

Kan-Ryaku English for a Lingua Franca of Asia

Makoto MORI
deputy director
specially appointed professor
22nd Century Institute
Nagoya City University, Japan

Toshimichi AOI
research fellow
22nd Century Institute
Nagoya City University, Japan

Introduction

I (Mori) have been presenting ‘Kan-Ryaku English’ at various meetings and advocating its necessity on the Japanese national newspapers such as *Asahi Shimbun* and *Mainichi Shimbun* as well as a local paper like *Kobe Shimbun* for a number of times. Furthermore, I published a book entitled *Cho hanaseru! Mori Makoto no Yuru-yuru Kanryaku Eigo* (You can speak a lot in Kan-Ryaku English proposed by Makoto MORI) from Asuka Publishing Inc. in 2013. The meaning of this title is that Japanese people will be able to speak more smoothly in simplified English, which is proposed by Makoto Mori, without thinking too much about grammatical rules.

Although my discussion here overlaps with what I have written in the book, this time it is translated into English in order to disseminate the significance of Kan-Ryaku English not only within Japan, but also to the world.

We (Mori and Aoi) have been proposing the benefits and significance of Kan-Ryaku English in newspapers and magazines and giving talks in lectures and casual conversations. These activities aim to publicize Kan-Ryaku English rather than demonstrate what it is.

Audiences and readers do not always welcome our ideas. In fact, we received a number of criticism and strong oppositions against the articles we have written.

‘What’s the point of creating a new type of English by destroying the present one? I totally don’t understand it!’

I was surprised to be made aware of the fact that there are still a number of people who have such strong and negative opinions towards us.

Today, Asia is a close and large business base for Japanese people. It is also an attractive place for tourism. I have been working for a general trading company for decades. After quitting it, I have been involved in education and research (trade policy and intellectual property rights) in the field of teaching.

I also have a keen interest in Japanese people’s way of communication in English. To be

honest, their communicative competence in English is not so good compared to other Asian people.

The reason why I seriously desire to spread the idea of Kan-Ryaku English to Asia derives from one experience we had during our trip to Asia.

We encountered a conversation in English at a café in Ho Chi Minh City, the primary commercial city in Vietnam. This strongly stirred our desire to spread Kan-Ryaku English to Asia. It was a conversation between two business people, one was from Vietnam and the other from somewhere in Southeast Asia.

Of course, we didn't try to listen to their conversation deliberately. Rather, it is because they were speaking loudly on their business that we happened to hear their English.

I still remember what they said vividly, as follows:

I want meet you your office ten o'clock tomorrow morning OK?

If you studied English at school, you will never speak like this. Probably, you speak like:

I want to meet you in your office at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.
OK?

The point is that we totally understood what it meant even though it omitted necessary prepositions by ignoring the grammar. This encouraged us and made us confident with the idea that we can communicate sufficiently in Kan-Ryaku English.

1. The Asian Century Has Come

We were shocked by the numerical data shown in an extra issue of *Toyo Keizai Weekly* (March 25th, 2011), one of the representative Japanese magazines on economics, realizing that this clearly proved the current condition and reality of today's English in the world.

74 % of people travel internationally from non-English speaking to non-English speaking areas.

This shows the fact that conversations in English predominantly take place between non-native speakers of English in the world.

For your reference, here is the breakdown of the remaining 26 % of international travelling:

From English-speaking to English-speaking:	4%
From English-speaking to Non-English-speaking:	12%

From Non-English-speaking to English-speaking: 10%
(Source: “English Next 2006 written by David Graddol, British Council, 2006”)

Many Japanese people are taught to listen to native speakers’ English and speak like them by imitating their English. This idea, however, is not really correct because real intercultural communication mostly takes place between non-native speakers of English.

This is also true from an economic perspective.

Although there are complications and intricacies, the world economy is shifting its center from the US and Europe to Asia.

OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) announced the estimated GDP of major countries in 2060 based upon purchasing power parity base in 2005 as follows:

The Change of GDP Share Rate in the World (by rounding a decimal to a whole number)

[Source]

”Looking to 2060: Long-term growth prospect for the world” (OECD 2012)

China	28%
India	18%
USA	16%
euro area	9%
Japan	3%
Others	26%

This proves that the global economy surely shifts its core from the US and the euro area to Asia while there are complications.

As the data above shows clearly, it is the time of ‘the Asian Century’. Whether you like or not, the time has come to shift our emphasis to Asia from the West.

English spoken in Asia, thus, must be different from that of native speakers of English.

<Summary>

What we really need is a language as a necessary tool for communicating with non-native speakers of English. Here lies the possibility of applying Kan-Ryaku English we propose.

2. 'Understandable' Should be the Level of English Proficiency We Should Aim for

During a number of our trips to Asia, we have heard their 'non-native English' for many times. Asian English varies and some of them are hard to understand for Japanese people. There is even a dictionary on Asian English published in Japan. This means that not all Asian English is easy to understand.

In fact, it was hard to hear and understand Indian English due to its strong accent and pronunciation.

On the contrary, people do not think that typical Japanese English with Japanese accents and pronunciations is strange because they recognize the fact that we are Asians, speaking English differently from native speakers of English.

Such relaxed feelings create an atmosphere that communication will be successful even with some grammatical mistakes. Such conversations among Asian people are easygoing and stress-free.

Most Japanese people cannot speak English. Even when they can, their levels are not high enough because English is not necessary for living as long as they remain in Japan. The current situation, however, never allows them to keep such an easy way of thinking.

People working in not only manufacturing but also distribution and other service industries must go to Asia for continuing business. Although it was no problem not to have an English-language ability for work, things have changed that people must go to Asia due to the issues of parent companies and clients; otherwise they may lose their jobs.

There are also people who want to travel abroad with their retirement allowances. They consider studying English but many of them wonder how to do in order to get back what they learned before although it is unnecessary to master it perfectly.

<Summary>

I would like to recommend Kan-Ryaku English to such people because it mainly targets communication without considering too much grammatical correctness.

3. What is Kan-Ryaku English?

[Name]

- ① The name of this language in English is:
Kan-Ryaku English.
- ② For foreigners who don't know Japanese, it should be:
Simple and Revised <New English>.

- ③ Ultimately, I would like to simplify it to:
Kan-Ryaku,
so that both Japanese and foreigners could recognize it by this name.

[Nature]

Kan-Ryaku is simplified English for all the people on the globe to understand, based on the present English.

Kan-Ryaku is a revised version of English mainly for communication. Therefore, it is not a suitable language for thoughts and literature at this moment. This means that there is much space for development. We have just started creating it; it is essential to take time to develop it in order to equip it with high quality and comprehensibility.

[Characteristics]

Kan-Ryaku is different from the present English used in the world in that it:

- ① avoids difficult vocabulary as much as possible.
- ② does not use idioms and phrasal verbs in principle.
- ③ avoids difficult sentence structures.
- ④ eliminates difficult grammatical elements or simplifies them artificially.
- ⑤ uses some grammatical items as they are if restrictions of conventional grammatical rules are so strong that they could not be simplified at this moment.
- ⑥ tries to simplify them by taking time.

[Minimal Condition]

Although Kan-Ryaku modifies the present grammatical rules of English, it should remain comprehensible to native speakers of English.

[Number of Vocabulary]

The basic vocabulary of Kan-Ryaku contains 1,500 words. It looks small in number, but it is a possible number for international communication. While the number should remain as it is, the content should be changed according to the opinions of various people.

4. Simplify As Much As Possible

4.1. All Verbs Should be Conjugated Regularly.

If all verbs are regularly conjugated, the number of people who dislike English will be drastically reduced to half.

For example, the verb 'open' is a daily word and it is conjugated regularly by adding '-ed' at the end of the verb for past and past participle forms.

Present	Past	Past Participle
<u>open</u>	<u>opened</u>	<u>opened</u>

The verb ‘play’ is also a common word that is easy to conjugate.

Present	Past	Past Participle
<u>play</u>	<u>played</u>	<u>played</u>

These verbs are very familiar to English learners. I never thought them difficult when I had to conjugate these words for the past and perfect tenses in my junior high school time. It was so easy to understand the rules.

However, when I was asked to memorize the past and past participle forms of the following verb, I frankly grimaced for a moment:

teach

This is one of the verbs that drastically changes their form as soon as they take past and past participle forms.

Present	Past	Past Participle
<u>teach</u>	<u>taught</u>	<u>taught</u>

As a junior high school student for whom English Alphabets and pronunciations look ‘foreign’, I could hardly accept the conjugation of this verb easily.

I still vividly remember the typical reactions of this verb conjugation in the classroom when I was in junior high school.

‘I don’t feel like memorizing it.’

‘I don’t wanna see such a verb again.’

‘ Why do we have to pronounce “au” after “t” but not pronounce “gh”? I hate it!’

A half of my classmates came to hate English when they faced irregular conjugations such as:

see saw seen

I suspect that situations have hardly changed in junior high school classes.

Of course, when we learn English a little bit more and come to understand certain nuances

in English, we may not feel uncomfortable about such irregular conjugations for the past and past participle forms. When they are introduced to beginners, however, the situation will be totally different.

stand	(立つ)	stood	stood
sleep	(眠る)	slept	slept
run	(走る)	ran	run
find	(発見する)	found	found
grow	(成長する)	grew	grown
fly	(飛ぶ)	flew	flown

The above words are famous irregular verbs in a textbook for junior high school students. Most of them are forced to memorize them even today.

Kan-Ryaku suggests omitting all irregular conjugations and simplifying them by putting ‘-ed’ at the end of every verb. People may think that what we propose is reckless.

