# Remembering the Kanji 

## VOL. 1

A Complete Course on How Not to Forget the Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters

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## Cumulative list of all errata in editions prior to the 6th Edition

Although pagination will occasionally differ from edition to edition, the frame numbers are consistent.


## 47

Dr.
博
At the left we have the needle; at the right, the kanji for specialty, plus an extra drop at the top. Think of a Dr. who is a specialist with a needle (an acupuncturist) and let the drop at the top represent the period at the end of Dr.
In principle we are trying to avoid this kind of device, which plays on abstract grammatical conventions; but I think you will agree, after you have had occasion to use the right side of this kanji in forming other kanji, that the exception is merited in this case. [12]


* The primitive form of this kanji eliminates the needle on the left and gets the meaning of an acupuncturist.

We have already seen one example of how to form primitives from other primitives, when we formed the nightbreak out of sun and floor (frame 30). Let us take two more examples of this procedure right away, so that we can do so from now on without having to draw any particular attention to the fact.


|  | old＂Father Time＂leaning on his sickle with a newborn babe crawling around his legs，the idea being that the circle of birth－ and－death goes on． <br> Incidentally，this is the first of three times that the kanji for olden times will appear in this book as a primitive element in another kanji，so try to make the most of it．［7］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{59}{\square}$ | beginning <br> ＂In the beginning．．．＂starts that marvelous shelf of books we call the Bible．It talks about how all things were made，and tells us that when the Creator came to humanity she made two of them，man and woman．While we presume she made two of every other animal as well，we are not told as much．Hence two and a pair of human legs come to mean beginning．［4］ - 二 テ 元 |
| $\begin{gathered} 60 \\ \frac{6}{6} \end{gathered}$ | What we have to do here is turn a shellfish into a page of a book．The one at the top tells us that we only get a rather short book，in fact only one page．Imagine a title printed on the shell of an oyster，let us say＂Pearl of Wisdom，＂and then open the quaint book to its one and only page，on which you find a sin－ gle，radiant drop of wisdom，one of the masterpiece poems of nature．［9］ <br> 一一下百百百百 <br> ＊As a primitive，this kanji takes the unrelated meaning of a head（preferably one detached from its body），derived from the character for head（frame 1441）． |

has survived into the 21st century．The kanji here is read，top to bottom：mama ．．．oyster．All you need to do is imagine piercing an ear so that it can hold a mother－of－pearl（actually， a mama－of－pearl）you have just wrested from an oyster．［11］


## 䡒 貫 貫

103

## elder brother

兄
By now kanji like this one should＂look like＂something to you even though it is more of an＂ideogram＂than a＂pictograph．＂ The large mouth on top and the human legs below almost jump off the page as a caricature of elder brother，the one with the big mouth（or if you prefer a kinder image，the one who＂has the say＂among all the children）．［5］
1 ワ 口 吕 兄
＊As a primitive this character will take the meaning of teenager，in accord with the familiar image of the big mouth and the gangling，clumsy legs．

In this frame we get a chance to use the kanji we just learned in its primitive meaning of teenager．The needle on top indicates one of the major problems confronting the teenager growing up in today＇s world：drugs．Many of them will fall under the shadow of the needle at some time during those tender years， but only when a whole generation rises up and decides that ＂We Shall Overcome＂the plague，will the needle cease to hang over their heads，as it does in this character．［7］
一 十 十 古 古 古 克
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一 十 十 古 古 古 克




ing of minds and when people＇s ideas don＇t fit，but try to imag－ in what would happen to a poor couple whose mouths didn＇t fit．［6］

On the left we see a mound of dirt，and to the right flowers made to fit together．The two sides combine to create a great pagoda made of dirt，with flowers by the tens of thousands fitted together for the roofing of each of the layers．Be sure to put yourself in the scene and fit a few of the flowers in place yourself so that the image works its way into memory with full force．［12］

$$
\begin{array}{lllllll}
- & + & \pm & 土^{-} & \text {土 }^{+} & \text {地 } & \text { 㘷 } \\
& \text { 塔 } & \text { 塔 } & \text { 塔 }
\end{array}
$$

See what you can do to come up with a pictograph of a king＇s scepter here that suits your own idea of what it should look like．You might even begin with the basic element for I beam and then try to fit the remaining third stroke in．［4］

- T 干 王
＊As a primitive，this can mean either king or scepter，but it will usually be taken to mean ball，as an abbreviation of the char－ acter in the next frame．

Note the drop here in the king＇s scepter，which is exactly what you would expect it to be：a precious jewel handed down from of old as a symbol of his wealth and power．［5］


they do not require a position other than that of the kanji in question．［9］

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シ 氿 氿
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510
Hearth ．．．sort of thing．Beware of letting the simple reading off of the primitive elements do your work for you．Unless you make a vivid image of something burning and relate it just as vividly to those primitive meanings，you can count on forget－ ting this character very quickly．［16］


Stop ．．．march ．．．little．Be sure not to forget that final dot in the element for march！［13］

止 步 跳 歳

## prefecture

Above，an eye and a fishhook，and below the primitive for little． Although apparently the simplest of these first six kanji，when you begin to work on its plot and story you will soon find out that the number of strokes and visual complexity of a kanji does not make it easier or harder to remember．It is the prim－ itives with which one has to work that are the critical factor，as

|  | 月 腸 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 545 \\ \text { 土易 } \end{gathered}$ | location <br> Soil．．．piggy bank．［12］ 土 場 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & \text { 湦 } \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．piggy bank．［12］ う 湯 |
| $\begin{gathered} 547 \\ \underset{~}{~} \end{gathered}$ | This pictograph shows the animal horns at the top attached to the head（3rd stroke），the front and back legs（strokes 4 and 5） and body（final stroke）．［6］ <br> ＊The primitive meaning of sheep can add the further connota－ tions given in the following frame．As we saw with the cow， the＂tail＂is cut off when it is set immediately over another element：兰．Note the change in stroke order，as exemplified in the following frame． |
| $\begin{gathered} 548 \\ \underset{\sim}{于} \end{gathered}$ | beauty <br> Try to think of what the Chinese were on to when they associ－ ated the idea of beauty with a large sheep．［9］ 屰 弚 㒸 美 |

Water ．．．sheep．Be sure to keep the stories and key word of this kanji distinct from those for sea．（frame 461）．［9］
沫 洋

550
Words／speaking ．．．sheep．［13］
言 詳

Fish．．．sheep．［17］

> 魚 鮮

552

## accomplished

The key word is meant to connote someone＂skilled＂at some－ thing．On the road we find soil over a sheep．You may have to work with this one a while longer．［12］
土 幸 達

Sheep ．．．water ．．．yawn／lack．Although this character looks rather simple，special care should be taken in learning it because of the proximity of the final two elements to the char－ acter for next，which we learned in frame 471．Note，too，that the water comes UnDER the sheep，rather than on its own to the left．［13］

|  | connotations of its primitives before settling on one image. <br> Aim for as much simplicity as you can. [16] |
| :---: | :---: |
| This primitive combines the cliff (the last 2 strokes) with the |  |
| first dot we use on the roof of the house. Together they make a |  |
| "cliff house" or cave. It "encloses" its relative primitives |  |
| beneath it and to the right. [3] |  |


| $\begin{gathered} 618 \\ W^{6} \end{gathered}$ | State of mind ．．．perish．［6］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 619 \\ \text { 分 } \end{gathered}$ | ecstasy <br> State of mind ．．．devil．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 620 \\ \text { 小曰 } \\ \hline \text { 保 } \end{gathered}$ | constancy <br> State of mind ．．．span．［9］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 621 \\ \text { 卢 } \end{gathered}$ | lament <br> To keep this character distinct from others of similar connota－ tion，one need only think of the Prophet Jeremiah whose poetry gave an eminence to the state of mind we call lamenta－ tion．［11］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 622 \\ \sqrt{\text { 雨 }} \end{gathered}$ | enlightenment <br> I know of an Indian religious sect which teaches that enlight－ enment is to be had by covering the eyes with one＇s index fingers，the ears with the thumbs，and the mouth with the little fingers．While these differ a bit from the five holes that we used to represent the＂$I$＂（FRAME 17），the idea of achieving a special state of mind by covering those five places can help you learn this kanji．You might try the position out while you are learn－ ing this character．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 623 \\ \text { 布 } \end{gathered}$ | dreadful <br> State of mind ．．．linen．［8］ |


|  | disconcerted <br> State of mind ．．．laid waste．［12］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 625 \\ \text { 冊 } \end{gathered}$ | repent <br> State of mind ．．．every（see frame 458）．［9］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 626 \\ \text { 訬 } \end{gathered}$ | State of mind ．．．increase．［14］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 627 \\ \text { 熼 } \end{gathered}$ | accustomed <br> State of mind ．．．pierce．［14］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 628 \\ \text { 会的 } \end{gathered}$ | pleasure <br> State of mind ．．．butchers（see Frame 289）．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 629 \\ \text { 㤽去 } \end{gathered}$ | lazy <br> State of mind ．．．left（i．e．＂sinister＂）．．flesh．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 630 \\ \text { 直 } \end{gathered}$ | humility <br> State of mind ．．．truth．［13］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 631 \\ \text { 恨感 } \end{gathered}$ | remorse <br> State of mind ．．．emotion．Hint：the etymology of＂remorse＂ indicates a memory that returns again and again to＂bite at＂ one＇s conscience and disturb one＇s peace of mind．［16］ |


| －十 万 友 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 705 \\ & \text { f/人 } \end{aligned}$ | Fingers ．．．friend．［7］ | slip out |
| ＊凡 | Although modern connotations are primitive simply refers to something elements：wind ．．．crotch．［4］ | missile <br> ggestive，this a weapon．Its |
| $\begin{aligned} & 706 \\ & \text { 叓 } \end{aligned}$ | Fingers ．．．missile．［7］ | throw |
| $\begin{aligned} & 707 \\ & \text { 仙 } \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．missile．［7］ | drown |
| $\begin{aligned} & 708 \\ & \text { 言冗 } \end{aligned}$ | Words ．．．missile．［11］ | shment |
| $\begin{aligned} & 709 \\ & \text { 車坒 } \\ & \hline \boldsymbol{F} \end{aligned}$ | Car ．．．missile ．．．hand．［15］車 軗 撃 | beat |
| $\begin{aligned} & 710 \\ & \text { 士几 } \\ & \text { 吉又 } \end{aligned}$ | Samurai ．．superfluous ．．．missile．［11］ | husk |



## Lesson 25

The following group of kanji revolve about primitive elements having to do with human beings. We shall have more to add to this set of primitives before we are through, but even the few we bring in here will enable us to learn quite a few new characters. We begin with another "roof" primitive.

