

Part I Lesson 8 Family & Pets

Note: Family photos are needed for Applications 1-1 and 1-2 in this lesson.

Greetings 8

いいえ、どういたしまして。

Not at all. You are most welcome. [very formal]

どういたしまして。

You are welcome. [formal]

いいえ、こちらこそ。

Not at all. Same to you. [formal]

いいえ。

Don't mention it. / No problem. [most commonly used]

Classroom Expressions 8

たいへんいいです。

Very good.

いいです。

Good / O.K. / All right.

まあまあいいです。

Fair. / Satisfactory.

まあまあです。

So-so.

Dialogues 1 かぞく・しんせき (Family/Relatives)

Dialogue 1-1

A: Bさん、いま ごかぞくの
しゃしんを もっていますか。

B: ええ、もっていますよ。

A: じゃあ、みせてください。

B: はい。ええと、はい、これ。

A: このひとは だれ ですか。

B: ちち です。

A: このひとは？

B: はは です。

A: このひとは？

B: そば です。

A: どちらの？

B: ちちかたの です。

A: このひとは？

B: いとこ です。

A: このあかちゃんは？

B: いとこの こども です。

A: B, do you have your family
photo with you now?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Then, please show it to me.

B: O.K. Uh . . . here it is.

A: Who is this person?

B: (He) is my father.

A: How about this person?

B: (She) is my mother.

A: How about this person?

B: (She) is my grandmother.

A: On which side (is she)?

B: (She) is on my father's side.

A: How about this person?

B: (She) is a cousin of mine.

A: How about this baby?

B: (He) is my cousin's child.

Vocabulary

かぞく しんせき	<i>kazoku</i> <i>shinseki</i>	family relative
しゃしん	<i>shashin</i>	photo
いま もっています	<i>ima</i> <i>motte-imasu</i>	now have/possess [object(s)]
みせます _____ください。	<i>misemasu</i> _____ <i>-kudasai</i>	show Please _____
ええと これ	<i>eeto</i> <i>this</i>	uh . . . / let me see . . . this / here it is
この_____ ひと あかちゃん	<i>kono</i> _____ <i>hito</i> <i>aka-chan</i>	this _____ person baby
だれ だれの_____	<i>dare</i> <i>dare no</i> _____	who whose _____
どちら どちらの_____	<i>dochira</i> <i>dochira no</i> _____	which one _____ of which one/side/direction
XのY Xの	<i>X no Y</i> <i>X no</i>	X's Y, Y of X X's
ちち はは そふ そば	<i>chichi</i> <i>haha</i> <i>sohu</i> <i>sobo</i>	father [humble] mother [humble] grandfather [humble] grandmother [humble]
ちちかたの_____ ははかたの_____	<i>chichi-kata no</i> _____ <i>haha-kata no</i> _____	paternal_____ maternal _____
いとこ	<i>itoko</i>	cousin

Application 1-1 (Dialogue 1-1)

Family photos (かぞくのしゃしん) are needed for practicing this application. Draw a picture if you do not have a family photo with you.

A: Show your practice partner your family photo.

B: Point at one of the persons in the photo and ask your partner who the person is, referring to the person in question as このひと.

A: Answer the question by giving the relationship between yourself and the person in question. The name of the person is not asked for. Refer to the tables on pages 302 and 303 for more vocabulary.

If the person in question is yourself, say: わたしです。

Application 1-2 (Dialogue 1-2)

Family photos (かぞくのしゃしん) are needed for practicing this application. Draw a picture if you do not have a family photo with you.

A: Show your practice partner your family photo. Tell your partner who each one of the people in the photo is, point at each person and referring to the person as これ (this). Refer to the tables on pages 302 and 303 for more vocabulary.

B: If you would like to know more than your practice partner offers, you may point at a person in the photo and ask who the person is. Refer to the person in question as このひと (this person).

Dialogue 1-2

A: Bさん、このしゃしんを みてください。	<i>this photo</i>
これは わたしのかぞくのしゃしん です。	<i>family photo</i>
これは ちち です。	<i>father</i>
これは ぎりのはは です。	<i>stepmother</i>
ちちと わたしのははは りこんしました。	<i>got divorced</i>
これは したのあに です。	
うえのあには けっこんしました。	<i>got married</i>
これは ぎりのいもうと です。	<i>step-younger-sister</i>
そして、これは おとうと です。	
B: このひとは？	
A: このひとは ちちのともだち です。	<i>friend of my father</i>

Vocabulary

みます	<i>mimasu</i>	look (at something)
これ	<i>kore</i>	this object this person [humble]
ぎりの	<i>giri no</i>	step- / -in-law
ぎりの はは	<i>giri no haha</i>	step-mother
けっこんしました	<i>kekkon-shimashita</i>	got married
りこんしました	<i>rikon-shimashita</i>	got divorced
ともだち	<i>tomodachi</i>	friend
そして	<i>soshite</i>	And

Family

	Humble	Honorific
family/house/home/place	うち <i>uchi</i>	おたく <i>o-taku</i>
family	かぞく <i>kazoku</i>	ごかぞく <i>go-kazoku</i>
family member(s)	かぞくのひと	ごかぞくのひと

Relatives

	Humble	Honorific
relative(s)	しんせき <i>shinseki</i>	ごしんせき <i>go-shinseki</i>
uncle	おじ <i>oji</i>	おじさん <i>oji-san</i>
aunt	おば <i>oba</i>	おばさん <i>oba-san</i>
cousin	いとこ <i>itoko</i>	おいとこさん <i>o-itoko-san</i>
nephew	おい <i>oi</i>	おいごさん <i>oigo-san</i>
niece	めい <i>mee</i>	めいごさん <i>meego-san</i>

Son/Daughter-in-Law*

	Humble	Honorific
son-in-law	むこ <i>muko</i>	おむこさん
daughter's husband	むすめむこ <i>musume-muko</i>	
daughter-in-law	よめ <i>yome</i>	およめさん
son's wife	むすこのよめ <i>musuko no yome</i>	

Note: The honorific terms **O-MUKO-SAN** (おむこさん) and **O-YOME-SAN** (およめさん) can also be used to mean “bridegroom” and “bride,” respectively.

