APPENDIX 1: Answer Key

In this first appendix you will find the answers to the exercises at the end of each of the 35 lessons in *Learn Japanese With Manga Volume 1* as well as the answers to all the exercises in the Review sections. We must point out that there are often cases when a question has more than one right answer. Whenever we have been able to, we have tried to provide all possible answers. But you may also have a good answer that is not listed here. Therefore, we recommend that you use this answer key as a guide rather than a set of unbreakable rules!

Lesson 1 Exercises, page 17

- Japanese doesn't use an alphabet like the one we are used to. Instead, there are two syllabaries (vowel plus consonant combinations) called hiragana and katakana. A hiragana character equals two Western characters when transcribed.
- We use two syllabaries (hiragana and katakana) and a very complex system of ideograms called kanji. They are usually written in the traditional style.
- 3 They are usually written in the traditional style.
- We use it to write strictly Japanese words. A word is written in hiragana when it can't be written in kanji, the kanji is not officially recognized as a kanji of "common use," or when the author doesn't remember the corresponding kanji. Hiragana is also used to write grammatical particles and verb endings.
- 5 te: て | mu: む | i: い | sa: さ
- 6 に: ni | る: ru | き: ki | え: e
- **⑦** de:で | pi: ぴ | da: だ | za: ざ
- 8 ぶ: bu | ず: zu | ぱ: pa | じ: ji
- Ombining the characters in the i column with those in the y line (the latter written in a smaller size). *Cha*: $5 \approx |hyo: U \downarrow |jo: U \downarrow$.
- 10 It is pronounced like the "g" in "get."

Lesson 2 Exercises, page 25

It is used to write foreign words which have been previously adapted to Japanese phonetics, non-Japanese or non-Chinese names of people or places, as well as for onomatopoeia. It is also used to give a striking effect in certain contexts, a bit like our italics.

- 2 Approximately 11% of Japanese words are foreign expressions. Almost all of them are written in katakana.
- 3 We would obviously use the katakana syllabary, because it is a non-Japanese name.
- This answer depends on your name. If you are in doubt about certain combinations, check Lesson 8, where this subject is more thoroughly dealt with.
- To replace the letter "l," a sound which doesn't exist in Japanese, we use all characters in the r line of the katakana syllabary: la: $\ni ra \mid le$: $\lor re$, and so on.
- They are vowels which are pronounced for a little longer than usual. In hiragana we represent them by writing a hiragana u(5) after u and o.
- They are consonants that have a longer and / or more abrupt sound than normal ones. This effect is indicated by a small *tsu* (> in hiragana, y in katakana) character before the consonant to be doubled.
- **8** ho: ホ | ku: ク | wa: ワ | no: ノ
- 9 | F: do | I: e | ∃: vo | ~: pe
- 10 yes: はい hai | no: いいえ iie

Lesson 3 Exercises, page 33

- 1 Kanji are characters which represent sound and meaning at the same time. They were imported from China into Japan around the fourth century A.D.
- ② Tree: 木 ki | river: 川 kawa | money: 全 kane | woman: 女 onna.
- ③ 水 mizu: "water" | 早 otoko: "man" | 山 yama: "mountain" | 火 hi: "fire."

- **On'yomi** is the kanji's "Chinese reading," the reading they had before being imported into Japanese, but with many changes due to Japanese phonetics.
 - *Kun'yomi* is the "Japanese reading," that is, the Japanese native pronunciation added to the kanji imported from China.
- 5 It is usually read the *on'yomi* or "Chinese" way.
- **6** We usually use the *kun'yomi* or "Japanese" reading.
- No, this is a terrible mistake. The character 山 in the word 富士 山 must actually be read the *on'yomi* way, because it comes with other kanji. The *on'yomi* of the character 山 is *san* and the *kun'yomi* is *yama*.
- 8 There are around 45,000 or 50,000 kanji, but in everyday life we use around 3,000.
- 9 Only one stroke. The kanji for "king" is \pm and the kanji for "ball" is \pm .
- **Furigana** are hiragana characters written in a smaller size above the kanji which are most difficult to read. In manga aimed at children and young people, kanji usually have their reading written next to them in **furigana**.

Lesson 4 Exercises, page 39

- ② At 4 pm we always use こんにちは konnichi wa, "good afternoon."
- ③ 私の名前はマルクです watashi no namae wa maruku desu よろしくお願いします yoroshiku o-negai shimasu. Replace the word maruku (transcription of "Marc") with your own name.
- ④ Mouth: □ kuchi | yen: 円 en | university: 大学 daigaku.
- 5 Any of the following is valid: ありがとう arigatō | どうもありがとうございます dōmo arigatō gozaimasu | ありがとうございます arigatō gozaimasu | どうも dōmo | どうもありがとう dōmo arigatō.
- 6 どういたしまして dō itashimashite or いいえ iie.

- 🧿 With the sentence これはいくらですか **kore wa ikura desu ka**?
- Two options: すみません sumimasen or ごめんなさい gomen nasai.
- 9 おめでとうございます omedetō gozaimasu.
- ① Any of the following are valid: さようなら sayōnara | それじゃ、また明正会いましょう sore ja, mata ashita aimashō | じゃ、また明正 ja, mata ashita | じゃ、また ja, mata | またね mata ne | バイバイ bai bai | 気をつけて ki o tsukete.

Lesson 5 Exercises, page 45

- Numbers are usually written in Arabic numbers in today's Japanese society. We will obviously find some exceptions, but generally speaking the usage of Arabic numbers is much more widespread than that of numbers in kanji.
- 2 $\uparrow j\bar{u}$ "ten" | Λ : hachi, "eight" | Ξ : san, "three" | 1 : nana or shichi, "seven."
- 3 50: go jū | 800: happyaku | 2,000: ni sen.
- The concept *man* stands for the number 10,000, which in Japanese is not interpreted as "ten thousand," but as "one man." 20,000: *ni man* | 400,000: *yon jū man*.
- 5 34,622: san man yon sen roppyaku ni jū ni.
- ⑥ 45,853: 牡万王千八百王十三 yon man go sen happyaku go jū san.
- 🕖 13,681, ichi man san zen roppyaku hachi jū ichi.
- 8 二百万 ni hyaku man.
- 9 It corresponds to the number 40,000,000 (40 million).
- ① Ordinal numbers are formed by adding the prefix 第 dai before any numbers. 4th: 第日 dai yon | 25th: 第二十日 dai ni jū go.

Review for Lessons 1–5

1. カッカッカッカッ: footsteps

わはははは: boisterous laughter

ゴゴゴゴゴ: sound of a plane or a spaceship flying

ドドドーン explosion

ガキィィィン swords clashing

 \Box a flying object goes through the air at full speed.

- 2. ユキ.
- 3. 1st army: 89,354 men | 3rd army: 150,321 men.
- 4. 1st: はちまんきゅうせんさんびゃくごじゅうよん 2nd: じゅうにまんさんぜんろっぴゃくにじゅうはち 3rd: じゅうごまんさんびゃくにじゅういち
- 5. a) 2. こんにちは

- d) 1. またね!
- b) 1. おやすみなさい
- e) 2. はい、元気です
- c) 3. おめでとうございます
- 6. To a friend you would probably answer ,いいえ. To a stranger, the most appropriate would be どういたしまして.
- 7. The literal meaning is "take care of your spirit," although it is very often used to say goodbye, with the meaning of "take care."
- 8. You: おはようございます.

Storekeeper: いらっしゃいませ.

You: これはいくらですか?

Storekeeper: これは 3 4 3円です

You: 3 8 3円ですか?

Storekeeper: いいえ、 $\frac{\text{さんびゃくよんじゅうさんえん}}{3}$ 4 3 円です

You: これをお願いします (or これをください).

Store-keeper: ありがとうございます.

You: どういたしまして (or いいえ).

Storekeeper: さようなら.

You: さようなら.

10.	Ø: no		ちゃ:	cha					
10.	き: ki		~: ~:	pe pe					
	⟨∶ ku		、. じょ:	jo					
	さ: sa		しょ. づ:	zu					
	t: ji		っ. わ:	wa					
	L: shi		が:	ga					
	み: mi		, . ず:	zu					
	ぱ: pa		ね:	ne					
	1								
11.	(): i	う: u	じゅ: ju	to	: と	be:	~*	chu: 5 k	Þ
	ぞ: zo	な: na	ちゃ: ch	ıa o:	お	go:	Z "	rya: 1) +	P
	l£: po	ぬ: nu	1) 1: ry	o pe	: ~	wa:	わ	gyu: 🗉	Þ
	か: ka	ε : $(w)o$	きゃ: kj	va ru	ı: る	zu:	ずοづ	ja: € +	^で
	l): ri	λ : n	みゆ: m	yu m	o : ₺	shi:	L	byo: U.	ţ
12.	おんがく:	O	いちご:		chigo		つなみ:	tsunami	
	さかな:		ちゃのは		hanoyu		ごんしゃ:		
	りょかん:	,	いしばし		shibashi		いだおれ		
	いいわけ:						、つかよい	-	
	したぎ:	shitagi					`みのけ:		ke
	どろぼう:				ōkyō		っぱり:		
) : kūshū		_	gyōza		つちゃ:		
) : ganryū			apporo		ようみ:	,	
	したっは:	shitappa	きゅうに	こゆ フ: 8	yūnyū	ζ,	いろっぽい	: iroppoi	
13.	nihongo:	にほんご	mei	tantei:	めいたん	んてい	jitabata:	じたばか	L _
	shamisen:	しゃみせん			ねまわし		•	: かんぬし	
	nagoyaka:		tsuy		つゆ		tabako:	たばこ	
	tanpopo:	たんぽぽ	pak		ぱくり		ebisu:	えびす	
	momiage:	もみあげ	tebu	kuro:	てぶくろ	, 5	donzoko:	どんぞこ	- -
	kyūri:	きゅうり	jakk	an:	じゃった	かん	assari:	あっさり	J
	jūdō:	じゅうど) kenl	kyū:	けんきゅ	þ う	buchō:	ぶちょう	5
	gunyagunya	a:ぐにゃぐl	こや kyūs	shū:	きゅうし	しゅう	yappari:		
	kyakka:	きゃっか	nyō	i :	にょうい	`	kyūdō:	きゅうと	どう
14.	かがや:	kagaya	お	のはら:	onohi	ara	あっし	ร่ะ ระบา	ppare
,	こっぱ:	koppa		ぼてん:			はだ	-	adaka
	- / IS.	······································	_	.~ - // .			15/5/		

ぶらり: burari

りょうほう: ryōhō

こわっぱ: kowappa うなりごえ: unarigoe

まみれ:

mamire

のうぎょう: nōgyō

16.	デ: de オ: o ソ: so マ: ma ン: n ム: mu ゾ: zo ア: a	ジプミスロ	: pu =: myo : su : ro 			
17.	カ: ka ド: do ツ: tsu メ: me ル: ru	エ: e ワ: wa フ: fu ク: ku ポ: po	ギュ: gyu リャ: rya チャ: cha ピョ: pyo ジョ: jo	ze: ゼ u: ウ ke: ケ ji: ジ or ヂ bi: ビ	n: ン wa:ワ yu:ユ	pyu: ピュ ja: ジャ myo: ミョ byu: ビュ sho: ショ
18.	パロギマオキバキマダコルソンララヤグュス: ンダバッピット	: bagudaddo F: kyūpiddo	ルノアール: マトリックス	kuriinaa	ワゼタソギハフチホン: タンダブーッヤックが: アモトートルートルールールールールールールールールールールールールールールールール	zeneraru tango sōda gibuappu haamonii : futtobōru : chaamingu
19.	pasokon: maiwaifu: remon: nūdo: kōhii: pureeyaa: chachacha:	フパマレヌコプチスンコワンドーーレャピー・チッツ	arabama: neruson: kyaria: apaato: kūdetaa: kukkii: biitoruzu:	アパート クーデター クッキー	gyappu: raamen: piramiddo: kyasshu:	ラーメン ピラミッド
20.	ミスター:	√: shūmai misutaa nouhau	ソナタ: アンドラ ケース:	: andora	レバー: メキシコ: キャンセル:	

ビッグマン: bigguman サッカー: sakkaa ナニワ: naniwa

```
百: hundred
22. 東: east
   六:
                          上:
                             nine
       six
                          西:
   万:
       ten thousand
                              west
   円:
       yen
                          北:
                              north
   南:
       south
                          二:
                              two
                          7:
   -:
       one
                              ten
23. 北:
       きた
                          +:
                             じゅう
   七:
       なな
                          三:
                              さん
   子:
                              にし
       せん
                          西:
   東:
       ひがし
                          Ti:
                              まん
   E:
                          南:
                              みなみ
   -:
       いち
                          卫:
                              よん
   円:
       えん
                          八:
                              はち
        はち
                         さん
                                                  きゅう く
                         Ξ
        λ
                                                  九 or 九
24. 8:
                     3:
                                            9:
        じゅうろく
                         じゅう に
                                                  に じゅうよん
        十 六
                         1 =
                                                  二十丑
                     12:
                                            24:
   16:
        さんじゅう ご
                                                  ご じゅう
                         よんじゅうなな
                                                  E
        ニ ナ エ
                         42 十 七
   35:
                     47:
                                            50:
        はちじゅうはち
                         ひゃくじゅういち
                                                 はっぴゃくきゅうじゅうなな
        \Lambda + \Lambda
                                                  八百九十七
                         白
   88:
                                            897:
                     111:
                                                 せんじゅういち
        ななせん に ひゃく
                         さんぜんはっぴゃくななじゅうよん
                    3.874: 三十八百七十四
                                            1,011: + + -
        七十二
   7,200:
25. <del>=</del>
                   さん
                                                3
   十九
                   じゅうきゅうorじゅうく
                                                19
   エナ A
                   ごじゅうはち
                                                58
   五二
                   ひゃくに
                                                102
   ハイヨナー
                   はっせんごじゅういち
                                                8,051
                   ご
   E
                                                5
   八十
                   はちじゅう
                                                80
                   きゅうじゅうご
   九十王
                                                95
   三百王十七
                   さんびゃくごじゅうなな
                                                357
                   せんにひゃくさんじゅうさん
   十二百三十三
                                                1,233
              さんぜんななひゃくはちじゅうさん
             三十七百八十三
26. 3,783:
              に まんよんせんはっぴゃく ご じゅういち
   24,851:
             二万四十八百王十一
             はちじゅうさんまんよんせんきゅうひゃくいち
```

八十三万四十九百一

834,901:

560,205: ごじゅうろくまんにひゃくご 五十六万二百五

ななせん こ ひゃくさんまんよんせん に じゅうろく 75,034,026: 七十五 百 三 丁 ひ 十二 十 六

いちまんきゅうひゃくよんじゅう

10,940: 一万九百四十

300,340: さんじゅうまんさんびゃくよんじゅう 三十万三百匹十

108,234: じゅうまんはっせんにひゃくさんじゅうよん

7,280,785: ひゃくに じゅうはちまんななひゃくはちじゅう ご 1,280,785: 百二十八万七百八十五

はちおくさんぜんよんひゃく に じゅうまんせんじゅうろく 834,201,016: 八億三十四百二十万十十六

 ごまんななひゃくにじゅうきゅう 50,729 じゅうはちまんごせんごひゃく 185,532

さんじゅうに

三百八十七万王十二百十四

さんびゃくはちじゅうななまん 3,875,214

ごせんにひゃくじゅうよん

二億三十二百万王十百十二

におくさんぜんにひゃくまんご 232,005,112

せんひゃくじゅうに

Lesson 6 Exercises, page 64

- ① 金曜日: kin'yōbi, "Friday" | 月曜日: getsuyōbi, "Monday" | 木曜日: mokuyōbi, "Thursday."
- 2 月曜日 getsuyōbi, "Monday" | 火曜日 kayōbi, "Tuesday" | 水曜日 suiyōbi, "Wednesday" | 木曜日 mokuyōbi, "Thursday" | 金曜日 kin'yōbi, "Friday" | 土曜日 doyōbi, "Saturday" | 日曜日 nichiyōbi, "Sunday."
- ③     :"earth" | 火:"fire" | 木:"tree."
- ⑤ ∃月十∃ Ŀ go gatsu jū go nichi.
- 6 "3rd of March." These kanji are read san gatsu mikka.
- January: 月 ichi gatsu | February: 二月 ni gatsu | March: 三月 san gatsu | April: 中月 shi gatsu | May: 日月 go gatsu | June: 六月 roku gatsu | July: 七月 shichi gatsu | August: 八月 hachi gatsu | September: 七月 ku gatsu | October: 十月 jū gatsu | November: 十一月 jū ichi gatsu | December: 十二月 jū ni gatsu.

- (9) The Reiwa era began in the year 2019.
- To 1945. In the year 1926 the reign of emperor Hirohito started, therefore 1926 was year 1 of the Shōwa era.

Lesson 7 Exercises, page 70

- 1) There are many. In English, and in the other Indo-European languages, there is only one first person pronoun ("I"). Whereas, in Japanese, there are many pronouns, and they are used according to the speaker's sex, age, or social position, or according to the situation and context.
- 2 He probably would use the pronouns watashi or watakushi.
- 3 She probably would use *atashi*.
- (4) He probably would use **boku**.
- (5) He probably would use *ore*.
- 6 He probably would use kimi.
- O She probably would use *anta*.
- **8** If we are talking face to face with Mr. Takeda: "You are tall." If we are talking with someone who is not Mr. Takeda: "Mr. Takeda is tall."
- 9 He: 彼 kare | she: 彼女 kanojo.
- Because these pronouns are exclusively used by men. Japanese spoken by men and women is usually quite different (in fact, when referring to Japanese, there are the terms "female speech" and "male speech"). Generally speaking, women usually speak in a more polite and formal way than men in any situation.

Lesson 8 Exercises, page 76

It is used for several things: to transcribe foreign words into Japanese (both pro-per and place names); to isolate words which are seen as foreign expressions in Japanese; to write onomatopoeia; or to highlight a word when looking for a striking effect.

- **2** The only independent consonant is n (λ in hiragana, λ in katakana).
- We usually go to the line in question (in this case, the line for s) and we always choose the katakana "consonant +u," because u has a very weak pronunciation in Japanese. Thus, in the case of s, we will choose the katakana "s + u," that is z su.
- 5 They are consonants that are pronounced more abruptly than usual. They are re-presented writing a smaller *tsu* y character before the consonant to be doubled. Example: $7 \ni y \not 0$ *kurakku*, "crack."
- **6** We use $\mathbf{fu} + \mathbf{a}$ small \mathbf{i} beside it (7 %).
- **7** We use te + a small i beside it $(\mathcal{F} \land 1)$.
- 8 アメリカン amerikan.
- 9 $77 \le 1$ famirii. There are two problems: transcribing fa (see exercise 6, in this case we have used fu + a small a), and "l," which we have replaced with "r."
- 10 This answer depends on your name.

Lesson 9 Exercises, page 77

- 1 The verb always goes at the end of the sentence.
- ② でした deshita.
- ③ ではない de wa nai | じゃない ja nai.
- ④ Television: テレビ terebi | song: うた uta | cat: ねこ neko | bird: とり tori.
- Adding the hiragana $\hbar ka$ at the end of the sentence, and giving the sentence an interrogative intonation when pronouncing it.
- **6** "This is not a photo."
- "That was not a bird."

- 8 Formal: これはマンガでした kore wa manga deshita. Informal: これはマンガだった kore wa manga datta.
- 9 *Kore*: "this" | *sore*: "that" | *are*: "that over there" | *dore*: "which"
- We would obviously use the verbs in their simple conjugation (to da), because it is a very informal situation.

Lesson 10 Exercises, page 88

- 1 The Japanese archipelago is in the northern hemisphere.

- ④ Wind: 風 kaze | cold: 寒い samui | moon: 月 tsuki | star: 星 hoshi.
- ⑤ 雪: yuki, "snow" | 嵐: arashi, "storm" | 暑い: atsui, "hot" | 桜: sakura, "cherry" (blossom).
- ① It's raining today: 今日は雨が降っています kyō wa ame ga futte imasu. It's snowing today: 今日は雪が降っています kyō wa yuki ga futte imasu.
- (8) Any of the following are valid: 東京 Tōkyō, 横浜 Yokohama, 大阪 Ōsaka, 名古屋 Nagoya, 札幌 Sapporo, 神戸 Kōbe, 福岡 Fukuoka, 京都 Kyōto, 川崎 Kawasaki, 広島 Hiroshima, さいたま Saitama.
- 9 Hokkaidō has an almost Siberian climate: extremely cold and heavy snowfalls in winter, with cool summers. Okinawa has an almost tropical climate: generally good weather all the year through, with warm temperatures.
- ① Starting with 暑いですね atsui desu ne, "it's hot, isn't it?" You will most likely receive a kind answer, paving the way for a possible conversation.

