APPENDIX 2: Kanji Compilation

A brief note on kanji, by Dr. James W. Heisig

Kanji represent the only writing system that dates back from the ancient world. Egyptian hieroglyphs, Mesopotamian cuneiform writing, and Indus characters, also dating back to the beginnings of civilization, have since disappeared from use. The origins of kanji are lost in the mists of time, but the primitive forms of kanji found on bone fragments and turtle shells in China date back to a time between 4800 and 4200 BCE. Later inscriptions on bronze, dating from the Shang period (1523–1028 BCE), are often more complex than the earlier bone and shell fragments, leading some scholars to think that they may actually be older. In any case, both these forms of writing are more pictographic than present-day kanji, but as they came into wider and wider use as a means of writing the spoken language, their form became more abstract and simplified. As these abbreviated shapes increased in number, periodical revisions simplified the form still further and gradually brought the whole system under the control of guiding principles.

Meaning	Oracle Bones	Bronzes	Today
eye		Ø	目
ear	J (€ ** * *	ອຼອ	月
deer	常产行	秋	鹿

Kanji are commonly referred to as ideographs. Unlike phonetic alphabets, individual symbols do not indicate pronunciation but represent a specific meaning, concrete or abstract, which can then be combined with other characters to form more complex meanings or ideas. Since kanji began in China, the sounds assigned to these ideographs reflected the spoken languages of China. As kanji spread to other countries and other language groups—Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, and finally Japan—their pronunciation and usage changed accordingly.

When kanji were first introduced into Japan in the late fifth century CE, there was no existing system of writing for the Japanese language, only a spoken language with a distinct structure and distinct sounds. In the process of adjusting kanji to Japanese, two things happened. First, kanji had to be chosen to represent the sounds of the language. This was done by approximating these sounds to already existing pronunciations of the kanji. Second, Japanese sounds were used to form new words, not previously existing in Japanese.

In other words, it was not a mere phonetic system that was being introduced, but a means of expressing complex ideas that spoken Japanese had no equivalents for, ideas that in many cases required a written language to standardize them. In time, the purely phonetic kanji were simplified into syllabaries that functioned more or less like Western alphabets to reproduce all the sounds of the spoken language. Today there are two such syllabaries in use, hiragana and katakana, which contain 46 characters each. Kanji assigned to represent indigenous Japanese words kept a "Japanese reading" (*kun'yomi*), while kanji belonging to Chinese terms not previously existing in Japanese survived with "Chinese readings" (the most common of which are the *on'yomi*).

The most complete list of kanji that exists has about 80,000 distinct characters, but they have never all been used in any given period. In the case of Japan, a list of 2,136 characters were nominated as "daily-use kanji" in 2010, and these are the kanji that are taught to all children in schools and have produced virtually total literacy in what is certainly the most complex writing system in the world today.

Sound and meaning in kanji

The easiest way to understand how sound and meaning are carried by kanji in contemporary Japanese is by way of an example. The Chinese city of Shanghai writes its name with two kanji 上海, meaning literally "on the sea."

The first character \bot , for "on" or "above," is drawn with a horizontal baseline and a above it. The oldest bone inscriptions wrote the upper part with a shorter horizontal line: \Box . By about the eighth century BCE the upper stroke had become vertical, giving us \bot . Later revisions of kanji changed it to what we have today. (As you might expect, something similar happened with the character that means "under." It evolved from \bot and \top to get to its present form \uparrow .) Chinese pronounces the character \bot as *shang*.

The second character, a, means "sea" and it is made up of three parts. To the left is i, the three drops of water, indicating that it has something to do with water. The upper right two-stroke combination f is an abbreviated form of b, which is one of the many forms for grass, or anything that flourishes luxuriously like grass. Below it is a slightly simplified form of a, the pictograph of two breasts, meaning "mother." Together, the right side is an image of a woman with her hair up. It has had a wide range of meanings: always, often, luxuriant growth, trifling, dark. Today it means simply "each." Putting these two sides together, the "water" was seen to combine with an image of "dark, wide, and deep" to create an image of the sea; it is pronounced *hai* in Chinese.

The writing and meaning of kanji were taken over by the Japanese. Obviously, since they received their kanji from China long after the major changes in form had been made, it would not have made sense for them to ignore the etymology and start shifting the elements around or introducing new ones. Japanese pronunciation is another matter. In the case of the city of Shanghai, they actually keep something close to the Chinese reading, but this is a very rare exception. On their own, these characters head off in a completely different direction. Let us look at just the first of the two characters of Shanghai.

Whereas \bot has only one reading in Chinese, *shang*, in Japanese it has at least ten recognized pronunciations, six of which all school children have to learn:

Which reading is used in which situation? It all depends on the context. You have to look

at what comes before or after (sometime both before and after) the simple character $rac{}$ to know how to pronounce it. Thus, if you see $rac{}$ tin you should know it is read **joi**; and that $rac{}$ is read **shonin**. The second character gives away the meaning of the term and hence the pronunciation memorized for that meaning jumps to mind. And if you see $rac{}$ $tin{}$ 3 you know that the hiragana following it inflect it to be read as **a**, that is, **agaru**; or, similarly, that $rac{}$ 3 is read **noboru**. Standing all on its own, you would have to look at the context of the phrase and decide if the proper reading for $rac{}$ is **kami** or **ue**.

This may seem like too much for a mind to manage at one time, but in fact we have something similar in English, even if on a much more modest scale. Take the following shape: "2." You look at it and immediately know what it means and how to pronounce it. But in fact there is no connection between the pronunciation and the written form. If you saw the letter in the middle of a Vietnamese novel, you would still know what it means, but you would no longer know how to pronounce it.

But wait—it isn't always pronounced "two" even in English. Adjust the context of surrounding symbols and you end up with four additional and quite distinct readings: 12, 20, 2nd, and ½. What your mind does when it adjusts the reading to the context is roughly what the Japanese-reading mind does when it locates a kanji in its context and decides on how to read it.

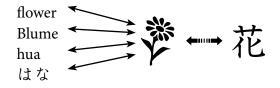
Studying kanji

The big question is, of course, how to train one's mind to read and write Japanese. There are those who simplify matters by deciding that there is no need for those educated outside of the Japanese school system to bother learning how to *write* the language. If you can read, you will remember how to write a few hundred kanji along the way and you can leave the rest to computers to handle for you; or so the argument goes. It has the full support of most Japanese who have never met a Western-educated individual who can write kanji with the same fluency as them and have somehow decided that, without the benefit of an education in writing that begins at the pre-school level and goes all the way up to the last year of high school, there is no way they ever could. This is not only the case for ordinary readers of Japanese but also for the great mass of scholars of Japanese academia in the West. Hiragana and katakana, and perhaps a third-grade level of writing are expected—but more than that seems unreasonable.

If you accept the argument, you are solidly in the majority camp. You would also be as wrong as they are. To begin with, there is no reason you cannot learn to write kanji as fluently as you read them, and in a fraction of the time it takes to do it through the Japanese school system. What is more, without the ability to write, you are forever crippled, or at least limited to walking with the crutch of a computer. Finally, by learning to write you have helped to internationalize the fullness of the Japanese language beyond the present-day limits. All of this is common sense to the Korean and Chinese who come to Japan to learn the language. The reason Westerners tend to dismiss it is their fear of not being able to learn to

write, or at least not without devoting long years to the task. As I said, this fear is unfounded.

The key to learning to write is to forget the way the Japanese learn and pay attention instead to the way the Chinese learn Japanese, and then adapt it to the West. Consider the following diagram.



For the English speaker, the word flower is linked with the memory or visual perception of an actual flower, $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{P}}$. This link goes both ways, so that thinking about or seeing a $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{P}}$, the word *flower* comes to mind at once, just as speaking or reading the word flower calls up an image, however vague, of a $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{P}}$. The same is true for the German, Chinese, or Japanese speaker, each of whom associates the $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{P}}$ with the equivalent term in their own language: *Blume, hua, l* $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{T}}$. The phonetic symbols for that word—in the examples here, the Western alphabet, and the Japanese kana—have no necessary connection with the actual $\overset{\circ}{\mathcal{P}}$ itself. They are linguistic conventions that differ from language to language.

The kanji on the far right, in contrast, has no phonetic value, as the words on the right do; nor has it any pictographic link to the actual $\overset{\circ}{\not}$. It is ideographic, that is, it represents the pure meaning or idea of the flower without specifying any sound or image. For one who knows the meaning of the kanji, there is a link to the actual $\overset{\circ}{\not}$, just as the actual $\overset{\circ}{\not}$ (or even a mere idea of it) is linked to the memory of the written kanji $\overset{\circ}{\not}$.

When the Japanese study kanji, they have only one step to take: $l \ddagger \checkmark \rightarrow \hbar$. When the Chinese study Japanese, they, too, have only one step to take, and it goes in the opposite direction: $\hbar \rightarrow l \ddagger \checkmark$. But when someone who comes from a Western language learns kanji, both steps have to be taken: flower $\rightarrow l \ddagger \checkmark$. The problem is, these two steps are completely different and have nothing in common, so the learning of one does not aid the learning of the other. Nevertheless, the traditional way of studying kanji is to try to learn them both at the same time. One ends up walking in one direction with one leg and another direction with the other. Little wonder that progress is so painful and so slow. The conclusion should be obvious: *If you want to learn to read and write all the general-use kanji, you should study them separately.*

Which one do you start with, the reading or the writing? You might be surprised, but the answer is—the writing. There are two reasons why. First, by doing so, you end up in basically the same position as the Chinese when it comes to the study of Japanese kanji: you know what they mean and how to write them, but you still have to learn how to pronounce them. Second, the writing is a rational system that can be learned by principles, whereas the reading requires a great deal of brute memorization.

