

LEARN 1000 KANJI AND KANA THE FUN AND EASY WAY



- ► Includes hiragana and katakana phonetic symbols
- ► Easy-to-remember drawings and stories
- ► Thousands of vocabulary words
- ► Audio for pronunciation practice

Michael L. Kluemper





# JAPANESE KANJI MADE EASY

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Michael L. Kluemper

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Many people are surprised to learn that the world's leading publisher of books on Asia had humble beginnings in the tiny American state of Vermont. The company's founder, Charles E. Tuttle, belonged to a New England family steeped in publishing.

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With a backlist of 1,500 titles, Tuttle Publishing is more active today than at any time in its past—inspired by Charles Tuttle's core mission to publish fine books to span the East and West and provide a greater understanding of each.

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# How to Download the Bonus Material of this Book.

- 1. You must have an internet connection.
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http://www.tuttlepublishing.com/japanese-kanji-made-easy-downloadable-cd-content

For support email us at info@tuttlepublishing.com.

## KANJI EXPLAINED

**Introduction** This book is designed to offer the reader clues for remembering and making sense of kanji—the Japanese characters of Chinese origin. It contains many of my attempts to create stories on the spot for kanji after kanji on my classroom whiteboard. The drawings and brief descriptions I use may draw from historical meanings, or they may vary wildly from their roots, but they are designed to act as mnemonic devices to help my students memorize those kanji. Those drawings and stories are captured in this book.

To better understand kanji, it is helpful to know some history. Chinese characters are considered one of the oldest consistently used writing systems in the world. Though we know that the ancient Chinese have been using characters to write with for more than 3,000 years, these symbols were only codified into an orderly writing system by the Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi after he came to power in 221 B.C. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century C.E., through religious and trade missions, this writing system arrived in Japan, along with other imports, such as Buddhism. As Buddhism became more popular and methods of dissemination were needed, the Japanese began to modify and adapt Chinese characters to develop their own written language.

**The Japanese Writing System** Adapting Chinese characters to suit the Japanese language has resulted in a writing system that many consider difficult and cumbersome, yet it is rich in beauty and expressive possibilities. The three types of Japanese character each serve a specific purpose.

**Kanji** are characters that come from China and are used to express the key meanings of words. Each character usually has several different pronunciations, determined by context. While somewhat daunting in number and complexity, studying the kanji in the context of their original meanings or the mnemonic drawings found in this book can be fun and entertaining.

Hiragana are phonetic characters derived from kanji. For example, the hiragana character あ is a simplification of the Chinese character 安. Each hiragana has one sound and, unlike kanji, has no inherent meaning. Hiragana is used when there is no Chinese character for a Japanese word, and for verb endings and grammatical particles. It is possible to write Japanese using only hiragana. By doing so, however, much of the richness and poetry of kanji is lost.

**Katakana**, like hiragana, are phonetic characters derived from kanji, each having one sound. There are the same number of katakana characters as hiragana, and they replicate the hiragana sounds. But katakana is generally used to write words of foreign origin, onomatopoetic expressions, scientific or technical terms, and sometimes the names of Japanese companies.

Hiragana and katakana are referred to collectively as "kana." A kana chart, along with mnemonic illustrations and stories to aid memorization can be found on pages 8–13.

The Building Blocks of Kanji Kanji can be broken down into smaller components referred to as "radicals," which are linked to either the pronunciation or the meaning of the kanji. Radicals come in various sizes and shapes. For example, the entire kanji can be a radical: 山 (yama – mountain) is both a kanji in and of itself, and a radical. Radicals can also be incorporated into more complicated kanji and can appear in different positions in each kanji—all or part of the top, bottom, left, or right portions of a kanji. Each kanji has one "core" radical from which its meaning or pronunciation is derived and by which it can be classified. Here are some examples of one radical and the many kanji in which it is found: 山 YAMA, meaning mountain (entire kanji) 島 SHIMA, meaning island (bottom left) 岸 GAN, as in 海岸, meaning beach (top) 仙 SEN, meaning hermit (right); also found in the name of a northern city, 仙台

The kanji 山 is clearly a pictograph representing "mountain." Some kanji, however, though they may have been meaningful pictographs thousands of years ago, are less relevant today. In this book, I have taken

the liberty of giving some more obscure kanji "new" meanings so that they can be more easily memorized.

**How To Use This Book** The kanji in this book are roughly grouped by similar radical or meaning. Each kanji is illustrated with a drawing to help you visually remember some distinctive part of that kanji. A story accompanies each illustration as a further aid to memorization. The elements of each illustration and the accompanying information are broken down and explained on page 14.

The accompanying provides native speaker pronuniciation of the readings of every kanji in the book, along with models of the sample vocabulary words that are given for each kanji. Each vocabulary word is followed by a pause in the recording to allow you to repeat the word yourself.

The index at the back of the book lists all the basic meanings that are given for the kanji at the head of each entry.

Whether you bought Japanese Kanji Made Easy because you are simply curious, or whether you are formally studying Japanese and its writing system, this book has been designed to be entertaining. I sincerely hope that you enjoy looking at, reading, and learning with this book as much as I enjoyed creating it. It is my further hope that these drawings and descriptions inspire you to create your own mnemonic hints, in a fun and abstract way. Think creatively and enjoy the experience of learning more about kanji and the Japanese writing system.

Michael L. Kluemper

# THE KANA: ひらがな HIRAGANA



Α

 $\delta$  is a swooshing set of strokes like the A in dAnce.



Ι



U

 $\vec{\mathfrak{I}}$  is an ear with someone at the back of the class yelling "oo!", "oo!" to answer a question.



E

 $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$  is a similar shape to the letter Z, but with the vowel sound found in the British pronunciation of "zEd".



O



KA

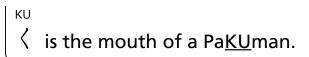
 $\mathfrak{H}$  looks like a <u>KA</u>rate kick.



ΚI

₹ looks like a <u>KEY</u> turning in a lock.







ΚE

*l*† is like the KE in bas<u>KE</u>t.



ΚO

 $\stackrel{\textstyle \sim}{\scriptstyle}$  is the shape of the mouth of a hungry <u>KO</u>i fish.



SΔ

 $\overset{\ \ \, }{\smile}$  is like a <u>SO</u>ck that might be better spelled as <u>SA</u>ck.



SHI

is like a fiSHIng hook.



SU

す has a loop in the second stroke and is long like a noodle in <u>SOU</u>p.



SF

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{$\mbox{$$$$$$$$}}$  - is in the shape of e and sounds like "e"(as in  $\underline{\mbox{$$$$}}$ gg) with an "s" in front.



SO

 $\stackrel{\textstyle \sim}{\sim}$  - is shaped like the end of a <u>SO</u>fa.



TΑ

 $\mathcal{F}$  - sounds like the TA in a spinning  $\underline{\mathsf{TO}}\mathsf{p}$  and looks like the lines it makes as it turns.



CHI

5 looks like a chicken chirping for her chicks but sounds like the first part of "CHEEks".



TSU

→ is like a long TSUnami.



TE

 $\mathsf{T}$  is like a  $\mathsf{\underline{TE}}$ ble (table).



TO

 $\ensuremath{\mathcal{L}}$  is one  $\underline{\text{TO}}\text{e}$  in the air and the other straight ahead.



NA



NT

 $l \subset$  is like the side view of a <u>KNEE</u>.



NU

ka is like two long NOOdles floating in soup.



NE

∤ looks like it's made up of the two English letters that spell its pronunciation: n and an upside down e.



NO

 $\mathcal{O}$  is similar to the symbol for <u>NO</u> in a smoking sign.



НΑ

は is like a Japanese boy in a <u>HA</u>t waving his <u>HA</u>nd saying "<u>HA</u>i!" to answer a question.



HΙ

 $\mathcal{O}$  is shaped like a big mouth laughing: <u>HI</u>, <u>HI</u>, <u>HI</u>.



FL

 $\vec{\Delta}$  is like a person sneezing saying aaaa<u>FU</u>.



ΗE

is one <u>HE</u>ck of a hill.



НО

 $\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mathcal{I}}}}$  is like Santa waving and saying " $\ensuremath{\mbox{HO}}$   $\ensuremath{\mbox{HO}}$ !".



MA

 $\sharp$  is like a <u>MA</u>rshmallow making its way round and round on a skewer.



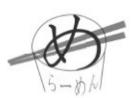
ΜI

## $\mathcal{A}$ looks like the letter "m" and sounds like the ME in "MEdium".



MU

む has an "oo" sound like +, with a mark and a tail that have been MOved to the right.



ME



MC

 $\stackrel{\bullet}{\text{t}}$  is like  $\iota$ , but like with one <u>MO'</u> notch on the hook for one <u>MO'</u> fish having been caught.





YU



YO

\$\mathcal{L}\$ is like a hand signal for someone who says "YO!"



R۸

 $\dot{b}$  is shaped like the base of the ear and the side of the face of a RAccoon.



RΙ

*l*) is like the end of a juicy rib ready for the <u>gRI</u>II.



RU

る is like the letter "r" with a lOOp on the end.



RE



RO

 $\mathcal{S}$  is like the letter "r" with an Open curl on the end.



WA

わ is shaped somewhat like an ancient haniWA horse sculpture.



0

 $\dot{\mathcal{E}}$  is shaped like a man jumping <u>O</u>ver an obstacle.



N

 $\lambda$ , while shaped somewhat more like an h, is a tall "n", often used as an eNding sound.

## Kana Combinations (hiragana · katakana)

KYA	KYU	KYO
きゃ・キャ	きゅ・キュ	きょ・キョ
SHA	SHU	SHO
しゃ・シャ	しゅ・シュ	しょ・ショ
CHA	CHU	CHO
ちゃ・チャ	ちゅ・チュ	ちょ・チョ

NYA NYU NYO によ・ニョ にや・ニャ にゅ・ニュ HYA HYU HYO ひょ・ヒョ ひゃ・ヒャ ひゅ・ヒュ MYA MYU MYO みゆ・ミュ みや・ミヤ みよ・ミョ RYA RYU RYO りゃ・リャ りゅ・リュ りょ・リョ

# カタカナ KATAKANA



Α

 $\mathcal{T}$  looks like a d<u>A</u>rt.



Ι

1 is one of many p<u>E</u>ople you will see in this book.



П

ウ is like a t<u>OO</u>I that could be used to l<u>OO</u>sen a nut.



F

工 looks like an "H" on its side and is pronounced with the beginning sound of this letter (EHch).



 $\cap$ 

オ has an (Opening at the bottom that could close soon.



KΑ

カ wields lots of power just like the kanji ヵ.



ΚT

+ looks like it could go on a KEY ring along with the hiragana \*.



KU

 ${\mathcal I}$  is shaped like a quiz (<u>KU</u>izu in Japanese) paper that has just been graded.



νE

 $\mathcal{T}$  is like <u>KE</u>lp, a seaweed eaten quite often by Japanese.



ΚO

 $\supset$  looks like a <u>CO</u>mb that's missing its teeth.



SA

 $\forall$  is the American English pronunciation for the first part of the word sock (" <u>SA</u>ck").



SHI

 $\stackrel{\smile}{\sim}$  has marks similar to a capital letter "  $\underline{\mathsf{E}}$ ".



SU

 $\mathcal{Z}$  is for the <u>SU</u>it that goes with this bowtie.



SE

七, like the hiragana 七, could have a small letter "e" <u>CE</u>ntered on it almost perfectly.



SO

ソ is like a <u>SO</u>ft cushion.



TΑ

 $\mathcal{I}$  looks like it's time ( $\mathcal{I}$   $\mathcal{I}$  or  $\overline{\mathsf{TA}}$  imu in katakana) for the moon to come out from behind the clouds.



CHI





TSU

 $^{\vee}$  is a series of downward " $^{\circ}$ OO" sounds written in romaji as u and U.



ΤE

 $\mathcal{F}$  is a table (read <u>TE</u>ble), similar to the hiragana  $\tau$ .



TO

is the shape of a divining rod and in ancient China, <u>TO</u>rtoise shells were used to divine the future.



NA

+ is like a <u>ni</u>ce (<u>NA</u>ice) girl in the middle of a curtsey.



NI

 $\stackrel{\smile}{\smile}$  is the same as the kanji for 2 and shares its the pronunciation.



NU

 $\nearrow$  looks like the string and tag for a <u>NEW</u> bottle of sake.



ΝE

 $\dot{\vec{\Lambda}}$  is like the head and antlers of a sacred deer, stretching his <u>NE</u>ck.



NO

is one stroke finished as another is about to be made for an 'X' to signify NO.



НА

/> is the same as the kanji for 8, <u>HA</u>chi, and has the same pronunciation as its first syllable.



ΗΙ

└ is like a ladle of coffee (ko<u>HI</u>in Japanese) just pulled from the HEAt.



FU

7 is like a scar<u>F</u> protecting you from sneezes like you find in hiragana 3.



ΗE

 $^{\ }$ , like the hiragana  $^{\ }$ , is one <u>HE</u>ck of a hill.



НО

术 is the first sound in <u>HO</u>tto, the Japanese word for hot, and the way the Japanese like their tea.



MΑ

 $\overrightarrow{\ }$  is like I am pointing my thumb to myself (<u>MA</u>i is the Japanese pronunciation of "my").



ΜI

 $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$  is three things lined up which would be counted in Japanese as MIttsu (= 9).



MU

△ is a person pointing to himself as if using the French word to ask "MUa?"



ΜE

 $\nearrow$  is the first sound of the word <u>ME</u>xico and looks a bit like the letter X.



МО

 $\pm$  is similar to hiragana  $\pm$ , but the notch line for one <u>MO'</u> fish is a bit higher up the hook.



ΥΔ

 $\forall$  is like a ball of <u>YA</u>rn and two knitting needles.



YU

 $\supset$  sounds like the letter "U", and looks like a "<u>U</u>" flipped over and lying on its side.



YC

 $\exists$  is like a good comb to use on <u>YO</u>ur hair.



RA

 $\bar{\mathcal{I}}$  is the RA in zeb<u>RA</u>.



RΙ

1) is the same in katakana as in hiragana!



RU

 ${\cal W}$  is for a <u>ROU</u>te change that you might not see if you are driving too fast.



RE

 ${f erb}$  is a <u>RE</u>ba- (the Japanese word for "lever") on a wall, waiting to

be pulled.		



RO

 $\square$  has a sound that is almost like the English "RO", as in ROII.



WA

ワ looks like a windshield wiper (WAipa in Japanese).



0

 $\mathcal{I}$  is a rare character you might only see if you sail  $\underline{\mathbf{O}}$ ver the sea in a boat.



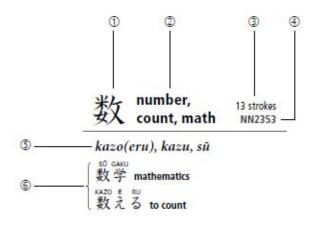
Ν

 $\succ$  is like the crisscross rope pattern of an ancient JomoN period

#### **Kana Notes**

- The hiragana 3 and katakana 3, when following kana that end in "o" or "u" sounds, serve to lengthen the preceding vowel. In katakana, the symbol is used to lengthen any vowel that precedes it.
- A small  $\supset$  (hiragana) or  $\lor$  (katakana) serves to double the consonant that follows.
- The symbol changes unvoiced sounds to voiced sounds: k becomes g; s becomes z; t becomes d; and h becomes b.
- The symbol° changes ha, hi, fu, he, and ho sounds to pa, pi, pu, pe, and po.

#### A GUIDE TO THE ILLUSTRATIONS





- 1. The kanji.
- 2. English meanings of the kanji.
- 3. The number of pen strokes needed to write the kanji.
- 4. The entry number for the kanji in *The New Nelson Japanese-English Character Dictionary*.
- 5. Some common readings of the kanji in Japanese. Those readers wishing

- to know which readings are of Chinese origin (*on-yomi*), and which are of Japanese origin (*kun-yomi*) should refer to a dictionary such as *The New Nelson*.
- 6. Sample vocabulary words. The pronunciation is given in small capitals over the sample word. A macron over a vowel (as in the one on the letter U of the word SŪGAKU in the above example) indicates that the vowel sound is long. The ① that accompanies this book gives native-speaker pronunciation of the readings and the vocabulary words.
- 7. The meaning of the kanji is written in capitals.
- 8. Many kanji contain elements that can be stand-alone kanji, or elements that are common radicals closely associated with a particular meaning. When the story that accompanies each illustration allows, these kanji and radicals are highlighted in brackets.

## CHAPTER 1

## **NUMBERS and COLORS**



number, count, math

13 strokes NN2353

kazo(eru), kazu, sū

SŪ GAKU

数 学

mathematics

KAZO E RU

数 える to count



Grains of rice (米) were COUNTED by a woman (女) at a folding table.

#### iro, shiki

KI IRO

黄 色 yellow

KE SHIKI

景 色 scenery



A snake has patterns of COLOR and a barbed tongue.

# Numbers数

one 1 stroke NN0001

hito(tsu), ichi

# ICHI **one**



ONE stroke for ONE.

## futa(tsu), ni

FUTA TSU \_\_ > two [things]



TWO strokes for TWO.

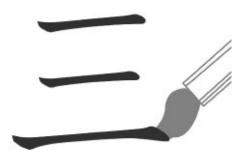
## mi(tsu), san

SAN

 $\equiv$  three

MI TSU

 $\equiv \neg$  three [things]



THREE strokes for THREE.

yo(tsu), yon, shi

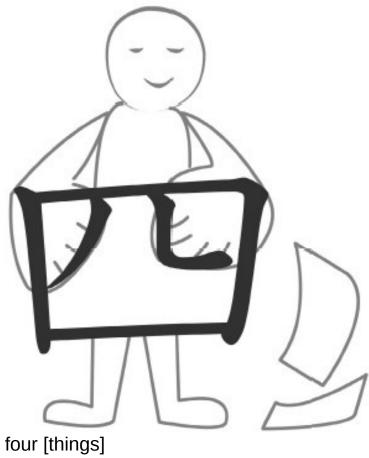
YON

四

four 四

YO TSU

four [things] 四つ



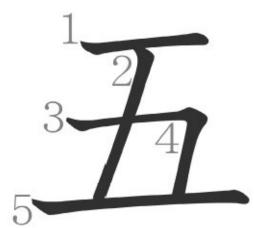
itsu(tsu), go

GO

五 five

ITSU TSU

五 っ five [things]



FIVE is only a four-stroke kanji, but there are FIVE segments.

## mu(tsu), roku

ROKU 六 **six** 

MU TSU 六 っ six [thing]



Two strokes away from eight ( $\nearrow$ ), you have SIX.

## ya(tsu), hachi



In EIGHT hundred years, the volcano that looks like an EIGHT will erupt.

#### nana, nana(tsu), shichi

NANA

七 seven

NANA TSU

t っ seven [thing]



SEVEN includes elements of the two sounds of its name,

SHI CHI and 5

## kokono(tsu), kyū

九

KYŪ nine 九 KOKONO TSU nine [thing]

つ



The angle of the clearest right angle starts at NINE and ends at noon.

tō, jū

JŪ + **ten** 

 $\uparrow \quad \exists \quad \text{the tenth [day of the month]}$ 



In Roman numerals, an X is the Roman numeral for TEN, but the kanji for TEN is rotated to look like a cross.

## hyaku

百

HYAKU 百 **hundred** 



A white (白) band of paper wraps around one HUNDRED one dollar bills.



#### chi, sen

SEN

≠ thousand

CHI BA KEN

千 葉 県 Chiba Prefecture



This is the profile of a centurion who has guarded a place for one THOUSAND years.

yen, circle

4 stroke
NN0385

maru(i), en

HYAKU EN 百 円 **100 yen** 



A change drawer has two divisions for CIRCLE-shaped YEN coins and a larger space for YEN notes.

## man, ban

ICHI MAN

— 万 ten thousand

BAN ZEN

万 全 perfection



One (-) place where counting takes a turn and starts in a slightly different direction (5) in Japanese is at the number TEN THOUSAND.



#### naka(ba), han

HAN BUN 半 分 **half** 

SAN JI HAN 三 時 半 half past three o'clock

NAKA BA SU GI 半 ば 過 ぎ **beyond the middle** 



Two identical HALVES are cut with precision by a samurai sword.



ha(tsu), hotsu, hatsu

SHUP PATSU

出 発 departure

HAP PYŌ

発 表 announcement, publication

BAKU HATSU

暴 発 explosion, eruption



As you begin your DEPARTURE from your tent in the morning, you may choose from one of two  $(\Box)$  paths for your journey.



#### sotsu

SOTSU GYŌ

卒 業

業 graduation

CHŪ SOTSU

中 卒 junior high graduate



Under the roof, two people ( $\curlywedge$ ) out of ten ( $\dotplus$ ) GRADUATE with honors.



#### tan

KAN TAN

簡 単 simple

TAN GO

単 語 vocabulary



The SIMPLE addition of planting merely three bits of knowledge in a field  $(\boxplus)$  can reap benefits ten-fold (+).



kyō

KYŌ RYOKU 協 力 cooperation, collaboration KYŌ KAI 協 会 association, society, organization



When ten (+) or more people multiply their power  $(\mathcal{D})$  through COOPERATION, they are stronger.



#### haku

HAKA SE

博 ± doctorate, PhD, learned person

HAKU BUTSU KAN

博 物 館 museum



A person with a PhD oversees ten (+) fields  $(\oplus)$  and has a WIDE KNOWLEDGE that can be measured  $(\dagger)$ .

## **Colors** 色

黒 black

## kuro, koku

KURO I

黒 い black

KOKU BAN

黒 板 blackboard



Soil ( $\pm$ ) from the bottom of a freshly plowed field ( $\boxplus$ ) runs BLACK as ink.

#### shiro, haku, byaku

SHIRO I 白 い white

HAKU CHŌ 白 鳥 **swan** 

BYAKU YA 白 夜 **the midnight sun** 



Striking a match on the sun might initially produce very hot WHITE light.



mato, teki

MOKU TEKI 目 的 purpose, goal

NI HON TEKI
日本 的 typically Japanese

MATO
的 mark, target



In a field of white ( $\dot{a}$ ), a man pulls a plow right through the soil on the MARK he was aiming for.



#### mina, minna, kai

MINA SA N 皆 さん**all** 

MINNA

皆 all, everyone

KAI MOKU

皆 目 entirely



Comparing (比) EVERYTHING that is white (白) as the sun, you will still find variation.



kō, ō

KŌ KYO

皇 居 Imperial Palace

KYŌ KŌ

教 皇 Pope

 $H\bar{O}$   $\bar{O}$ 

法 皇 Pope

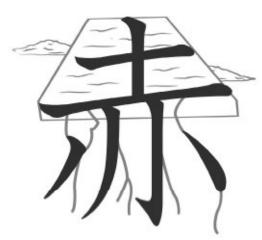


The EMPERORS and kings ( $\pm$ ) in a foreign land wear white (白).

## aka, seki, shaku

AKA I 赤 い **red** 

SEKI JŪ JI 赤 十字 Red Cross



The roots of the soil  $(\pm)$  are RED in color.



## midori, ryoku

MIDORI

緑 green

SHIN RYOKU

新 緑 new green leaves



Heavily sowed grass thickens in GREEN layers when watered (\*) well.



ao, sei

AO I 青 い **blue** 

SEI SHUN 青 春 **youth** 



A plant sprouts its second set of branches on a BLUE moon (月).



#### ka(waru), hen

TAI HEN

大 変 very, greatly

HEN KŌ

変 更 change, modification

KA WA RU

変 わ る to be changed



The UNUSUAL root vegetables used in the stew cooking on the folding table under the lid smell a little STRANGE.

黄

ki,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $k\bar{o}$ 

KI IRO

黄 色 yellow, amber

 $I \quad \bar{O}$ 

硫 黄 sulphur



The grill has tens (十) of people ready to eat the organic YELLOW squash and other veggies skewered sideways (横).



#### daidai, tō

DAIDAI

橙 bitter orange

TŌ SEKI SHOKU

橙 赤 色 orange-red, fire red



If you climb (登) the mountain beside the tree (木) to see the ORANGE sunset, take plenty of beans (豆) for energy.



## murasaki, shi

MURASAKI

紫 purple

SHI GAI

SHI h ultraviolet



When mixing PURPLE grapes for grape juice with a dipper, stop (止) if you spill any on your clothes as the threads (糸) will stain.



#### hai, kai

HAI IRO

灰 色 grey, ash color

HAI NI NA RU

灰 に な る to be cremated



In the shade of a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) were found the ASHES of a fire ( $\chi$ ).



#### beni, kurenai, kō, ku

KŌ CHA

紅 茶 black tea

KUCHI BENI

口 紅 lipstick

KARAKU RENAI

唐 紅 crimson



Through a string (糸) of costly construction ( $\bot$ ) projects, the company's books fell into a deep CRIMSON shade of red.



cha, sa

O CHA

お 茶 tea

SA DŌ

茶 道 tea ceremony



TEA leaves, like cut grass, are dried after a person (人) pulls them from a plant, and keeps them in bunches of 10 (十).

# CHAPTER 2 PERSON



person, man

2 strokes NN0099

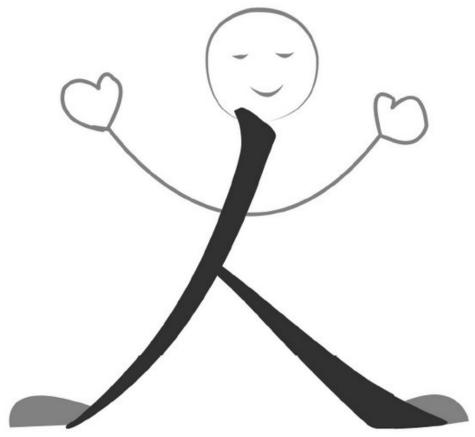
hito, jin, nin

NI HON JIN

日 本 人 Japanese person

NANI JIN

何 人 What nationality (is s/he)?



A PERSON stands on two legs.

# Person 人,{

仙

hermit, wizard

5 strokes NN0120

SEN DAI 仙 台 **Sendai [city**]

SUI SEN 水 仙 **daffodil** 



A HERMIT often lives on mountains and can sometimes be a WIZARD.

tsuka(eru), shi

SHI GOTO 仕 事 **job** 

SHI KATA 仕 方 way of doing



An retainer would SERVE his samurai and ATTEND to all his needs.

sa

HO SA

補 佐 aid, help

SA TŌ

佐藤 Sato [surname]



The person on the left (左) will HELP the other climb upon an I-beam.



## samurai, ji

#### SAMURAI

侍

samurai

JI SU RU

侍 す る to serve



A SAMURAI accompanies his master to a temple (寺).



#### naka, chū

NAKA YO SHI 仲 良 し close friend CHŪ NIN 仲 人 match maker



A GO-BETWEEN gets in the middle  $(\psi)$  of things to help foster a new RELATIONSHIP.

yū, u

TEN YŪ 天 佑 **divine aid** 

YŪ SUKE 佑介 Yusuke [male name]



A person comes to HELP the person on the right (右) climb upon a box.

住

## su(mu), jū

SU MU

住 む to reside

JŪ TAKU

住 宅 residence, housing



A man had to ask the landlord for permission to RESIDE in the building where he wanted to LIVE.



tsu(ku), tsu(ke), ~zuke, fu

TSU KE RU 付ける to attach

HI ZUKE 日付 date

FU SEN 付箋 sticky-note, post-it



A man measures  $(\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\protect\pro$ 

## yasu(mu), kyū

YASU MU 休 む to rest

KYŪ JITSU 休 日 **day off** 



A person can REST against a tree ( $\hbar$ ).

供

sona(eru), tomo, kyō, ku

KO DOMO

子 供 child

KYŌ SHUTSU

供 出 delivery



A third person ACCOMPANIES his two friends at table.

tsuku(ru), saku, sa

TSUKU RU

作 る to make

SAKU BUN

作 文 writing [essay, etc.], composition

SA GYŌ

作 業 operation, work



This man will MAKE finishing touches on his new bookcase.



#### no(basu), shin

NO BA SU 伸 ば す to lengthen

SHIN SHUKU 伸縮 **elastic** 



A person STRETCHES to read a tall sign post as an advertiser EXPANDS his business.

伝

#### tsuta(eru), den

TSUTA E RU

える to transmit 伝

TE TSUDA U

5 to lend a hand 手 伝

DEN SETSU

legend, folklore 伝 説



A person TRANSMITS two (二) lines of information to me.

## tsuka(u), shi

TSUKA U 使 う **to use** 

SHI YŌ 使 用 **utilization, application** 



A man USES a table saw to cut one piece of wood.

ka(riru), sha

KA RI RU

借 りる to rent

SHAK KIN

借 金 debt



Truly old (昔) things are only BORROWED by us over tens (十) and tens of days ( $\Box$ ), or RENTED.

