



KTAI
ARTS MARTIAUX

TECHNICAL REFERENCE

Japanese lexicon and technical details



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JAPANESE LEXICON

1	Ichi	一
2	Ni	二
3	San	三
4	Shi	四
5	Go	五
6	Roku	六
7	Shichi	七
8	Hachi	八
9	Ku	九
10	Ju	十



BASIC TECHNIQUES (KIHON)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1- Oi-Zuki | Punching |
| 2- Age-Uke | Rising block |
| 3- Soto-Uke | Outside block |
| 4- Uchi-Uke | Inside block |
| 5- Gedan-Barai | Downward block |
| 6- Shuto-Uke | Knige hand block |
| 7- Mae-Geri | Front kick |
| 8- Yoko-Geri-Keage | Side kick snapped |
| 9- Yoko-Geri-Kekomi | Side kick thrust |
| 10- Mawashi-Geri | Roundhouse kick |

STANCES (DACHI)

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 11- Zenkutsu-Dachi | Front stance |
| 12- Kokutsu-Dachi | Back stance |
| 13- Kiba-Dachi | Side stance |

BASIC TECHNIQUES

1- Oi-Zuki (Punching)

Technique of attack carried directly with the fist towards the center of the body.



In application, oi-zuki is used to attack by transferring the weight of the body forward to deliver the punch directly to the opponent.

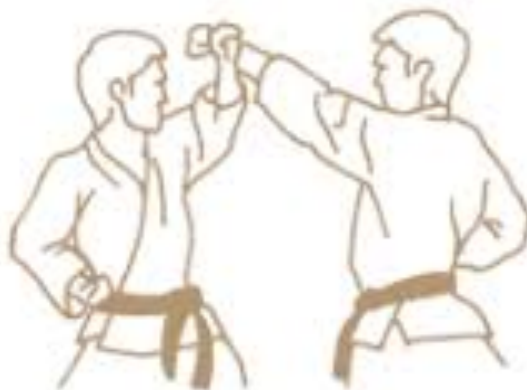
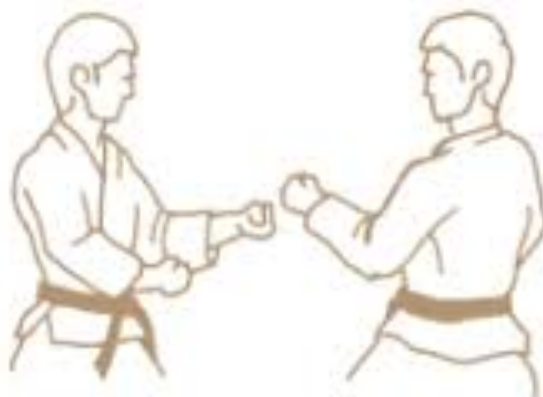


2- Age-Uke (Rising block)

Upward blocking technique.



In application, we use age-uke to deflect the opponent's attack upwards using the forearm.



3- Soto-Uke (Outside block)

Blocking technique with the forearm inward.



In application, we use the soto-uke to deflect the opponent's attack inward using the forearm.

