
**Basic Language and
Interactive Notes Folder**

Japanese



**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

EurAsian Education Internal

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Basic Language and Interactive Notes Folder

Japanese

Lexical Group Series

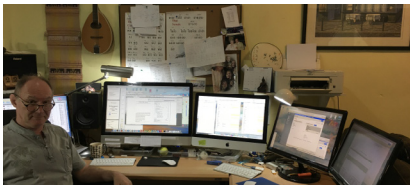


Toon Senta

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!

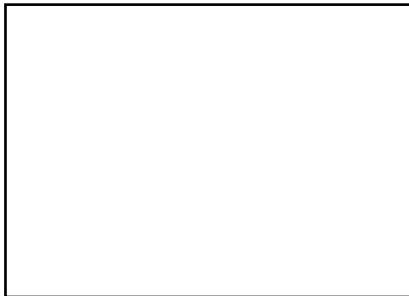
A very basic introduction, simple coverage of essential grammar, word groups in lexical categories, these provide your skeleton of bare bones which you can stick together at will. The idea is that this booklet should be an interactive resource so that free spaces are liberally distributed throughout,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



make your own additions, observations and notes for continued reference. It is designed for use with the sister 'multi-lingual language course' under construction at present.

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!



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The Japanese Language

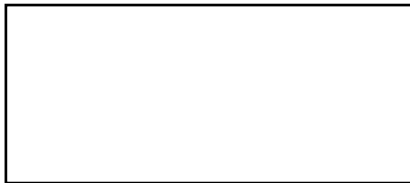
a) History

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 might be argued to be 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’.



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.

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 foreign **gairaigo** 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 syllabaries (see inside back cover) consist of the five vowels alone **a æ, i i:**, **u ū, e ei, o ō** or combined with consonants, as in **ka, sa, ta, na, ma, ha, ya, ra, wa**, 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 used as the object particle. The word ending **n** may become similar to an **m** when sounded before a **b** or **p**.



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 **yōon** 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**.

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

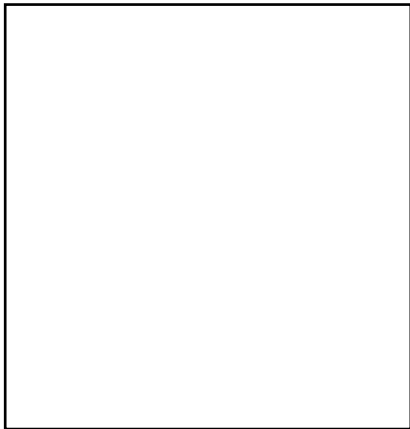
Noun function within a sentence is determined by particles which always follow the noun or pronoun they relate to, the most important being **ga** and **wa** (**ha** in the Japanese **hiragana** script)
ga indicates the grammatical subject (sj)
wa equates with as-for in English

The direct object (oj) of the sentence is indicated by **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



PRONOUNS: **daimeishi**

Personal pronouns are dependent on status

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	ç	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.

ADJECTIVES: **keiyōshi**

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

this book as for **kono hon wa --- desu**
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**

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

splendid work it is **rippa na shigoto desu**

Nouns can also play adjectival roles with addition of 'its' **no**

the book's colour **hon no iro**

Verbs can similarly play adjectival roles in the 'te' form with **iru** and **no**

the open book's colour **akete iru hon no iro**

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

strong stronger the strongest
tsuyoi motto tsuyoi ichiban tsuyoi

An alternative means of expressing most is **mottomo** or **sai**, the latter combined with the Chinese reading for the kanji.

the strongest **saikyō** - weakest **mottomo yowai**

For less/least:

he is less strong than me = he is weaker than me

kare wa watashi yori yowai

he is the least strong **kare wa mottomo yowai**

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

This book is less/more expensive than that

Kono hon wa, sono yori, takai/yasui 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**

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.

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

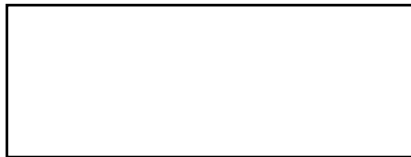
In the *cases the verb **desu** (pronounced dess) provides politeness but may be omitted.

