

Part I Lesson 6 Brothers & Sisters

Note: Hiragana flash cards are needed for Vocabulary Exercises in this lesson.

Greetings 6

おはようございます。

Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Good morning.

おはよう。

Ohayoo.

Good morning.

こんにちは。

Konnichi wa.

Good afternoon. / How do you do?

こんばんは。

Konban wa.

Good evening.

おやすみなさい。

Oyasumi-nasai.

Good night.

おやすみ。

Oyasumi.

Good night.

Classroom

Expressions 6

きょうかしょを だしてください。

kyookasho o dashite kudasai

Please have your textbook ready to use.

きょうかしょを あけてください。

akete

Please open your textbook.

きょうかしょを とじてください。

tojite

Please close your textbook.

Dialogues 1 きょうだい (Brothers and Sisters)

Dialogue 1-1 A : Bさんは ごきょうだいが いますか。
B-san wa go-kyoodai ga imasu ka.

B : はい、います。

A : なんにん いますか。
nan-nin

B : 3にん います。
3-nin

A: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How many do you have?

B: I have three.

Dialogue 1-2 A : Bさんは ごきょうだいが いますか。

B : いいえ、いません。
imasen

A : じゃあ、Bさんは ひとりっこ ですか。
jaa hitorikko

B : ええ、そうです。
soo

A: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

B: No, I don't.

A: Then, are you an only child?

B: Yes, I am.

Vocabulary

きょうだい	<i>kyoodai</i>	sibling(s), brother(s), sister(s), brother(s) and sister(s)
ひとりっこ	<i>hitorikko</i>	only child
います	<i>imasu</i>	have
いません	<i>imasen</i>	not have
なんにん	<i>nan-nin</i>	how many persons
{number} にん	<i>{number}-nin</i>	{number of} persons
ひとり	<i>hitori</i>	one person
ふたり	<i>hutari</i>	two persons

Application 1-1 (Dialogues 1-1 & 1-2)

Ask your practice partner if he/she has any brothers and sisters:

_____さんは ごきょうだいが いますか。

If the answer is yes, ask how many, using the expression なんにん.
Expressions for answering are listed on the next page.

If the answer is no, ask if he/she is an only child ひとりっこ.

なまえ	Circle the applicable	Number of Siblings Circle the applicable and write in a number as necessary
	います いません	ひとり ふたり _____にん
	います いません	ひとり ふたり _____にん
	います いません	ひとり ふたり _____にん
	います いません	ひとり ふたり _____にん
	います いません	ひとり ふたり _____にん

Counter for Persons: にん (Irregular forms marked with ♥)

♥	ひとり	<i>hitori</i>	one person
♥	ふたり	<i>hutari</i>	two persons
	3にん	<i>3-nin (san-nin)</i>	three persons
	4にん	<i>4-nin (yo-nin)</i>	four persons
	5にん	<i>5-nin (go-nin)</i>	five persons
	6にん	<i>6-nin (roku-nin)</i>	six persons
	7にん	<i>7-nin (nana-nin / shichi-nin)</i>	seven persons
	8にん	<i>8-nin (hachi-nin)</i>	eight persons
	9にん	<i>9-nin (kyuu-nin) [ku-nin]</i>	nine persons
	10にん	<i>10-nin (juu-nin)</i>	ten persons
	11にん	<i>11-nin (juuichi-nin)</i>	eleven persons
	12にん	<i>12-nin (juuni-nin)</i>	twelve persons
	13にん	<i>13-nin (juusan-nin)</i>	thirteen persons
	14にん	<i>14-nin (juuyo-nin)</i>	fourteen persons
	15にん	<i>15-nin (juugo-nin)</i>	fifteen persons
	なんにん	<i>nan-nin</i>	how many persons?

Note 1: A slash / indicates that there are two commonly-used forms, the first of which is more commonly used.

Note 2: The reading in square brackets [] is of limited use.

Dialogue 1-3 A : Bさんは ごきょうだいは？

B : いません。Aさんは？

A : あにが ひとり います。

B : そうですか。いいですねえ。

A: Any brothers and sisters, B?

B: I don't have any. How about you, A?

A: I have one elder brother.

B: Is that so! That's nice! (I'd love to have one.)

Dialogue 1-4 A : Bさんは ごきょうだいは？

B : あねが ひとりと いもうとが ふたり います。
imooto

A : おんな 4にん ですか。
onna 4-nin

B : ええ、そうです。

A: Any brothers and sisters, B?

B: I have one elder sister and two younger sisters.

A (You) are four women?

B: Yes, we are.

