



How to Use Self-Learning Material?

The pedagogy used to design this course is to enable the student to assimilate the concepts with ease. The course is divided into modules. Each module is categorically divided into units or chapters. Each unit has the following elements:

-  **Table of Contents:** Each unit has a well-defined table of contents. *For example: “1.1.1. (a)” should be read as “Module 1. Unit 1. Topic 1. (Sub-topic a)” and 1.2.3. (iii) should be read as “Module 1. Unit 2. Topic 3. (Sub-topic iii).”*
-  **Aim:** It refers to the overall goal that can be achieved by going through the unit.
-  **Instructional Objectives:** These are behavioural objectives that describe intended learning and define what the unit intends to deliver.
-  **Learning Outcomes:** These are demonstrations of the learner's skills and experience sequences in learning, and refer to what you will be able to accomplish after going through the unit.
-  **Self-Assessment Questions:** These include a set of multiple-choice questions to be answered at the end of each topic.
-  **Did You Know?:** You will learn some interesting facts about a topic that will help you improve your knowledge. A unit can also contain Quiz, Case Study, Critical Learning Exercises, etc., as metacognitive scaffold for learning.
-  **Summary:** This includes brief statements or restatements of the main points of unit and summing up of the knowledge chunks in the unit.
-  **Activity:** It actively involves you through various assignments related to direct application of the knowledge gained from the unit. Activities can be both online and offline.
-  **Bibliography:** This is a list of books and articles written by a particular author on a particular subject referring to the unit's content.
-  **e-References:** This is a list of online resources, including academic e-Books and journal articles that provide reliable and accurate information on any topic.
-  **Video Links:** It has links to online videos that help you understand concepts from a variety of online resources.

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Author's Profile

Mohd Salman

Mohd Salman is a talented professional with a diverse background in business administration, language proficiency, and customer support. With a strong foundation in BBA and a keen interest in Japanese language and culture, he has honed his skills in both linguistic and professional domains.

Having completed his BBA by Punjab University, Mohd Salman further pursued his passion for languages by successfully achieving N1 level proficiency in Japanese. This accomplishment not only reflects his dedication and commitment but also showcases his ability to adapt to new cultures and languages.

To gain practical experience in his chosen field, Mohd Salman joined Innodata as a freelancer, where he utilized his Japanese language skills to provide translation services. This freelance opportunity allowed him to showcase his linguistic abilities and develop a solid understanding of the nuances of the Japanese language.

Building upon his freelance experience, Mohd Salman then took on a challenging role as a customer support executive at ECPL. In this position, he excelled at addressing customer needs and providing exceptional service. His effective communication skills, combined with his knowledge of Japanese, enabled him to effectively bridge the gap between the company and its Japanese-speaking customers. Recognized for his language proficiency and translation skills, Mohd Salman had the opportunity to work with the Japan Embassy as a translator for a period of six months in New Delhi. This valuable experience not only enhanced his linguistic capabilities but also exposed him to the intricacies of diplomatic and intercultural communication.

Throughout his professional journey, Mohd Salman has showcased his ability to adapt to diverse environments, communicate effectively, and provide high-quality language services. His experiences in different industries and roles have shaped him into a versatile and well-rounded professional.

After that Mohd Salman has started his career with KL university as an Assistant Professor in foreign language department.

Foreign Language (Japanese)

- **Course Description**

Japanese language also known as Nihongo, around 128 million people speak the fascinating Japanese language, mainly in Japan. The complex writing system of the Japanese language, which includes multiple characters and styles, is well known. By immersing themselves in the study of the Japanese language and gaining insights into Japanese culture, students are equipped with the necessary tools to pursue higher education and secure Ph.D. scholarships at prestigious Japanese universities in Japan. This comprehensive course not only cultivates students' interest in the language but also prepares them to successfully pass the N5 level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT).



Foreign Language (Japanese)

Unit - 1

Importance of the Japanese Language

☰ Unit Table of Contents

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Aim

To make students practice the Japanese language pronunciation and intonation, and learn need and importance of Japanese language and its expansion in the world.



Instructional Objectives

This unit intends to:

- Explain the importance of the Japanese language
- Explain the writing script in the Japanese language
- List out the Kanji of Japanese language



Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, you are expected to:

- Define the writing script of Japanese Language
- Define all Kanji of N5 Level in Japanese Language
- Define all basic Vocabulary in Japanese language.

1.1 Importance of the Japanese Language.

Learning the Japanese language can have various significant benefits. Here are some reasons why learning Japanese can be valuable:

1. **Cultural appreciation:** Japan has a rich and unique culture with a long history of art, literature, and traditions. Learning the language allows you to better understand and appreciate these aspects of Japanese culture, including traditional arts like tea ceremonies, calligraphy, and origami.
2. **Traveling:** If you plan to visit Japan, knowing the language can significantly enhance your travel experience. It helps you communicate with locals, navigate transportation, and understand signs and directions more easily.
3. **Business opportunities:** Japan has one of the world's largest economies and is home to many influential companies. Knowing Japanese can open up job opportunities, especially in fields like international business, trade, technology, and tourism.
4. **Academic and research access:** Japan is a leading country in various fields of research, including technology, science, and social sciences. Understanding Japanese gives you access to academic publications, research, and conferences, expanding your knowledge base.
5. **Anime, Manga, and Entertainment:** Japanese anime, manga, and video games have a global fan base. By learning Japanese, you can enjoy these forms of entertainment in their original language, gaining a deeper understanding of the stories and nuances.
6. **Personal development:** Learning a new language improves cognitive abilities, memory, and problem-solving skills. It also enhances cross-cultural understanding and empathy, making you more open-minded and adaptable.
7. **Connecting with Japanese speakers:** Learning Japanese allows you to communicate directly with native Japanese speakers, fostering meaningful relationships and friendships across cultures.
8. **Global communication:** Japan plays an essential role in global diplomacy and international relations. Understanding Japanese can be advantageous for diplomatic exchanges, international conferences, and fostering bilateral relationships.
9. **Potential for future opportunities:** The demand for Japanese language proficiency may increase over time due to Japan's influence in various sectors and its role as a technological and cultural hub.
10. **Appreciation of Japanese literature and cinema:** Japan has produced many influential literary works and cinematic masterpieces. Learning Japanese can enable you to read classic literature and watch films in their original language, capturing the subtleties lost in translations.

In conclusion, learning Japanese not only provides practical benefits for travel and business but also offers a profound cultural and personal enrichment. Whether for professional advancement or personal growth, studying the language can be a rewarding and valuable endeavor.

Advantages of Learning Japanese Language.



Better
Communication



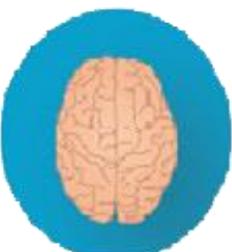
Cultural
Awareness



Better Math
Skills



Easier Travel



Better
Memory



International
Friends



Heightened
Logic



Better Carrier
Prospects

In today's time more and more people show interest in learning foreign languages for many reasons. There are several foreign languages to learn in India, but now the questions come to mind:

- Which is the best foreign language to learn in India?
- Which language is easy to learn?
- Which language has a number of job opportunities in India?

French displays itself as the best language to learn.

After English and Chinese, it's the most demanded foreign languages in India and other countries.

- Learning the Japanese language creates a bridge for learning other languages.
- The Japanese language will help you learn rich culture and history.
- It helps you make your mind strong and increase your multitasking ability.
- It helps you increase international connections and relations.

The knowledge to speak Japanese is a career asset for finding a job in various industries. Some of them are travel & tourism, hospitality industry, MNC, BPO, KPO, Embassies, fashion, retailing, automotive, luxury goods, aeronautics, international business, education institutions, and export firms.

- **Job Opportunities in Japanese Languages.**



The demand for Japanese language proficiency in India has been steadily increasing over the years due to growing business ties between Japan and India. Several job opportunities are available for individuals who are fluent in the Japanese language in various sectors. Some of the key areas where Japanese language skills are in demand in India include:

1. **Japanese Companies Operating in India:** Many Japanese companies have established a significant presence in India, especially in sectors such as automotive, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and manufacturing. These companies often require employees who can communicate effectively with their Japanese counterparts and understand Japanese business practices.
2. **Translation and Interpretation Services:** There is a demand for skilled Japanese translators and interpreters who can help bridge the language gap between Japanese and Indian businesses. Translation work can include documents, contracts, technical manuals, and more.
3. **Tourism and Hospitality Industry:** With an increasing number of Japanese tourists visiting India, there is a need for tour guides, hospitality staff, and travel agents who can speak Japanese and cater to Japanese visitors' needs.

