

Nouns	Nouns (cont)	Nouns (cont)	Nouns (cont)
People 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) 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 (enjia) Body あし、足、脚 – foot, leg (ashi) かかと、踵 – heel (kakato)	すね、脛 – shin (sune) ひざ、膝 – knee (hiza) 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) Family かぞく、家族 – family (kazoku)



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りょうしん、両親 – parents (ryoushin)	おい、甥 – nephew (oi)	しし、獅子 – lion (shishi)	ちょう、蝶 – butterfly (chō)
こども、子供 – children, child (kodomo)	Life	キリン、麒麟 – giraffe (kirin)	ガ、蛾 – moth (ga)
ちち、父 – father (chichi)("otou-san")	いきもの、生き物 – living creatures (ikimono)	ぞう、象 – elephant (zō)	せみ、蟬 – cicada (semi)
はは、母 – mother (haha)("okaa-san")	ばけもの、化け物 – monster (bakemono)	とり、鳥 – bird (tori)	トンボ、蜻蛉 – dragonfly (tonbo)
つま、妻 – wife (tsuma)	Animals	にわとり、鶏 – chicken (niwatori)	バッタ、飛蝗 – grasshopper (batta)
おっと、夫 – husband (otto)	どうぶつ、動物 – animal (dōbutsu)	すずめ、雀 – sparrow (suzume)	クモ、蜘蛛 – spider (kumo)
あに、兄 – older brother (ani) (onī-san)	チーター – cheetah (chītā)	からす、烏 – crow, raven (karasu)	ホタル、蛍 – firefly (hotaru)
あね、姉 – older sister (ane) (onē-san)	いぬ、犬 – dog (inu)	わし、鷲 – eagle (washi)	ハエ、蠅 – housefly (hae)
おとうと、弟 – younger brother (otōto)	ねこ、猫 – cat (neko)	たか、鷹 – hawk, falcon (taka)	カ、蚊 – mosquito, gnat (ka)
いもうと、妹 – younger sister (imōto)	うし、牛 – cow (ushi)	さかな、魚 – fish (sakana)	ゴキブリ、蜚蠊 – cockroach (gokiburi)
きょうだい、兄弟 – brothers, siblings (kyōdai)	ぶた、豚 – pig (buta)	たい、鯛 – red snapper (tai)	カタツムリ、蝸牛 – snail (katatsumuri)
しまい、姉妹 – sisters (shimai)	うま、馬 – horse (uma)	えび、海老 – shrimp, lobster (ebi)	ナメクジ、蛞蝓 – slug (namekuji)
そふ、祖父 – grandfather (sofu) (ojii-san)	ひつじ、羊 – sheep (hitsuji)	いわし、鰯 – sardine (iwashi)	ミミズ、蚯蚓 – earthworm (mimizu)
そぼ、祖母 – grandmother (sobo) (obaa-san)	さる、猿 – monkey (saru)	まぐろ、鮪 – tuna (maguro)	かい、貝 – shellfish (kai)
まご、孫 – grandchild (mago)	ねずみ、鼠 – mouse, rat (nezumi)	かつお、鰹 – bonito (katsuo)	かいがら、貝殻 – shell (kaigara)
おじ、伯父、叔父 – uncle (oji) (oji-san)	とら、虎 – tiger (tora)	さんま、秋刀魚 – pike (sanma)	トカゲ、蜥蜴 – lizard (tokage)
おば、伯母、叔母 – aunt (oba) (oba-san)	オオカミ、狼 – wolf (ōkami)	あじ、鰯 – horse mackerel (aji)	へび、蛇 – snake (hebi)
いとこ、従兄弟、従姉妹、従兄、従弟、従姉、従妹 – cousin (itoko)	うさぎ、兎 – rabbit (usagi)	さば、鯖 – mackerel (saba)	くま、熊 – bear (kuma)
めい、姪 – niece (mei)	りゅう、たつ、竜 – dragon (ryū, tatsu)	イカ、烏賊 – squid (ika)	Plants
	しか、鹿 – deer (shika)	タコ、蛸、章魚 – octopus (tako)	しよくぶつ、植物 – plants (shokubutsu)
	かえる、蛙 – frog (kaeru)	むし、虫 – insect (mushi)	くさ、草 – grass (kusa)
	がま、蟾 – toad (gama)		はな、花 – flower (hana)
			み、実 – fruit (mi)