Vocabulary

きょうだい	<i>kyoodai</i>	sibling(s), brother(s), sister(s),
おとこ	<i>otoko</i>	male
おんな	<i>onna</i>	female
あに	<i>ani</i>	elder brother [humble]
あね	<i>ane</i>	elder sister [humble]
おとうと	<i>otooto</i>	younger brother [humble]
いもうと	<i>imooto</i>	younger sister [humble]
いい	<i>ii</i>	good, nice, great, enviable

Brothers & Sisters

	Humble: “my/our”	Honorific: “your/his/her/their”
sibling(s)	きょうだい <i>kyoodai</i>	ごきょうだい <i>go-kyoodai</i>
elder brother	あに <i>ani</i>	おにいさん <i>o-nii-san</i>
elder sister	あね <i>ane</i>	おねえさん <i>o-nee-san</i>
younger brother	おとうと <i>otooto</i>	おとうとさん <i>otooto-san</i>
younger sister	いもうと <i>imooto</i>	いもうとさん <i>imooto-san</i>

Application 1-2 (Dialogues 1-3 & 1-4)

A: Ask your practice partner:

_____さんは ごきょうだいはい？

B: Siblings can be elder brothers (あに), elder sisters (あね), younger brothers (おとうと), or younger sisters (いもうと).

When answering the above question, use one of the sentence structures given below, filling in the blank box with the kind of sibling you have and the underscored blank with how many of them. Use the number and counter combinations ひとり, ふたり, 3にん, etc., appropriately.

If you have no siblings, say: いません。

If you have one kind of sibling(s), say:

が_____ います。

If you have two kinds of siblings, say, using the particle と:

が_____ と が_____ います。

If you have three kinds of siblings, say, using the particle と:

が_____ と が_____ と が_____ います。

If you are a twin, refer to the other twin as one of the following:

ふたごの あに	twin (elder) brother
ふたごの あね	twin (elder) sister
ふたごの おとうと	twin (younger) brother
ふたごの いもうと	twin (younger) sister

A: Summarize your practice partner's answer in the table on the next page by circling the applicable and filling in the blanks with the number of persons as necessary.

Vocabulary

ふたご
みつご

hutago
mitsugo

twin(s)
triplets(s)

This table is provided for Application 1-2 on the previous page

なまえ	おにいさん <i>o-nii-san</i>	おねえさん <i>o-nee-san</i>	おとうとさん <i>otooto-san</i>	いもうとさん <i>imooto-san</i>
	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います
	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います
	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います
	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います	いません _____います

This table is provided for Application 2-1 on p.222

なまえ	なんにんきょうだい <i>nan-nin-kyoodai</i>	なんばんめ <i>nan-ban-me</i>
	ひとりっこ ふたりきょうだい _____にんきょうだい	うえ まんなか した うえから_____ばんめ したから_____ばんめ
	ひとりっこ ふたりきょうだい _____にんきょうだい	うえ まんなか した うえから_____ばんめ したから_____ばんめ
	ひとりっこ ふたりきょうだい _____にんきょうだい	うえ まんなか した うえから_____ばんめ したから_____ばんめ
	ひとりっこ ふたりきょうだい _____にんきょうだい	うえ まんなか した うえから_____ばんめ したから_____ばんめ

Dialogues 2 きょうだい (Brothers and Sisters)

Dialogue 2-1

A: Bさんは なんにんきょうだい ですか。

B: ふたりきょうだい です。

A: Bさんは うえ ですか、した ですか。

B: した です。Aさんは？

A: うち は 3にんきょうだい です。

B: Aさんは うえ ですか、まんなか ですか、した ですか。

A: まんなか です。

A: You are a how-many-sibling family, B?

B: We are a two sibling family.

A: Are you the elder or the younger?

B: I'm the younger. How about you, A?

A: There are three of us.

B: Are you the eldest, the middle, or the youngest?

A: I'm the middle.

Vocabulary

なんにんきょうだい	nan-nin-kyoodai	how-many-sibling family
うえ	ue	top
まんなか	mannaka	the middle
した	shita	bottom
うち	uchi	we, we the family [humble]

Dialogue 2-2

A : Bさんは なんにんきょうだい ですか。

B : 8にん きょうだい です。

A : へえ、そう ですか。すごい ですねえ。

Bさんは なんばんめ ですか。

nan-ban-me

B : わたしは うえから 2ばんめ です。

2-ban-me

A: How-many-sibling-family are you, B?

B: We are an eight sibling family.

A: Wow, is that right? That's awesome!

Which one are you among them, B?

B: I'm the second eldest.

Vocabulary

なんばん

{number} ばん

nan-ban

{number}-ban

which number

Number {number}

なんばんめ

{number} ばんめ

nan-ban-me

{number}-ban-me

which number in rank

the {number}th

うえ

した

ue

shita

top

bottom

_____から

_____ kara

from _____

すごい

sugoi

awesome, amazing,
admirable, tremendous

Suffix for the Number: **-BAN**

1ばん	1-ban (ichi-ban)	Number one
2ばん	2-ban (ni-ban)	Number two
3ばん	3-ban (san-ban)	Number three
4ばん	4-ban (yon-ban / yo-ban)	Number four
5ばん	5-ban (go-ban)	Number five
6ばん	6-ban (roku-ban)	Number six
7ばん	7-ban (nana-ban)	Number seven
8ばん	8-ban (hachi-ban)	Number eight
9ばん	9-ban (kyuu-ban)	Number nine
10ばん	10-ban (juu-ban)	Number ten
なんばん	nan-ban	which number?

