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Yuki Onna Grammatical Notes

雪女 *yuki onna* literally means “snow woman.”

雪男 *yuki otoko* is the word for “the Abominable Snowman” or the “Yeti.”

1. 近くにあった *chikaku ni atta*—close; nearby (cabin)

近く *chikaku* (near; close) + ある *aru* (exist) = there exists nearby...

2. 吹雪がおさまるの *fubuki ga osamaru no*—the weakening of snow

The の takes the preceding words and makes them into a noun. こと is another nominalizer and is often interchangeable with の.

くすりを飲むのは大事です。 *kusuri wo nomu no wa daiji desu*. Taking medicine is important.

3. 夜になってしまい *yoru ni natte shimai*—became night

The しまい shows completeness. It was completely night.

See: http://thejapanesepage.com/grammar/chapter_six/chatta

4. 目をさました *me wo samashimashita*—(they) awoke

Literally, his eyes awoke.

5. ごーごー *go-go*—rumbling (the effect of wind blowing hard)

Japanese has a lot of these sound words. See our book: Sound Words in Japanese.

<https://www.thejapanshop.com/products/sound-words-in-japanese>

6. 吹き込んでいます *fuki konde imasu*—blew in

吹く *fuku* (to blow) + 込む *komu* (to go into; to put into)

7. 真っ白な *masshiro na*—completely white

The 真っ means “completely” or “purely.” 真っ黒 *makkuro*—completely black; 真っ暗 *makkura*—completely dark; pitch dark; 真っ最中 *massaichuu*—in the midst; during

8. あっという間に *atto in ma ni*—just like that; in an instant

Literally, in the time it takes to say “ah.” This is a common and useful phrase for describing when something happens quickly.

9. 眠ったまま *nemutta mama*—while sleeping; continuing to sleep

～まま *mama* is a useful particle that adds the meaning of “as it is.” そのまま *sono mama*—as is; (leave it) just like that.

10. 今夜のこと *konya no koto*—what occurred this evening

こと literally means “thing” and can be thought of as “the thing of ...”: the thing of tonight (what happened tonight); *koto* isn’t used for tangible things. It is usually used of things that are known or spoken about but cannot actually be touched: *benna koto wo iu*—to say something strange. If you have a tangible thing, use もの *mono*: *benna mono wo mita*—to see a strange thing. Sometimes both *koto* and *mono* are interchangeable.

11. 話してはいけない *hanashite wa ikenai*—must not be spoken

~*ikenai* means “must not do” and it follows what must not be done (speak about her).

12. お雪 *oyuki*—Oyuki (her name)

Notice 雪 *yuki* (snow) is part of her name.

13. すっかり *sukkarī*—completely; thoroughly

気に入ってしまい *ki ni itte shimai*—pleased with; suited for

Both すっかり and しまい have a “completely” connotation. *He completely fell head over heels for her.*

14. 何年かたち *nannen ka tachi*—several years later

nan nen (how many years) + *ka* ([uncertainty]) + *tachi* (to pass; to lapse); the か here shows uncertainty: how many years passed?

15. ある冬 *aru fuyu*—one winter

Like か, ある is used to show uncertainty or inexactitude:

ある日 *aru hi* (one day); ある人 *aru hito* (some person)

16. 昔のこと *mukashi no koto*—something that happened long ago

Again, こと *koto* (thing) is used with intangible things like memories.

17. わし *washi*—I

わし is usually used by older and old-fashioned men. The most common first person pronoun is わたし *watashi* which can be used by men and women. For a long list of Japanese pronouns, please see:

<http://thejapanesepage.com/grammar/pronouns>

18. に会ったことがある *ni atta koto ga aru*—I met (her)

ことがある *koto ga aru* is a common construction for “(I) have done ...” Just add it to the plain past form of a verb.

食べたことがある *tabeta koto ga aru*. (I’ve) eaten that before. 見たことがある。 *mita koto ga aru*. (I’ve) seen that before (movie; bird; person).

