

# LET'S READ

ひらがな

# HIRAGANA

An Introduction to Basic Japanese with Manga

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Getting Started . . . . .	2
Your First Vowel . . . . .	4
Writing Hiragana . . . . .	10
Consonants and Syllables か-こ (ka-ko) . . . . .	12
Syllables さ-そ (sa-so) . . . . .	22
Culture Corner: Hashi Hints . . . . .	31
Culture Corner: Japanese Names . . . . .	34
Syllables た-と (ta-to) . . . . .	35
Your First Sentence . . . . .	39
Elementary Particles . . . . .	42
What's Your Name? . . . . .	45
To Be... . . . . .	47
Behind the Scenes with a Sentence . . . . .	52
More Syllables! Syllables ま-も (ma-mo) . . . . .	55
Syllables ら-ろ (ra-ro) . . . . .	59
Three-for-one Syllables は-ほ (ha-ho) . . . . .	65
Syllables や-よ (ya-yo), Compound Vowels . . . . .	73
Moving Forward . . . . .	79
Bonus Pages: Useful Phrases . . . . .	83

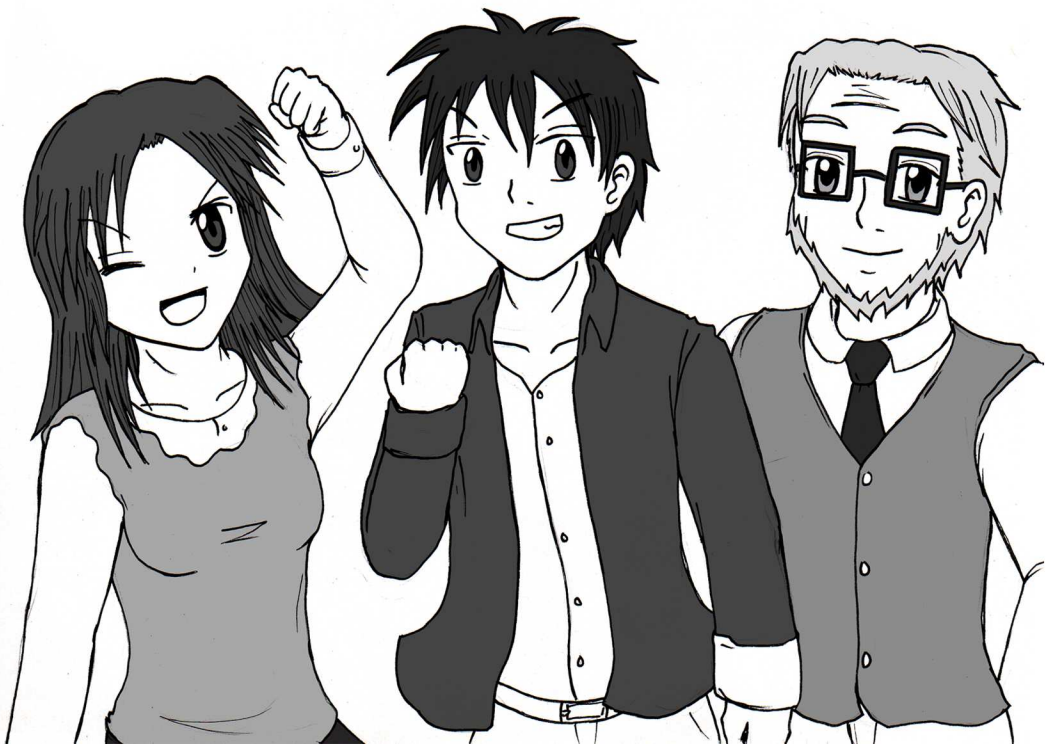
# LET'S READ

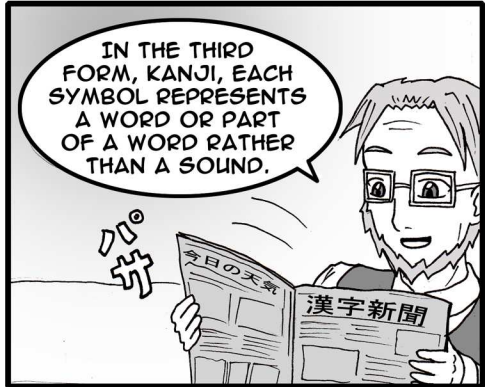
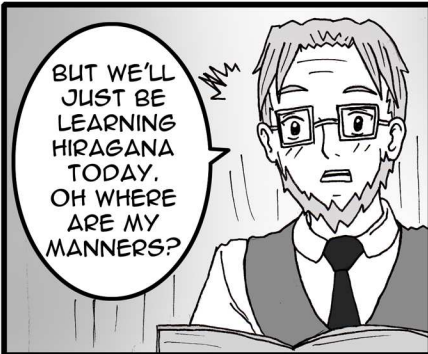
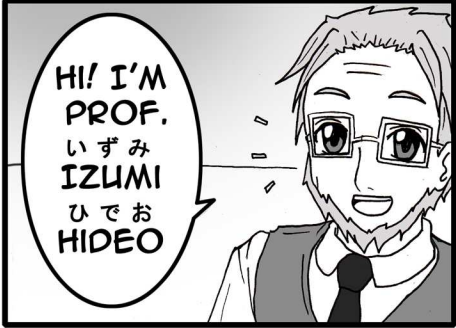
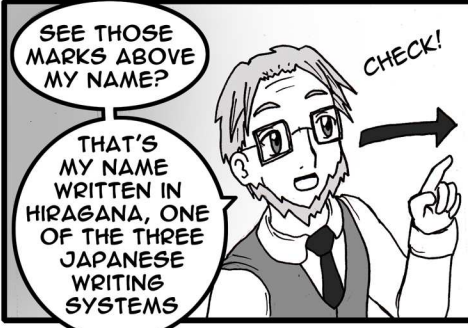
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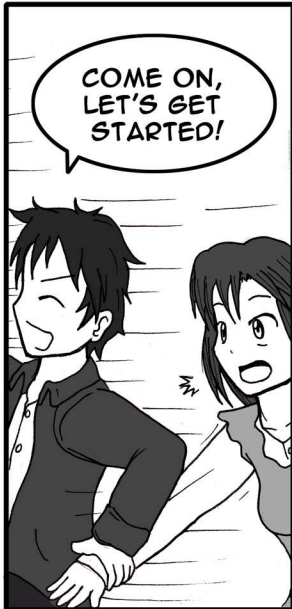
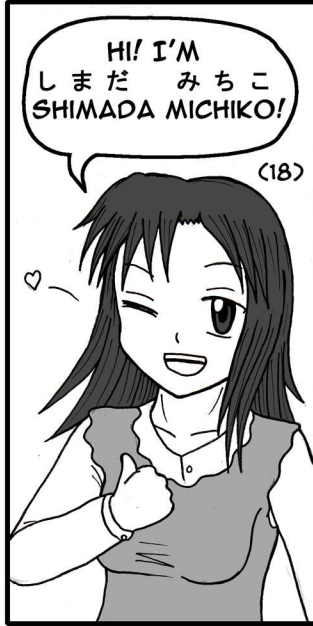
# HIRAGANA

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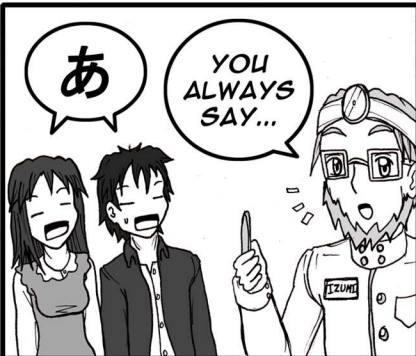
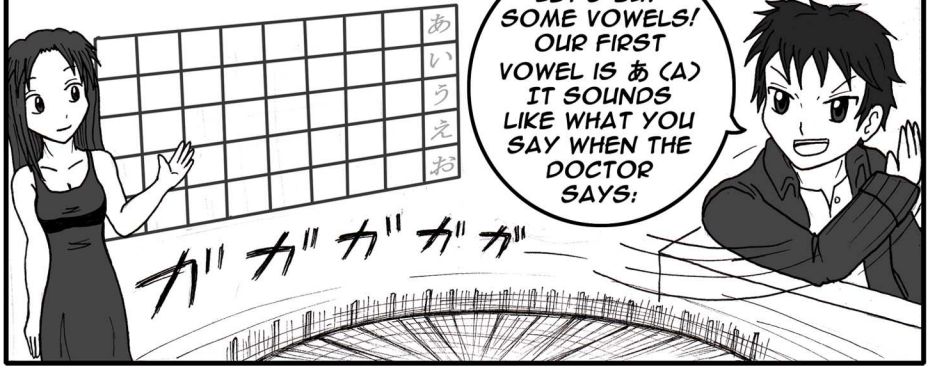
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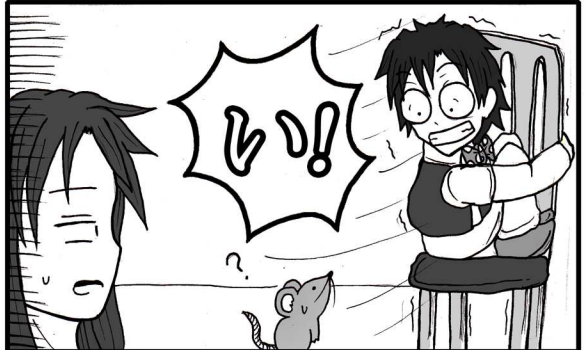
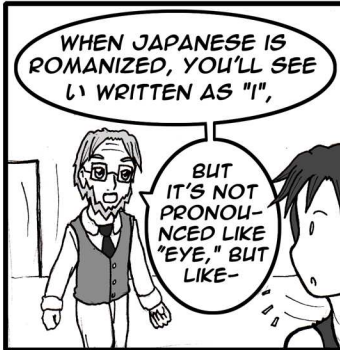
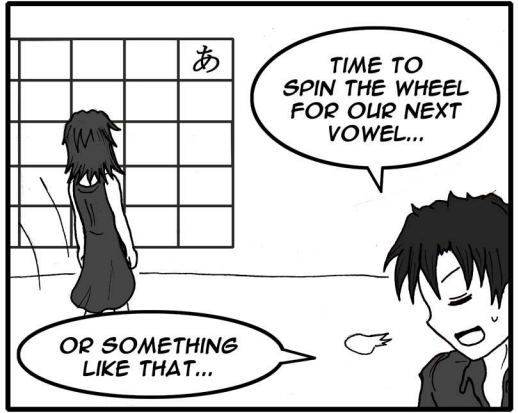
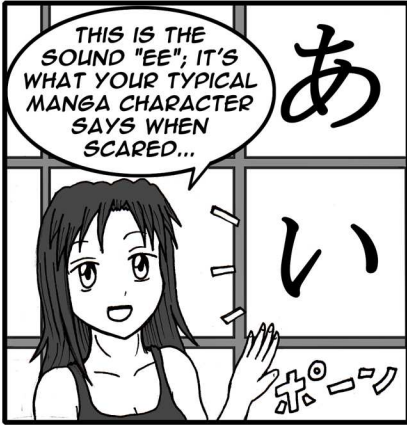


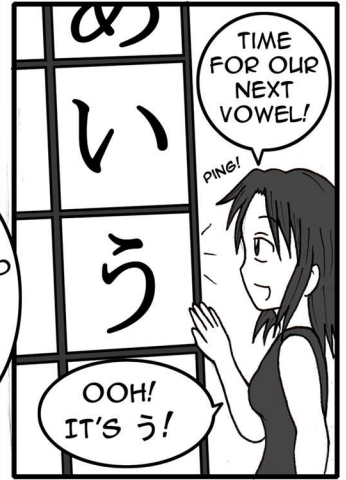
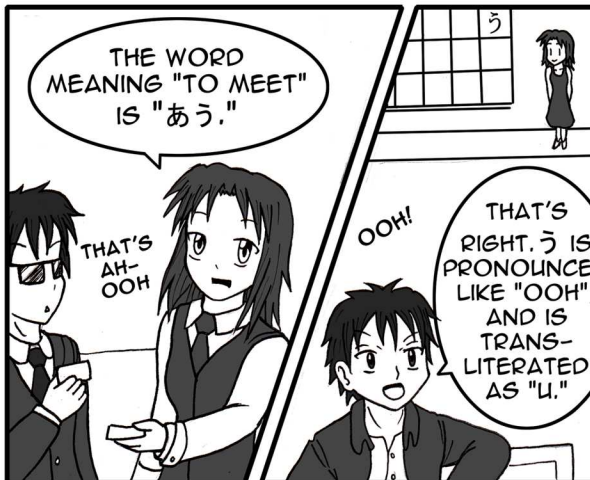
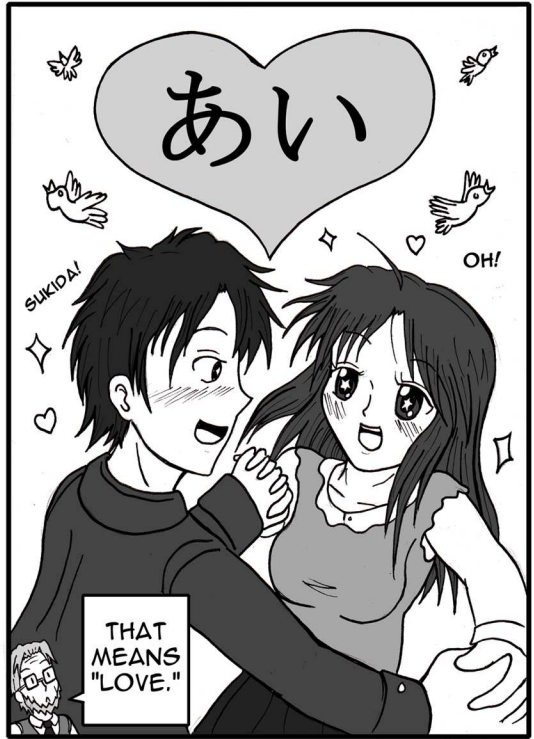




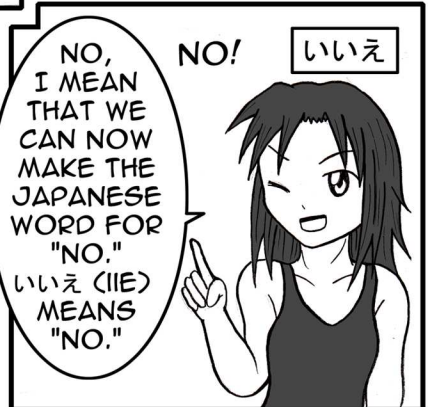
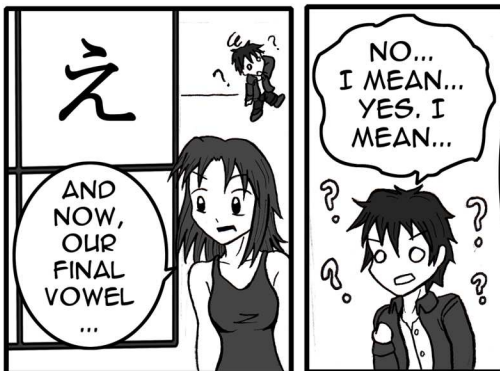
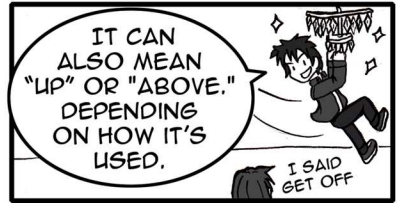
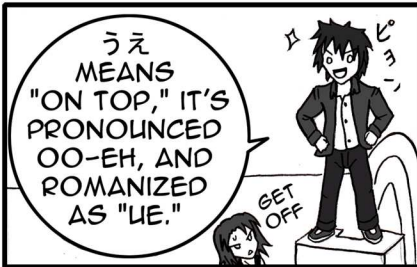
# WHEEL OF HIRAGANA













HAVEN'T WE SEEN THAT ONE BEFORE?



YES, お IS PRONOUNCED "OH." SOMETHING WRONG?

お!  
...  
OH!

お...お

お - BY THE WAY, WE CAN MAKE ANOTHER WORD: あお. (AO, PRONOUNCED "AH-OH") WHICH MEANS THE COLOR BLUE.

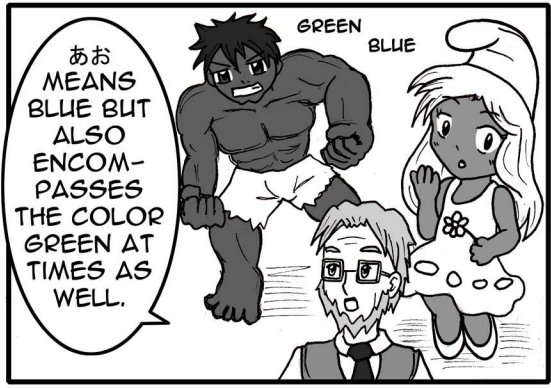
あ (A)  
お (O)

THEY DO LOOK SIMILAR, SO BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU READ AND WRITE THEM.

THE ONE ON TOP IS あ (A); THE ONE BELOW IS お (O)



GREEN TRAFFIC LIGHTS ACTUALLY HAVE SOME BLUE TO THEM. JAPANESE PEOPLE CALL THAT あお.



あお MEANS BLUE BUT ALSO ENCOMPASSES THE COLOR GREEN AT TIMES AS WELL.

Pronunciation ☆ Point:

お

"O"  
PRONOUNCED  
LIKE OH,  
WITHOUT THE  
"U" SOUNDS

OH O-  
OU O-

JAPANESE  
VOWELS ARE  
PRONOUNCED  
MUCH "SHORTER"  
THAN ENGLISH  
VOWELS.



ん  
お

THE お  
SOUND IS  
PRONOUNCED  
SO SHORT  
THAT IT  
SOUNDS  
LIKE THE  
"O" IN  
"BOAT."

PITCH

↑

○ →

"お"

JAPANESE

BASICALLY  
EACH SYLLABLE  
IS ONE "SOUND"  
AND...

PITCH

↑

○ → H

"O"

ENGLISH

SAME  
WITH THE  
OTHER  
VOWELS

YOUR VOCAL PITCH  
SHOULDN'T CHANGE.

YOU CAN GO  
ONLINE TO HEAR THE  
VOWELS PRONOUNCED  
AND PRACTICE  
IDENTIFYING THEM!

TO THE  
NET!

<http://langintro.com/kana/>

AND WHEN TWO  
SOUNDS FOLLOW  
ONE ANOTHER, LIKE  
TWO う SOUNDS, THAT  
LENGTHENS THE  
"OO" SOUND.

(U-U)  
"OO"

うう?

WHEN AN お  
SOUND IS  
FOLLOWED BY う,  
IT SOUNDS LIKE  
THE ENGLISH  
WORD "OH."

