

katakana **time**



Why do these characters look so familiar?

ガ ga ギ gi グ gu ゲ ge ゴ go

ザ za ジ ji ズ zu ゼ ze ゾ zo

ダ da チ ji ツ zu デ de ド do

バ ba ビ bi ブ bu ベ be ボ bo

パ pa ピ pi プ pu ペ pe ポ po

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Now you know 25 new sounds
without needing to learn 25 new
characters!



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キヤ kya キュ kyu キョ kyo

シヤ sha シュ shu ショ sho

チャ cha チュ chu チョ cho

ニヤ nya ニュ nyu ニョ nyo

ヒヤ hya ヒュ hyu ヒョ hyo

ミヤ mya ミュ myu ミョ myo

リヤ rya リュ ryu リョ ryo

ギヤ gya ギュ gyu ギョ gyo

ジャ ja ジュ ju ジョ jo

ビヤ bya ビュ byu ビョ byo

ピヤ pya ピュ pyu ピョ pyo

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By simply combining an 'i' sounding katakana with a 'y' sound, you make a combination sound.

Easy!

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Long Vowel Sounds

- A long vowel sound is when there are two vowels in a word.
Eg. **oo**sutoraria (Australia)
- In rōmaji it's written with a double letter. For eg. **aa, ii, uu, ee, oo**.
Eg. **oo**sutoraria.
- In katakana, long vowel sounds are written with a dash where the second vowel would go.
Eg. ke**e**ki (cake) = ケーキ
Eg. Pa**a**tii (Party): パーティー

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Double Consonants

- Double consonants (**kk**, **pp**, **ss**, or **tt**) are expressed with a small ツ (tsu) in place of the first consonant.

For eg:

pet**t**o (pet): ペ**ツ**ト

ku**k**ki (cookie): ク**ツ**キ

co**p**pu (cup): コ**ツ**プ

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- To pronounce the double consonants, the first consonant represents a slight pause and the second consonant is pronounced.