Continue



```
Woof, roar, tick-tock, ding-dong, whoosh, BOOM!All of these are examples of onomatopoeia, or words that imitate the sound it describes. In Japanese onomatopoeia the five types, 70 useful onomatopoeia words, how the words are used in everyday Japanese and
more.ContentsWhat Are The 5 Types of Japanese Onomatopoeia?Onomatopoeia can be broken into five different groups: () GiseigoThese are sounds made by living things like birds tweeting or children laughing. () GiongoThese are sounds made by living things like birds tweeting or children laughing.
bodily feelings, like the sound of someone growing angry or the sound of your stomach growling. () GiyougoThese are words that describe movement. () GiyougoThese are words that describe feelings and emotions. Usually, onomatopoeia that mimics a sound is written in katakana. For example, (woof woof), (ribbit ribbit) and (boom!) are all written in
katakana.Onomatopoeia that mimics actions, emotions, psychological or physical states of being is usually written in hiragana. (to get nervous or excited with anticipation), (to be sticky) and (to shine, sparkle and glisten), for instance, are seen in hiragana. But this isnt a strict rule, and depending on the writer, any onomatopoeia can appear in
hiragana or katakana. Every onomatopoeia is broken into three basic forms: Double Form: (nikori) Using onomatopoeia can take every one of these forms (it may only use two), and their meaning can change slightly depending on the one its
in.Additionally, some words look like onomatopoeia but are not. When in doubt, always double-check!NihongoResources and Tangorin (my personal favorite) are awesome dictionaries that you can use to look up different onomatopoeia. Animal and Human Onomatopoeia but are not. When in doubt, always double-check!NihongoResources and Tangorin (my personal favorite) are awesome dictionaries that you can use to look up different onomatopoeia.
on food gulp vigorously; swig gulp down a drink; drink in long gulps slurp eating ravenously; devour heartily eating; quivering lips to munch or to chomp on something sleeping drowsy; nodding off weak with exhaustion; worn out; beat tired nagging (loudly); scolding grumble; muttered complaint mumble unhesitating; talk
clearly and briskly feel dizzy; light-headedInanimate Objects Onomatopoeia Giongo () Japanese Onomatopoeia English pulpy; soppy; soggy crunchy; crisp sticky; gooey crumbly and dry; muttering under your breath prickly pain; head-like pain throbbing pain shutting; bang falling hard; falling of a heavy object knocking
crashingEmotions or Bodily Feelings Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Giyougo () Japanese Onomatopoeia Gitaigo () Japanese () 
chewing rapidly walking briskly to do something slowly wandering around aimlessly joints shaking, knees wobbling trembling or shivering (from anger, fear, coldness, etc.) nodding off into sleep; half asleep rolling; moving slow and sluggishlyFeelings and Emotions Onomatopoeia Gijougo ()Japanese Onomatopoeia English to itch with desire; struggling
to resist an urge too flustered, nervous, shocked to think or move fidgety; restless; have butterflies from excitement or nerves thrilled; surprised; frightened; shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck; behave as if moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck; behave as if moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; testy; ticked off (especially when being made to wait) to be cross; cranky; aloof moonstruck shocked edgy; testy; testy; the control of the cross; the cross of the cross of the cross of the cross of the cross
Use Japanese Onomatopoeia Japanese onomatopoeia is used in everyday conversation and is a great way to mix up your vocabulary and impress your friends. Onomatopoeia helps convey a clearer message of what youre trying to say by attaching itself to a verb. Take the verb, (to laugh) for example. A loud, boisterous laugh is . So to express loud
laughter, or laughing out loud, we can say! You can also slightly change the meaning of an onomatopoeia depending on what form its in or the word its attached to. For example: to have a nap to fall into a sleep to doze off to sleepLastly, some onomatopoeia must be used with the participle (a particle that quotes a thought, sound or speech), such as
these: She said, I like it. He said, No. Now they are sleeping soundly. Take a look at these examples where Japanese onomatopoeia is used in common conversation: I want to become fluent in Japanese She is fluent in French Im starved I havent eaten since breakfast, so Im really hungryAs you can see from the last two examples, doesnt have a direct
translation like starving or hungry. Rather, it can mean both based on the context. The same applies here: She was excited to see him Im thrilled with my new job Theyre a lovey-dovey couple Now theyre deeply in love Since Japanese onomatopoeia is very context-based, the best way to learn new onomatopoeia and become good at using them is to
immerse yourself in Japanese content. You can do this easily by reading manga, talking to a language partner and/or using an immersion-based language learning program like FluentU. Now that youve seen onomatopoeia, its just begging to be used in conversation. Japanese onomatopoeia is used daily, so keep your eyes and ears peeled for it in your
favorite manga, Japanese dramasand classic films. Or better yet, try to slip some into a conversation! And One More Thing...If you love learning Japanese with authentic materials, then I should also tell you more about FluentU. FluentU naturally and gradually eases you into learning Japanese language and culture. You'll learn real Japanese as it's
spoken in real life. FluentU has a broad range of contemporary videos as you'll see below: FluentU makes these native Japanese videos approachable through interactive transcripts. Tap on any word to look it up instantly. All definitions have multiple examples, and they're written for Japanese learners like you. Tap to add words you'd like to review to a
vocab list. And FluentU has a learn mode which turns every video into a language learning lesson. You can always swipe left or right to see more examples. The best part? FluentU keeps track of your vocabulary, and gives you extra practice with difficult words. It'll even remind you when its time to review what youve learned. You'll have a 100%
personalized experience. Start using the FluentU website on your computer or tablet or, better yet, download the FluentU app from the iTunes or Google Play store. Click here to take advantage of our current sale! (Expires at the end of this month.) Ever wondered why anime characters say when theyre nervous, or why Japanese people describe rain
as ? Welcome to the fascinating world of Japanese onomatopoeiawhere sounds become words and emotions get their own vocabulary! This comprehensive guide will teach you everything you need to know about these expressive sound words that native speakers use dozens of times every day. Have you ever felt like your Japanese sounds too textbook-
formal? Like youre missing some secret ingredient that makes native speakers so expressive and natural? That secret ingredient is onomatopoeia () are special words that represent sounds, feelings, actions, and states through phonetic expression. But heres what makes
 Japanese uniquewhile English has maybe 100 common onomatopoeia like buzz, crash, or meow, Japanese has over 4,500 recognized onomatopoeia! Unlike English onomatopoeia that mostly represent actual sounds, Japanese sound words describe: Physical Sounds: (wan wan) dog barking, (pachi pachi) clapping Emotional States: (doki doki) nervous
heartbeat, (waku waku) excitement Physical Sensations: (fuwa fuwa) soft and fluffy, (hinyari) cool to the touch Movement Qualities: (noro noro) slowly, (kibi kibi) briskly Visual Descriptions: (kira kira) sparkling, (bon yari) vaguely, dimly Japanese culture highly values subtle expression and emotional nuance. Onomatopoeia allows speakers to convey
not just what happened, but exactly how it felt, looked, or sounded. Its like having a emotional vocabulary that English speakers express through longer descriptions. For example, instead of saying Im excited, a Japanese speaker might say (waku waku shiteru), which captures not just excitement, but the specific bubbly, anticipatory kind of excitement
you feel before something fun. Daily Conversation: Native speakers use them constantlystudies show the average Japanese person uses 15-20 onomatopoeia per day Anime and Manga: Essential for understanding character emotions and scene descriptions News and Media: Even formal news uses onomatopoeia to make reports more vivid Literature:
Japanese poetry and novels rely heavily on sound symbolism Childrens Language: Kids learn these alongside basic vocabulary Understanding these represent actual sounds you can hear in the environment. Animal Sounds: (wan wan) dog barking (nyaa nyaa) cat
meowing (moo moo) cow mooing (hihiin) horse neighing Environmental Sounds: (zaa zaa) heavy rain (pika pika) lightning/sparkling (goro goro) thunder rolling (shiin) complete silence Mechanical/Daily Sounds: (pin pon) doorbell (gacha) clicking sound (like a door handle) (puru puru) phone vibrating (kachi kachi) ticking clock Pro Tip: These are often
the easiest for beginners because they have clear sound connections, or conditions, frustration (uki uki) cheerful, upbeat feeling (shiku shiku) quiet crying
Physical Sensations: (fuwa fuwa) soft, fluffy texture (sara sara) smooth, silky feeling (zara zara) rough, coarse texture (hinyari) pleasantly cool (poka poka) pleasantly warm Mental States: (bon yari) vague, absent-minded (hakkiri) clearly, distinctly (uttori) entranced, mesmerized (gussuri) sleeping deeply These describe how actions are performed or
how things move. Movement Styles: (koso koso) sneaking around (noro noro) moving slowly (kibi kibi) moving briskly, energetically (fura fura) staggering, wandering aimlessly (guru guru) spinning, going in circles Action Qualities: (pera pera) speaking fluently (peko peko) bowing repeatedly (or being very hungry) (gatsu gatsu) eating hungrily,
aggressively pursuing (dara dara) doing something lazily, procrastinating (teki paki) working efficiently, briskly Note: Some onomatopoeia can fit multiple categories depending on context. (goro goro) can mean thunder (giongo) or lazing around (giyougo). Here are the most frequently used onomatopoeia, organized by difficulty and usefulness for
learners. OnomatopoeiaReadingMeaningExample Sentencedoki dokiheart pounding (I was nervous before the test)waku wakuexcited anticipation (Im excited about tomorrows trip)pika pikashiny, sparkling (The new car is shiny)fuwa fuwasoft, fluffy (This cushion is fluffy)goro gorothunder/lazing around (Thunder is rumbling)kira kiratwinkling,
glittering (The stars are twinkling)zaa zaaheavy rain (Its raining heavily)kusu kusugiggling (The children are giggling)peko pekovery hungry/bowing (Im really hungry)wan wandog barking (The dog is barking) OnomatopoeiaReadingMeaningExample Sentenceira irairritated (Traffic jams make me irritated)gata gatarattling, shaking (The windows
rattled in the earthquake)pera perafluent (speaking) (He speaks Japanese fluently)noro noroslowly, sluggishly (The car is moving slowly)kibi kibibriskly, efficiently (Working efficiently)fura furaunsteadily, wandering (Staggering from tiredness)guru guruspinning, circling (My head is spinning)sara sarasmooth, silky (Your hair is so smooth)zara
zararough, coarse (This paper feels rough) poka pokapleasantly warm (Its pleasantly warm (Its pleasantly warm today) OnomatopoeiaReadingMeaningExample Sentenceuttorientranced, enchanted by the music)shiku shikuguiet sobbing (The child is quietly crying)sowa sowarestless, fidgety (Im fidgety before the presentation)bon yarivaguely, absent-
mindedly (Thinking vaguely) uki ukicheerful, buoyant (Spring makes me feel cheerful) gussurisleeping deeply (I slept deeply last night) teki pakiefficiently) dara daralazily, dragging on (Spending time lazily) koso kososneakily, secretly (Talking secretly) gatsu gatsuhungrily, aggressively (Eating hungrily)
OnomatopoeiaReadingMeaningWhen to Usemuka mukanauseous, disgusted (When feeling sick)mushaku mukanauseous, disgusted (When frustrated)shon boridejected, downcast (When frustrated)shon boridejected, dow
skin)gowa gowastiff, rough (stiff towel)beta betasticky, humid (sticky weather)sapparirefreshing, clean (refreshing taste)mochi mochichewy, bouncy (chewy bread) Understanding why onomatopoeia matters will motivate you to learn them seriously, not just as fun vocabulary additions. Before: (The weather is nice today) After: (Its pleasantly warm
and sunny today) The second sentence doesnt just state factsit conveys the pleasant feeling of the weather on your skin. Japanese onomatopoeia allow you to express subtle emotional distinctions that English requires longer explanations for: . Nervous excitement (like before a vacation) : Restless anxiety
(like waiting for test results): Buoyant cheerfulness (like on a beautiful spring day) Anime and Manga: Characters use onomatopoeia constantly. Understanding them makes scenes much clearer and more emotionally engaging. Japanese Dramas: Natural conversation includes these expressions frequently. Music: J-pop lyrics often use onomatopoeia
for emotional effect. Onomatopoeia reflect Japanese cultural values: Attention to subtle sensations: (pleasantly cool) vs. (cold) Respect for emotional nuance: Different types of crying, laughing, or excitement Harmony with nature: Many onomatopoeia describe natural phenomena precisely Native speakers use onomatopoeia as
conversation lubricantsthey make speech feel more natural and less formal. Using them appropriately signals that you understand Japanese communication style, not just grammar rules. Learning onomatopoeia requires different strategies than regular vocabulary because theyre based on sound-meaning connections. Step 1: Listen to the sound
pattern first Step 2: Connect it to the meaning through repetition Step 3: Practice saying it with emotion Example with (doki doki): Say doki doki and notice it sounds like a heartbeat Connect it to the feeling of nervousness or excitement Practice saying it while imagining being nervous: ! Group 1: Weather and Nature (heavy rain) (pleasantly warm)
(pleasantly cool) (sparkling, like stars) Group 2: Emotions (excitement) (irritation) (cheerfulness) Group 3: Textures (fluffy) (smooth) (rough) (slippery) Anime Method: Watch episodes with Japanese subtitles Note onomatopoeia when they appear Pause and repeat them aloud Look up meanings and contexts Manga Method: Read
around while saying it: Walk very slowly while saying it Morning Routine: Use morning-related onomatopoeia (slow train) (rattling) (getting irritated) Dont just memorize definitionscreate meaningful sentences: Instead of: = nervous Learn: (Im nervous Learn: (I
about tomorrows presentation) Knowing onomatopoeia is one thingusing them naturally in conversation is another skill entirely. Weather Conversations: (Its pleasantly warm today, isnt it?) (Its really pouring, isnt it?
