# Uchinaanchu nu Tuudi tu Tegua

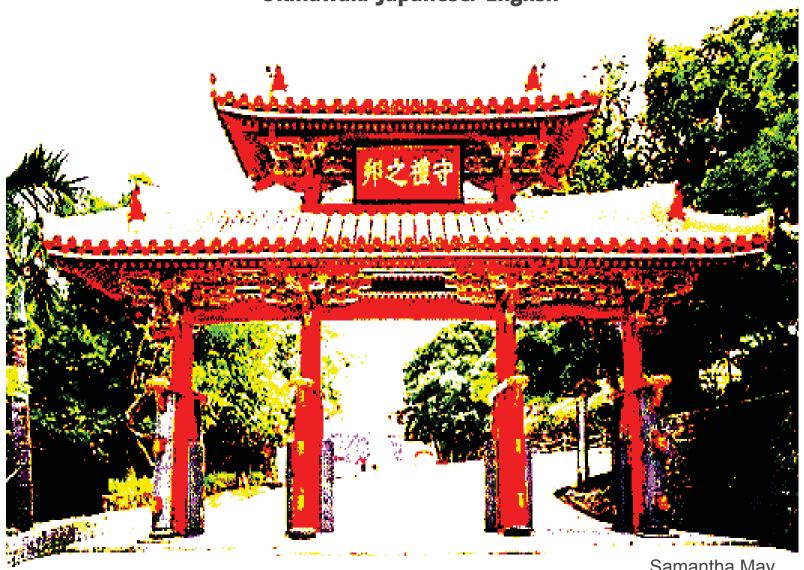
Uchinaaguchi · Yamatuguchi · Urandaguchi

# 沖縄語の空手と古武道のハンドブック

沖縄語 • 日本語 • 英語

## **Okinawan Karate and Kobudo Handbook**

Okinawan/ Japanese/ English



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Produced by Samantha May in conjunction with martial arts instructors and other Uchinaaguchi speakers. This work-in-progress represents a chapter in the doctoral dissertation "Uchinaaguchi Language Reclamation in the Martial Arts Community in Okinawa and Abroad" by Samantha May, completed at the University of the Ryukyus, Nishihara, Okinawa, Japan, 2014. Please direct and comments or inquiries to Samantha.K.May@gmail.com.

### Introduction: Why an Uchinaguchi Martial Arts Lexicon?

One of the things that sets practitioners of Okinawan karate and kobudo, and martial arts in general, apart from other athletes is their strong interest in the culture from which their art originates. Many martial artists wish to learn more about the places, people and language of the home country of their art, and often find themselves hosting teachers from abroad, travelling to their teachers' home countries or even studying additional languages in order to deepen their understanding. However, even as the world-wide practice of traditional Okinawan karate and kobudo has blossomed through the international exchange martial arts travel provides, Okinawan, the primary original language of these martial arts, has not been transmitted to the next generation. If current language maintenance efforts are unsuccessful, the Okinawan language, including all the martial arts information contained in its nuances and rich vocabulary, will be lost.

Japanese is frequently used in karate and kobudo practice to refer to techniques, weapons, kata, terms of respect, exercises and even numbers in the dojo. Speaking the Okinawan language in Okinawan karate and kobudo dojo, even within Okinawa, is currently a rare practice, and yet Okinawan and international dojo provide an ideal place in which the language may be used. By using the original language of Okinawa, karate and kobudo learners would likely gain some insight into the cultural context of Okinawan martial arts practices that would improve their understanding of Okinawan martial arts techniques. This would not only increase the number and fluency of Uchinaguchi speakers, but also promote awareness of Okinawan language and culture among the martial arts community and members of the general public. Since foreigners and the martial arts occupy a respected place in Okinawan and Japanese society, the usage of Okinawan by Okinawan and international martial artists would increase the prestige of this language both domestically and internationally, thereby promoting its revitalization.

In short, this book is for Okinawans who wish to revitalize Uchinaguchi, and also for the international community of karate and kobudo practitioners and others with an appreciation of Okinawan culture and language. The more reasons people have for using Okinawan now, the greater the likelihood that traditional Okinawan language and culture will be maintained and passed on in the future.

### 沖縄語の発音のガイド Uchinaaguchi Pronunciation Key

Uchinaaguchi adopted *hiragana* from Japan and some kanji from China. This Uchinaaguchi Martial Arts Handbook uses the sound system developed by Mitsugu Sakihara for the **Okinawan-English Wordbook** (2006).

### **Consonants**

Uchinaaguchi consonants are like those of English or Japanese. For example:

b <u>b</u>ara <u>b</u>oy
d <u>d</u>are <u>d</u>og
ch chiisai chocolate

However, there are a few exceptions:

f	<u>f</u> ugu	pfft!	A combination of English /p/ and /f/, and made by pushing air out between pursed lips.
g	gatsu	girl	Always a hard /g/, like the first sound of gift or gum.
r	<u>R</u> yukyus	la <u>dd</u> er	Between English /l/ and /d/, as in Ryukyus, made by touching the top of the tongue tip to the roof of the mouth
bb tch kk nm nn pp ss tt	ba <u>kk</u> a	bla <u>ck c</u> ar	The double consonants found in Okinawan and Japanese are pronounced like the English letters, but held longer.

### **Vowels**

Uchinaaguchi vowel sounds are like those of Japanese and many other Asian and European languages. For example:

a f<u>a</u>ther
e r<u>e</u>d
i f<u>ee</u>t
o s<u>o</u>fa
u moon

However, vowels may be short or long as in the following:

Short	Long
ya (topic marker) kekkwa tichi (opponent, enemy) * onma (a horse) * waka-mun (young man)	y <u>aa</u> (house) h <u>ee</u> ku (long ago) t <u>ii</u> (hand) un-gut <u>oo</u> ru (like that) ufu-uf <u>uu</u> tu (fully)

<sup>\*</sup>there may be three vowel lengths in some cases.

