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A Basic Vocabulary of the Samani Dialect of Ainu[1]

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to present a basic vocabulary of the Samani Dialect of Ainu. Our data might be of some interest to students of the Ainu language for the following reasons: first, there have been no first-hand data of the Samani dialect other than Chiri and Hattori (1960), in spite of the fact that its great importance in the Ainu dialectology has often been pointed out (Chiri and Hattori 1960: 61-62 and Asai 1972: 100). It would therefore be both necessary and important to check Chiri and

[1] This paper is part of the results of our research project "A Study of the Classification of the Ainu Dialects", supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (Project No. 1203902, directed by Tomomi Sato, Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University). This research is a part of the general project "Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim" (Grant-in-Aid for Scientic Research on Priority Areas (A), directed by Professor Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University). I am grateful to all the speakers, who gave me valuable instruction. First of all, I would like to thank my informant of the Samani dialect, the late Mrs. Yumi Okamoto. I would also like to thank her daughters: Mrs. Teruko Okamoto, who kindly allowed me to visit her mother and study her language, and Mrs. Kane Kumagai, who encouraged me to publish this vocabulary.

Hattori's data by those obtained from other informants of the same dialect.[2] Second, while Chiri and Hattori's data are quite useful and reliable, they unfortunately include no example phrases or sentences. This lack of information has prevented us from grasping the basic linguistic characteristics of the Samani dialect, especially in grammar. In order to show the characteristics of this dialect in more detail, we will try to give examples to as many items as possible below, although we know very well that the amount is not so sufficient.

2. General Linguistic Features of the Samani Dialect

2.1. Phonetic and Phonological Properties[3]

/h/ sometimes seems to drop or be reduced to a glottal stop after a consonant:

huraye 'to wash' *'amam 'uraye* 'to wash rice'
hekaci 'child, boy' *'okkay 'ekaci* 'boy'

On the other hand, /h/ appears in some forms which do not have /h/ in other dialects:

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[2] Hattori writes that he wished in vain to visit the village again to seek other informants, because his informant seemed to forget the Ainu language to some extent (Chiri and Hattori 1960: 33). However, as seen from the data below, the two data by different speakers may be said to agree in most cases.

[3] We will use the following notation: p, t, k, c [tʃ], s, m, n, r, w, y, h, '[ʔ], i, e, a, o, u.

'episun 'to the seashore' (the Chitose dialect)[4]
hepisun 'id.' (the Samani dialect)
'ekimun 'to the mountains' (the Chitose dialect)
hekimun 'id.' (the Samani dialect)

/r/ alternates with /s/ before /s/ in some forms:

sir-sesek → *sis-sesek* 'It is hot.'
karkar-se → *karkas-se* 'to roll down'
ku-kor sapo → *ku-kos sapo* 'my elder sister'

/r/ tends to be remain unchanged before /n/ unlike other dialects:

ku-kor nispa 'my husband'
'enukar na. 'It is dull'.

Note that there is an example exhibiting an alternation like r → t:

'an-kor tonoto → *'an-kot tonoto* 'our liquor'

/r/ tends to be pronounced as a trill, especially in the final position:

sumawkor [r] '(a bear) is dead.'
hekattar [r] 'children'

/n/ sometimes alternates with /y/ before /s/:

[4] The forms of the Chitose dialect cited here come from the late Mrs. Nabe Shirasawa.

pon sita → *poy sita* 'puppy'
pon suma → *poy suma* 'small stone'

cf. *to'an sita* 'that dog'

The conjunctive particle *wa* usually alternates with *ma* after /n/ and /n/ itself is in turn pronounced as [m]:

nokan wa → *nokan ma*[nokam ma] 'it is small and'
wen wa → *wen ma* [wem ma] 'it is bad and'

In the medial position, /we/ and /ye/ in other dialects (e. g. the Chitose and the Saru dialects) are often pronounced as closer to [e] in the Samani dialect:

paye [paje] 'to go' (the Chitose dialect)
paye [pae] 'id.' (the Samani dialect)
nuwe [nuwe] 'to sweep' (the Chitose dialect)
nuwe [nue] 'id.' (the Samani dialect)[5]

In some words, /y/ appears where other dialects do not have it:

'oka 'to be, to exist' (the Chitose dialect) *'okay* 'id.' (the Samani dialect)

[5] The phonological interpretation of [nue] is somewhat problematical here. /nuwe/ is a tentative notation. Another interpretation, such as /nuye/, might be possible, considering that a neighboring dialect, such as the Shizunai dialect, presents the form /nuye/ in this case.

ka 'even, also' (the Chitose dialect)　　*kay* 'id.' (the Samani dialect)

[u] is sometimes inserted rather clealy before the conjunctive particle *wa* after the final /t/:

sat wa [satuwa] 'it has become dry and'

Unlike other Ainu dialects of Hokkaido, the Samani dialect can be said to lack the type of accent which would distinguish word meanings. Therefore, it is not a rare case that the same form is pronounced with several different pitch patterns (for the notation of accent, see section 3):

'opittano (LLHL～LLHH～LHLL～LHHH) 'all'
hapo (LH～HL) 'mother'
mina (LH～HH) 'to laugh'

There is an example which is a minimal pair in other dialects, but not in the Samani dialect:

nina (LH) 'to knead' (the Chitose dialect)
nina (LH) 'id.' (the Samani dialect)
nina (HL) 'to gather wood' (the Chitose dialect)
nina (LH) 'id.' (the Samani dialect)

2.2. Grammatical Properties

It is known that there are many differences among Ainu dialects in the verbal inflection. For example, the Ainu dialects can be divided roughly into two large groups depending on whether the dialect indicates the first

person plural transitive subjective with *'a-*, or *'an-* (Sato 1995: 29). As seen from the examples below, the Samani dialect belongs to the '*'an-*' group. In addition, while Ainu dialects vary greatly in the form indicating the first person subjective/second person objective relation, the Samani dialect marks it with the form *'eci-*, just as in the Saru dialect. This fact seems very important from a dialectological point of view, since, as far as we know, the Shizunai dialect, which is located between the Saru and the Samani dialects, uses the form *'an-e-*, instead of *'eci-*.[6]

'an-'e 'we eat'
'an-kor 'unarpe 'our aunt'
'eci-kore 'I give it to you' (cf. the Shizunai dialect: *'an-e-kore* 'id.')[7]

It should also be noted that negation is consistently indicated by the adverbial form *henne*, which is quite different from the form *somo*, used in most Hokkaido dialects:

tapan pe 'anak sita henne ne. 'That is not a dog.'

Moreover, there is another interesting problem concerning negation in the Samani dialect. In many Ainu dialects, verbs or auxiliary verbs with negative meaning are usually preceded by the adverbial particle *ka*:

na ku-ray ka somoki. 'I will not die yet.' (the Chitose dialect)
ku-mokor ka 'e'aykap. 'I could not sleep.' (the Chitose dialect)

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[6] *'eci-* seems to be the form used in colloquial speech. In texts of oral literature, however, another form, 'an-e- is also used in the Samani dialect.

[7] The forms of the Shizunai dialect come from the late Mrs. Suteno Orita.

In such dialects, the meaning of emphasis or addition 'also, too' is indicated by the particle having the same phonological shape as the negative *ka* given above, so that they have often been treated in the same place in grammatical descriptions of Ainu (e. g. Tamura 1996: 267):

> *kani ka ku-toypusu rusuy.* 'I want to turn over the soil, too.' (the Chitose dialect)

However, in the Samani dialect, the two meanings can be said to be indicated by the different particles *ka* and *kay*, respectively:

> *nep 'itaki ne yakkay ku-'oyra ka henneki wa ku-'esikarun ma ku-'an na.* 'I haven't forgotten any words and can recall them.' (negative)

Compare the following example:

> *'eani kay nep kay ye.* 'You speak something!' (The first *kay* is emphatic, but the second *kay* is indefinite.)