When we repeat them in the rhythm of Kan-Ryaku, however, this ‘-ed’ rule becomes less strange. It may work psychologically like autohypnotism. So, let’s repeat the following verb conjugations again and again in the rhythm of Kan-Ryaku like the manner of reading the sutras.

stand standed standed

sleep sleped sleped

run runed runed

(In Kan-Ryaku, ‘runed’ cannot be ‘runned’ even though the consonant is geminated)

find finded finded

grow growed growed

fly flyed flyed

(In Kan-Ryaku, ‘flyed’ does not have to be corrected to ‘flied’.)

For example, **彼女は3時間ねむった。**

She slept for three hours.

However, in Kan-Ryaku we say;

She slepted for three hours.

私の息子は昨年、2センチ背が伸びた。

My son grew 2 cm last year.
However, in Kan-Ryaku we say;

My son growed 2 cm last year.

In this way, in Kan-Ryaku verbs are never conjugated irregularly but only add ‘-ed’ at the end of the verbs.

We completely ignore irregular conjugations for present, past and past participle forms. Some argue that irregular verbs give flavor to English, but it may be sometimes important to modify them radically in this way in order to enable successful communication in English for many people.

<Summary>

In brief, all verb conjugations for the past and past participle forms should be replaced with ‘-ed’ at the end of the verbs. This means that all verbs are regular in Kan-Ryaku. Irregular verb conjugations are eliminated.

4.2. All nouns take -s’ or ‘-es’ for plural forms.

desk	→	desks
star	→	stars
cup	→	cups
house	→	houses
dog	→	dogs
friend	→	friends
glass	→	glasses
beach	→	beaches

Listing nouns like above, we may think that we should simply add ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ at the end of them for plural forms. However, English is not that simple. Instead, we may receive a warning like this:

‘If you think that English grammar is simple, you may get burned.’

For example, what about uncountable nouns?

‘Should we add ‘-s’ to ‘water’ when the quantity of water increases?’

This is indeed a good question. In general, ‘water’ cannot have ‘-s’. ‘Waters’ is not correct. Of

course, if it means ‘seas bordering a particular country or continent located in a particular part of the world’, ‘water’ takes ‘s’.

‘So, what about water in one or two cups?’

‘The answer is simple.’

a cup of water

two cups of water

How do we say in case of wine? It should be like this:

グラス 1 杯のワイン a glass of wine

グラス 2 杯のワイン two glasses of wine

In Kan-Ryaku, however, we all add either ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ at the end of both countable and uncountable nouns when they mean plural. In this case, we only use ‘many’, not ‘much’.

A large quantity of water is ‘much water’ in standard English whereas it is ‘many waters’ in Kan-Ryaku. In the same manner, a large quantity of wine is not ‘much wine’ but ‘many wines’.

What will happen when uncountable nouns used daily such as

情報 information

家具 furniture

must be expressed in plural forms?

「たくさんの情報」

「たくさんの家具」

There are several ways of expressions and the followings may be often used:

much information

many articles of furniture

In both cases, there are no ‘-s’ nor ‘-es’ at the end of the nouns.

Thinking about expressions by following English grammar, we will be confused. Kan-Ryaku, however, allows us to only use ‘many’ when one means ‘a lot’. In addition, all

nouns take ‘-s’ at the end regardless of the current grammatical rules when they signify plural. Therefore, the examples above will be:

many informations
many furnitures

<Summary>

In the Kan-Ryaku grammar, we will only use ‘many’ for plural forms. ‘Much’ will not be used. All nouns take either ‘-s’ or ‘-es’ at the end of the nouns for plural forms, completely disregarding the current English grammar.

4.3. Interrogatives are formed by raising intonation at the end of affirmative sentences.

In order to make interrogatives, we simply raise intonation at the end of affirmative sentences. We abandon conventional grammatical rules for forming interrogative sentences.

By following the existing English grammar, when making the following sentence into interrogative:

You are a student. (あなたは学生である)
It will be like:
Are you a student?

In Kan-Ryaku,

You are a student? (↑)

The form never changes but is pronounced by raising intonation as an interrogative sentence.

Furthermore, the Kan-Ryaku grammar never uses the indefinite article ‘a’.

You are student? (↑)

This is the correct interrogative sentence.

Please be aware that the sign (↑) signifies to raise intonation at the end of a sentence. Therefore, as the correct sentence, it is like this:

You are student?

Now, in order to get used to expressions in Kan-Ryaku, I will give you two more examples.

(Affirmative in English)	You are a musician.
(Affirmative in Kan-Ryaku)	You are musician.
(Interrogative in Kan-Ryaku)	<u>You are musician?</u>
(Affirmative in English)	You are a pianist.
(Affirmative in Kan-Ryaku)	You are pianist.
(Interrogative in Kan-Ryaku)	<u>You are pianist?</u>

<Summary>

We do not even have to propose such simplifications because in many cases, people tend to omit an article 'a' and use simplified interrogative forms in oral conversations.

4.4. An expression for strong suggestions should be only 'must', not 'should'.

In both Japanese and English, there are plenty of expressions to describe strong suggestions and they are frequently used in daily life.

Although there are some differences in nuances, the following are several expressions that come to my mind:

must	should
have to (has to)	ought to
need to	be forced to
be obliged to	had better
be to	

Let me choose four expressions from the list above and place them according to the degree of strength in meaning (source: *Progressive English-Japanese Dictionary*) as follows:

must > had better > should, ought to

If we must choose only one from them according to the purpose of simplification, a word 'must' should be the choice because it is well known to everyone.

Subtle nuances among these expressions can be covered by face expressions and gestures.

Let me give you two more examples as references.

- James will have to meet her tomorrow.

(ジェイムズは明日、彼女と会わねばならないであろう)

In Kan-Ryaku, it will be: ‘James must meet her tomorrow.’

———‘will’ is not used in Kan-Ryaku English. I will explain this in 5.4.

- You ought to study English more.

(君はもっと英語を勉強しなければいけない)

However, this sentence will be ‘You must study English more.’ in Kan-Ryaku.

<Summary>

We tend to unconsciously use ‘must’ for strong suggestions although some prefer ‘should’. Concerning frequency, however, ‘must’ *must be* used the most. Therefore, in order to explain strong suggestions, we use only ‘must’.

4.5. For comparative expressions, we use only ‘more...than...’.

English was the subject I was best at when I was a junior high school student. However, I was confused and panicked when I was introduced to comparatives for the first time.

I was bothered by the fact that comparative expressions include two different forms. One of them is like:

This book is more interesting than my textbook.

(この本は私の教科書より面白い)

When there is only one vowel in an adjective such as ‘tall’, this rule cannot be applicable (it cannot be ‘more tall’). Rather, we must add a suffix ‘-er’ at the end of the adjective. Therefore it should be ‘taller’.

John is taller than Jane.

(ジョンはジェーンより背が高い)

At junior high school, I first believed that comparatives only have the ‘more...than...’ form. My English teacher only taught it in a lesson in order not to make students feel that comparatives were complex and difficult. Therefore, I just thought that there was only one expression, ‘more...than...’ for comparatives.

In the next lesson, however, the teacher taught us that there were other comparative expressions. At that time, I was disappointed and felt troublesome. I remember that I complained to myself that why English tried to make thing complicated. I was a rebellious

child towards rules and regulations when I didn't like them. In fact, I was a typical perverse boy. Such a naughty and rebellious characteristic in me is the basis to create a new English, Kan-Ryaku.

Anyway, in Kan-Ryaku, we make comparatives in the following manner:

John is more tall than Jane.

If we only use 'more...than...' for comparatives, we may change our mind that English, despite the current complex grammatical rules, becomes easy and not hard to memorize.

In order to get used to Kan-Ryaku, I will give you two more examples.

- He is younger than her. (彼は彼女より若い)

In Kan-Ryaku, we say:

He is more young than her.

- She is faster than me. (彼女は私よりは足が速い)

In Kan-Ryaku, we say:

She is more fast than me.

So, how does this work in superlative sentences?

In Kan-Ryaku, making superlatives is very simple: 'most + adjectives'.

- He is the tallest in the village. (彼は村の中で一番背が高い)

⇒ He is most tall in village.

*We don't use a definitive article 'the' in Kan-Ryaku.

- She is the tallest of the ten. (彼女は10人の中では一番背が高い)

⇒ She is most tall of ten.

I repeat that we don't use 'the' in Kan-Ryaku.

<Summary>

When comparatives and superlatives are introduced in the classroom, some students tend to instinctively sense that English is hard to master. During this period, it is absolutely up to English teachers and their ways of teaching whether they produce either 'students who love and are good at English' or 'students who dislike English'.

The reason why I like English is because I encountered a good teacher who understood students' subtle mind. It seems that life depends upon good luck.

4.6. Suffixes to describe occupations and statuses should be only '-er', not '-or' nor '-ar'.

Although I have been using English for a long time, sometimes I am not sure whether suffixes should be '-er', '-or' or '-ar'. In such a case, I must look them up in a dictionary. For decades, I have been using English in more than 90% of countries I visited (about 50 countries in the world).

I paid special attention to spelling when I had to make documents by handwriting. At that time, I was sometimes confused with correct spelling.

Even though I was confident with the fact that I mastered the usages of suffixes, I was not sure about the spelling when I was not well physically or depressed psychologically.

Many people are confused with the usages of suffixes such as teacher, doctor and scholar. In oral conversations, this is not at all problematic, but when it comes to writing, we are required to write correctly, which brings us headache.

Thus, in Kan-Ryaku, we simplify suffixes to only '-er'.

I have continuously been suggesting this idea. However, most of my friends and acquaintances opposed it.

The major opinion from the opponents is:

'A language contains a variety of expressions. There are also many exceptions. That is why each language is profound, attractive and shiny. This enriches our conversations and changes our life to a wonderful time. So, simplification is not always applicable to everything.'

