

Unit 1 どうぞ よろしく *Dōzo yoroshiku* (Nice to meet you)

Task 1	どうぞ よろしく <i>Dōzo yoroshiku</i> 002 (Nice to meet you)
Task 2	おくには? <i>O-kuni wa?</i> 003 (Where are you from?)
Task 3	リズム・イントネーション 004 (Rhythm / Intonation)
Task 4	いつ にほんに きましたか <i>itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka</i> 005 (When did you come to Japan?)
Task 5	ネームカード 006 (Name card)
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Task 7	いいですか <i>ii desu ka</i> 008 (May I...?)
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About *Nihongo Daijobu!*

Learning a new language in adulthood can be a big challenge for anyone, no matter what language it might be. This daunting task requires not only step-by-step memorization of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, the writing system, and other language features, but also the repeated practice necessary for becoming able to communicate freely. Because of this difficulty, some of you may experience times when you feel that no matter how hard you study Japanese in the classroom you cannot capably express yourself in real-world situations. Or, you might feel that even though you can use Japanese in limited settings, you cannot communicate with your friends as smoothly as you would like. Such experiences can be very frustrating, as there is no point in studying and practicing a foreign language if all that time and effort doesn't pay off with the ability to use it effectively.

Nihongo Daijobu! is a novel learning resource for beginning students of Japanese that is specifically designed to help them to break through such barriers and become able to communicate successfully in everyday situations, in as short a timeframe as possible.

1 Composition of Book 1

Nihongo Daijobu! covers the fundamentals of elementary-level Japanese through two texts—Book 1 and Book 2—and their companion tools.

Book 1 Goals

- **Achievement targets**

- (1) You can communicate in Japanese in various everyday situations, at a level commensurate with your stage of progress.
- (2) You can adequately talk about yourself in Japanese.
- (3) You can correctly apply the grammar behind basic Japanese sentences (nominal, verbal, and adjectival sentences).

- **Target vocabulary:** Approx. 500 words

- **Expected classroom study time:** 24 hours

Book 1 Materials

The Book 1 set consists of the main text, a supplementary text, and an MP3 CD.

Main text

- (1) **Units 1-12:** Task-based study of Japanese
- (2) **Kana-kana Drills:** Exercises in reading and writing *hiragana/katakana* (detachable)
- (3) **Other features:**
 1. Scripts of the audio material included in the accompanying CD
 2. Index of all words listed in the Vocabulary section in each unit
 3. Answer keys for drills in Units 1–12 and *Kana-kana Drills*

Supplement

- Complements the main text with the following material.
- (1) **Strategies:** Background information, conversations, and phrases pertaining to 21 themes from everyday life.

MP3 CD

(2) **Glossary:** Tables of words and their meanings, grouped by topic.

Contains audio recordings of tasks marked with  in the book.

- The recordings include audio material from the expressions and dialogues in Units 1–12, the *Kana-kana* Drills, and the supplementary text's Strategies.
- The audio files are formatted in MP3, so they need to be played on a computer or a digital audio player. They cannot be played on a CD player.

2 The *Nihongo Daijobu!* Approach

Focus on becoming able to communicate in real-world settings

● Real communication activities

Instead of having you do plain rote drills, *Nihongo Daijobu!* provides a diverse array of real communication activities throughout every unit, including playing games, formulating travel plans, making shopping lists, and drawing maps to your home or pictures of your hometown. These functional communication activities are referred to as tasks, and all learning in *Nihongo Daijobu!* is based on performance of these tasks.