"OH" (O-U)

おう

IT'S TIME  
TO LEARN  
HOW TO  
WRITE THEM.

NOW THAT YOU  
KNOW HOW TO  
READ AND SAY  
THE HIRAGANA  
VOWELS...

LET'S READ HIRAGANA!



THE  
NEXT  
COLUMN  
SHOWS THE  
OUTLINE IN  
GRAY SO  
YOU CAN  
TRACE IT,  
AND THEN  
YOU GET  
SOME EMPTY  
SPACE FOR  
YOU TO  
TRY IT  
YOUR-  
SELF.



THE NEXT  
PAGE IS  
WHERE YOU  
WILL PRACTICE  
WRITING. THE  
COLUMN AT THE  
RIGHT SHOWS  
THE LETTER. THE  
NEXT COLUMN  
TO ITS LEFT  
SHOWS THE  
ORDER IN  
WHICH EACH  
STROKE IS  
DRAWN.



-

a

i

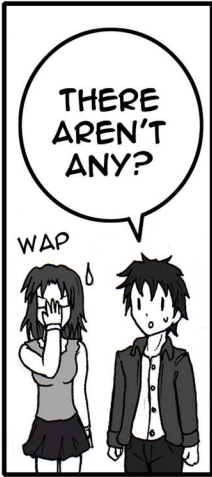
u

e

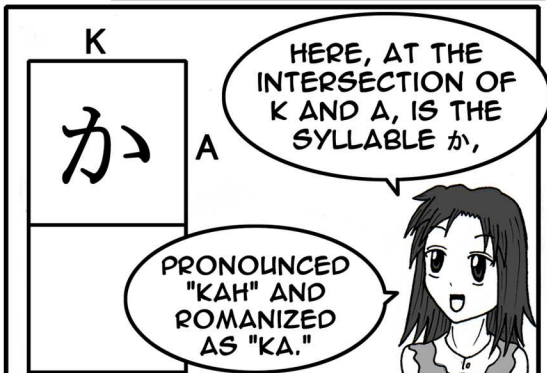
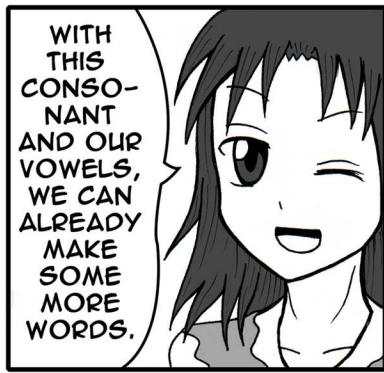
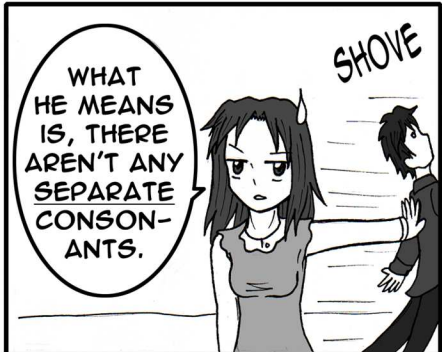
o

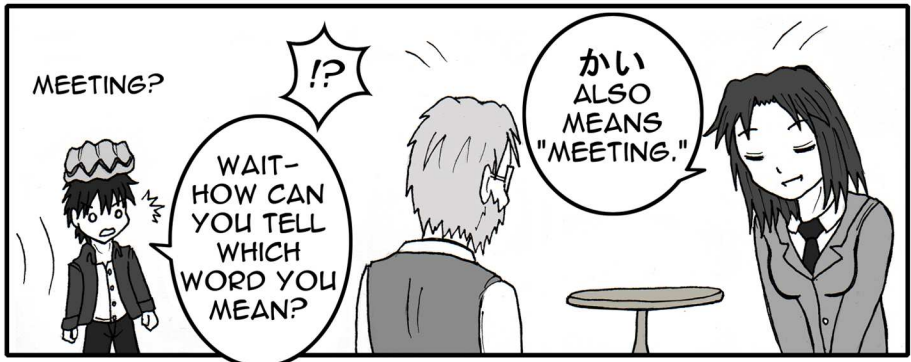
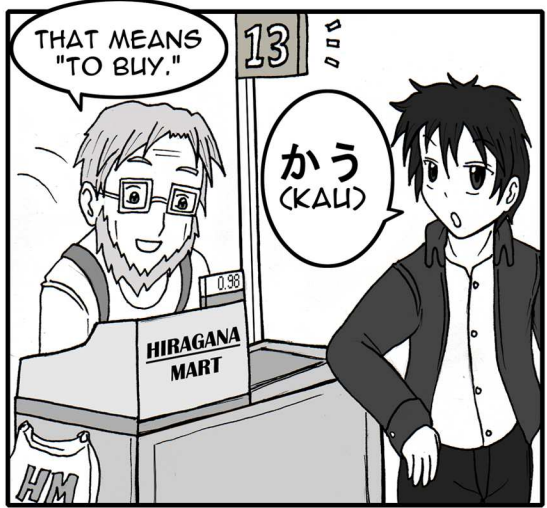
	  					
	 					
	 					
	 					
	  					

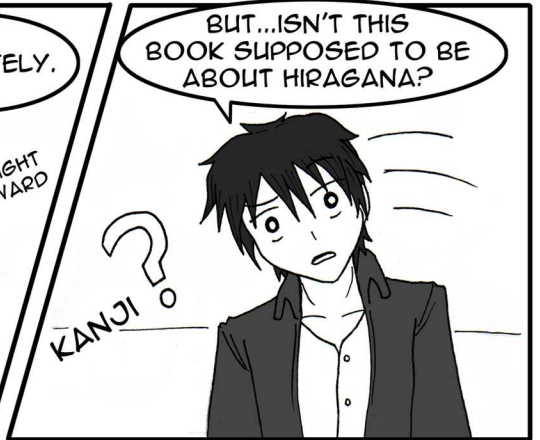
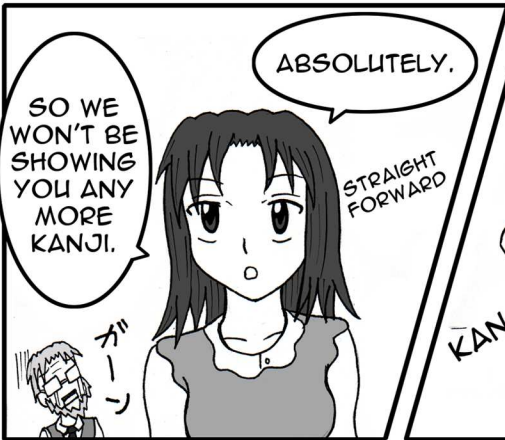
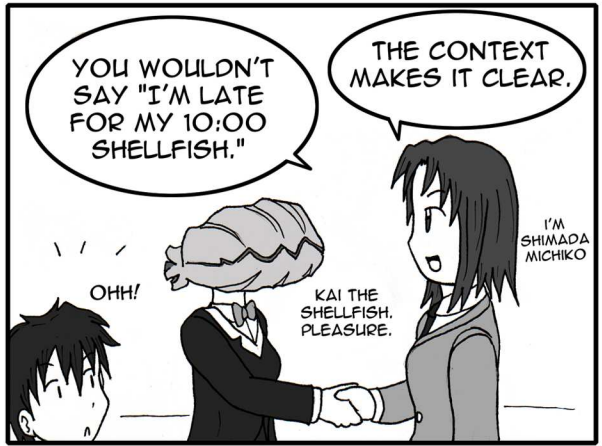
PRACTICE WRITING THE VOWELS あ-お.  
MAKE SURE YOU DRAW THE LINES IN THE ORDER SHOWN.



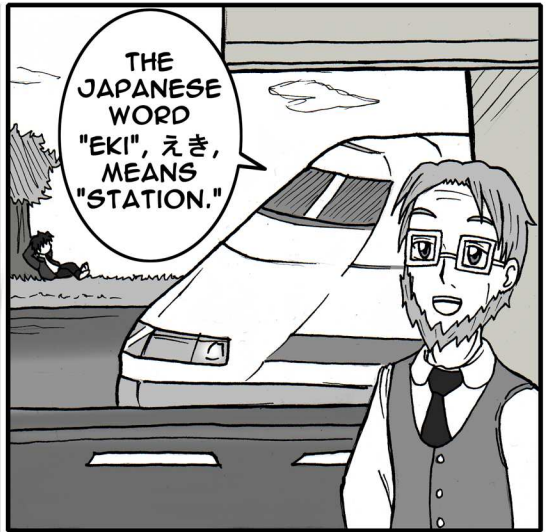
K	-	
	あ	A
	い	I
	う	U
	え	E
	お	O











あ  
く

I  
U

THE SYLLABLE く, PRONOUNCED "KU" (THAT'S LIKE "COOL" WITHOUT THE "L") ALSO MEANS NINE.

あく - (AKU)

TO OPEN

きく - (KIKU)

TO LISTEN

VERBS

WHEN YOU LOOK UP VERBS IN THE DICTIONARY, YOU'LL SEE く AT THE END OF MANY OF THEM.

おく - (OKU)

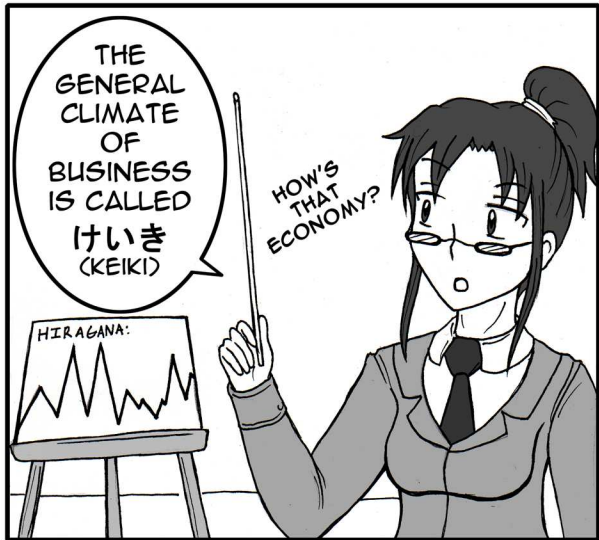
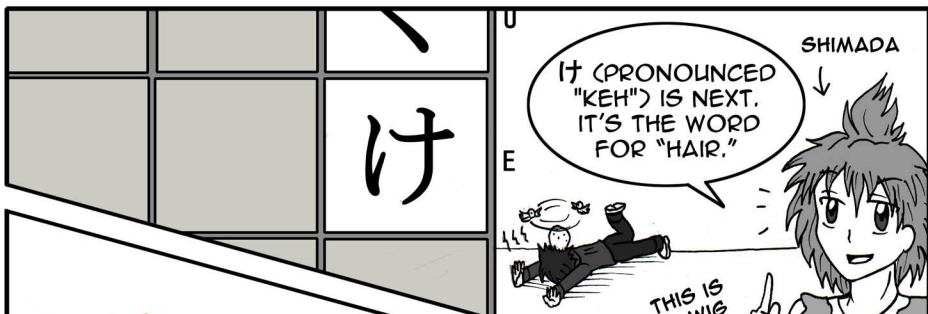
TO PUT OR PLACE (SOMETHING)

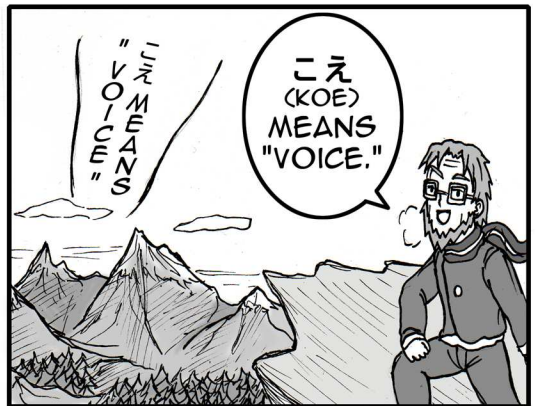
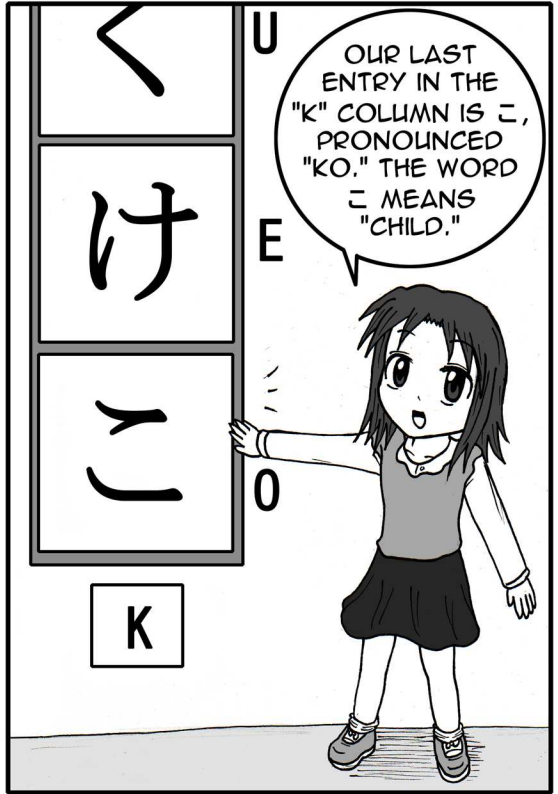
かく - (KAKU)

TO WRITE

いく - (IKU)

TO GO (TO LEAVE)





k

		か	か 1 ↓   2 →   3 ↘	か
		き	き 1 →   2 ↘   3 ↓   4 →	き
		く	く 1 ↓   2 ↘	く
		け	け 1 ↓   2 →   3 ↓	け
		こ	こ 1 →   2 →	こ

ka

ki

ku

ke

ko

PRACTICE WRITING THE LETTERS か-こ.

MAKE SURE YOU DRAW THE LINES IN THE ORDER SHOWN.

			か	あ	A	<p>AND NOW, LET'S MOVE ON TO...</p>
			き	い	I	
			く	う	U	
			け	え	E	
			こ	お	O	

DAKUTEN!

BY ADDING THIS MARK TO LETTERS か-こ, YOU CHANGE THE "K" SOUND TO A HARD "G" SOUND.

WAIT! I CAN GIVE YOU FIVE MORE SYLLABLES, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

か → が

"KA" CHANGES TO "GA",  
PRONOUNCED "GAH!"

き → ぎ

"KI" CHANGES TO "GI",  
PRONOUNCED AS IN "GEEK"

く → ぐ

"KU" CHANGES TO "GU",  
PRONOUNCED AS IN "GOO"

け → げ

"KE" CHANGES TO "GE",  
PRONOUNCED AS IN "GET"

こ → ご

AND "KO" CHANGES TO "GO".

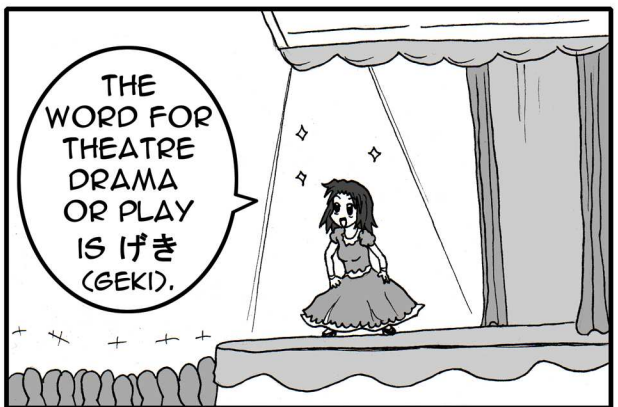
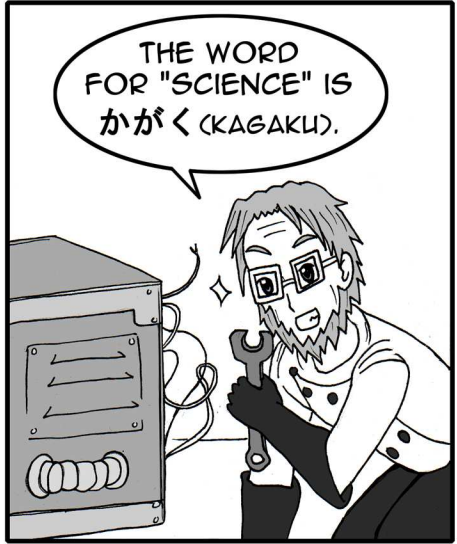
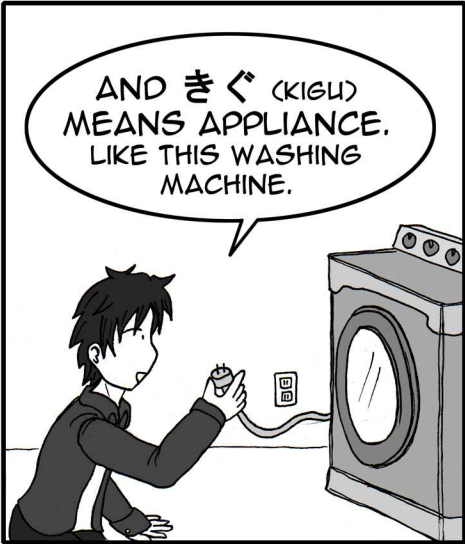
B	D	Z	G
			が
			ぎ
			ぐ
			げ
			ご

THAT USE OUR SEMI-NEW "G" SYLLABLES:

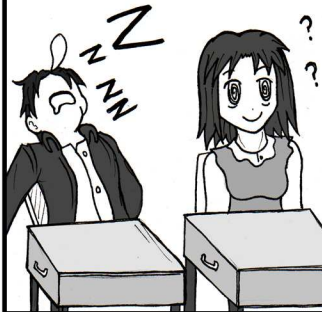


NOW FOR SOME NEW WORDS ...

		カ	ア
	か	き	く
	か	け	こ
	あ		
	あ	い	う
	あ	え	お



...BUT THAT WOULD BE INCREDIBLY BORING.



WE COULD GO THROUGH THE REST OF THE SYLLABLES IN STRICT DICTIONARY ORDER ...



SO WE'LL PRESENT THE NEXT COUPLE OF COLUMNS IN ORDER...



"S" CONSONANTS

S	さ	A
	し	I
	す	U
	せ	E
	そ	O

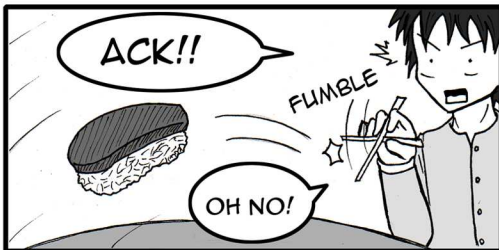
SO LET'S GET STARTED WITH THE SYLLABLES THAT USE THE "S" CONSONANT. (PLUS A FEW EXTRA SYLLABLES TO HELP US GET SOME USEFUL WORDS!)



