

Kumadex

by Mario Hayashi, Kuma Learn

Learn 50 JLPT-N5 Vocab with Pictures

MINI-EBOOK WITH BONUS VOCAB!

Introduction: Learn Japanese Visually

Getting started with learning Japanese can seem a tall order, with so many unfamiliar words!

Luckily, there are great resources to learn from, including WaniKani, DuoLingo and Genki. These resources help you learn using various approaches, such as *audial* and *kinaesthetic* techniques (e.g. games).

Kuma Learn offers you a *visual* approach to learning Japanese vocabulary. Some words lend themselves well to visual presentation and that's why we've made you a picture dictionary for Japanese: *Kumadex*.

We looked at the frequently occurring words [*] to select the 50 JLPT-N5 words in this mini-eBook. They are only a fraction of all the words in the Japanese language but I hope it serves as a useful guide to get started.

* See Acknowledgements: Centre for Translation Studies, Leeds University.

KUMADEx

Learn 50 JLPT-N5 Vocab with Pictures

by Mario Hayashi, Kuma Learn



How to read this eBook



Image

Photograph to help you learn the Japanese word.

Label

Some words are bonus words. Free extra words! We call this おまけ (*o-ma-ke*): bonus or freebie.

くま
熊 kuma

Common Noun (common)

1. bear (any mammal of family Ursidae)

Word

The Japanese word, in *kanji* with one reading in *furigana* (hiragana to help you read kanji). The reading is also written in *romaji*, or romanised Japanese, for convenience.

Only one reading is shown. Some words have multiple readings but we focus on the common reading to make it easier for you to learn.

Tags

Words are labelled with parts of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.), how common a reading is and where they appear (Genki, JLPT).

Meanings

Some words have over ten meanings. But we've focused on the top three to five, so that it's easier for you to learn.

Numbers

The Japanese number system is logical. Once you can count up to ten, you'll know how to count up to 99. This is because, after ten, numbers are expressed as sums of numbers we've already learned: eleven is “ten-and-one” (十一, *jiu-ichi*); 99 is “nine-tens-and-nine” (九十九, *kyuu-jiu-kyuu*).

When reading and writing Japanese, you'll often see decimal digits (numbers 0 to 9) being used instead of kanji, as it can get a bit difficult to read for larger numbers!

Numbers



いち
一 ichi

Common JLPT N5

1. one

Numeric Prefix

EXAMPLE

もう一度?
いちど

One more time?

2. best

の-adj. Suffix

EXAMPLE

これが一番好き。
いちばん

I like this one best.

3. first; foremost

の-adj.

EXAMPLE

私が一番。
わたし

I'm first.



二 ni

Common JLPT N5 Numeric

1. two



さん
三 san

Common JLPT N1 JLPT N5 Numeric

1. three

EXAMPLE

三週間経った。
さんしゅうかん

Three weeks went by.



し
四 shi

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Numeric

1. four

EXAMPLE

二の二倍は四。
に にばい

Twice two is equal to four.



ご
五 go

Common JLPT N5 Numeric

1. five



ろく
六 roku

Common JLPT N1 JLPT N5 Numeric

1. six

EXAMPLE

六時には戻るよ。
ろくじ もど

I'll be back at six.



しち
七 shichi

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Numeric

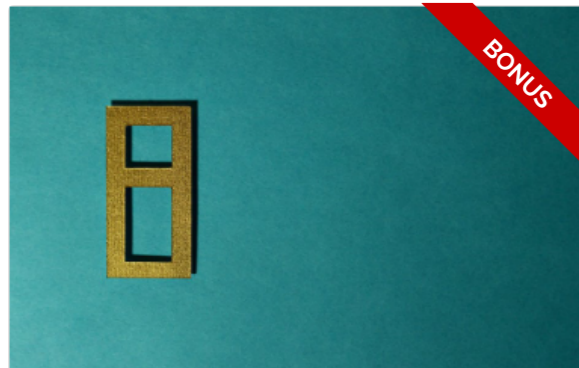
1. seven

EXAMPLE

七時三十分だった。
ななじ きんじゅうふん

It was seven thirty.

