

Part II Lesson 5 じこしょうかい (2)

Note: Small items such as clips, pins, tacks, coins, etc., are needed for some Exercises in this lesson.

Expressive Adjectives 5

きれいですねえ。

It's pretty/clean, isn't it?

きたないですねえ。

It's dirty, isn't it?

Classroom Expressions 5

しつもんはありませんか。

(Don't you have) any questions?

ありません。

I/we don't have any.

[はい or いいえ is often omitted in this answer for the above frequently asked question.]

はなしてみましよう 1

When Richard Baron applied for the membership of The Vancouver Japanese Culture Club, he was asked a number of questions for his application form. Following is the conversation he had with the membership committee chair at that time.

クラブのひと： あなたのお名前は？

リチャード： リチャード・バロンです。

クラブのひと： ローマ字でどうかきますか。

リチャード： リチャードは R-i-c-h-a-r-d、バロンは
B-a-r-o-n と かきます。

クラブのひと： ごじゅうしょは？

リチャード： 304-6916 East 2nd Ave., New Westminster
です。

クラブのひと： ゆうびんばんごうは？

リチャード： V3J 7L1 です。

クラブのひと： でんわばんごうは？

リチャード： 529-4407 です。

クラブのひと： しがいきょくばんは？

リチャード： 604 です。

クラブのひと： けいたいは？

リチャード： もっていません。

ごい

なまえ (名前)	name
じゅうしょ	address
ゆうびんばんごう	postal code
でんわばんごう	telephone number
しがいきょくばん	area code
けいたい	cell phone
ローマじ (ローマ字)	the Roman alphabet
_____で	using _____
_____をもっている	have _____
_____をかきます	write _____
_____とかきます	write as _____
どう	how
こう	this way/fashion/manner

How to Pronounce the Roman Alphabet in Japanese

A	エー	B	ビー	C	シー	D	ディー
E	イー	F	エフ	G	ジー	H	エイチ
I	アイ	J	ジェー	K	ケー	L	エル
M	エム	N	エヌ	O	オー	P	ピー
Q	キュー	R	アール	S	エス	T	ティー
U	ユー	V	ブイ	W	ダブリュー		
X	エックス	Y	ワイ	Z	ゼット		

れんしゅう 1

1. Write the readings of the following Roman Alphabet letters, using Katakana.

L _____ M _____ N _____

R _____ V _____ B _____

C _____ H _____ Z _____

2. Figure out how to give your given and family names by reciting their spellings in the Roman Alphabet:
- Write your given and family names in the blank space below, using the ローマじ in the way you normally do.
 - Call out each of the ローマじ in your names, using the Japanized pronunciation.
 - Do not write down how to pronounce ローマじ.
3. Figure out how to give the street name in your address by doing the same as above.
4. Figure out how to give your postal code.

れんしゅう 2

1. Practice the following question and answer by filling in the blank box with any English word or name and the underscored blank with its spelling. Pronounce the Roman Alphabet in the Japanized sounds. Refer to the example (れい) given below.

Q: は ローマ字で どう かきますか。
 A: _____ と かきます。

れい Q: Communication は ローマ字で どう かきますか。
 A: C-o-m-m-u-n-i-c-a-t-i-o-n と かきます。

2. Practice the following question and answer by filling in the blank box with any Japanese word or name. Refer to the example (れい) given below.

Q: は ひらがなで どう かきますか。
 A: Write the word/name on a piece of paper.
 Point at what you just wrote and say:
 は こう かきます。

れい Q: 「だいがく」は ひらがなで どう かきますか。
 A: 「だいがく」は こう かきます。

ごい

どう
 こう

how, in what way/fashion/manner
 (in) this way/fashion/manner

かんがえてみましょう 1

Following are the commonly-used English words in addresses. Figure out the Japanized forms by filling in the circles. One circle takes on Katakana.

