

Katakana 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
	ア a	イ i	ウ u	エ e	オ o
k	カ ka	キ ki	ク ku	ケ ke	コ ko
s	サ sa	シ shi	ス su	セ se	ソ so
t	タ ta	チ chi	ツ tsu	テ te	ト to
n	ナ na	ニ ni	ヌ nu	ネ ne	ノ no
h	ハ ha	ヒ hi	フ fu	ヘ he	ホ ho
m	マ ma	ミ mi	ム mu	メ me	モ mo
y	ヤ ya		ユ yu		ヨ yo
r	ラ ra	リ ri	ル ru	レ re	ロ ro
w	ワ wa				ヲ wo/o
					ン n

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Katakana 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	ガ ga	ギ gi	グ gu	ゲ ge	ゴ go
z	ザ za	ジ ji/zi	ズ zu	ゼ ze	ゾ zo
d	ダ da	ヂ di/ji	ヅ du/zu	デ de	ド do
b	バ ba	ビ bi	ブ bu	ベ be	ボ bo

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Katakana 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	パ pa	ピ pi	プ pu	ペ pe	ポ po

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Katakana Yōon (Contracted Sounds)

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.

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Yōon (Contracted Syllables)

	ya	yu	yo
k	キヤ kya	キュ kyu	キョ kyo
sh	シャ sha	シュ shu	ショ sho
ch	チャ cha	チュ chu	チョ cho
n	ニヤ nya	ニユ nyu	ニョ nyo
h	ヒヤ hya	ヒユ hyu	ヒョ hyo
m	ミヤ mya	ミュ myu	ミョ myo
r	リヤ rya	リュ ryu	リョ ryo
g	ギャ gya	ギユ gyu	ギョ gyo
j	ジャ ja	ジュ ju	ジョ jo
dy	ヂヤ dya	ヂュ dyu	ヂョ dyo
b	ビヤ bya	ビユ byu	ビョ byo
p	ピヤ pya	ピユ pyu	ピョ pyo

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Katakana 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., サッカー (sakkaa) = soccer e.g., ベッド (beddo) = bed

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Long Vowels (Chōon)

Kana	Romaji	Description
—	— (chōon)	Katakana uses '—' for long vowels in loanwords. e.g., コーヒー (kōhī = coffee), テーブル (teeburu = table)

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