

Part I Lesson 5 Nationality & Home Town

Note: Maps of Canada, the U.S.A., and the World that show the borders and the names of provinces/states/nations are needed for Vocabulary Exercises in this lesson.

Greetings 5 おきを つけて。
O-ki o tsukete.

Take care.

Classroom れんしゅうしてください。
Expressions 5 *Renshū-shite kudasai.*

Please practice (something).

Dialogues 1 しゅっしん・こくせき (Home Town/Nationality)

Dialogue 1-1 [カナダで]

A: Bさんは どの ごしゅっしん ですか。

B: オタワの しゅっしん です。

A: じゃあ、カナダじん ですか。

B: ええ、そうです。

じゃあ、Aさんは？

A: わたしは ペキンの しゅっしん です。

B: じゃあ、ちゅうごくじん ですか。

A: いいえ、ちがいます。カナダじん です。

[Kanada de]

A: B-san wa doko no
go-shusshin desu ka.

B: Ottawa no shusshin desu.

A: Jaa, Kanada-jin desu ka.

B: Ee, soo desu.

Jaa, A-san wa?

A: Watashi wa Pekin no
shusshin desu.

B: Jaa, Chuugoku-jin desu ka.

A: Iie, chigaimasu.
Kanada-jin desu.

[In Canada]

A: Where are you originally
from?

B: I'm from Ottawa.

A: Then, are you Canadian?

B: Yes, I am. Then, how about

Then, how about you, A?

A: I'm from Beijing.

B: Then, are you Chinese?

A: No, I'm not. I'm Canadian.

Vocabulary

どこ	<i>doko</i>	what/which place
____のしゅっしん	____ <i>no shusshin</i>	person originally from ____

Suffix -JIN

なにじん	<i>nani-jin</i>	of what nationality? of what ethnic person?
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1. Nationality: Country-JIN

にほんじん	<i>Nihon-jin</i>	Japanese national
カナダじん	<i>Kanada-jin</i>	Canadian national
アメリカじん	<i>Amerika-jin</i>	American national
メキシコじん	<i>Mekishiko-jin</i>	Mexican national
イギリスじん	<i>Igirisu-jin</i>	British national
インドじん	<i>Indo-jin</i>	Indian national
かんこくじん	<i>Kankoku-jin</i>	South Korean national
ちゅうごくじん	<i>Chuugoku-jin</i>	Chinese national

2. Racial/Ethnic Group: Group-JIN

ユダヤじん	<i>Yudaya-jin</i>	Jew
アイヌじん	<i>Ainu-jin</i>	Ainu
こくじん	<i>Koku-jin</i>	black person
はくじん	<i>Haku-jin</i>	white person

3. Area Larger or Smaller than a Country: Area-JIN

うちゅうじん	<i>Uchuu-jin</i>	alien from outer space
かせいじん	<i>Kasee-jin</i>	Martian
アフリカじん	<i>Ahurika-jin</i>	African person
ひがしヨーロッパじん	<i>Higashi-yooroppa-jin</i>	Eastern European person
スコットランドじん	<i>Sukottorando-jin</i>	Scot
ホンコンじん	<i>Honkon-jin</i>	person from Honk Kong

Application 1-1 (Dialogue 1-1)

- A: Ask your practice partner where he/she is originally from, using the expression ***doko no go-shusshin***. Then, guess his/her nationality, using the suffix ***-jin***.
- B: Depending on where your conversation is taking place, the same place name may not carry the same information level. Refer to the table below and decide what place name to use in your answer.

Where you are from	The place name to use
This province	The town/city
A well-know city of another province	The city
A lesser-known place of another province	The province
A well-known city of a foreign country	The city
A lesser-known place of a foreign country	The country

Try to use the Japanized pronunciation of the foreign place names as much as possible.

When your practice partner guesses your nationality, and if you have dual citizenship, you may want to say:

Country X to Country Y no 2-juu-kokuseki desu.

Vocabulary

2じゅうこくせき

こくせき

2じゅう

*ni-juu-kokuseki**kokuseki**ni-juu*

dual citizenship

citizenship, nationality

double, dual

Continents/Regions & Countries/Areas

Check or circle the countries/areas which

√ you were born in

√ you have lived in

√ you have been to

√ you want to visit in the near future

きたアメリカ Kita-amerika North America

カナダ	Kanada	Canada
♡アメリカがっしゅうこく	Amerika-gasshuukoku	the U.S.A.
アメリカ	Amerika	US, America

ちゅうおうアメリカ Chuuoo-amerika Central America

メキシコ	Mekishiko	Mexico
パナマ	Panama	Panama
キューバ	Kyuuba	Cuba
ハイチ	Haichi	Haiti

みなみアメリカ Minami-amerika South America

ガイアナ	Gaiana	Guyana
エクアドル	Ekuadoru	Ecuador
ベネズエラ	Benezuera	Venezuela
ブラジル	Burajiru	Brazil
チリ	Chiri	Chili
アルゼンチン	Aruzenchin	Argentina
ペルー	Peruu	Peru

オセアニア Oseania Oceania

オーストラリア	Oosutoraria	Australia
ニュージーランド	Nyuujii-rando	New Zealand
フィジー	Fijii	Fiji
トンガ	Tonga	Tonga

アジア	Ajia	Asia
♡にほん／にっぽん	<i>Nihon/Nippon</i>	Japan
♡かんこく	<i>Kankoku</i>	South Korea
♡きたちょうせん	<i>Kita-choosen</i>	North Korea
♡ちゅうごく	<i>Chuugoku</i>	China
ホンコン	<i>Honkon</i>	Hong Kong
マカオ	<i>Makao</i>	Macao
たいわん	<i>Taiwan</i>	Taiwan
ベトナム	<i>Betonamu</i>	Vietnam
タイ	<i>Tai</i>	Thailand
ミャンマー	<i>Myanmaa</i>	Myanmar
マレーシア	<i>Mareeshia</i>	Malaysia
インドネシア	<i>Indoneshia</i>	Indonesia
シンガポール	<i>Shingapooru</i>	Singapore
フィリピン	<i>Firipin</i>	the Philippines
インド	<i>Indo</i>	India
ネパール	<i>Nepaarur</i>	Nepal
パキスタン	<i>Pakisutan</i>	Pakistan
アフガニスタン	<i>Ahuganisutan</i>	Afganistan
イラン	<i>Iran</i>	Iran
イラク	<i>Iraku</i>	Iraq
サウジアラビア	<i>Sauji-arabia</i>	Saudi Arabia
クウェート	<i>Kweeto</i>	Kuwait
イスラエル	<i>Isuraeru</i>	Israel
パレスチナ	<i>Paresuchina</i>	Palestine
♡トルコ	<i>Toruko</i>	Turkey
アルメニア	<i>Arumenia</i>	Armenia
カザフスタン	<i>Kazahusutan</i>	Kazakhstan
モンゴル	<i>Mongoru</i>	Mongolia

