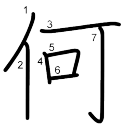
List of Kanji

1 What (何) 3
2 Busy (忙) 4
3 Slow (遅) 4
4 Fee (料) 5
5 Business (業) 5
6 Swim (泳) 6
7 Connection (係) 6
8 Drink (飲) 7
9 Yellow (黄) 7
10 Answer (答) 8
11 Travel (旅) 8
12 Dish (皿) 9
13 Govern (治) 9
14 Confer (与) 10
15 Daytime (昼) 10
16 Produce (産) 11
17 Construct (建) 11
18 Younger Sister (妹) 12
19 Pond (池) 12
20 Regulation (制) 13
21 Transport (運) 13
22 Mechanism (機) 14
23 Strong (強) 14
24 Shine (光) 15
25 Difficult (難) 15
26 Company (社) 16
27 Laugh (笑) 16
28 Test (験) 17
29 History (史) 17
30 Polish (研) 18

第1章　漢字 411–440

漢字 1: What (何)

何		

What.

The sense of *how many* can also be expressed in certain compounds.

This 漢字 can also serve as a place-holder for the 漢字 following it.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	人亻 ＋ 可
English	Man/Person + Possible (p. **??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

What can that ⌈person⌋ ⌈possibly⌋ do?

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	—	**なん、なに (nan, nani)**
L.C.	カ (KA)	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

What ≺**nanny**≻ will use ⟨**CUSS**⟩ words? ≺**None**≻!

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
何	*what?; What!*	なに (nani)
何時	what + time = *what time?*	なん·ジ (nan·JI)
*幾何学	how many + what + study = *geometry*	キ·カ·ガク (KI·KA·GAKU)
何気無い	what + spirit + nil = *casual, unconcerned*	なに·ゲ·ない (nani·GE·nai)
何人	how many + person = *how many people?*	なん·ニン (nan·NIN)
何人	what + person = *anyone; whoever*	なん·びと (nan·bito)
何回	how many + rotate = *how many times?*	なん·カイ (nan·KAI)
何で	*why?; what for?; how?*	なん·で (nan·de)
何て	*how ...!; what ...!*	なん·て (nan·te)
何とか	*something (or other); so-and-so*	なん·とか (nan·toka)
何でも	*anything; whatever (one likes); everything*	なん·でも (nan·demo)
何度	what + degree = *how many times?; how often?*	なん·ド (nan·DO)
何故*	what + happenstance = *why?*	な·ぜ (na·ze)

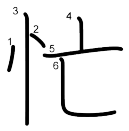
**** Irregular Reading(s)**

Example	English	Pronunciation
何時	*when?; at what time?; how soon?*	い·つ (i·tsu)
何時も	*always; usually; every time*	い·つ·も (i·tsu·mo)
何時までも	*forever; for good; eternally; as long as (one likes)*	い·つ·までも (i·tsu·madem o)
何時か	*one day; someday; in due course; in time*	い·つ·か (i·tsu·ka)

{···} Sample Sentence

あなた	は	何者	です	か。
あなた	は	なにもの	です	か
you	は	what kind of person	be/is	か
				What are you?

漢字 2: Busy (忙)

忙		

Busy.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	心忄 + 亡
English	Heart/Feeling + Perish/Conceal/Dead

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

So busy that my ⌈heart⌋ is ⌈perishing⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ボウ (BŌ)**	**いそが (isoga)**
L.C.	—	せわ (sewa)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Busy with ⟨**BORING**⟩ ≺**isogamy**≻.

‡*Isogamy* is sexual reproduction by the fusion of similar gametes.

+ Words and Compounds

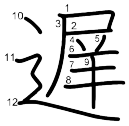
Example	English	Pronunciation
忙しい	*busy*	いそが·しい (isoga·shii)
多忙	many + busy = *busy; work pressure*	タ·ボウ (TA·BŌ)
お多忙中	*"pardon me for interrupting while you are busy"*	お·タ·ボウ·チュウ (o·TA·BŌ·CHŪ)
大忙し	large + busy = *very busy (person or thing)*	おお·いそが·し (ō·isoga·shi)
忙しい	*busy; hectic; frantic*	せわ·しい (sewa·shī)
忙しげ	*appearing busy/restless*	せわ·しげ (sewa·shige)
心忙しい	heart + busy = *restless*	こころ·ぜわ·しい (kokoro·zewa·shī)
忙中	busy + middle = *in the midst of busyness*	ボウ·チュウ (BŌ·CHŪ)
忙殺*	busy + kill = *swamped with work*	ボウ·サツ (BŌ·SATSU)

{···} Sample Sentence

多忙な	生活	を	送る。
タボウな	セイカツ	を	おくる
busy	living/life	を	to live one's life

I lead a busy life.

