



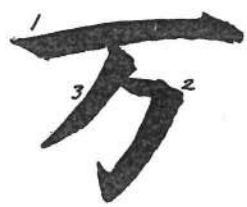
(1) 一 * (1-1) †	壹 is often used in legal papers for safety. I-1-1 (p.1)	ICHI one; a certain; the; beginning; (after place names has sometimes force of superlative) ITSU hitotsu } one hito- } ITSU(ni) (7) solely; entirely [kazu; hajime]
		一人 hitori one person (30) 日本一 Nippon-ichi the best (biggest, etc.) in Japan (37, 24) 一枚 ichimai a sheet (of paper) (318)
(2) 二 * (1-10) †	弍 is often used in legal papers for safety. I-1-2 (p.2)	NI JI futatsu } two futa- } fu- } [ji]
		二十 hatachi 20 years of age (10) 二日 futsuka 2 days; 2nd (of the month) (37) 二十日 hatsuka 20 days; 20th (of the month) (10, 37)
(3) 三 * (1-4) †	参 is often used in legal papers for safety. I-1-3 (p.4)	SAN mittsu mitsu } three mi- } [zō]
		三日 mikka 3 days; 3rd (of the month) (37) 三月 sangatsu, mitsuki, 3 months (59) 三日月 mikazuki the crescent moon (37, 59)

(4) 四 * (1-17) †	I-1-4 (p.6)	SHI yottsu yotsu } four yo- }
		四人 yonin; yottari four persons (30) 四月 yotsuki 4 months shigatsu, April (59) 四階 yonkai fourth floor (527)
(5) 五 * (1-20) †	I-1-5 (p.8)	GO itsutsu itsu- } five i- }
		五日 itsuka 5 days; 5th (of the month) (37) 五月 (itsutsuki) 5 months gogatsu, May (59) 五月雨 samidare rain in the rainy season (59, 79)
(6) 六 * (1-80) †	I-1-6 (p.10)	ROKU muttsu mutsu } six mu- }
		六日 muika 6 days; 6th (of the month) (37) 六人 rokunin six people (30) 六月 rokugatsu, June mutsuki 6 months (59)

(7) 七 * (1-3) †	I-1-7 (p.13)	SHICHI nanatsu nana na- } seven
七七七	七 <sup>2</sup>	七日 nanoka; nanuka 7 days; 7th (of the month) (37)
		七月 shichigatsu, July nanatsuki 7 months (59)
		七夕 tanabata festival of the Weaver, 7th of July (56)
(8) 八 * (1-30) †	I-1-8 (p.14)	HACHI yattsu yatsu ya- } eight
八八八	八 <sup>2</sup>	八日 yōka 8 days; 8th (of the month) (37)
		八月 hachigatsu, August yatsuki 8 months (59)
		八百屋 yaoya a green grocer (16, 135)
(9) 九 * (1-17) †	I-1-9 (p.16)	KYŪ KU kokonotsu kokono- } nine
九九九	九 <sup>2</sup>	九日 kokonoka 9 days; 9th (of the month) (37)
		九月 kugatsu, September kokonotsuki 9 months (59)
		九州 Kyūshū p. n. (place) (173)

(10) 十 * (1-80) †	I-1-10 (p.18)	拾 is often used in legal papers for safety.	JŪ tō ten; complete ten
十十十	十 <sup>2</sup>		十日 tōka 10 days; 10th (of the month) (37)
			十月 jūgatsu, October totsuki 10 months (59)
			十分 jippun, 10 minutes jūbun plenty; abundance (14)
(11) 大 * (1-130) †	I-1-11 (p.20)		DAI (sometimes used as abbr. for <i>daigaku</i> , university); large
大大大	大 <sup>2</sup>		TAI ō(kii) ō(ini) big; great greatly; exceedingly
			大人 otona, an adult taijin a great man (30)
			大体 daitai on the whole; an out- line; main feature (64)
			重大 jūdai (n. a.) important; grave (124)
(12) 小 * (1-100) †	I-1-11 (p.20)		SHŌ chiisa(i) ko o small; young; little
小小小	小 <sup>2</sup>		小川 ogawa a stream; brook (144)
			小学校 shōgakkō an elementary school (87, 88)
			小屋 koya a hut; shed (135)

(13) 半 * (1-80) †	半 I-1-11 (p.21)	HAN nakaba a half midst of; middle; half
半 半 半		半分 hambun a half (14)
		前半 zempan the first half (52)
		半日 hannichi half a day (37)
(14) 分 * (1-87) †	分 I-1-11 (p.21)	BUN FUN BU a part; share; lot; duty a minute (unit of measurement, 1/10 of sun)
分 分 分		wa(keru) (v.t.) to divide waka(ru) (v.i.) to know; understand
		大分 daibu; daibun very; greatly Ōita, p.n. (place) (11)
		当分 tōbun for the time being (267)
		分量 bunryō a quantity (969)
(15) 倍 * (1-48) †	I-1-12 (p.22)	BAI double; -fold; ..... times  BAI(suru) (v.t.) to double; multiply masumasu (6) more and more [be]
倍 倍 倍		三倍 sambai (n.v.) three times (3)
		倍加 baika (n.v.) to double a number (243)
		十倍 jūbai (n.v.) ten times (10)

(16) 百 * (1-345) †	I-1-12 (p.22)	HYAKU a hundred; a great num- ber; various momo a great number
百 百 百		百人 hyakunin a hundred people (30)
		五百 gohyaku five hundred (5)
		百合 yuri a lily (188)
(17) 千 * (1-87) †	I-1-12 (p.23)	SEN chi a thousand (numerous); a thousand
千 千 千		千人 sennin a thousand people (30)
		二千 nisen two thousand (2)
		千代田 Chiyoda p.n. (place) (283, 158)
(18) 万 * (1-7) †	I-1-12 (p.23)	MAN BAN ten thousand a large number; great many; all; most likely (not) yorozu [ma] great many; all
万 万 万		万事 banji everything (184)
		万一 man'ichi if unexpectedly (1)
		百万 hyakuman a million (16)

