

にほんご  
JPN101

Nov. 16, 2009  
(Monday)

# 11月16日月曜日

- 日本のぶんか
- ききじょうずはなしじょうず
- ダイアローグ
- よむれんしゅう
- きくれんしゅう

# 日本のぶんか

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 日本のうち



# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- げんかん



The genkan (vestibule) of a house built about 80 years ago. Old-fashioned genkan like this one are now very rare.



Visitors would stand on the concrete floor (tataki, (1) ) and wait for someone living in the house to answer their call. They are then greeted from the inner vestibule (yoritsuki, (4) ), and invited to enter. They take off their shoes and leave them on the stone step (2). Next, they step up to the wooden step (shikidai, (3) ), then to the yoritsuki. The yoritsuki often has a decorative screen.

(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- げんかん



(minnanokyoza, <http://minnanokyoza.jp/kyozai/home/ja/render.do>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

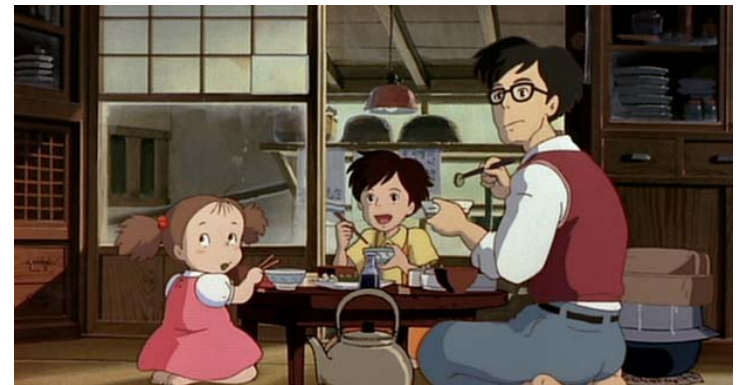
- Tidy storage, the Japanese way fold up small, open up big



Chabu-dai tables have folding legs (photo on top shows one set of legs folded in). Standard height, around 31 cm.



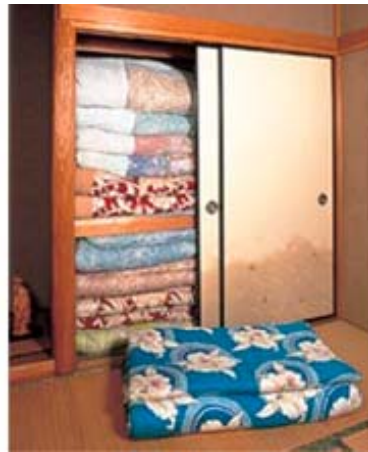
A chabu-dai table set for four. A common sight in homes in the 1960s. The rice tub in the foreground holds enough rice for all family members.



(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)  
(movie, tonari no totoro)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- Tidy storage, the Japanese way fold up small, open up big



Above left: Each folded *kimono* is placed in its own thick Japanese-paper wrapping, and then placed in a specially made chest. Because of their straight tailored lines, *kimono* can be folded into a flat, rectangular shape, free of wrinkles and taking up little space.