漢字 3: Slow (遅)

遅		

Slow.

Relates ideas of being *late* or *delayed*.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	尸 + 羊 + 辶
English	Corpse/Dead Body + Sheep + Walk/Road

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Slow ⌈corpses⌋ of zombie ⌈sheep⌋ ⌈walking on the road⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	—	**おそ、おく (oso, oku)**
L.C.	チ (CHI)	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Slowly ≺**occupying**≻ is ≺**awesomely**≻ ⟨CHEAP⟩.

+ Words and Compounds

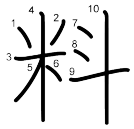
Example	English	Pronunciation
遅い	*slow; delayed*	おそ·い (oso·i)
遅れる	*be late/delayed*	おく·れる (oku·reru)
出遅れる	exit + slow = *to get a late start*	で·おく·れる de·oku·reru
遅出	slow + exit = *late attendance*	おそ·で (oso·de)
手遅れ	hand + late = *being too late*	て·おく·れ (te·oku·re)
遅配	slow + distribute = *delay in rationing*	チ·ハイ (CHI·HAI)
遅かれ早かれ	slow + early = *sooner or later*	おそ·かれはや·かれ (oso·kare·haya·kare)
遅速	slow + fast = *speed; progress*	チ·ソク (CHI·SOKU)
遅達	slow + fee = *late delivery / notification*	チ·タツ (CHI·TATSU)

{···} Sample Sentence

何故	遅れた	の？
なぜ	おくれた	の
why	to be late	の

Why were you late?

漢字 4: Fee (料)

料		

Fee. Charge.

A secondary term relates to ⌈materials⌋.

Ensure that you can clearly distinguish between 料 and 科 (*Course*, Entry **??**, p. **??**).

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	米 + 斗
English	Rice + Dipper

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

The fee for ⌈rice⌋ depends on its ⌈volume⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**リョウ (RYŌ)**	—
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

The fee of a ⟨**RYŌBI**⟩ watergun.

+ Words and Compounds

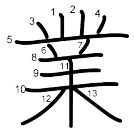
Example	English	Pronunciation
料金	fee + gold (money) = *fee; charge*	リョウ·キン (RYŌ·KIN)
料理	fee + reason = *cooking; cuisine*	リョウ·リ (RYŌ·RI)
入場料	enter + place + fee = *admission fee*	ニュウ·ジョウ·リョウ (NYŪ·JŌ·RYŌ)
食料品	food + goods = *groceries; foodstuff*	ショクリョウヒン (SHOKU·RYŌ·HIN)
無料	nil + fee = *free (of charge); gratuitous*	ム·リョウ (MU·RYŌ)
有料	have + fee = *not free*	ユウ·リョウ (YŪ·RYŌ)
送料	send + fee = *postage; carriage*	ソウ·リョウ (SŌ·RYŌ)
衣料	clothes + fee = *clothing*	イ·リョウ (I·RYŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

急行	の	料金	は	幾ら	です	か。
キュウコウ	の	リョウキン	は	いくら	です	か
express	の	fee	は	how much	be/is	か

How much is the express?

漢字 5: Business (業)

業		

Business. Industry.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	並 + 艹 + 未
English	(Almost) Lined Up + Grass + Not Yet

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Businesses for ⌈lined up⌋ ⌈grass⌋ has ⌈not yet⌋ launched.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ギョウ (GYŌ)**	—
L.C.	ゴウ (GŌ)	わざ (waza)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Business can be ⟨GORY⟩ when lots of people in the streets yell, "≺Wazzup≻, ⟨**GET YOUR**⟩ product today."

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
工業	craft + business = *industry*	コウ·ギョウ (KŌ·GYŌ)
事業	matter + business = *project; venture*	ジ·ギョウ (JI·GYŌ)
商業	commerce + business = *commerce; business*	ショウ·ギョウ (SHŌ·GYŌ)
神業	god + business = *divine work; miracle*	かみ·わざ (kami·waza)
失業	lose + business = *unemployment*	シツ·ギョウ (SHITSU·GYŌ)
実業家	industry/business + house = *businessman; industrialist*	ジツギョウカ (JITSU·GYŌ·KA)
開業	open + business = *opening a business/practice*	カイ·ギョウ (KAI·GYŌ)
学業	study + business = *studies; schoolwork*	ガク·ギョウ (GAKU·GYŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

日本	は	工業国	だ。
ニッポン	は	コウギョウコク	だ
Japan	は	industrialised nation	be/is

Japan is an industrial nation.

