Classmates





OBJECTIVES

だいがく 大学のキャンパス

In this lesson you are going to

- Talk about nationalities and languages
- Learn to identify things and people
- Learn to express possession
- Learn to exchange personal information
- Talk about your campus
- Learn to use personal pronouns and demonstratives
- Learn to ask questions
- Write to a pen pal
- Learn to introduce friends
- Learn to introduce yourself

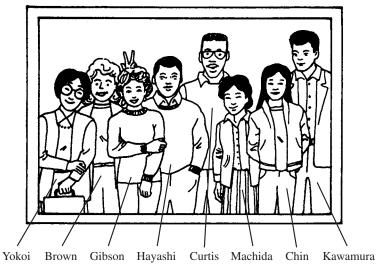
YOOKOSO! MULTIMEDIA

Review and practice grammar and vocabulary from this chapter and watch video clips on the *Yookoso!* Interactive CD-ROM. Visit the *Yookoso!* Online Learning Center at www.mhhe.com/yookoso3 for additional exercises and resources.

Vocabulary and Grammar 1A

Vocabulary and Oral Activities

Nationalities and Languages



アクティビティー 1





ダイアログ: この人はだれですか。(Who is this person?)

ゃまぐち 山口さんとカワムラさんが写真を見ています。

山口: この人はだれですか。

カワムラ: その人はブラウンさんです。

山口: 大学のクラスメートですか。

カワムラ: はい、そうです。

Yamaguchi-san to Kawamura-san ga shashin o mite imasu.

YAMAGUCHI: Kono hito wa dare desu ka. KAWAMURA: Sono hito wa Buraun-san desu. YAMAGUCHI: Daigaku no kurasumeeto desu ka.

KAWAMURA: Hai, soo desu.

Now ask about the other people in the photograph, modeling your conversation after the dialogue. Replace the underlined words as necessary. An alternate ending to the dialogue follows.

Tawamura is a Japanese family name. Because John Kawamura is an American citizen, however, his name is written in katakana.

Mr. Yamaguchi and Mr. Kawamura are looking at a photo. YAMAGUCHI: Who is this person? KAWAMURA: That's Ms. Brown. YAMAGUCHI: Is she (your) classmate at the university? KAWAMURA: Yes, that's right.

STUDY HINT

This chapter continues to provide romanization, but try to refer to the Japanese writing as much as possible. From the next chapter on, you will be reading Japanese with no romanization as a crutch. Now is the time to start reading Japanese!

Vocabulary: People at School



クラスメート 友だち 大学生 kurasumeeto tomodachi daigakusee classmate friend college student

Review: 学生、先生

Nationalities and Languages

Country	Nationality	Language
にほん 日本 Japan	に ほん じん 日 本 人	にほんご 日本語
アメリカ U.S.	アメリカ <mark></mark>	えい ご 英 語
イギリス England	イギリス人	えい ご 英語
イタリア Italy	イタリア人 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	イタリア語
カナダ Canada	カナダ人	えい ご 英語/フランス語
かんこく 韓 国 South Korea	かんこくじん 韓国人	^{かんこく} ご 韓国語
シンガポール Singapore	シンガポール人	えい ご ちゅうごく ご 英語/ 中国語
スペイン Spain	スペイン人	スペイン語
たいわん 台 湾 Taiwan	たい わん じん 台 湾 人	_{ちゅうごく} ご 中 国語
_{ちゅうごく} 中 国 China	ちゅうごくじん 中国人	_{ちゅうごく} ご 中 国語
ドイツ Germany	ドイツ人	ドイツ語
ブラジル Brazil	ブラジル人	ポルトガル語
フランス France	フランス人	フランス語
ほんこん 香港 Hong Kong	^{ほんこんじん} 香港人	_{ちゅうごく} ご 中 国語
メキシコ Mexico	メキシコ人	スペイン語
ロシア Russia	ロシア <mark></mark> 人	ロシア語

Nationalities and Languages

With few exceptions, you can form the word for someone's nationality or language by attaching a suffix to the name of his or her country. Add the suffix 人(じん: people/person) for the nationality and 語 (ご: language) for the language. To ask someone's nationality or what language(s) he or she speaks, use the following expressions. Remember that since the subject isn't explicitly stated here, context will determine about whom you are talking.

> ^{<に} お国はどちらですか。—アメリカです。 What country are (you) from?—(I) am from America. たに ご はな 何 語を話しますか。— 英語を話します。 What language(s) do (you) speak?—I speak English.

You can also ask someone's nationality by saying 何人(なにじん)です か. However, this question sounds very rude when asked of someone directly.

アクティビティー 2





ちゅうごくじん チンさんは中 国人です。(Ms. Chin is Chinese.)

カワムラ: この人は \underline{f} ン・メイリンさんです。 $\overset{\circ}{b}$ もくち 山口: \underline{f} ンさんは中国人ですか。

カワムラ: はい、そうです。中 国語を話します。

KAWAMURA: Kono hito wa Chin Meirin-san desu. YAMAGUCHI: Chin-san wa Chuugoku-jin desu ka.

KAWAMURA: Hai, soo desu. Chuugoku-go o hanashimasu.

Practice the dialogue based on the following information.

PERSON	COUNTRY
リンダ・ブラウン	アメリカ
ホセ・ロドリゲス	メキシコ
クロード・ミレー	フランス
ハンス・シュミット	ドイツ
アナ・ラポーソ	ブラジル
キム・チョンヒ	かんこく 韓 国

Grammar and Practice Activities

1. Identification: The Copula です 🕠

レストランで

カワムラ: すみません。あれは何ですか。

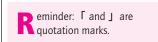
ウエーター: あれは「すきやき」です。

カワムラ: じゃ、あれをお願いします。

ブラウン: あの人は 林さんではありませんか。

カワムラ: どの人ですか。 ブラウン: ほら、あの人です。

カワムラ: いいえ、林 さんじゃありませんよ。



1.1 To identify people and things in Japanese, you can use the following grammatical structure, where X and Y are nouns or pronouns.

X	は	Y	です。	X is Y.
これ わたし		ペン ブラウン		This is a pen. I am Brown.
かたし すきやき	は	フララン にほんりょうり 日本 料理	です。	Sukiyaki is a Japanese dish.
_{まちだ} 町 田さん		がくせい 学生		Ms. Machida is a student.
^{うけっ} 受 付け		あそこ		The reception desk is over there.

This structure means X is equivalent to Y, X is a member of the group Y, or X is described (or modified) by Y.

は is usually called a *topic particle*. It indicates that the preceding noun is the topic of the sentence. For instance, in this sentence the speaker would like to talk about Mr. Takada.

Mr. Takada is an engineer.

Usage of the topic particle will be discussed in more detail later.

(Continues.)

At a restaurant KAWAMURA: Excuse me. What is that? WAITER: That's sukiyaki. KAWAMURA: Then please give me that.

BROWN: Isn't that person Mr. Hayashi? KAWAMURA: Which person? BROWN: Over there. (lit., Look.) (I mean) that person. KAWAMURA: No, that's not Mr. Hayashi.

です is called the *copula*. It roughly corresponds to the verb *to be*. Like other Japanese verbs, です does not change form to agree with the subject of the sentence in number or person. In other words, (*I*) *am*, (*you*) *are*, (*he*) *is*, (*they*) *are*, and so on, are all expressed with the same form です. です also marks a certain level of politeness, which will be discussed later.

1.2 The negative form of です is ではありません (contracted to じゃありません in more informal speech).

X	は	Y	ではありません (じゃありません)。	X isn't Y.
これ わたし		ペン ブラウン		This is not a pen. I am not Brown.
すきやき	は	ちゅうごくりょうり 中国料理	ではありません	Sukiyaki is not a Chinese dish.
^{まちだ} 町 田さん		せんせい 先生	(じゃありません)。	Ms. Machida is not a teacher.
^{うけっ} 受 付け		22		The reception desk is not here.

1.3 Yes/No questions are formed in Japanese simply by adding \mathfrak{D} (the *interrogative* or *question particle*) to the end of a sentence. You can think of \mathfrak{D} as a verbal question mark.

