

# INTRODUCTION TO JAPANESE: TIME AND PARTS OF SPEECH

*Date*

tsuitachi	ついたち	first day of the month
futsuka	ふつか	second
mikka	みっか	third
yokka	よっか	fourth
itsuka	いつか	fifth
muika	むいか	sixth
nanoka	なのか	seventh
yo-ka	よーか	eighth
kokonoka	ここのか	ninth
to-ka	とーか	tenth
jū-ichi nichi	じゅういちにち	eleventh
<b>jū-yokka</b>	<b>じゅうよっか</b>	<b>fourteenth</b>
<b>hatsuka</b>	<b>はつか</b>	<b>twentieth</b>

## ~e

Place + particle 'e' indicates direction towards destination and is used with motion verbs.

e.g. "*ikimasu, kimasu and kaerimasu*" meaning "to go", "to come" and "to return" respectively.

e.g. Mainichi gakkō e ikimasu.

まいにち がっこう へ いきます。

*I go to school everyday.*

Tanaka san wa ashita uchi e kimasu.

田中さん は あしたうち へ きます。

*Mr. Tanaka will come to my house tomorrow.*

## Additional Hiragana

mya — みや

myu — みゆ

myo — みよ

rya — りや

ryu — りゆ

ryo — りよ

gya — ぎや

gyu — ぎゆ

gyo — ぎよ

ja — じゃ

ju — じゆ

jo — じよ

bya — びや

byu — びゆ

byo — びよ

pya — ぴや

pyu — ぴゆ

pyo — ぴよ

## Kanji

木      ki/moku      き/もく      tree/wood  
(4-Strokes)

金      okane/kin      おかね/きん      money/metal  
(8-Strokes)

土      tsuchi/do      つち/ど      soil/ground

## Kanji

行く

iku/gyou

いく

to go

(6-strokes)

帰る

kaeru/ki

かえる

to return

(10-strokes)

*Some new words with kanji characters*

木こり	きこり	kikori	wood cutter
金持ち	かねもち	kanemochi	wealthy person
土木	どぼく	doboku	civil engineering
土のう	どのう	donou	sand bag
行き先	いきさき	ikisaki	destination
行列	ぎょうれつ	gyōretsū	procession
帰国	きこく	kikoku	return to country
帰宅	きたく	kitaku	return to one's house
日帰り	ひがえり	higaeri	return the same day

## Demonstratives

The demonstrative words *'kore, sore, are'* studied in previous lessons refer to **things or objects** only, where as this new set of *'ko, so, a, do'* words, refer to **location** of a certain object or person.

*'koko'* refers to *'this place'* or *'here'* which is near the speaker and far from the listener.

*'soko'* refers to *'that place'* or *'there'* which is far away from the speaker and close to the listener.

*'asoko'* corresponds to *'over there'* in English and is far from the speaker and listener both.

*'doko'* an interrogative word corresponds to *'where'* in English.



## Vocabulary

<b>senshuu</b>	せんしゅう	<b>last week</b>
<b>konshuu</b>	こんしゅう	<b>this week</b>
<b>raishu</b>	らいしゅう	<b>next week</b>
<b>saraishuu</b>	さらいしゅう	<b>the week after next</b>
<b>asa</b>	あさ <small>〇〇</small>	<b>morning</b>
<b>ban</b>	ばん	<b>evening</b>
<b>yasumi</b>	やすみ	<b>holiday</b>
<b>kimasu</b>	きます	<b>to come</b>
<b>arukimasu</b>	あるきます	<b>to walk</b>

**I get up at 6 o'clock everyday**

*Watashi wa mainichi roku-ji ni okimasu*

私は 毎日 六時 に おきます

## Kanji

午	go	𠂇	noon (4-strokes)
後	go/ato	ご/あと	after/behind (9-strokes)
前	mae/zen	まえ/ぜん	morning front/ahead

*Some words with kanji characters*

毎日	まいにち	mainichi	everyday
明日	あさ	asa	morning
今日	きょう	kyō	today
昨日	きのう	kinō	yesterday

*Some words with kanji characters*

午前中	gozen-chū	ごぜんちゅう	all morning
以前	izen	いぜん	before, ago
以後	igo	いご	since then
人前	hito mae	ひとまえ	in public
二人前	ni nin mae	ににんまえ	for two people
午後	gogo	ごご	afternoon P.M.
午前	gozen	ごぜん	morning A.M.
前	front	まえ	ahead
後ろ	back	うしろ	back
前川	Maekawa	まえかわ	name

## Ni / に

When a verb denotes action or movement at a particular time then the time is marked with particle 'ni'. Particle 'ni' corresponds to the English prepositions 'in', 'at', and 'on'.

