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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, volocity, 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; nomikommu = 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; kyuushuu = 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]; gyooigi = 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 6 (Romaji)

1. SHOKU, SHIKI, color, lust ◊ (kooshoku (na) = lusty, amorous; genshoku = primary color; shikisai = coloration, tinge; keshiki = scene(ry), view; konjiki = gold color)
 - iro = color, tint, hue ◊ (chairo (no) = brown; irozuku = to acquire color)
2. HAKU, BYAKU, white ◊ (hakushi = blank paper; hakujin = white person; jihaku = confession, admission; byakuya = white night [short arctic night])
 - shiro(i) = white ◊ (omoshiroi = interesting, enjoyable, strange, funny; aojiroi = pale, pallid; shiraga = white/grey hair)
3. KOKU, black ◊ (kokujin = black person; ankoku = darkness)
 - kuro(i) = black ◊ (kuroji = being in the black; haraguroi = malicious, wicked)
4. SEI, SHOO, blue, green, unripe ◊ (seidoo = bronze; seishoonen = young people, juveniles, youth; seinen = young adult, youth; rokushoo = verdigris, green rust)
 - ao(i) = blue, green, pale, unripe, inexperienced ◊ (aoringo = green apple [type])
5. SEKI, SHAKU, red ◊ (sekidoo = equator; sekimen = blush; sekijuuji = Red Cross; shakudooiro (no) = copper-colored, (reddish) brown, (sun-)tanned, bronze(d))
 - aka(i) = red, crimson, scarlet ◊ (akachan = baby; akaji = deficit)
6. KOO, OO, yellow ◊ (koodootai = zodiac [band]; oogon = gold; ioo = sulphur)
 - ki = yellow ◊ (ki'iro = yellow; kimi = egg yolk)
7. SHO, write ◊ (sho = calligraphy, handwriting, book; shorui = document; kyookasho = textbook; sankoosho = reference book; jisho = dictionary; toshokan = library)
 - ka(ku) = to write ◊ (kakitori = dictation; hagaki = postcard)
8. DOKU, TOKU, TOO, read ◊ (dokusho = reading [act]; koodoku = subscription; tokuhon = textbook, reading book; kutooten = punctuation marks)
 - yo(mu) = to read ◊ (yomimono = reading material; on'yomi = Chinese reading of kanji; kun'yomi = Japanese reading of kanji)
9. SHA, copy ◊ (shashin = photograph; eishaki = projector; mosha = copy, replica)
 - utsu(su) = to copy, to imitate, to trace, to take [photograph] ◊ (utsuru = to be photographed, to be taken [photograph], to come out (well) [photograph])
10. SHIN, truth, genuineness, reality ◊ (shin (no) = true, genuine, real; shinjitsu = truth, really; shashin = photograph)
 - makoto = truth, sincerity; ma(atarashii) = brand-new ◊ (mane = imitation, mimicry; majime (na) = serious, diligent, sincere; masshiro (na) = pure white)

Group 7 (Romaji)

1. CHOO, town, quarter ◊ (choo = town, street; nagatachoo [Tokyo district]; choomin = townspeople; choochoo = mayor [of town], town headman)
 - machi = town, city, quarter ◊ (shitamachi = downtown, lower parts of town)
2. SHI, city ◊ (shi = city, municipality; shichoo = mayor; shimin = citizen, citizenry, townspeople; shinai ni = in the city; toshi = city, town; akitashi = City of Akita)
 - ichi = market, fair ◊ (ichiba = market; uoichiba = fish market)
3. NAI, DAI, inside ◊ (naiyoo = content, substance; shinai ni = in the city; kanai = one's wife [humble]; -inai ni = in, within; keidai = compound, precincts, grounds)
 - uchi = interior, one's home/organization ◊ (uchiki (na) = shy; uchigawa = inside; uchikin = deposit, partial payment; maku'uchi = highest-ranking sumo division)
4. CHUU, middle, inside, throughout ◊ (chuu = medium, average; chuuoo = center, middle; chuugoku = China; chuunen (no) = middle-aged; tochuu de = on the way, en route, halfway; denwachuu = on the phone; ichinichijuu = all day long)
 - naka = inside, middle ◊ (nakami = content, substance; mannaka = center, middle)
5. GAI, GE, outside ◊ (gai(koku)jin = foreigner; gaishoku = eating out; koogai = suburb; shigai ni = outside the city; -igai ni = except (for), other than; gekai = surgeon)
 - hoka(no) = another, (the/some) other; soto = outside, outdoors; hazu(reru) = to get out of place, to fail, to miss, to stray ◊ (sotogawa = exterior, outside; hazusu = to remove, to undo, to miss, to avoid, to leave; namihazureta = extraordinary)
6. KOKU, country ◊ (kokuseki = nationality; kokuritsu (no) = national, state, government; kokka = nation, country; chuugoku = China; kankoku = (South) Korea)
 - kuni = nation, country, land, hometown ◊ (kuniguni = countries)
7. SHO, place ◊ (shotoku = income, earnings; shoyuu = possession, ownership; basho = place, location; jimusho = office; kinjo = neighborhood)
 - tokoro = place, space, point, part, address ◊ (daidokoro = kitchen, finances)
8. JOO, place ◊ (koojoo = factory, plant, workshop; kaijoo = place of a meeting; toojoojinbutsu = characters [play, novel]; nyuujooken = ticket of admission)
 - ba = place, space, scene, field [physics], occasion ◊ (basho = place, location; uriba = counter/place where things are sold; ba'ai = case, occasion, circumstances)
9. RYO, travel ◊ (ryokan = (Japanese) inn; ryokoo = travel, trip; ryotei = itinerary)
 - tabi = travel, trip, journey ◊ (tabisaki de = while traveling)

Group 8 (Romaji)

1. JI, temple ◊ (kinkakuji = Golden Pavilion [Kyoto temple]; ji'in = Buddhist temple)
 - tera = (Buddhist) temple ◊ (yamadera = mountain temple)
2. DOO, temple, hall ◊ (doo = temple, shrine, hall; doodootaru = stately, magnificent, imposing, grand; shokudoo = dining room, restaurant; kookaidoo = public hall)
3. KAN, (large) building, mansion, hall ◊ (ryokan = (Japanese) inn; taishikan = embassy; toshokan = library; kyuukan = closure [theater, library, etc.])
 - yakata = mansion, castle; tate(yama) [Japan city] ◊ (kakunodate [Japan city])
4. KAN, KEN, space, interval ◊ (kan = interval, for, during, between, among; jikan = time, hour; kujikan = (for) 9 hours; kankaku = interval, space, pause; kikan = period, term; seken = world, society, people, public; ningen = human being)
 - ma = space, time, room; aida = space, interval ◊ (ima = living room; mamonaku = before long; machigai = mistake, mishap; kono aida = recently, the other day)
5. KA, KE, house, family ◊ (kazoku = family; kaji = household chores; gaka = painter, artist; -ke = family; kikuchike = the Kikuchi family; kerai = vassal, subject)
 - ie = house, home, family; uchi = house, home, family; ya(nushi) = landlady, landlord ◊ (iegara = lineage; yachin = rent [money]; kashiya = house for rent)
6. SHITSU, room ◊ (shitsu = room; shitsunai = indoors; kyooshitsu = classroom)
 - muro = cellar, drying room, greenhouse ◊ (muromachi = Muromachi [period])
7. IN, institution ◊ (sooin = cloister; byooin = hospital; nyuuin = hospitalization)
8. EKI, station [train] ◊ (eki = railway station; eki'in = station employee/staff; ekiben = train station box lunch; tookyoeki = Tokyo Station)
9. DEN, rice field ◊ (den'en = rural districts, countryside; suiden = rice paddy)
 - ta = rice field/paddy ◊ (taue = rice-planting; tanbo = rice field/paddy; yamada [surname]; inaka = country, countryside, rural area, hometown)
10. BEI, MAI, rice ◊ (beisaku = rice growing/crop; beikoku = the U. S.; hokubei = North America; genmai = brown rice, unmilled rice; hakumai = cleaned rice)
 - kome = uncooked rice ◊ (kometsubu = grain of rice)
11. HAN, meal, cooked rice ◊ (hanba = bunkhouse, workers' living quarters, construction camp; gohan = meal, boiled/cooked rice; suihanki = rice cooker)
 - meshi = cooked rice, meal, food ◊ (yakimeshi = fried rice; banmeshi = supper)

Group 9 (Romaji)

1. HOKU, north ◇ (hokutoo = northeast; hokubei = North America; hokkyoku = North Pole; toohoku = Tohoku [Japanese region]; haiboku = defeat)
 - kita = north ◇ (kitakaikisen = Tropic of Cancer; pekin = Beijing [China])
2. NAN, NA, south ◇ (nansei = southwest; nanbei = South America; nankyoku = South Pole; namuamidabutsu = I take refuge in Amida Buddha [Buddhist phrase])
 - minami = south ◇ (minamikaikisen = Tropic of Capricorn)
3. TOO, east ◇ (tookyoo = Tokyo; toobu = eastern region; hokutoo = northeast)
 - higashi = east ◇ (higashiguchi = east entrance/exit)
4. SAI, SEI, west ◇ (kansai = Kansai; toozai = east and west; seiyou = the West)
 - nishi = west ◇ (nishiguchi = west entrance/exit; suika = watermelon)
5. SA, left ◇ (sayoku = left wing/flank, leftist; sasetsu kinshi = No Left Turn)
 - hidari = left ◇ (hidarigawa = left side; hidarikiki (no) = left-handed)
6. U, YUU, right ◇ (uyoku = right wing/flank, rightist; usetsu kinshi = No Right Turn; uosao = running about in confusion; sayuu = left and right, influence)
 - mi = right ◇ (migigawa = right side; migite = right hand)
7. SOKU, side ◇ (sokumen = side, aspect; sokkin = close associate)
 - gawa = kawa = side, part, case [box]; soba = side, vicinity, neighborhood ◇ (hantaigawa = opposite side; engawa = veranda; uchigawa = inside)
8. DOO, TOO, street, way ◇ (dooro = road, street; doogu = instrument, tool, utensil; shodoo = calligraphy, penmanship; hokkaidoo = Hokkaido; shintoo = Shinto)
 - michi = road, street, way, means, specialty, morality ◇ (chikamichi = shortcut)
9. TSUU, TSU, way, pass ◇ (tsuu = expert; -tsuu [counter for documents, etc.]; tegami santsuu = 3 letters; tsuugaku = commuting to school; tsuukoonin = passerby; fut-suu (no) = regular, ordinary, usual, average; tsuya = wake [for deceased])
 - too(ru) = to pass through/by, to pass as/for, to pass [exam]; kayo(u) = to commute, to frequent ◇ (meijidoori [street in Tokyo]; mitooshi = outlook, perspective, vista; toosu [trans] = to let pass/in, to pass through, to penetrate)
10. KOO, intersection ◇ (kootsuu = traffic, transportation; kooban = police box; koosai = associating with; koosaten = crossing, intersection; shakoo = socializing)
 - ma(jiru) = to be mixed/mingled, to join; maji(waru) = to associate with, to cross, to intersect; ka(wasu) = to exchange [letters, etc.]

Group 10 (Romaji)

1. SEI, SHOO, sex, nature, temperament ◇ (sei = sex, gender, nature; seibetsu = sex, gender; seikaku = personality, character; josei = woman; dansei = man; shoo = disposition, nature; shoobun = disposition, nature; kishoo = disposition, nature)
 - saga = disposition, nature
2. JO, NYOO, NYO, woman ◇ (josei = woman; choojo = eldest daughter; kanojo = she, one's girlfriend; majo = witch; nyooboo = wife; sennyō = nymph, fairy)
 - onna = woman; me(gami) = goddess ◇ (onna no ko = girl; otome = maiden)
3. DAN, NAN, man ◇ (dansei = man; dan'yuu = actor; choonan = eldest son)
 - otoko = man, male ◇ (otoko no ko = boy; otokoyamome = widower)
4. ZOKU, clan ◇ (zoku = family, clan, race, tribe; suizokukan = aquarium; buzoku = tribe; kazoku = family; minzoku = race, ethnic group; maikaazoku = owner-drivers)
5. BO, mother ◇ (boin = vowel; seibo = biological mother; sobo = grandmother)
 - haha = mother ◇ (mamahaha = stepmother; okaasan = mother; ubaguruma = stroller, baby carriage; oba = aunt)
6. FU, father ◇ (fubo = parents; sofū = grandfather; shinpu = Catholic priest)
 - chichi = father ◇ (mamachichi = stepfather; otoosan = father; oji = uncle)
7. SHI, older sister ◇ (shimai = sisters; gishi = sister-in-law)
 - ane = older sister ◇ ((o)neesan = older sister, Miss [vocative familiar])
8. MAI, younger sister ◇ (shimai = sisters; gimai = sister-in-law)
 - imooto = younger sister ◇ (imootosan = younger sister)
9. KEI, KYOO, older brother ◇ (kei = older brother, Mr.; fukei = guardians, parents and older brothers; gikei = brother-in-law; kyoodai = sibling(s))
 - ani = older brother ◇ ((o)niisan = older brother, Mister [vocative familiar])
10. TEI, DAI, DE, younger brother ◇ (tei = younger brother; shitei = children, sons; gitei = brother-in-law; kyoodai = sibling(s); deshi = disciple, pupil, apprentice)
 - ootoo = younger brother ◇ (otootosan = younger brother)
11. YOO, way, manner ◇ (yoo (na/ni) = as, like; yoosu = situation, look, sign; dooyoo (na) = similar, same; tayoosei = diversity; moyoo = design, pattern, appearance)
 - -sama = Mr., Mrs., Ms. [polite suffix]; sama(zama (na)) = various ◇ (odasama = Mr./Mrs./Ms. Oda; okusama = wife [other's], married woman; kamisama = god)

Group 11 (Romaji)

1. SOO, SATSU, early ◇ (soosoo (ni) = early, immediately; soochoo = early morning; jikishoosoo (no) = premature, untimely; sassoku = immediately, promptly)
 - haya(i) = early ◇ (hayamaru = to be advanced, to be rash; hayameru [trans] = to advance; subayai = fast, agile, nimble; waseda daigaku = Waseda University)
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)
3. TA, much, many ◇ (ta to suru = to appreciate, to be grateful for; tabun = probably, perhaps; zatta (na) = miscellaneous; metta ni = seldom, rarely)
 - oo(i) = much, many, numerous, frequent ◇ (kazuooku = in great numbers)
4. SHOO, little, few ◇ (shoonen = boy; shoojo = girl; shooshoo = some, a little, a few; tashoo = some, a little, a few, more or less, to some extent, amount, number)
 - suku(nai) = few, little, limited; suko(shi) = some, a little, a few, a short distance, a moment ◇ (sukunaku tomo = at least; sukoshi zutsu = little by little)
5. SHOO, little, small ◇ (shoochoo = small intestine; shooni = infant, young child; shoogakkoo = elementary school; shoosetsu = novel; bishoo (na) = tiny, minute)
 - chii(sai) = small, little, petty; ko- = o- = small, little ◇ (kotori = small bird; ogawa = creek; odakyuusen = Odakyu line [Tokyo train line]; azuki = red bean)
6. KOO, broad ◇ (koodai (na) = vast, extensive; kookoku = advertisement)
 - hiro(i) = large, wide, spacious ◇ (hirogaru [intr] = to spread, to extend, to get around; hirogeru [trans] = to spread, to unfold, to broaden; sebiro = man's suit)
7. SHIN, new ◇ (shinnen = new year; shingata = new style/model; shinkon = newly-weds; shingao = new face; shinbun = newspaper; kakushin = reform, innovation)
 - atara(shii) = new, fresh, latest; ara(ta (na)) = new, fresh, novel; nii- = new ◇ (ma'atarashii = brand-new; niizuma = new wife; niigataken = Niigata Prefecture)
8. KO, old ◇ (kodai = ancient times; kofuu (na) = old-fashioned, antiquated; chuukohin = secondhand goods; keiko = practice, training, study; nagoya = Nagoya)
 - furu(i) = old, ancient, stale ◇ (furuhon = used book; furukusai = outdated)
9. JAKU, NYAKU, young ◇ (jakuhei = youngster, novice; jakkan (no) = some, a few, a little; roonyakunannyo = men and women of all ages)
 - waka(i) = young, immature ◇ (wakamono = young person; wakame = bud, sprout)

Group 12 (Romaji)

1. SHUU, autumn, fall ◊ (shuubun = autumnal equinox; banshuu = late fall; senshu-uraku = final day of performances [tournament, festivities, etc.])
 - aki = autumn, fall ◊ (akita [city, prefecture]; akihabara [Tokyo area])
2. TOO, winter ◊ (toomin = hibernation; tooki = winter(time); tooji = winter solstice; rittoo = first day of winter [lunar calendar]; dantoo = mild winter)
 - fuyu = winter ◊ (fuyuyasumi = winter vacation; mafuyu = midwinter)
3. SHUN, spring ◊ (shunbun = vernal equinox; baishun = prostitution)
 - haru = spring [season] ◊ (harusame = spring rain, bean-starch noodles)
4. KA, GE, summer ◊ (kaki = summer(time); shoka = early summer; rikka = first day of summer [lunar calendar]; geshi = summer solstice)
 - natsu = summer ◊ (natsuyasumi = summer vacation)
5. KYUU, rest ◊ (kyuujitsu = holiday, day off; kyuugyoo = temporary closure [business]; kyuukei = rest, recess, break; teikyuubi = regular day off)
 - yasu(mu) = to rest, to be absent from, to sleep ◊ (yasumeru = to give a rest)
6. DOO, work ◊ (roodoo = work, labor; jitsudoo jikan = actual working hours)
 - hatara(ku) = to work, to function, to commit [crime] ◊ (hataraki = work, action)
7. KIN, GON, employed ◊ (kinmu = duty, service; kinben (na) = industrious, diligent, hard-working; tenkin = job transfer; tsuukin = commuting to work; kekkin = absence from work; gongyoo = Buddhist religious service)
 - tsuto(meru) = to work for [a company], to be employed at, to be in the service of ◊ (tsutome = job, duties, (religious) service; tsutomesaki = place of work)
8. CHOO, stretch ◊ (choohonnin = ringleader, author [of plot]; shutchoo = business trip; shuchoo = assertion, claim, one's opinion; kinchoo = strain, tension)
 - ha(ru) = to stretch, to spread, to strain, to be expensive ◊ (hariau = to rival, to vie; ganbaru = to persevere, to do one's best, to insist; yokubari (na) = greedy)
9. SHA, shrine, company ◊ (sha = company, firm; shakai = society; shakoo = socializing; shain = employee, staff; kaisha = company, corporation; jinja = Shinto shrine)
 - yashiro = (Shinto) shrine
10. SHI, branch, support ◊ (shiten = branch (office/shop); shiji = support; shisha = branch (office); shitaku = preparation, outfit; shuushi = income and expenses)
 - sasa(eru) = to support, to sustain ◊ (sashitsukae = hindrance, impediment)

Group 13 (Romaji)

1. KYOO, teach ◊ (kyookasho = textbook; kyooshitsu = classroom; kyooiku = education; kirisutokyoo = Christianity; sekkyoo = sermon, reprimand, lecture)
 - oshi(eru) = to teach, to show, to inform, to tell; oso(waru) = to be taught
2. IKU, grow up ◊ (ikuji = child rearing/care; kyooiku = education; sei'iku = growth; hoikuen = nursery school, day-care center)
 - soda(tsu) = to grow up, to be raised, to be brought up ◊ (sodachi = growth, upbringing; sodateru = to raise, to bring up, to rear, to breed, to grow, to train)
3. KOO, school, proof [printing] ◊ (koo = school, proof; koosei = proofreading; koochoo = school principal; gakkoo = school; kookoo = senior high school)
4. BEN, make efforts ◊ (benkyoo = study, diligence, discount; bengaku = study, pursuit of knowledge; kinben (na) = industrious, diligent, hard-working)
5. REN, drill ◊ (renshuu = practice, drill; kunren = training; senren = refinement)
 - ne(ru) = to knead, [plan] to elaborate, to polish ◊ (nerihamigaki = toothpaste)
6. SHUU, learn ◊ (shuukan = custom, practice, habit; shuuji = calligraphy, penmanship; renshuu = practice, drill; fukushuu = review (of lessons))
 - nara(u) = to learn, to study ◊ (narawashi = custom, habit, tradition)
7. SEN, ahead ◊ (sen no = previous, former, late; senpu = former/late husband; sensei = teacher, Sir/[etc.] [vocative]; sengetsu = last month; sossen = taking the lead)
 - saki = tip, end, point, first, lead, future, destination, remainder, the other party◊ (torihikisaki = client, business connection; tsutomesaki = place of work)
8. SEN, exclusively, only ◊ (senkoo = major, specialty; senmon = specialty, line; sen'yoo (no) = exclusive, private; senzoku = belonging exclusively to)
 - moppa(ra) = exclusively, entirely
9. JU, teach, grant ◊ (jugyoo = teaching, class, lesson; kyooju = professor, teaching)
 - sazu(keru) = to instruct, to initiate, to give, to grant ◊ (sazukaru = to be endowed with, to be blessed with, to receive, to be given, to be awarded, to be taught)
10. KAKU, remember ◊ (kakugo = preparedness, readiness, resoluteness, resignation; kankaku = sense, sensation, feeling; genkaku = hallucination, vision, illusion)
 - obo(eru) = to learn, to remember, to memorize, to feel [pain]; sa(meru) = to become awake/sober ◊ (mioboe = recognition, recollection; samasu = to make awake/sober; mezameru = to become awake/aware; mezamashii = remarkable)

Group 14 (Romaji)

1. BAI, sell ◊ (baiten = stand, stall, kiosk; baishun = prostitution; baibai = buying and selling, trade; hatsubaichuu = on sale, on the market; hanbai = selling, sale)
 - u(ru) [trans] = to sell ◊ (urimono = item for sale; urikireru = to be sold out; ureru = to sell (well), to be in demand, to be popular; maeuriken = advance ticket)
2. BAI, buy ◊ (baishuu = purchase, bribery; koobai = purchase, buying)
 - ka(u) = to buy, to appreciate, to provoke [hostility] ◊ (nakagainin = broker)
3. EN, yen, circle ◊ (en = Japanese yen, circle; juuen = ten yen; enkei (no) = round, circular; ichien = a yen, all over, throughout; kansai ichien = all over Kansai)
 - maru(i) = round, circular, spherical ◊ (maroyaka (na) = mild, mellow, smooth)
4. OKU, shop, roof, house ◊ (okujoo = roof(top); kaoku = house, building)
 - -ya = shop; ya(ne) = roof ◊ (pan'ya = bakery, baker; yashiki = mansion, premises; heya = room, stable [sumo]; koya = hut, cabin, shed, pen; nagoya = Nagoya)
5. TEN, store, shop ◊ (ten'in = (sales)clerk, salesperson; kissaten = coffee shop)
 - mise = store, shop; tana(ko) = tenant ◊ (demise = stall, branch (store))
6. HEN, area ◊ (hen = side [geometry], area, neighborhood, vicinity; konohen (ni) = in this area, around here; henpi (na) = remote, isolated; teihen = base, bottom)
 - ata(ri) = vicinity, direction, about, around; -be = vicinity ◊ (hamabe = (sandy) beach, seashore; umibe = beach, seashore; uwabe = surface, appearance)
7. KIN, near, close ◊ (kingan = myopia; kinjo = neighborhood; fukin = neighborhood)
 - chika(i) = near, close ◊ (chikamichi = shortcut; majika ni = nearby, oncoming)
8. EN, ON, far, distant ◊ (ensoku = excursion, outing, hiking; enshinryoku = centrifugal force; enryo = reserve, hesitation; eien = eternity; kuon = eternity)
 - too(i) = far, remote ◊ (toomawari = detour, roundabout way)
9. AN, peace, safe ◊ (anshin = peace of mind; anzen = safety, security; antei = stability, steadiness; fuan (na) = uneasy, anxious; chian = public order/peace)
 - yasu(i) = inexpensive, cheap ◊ (yasumono = cheap article; yasuraka (na) = peaceful, tranquil; meyasu = standard, criterion, aim)
10. KOO, high, expensive ◊ (kookoo = senior high school; koodo = altitude; koosoku-dooro = highway, freeway, expressway; suukoo (na) = sublime, noble, lofty)
 - taka(i) = high, expensive, loud ◊ (takameru = to raise; takamaru = to rise; takabisha (na) = high-handed; kedakai = noble; nadakai = famous, notorious)

Group 15 (Romaji)

1. SHIN, parent, intimacy ◇ (shin- = pro-; shinbei (no) = pro-American; shinsetsu (na) = kind; shinrui = relative [kin]; ryooshin = parents; nikushin = blood relation)
 - oya = parent, dealer [cards]; shita(shii) = intimate, close, friendly ◇ (oyayubi = thumb, big toe; sato'oya = foster parent; shitashimu = to get to know closely)
2. YUU, friend ◇ (yuujin = friend; yuujoo = friendship; shin'yuu = intimate friend)
 - tomo = friend, companion ◇ (tomodachi = friend, companion)
3. KYAKU, KAKU, guest, customer ◇ (kyaku = customer, guest, visitor, passenger; kyakuma = drawing room; kankyaku = audience, spectator; kankookyaku = tourist, sightseer; kakuin = guest (member); ryokaku = traveler, passenger)
4. IN, member, staff ◇ (buin = member, staff; kai'in = member(ship); eki'in = station employee/staff; ten'in = (sales)clerk, salesperson; dooin = mobilization [army, etc.])
5. SHU, SU, main, head ◇ (shu = master, lord, the Lord, lead; shujin = one's husband, head, host, owner, master; shugi = belief, doctrine, principle, -ism; kyoosanshugi = communism; tenshu = shop owner, shopkeeper; boozu = Buddhist priest, bonze)
 - nushi = owner, master, spirit; aruji = one's husband, owner, master; omo(na) = main, chief ◇ (yanushi = landlady, landlord; omo ni = mainly, chiefly)
6. BUTSU, Buddha ◇ (bukkyoo = Buddhism; daibutsu = large statue of Buddha)
 - hotoke = Buddha, the dead ◇ (nodobotoke = Adam's apple)
7. SHIN, JIN, god, mind ◇ (shinwa = mythology, myth, fable; shintoo = Shinto; seishin igaku = psychiatry; jinja = Shinto shrine; (o)mikoshi = portable shrine)
 - kami = god; kan(nushi) = Shinto priest ◇ (kamisama = god; megami = goddess)
8. CHOO, chief, long ◇ (choo = chief, head, merit, strong point; choosho = strong point, merit, advantage; choojo = eldest daughter; choonan = eldest son; chooda no retsu = long line of people; shachoo = company president; seichoo = growth)
 - naga(i) = long, lengthy ◇ (nagasaki = Nagasaki; kinaga ni = patiently, leisurely)
9. SHA, person ◇ (isha = physician; geisha = geisha; hissha = writer; kanja = patient)
 - mono = person ◇ (nokemono = outcast; mosa = tough guy, fighter, veteran)
10. HOO, direction, side ◇ (hoo = direction, side; hoohoo = method, means; hoogen = dialect; ippoo de wa = meanwhile, on the one/other hand; yukue = whereabouts)
 - kata = person, how to ◇ (ano kata = that person; mikata = friend, ally, one's side; tsukaikata = how to use; shikata = way, method; yuugata = evening)

Group 16 (Romaji)

1. OO, king, ruler ◊ (oo = king, magnate; ooji = (royal) prince; ookoku = kingdom, monarchy; oochoo = dynasty; ooi = throne, crown; jo'oo = queen; hoo'oo = Pope)
2. SAI, genius, talent, years old ◊ (sai = gift, talent, ability; sainoo = gift, talent, ability; tensai = genius; kisai = remarkable talent, genius, prodigy; tasai (na) = versatile, multi-talented; issai = one year old; rokusai = six years old)
3. KOO, light, shine ◊ (kookei = scene, sight; kootaku = luster, gloss; koogaku = optics; nikkoo = sunlight; gekkoo = moonlight; kankookyaku = tourist, sightseer)
 - hikari = light, ray, brightness; hika(ru) = to shine, to glitter, to stand out
4. SEI, SHOO, star ◊ (seiza = constellation; eisei = satellite; suisei = comet; suisei = Mercury [planet]; kinsei = Venus; myoojoo = Venus, star [celebrity])
 - hoshi = star, spot, speck, culprit, one's star [luck, fate] ◊ (hoshi uranai = astrology, horoscope; nagareboshi = shooting star, meteor; hoshizora = starry sky)
5. SEI, clear, bright ◊ (seiten = fine/fair weather; kaisei = fine/fair weather)
 - ha(reru) = to clear up [weather], to be dispelled [suspicion], to cheer up ◊ (hare = fine/fair weather; subarashii = wonderful, splendid; harasu [trans] = to clear [oneself of charge], to dispel [doubt, gloom]; harewataru = to clear up [weather])
6. UN, cloud ◊ (unmo = mica [mineral]; unkai = sea of clouds; an'un = dark clouds; fuu'unji = soldier of fortune, bold opportunist in a time of turmoil)
 - kumo = cloud ◊ (amagumo = rain cloud)
7. SHIN, forest, woods ◊ (shinrin = forest, woods)
 - mori = forest, woods, grove ◊ (fujimori [surname])
8. RIN, forest, woods ◊ (rinritsu = standing together in large numbers; shinrin = forest, woods; genseirin = virgin/primeval forest; sanrinkanri = forest management)
 - hayashi = forest, woods, grove ◊ (matsubayashi = pine grove)
9. GEN, original, fundamental ◊ (genryoo = (raw) materials; gen'in = cause, source, origin; genseirin = virgin/primeval forest; genshi = atom; genbaku = atomic bomb; soogen = grassland(s); byoogen = cause of an illness/disease, pathogen)
 - hara = field, plain ◊ (nohara = field, plain; matsubara = pine grove)
10. SOO, grass, plant ◊ (soogen = grassland(s); sooshoku (no) = herbivorous; dokusoo = toxic plant; hoorensoo = spinach; zassoo = weeds; zoori = Japanese sandals)
 - kusa = grass, weed ◊ (kusamura = grassy area, bush; tabako = cigarette, tobacco)

Group 17 (Romaji)

1. KOKU, valley ◊ (kyookoku = ravine, canyon, gorge; yuukoku = glen, deep ravine)
 - tani = valley, gorge, trough ◊ (tanigawa = mountain stream; setagaya [Tokyo ku])
2. CHI, pond ◊ (denchi = battery; chosuichi = reservoir; yoosuichi = reservoir)
 - ike = pond, pool ◊ (ikedada [surname])
3. CHUU, insect ◊ (chuusui = vermiform appendix; konchuu = insect)
 - mushi = insect, bug, worm ◊ (mushiba = decayed tooth; nakimushi = crybaby)
4. SHI, thread ◊ (isshimidarezu = in perfect order; sanshigyoo = silk-reeling industry)
 - ito = thread, string, yarn, line ◊ (asaito = hemp yarn; keito = woolen yarn)
5. KO, door ◊ (-ko [counter for houses]; ikko = one house; koseki = family register; kogai = outdoors; geko = nondrinker; joogo = heavy drinker; koobe = Kobe)
 - to = door, shutter ◊ (toguchi = door(way)); todana = cupboard, closet; setomono = china, pottery; amado = rain shutter; amido = screen door; edo = Edo [period])
6. GYOKU, jewel, ball ◊ (gyokusai = honorable death; gyokuza = throne; shugyoku = gem, jewel, jewelry; hoogyoku = precious jewel)
 - tama = ball, sphere, bead, gem ◊ (tamanegi = onion; medama = eyeball; juuen-dama = 10-yen coin; tamatebako = Urashima's box [in Japanese folktale])
7. TEN, point ◊ (ten = point, dot, period, spot, mark, grade, score, item, point of view; tenken = inspection; tenka = ignition, lighting; manten = perfect score; ketten = fault, shortcoming, failing mark; kutooten = punctuation marks)
 - tsu(keru) = to light, to turn on, to kindle; tomo(su) = to light, to turn on, to burn ◊ (tsuku = to be lit, to be turned on, to come on, to catch fire)
8. SAN, count, calculate ◊ (sansuu = arithmetic, calculation; keisan = calculation, counting; kansanritsu = exchange rate; anzan = mental calculation)
 - soro(ban) = abacus ◊ (sorobandakai = calculating, bent on gain)
9. SHU, neck, head ◊ (shushoo = Prime Minister, premier; shubi yoku = successfully; tooshu = leader of a political party; jishu = turning oneself in, surrendering)
 - kubi = neck, head, dismissal [job] ◊ (kubikazari = necklace; kubikiri = decapitation, dismissal [job]; tekubi = wrist; ashikubi = ankle; chikubi = nipple, teat)
10. TAI, TA, big, thick ◊ (taiyoo = sun; taiheiyo = Pacific Ocean; kootaishi = Crown Prince; tachiuchi dekinai = to be no match for; sukedachi = assistance, help(er))
 - futo(i) = big, thick, deep [voice], shameless ◊ (futoru = to gain weight)

Group 18 (Romaji)

1. KON, KIN, now ◇ (konshuu = this week; sakkon = lately, nowadays; kokinshuu = ancient and modern 31-syllable Japanese poems collection; kotoshi = this year)
 - ima = now, present moment ◇ (tadaima = presently, soon; kyoo = today)
2. SAKU, past ◇ (sakunen = last year; sakujitsu = kinoo = yesterday)
3. KYO, KO, leave, elapse ◇ (kyonen = last year; seikyo = death; kako = past)
 - sa(ru) = to leave, to go away, to quit, to pass [time] ◇ (tachisaru = to leave)
4. ZEN, before, in front of ◇ (zenchoo = omen, premonition; zendaitooryoo = former president; tabezen = before eating; gozen = morning, a.m.; senzen = prewar period)
 - mae = front, before, previously, ago; -mae = serving of [food] ◇ (maemotte = in advance, beforehand; futsuka mae = two days ago; namae = name; kimaie = generosity; sashimi nininmae = two servings of sashimi [for two people])
5. GO, KOO, after, back ◇ (gogo = afternoon, p.m.; sengo = postwar period; sonogo = after that; koobu = rear; kookai = regret, repentance; asatte = day after tomorrow)
 - nochi(no) = later, future; ato = after, another, rear, rest, successor; ushi(ro) = back, rear; oku(reru) = to be late (for), to fall behind, to be slow [clock] ◇ (nochihodo = afterwards, later; ato gonin = another 5 people; atoaji = aftertaste)
6. GO, noon ◇ (gozen = morning, a.m.; gogo = afternoon, p.m.; shoogo = noon)
7. CHOO, morning, dynasty ◇ (chooshoku = breakfast; choorei = morning assembly; oochoo = dynasty; hokuchoo = Northern Dynasty; kitachoo = North Korea)
 - asa = morning ◇ (asagohan = breakfast; kesa = this morning)
8. CHUU, noon, daytime ◇ (chuushoku = lunch(eon); hakuchuumu = daydream)
 - hiru = noon, daytime, lunch ◇ (hirugohan = lunch; hirune = nap)
9. SEKI, evening ◇ (itchooiseki ni = in a day, in a short time)
 - yuu(gata) = evening ◇ (yuube = evening, yesterday evening; yuubae = evening glow; yuushoku = dinner, evening meal; tanabata [July 7 Japanese star festival])
10. YA, night ◇ (yagaku = evening/night class/school; kon'ya = this evening, tonight; sakuya = last night; shin'ya = dead of night; tsuya = wake [for deceased])
 - yoru = yo = night, evening ◇ (yodooshi = all night; mayonaka = midnight)
11. BAN, evening, night ◇ (ban = evening, night; bangohan = dinner, evening meal; banshoo = late fall; banshaku = drink with dinner; konban = this evening, tonight)

