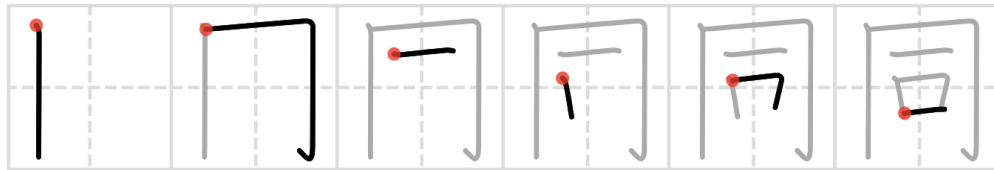


Repeat the meaning "same, identical," sit with your eyes closed for a few minutes, and imagine and visualize the scene. Visualize the strokes with your eyes closed, and then take a crack at drawing it in your notebook. Be sure to remember the "hook" on the second stroke!

Count the strokes as you draw, make sure you are making six strokes. Refer to the stroke order diagram to see where they begin, indicated with colored dots.



1.23 KANJI 戸 DOOR. CURTAIN/FLAP.

The kanji for "door" is very pictographic of a Japanese-style curtain with the kanji for one as a hanging rod 「一」
Nowadays, this curtain at the entranceway is called a "noren" 「のれん」 but we can still use this curtain motif for our purposes as a memory aid.



Long ago this character was drawn with varying styles. In this early rendition above, we can see how it is quite like a curtain being drawn to the side.

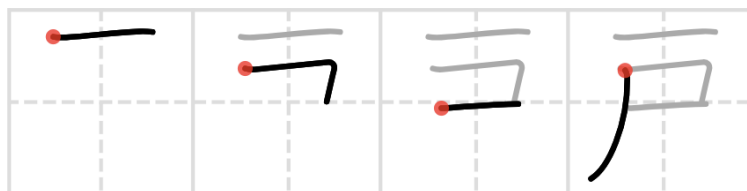
Japanese shops and bath houses have these curtains called のれん out front, often with writing explaining what sort of shop it is. The のれん signify operating hours and they are taken down when the shop is closed.

The のれん often feature vertical writing as in this image above. When writing is vertical, begin reading at the top of the rightmost column and work your way down. Then step left to the next column and start at the very top.

Let's look at the stroke order for

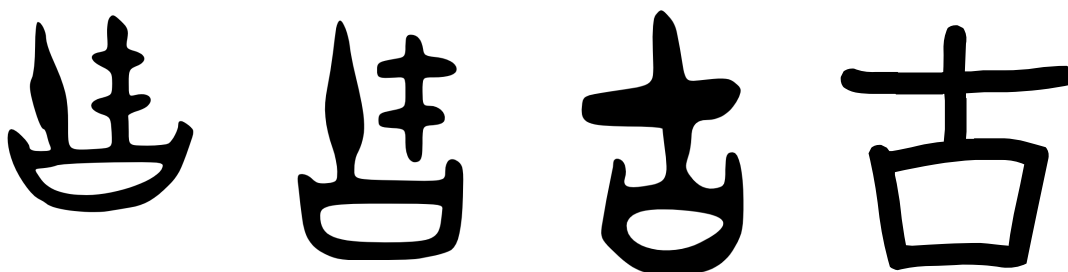


"door," notice how the first stroke is simply the kanji for number one, then we make the top enclosure, and finally the long tail stroke is the culminating stroke. The enclosure is like the last 2 strokes of mouth 口



1.24 KANJI 古 OLD. ANCIENT.

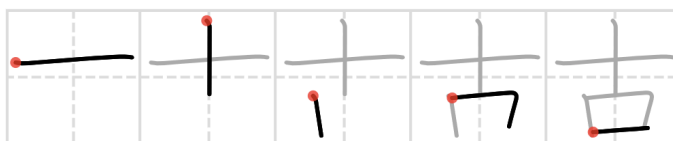
Ancient forms of this character for the very word "ancient" and "old" are thought to represent "old" or "ancient" by being indicator stand-ins for "old" using the image of an old helmet.



Old helmets tend to have a lot of battle scars and punctures. Let's craft a scene that will help us remember this character long-term.