Street ス◯リー◯

Avenue ア◯ニュー

Road ロー◯

Boulevard ブル◯ード

Way ◯エー

Highway ハイ◯エー

Drive ◯ライ◯

Lane レー◯

Place プレー◯

Crescent ◯レセント

Square ス◯ウェアー

Park パー◯

Court ◯ート

Gate ◯ート

North ノー◯

West ◯エスト

South サ◯ス

East イ◯スト

Broad ブ◯ード

Main ◯イン

First ファース◯

Second セ◯ンド

Third ◯ード

Fourth フォー◯

れんしゅう 3

1. Figure out how to pronounce your name (given and family) in the Japanized form and write it in Katakana.

2. Figure out how to pronounce your address in Japanese:
 - Translate the suite and house numbers into Japanese.
 - Pronounce the street name and the city name in the Japanized form.
 - Translate, not Japanize, the large number in the street name.

おうよう 1

Exchange a conversation with your practice partner as in the first dialogue. Use Japanized sounds. If your partner did not catch the Japanized sounds, give the spellings in the Roman alphabet, pronouncing each letter in Japanized form. Use the following expressions as necessary:

わかりませんでした。

もう1ど いってください。

ローマ字で どう かきますか。

ごい

ししょばこ

post-office box, P. O. Box

はなしてみましよう 2

When Richard Baron arrived at his first club meeting, he was asked to write a few things down. Following is the conversation he had with the club member responsible for receiving new members at the meeting.

クラブのひと： すみませんが、ここに あなたのお名前を かいて
ください。

リチャード： ここですか。

クラブのひと： はい、そうです。それと、ここに ごじゅうしょと
ゆうびんばんごうを かいてください。

リチャード： はい。

クラブのひと： それと、ここに あなたのでんわばんごうを かいて
ください。しがいきょくばんも かいてください。

リチャード： はい。

ごい

すみませんが、
ここ
かいてください
それと

Excuse me, but
this spot/place
Please write
and also, in addition to that

おうよう 2

Ask your practice partner to write his/her name, address, postal code, and telephone number including the area code in the table below (or alternatively, you may ask your practice partner to use the table in his/her textbook).

For each of your request, point at the space, saying:

ここに あなたの _____ を かいてください。

お名前	_____
ごじゅうしょ	_____

ゆうびんばんごう	_____
でんわばんごう	_____
	(しがいきょくばん)

ごい

かっこ

parentheses ()

れんしゅう 4

1. Ask your practice partner to write, using the Roman Alphabet, an English word or name of your choice. Indicate the spot for writing by pointing at it while saying ここ. You may say いいです or だめです when your practice partner has written his/her answer.

Note that the particle used in this practice is the quotation particle と and not the direct object marker particle を.

ここに ローマ字で と かいてください。

れい： ここに ローマ字で chrysanthemum と かいてください。

2. Ask your practice partner to write, using Hiragana, a Japanese word or name.

ここに ひらがなで 「 」 と かいてください。

れい： ここに ひらがなで 「だいがく」と かいてください。

ごい

かぎっこ

Japanese quotation marks 「 」

あなたは・・・ 1

1. Form a group of four to six. One group member will ask the questions to each of the group members, who will answer, using one of the examples given. Use the particles は and も effectively.

Q: あなたは どのごしゅっしん ですか。

A: (a) _____のしゅっしん です。

(b) わたしも _____のしゅっしん です。

(c) わたしは _____のしゅっしん です。

Q: あなたは いま どこに すんでいますか。

A: (a) {place name} に すんでいます。

(b) わたしも {place name} に すんでいます。

(c) わたしは {place name} に すんでいます。

2. Form a pair. When answering the second question, answer with either the particle は or も. Change おとうさん to おかあさん and practice again.

Q: あなたのおとうさんは どのごしゅっしん ですか。

A: _____のしゅっしん です。

Q: じゃあ、 いま どこにすんでいますか。

A: いま は/も _____に すんでいます。

あなたは・・・ 2

1. Form a group of four to six. One group member will ask the questions to each of the group members, who will answer, using one of the examples given. Use the particles は and も effectively.

Q: あなたのほごは なにごですか。

A: (a) _____ ご です。

(b) わたしも _____ ご です。

(c) わたしは _____ ご です。

2. Form a pair. When answering the second question, answer with either the particle は or も. Change おとうさん to おかあさん and practice again.