Considering the fact that the Samani dialect has two different forms for negative and emphatic particles, it is very likely that diachronically, the emphatic particle *ka* (and perhaps the indefinite particle *ka*) and the negative particle *ka* in other dialects do not necessarily come from the same origin. Therefore, although we must not confuse diachrony and synchrony, it might be necessary to reconsider the same treatment of the negative *ka* and the emphatic *ka* in the Ainu grammar.

We see from examples that there are two forms expressing aspectual distinctions. That is, *wa 'an* indicates perfect, while *kane 'an* indicates

progressive:

tuk wa 'an 'has grown'
'esik wa 'an 'has become full'
sat wa 'an 'has become dry'

'etopse kane 'an 'is spitting'
nunnun kane 'an 'is sucking'
monrayke kane 'an 'is working'

It should be noted that *kane* seems to have another usage indicating, roughly speaking, degree or manner, when combined with stative verbs:

poro kane 'an sita 'a dog whose degree of size is big=(big dog)'
tanne kane 'an pon kut 'a slender belt whose degree of length is long=(long slender belt)'

Hortative (let's...) is expressed by the final particle *no* in the Samani dialect:

ku'ani 'usa 'en-tura wa 'ekinne kus paye-'an no. 'Let's go to the mountain with me.'

Note that dialects differ rather greatly in this respect. For example, the hortative particle is usually *na* in the Shizunai dialect, but *ro* in the Chitose dialect.

2.3. Lexical Properties

A number of words clearly show that there is a close similarity between

the Samani dialect and dialects of eastern and northern Hokkaido, e. g. the Obihiro, Kushiro, and Bihoro dialects (Chiri and Hattori 1960):[8]

sita 'dog' (Samani, Obihiro, Kushiro, Bihoro)
pake 'head' (Samani, Obihiro, Kushiro, Bihoro, Asahikawa, Nayoro, Soya)
'omo- 'not' (Samani, Kushiro, Bihoro)

However, we can also find forms or words which are supposed to be peculiar to the Samani dialect:

'a'ane 'to be thin' (Other dialects usually exhibit such a form as *'ane* (HL), or *'aane*.)
'akur 'to vomit' (The word in other dialects is usually *'atu*.)[9]

3. Word List of the Samani Dialect

In the following list, the numbers and English translations of the entry words are cited from Chiri and Hattori (1960). The forms in Chiri and Hattori (op. cit.) will first be cited. These forms are marked as (S. K.) after the name of the informant, Mr. Sataro Kikuchi (1899-?). Then, the forms and sentences obtained from my informant are given. These are marked as (Y. O.) after the initials of my informant, Mrs. Yumi Okamoto

[8] However, there are also examples which show similarities to western dialects, e. g. *ko* 'if' (Chiri and Hattori 1960: 52).

[9] Chiri (1975: 85) cites the form *akura* 'to eruct' of the Sahalin dialect of Shiraura. If these two forms, *'akur* and *akura*, are cognate, it will be an exception to a phonetic law between the Hokkaido and Sahalin dialects (Hattori 1967: 209-210). see also Tamura (1996: 6).

(1896-1990)[10]. The mark ? means that we could not obtain an appropriate answer or the informant was not sure about the item. The mark ( ) indicates that we missed the item. Abbreviations like LLH indicate that the form occurs in the low-low-high pitch pattern. In addition, if possible, example phrases or sentences are given.

1. I (S. K.) *ku'ani* (Y. O.) *ku'ani* (LLH～LHH): *ku'ani 'usa 'en-tura wa 'ekinne kus paye-'an no.* 'Let's go to the mountains with me.' (Note that *'ekinne* is not *'ekimne*, which is the form of most of the other dialects. *no* at the end of the sentence may correspond to *ro* in other dialects, though we have no other example. The pronunciation of *paye* is close to [pae] rather than [paje].)
2. thou (S. K.) *'e'ani* (Y. O.) *'e'ani* (LLH～LHH): *'e'ani kay nep kay ye.* 'You say something, too!'
3. we (S. K.) *ku'ani 'utar*, *ci'okay* (Y. O.) *ci'okay* (LLH): *ci'okay hepisun sap-'an.* 'We went to the seashore.' (Note that in other dialects, the personal pronoun *ci'okay* usually agrees with the personal affix *-'as*, but not with *-'an* as in this example. So it might be a mistake to use *-'an* in this case.)
4. this (S. K.) *ta'a* (Y. O.) *tapan pe* (LL H～LH L～LH H～HH H), *ta'an pe* (LL H): *tapan pe ku-'enkeray wa ku-'uk na.* 'I will have this. *'ku-micihi, ta'an pe koraci hawki 'a cik na.* 'My (late) father used to say so.' (The informant said that *micihi* meant 'one's late father'. The meaning of *a cik* is not clear. The form *ta'an pe* is recorded only once in my data. In all the other examples *ta'an* is used as an adnominal demonstrative to modify a free-standing noun. The form *to'o*

[10] She was born at Utoma in the town of Samani. She married Mr. Sookichi Okamoto and lived in the village of Okada in Samani.

in Chiri and Hattori (op. cit.) might be an adverbial, not a nominal form, although we cannot decide its function because of the lack of examples in the original data.)

5. that (S. K.) *to'o* (Y. O.) *to'an pe* (LL H～LH H): *to'an pe mi p kay sak wa 'atusa wa 'an.* 'That fellow wears no clothes and is naked.' (The informant also used the form *to'anta 'an pe.* The difference between two forms is not clear. The same problem as in *ta'a* will also be true of *to'o.*)
6. who (S. K.) *nen* (Y. O.) *nen* (H): *to'an pon menoko nen ne ya ?* 'Who is that girl ?'
7. what (S. K.) *nep* (Y. O.) *nep* (L～H): *nep kay 'en-kore.* 'Give me something !'
8. not (S. K.) *henne* (Y. O.) *henne* (LL～HH): *tapan pe 'anak sita henne ne.* 'That is not a dog.' (The informant said that although she did not use it, she had also heard the form *somo* in Samani. She seemed to regard *somo* as the form of other dialects. It should be noted that another negative form peculiar to certain words can also be found in our data: *homo'itak* 'to be a dumb', *'omo'itak* 'id.', *homomokor* 'not to sleep', *'omomokor* 'id.'.)
9. all (S. K.) *'opitta* (Y. O.) *'opittano* (LLHL～LLHH～LHLL～LHHH): *'aynu 'opittano cise 'ot ta 'okay.* 'All the people stay at home.' The form *'opitta* does not appear in my data.
10. many (S. K.) *poronno* (Y. O.) *poronno* (LLH～LHH): *pet 'oske ta cep poronno 'okay na.* 'There are many fish in the river.' (The informant said at first that the Ainu word for 'many' was *'opittano*, although it usually means 'all'. For example, *nociw, 'opittano hetuk wa 'an na* 'All the stars can be seen in the sky.' It should be noted that she always translated *'opittano* as 'many,' in all the examples obtained, though the reason is not necessarily clear.)

