

Chapter 2. Learning Traditional Radicals [部首] (Bushu)

You have just learned how the smallest elements of a character, strokes, are combined to form a radical. As mentioned earlier, radicals are the most basic and identifiable parts or components of Kanji. The number of radicals varies from dictionary to dictionary with some using less than 150 while others use as many as 250 radicals. Here, the 92 most common radicals are introduced as traditional radicals. In this workbook, radicals that are not traditional, either because their names are not commonly known or because they have no name at all, have been classified into one category for convenience and are introduced later in the chapter titled “Other Useful but Non-traditional Components.” Finally, those radicals that are independent Kanji are included in Part II, titled “Very Basic Kanji.”

The radicals presented here as traditional radicals usually indicate meaning rather than sound⁴ while the radicals introduced in the next section as useful but non-traditional components often indicate sound. Knowledge of radicals also makes it possible to teach and learn characters orally. This is especially useful in Japanese daily life because there are many different possible characters for the same sounding name. For example (see Table pages 14–15 for “earth” and “hill” radicals):

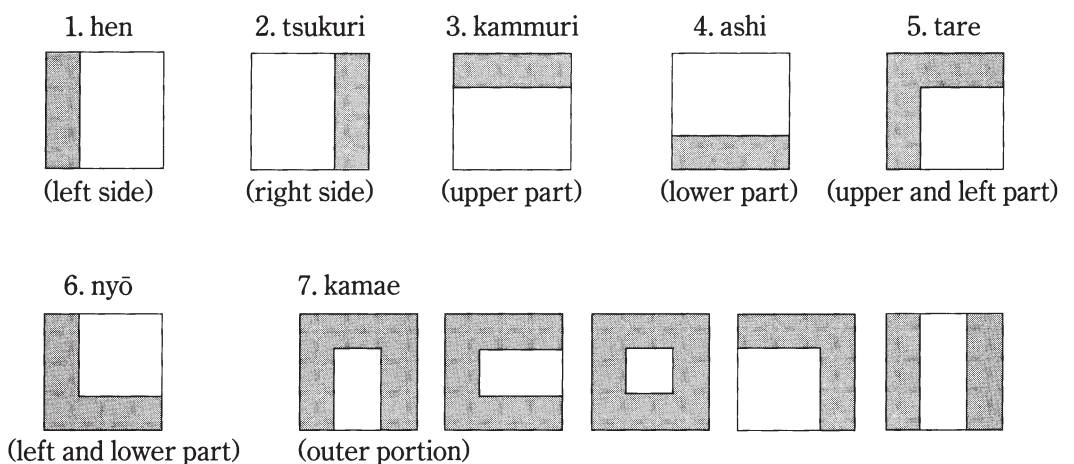
“Ano Kosaka-san no saka wa tsuchi hen (earth radical) desu ka, kozato hen (hill radical) desu ka?”

“Is the ‘saka’ in Ms. Kosaka’s name written with an earth radical, or a hill radical?”

Therefore, even though there are many radicals, it is very important to learn them by name and understand their meaning or derivation. It is also essential to be familiar with radicals when looking up new Kanji in a dictionary.

Now you are ready to actually begin studying radicals. Many can traditionally be classified into seven categories, depending on their position within the character.

These include:



On pages 14–15 you will find a table listing the 92 most common traditional radicals in their respective categories which gives you an overview of what will be introduced in this chapter. Radicals with a circle (○) are the most frequently used and should be memorized by students.

⁴ See pg. xvi for *keisei moji* under Four Types of Kanji Formation.

For your convenience, the radicals have been separated into two categories. Those which are a slightly altered but recognizable form of an independent basic Kanji are shown in Category “a”. Those whose forms have been completely altered or which consist of only a portion of the Kanji are shown in Category “b”. These radicals no longer resemble the Kanji they were derived from and cannot stand alone as independent Kanji. The original, unaltered, or complete Kanji is shown in parentheses.

Following the table, radicals will be introduced according to their respective types. You will see the radical with its stroke number, name, and meaning or derivation, and some examples of how the radicals are used in various characters which belong to this radical’s family group. Sometimes you will see a Kanji which contains more than one radical, and you may not know which family group this Kanji belongs to. For the purpose of this workbook’s exercises, you may consider such a Kanji to belong to the family group of any of its constituent radicals. Then, the proper way to write it (stroke order) is introduced. Finally, you will have a chance to practice writing the radical yourself.






The Kanji that have been chosen as examples have been selected from the Gakushū Kanji, mainly from the list of first to third or fourth grade Kanji. Some characters, however, are from the Jōyō Kanji and have been marked with an asterisk (*). Except for those Kanji for which only the On reading exists or the Kun is seldom used, the Kun pronunciation (which indicates the character’s meaning) is provided. However, both the Kun and On readings are provided when the On reading is frequently used or when a group of the example Kanji share the same components and therefore the same On pronunciation. Furthermore, only the most common definitions of the Kanji are given. It is not necessary to learn to write the Kanji shown as examples here; rather, concentrate on becoming able to recognize them. This will help you increase the number of Kanji you can identify. Repetitive exercises both after each type and in a separate section of comprehensive review will help you memorize the names, especially of the most common radicals that are marked for you with a small circle (◦).

Table of Seven Types of Traditional Radicals

a: Radicals that are independent Kanji (slightly altered).

b: Radicals that are not independent Kanji (completely altered or a portion of the Kanji).