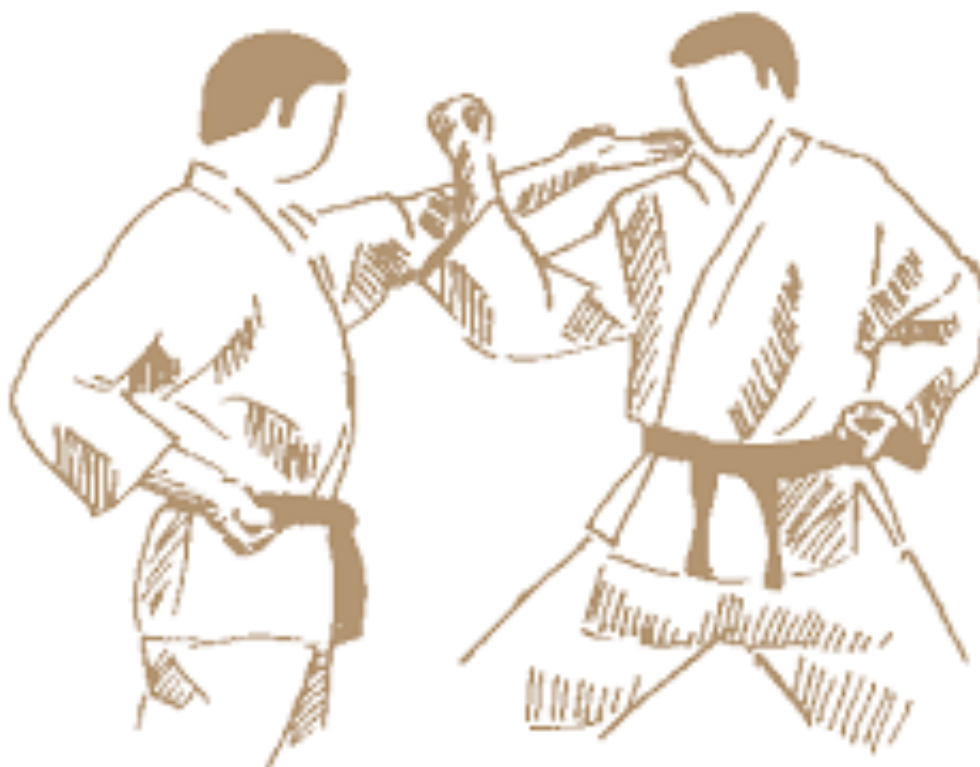


4- Uchi-Uke (Inside block)

Blocking technique with the forearm to the outside.



In application, we use uchi-uke to deflect the opponent's blow outward using the forearm.



5- Gedan-Barai (Downward block)

Technique of blocking down



In application, we use the gedan-barai to deflect the opponent's kick using the forearm.

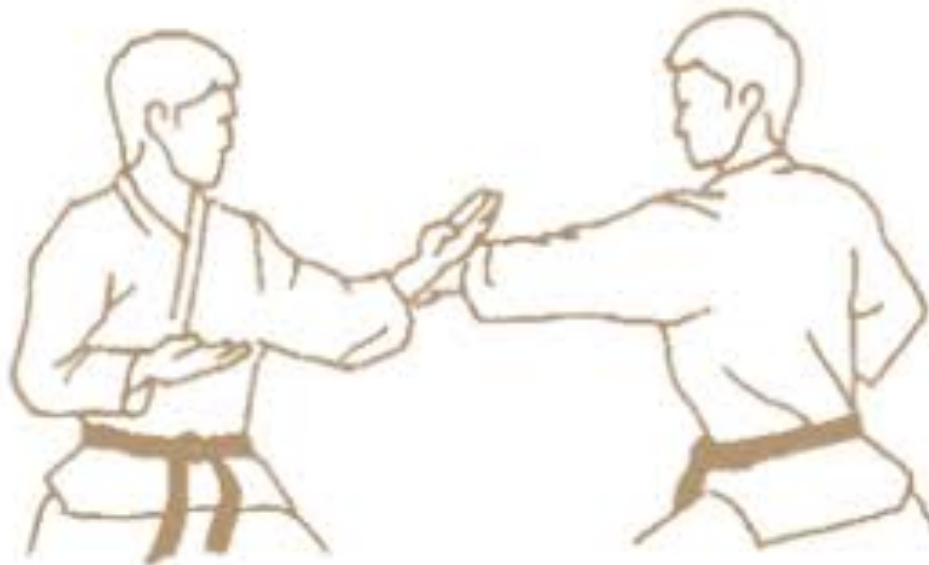


6- Shuto-Uke (Knife hand block)

Technique of blocking or open-handed attack.

