

Hello and welcome to Naruhodo Japan, the podcast for learning about the language and culture of Japan from a Nikkei perspective. I am your host, Mariko.

ようこそ。 「なるほど JAPAN」が<sup>はじ</sup>始まります。 <sup>につけいじん</sup>日系人の<sup>かんてん</sup>観点から<sup>にほんご</sup>日本語と<sup>にほん</sup>日本の<sup>ぶんか</sup>文化を<sup>まなぶ</sup>学ぶためのポッドキャストです。ホストのマリコです。

This is Episode 10 and it's time to review what we've learned in Episodes 1-9.

In the first episode, I introduced myself and what I would like to do with this podcast. I also said all the letters in the alphabet. In Episode 2, I covered how to write Japanese and in Episode 3, I went over other possible letters and sounds created by dakuten <sup>だくてん</sup>濁点, handakuten <sup>はんだくてん</sup>半濁点, and youon <sup>ようおん</sup>拗音. Since then I've tried to teach a couple words to friends who have not studied Japanese so it was quite a reality check on which sounds non-Japanese speakers might have trouble with. That is why I would like to now review the Japanese alphabet and other possible sounds. I will say these several times and please repeat after me.

a i u e o	あいうえお
ka ki ku ke ko	かきくけこ
sa shi su se so	さしすせそ
ta chi tsu te to	たちつてと
na ni nu ne no	なにぬねの
ha hi fu he ho	はひふへほ
ma mi mu me mo	まみむめも
ya yu yo	や ゆ よ
ra ri ru re ro	らりるれろ
wa wo n	わ を ん

ka ki ku ke ko	ga gi gu ge go	かきくけこ	がぎぐげご
sa shi su se so	za ji zu ze zo	さしすせそ	ざじずぜぞ
ta chi tsu te to	da ji zu de do	たちつてと	だちづでど
ha hi fu he ho	ba bi bu be bo	ぱ pi pu pe po	はひふへほ ばびぶべぼ ぴぴぷぺぽ

kya kyu kyo	gya gyu gyo	きやきゆきよ	ぎやぎゆぎよ
sha shu sho	jya jyu jyo	しやしゆしよ	じやじゆじよ
cha chu cho	jya jyu jyo	ちやちゆちよ	ぢやぢゆぢよ
nya nyu nyo		にやにゆによ	
hya hyu hyo	bya byu byo	ひやひゆひよ	びやびゆびよ
mya myu myo			みやみゆみよ
rya ryu ryo			りやりゆりよ

In Episode 3, we also covered vowel length, such as long vowel (formally called choun <sup>ちょうおん</sup> 長音) and little Tsu (formally called sokuon <sup>そくおん</sup> 促音). Vowel length is important in Japanese as some vowels are longer than others and this can change a word. Let's use the "city" of Tokyo as an example. Non-Japanese often pronounce it as Tokio ときお. By the spelling in Roman letters one might think it's pronounced Tokyo ときよ. However, it is actually pronounced Toukyou とうきょう. For an example of little Tsu, let's use the soy sauce company Kikkoman. Since it is spelled with a double consonant in Roman letters, K-i-k-k-o-m-a-n, this indicates that there is a little Tsu inbetween "ki" and "ko". Thus, the correct pronunciation in Japanese is Kikkoman キッコマン.

[\* transcript note only: Tokyo is not a technically a city nor a prefecture, but we'll go over why that is so in a future episode. Officially it's classified as a megalopolis.]

Also in Episode 3, I mentioned that some vowels may disappear when Japanese are speaking. This may make it tricky for a beginner to listen to conversations but just keep in mind that the most commonly dropped vowel is U and usually it is dropped in the sentence endings desu です and masu ます. Desu becomes des and masu becomes mas. So if you hear Japanese speaking and you notice a word is missing a vowel because what they said is impossible to write with the Japanese alphabet, chances are it's not a new or foreign word, they just dropped the vowel.

In Episode 4, we went over honorifics. These are similar to the titles Mr/Mrs/Miss in English but there are many differences. There are a lot of fine points to honorifics so if you review Episode 4 but are still confused over their use or a particular honorific, please leave a comment on the episode entry or use the contact form on the site. The most important honorific to know is -san さん. Basically you should add this to the end of everyone's name except for children. When in doubt, address a person by their last name followed by -san. You may also use it after someone's first name but don't use it after both at the same time. For example, if someone was named Akira Araki, then you could call them Araki-san or Akira-san in Japanese but you would never call them Araki-san Akira-san. If you did that then it would seem like you are talking about 2 different people. For children, instead of -san you may add -chan ちゃん to their name. Basically it is like a diminutive and just makes the child more cute.

