one item is divided into two separate accent clusters, the division is marked by the symbol ‖. The same symbol is inserted in the standard pronunciation notation when that notation is provided. When the accent division does not match the division of the word as given in the heading, or if no division is given in the heading, the standard pronunciation is given with the symbol for purposes of clarity.

8. When the pronunciation of the literary form of a verb differs from the pronunciation suggested by the heading orthography, the corresponding accent notation is given in parentheses ⌒.

9. When alternate forms of words of foreign origin are given in double parentheses ⌒⌒, the accent notation for the alternate form is also given in double parentheses in the accent section:

3.
こころ 【心】
(標ア)ロ ²

[低高低
ココロ]

4.
オルゴール
ゆのみちゃわん 【湯呑茶碗】
うまうま 【甘甘】
かげえ 【影絵】

発音 カゲエ (標ア)ヲ
発音 ウマウマ (標ア)囚 ¹
発音 (標ア)ロ
発音 (標ア)シヤ

5.
あかとんぼ 【赤蜻蛉】
(標ア)下ア

6.
おおい 【多】
発音 (標ア)オオイオ ²
オーイオ

7.
あまのはしだて‐まつり 【天橋立祭】
いちのたにふたばぐんき 【一谷嫩軍記】
発音 アマノ‖ハシダテマツリ (標ア)ア‖マ
発音 イチノタニ‖フタバグンキ (標ア)カ‖カ
とは

ななころび・やおき 【七転八起】
いろは‐しじゅうはちもじ 【以呂波四十八文字】
さんじゅうさん‐かいき 【三十三回忌】
（しない）
発音 (標ア)カ‖ヤ ロ‖ヲ
発音 イロハ‖シジュー‖ハチモジ (標ア)ロ‖ヲ
発音 サンジュー‖サンカイキ (標ア)カ‖カ

8.
はらう 【払】
発音文 ハロー とも (標ア)ヲ (ロ)

9.
ウォーター （英 water）（（ウォーター ））
(標ア)ウヲ (オ)

V. Pitch Accent History

1. Notation is given for historical Kyoto accent forms that have been postulated from written materials.

2. Individual titles of these materials are not given, but the period for which the particular accent

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3. Method of notation:

   a) Accent patterns are indicated with circles as follows. Each syllable represents one mora:
      ◉ high, level pitch
      ○ low, level pitch
      ◓ falling pitch
      ◔ rising pitch

   b) Since single-mora words are postulated to have been pronounced with two moras, their historical accent pattern is indicated with two circles. In these cases, phonetic orthography is given as part of the historical accent notation (see example below).

4. Historical accent patterns of inflected forms, etc., are given as necessary, in the manner shown below.
   (Note: For verbs of the yodan and kami-ichidan and shimo-ichidan classes, whose phonetic pronunciation is identical for the shūshikei [sentence-final] and rentaikei [attributive] forms, accent patterns are given for the shūshikei in the Heian period and for the rentaikei in the Kamakura and subsequent periods.)

5. The principal source materials for historical accent notations are listed in the supplementary volume.

VI. Modern Kyoto Pitch Accent

1. As modern Kyoto pitch accent patterns are considered to be important to the study of both historical and modern standard accent, as well as the accent of present-day western Japanese dialects, they are indicated for words in current use in daily life by placing katakana or a zero in squares □ or circles ○ under the symbol 京ア.

2. Method of notation
   a) A katakana character in a circle ○ represents an isolated high-pitch mora (see examples below). When used for the final mora of a word, a katakana character in a circle represents falling pitch.

A zero in a circle ⓪ is used when the final mora of a word is of high pitch and all preceding moras of low pitch. When a particle follows such a word, the high pitch shifts to the particle.

b) A katakana character in a box □ represents the final mora of a high-pitch series starting with the initial mora of the word.

A zero in a box ⓪ is used when all the moras of a word are of high pitch.

3. When the Kyoto phonetic pronunciation of a word differs from the form given in the heading, it is given as necessary under the symbol 京ア:

4. As single-mora Kyoto words are generally pronounced as two-mora words, their pronunciations are so given in the Kyoto accent section.

5. As the **ガ** (g-) and **ガ** (semi-voiced/nasalized g-) column moras are not phonemically distinct and may appear interchangeably in certain environments, they are both represented by g- column katakana in the Kyoto accent section.

6. When a given mora occurs more than once in a word, a subscript number indicates the position of the boxed or circled mora.

[Examples 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5, 6 — Japanese vertical-text pitch-accent notation]

Premodern Dictionary Section

1. Occurrences of heading items in a selected group of premodern dictionaries are indicated under the symbol 古辞書 by giving abbreviated titles of the dictionaries in which they appear.