...BUT WE WON'T BE AFRAID TO SKIP AROUND JUST TO KEEP THINGS FUN.







SUSHI IS A FINGER FOOD,  
SO YOU CAN USE YOUR  
TE  
て - HAND!

THIS IS FROM  
THE "T"  
SYLLABLES

BUT MAKE SURE  
YOUR HANDS  
ARE CLEAN

ARE  
YOURS  
CLEAN?

OF  
COURSE  
MINE  
ARE!

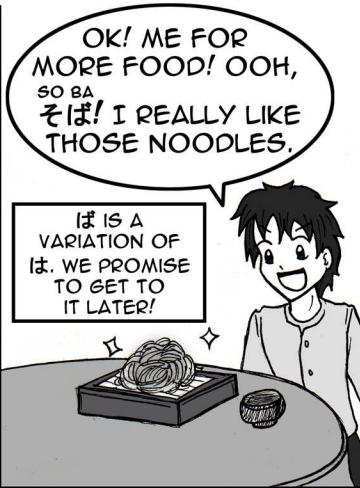
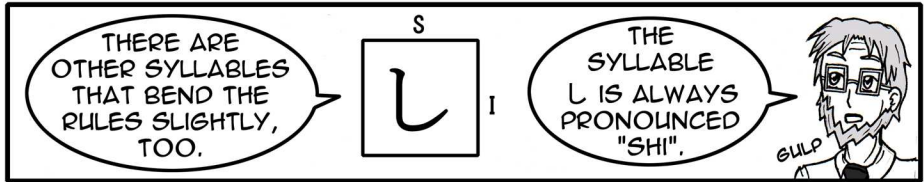
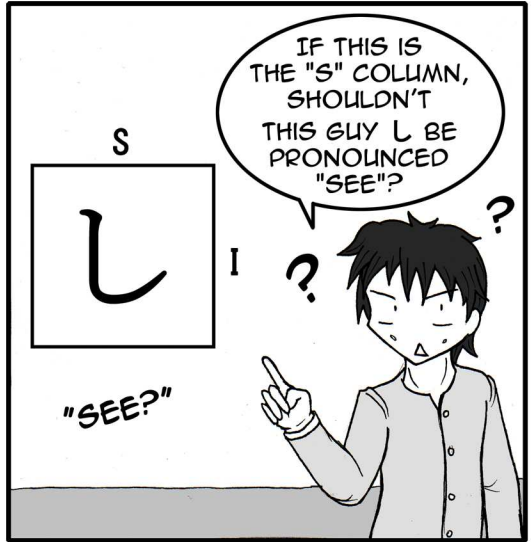
MMM  
MMM  
MUNCH  
MUNCH

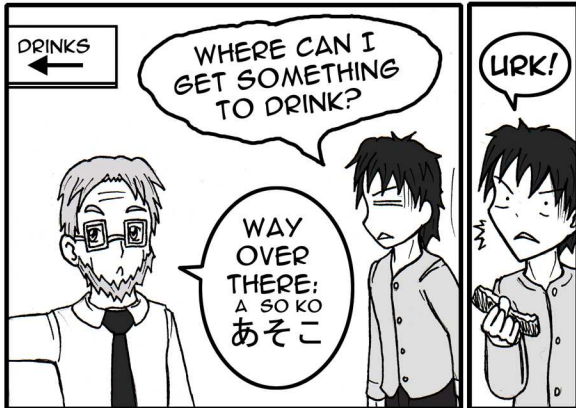
NAKAMURA-SAN,  
YOU NEED TO BE  
MORE CAREFUL  
USING YOUR  
HA SHI  
はし



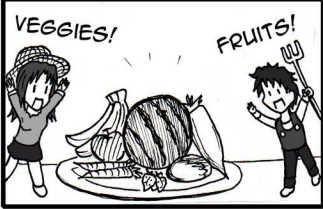
WE'LL SEE  
IT AGAIN  
LATER

CHOPSTICKS  
CAN BE HARD  
TO USE.





SEI KA  
せいか - FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



SO HERE ARE A FEW MISCELLANEOUS WORDS USING せ.



WELL, THE ONLY FOOD WORD WE COULD FIND THAT USES せ AND THE OTHER SYLLABLES YOU KNOW IS...



さ	S
し	A
す	(H) I
せ	U
そ	E -
	O

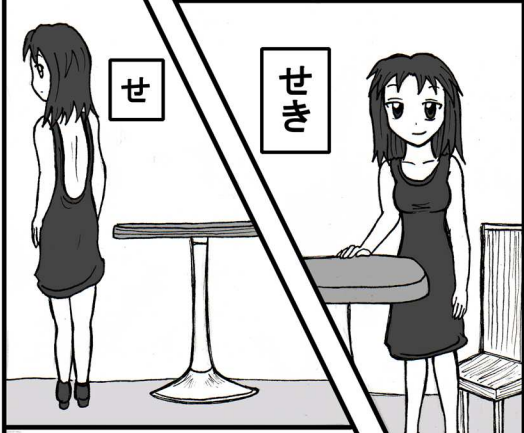
WAIT! I DETECT A PROBLEM- WE HAVEN'T COVERED ANY WORDS WITH せ(SE) IN THEM!

SE KA I  
せかい - WORLD



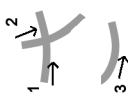
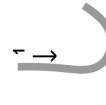
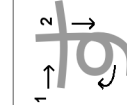
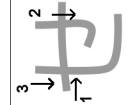
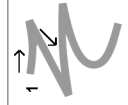
せいせい  
SEI SEI  
=  
DUE WEST

A SEAT AT A RESTUARANT IS A せき



SE  
せ - BACK (AS IN YOUR SPINE).

s

さ	し	す	せ	そ
				
さ	し	す	せ	そ

sa

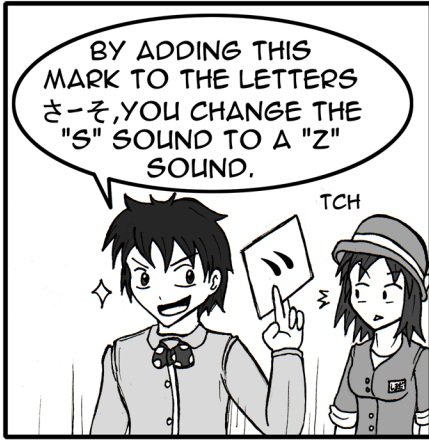
shi

su

se

so

PRACTICE WRITING THE SYLLABLES さ-そ.  
 MAKE SURE YOU DRAW THE LINES IN THE ORDER SHOWN.



さ → ざ

"SA" CHANGES TO "ZA",  
PRONOUNCED "ZAH"

し → じ

"SHI" CHANGES TO "JI",  
PRONOUNCED AS IN "JEEP"



そ → ぞ

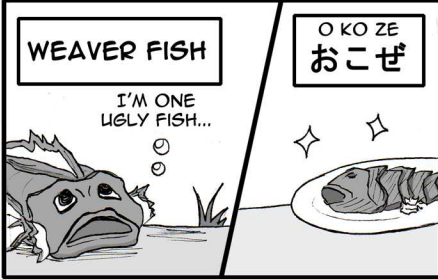
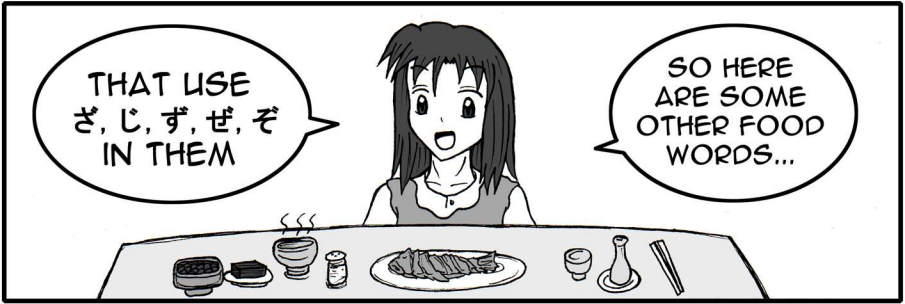
AND  
"SO" CHANGES  
TO "ZO".

せ → ぜ

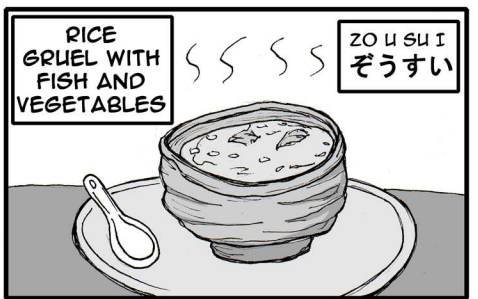
"SE" CHANGES  
TO "ZE",  
PRONOUNCED  
AS IN "ZEPPELIN"

す → ず

"SU" CHANGES  
TO "ZU"



FIND OUT HOW  
THE ◻ SYMBOL  
WORKS AT:  
<http://langintro.com/kana/symbol>



HERE ARE THE SYLLABLES YOU'VE LEARNED SO FAR:

	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
					は			と	か	あ		い	う	え	お
								し	か				く	け	
							て	す	け						
								せ	こ						
								そ							

-N



WA RI BA SHI

わりばし\* OR

DISPOSABLE はし IN A RESTAURANT ARE JOINED AT THE TOP.



\*WE'LL COVER THE SYLLABLES わ AND り LATER ON.

CULTURE CORNER: HASHI HINTS

BEFORE WE CONTINUE, HERE ARE SOME HINTS ABOUT USING はし (CHOP STICKS)



JUST SNAP THEM APART AND EAT AWAY!

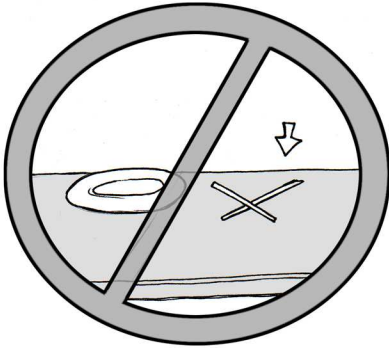
SN AP

THAT WAY YOU KNOW THEY HAVEN'T BEEN USED BEFORE!



IT'S OK TO BRING YOUR BOWL CLOSER TO GET EVERY LAST BIT OF THE FOOD.



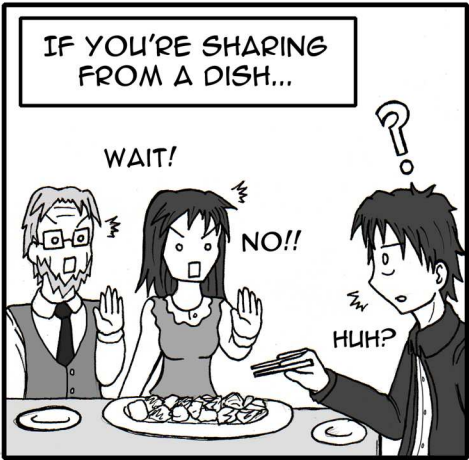
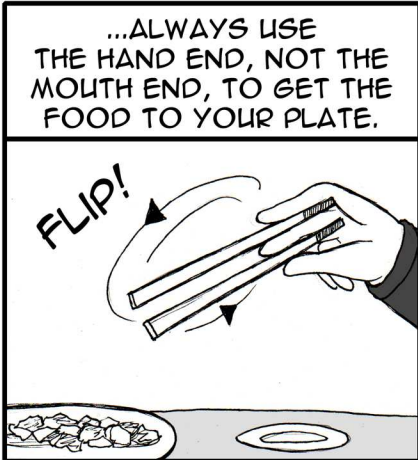
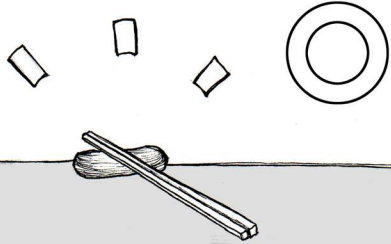


AND DON'T LET THEM CROSS OVER ONE ANOTHER.



NEVER LEAVE YOUR 箸 IN THE BOWL

LEAVE THEM SIDE BY SIDE ON THE CHOPSTICK REST.



DAKUTEN

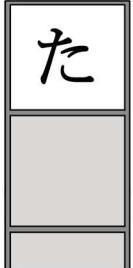


AND THIS SYMBOL ...

CHANGES THE PRONUNCIATION TO た (DA)



T




A

I

NEXT UP!

THE FIRST LETTER IN THIS SET OF SYLLABLES IS た (TA).



MY NAME, ただし!

(TADASHI)

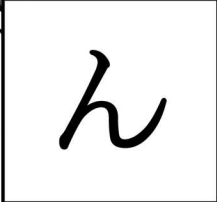


WHICH LETS YOU SPELL THE MOST IMPORTANT WORD IN JAPANESE:

SIEN...




AND HERE IT IS:



N

THIS "SYLLABLE" ONLY HAS A CONSONANT SOUND- "N" WITHOUT A VOWEL



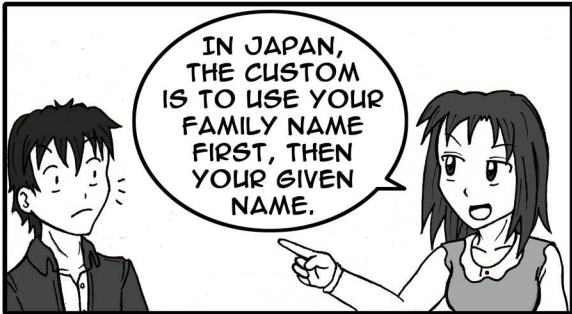
AND, TO DISCUSS IT, WE NEED A LETTER THAT'S LITERALLY OFF THE GRID.



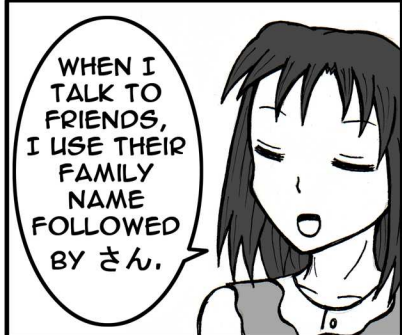
HMMM...

DESPITE HIS BATTLESHIP SIZED EGO, ただし DOES BRING UP AN INTERESTING POINT ...





JAPANESE NAMES



TE	DE
て	で

AND YOU MAY REMEMBER ㇿ AS THE WORD FOR "HAND" EARLIER.

TA	DA
た	だ

WE'VE ALREADY SEEN THESE TWO TO MAKE MY NAME.

SPECIAL

し	SHI
じ	JI

JUST AS し HAD A SPECIAL PRONUNCIATION ...

TO	DO
と	ど

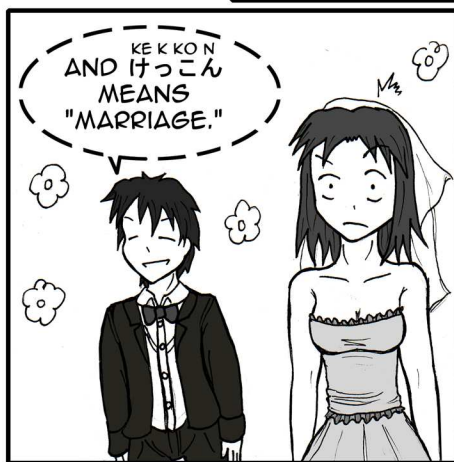
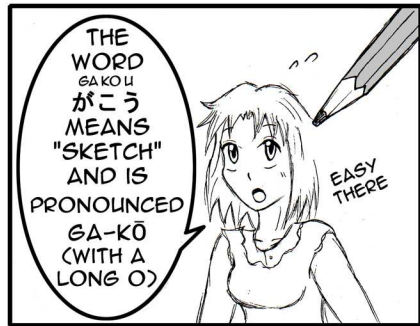
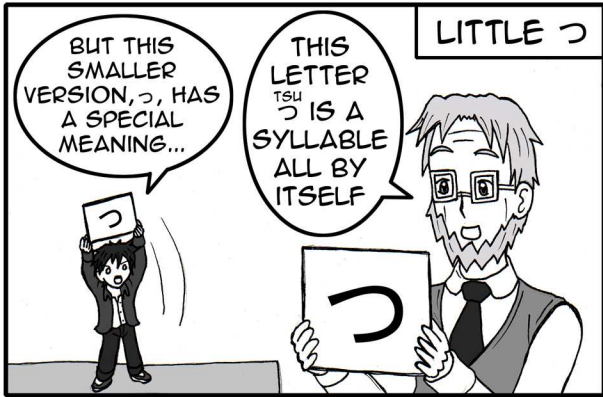
THESE ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE "TOW" AND "DOH" (NOT "TO" OR "DO") THE SYLLABLE と MEANS "AND."

TSU	ZU
つ	づ

AND THESE TWO ARE ALSO SPECIAL.

CHI	JI
ち	ぢ

THIS PAIR IS SPECIAL: "CHI" AND "JI," NOT "TI" AND "DI"...





HERE ARE THE SYLLABLES YOU'VE LEARNED SO FAR:

	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
					は		た	さ	か	あ		い	う	え	お
				み			ち	し	き				く	け	
							つ	す	く						
							て	せ	け						
							と	そ	こ						

ん<sup>-N</sup>



AND WITH IT, YOU CAN SAY YOUR FIRST JAPANESE SENTENCES!

DE SU  
です

AMONG ITS MANY USES, THIS WORD MEANS "IS" OR "ARE"  
...

"IT'S A TABLE."

TSU KU E DE SU  
つくえです。

IN JAPANESE, THE VERB USUALLY COMES AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.

[すしです。]

THIS SENTENCE MEANS, "(THIS) IS SUSHI"

SU SHI DE SU  
[すしです。]

"(THIS) IS A HAMMER AND NAIL."

TO N KA CHI TO KU GI DE SU  
とんかちとくぎです。

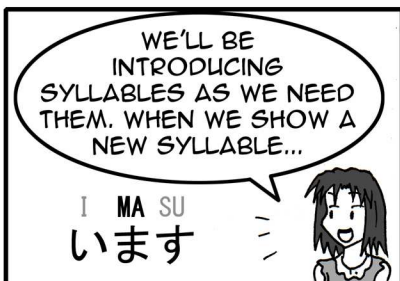
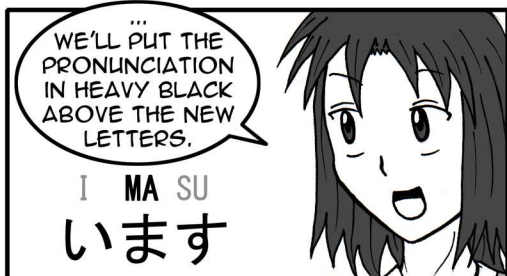
いーてー!  
(OWW!)

"(THIS) IS A TABLE AND CHAIR."