Numbers



はち
八 hachi

Common JLPT N5 Numeric

1. eight

EXAMPLE

よる はちじ
夜の八時です。

It's eight o'clock at night.



きゅう
九 kyuu

Common JLPT N3 Numeric

1. nine

EXAMPLE

ねこ きゅうせい
猫に九生あり。

Cats have nine lives.



じゅう
十 juu

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 9

1. ten

Numeric

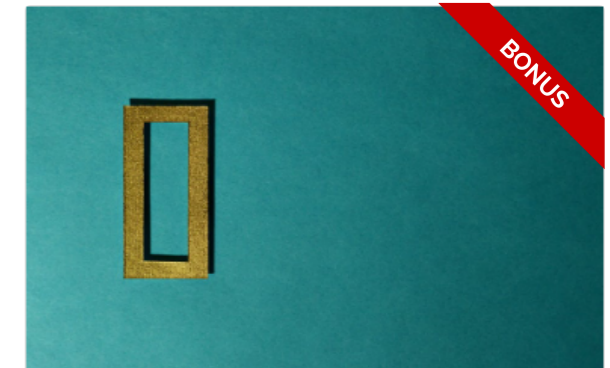
EXAMPLE

じゅうじ
十時ごろですか。

Is it about ten o'clock?

2. ten years of age

Noun (common)



れい
零 rei

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common)

1. zero; nought

EXAMPLE

いま れいか ど
今は零下10度だ。

It is ten degrees below zero now.

Numbers

Once you can count up to 100, you'll be able to count up to 999. The number 999 is “nine-hundreds-nine-tens-and-nine” (九百九十九, *kyuu-hyaku-kyuu-jiu-kyuu*). Similarly, count up to 1,000 and you can count up to 9,999!

From 10,000, it's a bit different to the Western system because 10,000 has its own name: 万, *man*. So, 34,000 is “three-ten-thousands-four-thousands”. That's a mouthful!

The Japanese currency denominations are: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 円 (*yen*). So, learn to count up to 10,000 and you can count money.

Numbers



ひゃく
百 hyaku

Common JLPT N5 Numeric

1. 100; hundred

EXAMPLE

きっぷ ひゃく
切符は百ユーロです。

The ticket costs 100 euros.



せん
千 sen

Common JLPT N5 Numeric

1. 1,000; thousand

EXAMPLE

せんえん た
千円で足りる?

Is a thousand yen enough?



まん
万 man

Common JLPT N5

1. 10,000; ten thousand

Numeric

EXAMPLE

まんえん
1万円で足りる?

Is ten thousand yen enough?

2. myriad

Noun (common) の-adj.

3. everything; all

Adv. noun

EXAMPLE

かぜ まんびょう もと
風邪は万病の元。

A cold often leads to all kinds of disease.

How to say “I”

There are many ways to “I” in Japanese. It’s often influenced by age, gender and situation.

For example, boys often use 僕 (*boku*), until they grow out of it in their teenage years when 俺 (*ore*) is adopted. Many men use 俺 (*ore*), whereas 私 (*watashi*) is used by both men and women in formal contexts. In informal contexts, women still use 私 (*watashi*) but men often revert back to 俺 (*ore*) or 僕 (*boku*).

There’s also an extremely polite version of 私: *watakushi*. In day-to-day Japanese however, you’ll hear women use *watashi* or *atashi*.

How to say “I”



わたし
私 watashi

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Pronoun

1. I; me

EXAMPLE

わたし
私も。

Same here.



おれ
俺 ore

Common JLPT N1 Pronoun Male term/lang.

1. I; me

EXAMPLE

おれ えいゆう
俺は英雄。

I'm a hero.



ほく
僕 boku

Common JLPT N4 Genki Ch. 5 Pronoun

1. I; me

Male term/lang.

