

very long slanting t, which is superimposed on 寺  
and may represent time

**CUES:** the Supervisor of the Sheep at this 寺

(temple) says that it's time to eat 寿司 sushi with  
some **Juice**, but I'm practicing for my **Koto**  
(Japanese harp) recital at **Buckingham Palace**

**0608. 司** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** shi,  
tsukasado **MEANINGS:** official, to administer  
**EXAMPLES:** 寿司 sushi = raw fish slices on  
rice; 司会 shikai = master of ceremonies; 上司  
joushi = one's superior (in a company); 司る  
tsukasadoru = to rule, administer

**DESCRIPTION:** compared to 伺(う) ukagau (to  
visit or ask, # 341), this is missing the man with a  
slanted hat, but it retains the old nasty doughnut  
above the box inside a lean-to **CUES:** after the man  
with the slanted hat wanders off, his 上司 joushi  
(superior) starts looking for **Sheep** food, and he  
removes the old nasty doughnut from above this box,  
but the box actually contains some **Tsoup** (soup) that  
**Casanova** found by the **Door**

**ALSO COMPARE:** 可(能) kanou = possible,  
# 615; 飼(育) shi'iku = breeding, # 830

## Kanji for Volume Two

### Chapter 1

**0609. 至** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** ita, shi  
**MEANING:** to reach an end **EXAMPLES:**  
至る itaru = to lead to, to reach, to result in;  
至急 shikyuu = immediately, urgently;  
至難の shinan no = extremely difficult  
**DESCRIPTION:** at the top, a pedaling leg,  
representing a bicycle; at the bottom, 土 tsuchi  
(dirt, # 59) **CUES:** on the road that 至る itaru

(leads) to some **Italian Ruins**, I saw a 至難の  
shinan no (extremely difficult) situation: this bicycle  
had collided with a **Sheep** from Cuba and was stuck  
in this dirt

**COMPARE:** similar kanji at # 63

**0610. 極** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** kyoku,  
goku, kiwa **MEANINGS:** extreme, to culminate  
**EXAMPLES:** 南極 nankyoku = the antarctic,  
South Pole; 極力 kyokuryoku = as much as  
possible, to the best of one's ability; 至極 shigoku  
= extremely; 極める kiwameru = to attain or  
master; 極めて kiwamete = extremely

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 木 ki (tree, # 118);  
on the right, a kangaroo leg, as seen in 考(える)  
kangaeru (to think, # 469); to the left of the leg, 口  
kuchi (mouth, # 426), which resembles a chair; to  
the right of the leg, an X with a line above it, which  
could represent a folding table; at the bottom, a  
carpet **CUES:** at the **Kyoto Kool-Aid** club, on a  
cold night, this kangaroo sits on this chair near this  
table next to this 木 (tree) and drinks **Gold Kool-**  
**Aid** through his 口 (mouth) while pondering  
極力 kyokuryoku (as much as possible) how to  
**Keep Warm**, which is 極めて kiwamete  
(extremely) difficult to do

**0611. 然** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** zen, nen  
**MEANINGS:** naturally, yes **EXAMPLES:**  
全然 zenzen = not at all; 自然 shizen = nature;  
当然 touzen = justly; 天然 ten'nen = natural  
**DESCRIPTION:** at the upper left, a three-legged  
bench with a rocker bottom, as seen in 祭(り)  
matsuri (festival, # 377); at the upper right, 犬 inu  
(dog, # 190); at the bottom, four vertical lines  
suggesting a hot fire **CUES:** as a **Zen** monk sits on  
this three-legged bench with a rocker bottom,  
watching his **Negative Nephew** play with this 犬  
(dog) near a fire, he looks out at 自然 shizen  
(Nature) and sees it as 天然 ten'nen (natural)  
**ALSO COMPARE:** 黙(る) damaru = to keep  
silent, # 836, in which the three-legged bench is  
replaced by a sincere guy

## 0612. 到 PRONUNCIATION: tou

**MEANING:** to arrive **EXAMPLES:** 到着する touchaku suru = to arrive; 到来する tourai suru = to arrive; 到底 touteri (with negative) = not by any means, not at all **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 至(急) shikyuu (immediately, # 609), consisting of a bike on some 土 (dirt); on the right, the katakana リ ri, which includes a prominent toe at the bottom **CUE:** リ Ri 到着する touchaku suru (arrives) on this bicycle and 至 (immediately) uses this long **Toe** to clean this 土 (dirt) from the tires **ALSO COMPARE:** 倒(れる) taoeru = to fall down, # 563; other similar kanji at # 63