あの人は町田さんです。 That person is Ms. Machida. あの人は町田さんですか。 Is that person Ms. Machida?

あの人は町田さんではありません。 That person is not Ms. Machida. あの人は町田さんではありませんか。 Isn't that person Ms. Machida? (rising intonation)

Here are some typical ways to answer a yes/no question.

あの人は町田さんですか。 Is that Ms. Machida?

YES

はい、町田さんです。 Yes, it's Ms. Machida. はい、そうです。 Yes, that's right. the last sentence can mean *Oh, I see. That person* isn't Ms. Machida.

NO

いいえ、町田さんではありません。 (いいえ、町田さんじゃありません。) No, it's not Ms. Machida. いいえ、そうではありません。 (いいえ、そうじゃありません。) No, that's not right. いいえ、ちがいます。 No, that's wrong (lit., different).

OTHER

すみません、わかりません。 I'm sorry, but I don't know.

言語ノート

Alternative Questions

To ask either/or questions, string the two alternate questions together: A ですか。B ですか (Is it A? Is it B? or in smoother English, Is it A or B?).

あれは日本 料理ですか、中 国 料理ですか。 Is that Japanese food or Chinese food? これは万 年筆ですか、ボールペンですか。 Is this a fountain pen or a ballpoint pen?

1.4 The particle \bullet means too. Substitute \bullet for \sharp in the $X \not \sqsubseteq Y \not \subset \uparrow$ construction— $X \bullet Y \not \subset \uparrow$ —to say that X is a member of Y, too (or X, too, is described by [or equivalent to] Y).

わたしはアメリカ **人**です。

I am an American.

- ^{ほんとう} — 本当ですか。わたしもアメリカ人です。
- Really? I am an American, too.

アクティビティー 3



なにじん 内部を話しますか。(What is his nationality? What language does he speak?)

(Continues.)

Answer these questions for each person listed below.

「例」 ポール・マッカートニー → ポール・マッカートニーはイギリス人です。 英語を話します。

- 1. ニコール・キッドマン
- 5. セルマ・ハヤック
- 2. ヴラヂイミール・プーテイン 6. デイヴィッド・ボイ

例 example(s)

- 3. ジャッキー・チャン 7. 鈴木イチロー
- 4. ジュリア・ロバーツ

アクティビティー

イギリス人です。(He's English.)

Can you describe someone famous or anyone around you with the following traits?

- [例] イギリス人、英語 \rightarrow ヒュー・グラントはイギリス人です。
- 1. オーストラリア人、英語
- こ. 日本人、日本語
- 3. メキシコ人、スペイン語 なん、フランス人、フランス語
- びん **5. ドイツ人、ドイツ語**

アクティビティー

スミスさんは先生です。(Ms. Smith is a teacher.)

Connect the appropriate words from the columns on the left and right to make...は ...です sentences.

マドンナ わたし アコード アメリカ人 コンピュータ コーラ ^{くるま} ホンダの車 (car) マッキントッシュ

2. Possessive Particle O

2.1 \mathcal{O} is a particle used to connect and relate nouns or pronouns. The result is a noun phrase. X \mathcal{O} Y means Y of X in a broad sense and thus carries the meanings Y belongs to X, Y is a part of X, Y is possessed by X, Y has a characteristic of X, and so on, depending on the context.

N1	の	N2	
わたし だいがく		ほん 本 としょかん	my book
だいがく 大学		としょかん 図書館	the university library
^{まち だ} 町 田さん	の	まんねんひつ 万年筆	Ms. Machida's fountain pen
アメリカ		しゅう 州	a state in America
コットン		ジーンズ	cotton jeans

Throughout this book, N1 stands for *a noun* and N2 stands for *another noun*, or Noun 1 and Noun 2.

The particle \mathcal{O} can connect more than two nouns or pronouns.

2.2 When the item possessed is clear from the context, it can be omitted as shown in the following examples.

これはだれのセーターですか。—ブラウンさんのです。 Whose sweater is this? —It's Ms. Brown's. あれもブラウンさんのセーターですか。—いいえ、町田さんのです。 Is that also Ms. Brown's sweater? —No, it's Ms. Machida's.

アクティビティー 6

を 友だちの名前は...。(My friend's name is...)

Complete these sentences with...です.

- [例] わたしは... →

 とうきょうだいがく がくせい
 わたしは東京大 学の学生です。
- 1. わたしの日本語の先生は...。
- 2. わたしのクラスメートの____さんは...。
- **3.** わたしの先生のなまえは...。
- 4. トニー。ブレアは...。
- 5. ジョン・カワムラさんは...。

Vocabulary and Grammar 1B

Vocabulary and Oral Activities

Personal Information

Vocabulary: Personal Information



名前	namae	name
出身	shusshin	origin; hometown
専攻	senkoo	major
学部	gakubu	(academic) department
学年	gakunen	year in school; school year
一年生	ichinensee	freshman
二年生	ninensee	sophomore
三年生	sannensee	junior
四年生	yonensee	senior
大学院生	daigakuinsee	graduate student



CULTURE NOTE: 出身(しゅっしん) **Origins**

Japanese often ask the question ご出身はどちら ですか。(Where are you from?) A variety of responses is possible. You can give your hometown, the place where you were born, as the answer. For example, ロサンゼルスの出身です。(I am from Los Angeles.) If you moved away from your birthplace as a child and you have a stronger attachment to a different place, you can give that place as the answer. To Japanese, 出身 means the place you identify with geographically, mentally, and emotionally, so it has more meanings than birthplace. For example, the word is also used to indicate what school you graduated from and what social group you are from. Someone who graduated from the University of Tokyo might say 東京大学(とうきょうだいがく)の出身です。 (I am a graduate of [lit., I am from] the University of

Tokyo.) Or you might hear 農家 (のうか) の出身です。(I am from a farmer's family.)

One of the reasons Japanese people ask this question so often is that the notions of in-group and outgroup are of central importance in Japanese society. Depending on whether or not someone is a member of your group, your language, behavior, and attitude will differ. Asking this question is a way for Japanese to find out whether someone belongs to their in-group and to discover any common ground. When speaking to foreigners, Japanese will often substitute the question どちらのお国(くに)の方(かた)ですか or お国(くに)はどちらですか。(What country are you from?) as a means to break the ice and identify any common experience.

VOCABULARY LIBRARY



Academic Subjects and Majors

人類学	jinruigaku	anthropology
美術	bijutsu	art
生物学	seebutsugaku	biology
化学	kagaku	chemistry
コンピュータ・	konpyuuta [.]	computer
サイエンス	saiensu	science
経済学	keezaigaku	economics
教育学	kyooikugaku	education
工学	koogaku	engineering
外国語	gaikokugo	foreign languages
歴史学	rekishigaku	history
法学	hoogaku	law
言語学	gengogaku	linguistics
文学	bungaku	literature
数学	suugaku	mathematics
音楽	ongaku	music
哲学	tetsugaku	philosophy
物理学	butsurigaku	physics
政治学	seejigaku	political science
社会学	shakaigaku	sociology

(Continues.)

If your major is not listed here, ask your instructor. Be aware, however, that some subjects frequently taught at North American universities are not taught at Japanese universities.

CULTURE NOTE: Japanese Universities and Colleges

In order to enter a Japanese university or college, you must take a nationally administered examination and/or an entrance exam specific to the school you wish to enter. These exams are usually held between January and March. (In Japan, the academic year starts in April.) The competition to enter prestigious national and private universities is severe, with medical schools and dental schools being the most difficult to get into. The extraordinarily intense pressure has led some to call this experience "examination hell." Many students who fail the entrance examination for the university of their choice decide to wait a year and retake the exam the following year, studying at a cram school or on their own in the meantime. These

students are called 浪人 (ろうにん: *masterless samurai*).

When students apply to universities, they specify which department they wish to enter. During their freshman and sophomore years, however, students study a required core liberal arts curriculum consisting of 教養科目 (きょうよかもく: lit., general education subjects). As upperclassmen, they can study 専門科目 (せんもんかもく: specialized subjects).

While getting into a university can be extremely difficult, it is almost impossible to flunk out. Many students study little, treating the undergraduate years as a welcome break between the pressures of high school and the responsibilities of work and family life.



