

Symbol	1 N.	2 V.	3 ADJ.	4 ADV.	5 prep.	6 det.	7 pron.	8 conj.	[clause]	[noun]=
Meaning or Grammar?	Meaning	Meaning	Meaning	Meaning	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Meaning	Meaning
Full Name in E	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Prepositions	Determiners	Pronouns	Conjunctions	Clause	Noun Equivalent
Rainbow Grammar										
Name in J	名詞	動詞	形容詞	副詞	前置詞	限定詞	代名詞	接続詞	節	名詞相当語句
Def/Pur in E	A word that names a person, place, thing, quality, activity or an idea. A word that acts as a subject or object for a verb	A word that describes an action, state, condition or experience	A word that informs us of a characteristic of a noun or pronoun	modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb indicating degree / way	used before nouns & pronouns to express a spatial, temporal, or other relationship	A word used before a noun to help the listener understand which noun is being referred to	A word used to help the speaker avoid needing to say the noun in full again	A word used to join words or clauses together and show the relationship between them	Series of words that forms a complete idea and is sufficient to form a sentence (a 'SVO')	A syntactic device used to turn a clause into something that can grammatically act like a noun
Def/Pur in J	人物、場所、物事、質、行為または考えを表す単語	行為、状態、様子または経験などを表す単語	名詞または代名詞の特徴を表す単語	動詞、形容詞または度合いや方法を表す副詞を変化させる	名詞、代名詞の前で使い、場所や時間またはその他の関連性を表す	名詞の前で使い、どの名詞について言及するか聞き手が理解するのを助ける語	話し手が同じ名詞をもう一度完全に言う必要をなくするために使われる単語	複数の単語や節をつなぎ、それらの関連性を表す単語	一つのまとまった考えを表し、一つの文章を形成するのに十分な連続した単語	文法的に節を名詞のように使うときに使われる語句
Ex's in E	book, boy, sun, happiness	run, think, cry, admit	expensive, blue, boring, dark	quickly, fast, gently, suddenly	in, to, onto, into, at, from, over, about	that, the, every, both, my	she, it, we, they	but, so, even though, and	The sun rose at 8 am.	writing, the things that you said
Ex's in E translated	本、男の子、太陽、幸運	走る、考える、泣く、認める	高い、青い、つまらない、暗い	速く、優しく、急に			彼女、x、私たち、彼ら	でも、だから、x、そして	8時に太陽が昇った	書くこと、あなたが言ったこと
Notes	Unlike the Japanese language, nouns in English often require determiners ((det))	Unlike the Japanese language, verbs in English come before the object and after the subject.	In Japanese, adjectives are words that end ~い or ~な	In Japanese, adverbs are words made from adjective that end ~く or ~に	Most 'grammar words' ([prep] [det] [pronoun] [conj]) cannot be translated directly, just as を、が、へ、に、など、から etc. can't be translated into English. This is because these words help the relationships between the meaning words ([noun] [verb] [adj] [adverb]) make sense to the listener.			Japanese sentences follow the basic pattern Subject Object Verb, English Subject Verb Object	In Japanese 'の' or 事 are often used to make [noun]=	
Types 1 in E	countable	auxiliary & modals	comparative	of degree	of time	possessive adjectives	personal (subject/object)	of reason	ordinate	relative clause
Type 1 in J	可算名詞	助動詞	比較級	程度副詞	時を表す	所有形容詞	人称代名詞 (主語/目的語)	理由を表す	等位節	関係節
Def/Pur in E	Nouns that have a shape and therefore can be counted in integers - 1, 2...	Special verbs that change the meaning of other verbs.	a form of adjective to compare two things.	Adverbs that express the intensity of an action or adjective.	Prepositions that mark a point in time or length of time	Changes nouns to show ownership	A pronoun referring to a person	A conjunction that expresses a causal relationship.	A clause that can stand on its own as a sentence.	A noun made more specific by adding a clause that describes its scope.