The combination of the element for little, the basic "roof" structure here (in which the chimney was overwritten, as it was in the element for birdhouse), combined with the "window" (mouth) below, gives this element its meaning of outhouse. Although the window is not an essential part of an outhouse, I

| The simplest way to remember this character is to see it as built |
| :--- | :--- |
| up from that for branch. The first stroke can then stand for |
| something "hanging" down from the branch, namely its bark or |
| pelt. The barb at the end of the second stroke is the only other |
| change. Merely by concentrating on this as you write the follow- |
| ing small cluster of characters should be enough to fix the form |
| in your mind. By way of exception, you might doodle around |
| with the kanji's form to see what you can come up with. [5] |


| $\begin{gathered} 819 \\ \text { HX } \end{gathered}$ | Ear ．．．crotch．［8］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 820 \\ \text { 走取 } \end{gathered}$ | Run ．．．take．［15］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 821 \\ & \text { 昌 } \end{aligned}$ | utmost <br> Sun ．．．take．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 822 \\ \text { 㧹 } \end{gathered}$ | snapshot <br> Finger ．．．utmost．This character is used for taking photo－ graphs．Note how，conveniently，the element for＂take＂is hid－ den in it．［15］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 823 \\ \text { Hus } \end{gathered}$ | shame <br> Ear ．．．heart．It is most rare to have the heart at the right，rather than at the bottom．Take advantage of this fact when you com－ pose your story．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 824 \\ \text { 耳暿 } \end{gathered}$ | post <br> The key word refers to one＇s occupation，or position of employment．Its elements：ear ．．．kazoo．［18］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 825 \\ & \text { 耳口 } \\ & \underline{\text { 耳 }} \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ | holy <br> Ear ．．．mouth ．．．king．［13］ |



| $\begin{gathered} 923 \\ \text { 床亡 } \end{gathered}$ | cosmetics <br> Rice ．．．cave ．．．soil．［12］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 924 \\ \text { い床 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | astray <br> Road．．．U．S．A．［9］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 925 \\ & \text { 床九 } \end{aligned}$ | chic <br> Rice ．．．game of cricket．（See frame 116．）［10］ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 926 \\ \text { 少昌 } \end{array}$ | provisions <br> Rice ．．．quantity．［18］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 927 \\ & \text { 卉 } \end{aligned}$ | chrysanthemum <br> Flower ．．．bound up ．．．rice．［11］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 928 \\ \text { 委 } \end{gathered}$ | core <br> A drop ．．．pent in ．．．rice ．．．St．Bernard dog．Notice that the horizontal line of the bottom primitive doubles up as the final stroke for pent in．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 929 \\ \text { 㚣位 } \end{gathered}$ | number <br> Rice ．．．woman ．．．taskmaster．［13］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 930 \\ \text { 林米 } \end{gathered}$ | watchtower <br> Tree ．．．rice ．．．woman．［13］ |


| $\begin{aligned} & 976 \\ & \text { 舌 } \end{aligned}$ | waiter <br> Person ．．．Buddhist temple．The key word is deceptively mod－ ern，but the character itself is another way of writing＂samu－ rai．＂Be careful not to confuse with the kanji for attend（frame 960）．［8］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 977 \\ & \text { 侣 } \end{aligned}$ | Person ．．．pavilion．［11］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 978 \\ \text { 直 } \end{gathered}$ | Person ．．．straightaway．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 979 \\ & \text { 仿仵 } \end{aligned}$ | Person ．．．set free．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 980 \\ & \text { 传 } 1[ \end{aligned}$ | overthrow <br> Person ．．．arrival．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 981 \\ \text { 貝 } \end{gathered}$ | Person ．．．upright．［11］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 982 \\ \text { 倡 } \end{gathered}$ | Buddhist priest <br> Person ．．．increase．［13］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 983 \\ & \text { 咅空 } \end{aligned}$ | hundred million <br> Person ．．．idea．［15］ |


|  | third class <br> Those no－frills flights the airlines offer to attract customers should help create an image from ceiling ．．．person ．．．belt．The kanji meaning＂inside＂should not be used because of its prox－ imity to the element for＂in．＂［5］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1021 \\ \text { 朴 } \end{gathered}$ | design <br> Tree ．．．third class．［9］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1022 \\ & \text { 人 } \end{aligned}$ | meat <br> Let this doubling of one of the elements for＂inside＂yield the sense of＂insides＂to approach the key word，meat．The abbre－ viated form of this character gave us the primitive meaning of flesh or part of the body for the kanji 月．［6］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1023 \\ & \text { 俪 } \end{aligned}$ | Municipality ．．．meat．［14］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | assembly line <br> The duplication of the kanji for person gives us this primitive for assembly line．Perhaps you can imagine clones of your cho－ sen person rolling off an assembly line in a factory．［4］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1024 \\ & \text { 㐱 } \end{aligned}$ | Cave ．．．assembly line ．．．soil．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1025 \\ & \text { 人 } \\ & \hline \text { 人 } \end{aligned}$ | Top hat ．．．assembly line ．．．needle．［8］ |

Picture a person dragging a plow, and the drop of sweat falling
from his brow as he does his work. Think of him (or her) mak-
ing a living "by means of the sweat of their brows." [5]

| $\begin{aligned} & 1046 \\ & \text { 可造 } \end{aligned}$ | rotation <br> A banner ．．．a zoo．Hint：think of a merry－go－round．［11］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1047 \\ & \text { 游居 } \end{aligned}$ | Banners ．．．children ．．．road．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1048 \\ & \text { 开灰 } \end{aligned}$ | Let the last 4 strokes，which are also the concluding strokes to the character for garment，represent a rag as its primitive meaning．We shall meet this only on one other occasion．This gives us as our elements：banner ．．．rag．［10］ <br> 方 斿 斿 族 旅 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1049 \\ & 7 / J \end{aligned}$ | not <br> First take the primitive meaning of this character：knot．Think of it as the piglet minus its body（the horizontal stroke），that is， the curly tail that looks like a knot．As an exception，we will use the homonym to remember the abstract key word，not．［4］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1050 \\ & \text { 牛 } \end{aligned}$ | Cow ．．．knot．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1051 \\ & \text { 易 } \end{aligned}$ | easy <br> Sun ．．．knot．［8］ |


| 1058 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Flag . . . climax. Note that this kanji has no relation to the draw- |  |
| ing of a "roof" used in the primitive for house (page 89). [9] |  |



| $\begin{aligned} & 1080 \\ & \text { 屏 } \end{aligned}$ | hearth <br> Hearth fire ．．．door．［8］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1081}{\rightleftarrows}$ | The key word signals a＂coming back＂or return to some place or activity．Its elements：door ．．．St．Bernard dog．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1082 \\ & \sqrt{\vec{C}} \end{aligned}$ | tears <br> Water ．．．re－．Do not confuse with cry（frame 432）．［10］ |
| $\frac{1083}{\sqrt{\text { 住 }}}$ | employ <br> Door ．．．turkey．Be sure to keep distinct from both employee （FRAME 56）and use（frame 990）．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1084 \\ & \text { 㕍員 } \end{aligned}$ | look back <br> Employ ．．．head．［21］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1085 \\ & \text { 尸年 } \end{aligned}$ | disclose <br> Door ．．．taskmaster ．．．mouth．［11］ |

## Lesson 30

In This lesson we pick up a series of primitives related pictographically to one another and based on the image of a seed．But first we include a stray element that does not really fit into any of our other categories but is very useful in

|  | sending up a single sprout，which is the whole why and where－ fore of the seed＇s falling in the earth and dying．（When the flower appears，you will recall from Frame 234，we have a full seedling．）［5］ <br> ＊As a primitive，in conformity to the explanation above，this kanji will be taken to mean shoot or sprout． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1106 \\ & \text { 平 } \end{aligned}$ | Fingers ．．．sprout．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1107 \\ & \sqrt[3]{ } \rightarrow \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．sprout．［8］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1108 \\ \text { 神 } \end{gathered}$ | Cloak．．．sprout．［10］ |
|  | mid-air <br> House ．．．shoot．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1110 \\ & \boxed{日 1} \end{aligned}$ | deliver <br> Flag．．．sprout．［8］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1111 \\ \text { 年 } \end{gathered}$ | flute <br> Bamboo ．．．sprout．［11］ |

gests a certain number of primitive meanings; or conversely, when seeing a kanji at once conjures up a specific key word. Here again, the plot is still within reach if needed, but not worth bothering with once it has fulfilled its task of providing the proper primitive elements.

