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The Morphology of Two-Kanji Compound Words: Data from a Word-Formation Classification Survey[1)]

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In this paper, we discuss the morphological structure of two-kanji compound words. In particular, we present and discuss the results of a classification survey for five important word-formation principles, which was conducted together with a familiarity survey in preparation for primed lexical decision experiments to investigate the role of morphology in the visual word recognition of two-kanji compound words (Joyce, 1999). Our hope in presenting and discussing this data is to highlight the importance of and some of the issues involved in controlling for these variables in psycholinguistic experiments.

Key words: two-kanji compound words, morphological structure, mental lexicon, morphemic priming, multilevel interactive-activation framework

Few who are familiar with Japanese psycholinguistics are likely to question Kess and Miyamoto's (in press) comment that one of its most vibrant areas is research into the processing of kana and kanji. The observation, however, surely only serves to heighten the sense of surprise at the virtual absence of psycholinguistic research concerned with the morphological structure of two-kanji compound words.

The scarcity of research into the morphology of two-kanji compound words seems remarkable for a couple of reasons. The most obvious is the fact that the two-kanji compound word is the most common word structure in the Japanese language (Nomura, 1988), according to one estimate accounting for 70 percent of Japanese words (Yokosawa & Umeda, 1988). Another reason is that the diversity in the morphological structure of two-kanji compound words makes them excellent material to investigate the issues surrounding models of morphological processing; issues which have demanded the attention of many researchers working with other languages (for reviews, see Feldman, 1995; Sandra 1994; Taft 1991, 1994).

In this paper, we briefly discuss the morphology of two-kanji compound words, and, in particular, present and discuss the results of a classification survey for five important word-formation principles. This was conducted, together with a familiarity survey, in preparation for primed lexical decision experiments to investigate the role of morphology in the visual word recognition of two-kanji compound words (Joyce, 1999). Although not without its shortcomings, our hope in presenting and discussing this data is to highlight the importance of and some of the issues involved in controlling for these variables in psycholinguistic experiments, and perhaps to inspire others to improve on our corpus.

The morphology of two-kanji compound words

Although scholars differ to some extent in what they regard as compound words,[2)] clearly compounding is an extremely productive process of word formation in Japanese (for detailed discus-

1) This research was made possible by a scholarship to the first author from the Japanese Ministry of Education.

sion of Japanese word formation, see, Okutsu, 1975; Kageyama, 1982; Kuratani, Kobayashi, & Okunishi, 1982; Tamamura, 1985, 1988; Nomura, 1988; Shibatani, 1990; Ozaki, Todome, Nishioka, Yamada, & Yamada, 1992). Here, we shall concentrate on five important principles underlying the formation of two-kanji compound words. These are the 3 syntactic principles of modifier + modified, verb + complement, and complement + verb, and the 2 semantic relationships of associative pairs and synonymous pairs,[3] as shown in Table 1.

Syntactic Compounds

Modifier + modified compound words conforming to the syntax of modification, with modifiers proceeding modified nouns, have a right-head structure (Kageyama, 1982). The majority of these compounds are noun + noun compounds, which express a variety of relationships, such as object, means, material, time, and location, as in 山 'mountain' modifying 桜 'cherry' in the compound word 山桜 /yamazakura/ 'mountain cherry.' However, lexicalized examples of adjectival and verbal modification dropping inflectional endings, such as 高値 /takane/ 'high cost' from 高い値, are also extremely common (Okutsu, 1975; Tamamura, 1985).

Verb + complement compounds, with a left-head structure, are Chinese rather than Japanese in origin, and accordingly only involve Sino-Japanese elements. There appear to be syntactic restrictions with this pattern, for, as Kageyama (1982) observes, there is an absence of indirect objects and transitive subjects as complements, with the majority of these Sino-Japanese compounds being combinations of verb + direct object, such as 登 'climb' + 山 'mountain' in 登山 /tozan/ 'mountain climbing.' Compounds of the form verb + noun can be difficult to classify correctly, for this structure appears in both the verb + object relationship of 登山 and the modifier + modified relationship, for instance, as in 寝室 /shinshitsu/ '(lit 'sleep' + 'room') bedroom,' which means a room for sleeping in rather than the act of sleeping in a room.

Compound words with the structure of complement + verb can be either Sino-Japanese or native Japanese words. Sino-Japanese compounds with this structure involve examples of subject + predicate, indirect object complements, and adverb complements (Ozaki et al. 1992), such as 外 'outside' + 食 'eat' in 外食 /gaishoku/ 'eating out.' This order of elements is also a native Japanese syntactic structure, resulting in numerous native compounds of this kind. However, many are not two-kanji compound words in the strictest sense, for they are written with two kanji plus a hiragana character, such as 山登り /yamanobori/ 'mountain climbing.' It is not uncommon to have pairs of compound words with similar meanings formed according to the reversed patterns of verb + complement and complement + verb. For instance, 登山 /tozan/ and 山登り /yamanobori/ both mean 'mountain climbing,' and 殺人 /satsujin/ and 人殺し /hitogoroshi/ both mean 'murder.'

Semantic Compounds

An important characteristic of semantic compounds is that the elements are of the same word

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2) The terms 合成語 (*gôseigo* 'complex words') and 複合語 (*fukugôgo* 'compound words') are often used interchangeably (Tamamura, 1985), and this is also true of the term 熟語 (*jukugo* 'compound word'). For example, under 合成語, Tamamura (1985) distinguishes between 複合語, 畳語 (*jôgo* 'repetition words'), and 派生語 (haseigo 'derivative words'), whereas Nomura (1988) includes these latter two groups, as well as abbreviations and phonetic loans, within his classification of 9 patterns of combination underlying two-kanji compound words.

3) Our emphasis on the nature of the relationship between the elements of the compound diverges slightly from Tamamura's (1985) detailed discussion of Japanese word-formation, which is organized primarily according to the word class of both the elements and the compound itself. This is also somewhat at odds with Nomura's (1988) classification of 9 combination patterns for two-kanji compound words. Although Nomura's (1988) contrast of nominal and verbal modification and the related division of verbal patterns into those of modification and those with complements undoubtedly provide for a parsimonious linguistic account, it must be noted that this is at the expense of differentiating between the two syntactic patterns of verb + complement and complement + verb, for both are included under a complement pattern. As this reversed ordering of elements is, however, likely to have important consequences for the organization of the Japanese mental lexicon, the distinction is maintained here.

Table 1 Examples of the 5 Word Formation Principles for Two-Kanji Compound Words Surveyed

Word formation principle example	Pronunciation	Element meanings	Compound meaning
Syntactic Compounds			
Principle 1 Modifier + Modified			
山桜	/yamazakura/	'mountain' + 'cherry'	mountain cherry
国道	/kokudô/	'country' + 'road'	national road
高値	/takane/	'high' + 'cost'	high cost
Principle 2 Verb + Complement			
登山	/tozan/	'climb' + 'mountain'	mountain climbing
殺人	/satsujin/	'kill' + 'person'	murder
投球	/tokyu/	'throw' + 'ball'	ball throwing
Principle 3 Complement + Verb			
外食	/gaishoku/	'outside' + 'eat'	eating out
毒殺	/dokusatsu/	'poison' + 'kill'	kill by poison
夜勤	/yakin/	'night' + 'work'	working at night
Semantic Compounds			
Principle 4 Associative Pairs			
親子	/oyako/	'parent' + 'child'	parent and child
生死	/seishi/	'live' + 'die'	life and death
左右	/sayu/	'left' + 'right'	left and right
Principle 5 Synonymous Pairs			
山岳	/sangaku/	'mountain' + 'mountain'	mountains
苦痛	/kutsu/	'hurt' + 'be painful'	pain, suffering
変化	/henka/	'change' + 'change'	change

class, and these can be divided into either associative pairs or synonymous pairs depending on the relationship between the elements.

In the case of associative pair compounds, the conjunction of the two elements may be either inclusive or exclusive in nature, but, as Kageyama (1982) and Shibatani (1990) emphasize, each element is an independent reference. For example, 親 'parent' + 子 'child' in 親子 /oyako/ 'parent and child' refers to two individuals or, more accurately, two classes of individuals, for it can also denote any combination of parent(s) and child(ren), with both elements having equal status. The elements of many associative pair compounds are antonymous, but as Kageyama (1982) also observes the order of the elements is fixed, usually with a priority for positive elements to be first, but there are exceptions to this.

In contrast to associative pairs, synonymous pairs involve elements that have similar meanings, such as 山 'mountain' and 岳 'mountain' combined in 山岳 /sangaku/ 'mountains.' Tamamura (1988) suggests that the two semantic compound principles are similar to the extent that they are both combining elements from a semantic category, the difference being that associative pairs are more often combinations of examples from opposing extremes rather than close synonyms.

Classification Survey

Purpose

Although the principles discussed in the previous section are fairly well accepted, the task of classifying a given two-kanji compound word under one of the principles is not always without problems. The aim of this survey was, therefore, to obtain evaluations from native Japanese speakers concerning the appropriateness of classifying a corpus of two-kanji compound words according to the 5 word-formation principles, in preparation for a study to investigate the role of morphology in the visual word recognition of two-kanji compound words (Joyce, 1999).

Compound Word Selection

A corpus of 1,000 two-kanji compound words was created, based mainly on a list of basic vocabulary for Japanese language teaching (National Language Research Institute, 1984). After collecting all the two-kanji compound words in this list (excluding proper nouns, compound words involving numbers, and words written with kanji outside the Jôyô kanji list), the set was supplemented with a number of compound words from a kanji dictionary for elementary school students (Ishii, 1996), particularly associative pairs, which were poorly represented in the National Language Research Institute's (1984) list. In total, approximately 3,000 words were tentatively classified according to the 5 word-formation principles by the first author. Finally, the corpus of 1,000 compounds was taken from this set by selecting 200 compound words for each word-formation principle.

Questionnaire

In order to keep the survey task as simple as possible, respondents were asked to evaluate the appropriateness of classifying a list of words according to a single principle. That is, respondents were asked to rate 100 words as examples of a particular word-formation principle on a 7-point scale, with 1 representing bad examples and 7 good examples. When a respondent evaluated a compound word as a bad example of a particular word-formation principle (i.e., with an evaluation of 1 or 2), they were also asked to suggest an alternative classification from one of the other 4 principles, if they felt one of those was more appropriate.

Ten separate lists of 100 words each (2 lists for each principle) were prepared, and each list received 10 evaluations, making a total of 100 completed questionnaire forms. Seventy native Japanese speakers (36 female, 34 male, average age = 27.8, range 18-56, *SD* 7.2) were asked to complete the 100 forms (each person completed between 1 to 5 lists, with the average number completed being 1.42, *SD* 1.01).

Results

The complete corpus of 1,000 two-kanji compound words is listed in the appendix, with average evaluation scores, standard deviations, and suggested alternative classifications. The average evaluation scores for each word-formation principle are plotted as accumulative percentage curves in Figure 1.

