

How to Read the Listings in the Kanji Catalogue

The listing for 飲 (to drink) is reproduced in the left column for illustration purposes. See the column on the right for explanations of the material found in the different sections of the listing.

399. 飲

PRONUNCIATIONS:
no*mu, in

MEANINGS: to drink
or swallow

EXAMPLES: 飲む
nomu = to drink or
swallow; 飲食
inshoku = drinking
and eating

DESCRIPTION: on
the left, 食(べる)
taberu (to eat, # 398);
on the right, an oil
derrick which drinks
oil from the ground

CUES: when the
Nomads on the Moon
食 (eat), they 飲む
nomu (drink) oil
from the ground and
then act **Insane**

COMPARE: (こ)飯
gohan = meal,
cooked rice, # 400

PRONUNCIATIONS: Sometimes pronunciations include asterisks. Only the part of each pronunciation that appears before the asterisk (“no,” in this example) is a pronunciation of the kanji itself.

MEANINGS: These are not intended to suggest that the kanji can necessarily be used by itself in Japanese writing. Many kanji, including this one, must be used in combination with other characters.

EXAMPLES: These are words that illustrate the use of this kanji, with their pronunciations and meanings.

DESCRIPTION: In this section, we describe the kanji as an image. 飲 contains two radicals. The radical on the left is 食, which is a kanji in its own right (# 398). Although 食 means “to eat,” it isn’t used as a word by itself, so we show it as part of the word 食(べる). The reason that we enclose べる in parentheses is to indicate that it isn’t really important here. The emphasis is on 食 as a component of 飲.

The radical on the right resembles an oil derrick, in our opinion.

CUES: “Cues” are verbal retrieval cues, or homophones, that match the pronunciations of the kanji. You will find two cues in this sentence: “**N**omads on the Moon” and “**I**nsane.” Please compare these cues to the pronunciations shown in the first section. Note that only the primary cues “**No**” and “**In**,” which match the pronunciations of the kanji itself, are shown in bold capitalized text. The secondary cue “Moon,” which is intended to help you to remember the “mu” sound in the word “nomu,” is simply capitalized.

The CUES section also demonstrates the use of at least one word that contains the kanji under discussion. In this example, that word is “飲む nomu.” The pronunciation of the kanji is shown in bold underlined text.

COMPARE: In this section we call attention to other kanji that are similar to the kanji under discussion, either because their images are similar, as in this example, or because their pronunciations are the same. The parentheses around 𠂇 suggest that 𠂇 is *not* the focus of this comparison. Instead, the focus is on 飯.

Kanji Catalogue

Simple Shapes

1. 一

PRONUNCIATIONS: ichi, hito, tsui*tachi

MEANING: one **EXAMPLES:** 一 ichi = one;

一つ hitotsu = one item; 一人 hitori = one person; 一日 tsuitachi = 1st of the month;

一日 ichinichi = one day

CUES: I wrote the number 一 **ichi** (one) on my arm, and my skin became **Itchy**; Hiro**Hito** was 一人 **hitori** (one person), and he ate 一つの **hitotsu** no (one) **Sweet** apple on 一日 **tsuitachi** (the 1st of the month)

2. 二

PRONUNCIATIONS: ni, futa, futsu, ha*tsuka

MEANING: two **EXAMPLES:** 二 ni = two;

二つ futatsu = two items; 二人 futari =

two people; 二日 futsuka = the 2nd of the

month, two days; 二十日 hatsuka = the 20th

of the month **CUES:** my **Niece** is 第二位

dai **ni** i (number two rank) in her class; I

bought 二つの **futatsu** no (two) **Full Tanks** of helium and dropped one on my **Foots** (feet)

on 二日 **futsu**ka (the 2nd of the month) and

the other on my **Hats** on 二十日 **hatsuka**

(the 20th of the month)

3. 三

PRONUNCIATIONS: san, mi, mitsu

MEANING: three

EXAMPLES: 三 san = three; 三つ mittsu =

three items; 三日 mikka = 3rd of the month;

三越 Mitsukoshi = name of a department

store **CUES:** **Santa**'s hat cost 三ドル

sandoru (three dollars); when my family

Meets him at the mall, he gives us 三つ

mitsu no (three) presents

4. 回

PRONUNCIATIONS: kai, mawa*ru

MEANINGS: times, to rotate **EXAMPLES:**

三回 sankai = three times; 回る mawaru =

to rotate **DESCRIPTION:** this looks like a square kite **CUES:** I wash **Kites** in **Madonna**'s