Q: あなたは _____ ごが わかりますか。

A: (a) はい、わかります。_____ ごは わたしのほごです。

(b) はい、わかります。

(c) はい、すこし わかります。

(d) いいえ、ぜんぜん わかりません。

ごい

ほご/ほこくご

_____ が わかります

すこし

ぜんぜん [+negative]

mother tongue / one's first language

understand _____

a little

(not) at all

かぞえてみましょう (つ・こ)

1. You need ten small items, such as clips (クリップ), pins (ピン), tacks (がびょう), coins (コイン), etc. Refer to the table on p. 138 as necessary.

A: Hold up ten items in your hand, and ask your practice partner how many you are holding: いくつ もっていますか。

B: Guess and answer: _____つ もっています。

A: If the answer is correct, say: あたりです。

If incorrect, say:はずれです。

Disclose how many items you have been holding, counting in Japanese with the counter つ: 1つ、2つ、3つ、・・・

ごい

いくつ	how many (pieces)
もっています	have, hold, possess
あたり	correct guess, winning a prize (in lottery)
はずれ	wrong guess, not winning a prize (in lottery)

2. This exercise discusses the number of fruits like the following:

ごい

りんご	apple
なし	pear
もも	peach
かき	persimmon
みかん	mandarin orange
オレンジ	orange
グレープフルーツ	grapefruit
キウイ	kiwi

A: Tell your practice partner that Person X bought a certain number (between one and ten) of a certain kind of fruit and ate a certain number of them:

Xさんは を _____ つ かいしました。

そして、_____ つ たべました。

Ask your practice partner how many pieces of fruit there are now:

は いま いくつ ありますか。

B: Calculate and answer: _____ つ あります。

If there is none left, say: ぜんぜん ありません。

ごい

かいます

かいしました

たべます

たべました

そして

あります

ぜんぜん [+negative]

buy

bought

eat

ate

And [used at the beginning of a sentence]

there are/is

(not) at all

3. Practice in the same way as the above, using the counter こ. You may use numbers greater than ten. For the numbers ten and smaller, either こ or つ can be used.

	Round and/or small objects Children's age (1-10)		Small objects
	(Can be used as a substitute for many other counters)		(Can be used as a substitute for many other counters)
	つ		こ
1	ひとつ		いっこ
2	ふたつ		にこ
3	みっつ		さんこ
4	よっつ		よんこ
5	いつつ		ごこ
6	むっつ		ろっこ
7	ななつ		ななこ
8	やっつ		はっこ
9	ここのつ		きゅうこ
10	とお (without つ)		じゅっこ／じっこ
100	N/A		ひゃっこ
?	いくつ		なんこ
E.g.	oranges, tomatoes, erasers, pins, pieces of <i>sushi</i>		
	Type J-1		Type 1-3

Note: The degree of awkwardness in substituting varies from counter to counter.

Grammar & Usage Notes II-5

1. Particle を

The main function of the particle を is to indicate the direct object of a verb.

E.g., (1) ここに あなたのごじゅうしょを かいてください。
(Please write your address here.)

(2) けしゴムを いくつ もっていますか。
(How many erasers do you have?)

(3) おきを つけて。
(Take care.)

2. Particle が

The particle が also indicates the direct object of a verb, but only with a limited number of verbs which include わかります (understand).

E.g., (1) わたしは にほんごが すこし わかります。
(I understand Japanese a little.)

3. Particle で

One of the functions of the particle で is to indicate a means/method such as a language and letters/characters.

E.g., (1) これは にほんごで なんですか。
(What is this [called] in Japanese?)

(2) ポルトガル語では しりませんが、スペイン語では vaca です。
(I don't know [the word] in Portuguese, but it is "vaca" in Spanish.)

(3) ローマ字で かいてください。
(Please write in the Roman alphabet.)

(4) 「りょう」は ひらがなで どう かきますか。
(How do you write "ryoo" in Hiragana?)

4. Particle も

The particle も means “too, also, as well” and is to be attached to the phrase that is compared with something else.

