

# part

Tomodachi

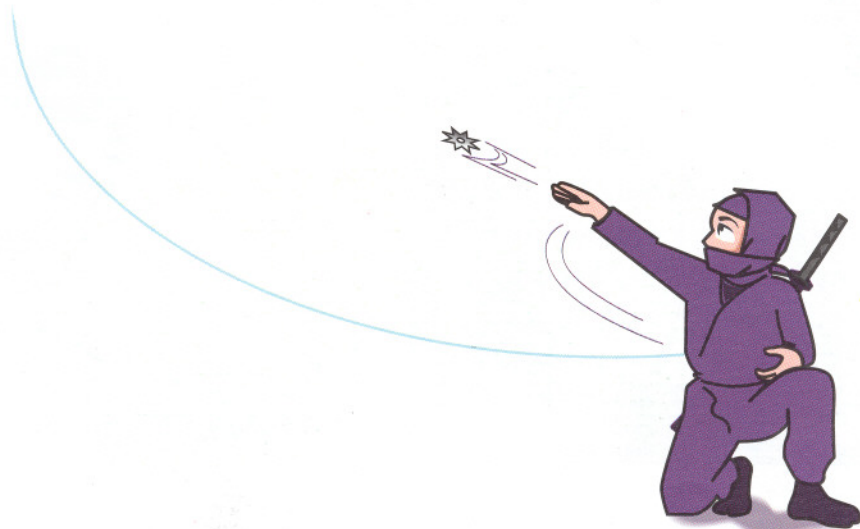
ともだち

## Getting to know you

At the end of Part 1 you will be able to:

- ★ greet people at different times of the day
- ★ introduce yourself and say your age
- ★ tell someone your phone number and where you live
- ★ understand others' self-introductions
- ★ read and write self-introductions in hiragana.

You will also find out some interesting things about Japan.





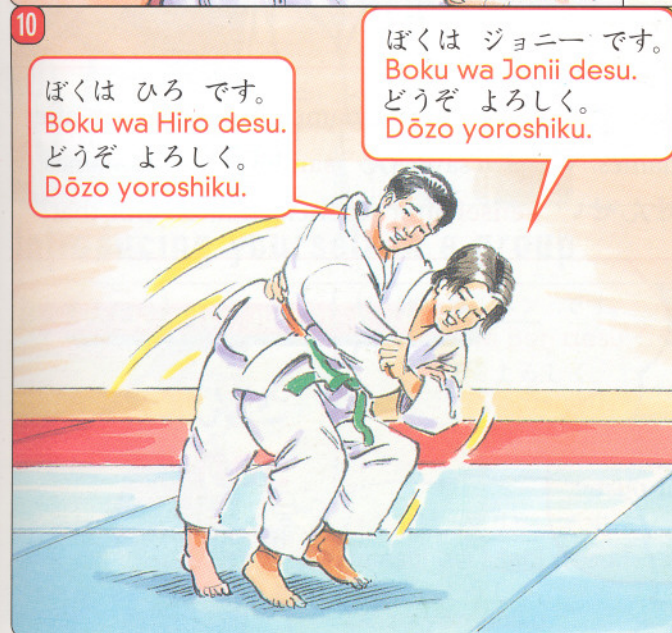
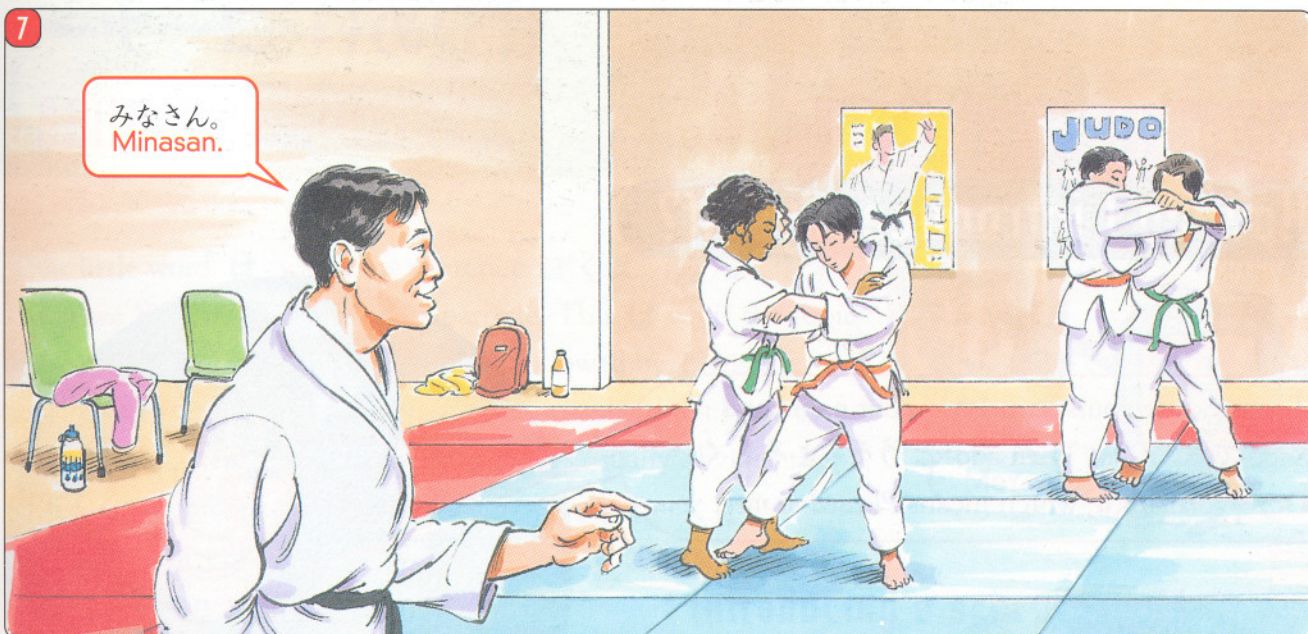
# Unit 1

## どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku

How do you do?



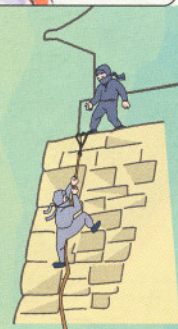




できますか  
Dekimasuka  
CAN YOU DO IT?

Can you find ...

- \* three ways to address someone?
- \* a word that means *hello*?
- \* an expression that means *Pleased to meet you?*
- \* how to give your name?
- \* how to ask someone's name?
- \* a word that means *everyone*?





# せつめい コーナー Setsumeï koonaa

## Explanation corner

### How do I introduce myself?

To introduce yourself, just say your name and add **です desu**. Then add **どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku**, which means *Pleased to meet you*.



If I am with others who are introducing themselves I say **ぼくは しんご です。Boku wa Shingo desu**. This means *As for me I am Shingo*. Girls say **わたしは watashi wa** instead of **ぼくは boku wa**.

It is better to wait for someone to introduce themselves rather than asking for their names, but teachers and group leaders may ask for names by just saying **おなまえは? Onamae wa?**



We say **くん kun** after boys' names and **さん san** after girls' names. We also say **さん san** after adults' names and **せんせい sensei** after teachers' names. Got that?

Oh, by the way, we never say **くん kun**, **さん san** or **せんせい sensei** after our own names. Can you guess why?

#### WHAT A USEFUL EXPRESSION!

さん

**san**

means

Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss

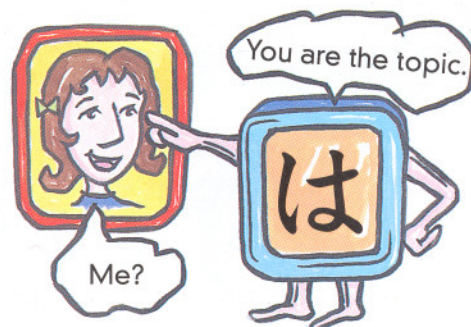




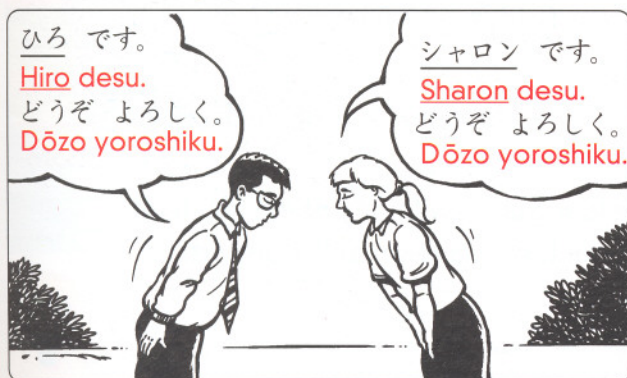
# Particles

## ぼくは しんご です Boku wa Shingo desu

That little word は **wa** in the sentence ぼくは しんご です **Boku wa Shingo desu** is called a particle. This は **wa** is the topic indicator. This means the word that is followed by は is the topic of the sentence. If the topic is obvious, you don't have to mention it. When introducing yourself, it is usually obvious that you are the topic, except when you are in a group.