 By the way, in winter, you can obtain the same result with 寒いですね samui desu ne, "it's cold, isn't it?"

Review for Lessons 6–10

- 1. If, according to the footnote, 銀河 1 年 is equivalent to the year 2153, the year 銀河 350 年 is 2153 + 349 = 2502.
- 3. "Today" is 9月6 ℍ, therefore, in four days time, 9月10 ℍ († ℍ), there will be a 台風 "typhoon," according to Yuki.
- 5. He conjugates \mathcal{C} in its simple form, because he considers Yuki an inferior.
- 6. Hide's sentence is in the past negative.

Plain pres.: ライフルだ

Plain past: ライフルだった

Polite past: ライフルでした

Plain neg.: ライフルではない

Plain neg. (2): ライフルじゃない

Polite neg.: ライフルではありません

Plain past neg.: ライフルじゃなかった

Plain past neg. (2): ライフルではなかった

Polite past neg.: ライフルあれいませんでした

Polite past neg. (2): ライフルじゃありませんでした

- 7. Yuki's answer. In the plain question form: ライフルではなかったか? (or ライフルじゃなかったか?). In the polite question form: ライフルではありませんでしたか?
- 8. cybot: サイボット shake: シェイク

cybernet: サイバーネット fake: フェイク

scandal: スキャンダル Venus: ビーナス or ヴィーナス

ham ハム guerrilla: ゲリラ

check チェック tiramisu: ティラミス

さんがつじゅうさんにち 3月13日 9. 13th March ろくがつじゅう に にち 12th of June: 6月1

> 6th of May: 5月6 出 しちがつじゅうしちにち

> 17th of July: 7月1 7 E

くがつはっか 20th of September: 9 月 2 0 ℍ

2005

へいせい 平成 17 年

> めいじ 明治5年 1872

> たいしょう ねん 大正 10 年 1921

11. 夏: 暑い

10.

ろく がつ つゆ 6 月: 梅脈

はる さくら 產: 桜 ほっかいどう 北海道: 坌

し がつよっ か 4th of April: 4月4日

はちがつ と お か 10th of August: 8月10日

いちがつにじゅうろくにち 26th of January: 1月2

じゅう に がつついたち 1st of December: 2月1日 に がつにじゅうよっ か

2月24日 24th of February:

しょうわ 昭和30年 1955 へいせい

平成2年 1990 しょうわ

昭和51年 1976

さん がつ 涼しい: 3 月

こうよう 秋: 紅葉

おきなわ あたた 暖かい: 沖縄

さむ 冬: 寒い

12.		singular	plural		
	1st person	nt l ほく 私,僕,わし	^{stn} 俺たち,われわれ		
	2nd person	************************************	^{まえ} お 前 ら,あんたたち		

ランディ 13. Randy: Sylvia: シルビア

ジョージ California: カリフォルニア George:

Chuck: チャック Dionysus: ディオニソス

Constantinople: コンスタンチノープル Stephanie: ステファニー

キャニオン ジョディー Canyon: Jodie:

b) 1. あそこ c) 4. どこ 14. a) 2. それ d) 1. あれ

d) そこ e) どの 15. b) あれ c) 2 2 f) この

- 16. b) ではありません/じゃありません
 - c)ですか?
 - d) ではない/じゃない
 - e) ではありませんか?/じゃありませんか?

- f) だった
- g) ではなかった/じゃなかった
- h) でしたか?
- 17. c) 7 L or 木曜 L
 - d) 9 ℍ
 - e) 東京
 - f) (牙 E) ローマ
 - g) (44 比) ではありません

 - i) (八 日) any day of the week, except for 金曜日 or any city, except for アムステルダム will do.
- 18. b) われわれ

 - d) 君
 - e) 彼女
 - f) 俺ら
 - g) 彼ら
- 20. 冬: ふゆ 本: ほん
 - 野: おとこ夏: なつ日: た火: ひ木: き子: こ
 - **L**: ひ 川: かわ
- 21. a) 1. **a** b) 3. 月 c) 2. **b** d) 4. 私
- 22. a) 4. もくようび b) 2. にっぽんじん c) 3. あまみず
- 23. 人: ひと person 秋: あき fall

山: やま mountain 平成3年:へいせい year 3 of Heisei = 1991 さんねん

女子: じょし girl 水曜日: すいようび Wednesday

人: ひと

秋:

あき

春休み:はるやすみ spring vacation 六日: むいか the sixth

冬眠: とうみん hibernation 油日: ゆでん oilfield

Lesson 11 Exercises, page 105

Japanese nouns differ from English nouns in that the former have neither gender nor number; that is, they never change. From the noun alone, it is impossible to tell plural from singular, nor male from female.

- 2 たばこ: tabako, "tobacco" | あり: ari, "ant" | たてもの: tatemono, "building" | きのこ: kinoko, "mushroom" | スープ: sūpu, "soup."
- ③ Fish: さかな sakana | elephant: ぞう zō | (cooked) rice: ごはん gohan | noon: ひる hiru.
- 4 くるま: kuruma, "car" | 血: chi, "blood" | トマト: tomato, "tomato" | えんぴつ: enpitsu, "pencil" | 酒: sake, "liquor" (generic meaning), "Japanese sake" (limited meaning).
- ⑤ Class: クラス kurasu | garden: にわ niwa | orange: オレンジ orenji | snake: へび hebi | night: よる yoru | tear: 涙 namida.
- **6** That is a magazine.
- ② これはすいかです Kore wa suika desu.
- 8 That was a banana.
- 9 We will always have to deduce from the context what someone is talking about. For example, if we are shown one cat and we are told これはねこです kore wa neko desu, we will deduce we are being told "this is a cat" and not "these are several cats."
- Ocunters are types of suffixes added to a number to indicate "how many" things there are. There are several kinds of counters, chosen depending on the characteristics of the thing we want to count, and which we will see in Lesson 25.

Lesson 12 Exercises, page 111

- ① 七分: nana fun, "seven minutes" | 三時: san ji, "three o'clock" | 凸分: yon pun, "four minutes" | 九時: ku ji, "nine o'clock."
- ② Ten minutes: 十分 juppun / jippun | eight o'clock: 八時 hachi ji | two minutes: 二分 ni fun | five o'clock: 王時 go ji.
- ③ タ、 ঋ時です Ima, shichi ji desu.

- (4) "It's six o'clock." Ima, roku ji desu.
- 5 今、三時十五分すぎです Ima, san ji jū go fun sugi desu.
- 6 "It's a quarter to eight. (7:45)." Ima, hachi ji jū go fun mae desu.
- ① 1) 今、 九時半です Ima, ku ji han desu. 2) 今、 九時三十分です Ima, ku ji san juppun desu.
- ⑧ タ、��時ニヿ゙ヨゟです Ima, yo ji ni jū san pun desu.
- 9 This depends, of course, on the time this question is answered.
- 1) 今、二十一時です *Ima*, *ni jū ichi ji desu*. ("It's 21:00.")
 2) 今、夜の七時です *Ima*, *yoru no ku ji desu*. ("It's nine o'clock at night.")
 The second sentence sounds more natural than the first one.

Lesson 13 Exercises, page 117

- They are one of the two kinds of adjectives in the Japanese language. They are called that because they all end in the sound Wi, with no exception.
- 2 Japanese adjectives always go before the noun they modify.
- ③ 赤い: akai, "red" | 古い: furui, "old" | 大きい: ookii, "big" | 富い: takai, "tall" or "expensive."
- 4 Small: 小さい chiisai | blue: 青い aoi | dark: 暗い kurai | cheap: もい yasui.
- **5** They are inflected by replacing the last い i with かった katta. (For example: 黒い $kuroi \Rightarrow$ 黒かった kurokatta | やさしい $yasashii \Rightarrow$ やさしかった yasashikatta).
- **6** They are inflected by replacing the last い i with \langle ない kunai. (For example: 黒い $kuroi \Rightarrow$ 黒 \langle ない kurokunai| やさしい $yasashii \Rightarrow$ やさし \langle ない yasashikunai).
- ② 住かった *shirokatta*, "it was white."

8 Present: 黒い *kuroi*, "black" | Past: 黒かった *kurokatta*, "was black" | Negative: 黒くない *kurokunai*, "is not black" | Past neg.: 黒くなかった *kurokunakatta*, "was not black."

- ② この山は低いです kono yama wa hikui desu (formal), or この山は低い kono yama wa hikui (informal).
- 10 It is incorrect, because the negative form of the verb "to be" has been conjugated instead of inflecting the -i adjective. The correct sentence would be この猫はおとなしくないです kono neko wa otonashikunai desu.

Lesson 14 Exercises, page 123

- 1 They are one of the two kinds of adjectives in the Japanese language. They are named like that because they all end in the syllable & na, with no exception.
- 2 Apart from the fact that -i adjectives end with the sound \(\cdot\) i and -na adjectives end with the syllable \(\pa\) na, the main difference between the two kinds of adjectives is that -na adjectives are not inflected, whereas -i adjectives are.
- ③ The last な na syllable disappears. For example, きれいな kirei-na ("pretty") becomes: きれいだ kirei da, きれいだった kirei datta, きれいではない kirei de wa nai, きれいではなかった kirei de wa nakatta.
- 4 丈夫な: jōbu-na, "healthy," "strong" 親切な: shinsetsu-na, "kind" 好きな: suki-na, "likable" ひまな: hima-na: "with spare time."
- 5 Dangerous 危険な kiken-na pretty: きれいな kirei-na famous: 有名な yūmei-na skillful 上手な jōzu-na
- (6) We remove the last な na in the adjective and we add the verb "to be" in the past tense. Example with "clumsy" (下 f な heta-na): The verb "to be" in the past tense is でした deshita in the desu form and だった datta in the simple form. We remove な na from the word 下 f な heta-na and we add the verb. Thus, desu form: 下 f でした heta deshita, "was clumsy" / simple form: 下 f だった heta datta, "was clumsy."
- 🧿 大変ではありませんでした taihen de wa arimasen deshita.

- 8 present: 元気です genki desu past: 元気でした genki deshita
 - negative: 元気ではありません genki de wa arimasen or 元気じゃありません genki ja arimasen

past negative: 元気ではありませんでした genki de wa arimasen deshita or 元気じゃありませんでした genki ja arimasen deshita.

Simple form. Present: 元気だ genki da | past: 元気だった genki datta negative: 元気ではない genki de wa nai or 元気じゃない genki ja nai past negative: 元気ではなかった genki de wa nakatta or 元気じゃなかった genki ja nakatta.

- 9 あの道は与全でした Ano michi wa anzen deshita.
- 10 静かな公園 shizuka-na kōen.

Lesson 15 Exercises, page 129

- They are suffixes we add to a proper name. They are used in practically all situations whenever we are talking about a second or third person using their name.
- ② ちゃん-chan.
- 3 **煮-kun**.
- 4 様-sama.
- 5 殿 -dono.
- 6 Among family members (between brothers and sisters, and parents to children) suffixes are not usually used with proper names. Likewise, with open-minded young friends with whom you are very familiar you can do without the suffix.
- 7 We will always use $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ whenever we are in doubt or "by default."
- 8 Bookshop: 本屋 hon'ya | cake shop: ケーキ屋 keekiya | ramen restaurant: ラーメン屋 raamen'ya | butcher's shop: 内屋 nikuya.
- **9** Calling him by his title would be imperative. In this case, since he is our company director, the best thing would be calling him 桂口 社長 *Higuchi-shachō*, "Company Director Higuchi."
- NO. When we refer to ourselves, we never use these suffixes with our own name.

Review for Lessons 11–15

1. Yasu uses the suffix $\stackrel{>}{\smile}$ to talk to Yodo. He uses it as a sign of moderate respect. Using another suffix would mean excessively raising or lowering Yodo's standing.

- 2. Yodo uses kt to talk to Yasu. It's a very formal suffix, indicating Yodo really respects Yasu, either due to his age or his social standing. This reveals Yodo is, to some extent, "subjugated" by Yasu. To talk about Hide, Yasu uses \(\lambda \), a suffix used by a superior when talking to an inferior, especially if he is a boy. Therefore, Yasu, believes Hide has little influence, although he does show him some respect (otherwise, he would call him by his name alone).
- 3. It takes place at half past three in the afternoon. Either 午後三時半 or 十 王時 はんじゅうぶん ニ 十 分 Yasu says he will return tomorrow at 2:45 (二時四十 王分). An alternative way of saying the same time would be: 三時十 王分前.