E.g., (1) A: わたしのりょうしんは いま シアトルにすんでいます。
(My parents live in Seattle now.)

B: そうですか。わたしのりょうしんも いま シアトルにすんでいます。
(Is that so? My parents also live in Seattle now.)

(2) わたしのちちは アラスカでうまれました。いまでも アラスカにすんでいます。
(My father was born in Alaska. He now also [= still] lives in Alaska.)

5. Particle は

The particle は has two major functions: one is to indicate the topic of a sentence and the other is to indicate the contrast between two or more things.

E.g., (1) わたしは いま リッチモンドにすんでいます。
[topic]
(I live in Richmond now.)

(2) わたしは オタワでうまれましたが、いまは トロントにすんでいます。
[topic] [contrast]
(I was born in Ottawa, but I live in Toronto now.)

(3) トムさんは バーナビーにすんでいます、キムさんは デルタにすんでいます。
[topic/contrast] [contrast]
(Tom lives in Burnaby, but Kim lives in Delta.)

6. Adverbs すこし & ぜんぜん

Adverbs that express a degree, such as すこし (a little) and ぜんぜん (at all), are normally placed right before the verb of the sentence. Some adverbs such as ぜんぜん (at all) are used only in negative sentences.

E.g., (1) わたしは にほんごが すこし わかります。
(I understand Japanese a little.)

(2) わたしは スワヒリゴが ぜんぜん わかりません。
(I do not understand Swahili at all.)

7. Verb かきます

The verb かきます (write) can be used either with the quotation particle と (Refer to Item 2 of Grammar & Usage Notes II-1) or with the direct object marker particle を (Refer to Item 1 above). The particle と is used to directly quote the content of writing and the particle を to indicate the category of the content. For quoting with the particle と, a set of quotation marks (かぎカッコ) is often added for clarity.

E.g., (1) 山田さんは かみに 「山田すみ子」と かきました。
(Ms Yamada wrote "Yamada Sumiko" on the paper.)

(2) 山田さんは かみに じぶんのなまえを かきました。
(Ms Yamada wrote her own name on the paper.)

8. Roman Alphabet

When foreign words are used in Japanese, they undergo Japanization of pronunciation. Loan words (がいらいご) such as カード (card) and ページ (page) are good examples. The names of individual letters of the Roman alphabet (ローマじ) are also Japanized, based on their English names. Thus, "ABC" is pronounced "ee-bii-shii", not "aa-bee-see" like French or "aa-bee-tsee" like German. For a complete list of the Japanese names of the Roman alphabet, refer to **How to Pronounce the Roman Alphabet in Japanese** on p.165.

When writing the Roman alphabet in Japanese, try to write the letters clearly so that Japanese people who are not accustomed to reading handwritten alphabet letters can understand your writing. Also avoid capitalizing the whole word or sentence except for acronyms. The lower-case letters (こもじ) with occasional uses of the upper-case letters (おおもじ) are more readily accepted by Japanese people.

9. Foreign Names

Foreign names also undergo Japanization in pronunciation when used in Japanese. Well-known foreign names usually have “standard” Japanized pronunciation while others may be pronounced in various ways. This is because foreign names include sounds foreign to Japanese, and individual Japanese speakers catch these foreign sounds differently.

For your self-introduction, the first thing to do is to Japanize your name properly and put it in Katakana. Next, practice pronouncing your name exactly the same as it is written in Katakana. If by any chance Japanese speakers do not catch your name properly, you may either have to write your name in Katakana for them or give the Roman alphabet spelling of your name. In the latter case, remember that the Roman alphabet letters have to be pronounced in the Japanese way.

When dealing with other people’s names and lesser-known place names in writing, spelling them in the Roman alphabet is sometimes a better choice from the communication point of view. When you choose to do so, simply write the names in the Roman alphabet without quotation marks.

