日本語

Japanese Language

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## What’s New

* 9月7日 - Initial Release of this book.
* 9月7日 - Added What’s 日本語.
* 9月7日 - Added Hiragana
* 9月8日 - Added Katakana.
* 9月9日 - Added ‘Numbers’ in ‘Vocabulary’ Section.
* 9月9日 - Added the extended katakanas
* 9月10日 - Added ‘Family’ in ‘Vocabulary’ Section.
* 9月14日 - Added ‘Feelings’ in ‘Vocabulary’ Section.
* 9月15日 - Added ‘Greetings / Basic Expressions’ to ‘Vocabulary’ section
* 9月15日 - Added |Kanji|Kana|Romaji|English| row above to the vocabulary tables.
* 9月15日 - Fixed capitalization issues
* 9月15日 - Added ‘Hours’ and ‘Minutes’ in ‘Time’ to ‘Vocabulary’ section

# What is 日本語？

Japanese (日本語 Nihongo) is the language spoken by about 125 million people, mainly in Japan. It uses a unique writing system that combines three scripts: kanji (Chinese-origin characters that represent meaning), hiragana (a syllabary for grammar and native words), and katakana (a syllabary mainly for foreign words and emphasis). In everyday writing, all three scripts are mixed together. The language follows a subject–object–verb word order, meaning the verb usually comes at the end of the sentence, and it relies heavily on particles (like wa, o, ni) to mark the role of words in a sentence. Japanese also has several levels of politeness, ranging from casual to very formal, which change the way words are used depending on the situation. Unlike English, it doesn’t use plural forms or distinct future tense verb conjugations; instead, context and markers give meaning.

# Alphabets in 日本語

There are 3 main alphabets in Japanese Language.

1. Hiragana (ひらがな)
   * syllabary, used for grammar endings and native words. Example: たべる (taberu, to eat).
2. Katakana (カタカナ)
   * syllabary, used for foreign words, emphasis, sounds. Example: コンピュータ (konpyūta, computer)
3. Kanji (漢字)
   * characters borrowed from Chinese, carry meaning (e.g., 山 = mountain).

These three alphabets are mixed together in day-to-day written communication in Japanese.

(Hiragana and Katakana Alphabets will be shown in next pages)

## Hiragana (ひらがな)

### Base characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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) |  |  |  |  |

#### Things to consider:

* は is used as ‘wa’ when used as a topic particle
* を is used as ‘o’ when used as a topic particle

### Dakuten characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| が (ga) | ぎ (ga) | ぐ (gi) | げ (gu) | ご (go) |
| ざ (za) | じ (ji) | ず (zu) | ぜ (ze) | ぞ (zo) |
| だ (da) | ぢ (ji) | づ (zu) | で (de) | ど (do) |
| ば (ba) | び (bi) | ぶ (bu) | べ (be) | ぼ (bo) |

#### Things to consider:

* ぢ is typed out as di in computer IMEs
* づ is typed out as du in computer IMEs

### Handakuten characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ぱ (pa) | ぴ (pi) | ぷ (pu) | ぺ (pe) | ぽ (po) |

### Compound characters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| きゃ (kya) | きゅ (kyu) | きょ (kyo) |
| ぎゃ (gya) | ぎゅ (gyu) | ぎょ (gyo) |
| しゃ (sha) | しゅ (shu) | しょ (sho) |
| じゃ (ja) | じゅ (ju) | じょ (jo) |
| ちゃ (cha) | ちゅ (chu) | ちょ (cho) |
| ぢゃ (dya) | ぢゅ (dyu) | ぢょ (dyo) |
| にゃ (nya) | にゅ (nyu) | にょ (nyo) |
| ひゃ (hya) | ひゅ (hyu) | ひょ (hyo) |
| びゃ (bya) | びゅ (byu) | びょ (byo) |
| ぴゃ (pya) | ぴゅ (pyu) | ぴょ (pyo) |
| みゃ (mya) | みゅ (myu) | みょ (myo) |
| りゃ (rya) | りゅ (ryu) | りょ (ryo) |

#### Things to consider:

* The ゃ,ゅ,ょ used here are smaller than their standard sized kana, which are や,ゆ,よ.

### Consonant Repeating

In japanese, you can use っ (small tsu) to repeat the next consonant.