11. one (S. K.) *sinep* (Y. O.) *sinep* (LH)
12. two (S. K.) *cup* (Y. O.) *tup* (H): *'itanki, tup patek, ku-kor na.* 'I have only two wooden bowls.'
13. big (S. K.) *poro* (Y. O.) *poro* (LL～LH) *poro sito ku-'e rusuy na.* 'I want to eat big dumplings.'
14. long (S. K.) *tanne* (Y. O.) *tanne* (LL～LH～HL): *tanne ru* 'long road', *tanne kane 'an pe* 'something long'
15. small (S. K.) *pon* (Y. O.) *pon* (L～H): *pon 'ekattar* 'small children' (*pon* sometimes alternates with *poy* before forms beginning with /s/: *poy sita* 'puppy (lit. small dog)', *poy suma* 'small stone'. Also, /h/ of /hekattar/ drops after a consonant.) Forms without this alternation can also occur: *pon sita*, and *pon suma*. Moreover, the form *po'on* appears when strong emphasis seemes to be intended: *po'on-pe-po 'an pe* 'something very small' (*-pe* 'thing,' *-po* the dimunitive suffix).
16. woman (S. K.) *menoko* (Y. O.) *menoko* (LLH～HHL): *to'an pon menoko nen ne ya ?* 'Who is that young woman ?'
17. man (S. K.) *'okkay* (Y. O.) *'okkay* (LH) (The informant said that *'okkay* usually meant an adult man. cf. *'okkay 'ekaci* 'boy (lit. man-boy)'.)
18. person (S. K.) *'aynu* (Y. O.) *'aynu* (LH～HH): *'aynu 'opittano, turepta-'an kus paye-'an na* 'Let's go gathering roots of wild lilies together.'
19. fish (S. K.) *cep* (Y. O.) *cep* (H): *pet 'oske ta cep tosirihi 'an na.* (In this example, *tosirihi* was pronounced like [to: sirii]. It is a difficult question how to interpret phonologically a long vowel like this, although a long vowel sometimes occurs actually.)
20. cikap (S. K.) *cikap* (Y. O.): *cikap* (LH) *cikap kamihi* 'chicken (lit. bird's meat)'
21. dog (S. K.) *sita* (Y. O.): *sita* (LH～HL～HH) *re sita* [re:ʃita] *'an na.* 'There are three dogs.' (The informant said that *seta* was the form of other dialects, such as the Shizunai dialect.)

22. louse (S. K.) *'urki* (Y. O.): *'urki* (LH～HH) *ku-pake ka ta, 'urki 'okay na.* 'There are lice on my head.'
23. tree (S. K.) *ni* (Y. O.) *ni* (H) *ni pus* [ɲi: puʃ] 'A tree splits with cold.' *munin ni* 'rotten tree'
24. seed (K. S) *pi* (Y. O.) *'ipe* (LH), *'ipehe* (LLH～LHH): *mun 'ipe* 'seeds of grasses', *hat 'ipehe* 'seeds of grapes' (The informant said that she did not know the form *pi* in other dialects.)
25. leaf (S. K.) *ham* (Y. O.) *ham* (H) *noya ham 'amke* 'Gather leaves of mugworts.' *mun hamuhu* 'leaves of grasses'
26. root (S. K.) *sinrit* (Y. O.) *sinrit* (LH～HH): *ni sinrit 'owri na* 'He will dig up a root of a tree.'
27. bark (S. K.) *kap* (Y. O.) *nikap* [ɲi:kap] (LH) *nikapuhu* [ɲikapuhu] (LLLH)
28. skin (S. K.) *kap* (Y. O.) ( ) (The informant said that 'bark' and 'skin' were the same in Ainu.)
29. meat (S. K.) *kam* (Y. O.) *kam* (H): *retar kam* 'fat' (The informant also used the possessive form *kamihi: sita kamihi* 'meat of a dog'.)
30. blood (S. K.) *kem* (Y. O.) *kemihi* (LLH) (This form is likely to be the possessive form.)
31. bone (S. K.) *pone* (Y. O.) *pone* (LH): *pone kay* 'a bone breaks.'
32. grease (fat) (S. K.) *kirpo* (Y. O.): *kirpo* (LH) (The informant uttered this word only when she was asked if she knew it.)
33. egg (S. K.) (*tamanko?*) (Y. O.) ? (The informan said that they did not eat eggs formerly.)
34. horn (S. K.) *kiraw* (Y. O.) *kiraw* (LH), *kirawehe* (LLLH): *yuk kirawehe* 'horn of a deer'
35. tail (S. K.) *'akkocike* (Y. O.) *'akkocike* (LLLH), *'akkoci* (LLH), *'akkocihi* (LLLH): *sita 'akkoci*, *sita 'akkocihi* 'tail of a dog' (When asked what the Ainu word was for 'tail', the informant said at once that it was

'akkocike, though she did not utter this form elsewhere. She also said that *sar* was a word used in the western district.)

36. feather (S. K.) *rap* (Y. O.) *rapuhu* (LLH): *cikap rapuhu* 'feather of a bird'
37. hair (S. K.) *numa* (Y. O.) *numa* (LH), *numaha* (LLH) (*pake 'etopi* is the hair on the head.)
38. head (S. K.) *pake* (Y. O.) *pake* (LL～LH), *pakehe* (HHH): *ku-pakehe wen na.* 'I am stupid.'
39. ear (S. K.) *kisar* (Y. O.) *kisara* (LLH～LHL): *ku-kisara 'aspa na.* 'I am deaf.'
40. eye (S. K.) *sik* (Y. O.) *siki* (LH)
41. nose (S. K.) *'ecu* (Y. O.) *'etu* (LH)
42. mouth (S. K.) *car* (Y. O.) *car* (H), *caro* (LH) (/r/ of *car* was pronounced here as a trill.)
43. tooth (S. K.) *'imak* (Y. O.) *'imakihi* (LLLH～HHHH): *ku-'imakihi* 'my tooth'
44. tongue (S. K.) *parunpe* (Y. O.) *parunpe* (LLH): *parunpe mo nitne shita.* 'my tongue does not move well.' (*mo* and *shita* are Japanese.)
45. claw (S. K.) *'am* (Y. O.) *'askepet 'akkkoci* (?) (LLL～LLH), *'amihi* (LLH), *'askepeci 'amihi* (LLLL LLH)
46. foot (S. K.) *cikir* (Y. O.) *cikir* (LHL): *cikir pone* 'foot bone'
47. knee (S. K.) *kokkapake* (Y. O.) *kokkapa* (LLH), *kokkapake* (LLLH)
48. hand (S. K.) *tek* (Y. O.) *tek* (H), *teke* (LL): *tek parawrehe* 'hand'
49. belly (S. K.) *hon* (Y. O.) *honi* (LH), *honihi* (LLH): *ku-honi sik na.* 'I am full.' *'e-honihi* 'your belly'
50. neck (S. K.) *rekut* (Y. O.) *rekuci* (LLH): *rekuci nunpa* 'Strangle him!'
51. breast (S. K.) *penram* (Y. O.) ?
52. heart (S. K.) *sanpe* (Y. O.) *sanpe* (LH), *sanpehe* (LLH)
53. liver (S. K.) *ra* (Y. O.) ?