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4.
       -i adjectives
                         -na adjectives
        いそが
                            げんき
                           元気な
        忙しい
         うつく
         美しい
                           きれいな
                           たいせつ
        みにくい
                           大切な
          1111
                           無理な
                          だいじょうぶ
          強い
                           大丈夫な
```

- 5. みにくいです formal present affirmative きれいです みにくい simple present affirmative きれいだ みにくかったです formal past affirmative きれいでした きれいだった みにくかった simple past affirmative きれいではありません みにくくないです formal present negative きれいでは(じゃ)ない みにくくない simple present negative きれいではありませんでした みにくくなかったです formal past negative きれいでは(じゃ)なかった みにくくなかった simple past negative
- 6. When the -**na** adjective goes before the noun it describes, we keep, \mathcal{T} ; but when it's placed before the verb, $\mathcal{T} \neq \mathcal{T}$, we remove it.

- Nouns in Japanese have neither gender nor number. Yodo has offered Yasu a 宝石 7. ("jewel"), but she hasn't specified that it was only one. However, Yasu, upon hearing 宝石 thinks she will give him many, but when he sees it's only one he gets furious.
- Counters are small auxiliary words used to tell "how many" things there are, and, 8. thus, make up for the lack of a number indicator in nouns. 個 is a counter used to "count" small and round things. More details in 1.25.

あり さかな 豆 みかん もも

さかな さかな や やおや 10. 八百屋: 魚 屋: 魚

ほんや くだもの や 本屋: 果物屋: みかん にくや でんき や 電気屋: 肉屋: ぶんぽう ぐ や

ゃ ぉ ゃ 八百屋: 文房具屋:かみ くだもの や

果物屋: レストラン: ごはん

- c) 占い d) レモン
- 12. a) ももはくだものです。
 - c) りんごは赤い(黄色い)です。 d) ぞうは小さくないです。
 - e) 日本の夏はさむくないです。 f) レモンは黄色いです。
- 13. タ、 / 時です よじはん 今、 ひ時半です

- b) なしはやさいではありません。

いま ごじじゅうごふん 今、王時十王分です いまじゅう じじゅうごふん 今、十一時十王分まえです

- 14. b) 今、朝(午前) 七時半です
 - いま しんゃにじじゅうごふん c) 今、深夜二時十 王分です
 - いま ゆうがた しちじょんじゅう ごふん ゆうがた はちじじゅう ごふん d) 今、夕方 七時四十王分(夕方 八時十王分まえ)です
 - e) 今、朝(午前) 王時王十八分です
 - いま よる じゅうじ にじゅうよんぶん f) 今、夜 十時二十四分です
- 15. 1) This is a pig.

3) These are pigs.

2) This is a sow.

4) These are sows.

In Japanese, nouns have neither gender nor number, therefore, without a context, we cannot state whether there is one or several, or whether it is female or male.

16. a) 3. 小さ

c) 3. 親切

b) 1. じゃ

d) 4. 暖かい

17. a) [®] 赤かったです

e) 大きい

b) **富**くなかった

f) **静**かな/好きだ

c) きれいです

g) きらいではありませんでした

- d) 低くないです
- 18. b) この試験はやさしくないです
 - c) その 身 は 小 さ か っ た
 - d) あのたてものは デューではありませんでした
 - e) 神戸の肉は安くなかったです
 - f) 彼は魚がきらいだ
- 19. a) これはもいボールペンです
 - b) 川吐さんは上手でした
 - c) 川本さんはきれいな 人でした
 - d) あのりんごは富かったです
 - e) その女はきれいではありません
 - f)山丘さんの家は暗くないです

- 20. a) あの車は安くなかったです
 - b) あれは有名なおかしやだ
 - c) 私は暗い教室がきらいではありません
 - d) 山田さんの家は暗い家ではない (This one is correct)
 - e) その安全じゃないレストランは大きくなかった
- 21. a) さん b) ちゃん c) さん d) くん e) 殿 f) 様 g) 社長
- 23. 昼: ひる 虚い: たかい おおきい 古い: ふるい 大きい: 青い: あおい 時: あさ 小さい: ちいさい よる 赤い: 夜: あかい 半: 坊い: やすい はん
- 24. a) 2. 明るい b) 1. 今年 c) 4. 白い d) 2. 新しい
- 25. a) 2.ふるほん b) 4.すきな c) 3.ごぜん
- ごふん 26. 古い: ふるい old 王分: five minutes さんじはん half past three 六分: ろっぷん six minutes 三時半: **声い**: たかい ひとまえ high / expensive 人前: in public 前半: ぜんはん はんぶん 半分: first part half ぶんめい せいしゅん 文明 youth civilization
- やすい: 27. あおい: 青い blue 与い cheap あさ: 朝 morning かた: す person (formal) おおきい: 大きい big いま: now あかい: 赤い ごご: red 午後 afternoon せいねん:青年 せきじゅうじ: 赤十字 the Red Cross young person

Lesson 16 Exercises, page 149

Particles are small grammatical elements without meaning on their own, usually written with only one hiragana character. Their role is purely grammatical. Particles show the function in a sentence of the word they follow.

2 It is usually pronounced ha, but when it works as a particle it is pronounced wa. \sim is usually pronounced he but as a particle it is pronounced e. ε is always pronounced o, since this character is only used as a particle.

- ③ To indicate the topic in the sentence. That is, "the thing" we are talking about. For example: 私は学生です watashi wa gakusei desu. "I (the topic we are talking about) am a student."
- It has three usages: a) to indicate direct contact ("where," "in which place"); b) to indicate place, whenever the verb in the sentence means existence, such as "to be" and "to live"; c) to indicate indirect object, that is, "who" or "what" is affected by the subject's action. For example: (usage b) バルセロナに注む baruserona ni sumu, "To live in Barcelona."
- ⑤ To indicate possession or relationship. For example: 先生の家 sensei no ie, "The teacher's house."
- **6** To indicate direction, "where" we are going to. For example: ソウルへ行く souru e iku, "To go to Seoul."
- This is your car." The particle \(\mathref{t}\) wa indicates subject ("this"), and the particle \(\mathref{O}\) no indicates possession (anata no kuruma: "your car").
- 8 花子さんに花をあげる hanako-san ni hana o ageru. "Hanako" receives a flower, therefore she is the indirect object ("whom" the flower is given to) and needs the particle に ni. "Flower" is the direct object ("what" is given to Hanako), and therefore needs the particle を o. Don't forget the usage of the suffix ~さん -san with proper names (Lesson 15).
- $oldsymbol{9}$ "To go to China." The particle igwedge e indicates direction, "where" we are going to.
- ① プラモデルを作る *puramoderu o tsukuru*. "What" are we making? The answer is "a plastic model," therefore "plastic model" (プラモデル *puramoderu*) is the direct object and needs the particle を *o*.

Lesson 17 Exercises, page 155

An end-of-sentence particle is an element (usually consisting of only one hiragana character) which, placed at the end of the sentence indicates a certain emphasis or certain nuance.

- 2 No. Generally speaking, end-of-sentence particles are used exclusively in spoken Japanese. Only the particle *ħ ka*, which indicates question, is used in formal written Japanese.
- 3 It has two main functions: 1) to state, to give the sentence a degree of certainty, and to sound convincing; 2) to express "insistence" or "pressure" at the end of a sentence which expresses a command or a wish.
- 4 It is a particle used exclusively by women. It is used to state or to give the sentence a degree of certainty. It is also used to express admiration.
- 5 To a certain degree, \tilde{c} **zo** is the masculine version of \tilde{c} **wa**. It is used to state and give the sentence certainty, in very informal and vulgar contexts.
- 6 The sentence becomes stronger and more certain. We can assume for certain that the speaker is a man and that he is talking with a friend or with someone very close to him, in an informal or vulgar situation.
- Possibility 1) Add か ka. きょうはメキシコへ行くか kyō wa mekishiko e iku ka?, "Are you are going to Mexico today?" Possibility 2) (in a rather informal situation) Add の no. きょうはメキシコへ行くの kyō wa mekishiko e iku no?
- 8 "Don't eat ice-cream." The speaker is most likely a man.
- ② いい天気ですね *ii tenki desu ne*. The particle ね *ne* is used to give the sentence a confirmative tone, the speaker is looking for an answer of the sort "yes, you're right." It can often be translated into English as "isn't it?" (or its equivalent, according to the person and number used.)
- Generally speaking, it is not advisable to use end-of-sentence particles in formal spoken Japanese, except for か ka (to make questions), ね ne, and (if carefully used), よ yo and わ wa.

Lesson 18 Exercises, page 161

- We use いる *iru*: When we talk about animate beings (people, animals, etc.) We use ある *aru*: When we talk about things and inanimate beings.
- ② あった atta.
- ③ ありません arimasen.

- 4 ws iru.
- a) (Formal): あそこにフォークがあります asoko ni fōku ga arimasu.
 b) (Dictionary): あそこにフォークがある asoko ni fōku ga aru.
- **6** "There wasn't a shark here."
- a) (Formal): 私はかえるがいませんでした watashi wa kaeru ga imasendeshita.
 b) (Dictionary): 私はかえるがいなかった watashi wa kaeru ga inakatta.
- 8 "I don't have a plate" or "I don't have plates."
- On formal occasions or when we don't know our interlocutor. It would be equal to addressing our interlocutor with "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Ms." before their surname.
- 10 We would use the dictionary form (informal), of course.

Lesson 19 Exercises, page 169

- 1 Because the present tense of all verbs in this form always ends in -masu.
- 2 The dictionary form.
- ③ 書きません kakimasen.
- (4) 食べます tabemasu.
- ⑤ 私はビールを飲みました watashi wa biiru o nomimashita.
- **6** "He didn't play."
- ⑦ 彼女は走りません kanojo wa hashirimasen.
- **8** "I buy flowers."
- Literal sense: "I understood." Used to mean: "Fine" / "OK" / "Got it."
- 10 That the character is not speaking in Japanese, but we are offered a translation of what he or she says.

Lesson 20 Exercises, page 177

- It is also called the "simple form" or the "casual form." It is called the "dictionary form" because this is the form of the verb we find in the dictionary.
- ② Group 1: We replace -ru in the infinitive with -nai Example: 教える oshieru ⇒ 教えない oshienai
 - Group 2: We generally replace the last "u" sound in the infinitive with "a," and we add -nai Example: 遊ぶ asobu ⇒ 遊ば asoba ⇒ 遊ばない asobanai.
- ③ Simple form: 遊ぶ asobu
 -masu form: 遊びます asobimasu.
- 4 Simple form: 飲まない nomanai -masu form: 飲みません nomimasen.
- ⑤ Simple form: 私は本を買った watashi wa hon o katta.
 -masu form: 私は本を買いました watashi wa hon o kaimashita.
- 6 "She didn't teach English."
- ⑦ Simple form: 日中さんは起きない Tanaka-san wa okinai.
 -masu form: 日中さんは起きません Tanaka-san wa okimasen.
- **8** "I'm waiting for Maria."
- ⑨ I write: 私は書く watashi wa kaku | They write: 彼らは書く karera wa kaku 彼は書く kare wa kaku.
- ① The irregular verbs are する *suru*, "to do" and 来る *kuru*, "to come." The half-irregular verb is 行く *iku*, "to go."

する suru 行 く iku

past: した **shita** past: 行った **itta**

negative: しない **shinai** negative: 行かない **ikanai**

past negative: しなかった *shinakatta* past negative: 行かなかった *ikanakatta*

来る kuru past: 来た kita

negative: 来ない konai

past negative: 来なかった konakatta

Review for Lessons 16–20

1. Yodo uses the formal form when she speaks to Yasu; and Yasu uses the simple form when he speaks to Yodo. This reveals she respects him, partly because he is older, and probably because she also considers him a very powerful and fearful enemy. On the other hand, the use of the simple form by Yasu when he speaks to Yodo reveals he doesn't respect her much; in fact, he feels "superior" to her, and so he uses this form to intimidate her.

- 2. The first soldier is talking about another soldier (a person,) and that is why he uses いる (used with animate beings). The second soldier is talking about the object 弾 "(bullets)," and therefore he uses ある (used with objects and inanimate beings).
- 3. ヨド様!ヤス様はここにいる。ヤス様と話さないか? The formal form is used because the soldier's rank is lower than Yodo's, and he must show respect to his superior.

4.	話した	simple past affirmative	伝えた
	話さない	simple present negative	伝えない
	話さなかった	simple past negative	伝えなかった
	話します	formal present affirmative	伝えます
	話しました	formal past affirmative	伝えました
	話しません	formal present negative	伝えません
	話しませんでした	formal past negative	伝えませんでした

- 5. At the end of the sentence, the particle \mathcal{O} is used to make informal questions. It's an informal version of \mathcal{D} .
- 6. \downarrow is used here as an emphatic marker, to give the sentence more expressive strength. \rightleftharpoons has an identical function to that of \downarrow , but it's much more vulgar, and only used by men in very informal situations.
- 7. Here, the grammatical function of the particle の is to indicate "possession" or "relationship." In this case, 休戦の条件 the "condition" (条件) belongs to a "truce" (休戦); in other words, "the condition(s) of the truce.", を is used to mark the direct object, which receives the verb's action. Thus, in 、休戦の条件を伝える, what is "conveyed" (伝える) are the "conditions of the truce" (休戦の条件).

 ¬ is the particle for direction, it indicates "to where" something goes. Therefore, 8. Yuki "goes" (当ます) "out" (%). \angle is used here to literally quote somebody else's words. In this case, the soldier literally quotes what Yuki has said: $^{\stackrel{e}{\not}}$ へ 出ます "I (will) go outside."

9.	animals	からす	くじら	あり	はえ	しか	うま
	vegetables	じゃがいも	たまねぎ	ピーマン	かぼちゃ	レタス	
	fruit	バナナ	もも	りんご	すいか	みかん	
	stationery	ボールペン	ふで	きって 切手	かみ 紙		
	cutlery	フォーク	コップ	ナイフ	はし	さら ゴ	
	stores	本屋	やおた屋	パン屋	くつ屋	内屋	
	weather	横脈	*************************************	あらし	ゆき	きり	

10. ベッド: _{ちゃ} お茶: ケーキ屋:

- 11. b) いる there is / are
 - c) いる to be
 - d) ある there is / are
 - e) ある to have
 - f) ある there is / are.
- 12. b) 行く
 - c) 食べる d) 猫

 - e) 飲む

- f) スプーン / スープ
- h) お金

- 13. b) 犬はあそこにいなかった。
 - c) 私はざっしを読んだ。
 - d) 車で東京へ行った
 - e) あの山に川はありません。
 - f) さめは海にいない。
 - g) あなたはきれいな漢字を書いた。
 - h) 先生は私に日本語を教えます。
- 14. b) formal / both
 - c) colloquial / woman
 - d) colloquial / man
 - e) formal / both
 - f) vulgar / man
- 15. a) 2. は / 1. の b) 4. へ / 2. と c) 3. で / 2. に / 1. を

- 16. a) は / に
 - b) は / が
 - c) は / に / を
 - d) へ / で

- e) に / と
- f) の or に / を
- g) に / を / に
- h) で / と / と
- 17. a) 私の名前はジョナサンです きょうしつ べんきょう サムブ 幽路 b) 彼女は家にいる。しかし、教室で勉強する
 - c)フミコさんは電車でここへ来ますよ
 - d) 私はレストランでケーキを食べる
- 18. a) ここにありがいます
 - くるま あお b) 私の車は青いです
 - c) 先生は私と庭で遊んだ, or 私は先生と庭で遊んだ,or 私と先生は庭で遊んだ,or 先生と私に庭で遊んだ。

- d) あなたはりんごを食べましたか
- e) 私は電車で家へ帰る
- f) 彼の家はしずかですか
- 19. ありました, ありません, ない, なかった できてかいない。ない、なかった 食べます、食べる、食べませんでした、食べなかった 呼びました、呼んだ、呼びません、呼ばない、呼ばなかった 持ちます、持ちました、持つ、持ちませんでした、持たなかった まも 守ります、守りました、守った、守りません、守りませんでした、 守らない。 守らなかった
- 20. a) あの鳥はケーキを食べなかった。
 b) 二時間前、彼女の家へ行きました。

 - c) ここでやさいを買わない。

 d) 明日、社長とコーヒーを飲まない。

22. 見る: みる

右: みぎ 売る: うる

える: はいる

石: いし

左: ひだり

思う: おもう

来る: くる

出る: でる なか

- 23. a) 2. 帰る b) 4. 売毒 c) 3. 持つ d) 2. 飲食
- 24. a) 1. らいげつ 2. きます b) 3. かねもち 4. はいった c) 1. じかん 3. みほん
- 25. 出る: でる to go out

石: いし stone, rock

行う: おこなう to hold, to carry out 下がる: さがる

人間 にんげん person, human being

右: みぎ right

教える: おしえる to teach

to go down, to drop

朝食: ちょう breakfast

しょく

26. うえ: よ up なか: 中 center, inside いく: 行く to go あいだ: 間 between, interval がいじん: 外人 foreigner おもう: 思う to think

ちゅうねん: 中年 middle age やかん: 夜間 during the night

Lesson 21 Exercises, page 195

- Because the words used to refer to somebody else's family are partly used to express respect for one's interlocutor or for the person one is talking about.
