

TABLE OF CONTENTS, PART I

Introduction	1
How to Use the Manual	1
Explanation of an Entry in the Romaji Section	2
Explanation of a Page in the Japanese Section	5
Explanation of an Entry in the Japanese Section	5
Romaji Section	7
Index by Readings of Kanji Characters	93

TABLE OF CONTENTS, PART II

Japanese Section	1
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INTRODUCTION

This manual is mainly for the purpose of practicing the writing and reading of Japanese, in particular of kanji characters. This volume of the manual, Volume I, is divided in two parts and consists essentially of two sections, a romaji section (in Part I) where readings of sample Japanese words are presented in romaji, and a Japanese section (in Part II) where most of the same sample words are presented in printed Japanese, that is, in terms of kanji and kana characters in their printed form. The two sections are divided equally into groups, one per page. Each group in either section is made up of numbered entries, each entry addressing a specific kanji character. Given a group in the romaji section, say the fifth group, then the entries in this group address in the same order exactly the same set of kanji characters addressed by the entries in the fifth group in the Japanese section. Given an entry in a group (romaji or Japanese), it addresses one and only one kanji character in terms of one or two sets of sample words that contain the character when written in Japanese. If the entry is in the romaji section, one set contains, if any, readings (in romaji) of sample words with ON readings of the character. The other contains, if any, readings (in romaji) of sample words with KUN readings of the character. If the entry is in the Japanese section, one set contains, if any, sample words written in printed Japanese that have ON readings of the character. The other contains, if any, sample words written in printed Japanese that have KUN readings of the character. Sample words in an entry in the Japanese section appear in the same order as their readings in the corresponding entry in the romaji section. In this volume of the manual 738 common kanji characters are addressed and care has been taken to present mostly commonly-used words as sample words.

Note: For the sake of completeness, given an entry in a group (romaji or Japanese), the sets of sample words associated with the entry may contain one or more sample words that when written in Japanese contain the kanji character addressed by the entry as an ateji, that is, contain the character with a reading of the character that is considered to be neither ON nor KUN.

HOW TO USE THE MANUAL

A simple practice routine is suggested. Given a group in the romaji section, without looking at the corresponding group in the Japanese section, for each entry in the group identify the kanji character addressed by the entry from the information associated with the character that appears in the entry (English tags, sample words, etc.), and write in Japanese each sample word whose reading (in romaji) appears in the entry. If a kanji character in the word, perhaps the one addressed by the entry, can not be completely

determined then replace it by the kana that would produce the same reading of the character or simply skip the word. Once all sample words whose readings appear in the group have been written this way, compare the results with what appears in the corresponding group in the Japanese section. Perhaps at a later time do what amounts to the same exercise but in the opposite direction: without looking at the group in the romaji section, read out loud each sample word in the corresponding group in the Japanese section and if desirable write the reading in romaji. If a sample word can not be read because it contains at least one kanji character, perhaps the one addressed by the entry, whose reading can not be immediately ascertained then skip the word. Once all sample words in the group have been read this way, compare the resulting readings with the readings given for the group in the romaji section. If desirable repeat a few times the above exercises (romaji to Japanese, Japanese to romaji) for the same group, and as time goes by, add other groups to this practice routine.

Note: Writing on this manual is discouraged. Doing so could defeat the purpose of the manual.

EXPLANATION OF AN ENTRY IN THE ROMAJI SECTION

The following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section.

8. SHOKU, JIKI, food, eat ◇ (shoku = appetite, meal, food; shokudoo = dining room, restaurant; shokuji = meal; yuushoku = dinner, evening meal; kojiki = beggar)
 - ta(beru) = to eat; ku(u) = to eat [vulgar], to earn a living, to be cheated ◇ (tabemono = food; kuimono = food, grub, prey; ki ni kuwanai = to dislike)

This is entry 8 in group 5 in the romaji section of this volume. ON readings in romaji of the kanji character that the entry addresses appear first in capital letters: SHOKU, JIKI. They are followed by English tags associated with the ON readings of the kanji character: food, eat. These are followed by a diamond (◇) which is an indication that enclosed in parentheses the readings in romaji of a set of sample Japanese words together with their English meanings follow: shoku, shokudoo, shokuji, yuushoku, kojiki. When written in Japanese each one of these words contains at least one occurrence of the kanji character addressed by the entry with an ON reading. Next, at the beginning of a new line a bullet (●) appears. This is an indication that what follows in the entry has to do with KUN readings in romaji of the character: ta, ku. That these are KUN readings of the character can be ascertained from the readings in romaji of two sample Japanese words that together with their English meanings follow the bullet: taberu, kuu. The part of each reading not in parentheses is a KUN reading of the character in the corresponding sample

word. It is noted that an explanatory note appears in brackets after the first English meaning of the second word: vulgar. Throughout the manual brackets are used for this purpose. Next, in the example above, a diamond (◇) follows which is an indication that enclosed in parentheses the readings in romaji of an additional set of sample Japanese words together with their English meanings follow: tabemono, kuimono, ki ni kuwanai (phrases are treated as single words). When written in Japanese each one of these words contains at least one occurrence of the kanji character addressed by the entry with a KUN reading.