Group 19 (Romaji)

1. SHA, car ◇ (shashoo = train/bus conductor; shako = garage, depot; densha = (electric) train; jinrikisha = rickshaw; jitensha = bicycle; chuushajoo = parking lot)
 - kuruma = vehicle, automobile, car, wheel ◇ (kurumaisu = wheelchair; ubaguruma = stroller, baby carriage; haguruma = gear, cogwheel)
2. SEN, ship ◇ (senpaku = vessel, ship(ping); sen'in = sailor, seaman, crew; zoosen = shipbuilding; kisen = steamship; fuusen = balloon; gyosen = fishing boat)
 - fune = boat, ship, vessel ◇ (funayoi = seasickness; funabin = surface/sea mail)
3. KI, steam, vapor ◇ (kisha = (steam) train; kisen = steamship)
4. HI, fly ◇ (hikooki = airplane; hikoojoo = airfield; takabisha (na) = high-handed)
 - to(bu) = to fly, to jump, to be scattered, to skip ◇ (tobioriru = to jump down)
5. KI, machine, opportunity ◇ (ki = opportunity, airplane; kikai = machine(ry), mechanism; kikai = opportunity; kigen = mood, humor, temper; kootsuukikan = transportation facilities; hikooki = airplane; sentakuki = washing machine; kiki = crisis)
 - hata = loom ◇ (hataori = weaving, weaver; hataoriki = loom)
6. DOO, move ◇ (doobutsuen = zoo; dooshi = verb; jidoosha = automobile; jidooteiki (na) = automatic; undoo = exercise, movement, campaign; katsudoo = activity)
 - ugo(ku) [intr] = to move, to run [machine], to transfer, to change, to be affected ◇ (ugokasu [trans] = to move, to operate [machine], to transfer, to alter, to affect)
7. DEN, electric ◇ (densha = (electric) train; denki = electricity; denwa = phone (call); denshi (no) = electronic; teiden = power failure; juuden = (re)charging)
8. RYOKU, RIKI, power ◇ (kyooryoku (na) = strong, powerful; denryoku = electric power; rikisetsu = emphasis, stress; bariki = horsepower, energy)
 - chikara = force, power, ability, sway ◇ (chikaramochi = powerful/strong person)
9. KYOO, GOO, strong ◇ (-kyoo = a little over; sanjikankyoo = a little over 3 hours; kyooryoku (na) = strong, powerful; benkyoo = study, diligence, discount; gookan = rape; gootoo = burglar(y), robber(y); gooin (na) = overbearing)
 - tsuyo(i) = strong, brave, durable; shi(iru) = to force, to compel ◇ (tsuyomeru = to strengthen, to emphasize; chikarazuyoi = powerful, reassuring; shi'ite = by force)
10. JAKU, weak ◇ (-jaku = a little under; sanjikanjaku = a little under 3 hours; jakuten = weak point, weakness, flaw, sore spot; hakujaku (na) = weak(-willed), flimsy)
 - yowa(i) = weak ◇ (yowamushi = coward, weakling; yowameru = to make weak)

Group 20 (Romaji)

1. GOO, GATSU, KATSU, fit \diamond (goo = go [unit of area/volume about 0.33 m²/0.18 l]; 5 goome = 5th station [of mountain]; gookaku = success [exam]; tsugoo = convenience; gappei = merger, combination; gasshoo = chorus; kappa = raincoat)
 - a(u) = to fit, to match, to agree with, to be correct \diamond (awaseru = to put together, to total, to match, to check with; niau = to become, to suit; -au = do with each other, do mutually; tasukeau = to help each other; shiai = game, match; ba'ai = case, occasion, circumstances; ma ni au = to be in time for, to be (good) enough)
2. KAI, E, meeting, community, meet \diamond (kai = meeting, gathering, association; kaisha = company, corporation; shakai = society; eshaku = salutation, bow, nod)
 - a(u) = to meet, to see [someone] \diamond (awaseru = to introduce to each other [people]; deau = to meet (by chance), to run into, to come across)
3. CHI, know \diamond (chi = intellect, wisdom; chisei = intelligence; chieokure (no) = mentally retarded; chijin = friend, acquaintance; tsuchi = notice, notification)
 - shi(ru) = to know \diamond (shiraseru = to notify, to inform; shiriai = acquaintance)
4. SHI, think \diamond (shikoo = thought, consideration; shiryō = discretion, tact; fushigi (na) = mysterious, strange; chinshimokkoo = meditating on, being lost in thought)
 - omo(u) = to think, to feel \diamond (omoide = memories; kataomoi = unrequited love)
5. KOO, think \diamond (kooryo = consideration, taking into account; kookogaku = archaeology; sankoosho = reference book; shikoo = thought, consideration)
 - kanga(eru) = to think, to consider \diamond (kangaenaosu = to reconsider, to rethink)
6. CHOO, investigate \diamond (choo = pitch, tone, tempo, meter [poetry], key [music]; chooshi = condition [health, etc.], tune, tone; choosa = investigation, examination, inquiry, survey; koochoo (na) = in good condition, favorable)
 - shira(beru) = to investigate, to check, to consult; totono(u) = to be in order, to be prepared, to be arranged \diamond (torishiraberu = to investigate, to look into)
7. KETSU, decide \diamond (ketsu = decision, vote; ketsuretsu = breakdown, rupture; kettoo = duel; kettei = decision, determination; kaiketsu = solution, settlement)
 - ki(maru) = to be decided \diamond (kimeru = to decide; kimarimonku = set phrase)
8. SETSU, ZEI, opinion, persuade \diamond (setsu = opinion, theory; setsumei = explanation; settoku = persuasion; shoosetsu = novel; yuuzei = campaign tour, stumping)
 - to(ku) = to explain, to persuade, to preach, to advocate \diamond (tokifuseru = to persuade, to convince; kudoku = to persuade, to court, to make advances)

Group 21 (Romaji)

1. MAN, BAN, ten thousand, myriad ◇ (man = ten thousand; ichiman = 10,000; hyakuman = 1,000,000; manbiki = shoplifting, shoplifter; kyoman = millions, huge amount; banji = everything; bankokuhakurankai = world's fair)
2. SHU, rice wine, liquor ◇ (shuen = banquet, drinking bout; budooshu = wine; nihonshu = sake; inshu = drinking [sake]; kinshu = abstinence from alcohol)
 - sake = sake, alcoholic drink ◇ (sakaya = sake shop/dealer; izakaya = bar, pub)
3. SHI, SU, child ◇ (shikyuu = uterus, womb; booshi = cap, hat; chooshi = condition [health, etc.], tune, tone; joshi = girl, woman; shooji = paper sliding door; yoosu = situation, look, sign; sensu = folding fan; isu = chair, sofa, seat, post, position)
 - ko = child, young ◇ (kodomo = child; koushi = calf; musuko = son, boy)
4. TETSU, iron, steel ◇ (tetsu = iron; tetsudoo = railroad; chikatetsu = subway)
5. MAI, every ◇ (mai- = each, every; mainichi = every day; maikai = every time)
 - -goto(ni) = every (time) ◇ (higoto ni = every day; gonengoto ni = every 5 years)
6. KA, what ◇ (kikagaku = geometry; suika = challenging, questioning [a person])
 - nani = what ◇ (nanika = something, anything; nanimo = nothing; nanji = what time; nandomo = many times, frequently; ikaga = how, what)
7. KEN, dog ◇ (kenshi = eyetooth, canine tooth, dogtooth; aiken = one's pet dog)
 - inu = dog, spy ◇ (makeinu = underdog, loser; koinu = puppy)
8. OO, journey, go ◇ (oofuku = round trip; ooshin = house call, doctor's visit; tachioo-joo = coming to a standstill, stranding; uoosao = running about in confusion)
9. RAKU, fall, drop ◇ (rakudai = failing [exam]; rakugaki = graffiti, scribble; rakutan = discouragement, disappointment; rakka = fall, descent, drop; daraku = depravity, corruption; botsuraku = ruin, (down)fall; danraku = (end of) paragraph, stage)
 - o(chiru) = to fall (down), to fail [exam], to pass out, to degrade ◇ (otosu = to drop, to let fall, to lose, to omit, to deduct, to decrease, to discredit; ochitsuku = to calm down, to keep calm, to settle in, to decide on, to abate; otoshimono = lost/dropped article; ochiba = fallen leaves; teochi = mistake, oversight, negligence)
10. RYOKU, ROKU, green ◇ (ryokucha = green tea; ryokuchi = green tract of land; yooryokuso = chlorophyll; shinryoku = new foliage, fresh verdure; jooryokuju = evergreen (tree); rokushoo = verdigris, green rust)
 - midori = green ◇ (midori'iro = green (color))

Group 22 (Romaji)

1. GEN, GON, word ◊ (gen = word, remark; gengai (no) = implicit; hoogen = dialect; hatsugen = statement, remark; dengon = message; yuigon = will, one's dying wish)
 - i(u) = to say, to talk, to call; koto(ba) = word, language ◊ (iiai = quarrel, dispute; iiwake = excuse, pretext; kotozuke = message; kogoto = scolding, fault-finding)
2. WA, conversation ◊ (wadai = topic (of conversation); denwa = phone (call); kaiwa = conversation; sewa = care, trouble, aid; shinwa = mythology, myth, fable)
 - hanashi = talk, chat, speech, story, rumor; hana(su) = to speak, to talk ◊ (otogibanashi = fairy tale; hanashiau = to talk/discuss/consult with)
3. RAI, request ◊ (irai = request, commission, reliance; shinrai = trust, reliance)
 - tano(mu) = to ask, to beg, to request, to order, to hire, to entrust, to rely on; tayou(ru) = to rely on, to resort to ◊ (tanomoshii = reliable, promising)
4. KO, call ◊ (kokyuu = breathing, respiration, knack, trick; tenko = roll call)
 - yo(bu) = to call, to invite, to send for ◊ (yobimono = main event, attraction)
5. KA, song ◊ (kashu = singer; kabuki = Kabuki; kokka = national anthem)
 - uta(u) = to sing ◊ (uta = song; komoriuta = lullaby)
6. SEI, SHOO, voice ◊ (seitai = vocal cords; meisei = fame, renown, reputation; onseigaku = phonetics; renjoo = type of liaison of consonants in a word)
 - koe = voice, cry, notes [bird, etc.] ◊ (kogoe = low/small voice; oogoe = loud voice; kowadaka ni = loudly; kowairo = tone of voice, imitating someone's voice)
7. GO, language, word ◊ (go = language, word; goi = vocabulary; nihongo = Japanese language; gairaigo = loan word, word of foreign origin; gengogaku = linguistics)
 - kata(ru) = to talk, to tell, to narrate, to recite ◊ (monogatari = tale, story)
8. YAKU, translation ◊ (yaku = translation, version; yakusu = to translate; hon'yaku = translation; tsuuyaku = interpreter, interpretation)
 - wake = reason, meaning, circumstances ◊ (mooshiwake = apology, excuse)
9. JI, word, resignation ◊ (ji = speech; jisho = dictionary; jiten = dictionary; jishoku = resignation; jihyoo = resignation letter; ojigi = bow; oseji = compliment, flattery)
 - ya(meru) = to resign, to quit, to leave, to retire
10. IN, pull ◊ (in'yoofu = quotation marks; gooin (na) = overbearing; sakuin = index)
 - hi(ku) = to draw, to pull, to quote, to consult [dictionary], to subtract ◊ (to hikikae ni = in exchange for; hikkosu = to move (house); jibiki = dictionary)

Group 23 (Romaji)

1. KOO, like ◇ (koochoo (na) = in good condition, favorable; kooshoku (na) = lusty, amorous; kooki = opportunity; koobutsu = favorite food; aikoo = liking, fondness)
 - su(ku) = to like, to love, to be fond of; kono(mu) = to like, to prefer ◇ (suki = liking, fondness; suki (na) = fond, favorite; monozuki (na) = curious, whimsical; konomashii = pleasant, agreeable, desirable; okonomiyaki = Japanese-style pancake)
2. MEI, MYOO, name ◇ (-mei [formal counter for people]; gojuumei = 50 people; meishu = choice sake; meishi = calling/business card; yuumei (na) = famous; mumei (no) = anonymous, unknown; myooji = surname; daimyoo = feudal lord)
 - na = name, title, fame, reputation ◇ (namae = name; adana = nickname)
3. SHI, private ◇ (shiritsu (no) = private [independent]; shiri = self-interest, personal gain; shiyuu (no) = privately owned; shiteki (na) = private, personal)
 - watakushi = watashi = I ◇ (watashitachi = we)
4. KUN, ruler ◇ (-kun [suffix for addressing younger people, colleagues]; odakun = (Mr.) Oda; kunshu = monarch, sovereign, ruler; bookun = tyrant, despot)
 - kimi = you [informal], lord ◇ (kimigayo = Japan's anthem; himegimi = princess)
5. JI, SHI, self ◇ (jiyuu = freedom, liberty; jishin = (self-)confidence; jitensha = bicycle; kakuji = each (one); shizen = nature; unuboreru = to be conceited)
 - mizuka(ra) = (for) oneself, personally, in person ◇ (mizukara no = one's own)
6. REKI, past, continuation ◇ (rekishi = history; rekihoo = round of visits; rirekisho = resume, curriculum vitae, personal history; shokureki = professional/work history)
7. SHI, history ◇ (shi = history; shiryoo = historical records; shiseki = historic site; shijitsu = historical fact; nihonshi = Japanese history; rekishi = history)
8. CHIKU, bamboo ◇ (chikuba no tomo = childhood friend; bakuchiku = firecracker)
 - take = bamboo ◇ (take no ko = bamboo shoot; takeuma = stilts; saodake = bamboo pole; shinai = bamboo sword)
9. CHA, SA, tea ◇ ((o)cha = tea; chairo (no) = brown; chawan = rice bowl, teacup; chanoyu = tea ceremony; chadoo = sadoo = tea ceremony; ryokucha = green tea; koocha = (black) tea; mucha (na) = unreasonable, reckless; kissaten = coffee shop)
10. SHI, paper ◇ (shihei = paper money, (bank) note, bill; yooshi = (blank) form)
 - kami = paper ◇ (kamiyasuri = sandpaper; tegami = letter; boorugami = cardboard; tsutsumigami = wrapping paper)

Group 24 (Romaji)

1. JI, ZU, thing, matter ◊ (jimusho = office; jiko = accident; shokuji = meal; kaji = fire, conflagration; daiji (na) = important, valuable, serious; koozuka = dilettante)
 - koto = thing, matter, affair, business, event, fact ◊ (kotogara = matter, affair; shigoto = job, occupation, work; monogoto = matter, affair, things, everything)
2. BUTSU, MOTSU, thing ◊ (butsuri = physics; buttai = body, object, matter; shokubutsu = plant, vegetation; doobutsuen = zoo; nimotsu = load, baggage)
 - mono = thing, object, article, matter ◊ (monozuki (na) = curious, whimsical; monogatari = tale, story; kudamono = fruit; kaimono = shopping, purchase)
3. HIN, article, elegance ◊ (hin = article, dignity, grace; hinshu = type, breed, variety; seihin = product; joohin (na) = elegant, refined; chinpin = rare article, curiosity)
 - shina = article, goods, quality ◊ (shinamono = article, merchandise, goods; tejina = magic, conjuring trick, sleight of hand)
4. SEI, manufacture, make ◊ (-sei = made in/of; nihonsei (no) = made in Japan; jikasei (no) = homemade, of one's own making; tetsusei (no) = made of iron; seihin = product; seizoo = manufacture, production; kisei (no) = ready-made)
5. SAN, product, fortune, childbirth ◊ (san = childbirth, product, fortune; sanbutsu = product(s); sanba = midwife; josanpu = midwife; zaisan = assets, fortune, property; shussan = (child)birth; shizan = stillbirth; (o)miyage = souvenir, present)
 - u(mu) = to give birth, to lay [egg], to produce; ubu(ge) = downy hair, down
6. SHAKU, borrow ◊ (shakuya = rented house; shakuyoo = borrowing, having the loan of [something]; shakkin = debt, loan; taishaku = loan, debit and credit)
 - ka(riru) = to borrow, to rent ◊ (karite = borrower, tenant; magarinin = lodger)
7. TAI, lend ◊ (taishaku = loan, debit and credit; chintai = lease, rental)
 - ka(su) = to lend, to rent out ◊ (kashiya = house for rent; matagashi = subletting)
8. FUTSU, pay ◊ (futteii = shortage, scarcity; fushoku = sweeping away, eradicating)
 - hara(u) = to pay, to brush, to sweep away ◊ (haraimodosu = to refund; bunkat-subarai = payment by installments; yopparau = to get drunk; shiharau = to pay)
9. JU, receive ◊ (juken = taking of an exam; juwaki = (telephone) receiver; jushin = reception [radio, TV]; kanjusei = sensitivity; booku = monitoring, interception)
 - u(keru) = to receive, to take [exam, class, etc.], to suffer [damage] ◊ (uketsuke = information/reception desk, receptionist, acceptance; ukaru = to pass [exam])

Group 25 (Romaji)

1. JI, have, hold ◊ (jisankin = dowry; shiji = support; iji = maintenance, upkeep)
 - mo(tsu) = to have, to hold, to carry, to be durable ◊ (kimochi = feeling, mood)
2. TAI, wait ◊ (taiguu = service, treatment, reception, salary, pay; taiboo (no) = long-awaited; shootai = invitation; kitai = anticipation, expectation, hope)
 - ma(tsu) = to wait for, to look forward to, to look to ◊ (machibuse = ambush)
3. SHI, use, messenger ◊ (shisetsu = delegate, envoy, delegation; shisha = messenger, envoy; shiyoo = use, application; taishikan = embassy; tenshi = angel)
 - tsuka(u) = to use, to operate, to employ [person], to spend ◊ (komazukai = maid)
4. SAKU, SA, make ◊ (saku = (piece of) work, harvest; sakumotsu = crops, produce; sakubun = composition, writing; sakka = writer; gekisaku = drama, play; sayoo = action, function, effect; doosa = action, movement, behavior; hossa = fit, attack)
 - tsuku(ru) = to make, to prepare [food], to grow [plants] ◊ (tsukurikata = recipe)
5. SEN, wash ◊ (sentaku = washing, laundry; senzai = detergent; senren = refinement; senmenjo = toilet, washroom, restroom; suisenbenjo = flush toilet)
 - ara(u) = to wash, to cleanse, to purify, to investigate ◊ (otearai = toilet, restroom)
6. JUU, live ◊ (juusho = address; juutaku = dwelling, housing; teijuu = settling down)
 - su(mu) = to live, to dwell, to reside ◊ (sumai = house, dwelling, address, living)
7. SHIN, sleep ◊ (shinshitsu = bedroom; shindai = bed, berth; shingu = bedding)
 - ne(ru) = to sleep, to lie down, to go to bed ◊ (hirune = nap; nemaki = sleep-wear; nekaseru = to put to bed, to lay down, to ferment; negoto = sleep talk, nonsense)
8. KI, wake up, rise ◊ (kigen = origin, rise; funki = rousing (oneself); engi = omen)
 - o(kiru) = to get up, to wake up, to occur ◊ (okoru = to occur, to stem from, to emerge, to break out; okosu = to raise, to wake up [someone], to cause, to start)
9. SHU, take ◊ (shutoku = acquisition; sakushu = exploitation; sashu = defrauding)
 - to(ru) = to take, to get ◊ (tori'ire = harvest(ing); dandori = arrangements, plan)
10. FU, attach ◊ (furoku = supplement, appendix; fukin = neighborhood; kifu = contribution, donation; koofukin = subsidy, grant)
 - tsu(keru) = to attach, to note down, to follow ◊ (tsuku = to adhere, to come along with; tsukekuwaeru = to add, to tack; uketsuke = information/reception desk, receptionist, acceptance; hizuke = date [calendar]; omoitsuku = to hit upon [idea], to think of; chikazuku = to approach, to draw near, to become acquainted with)

Group 26 (Romaji)

1. TEI, low ◇ (teika = fall, decline, deterioration; teiketsuatsu = low blood pressure)
 - hiku(i) = low, short [of stature], humble [origins]
2. AN, dark ◇ (ankoku = darkness; anki = memorization; meian = light and darkness)
 - kura(i) = dark, gloomy ◇ (kurayami = darkness; usugurai = dim, gloomy)
3. SHIN, deep ◇ (shinkoku (na) = serious, grave, severe; shin'ya = dead of night)
 - fuka(i) = deep, profound, thick, dense, intimate ◇ (fukameru [trans] = to deepen; fukazake = heavy drinking; nasakebukai = kindhearted, compassionate)
4. AKU, O, bad ◇ (aku = evil, wickedness, badness, vice; akushitsu (na) = vile, vicious, malignant; kyooaku (na) = brutal, atrocious; ken'o = disgust, hatred)
 - waru(i) = bad, wrong, evil ◇ (ijiwaru (na) = mean, nasty, malicious)
5. JUU, CHOO, heavy ◇ (juuyoo (na) = important, principal; nijuu (no) = double, dual; choofuku = repetition, duplication; kichoo (na) = valuable, precious)
 - omo(i) = heavy, serious, important; kasa(naru) = to be piled up, to occur at same time; -e = -fold, -ply ◇ (omoni = (heavy) burden; kasaneru = to pile up, to repeat; tabikasanaru = to happen repeatedly; futae = double, twofold, two-ply)
6. JOO, SHOO, upper ◇ (-joo = in terms of, from the viewpoint of; kyooikujoo = from the educational point of view; joo (no) = first, best, upper; joohin (na) = elegant, refined; jooshi = one's superior [at work]; ijoo no = more than, abovementioned; chijoo = ground, earth; jooin = shooin = Senate, Upper House, House of Lords)
 - ue = top, upper part, surface; kami = upper part; uwa- = upper; a(garu) = to rise, to go up, to eat, to drink, to enter [dwelling], to improve, to be over, to get nervous; nobo(ru) = to rise, to go up, to climb, to be promoted, to add up (to) ◇ (ue no = upper, higher, superior; kawakami e = upstream [river]; uwagi = jacket, coat, outerwear; uwabe = surface, appearance; ageru = to raise, to lift, to praise, to give)
7. KA, GE, lower ◇ (kato (na) = low, inferior, base; rooka = corridor, passage; ika no = less than, undermentioned; ge = low grade/class, last [2nd/3rd] volume; ge no ge = the worst of all; gehin (na) = vulgar, coarse, dirty; heta (na) = poor (at))
 - shita = bottom, lower part, base; (no)moto(de/ni) = under, with, at; shimo = lower part, one's inferior; sa(garu) [intr] = to go down, to drop [price, etc.], to hang; kuda(ru) = to descend, to drop, to yield, to be given [order], to be less than; o(rosu) = to lower, to unload, to drop [passenger], to withdraw [money] ◇ (kutsushita = socks; kawashimo e = downstream [river]; sageru [trans] = to lower, to hang, to remove, to reduce; kudasaru = to give, to grant; oriru = to get off, to descend)

Group 27 (Romaji)

1. SHI, attempt ◊ (shiken = exam, test; shiai = game, match; shiren = trial, ordeal)
 - tame(su) = to test, to try, to attempt; kokoro(miru) = to test, to try, to attempt
 - ◊ (tameshi = test, trial, attempt; kokoromi = test, trial, attempt)
2. KEN, GEN, testing, effect ◊ (keiken = experience; shiken = exam, test; jikken = experiment; juken = taking of an exam; gen = omen; shugenja = mountain ascetic)
3. SEKI, SHAKU, antiquity ◊ (sekijitsu = old days; konjaku = past and present)
 - mukashi = ancient times, old days, antiquity ◊ (mukashimukashi = once upon a time, long ago; mukashibanashi = legend, old tale, reminiscences)
4. HITSU, writing brush ◊ (hitsumei = pseudonym, pen name; hissha = writer; zui-hitsu = essay; enpitsu = pencil; tappitsu = good handwriting)
 - fude = (writing/paint) brush, pen, painting, (hand)writing ◊ (fudebushoo = poor correspondent, lazy writer; fudemame = good correspondent, ready writer)
5. BUN, MON, writings, sentence ◊ (bun = writing, sentence, composition; bunpoo = grammar; bungaku = literature; sakubun = composition, writing; monku = complaint, grumble, words, phrase; chuumon = order, request; moji = letter, character)
 - fumi = letter, note ◊ (koibumi = love letter)
6. KI, chronicle ◊ (kiji = news (item), article, report; kisha = reporter, journalist; kioku = memory, remembrance; nikki = diary; sokki = shorthand, stenography)
 - shiru(su) = to record, to write (down), to describe, to mention
7. JI, letter, character ◊ (ji = character, letter, handwriting; jibiki = dictionary; moji = letter, character; kanji = Chinese characters [in Japanese]; akaji = deficit)
 - aza = (village) section
8. ZU, TO, map, plan ◊ (zu = drawing, figure, map, diagram, plan; zuhyoo = chart, diagram; chizu = map; toshokan = library; ito = intent(ion); zuuzuushii = cheeky)
 - haka(ru) = to plan, to plot, to attempt, to deceive
9. MEN, surface ◊ (men = mask, face, surface, page, aspect; mensetsu = interview; hyoomen = surface, exterior, appearance; majime (na) = serious, diligent, sincere)
 - tsura = face, mug; omote = face, countenance; omo(shiroi) = interesting, enjoyable, strange, funny ◊ (yaomote = bearing the (full) brunt of [attack, criticism, etc.]; omokage = image, face, looks, vestige; shikamettsura = frown, scowl, grimace)
10. SEN, line ◊ (sen = line, track, ray; senro = rail(way); shinkansen = bullet train)

Group 28 (Romaji)

1. TOO, ZU, TO, head ◊ (-too [counter for big animals]; uma ittoo = one horse; toodori = president, director; sentoo = head, lead, (fore)front; kootoo (no) = oral, verbal; zugaikotsu = skull; zutsuu = headache; ondotori = (chorus) leader)
 - atama = head, brains, mind, hair, beginning; kashira = head, leader, boss, first [on list] ◊ (atama ga ii = intelligent; kashira moji = initial letter [of word], initials)
2. GAN, face ◊ (ganmen = face [of person]; doogan = baby/childish face)
 - kao = face, look(s), clout ◊ (kaoiro = complexion; shingao = new face)
3. MOKU, BOKU, eye ◊ (mokuteki = purpose, aim; mokuji = table of contents; kamoku = subject, course (of study), curriculum; menboku = honor, appearance)
 - me = eye(ball), (eye)sight, viewpoint, insight ◊ (medatsu = to stand out; hitome = glance, look; sanbanme (no) = third; mabuka ni = [hat/cap] low over one's eyes)
4. JI, ear ◊ (jibi'inkooka = otorhinolaryngology; chuujien = middle ear infection)
 - mimi = ear, hearing, edge ◊ (mimikazari = earring; hayamimi = sharp hearing)
5. KOO, KU, mouth ◊ (kootoo (no) = oral, verbal; jinkoo = population; kudoku = to persuade, to court, to make advances; ikudoo'on ni = with one voice, unanimously)
 - kuchi = mouth, door, gate, opening, job ◊ (madoguchi = (ticket) window, teller)
6. SHU, hand ◊ (shujutsu = surgery; akushu = handshake; joozu (na) = skilled (in))
 - te = hand, means, type ◊ (tegami = letter; tetsudau = to help; aite = partner, the other party, rival; hade (na) = showy, colorful, gaudy; heta (na) = poor (at))
7. SOKU, foot, leg ◊ (-soku [counter of footwear]; kutsushita nisoku = two pairs of socks; sokuseki = footprint; fusoku = shortage, lack; manzoku = satisfaction)
 - ashi = foot, leg, step; ta(riru) = to suffice ◊ (ashikubi = ankle; tasu = to add)
8. TAI, TEI, body ◊ (tai = body, style, manner; taisoo = gymnastics, exercise; daitai = mostly, approximately; tei = appearance, attitude; teisai = appearance(s), style)
 - karada = body, physique, figure, health ◊ (karadatsuki = one's figure/build)
9. BEN, BIN, excrement, convenient, mail ◊ (ben = convenience, service, facilities, excrement; benjo = toilet, restroom, washroom; benri (na) = convenient, useful, handy; fuben (na) = inconvenient; bin = mail, flight, means of transportation; yuubin = mail; kookuubin = airmail; chokkoobin = nonstop flight; tetsudoobin de = by rail; binsen = stationery, writing paper; onbin ni = peacefully, amicably)
 - tayo(ri) = news, tidings, information, letter

Group 29 (Romaji)

1. SE, SEI, world, generation ◇ (sekai = world; seken = world, society, people, public; sewa = care, trouble, aid; sedai = generation; shusse = success (in life), promotion; seiki = century; koosei = future generations, posterity; chuusei = Middle Ages; koosekisei = diluvial epoch; rui 14sei = Louis XIV; chisei = reign, regime, rule)
 - yo = world, era, life, reign ◇ (ano yo = afterworld; ukiyo = (fleeting) world/life)
2. KAI, world ◇ (kai = world, circles; gyokai = business, industry; doobutsukai = animal world; sekai = world; genkai = limits, bounds; kyokai = boundary, border)
3. KAN, China ◇ (kan = Han [Chinese dynasty]; kanji = Chinese characters [in Japanese]; kango = Japanese word of Chinese origin; kanpooyaku = (Chinese) herbal medicine; chikan = molester, groper, pervert; akkan = rascal, villain)
4. WA, O, Japan, harmony, peace ◇ (wa = harmony, peace, sum, total; waejiten = Japanese-English dictionary; wafuu = Japanese style; heiwa = peace, harmony; oshoo = Buddhist priest; yamato = ancient Japan; hiyorimishugi = opportunism)
 - yawa(rageru) [trans] = to soften, to mitigate; nago(yaka (na)) = peaceful, amiable
 - ◇ (yawaragu [intr] = to soften, to calm down; nagomu = to become friendly/calm)
5. YOO, ocean, West ◇ (yoo = ocean; yoofuu = Western style; yoofuku = (Western) clothes; seiyou = the West; tooyoo = the East/Orient; taiheiyoo = Pacific Ocean)
6. EI, English, gifted ◇ (eiwajiten = English-Japanese dictionary; eigo = English language; eisai = talent [ability], gifted person; eiyuu = hero; sekiei = quartz)
7. SHUU, province ◇ (shuu = state, province; oregonshuu = state of Oregon; honshuu = Honshu [Japanese main island]; kyuushuu = Kyushu [Japanese main island])
 - su = sandbank, shoal ◇ (sasu = sandbank, sandbar; nakasu = river sandbar)
8. KYOO, KEI, capital ◇ (kyoto = Kyoto; tookyoo = Tokyo; keihin = Tokyo-Yokohama area; keioosen = Keio line [train line in Tokyo]; pekin = Beijing [China])
9. TO, TSU, capital city ◇ (to (no) = metropolitan; tokai = city, town; toshi = city, town; kyoto = Kyoto; shuto = capital city, metropolis; tsugoo = convenience)
 - miyako = capital city, metropolis, city, town ◇ (miyako'ochi = leaving the city to live in the country; sumeba miyako = one can get used to living anywhere)
10. SON, village ◇ (sonmin = villager(s); sonchoo = village headman; gyoson = fishing village; nooson = farming village; kanson = poor/deserted village)
 - mura = village, hamlet ◇ (murahachibu = ostracism; murabito = villager(s))

Group 30 (Romaji)

1. TOO, island ◇ (toomin = islander(s); hantoo = peninsula; rettoo = archipelago)
 - shima = island ◇ (shimaguni = island country; hirosshima = Hiroshima)
2. KAI, sea ◇ (kaigan = coast, beach; kaigai = overseas countries; kookai = (sea) voyage, navigation; kookai = open sea; nihonkai = Sea of Japan; ebi = shrimp, prawn)
 - umi = sea, ocean ◇ (umibe = beach, seashore; nori = dried pressed seaweed)
3. KO, lake ◇ (kosui = lake; kohan = lakeside; tazawako [lake in Tohoku])
 - mizuumi = lake
4. KUU, sky, void ◇ (kuu = air, space, void, emptiness, nothing, vacancy, vanity; kuuki = air, atmosphere [ambience]; kuukan = space, room; kuukoo = airport; kuusoo = daydream, (idle) fancy; kookuugaisha = airline company)
 - sora = sky, air, weather; kara((no)) = empty, vacant; muna(shii) = empty, futile; a(keru) = to make empty/vacant; su(ku) = to become empty ◇ (sorairo = sky blue; aozora = blue sky; karate = Karate; aku = to become vacant/free, to be done with)
5. CHI, JI, earth ◇ (chi = land, soil, earth, ground, place; chikatetsu = subway; chizu = map; tochi = land, soil, lot, region; ji = land, earth, (back)ground, true nature; jigoku = hell; jimen = ground; jishin = earthquake; kiji = fabric, cloth, texture)
6. SEKI, SHAKU, KOKU, stone, volume measurement ◇ (sekitan = coal; sekiyu = petroleum, oil; sekken = soap; hooseki = jewel(ry), precious stone; kaseki = fossil; jishaku = magnet; koku = koku [unit of volume approximately 180.39 liters])
 - ishi = stone, pebble, jewel ◇ (ishiwata = asbestos; ishigaki = stone wall)
7. GIN, silver ◇ (gin = silver; gin'iro = silver [color]; ginkoo = bank; ginza [Tokyo area]; ginga = Milky Way; suigin = mercury; nichigin = Bank of Japan)
8. FUU, FU, style, wind ◇ (fuu = appearance, style, way; fuusen = balloon; fuugawari (na) = odd, eccentric; inakafuu = country style; taifuu = typhoon; (o)furo = bath)
 - kaze = breeze, wind ◇ (kazamuki = wind direction, situation; kaze = cold, flu)
9. SEI, SHOO, right ◇ (sei = justice, original, regular, full, positive, plus; seikai'in = regular member; seikyooju = full professor; seikaku (na) = correct, exact; fusei = injustice, wrong, dishonesty; shooyoji ni = at four sharp; shoogatsu = New Year('s Day), January; shoogo = noon; shoojiki (na) = honest; taishoo = Taisho [period])
 - tada(shii) = proper, correct, right; masa(ni) = on the point of, just (about), exactly, precisely, certainly, really ◇ (tadasu = to correct, to rectify)