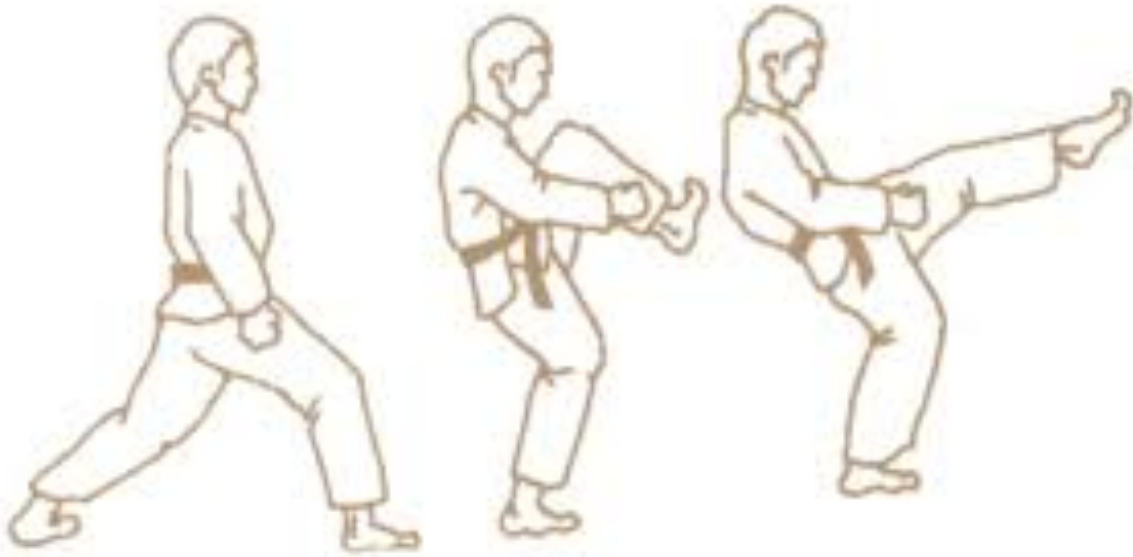


In application, we use the shuto-uke to deflect the opponent's blow to the outside using the edge of the hand.