Hen 偏	a	口 kuchi-hen mouth	土 tsuchi-hen earth	女 onna-hen woman	子 ko-hen child	弓 yumi-hen bow
		日 hi-hen sun nichi-hen day	月 tsuki-hen moon nikuzuki flesh, meat	木 ki-hen tree	火 hi-hen fire	王 ō-hen king
		方 kata-hen direction	目 me-hen eye	石 ishi-hen stone	田 ta-hen ricefield	矢 ya-hen arrow
		矛* hoko-hen spear	米 kome-hen rice	糸 ito-hen thread	耳 mimi-hen ear	舟 fune-hen boat
		言 gom-ben speak, word	貝 kai-hen shell, wealth	車 kuruma-hen vehicle	金 kane-hen metal	馬 uma-hen horse
		人 nim-ben person (人)	水 ni-sui ice (水)	水 san-zui water (水)	行 gyō-nim-ben road, go (行)	心 risshim-ben heart (心)
	b	手 te-hen hand (手)	犬 kemono-hen dog, animal (犬)	冢 kozato-hen hill, mound	巾 haba-hen width	冢 kabane-hen corpse
		示 shimesu-hen rite, altar (示)	牛 ushi-hen cow (牛)	禾 nogi-hen grain	衣 koromo-hen clothing (衣)	耒 suki-hen plow
		酉 tori-hen bird sake wine	足 ashi-hen foot, leg (足)	食 shoku-hen eating, food (食)		
	Tsukuri 旁	a	力 chikara strength, power	寸 sun Japanese inch	欠 ka-keru lack akubi yawn	
b		刀 rittō sword	冂 fushi-zukuri joint	彡 san-zukuri hair- ornament	阝 ōzato village	夂 ru-mata Katakana ル plus Kanji 又 (mata)
		斤 ono-zukuri ax	攴 boku-zukuri strike	戈 hoko-zukuri spear	隹 furutori bird	頁 ōgai big shell, head

Kammuri/ Kashira 冠 	a	穴 ana-kammuri hole (穴)	竹 take-kammuri bamboo (竹)	雨 ame-kammuri rain (雨)	ワ wa-kammuri Katakana wa (ワ)	ウ u-kammuri Katakana u (ウ)
	b	上 nabe-buta lid	人 hito-gashira person (人)	草 kusa-kammuri grass (草)	老 oi-gashira get old (老)	発 hatsu-gashira departure (発)
Ashi 脚 	a	心 kokoro heart	木 shita-gi tree	皿 sara-ashi plate	貝 kai-ashi shell	
	b	人 hito-ashi human legs (人)	小 shita-gokoro heart (心)	灬 yotsu-ten 4 abbreviated strokes		
Tare 垂 	a	戸 to-dare door				
	b	雁 gan-dare geese (雁)	麻 ma-dare linen, flax (麻)	尸 shikabane corpse (屍)	疒 yamai-dare illness (病)	
Nyō/Nyū 繞 	a	走 sō-nyō run (走)				
	b	進 shin-nyū proceed (進)	延 en-nyō extend (延)			
Kamae 構 	a	行 gyō-gamae go/road	門 mon-gamae gate			
	b	同 dō-gamae same (同)	盒 hako-gamae box 藏 kakushi-gamae hide	包 tsutsumi- gamae wrap (包)	受 uke-bako receiving box	式 shiki-gamae ceremony (式)
		国 kuni-gamae country (国)	气 ki-gamae air, spirit (汽)			

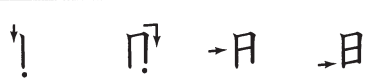

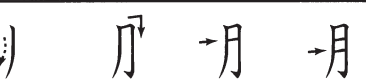

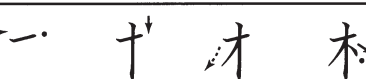

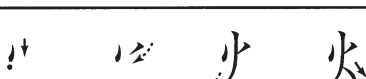

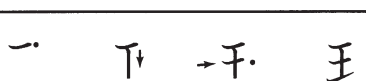
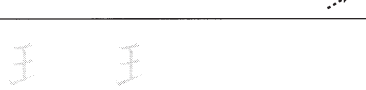
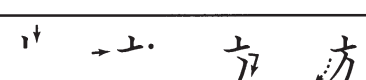

The Seven Types of Traditional Radicals













Hen [偏]

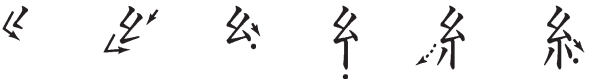


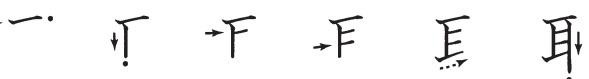


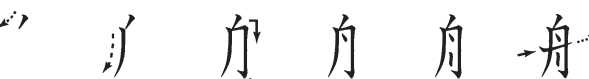



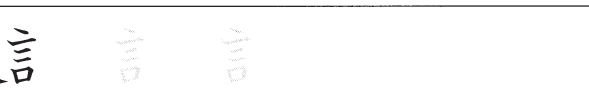
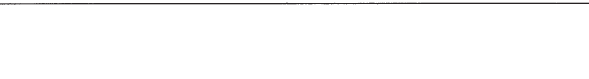