Group 31 (Romaji)

1. YO, in advance ◊ (yoyaku = reservation, appointment; yohoo = forecast; yoki = expectation, premonition, hope; yotei = plan, schedule; yuuyo = delay, grace)
 - arakaji(me) = in advance, beforehand ◊ (arakajimeyooi = preparation in advance)
2. YAKU, approximately, promise ◊ (yaku = about, approximately; yaku nisen = about 2000; yakusoku = promise, appointment; yakkan = stipulation, clause, agreement; yoyaku = reservation, appointment; yooyaku = summary; jooyaku = treaty)
3. KEI, relate to ◊ (keisoo = dispute, lawsuit; kankei = relation(ship), connection)
 - kakari = duty, charge, person in charge; kaka(waru) = to concern oneself in, to affect ◊ (kakari'in = clerk in charge; yoyakugakari = reservation desk)
4. YO, safekeeping ◊ (yokin = deposit, savings; yotaku = depositing [valuables, etc.])
 - azu(keru) = to place in custody, to deposit, to check [coat, etc.] ◊ (azukaru = to keep, to receive in trust, to take care of; azukarimono = thing left in one's care)
5. TEI, JOO, determine ◊ (teikyuubi = regular day off; teishoku = set meal; teinen = retirement age; yoteidoori = as planned; hitei = denial, negation; shiteiken = reserved ticket; joogi = ruler [for measuring], rule; kanjoo = calculation, bill, check)
 - sada(ka (na)) = definite, sure ◊ (sadameru = to decide on, to fix [date, etc.], to lay down [rule, etc.]; sadamaru = to be decided/fixed/settled, to settle in)
6. SHIN, say ◊ (shinkoku = declaration, report, statement, return; shinsei = petition, application, request; naishin = confidential report)
 - moo(su) [humble] = to say, to talk, to call ◊ (mooshikomu = to apply for, to propose, to book; mooshiwake = apology, excuse; mooshiawase = agreement)
7. GAN, request ◊ (gan = vow, prayer, wish; ganboo = wish, desire, longing; gansho = application form; seigan = petition, application)
 - nega(u) = to ask, to request, to implore, to beg, to pray for, to desire, to wish, to hope ◊ (onegai shimasu = Please!)
8. MON, question ◊ (mon = question, problem; mondai = question, problem, topic; mondoo = questions and answers, dialogue; shitsumon = question; hoomon = visit)
 - to(u) = to ask, to inquire, to accuse; ton(ya) = wholesaler ◊ (toiawase = inquiry)
9. DAI, title, topic ◊ (dai = title, subject, topic, question; daizai = subject (matter), theme; wadai = topic (of conversation); mondai = question, problem, topic; shukudai = homework; hyoodai = title, heading, caption; tabehoodai = all one can eat)

Group 32 (Romaji)

1. KYUU, sudden ◊ (kyuu (na) = sudden, urgent, steep, swift; kyuukyuusha = ambulance; tokkyuu = limited express (train); kikyuu = emergency, crisis)
 - iso(gu) [intr] = to hurry, to hasten ◊ (ooisogi de = in a great hurry)
2. HO, BU, FU, walk ◊ (ho = step, pace; ippo = one step; hodoo = sidewalk; hokoosha = pedestrian; shoho (no) = elementary, basic; shinpo = progress, improvement; sanpo = walk, stroll; bu = percentage, rate, commission, advantage; buai = percentage, rate, commission; fu = pawn [shogi]; fuhyoo = pawn [shogi])
 - aru(ku) = to walk; ayu(mu) = to walk ◊ (ayumi = step, walking, pace, progress; ayumiyoru = to walk up to, to compromise)
3. SOO, run ◊ (kassooro = runway; gochisoo = food feast; kyoosoo = race, run)
 - hashi(ru) = to run, to rush ◊ (kuchibashiru = to babble; shiwasu = December)
4. SHI, stop ◊ (kinshi = prohibition, ban; shuushifu = full stop, period; seishi = stillness, repose; soshi = obstructing, hindering; chuushi = suspension, cancellation)
 - to(meru) [trans] = to stop, to turn off; todo(meru) [trans] = to stop, to leave; ya(meru) [trans] = to stop, to give up; yo(su) [trans] = to stop, to give up ◊ (tomaru [intr] = to cease, to stop; yamu [intr] = to cease, to stop; itamidome = painkiller)
5. JOO, ride ◊ (joomuin = crew (member) [train, etc.]; jookyaku = passenger; jooba = horse riding; binjoo = getting a ride, taking advantage of; x no n -joo = x^n [math])
 - no(ru) = to ride, to take [taxi, etc.], to go on board, to get on, to be taken in, to participate ◊ (norimono = vehicle; norikaeru = to transfer [trains, etc.]; noseru = to carry, to take on board, to load, to place on, to take in, to let participate)
6. REN, accompany ◊ (ren = ream, verse, stanza, group; renkyuu = consecutive holidays; renraku = contact, connection, communication; renchuu = set, lot, party, company, troupe; renzoku = continuation, succession, series; kokuren = United Nations; jooren = regular (customer/visitor); ni kanren shite = in connection with)
 - tsu(reru) = to take/bring along [person], to be accompanied by; tsura(naru) = to range, to stand in a row, to attend ◊ (tsuraneru [trans] = to line up, to link)
7. EI, swim ◊ (eihoo = swimming style; suiei = swimming; kyooei = swimming race)
 - oyo(gu) = to swim, to have a swim, to totter ◊ (oyogi = swimming)
8. YUU, YU, play ◊ (yuuenchi = amusement park; yuuzei = campaign tour, stumping; yuugi = game, play; gaiyuu = traveling abroad; yusan = excursion, picnic)
 - aso(bu) = to enjoy oneself, to play, to be idle, to visit ◊ (asobiaite = playmate)

Group 33 (Romaji)

1. KAI, open ◇ (kaitakusha = pioneer, settler; kaihatsu = development, exploitation; kaikaishiki = opening ceremony; mikai (no) = uncivilized, primitive, undeveloped)
 - a(keru) [trans] = to open, to unwrap, to uncork, to bore [hole]; hira(keru) = to spread, to develop, to become civilized ◇ (aku [intr] = to open, to start; hiraku [trans] = to open, to hold [meeting, party, etc.]; misebiraki = opening of business)
2. HEI, close ◇ (heiten = store closing; heikaishiki = closing ceremony; heikoo = being embarrassed/annoyed; heisa = closing down, lockout; yuuhei = confinement)
 - shi(meru) [trans] = to close, to shut; to(jiru) [trans] = to close, to shut ◇ (shimaru [intr] = to close, to shut; tojikomeru = to confine, to shut in, to lock up; tojikomoru = to seclude oneself, to shut oneself up; tozasu = to shut, to bolt, to lock)
3. SHO, begin ◇ (shokyuu = beginner's level; shoen = premiere; shoho (no) = elementary, basic; saisho (no) = first, original; toosho (wa) = at first, at the outset)
 - haji(me) = start, origin; (mi)so(meru) = to fall in love at first sight; hatsu- = ui- = first ◇ (hajimete = for the first time; kakizome = New Year's writing; hatsuhinode = the sunrise on New Year's Day; hatsukoi = first love; hatsumimi = something heard for the first time; hatsu (no) = first; uimago = one's first grandchild)
4. SHI, begin ◇ (shihatsu = first train/bus; shijuu = constantly, always; atoshimatsu = settlement [matter, affair]; nenshi = New Year's greetings, New Year's Day)
 - haji(maru) [intr] = to begin, to open, to originate ◇ (hajimeru [trans] = to begin; nomihajimeru = to begin to drink; tehajime ni = at the outset, to begin with)
5. SHUU, end ◇ (shuuten = last stop [train, bus]; shuuryoo = ending, conclusion; shuushi = from beginning to end, all the time; shijuu = constantly, always)
 - o(waru) = to come to an end, to end ◇ (oeru = to bring to an end, to finish; owari = ending, conclusion; nomiowaru = to finish drinking)
6. SOTSU, finish, soldier ◇ (sotsugyoo = graduation; sotchuu = stroke, apoplexy; sottoo = fainting; daigakusotsu = college graduate; heisotsu = private (soldier), ranks)
7. MATSU, BATSU, end ◇ (matsujitsu = last day; masseki = basseki = bottom, lowest seat/rank; shuumatsu = weekend; ketsumatsu = end(ing), conclusion, result)
 - sue = end, future, descendant ◇ (suekko = youngest child; basue = outskirts)
8. RI, profit ◇ (ri = profit, advantage, interest; riyou = use, utilization; rieki = profit, benefit; benri (na) = convenient, useful, handy; kenri = right, claim, privilege)
 - ki(ku) = to be effective/possible, to function ◇ (migikiki (no) = right-handed)

Group 34 (Romaji)

1. KA, KE, change into ◇ (kagaku = chemistry; bunka = culture; kindaika = modernization; keshoo = makeup [cosmetic]; dookeshi = clown, fool)
 - ba(keru) = to disguise/transform oneself ◇ (bakemono = ghost, goblin, monster; obake = ghost, goblin, monster; bakasu = to bewitch, to enchant)
2. HEN, change ◇ (hen = change, incident, disturbance, flat [music]; hen (na) = strange, odd; henka = change, variety; taihen (na) = difficult, grave, immense)
 - ka(eru) [trans] = to change, to alter, to shift ◇ (kawaru [intr] = to change, to vary, to differ; utsurikawari = change, transition; fuugawari (na) = odd, eccentric)
3. BU, department, part ◇ (bu = part, category, section, department, copy; sanbu = 3 parts/copies; bungakubu = department of literature; bubun = part, portion; buka = subordinate [at work]; buchoo = department head; buzoku = tribe; buin = member, staff; zenbu = all, everything; saibu = details; heya = room, stable [sumo])
4. KA, section, lesson ◇ (ka = lesson, office section/department; dai'ikka = Lesson 1; kaikeika = accounts section/department; kazei = tax(ation); kachoo = section chief/manager; fuka = levying [taxes, etc.]; nikka = daily lesson/task/routine)
5. KA, course, department ◇ (ka = family [classification of living creatures], academic department/course; nekoka = the cat family; kokubunka = department of Japanese literature; kagaku = science; kyookasho = textbook; gekai = surgeon)
6. KEN, polish ◇ (kenkyuu = study, research; kenshuu = training)
 - to(gu) = to sharpen, to grind, to strop, to wash [rice] ◇ (togikawa = strop)
7. KYUU, investigate ◇ (kyuukyoku (no) = final, ultimate; kenkyuu = study, research)
 - kiwa(meru) = to master, to investigate/study thoroughly
8. I, position, rank ◇ (-i = place, rank; ichi'i = first place; ichi = position, situation, location; chi'i = status, rank, position, post; hin'i = dignity, grace)
 - kurai = rank, grade, throne, crown, place [of digit], dignity ◇ (kigurai = pride)
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)
10. SHUU, gather ◇ (shuuchuu = concentration, centralization; shuukai = meeting, assembly; shuushuu = collection [art, data, etc.]; boshuu = recruitment, collecting)
 - atsu(maru) = to be collected, to gather, to meet; tsudo(u) [intr] = to meet ◇ (atsumeru = to call/put together, to collect; yoseatsumeru = to put/scrape together)

Group 35 (Romaji)

1. BYOO, HEI, sick ◇ (byooki = illness; byooin = hospital; byoonin = sick person, patient; ryuukoobyoo = epidemic; kyuubyoo = sudden illness; shippei = illness)
 - yamai = illness; ya(mu) = to fall ill ◇ (yamitsuki = passion, addiction)
2. I, cure ◇ (i(gaku) = medicine; isha = physician; ishi = physician; gekai = surgeon)
3. YAKU, medicine ◇ (yaku = drug; yakusoo = (medicinal) herb; yakumi = spice, condiment; yakkyoku = pharmacy; kayaku = (gun)powder; mayaku = narcotic)
 - kusuri = medicine ◇ (kusuriya = pharmacy, pharmacist; megusuri = eye drops)
4. JI, CHI, govern ◇ (seiji = politics, government; meiji = Meiji [period]; chian = public order/peace; chiryoo = medical treatment; jichi = self-rule, autonomy)
 - nao(su) [trans] = to heal; osa(meru) = to rule, to govern, to pacify, to suppress ◇ (naoru [intr] = to heal; osamaru = to be at peace, to calm down, to be suppressed)
5. GEN, GAN, yuan, origin ◇ (gen = Chinese yuan; genki = health, vigor, energy; jigen = dimension, level; gankin = principal [sum]; ganso = originator, inventor)
 - moto = origin, basis, capital, cost, raw material, formerly ◇ (motomoto = originally, from the beginning; motodoori = as before; mimoto = identity, background)
6. HITSU, without fail ◇ (hitsuyoo (na) = necessary, essential; hitsudokusho = required reading [book]; hisshi (no) = desperate, frantic; hisshuu (no) = compulsory)
 - kanara(zu) = without fail, invariably ◇ (kanarazushimo = not always/necessarily)
7. YOO, necessity ◇ (yoo = (main) point, need; yooyaku = summary; yoosuru ni = in short; hitsuyoo (na) = necessary, essential; juuyoo (na) = important, principal)
 - i(ru) = to need, to require; kaname = pivot, main point ◇ (kanameishi = keystone)
8. ZEN, whole ◇ (zen- = all, whole; zensekai = the whole world; zenbu = all, everything; zenzen = entirely, never, not at all; anzen (na) = safe, secure)
 - matta(ku) = entirely, completely, indeed, really; sube(te) = all, everything
9. ZEN, NEN, thus, so, as, like ◇ (shizen = nature; totsuzen (ni) = suddenly; guuzen ni = by chance; gakushazen to shite iru = of scholarly air; tennen (no) = natural)
 - shika(ri) = you are right, yes ◇ (shikamo = moreover, and yet, nevertheless)
10. RITSU, RYUU, stand up ◇ (rippa (na) = fine, splendid, respectable; shiritsu (no) = private [independent]; dokuritsu = independence; konryuu = erecting, building)
 - ta(tsu) = to stand, to rise ◇ (tateru = to raise, to erect; medatsu = to stand out; yakudatsu = to be useful/helpful; tachioojoo = coming to a standstill, stranding)

Group 36 (Romaji)

1. SHUU, week ◊ (shuu = week; issyuukan = (for) 1 week; shuumatsu = weekend; konshuu = this week; raishuu = next week; senshuu = last week)
2. DO, TAKU, TO, degree, scale, extent, times ◊ (do = degree, extent, limit, moderation, correction [eyeglasses]; sesshi sanjuudo = 30 degrees Celsius; sanjuudo = 30 times, 30 percent [alcohol content], [etc.]; maido = every time, always; dowsure = lapse of memory; tekido (no) = moderate, temperate; taido = attitude; choodo = exactly, just; ondo = temperature; shitaku = preparation, outfit; gohatto = taboo)
 - (hito)tabi = once ◊ (-tabi ni = each time, whenever; mirutabi ni = each time I see it; tabitabi = frequently, repeatedly; tabikasanaru = to happen repeatedly)
3. KAI, E, times, round ◊ (kai = round, time; nikai = two times, second round; maikai = every time; kaifuku = recovery, restoration; kaisoosha = out-of-service car/train; tekikai = withdrawal, repeal, retraction; ekoo = memorial service [for the dead])
 - mawa(ru) [intr] = to turn (round), to tour, to go round, to circulate, to take effect, to be past [time] ◊ (mawasu [trans] = to turn, to spin, to circulate, to send around; toomawari = detour, roundabout way; uwamawaru = to exceed, to surpass)
4. SUU, SU, number ◊ (suu = number, figure; suusen = thousands; suunin (no) = several [people]; suugaku = mathematics; tesuuryoo = commission, fee; shoosuuten = decimal point; koninzu(u) = a small number of people; juzu = (Buddhist) rosary)
 - kazu = number, figure ◊ (kazoeru = to count, to list; kazoekirenai = countless)
5. BAN, watch, number ◊ (ban = turn, number, order, watch, game; ichiban (no) = number 1, best, first, most; sanbansen = track number 3 [train]; sanbanme (no) = third; bangoo = number [assigned]; banken = watchdog; kooban = police box)
6. GOO, number, pseudonym ◊ (goo = number, issue, pseudonym, painting size unit; dai'ichigoo = number 1; goorei = order, command; googai = newspaper extra; bangoo = number [assigned]; shingoo = signal, traffic light; kigoo = symbol, sign)
7. JI, SHI, next ◊ (jikai = next time; jigen = dimension, level; mokuji = table of contents; niji (no) = second; dainiji sekaitaisen = World War II; shidai ni = gradually)
 - tsugi((no)) = next, following; tsu(gu) = to come/rank next to, to come/rank after ◊ (toritsugi = agency, agent, usher; aitsuide = one after another, successively)
8. RYOO, both ◊ (-ryoo [train cars counter]; 10 ryoo hensei no ressha = train of 10 cars; ryooshin = parents; ryoohoo (no) = both; ryoote = both hands; ryoosei = both sexes; ryoogae = money changing; sharyoo = vehicle, car, rolling stock)

Group 37 (Romaji)

1. SOO, send ◇ (soobetsukai = farewell party; sooryoo = postage, shipping charge; hoosoo = broadcast; yusoo = transportation; kaisoosha = out-of-service car/train)
 - oku(ru) = to send, to spend [time], to live [life], to escort, to see off ◇ (okurikaesu = to send back, to return; miokuru = to see off, to gaze after, to pass up)
2. ● todo(ku) = to reach, to be received, to arrive ◇ (todokeru = to notify, to send, to deliver; mutodoke de = without notice; shusseitodoke = birth registration)
3. HAI, deliver, distribute ◇ (haitatsu = delivery; haitookin = dividend; kehai = sign, indication; shinpai = concern, worry, anxiety)
 - kuba(ru) = to distribute, to deliver, to pass out ◇ (kikubari = consideration)
4. HATSU, HOTSU, emit, depart ◇ (-hatsu = departing, shot; nyuuyookuhatsu (no) = departing New York [train, etc.]; ippatsu = one shot; hatsuon = pronunciation; hattatsu = progress, development, growth; shihatsu = first train/bus; shuppatsu = departure, start; hottan = beginning, origin; hosshin = spiritual awakening)
 - ta(tsu) = to depart, to leave, to start (out)
5. TATSU, arrive, reach ◇ (tatsujin = expert, master; tassuru = to reach, to attain, to arrive in, to amount to; tassei = achievement; hattatsu = progress, development, growth; haitatsu = delivery; sokutatsu = special/express delivery)
 - -tachi [plural suffix] ◇ (watashitachi = we; tomodachi = friend, companion)
6. UN, fate ◇ (un = destiny, luck, fortune; undoo = exercise, movement, campaign; unten = operating [car, machine], use; fu'un = misfortune; kooun = good luck)
 - hako(bu) = to carry, to transport, to take, to bring, to make progress, to go well ◇ (hakobi = progress, stage, step; mochihakobu = to carry, to transport)
7. TEN, roll ◇ (tenjiru = to turn, to shift, to change, to alter; tenkyo = move, change of residence; unten = operating [car, machine], use; jitensha = bicycle)
 - koro(bu) = to fall/tumble down, to fall over ◇ (korogasu = to throw down, to roll; korogaru = to fall down, to roll (over), to lie down; nekorobu = to lie down, to throw oneself down; korogochiru = to fall/tumble down/off)
8. SHIN, heart, spirit ◇ (shin = core, heart, mind, spirit; shinzoo = heart [organ], cheek, nerve; shinpai = concern, worry, anxiety; shinrigaku = psychology; anshin = peace of mind; chuushin = center, core, focus; yoojin = caution, carefulness)
 - kokoro = spirit, heart, mind, will, mood ◇ (kokorobosoi = helpless, discouraging, lonely; magokoro = sincerity, true heart; kokochi = feeling, sensation, mood)

Group 38 (Romaji)

1. I, mind, heart, sense ◊ (i = sense, will, heart, mind, intention; iken = opinion; imi = sense, meaning, significance; dooi = consent, agreement; yooi = preparation)
2. MEI, MYOO, bright, clear, following ◊ (mei = discernment, insight; meiji = Meiji [period]; meihaku (na) = clear, obvious; setsumei = explanation; myoonichi = tomorrow; myoogonichi = day after tomorrow; koomyoo = light, (gleam of) hope)
 - aka(rui) = clear, bright, cheerful; aki(raka (na)) = clear, obvious, evident; a(kasu) = to disclose, to reveal, to pass [time] ◊ (akarumi = lighted area; akari = light, lamp; akeru = [new year, night, etc.] to begin, to end, to be over; akegata = dawn, daybreak; yoake = dawn, daybreak; asu = ashita = tomorrow)
3. SHITSU, SHICHI, CHI, quality, pawn ◊ (shitsu = quality, nature, character; shitsumon = question; shisso (na) = modest, frugal, plain; kooseibushitsu = antibiotic; tokushitsu = characteristic, peculiarity; shichi = pawn, pledge; shichiya = pawnshop, pawnbroker; hitojichi = hostage; genchi = commitment, pledge)
 - tachi = nature, character, inclination ◊ (katagi = spirit, character, temperament)
4. SEI, JOO, quiet ◊ (seishi = stillness, repose; seishuku (na) = silent, quiet, still; heisei (na) = calm, serene; ansei = repose, rest; joomyaku = vein [blood vessel])
 - shizu(ka (na)) = quiet, calm, still ◊ (shizumaru = to become quiet, to calm down; shizumeru = to make quiet/calm; shizukesa = silence, stillness, calm, serenity)
5. KYOO, KOO, interesting, thriving ◊ (kyoo = fun, interest; kyoomi = interest; kyoozame = kill-joy, wet blanket; sokkyoo = improvisation; koofun = excitement, agitation; koogyoo = performance, show (business); fukkoo = reconstruction)
 - oko(su) = to restore, to revive, to retrieve [fortune, etc.] ◊ (okoru = to flourish, to prosper, to rise [to greatness, etc.]
6. TOKU, special ◊ (toku ni = especially, particularly; tokubetsu (no) = special, exceptional; tokkyuu = limited express (train); dokutoku (no) = peculiar, typical)
7. BETSU, different ◊ (betsu = distinction, difference; betsu (no) = different, separate, (an)other, extra; betsuri = parting, separation; bessoo = (country) villa, summer house; tokubetsu (no) = special, exceptional; sabetsu = discrimination)
 - waka(reru) = to part, to separate, to divorce ◊ (wakare = parting, farewell)
8. DOO, same ◊ (dooji ni = simultaneously, on the other hand; doonen = same year/age; dooi = consent, agreement; dooryoo = coworker; kondoo = confusion)
 - ona(ji) = same, identical, equivalent ◊ (onajiku = in the same way, similarly)

Group 39 (Romaji)

1. SHI, JI, serve \diamond (shigoto = job, occupation, work; shikata = way, method; shiwaza = act, deed, (handi)work; shiageru = to finish, to complete; shi'irekakaku = cost/purchase price; hooshi = service; kyuuji = office boy, page, waiter, waitress)
 - tsuka(eru) = to serve, to be in the service of, to work under/for, to wait on
2. KOO, KU, manufacture, construction \diamond (koogyoo = (manufacturing) industry; koojoo = factory, plant, workshop; koojichuu = under construction; koogaku = engineering; shuurikoo = repairman; tookoo = potter, ceramist; kufuu = idea, device, means, plan; daiku = carpenter; saiku = workmanship, (piece of) work, trick)
3. GYOO, GOO, business, vocation, karma \diamond (gyookai = business, industry; gyooseki = achievements, results; eigyoojikan = business/office hours; koogyoo = (manufacturing) industry; shokugyoo = occupation, profession; noogyoo = agriculture, farming; zangyoo = overtime work; sotsugyoo = graduation; jugyoo = teaching, class, lesson; shitsugyoo = unemployment; goo = karma; zaigoo = sin)
 - waza = deed, act, work, occupation \diamond (shiwaza = act, deed, (handi)work)
4. YOO, business, use \diamond (yoo = business, task, use, service, errand; yooji = business, task, errand; yooi = preparation; kyuyyoo = urgent business; akuyoo = abuse, misuse; riyoo = use, utilization; kateiyoo no = for household use)
 - mochi(iru) = to use, to make use of, to adopt, to apply, to hire
5. SHOO, trade \diamond (shoo = dealer, merchant, quotient [math]; shoogyoo = commerce, business, trade; shooten = store, shop; shoosha = business/trading company/concern; gyooshoonin = peddler, pedlar, hawker)
 - akina(u) = to sell, to trade/deal in \diamond (akinai = trade, business)
6. MON, gate \diamond (mon = gate, phylum; mongaikan = outsider, layman; monban = gatekeeper; senmon = specialty, line; koomon = school gate; koomon = anus)
 - kado = gate, door \diamond (kadomatsu = New Year's doorway pine tree decoration; kadoguchi = gate, (front) door, entrance; kadode = departure, setting out)
7. SOO, window \diamond (doosoo = being former schoolmates; shasoo = car/train window)
 - mado = window \diamond (madoguchi = (ticket) window, teller; tenmado = skylight)
8. DAI, TAI, stand \diamond (dai = stand, rack, support, level; -dai [counter for machines, vehicles]; kuruma sandai = 3 cars; 7 jidai = 7 o'clock time slot; daidokoro = kitchen, finances; dainashi ni = ruining, spoiling, damaging; dodai = foundation, base, basis; shindai = bed, berth; taifuu = typhoon; butai = stage, scene, setting, sphere)

Group 40 (Romaji)

1. GYO, fish ◊ (gyokairui = fish and shellfish; gyorai = torpedo; kingyo = goldfish)
 - sakana = fish; uo = fish ◊ (sakanaya = fish store, fishmonger; uoichiba = fish market; uogashi = (riverside) fish market; uonome = corn [foot growth])
2. CHOO, bird ◊ (chookanzu = bird's-eye view; hakuchoo = swan)
 - tori = bird ◊ (tori'i = shrine gate; yakitori = grilled chicken; mendori = hen)
3. • kai = shellfish, shell, seashell ◊ (kaigara = shell; kaizaiku = shellwork; kaizuka = shell heap, kitchen midden; horagai = conch, trumpet shell; hotategai = scallop)
4. GYUU, cattle ◊ (gyuu = cow, bull, ox, cattle; gyuunyuu = (cow's) milk; gyuuniku = beef; gyuukawa = cowhide; suigyuu = (water) buffalo; toogyuushi = bullfighter)
 - ushi = cow, bull, ox, cattle ◊ (meushi = cow; oushi = bull, ox; koushi = calf)
5. NIKU, meat, flesh ◊ (niku = meat, flesh, muscle, thickness, ink pad; nikuya = butcher('s shop); nikugan = naked eye; gyuuniku = beef; kinniku = muscle)
6. MI, taste ◊ (mikaku = (sense of) taste, palate; mikata = friend, ally, one's side; kyoomi = interest; imi = sense, meaning, significance; shumi = taste, hobby; yakumi = spice, condiment; amami = sweetness, sweet taste; akami = tinge of red)
 - aji = taste, flavor, sensation ◊ (ajiwau = to taste, to savor, to appreciate, to enjoy, to experience, to undergo; ajikenai = insipid, dreary, dull, uninspiring; atoaji = aftertaste; shioaji = salty taste, saltiness)
7. RYOO, materials, fee ◊ (ryookin = fare, fee, charge, toll; ryoori = cooking, food, dish; shokuryoo = food; genryoo = (raw) materials; henshinryoo = return postage)
8. RI, reason ◊ (ri = reason, logic, truth, principle; riyuu = reason, excuse; richiteki (na) = intellectual; ryoori = cooking, food, dish; butsuri = physics; shuuri = repair (service); muri (na) = impossible, unreasonable, excessive; choorishi = cook)
9. EN, salt ◊ (enbun = salt content; enden = salt pan/farm; enso = chlorine; ensui = salt water, brine; shokuen = (table) salt; gan'en = rock salt)
 - shio = salt ◊ (shiomizu = salt water, brine; shiokarai = salty)
10. • sara = plate, dish ◊ (sara'arai = dishwasher; haizara = ashtray)
11. KAKU, each ◊ (kaku- = each, every; kakuji = each (one); kakujin = each person, everyone; kakueki teisha = local train; kakuchi = every place, various places)
 - ono(ono) = each (one), apiece, respectively

Group 41 (Romaji)

1. KATSU, life, energy ◊ (katsudoo = activity; kappatsu (na) = lively, active, vivacious; kakki = liveliness, vigor; seikatsu = life, livelihood; jikatsu = self-support)
2. DAI, TAI, generation, fee ◊ (dai = generation, period, age, reign, price, fee; daikin = price, cost, charge; daihyooteiki (na) = representative, typical; juudai = teens, teenager; jidai = period, era, time(s); gendai (no) = present-day, current, contemporary; kodai = ancient times; nendai = period, era, age, date; sen kyuuhyaku yonjuunendai = 1940's; senkoodai = geisha's fee; eitai (no) = permanent, eternal; shinchintaisha = metabolism, regeneration; kootai = alternation, shift, relief)
 - ka(waru) = to replace, to take the place of; yo = world, era, life, reign; shiro(mono) = article, stuff, affair, fellow ◊ (kaeru = to (ex)change, to replace; migawari = substitute; chiyogami = paper of colored patterns; minoshirokin = ransom)
3. GUN, army ◊ (gun = army, troops; gunbu = military authorities; gunjin = soldier; kuugun = air force; kaigun = navy; rikugun = army; shoogun = general, shogun)
4. SEN, fight, war ◊ (sensoo = battle, war(fare); senzen = prewar period; senshi = dying in action; kyuusen = truce, cease-fire; dainiji sekaitaisen = World War II)
 - tataka(u) = to fight, to wage war, to contend with; ikusa = war, battle, fight ◊ (tatakainuku = to fight to the bitter end; makeikusa = defeat, losing/lost battle)
5. SOO, dispute ◊ (soodatsu = [for something] contest, struggle, fight, scramble; sensoo = battle, war(fare); kyoosoo = competition, rivalry; funsoo = dispute, trouble)
 - araso(u) = to dispute, to argue, to compete ◊ (iiarasoi = quarrel, dispute)
6. SHI, death ◊ (shi = death; shiboo = death; shikei = death penalty; shinin = dead (person); dekishi = (death by) drowning; hisshi (no) = desperate, frantic)
 - shi(nu) = to die ◊ (shinimonogurui = desperation; oborejini = death by drowning)
7. ZAN, remainder ◊ (zannen (na) = regrettable, disappointing; zangyoo = overtime work; zankoku (na) = cruel, brutal, merciless; muzan (na) = merciless, tragic)
 - noko(ru) = to remain, to stay behind ◊ (nokosu = to leave (behind), to save; nokori = remainder, balance; nokorimono = leftovers; ikinokoru = to survive)
8. SETSU, SAI, cut ◊ (setsujitsu (na) = keen, earnest, urgent; setsudan = cutting, amputation; seppuku [Japanese ritual suicide] = hara-kiri; taisetsu (na) = important, precious; shinsetsu (na) = kind; issai = all, everything, nothing, entirely)
 - ki(ru) = to cut, to interrupt ◊ (kireru = to cut well, to be cut off, to run out, to expire; urikireru = to be sold out; kitte = postage stamp; kippu = ticket, coupon)

Group 42 (Romaji)

1. HYOO, list, surface ◊ (hyoo = list, chart, table, schedule, diagram; hyoomen = surface, exterior, appearance; hyoojoo = expression, look; hyoogen = expression, representation; daihyooteki (na) = representative, typical; jikanhyoo = timetable, schedule; happyoo = announcement, publication, making public)
 - omote = surface, face, front, exterior, outdoors; arawa(su) = to express, to reveal, to symbolize, to represent ◊ (omotedoori = main street; omotedatsu = to become public, to come out in the open; iiarawasu = to express, to describe)
2. GEN, present ◊ (gen ni = actually, really; gennaikaku = present Cabinet; genkin = cash; gendai (no) = present-day, current, contemporary; genzai = (at the) present time; genjitsu = reality, actuality, fact; hyoogen = expression, representation)
 - arawa(su) = to show, to display, to prove ◊ (arawareru = to appear, to come into view, to be discovered, to be revealed, to be exposed)
3. JUTSU, art, magic ◊ (jutsu = art, technique, means, trick, magic; jutsugo = technical term, terminology; bijutsukan = art gallery/museum; shujutsu = surgery)
 - sube = means, how to do ◊ (nasusube o shiranai = to be at one's wits' end)
4. GEI, art, craft ◊ (gei = art, accomplishment, performance, trick; geijutsu = art, fine arts; geisha = geisha; engei = gardening; engei = performance, entertainment)
5. EI, reflect, project ◊ (eiga = film, movie; eishaki = projector; eizoo = reflection [mirror], image, picture [screen]; han'ei = reflection; jooei = screening)
 - utsu(su) = to project [on screen], to reflect, to cast [shadow]; ha(eru) = to shine, to be attractive ◊ (utsuru = to be projected, to be reflected, to be cast, to match well, to suit; utsushidasu = to describe, to image; yuubae = evening glow)
6. GA, KAKU, picture, stroke [kanji] ◊ (gaka = painter, artist; gamen = picture, screen [TV, film]; eiga = film, movie; manga = cartoon, comic book/strip, caricature; nihonga = Japanese painting; kaku = stroke [kana, kanji]; kakuitsuteki (na) = uniform; jikaku = number of strokes [kana, kanji]; keikaku = plan, project, scheme)
7. E, KAI, picture ◊ (e = picture, painting, drawing, illustration; ehagaki = picture postcard; aburaenogu = oil paints/colors; kaiga = picture, painting, drawing)
8. KEI, GYOO, shape ◊ (keishiki = form, formality; keiseki = trace, sign, evidence; keiyooshi = adjective; enkei (no) = round, circular; ningyoo = doll, puppet)
 - katachi = shape, form, figure, appearance; kata = shape, security [collateral] ◊ (katachizukuru = to form, to shape; hanagata = star [celebrity])

