

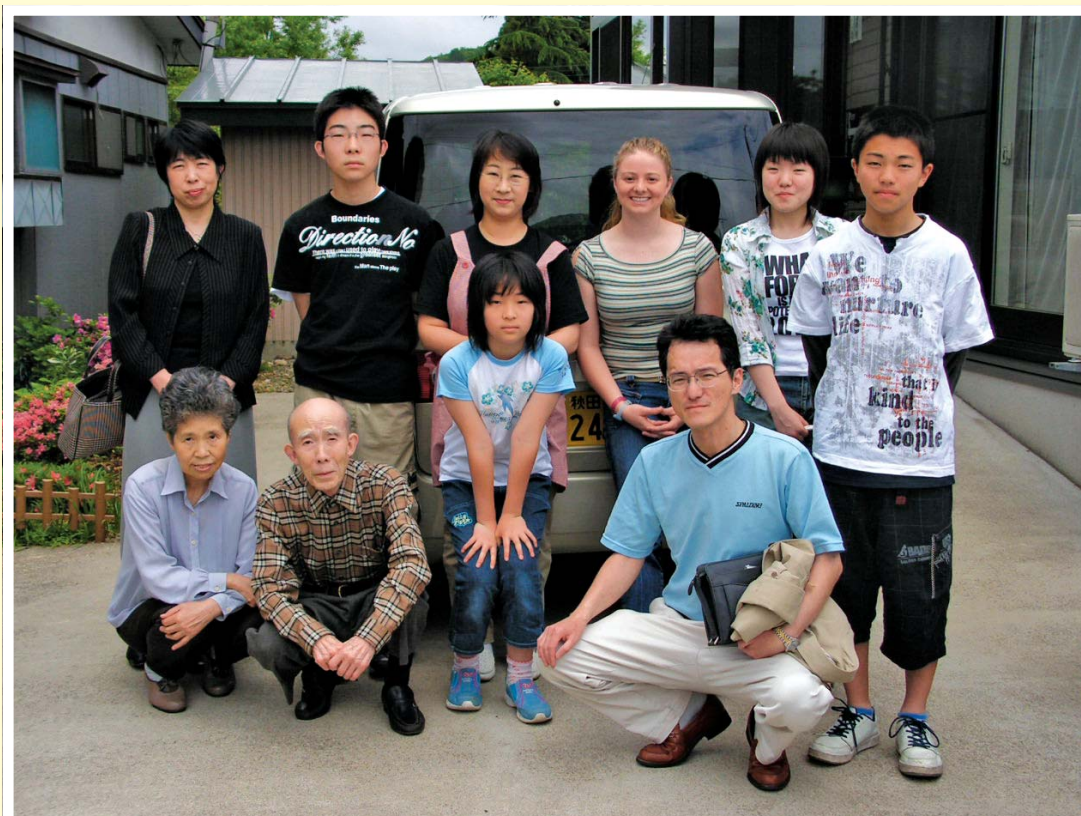
# Family and Friends in Tokyo



## Learning and Performance Goals

This chapter will enable you to:

- A) learn and use vocabulary and kanji for talking about family members
- B) learn some methods of counting, including general counting and using counter endings for people and objects from 1 to 100
- C) learn and use vocabulary for talking about basic locations of people and objects
- D) talk in general about location of objects and people, and specifically about this one, that one, which one, etc.
- E) master the rest of the hiragana if you haven't finished them and learn 18 additional kanji





## 第2課の1

それは 何 ですか。

S O R E W A   N A N   D E S U   K A

What is that?







REMINDER:

You may see some kanji / vocabulary you do not recognize. Use the context to try to understand the meanings of those parts of the dialogue.

じゅん：それは何ですか。  
J U N : SORE wa NAN DESU ka

キアラ：これは私のバッグです。このなかにしゃしんがあります。これは私の家族です。  
K I A R A : KORE wa WATASHI no BAGGU DESU KO NO NAKA ni SHASHIN ga ARIMASU KORE wa WATASHI no KAZOKU DESU

家族は六人です。こちらは父と母です。妹が二人います。こちらの二人が妹です。こちらは兄です。犬の名前はこまです。  
KAZOKU wa ROKUNIN DESU KOCHIRA wa CHICHI to HAHA DESU IMOUTO ga FUTARI IMASU KOCHIRA no FUTARI ga IMOUTO DESU KOCHIRA wa ANI DESU INU no NAMAЕ wa KOMA DESU

■ 単語 New Words



	<p>何 (inter.) NAN or NANI</p>	<p>だれ (inter.) DARE</p>	<p>しゃしん (n) SHASHIN</p>
<p>家族 (n) KAZOKU</p>	<p>犬 (n) INU</p>	<p>ねこ (n) NEKO</p>	<p>電話 (n) DENWA</p>

ご家族 (n) – (someone else's family)  
GOKAZOKU

しょうかい します (v) – to make an introduction  
SHOUKAI SHIMASU

じこしょうかい (を) する/します (v) – to introduce oneself  
JIKOSHOUKAI O SURU SHIMASU

しょうかい(を) して下さい (v) – please introduce (someone/something)  
JIKOSHOUKAI O SHITEKUDASAI

姉 (n) – (my) older sister  
ANE

兄 (n) – (my) older brother  
ANI

弟 (n) – (my) younger brother  
OTOUTO

妹 (n) – (my) younger sister  
IMOUTO

兄弟 (n) – siblings  
KYOU DAI

祖父 (n) – (my) grandfather  
SOFU

祖母 (n) – (my) grandmother  
SOBO

いる/います (v) – to exist (animate beings)  
IRU IMASU

ある/あります (v) – to exist (inanimate things)  
ARU ARIMASU

の (part.) – possession; replaces a noun (similar to 's in English)  
NO

Other words you might like to know:

一番上の

ICHIBANUE no~

二番目の

NIBANMEN no~

すぐ下の

SUGUSHITA no

一番下の

ICHIBANSHITA no

ぎりの~

GIRI no~

兄/姉

ANI / ANE

兄/姉

ANI / ANE

弟/妹

OTOUTO/IMOUTO

弟/妹

OTOUTO/IMOUTO

my oldest brother/sister

my second oldest brother/sister

my next youngest brother/sister

my youngest brother/sister

step-, or in-law, a non-“blood” relative\*

Counting		Counting People	
一	1	一人	1 person
二	2	二人	2 people
三	3	三人	3 people
四	4	四人	4 people
五	5	五人	5 people
六	6	六人	6 people
七	7	七人	7 people
八	8	八人	8 people
九	9	九人	9 people
十	10	十人	10 people
いくつ	how many?	何人	how many people?

\*Traditionally, Japanese families tended to be large, with three generations in one household. This is changing in Japan quite rapidly. Now one can find various types of non-traditional families. In the West, we often use “step-” or “half-” to refer to people in our families. In daily life in Japan however, these distinctions are rarely made; “step-” and “half-” relatives are often referred to simply as mother, father, brother, sister, etc.

漢字 Kanji

何 家 兄 姉 弟 妹

<p>7 strokes</p>	なに; なん – what NANI NAN	ノ	イ	仁	仁	何	何	何	
	何 – what; 何人 – how many people? NAN/NANI NANNIN								
The first two strokes are a person. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> strokes are a nail, and the center three strokes are a mouth. Imagine seeing a person striking a nail with his head; you will want to open your mouth and yell “WHAT?”									

<p>10 strokes</p>	カ, いえ – house; it is also sometimes pronounced as うち – house (home) KA IE UCHI	丶	丶	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
	家 – house; 家 – home; 家(族) – family IE UCHI KA (ZOKU)	冢	冢						
The first 3 strokes represent a roof; the remaining 7 strokes are the right side of pig 豚 (imagining these 7 strokes as pork ribs may help). Imagine the three little piggies hiding under the roof of their HOUSE.									

<p>5 strokes</p>	キョウ; あに; (お)にい(さん) – older brother K Y O U A N I (O) N I I (SAN)	丿	冂	冂	尸	兄			
	兄 – older brother (informal); お兄さん – polite term for someone else’s older brother ANI ONI I S A N								
This kanji consists of a big mouth (口) with two long legs. Think of some tall big-mouthed OLDER BROTHER that you might know!									

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p><b>8 strokes</b></p>	あね; (お)ねえ(さん) – older sister <small>A NE (O) NEE (SAN)</small>	レ	々	女	女'	姉	姉	姉	姉
	姉 – older sister (informal); (お)姉(さん) – older sister (polite term for someone else's older sister) <small>ANE (O) NEE (SAN)</small>								
	The left side of this kanji (女) is the kanji for female while the right side (市) means city and the combo could represent an OLDER SISTER who lives in the city.								

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p><b>7 strokes</b></p>	ダイ; おとうと – younger brother <small>D AI O T O U T O</small>	丶	丶	㇏	㇏	弟	弟	弟	弟
	弟 – younger brother (informal); 弟(さん) – younger brother (polite term for someone else's younger brother); (兄)弟 – siblings <small>OTOITO (OTOITO) (SAN) (KYOU)DAI</small>								
	Does this look like a YOUNGER BROTHER wearing a scary mask? If not, send your better idea to TimeForJapanese.com								

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p><b>8 strokes</b></p>	いもうと – younger sister <small>I M O U T O</small>	レ	々	女	姉	姉	姉	妹	妹
	妹 – younger sister (informal); 妹(さん) – younger sister (polite) <small>IMOUTO (IMOUTO) (SAN)</small>								
	The left side of this kanji (女) again is the kanji for female, while the right side (未) is a tree with an extra horizontal line across representing the floor of a tree house the YOUNGER SISTER's father is making for her.								