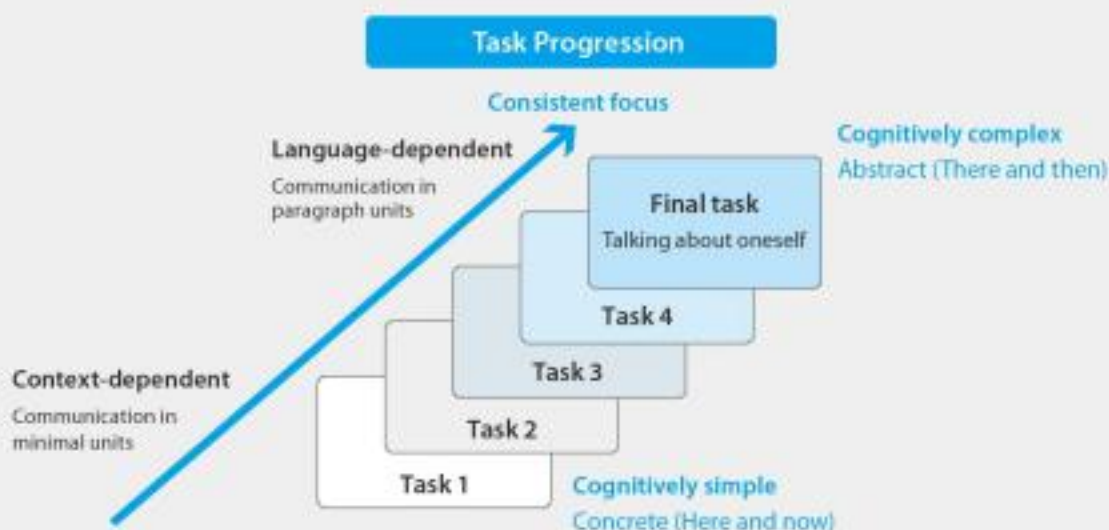
● Step-by-step enhancement of communication skills

The tasks in each unit are arranged so that they become more cognitively difficult as the lesson progresses, moving from context-supported (here-and-now) communication to language-dependent (there-and-then) communication. This structure allows you to easily build up your Japanese communication skills step by step as you work your way up from short, simple expressions to long, complex sentences.

● Emphasis on natural flow and gaining satisfaction

From the start to finish of each unit, all tasks are designed to support intuitive learning. They follow the natural flow of thought so that you can experientially learn each as a single, coherent episode, and thus more firmly retain the new skills acquired.

Also, each task forms a complete act of communication, allowing you to feel the satisfaction of having really communicated every time you finish a task.



3 Basic Task Flow

Performance of situational task → Analysis → Practice

Step out of the sanctuary of your classroom in Japan and you'll find yourself immersed in the great wilderness of real-world Japanese communication, where there's no guarantee that native speakers will use the language in the same way you use it in class. In order to cope successfully with real-world situations, beginning learners need to equip themselves with not only Japanese language skills, but also effective communication strategies and the self-confidence to keep trying to communicate when faced with unfamiliar expressions and other barriers to understanding. *Nihongo Daijobu!* is designed to help you gain these powers by exposing you to communication tasks that mainly progress through the following three steps.

Step 1

Tryout

You start with a hands-on communication activity based on a real-world situation. Led by your instructor, you are suddenly immersed in a situation that very closely mimics an aspect of everyday life and challenges you to think on your feet as you try to communicate effectively. This experience enhances your ability to deduce the meaning of unfamiliar Japanese expressions and builds your self-confidence to keep trying to communicate.

Step 2

Review

Next, you take a look back at the **Tryout** experience. By filling in the blanks of a written dialogue, you analyze the Japanese expressions that enabled you to communicate successfully.

Step 3

Shadowing

You listen to the CD recording of the dialogue you analyzed in the **Review** and try to repeat the audio material as soon as you hear it, while looking at the printed script in **Review**. In the real world, even beginning learners need to speak at a certain minimum speed, so this exercise is designed to help you acquire the natural speed, rhythm, and intonation necessary for communication outside the classroom.

CD Simulation

You engage in dialogue, using the CD as your partner. You speak your lines when prompted by the beep that sounds at the end of each line spoken in the recording. This is to prepare you for the real world, where you need to be able to quickly make some sort of response when someone speaks to you. By practicing speaking with the CD, you can build up your self-confidence to try to communicate in any situation you encounter away from the classroom.