With this kind of graph, a normal distribution would appear as a straight diagonal line from 0% to 100%, but here the distributions are clearly skewed in favour of higher ratings. This indicates that the majority of these words were highly rated as

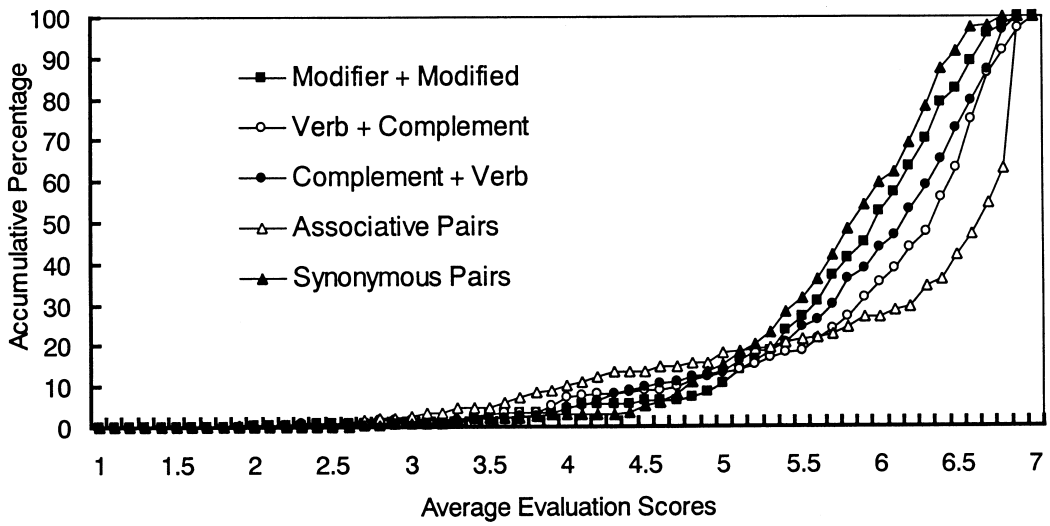

Fig. 1 Results of classification survey plotted as accumulative percentage curves for each word-formation principle.

examples of the relevant principles. For instance, compounds receiving a mean rating of 5.5 or over account for 73% of the modifier + modified compounds, 81.5% of the verb + complement compounds, 75.5% of the complement + verb compounds, 78.5% of the associative pairs, and 68.5% of the synonymous pairs.

On the problem, noted earlier, with syntactic compounds of deciding whether the form verb + noun is an example of the modifier + modified principle or the verb + complement principle, although, some items received somewhat mixed evaluations, generally there seems to have been fairly good agreement among respondents. For example, although the verb + noun forms of 寝室 'bedroom' and 決心 /kesshin/ '(lit. 'decide' + 'heart/mind') determination, resolution' were both tentatively assigned to the modifier + modified principle, 寝室 was rated as a good example with a score of 6.8, whereas 決心 was rated as a bad example with a low score of 2 and 9 out of the 10 respondents suggesting that this would be more appropriately classified as an example of the verb + complement principle.

With respect to the semantic compounds, the division between associative pairs and synonymous pairs would indeed, as Tamamura (1988) suggested, seem to be more of a continuum than a well-defined dichotomy. The distribution for associative pairs is most distinctive, with 37% of these compound words rated with a score of 6.9. This suggests that for many of these compound words the relationship between the elements is unambiguous. However, from the more mixed evaluations and suggested alternative classifications for some of the other items, it would seem that some respondents regarded the elements of those compounds as being more synonymous. For instance, although 妻 /tsuma/ 'wife' and 子 /ko/ 'child(ren)' in 妻子 /saishi/ refer to 'wife and child(ren),' and presumably no one would regard these as being interchangeable, it seems that some Japanese people are prepared to treat them as synonymous, perhaps in the sense that they are both examples of the hyponym category of 'dependent.'

Familiarity Survey

Purpose

Word frequency and word familiarity effects are among the most robust findings in experimental psychology (Rubenstein, Garfield, & Millikan, 1970; for review, see also Gernsbacher, 1984), which any experiment of visual word recognition must control for. Unfortunately, as Wydell (1991) has commented, word frequency counts in Japanese suitable for psychological research purposes have not been readily available.[4] Wydell (1991) points out that although the National Language Research Institute has conducted two major word frequency surveys, one of magazines (1962-1964) and one of newspapers (1976), both were conducted before major script reforms, and in particular before the Jôyô Kanji list was promulgated in 1981, and are thus "out of date" (p. 100). To control for word familiarity in the preparation of the lexical decision experiments (Joyce, 1999), a second survey was conducted to obtain familiarity ratings for the 1,000 selected compound words.

Questionnaire

The 1,000 words rated in the classification survey were combined and randomized into 10 lists of 100 words each. Ten copies of each list were prepared, and native Japanese speakers were asked to rate the compound words for familiarity on a 7-point scale, with 1 representing low-familiarity words and 7 high-familiarity words. Sixty-three Japanese people (26 females, 37 males; average age = 27.65, range 20-56, *SD* 7.0) rated the 100 questionnaire sheets (each respondent rating between 1 to 3 lists, with average number completed being 1.58, *SD* 0.58).

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4) Although the situation now appears to be improving somewhat, with the recent publication of single kanji frequency data (Yokoyama, Sasahara, Nozaki, & Long, 1998), and the planned release of the Japanese language database from the NTT Basic Research Laboratory in October 1999 (http://www.sanseido-publ.co.jp/publ/ntt@database.html), these were either unsuitable or unavailable for the preparation of the compound word study (Joyce, 1999).

Results

The familiarity scores for the compound words are listed in the appendix, and the results are plotted as accumulative percentage curves for each word formation principle in Figure 2.

Generally, this figure shows a bias toward high-familiarity words, which is consistent with the fact that the majority of these words came from a survey of basic vocabulary for Japanese language education (National Language Research Institute, 1984). However, the distribution for associative pair compounds is closer to a normal distribution, which is probably because more of these items were selected from an elementary school kanji dictionary (Ishii, 1996), which in itself is not a reliable indication of frequency of use in daily life.

Since our survey was conducted, Nozaki, Shimizu, and Yokoyama (1999) have recently presented the results of a frequency count for two-kanji compound words based on the Asahi Newspaper corpus for 1993, from which they extracted 7,395,051 tokens for 34,934 types. With permission, the newspaper frequency counts for our corpus of 1,000 two-kanji compound words have been added to the appendix. The correlation between the familiarity evaluations and the newspaper frequency counts was calculated for the 1,000 compound words, and this was significant at the 0.01 level, $r = 0.191$.

However, a comparison of the familiarity evaluations and the newspaper frequency counts is instructive in highlighting the issue of how subjective and objective measures can differ. Unlike personal frequency estimates, which can be influenced by how often a word is spoken, heard, and written, in addition to read, by definition frequency counts of printed material are based on samples of written language usage (Gernsbacher, 1984), and in the case of newspapers particularly tend to show a bias in terms of subject matter. As Nozaki, et al. (1999) point out, the fact that the most frequent and fourth most frequent words in the corpus are 朝刊 /chôkan/ 'morning edition' and 夕刊 /yûkan/ 'evening edition' is of course a product of this source, as to a large extent are the high frequencies for words associated with politics and economics, included in the list of the 20 most frequent compound words shown in Table 2.

General Discussion

Although two-kanji compound words occupy a central position within the Japanese lexicon and are potentially of great importance for our understanding of wider questions concerning the representation of polymorphemic words in the mental lexicons of all languages, there have regrettably been very few studies concerned with the mor-

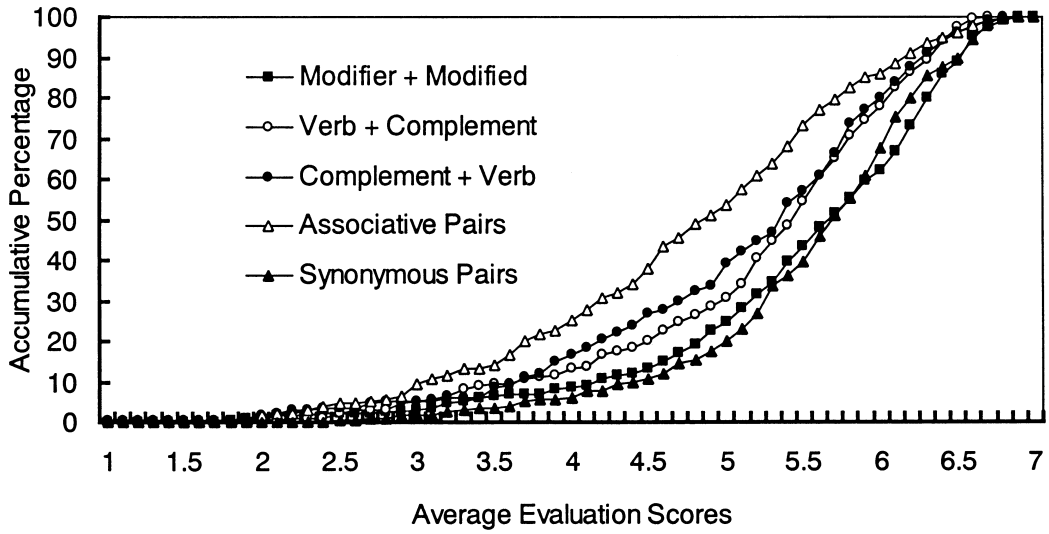

Fig. 2 Results of familiarity survey plotted as accumulative percentage curves for each word-formation principle.

Table 2 Newspaper Frequency for 20 Most Frequent Two-Kanji Compound Words

Position	Word	Frequency	Position	Word	Frequency
1	朝刊	80369	11	経済	21158
2	日本	70757	12	改革	20820
3	東京	32056	13	首相	20644
4	夕刊	31849	14	昨年	19889
5	大阪	30638	15	企業	19110
6	問題	30564	16	調査	17917
7	政治	28003	17	午後	17818
8	会社	22676	18	事件	17115
9	二十	22327	19	選挙	16936
10	政府	21589	20	国際	16730

Note. Based on Nozaki, Shimizu, and Yokoyama (1999) p. 753.

phological structure of two-kanji compound words. Having presented the results of a word-formation classification survey for two-kanji compound words, we should like to underline the importance of such data for the control of stimulus items, by briefly reviewing some studies that support the notion that the morphemic elements of two-kanji compound words play a role in visual word recognition.

Contrasting word frequency and kanji character frequency, Tamaoka and Hatsuzuka (1995) found an effect of kanji character frequency, which can be seen as a characteristic of the underlying morpheme, when overall word frequency was maintained in unprimed lexical decision and naming task experiments. They explained their results in terms of serial left-to-right processing of the compound words, with the reversed pattern for the two tasks being attributed to the nature of the tasks.

