

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, 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: Please note that, in some cases, pronunciations are italicized, indicating that they are “exceptional.” See the discussion of exceptional pronunciations on page 523.

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: “**Nomads** on the Moon” and “**Insane**.” 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, itsu,**
tsui*tachi **MEANING:** one **EXAMPLES:** 一
ichi = one; 一つ hitotsu = one item; 一人
hitori = one person; 唯一の yui'itsu no =
only, exclusive; 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**
is 一人 **hitori** (one person), and he **Eats**
一つの **hitotsu no** (one) **Sweet** apple on 一
日 **tsuitachi** (the 1st of the month)

2. 二

PRONUNCIATIONS: **ni, futa, futsu*ka, ha**
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; 二十歳 hatachi = 20 years old
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
futsuka (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, mitsu, mi,**
sha*misen **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;
三味線 shamisen = three-stringed Japanese
lute **CUES:** **Santa's** hat cost 三ドル
sandoru (three dollars); when my family
Meets him, we feed him a **Meal**, and he gives
us 三つ **mittsu no** (three) presents to **Share**

4. 回

PRONUNCIATIONS: **kai, mawa**
MEANINGS: times, to rotate **EXAMPLES:**
三回 sankai = three times; 回る mawaru =
to turn, intransitive; 回す mawasu = to turn,
transitive **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 yonken no (four) houses occupied by **Y**odelers, who perform 四つの yottsu no (four) songs and take care of **S**heep 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 **R**ow, my vertebrae stick out; afterwards I put on my **R**obe 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) **C**hews on some yakitori 中 naka (inside) his car parked outside the **N**ational **C**athedral 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

heard a **M**ushy song about this 虫 mushi (insect), which lies on the ground and tries to go 中 (inside) a house to **C**hew up the furniture

10. 申

PRONUNCIATIONS: mou, moushi, shin

MEANING: to humbly say **EXAMPLES:**

申す mousu = to humbly speak; 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 **M**ormon **S**hip by a **S**hinto priest

COMPARE: 中 naka = inside, middle, # 9

11. 立

PRONUNCIATIONS: ta, ri, ritsu, da, dachi

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; 夕立 yuudachi = evening rain shower

DESCRIPTION: a tattletale standing on two shaky legs **CUES:** this **T**attletale 立つ tatsu

(stands) and faces his critics, who **R**idicule him for wearing **R**itzzy clothes and for driving an old **D**atsun and eating **D**amp **C**heese **NOTE:**

a number of kanji pronunciations are understood to include a small 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 becomes a large つ tsu and is voiced

12. 泣

PRONUNCIATIONS: na, 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**
ALSO COMPARE: 位 kurai = rank, # 270

13. 人

PRONUNCIATIONS: hito, bito¹, to, nin, jin,

ri, na **MEANING:** person **EXAMPLES:** 人 hito = person; 恋人 koibito = lover; 玄人 kurouto = expert, professional; 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 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, nyuu, i

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; 気に入る ki ni iru = to like
DESCRIPTION: compared to 人 hito (person, # 13), 入 is more asymmetrical, with a line at the top extending to the left, suggesting wind-swept hair **CUES:** this 人 (person) with

wind-swept hair 入る hairu (enters) the house and says "Hi Ruth" before giving her some asymmetrical fruit from Nyuu-yooku (New York) that was Irradiated to kill germs

15. 八

PRONUNCIATIONS: hachi, you, ya, ha

MEANING: eight **EXAMPLES:** 八 hachi = eight; 八日 youka = the 8th of the month, eight days; 八つ yattsu = 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 Cooler days

17. 六

PRONUNCIATIONS: roku, mui, mu, 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 Mui (very, in Spanish) hungry Moonies who might want to Roast them

¹ "Bitō" follows the rules of rendaku (see p. 522). The superscript ¹ indicates that we don't provide a separate retrieval cue for it.

18. 十

PRONUNCIATIONS: *ta, too, juu, ju, ji, tsu*

MEANINGS: ten, full **EXAMPLES:** 二十歳

hatachi = 20 years old ; 十 too = 10; 十日

tooku = 10 days, the 10th of the month; 十

juu = 10; 十分 juubun = enough; 十分

juppun, also pronounced jippon, = 10 minutes;

二十日 hatsuka = the 20th of the month

NOTE: 十分 juubun (enough) and 十分

juppun, also pronounced jippon (10 minutes),

are spelled in the same way **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) **Tall** cans of **Tomato Juice** in the **Jeep**, in a **Tsuitcase** (suitcase)

19. 高

PRONUNCIATIONS: *taka, 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 **Dakha**, 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 bad

haircut; 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 to hide their bad haircuts

COMPARE: 民 min = people, # 375

22. 千

PRONUNCIATIONS: *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, de¹, shu, ta, zu*

