

People	People (cont)	Week Days	Stationery (cont)
にんげん、人間 – human (ningen) じんるい、人類 – humanity (jinrui) ひと、人 – person (hito) おとこ、男 – male (otoko) おとこのひと、男の人 – man (otokonohito) おとこのこ、男の子 – boy (otokonoko) おんな、女 – female (onna) おんなのひと、女の人 – woman (onnanohito) おんなのこ、女の子 – girl (onnanoko) あかちゃん、赤ちゃん – baby (akachan) わかもの、若者 – youth, young person (wakamono) わたし、私 – I, myself (watashi) わたくし、私 – I, myself (watakushi [most formal]) ぼく、僕 – I, myself (boku, mainly used by males) おれ、俺 – I, myself (ore, mainly used by males [informal]) あたし、私 – I, myself (atashi, mainly used by females [softer sounding]) しょうじょ、少女 – girl (shoujo)	しょうねん、少年 – boy (shounen)	にちようび、日曜日 – Sunday (nichi-yōbi) げつようび、月曜日 – Monday (getsu-yōbi) かようび、火曜日 – Tuesday (ka-yōbi) すいようび、水曜日 – Wednesday (sui-yōbi) もくようび、木曜日 – Thursday (moku-yōbi) きんようび、金曜日 – Friday (kin-yōbi) どようび、土曜日 – Saturday (do-yōbi)	まんねんひつ、万年筆 – fountain pen (mannenhitsu) えんぴつ、鉛筆 – pencil (enpitsu) ふで、筆 – brush for writing or painting (fude) チョーク – chalk (chōku) けしゴム、消しゴム – eraser (keshigomu) えんぴつけずり、鉛筆削り – pencil sharpener (enpitsu-kezuri) じょうぎ、定規 – ruler (jōgi) ノート – notebook (nōto) にっき、日記 – diary (nikki) カバー – book cover (kabā) ふうとう、封筒 – envelope (fūtō) はさみ、鋏 – scissors (hasami) ホッチキス – stapler (hotch-ikisu)
	Life いきもの、生き物 – living creatures (ikimono) ばけもの、化け物 – monster (bakemono)		
	Food たべもの、食べ物 – food (tabemono) ちょうしょく、朝食 – breakfast (chōshoku, asagohan) ひるごはん、昼御飯 – lunch (hirugohan) ばんごはん、晩御飯 – dinner (bangohan) ごはん、御飯 – cooked rice or meal (gohan) みそ、味噌 – miso (miso) りょうり、料理 – cooking (ryōri) サラダ – salad (sarada) デザート – dessert (dezāto) パン – bread (pan) サンドイッチ – sandwich (sandoitchi) おやつ、間食 – snack (oyatsu, kanshoku) アイスクリーム – ice cream (aisukurīmu) たこやき、たこ焼き – octopus dumpling (takoyaki)	Weights and measures メートル – meter (mētoru) リットル – litre (rittoru) グラム – gram (guramu) キロ – kilo- (kiro) ミリ – milli- (miri) センチメートル、センチ – centimeter (senchi) インチ – inch (inchi)	Media ほん、本 – book (hon) かみ、紙 – paper (kami) てがみ、手紙 – letter (tegami) しんぶん、新聞 – newspaper (shinbun) じしょ、辞書 – dictionary (jisho)
		Stationery ぶんぼうぐ、文房具 – stationery (bunbōgu) インク – ink (inku) ペン – pen (pen) ボールペン – ball-point pen (bōrupen)	



