



A+

#1 Best-Way to Conversational Japanese

JAPANESE SCRIPTS

Use pre-written conversations with spaces
for YOUR INFO to double or TRIPLE your
conversational Japanese

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“Japanese Scripts”

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JAPANESE SCRIPTS

Your brain is amazing. It's been said that you only use about 10% of the total potential of it during your lifetime. What this means is that you have an incredible capacity to learn and improve in any area of your life, including Japanese.

One of the main problems with traditional language learning is the way it is **presented** to the students. For example, it is common for students to have a list of words to learn at the end of each chapter in a textbook in a format like this:

- 1) いとこ (itoko) = cousin
- 2) です (desu) = is
- 3) どこ (doko) = where
- 4) は (wa) = the topic marker particle
- 5) か (ka) = the question particle

This simple example was only five words long, but most lists in traditional classes consist of ten to twenty different words to study and memorize. The main problem with presenting new information in this manner is that, there is simply not enough **meaning** or **association** to the words.

When you read, you don't just read the individual words, but rather you read the sentence as a whole. This is because when words are combined with others into a sentence, a sense of **cohesion** is created.

Using this knowledge is vital for accelerated learning. Rather than learning words individually from a list, you will learn words together with one another in a complete sentence. Using the same list of words we can create the following sentence:

いとこはどこですか? (itoko wa doko desu ka) = Where is (my) cousin?



There are several other reasons why it is much faster and easier to learn words within a sentence rather than alone. One of them is **visualization**. When you say a **WORD**, you may or may not picture it in your mind. But when you speak a **SENTENCE**, you actually **visualize the entire scene** which can include colors, movement, and sound.

This combination of sight, sound and movement, even if it's only within your mind, is what's known as "multi-sensory learning" and it is a very powerful way to learn.

Another reason is because sentences have a rhythm, and sometimes a rhyme to them. Both of these aspects help your brain to remember. Read over that Japanese sentence again and pay special attention to the rhythm of the sentence and the rhyme of the words.

And to make things even better, when you use and speak sentences over and over again, you actually learn the grammar of Japanese automatically. Your brain inevitably compares and contrasts the different sentences and is able to naturally determine how the grammar works.

The point of all this is that whenever possible, you should learn new words within the context and structure of a sentence, rather than by just memorizing a list of words.

WHAT THESE SCRIPTS ARE ABOUT

These scripts have been created on the basis of two things:

(1) The first thing is what we've been talking about so far: learning Japanese through the use of sentences, rather than by memorizing a list of words.

(2) The second is based on the fact that you generally have the same sort of conversations with each new person that you meet. For example, every time you introduce yourself to someone for the first time, you generally tell them the same sort of things about yourself: where you're from, what you do for work, what your hobbies are, and so on.

By using these "scripts" you can quickly and easily learn the phrases and words that you will be using in any kind of reoccurring situation such as meeting someone new or ordering food at a restaurant.

I realize that not everyone is at the same level of skill with their Japanese, so I have repeated the same scripts in both Romaji (for beginners) and the normal Japanese writing systems of hiragana, katakana, and kanji. Please feel free to use whichever one works best for you.

As a final note, these scripts are meant to be printed out, written on, and generally used in whatever way will help you the most to learn and understand Japanese. Please "wear them out" and have a lot of fun while doing it.

Until next time,

-Nick Hoyt

Introducing Yourself for the First Time

初めまして。_____と申します。よろしくお願ひします。

(name)

私は_____歳です。そして、_____から来ました。

(age)

(country)

_____間日本語を勉強しています。

(number of months or years)

今は_____の_____です。

(company/college)

(occupation)

私の趣味は_____と_____と_____です。

(hobby)

(hobby)

(hobby)

結婚して(います)/(いません)。そして、子供が_____います。

(#kids)

日本で_____が見たいんですが。とても面白いと思います。

(place you'd like to visit)

日本の食べ物は美味しいですよ！好きな食べ物は_____です。

(Japanese food)

Introducing Yourself for the First Time

hajimemashite. _____ to mou shimasu. yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

(name)

watashi wa _____ sai desu. soshite, _____ kara kimashita.