- ② One's own wife: 妻 tsuma, 家内 kanai or 女房 nyōbō. | Somebody else's wife: 臭 さん okusan. One's own husband: 夫 otto, 主 人 shujin, 旦那 danna. | Somebody else's husband: 旦那さん dannasan (and also ご主 人 goshujin, although it has not appeared in the lesson).
- ③ In Japanese, brothers and sisters are not only distinguished by sex, as in English, but also by their being older or younger. There are four words used to refer to one's own brothers and sisters: 兄 ani ("my elder brother"), 姉 ane ("my elder sister"), ヺ otōto ("my younger brother"), and 妹 imōto ("my younger sister"). Likewise, there are four more words used to refer to somebody else's brothers and sisters: お兄さん oniisan ("elder brother"), お姉さん oneesan ("elder sister"), ヺ さん otōtosan ("younger brother"), and 妹さん imōtosan ("younger sister").
- ④ One's own uncle: おじ *oji*; Somebody else's uncle: おじさん *ojisan*.
- 6 It means "niece," and we can't tell whether she is our own relative or somebody else's, for this word is valid for both.
- ② (私の)父は医韋です (Watashi no) chichi wa isha desu.
- 8 久美さんのお父さんは医쿹です Kumi-san no otōsan wa isha desu.
- 9 There are at least five possibilities: \checkmark *chichi* (formal), お父さん *otōsan* (neutral), \checkmark 親 *chichioya* (formal), 親父 *oyaji* (colloquial, male), and パパ *papa* (childish), plus the affectionate and childish forms お父ちゃん *otōchan* and 父ちゃん *tōchan*.

- Meaning 1: Somebody else's elder sister
 - Meaning 2: One's own elder sister
 - Meaning 3: Used to address a young girl whose name we don't know

Lesson 22 Exercises, page 201

- ① The adverb 側に **soba ni** means "beside." It is an adverb of place. まだ **mada** means "still" or "yet," and it is an adverb of time.
- **2** The last $\vee \cdot i$ is replaced with $\langle \cdot ku \rangle$.
- ③ すごい sugoi ⇒ すごく sugoku, "amazingly." 低い hikui ⇒ 低く hikuku, "lowly." 熱い atsui 熱く atsuku, "hotly."
- **④** The last な -na is replaced with に ni.
- ⑤ 貧乏な binbō-na ⇒ 貧乏に binbō ni, "poorly." 複雑な fukuzatsu-na ⇒ 複雑に fukuzatsu ni, "complicatedly" or "intricately." 必要な hitsuyō-na ⇒ 必要に hitsuyō ni, "necessarily."
- **6** "This exam is very difficult."
- **8** "To write kanji in small characters."
- a) 早い: "quick (in time)," "soon."b) 速い: "fast (in speed)."
- a) Typical Japanese liquor distilled from rice (sake).
 - b) Any kind of alcoholic drink. It is most commonly used in the b) sense.

Lesson 23 Exercises, page 207

- 1 English, of course. :-)
- It is a characteristic of Japanese society: before a setback or an enemy, the natural thing is keeping a poker face and not showing the rival one's own feelings. Moreover the Japanese have great respect for other people and they would never insult anybody in public.
- (4) "Rubbish," junk," "scum."
- 5 In Osaka, アホ *aho* is a rather non-offensive, even friendly word, whereas バカ *baka* is extremely offensive. In Tokyo we find exactly the opposite: バカ *baka* is friendly and アホ *aho* is offensive.
- 6 ちくしょう chikushō.
- They are usually written in katakana, because katakana causes a much more shocking visual effect than kanji or hiragana. And a swearword should shock the reader.
- 8 うるさい! urusai!
- 9 It is the word ブス *busu*, which literally means "ugly," but which is actually a very insulting word for a woman.
- 10 Damn company director: クソ社長 kuso-shachō or バカ社長 baka-shachō. Fucking bicycle: クソ自転車 kuso-jitensha or バカ自転車 baka-jitensha.

Lesson 24 Exercises, page 215

- 1 The -te form is basic to form many grammatical expressions, the gerund and the -te + kudasai request form among them. The -te form is essential in Japanese and it should be completely mastered.
- ② 飛ぶ tobu ⇒ 飛んで tonde | 見る miru ⇒ 見て mite | 座る suwaru ⇒ 座って suwatte.

③ 寝る neru ⇒ 寝ている nete iru | 転ぶ korobu ⇒ 転んでいる koronde iru | 笑 う warau ⇒ 笑っている waratte iru.

Past continuous simple: 寝ていた nete ita ("was sleeping") | 転んでいた koronde ita ("was falling") | 笑っていた waratte ita ("was laughing").

Past continuous formal: 空ていました nete imashita ("was sleeping") | 転んで

Past continuous formal: 寝ていました **nete imashita** ("was sleeping") | 転んでいました **koronde imashita** ("was falling") | 笑っていました **waratte imashita** ("was laughing").

Simple negative: 寝ていない **nete inai** ("I am not sleeping") | 転んでいない **koronde inai** ("I am not falling") | 笑っていない **waratte inai** ("I am not laughing").

Formal negative: 寝ていません **nete imasen** ("I am not sleeping") | 転んでいません **koronde imasen** ("I am not falling") | 笑っていません **waratte imasen** ("I am not laughing").

- ⑤ 彼らは遊んでいる karera wa asonde iru.
- 6 With the -te form + kudasai.
- ① りんごを食べてください ringo o tabete kudasai.
- 8 Simple present: 発生する hassei suru ("occur") | Formal present: 発生します hassei shimasu ("occur"). // Simple past: 発生した hassei shita ("occurred" / "had ocurred", etc.) | Formal past: 発生しました hassei shimashita ("occurred" / "had ocurred," etc.) // Simple negative: 発生しない hassei shinai ("doesn't occur") | Formal negative: 発生しない hassei shimasen ("doesn't occur") // Simple past negative: 発生しなかった hassei shimakatta ("didn't occur" / "had not ocurred," etc.) | Formal past negative: 発生しませんでした hassei shimasen deshita ("didn't occur" / "had not ocurred," etc.).
- 9 The い *i* in the verb いる *iru* is removed. Example: 動いている *ugoite iru* ("to be moving") ⇒ 動いてる *ugoiteru* | 書いていた *kaite ita* ("was writing") ⇒ 書いてた *kaiteta*.
- 10 Very often, the word 〈 ださい *kudasai* is removed to suggest a much more familiar and informal sense. Example: 書いて〈ださい *kaite kudasai* ("write, please") ⇒ 書いて *kaite* ("write!").

Lesson 25 Exercises, page 223

A counter is a suffix placed after a numeral. We use it to indicate number, to say "how many" things there are.

- 2 It depends on the physical characteristics of the object we want to count. Depending on the shape, the material it is made from, the kind of object it is, we will choose one counter or another.
- ③ 1: 一 枚 ichi mai | 2: 二 枚 ni mai | 3: 三 枚 san mai | 4: 凸 枚 yon mai | 5: ∃ 枚 go mai | 6: 六 枚 rokumai | 7: 乚 枚 nanamai | 8: 八 枚 hachimai | 9: 廴枚 kyūmai | 10: ┤ 枚 jūmai. We use it to count flat things, such as pieces of paper, blankets, etc.
- 1: 本 ippon | 2: 二 本 ni hon | 3: 三 本 san bon | 4: 凸 本 yon hon | 5: 王 本 go hon | 6: 六 本 roppon | 7: 七 本 nana hon | 8: 八 本 happon | 9: 九本 kyū hon | 10: 十本 juppon. We use this counter to count long, slender things, such as trees, pens, fingers, etc. We also use it with telephone calls.
- 5 Books: 刪 *satsu* | oranges: 個 *ko*.
- **6** "There are six cars on the road."
- 🧿 猫を王匹ください neko o go hiki kudasai.
- 8 One person: $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}$
- 9 We use it to count cups (coffee, tea, etc.), glasses (milk, water, whisky, wine, etc.), or spoonfuls.
- 10 A tatami mat is about 6 feet (1.8 m) long and 3 feet (0.9 m) wide.

Review for Lessons 21–25

- 1. Because Yasu had promised he would only dismantle the cannons outside the Saka base, and he actually had the inside ones dismantled as well, leaving the base defenseless. Insults: バカもの,ちくしょう,バカを言う,クソ親父 and くそ.
- 2. おじいさん literally means "grandfather," but is also used to refer to unknown old men, or, as in this chapter, simply to refer to elder men.

- 3. 10 outside and 6 inside. The counter 点, is used, because they are "machines." Trees are counted with 本 (because they are long and thin), and pigeons with 羽 (because they are considered animals which can fly or hop).
- 4. 弱く (weakly), derived from 弱い (weak); 静かに (quietly), derived from 静かな (quiet); and 深く (deeply), derived from 深い (deep).
- 5. ひどい:ひどく | 頑固な:頑固に | 遅い:遅く
- 6. もう: already | だけ: only | 少し: a little | とても: very.
- 7. やめて: simple form やめる, -**masu** form やめます, meaning "to stop," "to cease" (doing something) | して, "to do" | 考えて: 考える, "to think" | 出して: 出す, 出します, "to take out."
- 8. **
 がおっている
 はたがってください
 ままけていません
 で表していなかった
- 9. 杓まする:-**masu** form 杓まします,-**te** form 杓まして, meaning "dismantle" | ゃくそく かくそく 約束する:約束します,約束して,"to promise."
- 10. He uses the word $3\frac{1}{4} \stackrel{*}{>} \lambda$. It's more natural for a son to address his mother with $3\frac{1}{4} \stackrel{*}{>} \lambda$. Using the words meant for somebody else's family to refer to members of your own family is quite common if the family member addressed is older than you.

11.	兄	先生	_{おとこ} 男	妻	けいさつかん警察官	おじいさん	母親
	与真	紙	きって切手	ディスク	てがみ 手紙	しんぶん 新聞	
	す	パソコン	バス	カメラ	じてんしゃ 自転車	でんしゃ電車	コンピュータ
	えんぴつ	ボールペン	ふで	_{あし} 足	バナナ	木	
	ac 猫	あり	たこ	かえる	へび	さる	
	くま	ライオン	^{うま} 馬	とら	ぞう	ぶた	_{ひっじ} 羊
	本	マンガ	せっし 雑誌				
	すし	もも	ボール	オレンジ	いちご	ゴム	みかん

- きゅうこ ここの 12. b) 九個(九つ)
 - c) ハ階(ハつ), 何階(いくつ)
 g) 三本(三つ)
 - d) ニ (ニつ)
 - e) ひ頭(ひつ)
- - h) 匹 (つ)

13. おかあさん: はは

おっと: だんなさん かない: おくさん むすめさん: むすめ

あね: おねえさん そふ: おじいちゃん

パパ: とうちゃん おふくろ: ははおや おばさん: おば

あに: おにいさん

にょうぼう: つま

そぼ: おばあさん

- 14. b) 妹 さん c) (correct) d) まま(e) (correct).

- 15. a) 4. 昨日 b) 2. 上に c) 1. 分 (d) 3. きっと e) 4. 上手に

- _{すわ} 座る ^{あら} 洗って 洗う 16. to wash 座って to sit to buy 見る 見て 買う 買って to see/look 寝て 抱きしめる to sleep 抱きしめて to hug 寝る いその 急いで to hurry to go 行く 行って 貸す 貸して to lend 作って to make 作る to play あって to be 遊ぶ 遊んで ある 呼ぶ 呼んで to call 読んで 読む to read 疲れる 疲れて to get tired 来る to come 来て 走る はし to do 走って to run する して 飲んで to drink 死ぬ 死んで to die 飲む ある to teach 歩いて to walk 教える 教えて し 知って to sing to know 歌う 歌って 知る
- 17. b) 終わっていない

f)殺していません

- c) 笑ってください
- d) 呼んでいる
- e) 行ってください
- 18. b) 前に
 - はや c) 早く
 - きのう d) 昨日; 明日
- けっこん 19. b) 結婚していました
 - c) 勉強して (ください)
- 20. a) の / に / と
 - b) へ (you can also use に) / で / で e) に / の / が / に
 - c) は / で / と or の / を

- g) 吸っています
- h) 帰ってください
- i) 飲んでいませんでした
- e) きっと; ちょっと
- f) 小さく
- g) 上手に
- d)運転しています
- e) 出発していなかった
- d) と / が / と

- 22. 公: ちち 妹: いもうと 近い: ちかい とおい 遠い: **ヺ**: おとうと
- 多い: おおい

体: からだ

強い: つよい

弱い: よわい

家: いえ

冗: あに 姉: あね

- 23. a) 1. 広い b) 3. 姉 c) 4. 会社 d) 1. 父母

- 24. a) 少年: 2. しょうねん 名前: 4. なまえ

b) **公**:4. とう

姉妹: 3. しまい

c) **貞**:1. おとうと

元気: 3. げんき

家:1.か

- 25. a) 会社: かいしゃ
 - b) 天気: てんき / 家: いえ
 - c) 社会: しゃかい / お兄さん: おにいさん
 - d) 体1:たいりょく / 体: からだ / 休む: やすむ

26. はは:母 motherちから: 力 strengthひろい:広い wideつよい: 強い strongきゅうじつ: 休日 holidayたぶん: 多分 perhapsにんき:人気 popularきもち: 気持ち feeling

Lesson 26 Exercises, page 241

① Face: 顔 kao | hand: 手 te.

Face: ロ kuchi, "mouth;" 月 mimi, "ear;" 目 me, "eye;" 鼻 hana, "nose;" 占 shita, "tongue;" ひげ hige, "beard;" 歯 ha, "tooth."

Hand: 指 yubi, "finger;" f の 平 tenohira, "palm;" / tsume, "nail."

- ② Brain: 頭၊ zunō | lungs: 乕膩 haizō | stomach: 胄 i.
- ③ 砉の目はきれい (だ/です) kimi no me wa kirei (da/desu).
- 4 "His arms are strong."
- (5) 親指が痛いです oyayubi ga itai desu.
- **6** "My shoulder hurts" / "My shoulders hurt."
- That person is loudmouthed / proud."
- **8** 足を洗う *ashi o arau* (literally "to wash one's feet"). This expression is only used by people involved in murky affairs to indicate they want to get out of them.
- 9 The words 心 kokoro and 心臓 shinzō. While shinzō has a purely physical meaning (it is a word that refers to the organ which pumps the blood in our body, that is, the heart), kokoro has a rather mystic and immaterial meaning: it refers to the soul, the mind, what makes us human...
- 10 o-shiri: ケツ ketsu | mune: オッパイ oppai.

Lesson 27 Exercises, page 247

- 1 こんばんは konban wa ("good evening").
- ② おやすみなさい *o-yasumi nasai* ("good night"). Don't mix it up with *konban wa*!
- ③ Goodbye: 行ってきます itte kimasu | Mother's answer: 行ってらっしゃい itte rasshai.

4 いらっしゃいませ *irasshaimase* ("welcome," "can I help you?") It is very often said at the top of their voices!

- ⑤ おめでとうございます **omedetō gozaimasu** ("congratulations") or simply おめでとう **omedetō**.
- 6 つまらない物ですけれど、どうぞ... tsumaranai mono desu keredo, dōzo..., "It's something insignificant, but please take it."
- すみません *sumimasen* is an expression which means "sorry" or "excuse me," but sometimes it is used with a meaning closer to "thank you" rather than "sorry."
- 8 22-year-old man to his friends: 度が減った hara ga hetta | To his boss: お度がすいた o-naka ga suita | 5-year-old child: お度がぺこぺこ o-naka ga peko peko.
- 9 明けましておめでとうございます。 今年もよろしくお願いします Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu. Kotoshi mo yoroshiku o-negai shimasu.
- a) お疲れ様 o-tsukare-sama | b) ご苦ず様 gokurō-sama. They both mean "thanks for your trouble," "You've done a good job." The latter is mainly used by superiors down towards their subordinates.

Lesson 28 Exercises, page 255

- 1 なる naru has no exact translation in English, although its usage is very similar to that of "become." Present: なる naru, past: なった natta, negative: ならない naranai, past negative: ならなかった naranakatta.
- i adjectives: We replace the last い i with く ku and add なる naru.
 -na adjectives: We replace the last な na with に ni and add なる naru.
 Nouns: we add になる ni naru.
- ③ やさしくなる yasashiku naru ("to become easy"), 便利になる benri ni naru ("to become convenient"), 学生になる gakusei ni naru ("to become a student").
- 4 "He goes to see a movie."
- ⑤ 彼は小説を書きに来る kare wa shōsetsu o kaki ni kuru.

6 あげる ageru: "to give," もらう morau: "to receive." Both ageru and kureru mean "to give," but kureru is used when the receiver is "me" or "someone close to me." We can't use ageru if the person receiving is "me;" in that case we must use kureru.

- 7 "Frank gave Michiko a book."
- 8 スミスさんはブラウンさんに書類をもらう Sumisu-san wa Buraun-san ni shorui o morau.
- "I teach Japanese to the pupils (doing them a favor)."
- 10 牛乳を飲んでくれ gyūnyū o nonde kure.

Lesson 29 Exercises, page 261

- **Gitaigo** are onomatopoeia of an almost always adverbial kind, which express a physical condition or a state of mind. You can use any of those in the table on page 257 of the book as an example.
- **Giongo** are onomatopoeia of an almost always adverbial kind, which imitate sounds (in an almost identical sense to our "onomatopoeia"). You can use any of those in the table on page 256 of the book as an example.
- 3 しくしく *shikushiku*: "(to weep) silently" はっと *hotto*: "to feel relieved" | ぐるぐる *guruguru*: "(to go) round and round" ぱくぱく *pakupaku*: "(to eat) with relish".
- To laugh boisterously: げらげら geragera | To be exhausted: 〈た〈た kutakuta | To glitter, dazzling: ぴかぴか pikapika or きらきら kirakira.
- (5) "He speaks Japanese fluently."
- 6 "Pikachu's flash is dazzling."
- No, they are words both adults and children know and frequently use, both in spoken and written Japanese. Knowing at least the most basic ones is essential.
- 8 びっくりする bikkuri suru.

Giongo and **gitaigo** are some of the few words in Japanese that aren't written in a set syllabary. Depending on the author, they are written either in hiragana or in katakana (almost no **gitaigo** or **giongo** is written in kanji). Where manga is concerned, we often find them written in katakana, but there can be exceptions.

