


**Basic Language and
Interactive Notes Folder**



Japanese



**AP
AE**



**Lexical Group
Series**



Conversation Essentials

good morning: **o-hayo gozaimasu**

good day: **konnichi wa**

good evening: **konban wa**

good-bye: **sayonara**

how do you do: **hajimemashite**

please: **onagai shimasu**

thank you (very much): **arigato (gozaimasu)**

no thanks: **domo, kekko desu, irimasen**

please/don't mention it: **do itashimashite**

no/not: **ie** yes (true): **hai** OK: **daijobu**

excuse me/sorry: **sumimasen/gomen nasai**

excuse me (for attention): **shitsurei desu ga**

what is this/that?: **kore/sore nan desu ka?**

is there/have you? ... **arimasu ka?**

could I have ..., please?: ... **itadakimasen ka?**

I would like: ... **hoshii desu ga**

what would you like?: **nani hoshii desu ka?**

I do not understand: **wakarimasen**

I do not speak Japanese: **Nihongo dekimasen**

Do you speak English?: **Eigo dekimasu ka?**

could you speak more slowly please: **motto yukuri hanasemasen ka?**

could you repeat that please?: **mo ichido itte kudasaimasen ka?**

how do you say... in Japanese?: **Nihongo de, ... do itte ii desu ka?**

where is? : ... **doko ni arimasu ka?**

when does? : ... **itsu desu ka?**

which is? : ... **dochira desu ka?**

how much is this?: **kore, ikura desu ka?**

its a little too expensive: **chotto takasugimasu**

good - better - best: **ii - motto ii - ichiban ii**

bad - worse - worst: **warui - motto warui - ichiban warui**

good luck: **gambatte kudasai!**

congratulations: **omedeto gozaimasu!**

help, please!: **tetsudate kudasai!**

please, stop it!: **yamete kudasai!**

Pronunciation Points

generally no stress on particular syllables
regular orthography used - read as written

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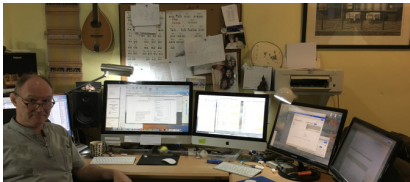


Malcolm Moore Ph.D.

Preface

Visiting or living in a new country provides many opportunities to expand your horizons, especially if you have a basic awareness of the local language. This booklet was drafted with the aim of facilitating interactions with Japanese speakers in your own living version of the Japanese language, at whatever level it might be!

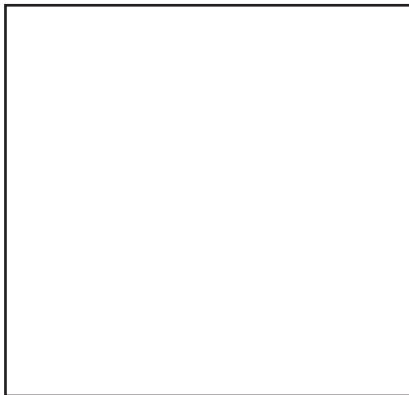
A very basic introduction, simple coverage of essential grammar, word groups in lexical categories, these provide your skeleton of bare bones which you can stick together at will. The idea is that this booklet should be an interactive resource so that free spaces are liberally distributed throughout, allowing you to make your own observations and notes for



continued reference.

Armed with the 'Japanese' language drill folder I hope that you gain maximum enjoyment and success in delving into the Japanese/ worlds which are of most interest to you personally, adding your own extra vocabulary and comments to help you achieve your own aims with the language.

Happy interacting! Malcolm Moore



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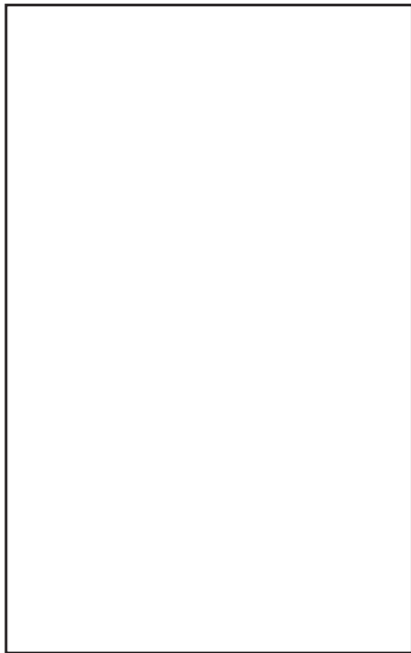
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The Japanese Language

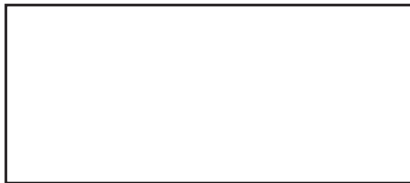
a) History

The Japanese language appears surrounded by a mystique of difficulty and vagueness (albeit unwarranted!) and its relationships to the other languages of the world remain a question for discussion. However, there are clear links with Korean and possibly members of the Altaic group spoken in Siberia and Central Asia.

The earliest extant document, the **Kojiki** or 'Record of Ancient Matters', dated to AD 712, is written entirely in Chinese characters, or **kanji** in Japanese, and it is unclear how the words were pronounced - using the Chinese pronunciation directly or the Japanese words for the objects or concepts expressed. Over time the Japanese became adept at producing vocabulary alternatives, one the original Japanese word with a borrowed **kanji** and the other a paired **kanji** word with the Chinese pronunciation at the time of introduction. Usually the latter would be considered more formal and educated, as was once the case for words of French origin in the English language.

Phonetic usage meant that **kanji** with no pictorial or semantic relationship were selected purely for their pronunciation. This then led to simplification and production of the unique Japanese consonant plus vowel syllabary known as **kana** (after the original **karina** for temporary letters). Since these first served the purpose of aids to memory they were written at the side of the actual Kanji, and were therefore termed **kata(side)kana**.

From these developed the more cursive style **hiragana**, now employed for grammatical functions, like inflectional word endings and particles. The **katakana** are now mainly applied for foreign loanwords. **Roumaji** (Roman alphabet) provides a third script for writing foreign acronyms like WHO, and home grown expressions like OL for ‘office lady’.




Traditionally, writing was vertically from top to bottom, right to left, as with Chinese. However, now books can also found with horizontal script, left to right in the European fashion.

Since Chinese characters with their pronunciations were borrowed from different regions of China at different times, then Chinese readings for particular kanji (the **on-yomi**) can be multiple, although a single reading is the case for the majority. **On-yomi** words can be recognized generally as pairs of Chinese characters used together. The **kun-yomi** reflecting the original Japanese word for the object or concept in the picture is characterized, in contrast, by a single **kanji** followed by **hiragana** to provide the grammatical context.

Given its complexity it is not surprising that there have been movements from time to time to introduce a completely romanised version of Japanese without **kanji**, as has indeed been carried out in Korea, but like in China, the characters appear to be here to stay. However, there have been attempts at limiting the number which children need to learn to gain fluency and the Japanese government, in 1947, issued a list

of 1,850 official **kanji**. The **Jouyou Kanji Hyou** (common use character list) of 1981 contains 1,945 in total and these are now regarded as the essential basis for elementary and high school education. Employment of non-included **kanji**, for example in newspapers, is sometimes accompanied by the hiragana equivalent.

Regarding Japanese vocabulary, there is a wealth of alternatives provided by selection and pairing of **kanji** with similar meaning. Japanese borrowed many words from China to supplement the original **Yamato-kotoba** (Yamato or early Japan words) and more recently a large number of **gairaigo** or foreign words have entered the language because of the post WWII influence of the Americans and other Western countries. There are indeed extreme examples where this has resulted in three alternatives, as in original Japanese **torikeshi**, Sino-Japanese **kaiyaku**, and English **kyanseru**, all having the meaning of cancellation.




b) Alphabet and Pronunciation

The Japanese syllabary consists of vowels alone or combined with consonants, and single **n**.

Whether written in **hiragana** or **katakana** (or **kanji**) the pronunciation is very like the equivalent in English. Unlike most other languages there is very little stress on particular syllables within words, each receiving the same degree of emphasis, although a final **su**, for example in **desu** or **imasu**, is often bitten off with rapid speech so that the sound is like **dess'** or **imass'**.