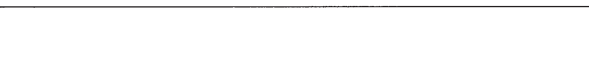
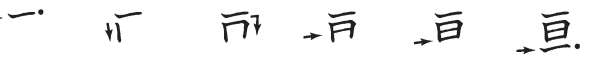


Radicals which appear on the left side of a Kanji are called *hen* (lit., partial, one-sided). The largest number of radicals falls into the *hen* category.

a. Radicals that are also independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 口 3	kuchi-hen (mouth)	! 口? 口 口 口	味 aji / MI (taste) 呼 yo-bu (call) 吸 su-u / KYŪ (inhale)
2. 土 (土) 3	tsuchi-hen (earth)	→ - 土 土 土 土	地 CHI (earth) 場 ba (place) 坂 saka (slope)
3. 女 (女) 3	onna-hen (woman)	女 女 女 女 女	好 su-ki (like) 姉 ane (older sister) 妹 imōto (younger sister)
4. 子 (子) 3	ko-hen (child)	子 子 子 子 子	孫 mago (grandchildren) 孔* KŌ (hole)
5. 弓 3	yumi-hen (bow)	弓 弓 弓 弓 弓	引 hi-ku (pull) 強 tsuyo-i / KYŌ (strong) 弱 yowa-i / JAKU (weak)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
6. 日 4	hi-hen (sun) nichi-hen (day)	 	明 aka-ru (bright, pg. xv) 時 toki (time) 晴 ha-reru /SEI (clear up, pg. xvi)
7. 月 4	tsuki-hen (moon) nikuzuki (flesh, meat)	 	服 FUKU (dress) 勝 ka-tsu (win) 胸 mune (chest, breast)
8. 木 (木) 4	ki-hen (tree)	 	校 KŌ (school) 村 mura (village) 林 hayashi (woods, pg. xv)
9. 火 (火) 4	hi-hen (fire)	 	畑 hatake (ricefield) 灯 hi (light) 焼 ya-ku (burn)
10. 王 (王) 4	ō-hen (king)	 	理 RI (reason) 球 KYŪ (sphere, ball) 現 GEN (current)
11. 方 (方) 4	kata-hen (direction, way, person)	 	族 ZOKU (family, tribe) 放 hana-su (release) 旅 tabi (trip)


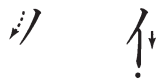


















Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
12. 目 5	me-hen (eye)	 	眼 GAN (eye) 眠* nemu-ru (sleep)
13. 石 5	ishi-hen (stone)	 	研 KEN (grind, study) 破 yabu-ru (tear) 砂 suna (sand)
14. 田 5	ta-hen (ricefield)	 	町 machi (town) 略 RYAKU (abbreviation)
15. 矢 (矢) 5	ya-hen (arrow)	 	知 shi-ru/CHI (know) 短 mijika-i/TAN (short)
16. 矛 5	hoko-hen (spear)	 	務 tsuto-me/MU (duty)
17. 米 (米) 6	kome-hen (rice)	 	粉 ko/kona (flour) 料 RYŌ (fee, materials) 精 SEI (spirit, pg. xvi)









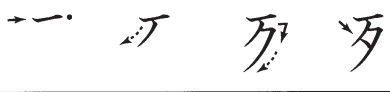



Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
18. 糸 6	ito-hen (thread)	  	絵 E (picture) 紙 kami (paper) 組 kumi (group)
19. 耳 (耳) 6	mimi-hen (ear)	  	取 to·ru (take) 職 SHOKU (occupation)
20. 舟 (舟*) 6	fune-hen (boat)	  	船 fune (boat) 航 KŌ (voyage)
21. 言 (言) 7	gom-ben (speak, word)	  	話 hana·su/WA (speak) 読 yo·mu (read) 語 GO (word)
22. 貝 7	kai-hen (shell, wealth)	  	貯 CHO (save, store) 財 ZAI (wealth) 敗 HAI (defeat)
23. 車 7	kuruma-hen (vehicle)	  	軽 karu·i (light in weight) 転 koro·bu/TEN (roll over) 輪 wa (wheel)

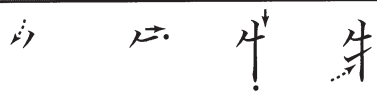








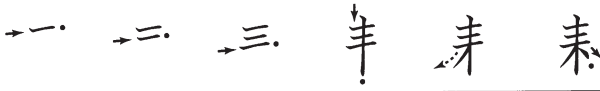


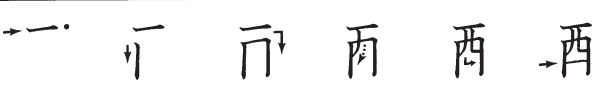
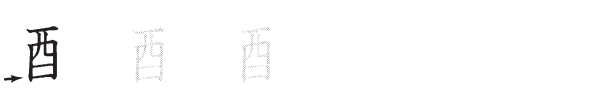

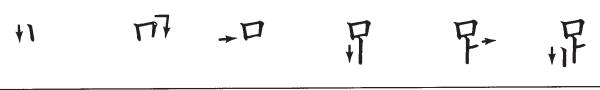


Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
24. 金 (金) 8	kane-hen (metal)		銀 GIN (silver)
			鉄 TETSU (iron)
			銅 DŌ (copper)
25. 馬 (馬) 10	uma-hen (horse)		駅 EKI (station)
			験 KEN (testing)



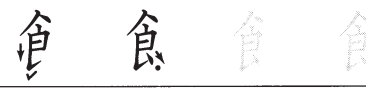
Hen [偏] 