<u>ヨーロッパ</u>	<u>Yooroppa</u>	<u>Europe</u>
♡イギリス	<i>Igirisu</i>	Britain
アイルランド	<i>Airurando</i>	Ireland (Eire)
フランス	<i>Huransu</i>	France
♡ドイツ	<i>Doitsu</i>	Germany (Deutschland)
オーストリア	<i>Oosutoria</i>	Austria
♡スイス	<i>Suisu</i>	Switzerland
♡ベルギー	<i>Berugii</i>	Belgium
オランダ	<i>Oranda</i>	the Netherlands (Holland)
スペイン	<i>Supein</i>	Spain
ポルトガル	<i>Porutogaru</i>	Portugal
イタリア	<i>Itaria</i>	Italy
♡バチカンしこく	<i>Bachikan-shikoku</i>	Vatican City
♡ギリシャ	<i>Girisha</i>	Greece
ノルウェー	<i>Noruwee</i>	Norway
ウクライナ	<i>Ukuraina</i>	Ukraine
ラトビア	<i>Ratobia</i>	Latvia
ロシア	<i>Roshia</i>	Russia
<u>アフリカ</u>	<u>Ahurika</u>	<u>Africa</u>
エジプト	<i>Ejiputo</i>	Egypt
エチオピア	<i>Echiopia</i>	Ethiopia
♡みなみアフリカ	<i>Minami-ahurika</i>	South Africa

Note 1: Most country names are Japanized pronunciations of the original country names. Japanized foreign names are written in Katakana.

Note 2: The country names written in Hiragana above are normally written in Kanji.

Note 3: The country names that are considerably different from their names in English are marked by ♡.

Note 4: The inclusion or exclusion of places above does not represent the author's political belief nor is it an attempt to impose any political stand.

Dialogue 1-2 [カナダで]

A: Bさんは なにじん ですか。

B: カナダじん です。

A: えっ、カナダじん ですか。

B: ええ、そう ですよ。

A: おとうさんと おかあさんも カナダじん ですか。

B: いいえ、ちちと ははは にほんじん です。

*[Kanada de]*A: *B-san wa nani-jin desu ka.*B: *Kanada-jin desu.*A: *E', kanada-jin desu ka.*B: *Ee, soo desu yo.*A: *O-too-san to o-kaa-san mo
kanada-jin desu ka.*B: *lie, chichi to haha wa
nihon-jin desu.**[In Canada]*

A: What national are you, B?

B: I'm Canadian.

A: What! (You) are Canadian?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Are your parents also
Canadian?

B: No, they are Japanese.

Vocabulary

なにじん	<i>nani-jin</i>	person of what {nationality/ethnic group}
にほんじん	<i>nihon-jin</i>	person of Japanese nationality
おとうさん	<i>o-too-san</i>	(your/someone else's) father [honorific]
おかあさん	<i>o-kaa-san</i>	(your/someone else's) mother [honorific]
ちち	<i>chichi</i>	(my/our) father [humble]
はは	<i>haha</i>	(my/our) mother [humble]
Xと Y	<i>X to Y</i>	X and Y
も	<i>mo</i>	also

Dialogue 1-3 [カナダで]

A: Bさんは なにじん ですか。

B: カナダじん です。

A: ああ、そうですか。おとうさんと

おかあさんも カナダじん ですか。

B: いいえ、ちちは カナダじん ですが、

ははは イギリスじん です。

[Kanada de]

A: B-san wa nani-jin desu ka.

B: Kanada-jin desu.

A: Aa, soo desu ka.

O-too-san to o-kaa-san mo
kanada-jin desu ka.

B: Iie, chichi wa kanada-jin desu
ga, haha wa igirisu-jin desu.

[In Canada]

A: What national are you, B?

B: I'm Canadian.

A: Oh, is that so?

Are your parents also
Canadian?

B: No, my father is Canadian,
but my mother is British.

Vocabulary

イギリス
イギリスじん

igirisu
igirisu-jin

Britain, the U.K.
person of British nationality

Application 1-2 (Dialogues 1-2 and 1-3)

A: Ask your practice partner for his/her nationality, using the expression **nani-jin**.

Then, ask if his/her parents are also of the nationality:

O-too-san to o-kaa-san mo _____-jin desu ka.

B: Depending on the combinations of nationalities of yourself and your parents, which particles to use in your answer to your practice partner's second question differs. Refer to the table below and decide which particles, **to** (and), **mo** (also), and **wa** (contrast) to use.

わたし	ちち	はは	Part.	What to say
☆	☆	☆	mo mo	Ee, chichi mo haha mo ☆-jin desu.
☆	☆		wa wa	lie, chichi wa ☆-jin desu ga, haha wa ____-jin desu.
☆		☆	wa wa	lie, haha wa ☆-jin desu ga, chichi wa ____-jin desu.
	☆	☆	to wa	lie, chichi to haha wa ☆-jin desu.
			wa wa	lie, chichi wa ____-jin desu ga, haha wa ____-jin desu.

Vocabulary

Xも Yも

X mo Y mo

both X and Y

Dialogue 1-4* [カナダで]

A: Bさんは ちゅうごくじん ですか。

B: いいえ、カナダじん です。

A: じゃあ、ちゅうごくけい ですか。

B: いいえ、につけい です。

A: ああ、そうですか。

につけいカナダじん ですか。

[Kanada de]

A: B-san wa Chuugoku-jin
desu ka.

B: Iie, Kanada-jin desu.

A: Jaa, Chuugoku-kee desu
ka.

B: Iie, Nik-kee desu.

A: Aa, soo desu ka. Nik-kee
Kanada-jin desu ka.

[In Canada]

A: Are you of Chinese
Nationality?

B: No, I'm Canadian.

A: Then, are you of Chinese
descent?

B: No, I'm of Japanese descent.

A: Oh, is that so? You are
Japanese Canadian!

Vocabulary

___ じん

___-jin

person of (nationality)

___ けい

___-kee

person of (ethnic group) descent

につけい

nik-kee

person of Japanese descent, *Nikkei*

Suffix -KEE

なにけい	<i>nani-kee</i>	person of what descent?
1. <u>Region</u>		
アフリカけい	<i>Ahurika-kee</i>	of African descent
アジアけい	<i>Ajia-kee</i>	of Asian descent
アラブけい	<i>Arabu-kee</i>	of Arabic descent
2. <u>Country</u>		
イタリアけい	<i>Itaria-kee</i>	of Italian descent
ドイツけい	<i>Doitsu-kee</i>	of German descent
につけい	<i>Nik-kee</i>	of Japanese descent
3. <u>Area</u>		
ホンコンけい	<i>Honkon-kee</i>	of Hong Kong descent
スコットランドけい	<i>Sukottorando-kee</i>	of Scottish descent
4. <u>Ethnic Group</u>		
バスクけい	<i>Basuku-kee</i>	of Basque descent
クルドけい	<i>Kurudo-kee</i>	of Kurdish descent
5. <u>Religion</u>		
ユダヤけい	<i>Yudaya-kee</i>	person of Jewish descent
カトリックけい	<i>katorikku-kee</i>	person of Catholic background (existing together with other religious groups in an area)

Application 1-3* (Dialogue 1-4*)

A: Choose any nation, and ask your practice partner whether he/she is a country of that nation: _____-**san wa** ____-**jin desu ka**.