Unlike English, long vowels in Uchinaaguchi are pronounced the same way as the short vowels, but held for a longer duration.

\*Short `o` and `i` are infrequent, usually changing to 'u' and 'ii' respectively.

### **Glottal Stops**

Although they are not written in English, glottal stops are movements of the throat (glottis). They occur at the beginning of all words starting with the vowels **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u** and sometimes **y**, such as **uh-oh**, **air**, **eat**, and **ice cream.** 

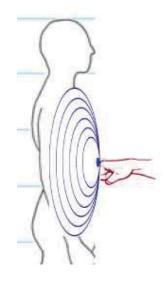
In Uchinaaguchi, glottal stops are contrastive, meaning they are used to make words different from each other. In this manual, glottal stops will be marked with ', as in the following:

'yaa (you) yaa (house)
'waa (pig) waa (circle)
'nni (rice plant) nni (chest)

**'njanaa** (stammerer) **njana** (bitter herb)

# I. Techniques

# atifa、 tajifišta energy transfer/shockwave



「あてぃふぁ」んでぃ言しぇー、相手んがい方移する <sup>〈とネネナッ</sup>ぬあいびん。

「Atifa」 ndhi yishee, yeethi nkai chikarauchisuru kutuwari nu aibiin.

「あていふぁ」は力を相手に移す原理です。

"Atifa" is the principle of transferring energy to one's opponent.

初めー、ゆるっとうっし、『相『手触いがやー触らんがやーんでいちする『時』に、いふいんで一触たる『所』んかい力まったき一出じゃしーねー、相手衝撃波なてい行ちゃびーん。

Hajimee yuruttusshi, yeeti saaigayaa saarangayaa ndhichisurutuchini, ifin deesaataru tukurunkai chikara mattakii 'nnjashiinee, yeetinkai shoogekihanati ichabiin.

最初は力をぬき、相手と接する時にすばやくその接触部分に全身の力を集中させると、そこから相手全身へ伝わる衝撃波になります。

Staying relaxed, then briefly tensing at the point of contact creates a damaging shockwave that travels through the target.

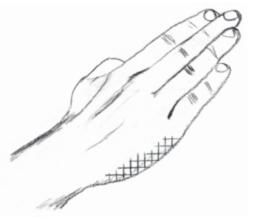
「あていふぁ」んでい言しぇー、武器使いる事のあいねー、空音をする事のあいびーん。

「Atifa」 ndhi yishee, buki chikairukutun ainee, 'nnadhiisaanisurukutun aibiin. 「あていふぁ」は武器を使って用いられることもあれば、素手で用いられることもあります。 Atifa may be applied using weapon or empty hand techniques.

# てい...がた tiigatana 手刀 shuto/chop



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Iaido2.jpg (free use) autor Michal Kolisek dal souhlas k jeho plnemu uzivani



Karate: Trefferfläche bei Shuto, Source: Eigenes Werk (own work), Author: <u>Kurmis</u>, 2009-08-16, Creative Commons, http://www.flickr.com/photos/kurmis/sets/7215762192026

ていー tii (手 hand) + がたな gatana (刀 katana/ sword) = ていーがたな (手刀 tiigatana)

モルーがたな やまとう かたな ちか 手刀や 日本ぬ刀ぬぐとう 使ゆん。 Tiigatana ya yamatu nu katana nu gutu chikayun. 手刀は刀を振り下ろすように使います。 The edge of the hand is used like a Japanese sword.

# nuchun 突き刺す pierce, go through



えいごうてー,「パンチ」でぃ いーしぇー くぶし さーに ちちゅん。

Eigo de, 「panchi」 di iishee kubushi saani chichun.

英語では、「パンチ」は拳で打つ、という。

In English, a punch is a strike made with a closed fist.

日本口やれー、「突き」や「ちちゅん」またや「ぬちゅん」でい いーさ。

Yamatoguchi yaree, 「tsuki」ya 「chichun」 mata ya 「nuchun」 di iisa。

日本語では、「突き」は前に突き刺す動きをいう。

In Japanese, "tsuki" is a forward thrusting or stabbing movement.

沖縄口やれー、「ぬちゅん」や ぬきとうしぇー んでいーさ。 Uchinaaguchi yaree,「nuchun」ya nukitoushee ndiisa.

沖縄語では、「ヌチュン」は的場を貫くことまたは突き抜けることという。

In Uchinaaguchi, "nuchun" means piercing or hitting through the target.

# がまく gamaku はこっぱら 横っ腹 side/front of waist



Miyagi Masako, a professional Okinawan dancer. Photo courtesy of Miyagi Masako, 2015.



Busaganashi (aka the Bubishi) in Higaonna Morio Sensei's dojo. Photo by Linda Marchant, UK, 2015.

「がまく」でい いーしぇー 腰ぬ 上 ぬ 横 ぬくとう。

「Gamaku」 ti iishee kushi nu ue nu yuku nukutu.

「がまく」と言うのは横っ腹です。

"Gamaku" is the side and front sections of the waist, used to propel techniques.

がまくぬ 筋うでぃじからや 手とぅ 踊しーねーてーしちやん。 Gamaku nu chin udijikara ya ii tu wudui shiinuunee tee shichiyan. がまくの筋肉は沖縄の武道と組踊りをすることのために大切です。 Gamaku muscles are important when doing both Okinawan martial arts and classical dance.