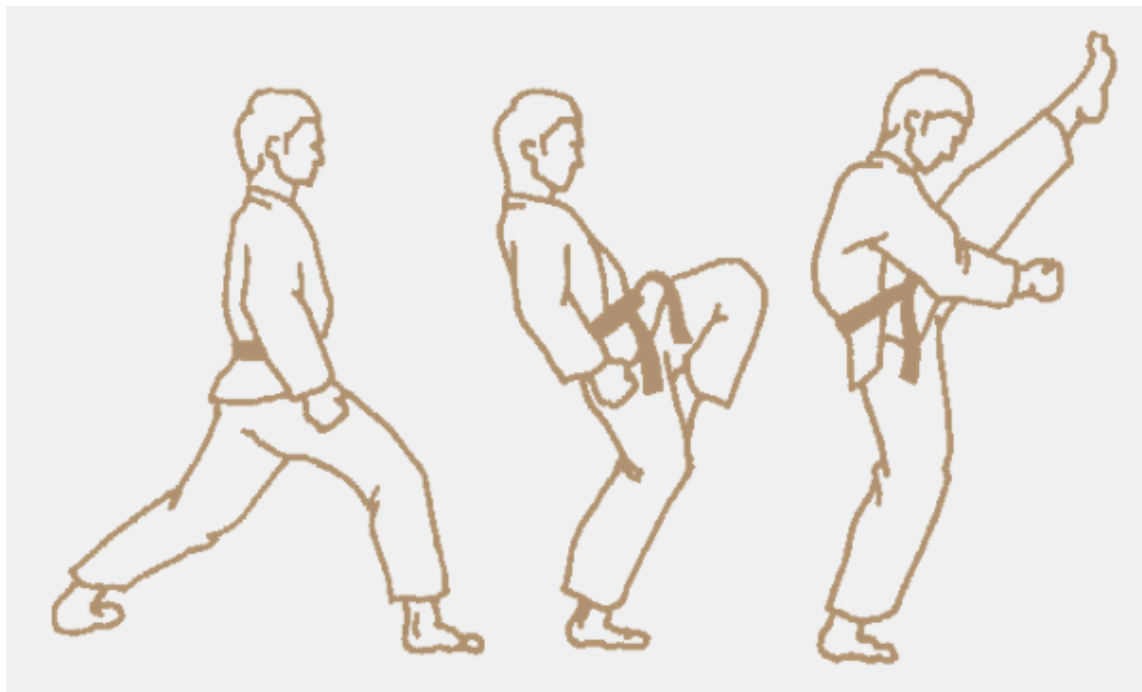
7.1- Mae-Geri (Front kick) Chudan

Attack technique with the foot directly forward. In application, we use the mae-geri to attack the opponent using the sole of the foot to attack the stomach.



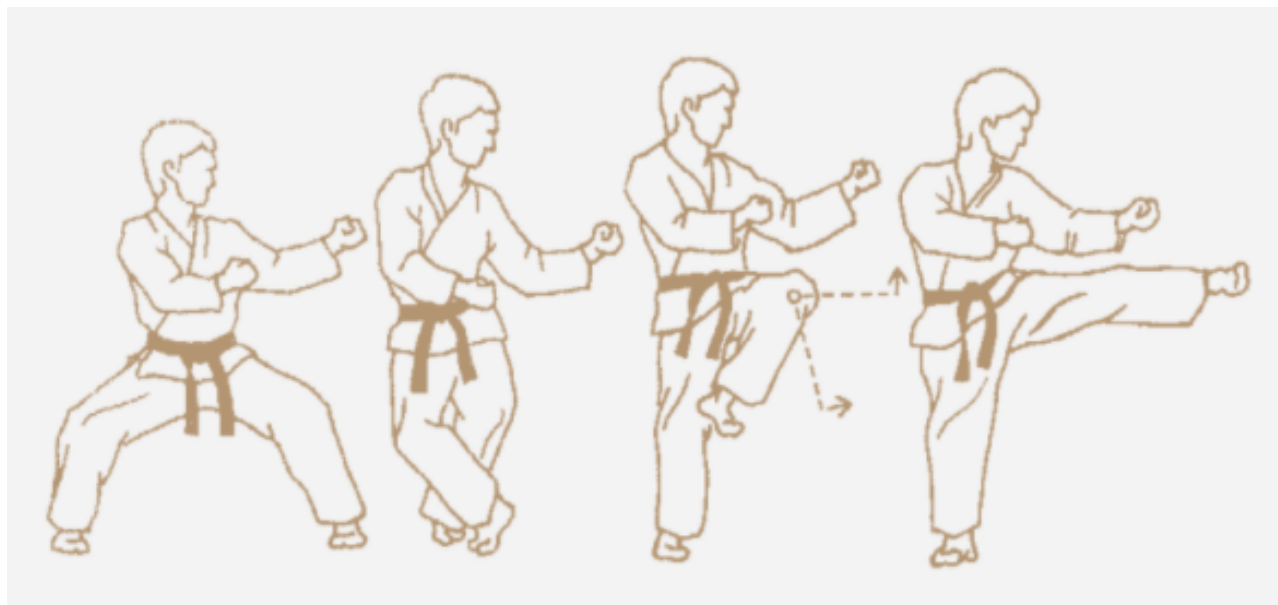
7.2- Mae-Geri (Front kick) Jodan

Attack technique with the foot directly forward. In application, we use the mae-geri to attack the opponent using the sole of the foot to attack the face.



8- Yoko-Geri-Keage (Side kick whipped)

Attack technique with the side of the foot by whipping the knee.