B: Suppose you are Canadian and say "No, I'm Canadian":
lie, Kanada-jin desu.

A: Ask if your practice partner is of the descent of the country of your first choice: **Jaa, ____-kee desu ka**

B: Say "No": **lie, chigaimasu.**

A: Your guess having failed, ask what kind of ethnic background your practice partner has: **Jaa, nani-kee desu ka.**

B: Make up your answer as you like.

Fill in the table below with the names of your practice partners and their answers. When you completed the table, say **Dekimashita**.

Vocabulary

できました
ひょう

dekimashita
hyoo

be finished/done
table

<i>namae</i>	____-<i>kee</i>
Pierre	huransu-kee

Dialogues 2 く に ・ う ま れ (Home Town/Birthplace)

Dialogue 2-1 [にほんで A: にほんじん B: がいじん]

A: Bさんは おくには どちら ですか。

B: カナダ です。

A: ああ、カナダ ですか。カナダの どの しゅう ですか。

B: ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅう です。

A: ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅうの どこ ですか。

B: バンクーバー です。

[Nihon de A: nihon-jin B: gai-jin]

A: B-san wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

B: Kanada desu.

A: Aa, Kanada desu ka. Kanada no dono shuu desu ka.

B: Burittisshu-koronbia-shuu desu.

A: Burittisshu-koronbia-shuu no doko desu ka.

B: Bankuubaa desu.

[In Japan A: Japanese B: foreigner]

A: What is (your home) country, B?

B: (It) is Canada.

A: Oh, it's Canada! Which province of Canada is (it)?

B: (It) is the Province of British Columbia.

A: Which part of the Province of British Columbia is (it)?

B: (It) is Vancouver.

Vocabulary

がいじん	<i>gai-jin</i>	foreigner
がいこく	<i>gai-koku</i>	foreign country
くに	<i>kuni</i>	country/nation, home town
どちら	<i>dochira</i>	which place [the polite word for doko]
どの _____	<i>dono</i> _____	which _____
しゅう	<i>shuu</i>	province

Application 2-1 (Dialogue 2-1)

A: Pretend that (1) you are in Japan, (2) you are a Japanese person, and (3) you are familiar with things Canadian.

Ask your practice partner which country he/she is from, using the expression ***o-kuni wa dochira.***

B: Pretending that (1) you are in Japan and (2) you are from Canada, and answer: ***Kanada desu.***

A: Ask which province your practice partner is from, using the expression ***dono shuu.***

Ask further which part of the province he/she is from, using the expression _____ ***no doko.***

Vocabulary

しゅう	<i>shuu</i>	province
じゅんしゅう	<i>jun-shuu</i>	territory

Place Names in Canada (Provinces/Territories & Cities)

Following are the names of the provinces and territories of Canada and their selected cities, presented in the Japanized forms. Check or circle the places of your interest.

When you cannot figure out the original form of the Japanized place name, you may want to ask your teacher “_____” ***tte nan desu ka*** (What is it that is called “_____”?) by quoting the place name in question at the beginning of the question sentence.

ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅう

ビクトリア
バンクーバー
ウェスト・バンクーバー
ノース・バンクーバー
リッチモンド
バーナビー
ニュー・ウェストミンスター
コキットラム
ポート・コキットラム
ポート・ムーディー
ラングレー
サレー
デルタ
ホワイト・ロック
ピット・メドーズ
アルダーグローブ
アボッツフォード
チリワック
ホープ
ペンティクトン
ケローナ
プリンス・ジョージ
ウィスラー
スクワミッシュ
ナナイモ
キャンベル・リバー

Buritisshu-koronbia-shuu

Bikutoria
Bankuubaa
Wesuto-bankuubaa
Noosu-bankuubaa
Ricchimondo
Baanabii
Nyuu-wesutominisutaa
Kokittoramu
Pooto-kokittoramu
Pooto-muudii
Ranguree
Saree
Deruta
Howaito-rokku
Pitto-medoozu
Aldergrove
Abottsufoodo
Chiriwakku
Hoopu
Pentikuton
Keroona
Purinsu Jooji
Wisuraa
Sukuwamisshu
Nanaimo
Kyanberu-ribaa

アルバータしゅう	<i>Arubaata-shuu</i>
カルガリー	<i>Karugarii</i>
エドモントン	<i>Edmonton</i>
バンフ	<i>Banhu</i>
ジャスパー	<i>Jasupaa</i>
レーク・ルイーズ	<i>Reeku-ruiizu</i>
サスカチュワンしゅう	<i>Sasukachuwān-shuu</i>
レジャイナ	<i>Rejaina</i>
サスカトゥーン	<i>Sasukatsuun</i>
マニトバしゅう	<i>Manitoba-shuu</i>
ウィニペグ	<i>Winipagu</i>
オンタリオしゅう	<i>Ontario-shuu</i>
オタワ	<i>Otawa</i>
トロント	<i>Toronto</i>
ケベックしゅう	<i>Kebekku-shuu</i>
モントリオール	<i>Montoriooru</i>
ケベック・シティー	<i>Kebekku-shitii</i>
ニュー・ブランズウィックしゅう	<i>Nyuu-buranzuwikku-shuu</i>
フレデリクトン	<i>Hurederikuton</i>
ノバスコシアしゅう	<i>Noba-sukoshia-shuu</i>
ハリファックス	<i>Harifakkusu</i>
プリンス・エドワード・アイランドしゅう	<i>Purinsu-edowaado-airando-shuu</i>
シャーロットタウン	<i>Shaarottotaun</i>
ニューファンドランドしゅう	<i>Nyuu-fandorando-shuu</i>
セント・ジョンズ	<i>Sento-jonzu</i>
ユーコンじゅんしゅう	<i>Yuukon-junshuu</i>
ホワイト・ホース	<i>Howaito-hoosu</i>
ほくせいじゅんしゅう	<i>Hokusee-junshuu</i>
イエロー・ナイフ	<i>Ieroo-naihu</i>
ヌナブットじゅんしゅう	<i>Nunabutto-junshuu</i>

Dialogue 2-2 [にほんで A: にほんじん B: がいじん]

A: Bさんは おくには どちら ですか。

B: ガイアナ です。

A: ガイアナと いうと、アフリカ ですか。

B: いいえ、みなみアメリカ です。

A: ああ、そうですか。それは しつれい いたしました。

B: いいえ。

[Nihon de A: nihon-jin B: gai-jin]

A: B-san wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

B: Gaiana desu.

A: Gaiana to yuu to, Ahurika desu ka.

B: Iie, Minami-Amerika desu.

A: Aa, soo desu ka. Sore wa shitsuree itashimashita.

B: Iie.

[In Japan A: Japanese B: foreigner]

A: Which country are you from?

B: I'm from Guyana.

A: Guyana? Is that in Africa?