There is no **la** in Japanese, **ra** being pronounced somewhat as a cross between the two. The **wo** syllable is actually pronounced **o** when standing alone as the object particle. The **n** which is the only consonant letter not followed by a vowel may become similar to an **m** when sounded before a **b** or **p**.



a あ	i い	u う	e え	o お
ka か	ki き	ku く	ke け	ko こ
*ga が	gi ぎ	gu ぐ	ge げ	go ご
kya きゃ		kyu きゅ		kyo きょ
gya ぎゃ		gyu ぎゅ		gyo ぎょ
sa さ	shi し	su す	se せ	so そ
*za ざ	ji じ	zu ず	ze ぜ	zo ぞ
sha しゃ		shu しゅ	sho しょ	
ja じゃ		ju じゅ		jo じょ
ta た	chi ち	tsu つ	te て	to と
da*だ	ji ぢ	zu づ	de で	do ど
cha ちゃ		chu ちゅ		cho ちょ
na な	ni に	nu ぬ	ne ね	no の
nya にゃ		nyu にゅ	nyo にょ	
ma ま	mi み	mu む	me め	mo も
mya みゃ		myu みゅ		myo みょ
ha は	hi ひ	fu ふ	he へ	ho ほ
ba ば	bi び	bu ぶ	be べ	bo ぼ
pa ぱ	pi ぴ	pu ぷ	pe ぺ	po ぽ
bya びゃ		byu びゅ	byo びょ	
pya ぴゃ		pyu ぴゅ		pyo ぴょ
ya や		yu ゆ		yo よ
ra ら	ri り	ru る	re れ	ro ろ
rya りゃ		ryu りゅ		ryo りょ
wa わ		n ん		wo を

*Resulting from **dakuten** or **ten ten**, two small lines, when placed in the right hand corner of a **kana** change the sound, for example from **ka** to **ga**. Similarly, the **han dakuten** also known as **maru**, or small circle, changes the sound from **ha** to **pa**:

By use of **youon** combination sounds written in Japanese are created by writing a symbol that ends with the sound **-i**, like **chi**, **ki**, **mi**, **bi** and adding it to a smaller than usual character of either **ya**, **yu** or **yo**.

Use of a small **tsu** character between syllabary elements indicates an extended consonant which actually sounds like a very short pause in between the two, giving a hard edge, like **rokku** ろっく

Lastly, for vowels there are short and long forms, with a distinct difference in length of pronunciation, indicated in the dictionary by a short line above, for example **ō** or **ū**, changing the sound from 'oh' to 'oh-o' or 'u' to 'u-u'.



Essential Grammar

a) Introduction

If you want to be able to speak Japanese with any degree of natural fluency a long list of phrases for set situations is not of real practical help. You need to understand exactly what you are saying - within the limits set by your command of syntax - and to make your own sentences from simple beginnings. To start, all you require is the basic grammar and how the sentence components are pieced together. Natural addition of single words to your active vocabulary, as and when the opportunity or necessity arise, will then gradually increase the scope of your language ability.

One feature of Japanese shared in common with such European languages as German and French is the division into polite (or very polite and extremely polite!) and normal speech, used within the family and with close friends.

Basically it is wise to always use the polite form at the beginning and perhaps slip into 'normal' as you feel your way around. Remember of course that the Japanese are world renowned for their politeness and never-ending bowing to one another.

They will undoubtedly appreciate restrained general behaviour on your part, including your use of polite speech. Needless to say, anger in your voice will not be greatly appreciated. and will not help you attain the aim of enjoying a pleasant stay in the land of bows. Therefore, along with your trusty dictionaries, be armed with a ready smile and be prepared to make friends.

The sentence structure, unlike English, is strictly subject-object-verb. The parts of speech, while superficially equivalent to their counterparts in English, have novel properties which means that flexibility is required in considering roles of individual words in sentences. Japanese is in some ways simpler and in others more complicated than English, especially in expressing ideas. However, for conversation purposes (you do not have to learn the forbidding **kanji** 漢字), a little effort goes a long way!

b) Parts of Speech

NOUN: **meishi**

Nouns do not have separate single/plural forms, do not vary with their role in the sentence and there are no definite or indefinite articles.

If you wish to define a noun, use the possessive pronouns for this or that:

kono ie: this house **sono/ano ie**: that house

In order to express plurality, Japanese makes extensive use of counters (see dictionary for list), the order being noun-number -counter

hon san satsu: book(s) three bookcounter

The genitive is formed by addition of 'its' **no**
the colour of the book = the book its colour

hon no iro

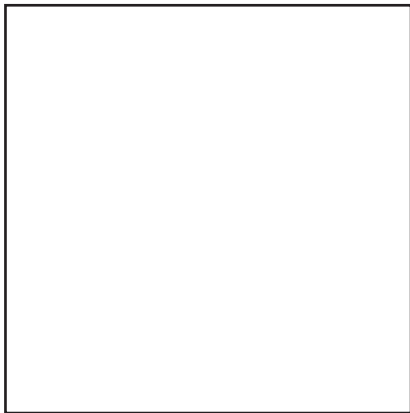
Noun function within a sentence is determined by particles which always follow the noun or pronoun they relate to, the most important being **ga** and **wa** (**ha** in the Japanese **hiragana** script)
ga indicates the grammatical subject (sj)
wa equates with as-for in English

The direct object (oj) of the sentence is indicated by an **o** (**wo** in **hiragana**) before the noun.

kyou wa ame ga futte imasu
today as-for, rain sj falling is

watashi wa/ga hon o kaimashita
I as-for/sj*, book oj bought

*respectively emphasise buying the book and who did the buying



ii) PRONOUNS: **daimeishi**

Personal pronouns can be omitted if the context is clear

I = me (polite/female) **watashi** (male) **boku**, **ore**

*you = you (familiar): **kimi** (polite): **anata**

he = him: **kare** she = her: **kanojo**

it (if necessary use this/that): **kore**, **sore**, **are**

we = us: **watashitachi**, **bokutachi**

*you = you: **kimitachi** (polite): **anatatachi**

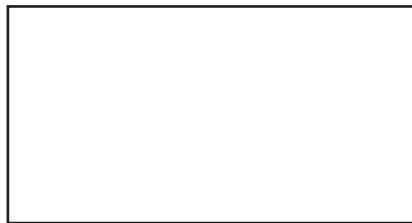
they = them: **kare-/kanojo-tachi**,

sono hitotachi

*you, often avoided, use name or title instead

Possessive pronouns are formed by adding **no** (of for possession) to the personal pronoun

boku no: my **anata no**: your **dare no**: whose?



Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns and adjectives are formed with four basic roots: three for location and the last for doubt or question. Near the speaker **ko-** (here), near the person spoken to **so-** (there) and removed from both (afar) **a-**. The root for the doubt form is **do-**.

	here	there	afar	question
root	ko-	so-	a-	do-
pronoun	kore	sore	are	dore?
	-re this (one)	that (one)	that (one)	which (one)?
adjective	kono	sono	ano	dono?
	-no this	that	that	which?
kind/type	konna	sonna	anna	donna?
	-nna this kind	that kind	that kind	which kind?
manner	kō yū	sō yū	ah yū	dō yū?
	-u yū in this way	- that way	- that way	which way?
location	koko	soko	asoko	doko?
	-ko here	there	there	where?
direction	kochira	sochira	achira	dochira?
	-chira hither	thither	thither	which way?

They do not vary with the single/plural or gender. The adjectival forms can be combined with **hito** or **kata** to provide polite forms for he, this/that person and they.

