

### Hiragana Chart

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no
は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo
や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro
わ wa				を wo
ん n				

### Katakana Chart

ア a	イ i	ウ u	エ e	オ o
カ ka	キ ki	ク ku	ケ ke	コ ko
サ sa	シ shi	ス su	セ se	ソ so
タ ta	チ chi	ツ tsu	テ te	ト to
ナ na	ニ ni	ヌ nu	ネ ne	ノ no
ハ ha	ヒ hi	フ fu	ヘ he	ホ ho
マ ma	ミ mi	ム mu	メ me	モ mo
ヤ ya		ユ yu		ヨ yo
ラ ra	リ ri	ル ru	レ re	ロ ro

### Katakana Chart (cont)

ワ wa	ヲ wo
ン n	

### Pronunciation Guide

a	"ar" as in "car"
i	"ee" as in "teeth"
u	"oo" as in "soot"
e	"a" as in "apple"
o	"o" as in "orange"

### Grade 1 Kanji List

一	右	雨	円	王	音	下
花	貝	学	気	九	休	玉
空	月	犬	見	五	口	校
三	山	子	四	糸	字	耳
車	手	十	出	女	小	上
人	水	正	生	青	夕	石
千	川	先	早	草	足	村
男	竹	中	虫	町	天	田
二	日	入	年	白	八	百
木	本	名	目	立	力	林

### Greetings

おはようございます	Good morning
こんにちは	Good afternoon / Hello
こんばんは	Good evening
おやすみなさい	Good night
すみません	Excuse me

### Greetings (cont)

ごめんなさい	Sorry
きをつけてください	Please be careful
おめでとうございます	Congratulations
いただきます	Thank you for the meal
ごちそうさまでした	That was a delicious meal
いってらっしゃい	Take care
いってきます	I'm off
ありがとうございます	Thank you
ごきげんよう	You're welcome
がんばってください	Do your best
さようなら	Goodbye
またあいま	See you later
おかえりなさい	Welcome home
ただいま	I'm back
たすけてください	Help

### Give/Receive

	Superior/Outsider	Inside-r/F-amiliar
Give	さしあげる	いただく
Receive	あげる	もらう

### Japanese Particles

は wa	Topic marker	私は先生です。I'm a teacher.
が ga	Subject marker, likes/dislikes, target of desire, ability or skills	マリーが好きです。I like Mary.
を o	Object marker	手紙を書きます。Writing a letter.
も mo	even/also	田中さんも大学生です。Mr. Tanaka is also a university student.
の no	owner or attribute	あなたの友達。A friend of yours.
で de	place of action, configuration, means, reason, ingredient	海で泳ぐ。一人です。船で行く。I'll swim in the sea. I'll do it alone. I'll go on a boat.





Basic Vocabulary	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)
<p>Nouns</p> <p>People</p> <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>Occupations</p> <p>いしゃ、医者 – doctor (isha)</p> <p>かんごし、看護師 – nurse (kangoshi)</p> <p>かんごふ、看護婦 – female nurse (kangofu)</p> <p>しかい、歯科医、はいしゃ、歯医者 – dentist (shikai, ha-isha)</p> <p>せいじか、政治家 – politician (seijika)</p> <p>べんごし、弁護士 – lawyer (bengoshi)</p> <p>しょうぼうし、消防士 – firefighter (shouboushi)</p> <p>けいさつかん、警察官 – police officer (keisatsukan)</p> <p>へいし、兵士 – soldier (heishi)</p> <p>けんちくか、建築家 – architect (kenchikuka)</p> <p>せんせい、先生 – teacher (sensei)</p> <p>きょうし、教師 – (academic) teacher (kyoushi)</p>	<p>かしゅ、歌手 – singer (kashu)</p> <p>エンジニア – engineer(enjinia)</p> <p>Body</p> <p>あし、足、脚 – foot, leg (ashi)</p> <p>かかと、踵 – heel (kakato)</p> <p>すね、脛 – shin (sune)</p> <p>ひざ、膝 – knee (hiza)</p> <p>もも、腿 – thigh (momo)</p> <p>あたま、頭 – head (atama)</p> <p>かお、顔 – face (kao)</p> <p>くち、口 – mouth (kuchi)</p> <p>くちびる、唇 – lips (kuchibiru)</p> <p>は、歯 – tooth (ha)</p> <p>はな、鼻 – nose (hana)</p> <p>め、目 – eye (me)</p> <p>ひげ、髭、鬚、髯 – moustache, beard (hige)</p> <p>かみ、髪 – hair (kami)</p> <p>みみ、耳 – ear (mimi)</p> <p>おなか、御腹 – stomach (onaka)</p> <p>うで、腕 – arm (ude)</p> <p>ひじ、肘 – elbow (hiji)</p>	<p>かた、肩 – shoulder (kata)</p> <p>つめ、爪 – nail (tsume)</p> <p>て、手 – hand (te)</p> <p>てくび、手首 – wrist (tekubi)</p> <p>てのひら、掌、手の平 – palm of hand (te-no-hira)</p> <p>ゆび、指 – finger, toe (yubi)</p> <p>しり、尻 – buttocks (shiri)</p> <p>おなか、お腹 (はら、腹) – abdomen (o-naka)</p> <p>かんぞう、肝臓 – liver (kanzō)</p> <p>きも、肝 – liver (kimo)</p> <p>きんにく、筋肉 – muscle (kin'niku)</p> <p>くび、首 – neck (kubi)</p> <p>こころ、心 – heart [as in feelings] (kokoro)</p> <p>こし、腰 – waist, hip (koshi)</p> <p>しんぞう、心臓 – heart (shinzō)</p> <p>せなか、背中 – back (senaka)</p> <p>ち、血 – blood (chi)</p> <p>にく、肉 – meat (niku)</p> <p>はだ、肌、膚 – skin (hada)</p>



