

Easily understandable & speakable

Japanese language lesson

It`s a Japanese
User side language Japanese



writer

Utokyu Ikki



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At the first

This book is a part of one set.

Both of 2 is one couple.

This one, “It`s a Japanese. User side language Japanese”

For foreigners.

Another one, “It`s a English. Our side language English”

For Japanese people.

We hope understanding to each other
with good and friendly communications.

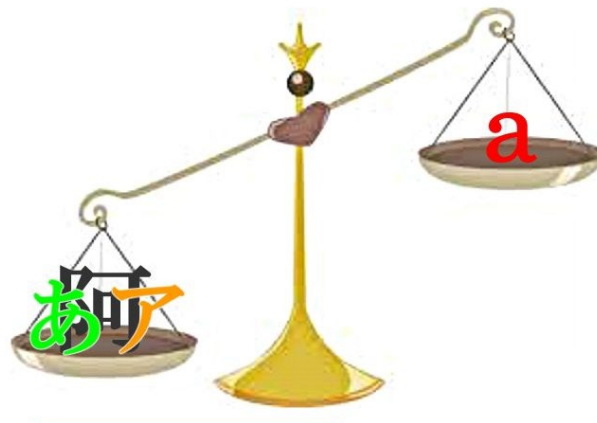
From the writer

Utokyu Ikki

2022/5/27

27th May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speak-able Japanese Language lesson 1 書庫版



Today`s topics

(What should I do?)

Almost no Japanese speak English anyway.

What should I do?

In English basic letters only 26 alphabets.

But in Japanese basic letters at least 2100, Hiragana(ひらがな)50 letters, Katakana(カタカナ)50 letters and Kanji (漢字=かんじ) 2000 letters, from the first total 2100 letters minimum.

OMG!! It`s a hell road!! Impossible!!

We never can stand on start line anytime.

What should I do?

We guess maybe You feel so.

But plz calm down and settle here down.

We Japanese have 4th letter way.

It means, 1st is Hiragana, 2nd is Katakana, 3rd is Kanji and then 4th is “Rooma-ji” way.

Rooma-ji is the same as alphabet letter, 26 letters only.

For example,

わたしはがいきくじんです。(1st way)

ワタシハガイコクジンデス。(2nd way)

私は外国人です。(3rd way)

And

Watashi wa Gaikoku-ji desu.(4th way)

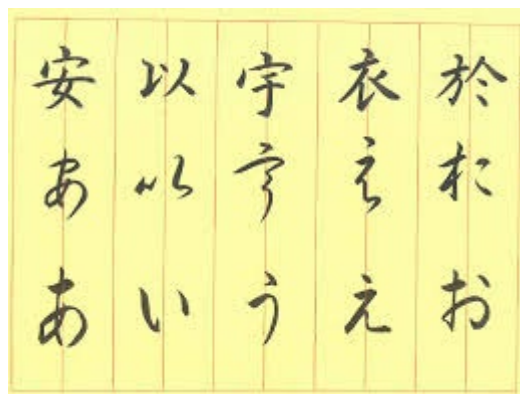
Our lesson at the first uses 4th way (Rooma-ji) and English only for easily understanding and speaking in Japanese.

Thank you.

2022/5/27-3

27th May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language lesson 2 書庫版



(Why Japanese letters have 3way?)

I guess maybe foreigner has a question above title.

“ Oh!! it`s very troublesome and complicated “

Surely, it`s learning person`s true voice, I think.

By the way, why our Japanese language has 3-way letters, nevertheless English has only 1 letter “alphabet style”? Other languages have only one style letter, also?

Answer is from tender heart of ancient King.

Ancient era in Japan, the persons who can write and read the letters are high society class members only. At the time, the letters are Kanji (かんじ=漢字) imported from China only. Also at the time, poor people could speak Japanese language but no could write and read letters consist of Kanji, because it`s very difficult and they no had time to learn.

Then the ancient King thought “can`t we offer more easy letters for them?”

And then finally the King found out new letter`s way.

For example, below

安 (漢字=Kanji) → あ (ひらがな=Hiragana) あ is 安`s broken style letter.

阿 (漢字=Kanji) → ア (カタカナ=Katakana) ア is 阿`s one part of 阿 letter.

以 (漢字=Kanji) → い (ひらがな=Hiragana) い is 以`s broken style letter.

伊 (漢字=Kanji) → イ (カタカナ=Katakana) イ is 伊`s one part of 伊 letter.