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1.  (人) 2	nim-ben (man)	  	休 yasū-mu/KYŪ (rest, pg. xv) 体 karada (body) 作 tsuku-ru/SAKU (make)
2.  (水) 2	ni-sui (ice; lit. water with two strokes)	  	冷 tsume-tai (cold) 次 tsugi (next) 凍 koo-ru/TŌ (freeze)
3.  (水) 3	san-zui (water; lit. water with three strokes)	  	海 umi/KAI (sea, pg. xiii) 池 ike (pond, pg. xvi) 泳 oyo-gu/EI (swim)
4.  3	gyō-nim-ben from 行 (GYŌ = road, go)	  	行 i-ku/yo-ku (go) 後 ushiro/ato/GO (behind, after) 待 ma-tsu (wait)
5.  (心) 3	risshim-ben (heart)	  	快 KAI (pleasant) 性 SEI (gender) 情 JŌ (feelings)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
6. 才 (手) 3	te-hen (hand)	 	指 yubi/SHI (finger) 持 mo-tsu (hold) 打 u-tsu (hit)
7. 犛 (犬) 3	kemono-hen (dog, animal)	 	独 hito-ri/DOKU (alone) 犯 HAN (violate, crime)
8. 阝 3	kozato-hen (hill, mound)	 	階 KAI (stairs) 陽 YŌ (sun) 陸 RIKU (land)
9. 巾 3	haba-hen (width)	 	帳 CHŌ (notebook) 幅* haba (width) 帆* ho (sail)
10. 歹 4	kabane-hen from old Kanji 屍 (kabane = corpse)	 	列 RETSU (line, row) 残 noko-su/ZAN (leave behind) 死 SHI (death)
11. 示 (示) 4	shimesu-hen (rite, altar)	 	社 yashiro/SHA (shrine, company) 神 kami/SHIN (god) 福 FUKU (good fortune)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
12. 牛 (牛) 4	ushi-hen (cow)	  	物 mono (thing) 特 TOKU (special) 牧 maki (cattle raising)
13. 禾 (禾) 5	nogi-hen (grain)	  	秋 aki/SHŪ (autumn) 和 WA (harmony) 秒 BYŌ (second)
14. 衤 (衣) 5	koromo-hen (clothing)	  	初 haji-me (beginning) 複 FUKU (multiple) 補 ogina-u (supplement)
15. 耒 6	suki-hen (plow)	  	耕 tagaya-su (till)
16. 酉 7	tori-hen (bird; now used for sake)	  	配 kuba-ru/HAI (distribute) 酸 SAN (acid) 酢* su (vinegar)
17. 足 (足) 7	ashi-hen (foot, leg)	  	路 RO (road) 跳* to-bu (jump)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
18. 	shoku·hen (eating, food)		飲 no·mu (drink)
			飯 HAN (meal)
			館 KAN (hall, gathering place)

EXERCISES FOR HEN

1. Write in the numbers for the two Kanji that correspond to each given *hen*.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. sanzui | ___ | ___ | 1. 泳 | 2. 飲 | 3. 海 |
| 2. ito·hen | ___ | ___ | 4. 情 | 5. 町 | 6. 行 |
| 3. risshim·ben | ___ | ___ | 7. 作 | 8. 話 | 9. 語 |
| 4. gom·ben | ___ | ___ | 10. 快 | 11. 休 | 12. 秒 |
| 5. nim·ben | ___ | ___ | 13. 組 | 14. 指 | 15. 紙 |

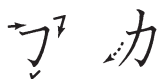



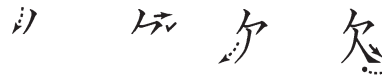

2. Give the name of the *hen* that appear in the following Kanji.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 輪 _____ | 2. 持 _____ | 3. 待 _____ |
| 4. 陽 _____ | 5. 眼 _____ | 6. 強 _____ |
| 7. 神 _____ | 8. 鉄 _____ | 9. 好 _____ |
| 10. 冷 _____ | 11. 焼 _____ | 12. 坂 _____ |
| 13. 和 _____ | 14. 初 _____ | 15. 村 _____ |

Tsukuri [旁]

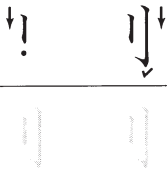
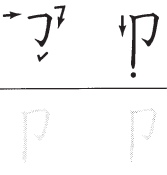
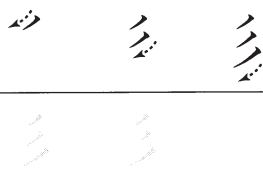
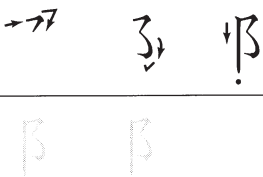
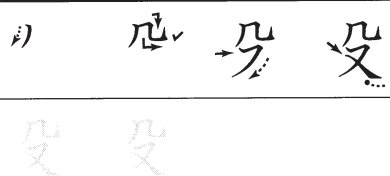
Radicals that appear on the right side of a Kanji are called *tsukuri* (lit., aside).

a. Radicals that are also independent Kanji

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 力 2	chikara (power, strength)	 	動 ugo-ku/DŌ (move) 功 KŌ (merit) 助 tasu-keru (help)
2. 寸 3	sun (Japanese inch)	 	对 TAI (against) 射 i-ru (shoot) 封* FŪ (seal)
3. 欠 4	ka-keru (lack) akubi (yawn)	 	歌 uta/KA (song) 欲 YOKU (desire) 次 tsugi (next, pg. 21)