万年

(19) 上 * (1-5) †	I-1-13 (p.23)	JŌ superior; Emperor; high; in regard to SHŌ high; superior ue on; above; after; besides kami the upper part; government aga(ru) (v.i.) to rise; ascend; (v.t.) to eat (polite) age(ru) (v.t.) to raise; give (polite) nobo(ru) (v.i.) to ascend
上 上 上	上	目上 meue one's superior (68) 上手 jōzu(n.a.), skillful; good at uwate, better hand in doing things (40) 川上 kawakami upper reaches of a river (144)
(20) 中 * (1-11) †	I-1-13 (p.23)	CHŪ middle; (as 2nd compo- nent) whole naka } in; inside; middle; uchi } center; among; during ata(ru) (v.i.) to hit; strike against; disagree
中 中 中	中	中々 nakanaka very: quite; (with neg.) easily 町中 machinaka, in the streets machijū all over the town (126) 中等 chūtō middle class; secondary grade (212)
(21) 金 * (1-464) †	I-1-13 (p.23)	KIN gold; (abbr. of Friday) KON kane metal; money kana metal
金 金 金	金	金色 kin'iro; konjiki golden color (110) 現金 genkin cash (423) 金物 kanamono hardware (180)


(22) 錢 * (1-467) †	I-1-13 (p.24)	SEN (monetary unit, 1/100 of yen) zeni a coin; money
錢 錢 錢	錢	五錢 gosen five sen (5) 錢湯 sentō a public bath (322) 金錢 kinsen money (21)
(23) 円 * (1-63) †	I-1-13 (p.24)	EN (unit of money) yen; circle maru(i) round; perfect madoka (7) round; quiet; peaceful
円 円 円	円	一円 ichien one yen; all over (1) 円満 emman (n.a.) peaceful; friendly; harmonious (595) 百円 hyakuen 100 yen (16)
(24) 本 * (1-263) †	I-1-13 (p.24)	HON a book; main; real; this; the present; I; (classi- fier for counting long cylindrical objects) moto origin; foot; bottom
本 本 本	本	本人 honnin the man in question (30) 本当 hontō real; true; truth (267) 古本 furuhon; kōhon a secondhand book (172)




(25) 番 * (1-341) †	I-1-14 (p.26)	BAN a number; guard; watch; turn tsugai a pair (male and female, usually of birds); joint tsuga(eru) (v.t.) to fix an arrow (to the string) tsuga(u) (v.i.) to mate 一番 ichiban No. I; best (1) 番号 bangō a serial number (997) 当番 tōban on duty (267)
(26) 遠 * (1-436) †	I-1-14 (p.26)	EN ON tō(i) far tōza(karu) (v.i.) to get away from tōza(keru) (v.t.) to keep away 遠方 empō a distance (42) 遠足 ensoku an outing; picnic (201) 遠浅 tōasa (321) shallow water close to shore; shoaling beach
(27) 近 * (1-446) †	I-1-14 (p.27)	KIN chika(i) near chikazu(ku) (v.i.) to approach [KON] 近所 kinjo neighborhood (100) 近日 kinjitsu soon; in a few days (37) 最近 saikin of late; up-to-date; the latest (331)

(28) 里 * (1-481) †	I-1-14 (p.27)	RI sato (about 2½ miles) a village; one's parents' home (viewed usually from a woman who married into another family) 一里 ichiri one ri (1) 里程 ritei mileage; distance (660) 郷里 kyōri one's native place; home (753) CHŌ chief; head; senior CHŌ(zurū) (7v.i.) to grow up; be proficient naga(i) long take(ru) (v.i.) to excel; advance in life tokoshie (8) forever [osa] 長男 chōnan the eldest son (32) 社長 shachō the director; president (273) 長居 nagai a long visit (stay) (31)
(29) 長 * (1-488) †	I-1-14 (p.27)	JIN NIN (classifier for counting people beyond three) a man; person; people hito [to] 二人 futari two persons (2) 人口 jinkō population (109) 外人 gaijin a foreigner (82)
(30) 人 * (1-24) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	

(31) 居 * (1-171) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	KYO a residence KO i(ru) (v.i.) o(ru) (v.i.) } to be; be present; dwell
居 居 居		居間 ima a sitting-room (49) 住居 sumai; jūkyo a residence (174) 居所 idokoro; kyosho a dwelling place; one's whereabouts (100)
(32) 男 * (1-330) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	DAN a baron NAN (as suffix) a son otoko a man (male) [o]
男 男 男		男子 danshi a man; male (34) 次男 jinan the second son (181) 男女 danjo; nannyo man and woman (33)
(33) 女 * (1-140) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	JO a daughter NYO onna a woman; female musume a girl; daughter me female; weak
女 女 女		女中 jochū a maid-servant (20) 女親 onnaoya a mother (324) 長女 chōjo the eldest daughter (29)


(34) 子 * (1-140) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	SHI a viscount SU ko a child; son; (often last character of a woman's name) ne (1st zodiacal sign) the rat; north
子 子 子		親子 oyako parent and child (324) 女子 joshi a female; woman (33) 椅子 isu a chair (2154)
(35) 供 * (1-40) †	I-1-15 (p.29)	KYŌ; KU KYŌ(suru) (v.t.) to offer; present; submit sona(eru) (v.t.) to supply; offer tomo an attendant domo (sign of the plural)
供 供 供		子供 kodomo a child (34) 供給 kyōkyū (n.v.) to supply (483) 供出 kyōshutsu (n.v.) selling allotted amount to government (44)
(36) 立 * (1-382) †	I-1-16 (p.30)	RITSU established by RYŪ ta(tsu) (v.i.) to stand; start ta(teru) (v.t.) to stand; build rittoru a liter
立 立 立		立場 tachiba standpoint; situation (210) 県立 kenritsu established by a pre- fecture (629) 立話 tachibanashi a chat while standing (108)