I argue against such an opinion like this;

'Time goes quickly and the world changes radically. If we cannot catch up with these changes, it is hard to survive in the coming age.'

I think it difficult to judge which opinion is right. Therefore, let me propose something.

If most of the challengers successfully answer all the questions below, my suggestion will sooner or later disappear. If they make mistakes, my idea will have some room for consideration.

So, please answer the following questions.

<<Question>>

Fill in the brackets with [e], [o] or [a] to complete the expressions.

① teach□r	先生
② calculat□r	計算機
③ begg□r	ものもらい
④ announc□r	アナウンサー
⑤ calend□r	カレンダー
⑥ conduct□r	指揮者
⑦ distribut□r	配給業者
⑧ emper□r	皇帝
⑨ elevat□r	エレベーター
⑩ perform□r	役者
⑪ ambassad□r	大使
⑫ spons□r	番組提供者
⑬ carpent□r	大工
⑭ tut□r	家庭教師
⑮ invad□r	侵入者
⑯ conquer□r	征服者
⑰ invent□r	発明家
⑱ compos□r	作曲家
⑲ support□r	支持者
⑳ refrigerat□r	冷蔵庫

<<Answer>>

①e ②o ③a ④e ⑤a ⑥o ⑦o ⑧o ⑨o ⑩e
⑪o ⑫o ⑬e ⑭o ⑮e ⑯o ⑰o ⑱e ⑲e ⑳o

<Summary>

To be honest, answering these questions requires a high level of English ability and confidence. We can easily get stressed when we are asked to answer these questions perfectly. Thus, in Kan-Ryaku we (Mori and Aoi) propose, only ‘-er’ should be used as a suffix. In this way, our burden will be relieved. The notion of simplification will manifest itself most vividly in this rule.

4.7. Synonym should be only one!

We tend to use ‘*tabun* (perhaps)’ a lot in our daily life. There are several expressions to describe it in Japanese and all of them are quite popular such as: ‘*osoraku*’, ‘*daitai*’, ‘*hyotto shitara*’, ‘*zettai towa ienai ga*’ and ‘*maa...*’. If you like, we can find more.

In English, these four expressions are frequently used:

maybe possibly perhaps probably

According to *Proceed English-Japanese Dictionary* (published in 1988, Fukutake Shoten), the following are some of the expressions to signify the degrees of certainty:

確実に:	certainly	
絶対に:	absolutely	necessarily
たぶん、おそらく:	probably	
ことによると:	perhaps	maybe
ひょっとすると:	possibly	
全然～でない:	never	

Now, we elicit the part that corresponds to the meanings of ‘*tabun*’ and ‘*osoraku*’ from the list above and place them according to the degrees of certainty as follows:

probably > perhaps = maybe > possibly

probably..... Although the translation in Japanese is ‘*tabun*’, the certainty is about 80-90%, which is quite high. Therefore, some may suggest that it should be omitted from the category of the Japanese ‘*tabun*’.

possibly..... The certainty of this expression is very low: almost none. One may feel that it is too uncertain. It is better not to use it.

perhaps = maybe.....

Both have the same degree of certainty. In this case, I would like to choose ‘maybe’ to signify ‘*tabun*’ or ‘*osoraku*’ because it is easy to pronounce and has a round and soft impression.

<Summary>

For the translation of a Japanese word, ‘*tabun*’, we choose ‘maybe’ in the Kan-Ryaku world due to its easy pronunciation and soft tone.

5. Omit As Much As Possible

5.1. 's' and 'es' are not used for the third person present tense.

The first difficulty that the first-year junior high school students face in the classroom will be a suffix, '-(e) s', at the end of a verb to signify the third person singular in the present tense. Therefore in Kan-Ryaku, we omit it and never use it.

Let me introduce the conversation between my English teacher and a student when I was a first-year junior high school student. She suddenly raised her hand.

ST: 'Can I ask a question?'

T: 'Sure, what's the problem?'

ST: 'Well...'

She speaks English very well.

You speak English very well.

'When comparing these two sentences, I feel that there is a big difference between them. At first glance, it is not really big, though. In the former sentence, there is 's' at the end of the verb 'speak' whereas the latter doesn't. Is there any special reason for this difference?'

The whole class also agreed with this question and said,

'Yeah, why?'

'How come?'

All students were wondering why and waiting for the answer from the English teacher. I clearly remember his perplexed face as he didn't know what to say momentarily.

This simple question seems to have rattled him a little. I remember that he suddenly became irritated and answered roughly as in the following:

T: 'There is no reason for it. In short, all verbs must have a suffix 's' to show that the subject is the third person singular, 'he', 'she' or 'it', in the present tense!'

ST: 'I will surely memorize what you say, but please explain to us why this is the case.'

T: 'There is no reason! As a greeting in the morning, we say 'Good morning', not 'Good night', we must add 's' at the end of verbs for the third person singular in the present tense.'

ST: I totally understand, but I just want to know the reason.

T: 'You must sometimes memorize as it is. This is the way to learn a language!'

After this conversation, this student never asked questions nor studied, and even worse,

never did any homework.

In fact, I also had similar questions throughout my junior, senior high school and university years. After started working, I happened to find answers to these questions in a book *Eigo no rekishi* (The History of English), written by Professor Toshio Nakao published by Kodansha Gendai Shinsho. Perhaps there are few teachers who can clearly answer to this question in Japan. So, let me introduce what Prof. Nakao says in his book.

The Suffix ‘-s’ for the Third Person Singular in the Present Tense Originated from the Northern Dialect

Nowadays, verbs will be conjugated when a subject is the third person singular in the present tense such as ‘(he) walks’ and ‘(he) goes’. The origin of such ‘-es’ goes back to the 10th century. It suddenly appeared in the northern dialect. Its origin is unknown. It gradually spread to the south by competing with the correct suffix ‘-(e)th’. Chaucer rarely used it in his works at the end of the 14th century, but exceptionally did along with other dialectal features in order to reproduce the northern dialect in an utterance of a butler. It became generalized at the end of the 16th century. However, the suffix ‘-(e)th’ was still preferred for written texts.

(Nakao Toshio, *Eigo no Rekishi* (The History of English). Kodansha Gendai Shinsho. 1989. p. 157)

Although I am not a researcher of English literature, I am one of the people who have always been interested in language personally. After reading through the explanation of Prof. Nakao and understanding its trivial origin, I decided to boldly eliminate the suffix ‘-es’ in Kan-Ryaku.

Now let me show you two examples.

Tom studies Japanese every day. (トムは日本語を毎日勉強しています)

⇒[In Kan-Ryaku] Tom study Japanese every day.

Mike goes to work by bike.(マイクは自転車通勤をしています)

⇒[In Kan-Ryaku] Mike go to work by bike.

<Summary>

In brief, we omit suffixes, [-s] and [-es] for the third person singular in the present tense in Kan-Ryaku. Therefore, it is okay to say, ‘He speak English very well.’

5.2. The indefinite article ‘a’ is not used.

‘I’ve never seen such a letter.’

‘Which country is this alphabet from?’

‘The middle line of a letter ‘N’ goes opposite, ‘И’!?’

‘Ah, you have worked in Moscow when you were in the general trading company. Is that the reason why you use letters in Russian?’

These are the comments from my friend when I showed an incomplete draft to him. As I was always trying to publicize Kan-Ryaku if there is a chance, I started out by talking about my new language, Kan-Ryaku, to him at the earliest opportunity. Some people plainly showed their dislike to it unless they were close friends of mine. At that time, I carefully tried to advertise it to the right people by observing their responses.

‘I know a little bit about the current state of Russia through newspaper and TV, but have no idea about Russian characters.’

When the conversation goes like this, I see an opening to talk about Kan-Ryaku.

I started explaining Russian characters, thinking that the listener would not mind hearing about the idea of Kan-Ryaku although he would not be really happy about it.

When I used to work at the general trading company, I applied for a position in the Russian branch even though I didn’t have any knowledge of the Russian language. The application was easily accepted by the boss.

‘You are good at learning languages. So you will quickly learn Russian too if you are posted in the Soviet Union.’

With such a broad judgment, I was transferred to Moscow.

Because I had to go to Moscow as soon as the application was accepted, I had to learn Russian while working there at the same time. I was like a magician in a circus.

Mysteriously, Russian characters are related to Kan-Ryaku.

Sentences written in Russian are directly translated in English as follows:

Это	книга.	This	book.
Эта	комната.	This	room.
Это	стол.	This	desk.
Это	стул.	This	chair.

Although there are periods [.] at the end of these sentences, there are neither a verb, ‘is’, nor the indefinite article, ‘a’. In Russian sentences, there is only a space between two words, representing an unstable, incomprehensible and mysterious Russian language.

I have then realized the fact that sentences do make sense without expressions corresponding to ‘be’ and ‘a’ in Russian.

Without this unimaginable experience of language, I would not have much confidence in Kan-Ryaku. Of course, I won't suggest omitting a verb 'to be'. However, see sentences below:

This is a book. (これは一冊の本である)

This is a room. (これは部屋である)

This is a desk. (これは机である)

This is a chair. (これは椅子である)

In Kan-Ryaku, the indefinite article 'a' will be omitted as follows:

This is book.

This is room.

This is desk.

This is chair.

There is no 'a', which should be placed in between 'is' and the following nouns. Considering the grammatical rule in Russian, this is still acceptable.

Broadening our mind, it can be said that Kan-Ryaku has a potential to be related to even Russian.

<Summary>

Even without 'a', 'the' and 'is', a language can function. What a discovery, bravo!

5.3. No more 'the' in Kan-Ryaku!

Following the common sense in English, we must put 'the' before music instruments as follows:

play the piano

play the violin

play the guitar

On the other hand, we never add 'the' before the names of sports:

play baseball

play soccer

play volleyball

These rules are indeed complicated. So,

Let's not use 'the' in every situation in Kan-Ryaku.

