

Class Summary (Sep 10, Sept 12)

Wednesday, Sept 10

- The meaning behind a small つ (tsu) in double consonant words. Eg: かった, which denotes a slight pause when pronouncing the word. Important, because similar words without the small つ, like かた, means an entirely different word and pronunciation. Page 22.
- The use of an additional character when there are long vowels. It also extends the pronunciation of the word. Eg: おばあさん (grandmother) vs おばさん (aunt)-- the word with the addition of the あ extends the sound further. The long vowel ee えい ex. sensee せんせい
- Long vowel oo use おう EX. とうきょう Page 23.
- Practiced information-gathering with sentence: "What time is it now?": いまなんじですか. And replying back with "[time]です.". Page 53. *Class participation was to make a sentence telling the time in Kyouto* きょうと.
- Practiced making sentences to tell the time in proper construction: PM/AM--> hour--> minutes. Ex: ごご さんじ です (3:00 PM). Explored the words for PM/AM: ごご (PM), ごぜん (AM). Page 55.
- Practiced more numbers in the context of reading time (Page 55), reading hiragana alphabet, and making words using hiragana.

Friday, Sept 12

- The importance of the conjunction: です - it's present-tense. The use after a noun is polite!
- Practiced asking: "What is your phone number?": でんわばんごうはなんばんですか. We discussed the importance of the conjugation ですか, which is used to ask a question; Japanese speakers don't use a question mark (?) to denote questions.
- We practiced the reply to "what is your phone number?" in a group exercise with a partner: (Page 51)
 - A: でんわばんごうはなんばんですか. (What is your phone number?)
 - B: 306-955-3607です. (306-955-3607 it is)
 - A: 306-955-3607ですね. — whereas, ね is used as a confirmation question, as in, "306-955-3607, right?"

- B: はい、そうです. (Yes, that is right)
- Learned additional vocabulary:
 - The use of the particle の when describing a noun linked to another noun since the Japanese language does not have "a" or "to" to form sentences. の can also be used to separate telephone numbers: 306の955の7203.
 - Countries, and the word for people: じん. A Canadian would be called: カナダじん (かなだ-Canada; じん- people). Page 39.
 - School words, such as university student: だいがくのがくせい. Page 38.
- *Class participation was to construct a sentence in hiragana.*