54. drink (S. K.) *ku* (Y. O.) *ku* (H): *wakka ku* 'Drink water.'
55. eat (K. S.) *'ipe* (Y. O.) *'ipe* (LH): *'ipe ka ku-'e'aykap na.* 'I cannot eat.'
56. bite (S. K.) *kupapa* (Y. O.) *kupapa* (LHH): *sita 'en-kupapa* 'The dog bit me.'
57. see (S. K.) *nukar* (Y. O.) *nukar* (LH): *to'an pe ku-nukar* 'I saw that.' (The final r is pronounced as a trill.)
58. hear (S. K.) *nu* (O.Y.) *nu* (H): *henne ku-nu.* 'I can hear nothing.'
59. know (S. K.) *'eramu'an* (O.Y.) *'eraman* (LLH~LHH), *'eramu'an* (LHHH): *nep demo 'eramu'an.* 'He knows everything very well.' *nep demo 'e-'eraman na.* 'You know everything very well.'
60. sleep (S. K.) *mokor* (Y. O.) *mokor* (LH): *kunne kay homo-mokor wa monrayke p* 'a person who works too hard to sleep in the night' (The final r is pronounced like a flap.)
61. die (S. K.) *ray* (Y. O.) *ray* (H)
62. kill (S. K.) *ronno* (Y. O.) *ronno* (HH): *ku-ronno na.* 'I killed it.'
63. swim (S. K.) *ma* (Y. O.) ?
64. fly (S. K.) *payekay* (Y. O.) *raporapo* (LHHH): *cikap raporapo wa 'oman na.* 'A bird was flying.' (The informant said that *payekay* [paekaj] (HH) meant 'to go walking'.)
65. walk (S. K.) *'apkas* (Y. O.) *'apkas* (LH): *to'an pe 'apkas 'etunas na.* 'He is quick on his feet.'
66. come (S. K.) *'ek* (Y. O.) *'ek* (L~H): *to'ani 'en ku-'oman ma ku-'ek na.* 'I will go there and then come back.'
67. lie (S. K.) *situri* (Y. O.) *situri* (LHH~HHH): *'e-situri wa 'e-an.* 'You have stretched yourself out.'
68. sit (S. K.) *mona* (Y. O.) *mona* (LH), *mona'a* (LLL): *cacaki wa mona wa 'an na.* 'He is sitting cross-legged.' *mona'a wa 'an.* 'He was sitting.'
69. stand (S. K.) *'as* (Y. O.) *'as* (H): *'as wa 'an* 'He is standing.'

70. give (S. K.) *kore* (Y. O.) *kore* (LL～LH～HH): *to'an pe 'en-kore.* 'Give me that one.'
71. say (S. K.) *ye* (Y. O.) *ye* (H): *'e-ye p pirka wa.* 'You are right.'
72. sun (S. K.) *peker cupkamuy* (Y. O.) *cup kamuy* (L LH): *cup kamuy hetuk pakno mokor wa as.* 'He is still sleeping even when the sun has already risen.' (*wa 'as* is a form difficult to analyze.)
73. moon (S. K.) *(kunne) cupkamuy* (Y. O.) *kunne cup kamuy* (LL L LH)
74. star (S. K.) *nociw* (Y. O.) *nociw* (LH): *nociw, 'opittano hetuk wa 'an na.* 'There are many stars in the sky.'
75. water (S. K.) *wakka* (Y. O.) *wakka* (LL～LH～HH): *pet or en* [petor en] *san ma wakka ta.* 'Go to the river and dip water.' (*'usew* (LH) is 'hot water'.)
76. rain (S. K.) *ruyanpe 'as* (Y. O.) *ruyanpe* (LHH)
77. stone (S. K.) *suma* (Y. O.) *suma* (LH): *pon suma* 'small stone'
78. sand (S. K.) *hota* (Y. O.) *'ota* (LH): *'ota ru* 'road on the sandbeach'
79. earth (S. K.) *toytoy* (Y. O.) *toytoy* (LH～HH): *toytoy 'owri* 'to dig in the ground'
80. cloud (S. K.) *nis* (Y. O.) *nis* (H): *nis 'an na.* 'There are clouds in the sky.'
81. smoke (S. K.) *supuya* (Y. O.) *supuya* (LLH): *supuya 'at na.*' The smoke rose.'
82. fire (S. K.) *'ape* (Y. O.) *'ape* (LH): *'ape yupke wa sesek na.* 'The fire is burning furiously, so it is hot.'
83. ashes (S. K.) *'una* (Y. O.) *'una* (LH): *'unakuta'usi 'en 'una 'ociwe wa 'ek.* 'Put ashes on the ashery.'
84. burn (S. K.) *'uhuy* (Y. O.) *'uhuy* (LL～LH), *'e'inu* (LLL): *cise 'uhuy na.* 'There was a fire.' *'ape 'e'inu na.* 'Fire burns.'
85. path (S. K.) *ru* (Y. O.) *ru* (H): *tanne ru* 'long road'
86. mountain (S. K.) *nupuri* (Y. O.) *nupuri* (LLL～LLH): *to'anta 'an*

nupuri 'the cliff over there' (according to the informant, nupuri does not mean 'mountain', but rather, it refers to a topography like a cliff near the seashore. In fact, she said that the commonest word for 'mountain' was *'iwor* in the Samani dialect and that Mt. Fuji, for example, could also be called *'iwor*. In short, the meaning of *nupuri* in the Samani dialect might be slightly different from that of the same form in other dialects.)

87. red (S. K.) *hure* (Y. O.) *hure* (LH)
88. green (S. K.) *siwnin* (Y. O.) *siwnin* (HH) ?
89. yellow (S. K.) *siwnin ?* (Y. O.) *siwnin* (HH) ?
90. white (S. K.) *retar* (Y. O.) *retar* (LH): *retar sita* 'white dog' (The final r was pronounced as a flap or a trill.)
91. black (S. K.) *kunne* (Y. O.) *kunne* (HH): *kunne sita* 'black dog' *'ekurok* (LLH～LHH) *'ekurok sita* 'black dog'
92. night (S. K.) *kunne* (Y. O.) *kunne* (LL～HH): *kunne pakno ku-monrayki 'a.* 'I worked until it became dark.'
93. hot (S. K.) *sirsesek* (O. Y.) *sissesek* (LLL～HHH): *tanto, sissesek na.* 'It is hot today.'
94. cold (S. K.) *me'an* (Y. O.) *me'an* (LH): *me'an humi.* 'How cold it is !'
95. full (S. K.) *sik* (Y. O.) *sik* (H): *ku-honi sik.* 'I am full.'
96. new (S. K.) *'asir* (Y. O.) *'asir* (LH): *'asir 'anmip* 'new clothes'
97. good (S. K.) *pirka* (Y. O.) *pirka* (LLHH): *'e-ye p pirka wa.* 'You are right.'
98. round (S. K.) (忘) (Y. O.) *sikannatki* (LLLH～LHLL)
99. dry (S. K.) *sat* (Y. O.) *sat* (L): *tane kina sat na.* 'Now the grass has got dry.'
100. name (S. K.) *re* (Y. O.) *re* (L), *rehe* (LH): *'e-rehe nekon re 'an ?* 'What is your name ?' (*re* was sometimes pronounced long.)
101. ye (S. K.) *'eci'okay* (Y. O.) *'eci'okay* (LLLH)

102. he (S. K.) *to'o'ankur* (Y. O.) *to'an kur* (LH L～LH H), *to'an pe* (LL H～LH H): *to'an kur nen ne ya ?* 'Who is that man ?' *to'an pe 'itak ka 'e'aykap pe* 'He (is) a dumb.'

103. they (S. K.) *to'o'an 'utar* (Y. O.) *to'okay pe* (LLL H): *to'okay pe nekon re 'an ?* 'What are their names ?'

104. how (S. K.) *nekon* (Y. O.) *nekon* (LL～LH): *'an-kor 'itak 'ari nekon ku-hawki ?* 'How do I speak in Ainu ?'

105. when (S. K.) *nenpara* (Y. O.) *henpara* (LLL): *henpara pakno 'enta 'e-mommom ma 'e-'an a ?* 'How long will you go on drifting on the sea ?'

106. where (S. K.) *neyta* (Y. O.) *neyta* (LL～LH): *neyta 'e-'an ?* 'Where do you live ?'