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 construction - The **-te** form for forming progressive tenses and polite commands.

The **-te** form is made by addition to the stem for **-iru** or **-eru** verbs. In some 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 used to indicate ongoing action. For example with **iku**, to go and **yomu**, to read:

I am/was going **itte imasu/imashita**

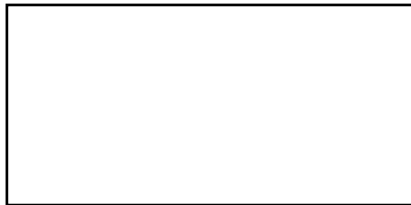
I am/was not going

itte imasen/imasen deshita

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

I am/was not reading

yonde imasen/imasen deshita



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

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

Dōbutsu 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**

gītah 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/yomemasu** able to read

miru see **mieru/miemasu** able to see

taberu eat **tabereru/taberaremasu** able to eat

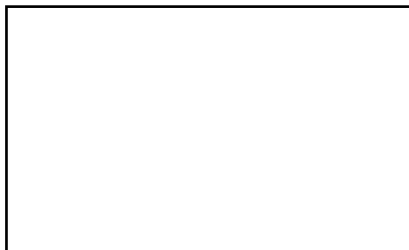
Have experienced: in order to express having experienced something at some time in the past make use of verb in past and **koto** for ‘thing’:

mita koto ga aru/nai have / have not seen

tabeta koto ga aru have eaten

hōmon shita koto ga aru/nai

have/have not visited



ADVERBS: **fukushi**

The first verb 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 of adjective also forms adverbs with **ni**

excellent **rippa na** excellently **rippa ni**

The -te form verbs form adverbs with **yō ni** in a running way **hashite iru yō ni**

CONJUNCTION: **setsuzokushi**

Simple joining:

I have a coat and a hat

Kōto to bōshi o motte imasu

I have a coat but I do not have a hat

Kōto o motte iru

dakedo/ga bōshi wa motte imasen

Explanations:

If I have (**ga areba**) money I can go

Moshi, o-kane ga areba ikemasu

Because (**kara**) I have money I can go

Okane ga aru kara ikemasu

Although (**no ni**) I have money I cannot go

Okane ga aru no ni ikenai/ikemasen

Even if (**mo**) I have money I cannot go

Okane ga atte no ikenai/ikemasen

I want to go. However, I have no money

Watashi wa ikitai. Shikashi, okane ga nai

I have (no) money. Therefore, I will (not) go

Okane ga aru/nai. Desu kara, iku/ikanai

I can speak neither English nor Japanese

Watashi wa eigo mo nihongo mo hanasemasen

PREPOSITION: **zenchishi**

Japanese prepositions for locations are used together with the participle for its **no** with **desu** or **no .. ni** with **arimasu** :

Where is the book? **Hon wa doko desu ka?**

It is on the table **Tēburu no ue desu**

or **Tēburu no ue ni arimasu**

It is opposite the bank **Ginkō no mukai desu**

or **Ginkō no hantaigawa ni arimasu**

Japanese prepositions for time :

Before/until/after Sunday

nichiyōbi no mae (ni)/made (ni)/no ato (ni)

QUESTIONS: **shitsumon**

Questions can be formed **ka** (or **ne**) at the end of sentences

kimasu ka? are you coming?

ashita ikimasu ka? will you go tomorrow?

For politeness, question words are normally used with **desu ka** or **deshita ka** for the past

how is it?: **dō (desu ka)?**

how much is it?: **ikura (desu ka)?**

how far is it? **dono kurai tōi (desu ka)?**

what (is it)?: **nan(i) (desu ka)?**

which?: **dochira**

when (was it)?: **itsu (deshita ka)?**

who (is it)?: **dare (desu ka)?**

where?: **doko?**

why?: **naze?** why not?: **naze na no**

why not me?: **dōshite watashi de wa nai no?**

isn't it? **janai? de wa nai?**

Bunpō - Shitsumon

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 dekimasu someone can do it

dare mo dekimasen no-one can do it

dare de mo dekimasu anyone can do it



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	72
Questions: gimon	73
Verbs: dōshi	74