漢字 6: Swim (泳)

泳		

Swim.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	水氵 氷 + 永
English	Water + Eternal (p. **??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Swimming in the ⌈water⌋ for all ⌈eternity⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**エイ (EI)**	**およ (oyo)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Swimming ⟨**AIMS**⟩ in ≺**Oyo**≻.

‡*Oyo* is an ancient city in Nigeria.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
泳ぐ	*to swim*	およ·ぐ (oyo·gu)
平泳ぎ	flat + swim = *breaststroke*	ひら·およ·ぎ (hira·oyo·gi)
背泳ぎ	back + swim = *backstroke*	せ·およ·ぎ (se·oyo·gi)
泳法	swim + law = *swimming style*	エイ·ホウ (EI·HŌ)
水泳	water + swim = *swimming*	スイ·エイ (SUI·EI)
遠泳	far + swim = *long-distance swimming*	エン·エイ (EN·EI)
遊泳	play + swim = *swimming; bathing*	ユウ·エイ (YŪ·EI)
泳動	swim + move = *migration; movement*	エイ·ドウ (EI·DŌ)
水泳着	swimming + wear = *swimming/bathing suit*	スイ·エイ·ぎ (SUI·EI·gi)

{···} Sample Sentence

水泳	は	良い	運動	だ。
スイエイ	は	よい	ウンドウ	だ
swimming	は	good	exercise	be/is

Swimming is good exercise.

漢字 7: Connection (係)

係		

Connection, often with the sense of being concerned with or involved in something.

When used on its own or as a suffix, however, this 漢字 usually indicates a person working at a certain type of job—ticket collectors, tellers, receptionists and sales clerks are a few examples of compounds making use of this character.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	人亻 + 系
English	Man/Person + System (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Connecting to a ⌈system⌋ of ⌈people⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ケイ (KEI)**	**かかり (kakari)**

かかり is the reading used as a suffix to denote the types of jobs mentioned above. It is always voiced when in the final position (as in the second example below).

L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Connection that ⟨**CATERS**⟩ for the supply of ≺**kakari**≻ rugby boots.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
係	*clerk*	かかり (kakari)
受付係	receive + attach + connection = *receptionist; information clerk*	うけ·つけ·がかり (uke·tsuke·gakari)
関係	checkpoint + connection = *connection; relationship*	カン·ケイ (KAN·KEI)

{···} Sample Sentence

無関係	の	人	を	殺る	な！
ムカンケイ	の	ひと	を	やる	な
unrelated	の	person	を	to do someone in	な

Don't kill off bystanders!

漢字 8: Drink (飲)

飲		

Drink.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	食 + 欠
English	Eat/Food + Lack

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Drinking involves a ⌈lack⌋ of ⌈sustenance⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**イン (IN)**	**の (no)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Drinking ⟨**INK**⟩ is for the ≺**nobs**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

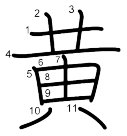
Example	English	Pronunciation
飲む	*drink*	の·む (no·mu)
飲み物	drink + thing = *a drink*	の·み もの (no·mi mono)
飲食	drink + eat = *drinking and eating; food and drink*	イン·ショク (IN·SHOKU)

{···} Sample Sentence

何か	飲み物	でも？
なにか	のみもの	でも
something	drink	でも

Would you care for something to drink?

漢字 9: Yellow (黄)

黄		

Yellow.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	黄
English	Yellow

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Part of the 漢字 radicals (#201).

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**オウ、コウ (Ō, KŌ)**	**き (ki)**

This is an odd character when it comes to pronunciations, as it has three common readings despite there being very few compounds containing the 漢字. In addition, several of these compounds can be read with either of the onyomi; in such cases, though, one of them will invariable be more widely used.

L.C.	—	こ (ko)

You will only encounter this reading as an alternative to the second compound below: 黄金 (こ·がね/ko·gane) *gold* or *money*. Nevertheless, it is far more common for 黄金色 (こ·がね·いろ/ko·gane·iro) *gold color*, to be read with the 訓読み of these 漢字.