I passed the entrance exam of the University of Tokyo!

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Academic Subjects and Departments

Most academic subjects are expressed by adding 学 (がく: [study] of) to a relevant noun. For example, 経済学 (けいざいがく: economics) is a combination of 経済 (けいざい: economy) and 学. Academic department names are formed by adding 学部 (がくぶ: academic department, faculty) to the same relevant noun. Thus, 経済 plus 学部 becomes Department of Economics, or 経済学部(けいざいがくぶ). Similarly, 美術 (びじゅつ: fine arts) plus 学部 (academic department) becomes the Department of Fine Arts, or 美術学部(びじゅつがくぶ). Japanese undergraduates typically identify their department as a way of stating their major.

がくがくぶ がくせい わたしは文 学部の学生です。

I am a student in the Department of Literature.

こうがくぶ さんねんせい カワムラさんは工学部の三年生です。

Mr. Kawamura is a junior in the Engineering Department.

アクティビティー 7





ザルこう なん **ダイアログ**: 専攻は何ですか。(What is his/her major?)

ゃまぐち 山口:ブラウンさんのご出身はどこですか。

ブラウン:ボストンの出身です。

山口: **何年生ですか**。

ブラウン: 三 年生です。

せんこう なん 山口:**専攻は何ですか**。

^{れきしがく} ブラウン:歴史学です。

YAMAGUCHI: Buraun-san no go-shusshin wa doko desu ka.

BURAUN: Bosuton no shusshin desu.

YAMAGUCHI: Nannensee desu ka. BURAUN: Sannensee desu.

YAMAGUCHI: Senkoo wa nan desu ka.

BURAUN: Rekishigaku desu.

(Continues.)

YAMAGUCHI: Where are you from, Ms. Brown? BROWN: I'm from Boston. YAMAGUCHI: What year student are you? BROWN: I'm a junior. YAMAGUCHI: What is your major? BROWN: It's history.

Now talk about Linda Brown's classmates based on the following table.

Name ^{なまえ} 名前	Nationality こくせき 国籍	Hometown しゅっしん 出身	Year がくねん 学年	Major ^{せんこう} 専攻
ジョン・カワムラ	アメリカ	ロサンゼルス	さんねんせい 三 年生	_{こうがく} 工学
ヘザー・ギブソン	カナダ	エドモントン	に ねんせい 二 年 生	けいざいがく 経済学
チン・メイリン	ちゅう ごく 中 国	ペキン	に ねんせい 二 年 生	^{か が<} 化 学
ヘンリー・カーチス	アメリカ	アトランタ	ょ ねんせい 四 年 生	コンピュータ・ サイエンス
^{はやしまさ お} 林 正 男	にほん 日本	_{あそ} 阿蘇	に ねんせい 二 年 生	^{ほうがく} 法学
^{まちだ} 町田ひとみ	日本	とうきょう 東京	さんねんせい 三年生	^{ぶんがく} フランス文学

アクティビティー 8





インタビュー: ご出身はどこですか。(Where are you from?)

Following the example, ask your classmates questions.

STUDENT 1: ご出身はどこですか。

STUDENT 2: シアトルです。

s1: **何年生ですか。**

s2: 二年生です。

せいぶつがく S2: **生物学です**。

s1: Go-shusshin wa doko desu ka.

s2: Shiatoru desu.

s1: Nannensee desu ka.

s2: Ninensee desu.

s1: Senkoo wa nan desu ka.

s2: Seebutsugaku desu.

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s1: Where are you from? s2: I'm from Seattle. s1: What year are you in? s2: I'm a sophomore. s2: What is your major? s2: It's biology.

Asking for Personal Information

Here are some common ways of eliciting personal information. Note the use of the honorific prefix **o**- or **go**- when referring to someone else's name, residence, etc.; remember to drop these prefixes when talking to an out-group member about your own name, residence, and so on, or that of a member of your in-group (for example, a sister or a coworker).

^{なまえ なん} お名前は (何ですか)。	O-namae wa (nan desu ka).	(What is) your name?
こ出身は(どちらですか)。	Go-shusshin wa (dochira desu ka).	Where are you from?
^{くに} お国は (どちらですか)。	O-kuni wa (dochira desu ka).	What country are you from?
おすまいは(どちらですか)。	O-sumai wa (dochira desu ka).	Where do you live?
お年は(おいくつですか)。	O-toshi wa (o-ikutsu desu ka).	How old are you?
でんわばんごう なんばん お電話番号は(何番ですか)。	O-denwa bangoo wa (nan-ban desu ka).	What is your telephone number?

In all of the above questions, you can omit the words in parentheses. Similarly, when answering these questions, you can say:

なまえ 名前はジョン・ カワムラです。	Namae wa Jon Kawamura desu.	My name is John Kawamura.
or simply		
ジョン・カワムラです。	Ion Kawamura desu	(My name) is John

Kawamura.

Vocabulary: Age

The counter suffix -sai (years old) is used with the Sino-Japanese system of numerals to express a person's age. For ages 1 through 10, the Japanese system of numerals — つ、二つ、etc.—may also be used. You will study more about these two number systems in Chapter 2. Twenty has its own special word, 二十 (はたち).

	SINO-JAPANESE SYSTEM	JAPANESE SYSTEM	
1 year old 2 years old 3 years old	is-sai 一歳 ni-sai 二歳 san-sai 三歳	hitotsu 一つ hutatsu 二つ mittsu 三つ	
		(Continues.)

	SINO-JAPANESE SYSTEM	JAPANESE SYSTEM
4 years old	yon-sai 四歳	yottsu 四つ
5 years old	go-sai 五歳	itsutsu 五つ
6 years old	roku-sai 六歳	muttsu 六つ
7 years old	nana-sai 七歳	nanatsu 七つ
8 years old	has-sai 八歳	yattsu 八つ
9 years old	kyuu-sai 九歳	kokonotsu 九つ
10 years old	jus-sai 十歳 jis-sai 十歳	too +
11 years old	juu-is-sai 十一歳	
12 years old	juu-ni-sai 十二歳	
20 years old	ni-jus-sai 二十歳 ni-jis-sai 二十歳	hatachi 二十
25 years old	ni-juu-go-sai 二十五歳	
46 years old	yon-juu-roku-sai 四十六歳	
99 years old	kyuu-juu-kyuu-sai 九十九歳	
100 years old	hyaku-sai 百歳 *	

To ask someone's age, use one of these expressions:

お年は (おいくつですか)。
How old are (you)?

(山口さんは) おいくつですか。
How old are (you, Mr. Yamaguchi)?
(カワムラさんは) 何歳ですか。
How old are (you, Mr. Kawamura)?

—22 歳です。

-(I am) 22 years old.

The age of a baby under one year old is usually given with the counter \sim τ 月(months), which is read かげつ. (This counter is also written カ月 or か月.)

—7**ケ月です**。

—(He or she is) seven months old.

^{*}Japanese have the longest average lifespan of the people of any nation in the world: 78.07 years for men and 84.93 years for women (in 2002). (Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare)

Vocabulary: Months

一月	ichi-gatsu	January	七月	shichi-gatsu	July
二月	ni-gatsu	February	八月	hachi-gatsu	August
三月	san-gatsu	March	九月	ku-gatsu	September
四月	shi-gatsu	April	十月	juu-gatsu	October
五月	go-gatsu	May	十一月	juu-ichi-gatsu	November
六月	roku-gatsu	June	十二月	juu-ni-gatsu	December

Examples of how speakers talk a	about months follow.	
^{こんげつ なんがつ} 今月は何月ですか。	Kongetsu wa nan-gatsu desu ka.	What month is it this month?
^{じゅう がつ} - 十 月です。	—Juu-gatsu desu.	–It's October.
カワムラさんは何 月生まれですか。	Kawamura-san wa nan-gatsu umare desu ka.	What month were you born in, Mr. Kawamura?
-四月生まれ です。	—Shi-gatsu umare desu.	–I was born in April.

アクティビティー 9



^{ほんとう} 本当ですか。違いますか。(*True or False?*)

Look at the table. Are the statements below true or false?