In combination with **ka**, **mo** and **de mo**, question words express indefinite, negation and inclusive, respectively.

question indefinite negative* inclusive

dare? **dareka** **dare mo** **dare de mo**

who someone no-one anyone

nani? **nanika** **nani mo** **nan de mo**

what? something nothing anything

dō? **dō ka** **dō mo** **dō de mo**

how somehow in no way anyhow

doko? **dokoka** **doko mo** **doko de mo**

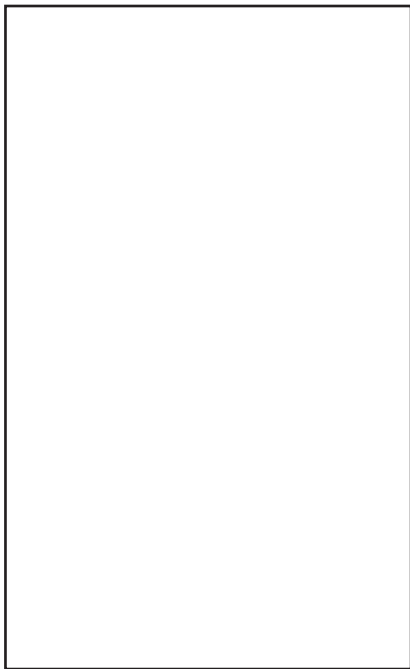
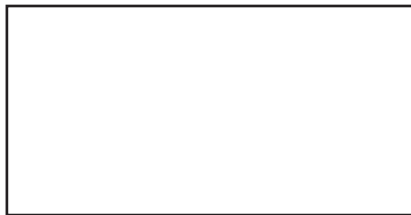
where? somewhere nowhere anywhere

*Take a negative verb

dareka kimasu someone will come

dare mo kimasen no-one will come

dare de mo dekiru anyone can do it



ii) ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS:

keiyōshi to fukushi

Adjectives are of two types, the first functioning partially as a verb, with separate forms for present and past, positive and negative, at the end of the sentence. For increased politeness add **desu** at the end of a sentence.

this book as for **kono hon wa**

is white was white is not white was not white

shiro-i -katta -kunai -kunakatta

Alternatively these can be placed directly before a noun: this white book **kono shiro-i hon**

This type of adjective forms adverbs by replacement of **-i** by **ku** and addition of the participle **ni**

quick **hayai** quickly **hayaku ni**

The second type is equivalent to the English adjective and requires **desu** to act as a verb. For use before a noun add **na**. This type also forms adverbs with **ni**

rippa na shigoto desu splendid work it is

As noted above, nouns can also play adjectival roles with addition of 'its' **no**

Comparatives are formed with more, **motto**, and superlatives with the most, **ichiban**.

strong stronger strongest

tsuyoi motto tsuyoi ichiban tsuyoi

For comparison within a sentence use **yor** than

This book is less/more expensive than that

Kono hon wa, sono yori, takai desu

as ... as: **hodo...**

I am/am not as rich as he

boku wa kare hodo yutaka desu/de wa nai

either ... or: **ka...ka** neither... nor...:

demo...demo nai

the ...er the ...er **motto hodo**

the sooner the better **hayai hodo yoi**

the larger the more expensive

motto ōkī mono hodo takai



iv) VERBS: **dōshi**

Verbs do not change with the person or number. There is a basic division into normal and polite levels and two ‘tenses’, present and past, as well as wanting and suggestive. In addition there is a participle or **-te** form which is used for forming progressive tenses and polite commands.

The normal present is the dictionary form (stem-ending). To obtain the stem of most present tense verbs ending in **-iru** or **-eru**, the **ru** is removed and with other endings the final **u** becomes **i**. Note that with verbs ending in **-su** and **-tsu**, the respective change is to **shi** and **chi**

miru mi-	taberu tabe-	yomu yomi-
iku iki-	yobu yobi-	matsu machi-
hanasu hanashi-	hashiru hashiri-	



The following suffixes are added to the stems:

	positive	negative
present	-masu	-masen
past	-mashita	-masen deshita
desire now*	-tai desu	-takunai desu
desire past*	-takatta desu	-takunatta desu
suggest (let's)	-mashou	i/u not stressed

In the * cases the verb **desu** (pronounced dess) provides politeness but may be omitted.

The normal/polite forms for go and see are:

	go	see
present		
positive	iku/ikimasu	miru/mimasu
negative	ikanai/ikimasen	minai/mimasen
past		
positive	itta/ikimashita	mita/mimashita
negative	ikanatta*	minakata*
negative	ikimasen deshita	mimasen deshita
want to		
positive	ikitai*	mitai*
negative	ikitakunai*	mitakunai*
wanted to		
positive	ikitakatta*	mitakatta*
negative	ikitakunakatta*	mitakunakatta*
let's	ikou/ikimashou	mirou/mimashou

Future is indicated by placing a time word like tomorrow **ashita** in front of the present tense

ashita iku / ashita ikimasu tomorrow I go

Important constructions - **-te** form

The **-te** form is made by addition to the stem for **-iru** or **-eru** verbs. In other cases there may be a change of consonant

-ku to **-ite** (**kaku** to **kaite**, **iku** becomes **itte**)

-gu to **-ide** **-bu/mu/nu** to **-nde**

-ru/tsu/au to **-tte** **-suru/su** to **-shite**

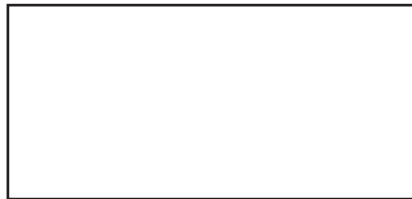
It is primarily used to indicate ongoing action. For example with **yomu**, to read:

present **-te + imasu/imasen**

I am/was reading **yonde imasu/imashita**

I am/was not reading

yonde inai/imasen deshita



The **te** form is also applied for the following:

polite commands + **kudasai**

mite kudasai please look

requests of others + **kuremasen ka?**

mite kuremasen ka? could you not look?

permission requests + **mo ii desu ka?**

mite mo ii desu ka? is it OK to look

not allowed + **wa ikemasen**

mite wa ikemasen ka?

is it not allowed to look?

Important Verbs: To be and to have

To be for nouns is generally **desu** with **de wa nai** / **de wa arimasen** as the negative.

Watashi wa Igrisu-jin desu

I am an Englishman

Watashi wa Nihonjin de wa arimasen

note **de wa** can become **ja** I am not a Japanese

For to have and be with the connotation of existence or there are, **iru** is used for animate and **aru** for inanimate subjects.

Hon wa arimasu/arimasen There is a/no book

Doubutsu wa/ga imasu/imasu

There are/are no animals

Important Verbs: Auxiliaries

Do: **suru** is very frequently used as a modal verb for combination with paired noun characters, of which there are a very large number (indicated by * in the dictionary)

Boku wa honyaku suru/shimasu. I translate

Must: **stem +nakeraba narai/narimasen/ikenai/ikemasen**

ikanakereba naranai I must go

Note that need after a noun is **hitsuyō desu**

Jiten ga hitsuyō desu dictionary sj need is

Want/would like: **-tai** form (see above)

Watashi wa ikitai (desu)

I asfor would like to go (polite is)

Note that want with a noun is **hoshii**

Boku wa uchi o hoshii (desu)

I asfor house obj want (polite is)

Like/enjoy: **suki desu**

gitar o hiku koto suki desu

guitar obj play thing like is

Ought to/should: **yatta hou ga ii**

itta hou ga ii desu You ought go

Can/be able to: for **suru** verb combinations use **dekiru dekimasu ka?** can you do it?
benkyō suru benkyō dekiru

With other verbs to indicate possibility replace

-u with **-eru** or **-areru**

yomu read **yomeru/mirareru** able to see

miru see **mieru/mirareru** able to see

taberu eat **tabereru** able to eat

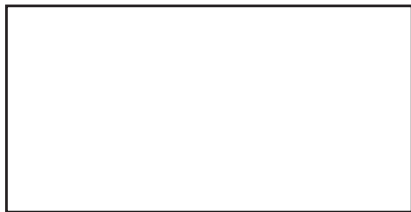
Have experienced: in order to express having experienced something at some time in the past make use of verb in past and **koto** for ‘thing’:

honyaku shita koto ga aru/nai

have/have not translated

mita koto ga aru have seen

tabeta koto ga aru have eaten



Bunpō - shitsumon

vi) QUESTIONS: **shitsumon**

questions can be formed using question words,
or with **ka** (or **ne**) at the end of sentences

how?: **dou**

how much?: **ikura**

what?: **nan(i)**

which?: **dochira**

when?: **itsu**

who?: **dare**

where?: **doko**

why?: **naze**

nan desu ka? what is it?

ashita ikimasu ka? tomorrow will you go?



Basic English - Japanese Lexical Group Dictionary

Provided, in alphabetical order within groups, are English words and selected Japanese equivalents for the various lexical categories:

Adjectives: keiyōshi general; things; colours; feelings; people, taste; weather	26
Adverbs: fukushi how; when; where:	36
Conjunctions: setsuzokushi	40
Nouns: meishi animals; body; city; clothes; country; education; food; geography; house; materials; number; people; possessions; society; time; transport; weather	41
Prepositions: zenchishi	64
Questions: gimon	65
Verbs: dōshi	66

The empty boxes are included for additional vocabulary of your own.