Washing machine and watch them 回る

mawaru (rotate) many 回 **kai** (times)

5. 品

PRONUNCIATIONS: pin, shina, hin

MEANINGS: goods, grade, class

EXAMPLES: 返品 henpin = returned goods;

品物 shinamono = merchandise; 品質

hinshitsu = quality

DESCRIPTION: three boxes

CUES: these three **Pink** boxes contain **Shiny**

Artistic 品物 **shina**mono (goods) for **Hindus**

6. 四

PRONUNCIATIONS: yon, yo, shi

MEANING: four **EXAMPLES:** 四 yon = four;

四つ yottsu = four items; 四日 yokka = 4th

of the month; 四方 shihou = all four

directions **DESCRIPTION:** this looks like the

floor diagram of a house; it has four sides but is divided into three spaces **CUES:** over

Yonder, there are 四件の **yon**ken no (four)

houses occupied by **Yodelers**, who perform 四

つの **yottsu** no (four) songs and take care of

Sheep during all 四季 **shiki** (four seasons)

7. 呂

PRONUNCIATION: ro **MEANINGS:** spine, backbone **EXAMPLE:** 風呂 furo = bath, bathhouse, bathtub **DESCRIPTION:** this resembles two stacked vertebrae **CUES:** when I **Row**, my vertebrae stick out; afterwards I put on my **Robe** and walk to the 風呂 furo (bath)

8. 中

PRONUNCIATIONS: chuu, naka, juu **MEANINGS:** inside, middle **EXAMPLES:** 散歩中 sanpo chuu = in the middle of a walk; 真ん中 mannaka = middle; 中村 Nakamura = a family name; 一日中 ichinichijuu = all day long **DESCRIPTION:** this kanji resembles yakitori (skewered chicken) **CUES:** 中村さん Nakamura-san (Mr. Nakamura) **Chews** on some yakitori 中 naka (inside) his car parked outside the **National Cathedral** and drinks **Juice** **COMPARE:** 申(す) mousu = to humbly say, # 10

9. 虫

PRONUNCIATIONS: mushi, chuu **MEANING:** insect **EXAMPLES:** 虫 mushi = worm, insect, bug; 害虫 gaichuu = harmful insects **DESCRIPTION:** 中 naka (inside, # 8) with an insect on the ground below **CUES:** I know a **Mushy** song about a 虫 mushi (insect) that lies on the ground and tries to go 中 (inside) a house to **Chew** up the furniture

10. 申

PRONUNCIATIONS: mou*su, moushi, shin **MEANING:** to humbly say **EXAMPLES:** 申す mousu = to humbly speak; 申し込む moushikomu = to apply for; 申込書 moushikomisho = application form; 申請する shinsei suru = to apply or request **DESCRIPTION:** two lips stitched together

CUES: Moses 申す mousu (speaks humbly) after his lips are stitched together with thread on a **Mormon Ship** by a **Shinto** priest **COMPARE:** 中 naka = inside, middle, # 9

11. 立

PRONUNCIATIONS: ta*tsu, ri, ritsu, da*tsu **MEANING:** to stand **EXAMPLES:** 立つ tatsu = to stand; 立派 rippa = splendid; 起立する kiritsu suru = to stand up; 目立つ medatsu = to stand out **DESCRIPTION:** a tattletale standing on two shaky legs **CUES:** this **Tattletale** 立つ tatsu (stands) and faces his critics, who **Ridicule** him for wearing **Ritz**y clothes and for driving an old **Datsun** **NOTE:** a number of kanji pronunciations are understood to include a つ tsu at the end, which means that consonants that follow them are doubled, or "hardened"; for example, in 立派 rippa (splendid), where ri is followed by a consonant, the p is doubled; in contrast, in 起立 kiritsu (to stand up), where there is no consonant following ri, the つ tsu is voiced

12. 泣

PRONUNCIATION: na*ku, kyuu **MEANING:** to cry **EXAMPLE:** 泣く naku = to cry; 号泣 goukyuu = lamentations, wailing **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a water radical, suggesting a connection with water, like crying; on the right, 立(つ) tatsu (to stand, # 11) **CUES:** when **Nancy** is **Cooped** up in the house, she 立 (stands) and 泣く naku (cries), and she looks **Cute**