You will find that many of the dialogues in *Nihongo Daijobu!* have parts with the notation “●×△,” which indicates lines spoken by a native speaker at normal speed. On the CD, these lines are spoken at a natural rate, giving you functional practice in how to communicate successfully by picking out key words in things said to you by a native speaker.

4 A New Style of Pronunciation Practice

Rhythm and intonation

A very big part of successful communication in any language is being able to pronounce it with a natural rhythm and intonation. *Nihongo Daijobu!* provides practice in this skill area with the “Rhythm/Intonation” exercises.

In these exercises, you listen to the CD and repeatedly practice pronunciation of the recorded material, in synch with the tempo kept by a sound prompt. By pronouncing the material at a regular cadence, you will become able to say phrases and sentences at a certain speed. Moreover, these exercises also have the extra bonus of helping you to memorize vocabulary and reinforce your understanding of sentence structure.

Pronunciation practice can be a dreary, monotonous chore if treated as just another rote memorization task, so *Nihongo Daijobu!* lets you turn it into a fun, rewarding experience by challenging you to clearly pronounce the material at a steady rhythm.

5 Supplementary Text

The supplementary text complements the main text with information, dialogues, expressions, and vocabulary essential to everyday life in Japan, making it a handy take-with reference whenever you go out.

(1) Strategies

These are communication strategies that can help you get by in a variety of situations in day-to-day life, divided into 21 themes. Each strategy provides must-know background information, expressions, and sample conversations for communicating in the target situation. You can study them as fits your needs and circumstances. The first page of each unit in the main text lists the strategies that are associated with the unit’s content, so if you like you can study the strategies in conjunction with your progress in the main text.

(2) Glossary

The Glossary section contains approximately 1,300 basic, commonly-used Japanese words grouped into 24 categories. While the tasks in the main text provide the minimum vocabulary essential for performing them, they may not have all the words you personally need, such as your country’s name or your job title, so refer to the Glossary to find expressions not covered in the main text.

Unit 1

どうぞ よろしく

Dōzo yoroshiku (Nice to meet you)

- Introducing yourself
- Picking out the key words in long sentences
- Asking permissions



→ **Strategies:** 1. Magical Phrases
2. Greetings
(3. Filling Out Forms)

→ **Glossary:** 9. Names of Countries
10. Occupations
11. Majors / Specialties

Key Sentences 01-1

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 <i>Hajimemashite.</i>
<i>Tanaka desu.</i>
<i>Dōzo yoroshiku (onegai shimasu).</i></p> | <p>How do you do?
My name is Tanaka.
Nice to meet you.</p> |
| <p>2 Q: <i>Itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka.</i>
A1: <i>Ichi-gatsu desu.</i>
A2: <i>Ichi-gatsu ni kimashita.</i></p> | <p>Q: When did you come to Japan?
A1: In January.
A2: I came in January.</p> |
| <p>3 Q: <i>Nihon wa dō desu ka.</i>
A1: <i>Suki desu.</i>
A2: <i>Omoshiroi desu.</i></p> | <p>Q: How do you like Japan?
A1: I like Japan.
A2: It is interesting.</p> |
| <p>4 Q: <i>Sumimasen.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> × ▼ ● × ▽ <i>o-kuni</i> × ▼ ?
A: <i>Amerika desu.</i>
Q: <input type="checkbox"/> × ▼ ● × ▽ <i>o-namae</i> × ▼ ?
A: <i>Sumisu desu.</i></p> | <p>Q: Excuse me.
[He/she is asking your country's name.]
A: I am from America.
Q: [He/she is asking your name.]
A: My name is Smith.</p> |
| <p>5 Q: <i>Sumimasen. Ii desu ka.</i>
A1: <i>Dōzo.</i>
A2: <i>Sumimasen. Chotto...</i></p> | <p>Q: Excuse me. Is it okay (if I do --)?
A1: Sure. / Go ahead.
A2: I am sorry, but no.</p> |

Task 1 どうぞ よろしく *Dōzo yoroshiku* (Nice to meet you)

1 Greet someone new.

Ex.  01-2

Pen: はじめまして。ペンです。(How do you do? I'm Pen.)
Hajimemashite. Pen desu.

