

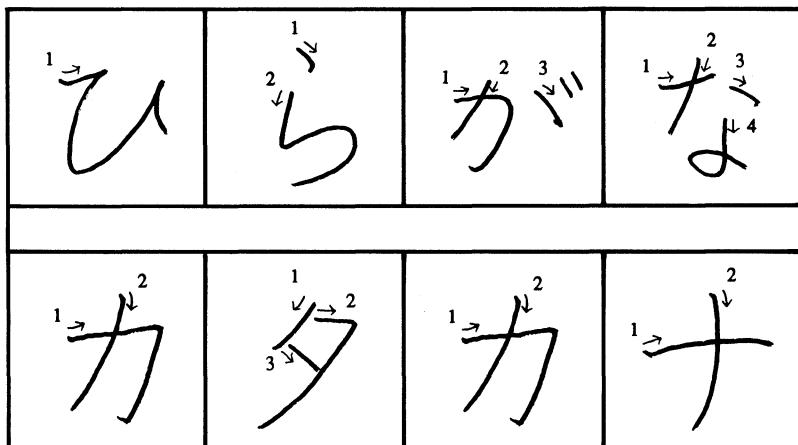
TOPICS A

A GUIDE TO LEARNING  
*HIRAGANA*  
AND  
*KATAKANA*

クソス

A GUIDE TO LEARNING  
***HIRAGANA***  
AND  
***KATAKANA***

Kenneth G. Henshall with Tetsuo Takagaki



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## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The main aim of this book is to help students achieve competence in reading and writing *kana*, the phonetic symbols that are fundamental to written Japanese. The book starts with a section entitled An Explanation of *Kana*, which contains everything the student will need to know about the two *kana* systems of *hiragana* and *katakana*. Part I of the workbook section then systematically introduces each *hiragana* symbol, voiced form, and combination, and provides ample practice and review. Part II does the same for *katakana*, while Part III provides an overall review.

The Explanation of *Kana* outlines the function and origin of *kana*, the difference between the two *kana* systems, the various sounds, the combinations, and the conventions of usage. It attempts to be detailed and thorough so that it can be used for reference at any stage. Though all the information about *kana* is grouped together in this one section for ease of reference, it is not expected that the student will read it all before starting on the practice pages. In fact, to do so might give the impression that *kana* are perhaps rather formidable, which is not really the case at all. (Just ask any Japanese child!) We recommend that the student start work on the *hiragana* practice pages after reading the first three subsections — on the function, origin, and basic sounds of *kana*. After finishing practice of the forty-six basic *hiragana* symbols the student should go back to the Explanation and read the subsection on additional sounds, then work through the rest of the *hiragana* practice pages before moving on to the *katakana* practice. The final subsection, on other points to note, is mostly concerned with special *katakana* combinations and can be left until the appropriate point in the *katakana* practice pages, just prior to the final review. Students may modify this order, but we recommend finishing practice of one *kana* system before moving on to the next.

In the practice pages of Parts I and II each *kana* symbol is allotted half a page, permitting plenty of writing practice in the boxes given. We suggest working in pencil, rather than ink, as this will allow for erasing and repeated use. Stroke order and a pronunciation guide are also given for each symbol. In addition, for each symbol there is an illustration of its graphic evolution from its "parent" character (see Explanation of *Kana*) and a reference number for that character as it occurs in *A Guide to Remembering Japanese Characters* (Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1988), together with the character's pronunciation. This may be of interest to readers wishing to continue their studies of written Japanese to an advanced level. (However, some of the original characters are no longer commonly used and therefore are not included in *A Guide to Remembering Japanese Characters*.)

After approximately every ten symbols there are "mini review" pages for further practice, this time using whole words. These are cumulative, containing symbols not only from the group just completed but from earlier groups. The mini reviews can be used purely for copying practice, or, by covering the cue *kana* on the left side of the page, as more challenging writing exercises. They can also be used as vocabulary exercises.

Part III, the Final Review, contains exercises, quizzes, and "do-it-yourself" charts. Unlike the reviews in the first two parts it combines the two *kana* systems, as is natural in Japanese texts. And for a more natural effect the boxes used earlier in the book to help achieve even spacing and proper stroke lengths are dispensed with in this final part.

The words appearing in the reviews have been carefully chosen in keeping with an additional aim of this book, which is to expose readers to key words related to Japanese society and culture. The prime criterion for selecting review words was their suitability for practicing the *kana* symbols, but we thought it would be helpful to students if in addition these words could, whenever possible, have particular relevance to Japanese culture. About half of the 450 or so vocabulary items in the book fall into this category. It is beyond the scope of the book to explain these in detail, but students who take the trouble to find out more about them will be rewarded with a broadened appreciation of Japan's society and culture. In short, we intend that these words should be used as a sort of checklist for an exploration of Japan, rather than simply memorized as isolated vocabulary items.

Readers will occasionally encounter a semicolon between English equivalents given for a Japanese review word. This indicates that the Japanese word is a homophone, that is, a word having a different meaning but the same sound as another. Normally these homophones would be written with different characters, but when expressed in phonetic *kana* script or romanization such differentiation is not possible. The English words separated by a semicolon thus refer to different Japanese words sharing the same *kana* form. (Commas between English words simply indicate nuances of the same word.) It should also be noted that there is sometimes a subtle difference in intonation between "homophones," which cannot be determined from the *kana* or romanization.

Finally, readers are advised to seek specialist or native-speaker guidance on intonation and pronunciation. It should be appreciated that the pronunciation guides given in this book can only ever be approximate, owing to the variety in pronunciation of the same English word in different parts of the world. Also, some Japanese sounds cannot be precisely represented by English letters. The Japanese "r," for example, actually falls between the English "r" and "d." But remember that, with both speaking and writing, practice makes perfect!

## AN EXPLANATION OF KANA

### The Function of *Kana*

*Kana* are purely phonetic symbols. That is, they are written representations of pronunciation. They can express the entire Japanese language in writing, though in practice the written language uses a mixture of *kana* and *kanji* (characters taken from Chinese).

There are two *kana* systems: *katakana* and *hiragana*. *Katakana* is now mainly used for words taken from languages other than Chinese. *Hiragana* is the more important of the two systems, and is used for everything not written in *katakana* or *kanji*. *Kanji* show meanings of words, though they also have pronunciations. Normally they are used for nouns and the unchanging part (the stem) of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, while *hiragana* symbols are used for the changing parts (notably endings). For example, the verb *iku* means "go," while *ikanai* means "not go." The stem is *i*-, and this is usually written with a *kanji*, while the variable endings *-ku* and *-kanai* are written in *hiragana*. *Hiragana* is also used to write particles, and other words where *kanji* are not appropriate. To all intents and purposes the two *kana* systems are not interchangeable, and are rarely mixed within a given word. The rule is: ***katakana* for non-Chinese loan words, *hiragana* and *kanji* for the rest.**

The student of Japanese should ideally aim to learn all the two thousand *kanji* in common use. They play a very practical role in graphically and distinctively conveying the meaning of a written statement, unlike a purely phonetic script, and thereby aid rapid understanding. And naturally, no one can expect to read unedited Japanese texts without a knowledge of *kanji*. However, learning the *kanji* is a time-consuming task. Many of them are structurally complex, and many have a wide range of meanings and pronunciations.

*Kana*, on the other hand, are much fewer in number, with only forty-six basic symbols in each of the two systems. They are simple to write, and, with very few exceptions, they have fixed pronunciations. If you don't know the *kanji* for a particular word, but know the pronunciation, you can just express that entire word in *kana* (*hiragana*, that is; remember that *katakana* is for non-Chinese foreign words). In other words, while not ideal, ***kana* (*hiragana*) can substitute for *kanji*.** This means that even beginners can express themselves in functional written Japanese with relatively little effort.

## The Origin of *Kana*

The word *kana* derives from *karina*, meaning "borrowed name," for the *kana* symbols are simplified forms of certain borrowed Chinese characters used for their sound (though, confusingly, the same characters lent their meaning in other contexts). The prefix *hira-* means "ordinary," with connotations of "informal" and "easy," and in this particular case "cursive." Thus *hiragana* means "ordinary (cursive) *kana*," and indeed *hiragana* has traditionally been the more commonly used of the two systems, and the more cursive. The *hiragana* symbols are simplifications of whole Chinese characters. For example, the *kana* カ (pronounced like the "a" in "car") derives from a cursive rendition of the character 安 (pronounced "an"). *Kata-* means "one side" or "partial," pointing to the fact that *katakana* symbols derive from one part of a Chinese character. For example, カ (pronounced like "ee" in "meet") is the left-hand part of the character 計 (also pronounced "ee").

Both systems evolved around the end of the eighth century. In those early days *hiragana* was used mostly by women, while men preferred to use the more angular *katakana*. However, these associations have long since disappeared.

## The Basic Sounds Represented by *Kana*

*Kana* symbols basically represent syllables, and the *kana* systems are therefore syllabaries rather than alphabets. Generally the syllables are crisp and clear combinations of one consonant and one following vowel, or one vowel by itself. There is only one consonant that exists as a syllable and *kana* symbol in its own right, *n*.

The use of English letters to refer to Japanese sounds and symbols can produce a number of apparent irregularities. Among other things a combination of consonant and vowel in Japanese will not necessarily have the same pronunciation as in English. For example, while ジュ is found in the *h* group (see the table that follows), its pronunciation is actually closer to the English sound "fu" than "hu." To facilitate pronunciation the romanization used in this book is a version of the Hepburn system, which transcribes ジュ as *fu* rather than *hu*, but readers should appreciate that there is no direct equivalent in Japanese to an English "f." Similar cases of convenient but seemingly irregular romanization are found in the *s* group and *t* group. This may begin to seem complicated, but in fact correspondence in Japanese between *kana* spelling and pronunciation is much simpler than in the case of English and its alphabet. Attempts to express certain loan words in *katakana* can seem

awkward, but that is really a problem relating to the Japanization of non-Japanese words, rather than to the *kana* system itself.

Each of the two *kana* systems contains the same basic forty-six syllables, arranged in the same order. The basic syllabaries are as follows (combined for convenience, with the *kata-kana* written slightly smaller).

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

This order is known as the *gojūonjun*, meaning "the fifty sounds order." In fact, there are now only forty-six basic symbols (sounds) officially in use. *Yi*, *ye*, and *wu* do not exist. *Wi* (ゐ/ヰ) and *we* (ゑ/ヰ) were officially removed from the list in 1946 since the sounds were considered sufficiently close to *i* and *e* to be represented by the symbols for these. However, the symbols for *wi* and *we* are still encountered on rare occasions.

The *gojūonjun* is the standard order followed by dictionaries and other reference works. It

is therefore particularly important to remember it. To this end, the following mnemonic, which is a modified version of one taught by Professors Dunn and O'Neill of the University of London, may be helpful.

### Ah, kana signs! Take note how many you read well (n).

The reader will have taken note of the fact that the first letters of these words follow the *gojūonjun* consonant headings. With apologies to mathematicians, even the syllable *n* (ん) is represented, by the mathematical symbol "n" indicating the utmost number (in this case 92, the sum of the two *kana* systems).

The syllable *n* (ん) is sometimes called the "independent n" but in fact it can never be used truly independently. Nor can it ever start a word. When working from romanization it is sometimes difficult to tell whether a non-initial *n* followed by a vowel is a syllable from the *n*- group, or whether it is *n* (ん) followed by an independent vowel. For example, *tani* could be either *たに*(valley) or *たんい*(unit). Context usually makes this clear. To avoid ambiguity some romanization systems use an apostrophe after the *n* that represents ん. Thus *たんい*can be romanized as *tan'i*. Note also that in romanization ん is sometimes written as *m* before a *p*, *b*, or *m*, as in *shimbun* for *shinbun* (newspaper). This practice is by no means universally followed (and is not followed in this book), but its existence does indicate one of the exceptional cases where the pronunciation of a *kana* symbol could be said to vary slightly according to context.

## Additional Sounds Represented by *Kana*

In addition to the forty-six basic symbols, there are sixty-one classified modifications and combinations in each system, and a few further special combinations as well. This may sound alarming, but in fact it involves only a handful of new points to learn.

The first is the *dakuon*, meaning "voiced sound" or "hardened sound." Sounds starting with the unvoiced consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, and *h* are voiced as *g*, *z/j*, *d/z/j*, and *b* respectively if the diacritical marks ' are added to the upper right side of the basic *kana* symbol, as shown in the following table. (See also pp. 52~56.) The table also shows *handakuon*, meaning "half-voiced sound," which applies only to sounds starting with *h*. The addition of a small circle o to the upper right side of the appropriate basic *kana* symbol changes the pronunciation from *h* to *p* (as opposed to changing it to *b* in the case of the full *dakuon* ).

## VOWELS

	a	i	u	e	o
CONSONANTS	g か	か"	き"	く"	ぐ"
	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
	z/j ざ	サ"	じ	す"	ズ"
	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
	d/z/j だ	ダ"	ぢ	づ"	デ"
	da	ji	zu	de	do
	b ば	バ"	ビ	ブ"	ベ"
	ba	bi	bu	be	bo
	p ぱ	パ°	ピ°	ブ°	ペ°
	pa	pi	pu	pe	po

*Ji* and *zu* are written ぢ and づ, except when they clearly derive from *chi* (ち) and *tsu* (つ) in compounds or repeated symbols. For example, *hanaji* (nosebleed, from *hana* [nose] and *chi* [blood]) is はなぢ, and *tsuzuku* (continue, from *tsutsuku*) is つづく.

→ ↗ ↘ ↖

A combination of a consonant and *y-* is known as a *yōon*, meaning "contracted sound." Any of the seven basic consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, *n*, *h*, *m*, or *r*, or voiced or half-voiced consonants, can be used. The symbol that represents these consonants plus *i*, for example き (ki) or し (shi), is followed by a symbol from the *y-* group — either *ya*, *yu*, or *yo* as appropriate. This second symbol is written smaller, while the *i* sound is barely pronounced and is dropped in romanization. Thus *kyo* is expressed as きょ and *shu* (syu in some romanization systems) as しゅ. If the ょ or ゅ of our examples were written the same size as the preceding symbols, then they would be treated as uncombined symbols and read *kiyo* or *shiyu* respectively. Full tables are given below. (See also pp. 59~62.)

	a	u	o
ky	きや	キヤ	きゅ
	ky	ky	ky
sh	しゃ	シヤ	しゅ
	sha	shu	sho
ch	ちや	チヤ	ちゅ
	cha	chu	cho
ny	ニヤ	ニュ	ニョ
	nya	nyu	nyo
hy	ヒヤ	ヒュ	ヒョ
	hya	hyu	hyo
my	ミヤ	ミュ	ミョ
	mya	myu	myo
ry	リヤ	リュ	リョ
	rya	ryu	ryo

	a	u	o
gy	ぎや	ギヤ	ぎゅ
	gy	gy	gy
j	じや	ジヤ	じゅ
	ja	ju	jo
j	ちや	チヤ	ちゅ
	ja	ju	jo
by	ヒヤ	ヒュ	ヒョ
	bya	byu	byo
py	ヒヤ	ヒュ	ヒョ
	pya	pyu	pyo

Note that チ combinations rarely occur.

Some consonants — essentially *k*, *s*, *t*, and *p* — can be doubled by inserting a small *tsu* (つ or ツ) in front of them. This combination is known as a *sokuon* (double consonant). Thus *gakki* (school term) is expressed as ガッキ. The little つ or ツ is not pronounced as such, but the consonant that follows it is given, as it were, a double amount of time for its pronunciation. It is important to apply this extra time to the consonant only, and not to the following vowel. Thus the word in our example should be pronounced *gakki* and not *gakkii*. These double consonants can never begin a word. (See also pp. 57~58.)

Students commonly make the mistake of trying to write a double *n*, as in words like *annai* (guide), with a small つ. The correct way is to use ん to represent the first *n*. Thus *annai* should be written あんない.

The lengthening of vowels (including the vowel sound of syllables in which a consonant precedes the vowel) can also cause errors, especially in the case of the long *o*. In romanization long vowels are usually indicated (if at all) either by writing the vowel twice or by a macron, as in *uu* or *ū* for a long *u*. For loan words in *katakana*, a barlike symbol — (or | with vertical script) is used. Thus *rabā* (rubber) is written ラバー. In *hiragana*, the vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, and *e* are doubled by simply writing あ, い, う, or え respectively after the preceding symbol. Thus *okāsan* (mother) is written おかあさん. (The doubling of *a* and *e* actually occurs infrequently in *hiragana*. What sounds like a long *e* is usually *e* followed by *i*, as in せんせい, *sensei* [teacher].) A long *o* can sometimes be formed by doubling in the same way as with other vowels, that is, by adding お, but it is more commonly formed by adding う (*u*). Thus *sō* (so, thus) is written そう. The long *o* that takes お was once pronounced slightly differently from the long *o* that takes う, but that is no longer true, and it is necessary to learn each word with a long *o* sound case by case. Fortunately, there are only a few common words that require the addition of お as opposed to う. These include *ōkii* (big, おおきい), *ōi* (many, おおい), *tōi* (far, とおい), *tō* (ten, とあ), and *tōri* (way, road, とおり). Students should take particular care not to be misled by the common romanization practice of writing a long *o* as *oo*, when in *hiragana* it is usually お (*o*) plus う (*u*).

Caution is also needed when transcribing from *kana* to romanization. Always check that an apparent long vowel really is a long vowel, and not two unlinked vowels. A typical case of the latter is a verb whose variable ending starts with the same vowel as the last vowel of the stem, or appears to combine with it to make a long *o*. For example, the verb そう, meaning "go with," should always be romanized as *sou* and not *sō* or *soo*. (By contrast, とう meaning "thus," being a genuine long vowel, is romanized as *sō* or *soo*.) Similarly, *suu* is the romanization for the verb すう (suck), rather than *sū*, and *kiite* is the way to romanize the suspensive きいて (listening), rather than *kīte*.

## Other Points to Note

There are three common cases where *kana* usage is distinctly irregular. They all involve particles, namely the topic particle *wa*, the object particle *o*, and the directional particle *e* (meaning "to"). These words are written は, を, and へ respectively, and not わ, も, and ん as might be expected. The irregularities result from the failure of writing conventions to keep pace with pronunciation changes over the last century or so.

Certain further usages need to be noted with regard to *katakana* loan words only. These are relatively recent attempts to express non-Japanese words with greater accuracy, and tend to be an extension of the *yōon* principle (よ etc.) seen earlier. That is, they combine two *kana* symbols, the first one lending only its consonant sound and this fact being indicated by the small size of the second symbol. For example, "f" sounds can be approximated by following *fu* (フ) with a small vowel. Thus *fa*, *fi*, *fe*, and *fo* are written as フア, フイ, フエ, and フオ respectively. Similarly, "q" can be represented by *ku* (ク) plus a small vowel, as in クイタ- (quarter). A German-style "z" (as in "Mozart") can be shown by *tsu* (ツ) plus a small vowel, i.e., モ-ツアルト (Mozart). "She" (as in "shepherd"), "che" (as in "check"), and the voiced version "je" are written as チエ, チエ and チエ. Though not a consonant, *u* (ウ) is used in a similar type of combination, to produce "w" sounds. As mentioned earlier, the sounds *wi* and *we* are still occasionally found expressed by ニ and ニ respectively, but nowadays are usually written as ヴイ and ヴエ. Thus "whisky" (*uisuki*) is usually written as ヴィスキー. Theoretically ヴ could be used for *wo*, but this has become so associated with the object particle *o* that ヲ is used instead. (*Wa*, however, is represented by ハ.) In similar fashion, *i* (イ) can be followed by a small エ to express "ye." Thus "Yemen" is イエ-メン. Remarkably, an extension of the use of ウ has seen diacritical marks added to it in order to express "v." Thus "Venus" is ヴィーナス. The English sounds "ty" or "ti" (as in "party") and their voiced equivalents "dy" and "di," which were once expressed rather unfaithfully by チ and ヂ respectively, are now written as テイ and デイ. Thus "party" is パー-テイ- . The "tu" of "tuba" and the "du" of "due" can be expressed by テュ and デュ, giving テューバ (tuba) and デュエット (duet), while the "Tou" of "Toulouse" can be shown by トゥ (a voiced version is also possible).