EXAMPLE

ほく
僕もだよ。

Me, too.

2. you

3. manservant

EXAMPLE

かれ たねかのじょ げほく
彼はある種彼女の下僕だな。

He's some kind of manservant for her.



じぶん
自分 jibun

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 17 Pronoun

1. myself; yourself; oneself;
himself; herself

EXAMPLE

じぶん しん
自分を信じて。

Believe in yourself.

2. I; me

EXAMPLE

じぶん ま
自分でも負けた。

Even I was defeated.

3. you

Kansai-ben

EXAMPLE

じぶん がって やっこ
自分勝手な奴だな。

You always try to get what you want.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



ひと
人 hito

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4 Noun (common)

1. man; person

EXAMPLE

ひとだれ
あの人誰?

Who is that person?

2. human being; mankind; people

EXAMPLE

ひと
人がいる。

There are people.

3. human (Homo sapiens);
humans as a species

Written w/ kanji only

4. character; personality

EXAMPLE

かれ あじ ひと
彼は味のある人だ。

He is quite a character.



とし
年 toshi

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common)

1. year

EXAMPLE

とし
よいお年を。

Happy New Year!

2. age; years

EXAMPLE

とし
もう年だよ。

I feel my age.

3. past one's prime; old age

EXAMPLE

かれ とし よわ
彼も年のせいで弱くなった。

He's become frail in his old age.



なか
中 naka

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4 Noun (common)

1. inside; in

EXAMPLE

なか い
中に入れて。

Let me in.

2. among; within

EXAMPLE

えだ なか かく
リスは枝の中に隠れた。

A squirrel hid among the branches.

3. center (centre); middle

EXAMPLE

みずうみ まんなか しま
湖の真中に、その島がある。

In the middle of the lake lies the island.

4. during; while



なに
何 nani

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1

1. what

Pronoun

EXAMPLE

なに
何?

What?

2. you-know-what; that thing

Pronoun

EXAMPLE

きみ みぎて も なに
君が右手に持っているものは何ですか。

What's that thing in your right hand?

3. what'sit; whachamacallit;
what's-his-name; what'-s-
her-name

Pronoun

JLPT-N5 Vocab



じかん
時間 jikan

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 14 Noun (common)

1. time

EXAMPLE

じかんしゅうりょう
時間終了。

Time's up.

2. hour

EXAMPLE

じかんま
3時間待った。

We waited three hours.

3. period; class; lesson

EXAMPLE

ごじかんめ
五時間目ですか。

Is it fifth period?



まえ
前 mae

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4

1. in front (of); before (e.g. the house)

Noun (common) Suffix

2. ago; before; previously; prior; (minutes) to (the hour)

Adv. noun Noun (temporal) Suffix

EXAMPLE

じまえ
7時前にね。

See you a little before 7.

3. front (of something); head (e.g. of a line); fore part

Noun (common)

4. front (e.g. seat); previous (e.g. entry in a list); prior; former

の-adj.



かた
方 kata

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common)

1. direction; way

EXAMPLE

かれい かたあらた
彼は生き方を改めた。

He amended his way of living.

2. person; lady; gentleman

Honorific/respectful lang.

EXAMPLE

かくじんかくよう ものごと かた
各人各様の物事のやり方がある。

Each person has his own way of doing things.



じぶん
自分 jibun

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 17 Pronoun

1. myself; yourself; oneself; himself; herself

EXAMPLE

じぶんしん
自分を信じて。

Believe in yourself.

2. I; me

EXAMPLE

じぶんま
自分でも負けた。

Even I was defeated.