Def/Pur in J	形があり、1、2と数えることができる名詞	他の動詞の意味を変えることができる特別な動詞	2つのものを比べる形容詞の一種	行為や形容詞の度合いを表す副詞	ある時点、または時間の長さを表す前置詞	名詞の所有をあらわす言葉	人物を表す代名詞	因果関係を表す接続詞	文章としてそれだけで意味を表す一つの節	その範囲を表す節を加えることでより明確になった名詞
Ex's in E	books, bears, snakes	can, might	harder, better, faster, stronger	very, quite, extremely	for, at, on	my, your, his	I, me, he, him, they, them	because, so	My DVD player broke.	the things that you said
Type 2 in E	uncountable	transitive	superlative	of manner	of place/location	articles	possessive	of addition	sub-ordinate	gerund
Type 2 in J	不可算名詞	他動詞	最上級	様態副詞	場所を表す	冠詞	所有格代名詞	追加	従属節	動名詞
Def/Pur in E	Nouns that have no shape because they are liquids, gases or concepts	Verbs that take a direct object.	a form of adjective to show the most extreme out of 3 or more things.	Adverbs that express the way in which the action is performed.	Prepositions that describe the spatial relationship between two things.	Articles have many uses, express whether a single thing is known or unknown.	A pronoun referring to an owned thing.	A conjunction that links two supporting clauses.	A clause that can't stand on its own as a sentence, but can combine with another clause to make a sentence.	A verb turned into a noun that describes that action.
Def/Pur in J	液体、気体、または概念など形がない名詞	直接目的語を取る動詞	3つ以上の物のなかで最高のものを表す形容詞の一種	行為が行われた様子を表す副詞	2つの物事の間空間的な関連性を表す前置詞	様々な使い方があり、ある事柄が既知または未知かを表す	所有されているものを表す代名詞	対等な2つの節をつなぐ接続詞	それだけでは文章として意味をなさないが、他の節と組み合わせて文章となる節	行為を表す名詞に変化する動詞
Ex's in E	coffee, water, happiness	eat, love, become, grow	best, most, fastest	quietly, confidently	at, in, next to	the, a	mine, yours, ours, theirs	and, also	I was watching a movie.	skiing, swimming, cooking
Type 3 in E	plural & singular	intransitive	participles as adjectives	of time	of direction	demonstrative adjectives	relative	of contrast		
Type 3 in J	複数、単数	自動詞	形動詞	度合い、時を表す	方向を表す	指示形容詞	関係詞	対比		
Def/Pur in E	Plural nouns are zero or 2+ of an object. A noun referring to one is 'singular'	Verbs that don't take a direct object.	Adjectives formed from verbs that describe the state after that action.	Adverbs that express the time or frequency of an action.	Prepositions that describe the relative movement of two things.	adjectives that show the number and position of a thing.	A pronoun referring to a clause.	A conjunction that links two conflicting clauses.		
Def/Pur in J	複数名詞は0または2つ以上の可算名詞をさす。1つの可算名詞は「単数」	直接目的語を取らない動詞	行為の後の物事の状態を洗わず動詞から形成される形容詞	時、行為の頻度を表す副詞	2つの物事の相対運動を表す前置詞	物事の数や位置を表す形容詞	節に関係する代名詞	2つの対立する節をつなぐ接続詞		
Ex's in E	dog, cats	breathe, swim, grow	exciting, damaged	now, today, usually, soon	to, towards, away from	that, this, these, those	who, why, where, that	but, however		
Type 4 in E	Compound					quantifiers	reflexive			
Type 4 in J	複合名詞					限量詞	再帰代名詞			
Def/Pur in E	A noun made up of a set of two or more words.					Modifies a noun to express how many of that noun are being referenced.	An object pronoun referring to a subject pronoun in the same sentence.			
Def/Pur in J	2つ以上の単語からなる名詞					その名詞がどれくらいの量言及されるかを表すために名詞を変える言葉	同じ文章内で、主格となる代名詞に言及する目的格代名詞			
Ex's in E	Maths Teacher, City Hall					All, some, most, few	myself, yourself, ourselves			

Further categories (for example 'of degree', 'of manner', 'of time') are not necessarily exhaustive nor mutually exclusive