

Numbers 71-80

71	nana-jū-ichi	ななじゅういち	七十一
72	nana-jū-ni	ななじゅうに	七十二
73	nana-jū-san	ななじゅうさん	七十三
74	nana-jū-yon/shi	ななじゅうよん/し	七十四
75	nana-jū-go	ななじゅうご	七十五
76	nana-jū-roku	ななじゅうろく	七十六
77	nana-jū-nana/shichi	ななじゅうなな/しち	七十七
78	nana-jū-hachi	ななじゅうはち	七十八
79	nana-jū-kyū/ku	ななじゅうきゅう/く	七十九
80	hachi-jū	はちじゅう	八十

Age / ~Sai

<i>issai</i>	いっさい	一才
<i>ni-sai</i>	にさい	二才
<i>san-sai</i>	さんさい	三才
<i>yon-sai</i>	よんさい	四才
<i>go-sai</i>	ごさい	五才
<i>roku-sai</i>	ろくさい	六才
<i>nana-sai</i>	ななさい	七才
<i>has-sai</i>	はっさい	八才
<i>kyū-sai</i>	きゅうさい	九才
<i>jū-sai</i>	じゅっさい	十才
<i>jū-issai</i>	じゅういっさい	十一才
<i>jū-nisai</i>	じゅうにさい	十二才
<i>hatachi</i>	はたち	二十歳
<i>san-jū-go-sai</i>	さんじゅうごさい	三十五才

Anata

Although “**anata**” corresponds to ‘you’ in English, it is impolite to address someone as anata in Japanese. It is customary to address a person by his or her name. Also it is necessary to add “**san**” after the name. As the Japanese language does not have gender’s, ‘**san**’ is used in place of “**Mr. Mrs. and Miss**”. Note that ‘**san**’ is not to be used for family members and **after ones own name.**

e.g.

Tanaka san

Mr. Tanaka

Mariko san

Ms. Mariko

Dare / donata

'Dare and Donata' are question words corresponding to the interrogative word **'who'**. **'Donata'** is a more polite equivalent of **'dare'** indicating politeness and respect towards the person to whom it refers. Dare is used in informal situations - where the person is younger to or is a family member of the speaker. In other situations where the listener is older in age or senior in rank or position, **'donata'** is preferred. Also interrogative words like **'dare'** and **'donata'** are not to be followed immediately by the particle **'wa'**. **'Dare no'** is similar in meaning to the interrogative word **'whose'** showing possession and belonging.

e.g. Ano hito wa dare desu ka. *Who is that person?*

Ano hito wa donata desu ka. *Who is that person?*

Demonstratives

Kore, Sore and Are are demonstrative pronouns and are used to refer to things or objects in relation to the speaker. As the name states these words point out the object without specifying the name of the object. The above set is used to **demonstrate inanimate things and not animate things**. These words do not change with singular or plural forms but maintain their original character.

The above demonstratives are formed by adding **'re'** to the four **basic roots or base words 'Ko, So, A, Do'**. The basic roots expressing this idea, is called the **'Ko, So, A, Do'** series in Japanese. Japanese clearly states three degrees of distances, unlike English. These are -

- Kore** The object is close or near the speaker, but far away from the listener. It corresponds to **'here' and 'this'** in English.
- Sore** The object is far away from the speaker but close to the listener. It is equivalent in English to **'there' and 'that'**.
- Are** The object is far away from the speaker and listener both and corresponds to **'that one over there' or 'over there'**. Although in English **'there'** is quite similar in meaning to **'over there'**.

Kanji

人	hito/jin	ひと/じん	person (2-strokes)
大	ookii/dai	おおきい/だい	big/large (3 – strokes)

Similar looking characters

六	roku	ろく	six (4-strokes)
八	hachi	はち	eight (2-strokes)

Words with kanji characters

日本人	にほんじん	Japanese
アメリカ人	アメリカじん	American
人口	じんこう	population
人々	ひとびと	people
大学	だいがく	daigaku

Some special letters for sounds not present in Japanese (for foreign words)

	a	i	u	e	o	yu
w		wi ウィ		we ウエ	wo ウオ	
s				she /シエ		
t		ti テイ	tu トゥ			tyu チュ
d		di ディ	du ドゥ			dyu ヂュ
j				je /ジエ		
f	fa ファ	fi フィ		fe フェ	fo フォ	fyu フュ
v	va ヴァ	vi ヴィ	vu ヴゥ	ve ヴェ	vo ヴォ	vju ヴュ
ts	tza ツァ	tzi ツイ		tse ツエ	tso ツォ	
ch				che /チエ		

Katakana Set-1

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Katakana Set -2

ga ガ ギ グ ゲ ゴ

za ザ ジ ズ ゼ ゾ

da ダ チ ツ テ ド

ba バ ビ ブ ベ ボ

pa パ ピ プ ペ ポ

Multiples of Hundred

100	hyaku	ひゃく	百
200	ni-hyaku	にーひゃく	二百
300	san-byaku	さんーびゃく	三百
400	yon-hyaku	よんーひゃく	四百
500	go-hyaku	ごーひゃく	五百
600	roppyaku	ろっぴゃく	六百
700	nana-hyaku	ななーひゃく	七百
800	happyaku	はっぴゃく	八百
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく	九百
1000	sen / issen	せん、いっせん	千

Vocabulary

Okusan	wife (used for other's wife)	おくさん
Kanai	wife (for one's own)	かない
Shujin	husband (for one's own)	しゅじん
Go-shujin	husband (for others')	ごしゅじん
Musume	daughter	むすめ
Musuko	son	むすこ
Ojousan	someone's daughter	おじょうさん
Oyomesan	bride	およめさん
Omago	grandchildren	おまご
Chichi	father	ちち
Haha	mother	はは
Ojisan	uncle	おじさん
Obasan	aunt	おばさん

Pronunciation practice

Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kakikuke	かきくけ	hehihuho	へひふほ
sasusase	さすさせ	techitatsu	てちたつ
kekikuko	けきくこ	naninuno	なにぬの
sasesaso	させさそ	nenineno	ねにねの
sushisase	すしさせ	techitsuto	てちつと
tachiteto	たちてと	mamimemo	まみめも
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
hahiheho	はひへほ	momimime	もみみめ
hahihiho	はひひほ	yayuyayo	やゆやよ
sashisasu	さしさす	rarirure	らりるれ
hahihahu	はひはふ	reriruro	れりるろ

~Sai

Sai is a counter used for asking or telling age in Japanese and corresponds to **'years old'** in English.

e.g. Anata wa nan sai desu ka

How old are you?

Rao san wa *o-ikutsu* desu ka

How old is Mr.Rao?

In polite or formal conversation where the person is older to the speaker in experience, position or is not well known then *'o-ikutsu'* is used in place of the age suffix *'sai'* as it is considered more polite. **'Twenty years old'** in Japanese is *'hatachi'* and is an exception. Thus age counter *'sai'* is not to be used with the digit twenty. Only *'hatachi'* is used and not *'hatachi sai'*.

Vocabulary

jidousha	じどうしゃ	vehicle
kuruma	くるま	car
takushi	タクシ	taxi
jitensha	じてんしゃ	cycle
shōbōsha	しょうぼうしゃ	fire engine
kyūkyūsha	きゅうきゅうしゃ	ambulance
densha	でんしゃ	train
kau-eki-densha	かくえきでんしゃ	local train
tokyū-densha	ときゅうでんしゃ	fast train
shinkansen	しんかんせん	bullet train
teki	てき	monthly pass
kippu	きっぷ	ticket
funē	ふね	ship
hikōki	ひこうき	aeroplane