## 言葉の探索 Language Detection

KOTOBA no TANSAKU

### 1. います and あります “to exist”

Both of these verbs mean “to exist.” However, the difference is that います is used for animate beings and あります is used for inanimate objects. Both います and あります are often translated as “to have” or “there is.”

です, which you learned previously, generally means “is” or “am” in the sense of pointing out the *identity* of someone/something, as in: “私はせいです。” (I am a student.) or “それはえんぴつです。” (That is a pencil.)

います and あります generally mean “is” or “have” in the sense of pointing out the *existence* of someone/something, as in: “せいがいます。” (There is a student.) or “えんぴつがあります。” (I have a pencil.)

The particle が is usually used in statements with います and あります. When います or あります are used in questions, you can use the particle は after the topic being asked about.

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	A) 先生が います。	= I have a teacher./There is a teacher.
	B) すずきさんは 先生 です。	= Mr. Suzuki is a teacher.
	C) 兄が います。	= I have an older brother./There is an older brother.
	D) 犬が います。	= I have a dog./There is a dog.
	E) 家族の しゃしんが あります。	= I have family pictures./There is a family picture.
	F) 私の おはしが あります。	= I have chopsticks./My chopsticks are (here).
	G) たまごは ありますか。	= Do you have any eggs?/Are there eggs?
	H) ご家族の しゃしんは ありますか。	= Do you have a picture of your family?

Remember, to help you distinguish between います and あります and the previously-learned です, focus on the fact that the first are used to talk about the *existence* of someone/something, whereas です is used to point out the *identity* of someone/something (that is, to say who or what something is).

Look at Example A above; whether you are saying “I have a teacher” or “There is a teacher”, you are pointing out the *existence* of a teacher. In Example B, you are *identifying* Mr. Suzuki as a teacher, using です.

## 2. The particle の

Two uses of the particle の are to show possession, and to show a relationship of one noun to another, one noun being “of” the kind/type of another.

To show possession, の is placed between two nouns with the first one “possessing” the second.



- A) これは 私の 本 です。 = This is my book.  
KORE WA WATASHI no HON DESU
- B) それは 兄の 友達です。 = That is my older brother's friend.  
SORE WA ANI no TOMODACHI DESU
- C) どれが 母の お寿司 ですか。 = Which (one) is my mother's sushi?  
DORE ga HAAHA no o SUSHI DESU ka

The particle の is used to show the relationship of one noun to another as in *Japanese book*, *Japanese sushi*, etc. The noun being described (*book* or *sushi* in these examples) is second and の comes after the first noun (the one doing the describing).



- A) 日本語の 本 です。 = This is a Japanese book.  
NIHONGO no HON DESU
- B) 山本先生は 日本語の 先生 です。 = Mr. Yamamoto is a Japanese language teacher.  
YAMAMOTOSENSEI wa NIHONGO no SENSEI DESU
- C) あれは 日本の 家 です。 = That over there is a Japanese house.  
A RE wa NIHON no IE DESU

## ■ 自習 Self Check

JI SHUU

1. Use the words from these two lists to make complete sentences. Use the particle の to say what belongs to whom. First use です. Follow examples A and B, and say them out loud to yourself in Japanese. Then choose words from the lists to make sentences or questions using います and あります, as in examples C and D.



- A) 父 + 写真 → これは 父 の 写真 です。  
CHICHI SHASIN KORE wa CHICHI no SHASIN DESU  
 = This is my father's photo.
- B) それは じゅんさんの バッグ です。  
SORE wa J U N SHASIN no BAGGU DESU  
 = That is Jun's bag.
- C) 父 の + 写真が あります。  
CHICHI no SHASIN ga ARIMASU  
 = There is my father's photo./My father's photo is here.
- D) バッグが あります。  
BAGGU ga ARIMASU  
 = There is a bag.

List 1	List 2
父 CHICHI	バッグ BAGGU
僕 BOKU	漫画 MANGA
妹 IMOUTO	へや HEYA
英語 EI GO	先生 SENSEI
弟 OTOUTO	ごはん GOHAN
じゅん J U N	はし HASHI
キアラ KIARA	(free choice)

2. How would you respond to the following?

- A) ご家族は 何人 ですか。  
GOKAZOKU wa NANNIN DESU ka
- B) ご家族を しょうかい (introduce) して 下さい。  
GOKAZOKU o SHOU KAI SHITE KUDASAI

3. Look at a variety of objects around you. Practice saying which object belongs to whom. Refer to Appendix 4, Classroom Objects.



A) これは 私の えんぴつ です。  
KORE wa WATASHI no ENPITSU DESU

= This is my pencil.

B) それは ジョンさんの バックパック です。  
SORE wa JON-SAN no BAKKUPAKKU DESU

= That is John's backpack.

## 練習の時間 Time for Practice

RENSHUU no JIKAN

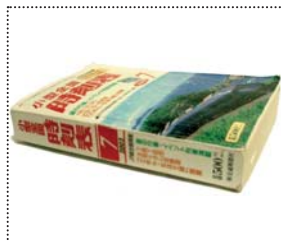
### 1. Pair Practice

これは 私の えんぴつ です。  
KORE wa WATASHI no ENPITSU DESU

Following the pattern in the green box, take turns giving each of the family members below possession of one of the objects. See how many combinations you and your partner can make.



これは 母の はし です。 = These are my mother's chopsticks.  
KORE wa HAHANO HASHI DESU



### 2. Pair Practice

#### Describing things in the room

Point out everything and everyone in the classroom that you know and say these in Japanese to your partner. Use the classroom objects appendix in the back of this book if needed.



A) 本が あります。  
HON ga ARIMASU

= There is a book.

B) 先生が います。  
SENSEI ga IMASU

= There is a teacher.

C) ナオミさんが います。  
NAOMISAN ga IMASU

= There is Naomi.  
(Naomi is there.)

### 3. Pair Practice

#### Describing your family

Without letting your partner see your drawing, each of you should draw a quick picture of a family with 4 to 6 members and pets. Be sure to include the names of each in your drawing. Next, one of you (A-さん) needs to describe your family to your partner in Japanese. Make statements about the family you've drawn using です and います. The



partner (B-さん) draws what he/she hears. Switch roles and repeat the exercise. After you have both finished, reveal the original drawing to your partner. Save your drawings for an activity in the second section of this chapter.



A-さん might say: 家族は五人です。母と父と兄と妹がいます。母の名前はけいこです。  
KAZOKU wa GONIN DESU HAAHA to CHICHI to ANI to IMOUTO ga IMASU HAAHA no NAMA Ewa KEIKO DESU

= My family has five people. I have a mother, father, older brother, and younger sister. My mother's name is Keiko.

#### 4. Group Work

Each partner should take out 5 objects and place them on a desk. Take turns saying which objects belong to whom.



A-さん: これは あなたの 消しゴム です。  
KORE wa ANATA no KESHIGOMU DESU

= This is your eraser.

B-さん: それは 私の 本 です。  
SORE wa WATASHI no HON DESU

= That is my book.

### 文化箱 Culture Chest

#### Humility

Outward signs of pride are frowned upon in Japan. Therefore, the use of humble terms when talking about yourself and your own family members is the rule. That is why Kiara uses the humble form of mother 母 when she talks about her own mother to others but the polite term お母さん when she speaks directly to her own mother. Polite family terms take the suffix -さん and sometimes the honorific お-, while the humble terms do not. The suffix -さん roughly means Mr. or Ms. and thus would be too polite when talking about one's own family (just as it would be strange to use Mr. and Ms. when talking about your own parents in English).

Since the Japanese people consider family members an extension of themselves, it is not uncommon for Japanese mothers to say rather negative things about their children or spouses as a natural way of being humble. For instance, some mothers may talk about how their children are unintelligent or lazy. It is wise NOT to agree with mothers when they say such things, as the opposite is quite often true!

### キアラのジャーナル Kiara's Journal



Dear Journal,

I landed in Tokyo today. There were two nice people at the immigration desk at 成田空港 who were very helpful. After I showed them my passport, they asked me several questions about why I was coming to Japan, where I was staying, and how long I would be here. I was a bit nervous, but they smiled and welcomed me to 日本. Once I finished with Customs, I went out into the huge and noisy arrival lobby. Jun-kun stood among all the other greeters, with his お父さん and お母さん. Jun-san's お父さん, holding up a sign with my name on it, was easy to spot. I'm so glad they are as friendly as I imagined. I was pretty nervous about whether or not we would like each other, but it looks like we'll get along fine.



じゅん君<sup>KUN</sup> is a little taller than I am and he is very thin. He's a really friendly guy but he does seem a little geeky. Once we left Narita Airport, we boarded the train for 東京. The train was amazing. By pushing a lever, you could turn the seats around 180° to adjust to the new direction of the train or to be able to face your friends or family members. There were even vending machines selling drinks, telephone cards, and disposable cameras in one of the cars. I've never seen anything like that. The train ride seemed long, about an hour. And that wasn't all: then we had to ride a bus for 15 minutes from 東京 Station to じゅん君の家. じゅん君 brought along a manga and read almost the entire book before we reached his 家. I was excited, but exhausted too. I remember seeing rice fields and temples, then lots of cars and buildings.