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

The yellow ≺cobble-stone≻ road ≺**keepers**≻ ⟨**CAUSE**⟩ ⟨**AWESOME**⟩ events.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
黄色	*yellow*	き·いろ (ki·iro)
黄金	yellow + gold = *gold; money*	オウ·ゴン (Ō·GON)
黄海	yellow + sea = *the Yellow Sea*	コウ·カイ (KŌ·KAI)

{···} Sample Sentence

その	木の葉	は	黄色く	なった。
その	このは	は	きいろく	なった
that / the	leaves of trees	は	yellow	to become

The leaves of the tree turned yellow.

漢字 10: Answer (答)

答		

Answer.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	竹ケ + 合
English	Bamboo + Match (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Answers for the ⌈bamboo⌋ ⌈match⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**トウ (TŌ)**	**こた (kota)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Answers are in the ⟨**TORTURE**⟩ ≺**cottage**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
The final compound below is the only instance in which the 音読み becomes voiced.		
答え	*answer; response*	こた·え (kota·e)
答える	*to answer; respond*	こた·える (kota·eru)
問答	question + answer = *questions and answers*	モン·ドウ (MON·DŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

質問	に	答え	なさい。
シツモン	に	こたえ	なさい
question	に	answer	to do
			Answer the question.

漢字 11: Travel (旅)

旅		

Travel. Journey.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	方 + 𠂉 + 衣
English	Way + Person + Clothes

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Travel that ⌈way⌋ with the ⌈person's⌋ ⌈clothes⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**リョ (RYO)**	**たび (tabi)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Traveling to ⟨**LYON**⟩ has made me a ≺**tubby**≻ person.

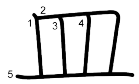
+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
旅	*travel; trip*	たび (tabi)
旅人	travel + person = *traveler*	たび·びと (tabi·bito)
旅行	travel + go = *travel; trip*	リョ·コウ (RYO·KŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

旅行	は	楽しい。
リョコウ	は	たのしい
travel	は	enjoyable / fun
		It's fun to travel.

漢字 12: Dish (皿)



Dish. Plate.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	皿
English	Dish/Plate

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Part of the 漢字 radicals (#108).

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	—	**さら (sara)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Dish up a ≺**sarabande**≻.

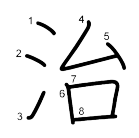
+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
皿	*dish*	さら (sara)
皿洗い	dish + wash = *dishwashing*	さら·あら·い (sara·ara·i)
小皿	small + dish = small dish	こ·ざら (ko·zara)
木皿	wood + dish = *wooden plate*	き·ざら (ki·zara)

{···} Sample Sentence

皿洗い	を	遣ります。
さらあらい	を	やります。
dishwashing	を	to do
		I'll wash the dishes.

漢字 13: Govern (治)



This interesting 漢字 conveys a sense of governing or having things under control.

It is a meaning that can extend to managing one's health, or having an illness cured.

Make sure to clearly distinguish this character from 法 ("law", Entry **??**), as the two are visually similar.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	水氵 氷 + 台
English	Water + Platform (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Govern from the sacred ⌈water⌋ ⌈platform⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**チ、ジ (CHI, JI)**	**おさ、なお (osa, nao)**

Though we are dealing with four common readings here, things are much simpler than they appear at first glance. The 訓読み are only found in the two intransitive/transitive verb pairs below, and チ is the more common of the 音読み.

L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Govern a ⟨**CHEAP**⟩ ⟨**JIG**⟩ for ≺**Osama**≻ and ≺**Naomi**≻.

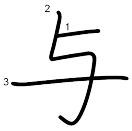
+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
治まる (intr.)	*to be tranquil; calm down*	おさ·まる (osa·maru)
治める (tr.)	*to govern / administer*	おさ·める (osa·meru)
治る (intr.)	*to get well / recover*	なお·る (nao·ru)
治す (tr.)	*to heal*	なお·す (nao·su)
自治	self + govern = *self-government; autonomy*	ジ·チ (JI·CHI)
明治	bright + govern = *Meiji (period / emperor)*	メイ·ジ (MEI·JI)

{···} Sample Sentence

風	が	治まった。
かぜ	が	おさまった
wind	が	to lessen
		The wind has calmed down.

漢字 14: Confer (与)

与		

Confer. Give.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	丐 + 一
English	Reach + One

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components
Conferred to you because you ⌈reached⌋ for ⌈one⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ヨ (YO)**	**あた (ata)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations
Confer ≺**ataxia**≻ to the ⟨**YOB**⟩.
‡*Ataxia* is a degenerative disease of the nervous system.