Biological, Adopted, etc.*

(No humble/honorific distinction)

biological	じつの	<i>jitsu no</i>
adopted, step-, -in-law, by marriage	ぎりの	<i>giri no</i>
previous, former, ex-	まえの	<i>mae no</i>

Friends

(No humble/honorific distinction)

friend	ともだち	<i>tomodachi</i>
best friend, close friend	しんゆう	<i>shin-yuu</i>
classmate	クラスメート	<i>kurasu-meeto</i>

Neighbours*

(No humble/honorific distinction)

next-door neighbour	となりの ひと	<i>tonari no hito</i>
Neighbour (but not next-door)	きんじょの ひと	<i>kinjo no hito</i>

People at Work*

(No humble/honorific distinction)

person at one's workplace (co-worker, boss, etc.)	しょくばの ひと	<i>shoku-ba no hito</i>
colleague/co-worker	しょくばの どうりょう	<i>shoku-ba no dooryoo</i>
boss	しょくばの じょうし	<i>shoku-ba no jooshi</i>

Note: For a student's part-time job, replace **SHOKU-BA** (しょくば) for **ARUBAITO-SAKI** (アルバイトさき).

Dialogue 1-3

A : Bさんのおたくは なんにんかぞく ですか。

B : 4にんかぞく です。

A : Bさんと ごしゅじんと おこさんふたり ですか。

B : いいえ、うちは わたしと おっとな おっこの ははと
むすこひとり です。

Aさんのおたくは？

A : うちが ちちと わたしだけ です。

B : ああ、そうですか。

A: How-many-member family is your family?
(= How big is your family?)

B: (It) is a four-member-family.

A: Are (they) you, your husband, and two children?

B: No, we are myself, my husband, his mother, and one son.

How about your family, A?

A: We are my father and myself only.

B: Oh, is that so.

Vocabulary

おたく	<i>o-taku</i>	house/home/place/family [honorific]
うち	<i>uchi</i>	house/home/place/family [humble]
おっと	<i>otto</i>	husband [humble]
つま	<i>tsuma</i>	wife [humble]
なんにんかぞく	<i>nan-nin-kazoku</i>	how-many-member family
{number} にんかぞく	{number}- <i>nin-kazoku</i>	{number} member family
___だけ	___ <i>dake</i>	only ___

Application 1-3 (Dialogue 1-3)

A: Ask your practice partner how big his/her family is:

_____さんの おたくは なんにんかぞく ですか。

B: Answer the question, including yourself in the count.

A: Guess who your practice partner's family members are, using honorific terms.

B: Using humble terms, correct your partner's guesses as appropriate.

Dialogues 2 ペット (Pets)

Dialogue 2-1

[Bさんのペットのしゃしんを ながら]

A: このいぬは だれのいぬ ですか。

B: わたしの です。

A: このねこは？

B: かぞくみんなの です。

A: この かわいいことりは？

B: あねの です。

[Looking at B's pet photo(s)]

A: Whose dog is this (dog)?

B: (It) is mine.

A: How about this cat?

B: (It) is the family's.

A: How about this cute bird?

B: (It) is my elder sister's.

Vocabulary

みます	<i>mimasu</i>	look (at something)
みながら	<i>mi-nagara</i>	(while) looking (at something)
_____ながら	_____ -nagara	(while) _____ing
ペット	<i>petto</i>	pet
いぬ	<i>inu</i>	dog
ねこ	<i>neko</i>	cat
とり	<i>tori</i>	bird
ことり	<i>kotori</i>	small bird, passerine
かわいい	<i>kawaii</i>	cute, lovable
かぞく	<i>kazoku</i>	family, family member
みんな	<i>minna</i>	everyone
_____の	_____ no	_____ 's

Application 2-1 (Dialogue 2-1)

Pet photos (ペットのしゃしん) or family photos (かぞくのしゃしん) with pets are needed for practicing this application. Draw a picture if you do not have an appropriate photo with you.

A: Show your practice partner your photo.

B: Point at one pet in the photo and ask your partner whose it is:

この_____は だれの_____ ですか。

A: Answer: _____の です。

Pets

ペット	<i>petto</i>	pet
いぬ	<i>inu</i>	dog
ねこ	<i>neko</i>	cat
さる	<i>saru</i>	monkey
うさぎ	<i>usagi</i>	rabbit
りす	<i>risu</i>	squirrel, chipmunk
ハムスター	<i>hamusutaa</i>	hamster
モルモット	<i>morumotto</i>	guinea pig
はつかねずみ	<i>hatsuka-nezumi</i>	mouse
とり	<i>tori</i>	bird
ことり	<i>ko-tori</i>	small bird
おうむ	<i>oomu</i>	parrot
かめ	<i>kame</i>	tortoise, turtle
とかげ	<i>tokage</i>	lizard
へび	<i>hebi</i>	snake
かえる	<i>kaeru</i>	frog
こい	<i>koi</i>	carp
きんぎょ	<i>kin-gyo</i>	goldfish
ねったいぎょ	<i>nettai-gyo</i>	tropical fish
ちょう	<i>choo</i>	butterfly

Adjectives

きれいな	<i>kiree-na</i>	pretty
こわそうな	<i>kowasoo-na</i>	scary-looking
へんな	<i>hen-na</i>	strange
いい	<i>ii</i>	nice, good
おおきい	<i>ookii</i>	big, large
ちいさい	<i>chiisai</i>	small
かわいい	<i>kawaii</i>	cute
こわい	<i>kowai</i>	scary
かわった	<i>kawatta</i>	unusual

Note: The above adjectives are listed in the forms used before noun phrases to modify them.
Do not use these adjectives in the above forms to end sentences.