Kanji? Rational? Actually, yes. As mentioned at the beginning, the evolution of kanji over nearly seven millennia has not taken place haphazardly. Writing is, after all, a highly rational activity, and the refinement of a writing system naturally tends towards simplification and consistency. Without knowing a good number of kanji, it is hard to explain this concretely, but suffice it to say that with only a couple of exceptions, the present list of general-use kanji *obey rational principles completely*. What this means is that they are based on a limited number of pieces joined by a limited number of rules.

This brings us to a second conclusion: The most efficient way for an adult to learn a rational system of writing is to learn the underlying principles, which can then be applied to blocks of information. Or, to put it the other way around: The most inefficient way for an adult to learn them is by repetition, the way Japanese school children, lacking the powers of abstraction, begin learning them.

Once the meaning and writing of kanji have been learned, it is possible to introduce a limited number of principles for reading, which again help you learn blocks of information at one time, rather than having to study the kanji one by one. And, as you might expect, the best order for learning to write kanji is very different from the best order for learning to read them. All of this is spelled out in more detail in a series of books I wrote some years ago under the general title *Remembering the Kanji*.¹

The Kanji Compilation that follows, containing 160 kanji characters, is intended only to serve as a reference index for the lessons in Volume 1 of *Learn Japanese with Manga*. A sample of possible readings and examples are provided, along with the stroke order for writing the kanji.

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¹ Remembering the Kanji I: A Complete Course on How Not to Forget the Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., 4th edition, 2001); Remembering the Kanji II: A Systematic Guide to Reading Japanese Characters (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1987); and, with Tanya Sienko, Remembering the Kanji III: Writing and Reading Japanese Characters for Upper-Level Proficiency (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., 1994).

The compilation of kanji

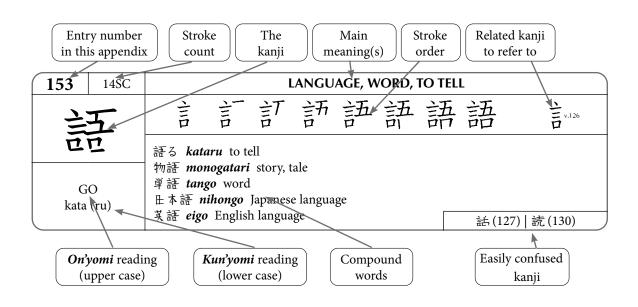
The kanji offered in this appendix have been chosen on the basis of their frequency of appearance and their actual usefulness in the study of the Japanese language. They are ordered so that there is a greater association between characters with complementary meanings and characters with similar forms.

For each kanji, we also give examples of several compound words in which it appears.

Stroke order and entry structure

Kanji are always written in a specific way and they always follow a particular stroke order. To help you learn these basics, we have included the stroke order of each kanji. Here are the basic rules to bear in mind when writing kanji:

- a) Kanji are written from top to bottom (see kanji #3 and 155 for clear references).
- b) Kanji are written from left to right (see #8, 95, and 133).
- c) Horizontal strokes come before vertical strokes (see #49, 66, and 138).
- d) The center portion comes before the strokes that flank it (see #19, 50, and 157).
- e) The outside encasing comes before the inside (see #16, 17, and 152).
- f) Strokes that bend toward the left come before strokes that bend to the right (see #15, 21 and 36).
- g) The stroke that divides from top to bottom comes after rules a-f (see #25, 64, and 93).
- h) The stroke that divides from left to right comes after rules a-g (see #34, 35, and 84).
- i) The kanji numbered from #161 onward are presented in a more abbreviated form, as by this stage in the course you will be more familiar with many of the basic characteristics of kanj as presented in kanji characters numbered #1 to #160.



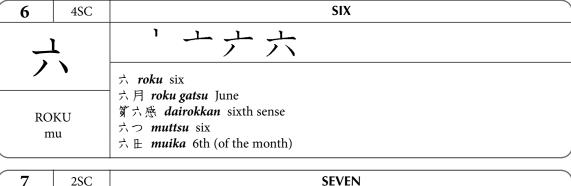
1	1SC	ONE
	-	
IC. hi		 ichi one 月 ichi gatsu January つ hitotsu one 人 hitori one person E tsuitachi 1st (of the month)

2	2SC	TWO	
_	-		
	-	= ni two	
	JI Ita	二月 ni gatsu February ニつ futatsu two ニ人 futari two people	
		$= \oplus futsuka$ 2nd (of the month)	<i>≡</i> (3)

3	3SC	THREE	
	_		
	• •	三 san three 三月 san gatsu March 三脚 sankyaku tripod	
SA n		$ \exists \neg mittsu \text{ three} \\ \exists \vdash mikka \text{ 3rd (of the month)} $	<i>二</i> (2)

4	5SC	FOUR		
22 1 1777909				
yon/shi four				
		一 凸 月 <i>shigatsu</i> April		
SHI 四季 <i>shiki</i> the four seasons				
yc yc	n	₽ k <i>yonin</i> four people		
(y	0	$\mathfrak{B} \Vdash \mathbf{yokka}$ 4th (of the month) \mathfrak{E} (30)		

5	4SC	FIVE
	-	一丁五五
GC		王 go five 王 感 gokan the five sensess 王 月 go gatsu May 王 百 go hyaku 500 王 正 itsuka 5th (of the month)



2SC	SEVEN
	一七
	1. shichi/nana seven
	し、 <i>k shichinin/nananin</i> seven people
CHI	七月 <i>shichi gatsu</i> July
	しつ nanatsu seven
llla	1. E <i>nanoka</i> 7th (of the month)
	CHI ina

8	2SC	EIGHT
Ĵ	`	
		A <i>hachi</i> eight
HACHI ya		 ∧ 月 hachi gatsu August ∧ つ yattsu eight ∧ 正 yōka 8th (of the month) ∧ 百座 yaoya greengrocer

9	2SC	NINE
ー		ノ九
1		た <i>kyū/ku</i> nine
		九月 ku gatsu september
KY		九州 <i>Kyūshū</i> island of Kyūshū
K	U	しつ kokonotsu nine
kok	ono	𝔅 𝔅 kokonoka 9th (of the month)

10	2SC	TEN
Ц	Ļ	-+
		† <i>jū</i> ten †月 <i>jū gatsu</i> October
Jt to		 オ 分 jūbun enough オ 字 案 jūjika cross, crucifix オ 臣 tooka 10th (of the month)

MAN

BAN

す (65)

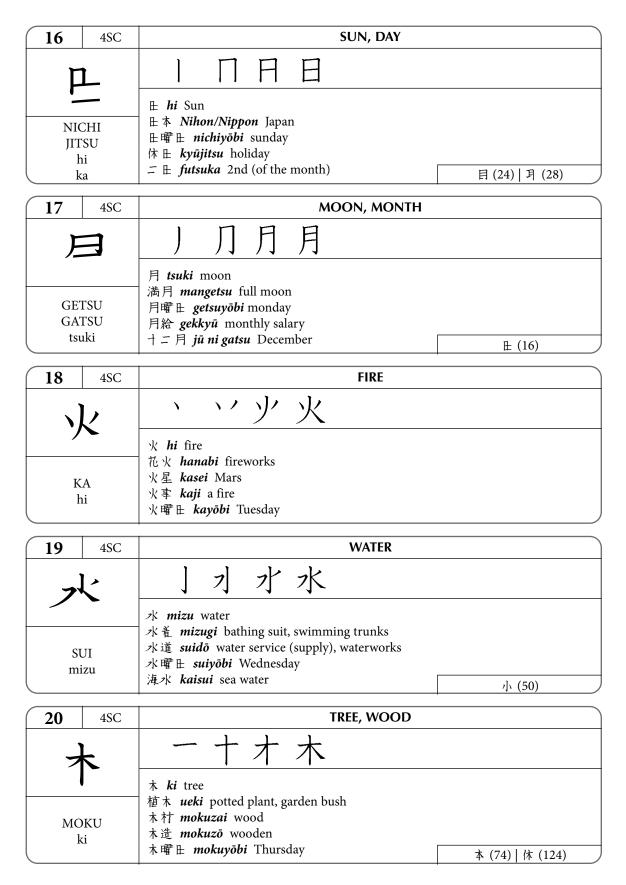
11	6SC	HUNDRED	
<u> </u>		一一一百百百	
F	-	百 <i>hyaku</i> hundred 百円 <i>hyaku en</i> one hundred yen	
HYA	AKU	百姓 hyakushō farmer 百科事典 hyakka jiten encyclopedia Λ百屋 yaoya greengrocer	
		A D D Judyu greengroeer	<u></u>
12	3SC	THOUSAND	
Ť		1-7	
SEN chi		イ <i>sen</i> thousand ヨイ <i>go sen</i> 5,000 イ円 <i>sen en</i> 1,000 yen イ葉 <i>Chiba</i> Chiba (city and prefecture)	
			手 (25)
13	3SC	TEN THOUSAND	
_	Б	一万万	
,		ー T <i>ichi man</i> ten thousand T 年 <i>man nen</i> years	

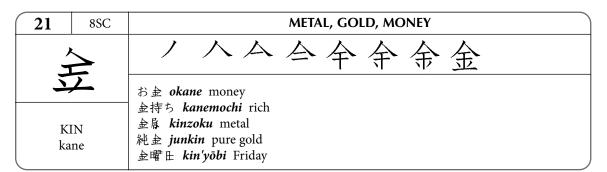
		•
アー	man'ichi	just in case

- す引き *manbiki* shoplifting 下歳 *banzai* hooray!

