

**Usage of Japanese Verbs**  
**- A dictionary for foreign learners**  
**of Japanese Language**

(日本語動詞活用辞典)

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Electronically published by :  
Personal Office Telintalk  
Tokyo Japan

Revised Edition : June 2010

# JOBUN

## (Japanese Preface)

Hissha ga, kanari nenrei ga takaku natte kara, eigo igai no gaikokugo wo manabi, shouunenjidai kara naganen ni watatte mananda eigo yori, jissai no yaku ni tatte iru korera no gaikokugo ni tsuite omou toki, gaikokugo no gakushuusha ni totte, ikani saisho no kyouiku mesoddo (👉 method) ga juuyou de aru ka wo omoi sirasareta. Sorera hokusuu no shurui no kotonaru gaikokugo wo osieru mesoddo ha, sorezore kotonatte ita nimo kakawarazu, tomoni sono chuusin ni suerarete ita no ga, dousi de atta. Sosite, hissha ga gaikokugo wo manabu tachiba de rikai si, gengo wo gaikokujin ni osieru ni atatte juuyouda to kangaeru koto ha, kono dousi no shuutoku de aru. Kore ha hotondo sinnen ni chikai mono de aru.

Mochiron, kokode iu dousi no shuutoku toha, dousi wo ta no gengo youso kara kirihanaste itte iru no daha nai. Gyaku ni, dousi to setsuzoku suru ta no youso tono karami no nakade, kimerarete iru dousi no hataraki to gutaitekina imi no rikai ga nasareru koto wo iu node ari, sore ha gutaitekina hito to hito tono komyunikeeshon (👉 communication) no naka deno sityueeshon (👉 situation) ni oujita imi no ha'aku ni tsunagaru mono de aru. Kore ha gengo no chigai ni yora nai, huhentekina meidai da to hissha ha sinzuru.

Hurikaette, waga nihongo wo gaikokujin ga shuutoku siyou to suru toki, kono koto ha issou juuyouna imiai wo motte kuru. Nihongo no dousi ha, sore jitai de, sono hataraki no tayousei wo motte iru bakari de naku, tokuni, tayouna jodousi ya josi ga kirabosi no gotoku dousi wo torimaite, jitsuni yuukitekina hokankankei wo motte, tagai no hataraki to imi wo kettei site iru. Kono ten ni oite, nihongo no jodousi to josi ha, sono kazu no oosa tomo aimatte, seiushokukugo no jodousi ya zenchisi no hatasu yakuwari wo ookiku ryouga siteiru to kakusin site iru.

Sono you na kihontekina konseputo (👉 concept) ni tatte, "Jitsuyou kouza: OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO" no hensan ni sakidatte, hissha ga massaki ni torikakatta koto ga, onsetsu lebelu ni tachi'itte sakusei sita kyousiyou to gakuseiyou no hatsuon kyouzai de ari, sore to narande, kono "NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" no hensan de aru.

Kono jiten ha, saki ni nobeta hissha no kanten wo gutaitekini akirakani site iru (mata sono ito wo motte hensan site iru) to sinzuru node, kono sho wo riyou sareru kata ha, dare simo, hissha no iwan to suru tokoro wo rikai sareru darou to omou. Mata kono jiten ha, jouki no "OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO" no sankousho to site hensan sare, hissha no kangaeru "gaikokugo to site no (tsumari, gaikokujin ni totteno ikokugo to site no) nihongo" no kyouiku mesoddo to yuukiteki ni ketsugou site iru. Kono jiten no kousei to siyouhou ha, tsugi no "Kono jiten no kousei to tsukaikata" de nobete aru ga, toriwake gaikokujin no shogakusha ni totte ha, kore wo tandoku de siyou suru yori ha, jouki no mesoddo no nakade siyou suru hou ga yori koukateki de arou to omou. Sikasi, aruteido nihongo wo shuutoku site iru gakushuusha ga, kyoomi wo motte yuukou riyou deki nai to iu koto deha nai. You ha, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga, nihongo no dousi wo meguru, jodousi to josi no kirabiyakana kyouen wo kakunin si, sono youhou wo etoku si, motte nihongo to Nippon no bunka wo yori hukaku rikai site itadakere ba, hissha no mokuteki ha tasse rare, ooi ni yorokobi to suru tokoro de aru.

Ei Cohen,  
2010 nen 6 gatsu

## Kono Jiten no Kousei to Tsukaikata

Kono "NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" ha, (mikan no) "Jitsuyou kouza: OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO"ni yoru jugyou wo susumeru ni atatte no sankousho to site hensan sareta mono de atta. Sikasinagara kono kouza no tekisuto ha, shohan no jijoude mihensan no mama soukou no joutai de tomatte simatte iru.

Kono jiten niha, gendai nihongo de tsukawarete iru, hotondo no dousi ga hukumarete iru ga, ichibu nihonjin demo mazu me ni suru koto no nai youna dousi ha katsuai sarete iru. Sono you na jijou nimo kakawarazu, hajimeni nobeta you ni, kouza no tekisuto yori saki ni hensan sita kankei kara "NIHONGO DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN" no hou ga sakini dekiagatte simatte iru node, kono tabi kore wo saki ni koukai site zensekai no nihongo gakushuusha no riyou nikyousuru koto ni sita sidai de aru.