The following is another example of an entry in a group in the romaji section.

8. BI, beautiful ◇ (bi = beauty; bijin = beautiful woman; kanbi (na) = sweet, dulcet)
 - utsuku(shii) = beautiful

This is entry 8 in group 4 in the romaji section of this volume. Using the same approach as in the previous example the following can be ascertained about the entry. ON readings in romaji of the kanji character that the entry addresses: BI. English tags: beautiful. Readings in romaji of sample words with ON readings of the kanji character: bi, bijin, kanbi. KUN readings in romaji of the kanji character: utsuku. It is noted that in this example after the last reading of a sample word with an ON reading, the reading of a particle follows in parentheses: na. This simply means that with the stated English meaning sometimes the word is followed by the particle. Besides other uses previously mentioned, throughout the manual parentheses are used in this manner not only with readings of sample words but sometimes with English meanings, in the latter case signifying the possibility of two meanings, one with the words or parts of words in parentheses, and one without them. It is also noted that in the example above after the English meaning of the sample word from which the only KUN reading is ascertained nothing else follows. This indicates that there are no more readings in the entry of samples words with a KUN reading of the kanji character. There might be more but only one was selected: utsukushii.

The following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section in which the reading of a particle in parentheses follows the reading of one of the words (the second word) used to ascertain KUN readings of the kanji character that the entry addresses. As usual parentheses are used that contain, if any, the part of the reading of the word that is not used to ascertain a KUN reading of the character: yaka. In addition, inside the same parentheses the reading of the particle in parentheses follows, the parentheses around the reading of the particle here signifying that with the stated English meaning sometimes the word is followed by the particle. This is entry 2 in group 11 in the romaji section of this volume.

2. SOKU, fast, quick ◊ (sokudo = speed, velocity, rate; sokki = shorthand, stenography; sassoku = immediately, promptly; kaisoku = high speed, express train)
 - haya(i) = fast; sumi(yaka (na)) = speedy, swift ◊ (hayameru [trans] = to hasten)

The following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section in which the reading of a prefix in parentheses precedes the reading of the word used to ascertain the KUN reading of the kanji character that the entry addresses. As usual parentheses are used that contain, if any, the part of the reading of the word that is not used to ascertain the KUN reading of the character, in this case no part of it. In addition, inside the same parentheses the reading of the prefix in parentheses appears, the parentheses around the reading of the prefix here signifying that the prefix is not always used. This is entry 6 in group 3 in the romaji section of this volume.

6. KIN, KON, gold, money ◊ (kin = gold, money; kin'yoobi = Friday; kinpatsu = blond(e) hair; ryookin = fare, fee, charge, toll; konjiki = gold color; oogon = gold)
 - ((o))kane = money, metal ◊ (kanamono = hardware; kanemochi = rich person)

The following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section for which no readings of sample words with KUN readings of the kanji character that the entry addresses are given. This is entry 2 in group 58 in the romaji section of this volume.

2. HOO, HATSU, HOTSU, law, method ◊ (hoo = law, rule, method, manners, reason, mood [grammar]; hooritsu = law; hootei = court of law; higoohoo (na) = illegal; bunpoo = grammar; gohatto = taboo; hokkeji [Nara temple]; hora = tall tale)

The following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section for which no readings of sample words with ON readings of the kanji character that the entry addresses are given. This is entry 9 in group 34 in the romaji section of this volume.

9. • ko(mu) = to be crowded/packed ◊ (komeru = to put into, to include; mooshikomu = to apply for, to propose, to book; nomikomu = to swallow, to understand)

Finally, the following is an example of an entry in a group in the romaji section that contains readings of sample words that when written in Japanese contain the kanji character addressed by the entry as an ateji: nadare, fubuki. This is entry 4 in group 4 in the romaji section of this volume.

4. SETSU, snow ◊ (setsujoku = vindication of one's honor, getting even; josetsusha = snowplow; koosetsu = snowfall; nadare = avalanche)
 - yuki = snow ◊ (yukidaruma = snowman; ooyuki = heavy snow; fubuki = blizzard)

EXPLANATION OF A PAGE IN THE JAPANESE SECTION

Besides numbered entries, for the purpose of illustrating kanji characters addressed by the entries in a group (romaji or Japanese), the page associated with the group in the Japanese section contains numbered boxes situated at the top of the page, above the entries, that enclose illustrations of the characters in their printed form, one character per box. Thus, given an entry in the page, say the fifth entry, an illustration of the kanji character addressed by the entry in its printed form appears inside the fifth box at the top of the page.