Tanaka: はじめまして。たなかです。(How do you do? I'm Tanaka.)
Hajimemashite. Tanaka desu.

Pen: どうぞ よろしく。(Nice to meet you.)
Dōzo yoroshiku.

Tanaka: どうぞ よろしく。(Nice to meet you.)
Dōzo yoroshiku.



Pen

Tanaka

2 Match the words.  01-3

Ex. (a) にほん
Nihon

(1) () おしごと
o-shigoto

(2) () おくに
o-kuni

(3) () おなまえ
o-namae

(4) () きました
kimashita

(5) () はじめまして
hajimemashite

(6) () どうぞ よろしく
dōzo yoroshiku

- a. Japan (Ex.) b. your name c. your country d. your occupation
e. How do you do? f. Nice to meet you g. (I) came

Task 2 おくには? *O-kuni wa?* (Where are you from?)

Say where you are from.

Ex. 01-4

Q: すみません。おくには? (Excuse me. Where are you from?)
Sumimasen. O-kuni wa?

A: アメリカです。 (I am from America.)
Amerika desu.

Countries

アフガニスタン	<i>Afuganisutan</i>	Afghanistan	たいわん	<i>Taiwan</i>	Taiwan
アメリカ	<i>Amerika</i>	USA	ちゅうごく	<i>Chūgoku</i>	China
アルゼンチン	<i>Aruzenchin</i>	Argentina	チリ	<i>Chiri</i>	Chile
イギリス	<i>Igirisu</i>	UK	デンマーク	<i>Denmāku</i>	Denmark
イタリア	<i>Itaria</i>	Italy	ドイツ	<i>Doitsu</i>	Germany
イラン	<i>Iran</i>	Iran	トルコ	<i>Toruko</i>	Turkey
インド	<i>Indo</i>	India	にほん	<i>Nihon</i>	Japan
インドネシア	<i>Indoneshia</i>	Indonesia	ニュージーランド	<i>Nyūjīrando</i>	New Zealand
エジプト	<i>Ejiputo</i>	Egypt	ノルウェー	<i>Noruwē</i>	Norway
オーストラリア	<i>Ōsutoraria</i>	Australia	パキスタン	<i>Pakisutan</i>	Pakistan
オランダ	<i>Oranda</i>	Netherlands	ハンガリー	<i>Hangarī</i>	Hungary
カナダ	<i>Kanada</i>	Canada	フィリピン	<i>Firipin</i>	Philippines
かんこく	<i>Kankoku</i>	South Korea	フィンランド	<i>Finrando</i>	Finland
カンボジア	<i>Kanbojia</i>	Cambodia	ブラジル	<i>Burajiru</i>	Brazil
ギリシャ	<i>Girisha</i>	Greece	フランス	<i>Furansu</i>	France
ケニア	<i>Kenia</i>	Kenya	ベトナム	<i>Betonamu</i>	Vietnam
サウジアラビア	<i>Sauji Arabia</i>	Saudi Arabia	ポーランド	<i>Pōrando</i>	Poland
シンガポール	<i>Shingapōru</i>	Singapore	ポルトガル	<i>Porutogaru</i>	Portugal
スイス	<i>Suisu</i>	Switzerland	マレーシア	<i>Marēshia</i>	Malaysia
スウェーデン	<i>Suwēden</i>	Sweden	みなみアフリカ	<i>Minami-Afurika</i>	South Africa
スペイン	<i>Supein</i>	Spain	メキシコ	<i>Mekishiko</i>	Mexico
スリランカ	<i>Suriranka</i>	Sri Lanka	ロシア	<i>Roshia</i>	Russia
タイ	<i>Tai</i>	Thailand			

Task 3 リズム・イントネーション (Rhythm / Intonation)

Listen and repeat. 01-5 (Scripts: p. 153)

- Ex. a. にほん *Nihon* (Japan) b. にほんじん *Nihon-jin* (Japanese) c. にほんご *Nihon-go* (the Japanese language)

(1) a. b. c.

