1 January 2016 UNIT 1: HIRAGANA

Day 1

1. あ、い、う、え、お

Recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

١٦	う	あ	え	う	あ	お	あ	う	い	あ	え	お	う	あ
お	あ	お	い	う	あ	え	い	う	お	え	あ	お	い	お
う	え	あ	え	う	う	あ	お	え	お	あ	う	い	う	え

Reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

а	i	0	е	i	u	а	i	0	е	а	u	i	е	i
i	е	а	i	u	е	u	е	0	i	0	u	а	е	i
а	i	е	а	i	е	а	u	i	а	е	а	i	0	а

2. か、き、く、け、こ

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

か	2	き	う	あ	か	え	<	け	か	١١	2	き	<	お
2	あ	け	<	お	2	か	お	き	あ	<	け	え	か	う
き	<	か	い	け	え	2	き	け	お	い	え	<	き	お

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

i	а	0	ka	u	е	0	а	ku	ki	u	ke	е	ki	i
ke	ki	ku	а	i	ke	ku	ka	ko	е	u	i	ka	а	0
u	0	е	ki	ka	ko	u	i	ke	ki	0	а	е	ku	ka

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

а	0	ka	u	е	i	ko	ki	ku	е	ko	i	ke	ku	0
u	i	0	а	ki	ka	0	ko	ke	ku	0	а	е	u	ke
ka	ki	u	ku	е	ku	i	а	ko	u	е	ke	ka	ki	0

3. さ、し、す、せ、そ

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

2	そ	さ	す	せ	き	さ	お	そ	い	U	う	か	け	t
す	<	せ	き	い	そ	U	か	さ	2	す	そ	え	あ	さ
さ	し	け	す	か	2	せ	あ	そ	う	き	し	け	す	せ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

0	а	ka	ke	i	ku	se	а	ki	so	sa	ku	е	su	ke
ko	ki	sa	u	shi	ke	е	su	ku	0	se	а	u	so	ka
е	i	se	shi	ka	ki	so	ko	u	ka	ke	sa	0	а	ku

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

sa	ki	ko	se	ku	su	ka	ke	u	so	se	ka	shi	е	ku
ke	0	shi	е	ki	ko	а	0	sa	ku	so	se	su	ko	ki
se	ku	ka	sa	ki	se	i	su	ke	ko	u	а	ka	i	ke

4. た、ち、つ、て、と

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

て	た	そ	ح	す	つ	ち	て	さ	か	た	2	t	ح	あ
つ	さ	ち	て	<	う	た	い	す	せ	ح	き	つ	ち	お
ک	け	た	し	せ	ち	そ	つ	あ	ち	え	て	2	た	U

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

shi	0	to	ko	so	u	su	tsu	te	ka	а	0	ta	е	to
so	ke	shi	sa	е	chi	i	shi	ki	se	е	u	su	sa	ke
ki	tsu	te	а	se	u	а	to	ta	0	so	chi	ka	tsu	а

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

sa	chi	ko	SO	ta	su	tsu	shi	tsu	i	ko	chi	sa	ki	se
t	ote	se	shi	chi	tsu	0	ta	su	to	ke	so	te	to	shi
shi	е	ta	so	ku	to	sa	te	а	se	u	tsu	chi	ta	su

Day 2

5. な、に、ぬ、ね、の、は、ひ、ふ、へ、ほ

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

ほ	て	に	ひ	つ	そ	の	<i>\</i> Z <i>\</i>	٤	た	2	は	す	^	ね
5	す	<i>\</i> Z\	た	あ	ひ	<	ほ	き	た	お	^	さ	て	ぬ
は	ぬ	ね	^	ح	せ	な	U	つ	の	に	ふ	そ	ひ	ほ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

а	ki	sa	0	na	shi	ku	i	te	ko	ha	u	ho	ka	ta
so	е	chi	ne	ku	fu	so	se	no	he	а	0	nu	no	su
ka	ko	su	i	shi	hi	to	ki	ni	е	sa	ho	ke	tsu	u

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

to	ha	ho	ni	ko	no	а	hi	sa	u	nu	е	na	he	fu
fu	na	0	he	nu	su	sa	ne	i	ho	shi	te	ha	ki	ta
ne	hi	ho	so	ka	no	chi	fu	na	ke	nu	he	ku	no	tsu

