

はじめまして

LET'S GET STARTED!

- What do you say when meeting someone for the first time?
- Observe the photos below. What values are reflected in body gestures when greeting in Japanese?
- Are gestures necessary when greeting? Why?



はじめまして。



おはよう。



せんせい、 さようなら。



Communicating

- Introduce yourself using gestures
- Greet people in different situations
- Talk about things you like
- Talk about nationalities

Understanding

- Explore the meaning of *はじめまして*
- Investigate the Japanese sound system further: *は, です, long o sound*
- Read and write key *hiragana* words for this chapter
- Read and write four *kanji*: *日, 本, 人, 語*
- Use particle *は, か* and *が*

Intercultural and Cultural

- Locate Japan and Australia on a world map
- Adjust the language you use to suit different contexts
- Compare teen cultures in Australia and Japan

Before you start this chapter, go to page 11 of your Activity Book.

Talk time

Japanese greetings

These Japanese students are meeting visitors for the first time.

Listen to how they introduce themselves and read the dialogues aloud.

What do you think ^{ha ji me mashi te}はじめまして means?

What do they say after this phrase?


ha ji me mashi te
はじめまして。
naka mura masa to de su
中村 正人 です。

bo ku wa kawa saki ichi rō de su
ぼくは 川崎 一郎 です。
dō zo yo roshi ku
どうぞ よろしく。



ha ji me mashi te
はじめまして。
naka mura ma i ko de su
中村 麻衣子 です。


wa ta shi wa suzu ki yu mi de su
わたしは 鈴木 由美 です。
dō zo yo roshi ku
どうぞ よろしく。

In *romaji*, the letter *ō* tells you to pronounce a long 'o' sound. You will learn more about this sound on page 19. 

- How do you introduce yourself when meeting someone for the first time? What do you say? What gestures do you use?
- What differences do you notice between the Australian and Japanese ways of greeting?
- What is it like in other countries?


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[Name] ^{de su} です。
wa tashi wa ^{de su} わたしは [Name] です。
boku wa ^{de su} ぼくは [Name] です。

- Look at the first photo. Which word is the surname in the first speech bubble? Nakamura or Masato? Why do you think this? 
- What else do you notice about the names? How are they different from English names?
- Compare the following names with the ones in the dialogues above. Which do you think are girls' names and which are boys' names? How do you know?

ma ri ko 真理子	nao ko 直子	sato mi 里美
sabu rō 三郎	atsu ko 敦子	kai to 介人
		yoshi rō 芳郎

ha ji me mashi te はじめまして。	How do you do?
^{de su} ... です。	(I) am ...
dō zo yo roshi ku どうぞ よろしく。	Nice to meet you.
wa tashi わたし	I, me, myself (male/female)
bo ku ぼく	I, me, myself (boy)

Notice how ^{dō zo yo ro shiku} どうぞ and よろしく don't translate literally. 

Good morning!



Listen to these greetings and practise them with a partner.

You may already know these phrases. If you are not sure, look them up in the vocabulary lists on pages 10 and 20.

ta naka sa n o ha yō go za i ma su
田中さん、おはよう ございます。



se n se i o ha yō go za i ma su
せんせい、おはよう ございます。

ta naka sa n o ha yō
田中さん、おはよう。



hayashi ku n o ha yō
林くん、おはよう。

What language differences do you notice in the two photos? Which is more formal? Which is less formal? Why might they be different?



What did you notice about the use of ^{sa n}さん and ^{ku n}くん?
How are they used?



Hello and goodbye



Listen to these dialogues and guess the meaning using the photos as support. Then, practise the greetings with a partner.

hayashi ku n ko n ni chi wa
林くん、こんにちは。



ta naka sa n ko n ni chi wa
田中さん、こんにちは。

mi na sa n sa yō na ra
みなさん、さようなら。



se n se i sa yō na ra
せんせい、さようなら。

ja a ma ta a shi ta
じゃあ、また あした。




ja a ne ba i ba i
じゃあね。 バイバイ。

Talk time

Teenagers in Australia

←
SETH
↶



56

posts

93

followers

17

following

FOLLOW

ha ji me ma shi te bo ku wa de su
はじめまして。 ぼくは Seth です。

I was born in Australia. Here are some things that are important to me.