13. 人

PRONUNCIATIONS: hito, bito¹, to, nin, jin, ri, na **MEANING:** person **EXAMPLES:** 人 hito = person; 恋人 koibito = lover; 素人 shirouto = amateur; 人間 ningen = human being; 日本人 nihonjin = Japanese person; 一人 hitori = 1 person; 大人 otona = adult **DESCRIPTION:** a symmetrical person with two long legs **CUES:** HiroHito was a 人 hito (person) with long legs and long **Toes** who admired **Ninjas** and who wore **Jeans** when he wanted to look **Really Natural** **COMPARE:** 入(る) hairu = to enter, #14; 八 hachi = eight, # 15

14. 入

PRONUNCIATIONS: hai*ru, nyuu, i*reru **MEANINGS:** to enter, to put into **EXAMPLES:** 入る hairu = to enter; 入学 nyuugaku = entering a school; 入れる ireru = to put into **DESCRIPTION:** compared to 人 hito (person, # 13), 入 is more asymmetrical, with a line at the top extending to the left **CUES:** when I 入る hairu (enter) the house, I say "**Hi Ruth**" before giving her some asymmetrical fruit from **Nyuu**yooku (New York) that was **Irradiated** to kill germs

15. 八

PRONUNCIATIONS: hachi, you*ka, ya*ttsu, ha **MEANING:** eight **EXAMPLES:** 八 hachi = eight; 八日 youka = the 8th of the month, eight days; 八つ yatsu = eight items; 八百 happyaku = eight hundred **DESCRIPTION:** 八 resembles the Eiffel tower; in addition, both "Eiffel" and "eight" start with "ei" **CUES:** as we left to see the Eiffel tower, 八 hachi (eight) chicks were

Hatching from Yolks on our **Yacht** in the **Harbor** **COMPARE:** 人 hito = person, # 13

16. 公

PRONUNCIATIONS: kou, ooyake, ku **MEANING:** public **EXAMPLES:** 公園 kouen = park; 公 ooyake = public; 公家 kuge = the Imperial court **DESCRIPTION:** at the top, 八 hachi (eight, # 15); at the bottom, the katakana character ム mu (the sound made by a cow) **CUES:** in the 公園 kouen (park), there are 八 (eight) ム (cows) with thick **Coats**, and several **Old Yaks**, for 公の ooyake no (public) use on **Cool** days

17. 六

PRONUNCIATIONS: roku, mui*ka, mu*ttsu, ro **MEANING:** six **EXAMPLES:** 六人 rokunin = six people; 六日 muika = the 6th of the month, six days; 六つ muttsu = six objects; 六本木 Roppongi = a district in Tokyo **DESCRIPTION:** a mother with a wide skirt **CUES:** confined in the **Lockup**, a mother hen gathers 六 roku (six) chicks under her skirt, to keep them away from **Muy** (very, in Spanish) hungry **Moonies** who might want to **Roast** them

18. 十

PRONUNCIATIONS: too, juu, ju, ji, tsu **MEANINGS:** ten, full **EXAMPLES:** 十 too = 10; 十日 tooka = 10 days, the 10th of the month; 十 juu = 10; 十分 juubun = enough; 十分 juppun, also pronounced jippun, = 10 minutes; 二十日 hatsuka = the 20th of the month **DESCRIPTION:** this looks like a "t" which is the first letter of the word "ten" in English and the word "too" in romaji **CUES:** we have 十 juu (ten) cans of **Tomato Juice** in the **Jeep**, in a **Tsuitcase** (suitcase)

¹ "Bito" follows the rules of rendaku (see page 517). The superscript ¹ indicates that we don't provide a separate retrieval cue for it.

