

## Chapter 27

## 0817. 嫌 PRONUNCIATIONS: gen, iya,

kira, ken MEANINGS: to dislike or hate

EXAMPLES: 機嫌 kigen = mood feeling;

嫌な iya na = unpleasant, disgusting; 嫌い

kirai = to hate; 嫌悪 ken'o = hatred, disgust

DESCRIPTION: on the left, 女 onna (female, # 235); at the top right, this resembles the head of 羊 hitsuji (sheep, # 1223); at the bottom right, this appears to be a 木 ki (tree, # 118) with a trunk that has been split down the middle but which is being held together by a trident piercing it from the right side CUES: this 女 (female) on the left is staring at this split 木 (tree) that has been patched together

with a trident, and 嫌い です kirai desu (she doesn't like it), but her husband Genghis takes off his Iyahon (earphones), grabs a key from his Key Rack, and goes out to talk to Ken and Barbie about this truncated 羊 (sheep) that is stuck at the top

ALSO COMPARE: 謙(虚) kenkyo = modesty, # 965, which helps us to pronounce this

0818. 匹 PRONUNCIATIONS: hiki, piki<sup>1</sup>,biki<sup>1</sup>, hi MEANINGS: equal, roll of cloth, counter

for small animals EXAMPLES: 二匹 nihiki =

two small animals or bolts of cloth; 一匹 ippiki =

one small animal or bolt of cloth; 三匹 sanbiki =

three small animals or bolts of cloth; 匹敵 hitteki

suru = to equal or match DESCRIPTION: 四

yon (four, # 6), which resembles the floor diagram of a house, with a wall missing CUES: I kicked a wall

out of this house, 四匹 yonhiki (four) of my cats

escaped, and now I have a Hickey on my Heel

COMPARE: similar kanji at # 320

## 0819. 泥 PRONUNCIATIONS: doro, dei

MEANINGS: mud or mire EXAMPLES: 泥棒

dorobou = thief; 泥水 deisui = muddy water, red-

light district; 泥酔する deisui suru = to get

dead drunk DESCRIPTION: on the left, a water radical; in the middle, a lean-to with a double roof;

under the lean-to, the katakana ヒ hi, which

reminds us of a heel (a contemptible person)

CUES: Dorothy went on a Date with the Scarecrow, and they sat together under this reinforced lean-to,

but he turned out to be this ヒ (heel) who threw this

泥水 deisui (muddy water) on her and, on top of

that, he was a 泥棒 dorobou (thief)

## 0820. 棒 PRONUNCIATION: bou

MEANINGS: club or pole EXAMPLES: 棒 bou

= a stick; 相棒 aibou = a buddy or partner;

泥棒 dorobou = thief DESCRIPTION: on the

left, 木 ki (wood, # 118); at the upper right, 人

hito (person, # 13), with the number 三 san (three)

inscribed across it, as seen in 春 haru (spring,

# 506); at the lower right, a telephone pole

CUE: this 人 (person) used a Boat to bring us 三

(three) telephone 棒 bou (poles) like this made out

of this 木 (wood)

ALSO COMPARE: other similar kanji at # 506

## 0821. 追 PRONUNCIATIONS: tsui, o

MEANINGS: to chase, follow, pursue

EXAMPLES: 追求する tsuikyuu suru = to

pursue a goal, to chase; 追う ou = to chase; 追

いかける oikakeru = to pursue or chase after

DESCRIPTION: on the lower left, a snail; on the snail, bunk beds for tsuitehearts (sweethearts), with a tiny pillow visible on the top bunk CUES: this snail

is carrying these Tsuiteheart (sweetheart) bunk beds

to Osaka and trying to 追いかける oikakeru

(chase) a rival snail, but progress is slow

COMPARE: other similar kanji at # 880

**0822. 照** PRONUNCIATIONS: **te, shou,**  
**de** MEANINGS: to shine or illuminate

**EXAMPLES:** 照らす terasu = to illuminate or light; 照る teru = to shine; 照れる tereru = to be shy or feel embarrassment; 対照的に taishouteki ni = diametrically opposite; 照明

shoumei = lighting; 日照り hidari = dry weather, drought **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 日 hi (sun, # 32); at the upper right, katana 刀 (sword, # 102); at the middle right, 口 kuchi (mouth, # 426), but this resembles a television set; at the bottom, a fire, as seen in 熱 netsu (fever, # 65)