Tsukuri [旁] 

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. リ 2	° rittō (sword)		別 BETSU (another, separate) 副 FUKU (vice-) 利 RI (profit)
2. 尸 2	fushi-zukuri from 節 (fushi = joint)		節 fushi/SETSU (joint) 印 shirushi/IN (sign, seal) 脚* ashi (leg)
3. 彡 3	san-zukuri (hair- ornament)		形 katachi (shape) 彩* SAI (coloring)
4. 阝 3	° ‡ ōzato (village)		都 miyako/TO (capital) 部 BU (part) 郡 GUN (county)
5. 爫 4	° ru-mata top part is similar to Kata- kana ル; bot- tom part is 又 (mata = again)		段 DAN (step) 殺 koro-su (kill)

‡ 阝 is also a *hen*. See page 22.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
6. 斤 4	ono-zukuri (ax)	㇀ ㇁ ㇂ 斤	新 atara-shii/SHIN (new)
		斤 斤	所 tokoro (place)
			折 o-ru (break, fold)
7. 攴 4	boku-zukuri (strike, attack)	㇀ ㇁ ㇂ 攴	教 oshie-ru/KYŌ (teach)
		攴 攴	数 kazu (number)
			改 arata-meru (reform)
8. 戈 4	hoko-zukuri (tasseled spear)	㇀ ㇁ ㇂ 戈	戰 tataka-u/SEN (fight)
		戈 戈	我 ware (oneself)
9. 隹 8	furutori (bird)	㇀ ㇁ ㇂ ㇃ 隹 隹	雜 ZATSU (miscellaneous)
		隹 隹 隹 隹	難 muzuka-shii (difficult)
10. 頁 9	ōgai (big shell, indicates head or face)	㇀ ㇁ ㇂ ㇃ 頁 頁	顏 kao (face)
		頁 頁 頁 頁 頁	頭 atama (head)
			願 nega-u (wish)

EXERCISES FOR TSUKURI

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *tsukuri* radical.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 形 | 2. 姉 | 3. 対 | 4. 戦 | 5. 財 |
| 6. 印 | 7. 歌 | 8. 孫 | 9. 動 | 10. 明 |
| 11. 副 | 12. 数 | 13. 町 | 14. 頭 | 15. 次 |
| 16. 郡 | 17. 砂 | 18. 新 | 19. 紙 | 20. 船 |

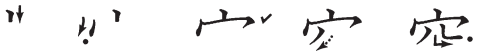




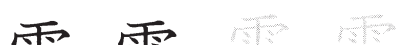




2. Write in the numbers for the two Kanji that correspond to each given *tsukuri*.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. rittō | — | — | 1. 段 | 2. 別 | 3. 改 |
| 2. ru·mata | — | — | 4. 部 | 5. 顔 | 6. 難 |
| 3. furutori | — | — | 7. 助 | 8. 所 | 9. 利 |
| 4. ōzato | — | — | 10. 都 | 11. 願 | 12. 殺 |
| 5. ōgai | — | — | 13. 雜 | 14. 欲 | 15. 我 |

Kammuri/Kashira [冠]

Radicals that appear in the top part of a Kanji are called *kammuri* or *kashira* (lit., crown or head).

a. Radicals that are independent Kanji or Katakana.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 宀 (穴) 5	ana-kammuri (hole)	 	究 KYŪ (study thoroughly) 空 sora/KŪ (sky, pg. 2) 窓 mado (window)
2. 竹 (竹) 6	take-kammuri (bamboo)	 	答 kota-eru (answer) 算 SAN (calculate) 等 hito-shii (equal)
3. 雨 (雨) 8	ame-kammuri (rain)	 	雲 kumo (cloud) 雪 yuki (snow) 電 DEN (electricity)
4. ワ (ワ) 2	wa-kammuri (Katakana ワ)	 	写 utsu-su/SHA (copy) 軍 GUN (the military)
5. ウ (ウ) 3	u-kammuri (Katakana ウ)	 	宇 U (sphere) 家 ie (house) 安 yasu-i (cheap)

Kammuri/Kashira [冠]



b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 一 2	nabebuta (lid)	 	京 KYŌ (capital) 夜 yoru (night) 高 taka-i (high)
2. 人 (人) 2	hito-gashira (person)	 	今 ima/KON (now) 会 a-u/KAI (meet, meeting) 命 inochi (life)
3. 艹 3	kusa-kammuri from 草 (kusa = grass)	 	草 kusa (grass, pg. xii) 茶 CHA (tea, pg. xii) 花 hana (flower)
4. 耂 4	oi-gashira from 老 (o-iru = get old)	 	老 o-iru (to get old) 考 kanga-eru (think) 者 mono/SHA (person)
5. 夨 5	hatsu-gashira from 発 (HATSU = departure)	 	発 HATSU (departure) 登 nobo-ru (climb)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
6. 田 5	ami-gashira (net)	 	買 ka-u (buy) 置 o-ku (to place) 罪 tsumi (sin)
7. 虍 6	tora-gashira from old Kanji 虎 (tora = tiger)	 	膚* FU (skin) 劇 GEKI (drama)