14	4SC	YEN, CIRCLE				
Ц]	冂鬥円				
•		円 <i>en</i> yen, circle 円				
El mar		円周 enshū circumference 円満 enman perfect, harmonious 円い marui round				

15 2SC	PERSON	
L	ノ人	
`	人 <i>hito</i> person 人間 <i>ningen</i> person	
JIN NIN	人気 <i>ninki</i> popular 人ゴ <i>jinkō</i> artificial	
hito	上本人 nihonjin Japanese (person)	λ (70)





22	3SC	EARTH	
	1	一十土	
	-	1 <i>tsuchi</i> earth	
DO tsuchi		陸土 <i>kokudo</i> national territory 土 <i>砂 dosha</i> earth and sand 土 器 <i>doki</i> earthenware 土曜日 <i>doyōbi</i> Saturday	
			上 (60)

23	3SC	MOUTH, ENTRANCE
F	7	$ \Box \Box$
-		□ <i>kuchi</i> mouth
Ko		 にiriguchi entrance 水口 kakō crater 人口 jinkō population 口座 kōza bank account

24	5SC	EYE
F]	
=		曰 <i>me</i> eye
MO		目指す mezasu aim at 一番目 ichibanme the first 注目 chūmoku attention 目的 mokuteki goal 臣 (16) 自 (94)

25	4SC	HAND	
4		1 二 三 手	
SH		<i>手 te</i> hand 手 <i>tekubi</i> wrist 椎手 <i>aite</i> opponent 拍手 <i>hakushu</i> clapping, applause	
te	C	歌手 kashu singer	+ (12)

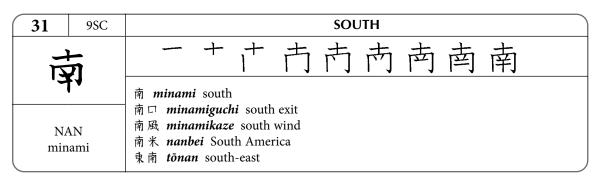
26	7SC				FOO	Т, ТО В	BE ENO	UGH		
17		١	Π		T	曱	尸	足		
	\sim		oot hi hand	s and fe	et					
SOKU ashi ta(riru)		足跡 ash 足りる ta 遠足 enso	<i>iato</i> foot ariru to	print be enou						

27	4SC	HEART, SOUL
	× ``	こうこう
		べ <i>kokoro</i> heart, spirit, soul
SH kok		心理 shinri psychology 戻心 kanshin interest 中心 chūshin center 心電図 shindenzu electrocardiogram

28	6SC	EAR	
F	3	一下FFE耳	
J.	. •	月 <i>mimi</i> ear	
J] mii	I	左耳 <i>hidarimimi</i> left ear 早月 <i>hayamimi</i> quick-eared 内月 <i>naiji</i> internal ear	
		月日 <i>jimoku</i> eyes and ears	目 (24) 昰 (16)

29	8SC					EA	ST				
표	Ð	-	Г	F	百	百	申	東	東		
不		東 higashi 車口 higas		i aast a	-i+						
東口 higashiguchi east exit 東洋 tōyō the East 東南 tōnan south-east 東京 Tōkyō Tokyo											

30	6SC	WEST	
Ţ	E,	一一一万万西西	
		西 nishi west	
SE SA	I	西口 <i>nishiguchi</i> west exit 西欧 <i>seiō</i> Western Europe 北西 <i>hokusei</i> north-west	
nis	hi	集西 Kansai Kansai area (of Japan)	만 (4)



32 55	SC NORTH
귀	
	北 <i>kita</i> north
HOKU kita	北口 <i>kitaguchi</i> north exit 北東 <i>hokutō</i> north-east 北極 <i>hokkyoku</i> North Pole 北海道 <i>Hokkaidō</i> Hokkaidō

33	7SC					M	AN				
	<u>P</u>	1	Π	Π	Ħ	田	閂	男			
7	·	乎 otoko man									
DA NA oto	AN	F									,

34 3SC	WOMAN
4	く女女
	女 onna woman
JO onna	女らしい <i>onnarashii</i> effeminate 女性 <i>josei</i> woman, female 少女 <i>shōjo</i> young woman 女優 <i>joyū</i> actress

35	3SC	CHILD	
7	•	了了子	
		₹ ko child	
SHI ko		子ども kodomo child 息子 musuko son 貧子 deshi disciple	
	-	女子 <i>joshi</i> girl	字 (156) 学 (76)

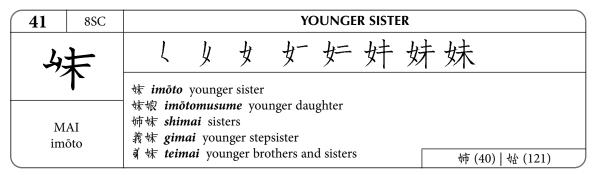
36	4SC	FATHER	
く	<i>)</i>	イング父	
	•	父 <i>chichi</i> father 父親 <i>chichioya</i> father	
F chi		お父さん <i>otōsan</i> father 父母 <i>fubo</i> father and mother	
t	Ō	祖父 sofu grandfather	文 (68)

37 5SC	MOTHER
A	上口口母母
	母 <i>haha</i> mother 母親 <i>hahaoya</i> mother
BO haha kaa	お母さん okaasan mother 祖母 sobo grandmother 母 母 bokoku native country

38	7SC	YOUNGER BROTHER					
亨	7	、" " 当 兰 弟 弟					
		ة <i>otōto</i> younger brother					
TI	EI	冗刻 <i>kyōdai</i> brothers 子刻 <i>shitei</i> son					
D/ otō		義 <i>彰 gitei</i> stepbrother 師 <i>彰 shitei</i> teacher and disciple					

39	5SC			El	DER BI	ROTHER			
L.		١	Π	尸	兄				
KYŌ ani nii		兄弟 kyōa 長兄 chōk		er				見 (131)	

40	8SC		ELDER SISTER							
姤		L	y	女	女'	女	_ 妨	妨	姉	
	H		姉 <i>ane</i> elder sister, young woman							
SH	тт	お姉さん oneesan elder sister								
-			姉妹 shimai sisters							
ar	ne	姉妹都市 shimai toshi sister cities								
ne	ee	義姉 gish	<i>i</i> steps	ister					妺(41) 始	h (121)



42	3SC	MOUNTAIN			
ا ۲	. 1				
	•	ப் <i>yama</i> mountain பரி <i>sanmyaku</i> mountain range			
SAN yama		富士山 <i>Fujisan</i> Mt. Fuji 火山 <i>kazan</i> volcano			
		登山 tozan mountain climbing	出 (69)		

43	3SC	RIVER
)	I)	ן ון ון (
		JI kawa river
SE	'N	川上 <i>kawakami</i> upper river 小川 <i>ogawa</i> stream
kav		河川 <i>kasen</i> rivers 山川 <i>sansen</i> rivers and mountains

44	5SC	RICE FIELD	
וח	L		
-		∃ <i>ta</i> rice field	
DEN ta		ほんぼ <i>tanbo</i> rice field 乾日 <i>kanden</i> dry rice field 油日 <i>yuden</i> oil field 炭日 <i>tanden</i> coalfield	爭 (33) 悉 (132)

45	5SC	STONE					
Z	-	一 ア イ 石 石					
		石 <i>ishi</i> stone, rock					
SEI isł		石油 <i>sekiyu</i> oil 宝石 <i>hōseki</i> precious stone 石炭 <i>sekitan</i> coal					
		五像 sekizō stone statue	右 (62) 若 (110)				



49	3SC	BIG	
ー	5	ーナ大	
)		大きい <i>ookii</i> big	
D	A T	大型 oogata large	
DA		大事 <i>daiji</i> important	
TA	AI	大 去 <i>taikai</i> meeting	
00(]	kii)	大学 <i>daigaku</i> university	太 (85)

50	3SC	SMALL	
,]		コスト	
/		小さい <i>chiisai</i> small	
SHŌ		小鳥 <i>kotori</i> small bird	
		小学校 shōgakkō primary school	
chii(最小 saishō the least	
k	0	小説 shōsetsu novel	少 (52) 水 (19)

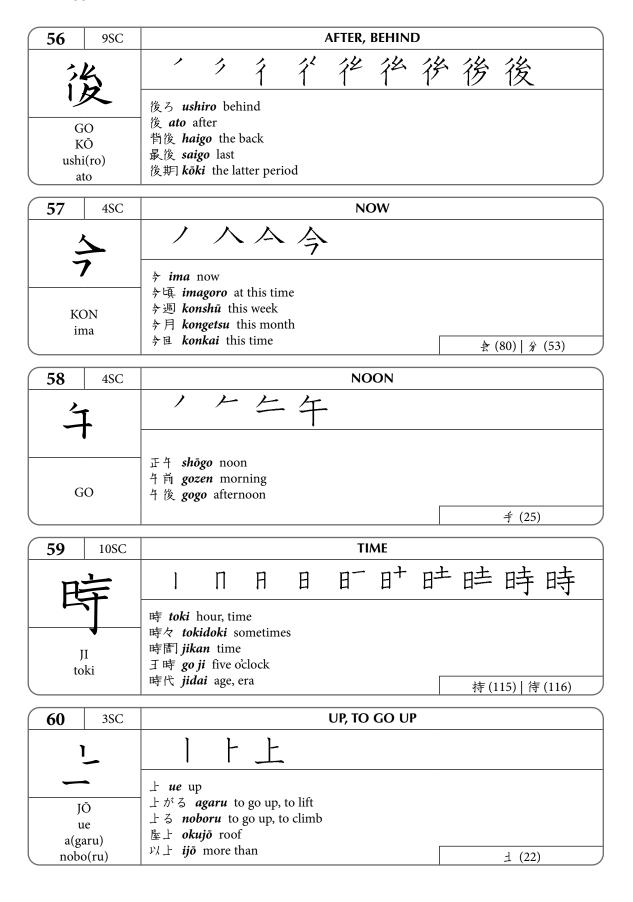
51 6SC	MANY, MUCH	
名	1 7 9 8 多多	
TA oo(i)	多い ooi many, much 多目 oome in large quantity 多数 tasū great number 多量 taryō large quantity 多分 tabun maybe	(102)
52 48C		

52	4SC	FEW, LITTLE	
ノ		レイトシ	
		少ない sukunai few, little	
SH suku	(nai)	少し sukoshi a few, a little 少年 shōnen boy, young man 少量 shōryō small quantity	
suko	(sni)	減少 genshō a decrease	小 (50)