Group 43 (Romaji)

1. I, by means of ◇ (ijoo no = more than, abovementioned; ika no = less than, under-mentioned; ishindenshin = telepathy, tacit understanding)
 - (mae)mot(te) = in advance, beforehand ◇ (mattakumotte = as a matter of fact)
2. SAI, the most ◇ (sai- = the most; saiai (no) = most dearest; saigo (no) = last, final; saidai (no) = biggest, greatest, maximum; saikin = recently, lately)
 - motto(mo) = most ◇ (mottomo takai = tallest; mohaya = already, now, no more)
3. TEKI, alike ◇ (-teki [suffix for forming adjectival nouns]; dentooteki (na) = traditional, conventional; rekishiteki (na) = historic(al); nihonteki (na) = typical Japanese; tekikaku (na) = accurate, precise, exact; mokuteki = purpose, aim)
 - mato = target, mark, object ◇ (matohazure (no) = off the point, misdirected)
4. HAN, HON, TAN, anti-, land/cloth measure ◇ (han- = anti-; hansen undoo = antiwar movement; handoo = reaction, recoil; hannoo = response, reaction, effect; hantai (no) = opposite, contrary, reverse; ihan = violation, breach, offense; muhon = rebellion, treason; tan = tan [unit of land area about 992 m², roll of cloth about 10.6 m long]; tanbetsu = acreage, area of a field; tanmono = dry goods, cloth)
 - so(ru) [intr] = to warp, to curve, to be warped, to be curved, to be arched, to bend back ◇ (sorasu [trans] = to curve, to bend; sorikaeru [intr] = to warp, to get warped, to bend back, to throw back one's head, to stick out one's chest)
5. FU, BU, not, un- ◇ (furi (na) = disadvantageous, unfavorable; fushigi (na) = mysterious, strange; fusoku = shortage, lack; undoobusoku = lack of exercise; bukiyoo (na) = awkward, clumsy, unskillful; bukimi (na) = weird, uncanny, eerie)
6. MU, BU, nothing, without, un- ◇ (mu = nothing, zero; muryoo (no) = free of charge; muri (na) = impossible, unreasonable, excessive; muda (na) = useless, wasteful, futile; muga = selflessness, self-effacement; umu = existence, presence, yes or no; busata = neglecting to write/call, long silence; buji (na) = safe, sound, uneventful)
 - na(kunaru) = to get lost, to run out, to disappear ◇ (nakusu = to lose, to run out of, to get rid of; -nashi de = without; mirukunashi de = without milk)
7. MAI, sheets counter ◇ (-mai [counter for thin, flat objects]; kami nimai = 2 sheets of paper; maisuu = number of thin/flat objects; sanmaime = comedian, zany)
8. SOKU, bundle ◇ (sokubaku = restraint, yoke; yakusoku = promise, appointment)
 - taba = bunch, bundle, sheaf; tsuka(noma) = brief moment ◇ (tabaneru = to bundle, to bunch, to bind; hanataba = bouquet [flowers]; satsutaba = roll of bills)

Group 44 (Romaji)

1. KOO, public ◇ (koo = prince, duke; kooen = park; kooshuudenwa = public telephone; kooritsugakkoo = public school; hookoo = service, apprenticeship)
 - ooyake((no)) = public, open, official, formal ◇ (ooyake no ba de = in public)
2. EN, garden ◇ (en'yuukai = garden party; engei = gardening; kooen = park; doobutsuen = zoo; yoochien = kindergarten; teien = garden; saien = vegetable garden)
 - sono = garden ◇ (hanazono = flower garden)
3. YA, field ◇ (ya = out of power status; yakyuu = baseball; yasei = wild nature; yajuu = wild beast; yasai = vegetable; heiya = plain; kenkyuubun'ya = field of research)
 - no = field, plain ◇ (nohara = field, plain; nobi = field fire; areno = wild land)
4. KYUU, ball, sphere ◇ (kyuu = ball, sphere, globe, bulb; kyuudan = (corporation owning) baseball team; kyukon = bulb [plant]; chikyuu = the earth, the globe; yakyuu = baseball; denkyuu = electric bulb; kikyuu = balloon)
 - tama = ball, sphere, bead, gem ◇ (tamahiroi = caddie, acting as ball boy)
5. SEKI, seat, place ◇ (seki = seat, place, post; sekijoo de = at the meeting, on the occasion; shusseki = attendance; kuuseki = vacant seat, vacant post; zaseki = seat)
6. KOO, harbor, port ◇ (koowan = port, harbor; kuukoo = airport; shukkoo = departure [from port]; hirosimakoo = Hiroshima Harbor; gunkoo = naval port)
 - minato = harbor, port ◇ (minatomachi = port (town); honkon = Hong Kong)
7. KAN, barrier ◇ (kankei = relation(ship), connection; kanshin = concern, interest; kansai = Kansai; zeikan = customs (office); genkan = vestibule, entryway)
 - seki = barrier, checkpoint; kaka(waru) = to concern oneself in, to affect ◇ (sekisho = barrier, checkpoint; sekinoyama = to the utmost; oozeki = ozeki [sumo])
8. SHI, resources, capital, funds ◇ (shiryoo = data, material; shigen = (natural) resource(s); shikaku = qualifications, capacity; shihonshugi = capitalism; gaishi = foreign capital/investment; busshi = goods, resources; yuushi = financing, loan)
9. RUI, kind, type ◇ (rui = kind, class, genus, the like; ruiji (no) = similar; ruijin'en = anthropoid (ape); shorui = papers, documents; shinrui = relative [kin]; jinruigaku = anthropology; shurui = kind, type, variety; gyokairui = fish and shellfish)
10. GI, deliberation, proposal ◇ (giron = discussion, argument, debate, dispute; gidai = topic for discussion, agenda; kaigi = meeting, session, conference, convention; kyoogijikoo = topic for discussion, agenda; fushigi (na) = mysterious, strange)

Group 45 (Romaji)

1. SHOO, invite ◊ (shootai = invitation; shooseikoku = inviting country, host nation)
 - mane(ku) = to invite, to beckon, to cause, to incur ◊ (temaneki = beckoning)
2. HOO, visit ◊ (hoomon = visit; hoonichi = visiting Japan; rekihoo = round of visits; raihoo = visit; tanboo = inquiry, investigation, reportorial sleuthing)
 - tazu(neru) = to visit; otozu(neru) = to visit, to arrive
3. SHUKU, lodge ◊ (shukudai = homework; shukuhaku = lodging; shukumei = destiny, fate; minshuku = private home providing lodging and meals for travelers; geshukuya = boarding/rooming house; shinjuku [Tokyo area])
 - yado = accommodations, shelter, lodging, hotel, inn ◊ (yadoya = inn, hotel; yadonashi = vagabond, homeless person; yadoru = to inhabit, to lodge, to take shelter; yadosu = to conceive [a child]; amayadori = taking shelter from rain)
4. HAKU, overnight ◊ (-haku [nights of stay counter]); ippaku = an overnight stay; sanpaku = three-night stay; shukuhaku = lodging; teihaku = dropping anchor [ship]; hyoohaku = wandering, roaming; tanpaku (na) = frank, nonchalant, plain
 - to(maru) = to stay, to stop [at hotel, inn, etc.] ◊ (tomeru = to lodge, to take in [someone]; netomari = staying, lodging; tomarikyaku = (house/overnight) guest)
5. KEN, KON, build ◊ (kensetsu = construction, establishment; kenchiku = architecture, construction; dokengyoo = construction industry; hookenshugi = feudalism; saiken = reconstruction, rebuilding; konryuu = erecting, building)
 - ta(teru) = to build, to construct, to erect, to set up, to establish ◊ (tatsu = to be built, to be erected, to be set up, to be established; tatemono = building, structure; tatekaeru = to rebuild, to remodel; gokaidate (no) = five-storied [building])
6. TAKU, home, residence ◊ (taku = (one's) home/house, my husband; otaku = (your) home/house, you, fanatic, buff; takuchi = housing lot, residential land; juutaku = dwelling, housing; zaitaku = being at home; kitaku = returning home; jitaku = one's home/house; katakusoosaku = house search, raid)
7. KAI, stair, story ◊ (kai = floor, story; -kai [counter for floors of a building]; ikkai = first floor; sangai = third floor; kaidan = steps, stairs, stairway, staircase; kaikyuu = class, rank, grade, caste; dankai = stage, step, grade, phase, rank, level)
8. DAN, step, grade ◊ (dan = stair, step, column, passage, stage, grade; juudoo sandan = third grade in judo; danbooru = cardboard; dandan = gradually; kaidan = steps, stairs, stairway, staircase; shudan = means, way, measure; nedan = price, cost)

Group 46 (Romaji)

1. MU, work, serve ◊ (jimusho = office; koomuin = civil servant; kinmu = duty, service; gimukyooiku = compulsory education; soomubu = general affairs department)
 - tsuto(meru) = to act as, to perform the duties of, to play the part of
2. CHOKU, JIKI, honest, straight, fix ◊ (chokusetsu (no) = direct, immediate; chokut-suu = connecting directly [call, train]; chokkan = intuition, hunch; sotchoku (na) = candid, frank, outspoken; jiki ni = soon, immediately; shoojiki (na) = honest)
 - nao(su) = to repair, to correct, to alter; tada(chi ni) = immediately ◊ (naoru = to be repaired/corrected; kakenaosu = to call again; sunao (na) = docile, natural)
3. SETSU, touch, contact ◊ (setsugoo = joining, fusing, linking; sessuru = to touch, to be adjacent to, to receive, to wait on; seppun = kiss; sekkin = approach; mensetsu = interview; chokusetsu (no) = direct, immediate; kansetsu (no) = indirect)
 - tsu(gu) = to join, to splice, to graft ◊ (tsugiki = grafting, grafted tree)
4. KYUU, supply ◊ (kyuuryoo = salary, pay; kyuuuyu = refueling; gakkoo kyuuushoku = school lunch; onkyuu = pension; jikankyuu = hourly wage; jikyuujisoku = self-sufficiency; jukyuu = supply and demand; shookyuu = pay raise)
5. DEN, transmit, impart ◊ (den = life (story), biography; denki = life (story), biography; dengon = message; densetsu = legend, tradition, folklore; dentooteiki (na) = traditional, conventional; senden = advertisement, publicity; iden = heredity)
 - tsuta(eru) = to tell, to convey, to notify, to transmit, to bequeath ◊ (tetsudau = to help; tsutawaru = to be handed down, to be transmitted/introduced, to spread)
6. TOO, answer ◊ (toosan = examination paper; tooben = reply, answer, rejoinder; kaitoo = answer, solution; mondoo = questions and answers, dialogue)
 - kota(eru) = to answer, to respond, to solve ◊ (kuchigotae = back talk, retort)
7. HEN, return ◊ (henji = reply, answer; henshinryoo = return postage)
 - kae(su) = to return, to give/put back, to turn over, to repay ◊ (makikaesu = to rally; okurikaesu = to send back; shikaeshi = revenge; kaeru [intr] = to return (to), to revert; furikaeru = to look back, to turn around; ikikaeru = to return to life)
8. TO, cross ◊ (torai = visit, introduction, importation; tobei = going (across) to America, visit to America; tokoo = voyage, passage; katoki = transition period)
 - wata(su) = to hand over, to carry across, to build/put across ◊ (iiwatasu = to sentence [prisoner], to order, to tell; wataru = to cross, to migrate, to be introduced, to be supplied with; fuwataritegata = bounced check)

Group 47 (Romaji)

1. CHUU, annotate, pour, focus ◊ (chuu = annotation, note; chuui = attention, care, warning, advice; chuumon = order, request; chuusha = injection, shot; hatchuu = placing an order, ordering; kyakuchuu = footnote)
 - soso(gu) = to pour into, to flow into, to devote; tsu(gu) = to pour, to fill
2. SHIN, advance, progress ◊ (shinkoo = progress, advance; shinpo = progress, improvement; shinka = evolution; shinro = course, route, way; shingaku = entrance into a school of higher level; shooshin = promotion; suishinryoku = driving force)
 - susu(mu) = to make progress, to advance, to gain [clock], to be promoted ◊ (ipposusumu = to take a step forward; susumeru = to promote, to advance, to hasten)
3. TAI, retreat ◊ (tai'in = discharge from hospital; taishoku = retirement, resignation; taikutsu (na) = tiresome, wearisome, boring; sootai = leaving early [work, school])
 - shirizo(ku) = to retreat, to withdraw, to retire; no(keru) = to remove ◊ (shirizokeru = to repel, to reject, to defeat; ipposhirizoku = to take a step backward)
4. ZOKU, continue ◊ (zokuhen = continuation, sequel; zokuzoku = in succession; zokkoo = continuation, proceeding; eizoku = endurance, permanence; danzokuteki (na) = intermittent; renzoku = continuation, succession, series; soozoku = inheritance, succession; zoku sugata sanshiro = Sanshiro Sugata Part II [movie sequel])
 - tsuzu(keru) [trans] = to continue ◊ (tsuzuku [intr] = to continue, to last, to follow, to adjoin, to lead to; tetsuzuki = procedures, steps; tatetsuzuke ni = in succession)
5. HEI, line up ◊ (heiritsu = standing side by side; heiretsu = standing in a line; heiretsukairo = parallel circuit; heikoo = going side by side, keeping pace)
 - nara(bu) = to line up, to stand side by side, to rival; nami((no)) = common, ordinary, average ◊ (naraberu = to align, to put side by side, to arrange, to enumerate, to display, to compare with; narabi ni = and (also), as well as; narabinai = matchless, unrivaled; namikimichi = avenue, tree-lined road; namihazureta = extraordinary; tsukinami (na) = commonplace; hitonami (no) = common, ordinary)
6. CHI, late, slow ◊ (chihai = delayed delivery; chikoku = being late; chien = delay)
 - oso(i) = late, slow; oku(neru) = to be late (for), to fall behind, to be slow [clock] ◊ (osoku tomo = at the latest; osokarehayakare = sooner or later; noriokureru = to miss, to fail to keep up; okuraseru = to delay, to postpone, to set back [clock])
7. MIN, sleep ◊ (toomin = hibernation; fuminshoo = insomnia; eimin = death; anmin = sound/quiet sleep; suimin'yaku = sleeping pill; saiminjutsu = hypnotism)
 - nemu(ru) = to sleep, to fall asleep ◊ (nemui = sleepy; inemuri = doze, (cat)nap)

Group 48 (Romaji)

1. KEI, measure, plan ◊ (kei = plan, plot, total, gauge; keisan = calculation, counting; keikaku = plan, project, scheme; tokei = clock, watch; gookei = total, sum)
 - haka(ru) = to measure, to weigh, to survey, to calculate, to estimate, to time ◊ (hakarau = to arrange, to manage, to dispose of)
2. KO, individual ◊ (-ko [counter for various objects]; tamago sanko = 3 eggs; sekken ikko = 1 piece of soap; kosei = individuality, one's personality; koshitsu = single/private room; kojinkyooju = private intrusion; bekko ni = separately)
3. FU, sign, tally ◊ (fugoo = mark, sign, symbol; fugoo = agreement, coincidence; in'yooфу = quotation marks; shuushifu = full stop, period; kippu = ticket, coupon)
4. FUKU, clothes, obey ◊ (fuku = clothes, attire, uniform; fukujuu = obedience, submission; fukusoo = dress, clothes, costume; yoofuku = (Western) clothes; seifuku = uniform [attire]; seifuku = conquest; fufuku = dissatisfaction, objection)
5. YUU, U, exist ◊ (yuumei (na) = famous; yuuri (na) = lucrative, advantageous; shiyuu (no) = privately owned; kyooயuu = joint ownership; uchooten = ecstasy)
 - a(ru) = to be, to have, to exist, to be located, to take place ◊ (arisama = state, circumstance, scene, spectacle; arigatai = gracious, welcome, kind)
6. JITSU, truth, actuality ◊ (jitsu no = true, real; jitsu wa = really, in reality, in fact, as a matter of fact; jitsuyooteki (na) = useful, practical; jissai = reality, fact, truth; jikken = experiment; shinjitsu = truth, really; koojitsu = pretext, excuse)
 - mi = berry, fruit, nut, seed, ingredients, substance; mino(ru) = to bear fruit, to ripen ◊ (kuwa no mi = mulberry; minori = harvest, crop, ripening)
7. KAN, feeling, sensation ◊ (kan = feeling, sensation, emotion, impression; kanshin (na) = admirable, laudable; kanjoo = feeling, passion, sentiment; kanjiru = to feel, to sense, to be moved; yokan = hunch, premonition; kyooofukan = sensation of fear)
8. SHITSU, lose, error ◊ (shitsurei (na) = rude, impolite; shitsugyoo = unemployment; shitsui = disappointment, adversity; shitsuren = unrequited/lost love; shishshin = fainting; shippai = failure, mistake; ishitsubutsu = lost article; sonshitsu = loss)
 - ushina(u) = to lose, to miss ◊ (miushinau = to miss, to lose sight/track of)
9. REI, RAI, etiquette, ceremony ◊ (rei = bow, gratitude, etiquette, reward; reigi tadashii = courteous, well-mannered; reihai = worship, service; shitsurei (na) = rude, impolite; burei (na) = rude, impolite; raisan = glorification, praise)

Group 49 (Romaji)

1. TOO, TO, climb ◊ (tooroku = registration, entry; toojoojinbutsu = characters [play, novel]; tookoo = attendance at school; tozan = mountain climbing)
 - nobo(ru) = to rise, to go up, to climb, to be promoted, to add up (to) ◊ (yamanobori = mountain climbing)
2. I, move ◊ (idoo = movement, transfer, migration; iten = move, change of residence, transfer; ishoku = transplant [plant, organ], graft [skin]; iminroodoosha = immigrant worker; ijuu = (im/e)migration, move; sui'i = change, transition)
 - utsu(ru) [intr] = to move [into house], to transfer, to pass into, to be contagious/infectious, to spread ◊ (meutsuri = inability to choose, being attracted by different things; utsusu [trans] = to move, to shift, to transfer, to pour, to infect)
3. KYO, KO, be, exist ◊ (kyojuu = residence, dwelling; inkyo = retirement, retiree; tenkyo = move, change of residence; kookyo = Imperial Palace; ichigenkoji = ready critic, person that has something to say on everything)
 - i(ru) = to be, to exist, to be found, to live, to have ◊ (ima = living room; inemuri = doze, (cat)nap; shiki'i = threshold, sill; shibai = play, drama, put-up job)
4. MEI, MYOO, decree, destiny, life ◊ (mei = command, instructions, life, destiny; meirei = command, order(s); mejiru = to order, to command, to appoint; meichuu = hit [target]; seimei = life, existence; shukumei = destiny, fate; unmei = destiny, fate; kenmei ni = eagerly; chimeiteki (na) = fatal, lethal; jumyoo = life (span))
 - inochi = life ◊ (inochigake de = risking life; tsuyu no inochi = ephemeral life)
5. KO, deceased, old ◊ (ko'odashi = the late Mr. Oda; koshoo = accident, damage, breakdown, hitch, hindrance, objection; kokyoo = home(town), birthplace; kojim = the dead; koi ni = intentionally, on purpose; jiko = accident)
 - yue(atte) = for a certain reason ◊ (yue ni = therefore, accordingly, hence; soreyue = for that reason; furusato = home(town), birthplace)
6. RI, length measurement, countryside ◊ (ri = ri [unit of length approximately 3.927 km]; kyoori = home(town), birthplace; senrigan = clairvoyance, clairvoyant)
 - sato = village, country, one's (old) home ◊ (sato'oya = foster parent; satogaeri = bride's first visit to her family; satoimo = taro; furusato = home(town), birthplace)
7. KI, GO, period, time ◊ (ki = period, age, time; kikan = period, term; kigen = term, deadline; kitai = anticipation, expectation, hope; yoki = expectation, premonition, hope; teiki (no) = regular, periodic(al); gakki = semester, (school) term; saigo = one's last moment(s) of life, one's death; ichigoichie = once-in-a-lifetime encounter)

Group 50 (Romaji)

1. KEN, affair, case ◊ (ken = matter, affair, case; jiken = incident, event, affair, (legal) case, trouble; jooken = condition, requirement, stipulation; yooken = business)
2. KEN, KE, hang, suspend ◊ (kenshoo = award, prize (competition); ken'an = pending problem/question; kenmei ni = eagerly; kenen = fear, worry, anxiety)
 - ka(karu) = to be suspended, to hang ◊ (kakeru = to offer, to give, to risk [life])
3. KYO, raise, cite, nominate ◊ (kyoshiki = (wedding) ceremony; kyoshu = show of hands, raising hand, salute; senkyo = election; ikkyo ni = at one stroke, all at once)
 - a(geru) = to raise [hand], to cite, to arrest, to bear [child], to hold [ceremony] ◊ (ageku = in the end, to cap it all; agaru = to be arrested, to be cited, to appear)
4. KAI, pleasant, agreeable ◊ (kairaku = pleasure; kaisoku = high speed, express train; kaikatsu (na) = lively, cheerful; yukai (na) = pleasant, delightful, cheerful; fukai (na) = unpleasant, uncomfortable; zenkai = complete recovery from one's illness)
 - kokoroyo(i) = pleasant, comfortable ◊ (kokoroyoku = pleasantly, willingly)
5. ZEN, good ◊ (zen = virtue, good, goodness, good deed; zensho = taking the proper measures, coping with, making the best of; zenryoo (na) = honest, good(-natured); kaizen = improvement; jizen = charity, benevolence; shinzen = friendship, goodwill)
 - yo(i) = i(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable
6. TOKU, benefit, advantage ◊ (toku = profit, benefit, advantage; tokui = pride, one's strong point, client(ele); shotoku = income, earnings; settoku = persuasion)
 - e(ru) = u(ru) = to get, to gain, to win, to find, to be able to ◊ (kokoroe = knowledge, understanding, rules; ariuru = possible, likely; fuete (na) = poor (at))
7. BOO, MOO, hope, wish ◊ (booenkyoo = telescope; ganboo = wish, desire, longing; zetsuboo = despair, hopelessness; shitsuboo = disappointment, despair; taimoo = ambition, aspiration; honmoo = long-cherished desire, satisfaction)
 - nozo(mu) = to desire, to wish, to crave for, to prefer, to hope for, to look forward to, to look down upon from above, to command a view of ◊ (nozomashii = desirable, advisable; machinozomu = to look forward to, to wait for)
8. OO, answer, accept ◊ (oojiru = to answer, to respond, to accept, to meet [demand]; ooyoo = (practical) application; oosetsuma = reception room; tekioo = adaptation; soo'oo (na) = suitable, proper, reasonable; hannoo = response, reaction, effect)
 - kota(eru) = to respond, to reward, to affect, to take its toll, to strike home ◊ (tegotae = response, reaction, resistance, result, effect)

Group 51 (Romaji)

1. RAN, riot, disorder ◊ (ran = revolt, rebellion, war; ranboo (na) = violent, rough, rude; ranzatsu (na) = chaotic, disorderly; ranyoo = abuse, misuse; konran = confusion, chaos; nairan = civil war, internal strife; hanran = rebellion, revolt)
 - mida(su) = to disturb, to throw into disorder, to dishevel [hair], to corrupt ◊ (midaregami = unkempt hair; isshimidarezu = in perfect order; midareru = to fall into disorder, to become chaotic, to be corrupt, to be unkempt [hair], to be entangled)
2. KAI, GE, unravel ◊ (kai = solution [of equation]; kaiketsu = solution, settlement; kaihoo = liberation, release; kaijo = lifting [ban], release [from duties], cancellation; rikai = understanding; gedokuzai = antidote; genetsu = alleviation of fever)
 - to(ku) = to undo, to loosen, to solve, to dispel, to lift [ban], to relieve [of duties], to cancel; hodo(ku) = to undo, to unravel ◊ (tokeru = to come undone/loose, to be solved, to be dispelled, to be lifted; hodokeru = to come undone/loose; uchitokeru = to be frank, to cast off reserve; yukidoke = [snow] thaw, thawing)
3. TAN, short ◊ (tan = weak point, fault, shortcoming; tansho = weak point, fault, shortcoming; tanshuku = shortening, reduction; tanki (na) = short-tempered)
 - mijika(i) = short, brief ◊ (temijika ni = briefly; ki ga mijikai = short-tempered)
4. SHI, samurai, gentleman ◊ (shizoku = descendant of samurai; shikangakkoo = military academy; shinshi = gentleman; rikishi = sumo wrestler; fujisan = Mount Fuji; ichigenkoji = ready critic, person that has something to say on everything; hakase = hakushi = doctoral degree holder [all kinds])
5. TOO, sword, knife ◊ (tooken = swords; tantoo = short sword, dagger)
 - katana = (Japanese) sword; (kami)sori = razor ◊ (katanakaji = swordsmith; kogatana = knife; tachiuchi dekinai = to be no match for; shinai = bamboo sword)
6. DAN, sever, resolve ◊ (dangen = affirmation, assertion, declaration; dannetsu = insulation; ketsudan = decision, determination, resolution; yudan = carelessness, negligence; setsudan = cutting, amputation; handan = judgment, interpretation)
 - kotowa(ru) = to decline, to refuse, to reject, to ask permission, to excuse oneself, to warn; ta(tsu) = to sever, to eradicate, to finish, to abstain [from liquor, etc.] ◊ (kotowarimonaku = without warning/notice, without permission/leave)
7. TOO, throw ◊ (toojiru = to throw (into), to cast, to invest, to embark on, to join; toosho = contribution, letter; toohyoo = voting, vote; tooshi = investment)
 - na(geru) = to throw (down/away), to give up, to abandon ◊ (nagesuteru = to throw away; nageyari = negligence, carelessness; yukinage = snowball fight)

Group 52 (Romaji)

1. I, different ◊ (i(gi) = objection, protest; ijoo (na) = abnormal, uncommon, unusual; isei = opposite sex; tokui (na) = peculiar, unique; kyooi = miracle, marvel)
 - koto(naru) = to differ, to be different, to vary, to diverge
2. IN, cause ◊ (inga = cause and effect, fate, karma, misfortune; innen = fate, destiny, origin, history, connection, pretext [for quarrel]; inshuu = convention; (gen)in = cause, source, origin; shi'in = cause of death; yooi = factor, primary cause)
 - yo(ru) = to be due to, to rely on, by means of, in accordance with, to hole up
3. KA, fruit, effect ◊ (kakan (na) = daring, bold, resolute; kaju = fruit tree; kajitsu = fruit; kekka = result, product, consequence; kooka = effect, efficacy, result; inga = cause and effect, fate, karma, misfortune)
 - ha(tasu) = to accomplish, to carry out, to fulfill ◊ (hatashite = really, as was expected; hate = tip, extremity, limit(s), result; hateru = to die, to come to an end; tsukarehateru = to be worn out, to be dead tired; kudamono = fruit)
4. MA, hemp, flax ◊ (mayaku = narcotic; masui = anesthesia; mahi = paralysis, numbness; goma = sesame; jinmashin = hives, nettle rash)
 - asa = hemp ◊ (asaito = hemp yarn)
5. ON, warm ◊ (onsen = hot spring; onshitsu = hothouse, greenhouse; onwa (na) = gentle, mild, moderate; kion = air temperature; taionkei = (clinical) thermometer)
 - atata(kai) = warm; nuku(mori) = warmth ◊ (atatameru [trans] = to warm (up), to heat (up); atamamaru = to get warm; atatamenaosu = to reheat)
6. GA, self, ego ◊ (ga = self, ego; gaman = patience, perseverance, tolerance; kega = wound, injury; muga = selflessness, self-effacement; jiga = self, ego)
 - ware = I, (one)self, ego; wa(ga) = my, our, one's ◊ (wareware = we; warera = we; wagaya = one's home/house; wagasha = one's company/corporation; wagamama (na) = selfish, willful, disobedient; waregachi ni = everyone for himself)
7. KAN, perfect, complete ◊ (kansei = completion, accomplishment; kanketsu = completion, conclusion; kanzen (na) = perfect, complete; kanpeki (na) = perfect, flawless; kanpai = complete defeat; mikansei (no) = incomplete, imperfect)
8. KETSU, lack ◊ (ketsuboo = shortage, lack, want; ketten = fault, shortcoming, failing mark; keseki = absence; hoketsu = alternate [person]; shukketsu = roll call)
 - ka(ku) [trans] = to lack, to neglect, to fail in, to crack, to chip ◊ (kakeru [intr] = to lack, to break, to chip, to wane; kakera = fragment, broken piece)

Group 53 (Romaji)

1. HOO, report, reward ◊ (hoo = report, news, information; hoodookikan = (news) media, press; hookoku = report; hooshuu = reward, remuneration, fee; yohoo = forecast; joofoo = information, news, report, tip; denpoo = telegram)
 - muku(iru) = to reward, to repay, to recompense, to retaliate
2. SHOO, consent ◊ (shoodaku = consent, agreement, assent, acceptance; shoochi = consent, agreement, assent, acceptance, knowledge, awareness; shoonin = approval, consent, recognition; keishoo = succession, inheritance; ryooshoo = acknowledgment, understanding, consent, approval; denshoo = folklore, oral tradition)
 - uketamawa(ru) = to hear, to be told, to understand, to know, to take [order]
3. KON, troubled ◊ (konnan (na) = difficult, trying; konkyuu = poverty, (financial) distress; konwaku = embarrassment, perplexity; hinkon (na) = poor, needy)
 - koma(ru) = to be in trouble, to be distressed, to have a hard time, to be on the spot, to be badly off ◊ (komarimono = good-for-nothing, nuisance, black sheep)
4. KI, dangerous ◊ (kiken (na) = dangerous, hazardous, risky; kitoku = critical condition [health]; kiki = crisis; kikyuu = emergency, crisis; kigai = harm, injury)
 - abu(nai) = dangerous, in danger, close [call], questionable, unreliable; aya(ui) = dangerous, in danger, close [call], questionable, unreliable ◊ (abunakkashii = dangerous, unsteady, unreliable; ayabumu = to doubt, to distrust, to fear)
5. GI, doubt, distrust ◊ (gimon = question, doubt; giwaku = suspicion, doubt; gigoku-jiken = bribery scandal/case; kengi = suspicion; kaigiteki (na) = skeptical, incredulous; shitsugiootoo = questions and answers; yoogisha = suspect [person])
 - utaga(u) = to doubt, to suspect, to distrust ◊ (utagaibukai = skeptical, suspicious, distrustful; utagawashii = doubtful, dubious, suspicious, uncertain, unreliable)
6. KI, devil, demon, ghost ◊ (kaisai = remarkable talent, genius, prodigy; kishin = fierce god, departed soul; gaki = brat, urchin, mischievous child, hungry ghost)
 - oni = ogre, demon, devil ◊ (onikachoo = unsympathetic section chief/manager)
7. KI, odd, strange ◊ (kimyoo (na) = strange, curious, odd; kisekiteki (na) = miraculous; kaiki (na) = strange, bizarre, grotesque, mysterious; kookishin = curiosity)
8. KI, rejoice ◊ (kidoairaku = human emotions [joy, anger, sorrow, humor]; kigeki = comedy, farce; kanki = (great) joy, delight, exultation)
 - yoroko(bu) = to be happy/delighted, to rejoice ◊ (yorokonde = with pleasure, with delight, gladly, willingly; yorokobasu = to make happy, to delight, to please)

Group 54 (Romaji)

1. HATSU, hair ◇ (rihatsuten = barber shop; kinpatsu = blond(e) hair; sanpatsu = haircut; kiki'ippatsu = hairbreadth/narrow escape; shiraga = white/grey hair)
 - kami = hair ◇ (kami no ke = hair; kamigata = hairdo, hair style)
2. KETSU, tie ◇ (ketsuron = conclusion; ketsumatsu = end(ing), conclusion, result; kekkon = marriage; kekkyoku = after all, eventually; kekka = result, product, consequence; kanketsu = completion, conclusion; tooketsu = [action] freezing)
 - musu(bu) = to tie, to bind, to link (up), to conclude, to form [connection], to bear [fruit]; yu(u) = to tie, to bind, to do up [hair] ◇ (musubime = tie, knot)
3. SON, ZON, exist, be aware of ◇ (sonzai = existence, being; kyooson = coexistence; zonjiru [humble] = to know, to think; hozon = preservation, conservation)
4. BOO, MOO, die ◇ (boofu = my late husband; boofu = my late father; boorei = ghost, apparition, spirit; shiboo = death; tooboo = escape, flight; miboojin = widow; mooja = the dead, ghost; garigarimooja = greedy/grasping person)
 - na(kunaru) = to die, to pass away ◇ (nakihaha = one's deceased mother; nakigara = corpse, remains; nakusu = to lose [someone to death])
5. AI, sorrow, pity, pathos ◇ (aitoo = condolence; aiwa = sad story, tragic tale; aishuu = sorrow, pathos; hiai = sorrow, sadness; kawaiiso (na) = poor, pitiful, pathetic)
 - awa(re (na)) = pathetic, pitiful, miserable ◇ (mononoaware = pathos; awaremu = to pity, to sympathize with)
6. ZETSU, discontinue, sever ◇ (zetsuboo = despair, hopelessness; zettai (ni) = absolutely, positively, by any means; danzetsu = extinction, rupture; kizetsu = fainting)
 - ta(eru) = to die out, to be discontinued, to end ◇ (tayasu = to eradicate, to run out of, to let go out [fire]; tatsu = to sever, to eradicate, to finish, to abstain [from liquor, etc.]; taezu = constantly, continually; taema = interval, gap, pause)
7. DO, get angry ◇ (dogoo = (angry) roar; dosei = angry voice; gekido = fury, rage)
 - oko(ru) = to be/get angry; ika(ru) = to be/get angry ◇ (okorippoi = short-tempered, touchy; ikari = anger, rage)
8. RON, argument, discourse ◇ (ron = discussion, argument, debate, dispute, opinion, essay, theory; ronriteki (na) = logical; ronsetsu = (leading) article, editorial; ronsoo = dispute, controversy; ronbun = dissertation, thesis, treatise; ronjiru = to argue, to discuss, to deal with; ketsuron = conclusion; riron = theory; seron = yoron = public opinion; hanron = rebuttal, refutation; kuuron = empty theory)

Group 55 (Romaji)

