

Nouns	Nouns (cont)	Nouns (cont)	Nouns (cont)
<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>いしや、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、はいしや、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> <p>ひふ、皮膚 – skin (hifu)</p> <p>ほね、骨 – bone (hone)</p> <p>むね、胸 – chest (mune)</p> <p>かぜ、風邪 – cold [illness] (kaze)</p> <p>げり、下痢 – diarrhea (geri)</p> <p>びょうき、病気 – illness (byōki)</p> <p>Family</p> <p>かぞく、家族 – family (kazoku)</p>



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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)("ok-aa-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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<p>き、木 - tree (ki)</p> <p>は、葉 (はっぱ、葉っぱ) - leaf (ha, happa)</p> <p>ね、根 (ねっこ、根っ子) - root (ne, nekkō)</p> <p>くき、茎 - stem (kuki)</p> <p>きのこ、茸 - mushroom (kinoko)</p> <p>きく、菊 - chrysanthemum (kiku)</p> <p>さくら、桜 - cherry blossom (sakura)</p> <p>まつ、松 - pine tree (matsu)</p> <p>うめ、梅 - japanese plum or apricot (ume)</p> <p>Crops</p> <p>こめ、米 - uncooked rice (kome)</p> <p>いね、稲 - rice growing in a field (ine)</p> <p>むぎ、麦 - wheat, barley, oats (mugi)</p> <p>やさい、野菜 - vegetable (yasai)</p> <p>くだもの、果物 - fruit for eating (kudamono)</p> <p>いも、芋 - yam, potato, taro (imo)</p> <p>まめ、豆 - beans, peas (mame)</p> <p>だいこん、大根 - Japanese white radish (daikon)</p> <p>にんじん、人参 - carrot (ninjin)</p> <p>リンゴ、林檎 - apple (ringo)</p>	<p>ミカン、蜜柑 - mandarin orange (mikan)</p> <p>バナナ、かんしょう、甘蕉 - banana (banana, kanshō)</p> <p>ナシ、梨 - pear (nashi)</p> <p>クリ、栗 - chestnut tree (kuri)</p> <p>モモ、桃 - peach (momo)</p> <p>トマト、ばんが、蕃茄 - tomato (tomato, banka)</p> <p>スイカ、西瓜 - watermelon (suika)</p> <p>Food</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 (dezātō)</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>Drink</p> <p>のみもの、飲み物 - drink/beverage (nomimono)</p> <p>ちゃ、茶 - tea (cha)</p> <p>おちゃ、お茶 - green tea (ocha)</p> <p>コーヒー、珈琲 - coffee (kōhī)</p> <p>ぎゅうにゅう、牛乳 - milk (gyūnyū)</p> <p>みず、水 - water (mizu)</p> <p>ビール - beer (bīru)</p> <p>ワイン - wine (wain)</p> <p>Seasoning</p> <p>さとう、砂糖 - sugar (satō)</p> <p>しお、塩 - salt (shio)</p> <p>しょうゆ、醤油 - soy sauce (shōyu)</p> <p>Time</p> <p>じかん、時間 - time (jikan)</p> <p>とき、じ、時 - ~hours (toki, ji)</p> <p>こよみ、カレンダー、暦 - calendar (koyomi, karendā)</p> <p>ふん、分 - minute (fun)</p> <p>びょう、秒 - second (byō)</p> <p>ひ、にち、日 - day (hi, nichī)</p> <p>つき、がつ、月 - month (tsuki, gatsu)</p>	<p>(# - 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)</p> <p>(Last year: kyonen, this year: kotoshi, next year: rainen)</p> <p>きのう、さくじつ、昨日 - yesterday (kinō, sakujitsu)</p> <p>きょう、今日 - today (kyō)</p> <p>あした、あす、みょうにち、明日 - tomorrow (ashita, asu, myōnichi)</p> <p>あさ、朝 - morning (asa)</p> <p>(Yesterday morning: kinou no asa, this morning: kesa, tomorrow morning: ashita no asa)</p> <p>ひる、昼 - afternoon (hiru)</p> <p>ゆうがた、夕方 - evening (yūgata)</p> <p>ばん、晩 - evening (ban)</p> <p>よる、夜 - evening, night (yoru)</p> <p>ようび、曜日 - ~day (yōbi)</p> <p>しゅう、週 - week (shū)</p> <p>(Last week: senshū, this week: konshū, next week: raishū)</p>