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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) くき、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) 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) ナシ、梨 - pear (nashi) クリ、栗 - chestnut tree (kuri) モモ、桃 - peach (momo) トマト、ばんが、蕃茄 - tomato (tomato, banka) スイカ、西瓜 - watermelon (suika) Food たべもの、食べ物 - food (tabemono) ちょうしよく、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 (dezātō) 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) 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) Seasoning さとう、砂糖 - sugar (satō) しお、塩 - salt (shio) しょうゆ、醤油 - soy sauce (shōyu) 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) あした、あす、みょうにち、明日 - tomorrow (ashita, asu, myōnichi) 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)



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いっしゅうかん、一週間 – one week (issshūkan) Week Days 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) Weather 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) Society 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) 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)



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つりせん、釣り銭、おつり、お釣り – change (tsurisen), change (o-tsuri)	ひも、紐 – string, cord (himo)	ノート – notebook (nōto)	てつどう、鉄道 – railway (tetsudō)
じどうはんばいき、自動販売機 – vending machine, slot machine (jidōhanbaiki)	なわ、縄 – rope, string (nawa)	につき、日記 – diary (nikki)	えき、駅 – station (eki)
きっぷ、切符 – ticket (public transport, fine) (kippu)	ふくろ、袋 – pocket, bag (fukuro)	カバー – book cover (kabā)	ひこうき、飛行機 – airplane (hikōki)
きって、切手 – stamp (kitte)	かばん、鞆 – leather bag (kaban)	ふうとう、封筒 – envelope (fūtō)	こうこう、空港 (ひこうじょう、飛行場) – airport (kūkō, hikōjō)
Human made objects	かさ、傘 – umbrella, parasol (kasa)	はさみ、鋏 – scissors (hasami)	みち、道 – street, way, road (michi)
Home	かぎ、鍵 – door bolt, key (kagi)	ホッチキス – stapler (hotch-ikisu)	どうろ、道路 – road (dōro)
つくえ、机 – desk (tsukue)	ちょうこく、彫刻 – sculpture, engraving (chōkoku)	Clothes	バスてい、バス停 – bus-stop (basutei)
いす、椅子 – chair, position (isu)	Stationery	ふく、服 – clothes (fuku)	とおり、通り – avenue (tōri)
たたみ、畳 – a tatami mat (tatami)	ぶんぼうぐ、文房具 – stationery (bunbōgu)	ようふく、洋服 – western clothing (yōfuku)	でんしゃ、電車 – train (densha)
と、戸 – door, family (to)	インク – ink (inku)	きもの、着物 – kimono (kimono)	くるま、車 (じどうしゃ、自動車) – car (kuruma, jidōsha)
とびら、扉 – door panel (tobira)	ペン – pen (pen)	わふく、和服 – Japanese clothing (wafuku)	じてんしゃ、自転車 – bicycle (Jitensha)
ドア – door (doa)	ボールペン – ball-point pen (bōrupen)	そで、袖 – sleeve (sode)	Language
まど、窓 – window (mado)	まんねんひつ、万年筆 – fountain pen (mannenhitsu)	えり、襟 – lapel, collar (eri)	もじ、文字 – letter, character, script (moji)
ふとん、布団 – futon (futon)	えんぴつ、鉛筆 – pencil (enpitsu)	ボタン – button (botan)	じ、字 – a letter, character (ji)
げんかん、玄関 – entrance (genkan)	ふで、筆 – brush for writing or painting (fude)	チャック、ファスナー、ジッパー – zipper, zipper fastener (chakku, fasunā, jippā)	かんじ、漢字 – Chinese character (kanji)
いえ、家 – house, home (ie)	チヨーク – chalk (chōku)	ベルト – belt (beruto)	ひらがな、平仮名 – hiragana syllabary characters (hiragana)
エレベーター – elevator (erebētā)	けしゴム、消しゴム – eraser (keshigomu)	くつ、靴 – shoe (kutsu)	カタカナ、片仮名 – katakana syllabary characters (katakana)
エスカレーター – escalator (esukarētā)	えんぴつけずり、鉛筆削り – pencil sharpener (enpitsu--kezuri)	くつした、靴下 – sock (kutsu-shita)	すうじ、数字 – numbers (sūji)
でんき、電気 – electricity (denki)	じょうぎ、定規 – ruler (jōgi)	めがね、眼鏡 – glasses (megane)	
Tools		Transport	
くぎ、釘 – nail, spike (kugi)			