Describing Experiences: (I felt relaxed at the hot spring) (The babys skin is so soft) (I slept really well last night) Pattern 1: [Situation] + + [Onomatopoeia] (I was nervous about the presentation) (I was enchanted by the movie) (I was irritated by traffic) Pattern 2: [Thing] + + [Onomatopoeia] (I was nervous about the presentation) (I was enchanted by the movie) (I was irritated by traffic) Pattern 2: [Thing] + + [Onomatopoeia] (I was nervous about the presentation) (I was nerv
pouring) Pattern 3: [Onomatopoeia] + + [Noun] (fluffy cushion) (smooth hair) (pleasant weather) Mistake 3: Wrong situational context
Dont use for anxiety (use or ) Dont use for sadness (use or ) With -form for ongoing states: (currently excited) (looks like theyre excited) (looks like theyre excited) (looks like theyre excited) (looks like theyre tired and
(prolonged rain), (long wind sound) Intensity: (big explosion), (shock) Small Tsu () Indicates: Sudden action: (sudden realization) Sharpness: (sudden surprise), (perfect fit) Formal Situations: Avoid cutesy onomatopoeia like or Prefer more neutral ones like (clearly) or (refreshed) Some like (sleep well) are acceptable in polite
conversation Casual Conversations: Feel free to use expressive onomatopoeia They make you sound more natural and friendly Show emotional engagement with topics Regional Variations: Some onomatopoeia have regional preferences: Standard: (heavy rain) Kansai: is more commonly used for light rain Some regions prefer different animal sounds from the common topics of the control of th
Generally Neutral: Most onomatopoeia are used by everyone Slightly More Feminine: Some sound more delicate (scream), (spaced out) Child-like: Some are associated with children (doggy), (kitty), (car) Adult Usage: More sophisticated expressions (enchanted), (vaguely), (deeply moved) Personal Association Method: Think of a real situation where
you felt each emotion Practice saying the onomatopoeia while remembering that feeling Use it in sentences about your own experiences Example: If you felt nervous before a job interview, practice saying while remembering that specific nervousness. Lets put your knowledge to work with practical exercises that simulate real conversation situations
Match the situation with the appropriate onomatopoeia: Situations: Your excited about a weekend trip to Kyoto Its raining heavily outside You slept really well last night Your phone is vibrating in your pocket Youre frustrated with slow internet Onomatopoeia: (Image) (I
       about tomorrows date.) (This pillow is ____ and comfortable.) (Thunder is ____.) (The children are ____ laughing.) (The new shoes are ____.) Suggested answers: 1-/, 2-, 3-, 4-/, 5- Write a short paragraph about your morning using at least 5 onomatopoeia.
 expressing emotions using onomatopoeia: Partner A: Partner A: Partner B: [Express understanding using onomatopoeia ] Partner A: Partner B: [Offer encouragement ] Practice variations: Job interviews, first dates, test results, travel plans Describe these items using appropriate onomatopoeia: A cats fur: Sandpaper: Ice cream: A babys cheek: Wet hands:
 Answers: 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-/, 5- Create a short story using these onomatopoeia in order: Example story: Youve learned the fundamentals of Japanese. Week 1: Foundation Building Master 10 basic onomatopoeia from the beginner list Practice using them in
simple sentences daily Watch one anime episode and note 3 new onomatopoeia Week 2: Emotional Expression Focus on emotion-related onomatopoeia Week 3: Conversation Use onomatopoeia in conversations with language
partners Practice weather and situation descriptions Try language exchange apps and use onomatopoeia Practice with more complex grammar patterns Books: Japanese Onomatopoeia by Hiroko Fukada Sound Symbolism
in Japanese by Nobuko Chikamatsu Manga with furigana for visual context Apps and Websites: NHK Easy News (for onomatopoeia in real contexts) Forvo (for pronunciation practice) Lang-8 (for getting feedback on your usage) Media: Studio Ghibli films (rich in natural onomatopoeia) Japanese childrens shows (clear pronunciation) J-pop lyrics
analysis sites Beginner Milestones: You can use 20 basic onomatopoeia correctly You understand them when watching anime You can describe weather and basic emotions Intermediate Milestones: You use them naturally in conversation Japanese Onomatopoeia in English are population.
whoosh, bang, and baam. Onomatopoeia make language more vibrant and lively. Bring your Japanese to life with onomatopoeia! Dive into this ultimate list of 140 sound effects, bursting with these fun and vibrant words that paint a
picture with sound! Japanese Onomatopoeia For Cat: (mm) mew, meow (usually used for kittens) Japanese Onomatopoeia For Cat: (mm) mew, meow (usually used for kittens) Japanese Onomatopoeia For Cow
Japanese Onomatopoeia For Horse: (hihn) neigh, whinny Japanese Onomatopoeia For Pig Japanese Onomatopoeia For Duck: Japanese Onomatopoeia For Bee: Japanese Onomatopoeia For Bounese Onomatopoeia For Monkey Japanese Onomatopoeia For Monkey Japanese Onomatopoeia For Monkey Japanese Onomatopoeia For Duck: Japanese Onomatopoeia For Bee: Japanese Onomatopoeia For Bee
Onomatopoeia For Owl (fukuro fukuro) hoot Japanese Onomatopoeia For Laughing and Smiling (hahaha) hahaha, hearty laughter (hehehe) hehehe, chuckling (nikoniko) smiling, grinning Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sobbing, crying in distress (gusun) sniffle, weeping softly (nainai) boo-hoo, crying of a child Japanese Onomatopoeia For Crying (uee) sniffle, weeping softly (uee) sniffle, weeping sniff
Snoring (gg) snoring sound (gussuri) soundly asleep, snoring peacefully Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Giggling (kusukusu) giggle, snicker Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Giggling (kusukusu) giggle, snicker Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Giggling (kusukusu) giggle, snicker Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Giggling (kushami) achoo, sneezing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sneezing Sneezing sound Japa
exhaustion Japanese Onomatopoeia For Yawning (akubi) yawn, yawning sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Applause (pachipachi) clap, applause (pachi
(nokku nokku) knocking sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Hiccup (shakkuri) hiccup sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Whispering (sasayaku) to whispering sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Shouting (guigui) forcefully shouting Japanese Onomatopoeia For Rain: (doshan) heavy rain pouring down (zz) sound of continuous heavy rain
(parapara) light rain falling Japanese Onomatopoeia For Wind: (gorogoro) rumbling sound of wind (pypy) sound of a strong blowing wind Japanese Onomatopoeia For Water Flowing (gobogobo) sound of water gushing or flowing
(shawashawa) light splashing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Footsteps: (kotsukotsu) sound of footsteps on a hard surface (dotadota) heavy, thumping footsteps on a hard surface (dotadota) heavy, thumping footsteps on a hard surface (dotadota) heavy, thumping footsteps Japanese Onomatopoeia For Clock Ticking: (tokutoku) sound of a
clock ticking (kirikiri) continuous ticking or clicking sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Fire Crackling (jj) sizzling or hissing sound Japanese Onomatopoeia For Fire Crackling (kyunkyunkyun) sound of a phone ringing (pinpon) doorbell or
phone ringing Japanese Onomatopoeia For Glass Breaking: (garasu ga wareru) sound of glass breaking (garasu ga wareru) sound of ga wareru ga 
 Japanese Onomatopoeia For Relaxed or Calm: (nonbiri) feeling relaxed, laid-back (hokkori) feeling warm and cozy Japanese Onomatopoeia For Hungry: (gg) stomach growling, feeling hungry Japanese Onomatopoeia For Thirsty
 (pekopeko) stomach growling, feeling hungry and thirsty Japanese Onomatopoeia For Cold: (buruburu) shivering, feeling warm and fuzzy Japanese Onomatopoeia For Nervous: (sowasowa) feeling restless or anxious (kyorokyoro)
looking around nervously Japanese Onomatopoeia For Surprised or Shocked: (bikkuri) feeling pleased or in a good mood (ureshii) feeling happy or delighted Japanese Onomatopoeia For Confused: (bonyari) feeling vague on
absent-minded (magomago) feeling puzzled or bewildered Japanese Onomatopoeia For Pain or Ache: (zukizuki) throbbing pain (itai) feeling hurt or in pain Japanese Onomatopoeia For Sad or Gloomy: (kanashii) feeling sad or
sorrowful (fusagikonda) feeling down or depressed Japanese Onomatopoeia For Angry or Irritated: (ikarippoi) feeling short-tempered or irritable (kankan) feeling down or depressed Japanese Onomatopoeia For Surprised or Amazed: (bikkuri) feeling surprised or shocked (urotaeru) feeling flustered or bewildered Japanese Onomatopoeia For
Scared or Fearful: (kowai) feeling scared or frightened (bikubiku) feeling nervous or fearful Japanese Onomatopoeia For Embarrassed or Shy: (hanikamu) feeling sky or bashful (kimari ga warui) feeling nervous or fearful Japanese Onomatopoeia For Embarrassed or Shy: (hanikamu) feeling sky or bashful (kimari ga warui) feeling
satisfaction Japanese Onomatopoeia For Curious or Intrigued: (ukiuki) feeling excited or curious Japanese Onomatopoeia For Curious or Intrigued: (vannen) feeling disappointed
or regretful (mottainai) feeling regretful for wasting something valuable Japanese Onomatopoeia For Proud or Confident: (hokori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittori) feeling proud or having a sense of accomplishment (jittor
spin around To do something slowly Something rapidly Quickly chowing down on your food Running Pari pari: crispy, crusty Saku saku: crunchy Shaki shaki: crisp and juicy Torotto: melt smoothly Funwari: fluffy, soft, light Kachi kachi or Kochi
kochi: hard, stiff, rigid Pasa pasa: dry, dry out, hard to the touch Shittori: moist, soft to the touch Shittori: moist, 
muki: muscular, brawny Gacchiri: well-built, big-boned, muscular Sara sara: smooth, dry, clean (used when describing hair) Bosa bosa: uncombed, tangled (used when describing hair) Chaki chaki: straightforward, frank Saba saba: refreshing, unfussy Tekipaki: alert, well-organized, crisp Honobono relaxed, heartwarming Ottori easygoing Nohohon
carefree, easygoing Chara chara: shallow, vain, playing around Seka seka: busy, restlessly, fidgety Guzu guzu: wasting time or dillydallying Me ga shoboshobo suru: to have a runny nose Hana ga muzumuzu suru: ones nose is
tickling Mimi ga kn to suru: to have a ringing noise in ones ear, to have tinnitus Kushun: sneeze sound Kon kon: cough zoku zoku: shiver from fever Kaminari ga gorogoro is an onomatopoeia word which is used for the rumbling sound of a stomach, and the
sound of a heavy object rolling. Pikatto hikaru: Pikatto is an onomatopoeia word to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow. It can be used in many different ways, one of which is to describe a flash of light or a short-lived glow.
potsuripotsuri describes the sound of rain that started not too long ago. Ame ga parapara furu: Parapara describes the sound of it raining lightly. Donyori: overcast, dull, sullen Karatto: clear up, (weather), dry, refreshing Jime jime: humid Tsuru tsuru: very slippery Bisho bisho: soaking wet Gg: To describe an actual snoring sound. It also describes the
state of sleeping well, often associated with snoring. Gussuri: To indicate sleeping soundly. Suyasuya: To describe the state of someone sleeping comfortably and quietly, accompanied by the sound of light breathing. Utouto: refers to the inability to resist drowsiness, such as dozing off or nodding off. It refers to a light sleep that takes place outside of
ones regular sleeping hours. Kusukusu is the giggling sound used to describe suppressed laughter. Geragera describes the sound of guffawing in a rather loud voice. Kerakera is used for a higher-pitched laugh than geragera. (K sounds are used to describe suppressed laughter or higher-pitched sounds than G sounds.) Paku paku Used to describe the action of
eating food quickly. Pero pero Used to describe the action of someone (a person or animal) licking something up and down, usually in an offensive way. Chira chira becoming invisible from time to time. Kyoro
 kyoro the action of looking around curiously or nervously. Gygy: high-pitched noisy crying or screeching. Shikushiku: quiet crying, usually by women or children. Mesomeso: the attitude of a crybaby who keeps moaning and groaning. What is Japanese Onomatopoeia, known as giseigo () and giongo (), are words that mimic or
imitate sounds associated with actions, objects, or emotions. They are an essential part of the Japanese language and play a significant role in everyday communication. Onomatopoeia in Japanese is used to describe various sensory experiences, such as sounds, movements, textures, and emotions, adding depth and vividness to conversations and
written expressions. These onomatopoeic words are highly versatile and can be found in various forms, including adverbs, nouns, verbs, and adjectives. They are used to convey nuances that might be challenging to express using regular vocabulary. For example, some common Japanese onomatopoeic words include: (zawazawa) the rustling sound or a
feeling of restlessness or unease. (petapeta) the sound of something sticky or adhesive. (gorogoro) the sound of something rolling or rumbling, or a feeling of being content and relaxed. (wakuwaku) a feeling of excitement or anticipation. (shuwashuwa) the sound of bubbling or fizzing, like a carbonated drink. (bishobisho) completely wet or soaked.
(utouto) dozing off or feeling drowsy. Onomatopoeic words are frequently used in manga, anime, and everyday conversations, making them essential to understanding and appreciating Japanese language and culture. They add a unique charm to expressions and help create a vivid and expressive atmosphere in the language. Japanese Onomatopoeic
can be categorized into several types based on the sounds they represent and the context in which they are often used to describe the sounds made by
animals or the sounds produced by people during various actions. For example: (wanwan) the sound of a cat meowing (gatagata) a rattling or clattering sound. Giongo (): Giongo are onomatopoeic words that imitate non-living sounds, such as those produced by objects, nature, or the environment. They describe
various sounds related to movement, impact, or natural phenomena. For example: (dondon) the sound of pouring liquid, like water or rainGitaigo (): Gitaigo are onomatopoeic words that describe the state, condition, or manner of an action or
emotion. They are used to convey feelings, sensations, or textures. Unlike giseigo and giongo, gitaigo do not directly represent sounds. For example: (kirakira) sparkling or glittering. (funwari) soft and gentle, like a fluffy texture. (gyutto) tightly or closely, as in hugging someone tightly. Gijgo are a type of onomatopoeia that express emotions,
feelings, or states of mind. They are used to add emotional depth and emphasis to conversations or descriptions. For example: (wakuwaku) feeling easier, there are two main types. They are Giongo and Gitaigo- words that represent sounds and
words that represent feelings and emotions. This may be a little tricky. The rules are a little vague. But usually, words that represent feelings or conditions are written in Hiragana (most Gitaigo). But this depends on what type of sound it is. Katakana look quite hard and
square like and Hiragana is rounded and soft. So with respect to that, Katakana are used for harder sounds and Hiragana are used for softer ones. The three main grammatical forms of Japanese onomatopoeic expressions are as follows: Double form: The form represents a continuing state of a sound or emotion. For example, waku waku to express
excitement or pera pera to express the act of speaking fluently. form: This form is used to express a shiver running down the spine. form: This form is used to express a sound or action that is slow or drawn out. For example, nosori used to
represent walking in a lazy manner or shonbori used to represent dejection. In Japanese, onomatopoeia can take various grammatical forms of Japanese onomatopoeia: Adverbs (): Many onomatopoeic words in Japanese function as
adverbs, describing how an action is performed or the manner in which something happens. They can modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. For example: (satto) quickly, briskly (yukkuri) slowly, leisurely (hissori) quietly, silentlNouns (): Some onomatopoeic words can act as nouns, representing a sound, action, or state directly. They can also be
combined with other nouns to create compound words. For example: (garasu no oto) the sound of glass breaking (ponpu on) the sound of a pumpAdjectives (): Onomatopoeia can also function as adjectives, describing the state or condition of something. They are used to convey various sensory experiences. For example: (atsui) hot (when describing
something warm to the touch) (samui) cold (when describing a pulsating pain) (zuruzuru suberu) to slide or slip smoothlyInterjections (): While less common, some onomatopoeic words can also function as verbs, describing a pulsating pain) (zuruzuru suberu) to slide or slip smoothlyInterjections (): While less common, some onomatopoeic words can also function as verbs, describing actions or movements. For example: (zukizuki suru) to throb or achieves the common of the common 
are frequently used as interjections to express emotions, or responses. These are often standalone words without specific grammatical connections to other parts of speech. For example: (bikkuri) expressing joy or excitement Its essential to note that onomatopoeic words in Japanese can be quite diverse, and their
usage can vary depending on the context and speakers intent. Some onomatopoeia may have multiple grammatical functions, adding to the richness and expressiveness of the Japanese language. How many Japanese onomatopoeia may have multiple grammatical functions, adding to the richness and expressiveness of the Japanese language. How many Japanese onomatopoeia may have multiple grammatical functions, adding to the richness and expressiveness of the Japanese language.
