

Part -1



Hello!

This is Rina More. Rina has just taken her 10th Std. Examination and she will visit her father who is currently working in Japan. She is planning to spend her vacation in Japan. Hence, she is taking Japanese Lessons to get acquainted with Japanese script and simple expressions. Let us join her.

Rina learns about Japan and Japanese Language.

Let's know about Japan with her.

がんばりましょう Good Luck !

UNIT 1

GEOGRAPHY



Japan is a country of Islands. It consists 4 major islands and more than 4000 small islands. The names of the 4 major islands are Hokkaidō, Honshū, Shikoku, Kyūshū. The capital of Japan is Tōkyō. It is located on Honshū which is the largest island. Other main cities are Kyōto, ōsaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Nagasaki.

The land area of Japan is 377,828 square kilometers. It is 1/9th of India. The present population of Japan is 127 million which is again 1/9th that of India. It stretches from North to South and so has distinct variation in its climate. It is situated to the east of India and is three and half hours ahead of India.

SEASONS

Japan has 4 seasons.

Haru-Spring



Duration:
March to May
Climate:
Warm

Natsu- Summer



Duration:
June to August
Climate:
Hot/ Rain

Aki-Autumn



Duration:
September to
November
Climate: Cool

Fuyu-Winter



Duration:
December to
February
Climate: Cold

PEOPLE AND DRESS

Hakama



Kimono



Hakama and Kimono are traditional Japanese outfits for both men and women. The casual wear is western outfits.



FOOD

The traditional cuisine of Japan is based on rice. Miso soup is a common soup. There is

Osushi



Tempura



Misoshiru and Rice



an emphasis on seasonal ingredients in meal preparation. Side dishes often consist of fish, pickled vegetables, and vegetables cooked in broth. Seafood is common, often grilled, but also served raw as sashimi or in sushi.

FAMOUS PLACES

Kamakura



Tōkyō



Hiroshima



Kyōto



Japan has 21 World Heritage Sites. Popular foreign attractions include Kamakura, Tōkyō Tower, Golden temple of Kyōto, Piece Museum of Hiroshima.

Now, Rina is going to learn the way of Japanese greeting and some simple greeting expressions. Let's learn with her.

WAY OF GREETING



Japanese way of greeting is to bow down to each other.
This bow down is called as **OJIGI** in Japanese Language.

Greeting Expressions

Japanese	English	Japanese	English
Ohayō Gozaimasu-	Good Morning	Arigatō Gozaimasu-	Thank you
Konnichiwa-	Good Afternoon	Dō Itashimashite-	You are welcome
konbawa-	Good Evening	Sayō nara-	Bye Bye
Oyasuminasai-	Good Night	Onegai shimasu -	Please
Sumimasen-	Sorry	Ja mata Ashita-	See you Tomorrow

Special Greeting Expressions



Before eating
Itadakimasu



After eating-
Gochisō Sama Deshita

SHORT SELF INTRODUCTION

Rina will learn and practice short self- introduction. Let's practice with her.

Hajimemashite, **(Your Name)** desu.

Dōzo,yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Rina introduces herself.

Hajimemashite, **MORE RINA** desu. (Hello,I am More Rina.)

Dōzo,yoroshiku onegai Shimasu. (Nice to meet you)

Now Rina will start learning Japanese language.

Let's join her.

UNIT 1.1

JAPANESE LANGUAGE (NIHONGO) 日本語

The Japanese Language is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and is the official language of Japan.

Special feature of Japanese Language:

The Japanese language is based on five vowel sounds **a,i,u,e,o**. All spoken sounds are derived from these five vowels. They are used alone or are attached to either a consonant or consonant plus semi vowel. The exception to this is a special Mora [n] which is not followed by vowels. A mora is a unit of sound in Japanese. There are some letters like ga, za, da ,ba , pa which are derived by adding [' tenten] or ['o' maru] to the sounds ka,sa,ta,ha.

There is no T,D,L
and Q letter or
sound

General features of Japanese:

- Word Order – It is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) which is similar to Marathi or Hindi word order.
- Predicate – There are three types of predicates in Japanese, noun, verb and adjectives. There are 2 types of adjectives. Adjectives ending with “I “and adjectives ending with “Na”. The Verbs do not get affected by either number or gender.
- Particle – A particle plays an important role in the Japanese language. It is used to show the grammatical relation between subject object and verb. It helps to convey the meaning.

Japanese Language Writing system /Script

writing systems

The writing system of Japanese language is unique. There are 2 types of writing systems Vertical Writing (Tategaki) and Horizontal writing (Yokogaki).