EXERCISES FOR KAMMURI

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *kammuri* radical.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. 等 | 2. 副 | 3. 茶 | 4. 次 |
| 5. 雲 | 6. 者 | 7. 物 | 8. 飯 |
| 9. 秋 | 10. 罪 | 11. 後 | 12. 軍 |
| 13. 体 | 14. 銀 | 15. 安 | 16. 膚* |

2. Write in the numbers for the two Kanji that correspond to each given *kammuri*.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. ami-gashira | ___ | ___ | 1. 発 | 2. 高 | 3. 考 |
| 2. hatsu-gashira | ___ | ___ | 4. 宇 | 5. 置 | 6. 老 |
| 3. hito-gashira | ___ | ___ | 7. 答 | 8. 買 | 9. 会 |
| 4. nabebuta | ___ | ___ | 10. 窓 | 11. 今 | 12. 夜 |
| 5. oi-gashira | ___ | ___ | 13. 雪 | 14. 登 | 15. 花 |

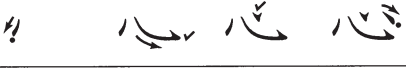


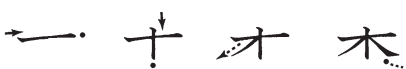








3. Write the name of the *kammuri* that appears in the following Kanji.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. 空 _____ | 2. 家 _____ | 3. 電 _____ |
| 4. 京 _____ | 5. 算 _____ | 6. 写 _____ |
| 7. 草 _____ | 8. 命 _____ | 9. 窓 _____ |

Ashi [脚]

Radicals that appear in the lower part of the Kanji are called *ashi*. (lit., leg).

a. Radicals that are independent Kanji.

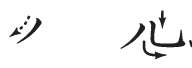



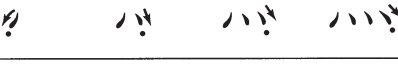

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 心 4	kokoro (heart, mind)	  	思 omo-u (think) 息 iki (breath) 意 i (intention)
2. 木 4	shitagī (tree)	  	樂 tano-shii/GAKU (enjoyable, music) 集 atsu-meru (collect) 案 AN (idea)
3. 皿 5	sara-ashi (plate)	  	益 EKI (profit) 盟 MEI (ally) 盛 saka-n/SEI (thriving)
4. 貝 7	kai-ashi (shell)	  	貨 KA (currency, freight) 貸 ka-su (lend) 貧 mazu-shii (poor)

‡ 木 is also a *hen*. See page 17.

‡ 貝 is also a *hen*. See page 19.

Ashi [脚] 

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 儿 (人) 2	hito-ashi (human legs)	 	見 mi-ru (look) 先 saki/SEN (previous, ahead) 光 hikari (light)
2. 小 (心) 4	shita-gokoro from 心 (kokoro = heart, mind)	 	恭* KYŌ (respectful) 慕* shita-u (long for)
3. 灬 (火) 4	yotsu-ten (4 abbreviated strokes) from 火 (hi = fire)	 	黑 kuro-i (black) 点 TEN (dot, pg. 2) 熱 NETSU (heat)

EXERCISES FOR ASHI

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *ashi* radical.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 貨 | 2. 町 | 3. 集 | 4. 地 | 5. 息 |
| 6. 盟 | 7. 時 | 8. 恭* | 9. 光 | 10. 校 |
| 11. 貯 | 12. 黒 | 13. 池 | 14. 等 | 15. 副 |
| 16. 楽 | 17. 京 | 18. 安 | 19. 究 | 20. 命 |


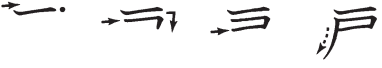


2. Write in the numbers for the two Kanji that correspond to each given *ashi*.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. hito·ashi | ___ | ___ | 1. 益 | 2. 思 | 3. 服 |
| 2. kokoro | ___ | ___ | 4. 貧 | 5. 点 | 6. 貸 |
| 3. sara·ashi | ___ | ___ | 7. 茶 | 8. 見 | 9. 物 |
| 4. yotsu·ten | ___ | ___ | 10. 意 | 11. 熱 | 12. 体 |
| 5. kai·ashi | ___ | ___ | 13. 盛 | 14. 案 | 15. 先 |

















Tare [垂]

Radicals that appear across the top and hang from the top to the lower left side are called *tare* (lit., something hanging down).

a. Radicals that are independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1.  4	to-dare (door)		肩* kata (shoulder)
			扇* ōgi (folding fan)
			

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1.  2	gan-dare from old Kanji 雁 (GAN = geese)		原 hara/GEN (field)
			厚 atsu-i (thick)
			歴 REKI (successive, record)
2.  3	ma-dare from 麻 (asa = linen, flax)		広 hiro-i/KŌ (wide)
			店 mise/TEN (store)
			度 DO (degree)
3.  3	shikabane from old Kanji 屍 (shikabane = corpse)		屋 ya (roof, shop)
			局 KYOKU (bureau, office)
			居 i-ru (to be)
4.  5	yamai-dare from 病 (yamai = illness)		病 yamai/BYŌ (illness)
			痛 ita-i (painful)
			

EXERCISES FOR TARE

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *tare* radical.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. 灯 | 2. 局 | 3. 理 | 4. 絵 | 5. 歴 |
| 6. 銀 | 7. 放 | 8. 肩* | 9. 吸 | 10. 居 |
| 11. 屋 | 12. 勝 | 13. 研 | 14. 度 | 15. 灰 [▲] |