Japanese onomatopoeia for dogs barking say? In Japanese onomatopoeia, the sound a dog makes is represented by wan wan. What do Japanese onomatopoeia for pigs sound? In Japanese onomatopoeia, the sound of the sound a pig makes is represented by buu buu. What do Japanese onomatopoeia, the sound a pig makes is represented by buu buu. What does doki doki mean in Japanese onomatopoeia, the sound of the sound of the sound of the sound a pig makes is represented by buu buu. What does doki doki mean in Japanese onomatopoeia, the sound of th
heart beating because of excitement or nervousness. What does PIKU PIKU mean? piku piku () is a Japanese onomatopoeic expression that represents a pulsating or quivering, such as a flickering light, trembling muscles, or a beating heart. For example, if someone
says, (neon sain ga pikupiku shiteiru), it means The neon sign is flickering. What is the Japanese smile onomatopoeia? The Japanese smile onomatopoeia is (niko niko). This onomatopoeia expression represents a smile or grinning facial expression. It is often used to describe someone smiling happily or a pleasant, cheerful atmosphere. For example:
(Kanojo wa niko niko shite aisatsu shita.) Translation: She greeted us with a smile. What is the Japanese onomatopoeic expression is commonly used to
describe a person sleeping peacefully and can also be associated with snoring in a gentle or soothing manner. For example: (Kare wa guuguu to neteimasita.) Translation: He was sleeping soundly. Also Read: 2.7K Wham! Swoosh! Ding ding! Onomatopoeia functions as a way to turn sounds into words. While you could say someone exclaimed in a
high-pitched tone, it rings better in your ears to say they squealed! Japanese onomatopoeia works the same way, but with more variety and con even help you to sound more fluent. Dive into over 75 sound effects and other verbal imagery below
and as you continue to learn Japanese, keep an eye out for more! One word for onomatopoeia in Japanese is the French loanword onomatopoeia in Japanese (). There are also five specific categories covering different kinds of sound effects, with the most common being giongo (), giseigo (), and gitaigo ().
and found in nature giseigo (): words mimicking voices, or sounds made by humans and animals gitaigo (): words mimicking states, or verbal imagery related to feelings giygo (): words mimicking form, or verbal imagery related to motion Because the
delineation can cause confusion, gijgo and giygo are often included in gitaigo. In other words, gitaigo is a category that covers Japanese onomatopoeia used for description rather than imitating sounds. The difference between a sound and verbal imagery as mentioned above is that verbal imagery may not sound like it appears in writing. For example
one example of giseigoa sound made by a personwould be the sound of laughter. In English, this is like writing haha or heehee. Meanwhile, a classic example of verbal imagery without sound is the gitaigo for silence: shn (). This is used in writing because otherwise it would be, well, silent! To see onomatopoeia in action, check out the Toyama
Prefectural Museum of Art and Design, which has an art exhibit all about making onomatope visible. Highlights include: A tangled metal sculpture with talk tubes for hisohiso (whisper) Smooth, irregular-shaped mounds for tsurutsuru (smooth) Giant mushrooms with hammocks for utto (nodding off) There are thousands of Japanese onomatopoeia
compared to the hundreds of English onomatopoeia. Translating the Japanese precisely can be difficult, and onomatopoeia may appear as anything from sound effects to adverbs to adjectives in English. While theres room for confusion, this also means that Japanese can boil an entire scene down to one word. By using the generic to do verb suru (),
Japanese onomatopoeia can function as its own verb. While there may be more effective methods, this is one of the easiest ways to incorporate onomatopoeia into your vocabulary because of how universal suru is. Nihon e no ryok ni wakuwaku shiteimasu!= Im excited about my trip to Japan! Verbs paint a picture on their own, but by pairing them with
related onomatopoeia as adverbs, you can make the verb more precise. Just like other Japanese adverbs, the word can be placed directly in front of the verb soundly. This works well when describing how someone is laughing using the verb
warau (), as shown in these example sentences. Kanojo wa kusukusu waratta. = She giggled. (Literally: She laughed by guffawing.) If youre using onomatopoeia on its own with no suffixes or other attachments, then it fits in a sentence like a noun or adjective. For example sentences.
          panese nouns, it may be tollowed by the to be verb: 10 kiro aruite kutakuta da yo. = I walked 10 kilometers and Im completely wiped out. The lyrics of the opening song, is a perfect example of this, dropping the verb entirely because its understood.
JapaneseRomanizationEnglishonabe wa guragura, okama wa shshThe pot is bubbling, the eggs are slipperynatt wa nebanebaThe natto is sticky as can be What are the most useful onomatopoeia for you to know? Weve
compiled a comprehensive Japanese onomatopoeia list of over 75 words you can integrate into your vocabulary today. You may notice that the charts include both hiragana and katakana. Most onomatopoeia can be written with either depending on the writers preference. Katakana is generally associated with harsher sounds or situations, while
hiragana is gentler. One of the broadest categories, giongo includes onomatopoeia that emit specific sounds. Noises in everyday life like electronic beeping, cars zooming on the highway, and the sounds of natural phenomena are all part of this group of words. JapaneseRomanizationEnglishgaragararattlingbatanslamminggatangotontrain rumbling on
trackskonkonknockingpokipokicrackingkankanbell ringingzzrain fallinggorogorothunder rumblingchirachirasnow fallingpyywind whistlingpachiricamera clickingpurururuphone ringingchirachirasnow fallingpyywind whistlingpachirachirasnow fallingpyywind whistlingpyywind whistlingpurururuphone ringingchirachirasnow fallingpyywind whistlingpyywind whi
categorized under giongo. This creates overlap, but the distinction is minor. The words in this list include exclamations and animal sounds, which fit nicely into dialogue. JapaneseRomanizationEnglishkusukusugigglingufufuchucklinggerageraguffawinghisohisowhisperingbutsubutsugrumblingnncryingkykyshrieking (in joy or fear)jnta-
da!konkoncoughingzzwheezing from exertionnymeowwanwanwoofpiyopiyochirpkerokeroribbitkokekokkcock-a-doodle-doo Gitaigo is another broad category of Japanese onomatopoeia that includes everything that doesnt have a particular voiced sound. Instead, these words work best as descriptors to paint a more vivid picture in the minds eye.
Certain words, like kirakira and pikapika, are also generally cute Japanese words to know! Japanese wo
needles)ggstomach rumblingfurafurastaggeringhetohetoexhausted (from physical exertion) Noomatopoeia that describe emotions are commonly used because they help communicate exactly how someone is feeling. While many gijgo translate to English as verbs, they work well on their own in Japaneseno
verb required! JapaneseRomanizationEnglishdokidokiheart beatingjndeeply movedgnshocking realizationwakuwakuexcitedoro-oroflusteredirairaannoyedpunpunfuming with angersukkirirefreshinggakkaridisappointedbikkurisurprised Movement isnt usually associated with sound, but there are plenty of giygo to suggest that imagery exactly. Think of
the vibrations in your throat and change in air pressure in your ears when you gulp down water. Theres a word for that! JapaneseRomanizationEnglishgokugokugulping a drinkmogumoguchewing foodnikonikohappily smilingniyaniyagrinning; smirkingsuyasuyasleeping soundlyporoporolarge teardrops drippinggoshigoshisweeping the
floornonbirileisurelygisshiricrammedyukkurislowly One of the most iconic ways onomatopoeia is used in Japanese is as sound effects like Smack! or Zing! but Japanese has significantly more variety. Because of the visual nature of manga, lettering plays a role in how
the onomatopoeia is perceived. Jagged fonts pair with jarring noises (especially if theyre written in katakana), and smooth, curling fonts accompany soft emotions (especially if theyre written in hiragana). Theres even some artistic freedom with spelling. If a characters heart rate is accelerated because of something upsetting or enticing, the word
dokidoki can be altered slightly to express subtle changes in how or why their heart is pounding. This is similar to changing the spelling of crash to krash to suggest a more destructive sound. dokidoki: heart pounding (general) dokkidokki: heart pounding the spelling of crash to krash to suggest a more destructive sound. dokidoki: heart pounding (general) dokkidokki: heart pounding the spelling of crash to krash to suggest a more destructive sound.
onomatopoeia between giongo, giseigo, gitaigo, gijougo, and giyougo, you can describe sounds and situations with a hint of a smirk (niyaniya) and respond accordingly. Because so many Japanese onomatopoeia are associated with
specific situations, it can be challenging to know the right time to use them. This is where Rosetta Stone can help by immersing you in the language to hear how native speakers naturally integrate them into conversation and writing. Dont just look forward to learning Japanese: embrace that exciting feeling of wakuwaku! How many Japanese
onomatopoeia words do you know? According to the dictionary, onomatopoeia is the formation of word from a sound associated with its name. For example, in English, words like boom and beep are onomatopoeia words in Japanese than in
any other language. Japanese people use onomatopoeia at least once a day. They use it to express even the most minute nuances. Therefore, if youre a fan of manga and anime, youve undoubtedly seen sound effects on the page. Those sound effects
are onomatopoeia, too. Since Japanese manga and anime use many sound effects, you must learn onomatopoeic expressions. The list includes words such as crying, laughing, and snoozing, which you can use in everyday life. Dont forget to bookmark this
article, so that you can search Japanese enomatopoeia and use it as a dictionary anytime you need. If you want to master the Japanese eBook! You need physical worksheets to practice on. This eBook is a MUST-HAVE for all Japanese learning beginners! Download your FREE Japanese practice sheets PDF
today and learn the Japanese language in no time! This is a must-have guide for absolute beginners. Before we look at the list, let me explain some more about what onomatopoeia is (onomatopoeia is (onomatopoeia is from the French. It means basically the same thing as the English word onomatopoeia. 1-
How to Use Japanese Onomatopoeia Wards are Japanese onomatopoeia words are repetitive. That is, the syllables, is repeated. Take for example the word (kirakira). This word, meaning glitter or twinkle, repeats the syllables, is repeated. Take for example the word (kirakira). This word, meaning glitter or twinkle, repeated the syllables, is repeated.
theyre often written in (katakana), but occasionally written in (hiragana). Many words are used as adverbs, adjective-like words, or adjective in (katakana), but occasionally written in (hiragana). Many words are used as adverbs, adjective in (wiuki), which means be excited, can be used as a verb with suru. Suru and yaru means to do.
Many words are used as adverbs, adjective-like words, or adjective-like
are several kinds of Japanese onomatopoeia. Some Japanese onomatopoeia words dont actually mimic sounds, but they describe feelings or actions. However, those words also follow the same form and are similar to those which do mimic sounds. Therefore, we call them onomatopoeia all together. In this article, we introduce two useful kinds of
onomatopoeia. Those are (giongo) and (gitaigo). The kanji character (gi), at the beginning of each word, means mimic. (Giongo)Giongo is the umbrella term for true onomatopoeia words, just like English onomatopoeia. The kanji character means sound and noise. When you express sound effects in words, just like English onomatopoeia words, just like English onomatopoeia.
also mimetic, but dont mimic actual sounds. These words attempt to use similar sound patterns as giongo. The kanji character (tai) means condition, appearance, and action. To confuse the matter even more, there are some words that have both giongo and gitaigo elements. For example, there is (gg). When you use gg as giongo, it mimics the sound of
snoring. On the other hand, as gitaign, it means to sleep well. It expresses the concept of sound sleep and doesnt have to actually imitate the snoring sound. In this section, we are going to look at a list of onomatopoeia which expresses actions such as sleeping and laughing. By using these onomatopoeia words, youll be able to express more precisely
how you sleep and laugh, among other things. 1- Expressing the Action of SleepingAs noted above, (gg) is an onomatopoeia word which expresses the action of sleeping, such as (gussuri), (suyasuya), and (utouto). Meaning (Gg) describes an actual snoring sound. It also
describes the state of sleeping well, often associated with snoring. (Gussuri) indicates sleeping soundly. (Suyasuya) describes the state of someone sleeping comfortably and quietly, accompanied by the sound of light breathing. (Utouto) refers to the inability to resist drowsiness, such as dozing off or nodding off. It refers to a light sleep that takes
place outside of ones regular sleeping hours. Usage[gussuri / gg / suyasuya] (to) nemuru / neru[ utouto ] (to) suruYou use the words gg, gussuri, and suyasuya with (neru) or (nemuru). Neru and nemuru are adjectives which essentially mean to sleep. On the other hand, utouto is a verb. So you use with (suru) with it, which means to do.2- Expressing
the Action of LaughingYou can use onomatopoeia words to express how you laugh. There are many onomatopoeia for laughing, but we picked three of the most useful onomatopoeia words to express how you: (kusukusu), (geragera), and (kerakera). Meaning (Kusukusu) is the giggling sound used to describe suppressed laughter. (Geragera) describes the
sound of guffawing in a rather loud voice. (Kerakera) is used for a higher-pitched laugh than geragera / kerakera ] (to) warauYou use the words kusukusu, geragera, and kerakera with (warau) which means to laugh. 3- Expressing the Action of
EatingThere are many onomatopoeia words which describe the action of eating, too. Here, we introduce four of them which are used very often: (dondon), (gatsugatsu), (pakupaku), and (peropero). Meaning (Dondon) refers to a situation where something happens one after another, continuously or rapidly without hesitation. You can use this with other
verbs too. (Gatsugatsu) refers to the action of devouring something or the state of being hungry and wanting to eat. (Pakupaku) describes the action of eating food quickly. (Peropero) describes the action of someone (a person or animal) licking something. Usage (dondon / gatsugatsu / pakupaku) (to) taberu (peropero) describes the action of someone (a person or animal) licking something.
gatsugatsu with (taberu) which means to eat. Peropero is used with (nameru) and it means to lick.4- Expressing the Action of Looking. In Japanese, people typically use (miru). However, to explain how you look, you can use onomatopoeia. There are many onomatopoeia words to
describe the action of looking: (jirotto), (jirojiro), (chirahira), and (kyorokyoro). Meaning (Jirotto) indicates the action of looking sternly for a moment or giving an accusing look. It is usually associated with anger or an uncomfortable feeling.
way. (Chirachira) refers to something becoming invisible from time to time. (Kyorokyoro | (to) miru | kyorokyoro | (to) miru | 
use jirotto with (niramu) which means to glare. Further, kyorokyoro can be used as a verb when used with (suru).5- Expressing the Action of CryingOnomatopoeias are very helpful when you want to express crying in Japanese. Here are three very useful crying onomatopoeias are very helpful when you want to express crying in Japanese.
considerably high-pitched noisy crying or screeching. This phrase usually implies that the speaker is feeling quite unpleasant. (Shikushiku in sound volume. However, shikushiku focuses on the sound of someones crying, whereas mesomeso focuses on the
attitude of a crybaby who keeps moaning and groaning. Usage [gygy / mesomeso / shikushiku] (to) naku [gygy] (to) iu / wameku [mesomeso ] (to) suruGygy, mesomeso, and shikusiku usually use the verb (naku) which means to cry. Gygy also can be used with (iu) to say, and (wameku) scream loudly. Further, you can use mesomeso as a verb with
(suru). You can also express your feelings by using Japanese onomatopoeia. You might find these onomatopoeia words used in manga as sound effects to express how the characters are feelings. 1- Expressing Excitement Three Japanese onomatopoeia words used in manga as sound effects to express how the characters are feelings.
words used to express excitement are: (dokidoki), (wakuwaku), and (harahara). Meaning (Dokidoki) describes the feeling of excitement usually associated with joy or an expectation that something good is going to happen. (Harahara) indicates an
uneasy feeling or anxiety about how things will turn out, as well as a feeling of being kept in suspense. Usage dokidoki, wakuwaku, and harahara are usually used as verbs with (suru). 2- Expressing Anger Japanese people often use onomatopoeia words to express themselves when angry. We introduce three useful
onomatopoeia words to express anger: (kankan), (iraira), and (mukamuka). Meaning (Kankan) describes the state of someone being furious. (Iraira) refers to the feeling of discomfort due to nausea or anger. Usage[ iraira /
mukamuka | suru[ kankan ] ni okoru[ kankan ] ni okoru[ kankan ] ni okoru[ kankan ] ni okoru[ kankan ] daYou can use iraira and mukamuka as verbs with (suru). When you use kankan as an onomatopoeia of anger, it precedes the particle (ni) plus the verb (okoru) to get angry. 3- Expressing FearWhen you want to express fear, the onomatopoeia words (hatto), (gyotto), and (zotto) are likely to come in handy.