♡
💬
➦
✈️

287 likes

1



ge e mu
ゲーム
♡ 💬 ➦

2



pi za
ピザ
♡ 💬 ➦

3



to mo da chi
ともだち
♡ 💬 ➦

4



ku ri ke t to
クリケット
♡ 💬 ➦

5



ka zo ku
かぞく
♡ 💬 ➦

6



ke i ta i
けいたい
♡ 💬 ➦

Understanding who you are, intra-cultural identity

When learning a new language you will become more aware of your own culture as you begin to make comparisons with a new one. This awareness and understanding of both your intracultural self and other cultures will help you become an intercultural learner, better able to interact with others. What information would you share when meeting someone from another culture?

- List five items that are important to you. How do Seth's items compare with yours?
- Compare your responses with those of a classmate. What is similar or different?

Can you translate the words in Seth's list of important things? What do you notice?

Teenagers in Japan





yama kawa ma sa to
山川 まさと

shashin
写真

1  ya kyu u やきゅう	2  pe t to ペット	3  ge e mu ゲーム
4  su shi すし	5  ke i ta i けいたい	






yoshi da mi ku
吉田 みく



128 posts 145 followers 37 following

PROFILE

yoshi da mi ku
吉田 みく

1  ho n ほん	2  pi a no ピアノ	3  o ka shi おかし
4  ka i mo no かいもの	5  to mo da chi ともだち	

What are the similarities and differences between the teenagers' favourite things on pages 14 and 15?

What are some new words you learnt from these profiles? How did you work out their meaning?

Talking about the things you like

Practise the conversation below with your partner. Then, identify the object/activity in the answers and replace them with some words used on pages 14-15 to make up your own answers.

Masato:	なにが すき ですか。
Miku:	わたしは ほんが すき です。 \ (^▽^) /
Masato:	ぼくは スポーツ が だい すき です。 \ (♡_♡) /

na ni なに	what
ka i mo no かいもの	shopping
ho n ほん	books
su pō tsu スポーツ	sport
o n ga ku おんがく	music

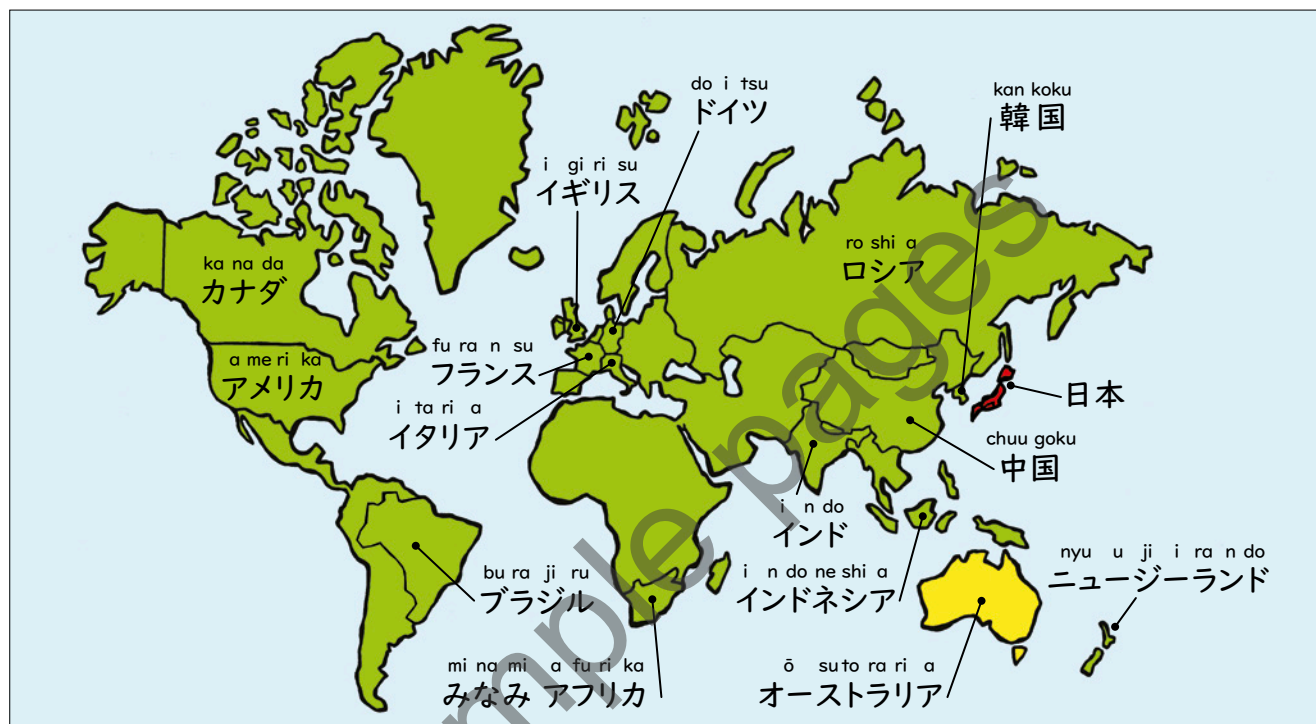
[Person] は [object/
activity/food] が すき です。

Talk time

Where is 日本?