TSU KU E TO  
つくえと  
I SU DE SU  
いすです。

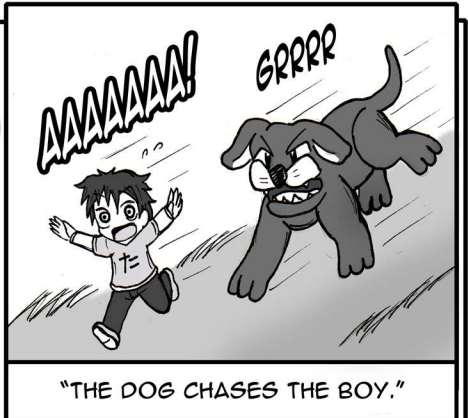
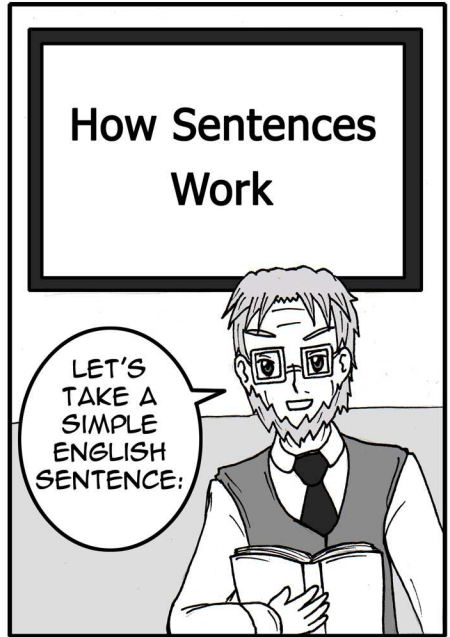
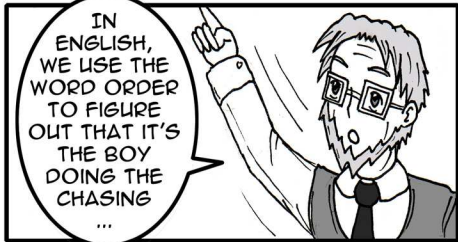
"(THIS) IS A CHAIR."

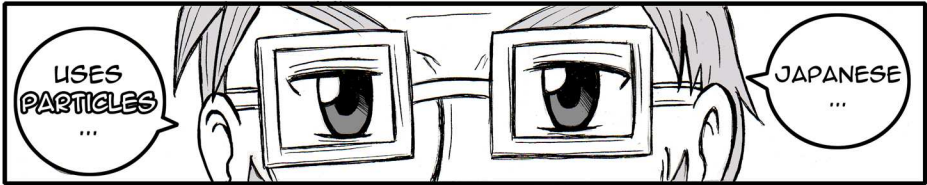
I SU DE SU  
いすです。





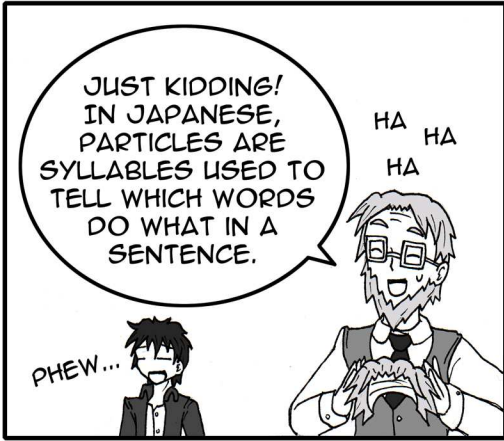
"THE BOY CHASES THE DOG."





USES  
PARTICLES  
...

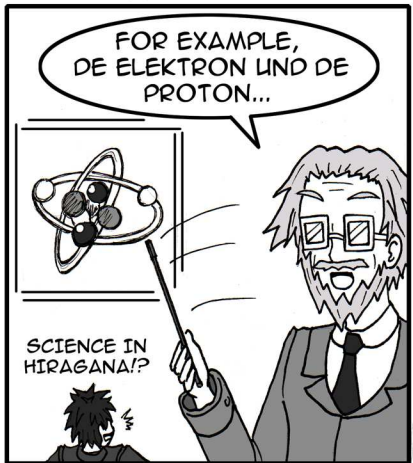
JAPANESE  
...



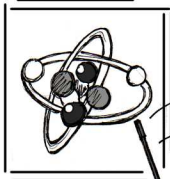
JUST KIDDING!  
IN JAPANESE,  
PARTICLES ARE  
SYLLABLES USED TO  
TELL WHICH WORDS  
DO WHAT IN A  
SENTENCE.

HA HA  
HA

PHEW...



FOR EXAMPLE,  
DE ELEKTRON UND DE  
PROTON...



SCIENCE IN  
HIRAGANA!?

⚡

"IS THIS A  
DESK?"  
"YES!"



TSU KU E DE SU KA  
つくえ ですか?  
HA I  
はい!

"IS THIS  
A DESK?"  
"NO!"



TSU KU E DE SU KA  
つくえ ですか?  
I I E  
いいえ!



△ か AT  
THE END OF A  
SENTENCE MAKES  
IT A QUESTION.

か?

FOR A VERB LIKE  
かく (TO WRITE),  
IN FUTURE TENSE  
YOU CHANGE THE  
く TO き AND ADD  
—ます. FOR PRESENT  
TENSE YOU CHANGE  
く TO いて AND  
ADD います

PRESENT-  
MA SU  
かいています

FUTURE-  
MA SU  
かきます

SHI MA DA  
しまだ  
MI CHI KO  
みちこ

MY  
FAMILY NAME  
NEEDS THE  
ま (MA)  
SYLLABLE.

BYADDING  
—ます (MASU)  
TO THE END OF  
A VERB, YOU  
MAKE IT EITHER  
PRESENT OR  
FUTURE  
TENSE.

かき  
かき

MA  
しまださんが  
MA  
かいています。  
[Present Tense]

"SHIMADA-SAN IS WRITING (IT)"

LATER!

MA  
しまださんが  
MA  
いきます。  
[Future Tense]

"SHIMADA-SAN WILL GO/ (OR WILL BE GOING)"

♪  
♪  
♪

MA  
しまださんが  
MA  
きいています。  
[Present Tense]

SHIMADA-SAN IS LISTENING.

THE が  
PARTICLE  
MARKS A  
WORD AS  
THE MAIN  
SUBJECT  
OF A  
SENTENCE.

が

IT MARKS THE "SECONDARY TOPIC," AND WHEN IT'S USED THAT WAY, IT'S PRONOUNCED "WA," NOT "HA"!

PARTICLE                      SYLLABLE

は                                      は

(WA)                                      (HA)

は

REMEMBER  
HA は FROM HASHI はし?  
 IT'S ALSO USED AS A PARTICLE, BUT IT'S A WEIRD ONE.

IT'S LOOSELY TRANSLATED "AS FOR"

AS FOR THE SUSHI, (IT) IS BIG!

WA  
 すしはおおきいです!

AS FOR SHIMADA-SAN, (SHE) IS A PAINTER.

WA  
 しまださんは  
 がかです

YOU NEED  
THREE NEW  
SYLLABLES FOR  
MY FAMILY NAME,  
NAKAMURA.

NA KA MU RA  
なかむら



...AND YOU  
SAW MINE,  
いずみ  
IZUMI, A  
FEW PAGES  
AGO.



YOU KNOW  
HOW TO READ  
しまださん'S  
FAMILY  
NAME...



"[YOUR] NAME WHAT IS [IT]?"



NA NA  
おなまえはなんですか？

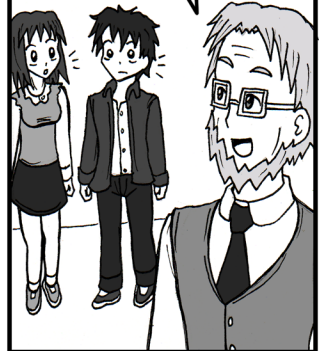


WITH THE  
SYLLABLE な,  
YOU CAN ASK  
"WHAT'S YOUR  
NAME?"

WHEN YOU REFER TO  
YOURSELF, YOU DON'T USE  
さん AFTER YOUR NAME!



しまだです。

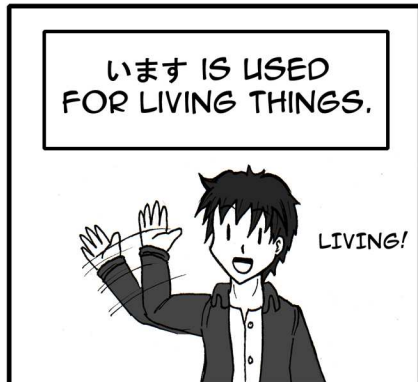
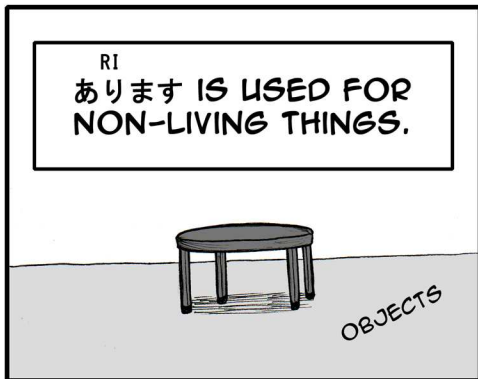
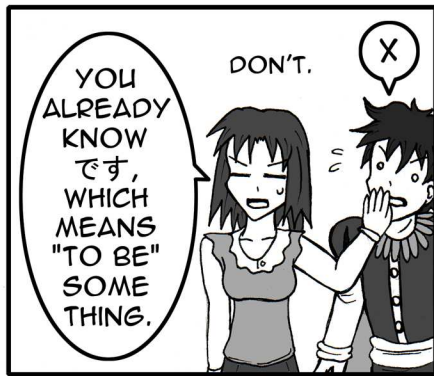
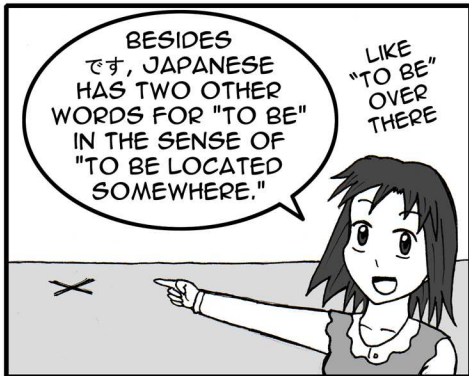


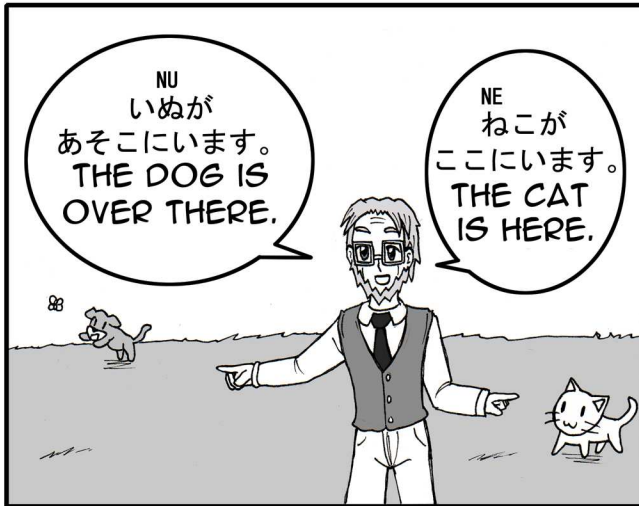
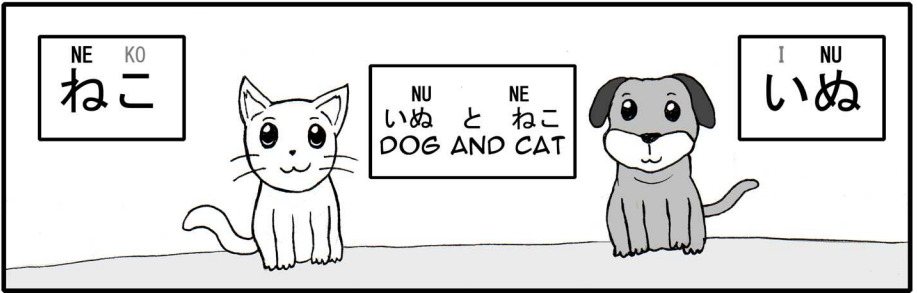
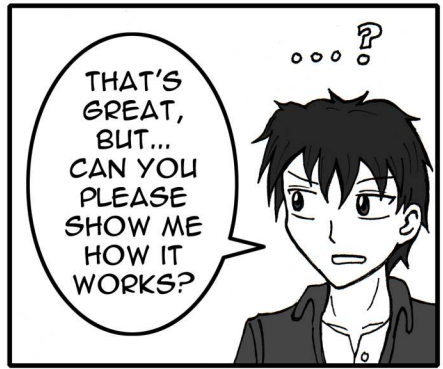
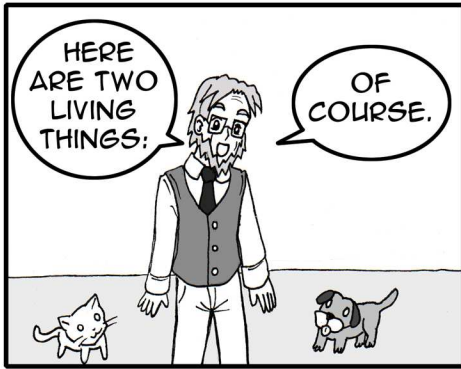
HERE ARE THE SYLLABLES YOU'VE LEARNED SO FAR:

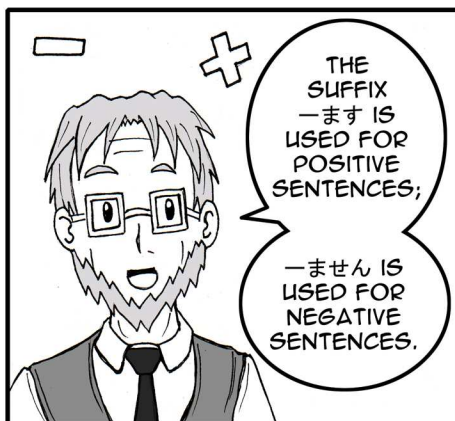
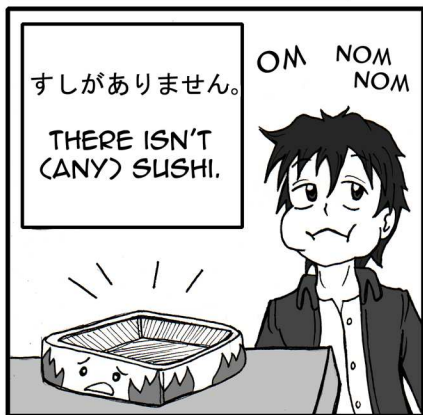
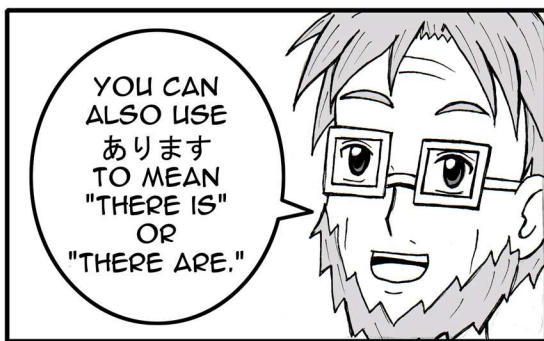
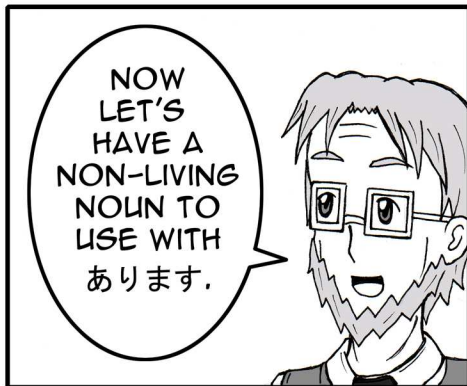
	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
		ら		ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ		い	う	え	お
				み			ち	し	き				く	け	
				む			つ	す	く					え	
							て	せ	け						
							と	そ	こ						

ん










おとこです。  
(THIS IS A MAN.)




NO  
おとこのいぬです。  
LITERALLY:  
MAN-OF DOG IS.



BUT WE TRANSLATE IT AS "THIS IS THE MAN'S DOG."

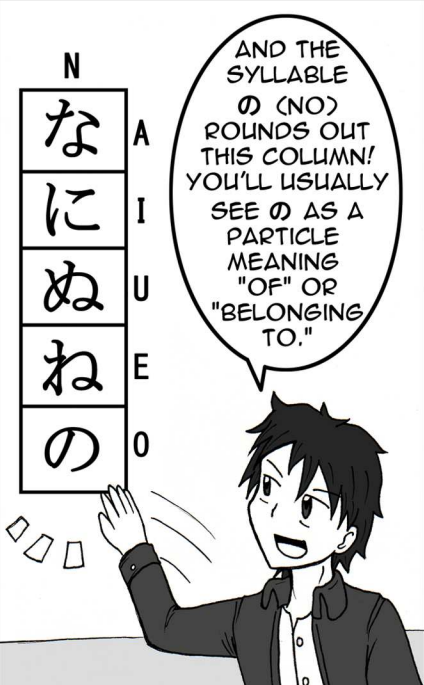


NO  
おんなの  
ねこです。  
(THIS IS THE WOMAN'S CAT.)



N	
な	A
に	I
ぬ	U
ね	E
の	O

AND THE SYLLABLE の (NO) ROUNDS OUT THIS COLUMN! YOU'LL USUALLY SEE の AS A PARTICLE MEANING "OF" OR "BELONGING TO."



おんな  
です。  
(THIS IS A WOMAN.)



TIME TO MAKE A BIG JUMP ACROSS THE GRID! THIS COLUMN HAS ONLY TWO ENTRIES...

わ  
を

I AM A MAN.

わたしはおとこです。

わ (WA) IS USED IN THE WORD FOR "I":  
わたし

**GRAMMAR NOTE:**  
NAKAMURA AND SHIMADA DIDN'T NEED TO USE  
わたし BECAUSE IT WAS OBVIOUSLY THE SUBJECT.

はい、わかります  
YES, I UNDERSTAND.

いいえ、わかりません。  
NO, I DON'T UNDERSTAND.

わかります MEANS "UNDERSTAND"

わかりますか?  
(DO YOU UNDERSTAND?)

W

を	O
---	---

を IS A PARTICLE THAT MARKS A WORD AS THE OBJECT OF A SENTENCE.

"O"  
PARTICLE

THE OTHER SYLLABLE, を, IS IN THE W COLUMN, BUT IT'S ALWAYS PRONOUNCED AS "O."

W

わ	A
を	O

WOOF!

HEY! HAHA! MY HAT!