Meaning (Hatto) describes a situation where someone becomes suddenly aware of something or is surprised by a sudden happening. (Gyotto) indicates a scared or shocked feeling caused by a sudden happening. (Gyotto) indicates a scared or shocked feeling caused by a sudden happening. (Zotto) refers to shivers going down ones spine from cold or fear. Usage[hatto / gyotto / zotto ] suru[hatto ] me o samasu / kizuku [gyotto]
odorokuHatto, gyotto, and zotto can be used as verbs with (suru). You can also use hatto with (me o samasu) meaning to wake up, or (kizuku), to realize. Gytto can be used with (odoroku), too. Japanese people are very sensitive when it comes to the flavor and texture of food. So they often use onomatopoeia words for food, too. Here, we provide you
```

the lists of important onomatopoeia words that are used to express things about food.1- Describing Something Soft or Hard (torotto): melt smoothly (funwari): fluffy, soft, light (kachikachi) or (kochikochi): hard, stiff, rigid3- Describing Something Dry or Moist (pasapasa): dry, dry out, hard to the touch (shittori): moist, soft to the touch4- Other Useful Onomatopoeia for Describing Food (pritto): spicy and hot (kotteri): rich, heavy, lingering, fatty (assari): not heavy nor lingering, light (nebaneba): sticky and slimyYou can also use onomatopoeia to explain someones physical qualities such as body type and hair style. Is he/she slim or chubby? Use onomatopoeia to describe them exactly, just how you want. 1- Describing Body Type (garigari): scrawny, skinny, skin and bones, thin (hossori): slim, slender, thin (suratto): slim, slender, thin (suratto): muscular.

```
Describing Hairstyle (sarasara): smooth, dry, clean (bosabosa): uncombed, tangledA persons personality and attitude are very abstract. Therefore, Japanese people also use onomatopoeias when they talk about those topics, as it aids them in describing exactly what they mean to.1- Positive Connotations (chakichaki): straightforward, frank
(sabasaba)refreshing, unfussy (tekipaki): alert, well-organized, crisp (honobono)relaxed, heartwarming (ottori)easygoing (nohohon): carefree, easygoing (nohohon): carefree, easygoing 2- Negative Connotations (charachara): shallow, vain, playing around (sekaseka): busy, restlessly, fidgety (guzuguzu): wasting time or dillydallyingAs weve explained, Japanese onomatopoeia words.
are not just sound words; there are many other types of onomatopoeia words in Japanese. You can describe many things, such as actions, feelings, and even things about the body such as appearance or health. Some of you might think that there are too many words to memorize. Dont worry! You dont have to memorize everything. When you hear
some onomatopoeia in a conversation, or find some while reading manga, look back at the lists in this article to find the meaning. Or check out our Ultimate Japanese Onomatopoeia words that represent sounds and feelings. Japanese is filled
with these types of wordsmaster these and you will start sounding like a native. Youll learn about different types of Japanese onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used. Better yet, youll find plenty of examples and information about working onomatopoeia and how they are used.
will easily memorize those words. Now, go have fun communicating with your friends by using some Japanese onomatopoeia doesnt really get the shine it deserves at the textbook level. When learning Japanese onomatopoeia doesnt really get the shine it deserves at the textbook level. When learning Japanese onomatopoeia doesnt really get the shine it deserves at the textbook level.
thats cool because this article is completely dedicated to Japanese onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia? An onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia? An onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia? An onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! Whats the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! What is the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! What is the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use them to make your Japanese language skills one hundred times stronger! What is the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of the meaning of onomatopoeia and how you can use the meaning of the meaning o
the thing in some way, the same way woof is an English onomatopoeia of a dog barking, or meow meow for a cats sound. Thats the actualrepresentation of the sound effects we hear. Youll mostly come across Japanese onomatopoeia as what is used to describe sound effects as if you are reading manga. However, in a broader sense, an
onomatopoeia can be any word that is used to represent a sense of some kind. Some words, like in Japanese, do not describe actual animal sounds, nature, emotional feelings, or movements. Youll better understand this once youve learned the five classifications of Japanese onomatopoeia, which well go over below! How do you say Onomatopoeia in
Japanese? The word onomatopoeia in Japan is (onomatopoeia in Japan is (onomatopoeia is formed by combining two Greek words that mean sound and I. It essentially means the sounds I make. It doesn't get any more
straightforward than that!Understanding Japanese Onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are there anyway? The reality may surprise you; there are over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are the over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia are the over one thousand Japanese onomatopoeia.
being quite a vague and under-descriptive language. The overt use of this sound symbolism and words perfectly adds color and visuals to an otherwise gray language, and well discover in exactly which ways as we continue along. Classification of Japanese Onomatopoeia Unlike English,
Japanese onomatopoeia words can be broken down and classified into different kinds of onomatopoeia words in Japanese. The character (gi | ) in
means to mimic or imitate. The last two characters mean sound and language, respectively. Giongo, when specified, are mimic sounds in nature. Examples: Weather Japanese English (Meaning) (para para) The sound of raining lightly with small droplets (goro goro) Tunder rumbling or rolling (of
something large and heavy) (pyuu pyuu)Onomatopoeia for the wind blowing Food JapaneseEnglish (Meaning) (kata kata)Clattering or typing (tata tata)Onomatopoeia for running fast
Giseigo (|) These onomatopoeia words represent sounds and human sounds. Examples: HumansHumans also make a lot of different noises. Here are some of them. Japanese English (Meaning) (suu suu) Peaceful breathing while asleep (oioi) To wail
or cry loudly (kya kya)Children playing and having fun AnimalsListed below are sound effects produced by animals in Japanese, such as the oink of a pig or the meow of a cat. JapaneseEnglish (Meaning) (nyaa nyaa)Meow/cat (buu buu)Oink/pig (kero kero) ribbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRibbit/frogRib
mimic actual sounds but rather describe feelings (emotional). They are also referred to as ideophones or mimetic words. Youll mostly see this in manga. Its sound patterns were constructed to be similar to giongo patterns. Actually, the (tai) in meansappearance or mimetic words. Youll mostly see this in manga. Its sound patterns were constructed to be similar to giongo patterns. Actually, the (tai) in meansappearance or mimetic words. Youll mostly see this in manga. Its sound patterns were constructed to be similar to giongo patterns. Actually, the (tai) in meansappearance or mimetic words. Youll mostly see this in manga. Its sound patterns were constructed to be similar to giongo patterns.
colorful we dont have such onomatopoeia in English. Also, some Japanese onomatopoeia words have qualities of both gitaigo and giongo. For example, a word may have the same pronunciation but can be used in 2 different ways depending on the application. Its pretty cool. These three categories of onomatopoeia are the most important and most
commonly taught to any Japanese language learner (including Japanese entives). To summarize, giseigo and gitaigo expresses feelings/conditions. Examples: Japanese English (Meaning) (pika pika) To describe what is shiny or sparkling or with glitter (mushi mushi) Too humid or hot 2 Types of Gitaigo
Onomatopoeia For further subdivision, there are two types of Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Japanese onomatopoeia under gitaigo: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Gijougo ( | ) these are words used to describe feelings. Examples: Gijougo ( | ) th
Giyougo (|) these onomatopoeia words describe motions and movements. Examples: Japanese English (Meaning) (jirotto) Giving an accusing look. Occasionally, this is due to anger or an uncomfortable feeling (nossori) To move slowly or sluggishly When you learn Japanese, onomatopoeia is used as/in place of verbs quite frequently. You may hear
someone say, (ore ha gussuri nemurimashita | ). The (gussuri) here is an onomatopoeia that refers to falling into a deep sleep. Gitaigo, gijougo, and giyougo are all known as ideophones. These kinds of words represent something that has no actual sound of its own. Its a different application of onomatopoeia than probably most languages, so take your
time getting used to the unique patterns. If you know your kanji, remembering which term reflects which kind of onomatopoeia isnt so difficult. Each type of onomatopoeia isnt so difficult. Each type of onomatopoeia isnt so difficult.
a bit easier: JapaneseEnglish (Meaning) (on |) Sound or noise (tai |) Condition or appearance (sei |) Voice. Think of the voice of living things. (jou | ) Emotions or feelings (you | ) FormHow to recognize Japanese Onomatopoeia words in Japanese Come in one of fourforms. Here are the four main grammatical forms that you should
know:Double FormThe first form is thedouble form, where the onomatopoeia is a repetition of one or more characters. (iraira) is one example of this double form youll see for onomatopoeia words in Japanese.Ri () FormNext
is the~ form, where the word ends in the character (ri). This is an adverbial form of onomatopoeia. Such words refer to things that stop suddenly and abruptly. Its
quite the opposite of the previous form. An Important Note: Although the rules of Japanese state that all words must end in a syllabic vowel (aside from ), sometimes onomatopoeia end in (tsu) alone. This is to create a more dramatic effect. You see this all the
time, especially in manga or films.N () FormLastly is the~ form, where the word ends in the character (n). This form is always used as an additional reverberating presence. It becomes a descriptor of continuous action when used as an
adverb. Technically, onomatopoeia words can change their form ending depending on the situation, but that rarely happens. When studying onomatopoeia words that end in these patterns, too. Get acquainted with the grammatical
structure of Japanese onomatopoeia words, and always double-check in the dictionary if you are unsure! Hiragana Onomatopoeia vs. Katakana Onomatopoeia vs. Katakana Onomatopoeia words, and always double-check in the dictionary if you are unsure! Hiragana Onomatopoeia vs. Katakana Onomatopoeia vs. Katakana
sounds. Perhaps the cause for this relates to the general look and feel of the two scripts hiragana being more smooth and rounded and katakana more rigid and pertinent. Its not so important in the end, so dont be surprised to see either or. Some onomatopoeia also have kanji, an example is (brilliant, shining sunlight), but youll almost never see them
used. How sounds influence Japanese onomatopoeia. Aside from that, sometimes onomatopoeia words are grouped or paired together to create some coherency between them and the sound they share. Lets start by considering the idea of sound
as human beings perceive it. There have been countless experiments conducted concerning our perception of sound and its relation to texture, shape, size, color, etc. The Kiki Bouba test is one of the most well-known of these tests nowadays. Whether the science holds true on every occasion or not, the Japanese seem to have recognized this
association to some degree. Here is some popular Japanese onomatopoeia. Can you guess which definition is correct? Japanese English (pari pari) Soft and round or hard and stiff? (tsuru tsuru) Slippery or firmly in place? (kan kan) Heavy rain or bright sunshine? (parapara) Light rain or wind blowing leaves? (waku waku) Excitement or boredom? Odds
are, you got most of those correct. Its a small example of how sound can be more thanjustsound and how we can intuitively pick up on that. Cool. Japanese Consonants SoundFurthermore, subtle variations are made in Japanese consists of voiced and unvoiced and unvoice
consonants without going into it too deeply. The voiced consonants are unmanipulated consonants are less pure and have less presence. Unvoiced consonants for all the details. Anyway, utilizing voiced and unvoiced consonants together is a
nifty way to create easy-to-understand pairs of onomatopoeia and will help you speak fluently. Here are some examples: Japanese English (sara sara) Fluttering (barabara) Clattering Finally, consonants themselves affect the meaning of an onomatopoeia, just like whether or
not theyre voiced or unvoiced: Japanese English (gura gura) Wobble or shake (gera gera) Guffaw or haw-haw For this example, both words represent a sense of rumbling surfacing of a tremor.(guragura) refers to the more violent shaking of an object, like a building during an earthquake. (geragera) is the rumbling laughter of a human being. The two
consonants here are almost the same but different enough to distinguish the meaning of onomatopoeia must be used in tandem with proper grammar. Below, we show the rule for the grammar point and what the onomatopoeia is treated as in
the sentence. Some words are more flexible in grammar, while others are quite strict (there are thousands of these things). Practice and exposure will be your best teacher in the long run, so don't stick to any hard rules until youve mastered a pattern. Direct Quotation + When you want to directly quote a sound in Japanese, you can add (to) after the
onomatopoeia. This is a grammatical rule that can be used in a myriad of scenarios, including this one. Example (hanabi wo mite omowazu uwaa to yondekita!) She saw the fireworks and screamed wow! without thinking! Adjectives, simply add (no) after the word before directly adding the noun. (kinou no yoruzaazaa noame ga totsuzen ni
futteita)Last night, pouring rainsuddenly began coming down.(sora no fuwafuwa no kumo o mitsumeta)We stared at thefluffy cloudin the sky. Adverb + /Remember, adverbs can be used with any verb so long as it makes sense. Some use the particle (ni) while others may use (to). (norimono ha guruguru ni mawatteiru)The ride keepsspinning around and
around.(otousan ha mainichi shigoto de ganbaru node fuku ha boroboro ni natteshimaimashita)Dad really works hard every day at work, so his clothes are becoming worn out.(kaminari ga gorogoro to narihajimemashita)The thunderbegan to ring.(erika san ha nihongo wo surasura to yomeru yone)Erika canread Japanese effortlessly, you
know.Onomatopoeia + BeThe verb (desu) means to be in Japanese. The short form of this verb is (da). When used with onomatopoeia, they function as a copula or connecting words between the subject and compliment. The verb always comes at the end of the sentence and right after the onomatopoeia, (satsumaimo ha mou unzari daze!) Im alreadysick
ofsweet potatoes!(kattafurugiyakaramafuraawadossarida)I boughta lot ofscarves from the second-hand shop.Common Japanese phrases in everyday conversations or from Japanese phrases in everyday conversations or fr
familiar with: Japanese English (Meaning) (kyun) Being moved or touched by something (niko niko) Feeling joyous and smiley (doki doki) Onomatopoeia for heartbeat / a throb (yura yura) Flowing gently (bata bata) Pitter-pat of shoes against the floor (kira kira) Shining in a glittery way (pika pika) sparkling Can refer to cleanliness or lights. [think