1. SOO, SO, idea, thought ◊ (soo = idea, thought, conception; soozoo = imagination, fancy, conjecture; kuusoo = daydream, (idle) fancy; higaimoosoo (no) = paranoid; risooteki (na) = ideal; aiso(o) = amiability, affability, compliment(s))
2. BOO, busy ◊ (boosatsu sareru = to be very busy; taboo (na) = (very) busy)
 - isoga(shii) = busy, occupied, engaged, pressing [work]
3. SOO, SHOO, dress, disguise ◊ (sooshoku = decoration, ornament; soochi = equipment, device; fukusoo = dress, clothes, costume; hensoo = disguise; josoo = wearing female clothing, disguising oneself as a woman; hoosooshi = wrapping paper; shoozoku = dress, costume, attire; ishoo = clothes, costume)
 - yoso'o(u) = to wear, to dress up/oneself, to be dressed, to make oneself up, to pretend ◊ (yoso'oi = dress, attire, makeup)
4. SO, assemble, organize ◊ (soshiki = organization, system, structure, tissue [biology]; sosei = composition, constitution, makeup; sokaku = formation of a cabinet)
 - kumi = team, gang, set, pair, class [school]; ku(mu) = to put/fit together, to join forces, to grapple, to cross [legs], to fold [arms], to braid [cord] ◊ (kumiai = association, union; kumihimo = braid, braided cord; shikumi = plan, plot, device, gadget, structure, construction; norikumi'in = crew (member); torikumu = to grapple [with someone/problem], to tackle [task, etc.]; bangumi = program [TV, radio])
5. MEI, cry, sound ◊ (meidoo = rumbling; raimei = (clap of) thunder; himei = scream, shriek; kyoomai = resonance, sympathy)
 - na(ku) [animal] = to cry, to bark, to chirp, to howl, [etc.] ◊ (naru [intr] = to sound, to ring, to chime, to rumble, [etc.]; narasu [trans] = to sound, to ring, to chime, to beat, [etc.], to make oneself famous; nakigoe [animal] = cry, roar, chirping, [etc.])
6. BA, horse ◊ (bariki = horsepower, energy; bajutsu = horsemanship; baka = stupidity, fool; chikuba no tomo = childhood friend; keiba = horse racing/race)
 - uma = horse ◊ (umaya = stable [for horses]; takeuma = stilts)
7. BAKU, barley, wheat ◊ (bakuga = malt; enbaku = oats)
 - mugi = barley, wheat ◊ (komugi = wheat; oomugi = barley; karasumugi = oat(s))
8. MOO, hair, fur, feather ◊ (moofu = blanket; yoomoo = wool; fumoo (no) = sterile, barren, arid, waste; genmoo = raw wool)
 - ke = hair, fur, wool, feather, down ◊ (kemushi = (hairy) caterpillar; kegawa = fur; kegirai = prejudice, antipathy; kami no ke = hair; mayuge = eyebrow)

Group 56 (Romaji)

1. OO, side, width ◇ (oochaku (na) = cunning, dishonest, impudent, lazy; ookakumaku = diaphragm; oodanhodoo = crosswalk, pedestrian crossing; ooryoo = embezzlement, usurpation; sen'oo (na) = arbitrary, tyrannical, domineering)
 - yoko = side, width ◇ (yokogao = profile; yokozuna = sumo grand champion)
2. KAKU, angle, corner ◇ (kaku = angle, square, kaku [shogi]; kakudo = angle, viewpoint; kakukai = sumo world; sankaku = triangle; chokkaku = right angle; takakkei = polygon; hoogaku = way, direction, bearings)
 - kado = corner, angle, edge, abrasiveness; tsuno = horn, antler, feeler, antenna ◇ (yotsukado = crossing, crossroads, (street) corner; machikado = street (corner); tsunobue = horn, bugle(horn); tsunotsukiai = usual quarreling)
3. GAN, bank, shore ◇ (ganpeki = pier, wharf, quay; kaigan = coast, beach; engan = coast, shore; uogashi = (riverside) fish market)
 - kishi = shore, bank, coast, beach ◇ (kawagishi = riverbank, riverside)
4. GAN, rock, crag ◇ (ganseki = rock, crag; gan'en = rock salt; ganshoo = (shore) reef; yoogan = lava; kaseigan = igneous rock; kazangan = volcanic rock)
 - iwa = rock, crag ◇ (iwaya = cave, cavern, grotto; iwayama = rocky mountain)
5. KYUU, GUU, KU, KUU, shrine, palace, prince ◇ (kyuujoo = Imperial Palace; kyuuden = palace; shikyuu = uterus, womb; meikyuu = maze, labyrinth; ookyuu = (royal) palace/court; jinguu = Shinto shrine; kunaichoo = Imperial Household Agency; naikuu = Inner Shrine of Ise; gekuu = Outer Shrine of Ise)
 - miya = Imperial prince(ss), (Shinto) shrine ◇ (miyamairi = (newborn baby's first) (Shinto) shrine visit; miyagiken = Miyagi Prefecture [Tohoku])
6. KYUU, rank, class, grade ◇ (kyuu = level, class, grade; jookyuu = advanced level, high rank, upper grade; gakkyuu = class [school]; shokyuu = beginner's level; kookyuu (na) = high-quality/-class/-grade; chuuryuukaikyuu (no) = middle-class; dookyuusei = classmate; shinkyuu = promotion; tookyuu = class, grade, ranking)
7. KYOO, bridge ◇ (kyoogyaku = (bridge) pier; rikkyoo = land bridge, overpass, viaduct; tekkyoo = iron/railroad bridge; hodookyoo = pedestrian overpass)
 - hashi = bridge ◇ (sanbashi = pier, wharf, quay; shinbashi [Tokyo section]; tsuribashi = suspension bridge; ishibashi = stone bridge)
8. KA, load ◇ (shukka = shipping, shipment; nyuuka = receipt/arrival of goods)
 - ni = cargo, load, burden ◇ (nimotsu = load, baggage; omoni = (heavy) burden)

Group 57 (Romaji)

1. KAN, cold ◊ (kan = cold season, depth of winter; kanchuu = cold season, depth of winter; kanson = poor/deserted village; kanpa = cold wave; kanreizensen = cold front; gokkan = intense cold; okan = (feverish) chill, shivers, shivering fit)
 - samu(i) [weather] = cold, chilly ◊ (samuke = chill, shivers, shivering fit)
2. SHO, hot ◊ (shochuukyuuuka = summer vacation; shoki = heat, hot weather; kokusho = intense heat; zansho = lingering summer heat, heat of late summer)
 - atsu(i) [weather] = hot, warm, sultry ◊ (mushiatsui = muggy, hot and humid; atsukurushii = sultry, sweltering, oppressively hot)
3. • hatake = field [for cultivation], farm, plantation, field of expertise; (ta)hata = fields (and paddies), farm(s) ◊ (hanabatake = flower garden, field of flowers; kuwabatake = mulberry field; dandanbatake = terraced fields; chabatake = tea plantation; hatakechigai = out of one's field or line of business)
4. SHIN, body ◊ (shintai = human body; shinchoo = height, stature; dokushin (no) = unmarried; zenshinmasui = general anesthesia; akitashusshin = from Akita)
 - mi = body, oneself, flesh, meat, blade [sword], social status ◊ (miburi = gesture; mibunshoomeisho = identification card; minouebanashi = one's life story; minoshirokin = ransom; sashimi = sliced raw fish; nakami = content, substance)
5. RYUU, RU, current, style ◊ (-ryuu = style, manner, school, rate; itariaryuu = Italian style; ohararyuu [Japanese school/style of flower arrangement]; ryuukoo = fashion, vogue, fad, popularity, prevalence [illness]; ryuuchoo (na) = fluent; ryuutsuu = distribution, circulation [currency, air]; sanryuu (no) = third-rate; fuuryuu (na) = refined, elegant; denryuu = electric current; ruroo = wandering, vagrancy)
 - naga(reru) = to flow, to drift, to be washed away, to pass [time], to be forfeited, to be called off ◊ (nagasu = to pour, to drain, to shed [tears], to set adrift, to wash away, to forfeit, to cancel, to banish; nagareboshi = shooting star, meteor)
6. SHUU, circumference, around ◊ (shuu = lap, circuit, Chou [Chinese dynasty]; shuui = circumference, surroundings, vicinity; shuutoo (na) = careful, circumspect, meticulous; shuuchi (no) = well-known; juushuunen = tenth anniversary; enshuu = circumference [of circle]; isshuu = round, tour, lap, circuit)
 - mawa(ri) = circumference, vicinity, surroundings
7. AN, plan, proposition ◊ (an = proposal, plan, idea, expectation; annai = guidance, invitation, notice, advice; angai (ni) = unexpectedly, surprisingly; meian = good idea; tooan = examination paper; teian = proposal, suggestion)

Group 58 (Romaji)

1. SHIN, trust ◊ (shingoo = signal, traffic light; shin'yoo = trust, reputation; kakushin = conviction, confidence; meishin = superstition; jishin = (self-)confidence)
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)
3. SEI, SHOO, ponder over, ministry ◊ (hansei = reflection, self-examination, regret; naisei = introspection, self-examination, reflection; kisei = homecoming; jinjifusei (no) = unconscious; shoo = ministry, department, province; ookurashoo = Finance Ministry; shooryaku = abbreviation, abridgement, omission)
 - kaeri(miru) = to look back (on/to), to reflect upon, to take notice of; habu(ku) = to omit, to exclude, to save, to reduce, to cut down (on)
4. SOO, SHOO, aspect, minister ◊ (soo = aspect, phase, physiognomy; soodan = conference, consultation; soo'oo (na) = suitable, proper, reasonable; sootaiteki (na) = relative; shinsoo = truth, (actual) facts; ninsoo = features, physiognomy; shushoo = Prime Minister, premier; zooshoo = Finance Minister; sumoo = sumo (wrestling))
 - ai(te) = partner, the other party, rival ◊ (aitsuide = one after another, successively; aiboo = partner, buddy, accomplice; aikawarazu = as usual, as ever)
5. KYOKU, bureau, office ◊ (kyoku = bureau, agency, station, situation, game; yuubinkyoku = post office; kyokumen = situation, state of game; kyokugaisha = outsider, third party; kekkyoku = after all, eventually; seikyoku = political situation)
6. HEI, BYOO, flat, level ◊ (heiwa (na) = peaceful, harmonious; heibon (na) = common, ordinary, mediocre, dull; heijitsu = weekday; koohei (na) = impartial, fair; suihei = horizontality; taiheiyo = Pacific Ocean; byoodoo = equality, impartiality)
 - tai(ra (na)) = flat, level, even, smooth; hira(tai) = flat, level, even, simple ◊ (hirabettai = flat, level, even; hirashain = common employee; hiragana [Japanese syllabary for native words]; hiraya = one-story house; nihondaira = Nihon Plain)
7. KYOO, together, joint ◊ (kyooson = coexistence; kyoogaku = coeducation; kyoo-boo = conspiracy; kyoosanshugi = communism; kookyoo (no) = public)
 - tomo(ni) = both, neither, equally, together, as, with ◊ (tomokasegi (no) = two-income/career [family]; futaritomo = both [people]; tomodomo = together)
8. BAI, times, double ◊ (bai = double amount; -bai = times, -fold; nibai = twice, twofold; baizoo = doubling; bairitsu = magnification [optics], competitive rate)

Group 59 (Romaji)

1. MIN, people, nation, race ◊ (minzoku = race, ethnic group; minshuku = private home providing lodging and meals for travelers; minshuteki (na) = democratic; minkan (no) = private, civil(ian); juumin = residents, inhabitants, population; kokuminsei = national character; iminroodoosha = immigrant worker)
 - tami = people, nation, subjects ◊ (ruroonotami = nomadic/wandering people)
2. ROO, labor ◊ (roo = labor, trouble, pains; rooryoku = labor, trouble; roodoo = work, labor; kuroo = hardships, worry; karoo = overwork; toroo = fruitless effort)
3. KU, district, ward ◊ (ku = ward, district, section; setagaya-ku [Tokyo ward]; kubetsu = distinction, difference, discrimination; kuiki = zone, district, one's rounds; kubun = division, classification, grouping; chiku = area, zone, district, region)
4. CHOO, TEI, town subsection ◊ (choo = even number; -choo [counter for various objects]; hasami itchoo = one pair of scissors; toofu sanchoo = three blocks of tofu; -choome = town subsection; 2-choome = town subsection 2; choodo = exactly, just; hoochoo = kitchen knife; teinei (na) = polite, courteous, careful)
5. GAI, KAI, city quarter ◊ (gaitoo = street light; gaitoo = street; gairo = road, street, avenue; shigai = streets, town; chuukagai = Chinatown; kaidoo = highway)
 - machi = streets, downtown, business district ◊ (machikado = street (corner))
6. RO, road, way ◊ (roji = alley, lane; rojooseikatsusha = homeless people; dooro = road, street; henro = pilgrim(age); juujiro = crossroads; meiro = maze, labyrinth)
 - (tabi)ji = journey ◊ (kitaooji doori [street in Kyoto]; kitaooji eki [station in Kyoto]; fukuro kooji = dead end)
7. GUN, county, district ◊ (gun = county, district; yamamoto-gun [district in Akita prefecture, Tohoku]; gunbu = rural districts)
 - koori(yama) [Japan city]
8. KEN, prefecture ◊ (ken = prefecture; yamagata-ken [prefecture in Tohoku]; kenchoo = prefectural office; kenritsu (no) = prefectural [park, school, etc.])
9. SAI, SA, again ◊ (saido = again, for the second time, twice; saiken = reconstruction, rebuilding; saiki = comeback, recovery; saisei = rebirth, regeneration, reclamation, playback; saisan = again and again, repeatedly; saikai = meeting again; saikoo = reconsideration; saikon = remarriage; saraishuu = the week after next)
 - futata(bi) = again, for the second time, twice ◊ (futatabi yomu = to read again)

Group 60 (Romaji)

1. KOO, face toward ◇ (koojoo = improvement, rise; hookoo = direction, course; keikoo = tendency, trend; naikooteki (na) = introverted; ikkoo ni = not at all)
 - mu(koo) = other side/party, destination, coming [days, etc.] ◇ (mukau = to face, to head for, to confront; muku = to turn (to), to look (to), to face, to suit; mukeru = to turn, to direct, to point; furimuku = to turn to/around; aomuke ni = on one's back; maemuki no = front-facing, constructive; gaijinmuke = for foreigners)
2. KYOO, KU, offer ◇ (kyookyuu = supply, service; kyoojutsu = testimony, deposition, statement; teikyoo = offering, providing, sponsoring [program]; jikyoo = confession; kumotsu = offering [to Buddha, etc.]; kuyoo = memorial service)
 - ((o))tomo = attendant, servant, companion, retinue; sona(eru) = to offer [to a god, at a tomb, etc.] ◇ (tomomawari = retinue, suite; kodomo = child)
3. GU, tool ◇ (gu = tool, means, ingredients; guai = condition, state, way, convenience; gutaiteki (na) = concrete, definite; doogu = instrument, tool, utensil; kagu = furniture; bunboogu = stationery, writing materials; aburaenogu = oil paints/colors)
4. KO, KU, storehouse ◇ (kinko = safe, vault; bunkobon = paperback (book); sooko = warehouse; reizooko = refrigerator; kokko = national treasury; shako = garage, depot; zaiko = stock, inventory; kuri = priests' quarters, temple kitchen)
5. KU, suffer ◇ (ku = pain, worry, hardship(s); kutsuu = pain, pang; kuroo = hardships, worry; kushin = pains, efforts; kujoo = complaint; shinku = hardships, pains)
 - kuru(shii) = painful, hard, strained; niga(i) = bitter ◇ (kurushimu = to suffer, to feel pain, to be distressed, to struggle; kurushimeru = to torture, to torment, to harass; migurushii = ugly, unsightly, disgraceful; nigami = bitterness, bitter taste)
6. KETSU, blood ◇ (ketsuatsu = blood pressure; ketsueki = blood; kekkan = blood vessel; kettoo = blood line; shukketsu = bleeding; konketsuji = mixed blood child)
 - chi = blood, lineage ◇ (chisuji = lineage, stock; hanaaji = nosebleed)
7. SHI, tooth ◇ (shika = dentistry, dental surgery; shikon = root of a tooth; kenshi = eyetooth, canine tooth, dogtooth; monshi = incisor; gishi = false tooth, denture)
 - ha = tooth, cog ◇ (haisha = dentist; haguki = gums; mushiba = decayed tooth)
8. KON, root, perseverance ◇ (kon = root [math], radical [chemistry], perseverance; konki = tenacity, perseverance; konjoo = nature, spirit, guts, grit; konponteki (na) = basic, radical, fundamental; daikon = Japanese radish; kyuukon = bulb [plant])
 - ne = root, origin, disposition, nature ◇ (nekkō = root, stump; yane = roof)

Group 61 (Romaji)

1. KEI, lightly ◇ (keibetsu = disdain, scorn; keikai (na) = light, nimble; keigen = reduction, abatement; keishoo = minor injury; keishoku = light meal, snack)
 - karu(i) = light, slight, minor, easy, frivolous; karo(yaka (na)) = light, airy ◇ (karuishi = pumice stone; tegaru (na) = easy, simple, cheap, informal)
2. SAI, narrow, thin, minute ◇ (saiku = workmanship, (piece of) work, trick; saishin (no) = careful, prudent; saibu = details; saikin = bacterium, virus, germ; saiboo = [biology] cell; shoosai = details; reisai (na) = trifling, petty, small)
 - hoso(i) = thin, slim, narrow, small; koma(kai) = small, fine, minute, detailed, exact, strict, frugal ◇ (hosoru = to become thin, to be reduced; kokorobosoi = helpless, discouraging, lonely; hosonagai = slender, long and narrow)
3. SHOO, chapter, badge ◇ (shoo = chapter [book], badge; dainishoo = Chapter 2; bunshoo = sentence, writing, composition; kunshoo = decoration, order, medal)
4. SHI, poetry ◇ (shi = poem, poetry; shijin = poet; shishuu = collection of poems; shiteki (na) = poetic; shijoo = poetic sentiment; kanshi = Chinese poetry/poem)
5. KYOKU, curve, melody ◇ (kyoku = (piece of) music, melody, tune, song; kyokusen = curve(d line); kyokugei = acrobatics, stunt; sakkyoku = (musical) composition; kookyookyoku = symphony [music]; enkyoku ni = in a roundabout way)
 - ma(garu) [intr] = to curve, to bend, to turn, to be crooked ◇ (mageru [trans] = to curve, to bend, to twist, to distort; magariado = corner, turn, turning point)
6. SAI, worship, festival ◇ (saijitsu = national holiday, festival day; saiten = festival; saidan = altar; ireisai = memorial service; bunkasai = cultural/school festival)
 - ((o))matsuri = (Shinto) festival, celebration; matsu(ru) = to enshrine, to deify, to worship ◇ (sakura matsuri = cherry blossom festival)
7. SHIKI, ceremony, style ◇ (shiki = ceremony, celebration, method, style, formula, expression [math]; shikijoo = ceremonial hall; shikiten = ceremony; sooshiki = funeral (service); kekkonshiki = wedding (ceremony); keishiki = form, formality; kabushiki = shares, stocks; hooshiki = form, formula, method, system, procedure)
8. SHU, SU, protect ◇ (shubi = defense, fielding [ball]; shuei = guard, doorman; genshu = strict observance; hoshuteki (na) = conservative; rusu = absence (from home))
 - mori = nursemaid, baby-sitter, keeper; mamoru(ru) = to defend, to protect, to obey, to keep [promises, rules] ◇ (komoriuta = lullaby; omamori = amulet; mimamoru = to watch (over), to gaze at, to watch intently; chinju = village shrine)

Group 62 (Romaji)

1. SHI, finger, point to ◇ (shidoo = guidance, direction, leadership; shiji = indication, instructions; shiki = command, direction, supervision; shiteiken = reserved ticket)
 - yubi = finger, toe; sa(su) = to point at/to, to call on ◇ (yubisasu = to point at/to; yubiwa = ring [jewelry]; kusuriyubi = ring finger; sashizu = instruction, order)
2. MU, fog, mist ◇ (muteki = foghorn; noomu = dense/thick fog; gorimuchuu = being at a loss, being utterly bewildered; funmuki = sprayer, atomizer, vaporizer)
 - kiri = fog, mist, spray ◇ (kirisame = drizzle, misty rain; asagiri = morning mist; kirifuki = sprayer, atomizer, vaporizer)
3. TA, other, another ◇ (ta (no) = other, another; sonota = (and) the others/rest; tanin = stranger, others; tahoo = on the other hand, while, the other side; tadooshi = transitive verb; haitateki (na) = exclusive; jita = (one)self and others)
 - hoka(no) = another, (the/some) other ◇ (hoka ni = in addition (to), elsewhere)
4. SHUU, JUU, pick up, ten [in legal documents] ◇ (shuutokubutsu = found article; shuushuu = getting under control, dealing with; juuman'en = 100,000 yen)
 - hiro(u) = to pick up/out, to gather, to find, to take care of ◇ (hiroimono = bargain, something found on the ground; hiroiageru = to pick up)
5. JO, help ◇ (jokyooju = assistant professor; josanpu = midwife; jogen = advice; joryoku = aid, help; joshu = assistant; hojo = aid, support; enjo = aid, assistance)
 - suke(dachi) = assistance, help(er); tasu(keru) = to help, to support, to save, to rescue ◇ (sukebei = a lecherous person; tasukaru = to survive, to be saved, to be rescued, to be helpful; tasukeau = to help each other)
6. KOO, happiness, good fortune ◇ (kooun (na) = fortunate, lucky; koofuku (na) = happy, fortunate; fukoo (na) = unhappy, unfortunate; takoo = great happiness)
 - saiwa(i (na)) = happy, fortunate; shiawa(se (na)) = happy, fortunate; sachi = happiness, fortune, fruits [of sea/land] ◇ (fushiawase (na) = unhappy, unfortunate)
7. SHOO, bright ◇ (shoowa = Showa [period])
8. SHOO, extinguish ◇ (shooka = digestion, consumption; shooboo = fire fighting; shookaki = fire extinguisher; shoohisha = consumer; shoosoku = news, tidings, information, letter; masshoo = erasure, deletion; kaishoo = cancellation, dissolution)
 - ke(su) = to extinguish, to turn off, to eliminate, to cross out, to stop; ki(eru) = to be extinguished, to die out, to wear off, to disappear ◇ (keshigomu = eraser; uchikesu = to deny, to negate; torikesu = to cancel, to withdraw, to take back)

Group 63 (Romaji)

1. SHI, arrow ◇ (isshi o mukuiru = to retaliate, to get a blow in, to retort)
 - ya = arrow ◇ (yajirushi = arrow [on sign, map, etc.]; yumiya = bow and arrow)
2. KYUU, bow ◇ (kyuudoo = archery; kyuujuutsu = archery)
 - yumi = bow, archery ◇ (yumiya = bow and arrow; yumigata = arch/bow shape)
3. DOKU, alone, Germany ◇ (dokuwajiten = German-Japanese dictionary; dokuritsu = independence; dokushin (no) = unmarried; dokusen = monopoly; kodoku = solitude, loneliness; tandoku de = by oneself, independently, separately)
 - hito(rimi (no)) = unmarried ◇ (hitorigoto = soliloquy, talking to oneself)
4. KYOO, cooperate ◇ (kyooryoku = cooperation; kyookai = association, society; kyootei = pact, agreement; kyooosookyoku = concerto; dakyoo = compromise)
5. SHU, type, seed ◇ (shu = kind, class, species; shurui = kind, type, variety; shumoku = event, item [of business]; shuju (no) = various, diverse, all kinds of; shushi = seed, pit; isshu = kind, sort, species, variety; jinshusabetsu = racial discrimination, segregation; yoboosesshu = vaccination, inoculation)
 - tane = seed, sperm, stock, cause, trick, topic ◇ (tanenashi (no) = seedless)
6. • shiba = grass, turf, sod ◇ (shibafu = lawn, turf; shibakariki = lawn mower; shibakusa = grass; shibai = play, drama, put-up job; jinkooshiba = artificial grass)
7. YOO, leaf ◇ (yooryokuso = chlorophyll; shin'yooju = conifer, needle-leaf tree)
 - ha = leaf, foliage ◇ (hagaki = postcard; hamaki = cigar; kareha = dead/withered leaf; kotoba = word, language; chiba [city, prefecture]; momiji = maple, red leaves)
8. SO, SU, element ◇ (so = [math] prime; soshitsu = making(s), talent, aptitude, gift; soboku (na) = simple, naive, artless; suiso = hydrogen; shisso (na) = simple, modest, frugal; yooryokuso = chlorophyll; sugao = unpainted face, true self; suashi = bare feet; subarashii = wonderful, splendid; suteki (na) = wonderful, splendid)
 - (ajino)moto [food seasonings Japanese company] ◇ (shirooto = amateur)
9. SEI, JOO, become, form ◇ (seibun = ingredient, component; seichoo = growth; seijuku = maturity, ripeness; seijin = adult, grown-up; seika = outcome, result, product; seikoo = success; mikansei (no) = incomplete, imperfect; goosei = synthesis, composition; sansei = agreement, approval; jooju = achievement, realization)
 - na(su) = to achieve, to make, to form ◇ (nariyuki = course [of events]; naritatsu = to consist of, to take form, to hold good; naritakuukoo = Narita Airport)

Group 64 (Romaji)

1. MAN, full ◊ (man = full(y); manzoku = satisfaction; manten = perfect score; man'in (no) = filled to capacity; mangetsu = full moon; mankai (no) = in full bloom; himan = obesity; fuman = dissatisfaction; gojuuen miman = less than 50 yen)
 - mi(chiru) = to become full, to be full/filled, to be full [moon], to rise [tide], to expire ◊ (michishio = high tide; mitasu = to fill (up), to fulfill, to make up for)
2. GI, justice, meaning, artificial ◊ (gi = justice, honor, morality, meaning; giri = moral debt, duty, obligation; giri no chichi = one's father-in-law; gibo = mother-in-law, stepmother; gimukyooiku = compulsory education; minshushugi = democracy; igi = significance; koogi = lecture; seigi = justice; doogigo = synonym)
3. REN, love, romance ◊ (ren'ai = love; renbo = love, attachment, being/falling in love; shitsuren = unrequited/lost love; hiren = tragic/disappointed love)
 - koi = love ◊ (koishii = dear, beloved, cherished, longed for; koibito = one's love(r), one's boyfriend/girlfriend; koibumi = love letter; hatsukoi = first love)
4. AI, love ◊ (ai = love, affection; aijoo = love, affection; aijin = one's love(r), mistress; aikyoo = charm, attractiveness, ingratiation; aiken = one's pet dog; aikokushin = patriotism; ren'ai = love; kawaii = cute, lovely)
5. JOO, SEI, feelings, circumstances ◊ (joo = feeling(s), affection, sympathy; joofoo = information, news, report, tip; joosei = situation, circumstances; jijoo = situation, circumstances, reasons; doojoo = sympathy, compassion; kanjoo = feeling, passion, sentiment; aijoo = love, affection; fuzai = elegance, appearance)
 - nasa(ke) = sympathy, kindness, mercy ◊ (nasakenai = pitiful, shameful)
6. YOO, sheep ◊ (yoomoo = wool; bokuyoo = sheep breeding; yagi = goat)
 - hitsuji = sheep ◊ (hitsujikai = shepherd(ess); kohitsuji = lamb [young sheep])
7. ZAI, be (located) ◊ (zaibeinijonjin = a Japanese living in America; zaigaku = being in school; zaiko = stock, inventory; zaitaku = being at home; sonzai = existence, being; genzai = (at the) present time; taizai = stay, sojourn; fuzai = absence)
 - a(ru) = to be, to have, to exist, to be located, to take place ◊ (arika = one's whereabouts, location; kyooiku no arikata = what education should be)
8. RI, rear ◊ (rimen = back, reverse, inside; hyoori = inside and outside, two sides [of something], front and back; kuri = priests' quarters, temple kitchen)
 - ura = rear, back, reverse/wrong side, inside ◊ (uragiru = to betray, to double-cross; uraniwa = backyard; butaiura de = behind the scenes, backstage)

Group 65 (Romaji)

1. TAN, single, simple ◇ (tan ni = only, merely, simply; tango = word; tanbun = simple sentence; tansuu = singular [grammar]; kantan (na) = easy, simple, brief)
2. MI, not yet ◇ (mikansei (no) = incomplete, imperfect; miboojin = widow; michi (no) = unknown, strange; mirai = future (life/tense); mikon (no) = unmarried, single; goman'en miman = less than 50,000 yen; miseinensha = minor [person]; mizen ni = beforehand; zendaimimon (no) = unheard-of, unprecedented)
 - ima(da (ni)) = (not) yet, still ◇ (imadakatsutenai = unprecedented)
3. RYOO, good ◇ (ryoo = [school mark] good, B; ryooshin = conscience; ryookoo (na) = good, satisfactory, excellent; ryooshitsu = good quality; sairyoo (no) = best; kairyoo = improvement, reform; zenryoo (na) = honest, good(-natured))
 - yo(i) = i(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable ◇ (nakayoshi = close friend)
4. FU, FUU, man, husband ◇ (fujin = wife, Mrs.; fusai = husband and wife; noofu = farmer, peasant; ninpu = laborer; daijoobu = all right, safe, surely; fuufu = (married) couple, husband and wife; kufuu = idea, device, means, plan)
 - otto = (one's) husband
5. FU, woman, wife ◇ (fujin = woman, lady; fuchoo = head nurse; fuufu = (married) couple, husband and wife; shufu = housewife; kangofu = nurse; soojifu = cleaning woman; josanpu = midwife; shinpu = bride; ninpu = pregnant woman)
6. KAN, government, bureaucrat ◇ (kanryoo = bureaucrat, bureaucracy; kanchoo = government office; kannooteki (na) = sensual, voluptuous; gaikookan = diplomat; saibankan = judge, justice, court; keikan = police (officer); kikan = organ [body])
7. KAN, pipe, control ◇ (kan = pipe, tube; kanri = management, control, charge; kanseikan = (air-traffic) controller; kangengakudan = orchestra; kekkan = blood vessel; tekkan = iron tube/pipe; kikan = trachea, windpipe)
 - kuda = pipe, tube ◇ (tekuda = wiles, trick)
8. KEN, GON, power, right ◇ (kenri = right, claim, privilege; kenryoku = authority, power, influence; jinken = human rights; seiken = (political) power, administration; hanken = copyright; saikensha = creditor; gonge = incarnation, embodiment)
9. KOO, OO, emperor ◇ (koogoo = empress, queen; kootei = emperor; kootaishi = Crown Prince; koojo = princess, Imperial Princess; kookyo = Imperial Palace; kooshitsu = Imperial Family/House(hold); tennoo = Emperor of Japan)

Group 66 (Romaji)

1. YU, YUU, YUI, reason, cause ◊ (yurai = origin, source, history, originally; kyotoo keiyu de = by way of Kyoto [going somewhere]; riyuu = reason, excuse; jiyuu = freedom, liberty; yuisho = (rich) history, pedigree, lineage)
 - yoshi = reason, cause, significance, circumstance, means, effect
2. SON, loss, damage ◊ (son = loss, damage, disadvantage; songai = loss, damage, injury, casualties; sonshitsu = loss; kesson = deficit, loss; hason = damage)
 - soko(nau) = to hurt, to harm, to damage, to spoil ◊ (sokoneru = to hurt, to harm, to damage, to spoil; misokonau = to fail to see, to misjudge; iisokonau = to make a slip of the tongue, to say by mistake, to fail to mention)
3. OKU, remember, speculate ◊ (okusoku = guess, assumption, conjecture; kioku = memory, remembrance; tsuioku = recollection, reminiscence, retrospection)
4. OO, center ◊ (chuuoo = center, middle; shin'oo = epicenter [earthquake])
5. KYOKU, GOKU, pole, extreme ◊ (kyoku = pole, culmination, climax; kyokutan (na) = extreme, excessive; kyokutoo = Far East; kyuukyoku (no) = final, ultimate; sekkyokuteki (na) = enterprising, positive, active; hokkyoku = North Pole; nankyoku = South Pole; goku = quite, very, extremely; gokuraku = (Buddhist) paradise; gokujoo (no) = best, first-rate, finest; shigoku = quite, very, extremely)
 - kiwa(mi) = height, extremity ◊ (kiwamete = very, extremely; kiwameru = to go to extremes, to go to the end of; mikiwameru = to ascertain, to probe (deeply))
6. SHIN, needle ◊ (shinro = course [of a ship, etc.]; rashinban = compass, magnetic needle; hooshin = policy, course, plan, aim, target; tanshin = hour hand [clock]; funshin = minute hand [clock]; byooshin = second hand [clock])
 - hari = needle, hook, sting, hand [clock] ◊ (harigane = wire; tsuribari = fishhook)
7. IN, rhyme ◊ (in = rhyme; inbun = verse, poetry; inritsu = meter [poetry], rhythm; yoin = reverberation, echo, lingering sensation; on'in = vocal sound, phoneme)
8. KU, phrase, haiku ◊ (ku = line, phrase, verse, haiku [17-syllable poem]; kutooten = punctuation marks; monku = complaint, grumble, words, phrase; kimarimonku = set phrase; kan'yoogoku = idiom, idiomatic expression; haiku = haiku)
9. EN, performance ◊ (engeki = play, drama; engi = performance [theater, gymnastics, etc.], act(ing); ensoo = musical performance; enzetsu = speech, address; shutsuen-sha = performer, cast; dokuen = solo performance; kooen = public performance)

Group 67 (Romaji)

1. YU, oil ◇ (yudan = carelessness, negligence; yuden = oil field/well; yushi = oils and fats; sekiyu = petroleum, oil; tooyu = kerosene; geiyu = whale oil; shokubutsuyu = vegetable oil; kan'yu = cod-liver oil; gen'yu = crude oil; kyuuuyu = refueling)
 - abura = oil ◇ (aburaenogu = oil paints/colors; aburamushi = cockroach, aphid)
2. SHI, fat ◇ (shiboo = fat, grease, lard; yushi = oils and fats; jushi = resin)
 - abura = fat, grease, lard ◇ (aburami = fat, fatty meat; yani = resin, nicotine)
3. NOO, farming ◇ (noo = agriculture, farming; noogyoo = agriculture, farming; nooen = farm; noojoo = farm; noomin = farmer, peasant; nooka = farmer, farmhouse, farm family; nooyaku = agricultural chemical; rakunoo = dairy farming)
4. KO, KI, self ◇ (jiko = self, oneself; rikoteki (na) = selfish, self-centered; chiki = acquaintance, friend; kokki = self-denial, stoicism, self-restraint)
 - onore = I, you, thou, myself, oneself, you [insulting]
5. TAI, TSUI, opposite, pair ◇ (tai = versus, even, equal, tie, draw; 3 tai 1 = 3 to 1 [score in game]; taisuru = to face, to confront, to oppose, to meet, to receive; tairitsu = confrontation, opposition, antagonism, rivalry; taidan = talk, conversation, interview; hantai (no) = opposite, contrary, reverse; zettai (ni) = absolutely, positively, by any means; tsui = pair, couple, companion; tsuiku = antithesis, couplet)
6. TEN, canon, rite ◇ (tenkei = pattern, model, type; tenkyo = authority, source; jiten = dictionary; hyakkajiten = encyclopedia; hooten = code (of laws), canon; koten = classic(s), classical work; saiten = festival; shikiten = ceremony)
7. KI, era, discipline ◇ (kigen = era, epoch; kikoobun = (one's) travel notes; seiki = century; fuuki = public morals, discipline; debonki = Devonian period)
8. NIN, duty, office ◇ (nin = post, duty, mission; nin'i (no) = optional, voluntary; ninmu = duty, mission; ninmei = appointment [post]; shunin = chief, head; ininjoo = power of attorney; jinin = resignation [post]; sekinin = responsibility, liability)
 - maka(seru) = to entrust to/with, to leave to
9. YAKU, EKI, service, role ◇ (yaku = duty, service, office, post, role; yaku ni tatsu = to be useful/helpful; yakume = duty, role, function, office; yakunin = public servant, bureaucrat; yakusha = actor, actress; yakusho = public office; yakuwari = role, part; shuyaku = leading role/actor; juuyaku = (company) director; shieki = employment, (forced) labor; heieki = military service; gen'eki = active service)