English teachers at junior high school, however, assess students' English proficiency according to the usage of 'the' in the exams. If we follow the current grammatical rules in English, the usage of the definite article is surely important for pupils and students to master in order to be equipped with the correct English grammar. My opinion will be in vain in front of such powerful authority of the existing English grammar.

This is why I created the idea of Kan-Ryaku to spread to the world. I hope that the number of Kan-Ryaku supporters will increase.

In short, the rule of 'no more "the"' corresponds exactly to the philosophy of Kan-Ryaku, which proposes simplification and omission.

<Summary>

The issue of the definite article, 'the', has been a dangerous tool that produces students who dislike English, like suffixes '-s' and '-es' for the third person singular in the present tense. After becoming adults, such students are at a loss and struggling for what to do when they face the necessity to speak English at work or travelling. Therefore, I believe that the idea of 'no more "the"' will be warmly welcomed by them.

5.4. We don't use 'will' for the future tense in Kan-Ryaku.

Although the word 'will' for the future tense brings a shining mood to English lessons for junior high school students, we will eliminate it from Kan-Ryaku.

「私たちは来年、ワシントンに行く予定です」

In official English taught at junior high school, we have to use 'will' before the verb 'go' as follows:

We will go to Washington next year.

However, the present tense is used without 'will' when the event takes place in near future.

As a result, the very simple sentence below can be acceptable.

We go to Washington next year.

This is the case where the rule in actual English happens to correspond to the one in Kan-Ryaku. In junior high school, however, teachers strictly teach English grammar in order to build a firm foundation. In consequence, students are told to use 'will' in every situation even though the event will occur in near future. Probably the teachers use examples that only fit such an explanation.

<Summary>

In Kan-Ryaku, we don't use 'will' because we prioritize simplification.

5.5. The present perfect tense is not used in Kan-Ryaku.

The present perfect tense takes the form of 'have + past participle'. However, in Kan-Ryaku we simply use the past tense. In junior high school, the present perfect consists of:
have + past participle.

Among the students, however, it was the brand-new grammatical expression, and many of them had difficulty understanding it.

There are mainly four functions in the present perfect tense.

(1) experience (2) continuation (3) completion (4) result

Please compare the sentences representing these four meanings in the current English with those in Kan-Ryaku.

(1) Experience

I have been to London.

(私はロンドンに行ったことがある)

(2) Continuation

I have lived in Kyoto for five years.

(私は京都に5年住んでいる)

(3) Completion

I have just finished my work.

(私はちょうど仕事を終えたところだ)

(4) Result

I have lost my wallet.

(私は財布をなくした [As a result, I don't have it now.])

When they are written in Kan-Ryaku, the form 'have + past participle' disappears and **only the past tense is used as follows:**

① I goed to London before.

In Kan-Ryaku, we use the past tense for the present perfect tense. In addition, since the verb 'go' is an irregular verb, it is normally conjugated as:

go went gone

On the contrary, in Kan-Ryaku all verbs are conjugated regularly by adding the suffix '-ed' at the end of the verbs. Therefore, the conjugation will be:

go goed goed

As a result, the sentence will be:

I goed to London.

In order to indicate the meaning of 'experience', a preposition 'before' can be added. For simplification, however, it is even possible to omit it.

② I lived in Yokohama for eight years.

In Kan-Ryaku, we omit 'have' and only use the past tense, 'lived'. This is no problem for communication. If you are desperate to add something, you can simply add 'now' at the end of the sentence. The point is that I would like to establish communication without the grammatical notion of the present perfect.

③ We finished our work now.

Even though we also omit 'have' from this sentence in Kan-Ryaku, it is still possible to deliver a nuance that we have just finished our work. **Grammatically, it is impossible to use a verb in the past tense, 'finished', and a word 'now' to explain the present at the same time. However, this is absolutely fine as the characteristic of Kan-Ryaku** because what is important is whether a listener understands what a speaker means.

④ He losed his wallet.

Firstly, we omit 'has' then ignore the irregular conjugation,

lose lost lost.

Then make it a regular verb: lose losed losed.

<Summary>

Communication can be successful even without the present perfect tense!

5.6. Contractions are not used in Kan-Ryaku.

Let me list the contractions of the verb 'to be' with subjects:

I'm	→	I am
You're	→	You are
He's	→	He is
She's	→	She is
It's	→	It is
We're	→	We are
They're	→	They are

I have been bothered by these contractions.

Considering the framework of Kan-Ryaku, these contractions are not necessary; rather, it is clearer to get back to the original form, for example, from 'I'm' to 'I am'. This can be applicable to all the contractions above.

Generally speaking, when putting a 'mustache', one loses stability and become suspicious. By removing it, it is relieved and refreshed from complexity.

This can be true to contractions of auxiliary verbs.

don't	→	do not
didn't	→	did not
can't	→	cannot

Then all these expressions become clear in our mind.

<Summary>

Mustaches (apostrophe) in words are annoying! Therefore in the Kan-Ryaku grammar, all contractions should be replaced with their original forms.

5.7. No exclamatory sentences are used in Kan-Ryaku.

It is possible to make exclamatory sentences without using 'what' and 'how' in Kan-Ryaku. We just have thought about it a little: we use 'very' twice or three times, like 'very-very-very', in order to emphasize the feeling. This may be too much of exaggeration, but a listener will clearly understand what we mean.

Anna is a wise office worker. (アンナはとても賢いOLだ)

It is not so difficult to express how clever she is in an exclamatory sentence as follows:

What a wise office worker Anna is! (アンナは何と賢い OL なんだろう！)

For some people who have learned English for a certain length of time, too much grammatical explanation is indeed annoying. In Kan-Ryaku, however, we say:

Anna is very-very wise office worker.

—————In principle, we do not use the indefinite article ‘a’ in Kan-Ryaku. Therefore, it is possible to express what we feel without exclamatory sentences.

If you are not satisfied with ‘very-very’, add one more ‘very’ like this:

Anna is very-very-very wise office worker.

Our rule is really simple.

<Summary>

In the Kan-Ryaku world, we may not need exclamatory sentences so much. When you are in business, however, human relationship is uttermost important. In order to maintain such a relationship, it may be required to use exclamatory sentences in daily conversations.

5.8. The progressive form ‘-ing’ is not used in Kan-Ryaku.

A suffix ‘-ing’ signifies either the present or past progressive form. I (Mori) have been thinking about another way of expressing the progressive form without using ‘-ing’ for a long time.

Let me give an example.

「私たちは公園の中を散歩している」

We are walking in the park.

This can be rewritten by using ‘now’ as follows:

Now, we walk in the park.

(いま、私達は公園の中を散歩している)

This sentence fully explains the same meaning of the progressive form.

Furthermore, we cannot use the definite article ‘the’ in Kan-Ryaku. So it will be:

Now, we walk in park.

It can convey the same meaning as the progressive form.

Now let's look at the past progressive form.

「私たちは公園の中を散歩していた」

In English,

We were walking in the park.

In Kan-Ryaku,

Then, we walked in park.

(そのとき、私は公園の中を散歩していた)

Putting 'then' at the beginning of the sentence and using the past tense 'walked', it becomes the past progressive sentence without using '-ing'.

<Summary>

We use 'now' for the present progressive form and 'then' for the past progressive form. We don't need the suffix '-ing'!

5.9. Relative clauses are not used in Kan-Ryaku.

In order to explain a relative clause, a teacher first shows two sentences as follows:

He is a teacher.

He teaches history.

In order to combine them, it is necessary to use a relative pronoun, 'who'.

He is a teacher who teaches history.

(He is a teacher. He teaches history = He is a teacher who teaches history.)

(1) Firstly, we omit the indefinite article 'a' in Kan-Ryaku.

(2) Although the verb after the relative pronoun is 'teaches', the form does not change in the third person singular of the present tense in Kan-Ryaku.

As the first step in Kan-Ryaku, thus, we simplify the sentence as follows:

He is teacher who teach history.

Then we omit complicated items such as relative pronouns. Kan-Ryaku aims to simplify English for smooth communication. Therefore, we omit the relative pronoun 'who' and replace it with the original pronoun 'he'.

He is teacher. He teach history.

In fact, relative pronouns are not used very much in daily conversations. Therefore, going back to the original sentences, they should be revised in the Kan-Ryaku style.

Let me give you another example.

This is the book which I bought yesterday.

In Kan-Ryaku, the verb ‘buy’ is not conjugated irregularly. It should be:

buy buyed buyed.

As a result, it will be:

This is book. I bought it yesterday. (**これは本です。私は昨日、買いました**)

<Summary>

We don't have any trouble in communication without connecting sentences. In daily conversations, we rarely use relative pronouns.

5.10. In principle, idioms are not used in Kan-Ryaku.

We would like to avoid using complicated idioms as much as possible in Kan-Ryaku.

for good (永遠に)	= forever
for nothing (無料で)	= free
give up (あきらめる)	= abandon → give-up
look at (～を見る)	= see
look for(～を探す)	= seek
look up to (尊敬する)	= respect
make up one's mind (決意する)	= decide
put off (延期する)	= postpone
put up with (我慢する)	= bear
take care of (世話する)	= look after = attend
take part in (参加する)	= join
wait for (待つ)	= await → wait-for

To be honest, there is no problem in replacing these familiar idioms to these words.

However, there are some exceptions. If we use ‘await’ instead of ‘wait for’ or ‘abandon’ instead of ‘give up’, it just does not feel right.

Is there any good idea to solve these problems? What should we do to gain more supporters of Kan-Ryaku? It is hardly possible to find solutions in the existing grammatical framework. It is therefore required to propose a rather radical and new way of expressing them. If I must suggest something novel, what about:

give up → give-up
wait for → wait-for

By hyphenating two words like above, we can use them as one word.