3. you

Kansai-ben

EXAMPLE

じぶんがって やっこ
自分勝手な奴だな。

You always try to get what you want.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



め
目 me

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 7 Noun (common)

1. eye; eyeball
2. eyesight; sight; vision
3. look; stare; gaze; glance
4. notice; attention; observation; eyes (of the world, public, etc.)
5. an experience



ほん
本 hon

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 2

1. book; volume; script
Noun (common)
EXAMPLE
ほん
いい本だ。
It's a good book.
2. counter for long cylindrical things; counter for films, TV shows, etc.; counter for goals, home runs, etc.; counter for telephone calls

Suffix Counter



はなし
話 hanashi

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 19 Noun (common)

1. talk; speech; chat; conversation
EXAMPLE
なに はなし
何の話?
What're you talking about?
2. topic; subject
EXAMPLE
はなし
話をそらすなよ。
Don't change the subject.
3. discussions; negotiation; argument
EXAMPLE
はなし ぎろん
そういった話をしていると議論
になってしまう。
That kind of talk leads to arguments.



うえ
上 ue

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4 Noun (common)

1. above; up; over; elder (e.g. daughter)
の-adj. Adv. noun Noun, as suffix
EXAMPLE
うえ すわ
その上に座るな。
Don't sit upon it.
2. top; summit; head (e.g. of a staircase)
EXAMPLE
いえ おか うえ
家は丘の上にある。
The house is on top of the hill.
3. surface
4. before; previous
の-adj. Adv. noun
5. superiority; one's superior; one's elder

JLPT-N5 Vocab



おなじ
同じ onaji

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 14

1. same; identical; equal; uniform; equivalent; similar; common (origin); changeless; alike

Prenominal noun/verb Noun (common)

EXAMPLE

おな 物の くだ
同じ物を下さい。

Please give me the same thing.

2. anyway; anyhow; in either case

Adverb



しごと
仕事 shigoto

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Noun (common)

1. work; job; labor; labour; business; task; assignment; occupation; employment

Noun/participle taking aux. verb する

EXAMPLE

しごととちゅう
仕事 中 です。

I am working.

2. work



いう
言う iu

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5

Godan verb w/ う ending

1. to say; to utter; to declare

EXAMPLE

あらた い こと
改めて言う事はない。

I have nothing particular to say.

2. to name; to call

3. to go (e.g. "the alarm went ping"); to make a noise



いえ
家 ie

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common)

1. house; residence; dwelling

EXAMPLE

いえ
家はどこ？

Where's your house?

2. family; household

EXAMPLE

かれ いえ ほま
彼は家の誉れだ。

He is an honor to his family.

3. lineage; family name

EXAMPLE

かのじょ かれ いえがら かれ けっこん
彼女は彼の家柄のために彼と結婚した。

She married him for the sake of his family name.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



かいしゃ
会社 kaisha

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 7 Noun (common)

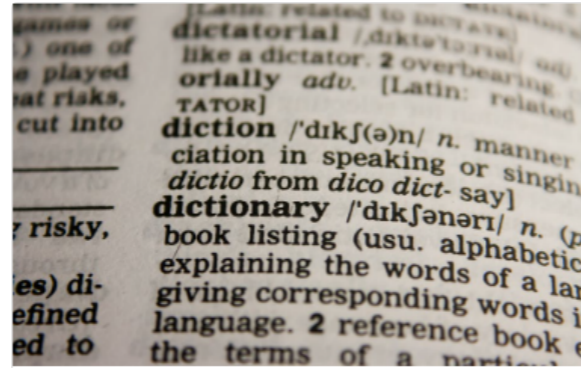
1. company; corporation

EXAMPLE

かいしゃ あかじ
会社が赤字になる。

The company is in deficit.

2. workplace



いみ
意味 imi

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 12 Noun (common)

Noun/participle taking aux. verb する

1. meaning; significance; sense

EXAMPLE

どういう意味?

What's the meaning of this?



くに
国 kuni

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 7 Noun (common)

1. country; state

EXAMPLE

かれ くにちゅうたび
彼は国中を旅した。

He traveled around the country.

2. region

EXAMPLE

くに その国 その地域ではよく嵐が
発生した。

There were storms in that region of the country.