10 Dog: わんわん wanwan | Frog: けろけろ kerokero.

Lesson 30 Exercises, page 267

- No. In real life using the imperative is considered bad manners and very rude. The *-te* form + *kudasai* (Lesson.24) is much more frequently used.
- There is the "straightforward" imperative, the "gentle" imperative (-nasai), the "arrogant" -tamae imperative, and the -te kure form. The straightforward imperative is rough, and used only by men. The -nasai imperative is mainly used by women when they want to give a command, or it is also used by an adult with a child, or by a superior with a subordinate (although this last case is not that common). The -tamae imperative is quite uncommon: It is used by a superior when talking to a subordinate. And, finally, the -te kure form is quite vulgar, and extremely straightforward command. The negative imperative is obtained in such a simple way as placing to na after a verb in the dictionary form.
- ③ 見る miru ⇒ 見ろ miro | 盾 ⟨ kiku ⇒ 盾 | kike | 乗る noru ⇒ 乗れ nore | 洗 う arau ⇒ 洗え arae.
- ⑤ 見る miru ⇒ 見てくれ mite kure | 聞く kiku ⇒ 聞いてくれ kiite kure | 乗る noru ⇒ 乗ってくれ notte kure | 洗う arau ⇒ 洗ってくれ aratte kure.
- **6** Because it is too rough and vulgar. A woman uses the -*nasai* form to give commands, in situations where she is very close to the person she is talking to.
- (7) "Read the Japanese language course."
- 8 新聞を異え shinbun o kae.
- ⑨ いすに座りなさい isu ni suwarinasai.

The -*tamae* form is used when the speaker is or feels superior to his or her interlocutor. Is it a seldom used form.

Review for Lessons 26-30

- 1. ただいま is the set phrase used by someone when entering his or her own house. Hide enters the Saka base (i.e., his own base); therefore, it's normal for him to use it. The soldier answers お帰りなさい, the greeting uttered by the person who is already inside to the person coming from outside.
- 2. If Hide went into Yasu's house he would say お邪魔します (in fact, that is exactly what Yuki does a few panels later). Yasu should answer いらっしゃい.
- 3. She has a headache (頭が痛いです). "My back hurts:" 背中が痛いです
 "I have an earache:" 耳が痛いです "My knee hurts:" ひざが痛いです
- 4. $\langle f_c \rangle$ to be exhausted (*gitaigo*) | $\langle f_c \rangle \rangle$ to be nervous, annoyed (*gitaigo*) | $\langle f_c \rangle \rangle$ to brace oneself up, to be stouthearted (*gitaigo*).
- 5. 悲しくなる means to become sad, to be saddened | 便利になる: to become convenient | 深くなる: to deepen, to become deep | リーダーになる: to become a leader.
- 6. They add the nuance of "performing an action which does or receives a favor." | 託しに行ってあげてください: Please, go to speak to her (and, thus, do her a favor). | 行ってくれる?: Would you mind going (and, thus, doing me and/or someone close to me a favor)?
- 7. 呼ぶ:呼べ,呼びなさい だまる:だまれ,だまりなさい だまる:だまれ,だまりなさい 許す:許せ,許しなさい 待つ:待て,待ちなさい 覧える:覚え,覚えなさい
- 8. 呼びにいきます means "to go to call (somebody)." | だまりにいく | 許しにいく | 待ちにいく | 覚えにいく.

9. 頭がいい: "to be intelligent.". | **鬼**がいい: "to be very good at something".

10.	4:4	ひたい	は歯	耳	鼻	め目	ほお	あたま 頭
	to sit	〈ち 口	まつげ	かみの毛	古	ひげ	あご	かお顔
	Torso	かた 肩	世なか	^{むね} 胸	おなか	へそ		
	10180							
	Limbs	うで	ひじ	bl 足	ひざ	脚		
	Lillios							
	Hand	まやゆび 親指	が指	つめ 爪	ひとさ ゆび 人差し指	なかゆび 中指	その平	こゅび 小指
	Tiana							

Note: $f \not \equiv f$ and $f \not \equiv f$ can both go under "hand" and "limbs." Any of the two options is correct. Likewise, $f \not \equiv f$ and $f \not \equiv f$ can both go under "head" and "torso."

- 3: b 4: g 5: k 6: j 7: a 8: d 9: c 11. 1: e 10: h 11: f 2: i
- 12. a) 2. げらげら b) 4. どきどき
- c) 1. すっきり
- d) 1. ペこぺこ | 3. ぱくぱく
- 13. a: よろしくお願いします
 - b: かみのも
 - c: しくしく

 - d: おじ
 - e: 恳
 - f: だんな
 - g: 目

- h: おばあさん
- i: おかえりなさい
- j: さる
- k: お廖
- 1: 祖县
- m: 菜指
- n: ぺらぺら

14.	行け	行きなさい	行ってくれ	行くな	to go
	_{まわ} 回れ	^{まわ} 回りなさい	^{まわ} 回ってくれ	_{まわ} 回るな	to go around
	。 読め	読みなさい	。 読んでくれ	。 読むな	to read
	貸せ	貸しなさい	が 貸してくれ	貸すな	to lend
	さわ 触 れ	^{さわ} 触りなさい	触ってくれ	触るな	to touch
	洗え	^{あら} 洗いなさい	^{あら} 洗ってくれ	洗うな	to wash
	教えろ	教えなさい	教えてくれ	教えるな	to teach
	呼べ	^ょ 呼びなさい	^ょ 呼んでくれ	呼ぶな	to call
	狙え	^{ねら} 狙いなさい	^{ねら} 狙ってくれ	狙うな	to aim (at)
	死ね	死になさい	死んでくれ	死ぬな	to die
	走れ	_{はし} 走りなさい	走ってくれ	走るな	to run
	寒げ	≲ぎなさい	寒いでくれ	寒ぐな	to hurry

15. b) gives: アケミ receives: 私

c) gives: ず receives: お母さん

d) gives: テツ receives: クミ

e) gives: 山本 receives: モモコ

f) gives: 学生 receives: 私 g) gives: 山田 receives: 兄

16. b) 遊び c) 好きに d) よく e) 読んで

17. a) 3. 洗え

b) 1. 異い

c) 4. で

d) 3. くれました

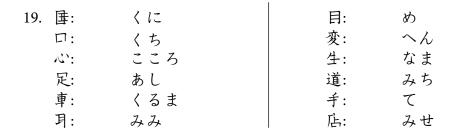
e) 3. 来なさい

f) 3. 早 〈

g) 1. 東い

h) 2. が

i) 4. 見るな



- 20. a) 1. 楽しい b) 2. 学生 c) 3. 学校 d) 3. 外 ほ.

- 21. a) 3. だいがく 4. ともだち
- 3. せんせい
- b) 4. ちゅうごくご 2. あんしん
- c) 1. こうこうせい 2. いきている.
- 22. a) 先月: せんげつ / 遠足: えんそく / 楽しかった: たのしかった
 - b) 出口: でぐち/ 売店: ばいてん/ 先: さき/車: くるま
 - c) 私立学校: しりつがっこう / 中学生: ちゅうがくせい / 自在: じはく
 - d) 赤道: せきどう / 楽: らく / 近道: ちかみち / 言って: いって.
- 23. くち:ロ mouth みみ: 月 ear
 - じんせい: 人生 life あし: 足 foot, leg
 - たのしい: 楽しい pleasant にほんご: 止本語 Japanese language
 - ぶんめい: 文明civilization.

Lesson 31 Exercises, page 289

- ① 買いたい
- ② 見たくなかった
- ③ 私は酒を飲みたい | 私は酒が飲みたい (Add です at the end of the sentence to make a formal sentence.)
- (4) Last year I wanted to go to Taiwan.
- ⑤ 靴はほしくないです
- **(6)** I want her to bring tea.
- (It looks like) Mr. Kobayashi doesn't want to go on a business trip.

8 Use the constructions と思う or と言う or with another kind of approach, the constructions みたい, ようだ or らしい (Lesson 43).

- 🧐 止本語を習うつもりです
- Sometimes, t at the end of a sentence turns it into a sentence in the negative imperative.

Lesson 32 Exercises, page 299

- ① うばえる | おどれる | 済げる | できる | 考えられる
- ② If you can't find out (after looking up the Vocabulary index, dictionaries, etc.), you can always turn to the practical expression "sentence + ことができる Thus: 見ることができる and 切ることができる. By the way, 見る belongs to group 1, therefore, we would have 見られる in the potential form; and 切る belongs to group 2, so its potential form is 切れる.
- ③ あなたは飛べません (formal form) | 着は飛べない (colloquial form). Usually, あなた is not used with the verb conjugated in its simple form and 善 is not used with the verb in its formal version. Another solution is: あなたは飛ぶことができません or 善は飛ぶことができない.
- (4) Can Sonia speak English?
- (5) Any of these sentences are valid: 私は学校へ行かなければならない | 私は学校へ行かなければならない | 私は学校へ行かなければいけない | 私は学校へ行かなければだけない | 私は学校へ行かなければだけない | 私は学校へ行かなければだめだ . However, this being an informal sentence, it would be better to replace 私 with 僕 (masc.), 俺 (masc.), あたし (fem.), or any other first person pronoun of the colloquial kind. Go to Lesson 7 for more information.
- 6 She has to eat spaghetti.

- If we interpret the sentence as Is he able to read the newspaper?, you can use any of these two: 彼は新聞を読めますか? or 彼は新聞を読むことができますか? . However, if we interpret it as Is he allowed to read the newspaper?, then we must use 彼は新聞を読んでもいいですか? , 彼は新聞を読んでもよろしいですか? and 彼は新聞を読んでもかまいませんか? .
- **8** It can be any of these sentences: 彼は新聞を読んではいけない;彼は新聞を読んではならない or 彼は新聞を読んではだめだ.
- 9 Don't write on the blackboard! ちゃ is the contraction of ては in ~てはだめ.
- 10 ここから富士山が見える. The verb 見える (can see) has been chosen because we can see the mountain in a passive way, without intentionally trying to. That is, we see it "because it's there" not because "we want to see it." In this case, using the potential form of the verb 見る (to see) would be very strange.

Lesson 33 Exercises, page 309

- ① 予約 | 出発 | トイレ | 飛行機
- 2 Aisle | airport | seat belt | arrival
- ③ スペイン語が話せますか? | スペイン語ができますか?
- 4 I don't understand Japanese.
- 5 Any of these: ドイツ | アンドラ | スペイン | フランス | イタリア | ポルトガル | イギリス | ロシア
- 6 すみませんが、通してください
- ⑦ すみません、オレンジジュースのおかわりをください | すみません、 オレンジジュースのおかわりをお願いします

50 Appendix 1

- **8** If I'm coming as a tourist, I answer 観光です; if on business ビジネスです; if to study 留 学です.
- Tourism | bank | euro | visa | nationality.
- 10 シートベルトを締めてください or much more formal シートベルトをお締めになってください

Lesson 34 Exercises, page 319

- ① Translation: His wife is beautiful. Question: あなたの臭さんはきれいですか?
- ② あれは何ですか?|あれはヘリです
- 3 How much is that over there? | That is ten dollars.
- ④ 何個(いくつの)りんごを異うつもりですか?
- (5) Why don't you want to watch television? | Because it isn't interesting.
- ⑥ 将来、マレーシアに行くつもりです
- (フ) 拝もう | 壊そう | 出よう | 行こう | 走ろう
- 8 映画館まで歩きましょう
- 9 I think I'm going to buy a new computer.
- 1 have decided to study History in a year's time.

Lesson 35 Exercises, page 330

- ① Infinitive: うばって | おどって | $_{\lambda}^{\beta \lambda}$ いで | $_{\lambda}^{\delta \lambda}$ えて / Negative: うばわないで | おどらないで | $_{\lambda}^{\beta \lambda}$ がないで | 考えないで
- ② この料理はおいしくて栄養があります
- 3 The kitchen window is open.
- 4 Formal: 食べてから、 費歩しましょう | Informal: 食べてから、 費歩しよう

I'm dying to (see how it is / try to) go to Mongolia | I really feel like (seeing how it is / trying to) going to Mongolia

- 6 Literal: We are going to read this book through, in case it is necessary later on. Not literal: We are going to completely read this book through.
- ⑦ Formal: テレビを消さないでください Colloquial: テレビを消さないで
- 8 The 1st sentence means I went to Tokyo (and I have already come back). The 2nd one means I went to Tokyo (it might be useful later on / just in case), and the 3rd one means I went to Tokyo (something I regret doing / I don't like at all / I consider a mistake).
- 10 札幌に来てよかった(です)

Review for Lessons 31–35

- 1. Nuria departs from マドリッド Madrid (スペイン Spain), and goes to 東京 To-kyo (日本 Japan). In the first scene the plane is flying over 韓国 South Korea.
- 2. If it's 3:30 pm (午後) in the first scene, and the flight assistant says they will be arriving 一時間後 (an hour later), the plane will land at 4:30 pm.
- 3. Nuria is there on business (ビジネス), and she is a journalist for a newspaper (新聞記書).
- 4. Her baggage is in São Paulo (サンパウロ) due to a mistake (**居違い**).
- 5. Nuria wants to call Spain, but she can't because it's not possible with that phone.
- 6. Colloquial Japanese is usually shorter than formal Japanese, and uses different expressions. Generally, colloquial Japanese uses the simple form of verbs and adjectives, while formal language uses the -*masu* form for verbs. From this different use of the Japanese language, we can deduce Nuria feels comfortable with Mina straight away; therefore, she has an open and friendly nature, and doesn't care what other people think. On the other hand, Mina keeps using formal Japanese, because she is shyer and more reserved, she finds it hard to open up to other people, and she probably considers her relationship with Nuria strictly work-related.

- 7. a) 飲み物を持ってこようか?
 - b) ここで写真をとってはならない, or とってはいけない or とってはだめだ or even, more colloquial, とっちゃだめ.
 - c) 荷物をサンパウロに送ってしまった or more colloquial, 送っちゃった
 - d) この携帯ではスペインへかけられない, or かけれない (without ら).
- 8. a) 荷物が<u></u> 品いていません
 - b) 少し休まなければなりません or 休まなくてはなりません or 休まなければいけません
 - c) ホテルに着いてから電話しましょう.
- 9. It has the nuance of "having done something one regrets" or "having made a mistake." All in all, it sounds as though the person talking is almost apologizing.
- 10. 疲れられる,持てる,送れる,使える,とれる and 着ける.
- っか 11. 疲れたい,持ちたい,送りたい,使いたい,とりたい and 着きたい.
- 12. イタリア: ピザ
 スペイン: フラメンコ

 中国: カンフー
 フランス: ワイン

 アメリカ: ハリウッド
 インド: タージ・マハル

 ブラジル: サンバ
 オーストラリア: コアラ

 ロシア: コサック
 メキシコ: テキーラ

 イギリス: ティー・タイム
 ドイツ: ソーセージ
- 13. a) どこ c) どんな e) どうして g) いくつ b) いくら d) いつ f) だれ



- 16. a) 4. 荷物をあずけたいです

e) 1. **勉強**したい

- c) 3. 匹替した
- 17. b) どこで飛行機に乗りますか?
 - c) いいえ、ファーストクラスの航空券は与くないです or いいえ、ファーストクラスの航空券は富いです
 - d) いつ 止本に来たか?
- 18. The correct order is 6-8-7-2-1-3-5-4.
- 19. 1) 英語

s にもっ 6) 存物

2) 止本語

7) 通路

3) チェックイン

8) いつ or 何時

4) 名前

9) 搭 乗

とうじょう 5) 搭 乗

- ひこうき10) 飛行機
- 20. b) 彼はとてもおいしいラーメンを作れます
 - c) 本日さんは英語を教えられませんでした
 - d) 走子ちゃんは速く走れない
 - e) あなたの息子さんは私の息子に**序**てましたか?
 - f)あの鳥はとても速く飛べなかった
- 21. a) 2. このケーキを食べてはだめだよ
 - b) 1. 来週、夏目先生の本を読まなければなりません
 - c) 3. あの学生はレストランに k りたいと思っている.

- 22. b) 明止、彼の家へ行こう! Let's go to his place tomorrow!
 - c) このカメラは富いですね。私は異えません This camera is expensive, isn't it? I can't buy it.
 - d) 先生は新しい本を書きたがっていた It looked like the teacher wanted to write new a book.
 - e) 明止、軒の 5 時に起きなければなりません, or 起きなくてはなりません, or 起きなければいけません Tomorrow (I/we/you...) must wake up at 5 am.
 - f) 私は日本語を勉強したくないです I don't want to study Japanese.
 - g) 彼女はトマトと 魚 が 食べられませんでした She could not eat tomato and fish.
 - h) オレはこのマンガを読むつもりだ I intend to read this manga.
 - i) このマンガを読んではいけませんよ! or 読んではなりませんよ! You must not read that manga!
 - j) 僕はこのプレゼントは欲しくなかったぞ! I didn't want this present!
 - k) 今日はビールをたくさん飲みましょう Let's drink a lot of beer today.
 - l) 日中先生はフラメンコをおどれない or おどることができない Professor Tanaka can't dance flamenco.
 - m) マリコちゃん、ここで待ってほしいです Mariko, I want you to wait here.
 - n) すみませんが、ここに座ってもいいですか or 座ってもかまいませんか、or 座ってもよろしいですか Excuse me, may I sit here?
- 23. b) 貸してあげる
 - c) してから
 - d) 行ってくる
 - e) してしまった
 - f) 言ってみる

- g) 食べたくてたまらない
- h) 貸してください
- i) 作ってある
- j) 行ってもいい
- 24. b) 私の彼女は美しくて、**詩**かなで、やさしいです。
 - c)マリオさんは学校へ行きたがっています。
 - d) 私は10時まで家へ帰られませんでした。

- e) この変態マンガをよんではだめだよ!
- f) あのレストランへ行かなくてもいいです
- 25. a) 2. 書こう
 - b) 3. 言ってしまった
 - c) 1. 何匹
 - d) 1. 行かなきゃならない
 - e) 4. 飲めます
 - f) 3. 行きたい

- h) 3. する
- i) 3. しておきたいです
- j) 2. 起きられない
- k) 1. 食べちゃった
- 1) 1. 見える

- 27. 空: そら なに なに
 - 聞く: きく 物: もの 書く: かく
 - 事: こと

- 暑い: 送る:
- 送る: 写る: :
- 表い: 通る: 着る:

- あつい
- おくる
- うつる
- さむい とおる
- きる
- 28. a) 3. 読む |b) 2. 使う |c) 1. 新聞 |d) 4. 話す |e) 1. 会話 |f) 1. 暑い.
- 29. a) 2. がくしゃ /1. しょどう / 4. べんきょう
 - b) 4. からて / 2. おくりたい
 - c) 1. だいじな / 3. はなし.
- 30. a) 新聞: しんぶん/ 着物: きもの/ 着た: きた/ 写真: しゃしん
 - b) 天の川:あまのがわ/天文学:てんもんがく
 - c)物語:ものがたり/終わり:おわり/寒い:さむい 天気:てんき
 - d) 真夏:まなつ/水着:みずぎ/仕事:しごと/通います:かよいます
 - e) 向 l : なんにん / 読禕 : どくしゃ / 真ん中 : まんなか / 通って : とおって
- 31. そら: 空 sky はじめる: 始める to start
 - べんきょう: 勉強 study しゃしん: 写真 photograph
 - てんし: 天使 angel しょくじ: 食事 food

APPENDIX 2: Kanji Compilation

A brief note on kanji, by Dr. James W. Heisig

Kanji represent the only writing system that dates back from the ancient world. Egyptian hieroglyphs, Mesopotamian cuneiform writing, and Indus characters, also dating back to the beginnings of civilization, have since disappeared from use. The origins of kanji are lost in the mists of time, but the primitive forms of kanji found on bone fragments and turtle shells in China date back to a time between 4800 and 4200 BCE. Later inscriptions on bronze, dating from the Shang period (1523–1028 BCE), are often more complex than the earlier bone and shell fragments, leading some scholars to think that they may actually be older. In any case, both these forms of writing are more pictographic than present-day kanji, but as they came into wider and wider use as a means of writing the spoken language, their form became more abstract and simplified. As these abbreviated shapes increased in number, periodical revisions simplified the form still further and gradually brought the whole system under the control of guiding principles.