4. **Education and Language Training:** Schools and language institutes offering Japanese language courses require qualified instructors who can teach the language to Indian students interested in learning Japanese for various purposes.
5. **International Relations and Diplomacy:** Government agencies and organizations dealing with international relations and diplomacy may need professionals proficient in Japanese to facilitate communication with Japan and handle diplomatic exchanges.
6. **Export-Import and Trade:** The export and import industry between India and Japan has grown significantly, leading to a demand for individuals who can manage trade-related communication and negotiations in Japanese.
7. **IT and Technology Sector:** Some Japanese technology companies have collaborations and partnerships with Indian firms. Knowing Japanese can be an advantage for IT professionals working in such joint ventures.
8. **Media and Entertainment:** Japanese anime, manga, and video games have a large following in India. Content creators, voice actors, and localization experts with knowledge of Japanese can find opportunities in this industry.
9. **Research and Academia:** Indian institutions engaged in research and academic collaborations with Japanese universities or organizations may require scholars who can understand and communicate in Japanese.
10. **Consulting and Cross-Cultural Communication:** Some organizations offer consulting services to facilitate business interactions between Indian and Japanese companies. Japanese language proficiency is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication in such roles.

1.2 The Japanese Alphabets

1.1.2 Hiragana alphabets:

Hiragana is one of the three scripts used in the Japanese writing system. It is a syllabary consisting of 46 basic characters, each representing a distinct syllable in the Japanese language. Hiragana is primarily used for native Japanese words, verb endings, particles, and grammatical elements.

The characters in hiragana are derived from simplified forms of kanji (Chinese characters). While kanji represents meaning, hiragana represents sound. Each hiragana character corresponds to a specific syllable, consisting of a consonant followed by a vowel sound or a vowel sound alone. For example, the character "あ" represents the sound "a," "か" represents "ka," and "さ" represents "sa."

あ	い	う	え	お
か	き	く	け	こ
さ	し	す	せ	そ
た	ち	つ	て	と
な	に	ぬ	ね	の
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ
ま	み	む	め	も
や		ゆ	よ	
ら	り	る	れ	ろ
わ		を	ん	

1.1.3 Katakana

Definition of katakana: Katakana is one of the three scripts used in the Japanese writing system, along with hiragana and kanji. It is a phonetic script consisting of 46 characters, each representing a syllable sound. Katakana is primarily used to write loanwords, onomatopoeic expressions, scientific and technical terms, and foreign names. Katakana is generally learned after hiragana and is taught to Japanese learners as a separate script. It is essential for reading and understanding modern Japanese, as loanwords from other languages, particularly English, are prevalent in various aspects of Japanese society.

Katakana alphabets:

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
ラ	リ	ル	レ	ろ
ワ	ン	ヲ		

1.1.4 Kanji

The word "kanji" is written as in Japanese. The word is made up of the letters "kan" and "ji." The Chinese Han Dynasty had a significant cultural impact on Japan, including the introduction of Chinese characters, as indicated by the word "kan" (can). The character or letter "ji" is translated as "word." Chinese letters utilised in the Japanese language writing system are so particularly referred to as "kanji" in Japanese.

一 (いち) - One
二 (に) - Two
三 (さん) - Three
四 (し) - Four 五
(ご) - Five
六 (ろく) - Six
七 (しち/なな) - Seven
八 (はち) - Eight
九 (きゅう/く) - Nine
十 (じゅう) - Ten
日 (にち/ひ) - Day, Sun
月 (げつ/つき) - Month, Moon
火 (か) - Fire
水 (すい) - Water
木 (もく/き) - Wood, Tree
金 (きん/かね) - Gold, Metal

土 (ど/つち) - Earth, Soil

山 (さん/やま) – Mountain

川 (せん/かわ) – River

人 (じん/にん) - Person

学 (がく) - Study, Learn

先 (せん) - Previous, Ahead

生 (せい/しょう) - Life, Birth

年 (ねん/とし) - Year

大 (だい) - Big, Large

小 (しょう) - Small, Little

中 (ちゅう) - Middle, Inside

国 (こく) - Country, Nation

会 (かい) - Meeting, Assembly

社 (しゃ) - Company, Society

1.2 Vocabulary

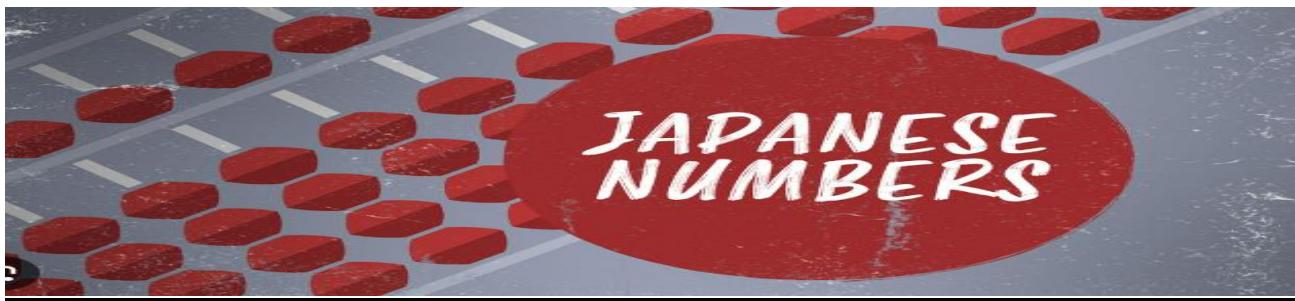
This is the collection of words that a person or a big group of individuals know collectively is referred to as their vocabulary.

Here are some vocabulary words used in daily activities and routines.

<u>In Japanese</u>	<u>In Romaji</u>	<u>In English</u>
はじめましょ	Hajimemasho	Lets Start
終わりましょう	Owarimasho	Lets Finish
やすみましょう	Yasumimasho	Lets break
はい	Hai	Yes
いいえ	Iie	No
わかります	Wakarimasu	Understand
わかりますか？	Wakarimasu ka?	Do you understand?
はい、わかります	Hai, Wakarimasu	Yes Understood
いいえ、わかりません	Iie, Wakarimasen	I don't understand
そうです	So desu	Yes , it is
ちがいます	Chigaimasu	it is wrong
もう いちど	Mou Ichido	Once More
よんで ください	Yonde Kudasai	Please Read
かいて ください	Kaite kudasai	Please Write
みて ください	Mite kudasai	Please look/ see
みせて ください	Misete Kudasai	Show me please
いって ください	Itte Kudasai	Please Say
いい です	Ii desu	Good/fine.
だめ です	dame desu	Not good/ wrong
しゅくだい	shukudai	Home work
しつもん	shitsumon	Question
こたえ	Kotae	Answer
れい	Rai	Example
つぎ	Tsugi	Next
おなじ	onaji	Same
みなさん	Minasan	Everyone
さん	Saan	Mr/Mrs
えんぴつ	Enpitsu	Pencil
えんぴつ けずり	Enpitsu Kezuri	Sharpner
クラス	Kurasu	Class
じゅぎょう	Jyugyo	Class

Dai 1 ka [だい 1 か] (Lesson 1)