## 0613. 丈 PRONUNCIATIONS: jou, take

**MEANING:** length **EXAMPLES:** 丈夫 joubu = healthy, hearty, strong; 大丈夫 daijoubu = all right; 丈 take = size, height **DESCRIPTION:** compared to 大(きい) ookii (big, # 188), this guy's right hip has slipped out of its socket **CUES:** as a **Joke**, this 大 (big) right-wing guy likes to **Take** his right femur out of its socket; it looks dangerous, but he is 大丈夫 daijoubu (all right) **ALSO COMPARE:** 才(能) sainou = talent, # 617

## 0614. 夫 PRONUNCIATIONS: otto, fuu, fu, bu

**MEANINGS:** husband, man **EXAMPLES:** 夫 otto = husband; 夫婦 fuufu = married couple; 工夫 kufuu = ingenuity; 水夫 suifu = sailor; 大丈夫 daijoubu = all right **DESCRIPTION:** 大(きい) ookii (big, # 188), with an extra pair of arms at the top **CUES:** during the **Ottoman** empire, an 夫 otto (husband) was often a 大 (big) guy with an extra pair of arms like these who **Foolishly** charged around the house with his **Boots** on **COMPARE:** 未(来) mirai = future, # 672, in

which the extra pair of arms belongs to a 木 (tree); 天 ten (or ama) = sky, # 189

## 0615. 可 PRONUNCIATION: ka

**MEANINGS:** possible, able **EXAMPLES:** 許可 kyoka = permission; 可愛い kawaii = cute (the “w” in kawaii is added for the sake of easy pronunciation); 不可能 fukanou = impossible; 可能 kanou = possible **DESCRIPTION:** compared to 何 nani (what, # 338), the man with the slanted hat has wandered off **CUE:** the man with the slanted hat received 許可 kyoka (permission) to abandon 何 nani in order to work on his **Car** **ALSO COMPARE:** similar kanji at # 608

## 0616. 能 PRONUNCIATION: nou

**MEANING:** ability **EXAMPLES:** 能力 nouryoku = ability; 有能 yuunou = able, competent; 性能 seinou = performance, efficiency; 能 nou = Noh, old-style Japanese theater; 不可能 fukanou = impossible **DESCRIPTION:** at the upper left, the katakana ム mu, the sound made by a cow; at the lower left, 月 tsuki (moon, # 148); on the right, two stacked katakana ヒ hi's, representing “hear” and “heal” **CUE:** this ム (cow) on this 月 (moon) has the 能力 nouryoku (ability) to ヒ (hear) what we say and to ヒ (heal) our illnesses, but her **Nose** is stuffy, and she cannot smell us **COMPARE:** 態(度) taido = attitude, # 960

## Chapter 2

## 0617. 才 PRONUNCIATION: sai

**MEANINGS:** age counter, talent **EXAMPLES:** 九十才 kyuujuussai = 90 years old in casual writing; in formal writing, this would be written 九十歳; 才能 sainou = talent; 天才 tensai = genius **DESCRIPTION:** this is a kneeling guy whose left hip has slipped out of its socket **CUE:**

this kneeling guy is a left-wing **Scientist** whose left hip has slipped out of its socket, and since he is a 天才 tensai (genius), he can put it back by himself  
**COMPARE:** 丈(夫) joubu = healthy, # 613

**0618. 解** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** kai, to, ge  
**MEANINGS:** to undo, to untie, to solve  
**EXAMPLES:** 理解 rikai = understanding;  
 解決 kaiketsu = solution; 読解 dokkai = reading comprehension; 解く toku = to solve or undo, transitive; 解ける tokeru = to get untied or solved, intransitive; 解熱 ge'netsu = lowering a fever **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, the fish-head guy from 触(れる) fureru (to touch, # 475); at the upper right, 刀 katana (sword, # 102); at the lower right, 牛 ushi (cow, # 205)  
**CUES:** this fish-head guy is a **Kaiser** who has found that the 解決 kaiketsu (solution) to his financial problems is to sell 刀 (weapons) like this and 牛 (beef) like this, as well as **Tomatoes** and **Geckos**