**CUES:** this 口 (Television set) displays a **Show** featuring a **Debutante** who fights with this 刀 (sword), and this 日 (sun) and this fire are being used to 照らす terasu (illuminate) the stage

**0823. 振** PRONUNCIATIONS: **shin, fu,**  
**furi** MEANINGS: to shake, wave, swing

**EXAMPLES:** 振動数 shindousuu = frequency; 振る furu = to shake or wave; 振り返る furikaeru = to turn the head, look back, think back; 振り向く furimuku = to turn around; 銀行振込み ginkou furikomi = bank transfer

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a kneeling guy; on the right, a lean-to; under the lean-to, a horizontal arrow; below the arrow, L and Y holding up a roof, which remind us of friendLY

**CUES:** this kneeling guy is usually friendLY, but when he 振り返る furikaeru (looks back) at this lean-to and sees a **Shinto** priest **Foolishly** pointing this arrow at him, he gets **Furious**  
**COMPARE:** other similar kanji at # 1105

**0824. 似** PRONUNCIATIONS: **ni, ne, ji**  
MEANINGS: to resemble or take after

**EXAMPLES:** 似ている nite iru = resembling; 真似 mane = imitation, mimicry; 類似の ruiji no = similar; 類似品 ruijihin = imitation, or similar article **DESCRIPTION:** on the left, a man

with a slanted hat; on the right, 以(前) izen (a long time ago, # 601), which resembles someone sliding off the neck of a giraffe

**CUES:** my **Niece** 似ている nite iru (is resembling) this man with a slanted hat, and they used to ride on giraffes' Necks like this 以 (a long time ago), but now she has a **Jeep**

## Chapter 28

**0825. 釘** PRONUNCIATION: **kugi**

**MEANINGS:** nail, tack, peg **EXAMPLES:** 釘 kugi = nail or peg; 釘付けになる kugizuke ni naru = to be unable to take one's eyes from

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 金(属) kinzoku (metal, # 301); on the right, 丁(目) choume (city block, # 702), which resembles a nail

**CUE:** I used 金 (metal) 釘 kugi (nails) like this to build a shed for my **Cool Geese**  
**COMPARE:** other similar kanji at # 302 and # 702

**0826. 騒** PRONUNCIATIONS: **sawa, sou**  
MEANINGS: make noise, disturb, excite

**EXAMPLES:** 騒ぐ sawagu = to make noise, to make a fuss; 騒々しい souzoushii = noisy

**DESCRIPTION:** on the left, 馬 uma (horse, # 958); at the upper right, 又 mata ("again," resembling a table, # 24); at the lower right, 虫 mushi (insect, # 9) **CUES:** this 馬 (horse) 騒いだ sawaida (made a fuss) when it **Saw** a **Warlord** listening to **Soul** music at this 又 (table) with this buzzing 虫 (insect) nearby

**COMPARE:** 駅 eki = train station, # 380; 駐(車する) chuusha suru = to park, # 381; (経) 験 keiken = experience, # 382; (無) 駄 muda = worthless, # 628; 駆(ける) kakeru = to run, # 776; 驚(く) odoroku = to be surprised, # 971