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Page 3 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 りょうしん、両親 – parents (ryōshin)  
 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

そふ、祖父 – grandfather (sofu) (ojii-san)  
 そぼ、祖母 – grandmother (sobō) (obaa-san)  
 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)  
 Life  
 いきもの、生き物 – living creatures (ikimono)  
 ばけもの、化け物 – monster (bakemono)  
 Animals  
 どうぶつ、動物 – animal (dōbutsu)  
 チーター – cheetah (chītā)  
 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 クモ、蜘蛛 – spider (kumo)  
 ホタル、蛍 – firefly (hotaru)  
 ハエ、蠅、蠅 – housefly (hae)  
 カ、蚊 – mosquito, gnat (ka)  
 ゴキブリ、蜚蠊 – cockroach (gokiburi)



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 Page 4 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 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、根っこ) - 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)



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 Page 5 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 つぎ、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

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)



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 Page 6 of 13.

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Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)
<p>センチメートル、センチ – centimeter (senchi)</p> <p>インチ – inch (inchi)</p> <p>Society</p> <p>しゃかい、社会 – society (shakai)</p> <p>けいざい、経済 – economy, economics (keizai)</p> <p>かいしゃ、会社 – company (kaisha)</p> <p>かいぎ、会議 – meeting (kaigi)</p> <p>がっこう、学校 – school (gakkō)</p> <p>やくしょ、役所 – local government office (yakusho)</p> <p>みせ、店 – store (mise)</p> <p>ホテル – hotel (hoteru)</p> <p>こうじょう、工場 – factory (kōjō)</p> <p>かね、金 – money (kane, most commonly o-kane)</p> <p>さつ、札 – bill [of money, e.g., a thousand-yen bill] (satsu)</p> <p>こぜに、小銭 – small change (kozeni)</p> <p>つりせん、釣り銭、おつり、お釣り – change (tsurisen), change (o-tsuru)</p>	<p>じどうはんばいき、自動販売機 – vending machine, slot machine (jidōhanbaiki)</p> <p>きっぷ、切符 – ticket (public transport, fine) (kippu)</p> <p>きって、切手 – stamp (kitte)</p> <p>Human made objects</p> <p>Home</p> <p>つくえ、机 – desk (tsukue)</p> <p>いす、椅子 – chair, position (isu)</p> <p>たたみ、畳 – a tatami mat (tatami)</p> <p>と、戸 – door, family (to)</p> <p>とびら、扉 – door panel (tobira)</p> <p>ドア – door (doa)</p> <p>まど、窓 – window (mado)</p> <p>ふとん、布団 – futon (futon)</p> <p>げんかん、玄関 – entrance (genkan)</p> <p>いえ、家 – house, home (ie)</p> <p>エレベーター – elevator (erebētā)</p> <p>エスカレーター – escalator (esukarētā)</p> <p>でんき、電気 – electricity (denki)</p> <p>Tools</p> <p>くぎ、釘 – nail, spike (kugi)</p> <p>ひも、紐 – string, cord (himo)</p>	<p>なわ、縄 – rope, string (nawa)</p> <p>ふくろ、袋 – pocket, bag (fukuro)</p> <p>かばん、鞆 – leather bag (kaban)</p> <p>かさ、傘 – umbrella, parasol (kasa)</p> <p>かぎ、鍵 – door bolt, key (kagi)</p> <p>ちょうこく、彫刻 – sculpture, engraving (chōkoku)</p> <p>Stationery</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> <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>につき、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 (hotch-ikisu)</p> <p>Clothes</p> <p>ふく、服 – clothes (fuku)</p> <p>ようふく、洋服 – western clothing (yōfuku)</p> <p>きもの、着物 – kimono (kimono)</p> <p>わふく、和服 – Japanese clothing (wafuku)</p> <p>そで、袖 – sleeve (sode)</p> <p>えり、襟 – lapel, collar (eri)</p> <p>ボタン – button (botan)</p> <p>チャック、ファスナー、ジッパー – zipper, zipper fastener (chakku, fasunā, jippā)</p> <p>ベルト – belt (beruto)</p> <p>くつ、靴 – shoe (kutsu)</p> <p>くつした、靴下 – sock (kutsu-shita)</p> <p>めがね、眼鏡 – glasses (megane)</p>