This kanji is now standardized as the kanji for "ten" 十 on top of 口 which is the kanji for "mouth." From the four types of kanji, it is a stand-in / indicator kanji 指事文字 (しじもじ shijimoji), but for memory purposes we can think of it pictographically as a gravestone to symbolize "old" or "ancient" or even the word "outmoded."

Let's imagine a room full of ancient artifacts like helmets, all stamped with the number "ten." Now let's pretend that when we walk into the room ten artifacts start floating and singing a song of the ancients with their mouths. It's such an old and ancient song, we can feel it vibrating in our bones. Five strokes. Practice drawing it in your notebook and doing the workbook exercises. One important note about this character for "old" and "ancient" is that it is never used to refer to people, only stuff.



1.25 KANJI 居 TO DWELL.

The kanji for "to dwell" is a combograph or 会意文字 (かいいもじ "kai-i-moji") for "place where one was born" and we can see that it's actually a combination of the kanji for "ancient," placed inside the kanji for "door," so let's remember "to dwell" with this kanji.



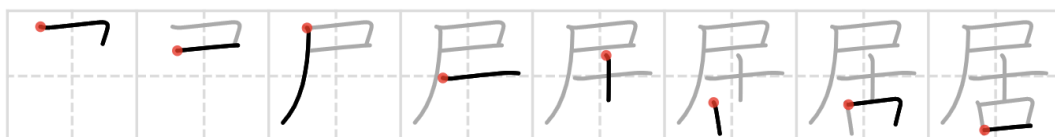
居

This ancient form pictured to the side for "to dwell" from the meaning "place where one was born" has both subkanji prominently and clearly drawn.

This kanji is also the one used in the word for "living room" in modern Japanese, like this living room with beautiful tatami mats. Let's imagine that we are inside our the house where we grew up. Instead of doors, the doors are all curtain doors 戸, and we have a lot of tiny ancient friends with ancient 古 helmets dwelling all around, in the house where we grew up.

Keep this image in mind and imagine all these tiny friends, maybe you can imagine some of their appearances, and imagine them "dwelling" in this home scene.

Follow the stroke order carefully and draw the kanji for "to dwell" a few times in your notebook and subsequently in the workbook. Notice how this character does not need the top stroke on 戸 which is the initial curtain rod stroke.



1.26 KANJI 有 TO POSSESS.

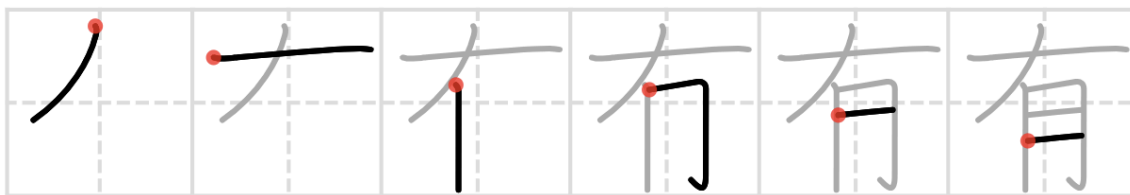
有

The kanji for "to possess" and "to have" consists of two strokes making an enclosure, and inside the kanji for moon 月 is drawn.

Let's imagine a rancher sitting happily on his front porch late one evening with the moon visibly hanging in the window behind him. Imagine our rancher saying "Ah, it's good to have land," and let's use this image to remind us of the meaning "to possess, to have" with this kanji.



As we draw it, remember the meaning "to have, to possess."

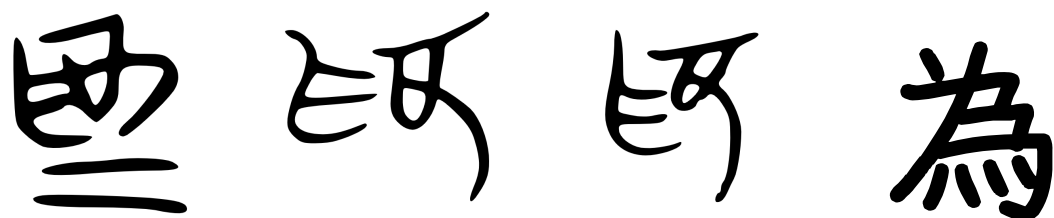


Notice how strokes 1, 2, and 3 alternate directions: first down, then across, then down again. We will see such patterns again, where stroke repetitions alternate vertically and horizontally, as when drawing L左 and R右.