**0619. 確** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** tashi, kaku **MEANINGS:** certain, firm **EXAMPLES:** 確かに tashika ni = for sure, certainly; 確かめる tashikameru = to confirm; 正確 seikaku = precise; 確認 kakunin = confirmation  
**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 石 ishi (stone, # 458), but this could be a Tall Shepherd; on the upper right, a swooping bird; on the lower right, the cage from 進(む) susumu (to advance, # 203), without its snail **CUES:** this swooping bird on the right sees this 石 (Tall Shepherd) next to this cage in a Cactus patch, and it asks him to 確かめる tashikameru (confirm) whether this is a trap, using 正確 seikaku (precise) instruments  
**COMPARE:** similar kanji at # 698; other similar kanji at # 837

**0620. 卓** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** taku, ta  
**MEANINGS:** table, desk, high **EXAMPLES:** 食卓 shokutaku = dining table; 卓球 takkyuu = pingpong **DESCRIPTION:** this appears to be the wagon from 朝 asa (morning, # 291), but the wheel at the top is broken  
**CUES:** sitting at a 食卓 shokutaku (dining table) while drinking **Tap** water and **Kool-Aid**, **Tarzan** thinks about how to fix this wagon wheel

**0621. 超** **PRONUNCIATION:** chou, ko  
**MEANINGS:** ultra, super, over **EXAMPLES:** 超人的 choujinteki = superhuman; 超満員 chouman'in = overcrowded; 超える koeru = to go across, to exceed (this can also be spelled 越える koeru, # 453) **DESCRIPTION:** on the lower left, 走(る) hashiru (to run, # 450); on the upper right, a 刀 (sword, # 102) on a 口 (box, # 426) **CUE:** a 走 (runner) who is chou (super) fast was **Chosen** to carry this 刀 (sword) on this 口 (box) in a parade in **Colombia**  
**ALSO COMPARE:** similar kanji at # 658

**0622. 頑** **PRONUNCIATION:** gan  
**MEANING:** stubborn **EXAMPLES:** 頑張る ganbaru = to persevere, to do one's best; 頑丈 ganjou = sturdy, strong; 頑固な ganko na = stubborn **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 元 moto (base, origin, # 421); on the right, 貝 kai (shell, # 83), with a platform on top, where a head could fit, as seen in 頭 atama (head, # 93)  
**CUE:** **Gandalf** is a 頑固な ganko na (stubborn) wizard who sometimes loses his 頭 (head), but he always 頑張る ganbaru (does his best), since he operates from this reliable 元 (base)  
**ALSO COMPARE:** other similar kanji at # 1126

0623. 迷 PRONUNCIATIONS: *mai, mei,***mayo** MEANINGS: to be perplexed or lost**EXAMPLES:** 迷子 maigo = lost person;

迷信 meishin = superstition; 迷惑 meiwaku = trouble, annoyance; 迷う mayou = to lose

direction **DESCRIPTION:** 米 kome (uncooked rice, # 326), on a snail**CUES:** Mighty Mouse helps a **Maid** on this snail which transports **Mayonnaise** and this 米 (uncooked rice), but he often 迷う **mayou** (loses direction), becomes a 迷子 **maigo** (lost person) and causes 迷惑 **meiwaku** (inconvenience)0624. 惑 PRONUNCIATIONS: *mado,***waku** MEANING: to confuse **EXAMPLES:**

惑わす madowasu = to delude or seduce;

戸惑う tomadou = to be bewildered; 迷惑

meiwaku = trouble, annoyance; 当惑 touwaku = embarrassment, bewilderment **DESCRIPTION:** at the upper right, a halberd (combination lance and axe); at the upper left, 口 kuchi (mouth, # 426) with a horizontal line under it, which could represent a window with piece of tape reinforcing the lower frame; at the bottom, 心 kokoro (heart, # 306)**CUES:** when I lived in a **Mars Dome** and we fought a **War** against the **Kool-Aid** industry, I had a brave 心 (heart) like this and was assigned to hold thishalberd and look out this 口 (window) for people who might cause us 迷惑 **meiwaku** (trouble)**COMPARE:** 窓 mado = window, # 311, which helps us to pronounce this; other similar kanji at # 640

## Chapter 3

0625. 街 PRONUNCIATIONS: *kai,***machi, gai** MEANING: town **EXAMPLES:**

街道 kaidou = highway, path; 街角 machikado = street corner; 街灯 gaitou = street light; 地下街 chikagai = underground shopping mall