In Episode 5, we went over pronouns. Again, there are a lot of fine points to pronouns so if you have difficulty with these, please review the episode and contact me if you need further help. The default pronoun for yourself is watashi わたし. When you want to say "I" in Japanese, you should always say watashi. You can't go wrong with using this pronoun for yourself. The default pronoun for the person you are talking to is anata あなた. It is like saying "you" in Japanese. It is polite but not as polite as can be. In Japanese, it's much more polite to say the other person's name with -san added to it. If you do not know their name or title, then it's alright to say anata.

In Episode 6, I listed 10 basic sentences and taught how to turn them into questions so you could start speaking Japanese and hold a simple conversation or at least pretend to. These were fill in the blank type questions and for several of them you should be able to fill in the blank with what

you may already know, what we have covered in this podcast, or with a simple lookup in a dictionary. The sentences were:

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_

You should be able to fill this one in on your own

2. I am \_\_ (country of citizenship) \_\_

If you don't know how to say your country in Japanese, please look in a dictionary but I will try to go over various countries in a future episode.

3. I live in \_\_ (place name) \_\_

If you don't know how to pronounce your city, state, or province name Japanese style, try searching the internet to see if there is already a commonly accepted way to say it. If not, in a future episode I will try to teach you how to guesstimate Japanization of foreign words.

4. I am \_\_ (#) \_\_ years old.

Only you know your age and in Episode 8 we went over numbers and how to count someone's age.

5. I have \_\_ (#) \_\_ siblings.

Again, please review Episode 8 for numbers.

6. I study \_\_ (subject) \_\_.

There are so many possible things that one could be studying that it's near impossible for me to create an episode where I list them all. Therefore, please check the dictionary for the Japanese word of what you are studying. The most important word to know though for this sentence is "Japanese language" since you are studying that. In Japanese, it is nihongo にほんご but you should already know that.

7. I work at \_\_ (company name) \_\_

8. I would like to visit \_\_ (place name) \_\_

9. I have been to \_\_ (place name) \_\_

My advice for these sentences is the same as what I said for sentence 3. If you don't know how to pronounce a particular name Japanese style, try searching the internet to see if there is already a commonly accepted way to say it. If not, in a future episode I will try to teach you how to guesstimate Japanization of foreign words.

10. I like to eat \_\_ (food name) \_\_

There are as many foods out there in this world as there are subjects to study. You could mention a specific food or you could say the food of a country in general, such as Japanese food. I didn't cover how to say that in Episode 6 so I will go over it now. The way to say the cuisine of a country is to say the name of the country first, followed by the world ryouri 料理. The exception of course is Japanese cuisine, which is not called nihon ryouri. Japanese food in Japanese is called washoku 和食. Another tricky one is Chinese food. China is chuugoku 中国 but when you say Chinese food it is chuuka ryouri 中華料理.

We went over particles in Episode 7. Particles make some people tear out their hair. In the episode, I tried to cover the most common particles with example sentences so you could get a feel for their use but I know particles require a lot of drills and practice to master. That is why I encourage you to just keep practicing, perhaps focusing on 1 or 2 particles at a time until they click. I think that the most common particles are to と, no の, na な, de で, ya や, shi し, mo も, wa は, ga が, e へ, ni に, and wo を.

I've searched the internet for lists of particles and I mentioned that I disagree with what some people classified as a particle. Mostly it was that I believe particles are comprised of 1 letter only, though sometimes they may be combined. If the particle has 2 letters or more, chances are it's a word and words can be looked up in the dictionary. If you're having trouble with a particle that I didn't cover, it's probably a particle with 2 or more letters and I'll try to go over those in a not so distant future episode.

One way to learn the differences between different particles would be to try several particles in the same place of a sentence and see how that affects the meaning of the sentence overall. I will try to illustrate this with an example sentence.

Example sentence:

Nihon \_\_\_ ikimasu. にほん 日本 い 行きます。 Japan \_\_\_\_\_ will go.