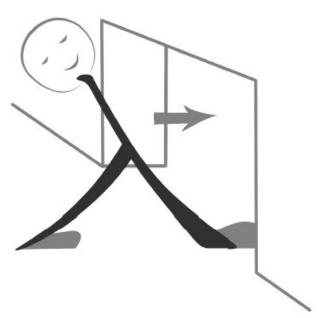


i(reru), hai(ru), nyū

HAI RU  $\lambda$  3 to go in

I RE RU 入れる **to put in** 

NYŪ GAKU SHIKI  $\lambda$  学 式 school entrance ceremony



A person (A) leans back as he ENTERS a room.



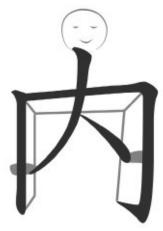
uchi, nai

UCH

内 within, house, home

AN NAI

案 内 information, to guide



A person (人) hangs INSIDE an enclosure.



## ima, kon, kin

IMA

今 now

KON SHŪ

今週 this week



NOW, look at the person  $(\Lambda)$  in mid-air jumping a hurdle.



a(u), kai, e

KAI SHA

会 社 company

A U

会 う to meet

SHA KAI

社 会 social studies



I will MEET with another to rehearse one or two (=) lines.



#### kasa, san

KASA

傘

umbrella

SAN KA

傘

 $\top$  affiliated



One man acts as an UMBRELLA for four to ten (+) of his closest friends.

## 全

#### matta(ku), sube(te), zen

ZEN BU 全 部 **all, everything** 

SUBE TE 全 て **all, everything** 

MAT TAKU 全 〈 really, truly



ALL people in a king's  $(\pm)$  ENTIRE realm were his subjects.

# 化

#### ba(keru), ka, ke

BUN KA 文 化 culture, civilization

BA KE RU 化 ける **to take the form of** 

O BA KE お化け **goblin, ghost** 



A person uses a spoonful of spice to CHANGE the flavor and make it TAKE THE FORM OF a new dish.

nan, nani, ka

NAN

何 or

NANI

何 what



When someone wonders WHAT something is, he might both measure it for size and taste it.

# 仮

## kari, ka

KA SŌ

仮 想 virtual

KARI NI

仮 に temporarily



A man sets up a TEMPORARY table at the base of a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ).

# 例

#### tato(eru), rei

TATO E BA 例 えば for example

REI

例 example



A person holds up the kanji for evening  $(\mathcal{I})$  that has been cut with a knife as an EXAMPLE of how to maximize efforts.

tayo(ri), ben, bin

BEN RI

便 利 convenient

YŪ BIN

郵 便 mail



A tall mailbox is a CONVENIENCE for a tall person.



kizu, ita(mu), shō

SHŌ SHIN

傷 心 heartbreak

FU SHŌ

負 傷 wound

ITA MU

傷 む to be damaged, to go bad



A person with too much sun ( $\exists$ ) can become INJURED or their hair may fall out from the stress of their WOUNDS.



## tawara, hyō

HYŌ SŪ

俵 数 number of bales

KOMED AWARA

米 俵 bag of rice



A wealthy merchant took BAGS of garments ( $\bar{\alpha}$ ) to the samurai ( $\pm$ ) lord as tax.



ko

DŌ NA TSU NI KO ドー ナ ツ 2 個 **two doughnuts** 

KO JIN

個 人 private person, individual



A person has a box with an INDIVIDUAL object that is very old (古).

值

#### ne, atai, chi

KA CHI

価値 value

NE DAN

值段 price

ATAI SU RU

値 する to be worth, to deserve



A person should PRICE goods on a shelf with his own eyes ( $\exists$ ) at least ten ( $\dotplus$ ) times to check COSTS.



### bai

NI BAI 二 倍 **twice** 

BAI SŪ 倍 数 **multiple** 



A person standing  $(\dot{\varpi})$  on a box can be heard TWICE as loud.

side

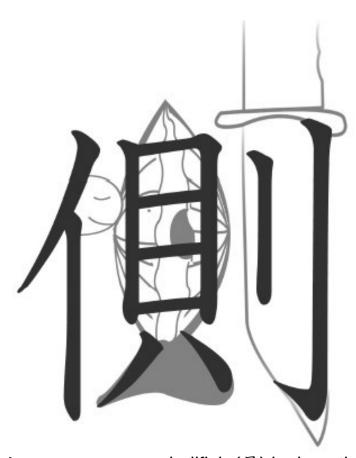
gawa, soba, soku

MIGI GAWA

右 側 right [hand] side

SOKU MEN

側 面 side, dimension, profile



A person opens a shellfish ( $\S$ ) by inserting his knife on its SIDE.



### hoka, ta

HOKA NI

他 に in addition, besides

TA NIN

他 人 another person, stranger



A person looks at his fishing bobber in the pond to see if he has caught ANOTHER fish.



tei

TEI SHI 停止 interruption, ban

BA SU TEI バス 停 **bus stop** 



A person HALTS at a bus STOP to read the posted bus schedule.



### kurai, gurai, i

DO RE KURAI

どれ位 how long/far/much

ICHI I

— 位 first [ranking]



The person on the left is ABOUT half as wide as the person standing.



#### ken

KEN SŪ 件数 number [of things] JI KEN 事件 affair



How many cows (牛) a man had was a MATTER of his wealth and showed the state of his AFFAIRS.



kai



When a man  $(\land)$  CONCERNS HIMSELF with the details of a situation he needs to MEDIATE, he will pull back the curtain to reveal what he needs.



#### kura, sō

KURA

倉 storehouse

SŌ KO

倉庫 storehouse, warehouse

KOME GURA

米 倉 rice granary



A man  $(\Lambda)$  opens the door to go down to the CELLAR to get food for the mouths  $(\Box)$  of his children.

10 strokes NN0254

### hai

 $\mathsf{HAI}\ \mathsf{Y}\bar{\mathsf{U}}$ 

俳 優 actor

HAI JIN

俳 人 haiku poet



An ACTOR walks through an opening in the barbed curtain ready for critics.



### kana(shii), hi

KANA SHI I 悲しい sad HI GEKI 悲劇 tragedy, disaster



No use to GRIEVE over how to pass through a spiked gate, just put your heart  $(\sim)$  into it and don't be SAD if you fail.

### 非

### ara(zu), hi

HI JŌ GUCHI

非常口 emergency exit

ARA ZU

非 ず it is not so, never mind



Thinking about going through this spiked gate would be a MISTAKE.



### tamo(tsu), ho

HO KEN

保 険 insurance

HEI WA O TAMO TSU

平 和 を 保 っ to maintain [preserve] peace



A person PROTECTS the mouth  $(\Box)$  of a creature living atop a tree  $(\dagger)$ .



### kaka(ru), kakari, kei

KAKARI CHŌ

係 長 manager

KAN KEI

関 係 relation



The PERSON IN CHARGE is cutting off long threads (糸).



### hiku(i), tei

SE GA HIKU I 背が低い**one** 

SAI TEI 最 低 least, lowest, worst



The man put a block under the corner of this woven piece because one corner was too SHORT.



osa(meru), shū

SHŪ RI

修 理 repairing

OSA ME RU

修 め る to conduct oneself

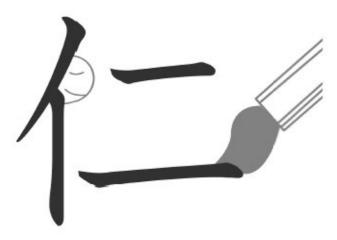


Even if sitting at a folding table, a DISCIPLINED man with a staff should CONDUCT HIMSELF WELL wearing the ornaments of his ancestors.

jin, ni, nin

JIN GI 仁 義 humanity and justice

NI Ō 仁 王 **Deva King guardian deities** 



A generous person ( $\land$ ) will often have two ( $\mathrel{\frown}$ ) strong values: CHARITY and VIRTUE.

病

### ya(mu), byō, hei

BYŌ KI 病 気 **ill, sick** 

YA MI TSU KI 病 み 付 き addicted to

RYŪ KŌ BYŌ 流 行 病 **epidemic** 



A person (人) caught two ailments climbing from a dotted cliff (广), and now ILL, has a blanket on him as he rests inside (內).



### shin

SHIN JI RU 信 じる **to believe** 

SHIN GŌ 信 号 traffic light



A person you TRUST, says (言) the TRUTH.



ki, ke

DEN KI

電 気 electricity, [electric] light

NIN KI

人 気 popular



One (—) energetic person ( $\curlywedge$ ) in an excited MOOD, is about to parasail off a cliff and land where the X marks the spot.

### 以

### mot(te), mochi(iru), i

 $\begin{array}{ccc} I & J\bar{0} \\ & & \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} & \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} & \textbf{more than} \end{array}$ 

MAE MOT TE 前 以 て **in advance, beforehand** 



BY MEANS OF a mirror, a man (人) views his image.

7 strokes NN0138

ni(ru), ji

NI TE I RU 似ていい resembling

RUI JI HIN 類 似品 **imitation, similar articles** 



A man (A) uses a mirror to help him RESEMBLE the person he wants others to see.

## Good 良

良 good, pleasing, skilled

7 strokes NN4954 YO I I I 良い,良い good

SAI RYŌ 最 良 **the best, ideal** 



One thing on a sunny day (  $\ensuremath{\exists}$  ) that is GOOD is SKILLFULLY marked by an X.



### ku(u), ta(beru), shoku

TA BE RU 食べる to eat

SHOKU JI 食 事 **meal** 



The number one good ( $\mbox{$\dot{\mathbb{R}}$}$ ) thing under the sun ( $\mbox{$\exists$}$ ) below my roof involves EATING FOOD.



### ne, kon

YA NE

屋 根 roof

KON KYO

根 拠 basis, foundation

KON JŌ

根 性 temper, nature



A tree (木) is a good (良) RADICAL and is the radical for this kanji.



### meshi, han

GO HAN

ご 飯 cooked rice, meal

TA DA MESHI

タ ダ 飯 free meal



Eat  $(\mathfrak{k})$  a MEAL of BOILED RICE by a cliff  $(\Gamma)$  on a picnic table.



### no(mu), in

NO MU

飲む to drink, to take medicine

IN SHOKU KIN SHI

飲食 禁止 no food or drink allowed



Along with food (食), comes a capped flask to DRINK from.



### yashina(u), yō

YASHINA U

着 う to rear, to maintain

EI YŌ

栄 養 nutrition, nourishment



Sheep ( $\stackrel{.}{+}$ ) are BROUGHT UP and DEVELOPED for their wool and later to eat ( $\stackrel{.}{+}$ ) their meat.



sake, shu

SAKE

酒 sake, alcohol

NI HON SHU

日 本 酒 Japanese sake



Water splashes on the side of a SAKE bottle with a little left in the bottom and a stopper on top.



### fushi, setsu

KI SETSU

季 節 season

FUSHI ME

節 目 turning point



A good (良) SEASON begins with bamboo shoots (竹) sprouting.

# Family家族



### ie, ya, uchi, ka, ke

ΙE

家 house

YA NUSHI

家 主 landlord

UCHI

家 home

KA ZOKU

家 族 family

NAKAGAWA KE

中川 家 the Nakagawa household



In some parts of Asia, one kept pigs under the HOUSE to eat scraps and keep things clean.

### chichi, fu, tō

CHICHI

父 [my] father

O TŌ SA N

お 父 さ ん father



The FATHER has big broad shoulders and a wide stance.



zoku

KA ZOKU

家 族 family

MIN ZOKU

民 族 ethnic group, people

BU ZOKU

部 族 tribe, clan



Focusing his attention in the direction (5) of his FAMILY, a man with an arrow (5) focuses on feeding his TRIBE at home under a roof.

haha, bo, kā

HAHA

母 [my] mother

O KĀ SA N

お母さん mother



This MOTHER has two breasts and is very Picasso-esque in her pose.

ani, kei, kyō, nii

ANI

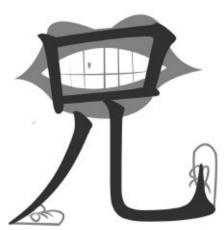
兄 my older brother

O NII SA N

お 兄 さ ん the older brother of another

KYŌ DAI

兄 弟 siblings, brothers



My OLDER BROTHER has a big mouth and struts around with his long legs.



otōto, dai, tei, de

OTŌTO

弟 my younger brother

DE SHI

弟 子 pupil



My YOUNGER BROTHER had a bow and arrow, sword, and samurai helmet.

kon

KE KKON

結 婚 marriage

RI KON

離 婚 divorce



In MARRIAGE, there are many layers to be discovered about a woman  $(\pm)$  every day  $(\exists)$ 

税

tax, duty

12 strokes NN4146

zei

ZEIKIN

税金 tax

DATSUZEI

脱税

tax evasion



My older brother ( $\mathfrak R$ ) was so mean, he charged me a TAX to climb the fancy tree ( $\mathfrak K$ ) in the backyard!



# imōto, mai

IMŌTO

妹 my younger sister

SHI MAI

姉 妹 sisters



My YOUNGER SISTER has a tree house.



# otto, fū, bu

FŪ FU 夫 婦 married couple

MOTO OTTO 元 夫 **ex-husband** 

DAI JŌ JŌ 大 丈 夫 **all right** 



If there is a HUSBAND, there are usually two people hugging and in love.

otoko, dan, nan

ОТОКО

男 male

OTOKO NO KO

男 の子 boy

DANSEI

男性 male



Traditionally, MALES were the people who used strength  $(\mathcal{D})$  in the rice field  $(\mathbb{H})$ .



yome, totsu(gu), ka

O YOME SA N

お嫁 さん bride

TEN KA

転 嫁 shifting [blame, costs], remarriage



Once the woman  $(\pm)$  became a BRIDE, she became a part of the home (\$.)

婦

lady, woman, wife, bride

11 strokes NN1243

fu

FŪ FU

夫 婦 married couple, spouse

SHU FU

主 婦 homemaker



The WOMAN  $(\pm)$  stereotypically folded clothes on a table after taking them off the line.

onna, me, jo, nyo, nyō

ONNA NO HITO

女 の 人 woman

KANO JO

彼 女 her, she

Ō JO

王 女 princess



This FEMALE is relaxing, legs crossed, hands openly welcoming.



#### shūtome, ko

SHŪTOME

姑

mother-in-law

KO SOKU

姑 息

unfair, underhanded



A MOTHER-IN-LAW is sometimes a woman ( $\pm$ ) who has old (古), useful knowledge.



#### mago, son

MAGO

孫 grandchild

SHI SON

子 孫 descendant, offspring



A GRANDCHILD is a child (7) that might be the thread (8) that creates the continuation of a bloodline.



uji, shi

UJI BITO

氏 人 clan member

SHI MEI

氏 名 full name



Like this woven fabric, my SURNAME has layers of history woven through it by various members of our CLAN.



#### musume

MUSUME

娘

daughter

HAKO I RI MUSUME

箱入り娘

girl who has led a sheltered life



A female a child ( $\phi$ ) DAUGHTER often brings good ( $\delta$ ) smiles to parents.

#### tami, min

MIN ZOKU

民 族 people, ethnic group

NAN MIN

難 民 refugee



Varying mouths  $(\Box)$  of PEOPLE and languages are woven together to make up a NATION's SUBJECTS.

# Woman 女 and Child 子

好

fond of, like

6 strokes NN1180 KONO MU

好 む to prefer

SU KI

好き liking, fondness

KŌ BUTSU

好 物 favorite food



Stereotypes say females (女) generally LIKE children (子).



# tomo, kyō

KYŌ TSŪ 共 通 **commonness, community** 

RYŌ HŌ TOMO 両 方 共 **the two, both** 



Friends stand TOGETHER atop a volcano.



ko, shi

KO INU

仔 犬 puppy [also written as 子犬]



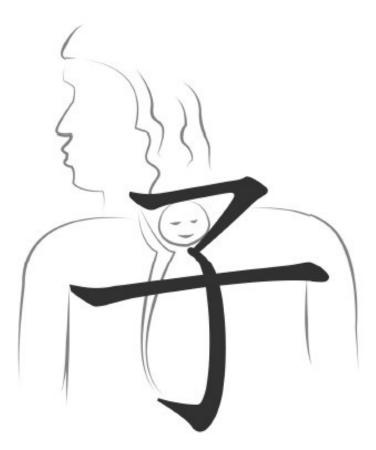
A person's child (子) is their OFFSPRING.

#### ko, shi, su

帽子

KO DOMO child 子 供 BŌ SHI hat, cap

YŌ SU 様 子 appearance, condition



A small CHILD was often bundled up and strapped to the back of its parent to go places.



#### tsuma, sai

**TSUMA** 

妻 wife

GO SAI

後 妻 second wife



The artist loves his WIFE but grips his favorite brush ( $\ddagger$ ) as much as the woman ( $\pm$ ) he loves.



#### yuda(neru), i

I IN KAI 委員会 committee, commission

KYŌ IKU I IN KAI 教育委員会 board of education

YUDA NE RU 委ねる entrust to



The fancy trees (禾) in this park were ENTRUSTED TO a preservation COMMITTEE by a wealthy woman ( $\phi$ ).



sugata, shi

SHI SEI

姿 勢 attitude, posture

OTOKO SUGATA

男 姿 man's appearance



After meeting a man, a woman ( $\phi$ ) should look at his heart and next (次) his FORM and FIGURE.



# haji(meru), shi

HAJI ME RU 始 める to initiate, to begin

KAI SHI 開始 **start, beginning** 



When the woman ( $\pm$ ) of the house gives the thumbs up, you will hear it from her mouth ( $\Box$ ) that the party can COMMENCE.



#### hime, ki

HIME JI SHI

姬 路 市 Himeji City

SHIRA YUKI HIME

白 雪 姫 Snow White

BI KI

美 姫 beautiful maiden



A PRINCESS is a young woman  $(\pm)$  who might have to be viewed through a screen.

# retainer, subject, minister

7 strokes NN4894

shin, jin

DAI JIN

大 臣 cabinet minister



Behind the MINISTER'S desk were many cubby holes in which to put notes about the SUBJECTS of the kingdom.

# 要

# kaname, i(ru), yō

HITSU YŌ

必 要 necessary, essential

I RU

要 る to need, to want

YŌ ZU

要 図 rough sketch



The woman ( $\upphi$ ) pulled down a projection screen on the west ( $\upphi$ ) wall to help lay out three KEY POINTS.



son, zon

HO ZON

保 存 conservation, preservation

SON ZAI

存 在 existence, being



When people have children (子) they ARE AWARE OF the importance of rising to one (-) newer and higher level.



kō

KŌ KŌ 孝 行 filial piety

OYA FU KŌ

親 不孝 undutiful to one's parents



At the Obon festival, Japanese go to the ground  $(\pm)$  that was tilled by their parents and grandparents as a way for a child (7) to show RESPECT FOR ELDERS.



aza, ji

KAN JI 漢 字 Chinese character

MO JI 文 字 letter [of alphabet]

NUMA DATE AZA 沼 館 字 section of [the town of] Numadate



A child (7) under the roof of home first learns to write his LETTERS and CHARACTERS.



ki

KI SETSU

季 節 season

SHI KI

四 季 four seasons



Fancy trees  $(\mathfrak{F})$  are good for children  $(\mathfrak{F})$  to learn about the SEASONS.



# mana(bu), gaku

MANA BU

学 ぶ to learn

GAK KŌ

学 校 school



Three bits of knowledge trickle down through the roof above a child (7) for her to STUDY.



# oshi(eru), kyō

OSHI E RU 教 える **to teach** 

KYŌ KA SHO 教 科 書 **textbook** 



Ground  $(\pm)$  is broken to build a place to TEACH children at tables.

12 strokes NN0857

itona(mu), ei

EI GYŌ

営業 business, trade

ITONA MU

営

to run a business, to carry on [ceremony]



To CONDUCT good business, at least three bits of training should happen under the roof so that mouths  $(\Box)$  will PERFORM with one voice.

# Man on the Move **₹**

#### kei

KEI

径 diameter

HAN KEI

半 径 radius



A man on the move ( $\ref{1}$ ) goes round a table to measure the DIAMETER of a PATH in the ground ( $\pm$ ).

役

yaku, eki

YAKU NI TA TSU 役 に 立 つ **to be helpful** 

SHI EKI

使 役 employing, using



Men on the move (  $\ensuremath{?}$  ) perform their DUTY more than someone with legs up on a table.

ō

ō FUKU

往 復 round-trip



Lots of moving men ( $\hat{\gamma}$ ) would accompany the master ( $\hat{z}$ ) on his JOURNEY or TRAVELS.



# ritsu, richi

HŌ RITSU 法 律 **law** 



A man on the move (1) uses a brush (1) to record LAWS.

# 待

# ma(tsu), ma(chi), tai

MA TSU

待っ to wait

MA CHI

待 ち waiting

SHŌ TAI

招 待 invitation



A man on the move ( $\emph{4}$ ) WAITS at a temple ( $\emph{\$}$ ).

## gain, can

e(ru), u(ru), toku

A RI E NA I あり得ない unable to...

U RU 得る to be able to...

TOKU I 得 意 **one's strong point** 



A man on the move (?), when the sun (B) rises, takes measure (?) of what he can GAIN in the coming day.



## jutsu

GEI JUTSU

芸 術 the arts

BI JUTSU

美 術 fine art



A moving man (  $\ensuremath{?}$  ), painting the katakana symbol  $\ensuremath{\$}$  , shows off his ART SKILL beside his sale sign.

# 彼

#### kare, kano, hi

KARE

彼 he, him

KANO JO

彼 女 she, her

HI GAN

彼岸 equinox



HE stops by a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) and notices that a table is now attached to it.



#### samayo(u), kai

HAI KAI

徘 徊 loitering, roaming

HŌ KAI

彷 徊 walking around aimlessly



A man on the move ( $\hat{\gamma}$ ) sometimes goes around a mouth many times ( $\Box$ ) when WANDERING.



nochi, ushi(ro), ato, go, kō

NOCHI HO DO

後 ほど after this

USHI RO

後 ろ back, behind

ATO

後 after

GO GO

午 後 p.m.



This moving man  $(\uparrow)$  is heading BEHIND the folding table to thread  $(\land)$  a needle.



#### toku

BI TOKU

美 徳 virtue

DŌ TOKU

道 徳 morals



A man on the move  $(\uparrow)$  with good ETHICS takes ten  $(\uparrow)$  looks  $(\exists)$  at things from all sides and uses a VIRTUOUS heart  $(\circlearrowleft)$  to make decisions.



## shitaga(u), jū

SHITAGA U

従 う to abide [by rules]

FUKU JŪ

服 従 obedience, submission



A man on the move ( $\hat{\gamma}$ ) OBEYS overhead traffic signals as he goes on foot ( $\mathcal{K}$ ).

# 街

## machi, gai, kai

GAI RO

街 路 highway, main road

MACHI NAKA

街 中 in the city, downtown



A man on the move ( $\hat{\gamma}$ ) walks down a BOULEVARD in the TOWN, where the land ( $\pm$ ) has billboards.



to

TO HO 徒 歩 **walking, going on foot** 

KI RI SU TO KYŌ TO キリスト教 徒 Christians

SEI TO 生 徒 **pupil** 



A man on the move goes ON FOOT across the land  $(\pm)$ .

# CHAPTER 3

# THE BODY



body

7 strokes NN0165

#### karada, tai, tei

KARADA

体 **body** 

TAI JŪ

体 重 [body] weight

TEI SAI

体 裁 presentation



The trunk is the main part of a person's BODY.

# Self ∄

自		6 strokes
	oneself, self	NN4900

ji, shi

JI BUN myself, yourself

JI YŪ h freedom, liberty

SHI ZEN nature



The SELF is often thought of as being behind the eye (  $\ensuremath{\exists}$  ). The arrow points to it.

#### hotoke, butsu

DAI BUTSU

大 仏 big Buddha [statue]

HOTOKE SAMA

仏 様 the Buddha



Once a man finds his true self, he is on the way to becoming a BUDDHA.

i(u), un

云

UN JI

云 爾 such as

UN NUN

云々 and so on



I myself have to SAY two ( $\stackrel{-}{-}$ ) lines of speech.



kusa(i), nio(u), shū

KUSA I

臭 、 stinking, smelling

AKU SHŪ

悪 臭 stink, odor

KŌ SHŪ

口 臭 bad breath



From the bottom-side of one's self (自), a big (大) ODOR might be released that is ILL-SMELLING.



ita(ru), shi

ITA RU

至 る to arrive

GE SHI

夏 至 midsummer



I myself will eventually REACH the promised land  $(\pm)$  and ATTAIN peace.



#### mi, shin

SHUS SHIN

出 身 person's origin [town, city]

SHIN CHŌ

身 長 height [of body]



A PERSON stands wide-eyed ( $\exists$ ), with a sword at the side of his BODY.



#### ōyake, kō

KŌ EN

公 園 public park

KŌ KYŌ

公 共 public, community



In a PUBLIC GOVERNMENTAL bureaucracy, eight ( $\nearrow$ ) signatures often must approve something I myself write.



sa(ru), kyo, ko

KA KO

過去 the past, bygone days

KYO NEN

去 年 last year

HASHI RI SA RU

走 り去る to run away



When I myself dug in the soil  $(\pm)$ , I found a relic of the PAST.



# mai(ru), san

MAI RU

参 る to visit [shrine or grave]

SAN KA

参 加 participation



I myself am GOING on a big  $(\dagger)$  VISIT to three shrines.

onore, ko, ki

ONORE O SU TE RU 己 を 捨 て る **to rise above oneself** 

JI KO 自己 **self, oneself** 



This snake can turn and look back upon its SELF.



#### ma(ku), ma(ki), kan

MA KU 巻 〈 to roll

MA KI ZU SHI

巻 き 寿 司 rolled sushi

IK KAN

— 巻 volume one [book]



A man makes big (大) ROLLING motions to attract snakes.



yo

YO TEI 予 定 plans, arrangement

YO YAKU 予約 reservation



I PREVIOUSLY went to a place on a map that I MYSELF call home.

# **Body**体

#### yubi, sa(su), shi

YUBI 指 **finger** SHI DŌ 指 導 **leadership** 



The FINGERS of a hand (†) wiggle back and forth to INDICATE how to stir the soup with a ladle on a sunny day  $(\exists)$ .



shita, zetsu

SHITA

舌 tongue

NEKO JITA

猫 舌 dislike of very hot food or drink



A TONGUE with more than a thousand (+) taste buds is sticking out of this mouth  $(\Box)$ .



i

I TSŪ 胃 痛 **stomachache** 

I GAN 胃癌 **stomach cancer** 



If you eat too much, your STOMACH grows like a fertile field ( $\boxplus$ ), month ( $\beta$ ) by month.

話

#### hana(su), hanashi, wa

HANA SU

話 す to talk

HANASHI

話 conversation

SHU WA

手 話 sign language



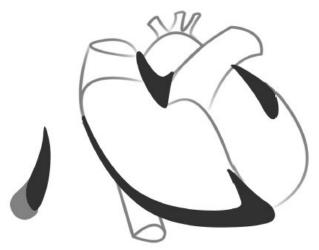
When having a TALK, we use words (言), mouths ( $\Box$ ), and tongues (舌).



1

#### kokoro, shin

KOKORO heart, spirit 1 SHIN PAI 配 worry, concern



This HEART has four SPIRITED lines representing the four chambers.



#### te, shu, zu

ΤE 手 hand

SEN SHU

player [in a game] 選 手

JŌ ZU 上手 skillful



The kanji for HAND has four strokes, just as a hand has four fingers.

7 strokes NN5856

ashi, ta(riru), soku

ASHI

足 foot, leg

FU SOKU

不 足 insufficiency

TA RI RU

足 りる to be sufficient



This person has a mouth atop a body with a forward-facing arm and an exaggerated FOOT.

頭

atama, kashira, tō, zu

ATAMA

頭 head

SEN TŌ

先 頭 head, lead



A bean (豆) counter might count LARGE ANIMALS, adding up the HEADS of cows and horses, or leaves (真) of books.



#### se, somu(ku), hai

SE GA TAKA I 背が高い tall [person]

HAI KEI 背景 background, scenery

SOMU KE RU
背 ける to turn one's face away



If one's STATURE were so tall that it was north ( $<math>\sharp$ ) of the moon (月) that HEIGHT would DEFY reality.

face

## kao, gan

KAO

顔 face

KŌ GAN

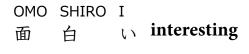
紅 顔 rosy cheeks



A person stands on a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) with her FACE looking out, past the leaves ( $\S$ ) of the book.



omo, omote, tsura, men



MEN

面 mask

GA MEN

画 面 screen [computer, TV]



A MASK with one eye ( $\exists$ ) lies on its side with its handle on top.

#### kuchi, kō

口

KUCHI

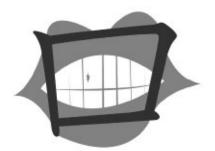
□ mouth

I RI GUCHI

入 1) 口 entrance

KA KŌ

火 口 crater



This is an open MOUTH.



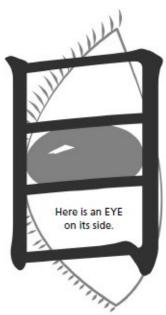
## me, ma, moku

ME

目 eye

MOKU TEKI

目 的 purpose, goal



Here is an EYE on its side.

manako, me, gan, gen

ME GANE

眼 鏡 spectacles, glasses

NIKU GAN

肉 眼 the naked eye



My eyes (目) are not good (良), so I need glasses for my EYEBALLS.