Counter for Animals, Fish, & Insects: ひき

1 ひき	<i>1-piki (ip-piki)</i>	one animal/fish/insect
2 ひき	<i>2-hiki (ni-hiki)</i>	two animals/fish/insects
3 ひき	<i>3-biki (san-biki)</i>	three animals/fish/insects
4 ひき	<i>4-hiki (yon-hiki)</i>	four animals/fish/insects
5 ひき	<i>5-hiki (go-hiki)</i>	five animals/fish/insects
6 ひき	<i>6-piki (rop-piki)</i>	six animals/fish/insects
7 ひき	<i>7-hiki (nana-hiki)</i>	seven animals/fish/insects
8 ひき	<i>8-piki (hap-piki)</i>	eight animals/fish/insects
9 ひき	<i>9-hiki (kyuu-hiki)</i>	nine animals/fish/insects
10 ひき	<i>10-piki (jup-piki/jip-piki)</i>	ten animals/fish/insects
なんびき	<i>nan-biki</i>	how many animals/fish/insects?

Note: A slash / indicates that there are two commonly-used forms.

Dialogue 2-2

A : Bさんは ペットを かっていますか。
petto o

B : ええ、かっています。

A : なにを かっていますか。

B : ねこを かっています。

A : なんびき かっていますか。

B : 2ひき かっています。

A : なまえは？

B : トウガラシと コショウ です。
toogarashi koshoo

A : かわった なまえ ですねえ。

A: Do you have any pets?

B: Yes, I do.

A: What do you have (as pets)?

B: I have cats.

A: How many (cats) do you have?

B: I have two.

A: What are their names?

B: They are *Toogarashi* (Red Pepper)
and *Koshoo* (Black Pepper).

A: What unusual names (they are)!

Vocabulary

ペット	petto	pet
ねこ	neko	cat
かっています	katte-imasu	keep/have {animal(s)}
なに	nani	what
なんびき	nan-biki	how many animals/fish/insects
{number} ひき	{number}-hiki	{number} animals/fish/insects
とうがらし	toogarashi	red pepper
こしょう	koshoo	black/white pepper
かわった	kawatta	unusual

Application 2-2 (Dialogue 2-2)

A: Ask your practice partner if he/she has any pets.

_____さんは ペットを かっていますか。

B: If yes, say: はい、かっています。

If no, say: いいえ、かいていません。
or say "yes," pretending that you do.

A: If your partner's answer is yes, ask him/her what he/she keeps as pets and how many of those he/she has. Ask also what their names are, and comment on the names.

B: If your pet does not have a name, say: なまえは ありません。

Vocabulary Exercises

This is a game named わたしは だれ? (Who am I?).

You, as the mystery person (なぞのひと), will take up one of the identities given in each of the tables on pages 312 - 314, and your practice partner, as the detective (たんてい), will guess which identity you have taken up.

In each table, each column represents one person's identity. The top row, labeled "myself" (わたし), gives the name of that person. The other rows give the names of that person's family members, the relations of which are indicated by the kinship terms in the left-most column.

How to play the game

The Mystery Person (なぞのひと) Chose one of the identities given in one of the tables. Do not disclose your identity to the Detective, played by your practice partner. Answer the Detective's questions according to what the table indicates. Do not add さん to the names.

The Detective (たんてい) Ask the Mystery Person, played by your practice partner, for the names of his/her family members. Use the honorific kinship terms in asking _____の おなまえは? Note that the kinship terms used in the tables below are humble ones. After asking a few questions, pose the question あなたは _____さんですか with your guess.

わたしは だれ?

Game (1)

わたし	たなか やすお	たむら みゆき	たなか けんじ	たなか まゆこ
そふ	すすむ	すすむ	すすむ	すすむ
そぼ	ゆみこ	ゆみこ	ゆみこ	ゆりこ
ちち	としお	としお	としき	としお
はは	かずこ	かずみ	かずこ	かずこ

Game (2)

わたし	きむら なみこ	きむら くにお	きくち ともこ	きくち けん
そふ	しん	しん	しん	しん
そば	しの	しの	しの	しの
おじ	たつお	たつし	たつお	たつお
おば	しずか	しずか	しずえ	しずか

Game (3)

わたし	おぐら よしこ	おがわ よしゆき	おのだ よしのぶ
あに	まさと	まさと	まさと
あね	すみこ	ますみ	ますみ
おとうと	みつお	みちお	みちお
いもうと	ひろこ	ひろこ	ひろみ

Game (4)

わたし	こばやし たかこ	こだいら たかお	こもり たかゆき
うえの あね	よしえ	よしみ	よしみ
まんなかの あね	まさみ	まさみ	まさえ
したの あね	せちこ	せつこ	せつこ

Game (5)

わたし	なかの りえ	なかむら みちる	なかがわ みちこ
うえの あに	きよし	きよし	きよし
まんなかの あに	あつし	あつし	あつし
したの あに	たかし	たかし	たかし
ふたごの おとうと	みつる	みのる	みつる

continued to the next page . . .