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Page 7 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 Media  
 ほん、本 – book (hon)  
 かみ、紙 – paper (kami)  
 てがみ、手紙 – letter (tegami)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

しんぶん、新聞 – newspaper (shinbun)  
 じしょ、辞書 – dictionary (jisho)  
 パソコン – personal computer (pasokon)  
 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, murasakiro)  
 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)  
 Others  
 え、絵 – picture (e)  
 おんがく、音楽 – music (ongaku)  
 りか、理科 – science (rika)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 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)



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 Page 8 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 よっつ、四つ – four, four things (yotstu)  
 いっつ、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)  
 Abstract nouns  
 これ – this, it (kore)  
 それ – that (sore)  
 あれ – that over there (are)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
 かこ、過去 – past (kako)  
 みらい、未来 – future (mirai)  
 Adjectives  
 Forms

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

やわらかい、柔らかい – soft (yawarakai)  
 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)  
 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)



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 Page 9 of 13.

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Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)
さびしい、寂しい、淋しい – lonely (sabishii)	こわれる、壊れる – to break in (kowareru)	なぐる、殴る – to hit, to strike (naguru)	ひえる、冷える – to grow cold, to get chilly, to cool down (hieru)
さみしい、寂しい、淋しい – sad, lonely (samishii)	in intransitive sense	さす、指す – to point (sasu)	さめる、覚める – to wake, to become sober, to be disillusioned (sameru)
こわい、怖い、恐い – scary (kawai)	Movement	さす、刺す – to stab (sasu)	さめる、冷める – to cool down (sameru)
いたい、痛い – painful (itai)	いく、行く – to go (iku)	さす、差す – to raise or extend one's hands (sasu)	さめる、冷める – to cool down (sameru)
かゆい、痒い – itchy (kayui)	くる、来る – to come (kuru)	ける、蹴る – to kick (keru)	むく、向く – to face, to turn toward (muku)
くさい、臭い – stinky (kusai)	かえる、帰る、返る – to return (kaeru)	すわる、座る – to sit (suwaru)	たおれる、倒れる – to fall, to collapse (taoreru)
つらい、辛い – painful, heart-breaking (tsurai)	あるく、歩く – to walk (aruku)	たつ、立つ – to stand (tatsu)	かたまる、固まる – to harden, to solidify, to become firm (katamaru)
Verbs	とぶ、飛ぶ – to jump, to fly (tobu)	はしる、走る – to run (hashiru)	うまる、埋まる – to be filled, to be surrounded, to overflow (umaru)
する – to do (suru)	およぐ、泳ぐ – to swim (oyogu)	Changes of state	うまれる、埋まれる – to be buried, to be covered (umoreru)
やる – to do (yaru)	Actions	あく、空く – to become unoccupied (aku)	ます、増す – to increase, to grow (masu)
Existence	うごく、動く – to move in (ugoku)	こむ、込む – to be crowded (komu)	ふえる、増える – to increase, to multiply (fueru)
いる – to exist [for animate objects] (iru)	おどる、踊る – to dance (odoru)	いる、要る – to need (iru)	へる、減る – to decrease (heru)
ある – to exist [for inanimate objects] (aru)	ねる、寝る – to sleep (neru)	かわく、乾く – to become dry (kawaku)	はずれる、外れる – to deviate (hazureru)
なる – to become (naru)	うたう、歌う – to sing (utau)	みだす、乱す – to disturb, to disarrange (midasu)	ふとる、太る – to grow fat (futoru)
おこる、起こる、興る – to occur (okoru)	かむ、噛む – to bite (kamu)	みだれる、乱れる – to be disturbed, to become confused (midareru)	はじまる、始まる – to begin (hajimaru)
あらわれる、現れる – to appear (arawareru)	たべる、食べる – to eat (taberu)	つかえる、仕える – to serve, to work for (tsukaeru)	おわる、終わる – to finish, to close (owaru)
いきる、生きる – to live (ikiru)	のむ、飲む – to drink (nomu)	そなわる、備わる – to be furnished with (sonawaru)	
うむ、生む、産む – to give birth (umu)	さわる、触る – to touch (sawaru)	すぐれる、優れる – to excel, to surpass (sugureru)	
しぬ、死ぬ – to die (shinu)	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)		



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Page 10 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

きめる、決める - to decide (kimeru)  
Senses  
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)  
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)  
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)  
Emotions

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
Activities  
あう、会う - to meet, to interview (au)  
あける、開ける - to open, to unwrap (akeru)  
あそぶ、遊ぶ - to play (asobu)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)

### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)  
tr transitive sense  
in intransitive sense  
† conjugates as a u-verb  
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)  
Pre-noun adjectival  
この - this (kono)  
その - that (sono)  
あの - that (ano)



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Page 11 of 13.