Use it! Tsukatte kudasai!

adjective: **keiyōshi**quantity and order: **ryō to junban**all: **zenbu** another: **mō hitotsu#**any: **nanra** both: **ryōhō**different: **chigau** each: **kaku**either ... or: **... ka ... ka**enough: **jūbun** every: **subete#**few: **sukunai** a few: **ikutsuka#**first: **saisho, ichiban**last: **saigo** less: **yori sukunai**a little: **jakkan, sukoshi**many/much: **takusan** more: **motto**most: **taitei#** next: **tsugi#** no: **ie****ii/ai/oi/ui** standard **-te*** + iru # + **no *** + nanot: **de wa nai** none: **d**same: **onaji** several/ some: **ikutsuka**so: **sonna ni** than: **yori**that: **sono, sore, ano, are** this: **kono, kore**these: **korera** those: **sorera**too: **sugiru** very: **hijō ni, totemo, taihen**

thing, object, matter: **mono, buttai, koto**
 big: **ookii** ↔ small: **chiisai**
 clean: **kirei*** ↔ dirty: **kitanai**
 comfortable: **kaiteki***
 convenient: **benri***
 dangerous: **abunai** ↔ safe: **anzen**
 dark: **kurai** ↔ bright: **mabushii**
 easy: **yasashii** ↔ difficult: **mutasukashii**
 empty: **kara** ↔ full: **ippai**
 excellent: **sugoi** ↔ awful: **hidoi**
 expensive: **takai** ↔ cheap: **yasui**
 fast: **hayai** ↔ slow: **osoi** famous: **yūmei***
 good: **ii, yoi** ↔ bad: **warui**
 better/best: **motto/ichiban yoi** ↔
 worse/worst : **motto/ichiban warui**
 hard: **katai** ↔ soft: **yawarakai**
 heavy: **omoi** ↔ light: **karui**

important: **daiji***, **jūyō***
 modern: **modan** ↔
 old-fashioned: **mukashifū**
 near: **chikai** ↔ far: **tōi**
 necessary: **hitsuyō***
 new: **atarashii** ↔ old: **furui**
 noisy: **yakamashii** ↔ quiet: **shizuka***
 open: **aite*¹** ↔ shut: **shimete***
 (im)possible: **(fu)kanō***
 practical: **jitsuyō-teki***
 short: **mijikai** ↔ long: **nagai**
 special: **tokubetsu***
 tight: **kitsui** ↔ loose: **yurui**
 useful: **yūyō*** ↔ useless: **muyō***
 wet: **nurete*¹** ↔ dry: **kawaite*¹**

Negative:

**i= +kunai * + de wa nai /arimasen*¹imasu/
 imasen**

colour and design: **iro to dezain**

black: **kuroi**

blue: **aoi, ao-iro**[#] sky blue **sorairo**[#]

brown: **cha-iro**[#] checked: **chekku**^{*}

colorful: **karafuru** dark...: **koi** ...

gold: **kin-iro**[#] green: **midori**

grey: **hai-iro**[#] light...: **usu(i)** ...

orange: **orenji-iro** pale: **awai**

pink: **momo-iro**[#] plain: **tanshoku**^{*}

purple: **murasaki-iro**[#] red: **akai**

round: **marui** square: **shikaku**[#]

striped: **shima moyō**[#]

white: **shiroi** yellow: **ki-iro**[#]

feelings: **kanjō**

afraid: **osorete**^{*1} angry: **okotte**^{*1}

bored: **unzari shite**^{*1} boring: **taikutsu**^{*}

certain: **tashika**^{*} disappointed: **gakkari**^{*1}

disappointing: **shitsubō**^{*2}

embarrassed: **hazukashigariya**

embarrassing: **hazukashī**

envious: **urayamashii** excited: **d**

exciting: **dokidoki**^{*2}

experienced: **keiken hōfu**^{*}

frightening: **osoroshī, kowai**

happy: **ureshī, tanoshī**

hungry: **kūfuku**^{*}, **naka ga tsuite**^{*1}

interested: **kyōmi o motsu**

interesting: **omoshiroi**

jealous: **shittobukai** lonely: **sabishī**

painful: **itai** pragmatic: **jitsuri-teki**^{*}

sad: **kanashii** satisfied: **manzoku shite**^{*1}

sleepy: **nemui** stressful: **sutoresu no ōi**

surprised: **odoroite**^{*1}, **bikkuri shite**^{*1}

surprising: **odorokubeki**^{*}

thirsty: **nodo ga kawaite**^{*1}

tired: **tsukarete**^{*1} tiring: **tsukare saseru**

person/people: **hito(tachi)**
 ambitious: **yashinteki***
 beautiful: **utsukushī** ↔ ugly: **minikui**
 blind: **mōmokuteki***
 busy: **isogashii** ↔ free: **jiyū***
 cynical: **hinikuteki***
 deaf: **mimi ga kikoenai**
 divorced: **rikon shite*¹**
 drunk: **yopparate*¹** ↔ sober: **jimi***
 easy-going: **kodawaranai**
 famous: **yūmei***
 fat (obese): **futtote* (himan)** ↔
 thin: **yasete***
 greedy: **yokubukai** handsome: **hansamu***
 healthy: **genki***, **kenkō*** ↔ ill: **byōki***
 intelligent: **atama ga ii** ↔ stupid: **baka***
 kind: **yasashii** ↔ cruel: **zankoku***
 lazy: **namakemono*** ↔
 hard-working: **kinben***

left-/right-handed: **hidarikiki/migikiki**
 married: **kekkon shite*¹** ↔
 single: **dokushin*²**
 old: **toshiyori*²** ↔ young: **wakai**
 optimistic: **rakkanteki*** ↔
 pessimistic: **hikanteki***
 polite: **teinei*** ↔ rude: **burei***
 poor: **binbō*** ↔ rich: **kanemochi*²**
 pragmatic: **jitsuri-teki***
 pretty: **kawai, sutekki***
 right: **tadashii** ↔ wrong: **machigatte***
 selfish: **riko-teki*** serious: **majime**
 short: **se ga hikui** ↔ tall: **se ga takai**
 shy: **hazukashī** ↔ confident: **shin'yō shite*¹**
 slim: **hossori shite*¹** ↔ stout: **ganjō***
 stingy: **kechi*** ↔ generous: **kandai***
 weak: **yowai** ↔ strong: **tsuyoi**
 wise: **kashikoi** ↔ foolish: **oroka***

taste and cooking: **aji to ryōri**

bitter: **nigai** boiled: **yudete***¹

delicious: **oishī** dry: **dorai**

fatty: **aburakkoi** fresh: **shinsen***

fried: **agete***¹ frozen: **tōketsu shite***¹

(medium-)rare: **(midiamu-)rea**

salty: **shio-karai** sour: **suppai**

spicy: **karai** sweet: **amai** tasty: **oishii**

tasteless: **aji no nai** tender: **yawarakai**

tough: **tafu*** well-done: **ueru-dan**

weather: **tenki**

cloudy: **kumotte***¹

cold: **samui** ↔ hot: **atsui**

cool: **suzushii** ↔ warm: **atatakai**

fine: **yoi** freezing: **kōtte***¹

humid: **mushiatsui**

rainy: **ame no aru** snowy: **yuki no aru**

sunny: **harete***¹ windy: **kaze no tsuyoi**

adverb: **fukushi**

how: **dō**

accidentally: **gūzen*** actually: **jissai***

almost: **hotondo** alone: **tandoku de**

also: **mata, mo** altogether: **zenbu de**

anyhow: **tonikaku**

approximately: **yaku, zengo**

at least: **sukunakutomo** badly: **hidoku***

basically: **kihonteki*** carefully: **shinchō***

carelessly: **fuchūi*** certainly: **tashika***

especially: **tokubetsu*** exactly: **seikaku***

for example: **tatoeba**

* + **ni**

fortunately: **saiwai ni mo, un ga yokute**

generally: **ippan(teki)***

gladly: **yorokonde**

in a hurry: **isoide**

mostly: **omo*, daibubun**

naturally: **shizen*** of course: **mochiron**

only: **dake** on purpose: **wazato, itoteki***

perhaps/possibly: **tabun**

probably: **osoraku**

quickly: **hayaku*** quite: **kanari**

really: **hontō*** slowly: **yukkuri***

so: **son'na*** somehow: **nantoka***

together: **issho*** totally: **kanzen***

unfortunately: **zan'nen'nagara**

unwillingly: **muriari de, shibushibu***

usually: **futsū*, tsūjō*** well: **yoku***

when: **itsu**

after: **ato*** afterwards: **sonogo**, **sore kara**
 again: **futatabi**, **mo ichido** ago: **mae***
 already: **sude*** always: **itsumo**
 at last: **tsui***, **yatto!** before: **mae**
 early: **hayaku*** every time: **maikai***
 frequently: **hinpan***
 immediately: **sugu*** just (now): **chōdo (ima)**
 late: **osoku*** later: **ato de** never: **kesshite**
 now: **ima** occasionally: **toki-doki**
 often: **yoku***, **shibashiba**
 on time: **jikan-dōri** rarely: **mare***
 recently: **saikin** seldom: **meta***
 sometimes: **tama***
 soon: **mamonaku**, **sono uchi***
 still/(not)yet: **mada** suddenly: **totsuzen***
 then: **sono toki***