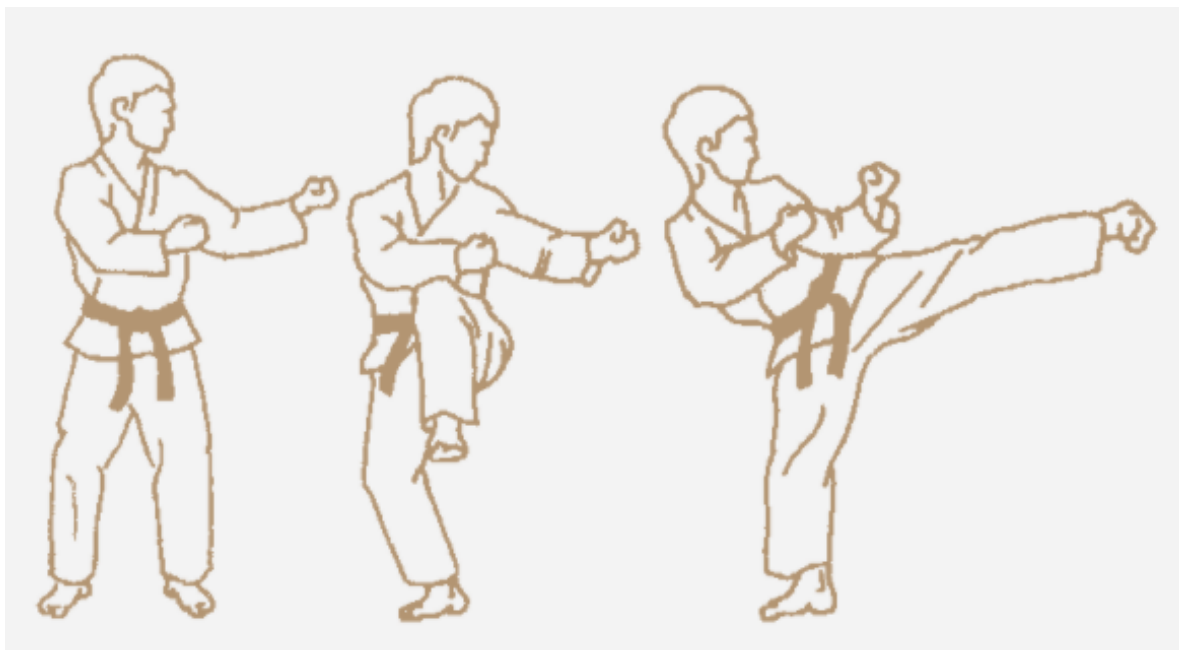


In application, we use yoko-geri-keage to attack the opponent using the outside edge of the foot. The "keage" blow is whipped.



9- Yoko-Geri-Kekomi (Side kick thrust)

Attack technique with the side of the foot maintaining the final position for 2 seconds.



In application, we use the yoko-geri to attack the opponent using the heel. The "kekomi" blow is thrust.

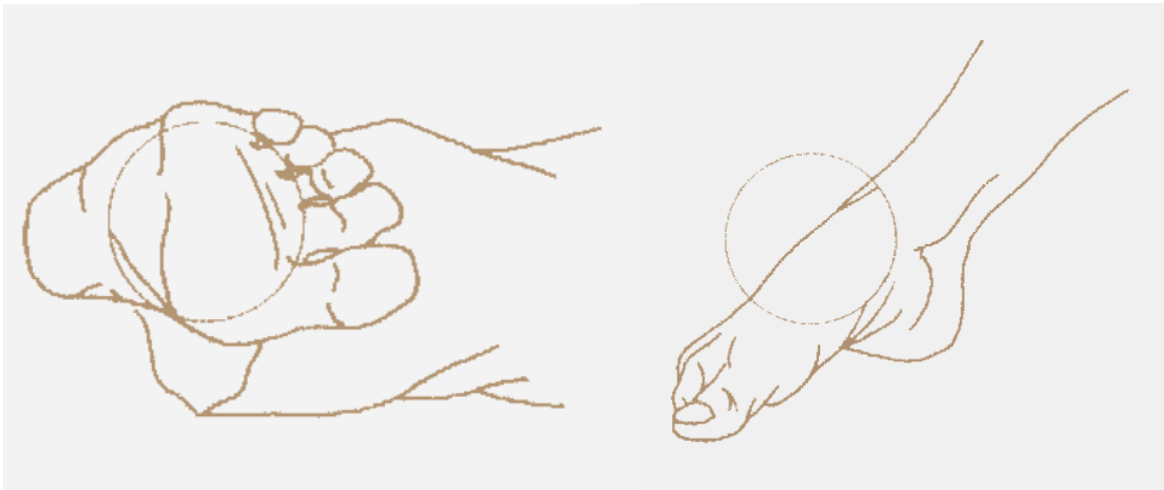


10- Mawashi-Geri (Roundhouse kick)

Circular attack technique with the foot.