19. のですか？ *no desu ka?*—[question ender wanting an explanation]

のです or のだ or the abbreviated forms んです or んだ are used when giving or asking for an explanation for something. *The reason is that... The fact is that...*

See also: http://thejapanesepage.com/grammar/chapter_seven/n_desu

20. 悲しそうな *kanashi sō na*—a sad look; sadly

～そう *~sō* means “like” or “looks like” or “feels like.” It shows the speaker’s feeling about what he or she is observing: *samuso* (looks cold); *oishisō* (looks delicious)

21. 待ってくれ *matte kure*—wait please!

～くれ is often used when asking for favors: “give me” “please do this for me”

22. あなたのことは *anata no koto wa*—regarding you

こと *koto* means “thing” or “matter” and is used for intangible things. In this case, it isn’t “you” (something tangible), but all the intangible matters regarding “you”: memories; hopes; plans for the future; etc.

23. 頼みます *tanomimasu*—to entrust care to

頼む *tanomu* usually means “to request” or “to ask,” but it is also often used when leaving something in the care of someone else. Your boss might say, “*Tanomui!*” as he leaves you with a pile of papers to go through.

24. さようなら *sayōnara*—goodbye

The most common way to say “bye” in Japanese is バイ *bai* (bye) or またね *mata ne* (see you again). さようなら is mostly used when parting for a long time.

25. 見当たりませんでした *miatarimasen deshita*—wasn’t found

Japanese makes it fairly easy to create compound verbs. This one combines 見る *miru* (to see) with 当たり *atari* (to hit; to succeed). When you look around and find what you are looking for, you 見当たります. But if you don’t, you 見当たりません. The でした makes it past tense.

降り続く *furi tsuzuku*—(snow) continued to fall

The snow isn’t just falling, but it continues to fall: 降る *furu*—to fall (rain, hail, snow...) + 続く *tsuzuku*—to continue

Anchin and Kiyohime Grammatical Notes

あん珍 *anchin*—Anchin, the boy

清姫 *kijohime*—Kiyohime, the girl

1. 今から *ima kara*—from now

Literally, “now from.” から *kara* is a particle used to indicate a starting place in time or space. ここから *koko kara* from here; あしたから *ashita kara* from tomorrow. In this case, it is going back in time. From now back a thousand years...

2. ほど *bodo*—approximately; around; about

This particle indicates a degree to which something does something. それほど *sore bodo* to that extent;

3. 昔のこと *mukashi no koto*—something that occurred a long time ago

こと *koto* literally means “thing” and can be thought of as “the thing of ...”: the thing of a long time ago (what happened a long time ago); *koto* isn’t used for tangible things. It is usually used of things that are known or spoken about but cannot actually be touched: *benna koto wo iu*—to say something strange. If you have a tangible thing, use もの *mono*: *benna mono wo mita*. To see a strange thing. Sometimes *koto* and *mono* are interchangeable.

4. あるところに *aru tokoro ni*—in a certain place

ある shows uncertainty: ある日 *aru hi* (one day); ある人 *aru hito* (some person)

5. 住んで *sunde*—lived (on the mountain and...)

The plain form is 住む *sumu*. This is the *~te* form which is used with verbs and adjectives to link sentences or clauses. A good way to “translate” it would be “and” or “-ing.”

6. する人 *suru hito*—a person who did (Buddhist training)

A verb behind a noun is a way to show the action that the noun does: 食べる人 *taberu hito* (the person eating); わからない人 *wakaranai hito* (the person who doesn’t understand)

7. 熊野詣で *kumano mō de*—to make a pilgrimage to Kumano Shinto Shrine

Anchin intended to train in this area of Wakayama prefecture.

8. ことにしました *koto ni shimashita*—was decided upon

~ni shimasu means to decide upon... You can use this at a Japanese restaurant: *tempura ni shimasu*. I’ll have the tempura.

9. 清姫 *kijohime*—Kiyohime (the young girl’s name)

姫 *hime* (princess) is part of her name but she isn’t necessarily a princess. Some versions have her name just as Kiyō.

10. 一目見る *bito me miru*—at first glance; take one look at

We've already seen 一目ぼれ *hito me bore* (love at first sight); *hito me* means “at a glance”

11. 修行の身 *shugyō no mi*—(his) focus is with training; his body is reserved for training

Here, he means his body is reserved for Buddhist training and not able to be given to her for marriage;
学生的身 *gakusei no mi*—focusing on studying [literally, a student's body]

12. それでは *sore dewa*—well, then...