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Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)	Basic Vocabulary (cont)
<p>どの – which (dono)</p> <p>Interjections</p> <p>はい – yes (hai)</p> <p>いいえ – no (iie)</p> <p>Conjunctions</p> <p>でも – but (demo)</p> <p>しかし – but, however (shikashi)</p> <p>そして – and then, Then... (soshite)</p> <p>それに – besides (soreni)</p> <p>なぜなら – that is because, being because (nazenara)</p> <p>Terminations of verbs</p> <p>う、よう – volitional ending [う for u-verbs, よう for ru-verbs]: "Let's..." or "I will" (u, yō)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>れる、られる – passive verb ending [れる for u-verbs, られる for ru-verbs]: to be &lt;verbed&gt; [e.g., 食べられる, "to be eaten"] (reru, rareru)</p> <p>そうだ – indicates that it seems the verb occurs [e.g., "It seems he ate"] (sōda)</p> <p>た – informal past-tense (ta)</p>	<p>たい – indicates desire to perform verb (tai)</p> <p>だろう – indicates that it seems the verb occurs; also used to ask whether the verb occurs (darō)</p> <p>ない、ん – informal negative (nai, n) [ん is a slurred version and sounds a little masculine]</p> <p>ぬ – archaic informal negative ["he hath", "thou didst", etc.] (nu)</p> <p>ます – formal non-past ending (masu)</p> <p>Particles</p> <p>Case</p> <p>が – subject marker, but (ga)</p> <p>で – at, by (de)</p> <p>と – and, with (to)</p> <p>に – indirect object marker (ni)</p> <p>の – possession marker, of (no)</p> <p>へ – to (e) [Note: へ is normally read he, but when used as this particle its reading changes to e]</p> <p>まで – to (made)</p> <p>から – from (kara)</p> <p>より – than (yori)</p> <p>を – direct object marker (o)</p> <p>Conjunctive</p> <p>および、及び – and; as well as (oyobi)</p> <p>か – whether (ka)</p>	<p>かも – might be, possible that (kamo)</p> <p>そして – and then (soshite)</p> <p>それとも – or (soretomo)</p> <p>だの – things like &lt;list of things&gt;, including, such things as (dano)</p> <p>つつ – ongoing occurrence (tsutsu) [similar to ながら but has different tone, and both actions have equal weight]</p> <p>て – te form of verb or adjective [see explanation]</p> <p>と – when, if, that (to)</p> <p>ながら – while, though, both (nagara)</p> <p>ならびに – as well as (narabini)</p> <p>なり – whether or not (nari)</p> <p>に – to &lt;somewhere&gt;, by &lt;someone&gt; (ni)</p> <p>の – possession (no)</p> <p>ので – so (node)</p> <p>また、又 – also, again (mata)</p> <p>または、又は – or alternatively (matawa)</p> <p>も – also, too (mo)</p> <p>や – and (ya)</p> <p>Final</p> <p>ね – emphasis and question marker, equivalent to "right?" (ne)</p> <p>か – question marker (ka)</p>	<p>な – the copula particle used after quasi-adjectives (na)</p> <p>かしら – I wonder (kashira)</p> <p>さ – -ness (sa)</p> <p>っけ – particle indicating that the speaker is trying to recall some information ["What class is next -kke?"] (-kke)</p> <p>Adverbial</p> <p>こそ – emphasis (koso)</p> <p>さえ – even (sae)</p> <p>しか – only (shika)</p> <p>すら – even (sura)</p> <p>くらい、ぐらい – approximately, about (kurai)</p> <p>だけ – only, as much as (dake)</p> <p>だって – however (datte)</p> <p>ったら – casual topic marker (ttara) [colloquial form of to ittara (if you refer to ~; as for ~)]</p> <p>って – said that (tte)</p> <p>でも – also, or (demo)</p> <p>どころ – (particle used to indicate that what precedes it is an extreme example and strongly negates it) (dokoro)</p> <p>など – for example (nado)</p>



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Page 12 of 13.

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### Basic Vocabulary (cont)

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)



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