19. 高

PRONUNCIATIONS: taka*i, kou, daka

MEANINGS: high, tall, expensive

EXAMPLES: 高い takai = high, tall,

expensive; 高校 koukou = high school;

円高 endaka = rise in the yen's value

DESCRIPTION: a tower made from tall cans, with a roof on top **CUES:** these **Tall Cans**

have been stacked to create a 高い takai (tall) **Korean tower in Dakh**a, with a roof

20. 七

PRONUNCIATIONS: nana, shichi, nano

MEANING: seven **EXAMPLES:** 七つ

nanatsu = seven items; 七時 shichiji = 7:00;

七日 nanoka = 7th of the month, seven days

DESCRIPTION: this is an upside-down 7

CUES: Nancy's Nanny gave her 七 nana (seven) bites of **Sheep Cheese** for taking a **Nap** with **Norma**

21. 宅

PRONUNCIATION: taku **MEANINGS:** house, home **EXAMPLES:** お宅 otaku = your

honorable home; 帰宅 kitaku = the return

home **DESCRIPTION:** at the top, a roof; at

the bottom, 七 shichi (seven, # 20), wearing a

hat **CUE:** in this 宅 taku (home), 七 (seven)

Tall people are Cooped up, wearing hats

COMPARE: 民 min = people, # 375

22. 千

PRONUNCIATION: sen, chi, zen

MEANING: thousand **EXAMPLES:** 千 sen =

1,000; 千葉 Chiba = name of a prefecture in

Japan; 三千 sanzen = 3,000

DESCRIPTION: this resembles the katakana character 千 chi, which could stand for cheese

CUES: a **Senator** keeps 千 sen (1,000) blocks of **Cheese** at the **Zen** center

23. 手

PRONUNCIATIONS: te, shu, ta, zu, de¹

MEANING: hand **EXAMPLES:** 右手 migi te = right hand; 運転手 untenshu = driver;

下手 heta = unskillful; 上手 jouzu =

skillful; 派手 hade = flashy, colorful

DESCRIPTION: a hand belonging to Ted Cruz, with six fingers at the top and a wrist curving to the left at the bottom **CUES:** when **Ted Shooed** away a **Tarantula** in **Zurich**, I noticed that his 手 te (hand) has six fingers

24. 又

PRONUNCIATION: mata **MEANING:** again

EXAMPLES: 又 mata = again; 又は mata wa = alternatively **DESCRIPTION:** a simple table belonging to a matador

CUE: the **Matador** liked this table so much

that he bought it 又 mata (again)

COMPARE: 文 bun = sentence, # 25

25. 文

PRONUNCIATIONS: mon, bun, bumi

MEANINGS: sentence, script, culture

EXAMPLES: 文句 monku = complaint; 文 bun = sentence; 文化 bunka = culture;

恋文 koibumi = love letter **DESCRIPTION:**

an object, possibly a cultural artifact, on 又 ("again," # 24), but this resembles a simple table **CUES:** a **Monk** says that Daniel

Boone's business is **Booming**, and as a result he has donated an artifact reflecting his 文化 bunka (culture) which we are displaying on this 又 (table)

26. 支

PRONUNCIATIONS: shi, sasa, tsuka**MEANINGS:** to support; a branch**EXAMPLES:** 支社 shisha = branch office;

支店 shiten = branch store; 支持する

shiji suru = to support; 支える sasaeru = to

support; 差し支え sashitsukae = hindrance, inconvenience, trouble **DESCRIPTION:** at the

top, 士 shi (man, warrior, # 66), which helps

us to pronounce this; at the bottom, 又 mata

("again," # 24), but this resembles springy legs

CUES: according to our sales spread

this 士 (man) with 又 (springy legs) who

works at our 支社 shisha (branch office) is

selling lots of Salty Sandwiches, ever since we

sent him a **Tsuitcase** (suitcase) of Caffeine**COMPARE:** 枝 eda = branch, # 128

27. 卒

PRONUNCIATION: sotsu, so **MEANINGS:** toend, sudden **EXAMPLES:** 卒業 sotsugyou =

graduation; 卒倒する sottomu suru = to

faint or swoon **DESCRIPTION:** a double-

breasted kimono, hanging from a hanger

CUES: Sottish Superman wore a double-breasted kimono to his 卒業 sotsugyou

(graduation), where he sang a Solo

28. 卵

PRONUNCIATION: tamago, ran**MEANING:** egg **EXAMPLES:** 卵 tamago =

egg; ゆで卵 yudetamago = boiled egg;