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#**extremely: **hijō ni, kiwamete**few: **sukunai** a few: **ikutsuka#**first: **saisho, ichiban saisho**last: **saigo** less: **yorī sukunai**a little: **jakkan, sukoshi****ii/ai/oi/ui** standard **-te*** + iru **#** + **no*** + **na**many/much: **takusan** more: **motto**most: **taitei#** next: **tsugi#** no: **iie**not: **de wa nai** none: **nashi**plural: **fukusū** quite: **kanari**same: **onaji** several/some: **ikutsuka**singular: **tansū#** so: **sonna ni**that: **sono, sore, ano, are**than: **yorī** 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: **mutsumashii**

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***

serious: **majime***, **shinkoku***

short: **mijikai** ↔ long: **nagai**

special: **tokubetsu***

tight: **kitsui** ↔ loose: **yurui**

useful: **yūyō*** ↔ useless: **muyō***

wet: **nurete*¹** ↔ dry: **kawaite*¹**

Negative:

i = remove **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: **dokidoki**

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: **oishi** 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**also: **mata, mo** altogether: **zenbu**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*** not yet: **mada**

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)**
 upwards: **ue*** westwards: **nishi-muki**

conjunctions: setsuzokushi

although: **dakeredomo**, **no ni** and: **to**
 as well as: **oyobi** because: **nazenara**
 but: **shikashi**, **de mo** even if: **tatoo**
 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** human being: **ningen**
 Martian: **kaseijin** mosquito: **ka** pet: **petto**
 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**

capital city: **shuto**

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**

province: **P** 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: **genɡo**

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**

disease and medicine: **byōki to kusuri**

AIDS: **eizu** allergy: **arerugī**

anesthetic: **masui-yaku**

antibiotics: **kōseibusshitsu**

antifungal cream: **kō shinkin kurīmu**

asthma: **zensoku**

arteriosclerosis: **dōmyakukōka-shō**

back-ache: **yōtsū, senaka no itami**

bronchitis: **kikanshien**

cancer: **gan** chemotherapy: **kagaku ryōhō**

cirrhosis: **kankōhen** cold: **kaze**

cough medicine: **sekitome-yaku**

cure: **chiyu** diabetes: **tōnyō-byō**

diagnosis: **shindan**

ear-ache: **mimi no itami**

fatal disease: **chimei-tekina byōki**

fever: **netso**

heart attack: **shinzō hossa**

hay fever: **kabunshō**

head-ache: **zutsū** hepatitis: **kan'en**

infection: **kansen**

inflammation: **ienshō**

influenza: **infuruenza**

injection: **chūnyū** laxative: **gezai**

leprosy: **hansenbyō**

malaria: **mararia**

mental disease: **seishin shikkan**

operation: **geka shujutsu**

painkillers: **chintsū-zai**

pill: **gan'yaku**

prescription: **shohōsen**

radiotherapy: **hōshasen ryōhō**

sneeze: **kushami** stroke: **nōsotchū**

sleeping pill: **suimin'yaku**

stomach-ache: **fukutsū, naka no itami**

symptom: **shōjō** surgery: **shujutsu**

tooth-ache: **ha no itami**

tablet: **taburetto** treatment: **chiryō**

vaccine: **waku** ワク VD: **seibyō**

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: **shīfūdo**
 crab: **kani** lobster: **robusutā**
 octopus: **tako** oyster: **kaki** shellfish: **kai**
 shrimp: **ebi** squid: **ika**
 utensils: **dōgu**, **kigu**
 bottle: **bin**, **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: **sara**, **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: **jagaimo** 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**

law and law court: **hōsoku to saibansho**

attack: **kōgeki** blackmail: **kyōsei**

bribe: **wairo** bribery: **zōshūwai**

burglary: **gōtō, yoru kasegi**

contract: **keiyaku** corruption: **oshoku**

crime: **hanzai** criminal: **hanzai-sha**

divorce: **rikon** drug: **mayaku**

drunken driving: **inshu unten**

embezzlement: **ōryō**

fine: **bakkin** fraud: **sagi**

grievous bodily harm:

tsurai karada-teki kigai

guilt: **yūzai** innocence: **muzai**

judge: **saibankan** jury: **baishin**

kidnapping: **yūkai** marriage: **kekkon**

murder: **satsujin** penalty: **keibatsu**

prison: **keimusho** rape: **gōkan**

reckless driving: **mubō unten**

robbery: **gōtō** sentence: **kei**

speeding: **supīdo ihan**

theft: **tōnan** witness: **shōnin**

materials and tools: **zairyō to dōgu**

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

air: **kūki** axe: **ono** brush: **burashi**

clay: **nendo** cloth: **nuno** cotton: **wata**

drill: **doriru** gas: **gyasu** glass: **garasu**

glue: **nori** gold: **kin** hammer: **kanazuchi**

ice: **kōri** iron: **tetsu** leather: **kawa**

liquid: **ekitai** nail: **kugi** needle: **hari**

oil: **abura** paint: **peinto** paper: **kami**

plastic: **purasuchikku** pliers: **penchi**

rope: **rōpu** saw: **kogiri**

screw: **neji** screwdriver **doraibā**

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

steel: **suchīru** stone: **ishi** thread: **ito**

water: **mizu** wood: **mokuzai** wool: **yōmō**

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: **mochimono**

address: **jūsho**

alarm clock: **mezamashidokei**

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: **shigoto** 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)**

receipt: **ryōshū-sho** reservation: **yoyaku**

secret: **himitsu** shampoo: **shānpū**

soap: **sekken** something: **nanika**

spectacles: **megane** stamp: **kitte**

suitcase: **sūtsukēsu**

tampons: **tampon** ticket: **chiketto**

tissue paper: **hanagami**

toothbrush: **ha-burashi**

toothpaste: **ha-migakiko** torch: **tōchi**

towel: **taoru** umbrella: **kasa**

wallet: **satsuire**

washing powder: **senjō funmatsu**

wristwatch: **udedokei**

religion and politics: **shūkyō to seiji**

agnostic-ism: **fukachiron**

atheis-t/m: **mushinron** ballot: **tōhyō yōshi**

belief: **shin'nen** Buddhism: **bukkyō**

cabinet: **naikaku** Christianity: **Kirisutokyō**

colony: **shokuminchi**

communis-t/m: **kyōsan shugi**

Confucianism: **jukyō** congress: **gikai**

conservative party: **hoshutō**

coup d'état: **kūdetā**

democracy: **minshu shugi**

demonstration: **seiji demo**

devil: **oni, akuma** dictatorship: **dokusai**

election: **senkyo** faith: **shinkō**

god: **shin, kami** government: **seifu**

heaven: **tengoku** hell: **jigoku**

Hinduism: **Hinzūkyō**

independence: **dokuritsu**

Islam: **Isuramukyō**

Judaism: **Yudaya kyō** judiciary: **shihō**

king: **ō-sama** kingdom: **ōkoku**

liberal party: **jiyūtō**

manifesto: **manifesuto**

member of parliament: **kokkai giin**

minister: **daijin** ministry: **shō**

monarchy: **kunshu-sei**

opinion poll: **seronchōsa**

paradise: **gokuraku** parliament: **gikai**

philosopher: **tetsugaku-sha**

political party: **seiji dantai**

politician: **seijika** president: **daitōryō**

prime minister: **shushō, sōridaijin**

propaganda: **seiji senden** queen: **joō-sama**

republic: **kyōwakoku**

referendum: **kokumin tōhyō**

revolution: **kakumei** riot: **bōdō**

socialism: **shakai shugi**

social-democrat party: **shakaiminshutō**

terrorism: **tero** vote: **tōhyō**

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: **hiru** 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
nanji desu ka?
 kyuū/nijūichi **9** it is half past 2: **3** san/jūgo
ni ji han desu
 hachi/nijū **8** **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 -: **issūkan**
 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: **basu eki** - 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**