3. national government; central government

4. home (i.e. hometown, home country)



あれ
彼 are

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 2

1. that (indicating something distant from both speaker and listener (in space, time or psychologically), or something understood without naming it directly)

Pronoun Written w/ kanji only

2. that person

Pronoun

3. hey; huh?; eh?

Interjection (kandoushi) Written w/ kanji only

JLPT-N5 Vocab



て
手 te

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 7 Noun (common)

1. hand; arm
2. handle
3. hand; worker; help
4. trouble; care; effort
5. means; way; trick; move; technique; workmanship



おおい
多い ooi

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 12 Adj.

1. many; numerous; a lot
- EXAMPLE**
ふゆ かじ おお
冬は火事が多い。
There are a lot of fires in the winter.
2. large quantity; large amount
 3. frequent; common

EXAMPLE

かれ きょうつうてん おお
彼らには、共通点が多い。
They have a lot in common.



ことば
言葉 kotoba

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 13 Noun (common)

1. language; dialect
- EXAMPLE**
ことば まな おもしろ
言葉を学ぶのは面白い。
Learning languages is interesting.- 2. word; words; phrase; term; expression; remark

EXAMPLE
あいことば
合言葉?
Password?- 3. speech; (manner of) speaking

EXAMPLE
かれ ことばすう すく
彼は言葉数が少ない。
He is brief of speech.- 4. learning to speak; language acquisition



ほか
他 hoka

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 18

1. other (place, thing, person); the rest
- Noun (common) の-adj.**
- EXAMPLE**
かれ ほか もの め
彼はついにクラスの他の者を抜いた。
He finally got ahead of the rest of class.- 2. outside; beyond

Noun (common) の-adj. Written w/ kanji only- 3. nothing except; nothing but; nothing apart from; nothing aside from; no choice (but to)

Adv. noun Written w/ kanji only

EXAMPLE
きり ほか なに み
霧の他には何も見えなかった。
We could see nothing but fog.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



よい
良い yoi

Common JLPT N1 JLPT N3 JLPT N5

Genki Ch. 3 Adj.

1. good; excellent; fine; nice;
pleasant; agreeable

EXAMPLE

よ たび
良い旅を!

Have a nice trip.

2. sufficient; enough; ready;
prepared

EXAMPLE

かれ さけ の よ ねんれい
彼は酒を飲んでも良い年齢だ。

He is old enough to drink.

3. profitable (deal, business offer,
etc.); beneficial

4. OK; all right; fine; no problem



みせ
店 mise

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 13 Noun (common)

1. store; shop; establishment;
restaurant

EXAMPLE

かれ みせ い
彼は店に行った。

He went to the store.



せんせい
先生 sensei

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Noun (common)

1. teacher; instructor; master

EXAMPLE

せんせい く
先生が来る。

There comes our teacher.

2. intimate or teasing form of
address

Familiar lang. Jocular, humorous



えいが
映画 eiga

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 3 Noun (common)

の-adj.

1. movie; film

EXAMPLE

えいが い
映画に行くの?

Are you going to a movie?

JLPT-N5 Vocab



こども
子供 kodomo

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4 Noun (common)

1. child

EXAMPLE

こどもたち みんな
子供達は皆寝た。

All the children went to bed.



すこし
少し sukoshi

Common JLPT N5 Adverb Noun (common)

1. small quantity; little; few;
something

EXAMPLE

すこ はださむ
少し肌寒い。

There is a little chill in the air.

2. little while

EXAMPLE

もうすこ しいてはいかがですか。

Why don't you stay a little while?

3. short distance



しゃしん
写真 shashin

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 4 Noun (common)

1. photograph; photo; picture;
snapshot; snap

EXAMPLE

しゃしん み
写真見せて。

Show me the picture.

2. movie

EXAMPLE

ニューズウィークでは、その元
えいが けいさつしょ はい
映画スターが警察署に入っていく
しゃしん おお の
写真を大きく載せていた。

Newsweek had a big picture of the
ex-movie star entering the police
station.