う、ウ、え、エ、お、オ and so on the same made.

After above offering, the ancient poor people could get writing and reading.

Therefore, Japanese educational level has been very high because of the King`s very tender heart.

Additional comments:

Hiragana we use for Japanese usual words. Ex) ごはん、かわいい

Katakana we use for foreign words. Ex) ライス、チャームング

Above in English: rice, charming.

Thank you.

2022/5/28-2

28th May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language lesson 3 書庫版



(Self-defensively)

Almost Japanese people don`t know and don`t recognize that Japanese language is very, very difficult and irregular language system.

Because they don`t know other countries language. Then no can compare with them.

“ Please teach us more easier”

It`s quite waste request for them, I think.

What should we do?

For it, I recommend you use “Rooma-ji way”.

Rooma-ji runs almost pronunciation mark for Japanese language.

Japanese people never require foreigners to write Japanese sentences.

They require only reading and hearing to foreigners.

But maybe you will say

“We can`t read Kanji contained sentences, for example news-telops on TV program”

In this case, please switch to bilingual mode in TV set function or sub-use radio set for learning Japanese language.

Anyway, we have many, many escaping, survival, self-defensive ways, don`t mind.

Case by case, one by one let`s resolve it from now.

Thank you.

2022/5/29

29th May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language lesson 4 書庫版



(Feel sympathized)

Japanese people sometimes say “In English learning, should memorize too many idioms. It`s very troublesome”

But from my observations, on Japanese people`s conversation, vasa versa too many Japanese idioms are used when Japanese talks to each other. For example, Kotowaza(ことわざ), Kakugen(かくげん), old person`s slangs, young person`s slangs, at the time slangs etc.like a secret code are full up.

Japanese sentences which foreigners learned about on Japanese language class anytime no come out.

Then sometimes Foreigners say

“About what are they speaking? “

“What, what, what ? Is that Japanese language?”

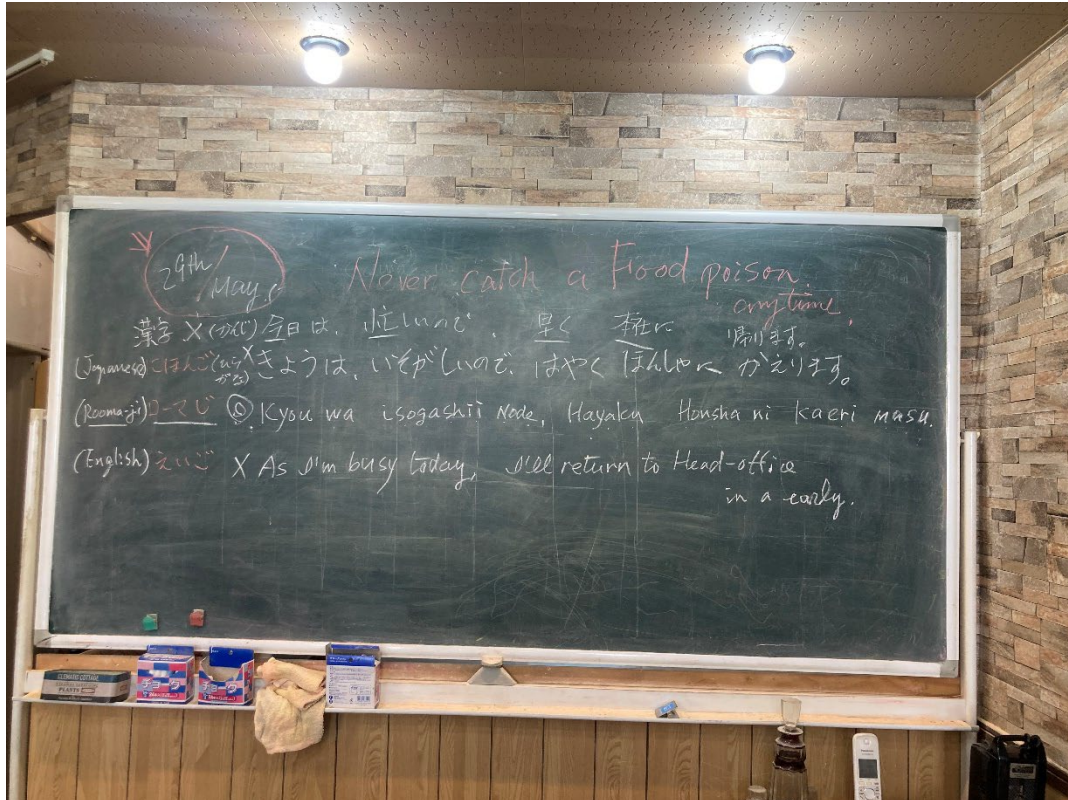
Huum, alas. I feel sympathized to all of you, as a one of Japanese.