More recently, Tamaoka and Hatsuzuka (1998) compared three groups of two-kanji compound words. The first group was of opposite-concept kanji compounds, the second was of similar-concept kanji compounds, and the third was a control group of 2 closely related kanji. In terms of the 5 word-formation principles discussed here, the first of these would be included as associative pair compounds; the second correspond to synonymous pair compounds; with the control group involving various other principles. They found that the first group was processed more slowly than the second in a lexical decision task but not in a naming task, with both groups being slower than the control group in both tasks. However, it is unclear how the compound words used in the experiments were classified into these three groups, for inspection of their stimulus lists suggests that several of the compounds in the control group would have been more appropriately included as similar-concept kanji compounds. This was confirmed by the results of a small survey of 20 native Japanese speakers for a randomized list of all the stimulus items conducted by the first author. Of the 26 control group items, 5 were consistently classified as similar-concept kanji compounds (17-20 respondents), with another 5 items being very frequently classified as such (10-14 respondents). Given that the results of their experiments hinge on comparisons with this control group, this confounding of type of compound amongst their groups would appear to seriously undermine the credibility of their results.

In a primed lexical decision task, Hirose (1992) compared the facilitation on the identification of a two-kanji compound word when a single-kanji prime was either the first element of the compound, the second element, or an unrelated kanji. Hirose (1992) found that although both the first- and the second-element conditions showed significant priming compared to the unrelated condition, reaction times for the first-element condition were significantly faster than those for the second-element condition. Hirose (1992) interpreted this as evidence of serial processing of compound words (from left to right). Moreover, he concluded that the lexicon for compound words is structured so that words that share the same first kanji are linked in clusters, but words sharing the same kanji as a second element are not.

However, given the diversity in the mor-

phological relationships underlying compound words, Joyce (1999) sought to test Hirose's (1992) hypothesis, by contrasting 5 word-formation principles as experimental conditions in two priming experiments based on the results of the surveys reported here.

Although the first experiment was very similar to Hirose (1992; Exp. 1), with a long stimulus onset asychrony (SOA) of 3000 ms, the second used a short SOA of 250 ms (including 50 ms mask). In both experiments, although reaction times for the first-element and the second-element conditions were significantly faster than for the unrelated condition, significant differences between the first- and second-element conditions were only obtained in the verb + complement condition. This lack of significant differences between the first and second elements of two-kanji compound words provides little support for Hirose's (1992) hypothesis. Although non-significant in most cases, interestingly, there was a slight tendency in the data for differences in the pattern of priming from the first- and second-element conditions for both modifier + modified and verb + complement principles compared to the other three principles.

As his results are more consistent with the multilevel interactive-activation framework (McClelland & Rumelhart, 1981; Rumelhart & McClelland, 1982; Taft, 1991, 1994), Joyce (1999) has proposed a version for the Japanese mental lexicon based on the recently modified model for Chinese by Taft, Liu, and Zhu (1999). Incorporating lemma units to mediate the links between access representation and semantic units, this model has the advantages of eliminating the representational redundancy in previous models, of solving the problem of homographs, and of providing an effective way to capture varying degrees of semantic transparency between polymorphemic words. Another advantage of incorporating the lemma units within the model is that they provide an important interface for the kind of syntactic, semantic and morphological information that underlies Japanese word-formation.

Specifically for the Japanese mental lexicon, the model is a very promising approach to modeling the complex relationships between meaning, orthography and phonology that arise from the Japanese writing system's multi-script nature and its dual-reading system.

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Appendix

Results of classification survey (CS) (averaged evaluations (E), standard deviations (SD), and main suggested alternative classification (A)(number of such responses indicated by superscript figure)) and of familiarity survey (FS) (averaged evaluations (E) and standard deviations (SD)), together with newspaper frequency counts (NFC), by word formation principle

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
Modifier + modified compounds						
1 左手	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.8	240
2 冷水	6.9	0.3		5.2	1.3	92
3 急病	6.9	0.3		4.9	1.7	32
4 旧家	6.9	0.3		3.6	2.1	43
5 国道	6.8	0.4		6.4	1.4	1199
6 寝室	6.8	0.4		5.2	1.9	125
7 丸顔	6.8	0.4		4.5	1.5	0
8 重罪	6.8	0.4		4.3	2.1	14
9 夕飯	6.7	0.5		6.7	0.7	26
10 古本	6.7	0.5		6.6	0.5	22
11 夜景	6.7	0.5		6.3	0.8	45
12 大幅	6.7	0.5		6.2	1.1	948
13 昼食	6.7	0.5		6.1	1.0	402
14 俗語	6.7	0.5		5.9	1.5	5
15 早朝	6.7	0.5		5.7	1.3	764
16 砂浜	6.7	0.5		5.4	1.8	159
17 短期	6.7	0.5		5.4	1.8	817
18 偽物	6.7	0.5		5.4	1.5	49
19 背骨	6.7	0.5		5.3	2.0	66
20 粉薬	6.7	0.7		5	1.4	0
21 下層	6.7	0.5		3.5	2.0	27
22 空路	6.7	0.5		3.4	1.4	131
23 多数	6.6	0.5		6.4	0.7	2130
24 小型	6.6	0.7		6.4	1.3	1128
25 洋画	6.6	0.5		6.2	0.9	211
26 赤飯	6.6	0.7		6.1	1.3	22
27 弱点	6.6	0.9		6	1.1	201
28 前例	6.6	0.5		5.4	1.6	206
29 側面	6.6	0.7		5.3	1.9	609
30 円形	6.6	0.9		4.7	2.0	180
31 少量	6.6	0.5		4.7	1.4	194
32 漁港	6.6	0.7		4.6	1.9	238
33 家主	6.6	0.7		4.2	2.1	80
34 我国	6.6	0.5		3.2	1.6	1
35 船賃	6.6	0.5		3.1	1.9	5
36 去年	6.5	0.5		6.3	1.2	1441
37 物価	6.5	0.8		6.3	1.1	1032
38 東部	6.5	0.8		6	1.4	1044
39 暗室	6.5	0.7		5.4	1.4	222
40 新米	6.5	0.9		5.1	1.2	222
41 高利	6.5	0.5		4.1	1.7	33
42 低圧	6.5	0.7		1.9	1.0	5
43 温泉	6.4	0.7		6.6	0.5	657
44 先週	6.4	0.9		6.5	0.9	540
45 仮説	6.4	0.5		6.5	1.1	101
46 豚肉	6.4	1.3		6.4	1.1	112
47 難問	6.4	1.1		6.2	1.2	260
48 紅茶	6.4	0.8		6.2	0.8	72
49 大雨	6.4	0.7		6.0	0.8	433
50 外国	6.4	0.7		5.9	1.0	3802
51 半額	6.4	0.9		5.6	1.4	217
52 車庫	6.4	0.7		5.6	1.4	163
53 雨量	6.4	1.3		5.4	1.1	285
54 油絵	6.4	1.1		5.4	2.0	97
55 迷子	6.4	0.7		5.1	1.6	30
56 太鼓	6.4	0.7		5.0	1.8	285
57 県庁	6.4	0.9		4.8	2.0	519
58 昔話	6.4	1.1		4.6	1.6	81
59 上官	6.4	0.5		3.0	1.8	31
60 純綿	6.4	0.5		1.8	1.0	0
61 住所	6.3	0.8		6.9	0.3	922
62 視力	6.3	1.2		6.7	1.0	138
63 体重	6.3	1.1		6.6	0.8	598
64 表面	6.3	0.8		5.9	1.4	682
65 茶色	6.3	0.9		5.9	1.6	213
66 黒板	6.3	0.9		5.8	1.0	137
67 同時	6.3	0.7		5.8	1.6	490
68 高齢	6.3	0.7		5.8	1.1	2248
69 上級	6.3	0.7		5.6	1.6	220
70 人命	6.3	1.3		5.3	1.3	86
71 川岸	6.3	1.1		4.9	1.7	80
72 借家	6.3	1.1		4.9	2.2	90
73 別種	6.3	1.1		3.9	1.2	10
74 今回	6.2	1.0		6.6	0.7	12688
75 漢字	6.2	1.2		6.6	0.8	343
76 市民	6.2	1.3		6.5	0.7	7757
77 旅館	6.2	1.1		6.5	0.7	401
78 名札	6.2	1.0		6.4	1.1	29
79 愛犬	6.2	0.8		5.9	1.1	60
80 下旬	6.2	0.9		5.7	1.0	2168
81 灰皿	6.2	1.2		5.7	1.6	41
82 喜劇	6.2	0.8		5.6	1.9	220
83 裸足	6.2	1.2		5.1	1.7	77
84 本棚	6.2	1.4		5.0	1.4	59
85 近況	6.2	0.8		4.7	1.8	51
86 買値	6.2	1.6	2^1	3.4	1.7	3
87 良心	6.1	1.2		6.3	1.3	137
88 学歴	6.1	0.9		6.0	1.3	408
89 牛乳	6.1	1.4		5.9	1.5	389
90 北緯	6.1	1.2		5.7	1.6	60
91 矢印	6.1	1.1		5.2	1.2	22
92 火山	6.1	1.2		5.1	1.5	623
93 武器	6.1	1.1		4.9	1.9	1535
94 産地	6.1	0.9		4.8	1.8	671
95 新宅	6.1	1.3		2.8	1.7	10
96 食費	6.0	1.3		6.4	0.7	135
97 美術	6.0	1.3		6.4	1.3	1744
98 白菜	6.0	1.6		6.3	1.3	52
99 晴天	6.0	1.7	2^1	6.1	1.0	36
100 制服	6.0	0.9		6.1	1.3	551
101 公園	6.0	1.3		6.1	1.3	2588
102 恋人	6.0	0.9		6.1	1.2	278
103 政党	6.0	0.9		5.8	1.2	6011
104 農村	6.0	1.2		5.7	1.2	797
105 内線	6.0	1.4		5.3	1.2	108
106 講堂	6.0	1.0		5.2	1.8	223
107 冬季	6.0	1.2		5.2	1.3	397
108 人権	6.0	1.1		4.9	1.1	2093
109 風速	6.0	1.0		3.9	1.2	369
110 鈍痛	6.0	1.9	3^1	3.2	1.7	3
111 休日	5.9	1.7	2^1	6.8	0.4	956
112 長男	5.9	1.8	4^1	6.8	0.6	2443
113 駅前	5.9	2.1		6.6	0.7	815
114 男性	5.9	1.7	4^1	6.6	0.7	5881
115 敬語	5.9	1.5	2^1	6.4	1.0	123
116 目薬	5.9	1.4		5.1	1.5	25
117 鉄棒	5.9	1.3		4.9	2.0	75
118 空腹	5.9	1.7	2^2	4.9	1.6	25
119 医学	5.8	1.7	3^1	6.6	0.7	748