Kono jiten no midasigo ni natte iru dousi ha subete, aposutorofii (apostrophe) (‘) de dousi no genkei no gokan to gobi sono ta no youso wo wakete hyouji site aru. [Rei: **Ai'suru** (あい・する) ; **A'u** (あ・う) nado] Midasigo ha, hajime ni sono oto wo arawasu tame ni eimoji (English characters) de hyouji site ari, tsudzuite "hirakana" ga simesite aru. [Rei: I'ku (い・く) ; Age'ru (あげ・る) ] . Kou suru koto ni yotte, gakushuusha ga shogakusha de atte mo sorezore no oto ni taiou suru nihongo no hyouki "hirakana" ga sikakuteki ni atama ni hairu koto mo nerai to site iru.

Midasigo ha, dousi no juuyoudo ni oujite, ji no saizu (size) wo kaete aru. [Rei: **Uke'ru**(あけ・る):**Ukaga'u** (うかが・う):**A'u**(あ・う) : **Usu'me'ru** (うす・め・る)]

Douon'igigo no aru baai ha, midasigo ha hitotsu daga, yourei no naka de, (\* > ~; \*\* > ~) no youni, asuterisuku (asterisk) no kazu wo huyasu koto ni yotte imi no chigau dousi de aru koto wo sisa site ari, sorezore imi no chigai wo akiraka ni suru you ni, "kana majiri kanji" de nihongo wo hyouki site iru.

[Rei: **A'u** (あ・う) \* (会う) > Kyou niji ni sensei to **au** (会う). > ... \*\* (合う) > Seikaku (shumi, taisitsu) ga **awa** (合わ) *nai* to itte, hutari ha wakareta. > ... ]. Yourei ha subete **prompt-mark** (>) de hajimatte ite, bunshou no naka de sono dousi ga jissai no kenka kei de hutoji no italikku tai (bold-italic) de arawasare te ori, dousi no gobi henka wo hikiokosu youin to naru go ga italikku tai de simesarete iru.

Kono jiten ni noserarete iru dousi niha, ichi'ichi subete no dousi ni imi ha tsukete inai ga, tokuni hitsuyou to hissha ga handan sita mono ni tsuiteha, midasigo no chokugo ni, kakko no nakani, (☞ ~) no youna katachide imi ga

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ataerarete iru (\*1). Mata ookuno dousi no baai deha, yourei no bunshou no nakade no imi ga, onajiku (☞ ~) no katachide hobo sono dousi no sugu usiro ni ataerarete iru (\*2). Izure no baai mo, ataerarete iru imi ha, ichibu gokai wo maneku osore no aru mono wo nozoite, subete genkei de aru.

[Rei (\*1): **Idzu'ru (Ide'ru)** (☞ deru, hasshou suru)]

[Rei (\*2): "Kimi no jitsuryoku (nouryoku,... ) ha takaku **katte** iru (☞ hyouka suru).]

Ono'ono no dousi ni simesarete iru yourei ha, subete **prompt-mark (>)** de hajimari, tsugino prompt-mark no mae no periodo (☞ period) de owaru. Yourei no bunshou no naka no midasigo-dousi ha, subete bunshou no naka no henkakei de, booludo-italikku (☞ bold-italic) no jitai (☞ style) de hyouji sarete iru. [Rei: > Doko de nanji ni **ai (会い) mashou** ka.]

Reibun no naka ni kan'youtekina hyougen ga aru baai ha, awasete sore nimo douyou no houhou de imi wo ataete aru. [Rei: > lwazu mo gana no koto (☞ iwa nakute mo ii koto) wo itte minna no hukurodataki ni **atta (会った)** (☞ yousha no nai issei kougeki ni atta).]

Kono jiten no yourei no daibubun ha hissha no sousaku ni naru bunshou de aru ga, kotowaza, kakugen, kan'youku nado to tomo ni, wazuka nagara, bungaku sakuhin no uchi, nihonjin nara ookuno hito ga sitteite, kan'youkutekini mochiite iru bunshou mo sono naka de siyou sarete iru.

[Rei: **Nuke'ru (抜ける)** : > Tonnelu wo **nukeru (抜ける)** to, yukiguni datta. (Kawabata Yasunari: <Yukiguni>)]

In'you sareta bunshou ha subete andaalain (underline) wo hodokosite aru. [Rei : l'ku (い・く): \*\* (生く) (☞ ikiru) ... > **Iku (生く)** beki ka **iki (生き)** zaru beki ka, soko ga sian no sidokoro da. (Shakespea: "Makbeth" yori).]

[Rei : Iso'gu (急ぐ) : > Awateru koto ha nai, "**isoga (急が) ba maware**" tte, iu kara ne.]

Dousi kara hasei suru meisi ya keiyousi, hukusi nado wo kakageru koto ha, kono jiten no mokuteki to suru tokoro deha nakatta ga, ichibu hikakuteki yoku tsukawareru mono ni tsuiteha sorera no hinsu no yourei mo simesite aru.

[Rei: **Ike'ru (生ける)**; \* > Hana wo **ikeru (生ける)**; ... (n: **Ike (生け)**; > **Ike'bana (生け花)** ha nihon no dentougeijutsu desu.)

Nihongo no hatsuon no tokuchou to site, "Onbin" to iu genshou ga aru. Sore ha tsugi no go ni tsuduku toki ni okoru mae no go no gobi no henbou (mutation) da to rikai sare tai. Sono omona mono ha, "U" ni kawaru mono

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(U-Onbin), “I” ni kawaru mono(I-Onbin),, oto ga tsumatte “-tsu (つ)” no youna oto ni kawaru mono [kono katachi ha, kiwamete sibasiba kako wo arawasu joshi “ta (た)” ya setuzoku no joshi “te (て)” ni tsudzuku sai ni okoru [Rei: Yama ni itta (行った) ; > Aitsu no ie ni itta (行った) ra, uchi ni kuru you ni itte (云って) kure.]. Kono youna baai, hutsuu ha “-tta/-tte” no you ni hyouki sareru no daga, yourei no bunshou no naka de ha “-tta/-tte” no you ni hyouki sarete, senkou suru “**t**” ga hutoji’shatai (bold-italic) de hyouji site, maeno go no youso de aru koto wo simesite aru.]