0827. 尻 **PRONUNCIATION:** shiri**MEANINGS:** buttocks, hips **EXAMPLE:**お尻 oshiri = buttocks **DESCRIPTION:** on the upper left, a lean-to with a double roof; under the lean-to, 九 kyuu (nine, # 111)**CUE:** when these 九 (nine) **Sheep** Realized that it was raining, they all sheltered their 尻 shiri (buttocks) under this heavy-duty lean-to0828. 呆 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** aki, bo,**ho, a** **MEANINGS:** to be amazed, disgusted or shocked **EXAMPLES:** 呆れる akireru = to bedisgusted or astonished, usually written あきれ  
る; 呆け boke = fool, usually written ボケ;阿呆 aho = a fool or silly person, usually written  
アホ; 呆気にとられる akke ni torareru  
= to be taken aback, to be dumb-founded**DESCRIPTION:** at the top, 口 kuchi (mouth,  
# 426); at the bottom, 木 ki (tree, # 118)**CUES:** Achilles saw a man with this big 口  
(mouth) **Boasting** from the top of this 木 (tree), and  
he 呆れた akireta (got astonished) and went  
**Home** to tell his Aunt**COMPARE:** 果(物) kudamono = fruit, # 5870829. 褒 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** ho, hou**MEANINGS:** to praise or extol**EXAMPLES:** 褒める homeru = to praise,

admire or speak well of; 褒美 houbi = reward

**DESCRIPTION:** at the top, a tire stop, as seen in  
対(する) tai suru (to confront, # 674); at the  
center left, a man with a slanted hat; at the center  
right, 呆(れる) akireru (to be astonished, # 828);

at the bottom, the katana 工 e and the letter Y

**CUES:** this man with a slanted hat, whose name is  
**Homer** Simpson, has built this tire stop in order to  
stop cars from colliding with the **Home** of 工 andY, who are 呆 (astonished) and 褒める homeru  
(praise) him highly**ALSO COMPARE:** other similar kanji at # 10420830. 飼 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** kai, shi,**ka** **MEANINGS:** to domesticate, raise, keep, feed**EXAMPLES:** 飼主 kainushi = shepherd, pet  
owner (also written 飼い主); 飼犬 kaiinu = apet dog (also written 飼い犬); 飼育 shiiku =  
breeding, raising, rearing; 飼育員 shiikuin = a  
caretaker at a zoo or aquarium; 飼う kau = to keepa pet or raise livestock **DESCRIPTION:** on the left,  
食(べる) taberu (to eat, # 398); on the right,(寿)司 sushi (# 608), which helps us to pronounce  
this **CUES:** the 飼主 kainushi (shepherd) that the**Kaiser** employs to watch his **Sheep** sits in his **Car** at  
lunchtime and 食 (eats) this 司 (sushi)**ALSO COMPARE:** other similar kanji at # 3410831. 康 **PRONUNCIATION:** kou**MEANINGS:** healthy, peaceful **EXAMPLE:**健康 kenkou = health **DESCRIPTION:** on the  
upper left, a lean-to with a small chimney; under thelean-to, the lower portion of 求(む) motomu (to  
demand, # 810), with a trident piercing its upper axis  
**CUE:** after this man was stabbed with this trident,  
he crawled under this lean-to to get out of the **Cold**,but he 求 (demands) an ambulance, since this is  
affecting his 健康 kenkou (health)**ALSO COMPARE:** similar kanji at # 6060832. 骨 **PRONUNCIATIONS:** kotsu, ko,**hone** **MEANING:** bone **EXAMPLES:** 骸骨gaikotsu = skeleton; 骨折する kossetsu suru =  
to break a bone; 骨 hone = bone**DESCRIPTION:** at the top, the floor plan of a one-  
room apartment on a roof, with a bathroom in the  
right lower corner; at the bottom, 月 tsuki (moon,  
# 148) **CUES:** I rest my hone 骨 (bones) in thisroof-top apartment on this 月 (moon, I wear several  
**Coats**, since it's **Cold**, and I use a **Home Network****COMPARE:** 滑(る) suberu = to slip, # 981