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Media (cont)	Abstract nouns (cont)	Activities (cont)	Activities (cont)
パソコン – personal computer (pasokon)	かこ、過去 – past (kako) みらい、未来 – future (mirai)	あそぶ、遊ぶ – to play (asobu) あつまる、集まる – to gather (atsumaru) うる、売る – to sell (uru) える、得る – to obtain [some benefit or knowledge] (eru) おる、折る – to break, to fold (oru) かう、買う – to buy (kau) きる、切る – to cut (kiru) きる、着る – to wear [on the upper body] (kiru) はく、履く – to wear [on the lower body] (haku) かえる、変える – to change (kaeru) かえる、代える – to exchange, to substitute, to replace (kaeru) しめる、閉める – to close (shimeru) しめる、締める – to tie, to fasten (shimeru) しめる、占める – to comprise, to account for (shimeru) しる、知る – to know (shiru) つかれる、疲れる – to get tired (tsukareru) でかける、出掛ける – to go out, to depart (dekakeru)	はたらく、働く – to work [e.g., at a job] (hataraku) はなす、放す、離す – to let go of (hanasu) やすむ、休む – to rest, to take a break, to go to bed (yasumu) わかれる、分かれる – to split into, to be divided (wakareru) わかれる、別れる – to part, to separate, to break up (wakareru)
Abstract nouns	Existence		Conjunctions
これ – this, it (kore) それ – that (sore) あれ – that over there (are) どれ – which (dore) こちら、こっち – this direction, thing, person, or place (kochira, kocchi) そちら、そっち – that direction, thing, person, or place (sochira, socchi) あちら、あっち – that direction, thing, person, or place over there (achira, acchi) どちら、どっち – which direction, thing, person, or place (dochira, docchi) ひみつ、秘密 – secret (himitsu) じどう、自動 – automatic (jidō) ないよう、内容 – content (naiyō) はば、幅 – width, breadth, free room, difference (between two substances) (haba) せいしき、正式 – formality (seishiki) けっこん、結婚 – marriage (kekkon) げんざい、現在 – now (genzai) いま、今 – now (ima)	いる – to exist [for animate objects] (iru) ある – to exist [for inanimate objects] (aru) なる – to become (naru) おこる、起こる、興る – to occur (okoru) あらわれる、現れる – to appear (arawareru) いきる、生きる – to live (ikiru) うむ、生む、産む – to give birth (umu) しぬ、死ぬ – to die (shinu) こわれる、壊れる – to break (kowareru)	Senses	Final
		みる、見る – to see (miru) きく、聞く、聴く – to hear, to listen (kiku) さわる、触る – to touch, to feel (sawaru) かぐ、嗅ぐ – to smell (kagu)	でも - but (demo) しかし – but, however (shikashi) そして – and then, Then... (soshite) それに – besides (soreni) なぜなら – that is because, being because (nazenara)
		Activities	ね – emphasis and question marker, equivalent to "right?" (ne) か – question marker (ka) な – the copula particle used after quasi-adjectives (na) かしら – I wonder (kashira) さ – -ness (sa)
		あう、会う – to meet, to interview (au) あける、開ける – to open, to unwrap (akeru)	



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Final (cont)

っけ – particle indicating that the speaker is trying to recall some information ["What class is next -kke?"] (-kke)

Occupations

いしゃ、医者 – doctor (isha)
 かんごし、看護師 – nurse (kangoshi)
 かんごふ、看護婦 – female nurse (kangofu)
 しかい、歯科医、はいしゃ、歯医者 – dentist (shikai, ha-isha)
 せいじか、政治家 – politician (seijika)
 べんごし、弁護士 – lawyer (bengoshi)
 しょうぼうし、消防士 – firefighter (shouboushi)
 けいさつかん、警察官 – police officer (keisatsukan)
 へいし、兵士 – soldier (heishi)
 けんちくか、建築家 – architect (kenchikuka)
 せんせい、先生 – teacher (sensei)
 きょうし、教師 – (academic) teacher (kyoushi)
 かしゅ、歌手 – singer (kashu)
 エンジニア – engineer(enjinia)

Animals

どうぶつ、動物 – animal (dōbutsu)
 チーター – cheetah (chitā)
 いぬ、犬 – dog (inu)
 ねこ、猫 – cat (neko)
 うし、牛 – cow (ushi)
 ぶた、豚 – pig (buta)
 うま、馬 – horse (uma)
 ひつじ、羊 – sheep (hitsuji)
 さる、猿 – monkey (saru)
 ねずみ、鼠 – mouse, rat (nezumi)
 とら、虎 – tiger (tora)
 オオカミ、狼 – wolf (ōkami)
 うさぎ、兎 – rabbit (usagi)
 りゅう、たつ、竜 – dragon (ryū, tatsu)
 しか、鹿 – deer (shika)
 かえる、蛙 – frog (kaeru)
 がま、蟾 – toad (gama)
 しし、獅子 – lion (shishi)
 キリン、麒麟 – giraffe (kirin)
 ぞう、象 – elephant (zō)
 とり、鳥 – bird (tori)

Animals (cont)