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
120 売店	5.8	1.6		6.4	0.7	151
121 細胞	5.8	1.5		6.2	1.0	972
122 悪口	5.8	1.0		5.9	1.5	100
123 他方	5.8	1.2		5.5	1.2	198
124 陽気	5.8	1.5		5.4	1.2	47
125 刑法	5.8	1.5		5.3	1.4	215
126 税関	5.8	1.9		4.6	2.2	417
127 天気	5.7	1.6		6.7	0.5	421
128 祝日	5.7	1.8	2^1	6.3	1.1	255
129 校長	5.7	1.4		6.1	1.7	2034
130 電球	5.7	1.2		6.1	1.7	75
131 聴衆	5.7	1.6	2^1	5.8	1.2	261
132 地図	5.7	1.4		5.8	0.8	742
133 笑顔	5.7	1.6	2^1	5.8	1.0	865
134 来月	5.7	1.6	2^1	5.5	1.2	1503
135 品質	5.7	1.9	5^1	5.5	1.1	675
136 国籍	5.7	1.4		5.5	1.7	1084
137 財界	5.7	1.6		5.1	1.9	1088
138 半島	5.7	1.6	4^1	5.0	1.7	1301
139 深謝	5.7	2.0	3^2	2.1	1.9	1
140 論文	5.6	1.8	2^1	6.7	0.7	636
141 用紙	5.6	1.4		6.6	0.8	624
142 製品	5.6	1.3		6.4	0.8	3380
143 犯人	5.6	1.3		6.1	1.5	1031
144 楽器	5.6	1.5		5.8	1.7	658
145 商社	5.6	1.3		5.6	1.8	966
146 正式	5.6	1.9	4^1	5.4	1.0	906
147 週末	5.5	1.7	4^1	6.9	0.3	509
148 常識	5.5	1.6	3^1	6.5	0.9	803
149 朝刊	5.5	2.1	3^2	6.2	1.0	80369
150 主役	5.5	1.8	2^1	5.6	1.4	703
151 墓地	5.5	1.3		4.8	1.9	245
152 移民	5.5	1.8	2^1	4.2	2.0	467
153 劣等	5.5	1.7	4^1	4.0	2.4	5
154 優位	5.4	1.8		6.3	1.3	247
155 建物	5.4	1.5	2^1	6.2	1.0	2069
156 友情	5.4	1.4		6.2	1.3	189
157 賞金	5.4	1.3		6.1	1.0	901
158 原稿	5.4	1.3		5.5	1.2	607
159 名簿	5.4	1.9	4^1	5.5	1.0	998
160 豊作	5.4	1.9	3^1	5.1	1.9	135
161 山脈	5.4	2.0	3^1	4.8	2.0	148
162 議題	5.4	1.4		4.4	0.7	514
163 片端	5.4	1.4		4.3	1.9	7
164 現代	5.3	1.6		6.3	0.8	2820
165 幼児	5.3	2.2	5^1	6.0	1.2	462
166 劇団	5.3	1.6	2^1	5.4	1.9	1077
167 初歩	5.3	2.0	3^1	5.3	1.6	74
168 口紅	5.3	1.5		5.2	2.2	69
169 会場	5.2	1.62		6.8	0.6	3140
170 職場	5.2	1.7	2^1	6.4	1.4	1471
171 手帳	5.2	2.2	4^1	6.3	1.1	274
172 助言	5.2	1.9	2^2	6.2	1.1	383
173 戦後	5.1	2.0		6.6	1.0	3449
174 女優	5.1	1.7		6.4	1.1	739
175 舞台	5.1	1.8	2^1	6.2	1.5	3453
176 都内	5.1	1.8		5.9	1.3	1760
177 教材	5.1	1.8	2^1	5.6	1.7	370
178 大勢	5.1	2.3	4^1	5.6	1.4	867
179 外観	5.1	1.8	3^1	5.5	1.4	129
180 和風	5.0	2.4	4^2	6.6	0.8	53
181 青年	5.0	2.1		6.3	1.1	1337
182 林業	5.0	2.0	2^1	4.5	2.2	262
183 月賦	5.0	1.9	3^1	3.3	1.7	8
184 母親	4.9	2.2	5^1	6.6	1.3	2191
185 野菜	4.9	1.7		6.3	1.3	1268
186 気温	4.9	2.1	3^1	6.3	1.1	881
187 略称	4.9	1.7	3^1	4.2	1.4	207
188 病院	4.5	1.8	4^1	6.6	1.0	8899
189 列席	4.5	2.1	2^3	2.4	1.5	19
190 定義	4.1	2.3	2^4	6.3	1.1	280
191 資金	4.1	2.2	5^4	5.2	1.4	7651
192 付記	4.1	2.5	2^3	4.7	2.0	33
193 余白	4	2.4	5^3	6.2	1.0	42
194 要旨	3.6	2.4	5^3	5.6	1.2	656
195 道具	3.5	1.9	4^2	6.3	1.1	490
196 婚約	3.5	2.5	3^3	5.7	1.3	496
197 午前	3.4	2.3	4^3	6.2	1.1	13548
198 兼業	3.4	2.55	2^4	4.6	1.3	182
199 中間	2.4	1.8	5^7	5.7	1.2	2610
200 決心	2.0	1.8	2^9	6.5	1.1	189

Verb + complement compounds

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
1 飲酒	7.0	0		6.5	0.9	249
2 開店	7.0	0		5.9	1.5	461
3 出港	7.0	0		5.5	1.4	241
4 変形	7.0	0		5.5	2.0	146
5 辞職	7.0	0		5.3	1.3	1430
6 授賞	7.0	0		5.1	1.6	238
7 送金	6.9	0.3		6.4	1.1	210
8 貯金	6.9	0.3		6.1	0.9	968
9 免税	6.9	0.3		5.9	1.5	77
10 作詞	6.9	0.3		5.8	1.7	177
11 登山	6.9	0.3		5.4	1.7	635
12 乗車	6.9	0.3		5.2	1.6	251
13 防火	6.9	0.3		5.1	2.3	167
14 発声	6.9	0.3		4.7	1.4	62
15 退会	6.9	0.3		4.5	1.9	29
16 増税	6.9	0.3		4.2	2.1	844
17 観劇	6.9	0.3		3.4	1.8	43
18 上陸	6.8	0.4		5.8	1.1	655
19 入社	6.8	0.6		5.8	1.1	1070
20 投球	6.8	0.4		5.7	1.3	627
21 防犯	6.8	0.4		5.4	1.6	295
22 作曲	6.8	0.6		5.4	1.7	483
23 点火	6.8	0.6		5.2	1.8	63
24 消火	6.8	0.4		5.1	1.5	193
25 下車	6.8	0.6		4.8	2.0	260
26 絶縁	6.8	0.4		4.6	1.8	71
27 護身	6.8	0.6		4.2	1.8	26
28 改心	6.8	0.4		4.2	1.9	9
29 提案	6.7	0.5		6.5	1.1	4116
30 転勤	6.7	0.5		6.4	1.4	407
31 録画	6.7	0.9		6.3	1.1	180
32 休戦	6.7	0.9		6.2	1.2	88
33 帰宅	6.7	0.7		6.0	0.7	680
34 帰国	6.7	0.9		6.0	0.8	3271
35 充電	6.7	0.5		5.9	1.1	159
36 納税	6.7	0.5		5.8	1.3	378
37 停電	6.7	0.5		5.8	1.1	319
38 接客	6.7	0.7		5.7	1.8	55
39 保温	6.7	0.7		5.6	1.3	43
40 被害	6.7	0.7		5.6	0.8	3728
41 出場	6.7	0.7		5.6	1.4	3847
42 殺人	6.7	0.5		5.5	1.3	1915
43 殺菌	6.7	0.5		5.4	1.6	80
44 入国	6.7	0.5		5.2	1.8	725
45 閉会	6.7	0.9		5.2	1.6	164
46 脱衣	6.7	0.5		5.1	1.4	11
47 造船	6.7	0.5		4.0	2.1	746
48 養蚕	6.7	0.5		3.3	1.7	38
49 配水	6.7	0.7		3.2	1.6	9