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いっしゅうかん、一週間 – one week (isshūkan)	かみなり、雷 – thunder, lightning (kaminari)	とおい、遠い – far (tooi)	リットル – litre (rittoru)
Week Days	たいふう、台風 – typhoon (taifū)	ちかい、近い – near, close (chikai)	グラム – gram (guramu)
にちようび、日曜日 – Sunday (nichi-yōbi)	あらし、嵐 – storm (arashi)	Materials	キロ – kilo- (kiro)
げつようび、月曜日 – Monday (getsu-yōbi)	そら、空 – sky (sora)	みず、水 – water (mizu)	ミリ – milli- (miri)
かようび、火曜日 – Tuesday (ka-yōbi)	Directions and positions	ゆ、湯 – hot water (yu)	センチメートル、センチ – centimeter (senchi)
すいようび、水曜日 – Wednesday (sui-yōbi)	きた、北 – north (kita)	こおり、氷 – ice (kōri)	インチ – inch (inchi)
もくようび、木曜日 – Thursday (moku-yōbi)	ひがし、東 – east (higashi)	ゆげ、湯気 – steam (yuge)	Society
きんようび、金曜日 – Friday (kin-yōbi)	みなみ、南 – south (minami)	ひ、火 – fire (hi)	しゃかい、社会 – society (shakai)
どようび、土曜日 – Saturday (do-yōbi)	にし、西 – west (nishi)	ガス – gas (gasu)	けいざい、経済 – economy, economics (keizai)
Weather	ここ – here (koko)	くうき、空気 – air, atmosphere (kūki)	かいしゃ、会社 – company (kaisha)
たいよう、太陽 – sun (taiyō)	そこ – there (soko)	つち、土 – earth, ground (tsuchi)	かいぎ、会議 – meeting (kaigi)
つき、月 – moon (tsuki)	あそこ – over there (asoko)	きんぞく、金属 – metal, metallic (kinzoku)	がっこう、学校 – school (gakkō)
ほし、星 – star (hoshi)	みぎ、右 – right (migi)	どろ、泥 – mud, mire, clay, plaster (doro)	やくしょ、役所 – local government office (yakusho)
てんき、天気 – weather (tenki)	ひだり、左 – left (hidari)	けむり、煙 – smoke, tobacco, opium (kemuri)	みせ、店 – store (mise)
はれ、晴れ – clear weather (hare)	うえ、上 – above, up (ue)	てつ、鉄 – iron [Fe] (tetsu)	ホテル – hotel (hoteru)
あめ、雨 – rain (ame)	した、下 – below, down (shita)	どう、銅 – copper [Cu] (dō)	こうじょう、工場 – factory (kōjō)
くもり、曇り – cloudy (kumori)	まえ、前 – front (mae)	きん、金 – gold [Au]; money (kin)	かね、金 – money (kane, most commonly o-kane)
ゆき、雪 – snow (yuki)	うしろ、後 – behind (ushiro)	ぎん、銀 – silver [Ag]; wealth (gin)	さつ、札 – bill [of money, e.g., a thousand-yen bill] (satsu)
かぜ、風 – wind (kaze)	むこう、向こう – the other side, opposite side (mukō)	なまり、鉛 – lead [Pb] (namari)	こぜに、小銭 – small change (kozeni)
	ななめ、斜め – diagonal (naname)	しお、塩 – salt [NaCl] (shio)	
	てまえ、手前 – nearer, more in front (temae)	Weights and measures	
		メートル – meter (mētoru)	



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つりせん、釣り銭、おつり、お釣り – change (tsurisen), change (o-tsuru)	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)	くうこう、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 (hotchikisu)	どうろ、道路 – road (dōro)
つくえ、机 – desk (tsukue)	ちようこく、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 (yottsū)
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)
ちようせんご、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)
	りが、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)

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)

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)

Particles (cont)

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)

Particles (cont)

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)

Particles (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)

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)

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)
 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)

Adjectives (cont)

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)
 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)
 いたい、痛い – painful (itai)
 かゆい、痒い – itchy (kayui)

Adjectives (cont)

くさい、臭い – stinky (kusai)
 つらい、辛い – painful, heart-breaking (tsurai)

Interjections

はい – yes (hai)
 いいえ – no (iie)

Verbs

する – to do (suru)
 やる – to do (yaru)
 Existence
 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)
 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)

Verbs (cont)

とぶ、飛ぶ – to jump, to fly (tobu)
 およぐ、泳ぐ – to swim (oyogu)
 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)
 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)



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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)	おこる、怒る - to be angry (okoru)	うる、売る - to sell (uru)
ひえる、冷える - to grow cold, to get chilly, to cool down (hieru)	Senses	おこる、怒る - to be angry (okoru)	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)	ほめる、褒める - to encourage (homeru)	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)	しかる、叱る - to scold (shikaru)	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)		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)		
	Speech		
	いう、言う - to say (iu)		



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Verbs (cont)

きる、着る – to wear [on the upper body] (kuru)

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)

Conjunctions

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)

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)



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