These combinations have very recently received official approval, particularly when used in proper nouns such as place names and personal names. However, there is also official recognition of established usage, such as of *b* for *v*. This means that in practice some words can be written in a number of ways. "Violin" can be either ヴァイオリン or バイオリン, for example. In cases where a certain usage has become particularly firmly entrenched in the Japanese language the old rendition is favored, such as ミルクセーキ (mirukusēki) for

"milkshake" (but note that "Shakespeare" is シエークスピア). At the same time, it is also possible to make up new combinations as appropriate, such as 二 (ni) plus a small エ (e) to express the *nye* sound of the Russian *nyet*. In short, the student should be prepared for a range of creative and sometimes inconsistent usages.

*Katakana* is very occasionally used for words other than loan words. For example, it can be used to emphasize or highlight words, such as entries in academic reference works, and is also used in telegrams and certain military and official documents. In such cases, when used for purely Japanese or Chinese-derived words, its conventions of usage are identical to those of *hiragana*. Long vowels, for instance, are formed by adding the appropriate vowel and not by a bar. Thus *gakkō* (school) is ガクウ, rather than ガク。

A *kana* symbol can be repeated by the special symbol ジ. This can also be used when the second symbol is a voiced version of the first, in which case it becomes ジ". Where more than one syllable is repeated, in vertical script only, ヲ (or ヲ" if the first of the repeated sounds is voiced) can be used, with the symbol covering two spaces. These repetition symbols are known collectively as *odoriji* (jump symbols). Students need to recognize them, but should only use them, if at all, with caution. They are not compulsory, and have a number of restrictions on their usage. For example, they cannot be used where the first symbol of one word is the same as the last symbol of the word that precedes it (as in *kuroi ishi* meaning "black stone"), or similarly in compound words where the first symbol of the second word coincides with the last symbol of the first word (as in *tama-matsuri* meaning "festival of the dead"), or where the first symbol of a variable word ending is the same as the last symbol of the word stem (as in *ki-kimasu* meaning "listen"). Some examples of correct usage:

み ミ ミ <i>mimi</i> (ear)	か カ カ <i>kagami</i> (mirror)	いろ イ ロ イ ロ <i>iroiro</i> (various)	さ サ マ マ マ <i>samazama</i> (various)
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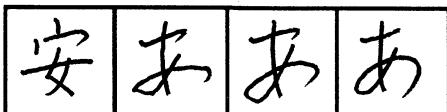
Finally, students should learn the basic Japanese punctuation marks, known as *kutōten*. Full stops are written 〇 (*maru*), and commas are written 、 (*ten*). Quotation marks (*kagi*), are written 「 」 in horizontal script and 「 」 in vertical script.

I

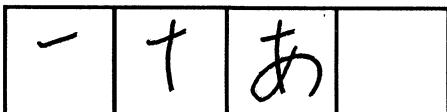
HIRAGANA



## ORIGIN (AN 223)



## STROKE ORDER

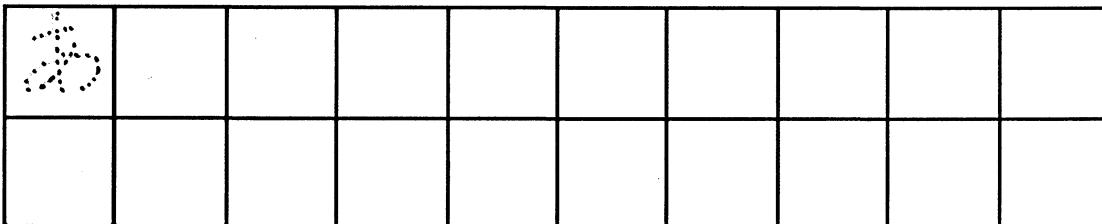


あ

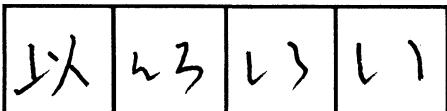
a

as "a" in "car," but shorter

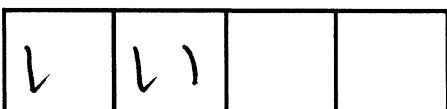
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (I 419)



## STROKE ORDER

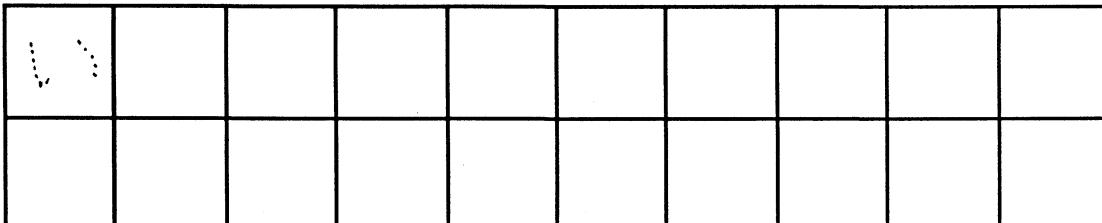


い

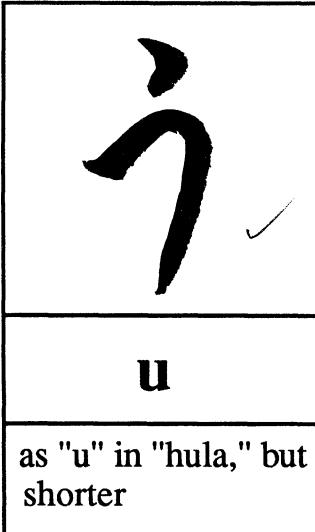
i

as "ee" in "meet," but shorter

## PRACTICE



## HIRAGANA



ORIGIN (U 811)

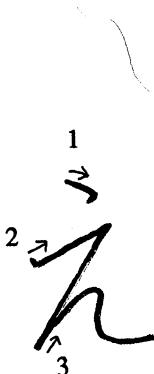
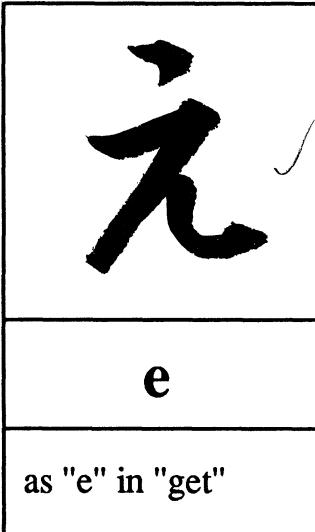
宇	宁	彑	う
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

、	う		
---	---	--	--

PRACTICE

う									



ORIGIN (E/I 420)

衣	亦	彑	え
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

、	え	え	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

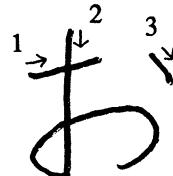
え									

## ORIGIN (O)

於	お	お	お
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

一	あ	お	
---	---	---	--



お

o

as "o" in "or," but shorter

## PRACTICE

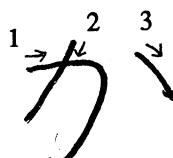
お									

## ORIGIN (KA 431)

加	か	か	か
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

フ	カ	か	
---	---	---	--



か

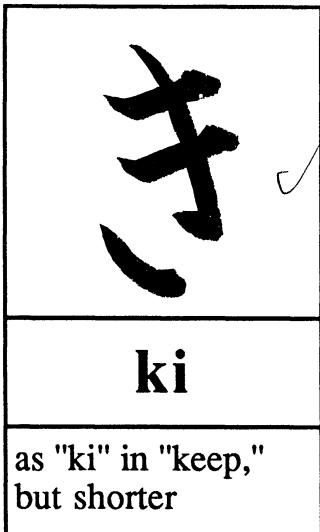
ka

as "ca" in "car," but shorter

## PRACTICE

か									

## HIRAGANA



ORIGIN (KI 1129)

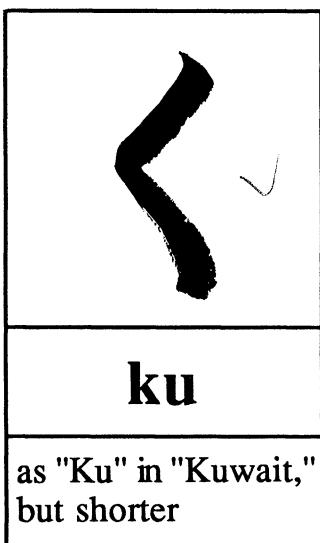
幾	キ	キ	キ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	二	三	四
---	---	---	---

PRACTICE

き									



ORIGIN (KU 647)

久	ク	ク	ク
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一			
---	--	--	--

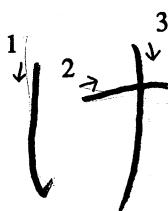
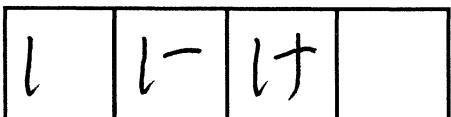
PRACTICE

く									

## ORIGIN (KEI 105)



## STROKE ORDER

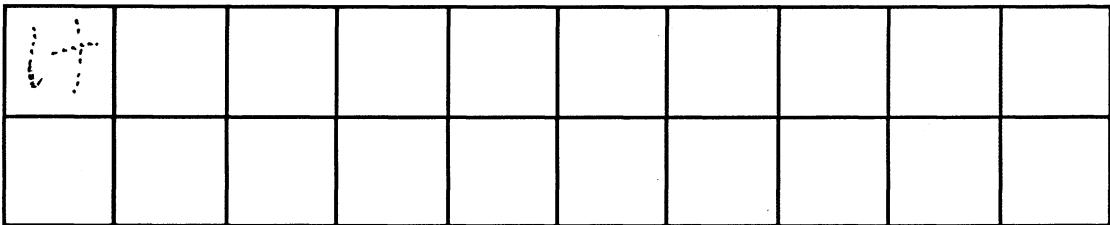


け

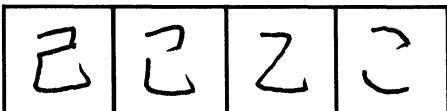
ke

as "ke" in "keg"

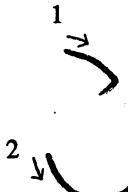
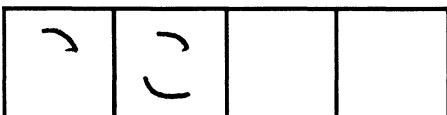
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (KO 855)



## STROKE ORDER

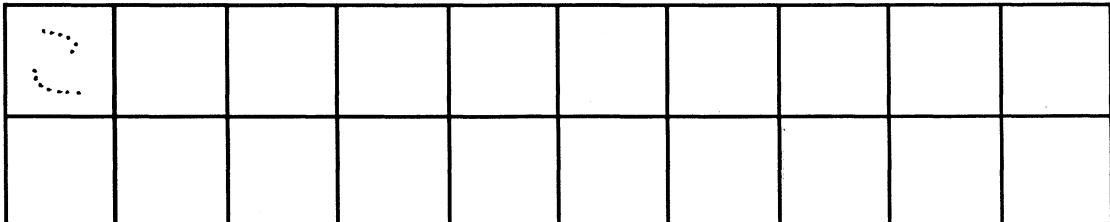


こ

ko

as "co" in "core,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE



## MINI REVIEW あーこ / A — KO

*ai*

love

あい あい あい

*ue*

above, top

うえ うえ

*oka*

hill

おか おか おか

*kiku*

hear, ask; chrysanthemum

きく きく

*koke*

moss

こけ こけ こけ

*ike*

pond

いけ いけ いけ

*kau*

buy

かう かう かう

*eki*

station

えき えき えき

*iku*

go

いく いく いく

*koko*

here

ここ ここ ここ

*au*

meet

あう あう あう

かが red  
かき

*koe*

voice

こえ									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kaku*

write

かく									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*oke*

wooden bucket

おけ									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kao*

face, honor

かお									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ie*

house, extended family

いえ									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*aki*

autumn

あき									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*iu*

say

いう									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*akai*

red

あかい									
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*aoi*

blue

あおい									
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kioku*

memory

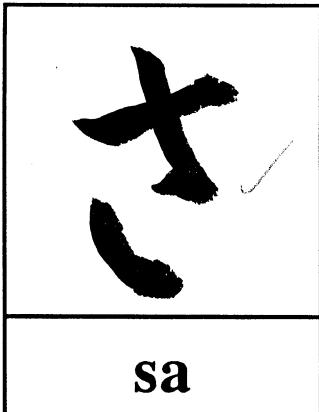
きおく									
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ekaki*

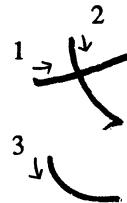
painter

えかき									
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# HIRAGANA



as "sa" in "sarcasm,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (SA 22)

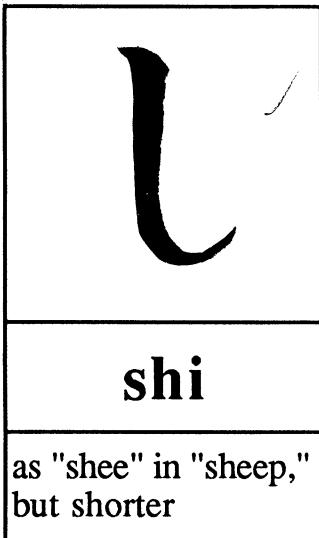
左	サ	七	さ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	サ	さ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

サ									



as "shee" in "sheep,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (SHI, part of 1335)

之	シ	い	し
---	---	---	---

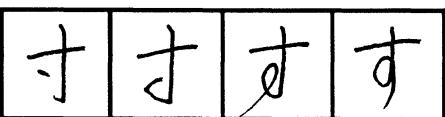
STROKE ORDER

し			
---	--	--	--

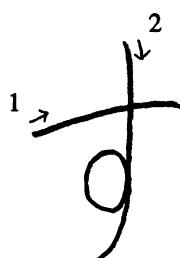
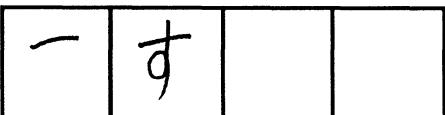
PRACTICE

シ									

## ORIGIN (SUN 909)



## STROKE ORDER

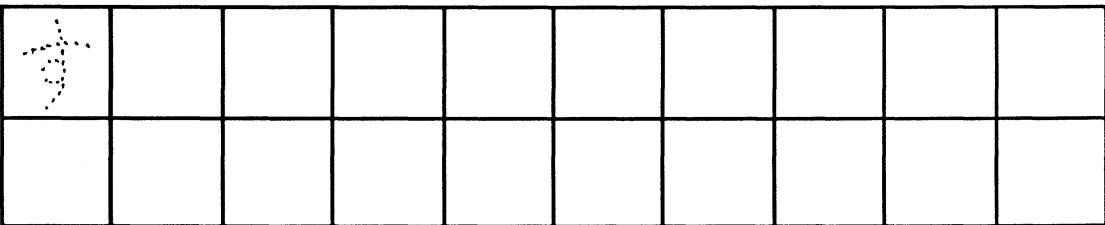


す

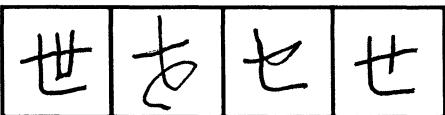
su

as "Su" in "Susan,"  
but shorter

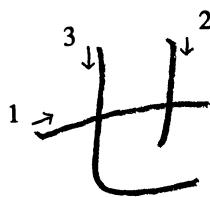
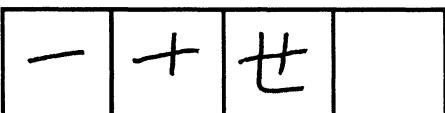
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (SE 327)



## STROKE ORDER

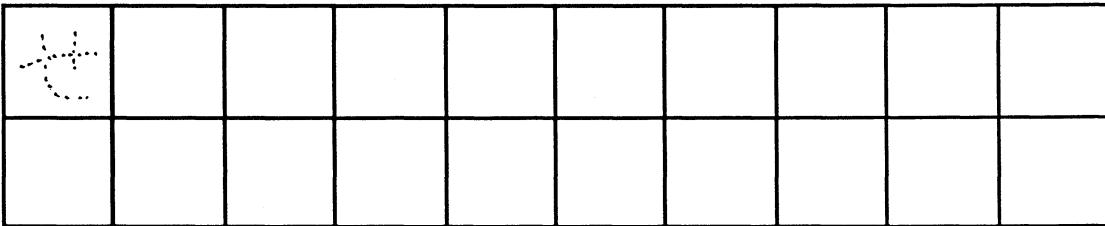


せ

se

as "se" in "set"

## PRACTICE

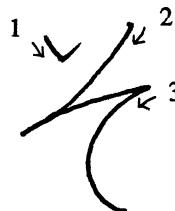


# HIRAGANA

そ

so

as "so" in "sore,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (SO, part of ZŌ 741)

曾	学	う	そ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

↖	ソ	そ	
---	---	---	--

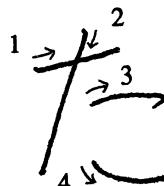
PRACTICE

そ									

た

ta

as "ta" in "tar," but  
shorter



ORIGIN (TA 164)

太	ち	た	た
---	---	---	---

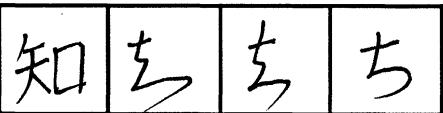
STROKE ORDER

一	タ	た	た
---	---	---	---

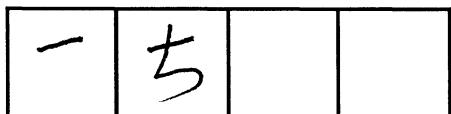
PRACTICE

た									

ORIGIN (CHI 169)



STROKE ORDER

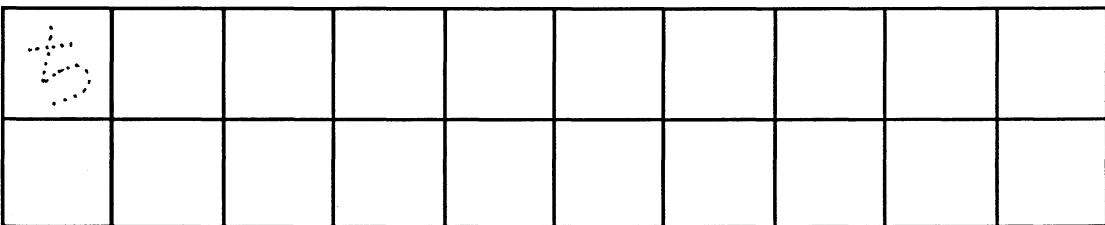


**ち**

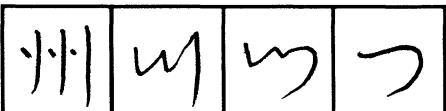
chi

as "chee" in "cheek,"  
but shorter

PRACTICE



ORIGIN (SU 304)