		CS			FS		NFC
		E	SD	A	E	SD	
50	下船	6.7	0.5		2.9	1.7	13
51	預金	6.6	0.5		6.6	0.7	1580
52	棄権	6.6	0.9		6.3	1.1	454
53	送信	6.6	0.7		6.1	0.7	174
54	育児	6.6	0.5		6.0	1.1	764
55	休学	6.6	1.3		5.9	1.5	22
56	挙手	6.6	0.5		5.7	1.3	14
57	徹夜	6.6	0.7		5.6	1.4	167
58	脱毛	6.6	1.3		5.6	1.2	66
59	来日	6.6	0.5		5.5	1.3	2650
60	延期	6.6	0.9		5.5	1.4	1134
61	消毒	6.6	0.5		5.3	1.5	120
62	停車	6.6	0.7		5.3	1.6	401
63	防音	6.6	0.7		5.2	1.2	101
64	渡米	6.6	0.7		5.2	1.6	196
65	開花	6.6	0.5		5.2	1.6	203
66	処罰	6.6	1.3		4.9	1.7	168
67	敗戦	6.6	0.7		4.7	2.0	654
68	救命	6.6	0.5		4.3	1.6	276
69	耐寒	6.6	0.8		4.1	1.8	10
70	植林	6.6	0.5		3.4	1.4	156
71	越年	6.6	0.5		3.3	1.8	182
72	防疫	6.6	0.9		3.2	2.0	77
73	克己	6.6	0.7		3.1	1.8	247
74	離任	6.6	0.9		2.5	1.4	39
75	募金	6.5	0.5		6.1	1.5	584
76	編曲	6.5	0.5		6.0	1.3	89
77	喫茶	6.5	0.8		5.9	1.3	67
78	闘病	6.5	0.7		5.6	1.5	112
79	占領	6.5	0.9		5.6	1.4	432
80	避暑	6.5	1.3		5.5	1.3	15
81	脱臭	6.5	1.3		5.4	1.7	54
82	入園	6.5	0.5		5.3	1.4	96
83	減速	6.5	0.5		5.3	1.5	144
84	乗船	6.5	0.5		5.1	2.0	132
85	禁酒	6.5	0.5		4.5	1.7	28
86	昇級	6.5	0.7		3.8	1.9	3
87	助命	6.5	0.5		3.5	1.4	8
88	製紙	6.5	1.1		2.6	1.0	940
89	作文	6.4	0.7		6.6	1.3	221
90	犯罪	6.4	0.5		6.6	0.8	1252
91	駐車	6.4	1.1		6.4	1.4	420
92	入学	6.4	0.8		6.4	1.0	1596
93	禁煙	6.4	0.5		6.4	0.8	302
94	録音	6.4	1.3		6.2	1.2	493
95	断念	6.4	0.9		6.2	1.3	891
96	創刊	6.4	0.9		6.1	1.7	498
97	伝言	6.4	0.9		6.1	1.0	38
98	失業	6.4	0.7		5.6	2.2	1177
99	退院	6.4	0.7		5.6	1.4	466
100	製薬	6.4	1.3		5.5	1.8	602
101	発電	6.4	0.7		5.5	1.6	971
102	握手	6.4	0.9		5.4	1.6	329
103	聴講	6.4	1.3		5.2	1.8	80
104	離陸	6.4	0.7		4.8	1.2	198
105	積雪	6.4	1.9	1^1	3.9	1.8	139
106	看病	6.3	0.7		5.8	1.3	83
107	離婚	6.3	0.9		5.6	1.5	570
108	受信	6.3	0.9		5.1	1.7	325
109	開廷	6.3	1.6	3^1	4.7	1.9	27
110	噴火	6.3	0.7		4.6	2.1	532
111	漏水	6.3	1.5		4.6	1.4	23
112	解約	6.3	1.2		4.4	1.8	232
113	終演	6.3	0.7		3.7	2.2	13
114	就職	6.2	1.0		6.5	0.9	2006
115	評価	6.2	0.8		6.4	1.0	5525
116	発熱	6.2	1.0		5.8	1.2	135
117	出題	6.2	1.0		5.6	1.2	146
118	給食	6.2	1.5	3^1	5.5	1.4	540
119	停学	6.2	0.8		5.2	1.5	17
120	着陸	6.2	0.9		4.8	1.8	519
121	耐震	6.2	1.0		4.7	1.5	31
122	落馬	6.2	0.8		3.7	1.9	26
123	脱穀	6.2	0.8		3.3	1.8	13
124	試食	6.1	1.3		5.5	1.7	101
125	待機	6.1	1.4		4.9	1.8	428
126	遭難	6.1	1.3		4.8	2.3	248
127	立法	6.1	1.2		4.6	2.2	740
128	製氷	6.1	0.7		4	2.1	12
129	耐火	6.1	1.1		4	1.9	46
130	結論	6.0	1.9	1^1	6.3	1.0	1701
131	写真	6.0	0.9		6.3	0.7	6180
132	想像	6.0	1.4		6.1	1.3	658
133	休業	6.0	1.8	1^1	5.9	1.3	498
134	司会	6.0	1.1		5.8	1.6	556
135	輸血	6.0	0.9		5.2	1.7	178
136	写実	6.0	1.0		4.2	1.8	31
137	参会	6.0	0.8		2.2	1.1	14
138	受験	5.9	1.7	4^1	6.4	0.8	1474
139	営業	5.9	1.4	4^1	6.2	1.3	3657
140	入院	5.9	1.6		6.2	1.6	1910
141	通信	5.9	1.5	4^1	6.1	1.7	4418
142	退学	5.9	1.1		5.7	2.3	156
143	演劇	5.9	1.3		5.6	1.4	1215
144	倒産	5.9	1.4		5.2	1.3	1286
145	匿名	5.9	1.8	1^1	4.3	1.9	267
146	争議	5.9	1.5	4^1	3.0	1.8	80
147	冷房	5.8	1.4		6.5	0.7	96
148	読書	5.8	1.8	4^1	6.1	0.9	334
149	負担	5.8	1.6		6.0	1.5	4189
150	有望	5.8	2.1		5.8	1.3	97
151	在宅	5.8	1.8	1^1	5.3	1.3	571
152	減収	5.8	1.9	1^1	4.2	1.8	794
153	分類	5.7	1.9		6.4	1.0	365
154	入浴	5.7	1.3		6.1	1.3	255
155	着衣	5.7	1.6	1^1	5.0	1.9	38
156	還元	5.7	1.9	5^1	5.0	1.3	1054
157	補欠	5.7	1.8	1^1	4.9	1.5	197
158	記事	5.6	1.8	1^1	6.4	0.5	2911
159	航空	5.6	2.0	4^1	6.0	1.4	3238
160	拍手	5.6	0.9		5.5	1.3	620
161	収益	5.6	1.3		4.5	1.9	1112
162	改善	5.5	2.1		5.7	1.3	3096
163	化石	5.5	2.0	1^2	5.0	1.9	669
164	断罪	5.5	1.2		2.5	1.3	22
165	失望	5.4	1.8	1^1	6.2	1.1	322
166	出勤	5.4	2.5	4^1	6.2	1.0	452
167	休館	5.3	1.8	1^1	6.5	1.1	248
168	解雇	5.3	1.8	4^1	4.9	1.1	958
169	勧業	5.3	1.9	4^1	2.9	1.8	217
170	唱歌	5.3	2.3	5^1	2.6	1.8	58
171	進学	5.2	1.6	3^1	6.6	0.5	791
172	遺産	5.2	2.4	1^2	5.7	1.2	574
173	下校	5.1	1.8		5.7	1.4	73
174	節水	5.1	2.1	1^1	5.4	1.4	91
175	復元	5.0	1.5	4^1	4.6	1.7	565
176	罷業	5.0	1.8		1.1	0	6
177	登録	4.9	1.9	5^1	5.3	1.1	2076
178	有能	4.8	2.2	1^1	6.3	1.1	6
179	有名	4.8	2.3	1^1	6.2	1.1	369
180	保健	4.8	2.1	4^2	5.7	1.6	1101
181	計量	4.8	2.6	5^3	5.6	1.4	56

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
182 感謝	4.7	1.8		6.5	0.7	833
183 成人	4.5	2.0	1^1	5.3	1.0	445
184 有料	4.4	1.8	1^2	6.3	0.8	560
185 問題	4.2	1.9	4^1	6.7	0.7	30564
186 画策	4.1	2.5	4^1	2.9	1.5	26
187 向上	4.0	1.9	5^3	6.0	1.3	1437
188 出演	4.0	2.2	3^2	5.8	1.3	2402
189 加工	4.0	1.7	4^1	5.2	1.6	1288
190 廃物	4.0	2.3	1^4	4.2	2.0	18
191 携帯	3.9	1.9	5^2	6.5	0.9	508
192 発狂	3.9	1.6	1^1	5.1	1.7	0
193 言明	3.9	2.6	4^2	4.4	1.9	189
194 版画	3.6	2.2	4^2	5.5	1.1	228
195 許可	3.5	2.2	5^3	5.8	1.4	1834
196 交互	3.4	1.9	5^4	5.9	1.1	119
197 分担	3.4	2.5	3^2	5.2	0.9	569
198 表明	2.8	1.8	5^6	5.9	1.9	5857
199 革新	2.3	1.5	5^4	5.0	1.8	411
200 更新	2.0	1.6	3^3	5.4	1.2	1280

Complement + verb compounds

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
1 直進	6.9	0.3		6.3	1.5	55
2 水洗	6.9	0.3		6.3	1.3	54
3 夜勤	6.9	0.3		6.2	1.3	120
4 右折	6.9	0.3		5.7	1.6	49
5 家出	6.9	0.3		5.2	2.0	92
6 全焼	6.9	0.3		5.0	1.8	614
7 逆流	6.9	0.3		3.9	1.7	93
8 予防	6.8	0.4		6.6	0.8	881
9 公認	6.8	0.4		6.1	1.0	1715
10 予告	6.8	0.4		6.0	1.2	151
11 再建	6.8	0.4		5.8	0.9	1752
12 再開	6.8	0.4		5.8	1.0	2616
13 仮眠	6.8	0.4		5.8	1.4	50
14 等分	6.8	0.4		5.7	1.6	73
15 予備	6.8	0.4		5.7	1.5	458
16 傍観	6.8	0.4		5.6	2.0	50
17 未知	6.8	0.4		5.4	1.0	153
18 公報	6.8	0.4		5.1	1.3	136
19 図示	6.8	0.4		5.1	1.7	9
20 倍増	6.8	0.4		5.1	1.5	400
21 急進	6.8	0.4		5.0	1.6	272
22 再起	6.8	0.4		4.9	1.8	85
23 全壊	6.8	0.4		4.9	2.1	102
24 冬眠	6.8	0.6		4.8	1.9	27
25 公営	6.8	0.4		4.8	1.9	265
26 例示	6.8	0.4		4.1	1.6	61
27 自信	6.7	0.5		6.7	0.7	1870
28 予習	6.7	0.5		6.4	1.1	13
29 特定	6.7	0.5		5.9	0.9	1931
30 先着	6.7	0.5		5.8	1.1	155
31 必勝	6.7	0.5		5.5	1.4	114
32 明記	6.7	0.7		5.4	1.6	755
33 再現	6.7	0.5		5.4	1.4	515
34 半減	6.7	0.7		5.3	1.7	438
35 速記	6.7	0.5		4.8	1.7	25
36 再婚	6.7	0.5		4.6	1.9	119
37 即決	6.7	0.5		4.5	1.5	18
38 詳述	6.7	0.5		4.1	2.2	12
39 細分	6.7	0.5		3.7	1.4	62
40 外遊	6.7	0.7		2.7	1.1	82
41 内勤	6.7	0.5		2.1	1.4	15
42 別居	6.6	0.5		6.1	1.0	129
43 再会	6.6	0.7		5.8	0.9	298
44 改築	6.6	0.9		5.7	1.3	289
45 独学	6.6	0.5		5.6	1.4	51
46 潜在	6.6	0.7		5.5	1.4	269
47 即死	6.6	0.7		5.3	1.4	226
48 先攻	6.6	0.7		5.1	1.9	14
49 共存	6.6	0.8		5.0	1.5	473
50 死別	6.6	0.7		5.0	1.6	40
51 後述	6.6	0.7		4.5	1.3	0
52 続行	6.6	0.9		4.4	1.0	162
53 即応	6.6	0.7		4.3	1.6	59
54 直売	6.6	0.7		4.2	2.4	28
55 米食	6.6	0.9		3.5	1.6	9
56 外食	6.5	0.7		6.3	1.1	294
57 逆転	6.5	0.9		6.3	1.2	1834
58 肉食	6.5	0.9		6.2	1.5	80
59 軽視	6.5	0.7		6.0	1.5	254
60 未婚	6.5	0.9		6.0	1.4	82
61 毒殺	6.5	0.9		5.8	1.4	5
62 共用	6.5	0.7		5.4	1.6	82
63 誤訳	6.5	0.9		5.4	1.5	13
64 全勝	6.5	0.7		5.2	1.8	394
65 清書	6.5	0.8		5.0	1.6	20
66 田植	6.5	0.7		4.7	1.6	6
67 独唱	6.5	0.8		3.8	2.4	35
68 大勝	6.5	0.7		3.8	2.1	156
69 併発	6.5	0.9		2.8	1.6	29
70 分納	6.5	0.9		2.0	1.7	1
71 共感	6.4	0.8		5.9	1.7	396
72 広告	6.4	1.3		5.9	0.9	2692
73 仮設	6.4	0.8		5.8	1.6	285
74 予測	6.4	0.7		5.7	1.7	1617
75 花見	6.4	0.9		5.5	1.7	158
76 自衛	6.4	1.1		5.0	1.3	336
77 暗殺	6.4	0.8		4.8	1.9	480
78 既婚	6.4	0.9		4.8	1.7	69
79 口述	6.4	0.8		4.7	1.9	15
80 月見	6.4	0.9		4.4	1.7	14
81 先進	6.4	0.7		3.9	2.3	531
82 独裁	6.4	0.8		3.7	2.1	317
83 昼寝	6.3	0.8		6.2	1.0	48
84 密輸	6.3	0.8		6	1.2	411
85 自殺	6.3	1.2		5.9	1.2	1022
86 実用	6.3	1.1		5.8	1.4	177
87 日記	6.3	1.2		5.7	1.6	650
88 上記	6.3	0.8		5.6	1.5	26
89 下着	6.3	1.6	1^1	5.6	1.7	234
90 激励	6.3	0.7		5.5	1.4	313
91 病死	6.3	1.2		5.1	1.7	176
92 空輸	6.3	1.2		5	1.8	178
93 猛攻	6.3	0.8		3.9	2.1	73
94 急造	6.3	0.7		3.6	1.9	22
95 上着	6.2	1.5	1^1	6.7	0.5	128
96 専用	6.2	1.1		6.5	0.7	854
97 地震	6.2	1.2		6.4	0.8	3659
98 公立	6.2	1.1		6.2	1.5	823
99 誤算	6.2	1.1		6.1	1.2	157
100 歓迎	6.2	1.3		5.8	0.8	1795
101 伴奏	6.2	1.9		5.7	1.6	155
102 和訳	6.2	1.9	1^1	5.7	1.0	12
103 共著	6.2	1.3		5.4	2.3	72
104 自覚	6.2	1.0		5.2	1.7	445
105 黙読	6.2	1.0		3.9	1.7	3
106 国防	6.2	1.3		3.5	1.9	1278
107 互助	6.2	0.8		2.7	1.7	17
108 私立	6.1	1.1		5.6	1.7	1057
109 子守	6.1	1.3		5.4	1.6	53
110 前略	6.1	1.6		5.0	1.7	5
111 下落	6.1	1.6	4^1	4.0	2.3	979