Examples:-

* っか - kka
* った - tta
* っち - cchi

## Katakana (カタカナ)

### Base characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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) |
| ワ (wa) |  | ヲ (wo) |  |  |
| ン (n) |  |  |  |  |

### Dakuten characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ガ (ga) | ガ (ga) | ギ (gi) | グ (gu) | ゴ (go) |
| ザ (za) | ジ (ji) | ズ (zu) | ゼ (ze) | ゾ (zo) |
| ダ (da) | ヂ (ji) | ヅ (zu) | デ (de) | ド (do) |
| バ (ba) | ビ (bi) | ブ (bu) | ベ (be) | ボ (bo) |

#### Things to consider:

* ヂ is typed out as di in computer IMEs
* ヅ is typed out as du in computer IMEs

### Handakuten characters

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| パ (pa) | ピ (pi) | プ (pu) | ペ (pe) | ポ (po) |

### Compound characters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| キャ (kya) | キュ (kyu) | キョ (kyo) |
| ギャ (gya) | ギュ (gyu) | ギョ (gyo) |
| シャ (sha) | シュ (shu) | ショ (sho) |
| ジャ (ja) | ジュ (ju) | ジョ (jo) |
| チャ (cha) | チュ (chu) | チョ (cho) |
| ヂャ (dya) | ヂャ (dyu) | ヂョ (dyo) |
| ニャ (nya) | ニュ (nyu) | ニョ (nyo) |
| ヒャ (hya) | ヒウ (hyu) | ヒョ (hyo) |
| ビャ (bya) | ビュ (byu) | ビョ (byo) |
| ピャ (pya) | ピュ (pyu) | ピョ (pyo) |
| ミャ (mya) | ミュ (myu) | ミョ (myo) |
| リャ (rya) | リュ (ryu) | リョ (ryo) |

#### Things to consider:

* The ャ,ュ,ョ used here are smaller than their standard sized kana, which are ヤ,ユ,ヨ.

### Extended katakana

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | イィ (yi) |  | イェ (ye) |  |
| ウァ (wa) | ウィ (wi) | ウゥ (wu) | ウェ (we) | ウォ (wo) |
| ヴァ (va) | ヴィ (vi) | ヴ (vu) | ヴェ (ve) | ヴォ (vo) |
|  |  |  | ヴィェ (vye) |  |
|  |  |  | キェ (kye) |  |
|  |  |  | ギェ (gye) |  |
| クァ (kwa) | クィ(kwi) |  | クェ (kwe) | クォ (kwo) |
| グァ (gwa) | グィ (gwi) |  | グェ (gwe) | グォ (gwo) |
|  |  |  | シェ (she) |  |
|  |  |  | ジェ (je) |  |
|  | スィ (si) |  |  |  |
|  | ズィ (zi) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | チェ (che) |  |
| ツァ (tsa) | ツィ (tsi) |  | ツェ (tse) | ツォ (tso) |
|  | ティ (ti) | テゥ (tu) |  |  |
|  | ディ (di) | デゥ (du) |  |  |
|  |  |  | ニェ (nye) |  |
|  |  |  | ヒェ (hye) |  |
|  |  |  | ビェ (bye) |  |
|  |  |  | ピェ (pye) |  |
| ファ (fa) | フィ (fi) |  | フェ (fe) | フォ (fo) |
|  |  |  | フィェ (fye) |  |
|  |  | ホゥ (hu) |  |  |
|  |  |  | ミェ (mye) |  |
|  |  |  | リェ (rye) |  |

# Vocabulary

## Greetings / Basic Expressions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
|  | こんにちは | konnichiwa | hello / good afternoon |
|  | おはよう | ohayou | good morning |
|  | じゃあね | ja ane | see ya / bye |
|  | またね | matane | see you again |
|  | ありがとう | arigatou | thank you |
|  | すみません | sumimasen | excuse me / sorry |
|  | ごめんなさい | gomen nasai | sorry |
|  | はい | hai | yes |
|  | いいえ | iie | no |
|  | おねがいします | onegaishimasu | please / I request |
|  | おやすみ | oyasumi | good night |
| 行ってきます | いってきます | ittekimasu | I’m leaving (home) |
| 行ってらっしゃい | いってらっしゃい | itterasshai | take care (reply to above) |
|  | ただいま | tadaima | I’m home |
|  | おかえり | okaeri | welcome home |