みる
見る miru

Common JLPT N5 Ichidan verb

1. to see; to look; to watch; to
view; to observe

Transitive verb

EXAMPLE

ばんぐみ み
この番組見る?

Do you want to watch this program?

2. to examine; to look over; to
assess; to check; to judge

Transitive verb

3. to look after; to attend to; to
take care of; to keep an eye on

Transitive verb

EXAMPLE

かれ ろうじん めんどう み
彼は老人なので、面倒を見るのは
きみ やくめ
君の役目だ。

Now that he is old, it is your duty to
look after him.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



だいがく
大学 daigaku

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Noun (common)

1. university; college

EXAMPLE

だいがくせい
大学生です。

I am a college student.

2. former central university of Kyoto (established under the ritsuryo system for the training of government administrators)

Abbr.

3. the Great Learning (one of the Four Books)



だれ
誰 dare

Common JLPT N1 JLPT N6 Genki Ch. 2

Pronoun

1. who

EXAMPLE

だれ
誰?

Who?



すき
好き suki

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common)

1. liked; well-liked; favourite; favorite

な-adj.

EXAMPLE

すき た もの
好きな食べ物は?

What's your favourite food?

2. in love (with); loved; romantically interested (in)

な-adj.

EXAMPLE

かれ
彼らはそれが好きでした。

They loved it.

3. faddism; eccentricity

な-adj.

4. the way one likes; (as) it suits one

な-adj.



おおきな
大きな ookina

Common JLPT N5 pre-noun adj. (rentaishi)

1. big; large; great

EXAMPLE

おお いち ぽ
大きな一歩だよ。

That's a big step.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



いく
行く iku

Common JLPT N1 JLPT N5

Godan verb - いく special Intransitive verb

1. to go; to move (in a direction or towards a specific location); to head (towards); to be transported (towards); to reach

EXAMPLE

行くべきだ。

I ought to go.

2. to proceed; to take place
3. to pass through; to come and go
4. to walk

EXAMPLE

そこまで歩いて行くのはめんどくさい。

It's too much trouble to walk there.



でんわ
電話 denwa

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Noun (common)

の-adj.

1. telephone call; phone call

Noun/participle taking aux. verb する

EXAMPLE

でんわ
電話しよう。

Let's make a phone call.

2. telephone (device); phone

Abbr.

EXAMPLE

でんわ
電話です。

You are wanted on the phone.



がっこう
学校 gakkou

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 3 Noun (common)

1. school

EXAMPLE

がっこう
学校はどう?

How's school?



もの
物 mono

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 12 Noun (common)

1. thing; object; article; stuff; substance

EXAMPLE

わす もの
忘れ物ない?

Did you forget anything?

2. one's things; possessions; property; belongings

EXAMPLE

ブライアンは自分の物を置き忘れた。

Brian left his belongings behind.

3. things; something; anything; everything; nothing

EXAMPLE

わす もの
忘れ物ない?

Did you forget anything?

JLPT-N5 Vocab



いちばん
一番 ichiban

Common JLPT N3 JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 10

1. number one; first; first place

Noun (common) の-adj.

EXAMPLE

わたし いちばん
私が一番。

I'm first.

2. best; most

Adverb

EXAMPLE

けんこう いちばん
健康が一番です。

Health is the most important thing.

3. game; round; bout

Noun (common)

EXAMPLE

みずうみ あた いちばんふか
湖はこの辺りが一番深い。

The lake is deepest around here.



おんがく
音楽 ongaku

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 3 Noun (common)

1. music

EXAMPLE

おんがく す
音楽は好き?

Do you like music?



あたらしい
新しい atarashii

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 5 Adj.

1. new; novel; fresh; recent;
latest; up-to-date; modern

EXAMPLE

たまご あたら
この卵は新しい。

These eggs are fresh.



たかい
高い takai

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 2 Adj.

1. high; tall

EXAMPLE

なみ たか
波が高い。

The waves are high.

2. expensive; high-priced

EXAMPLE

たか
でも高いよ。

It's expensive though.

