

Day 3

5. ラ、リ、ル、レ、ロ、ワ、ヲ、ン

Cumulative recognition. For each of the following katakana characters, write the corresponding rōmaji letter.

ロ	ル	ノ	ン	レ	ム	ナ	ワ	ユ	レ	ロ	フ	チ	ヲ	ヘ
ラ	ハ	ヲ	ト	ワ	テ	ミ	リ	ネ	ラ	ン	マ	ヨ	ホ	ル
ヤ	ン	ソ	ル	ヒ	リ	ロ	ヌ	ヲ	タ	メ	ニ	ラ	レ	ツ

Cumulative reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding katakana character.

a	ma	ke	he	i	re	shi	tsu	chi	hi	u	ru	no	mo	sa
ta	ri	e	ya	ha	ho	ka	wa	ne	n	se	yu	fu	so	ku
ni	ki	mi	to	su	no	te	yo	ko	ro	nu	wa	o	ra	mu

More cumulative practice. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding katakana character.

mo	ro	u	ma	ri	n	tsu	ne	ra	ka	mu	re	shi	yu	wo
ni	me	e	wa	mi	nu	re	no	mo	wo	yo	ho	a	ru	ha
ra	n	mu	yo	ru	ko	ya	chi	ro	ki	i	ta	ri	mi	wa

6. Questions

1. What do the words *seion* and *dakuon* mean in Japanese (that is, to which concepts do they correspond)?
2. Draw the characters *wi* and *we* in katakana. Show the correct stroke order by using arrows to show how the writing would proceed from scratch.
3. True or false? Katakana sounds exactly the same as hiragana, but uses different basic characters for sounds.
4. Explain why katakana means “fragmentary kana”. That is, what is katakana a fragment of, and what are some examples of the original characters from which the fragmentary kana are derived?
5. Distinguish each of the following five characters using rōmaji: シ, ソ, ツ, ノ, ン.
6. Explain exactly what is meant by the phrase サ行. List all constituents of the meaning of this phrase (for example, if the phrase means “six-stroked character”, list the six strokes that make up the character).

Cumulative Reproducibility. For each of the following rōmaji letters, write the corresponding katakana character.

hya	ryo	kya	pyu	sho	cha	ju	kyu	sho	gya	hyu	sha	mya	nyu	pyo	ja
nya	myu	hyo	myu	gyo	kya	ryo	nyo	pya	kyo	myo	myo	sho	byu	ryu	gya
byo	pya	kyo	cho	pyo	rya	myu	kyu	shu	pyo	pyu	ryu	cho	gyu	bya	ja
dzya	cha	hyu	ja	pya	pyu	bya	kyo	sha	gyo	dzyo	gya	ja	myo	dzyu	jo
cha	mya	pyo	ju	cho	byo	kya	kyu	shu	dzya	dzyo	ju	mya	gyo	byu	ryo

9. Questions

1. Explain what *yoku dekimashita* means in Japanese. Would this phrase be written in hiragana or katakana? Write it using whichever of the two scripts mentioned above.
2. Use katakana to “romanize” the name Christina into katakana. Remember that there are no “hard consonants” in Japanese, i.e. there is no *k* sound, unlike in other languages... there is only *ku*.
3. Explain the purpose of the following character in katakana: ー.

Day 6

10. とくしゅおん：ハ文字

The following letters are written in rōmaji. Write them as katakana characters. Remember that the tokushuon are fairly regular and have regular exceptions (that is, **exceptions breed exceptions**, just as with hiragana).

hwa	fi	fa	hwi	hyi	hye	fya	fye
bwa	pwu	fo	hu	pyi	byi	pye	fyo
hwe	fe	hwo	bye	fyu	bwo	pwo	pwa
bwi	pwi	bwe	bwu	pwe	fa	hwo	bwe
hu	fo	pwo	hye	fyu	fi	bwu	byi

Day 7

11. Sentences

The following sentences are written in rōmaji. Write them in katakana **and in English** (they all correspond to English words/sentences, just written in katakana for dramatized effect). Remember the corresponding punctuation marks in Japanese and the fact that there are no spaces between Japanese words!

1. Harō! Mai neemu izu Mami. Waato abauto yū?
2. Ai robu beikon. Ifu yū donto raiku beikon, wii kiinto bii furenzu. Dū yū rabu beikon tū?
3. Yua sokkusu aa verii sutinkii tudei.
4. Dido yū suteppu on samu burūberii jamu in za gareeji?
5. Hei. Ai udo havu nokkudo ifu yū hado a doa.

12. Questions

1. How many katakana characters are there in all? How many of these fall into each of the categories of monographs, diacritics, digraphs, digraphs with diacritics, and diphthongs? How many of these are considered “standard usage”?
2. Explain the difference between traditional Hepburn romanization and modified Hepburn romanization as far as romanizing consonants are concerned. That is, what are the phonetic and phonemic differences between the two?
3. How is the sokuon pronounced if present at the end of a word in katakana? Propose a romanization strategy for it.
4. Explain the difference between the chōonpu and the odoriji in katakana. What are the functional differences?
5. What is the correct Meiji-era character for *lyo*? What is the modern-Japanese substitute for this character?
6. True or false? Particles are sometimes written in katakana, so the gojūon that act as particles are pronounced differently in katakana, as well.
7. True or false? There exist katakana characters that characterize the sounds “tya”, “tyu”, and “tyo”. If true, write them out in katakana. If false, provide appropriate substitute characters that would work in their place.
8. Describe the *gairaigo* usage of katakana in modern Japanese. What are its purposes and when is it **not** used (i.e. exceptions)?
9. Explain the **complete** difference in how furigana is written for *yokogaki* compared to *tategaki*.
10. Explain the **complete** difference in how furigana is written for *on’yomi* readings compared to *kun’yomi* readings.
11. What is half-width kana? Why did it exist? Why are there not any half-width hiragana or kanji characters?
12. **Briefly** explain what *giongo* and *gitaigo* are in Japanese.