おとこのこが いぬを おいかけます。  
(THE BOY CHASES THE DOG.)

WO

GA

AND が AS A PARTICLE MARKS THE MAIN SUBJECT OF A SENTENCE, WHICH MEANS WE CAN NOW SAY:

が
:
を

LET'S ANALYZE THAT LAST SENTENCE IN DETAIL.

わ

いぬが

おとこのこを

おいかけます。

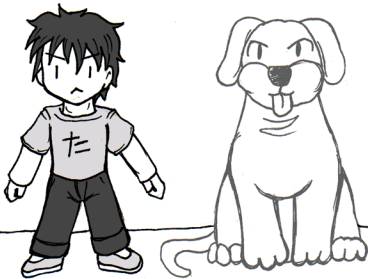
(THE DOG CHASES THE BOY.)

WO

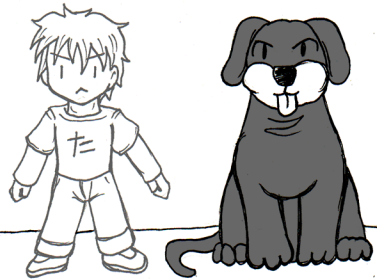
AAAAAAAA!

GRRRR

おとこのこ: おとこ  
MEANS "MAN", の  
MEANS "OF," AND THE  
LAST こ MEANS "CHILD"



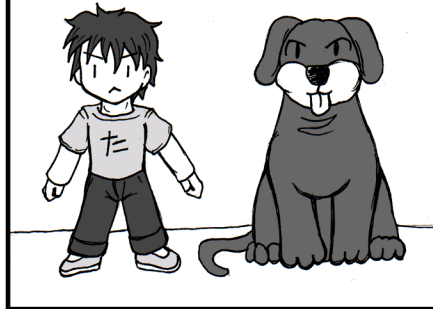
いぬが "DOG" (いぬ)  
IS THE MAIN SUBJECT,  
SO YOU USE  
THE PARTICLE が

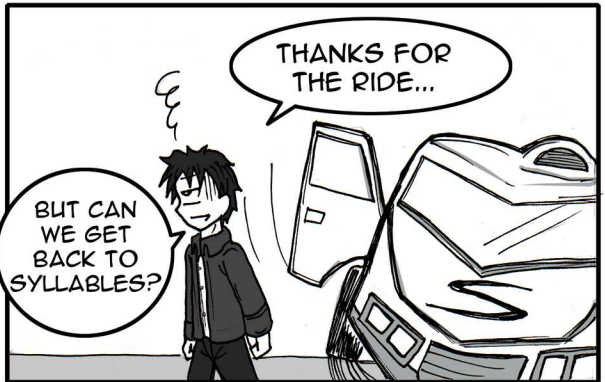
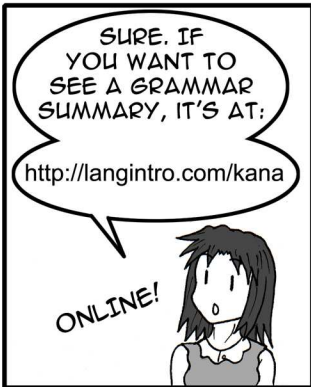
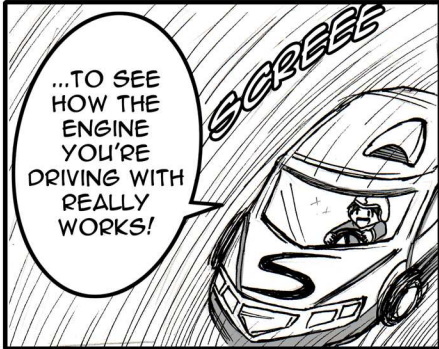


AND THE  
VERB  
RU  
おいかける...  
GETS THE ます  
ENDING  
BECAUSE  
IT'S PRESENT  
TENSE.

おとこのこを: THE PARTICLE  
を TELLS US THAT THE  
BOY IS THE OBJECT  
OF THE SENTENCE.

SO  
THE WORD  
FOR "BOY"  
REALLY IS  
"CHILD OF  
MALE  
GENDER."







M	
ま	A
み	I
む	U

YOU'VE SEEN ま A LOT! HERE ARE SOME WORDS USING み.

R	M	
ら	ま	A
り	み	I
	む	U

LET'S REVIEW TWO OF THE COLUMNS WE'VE STARTED FILLING IN...

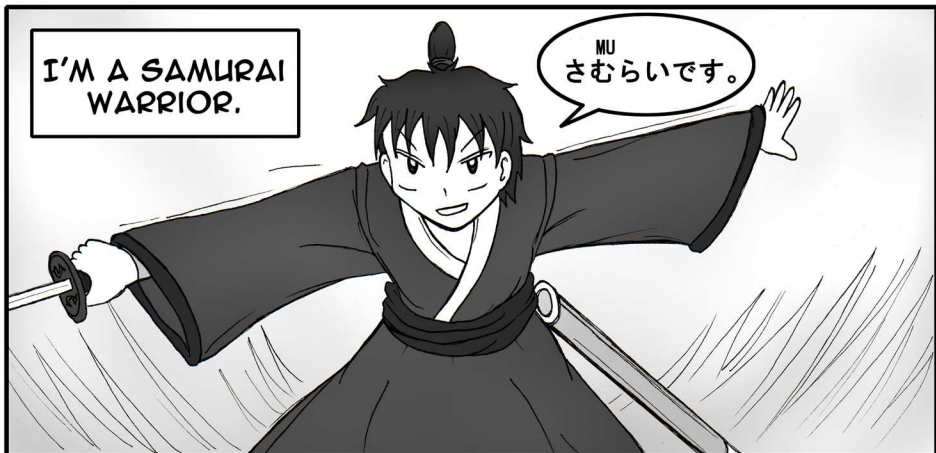
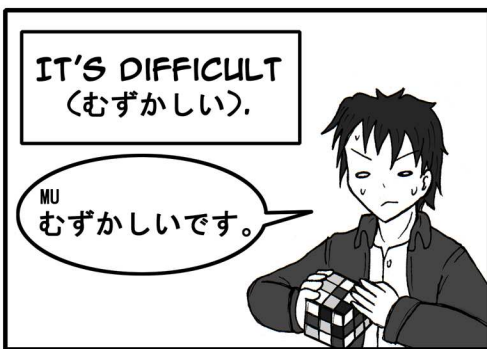
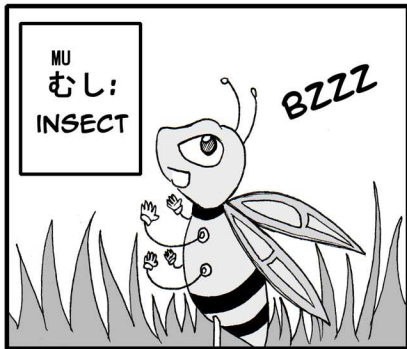
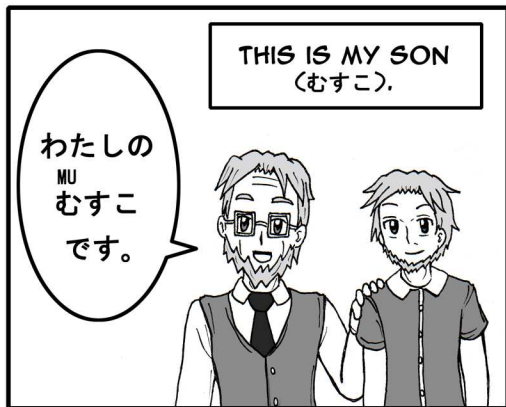
EVERYONE, OR "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN": <sup>MI</sup>みなさん

THE WORD <sup>MI</sup>み MEANS FRUIT OR NUT.

THE EARS ARE BIG.

<sup>MI MI</sup>みみが おおきい です。

<sup>MI NA MI</sup>みなみ IS SOUTH



THESE ARE MY GLASSES:  
わたしの  
ME NE  
めがねです。




めがね=GLASSES

M	ま
A	み
I	む
U	め
E	も
O	

THE FIRST NEW SYLLABLE IN THIS COLUMN IS め (ME)

ニ PRONOUNCED "MEH"




YOU CAN'T TRAVEL TO JAPAN WITHOUT  
ME  
A めいし  
(BUSINESS CARD)



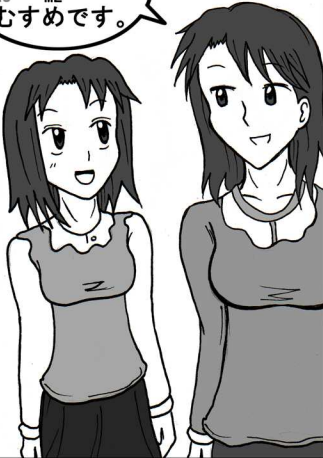
ME	め
NU	ぬ

BE CAREFUL! THESE TWO LOOK SIMILAR!




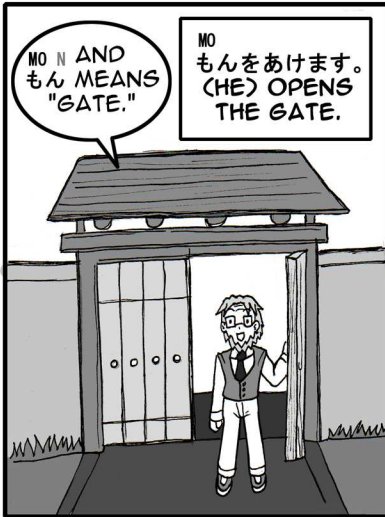
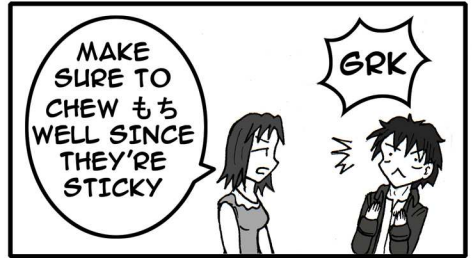
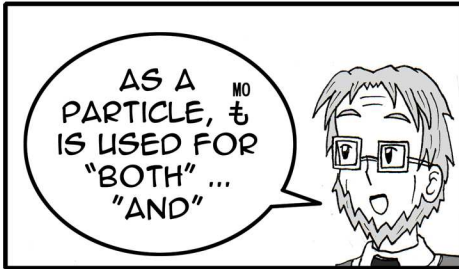
THIS IS MY DAUGHTER.  
MU SU ME  
(むすめ)

わたしの  
MU ME  
むすめです。



JUST REMEMBER THAT "め" IS MINIMAL AND "ぬ" HAS ANOTHER LOOP.





IT'S NOT  
PRONOUNCED  
LIKE AN  
ENGLISH "R";  
SOME PEOPLE  
SAY IT'S  
PRONOUNCED  
LIKE A CROSS  
BETWEEN  
AN L, R,  
AND D.

R  
/  
L  
/  
D



PROBABLY  
THE HARDEST  
SET OF  
SYLLABLES  
FOR NON-  
JAPANESE TO  
PRONOUNCE  
ARE THE ONES  
STARTING  
WITH "R."

R



TECHNICALLY,  
THE SOUND IS  
CALLED A "FLAP,"  
BECAUSE YOUR  
TONGUE FLAPS  
AGAINST THE ROOF  
OF YOUR MOUTH  
WHEN YOU  
PRONOUNCE THE  
SYLLABLE.



...BUT THAT  
DOESN'T  
HELP MUCH.

DLR?



???



BUT DON'T  
WORRY; IF YOU  
PRONOUNCE  
IT LIKE AN  
ENGLISH "R,"  
PEOPLE WILL  
UNDERSTAND  
YOU.

THE BEST  
THING TO DO IS  
LISTEN TO THE  
SOUND AND DO  
YOUR BEST TO  
IMITATE IT.



R ~

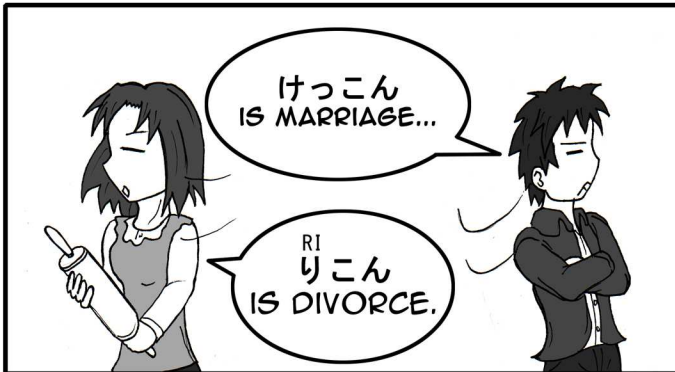
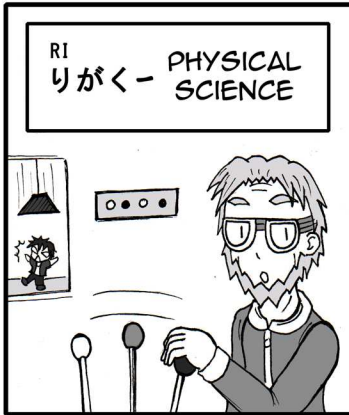


L  
~

...BUT THAT  
MAY NOT HELP  
MUCH EITHER!

MNGL





る (RU)      BE CAREFUL: THESE TWO LOOK VERY SIMILAR. JUST REMEMBER THAT る (RU) HAS THE LOOP.      ろ (RO)

ね (NE)      ANOTHER SIMILAR PAIR: ね (NE) HAS ANOTHER LOOP. NOW SOME WORDS WITH THE NEW SYLLABLES!      ね (RE)

AND HERE ARE THE REMAINING R-SYLLABLES.

る	U
れ	E
ろ	O

RE  
れんけい...

IS  
"COOPERATION"

RE  
きれい  
MEANS  
PRETTY,  
AND  
I AM!

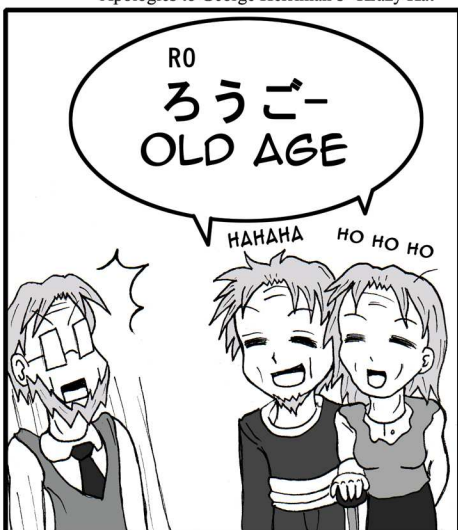
IS A  
"TWO-  
BASE"  
HIT

RU  
にるい

RU RO  
るろい  
MEANS  
WANDERING,  
VAGRANCY.




\*Apologies to George Herriman's "Krazy Kat"





**る-VERBS**



LOTS OF VERBS ALSO END WITH  
RU  
**る**.

REMEMBER HOW WE TOLD YOU THAT LOTS OF VERBS END WITH <, LIKE かく (TO WRITE) AND いく (TO GO)?

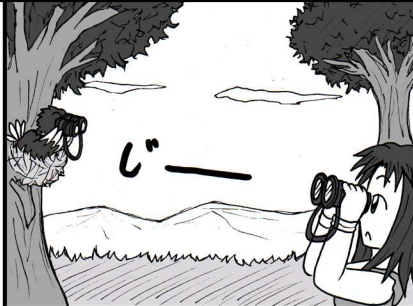




WE CAN DO IT!

RU  
できる - TO BE ABLE TO

RU  
みる -  
TO SEE,  
TO LOOK AT



い

RU  
れいする -  
TO COMMAND

SERVE ME WELL.

HIRAGANA QUEEN



YES YOUR MAJESTY


SU RU  
する - TO DO

ババババ



IT'S THE BASE OF MANY OTHER VERBS.

SEE THE GRAMMAR SECTION ONLINE AT  
<http://langintro.com/kana>  
FOR MORE ABOUT  
する AND OTHER -る VERBS.



HERE ARE THE SYLLABLES YOU'VE LEARNED SO FAR:

	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
	わ	ら		ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ					
		り		み		に	ち	し	き	い					
		る		む		ぬ	つ	す	く	う					
		れ		め		ね	て	せ	け	え					
	を	ろ		も		の	と	そ	こ	お					

ん



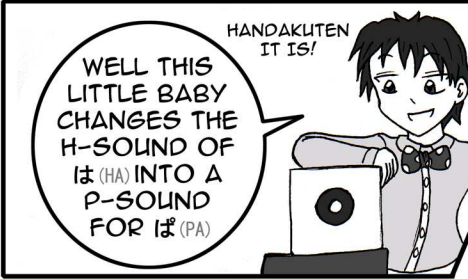
BUT WAIT! THERE'S MORE!  
WITH THE SYLLABLES IN THE  
H- COLUMN, WE GIVE YOU  
THREE FOR ONE!!!!

3!



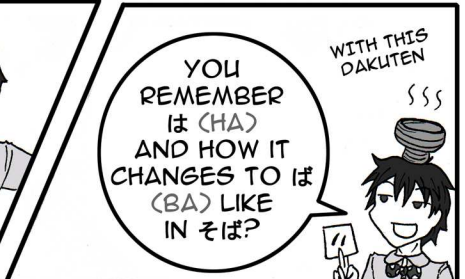
REMEMBER  
HOW WE GAVE  
YOU TWO FOR  
THE PRICE OF  
ONE WITH " ,  
LIKE CHANGING  
KA GA  
か TO が?  
THAT WAS A  
BARGAIN!

HAHAHA



WELL THIS  
LITTLE BABY  
CHANGES THE  
H-SOUND OF  
は (HA) INTO A  
P-SOUND  
FOR ぱ (PA)

HANDAKUTEN  
IT IS!



YOU  
REMEMBER  
は (HA)  
AND HOW IT  
CHANGES TO は  
(BA) LIKE  
IN そば?

WITH THIS  
DAKUTEN

SSS



SORRY, LADY, THIS  
DEAL IS GOOD FOR ONLY  
THE H SYLLABLES!


H  
SYLLABLES  
ONLY  
YES!

CAN I GET  
THIS BARGAIN  
ON ALL THE  
LETTERS?

PI	BI	HI
ひ <sup>◦</sup> ・び <sup>ゝ</sup> ・ひ		
*PRONOUNCED LIKE PEA, BE, HE		

PA	BA	HA
ぱ <sup>◦</sup> ・ば <sup>ゝ</sup> ・は		

THIS ONE IS PRONOUNCED SPECIAL-"FU" RATHER THAN "HU"




!

ふ

FU

PU	BU	FU
ぷ <sup>◦</sup> ・ぶ <sup>ゝ</sup> ・ふ		

WHEN THIS SYLLABLE IS USED AS A PARTICLE, IT'S PRONOUNCED JUST "E," NOT "HE."



