DAKUTEN is a mark which is added to hiragana and katakana that changes the consonant sound into a voiced one. The following shows the changes:

• $k \rightarrow g$, ex. $ka(\mathcal{D}) \rightarrow ga(\mathcal{D})$

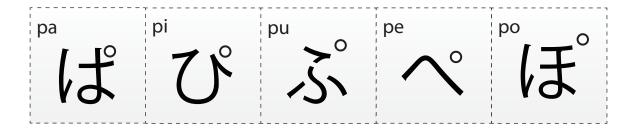
• s \rightarrow z, ex. sa (さ) \rightarrow za(ざ)

• $t \rightarrow d$, ex. $ta(た) \rightarrow da(だ)$

• $h \rightarrow b$, ex. $ha(11) \rightarrow ba(11)$

ga 力 ^で	gi	gu (ge しナ	go Z
za	zi Ü	I .	i —	₂₀
da だ	5			do L
	bi	bu 5	be \	ゅほ

HANDAKUTEN is a small circular mark which is added to hiragana and katakana that begins with "h" which changes the "h" sound into a "p" sound.



YŌON are hiragana or katakana characters which end in "i" with small versions of や (ya), ϕ (yu), ξ (yo). The "i" sound is dropped, resulting in a contracted sound. Thus, みょう is pronounced "myō," which means "strange" or "unusual." The word みよう (miyō) means "point of view".

!	1	kyo きょ			!
1	shu しゆ	sho しよ	ja しゃ	じゆ	jo じょ
	chu ちゅ	cho ちょ	mya みや	I I	
nya	nyu	nvo	hya	hyu	hvo
	 	によ		 	
してや bya	してゆ byu		ひや pya	ひゆ pyu	ひよ pyo