にわとり、鶏 – chicken (niwatori)
 すずめ、雀 – sparrow (suzume)
 からす、烏 – crow, raven (karasu)
 わし、鷲 – eagle (washi)
 たか、鷹 – hawk, falcon (taka)
 さかな、魚 – fish (sakana)
 たい、鯛 – red snapper (tai)
 えび、海老 – shrimp, lobster (ebi)
 いわし、鰯 – sardine (iwashi)
 まぐろ、鮪 – tuna (maguro)
 かつお、鰹 – bonito (katsuo)
 さんま、秋刀魚 – pike (sanma)
 あじ、鰯 – horse mackerel (aji)
 さば、鯖 – mackerel (saba)
 イカ、烏賊 – squid (ika)
 タコ、蛸、章魚 – octopus (tako)
 むし、虫 – insect (mushi)
 ちょう、蝶 – butterfly (chō)
 ガ、蛾 – moth (ga)
 せみ、蟬 – cicada (semi)
 トンボ、蜻蛉 – dragonfly (tonbo)
 バッタ、飛蝗 – grasshopper (batta)

Animals (cont)

クモ、蜘蛛 – spider (kumo)
 ホタル、螢 – firefly (hotaru)
 ハエ、蠅、蠅 – housefly (hae)
 カ、蚊 – mosquito, gnat (ka)
 ゴキブリ、蜚蠊 – cockroach (gokiburi)
 カタツムリ、蝸牛 – snail (katatsumuri)
 ナメクジ、蛞蝓 – slug (namekuji)
 ミミズ、蚯蚓 – earthworm (mimizu)
 かい、貝 – shellfish (kai)
 かいがら、貝殻 – shell (kaigara)
 トカゲ、蜥蜴 – lizard (tokage)
 へび、蛇 – snake (hebi)
 くま、熊 – bear (kuma)

Drink

のみもの、飲み物 - drink/beverage (nomimono)
 ちゃ、茶 - tea (cha)
 おちゃ、お茶 - green tea (ocha)
 コーヒー、珈琲 - coffee (kōhī)
 ぎゅうにゅう、牛乳 - milk (gyūnyū)
 みず、水 - water (mizu)
 ビール - beer (bīru)
 ワイン - wine (wain)



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Weather	Society (cont)	Clothes (cont)	Forms
たいよう、太陽 – sun (taiyō) つき、月 – moon (tsuki) ほし、星 – star (hoshi) てんき、天気 – weather (tenki) はれ、晴れ – clear weather (hare) あめ、雨 – rain (ame) くもり、曇り – cloudy (kumori) ゆき、雪 – snow (yuki) かぜ、風 – wind (kaze) かみなり、雷 – thunder, lightning (kaminari) たいふう、台風 – typhoon (taifū) あらし、嵐 – storm (arashi) そら、空 – sky (sora)	みせ、店 – store (mise) ホテル – hotel (hoteru) こうじょう、工場 – factory (kōjō) かね、金 – money (kane, most commonly o-kane) さつ、札 – bill [of money, e.g., a thousand-yen bill] (satsu) こぜに、小銭 – small change (kozeni) つりせん、釣り銭、おつり、お釣り – change (tsurisen), change (o-tsuri) じどうはんばいき、自動販売機 – vending machine, slot machine (jidōhanbaiki) きっぷ、切符 – ticket (public transport, fine) (kippu) きって、切手 – stamp (kitte)	チャック、ファスナー、ジッパー – zipper, zipper fastener (chakku, fasunā, jippā) ベルト – belt (beruto) くつ、靴 – shoe (kutsu) くつした、靴下 – sock (kutsu-shita) めがね、眼鏡 – glasses (megane)	いい、よい、良い – good (ii, yoi) すごい、凄い – amazing (sugoi) すばらしい、素晴らしい – wonderful (subarashii) わるい、悪い – bad, inferior (warui) たかい、高い – expensive, high (takai) ひくい、低い – low (hikui) やすい、安い – cheap (yasui) おおきい、大きい – big (ōkii) ちいさい、小さい – small (chiisai) ほそい、細い – thin (hosoi) ふとい、太い – thick (futoi) ふるい、古い – old (furui) あたらしい、新しい – new (atarashii) わかい、若い – young (wakai) かるい、軽い – light, easy (karui) おもい、重い – heavy (omoi) やさしい、易しい – easy, simple (yasashii) むずかしい、難しい – difficult (muzukashii) やわらかい、柔らかい – soft (yawarakai)
Society	Clothes	Colors	
しゃかい、社会 – society (shakai) けいざい、経済 – economy, economics (keizai) かいしゃ、会社 – company (kaisha) かいぎ、会議 – meeting (kaigi) がっこう、学校 – school (gakkō) やくしょ、役所 – local government office (yakusho)	ふく、服 – clothes (fuku) ようふく、洋服 – western clothing (yōfuku) きもの、着物 – kimono (kimono) わふく、和服 – Japanese clothing (wafuku) そで、袖 – sleeve (sode) えり、襟 – lapel, collar (eri) ボタン – button (botan)	いろ、色 – color (iro, shikisai) あか、赤 – red (aka) きいろ、黄色 – yellow (kiiro) みどり、緑 – green (midori) あお、青 – blue (ao) むらさき、紫 – purple (murasaki, murasakiiro) しろ、白 – white (shiro) くろ、黒 – black (kuro) ピンク – pink (pinku) ちゃいろ、茶色 – brown (chairō) はいいろ、灰色、ねずみいろ、鼠色 – grey (haiiro, nezumiiro) オレンジ – orange (orenji)	