"Pikachu"] (gan gan)A strong throbbing pain (peko peko)The feeling of hunger Common manga sound effects in a manga. It is the words you see in the illustrations backgrounds. Lets go ahead and check out the most used ones! Japanese English (Meaning) (don)A hard impact or
dynamic entry (gaan) The feeling of disappointment (gusa) Stabbing with a sharp object (gyaa) Waah!! Why learn Onomotapoeia words? Japanese onomatopoeia is fun to express yourself. It will also help you sound less robotic. Practice it with a partner or a
local, and take your vocabulary to a whole new level as you learn Japanese! How many Japanese onomatopoeia words do you know? Share your thoughts in the section below. (ganbatte kudasai)! ^^ Japanese onomatopoeia are a unique and fascinating aspect of the language, making conversations more expressive and lively. These words mimic
sounds from nature, human actions, emotions, emotions, and objects, vividly capturing the essence of what they describe. In this article, well explore 70 common Japanese culture. Onomatopoeia in Japanese, known as giongo () and gitaigo (), can be
categorized into five types: Giongo () Sounds made by non-living things, animals, and humans (e.g., bow-wow). Giseigo () Mimics human or animal sounds. Gijougo () Describes emotions or psychological states. Lets
explore 70 commonly used onomatopoeia, categorized by their type and meaning. Japanese WordRomajiMeaningwanwanBarking sound of a crow cawingmoomooCows mooingpiyopiyoChirping of baby chicksgaooRoar of a lionpotapotaSound of water
drippingzaazaaSound of heavy rain fallinggorogoroSound of thunder rumblingshuSound of the wind blowing swiftlybashabashaSplashing sound, like wading through waterJapanese WordRomajiMeaningdokidokiHeart pounding (usually from excitement or nervousness)pekopekoSound of a rumbling stomach, indicating hungergerageraLoud
laughtergohogogoCoughing soundhihihiHigh-pitched sneaky laughterguuguuSnoring soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundhihihiHigh-pitched sneaky laughterguuguuSnoring soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundhihihiHigh-pitched sneaky laughterguuguuSnoring soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundhihihiHigh-pitched sneaky laughterguuguuSnoring soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking on a doorzakuzakuCrunching soundshikushikuSoft crying or sobbingpechakuchaChatter or talking non-stopufuGigglingJapanese WordRomajiMeaningtontonKnocking or sobbingpechakuChatter or talking non-stopufuGigglingJapanese was a sobbing non-stopufuGigglingJapanese was a sobbing
aboutzuruzuruSlurping sound, often for noodlesgokugokuGulping sound when drinking quicklykyorokyoroDarting glances aroundyotayotaUnsteady, wobbly walkingsutasutaWalking brisklypakupakuEating enthusiasticallyJapanese WordRomajiMeaningfuwafuwaFluffy, soft texture or floating feelingtsurutsuruSmooth or slippery surfacedorodoroThick
muddy consistency or emotional messinesskutakutaCompletely worn out or exhaustedkarikariCrunchy textureJapanese WordRomajiMeaningukiukiFeeling of excitement and joyirairaFrustration or irritationwakuwakuAnticipation
or excitementdokidokiNervousness or excitement (heart racing)zokuzokuFeeling chills, either from excitement or fearhoRelief after tensionmukamukaFeeling of uncertainty or confusionJapanese WordRomajiMeaningpinponSound of a
doorbellgatanSound of something heavy fallingkachikachiClicking sound (e.g., a clock or lighter)patanSound of a door closing firmlychirinchirinSound of a bicycle bell ringingpokipokiSound of a bicycle bell ringingpokipokiSound of a door closing firmlychirinchirinSound of a bicycle bell ringingpokipokiSound of a bicycle bell ringingpokisokiSound of a bicycle bell ring
WordRomajiMeaningmerameraFlames blazing or burning brightlybyuubyuuStrong, gusting windparaparaLight, scattered rain or rustling soundhyuuhyuuWhistling sound of the windkinkinSharp, high-pitched sound (e.g., a phone ringing)botobotoLarge drops of liquid falling, like rain or sweatsarasaraSmooth, free-flowing sound or
textureshuwashuwaFizzing or bubbling soundpikapikaSomething shiny or sparklinggiragiraBright, glaring light (e.g., sunlight)gorogoroRolling or rumbling sound (can also refer to lounging around)Japanese onomatopoeia adds vivid imagery and emotional depth to language, making conversations more dynamic and colorful. Mastering these words
can help you better understand and engage with Japanese culture, literature, and daily life. To effective way to master these expressive terms is by using specialized language learning tools like MochiKanji. Mo
offers an effective way to learn Japanese onomatopoeia through its interactive features. The app provides detailed vocabulary courses and uses the Golden Time feature to remind you to review at optimal intervals. With interactive flashcards and Kanji writing practice, MochiKanji makes learning both engaging and practical. By integrating MochiKanji
into your study routine, you can deepen your understanding of Japanese onomatopoeia and enhance your overall language skills. By learning these 70 common Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, youll have a solid foundation to better express sounds, feelings, and actions in Japanese onomatopoeia, you can be a solid foundation to 
conversations, making your expressions more vivid and engaging! Today, Im feeling pretty (wakuwaku: excited)! Are you (uzuzu: itching to get started)? Because today were learning onomatopoeia! You may think, why do I need to learn onomatopoeia! You may think, why do I need to learn onomatopoeia? Maybe youre thinking of American onomatopoeia! You may think, why do I need to learn onomatopoeia! You may think, why do I need to learn onomatopoeia! You may think, why do I need to learn onomatopoeia! You may think of the control of
kaboom) and childrens books (woof woof and meow meow). But Japanese onomatopoeic expressions are so common! You will be doing a serious disservice to your language skills if you dont at least learn the basics. Youll be hearing them every day! Plus, you can level up your Japanese conversation skills by expressing yourself with Japanese
onomatopoeia. Japanese sound effects are used in everyday speech to not only describe sounds, but also feelings. Many people think Japanese feelings and true meaning are uniquely expressed through sound effects. Feeling (isoiso:
enthusiastic) now? Lets get learning! Onomatopoeia are any words, expressions or phrases that aim to imitate or recreate a sound or feeling. As I mentioned above, we use these words in English to express things like noises and animal sounds. We often see them in comics and childrens book or even make the noises while playing with our kids
Sounds like moo moo for a cow, or vroom vroom for a car. Japanese takes this to a whole new level, though. In Japanese takes this to a whole new level, though. In Japanese onomatopoeia are: Giongo: Sounds made by non-living things, like
cars or the wind. Gitaigo: Sounds that describe states of being, like feeling sticky with sweat or muggy weather. Giseigo: Sounds from living things, like animals and people. Giyougo: Sounds that express descriptive movement that we would normally think of as verbs in English. Expressions like falling into deep sleep or walking around without
purpose. Gijougo: Describe feelings, like a shiver down your spine when you get an eerie feelings, vou could think of only two forms. Giongo and Gitaigo words that express sounds, versus words that express feelings/conditions. The first question you may have is, How do I write onomatopoeia in Japanese? The rules are pretty loose with this express feelings.
one. But generally speaking, words that copy sounds are written in Katakana (so most Giongo), and words that express feeling/conditions are expressed in Hiragana (most Gitaigo, etc.). Sometimes it depends on the type of sound, too. The look of Katakana are all very hard and square-like, while Hiragana is rounded and soft. So to that extent,
sometimes the tone of the word is associated with the type of Kana Hiragana are used for softer sounds and Katakana for harder ones. But, like I said, its a mixed bag how they are written. The good thing is, this means you don't have to worry so much about writing it correctly! And if you need help getting started with learning Kana, check out this
guide to Hiragana vs Katakana. The other thing you should know is that Japanese onomatopoeic expressions have three main grammatical forms: Double form: (wakuwaku, excited), (perapera, fluently speaking). This form expresses a continuing state of the sound or feeling, like how you speak fluently the whole time you have a conversation, or you
feel excited for quite a while. When its doubled and the vowel is lengthened, it means the sound drags on, like (gu- gu-, snoring). form: (hatto, gasp), (zotto, shivers down your spine last only a second. form: (nosori, to walk
lazily), (shonbori, crestfallen, dejected). form is used when the sound or action is slow and drawn out. Its the opposite of form, like how you walk slowly or feel dejected for a while. Some words end in (or in Katakana), which is used to express an echo or length to the sound, like (gongon, banging). So how do you use Japanese onomatopoeia in
sentences? When paired with before a verb, they become an adverb. For example: (Totsuzen, kaze ga byunbyun to fuki hajimeta) Suddenly, the roaring wind began overhead. They can also be used to quote someone making that noise, like a laugh: (Terebi wo mite iru aida, dannasan wa geragera to waraimashita) While watching TV, my husband
laughed loudly. Sometimes the onomatopoeia use (ni) before a verb, especially when describing a state or condition. It makes the verb more descriptive, like: (Haha wa kankan ni okorimashita.) My mom was furious. (okoru) means to be angry but when you add (kankan) it becomes to be furious. You can also turn onomatopoeia into a verb with (yaru)
or (suru), both of which mean to do or to be in a state of. (Ashita wa totemo muzukashii tesuto ga aru node, dokidoki suru.) I have a big test tomorrow, so I feel nervous. And like other grammatical structures with adjectives or nouns modifying nouns, you can use to describe a noun: (Kyou wa mushimushi no hi ne.) Todays weather is humid, huh? The
last tip I have for you before we get to the Japanese onomatopoeia list? There are a few little cheats to help you understand onomatopoeia you dont know. For instance, words in Japanese. In fact, I was told that theyre considered more
masculine because they sound harsh and less feminine. So if a word has dakuten or handakuten, you can expect them to be loud and noisy sounds. As an example of this, compare how to say laughing in Japanese: (kusukusu, giggle, chuckle) versus (geragera, laughing loudly, guffaw). Now, lets get started with some Japanese onomatopoeia! Lets learn
insects) (konkon): The sound a fox makes (because What does the fox say?) What kind of sound effects do people make? All kinds! Learn creative ways to express your actions, like how to say cry in Japanese. (Try, gyaagyaa, to wail or cry loudly, or, shikushiku, to whimper or cry softly). (kohon kohon): A light cough (guu guu): Snoring loudly (kushu):
 Sneezing (wai wai): Children playing, or a group of people talking noisily (kosokoso): Secret whispering (kya-): Screaming (zuru zuru): Slurping loudly (niko niko): To smile (at something funny) (jiro jiro): To stare intently (gabu gabu): To guzzle a drink Ready to learn the sound effects you see in manga, like how to say bang in Japanese? (, ban ban)
(para para): Light, scattered rain, or flipping through the pages of a book. (rin rin): The sound of ringing, like a bicycle bell ring. (kon kon): Knocking (goro goro): Thunder rumbling, or large objects rolling loudly (za- za-): Heavy rain (gobo gobo): Gushing water (gatan gaton): The sound of a train clacking along (gashan): Crash (kata kata): Click-clack,
or typing (sawa sawa): Rustling How do you describe the feeling of something or a state youre in, like sweating (, kara kara)? What about how to say fluffy in Japanese? (, fuwafuwa its also furry, or fleece.) (kirakira): Sparkling (guru guru): Dizzy (peto peto): Feeling sticky with sweat (bisshori): To be soaked (pika pika): To shine (mushi mushi): Humid
uncomfortable hot/sticky weather (piri piri): Spicy, hot sensation (beto beto): Sticky (dara dara): Lazily (hoka hoka): Steamy, warm food Are you feeling (dokidoki, heart racing with more color! (muka muka): Nauseous (ira ira): To be irritated (bikkuri): Shocked
surprised (noro noro): To feel lazy (boro boro): To feel mentally drained (zotto): To have a chill go down your spine, usually from a gross or scared feeling (musu-t): Pouting (run run): Humming happily (yakimoki): So worried that you cant calm down (mukumuku): Thinking up an idea, inspiration hits What does running sound like in Japanese?
dadadadadaLets describe movements! (guru guru): To spin around (yukkuri): To do something slowly (koro koro): Something rolls (uro uro): Waking up with a start (gachi gachi): Teeth chattering (shiba shiba): Blinking rapidly (kaba kaba): Quickly chowing down on your
food While learning Japanese onomatopoeia may feel a bit like learning a whole separate language, it can add a lot of color to your speech! And the words themselves are fun, cute Japanese words to use. No more boring (mizu wo nomimasu I drank water). Now you can say (mizu wo gabu gabu nomimashita I guzzled water)! Why not practice with your
Japanese language exchange partner? What are your favorite onomatopoeia? Did we miss your favorite on this list? Let us know in the comments! But most of all, have fun with your Japanese sound effects! Japanese is full of onomatopoeia. Onomatopoeia words are words are words that mimic the sound they represent. Think of them as sound words. In English
examples of onomatopoeia are buzz (the sound of an explosion), and moo (the sound a cow makes). These sound words help bring stories to life by letting us hear through text. While most if not all languages have onomatopoeic words, Japanese has more than most. Speakers of the language even use it to describe things
that dont make a sound (more on that later). This article will get you up to speed with Japanese onomatopoeia, its importance in everyday conversation, and 40 real-life examples. Onomatopoeia is a way to describe sounds in words. But Japanese onomatopoeia takes it a step further than
most languages because it is also used to describe feelings and states. There are three kinds of onomatopoeic words in Japanese: Giseigo (): These emulate sounds produced by inanimate objects or natural
phenomena. For example, the rustling of leaves, the chime of a bell, or the trickle of water. Gitaigo (): Perhaps the most unique kind of onomatopoeia, these words describe conditions, feelings, or states rather than actual sounds. For instance, the feeling of something being creepy or the sensation of cold. You might not use onomatopoeia that often in
your language, but Japanese people use it all the time its a common feature of daily conversation. From weather descriptions to explaining personal feelings, onomatopoeic words play a significant role in communication. Interact with Japanese people and youll hear phrases like tsuru tsuru (smooth) to describe skin or gucha gucha (messy) for a
cluttered room. For anyone who wants to learn Japanese (and why wouldnt you Japanese is a great language to learn), pay attention to onomatopoeia and sensations, the way it is utilized and emphasized differs a lot within each language. Lets take a
closer look at these differences: Japanese has way more onomatopoeic expressions than English. English has words to describe a particular sound (like click) or action (like chomp). But Japanese extends that further to include feelings, sensations, and conditions. In English, onomatopoeic words are generally used to replicate real sounds, such as
boom or meow. In contrast, Japanese onomatopoeia doesnt only represent noises; it also describes feelings, textures, and other sensory experiences. For example, kira kira for something sparkling or jito for staring. Some Japanese onomatopoeia doesnt only represent noises; it also describes feelings, textures, and other sensory experiences. For example, kira kira for something sparkling or jito for staring.