Group 68 (Romaji)

1. DAI, ordinal ◇ (dai'ichi = first, number one; dai'ikka = Lesson 1; dainiji sekaitaisen = World War II; daisansha = third party, outsider; dairokkan = sixth sense, hunch; shidai ni = gradually; rakudai = failing [exam]; kyuudai = passing [exam])
2. BYOO, second [time] ◇ (byoo = second [time]; juubyoo = 10 seconds; byooyomi = countdown; byooshin = second hand [clock]; suubyoo = several seconds)
3. SAI, SEI, year, years old ◇ (saihi = annual expenditure/allowance; saigetsu = time, years; issai = one year old; rokusai = six years old; hassai = eight years old; banzai = cheers; seibo = end of the year, year-end gift; hatachi = 20 years old)
4. JUN, SHUN, 10-day period ◇ (joojun = first third of month; chuujun = second third of month; gejun = last third of month; shun (no) = seasonal, in-season)
5. OKU, hundred million ◇ (oku = a hundred million; ichioku = 100 million; juuoku = a billion; okumanchooja = billionaire; suuokunen = hundreds of millions of years)
6. SHOKU, employment ◇ (shoku = employment, work, job, post; shokugyoo = occupation, profession; shokuin = employee, staff; taishoku = retirement, resignation; oshoku = corruption; genshokusha = incumbent; shuushoku = finding employment)
7. ZEI, tax ◇ (zei = tax, duty; zeikin = tax, duty; zeikan = customs (office); zeiritsu = tax rate, tariff; zeimusho = tax office; kazei = tax(ation); inzei = royalties [on book]; shotokuzei = income tax; datsuzei = tax evasion; noozeisha = taxpayer)
8. KA, price, value ◇ (kachi = value, merit; kakaku = price, value; chika = price of land; teika = list price; bukka = prices [in general]; hyooka = evaluation, appraisal)
 - atai = price, value, worth
9. CHI, price, value ◇ (kachi = value, merit; suuchi = numerical value)
 - atai = price, value, worth; ne = price, cost ◇ (nedan = price, cost; negiru = to beat down price; nebiki = discount, price reduction; oroshine = wholesale price)
10. SHOO, prize, reward, praise ◇ (shoo = prize, reward; nooberushoo = Nobel prize; shoohin = prize; shookin = cash prize; shooyo = bonus; shoosan = praise, admiration; kanshoo = appreciation; ittooshoo = first prize; jushoosha = prize winner)
11. RYOO, quantity ◇ (ryoo = quantity; bunryoo = quantity, dose; tairyoo = large amount; shooryoo = small amount; juuryoo = weight; chishiryoo = lethal dose)
 - haka(ru) = to measure, to weigh, to survey, to calculate, to estimate, to time

Group 69 (Romaji)

1. SEI, SHOO, government ◇ (seiji = politics, government; seifu = government; seitoo = political party; kurinton seiken = Clinton Administration; gyoosei = (government) administration; zaisei = finances, financial affairs; sesshoo = regency, regent)
● matsurigoto = rule, (administration of) government
2. SHOO, palm of the hand, administer ◇ (shoochuu ni = in one's hands/power; shoochuu no tama = apple of one's eye; shooaku = holding, grasping, controlling; shashoo = train/bus conductor; gasshoo = pressing one's hands together in prayer)
● tenohira = palm (of the hand) ◇ (tenohira o kaesu yoo ni = suddenly, coolly)
3. TOO, party, faction, clique ◇ (too = party, faction, clique; tooha = party, faction, clique; tooshu = leader of a political party; tooin = party member; seitoo = political party; yotoo = governing party; yatoo = party out of power, opposition party; totoo = faction, clique; kyoosantoo = Communist Party)
4. SEI, system, control ◇ (seido = system, institution; seisai = punishment, sanction; seifuku = uniform [attire]; seigen = limit(ation), restriction; yokusei = control, restraint; kyoosei = compulsion, enforcement; kisei = control, regulation; shuushinkoyoosei = lifetime employment system; kanseikan = (air-traffic) controller)
5. DAN, TON, body, group ◇ (dan = group, body, party, troupe; dantai = group, body, party; danketsu = union, unity; danchi = housing development, apartment complex; kangengakudan = orchestra; gekidan = theatrical troupe; shuudan de = in a group, en masse; futon = futon, (Japanese) bedding; uchiwa = round fan)
6. I, entrust, committee ◇ (isai = details, particulars; i'in = committee (member), delegate; i'inkai = commission, committee (meeting); i'inchoo = chair(person); ininjoo = power of attorney; itaku = consignment, commission, charge)
● yuda(neru) = to entrust to/with, to leave to, to devote oneself to
7. KIN, ban ◇ (kin = prohibition, ban; kinshi = prohibition, ban; tachi'irikinshi = Keep Out, Off Limits; kinjiru = to prohibit, to ban; kin'en = No Smoking; kaikin = lifting a ban, opening of a season [for fishing, etc.]; genkin = strict prohibition)
8. SHOO, proof ◇ (shooko = proof, evidence, testimony; shoonin = witness [giving testimony]; shoogen = testimony, (verbal) evidence; shoomei = proof, evidence, demonstration, certification; shoosho = certificate, document, (written) instrument, bond, deed; shooken = bill, bond, security; hoshoo = guarantee, security, assurance; hanshoo = disproof, counterevidence; ronshoo = demonstration, proof)

Group 70 (Romaji)

1. KI, season ◊ (ki = season, (haiku) seasonal word/phrase; kigo = (haiku) seasonal word/phrase; kisetu = season; uki = rainy season; shiki = the four seasons)
2. SETSU, SECHI, joint, season ◊ (setsu = season, time, occasion, paragraph, passage, integrity; setsuyaku = economy, saving, frugality, thrift; setsugen = reduction, curtailment; setsudo = moderation, restraint; sesshoku = eating in moderation; osekai (na) = meddling, nosy; choosetsu = adjustment, regulation, control, modulation; kisetu = season; shisetsu = delegate, envoy, delegation; kansetsu = joint [elbow, etc.]; teisetsu (na) = faithful, virtuous; osehiryoori = New Year dishes)
 - fushi = knot [wood], knuckle, joint, melody, tune, point ◊ (fushiana = knothole)
3. KIKU, chrysanthemum ◊ (kiku = chrysanthemum; kikuningyoo = doll made of chrysanthemums; kikuchi [surname]; shiragiku = white chrysanthemum)
4. SHOKU, plant ◊ (shokubutsu = plant, vegetation; shokuminchi = colony; ishoku = transplant [plant, organ], graft [skin]; goshoku = misprint, typographical error)
 - u(eru) = to plant, to grow, to sow ◊ (ueki = garden plant/tree, potted plant; uekibachi = flowerpot; taue = rice-planting; uwaru = to be planted, to grow)
5. HAN, slope, hill ◊ (tohanshasen = (climbing) lane for slower traffic, Slow Traffic)
 - saka = slope, hill ◊ (sakamichi = sloping road, slope, hill; noborizaka = ascent, upward slope; kudarizaka = descent, downward slope)
6. KA, river ◊ (kasen = river(s); kahan = river banks, riverside; kakoo = mouth of river, estuary; ginga = Milky Way; hyooga = glacier; unga = canal)
 - kawa = river, stream
7. EKI, liquid ◊ (eki = liquid, juice, sap; ekitai = liquid, fluid; ekijoo (no) = liquid; daeki = saliva; ketsueki = blood; seiki = semen; nen'eki = mucus, viscous liquid)
8. CHOO, tide, sea water ◊ (chooryuu = tide, (tidal) current, trend; fuuchoo = trend, tendency; manchoo = high/full tide; kanchoo = ebb/low tide)
 - shio = tide, current, sea water, opportunity ◊ (shiodoki = tidal hour, opportunity)
9. SHOO, introduction ◊ (shookai = introduction; shookaijoo = letter of introduction; shookaisha = introducer; jikoshookai = self-introduction)
10. KAI, shellfish, mediate ◊ (kaihoo = nursing, care; kainyuu = intervention, interference; gyokairui = fish and shellfish; baikaisha = mediator, middleman; shookai = introduction; ikkai no = only, mere; osekai (na) = meddling, nosy)

Group 71 (Romaji)

1. SHOO, cross over, liaison ◇ (shoogai = public relations, liaison; kooshoo = negotiations, bargaining, connection, relation; kanshoo = interference, intervention)
2. SHI, teacher, army ◇ (shi = teacher, mentor, Reverend [title]; shidan = division [army]; shishoo = master, teacher; kyooshi = teacher; ishi = physician; sagishi = swindler; bokushi = clergyman, minister; biyooshi = beautician, hairdresser)
3. TO, follower, useless ◇ (to = party, gang, set; toroo = fruitless effort; toho de = walking, on foot; seito = pupil, student; kyooto [religion] = follower, adherent)
 - ada(ni) = in vain ◇ (adabana = blossoms bearing no fruit, wasted effort)
4. DOO, child ◇ (doogan = baby/childish face; dooyoo = children's/nursery song; doowa = nursery/fairy tale; gakudoo = schoolchild; jidoo = child(ren), pupil(s))
 - warabe = child ◇ (warabeuta = (old) children's song, nursery rhyme)
5. YOO, adopt ◇ (yooshi = adopted child; ryooyoo = medical treatment, recuperation, convalescence; fuyookazoku = one's dependents; eiyou = nutrition, nourishment)
 - yashina(u) = to bring up [child], to support, to feed, to cultivate, to convalesce
6. TEKI, enemy ◇ (teki = enemy, rival; teki'i = hostility; suteki (na) = wonderful, splendid; kyooteki = powerful enemy/rival; muteki (no) = invincible, unrivaled)
 - kataki = enemy, rival, revenge ◇ (katakiuchi = revenge, vengeance)
7. GYAKU, reverse ◇ (gyaku (no) = opposite, contrary, reverse; gyakukooka = opposite effect; gyakusetsu = paradox; gyakujoo = losing one's head, being beside oneself; gyakkyoo = adversity, misfortune; hangyaku = treason, rebellion)
 - saka(rau) = to go against, to disobey ◇ (sakasama (no) = reverse, upside-down)
8. HI, fault, non-, un- ◇ (hi = fault, wrong; hijoo = emergency; hinan = blame, censure; hikooshiki (no) = informal, unofficial, private; hieiriteki (na) = nonprofit; higoohoo (na) = illegal; zehi = without fail, by all means, right and/or wrong)
9. KA, exceed, error ◇ (kako = past; kajoo = excess, surplus; kashitsu = error, blunder, fault, accident, negligence; kahansuu = majority; karoo = overwork; keika = development, progress, lapse, expiration; chooka = excess; tsuuka = passage)
 - su(giru) = to exceed, to pass by/through, to elapse, to expire, to be out, to go too far; ayama(chi) = error, blunder, fault, mishap ◇ (sugosu = to spend [time], to live [life], to overdo [something]; tabesugiru = to overeat; nesugosu = to oversleep; yojisugi = past four o'clock; hirusugi ni = in the afternoon; ayamatsu = to err)

Group 72 (Romaji)

1. NOO, ability, Noh ◇ (noo = ability, capacity, talent, skill, Noh theater/play; noogakudoo = Noh theater/stage [place]; nooryoku = ability, capacity, talent, skill; nooritsuteki (na) = efficient; honnoo = instinct; sainoo = gift, talent, ability; chinoo = intelligence, intellect; kanoosei = possibility, potential)
2. KI, plan, undertake ◇ (kigyoo = enterprise, undertaking, company; kikaku = planning, plan, project, design; kito = plan, plot, attempt, undertaking)
 - kuwada(teru) = to plan, to plot, to attempt, to undertake ◇ (kuwadate = plan, plot, attempt, undertaking; takuramu = to plot, to scheme, to design, to conspire)
3. HO, preserve, insure ◇ (hazon = preservation, conservation; hoikuen = nursery school, day-care center; ho'on = heating, keeping warm(th); hoken = insurance; hogo = protection, care, preservation; hoshoo = guarantee, security, assurance; kakuhu = securing, ensuring; tanpo = security, mortgage, collateral, guarantee)
 - tamo(tsu) = to keep, to maintain, to preserve, to support
4. SOKU, namely, at once ◇ (soku = namely, at once; sokushi = instant death; soku-jitsu = (on) the same day; sokuji = immediately; sokuza ni = immediately; sokuseki (no) = instant, impromptu; sokui = enthronement; sokkyoo = improvisation)
 - sunawa(chi) = namely, that is (to say), or
5. TAI, condition, attitude ◇ (tai = voice [grammar]; judootai = passive voice; taido = attitude; taisei = attitude, preparations, condition; jootai = circumstances, situation, state, condition; jitai = situation, state of affairs; hentai = metamorphosis, transformation, abnormality, perversion, pervert; seitaigaku = ecology)
6. JOO, normal, ordinary ◇ (jooshuuhau = habitual offender; jooshiki = common sense/knowledge; jooryokuju = evergreen (tree); hijoo = emergency; seijoo (na) = normal; ijoo (na) = abnormal, uncommon, unusual; nichijoo (no) = daily, usual)
 - tsune(ni) = always, usually, habitually; toko(haru) = everlasting spring
7. KA, good, approval ◇ (ka = good, approval, [school mark] pass; kanoosei = possibility, potential; kawaii = cute, lovely; kanensei (no) = combustible, flammable; kaketsu = approval, passage [bill]; kyoka = permission, approval, admission, license; fukabun (no) = indivisible, inseparable; fukaketsu (na) = indispensable, essential)
8. TEKI, suitable ◇ (tekitoo (na) = appropriate, suitable, adequate, qualified, reasonable; tekido (no) = moderate, temperate; tekisetsu (na) = appropriate, proper, apt, right; tekisei = aptitude; kaiteki (na) = comfortable, agreeable, pleasant)

Group 73 (Romaji)

1. TEI, degree, extent \diamond (teido = extent, degree, limit, grade, standard; hooteishiki = equation [math]; nittei = schedule/order of the day; katei = process, course; katei = course, curriculum; ontei = (musical) interval; ryotei = itinerary)
 - hodo = about, not as, extent, degree, limit(s) \diamond (sakhodo = a (little) while ago)
2. CHI, put, leave as is \diamond (ichi = position, situation, location; shochi = disposal, treatment, measure(s); soochi = equipment, device; setchi = establishment, foundation; koochi = detaining, confining; haichi = arrangement, disposition, allocation)
 - o(ku) = to put, to place, to set, to leave (as is), to install, to position, to keep \diamond (okiba = storage space; okimono = ornament; ichinichioki ni = every other day)
3. KI, foundation, origin \diamond (kihonteki (na) = basic, fundamental; kikin = fund, endowment, foundation; kijun = standard, criterion, basis; kisoteki (na) = basic, fundamental; kichooenzetsu = keynote address; gunjikichi = military base)
 - moto(zuku) = to be based on, to originate in; motoi = basis, foundation
4. OO, inner part \diamond (oogi = secrets, mysteries [of an art form, etc.])
 - oku = interior, depths, (far) end \diamond (okusama = wife [other's], married woman; okuba = back tooth; okugi = secrets, mysteries; yamaoku = heart of the mountains)
5. SHOO, win, excel \diamond (shoo = victory; shoorisha = winner, victor; shoobu = match, game, contest, victory or defeat; shooso = winning a court case; yuushoo = victory, championship; hisshoo = certain victory; shinshoo = narrow victory)
 - ka(tsu) = to win, to beat, to overcome, to outdo; masa(ru) = to outdo, to be better than, to surpass \diamond (kachiki (na) = spirited, unyielding, strong-minded; katte = one's convenience/way, selfishness, kitchen; waregachi ni = everyone for himself)
6. YOO, sun, positive \diamond (yoo = positive; yooki = weather, season, cheerfulness; yooki (na) = merry, cheerful; yoosei (no) = positive [reaction], optimistic; yookoo = sunshine, sunlight; yooshi = proton; taiyoo = sun; shayoo = setting/declining sun)
7. SOKU, breath, son \diamond (tansoku = sigh, grief, lamentation; shoosoku = news, tidings, information, letter; risoku = interest [money]; chissokushi = death by suffocation; kyuusoku = rest, repose; zensoku = asthma; musuko = son, boy)
 - iki = breath, breathing \diamond (ikigire = shortness of breath; tameiki = sigh)
8. CHOO, notebook \diamond (choomen = notebook, account book; chookeshi = nullification, cancellation [debts, etc.]; denwachoo = telephone book; techoo = (pocket) notebook; kichoomen (na) = punctual, meticulous; kaya = mosquito net)

Group 74 (Romaji)

1. DA, hit, strike ◊ (dageki = blow, shock, damage, batting [baseball]; dasha = batter [baseball]; dakai = breakthrough, resolution; dabokushoo = bruise; dagakki = percussion instrument; honruida = home run [baseball]; ooda = beating, battery [law])
 - u(tsu) = to hit, to strike, to impress, [heart] to touch, to move ◊ (uchiawase = preliminary arrangement(s); uchikizu = bruise; uchiakeru = to disclose, to confide in)
2. TSUI, chase, pursue ◊ (tsuikyuu = pursuit; tsuikyuu = thorough investigation; tsuikyuu = interrogation, pressing hard [for answer]; tsuihoo = exile, banishment; tsuika = addition, supplement; tsuitoo = mourning; tsuitotsu = rear-end collision)
 - o(u) = to drive (away/out), to follow, to pursue ◊ (oitsuku = to catch up with)
3. CHUU, column, pillar ◊ (shichuu = prop, support, post; enchuu = column, cylinder; denchuu = telegraph/telephone/utility pole; suiginchuu = column of mercury)
 - hashira = column, pillar, pole, post, support ◊ (hashiradokei = wall clock; daikokubashira = central pillar, mainstay; tsurara = icicle)
4. TEI, garden ◊ (teikyuu = tennis; teien = garden; katei = home, family, household; kootei = school grounds, campus; zentei = front garden/yard, vestibule [ear, etc.])
 - niwa = garden, yard ◊ (uraniwa = backyard; nakaniwa = courtyard)
5. TAN, coal, charcoal ◊ (tankoo = coal mine; tanso = carbon; tansansui = carbonated water; sekitan = coal; saitan = coal mining; mokutan = charcoal)
 - sumi = charcoal ◊ (sumibi = charcoal fire; sumiyaki = charcoal maker/making)
6. TOO, hot water ◊ (tooji = hot spring cure/treatment, stay at a hot spring resort for medical purposes; sentoo = public bath; nettoo = boiling water)
 - yu = hot water/spring, bath(house) ◊ (yuge = steam; chanoyu = tea ceremony)
7. HA, wave ◊ (hatoba = pier, wharf, quay; hachoo = wavelength; yoha = aftereffect, aftermath, trail; shuuhasuu = frequency [of waves]; kooha = light wave; kanpa = cold wave; denpa = radio wave; onpa = sound wave; tanpa = short wave)
 - nami = wave ◊ (naminori = surfing; tsunami = tsunami, tidal wave)
8. TOO, class, equality, etcetera ◊ (-too = class, rank, grade, place, and so on, etcetera; ittoo = first class/rank/grade, first place, the best, the most; ittooshoo = first prize; tookyuu = class, rank, grade, magnitude; toobun = dividing equally; kootookyooiku = higher education; taitoo ni = on equal terms; jootoo (no) = first-class, top-quality, superior; byoodoo = equality, impartiality)
 - hito(shii) = equal, identical, equivalent ◊ (naozari = neglect, slight, disregard)

Group 75 (Romaji)

1. HAN, BAN, board ◊ (hanmonten = Panmunjom [Korea]; kanban = sign(board), attraction, closing time; keijiban = bulletin board; kokuban = blackboard)
 - ita = board, plate, plank ◊ (itamae = chef, cook; beniyaita = plywood)
2. HI, skin, hide ◊ (hifu = skin; hikaku = leather, hide; hiniku (na) = cynical, ironical, sarcastic; juhi = (tree) bark; dappi = ecdysis, molting, shedding, outgrowing)
 - kawa = skin, hide, fur, crust, rind, shell, bark ◊ (kawakiri = start; kegawa = fur)
3. BI, nose ◊ (bikoo = nostril; bion = nasal sound; jibi'inkooka = otorhinolaryngology)
 - hana = nose, muzzle, snout, trunk ◊ (hanaji = nosebleed; hanamizu = nasal discharge; hanagusuri = nose medicine, bribe; hanagoe = nasal voice, twang)
4. HYOO, ice ◊ (hyoozan = iceberg; hyooga = glacier; hyooten = freezing point; hyooketsu = freezing; ryuuhyoo = drift ice)
 - koori = ice; hi(same) = freezing rain ◊ (koorimizu = ice water)
5. FU, lose, negative ◊ (fu no = [math] negative, minus; futan = burden, responsibility, charge, share; fushoo = injury, wound; fusai = debt, liabilities; jifushin = pride; hoofu = ambition, aspiration; shoobu = match, game, contest, victory or defeat)
 - ma(keru) = to be defeated, to lose, to trail, to be overcome by, to give a discount; o(u) = to be indebted to, to carry on one's back, to bear [burden, costs], to take on, to sustain [injury] ◊ (makeinu = underdog, loser; makeikusa = defeat, losing/lost battle; makasu = to defeat, to beat, to be superior to; oime = indebtedness, feeling of inferiority; seou = to carry on one's back, to be burdened with, to shoulder)
6. HI, sad ◊ (higeki = tragedy; hiai = sorrow, sadness; himei = scream, shriek; hikan-teki (na) = pessimistic; hiren = tragic/disappointed love; jihi = mercy, charity)
 - kana(shii) = sad, sorrowful ◊ (kanashimu = to feel sad, to regret, to grieve)
7. FUKU, happiness, fortune ◊ (fuku = (good) fortune/luck; fukushi = welfare, well-being; fukubiki = lottery, raffle; fukuin = gospel, good news; koofuku (na) = happy, fortunate; yuufuku (na) = wealthy, well-to-do; shukufuku = blessing)
8. HOO, release, emit ◊ (-hoodai = as one pleases; tabehoodai = all one can eat; hooka = arson; hooshasei (no) = radioactive; hoosoo = broadcast; hookago = after school; kaihoo = liberation, release; tsuihoo = exile, banishment)
 - hana(su) = to release, to set free, to let go ◊ (hanatsu = to fire [gun], to shoot [arrow], to set [on fire], to emit, to give off, to release, to set free, to let go; mihanasu = to give up, to abandon; tebanasu = to let go, to part with, to send away)

Group 76 (Romaji)

1. KAI, all ◇ (kaikin = perfect attendance; kaimu = nothing (at all), none (at all); kaikigesshoku = total eclipse of the moon; kaimoku = entirely, completely)
 - mina = minna = all, everything, everyone ◇ (minna de = in all, all together)
2. TOO, hit, apply ◇ (too = justice, fairness; too no = the said, in question; toonin = the said person, the person in question; toojitsu = appointed day, that day; toozen = naturally; tooji = then, in those days; hontoo (no) = true, real; tekitoo (na) = appropriate, suitable, adequate, qualified, reasonable; bentoo = (box) lunch)
 - 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 ◇ (ataru [intr] = to hit on, to be hit, to hit [target], to prove right, to win [prize], to succeed, to be exposed [to sun, etc.], to be called on, to deal with, to take charge of, to be equivalent to, to be affected [by food, heat, etc.], to fall on [day], to lie in the direction of; ate = aim, expectation; teate = allowance, provisions, medical care; teatarishidai ni = at random, haphazardly; -atari = per; hitoriatari = per person/head/capita; hiatari = exposure to sun; wariate = allotment, quota)
3. KON, marriage ◇ (kon'yaku = engagement; kon'in = marriage; kekkon = marriage; rikon = divorce; saikon = remarriage; mikon (no) = unmarried, single)
4. HOO, treasure ◇ (hooseki = jewel(ry), precious stone; kokuhoo = national treasure; choohoo (na) = handy, convenient, useful; zaihoo = treasure, wealth, riches)
 - takara = treasure, prized object ◇ (takarakuji = (public) lottery)
5. HAI, wine cup ◇ (hai = cup, glass; -hai [counter for cups/glasses/[etc.] of]; ocha ippai = a cup of tea; shukuhai = toast [drink]; ippai = a cup/glass/[etc.], drink, full, to the utmost, a lot; kanpai = toast [drink], Cheers!; ginpai = silver cup [goblet])
 - sakazuki = sake cup, wineglass ◇ (sakazukigoto = exchanging cups of sake)
6. SHOO, burn, roast ◇ (shooshitsu = destruction by fire; shoochuu = shochu [liquor]; nenshoo = combustion, burning; zenshoo = total destruction by fire)
 - ya(ku) [trans] = to burn, to grill, to roast, to broil, to toast, to bake, to tan, to print (out) ◇ (yakeru [intr] = to burn, to roast, to broil, to toast, to bake, to tan, to discolor, to glow; yakitori = grilled chicken; hiyake = suntan, sunburn)
7. TAI, bag, sack ◇ (yuutai = mailbag; yuutairui = marsupials)
 - fukuro = bag, sack, pouch, pack ◇ (ofukuro = one's mother; fukuro kooji = dead end; tebukuro = gloves, mittens; ibukuro = stomach; tabi = tabi [Japanese socks])

Group 77 (Romaji)

1. RETSU, row, line ◊ (retsu = row, line, rank; rettoo = archipelago; rekkyo = enumeration, list; ressha = train; heiretsu = standing in a line; chinretsu = display, exhibition; gyooretsu = procession, parade, line; joretsu = (hierarchical) ranking)
2. SEI, arrange ◊ (seiretsu = lining up, standing in a row/line; seiri = (re)arranging, sorting out, retrenching; seisuu = integer [math]; seikeishujutsu = orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery; choosei = adjustment, coordination; kinsei = symmetry)
 - totono(eru) = to put in order, to prepare, to arrange, to adjust, to raise [money], to supply ◊ (totonou = to be in order, to be prepared, to be arranged)
3. NAN, difficult ◊ (nan = difficulty, trouble, mishap, disaster, danger, defect; nanmon = hard problem; nanmin = refugee; nangi = hardship, trouble, affliction; konnan (na) = difficult, trying; hinan = blame, censure; sainan = misfortune, disaster)
 - muzuka(shii) = hard, tricky, stern, sullen; -gata(i) = hard [to do] ◊ (kimuzukashii = hard to please, fastidious; egatai = hard to get; minikui = hard to see)
4. HAKU, BAKU, extensive, spread ◊ (hakubutsukan = museum; hakubutsu(gaku) = natural history; hakugaku = erudition; hakuai = philanthropy; bankokuhakurankai = world's fair; banpaku = world's fair; bakuchi = gambling; hakase = hakushi = doctoral degree holder [all kinds])
5. KOKU, notify ◊ (kokuhaku = confession, declaration; kokuhatsu = charge, accusation; kokuso = accusation, complaint, suing; kokubetsu = parting, saying good-bye; hookoku = report; kookoku = advertisement; yokoku = advance notice)
 - tsu(geru) = to tell, to inform, to instruct, to order ◊ (tsugeguchi = talebearing)
6. CHAKU, JAKU, arrive, clothes ◊ (-chaku [counter for clothes]; sebiro sanchaku = three suits; tookyoochaku (no) = arriving in Tokyo [train, etc.]; sanchaku = third place [in a race]; ichigatsu yooka chaku = issue of January 8 [newspaper]; chakuriku = landing [airplane]; shichaku = trying on [clothes]; toochaku = arrival; ketchaku = end, settlement; shuuchaku = shuujaku = attachment, persistence)
 - ki(ru) = to put on, to wear; tsu(ku) = to arrive, to reach ◊ (kimono = kimono, clothes; kiseru = to (help) dress; mizugi = bathing suit; sumitsuku = to settle in)
7. KOO, navigate ◊ (kookuiken = airplane ticket; kookuubin = airmail; kookai = (sea) voyage, navigation; kooro = [navigation] route, line; junkoo = cruise, cruising)
8. KEN, ticket ◊ (ken = ticket, coupon; maeuriken = advance ticket; shooken = bill, bond, security; teikiken = commuter pass; ryoken = passport)

Group 78 (Romaji)

1. TEI, stop ◊ (teishi = stop, standstill, suspension, ban; teitai = stagnation, delay, slump; teiden = power failure; teisen = cease-fire; teisha = stop(ping) [vehicle]; kakueki teisha = local train; basu tei = bus stop; chootei = mediation, arbitration)
2. MATSU, erase, expunge, paint ◊ (matcha = powdered green tea; massatsu = obliteration, erasure, deletion, denial, ignoring; masshoo = erasure, deletion; makkookujira = sperm whale; ichimatsu no = a touch/tinge of)
3. SEN, spring ◊ (sensui = (garden) pond, fountain; onsen = hot spring; gensen = fountainhead, source; gensen kazei = withholding tax, taxation at the source)
 - izumi = source, (well)spring, fountain ◊ (hiraizumi [Tohoku town])
4. NEN, thought, concern ◊ (nen = idea, sense, feeling, desire, care, attention, concern; nengan = one's heart's desire; nen'iri (na) = careful, elaborate, conscientious, meticulous; nenriki = psychokinesis, willpower; nenbutsu = prayer to Buddha; zannen (na) = regrettable, disappointing; shuunenbukai = tenacious, persistent, vindictive, vengeful; kinenbi = memorial day, anniversary; kenen = fear, worry, anxiety; kannen = sense [of duty, time, etc.], idea, concept, resignation, preparation)
5. ZATSU, ZOO, miscellaneous ◊ (zatsu (na) = careless, crude, sloppy, slipshod; zatsudan = idle talk, chat; zatsuon = noise, static; zasshi = magazine, journal, periodical; zatta (na) = miscellaneous; fukuzatsu (na) = complicated, complex; konzatsu = congestion, crowdedness, confusion; zoohyoo = rank and file, ordinary soldiers; zookin = cleaning rag, floorcloth; zooni = rice cakes boiled with vegetables)
6. SHI, magazine, chronicle ◊ (shijoo de = in a magazine; zasshi = magazine, journal, periodical; shuukanshi = weekly (magazine); nisshi = diary; shoshigaku = bibliography; honshi = this magazine/journal; chishi = topography)
7. FU, universal, general ◊ (futsuu (no) = regular, ordinary, usual, average; fudan no = usual, common, everyday; fudangi = casual wear, everyday clothes; fukyuu = popularization, diffusion, spread; fuhenteki (na) = universal)
 - amane(ku) = universally, throughout, far and wide
8. SEN, choose ◊ (sen = choice, selection; senshu = athlete, player, (sports) team member; senkyo = election; sentaku = choice, selection; toosen = winning election/prize, being elected; kaisen = reelection; rakusen = defeat [election], rejection)
 - era(bu) = to choose, to elect; yo(ru) = to choose, to elect ◊ (mukoerabi = search for a husband for one's daughter; yoriwakeru = to select, to classify, to sort out)

Group 79 (Romaji)

1. IN, seal, stamp ◊ (in = seal, stamp; insatsu = printing; inshoo = impression; inzei = royalties [on book]; inkan = one's seal/signet, seal impression; inshi = revenue stamp; chooin = signing, signature; keshi'in = postmark, cancellation mark)
 - shirushi = sign, symbol, mark, indication, evidence, token ◊ (yajirushi = arrow [on sign, map, etc.]; mejirushi = sign, (land)mark; batsujirushi = [mark] X, cross)
2. SATSU, print ◊ (sasshin = reform, renovation; insatsu = printing; insatsubutsu = printed matter; toppan'insatsu = letterpress, relief printing; zoosatsu = reprinting)
 - su(ru) = to print ◊ (kooseizuri = proofs, proof sheet(s); irozuri = color printing)
3. SAI, side dish, vegetable ◊ (sai = side dish [eaten with rice]; saien = vegetable garden; saishokushugisha = vegetarian; yasai = vegetable; zensai = appetizer; hakusai = Chinese cabbage; sansai = edible wild plants; soozaiya = homemade meals shop)
 - na = greens, vegetables ◊ (natane = rape seed; nappa = greens, vegetables)
4. SA, difference ◊ (sa = difference, margin, gap; sabetsu = discrimination; sagaku = balance, difference; jisa = time difference; koosaten = crossing, intersection)
 - sa(su) = to hold up [umbrella], to rise [tide], to shine on, to be tinged with, to offer [a cup], to pour, to insert, to wear [sword] ◊ (sashiageru = to lift, [polite] to give, to offer; monosashi = ruler, gauge, rule, measure, yardstick, standard)
5. SHIN, tremble ◊ (shin'oo = epicenter [earthquake]; shingenchi = hypocenter, (seismic) source; shindo go = seismic intensity of 5 [on Japanese scale from 1 to 7]; shindoo = tremor, vibration, shock; jishin = earthquake; yoshin = aftershock)
 - furu(eru) = to tremble, to shake, to shiver ◊ (miburui = shudder, shiver)
6. GEN, decrease ◊ (genshoo = decrease, reduction, fall, drop; genzei = tax reduction; genpoo = pay cut; zoogen = increase and/or decrease, fluctuation; kagen = addition and subtraction, health, condition, degree, extent, adjustment, allowance, seasoning; sakugen = cut, curtailment, reduction; 2 warigen = 20 percent decrease)
 - he(ru) [intr] = to decrease, to diminish, to lessen, to subside ◊ (herasu [trans] = to decrease, to reduce, to lessen, to shorten, to curtail; meberi = loss in weight/value)
7. ZOO, increase ◊ (zooka = increase, gain, rise, growth; zoogen = increase and/or decrease, fluctuation; zoosatsu = reprinting; zoozei = tax increase; zooshin = promotion, increase; kyuzoo = sudden/rapid increase; baizoo = doubling)
 - fu(eru) [intr] = to increase, to multiply, to proliferate, to rise; ma(su) = to increase, to grow, to rise, to raise ◊ (fuyasu [trans] = to increase, to raise, to add to; himashi ni = day by day, with each day; mizumashi = watering down, inflating)