Meaning	Oracle Bones	Bronzes	Today
eye		\emptyset	目
ear	3	3	月
deer	黄声舟	≸ H	鹿

Kanji are commonly referred to as ideographs. Unlike phonetic alphabets, individual symbols do not indicate pronunciation but represent a specific meaning, concrete or abstract, which can then be combined with other characters to form more complex meanings or ideas. Since kanji began in China, the sounds assigned to these ideographs reflected the spoken languages of China. As kanji spread to other countries and other language groups—Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, and finally Japan—their pronunciation and usage changed accordingly.

When kanji were first introduced into Japan in the late fifth century CE, there was no existing system of writing for the Japanese language, only a spoken language with a distinct structure and distinct sounds. In the process of adjusting kanji to Japanese, two things happened. First, kanji had to be chosen to represent the sounds of the language. This was done by approximating these sounds to already existing pronunciations of the kanji. Second, Japanese sounds were used to form new words, not previously existing in Japanese.

In other words, it was not a mere phonetic system that was being introduced, but a means of expressing complex ideas that spoken Japanese had no equivalents for, ideas that in many cases required a written language to standardize them. In time, the purely phonetic kanji were simplified into syllabaries that functioned more or less like Western alphabets to

reproduce all the sounds of the spoken language. Today there are two such syllabaries in use, hiragana and katakana, which contain 46 characters each. Kanji assigned to represent indigenous Japanese words kept a "Japanese reading" (*kun'yomi*), while kanji belonging to Chinese terms not previously existing in Japanese survived with "Chinese readings" (the most common of which are the *on'yomi*).

The most complete list of kanji that exists has about 80,000 distinct characters, but they have never all been used in any given period. In the case of Japan, a list of 2,136 characters were nominated as "daily-use kanji" in 2010, and these are the kanji that are taught to all children in schools and have produced virtually total literacy in what is certainly the most complex writing system in the world today.

Sound and meaning in kanji

The easiest way to understand how sound and meaning are carried by kanji in contemporary Japanese is by way of an example. The Chinese city of Shanghai writes its name with two kanji 上海, meaning literally "on the sea."

The first character \bot , for "on" or "above," is drawn with a horizontal baseline and a $\bigr\}$ above it. The oldest bone inscriptions wrote the upper part with a shorter horizontal line: \sqsupset . By about the eighth century BCE the upper stroke had become vertical, giving us \bot . Later revisions of kanji changed it to what we have today. (As you might expect, something similar happened with the character that means "under." It evolved from \bot and \top to get to its present form \top .) Chinese pronounces the character \bot as *shang*.

The second character, 海, means "sea" and it is made up of three parts. To the left is ɔ̄, the three drops of water, indicating that it has something to do with water. The upper right two-stroke combination r is an abbreviated form of 님, which is one of the many forms for grass, or anything that flourishes luxuriously like grass. Below it is a slightly simplified form of ♣, the pictograph of two breasts, meaning "mother." Together, the right side is an image of a woman with her hair up. It has had a wide range of meanings: always, often, luxuriant growth, trifling, dark. Today it means simply "each." Putting these two sides together, the "water" was seen to combine with an image of "dark, wide, and deep" to create an image of the sea; it is pronounced *hai* in Chinese.

The writing and meaning of kanji were taken over by the Japanese. Obviously, since they received their kanji from China long after the major changes in form had been made, it would not have made sense for them to ignore the etymology and start shifting the elements around or introducing new ones. Japanese pronunciation is another matter. In the case of the city of Shanghai, they actually keep something close to the Chinese reading, but this is a very rare exception. On their own, these characters head off in a completely different direction. Let us look at just the first of the two characters of Shanghai.

Whereas \bot has only one reading in Chinese, *shang*, in Japanese it has at least ten recognized pronunciations, six of which all school children have to learn:

Which reading is used in which situation? It all depends on the context. You have to look

at what comes before or after (sometime both before and after) the simple character \bot to know how to pronounce it. Thus, if you see \bot \boxdot you should know it is read $j\bar{o}i$; and that \bot \gimel is read $sh\bar{o}nin$. The second character gives away the meaning of the term and hence the pronunciation memorized for that meaning jumps to mind. And if you see \bot $\rlap{\circ}$ $\rlap{\circ}$ you know that the hiragana following it inflect it to be read as a, that is, agaru; or, similarly, that \bot $\rlap{\circ}$ is read noboru. Standing all on its own, you would have to look at the context of the phrase and decide if the proper reading for \bot is kami or ue.

This may seem like too much for a mind to manage at one time, but in fact we have something similar in English, even if on a much more modest scale. Take the following shape: "2." You look at it and immediately know what it means and how to pronounce it. But in fact there is no connection between the pronunciation and the written form. If you saw the letter in the middle of a Vietnamese novel, you would still know what it means, but you would no longer know how to pronounce it.

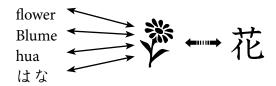
But wait—it isn't always pronounced "two" even in English. Adjust the context of surrounding symbols and you end up with four additional and quite distinct readings: 12, 20, 2nd, and ½. What your mind does when it adjusts the reading to the context is roughly what the Japanese-reading mind does when it locates a kanji in its context and decides on how to read it.

Studying kanji

The big question is, of course, how to train one's mind to read and write Japanese. There are those who simplify matters by deciding that there is no need for those educated outside of the Japanese school system to bother learning how to *write* the language. If you can read, you will remember how to write a few hundred kanji along the way and you can leave the rest to computers to handle for you; or so the argument goes. It has the full support of most Japanese who have never met a Western-educated individual who can write kanji with the same fluency as them and have somehow decided that, without the benefit of an education in writing that begins at the pre-school level and goes all the way up to the last year of high school, there is no way they ever could. This is not only the case for ordinary readers of Japanese but also for the great mass of scholars of Japanese academia in the West. Hiragana and katakana, and perhaps a third-grade level of writing are expected—but more than that seems unreasonable.

If you accept the argument, you are solidly in the majority camp. You would also be as wrong as they are. To begin with, there is no reason you cannot learn to write kanji as fluently as you read them, and in a fraction of the time it takes to do it through the Japanese school system. What is more, without the ability to write, you are forever crippled, or at least limited to walking with the crutch of a computer. Finally, by learning to write you have helped to internationalize the fullness of the Japanese language beyond the present-day limits. All of this is common sense to the Korean and Chinese who come to Japan to learn the language. The reason Westerners tend to dismiss it is their fear of not being able to learn to

write, or at least not without devoting long years to the task. As I said, this fear is unfounded. The key to learning to write is to forget the way the Japanese learn and pay attention instead to the way the Chinese learn Japanese, and then adapt it to the West. Consider the following diagram.



For the English speaker, the word flower is linked with the memory or visual perception of an actual flower, $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$. This link goes both ways, so that thinking about or seeing a $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$, the word flower comes to mind at once, just as speaking or reading the word flower calls up an image, however vague, of a $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$. The same is true for the German, Chinese, or Japanese speaker, each of whom associates the $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$ with the equivalent term in their own language: Blume, hua, $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$. The phonetic symbols for that word—in the examples here, the Western alphabet, and the Japanese kana—have no necessary connection with the actual $\overset{\bullet}{\mathcal{V}}$ itself. They are linguistic conventions that differ from language to language.

The kanji on the far right, in contrast, has no phonetic value, as the words on the right do; nor has it any pictographic link to the actual $\overset{*}{\not{r}}$. It is ideographic, that is, it represents the pure meaning or idea of the flower without specifying any sound or image. For one who knows the meaning of the kanji, there is a link to the actual $\overset{*}{\not{r}}$, just as the actual $\overset{*}{\not{r}}$ (or even a mere idea of it) is linked to the memory of the written kanji $\overset{*}{\not{t}}$.

When the Japanese study kanji, they have only one step to take: $\[\] \] \Rightarrow \[\] \]$. When the Chinese study Japanese, they, too, have only one step to take, and it goes in the opposite direction: $\[\] \] \Rightarrow \[\] \] \]$. But when someone who comes from a Western language learns kanji, both steps have to be taken: flower $\[\] \] \] \]$. The problem is, these two steps are completely different and have nothing in common, so the learning of one does not aid the learning of the other. Nevertheless, the traditional way of studying kanji is to try to learn them both at the same time. One ends up walking in one direction with one leg and another direction with the other. Little wonder that progress is so painful and so slow. The conclusion should be obvious: If you want to learn to read and write all the general-use kanji, you should study them separately.

Which one do you start with, the reading or the writing? You might be surprised, but the answer is—the writing. There are two reasons why. First, by doing so, you end up in basically the same position as the Chinese when it comes to the study of Japanese kanji: you know what they mean and how to write them, but you still have to learn how to pronounce them. Second, the writing is a rational system that can be learned by principles, whereas the reading requires a great deal of brute memorization.

Kanji? Rational? Actually, yes. As mentioned at the beginning, the evolution of kanji over nearly seven millennia has not taken place haphazardly. Writing is, after all, a highly rational activity, and the refinement of a writing system naturally tends towards simplification and consistency. Without knowing a good number of kanji, it is hard to explain this concretely, but suffice it to say that with only a couple of exceptions, the present list of general-use kanji obey rational principles completely. What this means is that they are based on a limited number of pieces joined by a limited number of rules.

This brings us to a second conclusion: The most efficient way for an adult to learn a rational system of writing is to learn the underlying principles, which can then be applied to blocks of information. Or, to put it the other way around: The most inefficient way for an adult to learn them is by repetition, the way Japanese school children, lacking the powers of abstraction, begin learning them.

Once the meaning and writing of kanji have been learned, it is possible to introduce a limited number of principles for reading, which again help you learn blocks of information at one time, rather than having to study the kanji one by one. And, as you might expect, the best order for learning to write kanji is very different from the best order for learning to read them. All of this is spelled out in more detail in a series of books I wrote some years ago under the general title *Remembering the Kanji*.¹

The Kanji Compilation that follows, containing 160 kanji characters, is intended only to serve as a reference index for the lessons in Volume 1 of *Learn Japanese with Manga*. A sample of possible readings and examples are provided, along with the stroke order for writing the kanji.

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¹ Remembering the Kanji I: A Complete Course on How Not to Forget the Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., 4th edition, 2001); Remembering the Kanji II: A Systematic Guide to Reading Japanese Characters (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1987); and, with Tanya Sienko, Remembering the Kanji III: Writing and Reading Japanese Characters for Upper-Level Proficiency (Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., Ltd., 1994).

The compilation of kanji

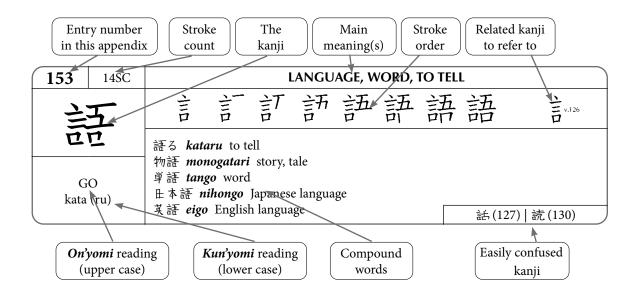