53	4SC	TO DIVIDE, TO UNDERSTAND,	MINUTE
Ľ		/ 八分分	
イ		分かる wakaru to understand	
BU		分ける wakeru to divide ニ分 ni fun two minutes	
FU wa(k		二 <i>新 m fun</i> two minutes 半分 <i>hanbun</i> half	
wa(k wa(k		気分 kibun mood, state of mind	<u></u> <u>+</u> (57)

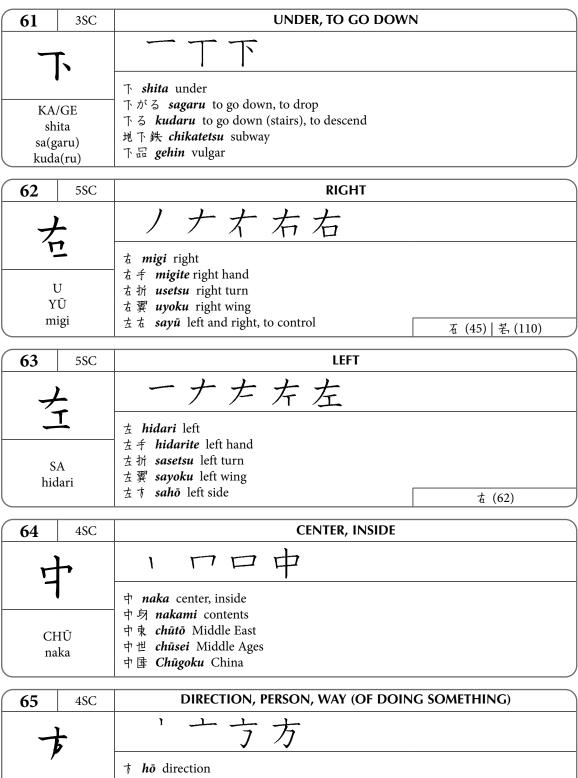
54	6SC	YEAR	
수 수	F	1 1 4 4 4 4 4	
-		年 toshi year	
NE		年金 nenkin pension, annuity 中年 chūnen middle-aged 定年 teinen retirement	
		今年 <i>kotoshi</i> this year	午 (58)

55 9SC	IN FRONT OF, BEFORE
弘	、 ン 兰 亡 亡 首 首 前 前
ZEN mae	前 <i>mae</i> in front of, before 名前 <i>namae</i> name 人前 <i>hitomae</i> before others, in public 前線 <i>zensen</i> a front 前進 <i>zenshin</i> advance



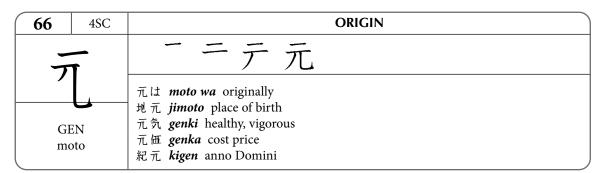
7 (13)

Appendix 2



す法 hōhō way

- す *hōmen* direction
- ΗŌ 話しす hanashikata way of talking kata
 - † kata person (formal)

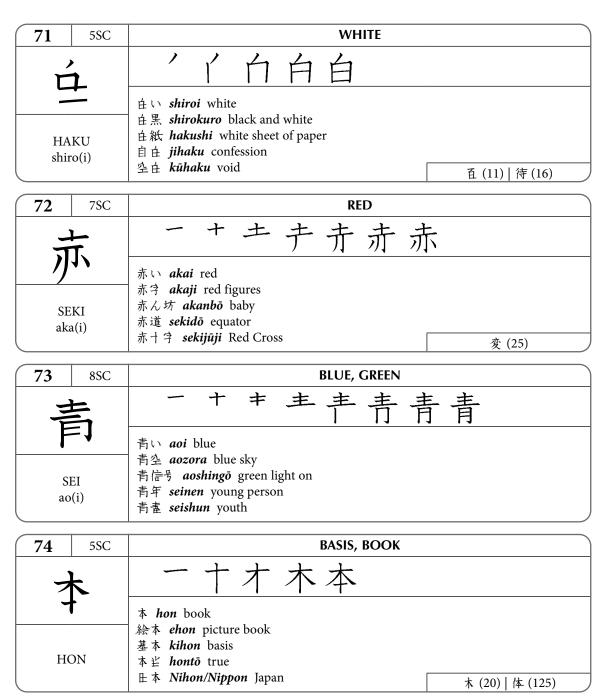


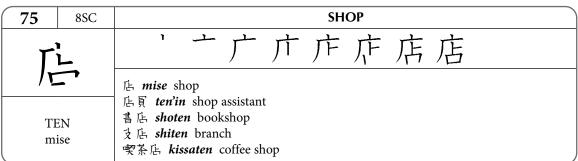


68	4SC	LETTER, WRITING	
文		一一	
y		文学 bungaku literature	
BUN		文章 bunshō sentence 作文 <i>sakubun</i> composition 文法 bunpō grammar	
M	0	文字 <i>moji</i> letter, character	父 (36)

69 5SC	TO GO OUT, TO TAKE OUT
山	一十十出出
SHUTSU de(ru) da(su)	出る deru to go out 出口 deguchi exit 出す dasu to take out, to give 輸出 yushutsu export 出発 shuppatsu departure

70 2SC	TO GO IN, TO PUT IN	
>	$/\lambda$	
	λる <i>hairu</i> to go in	
NYŪ hai(ru)	λれる <i>ireru</i> to put in λ ロ <i>iriguchi</i> entrance 輸λ <i>yunyū</i> import	
i(reru)	λ 学 nyūgaku enter a school	λ (15)







80	6SC	TO MEET, SOCIETY	
스		ノヘム会会会	
Σ		$\frac{1}{5}$ $$ <i>au</i> to meet	
KAI a(u)		出会い <i>deai</i> meeting 会社 <i>kaisha</i> company 会話 <i>kaiwa</i> conversation	
)	会頁 kaiin employee	\} (57)

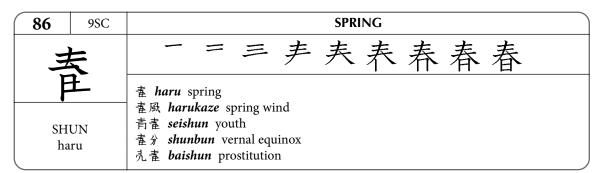
81	7SC	COMPANY, SOCIETY
<u>}1</u>		、シネネ和社
r		会社 kaisha company
SHA JA		社会 <i>shakai</i> society 社長 <i>shachō</i> company director 出版社 <i>shuppansha</i> publishing company 神社 <i>jinja</i> shinto shrine

82	7SC	I, PRIVATE								
私		1 二千千千私私								
	•	札 watashi I								
SHI watas		私学 <i>shigaku</i> private school 私立 <i>shiritsu</i> private 私語 <i>shigo</i> whisper								
		公私 kōshi public and private 秋 (88)	_							

83	10SC	HIGH, EXPENSIVE										
J L		ſ		7-	亡	古	古	鸬	高	高	高	
K	1	富校 kōkō	富い <i>takai</i> high / expensive 富校 <i>kōkō</i> high school 富速 <i>kōsoku</i> high speed									
taka		最富 saikā 言価 kōka			ne highe	st						

84	6SC	CHEAP, SAFE	
ユ		'' 一 亡 安 安	
	*	すい yasui cheap	
AN yasu(i)		ち 全 anzen safety ち 定 antei stability ち 心 anshin feel easy	
		马易 an'i easy, simple	女 (34)

85 48	SC FAT, THICK				
大	ーナ大太				
`	太い <i>futoi</i> fat, thick				
TAI大る futoruput on weightfuto(i)太守 futojibold typefuto(i)太陽 taiyōthe sun					
futo(ru)	太平洋 taiheiyō Pacific Ocean				

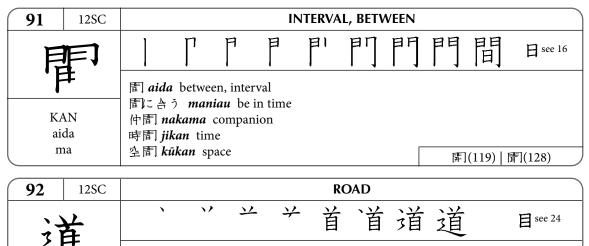


87 10SC	SUMMER								
百	一一下万百百百夏夏								
KA natsu	夏 <i>natsu</i> summer 夏休み <i>natsuyasumi</i> summer holidays 真夏 <i>manatsu</i> midsummer 夏季 <i>kaki</i> summer season 初夏 <i>shoka</i> early summer								

88	9SC		FALL								
永と		<u>م</u>	2	Ŧ	矛	斥	禾	禾/	秒	秋	
	Λ	秋 aki fa		4 1							
SH ak		秋風 akil 今秋 kon 秋分 shū	<i>shū</i> thi <i>bun</i> au	s fall tumnal							
		晚秋 ban	<i>shū</i> lat	e fall						私 (82)	

89	5SC	WINTER	
ク	z	1 ク タ 冬 冬	
		冬 <i>fuyu</i> winter	
To		冬休み <i>fuyuyasumi</i> winter holidays 真冬 <i>mafuyu</i> midwinter 初冬 <i>shotō</i> early winter	
		冬眠 tōmin hibernation	鮗 (122)

90 5SC	HALF
半	、ンビビギ
HAN naka(ba)	半ば nakaba half 半分 hanbun half 半径 hankei radius (of a circle) 前半 zenhan first half 半島 hantō peninsula