3. high (level); above average (in
degree, quality, etc.)

4. loud

EXAMPLE

かれ たか
彼は高いびきをかいて寝ていた。

He was snoring loudly while he
slept.

JLPT-N5 Vocab



みず
水 mizu

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 3 Noun (common)

1. water (esp. cool, fresh water, e.g. drinking water)
2. fluid (esp. in an animal tissue); liquid

EXAMPLE

みず えきたい
水は液体である。

Water is a liquid.

3. flood; floodwaters

EXAMPLE

はし おおみず なが
橋は大水で流された。

The bridge was carried away by the flood.

4. water offered to wrestlers just prior to a bout



えいご
英語 eigo

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 1 Noun (common)

の-adj.

1. English (language)



しつもん
質問 shitsumon

Common JLPT N5 Genki Ch. 11 Noun (common)

Noun/participle taking aux. verb する の-adj.

1. question; inquiry; enquiry

EXAMPLE

しつもん
よい質問だ。

It's a good question.



ところ
所 tokoro

Common JLPT N5 Noun (common) Suffix

1. place; spot; scene; site

EXAMPLE

や ところ
わが家にまさる所なし。

There is no place like home.

2. address

Written w/ kanji only

3. district; area; locality

Written w/ kanji only

EXAMPLE

しょうてんがい わたしたち いえ かんたん
その商店街は私達の家から簡単に
い びん よ ところ
行ける便の良い所にある。

The shopping district is easily accessible from our house.

4. one's house

Written w/ kanji only

5. point; aspect; side; facet

About the Author

Hi, I'm Mario! I speak three languages (English, German, Japanese) and make software for a living.

Thanks for reading this mini-eBook. I started the Kumadex project for those who want to explore a visual approach to learning Japanese.

Your feedback and support is greatly appreciated, and will help shape Kuma Learn in the future. Reach out to me at mario@kumalearn.com if you have any comments or suggestions.

If you enjoyed the visual content in this mini-eBook and want to learn more with pictures, subscribe to Kuma Learn's email newsletter.



Mario Hayashi, Kuma Learn

Email: mario@kumalearn.com

Twitter: [@logicalicy](https://twitter.com/logicalicy)

Attributions

Cover

Fuji; Photo by [Tirachard Kumtanom](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 3

Fuji; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 4

Kuma; Photo by [Rasmus Svinding](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 6-7

Ichi, Ni, San, Shi, Go, Roku, Shichi, Hachi, Kyuu, Juu, Rei;
Photos by [Miguel Á. Padriñán](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 9

Hyaku; Photo by [xsix](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)
Sen; Photo by [davidgsteadman](#) on Flickr under [Public Domain](#)
Man; Photo by [Norisa1](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Page 11

Watashi, Ore, Boku, Jibun; Photos by [Eva Elijas](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 12

Hito; Photo by [Deden Dicky Ramdhani](#) on [Pexels](#)
Toshi; Photo by [Karolina Grabowska](#) on [Pexels](#)
Naka; Photo by [Ketut Subiyanto](#) on [Pexels](#)
Nani; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 13

Jikan; Photo by [nodstrum](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)
Mae; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)
Kata; Photo by [Andrey Grushnikov](#) on [Pexels](#)
Jibun; Photo by [smlp.co.uk](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Page 14

Me; Photo by [Rebecca Swafford](#) on [Pexels](#)
Hon; Photo by [Karolina Grabowska](#) on [Pexels](#)
Hanashi; Photo by [fotografierende](#) on [Pexels](#)
Ue; Photo by [Binyamin Mellish](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 15

Onaji; Photo by [cottonbro](#) on [Pexels](#)
Shigoto; Photo by [Snapwire](#) on [Pexels](#)
Iu; Photo by [Oleg Magni](#) on [Pexels](#)
Ie; Photo by [Andrea Piacquadio](#) on [Pexels](#)

Attributions

Page 16

Kaisha; Photo by [mmphotography.it](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Imi; Photo by [Miguel Á. Padriñán](#) on [Pexels](#)