B: No, it's in South America.

A: Oh, is that so! I'm sorry (for my mistake).

B: Don't worry about it.

Vocabulary

それ しつれい いたしました。	<i>sore</i> <i>Shitsuree</i> <i>itashimashita.</i>	it, that I am sorry.
それは しつれい いたしました。	<i>Sore wa shitsuree</i> <i>itashimashita.</i>	I am sorry for what I have done.

Application 2-2 (Dialogue 2-2)

A: Pretend that (1) you are in Japan, (2) you are a Japanese person, and (3) you are NOT familiar with foreign countries.

Ask your practice partner which country he/she is from, using the expression ***o-kuni wa dochira.***

B: Choose your country and answer.

A: Guess in which continent/region your partner's country is, using the expression ***to yuu to.*** Apologize if your guess was incorrect.

Vocabulary

くに	<i>kuni</i>	country, nation, home town
たいりく	<i>tairiku</i>	continent
ちいき	<i>chiiki</i>	region

Dialogue 2-3* [にほんで A/B：がいじん]

A: Bさんは おくには どちら ですか。

B: カナダ です。

A: えっ、カナダじん ですか。わたしも カナダ です。

じゃあ、おうまれの どちら ですか。

B: Parksville です。

A: Parksville と いうと・・・。

B: ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅう です。

A: ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅうの どの あたり ですか。

B: ビクトリアの ちかく です。

A: ああ、そうですか。

[Nihon de A/B: gai-jin]

A: B-san wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

B: Kanada desu.

A: E', kanada-jin desu ka. Watashi mo Kanada desu.

Jaa, o-umare wa dochira desu ka.

B: Parksville desu.

A: Parksville to yuu to . . .

B: Buritissu-koronbia-shuu desu.

A: Buritissu-koronbia-shuu no dono atari desu ka.

B: Bikutoria no chikaku desu.

A: Aa, soo desu ka.

[In Japan A/B: foreigner]

A: Which country are you from?

B: I'm from Canada.

A: Oh, you are Canadian? I'm from Canada, too.

So, what is your birthplace?

B: It's Parksville.

A: Parksville . . .

B: It's in British Columbia.

A: Whereabouts in British Columbia is it?

B: It's near Victoria.

A: Oh, is that so!

Vocabulary

うまれ

umare

birthplace

どの あたり

dono atari

whereabouts

_____の ちかく

_____ no chikaku

a place near _____

Application 2-3* (Dialogue 2-3*) provided on the next page

Application 2-4* (Review)

Pretend that (1) you are in Japan and (2) you are now attending a party.
Adopt any identity you like.

Exchange conversation with as many people as possible and find out their names, nationalities, birthplaces, etc.

Application 2-3* (Dialogue 2-3*)

A: Pretend that (1) you are in Japan and (2) you are Canadian.

Ask your practice partner which country he/she is from, using the expression ***o-kuni wa dochira.***

B: Pretend that (1) you are also in Japan and (2) you are also Canadian but (3) you don't know that your practice partner is Canadian as well.

Answer: ***Kanada desu.***

A: Respond appropriately: ***E', Kanada-jin desu ka. Watashi mo Kanada desu.***

Then, ask what his/her birthplace is, using the expression ***o-umare wa dochira.***

B: Answer with a town or city name.

A: If you are not familiar with the place name given, ask back, using the expression ***to yuu to.***

B: Answer with the province/territory's name.

A: Ask further, if you want more information, using the expression ***dono atari.***

B: Give the name of a better-known place name with the expression ***no chikaku.***

Example ***Toronto no chikaku desu.***

Vocabulary Exercises

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Practice the following question and answer orally with your partner.

- Fill in the underscored blank in the question with the name of a Canadian province or territory.
- Fill in the blank box in the question with one of the followings:
higashi (east), ***nishi*** (west), ***minami*** (south), ***kita*** (north)
- In both the question and the answer, use ***-shuu*** for provinces (and states of the USA) and ***-junshuu*** for territories.

Q: ____ ***no*** ***wa?***

What is of ____ ?

A: ____ ***desu.***

It is ____ .

Vocabulary

____ の ひがし

____ ***no higashi***

east of ____

____ の にし

____ ***no nishi***

west of ____

____ の みなみ

____ ***no minami***

south of ____

____ の きた

____ ***no kita***

north of ____

____ しゅう

____ ***-shuu***

the Province of ____

____ じゅんしゅう

____ ***-junshuu***

the Territories of ____

____ しゅう

____ ***-shuu***

the State of ____

アラスカしゅう

Arasuka-shuu

the State of Alaska

たいへいよう

Taihee-yoo

the Pacific Ocean

たいせいよう

Taisee-yoo

the Atlantic Ocean

ほっきょくかい

Hokkyoku-kai

the Arctic Ocean

ハドソンわん

Hadoson-wan

Hudson Bay

ちず

chizu

map

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Practice in the same way as above.

- Fill in the underscored blank in the question with the name of an American state.
- Fill in the blank box in the question with one of the followings:
higashi (east), ***nishi*** (west), ***minami*** (south), ***kita*** (north),
nantoo (south-east), ***nansee*** (south-west),
hokutoo (north-east), ***hokusee*** (north-west)
- In both the question and the answer, use ***-shuu*** for provinces and states and ***-junshuu*** for territories.

Q ____ *no* *wa?*

What is of ____ ?

A: ____ *desu.*

It is ____ .

Vocabulary

ひがし	<i>higashi</i>	east
にし	<i>nishi</i>	west
みなみ	<i>minami</i>	south
きた	<i>kita</i>	north
なんとう	<i>nantoo</i>	south-east
なんせい	<i>nansee</i>	south-west
ほくとう	<i>hokutoo</i>	north-east
ほくせい	<i>hokusee</i>	north-west
たいへいよう	<i>Taihee-yoo</i>	the Pacific Ocean
たいせいよう	<i>Taisee-yoo</i>	the Atlantic Ocean
カリブかい	<i>Karibu-kai</i>	the Caribbean Sea
メキシコわん	<i>Mekishiko-wan</i>	Gulf of Mexico
メキシコ	<i>Mekishiko</i>	Mexico
ロシア	<i>Roshia</i>	Russia

Vocabulary Exercise 3*

Practice in the same way as above.

- Fill in the underscored blank in the question with the name of a country.
- Fill in the blank box in the question with one of the followings:
higashi (east), ***nishi*** (west), ***minami*** (south), ***kita*** (north),
nantoo (south-east), ***nansee*** (south-west),
hokutoo (north-east), ***hokusee*** (north-west)

Q ____ ***no*** ***wa?***

What is of ____ ?

A: ____ ***desu.***

It is ____ .