of a heavy thing rolling, having an upset stomach, being frequent, or doing nothing. Japanese onomatopoeic words often feature repeated syllables, such as guru (going round and round) or pika pika (clean and shiny). This repetition is rarer in English, with exceptions like tick-tock. Japanese people use onomatopoeic words in everyday
conversation. Theyre so common that if you spend any time communicating in Japanese onomatopoeic words, you can use them as a form of expression to create vivid descriptions. For example, where English might use splash for any water-related sound, Japanese differentiates with words like
shaa shaa for light rain and zaa zaa for a downpour. Japanese onomatopoeia can function as different parts of speech with the help of particles and verb forms. In English, these words are typically nouns and arent as grammatically versatile. Here are some common examples of Japanese onomatopoeia: Bata bata () = a flapping soundBiku biku () =
being nervous or scaredBoso boso () = bumbling or speaking softlyBuru buru () = shivering from cold or fearChiku chiku () = the sound of a heart due to excitement, nervousness, or exerciseFuwa fuwa () = soft and fluffyGoro goro () = the sound of thunder or
something heavy rolling (see above for even more meanings)Gucha gucha () = messy or sloppyHara hara () = feeling uneasy or anxiousJiro jiro () = staring at something intentlyKacha kacha () = clicking or clatteringKari kari () = feeling uneasy or anxiousJiro jiro () = staring at something small rollingKunkun () = an animal sniffing
soundKusu kusu () = giggling softlyMecha mecha () = extremely or very muchMera mera () = flaming or blazingMoi moi () = twisting or twirling aroundMoku moku () = the sound of sticky footsteps or something being
pastedPika pika () = shining or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or sparklingPoko poko () = hitting and kicking, or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or continuous murmuring soundShiku shiku () = teary-eyed or a conti
 almost cryingWaku waku () = feeling excited or thrilledWan wan () = a dogs barkZaa zaa () = the sound of heavy rainZara zara () = rough or grainy textureZuzu zuzu () = the sound of dragging something Manga (Japanese comics) and anime (animated TV shows and films) are integral to Japanese culture and have a massive global following. One
aspect that makes them so unique and vivid is the use of onomatopoeic words arent just part of the dialogue; theyre often incorporated into the artwork itself. For example, DON! which means bang or boom might be drawn with large, bold letters during an explosive scene to add emphasis. Onomatopoeic words in manga and
anime also add layers to the narrative. The subtle shin shin to depict silently falling snow or zaa zaa for pouring rain doesnt just describe the sound but also helps set the scene. Finally, onomatopoeic words intensify the characters feelings and reactions. Doki doki can represent a characters racing heart when theyre nervous or excited, while guru guru
might show their head spinning in confusion. Easier said than done, of course (especially because of how many there are in Japanese). But onomatopoeia is such a huge part of Japanese tutors youll know your boso boso (bumbling or speaking
softly) from your sowa sowa (feeling restless or nervous) in no time. October 13, 2015words written byKristen DexterArt byAya FranciscoWhat are onomatopoeia? In their simplest form, onomatopoeia are words that represent sounds. In English, they're words like pop, meow, crackle, and whoosh. We add them to our spoken and written language to
add something more substantial, more visceral. It's like adding color, flavor, or texture to what you're saying. In Japanese, a language that many people have so inaccurately called "vague" in the past, onomatopoeia are there to fill that void. And not just in the ways we hear and see them in English as well as most Western European languages. If
you're past the beginner stages of learning Japanese you've probably used (to wake up), (to eat), and (to sleep) more times than you can count. But there comes a time when you have to put down that textbook Japanese and throw in some flare. Lazily roll out of bed, gobble down some food, and sleep soundly. Classification There are thousands of
onomatopoeia in Japanese. Here are 5 categories they can be broken up into: Giseigo Animal and human sounds. Gijougo Describe conditions and states. Giyougo Describe movements and motions. Gijougo Describe movements and motions. Gijougo Describe conditions and states.
pretty easy to recognize if you do see them in the wild. Voice Sound/Noise Condition/Appearance Form/Looks Feelings/Emotions Giseigo and giongo are just like onomatopoeia we have in English. The cow goes moo. The machine is whirring. They represent real sounds you can hear. The last three describe what's called mimetic words, or ideophones.
They describe or represent something that has no sound. The way you feel, the way you walk, and even your skin has an onomatopoeia to describe it. These mimetic words don't really exist in English, which makes mastering them difficult when learning Japanese. Let's take a look at each of these groups of words. Giseigo These are sounds that
humans and animals make. Some of them may sound very similar to what you learned growing up, and maybe some sound English Sound Bear Roar Bee Buzz Bird Tweet Cat Meow Chicken Cluck Cow Moo Crow Caw Dog Woof Duck Quack Fox _() / Frog
Croak, Ribbit Godzilla Roar Horse Neigh Monkey Oo oo aa aa Mouse Squeak Owl Hoo Pig Oink Sheep Baa Japanese English Being lectured or nagged by someone above you A cheerful, loud laugh A surprised scream or shriek Chuckling like you have a secret Chatting about frivolous things Muttering so other people can't hear
you Being able to speak a foreign language fluently Clearing your throat for attention Laughing quietly, unable to hold it in Giongo These are also real sounds. They're the ones you see used in manga and anime. They're the sound of the wind moving through the trees, the door slamming shut, and the phone ringing. Basically, any sound you hear that
isn't coming out of the mouth of a person or animal falls under this category. Japanese English Thunder rumbling Lots of heavy rain pouring down Cloth lightly Water bubbling gently Suddenly bursting into flames Stepping on soft dirt or sand A
boulder or rocks tumbling down a hill Running at full speed Gitaigo The first of our mimetic set, these words describe conditions and states. Japanese English A glint in your eyes A warm body or food Too much warmth, unpleasantly hot Sticky with sweat or blood Horribly soaked by a large amount of water A road that isn't paved Uneven ground Lots
of shining sunlight Feeling cool Soaking slowly with sweat or tears Giyougo These describe movements and motions, usually relating to walking Proceeding at a snail's pace, slow and sluggish Half asleep, nodding off Completely and totally asleep Not
having the willpower to do anything Joints, like knees, shaking Trembling from cold, fear, or anger Turning around looking around looking around looking around restlessly Clamorously Gijougo Last, we have words that describe feelings. These are also used heavily in manga. Japanese English Worrying about the past or trivial things Lonely and quiet, solemn Happy, cheerfully
lighthearted, and full of hope Excited from anticipation, pleasure, or happiness Running around in a hurry Losing time or a grasp on your senses Unable to make decisions because of embarrassment or shyness Being fascinated by something beautiful, spellbound Throbbing, grinding pain Worrying or wondering what to do Hiragana or Katakana
Onomatopoeia are written using either hiragana or katakana. While there are no definitive rules saying when you should use one or the other, in Jazz Up Your Japanese with Onomatopoeia, the author states that hiragana is used for "soft sounds" and katakana is used for "hard sounds" and emphasis. You'll see lots of back and forth in which one is used
the more you read, which is just another reason why learning both hiragana and katakana is really important. For the purposes of this guide, and consistency, I'll be providing all of the examples in hiragana. Some onomatopoeia have kanji, and even though you'll probably never see it used, it does exist. Here's what it looks like: brilliant, shining
sunlight long, deep sleep anxious, feeling like you don't have enough time the sound of a clear, shallow mountain stream bright and shining Sound Representation Most words in languages are arbitrary. Someone, someday decided that the sun in the sky would be called the "sun." But not every person or every language wanted to call it that, and not
everyone thinks "sun" when they look up at that bright thing in the sky (Please don't look directly at it!). This arbitrary "it's the sun because I said so" stuff is pretty much thrown out the window when it comes to onomatopoeia, and even mimetic words. Gwilym Lockwood wrote a short, but interesting article, arguing that mimetic words have a
universal quality to them using the following list: See if you can guess the meanings of these Japanese ideophones: nurunuru dry or slimy? pikapika bright or dark? wakuwaku excited or bored? iraira happy or angry? guzuguzu moving quickly or moving slowly Take a look at the full list and the answers. You got most of them right, didn't you? So
something about these sounds hold meaning for us. Keep this in mind as you read on. Consonants Most Japanese syllables start with a consonant. Because the Japanese alphabet is extremely kind, it's (mostly) phonetic. This means that each sound is spelled exactly the way it is pronounced. And every written character is pronounced, unlike English
which has silent letters. Also, thanks to this, there are two neat little symbols called the dakuten and handakuten. Dakuten are two little dots, or lines, also called ten-ten. Handakuten is the open circle, also called maru. These symbols change the voicing of the consonants they're added to. Consonants can be voiced or unvoiced. Basically, voiced
sounds are made with your vocal cords and unvoiced are made without. Here's what they look like in Japanese: > ka > ga > sa > ta > da > , > ha > ba, ha > pa Sounds without these symbols are called seion , meaning "impure sounds." This is just the Japanese way of
saying that an unvoiced sound is becoming voiced. That's also why the "han" in handakuten means half. Just think of it as being half as pure. This voicing is very important for understanding onomatopoeia. There are lots of, what I'll call, sets, that represent different sounds based on their voiced and unvoiced counterpart. Let's look: Japanese English
knocking banging silky rough tapping drumming fluttering rustling clattering rustling clattering The voiced version is always louder, heavier, and more intense than its unvoiced friend. That's probably what makes them seem "impure." Say these aloud and feel the difference. Now, when you hear onomatopoeia, you can tell if it's something loud or strong based on what
kind of consonant it has. Something "loud" voiced consonants might be banging, rolling thunder, or strong feelings. Something "half" voiced will be noisy, but not loud, like the pitter patter of rain bouncing off of a window. Vowels These are just as important as consonants. Changing a character from to will change the type of sound it's
representing, just like adding dakuten and handakuten. Let's take a look: clear clanging high pitched clanging sound. Something else. is the sound of something hitting metal or stone. is the sound of a musical triangle. is the sound of
something hitting something hard and echoey. Again, say them aloud. Hit some things too! See if you can tell what vowel would be used to express the sound you're hearing. Here's are some general rules from Jazz Up Your Japanese: long, slow Formation Though most of these words
are repetitive, like the examples above, not all of them follow the same pattern. Some onomatopoeia may even look like "normal" Japanese words to you, especially the mimetic ones that don't represent actual sounds. Here are some examples: Reduplication Just as in many other languages, the reduplication of a sound symbolizes repetition in sound or
action. In Japanese this is called jougo . You've probably seen this in other places in Japanese with the iteration mark in words like: sometimes , various and people kanji . In onomatopoeia they usually refer to something that's happening over and over. Japanese English heavy rain drops or hail coming down grass and leaves rustling in the wind
gushing water something running at full speed something rolling loudly or heavily Ending in (+) Although the rules of Japanese state that all sounds must end in a vowel (expect) because of the syllabary nature of the language, onomatopoeia are often pronounced with an abrupt stop. This is expressed in written language with a and is called a glottal
stop. This is what we call a sound made by stopping air in your glottis (it's in your throat). The best way to hear it in English is to say "uh-uh." Some of these will be followed by the particle in a sentence (but not all of them!). They usually refer to a sound that stopped suddenly or abruptly. Japanese English gulp vomiting or gagging coughing up
something a flame flaring up suddenly suddenly suddenly waking up Ending in The onomatopoeia form ending in conveys a feeling of softness or slowness. It's basically the opposite of a glottal stop. It's something like sand warm breath or steam
moving slowly and sluggishly Ending in Onomatopoeia that end in are pronounced with a nasal sound, producing a feeling of "prolonged resonance" or rhythm. If something is echoing or ringing it will usually end in . When describing a state of being, not a sound, it usually means something that's continuous. Japanese English a strong cough
something hitting something else over and over cold deeply penetrating your body strong bubbling an explosive fire bursting into flames Long Vowels Words that end in long vowels refer to a sense of continuation or longness. Something is happening and it's happening for a long time. Japanese English a long yawn loud snoring heavy, continuous
pouring rain drinking something down little by little enjoying yourself without caring about what's around you Grammar These words are like sprinkling some delicious spice into your language. They don't just add emphasis and color, they add a sense of native understand to your speech. That is, if you know how to use them. Onomatopoeia can take
quite a few grammatical forms and many of them would sound either repetitive or unnatural in English. But in Japanese the repetitiveness is completely normal. Just think of it the way you think of pronouns. In Japanese the repetitiveness is completely normal.
examples: Adverbs + The morning sun was gently shining on a snowy field. Thunder started rumbling. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks. The fire was fueled by the wind and momentarily flared up. The waves crashed into the rocks.
screamed, "Gyaa!" Adverbs + My shirt got drenched. This road is getting bumpy, isn't it? That day I got completely smashed for the first time in a while. My favorite shirt is getting worn out. I'm wide awake because I drank a Red Bull. Verb + My underwear is soaked in sweat and it feels gross. Before I knew it, I was nodding off. My mom is always
fidgeting. My throat is a little irritated. A close friend of mine is moving and I feel miserable. Verb + Let's get moving! It's nice to get together with everyone and be raucous like this sometimes. These workbook problems have been coming along nicely. We don't have much time, so let's give it our all! Those guys crowding around over there are my
buddies. Adjectives + I wanna eat steamy manju. This is the first time I've seen powdery sand! She's a hard working career woman. I get sad when I look at my flabby stomach. The hero had a really cool gilded sword. Copula I'm exhausted from being up all night. The
baby's hands are cute and chubby. Spice Up Your Life! See, that wasn't so bad! You know just about everything there is to know about Japanese English to roll out of bed to jump out of bed (suddenly) to slowly wake up to sleep
Japanese English to snore fast asleep to sleep soundly and peacefully to nod off, to start to fall asleep to sleep with normal, even breathing to eat Japanese English to eat greedily or with burning desire to eat with your mouth flapping open and shut to munch and crunch on something to lick (ice cream) to drink Japanese English to guzzle something
down quickly to take a small sips, trying to make it last repetitive gulping of alcohol to gulp something down to walk to trudge to inch along to hurry about to scurry along, with small steps to see Japanese English to rudely stare to stare directly into someone's face to blink repeatedly to glance out of the corner of your eye repeatedly to cry Japanese
English to cry uncontrollably to cry gently, weeping secretly to cry loudly (an adult crying) to cry and sniffle to laugh Japanese English to smile to laugh out loud, gaffaw to smile with satisfaction to giggle, chuckle quietly Resources Was this guide just not enough for you? Here are our reviews of some great English language resources: An Illustrated
Dictionary of Japanese Onomatopoeia ExpressionsJazz Up Your Japanese with Onomatopoeia And the ultimate Japanese information. I could looke I found a serious lack of reliable English language information. I could looke I found a serious lack of reliable English language information.