# mimi, ji

MIMI

耳 ear

JI BI KA

耳 鼻 科 concerning the ear, nose, and throat



An EAR with a dangling earring.



#### hana, bi

HANA

鼻 nose, snout

JI BI KA

耳 鼻 科 concerning the ear, nose, and throat



I use my NOSE to take a whiff myself (自) of the fragrance of the field (田) above the gate.

## kubi, shu

KUBI

首 neck

SHU TO

首 都 capital



I myself (自) have a very little NECK below a very fancy collar.



pēji, ketsu

GO PĒJI

五 頁 page 5 [the katakana word for page, ページ, is more common]



The spiral of a shellfish (貝) curls around like one (一) to one hundred (百) LEAVES or PAGES of a book.

jun

JUN BAN

順 番 turn [in a line]

KA KI JUN

書き順 stroke order



The natural ORDER of a river (III) is to flow down hill as though turning the pages  $(\mathfrak{g})$  of a book from front to back.

# **Mouth** □



call out to, invite

8 strokes NN0769 YO BU 呼 忒 to call out to, invite

KO KYŪ 呼 吸 **breath** 



This person is waving her arms to CALL OUT TO a friend.



## nago(yaka), yawa(ragu), wa

HEI WA 平和 peace YAWA RA GU 和 らぐ to soften, to calm down NAGO YA KA 和 やか mild, calm, gentle



Sitting beside a fancy tree  $(\pi)$ , one mouth  $(\Box)$  whispers SOFT, peaceful HARMONIES.



# tsukasado(ru), shi

SU SHI

寿 司 sushi

TSUKASADO RU

司 な rule, to govern



The DIRECTOR spoke to make the new policy OFFICIAL.

gō

BAN GŌ 号 series of numbers

SHIN GŌ 信 号 signal, traffic light

SAN GŌ SHA 号 車 train car 3



The mother had a big smile as her child made a first (—) attempt at writing his NUMBER five.



ku

MON KU

文 句 complaint

HAI KU

俳 句 haiku poem



When you don't know how to say the right SENTENCE, use your mouth  $(\Box)$  to talk around the word or PHRASE until you succeed.



ka

KYO KA 許 可 **permission**, approval

KA NŌ 可 能 **possible** 



You CAN include the person radical (﴿) with this to write "what" (何), but you SHOULD not add it with this kanji meaning CAN or MUST.

furu(i), ko

FURU I 古 い old [thing, not person] CHŪ KO SHA 中 古 車 used car



An OLD cross atop an OLD headstone.



# pedestal, a stand, counter for machines and vehicles

5 strokes NN0699

dai, tai

TAI FŪ

台 風 typhoon

**ICHIDAI** 

一台 one machine, vehicle



Sometimes my mouth  $(\Box)$  talks a lot like I am on



yo(ru), yo(seru), ki

KI FU 寄 付 contribution, donation

TOSHI YO RI 年 寄 () old people, the aged



Under a roof with a chimney, a big (大) group GATHERS to listen to one (-) mouth (□) talk about what they must  $(\lnot)$  SEND.

kō

KŌ GŌ 皇后 (Japanese) empress

Ō KŌ 王 后 **queen** 



The number two ( $\Box$ ) most highly ranked mouth ( $\Box$ ) in the realm is that of the QUEEN.

吏

ri

KŌ RI 公 吏 public official



You must be trained by the OFFICIAL to use (使) the equipment.

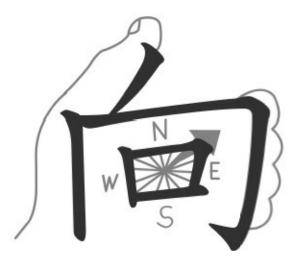


#### $mu(ku), mu(k\bar{o}), k\bar{o}$

MU KŌ 白 こう **opposite side**, **other side** 

MU KI 白き direction, orientation

HŌ KŌ 方 向 direction



This hand is holding a compass FACING northeast.



# kaku, ono'ono

KAKU JI

各 自 individual, each

KAKU EKI

各 駅 each station



EACH and EVERY way you look at a folding table from the top, it might still look like a square  $(\Box)$ .



a(u), a(waseru), gō

A U 合 j to match, to suit

MA NI A U 間 に 合 う to be in time for



When a man ( $\land$ ) tries on one ( $\lnot$ ) thing that SUITS him, his ( $\lnot$ ) will say happy things if it actually FITS.



#### na, mei, myō

NA MAE

名 前 name

YŪ MEI

有 名 famous

MYŌ JI

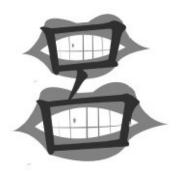
名 字 surname, family name



As a child, I remember hearing my mother's mouth  $(\Box)$  calling my NAME to come in for the evening  $(\mathcal{I})$ .

ro

O FU RO お 風 呂 bathhouse, bathtub



Two vertebrae shaped like mouths ( $\Box$ ) are connected to form a BACKBONE ( $\Xi$ ).



# koku, tsu(geru)

KŌ KOKU

広告 advertisement

TSU GE RU

告 げる to tell, to inform



A REVELATION is seen as the soil ( $\pm$ ) sprouts new life ( $\pm$ ) and a mouth ( $\Box$ ) INFORMS us of it.



## ona(ji), dō

ONA JI **same, equal** 

DŌ JI 同 時 at the same time



Looking at all sides of a situation, you must AGREE to say that things are SAME on both sides and totally EQUAL.



## kimi, ~kun

BE N KUN ベ ン 君 **Ben** 

KIMI 君 you



You use your mouth ( $\square$ ) to refer to a familiar OLD BOY, especially if he has an epaulet on his shoulder.



#### inochi, mei, myō

IS SHO KEN MEI

一 所 懸 命 very hard, with utmost effort

UN MEI

運 命 fate



A man  $(\land)$  says  $(\Box)$  a few words that FATE has chosen and digs a path to his own DESTINY as a farmer would using a hoe in a field.

kyō, kei

TŌ KYŌ

東 京 Tokyo

KYŌ TO

京 都 Kyoto

KEI HIN



This looks like a lantern that would have been at the gates of the ancient CAPITAL.



## aji, aji(wau), mi

AJI

味 flavor, taste

SHU MI

趣 味 hobby



The TASTE of the fruit from the upper branches of the tree has the best FLAVOR.

	9 strokes
goods, articles	NN0792

## shina, ~hin

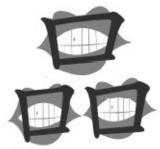
品品

SHOKU HIN

食 品 foodstuffs

SHINA MONO

品 物 goods, articles



With three mouths  $(\Box)$  to feed, one must purchase a lot of GOODS.



#### mu(seru), in

MU SE RU

咽 せ る to choke over, to be choked by

IN KŌ

咽 喉 throat



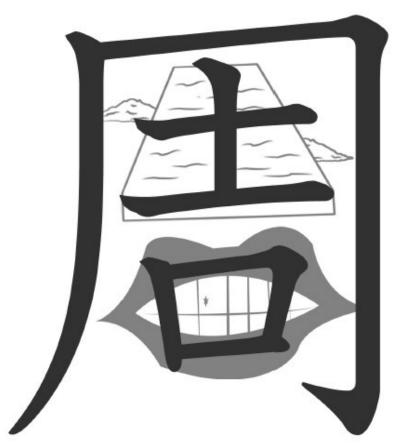
If something big (大) is put in a mouth, the person can BE CHOKED.

周

mawa(ri), shū

MAWA RI NO HITO 周 りの人 surrounding people

SE KAI IS SHŪ 世界 一周 round-the-world trip



Taking a CIRCUIT not even all of the way around the property, the mouth  $(\Box)$  exclaimed with surprise how large the CIRCUMFERENCE of the land  $(\pm)$  was.



## ina, iya, hi

HI TEI 否 定 **denial** 

INA KA 否 か ... or not



To REFUSE the roots, say NO with your mouth  $(\Box)$  was.



#### NN0013

FU AN

不 安 unease

FU SEI

不 正 injustice, iniquity



Roots exist, but only in the NEGATIVE space we don't see below ground.



# sakazuki, hai

NI HAI

二 杯 two cupfuls

KAN PAI

乾 杯 a toast



The glass had nothing in it before it was put next to the maple tree  $(\dagger)$ , but now has a CUPFUL of fresh syrup.



#### uta, uta(u), ka

UTA

歌 song, sing

UTA U

歌 う to sing

KA SHU

歌 手 singer



The mouths ( $\Box$ ) of the chorus SING on risers as the conductor directs.



ka(keru), ka(ku), ketsu

KA KE RU

欠 け る to be damaged

FU KA KETSU

不 可 欠 indispensable



A person  $(\land)$  waves his hands back and forth as a conductor, filling in the GAP with a musical pause.



## tsugi, tsu(gu), ji, shi

TSUGI 次 next JI NAN 次 男 second son SHI DAI NI 次 第 に gradually, in turn



The two marks of ice on the left show that a SEQUENCE of events is occurring; NEXT the two hands of the person strike to break them down.



## yoroko(bu), ki

YOROKO BU 喜 ぶ to be delighted, to be glad

KI GEKI 喜 劇 comedy, funny show



When a samurai  $(\pm)$  sees leaves begin to sprout, his mouth  $(\Box)$  might open and REJOICE in PLEASURE IN what he sees.



#### utsuwa, ki

SHOK KI

食 器 tableware

UTSUWA NO CHII SA I

器 の 小 さ い intolerant [of others' misbehavior]



Four mouths ( $\square$ ) sitting around a big (大) table need UTENSILS to eat dinner.



## ya(meru), ji

JI SHO

辞 書 dictionary

O JI GI

お辞儀 bow, bowing

YA ME RU

辞 め る to quit



Students often have WORDS on the tips of their tongues ( $\pm$ ) that are a bit spicy ( $\pm$ ).

11 strokes NN0829

tona(eru), shō

GAS SHŌ

合 唱 chorus



A slow CHANT or RECITATION about the sun ( $\boxminus$ ) echoes.

sasaya(ku)

SASAYA KU

囁 ( to whisper, murmur



Three ears (耳) lean in to hear someone WHISPER a secret.

# Eye 目 and Ear 耳

着

wear, arrival

12 strokes NN3938

ki(ru), tsu(ku), chaku

KI RU

着 る to wear

TŌ CHAKU

到 着 arrival



Goldilocks saw a wolf WEARING sheep's (羊) clothing upon her ARRIVAL at grandma's house.



habu(ku), sei, shō

HABU KU 省 **to omit** KI SEI 帰 省 **homecoming** 



A seated man with a sword uses his eye ( $\exists$ ) to FOCUS on a few ( $\checkmark$ ) details.



tada(chini), nao(ru), choku, jiki

SHŌ JIKI

正 直 honesty

TADA CHI NI

直 ち に directly, in person

NAO RU

直 る to be repaired

CHOKU SETSU

直 接 direct, firsthand



When ten (+) eyes  $(\exists)$  see an issue STRAIGHT AWAY, they can surely REPAIR it.

県		
<b>斤</b>	prefecture	

9 strokes NN3918

ken

AKI TA KEN 秋 田 県 **Akita Prefecture** 



When your eyes ( $\exists$ ) look at the divisions in Japan in slightly smaller ( $\land$ ) sections, you can examine individual PREFECTURES.



#### oka(su), bō

BŌ KEN

冒険 risk, adventure

OKA SU

冒 す to face



You RISK sunburn when the sun ( $\Box$ ) is high and wide, but it is easier to FACE when you shield your eyes ( $\Box$ ).

覚

obo(eru), sa(meru), kaku

OBO E RU

覚 える to memorize

KAN KAKU

感 覚 sense, feeling, intuition



Bits of knowledge are LEARNED through MEMORIZATION, looking (見) at and studying them completely.

# moreover, also, furthermore

5 strokes NN0017

ka(tsu), sho

KA TSU 且 つ **also** 

ZAN SHO 塹 且 little while



I knew you were there. And FURTHERMORE, I saw your eye peek from above the table's edge, and ALSO knew you were under it.



sho

SHO MEI

署 名 signature

KEI SATSU SHO

警察署 police station



One day ( $\exists$ ), a person who used a blade to till his neighbor's land ( $\pm$ ) had to go to the POLICE STATION to put his SIGNATURE on some papers for all eyes to see.



o(ku), chi

O KU

置 〈 to put

I CHI

位置 place, situation, position



You can use your eyes ( $\exists$ ) to determine furniture PLACEMENT up to ten ( $\dagger$ ) different ways before SETTING a permanent location.



罪

#### tsumi, zai

YŪ ZAI 有 罪 guilt TSUMI NO NA I のない guiltless



People who are GUILTY of serious CRIME are lined up behind the barbed gates from where they look.

7 strokes NN5522

mi(ru), mi(eru), ken

MI RU

見 る to look

I KEN

意 見 opinion



Walk about and LOOK at things around you.

視

shi

SHI RYOKU

視 カ eyesight

JŪ SHI

重 視 importance, stress



When deciding to believe in ghosts or not, we must look (見) carefully and give a thorough INSPECTION of the evidence.

親

oya, shita(shii), shin

RYŌ SHIN

両 親 both parents

SHIN SETSU

親 切 kindness

SHITA SHI I TOMO DACHI

親 しい友 達 close friend



PARENTS stand (立) on top of a tree to watch their young.



#### kan

KAN KŌ 観 光 **sightseeing** 



A person looks (見) carefully at the APPEARANCE of an old bird (隹) to consider its future OUTLOOK.



#### mi(ru), kan

KAN BAN

看 板 sign, signboard

KAN GO SHI

看 護 師 nurse

MI RU

看 る to look after [often medically]



If you WATCH OVER the sick, you often look over the patient and check with a hand (f) for fever.



#### ma, shin

SHA SHIN 写 真 **photograph** 

MA S SU GU 真っ直ぐ straight [ahead]



Ten (+) eyes  $(\exists)$  look to examine the table and see what the TRUE REALITY might be.



ai, sō, shō

AI TE 相 手 opponent [sports, etc.]

SHU SHŌ 首 相 **Prime Minister** 

SŌ TŌ 相 当 **befitting, worthy of** 



Using your eyes ( $\exists$ ) you can see the branches of a tree ( $\dagger$ ) bending TOGETHER gracefully.

願

nega(u), ~negai, gan

O NEGA I

お 願 い wish

GAN SHO

願 書 written petition



Below a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), in a meadow ( $\mathfrak R$ ), I will write pages ( $\mathfrak L$ ) of poetry to my love before making a marriage proposal REQUEST.

題

dai

MON DAI GAI

問 題 外 unthinkable, out of the question

SHUKU DAI

宿 題 homework



One has big shoes to fill to examine in sunlight, the pages (  $\/\/\/\/$  ) on a TOPIC being studied.

類

tagu(i), rui

SHU RUI

種 類 variety, type

TAGU IMARE NA

類 希 な unique, rare



There is a VARIETY of rice (\*) with mostly big (\*) grains like the pages (§) of a book.

聖

sei, shō

SEI JITSU

聖 日 holy day

SEI JIN

聖 人 saint, sage, holy man



The king  $(\Xi)$  might lend an ear  $(\dagger)$  grains like the pages  $(\Xi)$  to the words of SAINTS or other HOLY messages that encourage him to be the MASTER of the kingdom.

新

# ki(ku), bun

KI KU 聞 〈 to listen, hear SHIN BUN

聞

newspaper



Put your ear (耳) to the gate (門) to LISTEN to the answer to what you ASKED.



#### shoku

SHOKU GYŌ

職 業 occupation

SHŪ SHOKU

就 職 finding employment

TAI SHOKU

退 職 retirement [from office]



When looking for EMPLOYMENT, keep your ears (耳) open for sounds (音) of WORK and possibly fight for it, but not with halberds (戈) preferably.



kibi(shii), ogosoka, gon, gen

KIBI SHI I

厳しい strict, rigid

I GEN

威 厳 dignity, majesty



A mother bird feeds her young above a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) and uses her ear ( $\mathfrak{F}$ ) to RIGIDLY listen for for anyone dropping food at the folding table.

# Heart 心, ↑ and Blood iii.



emotion, feeling, sensation

13 strokes NN1928 KAN JI RU 感 じる **to feel, to sense** 

KAN SHA 感 謝 thanks, gratitude



When one (一) has an EMOTION and says what he is FEELING in his heart ( $\overset{\sim}{\sim}$ ) at the base of a cliff ( $\mathcal{\Gamma}$ ), he might be tempted to employ a halberd ( $\overset{\sim}{\precsim}$ ).



### ito(shii), ai

AI SU RU 愛する to love

ITO SHI GO 愛 し 子 **beloved child** 



When taking your heart ( $\sim$ ) out of its normal container and laying it out on a folding table, LOVE and AFFECTION come forth.



chū

CHŪ JITSU

忠 実 faithful, loyal

СНŪ КОКИ

忠 告 advice, warning



LOYALTY can be judged if FAITHFULNESS is in the middle ( $\Phi$ ) of one's heart ( $\sim$ ).



tai

JŌ TAI

狀態 current status, condition

TAI DO

態 度 attitude



When I myself look at the moon ( $\beta$ ) and stars, I can see in my heart ( $\sim$ ) the APPEARANCE and the CONDITION of the universe.



on

ON JIN

恩 人 patron

ON KEI

恩 恵 grace, favor



A man in a box will react with GRACE if shown care and KINDNESS with all one's heart  $(\sim)$ .



mon, moda(eru)

MON MON

悶々

worrying endlessly



Putting your heart ( $\sim$ ) into passing through a closed gate can cause WORRY and AGONY.



jo

KAN JO 寛 恕 **forgiveness** 

JO SU RU 恕 する to forgive



The woman (女) could TOLERATE the words from others' mouths (口) and could FORGIVE with all her heart (心).



### ika(ri), oko(ru), do

OKO RU

怒 る to get angry

IKA RI

怒 1) anger, hatred

DO NA RU

怒 鳴 る to shout



The woman  $(\pm)$  at the table became ANGRY when OFFENDED and her heart  $(\sim)$  was broken.



### shino(bu), nin

NIN JA

忍 者 ninja

SHINO BI

忍 び stealth



A CONCEALED blade pierces the heart ( $\stackrel{\sim}{}$ ) of a person who ENDURES trouble.



iso(gu), kyū

ISO GU 急 〈 to hurry

KYŪ KŌ 急 行 express [train, etc.]



The top two marks are like the katakana symbol  $\supset$ , bent by the SUDDEN speed of someone leaving in a HURRY with all his heart  $(\sim)$ .



### omo(u), shi

OMO U

思 う to think

SHI KŌ

志 向 intention, aim



A farmer THINKS about his field ( $\boxplus$ ) with all his heart ( $\H$ ).



#### kotsu

KOTSU ZEN

忽 然 sudden, unexpected

SO KOTSU

粗 忽 careless, rude



ALL OF A SUDDEN, the dream in my heart ( $\sim$ ) of having a dog INSTANTLY disappeared.



### kokoroza(su), kokorozashi, shi

I SHI

意 志 will, intention

KOKOROZA SU

志 to plan, to intend



A samurai ( $\pm$ ) puts his heart ( $\sim$ ) into his PLANS, HOPES, and INTENTIONS.



### wasu(reru), bō

WASU RE RU

忘 れる to forget

BŌ NEN KAI

忘 年 会 year-end party



The lid was put on the pot, but in his heart ( $\sim$ ) he FORGOT that it was broken on one side.



### na(kunaru), bō

SHI BŌ 死 亡 **death, to pass away** 

NA KU NA RU 亡 く な る **to die** 



An urn for the DECEASED sits broken.



### iki, soku

IKI GI RE 息切れ shortness of breath KYŪ SOKU 休息 rest, relaxation



BREATHING gives oxygen to one's self (自) and helps the heart (心) keep going.

## 想

#### omo(u), $s\bar{o}$

SŌ ZŌ 想像 imagination, guess SHI SŌ 思想 thought, ideology RYŌ OMO I 両思い mutual love



THINK of a tree ( $\hbar$ ) being admired with the eye ( $\exists$ ) and the heart ( $\sim$ ) and creating a CONCEPT of serenity.



i

I MI

意 味 meaning

I KEN

意 見 opinion, view



He stands (立) on the sun (日), taking to heart (心) the full IDEA of the meaning of life.



#### wazura(u), kan

KAN JA 患 者 [a] patient

WAZURA U 患 う **to suffer from** 



Loyalty ( $\otimes$ ) is one thing, but if it is doubled, it can be like a DISEASE and AFFLICT your heart ( $\sim$ ).



#### ken

KEN PŌ

憲 法 constitution

KEN PEI

憲 兵 military police



When a roof with a chimney is pushed up by a plant that keeps growing tall limbs and you must turn your eyes ( $\exists$ ) sideways, you must put your heart ( $\circlearrowleft$ ) into a new CONSTITUTION to control things.

### nasa(ke), jō

JŌ HŌ

情 報 news, gossip

NASA KE

情 け pity, sympathy



This heart ( $\uparrow$ ) is FEELING blue ( $\dagger$ ) in the moonlight, a symbolic EMOTIONAL release.

## 悔

### ku(yamu), kuya(shii), kai

KŌ KAI 後悔 regret, remorse

KU YA MU
悔やむ to mourn

KUYA SHI I
悔しい annoying, frustrating



A person looking at every (4) day on a calendar may with a little bit of their heart, REGRET things.



niku(mu), zō

NIKU I

僧 ( hateful, abominable

ΖŌΟ

憎 悪 hatred



With one's heart stretched to the limit as a field  $(\boxplus)$  goes without much sun  $(\exists)$  one begins to DETEST the condition, but not HATE the life it brings.

## 快

kokoroyo(i), kai

KAI TEKI

快 適 pleasant, agreeable

KOKOROYO I

快 pleasant, agreeable



Even a man holding a broken box can be CHEERFUL when he sees something good and even the smallest heart (  $\uparrow$  ) is stretched to new heights.



#### man

KŌ MAN

高 慢 arrogant, proud

JI MAN

自慢 pride, boast



Despite RIDICULE, this small person with a big heart exercizes LAZINESS on a hot day ( $\boxminus$ ) as he lays his eyes on top of a table to rest.



### isoga(shii), bō

ISOGA SHI I 忙 しい **busy** 

TA BŌ 多 **t busy, pressure of work** 



A RESTLESS heart (  $\ensuremath{\uparrow}$  ) is BUSY, thinking about cleaning up a broken pot.



### ho(reru)

UNU BO RE RU 自 惚 れ る **to be conceited** HITO ME BO RE 一 目 惚 れ **love at first sight** 



When one FALLS IN LOVE WITH a pet dog, a small heart (  $\uparrow$  ) can be stretched large.

## 生

i(kiru), u(mare), u(mareru), nama, sei

I KI RU 生きる to live

U MA RE 生 ま れ **birth, birthplace** 

NAMA BI I RU 生 ビール **draft beer** 

GAKU SEI 学 生 **student** 



Like growth spurts of plants and trees, a person has many stages of LIFE that their mother might have marked on a wall.

## 性

saga, sei, shō

JO SEI 女性 woman, female KUCHI SAGA NA I ロ 性ない to gossip, critical AI SHŌ 相性 affinity, compatibility



Though their hearts ( $\uparrow$ ) are the same, the male GENDER tends to go through many stages of life ( $\pm$ ) at different speeds to the female SEX.



### ushina(u), shitsu

SHITSU REI

失 礼 impoliteness, excuse me

SHIP PAI

失 敗 failure/mistake

USHINA U

失 う to lose

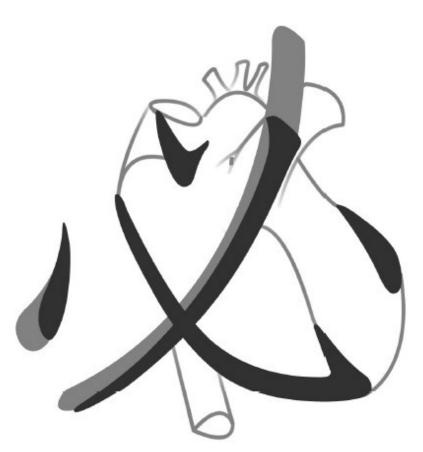


The ERROR was thinking that she could carry a plant that was too big to see over, as it caused her to LOSE balance.



### kanara(zu), hitsu

KANARA ZU 必ず without fail HITSU YŌ 必要 necessary



Cross your heart ( $\sim$ ) when you make a pledge: it is CERTAIN to happen.



### kota(eru), ō

KOTA E RU 応 え る **to respond, to live up to** 

Ō JI RU 応じる to respond, to accept



When you APPLY yourself and put your heart ( $\sim$ ) into ACCEPTING a challenge, you will be able to climb even the highest dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ).



### waru(i), aku

WARU I

悪 、 bad, in the wrong, sorry

AKU MA

悪 魔 devil, Satan



The weight of Asia (垂) pressing down on one's heart (心) is BAD.



### hyō

NYŪ KIN HYŌ 入 金 票 **deposit slip** 

TŌ HYŌ 投 票 **voting, poll** 



A large map, with the LABELS for directions sits like a SIGN above a placard.



### chi, ketsu

KETSU ATSU

血 圧

blood pressure

CHI

血 blood



An unseen chip in a plate  $(\mathbf{m})$  might draw a drop of BLOOD.



#### sara

sara ARA I 皿 洗 (、 **dishwashing** 

O SARA

お **m** blood

CHŪ ZARA

中 皿 medium-sized dish



A drying rack is full of freshly washed DISHES.



#### mei

DŌ MEI

同 盟 alliance, union

KA MEI

加 盟 participation, affiliation

CHŪ ZARA

中 皿 medium-sized dish



A drying rack is full of freshly washed DISHES.



bon

O BON

お 盆 Bon Festival

BON SAI

盆 栽 bonsai, miniature potted plant



To understand the parts  $(\hat{\beta})$  of the BON FESTIVAL is to know that families gather, and usually have many plates  $(\mathbb{Z})$  of food, thinking of ancestors.



mo(ru), saka(ru), sei

SEI DAI

盛 大 grand, prosperous

SAKA N

盛 ん popular, prosperous

MO RI A GA RU

盛 り上 がる to swell, to rise



The community PROSPERED after digging a mine in the side of a cliff  $(\Gamma)$  with halberds (戈) and had plates (皿) of food in celebration of the BOOM.

# Hand 手, 扌 and Foot 足

批

criticism, strike

7 strokes NN2086

hi

JI KO HI HAN 自己批判 self-criticism

HI HAN TEKI 批 判 的 critical

HI HYŌ 批 評 **criticism, review** 



A hand (†) compares (比) CRITICALLY the two similar shapes.



ori, o(ru), setsu

O RU

折る to break

KOS SETSU

骨 折 bone fracture



To BREAK hard material by hand (†), you might need an ax (f).



fu

FU YŌ 扶 養 **support** [family]



A man used both hands (  $\mathop{\ddagger}$  ) to ASSIST in carrying a box.

## 投

### na(geru), tō

NA GE RU 投 げ る **to cast away, to face defeat** 

TŌ SHI 投 資 **investment** 



Use your hands  $(\ddagger)$  to pick up an old chair-desk that someone DISCARDED, and put it on the table.

# 招

### mane(ku), shō

SHŌ TAI

招 待 invitation

MANE KU

招 〈 to invite



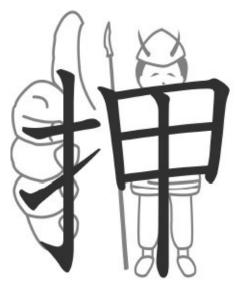
With her hand ( $\ddagger$ ) on her sword she INVITES another to speak.



o(su)

O SU 押 す to push, to apply pressure

O SHI DA SU 押し出す to push something out



A hand (†) PUSHES a shield  $(\P)$  down into the earth, signifying that others should STOP.



### tora(eru), soku

TORA E RU 捉 える **to capture** 

TO RA WA RE RU 捉らわれる **to be caught** 



To CAPTURE someone, you have to use your hands (‡), shout with your mouth (□), and be fast on your feet (汉).

接

setsu, tsu(gu)

CHOKU SETSU

直 接

direct, firsthand, immediate

SES SU RU

接 する to touch, to come in contact with



Give a thumbs up to a woman  $(\not\pm)$  who can stand  $(\dot\pm)$  up and PIECE TOGETHER things.

# 持

mo(tsu), ji

MO TSU 持 っ to hold, to have



In a hand ( $\dagger$ ) one HOLDS temple ( $\dagger$ ) offerings.

拡

### hiro(garu), kaku

KAKU DAI

拡 大 enlargement, magnification

HIRO GE TA UDE

拡 げた腕 outstretched arms



I EXTEND my hands (†) from end to end to measure the height of the dotted cliff (f) myself to BROADEN my understanding.

### hara(u), futsu

HARA U 払 う to pay [money, a bill]



I like to PAY my bills by hand ( $\ddagger$ ).



u(tsu), da

U TSU 打っ to beat [a drum], to hit AN DA 安打 safe hit [baseball]



Using a hand (†) to HIT a tack can hurt.