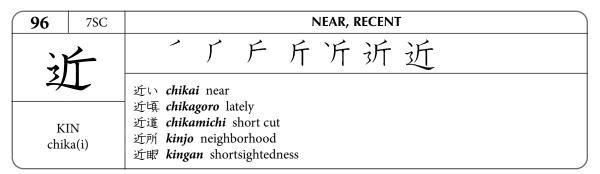


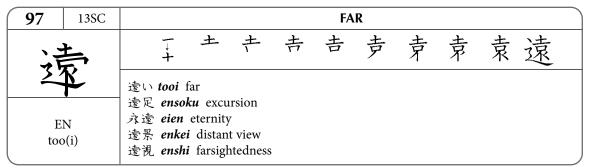
93 7SC	CAR, CART, VEHICLE	
DŌ michi	道 <i>michi</i> way, road 道路 <i>dōro</i> road 鉄道 <i>tetsudō</i> railway 武道 <i>budō</i> martial arts 書道 <i>shodō</i> calligraphy	

93	7SC	CAR, CART, VEHICLE								
गमन	F	一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一								
7	-	車 <i>kuruma</i> car, cart 車椅子 <i>kurumaisu</i> wheelchair								
SH kuru		自動車 <i>jidōsha</i> car 電車 <i>densha</i> train 風車 <i>fūsha</i> windmill								

94	6SC		ONESELF									
自		7	ľ	门	白	自	自					
		自ら miz 自分 jibu										
J] SH		自転車 ji 自由 jiyū	<i>tensha</i> freedo	bicycle m								
mizuka(ra)		自然 shiz	en nati	ıre					目 (24) 住 (71)			

95	11SC		ΤΟ ΜΟΥΕ								
動		مر	1	Ĩ	戶	肓	旨	重	重	重	動
F	//	動く ugo									
D(ugo(動物 dōb 運動 und 活動 kats	l ō exerc sudō ac	cise (phy tivity	vsical)						
		感動 kan	dō emo	otion						重 (11	3)

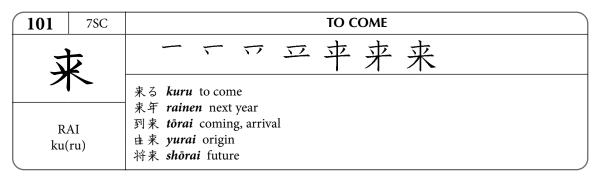




98	12SC		НОТ								
哥		١	Π	Ħ	B	旦	曱	圼	狊	暑	B see 16
E	3	暑い at		1	. 1	1.					
SH atsu		蒸し暑い <i>mushiatsui</i> humid, sultry 暑気 <i>shoki</i> hot weather 残暑 <i>zansho</i> lingering summer heat									
		暑中 sh	<i>ochū</i> mi	idsumm	er					韋(142)	

99	12SC					(COLD				
EF.	ŧ	亡	中	守	牢	寉	宑	実	寒	寒	see 84
7	i l	寒い sai			.1						
KAN samu(i)		寒空 sai 寒带 ka 寒気 ka	<i>ntai</i> co nki col	ld front d weath	er						
	.,	寒波 ka	пра со	ld wave						家 (160)	

100	6SC	TO GO, TO HOLD
た	Ŧ	1 1 1 1 1 行
1	4	行く iku to go
K	Ō	行う okonau to hold, to celebrate
GY	Ō	旅行 ryokō trip
i(k	u)	步行 hokō walk
okon	a(u)	行列 gyōretsu parade

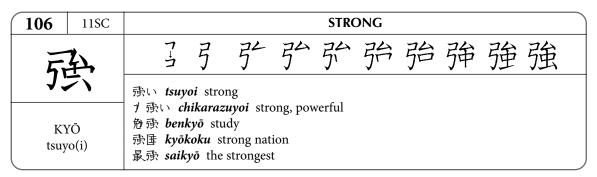


102	6SC	NAME			
5	7	ノクタタ名名			
名前 namae name					
版名 kana kana (one of the Japanese syllabaries) MEI 有名 yūmei famous					
n		指名 shimei nomination			
		名刺 meishi business card	多 (51)		

103 4SC	FRIEND
方	一ナ方友
×	友達 tomodachi friend
YŪ tomo	友人 <i>yūjin</i> friend 親友 <i>shin'yū</i> close friend 友情 <i>yūjō</i> friendship 友軍 <i>yūgun</i> allied army

104	13SC		NEW, FRESH								
Ţ.	4	ר י → ר	+	сі	立	立	辛	辛	亲	新	斤see 96
ト		新しい <i>atarashii</i> new									
SHI atara(最新 sa 新鮮 sl	新康] <i>shinbun</i> newspaper 最新 <i>saishin</i> the newest 新鮮 <i>shinsen</i> fresh								

105 5SC	OLD, ANCIENT
<u> </u>	一十十古古
5	古い furui old
KO furu(i)	古本 <i>furuhon</i> secondhand book 古風 <i>kofū</i> old-fashioned 古代 <i>kodai</i> ancient times 中古 <i>chūko</i> secondhand



107	10SC	WEAK												
3	3	7	ב	弓	弓	弓	釕	纾	弜	弱	弱			
.	-		弱い yowai weak											
JAI yow		弱火 yow 弱点 jakı 病弱 byō 衰弱 suij	<i>uten</i> we jaku si	eak poin ckly										

108	2SC	POWER
7	7	フカ オーポード
RYC RI chik	KI	 <i>i chikara</i> power 体 <i>i tairyoku</i> physical strength, resistance 能 <i>nōryoku</i> capacity 暴 <i>i bōryoku</i> violence <i>i t rikishi</i> sumō wrestler

109 5SC	TO STAND UP, TO ESTABLISH
<u>,</u>	一十十廿立
	立つ <i>tatsu</i> to stand up 目立つ <i>medatsu</i> to be striking, to stand out
RITSU ta(tsu)	は立 <i>dokuritsu</i> independence 市立 <i>shiritsu</i> municipal 立派 <i>rippa</i> excellent, extraordinary

110	8SC	YOUNG							
エ	ł	ーヤサガギ若若							
七	-	若い wakai young							
JAKU waka(i)		若韋 <i>wakamono</i> young, youth 若夫婦 <i>wakafūfu</i> young couple 若年 <i>jakunen</i> youth							
		若輩 <i>jakuhai</i> the young							

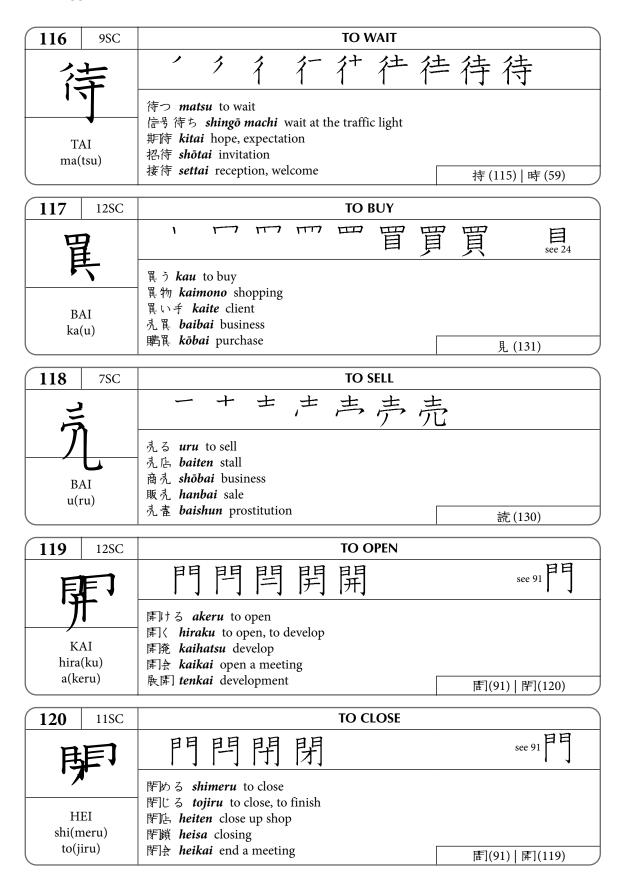
111	5SC	WIDE
亡		一一广应広
ļ ļ	-1	広い hiroi wide
Ki		背広 <i>sebiro</i> suit 広大 <i>kōdai</i> wide, huge 広域 <i>kōiki</i> wide territory 広告 <i>kōkoku</i> advertisement

112 1150	BAD
武	一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一
AKU waru(i)	悪い warui bad 悪口 waruguchi speaking ill of someone 最悪 saiaku the worst 悪質 akushitsu bad, mean, bad quality 悪魔 akuma devil

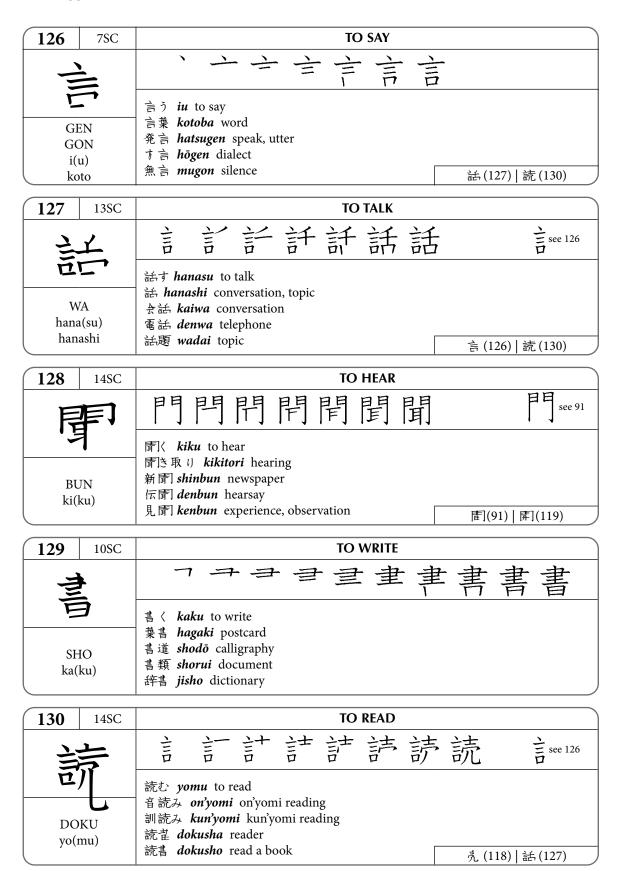
113	9SC	HEAVY, TO DOUBLE
딑	2	一一一一一百百重重
EI1		重い <i>omoi</i> heavy 重量 <i>jūryō</i> weight
JŪ CH	Ō	重傷 <i>jūshō</i> serious injury 重要 <i>jūyō</i> important
omo	o(i)	貴重 kichō valuable, precious 動 (95)

