

| Colors | |
|--------|--------------------|
| Red | Aka |
| Orange | Daidaiiro / Orenji |
| Yellow | Kiiro |
| Green | Midori |
| Blue | Ao |
| Purple | Murasaki |
| Pink | Pinku/Momoiro |
| Grey | Haiiro |
| Black | Kuro |
| White | Shiro |
| Brown | Chaiiro |
| Colors | Iro |

Colors require the suffix -no when being put before a noun.

| Basic Phrases | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Good morning | Ohayoo |
| Good afternoon | Konnichi wa |
| Good evening | Komban wa |
| Goodbye | Sayonara |
| Hello (for the telephone) | Moshi moshi |
| Yes | Hai |
| No | lie |
| Excuse me | Sumimasen / gomen nasai |
| Please | Doozo |
| Thank you | Arigatoo |

| Numbers | |
|---------|------|
| One | Ichi |
| Two | Ni |
| Three | San |
| Four | Yon |
| Five | Go |
| Six | Roku |

| Numbers (cont) | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Seven | Nana/Shichi |
| Eight | Hachi |
| Nine | Kyu |
| Ten | Ju |
| One Hundred | Hyaku |
| Three Hundred | Sam-Byaku |
| Six Hundred | Rop-Pyaku |
| Eight Hundred | Hap-Pyaku |
| One Thousand | Sen |
| Three Thousand | San-Zen |
| Ten Thousand | Ichi-Man |
| One Million | Hyaku-Man |
| Number | Bango |

To create the desired month, simply add -gatsu to the number. Ex: November is Juu-Ichi-Gatsu.

| Hiragana Chart | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 平仮名 (ひらがな) hiragana | |
| a あ | い |
| ka か | ku く |
| sa さ | su す |
| ta た | tsu つ |
| na な | nu ぬ |
| ha は | fu ふ |
| ma ま | me め |
| ya や | yo よ |
| ra ら | re れ |
| wa わ | we ゑ |
| い | う |
| き | け |
| し | せ |
| ち | て |
| に | ね |
| ひ | へ |
| み | め |
| も | も |
| ゆ | ゆ |
| り | り |
| ゐ | ゐ |
| を | を |
| ん | ん |
| え | お |
| 衣 | 於 |
| 計 | 己 |
| 世 | 曾 |
| 天 | 止 |
| 祢 | 乃 |
| 部 | 保 |
| 女 | 毛 |
| 由 | 与 |
| 留 | 呂 |
| 礼 | ろ |
| 恵 | を |
| 遠 | ん |
| 無 | 無 |

| Days of the Week | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Monday | Getsu- |
| Tuesday | Ka- |
| Wednesday | Sui- |
| Thursday | Moku- |
| Friday | Kin- |
| Saturday | Do- |
| Sunday | Nichi- |
| All days end with the suffix -youbi | |

| Body Parts | |
|------------|----------|
| karada | body |
| atama | head |
| kami | hair |
| kao | face |
| hitai | forehead |
| me | eye |
| mayu | eyebrown |
| mabuta | eyelid |
| matusuge | eyelash |
| hana | nose |
| mimi | ear |
| kuchi | mouth |
| kuchibiru | lip |
| ha | teeth |
| shita | tongue |
| nodo | throat |
| ago | jaw |
| kubi | neck |
| kata | shoulder |
| ude | arm |
| hiji | elbow |
| te | hand |
| yubi | finger |
| tsumi | nail |
| mune | chest |
| senaka | back |
| onaka | stomach |
| hiza | knee |
| ashikubi | ankle |
| kakato | heel |
| tsumasaki | toe |



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Particles: ga

-**Subject marker** (newly introduced)
Mukashi mukashi, ojii-san ga sunde imashita.
Once upon a time, there lived an old man.

-**With question words** "Who" or "what". Always used in question and response.
Dare ga kimasu ka.
Who is coming?
Yoko ga kimasu.
Yoko is coming.

-**Emphasis** Distinguishes the subject as the most important part of the sentence.
Taro ga gakkou ni ikimashita.
Taro is the one who went to school. (With particle wa would be 'Taro went to school.'

-**Instead of 'o'** Some verbs and adjectives (expressing like/dislike, desire, potential, necessity, fear, envy etc.) take "ga" instead of "o."
Kuruma ga hoshii desu.
I want a car.

-**In subordinate clauses** Marks a secondary subject.
Watashi wa Mika ga kekkon shita koto o shiranakatta.
I didn't know that Mika got married.

Particles: de

-**Place of action**
Umi de oyoida.
I swam in the ocean.

-**Means** By, with, in, of.
Basu de gakkou ni ikimasu.
I go to school by bus.

-**Totalizing**
Zenbu de sen-en desu.
They cost 1,000 yen together.

-**Scope** In, among, within.

Particles: de (cont)

Kore wa sekai de ichiban ookii desu.
This is the biggest in the world.

-**Time limit**
Isshuukan de deki masu.
I can do it in a week.

-**Material or composition**
Toufu wa daizude tsukurimasu.
Tofu is made from soybeans.

-**Required cost**
Kono hon o juu-doru de katta.
I bought this book for ten dollars.

-**Cause** Because of, due to, owing to.
Fuchuu de kaidan kara ochita.
I fell down the stairs due to carelessness.

Particles: ni

-**Indirect object marker**
Eki de tomodachi ni atta.
I met my friend at the station.

-**Location of existence**
Isu no ue ni neko ga imasu.
There is a cat on the chair.

-**Direct contact** Used when an action or motion is directed to an object or place.
Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.
Please write your name here.

-**Direction** Indicates destination.
Kinou ginkou ni ikimashita.
I went to the bank yesterday.

-**Purpose**
Eiga o mi ni itta.
I went to see a movie.

-**Specific time** Indicates a specific point in time.
Gogatsu mikka ni umaremashita.
I was born on May 3rd.

-**Source** 'By' or 'from'

Particles: ni (cont)

Haha ni shikarareta.
I was scolded by my mother.

-**Notion of per** Per hour, per gallon, etc.
Isshuukan ni sanjuu-jikan hatarakimasu.
I work 30 hours per week.

Particles: no

-**Possessive marker** Used as an apostrophe is in English.
Kore wa watashi no hon desu.
This is my book.

-***Indicates position or location** As related to the first noun.
...isu no shita.
...under the chair

-**Noun modifier** The noun before "no" modifies the noun after "no". It is seen more with compound nouns or noun phrases.
Nihongo no jugyou wa tanoshii desu.
The Japanese class is interesting.

-**Apposition** Indicates the relationship between two nouns.
Bengoshi no Tanaka-san wa itsumo isogashisou da.
The lawyer, Mr. Tanaka seems to be busy all the time.

Particles: o

-**Object marker** Indicates the noun is the direct object.
Kutsu o kaimashita.
I bought shoes.

-**Route of motion**
Tsugi no kado o magatte kudasai.
Please take the next corner

-**Point of departure**
Hachi-ji ni ie o demasu.
I leave home at eight o'clock.



Particles: o (cont)

- **Occupation or Position** Usually followed by "~shiteiru" or "~shiteimasu".

Watashi no ane wa kangofu o shiteimasu.

My sister is a nurse.

Particles: to

- **Complete listing** Like 'and' for linking nouns and pronouns, but never clauses or phrases.

Eigo to nihongo o hana shimasu.

I speak English and Japanese.

- **Comparison and contrast.** Or.

Neko to inu to dochira ga suki desu ka.

Which do you like better, cats or dogs?

- **Accompaniment** With, together.

Yuki wa raigetsu Ichiro to kekkon shimasu.

Yuki is going to marry Ichiro next month.

- **Change or result** X reaches a new goal or state. Commonly used with '-to naru.

Bokin wa zenbude hyakuman-en to natta.

*The total amount of donations reached one million yen.

- **Quotation** Typically used before -iu, -omou and -kiku

Kare wa asu kuru to itta.

He said that he will come tomorrow.

- **Conditional** As soon as, if, when.

Shigoto ga owaru to sugu ochi ni kaetta.

I went home as soon as work was over.

- **Sound symbolism** Used after onomatopoeic adverbs. (Words used to imitate sounds)

Kodomotachi was bata bata to hashiri ma watta.

The children ran around making lots of noise.

Particles: wa

- **Topic marker** (already introduced)

"as for", "speaking of"

Watashi wa gakusei desu.

I am a student.

- **Contrast**

Direct: Biiru wa nomimasu ga, wain was nomimasen.

I drink beer, but I don't drink wine.

Indirect: Ano hon wa yomimasen deshita.

I didn't read that book

Particles: Sentence Ending

- **ka** Turns sentence into a question.

Nihon-jin desu ka.

Are you Japanese?

- **kana/kashira** Used when you are unsure of something. Kashira is only used by women.

Ano hito wa dare kana/kashira.

I wonder who that person is.

- **na** a.) Casual emphasis on decision or opinion.

b.) Prohibition emphasis used only by men in informal situations.

a.) Sore wa machigatteiru to omou na.

I think that is wrong.

b.) Sonna koto o suru na.

Don't do such a thing!

- **naa** Used to show emotion or wishful thinking.

Sugoi naa.

How great it is.

- **ne/nee** Confirmation. Isn't it?, right?, don't you think so?

Mou nakanaide ne.

Please don't cry anymore, okay?

- **no** a.) Explanation or emotive emphasis.

Used only by women and children in informal situations. b.) Marks an informal question.

a.) Onaka ga itai no.

Particles: Sentence Ending (cont)

I have a stomach ache.

b.) Ashita konai no.

Aren't you coming tomorrow?

- **sa** Mainly used by men to emphasize a sentence.

Sonna koto wa wakatteiru sa.

I certainly know of such a thing.

- **wa** Used only by women for emphatic function or softening effect.

Watashi ga suru wa.

I'll do it.

- **yo** a.) Emphasizes a command. b.) Moderate emphasis.

a.) Okoranaide yo!

Don't get so angry at me!

b.) Ano eiga wa sugoku yokatta yo.

That movie was very good.

- **ze** Elicits agreement. Used mainly by men in casual conversation or with those of a lower social status.

Nomi ni ikou ze.

Let's go for a drink.

- **zo** Mainly used by men to emphasize an opinion or judgement.

Iku zo.

I'm going.



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