There is yet a fourth stage to be reached, as you have probably realized by now, but one you ought not trust until you have completed the full list of the kanji given here. In this stage, the primitive elements are suggested according to form without any immediate association to meaning. Quite early on, you will recall, we insisted that visual memory is to be discarded in favor of imaginative memory. It may now be clear just why that is so. But it should also be getting clear that visual memory deserves a suitable role of some sort or other, once it has a solid foundation. This is a process not to be rushed, however appealing its rewards in terms of writing fluency.

Insofar as you have experienced these things in your own study, fears about the inadequacy of the key words should be greatly allayed. For in much the same way that the character slowly finds its way into the fabric of memory and muscular habits, the key word will gradually give way to a key concept distinct from the particular English word used to express it. Hence the substitution of a Japanese word-or even a number of words-will prove no stumbling block. Quite the contrary, it will help avoid confusion between key words with family resemblances.

In short, the number of steps required to learn the Japanese writing system has not been increased by what we have been doing. It has simply become more pronounced than it is in traditional methods of drawing and redrawing the kanji hundreds of times until they are learned, and in that way the whole process has become much more efficient. Pausing to think about just what your mind has been doing through this book should make the ideas mentioned in the Introduction much more plausible now than they must have seemed way back then.

But we must be on our way again, this time down a road marked "tools."


| $\begin{gathered} { }^{1141} \\ \stackrel{\bar{亏}}{\overline{\mathrm{~F}}} \mathrm{~F} \end{gathered}$ | lie <br> The lie in this character refers to falsehoods and fibs．Its ele－ ments：words ．．．saw．［12］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1142 \\ & \text { 作 } \end{aligned}$ | Person．．．saw．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & \equiv \end{aligned}$ | broom <br> The pictographic representation here is of the bristles on the head of a broom．［3］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1143} \\ & \stackrel{\text { 导 }}{\overline{\mid c}} \end{aligned}$ | snow <br> Rain that undergoes a change so that it can be swept aside with a broom is snow．［11］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1144 \\ \text { 金录 } \end{gathered}$ | record <br> Metal ．．．broom ．．．grains of rice．Note how the final stroke of the broom is extended slightly when an element below is attached directly to it．［16］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1145 \\ & \text { 亩 } \end{aligned}$ | inquire <br> Broom ．．．craft ．．．mouth ．．．glue．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1146 \\ & \text { 含 } \end{aligned}$ | hurry <br> Bound up ．．．broom ．．．heart．［9］ |


| $*$ 東 | rake <br> A single vertical stroke transforms broom into a rake．When an element comes below the rake，the vertical stroke is shortened， as we have seen before with other similar primitives such as sheep and cow．Moreover，when something comes above the rake and joins to it at the top，the vertical stroke begins at the top horizontal stroke，as in the following two frames．［4］ $\neg \quad 7 \quad \exists \text { 尹 }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1154 \\ & \text { 年 } \end{aligned}$ | Bound up ．．．rake．［6］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1155 \\ & \text { 争 } \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．contend．［9］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1156 \\ & \text { 象 } \end{aligned}$ | matter <br> This key word here refers to abstract matters．The elements are：one ．．．mouth ．．．rake．Note how the rake handle reaches out the top and bottom of the character．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1157 \\ & \sqrt{\square} \end{aligned}$ | T’ang <br> The key word here refers of course to the T＇ang Dynasty in China（and not to the name of the drink astronauts take with them into outer space，though this could be useful for the next frame）．Its elements：cave ．．．rake ．．．mouth．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1158 \\ \text { 桜古 } \end{gathered}$ | Rice ．．．T＇ang．［16］ |



| $\begin{aligned} & 1243 \\ & \text { 木向 } \end{aligned}$ | decay <br> Tree ．．．snare．Do not confuse with rot（frame 1023）．［6］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1244 \\ & \text { 三太 } \\ & \text { 口亏 } \end{aligned}$ | boast <br> Words ．．．St．Bernard dog ．．．ceiling ．．．snare．［13］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1245 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．one ．．．snare．Take care：the writing does not follow the order of the primitives exactly．［6］ ; 沪 汚 |
| $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & \ni \end{aligned}$ | slingshot <br> The slingshot differs from the snare by virtue of the first stroke， which you may take as the strip of rubber you pull back on，to make the slingshot sling．［2］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1246 \\ & \xi \end{aligned}$ | bestow <br> Slingshot ．．．one．Later we shall learn the character for give （FRAME 1897）．But already here we can take care to distinguish this key word from impart（frame 736）and grant（frame 1052）．［3］ $5 \text { 与 }$ |
| $\stackrel{1247}{\rightleftarrows}$ | copy <br> Crown ．．．bestow．［5］ |

Maestro . . . ceiling . . . towel. [10]
Maestro . . . towel. [9]
By replacing the maestro's baton (the drop) with the roof of a
house, we have his equivalent in the institutional world of big
government: the bureaucrat. [8]

| 1318 | withdraw <br> Fingers ．．．empty．［11］ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 扮空 |  |  |
| 1319 | stab |  |
|  | Hole ．．．St．Bernard dog．［8］ |  |
| 1320 | research |  |
| 号 | Hole ．．．baseball．［7］ |  |
| 1321 | Hole ．．climax．［11］plug up |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { 号 }}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\leftrightarrows}}$ |  |  |
| 1322 | stealth |  |
| 肎它 | Hole ．．．cut．［9］ |  |
| 1323 | depression <br> Hole ．．．water ．．．ivy．The depression referred to here is a sunken place in the ground，rather than in one＇s spirits．［14］ |  |
| 兴志 |  |  |
| 1324 | squeeze |  |
| 搾 | Fingers ．．．hole ．．．saw．［13］ |  |
| 1325 | kiln |  |
|  | Hole ．．．sheep ．．．oven fire．［15］ |  |


|  | cocoon. This means that you may either use mysterious—as we did here-or take the three elements separately. [16] |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | nourishing <br> Water . . . double-mysterious. Note the doubling up of the element for top hat in the primitive for mysterious and assign it a special image, as it will come up in the next two frames. [12] |
|  | mercy <br> Double-mysterious . . . heart. [13] |
|  | Stone . . . double-mysterious. [14] |
| $\frac{1391}{\frac{\sqrt{T}}{T}}$ | lineage <br> The single stroke added to the beginning of the primitive for thread gives the image of threads woven into a single cord. Hence the meaning, lineage. [7] <br> * As a primitive, we shall give this kanji the meaning of yarn, as the uniting of many threads into a single strand is most obvious with yarn. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1392 \\ & \frac{\sqrt{x}}{r} \end{aligned}$ | person in charge <br> Person . . . yarn. [9] |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1393 \\ & \text { 否芹 } \end{aligned}$ | Child. . . yarn. [10] |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1416 \\ & \text { 万 } \\ & \hline \square \end{aligned}$ | dangerous <br> Bound up ．．．unlucky．［6］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 夕口 | mailbox <br> Evening ．．．fingerprint．［5］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1417 \\ \underset{\text { 夕口 }}{\substack{\text { 号 }}} \end{gathered}$ | address <br> House ．．．mailbox．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1418 \\ & \text { 日多口 } \end{aligned}$ | arm <br> Part of the body ．．．address．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1419 \\ & \text { 夕口 } \end{aligned}$ | Flowers ．．．mailbox．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1420 \\ & \text { 夕口 } \end{aligned}$ | Mailbox ．．．heart．［9］ |
| ＊ $\sqrt{1}$ | receipt <br> This primitive element is actually the mirror－image of that for stamp，but since Japanese does not permit a stroke to go to the left and bottom in one swoop，the visual similarity is not per－ fectly clear．If you play with the idea with pen and paper，its logic will become obvious．［3］ |

tinct from Inst．（frame 1304）when working with the elements： food．．．bureaucrat．［16］

## 1479

foster
Sheep ．．．food．The key word has the sense of promoting the development of something，especially in a psychological or spiritual sense．［13］

1480
Eat ．．．wrap．［13］

## ＊

西
If you draw this character once，you will see that its first three strokes resemble the form for receipt（except that the second stroke ends more parallel to the first），with its last stroke stretched to form the first of the two human legs．From this we give it its meaning of a waitress（who should not be confused with the waiter back in frame 976）．［4］

```
- F龵无
```

1481

## previously

日斦 Silver ．．．waitress．Do not confuse this kanji＇s key word with before（fRAME 248）．［10］

Roots ．．．waitress．Note that the kanji meaning of the two prim－ itives to the right is not used here because we shall later meet a primitive meaning beforehand and want to preempt any con－ fusion．The same holds true in the following frame．［14］
rue
Resentment. . . waitress. [13]

## Lesson 39

A number of primitives relating to plant life remain to be considered, and we shall devote the next two pages to doing so. In the following pages, as indeed in the rest of the book, we shall meet several elements whose use is quite limited. Nevertheless, it is better to learn them as primitives both in order to acquaint yourself better with the way the Japanese writing system repeats certain combinations of elements, and in order later to facilitate the learning of characters outside the compass of these pages.