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アルファベット – alphabet (arufabetto)	パソコン – personal computer (pasokon)	たいいく、体育 – physical education (taiiku)	おく、億 – one hundred million (oku)
ローマ字 – Roman characters, Latin script (rōmaji)	Colors	スポーツ – sport (supōtsu)	ひとつ、一つ – one, one thing (hitotsu)
がいこくご、外国語 – foreign language (gaikokugo)	いろ、色 – color (iro, shikisai)	システム – system (shisutemu)	ふたつ、二つ – two, two things (futatsu)
にほんご、日本語 (こくご、国語) – Japanese [language] (nihongo)	あか、赤 – red (aka)	じょうほう、情報 – information, news (jōhō)	みっつ、三つ – three, three things (mittsu)
えいご、英語 – English [language] (eigo)	きいろ、黄色 – yellow (kiiro)	ひつよう、必要 – necessity (hitsuyō)	よっつ、四つ – four, four things (yottsu)
ちゅうごくご、中国語 – Chinese [language] (chūgokugo)	みどり、緑 – green (midori)	べんきょう、勉強 – study (benkyō)	いっつ、五つ – five, five things (itsutsu)
どいつご、ドイツ語 – German [language] (doitsugo)	あお、青 – blue (ao)	いらい、依頼 – request (irai)	むっつ、六つ – six, six things (muttsu)
すべいんご、スペイン語 – Spanish [language] (supeingo)	むらさき、紫 – purple (murasaki, murasakiro)	Numbers	ななつ、七つ – seven, seven things (nanatsu)
ふらんすご、フランス語 – French [language] (furansugo)	しろ、白 – white (shiro)	れい、ゼロ、零 – zero (rei, zero)	やっつ、八つ – eight, eight things (yattsu)
ちょうせんご、朝鮮語、かんこくご、韓国語 – Korean [language], South Korean [language] (chōsengo, kankokugo)	くろ、黒 – black (kuro)	いち、一 – one (ichi)	ここのつ、九つ – nine, nine things (kokonotsu)
Media	ピンク – pink (pinku)	に、二 – two (ni)	とお、十 – ten, ten things (tō)
ほん、本 – book (hon)	ちゃいろ、茶色 – brown (chairo)	さん、三 – three (san)	Abstract nouns
かみ、紙 – paper (kami)	はいいろ、灰色、ねずみいろ、鼠色 – grey (haiiro, nezumiiro)	よん、し、四 – four (yon, shi)	これ – this, it (kore)
てがみ、手紙 – letter (tegami)	オレンジ – orange (orenji)	ご、五 – five (go)	それ – that (sore)
しんぶん、新聞 – newspaper (shinbun)	Others	ろく、六 – six (roku)	あれ – that over there (are)
じしよ、辞書 – dictionary (jisho)	え、絵 – picture (e)	なな、しち、七 – seven (nana, shichi)	どれ – which (dore)
	おんがく、音楽 – music (ongaku)	はち、八 – eight (hachi)	こちら、こっち – this direction, thing, person, or place (kochira, kocchi)
	りか、理科 – science (rika)	きゅう、く、九 – nine (kyū, ku)	そちら、そっち – that direction, thing, person, or place (sochira, socchi)
	さんすう、算数 – arithmetic (sansū)	じゅう、十 – ten (jū)	
	れきし、歴史 – history (rekishi)	ひゃく、百 – hundred (hyaku)	
	ちり、地理 – geography (chiri)	せん、千 – thousand (sen)	
		まん、万 – ten thousand (man)	