Watashi [わたし]	[I]	⟨Renshuu C⟩
Anata [あなた]	[you (not polite)]	Hajimemashite。[はじめまして。] [How do u do? (lit.) am meeting you for the first time.]
Kono hito [このひと]	[this person, he, she]	~kara kimashita。[~から きました。] [I'm from~(country).]
Ano kata [あのかた]	[that person, he, she(polite)]	
~san [～さん]	[Mr. Ms.]	
~chan [～ちゃん]	[for a girl's & child's name]	
~jin [～じん]	[suffix meaning "a national of"]	
Sensee [せんせい]	[teacher, instructor]	
Kyooshi [きょうし]	[teacher, instructor]	
Gakusee [がくせい]	[student]	
Kaishain [かいしゃいん]	[company employee]	
Shain [しゃいん]	[employee of ~Company]	
Ginkooin [ぎんこういん]	[bank employee]	
Isha [いしゃ]	[medical doctor]	
Kenkyuusha [けんきゅうしゃ]	[researcher]	
5		
Gakkoo [がっこう]	[school]	Indo [インド] [India]
Kaisha [かいしゃ]	[company]	Nihon [にほん] [Japan]
Ginkoo [ぎんこう]	[bank]	Amerika [アメリカ] [America]
Byooin [びょういん]	[hospital]	Igirisu [イギリス] [U.K.]
Daigaku [だいがく]	[university]	Indonesia [インドネシア] [Indonesia]
Namae [なまえ]	[name]	Kankoku [かんこく] [South Korea]
Shigoto [しごと]	[work, business]	Tai [タイ] [Thailand]
Dare [だれ]	[who]	Chuugoku [ちゅうごく] [China]
Donata [どなた]	[who (polite)]	Doitsu [ドイツ] [Germany]
~sai [～さい]	[-years old]	Burajiru [ブラジル] [Brazil]
Nan-sai [なんさい]	[how old]	
Oikutsu [おいくつ]	[how old (polite)]	
Hai [はい]	[yes]	Sakura daigaku [さくらだいがく]
Iie [いいえ]	[no]	Fuji daigaku [ふじだいがく] [fictitious universities]
		Aiemushii [IMC]/Pawaa denki [パワーでんき]
		Burajiru eaa [ブラジルエアー] [fictitious companies]
		Eekeeshii [AKC] [fictitious institute]
		Koobe byooin [こうべびょういん] [fictitious hospital]



1.3 numbers 数字

1 to 10

- 1 - 一 (いち, ichi)
- 2 - 二 (に, ni)
- 3 - 三 (さん, san)
- 4 - 四 (し/よん, shi/yon)
- 5 - 五 (ご, go)
- 6 - 六 (ろく, roku)
- 7 - 七 (しち/なな, shichi/nana)
- 8 - 八 (はち, hachi)
- 9 - 九 (きゅう/く, kyuu/ku)
- 10 - 十 (じゅう, juu)

11 to 20

- 11 - 十一 (じゅういち, juuichi)
- 12 - 十二 (じゅうに, juuni)
- 13 - 十三 (じゅうさん, juusan)
- 14 - 十四 (じゅうし, juushi)
- 15 - 十五 (じゅうご, juugo)
- 16 - 十六 (じゅうろく, juuroku)
- 17 - 十七 (じゅうしち/じゅうなな, juushichi/juunana)
- 18 - 十八 (じゅうはち, juuhachi)
- 19 - 十九 (じゅうきゅう/じゅうく, juukyuu/juuku)
- 20 - 二十 (にじゅう, nijuu)

21 to 30

- 21 - 二十一 (にじゅういち, nijuichi)
- 22 - 二十二 (にじゅうに, nijuuni)
- 23 - 二十三 (にじゅうさん, nijuusan)
- 24 - 二十四 (にじゅうし, nijuushi)
- 25 - 二十五 (にじゅうご, nijuugo)
- 26 - 二十六 (にじゅうろく, nijuuroku)
- 27 - 二十七 (にじゅうしち/にじゅうなな, nijuushichi/nijuunana)
- 28 - 二十八 (にじゅうはち, nijuuhachi)
- 29 - 二十九 (にじゅうきゅう/にじゅうく, nijuukyuu/nijuuku)
- 30 - 三十 (さんじゅう, sanjuu)

31 to 40

31 - 三十一 (さんじゅういち, sanjuuichi)

32 - 三十二 (さんじゅうに, sanjuuni)

33 - 三十三 (さんじゅうさん, sanjuusan)

34 - 三十四 (さんじゅうし, sanjuushi)

35 - 三十五 (さんじゅうご, sanjuugo)

36 - 三十六 (さんじゅうろく, sanjuuroku)

37 - 三十七 (さんじゅうしち/さんじゅうなな, sanjuushichi/sanjuunana)

38 - 三十八 (さんじゅうはち, sanjuuhachi)

39 - 三十九 (さんじゅうきゅう/さんじゅうく, sanjuukyuu/sanjuuku)

40 - 四十 (よんじゅう, yonjuu)

41 to 50

41 - 四十一 (よんじゅういち, yonjuuichi)

42 - 四十二 (よんじゅうに, yonjuuni)

43 - 四十三 (よんじゅうさん, yonjuusan)

44 - 四十四 (よんじゅうし, yonjuushi)

45 - 四十五 (よんじゅうご, yonjuugo)

46 - 四十六 (よんじゅうろく, yonjuuroku)

47 - 四十七 (よんじゅうしち/よんじゅうなな, yonjuushichi/yonjuunana)

48 - 四十八 (よんじゅうはち, yonjuuhachi)

49 - 四十九 (よんじゅうきゅう/よんじゅうく, yonjuukyuu/yonjuuku)

50 - 五十 (ごじゅう, gojuu)

51 to 60

51 - 五十一 (ごじゅういち, gojuuichi)

52 - 五十二 (ごじゅうに, gojuuni)

53 - 五十三 (ごじゅうさん, gojuusan)

54 - 五十四 (ごじゅうし, gojuushi)

55 - 五十五 (ごじゅうご, gojuugo)

56 - 五十六 (ごじゅうろく, gojuuroku)

57 - 五十七 (ごじゅうしち/ごじゅうなな, gojuushichi/gojuunana)

58 - 五十八 (ごじゅうはち, gojuuhachi)

59 - 五十九 (ごじゅうきゅう/ごじゅうく, gojuukyuu/gojuuku)

60 - 六十 (ろくじゅう, rokujuu)

61 to 70

61 - 六十一 (ろくじゅういち, rokujuuichi)

62 - 六十二 (ろくじゅうに, rokujuuni)

63 - 六十三 (ろくじゅうさん, rokujuusan)

64 - 六十四 (ろくじゅうし, rokujuushi)

65 - 六十五 (ろくじゅうご, rokujuugo)

66 - 六十六 (ろくじゅうろく, rokujuuroku)

67 - 六十七 (ろくじゅうしち/ろくじゅうなな, rokujuushichi/rokujuunana)

68 - 六十八 (ろくじゅうはち, rokujuuhachi)

69 - 六十九 (ろくじゅうきゅう/ろくじゅうく, rokujuukyuu/rokujuuku)

70 - 七十 (ななじゅう/しちじゅう, nanajuu)

71 to 80

71 - 七十一 (ななじゅういち, nanajuuichi)

72 - 七十二 (ななじゅうに, nanajuuni)

73 - 七十三 (ななじゅうさん, nanajuusan)

74 - 七十四 (ななじゅうし, nanajuushi)

75 - 七十五 (ななじゅうご, nanajuugo)

76 - 七十六 (ななじゅうろく, nanajuuroku)

77 - 七十七 (ななじゅうしち/ななじゅうなな, nanajuushichi/nanajuunana)

78 - 七十八 (ななじゅうはち, nanjuuhachi)

79 - 七十九 (ななじゅうきゅう/ななじゅうく, nanjuukyuu/nanjuuku)

80 - 八十 (はちじゅう, hachijuu)

81 to 90

81 - 八十一 (はちじゅういち, hachijuichi)

82 - 八十二 (はちじゅうに, hachijuuni)

83 - 八十三 (はちじゅうさん, hachijuusan)

84 - 八十四 (はちじゅうし, hachijuushi)

85 - 八十五 (はちじゅうご, hachijuugo)

86 - 八十六 (はちじゅうろく, hachijuuroku)

87 - 八十七 (はちじゅうしち/はちじゅうなな, hachijuushichi/hachijuunana)

88 - 八十八 (はちじゅうはち, hachijuuhachi)

89 - 八十九 (はちじゅうきゅう/はちじゅうく, hachijuukyuu/hachijuuku)

90 - 九十 (きゅうじゅう, kyuujuu)

91 to 100

91 - 九十一 (きゅうじゅういち, kyuujuuichi)

92 - 九十二 (きゅうじゅうに, kyuujuuni)

93 - 九十三 (きゅうじゅうさん, kyuujuusan)

94 - 九十四 (きゅうじゅうし, kyuujuushi)

95 - 九十五 (きゅうじゅうご, kyuujuugo)

96 - 九十六 (きゅうじゅうろく, kyuujuuroku)

97 - 九十七 (きゅうじゅうしち/きゅうじゅうなな, kyuujuushichi/kyuujuuunana)

98 - 九十八 (きゅうじゅうはち, kyuujuuhachi)

99 - 九十九 (きゅうじゅうきゅう/きゅうじゅうく, kyuujuukyuu/kyuujuuuku)

100 - 百 (ひゃく, hayaku)

1.4.1 Weekdays:

1. 日曜日 (にちようび, nichiyoubi) - Sunday
2. 月曜日 (げつようび, getsuyoubi) - Monday
3. 火曜日 (かようび, kayoubi) - Tuesday
4. 水曜日 (すいようび, suiyoubi) - Wednesday
5. 木曜日 (もくようび, mokuyoubi) - Thursday
6. 金曜日 (きんようび, kinyoubi) - Friday
7. 土曜日 (どようび, doyoubi) - Saturday



1.4.2 Months:

一月 (いちがつ, ichigatsu) - January

二月 (にがつ, nigatsu) - February

三月 (さんがつ, sangatsu) - March

四月 (しがつ, shigatsu) - April

五月 (ごがつ, gogatsu) - May

六月 (ろくがつ, rokugatsu) - June

七月 (しちがつ, shichigatsu) - July

八月 (はちがつ, hachigatsu) - August

九月 (くがつ, kugatsu) - September

十月 (じゅうがつ, juugatsu) - October

十一月 (じゅういちがつ, juuichigatsu) - November

十二月 (じゅうにがつ, juunigatsu) - December

1.4.3 Date:

ミニレッスン
Mini Lesson

Japanese Date!