## 1484

even
$1 / 1$
This character is easiest remembered as a pictograph of a water lily floating on the surface of the water, which gives it its meaning of even. The fourth stroke represents the calm, smooth surface of a pond, and the final stroke the long stem of the plant reaching underwater. [5]


* As a primitive, this kanji can keep its pictographic meaning
of a water lily.

1485

Mouth . . . water lily. Note: this is the one time that the "stem" has a barb at the end. Work this fact into your story. [8]

1486 two－mat area
十1 This kanji belongs to an old Japanese system of measurement and indicates an area of about 36 square feet，or the area taken up by two tatami mats．Its elements：ground ．．．water lily．［8］

| 1487 | evaluate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 产 } 1$ | Words ．．．water lily．［12］ |  |
| ＊ |  | sheaf |
| $X$ | These two strokes are a crude drawing of a bundle of stalks bound together into a sheaf．［2］ |  |
|  | $1 \times$ |  |
| 1488 | Sheaf．．．saber．［4］reap |  |
| $X I J$ |  |  |
| 1489 | Sheaf．．．linen．［7］hope |  |
| 杀 |  |  |
| 1490 | Sheaf．．．shovel．［4］Villain |  |
| $X$ |  |  |
| メ 凶 |  |  |
| 1491 | bosom |  |
| 邢 | Part of the body ．．．bound up ．．villain．［10］ |  |


| 1503 | Flowers ．．．new．［16］frewood |
| :---: | :---: |
| 亲厅 |  |
| 1504 | parent |
| 立見 | Red pepper ．．．see．［16］ |
| $1505$ | happiness <br> Simply by turning the dot at the top of the primitive for spicy into a cross shape，we move from things bitter and spicy to things happy．［8］ |
| $\frac{1}{7}$ |  |
| 1506 | tenacious |
| 弚入 | Happiness ．．．fat man．［11］ |
| 1507 | repol |
| 幸仅 |  |
| ＊ | cornucopia |
| H | Considering the lack of circular lines，this kanji is not a bad pictograph of a cornucopia．Despite the appearance of the printed form，what looks like the first two strokes are actually written as one．［2］ |
|  | 1 4 |
| 1508 | shout |
|  | Mouth ．．．cornucopia．［5］ |



| $\begin{gathered} 1543 \\ \text { 不責 } \end{gathered}$ | volume <br> Wheat ．．．blame．This key word has to do with measurement， and should be kept distinct from the kanji for quantity（FRAME 177）—even though the meanings are similar．［16］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1544 \\ \text { 䒠 } \end{gathered}$ | bond <br> Person ．．．blame．The key word refers to financial bonds．［13］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1545 \\ & \text { 高 } \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．blame．［14］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1546 \\ & \text { 表 } \end{aligned}$ | surface <br> Grow up ．．．scarf．This character represents the＂outside＂of a garment，just as the kanji for back（frame 399）depicted the ＂inside＂or lining．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1547 \\ & \text { 俵 } \end{aligned}$ | Keep this kanji distinct from that for sack（frame 1006）．Its elements are：person ．．．surface．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1548 \\ \text { 婊刀 } \\ \text { 等 } \end{gathered}$ | undefiled <br> Water ．．．grow up ．．．dagger ．．．thread．Do not confuse with upright（FRAME 55）．［15］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1549 \\ \text { 坠刃 } \end{gathered}$ | Grow up ．．．dagger ．．．St．Bernard dog．The connotation of this character should be kept distinct from that for vow（frame 1133）and promise（FRAME 1362）．［9］ |


|  | altogether，leaving only the stalk and the leaves bursting forth on all sides．［3］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1573 \\ & \text { 奉 } \end{aligned}$ | dedicate <br> Bonsai ．．．cornstalk．Use a ritualistic，religious meaning．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1574 \\ & \text { 俸 } \end{aligned}$ | Person ．．．dedicate．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1575 \\ & \text { 木奉 } \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{rod}$ <br> Tree ．．．dedicate．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} * \\ \text { 邑 } \\ \text { 品 } \end{gathered}$ | cabbage <br> The flower，the mouth，and the element for grow up combine here to create the primitive for cabbage．［10］ <br> ＋䓃 堇 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1576 \\ & \text { 美品 } \end{aligned}$ | Words ．．．cabbage．［17］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1577 \\ & \text { 单 } \end{aligned}$ | diligence <br> Cabbage ．．．muscle．［12］ |
| $\begin{gathered} * \\ \text { 芦 } \end{gathered}$ | scarecrow <br> By twisting the final two strokes of our cabbage into a pair of legs，we get a scarecrow with a cabbage for a head．［10］ |


|  | should have any trouble，though，you might doodle with the shapes on a piece of paper，taking care to note the difference in the stroke order of the two facing doors．The gates usually serve as an enclosure，and are written before whatever it is they enclose．［8］ <br> ＊As a primitive，we shall continue to give it the meaning of gates，but recommend the image of swinging doors（like the kind once common at entrances to saloons）to distinguish it from the primitive for door． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1617 \\ & \text { 日日 } \\ & \text { 日回 } \end{aligned}$ | Gates ．．．mouth．［11］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1618 \\ & \text { 見免 } \end{aligned}$ | review <br> Gates ．．．devil．Keep distinct from the notions of inspection （FRAME 1093），revise（FRAME 339），and perusal（FRAME 855）．［15］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1619 \\ & \text { 目惑 } \end{aligned}$ | clique <br> Gates ．．．fell．［14］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1620 \\ & \text { 目明 } \\ & \text { 日 } \end{aligned}$ | interval <br> Gates ．．．sun／day．This interval applies to time and space alike， but the latter is better for creating an image．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1621 \\ & \text { 会目 } \end{aligned}$ | Bamboo ．．．interval．［18］ |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1630 \\ & \text { 合 } \end{aligned}$ | godown <br> The single gate is used here not in order to represent one gate， but many of them，indeed a meeting of gates．Add mouth（as an entrance here）and you end up with godown．That should help keep this character distinct from warehouse（FRAME 589）．［10］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1631 \\ & \text { 合[] } \end{aligned}$ | Godown ．．．saber．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1632 \\ & \text { 非 } \end{aligned}$ | un－ <br> This key word，a negating prefix，is a doodle of a heavy iron pole with bars extending in both directions，to create the pic－ ture of a jail cell．From there to＂un－＂is but a short step．［8］ $\text { ノ 于 } \Rightarrow \text { 非 非 非 非 }$ <br> ＊As a primitive，we shall draw on the explanation above for the meaning of jail cell． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1633 \\ & \text { 体弫 } \end{aligned}$ | haiku <br> This character is used for the haiku，the 17 －syllable poem that is one of Japan＇s best－known literary forms．Its elements：per－ son ．．．jail cell．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1634 \\ & \text { 排 } \end{aligned}$ | repudiate <br> Fingers ．．．jail cell．［11］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1635 \\ & \text { 河 } \end{aligned}$ | Jail cell ．．．heart．［12］ |

1646

## defense

Boulevard . . . locket. Do not confuse with ward off (frame 1302), protect (FRAME 997), guard (Frame 186), or safeguard (FRAME 700). [16]

1647
Korea
As with Italy (frame 1161) and Africa (frame 1295), this character simply abbreviates the full name of Korea. Its elements: mist . . . locket. [18]

## Lesson 43

The next few primitives are only loosely related in the sense that they all have to do with qualities of material objects in one way or another.


| $\begin{aligned} & 1692 \\ & \text { 若 } \end{aligned}$ | hide <br> Box．．．young．［10］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1693 \\ & \stackrel{\text { 斤 }}{2} \end{aligned}$ | artisan <br> Box．．．ax．［6］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1694 \\ & \hline \text { 医 } \end{aligned}$ | Box．．．dart．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1695 \\ & \boxed{~ 几} \end{aligned}$ | Box．．．human legs．［4］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1696 \\ & \times x \end{aligned}$ | ward <br> The ward referred to here is a subdivision of a large city．Its ele－ ments：box ．．．sheaves．When used as a primitive element，it may be helpful at times to break it up into these same com－ posite elements．［4］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1697 \\ & \text { 朴区 } \end{aligned}$ | Tree ．．．ward．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1698 \\ & \text { 次 } \end{aligned}$ | Ward ．．．missile．［8］ |


| 1714 | coloring |
| :---: | :---: |
| 采少 | Vulture．．．tree ．．．shape．［11］ |
| 1715 | patent |
| 章 | Badge ．．．shape．The key word is synonymous with＂clear＂or ＂openly expressed．＂［14］ |
| 1716 | lad |
| 产 | Vase．．．cliff．．．shape．［9］ |
|  | 立 产 彦 |
| 1717 | face |
| 嵃頁 | Lad．．．．head．［18］ |
|  | ought |
| 少 | Shape ．．．head．This is the only time that shape is placed to the left of its relative element，the head．［12］ |
| 1719 | swell |
| 敳 | Part of the body ．．．drum ．．．shape．Compare expand（frame 1118）．［16］ |
| 1720 | visit |
| 参 | Elbow ．．．St．Bernard dog．．．shape．［8］ |


| A state of mind . . . visit. [11] |
| :--- | :--- |
| Person . . . walking stick . . . taskmaster . . . shape. [10] |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1728 \\ & \text { 蚊 } \end{aligned}$ | mosquito <br> Insect ．．．plaid．［1o］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & y \end{aligned}$ | fenceposts <br> This element means just what it looks like：two fenceposts．They enclose whatever comes between them，as distinct from a pair of walking sticks（see FRAME 250）．［2］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1729 \\ \text { 文 } \end{gathered}$ | adjusted <br> Plaid．．．fenceposts ．．．two．Do not confuse with just so（frame 388）．［8］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1730 \\ & \text { 斉\| } \end{aligned}$ | dose <br> Adjust ．．．saber．Think of this as a dose of medicine．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1731 \\ & \text { 烄 } \end{aligned}$ | finish <br> Water ．．．adjust．Do not confuse with complete（Frame 97），end （FRAME 1352），or perfect（FRAME 187）．［11］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1732 \\ & \text { 斎 } \end{aligned}$ | purification <br> Plaid ．．．fenceposts ．．．altar．This is a＂religious＂purification， which distinguishes it from the simple kanji for pure（frame 1539）．［11］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1733 \\ & \text { 䔵 } \end{aligned}$ | solemn <br> Rake ．．．rice ．．．fenceposts．Take special care to draw this charac－ ter in the same order as the primitive．Note，too，that the fourth stroke for rice is already taken care of by the fourth stroke of rake．［11］ |
| $*$ ント | sparkler <br> As the pictograph itself immediately suggests，this element depicts spreading out or scattering from a focal point．To cap－ |