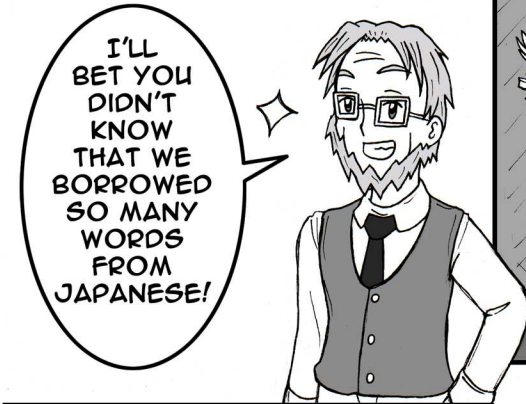
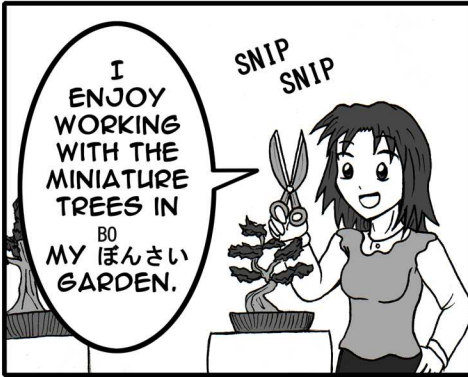
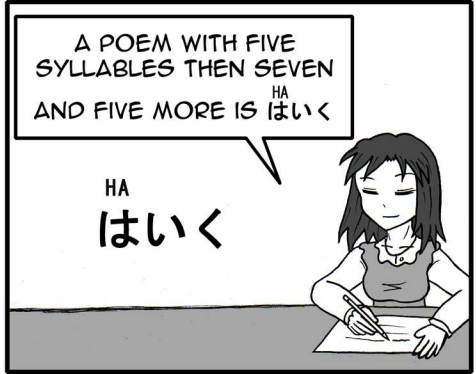
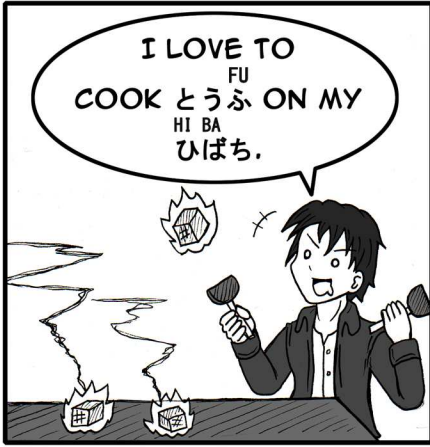
!

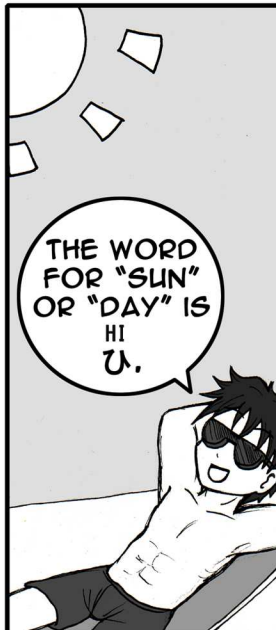
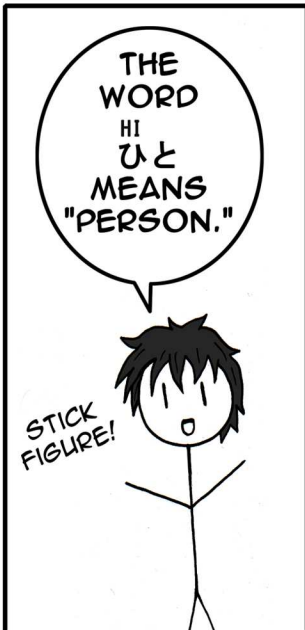
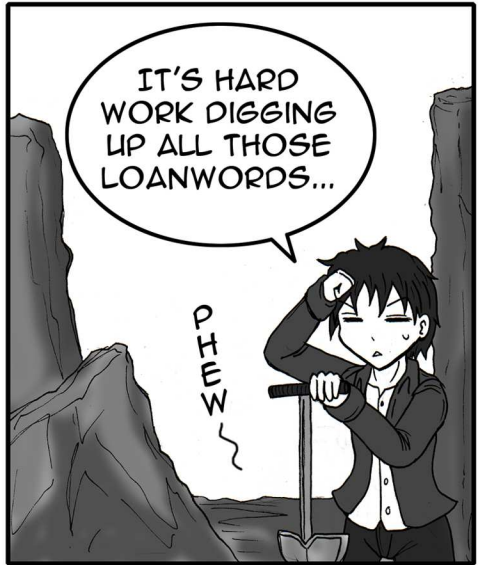
へ

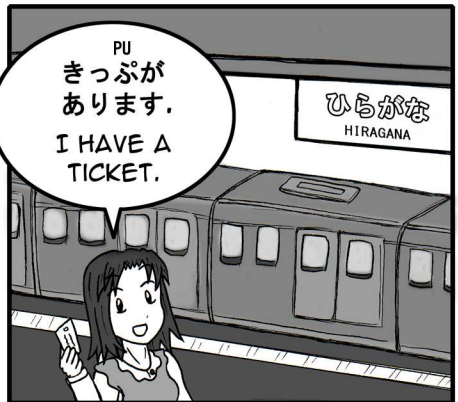
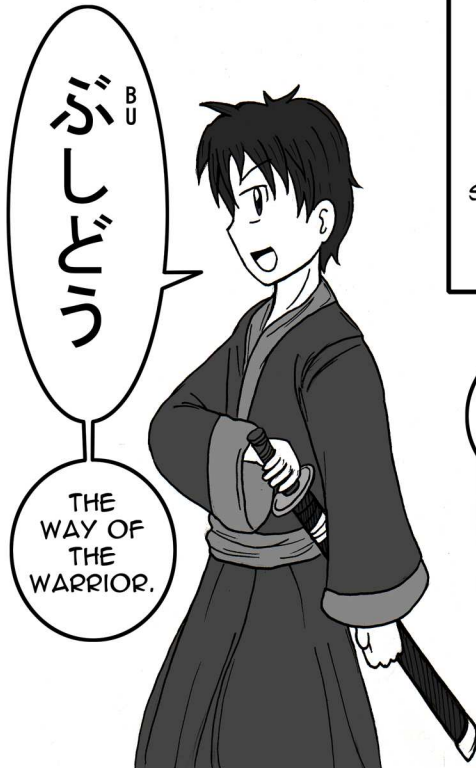
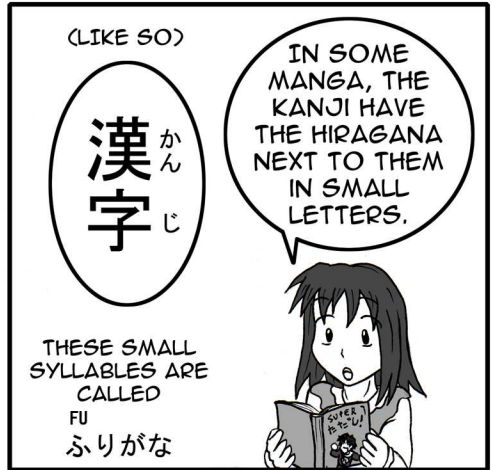
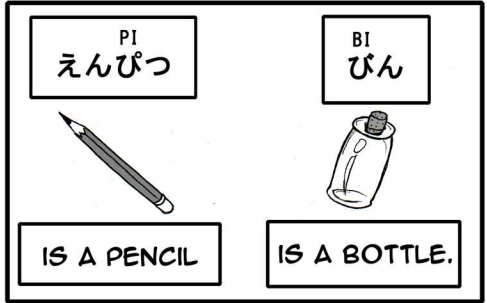
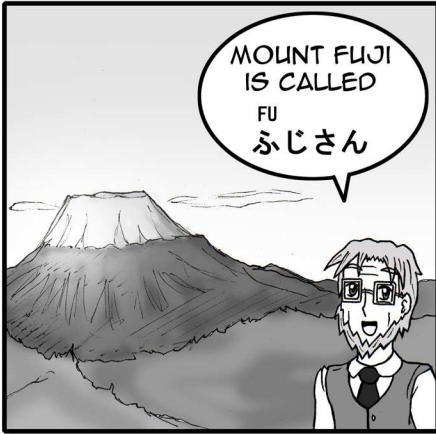
"E"  
(EH)

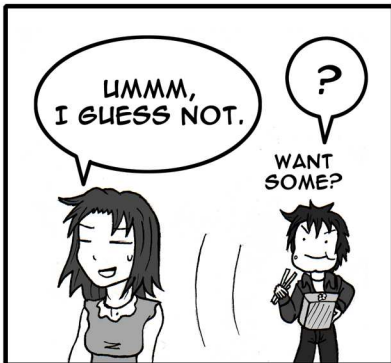
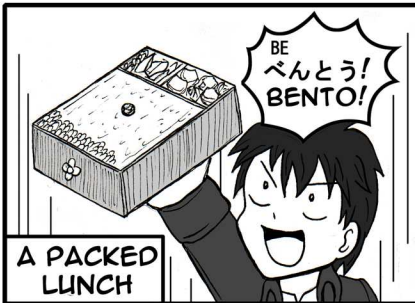
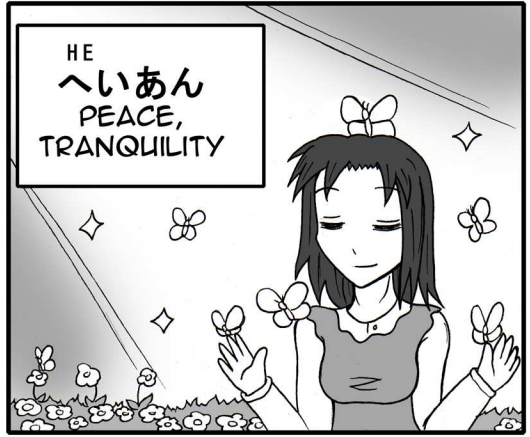
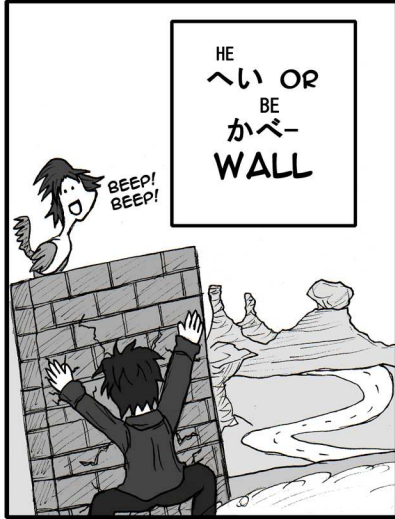
PE	BE	HE
へ <sup>◦</sup> ・へ <sup>ゝ</sup> ・へ <sup>◦</sup>		
*PRONOUNCED PEH, BEH, HEH		

PO	BO	HO
ぽ <sup>◦</sup> ・ぼ <sup>ゝ</sup> ・ほ		





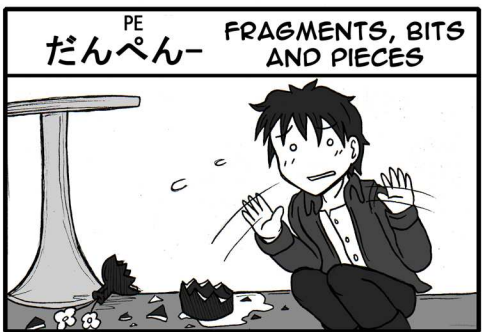






BU PO  
ぶんぼう  
GRAMMAR

たべています。  
 VERB  
 べんとうを  
 なかむらが

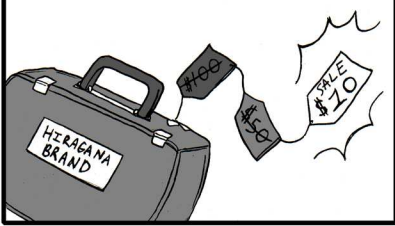


HERE ARE THE SYLLABLES YOU'VE LEARNED SO FAR:

	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
	わ	ら		ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ					
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い					
		る		む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う					
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え					
	を	ろ		も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お					

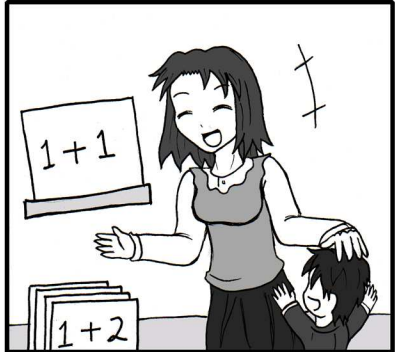
ん  
-N

YA  
やすい - CHEAP, INEXPENSIVE



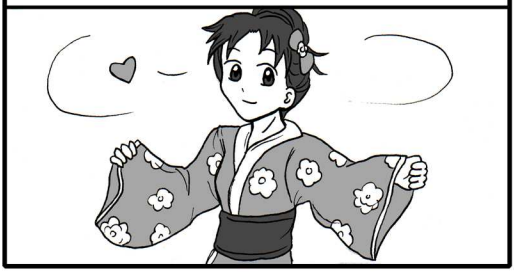
Y	
や	A
/	I
ゆ	U
/	E
よ	O

OUR LAST COLUMN HAS ONLY THREE SYLLABLES IN IT. HERE ARE SOME COMMON WORDS THAT BEGIN WITH THOSE SYLLABLES:



YA  
やさしい - EASY, OR KIND

YU  
ゆかた - A LIGHTWEIGHT ROBE



YO YA  
よやく -  
A RESERVATION



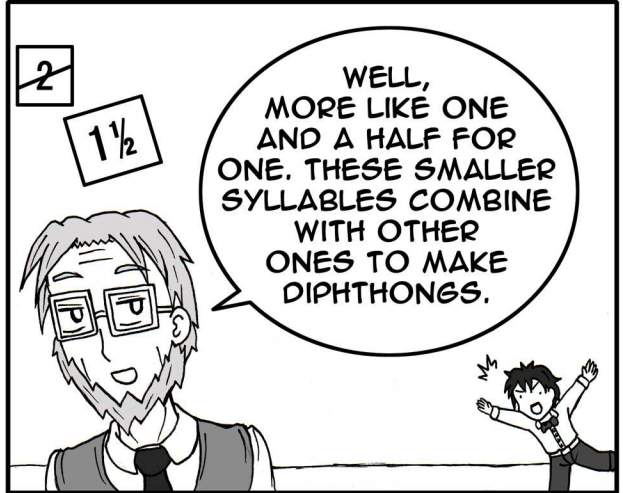
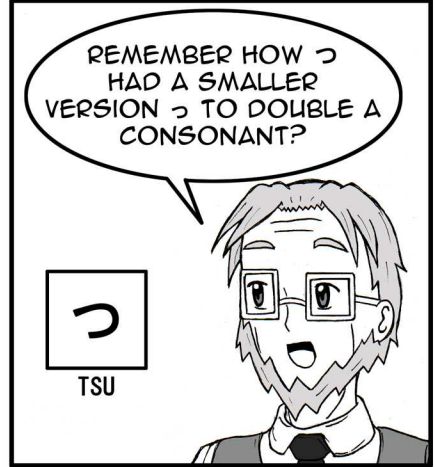
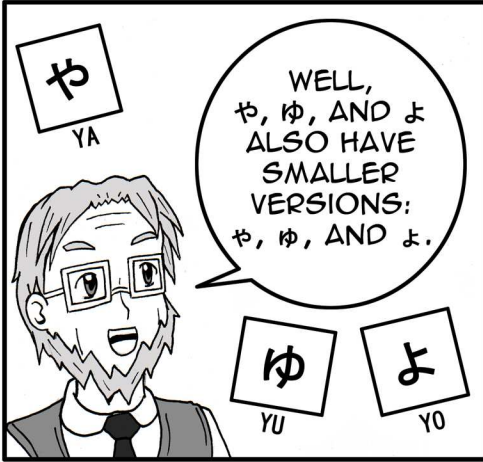
YO  
いずみせんせいがよみます。  
- PROF. IZUMI IS READING.  
(よむ MEANS "TO READ")

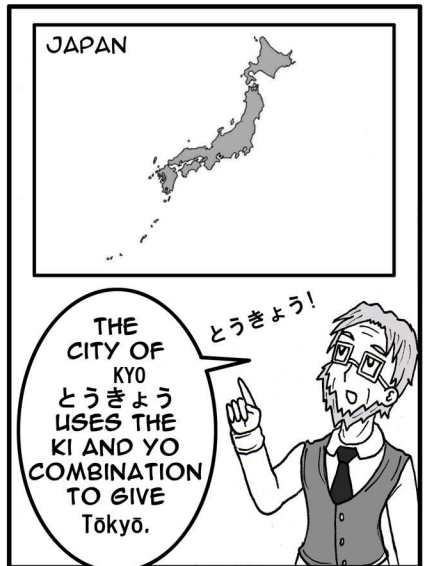
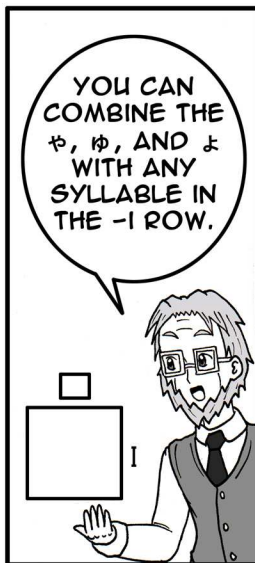
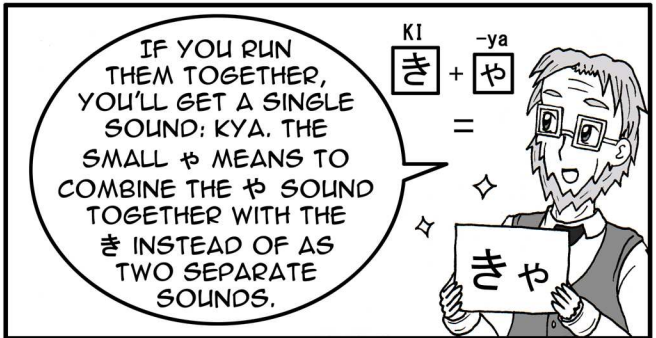
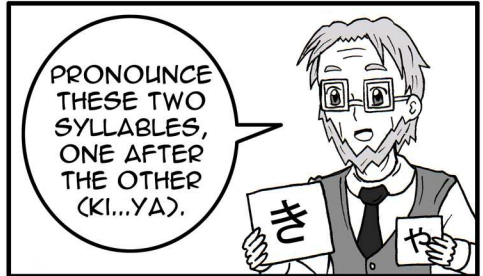


YO  
よむ

YU  
ゆき - SNOW








AND  
 ちゃ, ちゅ,  
 AND ちよ ARE  
 PRONOUNCED  
 "CHA," "CHU,"  
 AND "CHO,"  
 WITHOUT THE  
 "Y" SOUND.