EXPLANATION OF AN ENTRY IN THE JAPANESE SECTION

An entry in a group in the Japanese section consists of one or two sequences of sample words written in printed Japanese, each sample word containing at least one occurrence of the kanji character addressed by the entry. If there are two sequences they are separated by a bullet (●) in the entry. Besides any sample words with the character as an ateji the first sequence contains sample words with ON readings of the character and the second sequence (following the bullet) contains sample words with KUN readings of the character. If there is only one sequence with no bullet then the absence of the bullet is an indication that besides any sample words with the character as an ateji the sequence contains sample words with ON readings of the character. Finally, if there is only one sequence with a bullet, the bullet precedes the sequence and it is an indication that besides any sample words with the character as an ateji the sequence contains sample words with KUN readings of the character. In all cases sample words in an entry in the Japanese section appear in the same order as their readings (in romaji) in the corresponding entry in the romaji section.

ROMAJI SECTION
(Volume I)

Group 1 (Romaji)

1. ICHI, ITSU, one ◇ (ichi = one; ichinichi = 1 day; ichiyoo ni = equally, uniformly; man'ichi = by any chance; issloo = lifetime; dooitsu (no) = same, identical)
 - hito(tsu) = one ◇ (hitori = 1 person; tsuitachi = first of month)
2. NI, two ◇ (ni = two; nigatsu = February; hatsuka = 20 days, 20th of month)
 - futa(tsu) = two ◇ (futari = 2 persons; futsuka = 2 days, second of month)
3. SAN, three ◇ (san = three; sannin = 3 persons; sankaku = triangle; saisan = again and again, repeatedly)
 - mit(tsu) = three ◇ (mikka = 3 days, third of month)
4. SHI, four ◇ (shi = four; shigatsu = April; shikoku = Shikoku [Japanese main island])
 - yon = 4; yot(tsu) = 4 ◇ (yonin = 4 persons; yokka = 4 days, fourth of month)
5. GO, five ◇ (go = five; gonin = 5 persons; gobugobu (no) = even, fifty-fifty)
 - itsu(tsu) = five ◇ (itsuka = 5 days, fifth of month)
6. ROKU, six ◇ (roku = six; rokunin = 6 persons; roppyaku = 600)
 - mut(tsu) = six ◇ (muika = 6 days, sixth of month)
7. SHICHI, seven ◇ (shichi = seven; shichigatsu = July; shichiji ni = at 7 o'clock; shichimenchoo = turkey; tanabata [July 7 Japanese star festival])
 - nana = seven ◇ (nanatsu = seven; nanoka = 7 days, seventh of month)
8. HACHI, eight ◇ (hachi = eight; hachinin = 8 persons; murahachibu = ostracism)
 - yat(tsu) = eight ◇ (yooka = 8 days, eighth of month; yaoya = greengrocer)
9. KU, KYUU, nine ◇ (ku = kyuu = nine; kugatsu = September; kuji ni = at 9 o'clock; kyuuushuu = Kyushu [Japanese main island])
 - kokono(tsu) = nine ◇ (kokonoka = 9 days, ninth of month)
10. JUU, JUTSU, JITSU, ten ◇ (juu = ten; yonjuu = 40; juubun (na) = enough, full; sekijuuji = Red Cross; juppun = jippun = 10 minutes; hatachi = 20 years old)
 - too = ten ◇ (tooka = 10 days, tenth of month; hatsuka = 20 days, 20th of month)
11. HYAKU, hundred ◇ (hyaku = a hundred; sanbyaku = 300; happyaku = 800; hyakushoo = farmer; hyakkajiten = encyclopedia; yaoya = greengrocer)
12. SEN, thousand ◇ (sen = a thousand; issen = 1,000; sanzen = 3,000; hassen = 8,000; senrigan = clairvoyance, clairvoyant)
 - chi(yogami) = paper of colored patterns ◇ (chiba [city, prefecture])

Group 2 (Romaji)