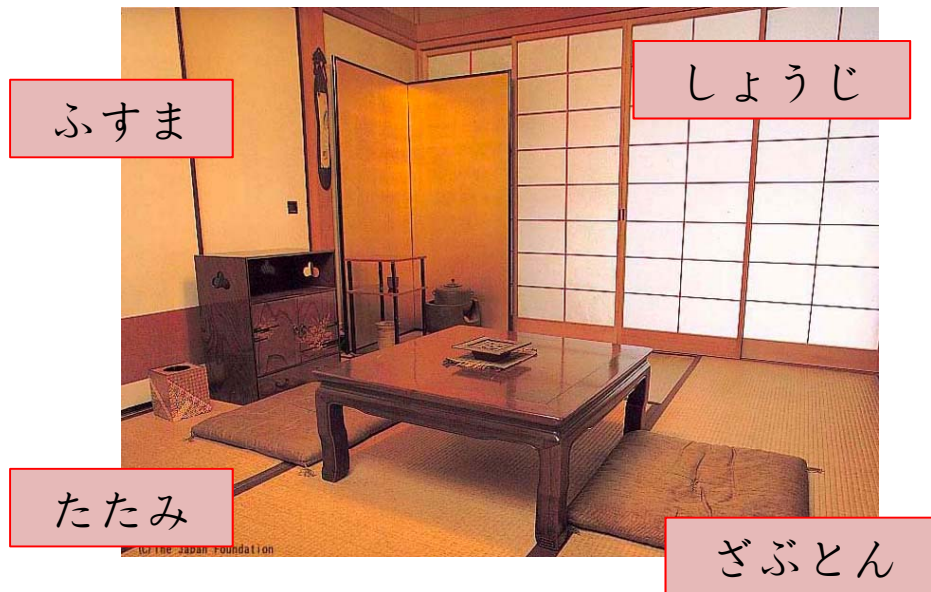
Above center: Futon and other bedding are folded and placed in an *oshiire* closet. In a Japanese-style room, the closet is an important place for storage.

Above right: These cotton-stuffed *zabuton* cushions are placed on the *tatami* mat floor — one for each person. Long ago, straw was woven into a round cushion called *enza*. Today's *zabuton* evolved from them.



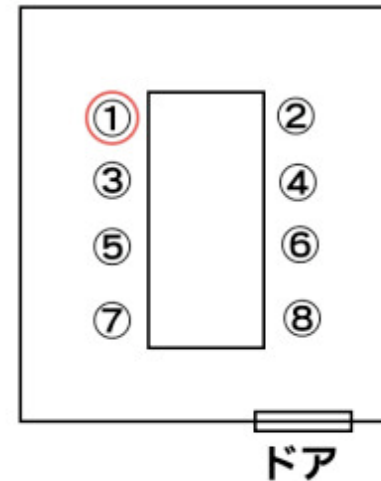
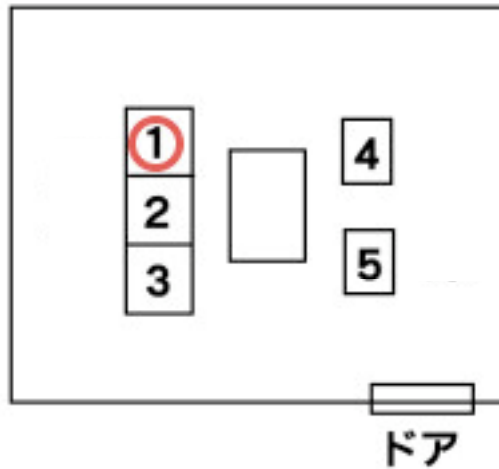
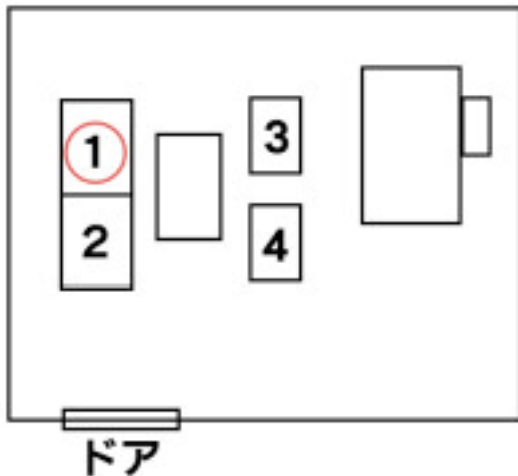
# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 和室 (わしつ) Traditional Japanese room



# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 上座（かみぎ） ・ 下座（しもぎ）
- This is directly translated to Upper seat and lower seat.  
These are positions or seating orders for business persons that are applied in rooms and public transportation.  
Here are some examples. Numbers go from most important person to least important person.