Rank:

<u>Between Two</u>		
うえ	ue	the higher
した	shita	the lower
<u>Among Three</u>		
うえ	ue	the highest
まんなか	mannaka	the middle
した	shita	the lowest
<u>Among Four or More</u>		
1ばんうえ	1-ban ue	the highest
うえから 2ばんめ	ue kara 2-ban-me	the second highest
うえから 3ばんめ	ue kara 3-ban-me	the third highest
まんなか	mannaka	the middle
したから 3ばんめ	shita kara 3-ban-me	the third lowest
したから 2ばんめ	shita kara 2-ban-me	the second lowest
1ばんした	1-ban shita	the lowest

Application 2-1 (Dialogues 2-1 & 2-2)

A: Ask your practice partner:

_____さんは なんにんきょうだい ですか。

B: Answer including yourself in the count.

If you are a two sibling family (i.e., you have one sibling), say:

ふたりきょうだい です。

If you are a three sibling family (i.e., you have two siblings), say:

3にんきょうだい です。

If you are the only child of the family, say:

わたしは ひとりっこ です。

A: If your practice partner has any siblings, ask which one he/she is:

If your practice partner is ふたりきょうだい, ask:

_____さんは うえ ですか、 した ですか。

If your partner is 3にんきょうだい, ask:

_____さんは うえ ですか、 まんなか ですか、 した ですか。

If your partner is 4にんきょうだい or more, ask:

_____さんは なんばんめ ですか。

B: Answer referring to:

If you are ふたりきょうだい, answer with either うえ or した.

If you are 3にんきょうだい, answer with うえ, まんなか, or した.

If you are 4にんきょうだい or more, refer to the table on the previous page and answer.

A: Summarize your practice partner's answer in the table on p. 218 by circling the applicable and filling in the blanks with numbers.

Vocabulary Exercises

A set of Hiragana cards is needed for the following exercises. If no cards are available, use the table provided on p.225.

Vocabulary Exercise 1

Choose any ten Hiragana cards and place them in any order from top to bottom on the desk surface in front of you. Make only one line of cards. Alternatively, use one of the columns A - J in the table on p.225.

Practice the following questions and answers **orally** with your practice partner without pointing at any cards.

① Q : _____のうえは？ The one above _____ ?
A : _____です。 (It) is _____ .

② Q : _____のしたは？ The one below _____ ?
A : _____です。 (It) is _____ .

If a Hiragana that is not among the ones laid out was used in your practice partner's question, say:

_____はありません。 _____ doesn't exist.

If the wrong answer was given to your question, say:

ちがいます。 It is wrong.

Vocabulary

_____のうえ	_____ <i>no ue</i>	(the one) above/on _____
_____のした	_____ <i>no shita</i>	(the one) below/under _____

Vocabulary Exercise 2

Place another set of ten Hiragana cards as above.

Alternatively, use one of the columns A - J in the table on the next page.

A: Ask your practice partner the following questions at a random order.
Do not point at the card in question.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① 1ばんうえの ひらがなは? | The top-most Hiragana (is . . .) ? |
| ② うえから2ばんめの ひらがなは? | The second Hiragana from the top? |
| ③ うえから3ばんめの ひらがなは? | The third Hiragana from the top? |
| . . . | |
| ④ まんなかの ひらがなは? | The middle Hiragana (is . . .) ? |
| . . . | |
| ⑤ したから3ばんめの ひらがなは? | The third H. from the bottom? |
| ⑥ したから2ばんめの ひらがなは? | The second H. from the bottom? |
| ⑦ 1ばんしたの ひらがなは? | The bottom-most Hiragana? |

B: Answer with です.

A: If your partner gave you the wrong answer, say: ちがいます。

Vocabulary

1ばんうえの ____

1ばんしたの ____

うえからNばんめの ____

したからNばんめの ____

まんなかの ____

____ in the highest position

____ in the lowest position

the Nth ____ from the top

the Nth ____ from the bottom

the middle ____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	あ	め	ぬ	ね	れ	わ	か	や	つ	し
L	お	の	る	ろ	え	を	そ	て	へ	く
M	む	と	ち	ら	ふ	ひ	を	ゆ	み	り
N	な	を	す	る	ゆ	ん	れ	ら	ふ	は
P	た	せ	や	む	わ	の	て	と	さ	な
Q	こ	さ	ひ	つ	ろ	え	い	へ	お	よ
R	け	き	も	し	ち	う	ん	め	そ	う
S	に	こ	い	り	け	ま	ぬ	ら	く	ま
T	ほ	ま	き	か	お	ね	に	た	あ	も
U	は	よ	む	す	ん	ふ	き	せ	み	ほ

Note: The Hiragana font used in the above table is similar to, but not exactly the same as the Standard Handwriting Style.