1. NICHI, JITSU, sun, day ◊ (-nichi [counter for days]; juukunichi = 19 days, nineteenth of month; nichiyooobi = Sunday; nihon = Japan; shonichi = first/opening day; heijitsu = weekday; kyuuujitsu = holiday, day off; kyoo = today)
 - hi = day, date, sun, sunlight; -ka [counter for certain days] ◊ (hinode = sunrise; nichiyooobi = Sunday; tanjoobi = birthday; yokka = 4 days, fourth of month)
2. HON, origin, main, book, this ◊ (-hon [counter for long things]; biiru ippon = one bottle of beer; hon = book; hon- = this, present, main, real, regular; honsho = this book; honmono = genuine article; hontoo (no) = true, real; nihon = Japan)
 - moto = origin, foundation ◊ (yamamoto [surname]; kumamoto [city, prefecture])
3. DAI, TAI, big, large ◊ (dai = large; daisuki = strong liking; daitai = mostly, approximately; tooshindai (no) = life-size(d); kandai (na) = lenient, tolerant; taisetsu (na) = important, precious; taihen (na) = difficult, grave, immense; otona = adult)
 - oo(kii) = big, large, loud [voice]; oo- = big, large ◊ (ooame = heavy rain)
4. GAKU, study ◊ (gaku = learning, study; gakusha = scholar; gakkoo = school; daigaku = university; tenmongaku = astronomy; nyuugaku = entering school)
 - mana(bu) = to learn, to study
5. SEI, SHOO, life ◊ (sei = life; seikatsu = life, livelihood; gakusei = student; shoojiru = to cause, to arise; issloo = lifetime; tanjoobi = birthday; shibafu = lawn, turf)
 - u(mareru) = to be born; i(kiru) = to live; ha(eru) = to grow, to sprout; na(ru) = to bear fruit, to grow [on a tree]; nama(no) = raw, uncooked, live; ki(no) = pure, raw, crude ◊ (namabiiru = draft beer; kizake = pure sake; kijooyu = pure soy sauce; kiji = fabric, cloth, texture; tookyoo umare = Tokyo-born; umu = to give birth, to lay [egg], to produce; ikinokoru = to survive; mebae = bud, sprout)
6. NEN, year ◊ (nen = year, grade [school]; nenrei = age; sen kyuuhyaku gojuuichinen = 1951; rainen = next year; kyonen = last year; chuunen (no) = middle-aged)
 - toshi = age, year ◊ (toshiyori = old person, the aged; kotoshi = this year)
7. JIN, NIN, person, people ◊ (jinkoo = population; nihonjin = Japanese person; kyuuujin = offer of job; -nin [counter for people]; gonin = five people; ningen = human being; honnin = person in question, person himself/herself; otona = adult)
 - hito = person, man, others ◊ (hitobito = people; hitosashiyubi = index finger)
8. JI, time, hour, o'clock ◊ (ji = hour, time; jikan = time, hour; yoji ni = at 4 o'clock)
 - toki = time, when, opportunity ◊ (tokidoki = sometimes; tokei = clock, watch)

Group 3 (Romaji)

1. YOO, day of the week ◊ (yoobi = day of the week; nichiyooobi = Sunday)
2. GETSU, GATSU, month, moon ◊ (getsuyooobi = Monday; gekkyuu = monthly salary; kongetsu = this month; raigetsu = next month; nikagetsu = (for) 2 months; -gatsu [counter for name of month]; shigatsu = April; kugatsu = September)
 - tsuki = moon, month ◊ (tsukihi = time, days; maitsuki = every month)
3. KA, fire ◊ (kayoobi = Tuesday; kaji = fire, conflagration; kazan = volcano; shookaki = fire extinguisher; yakedo = burn [injury])
 - hi = fire ◊ (hibana = spark [fire]; hanabi = fireworks)
4. SUI, water ◊ (suiyooobi = Wednesday; suisei = Mercury [planet]; suizokukan = aquarium; inryoosui = drinking water; funsui = fountain; onsui = warm water)
 - mizu = water ◊ (mizugi = bathing suit; amamizu = rainwater)
5. MOKU, BOKU, tree, wood ◊ (mokuyooobi = Thursday; mokusei (no) = wooden, made of wood; zaimoku = lumber, timber; dobokukooji = engineering works)
 - ki = tree, wood; ko(dachi) = grove ◊ (kime = grain, texture; kimura [surname]; tomarigi = perch, roost; momen = cotton)
6. KIN, KON, gold, money ◊ (kin = gold, money; kin'yoobi = Friday; kinpatsu = blond(e) hair; ryookin = fare, fee, charge, toll; konjiki = gold color; oogon = gold)
 - ((o))kane = money, metal ◊ (kanamono = hardware; kanemochi = rich person)
7. DO, TO, earth, soil, ground ◊ (doyoobi = Saturday; dosoku de = with one's shoes on; dohyoo = arena, sumo ring; nendo = clay; tochi = land, soil, lot, region)
 - tsuchi = earth, soil ◊ (moritsuchi = fill, bank; (o)miyage = souvenir, present)
8. HAN, half, middle ◊ (han = half; hanbun = half; hantoo = peninsula; taihan = majority; gojihan ni = at five thirty)
 - naka(ba) = middle, half, halfway, partly ◊ (tsukinakaba = middle of the month)
9. FUN, BUN, BU, minute, part, portion, share, one percent ◊ (fun = minute; gofun = five minutes; ippun = one minute; bun = part, portion, share, ration, helping, social status, state of affairs, means; sankagetsubun no = three months' worth of; sanbun no ichi = one-third; bunseki = analysis; jibun = self, oneself; bu = odds, rate, percentage, part; buatsui = bulky, thick; murahachibu = ostracism)
 - wa(karu) = to understand, to know, to see ◊ (wakeru = to separate, to share, to classify; wakareru = to branch off, to split into, to break up; wakemae = share, cut)