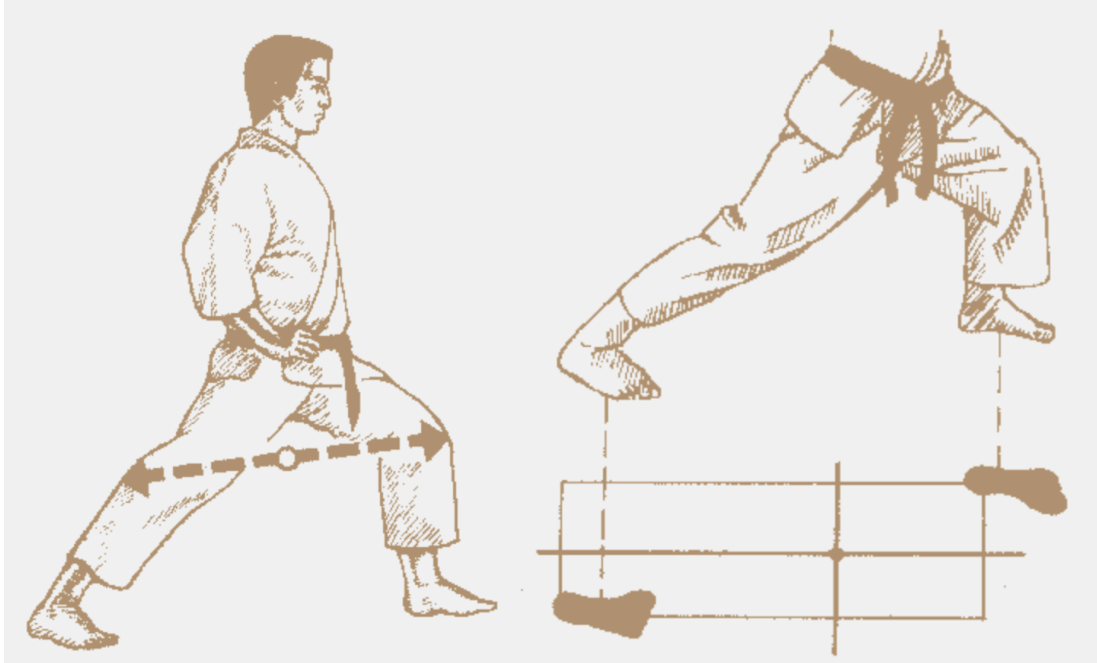
In application, we can hit the opponent with the sole of the foot by flexing the ankle and the toes; or we can hit with the top of the foot by pointing the toes.



STANCES

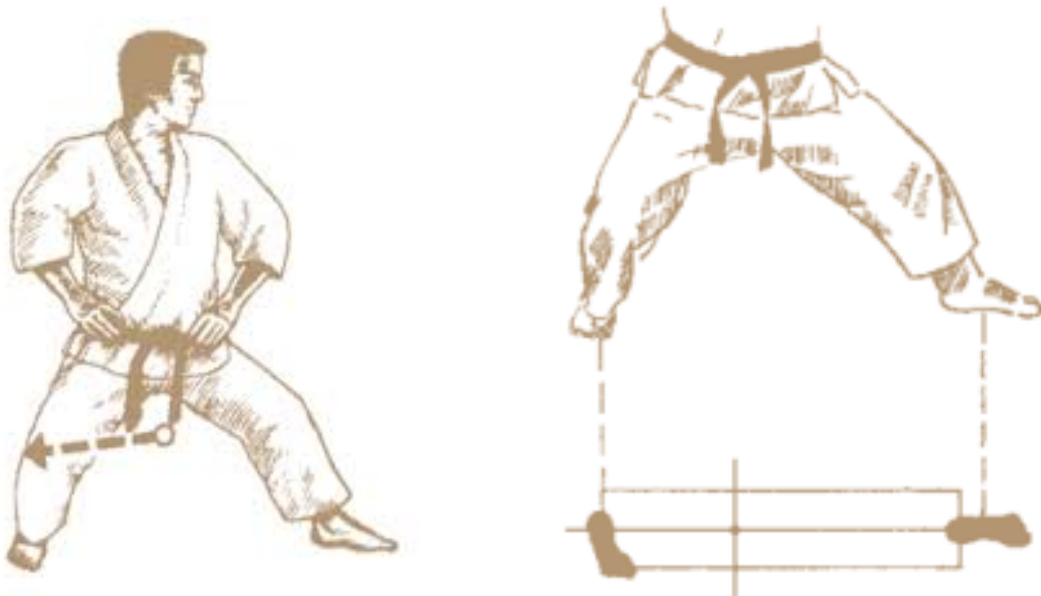
11- Zenkutsu-Dachi (Front stance)