+ Words and Compounds		
Example	English	Pronunciation
与える	*confer; give*	あた·える (ata·eru)
授与	grant + confer = *conferment; awarding*	ジュ·ヨ (JU·YO)

{···} Sample Sentence						
私	は	犬	に	肉	を	与えた。
わたし	は	いぬ	に	にく	を	あたえた
I	は	dog	に	meat	を	to give
						I fed some meat to my dog.

漢字 15: Daytime (昼)

昼		

Daytime. Midday.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	尺 + 旦
English	Measurement (**??**) + Dawn (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components
Daytime ⌈measurements⌋ come after ⌈dawn⌋.

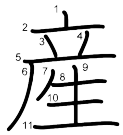
	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**チュウ (CHŪ)**	**ひる (hiru)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations
Middays, ≺**he rules**≻ who gets ⟨**CHEWED**⟩ out.

+ Words and Compounds		
Example	English	Pronunciation
昼	*daytime; midday*	ひる (hiru)
昼間	daytime + interval = *daytime; during the day*	ひる·ま (hiru·ma)
昼食	daytime + eat = *lunch*	チュウ·ショク (CHŪ·SHOKU)

{···} Sample Sentence		
昼食	を	食べよう。
チュウショク	を	たべよう
lunch	を	to eat
		Let's eat lunch.

漢字 16: Produce (産)

産		

Produce. Give birth to.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	立 + 厂 + 生
English	Stand/Erect + Cliff + Life

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Produce new ⌈life⌋ while ⌈standing⌋ on a ⌈cliff⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**サン (SAN)**	**う (u)**

The 訓読み forms the intransitive/transitive verb pair 産まれる/産む (うまれる/うむ) *to be born/to give birth to*; these verbs have the same meanings as the identically pronounced 生まれる/生む, which we learned back in Entry **??**.

The 音読み can become voiced in the second position, but only in a few compounds related to childbirth.

L.C.	—	うぶ (ubu)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Producing ⟨**SONS**⟩ is the ≺**oomph**≻ in ≺ubuntu≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
産院	produce + institution = *maternity hospital*	サン·イン (SAN·IN)
生産	life + produce = *production*	セイ·サン (SEI·SAN)
水産	water + produce = *marine products*	スイ·サン (SUI·SAN)

**** Irregular Reading(s)**

Example	English	Pronunciation
土産	earth + produce = *souvenir*	みやげ (miyage)

The honorary prefix お is often attached to this word: お土産.

{···} Sample Sentence

此れ	は	お	土産	です。
これ	は	お	みやげ	です
this	は	honorific prefix	souvenir	be / is

This is a little gift for you.

漢字 17: Construct (建)

建		

Construct. Build.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	聿 + 廴
English	Brush + Long Stride

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

In constructing something, your ⌈inkbrush⌋ has to walk ⌈long strides⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ケン (KEN)**	**た (ta)**
L.C.	コン (KON)	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Construction of ≺**tunnel**≻ ⟨**KENNELS**⟩ by a ⟨**CON**⟩ artist.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
As the second example shows, this is another 漢字 whose verb form can incorporate its ひらがな ending in certain compounds.		
建てる	*construct; build*	た·てる (ta·teru)
建物	contruct + thing = *building*	たて·もの (tate·mono)
建国	construct + country = *founding of a country*	ケン·コク (KEN·KOKU)

{···} Sample Sentence

あの	建物	は	何	です	か。
あの	たてもの	は	なに	です	か
that	building	は	what	be / is	か

What's that building?

漢字 18: Younger Sister (妹)

妹		

Younger sister.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	女 + 未
English	Woman + Not Yet (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

My younger sister is ⌈not yet⌋ a ⌈woman⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**マイ (MAI)**	**いもうと (imōto)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Younger sister ⟨**MIGRATED**⟩ in her quest for ≺**immortality**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

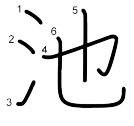
Example	English	Pronunciation
妹	*younger sister*	いもうと (imōto)
姉妹	elder sister + younger sister = *sisters*	シ·マイ (SHI·MAI)

{···} Sample Sentence

妹	さん	は	元気？
いもうと	さん	は	ゲンキ
younger sister	*polite*	は	well / fit

How's your sister?

漢字 19: Pond (池)

池		

Pond. Reservoir.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	水氵 氷 + 也
English	Water + To be classical/Also/Too

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Ponds ⌈also⌋ contain ⌈water⌋ to be classical.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**チ (CHI)**	**いけ (ike)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Pond decorated with ⟨**CHEAP**⟩ ≺**ikebana**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
池	*pond*	いけ (ike)
電池	electric + pond = *battery*	デン·チ (DEN·CHI)

{···} Sample Sentence

池	は	干上がった。
いけ	は	ひあがった
pond	は	to dry up

The pond has dried up.

