

a unit of sound: **mora**  
column: **gyoo**

Hiragana											
n	w	r/l	y	m	h	n	t	s	k	Consonants	Vowels
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	a <small>(eu)</small>	i <small>(eu)</small>
り	み	ひ	に	ち	ひ	に	ち	し	き	e <small>(eu)</small>	u <small>(eu)</small>
る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	づ	ふ	づ	す	く	o <small>(eu)</small>	eo <small>(eu)</small>
れ	め	へ	ね	て	せ	ね	て	せ	け	e <small>(eu)</small>	eo <small>(eu)</small>
を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お	o <small>(eu)</small>	eo <small>(eu)</small>

EN ————— , ————— .  
JP ————— 丶 ————— 〇

ten てん maru まる

1  
ka ki ku ke ko  
か き く け こ

てんてん (tenten)

ga gi gu ge go  
が ぎ ぐ げ ご

nga ngi ngu nge ngo  
が ぎ ぐ げ ご

o ha yo 〇  
お は よ う

If 'う' or 'お' comes after the vowel 'o' or a consonant with 'o' (e.g. 'to') then the sound is an extended 'o'.

se n se え  
せんせい

If 'い' or 'え' comes after the vowel 'e' or a consonant with 'e' (e.g. 'ke'), then the sound is an extended 'e'.

3  
sa shi su se so  
さ し す せ そ

za ji zu ze zo  
ざ じ ず ぜ ぞ

ta chi tsu te to  
た ち つ て と

da chi zu de do  
だ ち づ で ど

2  
ga i ko ku ngo  
が い こ く ご

If 'が, ぎ, ぐ, げ or ご' is the starting character, it is pronounced 'ga, gi, gu, ge, go'.

If 'が, ぎ, ぐ, げ or ご' is not the starting character say 'nga, ngi, ngu, nge, ngo' as it sounds softer and better. (This is for Hiragana only, not for Katakana.)

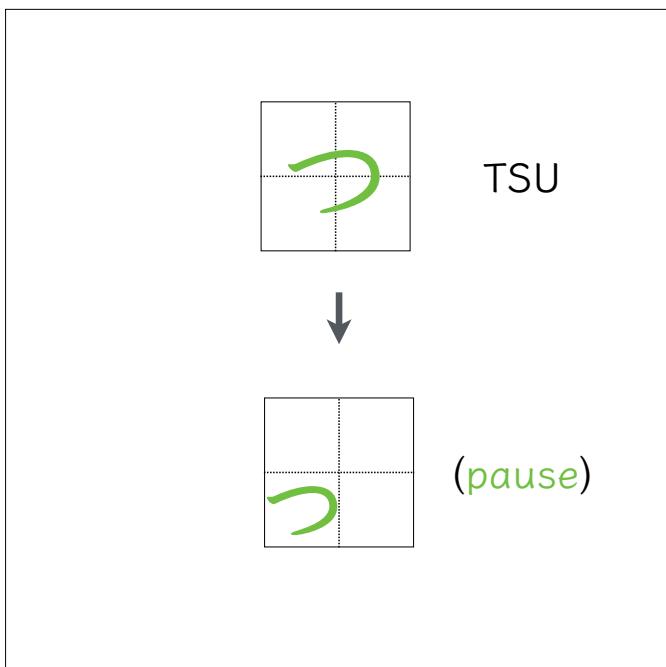
4  
ha hi fu he ho  
は ひ ふ へ ほ

(who)

ba bi bu be bo  
ば び ぶ べ ぼ

まる (maru)

pa pi pu pe po  
ぱ ぴ ぷ ぺ ぼ



3 beats  
いつか | TSU KA

3 beats  
いつか | (pause) KA  
IKKA  
↑ Roma-j spelling

2 beats  
いか | KA

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SHITSUKE SHIKKE SHIKE  
しつけ-しきけ-しけ

ATSUSHI ASSHI ASHI  
あつし-あっし-あし

HATSUKA HAKKA HAKA  
はつか-はっか-はか

KATSUTE KATTE KATE  
かつて-かって-かて

HATSUKA HAKKA HAKA  
はつか-はっか-はか

SATSUKI SAKKI SAKI  
さつき-さっき-さき

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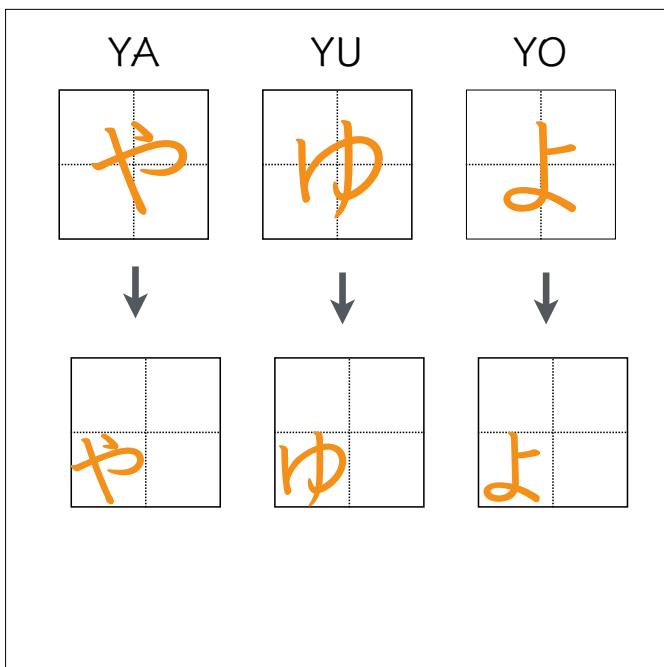
i tte ki ma su  
いってきます  
I will be back.

o i shi ka tta de su  
おいしかったです  
It was tasty.

ga n ba tte ku da sa i  
がんばってください  
Do your best.