'Ni' is used with time expressions, as long as the time expressions can be specified in terms of digits or numbers i.e. (6 ji, 8 ji). Time expressions like "kyō, ashita, asa" and many more will not be followed by the particle.

e.g.

Watashi wa 6 ji ni okimasu

わたしは六-じにおきます

Ashita Delhi e ikimasu

あした デリへいきます

Kinō tabemashita

きのう たべました

*I get up at 6 o'clock.*

*I will go to Delhi tomorrow.*

*I ate yesterday.*

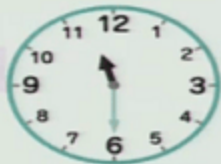
## Particle 'o'

Particle 'o' indicates that the word preceding 'o' is the direct object of the verb following it. When the verb '*shimasu-to do*' is used then '*shimasu*' means that the action denoted by the noun is being performed.

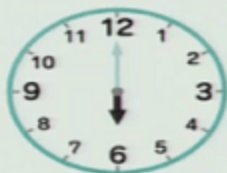
e.g.	Ringo o tabemasu りんご を たべます	<i>I eat an apple</i>
	Ju-su o nomimasu ジュ-ス を のみます	<i>I drink juice</i>
	Shigoto o shimasu しごと を します	<i>To do one's work</i>

Look at the time and ask your partner about his daily schedule

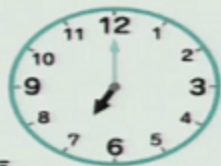
nemasu



mainichi



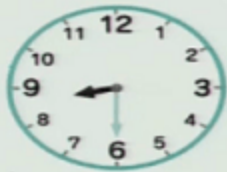
okimasu



ikimasu

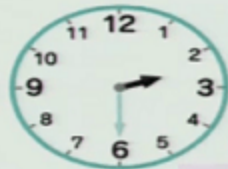
gakkō

tabemasu



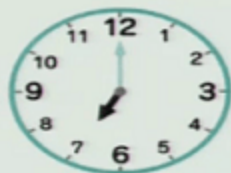
ban gohan

uchi



kaerimasu

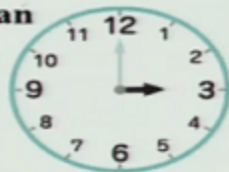
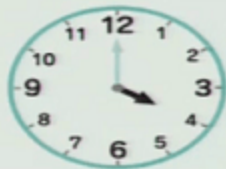
benkyō-shimasu



ikimasu

hiru gohan

juku



tabemasu



## Vocabulary

sen-getsu

せんげつ

last month

kon-getsu

こんげつ

this month

rai-getsu

らいげつ

next month

sarai-getsu

さらいげつ

month after next

sakana

さかな

fish

fuku

ふく

clothes

gohan

ごはん

food

shoosetsu

しょうせつ

novel

yakyuu

やきゅう

baseball

## Verbs

shimasu  
nomimasu  
kaimasu  
tsukurimasu  
okimasu  
modorimasu  
tabemasu  
yomimasu  
mimasu  
nemasu  
sanpoo shimasu

します  
のみます  
かいます  
つくります  
おきます  
もどります  
たべます  
よみます  
みます  
ねます  
さんぽうします

work  
drink  
buy  
make  
get-up  
return  
eat  
read  
see  
sleep  
take a walk

## ~de

Particle 'de' indicates a method or tool which is employed or used to perform an action. To do something another thing is used or required.