(2) a. b. c.

(3) a. b. c.

Ex. a. b. c.

(4) a. b. c.

(5) a. b. c.

(6) a. b. c.

(7) a. b. c.

Task 4

いつにほんに きましたか *Itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka*
(When did you come to Japan?)

Say the month.

Ex. ㊦ 01-6

Q: いつにほんに きましたか。(When did you come to Japan?)
Itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka.

A1: 12がつです。(In December.)
Jūni-gatsu desu.

A2: 12がつに きました。(I came in December.)
Jūni-gatsu ni kimashita.

Months ㊦ 01-7

1 がつ	<i>ichi-gatsu</i>	January
2 がつ	<i>ni-gatsu</i>	February
3 がつ	<i>san-gatsu</i>	March
4 がつ	<i>shi-gatsu</i>	April
5 がつ	<i>go-gatsu</i>	May
6 がつ	<i>roku-gatsu</i>	June
7 がつ	<i>shichi-gatsu</i>	July
8 がつ	<i>hachi-gatsu</i>	August
9 がつ	<i>ku-gatsu</i>	September
10 がつ	<i>jū-gatsu</i>	October
11 がつ	<i>jūichi-gatsu</i>	November
12 がつ	<i>jūni-gatsu</i>	December

~ year(s) ago ㊦ 01-8

1 ねんまえ	<i>ichi-nen mae</i>	one year ago
2 ねんまえ	<i>ni-nen mae</i>	two years ago
3 ねんまえ	<i>san-nen mae</i>	three years ago
4 ねんまえ	<i>yo-nen mae</i>	four years ago



Task 5 ネームカード (Name card)

1 Listen and fill in the name cards.  01-9 (Script: p. 153)

Ex.

● Name	<i>Pauro</i> (Paolo)
▼ Country	<i>Burajiru</i> (Brazil)
◆ Date	<i>ichi-gatsu</i> (January)
◆ Occupation	<i>kaisha-in</i> (office worker)

(1)

● Name	_____
▼ Country	_____
◆ Date	_____
◆ Occupation	<i>ginkō-in</i> (banker)

(2)

● Name	_____
▼ Country	_____
◆ Date	_____
◆ Occupation	<i>shufu</i> (homemaker)

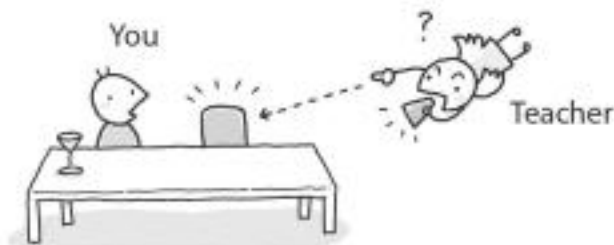
2 Make your name card.


● Name	_____
▼ Country	_____
◆ Date	_____
◆ Occupation*	_____

* See Glossary 10.

Task 7 いいですか *ii desu ka* (May I...?)

- 1** **Tryout** You are at a party. Someone asks you if he/she can take a seat next to you.



2 **Review** Complete the conversations.  01-12

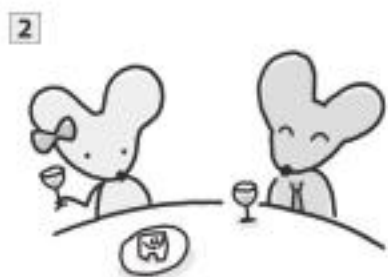


You are at a party. You find an empty seat and ask A-san if it is okay to sit there.

You: すみません。① _____
Sumimasen. (May I [take this seat]?)

Stranger A: ② _____
 (Sure.)

You: ありがとうございます。
Arigatō gozaimasu.



