

ABSTRACT

Kanji are the Chinese characters used in Japanese to write the basic words. To know the meaning of a kanji, we need to analyze the basic character called a *bushu*. If a kanji character has a *bushu* with a certain meaning, there is a correlation between kanji's meaning and that of its attached *bushu*.

Bushu can be found in a kanji dictionary, such as *Shogakkou Kanji Shinjiten*. In the dictionary, the group of *hen bushu* makes up the highest percentage, 38,4% of all *bushu*. Within the *hen* group, there are *bushu* with meanings correlated to water, like *sanzui hen* (氵) found in 109 kanji, a percentage of 5,15% of the 2118 kanji in the dictionary. On the other hand, *sanzui hen* can also be found in 6 kanji, 5,5% of the 109 kanji with a *sanzui hen* radical that have no correlation with water in their meaning. They are: 活, 消, 漢, 法, 濱, and 派.

The research is to examine kanji with *sanzui hen* that have no correlation with water, focusing on their background and meaning when they are combined with other kanji as *jukugo*. In this research, *Shogakkou Kanji Shinjiten* is used as the primary source. The theory that used is *rikusho* (the kanji forming theory with 6 fundamentals of forming) and theory of meanings. *Rikusho* is used to analyze the background of kanji with *sanzui hen*. The theory of meaning used to analyze the data in this study is theory of associative meaning.

From the analysis, we conclude that all *kanji* or *jukugo* with *sanzui hen* that have no correlation with water, lexically have no correlation to water in meaning as noun, verb, adjective, nor adverb. Water as the primary component is not used conceptually, but as an associative way to lead to other meaning instead.

Keywords: kanji, *bushu*, *rikusho*, *sanzui hen*