(sun)	(moon)	(fire)	(water)	(tree)	(gold)	(earth)
SUN 日曜日 nichi youbi	MON 月曜日 getsu youbi	TUE 火曜日 ka youbi	WED 水曜日 sui youbi	THU 木曜日 moku youbi	FRI 金曜日 kin youbi	SAT 土曜日 do youbi
1 一日 tsuitachi	2 二日 futsuka	3 三日 mikka	4 四日 yokka	5 五日 itsukā	6 六日 muika	7 七日 nanoka
8 八日 yooka	9 九日 kokonoka	10 十日 tooka	11 十一日 jū yokka	12 十二日 jū tsukā	13 十三日 jū tsukā	14 十四日 juu yokka
15 十五日 jū tsukā	16 十六日 jū tsukā	17 十七日 jū tsukā	18 十八日 jū tsukā	19 十九日 jū tsukā	20 二十日 hatsukā	21 二十一日 ni jū tsukā
22 二十二日 ni jū tsukā	23 二十三日 ni jū tsukā	24 二十四日 ni jū tsukā	25 二十五日 ni jū tsukā	26 二十六日 ni jū tsukā	27 二十七日 ni jū tsukā	28 二十八日 ni jū tsukā
29 二十七日 ni jū tsukā	30 三十日 sanjū	31 三十一日 sanjū tsukā				: Irregular, need to be memorized

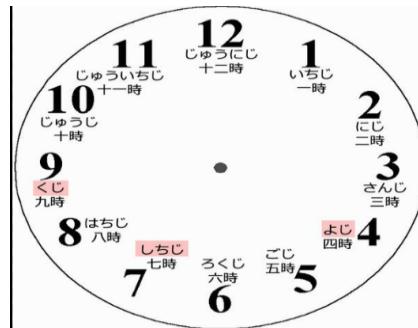
1st - 一日 (ついたち, tsuitachi)
2nd - 二日 (ふつか, futsuka)
3rd - 三日 (みっか, mikka)
4th - 四日 (よっか, yokka)
5th - 五日 (いつか, itsuka)
6th - 六日 (むいか, muika)
7th - 七日 (なのか, nanoka)
8th - 八日 (ようか, youka)
9th - 九日 (ここのか, kokonoka)
10th - 十日 (とおか, tooka)
11th - 十一日 (じゅういちにち, juuichinichi)
12th - 十二日 (じゅうににち, juuninichi)
13th - 十三日 (じゅうさんにち, juusannichi)
14th - 十四日 (じゅうよっか, juuyokka)
15th - 十五日 (じゅうごにち, juugonichi)
16th - 十六日 (じゅうろくにち, juurokunichi)
17th - 十七日 (じゅうしちにち, juushichinichi)
18th - 十八日 (じゅうはちにち, juuhachinichi)
19th - 十九日 (じゅうくにち, juukunichi)
20th - 二十日 (はつか, hatsuka)
21st - 二十一日 (にじゅういちにち, nijuuichinichi)
22nd - 二十二日 (にじゅうににち, nijuuninichi)
23rd - 二十三日 (にじゅうさんにち, nijuusannichi)
24th - 二十四日 (にじゅうよっか, nijuuyokka)
25th - 二十五日 (にじゅうごにち, nijuugonichi)
26th - 二十六日 (にじゅうろくにち, nijuurokunichi)
27th - 二十七日 (にじゅうしちにち, nijuushichinichi)
28th - 二十八日 (にじゅうはちにち, nijuuhachinichi)

29th - 二十九日 (にじゅうくにち, nijuukunichi)

30th - 三十日 (さんじゅううにち, sanjuunichi)

31st - 三十一日 (さんじゅういちにち, sanjuuichinichi)

1.5 Time. (時間)



In Japanese language we have different pronunciation for time.

English	Japanese	Pronunciation
Second	秒 (びょう,	byō
Minute	分 (ふん,	fun
Hour	時間 (じかん,	jikan
Day	日 (にち,	nichi
Week	週間 (しゅうかん,	shūkan
Month	月 (げつ,	getsu
Year	年 (ねん,	nen
Morning	朝 (あさ,	asa
Afternoon	昼 (ひる,	hiru
Evening	夕方 (ゆうがた	yūgata
Night	夜 (よる,	yoru
Midnight	真夜中 (まよなか,	mayonaka

o'clock			
ichi-ji 1	ni-ji 2	san-ji 3	yo-ji 4
go-ji 5	rok-ji 6	shichi-ji 7	hachi-ji 8
ku-ji 9	jū-ji 10	juichi-ji 11	juni-ji 12
AM: gozen ← → asa PM: gogo ← → yoru			

o'clock			
いちじ 1	にじ 2	さんじ 3	よじ 4
ごじ 5	ろくじ 6	しちじ 7	はちじ 8
くじ 9	きゅうじ 10	じゅうじ 11	じゅうにじ 12
AM: gozen ← → asa PM: gogo ← → yoru			

(Module 2) or Unit 2 or C0 2

CO2:

2.1 Tenses- Past tense, Present, Future Tense. (過去形、現在形)

2.2 Verbs – first form, second form and third form. (同士)

2.3 daily based Conversation. (会話)

2.4 name of transportation (vehicles). (乗り物)

2.5 feelings. (気持ち)

2.6 Japanese culture. (日本文化)

2.1: Tenses- Past tense, Present, Future Tense. (過去形、現在)

Tense: In grammar, tense refers to the form of a verb that indicates the time of an action or event. It helps to establish when something happened, is happening, or will happen. Japanese has several tenses, including past, present, and future.

2.1.1: Past tense 過去形 :

In Japanese, the past tense is used to indicate actions or events that have already happened. The past tense in Japanese is formed by conjugating verbs and adjectives according to specific rules. Here are the general rules for forming the past tense in Japanese, in past form we use “た” at the ending of sentence.

Past Verbs: 過去形

- For Group-1 verbs (also known as u-verbs), which end in -u, replace the final -u with -ta. Example: 食べる (taberu) - to eat → 食べた (tabeta) - ate
- For Group-2 verbs (also known as ru-verbs), which end in -iru or -eru, replace the final -ru with -ta. Example: 見る (miru) - to see → 見た (mita) - saw
- For Group-3 Irregular verbs have their own specific conjugation patterns in the past tense. Example: する (suru) - to do → した (shita) – did.

2.1.1.2 Some examples of past tenses:

私はりんごを食べました。 (Watashi wa ringo o tabemashita.) - I ate an apple.

私は公園に行きました。 (Watashi wa kōen ni ikimashita.) - I went to the park.

(Adjective-い)

その建物は高かったです。 (Sono tatemono wa takakatta desu.) - That building was tall/expensive.

2.1.3: Present Tense :

In Japanese the present continuous tense is used to describe actions or states that are happening at the current moment or actions that occur regularly. In this use て or して at the end of the tenses to express continuous action.

Verbs:

かいります — かって

します — して

来ます — きて

Verb Group	Verb type	"て" (te)form	"して" (shite) form
Group-1	う - Verbs	見る (miru)	見て (mite)
		食べる (taberu)	食べて (tabete)
Group-2	る - verbs	行く (iku)	行って (itte)
		泳ぐ (oyogu)	泳いで (oyoide)
Group-3	する - Irregular	する (suru)	して" (shite)
		来る (kuru)	来て (kite)

2.1.1.4 Future Tense:

In Japanese verb forms have two main tenses: the present and the past. There is no future tense. Present tense is used for future and habitual action as well. The informal form of the present tense is the same as the dictionary form. The ~ masu form is used in formal situations.