### Introducing yourself



### Introducing a school friend



### Introducing adults



### Introducing yourself in a group

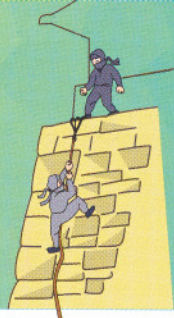




# できますか

## Dekimasuka

### CAN YOU DO IT?



1 Write down the names of these people as you hear them.



2 Take turns. Pretend to be a well-known identity. Introduce yourself. Here are some suggestions.

\* Batman

\* Cathy Freeman

\* Madonna

\* Astro Boy

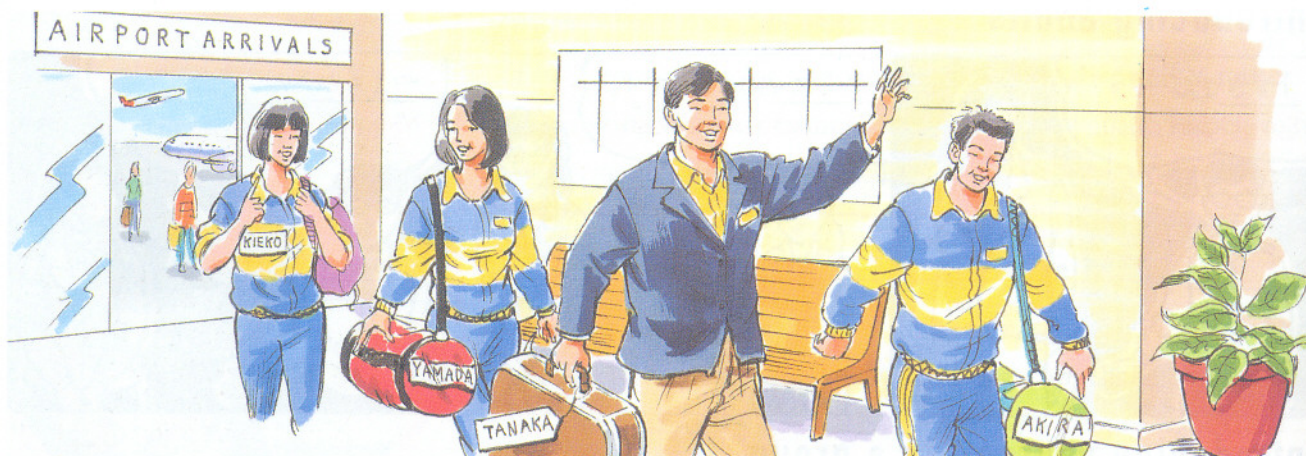
3 Form groups of five. Choose one person to be the tour guide (with any name you like).

The guide is meeting Mr Tanaka and the members of the judo team at the airport.

\* The guide introduces him/herself to the group.

\* The group all introduce themselves to the guide.

\* The guide introduces each person in the group to the rest of the class.



## Note about names

Japanese names are usually said with the family name first, followed by the given name. For example, if Mr Aoi's given name is Hiro he might say *Aoi Hiro desu* or just *Aoi desu*. Children and teenagers usually introduce themselves to other young people by saying *either* their family name *or* their given name, but give their full name to adults.

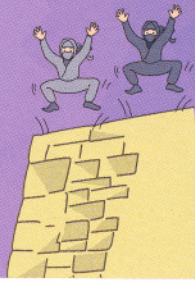
Non-Japanese should say their name in their own way because Japanese people expect them to. Some non-Japanese people write their name in the Japanese order.