(37) 日 * (1-238) †	I-1-16 (p.30)	JITSU NICHI (abbr. of <i>Nippon</i> , Japan); (abbr. of Sunday) hi ka the sun; day day (after numbers from 2 to 10)
日日日		日本 Nippon; Nihon Japan (24)
		一日 ichinichi, one day (1) tsuitachi; ichijitsu 1st day (of the month)
		日曜 nichiyō Sunday (66)
(38) 語 * (1-424) †	I-1-16 (p.30)	GO a language; word; tale; saying kata(ru) (v.t.) to speak; talk; tell; relate
語語語		国語 kokugo national language (92)
		語学 gogaku language study (87)
		日本語 Nippongo; Nihongo Japanese (37, 24)
(39) 右 * (1-104) †	I-1-16 (p.31)	YŪ U migi right; the above (in written language)
右右右		右手 migite right hand (40)
		左右 sayū (n.v.) right and left; to control (41)
		右側 migigawa right side (716)

(40) 手 * (1-218) †	I-1-16 (p.31)	SHU te a hand; arm; handle; side; person; party; group; art; trick; (as 2nd component, the person who performs an action); handwriting
手手手		手本 tehon a model; copybook (24)
		売手 urite a seller (136)
		手近 tejika close by; near at hand (27)
(41) 左 * (1-180) †	I-1-16 (p.31)	SA hidari the following left; the following (in written language)
左左左		左側 hidarigawa left side (716)
		左様 sayō yes; just so; such (252)
		左翼 sayoku left wing (1474)
(42) 方 * (1-235) †	I-1-17 (p.32)	HŌ kata masa(ni) a region; direction; square; side (used for comparison) a side; direction; (after a verb, way of doing things); toward; c/o just
方方方		読方 yomikata reading; how to read (120)
		方面 hōmen a direction; district; aspect (478)
		四方 shihō; yomo four directions (4)

(43) 家 * (1-158) †	I-1-17 (p.32)	KA (as 2nd component) a family; person; household; party; followers KE (as 2nd component) a household; family ie ya uchi a house a house
家家家		家内 kanai inside the house; one's wife (humble) (255) 家来 kerai a retainer (74) 二階家 nikaiya a two-storied house (2, 527)
(44) 出 * (1-65) †	I-1-17 (p.34)	SHUTSU SUI da(su) (v.t.) } to put out; take out ida(su) (7v.t.) } de(ru) (v.i.) } to come out; go out; i(zuru) (7v.i.) } come; go de coming (going).out; birth; origin
出出出		出入 deiri; shutsunyū (n.v.) coming in and out (99) 外出 gaishutsu (n.v.) going out (82) 人出 hitode a crowd; throng (30)
(45) 休 * (1-29) †	I-1-17 (p.34)	KYŪ KYŪ(suru) (7v.i.) to be over; be lost yasumi rest; a holiday yasu(mu) (v.i.) to rest
休休休		休日 kyūjitsu a holiday (37) 夏休 natsuyasumi a summer vacation (442) 休暇 kyūka a vacation (1249)

*lecture ON*

(46) 木 * (1-280) †	I-1-17 (p.34)	BOKU MOKU ki ko (abbr. of Thursday) a tree; wood
木木木		木曜 mokuyō Thursday (66) 大木 taiboku, a big tree Ōki p.n. (surname) (11) 木立 kodachi a grove; cluster of trees (36)
(47) 鳥 * (1-498) †	I-1-17 (p.35)	CHŌ tori a bird <i>achin tori = jello</i>
鳥鳥鳥		小鳥 kotori a small bird (12) 鳥居 torii a gate in front of a shrine (31) 花鳥 kachō birds and flowers (76)
(48) 時 * (1-244) †	I-1-18 (p.36)	JI toki o'clock; hour time; opportunity; occasion toki(ni) by the way
時時時		一時 ichiji one o'clock; one time (1) 時間 jikan time; o'clock (49) 当時 tōji at that time (267)



(49) 間 * (1-470) †	I-1-18 (p.36)	KAN KEN aida an interval: gap; between (unit of length, 6 feet) an interval; space; between; during ma an interval; room; space [hazama]
間 間 間		客間 kyakuma a guest room; parlor (187)
		間柄 aidagara relation; terms (1195)
		一間 hitoma, one room ikken, 6 feet (1)
(50) 兩 * (1-10) †	I-1-18 (p.36)	RYŌ (unit of Japanese old money); yen futatsu two; both tēru a tael (unit of Chinese money)
兩 兩 兩		兩手 ryōte both hands (40)
		兩方 ryōhō both (42)
		兩親 ryōshin parents (324)
(51) 下 * (1-8) †	I-1-18(P.36)	KA GE shita moto shimo kuda(ru), oriru (v.i.) to descend kuda(su), orosu (v.t.) to send down kuda(saru) (v.t.) to give; grant (polite) sa(geru) (v.t.) to lower; hang down
下 下 下		下手 heta (n.a.) poor at; not skillful (40)
		目下 mokka, at present; now meshita, subordinate (68)
		下町 shitamachi the down town (126)

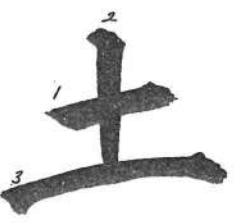


(52) 前 * (1-72) †	I-1-18 (p.37)	ZEN mae saki former; ex- before; in front of; former; portion before; ahead; previous
前 前 前		前進 zenshin (n.v.) advance; progress (572)
		一人前 ichinimae a portion for one person; grown-up; self-supporting man (1, 30)
		前後 zengo before and after; first and last; about (54)
(53) 午 * (1-88) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	GO uma noon (7th zodiacal sign) the horse; south
午 午 午		午前 gozen forenoon (52)
		正午 shōgo noon sharp (266)
		午後 gogo afternoon (54)
(54) 後 * (1-190) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	GO; KŌ nochi; ato ushiro shirie (7) shirie (7) } behind; back; rear oku(reru) (v.i.) to be late; fall behind
後 後 後		食後 shokugo after a meal (62)
		後半 kōhan the latter half (13)
		後始末 atoshimatsu settlement of an affair afterwards (334, 38)