### sazu(keru), ju

SAZU KE RU 授 ける **to award, to teach** 

JU GYŌ 授 業 **class, instruction** 



You need a good hand (  $\dagger$  ) to IMPART information and INSTRUCT others on test-taking skills under a roof at a table.



ega(ku), ka(ku), byō

KA KU 描 〈 to draw

BYŌ SHA 描写 depiction, description



With a skillful hand ( $\ddagger$ ) grass was SKETCHED behind the field ( $\boxplus$ ).

### hashi(ru), sō

TAN KYO RI SŌ

短 離 走 short-distance race

HASHI RU

走 る to run



Lots of land  $(\pm)$  passes by as one RUNS.



### omomu(ku), fu

OMOMU KU 赴 〈 to proceed forward

FU NIN

赴 任 moving for a new job





#### omomuki, shu

OMOMUKI

趣 gist

SHU MI

趣 味 hobby



PROCEEDING TO the airport gate across the land  $(\pm)$ , we sometimes run, listen, and if there's time, sit at a table.

起

o(kiru), o(koru), ki

O KI RU

起 き る to wake up

O KO RU

起 こ る to happen



If running across the land  $(\pm)$  and you see a snake, you will WAKE UP and be more attentive.



### kuba(ru), hai

SHIN PAI

心 配 worry, concern

KUBA RU

配 る to distribute



DISTRIBUTE some of the snake oil from the bottle between the SPOUSES.



### ji, michi, ro

DŌ RO

道 路 road, highway

KAI JI

海 路 sea route



A person stops ( $\pm$ ) at the end of a ROUTE where the picnic table stands and people sit and talk.

### 元

moto, gen, gan

GEN KI

元 気 healthy, energetic

GAN TAN

元 旦 New Year's Day



In the BEGINNING, one had to carry ANCIENT CURRENCY.

# 光

### hika(ru), kō

HIKA RU 光 る **to shine** 

NIK KŌ 日 光 **sunlight** 



RAYS of LIGHT encourage us to take long hikes on two legs.

# 先

saki, sen

SEN SEI

先 生 teacher

SEN SHŪ

先 週 sea route



The leaves from that plant in the soil  $(\pm)$  sprouted just BEFORE you walked.

児

ko, ji, ni

KO JI 孤 児 **orphan** 

JI DŌ 児 童 school-age children

SHŌ NI KA I 小 児 科 医 **pediatrician** 



Seeming like only one day earlier, in former ( $\mbox{$\mathbb{H}$}$ ) times, when the CHILD was a NEWBORN BABY, she started to walk on two legs.



tō

MIN SHU TŌ 民 主 党 **Democrat Party** KYŌ WA TŌ 共 和 党 **Republican Party** 



My older brother (兄) thought he was bright (光) when he learned about political PARTIES and FACTIONS.



### oni, ki

ONI

鬼 devil

KO ONI

小鬼 elf, goblin

KYŪ KETSU KI

吸血 鬼 vampire



Popping its head up from a field ( $\boxplus$ ) is a DEVIL with huge legs and horns.

## **CHAPTER 4**

# **ACTIONS**



come, next

7 strokes NN2565

### ku(ru), rai

KU RU

来 る to come

RAI SHŪ

来 週 next week



A man waves his hands to stop as he COMES close to a signpost.



i(ku), okona(u), yu(ku),  $\sim yu(ki)$ ,  $k\bar{o}$ 

I KU 行く to go TŌ KYŌ YU KI 東京 行き bound for Tokyo RYO KŌ 旅 行 trip



Two men hover until the light tells them to GO.

# Stride 廴

## 辺

#### be, hen

周

辺

KO NO HEN this vicinity 辺  $\mathcal{O}$ UMI BE 辺 seashore, beach 海 SHŪ SHŪ circumference, outskirts



The defensible areas the sword  $(\mathcal{D})$  can reach are the paths around the BOUNDARY and the near VICINITY.

### chika(i), kin

SAI KIN

最近 recently

CHIKA I

近 ( close, near



My grandfather kept the ax (f) NEAR the door so he could grab it as he strode on the path to the woodpile.



#### oku(ru), sō

OKU RU

送 る to send [a thing]

MI OKU RU

見送 る seeing off, escort

HŌ SŌ

放 送 broadcast



To help SEND another to the afterlife, people stride ( $\mathfrak Z$ ) in procession to ESCORT someone to heaven ( $\mathfrak Z$ ).

## 返

### kae(su), hen

KAE SU **to return**HEN JI **reply** 



If you borrow the table RETURN it to the end of the path at the base of the cliff ( $\mathcal{F}$ ).



### o(u), tsui

O U 追う to chase, to run after

TSUI HŌ 追 放 **exile, eviction** 



Mouths  $(\Box)$  give directions to FOLLOW a path closely.

## 速

### haya(i), sumi(yaka), soku

HAYA I 速 い fast, quickly

KYŪ SOKU 急 速 rapid [progress, etc.]

SUMI YA KA
速 や か speedy, prompt



Striding (5) too FAST, he hit a tree (4) and yelled ouch with his mouth!

~tachi, tatsu

SOKU TATSU

速 達 express, special delivery

WATASHI TACHI

私 達 we

TAS SEI

達 成 achievement



On the land  $(\pm)$  near the path, sheep in the PLURAL nibble the grass until they have ACCOMPLISHED their goal.

### advance, proceed, progress

### susu(mu), shin

SUSU MU

進 む to advance, to go forward

SHIN PO

進 歩 progress, improvement



An old bird (隹) ADVANCES slowly by walking on a path.



### michi, dō

MICHI

道 road, street

SHO DŌ

書 道 calligraphy

KEN DŌ

剣 道 kendo [lit: way of the sword], Japanese fencing



Use a big sliding path or ROAD to go through a narrow neck (首) between places.

## 運

### hako(bu), un

UN DŌ

運 動 exercise

KIN UN

金 運 economic fortune



With its cover intact, the little cart (a) was TRANSPORTED to its DESTINY at the end of the path.



### aso(bu)

ASO BU 遊 **to play, to enjoy oneself, to have a good time**ASO BI NI I KU 遊 びに行く **to go on a trip, to go and visit [a friend]**MIZU ASO BI 水 遊 **ぴ playing in water** 



A path in the direction (5) of a person and child (7) often leads to PLAY.

## 違

### chiga(u), i

CHIGA I MA SU 違 います it is different MA CHIGA I 間違 い mistake I HAN 違反 violation [of law]



The radicals in this kanji seem to DIFFER a lot from similar radicals: (力) has two one (一) stroke DIFFERENCES from five  $(\underline{\Delta})$  and the bottom one DIFFERS from year (年) by two strokes.

連

tsu(reru), tsura(naru), ren

TSU RE TE I KU

連 れ て 行 行 to escort, to take [someone of equal or lower status]

REN RAKU

連 絡 contacting, getting in touch



A cart (車) can be used to TAKE ALONG things on a long path.



 $t\bar{o}(ru)$ ,  $\sim d\bar{o}(ri)$ , kayo(u),  $ts\bar{u}$ 

KAYO U 通 う to commute

MEI JI DŌ RI
明 治 通 り Meiji Street

FU TSŪ
普 通 usual, generally

TŌ RU
通 る to go past, to go by



To walk a COMMUTE you might USE (用) crosswalks to PASS THROUGH TRAFFIC safely.

# 選

### era(bu), sen

ERA BU

選 ぶ to choose

SEN SHU

選 手 player



People stride (5) to polling places to make themselves heard when they SELECT names on ballots to ELECT leaders.

tō(i), en

TŌ I

遠 い far, distant

EI EN

永 遠 eternity



DISTANT lands  $(\pm)$  were spoken of by a person who moved his arms a lot when he spoke as he strode down the path home.

# Stand 立 and Stop止

立

stand up, stand

5 strokes NN4223

## ta(tsu), ritsu

TA TSU

立っ stand

KŌ RITSU

公立 public [institution]



A short man is taller when he STANDS.



oto, on

ON GAKU

音 楽 music

ОТО

音 sound



If you were to stand  $(\dot{\supseteq})$  on the sun  $(\exists)$  there would be a loud NOISE before you were evaporated.



### warabe, dō

 $D\bar{O}$   $D\bar{O}$ 

童 話 fairy-tale

WARABE UTA

童 歌 children's [folk] song



JUVENILE tales speak of a CHILD standing (立) on the edge of the field (田) on land (土) in the village (里).



shō

BUN SHŌ

文 章

sentence, article



Standing (立) up on the sun ( $\Box$ ) early (早), at least ten (十) times, would be enough to earn BADGE of endurance.



kiso(u), kyō

KYŌ SŌ

競 走 race

KISO U

競 う to compete with



Two older brothers (兄) stand up (立) and COMPETE WITH each other until the BOUT determines the dominant one.

## hundred million

oku

ICHI OKU

— 億 one hundred million



A person makes a really loud sound (音) with all of his heart (心) as he just won ONE HUNDRED MILLION yen.



akina(u), shō

SHŌ BAI

AKINA I

商 \(\cdot\) trade, business



A MERCHANT auctions goods while standing up  $(\dot{\Box})$  to MAKE A DEAL atop a stand with a bidder's open mouth  $(\Box)$  below.



u(mu), san

SEI SAN

生 産 production, manufacture

U MU

産 む to give birth to, to deliver



Standing (立) on a highpoint like a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) you can see the YIELD of fields and watch animals GIVE BIRTH (生).

## to(maru), shi

TO MA RU 止 ま る **stop** 

KIN SHI 禁 止 **prohibition, ban** 



A man stands with his arm out, directing others to HALT with a STOP sign.

## 歩

### aru(ku), ho, po

ARU KU

歩 〈 to walk

SAN PO

散 歩 a walk



When you WALK, you can stop ( $\pm$ ) and sit down a few (%) times along the way.

### tada(shii), sei

TADA SHI I 正 しい correct

SEI KAKU

正 確 accurate, exact

FU SEI

不正 injustice



When he stops (止) on the exact one spot, he is CORRECT.

# Sliding ||

## saka, han

Ō SAKA

大 阪 Osaka

HAN SHIN

阪 神 Osaka-Kobe





o(riru), fu(ru),  $k\bar{o}$ 

O RI RU 降 りる to get off [a train, bus] FU RU 降る to precipitate [rain, snow] KŌ SAN 降参 giving up



Everyone worries when a child who is not even a year (年) old starts to get down from a folding table or DESCEND a pole.

riku

TAI RIKU

大 陸 continent

HOKU RIKU

北 陸 region west of Tokyo on the Japan Sea side



A child slides down to level LAND to jump from one pile of ground  $(\pm)$  to another pile of ground  $(\pm)$ .



in

BYŌ IN 病 院 **hospital** 

DAI GAKU IN 大 学 院 **graduate school** 



A child starts to descend down to the main floor of the INSTITUTION when he smells a wealth  $(\pi)$  of cookies from the SCHOOL cafeteria.



tai

GUN TAI

軍 隊 army, troops

HEI TAI

兵 隊 soldier



A child playing army slides down the grass by the pig, as his REGIMENT of soldiers tries to find him.



kai

GO KAI

五 階 fifth story

KAI DAN

階段 staircase



A child starts to slide down a pole to compare (比) two STORIES of a white (白) building.



## hi, yō

TAI YŌ

太 陽 sun

YŌ KI

陽 気 cheerful, merry



A child slides and plays on a day with SUNSHINE with one (-) of his furry dogs.



#### kiwa, sai

KOKU SAI

国 際 international

KIWA DO I

際 どい edgy



A child is on the VERGE of sliding down to a festival past the sign toward a table and snacks WHEN offered the chance that only comes every few moons (月).



bu

KEN DŌ BU

剣 道 部 kendo club

BU CHŌ

部 長 section leader



A SECTION leader stands  $(\dot{\varpi})$  on a box to keep track of the children in each DEPARTMENT.



## miyako, to, tsu

TO KAI 都 会 **city** 

KYŌ TO 京 都 **Kyoto** 

TSU GŌ 都 合 circumstances, condition



In CAPITAL cities, they often break ground  $(\pm)$  in the sun  $(\exists)$  to build skyscrapers with views of the METROPOLIS.



gun

MA DI SO N GUN マ ディ ソ ン 郡 **Madison County** 



A familiar person of rank (君) in the COUNTY watches out for children up and down the DISTRICT.

# Power力

功

achievement, success

5 strokes NN0522

kō, ku

DAI SEI KŌ 大 成 功 huge success, big hit KŌ SEKI 功績 **achievements, merit** 



The ACHIEVEMENT of the architect was due to the use of I-beam construction  $(\bot)$  and power  $(\rlap/ D)$  that drove him to SUCCESS.

## 工

### kō, ku

KŌ JŌ 工 場 factory

DAI KU

大 工 carpenter

JIN KŌ

人 工 man-made, artificial



I-beams such as this are often used in CONSTRUCTION.



## chikara, ryoku, riki

CHIKARA **power** 

TAI RYOKU

体 力 stamina



The two blades of this sickle need lots of POWER to wield them.



### tsuto(meru), do

DO RYOKU

努力 great effort, exertion

TSUTO ME TE

努 めて as much as possible



The woman  $(\pm)$  would TOIL at her table where she DILIGENTLY exerted a lot of power  $(\hbar)$  and energy.

## 加

### kuwa(eru), ka

SAN KA

参 加 participation

KUWA E RU

加 える to sum up, to include



He has the power  $(\mathcal{D})$  to INCREASE yield to ADD more mouths  $(\square)$  that can be fed.

# 助

## tasu(keru), jo

TASU KE RU 助 ける **to help, to rescue** 

JO GEN 助 言 advice, suggestion



Keep your eyes ( $\exists$ ) above leaning ground and use your power ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) to RESCUE someone in need.



ki(ku), kō

KI KU 効 〈 to be effective YŪ KŌ 有 効 validity, availability, effectiveness



One must practice mixing and mingling (交) things like your father ( $\checkmark$ ) did under his roof to gain power ( $\rlap{D}$ ), to MERIT respect, and to BENEFIT from your actions.



itawa(ru), negira(u), rō

ITAWA RU

労 る to sympathize with

RŌ DŌ

労 働 manual labor

NEGIRA U

労 う to thank for, to reward for



From three bits of knowledge we learn under the roof at school, we know we will be REWARDED FOR the power  $(\mathcal{D})$  we exert in our LABOR and studies.

# 勇

isa(mu), yū

YŪ KI

勇 気 bravery, courage

ISA MI ASHI

勇 み足 rashness



When I have the COURAGE, I put my heart and soul and all of my power  $(\mathcal{D})$  into my field  $(\mathbb{H})$ .



#### ben

BEN KYŌ

勉 強 study

BEN GAKU

勉 学 study, pursuit of knowledge



An older brother  $(\mathcal{R})$  will have more power  $(\mathcal{D})$  through the EXERTION of his efforts despite the barbs that may crop up.

勤

#### tsuto(meru), kin

TSUTO ME RU

勤 める to be employed [at]

TSŪ KIN

通 勤 commuting to work



Young people might BECOME EMPLOYED to cut grass for days on end  $(\exists)$  on an extra long plot of land  $(\pm)$ , exerting lots of power  $(\not)$  and DILIGENCE.



ka(tsu), masa(ru), shō

KA TSU

勝っ to win

MASA RU

勝 る to excel, to surpass

YŪ SHŌ

優勝 championship, overall victory



Once every few moons (月), a man flaps his arms in VICTORY after using all of his power (力) to buy the ticket (券) to WIN.



# ugo(ku), dō

```
UGO KU
動 く to move
JI DŌ DO A
自動ドア automatic door
```



To MOVE heavy (重) things, you need more power (力).

work

#### hatara(ku), dō

HATARA KU 働 〈 **to work** 

 $R\bar{O}$   $D\bar{O}$ 

労 働 labor



A person with power (D) to move heavy  $(\mathbb{1})$  things WORKS hard.



omo(i), kasa(neru), jū

OMO I

重 い heavy

JŪ YŌ

重 要 important, momentous

KASA NE RU

重 ねる to pile up



A HEAVY cart (車) needs two sets of wheels.

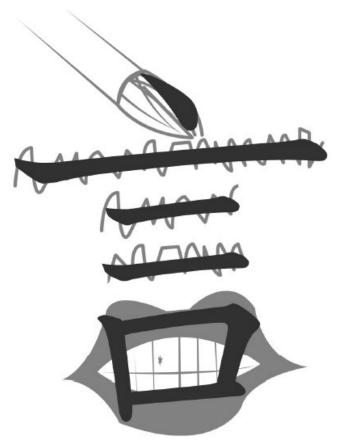
Say言

# i(u), koto, gen

I U 言 う to say

KOTO BA 言 葉 **word**[s]

GEN GO 言 語 language



Several lines of SPEECH are SAID.



#### kun

KUN REN

訓 練 practice, training

NAN KUN

難 訓 difficult reading of a kanji



The teacher's speech (言) and INSTRUCTION flowed like a river (川) during her explanation.

# 計

#### haka(ru), kei

HAKA RU 計 る **to measure, survey** 

TO KEI 時 計 watch, clock



Go over a PLAN for a SCHEME that someone says and review it ten (+) times before implementation.

記

#### shiru(su), ki

KI JI

記 事 article

SHIRU SU

記 す to note, to write down



Words ( $\dot{\epsilon}$ ) a SCRIBE makes an ACCOUNT of on a long, snake-like scroll.



shi

SHI JIN

詩 人 poet

EI SHI

英 詩 English poetry



Words (言) and chants at a temple (寺) were often similar to POETRY.

語

kata(ru), go

NI HON GO

日本語 Japanese language



If five (五) people say (言) words, they become LANGUAGE.



#### tame(su), shi

SHI KEN

試 験 test

SHI AI

試 合 match, game

TAME SU

試 す to test, to try out



To say (言) that you will ATTEMPT to use an I-beam (工) to hold up a sword TESTS your abilities.



#### to(ku), setsu

SHŌ SETSU

小 説 novel

DEN SETSU

伝 説 tradition, legend

KU DO KU

口 説 〈 to persuade, to coax



An older brother (兄) sprouts horns as he says (言) RUMORS to get someone in trouble.



# dan

JŌ DAN

冗 談 joke, funny story

TAI KEN DAN

体 験 談 story of one's experience



The words (言) lead to a lot of fiery (火) language as they DISCUSS the issue.

# investigate, look up

shira(beru), totono(u),  $ch\bar{o}$ 

SHIRA BE RU

調 べる to investigate, look up

CHŌ WA

調 和 harmony



INVESTIGATE what someone said (言) by speaking about it next to a piece of land (土).

# Directions方

方

direction, person

4 strokes NN2389

# kata, hō

KO NO KATA

この方 this person

HŌ HŌ

方 法 method, manner



A PERSON is often faced with a variety of alternatives before choosing the best DIRECTION.



# higashi, tō

HIGASHI

東 east

TŌ KYŌ

東 京 Tokyo



If you look at the sun rising behind a tree, you're facing EAST.



nishi, sei, sai

NISHI

西 west

SEI YŌ

西 洋 the West, Western countries

KAN SAI

関 西 Kansai [western region of Japan including Osaka]



A map hangs from a screen and shows four directions clockwise: north, east, south, and the last is WEST.



#### tabi, ryo

TABI

旅 trip, travel

RYO KŌ

旅 行 trip, travel

HITORI TABI

一人 旅 traveling alone



For a TRIP, people choose a direction (5), and go that way, waving their arms as they sometimes stumble on their TRAVELS.

#### minami, nan

MINAMI

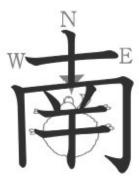
南

south

NAN BEI

南

**米 South America** 



The compass points toward the open enclosure to New Zealand in the SOUTH where lots of sheep  $(\ddagger)$  are raised.

5 strokes NN0581

# kita, hoku

KITA

北 north

HOK KAI DŌ

北 海 道 Hokkaido [lit. north sea road]



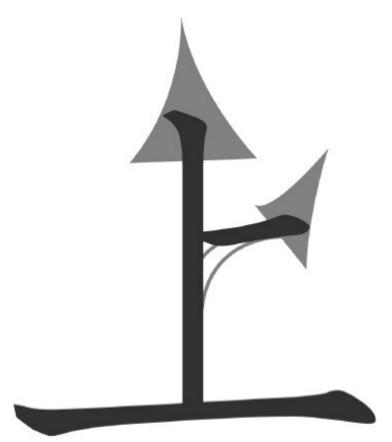
A table stands on end with a dipper beside it, both pointing upwards or NORTH.

ue, a(garu), jō

UE **\_\_\_ above, up** 

A GA RU 上 が る **to rise, go up** 

JŌ ZU 上 手 **skillful** 

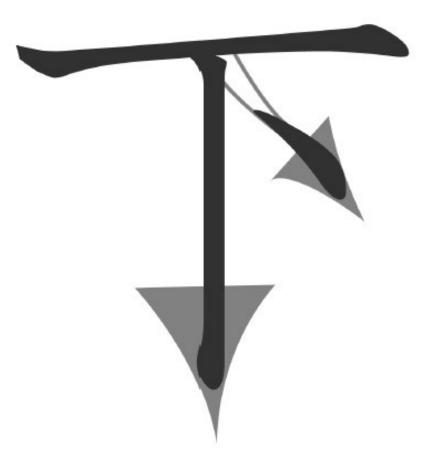


A sapling grows mostly ABOVE ground.

# below, down, descend, give

shita, sa(garu), kuda(ri), ka

SA GA RU 下がる to go down KUDA RI 下 り down-train [going away from Tokyo] CHI KA 地 下 basement



These two lines or roots are BELOW ground.

migi, yū

右

MIGI

右 right

 $\mathsf{SA}\ \mathsf{Y}\bar{\mathsf{U}}$ 

左 右 left and right



On a scale, the solid block is on the RIGHT side.

hidari, sa

HIDARI

左 left



With a play on words and languages, the Lift is not as heavy on a scale when there is an I-beam.

# CHAPTER 5

# **PLANTS**

植

plant

12 strokes NN2751

u(eru), shoku

U E RU

植 え る to plant

SHOKU BUTSU

植 物 plant (n.)



PLANT trees (木) and trim or fix ( $\dot{a}$ ) them as bonsai by cutting each at least ten ( $\dotplus$ ) times, keeping your eye ( $\exists$ ) on their appearance on the shelf.

# Rice 彳 and Tree 木



rice, USA

6 strokes NN4380

#### kome, bei, mai

KOME

**\* uncooked rice** 

BEI KOKU

米 国 USA

GAI MAI

外 米 foreign rice



RICE grains emerge from a rice plant as the leaves begin to bend down like branches of a tree (\*).



# ko, kona, fun

KO MUGI KO

小麦粉 flour

KONA GONA

粉 々 very small pieces

KA FUN

花 粉 pollen



You grind rice (\*) into smaller parts (%) with a sword (%) to make FLOUR or POWDER.



#### ryō

ZAI RYŌ 材 料 ingredients

RYŌ RI

料 理 cuisine

KYŪ RYŌ

給 料 salary, wages

MU RYŌ

無 料 free, no charge



A key MATERIAL in preparing rice (米) is a measuring container (斗).



# ki, moku, boku



This is a TREE with a cross branch and two drooping branches.



#### moto, hon

KUMA MOTO KEN

熊 本 県 Kumamoto Prefecture

HON

本 book

HON MONO

本 物 genuine article



The ORIGIN of a tree can be discovered in its roots.



# hayashi, rin

HAYASHI

林

woods

KO BAYASHI

小 林

Kobayashi [surname]

NŌ RIN

農 林 agriculture and forestry



A couple of trees grow in a small GROVE or WOOD.



#### kin

KIN EN

禁煙 no smoking

KIN SHI

禁 止 prohibition, ban



In and around the woods (\*) in late summer, you see signs  $(\pi)$  for a fire BAN.



reki

REKI SHI

歷 史 history

GAKU REKI

学 歷 academic background



Looking at the PASSAGE OF TIME, one might dig in the side of a cliff  $(\Gamma)$  to find the petrified remains of an ancient woods (林) and stop (止) to write a CURRICULUM on how to study the site.



## mori, shin

MORI

森 forest

AO MORI KEN

青森 県 Aomori Prefecture

SHIN KAN

森 閑 silence



Three trees overlap at the edge of a FOREST.

## hill, knoll

5 strokes NN0019

oka, kyū

OKA

丘 hill

SA KYŪ

砂 丘 sand dune



Unlike a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), rolling HILLS undulate in differing directions.



#### hei

HEI SHI 兵 士 **soldier** 



Guns of SOLDIERS pointed at the top of a hill ( $\pm$ ) where the enemy is hiding.



## sakura, ō

SAKURA

桜 cherry [tree]

Ō KA

桜 花 cherry blossom



Beside a CHERRY tree (木), petals flutter as a lone woman (女) sits.



#### matsu, shō

MATSU

松 pine [tree]

SHŌ CHIKU BAI

松 竹 梅 pine, bamboo, and plum [an auspicious grouping]



I can see a PINE TREE, and those trees (\*) are green much more than eight  $(\land)$  months a year.

#### ume, tsu, bai

TSU YU

梅 雨 rainy season

UME BO SHI

梅 干 し dried plum

BAI KA

梅 花 plum blossom



When I think of a flowering tree (\*), every (\*) time I think of a PLUM tree.



## tsukue, ki

**TSUKUE** 

机 desk

KI JŌ

机 上 on the desk



My grandparents had DESKS made of wood ( $\hbar$ ) with seats attached.



#### tokoro, sho

SHO BUN

処 分 dealing [with a problem]

TO RA E DOKORO

捕らえ処 in short, in brief



When things slide off a folding table we must DEAL WITH them and put them on a more sturdy table ( $\Pi$ ), and try to fix the first table without CONDEMNING it.



## ita, ban

KOKU BAN

黒 板 blackboard

YUKA ITA

床 板 floorboard



Beside the tree ( $\hbar$ ), the table made of wooden PLANKS at the base of the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) was where they would build the STAGE.



#### fuda, satsu

SEN EN SATSU 千 円 札 1,000 yen bill

KI RI FUDA
切り札 trump card



Bonsai trees (\*) are expensive and I was hooked into spending a lot of PAPER MONEY instead of just a few coins for one.



eda, shi

KO EDA

小枝 twig

EDA MAME

枝 豆 edamame bean



There were ten (+) tree (\*) BRANCHES sitting on the table.

# 柱

#### hashira, chū

HANA P PASHIRA

鼻 っ 柱 bridge of the nose

CHŪ SEKI

柱 石 corner stone, pillar

DAI KOKUBA SHIRA

大 黒 柱 mainstay, central pillar [of a building]



The lord  $(\dot{\pm})$  with his wooden  $(\dot{\pi})$  staff, was a PILLAR of the community.



zai

ZAI RYŌ 材料 ingredients, materials JIN ZAI 人材 talented person



The TALENTED person began working with LUMBER when he was not even 10 years old  $(\pm 1)$ , but just 9.



#### mura, son

MURA **village** 

SAN SON

山 村 mountain village



The trees (木) next to the VILLAGE can be measured ( $\dagger$ ) in abundance.



mai

ICHI MAI

— 枚 one sheet



A SHEET of paper slides off the table next to the tree (\*) from which it was made.



ken

KEN SA

検 查 investigation [customs, factory]

KETSU EKI KEN SA

血 液 検 査 blood test



To be a person  $(\land)$  who can successfully INVESTIGATE bonsai trees  $(\land)$ , carry one  $(\frown)$  box of supplies home to begin your EXAMINATION.



kō

GAK KŌ 学 校 **school** 



Long ago, your father (父) might SCHOOL you under a roof by the tree (木).



maji(waru), ma(jiru), kō

KŌ KAN

交 換 exchange

KŌ TSŪ

交 通 transportation, traffic



Dad (父) is trying to keep a lid on things between his busy life of COMING AND GOING.



#### kaku

SEI KAKU

性格 character, personality

SHI KAKU

資格 qualifications



When he rose in RANK, he sat next to the tree (\*) at the picnic table and he said he would carve another notch.



yoko, ō

YOKO HAMA

横 浜 Yokohama

ŌВŌ

横 暴 violence, oppression



At the SIDE of a tree is a yellow  $(\sharp)$  grill where tens  $(\uparrow)$  of people are ready to eat the organic veggies skewered SIDEWAYS.



## mo, bo

MO YŌ

模 様 pattern, design

DAI KI BO

大 規 模 large-scale



You can grow a COPY of a bonsai tree ( $\hbar$ ), but like blades of grass, on sunny days ( $\exists$ ), they can become too big ( $\dagger$ ).



## hashi, kyō

HASHI

橋 bridge

TEK KYŌ

鉄 橋 railway, iron bridge



The BRIDGE was as tall as the trees (\*), and was a big (\*), long span with a mouth  $(\Box)$  on each side as it arched over the river.



ki

HI KŌ KI 飛 行 機 airplane KI KAI 機 械 machine, mechanism



A person (人), looks up at the electric lines leading to a trimming MACHINE for trees (木), that looked like an old-fashioned halberd (戈).



## kama(eru), kō

KAMA U

構 う to care, to mind

KŌ SEI

構 成 organization, configuration



Rather than PRETEND it is not all there, an artist BUILDS an extension on his easel to draw all of a tall tree (\*).