There are some future verbs:

Dictionary form (辞書形)	Masu form (ますけい)
食べる	食べます
飲む	飲みます
遊ぶ	遊びます
歩く	歩きます
する	します
くる	来ます

2.2 Verbs – first group, second group and third group. (同士)

First group : All the verbs that last character sound う (U) comes under first group verbs.

2nd group: All the verbs that last character sound る/える (Ru/Eru) will comes under 2nd group verbs.

3rd group: All verbs that last character sound する (suru) will comes under 3rd group.

For example:

1st group (う)	2nd group (る/える)	3rd group (する)
のむ	たべる	べんきょう
する		
いく	おきる	りょこする
あるく	おりる	する
たつ	しんじる	
みる	あける	
ある	あげる	
あう	でる	
よむ	ねる	

2.3 daily based Conversation. (会話)

1)

Hajimemashite (はじめまして)

A (Sato): Ohayoo gozaimasu. (おはようございます)

B (Yamada): Ohayo gozaimasu. (おはようございます)

Satoo san, kochira wa maiku mira san desu. (サトウさん、こちらはマイク・ミラーさんです)

C (Mira) : Hajimemashite (はじめまして)

Amerika kara kimashita. (アメリカからきました)

Dozo yoroshiku (どうよろしこ)

A (Sato) : Satoo keko desu (さとけこです)

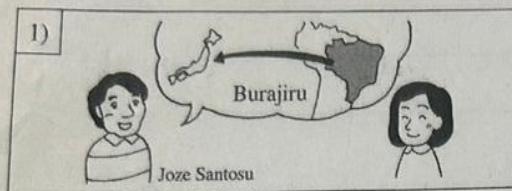
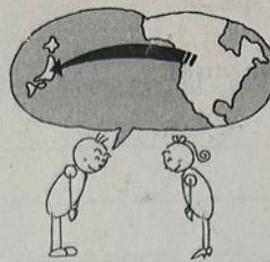
Dozo yoroshiku. (どうよろしく)

2)

[Dai 1 ka] Renshuu C

1.

- A: Hajimemashite. Maiku Mira desu.
Amerika kara kimashita. Doozo yoroshiku.
B: Satoo desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

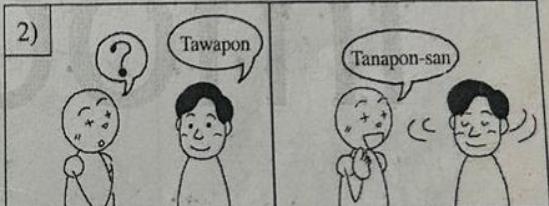


2.

- A: Shitsuree desu ga, onamae wa?
B: Ii desu.
A: Rii san desu ka.
B: Iie, Ii desu.



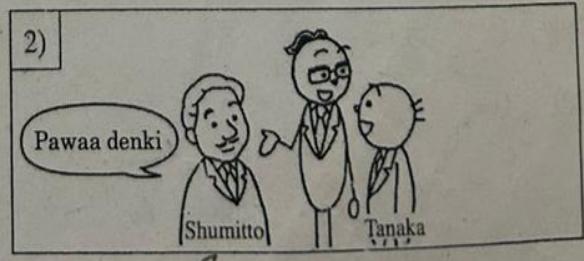
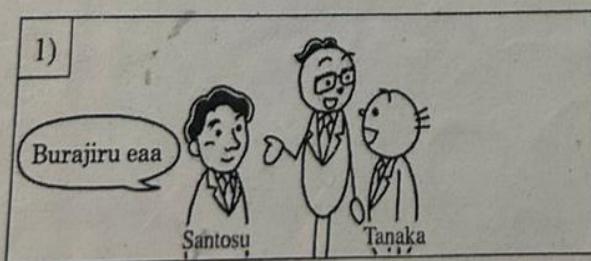
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3.

- A: Tanaka san, ohayoo gozaimasu.
B: Ohayoo gozaimasu.
A: Kochira wa Mira san desu.
C: Hajimemashite. Mira desu.
IMC no shain desu.
Doozo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
B: Tanaka desu. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.





Kaiwa

Korekara osewa ni narimasu

Yamada Ichiroo: Hai, donata desu ka.

Santosu: 408 no Santosu desu.

かいわ これからおせわになります
やまだ いちろう：はい。どなたですか。
サントス：408のサントスです。

サントス：ここにちは。サントスです。
これからおせわになります。
どうぞよろしくおねがいします。

Korekara osewa ni narimasu.
Doozo yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Yamada: Kochira koso yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Santosu: Anoo, kore, koohii desu. Doozo.

Yamada: Doomo arigatoo gozaimasu.

2.4 name of transportation (vehicles). (乗り物)

<u>English</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
Car	車 (くるま - kuruma)
Motorcycle	オートバイ (おーとばい - ôtobai)
Bicycle	自転車 (じてんしゃ - jitensha)
Bus	バス (ばす - basu)
Truck	トラック (とらっく - torakku)
Van	バン (ばん - ban)
SUV	SUV (えすゆーぶい - esu yū bī)
Minivan	ミニバン (みにばん - miniban)
Ambulance	救急車 (きゅうきゅうしゃ - kyûkyûsha)
Fire truck	消防車 (しょうぼうしゃ - shôbôsha)
Police car	パトカー (ぱとかー - patokâ)
Taxi	タクシー (たくしー - takushî)
Train	電車 (でんしゃ - densha)
Subway	地下鉄 (ちかてつ - chikatetsu)
Airplane	飛行機 (ひこうき - hikoki)
Helicopter	ヘリコプター (へりこぷたー - herikoputâ)
Boat	ボート (ぼーと - bôto)
Ship	船 (ふね - fune)
Ferry	フェリー (ふえりー - ferî)
Motorbike	バイク (ばいく - baiku)
Scooter	スクーター (すくーたー - sukûtâ)
Tricycle	三輪車 (さんりんしゃ - sanrinsha)
Tractor	トラクター (とらくたー - torakutâ)
Excavator	エクスカベーター (えくすかべーたー - ekusukabêtâ)
Bulldozer	ブルドーザー (ぶるどーざー - burudôzâ)
Crane	クレーン (くれーん - kurën)
Forklift	フォークリフト (ふおーくりふと - fôkurifuto)
Tank	戦車 (せんしゃ - sensha)
Motorhome	モーターホーム (もーたーほーむ - môtâhômu)
RV (Recreational Vehicle)	キャンピングカー (きゃんぴんぐかー - kyanpingukâ)
Trailer	トレーラー (とれーらー - torérâ)
Golf cart	ゴルフカート (ごるふかーと - gorufukâto)
Segway	セグウェイ (せぐうえい - seguwe)

2.5 feelings. (気持ち)

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>English</u>
嬉しい	Ureshii	Happy
悲しい	Kanashii	Sad
怒っている	Okotteiru	Angry
恥ずかしい	Hazukashii	Embarrassed
驚いている	Odoroiteiru	Surprised
興奮している	Kôfunshiteiru	Excited
不安な	Fuan'na	Anxious

緊張している	Kinchō shiteiru	Nervous
恐れている	Osoreteiru	Scared
安心している	Anshin shiteiru	Relieved
満足している	Manzoku shiteiru	Satisfied
感謝している	Kansha shiteiru	Grateful
嫌な	Iyana	Dislike
好きな	Suki na	Like
興味がある	Kyōumi ga aru	Interested
退屈な	Taikutsu na	Bored
不満な	Fuman na	Dissatisfied
困っている	Komatteiru	Troubled
冷静な	Reisei na	Calm
幸せな	Shiawase na	Happy/Content
怖い	Kowai	Scared/Frightened