Group 4 (Romaji)

1. TEN, sky, heaven ◊ (ten = sky, heaven; tenki = (fine) weather; tenkoo = weather; tennoo = Emperor of Japan; tensai = genius; uten = rainy weather)
 - ama(nogawa) = Milky Way ◊ (amakudari (no) = appointed by orders from above)
2. KI, KE, spirit, mood ◊ (ki = air, character, spirit, mood, intention; kibun = feeling, mood; byooki = illness; ke = indication, trace; kedakai = noble; shikke = moisture)
3. U, rain ◊ (uten = rainy weather; uryoo = rainfall, amount of precipitation; boofuu'u = rainstorm; goou = downpour; baiu = tsuyu = rainy season)
 - ame = rain, rainfall ◊ (oame = heavy rain; amamizu = rainwater)
4. SETSU, snow ◊ (setsujoku = vindication of one's honor, getting even; josetsusha = snowplow; koosetsu = snowfall; nadare = avalanche)
 - yuki = snow ◊ (yukidaruma = snowman; ooyuki = heavy snow; fubuki = blizzard)
5. KOO, fall, descend ◊ (koosetsu = snowfall; koofuku = surrender; kakoo = descent)
 - fu(ru) = to fall [rain, snow]; o(riru) = to get off, to descend ◊ (tobioriru = to jump down; orosu = to lower, to unload, to drop [passenger], to withdraw [money])
6. SAN, mountain ◊ (sanmyaku = mountain range; sanchoo = mountaintop; sanson = mountain village; fujisan = Mount Fuji; kazan = volcano)
 - yama = mountain, heap, climax, guess ◊ (yamabiko = echo; nakayama [surname])
7. SEN, river ◊ (senryuu = 17-syllable satiric poem; kasen = river(s))
 - kawa = river, stream ◊ (ogawa = creek; shinanogawa [Japanese river])
8. BI, beautiful ◊ (bi = beauty; bijin = beautiful woman; kanbi (na) = sweet, dulcet)
 - utsuku(shii) = beautiful
9. KA, flower, blossom ◊ (kabin = (flower) vase; kadan = flower bed; kafun = pollen)
 - hana = flower, bloom ◊ (hanami = flower viewing; ikebana = flower arrangement)
10. ON, IN, sound ◊ (on = sound, voice, tone; ongaku = music; onseigaku = phonetics; hatsuon = pronunciation; boin = vowel)
 - oto = sound; ne(iro) = timbre ◊ (mono'oto = noise, sound; yowane = complaining)
11. GAKU, RAKU, music, pleasure ◊ (gakufu = (sheet of) music, score; gakki = musical instrument; ongaku = music; raku (na) = comfortable, easy; rakkanteki (na) = optimistic; goraku = entertainment, amusement)
 - tano(shii) = pleasant, enjoyable ◊ (tanoshimi = enjoyment, pleasure)

Group 5 (Romaji)

1. KOO, AN, GYOO, go, line of text, penitence ◊ (koodoo = action, behavior; ryokoo = travel, trip, tour; angya = walking tour, pilgrimage; gyoo = line [text], asceticism, penitence; nigyoome = the second line [text]; gyooji = behavior, manners)
 - i(ku) = yu(ku) = to go, to leave, to visit; okona(u) = to perform, to carry out ◊ (yukuefumei (no) = missing, lost; tookyooyuki (no) = Tokyo-bound [train, etc.]
2. RAI, come ◊ (rainen = next year; raishuu = next week; gairai (no) = foreign, imported; shoorai = future, prospects; -irai = since; sakunenrai = since last year)
 - ku(ru) = to come, to arrive ◊ (dekiru = to be able (to), to be ready/made/formed)
3. KI, return ◊ (kikoku = return to one's own country, going home; kitaku = returning home; kisei = homecoming; kaikisen = tropic [latitude])
 - kae(ru) = to go/come back, to return (home) ◊ (kaerimichi = the way (back) home; kaesu = to send back home, to make return, to dismiss)
4. KEN, see ◊ (kenbutsu = sightseeing, visit; iken = opinion; hakken = discovery)
 - mi(ru) = to see, to look (at/after) ◊ (miseru = to show; mieru = to be visible)
5. BUN, MON, hear, ask ◊ (shinbun = newspaper; kenbun = observation, knowledge, experience; zendaimimon (no) = unheard-of, unprecedented)
 - ki(ku) = to hear, to listen, to inquire ◊ (kikoeru = to be audible, to sound)
6. NYUU, enter ◊ (nyuusha = joining a company; yunyuu = import; kinyuu = entry)
 - hai(ru) = to enter, to go/come in, to get; i(reru) = to insert, to let in, to accept, to make [coffee, tea] ◊ (iriguchi = entrance; oshi'ire = closet; ki ni iru = to like)
7. SHUTSU, SUI, take out, send ◊ (shuppatsu = departure, start; shutchoo = business trip; enshutsu = direction [play, movie]; suitoo = accounts, disbursements)
 - de(ru) = to go/come/be out, to leave, to attend; da(su) = to take/put/let out, to send, to hand in, to serve [food] ◊ (dekakeru = to go out, to leave; hinode = sunrise; deguchi = exit; toridasu = to take/pull out; furidasu = to start raining/snowing)
8. SHOKU, JIKI, food, eat ◊ (shoku = appetite, meal, food; shokudoo = dining room, restaurant; shokuji = meal; yuushoku = dinner, evening meal; kojiki = beggar)
 - ta(beru) = to eat; ku(u) = to eat [vulgar], to earn a living, to be cheated ◊ (tabemono = food; kuimono = food, grub, prey; ki ni kuwanai = to dislike)
9. IN, drink ◊ (inshoku = eating and drinking; inshu = drinking [sake])
 - no(mu) = to drink, to take [medicine], to swallow ◊ (nomimono = beverage)