卵黄 ran'ou = egg yolk

DESCRIPTION: two eggs containing yolks**CUE:** I will eat these two 卵 tamago (eggs)

with Tamales and Goat cheese on my Ranch

29. 点

PRONUNCIATIONS: tsu, ten **MEANINGS:**spot, dot **EXAMPLES:** 点く tsuku = to

ignite or turn on, intransitive; 点ける

tsukeru = to ignite or turn on, transitive; 点

ten = score; 百点 hyakuten = 100 points

DESCRIPTION: a portable cannon, which is small enough to be stored in a suitcase(suitcase), on a walking platform **CUES:** a

starter removes this small portable cannon

from his **Tsuitcase** (suitcase), aims it at thestarting 点 ten (dot) and 点ける tsukeru(ignites) it to signal the start of a **Tennis** match

30. 久

PRONUNCIATIONS: kyuu, hisa**MEANINGS:** long time, lasting **EXAMPLES:**

永久に eikyuu ni = forever, permanently;

久しぶり hisashiburi = after a long time

DESCRIPTION: a cute lady with a ponytail**CUES:** this **Cute** lady asks for his sash, but shehas waited until after **His Sash Is Buried**久しぶり hisashiburi (for a long time)

31. 当

PRONUNCIATIONS: tou, a**MEANINGS:** just, right **EXAMPLES:**

本当 hontou = truth; 当然 touzen =

naturally, deservedly; 适当 tekitou =

suitable; 当社 tousha = our company;

当たり前の atarimae no = right,

reasonable, natural; 手当て teate = medical

treatment; 突き当たり tsukiataru = T-

intersection

DESCRIPTION: at the top, a switch with three

prongs; at the bottom, a tool with three toes for

dividing toast

CUES: this is a tool with a three-prongedswitch and three **Toes** which will 当然touzen (naturally) divide **Toast** in an 当た

り前の atarimae no (reasonable) way, and

they are using it at the **Atari** company

Sun

32. 日

PRONUNCIATIONS: hi, nichi, bi, ka, jitsu, you, ni, nou, su, ta, tachi **MEANINGS:** day, sun **EXAMPLES:** 日 にち hinichi = date; 一 日 ichinichi = one day; 日 曜日 nichiyoubi = Sunday; 二 日 futsuka = the 2nd day of the month, 2 days; 平 日 heijitsu = week day; 今 日 kyou = today; 日 本 Nihon = Japan; 日 光 Nikkou = sunshine, a town and a national park in Japan; 昨 日 kinou = yesterday; 明 日 asu = tomorrow; 明 日 ashita = tomorrow; 一 日 tsuitachi = the first day of the month; 明 後日 asatte = the day after tomorrow **NOTE:** ichinichi and tsuitachi are both spelled 一 日; also, asu and ashita are both spelled 明 日 **NOTE:** it isn't practical to divide 明 後日 asatte into three component pronunciations; fortunately, this is usually written あ さつて **DESCRIPTION:** a rectangle divided into two halves **CUES:** 日 光 nikkou (sunshine) brings **Heat** to the **Niches** near the **Beach**, where we **Call** on **Jittery Superintendants**, **Yogis** and **Neanderthals** with long **Noses** to **Supervise Taxi** drivers who are at **Taching** roof signs to their cabs

33. 昔

PRONUNCIATION: mukashi, seki, jaku **MEANINGS:** old days, ancient times **EXAMPLE:** 昔 mukashi = olden times; 昔 日 sekijitsu = old times; 今 昔 konjaku = past and present **DESCRIPTION:** at the top, bushes; at the bottom, 日 hi (sun, # 32) **CUES:** nowadays old people fund **Museums** with **Cash**, but in 昔 mukashi (the olden days), all they had was the 日 (sun), a couple of bushes, and a **Selfish King** named **Jack**

34. 早

PRONUNCIATIONS: haya*i, sou, sa*ssoku, baya¹ **MEANING:** early **EXAMPLES:** 早 い hayai = early; 早 退 soutai = leaving early; 早 速 sassoku = immediately, sudden; 素 早い subayai = speedy, nimble

DESCRIPTION: a 日 hi (sun, # 32) on an unstable base; this resembles a spinning top **CUES:** Prince **Harry's Yacht** features a spinning top that was **Sold** in **Saskatchewan** and spins 早 い hayai (early) in the morning **COMPARE:** 速 (い) hayai = fast, # 359

