



BRITISH WADOKAI KARATE

Standardisation Wado Karate Course Part 3 – *Idori-no-kata*, *Tanto-dori-no-kata*, *Tachi-ai-no-kata*.

Idori-no-kata



IDORI-NO-KATA = Japan. 'Seated defence form'. Refers to the 'classical' kneeling defence techniques popular in numerous 'grappling' martial-art systems, also found in Karate styles such as Wado-ryu, etc.

Tanto-dori-no-kata



TAN-TO = Japan. 'Short blade'. A bladed weapon that has a Nagasa less than 1 Shaku. The Japanese dirk, knife, or dagger worn by the Samurai along with the Wakizashi and Katana. Samurai women sometimes carried Tanto for self-defence and even suicide.

TANTO-DORI = Japan. 'Short blade movement'. Techniques against the use of the Tanto.

TANTO-JUTSU = Japan. 'Short blade method'. The art of using or throwing a knife. This form of practice was popular during the feudal period of Japan.



TANTO-DORI-NO-KATA = Japan. 'Form of knife movement', 'knife movement form'. Refers to the 'classical' knife-defence forms found in numerous Japanese martial arts. Also forms an integral part of the Wado-ryu Karate-do system.

BATTO = Japan. 'Drawing the sword'. The classical process of drawing a sword in preparation for combat/defence. Terminology used in Iai-do.

BATTO-JUTSU = Japan. 'Sword drawing method'. Refers to the Japanese sword-drawing techniques where the concept is to strike instantly, to draw and cut without pause.

BUKE-ZUKURI = Japan. 'Warrior sword'. Refers to the most popular style of Japanese sword. Also known as Katana and Uchi-gatana.

BOKKEN = Japan. 'Staff sword' or 'shaft sword'. Refers to the wooden 'replica' training-sword. Normally 38 inches long (97 cm). The modern version of the Bokuto. See Bokuto.

BOKUDEN-TSUKAHARA = Japan. The founder of the Bokudenryu, a school of Ken-jutsu. The famous swordsman who was reputed to be as lethal with the Bokuto as he was with the blade. He died in 1571 at the age of eighty years. He fought nineteen times, man to man with a live blade, his first at the age of seventeen. He fought and killed more than two-hundred enemies, most with the Bokuto.

BOKU-TO = Japan. 'Blade of Bokuden', 'wooden sword'. The Japanese hardwood practise-sword designed to represent the Katana. Named after the famous warrior Tsukahara-Bokuden. See Bokuden-Tsukahara.

BUNBU-RYODO = Japan. 'Writing and military paths'. The importance of the education and teaching of the warrior – *"The pen and the sword, are the same thing"*.

CHI-BURI = Japan. 'Blood clearing', 'blood letting'. A blood-removing technique used, in Iai, to 'clear' the sword-blade of blood prior to replacing it into the Saya.

CHI-NUGUI = Japan. 'Blood wiping'. To wipe the blood from the blade. Usually performed just above the knee on the right leg.

HA = Japan. 'Edge'. Refers to the cutting-edge of a Japanese sword-blade.

HA-DA = Japan. 'Edge grain'. The forged pattern found on the surface of a Japanese sword blade as a result of the folding process during forging. The popular styles of Hada include Ayasugi (wavy style grain), Itame (wood grain style), Masame (straight grain style), Mokume (wood knot/burl style), Mu-ji (no grain style).

MU-TO = Japan. 'No sword'. Refers to being 'unarmed'. Also refers to techniques and tactics related to an unarmed Samurai faced with an armed opponent. See also Muto-dori.

MUTO-DORI = Japan. 'No sword movement'. Refers to unarmed defence techniques and skills against an armed Samurai. Part of the Tachi-ai-no-kata series found in some Wado Schools of Karate-do.

MUTO-DORI-NO-KATA = Japan. 'No sword movement form'. Refers to the traditional/classical forms of Muto defences.

NO-TO = Japan. The classical techniques within Iai to return the Katana, once drawn, to the Saya. The process of re-sheathing a sword.



SHO-TO = Japan. 'Short sword'. Refers to a Nagasa between 1 Shaku and 2 Shaku. Usually refers to the Wakizashi, Chisa-gatana etc.

TACHI-AI-NO-KATA = Japan. 'Form of standing', 'standing form'. Refers to the 'Standing forms' of defence against a sword attack. See also Tachi-dori.

Tachi-ai-no-kata



TACHI-DORI = Japan. 'Sword movement' or 'sword manoeuvres'. Unarmed offences against a swordsman, primarily to disarm. See also Muto.

TATE-NOTO = Japan. A Noto with the cutting-edge directed upwards.

TO = Japan. 'Blade'. A term to describe the curved single-edged Japanese sword. Also a term to describe any sharp blade as the: Iai-to; Iai-blade, Ninja-to; the blade of the Ninja, Tan-to; short-blade (knife), etc.

TO-REI = Japan. 'Bow to sword'.

TSUKA = Japan. 'Hilt', 'handle'. In traditional sword making there would be two pieces of magnolia-wood sandwiching the Tang; the Mekugi would secure the three pieces together through the Mekugi-no-ana.

UCHI-GATANA = Japan. 'Inside sword'. The method of wearing the sword edge upwards inside the belt, popular during the Muromachi period.

UCHI-GATANA = Japan. 'Striking sword'. Refers to a sword that would be used for conflict.

WAKI-NO-GAMAE = Japan. The guard position where the Katana is hidden behind the body. A combat position with the sword held close to the body and pointing away from the opponent, allowing it to become invisible from view. See Go-gyo-no-gamae.