Vocabulary

せかい	<i>sekai</i>	world
たいへいよう	<i>Taihee-yoo</i>	the Pacific Ocean
たいせいよう	<i>Taisee-yoo</i>	the Atlantic Ocean
インドよう	<i>Indo-yoo</i>	the Indian Ocean
ほっきょくかい	<i>Hokkyoku-kai</i>	the Arctic Ocean
なんきょくかい	<i>Nankyoku-kai</i>	the Antarctic Ocean
カリブかい	<i>Karibu-kai</i>	the Caribbean Sea
ちちゅうかい	<i>Chichuu-kai</i>	the Mediterranean Sea
ひがしシナかい	<i>Higashi-shina-kai</i>	the East China Sea
にほんかい	<i>Nihon-kai</i>	the Sea of Japan
オホーツクかい	<i>Ohootsuku-kai</i>	the Sea of Okhotsk

Grammar & Usage Notes I-5

1. Information Level

Each sentence or discourse offers a certain level of information, i.e., what is said and to what degree. The information level a speaker is expected to offer is often dictated by the situation in which the conversation is taking place.

For example, "I'm from Canada" is an appropriate answer to "Where are you from?" if asked outside of Canada. This answer to the same question, however, is not a sufficient answer if the question was asked in Canada because the information level is too low.

Although each speaker reserves the freedom to decide what kind of information level he/she should offer in his/her speech, observing the expected level of information is one of the important keys to smooth, meaningful communication.

2. Particle WA

The particle **WA** has two main functions: one is to indicate the topic of the sentence and the other is to indicate contrast. The contrast marker **WA** is often used in a pair of sentences, which may be connected by the conjunctive particle **GA** (but). In many cases, however, the contrast marker **WA** can be interpreted as indicating the topic as well.

E.g., (1) ハラダさんは カナダじん ですが、ハラダさんの おとうさんと おかあさんは
にほんじん です。

*Harada-san wa kanada-jin desu ga, Harada-san no o-too-san to
o-kaa-san wa nihon-jin desu.*

(Ms Harada is Canadian, but her parents are Japanese.)

(2) ウォンさんは ちゅうごくじん です。ガルシアさんは メキシコじん です。

Won-san wa Chuugoku-jin desu. Garushia-san wa mekishiko-jin desu.

(Ms Wong is Chinese. Mr Garcia is Mexican.)

3. Particle TO

The particle **TO** means “and” and is used to connect noun phrases. It is inserted between each of the conjoined noun phrase unlike in English where “and” is typically placed only once before the last noun phrase. Verbs, adjectives, and clauses cannot be connected by the particle **TO**.

E.g., (1) ちちと はは
chichi to haha
 ([my/our] father and mother, “Mom & Dad”)

(2) やまださんと すずきさんと さとうさん
Yamada-san to Suzuki-san to Satoo-san
 (Ms Yamada, Mr Sato, and Mr Suzuki)

(3) Aと Bと Cと D
A to B to C to D
 (A, B, C, and D)

4. Particles TO, MO, and WA

The particles **TO** (and), **MO** (also), and **WA** (topic marker) can be used together in the following combinations:

X TO Y WA	talking about X and Y
X TO Y MO	both X and Y as well (as W previously mentioned)
X MO Y MO	both X and Y

E.g., (1) すずきさんと さとうさんは にほんじん です。
Suzuki-san to Satoo-san wa nihon-jin desu.
 (Mr Suzuki and Mr Sato are Japanese.)

(2) やまださんは にほんじん です。すずきさんと さとうさんも にほんじん です。
Yamada-san wa nihon-jin desu. Suzuki-san to Satoo-san mo nihon-jin desu.
 (Ms Yamada is Japanese. Both Mr Suzuki and Mr Sato are also Japanese.)

(3) すずきさんも さとうさんも にほんじん です。
Suzuki-san mo Satoo-san mo nihon-jin desu.
 (Both Mr Suzuki and Mr Sato are Japanese.)

5. Suffix -JIN

The most typical use of the suffix **-JIN** is with the name of a country to indicate a person's nationality. When combined with the name of a racial or ethnic group, it indicates which racial or ethnic group the person belongs to. The use of the suffix **-JIN** with the names of areas larger than a country (such as continents and planets) or smaller than a country (such as regions and cities) does exist but is limited. Refer to p.165 for examples.

6. Suffix -KEE

The suffix **-KEE** indicates a person's descent/origin/background. It combines with the name of a continent, region, country, ethnic group, religion, etc. One exception in the form is **NIK-KEE**, which means "of Japanese descent." The words **NIHON-KEE** or **NIPPON-KEE** may exist, but would not refer to people. **NIK-KEE** is normally anglicized as *Nikkei*.

The person described as "Country X-**KEE**" is not a citizen of that country unless he/she has dual or multiple citizenship. For example, someone who is **NIK-KEE** is not a Japanese citizen. The reverse is also true: Japanese citizens, living abroad or not, are **NIHON-JIN** and not **NIK-KEE**.

E.g., (1) ドイツけい カナダじん
doitsu-kee kanada-jin
 (a Canadian citizen of German descent)

(2) ちゅうごくけい マレーシアじん
chuugoku-kee mareeshia-jin
 (a Malaysian citizen of Chinese descent)

(3) につけい ブラジルじん
nik-kee burajiru-jin
 (a Brazilian citizen of Japanese descent)

(4) フランスけい カナダじん
huransu-kee kanada-jin
 (a Canadian citizen of French background)

(5) ユダヤけい アメリカじん
yudaya-kee amerika-jin
 (an American citizen of Jewish descent)

(6) カトリックけい アイルランドじん
katorikku-kee airurando-jin
 (an Irish person [in Northern Ireland] of Catholic background,
 an Irish citizen [in Southern Ireland] of Catholic background)

7. Place A NO Place B

When Place B (such as a city) is a part of Place A (such as a province/state), “B in A” or “A’s B” is expressed as **{Place A} NO {Place B}**.

Quoting the larger category first is a common grammatical feature in Japanese: as examples, the topic is presented before the sub-topic in the double-topic sentence structure; the family name precedes the given name in Japanese personal names; and the year precedes the month, which precedes the day.

E.g., (1) オンタリオの ロンドン

Ontario no Rondon
(London, Ontario)

(2) バンクーバーの メイン・ストリート

Bankuubaa no Mein-sutoriito
(Main St. in Vancouver)

(3) まちの ちゅうしん

machi no chuushin
(the centre of a city/town, city/town centre)

8. Place A NO Relative Position

When Place B is in a particular relative position to Place A, the Place B’s location is expressed as **{Place A} NO {Relative Position}**, the word order of which is generally the reverse of the English word order.

E.g., (1) トロントの ちかく

Toronto no chikaku
(a place near Toronto, Toronto’s vicinity)

(2) ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅうの ひがし

Buritisshu-koronbia-shuu no higashi
([to the] east of British Columbia)

(3) ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅうの とうぶ

Buritisshu-koronbia-shuu no too-bu
(the eastern part of British Columbia)

(4) カナダの せいぶ

Kanada no see-bu
(western Canada)

9. Where Are You From?

"Where you are originally from" can be expressed in a number of ways in Japanese.

[1] KUNI

The word **KUNI** means "country/nation" or "home town/home place" depending on the situation in which it is used. When discussing international affairs or world geography, it most often means "country/nation." When asking a foreigner where he/she is from, it means "country" while "home town" if the same question is directed to one's fellow countryman.