114	6SC	EARLY, FAST			
	2	1 17月日旦早			
		早い <i>hayai</i> early 早起き <i>hayaoki</i> wake up early			
S(hay		早口 <i>hayakuchi</i> tongue twister 早 訂 <i>sochō</i> early in the morning 早産 <i>sozan</i> premature birth			

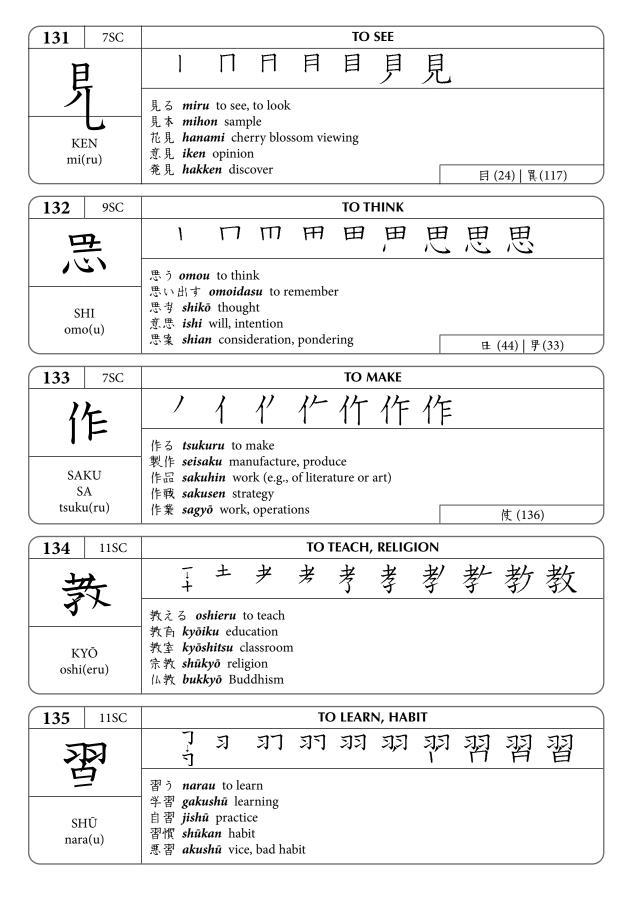
115	9SC			-	TO HOL	.D, TO	OWN, 1	O HAV	/E		
+=		-	1	扌	打	抃	扥	拦	持	持	
JI mo(ts	su)	持つ mot	anemoo imochi i suppo	c hi rich feeling ort					待([116) 時 (59	9)

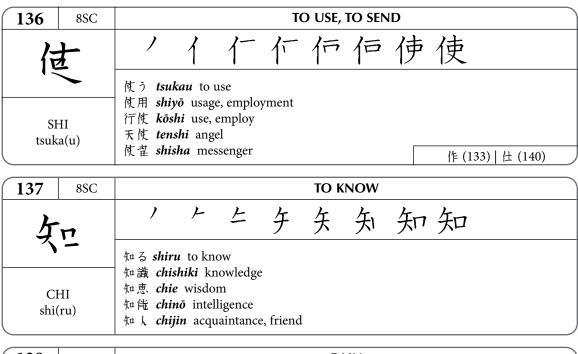


121	8SC	TO START							
4	4	人女女女好始始							
		始める hajimeru to start 厚胎 kaishi start 始動 shidō deal with, take care of 始業式 shigyōshiki start (a motor) 始末 shimatsu opening ceremony							
\subseteq	i								
122	11SC	TO FINISH							
k.	2	< < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <							
SF owa		終わる owaru to finish 終始 shūshi from beginning to end 終了 shūryō finish 終点 shūten terminus (bus, train, etc.) 終結 shūketsu conclusion 冬 (89)							
123	10SC	TO RETURN							
J.		1 リリアアアア県県帰帰							
K Kae	CI (ru)	帰っる <i>kaeru</i> to return 帰り道 <i>kaerimichi</i> the way back 帰庫 <i>kikoku</i> return to one's country 帰宅 <i>kitaku</i> go back home 帰路 <i>kiro</i> the way back							
124	6SC	TO REST							
	\mathbf{k}	一一个什什休							
Ky yasu	T TŪ (mu)	体む yasumu to rest (also, to miss school, or work) 夏休み natsuyasumi summer holidays 休憩 kyūkei a break 休講 kyūkō cancelled class 休 E kyūjitsu holiday 体(125) 木 (20)							
125	7SC	BODY							
1-	\mathbf{k}	11个什什休体							
	AI ada	体 karada body 肉体 nikutai body, flesh 体操 taisō gymnastics 卧体 kotai solid 体験 taiken experience 休 (124) 本 (74)							



Appendix 2

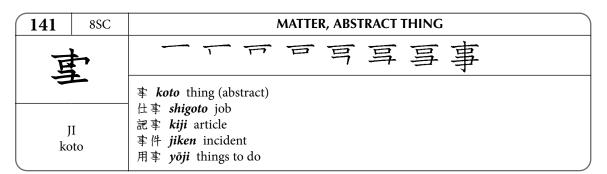




138	8SC	RAIN
দি		一一一而而而雨雨
M		T ame rain
τ	J	大承 ooame heavy rain 承水 amamizu rainwater
an		

139	10SC	ILLNESS						
下	1	' 一 广 广 疒 疒 疒 疔 疠 病						
	病 yamai illness 病気 byōki sickness							
BY		病人 byōnin patient 病院 byōin hospital 難病 nanbyō incurable disease						

140	5SC	TO SERVE, TO DO
亻	1	11 个什仕
'-	-	
SH	II	仕事 <i>shigoto</i> job 仕す <i>shikata</i> way of doing 仕上げ <i>shiage</i> finishing touches
		度 (136)



142	8SC	PERSON				
가		- + 土 耂 耂 者 孝	育者 二十二			
F	E	若世 wakamono young person				
SHA mono 点け amakemono lazy person, lazybones 学 gakusha scholar 医 isha doctor						
		芸	暑 (98)			

143 6SC	EARTH, PLACE				
++	一十十十地				
J.G.	地図 chizu map				
CHI JI	^{地理} <i>chiri</i> geography 地球 <i>chikyū</i> the Earth 地産 <i>jimen</i> surface 地震 <i>jishin</i> earthquake				

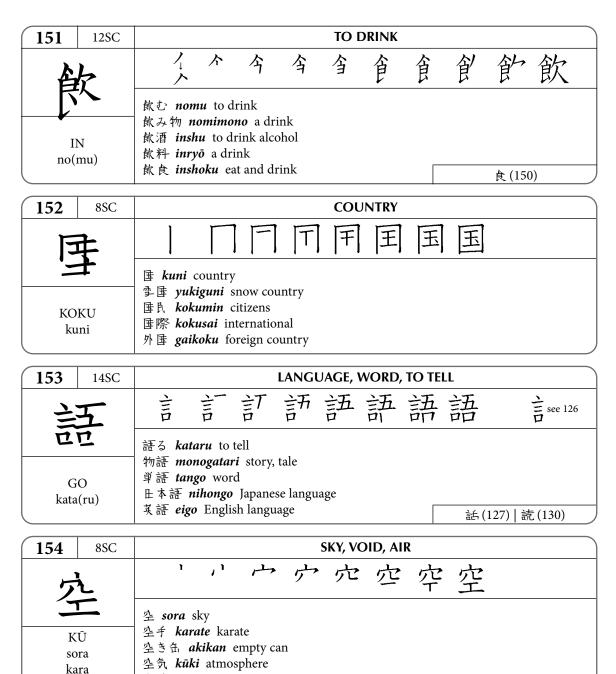
144	8SC					PLACE	, SPOT				
타	メ 1	1	Ŧ	ī	戸	F	可	所	所		
<u> </u>		所 tokoro 台所 daia									
SHC)	場所 bash									
JO		住所 jūsh									
tokor	0	便所 beng	jo toile	t							

145 5SC	OUTSIDE
D	ノクタタ外
	外 soto outside
GAI	「外人 gaijin foreigner 案外 angai unexpected
GE	外出 gaishutsu going out
soto	外科 geka surgery 名 (102) 多 (51)

飲 (151)

146	6SC	TO LIKE									
آيک		L	<u>y</u>	女	女	奵	好				
KŌ su(ki)		好 好 好 形 形 志	kyō pros kōtsugō i kindne	favorable ss						40)	
147	9SC				STRA	NGF. 1	O CHA	NGF			
<u></u> ズ	<u>л.</u>	1		ナ			亦		穸	変	
HI ka(w		変 hen 変 hen 変 化 hen 大変 tai 変態 hen	weird, str 1ka char hen touş	range 1ge, tran gh, diffic	sformati cult					赤 (72)	
148	12SC	TO WEAR, TO ARRIVE									
4	Ľ		~>	24	$\dot{\gamma}$	¥	兰	羏	着	E see 2	4
CHAKU ki(ru) tsu(ku)		着る kir 着る tsu 着物 kin 到着 tōc 着席 chu	ku to ar nono kir haku ar	rive nono rival	seat						
149 8SC		TANGIBLE THING, OBJECT									
炳		1	r	竹	牛	华	钓	牞	物		
BUTSU MOTSU mono		物 mono 物語 mo 建物 tat 植物 sho 荷物 nin	onogatari emono t okubutsu	<i>i</i> story, t ouilding plant							
150	9SC	TO EAT									
É	1	/	入	人	今	今	今	食	食	食	
		食べる 食べ物 食事 sho	tabemon	o food							