2. Full and abbreviated titles of the premodern dictionaries are as follows. When two or more dictionaries contain entries for a given item, they are listed in the following order:
Shinsen jikyō 新撰字鏡　字鏡
Wamyō ruijūshō 和名類聚抄　和名
Iroha jiruishō 色葉字類抄　色葉
Ruiju myōgishō 類聚名義抄　名義
Kagakushū 下学集　下学
Wagyokuhen 和玉篇　和玉
Bunmeibon setsuyōshū 文明本節用集　文明
Ikyōshū 伊京集　伊京
Meiō gonenbon setsuyōshū 明応五年本節用集　明応

Tenshō jūhachinenbon setsuyōshū 天正十八年本節用集　天正
Manjūyabon setsuyōshū 饅頭屋本節用集　饅頭
Kuromotobon setsuyōshū 黒本本節用集　黒本
Ekirinbon setsuyōshū 易林本節用集　易林
Wakan onshaku shogen jikō gōrui daisetsuyōshū 和漢音釈書言字考合類大節用集　書言

3. Words whose premodern dictionary citations are given are limited to items with readings given in the dictionaries, or with readings which can be readily inferred.

4. Words treated in premodern dictionaries as compound forms but in this dictionary as separate forms are divided and given as citations under the appropriate separate headings.

5. Nouns thought to be derived from continuative (ren'yōkei) inflected forms are given under noun headings, but all other inflected words are given in their presumed sentence-final form (shūshikei) under the appropriate heading.

6. Comments on editions of premodern dictionaries: (*OMITTED*)

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.
   7.
   8.
   9.

MISCELLANEOUS

Links between Entries

Entry headings that lack descriptions of their own are linked to other entries either by an arrow symbol ⇓ or the note __*ni onaji*, as follows:

1. Links to a main-heading entry (see examples below).
2. Links to a subheading entry (komidashi):

1.

いい（好）事（こと）　⇩親見出し

あいづ【会津】　⇩あいず（会津）

あずまおり【東折】「あずまからげ（東紮）」に同じ。

2.

あか（赤）き心（こころ）　⇩「あかい（明）」の子見出し

いいこうい【以夷攻夷】「い（夷）を以って夷を制す」に同じ。

Sino-Japanese Phonetic Element Entries *(Jion goso)*

1. For groups of kanji sharing a constituent element that indicates a given Sino-Japanese reading, definitions for each kanji and lists of compounds in which it is a constituent element are given.

2. Listings are generally limited to characters in use in Japan, but some characters used primarily in Chinese texts may appear in lists of compounds.

3. Characters sharing the same Sino-Japanese reading are listed together in a single entry and then described individually under their own subentries in heavy brackets ◨.

4. For each Sino-Japanese reading, a list of the homophonous kanji is given under the symbol 字音語素.

5. Characters in these lists are classified according to similarities of form. Characters sharing a common phonetic element (hyōon bubun) are grouped together, with different groups arranged according to the stroke-count number of their shared phonetic element; those characters not sharing any common phonetic elements with any other characters of the same reading are given last.

6. Characters sharing a common phonetic element are listed in stroke-count order; the shared element is given in boldface at the top of the list.

7. Those characters not sharing common phonetic elements are also listed together in stroke-count order.

8. Compounds for each character are listed in the individual subentries after the definition(s) of the character from which they are derived. Slashes ╱ separate sets of compounds following each definition according to compound type (nominal combinations, synonym and antonym combinations, prefix and suffix usages, etc.)

9. In the individual subheadings, the tōyō kanji form is given, with the traditional form given under the symbol ‖ where appropriate.

10. In each subentry, the character's reading is identified as Wu, Han, Sung, or Customary (Idiomatic) by the symbols 呉音, 漢音, 宋音, and 慣用音 respectively. However, this notation is omitted in cases where the Wu and Han readings are identical.

11. Historical kana orthography is also given immediately under the character subentry when it differs from modern orthography.

12. When a given character possesses more than one reading, a cross-reference to the alternate reading(s) is given at the end of the subheading entry in parentheses with an arrow and a reading identification, as follows: 〔→ …… ⑳〕. When a character in a subheading entry also appears as an independent heading entry, a cross-reference is given at the end of the subheading entry with an arrow ⇩.

Kana Charts

1. At the beginning of each syllabic section of the dictionary there are charts of hiragana and katakana forms for the given kana character.

2. Chinese characters from which the kana forms developed are given in block style (kaisho) in brackets, and the steps in the development process are shown beneath them, culminating in the modern forms.

3. Variant forms from premodern manuscripts are also listed and their sources identified.

4. A list of principal man'yōgana forms from the *Kojiki*, *Nihon shoki*, and *Man'yōshū* is included with the chart. (Note: These lists have been compiled under the guidance of Dr. Nakada Norio.)

Illustrations

1. Reproductions of illustrations of items pertaining to social customs, clothing, ancient practices, utensils, religious icons, Buddhist implements, etc from picture scrolls, zushi, and other texts are given with their sources identified.

2. Illustrations are also given for pattern design, crests, structures, and other items for which purely verbal descriptions would be inadequate.