Trivia: In the above table, most of the Hiragana letters appear twice only but some, three times. Which Hiragana letters are the ones that appear three times?

Vocabulary Exercise 3*

Choose any ten Hiragana cards and place them in any order sideways on the desk surface in front of you. Make only one line of cards.
Alternatively, use one of the rows K - U in the table on the previous page.

Practice the following questions and answers **orally** with your practice partner without pointing at any cards.

- ① Q : _____ のみぎは？ The one on the right of _____ ?
A : _____ です。 (It) is _____ .
- ② Q : _____ のひだりは？ The one on the left _____ ?
A : _____ です。 (It) is _____ .

Vocabulary Exercise 4*

Place another set of ten Hiragana cards as above.
Alternatively, use one of the columns A - J in the table on the next page.

Refer to the questions on p.224 and create new questions by replacing うえ (the top) and した (the bottom) for みぎ (the right) and ひだり (the left). Ask the new questions to your practice partner.

Vocabulary

みぎ	<i>migi</i>	the right
ひだり	<i>hidari</i>	the left

Grammar & Usage Notes I-6

1. Noun Phrase + Particle

In Japanese, “a noun phrase plus a particle” is a basic grammatical unit in a sentence. This unit is called the “noun-particle phrase” in this textbook. The particle attached to the noun phrase indicates whether the noun is the topic, the subject, the object, etc., in the sentence. In the following examples, the noun-particle phrases are noted in the square brackets.

- E.g., (1) わたしは がくせい です。 [わたしは]
Watashi wa gakusee desu.
 (I'm a student.)
- (2) わたしの ほうが とうしえ です。 [わたしのほうが<わたしの・ほうが]
Watashi no hoo ga toshi-ue desu.
 (I am older.)
- (3) おきを つけて。 [おきを]
O-ki o tsukete.
 (Take care.)

2. Predicates

In Japanese sentences, the predicate of the sentence is normally placed at the end of the sentence. All other phrases such as noun-particle phrases, adverbs, etc., precede the predicate. In the following examples, the predicates are noted in the square brackets.

- E.g., (1) わたしは 3にんきょうだい です。 [3にんきょうだい です]
Watashi wa 3-nin-kyoodai desu.
 (I am [from] a three-sibling-family.)
- (2) わたしは きょうだいが ふたり います。 [います]
Watashi wa kyoodai ga hutari imasu.
 (I have two siblings.)
- (3) きゅうけいに しましょう。 [しましょう]
Kyuukee ni shimashoo.
 (Let's have a break.)
- (4) きょうかしょを あけてください。 [あけてください]
Kyooka-sho o akete-kudasai.
 (Please open your textbooks.)

3. Present Tense Endings for Verbs

The present tense endings for verbs (other than the copula verb) are: **-MASU** (ます) for the affirmative and **-MASEN** (ません) for the negative. Compare these endings with the copula verb forms **DESU** (です) and **DE WA ARIMASEN** (ではありません).

the present affirmative ending for verbs	the present negative ending for verbs
ます MASU	ません MASU

E.g., (1) います いません	<i>imasu</i> <i>imasen</i>	(have) (not have)
(2) わかります わかりません	<i>wakarimasu</i> <i>wakarimasen</i>	(understand/figure out) (not understand/figure out)
(3) おぼえています おぼえていません	<i>oboete-imasu</i> <i>oboete-imasen</i>	(remember) (not remember)

4. How to Say “Yes” or “No” to a Question Sentence with a Verb

When responding with “yes” to a question with a verb, first say **HAI** (はい) or **EE** (ええ) and then repeat the verb phrase only. Do not repeat any other phrases contained in the question sentence. For “no,” say **IIE** (いいえ) first and then repeat the predicate in the negative.

The expressions **SOO DEESU** (そうです “it is so”) and **CHIGAIMASU** (ちがいます “it is not the case”) cannot be used for answering a question with a verb that is not a copula verb

E.g., (1) Q: あなたは ごきょうだいが いますか。
Anata wa go-kyoodai ga imasu ka.
(Do you have any brothers and sisters?)

Y: はい、います。
Hai, imasu.
(Yes, I do.)

N: いいえ、いません。
Iie, imasen.
(No, I don't.)

5. Particle GA

The particle **GA** (が) has two main functions: one is to indicate the subject of a sentence and the other is to indicate the direct object of certain verbs such as **IMASU** (います).

E.g., (1) わたしの ほうが とうえ です。 [the subject marker が]
Watashi no hoo ga toshi-ue desu.
 (I am older.)

(2) わたしは あにが ひとり います。 [the direct object marker が]
Watashi wa ani ga hitori imasu.
 (I have one elder brother.)

6. Adjective II

The adjective **II** (いい) expresses various meanings on top of its literal meaning “nice” or “good.” One example of such meanings is “desirable” or “enviable.”

E.g., (1) A : わたしは きょうだいが 7にん います。
Watashi wa kyoodai ga 7-nin imasu.
 (I have seven siblings.)