107. here (S. K.) *ta'anta* (Y. O.) *ta'anta* (LLH～LHL～LHH): *sine kera'an 'ipe ta'anta 'an na.* 'There is something delicious here.'

108. there (S. K.) *to'anta* (Y. O.) *to'anta* (LLH～LHH): *to'anta cise 'uhuy na.* 'A house is on fire over there.'

109. other (S. K.) *'oya* (Y. O.) *'oya* (LL): *'oya sisam* 'Japanese from other villages'

110. three (S. K.) *rep* (Y. O.) *rep* (H): *suma rep 'an na.* 'There are three stones.'

111. four (S. K.) *'inep* (Y. O.) *'inep* (LH)

112. five (S. K.) *'asik* (Y. O.) *'asik* (LH)

113. few (S. K.) *po'onno* (Y. O.) ( )

114. sky (S. K.) *niskotor* (Y. O.) ? (The informant said that she did not know a form like *niskotor*, while *nisor* meant 'good weather'.)

115. day (S. K.) *to* (Y. O.) *to* (H): *sine 'an to ta* 'one day'

116. fog (S. K.) *'urar* (Y. O.) *'urar* (LH): *'urar 'at* 'Fog rises.'

117. wind (S. K.) *rera* (Y. O.) *rera* (LH): *sum rera 'as* 'A west wind blows.'

118. flow (S. K.) *mom* (Y. O.) *mom* (H): *ni mom ma san na.* 'A tree is floating down.'

119. sea (S. K.) *'acuy* (Y. O.) *'atuy* (LH)

120. lake (S. K.) *to* (Y. O.) *to* [to:](H): *to 'oske ta* 'in a lake'

121. river (S. K.) *pet* (Y. O.) *pet* (L~H): *pet or en* [petoren] *san ma wakka ta.* 'Go to the river and dip water.'

122. wet (S. K.) *teyne* (Y. O.) *teyne* (LH): *ta'an 'orke teyne.* 'This place is wet.'

123. wash (S. K.) *huraye* (Y. O.) *huraye* (LLH): *su huraye wa suke.* 'Wash the pot and cook.'

124. snake (S. K.) *tannekamuy* (Y. O.) *tanne kamuy* (LL LH~HL LL ~HH HH)

125. worm (S. K.) *kikir* (Y. O.) *kikir* (LH)

126. back (S. K.) *secur* (Y. O.) *seturu* (LHH) (This form is probably the possessive form.)

127. leg (S. K.) *cikir* (Y. O.) *cikir* (LL~LH): *cikir pone* 'leg-bone'

128. arm (S. K.) *tek* (Y. O.) *teke* (LH), *tekehe* (HHL): *'e-teke kupapa.* 'It bit your arm.' *teke parawre* 'his hand' *ku-tekehe kupapa* 'It bit my arm.'

129. wing (S. K.) *rap* (Y. O.) *rapuhu* (LLH): *cikap rapuhu* 'a bird's wings'

130. lip (S. K.) *capus* (Y. O.) *capusi* (LLH) (This form is probably the possessive form.)

131. fur (S. K.) 不明 (Y. O.) *rus* (H): *kamuy rus* 'a bearskin'

132. navel (S. K.) *hankapuy* (Y. O.) *hankapuye* [haNkapue] (LLLH) (This form is probably the possessive form.)

133. guts (S. K.) *cuy, kankan* (Y. O.) *kankanihi* (LLLH) (This form is probably the possessive form.)

134. saliva (S. K.) 不明 (Y. O.) *non* (H): *non 'etopse kane 'an.* 'He is spitting.'

135. milk (S. K.) *tope* (Y. O.) *tope* (LH): *tope nunnun.* '(A baby) sucked the breast.'

136. fruit (S. K.) *ni'ipe; nika'op* (Y. O.) ?

137. flower (S. K.) *nonno* (Y. O.) *nonno* (LH): *pon nonno* 'a little flower'

138. grass (S. K.) *mun* (Y. O.) *mun* (L～H): *mun hamuhu* 'leaves of grass'

139. with (S. K.) *cura* (Y. O.) *tura* (LH～HL): *ku'ani 'usa 'en-tura wa 'oman.* 'Take me with you.' *'i-tura makan 'ayne...* '(She) went to the mountain with me and...'

140. in (S. K.) *('ot) ta* (Y. O.) *('ot) ta* (LH): *'aynu 'opittano cise 'ot ta 'okay.* 'Everyone lives in a house.'

141. at (S. K.) *('ot) ta* (Y. O.) *('ot) ta: tanto 'anak cise 'ot ta ku-'an na.* 'Today I am going to stay at home.'

142. if (S. K.) *...cik* (O. Y.) *cik* (L～H): *(h) episun 'e-san cik cepkoyki wa 'ek.* 'If you go to the sea, catch fish.' (The initial h is very weak and can scarcely be heard here.)

143. mother (S. K.) *hapo* (Y. O.) *hapo* (LH～HL), *hapoho* (LLH): *ku-hapo* 'my mother' *'e-hapoho* 'your mother'

144. father (S. K.) *'aca* (Y. O.) *'aca* (LH), *mici* (LH), *micihi* (LLH): *ku-'aca* 'my father' *ku-micihi tapan pe koraci hawki 'a cik na.* 'My late father used to say so.' (The informant said that *mici (hi)* meant one's late father.)

145. husband (S. K.) *hoku* (Y. O.) *hokuhu* (LLH): *ku-hokuhu* 'my husband' (The informant said that *ku-kor nispa* would be more appropriate in this case, because *hokuhu* was not a very polite expression.)

146. wife (S. K.) *mat* (Y. O.) *macihi* (LLH～LHL) *ku-macihi* 'my wife'

147. salt (S. K.) *sippo* (Y. O.) ( )

148. ice (S. K.) *konru* (Y. O.) *konru* (LH～HH): *wakka konru na.* 'Water has frozen.' (Here *konru* is used like a verb. The informant, however, also said that 'to freeze' was *rupus.* Therefore, this example is somewhat dubious.)

149. snow (S. K.) *'upas* (Y. O.) *'upas* (LH)

150. freeze (S. K.) *rupus* (Y. O.) *rupus* (LH)

151. child (S. K.) *hekattar* (Y. O.) *hekattar* (LLH): *hekattar koponci 'are kus so ka nuye* [nue] *na.* 'As children raised dust, they swept the floor.' (The final r was pronounced as a flap.)

152. dark (S. K.) *sirkunne* (Y. O.) *sirkunne* (LHL): *tane sirkunne.* 'Now it has become dark.'

153. cut (S. K.) *cuye* (Y. O.) *tuye* (LH), *tuypa* (LH): *'askepeci 'akkoci tuypa.* 'Cut you nails.'

154. wide (S. K.) *sep* (Y. O.) *sirsep* (LH): *sirsep na.* 'It is large'.

155. narrow (S. K.) *hutne* (Y. O.) *hutne* (LL~LH): *hutne nay* 'narrow river'

156. far (S. K.) *tuyma* (Y. O.) *tuyma* (LL): *tuyma nay* 'distant river'

157. near (S. K.) *hanke* (Y. O.) *hanke* (LL): *hanke nay* 'near river'

158. thick (S. K.) *'ironne* (Y. O.) *'ironne* (LLH): *'ironne 'ita* 'thick board'

159. thin (S. K.) *kapar* (Y. O.) *kapar* (LL): *kapar pe* 'something thin' (The final r was pronounced as a trill.)

160. short (S. K.) *takne* (Y. O.) *takne* (LH)

161. heavy (S. K.) *pase* (Y. O.) *pase* [pa:se] (LH): *pase suma* 'heavy stone'

162. dull (S. K.) *'enukar* (Y. O.) *'enukar* (LLH): *ta'an makiri 'enukar na.* 'This knife is dull.' (The final r was often pronounced as a trill.)