I give-up plan. (**私は計画を諦める**)
I wait-for her. (**私は彼女を待っている**)

When we hyphenate words like this, whoever learns English in the basic level can understand what they mean. They are simple, easy and practical because hyphenation is not new. For example, the following words are all in a dictionary.

by-product (**副産物**)
forget-me-not (**勿忘草[わすれなぐさ]**)
look-alike (**そっくりさん**)
looker-on (**見物人、傍観者**)
passer-by (**通過客**)

<Summary>

I expect that idioms such as ‘wait for’ will be accepted as one-word expressions like ‘wait-for’ worldwide in the near future and included in every dictionary as ‘official’ words. This proves that a new English, Kan-Ryaku, is recognized to the world.

5.11. ‘Should’ and ‘would’ are not used in Kan-Ryaku.

As long as communication is successful, those who prefer simple and easy expressions would be annoyed by the sudden appearance of expressions such as ‘should’ and ‘would’. In fact, I believe that it is absolutely fine not to use them for successful communication.

‘Should’ tends to be used for a meaning similar to that of ‘must’. This means that it is for strong suggestions. In that case, we should stop using it and only use ‘must’. The meaning of ‘must’ is certainly stronger than that of ‘should’. However, it is no problem to use ‘must’ instead of ‘should’ in our daily conversations, such as ‘You must study hard.’ instead of ‘You should study hard.’ So, let’s abandon ‘should’ entirely and only use ‘must’.

The word ‘would’ is frequently used for an expression, ‘would like’ in order to show polite and humble feelings of a speaker. In the Kan-Ryaku world, however, we ignore such expressions. Therefore, it is unnecessary.

We must omit complicated words such as ‘would’.

In the following case, we should simply use ‘like’ or ‘want’.

I would like to go shopping next Sunday.(来週の日曜日、買い物に行きたい)

In order to express the sentence above in Kan-Ryaku, we say, ‘I want to go shopping next Sunday.’ We never misunderstand what a speaker means between these sentences.

<Summary>

Using ‘should’ and ‘would’ well in communication proves the level of English among the people who speak English daily. In Kan-Ryaku, however, we prioritize simplification of expressions for successful communication. Therefore, we don’t use ‘should’ and ‘would’.

5.12. We would like to use the subjunctive mood as little as possible. In Japan, it is not taught at junior high school although whether it is good or bad is a matter of debate.

In Japan, the subjunctive mood is not taught at junior high school. It is hard to say whether this is the right practice. Kan-Ryaku doesn’t have the borders; we, founders of Kan-Ryaku, never consider the frontiers either. At this moment, we want it to be accepted mainly in Asia, and thus do not draw any borders between Asian countries. We hope that Kan-Ryaku should be spread to the world from Asia.

The subjunctive mood should be as simple as possible. The example below is a very simple subjunctive sentence.

If it is fine tomorrow, we go to Kyoto. (明日、天気なら、私たちは京都に行く！)

We don’t use ‘will’ in Kan-Ryaku.

This should be the maximum complexity in Kan-Ryaku. We want to avoid using complicated expressions. You should think about what to say depending on the situations. Now I believe that you already understand how to simplify English in Kan-Ryaku.

<Summary>

As an assignment, we would like you to develop the subjunctive mood in Kan-Ryaku.

6. Enjoy Inventing New Words in Kan-Ryaku

6.1. Can you say “odd” and “even” numbers in English?

When I asked a question like above to a friend who knew English very well, he might have been annoyed as if he had been tested. Being the master of English, he still offered the following answers with ease:

奇数 odd number

偶数 even number

Probably, however, the right answers to such a question cannot be expected from businessmen who can speak English a little.

So, let’s think about it in Kan-Ryaku. I think that everybody understands what are odd and even numbers when we express them by numbers.

Numbers from 1 to 6 in English are:

one, two, three, four, five, six.

So we should explain the odd and even numbers by using them like this:

奇数 one-three-five number

偶数 two-four-six number

In fact, we never make mistakes nor forget what they are. This is the usefulness of Kan-Ryaku.

In official expressions of these words, you may be sometimes confused with which is odd or even number.

<Summary>

We never forget nor make mistakes of what are odd and even numbers in Kan-Ryaku! An odd number is ‘one-three-five number’ and an even number is ‘two-four-six number’.

6.2. Can you say ‘ebb’ and ‘flow’ in English?

The words ‘ebb’ and ‘flow’ do not appear so often in daily conversation, and at the same time they are not special terms. Every Japanese adult of course knows them in Japanese as rather common sense.

These words, however, can be the criteria of assessing our level of English. If we are able to say them in English, we are in an advance level. If not, we are simply beginners of learning English.

Here are the answers:

引き潮・干潮 ebb
満ち潮・満潮 flow

The tide can be explained by using these words like ‘ebb and flow’.

We may think that we master these words after being explained logically. However, we easily forget them when being asked ‘how do you say the tide in another expression in English?’ after a while. Even though we learned them before, it is hard to memorize them. They look easy, but are not.

In Kan-Ryaku, we can easily answer to this question without hesitation.

- When the tide is high, waves come from offshore to the seashore. Therefore, the direction of the tide is:

⇒ come

- When the tide is low, waves go to offshore. Therefore the direction of the tide is:

⇒ go

Based on these ideas, we say ebb and flow in Kan-Ryaku as follows:

Flow: come-wave

Ebb: go-wave

If we use the words, ‘come’ and ‘go’, it is easy to understand the direction of the tide. Probably native speakers of English will also understand them clearly after thinking about them for an instant. These expressions in Kan-Ryaku visibly represent the movements of waves, so I think that they are better than the expressions in English.

< Summary >

In Kan-Ryaku, expressions are visual. Therefore, we never forget them once we learn them. I hope that the words ‘flow’ and ‘ebb’ would be replaced to ‘come-wave’ and ‘go-wave’ and they are broadly accepted to the world in the future.

Tsunami was once expressed as ‘tidal wave.’ At present, the Japanese expression ‘tsunami’ was accepted worldwide so that people understand it in English. Surprisingly, according to Oxford Dictionary, one of the authoritative English dictionaries published in the UK. There is a word ‘tsunanic,’ an adjective of the noun ‘tsunami.’

Conclusion

I conclude this explanation about Kan-Ryaku without completing my argument.

Those who have just started to be interested in Kan-Ryaku may surely ask or insist that it is the duty of inventors to show longer sentences in Kan-Ryaku as an example and explain what it is in a more precise manner.

I have published dozens of books. The total amount of issues published so far may be over 3.5 millions including the ones published abroad. My first book among them was ‘*Mikansei no Hon: Genzai o Kakikommu* (An Incomplete Book for Writing the Present)’ published by Simul Shuppansha in 1973. Conventionally, I prefer something incomplete to completed things. I am not interested in something already completed. For example, I prefer novels that allow the readers to imagine the endings to the ones that explain everything.

There is one person who introduced an attractive notion of ‘incompletion’ to the world. His name is Antonio Gaudí Cornet (1852-1926), who is an authority on Art Nouveau Architecture in Spain during the 19th and 20th centuries. He started constructing a large Roman Catholic church, *Sagrada Familia*, which is not yet completed even today. He passed away before its completion. As a result, he left a wonderful idea of ‘incompletion’ to us.

About 90 years have already passed since his death, but even now many architects and collaborators are working hard day and night for the completion of this cathedral.

I hope that the readers of this book all over the world will open up new horizons of Kan-Ryaku by debating their own ideas with others on the Internet. Although it may be too much to say so, we can say that Kan-Ryaku is ‘Gaudi-like English’ because it requires much addition and revision. There are still quite a few problems left; at this moment, the linguistic system is too rough to propose it as a language.

We (Mori and Aoi) really hope that the readers freely share opinions through the Internet.

In other words, Kan-Ryaku is a place for anyone to participate.

We hope that Kan-Ryaku will be developed as an attractive language through various discussions among the readers.

A concluding remark: *try to rewrite what you have written before in English or some English sentences from magazines and books in Kan-Ryaku.*

You may be shocked and scream as ‘crazy’ sentences appear.

‘What are they???’

As the time goes by, however, you will get used to it. Furthermore, I am sure that it will become like your beloved child.

Don’t be stressed, or too serious about it. Simply relax and enjoy Kan-Ryaku.