## kiwa(meru), kyoku

KIWA ME TE

極 め て exceedingly, extremely

NANKYOKU

南 極 South Pole, Antarctica

HOK KYOKU GUMA

北 極 熊 polar bear



It can be an EXTREMELY difficult hobby to grow bonsai trees (\*) but it is one (-) that is relaxing as you sit at a table pruning and talking.



## hata(su), ka

HA TA SU

果 た す to accomplish

SEI KA

青 果 fruits and vegetables



A farmer's REWARD is when the trees (\*) in his field (\*) bear lots of FRUIT.

課

ka

HŌ KA GO

放 課 後 after school

DAI SAN KA

第 三 課 chapter three



Each CHAPTER of learning, giving basic LESSONS for farmers, talks (言) about how to work in fields ( $\oplus$ ) or with trees ( $\hbar$ ).



su

HACHI NO SU 蜂 の 巣 **beehive** 

FURU SU 古 巢 **old haunts** 



A ROOKERY could be thought of as a field  $(\ensuremath{\exists}$ ) of birds in a treetop.



jō

JŌ KEN

条 件 condition, requirement

SHIN JŌ

信 条 creed, belief



As an ARTICLE of faith, a folding table made of wood  $(\ensuremath{\hbar})$  should be a stronger ITEM.



## so(meru), shi(miru), sen

SO ME RU

染 め る to paint, to dye

SHI MI RU

染 み る to pierce, to soak in

SEN RYŌ

染 料 dye



For our tie-dyeing, three drops of DYE are used nine  $(\hbar)$  times before hanging the shirts on wooden  $(\hbar)$  hangers to dry.



## tano(shii), gaku, raku

TANO SHI I 楽 しい fun, enjoyable ON GAKU 音 楽 music RAKU 楽 comfortable



A white (白) bird flaps its wings, at EASE on his perch in a tree (木).



an

TEI AN

定 案 proposal, proposition

AN NAI

案 内 information, guidance



Under the roof with a chimney the woman ( $\uppsi$ ) will PLAN where to put the wooden ( $\uppsi$ ) furniture.



saka(eru), ha(e), ei

EI YŌ

栄 養 nutrition

SAKA E RU

栄 える to prosper

MI BA E

見 栄 え show, display, appearance



With a few sprinkles of knowledge, you can make a bonsai tree (\*) under the roof FLOURISH.



## taba, soku

YAKU SOKU 約 東 **promise** 

TABA NI NA T TE 束 になって**inabunch** 



BUNDLE wood ( $\hbar$ ) through the mouth ( $\Box$ ) of a band of string.



#### sue, matsu

SUEK KO 末 子 **youngest child** 

SHŪ MATSU 週 末 **weekend** 



The longest branch is CLOSE to the top END of the tree (\*).



waza, gyō

KŌ GYŌ

工 業 [manufacturing] industry

NŌ GYŌ

農 業 agriculture

WAZA

業 performance, vocation



See four tumbling positions of a trapeze artist as he swings over a tree  $(\hbar)$  in his PERFORMANCE.



sa

CHŌ SA

調 查 survey, investigation

KETSU EKI KEN SA

血 液 検 査 blood test



When raising bonsai trees (\*) keep peeking at them with your eye ( $\exists$ ) to INVESTIGATE how they grow.



#### ima(da), mi

MI RAI 未 来 the [distant] future

IMA DA NI 未 だ に even now



This is the tree-house dad built that my half sister (妹) has NOT YET seen.

# Fancy Tree 禾

#### watashi, shi

WATASHI

私 I

SHI RITSU

私 立 private [establishment]



I stand by my favorite fancy tree (£).



#### utsu(ru), i

I DŌ

私 動 transfer, migration

 $I \quad J\bar{U}$ 

移住 immigration

UTSU RU

移 る to move [house], to transfer [department]



Fancy trees ( $\mathfrak K$ ) SHIFT colors many ( $\mathfrak F$ ) times and MOVE our minds with their beauty.

程

## hodo, tei

NOCHI HODO

後 程 later on, eventually

KŌ TEI

行程 distance



The king  $(\Xi)$  said he liked fancy trees  $(\Lambda)$  only in MODERATION.



## byō

ICHI BYŌ — 秒 **one second** 

BYŌ YO MI 秒 読み **countdown** 



Fancy trees ( $\mathfrak{K}$ ) trees seem to change colors by a few ( $\mathfrak{P}$ ) shades every SECOND.

ka

RI KA 理 科 science



Under the shade of a fancy tree  $(\pi)$  one can use a dipper to sample a couple of COURSES.

## Bamboo竹

#### koku

KOKU MOTSU

穀物

grain, cereal, corn



A samurai ( $\pm$ ) up a fancy tree ( $\pm$ ) would make sure to cover his master's GRAIN as he knelt down next to the table.



#### tane, shu

**TANE** 

種 seed

SHU RUI

種 類 kind, type



Fancy trees  $(\mathfrak{K})$  create different KINDS of heavy  $(\mathfrak{g})$  things that fall called SEEDS.



tsu(mu), seki

TSU MU

積 む to pile up, to stack

SEKI NEN

積 年 long-standing



On fancy trees (禾), branches grow in VOLUMES above previous ones and you can see shells PILE UP from shellfish (貝) eaten at picnics.

## take, chiku

TAKE

竹 bamboo

CHIKU WA

竹 輪 fish-paste cake



Two sections of BAMBOO with young leaves grow fast.

wara(u), e(mu)

WARA U

笑 う to laugh

E GAO

笑 顔 smiling face



The big (大) performer with young bamboo ( $\circlearrowleft$ ) in the background raises his cane before bowing and LAUGHS with the crowd.



saku

SAKU RYAKU

策 略 scheme, tactic

SHIS SAKU

失 策 blunder, slip



The SCHEME to slow the expansion of the bamboo (竹) was to plant trees (木) with thorns around it.



fue, teki

FUE

笛 flute

MA TEKI

魔 笛 magic flute



A bamboo (竹) FLUTE is blown toward a field ( $\boxplus$ ) to make the crop grow.



ma(garu), kyoku

MA GA RU 曲 が る **to turn** IK KYOKU 一 曲 **melody** 



The MUSIC sheet on the stand is ready for someone to TURN the page as the MELODY progresses.



ten

SHIKI TEN

式 典 ceremony, rites

KO TEN

古 典 old book



Sometimes the LAW needs to bend ( $\boxplus$ ).



suji, kin

KIN NIKU

筋 肉 muscle

SUJI CHIGA I

筋 違 い cramp,



Like the growing strength of bamboo (竹), every month (月), my MUSCLE FIBERS become greater.



dai

DAI ICHI 第 一 **No.1** 

DAI SAN KA 第 三 課 **Chapter 3** 

DAI NI TĀ MI NA RU 第 2 ターミナル **Terminal 2** 



Drawing small pieces of bamboo (竹) rather than straws, my younger brother (弟) wanted to show that he was NUMBER one.

## solution, answer

#### kota(eru), tō

KOTA E RU

答 える to answer, to reply

KOTA E

答 え answer, response

GO TŌ

誤 答 mistaken response



These two bamboo shoots (竹) match (合) in a correct SOLUTION and ANSWER the problem.



san

SAN SŪ

算 数 arithmetic

YO SAN

予 算 estimate, budget



CALCULATING bamboo (†) shoots waving within eyesight can be like DIVINING a stranger's fortune.



#### kan

KAN RI

管 理 control, management [of business, etc.]

MŌ SAI KAN

毛細管 capillary



Bamboo ( $\circlearrowleft$ ) that grows on the roof can be used as PIPES, TUBES, or WIND INSTRUMENTS.



#### hako

HAKO

箱 **box** 

GO MI BAKO

ゴ ミ 箱 trash bin



The bamboo (竹) poles were over a BOX made of wood (木) with three shelves.



fude, hitsu

**FUDE** 

筆 brush

EN PITSU

鉛 筆 pencil



A bamboo ( $\circlearrowleft$ ) WRITING BRUSH should be held firmly in the hand with all five fingers.



## fumi, bun

KOI BUMI

恋 文 love-letter

BUN GAKU

文 学 literature



An inkwell sits on a wide table, ready for SENTENCES to be written.

12 strokes NN4287

hito(shii), nado, tō

BYŌ DŌ 平 等 **equality, evenness** HITO SHI I 等 しい **equal, similar** 

NADO

等 and so forth



Bamboo (竹), cedar, AND SO FORTH are used as QUALITY building materials in temples (寺) in Japan.

## Grass草

#### kusa, sō

KUSA

草 grass

HŌ REN SŌ

菠 薐 草 spinach



GRASS grows well on days (  $\boxminus$  ) with a lot of sun and after ten (  $\dotplus$  ) can be quite tall.

芸

gei

GEI SHA

芸 者 geisha

GEI JUTSU

芸術 [fine] art, the arts



Making CRAFT with only two  $(\Box)$  blades of grass by myself, would indeed be a PERFORMANCE and ART.

7 strokes NN4980

#### hana, ka

花

HANA

花 flower

KA BIN

花 瓶 vase



Through grassy herbs, changes in the form of FLOWERS will pop up.



ei

EI KOKU

英 国 traditional name for England

EI GO

英 語 English



With grassy herbs in the background, an ENGLISH gardener holds a box of plantings.

苦

#### kuru(shii), niga(i)

```
KURU SHI I
苦 し い painful, difficult, agonizing

NIGA TE
苦 手 poor [at], weak [in]

NIGA I
苦 い bitter
```



Old (古) grass might taste really BITTER and definitely make you feel like you are SUFFERING.

hand luggage



#### ni, ka

手 荷 物

NI MOTSU 荷物 luggage TE NI MOTSU



The man had plants in the CARGO that came by mail and measured under the limit where he would be taxed.

ha, yō

кото ва

言 葉 language, word[s]

AO BA

青 葉 young leaves



The world (世) of blades of grass is like that of the LEAVES of a tree (木).



#### na, sai

YA SAI

野 菜 vegetable

SŌ ZAI

総 菜 side dish

NA P PA

菜っ葉 greens, leaf vegetable



Often green like grass, VEGETABLES are a leafy dish eaten just before rice (\*).



o(chiru), raku

O CHI RU

落 ち る to fall down

RAKU TAN

落 胆 discouragement, disappointment



Grassy herbs FALL gingerly, as DROPS of water drizzle on a folding table where a dry mouth quenches its thirst.



## kusuri, yaku

KUSURI

**薬** medicine

YAK KYOKU

薬 局 pharmacy



The MEDICINE made of grass or herbs can help make you feel better so you can fly like a white (白) bird in a tree ( $^{+}$ ).



#### usu(i), haku

USU I

薄 🕠 weak, watery; light

USU AJI

薄 味 weak flavor



Blades of grass lightly washed with the water on the side of ten (+) fields  $(\oplus)$  have a WEAK flavor.

## Rain 雨

雨

rain

8 strokes NN6518

Ō AME

大雨 heavy rain

U TEN

雨 天 rainy weather



Through a window, you can see drops of RAIN against the glass.



## den

DEN KI

電 気 electricity

TEI DEN

停 電 power outage



It can be an ELECTRIC experience to fly a kite in the rain (雨).



## kumo(ru), don

KUMO RI

曼 () cloudiness, cloudy weather

DON TEN

曇 天 dull [cloudy] weather



On a day ( $\exists$ ) with rain ( $\eth$ ), the CLOUDY WEATHER blocks me myself from seeing the sun.



## yuki, setsu

YUKI

雪 snow

KŌ SETSU

降 雪 snowfall



SNOW is essentially frozen, fluffy rain (雨) that piles up in layers.

### kumo, un

KUMO

雲 cloud

SEI UN

星 雲 nebula



I myself say one CLOUD is nice, but two (二) CLOUDS might bring rain (雨).



### kaminari, rai

**KAMINARI** 

雷

thunder, lightning

RAI U

雷雷

thunderstorm



When rain (n) falls on rice fields (m), THUNDER rolls and LIGHTNING flashes.

# Seasons季 節

春

spring

9 strokes NN2453 HARU

春 spring

RAI SHUN

来 春 next spring



Three months into a year brings SPRING and plants flourish in extended sunlight.

# natsu, ka

NATSU YASU MI

夏 休 み summer vacation

KA KI KŌ SHŪ

夏 期 講 習 summer school



Wishing SUMMER was more than one hundred ( $oldsymbol{\Xi}$ ) days long, we sat on the folding table in the yard.



aki, shū

AKI

秋 fall

SHŪ KI

秋 気 fall air



In AUTUMN, the colors of fancy trees ( $\mathfrak K$ ) resemble fire ( $\mathfrak K$ ).



## fuyu, tō

FUYU

冬 winter

TŌ MIN

冬 眠 hibernation



Sometimes an icy WINTER seems to go on and on as snowflakes pile up below the folding table.

# CHAPTER 6

# **ANIMALS**

猫

cat

11 strokes NN3586

neko, byō

**NEKO** 

猫 cat

MANE KI NEKO

招き猫 inviting [lucky] cat

AI BYŌ KA

愛猫 家 cat lover



The furry tail of a CAT is just there, in the grass by the field  $(\mathbb{H})$ .

# **Cow**牛and **Pig**豚

牛 cow 4 strokes NN3532

ushi, gyū

USHI 牛 **cow** GYŪ NYŪ 牛 乳 **milk** 



This profile of a COW incorporates a view of its head and horns turned to the side.



## boku

BOKU SHI

牧 師 pastor, minister

BOKU JŌ

牧 場 farm [livestock], ranch



Kobe beef cows (牛) are CARED FOR and eat as if they FEED at picnic tables.

特

# toku

TOKU NI

特 に particularly, especially

TOKU BETSU

特 別 special



Cows (牛) are SPECIAL at Hindu temples (寺).

### mono, butsu

MONO

物 thing

DŌ BUTSU

動物 animal

TA BE MONO

食べ物 food



It is not a cow, but it is definitely a furry THING.



## buta, ton

BUTA NIKU **pork** 

TON KA TSU **pork cutlet** 



In the light of the moon (月), a PIG hangs from a hook, its tail curled, four legs splayed outward with its body hanging down.



shō, zō

IN SHŌ

印象 impression

ΖŌ

象 elephant



See the long curved tusks of this ELEPHANT, its legs, and its tail.



пō

NŌ JŌ

農場 farm [agriculture]

NŌ GYŌ

農 業 agriculture



In AGRICULTURE, FARMERS' tractors curve ( $\oplus$ ) around the tables at the bases of cliffs ( $\Gamma$ ) twice ( $\subseteq$ ).



zō

BUTSU ZŌ

仏 像 Buddhist image [statue]

 $\mathsf{GA} \ \mathsf{Z} \bar{\mathsf{O}}$ 

画 像 picture



A person next to an elephant (x) stands as still as a STATUE to get his PICTURE taken.

# Horse馬 and Sheep 羊

馬

horse

10 strokes NN6725

UMA

馬 horse

BA SHA

馬 車 horse drawn cart

BA KA MONO

馬 鹿 者 stupid person, idiot



The HORSE has a large bridled head, four legs, and a long tail.

eki

TŌ KYŌ EKI

東 京 駅 Tokyo Station

EKI BEN

駅 弁 [local] box lunch bought at a station



Horses (馬) took people to the STATION where an open mouth ( $\Box$ ) announced the measure of time before the next departure.



### ken

SHI KEN

試 験 examination, test

KEI KEN

経 験 experience



A thoroughbred horse (馬) undergoes TESTS by two people who talk about the results.



# hitsuji, yō

HITSUJI **羊** sheep

YŌ MŌ 羊 毛 **wool** 



This SHEEP has three ( $\equiv$ ) main parts including two big ears, a tail, and its legs.



## utsuku(shii), bi

UTSUKU SHI I 美 し い beautiful BI JIN 美 人 beautiful person BI JUTSU 美 術 art



Long ago, a man with a big (大) BEAUTIFUL sheep (羊) was considered fortunate.



boku

BOKU

僕

me, I [male]



The boy acrobat said "Watch ME flip over this tree (木)."



saiwa(i), shiawa(se), kō

SHIAWA SE

幸 t happiness, good fortune

FU KŌ

不幸 sorrow, misfortune

SAIWA I

幸 ( ) fortunately, blessedness



When a little sheep  $(\ddagger)$  sees fertile soil  $(\pm)$  full of lush grass its HAPPINESS in its good FORTUNE shows.



sama, yō

O KYAKU SAMA

お 客 様 polite way of addressing a customer

SAMA ZAMA

様 々 various

YŌ NI

様 に in order to, so that



There is a MANNER in which you should keep sheep (羊), with trees (木) for shade and also water (⋆) close by.



gi

KAI GI

会 議 meeting, conference

GI CHŌ

議 長 chairman, speaker [of assembly, etc.]



During DELIBERATION, they said (言) that the sheep (羊) should be sheared using hand (†) tools similar to halberds (戈).

遅

oso(i), chi

OSO I

遅 、 slow, late

CHI KOKU

遅刻 late, tardy



A slow sheep  $(\pm)$  saunters through a gate on the path home from a LATE evening of grazing.

# Dog 犬, Bear熊, and Fur 毛

犬

dog

4 strokes NN3553

INU 犬 **dog** 

YA KEN 野 犬 **stray dog** 



A big DOG about to eat a bone.



#### kuma

KUMA

熊 bear

KUMA MOTO KEN

熊 本 県 Kumamoto Prefecture



If I myself saw a BEAR by the light of the flickering moon ( $\beta$ ), its paws might look like big spoons.



jō

JŌ TAI 状態 current status, condition

JŌ KYŌ 状 況 state of affairs [around you]



CIRCUMSTANCES seemed good for the dog (犬) to catch the bone.



пō

SAI NŌ 才能 talent, ability

KA NŌ SEI 可能性 likelihood, possibility



When I myself spend a month (月) stirring the soup that is my TALENT and ABILITY, with dipper after dipper, improvement can be seen.



ke, mō

KAMI NO KE

髪 の 毛 hair

MŌ FU

毛 布 blanket



This HAIRY thing has scruffy FUR.



#### kitsune

KITSUNE

狐 fox

GIN GITSUNE

銀 狐 silver fox



You can easily recognize the long hairs of a tail of a FOX, but I myself have only seen its three-toed paw and nail  $(\vec{n})$  prints.

## crime, sin, offense

#### oka(su), han

OKA SU

犯 す to commit [an offence]

HAN NIN

犯 人 offender, criminal

HAN ZAI

犯 罪 crime



Long hairs were found at the scene of the CRIME after police went around and around looking for clues.



#### tanuki

**TANUKI** 

狸 tanuki, Japanese raccoon

TANUKI SO BA

狸 そば soba with tempura batter



The long hair of a TANUKI's tail is going into his burrow in the ground  $(\pm)$  just beside the field  $(\boxplus)$ .



hito(ri), doku

DOKU SHIN

独 身 single, unmarried

KO DOKU

孤 独 solitude, loneliness



By the hair of its tail, the insect lives, SPONTANEOUSLY greeting every SINGLE day with excitement.

# Bird 鳥, 隹 and Fish 魚

鳥 bird

11 strokes NN6931

### TORI I 鳥 居 **Shinto shrine gate**

HAKU CHŌ 白 鳥 **swan** 



This BIRD has a little feather on its head and its tail feather gracefully draped behind.



na(ku)

NA KU 鳴 〈 to chirp



A bird's beak CHIRPS like a mouth  $(\Box)$ .

雜

zatsu, zō

ZAS SHI

雜 誌 magazine

FUKU ZATSU

複 雑 complicated

O ZŌ NI

お 雑 煮 New Year's soup dish



It is difficult for an old bird (隹) to decide where to roost among nine (九) MISCELLANEOUS trees (木).



### atsu(maru), shū

ATSU MA RU

集 まる to meet

GUN SHŪ

群 集 group [of living things], crowd



A FLOCK of old birds (隹) GATHERS to MEET in a tree (木).

## difficult, impossible, trouble

kata(i), muzuka(shii), nan

```
YURU SHI GATA I

許 し 難 い hard to forgive

MUZUKA SHI I

難 し い difficult

KU NAN
苦 難 suffering, distress
```



A big old bird (隹) pokes its beak in the grass to get a mouthful ( $\Box$ ) of worms, but they are DIFFICULT to find and it only gets one ( $\neg$ ) big (大) one.

## 羽

### hane, wa

HANE DA KŪ KŌ 羽 安 港 **Haneda Airport** 

SAN WA

三 羽 three birds

**HANE** 

্যায় feather, plume



Each of these two wing FEATHERS are split.

fish

## sakana, gyo

SAKANA

魚

fish

KIN GYO

金

魚

goldfish



The FISH flips up out of the water in the field  $(\ensuremath{\boxplus})$ .

nara(u), shū

NARA U 習 う **to learn** 

JI SHŪ 自 習 **self-study** 



Two feathers from the wings (33) of a white (白) bird are left as it LEARNS to fly.



tori

TORI DOSHI

5 年

year of the rooster



In this bottle is sake from the WEST.



asa(ru), ryō

ASA RU

漁 る to look for, to fish

RYŌ SHI

漁 師 fisherman



You can go FISHING for fish (魚) in the water.

# Shellfish 貝

貞

upright, consistency

9 strokes NN5768

tei

TEI SŌ 貞 操 **chastity, virtue** 

# TEI RETSU **extreme faithfulness**



The fortune teller (  $\land$  ) predicted with CONSISTENCY where the UPRIGHT shellfish (∮) would be found.



ma(keru), o(u), fu

MA KE RU

負 ける to lose, to be defeated

O U

負 う to bear

FU SHŌ

負傷 injury, wound



A shellfish (貝) will suffer DEFEAT when a sharp object cracks it open.

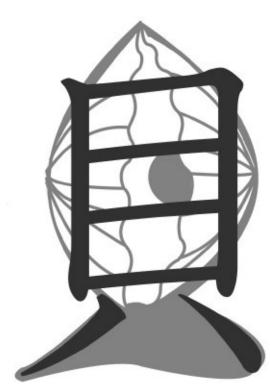


## kai

KAI 貝 **shellfish** 

MA KI GAI

巻き貝 spiral shell



A SHELLFISH looks like a winking eye (目).



## ta(meru), cho

TA ME RU

貯 め る to save

CHO CHIKU

貯 蓄 savings



STORE your SAVINGS of shellfish ( $\S$ ) in the building with the roof and the chimney.



ka

KA MOTSU g w cargo, freight

GAI KA DA TE 外 貨 建 て rate in foreign currency



People (人) would scoop up GOODS or PROPERTY and pay for them with the shellfish (貝) shells in ancient Japan.

tsui(yasu), hi

TSUI YA SU

費 ゃ す to spend, to devote

KAI HI

会 費 meeting expense



Charts show the COST of goods could be paid for in shellfish (具) in the past.

ka(u), bai

KA U

買 う to buy

BAI BAI

売 買 trade, buying and selling



The shelves here are fully stocked with shellfish (貝) to BUY.



shō

IT TŌ SHŌ

— 等 賞 first place prize, blue ribbon

SHŌ HIN

賞 品 prize, trophy



The person schooled with the right bits of knowledge on how to open shellfish (貝) easily won the biggest PRIZE in the competition.



#### shitsu

SHITSU MON

質 問 question

HIN SHITSU

品 質 [material] quality

SHICHI YA

質 屋 pawn shop



As a MATTER of QUALITY control, two workers check for pearls in shellfish (貝) they harvested with their small axes (斤).



~in

KAI SHA IN

会 社 員 company worker

TEN IN

店 員 store employee



The supermarket EMPLOYEE stocks the empty shelves with shellfish (貝) customers can buy to feed hungry mouths (ロ).

慣

na(reru), kan

NA RE RU

慣れる to become accustomed to

SHŪ KAN

習 慣 custom, manners



When you GET USED TO something, you take it a little bit to heart ( $\uparrow$ ) and like learning to eat shellfish ( $\S$ ) you BECOME EXPERIENCED with it every ( $\S$ ) time you try.



haka(ru), soku

SHIN CHŌ O HAKA RU

友 to check someone's height 長 測 身

JIS SOKU

survey, actual measurements 実 測



The PLAN for the picnic was to find shellfish (貝) in the water, use a knife to open them, and eat them while they were fresh.

# Bugs 虫 and Meat 肉

insect, bug, temper

6 strokes NN5275

KON CHŪ

昆 虫 insect, bug

MUSHI BA

虫 歯 a bad tooth



INSECTS can be found inside (  $\dot{\phi}$  ) every ecosystem and often have segmented legs.



kaiko, san

SAN SHI

蚕 糸 silk thread



The most heavenly (天) bug (虫) in Asia is the SILKWORM.



kaze, fū

KAZE

風 wind

WA FŪ

和 風 Japanese style



The walls of the house of a bug (虫) bend in the WIND.



#### niku

GYŪ NIKU 牛 肉 **beef** 

NIKU DAN GO

肉 団 子 meatballs

HI NIKU

皮 肉 cynicism, sarcasm



A double set of ribs can be seen in the MEAT carcass hanging for sale in a market.



#### tsume, sō

SŌ GA % **Gauss and fangs** 



Three TALONS are visible on this CLAW.



#### kushi

KUSHI 串 **skewer, kebab** 

TAKE GUSHI

竹 串 bamboo skewer



A mouthwatering SKEWER has pieces of meat and vegetables.



#### kawa, hi

HI FU

皮膚 skin

HI NIKU

皮 肉 sarcasm, irony

**KAWA** 

皮 skin [of fruit, vegetable]



Below a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), a table is set up with a sign on a stake above, letting customers know about the sale on fresh vegetables in their SKINS.

## CHAPTER 7

## THE WORLD

1	L
I	므

## generation, world, society, public

4 strokes NN0020

sei, se, yo

SE KAI

世 界 the world, society

KO NO YO

こ の 世 this world, the present life

SE WA

世 話 assistance, looking after



Lines echo as they zoom out so that GENERATIONS can view the WORLD from space.

## Sun ∃



rising sun, morning sun

6 strokes NN2416 KYOKU JITSU KI 旭 日 旗 **rising sun flag** 



By nine  $(\hbar)$  o'clock, the RISING SUN meant it was time to get up.

#### tan, dan

DAN NA

田 那 master [of household], husband [infor.]

GAN TAN

元 旦 [morning of] New Year's Day



The sun ( $\Box$ ) was just above the horizon at DAYBREAK.

昔

#### mukashi, seki

MUKASHI MUKASHI

昔 々 long long ago

SEKI JITSU

昔 日 old days



ONCE UPON A TIME, tens (+) of years ago, on one (-) day ( $\pm$ ), an old couple reminisced about OLD TIMES.

## haya(i), sō

HAYA I 早 、 **early** 

SŌ KYŪ 早 急 **urgent** 



For young people, seeing the sun ( $\exists$ ) before ten ( $\dagger$ ) o'clock may be EARLY.



#### saku

SAKU NEN 年 **last year** SAKU JITSU 昨 日 **yesterday** 



These shelves were made (作) a day (日) earlier, YESTERDAY.



shō

SHŌ WA 昭 和 **Showa era [1926-89**]



The Showa era in Japan was like a BRIGHT day (  $\Box$  ), when swords ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) were put down in favor of talking.

a(ku), aka(rui), mei, myō

AKA RU I 明 るい bright SETSU MEI 説 明 explanation SHŌ MEI SHO 証 明 書 certificate [of...], credentials



When the sun reflects off the moon, nights are the BRIGHTEST.

atsu(i), sho

ATSU I 暑 い hot SHO CHŪ MI MA I 暑 中 見 舞 い summer greeting card



A reflection of a HOT sun cuts through the soil  $(\pm)$  like a samurai blade.

ha(reru), sei

HA RE

晴 れ clear weather

HA RE RU

晴 れ る to clear up [weather]

SEI TEN

晴 天 fine weather



A sunny (日) day has CLEAR blue (青) skies.



utsu(ru), ei

EI GA

映 画 movie, film

UTSU RU

映 る to be reflected



A person holds a pinhole camera box steady to take a REFLECTION image of the sun.

#### atata(kai), dan

ATATA KA I

暖 かい warm

DAN BŌ

暖 房 heater



With the WARMTH of the air that day ( $\Box$ ), one ( $\frown$ ) of my friends (友) began to break into a heavy sweat.

## 晦

## kai, tsugomori

KAI JŪ

晦 法 hidden [talents, etc.], concealment

Ō TSUGOMORI

大 晦

the last day of the year



The sun ( $\exists$ ) DISAPPEARS every ( ${\it \oplus}$ ) calendar day and DARK skies settle in.

## kura(i), an

KURA I 暗 以 dark AN GŌ 暗 号 secret code



Standing ( $\dot{\varpi}$ ) between two suns ( $\Box$ ), it would seem DARK because the light would blind you.

star

hoshi, sei

HOSHI

星

star

KA SEI

火星 Mars



When a STAR is born ( $\pm$ ), the new sun ( $\Box$ ) burns brightly.



#### mai

AI MAI

曖 昧 vague, unclear

AI MAI SA

曖昧 さ ambiguity



Even during the day (  $\boxminus$  ) it is DARK under a tree with extra branches, though it might seem FOOLISH in the middle of summer.



kon

KŌ KON 黄 昏 **dusk, twilight** 



With the layers of clouds in the sky in the DARK of EVENING encroached though the sun  $(\Box)$  had not even set.