Mou hitotsu ha gobi no oto ga nomikomarete “n (ん)” no youna hana ni nukeru oto ni kawaru [kono baai, dousi deha “yobite” (呼びて) → “yonde” (呼んで), “yomite” (読みて) → “yonde” (読んで) nado no you ni setsuzoku ya kako wo arawasu josi to kanrensute, “-nu”, “-mu”, “-bu” nado no gobiga nomikomarete “n (ん)” to hyouki sare, douji ni “te (て)” ya “ta (た)” no oto ga “de (で)” ya “da (だ)” no oto ni kawaru.]

Nihongo no motte iru seisitsu kara, nihongo no dousi ha sibasiba hukugoudousi no katachide mochiirareru. Koto ni kihontekina dousi ha, sorezore kiwamete tasai na hukugoudousigun wo motte iru. Hukugoudousi no shui (書 shu to suru imi) ha, sore wo katachidzukuru youso no uchi sentou ni aru dousi ga arawasu. Sitagatte, kono jiten deha, hukugoudousi ha, hotondo no baai midasigo to sezu, sono sentou no dousiyouso ni taiou suru midasigo (sore wo koko deha "shudousi" to kari ni nadzakeru) no nakade, sorezore ichirei dake, youhou no rei wo agete aru. Sonotame, sorera no hukugoudousi niha genkei ga simesarete inai. Shudousi no nakade yourei wo simesite aru hukugoudousi ha, (# > ~) no youni, "sharp-prompt-kigou" de hajimaru bunshouchuu ni henkakei de simesu.

[Rei: Iki’ru (生きる): > *Ikiru* (生きる) tame ni hataraku. > ... # > Sinda hazu no otoko ga *iki’kaetta* (生き返った).]

Ichibu juuyouna hukugoudousi ha, midasigo ni site aru. Kono baai ha sore ga hukugoudousi ka douka ha, chisiki ga nakere ba, setsumei wo uke nai kagiri, wakara nai.

[Rei: Uke’o’u (請け負う): Uke’tsuke’ru (受け付ける): Uke’to’ru (受け取る): Uke’mo’tsu (受け持つ) nado]

Jugyou ni saisite, korera no dousi ga hutatsu ijou no youso kara naritatte iru koto, sorezore no youso no motsu imiteki na hataraki wo setsumei suru koto ga, gakushuusha no rikai wo hayameru to kangaeru. Kono jiten wo tsukau kyousi ha, sono ten wo rikai site, jugyou sare tai.

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Hukugoudousi ha kazu ga ooi node, ono'ono ichirei dake wo agete aru ga, jigyoudeha, kyousi ga, hosokuteki ni siyourei wo takusan ataeru hitsuyou ga arou. Mata ichibu gaikokujin ga siyou suru koto ha nasasouna mono ha habuite aru. Nao kono jiten no kanmatsu niha, "**Appendix 4**" tosite hukugoudousi no zen lisuto ga nosete aru.

Kono jiten no konkan bubun ha mokuji ni aru youni, zenbu de 17 no sekushon (section) ni wakete aru. Sono kijun ha nihongo no gojuu'on jun de aru ga, dakuon, handakuon, sakkaon de hajimaru dousi ha betto nukidasite ari, ippan no nihongo no jishorui toha omomuki wo koto ni suru. Sono hairitsu no junjo ha, A-gyou (あ行) kara Wa-gyou (わ行) made ha gojuuonji jun de, tsudzuite, Ga (が), Za (ざ), Ba (ば), Pa (ぱ), Kya (きゃ), Sha (しゃ), Cha (ちゃ), Mya (みゃ), Rya (りゃ), Gya (ぎゃ), Ja (じゃ), Bya (びゃ) no kaku gyou no jun ni natte iru. Kono jiten no peiji ha toosipeiji ni natte inai, mokuji ni aru youni, kaku gyou no sentou no onsetsu wo daihyou to site sorezore ni peiji ga utarete aru. Pa-gyou (ぱ行) ikou no kazu no sukunai mono ha yori ooi kazu no dousi ga aru gyou wo guruupu (group) no daihyou to site peiji wo utte aru.

Kono jiten niha 5-tsu no "Hosoku (Appendix)" ga tsuite iru. Kore ni yotte, dousi to jodousi no youhou ni kansuru subete no youten ga moura sarete iru. Hosoku 1-I to 1-II ha, jodousi no youhou ni kansuru koto ga moura sarete iru. Hosoku 2, 3, niha dousi no youhou no juuyoujikou no subete ga moura sarete iru. Hosoku 4 ha, sude ni nobeta youni, hukugoudousi no lisuto (list) de aru. Korera no Hosoku no uchi de, gaikokujin gakushuusha ni totte yori juuyou nano ha hajime no hutatsu de arou. Naze nara, jodousi ha, josi to tomoni, bunshou no naka deno tano goku no yakuwari to hataraki to imi wo kettei suru kara de aru. Mata jodousi to josi ha tagai ni hokanteki ni sorezore no yakuwari to hataraki wo kime'au. Sarani ichibu no jodousi ha, ta no jodousi no hataraki wo mo kimeru. Korera no youhou ni shuujuku suru koto ha, nihongo no gokan wo mini tsukeru noni taihen juuyoude aru.