Name	Age	Month of Birth	Hometown	Residence	Telephone Number
Masao Hayashi	19	May	Aso	Itabashi	03-3682-0961
Hitomi Machida	20	December	Tokyo	Mitaka	0422-45-4986
Kunio Sano	67	March	Yamagata	Nakano	03-3497-1276
Satomi Yamaguchi	22	May	Tokyo	Setagaya	03-5782-0876
Yuriko Yamaguchi	51	February	Fukushima	Setagaya	03-5782-0876

(Continues.)

- はやし 林さんのご出身は阿蘇です。
- はやし 林さんのおすまいは板 橋です。
- ^{まちだ}町田さんは二
- 町田さんは十一月生まれです。
- さの ななじゅうろくさい 佐野さんは七十六歳です。
- 佐野さんのご出身は中野です。
- でん か ばんごう 佐野さんのお電話 番 号は 03-3497-1276 です。

- 10. 山口さとみさんと山口ゆり子さんのおすまいは世田谷です。
- ゃまぐち 11. 山口ゆり子さんは五 十 一 歳です。

Remember that the particle \succeq is used to connect two nouns.

文化

CULTURE NOTE: Asking Personal Questions

If Japanese people sometimes seem overly curious about your age, it may be because age is one of the factors that go into determining the appropriate style and politeness level of speech. (Generally, a younger person speaks more politely to an older one.)

Similarly, don't be offended if Japanese ask lots of questions about your family. In Japan, despite weakening traditional values, the family is still the most important social unit and has much bearing on one's happiness and social standing. If your family is solid and supportive, Japanese will be happy for you. Those persistent questions arise from a desire to ascertain that you, too, have a good family you can rely on.

アクティビティー

がくせいしょう 学生証 (Student ID)

What do you think the following words mean? Look for hints on Henry Curtis' student ID.

- aんれい **1. 年齢**
- せいねんがっぴ 2. 生 年月日
- しゅっしん ち **出身地**
- 専 攻
- こくせき **6. 国籍**
- がくぶ 7. 学部



10957

氏名 ヘンリー・カーティス

生年月日 1983.7.14 アメリカ

出身地 アトランタ市

住所 横浜市西区中央 2-18

工学

専攻 コンピューター・サイエンス

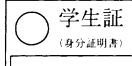
アクティビティー 11

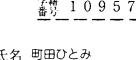


なんがつう 何 月生まれですか。(What month was he/she born in?)

Based on the following ID, answer the questions.

- ^{まち だ} 1. 町田さんのご出身はどこですか。
- 2. 町田さんはおいくつですか。
- 3. 町田さんのおすまいは。
- 4. 町田さんは何月生まれですか。
- でん ゎ ばんごう **5. 町田さんのお電話 番 号は**。
- 6. 町田さんは何歳ですか。





氏名 <u>町田ひとみ</u> 昭和 59 (1984)年12月5日生

電話番号 0422-45-4986 東京出身 住所 三鷹市

アクティビティー 12





ダイアログ:もう一度お願いします。(Once more, please.)

だいがく じむしつ 大学の事務室で

じむいん なまえ 事務員:お名前は。

ブラウン: リンダ・ブラウンです。

事務員:お電話番号は。 いちど

ブラウン: すみません。もう一度お願いします。

でん ゎ ばんごう 事務員:お電話 番 号は。

ブラウン: 03-5871-8952です。

事務員: すみません。ゆっくりお願いします。

ブラウン: 03-5871-8952です。

Daigaku no jimushitsu de

JIMUIN: O-namae wa.

BURAUN: Rinda Buraun desu. JIMUIN: O-denwa bangoo wa.

BURAUN: Sumimasen. Moo ichido o-negai-shimasu.

JIMUIN: O-denwa bangoo wa. BURAUN: 03-5871-8952 desu.

JIMUIN: Sumimasen. Yukkuri o-negai-shimasu.

BURAUN: 03-5871-8952 desu.

At a university office CLERK: May I have your name? BROWN: Linda Brown. CLERK: May I have your phone number? BROWN: Excuse me, would you repeat that? (lit., Excuse me. Once more, please.) CLERK: May I have your phone number? BROWN: 03-5871-8952.

CLERK: Excuse me, would you say that slowly? BROWN: 03-5871-8952.

九十九九

お願いします。

お願 (ねが) いします (lit., Please do me a favor) is a polite, infinitely useful phrase that can mean Please (do something for me) or Please give me... For example, when making a purchase or when ordering in a restaurant, you might say これ、お願いします (I would like this, or Please give me this). In the same situations you could useお願いします to get the clerk's or waiter's attention (Could you help me, please?).

In fact, anytime you would like someone to do something for you, you can simply use this expression instead of making a specific request. If you are on the receiving end of such a request, you will have to figure out from context what the speaker is asking you to do. For instance, in the preceding dialogue, もう一度(いちど)お願いします means *Please say it once more*.

アクティビティー 13



お名前は。(May I have your name?)

Role-play the situation in **Activity 12** using もう一度お願いします and ゆっくりお願いします as necessary. Student 1 (the office clerk) should write down the information provided by Student 2.

- s1: **お名前は**。
- s2: ____です。
- s1: ご出身は。
- S2: ____です。
- s1: 何月生まれですか。
- s2: _____ 生まれです。
- s1: おすまいは。
- S2: ____**です。** でん わ ばんごう
- でんゎばんごう S1: お電話番号は。
- s2: ____です。

アクティビティー 14



ここにサインしてください。(Please sign here.)

Complete the sentences to make yes-no questions. Then ask your class-mates these questions. If someone answers yes, ask for his or her signature on a separate piece of paper. Don't ask the same person more than two questions in a row.

れい [**例**] カワムラさんは (school year) ____ですか。

s1: 二年生ですか。

s2: はい、そうです。

s1: ここにサインしてください。

1. (person's name) ____さんは(nationality) ____ですか。

2. (person's name)____さんは(language)____を話しますか。

3. ____の出身ですか。

4. ____の専攻ですか。

5. ____のクラスを取っていますか。

6. (person's name)____さんは___の学生ですか。

7. (person's name)____さんは___ですか。

Grammar and Practice Activities

3. Personal Pronouns and Demonstratives

しゃしん さ ブラウン: (写真を指しながら)この人はだれですか。

^{まちだ} 町田: どの人ですか。

ブラウン: このセーターの人です。

町田: ああ、これはわたしの友だちのジョンソンさんです。

^{たか だ} ブラウン: 高 田さんのオフィスはどこですか。

^{うけっ} 受付け: 3階です。

ブラウン: エレベーターはどこですか。

受付け: あちらです。

BROWN: (Pointing to someone in a photo) Who is this person? MACHIDA: Which person? BROWN: This person wearing (lit., of) a sweater. MACHIDA: Oh, that (lit., this) is my friend Mr. Johnson.

BROWN: Where is Mr. Takada's office? RECEPTIONIST: It is on the third floor. BROWN: Where is the elevator? RECEPTIONIST: It's over there.

3.1 Personal pronouns are used to refer to a person without mentioning his or her name. Following are the most common personal pronouns in Japanese. Notice that this is one subject area where a singular/plural distinction is frequently made. Pronouns have varying levels of politeness and some are used only by or in reference to women or men, so you must be careful in selecting which pronoun to use.

Singular		Plural	
わたし 私	1	_{わたし} 私 たち	we
ぼく 僕	I (male, informal)	ぼく 僕たち	we (male, informal)
あたし	I (female, informal)	あたしたち	we (female, informal)
あなた	you	あなたたち	you
		あなたがた	you
^{かれ} 彼	he	^{かれ} 彼ら、彼たち	they (male)
^{かのじょ} 彼女	she	^{かのじょ} 彼 女ら、彼女たち	they (female)
あの人	he/she	あの人たち	they
_{かた} あの方	he/she (polite)	^{かた} あの方たち	they (polite)

Pronouns are used mostly for emphasis in Japanese and are usually omitted. In particular, あなた is considered an intimate pronoun—women traditionally call their husbands あなた—so people tend to avoid it except when talking to family members or close friends. (It is sometimes seen in impersonal writing, such as the instructions for using a product.) It is also considered rude to refer to an older person or other social superior as かれ かのじょ 彼 女. In formal situations or when talking to or about strangers or

彼 or 彼女. In formal situations or when talking to or about strangers or superiors, it is best to use the person's name or title.