ō

Ō SEI

旺 盛 full of vim and vigor

 $\bar{\mathsf{O}}$  ZEN

旺 然 prosperous



The king's  $(\pm)$  reign was FLOURISHING and every day  $(\exists)$  was more SUCCESSFUL than the one before.

shō

SUI SHŌ 水 晶 **crystal** 



Good CRYSTAL will SPARKLE like three suns (日).



#### masa, shō

SHŌ HEI

昌 平 tranquility

MASA HIRO

昌 弘 Masahiro [male name]



When every day ( $\exists$ ) has more and more sunshine, the sky is BRIGHT and farmers are PROSPEROUS.

是

kore, ze

**KORE** 

是 this [written in hiragana]

ZE HI TO MO

是 非 と も by all means



THIS image of a sun ( $\Theta$ ) is sitting JUST SO, on a platter being carried around on foot ( $\mathcal{L}$ ).



fu

FU TSŪ 普 通

通 ordinary, usual

FU DAN

普段 usual, everyday





## yasa(shii), eki

TA BE YASU I 食べ易い easy to eat BŌ EKI 貿易 [foreign] trade



SIMPLE daily (日) care for some furry things (物) is not always EASY.

## old things, old friend, former

5 strokes NN2412

## kyū

KYŪ YŪ 旧 友 **old friend** KYŪ YAKU 旧 約 [**foreign**] **trade** 



Think about one day (  $\boxminus$  ) with an OLD FRIEND.



kei

KEI KI GA I I 景 気 が い い good conditions KE SHIKI 景 色 scenery, landscape



The VIEW of the SCENERY on a clear day ( $\Theta$ ) in the capital ( $\hat{\pi}$ ) was incredible.



shibara(ku), zan

SHIBARA KU

暫 ( for a while [usu. in hiragana]

ZAN TEI

暫 定 tentative, temporary



A cart (1) was TEMPORARILY halted by a logger with an ax (1) one day (1).

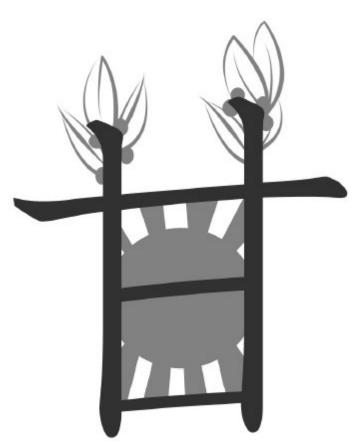


#### ama(i), kan

AMA I 甘 い sweet

AMA E RU 甘 え る to behave like a spoiled child

KAN MI RYŌ
甘 味 料 sweeteners



In the heat of the sun (  $\Box$  ), flower buds smell SWEET for bees, and SUGARY berries begin to ripen.



#### ka, kao(ri), kō

KAO RI

香 /j aroma, fragrance

KŌ SUI

香 水 perfume

KA GAWA KEN

香 川 県 Kagawa Prefecture



A fancy tree (K) has a strong SMELL in the heat of the sun (H).



#### motto(mo), sai

SAI KIN

最 近 recently, these days

MOTTO MO

最 t most, extremely



A case of EXTREME sunburn happened when she was lying on the picnic table in the sun  $(\exists)$ , and she even burned her ears  $(\exists)$ .

厚

atsu(i)



The THICK shadow of the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) provided shelter in the middle of the day ( $\Box$ ) for children ( $\circlearrowleft$ ) and they thanked it for being so KIND as to provide the shade.



#### aba(reru), bō

RAN BŌ

乱 暴 rude, violent

ABA RE MONO

暴 れ 者 roughneck



On a day ( $\exists$ ) when we were together ( $\sharp$ ), there was an OUTBURST of noise when water (水) spilled and my friend began to FRET.

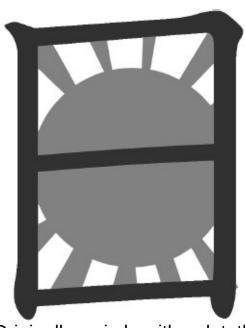
#### hi, nichi

日

NI HON 日 本 **Japan** 

SO NO HI  $\not\subset$   $\circ$   $\cap$  that day

NICHI YŌ BI 日 曜 日 **Sunday** 



Originally a circle with a dot, the SUN was soon represented as if it were a window from which to see the new DAY.



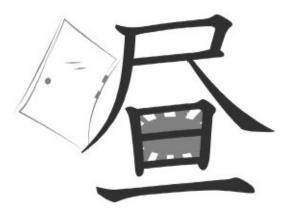
## hiru, chū

HIRU

昼 noon

CHŪ SHOKU

昼 食 lunch



The sun ( $\Box$ ) passed through the doorway at NOON.



#### ban

KON BAN

今 晚 this evening

HITO BAN

— 晚 one night, evening



The time of day (日) when an older brother (兄) must carefully examine his future possibilities is at NIGHT when he is ready to pull his hair out.

印置 Weekday 18 strokes NN2522

уō



A sun ( $\Box$ ) brings light to the feathers of an old bird ( $\acute{a}$ ) as it shakes in the morning to bring in a new WEEKDAY.

shū

KON SHŪ 今

this week 调



It takes a WEEK to walk around the soil (土) of a field to plant food for hungry mouths.

# Time時

時

time, hour

10 strokes NN2462

toki, ~doki, ji

NI JI

二 時 two o'clock

#### TOKI DOKI 時 々 **sometimes**



TIME was told throughout the day ( $\Box$ ) as the temple (寺) bell was struck on the HOUR.



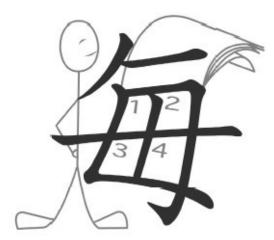
#### mai

MAI NICHI

毎 日 every day

MAI KAI

毎 回 every time



A person looks EVERY day at their calendar.



#### doku

O KI NO DOKU NI お気の毒 に my sympathies

YŪ DOKU 有 毒 **poisonous** 



The soil  $(\pm)$  that was given one (-) extra chemical, not scheduled on the calendar, might turn to POISON or have GERMS.



#### toshi, nen

TOSHI

年 year, age

ICHI NEN SEI

— 年 生 first year student



Every YEAR I get a birthday cake where many parts represent the past twelve months.

4 strokes NN0604

uma, go

UMA DOSHI

午 年 year of the horse

GO GO

午 後 p.m.



Two strokes of the little hand above ten (+) is NOON.

## Moon月

月 month, moon

4 strokes NN2530

SEN GETSU 先 月 last month

ICHI GATSU 一 月 **January** 

TSUKI **moon** 



It is easy to see the crescent MOON with part of an eye (目) visible.



a(ru), yū

YŪ MEI 有 名 **famous** 



To HAVE name recognition and POSSESS fame is like being a star jumping over the moon  $(\beta)$ .



asa, chō

ASA

朝 morning

CHŌ SHOKU

朝 食 breakfast



The sun (日) comes up in the MORNING by 10:10 (十十) though the moon (月) may still be in the sky.

ฑ	T7
п	ᅜ
п	K/
/J	IA
IJ	IX

clothing

8 strokes NN4775

fuku

YŌ FUKU

洋 服

Western clothing

SEI FUKU

朝服

uniform



A month's ( $\beta$ ) clothing had been hung on a big hook and then folded on the table.



### soda(tsu), iku

KYŌ IKU 教 育 **education** 

SODA TSU 育 っ to be raised



I myself was BROUGHT UP over many moons (月), RAISED under the same roof.



yo, yoru, ya

YORU

夜 evening

KON YA

今 夜 this evening

YO NAKA

夜 中 midnight



A person is home for the NIGHT with a roof over his head, sitting at a folding table.



уū

YŪ SHOKU 夕 食 **evening meal** 



Also katakana TA  $\mathcal P$ , this is like a moon ( $\beta$ ) that is partially hidden in the EVENING by a cloud.

外

soto, gai

SOTO

外 outside

GAI KOKU JIN

外 国 人 foreigner



In the evening ( $\mathcal{I}$ ), you might step OUTSIDE of your routine and seek out a fortune teller ( $\mathcal{I}$ ).



 $\overline{\tilde{o}(i), ta}$ 

Ō I 多 い many, numerous

Ō KU 多 〈 many, largely

TA BUN 多分 probably



MANY evenings ( $\mathcal{I}$ ) it is nice to FREQUENT cafes.

shizu(ka), sei

SHIZU KA

静 か quiet

REI SEI

冷 静 calm, composure



A plant sprouts its second set of branches on a blue (青) moon (月) and all is QUIET as a man wearing epaulets walks past.



#### matsu(ri), sai

O MATSU RI

お祭 り festival, carnival

SAI JITSU

祭 日 national holiday



In the evening, we CELEBRATE the festival by lifting up a table above a sign  $(\bar{\pi})$ .



ki

JI KI 時 期 time, season, period

GAK KI 学 期 **semester, school term** 



At least one month's  $(\beta)$  TIME is the average PERIOD for flower buds and small berries to develop in pots with periods of extra long sunlight  $(\beta)$ .

## 用

### mochi(iru), yō

SHOKU YŌ ABURA 食用油 cooking oil YŌ I 用意 preparation, arrangements



To USE things efficiently, divide a moon (月) in half to make sure that you have the best BUSINESS plan.



ita(i), tsū

ITA I 痛 い painful, sore

ZU TSŪ 頭 痛 **headache** 



The thorns on the side of the dotted cliff (广) can HURT and I myself will make use (用) of the first aid kit.

望

#### nozo(mu), bō

NOZO MU

to desire, to wish for

SHITSU BŌ

disappointment, despair 望 失



I HOPE to fix or replace the broken container by next full moon (月) before the king (王) notices it.

# Fire火,灬

fire

4 strokes NN3394

## hi, ka

HI 火 **fire** KA YŌ BI 火 曜 日 **Tuesday** 



Two logs leaning against each other create sparks of FIRE.



hi, tō

DEN TŌ 電 灯 **electric light** 

HI O TSU KE RU 灯を点ける **to turn on the light** 



Like a spark of fire  $(\mathfrak{R})$ , the LAMP post was a very bright LIGHT.



#### sumi, tan

SUMI

炭 charcoal

SEKI TAN

石 炭 coal



At the base of a mountain ( $\mbox{$\perp$}$ ), by a cliff ( $\mbox{$\Gamma$}$ ), we used CHARCOAL to grill burgers.



#### wazawai, sai

SAI GAI

災 害 calamity, disaster

WAZAWA I

災 (1) calamity, disaster



It is a DISASTER when winds fans a fire  $(\mathfrak{X})$ .



#### u(reru), juku

U RE

熟 れ ripeness, maturity

JUKU DOKU

熟 読 careful reading



If the bar is held high over the mouths ( $\Box$ ) of children (子), they will learn lots and become well-rounded (丸) and ACQUIRE SKILL as if on fire.



### mo(eru), nen

MO E RU

燃 え る to burn

NEN PI

燃 費 fuel consumption, gas mileage



The dog (犬) sat by the fire (火) BURNING every evening ( $\mathcal{P}$ ).



#### atsu(i), netsu

NETSU 熱 fever

ATSU I

熱 い hot [thing]; passionate, hot [temper]

NES SHIN

熱 心 enthusiasm



I have a previous (先) memory of a fire circle (丸) on my grandparents' land (土), involving the HEAT of a camp fire and a FEVER of dancing and singing. Japanese.



#### tame, na(ru), i

NO TAME NI

の 為 に because

KŌ I

行 為 act, deed

NA RU

為 る to become



When a bird (鳥) with talons makes a REACH TO grab you, you know you should have made a CHANGE to DO things differently.



ten

MAN TEN 満 点 **perfect score** KYŪ TEN 九 点 **nine points** 



When you have good fortune (占) and you are on fire, your DECIMAL POINTS are in the correct places and you get all of the possible POINTS on a test.



shika(shi), zen

TŌ ZEN

当 然 natural, as a matter of course, deserved

SHI ZEN

自 然 nature, naturally, spontaneously

SHIKA SHI NA GA RA

然 し な が ら however, nevertheless



In the evening ( $\mathcal{I}$ ), dogs (犬) are the SORT OF THINGS with four legs that sleep at the foot of a bed and ensure that everything is WELL.



te(ru), shō

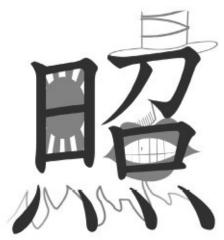
SAN SHŌ

参

照 reference, biographical reference

TE RA SU

照 ら す to shine on



On a day ( $\exists$ ) when the sun is SHINING, it can cut like a knife ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) and you might say that it is hot as blazes.



na(i), mu, bu

NA KU NA RU 無 〈 な る to be lost [luggage, etc.] MU RYŌ 無 料 free [of charge]

BU JI NI 無事に safely, without problems



NO person lies on a bed of nails over flames with NOTHING happening.

## **Metal** 金



## kane, kin

O KANE お 金 **money** 

KIN YŌ BI 金 曜 日 **Friday** 



The king  $(\pm)$ , came to greet his people wearing lots of shiny GOLD and jewels.

iron

tetsu

CHI KA TETSU

地 下 鉄 subway

**TETSU** 

鉄 iron



The king's gold ( ${\pm}$ ) was not strong enough, so the archer used IRON tipped arrows.

gin

GIN KŌ

銀 行 bank

GIN

銀 silver



SILVER is almost as good ( $\mbox{\ensuremath{\&}}$ ) as the king's gold ( $\mbox{\ensuremath{\&}}$ ).

mirror

### kagami, kyō

KAGAMI

鏡 mirror

SŌ GAN KYŌ

双眼 鏡 binoculars



The king (王) stood (立) in front of the MIRROR to look at his gold (金).



#### roku

KI ROKU

記 録 record, minutes

ROKU ON

録 音 [audio] recording



The RECORD of the king's gold (金) was said to be layers deep and flow like water (水).

6 strokes NN1706

a(taru), tō

HON TŌ 本 当 **truth, reality** 



When trying to HIT the right mark and break a stack of boards, focus well.

# Water水, 氵

水

water

4 strokes NN3030

mizu, sui

MIZU

水

water

SUI YŌ BI 水 曜 日 **Wednesday** 



Fingers grasp a stream of WATER as it flows from the faucet.



# kōri, kō(ru), hyō

```
KŌRI

永 ice

KA KI GŌRI
かき 水 shaved ice [flavored snow cone]

HYŌ ZAN
永 山 iceberg
```



When water (水) FREEZES to ICE, it can crack the top of a container.



umi, ~kai

UMI

海 ocean

NI HON KAI

日 本 海 Sea of Japan



OCEAN water splashes from the SEA every (4) day of the calendar year.



# moto(meru), kyū

MOTO ME RU 求 める **to want, to seek** 

YŌ KYŪ

要 求 demand, requisition



If you have only one (—) drop of water, you WANT more.



# naga(i), ei

NAGA I 永 い long [time] EI KYŪ 永 久 eternity



Droplets of water (%) evaporate over a LONG period time though it may seem like an ETERNITY.

### lake

#### mizuumi, ko

MIZUUMI

湖 lake

BI WA KO

琵 琶 湖 Lake Biwa



The water from the old (古) LAKE shimmered in the light of the moon (月).



# naga(reru), ryū, ru

NAGA SHI 流 し **a sink** 

NI RYŪ 二 流 **second-rate, inferior** 



When I wash in a SINK, I feel good and the water FLOWS like a river ( $\parallel$ I).

### minato, kō

 $K\bar{U}$   $K\bar{O}$ 

空 港 airport

MINATO MACHI

港 町 port city



Tens ( $\dagger$ ) of people and a snake meet together ( $\sharp$ ) at the HARBOR to say goodbye to departing ships.



# ike, chi

IKE

池 pond

DEN CHI

電 池

battery [i.e., reservoir of energy]



A bobber shows that the water level is rising as it collects in a POND.



### nami, ha

NAMI

波 wave

TSU NAMI

津 波 tsunami, tidal wave

NŌ HA

脳 波 brain waves



Water splashes in WAVES against a cliff ( $\mathcal{F}$ ) where a table has to be tied down.

ara(u), sen

ARA U

洗 う to wash

SEN TAKU

洗 濯 laundry



Water is used to WASH seedlings planted previously (先).



# a(biru), yoku

A BI RU 浴 び る to bathe, to bask in

KAI SUI YOKU 海水浴 sea bathing



A person ( $\uplambda$ ) rests between peaks in a valley to talk and BATHE in the water.

# 注

# soso(gu), chū

SOSO GU to pour 注 CHŪ I 意 caution 注 CHŪ MON order 注 文



The lord of the estate would allow one to IRRIGATE fields or POUR water.

混

### ma(jiru), kon

MA JI RU

混 じ る to be mixed, to be blended with

KON ZATSU

混 雑 confusion, congestion



As compared ( $\aleph$ ) to adding equal parts of water and sunlight ( $\exists$ ) to MIX things, that method is not as effective.



# oyo(gu), ei

OYO GU 泳 **to swim** 

SUI EI 水 泳 **swimming** 



Water (%) splashes as someone dives off of a board to SWIM.



na(ku)



Someone stands ( $\dot{\varpi}$ ), CRYING tears of sadness.



# hage(shii), geki

HAGE SHI I 激 し い violent, furious KYŪ GEKI 急 激 sudden, radical



The water washed white (白) in different directions (5) in a VIOLENT rain on the picnic table.



### abura, yu

ABURA

油 oil, fat

SEKI YU

石 油 oil, petroleum, kerosene



Draining the water from a field  $(\ensuremath{\mathbb{H}})$  and drilling down, they found OIL!



yu, tō

O YU

お 湯 hot water, hot bath

NET TŌ

熱 湯 boiling water



HOT WATER, heated by the sun ( $\Box$ ), is one ( $\frown$ ) important thing to have when bathing your furry creatures.



shio, chō

MAN CHŌ

満 潮 high tide, high water

ASA SHIO

朝 潮 morning tide



In the morning (朝), the water splashes as the TIDE of SALT WATER shifts.

warm

# atata(kai), on

ATATA KA I

温 かい warm

ON SEN

温 泉 hot spring [spa]



Use WARM water every day ( $\Box$ ) to wash the dishes ( $\Box$ ).



# suzu(shii), ryō

SUZU SHI I 涼 し い **cool** 

SEI RYŌ 清 涼 **cool, refreshing** 



A NICE AND COOL rain misted on the lanterns of the capital (京).



jun

JUN BI

涼 し preparation

SUI JUN

水 準 level, standard, water level



Water LEVEL can be determined by a tall old bird ( $\pm$ ) like a stork, standing in it after taking ten ( $\pm$ ) steps.



#### minamoto, gen

SHI GEN

資 源 resources

DŌ GEN

同 源 the same origin



Water at the base of the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) has its ORIGIN in a little ( $\Lambda$ ) white ( $\dot{\Phi}$ ) spring.



he(ru), gen

HE RU

減 る to decrease [size or number]

GEN SHŌ

減 少 decrease, decline



The water level began to DECREASE as one (一) leader told his soldiers to put down their halberds (戈) at the base of the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) and help sandbag.



kan

KAN JI

漢 字 Chinese characters



CHINA has lots of grasses and rice in water filled fields, with a big (大) challenge to feed many mouths ( $\Box$ ).



# osa(maru), nao(su), ji

OSA MA RI 治 ま () conclusion

NAO SU

治 す to cure, to heal

SEI JI

政 治 politics, government



I myself use water to help CURE my parched mouth  $(\Box)$ .



so(u), en

KAWA ZO I 川 治 い **alongside the river** EN SEN 沿 線 **along the railway line** 



Water splashes ALONGSIDE my face eight ( $\nearrow$ ) times before I finally acknowledge it and say that it's raining.



ha

RIP PA 立 派 **splendid, elegant** HA DE 派 手 **loud, flashy** 



Water splashes repeatedly against a GROUP of pillars supporting a dock.



уō

SEI YŌ 西 洋 **Pacific Ocean** 

YŌ FUKU 洋 服 **Western-style clothes** 



Water splashes as the sheep  $(\ddagger)$  imported from the WEST continue grazing.



hō

HŌ HŌ 方 法 **method, way** 

HŌ RITSU 法 律 **law** 



The METHODS and LAWS governing water use on my land ( $\pm$ ) are important.



### i(kiru), katsu

SEI KATSU 生 活 **lively, living** 

KATSU DŌ 活 動 **action, activity** 



A huge tongue ( $\pm$ ) pokes out of a mouth ( $\Box$ ) to taste the flavors of LIVING.



fuka(i), shin



The depth of the water began to INTENSIFY until it was DEEP and tables floated above the tops of trees (\*).

# 消

ki(eru), ke(su), shō

KE SU

消 す to erase, to delete, to power down

KI E RU

消 え る to go out, to disappear



As the water splashed, the moon's ( $\beta$ ) light was about to EXTINGUISH as it went down behind the sun.

清

kiyo(i), sei

SEI KETSU

清 潔 clean, hygienic

KIYO ME RU

清 める to purify, to cleanse



To CLEANSE your body and mind, dip in blue (†) waters under leaves lit by the moon (月).



### ki, ketsu

KI ME RU 決める to decide, to determine

O KI MA RI 御決まり standard, set, routine

HAN KETSU
判決 judicial decision



After the water damage, the person needs to DECIDE how to FIX the broken side of this box.



# kyō

FU KYŌ 不 況 recession, depression

JIK KYŌ 実 況 real condition, live



Bathing with water helped my older brother's ( $\mathfrak R$ ) smelly CONDITION improve.



#### hama

HAMA BE

浜 辺 beach

YOKO HAMA

横 浜 Yokohama



Water splashes onto the BEACH along the COAST at the base of a hill  $(\pm)$ .

#### kawa, sen

KAWA 川 river KA SEN 河 川 rivers



Three strokes of a large RIVER flow downward.



shū

KA RI FO RU NI A SHŪ カリフォルニア州 state of California

HON SHŪ 本 州 **island of Honshu** 



Within the river (川), several independent island STATES exist.



shū, su

SHIRA SU

白 洲 bar of white sand

GŌ SHŪ

豪 洲 Australia



A large state (州) surrounded by an ocean of water might be a CONTINENT.



## izumi, sen

KO IZUMI

小 泉 Koizumi [surname]

ON SEN

温 泉 hot spring [spa]



White (白) water (水) flows from a SPRING.



sen

YAMA NOTE SEN

山 手 線 Yamanote Line

GIN ZA SEN

銀 座 線 Ginza Line



A spring (泉) of white (白) water (水) flows in a LINE like a thread (糸).

# meadow, original, field, primitive, wilderness

10 strokes NN0652

hara, gen

GEN IN

原 因 cause, origin

NO HARA

野 原 field



Under a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), a MEADOW has a small ( $\Lambda$ ) white ( $\dot{\Phi}$ ) stream and is a very PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS.

# Soil, Earth ±,±

坂

slope, incline

7 strokes NN0985 Ō SAKA 大 阪 **Osaka** 

NOBO RI ZAKA 上 り 坂 **ascent, upgrade** 



Earth and soil ( $\pm$ ) slip down the SLOPE of a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) past a table where people often sit.

## 場

## ba, jō

BA SHO

場所 place, location

KŌ JŌ

工 場 factory, mill



The furry animal likes to lie in the PLACE where the sun (  $\boxminus$  ) and warm soil ( $\pm$ ) keep it cosy.



#### tsuchi, do, to

**TSUCHI** 

± soil, ground

DO TE

土 地 bank, mound

TO CHI

土 手 plot of land, soil



The SOIL of fields in Japan looks like the GROUND is divided into squares from this angle.

境

sakai, kyō

SAKAI ME

境 目 boundary line

KAN KYŌ

環 境 environment, circumstance



At the BORDER of the land (土) centurions would stand (立) guard, looking (見) for intruders on a sunny ( $\Box$ )day.

6 strokes NN0976

## chi, ji

TO CHI

土 地 plot of land

CHI ZU

地 図 map



A man had lots of GROUND, and dug a pond  $(\aleph)$  in the EARTH so he could fish and draw water for his crops.

# 埋

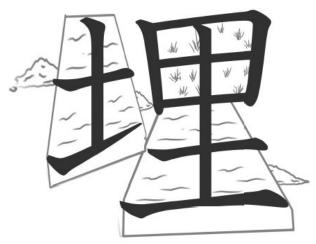
#### u(meru), mai

U ME RU

埋 め る to bury [in ground]

MAI ZŌ

埋 蔵 buried treasure, treasure trove



With high ground ( $\pm$ ) on two sides, the field ( $\boxplus$ ) is mostly HIDDEN or BURIED from sunlight.

7 strokes NN0987

kō

KIN KŌ 金 坑 **gold mine** 



Long legs walk deep into a PIT in the soil  $(\pm)$  below a roof to mine for gemstones.



iki

CHI IKI 地 域 **area, region** 



Defending his land (土) with sharp halberds (戈) successfully, the samurai declared this REGION to be off LIMITS to his enemies.



#### kin

HEI KIN 平均 average, balance



Soil ( $\pm$ ), broken with a plow and planted, will give an AVERAGE harvest without fertilizer.

salt

shio, en

SHIO

塩 salt

EN SO

塩 素 chlorine



A man's mouth ( $\square$ ) often needs the SALT of the ground ( $\pm$ ) added to his dish ( $\underline{\mathbb{m}}$ ) of food.



a(ru), zai

GEN ZAI

現 在 now, current, present time



A person skips around the OUTSKIRTS of the land ( $\pm$ ).

增

fu(eru), zō

FU E RU

増える to increase, to multiply

ZŌ RYŌ

增量 to increase in volume or quantity



Across the land ( $\pm$ ) where there was sun ( $\Box$ ), fields ( $\Xi$ ) began having an INCREASED yield.



ikio(i), sei, zei

Ō ZEI 大 勢 crowd, great number of people

JI SEI 時 勢 spirit of the age, trends

IKIO I 勢 い force, vigor, energy



Soil (土) crossed over by the legs of FORCES to show MILITARY STRENGTH and power (力) create a new circle (丸) of peace over time.

atsu

ATSUR YOKU

圧 力 pressure, arm-twisting

KETSU ATSU

血 E blood pressure



When a farmer's land  $(\pm)$  is under the shade of a cliff  $(\Gamma)$ , there is PRESSURE to give it more sunlight so the shade does not OPPRESS growth.

型

kata, ~gata

KETSU EKI GATA

血 液型 blood type

KO GATA

小型 small size



To MOLD or shape a MODEL in mud, a knife can be used to open (開) holes in the soil (土).



dō

SHOKU DŌ 食 堂 **dining hall** 

KŌ KAI DŌ 公会堂 public hall



A PUBLIC HALL is a place where mouths ( $\square$ ) talk in the morning sun and it is often fertile ground ( $\pm$ ) for alternative decision making.



hō

JŌ HŌ

情 報 news, gossip

SOKU HŌ

速 報 breaking news



When your land  $(\pm)$  has a lucky little sheep  $(\ddagger)$ , you should keep a tight lip on the REPORT or NEWS about it.



#### moto, ki

KI HON TEKI

基本的 fundamental, standard

KI CHI

基 地 military base



The FUNDAMENTALS of growing sweet ( $\dagger$ ) berries and flowers in the soil ( $\pm$ ) are important to learn.



#### koe, sei

KOE 声 voice ON SEI 声 声 voice BI SEI

美 声 beautiful voice



When a samurai  $(\pm)$  came to the door people knew because of a VOICE announcing his presence.

# Mountain 📙



## consider, think over

6 strokes NN4697

#### kanga(eru), kō

KANGA E RU

考 える to consider, to think about

SHI KŌ

思考 thought, consideration



CONSIDER how soil  $(\pm)$  cracks or splits in crooked lines in summer heat as if cut with a sword or a hoe.



o(iru), fu(keru), rō

RŌ JIN 老 人 the aged, old person

TOSHI O I RU 年 老いる to grow old

FU KE RU 老 け る to age, to grow old



If one works in the soil  $(\pm)$ , cutting it with a blade and then stirring it up, using a hoe like a ladle you will quickly reach OLD AGE.



#### mono, sha

I SHA

医 者 doctor

WAKA MONO

若 者 young man, youth



Soil is cut by a PERSON who does the tending of the earth by day ( $\boxminus$ ).

# 山

#### yama, san

YAMA

ப் mountain

FU JI SAN

富士山 Mt. Fuji

TO ZAN

登山 mountain climbing



A MOUNTAIN peak stands tall.



#### tani, koku

TANI GAWA

谷 川 mountain stream

TANI MA

谷 間 valley, ravine



Between mountain peaks is a VALLEY where a person  $(\land)$  lived and talked  $(\Box)$  about how much he liked it.

## kishi, gan

KAI GAN

海 岸 coast, beach

KAWA GISHI

川 岸 riverbank



Near the base of a mountain ( $\mbox{$\bot$}$ ) cliff ( $\mbox{$\varGamma$}$ ), plunging into the sea, is a drying rack for BEACH towels.



iwa, gan

GAN EN

岩 塩 rock salt

KAI GAN

海 岸 coast, beach



A large ROCK lies at the base of the mountain (4).