**Appendix 1-I** deha, tsugi no youna kousei ni natte iru.

Jodousi no midasigo ha [ ] no naka ni hyouji sarete iru.  
{ Rei: [U (う)] ; [SASERU (させる)] nado }

Kigou "†" ga tsuite iru midasigo ha, kotengo da ga, sono naka niha genzai mo, gagotekina (i.e. miyabi na) hyougen ya, jidaigeki ya jidai shousetsu nado de tsukawarete iru mono de aru. Tsukaware naku natte iru mono ha shuuroku sarete inai.

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{ Rei: † [SIMU (しむ) ] : > Shojou (wo) sitatame, tsukai no mono ni mota simu (持たしむ) (☞ motte ika seta). }

Hitotsu no bunshou no hajimari ha, sude ni [DOUSI YOUHOU JITEN] de nobeta youni prompt-mark ( > ) de meiji sarete iru.

Jodousi no kaku koumoku no yourei ha, tsugi no youna houhou de sikibetsu sarete iru.

\* Reibunchuu ni arawareru kaku kou no jodousi ha *shatai* no *hutoji* (*bold-italic*) de hyouki sarete iru.

[Rei: > Sonna ni yuu *nara*, boku mo iku no wo *yosou*.]

\* Douitsu reibun chuuno hoka no jodousi ha *shataiji* (italic) de hyoukisarete iru.

[Rei: > Kongetsu kagiri de kono kaisha wo yame *sasete* (させて) itadaki *masu*.]

\* Renzoku site iru jodousi ha ushiro no jodousi no saizu wo ookiku site kubun site meiji site aru.

[Rei: > Otto mo mou jiki modoru *deshoU* kara, sibaraku chanomibanasi demo site i *mashou*. Yukkuri site ikeru no *deshoU*."]

\* In'youbun ya kan'you hyougen ha shitasen (underline) de meiji site aru.

[Rei: > Ikura kuchi wo suppaku site itte mo chittomo kikou to si nai nda yo, ano ko ha.]

Jodousi ni sakidatte tsunagaru hinsu ha, sono hinsu no eigomei no ryakugou de ("R" +) no katachi de simesu. "R" ha hinsu no eigomei no ryakugou (tadasi josi no baai ha josi sono mono).

[Rei: (V +), (Adj +), (no +) nado. "no" ha josi]

Kono jiten ni tsukawarete iru ryakugou niha, kaki no youna mono ga aru.

V: dousi (☞ verb)

Adj/adj: keiyousi (☞ adjective)

Adj v: keiyoudousi (☞ adjective verb)

Aux v: jodousi (☞ auxiliary verb)

N / n: meisi (☞ noun)

Adv/adv: hukusi (☞ adverb)

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**Appendix 1-II** deha, jodousi no hataraki ga sono taigen site iru imi no katachide kubun sarete iru. Koko deha, midasi no jodousi ni tsunagaru hinsu no shurui ga kantan ni simesarete iru.

{ Rei: [U (う) ] (kategorii 1 no dousi to keyousi, keiyoudousi ni tsunagaru)

Mata sorezore no jodousi no hataraki no kubun ni oujite reibun ga simesarete aru. Reibun ha asterisk (\*) de hajimaru (tadasi kaku kou no saisho no reibun dake). Setsuzoku site iru dousi ha boldo-tai de meiji sare, midasigo no jodousi ha henkakei de 12 point no bold-tai ni shitasen (underline) de meiji site aru.

{ Rei: [U (う) ] (hanasite no isi) \* "Saa, kore kara Yumi no tegami ni henji wo kakou." }

Douitsu bunshou ni hokano jodousi ga aru baai ha, sore ha tanni bold-tai de meiji site aru.

[Rei: "Kyou ha mou dare mo konai darou." ]

Kono hosoku no sekushon (section) 2 niha sorezore no jodousi no kanouna gokei henka subete no reibun ga ataerarete iru. Shousai ha sono kou no setsumei wo sanshou sare tai.

**Appendix 2** deha dousi no tokushuna youhou ya zougohou, meirei no katachi, kateihou no katachi to setsuzoku suru oto ni yotte hikiokosareru oto no henka (onbin) ni tsuite no gutairei ga simesarete aru. Kono onbin ni tsuite ha, sono oto no henka ni itaru keika ga zusikitekini simesarete iru node, gaikokujin gakushuusha nimo rikai siyasui darou to omowareru. [Honrai, kono oto no henka ha, nihonjin ga hatsuwa suru sai ni okoru koukuu nai to kokyuuikikei deno seiritekina henka no kekka hikiokosareru mono de ari, tokubetsuna kisokusei ga sakini atta wake deha nai. Ato kara soko ni kyoutsuu no kisokusei wo mitometa ni suginai. Mata jidai ni yotte onbin no katachi mo chigai, chihou ni yotte ha sono nagori wo todomeru onbin wo tsukau tokoro mo aru.] Izureni sitemo, kono otono henka mo, nihongo no gokeihenka no juuyouna youso to natte iru node, orosoka niha dekinai. Gaikokujin gakushuusha ha, kore wo tadasiku rikai site, sono kisokusei ni shuujuku suru hitsuyou ga aru.