## Chapter 29

0833. 皮 PRONUNCIATIONS: **kawa**,  
gawa<sup>1</sup>, hi MEANING: skin

EXAMPLES: 皮 kawa = skin, peel; 毛皮

kegawa = fur; 皮膚 hifu = skin; 皮肉 hiniku = sarcasm, cynicism, irony

DESCRIPTION: this is Straight Arrow, as seen in 彼 kare (he, # 371), who stands on springy legs and has a long cape that trails down to the floor

CUES: Straight Arrow works at a Car Wash, he has thin 皮 **kawa** (skin), and he Hears everything that people say about him

ALSO COMPARE: 疲(れる) tsukareru = to get tired, # 370; 破(る) yaburu = to tear, # 837;

(津)波 tsunami = tidal wave, # 878

0834. 隠 PRONUNCIATIONS: **kaku**, in  
MEANINGS: conceal, cover

EXAMPLES: 隠す kakusu = to hide or cover up; 隠れる kakureru = to conceal oneself or disappear; 隠元豆 ingenmame = green bean, string bean

DESCRIPTION: on the left, β beta from the Greek alphabet; at the upper right, a barbecue grate, as seen in the central portion of (野菜 yasai (vegetable, # 121); at the middle right, long hair flowing to the left; at the lower right, 心 kokoro (heart, # 306) CUES: this β (Greek) guy was barbecuing some Cactus on this grate when this long hair caught fire, causing this 心 (heart) to ache, and now he will spend time on the Internet and 隠れる **kakureru** (hide himself) until his hair grows back COMPARE: other similar kanji at # 1165 and # 1177

0835. 沈 PRONUNCIATIONS: **shizu**,  
chin MEANINGS: sink, submerge, subside, be depressed EXAMPLES: 沈める shizumeru = to sink or submerge; 沈む shizumu = to set (sun or moon), to sink, to feel depressed; 沈黙 chinmoku = silence DESCRIPTION: on the left, a water radical; at the upper right, Straight Arrow's

head, as seen in 皮 kawa (skin, # 833); at the lower right, sturdy legs, as seen in 兄 ani (big brother, # 420) CUES: this 皮 (Straight Arrow), who has developed these sturdy legs, was wading in this water with some Sheep at the Zoo when one of them struck him on the Chin, and he 沈めた **shizumeta** (sank) ALSO COMPARE: other similar kanji at # 974

0836. 黙 PRONUNCIATIONS: **dama**,  
moku MEANING: silence EXAMPLES: 黙る damaru = to keep silent; 沈黙 chinmoku = silence DESCRIPTION: at the upper left, a sincere guy wearing bifocals, as seen in 野(菜) yasai (vegetables, # 545); at the upper right, 犬 inu (dog, # 190); at the bottom, a fire, as seen in 熱 netsu (fever, # 65) CUES: when this sincere guy in Damascus was sitting with this 犬 (dog) watching this fire, he wanted More Kool-Aid, but he 黙つた **dama** (ta) (kept silent) ALSO COMPARE: (自)然 shizen = nature, # 611, in which the sincere guy is replaced by a three-legged bench; other similar kanji at # 545

0837. 破 PRONUNCIATIONS: **ha**, **yabu**,  
pa MEANINGS: to break or tear EXAMPLES: 読破する dokuha suru = to finish reading a book; 破る yaburu = to break, tear or violate; 破れる yabureru = to be torn, ripped or broken, or to fail; 突破する toppa suru = to break through DESCRIPTION: on the left, 石 ishi (stone, # 458); on the right, Straight Arrow, as seen in 皮 kawa (skin, # 833), who stands on springy legs and has a long cape that trails down to the floor CUES: this 皮 (Straight Arrow) was in Hawaii when he tripped on this 石 (stone), and his Yak skin Boots 破れた **yabureta** (tore) apart, so that he couldn't go to a Party ALSO COMPARE: 敗(れる) yabureru = to lose or be defeated, # 793; other similar kanji at # 442 and # 833