Game (6)

わたし	わたなべ	ちはる	はせがわ	ちはる
1ばん うえの いもうと		ちなつ		ちなつ
うえから 2ばんめの いもうと		ちあき		ちあき
うえから 3ばんめの いもうと		ちふゆ		ちふゆ
まんなかの いもうと		はるみ		はるみ
したから 3ばんめの いもうと		なつえ		なつえ
したから 2ばんめの いもうと		あきよ		あきの
1ばん したの いもうと		ふゆこ		ふゆこ

Game (7)

わたし	あおき	よしのり	あきた	よしのり	あさだ	よしのり
つま		のぶこ		のぶこ		のぶこ
うえの こども		たみこ		たみ		たみこ
まんなかの こども		てつや		てつや		てつや
したの こども		えつこ		えつこ		えつこ

Game (8)

わたし	ささき	まり	さくま	まり	ささき	まみ
おっと		よしふみ		よしかず		よしふみ
うえの こども		えり		とみこ		とみこ
したの こども		ゆり		てるこ		てるお

Game (9)

わたし	あらい	ともえ	あづま	げん	いぐち	あつこ	でぐち	かずみ
つれあい		おさむ		きみ		おさむ		きみ
むすこ		ひかる		ひかる		ひかる		ひかる
むすめ		かおり		かおり		かおり		かおる

Grammar & Usage Notes I-8

1. Verbs “Have”

In Japanese, there are at least four commonly-used verbs that express the meaning “have”: **ARIMASU** (あります), **IMASU** (います) **KATTE-IMASU** (かっています), and **MOTTE-IMASU** (もっています). The table below summarizes their differences in their meanings and uses.

Literal meaning	“(Notion /object) exists (somewhere)”	“(Person /animal) exist (somewhere)”	“(Person) keeps (animal) under his/her care”	“(Person) holds (object) (in hand)”
Meaning	have	have	have/keep	have/possess
“Direct Object”	Notion/Object	Person/Animal	Animal	Object
Particle	が	が	を	を
Verb	あります ARIMASU	います IMASU	かっています KATTE-IMASU	もっています MOTTE-IMASU

E.g., (1) いいかんがえが あります。
li kangae ga arimasu.
 (I have a good idea.)

(2) しゅくだいが あります。
Shukudai ga arimasu.
 (We have an assignment.)

(3) わたしは こどもが います。
Watashi wa kodomo ga imasu.
 (I have a child.)

(4) わたしは ねこを かっています。
Watashi wa neko o katte-imasu.
 (I have a cat.)

(5) わたしは いいくるまを もっています。
Watashi wa ii kuruma o motte-imasu.
 (I have a good car.)

2. Particle O

The main function of the particle **O** (を) is to indicate the direct object of the predicate. It is written with Hiragana を and not with Hiragana お.

Most transitive verbs require the particle **O** (を) to mark their direct objects. Only a small number of verbs such as **IMASU** (います) require the particle **GA** (が) as their direct object marker. Examples are given below and on the previous page.

- E.g., (1) きょうかしょを あけてください。
Kyooka-sho o akete-kudasai.
 (Please open your textbook.)
- (2) しゅくだいを だしてください。
Shukudai o dashite-kudasai.
 (Please submit your assignment.)
- (3) おきを つけて。
O-ki o tukete.
 (Take care.)

3. Pronominal NO

When two noun phrases X and Y are combined by the particle **NO** (の), Y may be omitted if it is understood in context. When Y is omitted, **NO** (の) in the phrase **X NO** (Xの) is called a pronominal. The pronominal **NO** (の) may be translated as "the one of/on."

- E.g., (1) Q: これは だれのえんぴつ ですか。
Kore wa dare no enpitu desu ka.
 (Whose pencil is this?)
- A: わたしの です。
Watashi no desu.
 (It's mine.)
- (2) Q: このけしゴムは だれの ですか。
Kono keshi-gomu wa dare no desu ka.
 (Whose is this eraser?)
- A: やまださんの です。
Yamada-san no desu.
 (It's Ms. Yamada's.)

(3) A : このひとは だれ ですか。
Kono hito wa dare desu ka.
 (Who is this person?)

B : そば です。
Sobo desu.
 (She's my grandmother.)

A : どちらの?
Dochira no?
 (On which side?)

B : ははかたの です。
Haha-kata no desu.
 (She's on my mother's side.)

4. Interrogative Pronoun DARE

The interrogative pronoun **DARE** (だれ) means "who" as in "Who did it?" and forms questions to which a person's name can be given as an answer. In such sentences as **DARE DESU KA** (だれですか "Who is [the person]?"), however, **DARE** (だれ) normally asks for the social status of the person in question or the relationship between that person and the person asked the question.

E.g., (1) Q : [かぞくのしゃしんを みながら]
 この ひとは だれ ですか。
[Kazoku no shashin o mi-nagara]
Kono hito wa dare desu ka.
 ([Looking at a family photo]
 Who is this person?)

A : おとうと です。
Otooto desu.
 (It is my younger brother.)

(2) Q : あのひとは だれ ですか。
Ano hito wa dare desu ka.
 (Who is that person [over there]?)

A : わたしの にほんごのせんせい です。
Watashi no nihon-go no sensee desu.
 (He/she is my Japanese language teacher.)

5. **KAZOKU**

The definition of **KAZOKU** (かぞく) varies from culture to culture and sometimes from context to context.

Generally speaking, **KAZOKU** (かぞく) in Japanese culture refers to the unit of a married couple and their blood-relatives living together under normal circumstances. Most typically, a family consists of both parents and their children. If any of the grandparents are living with them, they are usually counted as a part of the family. Those temporarily living elsewhere (e.g., the father doing business out of town, a child attending a distant school, etc.) are still a part of the family. Grown-up children who have married and formed another home are sometimes counted in and sometimes not.

When the English term “family members” is used in this textbook, it usually refers to both those who are living together and other relatives.

6. **UCHI & O-TAKU**

The primary meaning of the word **UCHI** (うち) is “inside.” Other meanings of the word are derived from this meaning in the following way: “inside” → “place inside” → “house” → “home” → “my/our place” → “my/our family” → “we.”