163. sharp (S. K.) *'e'en* (Y. O.) *'e'en* (LH): *ta'an makiri 'e'en na.* 'This knife cuts well.'

164. dirty (S. K.) *'icakkere* (Y. O.) *'icakkere* (LLLL~LLHL~LHHH): *'icakkere 'an 'anmip* 'dirty clothes' (The /n/ of *'anmip* is here very short and heard almost like ['amip].)

165. bad (S. K.) *wen* (Y. O.) *wen* (L~H): *wen ma 'an pe* 'something bad'

166. rotten (S. K.) *munin* (Y. O.) *munin* (LL~LH): *munin 'ipe* 'rotten food', *ni munin* 'The tree has decayed.'

167. smooth (S. K.) *rarak* (Y. O.) *rarak* (LH): *rarak na.* 'It is slippery.'

168. straight (S. K.) *'owpeka* (Y. O.) *'owpeka* (HLL) ?: *'owpeka tuk wa 'an*

pe 'that which grows straight' (A glottal stop could not be heard after the initial o in this example.)

169. correct (S. K.) (　) (Y. O.) *pirka* (LL～HH): *'e-ye p pirka wa.* 'What you say is right.'

170. left (S. K.) 忘 (Y. O.) *'arkisam* (HHH) (?), *harkiso* (HHH) 'the place to the left of the fireplace'

171. right (S. K.) *simon* (Y. O.) *simonsam* (LHH) (?), *siso* (LH) 'the place to the right of the fireplace'

172. old (S. K.) *husko* (Y. O.) *husko* (LH～HH): *tan pasuy husko na.* 'This chopstick is old.'

173. rub (S. K.) *surisuri* (Y. O.) *sirusiru* (LLLH)

174. pull (S. K.) *'etaye* (Y. O.) *'etaye* (LHL～LHH): *to'an pe 'etaye.* 'Pull that one.'

175. push (S. K.) *'opucuye* (Y. O.) ?

176. throw (S. K.) *'eyapkir* (Y. O.) *'eyapkir* (LLH): *ni 'uype 'eyapkir.* 'Throw the piece of wood.'

177. hit (S. K.) *kik* (Y. O.) *kik* (H), *kikkik* (HH): *kaske kik* 'to beat the surface of someone's body (to purify)'

178. split (S. K.) *soske* (Y. O.) *perke* (HH) (The informant said that *soske* meant that clothes, etc. tore into pieces, as in *'anmi p soske na.* 'My dress tore into pieces.')

179. pierce (S. K.) *'okke* (Y. O.) *'otke* (LL～LH): *'an-kor 'amam 'an-'otke na.* 'I pounded grains of millet.'

180. dig (S. K.) *'o'uri* (Y. O.) *'owri* (LLH): *toytoy 'owri.* 'Dig in the ground.' (A glottal stop could not be heard here. See also 168.)

181. tie (S. K.) *sinasina* (Y. O.) *sinasina* (LLLH): *tapan pe sinasina.* 'Fasten this.'

182. sew (S. K.) *'ukawka* (Y. O.) *ninninu* (LLH)

183. fall (S. K.) *hacir* (Y. O.) *hacir* (LH): *hacir na.* 'It falls.'

184. swell (S. K.) 不明 (Y. O.) *hup* (L) ?: *'uhuy wa hup kane 'an.* 'He got burned and that part had a blister.'

185. think (S. K.) *sanniyo* (Y. O.) *yaykosanniyo* (LHLLH)

186. sing (S. K.) *sinotcaki* (Y. O.) *yaykosinotcaki* (LHLLLH), *yaykatekar* (LLLH) (The final r was a trill.)

187. smell (S. K.) *hura nu* (Y. O.) *hura nu* (LL H)

188. puke (S. K.) *'akur* (Y. O.) *'akur* (LH) (The final r was a trill.), *'ekoyoyse* (LHHH): *to'an pe 'ekoyoyse kane 'an na.* 'He is vomitting.'

189. suck (S. K.) *ni, nunnuN* (Y. O.) *nunnun* (LH): *totto nunnun kane 'an.* 'He is sucking the breast.'

190. blow (S. K.) *rera 'as* (O.Y.) *rera 'as* (LH H): *sum rera 'as* 'A west wind blows.'

191. fear (S. K.) *sitoma* (Y. O.) *sitoma* (LLL): *to'an sita ku-sitoma na.* 'I dread that dog.'

192. squeeze (S. K.) *nunpa* (Y. O.) *nunpa* (LH): *rekuci nunpa* 'Strangle him !'

193. hold (S. K.) *'ani* (Y. O.) *'ani* (LH): *suma 'ani wa puni.* 'Hold and raise the stone.'

194. down (S. K.) *rata* (Y. O.) ( )

195. up (S. K.) *ritta* (Y. O.) ( )

196. ripe (S. K.) *ci* (Y. O.) *'ekurok* (lit. to become black) (LLH～LHH): *tane 'ekurok kus 'an-'e 'e'askay.* 'They (e. g. wild grapes) have become black and we can eat them now.'

197. dust (S. K.) *pana* (Y. O.) *pana* (LH): *pana hopuni na.* 'Dust rose.'

198. alive (S. K.) *siknu* (Y. O.) *siknu* (LH～HH): *to'an pe 'usa siknu wa 'an.* 'Even that fellow is still alive.'

199. rope (S. K.) *cus* (Y. O.) *tus* (H): *ruye tus* 'thick rope'

200. year (S. K.) *pa* (Y. O.) *pa* (H): *henpak pa mo ta'anta ku-monrayke kane ku-'an.* 'I have been working here for many years.' (*mo* might

be Japanese.)

4. Conclusion

Since Chiri and Hattori (1960) has long been virtually the only available data of the Samani dialect, the reliability of the data has been a question. However, as seen from the data shown above, we can see that there is a close lexical similarity between our data and those of Chiri and Hattori (1960), which were obtained from different informants. This fact seems to support the view that the Samani dialect shows a dialectal unity, rather than just a disparate group of utterly different idiolects. Furthermore, our data show that there are a number of lexical and grammatical features in the Samani dialect which have been unknown to other dialects. These features are expected to be useful in studying Ainu dialects synchronically as well as diachronically.

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Index

a	～た	92	an	いる	106
a（＜ya）	～か	105	an	ある	107
a cik	不明	4	an	ある	110
a cik	不明	144	an	ある	134
aca	父	144	an	いる	141
akkoci	尾（所属形）	35	an	ある	164
akkoci	尾（所属形）	45	an	ある	165
akkoci	尾（所属形）	153	an	いる	168
akkocihi	尾（所属形）	35	an	いる	184
akkocike	尾（所属形）	35	an	いる	188
akur	吐く	188	an	いる	189
amam	穀物	179	an	いる	198
amihi	爪（所属形）	45	an	ある	200
amke	摘む	25	an-	私たちは	104
-an	私たちは	1	an-	私たちは	179
-an	私たちは	3	an-	私たちは	179
-an	私たちは	18	an-	私たちは	196
an	いる	5	anak	は	8
an	いる	10	anak	は	141
an	ある	15	ani	持つ	193
an	いる	19	anmip	着物	96
an	いる	21	anmip	着物	164
an	いる	67	anmip	着物	178
an	いる	68	ape	火	82
an	いる	69	ape	火	84
an	いる	74	apkas	歩く	65
an	ある	80	are	たてる（ほこりを）	151
an	ある	86	ari	～で	104
an	ある	100	arkisam	左側（？）	170
an	ある	103	as	立つ	69
an	いる	105	as	立つ	117