10. Chinese & Korean Names

Although foreign names are normally written in Katakana in Japanese, Chinese names and other names that can be written in Chinese characters are often written as they are normally written in their original languages. When these names are written in Kanji, however, they are usually pronounced in the Japanese way, i.e., with the Japanese reading of the Kanji, which in many cases differs significantly from the original pronunciation (e.g., 毛沢東 [Mao Ze Dong] is called in Japanese もうたくとう, not マオ・ツードング). If you prefer to keep the original sounds, however Japanized they may be, write your name in Katakana.

Korean names, which can also be written in Chinese characters, used to be written in Kanji in Japanese. In recent years, however, most Korean names of contemporary people have been written in Katakana in mass media to reflect the original pronunciation of the names.

12. “Japanese” Names

If you are a non-Japanese national of Japanese descent (にっけいじん) and have a Japanese family name and/or a Japanese given name, you have two choices as to how to write your name. If you consider yourself not Japanese, use Katakana with the given name(s) preceding the family name. If you consider yourself partially or fully Japanese, use Hiragana or Kanji for the Japanese name(s) and Katakana only for non-Japanese name(s) with the family name preceding the given name(s). If you mix Hiragana or Kanji with Katakana, do not use the middle dot to separate the family name and the given name(s).

13. Foreign Addresses

Foreign addresses should be written in the Roman alphabet, or in Chinese characters if applicable, but not in Katakana. When being given orally, however, their pronunciation needs to be Japanized.

Addresses are normally not to be translated (e.g., ノース・バンクーバー). "Avenue" and "Street" may be translated into ばんがい when the number preceding them are relatively large (e.g., 57ばんがい): this translation, however, loses the distinction between "avenues" and "streets." House numbers and suite numbers are read as a whole: do not break down three or more digit numbers into two digit numbers as in English. Insert the particle の between the suite number and the house number. Postal Boxes are called ししょばこ and the counter ばん is used with the number (ししょばこ234ばん).

Culture Notes II-5

1. Addresses & Postal Codes in Japan

Addresses in Japan begin with the prefecture (equivalent to "province") name, then the city or district name, followed by the town or village name, and lastly the section numbers in the town/village. Street names are not generally used in Japan and are not used as a part of addresses except in some parts of the City of Kyoto (きょうと).

Postal codes in Japan consist of seven numerals with a hyphen between the third and fourth numerals (e.g., 241-0837). Postal codes are read just like telephone numbers with the particle の for the hyphen. Commercially sold post cards and envelopes usually have two sets of seven red squares printed on them, one set for the addressee's address and the other for the return address. The postal code precedes the address and, when it is clearly noted, the prefecture and city names can be omitted.

Sound System II-5

1. Consonant “Y”

Although the sound **Y** is technically a semi-vowel, it can be treated as a consonant (from the sound structure point of view) when it appears at the beginning of a sound unit.

The consonant **Y** combines only with the vowels **A**, **U**, and **O** to make **YA**, **YU**, and **YO**. The sound combination **YI** is almost impossible for Japanese speakers to pronounce because they perceive the **Y** sound and the **I** sound as very similar. This can be exemplified by the difficulty Japanese speakers have in distinguishing the English words “year” and “ear.” The sound combination **YE** is easier for Japanese speakers to pronounce. This sound combination is written イエ and used in loan words, interjections, and onomatopoeia, but often broken down into two more traditional sound units イ and エ.

E.g., (1) やさい (vegetable), ゆき (snow), よる (night), イエーツ (Yeats)

(2) イエス (yes, Jesus), イエロー (yellow)

2. Semi-Vowel “Y” in Glide Units

In Japanese, the semi-vowel **Y** appears only between a consonant and a vowel to make glide units such as **KYA**, **NYU**, and **HYO**. Traditionally, the vowels that can be used after the semi-vowel **Y** were only **A**, **U**, and **O**. These days, however, the vowel **E** can also be combined with the semi-vowel **Y** in loan words, interjections, and onomatopoeia.

Each of the glide units, consisting of a consonant, the semi-vowel **Y**, and a vowel, is pronounced as one sound unit. Do not insert an extra vowel between the consonant and the semi-vowel, like **KIOTO** instead of **KYOOTO** (きょうと).