(Continue the conversation. Ask each other from what country the partner came, when he/she came to Japan, etc.)



Someone asks you if he/she can sit next to you, but you decline.

Stranger B: すみません。③ _____
Sumimasen. (May I [take this seat]?)

You: ④ _____
 (I am sorry, but no.)

Final Task

じこしょうかい *Jiko shōkai* (Self introduction)

1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

A 01-13

① _____ スミスです。
Sumisu desu.

アメリカから きました。12 がつに きました。
Amerika kara kimashita. Jūni-gatsu ni kimashita.

ぎんこういんです。② _____ よろしく おねがいします。
Ginkō-in desu. yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

B 01-14

③ _____ タンです。
Tan desu.

ちゅうごくから ④ _____ 2ねんまえに ⑤ _____
Chūgoku kara Ni-nen mae ni

しゅふです。⑥ _____
Shufu desu.

2 Introduce yourself to the class.

Hajimemashite. _____ desu.
(Name)

_____ kara kimashita.
(Country)

_____ ni kimashita.
(Date)

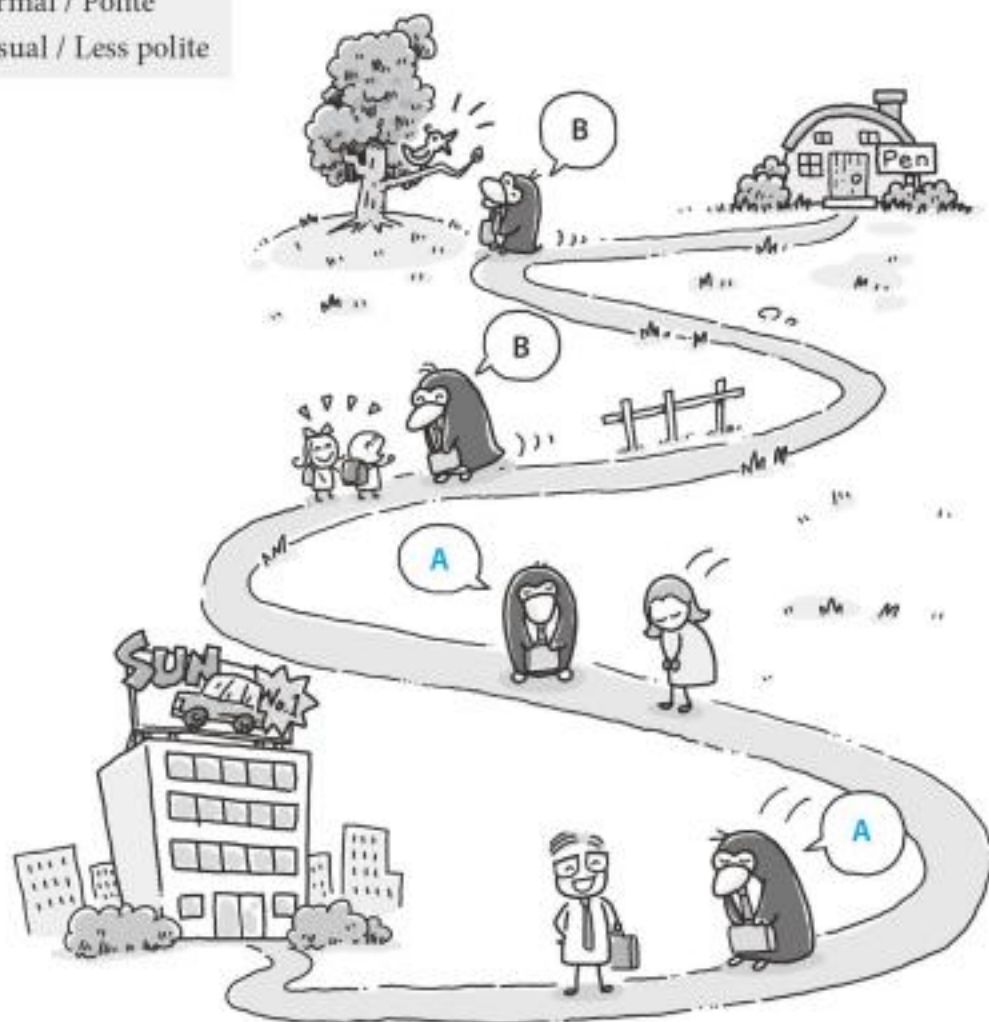
_____ desu. Dōzo yoroshiku.
(Occupation)