For discussing where someone is from, use the double-topic sentence structure as in {**Person**} **WA** **KUNI** **WA** {**place**} **DESU**, in which the word **KUNI** means "home place."

E.g., (1) Q : あなたは おくには どちら ですか。 [directed to a foreigner]
Anata wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.
 (What is your home country? = Which country are you from?)

A : かんこく です。
Kankoku desu.
 (It's South Korea. = I'm from South Korea.)

(2) Q : あなたは おくには どちら ですか。 [directed to a fellow countryman]
Anata wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.
 (What is your home town? = Where are you from?)

A : ながさき です。
Nagasaki desu.
 (It's Nagasaki. = I'm from Nagasaki.)

[2] UMARE

The word **UMARE** means "birthplace." Like the word **KUNI** above, it is used as the sub-topic of the double-topic sentence structure as in {**Person**} **WA** **UMARE** **WA** {**place**} **DESU**.

E.g., (3) Q : あなたは おうまれは どちら ですか。
Anata wa o-umare wa dochira desu ka.
 (What is your birthplace? = Where were you born?)

A : ホンコン です。
Hon-kon desu.
 (It's Hong Kong. = I was born in Hong Kong.)

The word **UMARE** may also be used in the sentence structure {Person} **WA** {place}-**UMARE DESU**, in which **UMARE** means “a person born in {place}.” **UMARE** can also mean “a person born in {time}” if accompanied by a time expression.

E.g., (4) Q : あなたは どこ うまれ ですか。
Anata wa doko-umare desu ka.
 (“Which place born are you?” = What is your birthplace?)

A : しこく うまれ です。
Shikoku-umare desu.
 (“[I] am a Shikoku born.” = I was born in Shikoku.)

(5) Q : あなたは なんがつ うまれ ですか。
Anata wa nan-gatsu-umare desu ka.
 (“Which month born are you?” = Which month is your birth month?)

A : 9がつ うまれ です。
9-gatsu-umare desu.
 (“[I] am a September born.” = I was born in September.)

[3] **SHUSSHIN**

The word **SHUSSHIN** means “a person originally from” and is the most neutral word for expressing where someone is from. It is normally used in the sentence structure {Person} **WA** {place} **NO SHUSSHIN DESU**.

E.g., (6) Q : あなたは どの ごしゅっしん ですか。
Anata wa doko no go-shusshin desu ka.
 (Where are you originally from?)

A : オンタリオしゅうの ハミルトンの しゅっしん です。
Ontario-shuu no Hamiruton no shusshin desu.
 ([I] am originally from Hamilton, Ontario.)

The word **SHUSSHIN** may also be used as the sub-topic of a double-topic sentence structure as in {Person} **WA SHUSSHIN WA** {place} **DESU**, in which **SHUSSHIN** means “the place {person} is originally from.”

E.g., (7) Q : あなたは ごしゅっしんは どちら ですか。
Anata wa go-shusshin wa dochira desu ka.
 (What is your home town?)

A : オンタリオしゅうの ハミルトン です。
Ontario-shuu no Hamiruton desu.
 ([It] is Hamilton, Ontario.)

10. DOKO & DOCHIRA

DOCHIRA, which literally means “which direction,” is often used as the polite word for **DOKO** (which/what place).

- E.g., (1) おくには どちら ですか。
O-kuni wa dochira desu ka.
 (What/which place is your home country? = Which country are you from?)
- (2) おうまれは どちら ですか。
O-umare wa dochira desu ka.
 (What/which place is your birthplace? = Where were you born?)
- (3) どこ の ごしゅっしん ですか。
Doko no go-shusshin desu ka.
 (Where are you originally from?)
- (4) ケベックしゅうの どこ ですか。
Kebekku-shuu no doko desu ka.
 (Which part of the Province of Quebec is [it]?)

11. DOKO & DONO ATARI

DOKO (which/what place) usually asks “where exactly” and **DONO ATARI** (whereabouts) asks “in relation to which/what place.”

- E.g., (1) Q: アルバータしゅうの どこ ですか。
Arubaata-shuu no doko desu ka.
 (Which part of the Province of Alberta is [it]?)
- A: エドモントン です。
Edmonton desu.
 ([It] is Edmonton.)
- (2) Q: オンタリオしゅうの どの あたり ですか。
Ontario-shuu no dono atari desu ka.
 (Whereabouts in the Province of Ontario is [it]?)
- A: ロンドンの ちかく です。
Rondon no chikaku desu.
 ([It] is near London.)

12. DONO

DONO (which) followed by a noun asks for the appropriate one among a limited number of choices both the speaker and the listener have as their knowledge.

E.g., (1) Q: どの しゅう ですか。

Dono shuu desu ka.

(Which province/state [among all the existing ones] is [it]?)

A: マニトバしゅう です。

Manitoba-shuu desu.

([It] is the Province of Manitoba.)

(2) Q: どの ひと ですか。

Dono hito desu ka.

(Which person [among all the people we can see from here] do you mean?)

A: あの おとしより です。

Ano o-toshiyori desu.

(I mean that elderly person.)

13. Suffixes for Place Names

Following are some of the suffixes used for place names:

しゅう	-SHUU	Province in Canada	ブリティッシュ・コロンビアしゅう <i>Buritisshu-koronbia-shuu</i>
しゅう	-SHUU	State in U.S.A.	ワシントンしゅう <i>Washinton-shuu</i>
じゅんしゅう	-JUNSHUU	Territory in Canada	ユーコンじゅんしゅう <i>Yuukon-junshuu</i>
しょう	-SHOO	Province in China	スーチョワンしょう (四川省) <i>Suuchowan-shoo</i>
けん	-KEN	Prefecture in Japan	ながのけん <i>Nagano-ken</i>
し	-SHI	City	おおさかし <i>O-saka-shi</i>

14. Japanization of Foreign Sounds

Foreign words, including proper nouns such as personal names and place names, need to undergo sound Japanization to be used in Japanese. Japanization of foreign sounds is in principle based on the pronunciation of the word or name in the original language. Thus, the English name “Charles” is **CHAARUZU** and the French name “Charles” is **SHARURU**. Similarly, “Catherine” is **KYASARIN** if it is an English name and **KATORIINU** if French. Note that these Japanized sounds are written in Katakana, not in Hiragana.

E.g., <u>In Japanese</u>		<u>In the Original Language</u>	<u>In English</u>
パリ	<i>Pari</i>	Paris (French)	Paris
ブリュッセル	<i>Buryusseru</i>	Bruxelles (French)	Brussels
ケルン	<i>Kerun</i>	Köln (German)	Cologne
チューリヒ	<i>Chuurihi</i>	Zurich (German)	Zurich
ウィーン	<i>Wiin</i>	Wien (German)	Vienna
フィレンツェ	<i>Firentse</i>	Firenze (Italian)	Florence
ミラノ	<i>Mirano</i>	Milano (Italian)	Milan
ワルシャワ	<i>Warushawa</i>	Warszawa (Polish)	Warsaw
モスクワ	<i>Mosukuwa</i>	Moskva (Russian)	Moscow

In the early stages of Japanese learning, learners can do three things in dealing with the Japanization of foreign personal and place names: (1) Learn to pronounce often-used names in the Japanese way, (2) try to figure out general rules for Japanization, and (3) if you find it difficult to Japanize certain names, quote them very clearly in the original language and give the spelling as necessary.