6. ま、み、む、め、も、や、ゆ、よ

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

よ	ね	み	め	は	ゆ	^	も	٢	ま	む	ぬ	や	151	に
ほ	な	や	の	ま	あ	に	め	え	ょ	ち	ま	の	は	も
t	ふ	み	ゆ	ぬ	む	し	ひ	ね	や	な	み	め	^	ゆ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

he	yo	nu	no	mi	fu	u	ma	yu	ne	to	me	ku	mo	ni
ha	na	ya	hi	so	ni	ka	ho	ha	0	he	su	yo	nu	ta
me	ma	se	yu	ne	mu	ki	mo	tsu	na	no	mı	te	fu	ya

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

yo	no	0	su	ki	hi	ta	ya	na	ki	me	i	ho	sa	to
ka	se	ke	ne	shi	ni	а	mo	mi	ko	ha	so	ke	mu	tsu
ko	te	u	chi	ki	ma	so	fu	yu	nu	shi	ka	he	i	se

Day 3

7. ら、り、る、れ、ろ、わ、を、ん

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

h	ま	や	れ	め	を	ょ	り	3	ち	る	も	わ	む	れ
を	り	も	5	わ	さ	る	み	<	む	ん	ぬ	ま	ゆ	ほ
る	ん	を	み	あ	ゆ	٤	ろ	け	や	5	れ	め	わ	ょ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

so	n	ta	i	no	ra	wo	to	ra	ya	u	ho	ru	sa	tsu
nu	mu	ki	yu	ke	he	se	me	а	0	fu	wo	chi	wa	ku
ko	ri	е	ne	ka	mi	ro	te	hi	su	ni	re	ma	shi	yo

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

mu	n	me	ya	su	ro	wa	ho	no	wo	ru	tsu	yo	mi	re
ra	nu	mo	е	re	he	ma	yu	mu	ra	ka	ya	mo	hi	ru
ha	ri	wo	ku	yu	ta	yo	а	mi	ne	ro	fu	n	so	me

8. Questions

- 1. In the worst case scenario, how many strokes does it take to write a single gojūon character? What are examples of kana that take this many strokes? List at least three.
- 2. Draw the characters *wi* and *we* in hiragana. Show the correct stroke order by using arrows to show how the writing would proceed from scratch.
- 3. Consider the following hiragana character: *\mathcal{U}\$. Its pronunciation is considered to be *palatalized\$. What does this mean?
- 4. How many kanji characters are part of the standard high school education? That is, in Japan, approximately how many kanji characters **should** the typical high school student know by graduation?
- 5. What is the purpose of stroke order in Japanese? What is the typical flow of strokes for a character? What are some exceptions to this flow rule that you have encountered in your study of the gojūon kana so far?
- 6. Explain the difference between language syntax, language idioms, and language standards (either in the context of Japanese or in general terms).

Day 4

9. ごじゅうおんはんだくてん

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

が	だ	げ	ť	ぞ	ざ	ば	じ	~	<i>\</i> 3°	\mathcal{Q}_{c}	ぎ	ど	ご	ぞ
<"	じ	ご	ぎ	ぶ	が	ぢ	ず	ぱ	ざ	ベ	じ	ぜ	¢	بح
ず	ぎ	で	ざ	ぼ	ぜ	ぽ	ご	げ	~	び	ぞ	が	ぽ	じ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

dzu	ра	da	bo	ba	bu	do	de	ро	dzu	pu	dzi	ga	bo	be
be	bi	ре	de	pi	ji	dzi	be	bi	da	ZO	do	zu	ра	ze
bu	dzi	pu	do	ро	gi	ba	ZO	dzu	go	pi	bu	bo	ре	de

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

gu	do	za	ga	da	ze	ba	ра	dzi	be	pu	gi	bu	zu	go
ji	ZO	ge	zu	de	da	bi	za	bu	gu	bo	dzu	ре	ZO	pi
go	dzu	gi	ba	dzi	bo	ze	pu	pi	ji	do	ро	ga	ba	ge

10. Questions

- 1. What is the correct complete voice shift for consonants that start with *h*? Is there a partial voice shift that occurs for this consonant?
- 2. What is the correct linguistic partial voice shift for consonants that start with *k*, if it exists?
- 3. Explain why there are exceptions for certain dakuten. That is, why do certain consonants get voiced "more" than others do? For example, *shi* voices to *ji* with the diacritical marks. Why does it not voice-shift to *zi*?
- 4. What are the three writing systems used in Japanese? What is each one used for? Which one is the most important?
- 5. In your own words, explain what *furigana* is and its usage in modern Japanese. What is the difference between furigana and rōmaji?
- 6. What is the difference between a syllabary and an alphabet?
- 7. What is a morpheme? What is a phoneme? Do kana correspond to morphemes or phonemes? Does the IPA for these kana correspond to morphemes or phonemes?