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

air pressure: **kiatsu** cloud: **kumo** fog: **kiri**

hail: **hyō** ice: **kōri** rain: **ame** snow: **yuki**

storm: **arashi** sun: **taiyō** taiphoon: **taifūn**

temperature: **ondo** wind: **kaze**

writing and punctuation:

kakikomi to **kutōten**

accent: **akusento** alphabet: **arufabetto**

bracket: **kakko**

capital letter: **daimonji** chapter: **fumi**

colon: **koron** comma: **konma**

exclamation mark: **kantan fu**

full stop: **punto** letter: **moji**

paragraph: **danraku**

question mark: **gimonfu**

semi-colon: **semikoron** sentence: **bunshō**

space: **supēsu** word: **kotoba**

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: **soba** between: **aida**
 during: **ma, -chū** for: **no tame**
 from: **kara** in/inside: **naka** in front of: **mae**
 into: **ni** on: **ue** next to: **tonari**
 opposite: **hantai(gawa)** outside: **soto**
 to: **e** until: **made**
 with: **de, to tomo issho** 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**
bring (person/thing): **tsurete/motte kuru**
buy: **kau, kōnyū*** call: **yobu** can: **dekiru**
change: **kawaru, henka*** chat: **daberu**
check: **tenken*** choose: **erabu, sentaku***

*verb form + **suru**

clean: **seiketsu ni*** 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, itadaku** get up: **okiru**
 give: **ageru** - back: **kaesu**
 go: **iku** - back: **modoru, kaeru**
 happen: **okoru** hate: **nikumu**
 have: **aru, motsu** hear: **kiku**
 help: **tetsudau** hope: **kibō***
 ignore: **mushi*** imagine: **sōzō***
 improve: **kaizen*** include: **fukumeru**
 intend: **ito*** 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**
marry: **kekkon*** mean: **imi*** meet: **au**
must: **shinakareba narimasen**
must not: **shite wa ikemasen**
need: **hitsuyō to*** open: **hiraku, aku**
pay: **harau** play: **asobu**
practice: **renshu*** prepare: **junbi***
promise: **yakusoku*** pronounce: **hatsuon***
put: **oku** - down: **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**
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** - off: **nugu**
(- someone/something): **motte/tsurete iku**

dōshi - teach / write

teach: **oshieru** telephone: **denwa***
think: **kangaeru** touch: **sawaru**
translate: **hon'yaku*** trust: **shinrai***
try: **kokoromiru, yatte miru**
turn: **mawasu, magaru**
-on: **tsukeru** -off: **kesu** -over: **uragaesu**
understand: **wakaru, rikai***
use: **tsukau, shiyō*** visit: **hōmon***
wait: **matsu** walk: **aruku**
wake up: **mezameru**
want: **hoshii desu** wash: **arau, sentaku***
win: **katsu** work: **hataraku, shigoto***
worry: **shinpai*** write: **kaku**

Proverbs Kotowaza ことわざ

english example - **japanese example**

ことわざ *direct English translation*

advice most needed is the least heeded -
ryooyaku kuchi ni nigashi 良薬口に苦し
good medicine mouth in bitter

anyone can make a mistake - **saru mo ki
kara ochiru** 猿も木から落ちる *monkeys
also trees from fall*

the apple does not fall far from the tree - **ki
no mi wa moto-e otsuru** 木の実は元へ
落つる *trees fruit origin to falls*

bite the hand that feeds you, return evil for
good - **on o ada de kaesu** 恩を仇で返す
favour for revenge with return

a bolt from the blue - **seiten no heki-reki**
晴天の霹靂 *clear sky its thunderclap*

you can't get blood from a stone - **hatake kara hamaguri wa torenu** 畑から蛤はとれぬ *field from clam not can take*

carry coals to Newcastle - **tsukiyo ni chouchin** 月夜に提灯 *moonlit night its lantern*

count one's chickens before they are hatched - **toranu tanuki no kawa zanyō** 捕らぬ狸の皮算用 *not taken badger its skin calculate*

in the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king - **tori naki sato no koumori** 鳥なき里の蝙蝠 *birds lacking village its bat*