**Appendix 3** deha, gokei henka no shujusou ga reiji sarete iru.

Hajime ni, dousi ni setsuzokusuru go no chigai ni yoru henka ni tsuite rei ga simesarete ari, saigoni dousi no kihonkei no daihyoutekina mono ni tsuite, kanouna henkakei ga reibun no naka de simesarete iru. Koko deha, dousi no kihonkei no bunpoutekina yobina ha tsukawazu, 5-tsu no kategorii ni wakete aru (cf. : sono youna bunpou'yougo wo oboete mo gogaku shuutoku no tasi ni nara nai to omou tame de aru.) Sorezore no daihyouteki na dousi ni tsuite, ono'ono 8-tsu no setsuzoku pataan (patern) (kore mo honsho de ha



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bunpoutekina meishou ha tsukawa nai) ni tsuite, reibun ga simesarete aru. 5-tsu no henkakei kategorii to 8-tsu no setsuzoku pataan to iu gainen ha, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga yokeina bunpou yougo ni chuui wo sorasareru koto naku, gakushuu dekiru youni to no hairyo kara de ari, hissha ga kangaedasita mono de, shourai, nihongo no gengogaku wo senkou sento suru mono ha, izure Nippon de saiyousarete iru tadasii yougo wo manabi naosu hitsuyou ga aru koto ha, gen wo mata nai.

Appendix 2, 3 ni kansite ha, koko deha rei wo ageru koto ha shouryaku suru. Sorezore no kaisetsu wo sanshou saretai.

Ijou ga kono jiten no naritachi ni tsuite no gaiyou de aru. Kono jiten ha, hajime nimo nobeta youni, "Jitsuyou kouza: OTO KARA MANABU NIHONGO"(mikan) no sankousho to site hensan saretai. Koko ni agerareta reibun ha, akumade mo hissha no sokkyoutekina sakubun ni yoru. In'youbun ni tsute sae, omoitsuki de agerareta ni suginai. Sitagatte sorera ga saitekina mono de aru toha kagira nai to omou ga, "wareware ippanjin ga sono go wo tsukau to sureba, kou naru", to iu hitotsu no sankourei de aru. Kono koto ha juuyou de, gaikokujin gakushuusha ga, shourai, korera no kotoba wo ouyou site yuku sai ni, kanarazu ya yakudatsu darou.

Kono jiten no siyou ha, kihonteki niha, roomaji hyouki no nihongo gakushuu tekisuto wo tsukatta jugyou de nasareru beki mono to omou. Tokuni shogakusha ya, amari goi no houhude nai shokyuu no gakushuusha deha, bekkou ni siyou suru koto ha, hotondo imi no nai koto darou to kangae rareru kara de aru. Sikasi aruteido no lebelu (レベル level) made nihongo wo shuutoku sita gakushuusha ga, tsukaikata wo saikakunin sitari, goi wo huyasitari suru tame ni riyou suru koto ha kanou de ari, imi no aru koto kamo sire nai. Sou iu imi deha izure chikai shourai ni, roomaji hyouki dake de naku, nihongo no mojitaikei wo tsukatte hensan suru hitsuyou mo aru darou to, hissha ha kangaete iru. Tomokaku mo, kono jiten no reibun ha, tannaru reibun no rekkou ni todomarazu, toki niha, reibun jisin ga aruteido monogatarisei no aru monode attari, hitotsu no kaiwa ni natte itari suru node, riyou suru toki ha, joukei nado wo imeeji (image) site, yomi katsu riyou suru koto wo susumeru. Mata korera no reibun wo sozai ni site, monogatarisei no aru kaiwa ya sakubun wo kousei sitari suru nomo hitotsu no riyouhou deha nakarou ka, to omou sidai de aru.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ei Cohen  
2010 nen 6 gatsu

## Honsho ni tsukawarete iru onsetsu

Honsho niha ika no hyou ni **hutojitai** de simesu youna nihongo no onsetsu ga tsukawarete iru. Nao [ ] nai no onsetsu ha, **gaikoku no chimei, jinmei, gairaigo no katakana-hyouki** de siyou sareru. (\*) ha hanboin "n" no oto wo imi suru.

\	a	i	u	e	o	\	a	i	u	e	o
k	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ky	kya	-	kyu	-	Kyo
s	sa	si	su	se	so	sh	sha	[shi]	shu	[she]	Sho
t	ta	[ti]	[tu]	te	to	ch	cha	chi	chu	che	Cho
		chi	tsu			ts	[tsa]	[tsi]	tsu	[tse]	[tso]
n	na	ni	nu	ne	no	ny	nya	-	nyu	-	Nyo
h	ha	hi	hu	he	ho	hy	hya	-	hyu	-	Hyo
m	ma	mi	mu	me	mo	my	mya	-	myu	-	Myo
y	ya	-	yu	-	yo		-	-	-	-	-
r	ra	ri	ru	re	ro	ry	rya	-	ryu	-	ryo
[l]	[la]	[li]	[lu]	[le]	[lo]	[ly]	[lya]	-	[lyu]	-	[lyo]
w	wa	-	wu	-	wo		-	-	-	-	N (ung)*
g	ga	gi	gu	ge	go	gy	gya	-	gyu	-	Gyo
z	za	[zi]	zu	ze	zo	j	ja	ji	ju	je	Jo
		ji					(dja)		(dju)	(dje)	(djo)
d	da	[di]	du	de	do	dz	[dza]	dzi	dzu	[dze]	[dzo]
b	ba	bi	bu	be	bo	by	bya	-	byu	-	Byo
p	pa	pi	pu	pe	po	py	pya	-	pyu	-	Pyo

[(Chuu) : "ja"-gyou no ( ) nai ha nihon go no honrai no oto ni chikai oto wo arawasu. Tadasu hyoukihou ha juurai doori no kanrei ni sitagatte iru.]

