

## Hiragana Basic Kana Chart (Seion)

Basic kana, called seion (清音) in Japanese, are the foundation of the Japanese 50 sounds (Gojūon).

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### Basic Kana (Seion)

	a	i	u	e	o
	あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o
k	か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko
s	さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so
t	た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to
n	な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no
h	は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho
m	ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo
y	や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo
r	ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro
w	わ wa				を wo/o
					ん n

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## Hiragana Voiced Sounds (Dakuon)

Voiced sounds, called dakuon (濁音) in Japanese, are created by adding dakuten (゛) to the base kana.

This changes the consonant sound, such as k → g or t → d.

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### Voiced Sounds (Dakuon)

	a	i	u	e	o
g	が ga	ぎ gi	ぐ gu	げ ge	ご go
z	ざ za	じ ji/zi	ず zu	ぜ ze	ぞ zo
d	だ da	ぢ di/ji	づ du/zu	で de	ど do
b	ば ba	び bi	ぶ bu	べ be	ぼ bo

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## Hiragana P-sounds (Handakuon)

P-sounds, called handakuon (半濁音) in Japanese, are created by adding handakuten (゜) to the base kana. This changes the consonant sound, such as h → p.

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### P-sounds (Handakuon)

	a	i	u	e	o
p	ぱ pa	ぴ pi	ぷ pu	ぺ pe	ぽ po

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## Hiragana Yōon (Contracted Syllables)

Yōon (拗音) are formed by combining certain hiragana (such as き, し, and ち) with small や (ya), ゆ (yu), or よ (yo).  
These contracted syllables create sounds like kya, shu, and cho.

← Previous: Handakuon   ← View Full Chart   Next: Sokuon →

### Yōon (Contracted Syllables)

	ya	yu	yo
k	きゃ kya	きゅ kyu	きょ kyo
sh	しゃ sha	しゅ shu	しょ sho
ch	ちゃ cha	ちゅ chu	ちょ cho
n	にゃ nya	にゅ nyu	にょ nyo
h	ひゃ hya	ひゅ hyu	ひょ hyo
m	みゃ mya	みゅ myu	みょ myo
r	りゃ rya	りゅ ryu	りょ ryo
g	ぎゃ gya	ぎゅ gyu	ぎょ gyo
j	じゃ ja	じゅ ju	じょ jo
dy	ぢゃ dya	ぢゅ dyu	ぢょ dyo
b	びゃ bya	びゅ byu	びょ byo
p	ぴゃ pya	ぴゅ pyu	ぴょ pyo

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## Hiragana Double Consonants (Small Tsu)

The small tsu (っ), called sokuon in Japanese, is used to indicate a doubled consonant. It creates a brief pause before the consonant in pronunciation.

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### Double Consonants (Small Tsu)

假名	羅馬拼音	説明
っ	tsu (small)	Small 'tsu' (っ) creates a pause. e.g., がっこう (gakkou) = school e.g., ずっと (zutto) = always

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## Long Vowels (Chōon)

Kana	Romaji	Description
ああ / いい / うう / ええ / おお	aa / ii / uu / ee / oo	Hiragana long vowels use repeated or modified vowels (no 'ー'). Common: ああ / いい / うう / ええ / おう ・ おお e.g., おかあさん (okaasan = mother), おねえさん (oneesan = older sister)

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