Particles that seem to work:

Nihon ni ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> に行きます。	I will go to Japan.
Nihon he ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> へ行きます。	I will go to Japan.
Nihon wa ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> は行きます。	Japan will go.
Nihon ga ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> が行きます。	<i>Japan</i> will go.
Nihon to ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> と行きます。	I am going with Japan.
Nihon mo ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> も行きます。	Japan is going too.
Nihon ya ikimasu.	<small>にほん</small> 日本 <small>い</small> や行きます。	Japan and others will go.

Particles that do not seem to work:

Nihon no ikimasu. にほん 日本 い の行きます。 Of Japan will go.\*

\*The particle No の does not fit in this context. This particle shows possession in the form of the word "of" or "'s". Take the phrase "son of Sam" in English. This may also be said as "Sam's son". The particle No の functions as the word "of" in the first phrase and "'s" in the second version of the phrase. Both ways of constructing the words in English mean the same thing. In Japanese this would be constructed as "Sam no musuko" Sam のむすこ。

Nihon na ikimasu. にほん 日本 い な行きます。 Japan-like will go.\*\*

\*\*The particle Na な is used to help describe an object as being like something therefore it does not fit in the context of this sentence. A more fitting way to use the particle may be to say someone is Japanese-like. “Nihonjin mitai na hito” 日本人にほんじんみたいな人ひと.

Nihon de ikimasu. 日本にほんで行きますい。 At Japan will go.\*\*\*

\*\*\*The particle De で does not fit because it is much closer to the word “at” or “in” in English. It describes where a particular action took place such as if you would have lived in Japan, worked in Japan, purchased an object in Japan, ate in Japan, etc. It simply does not fit with the verb in this example sentence.

Nihon shi ikimasu. 日本にほんし行きますい。 Japan will go and other things.\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*The translation seems OK but in Japanese this sounds odd because the particle Shi し should be used when describing several attributes or items.

Nihon wo ikimasu. 日本にほんを行きますい。 Japan do will go.\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*The particle Wo を does not fit in this context because this particular object, Japan, is not a direct action that can be done by the verb.

In Episode 8, we covered counting and counters. I think that counting up to 10,000 or so is fairly easy in Japanese. This could probably be learned over a weekend if one really wanted to do it. The tricky part is knowing the counters and conjugating numbers properly with the various counters. To be sure that the pronunciation of numbers and counters is understood clearly, let's review some of them and please repeat after me.

0*	rei / maru	零 / 丸	れい / まる
1	ichi	一	いち
2	ni	二	に
3	san	三	さん
4**	shi / yon	四	し / よん
5	go	五	ご
6	roku	六	ろく
7**	shichi / nana	七	しち / なな
8	hachi	八	はち
9**	kyuu / ku	九	きゅう / く
10	jyuu	十	じゅう

Items to note:

\*0 is rei in Japanese but it may also be referred to as maru, which means “circle”. When you read numbers in a sequence, such as a phone number, one is more likely to say maru. This is akin to referring to 0 as the letter O in English.

\*\*There are two ways to say the numbers 4, 7, and 9. Which way depends on the context and conjugation.

Some more numbers:

100	hyaku	百	ひゃく
1000	sen	千	せん
10,000	ichi-man	一万	いちまん

Counters are one of those things where there's so much to cover that I encourage you to review Episode 8 if you have any difficulty. This episode is just a review after all. So let's review the pronunciation of some of the counters. I will say numbers 1-3. Again, please repeat after me.

#### **Tsu つ counter**

1	hitso-tsu	一つ	ひとつ
2	futa-tsu	二つ	ふたつ
3	mi-ttsu	三つ	みっつ

#### **Ko 個 counter**

1	i-kko	一個	いっこ
2	ni-ko	二個	にこ
3	san-ko	三個	さんこ

#### **Hon 本 counter**

1	i-ppon	一本	いっぽん
2	ni-hon	二本	にほん
3	san-bon	三本	さんぽん

#### **Satsu 冊 counter**

1	i-ssatsu	一冊	いっさつ
2	ni-satsu	二冊	にさつ
3	san-satsu	三冊	さんさつ

#### **Mai 枚 counter**

1	ichi-mai	一枚	いちまい
2	ni-mai	二枚	にまい
3	san-mai	三枚	さんまい

#### **Hai 杯 counter**

1	i-ppai	一杯	いっぱい
2	ni-hai	二杯	にはい
3	san-bai	三杯	さんばい

#### **Hiki 匹 counter**

1	i-ppiki	一匹	いっぴき
2	ni-hiki	二匹	にひき
3	san-biki	三匹	さんびき

#### **Tou 頭 counter**

1	i-ttou	一頭	いっとう
2	ni-tou	二頭	にとう

3	san-tou	三頭	さんとう
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#### Wa 羽 counter