2.6 Japanese culture. (日本文化) :

1. Respect and Etiquette: Japanese culture places a strong emphasis on respect and proper etiquette. Bowing is a common form of greeting, and it is important to be polite and considerate in social interactions.
2. Group Harmony: The concept of "wa" (harmony) is highly valued in Japanese society. People strive to maintain group harmony and avoid confrontation or conflict. This is reflected in their communication style, decision-making processes, and emphasis on teamwork.
3. Importance of Politeness: Politeness is deeply ingrained in Japanese culture. Using honorific language (keigo) when addressing others, practicing good manners, and showing deference to those in authority are considered important social norms.
4. Collectivism: Japanese culture places a strong emphasis on the collective well-being rather than individualism. The needs and expectations of the group take precedence over personal desires. This is reflected in the strong sense of community, loyalty to companies or organizations, and a focus on consensus-based decision-making.
5. Rituals and Traditions: Traditional customs and rituals play a significant role in Japanese culture. Tea ceremonies, flower arranging (ikebana), and traditional arts like calligraphy and kabuki theater are deeply respected and appreciated.
6. Importance of Harmony with Nature: Japanese culture has a profound appreciation for nature and its beauty. This is evident in their gardens, seasonal festivals (such as cherry blossom viewing), and the concept of "mono no aware," which emphasizes the transience and beauty of all things.
7. Strong Work Ethic: The Japanese work ethic is known for its dedication and commitment. Long working hours and a focus on diligence and punctuality are common in Japanese workplaces. Loyalty to the company and a sense of duty are highly valued.
8. Homogeneity and Social Conformity: Japan is known for its homogenous society, with a strong emphasis on conformity and maintaining social norms. This can be seen in dress codes, adherence to rules and regulations, and a preference for group consensus

(Module 3) or Unit 3 or C0 3

Unit 3:

3.1 Family relationships (家族)

3.2 Healthcare Body parts.

3.3 countries name, and nationalities. 国の名前

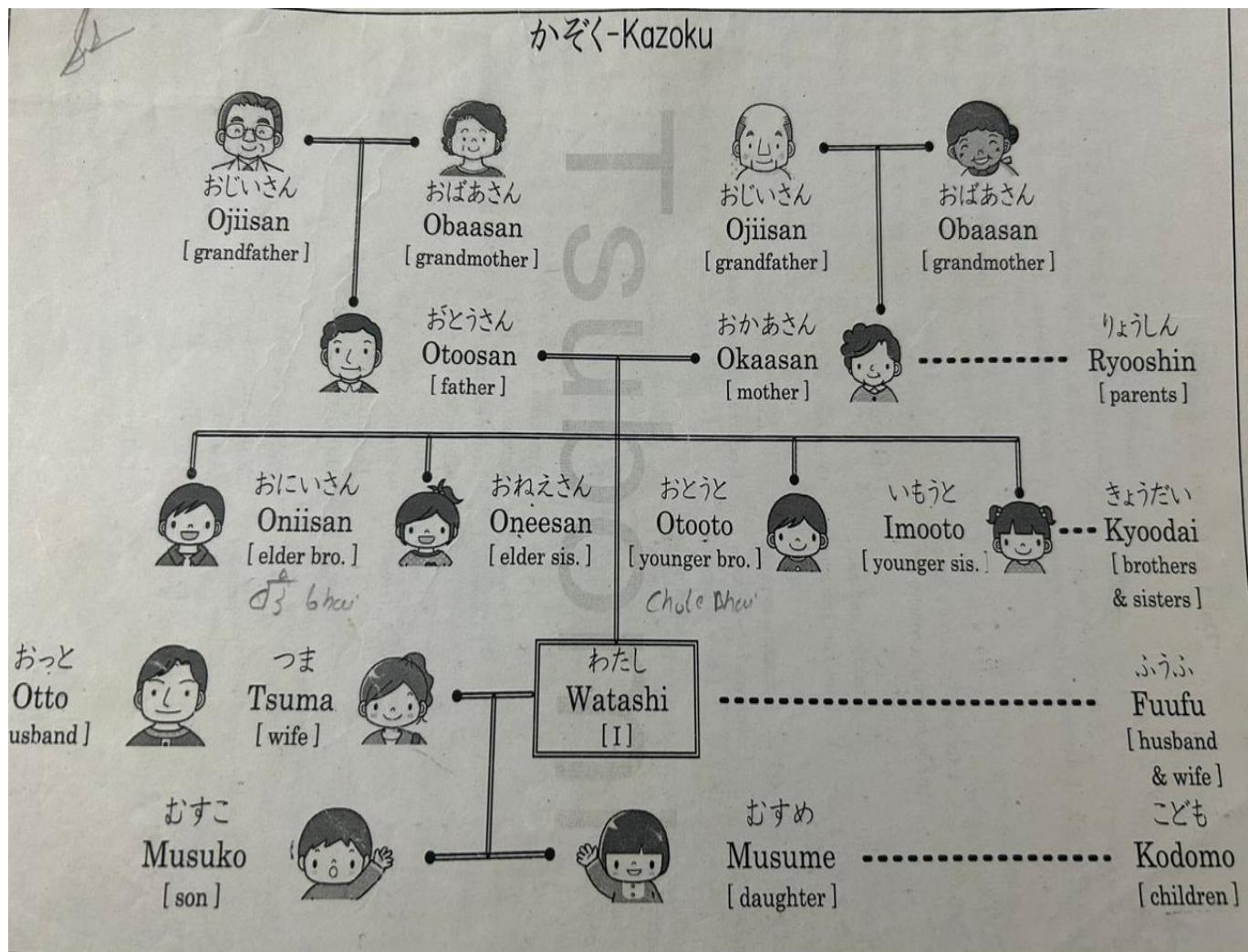
3.4 National holidays.

3.5 Foods and vegetables.

3.6 classroom instructions.