15. Foreign Names Written in Kanji

Foreign personal and place names written in Kanji have been traditionally pronounced according to the way the Kanji is pronounced in Japanese. For example, the Chinese place name 四川 (Szechwan) is pronounced **SHISEN** because the reading of the first Kanji is **SHI** and that of the second **SEN**.

These days, however, the government, educators, and media have been trying to use the readings based on the Chinese pronunciation of the names. The Chinese place name 四川 (Szechwan) is, therefore, now (tried to be) pronounced **SHIICHOWAN** and written in Katakana.

Similarly, the Korean surnames 金 (Kim) and 朴 (Pak/Park), for example, are now often pronounced as **KIMU** and **PAKU**, rather than **KIN** and **BOKU**.

16. Honorific Prefixes GO- and O-

The honorific prefix **GO-** has the same functions as the other honorific prefix **O-**. The only difference between them is with what kinds of words they are used. Generally speaking, **GO-** is used with Chinese origin words and **O-** with Japanese origin words. In Japanese, a large number of Chinese origin words are used just like a large number of French words are used in English.

Honorific Prefix GO-

E.g.,	ごしゅっしん	<i>go-shusshin</i>	a person originally from
	ごじゅうしょ	<i>go-juusho</i>	address
	ごきょうだい	<i>go-kyoodai</i>	sibling[s]
	ごりょうしん	<i>go-ryooshin</i>	parents
	ごかぞく	<i>go-kazoku</i>	family

Honorific Prefix O-

E.g.,	おなまえ	<i>o-namae</i>	name
	おしごと	<i>o-shigoto</i>	occupation
	おくに	<i>o-kuni</i>	country, home place
	おうまれ	<i>o-umare</i>	birthplace
	おとうさん	<i>o-too-san</i>	father
	おかあさん	<i>o-kaa-san</i>	mother
	おにいさん	<i>o-nii-san</i>	elder brother
	おねえさん	<i>o-nee-san</i>	elder sister
	おさけ	<i>o-sake</i>	Japanese saké
	おちゃ	<i>o-cha</i>	tea
	おかね	<i>o-kane</i>	money

17. SHITSUREE ITASHIMASHITA

SHITSUREE SHIMASHITA and its more polite version **SHITSUREE ITASHIMASHITA** are used to apologize for having done something rude. Their literal meaning is "I did something rude to you." Their English translation can simply be "I am sorry."

The culturally appropriate response to these two versions of apologizing is saying simply **IIE** (No), which stands for "No, you did not do anything rude to me." This **IIE** can be translated as "Don't worry about it," "Don't mention it," or "No problem," etc.

Culture Notes I-5

1. “Nosy” Japanese People

Japanese people may be perceived by many non-Japanese people as nosy or, to put it mildly, too curious about private matters. They normally do not hesitate to talk about their age, marital status (or love life), health, family matters, etc., in both private and job-related situations.

When subjected to these private questions, being too secretive is not the best defence socially because this may be interpreted as unfriendly, uncooperative, uncommunicative, or possibly snobbish. Though it is surely an option to say **SORE WA HIMITSU DESU** (It's a secret), trying to understand that each culture has a different norm and communication style and to comply with that norm and follow that style is more gainful for smooth communication.

The task each Japanese language learner has is to develop his/her way to deal with questions and topics he/she feels uncomfortable about. Ideally, Japanese people should also understand cultural differences so that they will not impose their norms on non-Japanese people.

In the early stages of learning, try to ask back the same kinds of questions a Japanese speaker asks you without taking the initiative in choosing completely new topics. This is a good technique for preventing undue talk on private matters because as a non-native speaker, you would not always know how much is too much.

2. GAI-JIN

Japanese people tend to make a strong distinction between Japanese and non-Japanese. They call non-Japanese **GAI-JIN** (foreigner) or, more politely, **GAIKOKU-JIN** (“foreign country person”).

Non-Japanese, especially non-Asians, stand out in Japan mainly because of their physical appearance and partly because of their behaviour. Japanese people tend to pay these conspicuous people a lot of attention, both overtly and covertly. Some foreigners find this annoying and others enjoy the “celebrity status.”

The distinction the Japanese people feel between themselves and non-Japanese is a complex and sensitive issue. It is related to the concepts of **UCHI** and **SOTO**, which were possibly fostered and undoubtedly fortified by the national isolation Japan imposed on itself between the early 17th century and the middle of the 19th century. The Chinese character for **SOTO** is the same as the Chinese character used for **GAI** in the words **GAI-JIN** and **GAIKOKU-JIN**, which literally mean “outside person” and “outside country person.”

3. World Map

People living in the Western world may assume that, on a world map, Europe and Africa are to be on the right side and the American Continents on the left side, with the Atlantic Ocean in the middle. The Far East, which probably means "far east of Europe," is rightfully positioned in the "far east" on the map.

On the world maps used in the "Far East," however, Asia is positioned on the left side and the American Continents on the right side, with the Pacific Ocean in the middle. In this Pacific-centred perspective, Europe is still a "Western" world but the American Continents appear to be in the "East."

World Map (Pacific-Centred)



Writing System I-5

1. Sound Units

There are several types of **sound units** in Japanese. The most basic type is the **vowel unit**, which consists of one vowel only. There are five kinds of vowel units, **A, I, U, E, and O**. The next basic type is the **consonant-vowel unit**, which consists of a consonant followed by a vowel (e.g., **KA, KI, SU, TE, MO**, etc.) Each of these sound units is written with one Hiragana (exceptions to be discussed later) and pronounced with equal length of time no matter what kind of sound composite it has. The length of time for each sound unit is called a **mora**, which is a Japanese syllable.

2. Additional Hiragana

There are twenty-five additional Hiragana, all of which are made by adding an extra element to some of the basic Hiragana in the Hiragana Chart.

Twenty of the additional Hiragana are made of the letters in the **K Line**, the **S Line**, the **T Line**, and the **H Line** with the addition of a pair of very short angled lines called **TEN TEN** (dot dot). After writing a basic Hiragana, the "dots" are added, the left one first and the right one next. The addition of **TEN TEN** generally changes the consonants of the letters from unvoiced to voiced to create the **G Line**, the **Z Line**, the **D Line**, and the **B Line**.

Five of the additional Hiragana are made of the letters in the **H Line** with the addition of a little circle called **MARU** (circle). The addition of **MARU** creates the **P Line** from the **H Line**.

Each of the twenty-five additional Hiragana represents a sound unit, which consists of a consonant and a vowel.