Thank you.

2022/5/29-2

29th May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language class 5 書庫版



(Immediately started lesson)

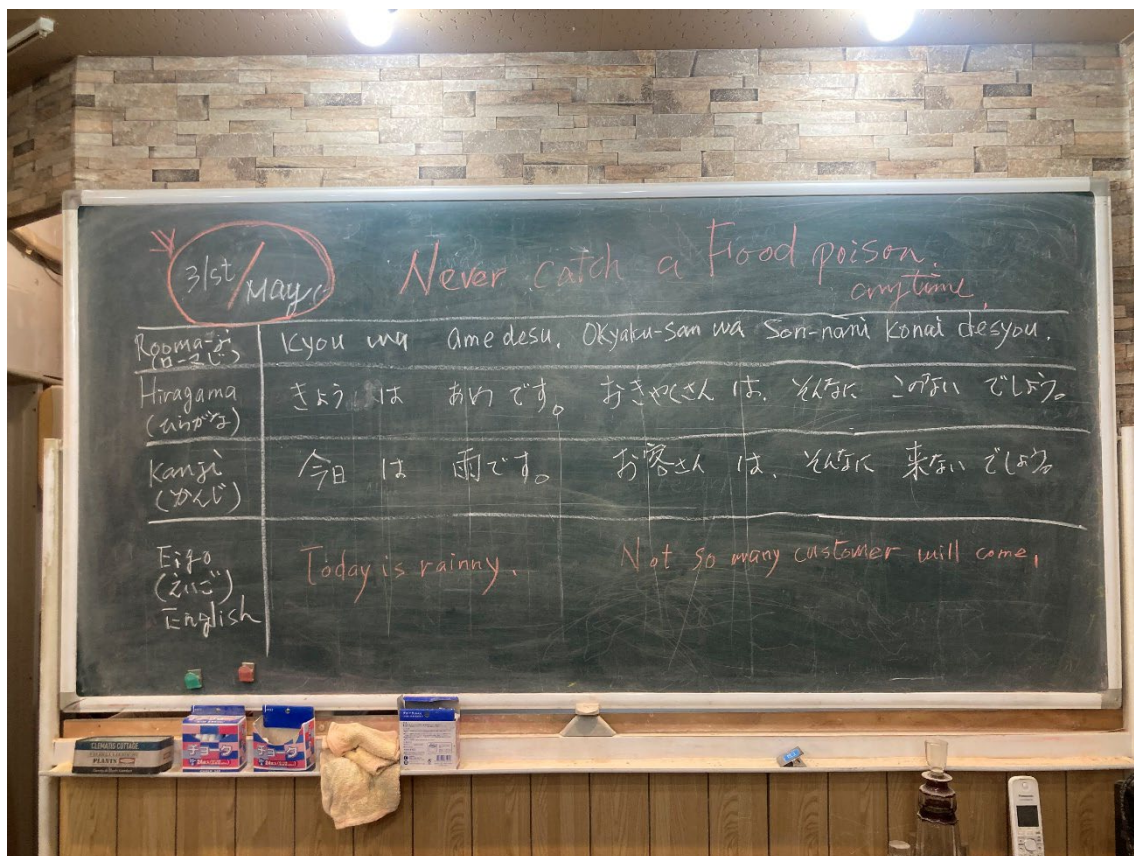
Today immediately, we started Japanese language lesson using with Rooma-ji at our working place, in other words at Nepali curry restaurant to our Nepali staffs.

Thank you.

2022/5/31

31st May 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language lesson 6 書庫版



(at our short time job-meeting)

In this lesson, we treat the topics which is around our daily life and jobs.

Then today`s one is below.

(にほんご 漢字 (かんじ) 今日は雨です。お客さんは、そんなに来ないでしょう。

(にほんご ひらがな) きょうはあめです。おきゃくさんは、そんなにこないでしょう。

(にほんご ローマ字 (ローマ字) Kyou wa ame desu. Okyaku-san wa son-nani konai deshou.

(えいご English) Today is rainy. Not so many customers will come.