The kanji offered in this appendix have been chosen on the basis of their frequency of appearance and their actual usefulness in the study of the Japanese language. They are ordered so that there is a greater association between characters with complementary meanings and characters with similar forms.

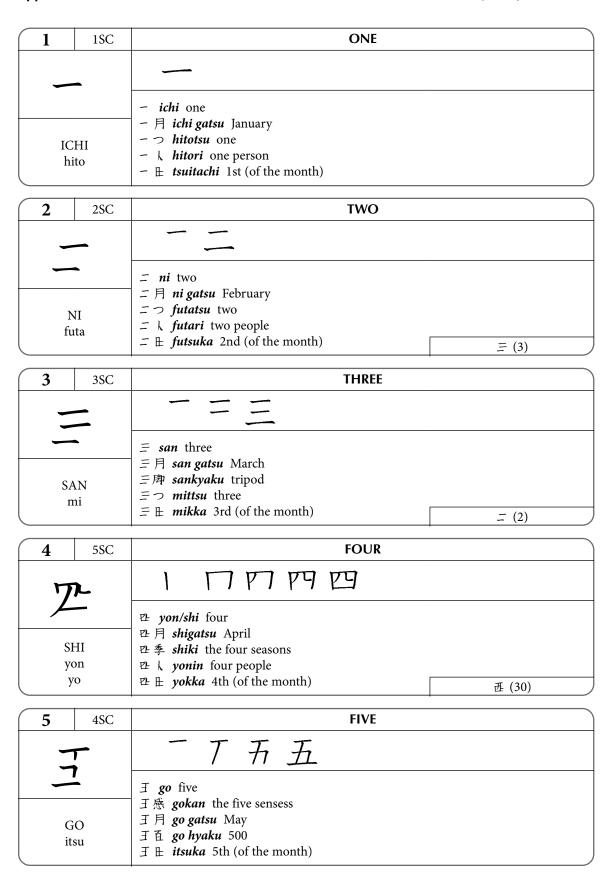
For each kanji, we also give examples of several compound words in which it appears.

Stroke order and entry structure

Kanji are always written in a specific way and they always follow a particular stroke order. To help you learn these basics, we have included the stroke order of each kanji. Here are the basic rules to bear in mind when writing kanji:

- a) Kanji are written from top to bottom (see kanji #3 and 155 for clear references).
- b) Kanji are written from left to right (see #8, 95, and 133).
- c) Horizontal strokes come before vertical strokes (see #49, 66, and 138).
- d) The center portion comes before the strokes that flank it (see #19, 50, and 157).
- e) The outside encasing comes before the inside (see #16, 17, and 152).
- f) Strokes that bend toward the left come before strokes that bend to the right (see #15, 21 and 36).
- g) The stroke that divides from top to bottom comes after rules a-f (see #25, 64, and 93).
- h) The stroke that divides from left to right comes after rules a-g (see #34, 35, and 84).
- i) The kanji numbered from #161 onward are presented in a more abbreviated form, as by this stage in the course you will be more familiar with many of the basic characteristics of kanj as presented in kanji characters numbered #1 to #160.





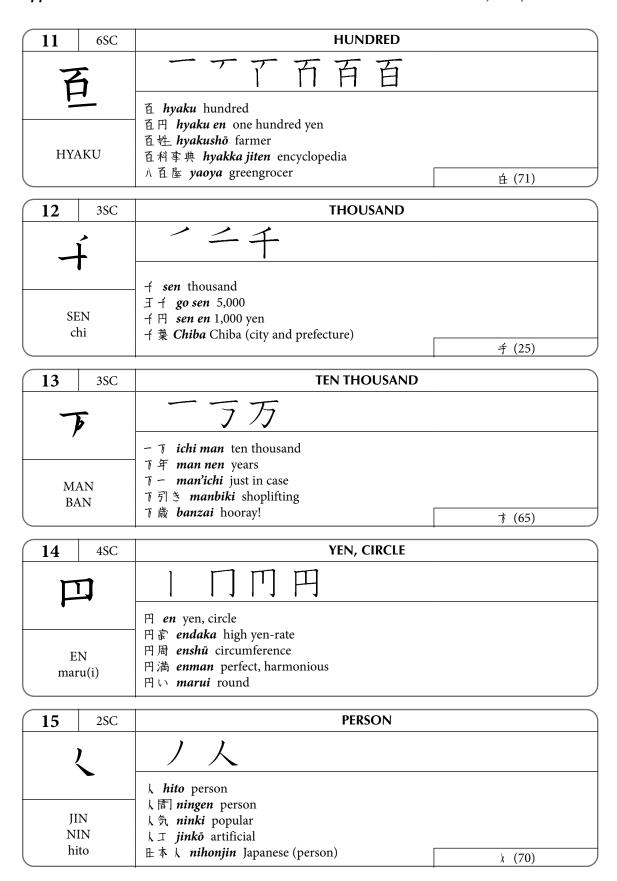
6	4SC	SIX				
ا ب	Ļ	ーナナ六				
		六 roku six				
ROKU mu		六月 roku gatsu June 第六感 dairokkan sixth sense 六つ muttsu six 六日 muika 6th (of the month)				

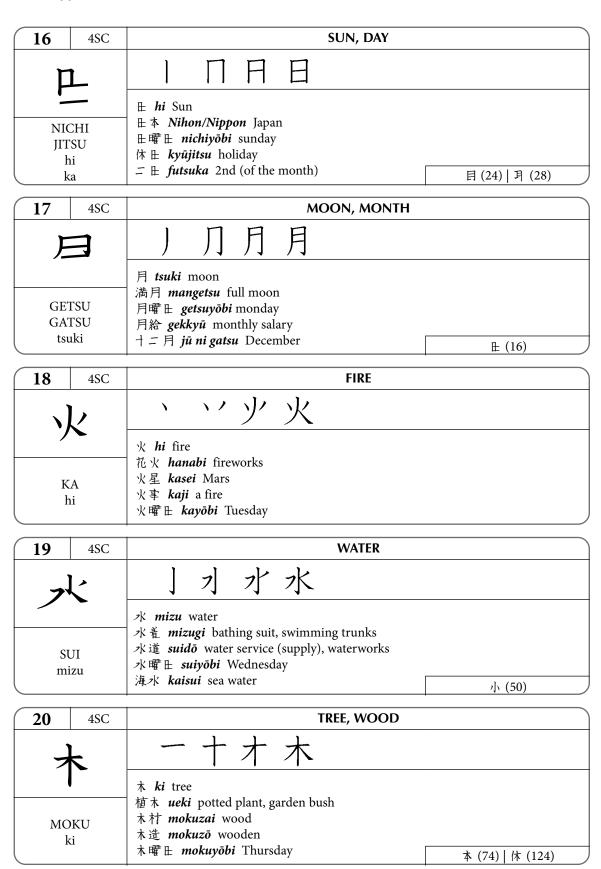
7	2SC	SEVEN					
4		一七					
ل ا		ቲ shichi/nana seven					
		した shichinin/nananin seven people					
SHICHI nana		1月 shichi gatsu July					
		10 nanatsu seven					
		した <i>nanoka</i> 7th (of the month)					

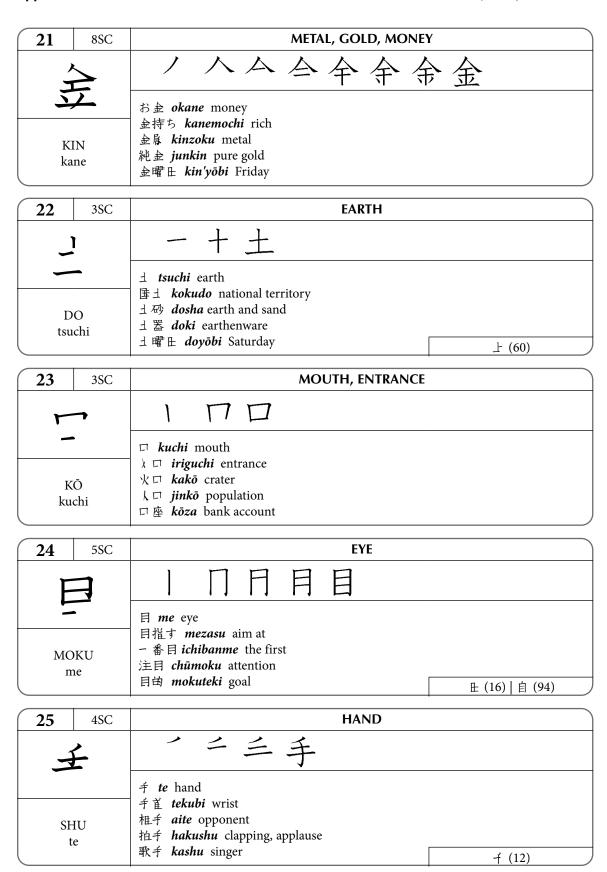
8	2SC	EIGHT
`ر		
		л <i>hachi</i> eight
HACHI ya		人 月 hachi gatsu August 人 つ yattsu eight 人 臣 yōka 8th (of the month) 人 百 屋 yaoya greengrocer

9	2SC	NINE				
4		ノ九				
1	<u>ا</u>	九 kyū/ku nine				
	_	九月 ku gatsu september				
KY	ľU	九州 <i>Kyūshū</i> island of Kyūshū				
K	U	たっ kokonotsu nine				
kok	ono	九				

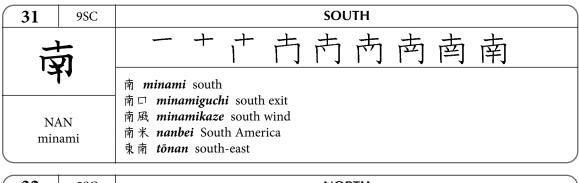
10	2SC	TEN
4		一 十
		† jū ten
Jt	J	十月 jū gatsu October 十分 jūbun enough
to		十字架 jūjika cross, crucifix 十上 tooka 10th (of the month)







26	7SC	FOOT, TO BE ENOUGH					
Ę	→	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7					
<u> </u>		足 <i>ashi</i> foot 手足 <i>teashi</i> hands and feet					
SO	KU	テル teusm nands and reet 足跡 ashiato footprint					
	shi	足りる tariru to be enough					
ta(r	riru)	遠足 ensoku excursion					
27	4SC	HEART, SOUL					
	,	1 12 12 12					
•		べ kokoro heart, spirit, soul					
		心理 shinri psychology 実 心 kanshin interest					
	IIN	中心' chūshin center					
кок	coro	心電図 shindenzu electrocardiogram					
28	6SC	EAR					
Ŧ	7	一厂FE耳					
-	- •	耳 mimi ear					
		左月 hidarimimi left ear					
	ΙΙ 	早月 hayamimi quick-eared 内月 naiji internal ear					
mı	imi	月目 jimoku eyes and ears 目 (24) 上 (16)					
29	8SC	EAST					
	b	一 「 戸 戸 戸 車 東					
		東 <i>higashi</i> east					
		東口 higashiguchi east exit					
	Ō,	東洋 tōyō the East 東南 tōnan south-east					
hig	ashi	東京 Tōkyō Tokyo					
30	6SC	WEST					
J	Ŧ	一一一一万两西					
_	<u>-</u>	西 nishi west					
		西口 nishiguchi west exit					
	EI AI	西欧 seiō Western Europe					
	A1 shi	北西 hokusei north-west 実西 Kansai Kansai area (of Japan)					
		EL (4)					



32	5SC	NORTH					
1	>	一十十十七					
<u> </u>		北 <i>kita</i> north					
HOKU kita		北口 kitaguchi north exit 北東 hokutō north-east 北極 hokkyoku North Pole 北海道 Hokkaidō Hokkaidō					

33	7SC		MAN								
罗		١	П	П	H	田	男	男			
		罗 <i>otoko</i> man 									
DA	AN	界性 dar									
N.A		學女 danjo man and woman									
oto	oko	長甼 chō	nan elde	st son							

34	3SC	WOMAN
_1) 大	人女女
		女 onna woman
1	O nna	女らしい onnarashii effeminate 女性 josei woman, female 少女 shōjo young woman 女優 joyū actress

35 3SC	CHILD						
3	了了子						
·	子 ko child						
SHI ko	子ども kodomo child 息子 musuko son 貞子 deshi disciple 女子 joshi girl 字 (156) 学 (76)						

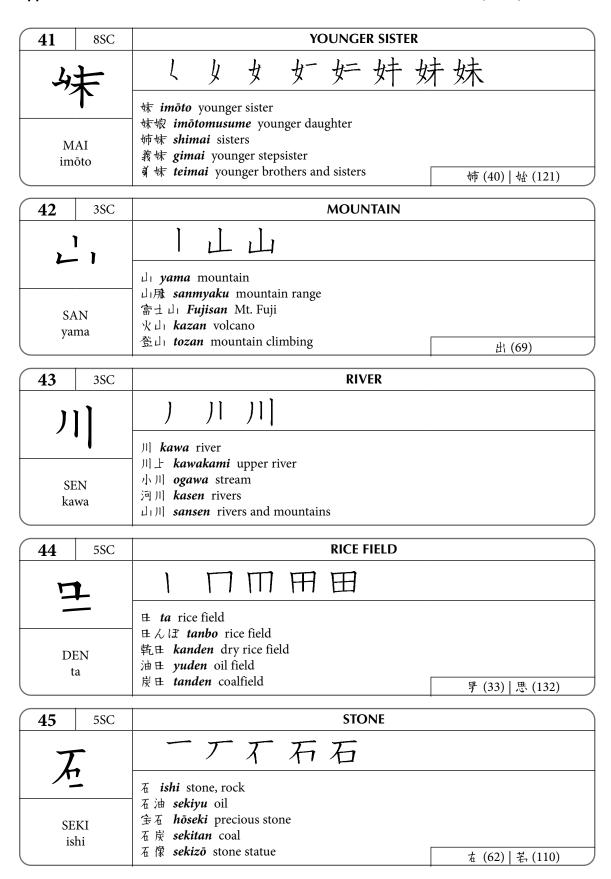
36 4SC	FATHER	
くい	ノングダ	
	父 chichi father	
FU chichi	父親 chichioya father お父さん otōsan father 父母 fubo father and mother	
tō	祖父 sofu grandfather	

37	5SC	MOTHER
Ţ	1	人口口口母
D		县 haha mother 县親 hahaoya mother
ha ka	ha	お母さん okaasan mother 祖母 sobo grandmother 母暦 bokoku native country

38	7SC	YOUNGER BROTHER						
身	,	、"当当弟弟						
7		第 <i>otōto</i> younger brother 兄弟 <i>kyōdai</i> brothers						
TI	EI	子						
D _I	ΑI	義豸 gitei stepbrother						
otō	oto	師弟 <i>shitei</i> teacher and disciple						

39	5SC				E	LDER BR	OTHER		
5	-	١	7	口	尸	兄			
KI KY ar n	ľŌ ni	兄 ani el 兄貴 anii お兄さん 兄弟 kyō 長兄 chō	ki elder oniisan dai brot	brother elder b hers	rother			見 (131)	

40	8SC	ELDER SISTER							
姉		人 夕 女 女 女 妨 姉 姉							
J	H	姉 ane elder sister, young woman							
SF		お姉さん oneesan elder sister 姉妹 shimai sisters 姉妹都 引 shimai toshi sister cities							
nee 義姉 gishi stepsister 媒 (41) 始									



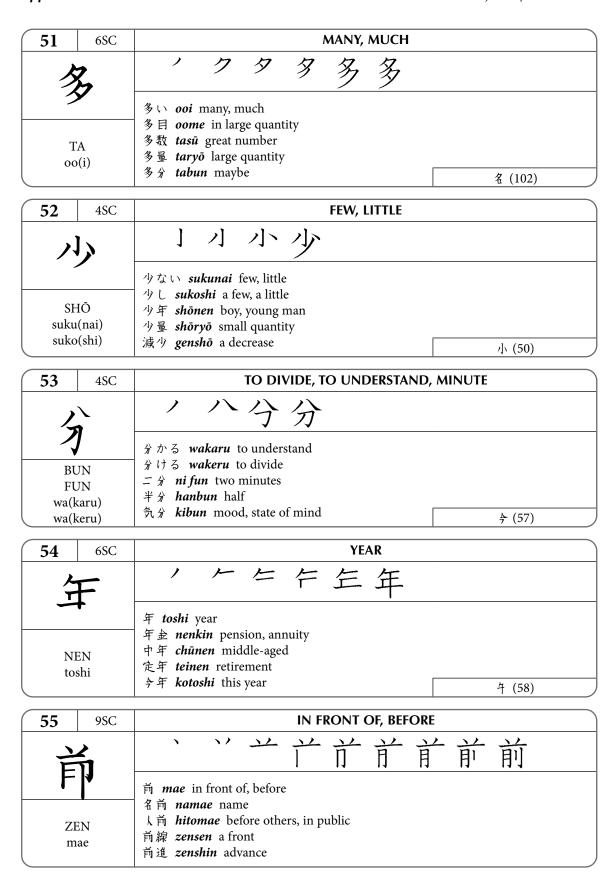
46	12SC	MORNING									
丰	曰	1	十	it	古	古	占	直	卓	朝	月see 17
CH		朝 asa 軒止 a 軒良 ci 軒用 ci 早朝 se	sahi ri: hōshoki hōkan	sing sun u break (newspa		orning e	dition				

47 9SC	NOON					
吕	7 7 7 尺尺尽尽昏昼					
	昼 hiru noon 昼衰 hirune afternoon nap					
CHŪ hiru	昼間 hiruma in the daytime 昼食 chūshoku lunch 昼夜 chūya night and day					

48	8SC	NIGHT					
カ	5	' 一广 广					
P		夜 <i>yoru</i> night 夜中 <i>yonaka</i> midnight					
Y.	A	夜空 yozora night sky					
yoru 皮間 yakan at night							
у	О	簡夜 tetsuya sit up all night					

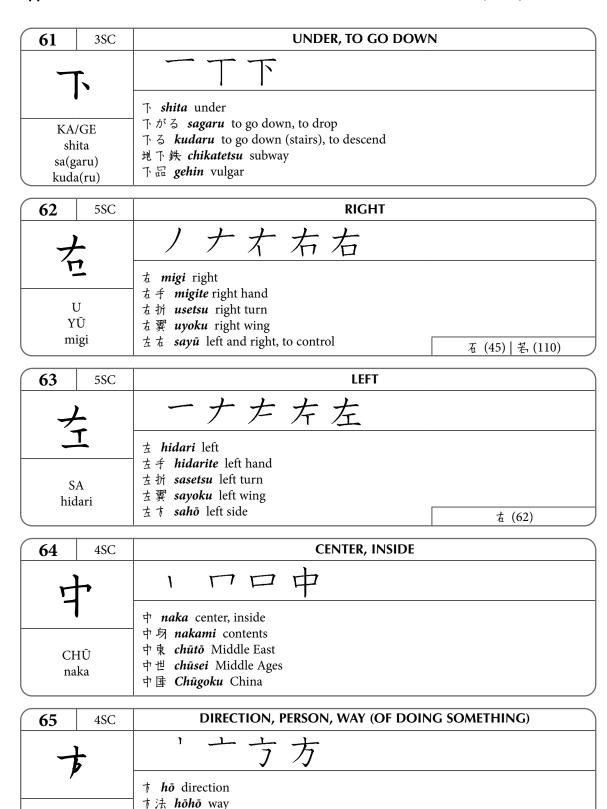
49	3SC	BIG	
大		ーナ大	
/	•	大きい <i>ookii</i> big	
DAT		大型 oogata large	
DAI		大事 <i>daiji</i> important	
TAI		大 会 taikai meeting	
oo(kii	i)	大学 daigaku university	太 (85)

50	3SC	SMALL						
,]		1 1 1						
\ \	•	小さい <i>chiisai</i> small						
SH		小鳥 kotori small bird 小学校 shōgakkō primary school						
chii(最小 saishō the least						
k	0	小說 shōsetsu novel	少 (52) 水 (19)					



56	9SC	AFTER, BEHIND
7	长	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ر! ر		後ろ ushiro behind
(GO	後 ato after
	(Ō	背後 haigo the back 最後 saigo last
	i(ro) ito	後期 kōki the latter period
	1	
57	4SC	NOW
Ś	<u>\</u>	1 八 今
	/	½ ima now
		今頃 <i>imagoro</i> at this time 今週 <i>konshū</i> this week
	ON ma	今月 kongetsu this month
	illa	今日 konkai this time 会 (80) 分 (53)
F0	460	NOON
58	4SC	
ا ا	Ŧ	1 一 仁 午
		正午 <i>shōgo</i> noon
(GO	午前 gozen morning
		午後 gogo afternoon
		手 (25)
59	10SC	TIME
F	士	INABHH時時
-		時 toki hour, time
	4	時々 tokidoki sometimes
	JI -1-:	時間 jikan time 王時 go ji five o'clock
to	oki	時代 <i>jidai</i> age, era
60	3SC	UP, TO GO UP
	<u></u>	
_	_	⊥ ue up
	Ō	上がる <i>agaru</i> to go up, to lift
ί	ue	よる noboru to go up, to climb 屋上 okujō roof
	garu) o(ru)	$V \downarrow L ij\bar{o} more than$
1100	U(14)	1 (22)

万 (13)

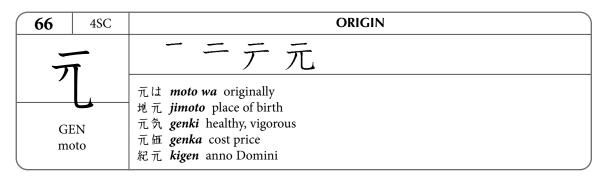


† kata person (formal)

話しす hanashikata way of talking

ΗŌ

kata

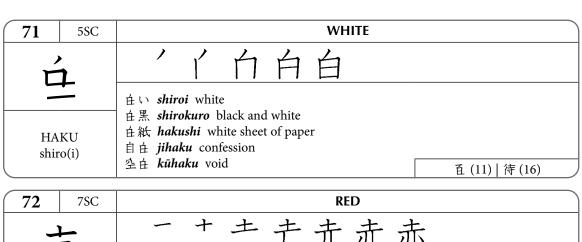




68	4SC	LETTER, WRITING	
さ		・一 ナ 文	
)		文学 bungaku literature	
BUN MO		文章 bunshō sentence 作文 sakubun composition 文法 bunpō grammar	
		文字 moji letter, character	父 (36)

69	5SC	TO GO OUT, TO TAKE OUT
11		1 4 4 出出
<u> </u>		出る deru to go out
SHUTSU de(ru) da(su)		出口 deguchi exit 出す dasu to take out, to give 輸出 yushutsu export 出発 shuppatsu departure

70 2SC	TO GO IN, TO PUT IN		
\	ノ 入		
NYŪ hai(ru) i(reru)	λ る hairu to go in λ れる ireru to put in λ ロ iriguchi entrance 輸λ yunyū import λ 学 nyūgaku enter a school	λ (15)	



[7]	2	7SC	RED
击		_ T.	一十十十十市赤
1111		1/	赤い <i>akai</i> red 赤字 <i>akaji</i> red figures
	SEI aka		赤ん坊 <i>akanbō</i> baby 赤道 <i>sekidō</i> equator
		·(- /	赤十字 sekijūji Red Cross 変 (25)

73	8SC	BLUE, GREEN	
青		一十十丰丰青青青	
		青い aoi blue	
SEI ao(i)		青空 aozora blue sky 青信号 aoshingō green light on 青年 seinen young person 青春 seishun youth	

74	5SC	BASIS, BOOK	
木		一十十木本	
+		本 hon book	
НС	DΝ	絵本 <i>ehon</i> picture book 基本 <i>kihon</i> basis 本ビ <i>hontō</i> true	
		止本 Nihon/Nippon Japan	木 (20) 体 (125)

75	8SC	SHOP
店		` 一广广广广店店
		压 mise shop
TEN mise		店買 ten'in shop assistant 書店 shoten bookshop 文店 shiten branch 喫茶店 kissaten coffee shop

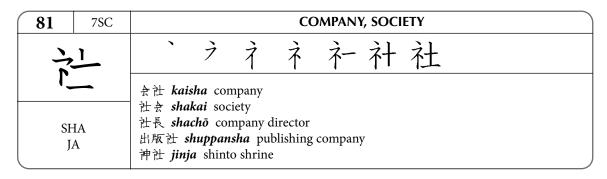
76	8SC	TO LEARN, SCHOOL		
冷	<i>)</i>	、"""一一一一一		
字		学ぶ manabu to learn		
GA. mana	-	学校 gakkō school 大学 daigaku university 学生 gakusei student		
		医学 igaku medicine 字 (156) 子 (35)		

77 10SC	SCHOOL		
松	一十十十十十十十十校校		
	学校 gakkō school		
KÕ	中学校 <i>chūgakkō</i> secondary school 校長 <i>kōchō</i> school principal 登校 <i>tōkō</i> go to school 校者 <i>kōsha</i> school building		

78	6SC	AHEAD, BEFORE
<u>ال</u>		1 一 件 生 先 先
		先 <i>saki</i> ahead, tip 指先 <i>yubisaki</i> finger tip
SE sal		先生 sensei teacher 先月 sengetsu last month
		先行 senkō go ahead of 生 (79)

79	5SC	LIFE, TO BE BORN, STUDI	ENT
丛		1 仁 什 牛 生	
SI i(ki u(ma nan	EI ru) reru)	生 nama raw 生まれる umareru to be born 生きる ikiru to live 学生 gakusei student 人生 jinsei life	先 (78)

80	6SC	TO MEET, SOCIETY	
<u> </u>	_	ノヘム合会会	
7	<u> </u>	☆う au to meet	
KA a(1		出会い deai meeting 会社 kaisha company 会話 kaiwa conversation 会員 kaiin employee	7 (57)



82	7SC	I, PRIVATE
禾	<i>t</i> .	一一千千千私私
1		林 watashi I
1	HI ashi	私学 shigaku private school 私立 shiritsu private 私語 shigo whisper
		公和 kōshi public and private

83	10SC	HIGH, EXPENSIVE									
7	5	1	-1-	十	古	古	声	高	高	高	高
7	1	家い takai high / expensive									
K tak		定速 kōso 最定 saik	定校 kōkō high school 定速 kōsoku high speed 最定 saikō maximum / the highest 定価 kōka expensive								

84	6SC	CHEAP, SAFE					
	<u>,</u>	一一个文安安					
	*	号い yasui cheap					
A		马全 anzen safety 号定 antei stability 号心 anshin feel easy 号号 an'i easy, simple	女 (34)				

85	4SC	FAT, THICK
ر		ーナ大太
`		tw futoi fat, thick
TAI futo(i) futo(ru)		太る <i>futoru</i> put on weight 太字 <i>futoji</i> bold type 太陽 <i>taiyō</i> the sun 太平洋 <i>taiheiyō</i> Pacific Ocean
Tuto	(14)	ATH mineryo racine ocean

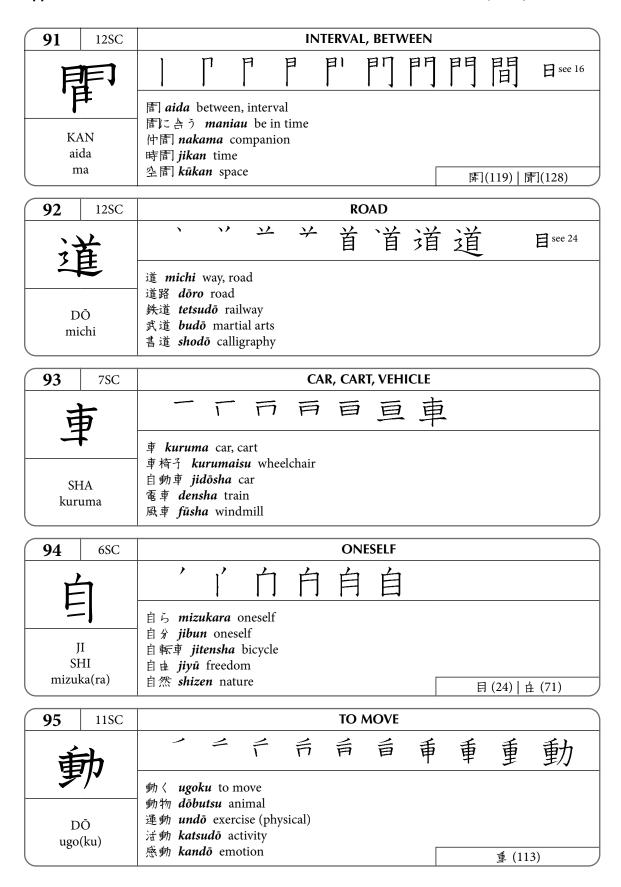
86	9SC	SPRING				
3	Ę	一=三声夫表春春				
F	Ł	表 haru spring				
SHI ha		志 風 harukaze spring wind 青素 seishun youth 素分 shunbun vernal equinox えま baishun prostitution				

87 10SC	SUMMER					
夏	一一下万百百百夏夏					
KA natsu	夏 natsu summer 夏休み natsuyasumi summer holidays 真夏 manatsu midsummer 夏季 kaki summer season 初夏 shoka early summer					

88	9SC	FALL									
永	k _		1	千	千	禾	禾	利	秋	秋	
		秋 aki fa		41	1						
SHŪ aki		秋風 aki 今秋 kon 秋分 shū	<i>shū</i> thi <i>bun</i> au	s fall tumnal							
		晚秋 ban	<i>ıshū</i> lat	e fall						私 (82)	

89	5SC	WINTER	
ゟ	2	1 2 久 久 冬	
		冬 fuyu winter	
	Ō yu	冬休み fuyuyasumi winter holidays 真冬 mafuyu midwinter 初冬 shotō early winter	
	<i>,</i>	冬眠 <i>tōmin</i> hibernation	終 (122)

90	5SC	HALF
半		、ソビニ半
1	AN a(ba)	半ば nakaba half 半分 hanbun half 半径 hankei radius (of a circle) 前半 zenhan first half 半島 hantō peninsula



96	7SC	NEAR, RECENT
4	一	1 厂户斤沂沂近
4		近い <i>chikai</i> near
KI chik	-	近頃 <i>chikagoro</i> lately 近道 <i>chikamichi</i> short cut 近所 <i>kinjo</i> neighborhood 近眼 <i>kingan</i> shortsightedness

97 13SC	FAR						
洁	工士卡吉吉声声袁遠						
EN too(i)	遠い tooi far 遠足 ensoku excursion 永遠 eien eternity 遠景 enkei distant view 遠視 enshi farsightedness						

98	12SC		HOT 1 口戶目目早里晃暑 目 see 16									
哥		١	\sqcap	H	日	旦	早	里	晃	暑	see 16	
E	3	_	暑い atsui hot									
SHO atsu(i)		蒸し暑し 暑気 sh 残暑 za	oki hot nsho lin	weather ngering	summer	•						
暑中 shochū midsummer						韋 (142))					

99	12SC		COLD									
王	+	一	中	中	审	寉	穽	寒	寒	寒	see 84	
ノ 、	<u> </u>		寒い samui cold									
KAN samu(i)		寒空 sai 寒带 ka 寒気 ka	ntai co nki col	old front d weath	er			_				
		寒波 k a	寒波 kanpa cold wave								家 (160)	

100	6SC	TO GO, TO HOLD				
4	一	() 彳 行 行 行				
	4	行〈 iku to go				
K	Ō	行う okonau to hold, to celebrate				
G	ΥŌ	旅行 ryokō trip				
i(l	i(ku) 步行 hokō walk					
oko	na(u)	行列 gyōretsu parade				

101	7SC	TO COME
7	Þ	一一一一一中来来
		来る kuru to come
R. ku(AI (ru)	来年 rainen next year 到来 tōrai coming, arrival 由来 yurai origin 将来 shōrai future

102	6SC	NAME						
夕	•	ノクタタ名名						
12		名前 namae name						
MEI na		仮名 kana kana (one of the Japanese syllabaries) 有名 yūmei famous 指名 shimei nomination						
		名刺 meishi business card 多 (51)						

103	4SC	FRIEND
力	<u>.</u>	ーナ方友
		友達 tomodachi friend 友人 yūjin friend
YÚ tom		親友 shin'yū close friend 友情 yūjō friendship 友軍 yūgun allied army

104	13SC	NEW, FRESH										
立	£i .	<u>-</u> →1	+	计	立	立	辛	亲	亲	新	F see 96	
不	71		新しい atarashii new									
SH atara		新聞 sl 最新 sc 新鮮 sl 革新 kc	aishin hinsen	the new fresh	est						,	

105	5SC	OLD, ANCIENT
		一十十十古古
		古い furui old
Kufuru	_	古本 furuhon secondhand book 古風 kofū old-fashioned 古代 kodai ancient times 中古 chūko secondhand

106	11SC		STRONG										
5	弘	フ→コ	弓	宁	亏	引	骀	殆	辩	強	強		
J	71		強い tsuyoi strong										
KY tsuy		オ強い cl 対強 beni 強庫 kyōl 最強 saik	kyō stu koku s	ıdy trong nat	ion	verful							

107	10SC	WEAK											
弓	号	7	コ	弓	亏	弓	引	罗	弱	弱	弱		
J .	y		弱い <i>yowai</i> weak										
JA1 yow	KU va(i)	弱火 yow 弱点 jaki 病弱 byō 衰弱 suij	iten we jaku si	eak poin ckly									

108	2SC	POWER						
7		フカ						
1		7 chikara power						
RYC RI chik	KI	体プ tairyoku physical strength, resistance 能プ nōryoku capacity 暴プ bōryoku violence プコ rikishi sumō wrestler						

109	5SC	TO STAND UP, TO ESTABLISH
ب	Ļ	1 十 寸 寸 寸
<u> </u>	•	立つ tatsu to stand up
		目立つ medatsu to be striking, to stand out 独立 dokuritsu independence
RITSU ta(tsu)		司立 shiritsu municipal 立派 rippa excellent, extraordinary

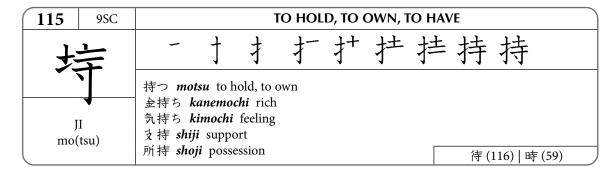
110	8SC	YOUNG						
ュ	1	ーナササギギ若若						
名い wakai young								
JAI wak		若世 wakamono young, youth 若夫婦 wakafūfu young couple 若年 jakunen youth						
	,	若輩 jakuhai the young						

111	5SC	WIDE
广		' 一广
10	•	点い hiroi wide
KŌ hiro(i		背広 sebiro suit 広大 kōdai wide, huge 広域 kōiki wide territory 広告 kōkoku advertisement

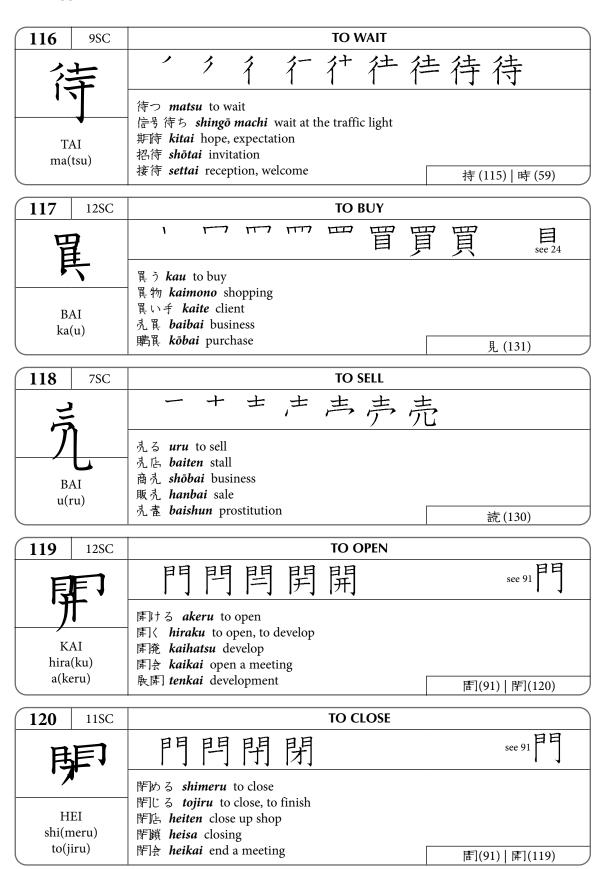
112	11SC		BAD									
三			1	一	三	甲	亜	亜	严	悪	悪	
八	悪い warui bad											
思口 waruguchi speaking ill of someone 最悪 saiaku the worst 思賞 akushitsu bad, mean, bad quality 思魔 akuma devil												

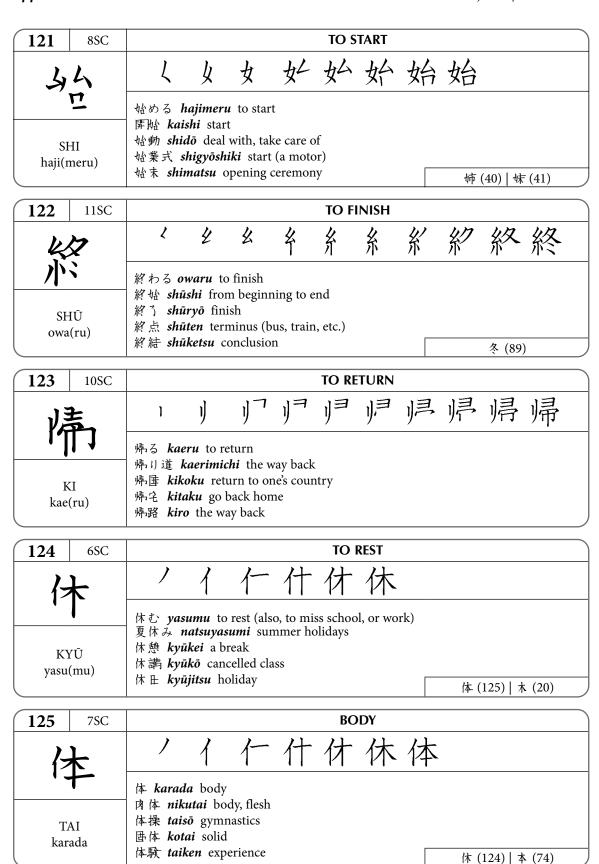
113	9SC	HEAVY, TO DOUBLE								
1	5	一一一一一一一一一								
重い omoi heavy 重量 jūryō weight										
JI CH	Ю	重傷 jūshō serious injury 重要 jūyō important								
ome	o(i)	貴重 kichō valuable, precious 動 (95)								

114	6SC		EARLY, FAST								
