



SCOTT HAYES KARATE STUDIO

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Why speak Japanese in the Karate dojo? First, because it is a way to show respect to the heritage of Karate. Karate is no longer "Japanese only," but because of the international scope which Karate has taken, it is practical to be familiar with the mother language of Karate. Karate terms in Japanese should not be memorized from a long list of terms, but should be learned as a working tool for the techniques as one learns.

Pronunciation Guide

The secret to pronouncing Japanese correctly is the vowel sounds. There are five vowel sounds in Japanese. These are about the same as the vowel sounds in French: A as father, I as in marine, U as in full, E as in pen, and O as in go. Thus A, I, U, E, O, in this order are formed with fifteen consonants to form the basic 46 Japanese syllables with some additional sound changes. Japanese syllables are of one and two letter combinations with an occasional double consonant.

A	Ka	Sa	Ta	Na	Ha	Ma	Ya	Ra	Wa
I	Ki	Shi	Chi	Ni	Hi	Mi		Ri	
U	Ku	Su	Tsu	Nu	Fu	Mu	Yu	Ru	
E	Ke	Se	Te	Ne	He	Me		Re	
O	Ko	So	To	No	Ho	Mo	Yo	Ro	N

Kiotsuke	—	Attention	Kumite	—	Sparring /Fighting
Rei	—	Bow	Isogi	—	Hurry
Kamae	—	Ready Position	Mokuso	—	Meditation
Domo Arigato	—	Thank You	Renshu	—	To Study
Yamae	—	Relax	Hajime	—	Begin
Tate	—	Standup	Renshu Hajime Ni Rei	—	Bow to
Narande	—	Line Up	begin class		
Shorin-Ryu	—	The style of karate	O Negai Shimasu	—	Teach
Sensei	—	Teacher	me please		
Shihan Dai	—	Master's Assistant	Sensei Ni Rei	—	Bow to sensei
Kyoshi	—	Karate Master	Otagai Ni Rei	—	Bow to each
Kata	—	Form	other		

Ichi	—	1	Rokyu	—	6	Ju Ichi	—	11	Yon Ju	—	40
Ni	—	2	Seichi	—	7	Ju Go	—	15	Go Ju	—	50
San	—	3	Hachi	—	8	Ni Ju	—	20	Rokyu Ju	—	60
Shi	—	4	Kyu	—	9	Ni Ju Ichi	—	21	Nana Ju	—	70
Go	—	5	Ju	—	10	San Ju	—	30	Hachi Ju	—	80
									Ku Ju	—	90

A COMMITMENT TO TEACHING

A COMMITMENT TO SERVICE