これは佐野さんのハンドバッグですか。 Is this your handbag, Ms. Sano?

The first-person pronouns (I, we) are usually omitted, unless there is no other way to make clear what the subject of the sentence is. If a conversation or paragraph starts with a sentence that lacks a subject, you can usually assume that the underlying subject is I or we. If the first sentence is a question without a stated subject, the underlying subject is probably you.

(わたしは) カワムラです。どうぞよろしく。 I am Kawamura. It's nice to meet you.

(あなたは) ブラウンさんじゃありませんか。 Aren't you Ms. Brown?

3.2 Demonstrative pronouns are used to point out or to indicate a specific person, thing, place, or direction. The following chart shows the primary demonstratives in Japanese.

あの人 literally means that person

方 is a polite substitute for 人 *person*.

When you talk with your classmates, try to use their real names instead of あなた. When you don't understand what other students say, try to use such phrases as

すみません。もう一度 ^{ねが} お願いします, ゆっくりお 願いします, or はい in less formal situations.

	Thing	Place	Direction
⁻-series	これ	ここ	こちら
そ-series	それ	そこ	そちら
あ-series	あれ	あそこ	あちら
ど-series	どれ	どこ	どちら

Each column follows the pattern of こ-そ-あ-ど (the first syllable of each word) from top to bottom. For this reason, Japanese demonstratives are often called こそあどことば or ko-so-a-do words.

- The Z-series is used to point out whatever is close to the speaker.
- The ₹-series is used to point out whatever is close to the hearer.
- The *あ*-series points out whatever is some distance from both the speaker and the hearer.
- The *E*-series are interrogatives used to ask which one, which place, or which direction.

これはブラウンさんの本ですか。

Is this Ms. Brown's book?

^{ねが} それをお願いします。

I would like that one.

としょかん 図書館はあそこです。

The library is over there.

カワムラさんのコーヒーはどれですか。

Which one is Mr. Kawamura's coffee?

In most contexts, it is rude to use これ、それ、あれ、どれ to refer to people. Instead, こちら、そちら、あちら、どちら are used.

とうきょうだいがく よこ い せんせい こちらは東 京 大学の横井先生です。

This is Professor Yokoi of the University of Tokyo.

ブラウンさんはどちらですか。

Which one of you is Ms. Brown?

Demonstrative adjectives, which modify nouns and come before them, also follow the **ko-so-a-do** pattern.

	Demonstrative Adjectives
ے-series	この
そ-series	その
あ-series ど-series	あの どの

この本はブラウンさんの本です。

This book is Ms. Brown's book.

あの映画は日本の映画ですか。

Is that movie a Japanese movie?

(Continues.)

皇

 ${\it EO}$ means which of three or more alternatives. Similarly, ${\it Eh}$ means which one of three or more alternatives.

Which book is yours, Ms. Brown? (out of three or more books) カワムラさんのかばんはどれですか。

Which bag is Mr. Kawamura's? (out of three or more bags)

If the choice is between two alternatives, use どちら.

Which one is your book, Mr. Hayashi? (There are two books.)

どちらへ Where to?

When you are on the way out of the door, friends, neighbors, or colleagues may ask you どちらへ (Where to?) or おでかけですか (Are you going out?). These are not nosy questions, but rather common formulaic greetings to those who are about to go somewhere. The feeling behind these expressions is that the speaker is happy because you are healthy enough to go out, or perhaps the speaker is concerned that you have to go out so often. Whichever the sentiment, the remark conveys a wish for a safe return.

In replying, you need not be specific about where you are going. The best answer to these questions is ええ、ちょっとそこまで (Yes, just around the corner [lit., Yes, just to over there]).

アクティビティー 15

これはビールですか。(Is this beer?)

Formulate questions, following the example.

- [例] ラジカセ (combined radio and tape cassette player) → これはラジカセですか。
- けいたいでんわ 1. 携帯電話

- 3. 辞書
- 5. ワイン

- 2. スーツケース
- 4. えんぴつ

Now answer the questions you made, following the example.

- [例] これはラジカセですか。→ いいえ、ラジカセじゃありません。CDプレーヤーです。
- 1. コンピュータ
- 3. 教科書
- 5. ジュース

2. かばん

4. ペン

Make dialogues following the example.

- これはだれのラジカセですか。町田さん ightarrowれい [**例**] ^{まちだ} 町田さんのラジカセです。
- 1. ブラウンさん
- 3. 横井先生
- _{さの} 5. 佐野さん

- 2. カーティスさん

アクティビティー

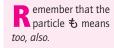
とも 友だちも二十歳です。(My friend is 20, too.)

Make up appropriate follow-up sentences using *₺*.

ブラウンさんはアメリカ人です。ightarrowカワムラさんもアメリカ人です。

- 4. バナナはくだものです。

- 1. わたしの先生は45さいです。5. サッカーはスポーツです。2. わたしは学生です。6. すきやきは日本料理です。3. 「アミーゴ」はスペイン語です。7. パナソニックは日本のメーカーー・



Vocabulary and Grammar 1C

Vocabulary and Oral Activities

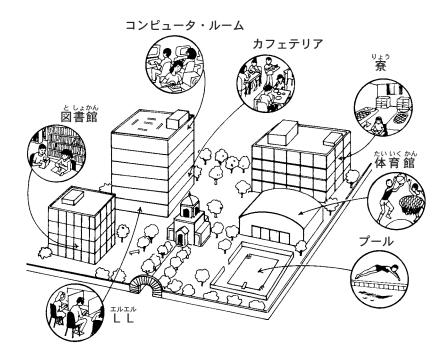
Around Campus

Vocabulary: Around Campus



事務室	jimushitsu	administration office (inside a building)
ビル	biru	building
じっけんしつ 実験室	jikkenshitsu	laboratory
りょう 寮	ryoo	dormitory

(Continues.)



アクティビティー 17





ダイアログ: 図書館はどこですか。(Where is the library?)

キャンパスで

ブラウン: すみません。図書館はどこですか。

がくせい 学生: あそこです。

ブラウン: 文 学 部はどこですか。

学生: あのビルの3階です。

Kyanpasu de

BURAUN: Sumimasen. Toshokan wa doko desu ka.

GAKUSEE: Asoko desu.

BURAUN: Bungakubu wa doko desu ka. GAKUSEE: Ano biru no san-kai desu.

Vocabulary: Days of the Week



日曜日	nichiyoobi	Sunday
月曜日	getsuyoobi	Monday
火曜日	kayoobi	Tuesday

On campus Brown: Excuse me. Where is the library? STUDENT: It's over there.
BROWN: Where is the Literature Department? STUDENT: It's on the third floor of that building.

水曜日suiyoobiWednesday木曜日mokuyoobiThursday金曜日kin'yoobiFriday土曜日doyoobiSaturday

何曜日ですか。 Nan'yoobi desu ka. What day of the week is it?

アクティビティー 18



じかんわり 時間 割 (Class schedules)

Answer the questions based on the schedules below.

 $[\dot{\mathbf{M}}]$ 数学のクラスは何 曜日ですか。 \rightarrow 月曜日です。

M	7	W	Th Johr	F n's sch	S edule
math	:	German	physics		German
math	Japanese culture		engineering		
		computer science	engineering		
				Japanese	

M	T	W	Th Linda	Fa's sch	S edule
			history		
anthro- pology	Japanese culture	economics	history	political science	
literature		French		political science	
		,		Japanese	

- にほんぶんか 1. 日本文化 (Japanese culture) のクラスは何曜日ですか。
- れきしがく なんようび **2. 歴史学のクラスは何曜日ですか。**
- ^{なんよう び} 3. コンピュータのクラスは何曜日ですか。
- _{こうがく} 4. 工学のクラスは何曜日ですか。
- じんるいがく **5. 人 類 学のクラスは何曜日ですか。**
- 6. フランス語のクラスは何曜日ですか。
- ぶつ り がく 7. 物理学のクラスは何曜日ですか。

Now write down your class schedule and explain it to your classmates.