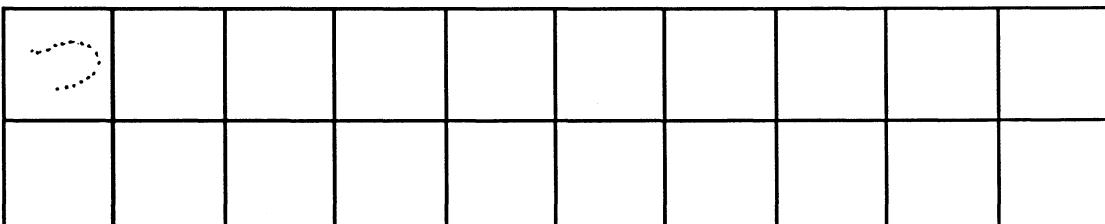


**つ**

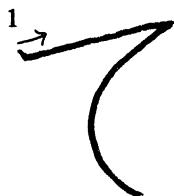
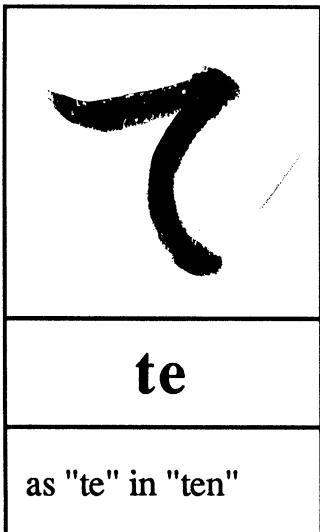
tsu

as "tsu" in "tsunami"

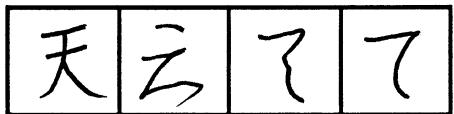
PRACTICE



# HIRAGANA



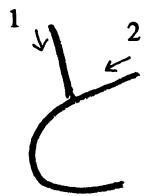
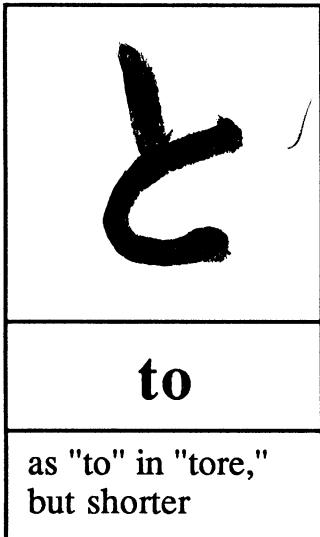
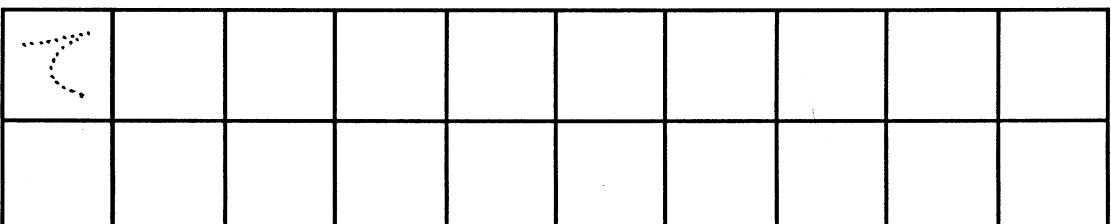
ORIGIN (TEN 58)



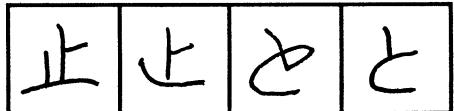
STROKE ORDER



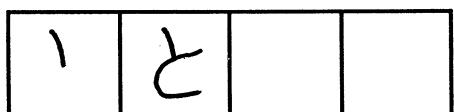
PRACTICE



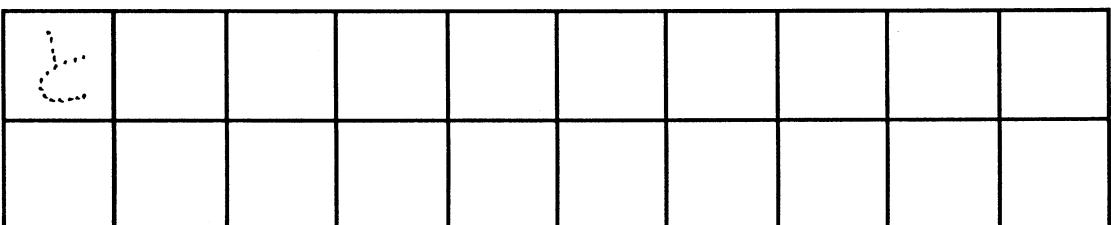
ORIGIN (TO-maru 129)



STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE





# HIRAGANA

*tai*

sea bream

たい

*teki*

enemy

てき

*shichi*

seven

しち

*ase*

sweat

あせ

*sasu*

thrust; indicate

さす

*uso*

untruth

うそ

*kisetsu*

season

きせつ

*ashita*

tomorrow

あした

*satoi*

clever, sharp (of senses)

さとい

*sekitei*

rock garden (Japanese style)

せきてい

*chikatetsu*

subway

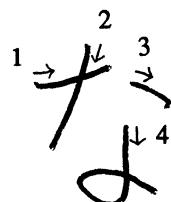
ちかてつ

## ORIGIN (NA)

奈	ち	ち	な
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

一	ナ	大	な
---	---	---	---

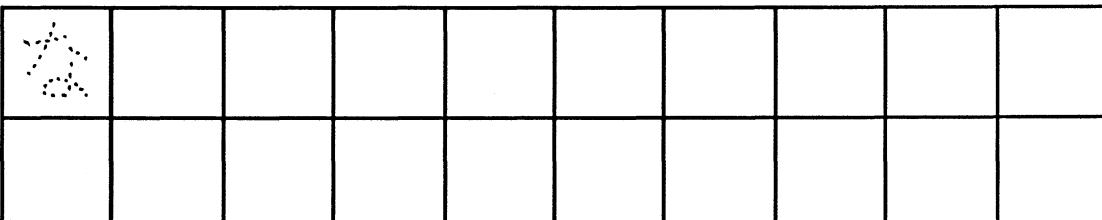


な

na

as "na" in "narcotic,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE

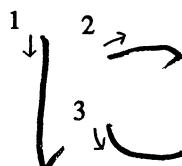


## ORIGIN (NI 906)

仁	ニ	レ	ニ
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

丨	レ	ニ	
---	---	---	--

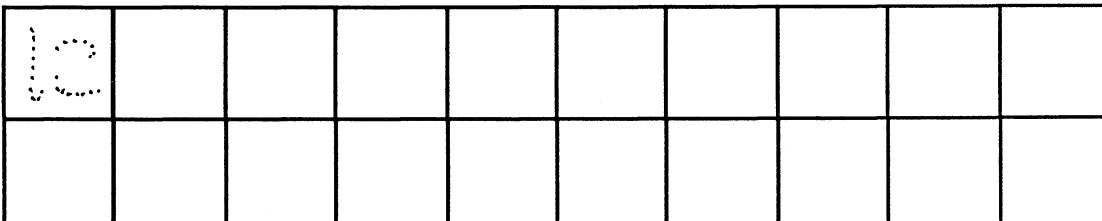


に

ni

as "nea" in "neat,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE

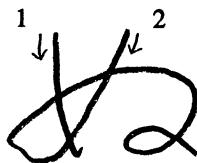


## HIRAGANA

**ぬ**

**nu**

as "noo" in "noon,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (NU/DO 1638)

奴	ぬ	ぬ	ぬ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

।	ぬ		
---	---	--	--

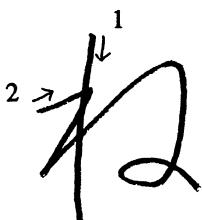
PRACTICE

ぬ									

**ね**

**ne**

as "ne" in "net"



ORIGIN (NE)

禰	祢	祢	ね	ね
---	---	---	---	---

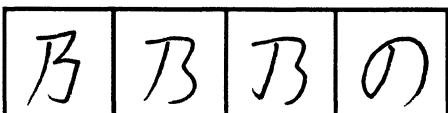
STROKE ORDER

।	ね		
---	---	--	--

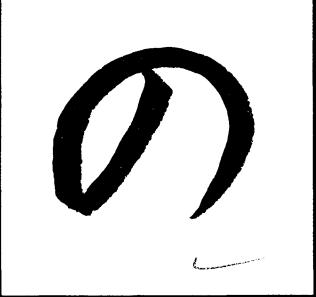
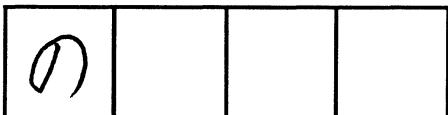
PRACTICE

ね									

ORIGIN (NO/NAI)



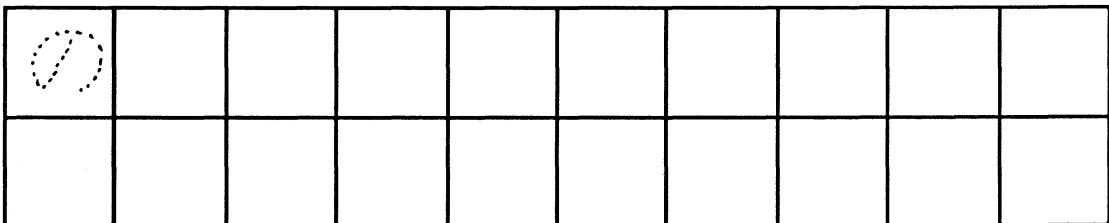
STROKE ORDER



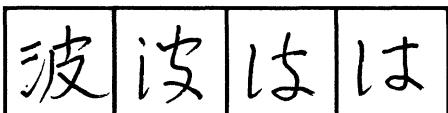
no

as "no" in "north,"  
but shorter

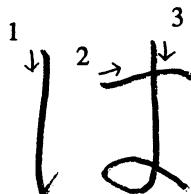
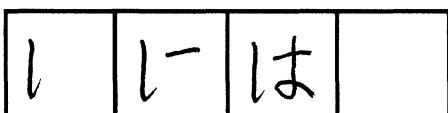
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (HA 367)



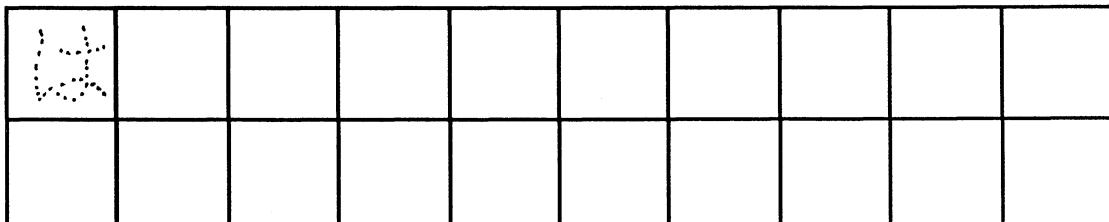
STROKE ORDER



ha

as "ha" in "harm,"  
but shorter

PRACTICE



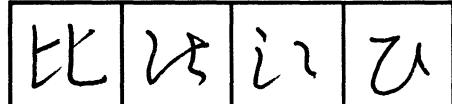
## HIRAGANA

ひ

hi

as "hea" in "heat,"  
but shorter

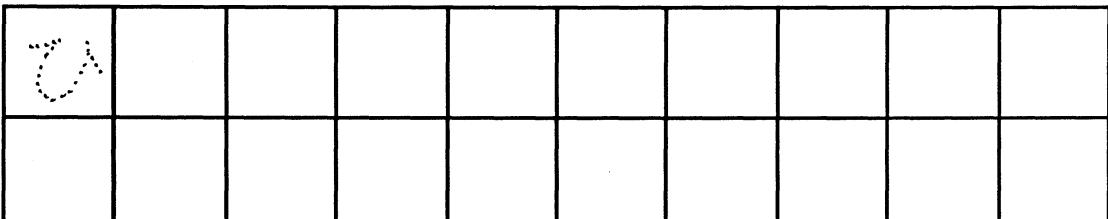
ORIGIN (HI 771)



STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE

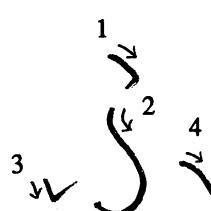


ふ

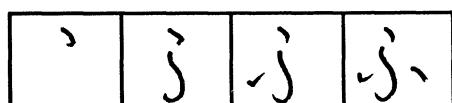
fu

as "foo" in "fool,"  
but with softer "f"

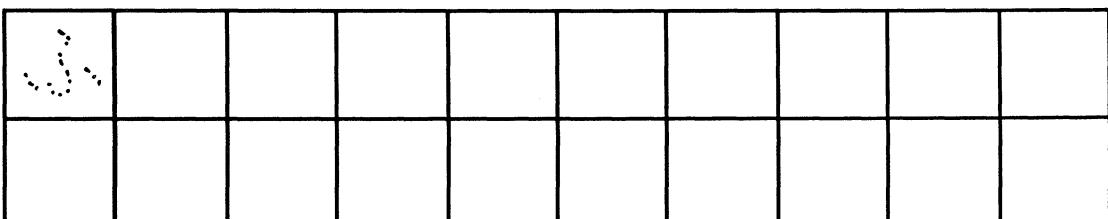
ORIGIN (FU 572)



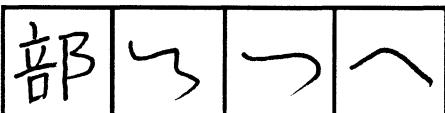
STROKE ORDER



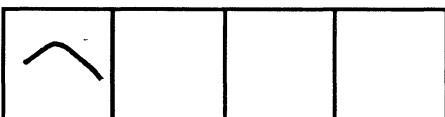
PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (HE/BU 384)



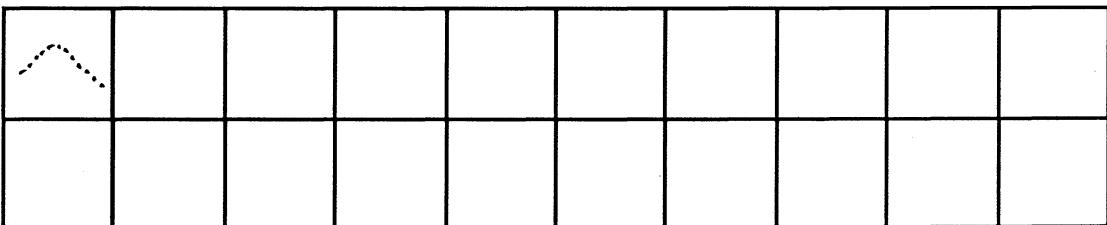
## STROKE ORDER



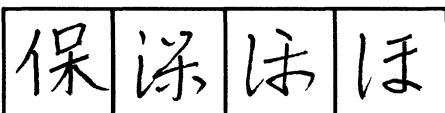
he

as "he" in "hen"

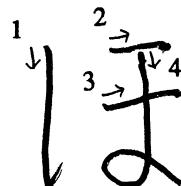
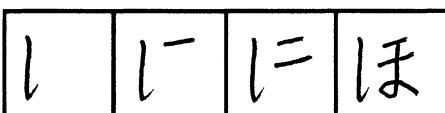
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (HO 787)



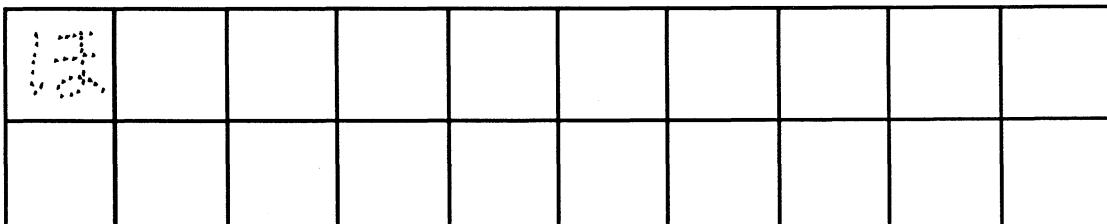
## STROKE ORDER



ho

as "ho" in "horn,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE



## MINI REVIEW なーほ / NA — HO

*nani*

what

な	に											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hone*

bone

ほ	ね											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*nuno*

cloth

ぬ	の											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hifu*

skin

ひ	ふ											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*heta*

clumsy

へ	た											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hana*

flower, blossom; nose

は	な											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*fune*

boat

ふ	ね											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kani*

crab

か	に											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hina*

doll, fledgling

ひ	な											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hashi*

chopsticks; bridge; edge

は	し											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kinu*

silk

き	ぬ											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hoshi*

star

ほし

*hito*

person

ひと

*noki*

eaves

のき

*nishi*

west

にし

*haiku*

haiku

はいく

*katana*

curved sword

かたな

*netsuke*

carved figurine

ねつけ

*tanuki*

raccoon dog

たぬき

*seifu*

government

せいふ

*inoshishi*

wild boar

いのしし

*heisotsu*

soldier

へいそつ

# HIRAGANA

ま

ma

as "ma" in "mark,"  
but shorter



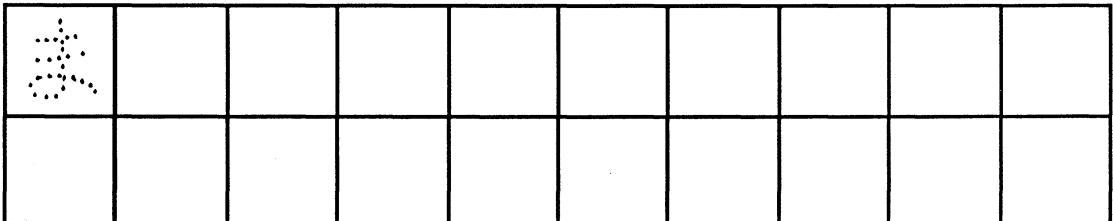
ORIGIN (MATSU 587)

末	ホ	マ	マ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	ニ	ま	
---	---	---	--

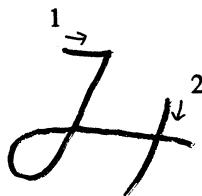
PRACTICE



み

mi

as "mea" in "meat,"  
but shorter



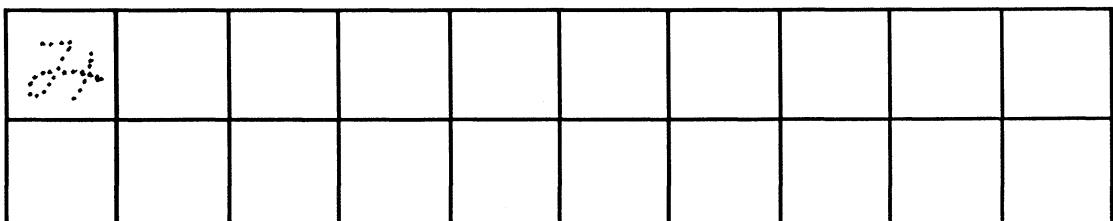
ORIGIN (BI 376)

美	キ	ミ	ミ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

み	み		
---	---	--	--

PRACTICE

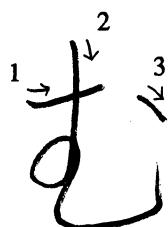


## ORIGIN (MU 781)

武	志	む	む
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

一	む	む	
---	---	---	--



**む**

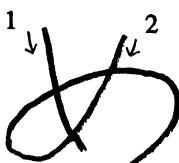
**mu**

as "moo" in "moon,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE


## ORIGIN (ME 35)

女	女	め	め
---	---	---	---



**め**

**me**

as "me" in "met"