Above, in this morning, at our short time job-meeting in Namaste everybody restaurant.

Thank you.

2022/6/1

1st June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language lesson 7 書庫版



(What`s the difference between English and Japanese language?)

Above the answer is

- English speaker prefer to “clear and obvious expression and thinking way
- Japanese people prefer to “fuzz(=like a foggy, like a double standardish), hidden, no-deciding expression and thinking way”

Above the construction of sentence is S+V+O+C, after Subject(=Speaker), the conclusion from one`s thinking(=(Verb) directly comes.

But

Below the construction of sentence is S+V+C+V,

V is the end location and sometimes S has been hidden and C is long, long sentences. No conclusion come out.

Then foreigner feels

“What`s the story? This speaker, what does he(he)want to say?”

“From which part do we touch Japanese and their language system ? ”

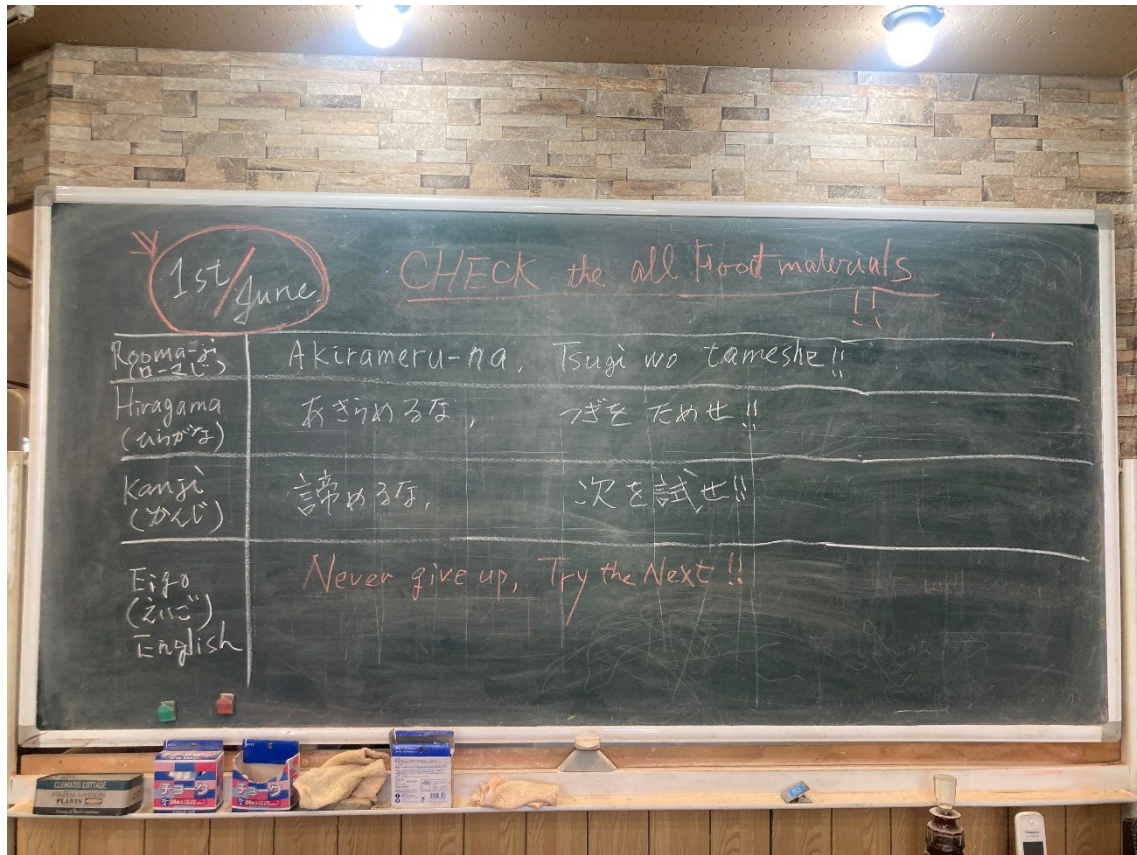
It`s the fundamental difference of thinking way and behavior between them, and the source of causing your troublesome and hesitation, I think.

Thank you.

2022/6/2

2nd June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese Language lesson 8 書庫版



(What`s the KFS (key for success)?)

Someone asked to Wisdom

“Sir, what`s the KFS on business?”

Wisdom said

“To continue until reaching to success, To no give up until it. That`s all. Very simple!!”