B : ほうんとう ですか いい ですねえ。
Hontoo desu ka. ii desu nee.
 (Really? That's great [I am envious]!)

7. Adjective SUGOI

The adjective **SUGOI** (すごい) indicates something that is beyond the normal standard. It normally indicates the positive values translatable as “awesome,” “amazing,” “admirable,” “tremendous,” “wonderful,” “terrific,” etc., but in some contexts indicates the negative values such as “awful,” “horrible,” “terrible,” “dreadful,” etc.

E.g., (1) A : わたしは きょうだいが 12にん います。
Watashi wa kyoodai ga 12-nin imasu.
 (I have twelve siblings.)

B : へえ、すごい ですねえ。
Hee, sugoi desu nee.
 (Wow, that's awesome!)

8. Quantifiers

A quantifier is a word or a phrase that indicates quantity (number or amount). In English, it precedes the noun phrase which it modifies (e.g., “two” in “two dogs,” “three” in “three children,” “a lot of” in “a lot of water,” etc.) In Japanese, however, the word order is different: the quantifier normally follows the noun-particle phrase which it modifies.

E.g., (1) わたしは いもうとが ひとり います。

Watashi wa imooto ga hitori imasu.

(I have one younger sister.)

(2) わたしは あねが ひとりと おとうとが ふたり います。

Watashi wa ane ga hitori to ototoo ga futari imasu.

(I have one elder sister and two younger brothers.)

(3) わたしは あにが 3にんと あねが ふたりと いもうとが ひとり います。

Watashi wa ani ga 3-nin to ane ga futari to imooto ga hitori imasu.

(I have three elder brothers, two elder sisters, and one younger sister.)

9. Counter

For counting “how many,” a counter is suffixed to a number. Each counter is used only for a specific category of nouns. For example, the counter **-NIN** (にん) is used only for counting humans, the counter **-HIKI** (ひき) for counting other animals, the counter **-SATSU** (さつ) for books, the counter **-MAI** (まい) for sheets of paper, and the counter **-HON** (ほん) for stick-like objects such as pens and bottles.

10. Ordinal Number Suffix -ME

The number-counter combination “how many” can be changed to ordinal numbers (“the nth”) by adding the suffix **-ME** (め). For example, **3-NIN** (three persons) can be changed to **3-NIN-ME** (“the third person”) and **4-MAI** (“four sheets”) to **4-MAI-ME** (“the fourth sheet”).

11. Siblings

The Japanese word **KYOODAI** (きょうだい “sibling[s]”) and its honorific form **GO-KYOODAI** (ごきょうだい) do not distinguish the genders of siblings.

E.g., (1) ごきょうだいは？

Go-kyoodai wa?

(Any brothers and sisters?)

(2) わたしは きょうだいが ひとり います。

Watashi wa kyoodai ga hitori imasu.

(I have one sibling.)

(3) わたしは きょうだいが 4にん います。

Watashi wa kyoodai ga 4-nin imasu.

(I have four siblings.)

	Humble: “my/our”	Honorific: “your/his/her/their”
sibling(s)	きょうだい KYOODAI	ごきょうだい GO-KYOODAI

For specifically referring to either “brothers” or “sisters,” **OTOKO NO** (おとこの “male”) or **ONNA NO** (おんなの “female”) is added to **KYOODAI** (きょうだい) or **GO-KYOODAI** (ごきょうだい).

12. Number of Siblings

The number of siblings can be expressed in two different ways: one is to specify how many siblings someone has, using the verb **IMASU** (います “have”), and the other is to describe how many siblings there are in a family, using the expression **NAN-NIN-KYOODAI** (なんにん きょうだい “how-many-sibling-family”), in which the person in question is to be included in the count. When the verb **IMASU** (います “have”) is used, the person in question is not to be included in the count.

E.g., (1) A : あなたは ごきょうだいが なんにん いますか。

Anata wa kyoodai ga nan-nin imasu ka.

(How many brothers and sisters do you have?)

B : ふたり います。

Hutari imasu.

(I have two.)

A : じゃあ、3にんきょうだい ですか。
Jaa, 3-nin-kyoodai desu ka.
 (Then, are [there] three [including you in your family]?)

B : ええ、そうです。
Ee, soo desu.
 (That's the case.)

13. Brothers

In Japanese, “brothers” are referred to either as “elder brother” or as “younger brother: **ANI** (あに [humble]) and **O-NII-SAN** (おにいさん [honorific]) for “elder brother” and **OTOOTO** (おとうと [humble]) and **OTOOTO-SAN** (おとうとさん[honorific]) for “younger brother.” For referring to “male sibling(s)” without distinguishing the elder and the younger, the expression **OTOKO NO KYOODAI** (おとこの きょうだい) is used.