Pinnacle . . . shelf. [8]
Tree . . shelf. [9]
Shelf . . power. The reason why the shelf appears on the left
here is that the right side is the normal position for power, the
stronger primitive. Indeed, the only exception in all the kanji is
the character for add (FRAME 867). [7]

|  | primitive，the top three strokes are omitted，though the third horizontal stroke may be doubled up with the bottom hori－ zontal stroke of the element above it：业亚．ATOP its relative primitive，it can keep its kanji shape．When it does not，the top three strokes are removed and all of them are replaced below the primitive＇s bottom line：${ }^{\text {w }}$ ．We shall acknowledge this latter transformation by changing its meaning to upside down in a row． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1786 \\ & \frac{\vec{W}}{\square} \end{aligned}$ | universal <br> Row．．．sun．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1787 \\ & \text { 产亚 } \end{aligned}$ | musical score <br> Words ．．．universal．［19］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1788 \\ & \text { 㴵 } \end{aligned}$ | Water ．．．sun ．．．row．［12］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1789 \\ & \text { 罢百 } \end{aligned}$ | appear <br> Sun ．．．row ．．．heads．［18］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1790 \\ & \text { 綡此 } \end{aligned}$ | slender <br> Thread．．．Thanksgiving ．．．row．［17］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1791 \\ & \text { 旁 } \\ & \text { 灾 } \end{aligned}$ | spirits <br> Rain ．．．two ．．．row．This character will refer only to the inhab－ itants of the＂spirit world，＂and not to moods or tempera－ ments，for which we will learn another character in frame 1885．［15］ |


|  | $\operatorname{dog} \operatorname{tag}$ <br> This primitive refers to all sorts of identification tags，but dog tag is chosen for its descriptiveness．On the top we see the arrowhead，joined to the screwdriver below by the lengthened vertical stroke．［7］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1836 \\ \text { f成 } \end{gathered}$ | Fingers ．．．dog tag．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1837 \\ \sqrt{\text { 泪 }} \end{gathered}$ | Water ．．．dog tag．［10］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1838 \\ \sqrt{15} \end{gathered}$ | bullrush <br> Flowers ．．．bay．［13］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1839 \\ \text { 全甫 } \end{gathered}$ | Cottage ．．．dog tag．The key word refers to the noun，not the verb．［15］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1840 \\ \text { 布甫 } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { Sloak...dog tag.[12] } \quad \text { supplement }$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & \Gamma \end{aligned}$ | city walls <br> On the left，and rather more pressed in its form，this element meant the high spot of a village，or its pinnacle．On the right side，in the form shown here，it means the lowest part of the |


The poles this key word refers to are the extremities of the earth or the terminals of an electric field．The elements are：tree ．．．snare ．．．mouth ．．．crotch ．．．floor．［12］
木 杖 朾 朾 柯 柯 椅
木 杖 朾 朾 柯 柯 椅
極 極
極 極

## Lesson 52

The final grouping of kanji revolves about elements related to animals．It is a rather large group，and will take us all of four lessons to complete．We begin with a few recurring elements related to parts of animal bodies．

| $1904$ | tusk <br> If you play with this primitive＇s form with pencil and paper， you will see that it begins with a box－like shape，and ends with the final two strokes of the halberd，a convenient combination for the tusk protruding from the mouth of an animal．［4］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1905 \\ & \text { H } \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Flowers ．．．tusk．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1906 \\ & \text { 可队 } \end{aligned}$ | Tusk ．．．city walls．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1907 \\ & \text { 可作 } \end{aligned}$ | Tusk ．．．an old turkey．［12］ |
| $\pi$ | animal tracks <br> Having already met the primitive for human footprints，we now introduce the one for animal tracks．Its elements are simply：$a$ drop of ．．．rice．［7］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1908 \\ & \text { 秥 } \end{aligned}$ | explanation <br> Animal tracks ．．．shakuhachi．［11］ |
| 1909 | turn |
|  | This key word has been chosen for its overlay of several mean－ ings similar to those of the kanji：a turn of duty，a round，a |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \text { N/ } \end{aligned}$ | trouble <br> State of mind ．．．owl ．．．villain．［10］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { 度取 } \end{gathered}$ | Owl ．．．cliff．．．daring．［17］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { 金当 } \end{aligned}$ | chain <br> Metal ．．．little ．．．shells．We have saved this character until now in order to draw attention to the visual difference between the owl and little．By now your eyes should be so accustomed to these apparently infinitesimal differences that the point is obvious．［18］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \text { 学 } \end{aligned}$ | raise <br> Owl．．．tool．．．hand．［10］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \text { 产 } \\ & \text { 学 } \end{aligned}$ | reputation <br> Owl．．．tool．．．saying．［13］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { 猟 } \end{aligned}$ | game hunting <br> Pack of wild dogs ．．．owl ．．．wind ．．．cornstalk．［11］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { 白 } \end{aligned}$ | Dove ．．．one ．．．tail feathers．This is，of course，the character from which we derived the primitive meaning of dove．Note the lengthening of the second stroke．［11］ <br> 白白自自鳥 |


| $\begin{aligned} & 1979 \\ & \text { 原可 } \end{aligned}$ | pony <br> Team of horses ．．．phrase．In American slang，a pony is an underground translation of a classical text，which students who cannot manage the difficult phrases of the original language consult and pass on from one generation to the next．［15］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1980 \\ \text { 馬英 } \end{gathered}$ | verification <br> Team of horses ．．．awl．［18］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1981 \\ \text { 臣大 } \end{gathered}$ | Team of horses ．．．strange．［18］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1982 \\ \text { 压亡 } \end{gathered}$ | parking <br> Team of horses ．．．candlestick．［15］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1983 \\ \text { 鳫区 } \end{gathered}$ | Team of horses ．．．ward．［14］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1984 \\ \text { 局 } \end{gathered}$ | Team of horses ．．．shakuhachi．［14］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1985 \\ \text { 出虫 } \end{gathered}$ | boisterous <br> Team of horses ．．．crotch ．．．insect．［18］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1986 \\ \text { 压人 } \end{gathered}$ | burdensome <br> Team of horses ．．．plump．［14］ |


| 1999 | deer |
| :---: | :---: |
| 底 | Drawn on the walls of a complex of caves near Niaux in south－ ern France are a number of animal likenesses dating from the Upper Paleolithic period．Among them we find pictures of deer，some of them showing men in deer masks．By comparing their drawings to real deer，Stone Age people hoped to acquire power over the animal in the hunt；and by comparing them－ selves to the deer，to take on that animal＇s characteristics．But time has locked with a＂double－key＂（the extra stroke through the element for key）the real secret of this art form from us，and we can only surmise such meanings．But more important than the enigmas of the troglodytic mind is the way in which caves， a double－key，and comparing gives us the kanji for deer．［11］ <br> ＊As a primitive，this kanji is abbreviated much the same as the tiger was：the lower element is dropped to leave room for a replacement：庐．Its meaning，however，remains the same． There are a very few cases（see frame 2002）in which there is no abbreviation．When this happens，we may keep the image suggested by the above explanation：painting of a deer． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2000 \\ & \text { 卉古 } \end{aligned}$ | recommend <br> Flowers ．．．deer ．．．one ．．．tail feathers．Note the doubling up in these last two elements as in frame 1941．［16］ |
| $\begin{gathered} 2001 \\ \text { 魔 } \end{gathered}$ | jubilation <br> Deer ．．．crown（note the doubling up）．．．heart ．．．walking legs． You may recall that we met the relative primitives at the bot－ tom here before，in the kanji for melancholy（frame 616）．［15］ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2002 \\ & \text { 砉鬲 } \end{aligned}$ | lovely <br> The painting of a deer itself with its form and color is enough to fill the bill for an image of something lovely．But to give a bit |




尽沢訳択昼戸肩房扇炉戻 涙 雇 顧 啓 示 礼 祥 祝 福祉社視奈尉慰款禁襟宗崇
果 菒 課 裸 斤 析 所 祈 近 折
詐







$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 根 } & \text { 即 } & \text { 爵 } & \text { 節 } & \text { 退 } & \text { 限 } & \text { 眼 } & \text { 良 } & \text { 朗 } & \text { 浪 } \\ 1463 & 1444 & 1465 & 1466 & 1467 & 1468 & 1469 & 1470\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { 娘 } & \text { 食 } & \text { 飯 } & \text { 飲 } & \text { 飢 } & \text { 餓 } & \text { 飾 } & \text { 館 } & \text { 養 } & \text { 飽 } \\ 1472 & 1473 & 1474 & 1475 & 1476 & 147 & 1478 & 147 & 1480\end{array}$




## Primitive Elements

The primitive elements listed in this Index do not include those treated as kanji in this book, unless there is a change in the writing form and meaning. If you do not find a particular element, consult INDEX IV. The primitive elements here are arranged according to the number of strokes. The numbers beneath them refer to the number of the page on which the primitive element is first introduced.







