

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 behave
like this oil derrick
and 飲む nomu
(drink) oil from the
ground, and then they
act **Insane**

COMPARE: (ご)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 510.

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 “**N**o” and “**I**n,” 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 べ suggest that べ is *not* the focus of this comparison. Instead, the focus is on 飯.

Kanji Catalogue

Simple Shapes

0001. 一 PRONUNCIATIONS: **ichi**,

hito, itsu, tsui 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)

0002. 二 PRONUNCIATIONS: **ni, futa,**

futsu, 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 **futsu**ka (the 2nd of the month) and the other on my **Hats** on 二十日 **hatsuka** (the 20th of the month)

COMPARE: the katakana ニ ni

0003. 三 PRONUNCIATIONS: **san,**

mitsu, mi, sha MEANING: three EXAMPLES: 三 san = three; 三 つ mitsu = three items;

三日 mikka = the 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 **san**dorū (three dollars); when my family **Meets** him, we feed him a

Meal, and he gives us 三つ **mittsu** no (three) presents to **Share**

0004. 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 this **Kite** in **Madonna**'s

Washing machine and watch it 回る **mawaru** (rotate) many 回 **kai** (times)

0005. 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 **shinamono** (goods) for **Hindus**

0006. 四 PRONUNCIATIONS: **yon, yo,**

shi MEANING: four EXAMPLES: 四 yon = four; 四 つ yottsu = four items; 四日 yokka =

4th of the month; 四季 shiki = four seasons

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 with four sides like this,

occupied by **Yodelers** who perform 四つの **yottsu** no (four) songs and take care of **Sheep** during all 四季 **shiki** (four seasons)

0007. 呂 PRONUNCIATION: **ro**

MEANINGS: spine, backbone EXAMPLE:

風呂 furo = bath, bathhouse, bathtub

DESCRIPTION: this resembles two stacked vertebrae CUES: when I **Row**, these vertebrae stick out; afterwards I put on my **Robe** and walk to the

風呂 **furo** (bath)

0008. 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 this yakitori 中 naka (inside) his car parked outside the National Cathedral and drinks Juice COMPARE: 申(す) mousu = to humbly say, # 10

0009. 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 Mushy story about this 虫 mushi (insect), which lies on the ground and tries to go 中 (inside) a house to Chew up the furniture

0010. 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 these lips are stitched together with thread on a Mormon Ship by a Shinto priest

COMPARE: 中 naka = inside, middle, # 8

0011. 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

Tattletale 立つ tatsu (stands) and faces his critics, who Ridicule him for wearing Ritzzy clothes and for driving an old Datsun and eating Damp Cheese

COMPARE: 泣(く) naku = to cry, # 12; 位 kurai = rank, # 270

0012. 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 tears; 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) tears like this, and she looks Cute

ALSO COMPARE: 位 kurai = rank, # 270

0013. 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 like these 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

0014. 入 PRONUNCIATIONS: hai,

nyuu, i, iri 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; 入口

iriguchi = entrance 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 this

wind-swept hair 入る hairu (enters) the house and says "Hi Ruth" before giving her some asymmetrical

¹ "Bitō" follows the rules of rendaku (see p. 509). The superscript ¹ indicates that we don't provide a separate retrieval cue for it.

fruit from **Nyuu**yooku (New York) that was Irradiated to kill germs, but Ruth is Irritated by this

0015. 八 PRONUNCIATIONS: **hachi, you, ya, 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 this Eiffel tower, 八 **hachi** (eight) chicks were **Hatching** from **Yolks** on our **Yacht** in the **Harbor**

COMPARE: 人 hito = person, # 13

0016. 公 PRONUNCIATIONS: **kou, ooyake, ku** MEANING: public EXAMPLES: 公園 kouden = 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) like these with thick **Coats**, and several **Old Yaks**, for 公の **ooyake** no (public) use on **Cooler** days

0017. 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**, this mother hen gathers 六 **roku** (six) chicks under this skirt, to keep them away from **Muy** (very, in Spanish) hungry **Moonies** who might want to **Roast** them

0018. 十 PRONUNCIATIONS: **ta, too, juu, ju, ji, tsu** MEANINGS: ten, full EXAMPLES: 二十歳 hatachi = 20 years old; 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 **NOTE:** 十分 juubun (enough) and 十分 juppun (10 minutes), which can be also pronounced jippun, are written 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)

0019. 高 PRONUNCIATIONS: **taka, kou, daka** MEANINGS: high, tall, expensive EXAMPLES: 高し 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 this 高し **takai** (tall) **Korean** tower in **Dakha**, with a roof **COMPARE:** 橋 hashi = bridge, # 139

0020. 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**

0021. 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, which resembles 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 under this roof

0022. 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 チ chi, which could stand for cheese and helps us to pronounce this **CUES:** a Senator keeps 千 sen (1,000) blocks of チ (**Cheese**) like this at the **Zen** center

0023. 手 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** te, de', shu, ta, zu, ma **MEANING:** hand **EXAMPLES:** 右手 migi te = right hand; 派手 hade = flashy, colorful; 運転手 untenshu = driver; 下手 heta = unskillful; 上手 jouzu = skillful; 上手い umai = delicious, skillful (usually written うまい) **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, his Ma noticed that this 手 te (hand) has six fingers