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Forms (cont)	Movement	Terminations of verbs (cont)	Adverbial (cont)
かたい、硬い、堅い – hard (katai) あつい、熱い、暑い – hot (atsui) つめたい、冷たい – cold (tsumetai) さむい、寒い – cold (samui) as in cold weather おいしい、美味しい – delicious (oishii) うまい、美味い、旨い – delicious, appetizing (umai) まずい、不味い – tastes awful (mazui) あまい、甘い – sweet (amai) からい、辛い – hot [spicy] (karai) しょっぱい、塩っぱい – salty (shoppai) にがい、苦い – bitter (nigai) うつくしい、美しい – beautiful (utsukushii)	いく、行く – to go (iku) くる、来る – to come (kuru) かえる、帰る、返る – to return (kaeru) あるく、歩く – to walk (aruku) とぶ、飛ぶ – to jump, to fly (tobu) およぐ、泳ぐ – to swim (oyogu)	れる、られる – passive verb ending [れる for u-verbs, られる for ru-verbs]: to be <verbed> [e.g., 食べられる, "to be eaten"] (reru, rareru) そうだ – indicates that it seems the verb occurs [e.g., "It seems he ate"] (sōda) た – informal past-tense (ta) たい – indicates desire to perform verb (tai) だろう – indicates that it seems the verb occurs; also used to ask whether the verb occurs (darō) ない、ん – informal negative (nai, n) [ん is a slurred version and sounds a little masculine] ぬ – archaic informal negative ["he hath", "thou didst", etc.] (nu) ます – formal non-past ending (masu)	ったら – casual topic marker (ttara) [colloquial form of to ittara (if you refer to ; as for)] って – said that (tte) でも – also, or (demo) どころ – (particle used to indicate that what precedes it is an extreme example and strongly negates it) (dokoro) など – for example (nado) なら – if [for verbs]; subject marker [for nouns] (nara) なんか – casual undervalue, dislike, lack (nanka) なんて – casual undervalue, dislike, lack (nante) は – topic marker (wa) [although ha is the hiragana used, wa is the pronunciation] ばかり、ばっかり – just, full of, only (bakari) まで – until (made) も – too, also (mo)
Speech	Adverbs	Terminations of verbs	Adverbial
いう、言う – to say (iu) はなす、話す – to speak (hanasu) かたる、語る – to tell (kataru) かく、書く – to write (kaku) よむ、読む – to read (yomu)	もう – already (mō) まだ – still, yet (mada) ずっと – always (zutto) とても – very (totemo) こう – like this (kō) そう – like that (sō) ああ – in that other way (ā) どう – how (dō) しばしば – often (shibashiba)	う、よう – volitional ending [う for u-verbs, よう for ru-verbs]: "Let's..." or "I will" (u, yō) せる、させる – causative ending [せる for u-verbs, させる for ru-verbs]: to make [someone do something], to allow (seru, saseru)	こそ – emphasis (koso) さえ – even (sae) しか – only (shika) すら – even (sura) くらい、ぐらい – approximately, about (kurai) だけ – only, as much as (dake) だって – however (datte)
			Body
			あし、足、脚 – foot, leg (ashi) かかと、踵 – heel (kakato) すね、脛 – shin (sune) ひざ、膝 – knee (hiza)