1	ichi-wa	一羽	いちわ
2	ni-wa	二羽	にわ
3	san-ba	三羽	さんば

#### Kai 回 counter

1	i-kkai	一回	いっかい
2	ni-kai	二回	にかい
3	san-kai	三回	さんかい

#### Dai 台 counter

1	ichi-dai	一台	いちだい
2	ni-dai	二台	にだい
3	san-dai	三台	さんだい

#### Ten 点 counter

1	i-tten	一点	いってん
2	ni-ten	二点	にてん
3	san-ten	三点	さんてん

#### Mei 名 counter

1	ichi-me	一名	いちめい
2	ni-me	二名	にめい
3	san-me	三名	さんめい

#### Nin 人 counter

1	hito-ri	一人	ひとり
2	futa-ri	二人	ふたり
3	san-nin	三人	さんにん

#### Sai 歳／才 counter

1	i-ssai	一才	いっさい
2	ni-sai	二才	にさい
3	san-sai	三才	さんさい

With the sai counter, once the episode was published, I realized that I forgot to mention that saying 20 years old is a bit different than the rest of the ages. I updated the transcript but it is not in the audio podcast so I will cover it now. 20 years old is not nijyuu-sai in Japanese, it is hatachi はたち.

In Episode 9, dates and time were covered. These may be called counters related to dates and time so let's review their pronunciations as well.

#### Days of the Week

Monday	getsu-youbi	(moon)	月曜日	げつようび
Tuesday	ka-youbi	(fire)	火曜日	かようび

Wednesday	sui-youbi	(water)	水曜日	すいようび
Thursday	moku-youbi	(tree/wood)	木曜日	もくようび
Friday	kin-youbi	(gold/metal)	金曜日	きんようび
Saturday	do-youbi	(dirt/earth)	土曜日	どようび
Sunday	nichi-youbi	(sun)	日曜日	にちようび

#### Months

January	ichi-gatsu	一月	いちがつ
February	ni-gatsu	二月	にがつ
March	san-gatsu	三月	さんがつ
April	shi-gatsu	四月	しがつ
May	go-gatsu	五月	ごがつ
June	roku-gatsu	六月	ろくがつ
July	shichi-gatsu	七月	しちがつ
August	hachi-gatsu	八月	はちがつ
September	ku-gatsu	九月	くがつ
October	jyuu-gatsu	十月	じゅうがつ
November	jyuuichi-gatsu	十一月	じゅういちがつ
December	jyuuuni-gatsu	十二月	じゅうにがつ

#### Ji 時 counter

1 o'clock	ichi-ji	一時	いちじ
2 o'clock	ni-ji	二時	にじ
3 o'clock	san-ji	三時	さんじ

#### Fun 分 counter

1 minute	i-ppun	一分	いっぷん
2 minutes	ni-fun	二分	にふん
3 minutes	san-pun	三分	さんぷん

#### Byou 秒 counter

1 second	ichi-byou	一秒	いちびょう
2 seconds	ni-byou	二秒	にびょう
3 seconds	san-byou	三秒	さんびょう

#### Day 日 counter

1	tsui-tachi	一日	ついたち
2	futsu-ka	二日	ふつか
3	mi-kka	三日	みっか

Add the word “kan” 間 after the amount of time to denote a period of time. You can add 間 after minutes, hours, weeks, months, and years. Counting months is different than saying the name of the month.



### Counting Years 年 (nen)

1	ichi-nen (kan)	一年 (間)	いちねん (かん)
2	ni-nen (kan)	二年 (間)	にねん (かん)
3	san-nen (kan)	三年 (間)	さんねん (かん)

### Counting Months ヶ月 (kagetsu)

1	i-kkagetsu (kan)	一ヶ月 (間)	いっかげつ (かん)
2	ni-kagetsu (kan)	二ヶ月 (間)	にかげつ (かん)
3	san-kagetsu (kan)	三ヶ月 (間)	さんかげつ (かん)