I was a bit nervous about finally meeting the rest of じゅん君のご家族<sup>KAZOKU</sup>. Once we got to his house, his mother went out to get 天ぷら<sup>TENPURA</sup> for dinner while I went to my room to unpack.

I almost forgot my おみやげ<sup>OMIYAGE</sup>, but I grabbed it out of my bags at the last minute and brought it downstairs. They seemed to appreciate the gifts. After we ate the delicious 天ぷら, they gave me some green tea and cookies and let me take a bath and rest. I was more tired than I realized and nearly fell asleep in the bathtub.

## ■ テクノの時間 Techno Time

TEKUNO no JI KAN

Though you've not been introduced to them all yet, type all of the vocabulary words from chapters 1 and 2 into a "digital dictionary." Your teacher will give you guidance on how to type in Japanese or you can find out more on [TimeForJapanese.com](http://TimeForJapanese.com). To help you organize your files, open a spreadsheet and title the document jishoXXXXYY. In place of the X's, use the first three letters of your family name. In place of the Y's, use the first three letters of your given name. For example, if your name is Tomo Tanuki you would title your dictionary "jishotantom."

Be sure to type first the hiragana, then kanji, and then the English meaning, as the sample below shows.

とうきょう	東京	Tokyo, capital of Japan
です	です	is or am



## 第2課の2

こちらは ベン君の お母さん です。  
KOCHIRA wa BEN-KUN no OKAASAN DESU  
**This is Ben's mother.**

1) ここは  
友達の 家 です。  
しつれい します。

2) はいはい。

3) じゅん君、  
こんにちは。

4) こんにちは。こちらは  
ベン君のお母さん です。

5) 私はキャシーです。

6) こんにちは。I'm Kiara.  
I'm staying with Jun's family.  
日本語で 話してもいい ですか。

8) こちらは ベン君の お兄さんです。  
ジャックさん です。こちらは妹さん達  
です。カーラさんとセーラさん です。

9) 初めまして。

(ジャック)

7) いいですよ。日本ですから。  
がんばって下さい! どうぞ  
上がって下さい。

カーラ  
and  
セーラ

## ■ 会話 Dialogue

じゅん : ここは 友達の家 です。  
K O K O wa T O M O D A C H I no IE D E S U

[knock knock] しつれいします。  
S H I T S U R E I S H I M A S U

ベンの母 : はいはい。 じゅん君、こんにちは。  
H A I H A I J U N - K U N , K O N N I C H I wa

じゅん : こんにちは。こちらは ベン君のお母さん です。  
K O N N I C H I wa K O C H I R A wa K E N - K U N no O K A A S A N D E S U

ベンの母 : 私は キャシー です。  
W A T A S H I wa K Y A S H I I D E S U

キアラ : こんにちは。I'm Kiara. I'm staying with Jun's family. 日本語で 話しても いい ですか。  
K O N N I C H I wa N I H O N G O D E H A N A S H I T E M O I I D E S U ka

ベンの母 : いい ですよ。日本 ですから。がんばって 下さい! どうぞ 上がって 下さい。  
I I D E S U Y O . N I H O N D E S U K A R A G A N B A T T E K U D A S A I D O U Z O A G A T T E K U D A S A I

じゅん : こちらは ベン君のお兄さん です。ジャックさん です。こちらは 妹さん達  
K O C H I R A wa B E N - K U N no O N I I S A N D E S U J A K K U - S A N D E S U K O C H I R A wa I M O U T O S A N - T A C H I  
です。\*ケーラさんと \*セーラさん です。  
D E S U K A - R A - S A N to S E E R A - S A N D E S U

キアラ : 初めまして。  
H A J I M E M A S H I T E

\* ケーラ - Kara (proper name in English)  
K E E R A

\* セーラ - Sarah (proper name in English)  
S E E R A

### REMINDER:

You may see some kanji / vocabulary you do not recognize. Use the context to try to understand the meanings of those parts of the dialogue.

## ■ 単語 New Words



お父さん (n) – (someone else's) father  
O T O U S A N

お母さん (n) – (someone else's) mother  
O K A A S A N

お兄さん (n) – (someone else's) older brother  
O N I I S A N

お姉さん (n) – (someone else's) older sister  
O N E E S A N

弟さん (n) – (someone else's) younger brother  
O T O U T O S A N

妹さん (n) – (someone else's) younger sister  
I M O U T O S A N

おばあさん (n) – (someone else's) grandmother  
O B A A S A N

おばさん (n) – aunt or woman quite a bit older than you  
O B A S A N

おじいさん (n) – (someone else's) grandfather  
O J I I S A N

おじさん (n) – uncle or man quite a bit older than you  
O J I S A N

家 (n) – house/home  
I E / U C H I

人 (n) – person  
H I T O

と (part.) – particle used for "and"  
T O


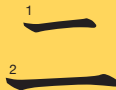
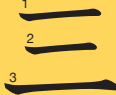
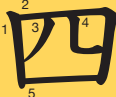



しつれいします (exp.) – excuse me; I'm sorry to bother you

	十一 – 11 J U U I C H I	十六 – 16 J U U R O K U	二十一 – 21 N I J U U I C H I	七十 – 70 N A N A J U U
	十二 – 12 J U U N I	十七 – 17 J U U N A N A , J U U S H I C H I	三十 – 30 S A N J U U	八十 – 80 H A C H I J U U
	十三 – 13 J U U S A N	十八 – 18 J U U H A C H I	四十 – 40 Y O N J U U	九十 – 90 K Y U U J U U
	十四 – 14 J U U Y O N , J U U S H I	十九 – 19 J U U K U , J U U K Y U U	五十 – 50 G O J U U	百 – 100 H Y A K U
	十五 – 15 J U U G O	二十 – 20 N I J U U	六十 – 60 R O K U J U U	





友達 (n)  
T O M O D A C H I

For more on how to count by 100s up to 900, go to [TimeForJapanese.com](http://TimeForJapanese.com) (Beginning Japanese, Ch. 2).

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 百

 <b>1 stroke</b>	イチ; ひとつ – one ICHI HITO (TSU)	一							
	一 – one; 一つ – one (thing) ICHI HITO (TSU)								
 <b>2 strokes</b>	ニ; ふたつ – two NI FU TA (TSU)	一	二						
	二 – two; 二つ – two (things) ICHI HITO (TSU)								
 <b>3 strokes</b>	サン; みっつ – three SAN MIT (TSU)	一	=	三					
	三 – three; 三つ – three (things) SAN MIT (TSU)								
 <b>5 strokes</b>	シ; よん; よっつ – four SHI YON YO (TTSU)	1	冂	𠃍	𠃍	四			
	四 – four; 四つ – four (things) SHI YO (TTSU)								
The two legs are thinking, “What did I do to deserve being trapped inside these FOUR walls?”									
 <b>4 strokes</b>	ゴ; いつつ – five GO ITSU (TSU)	一	丂	𠃍	五				
	五 – five; 五つ – five (things) GO ITSU (TSU)								
The middle two strokes were originally a cross and this character represented a crossroads. Since Japanese count to ten with one hand, FIVE represents the crossroads when the direction of counting changes from right to left.									
 <b>4 strokes</b>	ロク; むっつ – six ROKU MU (TTSU)	1	𠃍	𠃍	六				
	六 – six; 六つ – six (things) ROKU MU (TTSU)								
The first two strokes are a top hat and the bottom two strokes are straight legs. Imagine SIX of these freaky characters with no heads or torsos trying to put you SIX feet under, and you will never forget SIX.									
 <b>2 strokes</b>	シチ; なな／ななつ – seven SHICHI NANA NANA (TSU)	一	七						
	七 – seven; 七つ – seven (things) NANA/SHICHI NANA (TSU)								
Imagine a boy sitting down with outstretched hands to collect the money that falls from the sky. Talk about lucky SEVEN!									



 2 strokes	ハチ — eight; やっ(つ) – eight things HACHI YA (TTSU)	ノ	ハ						
	ハ – eight; 八(つ) – eight (things) HACHI YA (TTSU)								
	This kanji is made up of two strokes that look somewhat like a volcano. Volcanoes can reach at least a level EIGHT on a scale of hotness!								
 2 strokes	キュウ; く; ここの(つ) – nine K Y U U KU KOKO no (TSU)	ノ	九						
	九 – nine; 九(つ) – nine (things) KU/KYUU KOKONO(TSU)								
	The two strokes of the kanji for NINE intersect at a NINety degree angle with the second stroke starting at what would be NINE o'clock.								
 2 strokes	ジュウ; とお – ten J U U T O U	一	十						
	十 – ten; 十 – ten (things) JUJU TOU								
	This looks like a “T,” the first letter of TEN and TOU (TEN things).								
 6 strokes	ヒャク – hundred H Y A K U	一	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	
	百 – one hundred HYAKU								
	This character looks like a large tray holding 100 glasses of water on top of a hot sun.								

## 言葉の探索 Language Detection

KOTOBA no TANSAKU

### 1. Counters

In English, we have “counter” words such as *flocks*, *loaves*, *packs*, *slices*, *herds*, etc. to differentiate the numbers of various objects or animals. The Japanese language also uses different word endings (counters) to count various types of animate and inanimate objects. For example, one person is 一人<sup>HITORI</sup>, one tree is 一本<sup>IPPON</sup>, and one car is 一台<sup>ICHI DAI</sup>. When counting people, place the number in front of the kanji 人<sup>NIN</sup> (person). The pronunciations for *one person* (一人<sup>HITORI</sup>) and *two people* (二人<sup>FUTARI</sup>) are based on an old Japanese counting system. Counting up from three people and higher is simple: use the numbers you have already learned and add the counter 人<sup>NIN</sup> after each number.