アクティビティー 19

Which of the words listed in parentheses is most closely connected to the first word given?

- (M) 名前(一年生、ヘザー・ギブソン、図書館、日本人) ヘザー・ギブソンです。
- たいがく 1. 大学(アメリカ、出身、学部、金曜日)
- **2.** 図書館(本、ジュース、カフェテリア、教室)

- すいようび がくせい とも じむしつ 5. スケジュール(水 曜日、学生、友だち、事務室)

Grammar and Practice Activities

4. Asking Questions: Interrogatives •

ブラウン: あれは 何ですか。

^{まち だ} 町 田:あれは「のり」です。

ゃまぐち 山口: **あの人はだれですか**。

カワムラ: クラスメートの林さんです。

山口:ご出身はどこですか。

カワムラ: 九 州 です。

山口: あの方はどなたですか。

カワムラ: あの方は横井先生です。

はん せんせい 山口: 何の先生ですか。

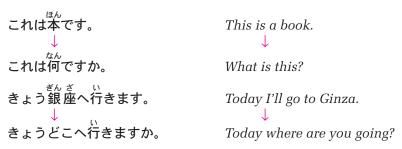
カワムラ: 日本文化です。

BROWN: What is that? MACHIDA: That's seaweed.

YAMAGUCHI: Who is he? KAWAMURA: He is Mr. Hayashi, one of my classmates.

YAMAGUCHI: Where is he from? KAWAMURA: He's from Kyushu. YAMAGUCHI: Who is that person? KAWAMURA: That's Professor Yokoi. YAMAGUCHI: ...of what is she a professor? KAWAMURA: Japanese culture.

4.1 Questions starting with *who, why, where, when, what,* or *which* are sometimes called *wh-questions* in English. In Japanese, you can make questions corresponding to wh-questions quite easily.



Likewise, to answer a wh-question, simply replace the question word with the answer and drop the question particle \mathcal{D} .

- **4.2** Three basic interrogatives are introduced in this chapter.
- 1. 何 (なに、なん) = what

When this interrogative is followed by a word starting with [d],[t],[k], or [n], it is pronounced $\mathcal{L}h$. Otherwise, it is \mathcal{L} .

これは何ですか。
What is this?

これは何の本ですか。
What (kind of) book is this?
なに た
何を食べますか。
What are you going to eat?

When this interrogative is attached to other words, it is pronounced なに to mean what and なん to mean how many or how much.

2. だれ、どなた = who

(どなた is more polite than だれ.)

あの人はだれですか。 Who is that person? あの方はどなたですか。 Who is that person? (much more polite)

3. どこ = where

(Continues.)

OTHER INTERROGATIVES

■ いつ = when

いつデパートへ 行きますか。

When are you going to the department store?

■ どちら、どっち = which of two; where (どっち is informal.)

よこ い せんせい けんきゅうしつ 横井先生の研究室はどちらですか。

Where is Professor Yokoi's office?

ブラウンさんの本はどっちですか。

Which one (of the two) is Ms. Brown's book?

■ どれ = which of three or more

^{ほん} どれがギブソンさんの本ですか。

Which one is Ms. Gibson's book?

 \blacksquare (1<) = how many, how old

いくつりんごを食べますか。

How many apples are you going to eat?

カワムラさんはおいくつですか。

How old is Mr. Kawamura?

• $\iota \lor \varsigma = how much (price)$

この雑誌はいくらですか。

How much is this magazine?

The above interrogatives function like nouns. Connect them to other nouns with \mathcal{O} . Remember the pattern X \mathcal{O} Y (私 \mathcal{O} 本).

^{なん きょうかしょ} これは何の教科書ですか。

What (kind of) textbook is this?

これはだれの本ですか。

Whose book is this?

どちらの本が好きですか。

Which book (of the two) do you like?

MORE INTERROGATIVES

■ どんな = what kind of

^{えいが す ′} どんな映画が好きですか。

What kind of movies do you like?

■ どう = how, how about

これはどうですか。

How about this one?

に ほんご **日本語のクラスは**どうですか。

How is your Japanese class?

■ どうして、なぜ = why

Est だ
どうして町田さんと話しましたか。

Why did you talk to Ms. Machida?

なぜ日本語を勉強しますか。

Why are you studying Japanese?

Particles は and が

Here are some general guidelines on when to use は and when to use が in the sentence construction X[は/が]Yです. You will study the difference between these particles in detail later, but for now remember the following.

1. Use \mathfrak{D}^s after a question word (who, where, etc.) and in the answer to a question using such a question word.

どれがカワムラさんの本ですか。

Which one is Mr. Kawamura's book?

これがカワムラさんの本です。

This is Mr. Kawamura's book.

どの人がブラウンさんですか。

Which person is Ms. Brown?

_{ひと} あの人がブラウンさんです。

That person is Ms. Brown.

2. Use は in statements or questions that seek to identify or describe X. これは本です。

This is a book.

あれは本ですか。

Is that a book?

3. Use は in negative statements.

_{ひと} あの人はカワムラさんではありません。

That person is not Mr. Kawamura.

アクティビティー 20

これは町田さんのペンですか。(Is this Ms. Machida's pen?)

Fill in the blanks.

[例] これは $\binom{k}{m}$ になって $\binom{$

1. これは () の教科書ですか。—それは日本語の教科書です。

(Continues.)

- 2. あの人は () ですか。—わたしの日本語の先生です。
- 3. ブラウンさんは () のご出身ですか。-ボストンの出身です。
- 4. きょうは ()曜日ですか。—金曜日です。
- 5. 図書館は()ですか。—あそこです。
- **6.** カワムラさんの本は()ですか。—これです。

アクティビティー 21

ッェゥ 寮はどこですか。(Where is your dorm?)

These are answers to questions. What do you think the questions were? Write down possible questions.

 $[{\color{red} m{\theta}}]$ 450円です。 \rightarrow この雑誌はいくらですか。

- ょこ い せんせい 1. 横井先生です。
- 2. カナダです。
- 3. あそこです。
- 4. カフェテリアです。
- _{あした} **5. 明日いきます**。
- はい、そうです。
- 7. あちらです。
- 8. 95歳です。
- 9. わたしのコンピュータです。
- 10. 午前10時です。

アクティビティー 22



だいがく 大学のキャンパス (University campus)

Bring a map of your campus to class and practice asking a classmate the location of several places. Pointing to the map, use あそこ、そこ、ここ、あちら、etc. in answering.

Ask a classmate where places on campus are.

- s1: ____はどこですか。
- s2: このビルの____です。

アクティビティー **23**





ダイアログ: これはだれのボールペンですか。(Whose ballpoint pen is this?)

ぱゃし 林 :これはだれのボールペンですか。

ギブソン:わたしのです。

林:あれもギブソンさんのボールペンですか。

ギブソン: いいえ、あれは町田さんのです。

HAYASHI: Kore wa dare no boorupen desu ka.

GIBUSON: Watashi no desu.

HAYASHI: Are mo Gibuson-san no boorupen desu ka.

GIBUSON: Iie, are wa Machida-san no desu.

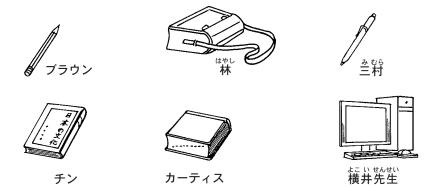


林 さんのです。(It's Mr. Hayashi's.)

s1: これはだれの本ですか。

s2: **林さんのです**。

Based on the following illustration, tell who each item belongs to.



アクティビティ

What do you say in the following situations? Answer in Japanese.

[例] You are looking at the display counter in a store selling folk crafts, and you are curious about an unfamiliar item near the salesperson.

それは何ですか。

(Continues.)

HAYASHI: Whose ballpoint pen is this? GIBSON: It's mine. HAYASHI: Is that your ballpoint pen, too? GIBSON: No, it's Ms. Machida's.