### Counting Weeks 週 (shuu)

1	i-sshuu (kan)	一周 (間)	いっしゅう (かん)
2	ni-shuu (kan)	二週 (間)	にしゅう (かん)
3	san-shuu (kan)	三週 (間)	さんしゅう (かん)

### Counting Days 日 (nichi)

1	ichi-nichi (kan)	一日 (間)	いちにち (かん)
2	futsu-ka (kan)	二日 (間)	ふつか (かん)
3	mi-kka (kan)	三日 (間)	みっか (かん)

Here are some days and times of day, please repeat.

day before yesterday	ototoi	一昨日	おととい
yesterday	kinou	昨日	きのう
today	kyou	今日	きょう
tomorrow	ashita	明日	あした
day after tomorrow	asatte	明後日	あさって
this morning	kesa	今朝	けさ
this evening	konban	今晚	こんばん

Throughout the episodes I have given example sentences. Even if you don't know all the words used in the example sentences, I thought it would be helpful to see examples of Japanese sentence structures. Included in the transcript is a Naruhodo Japan lexicon thus far, a chart of most of the words that were used in the example sentences. As a bonus I threw in a couple words that are related, such as a few synonyms and antonyms. Please forgive me if I plotted them wrong on the chart—I've mentioned before that diagramming sentences is not my strong point.

The word categories on the chart are: people, places, animals, body parts, colors, food, countries, celestial bodies, days / time, nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

People	Translation	Adjective	Translation	Noun	Translation
おばさん	aunt / older woman	<small>ふか</small> 深い	deep	<small>ふうかく</small> 風格	character / personality
おばあさん	much elderly woman / grandmother	<small>ばか</small> 馬鹿	stupid	<small>おかみ</small> 御上	government

おじさん	uncle / older man	わる 悪い	bad / evil	かっこ 括弧	parenthesis ( ) / bracket [ ]
おじいさん	much elderly man / grandfather	いっしょ 一緒	together	かこう 河口	mouth of a river
おかみ 女将	landlady	やさ 優しい	kind / gentle	かこう 火口	crater
につけい 日系	people of Japanese descent	ゆうめい 有名	famous	しごと 仕事	work / job
きゃく お客さん	customer	たか 高い	tall / high / expensive	えんぴつ	pencil
よめ お嫁さん	bride	ひく 低い	low	ペン	pen
むすめ 娘	daughter	かわ 可愛い	cute	ほん 本	book
とう お父さん	father	うるさ 煩い	noisy	しんぶん 新聞	newspaper
かあ お母さん	mother	へん 変	strange / odd / weird	かんてん 観点	point of view
ねえ お姉さん	older sister / young lady / “Miss”	じょうず 上手	to be good at something / to be skilled	ぶんか 文化	culture
にい お兄さん	older brother / young man	へた 下手	to not be good at something / to lack skill	なまえ 名前	name
おうさま 王様	king	きれい	pretty / clean	うち 内	house / inside
かみさま 神様	god	となり 隣	next	いえ うち 家 / 家	house / “my”
あくま 悪魔	devil	べんり 便利	useful / convenient	ため 為	for the sake of
あか 赤ちゃん	baby	みたい	like such and such (describing)	きもち 気持ち	feelings
せんせい 先生	teacher (can also be professor, doctor, etc.)	のよう	like such and such (describing)	もの 物	tangible thing / object
せんぱい 先輩	senior / elder (at school or work)	くら 暗い	dark	こと 事	non-tangible thing / matter / affair
しゃちょう 社長	company president	まぶ 眩しい	bright	くせ 癖	(bad) habit
ぶちよう 部長	department chief	おそ 恐ろしい	dreadful / awful /terrible	こちら / こっ ち	here / (casual) (can also refer to yourself)
てんのうへいか 天皇陛下	His Majesty the Emperor	から 辛い	spicy	そちら / そっ ち	there / (casual) (can also refer to others)
ひめさま お姫様	princess	あま 甘い	sweet	てがみ 手紙	letter
だんな 旦那さん	husband	にが 苦い	bitter	タバコ	cigarette