where: **doko**

anywhere: **doko de mo** away: **hanarete**
 backwards: **kōhō***, **ushiro***
 down, downwards: **shita***
 eastwards: **tōhō e** (in the east): **higashi***
 everywhere: **doko ni demo**
 forwards: **mae*** (from/to) here: **koko (-kara/e)**
 left (to the/on the): **hidari (ni/gawa)**
 northwards: **kita-muki**
 nowhere: **doko ni mo nai**
 right (to the/on the): **migi (ni/gawa)**
 sideways: **yoko*** somewhere: **dokoka***
 southwards: **minami-muki**
 straight on: **massugu***, **chokushin**
 (from/to) there: **soko**, **asoko (-kara/e)**
 up: **ue*** westwards: **nishi-muki**

conjunctions: setsuzokushi

although: **dakeredomo, no ni** and: **to**
 as well as: **oyobi** because: **nazenara**
 but: **shikashi, de mo** even if: **tatoe**
 however: **keredomo** if: **moshi**
 in case of: **no baai** in order to: **no tame***
 instead of: **no kawari*** or: **mata wa, ka**
 provided that: **naraba, tadashi**
 since: - **aru kara** that: **t**
 therefore: **dakara, shitagatte**
 thus: **kōshite**
 unless: **moshidenakereba, kagiri, igai***
 whereas/while: **ippō*, katawara**

nouns: meishi

animals and plants: **dōbutsu to shokubutsu**

bird: **tori** cat: **neko** cockroach: **gokiburi**
 dog: **inu** fish: **sakana** flower: **hana**
 horse: **uma** pet: **petto** mosquito: **ka**
 tree: **ki** wild animal: **yasei dōbutsu**

counter units: **tan'i**

animals: **hiki, piki** books: **satsu**
 cups, glasses: **hai, pai** letters: **mai**
 pen: **hon, bon** people: **nin** slice: **kire**
 vehicles: **dai** when in doubt: **ko**

body and clothes: **karada to fuku**
 arm: **ude** back: **senaka** belt: **obi**
 bra: **burah** brain: **nō**
 breast: **mune, chichi** coat: **ouba**
 dress: **doresu** ear: **mimi** eye: **me**
 face: **kao** finger: **yubi** foot: **ashi**
 glove: **tebukuro** hair: **kami no ke**
 hand: **te** hat: **bōshi** head: **atama**
 heart: **shinzō** helmet: **herumeto**
 jacket: **uwagi** leg: **ashi** liver: **kanzō**
 mouth: **kuchi** muscle: **kin-niku** nose: **hana**
 pair: **ichi-kumi** shirt: **shahtsu** shoe: **kutsu**

skirt: **sukahto** slipper: **surippa**
 sock: **kutsushita** stomach: **i**
 suit: **ittchaku** sweater: **setaa**
 swimsuit: **mizugi** tie: **nekutai**
 tights: **taitsu** toe: **tsumasaki**
 tooth: **ha** trousers: **zubon**
 underwear: **shitagi, hadagi**

city and countryside: **toshi to inaka**

art museum: **bijutsukan** bank: **ginko**

beach: **hama** border: **kokkyō**

bridge: **hashi** building: **tatemono**

church: **kyōkai** cinema: **eigakan**

coast: **kaigan** convenience store: **konbini**

department store: **hyakkaten**

desert: **sabaku** elevator: **erebētā**

escalator: **esukarētā** embassy: **taishikan**

factory: **kōjō** farm: **nōjō**

floor (ground/second): **kai (ichi/ni)**

forest: **mori** garden: **niwa**

high-rise: **kōsō biru** hospital: **byōin**

hotel: **hoteru** house: **ie, uchi**

island: **shima** jungle: **janguru**

lake: **mizu'umi** land: **tochi, riki**

library: **toshokan** market: **ichiba**

moon: **tsuki** moonlight: **gekkō**

mosque: **mosuku** mountain: **yama**

museum: **hakubutsukan**

ocean: **kaiyō** office: **ofisu** park: **kōen**

police station: **keisatsu-sho/kan**

post office: **yūbinkyoku**

restaurant: **restoran** river: **kawa**

road: **dōri** sea: **umi** school: **gakkō**

shop: **mise** sky: **sora**

skyscraper: **chōkōsōbiru** star: **hoshi**

station: **eki** street: **michi**

sun: **taiyō** sunlight: **nikkō**

supermarket: **sūpā** temple: **o-tera**

theater: **gekijō** town: **machi**

university: **daigaku**

valley: **tani** village: **mura** volcano: **kazan**

waterfall: **taki** zoo: **dōbutsuen**

country and language: **kuni to kokugo**

Africa: **Afurika** America: **Beikoku**

Asia: **Ajia** Australia: **Ōsutoraria**

China: **Chūgoku, chūgoku-go**

England: **Eikoku, , igirisuei-go, igirisu**

Europe: **Yōroppa, Ōshū**

France: **Furansu, -go**

Germany: **Doitsu, -go**

Italy: **Itaria, -go**

Japan: **Nihon, -go**

Russia: **Russia, -go**

Spain: **Supein, -go**

USA: **Amerika, gasshūkoku**

compass points: **konpasu pointo**

north: **kita, hoku** south: **minami, nan**

east: **higashi, tō** west: **nishi, sei**

north-east: **tōhoku** south-west: **seinan**

compatriot: **dōkokujin**

foreigner: **gaikokujin**

foreign language: **gaikokugo**

international organization: **kokusai kikan**

nation: **kokka**

national anthem: **kokka**

national flag: **hata, kokki**

nationality: **kokuseki** world: **sekai**

culture and society: **bunka to shakai**
 archaeology: **kōkogaku**
 architecture: **kenchiku** art: **geijutsu**
 ballet: **bareh** bill: **o-kanjō**
 birth: **tanjō** business: **bizinesu**
 cancer: **gann** cinema: **shinema**
 community: **komyuniti**
 competition: **kyōsō** concert: **konsāto**
 cooking: **ryōri** dancing: **odori**
 death: **shinu koto** diabetes: **tōnyō-byō**
 disease: **byōki** education: **kyōiku**
 employment: **koyō**
 entertainment: **go-raku**
 environment: **kankyō**
 export: **yushutsuhin** exercise: **undō** fail-
 ure: **shippai** fate: **unmei** film: **eiga** fine
 art: **bijutsuhin** game: **gēmu**
 geography: **chirigaku** goods: **buppin**

history: **rekishi** import: **yūnyūhin**
 journey: **tabi** language: **gengo**
 life: **seikatsu** music: **ongaku**
 news: **nyūsu** painting: **ekaki**
 peace: **heiwa** philosophy: **tetsugaku**
 photography: **satsuei**
 politics: **seiji** pollution: **osen**
 poverty: **binkon** price: **nedan, kakaku**
 problem: **mondai** religion: **shūkyō**
 science: **kagaku** sculpture: **chōkoku**
 singing: **utau koto** song: **uta**
 sport: **suppotsu** success: **seikō**
 theatre: **gekijō** thing (object): **mono**
 thing (affair): **koto, jiken**
 TV: **terebi** TV program: **terebi bangumi**
 unemployment: **shitsugyō** war: **sensō**
 wealth: **yūfuku** work: **shigoto**