e.g. Enpitsu de kakimasu

えんぴつ で 書きます

Hashi de tabemasu/

はし で 食べます

*I write with a pencil.*

*I eat with a chopstick.*

## Practice

### *Time span/ hours*

ichi-ji-kan

ni-ji-kan

**ichi-ji-kan-han**

**ni-ji-kan-juppun**

san-ji-kan

yo-ji-kan

go-ji-kan

roku-ji-kan

**shichi-ji-kan**

hachi-ji-kan

ku-ji-kan

jū-ji-kan-**han**

一時間

二時間

一時間半

二時間十分

三時間

四時間

五時間

六時間

七時間

八時間

九時間

十時間

## Kanji

週

しゅう

shū

week

(11-strokes)

間

かん

kan

time span

(12-strokes)

電話

でんわ

denwa

phone

*Some word with kanji characters*

毎週	まいしゅう	maishū	every week
今週	こんしゅう	konshū	this week
先週	せんしゅう	senshū	last week
来週	らいしゅう	raishū	next week
週末	しゅうまつ	shūmatsu	weekend
二週間	にしゅうかん	nishūkan	two weeks

**When did you come to Kanpur**

*Itsu Kanpur e kimashita ka*

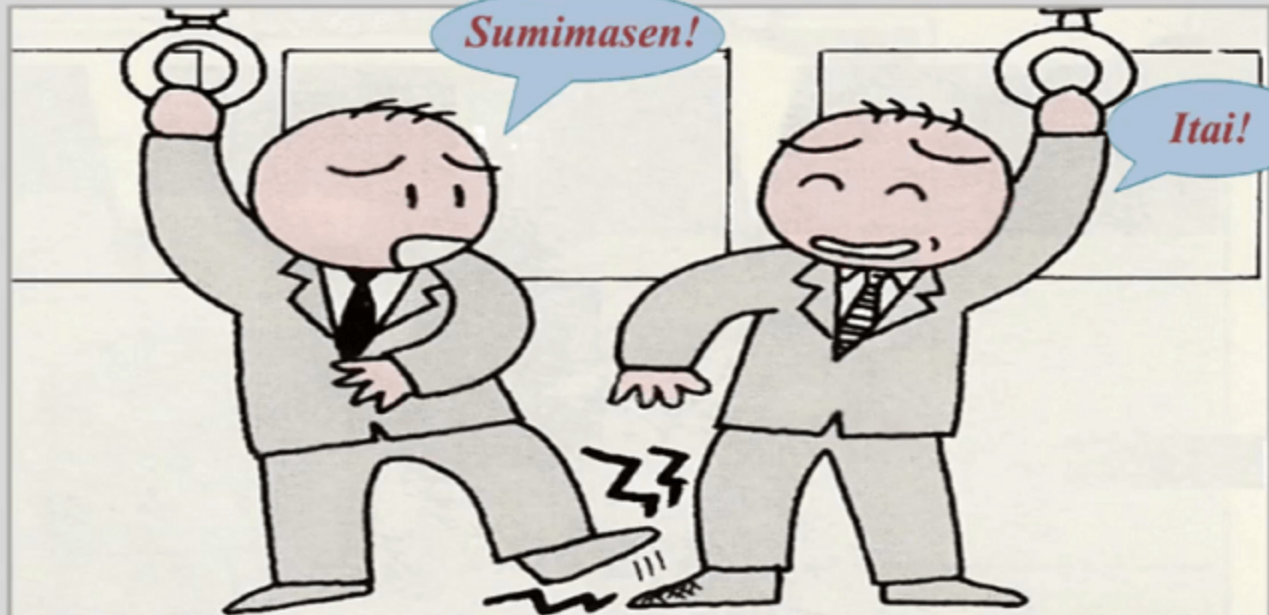
いつ カンプル へ 来ました か

## Verbs in past form

ikimashita	いきあました
kaerimashita	かえりました
tabemashita	たべました
nomimashita	のみました
yomimashita	よみました
nemashita	ねました
benkyō shimashia	べんきょうしました



## Expression



## Vocabulary

shinbun	しんぶん	news paper
ongaku	おんがく	music
shukudai	しゅくだい	homework
kakarimasu	かかります	it takes time
kirimasu	きります	cut
oyogimasu	およぎます	swim
o-hashhi	おはし	chopsticks
denwa	でんわ	telephone

## Arimasu

*Arimasu* is a verb which show the existence of small thing or things, irregular in shape and size at a certain location. It is also used to demonstrate the presence of inanimate objects as plants, fruits eatables etc.

e.g.      Terebi wa asoko ni **arimasu**  
            Ringo no ki wa soko ni **arimasu**

*TV is over there.*

*The apple tree is there.*

## Ikutsu

This series of counters is used to count small objects from one till ten. (1-10). For numbers from eleven and above the number itself is used with 'ko' where 'ko' refers to the thing which is being counted.