どうまむい ぬ たみに、手 や がまくんか いう さみり。 Dumamui nu tami ni, tii ya gamakunka iu samiri. 自分の体を守りながら、手は「ガマク」の横に収める。 To protect yourself, keep your fists in front of "gamaku."

# II. Concepts

# か muchi muchi supple/flexible/resilient



Photo: Zuerich Zoo Masoalahalle, Herbst 2004, by Manfred Morgner. downloaded by S. May on December 18, 2013, from http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zuerich\_Zoo\_Masoalahalle\_8828.jpg under a GNU Free Documentation License.

うちげーしなみぬ中んかいや くわさしがあてい やふぁら むぬ ぬ あん。 くりがむちみやいびーん。

Uchigeeshinami nu nakan kaiya kuwasashiga ati yafara munu nu an. Kuri ga muchi yaibiin.

波は柔らかい水で作るんですが、むちような力を持っています。こちらはむちみです。

Waves represent hard power contained in something soft. This is muchimi.

しったいてぃーさーじや やふぁら むぬぬぐとぅ、やしが早くうっちーねーむちぬぐとぅしちちゅん。

Shittai tiisaaji ya yafara munu nu gutu, yasashi ga heeku ucchii nee muchi nu gutu shi chichun.

濡れたタオルは柔かいが、素早くにうつと、ムチのような力をはっきします。 A wet towel is soft, but it can snap with whip-like force if moved suddenly.

と一でぃー

唐技ちかやぬうちぬなかんかいや、むちみぬあん。

Toodii chikaya nu uchi nu nakan kaiya, muchi nu an.

達人のうけや、つきにはしなびやかなだんりょくがある。

At the core of a karate master's defence and offence is muchimi.

ぼうちかやーぬ ぼうや ちんぶくぬぐとうし むちみぬあん。 Boo chikayaa nu boo ya chinbuku nu gutu shi muchi nu an.

達人のボーは人ふりの中にしなびやかなだんりょくがある。

In the hands of a professional, the bo is flexible like a bamboo stick.



沖縄ぬむち。Okinawan muchi, by S. May, 2014.

# む ち み muchimi

餅米 sticky rice

むちやむちみぬさんにんぬはっぱぬなかんちく wrapped rice からちくいいびーん。

Muchi ya sannin nu happa wrapped in muchimi nu rice kara chikuyiibiin.

「むち」はさんにんの葉っぱで包まれている餅米で作った物である。

Muchi are made of sticky rice wrapped in sannin leaves.

Yaibiikutu, 「muchimi ten」 ya sticky?? tii refers to??. Kuree ya opponent <u>catching hold of concept</u> yaibiin.

ゆえに、「むちみ 手」は粘着な手のことである。こちらは 相手を掴めることの概念がある。

Therefore, "muchimi ten" refers to "sticky hands." This is the concept of catching and holding one's opponent.

## ならー すん

# naraasun 教える let you learn



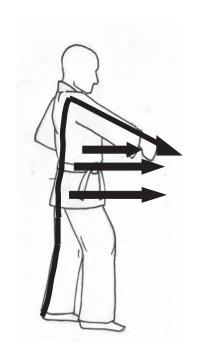
Karate training at Shuri Castle, Okinawa, 1938. By Nakasone Genwa [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons.

んかしぬ なれー ぐとう や どうくる し,まなび とうり'んでい ならーさっとーん。 Nkashi nu naree gutu ya dukuru shi, manabi turi'ndi naraasattoon. 昔の習いごと(チーク)は自分で学び取れと教えられている。 In olden times, it was said that things were learned by oneself rather than taught.

目なれ一、聞きなれ一。 Mi naree, chichi naree. 目で見て、耳で聞って。 Look with your eyes, listen with your ears.

沖縄 ぬ 先生た一 や 世界 ぬ ちゃんかい 唐技 古武道 ならさびたん。 Uchinaa nu shinshi taa ya sekai nu chankai toodii kobudoo narasabitan. 沖縄の先生は世界中の人々に空手と古武道を教えました。 Okinawan teachers let many people around the world learn karate and kobudo.

# 



とち うきーる時ん、いりーる時ん 胴 ちかてい しーいよ。 Ukiiru tochin, iriiru tochin, dou chikati shiiyo.

うける時も、こうげぎする時も、体 全体を使ってやる。

When blocking or striking, use your entire body.

「ししぇー」や 腰とう ガマクとう 腹んかい 力入り一る すんどー。 「Shishee」ya kushi tu gamaku tu watankai chikara iriiru sundoo.

「ししぇー」は腰と、よこっぱらと、腹に力を入れなさい。

"Shishee" is putting in power from the hips, waist and breath at the same time.

# th <h t

# combined power of muscle, tendon and bone







(From left) Gulls in Flight, Cuxhaven, 2009, By Politikaner (Own work (own picture)) [CC-BY-SA-3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0)], via Wikimedia Miyagi and Kyoda, 1900s. By Miyagi and Kyoda [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. Copyright All rights reserved by Goju Ryu do Brasil

ちん chin (筋肉 muscle) + くんち kunchi (体力 stamina) = ちんくんち chinkunchi

ちんくんち かきれー。

Chinkunchi kakiree.

日本語???筋肉体力を使って。

Use the combined power of your muscles, bones, and tendons together.

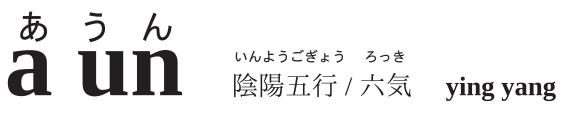
### 沖縄口???

鳥はとうい??から飛ぶ時に、羽の筋肉ではなくですが、「ちんくち」でサッポートされています。

When a bird flies long distances, it relies not only on the wing muscles, but on a combination of muscle, tendon and bone working together. This is called "chinkunchi."