Correspondence to: Makoto MORI

Deputy Director

Specially appointed professor

22nd Century Institute, Nagoya City University

1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 467-8601 JAPAN

e-mail: mm-421133 @ nifty.com (remove space characters when using)

Published online; February 29, 2016

Kan-Ryaku's Basic English Words 1500

A 86 words

a	一つの	ally	同盟する/同盟国
able	～できる	almost	ほとんど
about	～について/約	alone	一人で
above	～の上に	along	～に沿って
accept	受け入れる	already	すでに
account	勘定	also	～もまた
accuse	告発する	although	(～である)けれども
achieve	達成する	always	いつも
across	横切って	ambulance	救急車
act	行う/行為	among	～の中で
adapt	適応させる	amount	総計(～に達する)
add	加える	and	そして
admit	認める	angle	角度
advertisement	広告	angry	～に怒って
advise	忠告する	animal	動物
affect	影響する	animation	アニメ
afraid	～を恐れる	announce	発表する
after	～の後に	another	もう一つの
again	再び	answer	答え(る)
against	～に反対して	any	いくらかの
age	年齢	apologize	謝る
agent	代理店	appeal	懇願する
ago	～前に	appear	現れる
agree	賛成する	apply	適用する
agriculture	農業	appoint	指さす
ahead	前方に	approve	認める
aid	援助(する)	area	地域
aim	狙う	argue	論争する
air	空気	arm	腕/(～s)武器
airplane	飛行機	army	軍隊
alive	生きている	around	～のまわりに
all	すべての	arrest	逮捕する
allow	許す	arrive	到着する

art	芸術	attention	注意
as	～のように/～として	authority	権威
ask	～を尋ねる/～を頼む	automatic	自動的な
assist	助ける	autumn	秋
at	～に、～で	available	手に入る/利用できる
athlete	運動選手	average	平均(の)
attach	はり付ける	avoid	避ける
attack	攻撃(する)	awake	目が覚める
attempt	試みる(る)	award	(賞として)与える
attend	出席する/世話する	away	離れて

B 98 words

baby	赤ちゃん	begin	始まる
back	後ろの/背中	behind	～の後ろに
bad	悪い	believe	信じる
bag	袋	bell	ベル
balance	均衡/収支残高	belong	～に属する
ball	ボール	below	下に
ballot	無記名投票	bend	曲げる
ban	禁止する	beside	～のそばに
bank	銀行	best	最も良い
bar	バー/棒	betray	裏切る
barrier	障壁	better	よりよい
base	土台/基地	between	の間に
basket	かご/バスケット	big	大きい
bath	入浴	bill	請求書
battle	戦闘	bird	鳥
be	～である/～となる	birth	誕生
bear	耐える/[動物]くま	bite	かむ
beat	打つ	black	黒い
beautiful	美しい	blade	刃
because	～だから	blame	非難する
become	～になる	blank	空白
bed	ベッド	blanket	毛布
beer	ビール	bleed	出血する
before	～の前に	blind	目の見えない

block	大きな塊/(道路を)ふさぐ	bread	パン
blood	血	break	壊す/休息
blow	(風が)吹く	breathe	呼吸する
blue	青い	bridge	橋
board	板	brief	簡潔な/短時間の
boat	ボート	bright	明るい/頭がよい
body	からだ	bring	持って来る
bomb	爆弾	broad	広い
bone	骨	broadcast	放送(する)
bonus	ボーナス	brother	兄弟
book	本/予約する	brown	褐色(の)
border	境	brush	ブラシ
born	生まれた	budget	予算
borrow	借りる	build	建てる
boss	上司	building	ビルディング
both	両方(の)	bullet	弾丸
bottle	びん	burn	燃える
bottom	底	burst	破裂する
box	箱	bury	埋める
boy	少年	business	ビジネス
boycott	ボイコット(する)	busy	忙しい
brain	脳/(~s)知能	but	しかし
brake	ブレーキ	butter	バター
branch	枝/支部	buy	買う
brave	勇敢な	by	(~に)よって

C 134 words

cabinet	内閣	capital	首都
call	呼ぶ	capture	捕える
calm	静かな	car	車
camera	カメラ	card	カード
camp	キャンプ	care	世話
campaign	キャンペーン	carry	運ぶ
can	~できる	case	場合
cancel	取り消す	cash	現金
cancer	がん	cat	猫

catch	つかむ	clear	明確な
cause	原因	climate	気候
celebrate	祝う	climb	登る
cell	細胞	clock	時計
center	中心	close	閉じる/近い
century	世紀	cloth	布
ceremony	式	cloud	雲
certain	確かな	coal	石炭
chain	鎖	coast	海岸
chair	椅子	coat	上着
challenge	挑戦(する)	code	暗号
champion	チャンピオン	cold	寒い
chance	機会	collect	集める
change	変化(する)	college	(単科)大学
channel	チャンネル	colony	植民地
character	性格/特徴/登場人物	color	色
charge	請求する/経費		(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")
chart	図表	combine	結合する
chase	追跡する	come	来る
cheap	安い	comfort	慰める
check	調べる	command	命令する
cheer	応援する	comment	評論する
cheese	チーズ	committee	委員会
chemical	化学の/(~s)化学製品	common	共通の
chief	(集団・組織などの)長/ 主要な	communicate	伝達する
children	子どもたち	community	コミュニティ
choose	選ぶ	company	会社
church	教会	compare	比較する
circle	円	compete	競争する
citizen	市民	complete	完全な/完成する
city	都市	compromise	妥協(する)
civilian	民間人	computer	コンピュータ
claim	要求(する)	concern	(~に)関係する
clash	衝突する	condemn	非難する
class	学校のクラス/授業	condition	条件
clean	清潔な	conference	会議
		confirm	確認する

congratulate	祝う	court	裁判所
congress	国会/大会	cover	覆う
connect	つなぐ	cow	牛
consider	熟慮する	crash	衝突する
consumption	消費	create	創る
contact	接触(する)	credit	クレジット/信用
contain	含む	crew	乗組員
continent	大陸	crime	犯罪
continue	続く	crisis	危機
control	支配(する)	criticize	批判する
cook	料理する	crop	(しばしば～s) 作物
cool	涼しい	cross	渡る
cooperate	協力する	crowd	群衆/群がる
copy	写し(す)	crush	押しつぶす
corn	とうもろこし	cry	泣く
corner	隅	culture	文化/養殖(する)
correct	正しい/直す	cup	カップ
cost	費用	cure	治療する
cotton	綿	current	現在の/電流
count	数える	custom	習慣/(～s)税関
country	国	customer	得意先
course	進路	cut	切る

D 79 words

damage	損害	debt	借金
dance	ダンス/踊る	decide	決める
danger	危険	declare	宣言する
dark	暗い	decrease	減らす/減少
date	日付	deep	深い
daughter	娘	defeat	敗北(させる)
day	日	defend	防御する
dead	死んでいる	define	定義する
deaf	耳が聞こえない	degree	程度
deal	取引	delay	延期する
dear	拝啓/親愛なる	delicate	傷つきやすい
debate	論じる	deliver	届ける

demand	要求する/需要	discuss	論じる
demonstrate	明らかに示す	disease	病気
dentist	歯科医	disk	<コンピュータ> ディスク
deny	否定する	dismiss	解雇する/解散させる
departure	出発	dispute	論争(する)
depend	頼る	distance	距離
deploy	配置する	divide	分ける
depression	憂鬱/不況/鬱病	do	する
describe	記述する	docter	医者/博士
desert	砂漠		(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")
design	デザイン(する)	document	文書
desire	強く望む	dog	犬
destroy	破壊する	doller	ドル
detail	細部		(in Kan-Ryaku "ar" to "er")
develop	開発する	door	戸
device	機器	doubt	疑う
die	死ぬ	down	下に
diet	飲食物/ダイエット	draw	描く
differ	異なる	dream	夢(を見る)
difficult	困難な	dress	ドレス
dig	掘る	drink	飲む
dinner	夕食	drive	運転する
diplomat	外交官	drop	落とす
direct	直接の	drug	薬/麻薬
direction	方向	dry	乾いた
disappear	消える	during	~の間
disaster	災害	dust	ほこり
discover	発見する	duty	義務
discrimination	差別待遇		

E 73 words

each	それぞれの	earthquake	地震
ear	耳	east	東
early	早く	easy	やさしい
earn	稼ぐ	eat	食べる
earth	地球	ecology	生態学

economy	経済	estimate	見積もる/見積もり
edge	へり	ethnic	民族の
education	教育	evaporate	蒸発させる
effect	結果/効果	even	～でさえも
effort	努力	event	出来事
egg	玉子	ever	かつて/今までに
either	どちらかの	every	すべての
elastic	弾性のある	evidence	証拠
elect	選挙する	evil	邪悪(な)
electricity	電気	exact	正確な
element	要素	example	例
embassy	大使館	except	～を除いて
emergency	緊急事態	exchange	交換(する)
emotion	情緒	excuse	言い訳(する)
employ	雇う	execute	実行する
empty	空(から)の	exercise	運動(する)
end	終わり	exist	存在する
enemy	敵	exit	出口
enforce	(法律・規則などを)施行 する	expand	拡大する
engine	エンジン	expect	期待する
enjoy	楽しむ	expense	費用
enough	十分な	experience	経験
enter	入る	experiment	実験
entertain	楽しませる	expert	専門家
environment	環境	explain	説明する
equal	平等な	explode	爆発する
equipment	装置	explore	探検する
erase	(消しゴム、黒板ふきで) 消す	export	輸出(する)
escape	逃亡する	express	表現する
especially	特に	extend	広げる
establish	設立する	extreme	極端な
		eye	目

F 80 words

face	顔	fire	火/火事/解雇する
fact	事実	firm	堅い/会社
factory	工場	first	最初の
fail	失敗する	fish	魚
fair	公正な	fit	ふさわしい
fall	落ちる	fix	固定する/直す
false	誤った	flag	旗
family	家族	flat	平らな
famous	有名な	float	浮かぶ
far	遠い	flood	洪水
fast	速い	floor	床
fat	太った	flow	流れ
father	父親	flower	花
favorite	一番好きな	fluid	液体
fear	恐怖	fly	飛ぶ
feather	羽毛	fog	霧
feature	特徴	fold	折る
feed	食べ物を与える	follow	ついてゆく
feel	感じる	food	食べ物
female	女性の	fool	ばか者
fertile	(土地が)肥えた	foot	足
few	少ない	for	～のために/～に向かって
field	畑/分野	forbid	～を禁じる
fierce	激しい	force	力/軍事力
fight	戦う	foreign	外国の
figure	姿	forest	森林
file	ファイル	forget	忘れる
fill	満たす	forgive	許す
film	(主に英)映画/フィルム	form	形
final	最後の	former	前の
financial	金融上の	forward	前方へ
find	見つける	frame	枠
fine	立派な/細かい/罰金	free	自由な/無料の
finger	指	freedom	自由
finish	終える	freeze	凍る

fresh	新鮮な	fruit	果物
friend	友達	fuel	燃料
frighten	ぞっとさせる	full	いっぱい
from	～から	fun	楽しみ/愉快的な
front	前面	future	未来