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left and right 行(く) iku (to go, # 334); in the middle of 行, two piles of 土 tsuchi (dirt, # 59) **CUES:** when the **Kaiser** 行 (goes) around the 街角 **machikado** (street corner), these two big **Matching** piles of 土 (dirt) block the way, but the 街灯 **gaitou** (street light) **Guides** him **ALSO COMPARE:** 町 machi = town, # 70; 掛(ける) kakeru = to hang, # 5960626. 灯 PRONUNCIATION: *to***MEANINGS:** light, lamp, torch **EXAMPLES:**街灯 gaitou = street light; 電灯 dentou = electric light; 消灯時間 shoutoujikan = lights out time **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 火 hi (fire,

#443); on the right, 丁(目) choume (city block, # 702), but this could be a torch (flashlight)

**CUE:** this 丁 (**Torch**) on the right shines a 電灯 **dentou** (electric light), and the filaments in the bulb glow like 火 (fire)**ALSO COMPARE:** 町 machi = town, # 700627. 停 PRONUNCIATION: *tei***MEANINGS:** halt, stopping**EXAMPLES:** バス停 basutei = bus stop;

各駅停車 kakuekiteisha = local train

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a man with a slanted hat; on the upper right, the upper half of 高(い) takai (tall, # 19); on the lower right, 丁(寧) teinei (polite, # 702), which resembles a nail and helps us to pronounce this, under a roof**CUE:** this man with a slanted hat is a 高 (tall)**Tailor** who sews with this 丁 (nail) under this roof at a バス停 **basutei** (bus stop)

**0628. 駄** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** ta, da  
**MEANING:** pack horse **EXAMPLES:** 下駄  
 geta = Japanese clogs; 無駄 muda = useless,  
 wasteful **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 馬 uma  
 (horse, # 958); on the right, 太(る) futoru (to get  
 fat, # 191)

**CUES:** Tarzan told his Daughter to exercise this  
 太 (fat) 馬 (horse), since to do otherwise would be  
 無駄 muda (useless and wasteful)

**0629. 汗** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** ase, kan  
**MEANING:** sweat **EXAMPLES:** 汗をかく  
 ase wo kaku = to sweat; 発汗 hakkan =  
 perspiration **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a water  
 radical; on the right, a telephone pole  
**CUES:** Asses (donkeys) 汗をかく ase wo  
 kaku (sweat) when we make them carry telephone  
 poles like this to Canada **COMPARE:** 刊(行す  
 る) kankou suru = to publish, # 990, and 幹(部)  
 kanbu = an executive, # 1062, both of which help us  
 to pronounce this; 軒 noki = eaves, # 1146

**0630. 周** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** mawa,  
 shuu **MEANINGS:** circumference, surface, lap  
**EXAMPLES:** 周り mawari = surrounding;  
 周辺 shuuhen = neighborhood, vicinity, circum-  
 ference; 一周 isshuu = round, tour  
**DESCRIPTION:** compared to 週 shuu (week,  
 # 346), which helps us to pronounce this, the snail is  
 absent **CUES:** some Marine Warriors live in our  
 周辺 shuuhen (neighborhood); they have Shoes  
 that they hide in this box under this 土 dirt in a tent,  
 and they don't need a snail to carry them  
**ALSO COMPARE:** 回(る) mawaru = to rotate,  
 # 4; (お)巡(りさん) omawarisan = policeman,  
 # 778; other similar kanji at # 881

**0631. 差** **PRONUNCIATION:** sa  
**MEANINGS:** difference, gap **EXAMPLES:**  
 時差 jisa = time difference; 時差ボケ

jisaboke = jet lag; 交差点 kousaten = traffic  
 intersection; 差し上げる sashiageru = to give  
 humbly **DESCRIPTION:** compared to 着(く)  
 tsuku (to arrive, # 52), King Rudolf's 目 me (eyes)  
 have been replaced with the katakana エ e which  
 represents an Egg  
**CUE:** I 差し上げた sashiageta (humbly  
 gave) King Rudolf this エ (egg) to rub in his eyes  
 because he was suffering from 時差ボケ  
 jisaboke (jet lag), but the エ was Salty

**0632. 慎** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** shin,  
 tsutsushi **MEANINGS:** careful, prudent  
**EXAMPLES:** 慎重 shinchou = careful, prudent;  
 慎む tsutsushimu = to be discreet, to refrain from  
**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, an erect man; on the  
 right, 真 shin (truth, # 101), which helps us to  
 pronounce this **CUES:** the erect man on the left is  
 a 慎重な shinchou na (prudent) Shinto priest  
 who seeks the 真 (truth), and he digs through boxes  
 of Tsuits (suits), Tsuits and Sheets