## PRACTICE

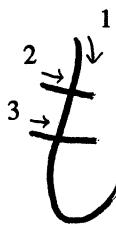

# HIRAGANA

モ

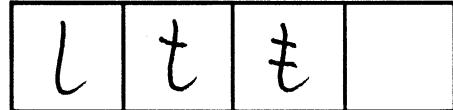
mo

as "mo" in "more,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (MŌ 210)

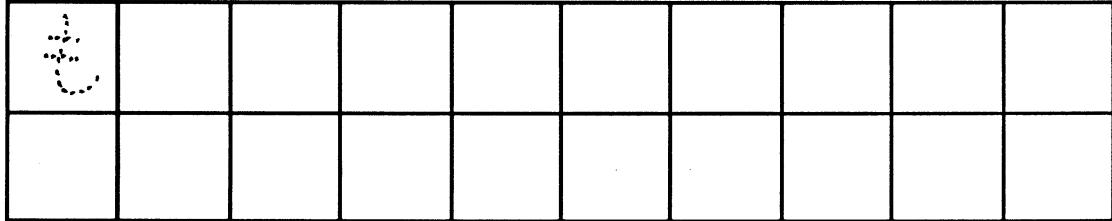


STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE

モ

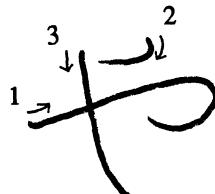


ヤ

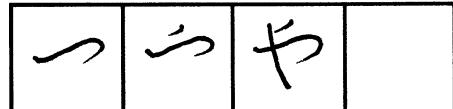
ya

as "ya" in "yard,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (YA, part of CHI 167)

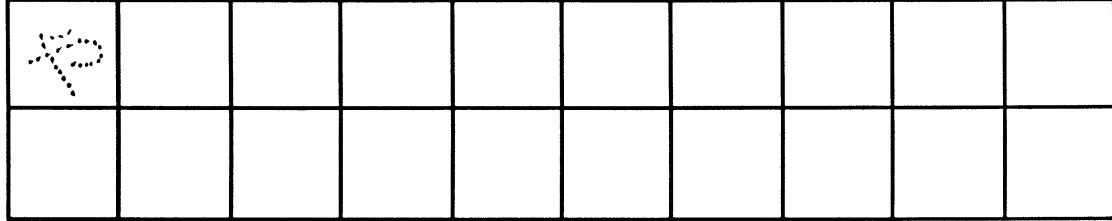


STROKE ORDER

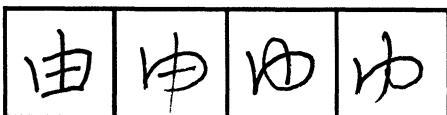


PRACTICE

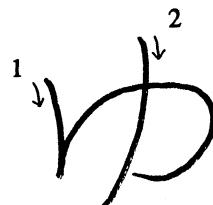
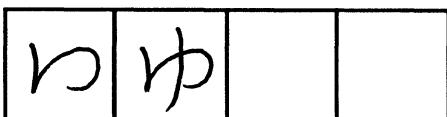
ヤ



ORIGIN (YU 399)



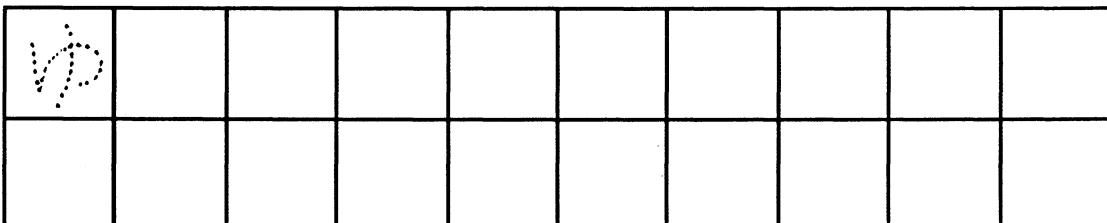
STROKE ORDER



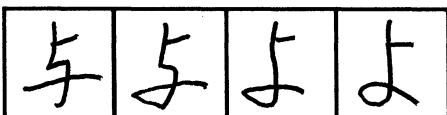
yu

as "you" in "youth,"  
but shorter

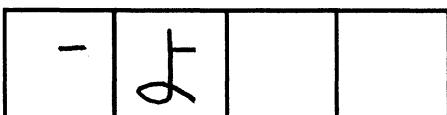
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (YO 1873)



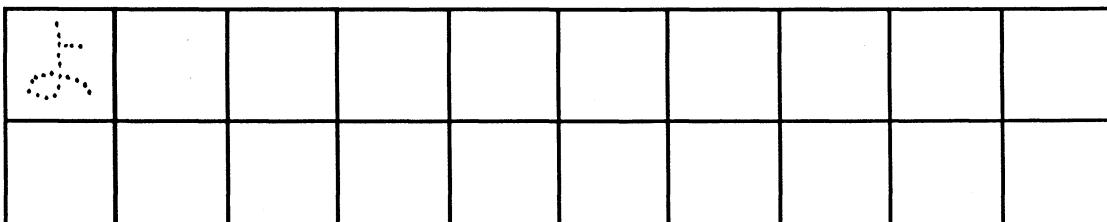
STROKE ORDER



yo

as "Yo" in "York,"  
but shorter

PRACTICE



## MINI REVIEW まーよ / MA — YO

*yama*

mountain, hill

やま

*yume*

dream

ゆめ

*yomu*

read

よむ

*momo*

peach

もも

*miya*

shrine

みや

*kome*

uncooked rice

こめ

*tsuyu*

dew

つゆ

*mushi*

insect

むし

*matsu*

pine; wait

まつ

*ume*

Japanese plum

うめ

*mune*

chest, breast

むね

*kimono*

kimono, clothing

きもの

*sashimi*

sliced raw fish

さしみ

*Yamato*

old name for Japan

やまと

*yukata*

cotton kimono

ゆかた

*sumie*

India-ink drawing

すみえ

*emaki*

picture scroll

えまき

*hanami*

blossom viewing

はなみ

*mikoshi*

portable shrine

みこし

*ukiyoe*

woodblock print

うきよえ

*setomono*

porcelain

せともの

*sukiyaki*

sukiyaki

すきやき

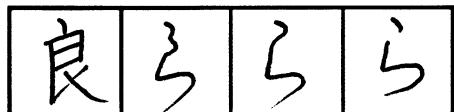
# HIRAGANA



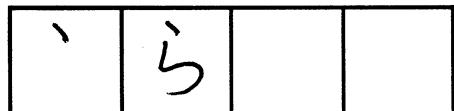
ra

as "ra" in "mirage,"  
but shorter

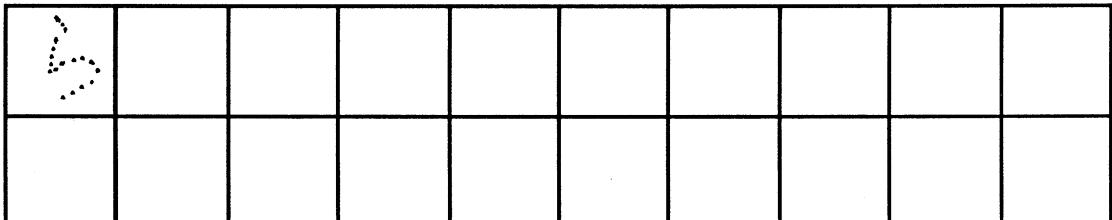
ORIGIN (RA/RYŌ 598)



STROKE ORDER



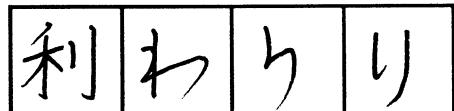
PRACTICE



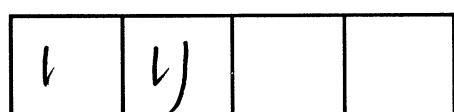
ri

as "ree" in "reek,"  
but shorter

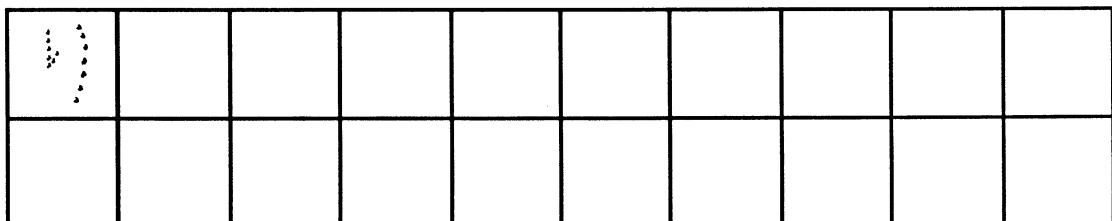
ORIGIN (RI 596)



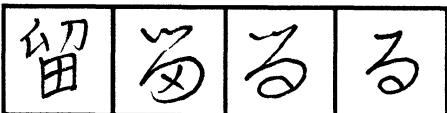
STROKE ORDER



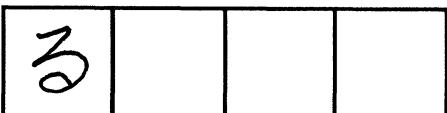
PRACTICE



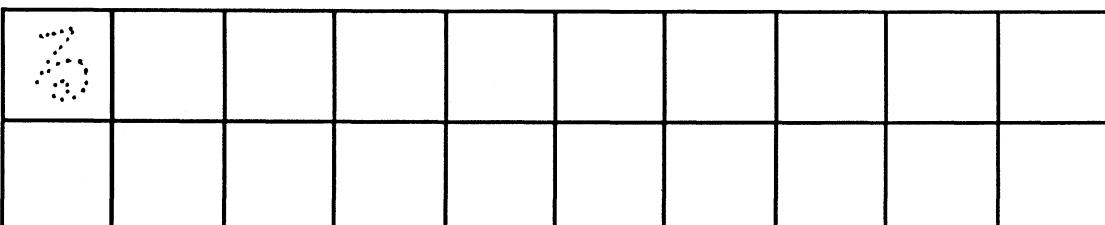
ORIGIN (RU 805)



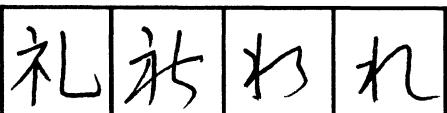
STROKE ORDER



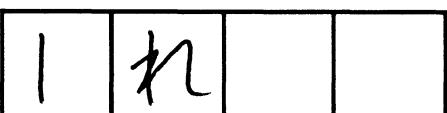
PRACTICE



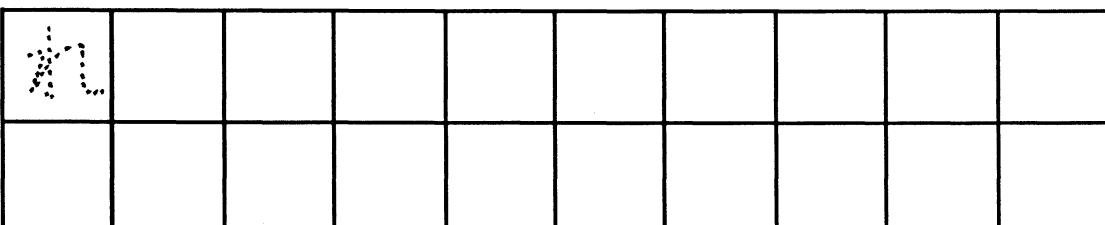
ORIGIN (REI 413)



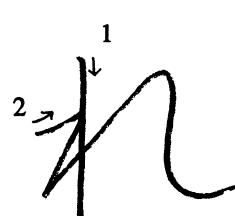
STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE



ru

as "ru" in "rule,"  
but shorter

re

as "re" in "red"

# HIRAGANA

ろ

ro

as "ro" in "roar,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (RO 256)

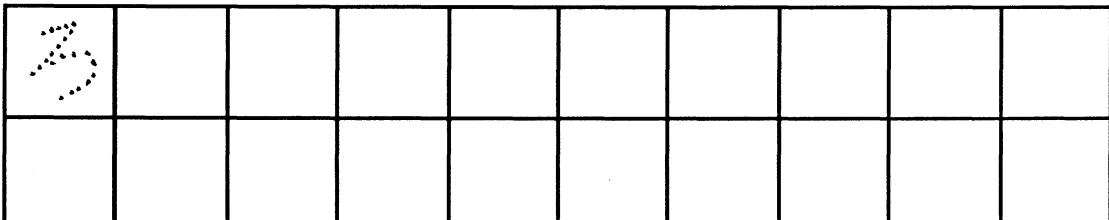
呂	ろ	ろ	ろ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

ろ			
---	--	--	--

PRACTICE



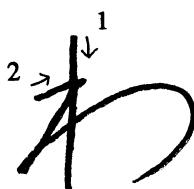
わ

wa

as "wa" in "watt"

ORIGIN (WA 416)

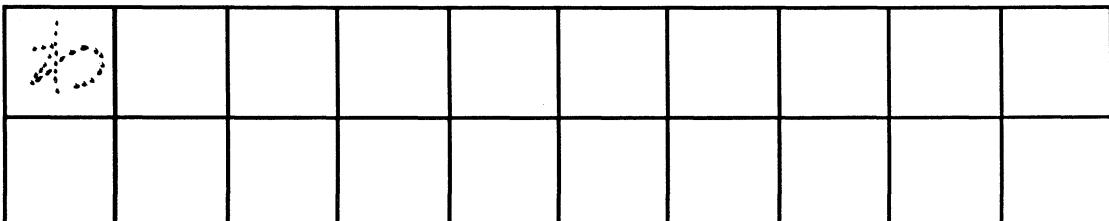
和	わ	わ	わ
---	---	---	---



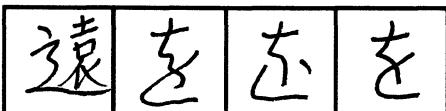
STROKE ORDER

わ	わ		
---	---	--	--

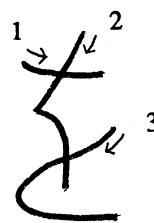
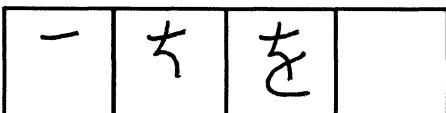
PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (ON/EN 79)



## STROKE ORDER

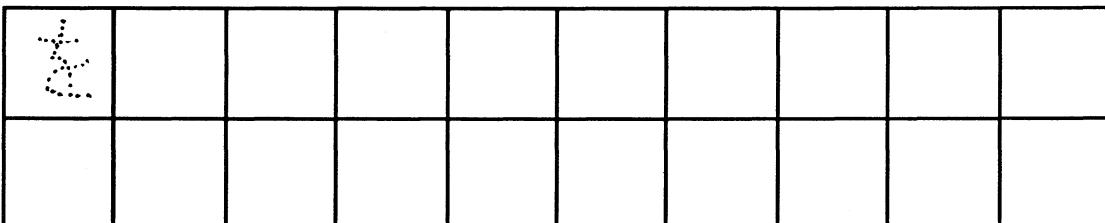


**を**

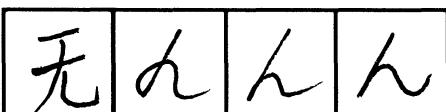
wo

as "o" in "or," but shorter

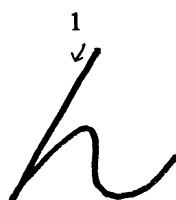
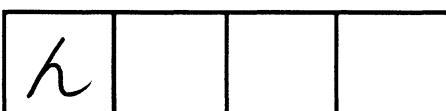
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (MU)



## STROKE ORDER

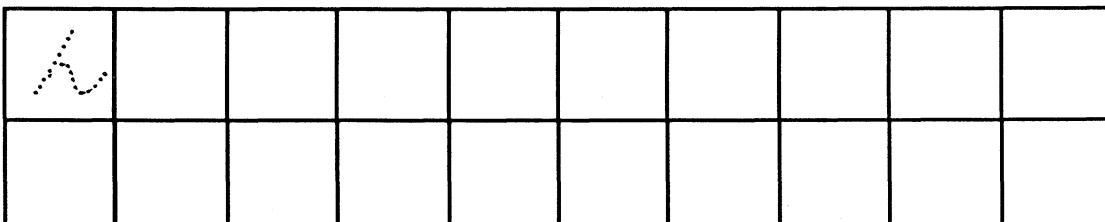


**ん**

n

as "n" in "sin"

## PRACTICE



## MINI REVIEW らーん / RA — N

*wan*

bowl; bay

わんわん

*tera*

temple

てらてら

*tsuru*

crane; to fish

つるつる

*kore*

this

これこれ

*furo*

bath

ふろふろ

*nori*

edible seaweed; paste

のりのり

*haru*

spring; to stretch

はるはる

*rei*

politeness; soul; example

れいれい

*shiro*

castle; white

しろしろ

*Nihon*

Japan

にほんにほん

*sakura*

cherry blossom

さくらさくら

*uchiwa*

round fan

うちわ うちわ

*matsuri*

festival

まつり まつり

*hotaru*

firefly

ほたる ほたる

*futon*

futon

ふとん ふとん

*rekishi*

history

れきしけきし

re ki shi

*wafuku*

Japanese clothing

わふくわふく

*riron*

theory

りろんりろん

*furoshiki*

cloth wrapper for parcels

ふろしきふろしき

*harakiri*

harakiri

はらきりはらきり

*Hinomaru* Rising Sun Flag

ひのまる

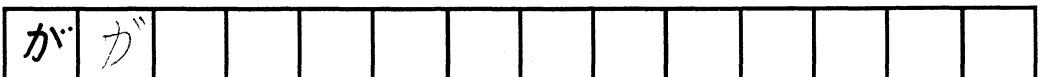
*samurai*

samurai

さむらい

## VOICED AND HALF-VOICED SOUNDS

*ga* as "ga" in "garden" but shorter



*gi* as "gee" in "geese" but shorter



*gu* as "goo" in "goose" but shorter



*ge* as "ge" in "get"



*go* as "go" in "gore" but shorter



*za* as "za" in "bizarre" but shorter



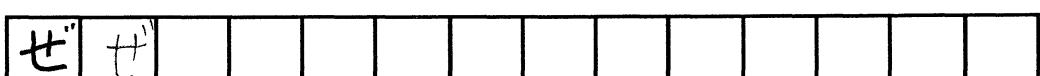
*ji* as "jee" in "jeep" but shorter



*zu* as "zoo" but shorter



*ze* as "ze" in "zest"



*zo* as "zo" in "Azores" but shorter



*da* as "da" in "dark" but shorter

だ	だ										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ji* as "jee" in "jeep" but shorter

ち	ち										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*zu* as "zoo" but shorter

づ	づ										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*de* as "de" in "desk"

で	で										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*do* as "doo" in "door" but shorter

ど	ど										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ba* as "ba" in "bark" but shorter    *pa* as "pa" in "park" but shorter

ば	ば					ぱ					
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bi* as "bea" in "beak" but shorter    *pi* as "pea" in "peak" but shorter

び	び					ぴ					
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bu* as "boo" in "boot" but shorter    *pu* as "poo" in "pool" but shorter

ぶ	ぶ					ぷ					
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*be* as "be" in "beg"

*pe* as "pe" in "peg"