(55) 同 * (1-108) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	DŌ same; ditto DŌ(jiru) (v.i.) to agree ona(ji) same ona(jiku) corresponding; in the same way
同 同 同		同 一 dōitsu the same; identical (1) 一 同 ichidō all concerned; all together (1) 同 時 dōji the same time (48)
(56) 夕 * (1-131) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	SEKI yū } evening yūbe (8)
夕 夕 夕		夕 方 yūgata; yūkata evening; toward evening (42) 夕 立 yūdachi an evening shower (usually with thunder)(36) 夕 日 yūhi the setting sun (37)
(57) 東 * (1-208) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	TŌ higashi east azuma east
東 東 東		東 洋 Tōyō the East; Orient (224) 極 東 Kyōkutō the Far East (510) 東 屋 azumaya an arbor (135)

(58) 西 * (1-408) †	I-1-19 (p.38)	SEI SAI nishi west
西 西 西		西 洋 Seiyō the Occident (224) 東 西 tōzai East and West (57) 西 瓜 suika a water-melon (2299)
(59) 月 * (1-256) †	I-1-19 (p.39)	GETSU (abbr. of Monday) GATSU tsuki the moon; month
月 月 月		月 日 tsukihi, days and months; time; lapse of time gappi, the date (37) 月 曜 日 getsuyōbi Monday (66. 37) 正 月 shōgatsu January (226)
(60) 朝 * (1-259) †	I-1-20 (p.39)	CHŌ an Imperial court; reign; dynasty; one's own country asa } morning ashita(8) [tomo]
朝 朝 朝		朝 日 asahi the rising sun (37) 今 朝 kesa; konchō this morning (83) 朝 鮮 Chōsen Korea (679)

(61) 夜 * (1-134) †	I-1-20 (p.39)	YA yo yoru } night
夜 夜 夜	夜	夜行 yakō going by night; night train (102)
		今夜 kon'ya tonight; this evening (83)
		夜明 yoake dawn (97)
(62) 食 * (1-422) †	I-1-20 (p.39)	SHOKU; JIKI a meal; food; appetite SHI; KE SHOKU(suru) (7 v.t.) ku(u) (v.t.) ta(beru) (v.t.) ha(mu) (7 v.t.) } to eat
食 食 食	食	食事 shokuji a meal (184)
		夕食 yūshoku an evening meal (56)
		乞食 kojiki a beggar (1685)
(63) 早 * (1-230) †	I-1-20 (p.40)	SŌ SA (abbr. of Waseda) haya(i) quick; early; fast haya(maru) (v.i.) to be hasty; rush haya(meru) (v.t.) to quicken haya already
早 早 早	早	早速 sassoku at once (477)
		早足 hayaashi quick steps (201)
		早晚 sōban sooner or later (96)

(64) 体 * (1-36) †	體 躰 I-1-20 (p.40)	TAI a body; substance; state TEI condition; appearance TAI(suru) (v.t.) to comply with; keep in mind karada a body
体 体 体	体	体力 tairyoku physical strength (282)
		体裁 teisai a style; appearance (1141)
		一体 ittai anyway; one body (1)
(65) 週 * (1-451) †	週 I-1-21 (p.41)	SHŪ a week megu(ru) (v.i.) to turn; revolve; go round
週 週 週	週	来週 raishū next week (74)
		週末 shūmatsu the week-end (382)
		每週 maishū every week (81)
(66) 曜 * (1-259) †	曜 I-1-21 (p.41)	YŌ (termination for days of the week); light; to shine
曜 曜 曜	曜	水曜 suiyō Wednesday (70)
		金曜 kin'yō Friday (21)
		土曜 doyō Saturday (67)

(67) 土 * (1-122) †	I-1-21 (p.41)	TO DO (abbr. of Saturday) tsuchi earth; soil [hiji] (hiji)
土 土 土		土地 tochi the land; soil (208) 本土 hondo the main land (24) 土産 miyage a present; souvenir (363)
(68) 目 * (1-347) †	I-1-21 (p.41)	MOKU MOKU(suru) (v.t.) to look; see me an eye; mesh (of a net); (used as a suffix serves to convert cardinal into ordinal numbers)
目 目 目		目当 meate aim; expectation (267) 一目 hitome; ichimoku a glance (1) 目的 mokuteki an objective; purpose (532)
(69) 火 * (1-315) †	I-1-21 (p.41)	KA (abbr. of Tuesday) hi fire; flame
火 火 火		火事 kaji a fire (184) 下火 shitabi burning low; decline (51) 火曜 kayō Tuesday (66)

(70) 水 * (1-204) †	I-1-21 (p.41)	SUI mizu mina- (abbr. of Wednesday) water
水 水 水		大水 ōmizu a flood (11) 水道 suidō city water (147) 山水 sansui (80) a landscape representing mountains and water
(71) 年 * (1-188) †	I-1-22 (p.43)	NEN toshi a year; age -tose (8)
年 年 年		年々 nen'nen year by year; every year 半年 hantoshi; hannen half a year (13) 毎年 mainen; maitoshi every year (81)
(72) 名 * (1-107) †	I-1-22 (p.43)	MEI (classifier for counting people) MYŌ a name; fame; celebrated; splendid na a name; fame
名 名 名		名人 meijin an expert (30) 有名 yūmei famous (175) 大名 daimyō a feudal lord (11)

(73) 知 * (1-302) †	I-1-22 (p.43)	CHI knowledge; sense shi(ru) (v.t.) to know; perceive shi(raseru) (v.t.) to inform shi(rase) information [tomo]
知 知 知		知合 shiriai an acquaintance (188) 通知 tsūchi (n.v.) to inform; communicate (130) 知人 chijin acquaintance; friend (30)
(74) 来 * (1-30) †	來來 I-1-22 (p.44)	RAI since; next; the one after the present one ku(ru) (v.i.) to come kita(ru) (6 v.i.) to come kita(su) (6 v.t.) to bring about
來 來 來		來年 rainen next year (71) 出來 deki(ru), can; come into being shuttai (n.v.) to come into being (44) 本來 honrai originally (24)
(75) 先 * (1-33) †	I-1-22 (p.44)	SEN last (one before the present one); before before; previous; recent; in front; tip; the other party; (terminal point of motion) saki(njiru) (v.i.) to go ahead; get the start of mazu
先 先 先		先日 senjitsu the other day (37) 先生 sensei a teacher (168) 送先 okurisaki an addressee (165)