# English Preface to the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”

## Preface

This dictionary firstly is written and edited by Ei Cohen long years ago in early 1990's as a side reference book for a course intended in that time period for phonetic approach to the Japanese language, especially targeted to those in Russia who were desired to be educated as business persons around the period of corruption of the old Russia, i.e. USSR. But that intention didn't take place due to various reasons the author Ei Cohen faced in his economical activities in connection with the collapse of USSR so the first version of the Dictionary was placed in old electronic archives in the author's private office.

After passing the confine of the twenty first century, there has newly come up a possibility to utilize that old edition of the Dictionary so called the “Usage of Japanese Verbs, a Dictionary” with some kind of supplements - the “Usage of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs” and the “Tips in using Japanese verbs” which is now separated and published as the “Dictionary of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs with Tips in using Japanese Verbs”) (these dictionaries are hereinafter collectively referred to the “Dictionaries”) as a kind of contents of Ei Cohen's Web Site mainly intended to publish his fictional stories, so as to be a kind of supplemental items to be published.

Many efforts have been made for revision of old edition utilizing narrowest possibility of times given, and reached the targeted aim merely in the end of first quarter of the 2004. Nevertheless, again, the intention of the author didn't take place straightforwardly, then there passed five years, remaining such an intention of Ei Cohen unrealized because of lacking sufficient material readiness of the main items (i.e., many above-mentioned fictions haven't been prepared in complete forms as intended) as well as economical possibility afforded to the author.

Finally, however, all problems were resolved, and it is author's pleasure to present these Dictionaries to everybody who wishes to take a phonetic approach to Japanese Language, by means of text written in Japanese using so called “Rooma-ji (i.e. English characters)”. (Should be accompanied by real voices for all texts presented, it would be optimal for all learners, but in this moment unfortunately technical and financial problems faced couldn't have been resolved until now. However in the next revised edition expected there could be given some kind of graphical presentation using simple illustrations, even though it takes many times.)

Nevertheless, in the process of revision of the contents, the author has found a great deficiency in the contents of both “Dictionaries” which might be caused by a kind of the author's “easy-going” intention in those old period when he edited the first version of “Dictionaries”. Because the author in that time period merely

## English Preface to the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”

considered, as told firstly, that all errors and omissions might be corrected in the course of instruction of Japanese Language where he has planned to use the Dictionaries merely for the students who could be joined in. Also the said defectiveness was regarded to the selected contents of the texts referred to, due to the first intention of use merely in the tutorial course for the Russian students. Due to these problems found, the author should have to make a lot of time-consuming effort to review and correct the whole contents of the “Dictionaries” and to re-review and completely to revise the old editions spending for more than last one year after the first publication of them on his Web Site, adding various possible Japanese writings to every entry word.

The author believes that the addition of the different Japanese writings to the same word expressed in English characters (which may present the phonetic signs of such word at the same time) could provide a certain possibility to make learners acquaintance with and to have them understood the possible single or multiple meanings of the same word (or the same sound of word – i.e., the different meanings or modes of expressions of the homonym). [e.g.: a word (or sound pronounced) “U·mu(う・む)” may be express in Japanese writings as either 「生む」 (which means as “to bear” or “to derive”), or 「産む」(to produce, 「膿む」(to fester), or 「倦む」(to get tired) ).

Author Ei Cohen expects such improvement of contents and construction of the Dictionaries may serve for users to readily comprehend the relationship between Japanese Phonetics and the Japanese manner of writing (i.e. between Japanese voices and the typical Japanese writing system with “Kanji” and “Hiragana” (or “Katakana” as the case may be).

Ei Cohen has written and edited this kind of Dictionaries because he believes that the most important thing in learning of any kind of languages is mainly to make acquaintance with the usage of verbs. In learning the Japanese Language, however, it is more important for foreign learners to comprehend the relationship the auxiliary verbs and auxiliary particles, because the latter two linguistic elements play much typical and unique roles in defining the final meanings of the verbs: namely, these three elements of speech in Japanese language serve each other somewhat complementary roles to define the ultimate (i.e. the real in the situations) meanings of the verbs themselves. As such, foreign learners of Japanese should focus their attention to firstly the verbs taking into account the features and functions of auxiliary verbs as well as auxiliary particles.

When using this Usage of Japanese Verbs, learners may expect that they could grasp the fine and unique nuances (i.e. the sense of speech or the Japanese language itself) in the meanings, being the effect by the auxiliary verbs and/or auxiliary particle due to their features and functions. In these Dictionaries the users

## English Preface to the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”

can find that there are highlighted such linguistic elements as the conjugation parts of verbs and auxiliary verbs, auxiliary verbs themselves and auxiliary particles by use of boldfaced and/or italicized fonts and/or with underlines. [For example like this: > Sono *you<sup>na</sup>* yasumono *ha* ***kawa*** (買わ) *nai ga* ii. ]

[For more examples see the Dictionary of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs.]

In such point of view the author recommends you to have and refer both of Dictionaries taking into account that there you may find more detail information around using Japanese verbs (see Appendix 2 and 3 of the Dictionary of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs).

Finally, the author Ei Cohen hopes that every user of these Dictionaries could feel happy in using them and could grasp the real sense of the Japanese especially in the usage of Japanese verbs and auxiliary verbs and auxiliary particles in connection with verbs.