# わかった！

## Wakatta!

### I'VE GOT IT!



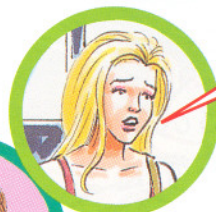
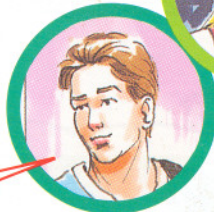
	Name	title	です	desu
Giving your name	Karen	—	です。	I'm Karen.
	Ken	—	です。	I'm Ken.
Introducing others	Karen	さん (san)	です。	This is Karen.
	Ken	くん (kun)	です。	This is Ken.
	Tanaka	せんせい (sensei)	です。	This is Mr/Mrs/Ms Tanaka.
	Jones	さん (san)	です。	This is Mr/Mrs/Ms Jones.
Giving your name in a group		ぼくは (Boku wa) Ken です。		(As for me) I'm Ken.
		わたしは (Watashi wa) Karen です。		(As for me) I'm Karen.
Meeting people		どうぞ よろしく。(Dōzo yoroshiku.)		Pleased to meet you.
		Ken です。どうぞ よろしく。		I'm Ken. Pleased to meet you.



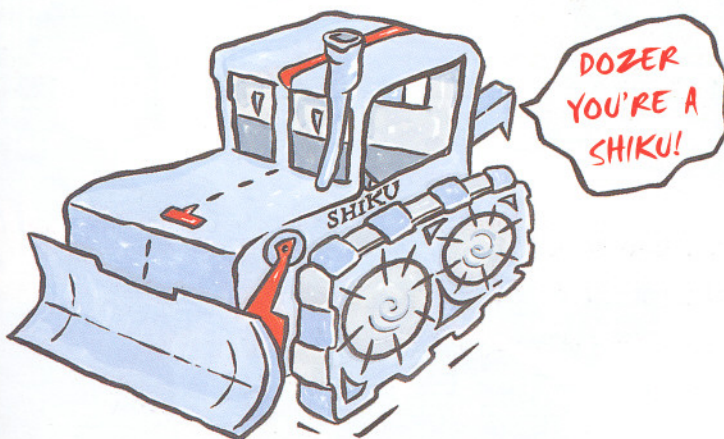
## べんきょうのこつ What's your secret?

### Benkyō no kotsu

Karen, you can speak Japanese very well. How do you remember all the words? I learned the words for *Pleased to meet you* last week and now I can't remember them.



Well, everyone has different ways of remembering things. I have a visual memory, so I try to think of an English word or phrase that sounds a bit like the words I want to remember. I choose a word that I can put into a crazy scene in my mind. I then relate it to the word I want to remember. For example, you want to remember *Dōzo yoroshiku*, don't you? Well, I might think of bulldozer, a dozer because it sounds like *dōzo*. It has a brand name, SHIKU, on its side. I imagine it's saying, *Hi I'm a dozer*. I say, *Dozer you're a Shiku!* *Pleased to meet you!*





# なに? なに?

Nani? Nani?

What are they saying?

Shin

ぼくは しん です。  
どうぞ よろしく。



Chie

わたしは ちえ です。  
どうぞ よろしく。

Masahiko

まさひこ です。  
どうぞ  
よろしく。



Yukari

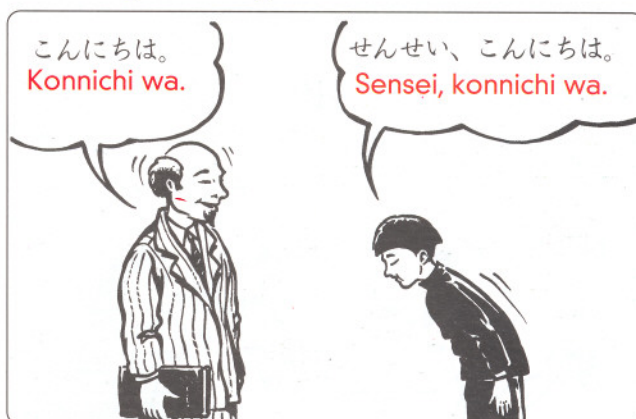
ゆかり です。  
どうぞ  
よろしく。



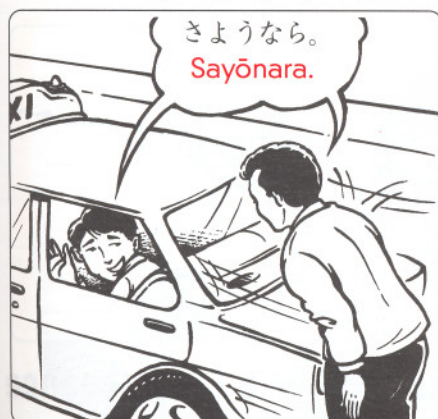
# Bowing

In Japan, people bow to each other in lots of circumstances. You will even see people bowing when talking on the phone!