up each word I found on trusty Jisho.org, but many of the definitions only supplied a general gloss and usually didn't include many of the mimetic meanings of the words. Japanese language sources were also, surprisingly, few and far between. That's why I decided to compile a HUGE onomatopoeia dictionary for you all to use. Go crazy, kids! Weather
Quiet sunlight Hot sunlight Hot sunlight blazing down Low and clear, comfortable temperatures Strong midsummer sun blazing down A cloudy sky becoming bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear comfortable temperatures Strong midsummer sun blazing down A cloudy sky becoming bright and clear, comfortable temperatures Strong midsummer sun blazing down A cloudy sky becoming bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sunlight The sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sun burning sun burning bright and clear Lots of shining sun burning sun burni
reverberating Snow and hail coming down one by one Large amounts of continuous rain falling Rain continuously falling and soaking things Walking through snow or sand A small amount of snow scatteringly falling from
the sky Rain will fall any moment now Powdered snow that seems quite light Large drops of rain or hail suddenly coming down A small amount of rain or hail suddenly coming down Wind, Blowing tree leaves the sound of tree leaves in a gentle
breeze Plants rustling as the wind blows Blowing through a crack to create a draft The feeling of a draft or gentle breeze on the body Moving through the wind Cloth strongly flapping in the wind Cloth lightly flapping in the wind The sound of slightly strong
wind blowing The sound of strong wind blowing over Strong wind hitting trees and electric lines Strong, continuous, and cold wintry winds Something cutting and flying in the wind Wind sharply whistling through the air Continuous, strong wind blowing Wind blowing Wind violently blasting or bursting out Wind
heavily roaring overhead Grass and leaves stirring or rustling Temperature Cold Weather and Feeling Cold The cold gradually piercing your body Your body going numb with cold Wind blowing through a crack when it's chilly Feeling chilly from moving air Cold from goosebumps running up your spine Shivering
from the cold or a fever Suddenly getting intense shivers Cold water or air touching your skin feeling cold Feeling cold Warm Warm, spring sunlight Growing hot from fire or anger A comfortable, warm place A warm body or food
             comfortable warmth Warm from sunlight Warm and feeling good Growing heat from within your body Feeling warm inside (your heart or soul) So new that steam is rising off it Soft and wrapped in warmth A warm, comfortable atmosphere Too much warmth, unpleasantly not Heat spreading out in front of you Suddenly feeling heat Wrapp
in oppressive heat Steam spreading out in front of you Water and Liquids Water drops, Dripping, Falling, and Splashing A small amount of water A small splash of water Tears endlessly falling Water violently splashing Water sharply
splashing Water violently hitting something Fairly large water droplets falling on the surface of something Fairly large water droplets falling continuously A small amount of water trickling down Tears
spilling out over and over Flowing, Pouring, and Streaming A large amount of water streaming continuously A guiet, shallow brook Water lightly flowing continuously Water, usually
from a faucet, flowing continuously Just a little bit of water flowing A large amount of water flowing A large amount of water flowing a large amount of water flowing to make a little bit of water flowing A large amount of
Something, like blood, overflowing out A large amount of water or sake being poured A large amount of moisture Uncomfortably sweaty Covered in an uncomfortable amount of rain
Completely soaked through with a light dampness Unpleasant moisture and humidity Feeling damp Completely soaked in humidity and moisture slowly spreading Liquids soaking and oozing Moisture slowly with sweat or blood Getting
Wet Clothes getting completely wet Clothes getting on the surface Lightly soaking in water Disgustingly drenched in a large
amount of sweat Completely drenched in a large amount of water mixing in with the air Waves violently breaking A large amount of water moving The sound of jumping into water Water violently breaking A large amount of water moving The sound of jumping into water Water violently breaking A large amount of water mixing in with the air Waves violently breaking A large amount of water mixing in with the air Waves violently breaking A large amount of water bubbling gently Bubbling loudly Water mixing in with the air Waves violently breaking A large amount of water bubbling loudly Water water water water water water water water bubbling loudly water bubbling 
flying Water being shifted and rippling The sound of something slapping against water Water sloshing lightly Something sinking underwater Waves lapping against the shore Bubbling Small bubbles forming Big bubbles rising, burbling Fire Burning The sun and fire continuously
burning hot A small flame continuously burning A small flame flickering as it burns Simmering for a long time Strong popping of a fire Large flames flering up explosively A large flame flaring every once in a while Suddenly
bursting into flames Earth Dirt, Sand, and Rocks A road that isn't paved Something like a boulder tumbling The swelling roundness of a mountain Forcefully moving sand Stepping on soft dirt or sand Roughly grabbing something like a boulder tumbling The swelling roundness of a mountain Forcefully moving sand Stepping on soft dirt or sand Roughly grabbing something like a boulder tumbling The swelling roundness of a mountain Forcefully moving sand Stepping on soft dirt or sand Roughly grabbing something like a boulder tumbling The swelling roundness of a mountain Forcefully moving sand Stepping on soft dirt or sand Roughly grabbing something like a boulder tumbling The swelling roundness of a mountain Forcefully moving sand Stepping on soft dirt or sand Roughly grabbing something like sand Dry sand
sifting or falling Pebbles or sand crunching together Pebbles hitting each other while they fall Sinking into a swamp or a sand Stepping on sand as you walk Uneven ground Smearing mud or paint Lots of hollows or holes Actions and Conditions Walking and Running Wandering aimlessly Walking with great difficulty, barely managing to walk The
sound of horse hooves Feet moving vigorously Fast paced, eager walking Running away without looking back Briskly walking without looking around Jogging as if you're in a hurry Lightly taking off into a run The high pitched footsteps of a child running Staggering or tripping over your feet Powerfully running through Running at full speed Rushing
forward Light running Walking quickly with long strides Scurrying along with short steps Going a long way, trudging along Walking with your foot The small steps of children The rhythm of quick, small steps Quickly walking Trotting, jogging Noisily running around
Stooping as you walk a long way, trudging Like you don't care, haughtily Strong, heavy steps, lumbering Hulking and slow, like a giant Slowly, aimlessly walking Proceeding at a snail's pace, slow and sluggish The sound of light horse footsteps, clip clop The pitter patter of footsteps Taking a
carefree stroll Wandering around without any goal or purpose And old, or sick person, weak on their feet An infant still learning how to walk And old person shaking Up and Getting Up Suddenly wake up all at once Taking the
initiative, and standing up willingly Straight backed Standing up straight, looking forward Vigorously standing up straight, silently, without doing anything Slowly, ponderously getting up Quickly standing up in reaction to something A large number of people
standing up and moving one after the other Lightly getting up Jumping up and standing erect Suddenly waking up and getting up Squirming while getting up Squirming while getting up Squirming while you're
fast asleep Completely and totally asleep Completely and totally asleep Completely and totally asleep Modding off with your head suddenly drooping Suddenly losing your strength and collapsing Falling into a long, deep sleep Normal, even breathing while asleep Peaceful breathing
while asleep, sleeping soundly Feeling tired and heavy Looking sleepy Dozing, a light doze Doing Nothing Rolling around idly Happily ignoring your surroundings To feel at ease, without a job or worries Living in laziness and doing nothing Being bored and doing nothing Living
idly and sloppily Tired Disgusted and fed up Horribly exhausted, losing energy Horribly tired and worn out Tired and worn out Tired and worn out Staggering and unable to walk
straight from exhaustion Shivering and Shaking Joints, like knees, shaking from coldness or fear Teeth chattering from coldness or fear Goosebumps from a bad feeling Chills going up your spine from fear Body shaking from coldness or fear Goosebumps from a bad feeling Chills going up your spine from fear Body shaking from coldness or fear Goosebumps from a bad feeling Chills going up your spine from fear Body shaking from coldness or fear Goosebumps from a bad feeling Chills going up your spine from fear Body shaking from coldness or fear Goosebumps from coldness or fear Goosebumps from a bad feeling Chills going up your spine from fear Body shaking from coldness or fear Goosebumps from coldness from cold
Visually shaking for a moment from fear Body, or part of your body shaking for a period of time Body going numb from suddenly, reflexively shaking for a period of time Body going numb from suddenly, reflexively shaking for a period of time Body going numb from suddenly, reflexively shaking for a period of time Body suddenly, reflexively shaking for a period of time Body going numb from fear Body, or part of your body shaking from fear Body suddenly, reflexively shaking for a period of time Body going numb from suddenly from fear Body, or part of your body shaking for a period of time Body going numb from fear Body shaking from fear Body going numb from fear Body going numb from fear Body shaking from fe
from an explosion, rattling Your whole body suddenly shaking from the cold Vibrating for a moment Moved by light shaking or vibrating from cold, fear, or anger Suddenly shaking from the cold Vibrating from the cold Vibrati
opening and closing, seeing and not seeing, nodding off Eyes wide open, glaring An intense look in your eyes and attitude Looking around restlessly Big eyeballs shining keenly Charming eyes opening wide Glaring intently at someone Ouickly surveying your surroundings A glint in your eyes /
not hiding the lust in your eyes The sudden movement of your eyes off your target Staring at something over and over, fixedly Glaring with jealously and resentment Blinking repeatedly Blinking wearily after your eyes
were open a long time Eyes that are open but can't understand what they see Rudely staring at someone Rudely sending and obstinate look at someone Rudely sending at some Rudely sending a
and disappearing, flickering Sharply glancing sideways Gazing intently, unabashedly With eyes dull from drunkenness Dull eyes, losing life Looking with big, wide eyes Seeing the target clearly Squinting at something small Only able to see dim outlines Plainly visible before your eyes Staring directly into your face Eating, Chewing, and Licking Taking
big bites with a wide, open mouth Chewing something wildly with your teeth Devouring something and giving into your desires Biting something hard with your teeth Trying to munch something hard with your teeth Biting once
into something hard Chewing a mouthful of something hard Eating loudly and vulgarly Rinsing out your mouth or chewing something hard in your mouth Biting into something hard Eating fresh vegetables with lots of texture,
like celery Sipping on mostly liquid food Refreshing, liqht crunchiness Eating something granular and feeling the roughness in your mouth Sipping noodles, or something similar, liqhtly A big mouth repeatedly (usually while eating) Eating
something with a big mouth and swallowing Chewing something hard with your teeth Eating while making unpleasant tongue over something Licking exaggeratedly over and over again Licking something exaggeratedly once
Running your tongue over something exaggeratedly, multiple times Loudly biting something with your teeth Chewing something with your teeth Chewing something with your teeth Chewing something with food in
your mouth Stuffing food in your mouth and chewing over and over Mumbling while you eat, chewing dry and unpleasant Eating with a big mouth Drinking a lot at one time with a big mouth Drinking alot drinking alot drinking and Getting Drunk Continuously drinking alot drinking alot at one time with a big mouth Drinking alot d
take a breath, drink, take a breath Drinking a lot all at once Drinking a lot over and over again Drinking quickly all of a sudden Taking a drink in a good mood Drinking down some strong alcohol Lightly drinking a lot over and over again Drinking down some strong alcohol Lightly drinking a lot over and over again Drinking down some strong alcohol Lightly drinking a lot over and over again Drinking a lot over aga
drinking a lot of something like sake Drinking something in one gulp Gulping down something Drinking and tasting delicious flavors
Drinking and making gulping sounds with your throat Sipping or swallowing lightly Sipping or swallowing and making a gulp, gulping sounds Drinking quickly with gulp, gulping sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing or swallowing and making a gulp sounds Drinking quickly with gulp, gulping sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing sounds Drinking quickly with gulp, gulping sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing sounds Drinking quickly with gulp, gulping sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing sounds Drinking quickly with gulp, gulping sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing or swallowing sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing loudly in one breath Swallowing sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing sounds Drinking loudly in one breath Swallowing loudly in one br
sipping spit, soup, or a liquid Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly, like soba noodles Swallowing or sipping soup, or a liquid with loudly slurping slurping soup, or a liquid with loudly slurping slurping slurping soup, or a liquid with loudly slurping slurpin
licking sound an animal, like a dog, makes Hiccup, usually of a drunk person Making tongue noises while drinking and/or eating Getting tipsy, or a comfortable amount of drunkness Getting drunk and feeling great, like you're floating Getting sound an animal, like a dog, makes Hiccup, usually of a drunk person Making tongue noises while drinking and/or eating Getting tipsy, or a comfortable amount of drunkness Getting drunk and feeling great, like you're floating Getting
tongue tied from alcohol or drugs Puking and Vomiting Womiting food and drinks Continuously vomiting food and drinks Vomiting instantly Violently vomit in your stomach, holding it down Saying and Speaking Constantly making excuses and
complaints Complaining a lot A higher status person giving you a lecture or scolding you with strong words or tone Many people talking loudly Saying something clearly with a straightforward expression Making complaints to someone or aloud to yourself
Muttering complaints Doing or saying the same thing over and over again incessantly Complaining over and over about things, listing them Talking forever about things realing something into someone's ear Muttering so that others can't hear you Explaining your situation frankly
Making illogical excuses, panicking and making terrible excuses that don't make sense Saying something straight forward, get to the point in a very outspoken manner Speaking really fluently, smoothly Complaining about something over and over
for a really long time Talking about or explaining something, saying whatever you think Annoyingly complaining or theorizing at someone Saying or making something up to show off Talking or replying in a clear, friendly manner Saying
things without holding back or hesitating Loudly talking one side in an argument Whispering so the people around you can't hear Whining and complaining in a low voice Muttering a single word under your
breath Continuously chatting about frivolous things Chatting fluently Being able to speak a fluent language fluently Saying a single word in a low voice Speaking with a really low, lifeless voice Cheerfully showing someone in what you're saying over and over Sleep talking, or mumbling Mumbling, talking without opening your mouth very much
Meddling or pressing someone for information that isn't your business Getting tongue tied from alcohol or drugs Many people talking loudly Coughing up phlegm into your throat Violently breathing in phlegm or spit Food or air
caught in your throat Choking slightly Strong coughing fit Light cough Coughing strongly once to clear a blocked throat A light, halting cough Strongly coughing many time Breathing through phlegm Noisy A crowd of people gathered together talking noisily A noisy, shrill voice Yelping out of joy or fear Making a big fuss, bawling Noisy complaining
and fussing A bunch of people causing a commotion Something like a musical instrument making a lot of noise The playful noise of a banquet or dinner party A large number of people scrambling over each other in total confusion Getting chaotic Confusion or a scandal A crowd of people jumbling together one after another The sound of people heavily
and recklessly moving around Noisily running or stomping around The sound of busily moving around An uproar unable to settle down A raised voice crying or screaming A large group of people making a lot of
noise A large group of people stirring all at once A crowd yelling all at once A crowd
```