(76) 花 * (1-300) †	I-1-25 (p.45)	KA KE hana a flower; blossom
花 花 花		花見 hanami a flower-viewing (78) 草花 kusabana a flowering plant (229) 花瓶 kabin a flower vase (2088)
(77) 京 * (1-22) †	I-1-23 (p.46)	KYŌ a capital; city; (used as abbr. for Tōkyō, Kyōto and Peking) KEI
京 京 京		上京 jōkyō (n.v.) to come up to the capital (19) 京阪 Keihan Kyōto-Ōsaka (304) 京都 Kyōto p.n. (city) (264)
(78) 見 * (1-411) †	I-1-23 (p.46)	KEN mi(ru) (v.t.) to see mi(eru) (v.i.) can see; seem mi(seru) (v.t.) to show mami(eru) (v.i.) to have an audience with
見 見 見		見本 mihon a sample; pattern; model (24) 見物 kembutsu (n.v.) sightseeing mimono a sight worth seeing (180) 拜見 haiken (n.v.) to see (humble) (390)

(79) 雨 * (1-477) †	I-1-23 (p.46)	U ame ama- -same } rain
雨 雨 雨		大雨 ōame a heavy rain (11) 雨戸 amado an outside shutter (294) 春雨 harusame a spring rain (341)
(80) 山 * (1-173) †	I-1-23 (p.47)	SAN SEN yama a mountain; hill; mine; climax
山 山 山		小山 koyama a hill (12) 山道 yamamichi a mountain path (147) 登山 tozan (n.v.) mountain climbing (515)
(81) 毎 * (1-287) †	I-1-24 (p.48)	.MAI goto(ni) each; every every time; each; every
毎 毎 毎		毎日 mainichi everyday; daily (37) 日毎 higoto daily; everyday (37) 毎度 maido each time; frequently (84)

(82) 外 * (1-132) †	I-1-24 (p.49)	GAI GE soto hoka hazu(su) (v.t.) to unfasten foreign; outside outside; beyond else; other; besides
外 外 外 外		内外 naigai in and out; about (255) 外見 gaike outward appearance (78) 意外 igai (n.a.) unexpected (249)
(83) 今 * (1-25) †	I-1-24 (p.50)	KON KIN ima ima(ni) this now; the present; more later; in future
今 今 今 今		今日 kyō; konnichi today (37) 今年 kotoshi; konnen this year (71) 昨今 sakkon nowadays; of late (1287)
(84) 度 * (1-189) †	I-1-24 (p.50)	DO DO(suru)(7v.t.) to save; redeem; reclaim taku tai tabi haka(ru) (v.t.) to surmise; conjecture [nori] degree; composure (verbal suffix for desid- erative) a time; repetition
度 度 度 度		一度 ichido once (1) 度々 tabitabi often 支度 shitaku (n.v.) preparation (329)

(85) 私 * (1-358) †		SHI watakushi I; private (not public); selfish hisoka(ni) secretly; privately
	I-1-25 (p.51)	
私 私 私 私	私	私共 watakushidomo we (226)
		私用 shiyō private business; private use (183)
		無私 mushi unselfish; disinterested (270)
(86) 少 * (1-167) †		SHŌ sukuna(i) young few; little; short suko(shi) a little; a few
	I-1-25 (p.51)	
少 少 少 少	少	少々 shōshō a little
		少年 shōnen a lad; youth; young boy (71)
		少女 shōjo a little girl (33)
(87) 学 * (1-148) †		GAKU learning; mana(bu) (v.t.) to learn; study mana(bi) learning; study
	I-1-25 (p.51)	
学 学 学 学	学	学者 gakusha a scholar (409)
		学校 gakkō a school (88)
		大学 daigaku a university (11)

(88) 校 * (1-270) †		KŌ a place of learning; to compare; correct; revise; consider; investigate
	I-1-25 (p.51)	
校 校 校 校	校	校長 kōchō a principal; director (of a school) (29)
		将校 shōkō an officer (military) (845)
		校正 kōsei (n.v.) proof reading (266)
(89) 步 * (1-282) †		HO a pace; walk; infantry BU 1%; 10%; 6 feet square FU a pawn (in chess)
	I-1-25 (p.51)	
步 步 步 步	步	aru(ku) (v.i.) } to walk ayu(mu) (6v.i.) } ashi a step
		一步 ippo, one step. ichibu, 6 feet square (1)
		步兵 hohei infantry (291)
		進歩 shimpo (n.v.) progress (572)
(90) 持 * (1-223) †		JI JI(suru) (6v.t.) to hold; maintain mo(tsu) (v.t.) to have; hold; keep; take in the hands; be in charge mochi wear; lasting
	I-1-25 (p.52)	
持 持 持 持	持	持主 mochinushi an owner; proprietor (197)
		気持 kimochi feeling; mind (123)
		所持 shoji (n.v.) possession (100)

(91) 米 * (1-367) †		BEI MAI ME (abbr. of America)
米 米 米	I-1-26 (p.54)	kome } rice; polished rice yone (8) } mētoru a meter
		白米 hakumai polished rice (157)
		米国 Beikoku U. S. A. (92)
		渡米 tobei (n.v.) going over to America (451)
(92) 国 * (1-121) †		KOKU kuni a country; province; state
国 国 国	I-1-26 (p.54)	外国 gaikoku a foreign country (82)
		国内 kokunai the interior (255)
		本国 hongoku fatherland (24)
(93) 友 * (1-97) †		YŪ tomo a friend; companion
友 友 友	I-1-26 (p.54)	友人 yūjin a friend (30)
		友達 tomodachi a friend (347)
		親友 shin'yū a close friend (324)