9  
memo

10



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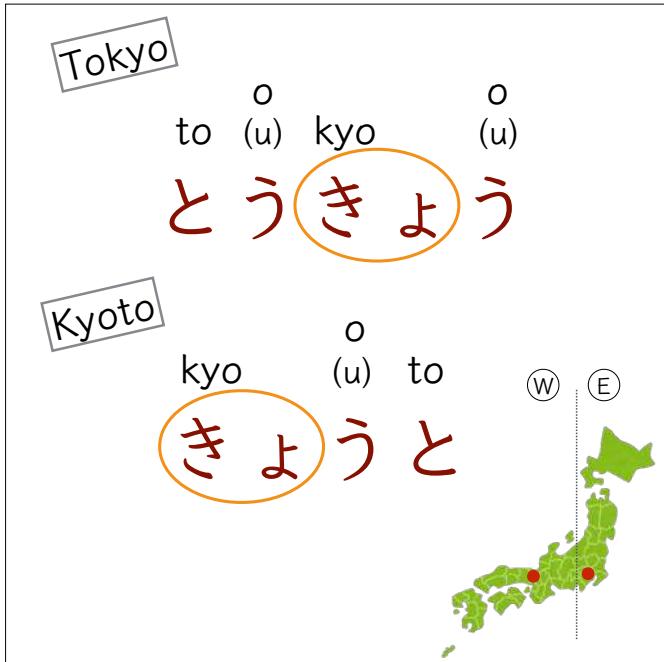


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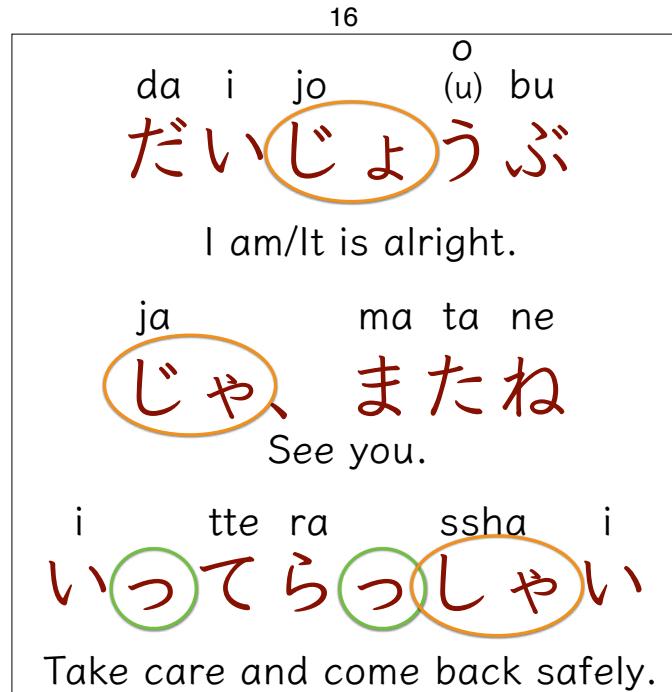
MI YA	MYA	GI YU	GYU
み や - み ゃ	ぎ ゆ - ぎ ゅ		
CHIYO	CHO	SHIYA	SHA
ち ょ - ち ょ	し ゃ - し ゃ		
RI YU	RYU	NI YO	NYO
り ゆ - り ゆ	に ょ - に ょ		

JI YU	JU	KI YA	KYA
じ ゆ - じ ゆ	き ゃ - き ゃ		
RI YA	RYA	BI YO	BYO
り ゃ - り ゃ	び ょ - び ょ		
MI YO	MYO	NI YA	NYA
み ょ - み ょ	に ゃ - に ゃ		

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17



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# Pitch Accent

The Japanese language has a pitch accent: that is, some moras in a word are pronounced high and others low. There are four types of accent, and the meaning of a word changes according to how it is accented. The standard Japanese accent is characterised by the fact that the first and second moras have different pitches and that the pitch never rises again once it has fallen.

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Quizlet



Romaji → watashi (wa)  
Hiragana → わたし ↑  
Kanji → (私)



21

Quizlet



anata (wo)  
あなた

you



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Flat

The pitch does not drop.

watashi (wa)  
わたし(は)

Beginning High

The pitch drops after the first mora.

nani (wo)  
なに(を)

Middle High

The pitch drops after the second mora.

anata (wa)  
あなた(は)

Ending High

The pitch drops after the last mora.

hana (wo)  
はな(を)

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Quizlet



nani (wo)  
なに  
what  
(何)



22

Quizlet



hana (wo)  
はな  
flower  
(花)