Glide units are written with two Kana, the first of which is regular-sized and the second, small-sized. The first Kana is one of the Kana in the **I “column”**, which include **KI**, **SHI**, and **CHI**, etc. The second Kana is one of the **Y Line Kana**, や or ヤ for the vowel **A**, ゆ or ユ for the vowel **U**, and よ or ヨ for the vowel **O**. For the vowel **E**, the Katakana エ is used.

E.g., (1) きゃく (guest, customer), ひゃく (hundred), ニャーニャー (mew mew)

(2) きゅうり (cucumber), かしゅ (singer), チュンチュン (chirp chirp)

(3) きょう (today), きんぎょ (goldfish), りょう (dormitory)

(4) チェーン (chain), ジェリー (jelly)

3. Consonant “W”

Like the consonant **Y**, the sound **W**, though technically a semi-vowel, can be treated as a consonant (from the sound structure point of view) when it appears at the beginning of a sound unit.

The consonant **W** combines only with the vowel **A** to make **WA**. The sound combination **WU**, like the sound combination **YI**, is almost impossible for Japanese speakers to pronounce because they perceive the **W** sound and the **U** sound as very similar. The sound combinations **WI**, **WE**, and **WO** are easier for Japanese speakers to pronounce. These sound combinations are written ウイ, ウェ, and ウォ, respectively, and are used in loan words, interjections, and onomatopoeia, but are sometimes broken down to two more traditional sound units ウイ, ウエ, and ウォ, respectively. To pronounce the particle を as **WO** is not standard. Refer to Item 2 of Writing System II-3 and Katakana Writing and Reading Practices II-6.

Note that the Japanese **W** sound is pronounced without the lips rounded, as is the vowel **U**. Refer to Item 1 of Sound System II-2.

E.g., (1) わたし (I), ウィークデー (weekday), ウィスキー (whiskey),
 ウェーター (waiter), ウェスト (west),
 ミネラルウォーター (mineral water),
 を ([the direct object marker particle])

(2) ウィスキー (whiskey), ウエスト (west, waist)

4. Semi-Vowel “W”

In traditional Japanese, the semi-vowel **W** was used only between the consonant **K** and the vowel **A**. This sound unit **KWA** is still in use in some dialects of modern Japanese.

In modern standard Japanese, the semi-vowel **W**, preceded by the consonant **K**, combine with **A**, **I**, **E**, or **O**, and is used in loan words, interjections, and onomatopoeia.

The sound units **KWA**, **KWI**, **KWE**, and **KWO**, however, are often broken down to two more traditional sound units **KUA**, **KUI**, **KUE**, and **KUO**. The sound units **KWA**, **KWI**, **KWE**, and **KWO** are written with the regular sized Kana **KU** and the small sized Kana **A**, **I**, **E**, and **O**. The two sound unit combinations **KUA**, **KUI**, **KUE**, and **KUO** are written with the Kana **KU** and the Kana **A**, **I**, **E**, and **O**, both in the regular size.

E.g., (1) クイーン (queen), クエーカー (Quaker), クォーター (today)

(2) クイーン (queen), クエーカー (Quaker), クォーター (today)

Writing System II-5

1. Derivations of Chinese Characters

Chinese characters can be placed into three groups according to the types of their derivations.

[1] **Pictographs** - Pictographs are like simplified pictures or drawings.

E.g., 川 ("river": image of streams of water)
 山 ("mountain": image of mountain peaks)
 月 ("moon": image of the horned moon)
 日 ("sun": image of the sun)

[2] **Ideographs** - Ideographs are like signs that represent ideas or notions.

E.g., 一 ("one": notion represented by one line)
 二 ("two": notion represented by two lines)
 上 ("top, up": notion represented by the vertical line and the short horizontal line placed above the base horizontal line)
 下 ("bottom, down": notion represented by the vertical line and the short diagonal line placed below the base horizontal line)

[3] **Compound Characters** - Compound characters consist of two or more elements, each of which represents a meaning or a reading.