## Chapter 4

**0633. 成** **PRONUNCIATIONS:** sei, nari,  
 na, jou **MEANINGS:** to become, to be completed  
**EXAMPLES:** 成功 seikou = success; 完成  
 kansai = completion; 成り立つ naritatsu = to  
 consist of, to materialize; 成田 Narita = city and  
 airport near Tokyo; 成る naru = to consist of;  
 成仏する joubutsu suru = to enter Nirvana  
**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 万 man (10,000,  
 # 113), without its flat hat; on the right, a halberd  
 (combination axe and lance) **CUES:** our Safeway  
 store is guarded by this Nasty Ring of 万 (10,000)  
 Nazi guards armed with halberds like this, but Joan  
 of Arc says that it is a 成功 seikou (success)  
**COMPARE:** 城 shiro = castle, # 1008; 盛(大)  
 seidai = grandiose, # 1018, which helps us to  
 pronounce this

**0634. 功** PRONUNCIATION: kou  
 MEANINGS: merit, achievement EXAMPLES:  
 成功 seikou = success; 功績 kouseki =  
 achievement DESCRIPTION: on the left, the  
 katakana 工 e which represents eggs; on the right,  
 力 chikara (force, # 107) CUE: if you want to  
 成功する seikou suru (succeed) in the Coal  
 business, you need to eat 工 (eggs) like this for  
 breakfast and expend a lot of 力 (force)  
 COMPARE: similar kanji at # 247

**0635. 継** PRONUNCIATIONS: tsu, kei  
 MEANINGS: inherit, succeed to EXAMPLES:  
 継ぐ tsugu = to succeed to, to inherit; 乗り継  
 ぐ noritsugu = to connect to a different flight, train,  
 etc.; 継ぎ目 tsugime = joint, seam; 継承す  
 る keishou suru = to succeed to DESCRIPTION:  
 on the left, a 糸 skeet shooter (# 219); on the right,  
 米 kome (rice, # 326) on a shelf, which is used to  
 make rice tsoup (soup) CUES: this 糸 (skeet  
 shooter) is making this 米 (rice) into Tsoup (soup)  
 on this shelf in the Cave where he lives, but one day  
 he will 継ぐ tsugu (inherit) the title of Chief Skeet  
 Shooter ALSO COMPARE: 断(る) kotowaru =  
 to refuse, # 704

**0636. 単** PRONUNCIATION: tan  
 MEANINGS: simple, only EXAMPLES: 簡単  
 kantan = easy; 単語 tango = word; 単位 tan'i =  
 credit (school) or unit; 単行本 tankoubon =  
 special book, separate volume  
 DESCRIPTION: a spinning 田 (rice paddy, # 68),  
 with three waves of heat streaming from its top  
 CUE: this 田 (rice paddy) was spinning in this heat  
 all day, and it was 簡単 kantan (easy) for it to get  
 a Tan COMPARE: 草 kusa = grass, # 909;  
 戦(争) sensou = war, # 933; 巢 su = nest, # 972

**0637. 余** PRONUNCIATIONS: ama, yo  
 MEANINGS: excess, leftover EXAMPLES:  
 余り amari = surplus, rest; 余る amaru = to be  
 left over, to remain; 余計 yokei = excessive, all  
 the more; 余分 yobun = surplus, extra  
 DESCRIPTION: like 途(中) tochuu (on the way,  
 # 378), 余 includes a pavilion spinning like a  
 tornado, but 余 is lacking a snail  
 CUES: I was riding in this pavilion on a snail in the  
 Amazon, 途 (on the way) to pick up some Yogurt,  
 when I realized that the snail was 余計に yokei  
 ni (excessively) slow, and I got rid of it  
 ALSO COMPARE: similar kanji at # 676

**0638. 陣** PRONUNCIATION: jin  
 MEANINGS: battle array, ranks, camp, position  
 EXAMPLES: 陣地 jinchi = encampment,  
 position; 背水の陣 haisui no jin = back to the  
 wall, last stand DESCRIPTION: on the left, Β  
 beta from the Greek alphabet; on the right, 車  
 kuruma (car, # 283) CUE: this Β (Greek) soldier  
 puts on his Jeans, gets in this 車 (car) and drives to  
 his 陣地 jinchi (encampment)