The honorific counterpart of the word **UCHI** (うち) meaning “my/our place,” “my/our family,” or “we” is **O-TAKU** (おたく), the literal meaning of which is “honourable house.”

E.g., (1) A : おたくは なんにんかぞく ですか。
O-taku wa nan-nin-kazoku desu ka.
 (Your family is a how-many-member family?)

B : 5にんかぞく です。Aさんのおたくは？
5-nin-kazoku desu. A-san no o-taku wa?
 (It is a five member family. How about your family?)

A : うち は 4にんかぞく です。
Uchi wa 4-nin-kazoku desu.
 (My family is a four member family.)

7. How to Refer to One's Own Family Members and Relatives

When talking to the people who are not one's own family members or relatives, one's own family members and relatives are always referred to by humble terms.

Within the circle of family members and relatives, those who are senior to the speaker are referred to by honorific terms, and those junior to the speaker by the given names with or without a name suffix. The most commonly used name suffix among family members and relatives is **-CHAN** (ちゃん).

8. Name Suffixes -SAN, -CHAN, & -KUN

Among the three name suffixes, **-SAN** (さん), **-KUN** (くん), and **-CHAN** (ちゃん), **SAN** (さん) is the most formal and **-CHAN** (ちゃん), the most intimate. The suffix **-KUN** (くん) is normally used only for males. People in the service industry may call their customers with the name suffix **-SAMA** (さま). It is also used when sending a letter.

9. SOSHITE

SOSHITE (そして) is used at the beginning of a sentence to mean "and." The particle **TO** (と) cannot be used in that position nor can be used to connect two sentences.

E.g., (1) わたしは ねこを2ひきと いぬを1びき っています。
Watashi wa neko o 2-hiki to inu o 1-piki katte-imasu.
 (I have two cats and one dog.)

(2) ねこのなまえは タマとマル です。そして、いぬのなまえは コロ です。
Neko no namae wa Tama to Maru desu. Soshite, inu no namae wa Koro desu.
 (The names of the cats are Tama and Maru. And the dog's name is Koro.)

10. Adverb TAIHEN & Adjective TAIHEN

The adverb **TAIHEN** (たいへん "very") modifies adjectives as in **TAIHEN II** (たいへん いい "very good"). The adjective **TAIHEN** (たいへん "terrible," "awful," "tough") either takes **DESU** (です) and ends a sentence as in **TAIHEN DESU** (たいへんです), or takes the ending **NA** and modifies a noun as in **TAIHEN-NA KOTO** (たいへんなこと "a terrible thing/incident"). The adverb and the adjective could be combined as in **TAIHEN TAIHEN-NA KOTO** (たいへんたいへんなこと "an awfully terrible thing/incident.")

Both the adverb and the adjective denote extremeness, being beyond the normal level.

11. Counters: Sound Changes

Adding a counter to a number sometimes causes a sound change in the number and/or the counter. Counters can generally be grouped into three types according to the sound changes. Part II lists more counters with more detailed description of different types.

Sound change			Sound change in number		Sound change in number	
					Sound change in counter	
	-BAN (ばん) [number]		-SAI (さい) [age]		-HIKI (ひき) [animal]	
1	<i>1-ban</i>	<i>ichi-ban</i>	<i>1-sai</i>	<i>is-sai</i>	<i>1-piki</i>	<i>ip-piki</i>
2	<i>2-ban</i>	<i>ni-ban</i>	<i>2-sai</i>	<i>ni-sai</i>	<i>2-hiki</i>	<i>ni-hiki</i>
3	<i>3-ban</i>	<i>san-ban</i>	<i>3-sai</i>	<i>san-sai</i>	<i>3-piki</i>	<i>san-biki</i>
4	<i>4-ban</i>	<i>yon-ban</i>	<i>4-sai</i>	<i>yon-sai</i>	<i>4-hiki</i>	<i>yon-hiki</i>
5	<i>5-ban</i>	<i>go-ban</i>	<i>5-sai</i>	<i>go-sai</i>	<i>5-hiki</i>	<i>go-hiki</i>
6	<i>6-ban</i>	<i>roku-ban</i>	<i>6-sai</i>	<i>roku-sai</i>	<i>6-hiki</i>	<i>rop-piki</i>
7	<i>7-ban</i>	<i>nana-ban</i>	<i>7-sai</i>	<i>nana-sai</i>	<i>7-hiki</i>	<i>nana-hiki</i>
8	<i>8-ban</i>	<i>hachi-ban</i>	<i>8-sai</i>	<i>has-sai</i>	<i>8-biki</i>	<i>hap-piki</i>
9	<i>9-ban</i>	<i>kyuu-ban</i>	<i>9-sai</i>	<i>kyuu-sai</i>	<i>9-hiki</i>	<i>kyuu-hiki</i>
10	<i>10-ban</i>	<i>juu-ban</i>	<i>10-sai</i>	<i>jus-sai</i> <i>jis-sai</i>	<i>10-piki</i>	<i>jup-piki</i> <i>jip-piki</i>

12. Counters for Living Creatures

Living creatures are counted with different counters depending on their kinds and sizes. Humans are counted with the counter **-NIN** (にん), birds are counted with **-WA** (わ), and large animals (whales, elephants, lions, horses, cows, etc.) are with **-TOO** (とう). All other animals, including insects and fish, are counted with **-HIKI** (ひき). Birds and large animals could be counted with **-HIKI** (ひき), but with awkwardness, the degrees of which differ from species to species.