- 食事 shokuji meal
- SHOKU 食堂 shokudo dining room, restaurant
- ta(beru) 和食 washoku Japanese food



a(ku)		空港 kūkō airport
155	7SC	FLOWER
7	<i>†</i> 1/	ーヤサガヤ花
1		花 <i>hana</i> flower 花火 <i>hanabi</i> fireworks
	A Ina	生け花 <i>ikebana</i> floral arrangement, ikebana 摩花 <i>kaika</i> bloom 花弁 <i>kaben</i> petal

空港 kūkō airport

156	6SC	CHARACTER				
بر بر		一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一				
	F I	字 ji character, letter 文字 moji character, letter 漢字 kanji kanji 数字 sūji number 太字 futoji bold type 学 (76) 子 (35)				
157	13SC	MERRY, PLEASANT, MUSIC				
¥	7	1 1 1 日 1 日 泊 泊 浓 楽				
GA RA tano	KU	楽しい <i>tanoshii</i> pleasant 音楽 <i>ongaku</i> music 楽器 <i>gakki</i> musical instrument 楽 <i>raku</i> easy, simple 極楽 <i>gokuraku</i> paradise				
158	13SC	ELECTRICITY				
Tur		雨雨雨雪電 5000 138				
DF	EN	電気 denki electricity 電話 denwa telephone 電車 densha train 電子 denshi electronic 電球 denkyū light bulb				
159	8SC	CLEAR, BRIGHT				
Đ	H	1 П Н В IJ IJ IJ IJ				
M aka(明るい akarui clear 説明 setsumei explain 予明 fumei unknown 文明 bunmei civilization 透明 tōmei transparent, invisible 止 (16) 月(17)				
160	10SC	HOUSE, PROFESSION				
家		'' 一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一				
K		家 <i>ie</i> house 家族 <i>kazoku</i> family 家事 <i>kaji</i> housework 画家 <i>gaka</i> artist 漫画家 <i>mangaka</i> comic artist 字 (156)				

	WHAT?				
161	7SC	ナン/ナニ			
仁]	なに 何 what? 何 人 how many people? 何 人 how many sheets? でんかい 何 臣 how many times			

	SEA				
163	9SC	カイ	うみ		
泛	j.	うみ 海 sea かいがん 海岸 beach, coast かいすい 海水 sea water ほっかいどう 北海道 Hokkaide	5		

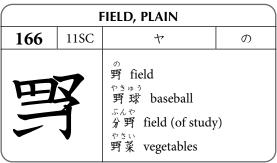
WIND, STYLE				
165	9SC	フウ/フ	かぜ	
匠	Ŧ	かぜ 風 wind かみかぜ 神風 kamikaze (di わふう 和風 Japanese style ふぜい 風情 elegance, app	2	

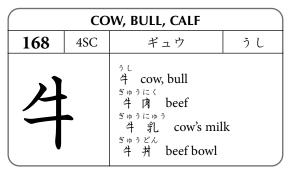
DOG					
167	4SC	ケン	いぬ		
ナ		いぬ 犬 dog のらいぬ 野良犬 stray dog かいけん 愛犬 pet dog ばんけん 番犬 watchdog			

	FISH				
169	11SC	ギョ	さかな		
台バ		さかな 魚 fish さかなや 魚 屋 fish shop きんぎょ 重魚 goldfish ぎょらい 魚 雷 torpedo			

SKY, HEAVEN					
162	4SC	テン	あま		
ス	5	てんき 天気 weather てんさい 天才 genius てんもんがく 天文学 astronom ^{あま がわ} 天の川 Milky Wa			







BIRD				
170	11SC	チョウ	とり	
自い	2	とり 鳥 bird や とり 焼き鳥 chicken sh とりはだ 鳥 甩 goosebumps ちょうるい 鳥 類 birds, fowl	6	

MEAT				
171	6SC	ニク		
戉	J	にく 肉 meat ぶたにく 原肉 pork にくたい 肉体 body にくがん 肉眼 the naked ey	re	

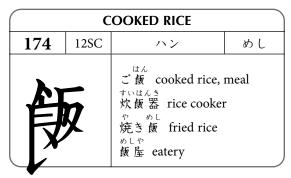
ſ		TASTE	
173	8SC	3	あじ(わう)
5	k	^{あじ} 味 taste ^{あじ} 味わう to tas ^{あじみ} 味見 sampling ^{みかた} 味す ally, frie	g, tasting

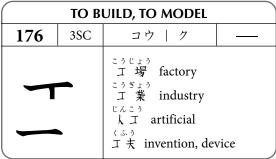
	MANSION, BUILDING				
175	16SC	カン	やかた		
R		やかた 館 mansion としょかん 図書館 library はくぶつかん 博物館 museum かんない 館内 within the n	nuseum		

PLACE			
177	12SC	ジョウ	ば
坊	ヨッ	ばしょ 場所 place, spot ばぁい 場合 situation どうじょう 道 場 dojo; gymi じょう サッカー 場 socc	

ROOM, HALL				
179	9SC	シツ		
Tent		きょうしつ 教室 classroom にゅうしつ え室 entering th しつない 室内 inside the ha おうしつ 王室 Royal family	all	

	ΤΕΑ				
172	9SC	チャノサ			
齐	t	ちゃ お茶 tea こうちゃ 紅茶 black tea $\mu_{4}(5v)$ 緑茶 green tea さどう 茶道 tea ceremony			







	SHOP				
180	9SC	オク	や		
居		や パン屋 bakery (すりや 薬屋 chemist やおや 人百屋 greengroce $ a < c_{\perp j} 屋 上 roof$	r's		

TOWN, SUBURB			
181	7SC	チョウ	まち
ப	Ţ	まち 町 town まちいしゃ 町医韋 medical pr かたくらちょう 片 倉 町 suburb (ちょうちょう 町 長 mayor (o	of Katakura

TEMPLE, HALL			
183	11SC	ドウ	
보		はよくどう 食 堂 dining roo ビラどう 堂々 imposing, m でんどう 殿堂 shrine, temp にんてんどう 任天堂 Nintendo	agnificent le

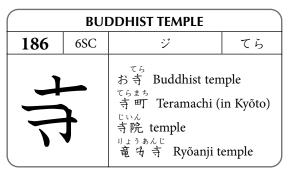
SILVER				
185	14SC	ギン		
丧		^{ぎん} 報 silver ^{ぎんこう} 報行 bank ^{すいぎん} 水報 mercury ^{ぎん} 報メダル silver m	edal	

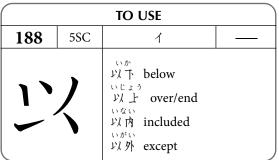
SPECIAL			
187	10SC	トク	
牛	土	とく 特に specially とくべつ 特別 special どくとく 法特 special, diffe とっか 特価 special price	erent

INDUSTRY, TRADE, KARMA			
189	13SC	ギョウ ゴウ	わざ
美		わざ 業 business ごう 業 karma さんぎょう 産業 industry, m ぎょうむ 業務 duties, busin	

BUILDING, INSTITUTION				
182	10SC	イン		
防	ッし	びょういん 病院 hospital いんちょう 院長 hospital di だいがくいん 大学院 postgradu じいん 寺院 Buddhist tem	uate school	

DIAGRAM			
184	7SC	ズート	はか(る)
Fy	}	はか 図 る to plan, to tr す 図 drawing, diagrau ずほし 図 星 bull's eye としょかん 図 書 館 library	•







SAME				
191	6SC	ドウ	おな(じ)	
E	7	^{おな} 同じ same どうかん 同感 same sentim どうるい 同類 same kind どうい 同意 agreement	lent	

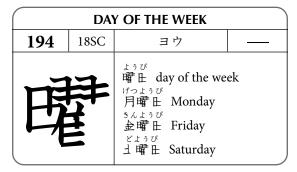
	WEEK					
193	11SC	シュウ				
Y	ション ション	しゅうかん 週間 week しゅうまつ 週休 weekend しゅうきゅう 週休 weekly hu まいしゅう 毎週 every week				

	EVENING, NIGHT					
195 3SC — 19						
×	7	^{ゆう} タ evening, night ^{ゆうがた} タ す evening ^{ゆうや} 夕焼け sunset ^{ゆうしょく} タ 食 supper				

EN	ENGLAND, ENGLISH, EXCELLENT					
197 8SC		エイ				
再	t S	えいこく 英	U			

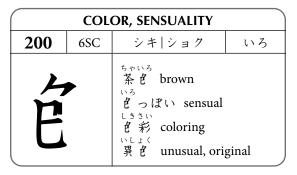
	BLACK					
199	11SC	コク	くろ(い)			
	3	くろ 黒い black しろくろ 白黒 black and wi こくばん 黒板 blackboard こくじん 黒 人 Black person				

	EACH, EVERY					
192	6SC	z1 —				
在	j.	まいかい 毎日 every time まいにち 毎日 every day まいつき 毎月 every month まいとし 毎年 every year	1			









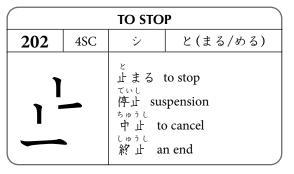
LONG, BOSS						
201	8SC	チョウ	なが(い)			
E		なが 長い long ながの 長野 Nagano しゃちょう 社長 comp てんちょう 店長 shop	•			

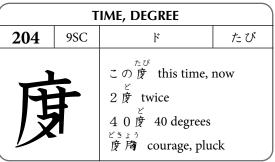
CORRECT					
203 5SC		ショウ セイ	ただ(しい)		
ר ו ו		ただ 正しい correct せいかい 正 解 correct ar せいしき 正式 official しょうがつ 正月 New Yea			