## When meeting for the first time ... When greeting someone ...



## When saying goodbye ... When offering food or a gift ...



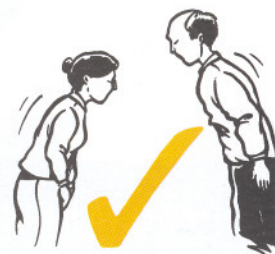
## When apologising ...



### How *not* to bow!



### Do it like this.





# Body language

Have you noticed that people often communicate with each other without using language? For example, think about the meaning of smiles, frowns and waving. This is called body language. Some body language has a universal meaning but, just as different communities around the world have developed different languages, so they have also developed different body languages. Japanese people are no exception. What do you do in the following circumstances?

## Indicating yourself



## Beckoning



## Having your photo taken



## Saying no



## Listening attentively



## Meeting a friend after a long absence



## QUIZ

What gestures do the following people use when they greet each other?

1 French people

2 Thai people

3 Japanese people

4 Maori people

Do you know any more?



# あいさつ



Aisatsu



## Greetings (I)





Explanation corner

How do I say hello?

We say おはよう **Ohayō** or おはよう ございます **Ohayō gozaimasu** up to about 11 a.m. *Ohayō gozaimasu* originally meant *It is very early*.

*Ohayō* is informal, so we only say it to friends. It is a bit like the difference between *Hi!* and *Good morning*.

After 11 a.m. we usually say, こんにちは **Konnichi wa**. In the evening we say,こんばんは **Konban wa**.



How do I say goodbye?

When saying goodbye we sometimes say さようなら **Sayōnara**, but if we see the person often we usually say, じゃ、また **Ja, mata** or また あした **Mata ashita**. This is a bit like *See you soon* or *See you tomorrow*.

We say おやすみ なさい **Oyasumi nasai** at bedtime. It is a bit like *Sleep well*.



# できますか

## Dekimasuka

### CAN YOU DO IT?



- 1 Kitsune points to one of the characters and one of the clocks.  
Tanuki greets the person indicated.  
Kitsune returns the greeting.



Mr Akimoto, a neighbour



Akira, a friend



Keiko, a friend



Mrs Yamada, a neighbour



Miss Nakamura, a teacher

21:00

8:45

15:00

13:00

7:30

23:50

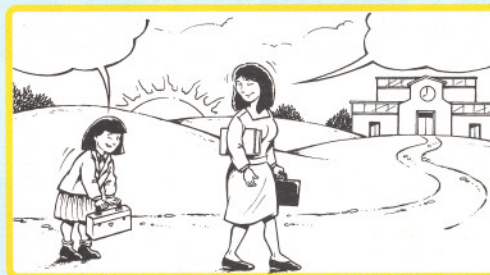
## 2 Listen to the conversations.

Circle true (T) or false (F)  
according to what you hear.



- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a They are meeting in the early morning.    | T F |
| b They are meeting in the evening.          | T F |
| c One of them is going to bed.              | T F |
| d A student is greeting a teacher.          | T F |
| e Friends are saying goodbye.               | T F |
| f They are meeting in the afternoon.        | T F |
| g Friends are meeting in the early morning. | T F |
| h They are saying goodbye.                  | T F |

- 3 Choose from the following greetings,  
and place the appropriate number of  
the greeting in the relevant speech  
bubble. You will need to put more than  
one number in some bubbles.



おはよう。..... (1)

Ohayō.

おやすみ なさい。..... (2)

Oyasumi nasai.

こんにちは。..... (3)

Konnichi wa.

さようなら。..... (4)

Sayōnara.

こんばんは。..... (5)

Konban wa.

じゃ、また。..... (6)

Ja, mata.

おはよう ございます。 (7)

Ohayō gozaimasu.



# ゲーム Game



Play *janken* with your partner to decide who wins.