	-HIKI (ひき)		-WA (わ)		-TOO (とう)	
1	<i>1-piki</i>	<i>ip-piki</i>	<i>1-wa</i>	<i>ichi-wa</i>	<i>1-too</i>	<i>it-too</i>
2	<i>2-hiki</i>	<i>ni-hiki</i>	<i>2-wa</i>	<i>ni-wa</i>	<i>2-too</i>	<i>ni-too</i>
3	<i>3-piki</i>	<i>san-biki</i>	<i>3-wa/ba</i>	<i>san-wa/ba</i>	<i>3-too</i>	<i>san-too</i>
4	<i>4-hiki</i>	<i>yon-hiki</i>	<i>4-wa</i>	<i>yon-wa</i>	<i>4-too</i>	<i>yon-too</i>
5	<i>5-hiki</i>	<i>go-hiki</i>	<i>5-wa</i>	<i>go-wa</i>	<i>5-too</i>	<i>go-too</i>
6	<i>6-hiki</i>	<i>rop-piki</i>	<i>6-wa/pa</i>	<i>roku-wa / rop-pa</i>	<i>6-too</i>	<i>roku-too</i>
7	<i>7-hiki</i>	<i>nana-hiki</i>	<i>7-wa</i>	<i>nana-wa</i>	<i>7-too</i>	<i>nana-too</i>
8	<i>8-biki</i>	<i>hap-piki</i>	<i>8-wa/pa</i>	<i>hachi-wa / hap-pa</i>	<i>8-too</i>	<i>hat-too</i>
9	<i>9-hiki</i>	<i>kyuu-hiki</i>	<i>9-wa</i>	<i>kyuu-wa</i>	<i>9-too</i>	<i>kyuu-too</i>
10	<i>10-piki</i>	<i>jup-piki</i> <i>jip-piki</i>	<i>10-wa/pa</i>	<i>juu-wa / jup-pa</i> <i>jip-pa</i>	<i>10-too</i>	<i>jut-too</i> <i>jit-too</i>

Writing System I-8

1. Doubled Vowel Unit

Another type of sound unit is **the doubled vowel unit**, which has the same vowel quality as the one immediately preceding it. All of the five vowels **A, I, U, E,** and **O** can form a doubled vowel unit. The doubled vowel unit should be perceived as one vowel constituting a mora, separate from the preceding mora. It is not that there is one long vowel, or the preceding one is prolonged, but it is that there are two vowels, the first one of which belongs to the preceding mora and the second of which is a mora by itself.

2. Doubled Vowel A, I, & U Units - Spelling Rules

The doubled vowel A, I, and U units are spelled very straightforwardly. They are written with Hiragana あ, い, and う, respectively, exactly as they are pronounced. These spelling rules are in this textbook series called **the Ah Rule**, which is named after the interjection ああ (ah), **the Good Rule**, which comes from the adjective いい (good), and **the Number Rule**, which is taken from すう (number) in すうじ (numeral), アラビアすうじ (the Arabic Numerals), すうがく (mathematics), etc.

The Ah Rule

ああ かあ さあ たあ なあ はあ . . .

The Good Rule

いい きい しい ちい にい ひい . . .

The Number Rule

うう くう **すう** つう ぬう ふう . . .

3. Doubled Vowel E Unit - Spelling Rule

The doubled vowel E unit is NOT spelled as it sounds. It is written with Hiragana い, not Hiragana え. This spelling rule is called **the Teacher's Rule**, as せんせい (teacher) is spelled with せい and pronounced as **SEE**. Once the spelling rule is learned, the important thing is to pronounce **the doubled vowel E unit** as the vowel **E**, and not as the vowel **I**.

The Teacher's Rule

えい けい **せい** てい ねい へい . . .

4. Doubled Vowel O Unit - Spelling rule

The doubled vowel O unit is NOT spelled as it sounds, either. It is written with Hiragana う, not Hiragana お. This spelling rule is called **the King's Rule**, as おう (king) is spelled as おう and pronounced as OO. As with the doubled vowel E unit, it is important to pronounce the doubled vowel O unit as the vowel O, and not as the vowel U.

The King's Rule

おう こう そう とう のう ほう . . .

5. Doubled Vowel E Unit - Spelling Exceptions

The doubled vowel E unit is normally spelled with Hiragana い, but a few words are spelled with Hiragana え instead. This spelling rule is called **the Yes Sis' Rule**, because the words spelled with this exceptional spelling rule are basically ええ (yes, yeah), おねえさん (elder sister), and ねえ (sentence particle) only.

The Yes Sis' Rule

ええ ねえ

6. Doubled Vowel O Unit - Spelling Exceptions

The doubled vowel O unit is normally spelled with Hiragana う, but a handful of words are spelled with Hiragana お instead. This spelling rule is called **the Big Rule**, because this spelling is typically used for the word おおきい (big) and its related words such as おおゆき (heavy snow) and おおさか (Osaka [place name]). The words spelled with the Big Rule include: おおきい (big), おおい (many), とおい (far), とおり (street), こおり (ice), and ほお (cheek).

The Big Rule

おお こお とお ほお

7. Word Boundary & the Doubled Vowel Unit Spelling Rules

The **doubled vowel unit spelling rules** do not apply beyond word boundaries. For example, the compound verb けっこんしています (be married) is pronounced **KEKKON-SHITE-IMASU**, not **KEKKON-SHITE-EMASU**, because there is a word boundary between **KEKKON-SHITE** and **IMASU**.

8. Verb YUU

The **YUU** in the expression **TO YUU TO** (when we say [something]) is a verb that means “say.” This verb is normally spelled いう, not ゆう, and pronounced **YUU**, not **IU**, which is an exception to all the spelling rules. The **ITTE** in the sentence **ITTE-KUDASAI** (Please say) is one of the conjugational forms of the verb **YUU**.

E.g., (1) とらどしと いうと 1998ねん ですか。
Tora-doshi to yuu to, 1998-nen desu ka.
 (When you say “the tiger year,” is it 1998?)

(2) もういちど いってください。
Moo ichi-do itte-kudasai.
 (Please say that again.)