手でぃー ぬ いりーる 時ん、ちんくんち 早く 使ゆん。??? Tiidii nu iriiru tochin, chinkunchi heeku chikayun. ??? 手技も「ちんくち」を当たる時に使っています。

Hand techniques also use chinkunchi briefly at the point of contact.





"A un" refers to the concept of opposing forces, but the sound also has a concrete meaning.

When you make the "a" sound, your stomach muscles become hard, as when exhaling.

When you make the "un" sound, your stomach muscles become soft as when inhaling.

Present day karate is said to be related to a set of breathing exercises similar to yoga.? (pretty sure on this, not yet checked)

# III. Places

Hamafija 浜比嘉 Hamahiga



震比嘉」や、うちなーぬ\*乗ぬ海ぬ近く、勝蓮ぬ側んかいある島ぬ名やいびん。

"Hamafija" ya Uchinaanu agarinu uminu chikaku, Kacchinnu subankaiaru shimanu naayaibin.

「はまひが」は沖縄本島の東海岸、勝連半島の近くにあるの島の名前です。

Hamahiga is the name of an island near the Katsuren Peninsula on the east coast of Okinawa's main island.

伝うっと一る話しぇー、族比嘉ぬ島や、アマミチュんでいる。安、ぬ御神とう、うぬを美。やるシルミチュどう、琉球ぬ島々作たる時に、初みに暮らちゃる。所るやるがいびん。やいびーくとう、族比嘉ぬ島、うちなーぬ文明ぬ御笠行んでいち言っとーいびん。

Chiteerattooru hanashee Hamafijanushimaya Amamichu ndiru yinagunu ukamitu unuwutuyaru Shirumichu du Ruuchuunushimajima chukutaru tuchini hajimini kuracharu tukuruyaru gutooibin. Yaibiikutu Hamafijanushimaa Uchinaanu bunmeinu utachikuchi ndichi yattooibin.

伝説によると、浜比嘉島は女神アマミチュと彼女の夫シルミチュが、琉球諸島を作った際最初に住 んだ場所だそうです。よって、浜比嘉島は沖縄文明の発祥の地であると言われています。

According to legend, Hamahiga Island is the place where the goddess, Amamichu, and her husband the god, Shirumichu first came to live when they created the Ryukyu Islands. Thus, it is said to be the birthplace of Okinawan civilization.

# ち きん じ ま Chikin Island



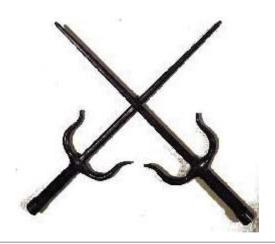
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Kobudo Kata Tegua nu Kata

Chikin/ Tsuken Shita Haku nu sai

Chikin/ Tsuken nu kun/ Chikin/ Tsuken Akacho nu Nunti Bo

Chikin/ Tsuken Akacho nu Eku



"Chikinjima" ya Uchinaaguchi "Tsukenjima" nu mutu namee yaibiin. Chikinjima ya Hamafijajima nu nanban, Kacchinnu subankai nu chikaku ni aru.

「ちきん島」は沖縄口で津堅島の元の名前です。「ちきん島」は浜比嘉島の南、勝連半島の近くにあります。

"Chikinjima" is the original Uchinaaguchi name for "Tsuken Island." Chikin Island is south of Hamafija Island near the Katsuren Peninsula.

### Ippee tegua nu kata ya Chikin nu yashincchu kara chukuyibiin.

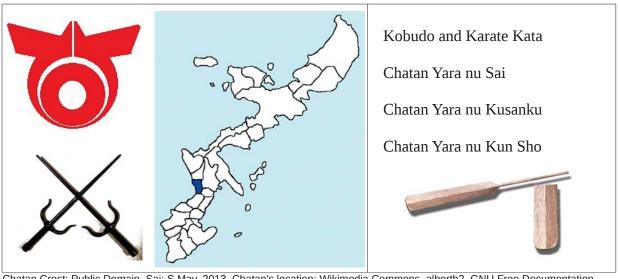
Several kobudo kata were created by residents of Chikin.

### Chuu, Chikinjima ya

今日、津堅

Today, Chikinjima is known as "carrot island" for it's fields of carrots, and has a famous walking trail, Naka nu Utaki sacred site and the ruins of Kubou Castle (Kubougusuku).

# 北谷屋良 Chatan Yara



Chatan Crest: Public Domain. Sai: S.May, 2013. Chatan's location: Wikimedia Commons, alberth2, GNU Free Documentation License. Eku: Wikimedia Commons, Craig Musselman, Creative Commons License

The three "Chatan-Yara" kobudo katas were created by a noble man named Yara from Chatan Village, who studied Chinese and martial arts in China.

Yara once used an oar to defend a woman from an armed samurai, and was then recruited to teach self-defense to the local community. In this way, Yara spread Te throughout Okinawa.

# IV. Proverbs

# Ichariba, choodee

一度会えば、みな兄弟。Once we meet, we are brothers and sisters.



Texas A&M University—Commerce website --: The American Years, 1945-1972



Photo courtesy of Gorge Karate (www.gorgekarate.com).

うやゆ いゅ いゅ うや っくゎたげーならー い 親寄し、っくゎ寄し。あんでぃ言しぇー、親ん、子ん互に習するくとぅい言ちよーいびーん。 Uyayushi, kkwayushi. Andiyishee, uyan, kkwan tagee ni naraasuru kutu ichooibiin.

親寄せ子寄せ(親や子が互いに教えあうのです)。 Parents and children teach (advise) one another.