WAKI-ZASHI = Japan. 'Flank sword', 'side sword'. Similar to the design of the Katana, although smaller, and worn on the left-hand side of the body. The rank of the Samurai was recognised by the wearing of the Katana and Wakizashi together under the belt.

YAKIBA = Japan. The tempered hardened edge of the Japanese sword.

YASURI-MEI = Japan. 'File signature'. The file marks left on the Nakago. The 'signature' of the sword-maker. Each sword-maker has an individual technique or method of filing; this is sometimes the only way the origin of the sword can be recognised.

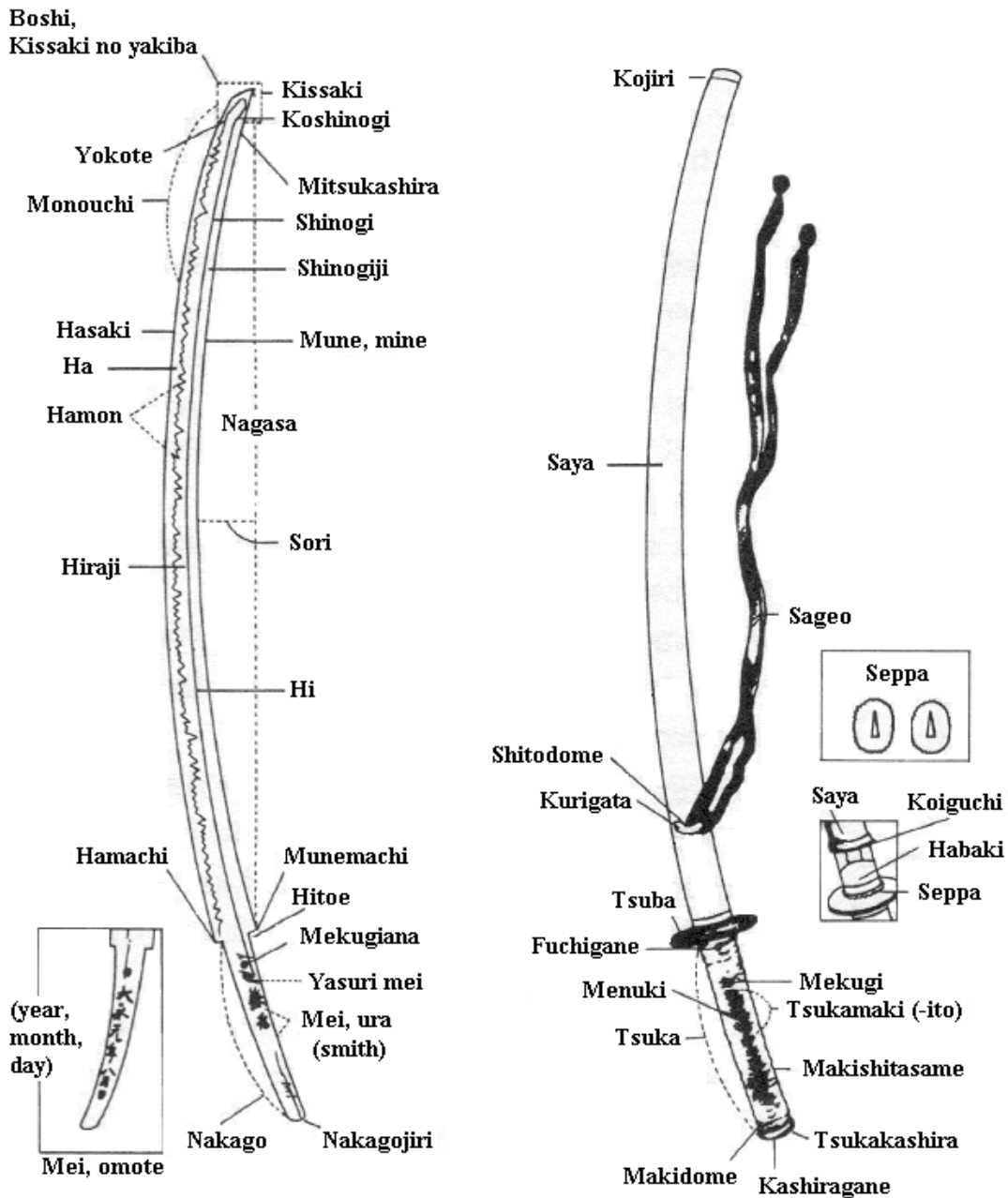
ZUKURI = Japan. 'Blade'. Also refers to sword.

Measurements:

SHAKU = Japan. '12 inches'. An equation of measurement. Units of measurement are 1 Shaku is equivalent to approximately 1 foot (11.93054 inches), 1 Shaku = 10 Sun. 1 Sun is equivalent to 1.19305 inches, 1 Sun = 10 Bu. 1 Bu is equivalent to 0.11931 inches, 1 Bu = 10 Rin. 1 Rin is equivalent to 0.01193 inches.



Elements of a Katana



Excerpts taken from the 'Wado Comprehensive' and an 'A to Z of Martial-arts', written by GE Swift (7th Dan) Kyoshi.

The objectives with the British Wadokai Standardisation Course are to ensure that all members within British Wadokai are practising and teaching the correct form of Wado Tai-Sakabi within the British Wadokai Dojo.

There should be no deviation from these principles and techniques with the British Wadokai Karate-do Federation. All Students and Instructors should be training and teaching in the same way.