1.27 KANJI 為 TO DO.

The kanji for "to do" originally comes from a kanji depicting "to feed an elephant" which later simply became "to do." Very early forms like the above were a lot more explicit in depiction later on, as we can see in the chronology of images immediately below. As we can see, the pictograph for a hand bringing food to an elephant is strong.



In general, this character means "to do" any sort of action nowadays. Let's study the stroke order because it's a little convoluted, but with a few practice sessions we'll be remembering it soon enough.

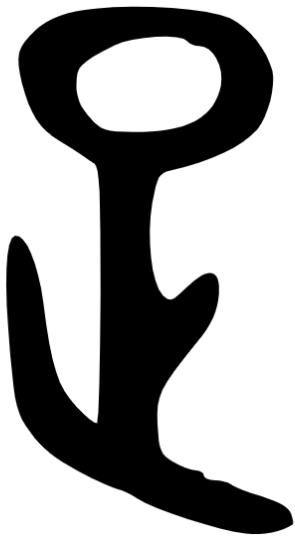


In order to remember this character, let's think of burning a todo list. We will get our ink quill and pen ready (strokes 1 and 2), then we will write three things we need to do (strokes 2, 3, 4) all perfectly touching stroke 2. And finally we will burn it up in a small fire of four strokes and we are all done. We will see that these small four strokes at the bottom '灬' are actually an abbreviated subkanji form for fire 火 in the future. For now, let's focus on creating a strong impression on our memory with the "todo list" of 為

In our fire 「灬」 Notice how stroke 5 goes down and leftward, while strokes 6, 7, and 8 go down and rightward. To do. Three things on our to do list that gets incinerated.



1.28 KANJI 足 FOOT. LEG. NEED.



The kanji for "foot, leg" comes from early pictographs that look just like a knee, an ankle bone jutting out, and a big toe.

Let's look at the stroke order for leg and see the components.

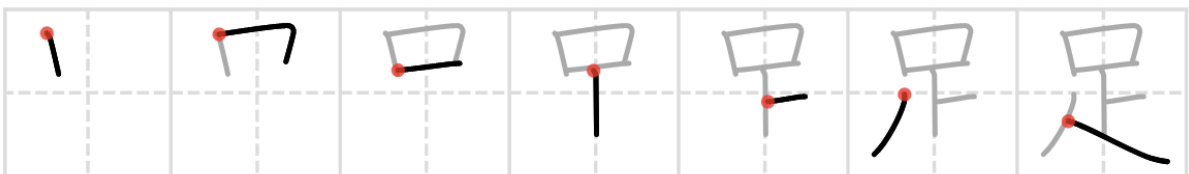
The first three strokes are the same as the kanji for mouth. The last four strokes alternate down, across, down, across. Kneecap, leg, ankle, line of toes, length of foot. The last stroke sweeps across the bottom of the frame like a baseline closure.

The kanji for "foot and leg" is often used in a modified form as a subkanji in other characters, like the next character we will see, "to run."