	Humble: “my/our”	Honorific: “your/his/her/their”
brother(s)	おとこの きょうだい OTOKO NO KYOODAI	おとこの ごきょうだい OTOKO NO GO-KYOODAI
elder brother	あに ANI	おにいさん O-NII-SAN
younger brother	おとうと OTOOTO	おとうとさん OTOOTO-SAN

14. Sisters

The same distinctions apply to “sisters” as well: **ANE** (あね [humble]) and **O-NEE-SAN** (おねえさん [honorific]) for “elder sister” and **IMOOTO** (いもうと [humble]) and **IMOOTO-SAN** (いもうとさん[honorific]) for “younger sister.” When the elder and the younger are not distinguished, the expression **ONNA NO KYOODAI** (おんなの きょうだい) is used.

	Humble: “my/our”	Honorific: “your/his/her/their”
sister(s)	おんなの きょうだい ONNA NO KYOODAI	おんなの ごきょうだい ONNA NO GO-KYOODAI
elder sister	あね ANE	おねえさん O-NEE-SAN
younger sister	いもうと IMOOTO	いもうとさん IMOOTO-SAN

15. Age Ranking among Siblings

The concept **KYOODAI/GO-KYOODAI** (きょうだい/ごきょうだい “siblings”) consists of four sub-concepts in Japanese according to the gender and age differences:

- [1] **ANI/O-NII-SAN** (あに/おにいさん “elder brothers”),
- [2] **ANE/O-NEE-SAN** (あね/おねえさん “elder sisters”),
- [3] **OTOOTO/OTOOTO-SAN** (おとうと/おとうとさん “younger brothers”), and
- [4] **IMOOTO/IMOOTO-SAN** (いもうと/いもうとさん “younger sisters”).

Among the members in each of the four groups, the age ranking is of a matter of concern in Japanese culture. The expressions for describing the age ranking include **UE NO** (うえの “the older”), **MANNAKA NO** (まんなかの “the middle”), **SHITA NO** (したの “the younger”), etc. For more age ranking expressions, refer to the table on p.221.

- E.g., (1) わたしは あにが ふたり います。うえの あには 30さい です。したの あには 28さい です。わたしは 21さい です。
Watashi wa ani ga futari imasu. Ue no ani wa 30-sai desu. Shita no ani wa 28-sai desu. Watashi wa 21-sai desu.
 (I have two elder brothers. The older is 30 years old. The younger is 28 years old. I am 21 years old.)
- (2) わたしは いもうとが 5にん います。1ばん うえと うえから 2ばんめの いもうとは ふたご です。まんなかと したから 2ばんめと 1ばん したの いもうとは みつご です。
Watashi wa imooto ga 5-nin imasu. 1-Ban ue to ue kara 2-ban-me no imooto wa hutago desu. Mannaka to shita kara 2-ban-me to 1-ban shita no imooto wa mitsugo desu.
 (I have five younger sisters. The oldest and the second oldest of them are twins. The middle, the second youngest, and the youngest are triplets.)

16. Twins

Because there is no single word to express the concept “brothers” or “sisters” without distinguishing the age ranking, each one of the twins (and triplets, etc.) is called as “elder brother/sister” or “younger brother/sister.”

- E.g., (1) わたしは がくせい ですが、わたしの ふたごの あには かいしゃいん です。
Watashi wa gakusee desu ga, watashi no hutago no ani wa kaisha-in desu.
 (I am a student, but my twin [elder] brother is a company employee.)
- (2) わたしの せんこうは ぶんがく です。わたしの ふたごの いもうとの せんこうは てつがく です。
Watashi no senkoo wa bun-gaku desu. Watashi no hutago no imooto no senkoo wa tetsu-gaku desu.
 (My major is literature. My twin [younger] sister's major is philosophy.)

Culture Notes I-6

1. Elder or Younger Siblings

The position according to age among siblings is distinguished not only linguistically but also socially in Japan.

- Elder siblings are expected to behave as **UE NO HITO** (うへのひと “senior persons”) and younger ones as **SHITA NO HITO** (したのひと “junior persons”) inside the circle of **UCHI** (うち “insiders” = “family” in this case). For example, the elder ones take care of the younger ones, the younger ones pay respect to the elder ones, and the younger ones follow the elder ones’ advice, etc.
- Inside the **UCHI** (うち “insiders”) group, the younger siblings address the elder siblings by the honorific terms, **O-NII-CHAN** (おにいちゃん “Big Brother”) and **O-NEE-CHAN** (おねえちゃん “Big Sister”). These are the more intimate forms of **O-NII-SAN** (おにいさん “elder brother”) and **O-NEE-SAN** (おねえさん “elder sister”), respectively.
- Inside the **UCHI** (うち “insiders”) group, the elder siblings address the younger siblings by their names often with the suffix **-CHAN** (ちゃん) or **-KUN** (くん), which are the more intimate forms of the suffix **-SAN** (さん). The suffix **-KUN** (くん) is normally used only for males.

2. Good Morning

Some social protocol type expressions such as “Good morning” and “Thank you” have two or sometimes more variations, which are distinguished in their uses. Normally, the longer variations are used by **SHITA NO HITO** (したのひと “junior persons”) to **UE NO HITO** (うへのひと “senior persons”) and the shorter variations the other way around. The factors to decide which variation to be used in what kind of situation can be complicated. In order to avoid your own social embarrassment and/or your conversation partner’s taking offense with you, using the long variations is normally recommended.