- e.g.     jū-ik-ko                             *eleven things*  
          mittsu / san-ko                 *three things*

The interrogative word 'ikutsu' means "how many" in English and is used to ask the number of things present.

- e.g.     Hako no naka ni ringo wa ikutsu arimasu ka  
          *How many apples are there in the box.*

## *Practice counting objects*

*hitotsu*

ひとつ

*futatsu*

ふたつ

*mittsu*

みっつ

*yottsu*

よっつ

*itsutsu*

いっつ

*muttsu*

むっつ

*nanatsu*

ななつ

*yatsu*

やつ

*kokonotsu*

ここのつ

*tou*

とう

*jū-ik-ko*

じゅういっこ

*ikutsu*

いくつ

## Kanji

上 ue

うえ

**upper/above**

(3-strokes)

下 shita

した

**down/under**

*Some words with kanji characters*

上る	noboru	のぼる	rise/ go up
下水	gesui	げすい	drainage
下りる	oriru	おりる	get off/down
中国	chūgoku	ちゅうごく	China
一日中	ichi-nichi-jū	いちにちじゅう	whole day
日本中	nippon-jū	にっぽんじゅう	all over Japan
川上	Kawakami	かわかみ	name

## Practice

### *Months of the year*

ichi-gatsu	いちがつ	January	一月
ni-gatsu	にがつ	February	二月
san-gatsu	さんがつ	March	三月
shi-gatsu	しがつ	April	四月
go-gatsu	ごがつ	May	五月
roku-gatsu	ろくがつ	June	六月
shichi-gatsu	しちがつ	July	七月
hachi-gatsu	はちがつ	August	八月
ku-gatsu	くがつ	September	九月
jū-gatsu	じゅうがつ	October	十月
jū-ichi-gatsu	じゅういちがつ	November	十一月
jū-ni-gatsu	じゅうにがつ	December	十二月



## Practice

*Look at the picture and practice saying where the things are*

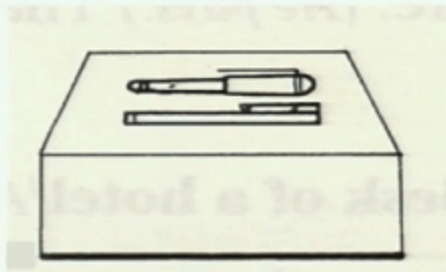


**Byōin wa asoko ni arimasu**

**Hasami  
wa doko  
desu ka**



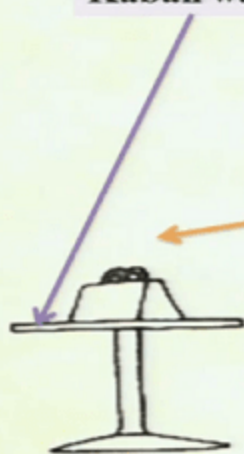
**Hasami wa kami  
no shita ni arimasu**



**Pen wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu**

**Kaban wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu**

**Kaban wa asoko desu**



**A san**



**B san**

**Kaban wa doko desu ka**

## Vocabulary

<b>ushiro</b>	うしろ	<b>behind/back</b>
<b>naka</b>	なか	<b>inside</b>
<b>mae</b>	まえ	<b>front</b>
<b>shita</b>	した	<b>under</b>
<b>ue</b>	うえ	<b>up/above</b>
<b>tonari</b>	となり	<b>next to</b>
<b>soba</b>	そば	<b>near by</b>
<b>yoko</b>	よこ	<b>along side</b>
<b>soto</b>	そと	<b>out side</b>