Japanese karate terminology

Dachi (stance)
- Hachiji-dachi: Natural stance
- Zenkustu-dachi: Front stance
- Kokutsu-dachi: Back stance
- Kiba-dachi: Straddle-leg stance
- Kumite-dachi: Fighting stance
- Musubi-dachi: Informal bowing stance

Uke (block)
- Age-uke: Rising block
- Soto-uke: Outside block
- Uchi-uke: Inside block
- Gedan barai: Downward block
- Shuto-uke: Knife-hand block

Tsuki (punch)
- Choku-tsuki: Straight punch
- Oi-tsuki: Lunge punch
- Gyaku-tsuki: Reverse punch
- Kizami-tsuki: Jab punch

Geri (kick)
- Mae-geri: Front kick
- Yoko-geri kekomi: Side thrust kick
- Yoko-geri keagi: Side snap kick
- Mawashi-geri: Roundhouse kick
- Ushiro-geri: Back kick

Uchi (Strike)
- Enpi-uchi: Elbow strike
- Shuto-uchi: Knife-hand strike
- Uraken-uchi: Back-fist strike

Targets
- Jodan: Upper level (face)
- Chudan: Middle level (body)
- Gedan: Lower level (groin)
Class commands

- Yoi: Ready (usually assume hachiji-dachi)
- Kamae-te: Take a stance
- Mawate: Turn around in stance
- Hajime: Begin
- Yame: Stop
- Rei: Bow
- Seiza: Kneeling position
- Mokuso: Meditate
- Otagai-ni: To each other
- Sensei-ni: To the teacher
- Shomen-ni: To the front

Other terms

- Karate: Empty hand
- Sensei: Teacher
- Dojo: School or training area
- Kiai: Coordination of strength
- Kime: Focus
- Senpai: Class senior
- Kohai: Class junior
- Hikite: Draw hand
- Kamae: Position
- Bunkai: Technical application
- Karateka: Karate practitioner
- Gi: Uniform

Counting to ten

1. Ichi
2. Ni
3. San
4. Shi
5. Go
6. Roku
7. Shichi
8. Hachi
9. Ku
10. Ju