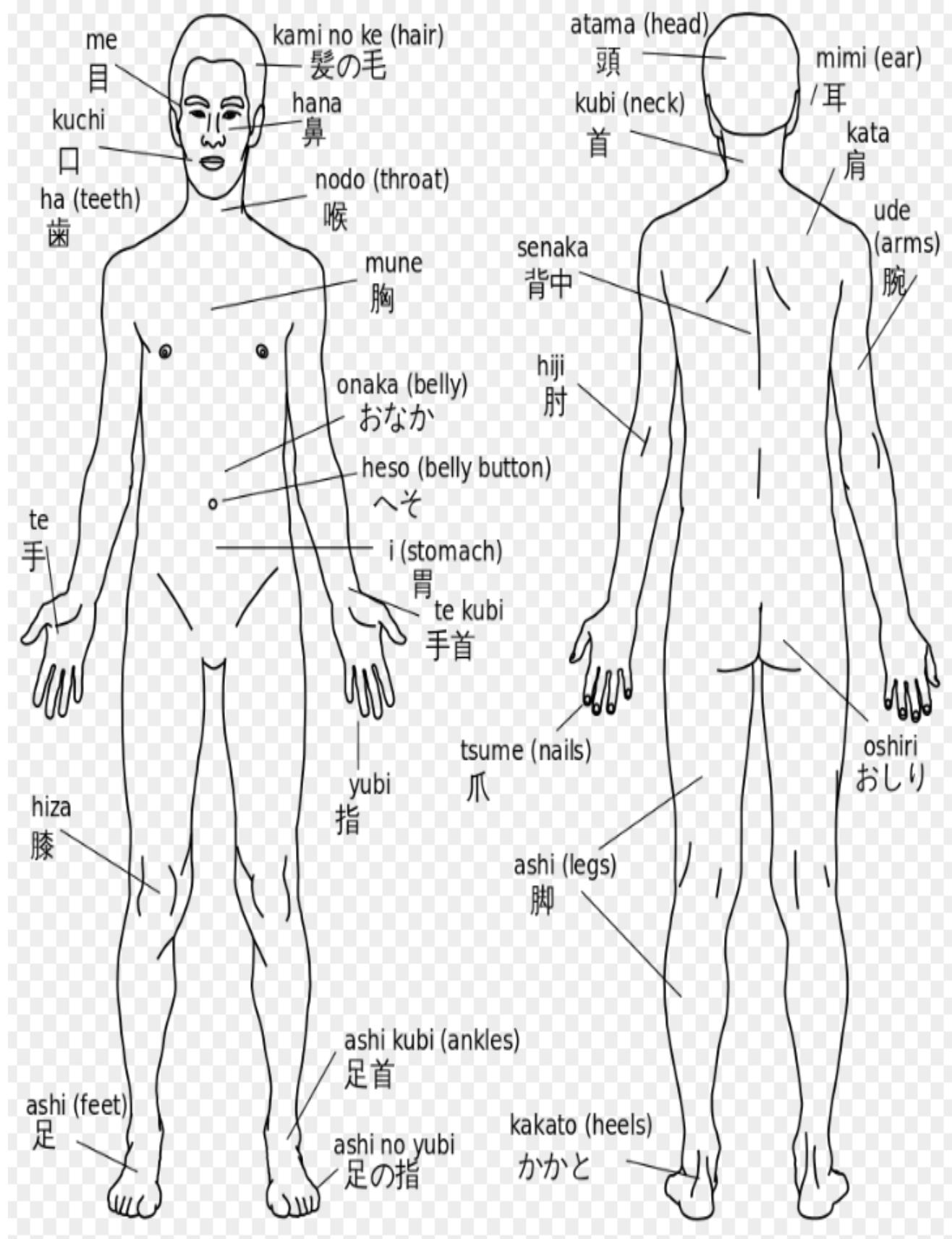
3.1 Family relationships (家族) :-

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>English</u>
父	Chichi	Father
母	Haha	Mother
両親	Ryōshin	Parents
祖父	Sofu	Grandfather
祖母	Sobo	Grandmother
祖父母	Sofubo	Grandparents
兄弟	Kyōdai	Siblings
兄	Ani	Older Brother
弟	Otōto	Younger Brother
姉	Ane	Older Sister
妹	Imōto	Younger Sister
夫	Otto	Husband
妻	Tsuma	Wife
子供	Kodomo	Children
息子	Musuko	Son
娘	Musume	Daughter
孫	Mago	Grandchild
曾祖父	Sōsōfu	Great-Grandfather
曾祖母	Sōsobo	Great-Grandmother
伯父/叔父	Oji	Uncle (older/younger)
伯母/叔母	Oba	Aunt (older/younger)
従兄弟	Itoko	Cousin
姪	Meishi	Niece
甥	Oi	Nephew



3.2 Healthcare Body parts:

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>English</u>
頭 (あたま)	Atama	Head
顔 (かお)	Kao	Face
目 (め)	Me	Eye
耳 (みみ)	Mimi	Ear
鼻 (はな)	Hana	Nose
口 (くち)	Kuchi	Mouth
歯 (は)	Ha	Tooth/Teeth
舌 (した)	Shita	Tongue
唇 (くちびる)	Kuchibiru	Lips
頸 (くび)	Kubi	Neck
肩 (かた)	Kata	Shoulder
胸 (むね)	Mune	Chest
背中 (せなか)	Senaka	Back
腕 (うで)	Ude	Arm
手 (て)	Te	Hand
指 (ゆび)	Yubi	Finger
腹 (はら)	Hara	Stomach
腰 (こし)	Koshi	Waist
足 (あし)	Ashi	Leg/Foot
膝 (ひざ)	Hiza	Knee
足首 (あしくび)	Ashikubi	Ankle
つま先 (つまさき)	Tsumasaki	Toe
背骨 (せぼね)	Sebone	Spine
尾てい骨 (おていこつ)	Oteikotsu	Tailbone/Coccyx
肝臓 (かんぞう)	Kanzō	Liver
心臓 (しんぞう)	Shinzō	Heart
肺 (はい)	Hai	Lung
腎臓 (じんぞう)	Jinzō	Kidney
脳 (のう)	Nō	Brain
皮膚 (ひふ)	Hifu	Skin
骨 (ほね)	Hone	Bone
血液 (けつえき)	Ketsueki	Blood



3.3 countries name, and nationalities. 国の名前:

Country	Japanese	Nationality
United States	アメリカ	アメリカ人 (Amerikajin)
Canada	カナダ	カナダ人 (Kanadajin)
United Kingdom	イギリス	イギリス人 (Igirisujin)
Australia	オーストラリア	オーストラリア人 (Ōsutoriarujin)
Germany	ドイツ	ドイツ人 (Doitsujin)
France	フランス	フランス人 (Furansujin)
Italy	イタリア	イタリア人 (Itariajin)
Spain	スペイン	スペイン人 (Sueinjin)
China	中国	中国人 (Chūgokujin)
South Korea	韓国	韓国人 (Kankokujin)
Japan	日本	日本人 (Nihonjin)
Brazil	ブラジル	ブラジル人 (Burajirujin)
Mexico	メキシコ	メキシコ人 (Mekishikojin)
Russia	ロシア	ロシア人 (Roshiajin)
India	インド	インド人 (Indojin)
Egypt	エジプト	エジプト人 (Ejiputojin)
South Africa	南アフリカ	南アフリカ人 (Minamiafurikajin)
New Zealand	ニュージーランド	ニュージーランド人 (Nyūjīrandojin)

3.4 National holidays.

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>English</u>
元日	Ganjitsu	New Year's Day
成人の日	Seijin no Hi	Coming of Age Day
建国記念の日	Kenkoku Kinen no Hi	Foundation Day
春分の日	Shunbun no Hi	Vernal Equinox Day
昭和の日	Shōwa no Hi	Shōwa Day
憲法記念日	Kenpō Kinenbi	Constitution Memorial Day
みどりの日	Midori no Hi	Greener Day
こどもの日	Kodomo no Hi	Children's Day
海の日	Umi no Hi	Marine Day
山の日	Yama no Hi	Mountain Day
敬老の日	Keirō no Hi	Respect for the Aged Day
秋分の日	Shūbun no Hi	Autumnal Equinox Day
体育の日	Taiiku no Hi	Health and Sports Day
文化の日	Bunka no Hi	Culture Day
勤労感謝の日	Kinrō Kansha no Hi	Labor Thanksgiving Day
天皇誕生日	Tennō Tanjōbi	Emperor's Birthday

3.5 Foods and vegetables.

3.5.1 Foods:

<u>Foods (食べ物)</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>English</u>
Rice	ご飯 (ごはん)	Rice
Sushi	寿司 (すし)	Sushi
Noodles	麺類 (めんるい)	Noodles
Tempura	天ぷら (てんぷら)	Tempura
Sashimi	刺身 (さしみ)	Sashimi
Yakitori	焼き鳥 (やきとり)	Grilled skewered chicken
Ramen	ラーメン	Ramen
Udon	うどん	Udon noodles
Soba	そば	Buckwheat noodles
Yakiniku	焼肉 (やきにく)	Grilled meat (Japanese-style barbecue)
Okonomiyaki	お好み焼き	Okonomiyaki (savory pancake)
Takoyaki	たこ焼き	Takoyaki (octopus balls)
Tonkatsu	とんかつ	Breaded and deep-fried pork cutlet
Sukiyaki	すき焼き	Sukiyaki (hot pot dish)
Sake	酒 (さけ)	Sake (rice wine)

3.5.2 Vegetables:

Vegetables (野菜)	Japanese	English
Cabbage	キャベツ	Cabbage
Carrot	にんじん	Carrot
Potato	じゃがいも	Potato
Cucumber	きゅうり	Cucumber
Tomato	トマト	Tomato
Eggplant	なす	Eggplant
Spinach	ほうれん草	Spinach
Broccoli	ブロッコリー	Broccoli
Radish	大根 (だいこん)	Radish
Mushroom	きのこ	Mushroom
Bean sprouts	もやし	Bean sprouts
Green pepper	ピーマン	Green pepper
Onion	たまねぎ	Onion
Garlic	にんにく	Garlic
Lettuce	レタス	Lettuce

3.6 Classroom instructions 教室について :

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Romaji</u>	<u>English</u>
はじめましょう。	Hajimemasho	Lets start
終わりましょう。	Owarimasho	Lets Finish
やすみましょう。	Yasumimasho	Lets take break
はい	Hai	Yes
いいえ	Iie	No
わかりますか？	Wakarimasu ka?	Do you understand?
はい、わかります	Hai, wakarimasu	Yes Understood
いいえ、わかりません	Iie, wakarimasen	No, I don't understand
そうです。	Sou desu	Yes, it is.
ちがいます	Chigaimasu	Wrong
もう いちど	Mou Ichido	Once more
よんでください	Yonde Kudasai	Please Read
かいて ください	Kaite Kudasai	Please write
見てください	Mite Kudasai	Please look.
聞いてください	Kiite kudasai	Please Listen
いってください.	Itte Kudasai	Please say
いいです	Ii desu	Fine/Good
だめです	Dame Desu	Not Good
しゅくだい	Shukudai	Homework
しつもん	Shitsumon	Question
こたえ	Kotae	Answer
れい	Rei	Example.
つぎ	tsugi	Next
おなじ	Onaji	Same
いみ	Imi	Meaning
しつれい	Shitsure	Rude/impolite
みなさん	Minasaan	Everyone