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Body (cont)	Body (cont)	Plants	Directions and positions (cont)		
もも、腿 – thigh (momo) あたま、頭 – head (atama) かお、顔 – face (kao) くち、口 – mouth (kuchi) くちびる、唇 – lips (kuchibiru) は、歯 – tooth (ha) はな、鼻 – nose (hana) め、目 – eye (me) ひげ、髭、鬚 – moustache, beard (hige) かみ、髪 – hair (kami) みみ、耳 – ear (mimi) おなか、御腹 – stomach (onaka) うで、腕 – arm (ude) ひじ、肘 – elbow (hiji) かた、肩 – shoulder (kata) つめ、爪 – nail (tsume) て、手 – hand (te) てくび、手首 – wrist (tekubi) てのひら、掌、手の平 – palm of hand (te-no-hira) ゆび、指 – finger, toe (yubi) しり、尻 – buttocks (shiri)	おなか、お腹 (はら、腹) – abdomen (o-naka) かんぞう、肝臓 – liver (kanzō) きも、肝 – liver (kimo) きんにく、筋肉 – muscle (kin'niku) くび、首 – neck (kubi) こころ、心 – heart [as in feelings] (kokoro) こし、腰 – waist, hip (koshi) しんぞう、心臓 – heart (shinzō) せなか、背中 – back (senaka) ち、血 – blood (chi) にく、肉 – meat (niku) はだ、肌、膚 – skin (hada) ひふ、皮膚 – skin (hifu) ほね、骨 – bone (hone) むね、胸 – chest (mune) かぜ、風邪 – cold [illness] (kaze) げり、下痢 – diarrhea (geri) びょうき、病気 – illness (byōki)	しょくぶつ、植物 - plants (shokubutsu) くさ、草 - grass (kusa) はな、花 - flower (hana) み、実 - fruit (mi) き、木 - tree (ki) は、葉 (はっぱ、葉っぱ) - leaf (ha, happa) ね、根 (ねっこ、根っ子) - root (ne, nekkō) くぎ、茎 - stem (kuki) きのこ、茸 - mushroom (kinoko) きく、菊 - chrysanthemum (kiku) さくら、桜 - cherry blossom (sakura) まつ、松 - pine tree (matsu) うめ、梅 - japanese plum or apricot (ume)	ここ – here (koko) そこ – there (soko) あそこ – over there (asoko) みぎ、右 – right (migi) ひだり、左 – left (hidari) うえ、上 – above, up (ue) した、下 – below, down (shita) まえ、前 – front (mae) うしろ、後 – behind (ushiro) むこう、向こう – the other side, opposite side (mukō) ななめ、斜め – diagonal (naname) てまえ、手前 – nearer, more in front (temae) とおい、遠い – far (tooi) ちかい、近い – near, close (chikai)		
		<th>Seasoning</th>	Seasoning	<th>Home</th>	Home
		さとう、砂糖 - sugar (satō) しお、塩 - salt (shio) しょうゆ、醤油 - soy sauce (shōyu)	つくえ、机 – desk (tsukue) いす、椅子 – chair, position (isu) たたみ、畳 – a tatami mat (tatami) と、戸 – door, family (to) とびら、扉 – door panel (tobira) ドア – door (doa) まど、窓 – window (mado)		
		<th>Directions and positions</th>	Directions and positions		
		きた、北 – north (kita) ひがし、東 – east (higashi) みなみ、南 – south (minami) にし、西 – west (nishi)			