ちゃ-CHA  
 ちゅ-CHU  
 ちよ-CHO

じゃ, じゅ,  
 AND じよ ARE  
 PRONOUNCED  
 "JA," "JU,"  
 AND "JO,"  
 WITHOUT  
 THE "Y"  
 SOUND.



じゃ-JA  
 じゅ-JU  
 じよ-JO

SPECIAL  
 PRONUNCIATION  
 RULE: しゃ, しゅ,  
 AND しよ ARE  
 PRONOUNCED  
 "SHA," "SHU,"  
 AND "SHO,"  
 WITHOUT THE  
 "Y" SOUND.




しゃ-SHA  
 しゅ-SHU  
 しよ-SHO

D  
I  
P  
H  
T  
H  
O  
N  
G  
S


WORDS

NOW, LET'S  
 SEE SOME WORDS  
 THAT USE THESE  
 DIPHTHONGS.

USING



◇



◇

¥100

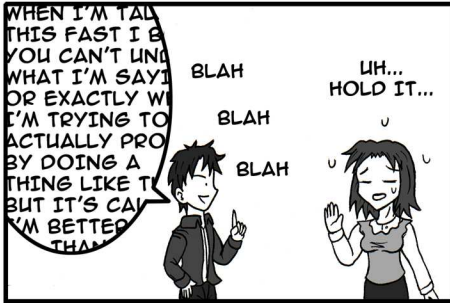
HYA

ひゃく - HUNDRED

RYO

りょかん - A TRADITIONAL  
 JAPANESE INN



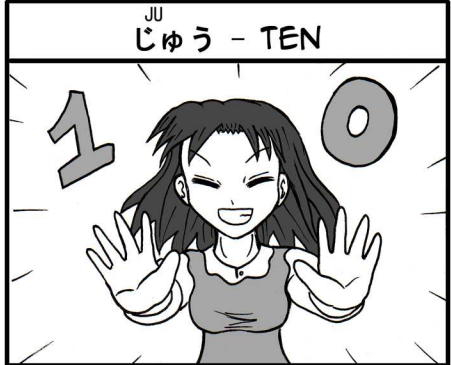


CHO  
 ちょっとまってください  
 (PLEASE WAIT A MOMENT)

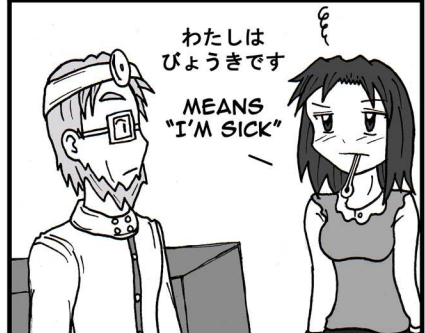
KYU SHU SOUTHERNMOST  
 きゅうしゅう- OF JAPAN'S FOUR  
 MAIN ISLANDS.



JO  
 じょうず - SKILLFUL



BYO  
 びょうき - ILLNESS, DISEASE

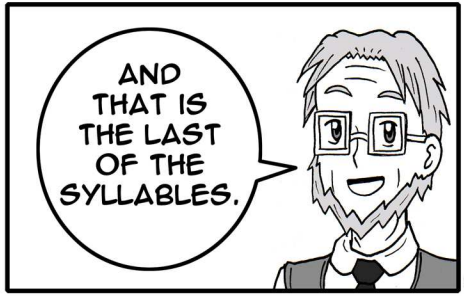


YOU'VE LEARNED ALL THE SYLLABLES!

W	わ								
R	ら	り	る	れ	ろ				
Y	や		ゆ		よ				
M	ま	み	む	め	も				
H	は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ				
N	な	に	ぬ	ね	の				
T	た	ち	つ	て	と				
S	さ	し	す	せ	そ				
K	か	き	く	け	こ				
-	あ	い	う	え	お				
A									
I									
U									
E									
O									

ん<sup>-N</sup>





ISBN-13 978-0199298525

THE OXFORD  
BEGINNER'S  
JAPANESE  
DICTIONARY IS A  
GOOD CHOICE, BUT  
BY NO MEANS  
THE ONLY ONE.



NOW  
THAT YOU  
CAN READ  
HIRAGANA,  
YOU CAN  
USE A  
JI SHO  
じしょ  
DICTIONARY.



MR.  
BLEILER  
IS ALSO AN  
AWARD-  
WINNING  
SCIENCE  
FICTION  
EDITOR,  
SO THAT  
MAKES HIM  
EXTRA-  
COOL!



ISBN-13 978-0486210278

FOR  
GRAMMAR, I  
RECOMMEND  
"ESSENTIAL  
JAPANESE  
GRAMMAR"  
BY EVERETT F. BLEILER.  
IT DOESN'T  
USE HIRAGANA,  
BUT IT'S A GREAT  
REFERENCE.



AND  
NAUSICAA  
IS

NA U SI CA  
ナウシカ.



YOU WILL ALSO  
WANT TO LEARN THE  
KATAKANA SYLLABLES.  
THEY ARE USED FOR  
WORDS OF FOREIGN  
ORIGIN, SOME NAMES,  
AND FOR SOUND  
EFFECTS.

FOR  
EXAMPLE,  
NARUTO IS

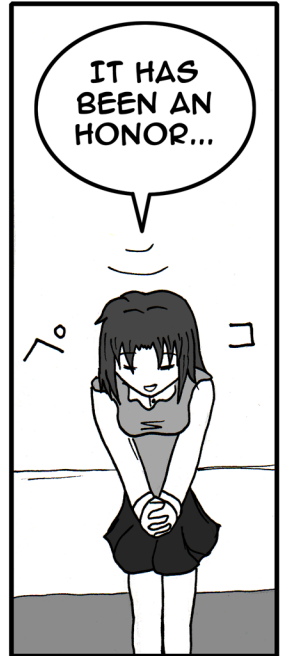
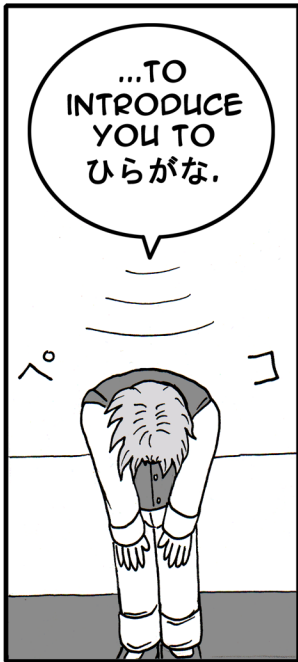
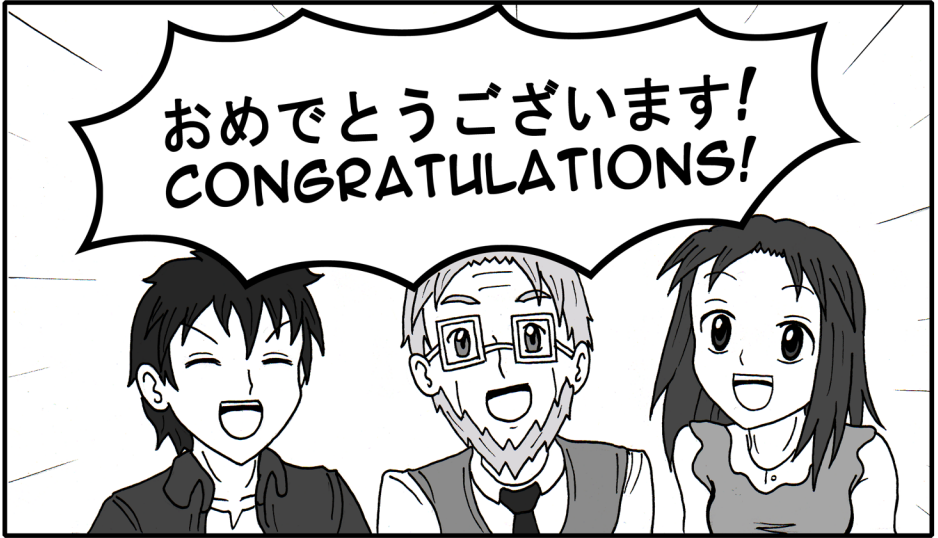
NA RU TO  
ナルト.

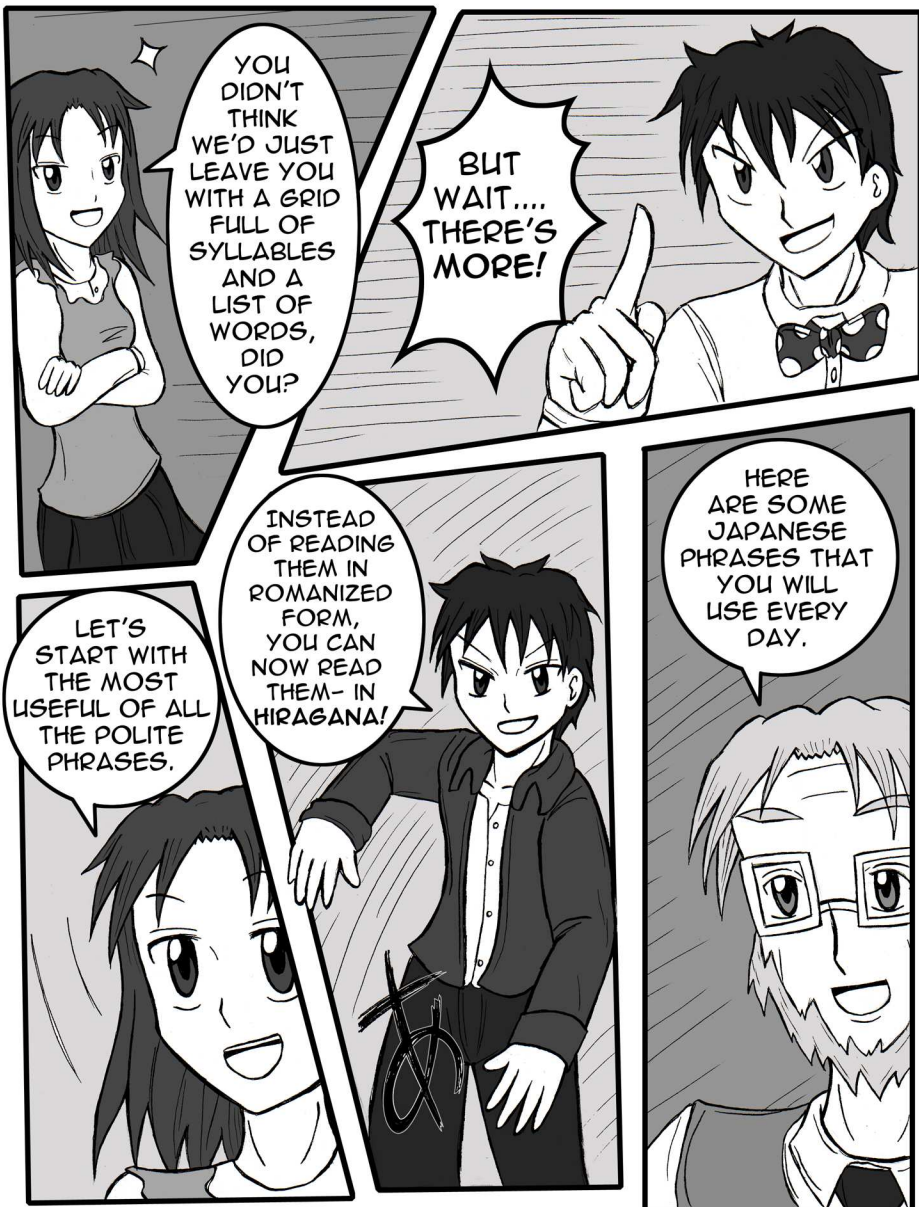


HERE ARE THE KATAKANA SYLLABLES.

	W	R	Y	M	H	N	T	S	K	-	A	I	U	E	O
	ワ	ラ	ヤ	マ	ハ	ナ	タ	サ	カ	ア					
		リ		ミ	ヒ	ニ	チ	シ	キ	イ					
		ル	ユ	ム	フ	ヌ	ツ	ス	ク	ウ					
		レ		メ	ヘ	ネ	テ	セ	ケ	エ					
	ヲ	ロ	ヨ	モ	ホ	ノ	ト	ソ	コ	オ					

ン
---





YOU DIDN'T THINK WE'D JUST LEAVE YOU WITH A GRID FULL OF SYLLABLES AND A LIST OF WORDS, DID YOU?

BUT WAIT.... THERE'S MORE!

LET'S START WITH THE MOST USEFUL OF ALL THE POLITE PHRASES.

INSTEAD OF READING THEM IN ROMANIZED FORM, YOU CAN NOW READ THEM- IN HIRAGANA!

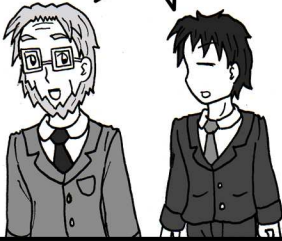
HERE ARE SOME JAPANESE PHRASES THAT YOU WILL USE EVERY DAY.



GOOD DAY.  
(NOON TO 5 PM)



こんにちは<sup>WA</sup>



GOOD MORNING. (USE UNTIL NOON)



おはよう  
ございます

IN  
こんにちは  
AND こんにちは,  
PRONOUNCE  
THE は AS  
"WA."

CHECK!



GOOD EVENING.  
(AFTER 5 PM)

こんばんは<sup>WA</sup>

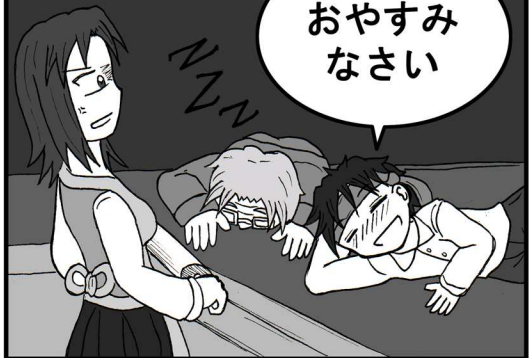


A  
SIMPLE  
"GOODBYE"  
IS  
さようなら.



GOOD NIGHT.

おやすみ  
なさい



HERE'S THE "FORMULA" TO USE WHEN YOU MEET PEOPLE.

MEETINGS:

PLEASUED TO MEET YOU. (LITERALLY: "IT IS THE FIRST TIME")

わたしのなまえは \_\_\_\_\_ です

"MY NAME IS \_\_\_\_."

BOW

はじめまして

BOW

EXCUSE ME (WHEN INTERRUPTING SOMEONE).

しつれいします。

I'M SORRY (FOR A REAL OFFENSE).

ごめんなさい

すみません

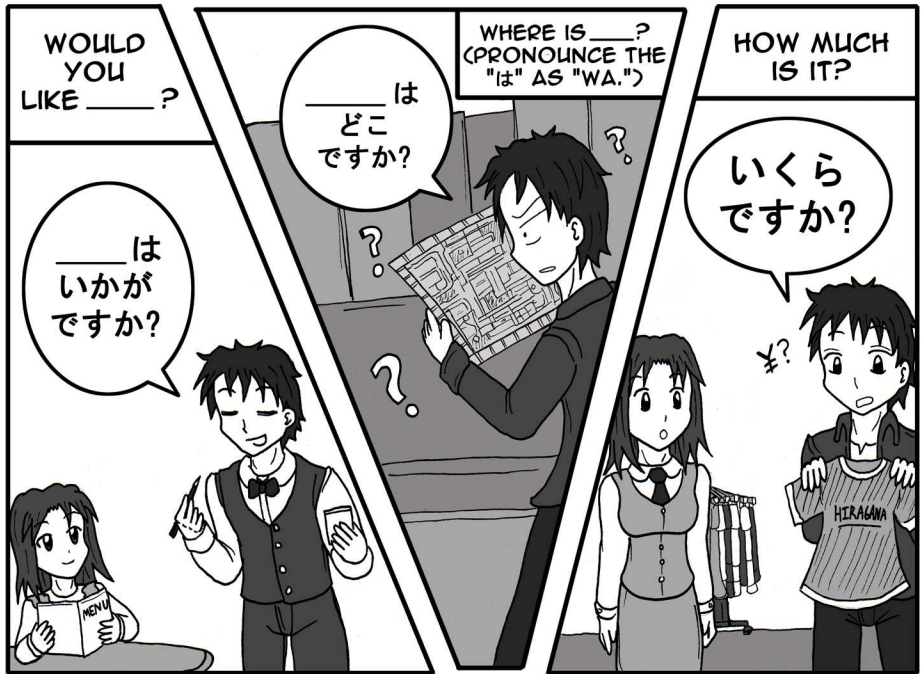
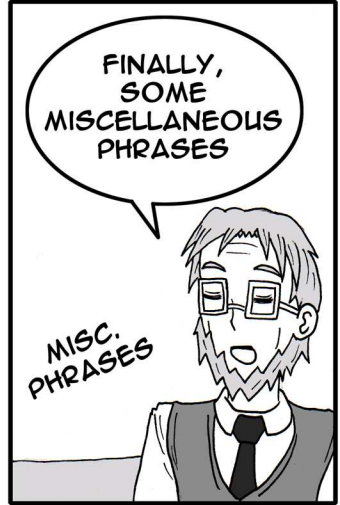
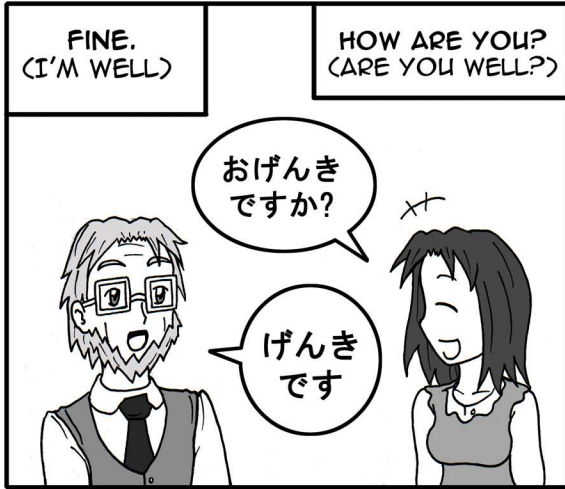
BUMP

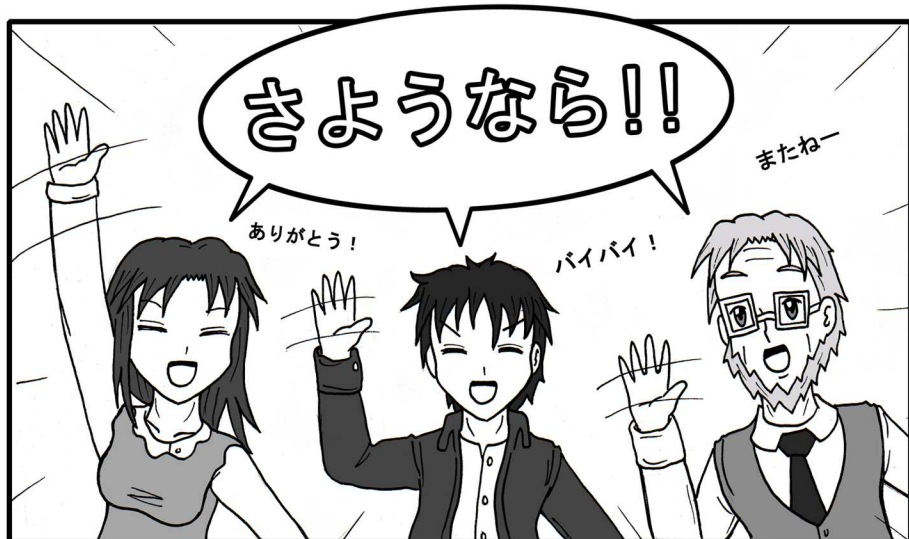
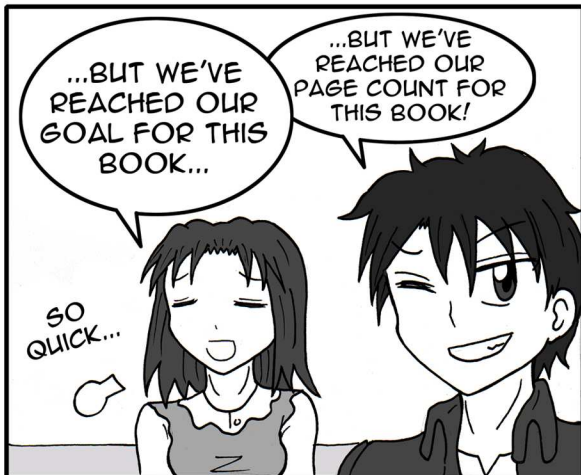
PARDON ME\*

HERE ARE EXPRESSIONS FOR LIFE'S LITTLE ERRORS.