Secretly, I agreed in my mind above.

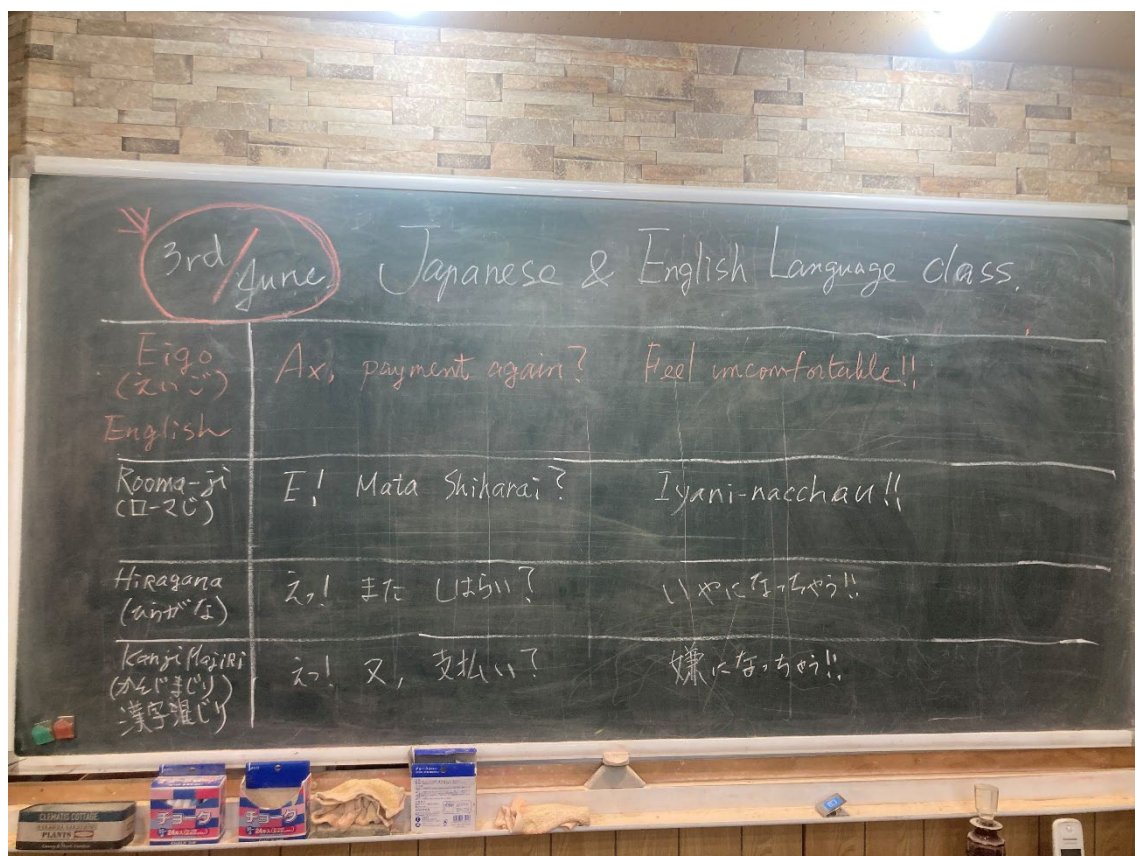
Then in this morning before job starting, we showed this story to our staffs on black board in our class.

Thank you.

2022/6/6

6th June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language lesson 9-2 書庫版



(this photo, Rooma-ji using Japanese language lecture`s sample)

(Our New trial)

According to my observation,

Japanese people think the most important when learning language is no-mistaking and perfection from the first.

For example, learning about English language.

Otherwise, Foreigner think the learning language is to get mere tool for comfortable living and to get a friendly communicating between people of other countries.

Then from above reason, Japanese people generally from the first require to foreigners Kanji(漢字)katakana (カタカナ) hiragana(ひらがな)On-yomi (音読み) Kun-yomi(訓読み)kei-go (敬語) Teinei-go (丁寧語) learnings.

I think this is the principal cause of mismatching on Japanese language way which Japanese people force to foreigners.

We should make the hurdle laid between them lower or removed, I think also.

Then on former our articles, we offered not using Kanji, Katakana, Hiragana but using alphabet(ローマ字) when we write and you read at the time of learning Japanese language without using

But, other hand, it`s the real fact no containing Kanji(漢字) sentences never exists in Japanese society.

From this fact, I began to think we should offer the more easily understandable especially on kanji(漢字)learning way to foreigners.