に
ほ
ん
ご
日
本
語

にほんご(日本語) Nihongo

3 scripts

There are three different scripts Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji (Pictographs). Hiragana/Katakana scripts are phonetic scripts derived from Kanji. Kanji is a pictorial script and each kanji is associated with a meaning and sound. Other than these 3 scripts, Romaji Script (Roman Letters) is sometimes used for the convenience of foreigners

Himaraya wa takai yama desu.

ヒマラヤ は たかい 山 です。

ヒマラヤ(Himalaya) : Katakana

たかい(Takai) : Hiragana

山(Yama) : Kanji

Let's start learning hiragana script



Listen to the sounds of Japanese Language.

HIRAGANA CHART

あ あ a	い い i	う う u	え え e	お お o
か か ka	き き ki	く く ku	け け ke	こ こ ko
さ さ sa	し し shi	す す su	せ せ se	そ そ so
た た ta	ち ち chi	つ つ tsu	て て te	と と to
な な na	に に ni	ぬ ぬ nu	ね ね ne	の の no
は は ha	ひ ひ hi	ふ ふ fu	へ へ he	ほ ほ ho
ま ま ma	み み mi	む む mu	め め me	も も mo
や や ya		ゆ ゆ yu		よ よ yo
ら ら ra	り り ri	る る ru	れ れ re	ろ ろ ro
わ わ wa		を を wo		ん ん n

The modern Hiragana syllabary consists of 46 base characters.

- 5 singular vowels
- 40 consonant–vowel unions
- 1 singular consonant

The forms of the Hiragana originate from the cursive script style of Chinese calligraphy. To master Hiragana writing practice is important.

Note for Teacher

- Write the letters on black board.
- Show the stroke order of each letter.
- Practice with flash cards and air writing.

Rules for writing Hiragana

1. Write from top to bottom,
2. Left to right
3. Horizontal before vertical

When you write Japanese characters, pay special attention to:

- Length of each the line
- Small hooks
- How the lines curve
- Angles of lines
- Space between lines

Classroom Instructions

よんで ください。	Please read.
みて ください。	Please see.
きいて ください。	Please listen.
かいて ください。	Please write.
いって ください。	Please say.
もう いちど おねがいします。	Please say once again.
わかりましたか。	Have you understood?
はい、わかりました。	Yes,I have understood.
はじめましょう。	Let's start.
おわりましょう。	Let's finish.
よみましょう。	Let's read.
かきましょう。	Let's write.
ききましょう。	Let's listen.
やすみましょう。	Let's take rest.
きいて くりまえしましょう。	Let's Listen and repeat.

Note for Teacher

- Say the instuction and ask students to follow it with actions.
- Ask sutdents to memeorize it.

Let's start ...

A-line (あーline)4

A	आ	あ							
I	इ	い							
U	उ	う							
E	ए	え							
O	ओ	お							



Let's listen, read and write.

あおい	うえ	いえ	いいえ	え
Aoi	Ue	Ie	Iie	E
Blue	Top/Above	House	No	Picture

KA-Line (かーLine)

KA	का	か							
KI	कि	き							
KU	कु	く							
KE	के	け							
KO	को	こ							



Let's listen, read and write.

あかい	いけ	かお	えき	き
Akai	Ike	Kao	Eki	Ki
Red	Pond	Face	Railway Station	Tree

GA-Line (がーLine)

Voiced sounds are denoted by using [//] which is called TenTen

GA	गा	が								
GI	गि	ぎ								
GU	गु	ぐ								
GE	गे	げ								
GO	गो	ご								



Let's listen, read and write.

えいが	かぎ	えいご	ご	かご
Eiga	Kagi	Eigo	Go	Kago
Movie	Key	English	Five	Basket

EXERCISE 1.1

1. Listen and circle the correct letter .

あ	き	い	お	く	ご	け	え	が	う
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2. Complete the series.

1. — い — — お
2. か — — け —
3. が ぎ — — —
4. か — く — こ
5. あ — う — お

3. Select the letter and complete the word.

え	い	か	お	か	ご	い	け
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	れい:いけ	Pond
1	か ____	Face
2	あ ____ い	Red colour
3	あお ____	Blue colour
4	____ え	House
5	えい ____	English
6	____ ぎ	Key
7	____ いが	Movie

Rina's Fun Reading!

Japanese popular culture



Japanese popular culture includes Japanese cinema, cuisine, television programs, anime, manga and music. They all retain older artistic and literary traditions. There is a large industry of music, films, and the products of a huge comic book industry. Among other forms of entertainment, Game centers, (pachinko) bowling alleys, and karaoke parlors are well-known.

Unit 1.2

SA-Line (さーLine)

SA	सा	さ								
SHI	शि	し								
SU	सु	す								
SE	से	せ								
SO	सो	そ								



Let's listen, read and write.