G 35 words

gain	手に入れる	good	よい
gallon	ガロン	government	政府
game	ゲーム	grass	草
garden	庭	gray	灰色(の)
gas	ガス	great	大きな/偉大な
gather	集める	green	緑
general	一般の/将軍	ground	土地
gentle	優しい	group	集団
get	手に入れる	grow	成長する
gift	贈り物	guarantee	保証(する)
girl	少女	guard	守る
give	与える	guerrilla	ゲリラ
glass	ガラス	guess	推測する
global	世界的な	guide	案内(する)
go	行く	guilty	有罪の
goal	目標	gun	銃
god	神	guy	男性/や
gold	金		

H 58 words

hair	毛	hard	困難な
half	半分(の)	harm	傷つける
halt	止まる	hat	(縁のある)帽子
hand	手	hate	憎む
hang	つるす	have	持つ
happen	起こる	he	彼
happy	幸せな	head	頭

heal	治す	home	家
health	健康	honest	正直な
hear	聞く	hope	願う
heat	熱(する)	horrible	恐ろしい
heavy	重い	horse	馬
help	助け(る)	hospital	病院
her	彼女の(を)	hostage	人質
here	ここ	hostile	敵意のある
hero	英雄	hot	暑い/辛い
hide	隠す	hour	時間
high	高い	house	家
hijack	ハイジャック(する)	how	どのように/どれほど
hill	丘	however	しかしながら
him	彼に(を)	huge	巨大な
hire	雇う	human	人間(の)
his	彼の / 彼のもの	humer	ユーモア
history	歴史		(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")
hit	打つ	hungry	空腹の
hold	持つ/開催する	hunt	狩る
hole	穴	hurry	急ぐ
holiday	休暇	hurt	傷つける
hollow	空(から)の/うつろな	husband	夫
holy	神聖な		

I 49 words

I	私	inch	インチ
ice	氷	incident	事件
idea	発想	include	含む
identity	本人であること	increase	増大(する)
if	もし	independent	独立した
ill	病気の	indicate	示す
imagine	想像する	individual	個人
import	輸入(する)	industry	工業
important	重要な	infect	感染させる
improve	改善する	influence	影響(を与える)
in	の中に(で)	inform	知らせる

inject	注射する	Internet	インターネット
injure	傷つける	into	～の中へ
innocent	無罪の/無邪気な	invade	侵略する
insane	狂気の	invent	発明する
insect	昆虫	invest	投資する
inspect	検査する	investigate	調査する
instead	その代わりに	invite	招待する
insult	侮辱(する)	involve	～を必ず含む/巻き込む
insurance	保険	iron	鉄
intelligence	知能/高度情報	island	島
intense	強烈な	issue	問題点
interest	関心	it	それ
interfere	干渉する	item	項目
international	国際的な		

J 12 words

jail	刑務所	joy	喜び
jewel	宝石	judge	裁判官
job	仕事	jump	跳ぶ
join	結合する/参加する	jury	陪審(員)
joint	継ぎ目	just	ちょうど
joke	冗談	justice	正義

K 12 words

keep	保つ	king	王
key	鍵	kiss	キスする
kick	蹴る	kit	ひとそろい
kid	子供	kitchen	台所
kill	殺す	knife	ナイフ
kind	親切的な/種類	know	知る

L 54 words

laber	労働 (in Kan-Ryaku “ar” to “er”)	lift	上げる
laboratory	研究室(所)	light	光/軽い
lack	欠く	like	好む
lake	湖	limit	限界/制限する
land	陸地	line	線
language	言語	link	つなぐ
large	大きい	lip	唇
last	最後の	liquid	液体
late	遅い	list	リスト
laugh	笑う	listen	聴く
law	法律	little	小さい
lay	置く	live	住む
lead	導く/鉛	load	積む
leak	漏らす	loan	貸付金
learn	学ぶ	local	現地の
least	最少の	locate	～に位置する
leave	去る	lock	鍵(を掛ける)
left	左(の、へ)	lone	独りの
leg	脚	long	長い
legal	合法的な	look	見る
lend	貸す	loose	ゆるい
length	長さ	lose	失う
less	より少ない	lot	たくさんもの/くじ
let	～することを許す	loud	うるさい
level	程度	love	愛(する)
lie	横たわる/嘘をつく	low	低い
life	生命	luck	運

M 70 words

magic	魔法	majer	大手の (in Kan-Ryaku “or” to “er”)
mail	郵便	make	作る
main	主要な		

male	男の	milk	牛乳
man	男	million	百万
manufacture	製造(する)	mind	心
many	多くの(簡略英語では many が、much も兼ねる)	mine	私のもの/鉱山/地雷
map	地図	minister	大臣
march	行進する/(M~)3月	miner	小さい方の
mark	印		(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")
market	市場		<...この miner には「炭 鉱夫」という意味もある>
marry	結婚する	miss	失敗/淋しく思う
master	習得する/征服する	mistake	誤り
match	試合	misunderstand	誤解する
material	材料	mix	混ぜる
matter	問題/事柄/物質	mob	暴徒
may	~かも知れない	model	ひな型
mayer	市長	moderate	適度の/穏健な
	(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")	modern	現代的な
me	私に	money	カネ
meal	食事	month	(暦の)月
mean	意味する	moon	月
measure	計る、測る	moral	道徳
meat	肉	more	より多く
media	メディア/媒体	morning	朝
meet	会う	most	最も
member	一員	mother	母親
memory	記憶	motion	動き
mental	精神の	mountain	山
message	伝言	mouth	口
metal	金属	move	動く
meter	メートル	murder	殺人
method	方法	muscle	筋肉
middle	真ん中	music	音楽
might	~かもしれない/力	must	~すべきである
mile	マイル	my	私の
military	軍隊の/軍人	mystery	神秘

N 32 words

nail	爪/くぎ	next	次の
name	名前	nice	よい/楽しい
narrow	狭い	night	夜
nation	国家	no	いいえ
native	出生地の/土地の人	noise	騒音
navy	海軍	noon	正午
near	近い/近くに	normal	正常な
necessary	必要な	north	北
neck	首	nose	鼻
need	～する必要がある	not	～でない
negotiate	交渉する	notebook	ノート
neighbor	隣人 (in Kan-Ryaku “or” to “er”)	nothing	何も～ない
neither	(AでもBでも～)ない	notice	気づく
nerve	神経	now	いま
new	新しい	nuclear	原子力の
news	ニュース	number	数字

O 35 words

obey	従う	once	一度
object	対象/反対する	only	唯一の/単に
observe	観察する	open	開く
occupy	占領する	operate	操作する/手術する
occur	起こる	opinion	意見
of	～の	opportunity	機会
off	離れて/外れて	opposite	反対の
offensive	不快な/攻撃	oppress	圧迫する
offer	提供する	or	あるいは
office	事務所	order	順番/命令
officer	将校/役人	organize	組織する
often	しばしば	other	他方の
oil	石油	ounce	オンス
old	古い	our	われわれの
on	～の上に	ours	われわれのもの

oust	追い出す	owe	借りがある
out	外へ	own	自分自身の
over	～の上に/終わる		

P 105 words

page	ページ	person	人
pain	痛み	physical	身体の
paint	ペンキ(を塗る)	pick	入念に選ぶ
pan	浅鍋	picture	絵
pants	ズボン/パンツ	piece	一個/一片
paper	紙	pig	豚
parade	行列	pilot	パイロット/水先案内人
parcel	小荷物	pint	パイント([米] 約 0.47 リットル; [英] 約 0.57 リットル)
parent	親/(～s) 両親		
parliament	国会	pipe	管
part	部分	place	場所
party	パーティ/政党	plain	明白な/簡素な/(～s) 平原
pass	通る/合格する	plan	計画(する)
passenger	乗客	plane	飛行機
past	過去	plant	植物/プラント
paste	張り付ける	plastic	プラスチック
path	小道	plate	皿
patient	患者/忍耐強い	play	遊ぶ/(楽器を)弾く/劇
pattern	柄	please	喜ばせる/どうぞ
pay	払う	plenty	十分な
peace	平和	point	点
pen	ペン	poison	毒
pencil	鉛筆	policy	方針
people	人々	politics	政治
percent	パーセント	pollute	汚染する
perfect	完全な	poor	貧しい
perform	演じる	populer	人気がある
perhaps	おそらく		(in Kan-Ryaku “ar” to “er”)
period	期間	population	人口
permanent	永久の	port	港
permit	許す		

position	位置/立場	process	過程
possess	所有する	product	商品
possible	可能な	professor	教授
postpone	延期する		(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")
potato	ジャガイモ	profit	利益
pound	ポンド	program	プログラム
pour	注ぐ	progress	進歩/進行
powder	粉	project	計画
power	力	promise	約束(する)
practice	練習(する)	property	財産
praise	褒める	propose	提案する
pray	祈る	protect	守る
pregnant	妊娠している	protest	異議(を申し立てる)
present	現在の/出席している/ プレゼント	prove	証明する
press	押す	provide	提供する
pretty	きれいな/かなり	public	公共の
prevent	防ぐ	publish	出版する
price	価格	pull	引く
print	印刷する	punish	罰する
prison	刑務所	purchase	購入(する)
private	個人的な	pure	純粋な
prize	賞	purpose	目的
problem	問題	push	押す
		put	置く

Q 9 words

quality	質	quick	速い
quantity	量	quiet	静かな
quarter	4分の1	quit	辞める
queen	女王	quite	かなり
question	質問		