From next our article, we will try to do it.

Thank you.

2022/6/7

7th June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language class 10 書庫版



(Kanji On-yomi & Kun-yomi=漢字 音読みと訓読み)

In Japan, nevertheless the same letter, 2 ways or 3 ways more different sounds on reading time, we have.

Maybe at the time, you have questions,

“Why? Why? And once more again why? It`s strange and little bit crazy way!! Never can understand such a way!!”

In my childhood, I held the same as your feeling, Then I researched concerning to my question. After it, I got new knowledges. According to it, below

On-yomi (音読み) =Chinese style reading way (pronouncing way), because Kanji was imported from China in ancient era. But although pronouncing way was Chinese style, for Japanese at the time, never could understand the meanings which Kanji showed.

Ku-yomi (訓読み) =Japanese proper style reading way(pronouncing way)

From above trouble, ancient Japanese scholars settled up Japanese style reading way(pronouncing way)

For example,

English =mountain

Kanji=山

On-yomi =”san”

Kun-yomi =”yama”

Japanese at the time knew “yama” but didn`t know “san”

“San? What is that?”

“Oh, it`s “yama”the same, I can understand.

Like this.

But for foreigners, this story and explanation might be felt difficult and no having actualities.

Then, in this time, my new offering is below

On-yomi= in the case of 2 more Kanji coupled, will be used and in the case of hoping strong appealing.

For example, 大胆 (だいたん = daitan)

Kun-yomi=Kanji, stand-alone-ly single used and generally attached “Hiragana” behind Kanji location and in the case of hoping natural and soft mode appealing will be used.

For example, 大(きく)胆(がすわる) (おおきく きもがすわる = ookiku kimo ga suwaru)

English meaning is “dynamic and bold” in the case of On-yomi

English meaning is “settle the mind dynamically and boldly” in the case of Kun-yomi.

Thank you.

2022/6/7-2

7th June 2022-2nd article

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language class 11 書庫版



(Why 3 ways mixed letter style in Japanese language?)

For above question answer is giving accent when reader looking at.

For example, in the case that sentence is Hiragana or Katakana only, seen outlook is below

きょうは、みなさんがたのきゅうりょうびです。

キョウハ、ミナサンガタノキュウリョウビデス。

Above no accent, then at one glance, understanding is difficult for Japanese people.

But sentences which used mixed type letters, Japanese people at once understand written contents

For example,

今日は、皆さん方の給料日です。

Above 3 Japanese sentences are the same meaning and translating to English is below

Today is your salary receiving day.

Then telops on screen showed in TV news show, on newspapers, on flyers, on books, all sentences are written by 3 ways letters mixed types.

But for Foreigners, it`s very troublesome maybe, I think.

Sorry for you.

Thank you.

Attention)

Used photo is from infact1.co.jp`s, not ours.

2022/6/8

8th June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language class 12 書庫版



(Douon iku=同音異句)

As a characteristics of Japanese language, we have many “Douon ikuds(同音異句)” words and sentences containing these words.

“Douon iku(同音異句)”

means

“Same pronunciations, but Different meanings”

For example,

A friend of the surfer (=riding on the wave person) Nami said as her comment, below,

In English writing,

“I don` t like usual level waves for surfing, Nami said”

In Rooma-ji (=pronunciation type alphabet) writing,

” Nami no nami wa Nami wa iyadatte”

In Hiragana writing,

“なみのなみは、なみはいやだって”

Above inside 2 sentences, there are many same pronunciations and Hiragana letters.

Nami, nami, Nami. なみ、なみ、なみ。

Almost Japanese people don` t understand the difference of each “nami” easily and quickly.

But In kanji mixed writing,

” 並みの波は、奈美は嫌だって”

並み=nami=usual level

波=nami=wave

奈美=Nami=this female surfer`s name in this story inside coming out.

By watching at “Douon iku” style, Nani is the same pronunciation, but meaning is different,

they understand easily and quickly.

From it, vasa versa saying, Rooma-ji style writing, it`s not suitable for Japanese long sentences and sentences containing “ Douon iku” words.

It`s the limit of Rooma-ji style only using.

Then I`ll advise” little by little, one by one, let`s start Kanji (漢字) learning“to you.

Thank you.

Comment)

Under the conversation, these several “nami” have different sound accent point, each one.

Then not so many problems happen rather than writing base which no sounds and no seen accent points.