For a list of other counters, see Appendix I.

### 2. と “and”

One use of と<sup>to</sup> is as a particle that connects two or more nouns just like the word “and.” Unlike English, however, と is used between every noun in a list, even if you are listing three or more things. Note that the particle と<sup>to</sup> can only be used to connect nouns (people, places, and things) and not verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.



- A) すしと わさびと しょうゆが あります。 = There is sushi and wasabi and soy sauce.  
SUSHITO WASABITO SHOUYU GA ARIMASU
- B) お父さんと お母さんが います。 = He/she has a father and mother.  
OTOUSAN TO OKAASAN GA IMASU
- C) キアラと じゅんは いますか。 = Are Kiara and Jun (here)?  
KIARA TO J U N WA IMASU GA

## ■ 自習 Self Check

JI SHUU

1. Column A contains family words for my own family. Column B contains words for a friend's family. See how well and quickly you can fill in the blanks, without using your book. Then check your answers. The first one is done for you.

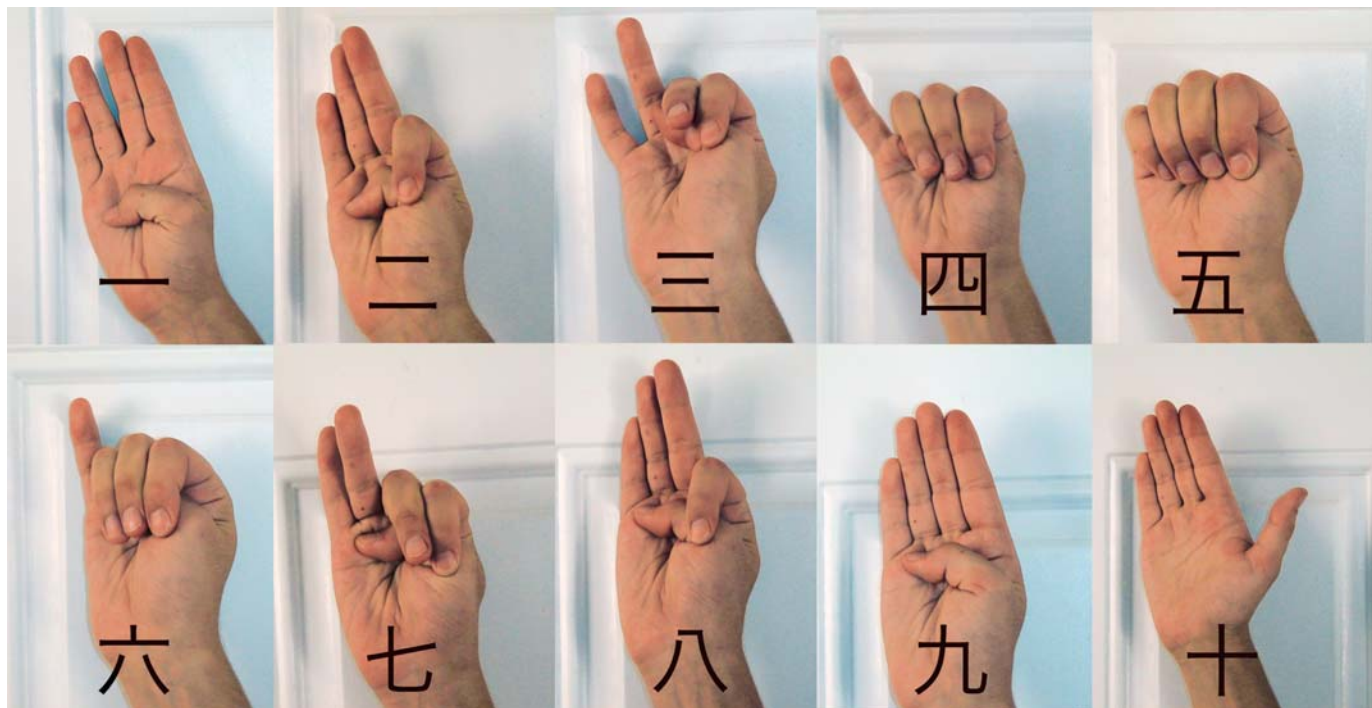
### A

1. 妹  
IMOUTO
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. 母  
HAHA
5. 弟  
OTOUTO
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. 姉  
ANE
8. 祖父  
SOFU

### B

- 妹さん  
IMOTOUSAN
- お兄さん  
ONII SAN
- おばあさん  
OBAA SAN
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- お父さん  
OTOUSAN
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. Count from one to ten, three times, as quickly as you can. Use hand motions. Then count backwards. Then take turns with your partner, each of you counting off one number.



## 1. Pair Practice

### Introducing someone else's family

Look back at the 練習の時間 in Chapter 2-1 and use the drawing you created for that section, or find another online. Introduce that family to your partner (substitute your favorite Japanese name in place of 私 in the family tree). Use the terms for someone else's family members. Take turns.



こちらは いちろう君の ご家族 です。 こちらは お母さん です。 お母さんの 名前は けいこさん です。  
KOCHIRA wa ICHIROU KUN no GO-KAZOKU DESU KOCHIRA wa OKAASAN DESU OKAASAN no NAMAЕ wa KEIKO-SAN DESU  
= This is Ichirou's family. This is his mother. His mother's name is Keiko.

## 2. Small Group Practice

Form groups of 4 students. In pairs, find out how many people are in your partner's family, and who they are. Share that information with your group. Take turns.



A-さん: ご家族は 何人 ですか。 = How many people are there in your family?  
GO-KAZOKU wa NANNIN DESU ka  
B-さん: 四人 です。 父と 母と 妹 が います。 = Four people. My father, mother, and my younger sister.  
YONIN DESU CHICHI to HAHA to IMOUTO ga IMASU  
A-さん (to group): B-さんの ご家族は 四人 です。 お父さんと お母さんと 妹さんと B-さんの  
B-SAN no GOKAZOKU wa YONIN DESU OTOUSAN to OKAASAN to IMOUTOSAN to B-SAN no  
四人 です。  
YONIN DESU  
= \_\_\_\_\_'s family has four people. His/her father, mother, younger sister, and himself/herself equals four people.

Follow up by asking your partner the names of their family members and then sharing those names with the group.



A-さん: お母さんの 名前は 何 ですか。 = What is your mother's name?  
OKAASAN no NAMAЕ wa NAN DESU ka  
B-さん: 母の 名前は さとみ です。 = My mother's name is Satomi.  
HAHA no NAMAЕ wa SATOMI DESU  
A-さん (to other): B-さん の お母さんの 名前は さとみさん です。 = B's mother's name is Satomi.  
B-SAN no OKAASAN no NAMAЕ wa SATOMI-SAN DESU

## 3. Class Practice

Your sensei will hold up between 1 and 10 fingers. Quickly and silently form groups with as many people as the teacher holds up fingers. Upon the sensei's cue, call out the counter for that many people. For example, if your teacher holds up three fingers, you quickly form groups of three and, upon cue, call out 三人. Repeat, when your sensei holds up another group of fingers.

It's all in the numbers...

In Japan some numbers are considered unlucky. 4, one of two pronunciations for *four* (四), is often considered the unluckiest number because 4 can also mean *death* (死). Hospitals in Japan rarely have a fourth floor (floors skip from three to five), and some hospitals intentionally omit the number four in room numbers. Many times the alternate pronunciation よん is used. Nine is also an unlucky number, since the sound KU can also mean *suffering* in both the words 苦 and 苦勞. There are even unlucky ages. For men, it is well known in Japan that 42 is the unluckiest age, since the kanji 四二 can be pronounced SHI NI, which is close to 死に or "to the death." Less well known is that 33 is the unluckiest age for women because one way you can read these kanji 三三 is SANZAN, which can also mean "to have a terrible time."

キアラのジャーナル Kiara's Journal  
K I A R A no J A - N A R U

Read these questions and then read Kiara's journal entry to answer them.

- How many people are in Jun's family?
- Compare Japanese naming traditions with how you received your name.  
Are there any similarities?
- How many people are in Ben's family?
- What is Ben's older brother studying?

Dear Journal, 

じゅん君のご家族は四人です。お父さんの名前は太郎さんです。お母さんの名前はまゆみさんです。妹さんは愛子ちゃんです。 I didn't know that all Japanese names have meaning. For instance, 愛 means love. So 愛子 actually means "love child"! Can you guess what his older brother's name means? Parents put a lot of time and consideration into choosing names for their children. The meanings and even the stroke count are important and so parents often consult family members (especially grandparents) when naming a child.

Tonight I met Jun's 友達. 友達の名前はベンです。ベン君の家は広尾にあります。広尾 is an upscale part of 東京. オーストラリア大使館は (Embassy) very close. ベン君はオーストラリア人です。ベン君のお母さん works at the オーストラリア大使館 and his お父さん works for a Japanese export company.

ベン君にはお父さんとお母さんとお兄さん一人と双子の妹さんがいます。犬2匹とねこも一匹います。お兄さんは studying 日本語 at 東京国際大学, Tokyo International University.





## 第2課の3

この バッグに おみやげが あります。どうぞ。

KONO BAGGU ni OMIYAGE ga ARIMASU DOUZO

The souvenirs are in this bag. Here you go.