べ	べ					ペ					
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

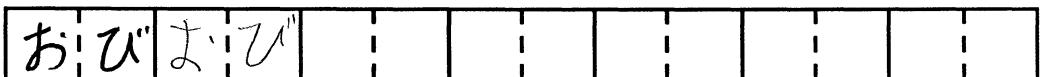
*bo* as "bo" in "bore" but shorter    *po* as "po" in "pork" but shorter

ほ	ほ					ほ					
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

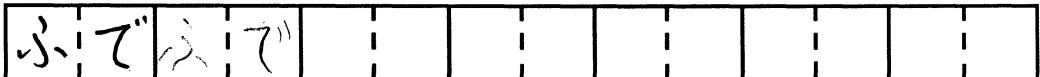
## REVIEW OF VOICED AND HALF-VOICED SOUNDS

*obi*

waist sash for kimono

*fude*

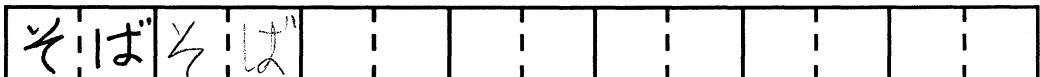
writing brush

*Zen*

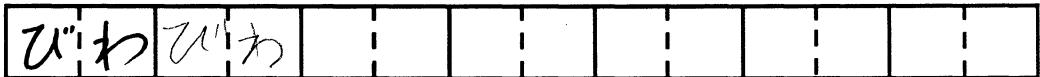
Zen

*soba*

buckwheat noodles; side

*biwa*

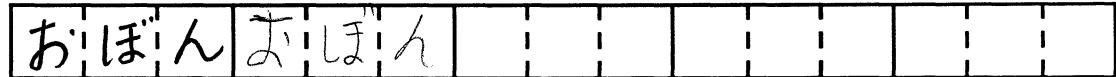
lute; loquat

*geta*

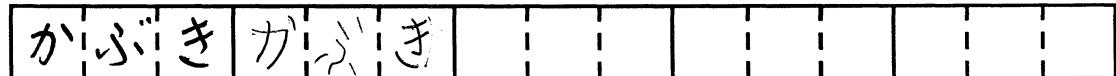
wooden clogs

*Obon*

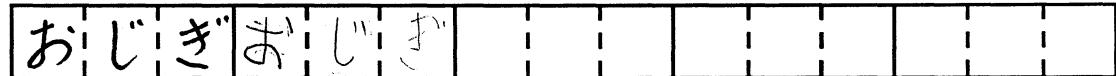
Buddhist festival

*Kabuki*

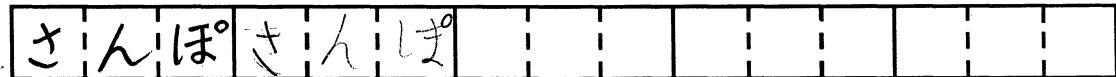
Kabuki drama

*ojigi*

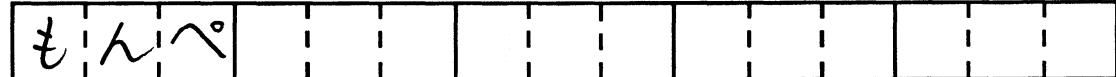
bow (head)

*sanpo*

walk, stroll

*monpe*

old-style work pants



*keigo*

polite language

けいご

*mikado*

old word for emperor

みかど

*manga*

cartoon

まんが

*mikuji*

written oracle

みくじ

*yakuza*

gangster

やくざ

*nigiri*

rice ball

にぎり

*tengu*

long-nosed goblin

てんぐ

*hanaji*

nosebleed

はなぢ

*mizuwari*

whisky and water

みずわり

*zonjiru*

know, believe

ぞんじる

*daibutsu*

large statue of Buddha

だいぶつ

*kamikaze* kamikaze

か	み	か	せ					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*origami* origami

お	り	が	み					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*senpai* senior

せ	ん	ぱ	い					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bonsai* bonsai

ぼ	ん	さ	い					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*ikebana* ikebana

い	け	ば	な					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*enpitsu* pencil

え	ん	び	つ					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*yokozuna* sumo grand champion

よ	こ	づ	な					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*tenpura* tempura

て	ん	ふ	ら					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*senbei* rice cracker

せ	ん	べ	い					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*hanafuda* flower cards (game)

は	な	ふ	だ					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

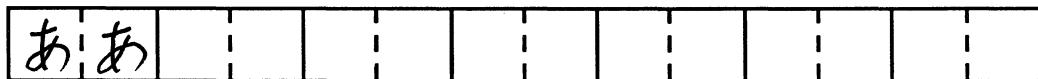
*Fujisan* Mt. Fuji

ふ	じ	さ	ん					
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

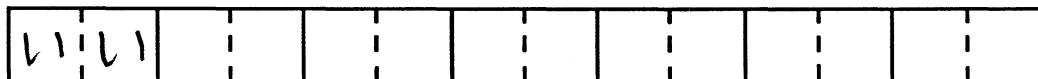
## REVIEW OF DOUBLE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

*ā (aa)*

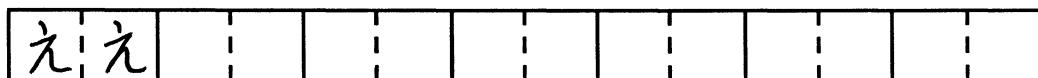
like that; Oh!

*ü*

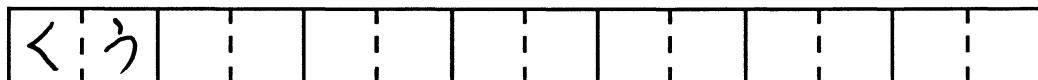
good

*e (ee)*

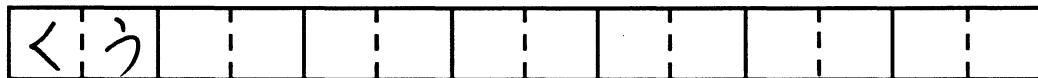
yes

*kū*

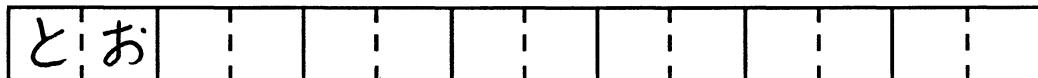
sky, void, nothingness

*kuu*

eat

*tō*

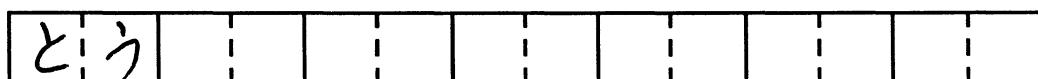
ten

*tō*

tower, pagoda

*tou*

ask

*kappa*

mythical creature

*shikki*

lacquerware

*sumō*

sumo



# HIRAGANA

*zōri*

sandals

ぞうり

*sūji*

numeral

すうじ

*yūgen*

tranquil beauty

ゆうげん

*gakkō*

school

がっこう

*kōyō*

red leaves

こうよう

*ōkii*

big

おおきい

*kendō*

kendo

けんどう

*jīngū*

shrine

じんぐう

*fūrin*

wind chime

ふうりん

*shintō*

Shinto

しんとう

*kūkō*

airport

くうこう

## COMBINED SOUNDS KYA—RYO / キヤ—リョ

*kya*

き	や	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*kyu*

き	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*kyo*

き	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*sha*

し	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*shu*

し	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*sho*

し	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*cha*

ち	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*chu*

ち	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*cho*

ち	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nya*

に	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nyu*

に	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nyo*

に	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hya*

ひ	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hyu*

ひ	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hyo*

ひ	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*mya*

み	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*myu*

み	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*myo*

み	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*rya*

り	ゃ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*ryu*

り	ゅ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*ryo*

り	ょ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

## VOICED COMBINED SOUNDS GYA—BYO / ぎや — ひよ

gya

ぎ	や		

gyu

ぎ	ゅ		

gyo

ぎ	ょ		

ja

じ	や		

ju

じ	ゅ		

jo

じ	ょ		

ja

ち	や		

ju

ち	ゅ		

jo

ち	ょ		

bya

び	や		

byu

び	ゅ		

byo

び	ょ		

## HALF-VOICED COMBINED SOUNDS PYA—PYO / ひょ — ひょ

pya

ひ	ょ		

pyu

ひ	ゅ		

pyo

ひ	ょ		

## REVIEW OF COMBINED SOUNDS

*kyaku*

guest, visitor

き やく

*shōji*

sliding screen

し ょうじ

*byōbu*

folding screen

び ょうぶ

*jinja*

shrine

じ んじや

*chanoyu*

tea ceremony

ち ゃ の ゆ

*geisha*

geisha

げいしゃ

*shodō*

calligraphy

し ょ ど う

*yakyū*

baseball

や き ゆ う

*enryo*

reserve, restraint

え ん り よ

*myōji*

family name

み ょうじ

*kingyo*

goldfish

き ん ぎ ょ

*nyūshi* entrance examination

に	ゅ	う	し						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Jukyō* Confucianism

じ	ゅ	き	よ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*chōchin* paper lantern

ち	ょ	う	ち	ん					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*hyōzan* iceberg

ひ	ょ	う	ざ	ん					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*ryūgaku* overseas study

り	ゅ	う	か	く					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*kōjō* factory

こ	う	じ	ょ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*jūdō* judo

じ	ゅ	う	ど	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*Bukkyō* Buddhism

ぶ	っ	き	よ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*shōgun* shogun

し	ょ	う	ぐ	ん					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*nyōbō* wife

に	ょ	う	ぼ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*happyō* announcement

は	っ	ひ	よ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## REVIEW THROUGH PLACE NAMES AND PERIOD NAMES

*Nara*

place, period 710 - 794

なら

*Edo*

place, period 1603 - 1868

えど

*Kōbe*

place

こうべ

*Yayoi*

period c. 250 B.C. - c. A.D. 250

やよい

*Ginza*

place

ぎんざ

*Hakone*

place

はこね

*Meiji*

period 1868 - 1912

めいじ

*Nagoya*

place

なごや

*Matsushima* place

まつしま

*Heian*

period 794 - 1185

へいあん

*Shōwa*

period 1926 - 1989

しょうわ

*Nikkō* place

に	っ	こ	う						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Sapporo* place

さ	っ	ほ	ろ						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Ōsaka* place

お	お	さ	か						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Kyōto* place

き	ょ	う	と						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Muromachi* period 1392 - 1573

む	ろ	ま	ち						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Heisei* period 1989 -

へ	い	せ	い						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Kamakura* period 1185 - 1333

か	ま	く	ら						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Honshū* place

ほ	ん	し	ゅ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*Taishō* period 1912 - 1926

た	い	し	ょ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*Jōmon* period c. 8000 - c. 250 B.C.

じ	ょ	う	も	ん					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*Tōkyō* place

と	う	き	ょ	う					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## GENERAL REVIEW

*Nō*

Noh

のう

*sabi*

elegant simplicity; rust

さび

*semi*

cicada

せみ

*giri*

duty, honor

ぎり

*tako*

kite; octopus

たこ

*hakama*

divided skirt

はかま

*urushi*

lacquer

うるし

*honne*

one's real intent

ほんね

*kokeshi*

stylized wooden doll

こけし

*haniwa*

clay figurine

はにわ

*udon*

wheat noodles

うどん

*kotatsu*

brazier, footwarmer

こたつ

*amae*

childlike dependence

あまえ

*Ebisu*

name of god of wealth

えびす

*miai*

interview for marriage

みあい

*tōfu*

tofu

とうふ

*seibo*

year-end gift

せいぼ

*shibumi*

astringency

しぶみ

*aware*

pathos

あわれ

*gohan*

meal, cooked rice

ごはん

*gagaku*

ancient court music

かがく

*noren*

shop curtain

のれん

*haori*

short coat

は おり

*meishi*

name card

め いし

*odori*

dance

お どり

*kaisha*

company

か いし ゃ

*menboku*

reputation, "face"

めんぼく

*shinju*

pearl

しんじゅ

*mugicha*

barley tea

むぎちゅ

*tennō*

emperor

てんのう

*shōgi*

Japanese chess

しょうぎ

*onsen*

hot spring

おんせん

*misoshiru*

miso soup

みそしる

ninja

ninja

に	ん	じ	や								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

tokonoma

decorative alcove

と	こ	の	ま								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

soroban

abacus

そ	ろ	ば	ん								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

bunraku

puppet theater

ぶ	ん	ら	く								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

bento

box lunch

べ	ん	と	う								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

dantai

group

だ	ん	た	い								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

shamisen

samisen

し	ゃ	み	せ	ん								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Shōgatsu

New Year

し	ょ	う	か	つ								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

shakuhachi

flute

し	ゃ	く	は	ち								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

koinobori

carp streamer

こ	い	の	ぼ	り								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

janken

'scissors-paper-stone' game

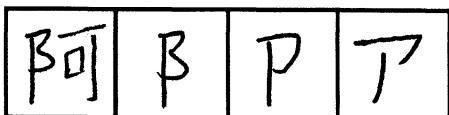
じ	ゃ	ん	け	ん								
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

II

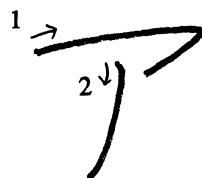
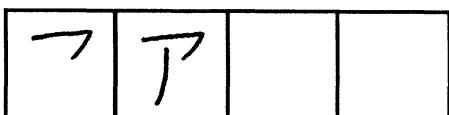
KATAKANA



## ORIGIN (A)



## STROKE ORDER

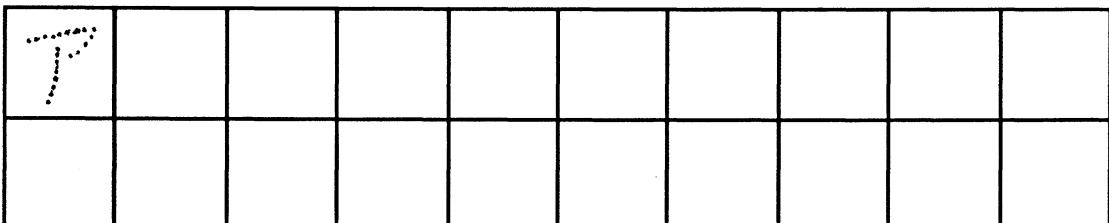


ア

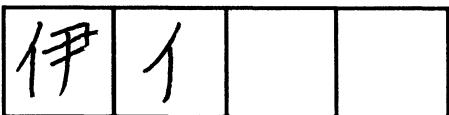
a

as "a" in "car," but shorter

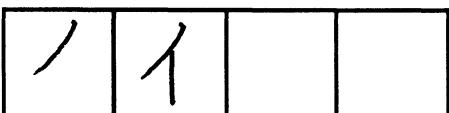
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (イ)



## STROKE ORDER

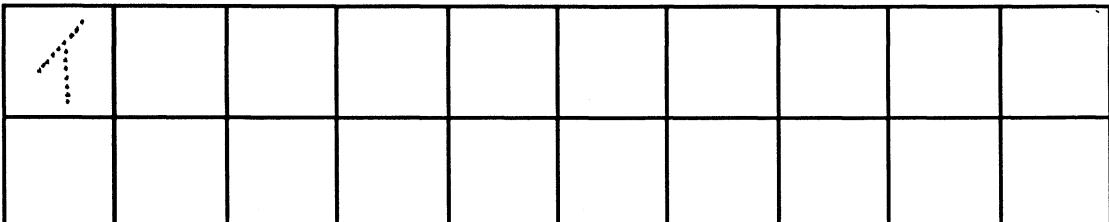


イ

i

as "ee" in "meet," but shorter

## PRACTICE



# KATAKANA

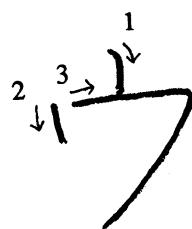
ウ

u

as "u" in "hula," but shorter

ORIGIN (U 811)

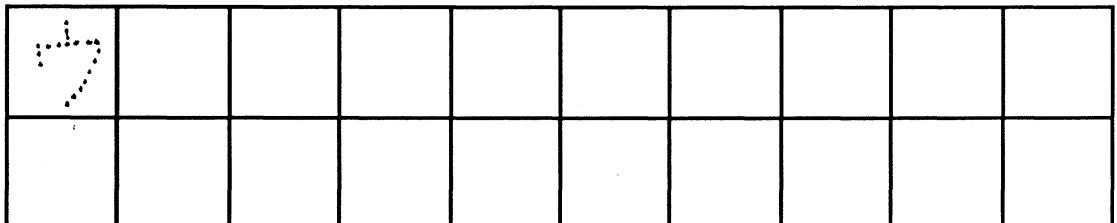
宇	ウ	ウ	ウ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

1	1	ウ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE



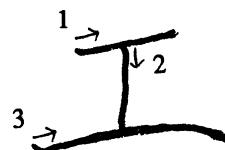
エ

e

as "e" in "get"

ORIGIN (E 1244)

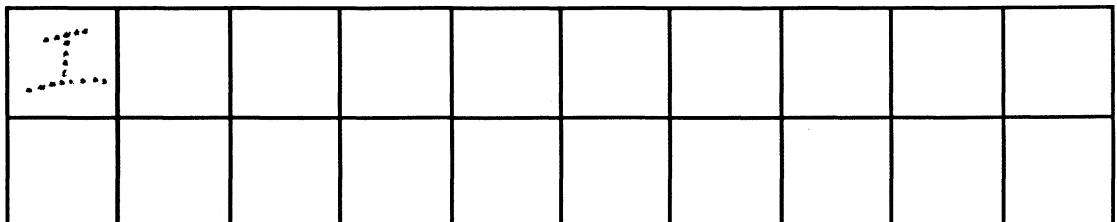
江	エ	エ	エ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

一	エ	エ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

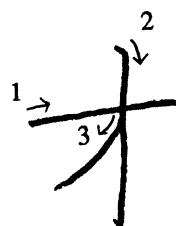


## ORIGIN (O)

於	方	才	才
---	---	---	---

## STROKE ORDER

一	十	才	
---	---	---	--



オ

o

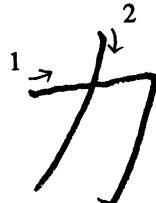
as "o" in "or," but shorter

## PRACTICE

オ									

## ORIGIN (KA 431)

加	か	力	力
---	---	---	---



カ

ka

as "ca" in "car," but shorter

## STROKE ORDER

フ	カ		
---	---	--	--

## PRACTICE

カ									

# KATAKANA

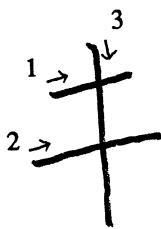
キ

ki

as "ki" in "keep,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (KI 1129)

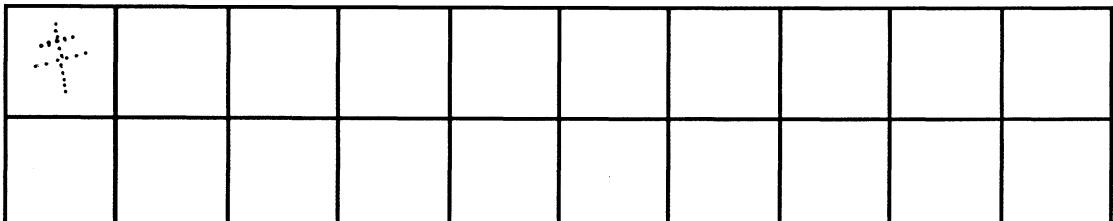
幾	キ	キ	キ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

