Genko Yoshi Cell Placement and Line-Start Rules: A Practical Guide

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

A line holds 6 cells. A paragraph has 14 characters. The 13th character is a period. Does the period start a line, and what is the adjusted cell count?

Answer: Two full lines use 12 cells. The 13th character, the period, would start the third line, so move the 12th character forward. The period then sits in the second cell of the third line. Total remains 14 cells: 6 plus 6 plus 2.

Reason: Divide 14 by 6 to get two full lines and a remainder of 2. The 13th character is the first of the remainder, so it would start the line. Moving one character forward changes the start without changing the total.

Check: Recount: first line 6, second line 6, third line 2, total 14. Confirm the period is not in the first cell of the third line.

Task 2

A grid line holds 10 cells. A paragraph has 25 characters. The 21st character is a small kana. Identify the line start and adjust.

Answer: Two full lines use 20 cells. The 21st character, the small kana, would start the third line. Move the 20th character forward so the third line starts with it, and the small kana sits in the second cell. Total remains 25 cells: 10 plus 10 plus 5.

Reason: The remainder after two full lines is 5, so the third line begins at character 21. The small kana is prohibited at line start, so one character moves forward.

Check: Count 10, 10, 5 and confirm the first cell of the third line is not the small kana.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

Describe where an opening bracket and a closing bracket sit in their cells under this guide's convention, and state one valid alternative.

Answer: The opening bracket sits toward the upper-right of its cell; the closing bracket sits toward the lower-left. A valid alternative is to center both marks consistently in their cells.

Reason: Opening marks are placed to attach visually to following text, and closing marks to preceding text. Centering is acceptable if applied consistently.

Check: Inspect several cells: the same mark type should occupy the same relative region each time, and no mark should cross a cell boundary.

Task 4

A line holds 7 cells. A paragraph has 16 characters. The 15th character is a comma. Show the adjustment and verify the total.

Answer: Two full lines use 14 cells. The 15th character, the comma, would start the third line. Move the 14th character forward; the comma then sits in the second cell of the third line. Total remains 16 cells: 7 plus 7 plus 2.

Reason: 16 divided by 7 gives two full lines and a remainder of 2. The comma is the first character of the remainder, so it is prohibited at line start.

Check: Recount 7, 7, 2 and confirm the comma is in the second cell of the third line, not the first.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Each character or punctuation mark occupies exactly one cell.
- [ ] Punctuation placement follows a stated convention consistently.
- [ ] No prohibited character starts a line.
- [ ] Cell counts before and after adjustment remain equal.
- [ ] X-height or centering convention is stated and applied consistently.
- [ ] Valid alternatives are accepted when consistent and legible.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?