food and drink: **tabemono** to **nomimono**

appetizer: **zensai** bread: **pan**

breakfast: **chōshoku**, **asa gohan**

butter: **bata** cake: **kehki** cheese: **chiizu**

condiments/herbs: **kōshinryō**/ **hābu**

chilli: **tōgarashi** fish sauce: **gyoshō**

garlic: **nin'niku** ginger: **shōga**

mint: **minto** mustard: **masutādo**

pepper: **koshō** salt: **shio** soy sauce: **shōyu**

sugar: **satō** vinegar: **su**

cream: **kurīmu** curry: **karē**

dessert: **dezāto** dinner: **yūshoku**

drink: **nomimono** soft-: **sofuto**

alcohol: **arukōru** beer: **beeru**

coffee: **kōhī** ice-: **aisu kōhī**

fruit juice: **furūtsu jūsu**

lemonade: **remonēdo** milk: **gyū-nyū**

tea: **cha** water: **mizu** wine: **budōshu**

egg: **tamago** fat: **shibō** fibre: **seni**

fish: **sakana** cod: **tara** eel: **unagi**

salmon: **sake** trout: **masu**

flour: **komugiko**

fruit: **furūtsu**

apple: **ringo** apricot: **apurikotto**, **anzu**

cherry: **sakuranbo** fig: **ichijiku**

grape: **budō**

grapefruit: **gurēpufurūtsu**

lemon: **remon** lime: **r** orange: **orenji**

peach: **momo** pear: **nashi**

pineapple: **painappuru** plum: **puramu**

strawberry: **ichigo** watermelon: **suika**

honey: **hachimitsu** ice cream: **aisukurīmu**
 jam: **jamu** lunch: **chūshoku, hiru gohan**
 meat: **niku** mince-meat: **hikiniku**
 beef: **gyūniku** chicken: **chikin, tori**
 duck: **kamoniku** ham: **hamu**
 lamb: **kohitsuji** pork: **butaniku**
 veal: **koushi no niku**
 menu: **menyū** noodle: **men, ramen**
 nuts: **nattsu** cashew nut: **kashūnattsu**
 chestnut: **kuri** peanuts: **pīnattsu**
 walnut: **kurumi**
 oil: **abura** olive: **orību**
 protein: **tanpakushitsu** rice: **gohan**
 salad: **sarada** sandwich: **sandoitchi**
 sausage: **sōsēji**
 seafood: **shifūdo**
 crab: **kani** lobster: **robusutā**
 octopus: **tako** oyster: **kaki** shellfish: **kai**
 shrimp: **ebi** squid: **ika**

utensils: **dōgu, kigu**
 bottle: **botoru** -opener: **ōpunā**
 bowl: **bōru** chopsticks: **hashi**
 corkscrew: **kōkusukuryū**
 cup: **kappu** fork: **fōku**
 glass: **garasu** knife: **naifu**
 ladle: **hyaku, torinabe**
 peeler: **kawa muki-ki** plate: **purēto**
 scissors: **hasami** sieve: **furui**
 spatula: **hera, spaateru** spoon: **supūn**
 toothpick: **tsuma yōji** towel: **taoru**
 vegetable: **yasai**
 artichoke: **ātichōku**
 asparagus: **asuparagasu**
 bean: **mame** beetroot: **niito no ne**
 brussels sprouts: **mekyabetsu**
 cabbage: **kyabetsu** carrot: **ninjin**
 cauliflower: **karifurawā** celery: **serori**
 corn: **tōmorokoshi** cucumber: **kyūri**
 eggplant: **nasu** lettuce: **retasu**
 mushroom: **kinoko, enoki**
 onion: **tamanegi** pea: **endō**
 potato: **poteto** pumpkin: **kabocha**
 sweet pepper: **pīman** tomato: **tomato**
 wheat: **komugi** yoghurt: **yōguruto**

house and furniture: **ie to kagu**

air conditioner: **eakon** armchair: **āmucheā**
 ashtray: **haizara** balcony: **barukonī**
 bathroom: **o-furo** bathtub: **yubune**
 bed: **shindai** bedroom: **shinshitsu**
 blanket: **mōfu** ceiling: **tenjō** chair: **isu**
 chest of drawers: **tansu** clock: **tokei**
 cooker: **takuhanki** curtain: **kāten**
 cushion: **kusshon** desk: **tsukue** door: **doa**
 drawer: **hikidashi** fan: **senpūki** floor: **yuka**
 freezer: **reitōko** garden: **niwa** guitar: **gitā**
 hair dryer: **headoraiyā** kitchen: **daidokoro**

kitchen sink: **nagashi** lamp: **ranpu**
 light: **denki** loudspeaker: **kakusei-ki**
 mirror: **kagami** piano: **piano**
 pillow: **makura** pillowcase: **makura kabā**
 plug: **puragu** printer: **insatsuki**
 radio: **rajio** refrigerator: **reizōko**
 roof: **yane** room: **heya** sheet: **shīto**
 shower: **shawā** socket: **soketto**
 sofa: **sofā** stairs: **kaidan**
 stereo system: **sutereo shisutemu**
 switch: **suitchi** table: **teburu**
 tap: **jaguchi** telephone: **denwa**
 TV: **terebi** toilet: **o-te arai, benjo**
 wall: **kabe** wardrobe: **wādorōbu**
 washing machine: **sentakuki**
 window: **mado**

people and occupation: **hitobito** to
shokugyō

aunt: **oba** baby: **akambō** boss: **bosu**
boy: **otoko no ko** brother: **ani¹/otōto²**
business man: **jitsugyōka**
colleague: **dōryō** civil servant: **kōmuin**
dad: **otōsan** daughter: **musume**
doctor: **isha** driver: **untenshu**
employer: **koyō-sha** employee: **jūgyōin**
enemy: **teki** engineer: **enjinia**
family: **kazoku** farmer: **nōmin**
father: **chichi** female: **josei, onna no hito**
fiancé: **konyakuchū no hito**
foreigner: **gaikokujin** friend: **tomodachi**
girl: **onna no ko** grandfather: **ojiisan**

¹/older, ²/younger

grandmother: **obahsan** housewife: **shufu**
husband: **go-shujin, otto** laborer: **rōdōsha**
lawyer: **bengoshi** male: **dansei**
man: **otoko** mechanic: **mekanikka**
mother: **haha** mom: **o-kahsan**
monk: **bōsan** musician: **myūjishan**
nobody: **daremonai** nurse: **kangōfu**
office worker: **jimu-in, kaishain**
policeman: **o-mawarisan, keikan**
priest: **saishi** retired person: **taishoku-sha**
sailor: **sen'in** secretary: **hisshō**
singer: **kashu** sister: **ane¹/imōto²**
soldier: **heishi, gunjin** son: **musuko**
somebody: **dareka** student: **gakusei**
teacher: **sensei** teenager: **tin'eijā**
tourist: **kankōkyaku** uncle: **oji**
unemployed person: **shitsugyō-sha**
wife: **okusan, tsuma** woman: **onna**

possession(s): **mochimono**

bag: **fukuro** book: **hon**

briefcase: **kaban** camera: **shashinki**

cigarette: **shigaretto** - lighter: **raitā**

computer (laptop): **komyūta (rappoppu)**

condom: **kondōm** cosmetics: **keshōhin**

credit card: **kurejittokādo**

dictionary: **jisho, jibiki** envelope: **fūtō**

jewellery: **tama-kazari**

bracelet: **udewa** brooch: **mune-kazari**

ear-ring: **mimikazari** necklace: **kubiwa**

(wedding/engagement) ring:

(kon'yaku/kekkon) yubiwa

key: **kagi** letter: **tegami**

lipstick: **kuchibeni** luggage: **nimotsu**

map: **chizu**

mobile phone: **keitai denwa**

money: **o-kane** cash: **genkin**

coin : **kouka** note: **shihei**

name: **namae** forename: **jibun no -**

nickname: **nikkunēmu** surname: **myōji**

namecard: **meishi** newspaper: **shinbun**

nothing: **nani mo nai** novel: **shōsetsu**

passport: **pasupōtodō** pen: **pen**

pencil: **enpitsu** perfume: **kōsui**

post card: **hagaki** purse: **saifu**

razor (blade): **kami sori (no ha)**

shampoo: **shānpū** soap: **sekken**

something: **nanika** spectacles: **megane**

stamp: **kitte** suitcase: **sūsukēsu**

tampons: **tampon** tissue paper: **hanagami**

toothbrush: **ha-burashi**

toothpaste: **ha-migakiko** towel: **taoru**

umbrella: **kasa** wallet: **satsuire**

washing powder: **senjō funmatsu**

wristwatch: **udedokei**

time and numbers: **jikan to kazu/ bangō**

century: **seiki** decade: **jū-nenkan**

day: **hi, nichi** Sunday: **nichiyōbi**

Monday: **getsuyōbi** Tuesday: **kayōbi**

Wednesday: **suiyōbi** Thursday: **mokuyōbi**

Friday: **kinyōbi** Saturday: **doyōbi**

all day: **ichinichijū** every day: **mainichi**

today: **kyō**

yesterday: **kinō** day before -: **ototoi**

tomorrow: **ashita** day after -: **asatte**

morning: **asa** this -: kesa noon: **hiru**

afternoon: **gogo** evening: **yoru**

night: **yonaka** tonight: **konya**

midnight: **mayonaka**

what day of the week is it?