Group 80 (Romaji)

1. TSUU, pain ◇ (tsuukan = feeling/realizing keenly; tsuukai (na) = thrilling, exciting, delightful; tsuukon = deep sorrow/regret; tsuusetsu (na) = acute; zutsuu = headache; kutsuu = pain, pang; jintsuu = labor (pains); chintsuuzai = painkiller)
 - ita(i) = painful, aching, trying ◇ (itamu [intr] = to hurt, to feel pain, to spoil, to be spoiled, to be afflicted; itameru [trans] = to hurt, to cause pain, to spoil, to afflict; itade = serious wound, heavy blow; itamashii = poignant, pitiful, tragic)
2. ETSU, exceed ◇ (etsunen = seeing out the old year; ekkenkooi = exceeding one's authority; ekkyoo = crossing borders, border transgression; chooetsu = transcendence; yuuettsu = superiority; takuetsu = excellence, superiority, prominence)
 - ko(su) = to cross, to pass, to spend [time], to exceed, to surpass, to move (house) ◇ (koeru = to cross, to pass, to overcome; hikkosu = to move (house); oikosu = to overtake, to surpass; norikoshi = riding past [one's station])
3. KAKU, KOO, status, norm ◇ (kaku = status, rank, norm, rule, capacity, case [grammar]; kakubetsu (no) = special, particular, exceptional; kakutoo = fight, grapple; kakkoo = form, shape, posture, appearance, suitability; gookaku = success [exam]; shikaku = qualifications, capacity; seikaku = personality, character; kakaku = price, value; hinkaku = grace, dignity; kooshi = lattice(work), grid, grating)
4. REI, cold ◇ (reizooko = refrigerator; reiboo = air conditioning; reisen = cold war; reisei (na) = calm, cool-headed; reikoku (na) = cruel, cold-hearted; reitooshokuhin = frozen food; reikyaku = cooling, refrigeration; kanreizensen = cold front)
 - tsume(tai) = cold, chilly, cold-hearted; sa(meru) = to get cold, to cool (down), to subside; hi(eru) = to get cold, to cool (down), to subside ◇ (samasu [trans] = to cool, to dampen; hiyasu [trans] = to cool, to chill, to calm down; hieshoo = sensitivity to cold; hiyakasu = to make fun of, to look without buying)
5. BOO, tuft, room ◇ (reiboo = air conditioning; danboo = heating; nyooboo = wife; bunboogu = stationery, writing materials; dokuboo = (isolation) (prison) cell)
 - fusa = tuft, tassel, cluster, bunch, segment [orange] ◇ (chibusa = bosom, breast)
6. ZOO, store ◇ (zoosho = book collection, one's library; zooshoo = Finance Minister; reizooko = refrigerator; chozoo = storage, storing; mujinzoo (no) = inexhaustible, unlimited; shozoo = owning, possessing; kojinzoo no = privately owned)
 - kura = storehouse, warehouse, granary ◇ (sakagura = sake/wine cellar/shop)
7. YUU, mail ◇ (yuubinkyoku = post office; yuusoo = mailing; yuusei = postal services/administration; yuutai = mailbag)

Group 81 (Romaji)

1. KI, desk ◊ (kijoo no = academic, theoretical, armchair, impracticable; kijoo no kuuron = armchair theory; kijooan no = desk-size [dictionary, etc.])
 - tsukue = desk ◊ (jimuzukue = office desk)
2. ZA, sit, seat ◊ (za = seat, position, post, sign [astrology]; zaseki = seat; zazen = Zen meditation; zadan = talk, conversation; zashiki = room with tatami flooring, reception room; kooza = (bank) account; ginza [Tokyo area]; seiza = constellation)
 - suwa(ru) = to sit (down) ◊ (suwarikomi = sit-in; agura = cross-legged [sitting])
3. DAN, conversation ◊ (dan = talk, conversation; danwa = talk, chat, remark; danpan = negotiation; soodan = conference, consultation; joodan = joke, jest, fun; kaidan = talk, conference; jidan = out-of-court settlement; endan = marriage proposal)
4. SETSU, break, fold ◊ (sesshoo = negotiation; seppan = dividing into halves; kosetsu = bone fracture; kusetsu = refraction, distortion, turn, inflection; kyokusetsu = bending, winding, twists and turns, vicissitudes; zassetsu = setback, frustration)
 - ori = occasion, opportunity; o(ru) [trans] = to break, to fold, to bend ◊ (oreru [intr] = to break, to be broken/folded, to give in, to compromise, to turn [corner]; origami = art of paper folding, paper for folding; futatsuori saifu = two-fold wallet)
5. KATSU, divide ◊ (katsujoo = cession; kasurei = circumcision; bunkatsu = division, partition; bunkatsubarai = payment by installments)
 - wari = rate, ratio, percentage, ten percent, profit, assignment; wa(ru) [trans] = to break, to cut, to divide, to split, to fall below [an amount], to mix [with water]; sa(ku) = to tear, to sever, to spare [time for], to allow [space for] ◊ (wareru [intr] = to break, to crack, to split, to be divisible [math], to be distorted [sound], to become known [secret, etc.]; wareme = crack; waribiki = discount; yakuwari = role, part)
6. KAN, Korea ◊ (kankoku = (South) Korea; nikkau = Japan and Korea; daikankoku = Republic of Korea; zaikanbeigun = U.S. troops stationed in Korea)
7. JOO, castle ◊ (jookaku = castle, citadel; jookamachi = castle town; joomon = castle gate; kojoo = old castle; matsumotojoo = Matsumoto Castle)
 - shiro = castle ◊ (shiroato = castle ruins; nejiro = stronghold, headquarters)
8. HI, expense ◊ (hiyoo = cost, expense; kaihi = membership fee; keihi = cost, expense; shoohisha = consumer; seikatsuhi = cost of living, living expenses; ryohi = travel expenses; nenpi = fuel consumption, (gas) mileage; ranpi = waste, lavish spending)
 - tsui(yasu) = to spend, to take [time], to consume, to waste, to squander

Group 82 (Romaji)

1. SHOO, bed, floor ◊ (onshoo = hotbed, breeding ground; byooshoo = sickbed; kishoo = getting out of bed, getting up [from bed]; rinshooigaku = clinical medicine)
 - toko = bed; yuka = floor ◊ (tokoya = barber, barbershop; tokonoma = alcove; nedoko = bed, berth; okuyukashii = elegant, refined, modest, reserved)
2. BOO, forget ◊ (boonenkai = year-end party; bookyaku = oblivion, forgetfulness; boo'on = ingratitude; kenbooshoo = forgetfulness, amnesia)
 - wasu(neru) = to forget, to leave behind, to put out of one's mind ◊ (wasuremono = item left behind, lost property; dowasure = lapse of memory)
3. TAN, search, probe ◊ (tankyuu = investigation, research, study; tankyuu = quest, pursuit, search; tanken = exploration, expedition; tanteishoosetsu = detective story; tanchi = detection; tanboo = inquiry, investigation, reportorial sleuthing)
 - sagu(ru) = to look/search/grope for, to sound out, to explore, to spy on; saga(su) = to look/search for, to locate, to look up [word] ◊ (tesaguri = groping, fumbling)
4. SHUU, SHU, master, repair ◊ (shuuri = repair (service); shuusei = correction, revision, amendment; shuugakuryokoo = school trip/excursion; shuuryoo = completion [of a course]; shuushigoo = master's degree; kenshuu = training; hisshuu (no) = compulsory; shugyoo = study, training, apprenticeship, religious austerities)
 - osa(meru) = to learn, to study, to master, to cultivate [oneself] ◊ (osamaru = to conduct oneself well, to govern oneself, to mend [one's ways])
5. GI, skill ◊ (gijutsu = art, skill, technique, technology; ginoo = ability, (technical) skill; gishi = engineer; engi = performance [theater, gymnastics, etc.], act(ing); kyoogi = game, match, event, (athletic) competition; tokugi = one's special talent)
 - waza = skill, technique, art, trick, feat ◊ (nagewaza = throwing maneuver)
6. REI, example ◊ (rei = example, instance, case, custom, precedent; reibun = example (sentence); reigai = exception; reidai = exercise, example; koorei = established custom, usual practice; joorei = ordinance, regulations; hirei = proportion)
 - tato(eru) = to compare, to illustrate, to use a figure of speech ◊ (tatoeba = for example, for instance; tameshi = example, instance, case, precedent)
7. JI, resemble ◊ (sooji (no) = analogous, similar; ruiji (no) = similar; ruijihin = imitation; gijikagaku = pseudoscience; kinjichi = approximate value)
 - ni(ru) = to resemble, to look like, to take after ◊ (niseru = to imitate, to counterfeit; niau = to become, to suit; nigaoe = portrait, likeness; sorani = accidental resemblance; hahaoyani = likeness to mother; mane = imitation, mimicry)

Group 83 (Romaji)

1. ● musume = daughter, girl ◇ (musumegokoro = girlish mind/innocence; musumezakari = prime of girlhood; magomusume = granddaughter)
2. SO, ancestor ◇ (so = ancestor, (fore)father, founder, originator; sobo = grandmother; sofu = grandfather; sokoku = one's native country, homeland; sosen = ancestor, forefather; ganso = originator, inventor; senzo = ancestor, forefather)
3. SOO, clamor, disturbance ◇ (soo'on = noise, din; soodo = turmoil, uproar, riot, disturbance, row, dispute, trouble; soozen to = in an uproar; soozooshii = noisy, clamorous, tumultuous; bussoo (na) = dangerous, unsafe, unsettled, ominous)
● sawa(gu) = to make noise, to clamor, to extol, to make a fuss, to be agitated, to make merry ◇ (sawagashii = noisy, clamorous, turbulent; oosawagi = uproar, clamor, fuss, row, commotion; sawagitateru = to make a great fuss)
4. SEI, power ◇ (seiryoku = influence, power, strength, energy; shisei = posture, stance, attitude; joosei = situation, circumstances; kokuseichoosa = (national) census; yuusei (na) = (pre)dominant; oozei = [people] a great number, crowd)
● ikio(i) = power, energy, force, impetus, influence, trend, inevitably, naturally ◇ (ikioiyoku = vigorously; ikioikomu = to be eager/enthusiastic, to be bent on)
5. JOO, condition, letter ◇ (jookyoo = circumstances, situation, state of affairs; jootai = circumstances, situation, state, condition; hakujoo = confession; shoojoo = symptom, patient's condition; shoojoo = certificate of merit; genjoo = present condition; shookaijoo = letter of introduction; shootaijoo = [written] invitation)
6. FUU, HOO, seal, fief ◇ (fuu = seal [envelope]; fuutoo = envelope; fuusa = blockade, freezing [funds]; doofuu = enclosing [in envelope]; hookenshugi = feudalism)
7. TOO, cylinder, tube ◇ (fuutoo = envelope; entoo = cylinder; suitoo = water bottle, canteen, flask; hatsuentoo = smoke pot/candle/marker)
● tsutsu = cylinder, pipe ◇ (tsutsusode = tight sleeve; takezutsu = bamboo pipe)
8. I, stomach ◇ (i = stomach; ibukuro = stomach; ichooyaku = digestive medicine; igan = stomach cancer; itsuu = stomachache, upset stomach; ieki = gastric juice)
9. CHOO, intestines, bowels ◇ (choo = intestines, bowels; ichooyaku = digestive medicine; shoochoo = small intestine; daichoo = large intestine, colon; chokuchoo = rectum; moochooen = appendicitis; danchoo no omoi = heartfelt sorrow)
● harawata = bowels, guts ◇ (harawata no kusatta otoko = man of corrupt heart)

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,

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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

FU, style, wind, 30
 FU, walk, 32
 FU, not, un-, 43
 FU, sign, tally, 48
 FU, woman, wife, 65
 FU, man, husband, 65
 FU, lose, negative, 75
 FU, universal, general, 78
 fu(eru) [intr] = to increase, to multiply, to proliferate, to rise, 79
 fu(ru) = to fall [rain, snow], 4
 fude = (writing/paint) brush, pen, painting, (hand)writing, 27
 fuka(i) = deep, profound, thick, dense, intimate, 26
 FUKU, clothes, obey, 48
 FUKU, happiness, fortune, 75
 fukuro = bag, sack, pouch, pack, 76
 fumi = letter, note, 27
 FUN, minute, part, portion, share, one percent, 3
 fune = boat, ship, vessel, 19
 furu(eru) = to tremble, to shake, to shiver, 79
 furu(i) = old, ancient, stale, 11
 fusa = tuft, tassel, cluster, bunch, segment [orange], 80
 fushi = knot [wood], knuckle, joint, melody, tune, point, 70
 futa(tsu) = two, 1
 futata(bi) = again, for the second time, twice, 59
 futo(i) = big, thick, deep [voice], shameless, 17
 FUTSU, pay, 24
 FUU, style, wind, 30
 FUU, man, husband, 65
 FUU, seal, fief, 83
 fuyu = winter, 12

—G—

GA, picture, stroke [kanji], 42
 GA, self, ego, 52
 GAI, outside, 7
 GAI, city quarter, 59
 GAKU, study, 2
 GAKU, music, pleasure, 4
 GAN, face, 28
 GAN, request, 31
 GAN, yuan, origin, 35
 GAN, rock, crag, 56
 GAN, bank, shore, 56
 -gata(i) = hard [to do], 77
 GATSU, month, moon, 3
 GATSU, fit, 20
 gawa = side, part, case [box], 9
 GE, outside, 7
 GE, summer, 12
 GE, lower, 26
 GE, unravel, 51
 GEI, art, craft, 42
 GEN, original, fundamental, 16
 GEN, word, 22
 GEN, testing, effect, 27
 GEN, yuan, origin, 35
 GEN, present, 42
 GEN, decrease, 79
 GETSU, month, moon, 3
 GI, deliberation, proposal, 44
 GI, doubt, distrust, 53
 GI, justice, meaning, artificial, 64
 GI, skill, 82
 GIN, silver, 30
 GO, five, 1
 GO, noon, 18
 GO, after, back, 18
 GO, language, word, 22
 GO, period, time, 49
 GOKU, pole, extreme, 66
 GON, employed, 12
 GON, word, 22

GON, power, right, 65
 GOO, strong, 19
 GOO, fit, 20
 GOO, number, pseudonym, 36
 GOO, business, vocation, karma, 39
 -goto(ni) = every (time), 21
 GU, tool, 60
 GUN, army, 41
 GUN, county, district, 59
 GUU, shrine, palace, prince, 56
 GYAKU, reverse, 71
 GYO, fish, 40
 GYOKU, jewel, ball, 17
 GYOO, go, line of text, penitence, 5
 GYOO, business, vocation, karma, 39
 GYOO, shape, 42
 GYUU, cattle, 40

—H—

HA, wave, 74
 ha = tooth, cog, 60
 ha = leaf, foliage, 63
 ha(eru) = to grow, to sprout, 2
 ha(eru) = to shine, to be attractive, 42
 ha(reru) = to clear up [weather], to be dispelled [suspicion], to cheer up, 16
 ha(ru) = to stretch, to spread, to strain, to be expensive, 12
 ha(tasu) = to accomplish, to carry out, to fulfill, 52
 habu(ku) = to omit, to exclude, to save, to reduce, to cut down (on), 58
 HACHI, eight, 1
 haha = mother, 10
 HAI, deliver, distribute, 37
 HAI, wine cup, 76
 hai(ru) = to enter, to go/come in, to get, 5
 haji(maru) [intr] = to begin, to open, to originate, 33
 haji(me) = start, origin, 33

haka(ru) = to plan, to plot, to attempt, to deceive, 27
 haka(ru) = to measure, to weigh, to survey, to calculate, to estimate, to time, 48
 haka(ru) = to measure, to weigh, to survey, to calculate, to estimate, to time, 68
 hako(bu) = to carry, to transport, to take, to bring, to make progress, to go well, 37
 HAKU, white, 6
 HAKU, overnight, 45
 HAKU, extensive, spread, 77
 HAN, half, middle, 3
 HAN, meal, cooked rice, 8
 HAN, anti-, land/cloth measure, 43
 HAN, slope, hill, 70
 HAN, board, 75
 hana = flower, bloom, 4
 hana = nose, muzzle, snout, trunk, 75
 hana(su) = to speak, to talk, 22
 hana(su) = to release, to set free, to let go, 75
 hanashi = talk, chat, speech, story, rumor, 22
 hara = field, plain, 16
 hara(u) = to pay, to brush, to sweep away, 24
 harawata = bowels, guts, 83
 hari = needle, hook, sting, hand [clock], 66
 haru = spring [season], 12
 hashi = bridge, 56
 hashi(ru) = to run, to rush, 32
 hashira = column, pillar, pole, post, support, 74
 hata = loom, 19
 (ta)hata = fields (and paddies), farm(s), 57
 hatake = field [for cultivation], farm, plantation, field of expertise, 57
 hatara(ku) = to work, to function, to commit [crime], 12
 HATSU, emit, depart, 37
 HATSU, hair, 54
 HATSU, law, method, 58
 hatsu- = first, 33

haya(i) = fast, 11
haya(i) = early, 11
hayashi = forest, woods, grove, 16
hazu(reru) = to get out of place, to fail, to miss, to stray, 7
he(ru) [intr] = to decrease, to diminish, to lessen, to subside, 79
he(ru) = to elapse, to go by, to pass (by) [time], to pass through, to go by way of, to experience, 84
HEI, close, 33
HEI, sick, 35
HEI, line up, 47
HEI, flat, level, 58
HEN, area, 14
HEN, change, 34
HEN, return, 46
HI, fly, 19
HI, fault, non-, un-, 71
HI, sad, 75
HI, skin, hide, 75
HI, expense, 81
HI, compare, 84
hi = day, date, sun, sunlight, 2
hi = fire, 3
hi(eru) = to get cold, to cool (down), to subside, 80
hi(ku) = to draw, to pull, to quote, to consult [dictionary], to subtract, 22
hi(same) = freezing rain, 75
hidari = left, 9
higashi = east, 9
hika(ru) = to shine, to glitter, to stand out, 16
hikari = light, ray, brightness, 16
-hiki [counter for small animals, rolls of cloth], 84
hiku(i) = low, short [of stature], humble [origins], 26
HIN, article, elegance, 24
hira(keru) = to spread, to develop, to become civilized, 33
hira(tai) = flat, level, even, simple, 58
hiro(i) = large, wide, spacious, 11
hiro(u) = to pick up/out, to gather, to find, to take care of, 62
hiru = noon, daytime, lunch, 18
hito = person, man, others, 2
hito(rimi (no)) = unmarried, 63
hito(shii) = equal, identical, equivalent, 74
hito(tsu) = one, 1
HITSU, writing brush, 27
HITSU, without fail, 35
HITSU, compare, match, 84
hitsuji = sheep, 64
HO, walk, 32
HO, preserve, insure, 72
hodo = about, not as, extent, degree, limit(s), 73
hodo(ku) = to undo, to unravel, 51
hoka(no) = another, (the/some) other, 7
hoka(no) = another, (the/some) other, 62
HOKU, north, 9
HON, origin, main, book, this, 2
HON, anti-, land/cloth measure, 43
HOO, direction, side, 15
HOO, visit, 45
HOO, report, reward, 53
HOO, law, method, 58
HOO, release, emit, 75
HOO, treasure, 76
HOO, seal, fief, 83
hoshi = star, spot, speck, culprit, one's star [luck, fate], 16
hoso(i) = thin, slim, narrow, small, 61
hotoke = Buddha, the dead, 15
HOTSU, emit, depart, 37
HOTSU, law, method, 58
HYAKU, hundred, 1
HYOO, list, surface, 42

HYOO, ice, 75

—I—

I, position, rank, 34

I, cure, 35

I, mind, heart, sense, 38

I, by means of, 43

I, move, 49

I, different, 52

I, entrust, committee, 69

I, stomach, 83

I, differ, violate, 84

i(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable, 50

i(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable, 65

i(kiru) = to live, 2

i(ku) = to go, to leave, to visit, 5

i(neru) = to insert, to let in, to accept, to make
[coffee, tea], 5

i(ru) = to need, to require, 35

i(ru) = to be, to exist, to be found, to live, to
have, 49

i(u) = to say, to talk, to call, 22

ICHI, one, 1

ichi = market, fair, 7

ie = house, home, family, 8

ika(ru) = to be/get angry, 54

ike = pond, pool, 17

iki = breath, breathing, 73

ikio(i) = power, energy, force, impetus, influ-
ence, trend, inevitably, naturally, 83

IKU, grow up, 13

ikusa = war, battle, fight, 41

ima = now, present moment, 18

ima(da (ni)) = (not) yet, still, 65

imooto = younger sister, 10

IN, sound, 4

IN, drink, 5

IN, institution, 8

IN, member, staff, 15

IN, pull, 22

IN, cause, 52

IN, rhyme, 66

IN, seal, stamp, 79

inochi = life, 49

inu = dog, spy, 21

iro = color, tint, hue, 6

ishi = stone, pebble, jewel, 30

iso(gu) [intr] = to hurry, to hasten, 32

isoga(shii) = busy, occupied, engaged, press-
ing [work], 55

ita = board, plate, plank, 75

ita(i) = painful, aching, trying, 80

ito = thread, string, yarn, line, 17

ITSU, one, 1

itsu(tsu) = five, 1

iwa = rock, crag, 56

izumi = source, (well)spring, fountain, 78

—J—

JAKU, young, 11

JAKU, weak, 19

JAKU, arrive, clothes, 77

JI, time, hour, o'clock, 2

JI, temple, 8

JI, word, resignation, 22

JI, self, 23

JI, thing, matter, 24

JI, have, hold, 25

JI, letter, character, 27

JI, ear, 28

JI, earth, 30

JI, govern, 35

JI, next, 36

JI, serve, 39

JI, resemble, 82

(tabi)ji = journey, 59

JIKI, food, eat, 5

JIKI, honest, straight, fix, 46

JIN, person, people, 2

JIN, god, mind, 15

JITSU, ten, 1
 JITSU, sun, day, 2
 JITSU, truth, actuality, 48
 JO, woman, 10
 JO, help, 62
 JOO, place, 7
 JOO, upper, 26
 JOO, determine, 31
 JOO, ride, 32
 JOO, quiet, 38
 JOO, become, form, 63
 JOO, feelings, circumstances, 64
 JOO, normal, ordinary, 72
 JOO, castle, 81
 JOO, condition, letter, 83
 JU, teach, grant, 13
 JU, receive, 24
 JUN, 10-day period, 68
 JUTSU, ten, 1
 JUTSU, art, magic, 42
 JUU, ten, 1
 JUU, live, 25
 JUU, heavy, 26
 JUU, pick up, ten [in legal documents], 62

—K—

KA, fire, 3
 KA, flower, blossom, 4
 KA, house, family, 8
 KA, summer, 12
 KA, what, 21
 KA, song, 22
 KA, lower, 26
 KA, course, department, 34
 KA, section, lesson, 34
 KA, change into, 34
 KA, fruit, effect, 52
 KA, load, 56
 KA, price, value, 68
 KA, river, 70

KA, exceed, error, 71
 KA, good, approval, 72
 ka(eru) [trans] = to change, to alter, to shift, 34
 ka(karu) = to be suspended, to hang, 50
 ka(ku) = to write, 6
 ka(ku) [trans] = to lack, to neglect, to fail in, to crack, to chip, 52
 ka(riru) = to borrow, to rent, 24
 ka(su) = to lend, to rent out, 24
 ka(tsu) = to win, to beat, to overcome, to outdo, 73
 ka(u) = to buy, appreciate, to provoke [hostility], 14
 ka(waru) = to replace, to take the place of, 41
 ka(wasu) = to exchange [letters, etc.], 9
 -ka [counter for certain days], 2
 kado = gate, door, 39
 kado = corner, angle, edge, abrasiveness, 56
 kae(ru) = to go/come back, to return (home), 5
 kae(su) = to return, to give/put back, to turn over, to repay, 46
 kaeri(miru) = to look back (on/to), to reflect upon, to take notice of, 58
 KAI, meeting, community, meet, 20
 KAI, world, 29
 KAI, sea, 30
 KAI, open, 33
 KAI, times, round, 36
 KAI, picture, 42
 KAI, stair, story, 45
 KAI, pleasant, agreeable, 50
 KAI, unravel, 51
 KAI, city quarter, 59
 KAI, shellfish, mediate, 70
 KAI, all, 76
 kai = shellfish, shell, seashell, 40
 kaka(waru) = to concern oneself in, to affect, 31

kaka(waru) = to concern oneself in, to affect, 44
 kakari = duty, charge, person in charge, 31
 KAKU, remember, 13
 KAKU, guest, customer, 15
 KAKU, each, 40
 KAKU, picture, stroke [kanji], 42
 KAKU, angle, corner, 56
 KAKU, status, norm, 80
 kami = god, 15
 kami = paper, 23
 kami = upper part, 26
 kami = hair, 54
 KAN, space, interval, 8
 KAN, (large) building, mansion, hall, 8
 KAN, China, 29
 KAN, barrier, 44
 KAN, feeling, sensation, 48
 KAN, perfect, complete, 52
 KAN, cold, 57
 KAN, pipe, control, 65
 KAN, government, bureaucrat, 65
 KAN, Korea, 81
 kan(nushi) = Shinto priest, 15
 kana(shii) = sad, sorrowful, 75
 kaname = pivot, main point, 35
 kanara(zu) = without fail, invariably, 35
 ((o))kane = money, metal, 3
 kanga(eru) = to think, to consider, 20
 kao = face, look(s), clout, 28
 kara(no) = empty, vacant, 30
 karada = body, physique, figure, health, 28
 karo(yaka (na)) = light, airy, 61
 karu(i) = light, slight, minor, easy, frivolous, 61
 kasa(naru) = to be piled up, to occur at same time, 26
 kashira = head, leader, boss, first [on list], 28
 kata = person, how to, 15
 kata = shape, security [collateral], 42
 kata(ru) = to talk, to tell, to narrate, to recite, 22
 katachi = shape, form, figure, appearance, 42
 kataki = enemy, rival, revenge, 71
 katana = (Japanese) sword, 51
 KATSU, fit, 20
 KATSU, life, energy, 41
 KATSU, divide, 81
 kawa = river, stream, 4
 kawa = side, part, case [box], 9
 kawa = river, stream, 70
 kawa = skin, hide, fur, crust, rind, shell, bark, 75
 kayo(u) = to commute, to frequent, 9
 kaze = breeze, wind, 30
 kazu = number, figure, 36
 KE, spirit, mood, 4
 KE, house, family, 8
 KE, change into, 34
 KE, hang, suspend, 50
 ke = hair, fur, wool, feather, down, 55
 ke(su) = to extinguish, to turn off, to eliminate, to cross out, to stop, 62
 KEI, older brother, 10
 KEI, capital, 29
 KEI, relate to, 31
 KEI, shape, 42
 KEI, measure, plan, 48
 KEI, lightly, 61
 KEI, sutra, longitude, pass through, 84
 KEN, see, 5
 KEN, space, interval, 8
 KEN, dog, 21
 KEN, testing, effect, 27
 KEN, polish, 34
 KEN, build, 45
 KEN, hang, suspend, 50
 KEN, affair, case, 50
 KEN, prefecture, 59
 KEN, power, right, 65

KEN, ticket, 77
 KETSU, decide, 20
 KETSU, lack, 52
 KETSU, tie, 54
 KETSU, blood, 60
 KI, spirit, mood, 4
 KI, return, 5
 KI, machine, opportunity, 19
 KI, steam, vapor, 19
 KI, wake up, rise, 25
 KI, chronicle, 27
 KI, period, time, 49
 KI, rejoice, 53
 KI, odd, strange, 53
 KI, devil, demon, ghost, 53
 KI, dangerous, 53
 KI, era, discipline, 67
 KI, self, 67
 KI, season, 70
 KI, plan, undertake, 72
 KI, foundation, origin, 73
 KI, desk, 81
 ki = tree, wood, 3
 ki = yellow, 6
 ki((no)) = pure, raw, crude, 2
 ki(eru) = to be extinguished, to die out, to wear off, to disappear, 62
 ki(ku) = to hear, to listen, to inquire, 5
 ki(ku) = to be effective/possible, to function, 33
 ki(ku) = to be effective/possible, to function, 84
 ki(maru) = to be decided, 20
 ki(ru) = to cut, to interrupt, 41
 ki(ru) = to put on, to wear, 77
 KIKU, chrysanthemum, 70
 kimi = you [informal], lord, 23
 KIN, gold, money, 3
 KIN, employed, 12
 KIN, near, close, 14
 KIN, now, 18
 KIN, ban, 69
 kiri = fog, mist, spray, 62
 kishi = shore, bank, coast, beach, 56
 kita = north, 9
 kiwa(meru) = to master, to investigate/study thoroughly, 34
 kiwa(mi) = height, extremity, 66
 KO, old, 11
 KO, door, 17
 KO, leave, elapse, 18
 KO, call, 22
 KO, lake, 30
 KO, individual, 48
 KO, deceased, old, 49
 KO, be, exist, 49
 KO, storehouse, 60
 KO, self, 67
 ko = child, young, 21
 ko- = small, little, 11
 ko(dachi) = grove, 3
 ko(mu) = to be crowded/packed, 34
 ko(su) = to cross, to pass, to spend [time], to exceed, to surpass, to move (house), 80
 koe = voice, cry, notes [bird, etc.], 22
 koi = love, 64
 kokono(tsu) = nine, 1
 kokoro = spirit, heart, mind, will, mood, 37
 kokoro(miru) = to test, to try, to attempt, 27
 kokoroyo(i) = pleasant, comfortable, 50
 KOKU, black, 6
 KOKU, country, 7
 KOKU, valley, 17
 KOKU, stone, volume measurement, 30
 KOKU, notify, 77
 koma(kai) = small, fine, minute, detailed, exact, strict, frugal, 61
 koma(ru) = to be in trouble, to be distressed, to have a hard time, to be on the spot, to be badly off, 53

kome = uncooked rice, 8
 KON, gold, money, 3
 KON, now, 18
 KON, build, 45
 KON, troubled, 53
 KON, root, perseverance, 60
 KON, marriage, 76
 kono(mu) = to like, to prefer, 23
 KOO, fall, descend, 4
 KOO, go, line of text, penitence, 5
 KOO, yellow, 6
 KOO, intersection, 9
 KOO, broad, 11
 KOO, school, proof [printing], 13
 KOO, high, expensive, 14
 KOO, light, shine, 16
 KOO, after, back, 18
 KOO, think, 20
 KOO, like, 23
 KOO, mouth, 28
 KOO, interesting, thriving, 38
 KOO, manufacture, construction, 39
 KOO, harbor, port, 44
 KOO, public, 44
 KOO, face toward, 60
 KOO, happiness, good fortune, 62
 KOO, emperor, 65
 KOO, navigate, 77
 KOO, status, norm, 80
 KOO, effect, 84
 koori = ice, 75
 koori(yama) [Japan city], 59
 koro(bu) = to fall/tumble down, to fall over, 37
 koro(su) = to kill, to murder, to spoil, to suppress [emotion, etc.], 84
 kota(eru) = to answer, to respond, to solve, 46
 kota(eru) = to respond, to reward, to affect, to take its toll, to strike home, 50
 koto = thing, matter, affair, business, event, fact, 24
 koto(ba) = word, language, 22
 koto(naru) = to differ, to be different, to vary, to diverge, 52
 kotowa(ru) = to decline, to refuse, to reject, to ask permission, to excuse oneself, to warn, 51
 KU, nine, 1
 KU, mouth, 28
 KU, manufacture, construction, 39
 KU, shrine, palace, prince, 56
 KU, district, ward, 59
 KU, suffer, 60
 KU, storehouse, 60
 KU, offer, 60
 KU, phrase, haiku, 66
 ku(mu) = to put/fit together, to join forces, to grapple, to cross [legs], to fold [arms], to braid [cord], 55
 ku(ru) = to come, to arrive, 5
 ku(u) = to eat [vulgar], to earn a living, to be cheated, 5
 kuba(ru) = to distribute, to deliver, to pass out, 37
 kubi = neck, head, dismissal [job], 17
 kuchi = mouth, door, gate, opening, job, 28
 kuda = pipe, tube, 65
 kuda(ru) = to descend, to drop, to yield, to be given [order], to be less than, 26
 kumi = team, gang, set, pair, class [school], 55
 kumo = cloud, 16
 KUN, ruler, 23
 kuni = nation, country, land, hometown, 7
 kura = storehouse, warehouse, granary, 80
 kura(beru) = to compare, to contrast, 84
 kura(i) = dark, gloomy, 26
 kurai = rank, grade, throne, crown, place [of digit], dignity, 34
 kuro(i) = black, 6

kuru(shii) = painful, hard, strained, 60
 kuruma = vehicle, automobile, car, wheel, 19
 kusa = grass, weed, 16
 kusuri = medicine, 35
 KUU, sky, void, 30
 KUU, shrine, palace, prince, 56
 kuwada(teru) = to plan, to plot, to attempt,
 to undertake, 72
 KYAKU, guest, customer, 15
 KYO, leave, elapse, 18
 KYO, be, exist, 49
 KYO, raise, cite, nominate, 50
 KYOKU, bureau, office, 58
 KYOKU, curve, melody, 61
 KYOKU, pole, extreme, 66
 KYOO, older brother, 10
 KYOO, teach, 13
 KYOO, strong, 19
 KYOO, capital, 29
 KYOO, interesting, thriving, 38
 KYOO, bridge, 56
 KYOO, together, joint, 58
 KYOO, offer, 60
 KYOO, cooperate, 63
 KYOO, sutra, longitude, pass through, 84
 KYUU, nine, 1
 KYUU, rest, 12
 KYUU, sudden, 32
 KYUU, investigate, 34
 KYUU, ball, sphere, 44
 KYUU, supply, 46
 KYUU, rank, class, grade, 56
 KYUU, shrine, palace, prince, 56
 KYUU, bow, 63