2022/6/8-2

8th June 2022-2nd article

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language lesson13 書庫版

(Hyou-On Moji & Hyou-I Moji(表音文字と表意文字)1st article)

”Hyou(表)”means “Showing”

“On(音)”means ”Sounds”

“I(意)”means “Meanings”

“Moji(文字)”means “letters”

Then

●Hyou-On Moji(表音文字)= letters from sounds

Each letter itself has no meaning. By letters being coupled in the range, has gotten meanings

For example, alphabets(A a B b Cc), あいうえお、アイウエオ

●Hyou-I Moji(表意文字) = letters from meanings

Each letter itself with standing aloneness has meaning

For example, Kanji(漢字)

Kanji(漢字)is Symbolized one from things of nature or concrete things having shapes

●Hyou-I Moji Kanji(表意文字 漢字)making way Samples below

1 week of the day

Sunday=日(=nichi=meaning is sun)

Monday=月(=getsu=meaning is moon)

Tuesday=火(=ka=meaning is fire)

Wednesday=水(=sui=meaning is water)

Thursday=木(=moku=meaning is tree)

Friday=金(=kin=meaning is gold)

Saturday=土(=do=meaning is earth or land)

◆One more below symbolizing steps

Reference is attached photo, bottom of this article, plz. Thank you.

日  月  火 
水  木 
金  土 

2022/6/8-3

8th June 2022-3rd article

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language lesson14 書庫版



(Hyou-On Moji & Hyou-I Moji(表音文字と表意文字) 2nd article)

On previous article, we showed below

”Hyou(表)”means “Showing”

“On(音)”means ”Sounds”

“I(意)”means “Meanings”

“Moji(文字)”means “letters”

Then

●Hyou-I Moji(表意文字) = letters from meanings

Each letter itself with standing aloneness has meaning

For example, Kanji(漢字)

Kanji(漢字)is Symbolized one from things of nature or concrete things having shapes

After it, as a sample, we already explained about 日、月、火、水、木、金、土

On this article, we will explain about not things but thought or concept images in Japanese language.

Sample is

Man=男(otoko)

Field for getting harvest=畑(hatake)

Beautiful=美しい(utsukushii)

- The letter of 男 consists of “田”+”力”

田 means agricultural field for getting rice as a harvest.力 means Power.

Then 男 means the person who is showing Power on agricultural field.

- The letter of 畑 consists of “火”+”田”

火 means fire and 田 means above the same.

Then 畑 means agricultural field made from being burned by fire.

- The letter of 美 (しい) consists of “羊”+”大”

羊 means sheep and 大 means big or large.

On the ancient era in China (the country which Japan imported Kanji), Big sheep was the symbol of fortune or assets of harvest. Then “Beautiful” is pumped up feelings when the sheep holders looked at them,

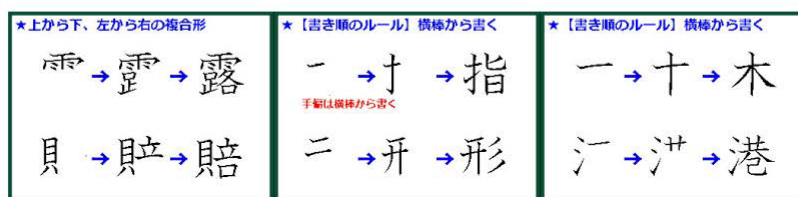
On our era we no say it`s beautiful but say it`s the source of our earnings(or the pump for our earnings)!!

Thank you.

2022/6/9

9th June 2022

Utokyu`s Easily understandable & speakable Japanese language lesson15 書庫版



(kanji writing order(stroke order)漢字の書き順)

From my observations, foreigner`s writing order (stroke order) for Kanji, it looks like a sketch drawing the object in front of them. No, it seems that “No order”

But we Japanese know Kanji has several rules for writing order (stroke order)

The rule is

Write (you foreigners maybe say,” No, it`s writing but drawing!!”)

First order, from left side to right side.

And next order, write from upside to downside.

Or sometime oppositely, vasa versa

First, from upside to downside, next, left side to right side.

Above case by case, each Kanji different.

Anyway, it has rules, then we Japanese say it not “drawing” Kanji but “writing” Kanji.

Understand?

Thank you.

Before closing, from our side message in Japanese language, sorry.

2022/5/22

22nd May 2022

From Utokyu Ikki(or namaste everybody with utokyu corporation) blogs on google site and FACEBOOK site, below article.