**0639. 数** PRONUNCIATIONS: kazo,  
 kazu, zuu, suu MEANINGS: number, to count  
 EXAMPLES: 数える kazoeru = to count; 数  
 kazu = number; 人数 ninzuu = number of people;  
 数字 suuji = numeral, figure; 数学 suugaku =  
 mathematics DESCRIPTION: on the upper left,  
 米 kome (rice, # 326); on the lower left, 女 onna  
 (female, # 235); on the right, a dancer with a  
 ponytail CUES: this 女 (female), who lives in a  
 Casino Zone, Casually carries this 米 (rice) to this  
 dancer, who lives at the Zoo, and asks her to 数え  
 る kazoeru (count) the 数 kazu (number) of  
 grains in it, since the dancer is Super at 数学  
 suugaku (mathematics)  
 COMPARE: 教(える) oshieru = to teach, # 187

0640. 感 **PRONUNCIATION: kan****MEANING:** to feel **EXAMPLES:** 感じる

kanjiru = to feel; 感動する kandou suru = to be moved; 感心 kanshin = impressive, admirable;

感じ kanji = impression, perception, feeling

**DESCRIPTION:** on the upper left, a lean-to; under the lean-to, 口 kuchi (mouth, # 426), with a line over it representing a strip of tape; under 口, 心 kokoro (heart, # 306); on the right, a halberd (combination axe and lance)**CUE:** in Canada, when people are locked up in lean-tos like this, have their 口 (mouths) covered with tape like this, and are threatened with halberds like this, their 心 (hearts) beat rapidly, and they 感じる kanjiru (feel) anger**COMPARE:** (迷)惑 meiwaku (trouble), # 624, in which there is no lean-to, and the piece of tape is under 口; 減(る) heru = to reduce, # 1148;

(絶)滅 zetsumetsu = extinction, # 1193

## Chapter 5

0641. 暮 **PRONUNCIATIONS: ku, bo, gu****MEANINGS:** sunset, end of a year **EXAMPLES:**

暮らし kurashi = living, life; 暮らす kurasu = to make a living; 暮れ kure = year end,

nightfall; お歳暮 oseibo = a year-end gift;

日暮れ higure = nightfall, dusk; 一人暮ら

し hitorigurashi = to live alone **DESCRIPTION:**

at the top, a plant radical; below that, 日 hi (sun, # 32); below that, 大(きい) ookii (big, # 188), with a wide base; below that, another 日 (sun)

**CUES:** this is a tale of two 日 (suns): the one at the top 暮らす kurasu (makes a living) by shining light on plants like these, while the one at the bottom is 大 (big); the top sun drinks only Kool-Aid and is Boring, but the bottom sun is Goofy**COMPARE:** 幕 maku = theater curtain, # 653, which includes Bo Peep at the bottom; (応)募

oubo = application, # 1109, which includes 力 chikara (force) and helps us to pronounce this

0642. 限 **PRONUNCIATIONS: gen, kagi****MEANINGS:** limit, restrict, best of ability**EXAMPLES:** 限界 genkai = limit;

最低限 saiteigen = maximum; 最大限

saidaien = maximum; 限る kagiru = to be

limited to; 限らない kagiranai = not

necessarily **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, β beta from the Greek alphabet; on the right, 良(い) yoi (good, # 303), without its pointy hat**CUES:** this β (Greek) guy named Genghis Khan is a 良 (good) hunter who can Call Geese, and there is no 限界 genkai (limit) on his activities**ALSO COMPARE:** 銀(行) ginkou = bank, # 302; (屋)根 yane = roof, # 7410643. 貴 **PRONUNCIATIONS: ki, touto****MEANING:** precious **EXAMPLES:** 貴重

kichou = valuable; 貴ぶ toutobu = to value,

respect **DESCRIPTION:** at the top, 中 naka (inside, # 8), resting on a platform; at the bottom, 貝 kai (shell, or three-drawer money chest, # 83)**CUES:** I keep 貴重な kichou na (valuable) things, including my Keys and my Toy Toads, in this three-drawer 貝 (money chest), and the 中 symbol above the chest reminds me that my valuables are 中 (inside)**ALSO COMPARE:** 慣(れる) nareru = to get used to, # 92; sekinin = 責(任) responsibility, # 772; 遺(産) isan = inheritance, # 10370644. 揃 **PRONUNCIATION: soro****MEANINGS:** to be complete, to be equal**EXAMPLES:** 揃う sorou = to be complete, to be equal, to be the same, to assemble; 揃えるsoroeru = to arrange, prepare, make uniform **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a kneeling guy; on the right, 前 mae (before, # 157) **CUE:** this kneeling