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Home (cont)	Others	Feelings (cont)	Actions (cont)
ふとん、布団 – futon (futon) げんかん、玄関 – entrance (genkan) いえ、家 – house, home (ie) エレベーター – elevator (erebētā) エスカレーター – escalator (esukarētā) でんき、電気 – electricity (denki)	え、絵 – picture (e) おんがく、音楽 – music (ongaku) りか、理科 – science (rika) さんすう、算数 – arithmetic (sansū) れきし、歴史 – history (rekishi) ちり、地理 – geography (chiri) たいいく、体育 – physical education (taiiku) スポーツ – sport (supōtsu) システム – system (shisutemu) じょうほう、情報 – information, news (jōhō) ひつよう、必要 – necessity (hitsuyō) べんきょう、勉強 – study (benkyō) いらい、依頼 – request (irai)	いたい、痛い – painful (itai) かゆい、痒い – itchy (kayui) くさい、臭い – stinky (kusai) つらい、辛い – painful, heart--breaking (tsurai)	さわる、触る – to touch (sawaru) なげる、投げる – to throw (nageru) もつ、持つ – to hold (motsu) うつ、打つ – to hit, to strike (utsu) なぐる、殴る – to hit, to strike (naguru) さす、指す – to point (sasu) さす、刺す – to stab (sasu) さす、差す – to raise or extend one's hands (sasu) ける、蹴る – to kick (keru) すわる、座る – to sit (suwaru) たつ、立つ – to stand (tatsu) はしる、走る – to run (hashiru)
Transport	Feelings	Work	Pre-noun adjectival
てつどう、鉄道 – railway (tetsudō) えき、駅 – station (eki) ひこうき、飛行機 – airplane (hikōki) くうこう、空港 (ひこうじょう、飛行場) – airport (kūkō, hikōjō) みち、道 – street, way, road (michi) どうろ、道路 – road (dōro) バスてい、バス停 – bus-stop (basutei) とおり、通り – avenue (tōri) でんしゃ、電車 – train (densha) くるま、車 (じどうしゃ、自動車) – car (kuruma, jidōsha) じてんしゃ、自転車 – bicycle (Jitensha)	うれしい、嬉しい – happy (ureshii) たのしい、楽しい – fun (tanoshii) かなしい、悲しい – sad (kanashii) さびしい、寂しい、淋しい – lonely (sabishii) さみしい、寂しい、淋しい – sad, lonely (samishii) こわい、怖い、恐い – scary (kawai)	つかう、使う – to use (tsukau) つくる、作る、造る、創る – to make (tsukuru) なおす、直す、治す – to fix, repair (naosu) すてる、捨てる – to discard, throw away (suteru) とる、取る、撮る、採る – to take (toru) おく、置く – to put (oku)	この – this (kono) その – that (sono) あの – that (ano) どの – which (dono)
		Actions	Case
		うごく、動く – to move (ugoku) おどる、踊る – to dance (odoru) ねる、寝る – to sleep (neru) うたう、歌う – to sing (utau) かむ、噛む – to bite (kamu) たべる、食べる – to eat (taberu) のむ、飲む – to drink (nomu)	が – subject marker, but (ga) で – at, by (de) と – and, with (to) に – indirect object marker (ni) の – possession marker, of (no)



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Case (cont)

へ – to (e) [Note: へ is normally read he, but when used as this particle its reading changes to e]
 まで – to (made)
 から – from (kara)
 より – than (yori)
 を – direct object marker (o)

Family

かぞく、家族 – family (kazoku)
 りょうしん、両親 – parents (ryoushin)
 こども、子供 – children, child (kodomo)
 ちち、父 – father (chichi) ("otou-san")
 はは、母 – mother (haha) ("okaa-san")
 つま、妻 – wife (tsuma)
 おっと、夫 – husband (otto)
 あに、兄 – older brother (ani) (onī-san)
 あね、姉 – older sister (ane) (onē-san)
 おとうと、弟 – younger brother (otōto)
 いもうと、妹 – younger sister (imōto)
 きょうだい、兄弟 – brothers, siblings (kyōdai)
 しまい、姉妹 – sisters (shimai)
 そふ、祖父 – grandfather (sofu) (ojii-san)
 そぼ、祖母 – grandmother (sobo) (obaa-san)

Family (cont)

まご、孫 – grandchild (mago)
 おじ、伯父、叔父 – uncle (oji) (oji-san)
 おば、伯母、叔母 – aunt (oba) (oba-san)
 いとこ、従兄弟、従姉妹、従兄、従弟、従姉、従妹 – cousin (itoko)
 めい、姪 – niece (mei)
 おい、甥 – nephew (oi)

Crops

こめ、米 – uncooked rice (kome)
 いね、稲 – rice growing in a field (ine)
 むぎ、麦 – wheat, barley, oats (mugi)
 やさい、野菜 – vegetable (yasai)
 くだもの、果物 – fruit for eating (kudamono)
 いも、芋 – yam, potato, taro (imo)
 まめ、豆 – beans, peas (mame)
 だいこん、大根 – Japanese white radish (daikon)
 にんじん、人参 – carrot (ninjin)
 リンゴ、林檎 – apple (ringo)
 ミカン、蜜柑 – mandarin orange (mikan)
 バナナ、かんしょう、甘蕉 – banana (banana, kanshō)

Crops (cont)

ナシ、梨 – pear (nashi)
 クリ、栗 – chestnut tree (kuri)
 モモ、桃 – peach (momo)
 トマト、ばんか、蕃茄 – tomato (tomato, banka)
 スイカ、西瓜 – watermelon (suika)

Time

じかん、時間 – time (jikan)
 とき、じ、時 – ~hours (toki, ji)
 こよみ、カレンダー、暦 – calendar (koyomi, karendā)
 ふん、分 – minute (fun)
 びょう、秒 – second (byō)
 ひ、にち、日 – day (hi, nichī)
 つき、がつ、月 – month (tsuki, gatsu)
 (# -gatsu / (January, 1st Month): Ichi-, Ni-, San-, Shi-, Go-, Roku-, Shichi-, Hachi-, Ku-, Jyu-, Jyulchi-, JyuNi- (December, 12th Month)
 とし、ねん、年 – year (toshi, nen)
 (Last year: kyonen, this year: kotoshi, next year: rainen)
 きのう、さくじつ、昨日 – yesterday (kinō, sakujitsu)
 きょう、今日 – today (kyō)

Time (cont)

あした、あす、みょうにち、明日 – tomorrow (ashita, asu, myōnichī)
 あさ、朝 – morning (asa)
 (Yesterday morning: kinou no asa, this morning: kesa, tomorrow morning: ashita no asa)
 ひる、昼 – afternoon (hiru)
 ゆうがた、夕方 – evening (yūgata)
 ばん、晩 – evening (ban)
 よる、夜 – evening, night (yoru)
 ようび、曜日 – ~day (yōbi)
 しゅう、週 – week (shū)
 (Last week: senshū, this week: konshū, next week: raishū)
 いっしゅうかん、一週間 – one week (issshūkan)

Materials

みず、水 – water (mizu)
 ゆ、湯 – hot water (yu)
 こおり、氷 – ice (kōri)
 ゆげ、湯気 – steam (yuge)
 ひ、火 – fire (hi)
 ガス – gas (gasu)
 くうき、空気 – air, atmosphere (kūki)
 つち、土 – earth, ground (tsuchi)

C

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Materials (cont)	Language	Language (cont)	Numbers (cont)
きんぞく、金属 – metal, metallic (kinzoku) どろ、泥 – mud, mire, clay, plaster (doro) けむり、煙 – smoke, tobacco, opium (kemuri) てつ、鉄 – iron [Fe] (tetsu) どう、銅 – copper [Cu] (dō) きん、金 – gold [Au]; money (kin) ぎん、銀 – silver [Ag]; wealth (gin) なまり、鉛 – lead [Pb] (namari) しお、塩 – salt [NaCl] (shio)	もじ、文字 – letter, character, script (moji) じ、字 – a letter, character (ji) かんじ、漢字 – Chinese character (kanji) ひらがな、平仮名 – hiragana syllabary characters (hiragana) カタカナ、片仮名 – katakana syllabary characters (katakana) すうじ、数字 – numbers (sūji) アルファベット – alphabet (arufabetto) ローマ字 – Roman characters, Latin script (rōmaji) がいこくご、外国語 – foreign language (gaikokugo) にほんご、日本語 (こくご、国語) – Japanese [language] (nihongo) えいご、英語 – English [language] (eigo) ちゅうごくご、中国語 – Chinese [language] (chūgokugo) どいつご、ドイツ語 – German [language] (doitsugo) すべいんご、スペイン語 – Spanish [language] (supeingo) ふらんすご、フランス語 – French [language] (furansugo)	ちょうせんご、朝鮮語、かんこくご、韓国語 – Korean [language], South Korean [language] (chōsengo, kankokugo)	よつつ、四つ – four, four things (yottsu) いつつ、五つ – five, five things (itsutsu) むつつ、六つ – six, six things (muttsu) ななつ、七つ – seven, seven things (nanatsu) やつつ、八つ – eight, eight things (yattsu) ここのつ、九つ – nine, nine things (kokonotsu) とお、十 – ten, ten things (tō)
Tools		Numbers	Verbs
くぎ、釘 – nail, spike (kugi) ひも、紐 – string, cord (himo) なわ、縄 – rope, string (nawa) ふくろ、袋 – pocket, bag (fukuro) かばん、鞆 – leather bag (kaban) かさ、傘 – umbrella, parasol (kasa) かぎ、鍵 – door bolt, key (kagi) ちょうこく、彫刻 – sculpture, engraving (chōkoku)		れい、ゼロ、零 – zero (rei, zero) いち、一 – one (ichi) に、二 – two (ni) さん、三 – three (san) よん、し、四 – four (yon, shi) ご、五 – five (go) ろく、六 – six (roku) なな、しち、七 – seven (nana, shichi) はち、八 – eight (hachi) きゅう、く、九 – nine (kyū, ku) じゅう、十 – ten (jū) ひゃく、百 – hundred (hyaku) せん、千 – thousand (sen) まん、万 – ten thousand (man) おく、億 – one hundred million (oku) ひとつ、一つ – one, one thing (hitotsu) ふたつ、二つ – two, two things (futatsu) みつつ、三つ – three, three things (mittsu)	する – to do (suru) やる – to do (yaru)
			Changes of state
			あく、空く – to become unoccupied (aku) こむ、込む – to be crowded (komu) いる、要る – to need (iru) かわく、乾く – to become dry (kawaku) みだす、乱す – to disturb, to disarrange (midasu) みだれる、乱れる – to be disturbed, to become confused (midareru) つかえる、仕える – to serve, to work for (tsukaeru) そなわる、備わる – to be furnished with (sonawaru)