漢字 20: Regulation (制)

制		

Regulation. Control.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	𠂉 + 市 + 刂
English	Man/Person + City + Knife/Sword

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Regulations in the ⌈city⌋ about a ⌈person's⌋ ⌈sword⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**セイ (SEI)**	—
L.C.	—	—

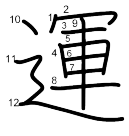
♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Regulations concerning ⟨**SAILING**⟩.

+ Words and Compounds		
Example	English	Pronunciation
自制	self + regulation = *self-control*	ジ·セイ (JI·SEI)
制服	regulation + clothes = *uniform*	セイ·フク (SEI·FUKU)
制度	regulation + degree = *system*	セイ·ド (SEI·DO)

{···} Sample Sentence						
学校	の	制服	は	全く	時代遅れ	だ。
ガッコウ	の	セイフク	は	まったく	ジダイおくれ	だ
school	の	uniform	は	really	old fashioned	be / is
						School uniforms are just out of fashion.

漢字 21: Transport (運)

運		

Transport.

A second important meaning (as can be seen in the final compound below) relates to luck.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	軍 + 辶
English	Army (**??**) + Road/Walk

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Transport on the ⌈road⌋ to the ⌈army⌋ base.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ウン (UN)**	**はこ (hako)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Transported by the ≺**hakomi**≻ method to ⟨**PRUNE**⟩ my brain patterns.

‡*The Hakomi Method* is a form of mindfulness psychotherapy developed in the 1970s.

+ Words and Compounds		
Example	English	Pronunciation
運ぶ	*transport; carry*	はこ·ぶ (hako·bu)
運送	transport + send = *transportation; shipping*	ウン·ソウ (UN·SŌ)
不運	not + transport (luck) = *bad luck; misfortune*	フ·ウン (FU·UN)

{···} Sample Sentence					
食器	を	台所	に	運んで	ね。
ショッキ	を	だいどころ	に	はこんで	ね
tableware	を	kitchen	に	to carry	ね
					Please carry your dishes to the kitchen.

漢字 22: Mechanism (機)

機 | 機

The general sense is of mechanisms and things employing a mechanistic action (the final compound below provides an interesting example).

This 漢字 also conveys the idea of *opportunity* or *chance* in some of the compounds in which it appears (as in the first compound).

This is, incidentally, the only time in the general-use 漢字 that the character for "how many" figures as a component in another character.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	木 + 幾
English	Tree + How Many (**??**)

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

A mechanism for counting ⌈how many⌋ ⌈trees⌋ there are.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**キ (KI)**	—
L.C.	—	はた (hata)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Mechanism for ⟨**KILLING**⟩ ≺hat accessories≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
機会	mechanism + meet = *chance; opportunity*	キ·カイ (KI·KAI)
電動機	electric + move + mechanism = *electric motor*	デン·ドウ·キ (DEN·DŌ·KI)
有機体	have + mechanism + body = *organism*	ユウ·キ·タイ (YŪ·KI·TAI)

{···} Sample Sentence

別	の	機会	を	待て。
ベツ	の	キカイ	を	まて
separate	の	chance	を	to wait

Wait for a second chance.

漢字 23: Strong (強)

強 | 強

Strong.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	弓 + 厶 + 虫
English	Bow + Self/Private + Insect

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

The strong ⌈private⌋ crushed the ⌈insect⌋ with a ⌈bow⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**キョウ (KYŌ)**	**つよ (tsuyo)**
The 訓読み is usually voiced when in the second position.		
L.C.	ゴウ (GŌ)	し (shi)
This 音読み usually appears in words that carry a violent or negative connotation.		

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Strongly suggest that you ≺**stew your**≻ ⟨GORE⟩ during the ⟨**KYOTO**⟩ ≺shift≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
強い	*strong*	つよ·い (tsuyo·i)
強化	strong + change = *strengthening; intensification*	キョウ·カ (KYŌ·KA)
強制	strong + regulation = *compulsion; coercion*	キョウ·セイ (KYŌ·SEI)

{···} Sample Sentence

風	の	強い	日	です。
かぜ	の	つよい	ひ	です
wind	の	strong	day	be / is

It's a windy day.