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
112 人選	6.1	1.2		3.7	1.6	230
113 墓参	6.1	1.4		3.5	1.7	80
114 水泳	6.0	1.0		6.4	1.0	524
115 中立	6.0	1.1		6.1	1.3	467
116 同居	6.0	0.8		5.8	1.2	436
117 口答	6.0	1.1		5.6	1.5	0
118 旧知	6.0	0.9		5.4	1.7	30
119 既知	6.0	1.9	1^1	5.2	2.0	5
120 永続	6.0	1.6	4^1	4.7	1.9	58
121 木造	6.0	1.3		4.5	1.7	752
122 人造	6.0	1.3		4.2	2.3	11
123 筆答	6.0	1.7	1^1	2.4	1.7	0
124 完走	5.9	1.8	2^1	5.9	1.2	148
125 中断	5.9	1.3		5.5	1.4	795
126 共犯	5.9	1.6	1^1	5.1	1.8	316
127 黙認	5.9	1.5	4^1	4.0	2.3	143
128 電送	5.9	1.9		3.2	1.8	18
129 強盗	5.8	1.6		6.5	1.1	1259
130 誤解	5.8	1.5		6.3	1.0	608
131 体育	5.8	1.5		6.1	1.0	1011
132 週刊	5.8	1.8	1^1	6.1	1.0	354
133 相談	5.8	1.5		5.8	1.6	3077
134 国立	5.8	1.4		5.7	1.4	2923
135 公用	5.8	1.8	1^1	5.4	1.6	60
136 鉄製	5.8	1.7	2^1	4.3	1.7	111
137 反撃	5.8	1.1		4.2	1.3	413
138 手話	5.8	2.1	1^1	4.2	2.1	280
139 乱発	5.8	1.5	4^1	3.7	1.9	57
140 力泳	5.8	1.1		2.2	1.8	3
141 復習	5.7	1.8	2^1	5.9	1.6	15
142 未定	5.7	1.8		5.8	1.5	1175
143 新婚	5.7	1.9	1^1	5.7	1.6	137
144 並行	5.7	1.6	1^1	5.6	1.4	393
145 予算	5.7	1.8	1^1	5.4	1.7	6038
146 確保	5.7	1.5	4^1	4.7	1.2	3476
147 戦死	5.7	1.1		4.0	2.5	269
148 乱伐	5.7	1.6	4^1	1.7	1.0	11
149 平行	5.6	2.0	4^1	5.4	1.6	61
150 間接	5.6	0.9		5.0	1.2	317
151 手製	5.6	1.5	1^1	3.9	1.7	26
152 速達	5.5	1.9	1^1	6.1	1.0	36
153 宿泊	5.5	2.5	5^1	5.9	1.1	730
154 郵送	5.5	2.2	5^1	5.8	1.6	488
155 前提	5.5	0.9		5.6	1.4	1659
156 反響	5.5	2.0	5^1	5.5	1.4	448
157 代弁	5.5	1.6	2^1	4.5	1.7	168
158 博学	5.5	2.2	1^1	4.1	1.6	2
159 粗製	5.5	1.4	1^1	3.5	1.5	8
160 必要	5.4	2.2	1^1	6.6	0.7	8911
161 合唱	5.4	1.9	2^1	6.5	1.3	840
162 躍進	5.4	2.1	5^1	5.3	1.3	400
163 個展	5.4	2.1	1^1	5.0	1.8	250
164 実現	5.2	2.1		6.3	1.1	5892
165 合成	5.2	1.8	4^2	6.1	1.1	329
166 頭痛	5.2	1.7		5.7	1.1	135
167 安定	5.2	1.7	5^1	5.4	1.7	3369
168 光輝	5.2	2.3	5^2	1.9	1.3	10
169 必死	5.1	1.9		6.5	0.9	140
170 飛行	5.1	1.7		6.0	1.3	1047
171 規制	5.1	2.2	5^1	5.2	1.6	6626
172 精製	5.1	1.9	1^1	4.1	1.2	118
173 精進	5.1	2.3	5^1	3.5	1.7	63
174 実験	5.0	1.5	5^1	6.7	0.7	2428
175 凍死	5.0	1.9	4^2	4.5	1.8	32
176 総合	4.9	2.7	5^2	6.8	0.4	5051
177 統計	4.8	2.1	5^1	6.2	0.9	1134
178 強調	4.8	2.5	1^2	5.4	1.1	4788
179 刺殺	4.7	2.1	4^3	4.3	1.8	77
180 協議	4.6	1.8	1^1	4.7	1.5	9083
181 分譲	4.6	2.4	4^3	4.5	2.0	483
182 悲鳴	4.5	1.9	1^1	4.4	2.1	215
183 反応	4.4	2.4	4^2	6.3	1.1	1538
184 期限	4.4	1.8	1^1	6.2	1.0	1517
185 豆腐	4.3	2.4	1^1	6.6	0.7	301
186 位置	4.3	2.2	5^2	6.2	1.0	1004
187 強欲	4.3	2.9	1^1	4.4	1.8	1
188 区別	4.2	2.4	5^2	6.4	1.1	505
189 友愛	4.2	2.6	5^1	3.9	1.5	111
190 俸給	4.2	2.0	5^1	2.2	1.7	13
191 留学	4.1	1.6	1^1	6.0	1.1	1013
192 正解	4.0	2.4	1^4	6.4	1.4	129
193 対抗	4.0	2.2	5^2	5.0	1.8	1378
194 改組	4.0	2.4	2^4	3.2	1.8	120
195 責任	3.9	2.2	2^2	6.9	0.3	7620
196 感動	3.7	2.3	4^3	5.8	1.3	646
197 検定	3.5	1.8	4^2	6.4	1.1	736
198 情熱	3.0	1.8	1^2	5.4	1.5	347
199 送別	2.8	2.1	4^4	5.3	2.0	41
200 代役	2.3	1.9	1^5	5.3	1.1	68

Associative pair compounds

	CS			FS		NFC
	E	SD	A	E	SD	
1 左右	6.9	0.3		6.9	0.3	1047
2 上下	6.9	0.3		6.8	0.4	618
3 親子	6.9	0.3		6.7	0.7	778
4 出欠	6.9	0.3		6.6	1.3	35
5 優劣	6.9	0.3		6.4	1.1	57
6 男女	6.9	0.3		6.4	0.8	2084
7 前後	6.9	0.3		6.3	1.2	3598
8 多少	6.9	0.3		6.3	1.1	502
9 勝敗	6.9	0.3		6.2	0.8	406
10 勝負	6.9	0.3		6.2	1.0	1523
11 進退	6.9	0.3		6.1	1.1	178
12 難易	6.9	0.3		6.0	1.5	22
13 大小	6.9	0.3		5.9	1.0	144
14 往復	6.9	0.3		5.9	1.1	818
15 高低	6.9	0.3		5.9	1.5	30
16 生死	6.9	0.3		5.9	1.4	92
17 発着	6.9	0.3		5.8	1.3	344
18 東西	6.9	0.3		5.8	1.2	1019
19 増減	6.9	0.3		5.8	1.3	208
20 遠近	6.9	0.3		5.7	1.2	134
21 加減	6.9	0.3		5.6	1.3	94
22 緩急	6.9	0.3		5.6	1.5	69
23 天地	6.9	0.3		5.6	1.6	31
24 強弱	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.6	38
25 伸縮	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.7	24
26 貧富	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.8	102
27 朝夕	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.6	90
28 朝晩	6.9	0.3		5.5	1.6	18
29 真偽	6.9	0.3		5.4	1.4	52
30 善悪	6.9	0.3		5.4	1.2	29
31 母子	6.9	0.3		5.4	1.4	286
32 紅白	6.9	0.3		5.3	1.8	127
33 自他	6.9	0.3		5.3	1.3	37
34 有無	6.9	0.3		5.3	1.4	486
35 内外	6.9	0.3		5.3	2.0	1186
36 開閉	6.9	0.3		5.2	1.6	157
37 黒白	6.9	0.3		5.2	1.8	22
38 南北	6.9	0.3		5.2	2.1	1147
39 売買	6.9	0.3		5.2	1.8	1296
40 功罪	6.9	0.3		5.1	1.7	48
41 裏表	6.9	0.3		5.1	1.4	27