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Nouns (cont)	Particles (cont)	Particles (cont)	Particles (cont)
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) かこ、過去 – past (kako) みらい、未来 – future (mirai)	に – indirect object marker (ni) の – possession marker, of (no) 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) 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) Final 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) つけ – particle indicating that the speaker is trying to recall some information ["What class is next -kke?"] (-kke) Adverbial 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)	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、ばかり – just, full of, only (bakari) まで – until (made) も – too, also (mo)
Pre-noun adjectival			
この – this (kono) その – that (sono) あの – that (ano) どの – which (dono)			
Particles			
Case が – subject marker, but (ga) で – at, by (de) と – and, with (to)			
	Adjectives		
	Forms 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)		



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Adjectives (cont)	Adjectives (cont)	Adjectives (cont)	Verbs (cont)
わるい、悪い – bad, inferior (warui)	さむい、寒い – cold (samui) as in cold weather	くさい、臭い – stinky (kusai)	とぶ、飛ぶ – to jump, to fly (tobu)
たかい、高い – expensive, high (takai)	おいしい、美味しい – delicious (oishii)	つらい、辛い – painful, heart-breaking (tsurai)	およぐ、泳ぐ – to swim (oyogu)
ひくい、低い – low (hikui)	うまい、美味い、旨い – delicious, appetizing (umai)		Actions
やすい、安い – cheap (yasui)	まずい、不味い – tastes awful (mazui)	Interjections	うごく、動く – to move (ugoku)
おおきい、大きい – big (ōkii)	あまい、甘い – sweet (amai)	はい – yes (hai)	おどる、踊る – to dance (odoru)
ちいさい、小さい – small (chiisai)	からい、辛い – hot [spicy] (karai)	いいえ – no (iie)	ねる、寝る – to sleep (neru)
ほそい、細い – thin (hosoi)	しょっぱい、塩っぱい – salty (shoppai)	Verbs	うたう、歌う – to sing (utau)
ふとい、太い – thick (futoi)	にがい、苦い – bitter (nigai)	する – to do (suru)	かむ、噛む – to bite (kamu)
ふるい、古い – old (furui)	うつくしい、美しい – beautiful (utsukushii)	やる – to do (yaru)	たべる、食べる – to eat (taberu)
あたらしい、新しい – new (atarashii)	Feelings	Existence	のむ、飲む – to drink (nomu)
わかい、若い – young (wakai)	うれしい、嬉しい – happy (ureshii)	いる – to exist [for animate objects] (iru)	さわる、触る – to touch (sawaru)
かるい、軽い – light, easy (karui)	たのしい、楽しい – fun (tanoshii)	ある – to exist [for inanimate objects] (aru)	なげる、投げる – to throw (nageru)
おもい、重い – heavy (omoi)	かなしい、悲しい – sad (kanashii)	なる – to become (naru)	もつ、持つ – to hold (motsu)
やさしい、易しい – easy, simple (yasashii)	さびしい、寂しい、淋しい – lonely (sabishii)	おこる、起こる、興る – to occur (okoru)	うつ、打つ – to hit, to strike (utsu)
むずかしい、難しい – difficult (muzukashii)	さみしい、寂しい、淋しい – sad, lonely (samishii)	あらわれる、現れる – to appear (arawareru)	なぐる、殴る – to hit, to strike (naguru)
やわらかい、柔らかい – soft (yawarakai)	こわい、怖い、恐い – scary (kowai)	いきる、生きる – to live (ikiru)	さす、指す – to point (sasu)
かたい、硬い、堅い – hard (katai)	かゆい、痒い – itchy (kayui)	うむ、生む、産む – to give birth (umu)	さす、刺す – to stab (sasu)
あつい、熱い、暑い – hot (atsui)		しぬ、死ぬ – to die (shinu)	さす、差す – to raise or extend one's hands (sasu)
つめたい、冷たい – cold (tsumetai)		こわれる、壊れる – to break (kowareru)	ける、蹴る – to kick (keru)
		Movement	すわる、座る – to sit (suwaru)
		いく、行く – to go (iku)	たつ、立つ – to stand (tatsu)
		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)	