一	二	キ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE



ク

ku

as "Ku" in "Kuwait,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (KU 647)

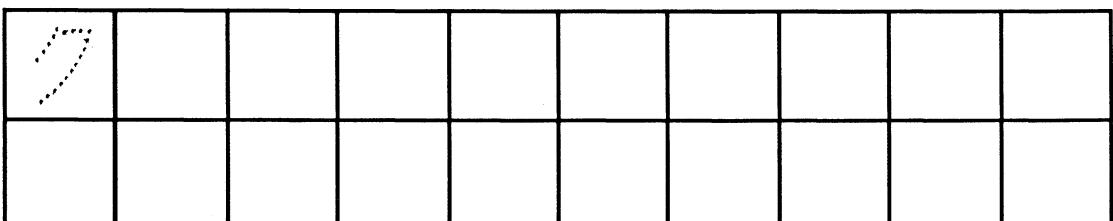
久	久	ク	ク
---	---	---	---



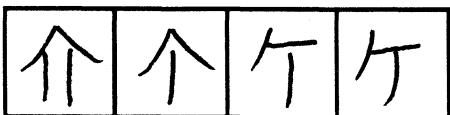
STROKE ORDER

一	ク		
---	---	--	--

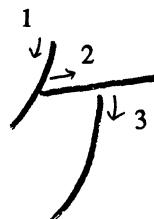
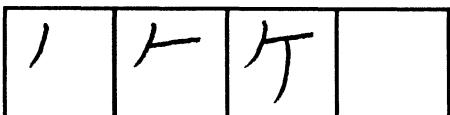
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (KAI 1059)



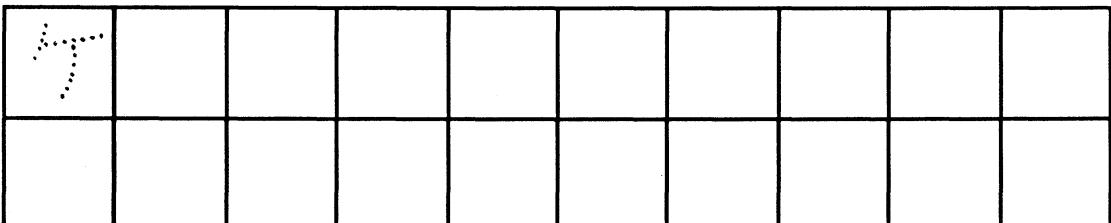
STROKE ORDER



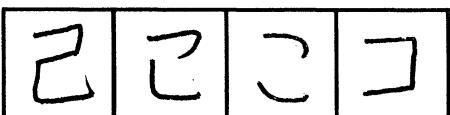
ke

as "ke" in "keg"

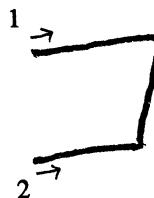
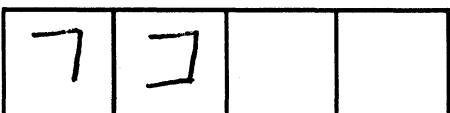
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (KO 855)



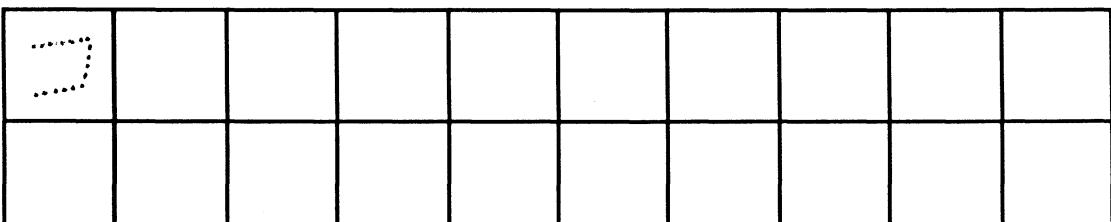
STROKE ORDER



ko

as "co" in "core,"  
but shorter

PRACTICE



## KATAKANA

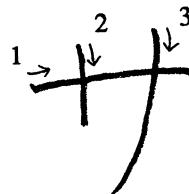
サ

sa

as "sa" in "sarcasm,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (SAN 492)

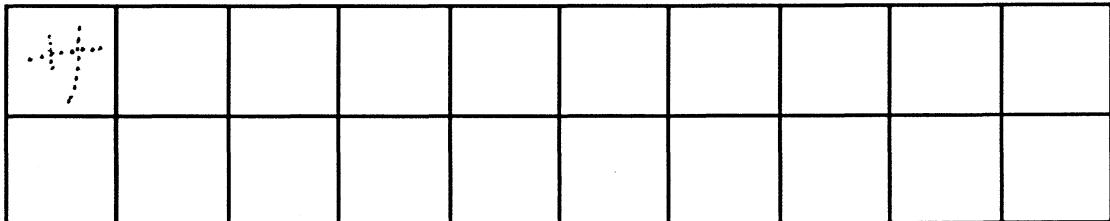
散	苏	サ	サ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

一	十	サ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE



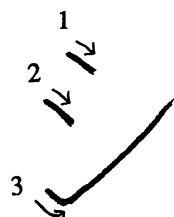
シ

shi

as "shee" in "sheep,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (SHI, part of 1335)

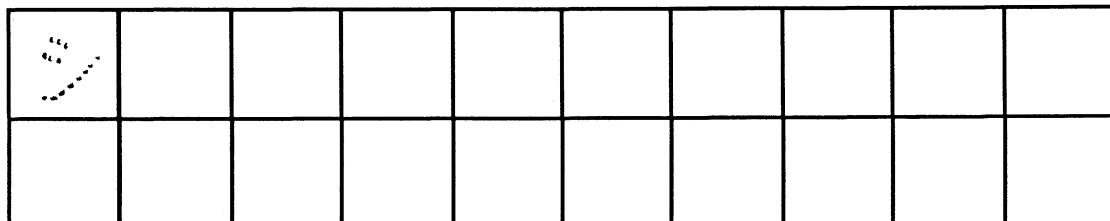
之	ミ	シ	シ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

ヽ	ミ	シ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

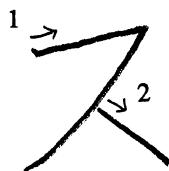


ORIGIN (SU)

須	級	入	ス
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

フ	ス		
---	---	--	--



su

as "Su" in "Susan,"  
but shorter

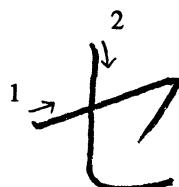
PRACTICE


ORIGIN (SE 327)

世	セ	セ	セ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

フ	セ		
---	---	--	--



se

as "se" in "set"

PRACTICE

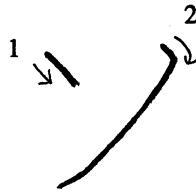
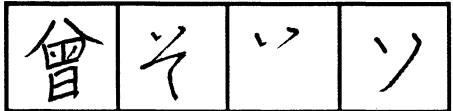

# KATAKANA

ソ

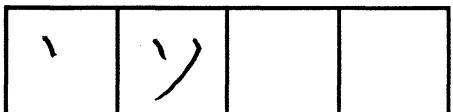
SO

as "so" in "sore,"  
but shorter

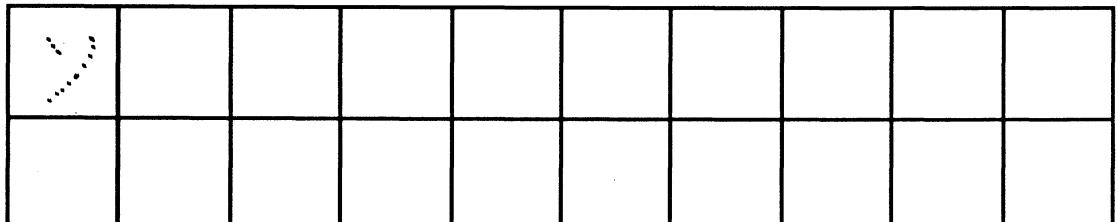
ORIGIN (SO, part of ZŌ 741)



STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE

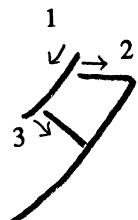
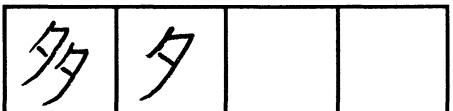


タ

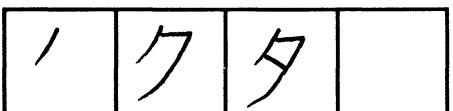
ta

as "ta" in "tar," but  
shorter

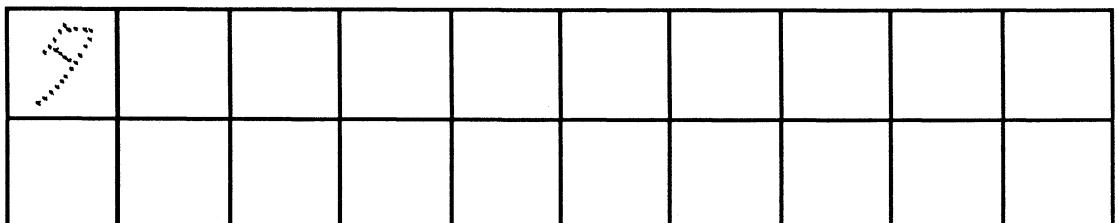
ORIGIN (TA 163)



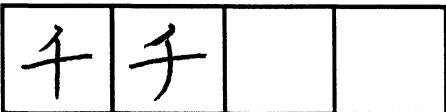
STROKE ORDER



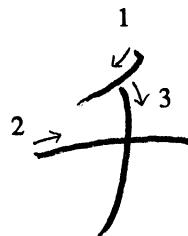
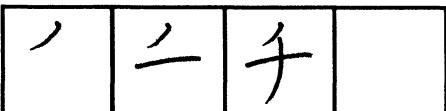
PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (CHI 47)



## STROKE ORDER

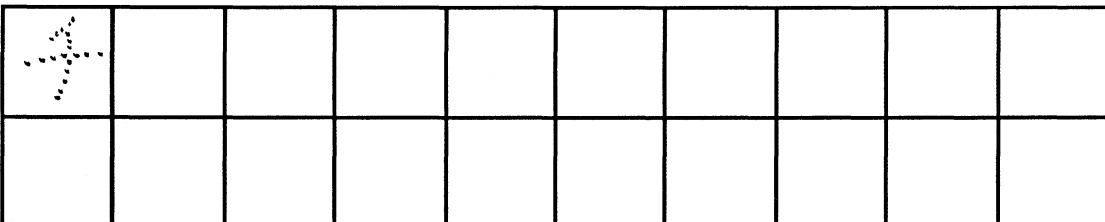


チ

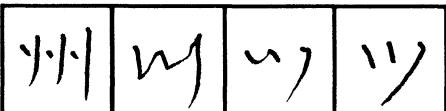
chi

as "chee" in "cheek,"  
but shorter

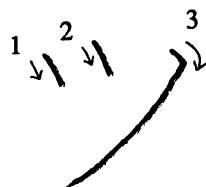
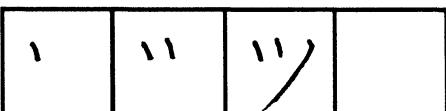
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (SU 304)



## STROKE ORDER

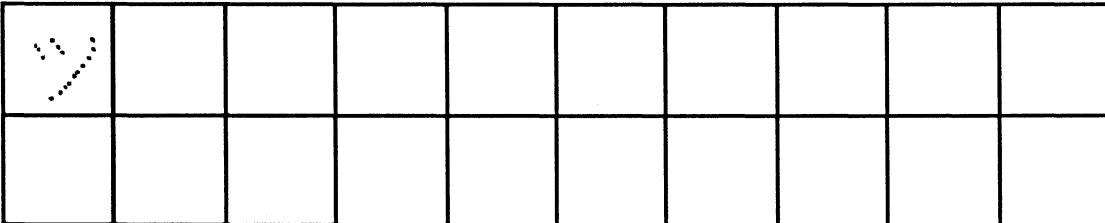


ツ

tsu

as "tsu" in "tsunami"

## PRACTICE

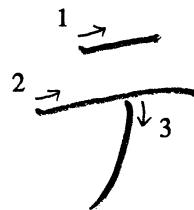


# KATAKANA

テ

te

as "te" in "ten"



ORIGIN (TEN 58)

天	天	子	テ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	二	テ	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

テ									

ト

to

as "to" in "tore,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (TO-maru 129)

止	止	ト	ト
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

丨	ト		
---	---	--	--

PRACTICE

ト									

## MINI REVIEW アート / A - TO

*katsu*

cutlet

カツ

*aisu*

ice

アイス

*ēsu*

ace

エース

*kēki*

cake

ケーキ

*auto*

out (baseball)

アウト

*sāchi*

search

サーチ

*kōto*

coat; court (sports)

コート

*tsuā*

tour

ツアー

*tesuto*

test

テスト

*shītsu*

sheet (bed)

シーツ

*sekuto*

sect

セクト

# KATAKANA

*kōchi*

coach (sports)

コ一チ

*sōsu*

sauce

ソース

*suki*

ski, skiing

スキー

*takushī*

taxi

タクシー

*sutēki*

steak

ステーキ

*sētā*

sweater

セーター

*sākasu*

circus

サーカス

*ōkē*

okay

オーケー

*ēkā*

acre

エーカー

*akashia*

acacia

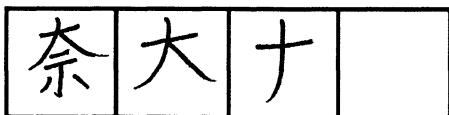
アカシア

*sukēto*

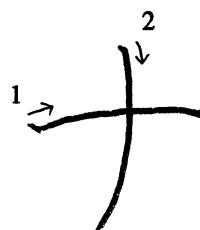
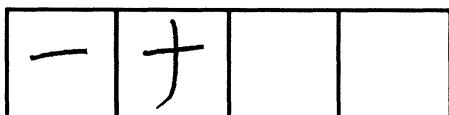
skate, skating

スケート

ORIGIN (NA)



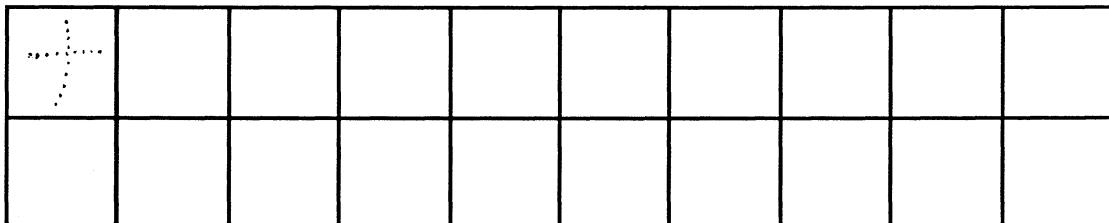
STROKE ORDER



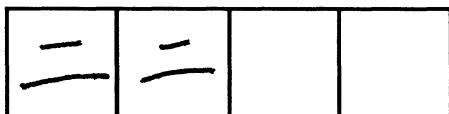
**ナ**

**na**as "na" in "narcotic,"  
but shorter

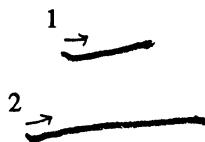
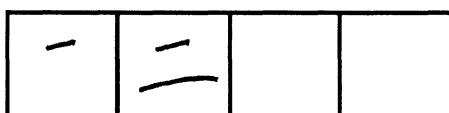
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (NI 61)



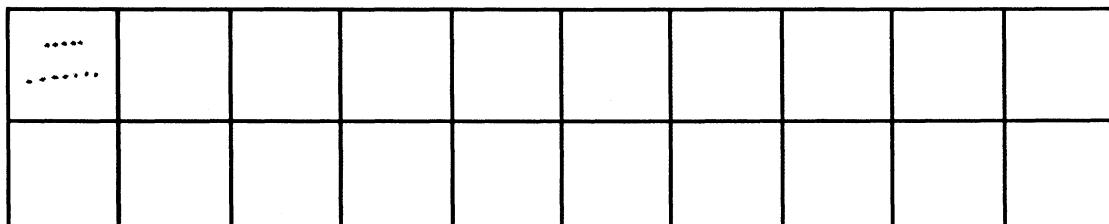
STROKE ORDER



**ニ**

**ni**as "nea" in "neat,"  
but shorter

PRACTICE

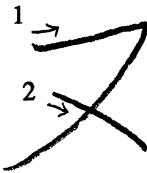


## KATAKANA

ヌ

nu

as "noo" in "noon,"  
but shorter



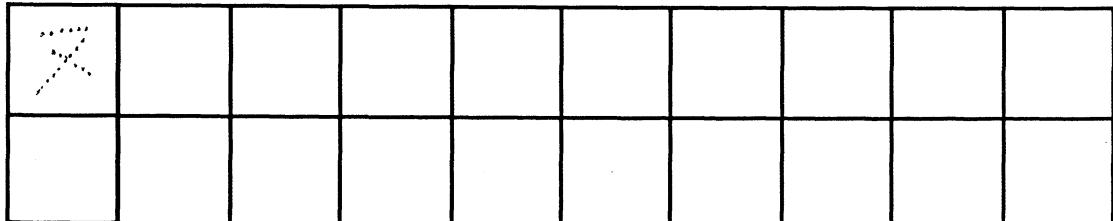
ORIGIN (NU/DO 1638)

奴	ヌ	ヌ	ヌ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

フ	ヌ		
---	---	--	--

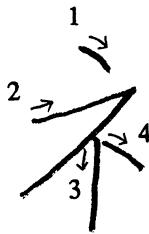
PRACTICE



ヌ

ne

as "ne" in "net"



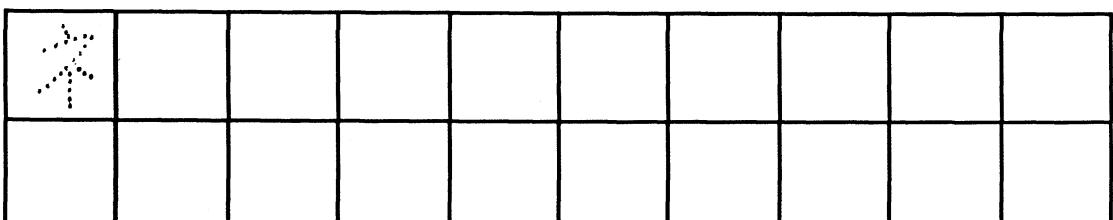
ORIGIN (NE)

禰	祢	ネ	ネ
---	---	---	---

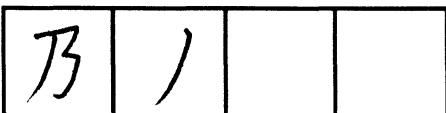
STROKE ORDER

1	ネ	オ	ネ
---	---	---	---

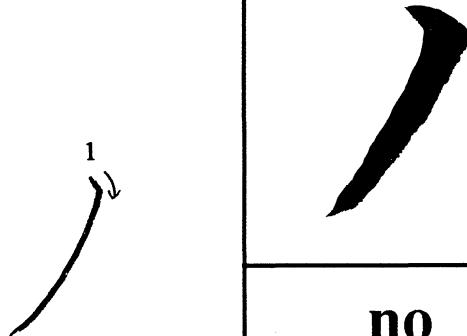
PRACTICE



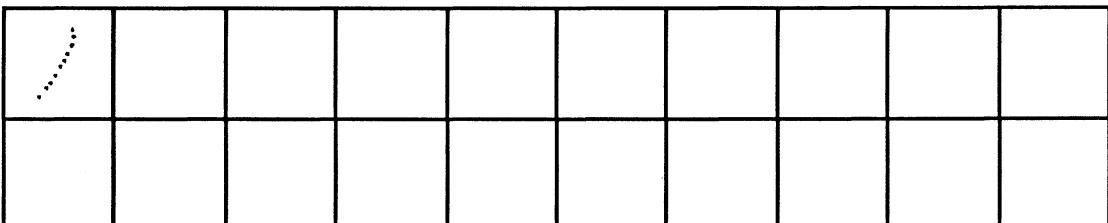
## ORIGIN (NO/NAI)