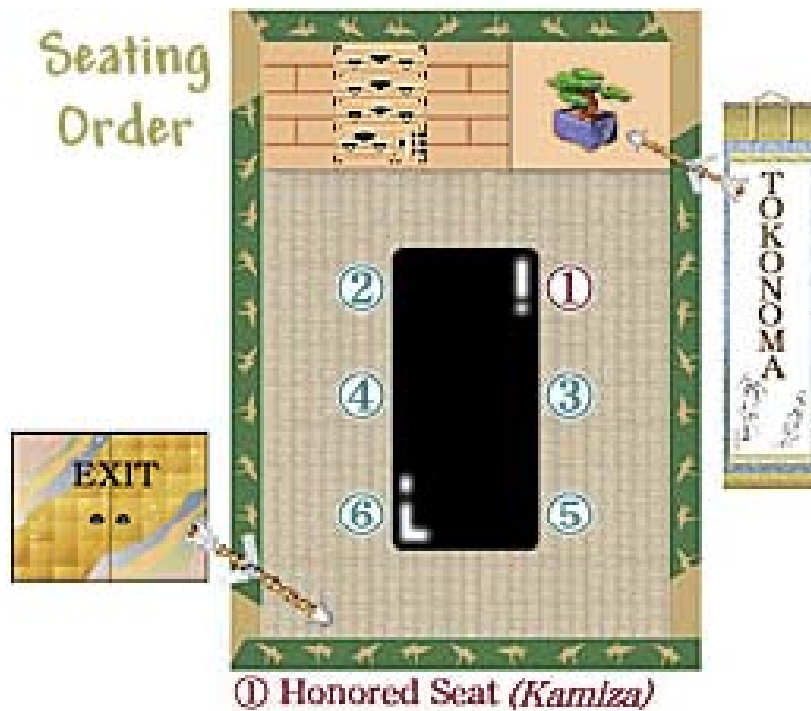


(BUKISA, <http://www.bukisa.com>)

(ビジネスマナーガイド, <http://ビジネスマナー.biz/450seki/>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