## shima, tō

SHIMA

島

island

BA RI TŌ

バリ

島 Bali Island



A large bird sits on an ISLAND, the top of an undersea mountain ( $\upmu$ ).



de(ru), da(su), shutsu

DE RU

出 る to go out

DA SU

出 す to take out



When you can see the twin mountains ( $\mbox{$\perp$}$ ), you are about to EXIT the plains and LEAVE flatlands behind.

6 strokes NN0023

ryō

RYŌ SHIN

両 親 parents

RYŌ GAE SU TSU

両 替 す す to exchange money



BOTH halves of this one kanji with a mountain  $(\mbox{$\bot$})$  and frame nearly mirror each other.

# Dotted Cliff 广

広

wide, broad, spacious

5 strokes NN1604

#### HIRO I 広 い **wide, spacious**

HIRO SHIMA

広島 Hiroshima

KŌ DAI

広 大 huge, very large



I myself am almost as WIDE as this dotted cliff (  $\dot{\digamma}$  ).



toko, yuka, shō

YUKA

床 floor

TOKO NO MA

床 の 間 alcove for display of art or flowers

KI SHŌ

起 床 getting out of bed



At the base of the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ), trees ( $\dot{\pi}$ ) covered the forest FLOOR.



chō

KAN CHŌ

官 庁 government office, authorities

HON CHŌ

本 庁 central government office



The GOVERNMENT OFFICE is at in the ward ( $\top$ ) at the base of the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ).



jo

JO BUN

序 文 preface, introduction

KŌ JO

公序 public order



I ( $\ref{fig:partial}$ ) will get on the stool and start at the BEGINNING but first I should PREFACE with the reason why the cliff is dotted ( $\ref{fig:partial}$ ).



fu

SEI FU 政府 government

BAKU FU 幕 府 **shogunate** 



At the base of the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ) is the BOROUGH where the GOVERNMENT OFFICE is and where officials control the units of measure ( $\dot{\uparrow}$ ). Japanese

# 店

#### mise, ten

MISE

店 shop, store

HON TEN

本 店 main branch



Below a dotted cliff (广) sits a fortune teller's (占) SHOP.

# 度

## tabi, do

MO U ICHI DO ま う 一 度 one more time,
SO NO TABI NI その度に each time



Each TIME we picnic under the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ), we swing on the swing next to the table, going at least seventy-five DEGREES in the air on each OCCURRENCE.



soko, tei

KAI TEI

海 底 bottom of the ocean

SOKO BIKA RI

底 光 inner glow or light



The BOTTOM of the dotted cliff (广) beneath the net is the lowest or shortest (低) point of DEPTH.



niwa, tei

NIWA

庭 garden

KA TEI

家 庭 household, family



At the base of the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ) is a GARDEN where archers and samurai with fancy helmets take long strides ( $\mathfrak{F}$ ) around the YARD.



#### suwa(ru), za

SUWA RU

座 る to sit

ZA SEKI

座 席 seat



In the shade of the dotted cliff ( $\dot{\Gamma}$ ) are two people ( $\dot{\Lambda}$ ) SEATED on the ground ( $\dot{\pm}$ ).



#### kura, ko

REI ZŌ KO

冷 蔵 庫 refrigerator

SHA KO

車 庫 garage

KURA I RE

庫 入れ warehousing



The carts (1) of goods are ready to unload in the WAREHOUSE at the base of the dotted cliff (1).

# Stone石

石

stone, rock

5 strokes NN3985

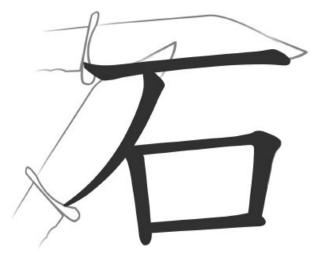
## ishi, seki

SEKI YU

石 油 petroleum

SEK KEN

石 鹸 soap



A sharpening STONE is used to sharpen knives from multiple angles.



to(gu), ken

KEN KYŪ

研 究 research, investigation

TO GU

研 〈 to sharpen, to hone



One uses a stone  $(\Xi)$  to SHARPEN a blade, moving it up and down, side to side.



#### suna, sa

**SUNA** 

砂 sand

SA TŌ

砂 糖 sugar



As if cut by a blade, stones  $(\Xi)$  are broken down over time to smaller  $(\Lambda)$  and smaller particles until they become SAND.

破

yabu(ru), ha

HA KAI

破 壊 destruction

YABU RU

破 る to tear, to defeat, to smash



Sharpened stones (石) fell from the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), DESTROYING the table.



ji

JI SHAKU

磁 石 magnet, compass

JI SEI

磁 性 magnetism



MAGNETS stick together like stones (石) sewn together by threads (糸).

# **CHAPTER 8**

# **MEDIEVAL JAPAN**

城 castle 9 strokes NN1011

## shiro, jō

O SHIRO

お 城 castle

Ō SAKA JŌ

大阪 城 Osaka Castle



To defend the soil ( $\pm$ ), high on a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ), a CASTLE was built from boulders quarried from below and defended with halberds ( $\sharp$ ).

# King $\pm$ and Samurai $\pm$

上 king, rule 4 strokes NN3619

ō SAMA 王 様 **king** 

JO Ō 女 王 **queen** 



The KING  $(\pm)$  is the top tier of three  $(\pm)$  levels of society.

## 玉

## tama, ~dama, gyoku

TAMA NE GI

玉 ねぎ onion

HYAKU EN DAMA

DAMA 円 玉 100-yen coin

SUI GYOKU

翠 玉 emerald, jade



The young king  $(\pm)$  is bouncing his BALL.



## meshi, omo, shu

SHU JIN

主 人 head [of a household]

OMO DA TSU

主 立っ to be important



A LORD wears a large feather in his hat.



## tama, kyū

CHI KYŪ 地 球 the earth, the globe

YA KYŪ 野 球 **baseball** 



The king  $(\pm)$  had to be convinced that the world was a SPHERE composed mostly of water (%).

## squad, unit, group

#### han

HAN CHŌ

班 長 team leader

HAN IN

班 員 member of a group



Each member of this GROUP is like a king  $(\pm)$  after everyone set down their blades and became friends.

理

ri

RYŌ RI

料 理 cooking, cuisine

RI KAI

理 解 understanding, comprehension



A good king  $(\pm)$  ruled fields  $(\boxplus)$  and lands  $(\pm)$  with REASON, searching for TRUTH.

現

## arawa(reru), gen

GEN ZAI

現 在 now, current

ARAWA RE RU

現 れる to appear, to come into sight



A king (王) should be PRESENT in his kingdom and see (見) what is ACTUALLY going on.



shi

BEN GO SHI 弁 護 士 **lawyer** 

HEI SHI 兵 士 **soldier** 



A SAMURAI with broad shoulders sits upright like a perfect GENTLEMAN.



## omote, arawa(su), hyō

HYŌ SU 表 す to express OMOTE DŌ RI 表 通 り main street AWARA SU 表 す to reveal



A samurai ( $\pm$ ) had an inferior fold his garments ( $\bar{\alpha}$ ) on a flat SURFACE.

# Arrow矢



## musu(bu), yu(u), ketsu

KEK KON

結 婚 marriage

MUSU BU

結 ぶ to tie up

KAMI YU I

髪 結い hairdresser



You may speak to a samurai ( $\pm$ ) and use a string ( $\pm$ ) to JOIN into a BINDING CONTRACT of fortune.



#### kichi, kitsu

FU KITSU

不 吉 ominous, sinister

KICHI REI

吉 例 festive annual custom



Say GOOD LUCK and later CONGRATULATIONS to a samurai  $(\pm)$  before and after a battle.



u(ru), bai

U RU

売 る to sell

SHŌ BAI

商売

trade, commerce, occupation



Eventually, as the wars ended, samurai needed new occupations and many began to SELL shoes in jars with lids.



#### ya, shi

YUMI YA 弓 矢 **bow and arrow** 

IS SHI 一 矢 an arrow, [a] retort



This archer, with a feather in his cap, has his arms stretched wide to shoot an ARROW.



shi(ru), chi

SHI T TE I RU 知っている to know CHI JIN 知 人 friend, acquaintance



The archer KNOWS how to hit a target through experience and WISDOM.

短

## mijika(i), tan

MIJIKA I

( ) short 短

TAN KI

気 short temper 短



An SHORT archer needs a SHORT dart (矢) to pierce a bean (豆).

#### mame, tō

MAME

豆 bean, pea

TŌ FU

豆 腐 tofu, bean-curd



When one (-) BEAN is planted, it sprouts to feed hungry mouths ( $\square$ ).



#### nobo(ru), tō, to

TŌ ROKU **registration, entry** 

YAMA NOBO RI 山 登 り **mountain climbing** 



To CLIMB a mountain by sunset, take plenty of beans (豆) to fill your stomach for energy on the ASCENT.



#### utaga(u), gi

UTAGA U 疑 う to doubt, distrust GI MON 疑 問 question, problem



When an archer uses a ladle to stir DISTRUST in others, he himself must have a plan to duck and use his feet to run.

# Spirits 木



神

#### kami, jin, shin

KAMI SAMA gods, god 神 様 SHIN TŌ **Shinto** 

道



The rented property is haunted by a tortured SOUL.



so

SO FU

祖 父 grandfather

SO SEN

祖 先 ancestor



The names of the spirits of our ANCESTORS are listed on markers in the graveyard.



fuku

KŌ FUKU

幸福 happiness, well being

FUKU OKA SHI

福 岡 市 Fukuoka City



May the spirits with one (-) voice wish you LUCK and FORTUNE for your fields ( $\oplus$ ).



#### sha, ja

JIN JA

神 社 Shinto shrine

KAI SHA

会 社 company

SHA KAI

社 会 social studies [subject]



A spirit of the soil  $(\pm)$  gives blessings to a new COMPANY or ASSOCIATION formed.



rei

REI

礼 to bow

SHITSU REI

失

礼 discourtesy, excuse me



When meeting a spirit, BOWING while on your knees might be necessary.



iwa(u), shuku

IWA I

祝 (\ congratulations, celebration

SHUKU JITSU

祝 日 national holiday



My big-mouth ( $\square$ ) older brother ( $\Re$ ) would always CELEBRATE the spirit of our ancestors.

# CHAPTER 9 TOOLS

# 具

### tool, utensil, ingredients

8 strokes NN0376

gu

DŌ GU

道 具 tool, utensil

GU AI

具 合 condition, state



Use your eyes (  $\blacksquare$  ) to look for TOOLS and INGREDIENTS to prepare dinner at the table.

## Sword $\operatorname{\mathbb{Z}}$ and Blade $\operatorname{\mathbb{Z}}$

刀

sword, saber, knife

2 strokes NN0448

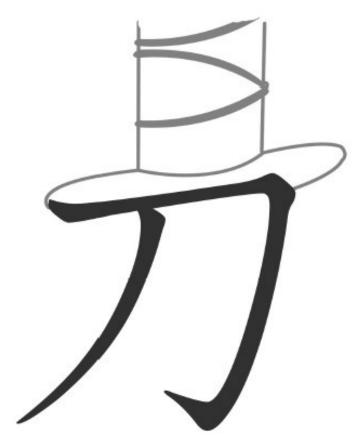
#### KATANA

刀

sword, saber

KO TŌ

古 刀 old sword



The hilt of this SWORD is above the sharp blade.



wa(karu), wa(keru), bun, fun, pun, bu

WA KA RU

分 か る to understand

WA KE RU

分 ける to divide

SAN PUN

三 分 three minutes

KI BUN

気 分 feeling, mood



Within MINUTES, I was able to UNDERSTAND how to use the sword  $(\mathcal{D})$  to cut the plank in half.



#### haji(me), sho

SAI SHO 最初 **beginning** HAJI ME TE 初めて **for the first time** 



Japanese mythology states that in the BEGINNING, the sword  $(\mathcal{D})$  of a spirit cut through the sea and the drops from its tip became the islands of Japan.



#### ken

SHOK KEN

食 券 meal ticket

KŌ KŪ KEN

航空券 airline ticket



This person has the one (一) extra big (大) TICKET, waving his arms with excitement after winning the prize sword  $(\mathcal{D})$ .

## 切

ki(ru), setsu

SHIN SETSU 親 切 kindness, gentleness KI RU 切る to cut, to turn off [lights] KIP PU 切符 ticket



In the movie Seven ( $\pm$ ) Samurai, many swords ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) CUT many people and things.



#### su(ru), ha(ku), satsu

IN SATSU

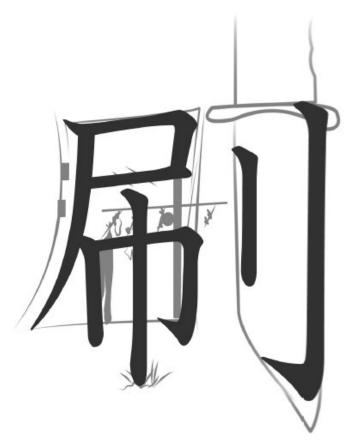
印 刷 printing

SU RU

刷 る to print

HA KE

刷 毛 brush



Through an open door, freshly PRINTED fabric can be seen drying and ready to be cut with a knife.



mae, zen

MAE 前 **before** 

GO ZEN 午 前 **a.m.** 



Some say the blades of grass IN FRONT of the house grow quicker you don't cut them with a knife BEFORE a full moon (月).



sei

SEI FUKU 制 服

服 uniform

KIN SEI

禁制 prohibition, ban



From the time you were born (生) there has been a SYSTEM for where to put laundry and a list of LAWS or rules that sometimes cut like a knife into your fun.



#### tsuku(ru), sō

SŌ RITSU

創 立 establishment, founding

SŌ ZŌ

創造 creation



When you CREATE a new wine, you START in the cellar (倉), preparing the fruit with a sharp knife.



fuku

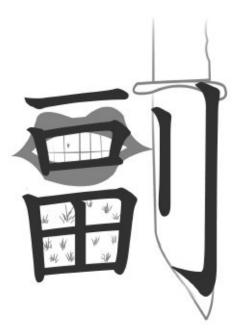
FUKU SHOKU

副食

side dish

FUKU SHI

副 詞 adverb



He uses his mouth  $(\Box)$  to talk about how he DUPLICATED his success in the field  $(\Box)$  with a new plow that cut like a knife.



wa(ru), wari, katsu

WA RE RU

割 れ る to be smashed, to split

YAKU WARI

役 割 part, role

BUN KATSU

分 割 division



Under a roof with a chimney, two pieces of land ( $\pm$ ) are DIVIDED with a knife so that COMPARATIVELY more mouths ( $\Box$ ) can eat.



geki

GEKI JŌ

劇 場 theater

KA GEKI

歌 劇 opera



A DRAMA unfolds when a tiger (虎) pounces on a pig (豕) and claws and teeth clash like knives.



#### kan

SHIN KAN SHO 新 刊 書 **new book** CHŌ KAN 朝 刊 **morning paper** 



An image can be PUBLISHED once the ENGRAVING has fully dried  $(\mp)$  on the line.

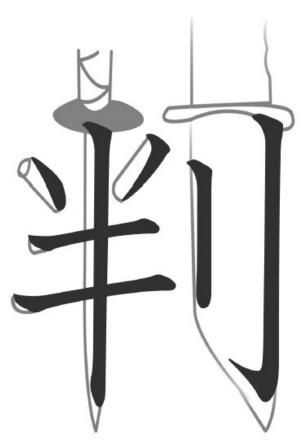
## 判

#### han, ban

HAN KO 判 子 **seal, stamp** 

SAI BAN

裁 判 trial, judgment



A JUDGMENT was made with a simple SIGNATURE to split things in half (\*) with a knife.



#### ki(ku), ri

RI YŌ

利 用 use, utilization

RI SHI

利子 interest

RYŌ KI KI

両 利 き ambidexterity



A fancy tree (£), when cut with a huge knife can lead to a huge PROFIT for one, but is of BENEFIT to all as is.

#### separate, branch off, another

#### waka(reru), betsu

TOKU BETSU

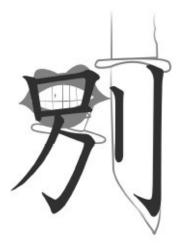
特 特 special

BETSU NI

別 に [not] particularly, separately

WAKA RE

別 れ parting, farewell



Using their mouths ( $\square$ ) to argue, one person realized the knife of ANOTHER was bigger than his own sword ( $\mathcal{D}$ ) and he decided to SEPARATE.

retsu

ICHI RETSU

— 列 [a] row, line

TOK KYŪ RES SHA 特 急 列 車 **express train** 



One evening  $(\mathcal{I})$ , the knives were all lined up in a ROW.

# Brush 聿, Ax 斤, Divining Rod ト

#### ka(ku), sho

KA KI MA SU 書きます to write

TO SHO KAN 図書館**library** 



Four fingers of a hand holding a brush (聿) are WRITING the character for sun.

ta(teru), ken

TATE MONO

建 物 building

KENS ETSU

建 設 construction



To BUILD something, first use a brush (聿) to draw a plan and then take long strides (亥) to complete it correctly.



kō

KEN KŌ

健 康 health

KEN KŌ JIN

健 康 人 healthy person



At the base of a dotted cliff (广) is a place where one can live with EASE, grabbing water (水), and easily writing in a journal with brush (聿) and ink.



#### ken

KEN KŌ

健 康 health

KEN ZAI

健 在 in good health



To remain in good HEALTH and STRENGTH, a person should take long strides ( $\mathfrak{Z}$ ) and brush ( $\mathfrak{Z}$ ) his teeth after eating.



araso(u), sō

SEN SŌ

戦 争 war

ARASO I

争 (\ dispute, quarrel



When you ARGUE and someone throws barbs during the DISPUTE, an official wearing epaulets can stop it.



#### koto, ji

TA BE RU KOTO 食べる事 eating

SHO KUJI

食 事 a meal

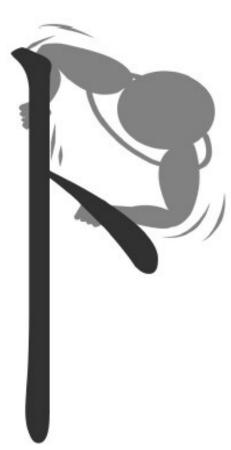
JI KO 事 故 accident



Her hand grabs a skewer with only one THING to put in her mouth  $(\Box)$  on the end.



#### uranai, boku



This DIVINING rod works great for FORTUNE-TELLING.



#### kin

FU KIN 斧 斤 ax KIN RYŌ 斤 量 weight SAN KIN 三 斤 three loaves of bread



The blade of this AX is very long and sharp.



shi(meru), urana(u), sen

SHI ME RU 占 め る to occupy, to hold URANA U 占 う to tell a fortune SEN RYŌ 占 領 occupation, capture



To say what he sees when FORTUNE-TELLING he uses rods and other tools in FORECASTING someone's future.

#### atara(shii), shin

ATARA SHI I

新 しい new

SHIN BUN

新 聞 newspaper

SHIN SHA

新 車 new car

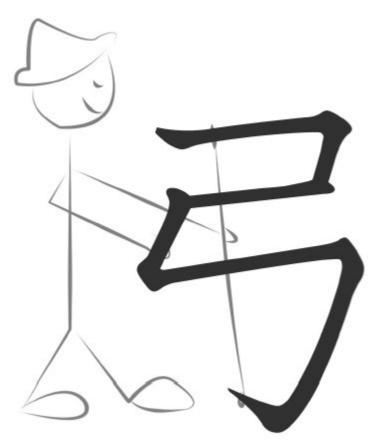


Lean your ax (f) against a tree and stand ( $\dot{\varpi}$ ) on top of the tree ( $\dot{\pi}$ ) to see NEW things in the distance.

## Bow 弓

#### yumi, kyū

YUMI 弓 **bow** KYŪ DŌ 弓 道 **Japanese archery** 



The Japanese BOW has a deep bend where the archer holds it.

## hi(ku), in

HI KU 引 く to pull, to draw [attention, etc.] IN RYOKU 引 カ gravity



In archery, you PULL the string of the bow (弓) while holding the arrow.

# 弱

## yowa(i), jaku

YOWA I

弱 、 weak, frail

JAKU SHA

弱 者 weak person, the weak



These two bows (弓) had WEAK strings that just snapped.

## 張

### ha(ru), chō

SHUT CHŌ 出 張 **official tour, business trip** 

HA RU 張 る to link [website]

HI P PA RU 引っ張る to pull tight, to drag



The string of a bow (弓) must STRETCH a long (長) distance.

tsuyo(i), shi(iru), kyō

TSUYO I

強 強 strong

BEN KYŌ

勉 強 study

SHI I TE

強 いて by force



A bug (虫) that I myself consider STRONG can sometimes pull a big bow (弓).

# Arrow tand Halberd 戈

## bu, mu

BU SHI

武 士 samurai

 $BU\ Y\bar U$ 

武 勇 bravery



A WARRIOR might shout halt ( $\pm$ ) and stand firm with his arrow ( $\dagger$ ).



### noko(ru), zan

NOKO RU

残 る to remain

ZAN NEN

残 念 regret



As a half moon (月) rises, the LEFTOVERS from the day's three (三) meals and the halberd (戈) used to cut them remain.



sai, sei

NAN SAI

何 歳 how old?

O SEI BO

お 歳 暮 end of the year, year-end gift



When small children reach a certain AGE, you hope they will stop (止) before the edge of a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) to read the sign (示) by the barricade of halberds (戈).



shiki

SOTSU GYŌ SHIKI

卒 業 式 graduation ceremony

KŌ SHIKI

公 式 formal, official



A CEREMONY took place as construction ( $\perp$ ) began and the royal guard, armed with arrows ( $\uparrow$ ), stood in full regalia.



na(ru), sei

SO SEI

組 成 composition, constitution

SŌ SEI

早 成 early completion

NA RI TE

成 1) 手 candidate

NARI TA KŪ KŌ

成 田空港 Narita Airport



A halberd blade (戈) was used to dig hole to plant a seed in the side of

the cliff (  $\ensuremath{\varGamma}$  ) so that it can GROW and BECOME shade.



#### ware, ga

WARE WARE

我 々 we

GA MAN

我 慢 patience

KE GA SU RU

怪 我 す る to be injured



A strong EGO made us take our hands (手) and twirl OUR halberds (戈) to show off.



### tataka(u), sen

SEN SŌ

戦 争 war

TATAKA U

戦 う to fight, to battle, to struggle against



A simple ( $\Psi$ ) crossing of halberd blades (戈) in a BATTLE can lead to WAR.



ta(tsu), saba(ku), sai

SAI BAN 裁判 trial, judgment

TA CHI 裁ち cutting, cut out [a pattern]

SABA KU
裁く to judge



A DECISION on land (土) rights is sometimes made violently with halberds ( $\ddot{\zeta}$ ).

# Field 田 and Well 井

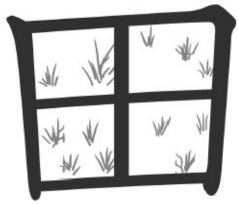


## ta, den

TA YAMA 田 山 Tayama [surname]

YU DEN

油 田 oil field



This is an aerial view of RICE FIELDS.



#### hatake

HATAKE

畑 farm, field

MUGIB ATAKE

麦 畑 wheat field



Like fire (火), the FARM land and FIELDS ( $^{\odot}$ ) turn gold in late summer.



### kai

SE KAI

世 界 world

SE KAI JŪ

世界 中 around the world



The WORLD seems to revolve around a field ( $\boxplus$ ) on a hill above a house.

## machi, chō

SHITA MACHI

下 町 downtown

CHŌ NAI

町 内 in the town

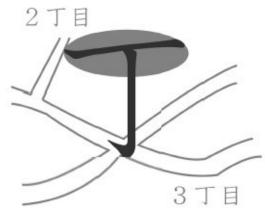


Most small TOWNS have fields.

#### chō, tei

TEI NEI polite, courteous

NI CHŌ ME 二 丁 目 second ward of a district



A tack is used to pinpoint a location on a map of a WARD or town.



sato, ri

KYŌ RI 郷 里 **birth-place, home town** 

FURU SATO 古 里 **one's home town** 



The VILLAGE of my PARENTS' HOME on the farm was on land  $(\pm)$  just below the field  $(\boxplus)$ .

## 野

no, ya

YA KYŪ

野 球 baseball

YA SAI

野 菜 vegetables

NO HARA

野 原 field



This pinpoint marks the block ( $\Tau$ ) where the FIELDS of your parents' home ( $\Xi$ ) were.



to(meru), todo(meru), ryū, ru

RYŪ GAKU SEI

留 学 生 exchange student

RU SU

留 守 being away from home, house-sitting

TODO ME RU

留 める to cease



I myself was DETAINED when I lost my sword  $(\mathcal{D})$  in the field  $(\mathbb{H})$  and had to search for it.



## yoshi, yū

SHI RU YOSHI MO NA I 知 る 由 も な い no way of knowing JI YŪ 自 由 freedom, liberty



A signpost on the edge of a field states the REASON why the field is special.



ga

EI GA

映 画 movie, film

MAN GA

漫 画 manga



A four-panel manga PICTURE about fields ( $\boxplus$ ) can be seen on the TV screen.



#### ryaku

SHIN RYAKU SHA

侵略 者 aggressor

SHŌ RYAKU

省 略 omission, abbreviation



Beside the field  $(\boxplus)$ , there is a empty folding table where the owner voiced an OMISSION about forgetting to order food for the party.

## 畳

## tatami, jō

TATAMI

畳 tatami mat

YO JŌ HAN

四 畳 半 4.5 tatami-mat floor



TATAMI MATS look like the squares of fields (田).

異

### koto(naru), i

KOTO NA RU

異 なる to differ

I GI

異 議 objection, dissent



It is UNCOMMON to see a field  $(\boxplus)$  where tens (+) of friends come to help plant without having a table full of food to celebrate the work completed.



#### ban

SAN BAN

三 番 third, number three

DEN WA BAN GŌ

電 話 番 号 telephone number



It is easier to NUMBER IN A SERIES rows of rice (\*) fields (\*) to help remember which one is which.



## haka(ru), ryō

TA RYŌ

多 量 large quantity

HAKA RI

量 // measurements



There is always a day  $(\exists)$  when one (-) CONSIDERS the quantity of grain from the fields  $(\exists)$  on their land  $(\pm)$ .



kō



KIK KŌ 龜 甲 tortoise shell



A shield of ARMOR held up by a spike.



mō(su)

MŌ SU 申 す to be called MŌ SHI KO MI 申 し 込 み application, offer



A sign is posted and ready TO BE CALLED home to a new advertiser's ad.



i, sei

I DO 井 戸 water well

SHI SEI 市 井 the street, town



A view down the WELL that belongs to the COMMUNITY.



### donburi, don

DONBURI MONO

井 物 bowl of rice with food on top

TEN DON

天 井 tempura



The BOWL OF FOOD was like a well (井) of rice.



#### tagaya(su), kō

TAGAYA SU

耕 す to till, to cultivate

SUI KŌ

水 耕 hydroponics

NŌ KŌ

農 耕 agriculture



A farmer used a plow  $(\frac{1}{2})$  made of wood with three  $(\frac{1}{2})$  blades to TILL a field and then dug a well  $(\frac{1}{2})$  to store the CULTIVATED grain.

## CHAPTER 10

# **VEHICLES and BUILDINGS**



building, large building (facility)

16 strokes NN6701

#### kan

TAI IKU KAN

体 育 館 gymnasium

RYO KAN

旅 館 Japanese inn



LARGE BUILDINGS often have places to eat (食) as well as bureaucrats (官).

#### kuruma, sha

KURUMA

車 car, cart

DEN SHA

電 車 train



Viewing a CART from the top, you can see a box, long axle, and two large wheels.

# Vehicles乗り物



## no(ru), jō

NO RU

乗 る to ride

JŌ BA

乗 馬 horse riding



People used to RIDE in palanquins in East Asia.



## karu(i), kei

KARU I 軽 い light [not heavy] KEI SHI 軽 視 making light of



Using the cart (車) to move the table to new ground (土) was LIGHTLY strenuous.



#### gun

GUN TAI

軍 隊 army, troops

SHŌ GUN

将 軍 shogun, generalissimo



The armor plating of this vehicle (1) is for the ARMY to guarantee protection of the TROOPS.



#### koro(bu), ten

UN TEN

運 転 driving

JI TEN SHA

自転車 bicycle

KORO BU

転 ぶ to fall down

KAI TEN

回 転 rotation, revolution



A car  $(\bar{p})$  can TURN AROUND when I myself use my two  $(\bar{p})$  hands to help.



#### wa, rin

YUBI WA

指 輪 [finger] ring

GO RIN

五 輪 the Olympics



Volumes (冊) of instruction manuals are written about fixing the WHEELS and parts of cars ( ( ).



satsu

SAN SATSU

三 册 tl

three volumes



This is a set of BOUND VOLUMES.