as	吹く	190
asik	五	112
asir	新しい	96
askepeci	指（所属形）	45
askepeci	爪（所属形）	153
askepet	指	45
aspa	耳が聞こえない	39
at	立つ	81
at	立つ	116
atusa	裸になる	5
atuy	海	119
aynu	人，人間	9
aynu	人間	18
aynu	人	140
cacaki	あぐらをかく	68
capusi	唇（所属形？）	130
car	口	42
caro	口（所属形）	42
cep	魚	10
cep	魚	19
cep	魚	142
cik	～たら	142
cikap	鳥	20
cikap	鳥	36
cikap	鳥	64
cikap	鳥	129
cikir	足	46
cikir	足	127
ciokay	我々（除外的）	3
cise	家	9
cise	家	84
cise	家	108
cise	家	140
cise	家	141
cup	太陽	72
cup	月	73
e	食べる	13
e	食べる	196
e-	お前の	49
e-	お前は	67
e-	お前は	71
e-	お前は	97
e-	お前の	100
e-	お前は	105
e-	お前は	106
e-	お前は	128
e-	お前は	142
e-	お前の	143
e-	お前は	169
eani	お前	2
easkay	できる	196
eaykap	できない	55
eaykap	できない	102
eciokay	お前達	101
een	切れる	163
einu	燃える	84
ek	来る	66
ek	来る	83
ek	来る	142
ekaci	男の子	17
ekattar	子供達	15
ekinne	山へ	1
ekoyoyse	吐く	188
ekurok	黒い	91

ekurok	黒い	196	hawki	言う	4
en	～へ	66	hawki	言う	104
en	～へ	75	hawki	言う	144
en	～へ	83	hekattar	子供	151
en	～へ	121	henne	ない	8
en-	私を	1	henne	ない	58
en-	私に	7	henpak	いくつ	200
en-	私に	56	henpara	いつ	105
en-	私に	70	hepisun	浜へ	3
en-	私を	139	hetuk	出る	72
enkeray	貰う	4	hetuk	出る	74
enta	疑問の副助詞	105	hetuk	出る	10
enukar	切れない	162	hokuhu	夫	145
episun	浜に	142	homo	ない	60
eraman	わかる	59	homoitak	言葉がしゃべれない	8
eramuan	わかる	59	homomokor	眠らない	8
etaye	引っ張る	174	honi	腹（所属形）	49
etopi	髪（所属形）	37	honi	腹（所属形）	95
etopse	吐く	134	honihi	腹（所属形）	49
etu	鼻	41	hopuni	立つ	197
etunas	速い	65	humi	音，感じ（所属形）	94
eyapkir	投げる	176	hup	腫れる	184
hacir	落ちる	183	hura	臭い	187
ham	葉	25	huraye	洗う	123
hamuhu	葉（所属形）	25	hure	赤い	87
hamuhu	葉（所属形）	138	husko	古い	172
hankapuye	へそ（所属形）	132	hutne	狭い	155
hanke	近い	157	icakkere	汚い	164
hapo	母	143	imakihi	歯（所属形）	43
hapoho	母	143	inep	四	111
harkiso	左座	170	ipe	実	24
hat	ヤマブドウ	24	ipe	物を食べる	55

ipe	食べ物	107	kemihi	血（所属形）	30
ipe	食べ物	166	keraan	おいしい	107
ipehe	実（所属形）	24	kik	たたく	177
ironne	厚い	158	kikir	虫	125
ita	板	158	kikkik	たたく	177
itak	話す	102	kina	草	99
itak	言葉	104	kiraw	角	34
itanki	お椀	12	kirawehe	角（所属形）	34
ka	否定の副助詞	55	kirpo	脂身	32
ka	否定の副助詞	102	kisara	耳（所属形）	39
ka	上	22	kokkapa	膝	47
ka	上	151	kokkapake	膝（所属形）	47
kam	肉	29	kon（<kor)	持つ	145
kamihi	肉	20	konru	凍る（？）	148
kamihi	肉（所属形）	29	koponci	ほこり	151
kamuy	神	72	kor	～の	104
kamuy	神	73	kor	持つ	12
kamuy	クマ	131	kor	持つ	179
kane	～つつ，ながら	134	koraci	～ように	4
kane	～つつ，ながら	184	koraci	～ように	144
kane	～つつ，ながら	188	kore	与える	7
kane	～つつ，ながら	189	kore	与える	70
kane	～つつ，ながら	200	koyki	捕る	142
kankanihi	内臓	133	ku	飲む	54
kapar	薄い	159	ku-	私は	4
kaske	上	177	ku-	私は	4
kay	～か	2	ku-	私の	4
kay	～も	2	ku-	私は	12
kay	～も	5	ku-	私は	13
kay	～か	7	ku-	私の	22
kay	～も	60	ku-	私の	38
kay	折れる	31	ku-	私の	39

ku-	私の	43
ku-	私の	49
ku-	私は	55
ku-	私は	57
ku-	私は	58
ku-	私は	62
ku-	私は	66
ku-	私は	92
ku-	私は	95
ku-	私は	104
ku-	私は	141
ku-	私の	143
ku-	私は	144
ku-	私の	145
ku-	私の	146
ku-	私は	191
ku-	私は	200
kuani	私	1
kuani	私	139
kunne	夜	60
kunne	夜	73
kunne	夜	92
kunne	黒い	91
kupapa	嚙みつく	56
kupapa	かみつく	128
kur	人	102
kus	ために	1
kus	ために	18
kus	～ので	151
kus	～ので	196
ma（<wa）	～て	66
ma（<wa）	～て	75
ma（<wa）	～て	105
ma（<wa）	～て	118
ma（<wa）	～て	121
ma（<wa）	～て	165
macihi	妻（所属形）	146
makiri	小刀	162
makiri	小刀	163
mean	寒い	94
menoko	女	6
menoko	女	16
mi	着る	5
mici	父	144
micihi	父（所属形）	4
micihi	父（所属形）	144
mokor	眠る	60
mokor	眠る	72
mom	流れる	118
mommom	流れる	105
mona	座る	68
monaa	座る	68
monrayke	働く	60
monrayke	働く	200
monrayki	働く	92
mun	草	24
mun	草	25
mun	草	138
munin	腐る	166
munin	腐る	23
na	～ぞ	4
na	～ぞ	4
na	～ぞ	10
na	～ぞ	10

na	～ぞ	12	na	～ぞ	162
na	～ぞ	13	na	～ぞ	163
na	～ぞ	18	na	～ぞ	167
na	～ぞ	19	na	～ぞ	172
na	～ぞ	21	na	～ぞ	178
na	～ぞ	22	na	～ぞ	179
na	～ぞ	26	na	～ぞ	183
na	～ぞ	38	na	～ぞ	188
na	～ぞ	39	na	～ぞ	191
na	～ぞ	49	na	～ぞ	197
na	～ぞ	55	nay	沢	155
na	～ぞ	62	nay	沢	156
na	～ぞ	64	nay	沢	157
na	～ぞ	65	ne	である	6
na	～ぞ	66	ne	である	8
na	～ぞ	68	ne	である	16
na	～ぞ	74	ne	である	102
na	～ぞ	80	nekon	どう	100
na	～ぞ	81	nekon	どう	103
na	～ぞ	82	nekon	どう	104
na	～ぞ	84	nen	誰	6
na	～ぞ	84	nen	誰	16
na	～ぞ	93	nen	誰	102
na	～ぞ	99	nep	何	2
na	～ぞ	107	nep	何	7
na	～ぞ	108	nep	何	59
na	～ぞ	110	neyta	どこに	106
na	～ぞ	118	ni	木	23
na	～ぞ	141	ni	木	26
na	～ぞ	144	ni	木	118
na	～ぞ	148	ni	木	166
na	～ぞ	154	ni	木	176