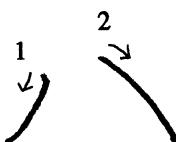
## STROKE ORDER

**no**as "no" in "north,"  
but shorter

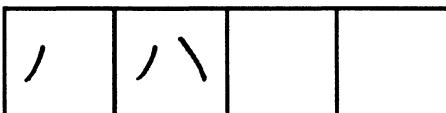
## PRACTICE



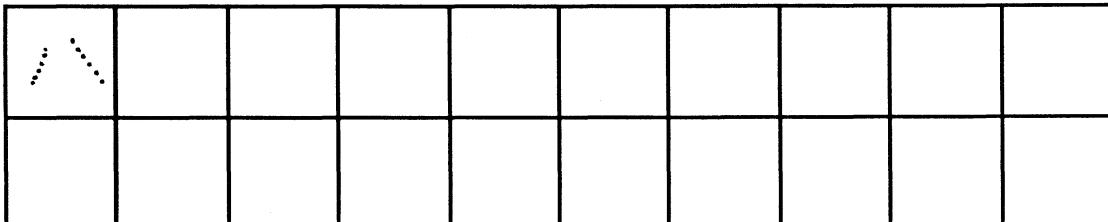
## ORIGIN (HACHI 66)



## STROKE ORDER

**ha**as "ha" in "harm,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE

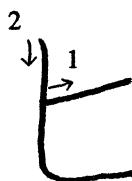


## KATAKANA

ヒ

hi

as "hea" in "heat,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (HI 771)

比	ヒ	ヒ	ヒ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	ヒ		
---	---	--	--

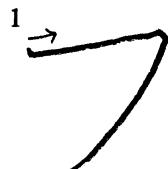
PRACTICE

ヒ									

フ

fu

as "foo" in "fool,"  
but with softer "f"



ORIGIN (FU 572)

フ	フ	フ	
---	---	---	--

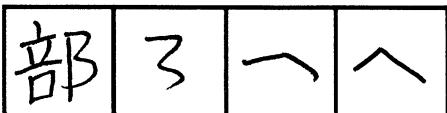
STROKE ORDER

フ			
---	--	--	--

PRACTICE

フ									

## ORIGIN (HE/BU 384)



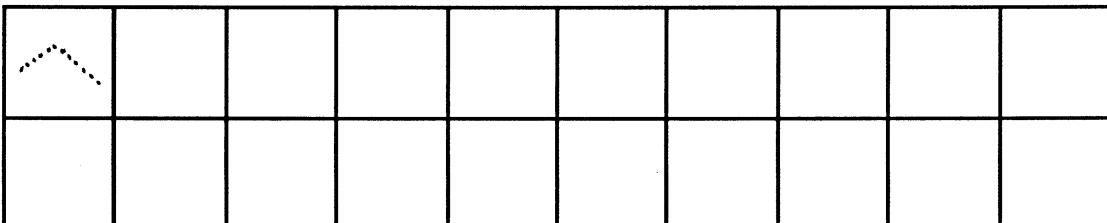
## STROKE ORDER



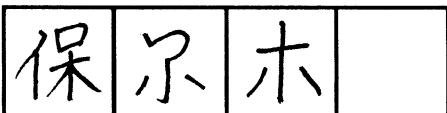
he

as "he" in "hen"

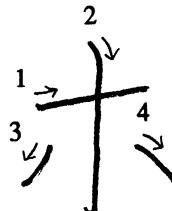
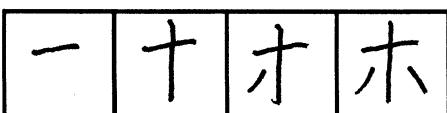
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (HO 787)



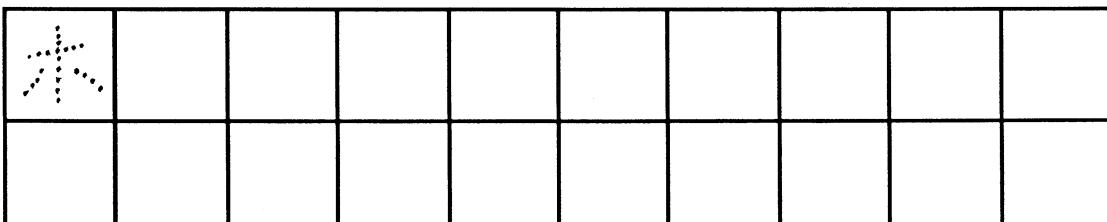
## STROKE ORDER



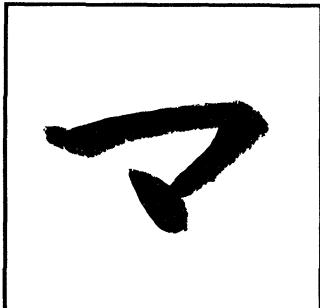
ho

as "ho" in "horn,"  
but shorter

## PRACTICE



# KATAKANA



**ma**

as "ma" in "mark,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (MATSU 587)

末	ニ	ベ	マ
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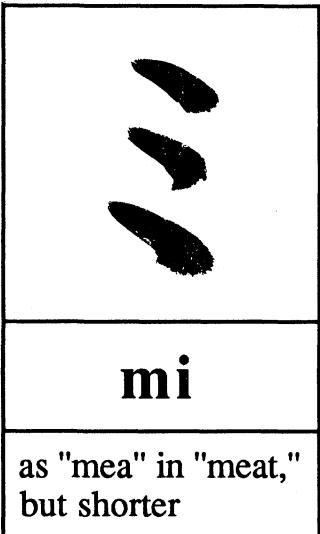


STROKE ORDER

フ	マ		
---	---	--	--

PRACTICE

マ										

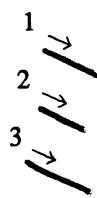


**mi**

as "mea" in "meat,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (MI 23)

三	ニ	ミ	
---	---	---	--



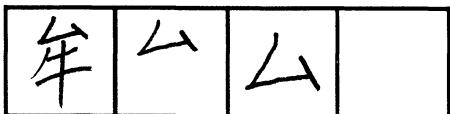
STROKE ORDER

フ	ミ	ミ	
---	---	---	--

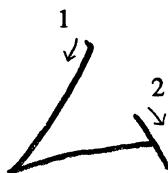
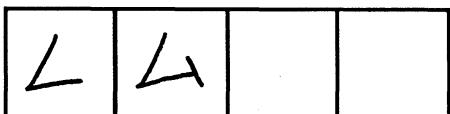
PRACTICE

ミ										

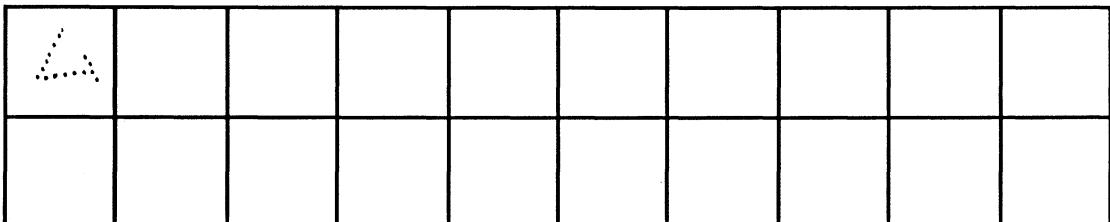
ORIGIN (MU)



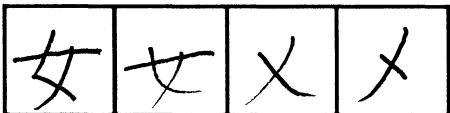
STROKE ORDER

**mu**as "moo" in "moon,"  
but shorter

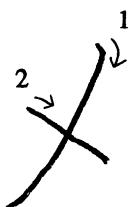
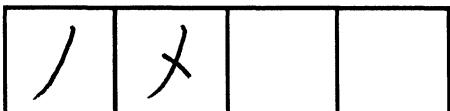
PRACTICE



ORIGIN (ME 35)

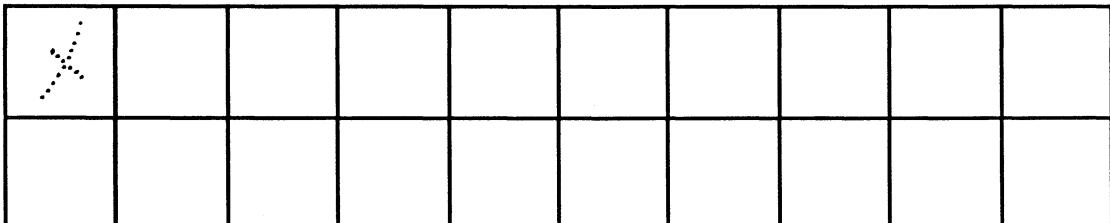


STROKE ORDER

**me**

as "me" in "met"

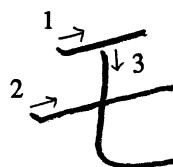
PRACTICE



モ

mo

as "mo" in "more,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (MO 210)

モ	モ	モ	モ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

一	二	モ	
---	---	---	--

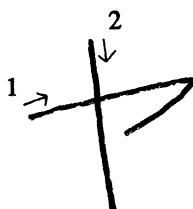
PRACTICE

モ									

ヤ

ya

as "ya" in "yard,"  
but shorter



ORIGIN (YA, part of CHI 167)

ヤ	ヤ	ヤ	ヤ
---	---	---	---

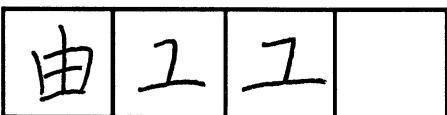
STROKE ORDER

一	ヤ		
---	---	--	--

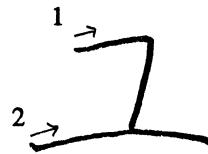
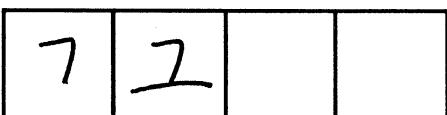
PRACTICE

ヤ									

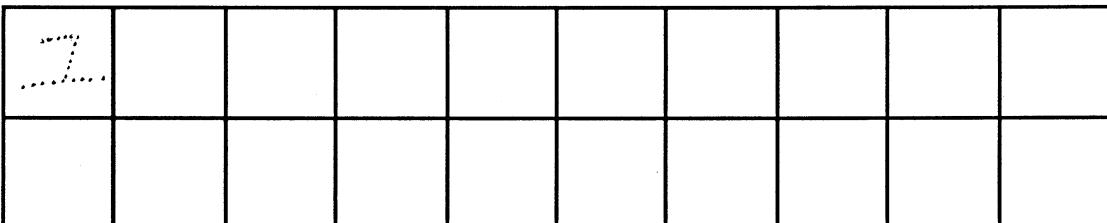
## ORIGIN (YU 399)



## STROKE ORDER



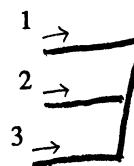
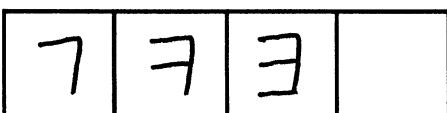
## PRACTICE



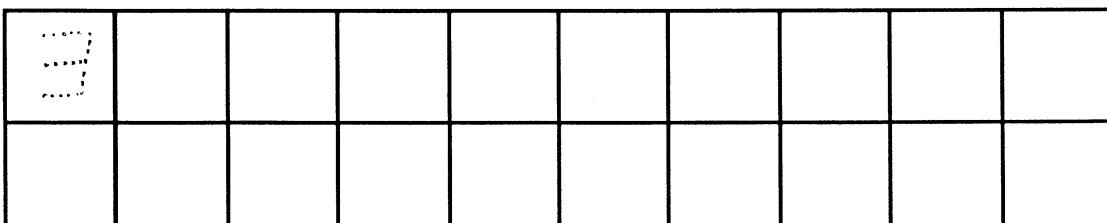
## ORIGIN (YO 1873)



## STROKE ORDER



## PRACTICE



# KATAKANA

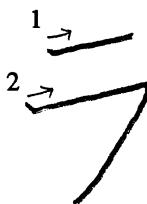
ラ

ra

as "ra" in "mirage,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (RA/RYŌ 598)

良	ウ	ラ	ラ
---	---	---	---



STROKE ORDER

一	ラ		
---	---	--	--

PRACTICE

ラ										

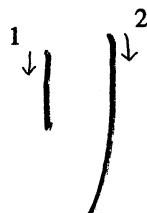
リ

ri

as "ree" in "reek,"  
but shorter

ORIGIN (RI 596)

利	リ	リ	
---	---	---	--



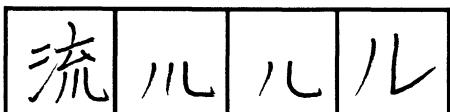
STROKE ORDER

リ	リ		
---	---	--	--

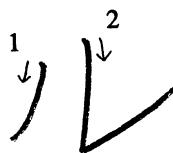
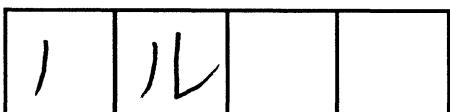
PRACTICE

リ										

## ORIGIN (RU 409)



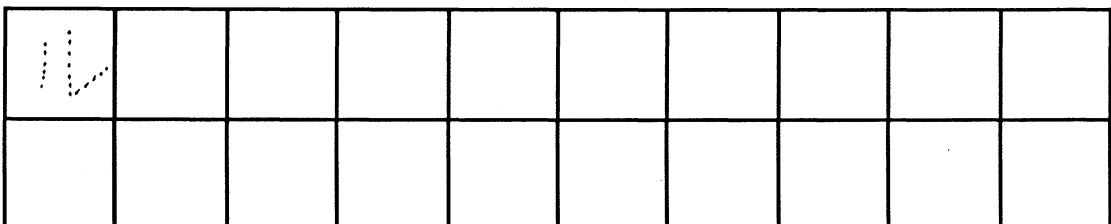
## STROKE ORDER



ru

as "ru" in "rule,"  
but shorter

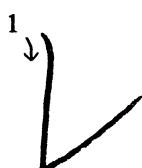
## PRACTICE



## ORIGIN (REI 413)



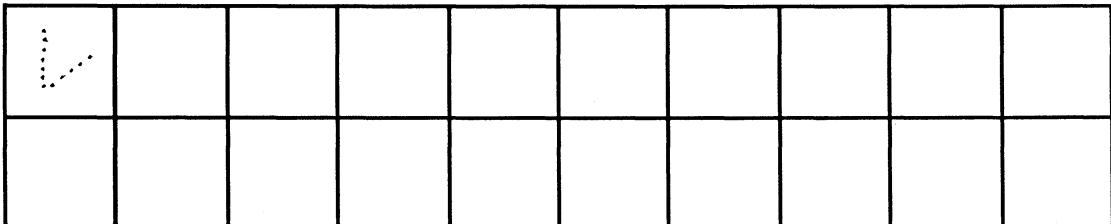
## STROKE ORDER



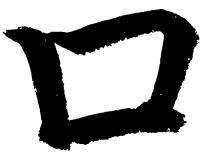
re

as "re" in "red"

## PRACTICE



# KATAKANA

	
<b>ro</b>	
as "ro" in "roar," but shorter	

ORIGIN (RO 256)

呂	口	口	
---	---	---	--

STROKE ORDER

।	ノ	口	
---	---	---	--

PRACTICE

	
<b>wa</b>	
as "wa" in "watt"	

ORIGIN (WA 416)

和	口	ノ	ワ
---	---	---	---

STROKE ORDER

।	ワ		
---	---	--	--

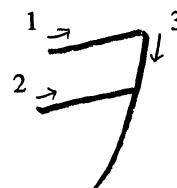
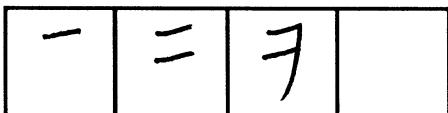
PRACTICE

ORIGIN (KO, part of 856)



STROKE ORDER

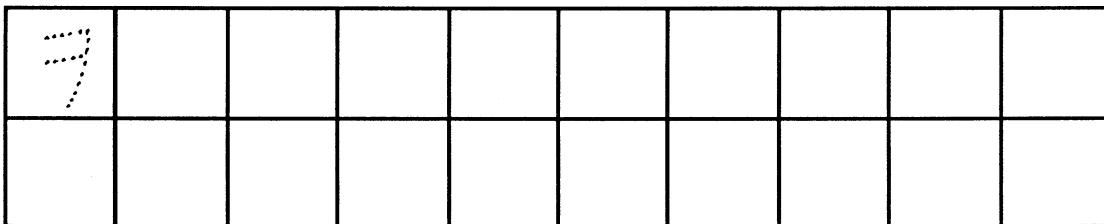


ラ

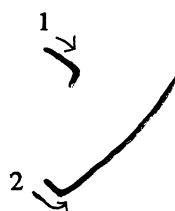
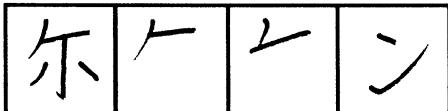
o

as "o" in "or," but shorter

PRACTICE



ORIGIN (NI)



ニ

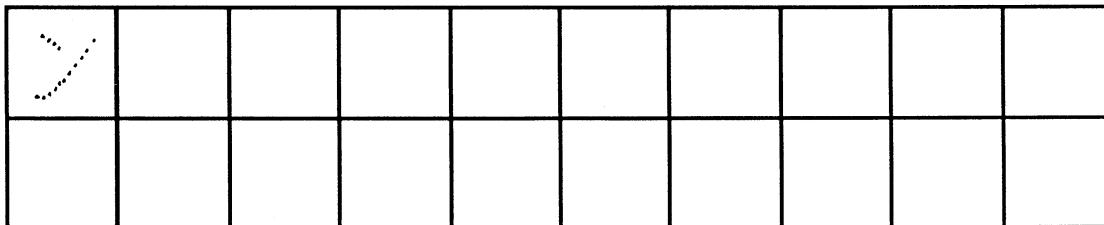
n

as "n" in "sin"

STROKE ORDER



PRACTICE



## MINI REVIEW ター・ン/NA—N

*heri*

helicopter

ヘ	リ										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*memo*

memo

メ	モ										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*hire*

fillet

ヒ	レ										
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*miruku*

milk

ミ	ル	ク									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kanū*

canoe

カ	ヌ	ー									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*wanisu*

varnish

ワ	ニ	ス									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*rōn*

loan

ロ	ー	ン									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*naifu*

knife

ナ	イ	フ									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*fureē*

Hooray!