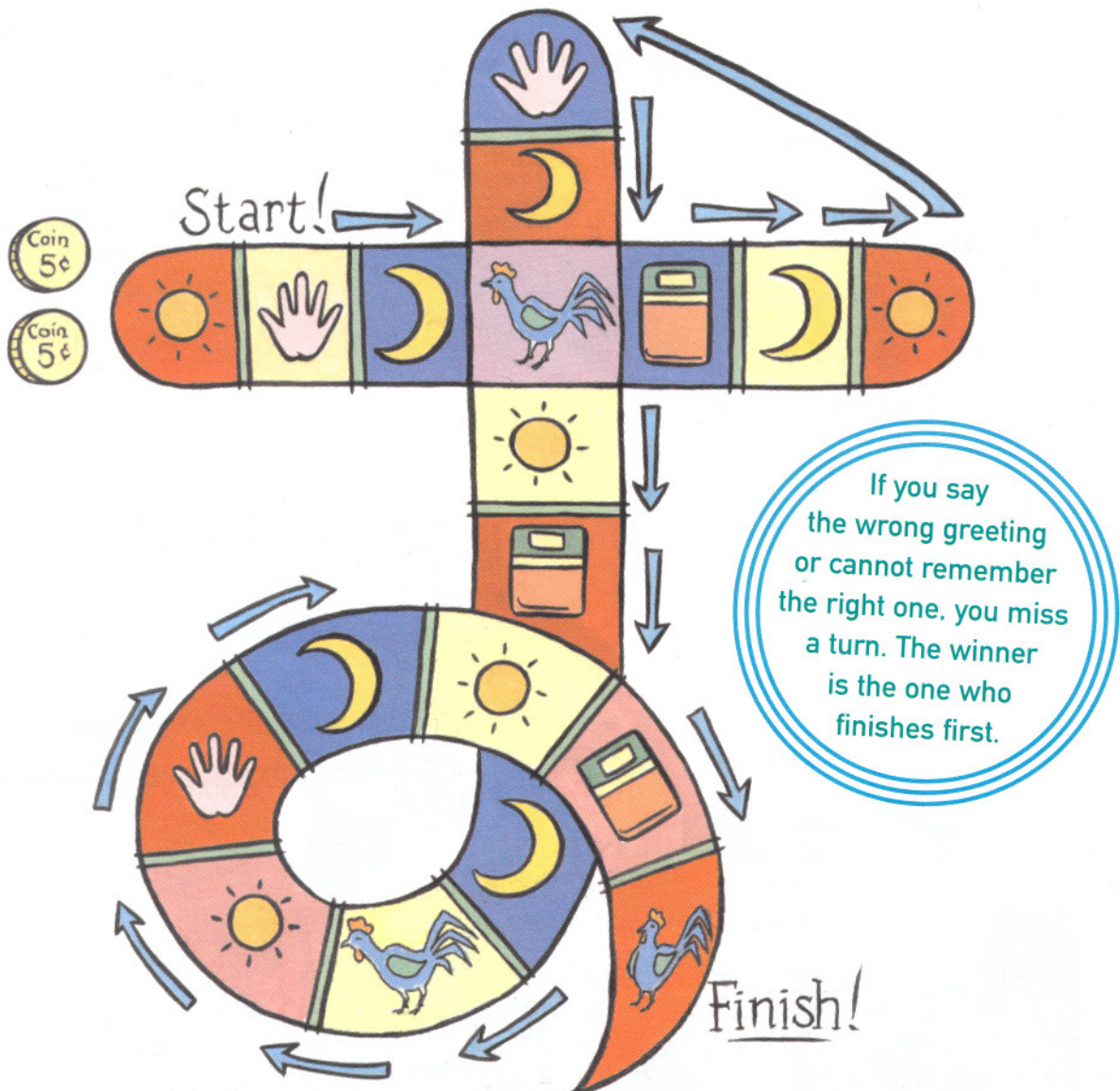
## Rules

Stone defeats scissors; scissors defeats paper; paper defeats stone.

If you win with a stone advance one place; with scissors two places; with paper three.

Use two different coins as the markers.

- If you land on a square with a picture of a **bird** you must say, おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu.
- If you land on a square with a picture of the **sun** you must say, こんにちは Konnichi wa.
- If you land on a square with a picture of the **moon** you must say,こんばんは Konban wa.
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **hand** you must say, さようなら Sayōnara.
- If you land on a square with a picture of a **bed** you must say, おやすみ なさい Oyasumi nasai.

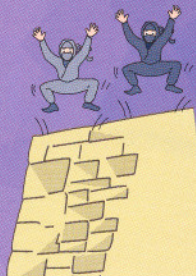




# わかった！

## Wakatta!

### I'VE GOT IT!



	Name	Title	Informal	Polite
Morning greeting			おはよう Ohayō	おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu
Saying goodbye		-さん -san	じゃ、また Ja, mata	さようなら Sayōnara
		-くん -kun	また あした Mata ashita	
Afternoon greeting		-せんせい -sensei		こんにちは Konnichi wa
Evening greeting				こんばんは Konban wa
Goodnight				おやすみなさい Oyasumi nasai

## うたいましょう

### Let's sing!

Sing your name in the gap.