Classification of Hiragana

- ① All the stroke(s) ending with a **stop**

へ く そ ひ え た

- ② Two strokes, one of which ends with a **stop** and the other of which ends with a **fade**

う す ち み め れ わ

- ③ Three strokes, one of which ends with a **stop**, another of which with a **fade**, and the other of which with a **hook** (not necessarily in that stroke order)

け や

- ④ One or more loops

の め ぬ ね あ お む す
よ ま ほ は な る み

- ⑤ Two strokes which neither touch nor cross each other

り い こ ら う え

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

Hiragana Writing Practice I-8

1. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Ah Spelling Rule**.

aa

--	--

 (ah)

o-kaa-san

--	--	--	--	--

 (mother [honorific])

o-baa-san

--	--	--	--	--

 (grandmother [honorific])

baai

--	--	--

 ([in] case [of])

2. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Good Spelling Rule**.

ii

--	--

 (good)

atarashii

--	--	--	--	--

 (new)

o-nii-san

--	--	--	--	--

 (elder brother [honorific])

o-jii-san

--	--	--	--	--

 (grandfather [honorific])

chiisai

--	--	--	--

 (small)

hiiki

--	--	--

 (no)

Niigata

--	--	--	--

 (Niigata [place name])

3. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Number Spelling Rule**.

- suu-ji*

--	--	--

 (numeral)
- guu-suu*

--	--	--	--

 (even number)
- ki-suu*

--	--	--

 (odd number)
- ten-suu*

--	--	--	--

 (score)
- suu-gaku*

--	--	--	--

 (mathematics)
- san-suu*

--	--	--	--

 (arithmetic)
- kuuki*

--	--	--

 (air)
- tsuuyaku*

--	--	--	--

 (interpreter)
- huuhu*

--	--	--

 (husband & wife)
- taihuu*

--	--	--

 (typhoon)
- yuuki*

--	--	--

 (courage)
- riyuu*

--	--	--

 (reason)
- shin-yuu*

--	--	--	--

 (best friend)

4. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Teacher's Spelling Rule**.

- sensee*

--	--	--	--

 (teacher)
- gakusuee*

--	--	--	--

 (student)
- seeto*

--	--	--

 (pupil)
- seeseeki*

--	--	--	--

 (grade [academic])
- seeki*

--	--	--

 (century)
- seebutsu*

--	--	--	--

 (living creature)
- seeji*

--	--	--

 (politics)
- eega*

--	--	--

 (movie, film)
- ee-go*

--	--	--

 (English)
- eebun-gaku*

--	--	--	--	--	--

 (English literature)
- keezai*

--	--	--	--

 (economy)
- kee-ee*

--	--	--	--

 (administration)
- keetai*

--	--	--	--

 (cell phone)

<i>kaikee</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(accounting)
<i>tokee</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(watch, clock)
<i>keekaku</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(plan)
<i>ree</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(example)
<i>reegai</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(exception)
<i>reeka</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(below zero)
<i>kiree</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(pretty)
<i>shitsuree</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(lack of courtesy)
<i>teenee</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(polite)
<i>heewa</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(peace)
<i>heesee</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(Emperor Era Heisei)
<i>meeji</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(Emperor Era Meiji)
<i>zeekin</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(tax)
<i>tantee</i>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(detective)

5. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the King's Spelling Rule**.

- oo*

--	--

 (king)
- kookoo*

--	--	--	--

 (senior secondary school)
- gakko*

--	--	--	--

 (gakko)
- senko*

--	--	--	--

 (major [at school])
- ginkoo*

--	--	--	--

 (bank)
- kooen*

--	--	--	--

 (park)
- koomu-in*

--	--	--	--

 (government worker)
- hikooki*

--	--	--	--

 (airplane)
- kikoo*

--	--	--

 (climate)
- bangoo*

--	--	--	--

 (number)
- koo*

--	--

 (this way/manner)
- soo*

--	--

 (that way/manner)
- doo*

--	--

 (what way/manner)

doobutsu

--	--	--	--

 (single, unmarried)

moo-ichido

--	--	--	--	--

 (once more)

otooto

--	--	--	--

 (younger brother)

imooto

--	--	--	--

 (younger sister)

hontoo

--	--	--	--

 (true)

honnoo

--	--	--	--

 (instinct)

hooritsu

--	--	--	--

 (law)

sensoo

--	--	--	--

 (war)

dooro

--	--	--

 (road)

roojin

--	--	--	--

 (old person)

roosoku

--	--	--	--

 (candle)

taiyoo

--	--	--	--

 (the sun)

yoochi-en

--	--	--	--	--

 (kindergarten)

arigatoo

--	--	--	--	--

 (Thank you)

6. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Yes Sis Spelling Rule**.

ee

--	--

 (yeah, yes)

o-nee-san

--	--	--	--	--

 (elder sister [honorific])

nee

--	--

 ([sentence particle])

7. Write the following words in Hiragana. Use **the Big Spelling Rule**.

ookii

--	--	--	--

 (big)

ooi

--	--	--

 (many)

ookami

--	--	--	--

 (wolf)

oosaka

--	--	--	--

 (Osaka [place name])

ooita

--	--	--	--

 (Oita [place name])

oo-ame

--	--	--	--

 (heavy rain)

oo-yuki

--	--	--	--

 (heavy snow)

oo-kaze

--	--	--	--

 (heavy wind)

koori

--	--	--

(ice)

kootta

--	--	--	--

(frozen)

kaki-goori

--	--	--	--	--

(shaved ice [eaten with syrup])

tooku

--	--	--

(a place far away)

tooi

--	--	--

(far)

machi-dooshii

--	--	--	--	--

(cannot wait, look forward)

too

--	--

(ten, ten years old, ten pieces)

toori

--	--	--

(street, avenue)

hoo

--	--

(cheek)

Hiragana Reading Practice I-8

1. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the **doubled vowel A unit**.