The Author welcomes every kind of questions from users that may be come up from using these Dictionaries via E-mail address ([eicohen@eikohen.com](mailto:eicohen@eikohen.com)).

Also he welcomes your kind comments and suggestions for further improvement of the Dictionaries.

Ei Cohen greatly appreciates you for having interest in and purchasing these Dictionaries.

In Tokyo, June 15, 2010

Ei Cohen  
Personal Office Telintalk

# Configuration of this Dictionary and How to use it

## [Configurations of this Dictionary]

Now I'll give you brief explanation about this Dictionary. As you see, all words shown as entries are written first by use of English character (for example, like this: "I·ku") and followed by so called "Hiragana" (for example, like this: "(い・く)"), then followed by a Japanese writing with "Kanji + Hiragana" like this "(行く)"(where the part of Kanji always conforms of the element of the "Root" for the said word, while the part written by "Hiragana" conforms of the suffix which may change its form according to the conditions followed by any other word or particle [for example like this: "ikanai (行かない)" (the form of negation followed by auxiliary verb "nai (ない)"), "iki masu (行きます)" (the form of expression of the will of speaker followed by the auxiliary verb "masu(ます)"), "iku (行く)"(the finished form), "iku toki (行く時)" (mainly in connection with nouns), "ikeba (行けば)"(the form of subjunctive mood followed by auxiliary particle "ba (ば)", "行け" (the form of the imperative mood), "ikou (行こう)" (the mood of invitation followed by the auxiliary particle "u (う)" which indicates the invitation) etc. where the conjugation part of the said verb is shown underlined) [each form may be pronounced like this: "I·ka nai(い・か ない)", "I·ki masu(い・き ます)", "I·ku(い・く)", "I·ku toki(い・く とき)", "I·ke ba(い・け ば)", "I·ke(い・け)", "I·kou(い・こ う)"(where "nai (ない)" is an auxiliary verb of negation; "toki (とき)" is a noun which means "time"(i.e. this expression means "when one goes"); "masu (ます)" is an auxiliary verb to express one's decision or will; and "u (う)" is an auxiliary particle to invite or to prompt someone to an action). As such, there follow some example expressions in which some of these main forms of the same verb may appear. After that follow another homonyms, if any, (in this case like this: \*(往く)、\*\*(逝く)、\*\*(生く) as entries with examples of usage of each different case.

None of explanation is presented for any of entry verbs in any of foreign languages. Users should make effort to comprehend the meaning of given verb through the examples of usage presented. Or instructors, if any, should try to give another multiple examples of usage to make learners to comprehend the meanings of the given verbs until the learners have grasped the meaning only by means of Japanese language. The author does not recommend to use bilingual dictionary to have easy-going understand of each word through native language of the user. For the verbs difficult to comprehend (especially for classic word), there are provided some explanation or synonyms in Japanese language referring to, for example like this : "Inu (往ぬ)(☞ kaeru; modoru)". Also there are given some explanations in the same manner for idiomatic expressions underlined and italicized in the examples of expression so as to let learners reached to their meanings.

## Configuration of this Dictionary and How to use it

You'll find some Nouns (n:) and/or Adjective-verbs (adjv.:) and or Adverbs (adv.:) deliverable from the given verbs in the manner of author's option, indicating like this:

Amaru (あま・る)(余る)

.....

[adv.: Amari (余り) ; > **Amari** (余り) (/ammari) kitai sare temo, kibou douri ni iku ka dou ka, hakkiri yakusoku ha si kane masu.

.....

[n.: Amari (余り) : 10 wo 3 de ware ba, **amri** ha 1 da. > Kare no munensa ha, sassuru ni **amari** (余り) aru (≒ juubun sassi rareru).

〈疎んず/じる/ずる〉 > Oya wo **utonjite** 〈疎んじて〉, musuko ha mettani ie ni yoritsuka nai.

(adjv. : Utomasii (疎ましい); > "Otoko ga uchi ni iru to **utomasii**(疎ましい)" ..., to haha wa itsumo guchi wo koboshite ita."

In Japanese language, you could find many cases where are used various so called Complex/Compound Verbs (Fukugou Doushi) which are very important to comprehend the Japanese behaviors that may vividly expressed in the form of Complex Verbs. In this "Dictionary" you may find various usage of such Complex Verbs, especially for important verbs following to the examples of usage of certain principal verbs. Such Complex Verbs are given after the sign of "# > " like this:

**Ka'ku** (か・く)

\* 〈書く〉 > Ji (bunshou, tegami, shousetsu, nikki, monogatari, ronbun, repooto) wo **kaku** 〈書く〉. > Nihongo (rosiago, eigo, furansugo, italiago, supeingo, hinduugo, arabiago ..) de si (douwa, monogatari, tegami, tayori..) wo **kaku** 〈書く〉.

# > Kono shousetu wo **kaki'ageru** (書き上げる) noni 5 nen kakatta. > Kono sakuhin ha arata ni **kaki'aratameru** (書き改める) tsumori desu. ....

There aren't shown necessarily whole Complex Verbs listed in the annexed hereto the "List of Complex Verbs (Hukugou-doushi Listo)". Should you be interested in the mode of usage of such Complex Verbs excluded from the List adopted in the main Dictionary, you are advised to consult to your instructors or to contact directly to the author via E-mail at the address: [eicohen@eikohen.com](mailto:eicohen@eikohen.com).