(94) 紙 * (1-370) †		SHI kami newspaper paper
紙 紙 紙	I-1-26 (p.54)	手紙 tegami a letter. (40)
		紙入 kamiire a pocketbook; wallet (99)
		白紙 hakushi white paper; blank paper (157)
(95) 書 * (1-254) †		SHO a letter; document; book; calligraphy
書 書 書	I-1-26 (p.54)	SHO(suru) (7v.t.) to write ka(ku) (v.t.) to write fumi (8) a letter; book to write
		書取 kakitori a dictation (169)
		洋書 yōsho a foreign book (224)
		書物 shomotsu a book (180)
(96) 晚 * (1-245)		BAN oso(i) evening; night late; behind
晚 晚 晚	I-1-26 (p.55)	今晚 komban this evening (83)
		每晚 maiban every evening (81)
		明晚 myōban tomorrow evening (97)



(97) 明 * (1-240) †	I-1-26 (p.55)	MEI MYŌ (abbr. of Meiji) tomorrow MIN (Ming, a Chinese dynasty) aki(raka) clear; distinct; obvious a(keru) (v.t.) to open; (v.i.) dawn aka(rui) bright; clear; well-versed aka(ri) a light
明 明 明	明	明日 myōnichi; ashita tomorrow akuruhi, the next day (37)
		明治 Meiji p.n. (era) (565)
		文明 bummei civilization (240)
(98) 何 * (1-33) †	I-1-27 (p.56)	KA nani } what; any nan } izu(re) which; either.....or; some day izukun(zō) (7) how; however: why
何 何 何	何	何人 nannin, how many people nampito who; anyone (30)
		何分 nanibun anyhow; at all events nampun how many minutes (14)
		如何 ikan; ikani what manner; how ikaga, how (98)
(99) 入 * (1-56) †	I-1-27 (p.56)	NYŪ JU i(ru) (v.i.) to enter; need hai(ru) (v.i.) to enter i(reru) (v.t.) to put in iri entry; income; beginning
入 入 入	入	入口 irikuchi; iriguchi an entrance (109)
		封入 fūnyū (n.v.) to enclose in (545)
		入梅 nyūbai the beginning of the rainy season (905)

(100) 所 * (1-217) †	I-1-27 (p.57)	SHO SO tokoro a place; thing (abstract); point
所 所 所	所	場所 basho a place (210)
		所々 tokorodokoro; shosho here and there
		役所 yakusho a government office; public office (215)
(101) 切 * (1-98) †	I-1-27 (p.57)	SETSU keen; earnest SETSU(ni) earnestly SAI ki(ru) (v.t.) to cut; divide kire cloth; piece; slice Ki(reru) mend
切 切 切	切	大切 taisetsu (n.a.) important; valuable (11)
		切手 kitte a postage stamp (40)
		一切 issai, all; the whole hitokire, one slice (1)
(102) 行 * (1-407) †	I-1-27 (p.58)	KŌ GYŌ a trip; act a row; column; line; religious austerities AN i(ku); yu(ku) (v.i.) to go; walk yuki bound for okona(u) (v.t.) to act; do okonai conduct; act
行 行 行	行	行先 yukusaki destination; where- abouts (75)
		一行 ichigyō, one line ikkō, a party (1)
		行儀 gyōgi manners (450)

(103) 船 * (1-304) †		SEN fune funa-	a ship; boat
	I-1-27 (p.56)		
船 船 船	船	船長 senchō	a captain (of a ship) (29)
		商船 shōsen	a merchant ship (410)
		船乗 funanori	a sailor (309)
(104) 耳 * (1-300) †		JI mimi nomi (7)	an ear only
	I-1-28 (p.59)		
耳 耳 耳	耳	初耳 hatsumimi	first news (332)
		耳寄 mimiyori (n.a.)	pleasing (496)
		耳目 jimoku	public attention (68)
(105) 音 * (1-300) †		ON IN oto ne	a sound; (Chinese reading of characters) a sound; noise; tone tune; sound
	I-1-28 (p.59)		
音 音 音	音	発音 hatsuen (n.v.)	pronunciation (567)
		音楽 ongaku	music (455)
		物音 monooto	a sound (180)

(106) 聞 * (1-301) †		BUN MON ki(ku) (v.t.) to hear; ask; inquire kiko(eru)(v.i.) to be heard; be audible kiko(e) reputation; sounding	
	I-1-28 (p.59)		
聞 聞 聞	聞	新聞 shimbun	a newspaper (162)
		聞流 kikinaga(su)	to take no notice (230)
		立聞 tachigiki (n.v.)	overhearing (36)
(107) 暗 * (1-252) †		AN AN(ni) kura(i) yami	hintingly dark darkness
	I-1-28 (p.59)		
暗 暗 暗	暗	暗記 anki (n.v.)	learning by heart (375)
		真暗 makkura	pitch-black (411)
		暗示 anji (n.v.)	hint; suggestion (1008)
(108) 話 * (1-422) †		WA hanashi hana(su) (v.t.) to speak	
	I-1-28 (p.61)		
話 話 話	話	会話 kaiwa	a conversation (167)
		話題 wadai	a topic (536)
		電話 denwa	a telephone (131)

(100) 口 * (1-101) †	I-1-28 (p.61)	KŌ KU kuchi a mouth; opening; entrance; hole; kind; sort; job
口 口 口		口先 kuchisaki lips; mouth (75)
		無口 mukuchi (n.a.) taciturnity (270)
		口実 kōjitsu an excuse (247)
(110) 色 * (1-305) †	I-1-29 (p.62)	SHOKU SHIKI iro a color; kind; sort; appearance; lewdness
色 色 色 色		景色 keshiki scenery; landscape (401)
		色々 iroiro various kinds
		顔色 kaairo complexion (699)
(111) 角 * (1-413) †	I-1-29 (p.62)	KAKU tsuno sumi; kado angle; square; to compete a horn a corner; angle
角 角 角 角		三角 sankaku a triangle (3)
		角度 kakudo an angle (84)
		曲角 magari-kado a street corner (639)

(112) 鉄 * (1-408) †	鐵 I-1-29 (p.63)	TETSU kurogane(8) } iron
鉄 鉄 鉄		鉄道 tetsudō a railroad; railway (147)
		鉄瓶 tetsubin an iron kettle (2088)
		鉄砲 teppō a gun; rifle (995)
(113) 銀 * (1-400) †	I-1-29 (p.63)	GIN shirogane (8) } silver
銀 銀 銀		銀行 ginkō a bank (102)
		銀色 gin'iro silver (color) (110)
		銀貨 ginka a silver coin (493)
(114) 字 * (1-147) †	I-1-29 (p.64)	JI aza azana a character; written symbol; letter; figure a hamlet; (section, sub-division of a village) an another name; alias
字 字 字		漢字 kanji a Chinese character (574)
		文字 moji; monji a letter; character (240)
		数字 sūji a figure; numeral (408)