don't cut off your nose to spite your face - **heso o kamedomo oyobanu** 臍を噛めども及ばぬ *navel fall short*

don't look a gift horse in the mouth - **itadaku mono wa natsu de mo kosode** 戴くものは夏でも小袖 *receive thing summer also short sleeved kimono*

don't make waves - **deru kugi wa utareru** 出る釘は打たれる *sticking out nail gets hammered down*

don't spit into the wind - **ten ni mukatte tsuba o haku** 天に向かって唾を吐く *sky to facing saliva spit*

don't wash your dirty linen in public - **tatsu tori ato-wo nigosazu** 立つ鳥跡を *standing bird mark do not pollute*

to each his own - **jūnin toiro** 十人十色 *ten persons, ten colors*

it is the early bird that gets the worm/ first come, first served - **hayaoki ha sanmon no toku** 早起きは三文の徳 *early rise farthing its virtue*

everything comes to those who wait - **kahō wa, nete, matte** 果報は寝て待って *luck sleeping waiting*

everyone has his Achilles' heel - **benkei no naki tokoro** 弁慶の泣き所 *strong man its cry place*

experience is the mother of wisdom - **kame no kō yori toshi no kō** 亀の甲より年の功 *turtle its step more years its success*

faith can move mountains - **gukō yama wo utsusu** 愚公山を移す *folly public mountain move*

a friend in need is a friend indeed - **kannan-ni atte hajimete shinyū-wo shiru** 艱難にあつて初めて真友を知る *hardships in meet first time good friend know*

first come, first served - **hayai mono kachi** 早い者勝ち *fast person win*

forgive and forget; water under the bridge - **mizu ni nagasu** 水に流す *water in flow*

the grass is always greener on the other side - **tonari no shibafu wa aoi** 隣の芝生は青い *neighbour's lawn is blue-green*

great oaks from little acorns grow - **chiri mo tsumoreba yama to naru** 地理も積もれば山となる. *ground also pile up mountain becomes*

if at first you don't succeed try, try again - **nana korobi ya oki** 七転び八起き *seven fall down eight get up*

if its worth doing its worth doing now - **zen wa isoge** 善は急げ *goodness is in hurry*

if you can't beat them, join them - **nagai mono ni wa makarero*** 長いものにわかれる

ignorance is bliss - **shiranu ga hotoke** 知らぬが仏 *not knowing is Buddha*

Jack of all trades, master of none - **tagei wa mugei** 多芸は無芸 *many skills as for no skills*

kill two birds with one stone - **isseki ni chou** 一石二鳥 *1 stone two birds*

learned in the cradle, carried to the grave - **mitsugo no tamashii hyaku made** 三つ子の魂百まで

like father, like son - **kaeru no ko wa kaeru** 蛙の子は蛙 *frog its child is frog*
kono chichi ni shite kono ko ari この父にしてこの子あり *this father in do this child have*

let sleeping dogs lie - **sawaranu kami ni tatari nashi** 触らぬ神に祟りなし *not touch god curse not*

a little learning is a dangerous thing - **nama byōhō wa ō-kega no moto** 生兵法は大怪我の元* *raw art of war big injury its cause*

little strokes fell great oaks - **shōda mo tsumoreba taiboku-wo taosu** 小打も積もれば大木を倒す *little hits accumulate also large tree is felled*

look before leaping - **ishibashi o tataite wataru** 石橋を叩いて渡る *stone bridge knock cross over*

bear in mind - **nen ni wa, nen ni ireyo** 念には念に入れよ *think in think insert*

misfortunes seldom come alone; when it rains, it pours - **nakitsura ni hachi** 泣き面に蜂 *crying face to a bee*

more haste, less speed - **isogaba maware** 急がば回れ *if hurried, go around*

make hay while the sun shines - **seiko udoku** 晴耕雨読 *clear sky, cultivate, rainy, reading*

you might as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb - **doku kuwaba ketsu made** 毒食わば皿まで *poison if eat blood too*

it never rains but it pours - **yowarime ni tatarime** 弱り目に祟り目 *weakened eye in cursed eye*