Group 84 (Romaji)

1. KOO, effect ◊ (koo = effect, efficacy, result; kooritsu = efficiency; kooka = effect, efficacy, result; kooryoku = effect, validity, efficacy; yuukoo (na) = valid, effective; mukoo (no) = invalid, ineffective; jikoo [law] = prescription, statute of limitations)
 - ki(ku) = to be effective/possible, to function ◊ (kikime = effect, efficacy)
2. KEI, KYOO, sutra, longitude, pass through ◊ (kei = longitude, sutra, scripture, warp [weaving]; keiken = experience; keizai = economy, finance, thrift; keihi = cost, expense; keiei = management, administration; keika = development, progress, lapse, expiration; shinkei = nerve(s); mushinkei (na) = insensitive, inconsiderate, indifferent; (o)kyoo = sutra, Buddhist scriptures; okyooryoo = priest's fee)
 - he(ru) = to elapse, to go by, to pass (by) [time], to pass through, to go by way of, to experience; ta(tsu) = [time] to elapse, to pass (by/away), to slip by
3. HITSU, compare, match ◊ (hitteki = matching, equaling; hippu = coarse man)
 - -hiki [counter for small animals, rolls of cloth] ◊ (neko nihiki = two cats; sakana sanbiki = three fish; tanmono ippiki = one roll of cloth two tans long)
4. HI, compare ◊ (hi = match, equal, comparison, ratio; hiken = equaling, ranking with; hikaku = comparison; hirei = proportion; hanpirei = inverse proportion; hiyu = simile, metaphor, trope; hiritsu = ratio, percentage; hijuu = specific gravity [physics], relative importance; taihi = contrast, comparison; ebisu [Tokyo district])
 - kura(beru) = to compare, to contrast ◊ (udekurabe = contest of skill/strength)
5. SAN, praise, approve ◊ (san = eulogy, tribute, inscription; sansei = agreement, approval; sanpiyooron = pros and cons; sanbika = hymn, psalm; sanji = eulogy, compliment, praise; sanjo = support, patronage; zessan = extolling, praising highly; shoosan = praise, admiration; raisan = glorification, praise)
6. I, differ, violate ◊ (ihan = violation, breach, offense; ihoo (no) = illegal, unlawful; iwakan = sense of incongruity/incompatibility; sooi = difference, discrepancy, gap)
 - chiga(u) = to differ, to be different, to be mistaken; taga(eru) = to break [one's word] ◊ (bachigai (na) = out of place; kichigai = madness, madman, mania(c))
7. SATSU, SAI, SETSU, kill ◊ (satsujin = homicide, murder; sakkin = sterilization, pasteurization; satchuuzai = pesticide, insecticide; ansatsu = assassination; jisatsu = suicide; massatsu = obliteration, erasure, deletion, denial, ignoring; soosai = off-setting, counterbalancing; issetsutashoo = it is justifiable to kill one to save many)
 - koro(su) = to kill, to murder, to spoil, to suppress [emotion, etc.] ◊ (koroshiya = (hired) killer, hit man; sashikorosu = to stab to death; hitogoroshi = murder(er))

INDEX BY READINGS OF KANJI CHARACTERS (Volume I)

(Each reading together with English tags/meanings is crossreferenced to the number of the group that addresses the kanji character with the reading)