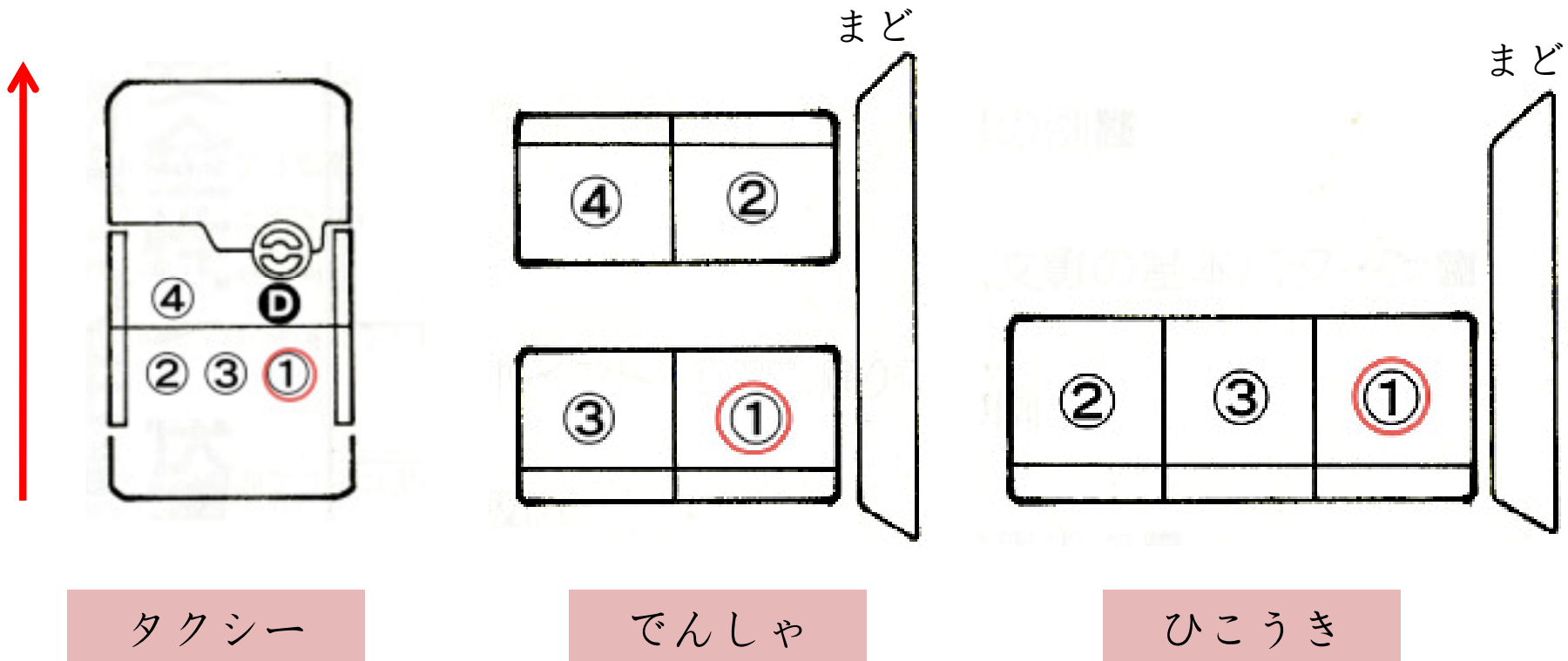
- 上座（かみぎ） ・ 下座（しもぎ）



とこのま

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 上座（かみぎ）・下座（しもぎ）

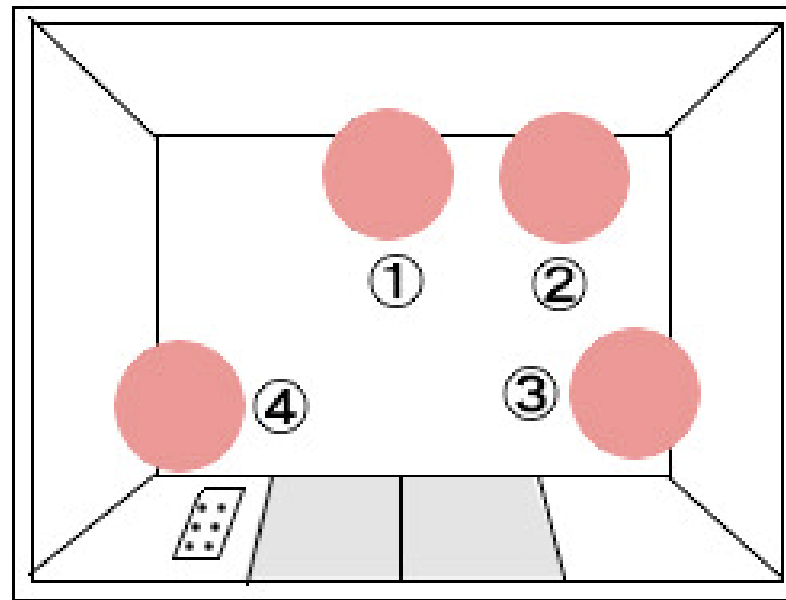


(BUKISA, <http://www.bukisa.com>)

(ビジネスマナーガイド, <http://ビジネスマナー.biz/450seki/>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 上座（かみぎ） ・ 下座（しもぎ）



エレベーター

(BUKISA, <http://www.bukisa.com>)

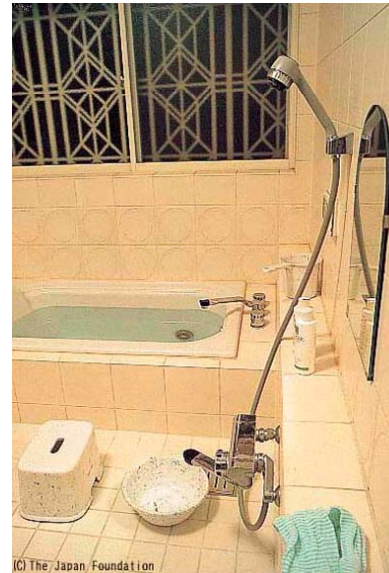
(ビジネスマナーガイド, <http://ビジネスマナー.biz/450seki/>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか



# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- お風呂



(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)

(minnanokyoza, <http://minnanokyoza.jp/kyozai/home/ja/render.do>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

## ● お風呂

A Japanese bathtub is not for washing your body in \_ it is for relaxing both the body and mind by taking time to warm yourself. It is common to bathe with other guests that are staying in the inn. Please be careful not to be disturbing to others.