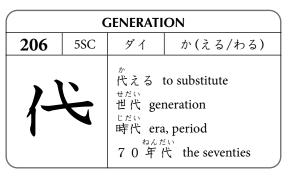
STAN	STAND, COUNTER FOR MACHINES					
205 5SC		ダイ タイ				
205 5SC		(3 & z) (rs			

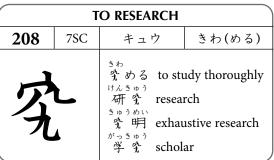
TO SHARPEN, TO POLISH					
207	9SC	ケン	と(ぐ)		
石	Ŧ	と 研ぐ to sharpen けんきゅうじょ 研究所 laborate けんしゅう 研修 study and t			

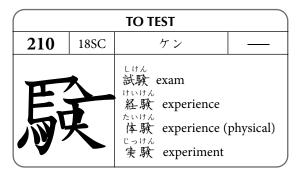
TO TEST, TO TRY				
209	209 13SC シ ため(す) こころ (みる)			
二日	Ę	こ試しし	みる to try	



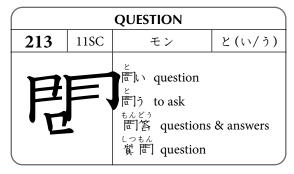








GENERATION, WORLD					
211	5SC	セ/セイ 。			
4		よ あの世 the other w 世界 world せたい 世代 generation ルイ14世 Louis			

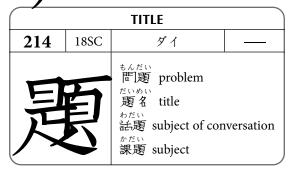


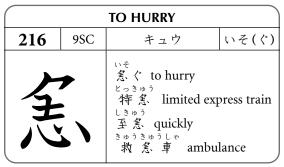
	ANSWER					
215	12SC	トウ	こた(え/える)			
ター	ないないたち		to answer			

TO POUR					
217	8SC	チュウ	そそ(ぐ)		
		そそ 注ぐ to pour (liqu たまえ、attention たまうしゃ 注射 injection たゅうもん 注文 order	id)		

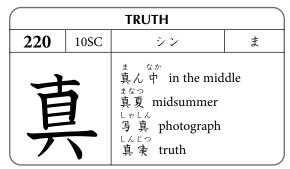
	ТО СОРҮ					
219	5SC	シャ	うつ(す/る)			
Z	:]	うっ 写す to copy しゃしん 写真 photog ふくしゃ 凌写 a copy びょうしゃ 描写 descr	raph			

LIMIT, WORLD				
212	9SC	カイ		
Ę		せかい 世界 world げんかい 限界 limit きょうかい 境界 border せいじかい 政治界 political wo	orld	









ROTATION, TIME					
221	221 6SC カイ まわ(る/す				
E		E す to send D す to send $r \tau c t rotation かい 3 臣 three tin かいしゅう 臣 収 collec$	n nes		

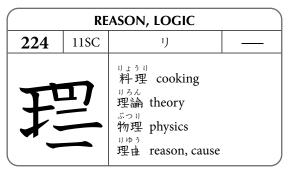
TO MEASURE, PRICE				
223	10SC	リョウ		
*	4	りょうり 料理 cooking りょうきん 料金 price はいたつりょう 配達料 delivery	r charge	

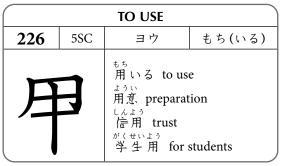
NO, NEGATION			
225	4SC	フーブ	
7		^{ふよう} 不勇 unnecessary ^{ふまん} 不満 frustration ^{ふあん} 不句 uneasiness ^{ぶきみ} 不気味 strange, un	usual

ARTICLE, GOODS					
227	9SC	ヒン	しな		
ビロ	7.0	しなもの 品物 goods ひんしつ 品質 quality ようひん 洋品 foreign artic げひん 下品 vulgar	les		

MEMBER, EMPLOYEE			
229	10SC	イン	
L		しゃいん 社員 employee てんいん 店員 shop clerk かいいん 会員 club membe いいんかい 委員会 committee	r

TO FALL, TO MOVE				
222	11SC	テン	ころ(ぶ/がる)	
重	T	ころ 転ぶ tof かいてん 国転 rot てんしょく 転職 cl にてんしゃ 自転車 b	ation hange of occupation	







TO LEND				
230	12SC	イタ	か(す)	
です	ヤ	か 貸す to lend か きん 貸し走 loan が 貸しポート hired ^{たいしゃく} 貸借 debit and c		

TO BORROW						
231	231 10SC シャク か(りる					
か借りる to borrow かもの 借り物 a borrowed thing しゃくち 借地 leased land しゃっきん 借金 debt						

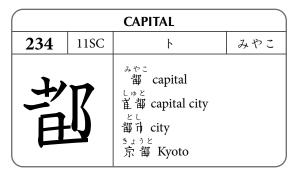
CAPITAL, KYOTO, TOKYO				
233	8SC	キョウ ケイ		
方		^{きょうど} 京都 Kyoto ^{とうきょう} 東京 Tokyo ^{じょうきょう} 上京 going to T けいはん 京阪 Kyoto and O		

	TO TRAVEL				
235	10SC	リョ	たび		
が	R	たび 旅 trip りょこう 旅行 travel りょひ 旅費 traveling exp りょかん 旅館 ryokan	penses		

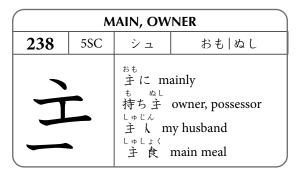
	FAMILIAR, PARENTS			
237	16SC	シン おや した(しい)		
彩		^{おやこ} 親子 parents and children ^{した} 親しい intimate ^{りょうしん} 西親 parents ^{しんぞく} 親族 relatives		

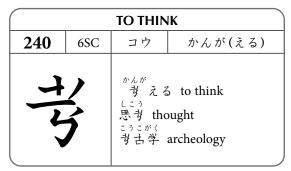
	TO LIVE, TO INHABIT				
239	7SC	ジュウ す(む			
仁		^す 住む to live, to inh ^{じゅうみん} 住氏 resident ^{じゅうしょ} 住所 mail addre ^{じゅうたく} 住宅 dwelling			

	TO MAKE AN EFFORT				
232	10SC	ベン			
免	み	ベんきょう 剤 孫 study ^{きんべん} 勤剤 diligent			









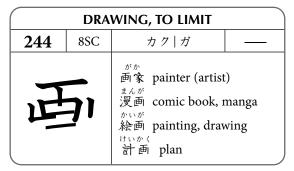
	TO DIE				
241	6SC	シ	し(ぬ)		
タ	ľ	し 死ぬ to die したい 死体 corpse しけい 死刑 death penalty しご 死語 dead language	2		

	TO COUNT, TO CALCULATE				
243	9SC	ケイ	はか(る)		
	╀	はか 計る to calculate, t けいかく 計画 plan けいさん 計算 calculation 時計 watch	to measure		

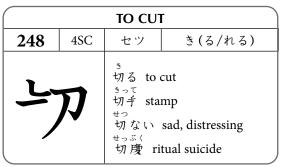
	TO GATHER			
245	12SC	シュウ	あつ(める/まる)	
佳才		しゅうちゅう		

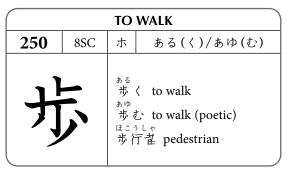
	TO LEAVE, TO GO AWAY				
247	9SC ハツ —				
Z		はつばい 発見 on sale こうべはつ 神戸発 departing from Kobe しゅっぱつ 出発 departure, starting はつおん 発音 pronunciation			
(TO G	O AWAY, TO PASS	`		
249	5SC	キョ	さ(る)		
コレ	1	さまる to go away, to leave ^{きょねん} 去年 last year ^{しきょ} 死去 to die			

TO SEPARATE, DIFFERENT				
242	7SC	ベツ	わか(れる)	
另		わか 別れる to bro べつべつ 別々 separat べつめい 別名 nickna べっせかい 別世界 differ	rely me	

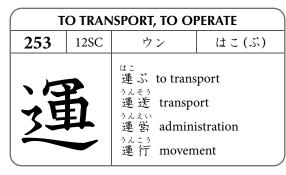








	TO RUN, TO ESCAPE				
251	251 7SC ソウ はし(る)				
オズ		はし 走る to run そうこう 走行 to mov とうそう 地走 to esca だっそう 既走 escape,	pe running		



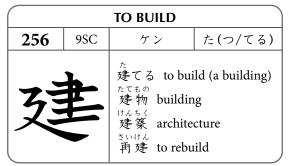
	TO PASS, TO INFORM			
255	10SC	ツウ とお(る/す) かよ(う)		
Ĭ	自	きお 通る to pass かよ 通う to commute つうこう 通行 to pass こうつう 交通 traffic		

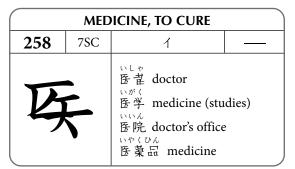
	SOUND				
257	9SC	オン イン	おと ね		
七月	F J	おと 音 sound ほんね 本音 real inte はつおん 発音 pronur ほいん 母音 vowel			

PAPER						
259	10SC	シかみ				
长1 小	ť	かみ 紙 paper てがみ 手紙 letter お がみ 折り紙 origami しへい 紙幣 bank note				

TO GET UP, TO HAPPEN						
252	10SC	キ	お(きる) お(こる)			
定	2	ぉ 起こ きどう	きる to get up る to happen か to start (an engine) to stand up			







CLOTHES, DRESS					
260	8SC	フク			
周		ようふく 洋用 Western clot わふく 和用 Japanese cloth せいふく 制用 uniform ふくそう 用 装 clothes			