漢字 24: Shine (光)

光		

Shine. Light.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	儿 + 小 + 一
English	Legs/Man/Person + Small + One

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Shine the light on the ⌈small⌋, ⌈one⌋ ⌈person⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**コウ (KŌ)**	**ひか、ひかり (hika, hikari)**
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Shining example of a ≺**hick aria**≻ ⟨**CAUSED**⟩ by a ≺**hick accent**≻.

‡*A Hick* is an unsophisticated, rural person.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
光る	*shine*	ひか·る (hika·ru)
光	*light; ray*	ひかり (hikari)
日光	sun + shine = *sunshine; sunlight*	ニッ·コウ (NIK·KŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

月	の	光	が	弱い。
つき	の	ひかり	が	よわい
moon	の	light	が	weak

The light from the moon is weak.

漢字 25: Difficult (難)

難		

Difficult.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	艹 + 夫 + 口 + 隹
English	Grass/Herb/Plant + Husband (**??**) + Mouth + Old birds

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Difficult ⌈husbands⌋ placed ⌈herbs⌋ in the ⌈old bird's⌋ ⌈mouth⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ナン (NAN)**	**むずか、かた (muzuka, kata)**

ナン is by far the most common reading, and the two 訓読み form adjectives.

When in the second position, かた becomes voiced and makes an adjective of the type shown in the second example below.

L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

The difficult ⟨**NUN**⟩ did not show me the ≺**moon bazooka**≻ ≺**catalogue**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
難しい	*difficult*	むずか·しい (muzuka·shii)
言い難い	say + difficult = *difficult to say*	い·い　がた·い (i·i gata·i)
難民	difficult + people = *refugees*	ナン·ミン (NAN·MIN)

**** Irregular Reading(s)**

Example	English	Pronunciation
有り難う	have + difficult = *Thank you; Thanks*	あ·り　がと·う (ari gatō)

{···} Sample Sentence

勉強	は	難しい	の。
ベンキョウ	は	むずかしい	の
studies	は	difficult	の

Is the school work hard?

漢字 26: Company (社)

社		

Company.

This 漢字 also refers to *Shinto shrines*; note how the second compound below can encompass both meanings.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	示ネ + 土
English	Altar/Display + Earth/Soil

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

The company's ⌈altar⌋ is displayed on holy ⌈soil⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**シャ (SHA)**	—
L.C.	—	やしろ (yashiro)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Companies ⟨**SHUT**⟩ their doors because of ≺**ya sheer obstinacy**≻.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
The final compound below is the only instance in which the 音読み is voiced.		
会社	meet + company = *company; corporation*	カイ·シャ (KAI·SHA)
本社	main + company = *head office; main temple*	ホン·シャ (HON·SHA)
神社	god + company = *Shinto Shrine*	ジン·ジャ (JIN·JA)

{···} Sample Sentence

明日	会社	で	ね
あした	カイシャ	で	ね
tomorrow	company / workplace	で	ね
			See you tomorrow in the office.

漢字 27: Laugh (笑)

笑		

Laugh.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	竹ケ + 夭
English	Bamboo + Calamity

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Laughing about the ⌈bamboo⌋ ⌈calamity⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ショウ (SHŌ)**	**わら (wara)**
L.C.	—	え (e)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Laughter is ≺**warranted**≻ at the edge of the ⟨**SHORE**⟩.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
笑う	*laugh; smile*	さら·う (wara·u)
高笑い	tall + laugh = *loud laughter*	たか わら·い (taka wara·i)
失笑	lose + laugh = *burst out laughing*	シッ·ショウ (SHIS·SHŌ)

{···} Sample Sentence

皆	が	笑った。
みな	が	わらった
everyone	が	to laugh
		Everybody laughed.

漢字 28: Test (験)

験		

Test. Examine.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	馬 + 央 + 人
English	Horse + Centre + Assembly

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Testing ⌈horses⌋ in the ⌈centre⌋ of the ⌈assembly⌋.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ケン (KEN)**	—
L.C.	ゲン (GEN)	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Testing ⟨**KENNELS**⟩ made by ⟨GENGHIS⟩ Khan.

+ Words and Compounds

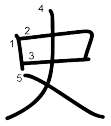
Example	English	Pronunciation
試験	try + test = *test; examination*	シ·ケン (SHI·KEN)
受験	receive + test = *take an examination*	ジュ·ケン (JU·KEN)
実験	actual + test = *experiment*	ジッ·ケン (JIK·KEN)

{···} Sample Sentence

来週	試験	だ。
ライシュウ	シケン	だ
next week	test / exam	be / is

The exam is coming up next week.

漢字 29: History (史)

史		

History.

It is worth taking a moment to see clearly that this 漢字 does *not* function as a component in 更 (“anew”, from Entry **??**).