1) この バッグに 皆さんの おみやげが あります。どうぞ。

2) あらっ・・・  
どうも ありがとう。

3) どう  
いたしまして。

4) その 本は お母さんへのおみやげです。その  
ぼうしはお父さんのです。

5) この T-シャツは じゅん君のです。この  
キャンディは お兄さんと妹さんのです。

6) どうも  
ありがとう。

7) じゅん君、  
クラスには 何人  
いますか。  
クラスの 皆にも  
おみやげが  
あります。

8) 四十人です。







2.

3.

4.

## ■ 会話 Dialogue

キアラ： この バッグに 皆さんのおみやげが あります。どうぞ。  
KIARA KONO BAGGU ni MINASAN no OMIYAGE ga ARIMASU DOUZO

まゆみ： あらっ… どうも ありがとう。  
MAYUMI ARA DOU mo ARIGATOU

キアラ： どう いたしまして。その 本は お母さんへの おみやげ です。その ぼうしは お父さん  
kiaara DOO ITASHIMASHITE SO no HON wa OKAASAN e no OMIYAGE DESU. SO NO BOUSHI wa OTOUSAN  
のです。このTシャツは じゅん君の です。この キャンディは お兄さんと 妹さんのです。  
no DESU KONO TSHATSU wa J U N-KUN no DESU KO NO KYANDII wa ONIISAN to IMOUTOSAN no DESU

じゅん： どうも ありがとう。  
J U N DOUMO ARIGATOU

キアラ： じゅん君、クラスには 何人 いますか。クラスの 皆にも おみやげが あります。  
KIARA J U N-KUN, KURASU ni wa NANNIN IMASU ka KURASU no MINNA ni mo OMIYAGE ga ARIMASU





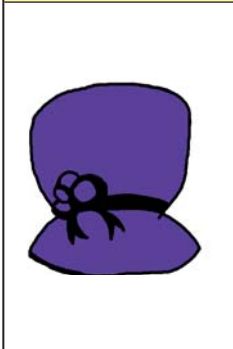


じゅん： 四十人 です。  
J U N YONJUUNIN DESU

\*皆さん - (polite for) everyone


### REMINDER:

You may see some kanji / vocabulary you do not recognize. Use the context to try to understand the meanings of those parts of the dialogue.

## ■ 単語 New Words

 <p>この (寿司) KONO</p>	 <p>その (寿司) SONO</p>	 <p>あの (寿司) ANO</p>	 <p>どの すし? DONO</p>
 <p>ぼうし (n) BOUSHI</p>	 <p>T-シャツ (n) T-SHATSU</p>	 <p>キャンディ (n)</p>	<p>ありがとう (exp.) – thanks ARIGATOU</p> <p>どうも ありがとう (exp.) – thank you DOUMO ARIGATOU</p> <p>どうも ありがとう ございます (exp.) – thank you very much DOUMO ARIGATOU GOZAIMASU</p> <p>どういたしまして (exp.) – you're welcome DOUITASHIMASHITE</p> <p>おみやげ (n) – present, souvenir</p> <p>あめ (n) – candy/sweets</p> <p>を (part.) – used after the direct object</p> <p>へ or に (part.) – used with verbs of movement after place of destination</p>



	いぬ I N U	一	ナ	大	犬				

This is the kanji for DOG. 犬 means big, and if you can picture the top right corner of this as a big DOG's mouth and the last stroke as a bone being thrown into the DOG's mouth, you should be able to remember this kanji.

■ 言葉の探索 Language Detection  
KOTOBA no TANSAKU

1. この、その、あの、どの

These words have similar meaning to これ、それ、あれ、どれ. The only difference is that この、その、あの、どの come before a noun in ALL cases. これ、それ、あれ、どれ are not attached to nouns since they are pronouns that replace nouns.

これ KORE = this one  
この すし KONO SUSHI = this sushi  
それ SORE = that one (near the listener)  
その わさび SONO WASABI = that wasabi (near the listener)

あれ ARE = that one (over there)  
あの しょうゆ ANO SHOUYU = that soy sauce (over there)  
どれ DORE = which one  
どのへや DONO HEYA = which room?

2. を

The particle を follows the direct object of a sentence. The direct object is the noun that receives the action of the verb, that is, what is eaten, what is written, what is played, etc. This particle will be explained in more detail in Chapter 3. Here are some English sentences that contain direct objects. The direct objects are bolded and underlined here.

I ate the **hamburger**.  
Please write the **report**.

Jose watches **TV**.  
Timmy did not kick the **ball**.

A. Object を 下さい。 KUDASAI. ⇒ This phrase is used to ask someone to give you something.

**例** (EXAMPLE)

A) しょうゆを 下さい。 = Please give me the soy sauce.  
SHOUYU o KUDASAI

B) 本を 下さい。 = Please give me a/the book.  
HON o KUDASAI

C) まんがを 下さい。 = Please give me a/the manga.  
MANGA o KUDASAI

B. Object を どうぞ。 DOUZO. ⇒ This phrase is used to offer something to someone.



A) お水を どうぞ。 = Have some water.

OMIZU o DOUZO

B) ケーキを どうぞ。 = Have some cake.

KE-KI o DOUZO

C) ティッシュを どうぞ。 = Please have a tissue.

TISSHU o DOUZO

The word どうぞ, when used by itself, can often be translated as “go ahead” or “here you are.”  
DOUZO

## ■ 自習 Self Check

JI SHUU

1. Count the number of students in the classroom, using the proper counter words for people.

2. What words best fit in the blanks below?

A) \_\_\_\_\_ すし = this sushi

SUSHI

B) \_\_\_\_\_ 犬 = that dog near you

INU

C) \_\_\_\_\_ ごはん = that bowl of rice over there

GOHAN

D) \_\_\_\_\_ たまご = which egg?

TAMAGO

3. Translate the following into English, out loud, to yourself.

A) そのすしを どうぞ。

SONO SUSHI o

DOUZO

B) しゃしんを 下さい。

SHASHIN o

KUDASAI

4. Translate the following into Japanese, out loud, to yourself.

A) Please give me the chopsticks.

B) Here you are. (go ahead)

## ■ 練習の時間 Time for Practice

RENSHUU no JIKAN

### 1. Pair Practice

Use the classroom objects in Appendix 4 for vocabulary. Ask your partner to give you as many different items as he or she can. Your partner responds.



A-さん: えんぴつ を 下さい。 = Please give me a pencil.

ENPITSU o KUDASAI

B-さん: えんぴつ を どうぞ。 = Here is a pencil.

ENPITSU o DOUZO



## 2. Pair Practice

Do the same pair practice as above, but this time, point and insert the words <sup>KONO</sup>この、<sup>SONO</sup>その、<sup>ANO</sup>あの、<sup>DONO</sup>どの into the sentences. Remember, you will use a different word depending on where the object is located IN RELATION to the speaker.



A-さん: <sup>SONO</sup>その <sup>HONo</sup>本を <sup>KUDASAI</sup>下さい。 = Please give me that book.

B-さん: はい、<sup>HAI</sup>はい、<sup>KONO</sup>この <sup>HONo</sup>本を <sup>DOUZO</sup>どうぞ。 = Yes, please take this book.

## 3. Pair Practice

Point to something near you and make a statement. Your partner responds. Take turns.



A-さん: (*pointing to your backpack*) <sup>KONO</sup>このバックパックは <sup>WA</sup>私の <sup>DESU</sup>です。 = This backpack is mine.

B-さん: そう <sup>SAN</sup>そう <sup>SOU</sup>ですか。 <sup>DESUKA</sup>この <sup>KONO</sup>本は <sup>HONwa</sup>私の <sup>WATASHI</sup> <sup>DESU</sup>です。 = Is that so? This book is mine.

## 文化箱 Culture Chest

BUN KA BAKO

### おみやげ, Giving Gifts

Japan is a "gift giving" nation. Foreigners are sometimes unsure about what to bring for their hosts when visiting Japan for the first time. The following sorts of things might be good for a high school student to give to a Japanese host family:

- ➡ Picture books from home
- ➡ items with local place names or school/college names from your hometown
- ➡ items with your school logo on them
- ➡ T-shirts with English written on them
- ➡ famous products from your home region, handmade crafts or local foods

Items related to the interests and hobbies of your host family are good places to start.

Since giving very expensive presents might lead your Japanese hosts to feel obligated to buy an expensive gift for you in return, the best gift is something unique but not necessarily expensive.

Be sure to think ahead when making or purchasing things to take or send to Japan, since there are many things that cannot legally be taken into or out of countries and other things that cannot be taken onto airplanes.



In Japan, おみやげ can be readily purchased at any tourist site.



第2課の4

その えんぴつと けしゴムを 二つ 下さい。

SONO ENPITSU to KESHIGOMU o FUTATSU KUDASAI

Please give me that pencil and two erasers.