0024. 又 **PRONUNCIATION:** mata **MEANING:** again **EXAMPLES:** 又 mata = again; 又は mata wa = alternatively **DESCRIPTION:** a simple table belonging to a matador **CUE:** a Matador liked this table so much that he bought it 又 mata (again) **COMPARE:** 文 bun = sentence, # 25

0025. 文 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** mon, mo, bun, bumi **MEANINGS:** sentence, script, culture **EXAMPLES:** 文句 monku = complaint; 文字 moji = letter, character; 文 bun = sentence; 文化 bunka = culture; 恋文 koibumi = love letter **DESCRIPTION:** an object, possibly a cultural artifact, on 又 ("again," # 24), which resembles a simple table **CUES:** some Monks told Moses that Daniel Boone's business is Booming, and as a result he has donated this artifact reflecting his 文化 bunka (culture) which they are displaying on this 又 (table)

0026. 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 spreadsheets, this 士 (man) with these 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 **ALSO COMPARE:** 枝 eda = branch, # 128

0027. 卒 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** sotsu, so, tozo **MEANINGS:** to end, sudden **EXAMPLES:** 卒業 sotsugyou = graduation; 卒倒する sottou suru = to faint or swoon; 何卒 nanitozo = I beg you, kindly, by all means **DESCRIPTION:** a double-breasted kimono, hanging from a hanger **CUES:** Sottish Superman wore this double-breasted kimono to his 卒業 sotsugyou (graduation), where he sang a Solo and Toasted Zooy

0028. 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

0029. 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:** a portable cannon, which is small

enough to be stored in a tsuitcase (suitcase), on a walking platform

CUES: a Tall starter removes this small portable cannon from his **Tsuitcase** (suitcase), aims it at the starting 点 **ten** (dot) and 点ける **tsukeru** (ignites) it to signal the start of a **Tennis** match

0030. 久 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** **kyuu, 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 a ponytail **CUES:** this Cute dancer asks for a man's sash, but she waits until after His Sash Is Buried under the chicken Coop 久しぶり **hisashiburi** (for a long time)

0031. 当 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** **tou, ata, a** **MEANINGS:** just, right **EXAMPLES:**

本当 hontou = truth; 当然 touzen = naturally, deser-vedly; 当り atari = per, apiece, used as a suffix (this can also be written 当たり); 当たり前の 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 当たり前の atarimae no (reasonable) way, and they are using it at the **Atari** company to prevent **Arguments**

Sun

0032. 日 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** **hi, nichii, bi, ka, jitsu, you, ni, nou, su, ta, tachi, te**

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; 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 written 一日; also, asu and ashita are both written 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

0033. 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 this 日 (sun), these bushes, and a **Selfish King** named **Jack**

0034. 早 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** **haya, baya¹, sou, sa, wa** **MEANING:** early

EXAMPLES: 早い hayai = early; 素早い subayai = speedy, nimble; 早退 soutai = leaving early; 早速 sassoku = immediately, sudden; 早稲田 Waseda = a university in Shinjuku

DESCRIPTION: a 日 hi (sun, # 32) on an unstable base; this resembles a spinning top **CUES:** Prince **Harry's** **Yacht** features this spinning top that was

Sold in **Saskatchewan** and spins 早い **hayai** (early) in the morning when no one is **Watching**

COMPARE: 速い hayai = fast, # 359

0035. 晩 **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 sturdy legs below it which resemble banana tree roots **CUE:** we eat fish like this and Bananas in the 晩 **ban** (evening), when these two 日 (suns) cancel each other

COMPARE: 映(画) eiga = movie, # 360036. 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: on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32); on the right, a movie screen on a stand **CUES:** by Utilizing this 日 (Sun) on the left, we can 映す

utsusu (project) 映画 eiga (movies) about Apes in Hawaii onto this screen on the right

ALSO COMPARE: 晩 ban = evening, # 35;

英(語) eigo = the English language, # 43

0037. 晴 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** ha, ba,**sei, har** **MEANING:** to clear up **EXAMPLES:**

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

素晴らしい 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**

ALSO COMPARE: (愛)情 aijou = love, # 156;

(安)静 ansei = rest, # 418, which helps us to pronounce this; 表 omote = surface, # 582

0038. 暖 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** atata,**dan** **MEANING:** warm (atmosphere)**EXAMPLES:** 暖かい atataikai = 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); at the upper right, five lines which could represent a barbecue grate; on the lower right,

友(達) tomodachi (friend, # 459) **CUES:** my

友 (friend) Ataturk with a Tan thinks that Dancing

is Boring, and he just sits in this 暖かい atataikai (warm) 日 (sun) and eats food from this barbecue

ALSO COMPARE: 温(かい) atataikai = warm (objects), # 257; 温(める) atameru = to warm up an object, such as water, # 257

0039. 円 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** en, maru,**maro** **MEANINGS:** yen, round, circle**EXAMPLES:** 千円 sen'en = 1,000 yen;

円い marui = round; 円やか maruyaka =

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), and since they have legs like these, they are able to dance and Entertain people who are **Marooned** in **Mars Orbit**

0040. 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 this mask when they go **Sailing**; the mask doesn't block her mouth or affect her 声 **koe** (voice)