35. 晚

PRONUNCIATION: ban **MEANING:** evening **EXAMPLE:** 今 晚 konban = this evening

DESCRIPTION: the vertical 日 hi (sun, # 32) on the left is cancelled by the horizontal 日 on sturdy legs on the right, causing things to be dark; there's a fish head on top of the 日 on the right, and there are long banana tree roots below it **CUE:** we eat fish and **Bananas** in the 晚 ban (evening), when 日 (suns) cancel each other, and it's dark

COMPARE: 映画 eiga = movie, # 36

36. 映

PRONUNCIATIONS: utsu*su, ei **MEANINGS:** to be imaged, to be reflected **EXAMPLES:** 映 す utsusu = to project on a screen, or to be reflected; 映 画 eiga = movie **DESCRIPTION:** these two 日 hi (suns, # 32) do not cancel each other, as they do in 晚 ban (evening, # 35); instead, the 日 on the right is a movie screen on a stand, and the projector utilizes the 日 on the left **CUES:** by Utilizing this 日 (**Sun**) on the left, we can 映 す utsusu (project) 映 画 eiga (movies) about **Apes** onto the screen on the right **COMPARE:** 英 (語) eigo = the English language, # 43

37. 晴

PRONUNCIATIONS: ha*reru, sei, har*umi**MEANING:** to clear up **EXAMPLES:**

晴れる hareru = to clear up, to be sunny, to refresh (spirits), to be cleared (of a suspicion);

晴天 seiten = fair weather; 晴海 Harumi = name of a street in Tokyo **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32); on the right,青(ㄥ) aoi (blue, # 155) **CUES:** in Hawaii, when the weather 晴れる hareru (clears up), we see this 日 (sun) next to a 青 (blue) sky, and we also see **Sails** out in the **Harbor**
COMPARE: 暗(ㄥ) kurai = dark, # 268

38. 暖

PRONUNCIATIONS: atata, dan**MEANING:** warm (atmosphere) **EXAMPLES:**

暖かㄥ atatakai = warm (atmosphere);

暖める atameru = to warm up the atmosphere, transitive; 暖房 danbou = heating, heater **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32); on the lower right, 友(達) tomodachi (friend, # 459), who radiates waves of heat above his head **CUES:** my 友 (friend) **Ataturk** with a **Tan** radiates heat as he sits in this 暖かㄥ atatakai (warm) 日 (sun) and waits for **Dan's** Boy**COMPARE:** 温(かㄥ) atatakai = warm (objects), # 257; 温(める) atameru = to warm up an object, such as water, # 257

39. 円

PRONUNCIATIONS: en, maru*i**MEANINGS:** yen, round, circle**EXAMPLES:** 千円 sen'en = 1,000 yen;

円ㄥ marui = round

DESCRIPTION: 日 hi (sun, # 32) on its side, with legs **CUES:** 千円 sen'en (1,000-yen)coins are 円ㄥ marui (round) like the 日 (sun); if they grow legs, they will be able to dance and **Entertain** people who are **Marooned****COMPARE:** 丸(ㄥ) marui = round (not included in this catalogue) which is the kanji that is usually used to spell marui = round

40. 声

PRONUNCIATIONS: koe, sei **MEANING:**voice **EXAMPLES:** 声 koe = voice; 声援 seien = cheering, support **DESCRIPTION:** at the top, 士 shi (man, warrior, # 66); below that, 日 hi (day, or sun, # 32) on its side, with a handle on the left, resembling a co-ed holding a mask, with openings for her eyes**CUES:** this 士 (man)'s girlfriend is a **Co-Ed** who wears a mask when they go **Sailing**; the mask doesn't block her mouth or affect her 声koe (voice)

41. 昨

PRONUNCIATIONS: ki*nou, saku**MEANINGS:** yesterday, previous**EXAMPLES:** 昨日 kinou = yesterday;

昨晚 sakuban = last night; 一昨日 ototoi = the day before yesterday, but since it isn't practical to divide this into separate pronunciations for each kanji, this must be learned as a single word

DESCRIPTION: on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32); on the right, this resembles a crutch at the top of a ladder**CUES:** 昨日 kinou (yesterday) I left my **Kindle** and my crutch in a **Sack** out in the attic of a barn and had to climb this ladder under the hot 日 (sun) to retrieve them **COMPARE:**

作(文) sakubun = written composition, # 482