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Changes of state (cont)

すぐれる、優れる - to excel, to surpass (sugureru)
 ひえる、冷える - to grow cold, to get chilly, to cool down (hieru)
 さめる、覚める - to wake, to become sober, to be disillusioned (sameru)
 さめる、冷める - to cool down (sameru)
 むく、向く - to face, to turn toward (muku)
 たおれる、倒れる - to fall, to collapse (taoreru)
 かたまる、固まる - to harden, to solidify, to become firm (katamaru)
 うまる、埋まる - to be filled, to be surrounded, to overflow (umaru)
 うもれる、埋もれる - to be buried, to be covered (umoreru)
 ます、増す - to increase, to grow (masu)
 ふえる、増える - to increase, to multiply (fueru)
 へる、減る - to decrease (heru)
 はずれる、外れる - to deviate (hazureru)
 ふとる、太る - to grow fat (futoru)
 はじまる、始まる - to begin (hajimaru)

Changes of state (cont)

おわる、終わる - to finish, to close (owaru)
 きめる、決める - to decide (kimeru)

Emotions

かなしむ、悲しむ、哀しむ - to be sad (kanashimu)
 なく、泣く - to cry (naku)
 わらう、笑う - to laugh (warau)
 おこる、怒る - to be angry (okoru)
 ほめる、褒める - to encourage (homeru)
 しかる、叱る - to scold (shikaru)
 よろこぶ、喜ぶ - to celebrate, to be jubilant, to have joy, to have delight, to have rapture (yorokobu)
 よろこび、喜び - joy, delight, rapture (yorokobi)
 なぐさめる、慰める - to console, to console, to provide empathy (nagusameru)
 あきる、飽きる - to be disinterested, to be bored, to be tired of, to be weary (akiru)
 おどろく、驚く - to be astonished, to be surprised, to be scared (odoroku)

Interjections

はい - yes (hai)
 いいえ - no (iie)

Conjunctive

および、及び - and; as well as (oyobi)
 か - whether (ka)
 かも - might be, possible that (kamo)
 そして - and then (soshite)
 それとも - or (soretomo)
 だの - things like <list of things>, including, such things as (dano)
 つつ - ongoing occurrence (tsutsu) [similar to ながら but has different tone, and both actions have equal weight]
 て - te form of verb or adjective [see explanation]
 と - when, if, that (to)
 ながら - while, though, both (nagara)
 ならびに - as well as (narabini)
 なり - whether or not (nari)
 に - to <somewhere>, by <someone> (ni)
 の - possession (no)
 ので - so (node)
 また、又 - also, again (mata)
 または、又は - or alternatively (matawa)
 も - also, too (mo)
 や - and (ya)



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