E.g., 語 ("language": combination of 言 ["say"] and 口 ["mouth"] for the meaning and 五 ["five"] for the sound ㄘ)
 話 ("speak": combination of 言 ["say"] and 舌 ["tongue"] for the meaning)

2. Types of Chinese Characters according to the Uses

There are three types of uses of Chinese characters.

[1] **Meaning Use** - To use the character as it means.
 Most Chinese characters are used this way.

E.g., 日 ("the sun")
 月 ("the moon")
 樂 ("music")

- [2] **Sound Use** - To use the character only for its sound, and ignoring its meaning. Foreign names are written this way in Chinese and also in modern Japanese to a certain extent. This was also the way the imported Chinese characters were used in Japanese at the beginning.

E.g., 加奈陀 (“Canada”)
 亜米利加 (“America”)

- [3] **Expansion Use** - To use the character to mean something else but similar to the original meaning. Because of this use, each Chinese character often has more than one meaning.

E.g., 日 (“the sun” → “day”)
 月 (“the moon” → “month”)
 樂 (“music” → “enjoyable”)

3. Radicals and Elements of Chinese Characters

The majority of Chinese characters are compound characters. This is because the capacity to create new characters by simplifying pictures and drawings (pictographs) and by designing signs to represent ideas and notions (ideographs) is limited.

Compound characters consist of two or more elements, each of which represents either a meaning or a reading. The meaning of each compound character derives from the combination of the elements, and its reading is often the same as or similar to one of the elements. This mechanism enables readers to guess the meaning and the reading of the character even if they have not seen the character before.

For example, the compound character 語 (“language”) is made of three elements 言 (“say”), 五 (“five”), and 口 (“mouth”). The meanings “say” and “mouth” are obviously related to the meaning “language” and the reading of “five” (in Japanese), which is こ, is the same as the reading of the compound character “language” (in Japanese).

Elements which are used in many compound characters are generally pictographs and ideographs and are called “radicals.” They are used as indices in Chinese character dictionaries.

Katakana Spellings I-5

Following are the **glide units** written in Hiragana. Practice writing these glide units in Katakana, using grid paper. Write the small-sized letters in a proper size, positioning them in the right spot.

きゃ きゅ きょ ぎゃ ぎゅ ぎょ

しゃ しゅ しょ じゃ じゅ じょ

ちゃ ちゅ ちょ ぢゃ ぢゅ ぢょ

にゃ にゅ にょ

ひゃ ひゅ ひょ びゃ びゅ びょ

ぴゃ ぴゅ ぴょ

みゃ みゅ みょ

りゃ りゅ りょ

Katakana Writing Practice II-5

1. Write the following food-related words written in Katakana.

shaabetto

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

(sherbet)

shuu-kuriimu

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

(chou a la crème, cream puff)

shooto-keeki

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

(shortcake)

jamu

--	--	--

(jam)

chokoreeto

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

(chocolate)

chuuin-gamu

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

(Chewing gum)

juusu

--	--	--	--

(juice)

shanpan

--	--	--	--	--

(champagne)

masshuruumu

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

(mushroom)

kyabetsu

--	--	--	--

(cabbage)

2. Write the following romance-related words written in Katakana.

kyuupiddo

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

 (cupid)

haato

--	--	--

 (heart)

barentain

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

 (Valentine)

3. Write the following communication-related words written in Katakana.

komyunikeeshon

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

 (communication)

konpyuuta

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

 (computer)

intabyuu

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

 (interview)

nyuusu

--	--	--	--

 (news)

jooku

--	--	--	--

 (joke)

gyagu

--	--	--

 (gag)

chooku

--	--	--	--

 (chalk)

nooto

--	--	--

 (notebook)

shaapen

--	--	--	--	--

 (mechanical pencil)

4. Write the following medical words written in Katakana.

arerugii

--	--	--	--	--

 (allergy)

inhuruenza

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

 (influenza)

ryuumachi

--	--	--	--	--

 (Rheumatoid)

5. Write the following names of countries written in Katakana.

Girisha

--	--	--	--

 (Greece)

Myanmaa

--	--	--	--	--

 (Myanmar)

Honjurasu

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

 (Honduras)

6. Write the following names of peoples written in Katakana.

Googyan

--	--	--	--	--

 (Gauguin)

Oogyusuto

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

 (August)

Kyurii

--	--	--	--

 (Curie)

Shutorausu

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

 (Strauss)
Chappurin

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

 (Chaplin)
Choosaa

--	--	--	--	--

 (Chaucer)
Nyuuton

--	--	--	--	--

 (Newton)
Kamyu

--	--	--

 (Camus)

7. Write the following names of people written in Katakana. The names in each group share the same origin that they are spelled and sound similar.