Kuni; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Are; Photo by [Expect Best](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 17

Te; Photo by [Karolina Grabowska](#) on [Pexels](#)

Ooi; Photo by [zinjixmaggir](#) on Flickr under [Licence](#)

Kotoba; Photo by [Pierpaolo Riondato](#) on [Pexels](#)

Hoka; Photo by [Daria Shevtsova](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 18

Yoi; Photo by [Skitterphoto](#) on [Pexels](#)

Mise; Photo by [Max Fischer](#) on [Pexels](#)

Sensei; Photo by [Dakiny](#) on Flickr under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Eiga; Photo by [Anastasiya Gepp](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 19

Kodomo; Photo by [Ketut Subiyanto](#) on [Pexels](#)

Sukoshi; Photo by [Thorn Yang](#) on [Pexels](#)

Shashin; Photo by [Lisa Fotios](#) on [Pexels](#)

Miru; Photo by [cottonbro](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 20

Daigaku; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Dare; Photo by [Hannah Stevens](#) on [Pexels](#)

Suki; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Ookina; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 21

Iku; Photo by [Ketut Subiyanto](#) on [Pexels](#)

Denwa; Photo by [岩佐 栄三](#) on Wikimedia under [CC0 1.0](#)

Gakkou; Photo by [chepté cormani](#) on [Pexels](#)

Mono; Photo by [Andrea Piacquadio](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 22

Ichiban; Photo by [Karolina Grabowska](#) on [Pexels](#)

Ongaku; Photo by [Bryan Catota](#) on [Pexels](#)

Atarashii; Photo by [RUN 4 FFWPU](#) on [Pexels](#)

Takai; Photo by [Flo Dahm](#) on [Pexels](#)

Page 23

Mizu; Photo by [Daria Shevtsova](#) on [Pexels](#)

Eigo; Photo by [AhoiSpace](#) on Wikimedia under [CC0 1.0](#)

Shitsumon; Photo by [Pixabay](#) on [Pexels](#)

Tokoro; Photo by [Life of Wu](#) on [Pexels](#)

Acknowledgements

Kumadex is an independent project made by Mario Hayashi of Kuma Learn, a Tugboat Coding product. The project has already taken many months to create and I'm sure I'll be spending many more to continuously keep improving it!

The data used in Kumadex comes from a number of projects. Kuma Learn is extremely thankful to the creators and contributors of these projects, who have made projects like Kumadex possible.

JMdict

JMdict is a project created by Jim Breen. It's a general, Japanese-English dictionary managed by the Electronic Dictionary Research and Development Group (EDRDG), Jim Breen and a team of volunteers. The vast majority of words that appear in Kumadex come from JMdict.

Tatoeba

Example sentences that appear in Kumadex come from the Tatoeba project, which is a large database of sentences and translations.

Wanakana

Wanakana is an open-source Javascript library for detecting and transliterating between Hiragana, Katakana and Romaji.

Acknowledgements

Kuroshiro

Kuroshiro is an open-source Javascript library for converting Japanese sentences to Hiragana, Katakana or Romaji with furigana.

Centre for Translation Studies, Leeds University

The Centre for Translation Studies of Leeds University offers a word frequency list based on their Japanese language corpus. This list is used by Kumadex to order words by their frequency in Japanese text that the Centre for Translation Studies has studied.

Wiktionary

Wiktionary's JLPT word list has been used to help select words to include in this mini-eBook.

Genki

Some words reference their appearance in Genki, a textbook series loved by many Japanese language learners.

Acknowledgements

Pexels

A vast majority of the excellent pictures shown in Kumadex are made by photographers and contributors of [Pexels](#).

Wikimedia

[Wikimedia](#) is another source of images used in Kumadex.

Flickr

A small number of images are also sourced from [Flickr](#).

If you would like to give back to the community of people who make projects like Kumadex possible, some of the projects listed above accept for contributions and/or donations.