衣
448




$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 覓 } & \text { 并 } & \text { 方 } & \text { 而 } & \text { 龹 } & \text { 夹 } & \text { 追 } & \text { 艮 } & \text { 良 } \\ 291 & 294 & 315 & & 323 & 334 & 334 & 365 & 366\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 未 } & \text { 事 } & \text { 西 } & \text { 亦 } & \text { 井 } & \text { 亚 } & \text { 屰 } & \text { 虎 } & \text { 关 } \\ 390\end{array}$
臼
469

云 苐 廑
$448 \quad 456 \quad 462$
8两龺泉雨曷咅倠党隶尭 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}35 & 69 & 174 & 181 & 188 & 211 & 254 & 314 & 322\end{array}$

英 某 㘶
$402 \quad 418 \quad 423$
学
456


| appear | 顕 1789 | auxiliary | 陪 1299 | behind | 後 1379 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| appellation | 称 905 | awe | 敬 334 | bell | 鐘 438 |
| apple | 414 | awl | 402 | bell，small | 鈴 1406 |
| apply | 応 607 | ax | 斤 1125 | belong | 属 1953 |
| apprehend | 逮 1160 | axis | 軸 1112 | below | 下 50 |
| approve | 賛 843 |  |  | belt | 172 |
| apricot | 杏 203 | B |  | bend | 曲 1172 |
| apron | 171 |  |  | benefit |  |
| arc | 弧 1878 | babe，newborn | 児 58 | benevolence | 徳 885 |
| ardent | 烈 814 | back | 裏 399 | bequeath | 遺 1772 |
| argument | 論 1820 | bad | 悪 1810 | best regards | 宜 1783 |
| arm | 236 | badge | 章 433 | bestow | 与 1246 |
| arm | 腕 1418 | bag | 俵 1547 | Big Dipper | 斗 1177 |
| armor | 甲 1113 | baggage | 荷 1013 | bin | 函 1902 |
| armpit | 脇 870 | bake | 焼 1200 | bird | 鳥 1941 |
| army | 軍 301 | ball | 球 935 | bird，sign of the | 酉 1427 |
| aroused | 憤 1199 | ball | 119 | bird，white | 29 |
| arrest | 拘 654 | ballot | 票 1606 | birdhouse | 43 |
| arrival | 到 755 | bamboo grass | 笹 940 | black ink | 墨 175 |
| arrow | 153 | bamboo hat | 笠 939 | black | 黒 174 |
| arrowhead | 276 | bamboo | 竹 937 | bladder，gall | 胆 31 |
| art | 術 1525 | banner | 294 | blade | 刃 84 |
| artificial | 48 | banquet | 宴 191 | blame | 責 1541 |
| artisan | 匠 1693 | barbarian | 蛮 1747 | Bldg． | 館 1478 |
| ascend | 登 1703 | bargain | 廉 1601 | blessing | 福 1090 |
| ashes | 灰 168 | barley | 麦 1533 | blind | 盲 486 |
| Asia | 亜 1809 | baron | 爵 1463 | block，printing | 版 1213 |
| aside，set | 措 1188 | barracks | 屯 2033 | blocks，building | 324 |
| assault | 殴 1698 | bartending | 酌 1429 | blood | 血 1448 |
| assembly line | 289 | baseball（team） | 18 | blossom | 咲 2018 |
| assets | 資 473 | bases | 塁 1734 | blow | 吹 467 |
| assistant | 佐 952 | basin | 盆 1449 | blue | 青 1534 |
| association | 組 1776 | bathe | 浴 789 | blue，navy | 紺 1758 |
| assurance | 確 567 | bay | 浦 1837 | boar | 猪 1262 |
| astray | 迷 924 | beach | 岸 1653 | board | 搭 646 |
| astringent | 渋 1738 | beans | 豆 1440 | boast | 誇 1244 |
| atmosphere | 雰 2028 | bear | 熊 2003 | boat | 舟 1868 |
| attack | 襲 2025 | beat | 撃 709 | body | 体 957 |
| attend | 仕 960 | beautiful woman | 媛 1950 | boil | 煮 1257 |
| attire | 装 398 | beauty | 美 548 | boisterous | 騒 1985 |
| attitude | 態 2005 | beckon | 招 650 | bomb | 爆 1802 |
| attractive | 嬌 430 | bed | 床 592 | bond | 債 1544 |
| audience | 謁 452 | before | 先 248 | bone | 257 |
| augment | 殖 811 | beforehand | 予 1593 | bonsai | 384 |
| auspicious | 祥 1088 | beg | 乞 462 | book | 本 211 |
| authority | 権 571 | beginning | 元 59 | boom | 盛 1457 |
| autumn | 秋 900 | beguile | 惑 614 | borrow | 借 1186 |


| do | 為 1918 | dye | 染 509 | England | 英 1741 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| doctor | 医 1694 |  |  | engrave | 刻 1521 |
| document | 誌 601 | E |  | enlightenment | 悟 622 |
| dog tag | 432 |  |  | enroll | 籍 1567 |
| dog | 犬 238 | each | 各 291 | enter | 入 779 |
| dog，sign of the | （戌） 469 | ear of a plant | 穂 909 | entertain | 興 1426 |
| dollar | 328 | ear | 耳 818 | entice | 誘 916 |
| domesticate | 飼 1866 | early | 早 26 | entrails | 臓 851 |
| don | 着 555 | earnings | 稼 893 | entrust | 嘱 1954 |
| door | 戸 1076 | earthworm | 371 | entwine | 絡 1350 |
| door，front | 扉 1638 | east | 東 504 | envious | 羡 553 |
| dormitory | 寮 1708 | easy | 易 1051 | environs | 辺 284 |
| dose | 剤 1730 | eat | 食 1472 | epidemic | 疫 1689 |
| doth | 致 756 | eaves | 宇 1656 | equal | 匹 1695 |
| double back | 185 | echo | 響 1850 | equestrian | 騎 1981 |
| double | 倍 992 | ecstasy | 悦 619 | equilibrium | 衡 891 |
| doubt | 疑 1410 | edge | 端 1167 | equip | 備 1183 |
| dove | 29 | edict，imperial | 詔 342 | erect | 架 869 |
| Dr． | 博 47 | eel | 206 | erupt | 噴 1197 |
| draft | 稿 892 | egg | 卵 1422 | escape | 逃 283 |
| drag | 434 | ego | 我 640 | Esq． | 様 933 |
| dragon | 竜 536 | eight | 八 | establishment | 設 708 |
| dragon，sign of the | 辰 2008 | elbow | 244 | esteem | 尚 184 |
| drama | 劇1997 | elder brother | 兄 103 | etc． | 等 945 |
| draw near | 寄 192 | elder sister | 姉 413 | eternity | 永 132 |
| dreadful | 怖 623 | elect | 選 1804 | ethics | 倫 1821 |
| dream | 夢 305 | electricity | 電 535 | Europe | 欧 1699 |
| drift | 漂 1607 | elementary | 素 1532 | evade | 避 1501 |
| drink | 飲 1474 | elephant | 象 1976 | evaluate | 評 1487 |
| drip | 滴 442 | elude | 逸 1973 | even | 平 1484 |
| drive | 駆 1983 | embarrass | 辱 2009 | evening | 夕 109 |
| droop | 垂 1582 | embrace | 抱 645 | eventide | 汐 110 |
| drop of | 28 | eminent | 卓 51 | every | 毎 458 |
| drop，to | 263 | emotion | 感 615 | everywhere | 遍 1824 |
| drought | 乾 463 | emperor | 皇 261 | evidence | 証 380 |
| drown | 没 707 | employ | 雇 1083 | exam | 校 1278 |
| drowsy | 睡 1583 | employee | 員 56 | examination | 検 1673 |
| drum | 362 | empress | 后 1861 | example | 例 972 |
| drum | 鼓 1444 | empty | 空 1317 | excel | 秀 914 |
| drunk | 酔 1435 | emulate | 做 979 | excellent | 佳 970 |
| dry | 干 1648 | enclosure | 郭 1842 | exchange | 替 842 |
| ducks，migrating | 453 | encounter | 遭 1174 | exclude | 除 1658 |
| dull | 鈍 1495 | encourage | 励 866 | excuse | 免 1972 |
| duplicate | 複 465 | encroach | 侵 1148 | exertion | 勉 1975 |
| duty | 役 884 | end | 終 1352 | exhaust | 尽 1071 |
| dwell | 住 954 | endure | 忍 597 | exhort | 奨 732 |
| dwindle | 減 366 | enemy | 敵 443 | exist | 在 685 |