1) ここは お茶の水  
です。本屋が  
たくさん あります。



3) キアラさん、  
ノートは ここ  
です。

2)  
いらっしやいませ。

4) ええと、その えんぴつと  
けしゴムを 二つ下さい。  
それから、その ノートとあの  
まんがも 下さい。





## ■ 会話 Dialogue

じゅん : ここは おちやのみず です。\*本屋が たくさん あります。  
J U N KOKO wa OCHA no MIZU DESU HONYA ga TAKUSAN ARIMASU

本屋の人 : いらっしゃいませ。  
HONYA no HITO I R A S S H A I M A S E

じゅん : キアラさん、ノートは ここ です。  
J U N K I A R A - S A N , NO - TO wa KOKO DESU

キアラ : ええと、その えんぴつと けしゴムを 二つ 下さい。  
K I A R A E E TO SONO ENPITSU to KESHIGOMU o FUTATSU KUDASAI

それから、その ノートと あの まんがも 下さい。  
SOREKARA SONO NO - TO to ANO MANGA mo KUDASAI

### REMINDER:

You may see some kanji / vocabulary you do not recognize. Use the context to try to understand the meanings of those parts of the dialogue.

\*本屋 – bookstore  
HONYA

## ■ 単語 New Words



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. えんぴつ (n)<br><small>ENPITSU</small>       | ここ (pron.) – here<br><small>KOKO</small>                         |
| 2. こくばん (n)<br><small>KOKUBAN</small>       | そこ (pron.) – there<br><small>SOKO</small>                        |
| 3. ボールペン (n)<br><small>BO-RUPEN</small>     | あそこ (pron.) – over there<br><small>ASOKO</small>                 |
| 4. チョーク (n)<br><small>CHO-KU</small>        | どこ (inter.) – where?<br><small>DOKO</small>                      |
| 5. ペン (n)<br><small>PEN</small>             | 一つ – 1 thing/object<br><small>HITOTSU</small>                    |
| 6. まんが (n)<br><small>MANGA</small>          | 二つ – 2 things/objects<br><small>FUTATSU</small>                  |
| 7. けしゴム (n)<br><small>KESHIGOMU</small>     | 三つ – 3 things/objects<br><small>MITTSU</small>                   |
| 8. 水 (n)<br><small>MIZU</small>             | 四つ – 4 things/objects<br><small>YOTTU</small>                    |
| 9. ノート (n)<br><small>NO-TO</small>          | 五つ – 5 things/objects<br><small>ITSUTSU</small>                  |
| 10. かばん (n)<br><small>KABAN</small>         | 六つ – 6 things/objects<br><small>MUTTSU</small>                   |
| 11. バックパック (n)<br><small>BAKKUPAKKU</small> | 七つ – 7 things/objects<br><small>NANATSU</small>                  |
| 12. したじき (n)<br><small>SHITAJIKI</small>    | 八つ – 8 things/objects<br><small>YATTSU</small>                   |
| 13. かみ (n)<br><small>KAMI</small>           | 九つ – 9 things/objects<br><small>KOKONOTSU</small>                |
|   | 十 – 10 things/objects<br><small>TOO</small>                      |
|   | いくつ (inter.) – How many things/objects?<br><small>IKUTSU</small> |



To help you remember how to count objects, listen to and learn the counting song on [TimeForJapanese.com](http://TimeForJapanese.com)

# 言葉の探索 Language Detection

KOTOBA no TANSAKU

## 1. General counters

一つ, 二つ, etc. are the counters for:

- objects that do not have a particular shape (like erasers and bags)
- objects that do not fit into any of the categories for counters (see the chart of counters in Appendix 1).

**例** れい  
**EXAMPLE**

A) かばんを 二つ 下さい。 = Please give me two bags.  
KABAN o FUTATSU KUDASAI

B) この けしゴムを 三つ どうぞ。 = Please have these three erasers.  
KONO KESHIGOMU o MITTSU DOUZO

While it is more common for the counter to follow the noun and the particle, as in the above two examples, the following pattern is also acceptable:

四つの りんごを 下さい。 Please give me four apples.  
YOTSU no RINGO o KUDASAI

## 2. ここ、そこ、あそこ、どこ

These words follow the same pattern as これ, それ, あれ, どれ but refer only to location (and not physical objects) and do not need to precede a noun.

ここ = here  
KOKO  
そこ = there near the listener  
SOKO  
あそこ = over there  
ASOKO  
どこ = Where?  
DOKO

**例** れい  
**EXAMPLE**

A) けしゴムは ここ です。 = The eraser is here.  
KESHIGOMU wa KOKO DESU

B) 本は あそこ です。 = The book is over there.  
HONwa ASOKO DESU

C) ベン君は どこ ですか。 = Where is Ben?  
BEN-KUN wa DOKO DESU ka

D) 妹さんは そこ ですか。 = Is your younger sister there?  
IMOUTO-SAN wa SOKO DESU ka

## 3. も

も is a particle that means “also” or “too.”

**例** れい  
**EXAMPLE**

A) じゅん君は 日本人 です。 = Jun is Japanese.  
JU N-KUN wa NIHONJIN DESU

B) 愛子さんも 日本人 です。 = Aiko is also Japanese.  
AIKO O-SAN mo NIHONJIN DESU

C) 森本さんは 英語の 先生 です。 = Mr./Ms. Morimoto is an English teacher.  
MORIMOTO-SAN wa EIGO no SENSEI DESU

D) ブラウンさんも 英語の 先生 です。 = Mr./Ms. Brown is also an English teacher.  
BURAUN-SAN mo EIGO no SENSEI DESU

While “too” and “also” can fit many different places in an English sentence, in Japanese sentences the も will always come after the person or thing that it is modifying. For instance, in the first example above, 愛子 is being added from the first sentence to the second sentence, so the name 愛子 is followed by the particle も. In the second example above, Ms. Brown is being added to the first sentence and consequently is followed by particle も. Particle も **replaces** the particles は, が, and を.

## ■ 自習 Self Check

JI SHUU

1. Fill in the blanks with Japanese according to the English translations.

えんぴつは \_\_\_\_\_ です。  
EN P I T S U wa \_\_\_\_\_ DESU

= The pencil is here.

\_\_\_\_\_ は \_\_\_\_\_ です。 = The eraser is near you.

\_\_\_\_\_ = The notebook is over there.

\_\_\_\_\_ = The book is also over there. (use も)

\_\_\_\_\_ = Where is Tokyo?

## ■ 練習の時間 Time for Practice

RENSHUU no J I K A N

### 1. Pair Practice

With a partner, count the number of backpacks in the classroom using 一つ, 二つ, etc. After you have done this, try to find other objects that do not have a particular shape and count them.

### 2. Pair Practice

Using the classroom object vocabulary in Appendix 4, ask your partner where objects or people are in the classroom. After you identify the location of one person or object, use the new particle も to identify other things that are also in that location.



A-さん: 先生は どこ ですか。 = Where is the teacher?  
SENSEI wa DOKO DESU ka

B-さん: (pointing) 先生は あそこ です。 = The teacher is over there.  
SENSEI wa ASOKO DESU

B-さん: じゅんくんも あそこです。 = Jun is also over there.

## ■ キアラのジャーナル Kiara's Journal

K I A R A no J A - N A R U



Read the journal entry below, and then answer these questions.

- What means of transportation did Kiara and Jun use to get to Ocha-no-mizu?
- Why were they going there?
- Why did Jun want Kiara to try an Indian restaurant for dinner?

Dear Journal,

I went to a part of 東京 called お茶の水 today. We took the 山手 line and then transferred to the 総武 line to get there. Through the train windows we could see how different the various parts of 東京

SOUBU

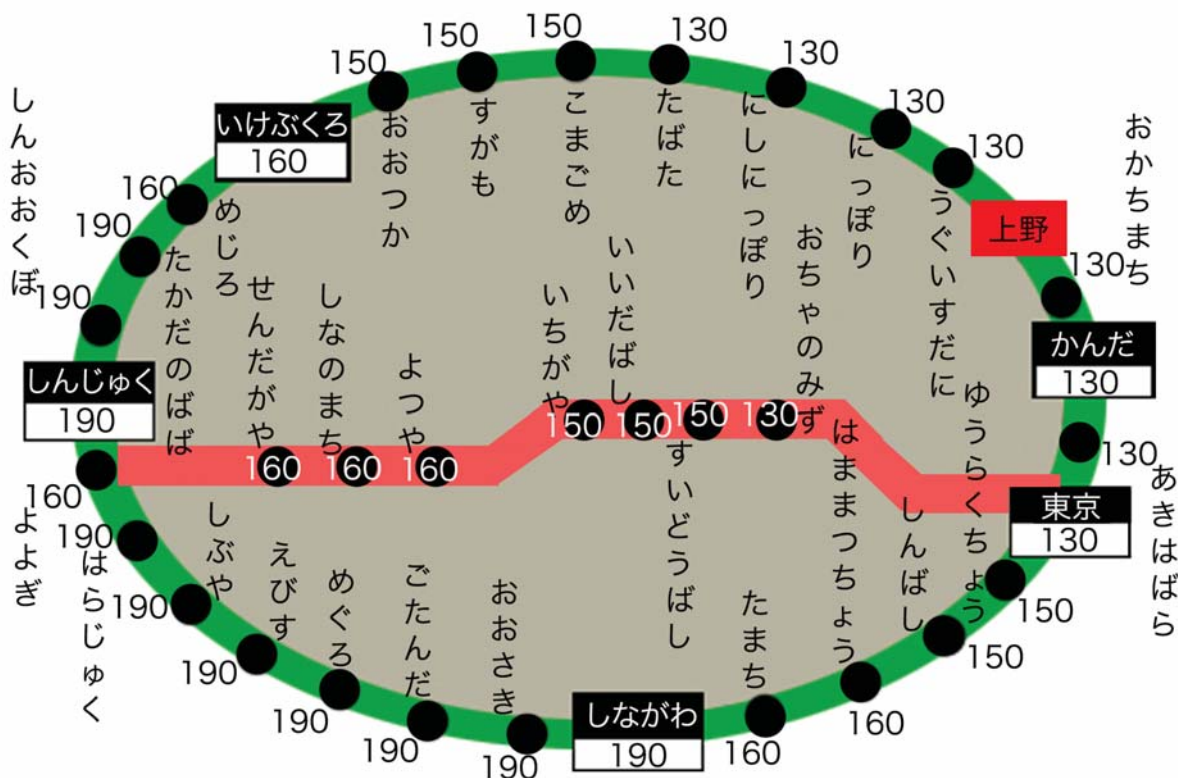


We headed to お茶の水 because Jun said there were lots of colleges and bookstores near there, and I needed to get supplies for school and a book about the history of 東京. I also wanted to get some まんが  
MANGA  
^\_^.