Kyasarin

--	--	--	--	--

 [English]
Katoriinu

--	--	--	--	--

 [French]
Ekateriina

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

 [Russian]

An

--	--	--	--	--

 [English]
Annu

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

 [French]
Anne

--	--	--	--	--

 [German]

Chaaruzu

--	--	--	--	--

 [English]

Sharuru

--	--	--	--	--

 [French]

Richaado

--	--	--	--	--

 [English]

Rishaa

--	--	--	--

 [French]

Rihyaruto

--	--	--	--	--

 [German]

Rikarudo

--	--	--	--

 [Italian]

Jooji

--	--	--	--

 [English]

Joruju

--	--	--	--	--

 [French]

Georugu

--	--	--	--

 [German]

Horuhe

--	--	--

 [Spanish]

girubaato

--	--	--	--	--

 [English]

Jirubeeru

--	--	--	--	--

 [French]

Ansonii

--	--	--	--	--

[English]

Antonii

--	--	--	--	--

[French]

Anton

--	--	--	--

[German]

Antonio

--	--	--	--	--

[Italian]

Piitaa

--	--	--	--

[English]

Pieeru

--	--	--	--

[French]

Peetaa

--	--	--	--

[German]

Pyootoru

--	--	--	--

[Russian]

Shiizaa

--	--	--	--

[English]

Kaesaru

--	--	--	--

[Italian]

Katakana Reading Practice II-5

1. Read the following food-related words written in Katakana.

シャーベット	シュークリーム	ショートケーキ
ジャム	チョコレート	チューインガム
ジュース	シャンパン	マッシュルーム
キャベツ		

2. Read the following romance-related words written in Katakana.

キューピッド	ハート	バレンタイン
--------	-----	--------

3. Read the following communication-related words written in Katakana.

コミュニケーション	コンピュータ	インタビュー
ニュース	ジョーク	ギャグ
チョーク	ノート	シャーペン

4. Read the following medical words written in Katakana.

アレルギー	インフルエンザ	リウマチ
-------	---------	------

5. Read the following names of countries written in Katakana.

ギリシャ

ミャンマー

ホンジュラス

6. Read the following names of peoples written in Katakana.

ゴーギャン

オーギュスト

キュリー

シュトラウス

チャップリン

チョーサー

ニュートン

カミュ

7. Read the following names of people written in Katakana. Each line presents the names of the same origin. The left ones are English, the second left ones are French, the second right ones are German, and the right most ones are Russian, Spanish, Italian, etc.

キャサリン

カトリーヌ

エカテリーナ

アン

アンヌ

アンネ

チャールズ

シャルル

リチャード

リシャー

リヒャルト

リカルド

ジョージ

ジョルジュ

ゲオルグ

ホルヘ

ギルバート

ジルベール

アンソニー

アントニー

アントン

アントニオ

ピーター

ピエール

ペーター

ピョートル

シーザー

カエサル

Kanji Visualization 5

いみ (meaning)

よみかた (reading)

Chinese character	漢字	漢字	かんじ
-------------------	----	----	-----

Roman alphabet	ローマ字	ローマ字	ローマじ
----------------	------	------	------

family name	名字	名字	みょうじ
-------------	----	----	------

れいぶん (Example Sentences)

- ① 「やまだ」は 漢字でどうかきますか。
- ② Richard は ローマ字でどうかきますか。
- ③ 「山田」は 日本語の名字です。
- ④ Richards は 英語の名字ですが、Richard は 名字ではありません。
- ⑤ Richard は 名字ではありません。名前です。