This is often used when parting: それではまたね *sore dewa mata ne* (Well, then. See you again.)

13. と約束してしまいました *to yakusoku shite shimaimashita*—so he promised

The しまいました implies a kind of regret. His actions would later prove deadly.

14. 何日も何日も *nannichi mo nannichi mo*—for many days

The repetition is for emphasis. 何日 by itself means 1) what day or 2) how many days.

15. 探しに行く *sagashi ni iku*—went to look for

The に shows intent and gives the reason (探し) for going (行く)

16. 尋ねると *tazuneru to*—asked and...

The と means “upon doing this (asking), the following happened”

17. に騙された *ni damasareta*—tricked; played the fool

騙す *damasu*—to trick; 騙される *damasareru*—to be tricked

18. 追いかけ始めました *oikake hajimemashita*—began to chase after

追いかける *oikakeru*—to chase; to run after + 始める *hajimeru*—to begin

19. 擦り切れ *suri kire*—to wear out; to be reduced; shrink away

Her legs were wearing away and shrinking (as she became the dragon)

擦る *suru*—to rub; to scrub + 切る *kiru*—to cut; to wear out

20. のです *no desu*—[sentence ender showing an explanation]

のです or のだ or the abbreviated forms んです or んだ are used when giving or asking for an explanation for something. *The reason is that... The fact is that...*

See also: http://thejapanesepage.com/grammar/chapter_seven/n_desu

21. 追いかけてくる *oi kakete kuru*—was chasing

The くる is an auxiliary verb that indicates something is starting or happening: やっと分かってきました *yatto wakatte kimashita*—(I) finally (came to) understood.

22. 逃げ出しました *nige dashimashita*—ran away

逃げる *nigeru* (to run away; escape) + 出す *dasu* (to get out; to exit)

23. おのれ *onore*—You! [used as an accusation]

Japanese has many pronouns. This one, like 貴様 *kisama*, is used as a kind of fighting word: You! You betrayed me... For a long list of Japanese pronouns, please see

<http://thejapanesepage.com/grammar/pronouns>

24. 道成寺 *dōjōji*—Dōjō-ji [name of a temple in Wakayama]

Dōjō-ji is a Buddhist temple in Hidakagawa, Wakayama Prefecture in Japan originally founded in 701.

25. 逃げ込み *nige komi*—escape into; flee to

逃げる *nigeru* (to escape; to flee) + 込む *komu* (to go into)

26. 燃やし尽くして *moyashi tsuku shite*—burned all up

燃やす *moyasu* (to burn) + 尽くす *tsukusu* (completely; exhaust; to the end)

27. 焼け死んで *yake shinde*—burned to death

焼く *yaku* (to burn; to scorch) + 死ぬ *shinu* (to die)

28. ということです *to iu koto desu*—that's that

This is a way to wrap up the story; “...and that's how it was”

VOCABULARY

「」 quotation marks

A

「あん珍」という名の若い山伏 anchin to iu na no wakai yamabushi—A young mountain priest named “Anchin”

ああ aa-ah

あつという間に atto iu ma ni—just like that; in an instant

あなたと anata to—with you

あなたのことは anata no koto wa—regarding you

あなたの村 anata no mura—your village

あのときの ano toki no—that time

あのときの雪女 ano toki no yuki onna—the Snow Woman from back then

あの人 ano hito—that person; that man

あまり amari—too much; fullness; excess

あまりにも amari ni mo—excessive; too much

ある aru—one; some…

あるところに aru tokoro ni—in a certain place

ある冬 aru fuyu—one winter

ある冬の日 aru fuyu no hi—one winter day

ある時 aru toki—one time; once…

あれは are wa—as for that

あん珍 anchin—Anchin [the young priest’s name]

あん珍に anchin ni—to Anchin

あん珍様 anchin sama—Anchin (polite)

朝 asa—morning

B

ばかり bakari—only; nothing but; mostly

仏教 bukkyō—Buddhism

仏教の修行 bukkyō no shugyō—Buddhist training

C

小さな小屋 chiisa na koya—a small cabin

近くにあった chikaku ni atta—close; nearby (cabin)

D

だ da-[past simple copula]

だけ dake-only; just

だった datta-was

で de-and

ですから desu kara-therefore; so...