Through this position, we learn to transfer our weight forward.



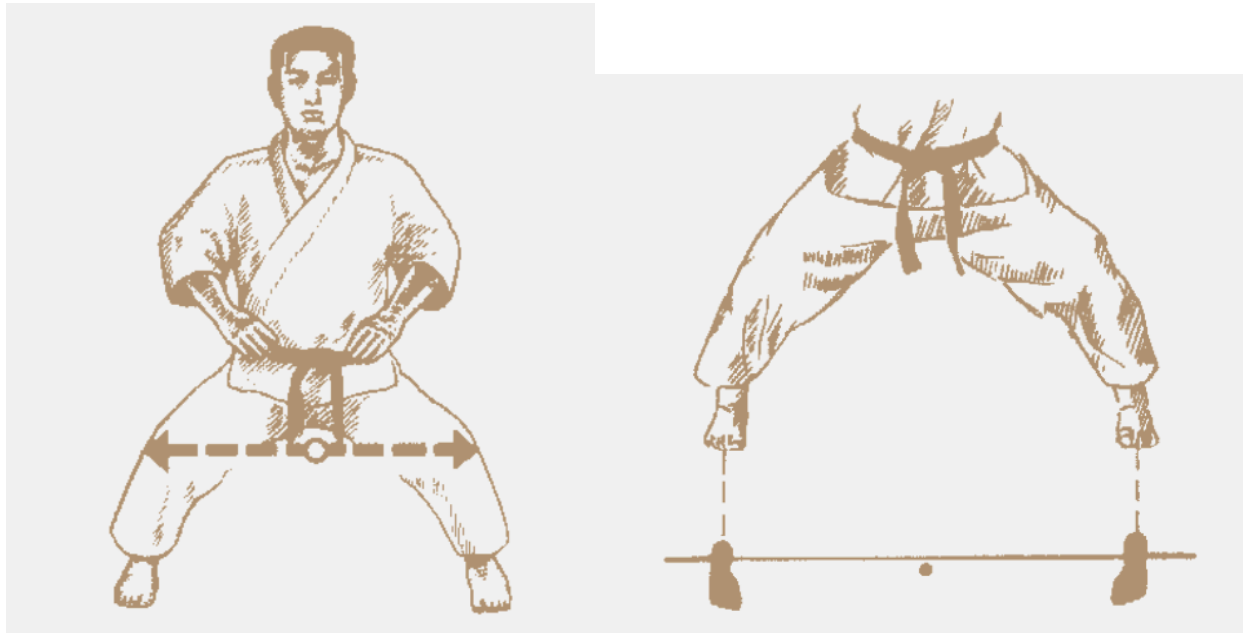
12- Kokutsu-Dachi (Back stance)

Through this position, we learn to transfer our weight backwards.



13- Kiba-Dachi (Side stance)

Through this position, we learn to center our weight in a sideways position.



In application, the movement is done sideways by crossing the back foot over the front foot. It is important to keep the same height with the knees bent.