nikap	樹皮	27
nikapuhu	樹皮（所属形）	27
ninninu	縫う	182
nis	雲	80
nispa	旦那	145
nitne	固い	44
no	～しよう	1
nociw	星	10
nociw	星	74
non	唾	134
nonno	花	137
noya	ヨモギ	25
nu	聞く	58
nu	嗅ぐ	187
nukar	見る	57
numa	毛	37
numaha	毛（所属形）	37
nunnun	吸う	135
nunnun	吸う	189
nunpa	締める	50
nunpa	締める	192
nupuri	崖	86
nuye	掃く	151
ociwe	捨てる	83
okay	いる（複数）	9
okay	いる（複数）	10
okay	いる（複数）	22
okay	いる（複数）	140
okkay	男	17
oman	行く	64
oman	行く	66
oman	行く	139
omoitak	言葉がしゃべれない	8
omomokor	眠らない	8
opittano	皆	9
opittano	皆	10
opittano	皆	18
opittano	皆	74
opittano	皆	140
or	所	75
or	所	121
orke	所	122
oske	中	10
oske	中	19
oske	中	120
ot（<or）	所，場所	9
ot（<or）	所，場所	140
ot（<or）	所，場所	141
ota	砂	78
otke	（穀物を）つく	179
owpeka	まっすぐ	168
owri	掘る	26
owri	掘る	79
owri	掘る	180
oya	他の	109
p	もの	5
p	もの	60
p	もの	71
p	もの	97
p	もの	169
pa	年	200
pake	頭	22
pake	頭	37
pake	頭	38

pakehe	頭（所属形）	38	perke	割れる	178
pakehe	頭（所属形）	38	pet	川	10
pakno	～まで	72	pet	川	19
pakno	～まで	92	pet	川	75
pakno	～まで	105	pet	川	121
pana	ほこり	197	pirka	良い	71
parawrehe	甲（所属形）	48	pirka	良い	97
parunpe	舌	44	pirka	良い	169
pase	重い	161	-po	小さい（接尾辞）	15
pasuy	箸	172	po'onpepo	非常に小さいもの	15
patek	～だけ	12	pon	小さい	6
paye	行く（複数）	1	pon	小さい	15
paye	行く（複数）	18	pon	小さい	16
payekay	歩き回る	64	pon	小さい	77
pe	もの	4	pon	小さい	137
pe	もの	4	pone	骨	31
pe	もの	5	pone	骨	46
pe	もの	8	pone	骨	127
pe	もの	15	poon	小さい	15
pe	もの	57	poro	大きい	13
pe	もの	65	poronno	たくさん	10
pe	もの	70	poy	小さい	15
pe	もの	102	puni	持ち上げる	193
pe	もの	103	pus	弾ける	23
pe	もの	144	rap	羽	36
pe	もの	159	raporapo	羽ばたく	64
pe	もの	165	rapuhu	羽（所属形）	36
pe	もの	168	rapuhu	羽（所属形）	129
pe	もの	174	rarak	滑る	167
pe	もの	181	ray	死ぬ	61
pe	もの	188	re	三つの	21
pe	もの	198	re	名前	100

re	名前	103	sikannatki	丸い	98
rehe	名前（所属形）	100	siki	目（所属形）	40
rekuci	首（所属形）	50	siknu	生きる	198
rekuci	首（所属形）	192	simonsam	右側	171
rep	三	110	sinasina	縛る	181
rera	風	117	sine	一つの	107
rera	風	190	sinean	ある	115
retar	白い	29	sinep	一つ	11
retar	白い	90	sinrit	根	26
ronno	殺す	62	sirkunne	暗い	152
ronno	殺す	62	sirsep	広い	154
ru	道	14	sirusiru	擦る	173
ru	道	78	sisam	日本人	109
ru	道	85	siso	右座	171
rupus	凍る	150	sissesek	暑い	93
rus	毛皮	131	sita	犬	8
rusuy	たい	13	sita	犬	15
ruyanpe	雨	76	sita	犬	21
ruye	太い	199	sita	犬	29
sak	無い	5	sita	犬	35
san	下る	75	sita	犬	56
san	下る	118	sita	犬	90
san	下る	121	sita	犬	91
san	下る	142	sita	犬	191
sanpe	心臓	52	sitoma	恐ろしい	191
sanpehe	心臓（所属形）	52	situri	伸びる	67
sap	下る（複数）	3	siwnin	青い	88
sat	乾く	99	siwnin	黄色い	89
sesek	熱い	82	so	床	151
seturu	背中（所属形？）	126	soske	破れる	178
sik	一杯だ	49	su	鍋	123
sik	一杯である	95	suke	炊事する	123

sum	西	117	tanto	今日	93
sum	西	190	tanto	今日	141
suma	石	15	tapan	この	4
suma	石	77	tapan	この	8
suma	石	110	tapan	この	144
suma	石	161	tapan	この	181
suma	石	193	tek	手	48
supuya	煙	81	teke	手（所属形）	48
ta	～に	10	teke	手（所属形）	128
ta	～に	19	tekehe	手（所属形）	128
ta	～に	22	teyne	濡れる	122
ta	～に	115	to	日	115
ta	～に	120	to	湖，沼	120
ta	～に	140	toan	あの	5
ta	～に	141	toan	あの	6
ta	～に	9	toan	あの	16
ta	汲む	75	toan	あの	57
ta	汲む	121	toan	あの	65
taan	この	4	toan	あの	70
taan	この	122	toan	あの	102
taan	この	162	toan	あの	174
taan	この	163	toan	あの	188
taanta	ここに	107	toan	あの	191
taanta	ここで	200	toan	あの	198
takne	短い	160	toani	あそこ	66
tan	この	172	toanta	あそこに	86
tane	今	99	toanta	あそこに	108
tane	今	152	tookay	あれらの	103
tane	今	196	tope	乳	135
tanne	長い	14	tosirihi	群	19
tanne	長い	85	totto	乳房	189
tanne kamuy	へび	124	toytoy	土	79

toytoy	土	180
tuk	生える	168
tup	二つ	12
tura	伴う	1
tura	連れる	139
turepta	ウバユリを掘る	18
tus	綱	199
tuyma	遠い	156
tuypa	切る	153
uhuy	燃える	84
uhuy	焼ける	184
uhuy	燃える	108
uk	取る	4
una	灰	83
unakutausi	灰捨て場	83
upas	雪	149
urar	霧	116
urki	シラミ	22
usa	～も	1
usa	～も	139
usa	～も	198
'usew	湯	75
uype	木っ端	176
wa	～て	1
wa	～て	4
wa	～て	5
wa	～て	5
wa	～て	10
wa	～て	60
wa	～て	64
wa	～て	67
wa	～て	68
wa	～て	69
wa	～て	74
wa	～て	82
wa	～て	83
wa	～て	123
wa	～て	139
wa	～て	142
wa	～て	168
wa	～て	184
wa	～て	193
wa	～て	198
wa	～よ	71
wa	～よ	97
wa	～よ	169
wa as	不明	72
wakka	水	54
wakka	水	75
wakka	水	121
wakka	水	148
wen	悪い	38
wen	悪い	165
ya	～か	6
ya	～か	16
ya	～か	102
yaykatekar	歌う	186
yaykosanniyo	考える	185
yaykosinotcaki	歌う	186
ye	言う	2
ye	言う	71
ye	言う	97
ye	言う	169
yuk	鹿	34
yupke	激しい	82