ご主人 <small>しゅじん</small>	husband	しお 塩っぽい	salty	ひと 人	person
奥さん <small>おく</small>	wife	じゅうぶん 十分	sufficient / enough	がん 癌	cancer
妻 <small>つま</small>	wife	まえ 前	before / in front	どくしん 皆独身	single (marital status)
私 <small>わたし・わたくし</small>	I / (formal)	むずか 難しい	difficult / hard	けっこん 結婚	marriage
私達 <small>わたしたち</small>	we / us	あた 新しい	new	そうしき 葬式	funeral
自分 <small>じぶん</small>	myself	あつ 暑い	hot	せい 背	person's height
家族 <small>かぞく</small>	family	むし あつ 蒸し暑い	humid heat	まつ 祭り	festival
俺 <small>おれ</small>	I (masculine)	さむ 寒い	cold	せい 所為	consequences / effect / due to
僕 <small>ぼく</small>	I (masculine)			さんぽ 散歩	a walk / a stroll
あなた	you	<b>Days / Time</b>	<b>Translation</b>	くすり 薬	medicine
君 <small>きみ</small>	you (masculine)	こんばん 今晚	this evening	かぜ 風邪	cold / illness
お前 <small>まえ</small>	you (masculine)	けさ 今朝	this morning	かぜ 風	wind
彼女 <small>かのじょ</small>	she / girlfriend	かこ 過去	the past day	くるま 車	car / vehicle
彼 <small>かれ</small>	he	いつか	one day	はな 花	flower
彼氏 <small>かれし</small>	boyfriend	いま 今	now	うた 歌	song
皆さん <small>みな</small>	everyone	おととい 一昨日	day before yesterday	どうぐ 道具	tool
警察 <small>けいさつ</small>	police	きのう 昨日	yesterday	にんげん 人間	human being
兄弟 <small>きょうだい</small>	siblings	きょう 今日	today	やりかた やり方	way to do something
子供 <small>こども</small>	child	あした 明日	tomorrow	ダイヤモンド	diamond
		あさって 明後日	day after tomorrow	よてい 予定	plans
<b>Verb</b>	<b>Translation</b>	せんせんしゅう 先々週	week before last	あめ 雨	rain
する	to do	せんしゅう 先週	last week	その他	et cetera
作る <small>つく</small>	to make	こんしゅう 今週	this week	きょうみ 興味	interest
行く <small>い</small>	to go	らいしゅう 来週	next week	おんがく 音楽	music
飲む <small>の</small>	to drink	さらしゅう 再来週	week after next	えいが 映画	movie / film
食べる <small>た</small>	to eat	せんせんげつ 先々月	month before last	コンサート	concert

よ 読む	to read	せんげつ 先月	last month	チケット	ticket
す 好き	to like	こんげつ 今月	this month	アルバム	album
だいすき 大好き	to like a lot / to love	らいげつ 来月	next month	しけん 試験	examination / test
はじ 始まる	to start / to begin	さらいげつ 再来月	month after next	かいしゃ 会社	company
まなぶ 学ぶ	to learn	おとし 一昨年	year before last	きゅうりょう 給料	pay / wage / salary
かえ 帰る	to return / go home	きょねん 去年	last year	ほけん 保険	insurance
で 出かける	to go out	ことし 今年	this year	やすみ 休み	vacation
おも 思う	to think	らいねん 来年	next year	いき 息	breath
さわ 触る	to touch	さらいねん 再来年	year after next	ぜんぶ 全部	all of it / everything
あそ 遊ぶ	to play	あさ 朝	morning	うん 運	luck / fate / destiny
おこ 起こる	to occur / to happen	ごぜん 午前	morning	こうよう 紅葉	autumn leaves
く 来る	to come over	ひる 昼	noon	ゆき 雪	snow
か 書く	to write	ごご 午後	afternoon		
も 持つ	to hold / to have	よる 夜	night / evening	<b>Places</b>	<b>Translation</b>
つと 勤める	to be employed	ゆうがた 夕方	night / evening	ばしょ 場所	place
す 吸う	to smoke	よなか 夜中	middle of the night	がっこう 学校	school
さんか 参加する	to participate	ひにち 日日	date	レストラン	restaurant
つか 掴まえる	to get caught / to capture / to arrest	ひつけ 日付	date	としよかん 図書館	library
す 住む	to live (at a physical location)	ひど 日取り	date	こうえん 公園	park
く 暮らす	to live (at a physical location)	じかん 時間	time	びょういん 病院	hospital
べんきょう 勉強する	to study	びょう 秒	second	どうぶつえん 動物園	zoo
けんか 喧嘩する	to fight	ふん 分	minute	じむしょ 事務所	office
さけ 叫ぶ	to shout / to cry / to exclaim	じ 時	hour	へや 部屋	room
い 言う	to say	ひ・にち 日	day		
れんしゅう 練習する	to practice	が 月	month	<b>Celestial Bodies</b>	<b>Translation</b>
そうじ 掃除する	to clean	ねん・とし 年	year	たいよう 太陽	sun
なら 習う	to learn	たんじょうび 誕生日	birthday	つき 月	moon