		CS			FS		NFC
		E	SD	A	E	SD	
42	寒暖	6.9	0.3		5.1	1.9	10
43	利害	6.9	0.3		5.0	1.1	370
44	表裏	6.9	0.3		5.0	2.2	47
45	可否	6.9	0.3		5.0	2.3	74
46	縦横	6.9	0.3		4.9	1.5	85
47	公私	6.9	0.3		4.8	1.5	152
48	長短	6.9	0.3		4.8	1.5	139
49	乗降	6.9	0.3		4.8	1.8	84
50	昼夜	6.9	0.3		4.8	1.6	120
51	新旧	6.9	0.3		4.7	1.8	154
52	損得	6.9	0.3		4.6	1	38
53	苦楽	6.9	0.3		4.6	1.6	11
54	昇降	6.9	0.3		4.6	1.7	35
55	音訓	6.9	0.3		4.5	1.6	1
56	盛衰	6.9	0.3		4.5	1.8	45
57	賞罰	6.9	0.3		4.3	1.2	7
58	言行	6.9	0.3		4.3	1.3	11
59	吉凶	6.9	0.3		4.3	2.0	1
60	攻防	6.9	0.3		4.1	1.9	436
61	雄雌	6.9	0.3		4.0	1.9	0
62	需給	6.9	0.3		3.8	2.4	381
63	攻守	6.9	0.3		3.7	1.8	204
64	異同	6.9	0.3		3.7	1.6	2
65	死活	6.9	0.3		3.6	1.8	82
66	寒暑	6.9	0.3		3.6	2.0	0
67	晴雨	6.9	0.3		3.5	2.5	3
68	出納	6.9	0.3		3.3	1.5	91
69	文武	6.9	0.3		3.1	1.2	7
70	禍福	6.9	0.3		3.0	1.9	1
71	深浅	6.9	0.3		3	1.3	3
72	陰陽	6.9	0.3		2.7	1.4	7
73	清濁	6.9	0.3		2.3	1.5	7
74	海陸	6.9	0.3		2.3	1.1	6
75	明暗	6.8	0.4		6.6	0.7	184
76	正誤	6.8	0.4		6	1.3	3
77	心身	6.8	0.4		5.9	1.3	267
78	日夜	6.8	0.4		5.6	1.7	277
79	夫妻	6.8	0.4		5.5	1.4	944
80	妻子	6.8	0.4		5.1	2.1	145
81	雌雄	6.8	0.4		4.8	1.6	29
82	和漢	6.8	0.4		4.2	2.5	6
83	往来	6.8	0.4		4.2	1.6	179
84	良否	6.8	0.4		4.2	2.1	0
85	古今	6.8	0.4		4.1	2.0	133
86	軽重	6.8	0.4		3.9	1.9	18
87	犬猿	6.8	0.4		3.7	2.1	11
88	集散	6.8	0.4		3.1	2.2	28
89	主客	6.8	0.4		2.8	1.6	4
90	去来	6.8	0.4		2.4	1.5	11
91	老幼	6.8	0.4		2	1.5	0
92	欧米	6.7	0.7		6.5	0.9	2080
93	父母	6.7	0.7		6.1	1.4	663
94	夫婦	6.7	0.7		5.8	1.7	1811
95	父子	6.7	0.7		5.1	2.0	118
96	収支	6.7	0.5		4.9	1.8	1261
97	山川	6.7	0.7		4.6	2.1	186
98	人畜	6.7	0.5		4.5	2.0	2
99	金銀	6.7	0.7		4.5	1.4	29
100	甲乙	6.7	0.7		4.2	2.5	6
101	集配	6.7	1.5		4.1	1.8	45
102	目鼻	6.7	0.5		4	1.8	8
103	取捨	6.7	0.7		3.9	1.5	3
104	弓矢	6.7	0.5		3.7	2.2	30
105	筋骨	6.7	0.5		3.0	1.8	0
106	長幼	6.7	0.5		2.0	1.3	0
107	手足	6.6	0.7		6.1	1.5	323
108	和英	6.6	0.7		5.7	1.7	26
109	兄弟	6.6	0.7		5.6	1.4	799
110	呼吸	6.6	1.0	5^1	5.6	1.6	513
111	終始	6.6	1.0		5.5	1.4	379
112	英和	6.6	0.7		4.9	1.4	99
113	山河	6.6	0.7		4.6	1.6	19
114	名実	6.6	0.7		4.6	1.7	58
115	今昔	6.6	1.0		3.5	1.8	22
116	後先	6.6	0.7		3.0	2.5	3
117	胃腸	6.5	1.0		5.7	1.3	48
118	言動	6.5	0.7	1^1	5.4	1.6	258
119	姉妹	6.5	0.9		5.4	1.2	371
120	漢和	6.5	0.9		5.2	1.6	17
121	雷雨	6.5	0.9		4.7	1.8	28
122	事物	6.5	1.0		4.6	1.8	29
123	是非	6.5	0.7		4.6	1.1	598
124	労使	6.5	1.0		4.4	1.9	601
125	商工	6.5	0.7		4.2	1.6	866
126	風雪	6.5	1.0		3.8	2.0	23
127	鳥獣	6.5	0.9		3.8	1.9	79
128	耳目	6.5	1.0		2.1	1.1	13
129	質量	6.4	1.6	2^1	5.5	1.4	98
130	風雨	6.4	1		5.4	1.2	79
131	労資	6.4	1.1		2.4	1.5	0
132	草木	6.3	1.6		6.2	1.1	97
133	問答	6.3	1.9	5^1	4.7	1.8	81
134	始終	6.3	1.3		4.5	2.1	3
135	波風	6.3	1.3		4.1	1.9	22
136	因果	6.3	1.9	2^1	4	1.4	261
137	首尾	6.3	1.3		4	1.5	26
138	主従	6.3	1.9		3.6	2.3	11
139	山水	6.3	1.0		3.3	2.2	45
140	日月	6.3	1.1		2.9	1.5	9
141	筆紙	6.3	1.3		2.5	1.8	0
142	貸借	6.2	1.9		3.6	1.2	37
143	山野	6.2	0.9		3.6	0.8	86
144	衣食	6.1	1.9	5^1	6.2	1.1	16
145	身命	6.1	1.5		3.7	1.2	0
146	木石	6.1	1.4		1.8	1.3	3
147	父兄	5.9	1.9	5^1	6.1	1.1	19
148	土木	5.9	2.0	5^1	5.1	1.7	1048
149	書画	5.9	1.9	5^1	4.6	1.6	29
150	見聞	5.9	1.3		4.6	1.8	51
151	断続	5.9	2.0	2^1	4.5	2.0	241
152	飲食	5.8	2.0	5^1	6.6	0.8	663
153	山林	5.8	1.8	5^1	5.5	1.3	324
154	経緯	5.8	1.8	5^1	4.8	1.7	717
155	春秋	5.8	2.3	5^2	4.1	2.2	382
156	風波	5.7	2.1	1^1	3	1.3	3
157	明滅	5.6	1.7	3^1	3.2	1.6	5
158	孫子	5.5	1.8	5^1	3.2	1.7	5
159	傷病	5.5	2.2	5^2	2.9	1.6	41
160	冷静	5.4	2.3	5^2	6.3	1.0	113
161	始末	5.4	1.5		5	1.7	155
162	年月	5.3	2.2	5^2	5.7	1.3	130
163	農林	5.2	2.4	1^2	5.6	1.7	590
164	点滅	5.1	2.9	3^3	5.1	1.6	65
165	土砂	5.	2.5	5^1	6.4	1.3	604
166	図表	5.0	2.5	5^1	5.8	1.5	25
167	家庭	5.0	1.9		5.8	1.2	3194
168	金品	5.0	2.1		5.7	1.3	52
169	子孫	5.0	2.1	5^2	4.8	2.1	188
170	安静	4.8	2.5	5^3	6.2	1.0	37
171	見学	4.8	2.6	3^3	5.6	1.4	622
172	優美	4.6	2.2	5^2	5.2	1.4	47
173	仁愛	4.6	2.6	5^3	3	1.9	14

		CS			FS		NFC
		E	SD	A	E	SD	
174	敬愛	4.3	2.3	5^{3}	4.5	1.3	65
175	粗大	4.3	2.2	5^{3}	4.4	2.2	47
176	子弟	4.3	2.4	5^{3}	4.2	2.0	66
177	弱小	4.2	2.7	5^{4}	5.5	1.7	13
178	仁徳	4.2	2.6	5^{4}	4.0	1.6	22
179	治安	4.1	2.5	2^{4}	5.0	1.5	785
180	田園	4.1	2.7	5^{2}	4.4	1.8	113
181	画像	4.0	2.5	5^{2}	6.3	0.7	436
182	保育	4.0	1.9	3^{2}	5.4	1.6	509
183	軟弱	3.9	2.4	5^{5}	4.7	1.8	25
184	貧弱	3.8	2.3	5^{5}	5.3	1.8	10
185	面目	3.8	2.3	1^{1}	4.4	1.6	69
186	元利	3.8	2.1	1^{3}	3.7	2.2	71
187	民族	3.7	2.3	1^{5}	6.1	0.9	3411
188	劣悪	3.7	2.3	5^{5}	5.4	1.4	10
189	商売	3.6	2.3	5^{4}	6.6	0.8	550
190	明細	3.6	1.8	5^{1}	6.5	1.0	37
191	福利	3.6	1.7	5^{2}	4.6	1.9	63
192	険悪	3.3	1.3	5^{2}	4.9	1.5	11
193	粗悪	3.3	2.6	5^{6}	3.7	1.3	11
194	知恵	3.1	1.9	5^{2}	6.7	0.5	653
195	民衆	3.1	2.3	5^{5}	5.1	1.9	283
196	知能	3.0	2.5	1^{3}	6.3	0.8	79
197	低俗	2.8	1.6	5^{4}	3.3	1.4	6
198	鮮明	2.7	2.0	5^{5}	5.3	1.0	41
199	卑劣	2.6	1.5	5^{6}	4.5	2.3	11
200	品物	1.9	1.9	5^{7}	5.2	1.7	179