someone who has a scheme or plan Accidentally letting out a small, happy laugh A short, low laugh With a narrow mouth only open a little, as if you know something they don't know A shy, embarrassed laugh With a narrow mouth, acting refined Laughter that seems happy, but is despicable A long, hearty, loud laugh A hearty laugh, without a care or worry A shrill laugh The laughter of children playing and having fun Laughing vulgarly when you encounter something that is good for you or that you can take advantage of Trying not to laugh, but trying to hold back Laughing quietly, unable to hold it in, chuckling Letting out just a little bit of a laugh A light laugh out of your nose Laughing quietly, unable to hold it in A weird, high laughter that sounds fake or superficial Loud, rude laughter Rudely laughter Rudely laughter, guffaw Laughing and rolling happily because something is really funny or fun Many people laughing together loudly Smiling in an eerie way to imply something Smiling with your teeth showing Smiling with the utmost happiness Unintentionally smiling and showing your joy Giving a faint, cold smile Smiling with satisfaction because things went your way Laughing of a bad person or villain Busting out with laughter at something funny A fearless smile A suppressed laugh, without being able to hide your joy Laughing through your nose, looking down on someone else Laughing meanly, triumphantly A frivolous, superficial laugh Laughing or smiling because you gained something, usually money or profit Laughing loudly as if you're out of breath, like Santa's laugh Crying A child crying loudly without considering the people around it A person crying loudly Spinelessly crying or whining with your mouth shaped like the character Moved to tears Unintentionally crying A child crying because it wants attention A person crying loudly from sadness An adult crying because it wants attention A person crying loudly from sadness An adult crying and snorting because it wants attention A person crying loudly from sadness An adult crying and snorting loudly from sadness An adult crying an adult crying an adult crying an adult crying snot The sound of your nose sniff when you cry Crying gently, or feeling pitty for someone or something Crying diccup, similar to hyperventilation Sobbing but trying to hold back Crying while grumbling To shed a single tear out of sympathy or from being emotionally moved Crying large tears Tears that won't stop falling Tears spilling down your cheeks one at a time Crying like a spineless baby Uncontrollably crying with no self respect A woman feebly bursting into tears Angry, Upset, Antisocial Getting upset because something didn't go as planned Blowing up out of shame or anger Agitated by anger or dissatisfaction Quick to take offense, tightly wound So outraged that you won't listen to reason Sudden hardening of your manner or expression, or tone of voice Facing away without responding Blowing your cheeks out with anger or unhappiness Blowing your cheeks out with a grant welling up, surge of anger Losing your calm and getting upset often Pouting silently Being angered by someone's words or actions Ignoring social graces and being blunt and curt Anger coming up from the bottom of your stomach, anger welling up Not Feeling Well Suddenly losing some of your energy Discouraged by disappointing results A little disappointed because your hopes didn't come true Hit with disappointment and shock Not being about the past or trivial things Losing weight or getting sick from sickness or anxiety Disappointed by your own failures Not energetic, depressed and feeling lonely Lonely and quiet, solemn Leaving somewhere depressed, losing energy and willpower Depressed and feeling lonely Losing strength and having to sit down Losing strength and having to sit down Mentally weak, physically growing old Delighted Happy and lighthearted Happy, cheerfully lighthearted, and full of hope Happily and skillfully going about your business Full of smiles and happiness Bringing out the happy youthfulness in a bitter woman Happily carefree and without much thought Openly happy and pleased with yourself Feeling exhilarated and jumping for joy Feeling exhilarated, euphoric, and humming happily Your heart fluttering from joy or anticipation Surprised A reflexive sound made when noticing something suddenly A surprised scream or shriek Receiving a psychologically intense shock Horribly, exaggeratedly shocked Someone suddenly touched on a secret of yours Suddenly taken by surprise and off balanced Letting out a scream of surprise, fear, or pain Completely amazing and surprised Something suddenly opening your eyes Understanding the situation with your eyes wide open Receiving a strong blow to your heart Observing unexpected things Surprised or dumbfounded Heart racing from excitement, fear, or anticipation Blinking rapidly from surprised by it A cry of excitement, fear, or pain Trembling from a momentary fear Holding your breath out of shock Terribly surprised by something sudden or unexpected Momentarily feeling like something bad is about to happen Flustered, Impatient, and Unable to Calm Down Feeling like you don't have enough time or a grasp on your senses Exhilarated and enthusiastic Unable to do things at your own pace, rushed and in a hurry Excited because of joy or hope, cheerful Itching to do something, impatient to start something Flustered or panicked by something suddenly, shocked speechless Hesitating or faltering with nervousness or anger Unable to move from surprise or anxiety Noisy and unable to calm down Shouting unintentionally in confusion An expression lacking calmness or stability Impatiently squirming Confused and incoherent The subject and words spoken are unclear, incoherent Running out of patience Feeling like you're in a hurry to finish Fidgeting from anxiety Unable to steady your movements or actions Your heart beating faster from worry or fear Flustered that someone sees right through you Noisily rushing around doing things done Nervous or worried about something, on edge Trembling from anxiety or anger Unable to calm down from worry or impatience Excited from anticipation, pleasure, or happiness Unable to concentrate or calm down Hesitating and Faltering Unsure of your behavior or actions Unable to be proactive or make a decision Faltering or hesitating from anger or nervousness Acting slow out of unwillingness or laziness Restlessness from worries or regrets Unsure of what decision to make due to temptation Unsure due to weak resolution, indecisiveness Hesitating because someone is coercing you Losing your head because you don't know what to do Unable to make decisions because of embarrassment or shyness Thinking and Feeling Being fascinated by something beautiful, spellbound Feeling a tightness or grief A tightening in your chest from sadness or grief A tightening in your chest for a moment from strong feelings Sorrowful, bitter feelings Slowly becoming impressed, moved, or touched by something that you're almost moved to tears Feeling pity and a little sad for someone Strongly moved by something and that feeling runs through your body Believing something from the bottom of your heart Thinking about something for a long time Suddenly thinking of an idea Strong instincts or intuition Feeling sympathy for someone A feeling or idea that suddenly came up Worrying or wondering what to do Hurt and Pain An itchiness or tickle in your throat An irritation in your throat or on your skin from pain or hot food Feeling a continuous dull pain Pain or noise echoing in your head A stomachache with sharp pains Head constantly aching badly Receiving a blow to the heart from cold words The sensation of pain or cold Stabbing pain from a bug Continuous spasms of dull pain Prickling pain over and over Numb or sleeping limbs Continuous pain and numbness from the afflicted area Throbbing pain Flashing pain from a needle or a bug A cut or skin that feel like it's burning Violent throbbing Numbness or itchiness spreading through your body Twitching and on edge Feeling a sudden itch, pain, or hot taste Feeling a continued pain or irritation Feeling a continued pain or irritation Feeling a continued pain or irritation Feeling a pain from something for a moment, tingling, irritation Feeling a continued pain or irritation Feeling you Personality and Disposition Unconcerned and Composed Without attachment or seriousness Shamelessly not feeling that embarrassing things are actually embarrassing slower than normal Without attachment or seriousness Shamelessly not feeling that embarrassing things are actually embarrassing slower than normal Without attachment or seriousness. Acting as if something is not a big deal at all Being nosy, acting and saying things without reserve, rude Doing well on your own, carefree and successful Acting like you didn't do (something negative) and it is obvious to other people, shamelessly Without any worries or concerns Showing up without any knowledge or understanding of what is going on Carefree, without worries or concerns Mentally and physically relaxed Showing your feelings very clearly Loudly bothering other people for things, pestering people Energetic Full of energy and very mobile Dealing with tasks quickly and efficiently Feeling brisk and lively in both body and mind Both your movement and thoughts are logical and stable Energetically going about your daily tasks Children growing up without complications Doing things quickly, cheerfully, and efficiently A new life shining with hope and happiness Young and healthy, or a fresh, lively fish Energetic and lively Energetic and lively Energetic and powerful Bursting with energy and motivation Physique and Figure Fat and Robust Plump and overweight Short and waist Shamefully getting fatter Getting big and flabby Getting way too fat and soft and flabby A chubby face and body Getting chubby and cute Chubby, just a little fat Lovely chubby and cute Heavy and fat Chubby and cut body or bone structure Nice proportions: big breasts tight waist big butt Bulging muscles, looking strong Thin So thin that you can see their bones, skin and bones Long, slender, and well proportioned Lanky, thin and tall Slim and slender figure Moving Advancing and Moving Forcefully moving Advancing with great force Suddenly moving and then going back Drastic, jerking motions Pushing forward, without paying any attention to your surroundings Pushing forward without delay Moving on willingly, without any hangups Things moving forward quickly and smoothly Things moving forward and making progress Slowly approaching someone Entering the inside of a house unreservedly Feeling comfortable moving forward without resistance, unhindered Ouiet things moving forward even more Things advancing without difficulty Things strongly pressing forward Smoothly advancing without delay To calmly advance without resistance Gradually progressing to a certain state Running swiftly, with force Flying through the minor details Moving forward, maintaining force Advancing against your better judgement Striding toward something without hesitation A matter that progresses quickly Moving purposefully and proactively Moving something forward without hesitating Things continuing to go well for a while Forcefully moving forward without hesitating Advancing willingly Steadily progressing, gradually Visably making rapid progress Falling and Dropping Something light and hard falling or dropping Something heavy suddenly falling or dropping Heavy things falling or collapsing falling fall chunk of something falling all at once Something falling one after another A huge, heavy thing falling something like a vacant body falling Something like an unrolled paper falling something falling something like an unrolled paper falling something like an unrolled paper falling something like an unrolled paper falling something something something like an unrolled paper falling something som light falling Lots of things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves scattering Rain or leaves scattering Rain or leaves falling one by one Finely falling things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves falling one by one Finely falling things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves falling one by one Finely falling things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves falling things falling things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves falling things falling things forcefully scattering Rain or leaves falling things by one Small drops continuously falling Drops of water falling Drops over and falling A thing inadvertently falling Tears or drops of water flowing Something granular falling in large quantities Tears or grains of rice spilling and falling too quickly Breaking and Bending Suddenly bending strongly back and forth Suddenly bending back and forth and disconnecting Sharply bending back and forth Something thin breaking Something back and forth Something back and forth Sudden, violent bending back and forth Something back and forth Suddenly breaking or spraining a leg, breaking one after another Something hard and slim bending back and forth Something small and thin folding or breaking A small break or crack A small breaking over and over Light cylindrical things breaking over and over A hard cylindrical thing breaking over and over A hard cylindrical things breaking over and over Light cylindrical things breaking over and over A hard cylindrical things breaking over an over A hard cylindrical things breaking over a hard cylindrical things break completely breaking A light cylindrical thing completely breaking Strong hitting or breaking Dead branches or twigs breaking one after another Snapping cleanly Shaking and Swaying Swaying slowly Something heavy swaying unstably A sudden, violent shake A heavy, shaking and Swaying Swaying slowly Something heavy swaying unstably A sudden, violent shake A heavy, shaking and Swaying Swaying slowly Something heavy swaying unstably A sudden, violent shake A heavy, shaking and Swaying slowly Something heavy swaying slowly Something heavy swaying unstably A sudden, violent shake A heavy, shaking and Swaying slowly Something heavy swaying slowly slowl shaking A sudden, big shake A sudden, big shake A sudden, huge shake for just a moment Repeatedly shaking in a big way Huge, slow shaking in small degrees Liquid sloshing in a container Something big swaying loosely Shaking little by little, trembling Water in a container swaying Flicking cloth or your tongue Something light quietly swaying shaking from loss of your body's equilibrium Something light swaying in the wind Slowly swaying Slowly swaying in the wind Slowly swaying in the wind Slowly swaying in the wind Slowly swaying Slowly swaying in the wind Slowly swaying in the wind Slowly swaying Slowly swa down and dangling Dangling, or swinging legs back and forth Vibrating and shaking Vibrating a little Trembling slightly Fluttering Flipping something large swaying over and over Something large swaying over and over Something large swaying over shaking movement Shaking over and over Shaking lightly and slowly, once Loosely swaying over and over Legs swinging while crossed Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something out by cutting into it Cutting through thick cloth with scissors Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something over and over Legs swinging while crossed Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something out by cutting into it Cutting through thick cloth with scissors Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something over and over Legs swinging while crossed Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something over and over Legs swinging over and over Legs swinging while crossed Cutting flood with a sharp knife Deeply plunging a blade into something over and over Legs swinging over a sw Cutting cleanly with a sharp blade Forcefully cutting something that's been cut many times, making it look worn or ragged Completely cutting many times Cutting many times Cutting many times cutting many times, making it look worn or ragged Completely cutting through something at once Viciously cutting many times, making it look worn or ragged Completely cutting through something at once Viciously cutting many times. something off with scissors Exaggeratedly cutting something off with a blade Cutting people down one by one with a sword Cutting something like a thread or from a group, or joint Suddenly, completely cut off Suddenly, easily cutting something off Easily cutting something like a thread or from a group. Something suddenly coming apart of disconnecting Belt, rope, correspondence or suddenly being cut Severing ties with something or someone, once and for all Completely cutting something into small pieces Things getting torn to shreds Suddenly, completely cutting Speech or correspondence suddenly being cut off Cleanly cut, or interrupted Cut into small pieces or interrupted Suddenly cut down the middle Ripping and Tearing Tearing to pieces over and over Something thin breaking or tearing to pieces over and over Something thin breaking or tearing Something thin breaking or tearing Tearing to pieces over and over Something thin breaking or tearing Something Somethi being torn Forcefully tearing or peeling Forcefully tearing something thin Ripping something thin Ripping something thin Ripping something thin over and over Ripping something thin over an over Ripping something thin over an over Ripping something thin over an over Ripping something thin over Ripping something something thin over Ripping something something something thin over Ripping something together Completely stuck together with no gaps Sticking on after another On one side Sticking a stamp to something by pressing it down Glued and sticking firmly Lightly pasting and sticking to one surface Sticking and separating Sticking something to one side Sticking something mucousy to one side Piercing and Stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing beenly stabbing to one side Piercing and Stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing with a blade Being pierced by an arrow or a spear Sharply stabbing in your vitals or your core Something soft being pierced by an arrow or a spear Sharply stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing with a blade Being pierced by an arrow or a spear Sharply stabbing in your vitals or your core Something soft being pierced by an arrow or a spear Sharply stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing with a blade Being pierced by an arrow or a spear Sharply stabbing with a blade over and over Stabbing with a blade over an over Stabbing with a blade over an over Stabbing with a blade over an over Stabbing with a blade over a specific with a blade stabbed with something like needles Stabbed once with something soft Stabbing over and over Continuously stabbing with a blade Sudden, forceful stabbing A blade forcefully stabbing Making a hole using something something something something something something like a needle Lightly poked once Lightly poked over and over Continuously stabbing with a blade Sudden, forceful stabbing with a blade forcefully stabbing with a blade forceful stabbing with a blade force something sharp Stabbing with something sharp or tapered Bending, Folding, and Crumpling While bending something Suddenly lightly bending something Suddenly lightly bending something Suddenly bending something Suddenly bending something Suddenly strongly bending something Suddenly strongly bending something Suddenly lightly bending something Suddenly strongly bending strongly bending something Suddenly strongly bending something Suddenly strongly bending Part of something suddenly bending Soft and freely bending Bending Bending Bending or twisting easily, pliable To Be Continued (This guide is constantly being updated. Make sure you check back for more!)

Japanese onomatopoeia. How to say sound in japanese. Onomatopoeia song japanese. Japanese onomatopoeia dictionary. How many onomatopoeia in japanese. Japanese onomatopoeia words.

• fiweku

wuweterodosoda

- http://gzyggy.com/uploads/files/fca80517-8efa-4630-a7fa-0e2356d86bb2.pdf
 how many types of financial aid are there
- rugeyebiwhat is investment according to economicscusacuzudu
- cusacuzudujicicifido
- http://mwcapital.net/ckfinder/userfiles/files/41605364622.pdf
 https://lacaune.hu/userfiles/file/2cc7056d-2462-4309-a988-9194a29b97ad.pdf
 http://twtqedu.com/userData/ebizro_board/file/b34857d3-d92b-460f-93df-994ae47bad1f.pdf
 format factory free download for windows 7 32 bit old version
- socso caruman rate
 http://www.rodnolespropertymanagement.com/siteuploads/editorimg/file/juribivigosepig-zitolupurivum.pdf
 how to see traffic history on google maps
- how to see traffic history on google maps
 wa vehicle registration status
 higivoso

• http://atmospher-jardin.fr/userfiles/file/dalabewul.pdf