| G |  | graceful |  | hairpin | 448 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | gracious | 雅 1907 | halberd | 矛 1225 |
| gain | 得 876 | grade | 段 1859 | half | 半 1202 |
| gall bladder | 胆 31 | gradually | 徐 1659 | halo | 366 |
| gamble | 賭 1264 | graduate | 卒 1025 | halt | 停 977 |
| game hunting | 猟 1940 | grains of rice | 274 | hand | 手 637 |
| game of cricket | 63 | grains | 粒 922 | handle | 扱 690 |
| garden | 苑 1419 | grandchild | 孫 1393 | hands，outstretched | 236 |
| garment | 衣 396 | grant | 賜 1052 | hands，two | 233 |
| gates | 門 1616 | grasp | 把 1752 | hang | 掛 674 |
| gather | 集 559 | grass skirt | 377 | hanging scroll | 幅 407 |
| gauze | 羅 1342 | grass | 草 224 | happenstance | 故 333 |
| general | 総 1366 | grass，bamboo | 笹 940 | happiness | 幸 1505 |
| generation | 世 28 | grate | 擦 1104 | harbor | 港 1800 |
| genesis | 創 1631 | grave | 墓 231 | hard up | 窮 1326 |
| genie in the bottle | 234 | graveyard | 105 | harden | 固 580 |
| genie | 234 | greatness | 傑 999 | hare，sign of the | 卯 2041 |
| genius | 才 681 | green | 緑 1371 | harm | 害 1551 |
| gentle | 妥 728 | grind | 磨 594 | harmony | 和 897 |
| gentleman | 士 319 | grip | 握 1059 | harp | 琴 1591 |
| genuine | 純 1494 | grope | 探 1327 | harvest | 穫 908 |
| germ | 菌 918 | ground | 75 | hat，bamboo | 笠 939 |
| ghost | 鬼 2019 | ground | 地 515 | hate | 憎 626 |
| gigantic | 巨 856 | groundbreaking | 墾 1971 | haven | 津 328 |
| gist | 趣 820 | group | 団 582 | hawser | 綱 1963 |
| give | 呉 1897 | grove | 林 196 | haystack | 321 |
| glass canopy | 87 | grow late | 更 694 | he | 彼 ${ }^{883}$ |
| glossy | 艶 1755 | grow up | 378 | head，place on the | 頂 94 |
| glue | 32 | grudge | 怨 1420 | head | 40 |
| gnats | 203 | guard | 守 186 | head | 頭 1441 |
| go in | 251 | guess | 察 1103 | headland | 岬 1115 |
| Go | 碁 1766 | guest | 客 294 | heal | 療 1709 |
| goat，mountain | 454 | guidance | 導 278 | healing | 癒 2037 |
| go－between | 仲 956 | guillotine | 396 | healthy | 健 974 |
| godown | 倉 1630 | guilt | 罪 1636 | hear | 聞 1626 |
| gods | 神 1119 | gulf | 湾 1749 | hearing | 審 1910 |
| going | 行 873 | gully | 254 | heart | 心 595 |
| gold | 金 269 | gun | 銃 762 | hearth | 79 |
| golden calf | 465 | gutter | 溝 1819 | hearth | 炉 1080 |
| gone | 去 750 | guy | 奴 702 | heat | 熱 1516 |
| good luck | 吉 320 |  |  | heavens | 天 428 |
| good | 良 1468 | H |  | heavy | 重 1675 |
| goods | 品 23 |  |  | hedge | 垣 154 |
| goodwill | 款 1097 | haiku | 俳 1633 | hegemony | 覇 1895 |
| gorge | 峡 1265 | hair of the head | 髪 1924 | Heights | 阪 1294 |
| government office | 庁 591 | hair | 447 | heir | 嗣 1867 |
| grace | 恩 606 | hair，lock of | 447 | helmet | 87 |


| help | 助 1782 | hungry | 飢 1475 | inside | 内 1019 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hemp | 麻 593 | hunt | 狩 243 | inspection | 視 1093 |
| hermit | 仙 986 | hunting，game | 猟 1940 | Inst． | 院 1304 |
| hide | 匿 1692 | hurry | 急 1146 | instant | 即 1462 |
| highness | 陛 1310 | husband | 夫 838 | instead | 却 1395 |
| hill | 丘 1329 | husk | 殻 710 | instruction | 訓 341 |
| hillock | 塚 1039 |  |  | intelligent | 賢 852 |
| hinder | 障 1297 | 1 |  | intention | 志 600 |
| hinge | 枢 1697 |  |  | inter－ | 相 209 |
| history | 史 692 | I beam | 48 | intercept | 遮 1192 |
| hit | 当 1153 | I | 吾 17 | interchange | 換 1043 |
| hoarse | 喝 454 | ice | 175 | interment | 葬 816 |
| hog，sign of the | 亥 1519 | icicle | 氷 131 | interval | 間 1620 |
| hoist | 揚 664 | idea | 意 608 | interview | 遇 1956 |
| hold | 持 660 | ill | 病 1682 | intestines | 腸 544 |
| hole | 穴 1316 | illuminate | 照 170 | intimate | 睦 1514 |
| holy | 聖 825 | imitation | 模 229 | intimidate | 威 364 |
| home country | 邦 1848 | immature | 稚 896 | introduce | 紹 1359 |
| home | 宅 1916 | immersed | 浸 1149 | intuition | 勘 1769 |
| homecoming | 帰 1230 | impart | 授 736 | invariably | 必 635 |
| hometown | 郷 1849 | imperial edict | 詔 342 | inverted | 逆 1959 |
| honey | 蜜 776 | imperial order | 勅 1667 | investigate | 査 1781 |
| honorable | 御 1398 | in a row， |  | iron | 鉄 846 |
| hood | 87 | upside down | 423 | iron，pig | 銑 270 |
| hop | 跳 1284 | in front | 前 290 | island | 島 1948 |
| hope | 希 1489 | in | 中 39 | isolate | 隔 1312 |
| horizon | 涯 157 | incense | 香 911 | Italy | 伊 1161 |
| horizontal | 緯 1645 | include | 含 1588 | item | 箇 2029 |
| horns | 37 | income | 収 1510 | ivy | 77 |
| horse chestnut | 杤 514 | increase | 195 |  |  |
| horse | 214 | increase | 増 502 | I |  |
| horse | 馬 1978 | incur | 被 807 |  |  |
| horse，sign of the | （午） 469 | indications | 徴 887 | jail cell | 395 |
| horses，team of | 458 | individual | 個 973 | jammed in | 介 250 |
| hot water | 湯 546 | infancy | 幼 1378 | Japanese Judas－ |  |
| hours，wee | 宵 189 | infant | 247 | tree | 桂 198 |
| house | 89 | inferiority | 劣 862 | jawbone | 338 |
| house | 家 541 | inflammation | 炎 162 | jewel | 玉 256 |
| how many | 幾 1381 | inflation | 騰 1989 | jewel，squared | 圭 155 |
| however | 但 953 | inherit | 継 1370 | join | 併 1030 |
| hug | 擁 1387 | ink，black | 墨 175 | journey | 往 880 |
| human legs | 36 | inmost | 表1891 | jubilation | 慶 2001 |
| humanity | 仁 988 | inn | 宿 995 | Judas－tree， |  |
| humility | 慎 630 | inquire | 尋 1145 | Japanese | 桂 198 |
| hump | 隆 1561 | inscription | 銘 275 | judgment | 判 1205 |
| hundred million | 億 983 | insect | 虫 517 | jump | 踊 1409 |
| hundred | 百 38 | insert | 挿 1116 | junior | 徒 878 |


| nucleus | 核 1520 | outside | 外 111 | patrol | 巡 285 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| number | 数 929 | outskirts | 郊 1844 | pattern | 範 1413 |
| nun | 尼 1054 | outstretched hands | 236 | paulownia | 桐 204 |
|  |  | oven fire | 79 | pavilion | 亭 311 |
| O |  | overall | 統 1347 | pay respects | 伺 1864 |
|  |  | overcome | 克 104 | pay | 払 738 |
| oak | 柏 199 | overdo | 過 1293 | peaceful | 泰 1570 |
| oaken | 420 | overflow | 濫 1454 | peach tree | 桃 236 |
| obese | 肪 494 | overgrown | 茂 360 | peak，mountain | 峠 773 |
| obey | 順 129 | overnight | 泊 147 | pear tree | 梨 907 |
| occasion | 際 1296 | overpowering | 豪 543 | pearl | 珠 258 |
| occupation | 営 1034 | oversee | 監 1453 | pedestal | 台 744 |
| ocean | 洋 549 | overthrow | 倒 980 | Pegasus | 215 |
| of | 之 1214 | owl | 449 | pelt | 皮 ${ }^{802}$ |
| office， |  | oyster | 38 | penal | 懲 888 |
| government | 庁 591 |  |  | penalty | 罰 833 |
| offering | 献 1615 | P |  | penetrate | 徹 886 |
| officer | 吏 693 |  |  | pent in | 18 |
| officer，military | 尉 1095 | pack of wild dogs | 112 | people | 民 1834 |
| oil | 油 1107 | packed | 詰 343 | pepper，red | 371 |
| old boy | 君 1162 | paddy ridge | 畔 1204 | perfect | 完 187 |
| old man | 老 1251 | page | 頁 60 | performance | 演 2007 |
| old man， |  | pagoda | 塔 254 | perfumed | 芳 493 |
| venerable | 翁 786 | pain | 痛 1690 | period | 期 1765 |
| Old West | 390 | paint | 塗 1663 | perish | 191 |
| old woman | 婆 804 | painting of a deer | 462 | permit | 許 569 |
| old | 古 16 | pair | 双 697 | person in charge | 係 1392 |
| olden times | 旧 35 | paper punch | 344 | person | 人 951 |
| once upon a time | 昔 1184 | paper | 紙 1829 | persuade | 勧 864 |
| one | － 1 | parade | 156 | perusal | 覧 855 |
| oneself | 自 36 | paragraph | 項 82 | petition | 願 135 |
| one－sided | 片 1212 | parcel post | 逓 1858 | phantasm | 幻 1862 |
| only | 只 53 | parch | 燥 215 | philosophy | 哲 1131 |
| ooze | 泌 636 | pardon | 赦 1744 | phrase | 句 65 |
| open sea | 沖 138 | parent | 親 1504 | pick up | 拾 667 |
| open | 開 1622 | park | 園 585 | pick | 採 733 |
| or again | 又 696 | parking | 駐 1982 | pickling | 漬 1545 |
| order，imperial | 勅 1667 | part of the body | 19 | picture | 絵 1346 |
| orders | 令 1401 | part | 分 781 | pierce | 貫 102 |
| organize | 整 1670 | partial | 偏 1823 | piety，filial | 孝 1253 |
| orphan | 孤 1879 | particularly | 殊 810 | pig iron | 銑 270 |
| other | 他 961 | partition | 頒 783 | pigeon | 鳩 1946 |
| ought | 須 1718 | parts of speech | 詞 1865 | piggy bank | 208 |
| outburst | 暴 1801 | party | 党 797 | piglets | 208 |
| outhouse | 254 | patent | 彰 1715 | pillar | 柱 268 |
| outline | 概 1482 | path | 路 1282 | pinch | 摘 657 |
| outlook | 観 572 | pathetic | 哀 401 | pine tree | 松 785 |