Synonymous pair compounds

1	年齢	6.8	0.4		6.7	0.5	1977
2	河川	6.8	0.4		6.3	1.1	697
3	貯蓄	6.8	0.4		6.1	1.1	511
4	充満	6.8	0.4		4.5	1.9	92
5	絵画	6.7	0.7		5.8	0.9	897
6	死亡	6.6	0.5		6.6	1.3	4700
7	省略	6.6	0.5		6.3	1.2	149
8	衣服	6.6	0.7		6.1	1.1	155
9	柔軟	6.6	0.7		6.1	1.2	159
10	終了	6.6	0.5		6.1	1.6	1687
11	尊敬	6.6	0.7		6.1	1.2	237
12	変換	6.6	0.7		6	1.1	137
13	戦争	6.6	0.7		5.6	1.4	5564
14	寒冷	6.6	0.7		5.2	1.4	28
15	居住	6.6	0.5		5.1	2.0	457
16	歓喜	6.6	0.7		4.9	1.9	35
17	郷里	6.6	0.5		4.8	1.4	148
18	利益	6.5	0.5		6.5	0.7	3925
19	優秀	6.5	0.7		6.3	1.0	317
20	作製	6.5	0.9		6	1.1	121
21	繁盛	6.5	0.7		5.9	1.3	77
22	児童	6.5	0.7		5.5	1.2	1752
23	守護	6.5	0.7		5.3	1.8	22
24	闘争	6.5	0.9		5.1	1.6	883
25	戦闘	6.5	0.9		4.3	1.8	927
26	製造	6.4	0.8		6.3	1.1	2597
27	破壊	6.4	0.7		6.3	0.7	1473
28	価値	6.4	0.7		6.2	1.0	1081
29	場所	6.4	0.8		6.2	1.2	4267
30	永久	6.4	0.8		6.1	1.1	153
31	停止	6.4	0.8		6.1	1.3	2767
32	分割	6.4	0.8		6.1	1.3	826
33	貧乏	6.4	0.8		6	2.0	107
34	到着	6.4	0.8		5.9	1.2	1274
35	善良	6.4	0.8		5.7	1.2	5
36	超過	6.4	1.1		5.7	1.4	247
37	類似	6.4	1.0		5.6	1.4	157
38	願望	6.4	0.8	2^{1}	5.6	1.4	130
39	合併	6.4	0.7		5.5	1.5	1949
40	勤務	6.4	1.0		5.3	1.3	1648
41	孤独	6.4	1.0		5.3	1.6	152
42	供給	6.4	0.7		5.2	1.7	2032
43	傾斜	6.4	0.8		4.9	2.0	262
44	断絶	6.4	1.0		4.4	1.9	60
45	出発	6.3	0.8		6.7	0.5	1607
46	困難	6.3	0.7		6.5	1.1	747
47	根本	6.3	1.0		6.1	1.3	848
48	出現	6.3	0.8		5.9	1.1	383
49	豊富	6.3	1.0		5.8	1.3	175
50	援助	6.3	0.8		5.8	1.2	3336
51	委託	6.3	0.7	3^{1}	5.8	1.7	1028
52	恋愛	6.3	1.0		5.6	1.5	335
53	解放	6.3	0.8		5.5	1.7	1490
54	損失	6.3	1.1		5.4	0.7	942
55	恐怖	6.3	0.8		5.3	2.0	436
56	清潔	6.3	0.7		5.3	1.1	99
57	溶解	6.3	0.7		4.3	2.2	39
58	皮革	6.3	0.8		3.8	1.6	36
59	伸張	6.3	1.1		3.7	2.1	3
60	奪取	6.3	1.0		3.7	1.3	100
61	屈曲	6.3	0.8		2.9	1.9	7
62	変化	6.2	1.3		6.7	0.7	3530
63	募集	6.2	1.0		6.7	0.5	2134
64	増加	6.2	1.2		6.6	1.0	2402
65	誕生	6.2	1.1		6.2	1.0	1962
66	記録	6.2	0.8		6.2	0.8	7323
67	獲得	6.2	0.9		6	1.3	2069
68	建築	6.2	0.8		5.8	0.8	1664
69	防衛	6.2	0.9		5.7	1.5	2031
70	抵抗	6.2	1.3		5.7	1.1	1440
71	喪失	6.2	1.0		5.5	1.7	150
72	販売	6.2	0.8		5.3	1.3	8814
73	捜索	6.2	1.1		5.1	1.5	1630
74	包囲	6.2	1.1		5.1	1.7	265
75	依頼	6.2	0.8		5	1.3	1592
76	宣告	6.2	0.6		4.3	2.2	218
77	乾燥	6.1	1.1		6.5	1.1	350
78	自己	6.1	1.0		6.3	0.8	1878
79	行為	6.1	1.0		6.3	1.3	2526
80	忍耐	6.1	1.3		5.2	1.8	109
81	養育	6.1	0.6		5	2.5	64
82	基本	6.0	1.3		6.6	0.7	5218
83	睡眠	6.0	1.3		6.6	0.8	158
84	収穫	6.0	1.6	2^{1}	6.4	1.1	712
85	苦痛	6.0	0.8		6.3	1.0	198
86	蓄積	6.0	0.8		6.1	1.5	350
87	削除	6.0	1.6	3^{1}	6	0.8	240
88	均等	6.0	1.1		5.9	1.1	157
89	皮膚	6.0	1.4		5.9	1.3	444
90	起源	6.0	1.3	1^{1}	5.6	1.4	165
91	逃避	6.0	1.1		5.3	1.6	52
92	温暖	6.0	1.6	4^{1}	4.9	1.2	264
93	歴史	5.9	1.1		6.4	1.0	3811
94	詳細	5.9	1.3		6.2	0.9	209
95	色彩	5.9	0.7		5.7	1.4	334
96	支援	5.9	1.3		5.3	1.2	7579
97	田畑	5.9	1.9	4^{1}	4.9	2.0	203
98	襲撃	5.9	1.6	1^{1}	4.7	1.8	749
99	陥没	5.9	1.1		4.7	1.5	84
100	別離	5.9	1.7	3^{1}	4.6	2.0	16
101	海洋	5.9	1.4		4.6	2.1	1121
102	樹木	5.9	1.5	4^{1}	4.1	2.0	245
103	陥落	5.9	1.3		4.1	2.0	88

		CS			FS		NFC
		E	SD	A	E	SD	
104	中央	5.8	1.6	4^1	6.7	0.7	6472
105	学習	5.8	1.3		6.6	0.7	1151
106	労働	5.8	1.5	4^1	6.6	1.0	2958
107	意志	5.8	1.2		6.3	1.0	194
108	災難	5.8	0.9		6	0.9	36
109	思考	5.8	0.9		5.9	0.7	226
110	需要	5.8	1.2		5.6	1.6	2835
111	攻撃	5.8	1.6	1^1	5.6	1.5	3266
112	進行	5.8	1.2		5.5	1.4	642
113	滅亡	5.8	1.7	3^1	5.4	1.7	64
114	改革	5.8	1.5		5.2	1.5	20820
115	教訓	5.8	1.5	2^2	5.0	1.2	383
116	奨励	5.8	1.6	4^1	4.8	1.2	227
117	疑問	5.7	1.4	2^1	6.6	0.7	2279
118	生命	5.7	1.6	4^1	6.1	1.1	1539
119	連続	5.7	1.6	3^1	5.9	1.4	5539
120	減少	5.7	1.7	4^1	5.8	0.9	2426
121	悲惨	5.7	1.2		5.6	1.9	106
122	分解	5.7	1.8	3^1	5.4	1.5	301
123	分別	5.7	1.7	4^1	5.2	1.5	183
124	岩石	5.7	2.1	4^1	5.1	1.9	68
125	保守	5.7	2.1	2^1	4.7	1.8	2543
126	協和	5.7	0.8		4.1	2.0	111
127	譲渡	5.7	1.5	3^1	3.6	1.8	558
128	転回	5.7	1.3		3.4	2.2	15
129	選択	5.6	1.2		6.6	0.7	2009
130	脂肪	5.6	1.1		6.5	0.7	187
131	演奏	5.6	1.2		6.2	1.0	1781
132	土地	5.6	1.7	4^1	5.8	1.3	4870
133	興奮	5.6	1.4	4^1	5.6	1.4	362
134	派遣	5.6	1.7		5.4	1.7	4676
135	承認	5.6	1.3		5.2	1.3	2221
136	財産	5.6	1.8	3^1	5.2	1.6	770
137	煮沸	5.6	1.7	4^1	4	1.7	9
138	森林	5.5	2.0	4^1	6.5	1.0	904
139	混乱	5.5	1.5		6.1	1.0	2053
140	開催	5.5	1.5	2^1	6.1	1.0	3478
141	遂行	5.5	1.3		6.0	1.2	197
142	材料	5.5	1.7	4^1	6.0	1.3	1678
143	発送	5.5	1.2		5.9	1.2	169
144	療治	5.5	1.7	4^1	2.5	1.9	0
145	免許	5.4	1.8	4^1	6.8	0.4	1147
146	時期	5.4	1.2		6.3	1.1	4228
147	指示	5.4	2.0	4^1	6.2	1.0	2259
148	医療	5.4	1.8	1^1	6	1.4	3799
149	節約	5.4	1.5		6	1.1	501
150	法律	5.4	1.6	3^1	5.3	1.1	2033
151	統制	5.4	1.4		5.0	1.6	306
152	修了	5.4	1.8	4^1	4.7	1.6	180
153	請願	5.4	1.7	3^1	3.2	1.6	200
154	倒壊	5.4	1.8	4^2	3.2	1.9	157
155	短縮	5.3	1.8	1^1	6.7	0.7	692
156	緩和	5.3	2.0	4^1	6.1	0.9	3134
157	補助	5.3	1.8	3^1	5.7	1.3	865
158	了解	5.3	1.6		4.6	1.7	445
159	訴訟	5.3	0.8		4.3	2.3	4102
160	凝固	5.3	2.2	3^2	3.3	1.8	41
161	休暇	5.2	1.9	2^1	6.4	1.0	640
162	裁判	5.2	1.7		6.0	1.3	3864
163	飼育	5.2	2.2	1^1	5.9	1.5	474
164	採用	5.2	1.9	4^1	5.8	1.4	3541
165	解釈	5.1	1.5		6.4	1.0	851
166	逮捕	5.1	1.4		5.6	1.4	8524
167	上昇	5.1	2.2	3^2	5.6	1.2	2310
168	群衆	5.1	2.4	1^1	5.5	1.6	117
169	付加	5.1	2.2	3^2	5.3	1.5	35
170	庭園	5.1	1.9	4^1	4.7	1.8	191
171	分析	5.0	1.1		6.2	1.2	2186
172	期間	5.0	1.8		6.0	1.5	3651
173	脅迫	5.0	2.1	4^1	5.7	1.6	340
174	運動	4.9	2.0	4^1	6.7	1.0	6113
175	運営	4.9	1.6	2^1	6.1	1.3	2802
176	妊娠	4.9	1.4		5.6	1.5	427
177	申請	4.9	2.0	4^1	5.3	1.6	3252
178	契約	4.9	2.2	1^1	5.0	1.8	4059
179	判断	4.8	1.9	4^1	6.3	0.8	6858
180	周囲	4.8	2.4	3^2	6.2	1.1	1257
181	気候	4.8	1.9	1^1	5.8	1.4	217
182	覚悟	4.8	1.7	2^1	5.6	1.7	892
183	弁論	4.8	2.0	2^1	5.1	1.6	431
184	修養	4.8	1.8	4^1	2.7	1.5	20
185	構造	4.7	1.6	4^2	6.8	0.4	3285
186	方法	4.7	2.0	4^1	6.7	0.5	4534
187	暴露	4.7	1.9		5.3	1.6	109
188	創設	4.7	2.0	4^1	5.3	1.6	957
189	政治	4.6	2.3	3^2	6.1	0.9	28003
190	制約	4.6	1.4	2^1	5.2	1.6	478
191	汚染	4.5	2.4	3^2	6.6	1.0	1603
192	要求	4.5	2.0	3^1	5.9	1.1	4970
193	透明	4.5	2.1	4^3	5.5	1.6	599
194	交替	4.4	2.4	3^1	6	1.8	8
195	担任	3.9	1.9	2^2	5.7	1.4	556
196	配布	3.8	2.0	2^2	5.9	1.0	586
197	討論	3.4	2.5	2^3	5.7	1.5	974
198	代表	3.3	2.2	4^2	5.7	1.7	14412
199	模様	2.9	2.0	2^2	5.4	1.8	1558
200	企業	2.7	1.9	2^4	6.8	0.4	19110