We went into an Indian restaurant where we each ordered a different kind of curry. It was really good but pretty spicy. I had to drink about five little glasses of 水 (water) to help cool my mouth down afterwards. For lunch, じゅん君 had taken me to a Japanese curry restaurant so that I could see the difference between the two types of curries.

## The Tokyo Subway

The map below shows the Yamanote train line that circles Tokyo. The closest station to Jun's house is Ueno (上野). How many stops did Kiara and Jun travel to get to Ochanomizu? Find the Shinjuku station on the map. It is one of the busiest stations in the world, with over 3 million people travelling through this station daily. It is a good place NOT to be during rush hour!





## 第2課の5

お母さん、晩ご飯は 何 ですか。  
O K A A S A N , B A N G O H A N wa N A N D E S U ka  
Mom, what's for dinner?

1) ああ、私はおなかが、ぺこぺこです。

2) 僕も ペコペコ です。お母さん、ばんごはんは何 ですか。

3) たこですよ〜。

4) たこ?!

5) あいちゃん、お父さん、ばんごはんですよ!

6) はい!

7) はい、たこです。どうぞ。

8) これがたこ?

## ■ 会話 Dialogue

キアラ : ああ、私は おなか、ぺこぺこ です。  
KIARA A A WATASHI wa ONAKA ga PEKOPEKO DESU

じゅん : 僕も ペコペコ です。お母さん、ばんごはんは 何 ですか。  
JUUN BOKU mo PEKOPEKO DESU OKAASAN BANGOHAN wa NAN DESU ka

まゆみ : たこ ですよ。  
MAYUMI TAKO DESU yo

キアラ : たこ? !  
KIARA TAKO

まゆみ : あいちゃん、お父さん、ばんごはん ですよ~ !  
MAYUMI AICHAN, OTOUSAN, BANGOHAN DESU yo

愛子&太郎 : はい !  
AIKO TAROU HAI

まゆみ : はい、たこ です。どうぞ。  
MAYUMI HAI TAKO DESU DOUZO



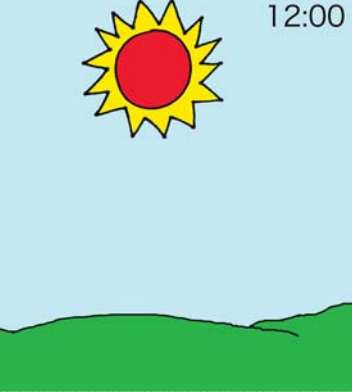
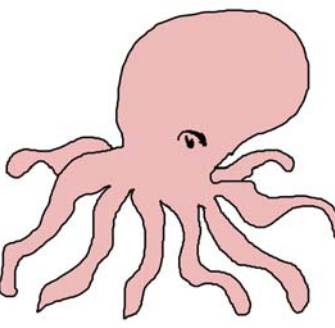




キアラ : これが たこ ?  
KIARA KORE ga TAKO

### REMINDER:

You may see some kanji / vocabulary you do not recognize. Use the context to try to understand the meanings of those parts of the dialogue.

## ■ 単語 New Words



	 (nattou)		
朝 (n) ASA	朝ご飯 (n) ASAGOHAN	昼 (n) HIRU	たこ (n) TAKO
			
タコス (n) TAKOSU	昼ご飯 (n) HIRUGOHAN	晩ご飯 (n) BANGOHAN	ぺこぺこ PEKOPEKO

仕事 (n) – job, occupation

ああ (interj.) – Ah!, Oh!  
A A



## 言葉の探索 Language Detection

KOTOBA no TANSAKU

### 1. Homonyms

The Japanese language contains fewer sounds than English. This results in many more homonyms, words that sound the same but have different meanings. Some examples of English homonyms are *too—two—to*, *which—witch*, *read—red*, etc. Homonyms in Japanese may have the same pronunciation but will use different kanji. For example, 箸 - chopsticks, 橋 - bridge, and 端 - edge; another example is 紙 - paper, 髪 - hair, and 神 - gods.

Many Japanese homonyms have subtle differences in intonation such as raised or lowered pitch and therefore are not pure homonyms in the English sense. The best way to distinguish between homonyms in spoken Japanese is to pay attention to the context, both by listening to and watching the situation closely. In written Japanese, the different meanings for homonyms are made clear through the different kanji and/or context.

### 2. Abbreviating names in Japanese

Japanese people often shorten the names of small children, family members, and friends to indicate familiarity. The suffix ~ちゃん(~CHAN) can replace the more polite suffix ~さん(~SAN). ~ちゃん(~CHAN) is used often with females younger than the speaker and for very young boys, but it can be used with the name of anybody you are very close to.

**例**  
EXAMPLE

A) あいこ	= あいちゃん
AI-KO	AICHAN
B) けんいち	= けんちゃん
KEN-ICHI	KENCHAN

### 3. Mimetic or onomatopoeic words - ぎたい語

GITAIGO

Expressions or words that mimic sounds associated with a thing or action are called onomatopoeia. Japanese has many such expressions.

**例**  
EXAMPLE

A) ペコペコ	= your stomach growling
PEKO PEKO	
B) ゴロゴロ	= the sound of something rolling; this also refers to the action (or lack thereof) of being a "couch potato."
GOROGORO	
C) ペラペラ	= to speak fluently
PERA PERA	

## 自習 Self Check

JI SHUU

### 1. Homonyms

Can you guess which of these two kanji for AME means *rain* and which means *candy*?

- a. 飴                      b. 雨

If at the beginning of your class your teacher says, 「かみを 出して 下さい。」, which of the three meanings of かみ is meant?

- a. god                      b. paper                      c. hair

### 2. Abbreviating names

Pretend that the following are family members or close friends. Think of a pet name to show that you are close to them.

- a. 真一                      b. 祥子                      c. 健一                      d. 大輔                      e. 祐介

SHINICHI

SHOU KO

KEN ICHI

DAI SUKE

YUUSUKE

### 3. Mimetic or onomatopoeic words - ぎたい語 GITAIGO

Can you match the ぎたい語 expression with its meaning?

- |                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. プンブン<br><small>PUN PUN</small>    | a. shining     |
| 2. ツルツル<br><small>TSURUTSURU</small> | b. being angry |
| 3. ピカピカ<br><small>PIKA PIKA</small>  | c. smiling     |
| 4. ニコニコ<br><small>NIKONIKO</small>   | d. slippery    |

## 練習の時間 Time for Practice

RENSHUU no JIKAN

### 1. Pair Practice

With a partner, shorten and add ちゃん CHAN to the names of the students in your class to come up with “cute” new names for everyone.

### 2. Small Group Practice

Practice asking who your partner's friends are. Take turns asking in Japanese. In your answers, try to shorten your friends' names and add ちゃん CHAN.



A-さん: 友達 は だれ ですか。  
TOMODACHI

= Who are your friends?

B-さん: 友達 は マーちゃんと ジェイ君 です。  
TOMODACHI

= My friends are Maa and Jei.

## 文化箱 Culture Chest

ぶん か ばこ

### Tokyo Neighborhoods

Tokyo is a city of neighborhoods. You have already read a little about Hiroo, Ochanomizu, and Roppongi. These are just a few of the many neighborhoods in Tokyo. Each neighborhood has a different feel. Here are some other famous areas of Tokyo:

- ➡ Ginza is a chic and trendy part of the city with top quality shops and the city's Kabuki theater.
- ➡ Akihabara has a high concentration of electronic stores. One of the few places in Japan where it's OK to bargain for what you buy!
- ➡ Harajuku is the place to watch crazy modern fashion trends of the young, especially on Sundays.

Many foreigners find Tokyo to be a comfortable city in which to live, despite its being one of the largest cities in the world. Perhaps this is because with so many neighborhoods to choose from, most people can find something to their liking.

Dear お母さん、

I arrived in 東京 a few days ago in the late afternoon. I've had a fantastic time so far! じゅん君 is a really nice guy. He's a year younger in school so he won't be in any of my classes when I start in two days, but he's introducing me to a lot of other kids who will be. Last night we met an Australian named Ben. Ben's been living here since he was six.



His お母さん works for the Australian Embassy here and his お父さん works for an export company. His Japanese is amazing and he knows a lot about Japanese history. I haven't learned that much about Japanese history yet, but I want to. And I don't know if I'll be as fluent in Japanese as he is after my year here, but I'm going to try!

I went with my new 友達<sup>TOMODACHI</sup> to a part of the city called 六本木<sup>ROPPONGI</sup>. There are a lot of international restaurants there. Ben wanted to take us to his favorite Indian restaurant. I had Japanese curry for lunch and they wanted to take me to an Indian restaurant for dinner, so I could compare the two types of curry. Both were good, in very different ways. Have you had both? Which is your favorite?