17	7	1	П	H	日	旦	早				
		早い hay	,	_	_						
Sohay		早起き h 早口 hay 早軒 sōcl 早産 sōza	akuchi t h o early	ongue t in the m	wister norning						



30 Appendix 2





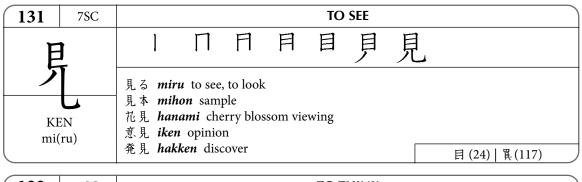
126 7SC	TO SAY
言	、一十十十十十
	言う iu to say
GEN GON i(u)	言葉 kotoba word 発言 hatsugen speak, utter す言 hōgen dialect
koto	無言 mugon silence

127	13SC		TO TALK										
<u> </u>	上	二日	言	言	計	訢	話	話	<u>.</u>	= see 126			
<u> </u>	話す hanasu to talk												
hana		話 hanashi conversation, topic 会話 kaiwa conversation 電話 denwa telephone											
han	hanashi 文句 ·········									5) 読 (130)			

128	14SC	TO HEAR								
Ę	打	門門門門門間聞	FF see 91							
<u>'</u> ' ا	引									
BU ki(l		雷き取り kikitori hearing 新聞 shinbun newspaper 伝聞 denbun hearsay								
	/	見 膏 <i>kenbun</i> experience, observation	間(91) 開(119)							

129	10SC		TO WRITE									
			7	7	=	클	클	畫	丰	書	書	書
E]			to wri								
SH ka(l		· 葉書 hagaki postcard 書道 shodō calligraphy 書類 shorui document 辞書 jisho dictionary										

130	14SC		TO READ									
当	=	기디	言	計	言士	計	詰	読	読	= see 126		
	言言言言言言言言											
	,	読書 de	kusho 1	ead a bo	ook				克 (1	18) 話(127)		



132	9SC	TO THINK									
	<u>テ</u>	1	\sqcap	П	H	田	川	思	思	思	
	7/	思う omou to think									
1	思い出す omoidasu to remember 思考 shikō thought omo(u) 意思 ishi will, intention										
		思案 shid	<i>in</i> consid	deration	, ponde	ring			肚	(44) 甼(33)	

133 7SC	TO MAKE										
作	11111111111111111111111111111111111111										
作る tsukuru to make											
SAKU	製作 <i>seisaku</i> manufacture, produce 作品 <i>sakuhin</i> work (e.g., of literature or art)										
SA	SA 作戦 sakusen strategy										
tsuku(ru)	作業 sagyō work, operations										

134	11SC		TO TEACH, RELIGION								
≐	子	- → +	土	尹	考	孝	孝	孝	孝	教	教
1	<u> </u>	教える 0									
KY oshi(YŌ (eru)	教育 kyō 教室 kyō 宗教 shū 仏教 buk	<i>shitsu (</i> <i>kyō</i> rel	classrooi igion							

135	11SC		TO LEARN, HABIT								
7	Image: second control of the control	7→7	习	刃门	习习	习习	习习	习习	羽	習	習
	7	" '	au to l								
SH nara		学習 gaki 自習 jishi 習慣 shūl 悪習 aku	ū pract kan ha	tice bit	bit						

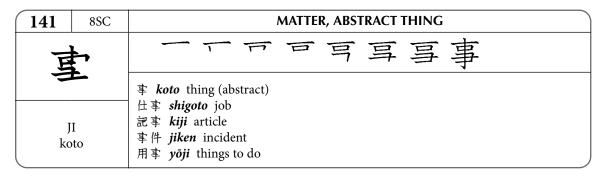
136	8SC	TO USE, TO SEND
恒	十	ノイ仁仁仁一一一
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		使う tsukau to use
SI- tsuk		使用 <i>shiyō</i> usage, employment 行使 <i>kōshi</i> use, employ 天使 <i>tenshi</i> angel
Louis	()	使 shisha messenger 作 (133) 仕 (140)

137	8SC	TO KNOW							
占	'n	,	上	上	チ	矢	矢	知知	
	<u> </u>	知る shir 知識 chis			<u> </u>				
CI shi(HI (ru)	知恵 chie 知能 chii	e wisdo	m	•				
Sili((Iu)	知人 chij	in acqu	aintanc	e, friend	l			

138	8SC	RAIN							
નિ	_	一一一一一一一							
14	那 ame rain								
		大正 ooame heavy rain							
U	J	雨水 amamizu rainwater							
an	ne	脈雲 amagumo rain cloud							
an	na	೯ 量 <i>uryō</i> rainfall 電 (158)							

139	10SC	ILLNESS								
汇	上	` 一广广疒疒疒狺病病								
	<u></u>	病 yamai illness								
1	YŌ nai	病気 byōki sickness 病人 byōnin patient 病院 byōin hospital 難病 nanbyō incurable disease								

140	5SC	TO SERVE, TO DO
1-	1	11什什什
SI	HI	仕事 shigoto job 仕す shikata way of doing 仕上げ shiage finishing touches
		使 (136)



142	8SC	PERSON		
يا	∀	- + 土 耂 者 者 者	育者 一	
表書 wakamono young person 念け書 namakemono lazy person, lazybones				
SE				
		芸 ż geisha geisha	暑 (98)	

143	6SC	EARTH, PLACE							
_ નેન	h.	一十十十地地							
J		地区 chizu map							
CI	HI I	地理 chiri geography 地球 chikyū the Earth 地區 jimen surface 地震 jishin earthquake							

144	8SC		PLACE, SPOT							
巨	ĥ	_	F	ョ	戸	户	所	所所		
[J)	<u> </u>	所 tokoro 台所 daid								
SH		場所 basi 住所 jūsh	ho plac	e						
toke		便所 ben								

145	5SC	OUTSIDE								
Þ	·	1 ク タ タ タ								
	1	外 soto outside								
G _A		外 k gaijin foreigner 案外 angai unexpected								
G	Е	外出 gaishutsu going out								
so	to	外科 geka surgery 名 (102) 多 (51)								

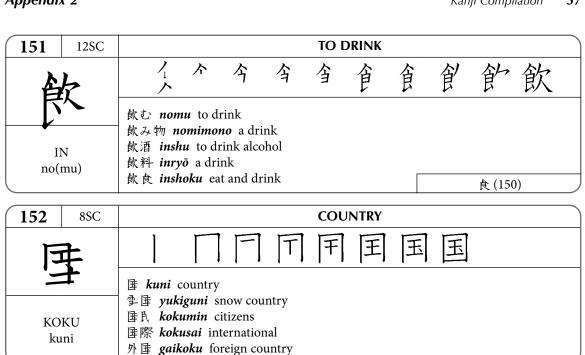
146	6SC		TO LIKE							
4	7	L	女	女	好	好	好			
	•	好き suki								
K(su(l		好況 kōkg 好都 A koi	ōtsugō kindne	favorab ess						
		好物 kōb	utsu ta	vorite d	ish			姉 (40) 始 (121)		

147	9SC	STRANGE, TO CHANGE									
万	7	一一一一一一一一一									
15		変わる kawaru to change									
HI ka(w		变 hen weird, strange 变化 henka change, transformation 大变 taihen tough, difficult									
		变態 hentai weird, abnormal, pervert									

148	12SC	TO WEAR, TO ARRIVE							
是	<u>/</u>	、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、	E see 24						
CHA	L AKU	着る kiru to wear 着く tsuku to arrive 着物 kimono kimono							
ki(ı tsu(到着 tōchaku arrival 着度 chakuseki to take a seat							

149	8SC		TANGIBLE THING, OBJECT								
冲	勿	,	۲	4	牛	华	钓	物	物		
1	.	物 mono 物語 mo	_	_		t					
BU'I MO'	TSU	建物 tate 植物 sho	emono kubutsu	building øplant							
mo	ono	春物 nin	<i>notsu</i> lu	ggage							

150	9SC	TO EAT
	1	ノへか今今會食食
	又	良べる taberu to eat 食べ物 tabemono food
SHO ta(be	_	食事 shokuji meal 食堂 shokudō dining room, restaurant
(/	和良 washoku Japanese food



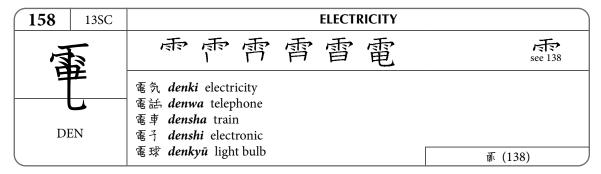
153	14SC		LANGUAGE, WORD, TO TELL									
語		言品	言	訂	許	語	語	語	語	= see 126		
		語る kataru to tell 物語 monogatari story, tale										
GO							27) 読 (130)					

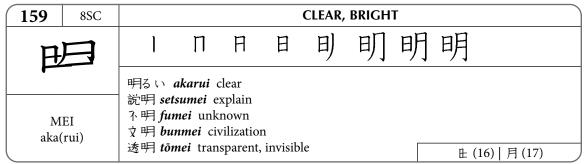
154	8SC	SKY, VOID, AIR
ラ	Ł	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
2		空 sora sky
K		空手 karate karate 空き缶 akikan empty can
so ka	ra .ra	空気 kūki atmosphere
a(k		_ 空港 kūkō airport

155	7SC	FLOWER
1	₫,	ーヤサナヤ花
1	Ľ A	花 hana flower 花火 hanabi fireworks 生け花 ikebana floral arrangement, ikebana
ha	na	原花 kaika bloom 花弁 kaben petal

156	6SC	CHARACTER	
召		' 1' 户中宁宇	
7	٢	字 ji character, letter	
JI		文字 <i>moji</i> character, letter 漢字 <i>kanji</i> kanji 数字 <i>sūji</i> number	
		太字 futoji bold type	学 (76) 子 (35)

157	13SC	MERRY, PLEASANT, MUSIC									
工	I I	,	ľ	ή	白	白	伯	泊	泊	汕	楽
7	\	楽しい <i>tanoshii</i> pleasant									
RA	KU KU (shii)	音楽 ongaku music 楽器 gakki musical instrument 楽 raku easy, simple 極楽 gokuraku paradise									





160	10SC	HOUSE, PROFESSION									
片片	<u>}</u>	1	11	ملم	一	宁	宁	穿	家	家	家
2	<u> </u>	家 ie hou		.1							
K		家族 kazi 家事 kaji 画家 gaki	house a artist	work							
		漫画家 m	iangaka	t comic a	artist					字 (156	5)

	WHAT?									
161	7SC	ナン/ナニ								
た	2)	なに 何 what? なんにん 何 人 how many p なんまい 何 枚 how many sl なんかい 何 但 how many ti	heets?							

		SEA	
163	9SC	カイ	うみ
法	Í	海 sea 海 ja 海岸 beach, coast かいすい 海水 sea water ほっかいどう 北海道 Hokkaide	

WIND, STYLE				
165	9SC	フウ/フ	かぜ	
母		かぜ 風 wind かみかぜ 神風 kamikaze (di わふう 和風 Japanese style ふぜい 風情 elegance, app	:	

DOG				
167	4SC	ケン	こめ	
ーナ	•	大 dog のらいぬ 野良犬 stray dog あいけん 愛犬 pet dog ばんけん 番犬 watchdog		

	FISH				
169	11SC	ギョ	さかな		
台バ	7	まかな 魚 fish さかなや 魚屋 fish shop きんぎょ 垂魚 goldfish ぎょらい 魚雷 torpedo			

SKY, HEAVEN				
162	4SC	テン	あま	
ュ		てんき 天気 weather てんさい 天 才 genius てんもんがく 天 文 学 astronom あま がわ 天 の 川 Milky Wa	•	

OCEAN, WEST				
164	9SC	ヨウ		
3	F	たいへいよう 太 平洋 Pacific O せいよう 正 洋 the West ようふく 洋用 Western clot ようしき 洋式 Western styl	thes	

FIELD, PLAIN				
166	11SC	ヤ	の	
里	3	の 野 field やきゅう 野 球 baseball ぶんや 分野 field (of study やさい 野菜 vegetables	·)	

COW, BULL, CALF				
168	4SC	ギュウ	うし	
4	-	うし 牛 cow, bull ぎゅうにく 牛 内 beef ぎゅうにゅう 牛 乳 cow's mil ぎゅうどん 牛 丼 beef bowl	k	

BIRD				
170	11SC	チョウ	とり	
自ル	7	とり 鳥 bird や とり 焼き鳥 chicken sh とりはだ 鳥 用 goosebumps ちょうるい 鳥 類 birds, fowl	;	

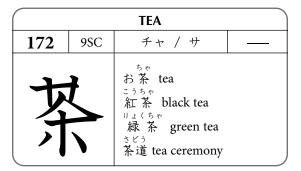
	MEAT				
171	6SC	ニク			
戊	3	にく 内 meat ぶたにく 环内 pork にくたい 内 体 body にくがん 内 眼 the naked ey	re		

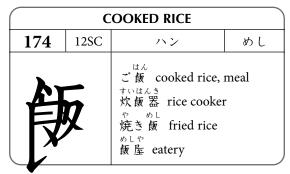
TASTE				
173	8SC	**	あじ(わう)	
2	K	st 味 taste st 味わう to tas st 味見 sampling みかた 味す ally, frie	g, tasting	

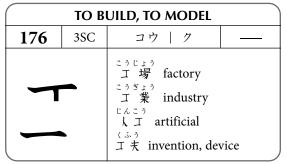
MANSION, BUILDING				
175	16SC	カン	やかた	
食	古品	やかた 館 mansion としょかん 図書館 library はくぶつかん 博物館 museum かんない 館内 within the n	nuseum	



	ROOM, HALL				
179	9SC	シツ			
学二		きょうしつ 教室 classroom にゅうしつ A 室 entering th こっない 室内 inside the ha おうしつ 王室 Royal family	ıll		

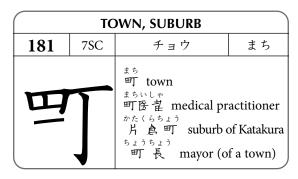






TRAIN STATION			
178	14SC	エキ	
馬	7 7	まき 駅 train station えきまえ 駅前 in front of th いしばしえき 石 橋駅 Ishibashi えきいん 駅 買 station empl	station





TEMPLE, HALL				
183	11SC	ドウ		
堂		しょくどう 食堂 dining roo どうどう 堂々 imposing, m でんどう 殿堂 shrine, temp にんてんどう 任天堂 Nintendo	agnificent le	

SILVER				
185	14SC	ギン		
会	ファ	ぎん 駅 silver 駅行 bank すいぎん 水駅 mercury ぎん 駅メダル silver m	edal	

SPECIAL			
187	10SC	トク	
华	#	をく 特に specially とくべっ 特別 special どくとく 以特 special, diffe とっか 特価 special price	rent

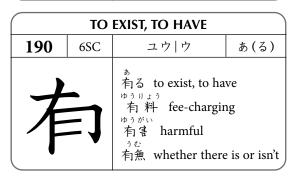
INDUSTRY, TRADE, KARMA				
189	13SC	ギョウ ゴウ	わざ	
弟	F	** business ごう 業 karma さんぎょう 産 業 industry, m ぎょうむ 業務 duties, busin		

BUILDING, INSTITUTION					
182	10SC	イン			
B	とし	がょういん 病院 hospital いんちょう 院長 hospital di だいがくいん 大学院 postgradu さいん 寺院 Buddhist tem	uate school		

DIAGRAM			
184	7SC	ズ ト	はか(る)
104 /30		はか 図る to plan, to tr 図 drawing, diagra 図星 bull's eye としょかん 図書館 library	

BUDDHIST TEMPLE			
186	6SC	ジ	てら
15	}	でらまち お寺 Buddhist ten でらまち 寺町 Teramachi (さいん 寺院 temple りょうぁんじ 竜 守 Ryőanji t	in Kyõto)

TO USE			
188	5SC	1	
1	\	以下 below いじょう 以上 over/end いない 以内 included いがい 以外 except	



SAME				
191	6SC	ドウ	おな(じ)	
191 6SC		おな 同じ same ビラかん 同感 same sentim ビラるい 同類 same kind どうい 同意、agreement	ent	

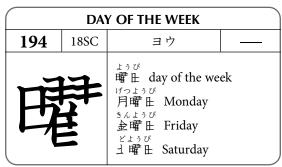
WEEK				
193	11SC	シュウ		
过	訂	しゅうかん 週間 week しゅうまっ 週末 weekend しゅうきゅう 週休 weekly he まいしゅう 毎週 every week	•	

EVENING, NIGHT				
195	3SC		ゆう	
\$	7	タ evening, night の す evening の evening の f evening の		

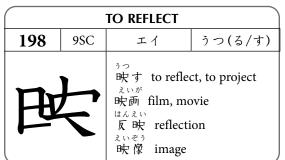


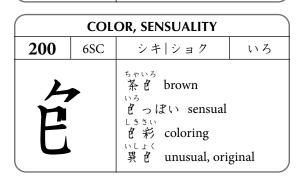
	BLACK				
199	199 11SC コク くろ(
三八	7	くろ 黒い black 白黒 black and w こくばん 黒板 blackboard こくじん 黒人 Black person			











	LONG, BOSS				
201 8SC チョウ なっ			なが(い)		
E		なが 長い long ながの 長野 Nagano しゃちょう 社長 comp でんちょう 店長 shop	•		

CORRECT				
203	5SC	ショウ セイ	ただ(しい)	
1	-	ただ 正しい correct 正解 correct ar せいしき 正式 official しょうがつ 正月 New Yea		

STAN	STAND, COUNTER FOR MACHINES				
205 5SC ダイ タイ		ダイ タイ			
2	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	するまだい 車 3 台 three car どだい ユ 台 foundation だいどころ 台 所 kitchen たいわん 台湾 Taiwan	rs		

TO SHARPEN, TO POLISH				
207	207 9SC ケン と(ぐ			
石	平	と 研ぐ to sharpen けんきゅうじょ 研究所 laborato けんしゅう 研修 study and t	•	

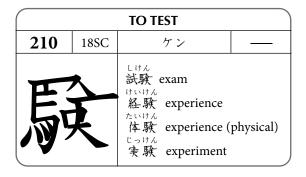
	TO TEST, TO TRY				
209	13SC	C シ ため(す) こころ (みる)			
当回	ははは、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、は、		みる to try		

TO STOP				
202	4SC	シ と(まる/める)		
]	-	と 止まる to stop ていし 停止 suspension ちゅうし 中止 to cancel しゅうし 終止 an end		

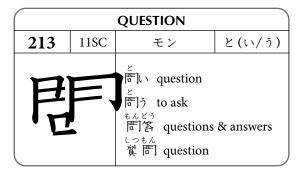
TIME, DEGREE					
204	9SC	۲	たび		
及	+	この度 this time, 2度 twice 40度 40 degrees どきょう 度陶 courage, plu			

GENERATION				
206	5SC	ダイ か(える/わる)		
1-1	か 代える せだい 世代 じたい 時代 もれ		to substitute neration a, period the seventies	

TO RESEARCH					
208	7SC	キュウ きわ(める)			
名	L	けんきゅう 研究 resear きゅうめい	istive research		



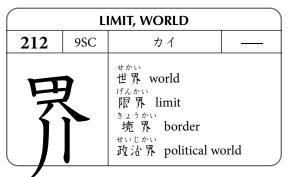
GENERATION, WORLD				
211	5SC	セ/セイ	ょ	
甲		あの世 the other w せかい 世界 world せだい 世代 generation ルイ14世 Louis		



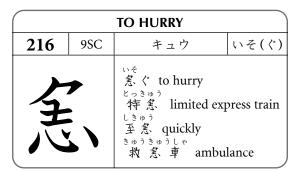
	ANSWER				
215	12SC	トウ こた(え/える)			
位	て、	おうとう 応答 re	to answer		

TO POUR				
217	8SC	チュウ	そそ(ぐ)	
	上	たそ 注ぐ to pour (liqu たまう attention ちゅうしゃ 注射 injection ちゅうもん 注文 order	id)	

ТО СОРҮ				
219	5SC	シャ	うつ(す/る)	
工		ラウ 写す to copy しゃしん 写真 photog ぶくしゃ 複写 a copy びょうしゃ 描写 descr	raph	







FEELING, MEANING				
218	218 13SC / —			
香		意味 meaning 意味 meaning 注意 attention に 意志 will いがい 意外 unexpected		

TRUTH					
220	220 10SC シン ま				
手		まなか 真ん中 in the mid 真夏 midsummer しゃしん 写真 photograph しんじつ 真実 truth	dle		

ROTATION, TIME				
221	221 6SC カイ まわ(る/す			
旦		まわ 旦す to send かいてん 旦転 rotation かい 3 回 three tin かいしゅう 旦 収 collect	n mes	

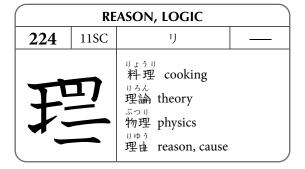
TO MEASURE, PRICE				
223	10SC	リョウ		
米	斗	りょうり 料理 cooking りょうきん 料金 price はいたつりょう 配達料 delivery	charge	

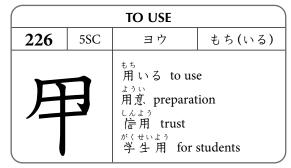
NO, NEGATION			
225	4SC	フーブ	
7		ふよう 不要 unnecessary ふまん 不満 frustration ふあん 不亏 uneasiness ぶきみ 不気味 strange, un	usual

ARTICLE, GOODS				
227	9SC	ヒン	しな	
ニロ	7. 0	になもの 品物 goods ひんしつ 品質 quality ようひん 洋品 foreign artic げひん 下品 vulgar	les	

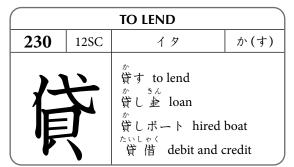
MEMBER, EMPLOYEE			
229	10SC	イン	
		という 社員 employee でんいん 店員 shop clerk かいいん 会員 club membe いいんかい 秀員会 committee	

TO FALL, TO MOVE					
222	11SC	テン	ころ(ぶ/がる)		
重	气	E 転 column to fi を	ation hange of occupation		





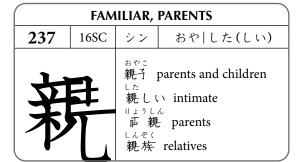




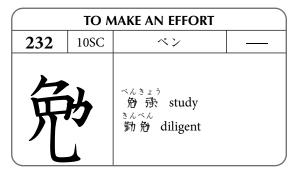
TO BORROW				
231 10SC シャク か(り				
14	当	が 借りる to borrow 借り物 a borrowe しゃくち 借地 leased land しゃっきん 借金 debt	ed thing	

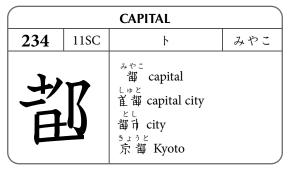


TO TRAVEL				
235 10SC		リョ	たび	
於	K	旅 trip りょこう 旅 行 travel りょひ 旅費 traveling exp りょかん 旅館 ryokan	penses	



	TO LIVE, TO INHABIT					
239	7SC	ジュウ	す(む)			
仁		す 住む to live, to inho にゅうみん 住民 resident にゅうしょ 住所 mail addre じゅうたく 住宅 dwelling				

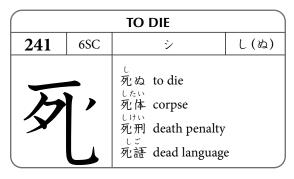






MAIN, OWNER				
238	5SC	シュ おも ぬし		
ゴー		しゅじん 主人 m しゅしょく	ainly owner, possessor ny husband main meal	

TO THINK					
240	240 6SC コウ かんが(える)				
+	!	しこう 思考 tha	to think ought archeology		



TO COUNT, TO CALCULATE				
243	9SC	ケイ はか(る)		
二三	+	計る to calculate, t けいかく 計画 plan けいき 計算 calculation 時計 watch	to measure	

	TO GATHER				
245	12SC	シュウ あつ(める/まる)			
学		まる to gather しゅうちゅう 集中 concentration しゅうかい 集会 meeting がしゅう 画集 art book			

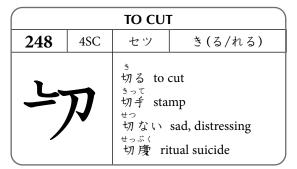


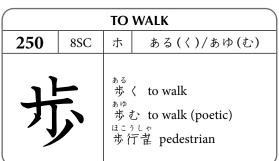
	TO GO AWAY, TO PASS				
249	5SC	キョ	さ(る)		
ユマ	-	さ 去る to go away, to きょねん 去年 last year しきょ 死去 to die	leave		

TO SEPARATE, DIFFERENT					
242	7SC ベツ わか(れる)				
另		わか 別れる to bro ペッペッ 別々 separat ペッめい 別名 nickna ペッせかい 別世界 differ	rely me		

	DRAWING, TO LIMIT					
244	8SC	カク ガ				
匠	-]1	がか 画家 painter (artist 漫画 comic book, 1 かいが 絵画 painting, drav けいかく 計画 plan	nanga			

	SONG					
246	14SC	カ うた うた(う)				
哥	と	うた 歌 song うた 歌 う to sing かしゅ 歌 チ singer わか 和歌 waka poem				





TO RUN, TO ESCAPE					
251	7SC	ソウ はし(る)			
オア		はし 走る to run 走行 to mov とうそう 逃走 to escar だっそう 飛走 escape,	pe running		

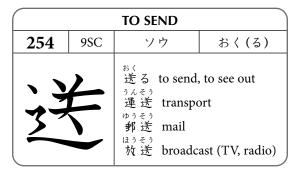
(T	TO TRANSPORT, TO OPERATE					
253	12SC	ウン はこ(ふ				
75	E C	はこ 運ぶ to trans うんそう 運送 transpo うんえい 運営 admini うんこう 運行 moverr	ort stration			

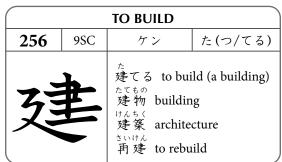
	TO PASS, TO INFORM				
255	10SC	ツウ とお(る/す) かよ(う)			
连	自	かよっつうこ	to pass		

SOUND						
257	9SC	オン イン	おと ね			
音		おと 音 sound ほんね 本音 real intention はつおん 発音 pronunciation ほいん 母音 vowel				

PAPER					
259	10SC	シ	かみ		
似小	t	がみ 紙 paper でがみ 手紙 letter お がみ 折り紙 origami			

TO GET UP, TO HAPPEN						
252	10SC	丰	お(きる) お(こる)			
定	注 記		to start (an engine)			





MEDICINE, TO CURE						
258	7SC	1 —				
英		E 型 doctor いがく 医学 medicine (studies) いいん 医院 doctor's office いゃくひん 医薬品 medicine				