MEANING: hand **EXAMPLES:** 右手 miigi te

= right hand; 派手 hade = flashy, colorful;

運転手 untenshu = driver; 下手 heta =

unskillful; 上手 jouzu = skillful

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**Sheets**,

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

PRONUNCIATIONS: sotsu, so **MEANINGS:**to end, sudden **EXAMPLES:** 卒業

sotsugyou = graduation; 卒倒する sottou

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

PRONUNCIATIONS: 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: ta, tsu, ten**MEANINGS:** spot, dot **EXAMPLES:**

点てる tateru = to perform the tea

ceremony; 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:** aportable cannon, which is small enough to be stored in a **tsuitcase** (suitcase), on a walking platform **CUES:** a **Tall** starter removes thissmall portable cannon from his **Tsuitcase**(suitcase), aims it at the starting 点 **ten** (dot)and 点ける **tsukeru** (ignites) it to signal thestart of a **Tennis** match

30. 久

PRONUNCIATIONS: kyu, hisa, ku**MEANINGS:** long time, lasting **EXAMPLES:**

永久に eikyuu ni = forever, permanently;

久しぶり hisashiburi = after a long time;

屋久島 Yakushima = an island south of Kyushu **DESCRIPTION:** a cute dancer with aponytail **CUES:** this **Cute** dancer asks for aman's sash, but she waits until after **His Sash**Is Buried under the chicken **Coop**久しぶり **hisa**shiburi (for a long time)

31. 当

PRONUNCIATIONS: *tou, ata, a*

MEANINGS: just, right **EXAMPLES:**

本当 *hontou* = truth; 当然 *touzen* =

naturally, deservedly; 当り *atari* = per, apiece, used as a suffix (this can also be spelled 当たり); 当り前の *atarimae*

no = right, reasonable, natural; 手当て *teate* = medical treatment; 突き当たり

tsukiatari = 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-pronged

switch and three **Toes** which will 当然 *touzen* (naturally) divide **Toast** in an 当り前の *atarimae* (reasonable) way, and they are using it at the **Atari** company to prevent Arguments

Sun

32. 日

PRONUNCIATIONS: *hi, nichu, bi, ka, jitsu, you, ni, nou, su, ta, tachi, te*
MEANINGS: day, sun

EXAMPLES: 日 *hinichi* = date; 一日 *ichinichi* = one day; 日曜日 *nichiyoubi* = Sunday; 二日 *futsuka* = the 2nd day of the month, 2 days; 二十日 *hatsuka* = the 20th of the month; 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, usually written あさって **NOTE:** *ichinichi* and *tsuitachi* are both spelled 一日; also, *asu* and *ashita* are both spelled 明日 **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 **Texas-sized** cabs

33. 昔

PRONUNCIATIONS: *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, baya¹, sou, sa*

MEANING: early **EXAMPLES:** 早 *hayai* = early; 素早 *subayai* = speedy, nimble; 早退 *soutai* = leaving early; 早速 *sassoku* = immediately, sudden **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 *hayai* (early) in the morning **COMPARE:** 速 *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, ei, ha**MEANINGS:** to be imaged, to be reflected**EXAMPLES:** 映す utsusu = to project on a screen, or to be reflected; 映画 eiga = movie; 映える haeru = to shine or look attractive**DESCRIPTION:** these two 日 hi (suns, # 32) do not cancel each other, as they do in 晩 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 in Hawaii onto the screen on the right **ALSO COMPARE:** 英語 eigo = the English language, # 43

37. 晴

PRONUNCIATIONS: ha, ba, 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);

素晴らしし\ subarashii = wonderful;

晴天 seiten = fair weather; 春海通り

Harumi Doori = name of a street in Tokyo

DESCRIPTION: on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32);

on the right, 青(い) 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 can sit in a Bar and watch Sails moving out in the Harbor

COMPARE: 暗(い) kurai = dark, # 268

38. 暖

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

暖かい\ atatakai = warm (atmosphere);

暖める atatameru = 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 暖かい\ atatakai (warm) 日 (sun) and waits for Dan's Boy**COMPARE:** 温(かい) atatakai = warm (objects), # 257; 温(める) atatameru = to warm up an object, such as water, # 257

39. 円

PRONUNCIATIONS: en, maru, maro**MEANINGS:** yen, round, circle**EXAMPLES:** 千円 sen'en = 1,000 yen;円い\ marui = round; 円やか maroyaka = round, mild taste, mellow **DESCRIPTION:**日 hi (sun, # 32) on its side, with legs **CUES:** 千円 sen'en (1,000-yen) coins are 円いmarui (round) like the 日 (sun); if they grow legs, they will be able to dance and Entertain people who are Marooned in Mars Orbit**COMPARE:** 丸(い) marui = round, # 866, 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)