## Numbers

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 一 | いち | ichi | one |
| 二 | に | ni | two |
| 三 | さん | san | three |
| 四 | よん/し | yon/shi | four |
| 五 | ご | go | five |
| 六 | ろく | roku | six |
| 七 | なな/しち | nana | seven |
| 八 | はち | hachi | eight |
| 九 | きゅう | kyuu | nine |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 十 | じゅう | juu | 10 (101) |
| 百 | ひゃく | hyaku | 100 (102) |
| 千 | せん | sen | 1,000 (103) |
| 万 | まん | man | 10,000 (104) |
| 十万 | じゅうまん | juu man | 100,000 (105) |
| 百万 | ひゃくまん | hyaku man | 1,000,000 (106) |
| 千万 | せんまん | sen man | 10,000,000 (107) |
| 億 | おく | oku | 100,000,000 (108) |

## Time

### Hours

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 時 | じ | ji | hour |
| １時 | いちじ | ichi-ji | 1 o’clock |
| ２時 | にじ | ni-ji | 2 o’clock |
| ３時 | さんじ | san-ji | 3 o’clock |
| ４時 | よじ | yo-ji | 4 o’clock |
| ５時 | ごじ | go-ji | 5 o’clock |
| ６時 | ろくじ | roku-ji | 6 o’clock |
| ７時 | しちじ | shichi-ji | 7 o’clock |
| ８時 | はちじ | hachi-ji | 8 o’clock |
| ９時 | くじ | ku-ji | 9 o’clock |
| １０時 | じゅうじ | juu-ji | 10 o’clock |
| １１時 | じゅういちじ | juuichi-ji | 11 o’clock |
| １２時 | じゅうにじ | juuni-ji | 12 o’clock |

### Minutes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 分 | ふん / ぷん | Fun / pun | minute |
| １分 | いっぷん | ippun | 1 minute |
| ２分 | にふん | nifun | 2 minutes |
| ３分 | さんぷん | sanpun | 3 minutes |
| ４分 | よんぷん | yonpun | 4 minutes |
| ５分 | ごふん | gofun | 5 minutes |
| ６分 | ろっぷん | roppun | 6 minutes |
| ７分 | ななふん | nanafun | 7 minutes |
| ８分 | はっぷん | happun | 8 minutes |
| ９分 | きゅうふん | kyuufun | 9 minutes |
| １０分 | じゅっぷん じっぷん | Juppun  jippun | 10 minutes |
| ２０分 | にじゅっぷん  にじっぷん | Nijuppun  nijippun | 20 minutes |
| ３０分 | さんじゅっぷん  さんじっぷん | Sanjuppun  sanjippun | 30 minutes |
| ４０分 | よんじゅっぷん  よんじっぷん | Yonjippun  yonjuppun | 40 minutes |
| ５０分 | ごじゅっぷん  ごじっぷん | Gojuppun  gojippun | 50 minutes |

### Seconds

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 秒 | びょう | byou | second |
| １秒 | いちびょう | ichi-byou | 1 second |
| ２秒 | にびょう | ni-byou | 2 seconds |
| ３秒 | さんびょう | san-byou | 3 seconds |
| ４秒 | よんびょう | yon-byou | 4 seconds |
| ５秒 | ごびょう | go-byou | 5 seconds |
| ６秒 | ろくびょう | roku-byou | 6 seconds |
| ７秒 | ななびょう | nana-byou | 7 seconds |
| ８秒 | はちびょう | hachi-byou | 8 seconds |
| ９秒 | きゅうびょう | kyuu-byou | 9 seconds |
| １０秒 | じゅうびょう | juu-byou | 10 seconds |
| ２０秒 | にじゅうびょう | nijuu-byou | 20 seconds |
| ３０秒 | さんじゅうびょう | sanjuu-byou | 30 seconds |
| ４０秒 | よんじゅうびょう | yonjuu-byou | 40 seconds |
| ５０秒 | ごじゅうびょう | gojuu-byou | 50 seconds |

Ways to write them combined can be found in ‘Time’ in ‘Grammar and Things to Know’ section.

## Family

### Immediate Family

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 家族 | かぞく | kazoku | family |
| 私 | わたし | watashi | I/me |
| 妻 | つま | tsuma | wife (humble) |
| 奥さん | おくさん | okusama | wife (honorific) |
| 奥様 | おくさま | okusan | wife (honorific) |
| 夫 | おっと | otto | husband (humble) |
| ご主人 | ごしゅじん | goshujin | husband (honorific) |
| 配偶者 | はいぐうしゃ | haiguusha | spouse (neutral) |
| 連れ合い | つれあい | tsureai | spouse (humble) |
| 父 | ちち | chichi | father (humble) |
| お父さん | おとうさん | otousan | father (honorific) |
| 母 | はは | haha | mother (humble) |
| お母さん | おかあさん | okaasan | mother (honorific) |
| 兄弟 | きょうだい | kyoudai | siblings (neutral) |
| 兄 | あに | ani | elder brother (humble) |
| お兄さん | おにいさん | oniisan | elder brother (honorific) |
| 姉 | あね | ane | elder sister (humble) |
| お姉さん | おねえさん | oneesan | elder sister (honorific) |
| 弟 | おとうと | otouto | younger brother (humble) |
| 妹 | いもうと | imouto | younger sister (humble) |
| 息子 | むすこ | musuko | son (humble) |
| 娘 | むすめ | musume | daughter (humble) |