### Bathing procedures

(1)

Before entering a bathtub, quickly wash away dirt from your body by pouring warm water over the body.



(2)

Enter the bathtub, relax, and get out, and wash your whole body with soap in the washing area.



(3)

Lastly, thoroughly wash away soap by pouring warm water over your body.



(4)

When you leave the bathing room, wipe water from the body with a towel, and dress in a dressing room.





# P176-177 日本のぶんか

## ● お風呂

### Cautions

- \*Do not pull the bath plug.
- \*Do not wear a swimsuit.
- \*Do not put water in the bathtub.
- \*Do not use soap in the bathtub.
- \*Do not bring a towel into the bathtub \_ it makes inside the bathtub dirty.
- \*Wash your body outside the bathtub.
- \*Be careful not to splash pouring water onto people around you.
- \*Rinse away a used wash basin and chair with warm water, and return them to the original places.
- \*Do not bring a bath towel into the bathing room.
- \*Do not jump into the bathtub.
- \*Do not run.
- \*Do not bring in food or drinks.
- \*Do not bathe while intoxicated.



# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- トイレ



(minnanokyoza, <http://minnanokyoza.jp/kyozai/home/ja/render.do>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

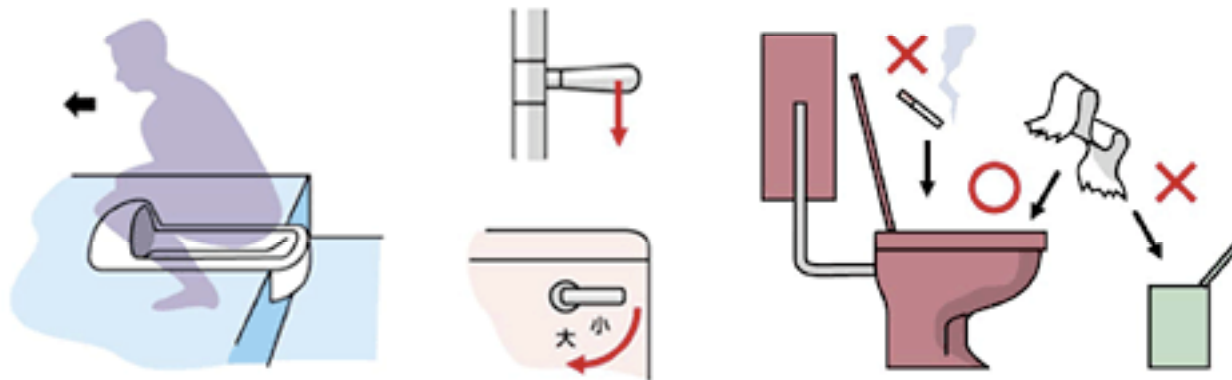
- トイレ

A Japanese-style toilet is used by straddling it instead of sitting on it. Squat your body down facing the hood of the toilet, to use it. When there are slippers for the toilet, change to the slippers.

Flush water after use regardless of whether using a Japanese-style or Western-style toilet.

Discard used toilet paper into the toilet.

Discard other items besides toilet paper into a trash box in the restroom. Don't discard a cigarette butt, etc., into the toilet.



# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- トイレ



(It's a (Japanese) sign, <http://itsajapanesesign.blogspot.com/>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

## • ウォシュレット

Many Toto employees assisted in the development of the Washlet by serving as the subjects of various tests. They actually sat on the toilet seat to help discover the ideal conditions for cleansing, including the nozzle length and position, spraying angle, and water temperature. In order to prevent scalding from hot water, tests were also held to find out what the highest bearable temperature was. Employees both young and old took part, and some unlucky people could be heard screaming in pain at the heat of the water. After much experimenting, the developers settled on 38 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit), slightly above human body temperature, as the most comfortable water temperature. Great improvements have been made since that time, and Washlets today have many amazing features. Heated seats have become standard, and the newest models can oscillate the water pressure, automatically absorb the smell after a user leaves the seat, and even warm up the entire lavatory at a preset time.



The Washlet has a nozzle that emits warm water. (Toto)



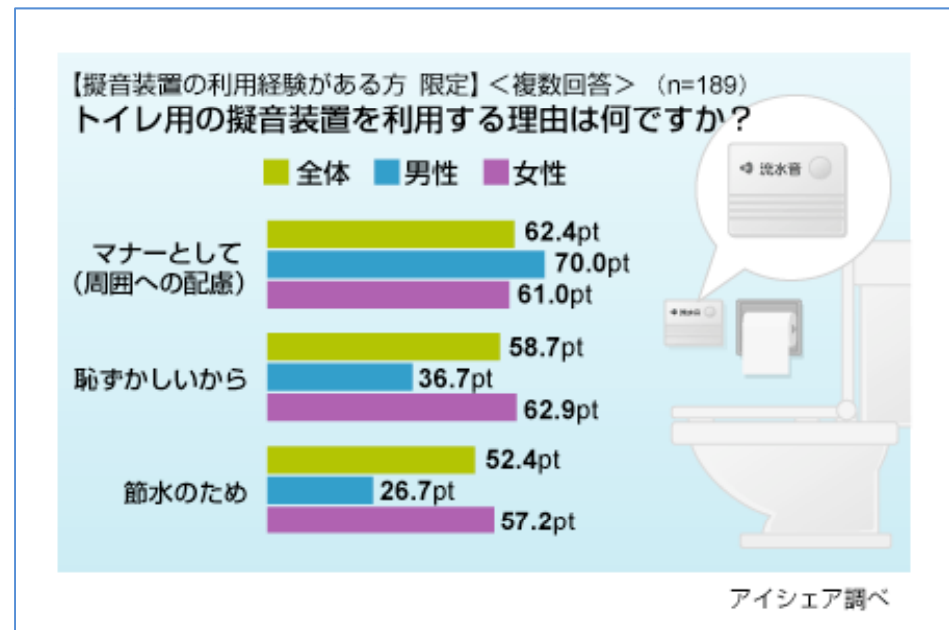
The control pad for a Washlet. (Toto)  
(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- 音姫 (おとひめ)



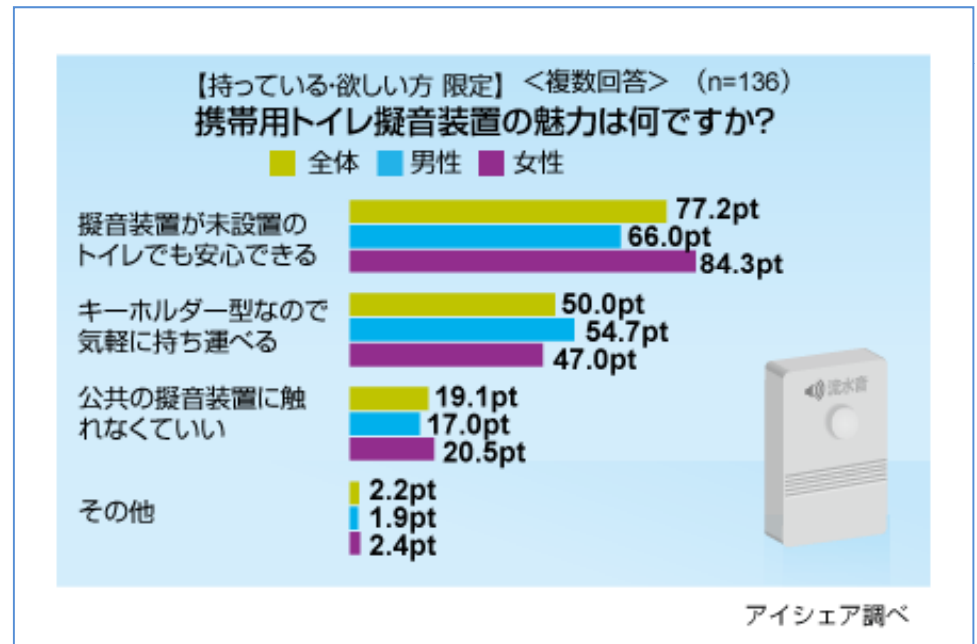
Sound comes out from this radio-like box. (Toto)