Find three of 日本's neighbours on the map. Read their names aloud. How does each country's name translate into English?

Practise reading and saying other countries with your partner by pointing to one country and asking: なんですか。 and answering: [Country]です。



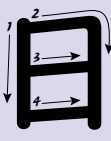
Talking about nationality

With a partner, practise talking about nationality.

A	o suto ra ri a jin オーストラリア人 ですか。
	はい。オーストラリア人 です。
B	wa ta shi wa ni hon jin いいえ。わたしは 日本人 です。 ぼくは

My kanji

sun 4 strokes



ni hon
日本 Japan
hi
日 day

origin 5 strokes



ni hon
日本 Japan
hon
本 book

person 2 strokes



ni hon jin
日本人 Japanese
person/people

language 14 strokes



ni hon go
日本語 Japanese
language

Power up!

Talking about nationalities and languages

Look at these words and analyse how the *kanji* 人^{jin} and 語^{go} are used. What do you notice?

Country	Nationality	Language
	Country + 人	Country + 語
ni hon 日本	ni hon jin 日本人	ni hon go 日本語
fu ra n su フランス	fu ra n su jin フランス人	fu ra n su go フランス語
chuu goku 中国	chuu goku jin 中国人	chuu goku go 中国語

There are some exceptions to this rule. For example, the word for English (language) is えいご^{e i go}.

- How do you say Australian (person)?
- How would you say Italy, Italian (person), Italian (language)?



Go for it!

Self-introduction: じこしょうかい

Read the information these teenagers are giving in their じこしょうかい^{ji ko shō ka i}. Then, have a go at talking about yourself, using the same structure.

はじめまして。 **ぼくは** ^{yama kawa} 山川 まさと です。
^{ni hon jin} 日本人 です。 **すしが** ^{dō zo} すき です。 どうぞ よろしく。



みなさん、はじめまして。 わたしは ^{yoshi da} 吉田 みく です。
^{ni hon jin} 日本人 です。 **本が** ^{hon} だいすき です。 どうぞ よろしく。

Got it?

The particle は

The particle は^{wa} is used to mark the topic of a sentence in Japanese.

わたしは みく です。	I am Miku.
わたしは 日本人 です。	I am Japanese.
ぼくは すしが すき です。	I like sushi.

Watch out! When used as a particle, は is pronounced **wa** and not **ha**.
You will learn more about は in Chapter 2.

The particle か

The particle か^{ka} is a question marker and its function is similar to the English question mark. It is used at the end of a sentence.

なん ですか。	What is it?
ō su to ra ri a オーストラリア です。	It is Australia.

The particle が

When saying that you (or another person) like or love something, you use が^{ga} after the things you like, followed by すき^{su ki de su}です (like) or だいすき^{da i su ki de su}です (love).

わたしは ほんが すき です。	I like books.
su pō tsu ぼくは スポーツが だいすき です。	I love sport.

More on likes and dislikes

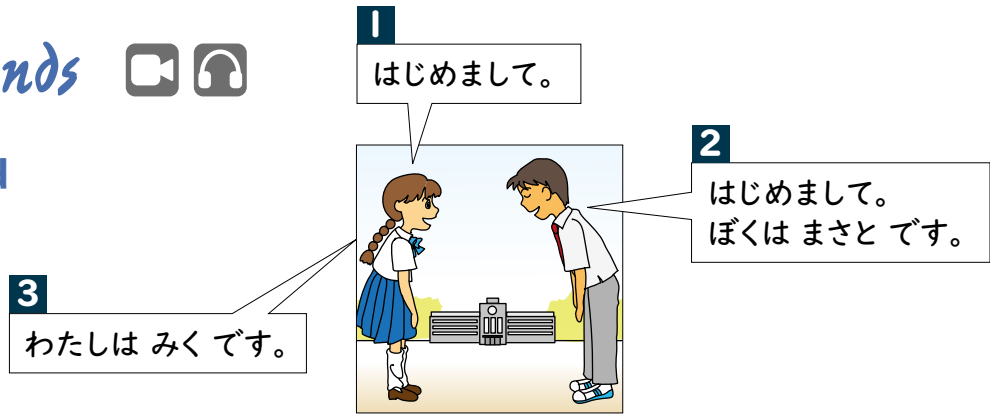
なにが すき ですか. To be polite, avoid overusing expressions like 'hate' or 'dislike'. These *kaomoji* help expressing likes and dislikes. Have a go at expressing your own.