- 1. You are still in the folk craft store. You pick up an interesting object and ask the salesperson what the item in your hand is.
- **2.** You introduce Professor Yokota, who is next to you, to one of your classmates.
- **3.** Your friend has asked to see one of your books. Ask which one (of many books you have) he/she would like to look at.
- **4.** There are two buildings in front of you. Ask which one the library is.
- **5.** Someone who seems to be lost has asked you where the cafeteria $(\mathcal{D}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I})$ is. Tell him/her the cafeteria is in that building over there.

Language Skills

Reading and Writing

Reading 1 フランス人のクラスメート

Before You Read

The following passage describes a foreign student in Japan. Your task is to retrieve the following information.

- 1. the name of the student
- **5.** his major
- 2. the name of his university
- 6. what year student he is

3. where he is from

7. what classes he is taking

4. his nationality

Here are some key words that will help you locate each piece of information.

1. 名前 name

- 5. 専攻 *major*, a word ending in 学
- だいがく **2. 大学** university
- 6. a word ending in 年生
- 3. 出身 hometown, origin
- 7. words ending in $\overset{\text{m}<}{\Rightarrow}$; if he is taking
- **4.** a word ending in $\sim \overset{\text{lh}}{\wedge}$
- a language course, a word ending in 語

While reading you may want to refer to the Vocabulary Library of academic subjects and majors on page 91.

Now Read It!

Look for the preceding information while reading the passage as quickly as possible.

今 now

~を取っています is taking (courses)

After You Finish Reading

A. Using the information you retrieved, complete the ID to the right. Don't use kanji you haven't learned to write yet. Just use hiragana for now.
B. You have studied a variety of ways to elicit information from others. Here is a chance to practice what you've learned. First, with a partner write questions that ask about the listed information.
Then, split up and ask the questions of one classmate you have not talked with often. Feel free to ask

- 1. name
- **2.** age
- 3. where he or she lives now
- 4. where he or she is from
- 5. what year student he or she is
- 6. academic major

other questions, too.

- 7. nationality
- 8. what he or she likes
- 9. what he or she doesn't like
- 10. whether he or she studies on weekends

学生証 (身分証明書)	学籍 2 4 7 8 4
	名前
COUNTY !	国籍
F.F.	大学
	専攻
thamato	学年

STUDY HINT

Learning Kanji

The study of **kanji** should be approached systematically if you are to master their complexities. Each **kanji** may have several meanings. It most likely has several **on**-readings and **kun**-readings, and which reading applies depends on where it is used.

Many students make flash cards for each individual kanji and try to memorize the characters in that way. However, memorizing the shape of a character is only half the job, because the pronunciation of the kanji changes depending on the context. For example, 名 is pronounced な in the word 名まえ (name), and 人 is pronounced ひと in the phrase あのひと (that person), but 名人, a compound meaning master, expert, is pronounced めいじん. This is why it is a good idea to make up flash cards for the compound words as well as the individual kanji.

Yookoso! introduces more kanji than most textbooks, but it does not introduce unfamiliar compounds without indicating their pronunciations, so keep your spoken vocabulary in mind when you read. For example, if you know that the Japanese word for Japanese person is Nihonjin, you will not be tempted to pronounce 日本人 as hi-hon-hito.

(Continues.)

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All in all, repetition and constant exposure are the best ways to absorb **kanji**. Read and reread your textbook. Write and rewrite sentences containing the new **kanji**. Try to find familiar **kanji** or compounds in Japanese newspapers and magazines.

Don't get discouraged. Even Japanese people require several years of study to achieve a standard level of literacy in **kanji**. And believe it or not, memorizing **kanji** actually becomes easier after the first five hundred or so!

Writing 1

Write a short profile of yourself, following the format of **Reading 1.** Start with わたしの名前は...

After you finish writing, exchange profiles with a classmate. Is there any similarity in your profiles?

Reading 2 ペンパルをさがしています!

Before You Read

Next you will read a Pen Pal Wanted ad. First, make a list of points you would mention in describing yourself if you were to place such an ad in the paper. Among those points, how many can you express in Japanese?

Now Read It!

Don't worry about the new words and **kanji** you may run across. Just read quickly and find who is looking for a pen pal.

ペンパルをさがしています!

わたしたちはアメリカ人の大学生です。トリシア、デニース、ケートです。ウエスト・コースト大学の四年生です。22歳です。日本語のクラスのクラスメートです。トリシアとデニースは経済学の専攻です。ケートはコンピューター・サイエンスの専攻です。日本人の大学生のペンパルをさがしています。かならず返事を書きます。日本語でけっこうです。

Tricia Rosen
P.O. Box 1481
West Coast, CA 94156 U.S.A.

After You Finish Reading

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Who is looking for pen pals?
- 2. Where and what are they studying?
- 3. What class are they taking together?
- **4.** What kind of pen pal are they looking for?

Guesswork

- 1. ペンパルをさがしています appears at the beginning and toward the end of the ad. What do you think さがしています means?
- 2. At the end of the ad, the word 日本語 appears in a short sentence. What do you think that sentence means?

Writing 2

- **1.** First, write down five to ten questions in Japanese that you can use to ask a classmate for personal information.
- 2. Pair up and ask the questions you prepared.
- **3.** Based on your partner's answers, write a brief profile of him or her in Japanese.

Language Functions and Situations

Introducing Friends \bigcirc

クラスで

ブラウン: 横井先 生、ご 紹介します。こちらはローラ・ヒルさんです。

ヒルさんはアメリカの大学のクラスメートです。

横井先生: ヒルさん、はじめまして。どうぞよろしく。

ヒル: こちらこそ、どうぞよろしく。

Kurasu de

BURAUN: Yokoi-sensee, go-shookai shimasu. Kochira wa Roora

Hiru-san desu. Hiru-san wa Amerika no daigaku no

kurasumeeto desu.

YOKOI SENSEE: Hiru-san, hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

HIRU: Kochira koso. Doozo yoroshiku.

こちらこそ

言語ノート

こちらこそ literally means *It's this side* or *It's my side*. For example, when you meet someone and he or she says はじめまして、どうぞよろしく, you can reply with こちらこそ, meaning *I am the one* (who's glad to meet you). When someone bumps into you and says どうもすみません (*I am sorry*), you can say こちらこそ (*I'm the one* [who is to blame]). Or suppose you borrow a friend's car, notice a transmission problem, and repair it. When you return the car and thank your friend with どうもありがとうございました, he or she might say いいえ、こちらこそ (*I'm the one* [who should say thank you]).

(Continues.)

In class Brown: Professor Yokoi. Let me introduce someone to you. This is Ms. Laura Hill. Ms. Hill is my classmate at my American university. PROFESSOR YOKOI: Ms. Hill, it's nice to meet you. HILL: Likewise, it's nice to meet you.

Language Skills 117

カフェテリアで 🕡

ブラウン: 林さん、友だちを紹介します。

ローラ・ヒルさんです。

ブラウンさんからよく聞いています。

ヒル: はじめまして。ヒルです。

Kafeteria de

BURAUN: Hayashi-san, tomodachi o shookai shimasu. Roora Hiru-san desu.

Amerika no daigaku no kurasumeeto desu.

HAYASHI: Hiru-san, hajimemashite. Hayashi desu. Buraun-san kara yoku

kiite imasu.

HIRU: Hajimemashite. Hiru desu.

Introductions

Here are some common expressions used in introductions.

_{しょうかい} ご紹 介します。

Let me introduce (someone to you).

こちらはギブソンさんです。

This is Ms. Gibson.

はじめまして。

How do you do? (lit., This is the first time.)

どうぞよろしく。

It's nice to meet you. (lit., Please be kind to me.)

Role Play

Practice the following situations with your classmates.

1. Your friend is visiting your university. Introduce him or her to one of your professors. The professor will ask several questions of the visiting friend.

At a cafeteria BROWN: Mr. Hayashi, let me introduce my friend to you. This is Laura Hill. She is my classmate at my American university. HAYASHI: Ms. Hill, nice to meet you. I am Hayashi. I've heard a lot about you from Ms. Brown. HILL: Nice to meet you. I am Hill.

2. You have brought your friend to a student lounge. Introduce him or her to one of your classmates. Those who have been introduced will ask several questions of each other.