かう 買う	to buy	いちがつ 一月	January	ほし 星	star (celestial body)
な 泣く	to cry	にがつ 二月	February		
ね 寝る	to sleep	さんがつ 三月	March	<b>Food</b>	<b>Translation</b>
きら 嫌い	to dislike	しがつ 四月	April	た 食べ物	food
だいきら 大嫌い	to dislike a lot / to hate	ごがつ 五月	May	バナナ	banana
そつぎょう 卒業する	to graduate	ろくがつ 六月	June	カレー	curry
あ 会う	to meet	しちがつ 七月	July	さけ 酒	alcohol
ひか 光る	to shine	はちがつ 八月	August	もち 餅	rice cake
た 炊く	to cook rice	くがつ 九月	September	やさい 野菜	vegetables
き 聞く	to listen / to hear	じゅうがつ 十月	October	にく 肉	meat
と 取る	to get / to take	じゅういちがつ 十一月	November	えさ 餌	animal food / animal feed
か 掛かる	to take / to require (time/money)	じゅうにがつ 十二月	December	ケーキ	cake
と 止める	to stop	みそか 晦日	last day of the month	りんご	apple
もら 貰う	to receive	おおみそか 大晦日	last day of the year (new year's eve)	オレンジ	orange
はら 払う	to pay	げつようび 月曜日	Monday	うめ	plum
つが 潰れる	to go bankrupt, to collapse	かようび 火曜日	Tuesday	はん ご飯	cooked rice / a meal
いた 痛む	to hurt / to feel pain	すいようび 水曜日	Wednesday	みず 水	water
さ 咲く	to bloom	もくようび 木曜日	Thursday	すし 寿司	sushi
み 見る	to look / to see	きんようび 金曜日	Friday	くだもの 果物	fruit
		どようび 土曜日	Saturday	ちゅうかりょうり 中華料理	Chinese food
<b>Body Parts</b>	<b>Translation</b>	にちようび 日曜日	Sunday	ハンバーガー	hamburger
てくび 手首	wrist	しゅうまつ 週末	weekend	コーヒー	coffee
て 手	hand	せいれき 西暦	A.D.		
くび 首	neck	きょうつうきげん 共通紀元	C.E.	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Translation</b>
め 目	eyes	きげんぜん 紀元前	B.C. / B.C.E.	さいきん 最近	lately / recently
かお 顔	face	せいき 世紀	century	よく	often
かみ 髪	hair	ねんだい 年代	age / decade	ねが お願い	please

		ねんごう 年号	Japanese Imperial eras	くだ 下さい	please
<b>Animals</b>	<b>Translation</b>	げんごう 元号	Japanese Imperial eras		
おおかみ 狼	wolf	がねん 元年	first year of a Japanese Imperial era	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Translation</b>
かめ 亀	turtle	きせつ 季節	seasons	にほん・にっぽん 日本	Japan
いぬ 犬	dog	はる 春	spring	ドイツ	Germany
ねこ 猫	cat	なつ 夏	summer	かんこく 韓国	South Korea
ぞう 像	elephant	あき 秋	fall / autumn	ペル	Peru
からす crow	crow	ふゆ 冬	winter	アメリカ	U.S.A.
きつね 狐	fox			ちゅうごく 中国	China
つる 鶴	crane	<b>Color</b>	<b>Translation</b>	カナダ	Canada
たぬき raccoon dog	raccoon dog	ちやいろ 茶色	brown	メキシコ	Mexico

Well, that pretty much covers what Naruhodo Japan has gone over in the first 9 podcasts. Of course, each episode is much more detailed than this review. I hope that you have enjoyed our first 10 episodes and that they have been of at least a little use to you in your study of Japanese language and culture. I do hope to have a few special episodes of video podcasts where I report on Nikkei topics. I have recorded some footage but simply haven't had the time to edit them.

Thank you for listening and if you have any questions or comments, please feel free to leave feedback on the website [naruhodojapan.com](http://naruhodojapan.com). Please tune in again for the next episode. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu!