

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



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<b>Media (cont)</b> パソコン – personal computer (pasokon)	<b>Abstract nouns (cont)</b> かも、過去 – past (kako) みらい、未来 – future (mirai)	<b>Activities (cont)</b> 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)	<b>Activities (cont)</b> 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)
<b>Abstract nouns</b> 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)	<b>Existence</b> 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)	<b>Conjunctions</b> 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)	<b>Final</b> 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)
	<b>Senses</b> 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)		
	<b>Activities</b> 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)

つけ – 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、鯖 – sardine (iwashi)  
 まぐろ、鮪 – tuna (maguro)  
 かつお、鰹 – bonito (katsuo)  
 さんま、秋刀魚 – pike (sanma)  
 あじ、鱈 – 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)

### 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)

### 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)

### Society (cont)

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)

### Clothes

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)

### Clothes (cont)

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)

### Colors

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 (chairo)  
 はいいろ、灰色、ねずみいろ、鼠色 – grey (haiiro, nezumiiro)  
 オレンジ – orange (orenji)

### 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)  
 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 (furuui)  
 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)



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### Forms (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)

### Speech

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)

### Movement

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)

### 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)

### Terminations of verbs (cont)

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)

### 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)

### Adverbial (cont)

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)

### 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)

もも、腿 – thigh (momo)  
 あたま、頭 – head (atama)  
 かお、顔 – face (kao)  
 ぐち、口 – mouth (kuchi)  
 ぐちびる、唇 – lips (kuchibiru)  
 は、歯 – tooth (ha)  
 はな、鼻 – nose (hana)  
 め、目 – eye (me)  
 ひげ、髭、鬚、髯 – 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)

### Body (cont)

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)

### Plants

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)

### Seasoning

さとう、砂糖 – sugar (satō)  
 しお、塩 – salt (shio)  
 しょうゆ、醤油 – soy sauce (shōyu)

### 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)

### Directions and positions (cont)

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)

### Home

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)



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### Home (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)

### Transport

てつどう、鉄道 – railway (tetsudō)  
 えき、駅 – station (eki)  
 ひこうき、飛行機 – airplane (hikōki)  
 こうこう、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)  
 バステイ、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)

### Others

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)  
 れぎし、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)

### Feelings

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)

### Feelings (cont)

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)

### Work

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)

### Actions

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)

### Actions (cont)

さわる、触る – to touch (sawaru)  
 ながる、投げる – to throw (nageru)  
 もつ、持つ – to hold (motsu)  
 うつ、打つ – to hit, to strike (utsu)  
 ながる、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)

### Pre-noun adjectival

この – this (kono)  
 その – that (sono)  
 あの – that (ano)  
 どの – which (dono)

### Case

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, nich)  
 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, 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)  
 いっしゅうかん、一週間 – one week (isshūkan)

### 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)



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### Materials (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)

### Tools

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)

### Language

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)  
 ふうらんご、フランス語 – French [language] (furansugo)

### Language (cont)

ちょうせんご、朝鮮語、かんこくご、韓国語 – Korean [language], South Korean [language] (chōsen-go, kankokugo)

### Numbers

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)  
 みっつ、三つ – three, three things (mittsu)

### Numbers (cont)

よっつ、四つ – four, four things (yottsu)  
 いつつ、五つ – five, five things (itsutsu)  
 むっつ、六つ – six, six things (muttsu)  
 ななつ、七つ – seven, seven things (nanatsu)  
 やっつ、八つ – eight, eight things (yattsu)  
 ここのつ、九つ – nine, nine things (kokonotsu)  
 とお、十 – ten, ten things (tō)

### Verbs

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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