フ	レ	ー									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*nōto*

note, notebook

ノ	ー	ト									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*taiya*

tire (car)

タ	イ	ヤ									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*kamera*

camera

カメラ

*nēmu*

name, reputation

ネーム

*yūmoa*

humor

ユーモア

*mainasu*

minus

マイナス

*sarari*

salary

サラリ一

*hanmā*

hammer

ハンマー

*yōyō*

yoyo

ヨーヨー

*hankachi*

handkerchief

ハンカチ

*yuniku*

unique

ユニーク

*nekutai*

necktie

ネクタイ

*hōmuran*

home run

ホームラン

## VOICED AND HALF-VOICED SOUNDS

*ga* as "ga" in "garden" but shorter

ガ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*gi* as "gee" in "geese" but shorter

ギ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*gu* as "goo" in "goose" but shorter

グ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ge* as "ge" in "get"

ゲ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*go* as "go" in "gore" but shorter

ゴ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*za* as "za" in "bizarre" but shorter

ザ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ji* as "jee" in "jeep" but shorter

ジ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*zu* as "zoo" but shorter

ズ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ze* as "ze" in "zest"

ゼ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*zo* as "zo" in "Azores" but shorter

ゾ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*da* as "da" in "dark" but shorter

ダ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ji* as "jee" in "jeep" but shorter

ヂ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*zu* as "zoo" but shorter

ヅ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*de* as "de" in "desk"

ヂ												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*do* as "doo" in "door" but shorter

ド												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*ba* as "ba" in "bark" but shorter    *pa* as "pa" in "park" but shorter

バ							パ					
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bi* as "bea" in "beak" but shorter    *pi* as "pea" in "peak" but shorter

ビ							ピ					
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bu* as "boo" in "boot" but shorter    *pu* as "poo" in "pool" but shorter

ブ							プ					
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*be* as "be" in "beg"

*pe* as "pe" in "peg"

ベ							ペ					
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

*bo* as "bo" in "bore" but shorter    *po* as "po" in "pork" but shorter

ボ							ポ					
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

## REVIEW OF VOICED AND HALF-VOICED SOUNDS

*biru*

office building

ビル

*zero*

zero

ゼロ

*basu*

bus, bath

バス

*giya*

gear

ギヤ

*dansu*

dance

ダンス

*gēmu*

game

ゲーム

*gaido*

guide, guidebook

ガイド

*gorufu*

golf

ゴルフ

*bēsu*

base

ベース

*zubon*

trousers

ズボン

*gorira*

gorilla

ゴリラ

*daburu*

double

ダブル

*zōn*

zone

ゾーン

*jiguzagu*

zigzag

ジグザグ

*repōto*

report

レポート

*jīnzu*

jeans

ジーンズ

*wāpuro*

word processor

ワープロ

*pachinko*

Japanese pinball

パチンコ

*dezato*

dessert

デザート

*pīman*

green pepper

ピーマン

*mai pēsu*

at one's own speed ("my pace")

マイペース

*arubaito*

part-time job

アルバイト

## COMBINED SOUNDS KYA—RYO / キヤ—リョ

*kyo*

キ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*kyu*

キ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*kyo*

キ	ヨ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*sha*

シ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*shu*

シ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*sho*

シ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*cha*

チ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*chu*

チ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*cho*

チ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nya*

ニ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nyu*

ニ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*nyo*

ニ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hya*

ヒ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hyu*

ヒ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*hyo*

ヒ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*mya*

ミ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*myu*

ミ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*myo*

ミ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*rya*

リ	ヤ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*ryu*

リ	ュ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

*ryo*

リ	ョ	
—	—	—
—	—	—

## VOICED COMBINED SOUNDS GYA—BYO / ギヤ—ヒヨ

*gya*

ギ	ヤ		

*gyu*

ギ	ュ		

*gyo*

ギ	ヨ		

*ja*

ジ	ヤ		

*ju*

ジ	ュ		

*jo*

ジ	ヨ		

*ja*

ヂ	ヤ		

*ju*

ヂ	ュ		

*jo*

ヂ	ヨ		

*bya*

ビ	ヤ		

*byu*

ビ	ュ		

*byo*

ビ	ヨ		

## HALF-VOICED COMBINED SOUNDS PYA—PYO / ピヤ—ピヨ

*pya*

ピ	ヤ		

*pyu*

ピ	ュ		

*pyo*

ピ	ヨ		

## REVIEW OF COMBINED SOUNDS AND DOUBLE CONSONANTS

*shō*

show

シ	ヨ	ー									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*netto*

net

ネ	ッ	ト									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*fan*

fan (sports)

フ	ァ	ン									
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*yeti*

yeti

イ	エ	テ	イ								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*nyūsu*

news

ニ	ュ	ー	ス								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*fōku*

fork; folk

フ	ォ	ー	ク								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*chekku*

check

チ	エ	ッ	ク								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*jerī*

jelly

ジ	エ	リ	ー	ー							
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*chōku*

chalk

チ	ョ	ー	ク								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*wotchi*

watch

ウ	ォ	ッ	チ								
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*disuku*

disk

ディ	ス	ク									
----	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*fairu* file

フ	ア	イ	ル						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*wēbu/wēvu* wave (hair)

ウ	エ	ー	ウ						
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

*bideo/video* video

ビ	デ	オ							
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*manshon* apartment house

マ	ン	シ	ョ	ン					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*windō* window

ウ	ィ	ン	ド	ー					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*mājan* mahjong

マ	ー	ジ	ャ	ン					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*wēta* waiter

ウ	エ	ー	タ	ー					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*kyasshu* cash

キ	ヤ	ッ	シ	ュ					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*hyūman* human

ヒ	ュ	ー	マ	ン					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*pitchā* pitcher (sports)

ピ	ッ	チ	ャ	ー					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

*duetto* duet

デ	ュ	エ	ッ	ト					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

## REVIEW THROUGH INTERNATIONAL PLACE NAMES

*Ajia*

Asia

ア ジ ア

*Suisu*

Switzerland

ス イ ス

*Rōma*

Rome

ロ ー マ

*Kanada*

Canada

カ ナ タ

*Doitsu*

Germany

ド イ ツ

*Atene*

Athens

ア テ ネ

*Puraha*

Prague

プ ラ ハ

*Amerika*

America

ア メ リ カ

*Oranda*

Holland

オ ラ ン タ

*Igirisu*

England

イ ギ リ ス

*Mekishiko*

Mexico

メ キ シ コ

*Mosukuwa* Moscow

モス	クワ						
----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Betonamu* Vietnam

ベトナム							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Shidoni* Sydney

シドニー							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Kyūba* Cuba

キューバ							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Win* Vienna

ヴィーン							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Furansu* France

フランス							
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Yōroppa* Europe

ヨーロッパ							
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Firipin* Philippines

フィリピン							
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Bagudaddo* Baghdad

バグダッド							
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Echiopia* Ethiopia

エチオピア							
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Noruwē* Norway

ノルウェー							
-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Jakaruta*

Jakarta

ジャカルタ

*Sanchiago*

Santiago

サンチアゴ

*Pōtsumasu*

Portsmouth

ポートマス

*Hariuddo*

Hollywood

ハリウッド

*Myunhen*

Munich

ミュンヘン

*Guatemara*

Guatemala

グアテマラ

*Marusēyu*

Marseilles

マルセーユ

*Betsurehemu*

Bethlehem

ベツレヘム

*Dieppu*

Dieppe

ディエップ

*Benechia/Venechia*

Venice

ヴェネチア

*Chunijia/Tunijja*

Tunisia

チュニジア

III

FINAL REVIEW



## ABOUT JAPAN

Copy each line in the space provided.

せかいちずをみましょう。には

んはアジアたいりくのひがしにあ

る、なんぼくにはそながいくにて

す。そのひろさはアメリカのカリ

フォルニアしゅうとだいたいおな

じです。よつつのおもなしまにわ

かれています。いちばんおおきい

のは、ほんしゅうで、このしまの

まんなかへんにとうきょうがあり

ます。ふじさんという、うつくし

いやまもあります。にばんめにお

おきいしまは、いちばんきたにあるほっかいどうで、なつはすずしいですが、ふゆはさむくて、ゆきがたくさんふりますから、スキー やスケートができます。さんばんめにおおきいきゅうしゅうは、みなみにありますから、ふゆでもあたたかいで。よばんめのしこくは、きたのほうはみかんで、みなみのほうはさかなで、ゆうめいです。

## FOOD ITEMS QUIZ

Fill in the blanks with appropriate romanization.

1. たまご	_____	egg
2. パン	_____	bread
3. コーヒー	_____	coffee
4. かし	_____	confectionery
5. ぶたにく	_____	pork
6. ビール	_____	beer
7. レモンティー	_____	lemon tea
8. くだもの	_____	fruit
9. しょうゆ	_____	soy sauce
10. チーズ	_____	cheese
11. バター	_____	butter
12. オムレツ	_____	omelette
13. やさい	_____	vegetable
14. りんご	_____	apple
15. ラーメン	_____	Chinese noodles
16. ヨーグルト	_____	yoghurt
17. さとう	_____	sugar
18. ビスケット	_____	biscuit
19. なっとう	_____	fermented soybean
20. ジュース	_____	juice
21. かずのこ	_____	herring roe
22. プリン	_____	custard pudding
23.みかん	_____	mikan orange
24. パルフェ	_____	parfait
25. ヴェニソン	_____	venison

## FLORA AND FAUNA QUIZ

Fill in the blanks with *hiragana* (H) or *katakana* (K) as appropriate.

- |                     |       |                 |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. inu (H)          | _____ | dog             |
| 2. sakana (H)       | _____ | fish            |
| 3. raion (K)        | _____ | lion            |
| 4. take (H)         | _____ | bamboo          |
| 5. kaede (H)        | _____ | maple           |
| 6. yūkari (K)       | _____ | eucalyptus      |
| 7. tsubaki (H)      | _____ | camellia        |
| 8. chūrippu (K)     | _____ | tulip           |
| 9. maguro (H)       | _____ | tuna            |
| 10. koara (K)       | _____ | koala bear      |
| 11. nihonzaru (H)   | _____ | Japanese monkey |
| 12. kangarū (K)     | _____ | kangaroo        |
| 13. nezumi (H)      | _____ | mouse, rat      |
| 14. ajisai (H)      | _____ | hydrangea       |
| 15. haibisukasu (K) | _____ | hibiscus        |
| 16. hyō (H)         | _____ | leopard         |
| 17. kānēshon (K)    | _____ | carnation       |
| 18. kabutomushi (H) | _____ | Goliath beetle  |
| 19. hebi (H)        | _____ | snake           |
| 20. pengin (K)      | _____ | penguin         |
| 21. hirame (H)      | _____ | flatfish        |
| 22. botan (H)       | _____ | peony           |
| 23. mahogani (K)    | _____ | mahogany        |
| 24. suisen (H)      | _____ | narcissus       |
| 25. ichō (H)        | _____ | gingko          |

## PERSONAL NAMES QUIZ

Underline the *kana* error in each name and write the correct version in the blank.

1. じろお	_____	Jiro (Jirō)
2. きヤロル	_____	Carole (Kyaroru)
3. ねいこ	_____	Reiko
4. ノーマン	_____	Norman (Nōman)
5. とるお	_____	Teruo
6. ウェンディー	_____	Wendy (Wendī)
7. まさよし	_____	Masayoshi
8. ヴァヌサ	_____	Vanessa (Vanesa)
9. おけみ	_____	Akemi
10. ドワート	_____	Dwight (Dowaito)
11. けんいし	_____	Kenichi (Ken'ichi)
12. シエーノ	_____	Shane (Shēn)
13. ゆきい	_____	Yukiko
14. チュリー	_____	Julie (Juri)
15. おりへ	_____	Orie
16. ソウフィ	_____	Sophie (Sōfi)
17. つとも	_____	Tsutomu
18. ウィリマム	_____	William (Wiriamu)
19. ひでミ	_____	Hidemi
20. ジャッタ	_____	Jack (Jakku)
21. されこ	_____	Sawako
22. デヴィッド	_____	David (Deviddo)
23. のぞむ	_____	Nozomu
24. エリザベス	_____	Elizabeth (Erizabesu)
25. ラッセル	_____	Russell (Rasserusu)

## KANA WORD SEARCH

ス	カ	い	ル	イ	サ	ミ	ま	エ	ラ	ヤ	う	く	れ	پ
ご	う	ウ	リ	め	ね	キ	な	ジ	こ	つ	ぞ	め	ロ	ぬ
モ	ぜ	な	ン	あ	ま	ウ	オ	け	と	わ	り	ペ	ぼ	ぶ
よ	ね	ほ	る	ト	わ	ホ	に	ス	ぎ	さ	ラ	ど	す	し
ら	そ	し	ぶ	ネ	し	せ	ス	ど	ク	と	る	む	う	پ
い	わ	つ	め	ズ	う	ち	ま	テ	レ	ビ	か	ふ	べ	ぐ
ア	お	れ	ユ	で	ま	も	ざ	た	ル	ア	ん	シ	さ	か
よ	ろ	い	に	し	ワ	る	ネ	あ	に	ゾ	じ	い	ね	す
や	る	ば	ん	か	ル	ト	だ	ナ	か	ん	げ	も	ゴ	ヶ
す	み	き	メ	グ	ツ	ン	イ	て	し	ら	ち	デ	ニ	ム
の	پ	せ	ふ	ぐ	ラ	ロ	ハ	え	は	た	پ	ヌ	び	ち
デ	そ	レ	ぼ	ゆ	ン	フ	が	タ	ボ	ソ	え	つ	ノ	む
ザ	て	お	ゼ	モ	き	ん	レ	る	コ	ひ	の	き	ろ	ま
イ	た	や	ゆ	ン	お	ン	け	ン	リ	ソ	ガ	み	ヒ	お
ン	く	ヘ	マ	ス	ト	ぬ	エ	ノ	ミ	フ	ヨ	こ	い	か

Find the fifty words below in the square above, moving in a straight line in any direction including diagonals. The first thirty words are in *hiragana*, the rest *katakana*. (We found over 200 other *hiragana* words, most of two symbols and not found elsewhere in this book. How many can you find? Fifty or more means you have a good vocabulary.)

\* \* \* \* \*

*madogiwazoku* (staff passed over for promotion), *tsuridōgu* (fishing gear), *haragei* (non-verbal communication), *shitsurei* (rudeness), *kanji* (character), *fugu* (blowfish), *hinoki* (cypress), *kanemochi* (rich person), *ganbaru* (try your best), *daruma* (Buddha doll), *yuki* (snow), *tate* (verticality), *oya* (parent), *uchi* (home, inner group), *sewa* (care), *ongaeshi* (repayment of favor), *tsukimi* (moon viewing), *umeboshi* (pickled plum), *nemawashi* (behind-the-scenes maneuvering), *musubu* (bind), *nukeru* (be missing), *furusato* (hometown), *ame* (rain), *hosoi* (slender), *kaiko* (silkworm), *heta* (unskilled), *tanin* (stranger), *yoroi* (armor), *nama* (raw), *mizu* (water); *nairon*, *kiosku*, *gurafu*, *dezain*, *terebi*, *hosuteru*, *warutsu*, *gasorin*, *furonto*, *puropera*, *purezento*, *kaunto*, *pasokon*, *misairu*, *tarento*, *rajio*, *gomu*, *masuto*, *denimu*, *yoga*. (Look up the *katakana* words you don't know.)

## QUIZ ANSWERS

Food items	Flora/fauna	Names
1. tamago	いぬ	じろう
2. pan	さかな	キャロル
3. kōhī	ライオン	れいこ
4. kashi	たけ	ノーマン
5. butaniku	かえて	てるあ
6. bīru	ユーカリ	ウェンディー
7. remon tī	つば“き	まさよし
8. kudamono	チューリップ°	ヴァネサ
9. shōyu	まぐろ	あけみ
10. chīzu	コアラ	ドワイト
11. batā	にほんざる	けんいち
12. omuretsu	カンガルー	シェーン
13. yasai	ねずみ	ゆき二
14. ringo	あじさい	ジュリー
15. rāmen	ハイビスカス	アリエ
16. yōguruto	ひょう	ソーピ
17. satō	カーネーション	つとむ
18. bisuketto	かぶとむし	ヴィリアム
19. nattō	へび	ひでみ
20. jūsu	ペンギン	ジャック
21. kazunoko	ひらめ	さわこ
22. purin	ぼ“たん	デヴィッド
23. mikan	マホガニー	のぞむ
24. parufe	すいせん	エリザベス
25. benison/venison	いちょう	ラッセル

## ENGLISH VERSION OF "ABOUT JAPAN"

Let's look at an atlas. Japan is a long, thin country lying on a north-south axis to the east of the Asian mainland. It's about the same size as the state of California in America. It consists of four main islands. The largest is Honshu, with Tokyo at its midpoint. The beautiful Mount Fuji is also found on this island. The next largest is Hokkaido, the northernmost island. Summer here is cool, and in winter heavy snow makes skiing and skating possible. Kyushu, the third largest island, lies to the south, so it's warm here even in winter. The fourth largest, Shikoku, is noted for mikan oranges from its northern half and fish from the south.

## DO-IT-YOURSELF KANA CHARTS

Fill in the following charts, writing *hiragana* in the left part of each box and *katakana* in the right. Then check your entries against the charts in the Explanation of *Kana*.

*Basic Kana Symbols*

VOWELS					
	a	i	u	e	o
	a	i	u	e	o
<b>k</b>	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
<b>s</b>	sa	shi	su	se	so
<b>t</b>	ta	chi	tsu	te	to
<b>n</b>	na	ni	nu	ne	no
<b>h</b>	ha	hi	fu	he	ho
<b>m</b>	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
<b>y</b>	ya		yu		yo
<b>r</b>	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
<b>w</b>	wa				wo
<b>n</b>	n				

*Basic Voiced Sounds*

	a	i	u	e	o
g	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
z/j	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
d/z/j	da	ji	zu	de	do
b	ba	bi	bu	be	bo
p	pa	pi	pu	pe	po

*Basic Combinations*

	a	u	o
ky	kya	kyu	kyo
sh	sha	shu	sho
ch	cha	chu	cho
ny	nya	nyu	nyo
hy	hya	hyu	hyo
my	mya	myu	myo
ry	rya	ryu	ryo

*Voiced Combinations*

	a	u	o
gy	gya	gyu	gyo
j	ja	ju	jo
j	ja	ju	jo
by	bya	byu	byo
py	pya	pyu	pyo

## THE IROHA VERSE

The *iroha* verse was written about a thousand years ago. Though based upon a teaching of Buddhism its main use is for writing practice, for it includes all of the *kana* symbols with the exception of the final *n* (ん). In ancient times *mu* (む) was used where ん is used today. The order of symbols in the verse — particularly the first half dozen — is important because it is still sometimes followed in listings, in similar fashion to the English order "a, b, c."

Try copying out the verse in the space at the foot of the page.

いろはにほへど ちりぬるを  
 わがよたれぞ つねならむ  
 うゐのおくやま けふこえて  
 あさきゆめみじ ゑひもせず"

The modern romanized version is: *Iro wa nioedo chirinuru o / Waga yo tare zo tsune naran / Ui no okuyama kyō koete / Asaki yume miji ei mo sezu.*

A literal paraphrase is: "Colors are fragrant, but they fade away. In this world of ours none lasts forever. Today cross the high mountain of life's illusions [i.e., rise above this physical world], and there will be no more shallow dreaming, no more drunkenness [i.e., there will be no more uneasiness, no more temptations]."

The above translation is given in the appendices of the *Japanese - English Character Dictionary* (edited by A. Nelson, published by Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1962). Readers who wish to learn more about the historical use of *kana*, such as けふ for the modern キょう, are recommended to consult this work.