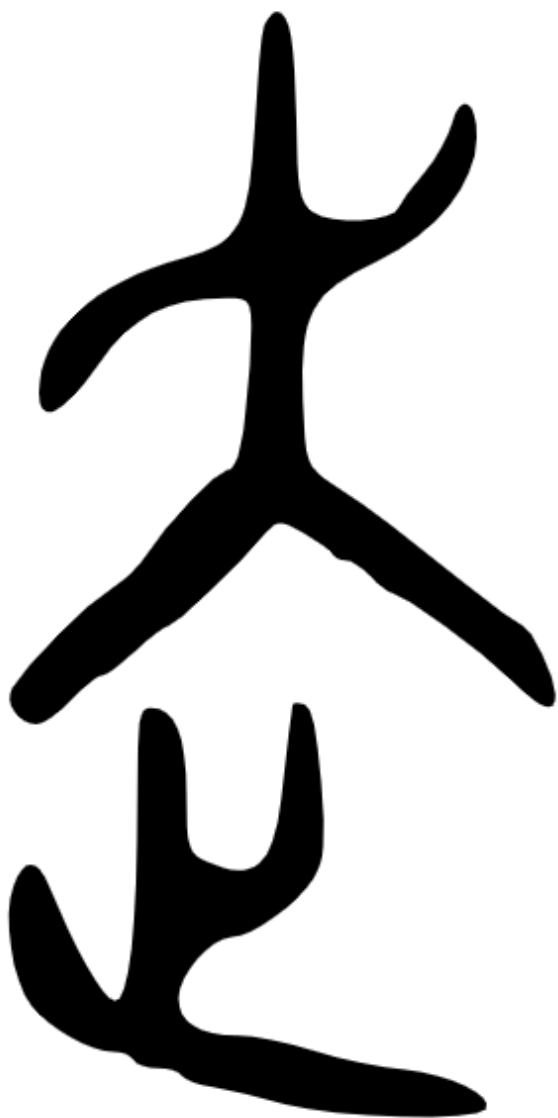
Foot/Leg: 足

To run: 走

The kanji for foot/leg 足 also has the meaning of "needed" or "required," abstractly we might remember this sense as "needing a leg to stand on."



1.29 KANJI 走 TO RUN.



We can see some ancient formations of the kanji for "running" and see how motion was symbolically represented. This kanji can also represent a car running, or a machine running, as well as human beings and other legged beings sprinting.

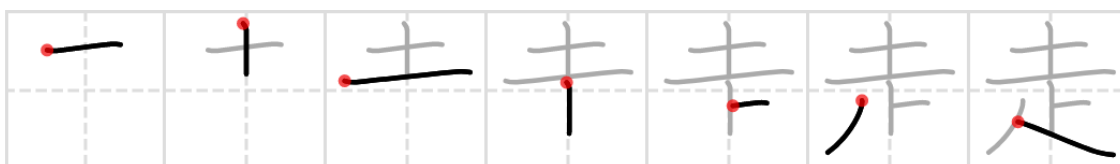
The kanji for "run" is made of two subkanji: the top is soil, and the bottom is leg.

We can see that the 7 strokes of this kanji are a fine stack until the final two, which create a stand for it to rest on.

Dirt & Legs.

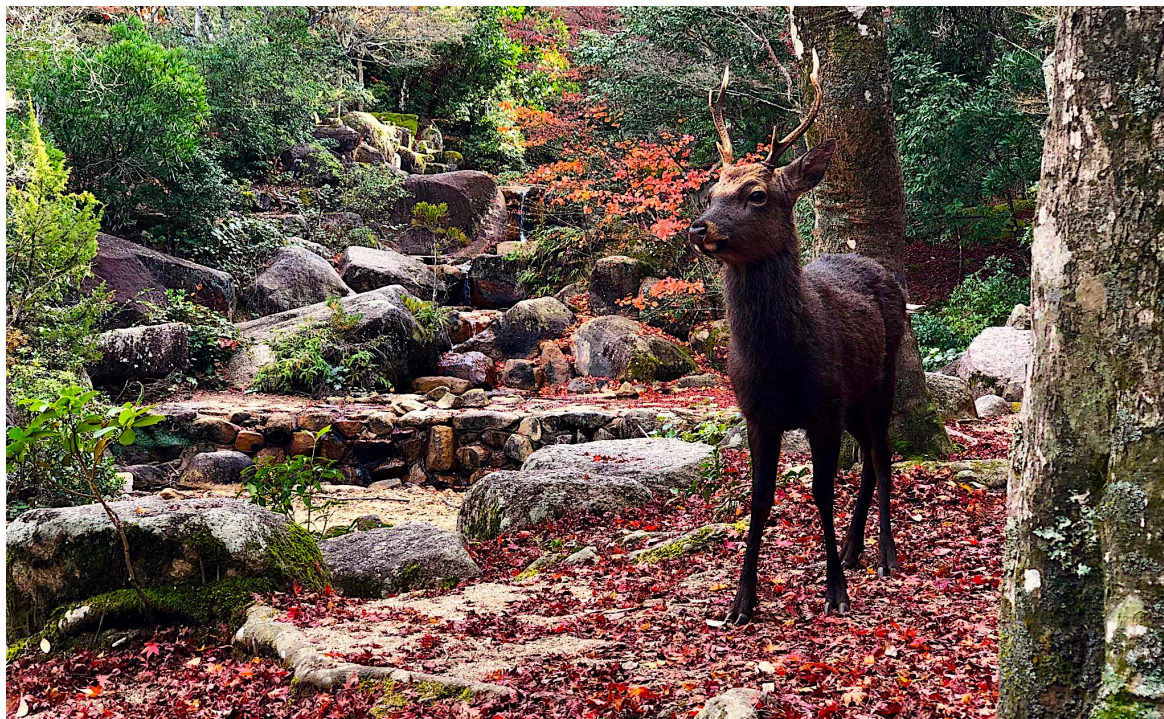
Run, Running.