ああ

おかあさん

おばあさん

ばあい

2. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the **doubled vowel I unit**.

いい

あたらしい

おにいさん

おじいさん

ちいさい

ひいき

にいがた

3. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the **doubled vowel U unit**.

すうじ

ぐうすう

きすう

てんすう

すうがく

さんすう

くうき

つうやく

ふうふ

たいふう

ゆうき

りゆう

しんゆう

4. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the doubled vowel E unit.

せんせい

がくせい

せいき

えいが

けいざい

かいけい

れい

きれい

へいわ

ぜいきん

せいと

せいぶつ

えいご

けいえい

とけい

れいがい

しつれい

へいせい

たんてい

せいせき

せいじ

えいぶんがく

けいたい

けいかく

れいか

ていねい

めいじ

5. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the doubled vowel O unit.

おう

こうこう

ぎんこう

ひこうき

こう

がっこう

こうえん

きこう

そう

せんこう

こうむいん

ばんごう

どう

どうぶつ	もういちど	
おとうと	いもうと	ほんとう
ほんのう	ほうりつ	
せんそう	どうろ	
ろうじん	ろうそく	たいよう
おうよう	ようちえん	ありがとう

6. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the **doubled vowel E unit**.

ええ	おねえさん	ねえ
----	-------	----

7. Read the following words written in Hiragana. All the words in this section contain the **doubled vowel O unit**.

おおきい	おおい	
おおかみ	おおさか	おおいた
おおあめ	おおゆき	おおかせ
こおり	こおった	かきごおり
とおく	とおい	まちどおしい
とお	とおり	ほお

8. Read aloud the following words written in Hiragana, pronouncing the doubled vowel units clearly.

ゆうれい (ghost)

ゆうめい (famous)

ゆうよう (ridge)

くうこう (airport)

くうそう (fantasy)

ぐうぞう (ridge)

えいよう (nutrition)

けいこう (Inclination, tendency)

せいぞう (manufacturing)

こうつう (Traffic)

そうぐう (encounter)

とうぐう (Crown Prince)

とうめい (transparent)

どうめい (Alliance)

とうけい (statistics)

おおぜい (Many people)

9. Read aloud the following words written in Hiragana, distinguishing the left one and the right one in each pair clearly.

いい (good)

い (stomach)

とりに (Shinto shrine gate)

とり (bird)

すうじ (numeral)

すじ (story line)

たんすう (singular)

たんす (chest of drawers)

くうき (air)

くき (stalk)

ゆうき (courage)

ゆき (snow)

10. Read aloud the following words written in Hiragana, distinguishing the left one and the right one in each pair clearly.

ゆうめい (famous)

ゆめ (dream)

めい (niece)

め (eye)

せいき (century)

せき (seat)

せいと (pupil)

せと (channel [in the sea])

ええ (yes, yeah)

え (picture, drawing)

ねえ ([sentence particle])

ね (root)

11. Read aloud the following words written in Hiragana, distinguishing the left one and the right one in each pair clearly.

こう (this way/manner)

こ (child)

こうこう (senior secondary school)

ここ (this place)

とうけい (statistics)

とけい (watch, clock)

もう (already)

も (water weed)

おう (king)

お (tail)

おおきい (big)

おき (the offspring)

おおい (many)

おい (nephew)

とおり (street)

とり (bird)

12. Read aloud the following kinship terms, distinguishing the left one and the right one in each pair clearly.

おじいさん

おじさん

おばあさん

おばさん

おとうさん

おい (nephew)

おかあさん

めい (niece)

おにいさん

おとうと

おねえさん

いもうと

13. Read the following words written in Hiragana, comparing the spellings in each pair

ええ (yes, yeah)

えい (ray [fish])

ほお (cheek)

ほう (direction)

こおり (ice)

こうり (wicker trunk)

Exercises I-8

1. Complete the following sentences with appropriate kinship terms.

① おとうさんの おとうさんは _____ です。

おかあさんの おとうさんも _____ です。

② おかあさんの おかあさんは _____ です。

おとうさんの おかあさんも _____ です。

③ おとうさんの おにいさんは _____ です。

おかあさんの おにいさんも _____ です。

④ おとうさんの おねえさんは _____ です。

おかあさんの おねえさんも _____ です。

2. Complete the following sentences with appropriate kinship terms.

① ちちの ちちは _____ です。

ははの ちちも _____ です。

② ははの ははは _____ です。

ちちの ははも _____ です。

③ ちちの あには _____ です。

- ちちの おとうとも _____ です。
- ④ ちちの あねは _____ です。
- ちちの いもうとも _____ です。
- ⑤ ははの あには _____ です。
- ははの おとうとも _____ です。
- ⑥ ははの あねは _____ です。
- ははの いもうとも _____ です。
- ⑦ ちちの きょうだいの こどもは _____ です。
- ははの きょうだいの こどもも _____ です。

3. Complete the following sentences with appropriate kinship terms.

Vocabulary

じぶん

jibun

oneself

- ① じぶんの きょうだいの むすこは _____ です。
- ② じぶんの きょうだいの むすめは _____ です。
- ③ じぶんの こどもの こどもは _____ です。

Review Questions I-8

1. Answer the following questions. Use **Hiragana** and **Arabia-suuji** with Japanese **commas** and **periods** appropriately.

① おたくは なんにんかぞく ですか。

② あなたは なんにんきょうだい ですか。

2. Answer the following questions about pets. Use **Rooma-ji** for proper names and words which are normally written in **Katakana**. Place Japanese **punctuation symbols** appropriately.

Vocabulary

その

sono

the, that

① あなたは ペットを かっていますか。

If yes なにを かっていますか。

その ペットの なまえは？