

L.01 - D.02 Pronunciation Summary

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

↓ **ぎょう**

Hiragana

n		w		r/i	y	m	h	n	t	s	k	Vowels
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ		a (Ewa)
		り	み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い			i (Esa)
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	づ	す	く	う		u (Eba)
		れ	め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え			e (Eaf)
		を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お	o (Eab)

row: **dan**
だん

EN _____, _____
JP _____ (ん) _____ (を)

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

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 ji zu de do
だ ぢ づ で ど

5

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

せんせい

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 ぽ

6

TSU

(pause)

7

3 beats
いつか I TSU KA

3 beats
いっか I (pause) KA
IKKA
↑ Roma-j spelling

2 beats
いか I KA

8

SHITSUKE SHIKKE SHIKE
しつけ - しっけ - しけ

ATSUSHI ASSHI ASHI
あつし - あっし - あし

HATSUKA HAKKA HAKA
はつか - はっか - はか

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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.

11

memo

12

YA	YU	YO
↓	↓	↓

13

きよ KIYO

きよ (KIYO)

dropped

14

MI YA	MYA	GI YU	GYU
みや	みゃ	ぎゆ	ぎゅ
CHIYO	CHO	SHIYA	SHA
ちよ	ちょ	しや	しゃ
RI YU	RYU	NI YO	NYO
りゆ	りゅ	によ	にょ

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JI YU	JU	KI YA	KYA
じゆ	じゅ	きや	きゃ
RI YA	RYA	BI YO	BYO
りや	りゃ	びよ	びょ
MI YO	MYO	NI YA	NYA
みよ	みょ	にや	にゃ

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Tokyo

to (u) kyo (u)

とうきょう

Kyoto

kyo (u) to (W) (E)

きょうと

17

da i jo (u) bu

だいじょうぶ

I am/It is alright.

ja ma ta ne

じゃまたね

See you.

i tte ra ssha i

いってらっしゃい

Take care and come back safely.

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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.

19

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

Romaji → watashi (wa)

Hiragana → わたし ^{↑ higher pitch}

Kanji → (私)



21

Quizlet

nani (wo)

なに

what

(何)



22

Quizlet

anata (wo)

あなた

you



23

Quizlet

hana (wo)

はな

flower

(花)



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