| salary | 給 1349 | seduce | 召 86 | shoot | 射 1249 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| salt | 塩 1458 | see | 見 57 | shop | 舗 1839 |
| salutation | 礼 1087 | seedling | 苗 234 | short | 短 1442 |
| salvation | 救 936 | seethe | 沸 1237 | shoulder | 肩 1077 |
| same | 同 180 | seize | 獲 701 | shouldering | 担 668 |
| samurai | 143 | self | 己 525 | shout | 叫 1508 |
| sand | 砂 117 | self－effacing | 謙 1600 | shovel | 315 |
| sandwiched | 挟 1267 | sell | 売 323 | show | 示 1086 |
| sane | 康 1159 | semi－ | 準 564 | shredder | 293 |
| sash | 帯 415 | send back | 還 837 | shrine，Shinto | 宮 1033 |
| sated | 飽 1480 | send off | 送 2016 | shrink | 縮 1336 |
| savings | 貯 194 | sentence | 文 1725 | sickle | 鎌 1599 |
| saw | 310 | separate | 別 90 | sickness | 404 |
| say | 言 335 | sequential | 循 1854 | side | 側 975 |
| sayeth | 曰 578 | set aside | 措 1188 | sideways | 横 1751 |
| saying | 148 | set free | 放 496 | siesta | 181 |
| scaffold | 栈 367 | set | 据 1064 | sieve | 314 |
| scale | 400 | settlement | 納 1356 | sigh | 嘆 1579 |
| scarecrow | 385 | seven | 七 | sign of the bird | 酉 1427 |
| scarf，top hat and | 167 | severance | 断 1136 | sign of the cow | 丑 2040 |
| scatter | 散 1189 | ew | 縫 1563 | sign of the dog | （戌） 469 |
| scenery | 景 314 | sex | 性 1558 | sign of the dragon | 辰 2008 |
| scheme | 策 948 | shade | 陰 1592 | sign of the hare | 卯 2041 |
| school，cram | 塾 309 | shadow | 影 1712 | sign of the hog | 亥 1519 |
| schoolhouse | 144 | shake | 振 2011 | sign of the horse | （午） 469 |
| scissors | 334 | shaku | 尺 1070 | sign of the |  |
| score，musical | 譜 1787 | shakuhachi | 298 | monkey | （申） 469 |
| scorn | 侮 989 | shallow | 浅 369 | sign of the ram | （未） 469 |
| scorpion | 201 | shame | 䎵 823 | sign of the rat | （子） 469 |
| scrapbook | 429 | shape | 409 | sign of the snake | 已 2042 |
| screwdriver | 318 | shape | 形 1711 | sign of the tiger | 寅 2006 |
| scribe | 記 529 | sheaf | 370 | signature | 署 1259 |
| scroll | 巻 1207 | sheep | 羊 547 | signpost | 標 1608 |
| scroll，hanging | 幅 407 | sheet of | 枚 332 | silage | 386 |
| sūtra | 経 1360 | shelf | 421 | silence | 黙 240 |
| sea | 海 461 | shelf | 棚 202 | silk | 絹 1368 |
| sea，open | 沖 138 | shellfish | 貝 54 | silkworm | 蚕 523 |
| seacoast | 浜 1332 | shells | 38 | silver | 365 |
| seal | 封 156 | shield | 盾 1853 | silver | 銀 1459 |
| search | 捜 1120 | shift | 移 898 | silverware | 367 |
| seasons | 季 912 | shining | 昭 87 | similar | 似 1029 |
| seat | 席 1193 | shins | 脚 1396 | simple | 単 1928 |
| seaweed | 藻 2035 | Shinto shrine | 宮 1033 | simplicity | 簡 1621 |
| second | 秒 899 | ship | 船 1874 | sincerity | 誠 363 |
| secrecy | 密 775 | shish kebab | 串 603 | single | 独 522 |
| secret | 秘 904 | shoes | 靴 1894 | sink | 沈 1888 |
| section | 部 1845 | shoot | 304 | Sino－ | 漢 1578 |


| sire |  | song | 歌 469 | St．Bernard dog | 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sister，elder | 姉 413 | sort of thing | 然 241 | stab | 突 1319 |
| sister，younger | 妹 220 | sort | 類 931 | stagnate | 滞 416 |
| sit | 座 1024 | soul | 魂 2021 | stalk | 茥 715 |
| sitting on the |  | sound | 音 479 | stamp | 354 |
| ground | 180 | soup | 汁 140 | stamp | 印 1425 |
| six | 六 | source | 源 142 | stand up | 立 431 |
| skeleton | 骨 1288 | south | 南 1613 | standard | 規 841 |
| sketch | 描 670 | sovereign | 帝 435 | staple gun | 435 |
| skill | 技 712 | sow | 207 | staples | 359 |
| skin | 膚 1992 | span | 亘 32 | star | 星 1556 |
| skirt | 裳 800 | spare time | 暇 1882 | stare | 眺 237 |
| skirt，grass | 377 | spark | 63 | starve | 餓 1476 |
| skunk | 456 | sparkle | 晶 22 | state of mind | 221 |
| slacken | 緩 1952 | sparkler | 413 | state | 州 128 |
| slap | 撲 1793 | speaketh | 申 1117 | station | 駅 1984 |
| slave | 263 | spear | 327 | statue | 像 1977 |
| slave | 隷 2036 | special | 特 246 | stature | 背 446 |
| sleep | 眠 1835 | specialty | 専 46 | status quo | 状 239 |
| sleeve | 袖 1108 | species | 種 1679 | status | 格 292 |
| slender | 繊 1790 | specimen | 鑑 1455 | steadily | 漸 1135 |
| slingshot | 330 | speech | 148 | steal | 盗 1451 |
| slip out | 抜 705 | speech，parts of | 詞 1865 | stealth | 窃 1322 |
| slippery | 滑 1289 | sphere | 圏 1208 | steam | 蒸 1900 |
| slope | 坂 723 | spicy | 辛 1496 | steel | 鋼 1962 |
| slow | 遅 1067 | spike | 53 | step | 踏 1287 |
| small bell | 鈴 1406 | spindle | 錘 1584 | stern | 厳 1936 |
| smash | 砕 116 | spine | 呂 24 | sticky | 粘 |
| smoke | 煙 1612 | spinning | 紡 1357 | stiff | 硬 695 |
| snake | 204 | spirit | 気 1885 | stimulate | 促 1280 |
| snake | 蛇 519 | spirits | 霊 1791 | stinking | 臭 |
| snake，sign of the | 巳 2042 | spit | 吐 151 | stipend | 俸 1574 |
| snapshot | 撮 822 | splash | 沫 218 | stirred up | 奮 565 |
| snare | 326 | splendor | 華 1581 | stocks | 株 |
| snow | 雪 1143 | split | 裂 813 | stomach | 胃 |
| so－and－so | 某 1759 | sponsor | 催 987 | stone | 石 113 |
| sociable | 懇 1970 | spool | 240 | stop | 止 370 |
| soft | 軟 470 | spoon | 匕 444 | store | 店 588 |
| soil | 土 150 | spot | 点 169 | storehouse | 蔵 850 |
| soldier | 兵 1331 | spread | 敷 1883 | storm | 嵐 777 |
| solely | 唯 556 | spring | 泉 133 | story | 階 1309 |
| solemn | 肃 1733 | springtime | 春 1568 | straightaway | 直 73 |
| solicit | 請 1536 | sprout | 304 | strand | 渚 1263 |
| solution | 答 947 | spy | 偵 981 | strange | 奇 |
| somebody | 身 1248 | squad | 班 1229 | strangle | 絞 1348 |
| someone | 者 1256 | squared jewel | 圭 155 | stratum | 層 1065 |
| son | 郎 1851 | squeeze | 搾 1324 | straw man | 322 |



