

## 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, and sometimes they include asterisks. See the discussion of such italics and asterisks 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 = 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> of the  
month, two days; 二十日 hatsuka = the 20<sup>th</sup>  
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 2<sup>nd</sup> of the month) and the other on  
my **Hats** on 二十日 **hatsuka** (the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 = 3<sup>rd</sup> 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**doru (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 **shinamono** (goods) for **Hindus**

## 6. 四

**PRONUNCIATIONS:** yon, yo, shi

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

四つ yottsu = four items; 四日 yokka = 4<sup>th</sup>

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

**Y**onder, 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 Cathedral and drinks

**J**uice **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

**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 **R**idicule him for wearing **R**itzzy clothes and for driving an old **D**atsun **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 っ 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 **na**ku (cries), and she looks Cute

## 13. 人

**PRONUNCIATIONS:** hito, bito<sup>1</sup>, 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 NyuuYooku (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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> "Bito" follows the rules of rendaku (see p. 522). The superscript <sup>1</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> of the month; 十

juu = 10; 十分 juubun = enough; 十分

juppun, also pronounced jippon, = 10 minutes;

二十日 hatsuka = the 20<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>レ</sup> 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<sup>レ</sup> 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 = 7<sup>th</sup> 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

**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, de<sup>1</sup>, 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:** 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

## 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 lady with aponytail **CUES:** this **Cute** lady asks for sman's sash, but she has waited until after **His****Sash** Is Buried under the chicken **Coop**久しぶり **hishashiburi** (for a long time)

## 31. 当

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

本当 hontou = truth; 当然 touzen =

naturally, deservedly; 当り前の

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-pronged switch and three **Toes** which will 当然**touzen** (naturally) divide **Toast** in an 当り前の **atarimae** no (reasonable) way, and they are using it at the **Atari** company

## Sun

## 32. 日

**PRONUNCIATIONS:** **hi, nichu, bi, ka, jitsu, you, ni, nou, su, ta, tachi, te****MEANINGS:** day, sun**EXAMPLES:** 日いち 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 twohalves **CUES:** 日光 **nikkou** (sunshine)brings **Heat** to the **Niches** near the **Beach**, where we **Call** on **Jittery Superintendents**,**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 oldendays), all they had was the 日 (sun), a couple of bushes, and a **Selfish King** named **Jack**

## 34. 早

**PRONUNCIATIONS:** **haya, baya<sup>1</sup>, sou, sa****MEANING:** early **EXAMPLES:** 早い hayai

= early; 素早い 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 早い **hayai**

(early) in the morning

**COMPARE:** 速 (v) hayai = fast, # 359

## 35. 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 long banana tree roots

below it **CUE:** we eat fish and **Bananas** in the晩 **ban** (evening), when 日 (suns) canceleach 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 **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\ atataikai = 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\ atataikai (warm) 日 (sun) and waits for Dan's Boy**COMPARE:** 温(かい) atataikai = 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 (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)