いぇーじゅー ちゃーや やいびーくとう、道場 ぬ 相中、 ゃーにんじゅ ゆ 家人 数とう 様 むん やいびーん。 Yaibiikutu, yeejuu nu chaaya, yaaninju tu yunumun yaibiin. ゆえに、道場の仲間は家族のようなものです。

Therefore, the members of a dojo are like a family.



「いちゃりば、ちょーでー」の記念碑 与那原。 "Ichariba, choodee" monument in Yonabaru. Photo by S. May.

# 武士ぬ手まちげー。 Bushi nu tii machigee.

武士の手曲がり。Even a samurai may fail.



我謝親方弓射図 (Okinawan Samurai, Gasha Uekata's archery training)painted by 伝毛世輝・我謝盛保 (Gasha Seiho, 1788 - 1830) from the japanese book "沖縄文化の遺宝 "(The Legacy of Okinawan Culture) by 鎌倉芳太郎 (Yoshitaro Kamakura) http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gasha\_Uekata.jpg. Copyright expired.

じょーじ

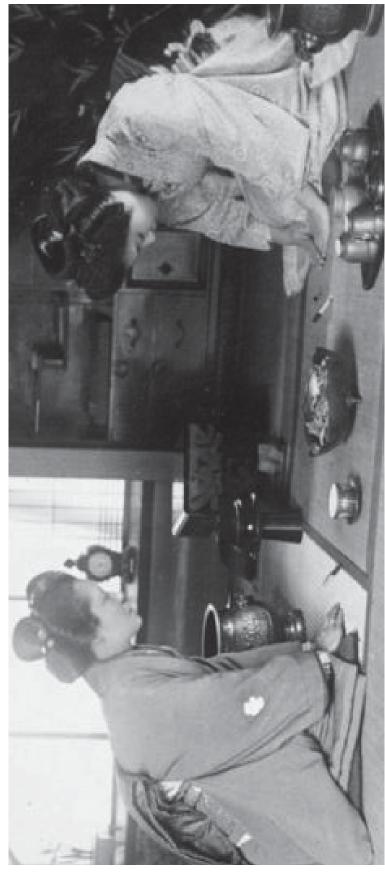
# ちーくかさにれー、上手なゆん。 Chiiku kasaniree, jooji nayun.



Calligraphy Demonstration During Japanese New Year's Celebration: Delray Beach, Florida. By Jan Rosenberg (collector), January 1988, Florida Folklife Collection www.floridamemory.com/items/show/109120. No known copyright restrictions.

## 稽古積ぬれば、上手になる。 Practice constantly, become great.

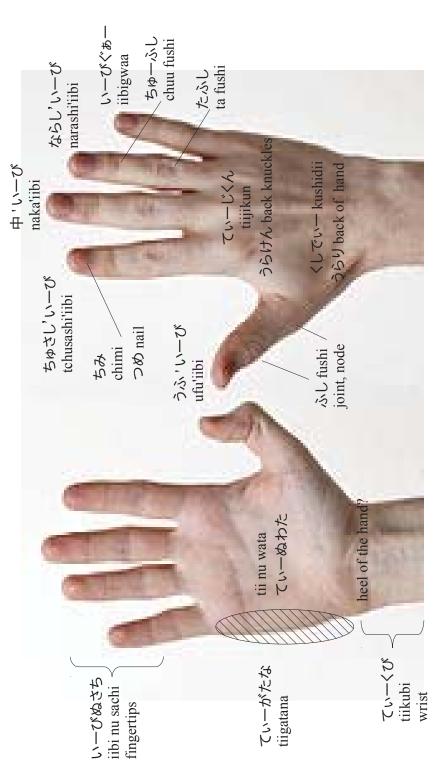
# み- ぬ いら-、くび をうーりり Mii nu iraa, kubi wuuriri



Photograph: Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-12424 / CC-BY-SA, This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Germany license. http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv\_Bild\_102-12424,\_Japan,\_Tee-Zeremonie.jpg

実る稲はたれる。 Mature rice bows lower.

# Luu nu iibee, intakiya aran



5本の指は長さもふとさもみんな違うけど、お互いに助けあっている。 The five fingers each have a different length and width, but help each other.

# は じ , っんじ ていー ひ ていー , っんじ いじ 意地 ぬ 出ら一 手一 引き, 手一 ぬ 出ら一 意地 ひき Iji nu 'njiraa iji hiki

怒りが出たら手を引き,手が出たら怒りを引け

When you are roused to anger, put back your fists; when your fists are clenched to strike, keep down your wrath.

いーなじき とう、たたかいんち そる ばー に 若女 が、さつま ぬ さむれー いじ っんじんかい くぃーさがてぃー 「意地 ぬ 出らー 手ー 引き,手ー ぬ 出らー 意地 ひき」

んでい いち 争い しみらんぐとう うさ みーる くとう ないびたん。さつま ぬ さむれー がさつまんかい、けーてい どうぬ 家んかい 帰たれー、床んかい どうーぬ とうじとう、いきががん 寝とーし、る殺 つんち、しぐ たちぬじ、たいなかなぐ さんちさる 場所 に。若女 ぬ



「Iji nu 'nnjiraa tii hiki, tii 'nnjiraa iji hiki 」 monument at Hakugindou Shrine, Itoman, Okinawa. S. May, 2014. 白銀堂、糸満の拝所。

いちゃる「意地 ぬ 出ら一 手一 引き,手一 ぬ 出ら一 意地 ひき」 ている くと うば うびー じゃち、ふとうん あきていっんちゃれー 男 ぬ、ちん 着せー、 どうーぬ 女 がん 親 なていー なでいうるち 無事 に なん ぬがりたん。うぬ ぐーん、とうし白銀 堂が 建ていらたん いーなでぃ うるちたん。

Yarasattaru yakuninga iinajikinu uru wakainagutu tagee ni chimu ga nakunataru basu nee. Waka inagunu iinajiki tu tatakainchi soru baa ni wakai inaguga Satsuma nu samureenkai kwiisagatii "Iji nu 'njiraa tii hiki, tii nu 'nnjiraa iji hiki" ndi icchi arasui shimirangutu usamiiru kutu naibitan. Satsuma nu samuree ga satsumankai keeti dunu yankai keetaree tukunkai duunu tujitu ikigagan nintooshi 'nncchi shigu tachinuji tainamun kurusanchisaru basu ni. Wakai inagu nu icharu "Iji nu 'nnjiraa tii hiki, tii nu 'njiraa iji hiki," diru kutuba

ubiin jyachi futun akitinncharee ikiga nu, chin chichoosee duunu inagu nu uya natii nadiuruchi buji ni nan nugaritan. Unu guun tushi hakugindooga tatiratan iinadi uruchitan.

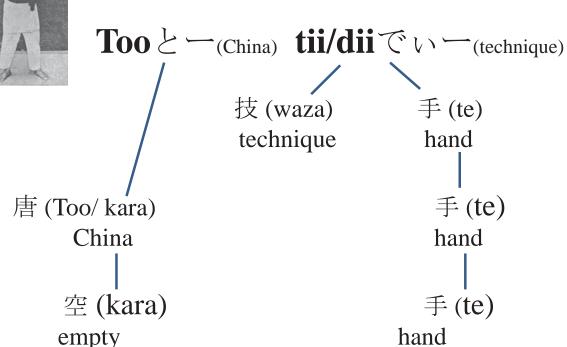
このことわざは有名な話から来ました。家に帰る時に、侍は奥さんと他の男の人と布団に練っていました。最初に、奥さんと恋人みたいな男の人を殺していたかったけどこのことわざを思い出しました。そして、侍は他の男の人は現実に自分の男の偽装されたお母さん、奥さんを守るために、分かってきました。

This proverb comes from a famous story. A samurai returned home only to discover his wife lying in bed with another man. At first, he wanted to kill his wife and what appeared to be her lover, but then he thought of this proverb told to him by a farmer who could not repay his debts. He then realized that the man was in fact his own mother in disguise to protect his wife and was grateful to the farmer.

# V. Okinawan Culture and General Knowledge



# Toodii 空手karate



うちなーぐちっし空手や「唐 手」んでいち「唐」ぬ「技」んでいる肝合やいびん。

**Uchinaaguchisshi karateya "toodii" ndichi "too" nu "waja" ndiru chimuee yaibin.** うちなーぐちでは空手を「とうでぃ」と言い、「唐の技」を意味します。

The Uchinaaguchi word for karate is "tōdi", which means "China technique."

うぬ「唐ぬ 手」や「からて」んでぃちないびたん。 二ち 共 に「唐ぬ 手」でぃる きもごう 肝合やいびん。

Unu "too nu tii" ya "karate" ndichi naibitan. Taachi tumuni "too nu tii" diru chimuee yaibin.

それが「とうて」となり、「からて」となりました。どちらも「唐の手」という意味です。 It became "tōte", then "karate", which both mean "China hand."

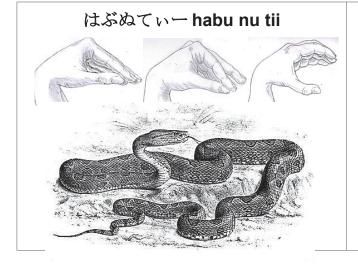
でまとう ちてー とうち 空手やうちなーから大和んかい 伝 らったる 時 に、漢字ぬ「唐」や、「空」んでいる漢字んかい変わいびたん。

Karateya Uchinaakara Yamatunkai chiteerattaru tuchini, kanjinu "too" ya "sura" ndiru kanjinkai kawaibitan.

最後に、空手が沖縄から日本へもたらされた際、漢字の「唐=中国」が「空(から)」に変わったのです

Finally, when karate was brought from Okinawa to mainland Japan, the kanji for "kara" was changed from "China" to "empty."

# habu 蛇 Asian lance-headed viper



とーでいーぬかた(空手型 Karate Kata)

sanseru seiru (Meibukan) koute jo chu ge suparinpe possai sho, possai dai

'んんまり (発信地 Origin)

Too/ Uchinaa China/ Okinawa

はぶや、ご一巻、 構 てい、 相 手 一 撥 なかい打ち殺 さびーん。 Habuya, goomachi, kameeti, yeeticyubachinakai uchikurusabiin. 蛇はとぐろをいてえ、相手をくめます。 A snake, coiled and waiting, is quick and deadly.

うす どうく

うほー をう

悍 まさる 毒 持っちょーるはぶぬ、うちなーんかい 多 く 居 いびーん。 Usumasaruduku mucchooru habunu Uchinaa nkai uhooku wuibiin

猛毒な蛇は沖縄にたくさん住んでいます。 Many deadly snakes live in Okinawa.

> んかーしから三味線や 蛇ぬはらがーからちゅくいいびーん。 Nkaashikara sanshin ya habu nu haragaa kara chukuyibiin. 伝統的な三味線は蛇の皮で作られています。 Traditional sanshin are made from snakeskin.

### うち なー ぐち

# 计编辑 Clinaaguchi

沖縄語 Okinawan language



琉球国世主(尚真王)書状(嶋津相模守(忠良)宛書状)Ryukyukoku yononushi shojo. Letter of Ryukyukoku yononushi (King Sho Shin) to Shimazu Tadayoshi. 沖縄県公文書館編『資料に見る沖縄の歴史』 沖縄県 2002 年 Okinawan History on Records, Okinawa Prefecture, 2002

「おきなわ」や「うちなー」でいいち、「言葉」や「くち」やいびーん。や ぐとっ、「沖縄口」や「うちなー言葉」やいびーん。

「Okinawa」ya「Uchinaa」yaiibin, tu 「kutuba」ya「kuchi」yaibiin. Yagutu, 「Uchinaaguchi」ya「Uchinaakutuba」yaibiin.

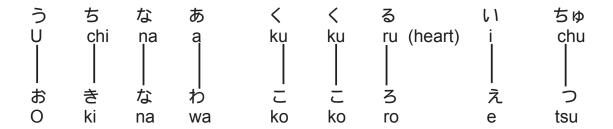
「うちなー」は「沖縄」、「ぐち」は「言葉」の意味があるので、「うちなーぐち」は「沖縄語」という意味です。

Since "Uchinaa" is "Okinawa", and "guchi" is "mouth", "Uchinaaguchi" means "Okinawan tongue."

うとぅ

沖縄口とぅやまとぅ口、かむじゅん音やうふさん。 Uchinaaguchi tu Yamatuguchi, kamujun utu ya ufusan. 沖縄語と日本語は、対応している音が多いんです。

There are many sound correspondences between Okinawan and Japanese.



'んまりじまぬ、言葉わしーねー、国んわしーん。

'Nmarijima nu kutuba washii nee, kunin washiin.

生れ島の言葉を忘れたら、国も忘れる。

Forgetting your native tongue means forgetting your native country.

# 吉屋鶴 Yushiya Chiruu

沖縄は空手だけではなくて、文学もある。 Okinawa does not only have karate, but also culture.

一番湯名な沖縄の

Yushiya Chiruu, Unna Nabii and Chatan Mooshi are the three most famous Okinawan poets.

Yushiya Chiruu was born into a poor family with so many children there was not enough food for them to survive. Thus, she was sold as a geisha when she was 8 years old. Even though she could not read or write, she composed a poem on Hija Bridge on her way to Naha from her home:



Photograp from http://www.suiten rou.com/ijin/yusiyatiru.php

恨む比謝橋や情け無ぬ人の 我身渡さと思て架けて置ちぇら

uramu Hijabashiya nasakene nu hitu nu wamiwatasato umute kaketeuchera

This bridge, made by a man without kindness, let me cross to the brothel in Naha.



Photograph from: http://heiwa.yomitan.jp/DAT/LIB/WEB/4/p0655.jpg

Hija Bridge, between present day Yomitan and Kadena on the west coast of Okinawa, still exists today.

## はー ベー るー

# haabeeruu 蝶々 butterfly



Okinawan bingata by Yuuka Arakaki, 2012. With permission from the artist.

いつも力んでばかりではなくて、 蝶々のように柔軟に臨機応変に変化 する。そうすれば、相手に素早く対 応できます。

Do not maintain power all the time, but be soft and change easily like the butterfly. In this way, you can adapt quickly to your opponent.

うほー をう 美さんは一べーるーぬ、うちなーんかい 多 く居 いびん。 Churasan haabeeruu nu, Uchinaa nkai uhooku wuibin. 奇麗な蝶々は沖縄にたくさん住んでいます。 Many beautiful butterflies live in Okinawa.

# gajimaru Banyan Tree





Gajimaru trees outside of Naha City Office. By S. May, 2013

Just as gajimaru trees and bamboo have large root systems, you should think of reaching underneath the floor in order to stay rooted in your stances.

ガジマルの木と言うのは陽性 のような赤い毛のキジムナの 家です。

Gajimaru trees are said to be the homes of small, red-haired fairy-like people called kijimuna.



Kijimuna at Ryukyu Mura. (2001-2008?) This work has been released into the public domain by its author, Ena, and is copyright free. This applies worldwide.

# Chibu 意為 pressure point/ node/ clay

pot



User:Bin im Garten/Bulgarien Okt 2011/Day 10

「ちぶ にがきれー」や 「そーづくる」や いびーん。

「Chibu nigakiree」 ya 「soodukuru」 yaibiin. 沖縄語で、「ちぶにがきれー」は「弱い所」 の意味があります。

In Uchinaaguchi, "chibu nigakiree" means "weak point."

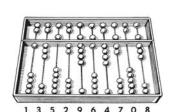
がまく ちかてい ちぶん ぬけー。 Gammaku? chikati chibun nukee. 腰を使って壺貫け。 Hit the weak point with power.

「ちぶ」が「壺」の意味もあります。 "Chibu" also means "clay pot."

「やちむん どり」、日本語で「壺屋どり」は那覇

"Yachimun Dori", also known as "Tsuboya Dori" in Japanese, is a street full of pottery shops near Makishi Market in Naha.

# VI. Daily Language



# か じ **Kaji 1-10** 番後-~+ Numbers 1-10

	沖縄口	Uchinaguchi	日本語 Japanese	
_	ていーち	tiichi	いち ichi	1
_	たーち	taachi	∫C ni	2
=	みーち	miichi	さん san	3
四	ゆーち	yuuchi	し・よん shi/yon	4
五	いちち	ichichi	ご go	5
六	むーち	muuchi	ろく roku	6
七	ななち	nanachi	しち shichi	7
八	やーち	yaachi	はち hachi	8
九	くくぬち	kukunuchi	< ku	9
+	とぅー	tuu	じゅう jyuu	10

Above image donated to Wikimedia Commons by Pearson Scott Foresman ticket #2010061110041093

### みっちゃい

三人すりれーしきん。

Micchai suriree shikin.

三人揃えば世間。

Three people will make the world.



# 自己紹介 Self Introductions ビラー ふいちゃーすん Duu-Fichaasun

Image "Kusakabe Kimbei" courtesy of Wikimedia Commons http://www.baxleystamps.com/litho/meiji/1898080967/album\_1\_19-1.jpg

うちなーぐち Uchinaaguchi	日本語 Japanese	English
ぐす—よ ちφ—カネエびら。 Gusuuyo chuuganabira.	みんなさん、今日は。 Minnasan, konnichi wa.	Hello Everyone.
ぐすーよはじみていうがなびら。 Gusuuyo hajimiti uganabira.	はじめまして。 Hajimemashite.	It's nice to meet you.
わんねー/わんや-? やいびーん。 Wannee/Wanyaa? yaibiin.	私はです。 Watashi wa desu.	My name is
わんねー/わんや-? から ちゃーびたん。 Wannee/Wanyaa? kara chaabitan.	から来ました。 kara kimashita.	I come from
ゆたさるぐとう うにげーさびら。 Yutasarugutu unigeesabira.	どうぞよろしくおねがいします。 Douzo youroshiku onegaiitashimasu.	Please do me the favour of your acquaintance.

いえー さ ち

# 挨拶 greetings eesachi

沖縄口	Uchinaaguchi	やまとう口	日本語	えい口 English
うきみそーちー いうーうきーみ せ-	うきみそーちー ukimisoochii いうーうきーみ せーびていー 'uu ukiimiseebitii	お早うございます おきましたか	ohaiyougozaimasu okimashita ka	Good morning Did you wake up?
はいさいはいけい	hai sai hai tai	今日は	konnichiwa	Hello (male speaker) Hello (female speaker)
<b>-</b> ₽	yaa	今日は	konnichiwa	Hi (to friends)
ちゅーうがなびら ちゅー	chuu uganabira chuu	今日は	konnichiwa	Good day (to seniors) Good day (to juniors)
あとからや	ato kara ya	またあとで、ね	mata atode, ne	See you later/ See ya
またあちゃや けーびらをぅー ぐぐりーさびら	mata achyaya keebira wuu guguriisabira	また明日	mata ashita shitsureishimashita shitsureishimashita	See you tomorrow Excuse me, I've got to go (when leaving work or the dojo)
ゆくやーびらや	yukuyaa biraya	お休みなさい	oyasuminasai	Good night



# meenachi kutuba 自常会語 everyday language たっ (其 しな めー

工 舞 工	Uchinaaguchi	Yamatuguchi 日本語	Eigo English
かふーしでーびる にふぇーでーびる にふぇどー	kafuusideebiru nifeedeebiru nifeedoo	どうもありがとうございます ありがとうございます ありがとう	You do me a great favour (superiors) Thank you (same age) Thanks (younger people)
シニゲーさびら	unigee sabira	おわかいます onegaishimasu	Please
どーなん	doodin (目上)	(子号) donzo (日日)	Please have this. (to superiors)
どーでんうさが、みそーリ	-ل doodin usagaimisoori	どうぞ、食べて下さい	Please go ahead.
かっさいびーたん ぐぶりーさびたん わっさいゲーたん、わっさた	かっさいゲーケント ぐぶリーさびたん guburii sabitan やっさいゲーたん、わっさたん wassaibiitan, wassatan	申し訳ありません moushiwakearimasen しつ I'm truly sorry. (to superiors) れいました shitsureishimashita Sorry for the intrusion. ごめんなさい gomennasai I'm sorry.	I'm truly sorry. (to superiors) Sorry for the intrusion. I'm sorry.
したゆたーまっちょーナー	· ichutaa macchookee	ちよっと待って下さい	One moment, please.
ちゃーびらたいちゃーびらさい	chaabiratai (玄) chaabirasai (男)	ごめん下さい gomen kudasai	Excuse me. (when visiting someone)
<*************************************	guburiisabira guburiisabitan	ごめん下さい gomen kudasai おじゃましました ojamashimashita しつれいました shitsureishimashita 御無礼しました gobureishimashita	Excuse me/Pardon me/Sorry
しまびーん しまびーたん	shimabiin shimabiitan	٥.	¢.

Toyama Kanken, Ohtsuka Hironori, Shimoda Takeshi, Funakoshi Gichin, Motobu Choki, Mabuni Kenwa, Nakasone Genwa and Taira Shinken. Masters of Karate in Tokyo(1930s) The Japanese Book "空手道一路"(Karatedo One Road) Originally published in 1956 Reprint pubished on December 20, 2004. by 義珍(Funakoshi Gichin). Copyright Free from Wikimedia Commons. http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Masters\_of\_Karate.jpg?uselang=ja

# むなじぶん munujibun お食事 at mealtime

沖縄口 Uchinaaguchi	Yamatuguchi 日本語	Eiguchi English
まさん masan	食べる taberu	eat
ぬむん numun	飲む nomu	drink
どーでぃんうさがいみそーり doodin usagaimisoori	どうぞ、食べて下さい	go ahead, please eat.
kwachisabira	いただきます	bon appetit
kwachisabitan	ごちそさまでした	it was a feast
カ> 9! kari!	かんぱい!	Cheers!
まーさん maasan	おいしい/おいしかった	It's delicious./It was delicious.

An older Uchinaaguchi greeting is "munukari?" which means "Have you eaten?"



沖縄そば Uchinaa suba Okinawan noodles



てい一びちtiibichi

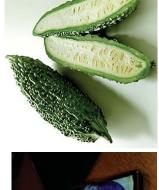
pigs feet



しくうあさーshikwasa Okinawan citrus fruit



あわもり awamori Okinawan sake



goya bitter melon **か**り