(115) 引 * (1-100) †	I-1-30 (p.66)	IN hi(ku) (v.t.) to pull; draw; quote; subtract
引 引 引 引		字引 jibiki a dictionary (114) 引出 hikidashi a drawer (as of a desk) hikida(su), to take out (44) 取引 torihiki transaction (169)
(116) 使 * (1-97) †	I-1-30 (p.67)	SHI tsuka(u) (v.t.) to use; employ tsukai a messenger
使 使 使 使		召使 meshitsukai a servant (742) 使用 shiyō (n.v.) to use (183) 大使 taishi an ambassador (11)
(117) 多 * (1-133) †	I-1-30 (p.67)	TA ō(i) appreciation numerous; many; much
多 多 多 多		多少 tashō more or less; some (86) 多分 tabun perhaps (14) 多数 tasū a great many; large number (408)

(118) 勉 * (1-78) †	I-1-30 (p.68)	BEN tsuto(meru) (v.i.) to do one's best; exert oneself
勉 勉 勉 勉		勉強 benkyō (n.v.) study; diligence; effort (119) 勤勉 kimben (n.a.) industrious; diligent (876) 勉励 benrei (n.v.) endeavor (1392)
(119) 強 * (1-100) †	I-1-30 (p.68)	KYŌ GŌ and fraction tsuyo(i) strong; violent shi(iru) (v.t.) to force anaga(chi) necessarily
強 強 強 強		強力 kyōryoku (n.a.), powerful gōriki, a mountain guide (282) 強国 kyōkoku a strong country (92) 強味 tsuyomi a strong point (250)
(120) 読 * (1-420) †	I-1-31 (p.68)	DOKU; TOKU TŌ yo(mu) (v.t.) to read
読 読 読 読		読本 tokuhon a reader (book) (24) 判読 handoku (n.v.) to decipher; make out; read (597) 読書 dokusho; tokusho reading (95)

(121) 習 * (1-300) †	習 I-1-31 (p.69)	SHŪ; JŪ nara(u) (v.t.) to learn; study narawashi } a custom; practice; fashion nara(i) }
習 習 習	習	習字 shūji penmanship (114) 予習 yoshū (n.v.) to prepare (lessons) (439) 習慣 shūkan a habit; custom (445)
(122) 病 * (1-342) †	病 I-1-31 (p.69)	BYŌ HEI ya(mu) (v.) to be ill yamai (6) illness; disease itazuki (8)
病 病 病	病	病人 byōnin a sick person (30) 大病 taibyō serious illness (11) 病氣 byōki illness (123)
(123) 氣 * (1-200) †	氣 I-1-31 (p.69)	KI KE spirit; heart; vapor; mood; nature; breath a touch; air; trace; taste
氣 氣 氣	氣	氣分 kibun feeling; mood; state of health (14) 元氣 genki (n.a.) vigor; spirits (128) 氣高い kedaka(i) noble; dignified (141)

(124) 重 * (1-482) †	重 I-1-31 (p.70)	JŪ; CHŌ kasa(neru)(v.t.) to pile one on another; double kasa(naru) (v.i.) to lie on another omo(i) heavy omo(njiru) (v.t.) to esteem highly omo(na) important e (a suffix) -fold [shige]
重 重 重	重	二重 nijū; futae double (2) 重味 omomi weight (250) 八重 yae eight folds; double (8)
(125) 動 * (1-70) †	動 I-1-31 (p.70)	DŌ motion DŌ(jiru) (v.i.) to be perturbed ugo(ku) (v.i.) } to move ugo(kasu)(v.t.) } ugo(ki) movement yaya(mo sureba) (6) apt to; prone; liable
動 動 動	動	動物 dōbutsu an animal (180) 活動 katsudō (n.v.) activity (372) 動力 dōryoku motive power (282)
(126) 町 * (1-337) †	町 I-1-32 (p.71)	CHŌ (unit of length and of surface) 120 yards; 2.45 acres machi a town; street; block
町 町 町	町	町長 chōchō a mayor (of town) (29) 横町 yokochō a side street (258) 町村 chōson towns and villages (161)

(127) 働 * (1-48) †	働 I-1-32 (p.71)	DŌ hatara(ku) (v.i.) to work; labor hataraki work; ability
働 働 働	働 1 3 13 2 5 12 11	労働 rōdō (n.v.) labor (603)
		働振 hatarakiburi manner of working (721)
		働者 hatarakimono a hard worker (409)
(128) 元 * (1-51) †	元 I-1-32 (p.71)	GEN (Yuan, old Mongol dynasty; yuan, unit of Chinese currency) GAN moto origin; head; beginning; in former times; ex-[hajime]
元 元 元	元 1 2 3 4	元日 ganjitsu New Year's Day (37)
		元手 motode capital; fund (40)
		元来 ganrai from the first (74)
(129) 太 * (1-137) †	太 I-1-32 (p.72)	TAI TA futo(i) thick; large futo(ru) (v.i.) to grow fat
太 太 太	太 1 2 3 4	太平洋 Taiheiyō the Pacific Ocean (218, 224)
		太陽 taiyō the sun (609)
		太郎 Tarō p.n. (man) (191)