—M—

MA, hemp, flax, 52
 ma = space, time, room, 8
 ma(atarashii) = brand-new, 6
 ma(garu) [intr] = to curve, to bend, to turn,

to be crooked, 61
 ma(jiru) = to be mixed/mingled, to join, 9
 ma(keru) = to be defeated, to lose, to trail, to
 be overcome by, to give a discount, 75
 ma(su) = to increase, to grow, to rise, to raise,
 79
 ma(tsu) = to wait for, to look forward to, to
 look to, 25
 machi = town, city, quarter, 7
 machi = streets, downtown, business district,
 59
 mado = window, 39
 mae = front, before, previously, ago, 18
 -mae = serving of [food], 18
 MAI, rice, 8
 MAI, younger sister, 10
 MAI, every, 21
 MAI, sheets counter, 43
 maji(waru) = to associate with, to cross, to
 intersect, 9
 maka(seru) = to entrust to/with, to leave to,
 67
 makoto = truth, sincerity, 6
 mamoru = to defend, to protect, to obey, to
 keep [promises, rules], 61
 MAN, ten thousand, myriad, 21
 MAN, full, 64
 mana(bu) = to learn, to study, 2
 mane(ku) = to invite, to beckon, to cause, to
 incur, 45
 maru(i) = round, circular, spherical, 14
 masa(ni) = on the point of, just (about), ex-
 actly, precisely, certainly, really, 30
 masa(ru) = to outdo, to be better than, to
 surpass, 73
 mato = target, mark, object, 43
 MATSU, end, 33
 MATSU, erase, expunge, paint, 78
 matsu(ru) = to enshrine, to deify, to worship,
 61

((o))matsuri = (Shinto) festival, celebration, 61
 matsurigoto = rule, (administration of) government, 69
 matta(ku) = entirely, completely, indeed, really, 35
 mawa(ri) = circumference, vicinity, surroundings, 57
 mawa(ru) [intr] = to turn (round), to tour, to go round, to circulate, to take effect, to be past [time], 36
 me = eye(ball), (eye)sight, viewpoint, insight, 28
 me(gami) = goddess, 10
 MEI, name, 23
 MEI, bright, clear, following, 38
 MEI, decree, destiny, life, 49
 MEI, cry, sound, 55
 MEN, surface, 27
 meshi = cooked rice, meal, food, 8
 MI, taste, 40
 MI, not yet, 65
 mi = berry, fruit, nut, seed, ingredients, substance, 48
 mi = body, oneself, flesh, meat, blade [sword], social status, 57
 mi(chiru) = to become full, to be full/filled, to be full [moon], to rise [tide], to expire, 64
 mi(ru) = to see, to look (at/after), 5
 michi = road, street, way, means, specialty, morality, 9
 mida(su) = to disturb, to throw into disorder, to dishevel [hair], to corrupt, 51
 midori = green, 21
 migi = right, 9
 mijika(i) = short, brief, 51
 mimi = ear, hearing, edge, 28
 MIN, sleep, 47
 MIN, people, nation, race, 59
 mina = all, everything, everyone, 76
 minami = south, 9
 minato = harbor, port, 44
 minna = all, everything, everyone, 76
 mino(ru) = to bear fruit, to ripen, 48
 mise = store, shop, 14
 mit(tsu) = three, 1
 miya = Imperial prince(ss), (Shinto) shrine, 56
 miyako = capital city, metropolis, city, town, 29
 mizu = water, 3
 mizuka(ra) = (for) oneself, personally, in person, 23
 mizuumi = lake, 30
 mo(tsu) = to have, to hold, to carry, to be durable, 25
 mochi(iru) = to use, to make use of, to adopt, to apply, to hire, 39
 MOKU, tree, wood, 3
 MOKU, eye, 28
 MON, hear, ask, 5
 MON, writings, sentence, 27
 MON, question, 31
 MON, gate, 39
 mono = person, 15
 mono = thing, object, article, matter, 24
 MOO, hope, wish, 50
 MOO, die, 54
 MOO, hair, fur, feather, 55
 moo(su) [humble] = to say, to talk, to call, 31
 moppa(ra) = exclusively, entirely, 13
 mori = forest, woods, grove, 16
 mori = nursemaid, baby-sitter, keeper, 61
 (mae)mot(te) = in advance, beforehand, 43
 moto = origin, foundation, 2
 moto = origin, basis, capital, cost, raw material, formerly, 35
 moto(zuku) = to be based on, to originate in, 73
 (ajino)moto [food seasonings Japanese com-

pany], 63
 (no)moto(de/ni) = under, with, at, 26
 motoi = basis, foundation, 73
 MOTSU, thing, 24
 motto(mo) = most, 43
 MU, nothing, without, un-, 43
 MU, work, serve, 46,
 MU, fog, mist, 62
 mu(koo) = other side/party, destination, coming [days, etc.], 60
 mugi = barley, wheat, 55
 mukashi = ancient times, old days, antiquity, 27
 muku(iru) = to reward, to repay, to recompense, to retaliate, 53
 muna(shii) = empty, futile, 30
 mura = village, hamlet, 29
 muro = cellar, drying room, greenhouse, 8
 mushi = insect, bug, worm, 17
 musu(bu) = to tie, to bind, to link (up), to conclude, to form [connection], to bear [fruit], 54
 musume = daughter, girl, 83
 mut(tsu) = six, 1
 muzuka(shii) = hard, tricky, stern, sullen, 77
 MYOO, name, 23
 MYOO, bright, clear, following, 38
 MYOO, decree, destiny, life, 49

—N—
 NA, south, 9
 na = name, title, fame, reputation, 23
 na = greens, vegetables, 79
 na(geru) = to throw (down/away), to give up, to abandon, 51
 na(ku) [animal] = to cry, to bark, to chirp, to howl, [etc.], 55
 na(kunaru) = to get lost, to run out, to disappear, 43
 na(kunaru) = to die, to pass away, 54

na(ru) = to bear fruit, to grow [on a tree], 2
 na(su) = to achieve, to make, to form, 63
 naga(i) = long, lengthy, 15
 naga(geru) = to flow, to drift, to be washed away, to pass [time], to be forfeited, to be called off, 57
 nago(yaka (na)) = peaceful, amiable, 29
 NAI, inside, 7
 naka = inside, middle, 7
 naka(ba) = middle, half, halfway, partly, 3
 nama((no)) = raw, uncooked, live, 2
 nami = wave, 74
 nami((no)) = common, ordinary, average, 47
 NAN, south, 9
 NAN, man, 10
 NAN, difficult, 77
 nana = seven, 1
 nani = what, 21
 nao(su) [trans] = to heal, 35
 nao(su) = to repair, to correct, to alter, 46
 nara(bu) = to line up, to stand side by side, to rival, 47
 nara(u) = to learn, to study, 13
 nasa(ke) = sympathy, kindness, mercy, 64
 natsu = summer, 12
 ne = root, origin, disposition, nature, 60
 ne = price, cost, 68
 ne(iro) = timbre, 4
 ne(ru) = to knead, [plan] to elaborate, to polish, 13
 ne(ru) = to sleep, to lie down, to go to bed, 25
 nega(u) = to ask, to request, to implore, to beg, to pray for, to desire, to wish, to hope, 31
 nemu(ru) = to sleep, to fall asleep, 47
 NEN, year, 2
 NEN, thus, so, as, like, 35
 NEN, thought, concern, 78
 NI, two, 1

ni = cargo, load, burden, 56
 ni(ru) = to resemble, to look like, to take after, 82
 NICHI, sun, day, 2
 niga(i) = bitter, 60
 nii- = new, 11
 NIKU, meat, flesh, 40
 NIN, person, people, 2
 NIN, duty, office, 67
 nishi = west, 9
 niwa = garden, yard, 74
 no = field, plain, 44
 no(keru) = to remove, 47
 no(mu) = to drink, to take [medicine], to swallow, 5
 no(ru) = to ride, to take [taxi, etc.], to go on board, to get on, to be taken in, to participate, 32
 nobo(ru) = to rise, to go up, to climb, to be promoted, to add up (to), 26
 nobo(ru) = to rise, to go up, to climb, to be promoted, to add up (to), 49
 nochi(no) = later, future, 18
 noko(ru) = to remain, to stay behind, 41
 NOO, farming, 67
 NOO, ability, Noh, 72
 nozo(mu) = to desire, to wish, to crave for, to prefer, to hope for, to look forward to, to look down upon from above, to command a view of, 50
 nuku(mori) = warmth, 52
 nushi = owner, master, spirit, 15
 NYAKU, young, 11
 NYO, woman, 10
 NYOO, woman, 10
 NYUU, enter, 5

 —O—
 O, bad, 26
 O, Japan, harmony, peace, 29

 o- = small, little, 11
 o(chiru) = to fall (down), to fail [exam], to pass out, to degrade, 21
 o(kiru) = to get up, to wake up, to occur, 25
 o(ku) = to put, to place, to set, to leave (as is), to install, to position, to keep, 73
 o(riru) = to get off, to descend, 4
 o(rosu) = to lower, to unload, to drop [passenger], to withdraw [money], 26
 o(ru) [trans] = to break, to fold, to bend, 81
 o(u) = to drive (away/out), to follow, to pursue, 74
 o(u) = to be indebted to, to carry on one's back, to bear [burden, costs], to take on, to sustain [injury], 75
 o(waru) = to come to an end, to end, 33
 obo(eru) = to learn, to remember, to memorize, to feel [pain], 13
 oko(ru) = to be/get angry, 54
 oko(su) = to restore, to revive, to retrieve [fortune, etc.], 38
 okona(u) = to perform, to carry out, 5
 OKU, shop, roof, house, 14
 OKU, remember, speculate, 66
 OKU, hundred million, 68
 oku = interior, depths, (far) end, 73
 oku(reru) = to be late (for), to fall behind, to be slow [clock], 18
 oku(reru) = to be late (for), to fall behind, to be slow [clock], 47
 oku(ru) = to send, to spend [time], to live [life], to escort, to see off, 37
 omo(na) = main, chief, 15
 omo(i) = heavy, serious, important, 26
 omo(shiroi) = interesting, enjoyable, strange, funny, 27
 omo(u) = to think, to feel, 20
 omote = face, countenance, 27
 omote = surface, face, front, exterior, outdoors, 42

ON, sound, 4
 ON, far, distant, 14
 ON, warm, 52
 ona(ji) = same, identical, equivalent, 38
 oni = ogre, demon, devil, 53
 onna = woman, 10
 ono(ono) = each (one), apiece, respectively, 40
 onore = I, you, thou, myself, oneself, you [insulting], 67
 OO, yellow, 6
 OO, king, ruler, 16
 OO, journey, go, 21
 OO, answer, accept, 50
 OO, side, width, 56
 OO, emperor, 65
 OO, center, 66
 OO, inner part, 73
 oo- = big, large, 2
 oo(i) = much, many, numerous, frequent, 11
 oo(kii) = big, large, loud [voice], 2
 ooyake(no) = public, open, official, formal, 44
 ori = occasion, opportunity, 81
 osa(meru) = to rule, to govern, to pacify, to suppress, 35
 osa(meru) = to learn, to study, to master, to cultivate [oneself], 82
 oshi(eru) = to teach, to show, to inform, to tell, 13
 oso(i) = late, slow, 47
 oso(waru) = to be taught, 13
 oto = sound, 4
 otoko = man, male, 10
 ootoo = younger brother, 10
 otozu(reru) = to visit, to arrive, 45
 otto = (one's) husband, 65
 oya = parent, dealer [cards], 15
 oyo(gu) = to swim, to have a swim, to totter, 32

—R—

RAI, come, 5
 RAI, request, 22
 RAI, etiquette, ceremony, 48
 RAKU, music, pleasure, 4
 RAKU, fall, drop, 21
 RAN, riot, disorder, 51
 REI, etiquette, ceremony, 48
 REI, cold, 80
 REI, example, 82
 REKI, past, continuation, 23
 REN, drill, 13
 REN, accompany, 32
 REN, love, romance, 64
 RETSU, row, line, 77
 RI, profit, 33
 RI, reason, 40
 RI, length measurement, countryside, 49
 RI, rear, 64
 RIKI, power, 19
 RIN, forest, woods, 16
 RITSU, stand up, 35
 RO, road, way, 59
 ROKU, six, 1
 ROKU, green, 21
 RON, argument, discourse, 54
 ROO, labor, 59
 RU, current, style, 57
 RUI, kind, type, 44
 RYO, travel, 7
 RYOKU, power, 19
 RYOKU, green, 21
 RYOO, both, 36
 RYOO, materials, fee, 40
 RYOO, good, 65
 RYOO, quantity, 68
 RYUU, stand up, 35
 RYUU, current, style, 57

—S—

SA, left, 9
 SA, tea, 23
 SA, make, 25
 SA, again, 59
 SA, difference, 79
 sa(garu) [intr] = to go down, to drop [price, etc.], to hang, 26
 sa(ku) = to tear, to sever, to spare [time for], to allow [space for], 81
 sa(meru) = to become awake/sober, 13
 sa(meru) = to get cold, to cool (down), to subside, 80
 sa(ru) = to leave, to go away, to quit, to pass [time], 18
 sa(su) = to point at/to, to call on, 62
 sa(su) = to hold up [umbrella], to rise [tide], to shine on, to be tinged with, to offer [a cup], to pour, to insert, to wear [sword], 79
 sachi = happiness, fortune, fruits [of sea/land], 62
 sada(ka (na)) = definite, sure, 31
 saga = disposition, nature, 10
 saga(su) = to look/search for, to locate, to look up [word], 82
 sagu(ru) = to look/search/grope for, to sound out, to explore, to spy on, 82
 SAI, west, 9
 SAI, genius, talent, years old, 16
 SAI, cut, 41
 SAI, the most, 43
 SAI, again, 59
 SAI, worship, festival, 61
 SAI, narrow, thin, minute, 61
 SAI, year, years old, 68
 SAI, side dish, vegetable, 79
 SAI, kill, 84
 saiwa(i (na)) = happy, fortunate, 62
 saka = slope, hill, 70
 saka(rau) = to go against, to disobey, 71
 sakana = fish, 40
 sakazuki = sake cup, wineglass, 76
 sake = sake, alcoholic drink, 21
 saki = tip, end, point, first, lead, future, destination, remainder, the other party, 13
 SAKU, past, 18
 SAKU, make, 25
 sama(zama (na)) = various, 10
 -sama = Mr., Mrs., Ms. [polite suffix], 10
 samu(i) [weather] = cold, chilly, 57
 SAN, three, 1
 SAN, mountain, 4
 SAN, count, calculate, 17
 SAN, product, fortune, childbirth, 24
 SAN, praise, approve, 84
 sara = plate, dish, 40
 sasa(eru) = to support, to sustain, 12
 sato = village, country, one's (old) home, 49
 SATSU, early, 11
 SATSU, print, 79
 SATSU, kill, 84
 sawa(gu) = to make noise, to clamor, to extol, to make a fuss, to be agitated, to make merry, 83
 sazu(keru) = to instruct, to initiate, to give, to grant, 13
 SE, world, generation, 29
 SECHI, joint, season, 70
 SEI, life, 2
 SEI, blue, green, unripe, 6
 SEI, west, 9
 SEI, sex, nature, temperament, 10
 SEI, clear, bright, 16
 SEI, star, 16
 SEI, voice, 22
 SEI, manufacture, make, 24
 SEI, world, generation, 29
 SEI, right, 30
 SEI, quiet, 38
 SEI, ponder over, ministry, 58
 SEI, become, form, 63

SEI, feelings, circumstances, 64
 SEI, year, years old, 68
 SEI, system, control, 69
 SEI, government, 69
 SEI, arrange, 77
 SEI, power, 83
 SEKI, red, 6
 SEKI, evening, 18
 SEKI, antiquity, 27
 SEKI, stone, volume measurement, 30
 SEKI, seat, place, 44
 seki = barrier, checkpoint, 44
 SEN, thousand, 1
 SEN, river, 4
 SEN, exclusively, only, 13
 SEN, ahead, 13
 SEN, ship, 19
 SEN, wash, 25
 SEN, line, 27
 SEN, fight, war, 41
 SEN, choose, 78
 SEN, spring, 78
 SETSU, snow, 4
 SETSU, opinion, persuade, 20
 SETSU, cut, 41
 SETSU, touch, contact, 46
 SETSU, joint, season, 70
 SETSU, break, fold, 81
 SETSU, kill, 84
 SHA, copy, 6
 SHA, shrine, company, 12
 SHA, person, 15
 SHA, car, 19
 SHAKU, red, 6
 SHAKU, borrow, 24
 SHAKU, antiquity, 27
 SHAKU, stone, volume measurement, 30
 SHI, four, 1
 SHI, city, 7
 SHI, older sister, 10
 SHI, branch, support, 12
 SHI, thread, 17
 SHI, think, 20
 SHI, child, 21
 SHI, paper, 23
 SHI, history, 23
 SHI, self, 23
 SHI, private, 23
 SHI, use, messenger, 25
 SHI, attempt, 27
 SHI, stop, 32
 SHI, begin, 33
 SHI, next, 36
 SHI, serve, 39
 SHI, death, 41
 SHI, resources, capital, funds, 44
 SHI, samurai, gentleman, 51
 SHI, tooth, 60
 SHI, poetry, 61
 SHI, finger, point to, 62
 SHI, arrow, 63
 SHI, fat, 67
 SHI, teacher, army, 71
 SHI, magazine, chronicle, 78
 shi(iru) = to force, to compel, 19
 shi(meru) [trans] = to close, to shut, 33
 shi(nu) = to die, 41
 shi(ru) = to know, 20
 shiawa(se (na)) = happy, fortunate, 62
 shiba = grass, turf, sod, 63
 SHICHI, seven, 1
 SHICHI, quality, pawn, 38
 shika(ri) = you are right, yes, 35
 SHIKI, color, lust, 6
 SHIKI, ceremony, style, 61
 shima = island, 30
 shimo = lower part, one's inferior, 26
 SHIN, truth, genuineness, reality, 6
 SHIN, new, 11
 SHIN, god, mind, 15

SHIN, parent, intimacy, 15
 SHIN, forest, woods, 16
 SHIN, sleep, 25
 SHIN, deep, 26
 SHIN, say, 31
 SHIN, heart, spirit, 37
 SHIN, advance, progress, 47
 SHIN, body, 57
 SHIN, trust, 58
 SHIN, needle, 66
 SHIN, tremble, 79
 shina = article, goods, quality, 24
 shio = salt, 40
 shio = tide, current, sea water, opportunity, 70
 shira(beru) = to investigate, to check, to consult, 20
 shirizo(ku) = to retreat, to withdraw, to retire, 47
 shiro = castle, 81
 shiro(i) = white, 6
 shiro(mono) = article, stuff, affair, fellow, 41
 shiru(su) = to record, to write (down), to describe, to mention, 27
 shirushi = sign, symbol, mark, indication, evidence, token, 79
 shita = bottom, lower part, base, 26
 shita(shii) = intimate, close, friendly, 15
 SHITSU, room, 8
 SHITSU, quality, pawn, 38
 SHITSU, lose, error, 48
 shizu(ka (na)) = quiet, calm, still, 38
 SHO, write, 6
 SHO, place, 7
 SHO, begin, 33
 SHO, hot, 57
 SHOKU, food, eat, 5
 SHOKU, color, lust, 6
 SHOKU, employment, 68
 SHOKU, plant, 70
 SHOO, life, 2
 SHOO, blue, green, unripe, 6
 SHOO, sex, nature, temperament, 10
 SHOO, little, small, 11
 SHOO, little, few, 11
 SHOO, star, 16
 SHOO, voice, 22
 SHOO, upper, 26
 SHOO, right, 30
 SHOO, trade, 39
 SHOO, invite, 45
 SHOO, consent, 53
 SHOO, dress, disguise, 55
 SHOO, aspect, minister, 58
 SHOO, ponder over, ministry, 58
 SHOO, chapter, badge, 61
 SHOO, extinguish, 62
 SHOO, bright, 62
 SHOO, prize, reward, praise, 68
 SHOO, proof, 69
 SHOO, palm of the hand, administer, 69
 SHOO, government, 69
 SHOO, introduction, 70
 SHOO, cross over, liaison, 71
 SHOO, win, excel, 73
 SHOO, burn, roast, 76
 SHOO, bed, floor, 82
 SHU, main, head, 15
 SHU, neck, head, 17
 SHU, rice wine, liquor, 21
 SHU, take, 25
 SHU, hand, 28
 SHU, protect, 61
 SHU, type, seed, 63
 SHU, master, repair, 82
 SHUKU, lodge, 45
 SHUN, spring, 12
 SHUN, 10-day period, 68
 SHUTSU, take out, send, 5
 SHUU, autumn, fall, 12

SHUU, learn, 13
 SHUU, province, 29
 SHUU, end, 33
 SHUU, gather, 34
 SHUU, week, 36
 SHUU, circumference, around, 57
 SHUU, pick up, ten [in legal documents], 62
 SHUU, master, repair, 82
 SO, assemble, organize, 55
 SO, idea, thought, 55
 SO, element, 63
 SO, ancestor, 83
 so(ru) [intr] = to warp, to curve, to be warped, to be curved, to be arched, to bend back, 43
 (mi)so(meru) = to fall in love at first sight, 33
 soba = side, vicinity, neighborhood, 9
 soda(tsu) = to grow up, to be raised, to be brought up, 13
 soko(nau) = to hurt, to harm, to damage, to spoil, 66
 SOKU, side, 9
 SOKU, fast, quick, 11
 SOKU, foot, leg, 28
 SOKU, bundle, 43
 SOKU, namely, at once, 72
 SOKU, breath, son, 73
 SON, village, 29
 SON, exist, be aware of, 54
 SON, loss, damage, 66
 sona(eru) = to offer [to a god, at a tomb, etc.], 60
 sono = garden, 44
 SOO, early, 11
 SOO, grass, plant, 16
 SOO, run, 32
 SOO, send, 37
 SOO, window, 39
 SOO, dispute, 41
 SOO, dress, disguise, 55
 SOO, idea, thought, 55
 SOO, aspect, minister, 58
 SOO, clamor, disturbance, 83
 sora = sky, air, weather, 30
 (kami)sori = razor, 51
 soro(ban) = abacus, 17
 soso(gu) = to pour into, to flow into, to devote, 47
 soto = outside, outdoors, 7
 SOTSU, finish, soldier, 33
 SU, main, head, 15
 SU, child, 21
 SU, number, 36
 SU, protect, 61
 SU, element, 63
 su = sandbank, shoal, 29
 su(giru) = to exceed, to pass by/through, to elapse, to expire, to be out, to go too far, 71
 su(ku) = to like, to love, to be fond of, 23
 su(ku) = to become empty, 30
 su(mu) = to live, to dwell, to reside, 25
 su(ru) = to print, 79
 sube = means, how to do, 42
 sube(te) = all, everything, 35
 sue = end, future, descendant, 33
 SUI, water, 3
 SUI, take out, send, 5
 suke(dachi) = assistance, help(er), 62
 suko(shi) = some, a little, a few, a short distance, a moment, 11
 suku(nai) = few, little, limited, 11
 sumi = charcoal, 74
 sumi(yaka (na)) = speedy, swift, 11
 sunawa(chi) = namely, that is (to say), or, 72
 susu(mu) = to make progress, to advance, to gain [clock], to be promoted, 47
 SUU, number, 36
 suwa(ru) = to sit (down), 81
 —T—
 TA, much, many, 11

TA, big, thick, 17
 TA, other, another, 62
 ta = rice field/paddy, 8
 ta(beru) = to eat, 5
 ta(eru) = to die out, to be discontinued, to end, 54
 ta(riru) = to suffice, 28
 ta(teru) = to build, to construct, to erect, to set up, to establish, 45
 ta(tsu) = to stand, to rise, 35
 ta(tsu) = to depart, to leave, to start (out), 37
 ta(tsu) = to sever, to eradicate, to finish, to abstain [from liquor, etc.], 51
 ta(tsu) = [time] to elapse, to pass (by/away), to slip by, 84
 taba = bunch, bundle, sheaf, 43
 tabi = travel, trip, journey, 7
 (hito)tabi = once, 36
 tachi = nature, character, inclination, 38
 -tachi [plural suffix], 37
 tada(chi ni) = immediately, 46
 tada(shii) = proper, correct, right, 30
 taga(eru) = to break [one's word], 84
 TAI, big, large, 2
 TAI, big, thick, 17
 TAI, lend, 24
 TAI, wait, 25
 TAI, body, 28
 TAI, stand, 39
 TAI, generation, fee, 41
 TAI, retreat, 47
 TAI, opposite, pair, 67
 TAI, condition, attitude, 72
 TAI, bag, sack, 76
 tai(ra (na)) = flat, level, even, smooth, 58
 taka(i) = high, expensive, loud, 14
 takara = treasure, prized object, 76
 take = bamboo, 23
 TAKU, degree, scale, extent, times, 36
 TAKU, home, residence, 45
 tama = ball, sphere, bead, gem, 17
 tama = ball, sphere, bead, gem, 44
 tame(su) = to test, to try, to attempt, 27
 tami = people, nation, subjects, 59
 tamo(tsu) = to keep, to maintain, to preserve, to support, 72
 TAN, anti-, land/cloth measure, 43
 TAN, short, 51
 TAN, single, simple, 65
 TAN, coal, charcoal, 74
 TAN, search, probe, 82
 tana(ko) = tenant, 14
 tane = seed, sperm, stock, cause, trick, topic, 63
 tani = valley, gorge, trough, 17
 tano(mu) = to ask, to beg, to request, to order, to hire, to entrust, to rely on, 22
 tano(shii) = pleasant, enjoyable, 4
 tasu(keru) = to help, to support, to save, to rescue, 62
 tataka(u) = to fight, to wage war, to contend with, 41
 tate(yama) [Japan city], 8
 tato(eru) = to compare, to illustrate, to use a figure of speech, 82
 TATSU, arrive, reach, 37
 tayo(ri) = news, tidings, information, letter, 28
 tayo(ru) = to rely on, to resort to, 22
 tazu(neru) = to visit, 45
 te = hand, means, type, 28
 TEI, younger brother, 10
 TEI, low, 26
 TEI, body, 28
 TEI, determine, 31
 TEI, town subsection, 59
 TEI, degree, extent, 73
 TEI, garden, 74
 TEI, stop, 78

TEKI, alike, 43
 TEKI, enemy, 71
 TEKI, suitable, 72
 TEN, sky, heaven, 4
 TEN, store, shop, 14
 TEN, point, 17
 TEN, roll, 37
 TEN, canon, rite, 67
 tenohira = palm (of the hand), 69
 tera = (Buddhist) temple, 8
 TETSU, iron, steel, 21
 TO, earth, soil, ground, 3
 TO, map, plan, 27
 TO, head, 28
 TO, capital city, 29
 TO, degree, scale, extent, times, 36
 TO, cross, 46
 TO, climb, 49
 TO, follower, useless, 71
 to = door, shutter, 17
 to(bu) = to fly, to jump, to be scattered, to skip, 19
 to(gu) = to sharpen, to grind, to strop, to wash [rice], 34
 to(jiru) [trans] = to close, to shut, 33
 to(ku) = to explain, to persuade, to preach, to advocate, 20
 to(ku) = to undo, to loosen, to solve, to dispel, to lift [ban], to relieve [of duties], to cancel, 51
 to(maru) = to stay, to stop [at hotel, inn, etc.], 45
 to(meru) [trans] = to stop, to turn off, 32
 to(ru) = to take, to get, 25
 to(u) = to ask, to inquire, to accuse, 31
 todo(ku) = to reach, to be received, to arrive, 37
 todo(meru) [trans] = to stop, to leave, 32
 toki = time, when, opportunity, 2
 toko = bed, 82
 toko(haru) = everlasting spring, 72
 tokoro = place, space, point, part, address, 7
 TOKU, read, 6
 TOKU, special, 38
 TOKU, benefit, advantage, 50
 tomo = friend, companion, 15
 tomo(ni) = both, neither, equally, together, as, with, 58
 tomo(su) = to light, to turn on, to burn, 17
 ((o))tomo = attendant, servant, companion, retinue, 60
 TON, body, group, 69
 ton(ya) = wholesaler, 31
 TOO, read, 6
 TOO, street, way, 9
 TOO, east, 9
 TOO, winter, 12
 TOO, head, 28
 TOO, island, 30
 TOO, answer, 46
 TOO, climb, 49
 TOO, throw, 51
 TOO, sword, knife, 51
 TOO, party, faction, clique, 69
 TOO, class, equality, etcetera, 74
 TOO, hot water, 74
 TOO, hit, apply, 76
 TOO, cylinder, tube, 83
 too = ten, 1
 too(i) = far, remote, 14
 too(ru) = to pass through/by, to pass as/for, to pass [exam], 9
 tori = bird, 40
 toshi = age, year, 2
 totono(eru) = to put in order, to prepare, to arrange, to adjust, to raise [money], to supply, 77
 totono(u) = to be in order, to be prepared, to be arranged, 20
 TSU, way, pass, 9
 TSU, capital city, 29

tsu(geru) = to tell, to inform, to instruct, to order, 77
 tsu(gu) = to come/rank next to, to come/rank after, 36
 tsu(gu) = to join, to splice, to graft, 46
 tsu(gu) = to pour, to fill, 47
 tsu(keru) = to light, to turn on, to kindle, 17
 tsu(keru) = to attach, to note down, to follow, 25
 tsu(ku) = to arrive, to reach, 77
 tsu(neru) = to take/bring along [person], to be accompanied by, 32
 tsuchi = earth, soil, 3
 tsudo(u) [intr] = to meet, 34
 tsugi((no)) = next, following, 36
 TSUI, opposite, pair, 67
 TSUI, chase, pursue, 74
 tsui(yasu) = to spend, to take [time], to consume, to waste, to squander, 81
 tsuka(eru) = to serve, to be in the service of, to work under/for, to wait on, 39
 tsuka(noma) = brief moment, 43
 tsuka(u) = to use, to operate, to employ [person], to spend, 25
 tsuki = moon, month, 3
 tsuku(ru) = to make, to prepare [food], to grow [plants], 25
 tsukue = desk, 81
 tsume(tai) = cold, chilly, cold-hearted, 80
 tsune(ni) = always, usually, habitually, 72
 tsuno = horn, antler, feeler, antenna, 56
 tsura = face, mug, 27
 tsura(naru) = to range, to stand in a row, to attend, 32
 tsuta(eru) = to tell, to convey, to notify, to transmit, to bequeath, 46
 tsuto(meru) = to work for [a company], to be employed at, to be in the service of, 12
 tsuto(meru) = to act as, to perform the duties of, to play the part of, 46
 tsutsu = cylinder, pipe, 83
 TSUU, way, pass, 9
 TSUU, pain, 80
 tsuyo(i) = strong, brave, durable, 19
 tsuzu(keru) [trans] = to continue, 47
 —U—
 U, rain, 4
 U, right, 9
 U, exist, 48
 u(eru) = to plant, to grow, to sow, 70
 u(keru) = to receive, to take [exam, class, etc.], to suffer [damage], 24
 u(mareru) = to be born, 2
 u(mu) = to give birth, to lay [egg], to produce, 24
 u(ru) [trans] = to sell, 14
 u(ru) = to get, to gain, to win, to find, to be able to, 50
 u(tsu) = to hit, to strike, to impress, [heart] to touch, to move, 74
 ubu(ge) = downy hair, down, 24
 uchi = interior, one's home/organization, 7
 uchi = house, home, family, 8
 ue = top, upper part, surface, 26
 ugo(ku) [intr] = to move, to run [machine], to transfer, to change, to be affected, 19
 ui- = first, 33
 uketamawa(ru) = to hear, to be told, to understand, to know, to take [order], 53
 uma = horse, 55
 umi = sea, ocean, 30
 UN, cloud, 16
 UN, fate, 37
 uo = fish, 40
 ura = rear, back, reverse/wrong side, inside, 64
 ushi = cow, bull, ox, cattle, 40
 ushi(ro) = back, rear, 18
 ushina(u) = to lose, to miss, 48

uta(u) = to sing, 22
utaga(u) = to doubt, to suspect, to distrust,
53
utsu(ru) [intr] = to move [into house], to trans-
fer, to pass into, to be contagious/infectious,
to spread, 49
utsu(su) = to copy, to imitate, to trace, to
take [photograph], 6
utsu(su) = to project [on screen], to reflect, to
cast [shadow], 42
utsuku(shii) = beautiful, 4
uwa- = upper, 26

—W—

WA, conversation, 22
WA, Japan, harmony, peace, 29
wa(ga) = my, our, one's, 52
wa(karu) = to understand, to know, to see, 3
wa(ru) [trans] = to break, to cut, to divide, to
split, to fall below [an amount], to mix [with
water], 81
waka(i) = young, immature, 11
waka(reru) = to part, to separate, to divorce,
38
wake = reason, meaning, circumstances, 22
warabe = child, 71
ware = I, (one)self, ego, 52
wari = rate, ratio, percentage, ten percent,
profit, assignment, 81
waru(i) = bad, wrong, evil, 26
wasu(reru) = to forget, to leave behind, to put
out of one's mind, 82
wata(su) = to hand over, to carry across, to
build/put across, 46
watakushi = I, 23
watashi = I, 23
waza = deed, act, work, occupation, 39
waza = skill, technique, art, trick, feat, 82

—Y—

YA, night, 18
YA, field, 44
ya = arrow, 63
ya(ku) [trans] = to burn, to grill, to roast, to
broil, to toast, to bake, to tan, to print (out),
76
ya(meru) = to resign, to quit, to leave, to re-
tire, 22
ya(meru) [trans] = to stop, to give up, 32
ya(mu) = to fall ill, 35
ya(ne) = roof, 14
ya(nushi) = landlady, landlord, 8
-ya = shop, 14
yado = accommodations, shelter, lodging, ho-
tel, inn, 45
yakata = mansion, castle, 8
YAKU, translation, 22
YAKU, approximately, promise, 31
YAKU, medicine, 35
YAKU, service, role, 67
yama = mountain, heap, climax, guess, 4
yamai = illness, 35
yashina(u) = to bring up [child], to support,
to feed, to cultivate, to convalesce, 71
yashiro = (Shinto) shrine, 12
yasu(i) = inexpensive, cheap, 14
yasu(mu) = to rest, to be absent from, to
sleep, 12
yat(tsu) = eight, 1
yawa(rageru) [trans] = to soften, to mitigate,
29
YO, safekeeping, 31
YO, in advance, 31
yo = night, evening, 18
yo = world, era, life, reign, 29
yo = world, era, life, reign, 41
yo(bu) = to call, to invite, to send for, 22
yo(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable, 50
yo(i) = good, fine, nice, excellent, suitable, 65
yo(mu) = to read, 6

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