kyō wa nanyōbi

future: **shōrai** half: **hanbun**

hour: **jikan** minute: **pun**

month: **getsu** one - : **ikkagetsu**

last -: **sengetsu** next -: **raigetsu**

January: **ichigatsu** February: **nigatsu**

March: **sangatsu** April: **shigatsu**

May: **gogatsu** June: **rokugatsu**

July: **shichigatsu** August: **hachigatsu**

September: **kugatsu**

October: **jūgatsu**

November: **jūichigatsu**

December: **jūnigatsu**

number: **kazu, bangō** even -: **gūsū**

odd -: **kisū** plural: **fukusū**

0: **zéro** 1: **ichi, hitotsu** 2: **ni, futatsu**

3: **san, mitsu** 4: **yon, yotsu**

5: **go, itsutsu** 6: **roku, muttsu**

7: **shichi, nanatsu** 8: **hachi, yattsu**

9: **kyū, kokonotsu** 10: **jū**

11: **jūichi** 15: **jūgo** 20: **nijū**

100: **hyaku** 1,000: **issen, sen**

10,000: **ichi man**

10⁶: **hyaku man**

first: **ichiban (mei)** second: **niban**

once: **ikkai, ichido** twice: **ni-kai**

past: **kako** present: **genzai**
 season: **kisetsu**
 spring: **haru** summer: **natsu**
 autumn: **aki** winter: **fuyu**
 second: **byō**
 sunrise: **hinode** sunset: **hinoiri**
 time: **jikan** on time: **jikan-dōri**

midday: **shōgo** midnight: **mayonaka**

in the morning: **jūni/nijūyon** **gozen-chū ni**

shīfēr/nijūsan 11 12 1 ichi/jūsan

shī/nijūni 10 what time is it?: 2 ni/jūyon

kyuu/nijūichi 9 **nanji desu ka?** 3 san/jūgo
 it is half past 2:

hachi/nijū 8 **ni ji han desu** 4 shi/jūroku

shichi/jūkyū 7 5 go/jūnana

6 roku/jūhachi

in the afternoon/evening: **gogo ni/yoru ni** in the night: **yakan ni**

week: **shū** one -: **ishshūkan**
 last -: **senshū** next -: **raishū**
 weekend: **shūmatsu**
 year: **nen** one -: **ichinenkan**
 last -: **sakunen** next -: **rainen**

transport: **yusō**

aeroplane: **hikōki** airport: **kūkō**

ambulance: **kyūkyūsha** bicycle: **jitensha**

boat: **fune** bus: **basu**

-station: **basutēshon** - stop: **basutei**

car: **kuruma** crossroads: **kōsaten**

direction: **hōkō** distance: **kyori**

harbour: **minato** helicopter: **herikoputā**

motorbike: **mōtābaiku**

railway: **tetsudō** road: **dōri**

ship: **fune** station: **eki**

street: **michi** taxi: **takushī**

traffic: **kōtsū** - accident: **-jiko**

- jam: **-jūtai** - lights: **shingō**

- rules: **kōtsū kisoku**

train: **resha** tram: **shiden** truck: **torakku**

underground/metro: **chikatetsu** van: **ban**

materials: **zairyō** made of -: **- de dekite iru**

air: **kūki** clay: **endo** cloth: **nuno**

cotton: **wata** gas: **gyasu** glass: **garasu**

gold: **kin** ice: **kōri** iron: **tetsu**

leather: **kawa** liquid: **ekitai** oil: **abura**

paper: **kami** plastic: **purasuchikku**

silk: **kinu** silver: **gin** solid: **kotai**

steel: **suchīru** stone: **ishi** water: **mizu**

wood: **mokuzai** wool: **yōmō**

weather: **tenki** -forecast: **tenkiyohō**

cloud: **kumo** fog: **kiri** ice: **kōri**

rain: **ame** snow: **yuki** storm: **arashi**

sun: **taiyō** taiphoon: **taifūn** wind: **kaze**

prepositions: zenchishi

about: **ni tsuite** above: **ue**
 across: **mukō-gawa** after: **ato**
 against: **ni taishite** among: **naka**
 around: **mawari** at: **ni, de** before: **mae**
 behind: **ushiro** below: **shita**
 beside: **no soba** between: **no aida**
 during: **-chū** for: **no tame**
 from: **kara** in: **nai** in front of: **no mae ni**
 inside: **naka** into: **ni** on: **no ue**
 next to: **bên cạnh** opposite: **hantai(gawa)**
 outside: **soto** since: **irai** through: **tōshite**
 to: **e** under: **shita** until: **made**
 with: **to tomo, issho de** without: **nashi**

question: shitsumon, gimon

question word? **ka**

how?: **dou?** how far?: **dono gurai toui?**

how long?: **dono gurai jikan kakaru?**

how many?: **ikutsu?** how much? **ikura?**

isn't it?: **de wa nai ka?**

pardon?: **sumimasen?**

true?: **hontō desu ka?**

what?: **nani?** what is it?: **nan desu ka?**

when? **itsu** from/till -: - **kara/made**

where?: **doko?** - from/to?: - **kara/e?**

which? **dochi?** which one?: **dore?**

who? **dare?** whose?: **dare no?**

for whom? **dare no tame?**

why? **naze, dōshite?** why not?: **nazena no**

verb: **dōshi**

agree: **dōi*** answer: **kotaeru, kaito***
arrive: **tōchaku*** ask: **tazuneru**
(for): **motomeru** (question): **shitsumon***
avoid: **sakeru** be: **iru/aru**
be born: **umareru** be called: **to mōsu**
become: **ni naru** behave: **kōdō***
believe: **shinjiru** borrow: **kariru**

*verb form + **suru**

bring (person/thing): **tsurete/motte kuru**
buy: **kau, kōnyū*** call: **yobu** can: **dekiru**
change: **kawaru, henka*** chat: **daberu**
check: **tenken*** choose: **erabu, sentaku***
close: **tojiru** come: **kuru**
come back: **modotte kuru**
complain: **monku o iu** confirm: **kakunin***
congratulate: **omedetō o iu**

cook: **ryōri***

bake: **ōbun-yaku** boil: **niru** fry: **yaku**

grill: **guriru*** steam: **fukasu**

cry: **naku** cut: **kiru** dance: **odoru**

decide: **kimeru** die: **shinu**

discuss: **ronjitu**, **sōdan*** divorce: **rikkon***

do: **suru, yaru** dream: **yume o miru**

drink: **nomu** drive: **untan***

eat: **taberu** expect: **kitai***

explain: **setsumei***

fall: **otosu, ochiru** fear: **osoreru**

feel: **kanjiru** find: **mitsukeru**

finish: **oeru, owaru** forget: **wasureru**

forgive: **yurusu** get: **morau**

give: **ageru** - back:

go: **iku** - back: **modoru, kaeru**

happen: **okoru** hate: **nikumu**
 have: **aru, motsu** hear: **kiku**
 help: **tetsudau** hope: **kibō***
 ignore: **mushi*** imagine: **trởng tượng**
 improve: **kaizen*** joke: **jōdan***
 know: **shiru, zonjiru** laugh: **warau**
 learn: **manabu, nerau** lie: **uso tsuku**
 like: **suku** listen: **kiku** live: **ikiru, sumu**
 look (at): **miru** - after: **sewa*** - for: **sagasu**
 - forward to: **tanoshimi ni*** -like: **mieru**
 lose: **ushinau** love: **ai***
 make: **tsukuru** - a mistake: **machigaeru**
 mean: **imi*** meet: **au**
 must: **shinakareba naranai**
 must not: **shite wa ikenai**
 need: **hitsuyō to*** open: **hiraku, aku**

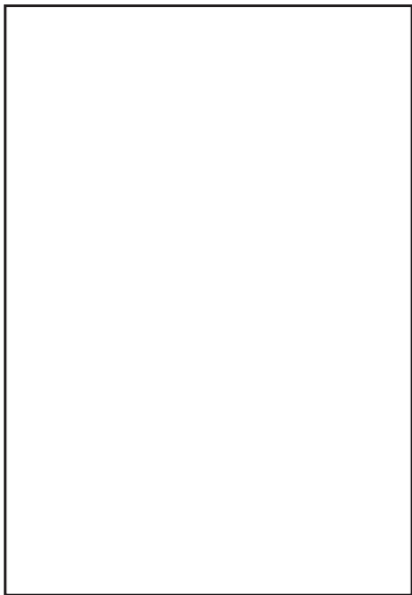
pay: **harau** play: **asobu**
 practice: **renshu*** prepare: **junbi***
 promise: **yakusoku*** pronounce: **hatsuon***
 put : oku - on: **kiru, haku**
 rain: **ame ga furu**
 read: **yomu** recommend: **suisen***
 refuse: **kotowaru** regret: **gōkai***
 remember: **oboeru** rent: **kariru**
 repair: **shūri***, **naosu** run: **hashiru**
 say: **iu, hanasu** search: **sagasu**
 see: **miru** seem: **mieru**