### Extended Family

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 祖父 | そふ | sofu | grandfather (humble) |
| お祖父さん | おじいさん | ojiisan | grandfather (honorific) |
| 祖母 | そぼ | sobo | grandmother (humble) |
| お祖母さん | おばあさん | obaasan | grandmother (honorific) |
| 叔父さん / 伯父さん | おじさん | ojisan | uncle (honorific) |
| 叔母さん / 伯母さん | おばさん | obasan | aunt (honorific) |
| 叔父 / 伯父 | おじ | oji | uncle (humble) |
| 叔母 / 伯母 | おば | oba | aunt (humble) |
| いとこ | いとこ | itoko | cousin (neutral) |
| 孫 | まご | mago | grandchild (humble) |
| 孫息子 | まごむすこ | magomusuko | grandson (humble) |
| 孫娘 | まごむすめ | magomusume | granddaughter (humble) |

Notes can be found in ['Family Members' in 'Grammar and Things to Know' section.](#_Family_Mem)

## Feelings

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Kanji** | **Kana** | **Romaji** | **English** |
| 嬉しい | うれしい | ureshii | happy |
| 楽しい | たのしい | tanoshii | enjoyable |
| 悲しい | かなしい | kanashii | sad |
| 寂しい | さびしい | sabishii | lonely |
|  | つまらない | tsumaranai | boring |
|  | すっきりする | sukkirisuru | refreshed |
|  | うらやましい | urayamashii | jealous / envious |
|  | はずかしい | hazukashii | embarrassed / shy |
|  | しんぱい | shinpai | worry / anxious |
|  | ほっとする | hottosuru | relieved |
|  | なつかしい | natsukashii | nostalgic |
|  | くるしい | kurushii | painful |
|  | くやしい | kuyashii | frustating (regretful) |
|  | わくわく  ワクワク | wakuwaku | exciting |
|  | ウキウキ  うきうき | ukiuki | cheerful |
|  | ニコニコ  にこにこ | nikuniku | smiling / happy |
|  | るんるん  ルンルン | runrun | joyful |
|  | ドキドキ  どきどき | dokidoki | flustered / nervous |
|  | ハラハラ  はらはら | harahara | anxious |
|  | シクシク  しくしく | shikushiku | sobbing / crying |
|  | クヨクヨ  くよくよ | kuyokuyo | worrying |
|  | イライラ  いらいら | iraira | irritated |
|  | ムカムカ  むかむか | mukamuka | upset / angry |

# Grammar & Things to Know

## Numbers

We can combine these to write numbers in japanese.

Examples:-

* 百 十 三 - 113 (100 + 10 + 3)
* 七百 二十 七 - 727 (7\*100 + 2\*10 + 7)
* 五万 三千 四百 六十 三 - 63,463 (6\*10,000 + 3\*1000 + 4\*100 + 6\*10 + 3)

Note: Japanese doesn’t use spaces in the words or sentences. The spaces were added for easier reading and learning.

## Family Members

* In uncle and aunt, using 叔 indicates that he/she is younger, while using 伯 indicates he/she is older. Even if the words are different, the pronunciation is kept the same. In casual conversations and such, you can use the hiragana version without a problem unless you want to be precise.
  + 叔父さん - younger uncle
  + 伯父さん - older uncle
  + 叔母さん - younger aunt
  + 伯母さん - older aunt
* You should use honorific forms when you are talking directly to them and humble forms when introducing to someone. Also, if you referring to speaker’s someone, you should use honorific form. Examples below.
  + Introducing your wife to someone:
    - 奥さんです。 ☒ - Sounds odd; “okusan” is used for someone else’s wife.
    - 妻です。 ☑ - humble and formal, correct.

# References

1. <https://www.japanesewithanime.com/2017/12/compound-kana.html>
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4. <https://kanji123.org/blog/family-injapanese/>
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* Font used - <https://github.com/ButTaiwan/genryu-font>