Most of examples are created by the author, but there you may find several short famous expressions taken from well-known Japanese writers including ancient and

## Configuration of this Dictionary and How to use it

classic ones, as well as some Japanese maxims, adages or proverbs, which may hear in everyday intellectual life. Such referred expressions might be highlighted by means of italicized and underlined sentences followed by (name of originated sources) like this:

### **Sao'sa'su (さお・さ・す)**

(棹さす) .....> *Chi ni hatarake ba kado ga tatsu. Jou ni saosase (棹させ) ba nagasareru.* (Natsume Souseki: Kusamakura).

In this Dictionary there appear not only colloquial words of everyday use, but also modern and classical (or ancient) literary words, and examples of usage for that as well, and then the parallel acquaintance with the “Usage of Japanese Auxiliary Verbs” and the “Tips in using Japanese Verbs”, may be quite useful and recommendable for advanced learners who have desire to reach to the correct understandings of classical Japanese literatures.

Due to the style of writing Japanese expressions with using English characters, it may be somewhat not so much easy to read and understand properly or exactly. So the author is always please your questions arisen from in using this “Dictionaries” and will be always ready to answer as sufficiently as possible to clarify your questions.

Thanking for your interest in and approach to this Dictionary, the author hopes, you may feel happy in using these dictionaries with Appendices accompanied by.

In Tokyo, June 15, 2010

Ei Cohen  
Personal Office Telintalk



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Editorial Postscript  
to the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”  
( “Nihongo Dousi Katsuyou Jiten Henshuu Kouki)

[English Editorial Postscript]

It has taken more than one year to review and improve the contents of this Dictionary. But the author doesn't satisfied with the result of time-consuming editorial work, because there has been brought up a lot of new idea not only to enrich the contents but also polish the style of the Dictionary to make it easier and valuable for users to utilize it, while reviewing and editing the Dictionary.

For example it should be done to highlight every elements of word on the levels of sound like as conjugating parts of verbs and or auxiliary verbs and other linguistic elements followed by and/or following to the said entry words which appear in examples of usage, using bold-italic face, bold face, italic face and/or underlines. It was appeared in fact that making such efforts for tens of thousands of words which appear in the examples is too much difficult and time-consuming to achieve and it could take more times than two or three years to finish. So the author abandoned to realize such an idea although such is referred in the Preface.

Should it be better for foreign users that the more numbers of examples of usage might be given for every entry words. But also such idea couldn't be realized due to the limits of space and time given.

The author Could have an opportunity to improve this Dictionary whenever if it possible and it may come up to the willing of author to do so, taking into account the desires and expectation of users and above-said ideas as well.

The author always appreciates it and feel it happy if every user feeds back his/her opinions and suggestions to the author that have come up while using this Dictionary.

Thanking for your interest into this Dictionary,

Ei Cohen  
In Tokyo, June 15, 2010

Editorial Postscript  
to the “Usage of Japanese Verbs”  
( “Nihongo Dousi Katsuyou Jiten Henshuu Kouki”)

[Nihongo Henshuu Kouki]

Konponteki ni kono Jiten no naiyou to henshuuno keishiki no minaosi to suikou wo tegake’hajimete, ichi nen amari ta tachi, kono hodo youyaku koukai suru tokoro made kogi’tsukeru koto ga deki masita. Sikasi nagara chosha ha juubunni manzoku ha site ori masen.

Suikou to henshuu no katei de riyousha ni totte yori tsukai’yasuku yuuyouna mono ni si tai to iu yoku ga waite kite, tsugitsugi to henshuu’sagyou wo okuraseru kekka ni narimasitaga. sore demo nao human ga nokoru riyuu ha tatoeba tsugi no youna ten ni arimasu.

Hitotsu ni ha, Jobun de nobeta youna reibun ni arawareru midasigo no gobihenka ya, sonota no shudai no dousi no zengo ni tsunagaru jodousi ya joshi, sonota no gengo’youso wo, hutoji ya shatai’moji, hutoji-shatai’moji mataha andaalain nado ni yotte kyouchou si kubetsu suru koto ni yotte gaikokujiin gakashuu’sha no dousi no tukaikata no kankakutekina rikai wo siyasuku suru toiu aidea ha jitugen sare masen desita. Sore ha sono sagyou ga amari nimo hanzatsu de ooku no jikan ga kakaru kara de, kekkyoku sono aidea ha higenjituteki da to kangaete houki suru koto ni nari masita.

Mata dono midasigo nimo motto ooku no reibun wo agereba, motto yokatta ka to omoware masu ga, kore mo supeesu ya jikan no kankei de genjou ni todomeru koto ni nari masita.

Mata ori wo mite, sono youna kanousei ga shoujireba, riyousha no koe ya jouki no aidea wo kouryo ni irete, yori yoi mono ni kaihen dekiru hi no kuru no wo kitais itai to omoi masu.

Chosha ha riyousha kara no socchokuna goiken ya goteian wo itadakerreba makoto ni arigataku, siawase ni zonnji masu.

Kono Jiten ni gokansin wo motte itadaki arigatou gozai masu.

Ei Cohen

Toukyou nite, 2010 nen 6 gatsu 15 nichi.

**Usage of Japanese Verbs, a Dictionary  
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**Offered subscription price : 1,200 Jpn Yen**

Author : Ei Cohen (or as referred to a Author Name,)  
Publisher : Taku Kanda  
Published by : Personal Office Telintalk  
Postal No. : 202-0002  
Address : Hibarigaoka Kita 4-5-24, Nishi Tokyo City, Tokyo, Japan  
E-mail : eicohen@eikohen.com  
PDF files are created and edited by : Taku Kanda,  
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Revised: June 15, 2010  
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