#### fune, sen

KURO FUNE 黒 船 **black ship** 

U CHŪ SEN 宇宙船 space ship



A BOAT billows smoke as a person yells land ahoy as they see a small island volcano.



ko

KŌ KAI

航海 sail, voyage

KŌ KŪ BIN

航空便 airmail



A boat  $(\hat{\mathcal{H}})$  is ready to NAVIGATE carefully under the lid and around the bends ahead.

4 strokes NN0672



to(bu), hi

TO BU

飛 ぶ to fly, jump

HI KŌ KI

飛 行 機 airplane



After using the ladder to climb up the cliffs, two friends FLY off of the edge, flapping their arms like wings.

# Furniture家具

友 friend

TOMO DACHI

友 達 friend

YŪ JIN 友 人 **friend** 



A FRIEND leans across a table to shake your hand.



#### mata

MATA

又 again

MATA WA

ス は or, otherwise



Every evening my mother said that it was AGAIN time to set the table.



u(keru), ju

U KE RU

受 ける to receive, to get, to suffer [injury]

JU KEN BEN KYŌ

受 験 勉 強 studying for a test



ACCEPT the challenge of UNDERGOING an exam on the three bits of knowledge at the table to RECEIVE an A+.

so(ru), han

HAN TAI

反 対 opposition, reverse, opposite

HAN SU RU

反 する to be contrary to

SO RA SU

反 ら す to bend, warp



I expected the table below the cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) to be ready for our picnic, but the OPPOSITE was true and we had to wait for others to finish.



#### osa(meru), shū

SHŪ NYŪ  $\chi$  income, revenue

SEI KŌ O OSA ME RU 成功を収める to achieve success



OBTAIN your ticket for the event from the table with the ticket sign.

取

#### to(ru), shu

TO RU 取 る to take, to choose

TOSHI O TO RU 年 を 取 る **to grow old, to age** 

SHU TOKU 取 得 acquisition



Sit at a table and use your ears (耳) to listen for signs from your opponent to know when to TAKE an opportunity to win.

4 strokes
NN2048

to, ko

E DO 江 戸 **Edo [old name for Tokyo**]

KO GAI 戸 外 **open-air, outdoors** 

door



Picture a swinging DOOR hinged to the top of the doorframe above.



ōgi, sen

SEN PŪ KI

扇 風 機 electric fan

SEN SU

扇 子 folding fan

ŌGI GATA

扇 形 fan shape



At the door  $(\overline{P})$ , the FAN blew like the wings  $(\overline{N})$  of a bird.

tokoro, sho

TOKORO

所 place

BA SHO

場所 place, location



Beside the door  $(\overline{P})$  is the PLACE where my grandfather left the ax (f).



#### tsubone, kyoku

YŪ BIN KYOKU

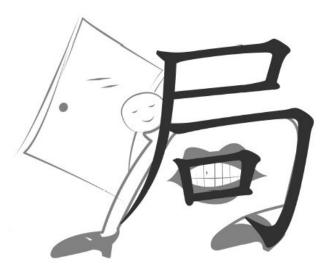
郵 便 局 post office

YAK KYOKU

薬 局 pharmacy

O TSUBONE SAMA

お 局 様 an older lady at work



People often feel the need to take huge steps over the mouths  $(\Box)$  of officials as they walk through the door of a government OFFICE.



todo(keru), todo(ku)

TODO KU 届 〈 **to reach, arrive** TODO KE RU 届 ける **to deliver, forward** 



What is the reason  $(\pm)$  for the special food to be DELIVERED through a open door?

## 居

i(ru), kyo

I MA

居 間 living room [Western style]

JŪ KYO

住居 residence



In college people often walk through doors into old (古) space where they RESIDE with many others.



ten

TEN KAI

展 開 development, evolution

TEN RAN KAI

展 覧 会 exhibition



Coming through an open door with a friend, we saw that someone had just UNFOLDED the ironing board.

ya, oku

HON YA

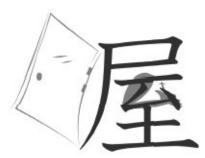
本 屋 bookstore

YA NE

屋 根 roof

KA OKU

家屋 house, building



I myself walked in the door of the SHOP, but did not see the DEALER.

## Gate 門

## kado, mon

MON

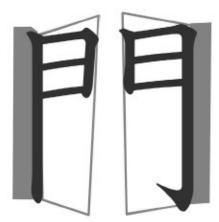
門 gate

KADO MATSU

門

松

New Year's pine decoration



The GATE stands ajar.

kan, ka

KAN KO DORI GA NA KU

閑 古 鳥 が 鳴 〈 empty store or restaurant

NOD OKA

長 閑 tranquil, calm



The abandoned gate (門) has a tree (木) LEISURELY growing in the middle.



aida, ma, kan

AIDA 間 space [between] MA MO NA KU 間 も な 〈 soon, before long JI KAN 時 間 time, hours



The sun ( $\Box$ ) is visible through the crack in the gate (門) for a short INTERVAL of time.

閉

#### to(jiru), shi(meru), hei

TO JI RU 閉 じる close [books]

SHI ME RU 閉 める close [doors, windows, etc.]

HEI TEN 閉 店 closing shop



The gate ( $\mathbb{M}$ ) is CLOSED with a katakana  $\boldsymbol{1}$  indicating it is poised to be reopened.

開

hira(ku), a(keru), kai

HIRA KU 開 く to open books A KE RU 開 ける to open doors, windows, etc. KŌ KAI 公 開 open to the public



The gate ( $\mathbb{M}$ ) is OPEN as the  $\mathcal{T}$  radical is pulled into the open position.



to(i), mon

SHITSU MON 質 問 a question MON DAI 問 題 a problem

TOI ICHI
問 1 question #1



If a PROBLEM exists and a QUESTION needs to be asked, put your mouth  $(\Box)$  to the gate  $(\Bbb P)$  and ASK it.



seki, kan

SHIMONO SEKI

下 関 Shimonoseki [city]

KAN SAI

関 西 Kansai region

KAN TŌ

関 東 Kanto region



Samurai form a barrier at the GATEWAY to the next region.

Roof →, →

写

copy, describe, be photographed

5 strokes NN0400

SHA SHIN 写 真 **photograph** 

UTSU SU  $\Rightarrow$  to duplicate, to film, to photograph



Emerging from her vessel, a contortionist poses as she is about to BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

#### muro, shitsu

KYŌ SHITSU

教 室

classroom

MURO MACHI

室町

Muromachi [era from the 1300-1500s]



A ROOM for myself would have a nice roof with a chimney, but even a dirt floor  $(\pm)$  would do.



## to(mu), fu

TO MU

富 む to be rich

FU JI SAN

富士山 Mt. Fuji



Under a roof with a chimney, one (-) mouth ( $\square$ ) of a man spoke of the WEALTH he could enjoy if the yield of his fields ( $\square$ ) was ABUNDANT.



#### yado, shuku

YADO YA

宿 屋 inn

SHUKU DAI

宿 題 homework

MIN SHUKU

民 宿 guesthouse



For LODGING under the roof of an INN, you often pay up to one hundred  $(\Xi)$  dollars for a night.



## kyaku, kaku

O KYAKU SA N お 客 さん customer

RYO KAKU

旅 客 passenger [transport]



A GUEST under a roof in an inn with a chimney says his reservation number to the person behind the table.



miya, kyū, gū

JIN GŪ 神 宮 **high-status Shinto shrine** 

KYŪ DEN 宮 殿 **palace** 



Under the roof with a chimney of a SHINTO SHRINE or a PALACE, a network of mouths ( $\Box$ ) chant and link together like a spine ( $\Xi$ ) to support the gods or royals.



уō

YŌ I 容 **B easy, simple**NAI YŌ 内 容 **subject, contents** 



The plan was to for a person (人) to FORM everything under this roof with a chimney into a place where eight (八) others could join (合) together.



### takara, hō

HŌ SEKI 宝石 jewel, gem TAKARA KU JI 宝 〈 じ lottery



A TREASURE to children under the roof with a chimney beyond other VALUABLES is their favorite ball ( $\pm$ ).



shū

SHŪ KYŌ 宗 教 **religion** 



The main DENOMINATION of the RELIGION has a steeple on the roof and an altar to show  $(\bar{\pi})$  the MAIN POINTS the SECT practices.



#### kan

KEI KAN

警 官

policeman

KAN RYŌ

官僚

bureaucrat, bureaucracy



Outside of the GOVERNMENT building, there was a one-man guardhouse with a small roof and chimney.



chū

U CHŪ 宇宙 universe, space

U CHŪ RYO KŌ 宇宙旅行 **space travel** 



With SPACE, you can plant a garden that will be fruitful, the reason (由) being that you can have a roof with a chimney over young plants and then give them more AIR.



sora, a(ku), su(ku), kū

SORA

空 sky

KŪ KŌ

空 港 airport

KŪ FUKU

空 腹 hunger

A KI KAN

空 き 缶 empty can

SU KU

空 〈 to become less crowded, to be hungry



In the EMPTY space below the roof is a hole (%) from which you can see the SKY.



### ana, ketsu

HANA NO ANA

鼻 の 穴 nostril

KE ANA

毛 穴 pore [in skin]



A HOLE through a chimney on a roof lets smoke out, similar to a hole in the top of a volcano.



### mado, sō

MADO

窓 window

DŌ SŌ KAI

同窓会 reunion



A hole (穴) through which you can see the real me is a WINDOW to my heart (心).



mi, jitsu

JITSU WA

実 は as a matter of fact, by the way

JIK KEN

実 験 experiment



Under a roof with a chimney, the REALITY of three  $(\Xi)$  heavy TRUTHS is carried by the person (A) in question.

# 安

## yasu(i), an

YASU I 安 い cheap AN ZEN 安全 safe



It is sometimes CHEAPER for a woman to be under the roof shopping online than out.



sen

SEN GEN

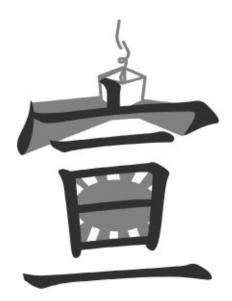
宣言

declaration, proclamation

SEN DEN

宣伝

publicity, advertisement



Under a roof with a chimney, one (-) can see the sunlight  $(\exists)$  over one (-) clear line of the PROCLAMATION.

宜

yoro(shii), yoro(shiku), gi

```
YORO SHI KU
宜 ( best regards
JŌ GI
情 宜 friendly feelings, fellowship
```



Under a roof with a chimney, when one's GOOD eye (  $\ensuremath{\exists}$  ) is to the ground, things are FINE.



#### kan

KAN ZEN

完 全 perfection

KAN SEI

完 成 complete, completion



With a wealth  $(\pi)$  of PERFECT straight A scores by the children under the roof with a chimney, they ENDED well.

究

kyū

KEN KYŪ

研 究 study, research

KEN KYŪ SHA

研究者 researcher



To do RESEARCH, you poke at least nine (九) holes (穴) through theories and beliefs and STUDY the findings.

samu(i), kan

SAMU I

寒 い cold

GEN KAN

厳 寒 intense cold



It is COLD out, but inside, under a roof with a chimney, logs are stacked on the hearth with a fire that has just been lit.



### mamo(ri), shu, su

MAMO RU

守 る to protect

RU SU

留 守 being away from home

GEN SHU

厳 守 strict observance



To PROTECT your new roof and chimney, measure  $(\dagger)$  it and GUARD it by making sure it is sealed well.



#### satsu

KEI SATSU

警 察

police

KAN SATSU

観 察

observation, survey



Police have to JUDGE a situation when called to enter a home with a roof with a chimney when a party becomes as loud as a festival (祭).

# 示

shime(su), shi

SHIME SU

示 す to demonstrate

SHI JI

指 示 indication, directions



A signpost SHOWS important information, POINTED OUT by the flashing light.

# secrecy, minuteness, density (of population)

11 strokes NN1343

## hiso(ka), mitsu

HI MITSU

秘 密 secret

KOKORO HISO KA NI

心 密 かに oneone



While at home under a roof with a chimney, I discussed the certainty ( $\diamondsuit$ ) of a lower DENSITY of population in the mountain (山) village than in the plains below.



tsu(ku), totsu

TOTSU ZEN 突 然 **abrupt, sudden** 

TSU KI KUZU SU 突 き崩 す to crush, to break through



Under a roof with a chimney, a person with legs is hit by a big (大) surprise THRUSTING upward from below.



gai

HI GAI 被 害 [suffering] damage, injury, harm

SAI GAI

災 害 calamity, disaster



When plants grow (生) and threaten to break the roof by the chimney, one should yell before someone gets HARMED or sustains an INJURY.



#### ne, shin

NE RU

寝 る to sleep

HIRU NE

昼 寝 nap

SHIN SHITSU

寝 室 bedroom



Under a roof with a chimney, we will SLEEP on the cot standing on its side against the wall with layers of the futon BEDS and blankets folded on a table.



sada(meru), tei, jō

```
YO TEI
予定 plans, schedule

KAN JŌ
勘定 bill, calculation [of debt]

SADA ME SHI
定めし surely
```



Under a roof with a chimney, someone filling big shoes will FIX the bar to DETERMINE how far he will go.

# **Enclosures** □, □, □



# tora(wareru), shū

SHŪ JIN

囚 人 prisoner



A person  $(\land)$  surrounded by walls has been CAPTURED and is a PRISONER.



china(mu), in, yo(ru)

IN SHI

因 子 factor, element

CHINA MU

因 む to be associated [with]

YO RU

因 る to be due to, to be caused by



The CAUSE was a big (大) FACTOR of conditions within an enclosure.



### dan, ton

FU TON

布 団 futon

DAN GO

団 子 dumpling



An enclosure that frames a GROUP of measured ( $\upsigma$ ) feathers is half a futon.



# mawa(ri), mawa(ru), kai

KAI TEN ZU SHI

回 転 寿 司 conveyor belt sushi

DŌ MAWA RI

胴 回 *l*) waist size

MAWA RU

回 る to turn, revolve



I TURN round and round many TIMES looking for something.



## kako(mu), i

FUN I KI

雰 囲 気 mood, ambience



Here is a well (井) SURROUNDED on all sides.



### koma(ru), kon

KOMA RU Become di stressed

HIN KON 貧 困 **poor, needy** 



This tree  $(\ensuremath{\hbar})$  is in a QUANDARY and IS DISTRESSED by being limited by its enclosure.



## haka(ru), zu, to

CHI ZU

地 図 map

HAKA RU

図 る to plot, to design

TO SHO KAN

図 書 館 to plot, to design



Roads and buildings are noted on a MAP.



## kata(maru)

KATA MA RU

固 まる to harden, clot



A square piece of bread HARDENS as it becomes old (古).



## kuni, koku

KUNI

国 country

CHŪ GOKU

中 国 China



A king has his ball within the walls of his COUNTRY.



### kae(ru), ki

KAE RU

帰 る to return

KI KOKU

帰 国 return to one's country



You must RETURN home to finish the laundry and cloths  $(\psi)$  stacked up, and sharpen your knife before cooking dinner.



sono, ~en

KŌ EN

公 園 park

DŌ BUTSU EN

動物 園 200

HANA ZONO

花 園 flower garden



People wore formal clothes when walking and talking in the grounds  $(\pm)$  of a walled PARK.



futata(bi), sai

FUTATA BI

再 び again

SAI SEI

再 生 playback, regeneration



Framing the soil (土) TWICE (二) like the "ga" in 漫画 (manga), right side up, and upside down.



### hiki, hitsu

NI HIKI <u></u> 远 **two small animals** 

HIT TEKI 匹 敵 **comparing with** 



The SMALL ANIMAL jumped from its box and its little legs helped it scamper away.



ku

KU BETSU

区 別 distinction

MINATO KU

港 区 Minato Ward



An "X" marks the center of the DISTRICT.



i

I SHA

医 者 doctor

I GAKU

医 学 medical science



As an archer in an open enclosure targets his mark, a DOCTOR targets illness.

# CHAPTER 11

# **GARMENTS**



# garment, clothes

6 strokes NN5420

#### koromo, i

I SHŌ

衣 装 clothing, costume

KOROMO GA E

衣 替 à seasonal change of clothing



The GARMENTS are pressed and hanging.

# **Garments** 衣 and String 糸

裏

back, rear, reverse

13 strokes NN5462

ura, ri

**URA** 

裏 back [side]

SHU RI KEN

手 裏 剣 shuriken, small throwing blade



Below the roof of my parent's home (里) is the field ( $\Theta$ ) at the REAR of the land ( $\pm$ ) where my garments ( $\bar{\alpha}$ ) are kept.



ito, shi

ITO 糸 **thread, string** 

AKA I ITO 赤 い 糸 **red string** 

IS SHI 一 糸 **one string** 



A man with a needle can make several stitches with THREAD (糸).



o, sho

IS SHO NI 一緒 に together [with]

HANA O

鼻 緒 sandal strap



Like a thread (糸) tying land (土) and sun ( $\Box$ ),the CORD has bound us together since the BEGINNING.



#### osa(meru), nō, na

NAT TŌ 納 豆 natto [fermented soybeans] OSA ME 納 め the last, the end TAI NŌ 滞 納 delinquency



The person (人) that takes the time to sew threads () of camaraderie inside () his company OBTAINS a steady SUPPLY of goodwill in return.



# jun

JUN SUI 純 粋 **pure, true** JUN KIN 純 金 **solid gold** 



Long, GENUINE threads (%) of PURITY can be pulled out of a lidded pot when heated.

# kinu

KINU GO SHI 絹 ご し **silken [tofu]** KINU ITO 絹 糸 **silk thread** 



Threads (糸) of SILK are spun by the mouths ( $\Box$ ) of SILKworms in the light of the moon (月).

終

#### o(waru), tsui, shū

WARU

to finish 終 わる

TSUI NI

iz finally 終

SHŪ RES SHA

last train 車 終 列



A string (糸) of days ENDS with winter (冬) with flakes of snow falling.



#### ku(mu), kumi, so

KU MU 組 む to assemble BAN GUMI 番 組 program [TV]

RŌ SO 労組 labor union



Stitched together by common threads (%), people UNITE their eyes behind the shelves and ASSEMBLE in familiar groups.



#### kami, shi

KAMI

紙 paper

O RI GAMI

折 i) 紙 origami [paper folding]

WA SHI

和 紙 Japanese paper



Threads (糸) or fibers of pulp are crisscross-layered to make PAPER.



#### hoso(i), koma(kai), sai

```
HOSO I
細 い thin

KOMA KA I KO TO
細 かいこと minor details

SHŌ SAI
詳 細 details
```



Examining the NARROW fields  $(\boxplus)$  woven like colored threads  $(\land)$  in many parts of rural Japan can be enjoyable.



kei

KA KEI

家 系 family lineage

DŌ KEI

同 系 affiliated



Tracing the single highest thread  $(\mbox{\ensuremath{\upedsighe}})$  of your family LINEAGE can be interesting.

# he(ru), kei, kyō

KEI ZAI

経 済 economics

HE RU

経 る to elapse

O KYŌ

お 経 sutra



Threads (A) of wood grain can be seen to PASS THROUGH the surface of the table on the ground  $(\pm)$ .



続

#### tsuzu(ku), zoku

編

TSUZU KU 続 〈 **to continue** ZOKU HEN

sequel



The samurai ( $\pm$ ) turned salesman hopes for a string ( $\pm$ ) of sales ( $\pm$ ) to CONTINUE.



# kara(mu), raku

REN RAKU

連 絡 contact

KARA MU

絡 む to pick a quarrel, to find fault



Threads (%) of organization can become ENTWINED when a folding table is set up by a big mouth  $(\Box)$  looking to GET CAUGHT IN a fight.



#### e, kai

E 絵 picture, drawing, or painting

E HON

絵 本 picture book

KAI GA

絵 画 picture, painting



I made threads (糸) of various colors meet (会) to form a PICTURE.



# tama(u), kyū

KYŪ RYŌ

給 料 salary

TAMA U

給 う to grant



If you speak well, a string (糸) of luck may BESTOW a good SALARY.



#### kyū



Through a string (%) of luck, he was able to climb the steep GRADE on a shaky ladder to advance in RANK.



ki

NI JŪ IS SEI KI 2 1 世 紀 **21st century** KI GEN 紀 元 **era** 



HISTORY winds through as threads (糸) make ourselves (己) who we are.

# 約

# yaku

YAKU SOKU 約 東 **promise** YO YAKU 予 約 **reservation** KEI YAKU 契 約 **contract** 



When dyeing thread (%), PROMISE to use the ladle to remove it in APPROXIMATELY the required time.



ne(ru), ren

REN SHŪ

練 習 practice

NE RU

練 る to knead



You will learn well through a string (糸) of PRACTICE sessions starting in the morning when the sun is in the east (東), rising from behind a tree (木).

# chiji(mu), shuku

SHUKU SHŌ

縮 小 reduction, curtailment

CHIJI MU

縮 む to shrink



For lodging (宿) in a string ( $\Lambda$ ) of hotels, you can REDUCE costs if you stay with the same company.



#### hiki(iru), sotsu, ritsu

KAKU RITSU

確 率 probability

HIKI I RU

率 いる to lead

SOS SEN

率 先 taking the initiative



Under a lid, threads (%) have been piled up at a fast RATE, and a RATIO of ten (+) to one are small strands.



# ho(su), kan

KAN SHŌ 干 渉 **interference, intervention** 

HO SU 干 す to air, to dry



This clothesline will DRY your clothes well.



#### kara(i), tsura(i), shin

```
KARA I

辛 い spicy, bitter, hot

SHIO KARA I

塩 辛 い salty

SHIN BŌ
辛 抱 patience, endurance

TSURA SA
辛 さ pain, bitterness
```



A person stands up  $(\dot{\Box})$  tall after a number two  $(\Box)$  SPICY HOT rating on the scale.

# Towel 巾



#### kin

FU KIN 布 巾 tea towel ZŌ KIN 维 巾 dust cloth



Laundry, TOWELS, and freshly printed HANGING SCROLLS are hung from a drying line.



#### ichi, shi

SHI JŌ 市 場 market [concept]

SHI CHŌ 市 長 **mayor** 

TOYO TA SHI 豊 田市 **Toyota City** 



In the CITY, we could use laundry facilities to wash towels ( $\eta$ ).



#### nuno, fu

FU KIN 布 巾 tea towel

SAI FU 財 布 **wallet, purse** 

NUNO JI 布 地 **fabric** 



Sometimes when the CLOTHS were hanging on the line, my brother would try to jump over them!



#### mare, ki

KI BŌ

希望 hope, wish

GOKU MARE

極希

extremely rare



An X marks the spot where one HOPES to find fresh linens (布).



seki

SHUS SEKI

出 席 to appear, to attend

KES SEKI

欠 席 absence, non-attendance

ZA SEKI

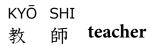
座 席 seat



By a dotted cliff  $(\dot{\Gamma})$  is a swing where you can have a SEAT next to drying towels  $(\dot{\eta})$ .



shi





A TEACHER meticulously posts informational charts and often talks to his MASTER.



o(biru), obi, tai

KURO OBI

黒 帯 black belt [martial arts]

OBI BAN GUMI

带 番 組 TV program in the same weekly time slot

NET TAI U RIN

熱 帯 雨 林 tropical rainforest



Safety BELTS are important for children on swings while a mother hangs out the towels  $(\psi)$ .



#### tsune, jō

HI JŌ NI 非常に very, extremely

TSUNE NI 常 に **always, constantly** 



It was USUAL for people to talk on sunny days about a REGULAR system for how to better clean towels ( $\dagger$ ).



chō

DEN WA CHŌ

電 話 帳 telephone book

TE CHŌ

手帳 notebook



Like folded towels ( $\dagger$ ) from the line, the NOTEBOOK containing his telephone numbers was a very long ( $\xi$ ) set of pages.

# Shape形and Size大きさ



#### katachi, kei, gyō

KATACHI 形 shape, form KEI SHIKI 形 式 form, method

NIN GYŌ 人 形 **doll, puppet** 



A kimono stand is being constructed, for an actor who with a simple hair ornament, changes his SHAPE and FORM for kabuki plays.



#### tai(ra), hira, hei

HIRA TE 平 **j open hand** 

HEI WA 平 和 **peace** 



A level rests FLAT on top of his head and he balances, slightly waving his arms up and down in a slow and PEACEFUL way.



### kado, tsuno, kaku

SAN KAKU

三 角 triangle

KADO

角 corner

**TSUNO** 

角 horn, antler



Between months (月), turn a CORNER for a new direction.



maru, maru(i), gan

MARU I 丸 い round HI NO MARU 日 の 丸 the Japanese flag GAN YAKU 丸 薬 pill



In Japan, adding one more ROUND egg to nine ( $\hbar$ ), makes a standard FULL package of ten eggs.

Ō

CHŪ ō 中 央 **central, center** SHIN Ō 震 央 **epicenter [of earthquake**]



Here is a person holding a box in the CENTER of his body.



#### naka, chū

NAKA

CHŪ GAK KŌ

中 学 校 middle school



The arrow struck through the MIDDLE of the target.

heko(mi), boko, ō

DEKO BOKO Ō TOTSU 凸 凹 or 凹 凸 unevenness, roughness

Ō HAN 凹版 intaglio [printing]



The CONCAVE surface of this square gives a hint that it is HOLLOW.



# abu(nai), ki

KI KEN

危 険 danger, hazard

ABU NA I

危 ない dangerous



DANGER can happen after stepping into barbs atop a cliff ( $\Gamma$ ) that can cause oneself (己) to twist and writhe in pain or FEAR of it.

# 比

# kura(beru), hi

KURA BE RU 比 べ る **to compare** 

TAI HI TEKI 対 比 的 **contrasting** 



COMPARE the two sides of this kanji, and see that they are slightly different.



#### deko, totsu

Ō TOTSU DEKO BOKO 凹 凸 **or** 凸 凹 **unevenness, roughness** 

TOP PAN 凸 版 relief printing



The top of this box protrudes in a CONVEX manner.



### ō(kii), dai

DAI GAKU 大 学 **university** 



This person looks BIG with outstretched arms.



#### ama, ten

TEN KI

天 気 weather

AMA NO GAWA

天 の 川 Milky Way



A big  $(\dagger)$  person stretches wide and tall and reaches the HEAVENS.



# futo(i), futo(ru), ta

FUTO I 太 **plump, fat, thick** 

FUTO RU 太 る **to become fat** 

TA RŌ 太郎 **Taro** [male name]



The big (大) dog swallows too many bones and becomes FAT.



### furu(u), fun

FURU I TA TSU 奮 い 立 つ to cheer up

KŌ FUN

興 奮 excitement, stimulation



When a big (大) old bird (隹) flies, it STIRS UP water ripples in the rice fields ( $\oplus$ ).



### kana(deru), sō

EN SŌ KAI

演奏会 concert

KANA DE RU

奏 でる to play an instrument [esp. stringed]



When she would PLAY MUSIC on her big (大) three ( $\Xi$ ) stringed instrument, it was like a gift from heaven (天).



na

NA RA 奈 良 **Nara** 



WHAT changes for Japan did the big (大) sign (示) indicate?.



taka(i), kō

TAKA I 高 thigh, expensive

KŌ KŌ 高 校 **high school** 



TALL pagodas were EXPENSIVE to build.



chii(sai), ko, shō

KO MUGI

小 麦 wheat

SHŌ GAK KŌ

小 学 校 elementary school



A person crouches down in a SMALL pose.



# naga(i), chō

NAGA I 長 い **long** 

KŌ CHŌ SEN SEI 校 長 先 生 school principal



LONG cloths sit on the ironing board.



### suku(nai), suko(shi), shō

SUKU NA I 少ない few, scarce SUKO SHI 少し small quantity, little SHŌ SHOKU 少食 light eating



A small (小) quantity is cut in half and only a FEW are left.



sun

SUN ZEN 寸 前 on the verge of



This vertical and horizontal square is used to take a MEASUREMENT of the dot on the inside.



### tera, ji

TERA 寺 **temple** 

TŌ DAI JI 東 大 寺 **Todaiji Temple** 



A multistoried TEMPLE on the land  $(\pm)$  has a large bronze bell hanging from the eaves.

kotobu(ku), kotoho(gu), ju, su

SU SHI 寿 司 **sushi**JU MYŌ 寿 命 **life span**KOTOHO GU
寿 〈 **to congratulate** 



CONGRATULATE someone who is living right and seems to cut through a measured  $(\dagger)$  three  $(\Xi)$  decades of LONGEVITY, in no time at all.



tai, tsui

HAN TAI 反 対 **opposition, resistance** 



It is good to create writings  $(\dot{\chi})$  where you give measured  $(\dot{\tau})$  information, and then contrast it with the OPPOSITE point of view.



# moppa(ra), sen

SEN KŌ

専 攻 major subject, special study

SEN MON KA

專 門 家 specialist, expert

MOPPA RA

専 ら wholly, solely



The rows of SPECIALITY vegetables were measured  $(\dagger)$  and staked out in rows of ten (+) in the EXCLUSIVE fields  $(\boxplus)$ .



#### shaku

SHAKU HACHI **shakuhachi flute** 

SAN JAKU 三 尺 **3 shaku** 



A person opens his mouth ( $\square$ ) wide as he MEASURES a length of string.

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