2. Write in the numbers for the two Kanji that correspond to each given *tare*.




- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1. 命 | 2. 原 | 3. 安 |
| 1. yamai-dare ___ ___ | 4. 路 | 5. 病 | 6. 厚 |
| 2. gan-dare ___ ___ | 7. 者 | 8. 痛 | 9. 折 |
| 3. ma-dare ___ ___ | 10. 数 | 11. 取 | 12. 広 |
| | 13. 功 | 14. 究 | 15. 店 |

▲ 灰 hai = ash





Nyō [繞]

Radicals that appear on the left and across the bottom of a Kanji are called *nyō* (lit., going around).

a. Radicals that are independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1.  (走) 7	sō·nyō (run)		起 oki·ru (get up)
			越 ko·su (exceed, pass)
			趣 SHU (taste)

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. ○  3	shin·nyū/ shin·nyō from 進 (SHIN = proceed)		進 susu·mu (proceed)
			近 chika·i (near)
			道 michi/DŌ (road)
2. ○  3	en·nyō from 延 (EN = extend)		延 no·basu (extend)
			建 ta·teru (build)

EXERCISES FOR NYŌ

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *nyō* radical.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 味 | 2. 延 | 3. 場 | 4. 池 | 5. 進 |
| 6. 近 | 7. 晴 | 8. 起 | 9. 球 | 10. 趣 |
| 11. 建 | 12. 送 | 13. 遠 | 14. 電 | 15. 配 |
| 16. 校 | 17. 道 | 18. 地 | 19. 越 | 20. 短 |

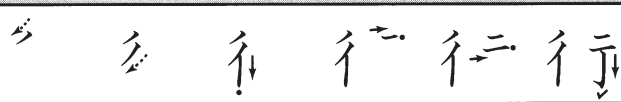

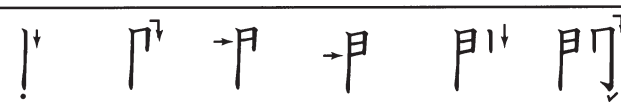

2. In the blanks below, write in the numbers for the Kanji from the above list that correspond to each given *nyō*.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. shin·nyū | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. sō·nyō | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| 3. en·nyō | _____ | _____ | | | |

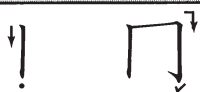

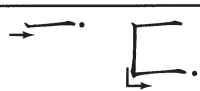

Kamae [構]





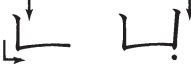





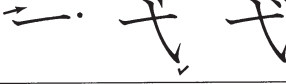


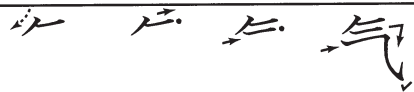

Radicals that appear to enclose the Kanji are called *kamae*. (lit., enclosure).

a. Radicals that are independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 行 (行) 6	gyō-gamae (go, road, behavior)	 	街 machi (town, street) 術 JUTSU (tactics, art) 衛 EI (defense)
2. 門 8	mon-gamae (gate)	 	間 aida (between) 聞 ki-ku (listen, hear) 開 a-keru (open)

b. Radicals that are not independent Kanji.

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
1. 冂 2	dō-gamae from 同 (DŌ = same)	 	同 ona-ji/DŌ (same, pg. 6) 内 uchi (inside) 円 EN (circle, yen)
2. 匚 2	kakushi-gamae/ hako-gamae (hide, enclose, putting in a box)	 	医 I (physician, pg. 6) 区 KU (ward, pg. 3)

Radical & Stroke Number	Name & Derivation	Stroke Order and Practice	Examples
3.  2	tsutsumi-gamae from 包 (tsutsu-mu = wrap)	 	包 tsutsu-mu (wrap) 句 KU (phrase)
4.  2	uke-bako (receiving box)	 	出 de-ru/da-su (go out, put out) 画 GA (picture)
5.  3	kuni-gamae from 国 (kuni = country)	 	国 kuni/KOKU (country, pg. 6) 囗 ZU/TO (diagram) 冂 kako-mu (enclose)
6.  3	shiki-gamae from 式 (SHIKI = ceremony)	 	式 SHIKI (ceremony) 武 BU (military)
7.  4	ki-gamae from 气 (KI = air, spirit)	 	气 KI (air, spirit, pg.3) 汽 KI (steam, pg.3)

EXERCISES FOR KAMAE

1. Circle the Kanji which have the *kamae* radical.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 包 | 2. 医 | 3. 銅 | 4. 区 | 5. 秋 |
| 6. 畑 | 7. 屋 | 8. 汽 | 9. 打 | 10. 特 |
| 11. 円 | 12. 気 | 13. 出 | 14. 発 | 15. 式 |
| 16. 知 | 17. 時 | 18. 画 | 19. 句 | 20. 飯 |
| 21. 同 | 22. 現 | 23. 内 | 24. 秒 | 25. 武 |