(うとQ世話し 3週間投稿記事が書けなかった事で生まれた「瓢箪から駒」モドキ) 書庫版



「もはやおいしいだけじゃダメだ。何か新しいものを生み出さないと」
それが前回、もう3週間ほども前になりますが「うとQ世話し」の結論でした。

その具体的な方策として

- ① 教科書ができる中身ができた。
- ② 外国人従業員の子供たちが本国からやってくる。
- ③ 我が国の若い人たちも「肩書やお免状」よりも「中身だ」とうすうす気づき始めている。

等の諸要因から

ならば4年と少し前に構想を抱いた「国際間、世代間、たまたま隣に居合わせた人との交流事業」の具体形として「カレーを食べながらへたっぴい同士教えっこしあう」

「英語教室」を始めようというお話で締めくくらせていただきましたが、3週間字が見えにくい理由からほとんど投稿をしない間に自分の心の中での具体策が変わってきました。

それは

「Easily understandable and speak-able Japanese Language class」

(邦訳：分り易く喋り易い日本語教室)

つまり日本人に英語を教えるより先に外国人に日本語を教えようと、順番を逆転させるに至ったのです。

それは何故か？

その答えは

「日本人が英語を話すことを必要とするより外国人が日本語を話せることを必要としている度合いが遥かに強い事」を身に染みて感じたからです。

そして

「彼らは食らいついてくる」

からです。

われわれ日本人が抱きがちな英語学習の深層目的「英語を話せるとインテリに見てもらえとかカッコいいから」といったようなもので自分が納得いかないものだからです。

彼らの目的は偏に「生活の為。生きていく為。生き抜く為」という極めて切実なもので自分も納得できるものだからです。

なので、

「先ずはそれ応えるのが当事業の本姿であり自分の趣旨に副うものあろう」

という事に。

しかし何を指して Easily understandable and speak-able と言っているのか？何が今までの NPO などの日本語教室と違うのか？

それは、

① 日本語検定 2 級などのライセンス取得を第一とせず、実際に「話して暮らせる」事を第一義とする。

もっと絞り込んだ言い方をすると子供を起業家として育てる（語学習得に関しては、雇用希望者には日本語検定 2 級が求められますが、起業家は話すスキルとノウハウという actual があればいいだけだからです）

② 字ではなく音から入る（具体的には平仮名、カタカナ、漢字と分けずにすべてローマ字表記から入る）

③ 全て原義から入る（何故そういう言い方をするのか？その字はどうして生まれたのか？等、日本人の発想法や文化を教える）

等です。

むろん日本人向けの英語教室を諦めた訳では毛頭ありません。

何しろ最後の目的の一つには「多くの日本人が英語を話せるようになる事」をも掲げているからです。

しかしこちらは現時点では skype (youtube ではなく対面の skype 形式) を用いたオンライン授業にしようかと考えております。

Thank you so much.

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(other book titles below)

Sorry, all written by Japanese language below.

- 「人生終わったなと思った時に読む本」(二〇一五年刊 ソフトカバー在庫僅少)
- 「人生終わったな」と思う間もなくトンネルの闇を抜けて広野原(二〇二〇年刊 amazon kindle)
- 「コロナ禍 同時進行執筆 ナマステ別館堂主人「ニューノーマル探索サバイバル日記」二〇二〇年壹月の巻～十二月の巻」(二〇二〇年刊 amazon kindle)
- 「コロナ禍 同時進行執筆 ナマステ別館堂主人「二年目の ニューノーマル探索サバイバル日記」二〇二一年一月の巻～十月 最終巻」(二〇二一年刊 amazon kindle)
- コロナ禍 初年度 カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人「ニューノーマル探索サバイバル日記」(二〇二一年刊 amazon kindle)
- (初本) カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人 掌編小説集「冬のひまわり」(二〇二〇年刊 amazon kindle)
- (改訂本) カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人 掌編小説集「冬のひまわり」(二〇二〇年刊 amazon kindle)
- コロナ禍カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人 掌編小説集「子、親を選べず」三部作(二〇二一年刊 amazon kindle)
- コロナ禍カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人 掌編小説集(合本)「子、親を選べず」新四部作(二〇二一年刊 amazon kindle)
- コロナ禍 カリー屋ナマステ別館堂主人「ニューノーマル探索サバイバル日記」二〇二一年 上半期(合本)(二〇二一年刊 amazon kindle)
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