E.g., (1 a) おはようございます。 <i>O-hayoo gozaimasu.</i> (Good morning.)	(1 b) おはよう。 <i>O-hayoo.</i> (Good morning.)
(2 a) おやすみなさい。 <i>O-yasumi nasai.</i> (Good night.)	(2 b) おやすみ。 <i>O-yasumi.</i> (Good night.)
(3 a) ありがとうございます。 <i>Arigatoo gozaimasu.</i> (Thank you.)	(3 b) ありがとう。 <i>Arigatoo.</i> (Thanks.)

Writing System I-6

1. Nasal Unit

Another type of sound unit, which is pronounced as one **mora**, is **the nasal unit**. It is written with ん, **the last Hiragana** in the **Kana Chart**. Though it is Romanized as **N**, the actual pronunciation varies depending on what kind of sound follows it. Refer to the table below for details.

The nasal unit does not appear in the word initial position.

Do not use the Hiragana ん in combination with one of **the vowel Line** Hiragana あ, い, う, え, and お to represent the sound units **NA, NI, NU, NE**, and **NO**: they are to be written with **the N Line** Hiragana な, に, ぬ, ね, and の.

Pronounced as	Before the sound	Examples		
M	M	あんま	<i>anma</i>	(massage)
	P	たんぱ	<i>tanpa</i>	(short wave)
	B	さんびか	<i>sanbika</i>	
				(hymn)
N	N	おんな	<i>onna</i>	(woman)
	T	はんたい	<i>hantai</i>	(opposite)
	CH	けんち	<i>kenchi</i>	(viewpoint)
	TS	はんつき	<i>han-tsuki</i>	(half a month)
	D	ほんだ	<i>Honda</i>	(Honda)
	Z	ねんざ	<i>nenza</i>	(sprain)
	J	けんじ	<i>kenji</i>	(prosecutor)
	R	しんらい	<i>shinrai</i>	(trust)
NG	K	あんき	<i>anki</i>	(memorization)
	G	まんが	<i>manga</i>	(comics)
The nasalized vowel , the vowel quality of which is similar to the vowel immediately preceding it	In all other cases than the above, including the word final position	しんし	<i>shinshi</i>	(gentleman)
		でんわ	<i>denwa</i>	(telephone)
		こんや	<i>kon-ya</i>	(tonight)
		しんい	<i>shin-i</i>	(true meaning)
		にほん	<i>nihon</i>	(Japan)

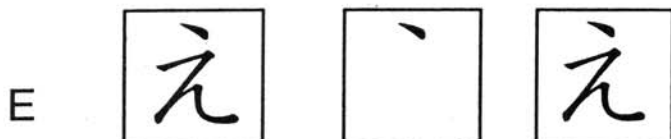
Hiragana Introduction I-6

1. Practice writing the Hiragana **N**, the **last Hiragana** in the **Kana Chart**, on grid paper.
Hiragana **N** is written with one stroke.



1st part - starts at the top centre, straight down to the left corner of the box
 2nd part - a sharp bend, tracing back almost a half of the first part
 3rd part - a somewhat sharp or roundish bend, going down diagonally
 4th part - a round bend, flipping up rightward, ending with a fade
 overall shape - triangle

2. Re-practice writing the Hiragana **E**, the shape of which is somewhat similar to the Hiragana **N**. Distinguish the endings clearly, a stop ending without a flip for the Hiragana **E** and a fade ending with a flip for the Hiragana **N**.



1st & 2nd strokes - do not touch each other
 1st stroke - ends with a stop
 2nd stroke - ends with a stop without a flip
 overall shape - triangle

3. Refer to p.123 and re-practice writing the similar-looking Hiragana letters, distinguishibg them clearly.

Hiragana Writing Practice I-6

1. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as the **M** sound.

nan-mai

--	--	--	--

 (how many sheets)

shinme

--	--	--

 (new shoot)

honmono

--	--	--	--

 (genuine thing)

sanbika

--	--	--	--

 (hymn)

shinbun

--	--	--	--

 (newspaper)

tonbo

--	--	--

 (dragonfly)

tanpa

--	--	--

 (short wave)

onpu

--	--	--

 (music note)

tanpopo

--	--	--	--

 (dandelion)

2. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as the **N** sound.

minna (everyone)

nan ni (for what)

nan no (of what)

hantai (opposition)

kenchi (viewpoint)

hantsuki (half a month)

honda (Honda)

nan de (by what)

nendo (clay)

nenza (sprain)

kenji (prosecutor)

anzu (apricot)

shinrai (trust)

shinri (Psychology)

senro (railway)

3. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as the **NG** sound.