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	乂 + 中
English	Crossed Swords + Middle

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

The history of the ⌈Middle East⌋ ⌈crossing swords⌋.

‡*The Middle East* includes Western Asia, all of Egypt, and Turkey.

	♪ Pronunciations	
	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**シ (SHI)**	—
L.C.	—	—

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

History is studied to ⟨**SHIELD**⟩ us from repeating mistakes in the past.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
Note that the first two 漢字 in the final compound mean “literature” when taken together.		
史学	history + study = *history; historical studies*	シ·ガク (SHI·GAKU)
史料	history + fee (materials) = *historical materials/records*	シ·リョウ (SHI·RYŌ)
文学史	literature + history = *literary history*	ブン·ガク·シ (BUN·GAKU·SHI)

{···} Sample Sentence

学生	の	大	多数	が	史学	を	嫌っている。
ガクセイ	の	ダイ	タスウ	が	シガク	を	きらっている
students	の	large	majority	が	history	を	to hate / dislike

A majority of students dislike history.

漢字 30: Polish (研)

研		

To polish. To sharpen. To whet.

	∈ Composition
Glyphs	石 + 开
English	Stone + Start/Initiate

♠ ∈ Meaning ↔ Glyph Components

Polish the ⌈stone⌋ from the ⌈start⌋.

♪ Pronunciations

	音読み	訓読み
Cm.	**ケン (KEN)**	—
L.C.	—	と (to)

♠♪ Meaning ↔ Pronunciations

Polish the ⟨**KENNEL**⟩ with a ≺torrent≻ of water.

+ Words and Compounds

Example	English	Pronunciation
*研ぎ物	polish + thing = *sharpening*	と·ぎ·もの (to·gi·mono)
研究	polish + inquiry = *research*	ケン·キュウ (KEN·KYŪ)
研究所	research + location = *laboratory; research institute*	ケン·キュウ·ジョ (KEN·KYŪ·JO)
映研	reflect + polish = *film/cinema studies*	エイ·ケン (EI·KEN)
研究者	research + individual = *research*	ケン·キュウ·シャ (KEN·KYŪ·SHA)
研究結果	research + result = *research findings*	ケン·キュウ·ケッ·カ (KEN·KYŪ·KEK·KA)
共同研究	joint + research = *collaborative research*	キョウ·ドウ·ケン·キュウ (KYŌ·DŌ·KEN·KYŪ)
研学	polish + study = *study*	ケン·ガク (KEN·GAKU)
通研	passage + polish = *communications laboratory*	ツウ·ケン (TSŪ·KEN)
薬研	medicine + polish = *druggist's mortar*	ヤ·ゲン (YA·GEN)
研究心	research + heart = *(having) an inquiring mind*	ケン·キュウ·シン (KEN·KYŪ·SHIN)
先行研究	preceding + research = *prior research*	セン·コウ·ケン·キュウ (SEN·KŌ·KEN·KYŪ)

{···} Sample Sentence

彼	は	日本	文学	の	研究者	だ。
かれ	は	ニッポン	ブンガク	の	ケンキュウシャ	だ
he	は	Japan	literature	の	researcher	be/is

He's a student of Japanese literature.

Main Index of 漢字

A
Answer 答 8

B
Business 業 5
Busy 忙 4

C
Company 社 16
Confer 与 10
Connection 係 6
Construct 建 11

D
Daytime 昼 10
Difficult 難 15
Dish 皿 9
Drink 飲 7

F
Fee 料 5

G
Govern 治 9

H
History 史 17

L
Laugh 笑 16

M
Mechanism 機 14

P
Polish 研 18
Pond 池 12
Produce 産 11

R
Regulation 制 13

S
Shine 光 15
Slow 遅 4
Strong 強 14
Swim 泳 6

T
Test 験 17
Transport 運 13
Travel 旅 8

W
What 何 3

Y
Yellow 黄 7
Younger Sister 妹 12

漢字 by Stroke Count

3 Strokes
与 10

5 Strokes
史 17
皿 9

6 Strokes
光 15
忙 4
池 12

7 Strokes
何 3
社 16

8 Strokes
制 13
妹 12
治 9
泳 6

9 Strokes
係 6
建 11
昼 10
研 18

10 Strokes
料 5
旅 8
笑 16

11 Strokes
強 14
産 11
黄 7

12 Strokes
答 8
遅 4
運 13
飲 7

13 Strokes
業 5

16 Strokes
機 14

18 Strokes
難 15
験 17