(Module 4) or Unit 4 or C0 4

Unit 4:

4.1 Animals names 動物の名前

English

Japanese

Dog	犬 (いぬ, inu)
Cat	猫 (ねこ, neko)
Elephant	象 (ぞう, zou)
Lion	ライオン (raion)
Tiger	虎 (とら, tora)
Monkey	猿 (さる, saru)
Giraffe	キリン (kirin)
Bear	熊 (くま, kuma)
Wolf	狼 (おおかみ, ookami)
Rabbit	兎 (うさぎ, usagi)
Bird	鳥 (とり, tori)
Fish	魚 (さかな, sakana)
Horse	馬 (うま, uma)
Cow	牛 (うし, ushi)
Sheep	羊 (ひつじ, hitsuji)
Pig	豚 (ぶた, buta)
Deer	鹿 (しか, shika)
Snake	蛇 (へび, hebi)
Dolphin	イルカ (iruka)
Penguin	ペンギン (penguin)
Crocodile	ワニ (wani)
Octopus	タコ (tako)
Butterfly	蝶 (ちょう, chou)
Bee	蜂 (はち, hachi)
Spider	蜘蛛 (くも, kumo)
Elephant Seal	象アザラシ (ぞうあざらし, zouazarashi)
Kangaroo	カンガルー (kangaruu)
Koala	コアラ (koara)
Platypus	カモノハシ (kamonohashi)
Ostrich	ダチョウ (dachou)
Shark	鮫 (さめ, same)

4.2 Shopping.

Some vocabulary use while shopping :

<u>English</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
Shopping -	買い物 (かいもの, kaimono)
Store/Shop	- 店 (みせ, mise)
Supermarket -	スーパー・マーケット (suupaamaaketto)
Department store -	デパート (depaato)
Market -	市場 (いちば, ichiba)
Cashier -	レジ (reji)
Cash -	現金 (げんきん, genkin)
Credit card -	クレジットカード (kurejitto kaado)
Price -	価格 (かかく, kakaku)
Discount -	割引 (わりびき, waribiki)
Sale -	セール (seeru)
Receipt -	レシート (reshiito)
Bag -	袋 (ふくろ, fukuro)
Size -	サイズ (saizu)
Try on -	試着する (しちゃくする, shichaku suru)
Cash register	- レジスター (rejisutaa)
Shopping cart -	カート (kaato)
Customer -	お客様 (おきやくさま, okyaku-sama)
Exchange/Return -	交換/返品 (こうかん/へんぴん, koukan/henpin)
Salesperson -	販売員 (はんばいいん, hanbaiin)

4.2.1 Shopping useful phrases:

<u>English</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
1. How much is this? -	これはいくらですか？ (Kore wa ikuradesu ka?)
2. Do you have this in a different color? -	これは他の色もありますか？ (Kore wa hoka no iro mo arimasu ka?)
3. Can I try this on? -	これを試着してもいいですか？ (Kore o shichaku shite mo ii desu ka?)
4. Where is the fitting room? -	試着室はどこですか？ (Shichakushitsu wa doko desu ka?)
5. Do you have any discounts? -	割引はありますか？ (Waribiki wa arimasu ka?)
6. Can I pay by credit card? -	クレジットカードで支払えますか？ (Kurejitto kaado de shiharaiemasu ka?)
7. Can I get a receipt, please? -	レシートをもらえますか？ (Reshiito o moraemasu ka?)
8. Is there a sale going on? -	セールは行われていますか？ (Seeru wa okonawarete imasu ka?)
9. I'm just browsing. -	ちょっと見て回っています。 (Chotto mite mawatte imasu.)
10. Excuse me, where can I find [item]? -	すみません、[商品]はどこにありますか？ (Sumimasen, [shouhin] wa doko ni arimasu ka?)
11. Do you have this in a different size? -	別のサイズはありますか？ (べつのサイズはありますか？, betsuno saizu wa arimasu ka?)
12. Where can I find...? -	...はどこにありますか

4.3 Colours.

<u>English</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
Red	赤 (あか, aka)
Blue	青 (あお, ao)
Green	緑 (みどり, midori)
Yellow	黄色 (きいろ, kiiro)
Orange	オレンジ (orenji)
Pink	ピンク (pinku)
Purple	紫 (むらさき, murasaki)
Brown	茶色 (ちゃいろ, chairo)
Black	黒 (くろ, kuro)
White	白 (しろ, shiro)
Gray	灰色 (はいいろ, haiiro)
Silver	銀色 (ぎんいろ, gin'iro)
Gold	金色 (きんいろ, kin'iro)
Beige	ベージュ (beejyu)
Turquoise	ターコイズ (taakoizu)
Lavender	ラベンダー (raben daa)
Maroon	マルーン (maruun)
Navy Blue	ネイビーブルー (neibii buruu)
Coral	コーラル (kooraru)
Olive Green	オリーブグリーン (oriibu guriin)
Sky Blue	空色 (そらいいろ, sorairo)
Teal	ティール (tiiru)
Magenta	マゼンタ (mazenta)
Indigo	藍色 (あいいろ, aiiro)
Coral Pink	コーラルピンク (koorarupinku)
Peach	ピーチ (piiichi)
Mint Green	ミントグリーン (minto guriin)
Canary Yellow	カナリアイエロー (kanaria ieroo)
Charcoal Gray	焦げ茶 (こげちゃ, kogecha)
Rose Gold	ローズゴールド (roozu goorudo)
Lilac	ライラック (rairakku)
Plum	梅色 (うめいろ, umeiro)
Turquoise	ターコイズ (taakoizu)
Salmon	サーモンピンク (saamon pinku)
Khaki	カーキ (kaaki)
Brick Red	ブリックレッド (burikku reddo)
Champagne	シャンパン (shanpan)
Navy	紺色 (こんいろ, kon'iro)
Ivory	アイボリー (aiborii)

春	若鶯 Wakauguisu		霧松藍 Miruai		匂薰 Nioisumire		夜桜 Yozakura		桜森 Sakuramori		しとじと Shitoshito		玉手箱 Tamatebako	
夏	土用 Doyou		紺休茶 Rikyucha		蒼天 Souten		楓姿 Fujisugata		夜焚 Yodaki		ざあざあ Zaza		鶴 Kasasagi	
秋	金木犀 Kinmokusei		奥山 Okuyama		中秋 Chushu		衣長 Yonaga		山鳴 Yamadori		はらはら Harahara		垂髪 Suberakashi	
冬	圍炉裏 Irori		晴雨 Shigure		霜衣 Shimoyo		雪明 Yukiakari		常盤松 Tokiwamatsu		ぼつぼつ Potsupotsu		寒切羽 Kazakiribane	

4.4 Hobbies:

In Japanese language we can express our hobbies for example like this:

Rules: Hobbyは+Dictionary form+ことです。

1. 趣味は音楽を聴くことです。 (Shumi wa ongaku o kiku koto desu.) - My hobby is listening to music.
2. 趣味は料理をすることです。 (Shumi wa ryōri o suru koto desu.) - My hobby is cooking.
3. ガーデニングが趣味です。 (Gādeningu ga shumi desu.) - Gardening is my hobby.
4. 趣味は写真を撮ることです。 (Shumi wa shashin o toru koto desu.) - My hobby is taking photos.
5. 旅行がすることです。 (Ryokō ga suru koto desu.) - Traveling is my hobby.
6. ダンスがすることです。 (Dansu ga suru koto desu.) - I love dancing, it's my hobby.
7. スポーツをみることです。 (supōtsu o miru koto desu.) - My hobby is watching sports.
8. 絵を描くことです。 (E o kaku koto desu.) - Drawing is my hobby.
9. マンガを読むことです。 (Manga o yomu koto desu.) - Reading manga is my hobby.

- **hobby.**

10. ハイキングをすることです。 (Haikingu o suru koto desu.) - Hiking is my hobby.
11. 音楽を聞くことです。 (Ongaku o kiku koto desu.) – listen music is my hobby.
12. 趣味を見ることです。 (eiga o miru desu.) - My hobby is watching movies.

4.7 Self-Introduction.

はじめまして

私は (A) と申します。
23歳 です。
私はデリに住んでいます。
私は2019年卒業しました。.
今は A と言う会社に働いています。
趣味は本を読むことです。
どうぞよろしくお願ひいたします。

Foreign Language

(Japanese)