—A—

a(garu) = to rise, to go up, to eat, to drink, to enter [dwelling], to improve, to be over, to get nervous, 26

a(geru) = to raise [hand], to cite, to arrest, to bear [child], to hold [ceremony], 50

a(kasu) = to disclose, to reveal, to pass [time], 38

a(keru) = to make empty/vacant, 30

a(keru) [trans] = to open, to unwrap, to uncork, to bore [hole], 33

a(ru) = to be, to have, to exist, to be located, to take place, 48

a(ru) = to be, to have, to exist, to be located, to take place, 64

a(teru) [trans] = to hit, to bump [something] into, to hit [target], to guess [answer], to win [prize], to succeed in, to expose [to sun, etc.], to put/apply on, to call on, to allocate, 76

a(u) = to meet, to see [someone], 20

a(u) = to fit, to match, to agree with, to be correct, 20

abu(nai) = dangerous, in danger, close [call], questionable, unreliable, 53

abura = fat, grease, lard, 67

abura = oil, 67

ada(ni) = in vain, 71

AI, sorrow, pity, pathos, 54

AI, love, 64

ai(te) = partner, the other party, rival, 58

aida = space, interval, 8

aji = taste, flavor, sensation, 40

aka(i) = red, crimson, scarlet, 6

aka(rui) = clear, bright, cheerful, 38

aki = autumn, fall, 12

aki(raka (na)) = clear, obvious, evident, 38

akina(u) = to sell, to trade/deal in, 39

AKU, bad, 26

ama(nogawa) = Milky Way, 4

amane(ku) = universally, throughout, far and wide, 78

ame = rain, rainfall, 4

AN, go, line of text, penitence, 5

AN, peace, safe, 14

AN, dark, 26

AN, plan, proposition, 57

ane = older sister, 10

ani = older brother, 10

ao(i) = blue, green, pale, unripe, inexperienced, 6

ara(ta (na)) = new, fresh, novel, 11

ara(u) = to wash, to cleanse, to purify, to investigate, 25

arakaji(me) = in advance, beforehand, 31

araso(u) = to dispute, to argue, to compete, 41

arawa(su) = to show, to display, to prove, 42

arawa(su) = to express, to reveal, to symbolize, to represent, 42

aru(ku) = to walk, 32

aruji = one's husband, owner, master, 15

asa = morning, 18

asa = hemp, 52

ashi = foot, leg, step, 28

aso(bu) = to enjoy oneself, to play, to be idle, to visit, 32

ata(ri) = vicinity, direction, about, around, 14

atai = price, value, worth, 68

atai = price, value, worth, 68

atama = head, brains, mind, hair, beginning,

28

atara(shii) = new, fresh, latest, 11
atata(kai) = warm, 52
ato = after, another, rear, rest, successor, 18
atsu(i) [weather] = hot, warm, sultry, 57
atsu(maru) = to be collected, to gather, to meet, 34
awa(re (na)) = pathetic, pitiful, miserable, 54
aya(ui) = dangerous, in danger, close [call], questionable, unreliable, 53
ayama(chi) = error, blunder, fault, mishap, 71
ayu(mu) = to walk, 32
aza = (village) section, 27
azu(keru) = to place in custody, to deposit, to check [coat, etc.], 31

—B—

BA, horse, 55
ba = place, space, scene, field [physics], occasion, 7
ba(keru) = to disguise/transform oneself, 34
BAI, buy, 14
BAI, sell, 14
BAI, times, double, 58
BAKU, barley, wheat, 55
BAKU, extensive, spread, 77
BAN, evening, night, 18
BAN, ten thousand, myriad, 21
BAN, watch, number, 36
BAN, board, 75
BATSU, end, 33
-be = vicinity, 14
BEI, rice, 8
BEN, make efforts, 13
BEN, excrement, convenient, mail, 28
BETSU, different, 38
BI, beautiful, 4
BI, nose, 75
BIN, excrement, convenient, mail, 28
BO, mother, 10

BOKU, tree, wood, 3
BOKU, eye, 28
BOO, hope, wish, 50
BOO, die, 54
BOO, busy, 55
BOO, tuft, room, 80
BOO, forget, 82
BU, minute, part, portion, share, one percent, 3
BU, walk, 32
BU, department, part, 34
BU, nothing, without, un-, 43
BU, not, un-, 43
BUN, minute, part, portion, share, one percent, 3
BUN, hear, ask, 5
BUN, writings, sentence, 27
BUTSU, Buddha, 15
BUTSU, thing, 24
BYAKU, white, 6
BYOO, sick, 35
BYOO, flat, level, 58
BYOO, second [time], 68

