

Organic Japanese Structure Course

Worksheet 2: Lessons 1-6

With the cumulative information up to lesson 6 we have learned enough to start constructing more complex sentences.

From now on we will drop romaji. Answers will be in Japanese, using very basic kanji (only the simpler ones used in Alice) and with furigana (small hiragana) above the kanji.

Questions written in Japanese will have word-spacing.

Questions

Please put these into English. Natural English is fine. We don't need "as for" for は. It is important for understanding how it works, but because we don't use "as for" in English nearly as often as we use は in Japanese we won't use it here.

1.

1. たなかさんの かみが しろい

2. はしって いる いぬは げんきだ

3. わたしが きのう みた ねこは さかなを たべて いる。

4. さくらは せんしゅう ふじさんを のぼった

Vocabulary

かみ hair (could also be paper or a god!) We can easily make it clear that it is hair if necessary, but I won't go into that at this stage.*

しろい is-white (しろ is “white”)

はしる run (godan)

げんき lively, healthy

きのう yesterday

見る みる see

ねこ cat

さかな fish

せんしゅう last week (shuu is week and the sen is the same as the sen in senpai – someone who came *before* us – a senior)

ふじさん Mount Fuji. The san is not a title. It is the on-reading of 山 yama, mountain.

のぼる climb

II.

Please put these into Japanese. Using word-spacing in your answer is fine. Answering in all-hiragana is also fine.

Words in (brackets) should be zero pronouns – but you don't need to show them, just write in normal Japanese. Words in [square brackets] should be marked with は – again no need to show any zero pronouns this time.

1. [The girl] reading a book is Sakura's elder sister.
2. Tomorrow (I) will buy a pretty wristwatch.
3. [The elephant] is breaking the shed I painted yesterday.
4. (I) bought the pink hat on Saturday.

Vocabulary

Girl 女の子 おんなのこ (we can treat this as a word because it is very common, but note that it is originally the phrase *onna no ko*, literally “female's child” – child belonging to the class female)

Elder sister おねえさん

Book 本ほん

Read よむ

Yesterday きのう

Paint ぬる (fence, house etc. Not picture)

Buy かう

Is-pretty (or is-clean) きれいだ

Wristwatch うでどけい Like “wristwatch” in English, this is a word compounded of two words, *ude*: arm and *tokei*: clock. *Tokei* becomes *dokei* in the combined word because of what Alice calls “ten-ten-hooking”. When the second part of a compound word starts with a sharp sound like t or k it sometimes receives a ten-ten (two little marks) to turn it into the equivalent dull (voiced) sound, t → d, k → g etc.

Elephant ぞう

Hat ぼうし

Shed こや (lit. small house)

Break こわす

Saturday どようび

* If you want to know feel free to ask me in a reply to the post. I just want to limit the excess information I put into the worksheets.