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Verbs (cont)	Verbs (cont)	Verbs (cont)	Verbs (cont)
はしる、走る - to run (hashiru)	かたまる、固まる - to harden, to solidify, to become firm (katamaru)	はなす、話す - to speak (hanasu)	よろこぶ、喜ぶ - to celebrate, to be jubilant, to have joy, to have delight, to have rapture (yorokobu)
Changes of state	うまる、埋まる - to be filled, to be surrounded, to overflow (umaru)	かたる、語る - to tell (kataru)	よろこび、喜び - joy, delight, rapture (yorokobi)
あく、空く - to become unoccupied (aku)	うもれる、埋もれる - to be buried, to be covered (umoreru)	かく、書く - to write (kaku)	なぐさめる、慰める - to console, to console, to provide empathy (nagusameru)
こむ、込む - to be crowded (komu)	ます、増す - to increase, to grow (masu)	よむ、読む - to read (yomu)	あきる、飽きる - to be disinterested, to be bored, to be tired of, to be weary (akiru)
いる、要る - to need (iru)	ふえる、増える - to increase, to multiply (fueru)	Work	おどろく、驚く - to be astonished, to be surprised, to be scared (odoroku)
かわく、乾く - to become dry (kawaku)	へる、減る - to decrease (heru)	つかう、使う - to use (tsukau)	Activities
みだす、乱す - to disturb, to disarrange (midasu)	はずれる、外れる - to deviate (hazureru)	つくる、作る、造る、創る - to make (tsukuru)	あう、会う - to meet, to interview (au)
みだれる、乱れる - to be disturbed, to become confused (midareru)	ふとる、太る - to grow fat (futoru)	なおす、直す、治す - to fix, repair (naosu)	あける、開ける - to open, to unwrap (akeru)
つかえる、仕える - to serve, to work for (tsukaeru)	はじまる、始まる - to begin (hajimaru)	すてる、捨てる - to discard, throw away (suteru)	あそぶ、遊ぶ - to play (asobu)
そなわる、備わる - to be furnished with (sonawaru)	おわる、終わる - to finish, to close (owaru)	とる、取る、撮る、採る - to take (toru)	あつまる、集まる - to gather (atsumaru)
すぐれる、優れる - to excel, to surpass (sugureru)	きめる、決める - to decide (kimeru)	おく、置く - to put (oku)	うる、売る - to sell (uru)
ひえる、冷える - to grow cold, to get chilly, to cool down (hieru)	Senses	Emotions	える、得る - to obtain [some benefit or knowledge] (eru)
さめる、覚める - to wake, to become sober, to be disillusioned (sameru)	みる、見る - to see (miru)	かなしむ、悲しむ、哀しむ - to be sad (kanashimu)	おる、折る - to break, to fold (oru)
さめる、冷める - to cool down (sameru)	きく、聞く、聴く - to hear, to listen (kiku)	なく、泣く - to cry (naku)	かう、買う - to buy (kau)
むく、向く - to face, to turn toward (muku)	さわる、触る - to touch, to feel (sawaru)	わらう、笑う - to laugh (warau)	きる、切る - to cut (kiru)
たおれる、倒れる - to fall, to collapse (taoreru)	かぐ、嗅ぐ - to smell (kagu)	おこる、怒る - to be angry (okoru)	
	Speech	ほめる、褒める - to encourage (homeru)	
	いう、言う - to say (iu)	しかる、叱る - to scold (shikaru)	



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Verbs (cont)	Conjunctions	Terminations of Verbs (cont)
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)	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)	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)
	Adverbs	
	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)	
	Terminations of Verbs	
	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)	



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