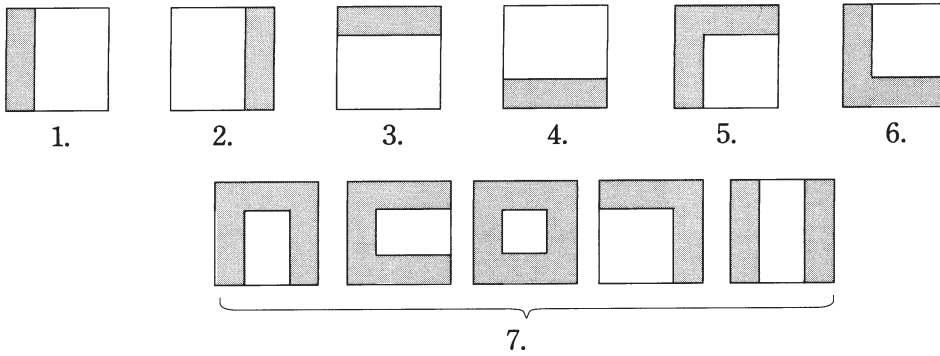
2. Write in the numbers for the three Kanji that correspond to each given *kamae*.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1. 買 | 2. 国 | 3. 町 |
| 1. mon-gamae | ___ | ___ | ___ | 4. 囲 |
| | | 5. 所 | 6. 聞 | |
| 2. kuni-gamae | ___ | ___ | ___ | 7. 街 |
| | | 8. 族 | 9. 開 | |
| 3. gyō-gamae | ___ | ___ | ___ | 10. 術 |
| | | 11. 凶 | 12. 教 | |
| | | 13. 間 | 14. 局 | 15. 衛 |

REVIEW EXERCISES

Following are review exercises for all radicals.

1. Use the diagrams below to answer the following questions.



a. Write the number of the diagram that corresponds to the names of the radicals that are listed below.

1. kamae _____ 2. hen _____ 3. tare _____

4. kammuri _____ 5. ashi _____ 6. tsukuri _____

7. nyō _____

b. Write the number of the diagram that corresponds most closely to the radical found in each of the following Kanji.

1. 校 _____ 2. 都 _____ 3. 所 _____ 4. 起 _____

5. 動 _____ 6. 家 _____ 7. 話 _____ 8. 次 _____

9. 点 _____ 10. 町 _____ 11. 進 _____ 12. 置 _____

13. 算 _____ 14. 同 _____ 15. 建 _____ 16. 明 _____

17. 包 _____ 18. 草 _____ 19. 間 _____ 20. 形 _____

21. 度 _____ 22. 病 _____ 23. 現 _____ 24. 区 _____

25. 畑 _____ 26. 原 _____ 27. 見 _____ 28. 屋 _____

29. 街 _____ 30. 雪 _____ 31. 息 _____ 32. 好 _____

c. Write the number of the diagram and the stroke numbers of that radical under which you would look up the following Kanji in the dictionary.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 語 _____ | 2. 道 _____ | 3. 数 _____ |
| 4. 秋 _____ | 5. 行 _____ | 6. 盛 _____ |
| 7. 等 _____ | 8. 電 _____ | 9. 居 _____ |
| 10. 囟 _____ | 11. 顔 _____ | 12. 空 _____ |

2. Write the number of the Kanji that corresponds to the following radicals.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. kuchi·hen _____ | 1. 場 | 2. 知 | 3. 店 |
| b. tsuchi·hen _____ | 4. 旅 | 5. 宇 | 6. 熱 |
| c. u·kammuri _____ | 7. 別 | 8. 味 | 9. 料 |
| d. kozato·hen _____ | 10. 飲 | 11. 陽 | 12. 越 |
| e. kuruma·hen _____ | 13. 歌 | 14. 聞 | 15. 輕 |
| f. ma·dare _____ | | | |
| g. rittō _____ | | | |
| h. yotsu·ten _____ | | | |
| i. mon·gamae _____ | | | |
| j. sō·nyō _____ | | | |

3. Match each Kanji on the right with the most appropriate radical name on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| _____ a. me·hen | _____ b. onna·hen | 1. 思 | 2. 眼 |
| _____ c. tsuki·hen | _____ d. kai·hen | 3. 新 | 4. 妹 |
| _____ e. kokoro | _____ f. uma·hen | 5. 殺 | 6. 願 |
| _____ g. ono·zukuri | _____ h. yumi·hen | 7. 京 | 8. 部 |
| _____ i. shimesu·hen | _____ j. hi·hen/nichi·hen | 9. 歴 | 10. 研 |
| _____ k. nabebuta | _____ l. koromo·hen | 11. 写 | 12. 貯 |
| _____ m. ōzato | _____ n. rumata | 13. 驗 | 14. 神 |
| _____ o. furutori | _____ p. ōgai | 15. 時 | 16. 難 |
| _____ q. wa·kammuri | _____ r. gan·dare | 17. 国 | 18. 初 |
| _____ s. ishi·hen | _____ t. kuni·gamae | 19. 勝 | 20. 強 |

4. The radicals contained in the following Kanji are quite common. Write their names on the lines provided for you.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| a. 海 _____ | b. 休 _____ | c. 持 _____ |
| d. 待 _____ | e. 花 _____ | f. 秒 _____ |
| g. 開 _____ | h. 近 _____ | i. 雲 _____ |
| j. 答 _____ | k. 快 _____ | l. 読 _____ |

5. The radicals in the following pairs of Kanji are similar. Write the names for each on the lines provided for you.

a. 校 _____
秒 _____

b. 進 _____
建 _____

c. 体 _____
後 _____

d. 安 _____
軍 _____

e. 福 _____
複 _____

f. 厚 _____
広 _____

g. 冷 _____
池 _____

h. 陸 _____
郡 _____

i. 指 _____
物 _____

j. 放 _____
歌 _____

k. 屋 _____
肩^{*} _____

l. 貯 _____
顔 _____