(130) 通 * (1-448) †	通 I-1-33 (p.74)	TSŪ (classifier for counting letters and documents); a person with thorough knowledge TSŪ(jiru) (v.i.) to be well versed in; pass kayo(u) (v.i.) to go or pass to and fro tō(su) (v.t.) to pass tōri a way; road; street [michi]
通 通 通	通 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	一通 ittō one letter; one copy hitotōri, once (1)
		通行 tsūkō (n.v.) passing (102)
		交通 kōtsū traffic; communication (588)
(131) 電 * (1-480) †	電 I-1-33 (p.74)	DEN electricity; (often used as abbr. for <i>denshin</i> or <i>dempō</i> )
電 電 電	電 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	電気 denki electricity (123)
		停電 teiden (n.v.) stoppage of electricity (209)
		電流 denryū an electric current (230)
(132) 車 * (1-440) †	車 I-1-33 (p.74)	SHA kuruma a carriage; cart; vehicle; wheel
車 車 車	車 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	車止 kurumadome no thoroughfare for vehicles (320)
		電車 densha an electric car (131)
		発車 hassha (n.v.) starting (of trains, etc.); departure (567)

(133) 走 * (1-437) †	I-1-33 (p.74)	SŌ hashi(ru) (v.i.) to run
走走走 走	走	走書 hashirigaki running handwriting (95)
		競走 kyōsō (n.v.) a race; running race (646)
		御馳走 gochisō (n.v.) a feast; entertainment; dinner (190, 1151)
(134) 店 * (1-187) †	I-1-33 (p.75)	TEN mise tana } a shop; store
店店店 店	店	商店 shōten a store; shop (410)
		店員 ten'in a shop-assistant; clerk (503)
		夜店 yomise a night stall (61)
(135) 屋 * (1-172) †	I-1-33 (p.75)	OKU ya a roof; house a house; shop; (this character is often added to the name of a shop or an inn.)
屋屋屋 屋	屋	本屋 hon'ya a bookshop (24)
		屋外 okugai the outdoors (82)
		屋根 yane a roof (333)

(136) 売 * (1-434) †	I-1-34 (p.77)	BAI u(ru) (v.t.) to sell u(reru) (v.i.) to be sold; be in de- mand; be well-known
売売売 売	売	売出 uridashi, a sale urida(su) to begin to sell (44)
		商売 shōbai (n.v.) business; trade (410)
		売物 urimono an article for sale (180)
(137) 買 * (1-430) †	I-1-34 (p.77)	BAI ka(u) (v.t.) to buy
買買買 買	買	買物 kaimono shopping (180)
		買手 kaite a buyer (40)
		売買 baibai (n.v.) sale; trade; bargain (136)
(138) 安 * (1-151) †	I-1-34 (p.77)	AN yasu(i) easy in mind; cheap yasu(raka) peaceful; tranquil yasu(njiru) (6v.t.) to set at ease
安安安 安	安	安心 anshin (n.v.) freedom from care or anxiety (235)
		不安 fuan (n.a.) uneasiness; anxiety (336)
		安全 anzen (n.a.) safety (365)

(130) 肉 * (1-302) †	肉 I-1-34 (p.78)	NIKU (shishi) flesh; meat
肉 肉 肉	肉 1 2 3 4 5 6	牛肉 gyūniku beef (140)
		肉食 nikushoku meat diet (62)
		肉親 nikushin blood relation; kindred (324)
(140) 牛 * (1-324) †	牛 I-1-34 (p.78)	GYŪ ushi beef a cow; ox; bull
牛 牛 牛	牛 1 2 3 4	子牛 koushi a calf (34)
		牛乳 oyaushi a grown cow (324)
		親牛 gyūnyū cow's milk (857)
(141) 高 * (1-400) †	高 I-1-35 (p.79)	KŌ taka(i) taka taka(meru) taka(maru) high; tall; dear an amount (v.t.) to raise (v.i.) to rise
高 高 高	高 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	金高 kindaka a sum (21)
		高等 kōtō high class (212)
		高価 kōka (n.a.) a high price (501)

(142) 雪 * (1-478) †	雪 I-1-35 (p.79)	SESTU yuki susu(gu) snow (v.t.) to wash; rinse
雪 雪 雪	雪 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	初雪 hatsuyuki the first snow (of the season) (332)
		雪国 yukiguni a snowy country (92)
		吹雪 fubuki a snowstorm (1454)
(143) 尺 * (1-100)	尺 I-1-35 (p.81)	SHAKU SEKI (measure of length, about a foot)
尺 尺 尺 尺	尺 1 2 3 4	一尺 issshaku one foot (1)
		尺度 shakudo a measure; gauge (84)
		曲尺 kanejaku Japanese foot of linear measure (639)
(144) 川 * (1-177) †	川 I-1-35 (p.81)	SEN kawa a river; stream
川 川 川	川 1 2 3	川下 kawashimo the lower part of a river (51)
		河川 kasen rivers (625)
		川向 kawamukō the other side of a river (420)



(145) 海	海	KAI umi una- ama- [mi]	the sea
* (1-297) †	I-1-35 (p.81)		
海海海	海	海上	kaijō maritime; at sea (19)
		海外	kaigai foreign countries (82)
		内海	naikai; uchiumi an inland sea (255)
(146) 汽		KI	steam
* (1-297) †	I-1-35 (p.81)		
汽汽汽	汽	汽車	kisha a train (132)
		汽船	kisen a steamship (103)
		汽笛	kiteki a steam-whistle (1699)
(147) 道	道	DŌ michi	a province (in Korea) a road; street; branch of knowledge; doctrine; way; method
* (1-334) †	I-1-36 (p.83)		
道道道	道	近道	chikamichi a short cut (27)
		道路	dōro a road (460)
		步道	hodō a sidewalk (89)

(148) 自		JI SHI	self; oneself
* (1-333) †	I-1-36 (p.83)	onozuka(ra) onozu(to)	naturally; spontaneously
自	自	mizuka(ra) yori	in person; oneself (inverted order) from
自	自	自分	jibun oneself; self (14)
自	自	自然	shizen nature (534)
自	自	各自	kakuji each one; every individual (614)
(149) 島		TŌ shima	an island
* (1-176) †	I-1-36 (p.84)		
島	島	小島	kojima a small island (12)
島	島	島国	shimaguni. an island country (92)
島	島	半島	hantō a peninsula (13)
(150) 天		TEN ame ama-	sky; heaven; God; Imperial sky; heaven
* (1-138) †	I-1-36 (p.85)		
天天天	天	天气	tenki weather (123)
		晴天	seiten fine weather (376)
		天国	tengoku Kingdom of Heaven (92)