

APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Self-introduction between a Kenyan and a Japanese

Lesson 2: Demonstrating things / objects



これは マタツ ですか。
Kore wa matatu desuka?

はい、マタツです。
Hai, Matatu desu.



Demonstratives just like the word suggests, are words that “point” to things, places, etc. In this lesson, we will tackle demonstratives of things.

A) Kore, sore, are

Kore (**hii**): this thing here (near the speaker)

Sore (**hiyo**): that thing near the listener

Are (**ile**): that thing far from both the speaker and the listener

1. **Kore** wa **hon** **desu** – this (thing here) is a book.
Hiki ni kitabu
2. **Sore** wa **kaban** **desu** – that thing (near the listener) is a bag.
Huo ni mkoba
3. **Are** wa **enpitsu** **desu** – that (thing over there) is a pencil.
Ile ni penseli

Appendix 2: Inclusion of cultural and environmental elements familiar to Kenyans; explanation of Japanese grammar with reference to Kiswahili and English

B) Kono, sono, ano

LESSON 2

Kono~ (hii~): This ~ near the speaker

Sono~ (hiyo ~): That ~ near the listener

Ano~ (ile~): That ~ far from both of us

When using the above 3 demonstratives, the noun involved must always come after the demonstrative (kono/sono/ano). On the other hand, kore/sore/are cannot be followed by a noun.

Compare:

Kore wa rajio desu – this is a radio.

Vs.

Kono rajio wa watashi no desu – this radio is mine

This difference does not exist in English and Kiswahili. The above sentences in Kiswahili can be expressed as follows.

1) **Hii ni redio /this is a radio** vs. 2) **Hii redio ni yangu/this radio is mine.**

When communicating in Japanese, it is therefore important to recognize which sentences apply the use of kore/sore/are, and which ones apply the use of kono/sono/ano, as shown below:

Are wa kamera desu - correct

Ano wa kamera desu - wrong

Are kamera wa Nzioki san no desu - wrong

Ano kamera wa Nzioki san no desu - correct

In the above sentences, the wrong usage of demonstratives that makes the sentences ungrammatical is shown in red.

Q: **Ano hito wa dare desuka – who is that person?**

A: **(Ano hito wa) Paul san desu – that person is Paul.**

Appendix 3: Explanation of Japanese grammar with reference to Kiswahili and English, putting emphasis on content that may be confusing

ジュマさんはさとうさんに
 おおさかのおみやげをもらいました。
 Juma-san wa Satō-san ni
 Ōsaka no omiyage o moraimashita.



LESSON 7

Appendix 4: Intercultural exchange between a Japanese and a Kenyan

Notes on Japanese culture; Visiting a Japanese home

1. When you visit a Japanese home, it is good to take a gift with you, such as something from your home country, a cooked dish from your cultural cuisine, etc.
2. Unlike in Kenyan culture where it is common to open gifts in private, in Japan, it is common to open a gift in the presence of the person who gave it. This gives room for the giver to explain about the gift (when necessary), and for the recipient to appreciate the gift sufficiently. Japanese people like to show a high level of gratitude for even the smallest things so that the giver can feel appreciated.
3. When you visit a Japanese home, do not enter the house with shoes. This is a custom that has been there for a very long time. Remove your outdoor shoes at the entrance and enter the house with indoor slippers that are provided by the host. If there are no slippers, your socks are enough, especially in a room that has a tatami mat.
4. Once you remove your outdoor shoes, make sure to position them in a way that they are facing outside (towards the door), and not towards the inside of the house. If you do not, your host will most probably do it for you, though it is good manners to do it by yourself.

LESSON 8

Appendix 5: Notes on Japanese culture from a (comparative) Kenyan viewpoint