Basic Hiragana							Additional Hiragana					
K	か	き	く	け	こ	→	G	が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
S	さ	し	す	せ	そ	→	Z	ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
T	た	ち	つ	て	と	→	D	だ	ち	づ	で	ど
H	は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	→	B	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
						→	P	ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ

3. The Positions of TEN TEN

The positions of **TEN TEN** in the handwriting style and the printing styles sometimes differ. In the Hiragana で, it is especially different. In the printed で, **TEN TEN** is placed “inside” the curved line. In the handwritten counterpart, however, **TEN TEN** is placed “outside” the top-right corner of the stroke (but inside the box). In the Hiragana が, place **TEN TEN** a little lower when handwriting.

4. The G Line

The G Line Hiragana, が (**GA**), ぎ (**GI**), ぐ (**GU**), げ (**GE**), and ご (**GO**), are sometimes pronounced nasalized as **NGA, NGI, NGU, NGE, and NGO**. In word-initial positions, however, they are never nasalized except for the particle **GA**. The nasalization is optional and is normally not reflected in the Romanization.

5. The Second Letters in the Z Line and the D Line

The second letter in **the Z Line**, じ, and the second letter in **the D Line**, ぢ, are pronounced identically in modern standard Japanese. Both of the letters are Romanized as **JI** in this textbook. The one in **the Z Line** is the one predominantly used for this sound unit: the one in **the D Line** is used only for a limited number of words. Both じ and ぢ are pronounced as the voiced version of ち (**CHI**) in word-initial positions and as the voiced version of し (**SHI**) otherwise.

6. The Third Letters in the Z Line and the D Line

The third letter in **the Z Line**, ず, and the third letter in **the D Line**, づ, are also pronounced identically in modern standard Japanese. Both of the letters are Romanized as **ZU** in this textbook. Like the pair じ and ぢ, the one in **the Z Line** is the one dominantly used and the one in **the D Line** is used only for a limited number of words. Both ず and づ are pronounced as the voiced version of つ (**TSI**) in word-initial positions and as the voiced version of す (**SU**) otherwise.

Hiragana Introduction I-5

Practice writing the five Hiragana each in the **G Line**, the **Z Line**, the **D Line**, the **B Line**, the **P Line**, using grid paper.

“dot dot” - a pair of short lines, not dots as the name suggests

The left line - positioned lower than the right line

The left line - written first and the right one next

The both lines - end with a stop

G

が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
---	---	---	---	---

Z

ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
---	---	---	---	---

D

だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど
---	---	---	---	---

B

ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
---	---	---	---	---

P

ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ
---	---	---	---	---

Hiragana Writing Practice I-5

1. Write the following words in Hiragana.

oji (uncle)

oba (aunt)

sohu (grandfather)

sobo (grandmother)

nezumi (mouse, rat)

usagi (rabbit)

hebi (snake)

hitsuji (sheep)

higashi (east)

nishi (west)

minami (south)

kita (north)

migi (right)

hidari (left)

mado (window)

shigoto (work)

moji (letter, character)

tegami (letter [correspondence])

hiragana (Hiragana)

Hiragana Reading Practice I-5

1. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

おじ	おば	そふ	そば
ねずみ	うさぎ	へび	ひつじ
ひがし	にし	みなみ	きた
みぎ	ひだり	まど	しごと
てがみ	もじ	ひらがな	

2. Read the following flower names written in Hiragana.

あさがお (morning glory)	あざみ (thistle)
つばき (cammelia)	つつじ (azalea)
ぼけ (Japanese quince)	ふじ (wisteria)

3. Read the following adjectives written in Hiragana.

いそがしい (busy)	まずい (unpalatable)
ながい (long)	みじかい (short)
すごい (terrific, awesome)	ひどい (terrible, hedious)

Classification of Hiragana by the Endings of the Strokes Used

Hiragana with One or More Stop Endings

	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		み	ひ	に	ち		き	い
る		む	ふ	ぬ		す	く	う
れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
を		よ	も	ほ		と	そ	こ

Hiragana with One or More Hook Endings

ら	や		は	な		さ	か
り				に		き	い
		む	ふ				
						せ	け
			ほ				こ

Note: Refer to the Note on Page 123 in Lesson 3.

Exercises I-5

1. Following are pairs of sentences. Complete the second sentences so as to make sense. Pay attention to the particle **MO** used in the second sentence.

① *Bankuubaa wa Buritissu-koronbia-shuu desu.*

Bikutoria mo _____ desu.

② *Kebekku-shitii wa Kebekku-shuu desu.*

Montoriooru mo _____ desu.

③ *Toronto wa Ontario-shuu desu.*

Otawa mo _____ desu.

④ *Shingapooru wa Ajia desu.*

Firipin mo _____ desu.

⑤ *Oosutoria wa yooroppa desu.*

Suisu mo _____ desu.

2. Following are compound sentences in each of which two “sentences” are conjoined by the conjunctive particle **GA**. Complete the second “sentence” according to the real geography.

① *Edmonton wa Arubaata-shuu desu ga,*

Bankuubaa wa _____ desu.

② *Montoriooru wa Kebekku-shuu desu ga,*

Toronto wa _____ desu.

- ③ *Gaiana wa Minami-Amerika desu ga,*
Giana wa _____ desu.
- ④ *Mekishiko wa Chuuoo-Amerika desu ga,*
Korombia wa _____ desu.
- ⑤ *Oosutoraria wa Oseania desu ga,*
Oosutoria wa _____ desu.
3. Following are also compound sentences in each of which two “sentences” are conjoined by the conjunctive particle **GA**. Complete the second “sentence” so as to make sense.
- ① *Wong-san wa chuugoku-jin desu ga,*
Yamada-san wa _____ desu.
- ② *David-san wa Kanada-umare desu ga,*
Albert-san wa _____ desu.
- ③ *Sumiko-san wa onna no hito desu ga,*
Sumio-san wa _____ desu.
- ④ *Patrick-san wa gakusee desu ga,*
Mary-san wa _____ desu.
- ⑤ *Diane-san wa 1-nensee desu ga,*
Tom-san wa _____ desu.

Review Questions I-5

1. Pretend that you are now in a foreign country and answer the following questions. Write your answers using **Rooma-ji**.

① あなたは おくには どちら ですか。
Anata wa o-kuni wa dochira desu ka.

② あなたは おうまれは どちら ですか。
Anata wa o-umare wa dochira desu ka.

2. Pretend that you are now in your own country and answer the following questions. Write your answers using **Rooma-ji**.

① あなたは どのの ごしゅっしん ですか。
Anata wa doko no go-shusshin desu ka.

② あなたは なにじん ですか。
Anata wa nani-jin desu ka.

③ あなたの おとうさんと おかあさんは なにじん ですか。
Anata no o-too-san to o-kaa-san wa nani-jin desu ka.

Composition Project

- When using non-Japanese place names, write them in their Japanized forms, using **Rooma-ji**. If the Japanized forms are not given in the lesson, use the original forms.

My Lesson 5 Vocabulary List

My Lesson 5 Sentences

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

⑥ _____

⑦ _____

Use additional paper as necessary