(Web Japan, <http://web-japan.org/index.html>)  
(Ishare, <http://release.center.jp/>)

# P176-177 日本のぶんか

- ケータイ音姫（おとひめ）



(rakuten, <http://item.rakuten.co.jp/>)

(Ishare, <http://release.center.jp/>)

ききじょうずはなしじょうず



# P201 ききじょうずはなしじょうず

## Getting someone's attention (2)

Talking to someone in your non-native language can be a strain, especially if the person is a stranger. This is certainly true in Japan as well, where people tend to be less open with strangers. One explanation for this is that Japan was isolated from the Western world for over 250 years under the government's seclusion policy, from the seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century. During that period Japan virtually remained a relatively homogeneous nation. Moreover, under the feudal order, a strong sense of hierarchy was developed. The sense of hierarchy and distinction between in-group and out-group remains strong in modern Japan. In-group refers to one's family, people at one's place of work, classmates, etc. The Japanese are very aware of the difference in intimacy that should be maintained between those in the in-group and out-group, and act accordingly. Any non-Japanese by definition belongs to the out-group, and thus, along with the fear of not being able to communicate, a Japanese person might deliberately avoid contact with a non-Japanese, even at the risk of appearing indifferent. This of course is a generalization, and there is a great deal of variation in individual behavior. It is important, however, to understand this background, and to use the appropriate phrases in approaching a stranger or someone you don't know well. The following is a summary of some useful expressions and other strategies you can employ.

### Approaching people:

あのう (ちょっと)

すみませんが/しつれいですが。

あのう すみませんが/しつれいですが。

ちょっと すみませんが/しつれいですが。

あのう ちょっと すみませんが/しつれいですが。

おねがいします。 (used to get the attention of someone who provides services, such as a store clerk)

# ダイアログ

# P173 ダイアローグ

- 「リーさんのアパート」




ごめん下さい。  
いらっしやい。  
あがって下さい。  
おじゃまします。



このアパートは たかいところに  
ありますから。

へえ、はやいですね。

# P173 ダイアログ

- きいてください。 

# P173 ダイアローグ



# P173 ダイアローグ（じまく）



よむれんしゅう

# P206 よむれんしゅう

## Using visual clues

Photos, illustrations, and graphs can often help you understand what you read. For example, it's much easier to understand a description of a room or a house while looking at a floor plan. Such visuals not only help create context for a text, but they may also provide additional information not included in the text.

### 読む 前に Pre-reading

Look at the picture of an office, and determine what kinds of information it conveys.





# P206 よむれんしゅう

## 田中先生の研究室 Professor Tanaka's Office

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### Vocabulary

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| 奥<br>おく    | the inner part of a building, room, etc. |
| 手前<br>てまえ  | this side (side closer to the speaker)   |
| 鉢植<br>はちうえ | potted plant                             |
| たくさん       | many, a lot                              |



# P206 よむれんしゅう

田中先生の研究室はとても広いです。部屋の右には大きい本棚  
けんきゅうしつ ひろい へや みぎ ほんだな  
があります。本棚には本がたくさんあります。本棚の横には窓  
ほんだな ほん ほんだな よこ まど  
があります。窓は部屋の右にあります。窓の外には小さい鉢植  
まど へや みぎ まど そと はちうえ  
があります。そして、窓の近くには先生の机があります。机の上  
まど ちか せんせい つくえ つくえ  
には本がたくさんあります。机は部屋の左側にあります。机の上  
つくえ へや ひだりがわ つくえ  
にはコンピュータと電話があります。部屋の手前には小さいソフ  
でんわ へや てまえ  
アがあります。ソファの上にも本がたくさんあります。ソファの  
横に小さい椅子があります。ソファの下にねこがいます。  
よこ いす