sazanka

--	--	--	--

 (sasanqua [plant name])

tenki

--	--	--

 (weather)

hanko

--	--	--

 (seal)

shinkuu

--	--	--	--

 (vacuum)

kenketsu

--	--	--	--

 (blood donation)

manga

--	--	--

 (comic)

hangetsu

--	--	--	--

 (half moon)

tango

--	--	--

 (word)

nihongo

--	--	--	--

 (Japanese)

4. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as a **nasalized vowel**.

shinshi

--	--	--

 (gentleman)

shinseki

--	--	--	--

 (one's relatives)

sanso

--	--	--

 (oxygen)

denwa

--	--	--

 (telephone)

minwa

--	--	--

 (folklore)

shinwa

--	--	--

 (myth)

5. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as a **nasalized vowel**.

kon-ya

--	--	--

 (tonight)

kon-yaku

--	--	--	--

 (engagement to marry)

kon-yoku

--	--	--	--

 (unisex public bath)

hon-ya

--	--	--

 (bookstore)

hon-yaku

--	--	--	--

 (translation)

shin-yuu

--	--	--	--

 (best friend)

ren-ai

--	--	--	--

 (romantic love)

shin-i

--	--	--

 (true intention)

jin-u

--	--	--

 (renal pelvis [name of an organ])

kan-oke

--	--	--	--

 (coffin)

6. Write the following words in Hiragana. The nasal unit in these words is pronounced as a **nasalized vowel**.

nihon

--	--	--

 (Japan)

gaijin

--	--	--	--

 (foreigner)

jibun

--	--	--

 (oneself)

jishin

--	--	--

 (earthquake)

dokushin

--	--	--	--

 (single)

kaidan

--	--	--	--

 (staircase)

huji-san

--	--	--	--

 (Mt. Fuji)

aso-zan

--	--	--	--

 (Mt. Aso)

suzuran

--	--	--	--

 (lily of the valley [name of a plant])

Hiragana Reading Practice I-6

1. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

なんまい	しんめ	ほんもの
さんびか	しんぶん	とんぼ
たんぱ	おんぷ	たんぽぽ

2. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

みんな	なんに	なんの
はんたい	けんち	はんつき
ほんだ	なんで	ねんど
ねんざ	けんじ	あんず
しんらい	しんり	せんろ

3. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

さざんか	てんき	しんくう
けんけつ	はんこ	まんが
はんげつ	たんご	にほんご

4. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

しんし

しんせき

さんそ

でんわ

みんわ

しんわ

5. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

こんや

こんやく

こんよく

ほんや

ほんやく

しんゆう

れんあい

しんい

じんう

かんおけ

6. Read the following words written in Hiragana.

にほん

がいじん

じぶん

じしん

どくしん

かいだん

ふじさん

あそさん

すずらん

Exercises I-6

1. Truthfully complete the following sentences with either **います** or **いません**.

① わたしは きょうだいが _____ 。
kyoodai

② わたしは あにが _____ 。

③ わたしは あねが _____ 。

④ わたしは おとうとが _____ 。
otooto

⑤ わたしは いもうとが _____ 。
imooto

2. If you have used **います** for any of the sentences in Section 1, complete the corresponding sentences below with **ひとり**, **ふたり**, **3にん**, **4にん**, etc., according to your own situation.

① わたしは きょうだいが _____ います。

② わたしは あにが _____ います。

③ わたしは あねが _____ います。

④ わたしは おとうとが _____ います。

⑤ わたしは いもうとが _____ います。

3. Answer the following questions according to your real life situation with either はい、 います。 or いいえ、 いません。
Write the Japanese comma and period in the right shape and position.

- ① あなたは ごきょうだいが いますか。 _____
go-kyoodai
- ② あなたは おにいさんが いますか。 _____
o-nii-san
- ③ あなたは おねえさんが いますか。 _____
o-nee-san
- ④ あなたは おとうとさんが いますか。 _____
otooto-san
- ⑤ あなたは いもうとさんが いますか。 _____
imooto-san

4. If you have answered はい、 います to any of the questions in Section 3, answer the corresponding questions below with ひとり, ふたり, 3にん, 4にん, etc.

- ① あなたは ごきょうだいが なんにん いますか。
- ② あなたは おにいさんが なんにん いますか。
- ③ あなたは おねえさんが なんにん いますか。
- ④ あなたは おとうとさんが なんにん いますか。
- ⑤ あなたは いもうとさんが なんにん いますか。

Review Questions I-6

Answer the following questions using either **Rooma-ji** or **Hiragana**. If you use **Hiragana**, you will have to use some of the spelling rules which you may not have learned but which are modelled in this lesson. Use **Arabia-suuji** for numbers.

① あなたは ごきょうだいが いますか。

If yes なんにん いますか。

② あなたは なんにんきょうだい ですか。

If two あなたは うえ ですか、した ですか。

If three あなたは うえ ですか、まんなか ですか、した ですか。

If four
or more あなたは なんばんめ ですか。

Composition Project

- Use the humble terms when writing about your own family members.

My Lesson 6 Vocabulary List

My Lesson 6 Sentences

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

⑥ _____

⑦ _____

Use additional paper as necessary