—C—

CHA, tea, 23
CHAKU, arrive, clothes, 77
CHI, pond, 17
CHI, know, 20
CHI, earth, 30
CHI, govern, 35
CHI, quality, pawn, 38
CHI, late, slow, 47
CHI, price, value, 68
CHI, put, leave as is, 73
chi = blood, lineage, 60
chi(yogami) = paper of colored patterns, 1
chichi = father, 10
chiga(u) = to differ, to be different, to be mistaken, 84

chii(sai) = small, little, petty, 11
chika(i) = near, close, 14
chikara = force, power, ability, sway, 19
CHIKU, bamboo, 23
CHOKU, honest, straight, fix, 46
CHOO, town, quarter, 7
CHOO, stretch, 12
CHOO, chief, long, 15
CHOO, morning, dynasty, 18
CHOO, investigate, 20
CHOO, heavy, 26
CHOO, bird, 40
CHOO, town subsection, 59
CHOO, tide, sea water, 70
CHOO, notebook, 73
CHOO, intestines, bowels, 83
CHUU, middle, inside, throughout, 7
CHUU, insect, 17
CHUU, noon, daytime, 18
CHUU, annotate, pour, focus, 47
CHUU, column, pillar, 74

—D—

DA, hit, strike, 74
da(su) = to take/put/let out, to send, to hand
in, to serve [food], 5
DAI, big, large, 2
DAI, inside, 7
DAI, younger brother, 10
DAI, title, topic, 31
DAI, stand, 39
DAI, generation, fee, 41
DAI, ordinal, 68
DAN, man, 10
DAN, step, grade, 45
DAN, sever, resolve, 51
DAN, body, group, 69
DAN, conversation, 81
DE, younger brother, 10
de(ru) = to go/come/be out, to leave, to at-

tend, 5
DEN, rice field, 8
DEN, electric, 19
DEN, transmit, impart, 46
DO, earth, soil, ground, 3
DO, degree, scale, extent, times, 36
DO, get angry, 54
DOKU, read, 6
DOKU, alone, Germany, 63
DOO, temple, hall, 8
DOO, street, way, 9
DOO, work, 12
DOO, move, 19
DOO, same, 38
DOO, child, 71

—E—

E, meeting, community, meet, 20
E, times, round, 36
E, picture, 42
e(ru) = to get, to gain, to win, to find, to be
able to, 50
-e = -fold, -ply, 26
EI, English, gifted, 29
EI, swim, 32
EI, reflect, project, 42
EKI, station [train], 8
EKI, service, role, 67
EKI, liquid, 70
EN, far, distant, 14
EN, yen, circle, 14
EN, salt, 40
EN, garden, 44
EN, performance, 66
era(bu) = to choose, to elect, 78
ETSU, exceed, 80

—F—

FU, father, 10
FU, attach, 25

yo(ru) = to be due to, to rely on, by means of,
 in accordance with, to hole up, 52
 yo(ru) = to choose, to elect, 78
 yo(su) [trans] = to stop, to give up, 32
 yoko = side, width, 56
 yon = 4, 1
 YOO, day of the week, 3
 YOO, way, manner, 10
 YOO, ocean, West, 29
 YOO, necessity, 35
 YOO, business, use, 39
 YOO, leaf, 63
 YOO, sheep, 64
 YOO, adopt, 71
 YOO, sun, positive, 73
 yoroko(bu) = to be happy/delighted, to re-
 joice, 53
 yoru = night, evening, 18
 yoshi = reason, cause, significance, circum-
 stance, means, effect, 66
 yoso'o(u) = to wear, to dress up/oneself, to be
 dressed, to make oneself up, to pretend, 55
 yot(tsu) = 4, 1
 yowa(i) = weak, 19
 YU, play, 32
 YU, reason, cause, 66
 YU, oil, 67
 yu = hot water/spring, bath(house), 74
 yu(ku) = to go, to leave, to visit, 5
 yu(u) = to tie, to bind, to do up [hair], 54
 yubi = finger, toe, 62
 yuda(neru) = to entrust to/with, to leave to,
 to devote oneself to, 69
 yue(atte) = for a certain reason, 49
 YUI, reason, cause, 66
 yuka = floor, 82
 yuki = snow, 4
 yumi = bow, archery, 63
 YUU, right, 9
 YUU, friend, 15
 YUU, play, 32
 YUU, exist, 48
 YUU, reason, cause, 66
 YUU, mail, 80
 yuu(gata) = evening, 18

 —Z—
 ZA, sit, seat, 81
 ZAI, be (located), 64
 ZAN, remainder, 41
 ZATSU, miscellaneous, 78
 ZEI, opinion, persuade, 20
 ZEI, tax, 68
 ZEN, before, in front of, 18
 ZEN, thus, so, as, like, 35
 ZEN, whole, 35
 ZEN, good, 50
 ZETSU, discontinue, sever, 54
 ZOKU, clan, 10
 ZOKU, continue, 47
 ZON, exist, be aware of, 54
 ZOO, miscellaneous, 78
 ZOO, increase, 79
 ZOO, store, 80
 ZU, thing, matter, 24
 ZU, map, plan, 27
 ZU, head, 28