Self-check

Greetings

A: Formal / Polite

B: Casual / Less polite



▶ Listen and repeat. 01-15

A: Formal / Polite	B: Casual / Less polite	
(1) <i>Ohayō gozaimasu.</i>	<i>Ohayō.</i>	Good morning.
(2) <i>Kon'nichiwa.</i>	<i>Kon'nichiwa.</i>	Hello. / Good afternoon.
(3) <i>Konbanwa.</i>	<i>Konbanwa.</i>	Good evening.
(4) <i>Sayōnara. / Shitsurei shimasu.</i>	<i>Jā ne.</i>	Good-bye.
(5) <i>Arigatō gozaimasu.</i>	<i>Arigatō.</i>	Thank you.
(6) <i>Sumimasen.</i>	<i>Gomen'nasai. / Gomen ne.</i>	Excuse me. / I am sorry.

Grammar

1. Focusing on the key words: *o-namae*, *o-kuni*, *o-shigoto*

When you meet someone new, you are usually asked about the country where you are from, your name, and your occupation in various ways. You can respond to them by focusing on such key words as *o-namae*, *o-kuni* and *o-shigoto*.

<i>namae</i> (name)	→ <i>o-namae</i>	(a polite way of saying "your name")
<i>kuni</i> (country)	→ <i>o-kuni</i>	(a polite way of saying "your country")
<i>shigoto</i> (occupation)	→ <i>o-shigoto</i>	(a polite way of saying "your occupation")

When you hear "□●×▽ *o-namae* ×▼?" with rising intonation, the speaker is asking your name, so just say "your name + *desu*." The same strategy can be used for *o-kuni* and *o-shigoto*.

Q: <i>Sumimasen.</i> □●×▽ <i>o-namae</i> ×▼?	Excuse me. [He/she is asking your name.]
A: <i>Sumisu desu.</i>	(My name) is Smith.
Q: □●×▽ <i>o-kuni</i> ×▼?	[He/she is asking your country.]
A: <i>Amerika desu.</i>	I am from America.
Q: □●×▽ <i>o-shigoto</i> ×▼?	[He/she is asking your occupation.]
A: <i>Kaisha-in desu.</i>	I am a office worker.

2. Asking questions about someone

When asking someone's name, add *wa* to *o-namae* (your name) with rising intonation. You can use the same strategy for *O-kuni wa?* and *O-shigoto wa?*

<i>O-namae wa?</i> (lit., Your name?)	May I ask your name?
<i>O-kuni wa?</i> (lit., Your country?)	Where are you from?
<i>O-shigoto wa?</i> (lit., Your occupation?)	May I ask your occupation?

~*wa?* is not a full sentence but is natural for questions and is considered sufficiently polite.

3. Other typical phrases for a first meeting

Q: <i>Itsu Nihon ni kimashita ka.</i>	Q: When did you come to Japan?
A1: <i>12-gatsu desu.</i>	A1: In December.
A2: <i>12-gatsu ni kimashita.</i>	A2: I came here in December.
<i>Amerika kara kimashita.</i>	I came from the US.
<i>Chūgoku kara kimashita.</i>	I came from China.
Q: <i>Nihon wa dō desu ka.</i>	Q: How do you like Japan?
A1: <i>Suki desu.*</i>	A1: I like Japan.
A2: <i>Tanoshii desu.*</i>	A2: It is fun.
A3: <i>Omoshiroi desu.*</i>	A3: It is interesting.

* See Glossary 23 for more words.