R 82 words

race	レース	repair	修理する
rader	レーダー	repeat	繰り返す
	(in Kan-Ryaku "ar" to "er")	report	報告(する)
radiation	放射能	represent	～を代表する
raid	襲撃	request	頼む
railroad	鉄道	require	必要とする
rain	雨	rescue	救助する
raise	持ち上げる	research	研究する
range	範囲	resign	辞職する
rare	まれな	resist	抵抗する
rate	割合/料金	resolution	決意/決議
rather	多少/むしろ	resources	資源
ray	光線	respect	尊敬(する)
reach	着く	responsible	責任がある
react	反応する	rest	休息/残り
read	読む	restrain	抑える
ready	準備ができた	result	結果
real	現実の/本物の	retire	引退する
reason	理由/理性	return	戻る
receive	受け取る	revolt	反乱(を起こす)
recently	最近	reward	報酬
recognize	見分ける/認識する	rice	コメ
record	記録/レコード	rich	金持ちの
recover	回復する	ride	乗る
red	赤(い)	right	正しい/右/権利
reduce	減らす	ring	指輪
refugee	難民	riot	暴動
refuse	拒絶する	rise	立ち上がる
regret	後悔する	risk	危険
reject	拒否する	river	川
relation	関係	road	道
release	解放する	rob	奪う
remain	残る	rock	岩
remember	覚えている	rocket	ロケット
remove	取り去る	roll	転がる

roof	屋根	row	列
room	部屋/余地	rub	こする
root	根	rubber	ゴム
rope	ロープ	ruin	破壊する
rough	粗い	rule	規則/支配する
round	丸い	run	走る

S 196 words

sad	悲しい	sense	感覚
safe	安全な	sensitive	敏感な
sail	航海する	sentence	文
salt	塩	separate	引き離す/別個の
same	同じ	series	連続
sand	砂	serious	深刻な/まじめな
satellite	衛星	serve	仕える
satisfy	満足させる	set	配置する
save	救う	settle	決着をつける/決定する
say	言う	several	いくつかの
school	学校	severe	厳しい
science	科学	sex	性別/セックス
sea	海	shade	かげ
search	探す	shake	揺り動かす
season	季節	shame	恥ずかしさ
seat	席	shape	形
second	第二の/秒	share	分け前/配分する
secret	秘密	sharp	鋭い
section	課	she	彼女
security	安全	sheet	[通例～s] シーツ
see	見る	shell	殻
seed	種子	shelter	保護する/シェルター
seek	探す	shine	光る
seem	見える、思われる	ship	船
seize	つかむ	shirt	シャツ
sell	売る	shock	ショック
Senate	上院	shoe	[通例～s] 靴
send	送る	shoot	撃つ

shop	店	smoke	煙/タバコを吸う
short	短い	smooth	滑らかな
shoulder	肩	snack	軽食/おやつ
shout	叫ぶ	snake	へび
show	見せる/ショー	sneeze	くしゃみ(する)
shrink	縮む	snow	雪
shut	閉じる	so	だから/とても
sick	病気の	soccer	サッカー
side	側/面	social	社会の
sign	署名する/合図	society	社会
signal	信号	soft	柔らかな
silence	沈黙	soil	土
silk	絹	soldier	兵士
silver	銀	solid	固形の
simple	単純な	solve	解く
since	～以来	some	いくらかの
sincerely	誠実に	son	息子
sing	歌う	song	歌
single	たった一つの	soon	すぐに
sister	姉、妹	sorry	すまなく思っ
sit	座る	sort	種類
situation	状況	soul	魂
size	大きさ	sound	音
skill	技術	south	南
skin	皮ふ	space	宇宙/空間
skirt	スカート	speak	話す
sky	空	special	特別な
slave	奴隷	speech	スピーチ
sleep	眠る	speed	スピード
slide	横滑りする	spell	つづる
slip	すべる	spend	使う/過ごす
slow	遅い	spirit	精神
small	小さい	spread	広げる/塗る
smart	賢い	spring	春/泉/ばね
smash	粉碎する	spy	スパイ
smell	におい(がする)	square	正方形
smile	微笑(する)	stage	舞台

stairs	階段	stupid	愚かな
stamp	切手	subject	主題/主語
stand	立つ	substance	物質
star	星	substitute	代用する
start	始まる	succeed	成功する
starve	飢える	such	～のような
state	述べる/国家/状態	sudden	突然の
station	駅	suffer	苦しむ
status	地位	suger	砂糖
stay	滞在する		(in Kan-Ryaku “ar” to “er”)
steal	盗む	suggest	暗示する
steam	蒸気	suit	スーツ/～に適する
steel	鋼鉄	summer	夏
step	一步	sun	太陽
stick	棒	supervise	監督する
still	静止した	supply	供給する
stomach	胃	support	支援する
stone	石	suppose	推測する
stop	停止する	suppress	鎮圧する
store	店/蓄える	sure	～を確信している
storm	嵐	surface	表面
story	物語	surprise	驚かす
straight	真っ直ぐな	surround	囲む
strange	奇妙な	survive	生き延びる
stream	小川	suspect	疑う
street	通り	suspend	中止する/延期する
stretch	伸ばす	swallow	飲み込む
strict	厳格な	swear	誓う
strike	打つ/ぶつかる	sweet	甘い
string	糸	swim	泳ぐ
strong	強い	symbol	象徴
structure	構造	sympathy	同情
struggle	争う/もがく	system	システム
study	勉強する		

T 92 words

table	机	thing	物
tail	尾	think	考える
take	取る	third	第3の/第3番目の人 (もの)
talk	話す		
tall	背の高い	thirsty	のどがかわいた
target	標的	this	この
task	仕事/任務	those	それら
taste	味	though	(~である)けれども
tax	税金	thought	考え
tea	お茶	threaten	脅す
teach	教える	through	~を通して
team	チーム	throw	投げる
tear	引き裂く/(~s)涙	thus	このように/だから
tell	告げる	tie	結ぶ
term	専門用語/期間/(~s) 条件	tight	きつい
terrible	ひどい	time	時間
territory	領土	tin	錫(すず)
terror	恐怖	tiny	とても小さい
	(in Kan-Ryaku "or" to "er")	tire	疲れさせる/タイヤ
test	試験	title	タイトル
than	~よりも	to	~へ、~に
thank	感謝する	today	今日
that	あれ、それ	together	一緒に
theater	劇場	tomorrow	明日
their	彼らの	tone	音色、語調
theirs	彼らのもの	tongue	舌
them	彼らを(に)	tonight	今夜
then	そのとき/それから	too	もまた/あまりにも
theory	理論	tool	道具
there	そこに、そこで	tooth	歯
these	これら	top	一番上(の)
they	彼ら	total	全部(の)
thick	厚い	touch	触れる
thin	薄い	toward	~の方へ
		town	町

track	小道/(競技場の)トラック	tribe	部族
trade	貿易	trick	トリック/だます
tradition	伝統	trip	旅
traffic	交通	troop	軍隊
train	電車/訓練する	trouble	厄介なこと
transport	運送(する)	truck	トラック
travel	旅行(する)	true	真実の
treason	反逆(罪)	trust	信用(する)
treasure	宝	try	試みる
treat	取り扱う/治療する	tube	管、筒
treaty	条約	turn	回す
tree	木	twice	2度
trial	裁判/試用		

U 10 words

under	下に	unless	～でない限り
underground	地下の/(英)地下鉄 <(米) subway>	until	～まで
understand	理解する	up	～の上に
unit	単位	urge	～するよう駆り立てる
universe	宇宙	use	用いる

V 16 words

valley	谷	victim	被害者
value	価値	victory	勝利
vary	変更する	view	意見/景色
vegetable	野菜	violence	暴力
vehicle	乗り物	visit	訪問(する)
very	非常に	voice	声
veto	拒否(する)	volume	量
vicious	邪悪な	vote	投票する

W 67 words

wage	給料	white	白い
wait	待つ	who	誰
walk	歩く	whole	全体
wall	壁	why	なぜ
want	欲する	wide	広い
war	戦争	wife	妻
warm	温かい	wild	野生の
warn	警告する	win	勝つ
wash	洗う	wind	風
waste	浪費する	window	窓
watch	見守る	wine	ぶどう酒
water	水	wing	翼
wave	波	winter	冬
way	道	wire	針金/電線
we	私たち	wise	賢い
weak	弱い	wish	～を望む
wealth	富	with	～と一緒に
weapon	武器	window	窓
wear	着る	without	～なしに
weather	天気	woman	婦人
week	週	wonderful	素晴らしい
weight	重さ	wood	木材
welcome	歓迎する	wool	羊毛
well	よく/井戸	word	単語
west	西	work	仕事(をする)
wet	ぬれた	world	世界
what	何	worry	心配する
wheat	小麦	worth	～に値する
wheel	輪	wound	傷
when	いつ	wrap	包む
where	どこに	wreck	～を難破(破壊)させる
whether	～かどうか	write	書く
which	どちらの	wrong	誤った
while	～する間に		

X 2 words

Xmas	クリスマス	X-ray	レントゲン
------	-------	-------	-------

Y 9 words

yard	ヤード	yet	まだ
year	年	you	あなた
yellow	黄色(の)	young	若い
yes	はい	your	あなたの
yesterday	昨日		

Z 5 words

zero	ゼロ	zoo	動物園
zinc	亜鉛	zoom	ズームレンズで撮影する
zone	地帯		

References

1. VOA (Voice of America) Special English Word Book
2. Globblish 1500 Basic Words (Weekly Journal "Toyo Keizai," Sept. 18, 2010)
3. Koko Nyushi Derujun Chugaku Eigo (『高校入試でる順 中学英語 TARGET 1800』 Ohbunsha, 2008.
4. Electronic Dictionary (Sharp) G4, GENIUS English Japanese Dictionary
5. FAVORITE ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY, TOKYO SHOSEKI, 2001

Published online: February 29, 2016