## Utaimashō



おはよう みなさん [Your Name] で — す  
Ohayō minasan \_\_\_\_\_ de — su  
こんにちは みなさん [Your Name] で — す  
Konnichi wa minasan \_\_\_\_\_ de — su

どうぞ よろしく— こ (Good  
Dōzo yoroshi — ku

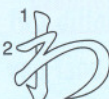
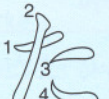




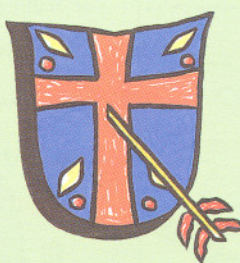
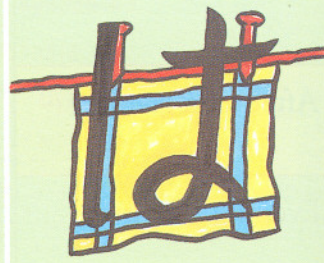

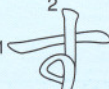






evening) こんばんは (Good night) お—やすみなさい  
Konban wa O — yasumi nasai

さようなら せんせ—い さようなら さようなら  
Sayōnara sense — i Sayōnara Sayōna— ra



# ひらがな

## Hiragana

わ wa	た た da	し shi ji	は ha (wa)
			
 わ for wire	 た for tap	 し for shield	 は for hanky
て te de	す su zu	ほ ho bo	く ku gu
			
 て for tent	 す for snail	 ほ for a hole in a tree	 く for Pac-Man

Remember, the particle *wa* is written は



ん わ ら や ま は な た さ か あ  
り み ひ に ち し き い  
る ゆ む ふ ぬ つ す く う  
れ め へ ね て せ け え  
を ろ よ も ほ の と そ こ お



# ひらがな れんしゅう

AB pp. 6-8

## Hiragana renshuu

### Hiragana exercises

1 Write the correct hiragana in the boxes.



Karen



Ken

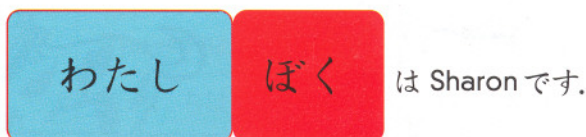


Johnny



Nicki

2 Choose the correct word from the boxes and circle it.

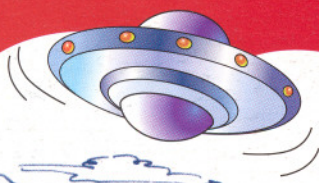


3 Look at the rainbow over Hiragana Mountain!



わたしは  
あした、やまへ  
いくんです。とても たの  
しみです。ぼくは きのお、うみへ いって  
すいかを たべたんです。すごく おいしかったです。





✿♥☆☆ ✿♥☆☆ ✿♥☆☆  
Mission completed!





# チェック しましょう!

## Chekku shimashō!

### Let's check!

Titles	
〜くん kun	Mr/Master (males your own age)
〜さん san	Mr/Mrs/Ms
〜せんせい sensei	Mr/Mrs/Ms (a teacher)

Pronouns	
ぼく	I (informal, a male speaking)
わたし	I (formal, male or female speaking)

Expressions for introductions	
おなまえは? Onamae wa?	Your name is?
どうぞ よろしく Dōzo yoroshiku	Pleased to meet you
です	is, am, are

People	
せんせい sensei	teacher
みなさん minasan	everyone

Greetings	
おはよう Ohayō!	Hi!
おはよう ございます Ohayō gozaimasu	Good morning
おやすみ なさい Oyasumi nasai	Good night
こんにちは Konnichi wa	Hello Good afternoon
こんばんは Konban wa	Good evening
さようなら Sayōnara	Goodbye
じゃ、また Ja, mata	See you
また あした Mata ashita	See you tomorrow

#### I can:

- ☐ say my name and introduce myself
- ☐ introduce my friends
- ☐ ask someone's name
- ☐ say good morning
- ☐ say hello or good afternoon
- ☐ say goodnight
- ☐ say goodbye to friends and strangers
- ☐ understand particle は
- ☐ read and write ぼくは ~ です。  
わたしは ~ です。