Schools here in 日本 are getting ready to start their second trimester of the school year, which is why everyone already knows their classmates. My first day is coming up soon, so while we were out today, we stopped by a stationery shop. I bought 鉛筆、下敷き、ノート、消しゴム、and a 鞆. We also went to a clothing store so that I could buy my school 制服<sup>SEIFUKU</sup>. The 制服 that I have to wear is kind of cute, but I'm not sure how much I'll like wearing a uniform all of the time. The good thing is that it is versatile: the girls' uniforms come with a light jacket, as well as athletic clothes for gym class and for wearing after school. And it's kind of nice not to have to worry about what to wear every day.

Well お母さん、I have to go. E-mail 下さい<sup>KUDASAI</sup> ! Tell everyone else こんにちは!

Love, or as they would say in Japan, 大好きです!  
<sup>DAISUKI DESU</sup>

キアラ  
<sup>KIARA</sup>

## ■ テクノの時間 Techno Time

TEKUNO no JIKAN



You will need to "call" your Japanese teacher's voice mail and leave a message (of at least four sentences) introducing your family. Alternative: you can make a "my little book" (your teacher will instruct you on what to do) about your family, labeling family members and writing an eight-sentence introduction of your family on the first page of the "my little book".

## ■ 単語チェックリスト New Word Checklist

TAN GO CHEKKURISUTO

### Japanese

### English

#### 2-1

かぞく 家族	<i>n</i>	family (my)
なん/なに 何	<i>inter.</i>	what
だれ	<i>inter.</i>	who
しゃしん 写真	<i>n</i>	photograph
いぬ 犬	<i>n</i>	dog
ねこ 猫	<i>n</i>	cat

## Japanese

## English

でんわ 電話	<i>n</i>	telephone
ごかぞく ご家族	<i>n</i>	someone else's family
しょうかい する/します 紹介 する/します	<i>v</i>	introduce (to)
しょうかい してください 紹介 して下さい	<i>v</i>	introduce (please)
あね 姉	<i>n</i>	older sister (my)
あに 兄	<i>n</i>	older brother (my)
おとうと 弟	<i>n</i>	younger brother (my)
いもうと 妹	<i>n</i>	younger sister (my)
きょうだい 兄弟	<i>n</i>	siblings
そふ 祖父	<i>n</i>	grandfather (my)
そぼ 祖母	<i>n</i>	grandmother (my)
いる/います	<i>v</i>	exist (to) [animate beings]
ある/あります	<i>v</i>	exist (to) [inanimate things]
の	<i>part.</i>	
いちばんうえの あに/あね 一番上の 兄/姉	<i>n</i>	oldest brother/sister (my)
にばんめの あに/あね 二番目の 兄/姉	<i>n</i>	second oldest brother/sister (my)
すぐしたの おとうと/いもうと すぐ下の 弟/妹	<i>n</i>	next youngest brother/sister (my)
いちばんしたの おとうと/いもうと 一番下の 弟/妹	<i>n</i>	youngest brother/sister (my)
ぎりの～		step-
いち 一	<i>counter</i>	one
に 二	<i>counter</i>	two
さん 三	<i>counter</i>	three
よん/し 四	<i>counter</i>	four
ご 五	<i>counter</i>	five
ろく 六	<i>counter</i>	six
しち/なな 七	<i>counter</i>	seven
はち 八	<i>counter</i>	eight
く/きゅう 九	<i>counter</i>	nine
じゅう 十	<i>counter</i>	ten
いくつ	<i>inter.</i>	how many (things)?
ひとり 一人	<i>counter</i>	one person
ふたり 二人	<i>counter</i>	two people
さんにん 三人	<i>counter</i>	three people
よにん 四人	<i>counter</i>	four people
ごにん 五人	<i>counter</i>	five people
ろくにん 六人	<i>counter</i>	six people
しちにん/ななにん 七人	<i>counter</i>	seven people
はちにん 八人	<i>counter</i>	eight people
きゅうにん 九人	<i>counter</i>	nine people
じゅうにん 十人	<i>counter</i>	ten people
なんにん 何人	<i>inter.</i>	how many people

## 2-2

おとうさん お父さん	<i>n</i>	father (someone else's)
おかあさん お母さん	<i>n</i>	mother (someone else's)
おにいさん お兄さん	<i>n</i>	older brother (someone else's)

## Japanese

## English

おねえさん お姉さん	<i>n</i>	older sister (someone else's)
おとうとさん 弟さん	<i>n</i>	younger brother (someone else's)
いもうとさん 妹さん	<i>n</i>	younger sister (someone else's)
おばあさん	<i>n</i>	grandmother (someone else's)
おばさん	<i>n</i>	aunt or woman quite a bit older than you
おじいさん	<i>n</i>	grandfather (someone else's)
おじさん	<i>n</i>	uncle or man quite a bit older than you
いえ/うち 家	<i>n</i>	house, home
ひと 人	<i>n</i>	person
と	<i>part.</i>	
しつれいします。 失礼します。	<i>exp.</i>	excuse me; I'm sorry to bother you.
ともだち 友達	<i>n</i>	friend
じゅういち 十一	<i>counter</i>	eleven
じゅうに 十二	<i>counter</i>	twelve
じゅうさん 十三	<i>counter</i>	thirteen
じゅうよん/じゅうし 十四	<i>counter</i>	fourteen
じゅうご 十五	<i>counter</i>	fifteen
じゅうろく 十六	<i>counter</i>	sixteen
じゅうなな/じゅうしち 十七	<i>counter</i>	seventeen
じゅうはち 十八	<i>counter</i>	eighteen
じゅうく/じゅうきゅう 十九	<i>counter</i>	nineteen
にじゅう 二十	<i>counter</i>	twenty
にじゅういち 二十一	<i>counter</i>	twenty-one
さんじゅう 三十	<i>counter</i>	thirty
よんじゅう 四十	<i>counter</i>	forty
ごじゅう 五十	<i>counter</i>	fifty
ろくじゅう 六十	<i>counter</i>	sixty
ななじゅう 七十	<i>counter</i>	seventy
はちじゅう 八十	<i>counter</i>	eighty
きゅうじゅう 九十	<i>counter</i>	ninety
ひゃく 百	<i>counter</i>	one hundred

## 2-3

この		this (thing)
その		that (thing)
あの		that (thing) over there
どの	<i>inter.</i>	which (thing)
ぼうし	<i>n</i>	hat/cap
ていーしゃつ Tシャツ	<i>n</i>	t-shirt
きやんでい/あめ キャンディ/飴	<i>n</i>	candy/sweets
ありがとう	<i>exp.</i>	thanks
どうも ありがとう	<i>exp.</i>	thank you
どうも ありがとう ございます	<i>exp.</i>	thank you very much
どういたしまして	<i>exp.</i>	you are welcome
おみやげ お土産	<i>n</i>	souvenir(s)
あめ 飴	<i>n</i>	candy/sweets

Japanese	English
を	<i>part.</i> used after the direct object
へ	<i>part.</i> either of these can be used to mean “to” and comes after a place of destination
に	<i>part.</i> particle after a place word to mean “to” before a verb of motion (similar to the particle へ)

## 2-4

えんぴつ 鉛筆	<i>n</i>	pencil
こくばん 黒板	<i>い adj.</i>	blackboard
ボールペン ボールペン	<i>n</i>	ballpoint pen
チョーク チョーク	<i>n</i>	chalk
ペン ペン	<i>n</i>	pen
まんが 漫画	<i>n</i>	Japanese comics
けしごむ 消しゴム	<i>n</i>	eraser
みず 水	<i>n</i>	water
のーと ノート	<i>n</i>	notebook
かばん 鞆	<i>n</i>	briefcase, bag
ばっくばっく バックパック	<i>n</i>	backpack
したじき 下敷き	<i>n</i>	writing pad, mat
かみ 紙	<i>n</i>	paper
ここ	<i>pron.</i>	here
そこ	<i>pron.</i>	there
あそこ	<i>pron.</i>	over there
どこ	<i>inter.</i>	where?
ひとつ 一つ	<i>counter</i>	one (thing)
ふたつ 二つ	<i>counter</i>	two (things)
みっつ 三つ	<i>counter</i>	three (things)
よっつ 四つ	<i>counter</i>	four (things)
いつつ 五つ	<i>counter</i>	five (things)
むっつ 六つ	<i>counter</i>	six (things)
ななつ 七つ	<i>counter</i>	seven (things)
やっつ 八つ	<i>counter</i>	eight (things)
ここのつ 九つ	<i>counter</i>	nine (things)
とお 十	<i>counter</i>	ten (things)
いくつ	<i>inter.</i>	how many (things)?

## 2-5

あさ 朝	<i>n</i>	morning
あさごはん 朝ご飯	<i>n</i>	breakfast
ひる 昼	<i>n</i>	daytime, noon
たこ	<i>n</i>	octopus
たこす タコス	<i>n</i>	tacos (Mexican)
ひるごはん 昼ご飯	<i>n</i>	lunch
ばんごはん 晩ご飯	<i>n</i>	dinner, evening meal
ぺこぺこ ペコペコ		hunger, mimetic expression for
しごと 仕事	<i>n</i>	job, occupation
ああ	<i>interj.</i>	Ah!, Oh!