its never too late to learn **hachijū no te narai** 八十の手習い* *80 its hand learn*

no-one can see into the future - **issun saki hayami** 一寸先は闇 *one inch ahead darkness*

nothing ventured, nothing gained; no pain, no gain - **koketsu ni irazunba koji wo ezu** 虎穴に入らずんば虎子を得ず *tiger's cave not enter, tiger cub not catch*

it's no use crying over spilt milk - **fukusui bon ni kaerazu** 覆水盆に帰らず *spilt water tray to not can return*

there is no fool like an old fool - **toshiyori no hiyamizu** 年寄りの冷や水 *old person its cold water*

there's no use crying over spilled milk - **rakka eda ni kaerazu** 落下枝にかえら
ず *fallen leaf doesn't return to the branch*

out of the frying pan into the fire - **ichinan satte mata ichinan** 一難さって又一難 *one danger away again one danger*

penny wise and pound foolish - **ichimon oshimi no hyaku zon** 一文惜しみの百損 *one sentence regret hundred loss*

put the cart before the horse - **honmatsu tentō** 本末転倒 *cause and effect transfer debt*

pearls before swine - **neko ni koban** 猫に小判 *to a cat ovals (gold coins)*

you reap what you sow - **akuin akka** 悪因悪果 *evil cause, evil effect* / - **jigou jitoku** 自業自得 *one's act, one's profit*

silence is golden - **iwanu ga hana** 言わぬが花 *not-speaking is the flower*

be slow to anger, quick to befriend - **tanki wa sonki** 短気は損気 *impatience is loss*

still water runs deep - **nō aru taka wa tsume -o kakusu**. 能ある鷹は爪を隠す *talented hawk claw hides*

survival of the fittest - **jaku niku kyō shoku** 弱肉強食 *weak meat strong eat*

time is money - **toki wa kane nari** 時は金なり *time money becomes*

too many cooks spoil the broth - **sendo uko shite fune yama ni noboru** 船頭多くして船山に登る *captain many ship mountain climb*

two heads are better than one - **san'nin yoreba monju no chie** 三人寄れば文殊の知恵*

wheels within wheels - **ura ni wa ura ga aru** 裏には裏が有る* *behind in behind there is*

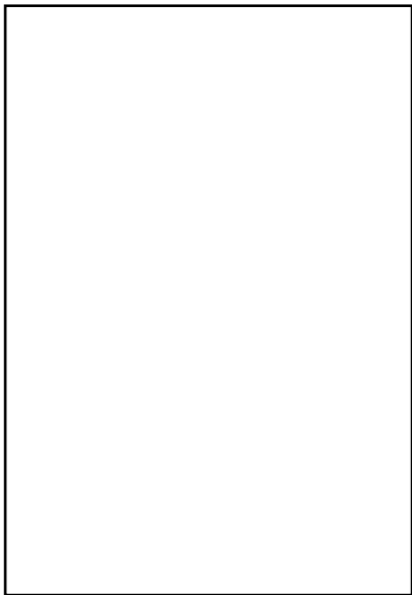
when in Rome do as the Romans do - **gō ni itte gō ni shitagau** 郷に入って郷に従う
township into enter township obey

where there's a will there's a way - **seishin ittou nanigoto ka narazaran** 精神日当
何語とかなら座欄

in wine there is truth - **sake-wa honshin-wo arawasu** 酒は本心を表す *sake*
[alcohol], true heart reveals

chūshaku - jūsho

notes - addresses: **chūshaku - jūsho**



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 ちゃ		cho ちゃ
na な	ni に	nu ぬ	ne ね	no の
nya にゃ		nyu にゅ	nyo によ	
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

Essential Grammar Taisetsu Bunpo

Pronouns

I/me	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	-masu	-masen
past	-mashita	-masen deshita
desire now	-tai desu	-takunai desu
desire past*	-takatta desu	-takunatta desu
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: rokujū
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! **abuna!** danger!
禁止 **kinshi:** forbidden
立入り禁止 **tachiiri kinshi:** no entry
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!