あさ	かさ	しお	いす	gakusei	すし	うし
Asa	Kasa	Shio	Isu	Gakusei	Sushi	Ushi
Morning	Umbrella	Salt	Chair	Student	Japanese Dish	Cattle

ZA-Line (ざーLine)

ZA	झा	ざ								
JI	जी	じ								
ZU	झु	ず								
ZE	झे	ぜ								
ZO	झो	ぞ								



Let's listen read and write.

かぜ	かじ	あざ	かず	かぞく
Kaze	Kaji	Aza	Kazu	Kazoku
Wind	Fire	Birth mark	Numbers	Family

EXERCISE 1.2

1. Listen and circle the correct letter.

け	お	さ	げ	せ	じ	あ	し	ぎ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2. Match the pairs.

A		B	
	れい:(0)しお	Chair	()
1	いす	Red	()
2	かさ	Family	()
3	あざ	Numbers	()
4	かぞく	Umbrella	()
5	かず	Birth mark	()
6	あかい	Salt	(0)

3. Complete the series.

1. か ——— く ——— ———
2. ——— し ——— ——— そ
3. ——— い ——— え ———
4. ざ ——— ず ——— ぞ
5. か ——— く ——— こ

4. Select the letter and complete the word.

お	か	し	お	か	す	か	ず
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	れい:し <u>お</u>	Salt
1	——— <u>じ</u>	Fire
2	——— <u>さ</u>	Umbrella
3	う——	Cattle
4	い——	Chair
5	か——	Number
6	——— <u>ぜ</u>	Wind
7	——— <u>さ</u>	Morning

5. Practice short self-introduction as follows.

Hajimemashite. (your name) desu.

Dōzo, Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Unit 1.3

TA-Line (たーLine)

TA	た	た								
CHI	ち	ち								
TSU	つ	つ								
TE	て	て								
TO	と	と								



Let's listen read and write.

とけい	きた	ちず	つくえ	おとこ	ちかてつ
Tokei	Kita	Chizu	Tsukue	Otoko	Chikatetsu
Clock	North	Map	Bench/Table	Man	Subway

DA-Line (だーLine)

DA	だ	だ								
JI	ぢ	ぢ								
ZU	づ	づ								
DE	で	で								
DO	ど	ど								

Note : The letters **ぢ (ji)** and **づ (zu)** are very rarely used.



Let's listen read and write.

えだ	でぐち	だいがく	どこ	うで	うでどけい
Eda	Deguchi	Daigaku	Doko	Ude	Udedokei
Branch	Exit	University / college	Where	Arm	Wrist Watch

EXERCISE 1.3

1. Listen and write in Rōmaji.

れい

Akai

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

5. -----

6. -----

7. -----

8. -----

2. Write reading and meaning of the word written in Hiragana.

Word	Reading	Meaning	Word	Reading	Meaning
れい： あかい	Akai	Red			
えいが			あさ		
だいがく			いけ		
ちず			いいえ		
おとこ			あおい		

3. See the picture and write the name.



4. Complete the series.

1. さ — す — —

2. — ち — て —

3. あ — う — —

4. が — ぐ — ご

5. だ — ず — ど

5. Select the letter and complete the word.

だ	ち	え	で	お	と	で	た
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

れい：	ちず	Map
1	___ ところ	Man
2	___ けい	Clock
3	___ う ___	Arm
4	___ ぐち	Exit
5	え ___	Branch
6	き ___	North
7	つく ___	Table

Information Corner 1

1. Japanese Numbers

10 = Jū 20 = Ni Jū 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 = Hyaku

Logic of Numbers

$$10 + 1 = 11$$

$$20 + 1 = 21$$

$$30 + 1 = 31$$

$$Jū + Ichi = Jū Ichi$$

$$Ni Jū + Ichi = Ni Jū Ichi$$

$$Sanjū + Ichi = San Jū Ichi$$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ichi	Ni	San	Yon/shi	Go	Roku	Shichi/ Nana	Hachi	Kyū/ Ku	Jū

Note for Teacher

- Make students practice numbers up to 100.
- Use flash cards of numbers for practice.

2. Japanese Song

Japanese Songs are short and simple.

We can learn words and remember them easily through a song.



Kaeru no uta ga
kikoete kuru yo
gwa gwa gwa gwa
gero gero gero gero
gwa gwa gwa

The frogs song
We can hear it.
Croak, croak, croak, croak,
ribbit ribbit ribbit ribbit,
Croak, croak, croak



Learning Japanese is fun. Isn't it? Let's have test. Q.R. Code **Test 1**

 **Self-check:**

If Test 1 Score is more than 80% go ahead. If not learn again.



Achievement Check

☒ I can

- ☐ Recognize the Hiragana
- ☐ Write the Hiragana
- ☐ Read the words
- ☐ Say the numbers
- ☐ Sing a Japanese song

Rina has finished her Unit 1. She is very happy. She says やった！ Yeah!