love	da i su ki だいすき	＼(♡~♡)ノ
like	su ki すき	＼(^▽^)/
it's OK	ma a ma a まあまあ	(-_-)
dislike	ki ra i きらい	(≥∧≤)^

My hiragana

Hiragana sounds

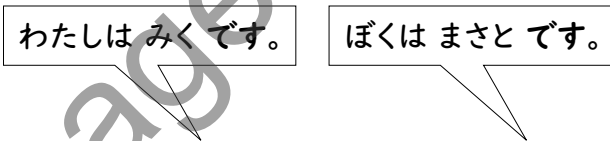
Particle は sound



Listen to the conversation carefully. What do you notice about the different pronunciations of は? When is it 'ha' and when is it 'wa'?

ず sound in です

Now listen again, paying attention to the end of each sentence with です. Did you hear です 'desu' or です 'des'?



When you say です at the end of a sentence, you don't usually use the 'u' sound.

Long 'o' sound

Read these words with your partner. Then watch the video to practise the long 'o' sound some more. This sound is written in *hiragana* with ough. In *romaji*, ō tells you to pronounce a long 'o' sound.

o ha yō おはよう
sa yō nara さようなら
dō zo どうぞ

Key hiragana words

Here are some key words and expressions from this chapter (in pink) and the associated key *hiragana* (in blue). Practise reading and writing them, and create your own flashcards to revise. For the correct stroke order, go to the *Hiragana* chapter on pages 1–10.

はじめまして。	わたし/ぼくは…です。	なにがすきですか。										
だいすき。	すし	ほん	せんせい	どうぞよろしく。								
い	う	か	が	き	く	し	じ	す	せ	ぞ	た	だ
て	で	ど	な	に	は	ぼ	ま	め	よ	ろ	わ	ん

My vocabulary

Essential たんご

Practise reading this chapter's key たんご in *hiragana* with your partner. As you read them aloud, cover the English and check you remember what each one means. Then write them out to build your vocabulary list, adding the *romaji* if that helps.

Introducing yourself

わたし	I, me, myself (male/female)
ぼく	I, me, myself (boy)
です	it is ...; I am ...
どうぞよろしく。	Nice to meet you.

Greeting and interacting with people

はじめまして。	How do you do?
おはようございます	good morning (polite)
おはよう	good morning (casual)
こんにちは	hello
[Name] さん	Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms
[Name] くん	Mr (for young men and boys)
みなさん	everyone
せんせい	teacher
さようなら	goodbye
じゃあ、また あした。	Well then, see you tomorrow.
じゃあね。	See you (later).
ばいばい bai bai	Bye.

Talking about likes/dislikes

なにがすきですか。	What do you like?
すき	like
だいすき	love
まあまあ	it is OK
きらい	dislike

Talking about things you like

su pō tsu スポーツ	sport(s)
おんがく	music
かいもの	shopping
hon 本	book(s)
なに	what

Talking about nationality and language

ni hon 日本	Japan
ni hon jin 日本人	Japanese (people/person)
ni hon go 日本語	Japanese (language)
ō su to ra ri a オーストラリア	Australia
ō su to ra ri a jin オーストラリア人	Australian (people/person)
go えい語	English

Putting it all together

Introducing yourself

Create an avatar or slideshow, introducing yourself to someone for the first time. Record yourself presenting your self-introduction, and then share it with you class and teacher.

Some information you could include:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greetings | <input type="checkbox"/> Your nationality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Your name | <input type="checkbox"/> What you like |

Favourite things

Make a poster by drawing yourself with five speech or thought bubbles that contain images of five of your favourite things. Remember to use the Japanese you have learnt in this chapter!

As a class, display everyone's individual posters on a wall, and then identify the commonly listed items and create a large poster showing some things which are popular with Australian teenagers.