Introducing Yourself (,)

カワムラ:自己 紹 介させていただきます。 東京大学 のジョン・カワム カロムラ:自己 紹 介させていただきます。 東京大学 のジョン・カワム らです。ロサンゼルスの 出 身です。専攻は工学です。 まん ねんせい こ 年 生です。どうぞよろしく。

KAWAMURA: Jikoshookai sasete itadakimasu. Tookyoo Daigaku no Jon Kawamura desu. Rosanzerusu no shusshin desu. Senkoo wa koogaku desu. Sannensee desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

Now introduce yourself to the class.

Self-Introductions

Self-introductions are a common occurrence at meetings and gatherings in Japan. A typical self-introduction starts this way.

じこしょうかい 自己紹介させていただきます。 Let me introduce myself.

If you want to be more humble, you can add 失礼ですが (Excuse me but. . .) before this expression. Then mention your name, affiliation, and so on. If you know someone who has a relationship with the person or group you are introducing yourself to, it's a good idea to mention that also.

横井先 生の学生です。 I am a student of Professor Yokoi. ブラウンさんのクラスメートです。 I am a classmate of Ms. Brown.

Conclude your self-introduction with どうぞよろしく and a polite bow.



KAWAMURA: Allow me to introduce myself. I am John Kawamura of the University of Tokyo. I am from Los Angeles. My major is engineering. I am a junior. It's nice to meet you.

Language Skills 119

Listening Comprehension \bigcirc

Sally MacDonald talks about five classmates in her Japanese culture class. While listening to her descriptions, write down the name, hometown, nationality, major, year, and age of each person. You may wish to make a chart before you begin.



Vocabulary 🙃

Personal Information

学大一二三四大学国出専電名年学年年年年学部籍身攻話前生生生生生

academic year
college student
first-year student
sophomore
junior
senior
graduate student
academic department
nationality
hometown; origin
academic major
telephone number
name

People

ともだち

友だち

friend

Loanword: クラスメート
がくせい せんせい
Review: 学生、先生

Places on Campus

けんきゅうしつ じむしつ たいいくかん 研究室 事務室 体育館

professor's office administration office gym じっけんしつ 実験室 ビル

りょう 寮

laboratory building dormitory

Loanwords: カフェテリア、キャンパス、プール

きょうしつ だいがく としょかん Review: **教室、大学、図書館**

Nationalities / Languages

アメリカじん イギリスじん イタリアじん/イタリアご えいご カナダじん

かんこくじん/かんこくご スペインじん/スペインご シンガポールじん

たいわんじん ちゅうごくじん/ちゅうごくご ドイツじん/ドイツご

にほんじん/にほんご ブラジルじん

フランスじん/フランスご ポルトガルじん/ポルトガルご

ほんこんじん メキシコじん

ロシアじん/ロシアご くに

< IC

Review: 話す

しちがつ

七月

July

アメリカ人 イギリス人

イタリア人/イタリア語

英語 カナダ人 韓国人/韓国語

スペイン人/スペイン語 シンガポール人

台湾人

中国人/中国語 ドイツ人/ドイツ語

日本人/日本語 ブラジル人

フランス人/フランス語 ポルトガル人/ポルトガル語

香港人 メキシコ人

ロシア人/ロシア語

玉

American (person)
British (person)

Italian (person/language)

English (*language*)
Canadian (*person*)

Korean (person/language)

 $Spaniard/Spanish \ ({\it language})$

Singaporean

Taiwanese (person)

Chinese (person/language) German (person/language) Japanese (person/language)

Brazilian (person)

French (person/language)

Portuguese (person/language)

Hong Kong native Mexican (person)

Russian (person/language)

country

Months

いちがつ	一月	January	はちがつ	八月	August
にがつ	二月	February	くがつ	九月	September
さんがつ	三月	March	じゅうがつ	十月	October
しがつ	四月	April	じゅういちがつ	十一月	November
ごがつ	五月	May	じゅうにがつ	十二月	December
ろくがつ	六月	June	なんがつ	何月	what month

(Continues.)

Vocabulary 121

Days of the Week

にちようび	日曜日	Sunday	もくようび	木曜日	Thursday
げつようび	月曜日	Monday	きんようび	金曜日	Friday
かようび	火曜日	Tuesday	どようび	土曜日	Saturday
すいようび	水曜日	Wednesday	なんようび	何曜日	what day of the week

Question Words

だれ	誰	who	なにじん	何人	what nationality
どこ		where	なんがつ	何月	what month
どちら		where (polite)	なんさい	何歳	how old
どなた		who (<i>polite</i>)	なんねんせい	何年生	what year (in school)
なに、なん	何	what	なんようび	何曜日	what day of the week
なにご	何語	what language			-

Other Words

あそこ	that place over there	そちら	that place; there (polite)
あちら	that place over there (polite)	その	that
あの	thatover there	それ	that thing
あれ	that thing over there	です	to be
か	(question marker)	ではありません	(negative of です)
が	(subject marker)	どこ	where
ここ	this place; here	どちら	where (polite); which (of two)
こちら	this place; here (polite)	どの	which (of more than two)
この	this	どれ	which thing (of more than two)
これ	this thing	は	(topic marker)
じゃありません	(negative of です)(informal)	も	too
そこ	that place; there	わたし 私	I; me

STUDY HINT

Learning New Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the most important tools for successful communication in a foreign language. What does it mean to know vocabulary? And what is the best way to learn vocabulary?

1. Memorization is only part of the learning process. Using new vocabulary to communicate requires practicing that vocabulary in context. What do you associate with this word? When might you want to use it? Create a context—a place, a situation, a person, or a group of people—for the vocabulary that you

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- 2. Carefully study the words in vocabulary lists and drawings. If a word is of English origin, be especially aware of its form and meaning. Sometimes the form and meaning are quite different from the original. For example, デパート came from the English phrase department store and has the same meaning as the English. コンセント means plug outlet, although it came from the English word consent.
- **3.** After studying the list or illustration, cover the English and give the English equivalent of each Japanese word.
- 4. When you are able to translate the Japanese without hesitation and without error, reverse the procedure; cover the Japanese and give the Japanese equivalent of each English word. Write out the Japanese words in the appropriate script (but use hiragana if you haven't studied the appropriate kanji yet) once or several times and say them aloud.
- **5.** Vocabulary lists and flash cards can be useful as a review or as a self-test.

Note that the best way to learn vocabulary is to use it as much as possible in conversation and in writing.

Kanji

Learn these kanji:

日	年	=	t	先
本 学	何	Ξ	八	話
学	月	四	九	語
生	人	五	+	大
名	_	六	百	

ractice these **kanji** in your Workbook/ Laboratory Manual.

The Six Types of Kanji

Kanji (*Chinese characters*) originated in China. In China, **kanji** were categorized into one of six basic classifications depending primarily on how the character was formed. The pictograph, the most primitive type of **kanji**, was created as a representation of the physical appearance of an object. In modern Japanese there are relatively few of these characters.

Kanji of the second type represent numbers, positional relations, or abstract concepts.

Kanji in the third group are a combination of two or more of the first two types of **kanji**.

The fourth and most important type of **kanji** consists of one part that represents some aspect of its meaning and another part that suggests



言語ノート

how it was pronounced in classical Chinese. For example, aji, mi (flavor) consists of a mouth (the square) and the character for not yet with the idea being, "This is a character that has something to do with the mouth and sounds like the word for not yet. More than 80 percent of the kanji used in modern Japanese fall into this category.

The fifth classification of **kanji** contains characters whose meanings have changed or been extended over the centuries. For example, the character whose original meaning was to play a musical instrument now has an additional meaning of *enjoy*.

Finally, there are **kanji** that were borrowed to express new meanings simply because of their sounds, irrespective of their meanings. For example, the Chinese took a **kanji** meaning *two people facing each other* and used it to represent *north*, which was pronounced the same.





raku (music → delight)



(hoku/north—originally meant people facing each other)

チェックリスト

Use this checklist to confirm that you can now:

- Talk about nationalities and languages
- Identify things and people
- Express possession
- Exchange personal information
- Talk about your campus
- Use personal pronouns and demonstratives
- Ask questions
- Write to a pen pal
- Introduce friends
- Introduce yourself

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