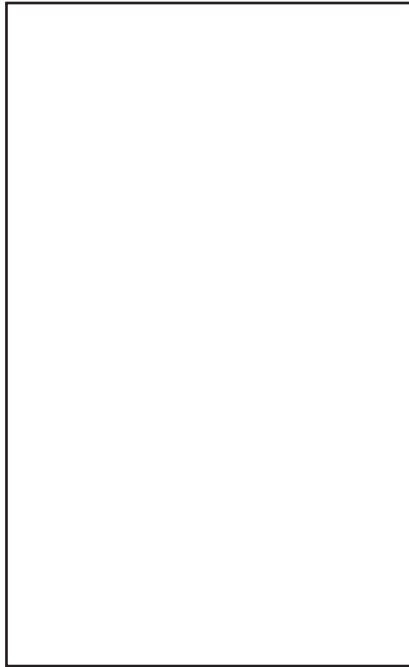
dōshi - sell / write

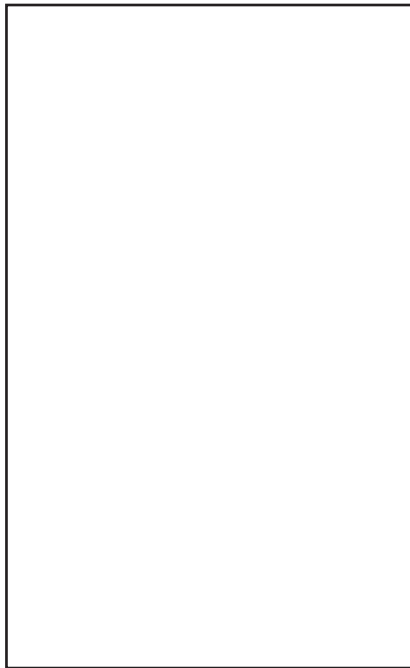
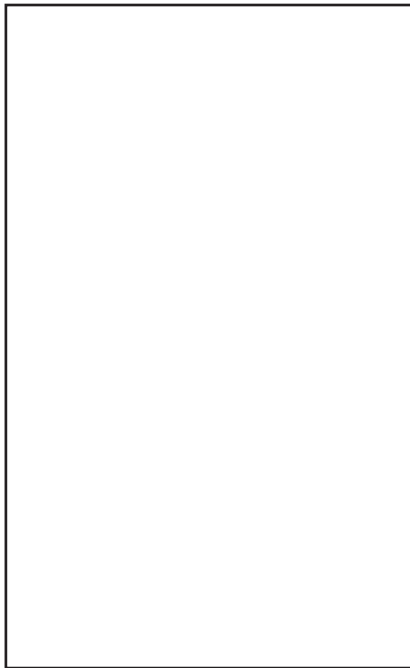
sell: **uru** should: **subeki de aru**
sing: **utau** sleep: **neru** smell: **niou**
smile: **hohoemu** smoke: **suu, kitsuen***
snow: **yuki ga furu** speak/talk: **hanasu**
start: **kaishi*** stop: **teishi***
study: **benkyō*** succeed: **seikō***
swim: **oyogu, suiei***
take: **toru, motte/tsurete iku** - off : **nugu**
teach: **oshieru** telephone: **denwa***
think: **kangaeru** touch: **sawaru, fureru**
translate: **hon'yaku*** trust: **shinrai***
try: **kokoromiru, yatte miru**
turn: **mawasu, magaru**
-on light: **tsukeru** -off light: **kesu**
understand: **wakaru, rikai***
use: **tsukau, shiyō*** visit: **hōmon***
wait: **matsu** walk: **aruku**
want: **hoshii desu** wash: **arau, sentaku***
win: **katsu** work: **hataraku, shigoto***
worry: **shinpai*** write: **kaku**

chūshaku - jūsho

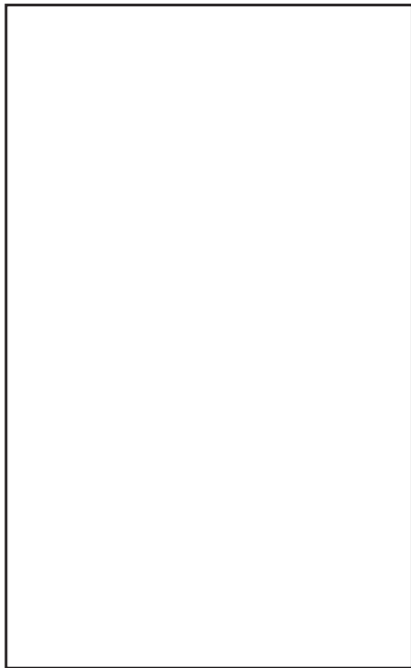
notes - addresses: **chūshaku - jūsho**

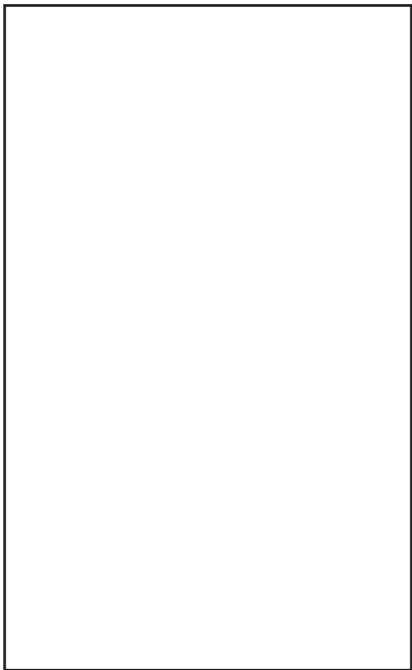






chūshaku - jūsho





Essential Grammar Taisetsu Bunpo

Pronouns

I/me/my	boku, watashi
you	kimi, anata
he	kare
she	kanajo
this/that	kore/sore
we	bokutachi, watashitachi
you	kimitachi, anatatachi
they/them	karetachi. kanojotachi

	here	there	afar	question
root	ko-	so-	a-	do-

Verbs

	positive	negative
present	-mas<u>u</u>	-masen
past	-mash<u>ita</u>	-masen desh<u>ita</u>
desire now	-tai des<u>u</u>	-tak<u>u</u>nai des<u>u</u>
desire past*	-takatta des<u>u</u>	-tak<u>u</u>natta des<u>u</u>
suggest (let's)	-kou -mashou	<u>i/u</u> not stressed

Adjectives

is white	was white	is not white	was not white
shiro-i	-katta	-kunai	-kunakatta
strong	stronger	strongest	
tsuyoi	motto tsuyoi	ichiban tsuyoi	

Number Bango	0: zero	30: sanjū
		40: yonjū
1: ichi, hitotsu	11: jūichi	50: gojū
2: ni, futatsu	12: jūni	60: rokkujū
3: san, mitsu	13: jūsan	70: shichijū
4: yon, yotsu	14: jūyon	80: hachijū
5: go, itsutsu	15: jūgo	90: kyūjū
6: roku, muttsu	16: jūroku	100: hyaku
7: shichi, nanatsu	17: jūshichi	1,000: sen
8: hachi, yattsu	18: jūhachichi	10 ³ : man
9: kyū, kokonotsu	19: jūkyū	10 ⁶ : hyaku
10: jū	20: nijū	man

Important Signs Jūyō na chōkō

危険 禁止 **kiken!** 危ない! **abunai!** danger!
禁止 **kinshi:** forbidden
立入り禁止 **tachiiri kinshi:** no entry
写真 喫煙禁止 **kitsuen kinshi:** no smoking
写真禁止 **shashin kinshi:** no photographs

入り口 **iriguchi:** entrance
出口 **deguchi:** exit
非常口 **hijōguchi:** emergency exit
引く **hiku:** pull 押す **osu:** push
上 **ue:** up 下 **shita:** down



Drill Practice Makes it Easy

**Japanese Language Intro
Basic Grammar**

Basic Vocabulary

Adjectives - Adverbs - Conjunctions

Nouns - Prepositions - Verbs

Surprise Yourself!

Bar Code