きくねんしゅう

# P199 きくれんしゅう

## Distinguishing sounds in words and phrases

Listening to conversations in Japanese can seem like reading long sentences without **kanji** or other clues to distinguish word boundaries. It takes practice to be able to distinguish words and phrases from a succession of sounds. Listening for repeated words, familiar words, intonation, and pauses can help you to identify word boundaries. If you are listening to an announcement, anticipate what to expect and try to listen for important information.

# P199 きくれんしゅう

ひっこしを てつだう (Helping a friend move into a new apartment)



## Useful Expressions

おきます to place  
おいて下さい please place/put  
くだ

### 聞く 前に Warm-up

When you're moving into a new place, what kinds of words do you expect to use? Circle the terms you are most likely to use.

き まえ ベッド 山 バス よこ テレビ  
たいいくかん ぎんこう いす みぎ ひだり ちかく

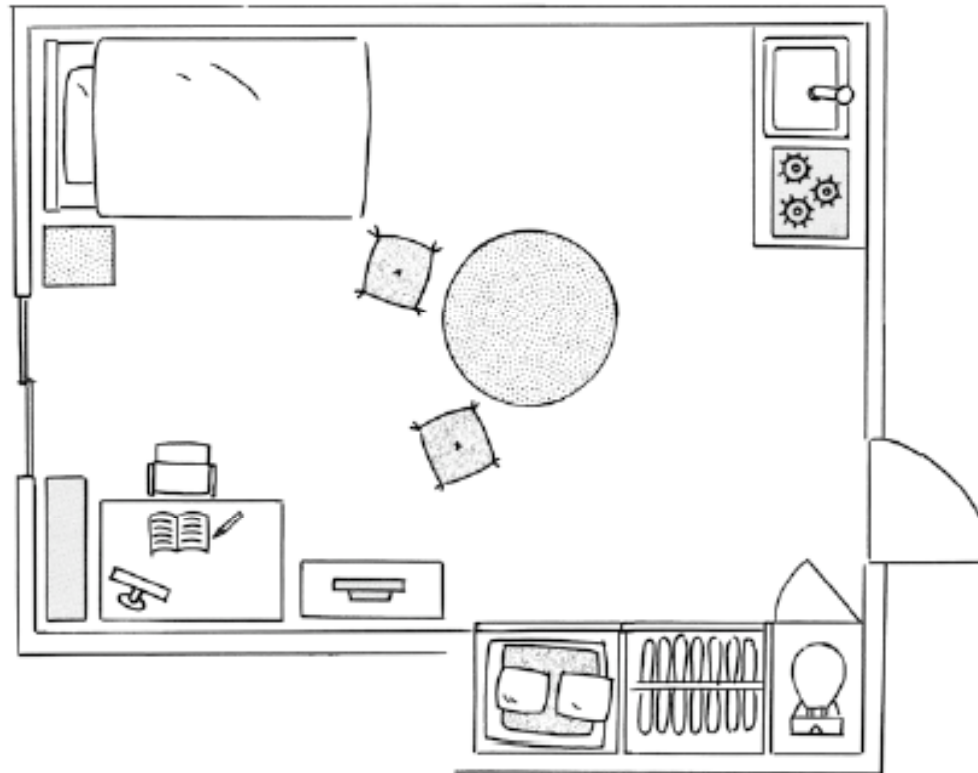
Now listen to the conversation and write down words you hear repeatedly.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

# P199 きくれんしゅう



Listen to the conversation again. Then verify the layout of the apartment. Are all the objects in the room properly described?



Describe each object in the room as thoroughly as you can, using different location nouns.