ではありませんか de wa arimasen ka-didn't (I warn you not to say)

どうか dōka-please; somehow

どうして dōshite-why; how

とうとう tō tō -finally; at last

どこで doko de-where at

どこにも doko ni mo-nowhere

となっています to natte imasu-was happening; was becoming どのくらい dono kurai-how ever long

どのくらい時間がたったでしょうか dono kurai jikan ga tatta deshō ka-how much time passed? (is unknowable)

出かける dekakeru-to leave

大蛇 daija-large serpent; large snake

誰にも dare ni mo-to no one [followed by a negative verb]

道成寺 dōjōji-Dōjōji [name of a temple in Wakayama]

F

ふーっと fu-tto-[effect of her breathing out]

ふと futo-unexpectedly; suddenly; casually

二人 futari-the two

二人の間に futari no aida ni-between the two; among the two

冬の夜 fuyu no yoru-winter evening

吹きかけました fukikakemashita-blew out

吹き込んでいます fuki konde imasu-blew in

吹雪 fubuki-blizzard; snowstorm

夫婦になる fūfu ni naru-became husband and wife

振り返った furi kaetta-turned behind; look behind

降り続く furi tsuzuku-(snow) continued to fall

G

が ga-[particle that often marks the subject]

が ga-but; however
ごーごー go-go—rumbling (the effect of wind blowing hard)
仰天しました gyōten shimashita—was amazed; was horrified

H

ハアハアと haa haa to—[effect of something panting or gasping]
ハアハアと息をする口 haahaa to iki wo suru kuchi—the mouth that made panting sounds when breathing
はずれて hazurete—opened [literally, get off; get out of place]
ひかり hikari—light; shine; glitter
ひとりで hitori de—all alone; by himself
ほど hodo—approximately; around; about
一晩 hito ban—one night
一目ぼれ hito me bore—love at first sight
一目見る hito me miru—at first glance; take one look at
人に hito ni—to people
人を凍え死にさせる hito wo kogoe shi ni saseru—to freeze someone to death
入ってきました haitte kimashita—came inside
反対 hantai—opposite
反対の方へ hantai no hō e—toward the opposite direction
吐きながら haki nagara—while spitting out
弾ませて hazumasete—bursting with (panting breath)
方 hō—direction
日 hi—day
火 hi—fire
話しているうちに hanashite iru uchi ni—while talking
話してしまった hanashite shimatta—said [the shimatta indicates completion, but also often, as in this case, completion with regret.]
話してはいけない hanashite wa ikenai—must not be spoken

I

いつのまにか itsu no ma ni ka—suddenly; all of the sudden
いつまでたっても itsu made tatte mo—no matter how long waited
いました imashita—there was
一年たった ichi nen tatta—one year passed
一緒に issho ni—together
今から ima kara—from now
急いで isoide—quickly
息 iki—breath
息をする iki wo suru—to breathe
色の iro no—the color of…
言ってはいけない itte wa ikenai—not allowed to say

J

女性たち josei tachi—women; females
時間がたった jikan ga tatta—time passed
自分で jibun de—by oneself; by herself
自分の名前 jibun no namae—one's (his) own name

K

かがむと kagamu to—upon stooping over; upon leaning over [The と adds “upon doing this” to the meaning.]
かわいい kawaii—cute
かわいそうに kawai-sō ni—pitying; feeling sorry for
きこり kikori—woodcutter; lumberjack
きこりの親子 kikori no oyako—parent and child woodcutters
くらすことは出来ません kurasu koto wa dekimasen—cannot live (with you)
けっして kesshite—by no means; never
こう言いました kō iimashita—said the following
こおりついて kooritsuite—iced over
こと koto—thing; matter; event; occurrence; incident
ことにしました koto ni shimashita—was decided upon
ことにします koto ni shimasu—to decide
この kono—this
この家に kono ie ni—to this house
この言葉 kono kotoba—this word; these words
今夜 konya—this evening
今夜のこと konya no koto—what occurred this evening
体 karada—body
体の後ろから karada no ushiro kara—from behind her body
切っていました kitte imashita—cut (trees)
口 kuchi—mouth
口から kuchi kara—from mouth
可愛らしい kawairashii—lovely; sweet
困っています komatte imasu—troubled (with snow)
国 kuni—nation; country
子供 kodomo—child
子供のこと kodomo no koto—regarding the children's wellbeing
小屋 koya—cabin
小屋に koya ni—in a cabin
川に kawa ni—into a river
帰ってきません kaette kimasen—didn't return
帰ってくる kaette kuru—return back
彼は kare wa—as for he
心の中で kokoro no naka de—within his heart (without speaking)

悲しそうな kanashi sō na—a sad look; sadly
断りました kotowarimashita—declined; refused; rejected
暮らす kurasu—to live; to make a living
木 ki—tree
気に入った ki ni itta—was pleased; liked; suited
気に入ってしまい ki ni itte shimai—pleased with; suited for
気を失ってしまいました ki wo ushinatte shimaimashita—lost consciousness; fainted
消えていきました kiete ikimashita—disappeared
清姫 kiyohime—Kiyohime (the young girl's name)
清姫の足 kiyohime no ashi—Kiyohime's feet
熊野詣で kumano mō de—to make a pilgrimage to Kumano Shinto Shrine
着物 kimono—kimono
着物を着た kimono wo kita—wore a kimono
結婚する kekkon suru—to marry
聞こえてきました kikoete kimashita—was able to hear
請いました koimashita—asked; solicited
鐘 kane—bell [large hanging bell]
鐘の中に kane no naka ni—within the bell
隠しました kakushimashita—hid
隠れていた kakurete ita—(that) had hid
顔 kao—face
顔を上げて kao wo agete—raised (her) face; looked up
顔を見て kao wo mite—looked at (his) face
顔立ち kao dachi—looks; features
風 kaze—wind

M

まさか masaka—wait, it can't be…; by no means!; certainly not まだ mada—still
また mata—again
むかし mukashi—a long time ago
むすこ musuko—son
むすこの美濃吉 musuko no minokichi—Minokichi, the son
も mo—also
もう mō—no more
前のこと mae no koto—something that happened in the past
娘 musume—daughter
巻きつきました makitsukimashita—wrapped around (that bell)
待っていました matte imashita—wait for (the blizzard to lessen)
待っていましたが matte imashita ga—(she) waited, but…
待ってくれ matte kure—wait please!
昔 mukashi—long time ago
昔のこと mukashi no koto—something occurred a long time ago

毎日毎日 mainichi mainichi—every day; all the time [repeated for emphasis]
燃やし尽くして moyashi tsuku shite—burned all up
目 me-eye
目が覚めると me ga sameru to—upon waking up
目をさました me wo samashimashita—(he) awoke
真っ白な masshiro na—completely white
美濃吉 minokichi—Minokichi [the son's name]
美濃吉の家に minokichi no ie ni—to Minokichi's house
茂作 mosaku—Mosaku [the father's name]
見つけて mitsukete—found
見ながら minagara—while looking at
見当たりませんでした miatarimasen deshita—wasn't found

N

な na—[sentence ender indicating emotion or emphasis]
なぜ naze—why
なら nara—if (you mean that person)
なり nari—immediately
なんと nanto—how!; what!
に ni—in (a cold country)
にあった ni atta—met
にあったんだ ni attan da—(we) met
にあって ni atte—met (a snowstorm)
にしてください ni shite kudasai—please take
にそっくり ni sokkuri—just like; the spitting image
になってしまいました ni natte shimaimashita—became
には ni wa—as for in (the house)
によく似た ni yoku nita—looked very much like (you)
に会ったことがある ni atta koto ga aru—I met (her)
に会ったことは ni atta koto wa—(your) meeting with (her)
に変わってしまった ni kawatte shimatta—changed into
に泊まって ni tomatte—stayed there
に近づいて ni chikazuite—came close
に騙された ni damasareta—tricked; played the fool
の no—nominalizes phrases (the act of the blizzard lessening)
のか no ka—wasn't it? [ender that questions the preceding statement]
のぞきこんでいましたが nozoki konde imashita ga—gazed at, but...
ので node—therefore; because
のです no desu—the fact is... [explanatory ender]
のですか no desu ka—[ender asking for explanation]
のは no wa—as for that
の寒さに no samusa ni—by the degree of cold (too much coldness)

の帰りに no kaeri ni-on return
の横顔 no yokogao-the side of (her) face
の途中 no tochuu-during; in the midst of
中 naka-inside
中に naka ni-into the inside
伸びてきました nobite kimashita-lengthened; stretched
何やら nani yara-something; for some reason
何人も nannin mo-everyone; many people
何年かたち nannen ka tachi-several years later
何年も nannen mo-several years; many years
何日も何日も nannichi mo nannichi mo-for many days
名 na-name
眠ったまま nemutta mama-while sleeping; during sleep
眠り込んでしまいました nemuri konde shimaimashita-fell asleep
逃げよう nigeyō-escape! Get out of here
逃げる nigeru-run away
逃げ出しました nige dashimashita-ran away
逃げ込み nige komi-escape into; flee to

O

おさまりません osamarimasen-wouldn't lessen
おさまる osamaru-to calm down; lessen
おしまい oshimai-the end
おのれ onore-You! [used as an accusation]
お入りなさい ohairinasai-please enter [polite]
お前 omae-you
お前は omae wa-as for you
お嫁さん oyomesan-bride; marry into
お寺に otera ni-to the temple
お寺の人たち otera no hito tachi-the people of the temple
お父さん otōsan-father
お父さんの茂作 otōsan no mosaku-Mosaku, the father
お雪 oyuki-Oyuki (her name)
お雪の声 oyuki no koe-Oyuki's voice
お雪の姿 oyuki no sugata-Oyuki's figure
下ろし oroshi-lowering; dropping
大きく ōkiku-to become larger
大慌てで ooawate de-in great haste; in a mad rush
女 onna-woman
思い omoi-(pitying) thoughts
思い出しました omoi dashimashita-remembered
恐ろしい osoroshii-scary; frightening
親子 oyako-parent and child
追いかけているうちに oikakete iru uchi ni-while pursuing

追いかけてくる oi kakete kuru—was chasing
追いかけ始めました oikake hajimemashita—began to chase after

R

らんらんと ranran to—glaringly; flamingly

S

さっぱり sappari—not in the least; completely
さようなら sayōnara—goodbye
千年 sennen—thousand years
し shi—as well [notes one of several reasons (you are still young)]
しつこい shitsukoi—insistent; obstinate; tenacious
じっと jitto—motionlessly; fixedly
していました shite imashita—did
している shite iru—sporting; having (a lovely face)
しまい shimai—[shows completeness]
しまいました shimaimashita—[shows completion and regret]
しませんでした shimasen deshita—didn't (tell about Yuki Onna)
しまった shimatta—[shows completion and often a kind of regret]
すーっと su-tto—[effect of the woman gliding inside.]
すっかり sukkari—completely; thoroughly
すっと sutto—straight away; quickly; all of a sudden
すると suru to—and then…; upon doing so…
する人 suru hito—a person who did (Buddhist training)
そうだ sō da—ah, yes
そうです sō desu—yes, that's right.
そこに soko ni—in there
そして soshite—and then
そのあと sono ato—after that
そのとき sono toki—at that time; just then
そのまま sono mama—just like that; without change
その人 sono hito—that person
その女 sono onna—that woman
その鐘 sono kane—that bell
その雪女 sono yuki onna—that Snow Woman
その顔 sono kao—that face
そばに soba ni—next to
それから sore kara—since then
それでは sore dewa—well, then…
仕方なく shikata naku—reluctantly; without a choice
住んで sunde—lived (on the mountain and…)

住んでいました sunde imashita—lived
信じて shinjite—believed
修行 shugyō—training; practice; study
修行の身 shugyō no mi—(his) focus is with training; his body is reserved for training
外 soto—outside
外に soto ni—to the outside
外の soto no—the outside…
姿形 sugata katachi—appearance; form [of falling head over heels in love]
寒い samui—cold
寒い夜に samui yoru ni—on a cold evening
尻尾のようなもの shippo no yō na mono—some thing like a tail
座っている suwatte iru—sat; sitting
探しに行く sagashi ni iku—went to look for
探しましたが sagashimashita ga—searched but…
擦り切れ suri kire—to wear out; **to be reduced; shrink away**
死んで shinde—died
死んでいました shinde imashita—was dead
死んでしまいました shinde shimaimashita—died
白い shiroi—white
白い息 shiroi iki—white breath
白い雪 shiroi yuki—white snow
白く shiroku—white
知っているんだ shitte irun da—(did you) know
静かに shizuka ni—quietly

T

たずねました tazunemashita—asked
ただ tada—nothing but; only; merely; simply
ただし tadashi—however; but
ついに tsui ni—finally; at last
と to—[quotation marker]
と to—and
という to iu—such a
ということです to iu koto desu—that's that
というのは to iu no wa—regarding…; such a thing as…
という名でした to iu na deshita—was called; her name was…
といった to itta—said [the と indicates the previous is a quote]
とは to wa—and; in comparison to
と呼ばれて to yobarete—said thus
と思いました to omoimashita—he thought [This can also mean “he remembered” but in this case, these were his thoughts.]
と思いましたが to omoimashita ga—thought to (escape) but…
と知り to chiri—upon understanding
と約束してしまいました to yakusoku shite shimaimashita—so he promised

と言った to itta-(you) said
と言って to itte-said thus
助け tasuke-help; rescue
助けてあげよう tasukete ageyō-I'll help you out
大変 taihen-very
尋ねると tazuneru to-asked and...
戸 to-door
戸をあけて to wo akete-open the door and...
旅 tabi-trip; travel
泊まったことがある tomatta koto ga aru-it happened (we) stayed (in the cabin)
泊めてあげました tomete agemashita-allowed (her) to stay
泊めてください tomete kudasai-please let (me) to stay
泊めてもらった家 tomete moratta ie-the house that let him stay
立ち上がりました tachi agarimashita-stood up; got up
立ち寄る tachi yoru-stop by; return; visit
途中で to chuu de-while (searching); during
隣で tonari de-beside; next to
頼みました tanomimashita-asked; requested
頼みます tanomimasu-to entrust care to
飛び出し tobi dashi-jumped out into
飛び込んで tobi konde-jump in; leap in

U

上に ue ni-on top of; above
動きません ugokimasen-didn't move
嘘 uso-lie
後ろ ushiro-behind
生まれました umare mashita-was born
美しい utsukushii-beautiful
美しい女 utsukushii onna-a beautiful woman
美しい顔 utsukushii kao-beautiful face; lovely face
美しい顔をしている utsukushii kao wo shite iru-having a lovely face
美しく utsukushiku-beautiful; handsome

W

は wa-as for [topic marker]
わけには行きません wake ni wa ikimasen-impossible to do [even if desired]
わし washi—I
を wo-[direct object marker]
忘れません wasuremasen-won't forget
私のところに watashi no tokoro ni-to me; to my place

私は watashi wa-I am...

若い wakai-young

Y

やってきて yatte kite-came along; showed up

やってくると yatte kuru to-finally came and then

ゆるしてくれ yurushite kure-forgive me!

よ yo-[sentence ender showing certainty or emphasis]

ような yō-appeared to; similar to

ようになりました yō ni narimashita-became like that (he lived alone)

世 yo-world; society

世の女性たち yo no josei tachi-the world's women

呼びながら yobi nagara-while calling

夜になってしまい yoru ni natte shimai-became night

山 yama-mountain

山で yama de-in the mountains; at the mountain

山に yama ni-on a mountain; in the mountains

山へ行って yama e itte-went to the mountain

山伏 yamabushi-mountain priest; itinerant Buddhist monk

山伏というのは yamabushi to iu no wa-regarding a yamabushi...

横に yoko ni-on the side

焼け死んで yake shinde-burned to death

雪 yuki-snow

雪で yuki de-with snow

雪の中 yuki no naka-in the snow

雪の中から yuki no naka kara-from (inside) the snow

雪の中に yuki no naka ni-into the snow

雪の日 yuki no hi-(one cold) snowy day

雪の降る yuki no furu-falling snow

雪女 yuki onna-the snow woman

雪女に変わっていました yuki onna ni kawatte imashita-changed into the Snow Woman

雪女の話 yuki onna no hanashi-the story of Yuki Onna

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