

Japanese Quickstart Summary

1. Start listening to and watching native Japanese content (from day 1)
 - a. Start with comprehensible input material meant for beginners and gradually progress to more difficult content over time.
 - b. Don't use English subs!
 2. Learn the basics of Japanese (~2 - 3 weeks)
 - a. Learn to read and type [Hiragana](#) + [Katakana](#)
 - b. Focus on pronunciation and pitch accent (see the corresponding section)
 - c. Learn to recognize the most common 1000 Kanji using [Recognition RTK](#)
 3. Learn the most frequent 2000 words and basic grammar (~3 months)
 - a. Learn 10 - 20 new sentence cards per day from the [Tango N5](#) & [Tango N4](#) Anki decks.
 - b. Sentence mine 5 - 10 new cards/day from the [Dictionary of Basic Japanese Grammar](#).
 4. Start Reading Immersion (when halfway through step 3)
 - a. Start with beginner content: NHK easy news, anime + JP subs, graded readers, children's stories.
 - b. Listen along to the audiobook if available.
 - c. Progress to harder content over time as your reading comprehension improves!
- **100 Day Mark** -----
5. Continue increasing comprehension through input + mining native media
 - a. I recommend learning ~10 - 20 new cards per day in Anki.
 - b. Increase difficulty and variety of immersion content.

6. Undergo the monolingual transition.
 - a. The gradual process of starting to use J-J dictionaries instead of J-E dictionaries.
 - b. You are learning how to learn Japanese in Japanese!
7. Dedicated practice on pronunciation and speaking ability
 - a. Chorusing
 - b. Pitch Focused Reading (reading aloud w/ native corrections).
 - c. Shadowing
 - d. Dedicated pitch accent/pronunciation Study
 - e. Speaking with natives
8. Loop the Loop (the language learning process).
 - a. Immerse in new domains/genres of native media.
 - b. Mine native material in order to increase your comprehension.
 - c. Output on that topic to increase your performance.
 - d. Utilize native feedback to identify errors and deficiencies in your output performance and level of comprehension.
 - e. Go back to immersion and notice the correct version of phrases/ideas.
 - f. Repeat indefinitely.
9. Areas that require dedicated practice
 - a. Handwriting Kanji (漢字検定)
 - b. Proper use of honorific language (敬語)
 - c. Dialects (関西弁)
 - d. Learning various academic/professional subjects in Japanese
10. Have fun! Learning a language is a lifelong commitment and becomes an integral part of your day-to-day life.