Let's imagine dirt puffing up off the ground as many sprinters run by. As you imagine this visual, draw the kanji and be sure to associate each subkanji with a piece of the visual in your mind's eye. As with all the kanji strokes, start at the red dot and complete the lines one by one. The final stroke has a bit of a gentle lift-off.



1.30 KANJI IN ENGLISH CONTEXT 「日 月 明 厂 戈 成 一 十 二 人 大 木 本 口 同 戸 古 居 有 為 足 走」

Here we will look at all the kanji in this lesson as placed in an English context. Kanji will mask part of the English words. Kanji can serve as multiple different masks in the same sentence. Try and understand which English word is being partially covered.



The daily 日 rise gets later and later as we pass the Winter solstice.
Our 日 olar system is full of asteroids and currently has 8 planets.
Her cat lays in the 日 shine and enjoys the day peacefully.
The 日 n and 月 oon illuminate the sky, both 日 y and night.
If it is too 明 ight outside you must wear some 日 glasses.
Enter the 厂 ve and see if you can find some 厂 ve paintings.
We will 成 come masters of Japanese in no time!
The caterpillar 成 comes the butterfly.
She 成 sformed into a witch! I thought she was a princess.
She threw the 戈 elin at the Olympic event. There was a full 月 oon in the sky then.
The knights were 戈 sting, and only one knight survived.
She was the only 一 who knew where the goat was. That's the 一 irst time we lost track of the goat.
At the 十 crossroads we could see 十 en thousand signs.
Fool me 一 nce, shame on you. Fool me 二 wice, shame on me.
All the 人 eople of the world must come together and unite as 一 ne family under the 日 un.

She's not the kind of 人rson to forget this appointment.
 There's a 大ig difference between trying and doing.
 There are 大igger buildings in the ciy than in the country.
 The forest is full of 木rees and a walk through the 木rees brings peace to my heart.
 People who chop down 木rees are called 木mberjacks. They shout "木imber!"
 when they cause a 木ree to fall.
 The 本oot system of that redwood 木ree is so sprawling, it must run miles
 underground!
 The 「日un 本rigin」 was another name given to Japan early on, because
 the 日un crests Japan before the rest of Asia.
 The 口ntrance was blocked during the protests.
 I had to come in through the 口xit.
 It was quite weird because I had so much food in my 口uth I couldn't talk to
 explain myself.
 Those 同entical twins really do look exactly the 同ame. It seems obvious, but we
 were all 同qually shocked.
 As soon as I opened the 戸oor I saw the 明right full 月oon through the window.
 My 口uth was hanging wide open.
 As time goes on, we grow 古lder and our appreciation for life gets 大igger.
 She used to 居ive in a 大ig 居welling where they had 二wo tall 木rees in the front
 yard.
 She 有as a lot to say about 日olar flares because she is a physicist. She relies on
 being able to monitor 大ig 成hanges in the 日un's radiation and 明rightness.
 That 古ld 戸oor is broken; it looks 古ncient.
 Let's 為o it!
 We know how to get it 為one!
 My 足egs were sore after 走unning all 日ay yesterday.
 She doesn't 足eed much, she's content with what she 有as.
 She's a professional 走unner.
 Do the trains 走un after midnight?
 Let's learn to 為o what the 古ncients d為d.

Sunrise, solar system, sun and moon, day and night, bright,
 sunglasses, cave, become, transformed, javeilin, full moon,
 jousting, only one, the first, crossroads, ten thousand, once, twice, people, as
 one, sun, person, big, bigger, trees, trees, lumberjacks, timber, tree, root,
 tree, sun origin, sun, entrance, exit, mouth, identical, same, equally, door, bright
 full moon, mouth, older, bigger, live, big dwelling, two tall trees, has a lot, solar,
 big changes, sun's radiation, brightness, old door, looks ancient, do it, done,
 legs, running, all day, need much, has, runner, run, to do what the ancients did.