Day 5

11. よおうおん and ようおんはんだくてん

Cumulative Recognition. For each of the following hiragana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

きゃ	しゅ	ちゃ	みゃ	きゅ	ひょ	ぎゅ	しょ
ひゅ	じゅ	にゅ	ぴゅ	りゃ	じょ	りゃ	ぴゃ
びゅ	みょ	きゅ	じょ	しゃ	ちゅ	きゃ	りゅ
にょ	ちゅ	りょ	しょ	みょ	ひゃ	みょ	にゃ
きょ	じゃ	りゃ	びゃ	じゅ	ちょ	にゃ	ひゅ

Cumulative Reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding hiragana character.

hya	ryo	kya	pyu	sho	cha	ju	kyu	sho	gya	hyu	sha	mya	nyu	руо	ja
nya	myu	hyo	myu	gyo	kya	ryo	nyo	руа	kyo	myo	myo	sho	byu	ryu	gya
byo	руа	kyo	cho	pyo	rya	myu	kyu	shu	pyo	pyu	ryu	cho	gyu	bya	ja
dzya	cha	hyu	ja	руа	pyu	bya	kyo	sha	gyo	dzyo	gya	ja	myo	dzyu	jo
cha	mya	pyo	ju	cho	byo	kya	kyu	shu	dzya	dzyo	ju	mya	gyo	byu	ryo

12. Questions

- 1. Theoretically, how would you write *ve* in hiragana, using your knowledge from the diacritics as well as the digraphs with diacritics?
- 2. Theoretically, how would you write *fa* in hiragana, using your knowledge from the diacritics as well as the digraphs with diacritics?
- 3. Explain the concept of emergentism as it applies to Japanese language learning.
- 4. Consider the following IPA characterization: [dza]. What two hiragana characters could this correspond to? Characterize them using hiragana itself, instead of using rōmaji.
- 5. Explain the concept of "expressions breed exceptions" in relation to the (han)dakuten (both kinds) and the yōon.

Day 6

13. Sentences

The following sentences are written in rōmaji. Write them in hiragana. Remember the corresponding punctuation marks in Japanese and the fact that there are no spaces between Japanese words!

- 1. Watashi no kodomo wa hontō ni tokubetsuda yo! Kinō, inu donburi o tsukutte kuremashita!
- 2. Kujira niji kan o kītara, kuji to kotaete kureru to omotte ita no ni sanji to iwa reta.
- 3. Futa go no onna no ko ga uma retara,na ma e o "hami" to "ga kiko" ni suru tsumori yo.
- 4. Isshūkan o furo ni haittenaikedo, madamada ikeru kiga suru. Kusakunai yo!
- 5. Shinbun wa i tatsu no bai to o mai ni chi shite, ichi oku kasegu ni wa nan ni Chika karudarou.
- 6. Boku no musuko hare go no ten saida. Oyaji no Hana-ge madere go de sai gen shite miseru nda ze.

14. Questions

- 1. How many hiragana characters are there in all? How many of these fall into each of the categories of monographs, diacritics, digraphs, and digraphs with diacritics?
- 2. Consider the words *hira* (def.: *plain*) and *kana* (def.: *characters*) in Japanese. Explain why the Japanese word for "plain characters" is *hiragana* instead of *hirakana*. What type of voicing technique does this demonstrate? Demonstrate this voicing technique by explicitly writing out in hiragana the words *hira*, *kana*, and *hiragana*. Show what becomes voiced.
- 3. True or false? There exist hiragana characters that characterize the sounds "tya", "tyu", and "tyo".
- 4. Explain the purpose of the sokuon in Japanese. What single exception to the sokuon rules is there? That is, which consonant kana acts slightly different from the others due to the sokuon?
- 5. Explain the difference between *nasalization* and *palatalization* of consonants in Japanese.
- 6. Concisely write each of the following hiragana words in rōmaji using the traditional Hepburn romanization:
 - A. おばあさん
 - B. おじいさん
 - C. おいしい
 - D. ぬう
 - E. すうがく
 - F. ちゅうい
 - G. おねえさん
 - H. こおり
 - I. とおまわり
 - J. まよう
 - K. とうきょう
 - L. こうし
 - M. せいふく
 - N. めい
 - O. おい