\*すみません CAN ALSO BE USED FOR "I'M SORRY" AND "EXCUSE ME"









## WRITING GRIDS

PRACTICE WRITING HIRAGANA SYLLABLES ON  
THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

YOU CAN ALSO DOWNLOAD THESE GRIDS  
AT <http://langintro.com/kana>

-

a

i

u

e

o

	あ	あ	あ					
	い	い	い					
	う	う	う					
	え	え	え					
	お	お	お					

PRACTICE WRITING THE VOWELS あ-お.  
MAKE SURE YOU DRAW THE LINES IN THE ORDER SHOWN.

k

ka

ki

ku

ke

ko

か	き	く	け	こ
か	き	く	け	こ

s

sa

shi

su

se

so


t

ta

chi

tsu

te

to

た	ち	つ	て	と
				
た	ち	つ	て	と



n

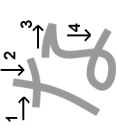


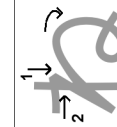
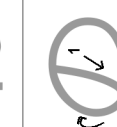





na

ni

nu

ne

no

h

ha

hi

hu

he

ho


m

ma

mi

mu

me

mo

ま

み

む

め

も

1→ 2→ 3↓

1→ 2↓ 3↙

1→ 2↓ 3↘

1↘ 2↓ 3↙

2→ 1↓ 3→

ま

み

む

め

も

ま	み	む	め	も
1→ 2→ 3↓	1→ 2↓ 3↙	1→ 2↓ 3↘	1↘ 2↓ 3↙	2→ 1↓ 3→
ま	み	む	め	も



r

ra

ri

ru

re

ro



JAPANESE-ENGLISH  
WORD LIST

	あ	
あい (愛)	love	6
あう (会う)	meet	6
あお (青)	blue	8
あかい (赤い)	red	13
あく (開く)	open	16
あさざけ (朝酒)	sake, morning drink	29
あずき (小豆)	beans (red)	29
あそこ	there (far away)	25
	い	
いいえ	no	7
いか (烏賊)	squid	13
いく (行く)	go	16
いけ (池)	pond	17
いす (椅子)	chair	39
いっぽ (一歩)	step (one)	71
いぬ (狗)	dog	48
	う	
うえ (上)	above, up	7
うすじお (薄塩)	lightly salted	29
	え	
えき (駅)	station	15
	お	
おいかける (追いかける)	chase (verb)	52
おおきい (大きい)	big	15
おく (置く)	put, place (verb)	16
おこぜ (虎魚)	weaver fish	29



	お (cont.)	
おとこ (男)	man	50
おとこのこ (男の子)	boy	52
おんな (女)	woman	50
	か	
かい (貝)	shellfish	13
かい (会)	meeting	13
かう (買う)	buy	13
かがく (科学)	science	21
かく (書く)	write	16
かべ (壁)	wall, barrier	70
	が	
がか (画家)	artist	44
がこう (画稿)	sketch	36
がっこう (学校)	school	36
	き	
き (気)	mood, spirit	15
き (木)	tree	15
きき (危機)	crisis	15
きく (聞く)	listen	16
きぐ (器具)	appliance	21
きゅうしゅう (九州)	Kyushu (island)	77
きれい (綺麗)	pretty, beautiful	61
	く	
くぎ (釘)	nail	39
	け	
け (毛)	hair	17
けいかく (計画)	plan	17

	け (cont.)	
けいき (景気)	climate of business	17
けっこん (結婚)	marriage	36
	げ	
げき (劇)	drama	21
	こ	
こ (子)	child	18
こい (鯉)	carp	18
こえ (声)	voice	18
こぎって (小切手)	check	36
ここ	here	18
	ご	
ご (五)	five	21
	さ	
さけ (酒)	sake	25
さす (注す)	to pour, to serve (a drink)	25
さっぽろ (札幌)	Sapporo (city)	71
さむらい (侍)	samurai	56
	じ	
じてんしゃ (自転車)	bicycle	77
じゅう (十)	ten	77
じょうず (上手)	skillful	77
	す	
すいか (西瓜)	watermelon	24
すし (寿司)	sushi	23
する	do	63

	せ	
せ (脊)	back (spine)	26
せいか (青果)	fruits and vegetables	26
せいせい (正西)	west (due)	26
せかい (世界)	world	26
せき (席)	seat (at restaurant)	26
	そ	
そば (蕎麦)	noodles (buckwheat)	24
そら (空)	sky	60
	ぞ	
ぞうすい (雑炊)	rice gruel	29
	た	
たいふう (台風)	typhoon	67
	だ	
だんぺん (断片)	bits and pieces	71
	ち	
ちょっと (一寸)	moment	77
	つ	
つくえ (机)	desk, table	39
	て	
て (手)	hand	23
	で	
できる (出きる)	can, be able to	63
	と	
とうきょう (東京)	Tokyo	75

	と (cont.)	
とうふ (豆腐)	tofu	67
とんかち	hammer	39
	な	
なまえ (名前)	name	45
	に	
にるい (二塁)	two-base hit	61
	ね	
ねこ (猫)	cat	48
ねまき (寝巻)	pajamas	49
	は	
はいく (俳句)	haiku poetry	67
はし (箸)	chopsticks	23
	ぱ	
ぱちんこ	pachinko	68
	ひ	
ひ (日)	sun, day	68
ひと (人)	person	68
ひゃく (百)	hundred	76
	び	
びょうき (病気)	illness, disease	77
	ぶ	
ぶんぼう (文法)	grammar	71
	へ	
へい (塀)	wall, fence	70
へいあん (平安)	peace, tranquility	70

	べ	
べいこく (米国)	America	70
べんとう (弁当)	bento, box lunch	70
	ほ	
ほん (本)	book	71
	ぼ	
ぼいん (母音)	vowel	71
ぼうけん (冒険)	adventure	71
ぼんさい (盆栽)	bonsai	67
	み	
み (実)	nut	55
みなさん (皆さん)	everyone, ladies and gentlemen	55
みなみ (南)	south	55
みみ (耳)	ear	55
みる (見る)	see, look at	63
	む	
むし (虫)	insect	56
むすこ (息子)	son	56
むすめ (娘)	daughter	57
むずかしい (難しい)	difficult	56
	め	
めいし (名刺)	business card	57
めがね (眼鏡)	glasses, eyeglasses	57
	も	
も	also (particle)	58
もち (餅)	rice cake	58
もも (桃)	peach	58

	も (cont.)	
もん (門)	gate	58
	や	
やさしい (優しい)	kind	73
やさしい (易しい)	easy	73
やすい (安い)	cheap, inexpensive	73
	ゆ	
ゆかた (浴衣)	robe (lightweight)	73
ゆき (雪)	snow	73
	よ	
よむ (読む)	read (verb)	73
よやく (予約)	reservation	73
	ら	
らくらい (落雷)	lightning bolt	60
	り	
りがく (理学)	physical science	60
りこん (離婚)	divorce	60
りょかん (旅館)	inn (Japanese), Japanese inn	76
りんご (林檎)	apple	60
	る	
るろい	wandering, vagrancy	61
	れ	
れいする (令する)	command (verb)	63
れいぞうこ (冷蔵庫)	refrigerator	62
れつ (列)	line (queue)	62
れんが (煉瓦)	brick	62

	れ (cont.)	
れんけい (連携)	cooperation	61
	ろ	
ろうご (老後)	old age	62
ろく (六)	six	62
	わ	
わかる (解る)	understand	51
わたし	I	51
わりばし (割り箸)	chopsticks (disposable)	31

ENGLISH-JAPANESE  
WORD LIST



	<b>A</b>	
above	うえ (上)	7
adventure	ぼうけん (冒険)	71
also (particle)	も	58
America	べいこく (米国)	70
apple	りんご (林檎)	60
appliance	きぐ (器具)	21
artist	がか (画家)	44

	<b>B</b>	
back (spine)	せ (脊)	26
barrier	かべ (壁)	70
be able to	できる (出きる)	63
beans (red)	あずき (小豆)	29
beautiful	きれい (綺麗)	61
bento	べんとう (弁当)	70
bicycle	じてんしゃ (自転車)	77
big	おおきい (大きい)	15
bits and pieces	だんぺん (断片)	71
blue	あお (青)	8
bonsai	ぼんさい (盆栽)	67
book	ほん (本)	71
box lunch	べんとう (弁当)	70
boy	おとこのこ (男の子)	52
brick	れんが (煉瓦)	62
business card	めいし (名刺)	57
buy	かう (買う)	13

	<b>C</b>	
can	できる (出きる)	63
carp	こい (鯉)	18

## C (cont.)

cat	ねこ (猫)	48
chair	いす (椅子)	39
chase (verb)	おいかける (追いかける)	52
cheap	やすい (安い)	73
check	こぎって (小切手)	36
child	こ (子)	18
chopsticks	はし (箸)	23
chopsticks (disposable)	わりばし (割り箸)	31
climate of business	けいき (景気)	17
command (verb)	れいする (令する)	63
cooperation	れんけい (連携)	61
crisis	きき (危機)	15

## D

daughter	むすめ (娘)	57
day	ひ (日)	68
desk	つくえ (机)	39
difficult	むずかしい (難しい)	56
disease	びょうき (病気)	77
divorce	りこん (離婚)	60
do	する	63
dog	いぬ (狗)	48
drama	げき (劇)	21

## E

ear	みみ (耳)	55
easy	やさしい (易しい)	73
everyone	みなさん (皆さん)	55
eyeglasses	めがね (眼鏡)	57

	<b>F</b>	
fence	へい (塀)	70
five	ご (五)	21
fruits and vegetables	せいか (青果)	26
	<b>G</b>	
gate	もん (門)	58
glasses	めがね (眼鏡)	57
go	いく (行く)	16
grammar	ぶんぽう (文法)	71
	<b>H</b>	
haiku poetry	はいく (俳句)	67
hair	け (毛)	17
hammer	とんかち	39
hand	て (手)	23
here	ここ	18
hundred	ひゃく (百)	76
	<b>I</b>	
I	わたし	51
illness	びょうき (病気)	77
inexpensive	やすい (安い)	73
inn (Japanese)	りょかん (旅館)	76
insect	むし (虫)	56
	<b>J</b>	
Japanese inn	りょかん (旅館)	76
	<b>K</b>	
kind	やさしい (優しい)	73
Kyushu (island)	きゅうしゅう (九州)	77

L		
ladies and gentlemen	みなさん (皆さん)	55
lightly salted	うすじお (薄塩)	29
lightning bolt	らくらい (落雷)	60
line (queue)	れつ (列)	62
listen	きく (聞く)	16
look at	みる (見る)	63
love	あい (愛)	6
M		
man	おとこ (男)	50
marriage	けっこん (結婚)	36
meet	あう (会う)	6
meeting	かい (会)	13
moment	ちよっと (一寸)	77
mood	き (気)	15
morning drink	あさざけ (朝酒)	29
N		
nail	くぎ (釘)	39
name	なまえ (名前)	45
no	いいえ	7
noodles (buckwheat)	そば (蕎麦)	24
nut	み (実)	55
O		
old age	ろうご (老後)	62
open	あく (開く)	16
P		
pachinko	ぱちんこ	68

## P (cont.)

pajamas	ねまき (寝巻)	49
peace	へいあん (平安)	70
peach	もも (桃)	58
person	ひと (人)	68
physical science	りがく (理学)	60
place (verb)	おく (置く)	16
plan	けいかく (計画)	17
pond	いけ (池)	17
pretty	きれい (綺麗)	61
put	おく (置く)	16

## R

read (verb)	よむ (読む)	73
red	あかい (赤い)	13
refrigerator	れいぞうこ (冷蔵庫)	62
reservation	よやく (予約)	73
rice cake	もち (餅)	58
rice gruel	ぞうすい (雑炊)	29
robe (lightweight)	ゆかた (浴衣)	73

## S

sake	さけ (酒)	25
sake	あさぎけ (朝酒)	29
samurai	さむらい (侍)	56
Sapporo (city)	さっぽろ (札幌)	71
school	がっこう (学校)	36
science	かがく (科学)	21
seat (at restaurant)	せき (席)	26
see	みる (見る)	63
shellfish	かい (貝)	13

## S (cont.)

six	ろく (六)	62
sketch	がこう (画稿)	36
skillful	じょうず (上手)	77
sky	そら (空)	60
snow	ゆき (雪)	73
son	むすこ (息子)	56
south	みなみ (南)	55
spirit	き (気)	15
squid	いか (烏賊)	13
station	えき (駅)	15
step (one)	いっぽ (一步)	71
sun	ひ (日)	68
sushi	すし (寿司)	23

## T

table	つくえ (机)	39
ten	じゅう (十)	77
there (far away)	あそこ	25
to pour	さす (注す)	25
to serve (a drink)	さす (注す)	25
tofu	とうふ (豆腐)	67
Tokyo	とうきょう (東京)	75
tranquility	へいあん (平安)	70
tree	き (木)	15
two-base hit	にるい (二塁)	61
typhoon	たいふう (台風)	67

## U

understand	わかる (解る)	51
up	うえ (上)	7

	V	
vagrancy	るろい	61
voice	こえ (声)	18
vowel	ぼいん (母音)	71
	W	
wall	へい (塀)	70
wall	かべ (壁)	70
wandering	るろい	61
watermelon	すいか (西瓜)	24
weaver fish	おこぜ (虎魚)	29
west (due)	せいせい (正西)	26
woman	おんな (女)	50
world	せかい (世界)	26
write	かく (書く)	16

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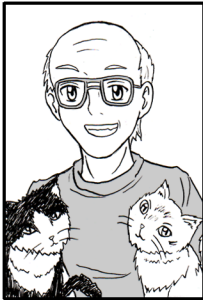
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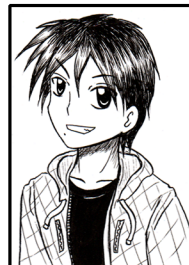
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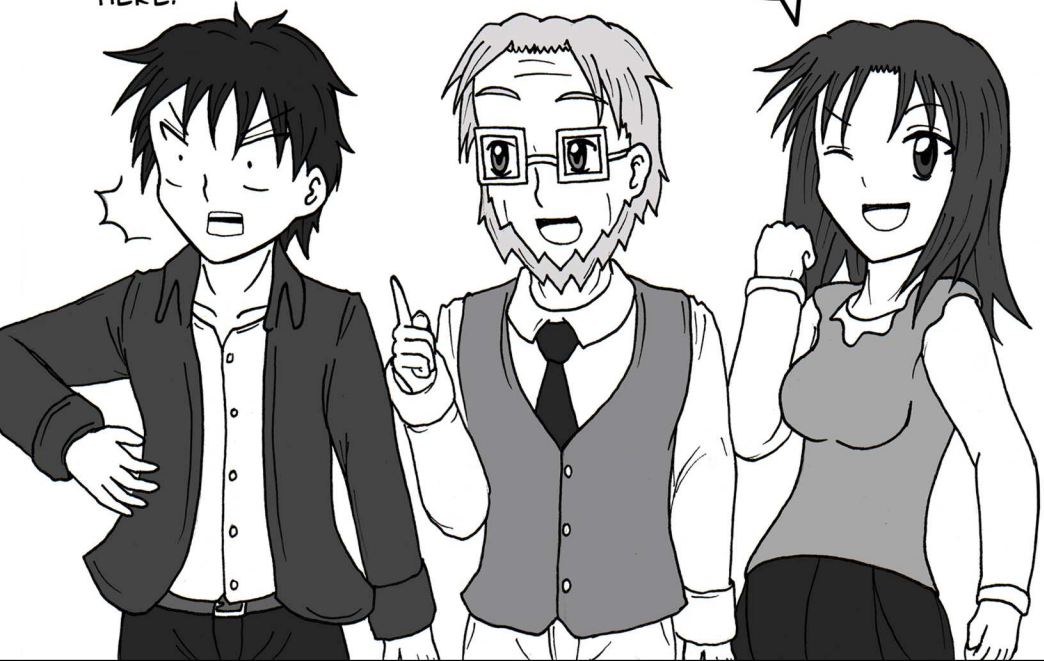
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THE END  
OF THE  
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BECAUSE  
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COMICS ARE  
WRITTEN  
RIGHT TO  
LEFT.

SO TURN  
THE BOOK  
OVER TO  
THE FRONT  
SIDE AND  
LET'S GET  
STARTED!

DON'T  
START  
HERE!





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JAPANESE SO  
THAT YOU CAN GET  
THE REAL MANGA  
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OF THE JAPANESE  
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WE'LL ALSO  
GIVE YOU EXTRA  
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ABOUT JAPANESE  
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<http://langintro.com/kana>