(age)

(country)

_____ kan nihongo o benkyou shite imasu.

(number of months or years)

ima wa _____ no _____ desu.

(company/college)

(occupation)

watashi no shumi wa _____ to _____ to _____ desu.

(hobby)

(hobby)

(hobby)

kekkon shite(imasu)/(imasen). soshite, kodomo ga _____ imasu.

(#kids)

nihon de _____ ga mitai n desu ga. totemo omoshiroi to omo imasu.

(place you'd like to visit)

nihon no tabemono wa oishii desu yo! sukina tabemono wa _____ desu.

(Japanese food)

Introducing Yourself for the First Time

Hello. My name is _____ . It's nice to meet you.

(name)

I am _____ years old. And, I'm from _____ .

(age)

(country)

I have been studying Japanese for _____ .

(number of months or years)

Right now, I am a _____ for/at _____ .

(occupation)

(company/college)

My hobbies are _____ and _____ and _____ .

(hobby)

(hobby)

(hobby)

I (am)/(am not) married. And, I have _____ kids.

(#kids)

I want to see _____ in Japan. I think it's very interesting.

(place you'd like to visit)

Japanese food is delicious! My favorite food is _____ .

(Japanese food)

Script Suggestions

Name: Your own of course! ☺

Age – use normal numbers with these few irregulars:

一歳 【issai】 - if it ends in 1
八歳 【hassai】 - if it ends in 8
十歳 【jussai】 - if it ends in a 10 (multiple)
二十歳 【hatachi】 - 20 years old (only)

You can also use the kanji 才 (sai) for the age counter.

Country:

Argentina (aruzenchin)	Australia (oosutoraria)	Brazil (burajiru)
Canada (kanada)	China (chuugoku)	Chile (chiri)
Costa Rica (kosutarika)	Cuba (kyuuba)	Cyprus (kipurosu)
France (furansu)	Germany (doitsu)	India (indo)
Ireland (airurando)	Israel (isuraeru)	Italy (itaria)
Jamaica (jamaika)	Kenya (kenia)	Malaysia (mareeshia)
Mexico (mekishiko)	New Zealand (nyuujirando)	Nigeria (naijeria)
Pakistan (pakisutan)	Portugal (porutogaru)	Russia (roshia)
Singapore (shingapooru)	South Africa (minami afurika)	South Korea (kankoku)
Spain (supein)	UK (igirisu)	USA (amerika)
Zambia (Zambia)		

Number of months or years:

The Japanese counter for months is “ka getsu” ヶ月

1 month (ikka getsu)	2 months (ni ka getsu)	3 months (san ka getsu)
4 months (yon ka getsu)	5 months (go ka getsu)	6 months (rokka getsu)
7 months (nana ka getsu)	8 months (hakka getsu)	9 months (kyuu ka getsu)
10 months (jukka getsu)	11 months (juu ikka getsu)	12 months (juuni ka getsu)

The Japanese counter for years is “nen” 年

1 year (ichi nen)	2 years (ni nen)	3 years (san nen)	4 years (yo nen)
5 year (go nen)	6 years (roku nen)	7 years (nana nen)	8 years (hachi nen)
9 years (kyuu nen)	10 years (juu nen)	11 years (juuichi nen)	12 years (juuni nen)

Company/college:

The word for company is “kaisha” 会社 but you can just use the name of your company.

The word for college is “dai gakkou” 大学 but again, feel free to just use the name.

Occupation:

Student (gakusei)	Businessman (bijinesuman)	Doctor (isha)	Lawyer (bengoshi)
Teacher (sensei)	Policeman (keisatsu kan)	Cook (kokku)	Soldier (hei shi)
Shop Assistant (ten in)	Engineer (enjinia)	Actor (haiyuu)	Pilot (kichou)
Reporter (kisha)	Journalist (jaanarisuto)	Unemployed (mushoku sha)	

Hobbies:

Sports (supootsu)	Basketball (basuketto booru)	American Football (amefuto)
Baseball (yakyuu)	Soccer (sakkaa)	Tennis (tenisu)
Reading (dokusho)	Singing (utau)	Playing Video Games (bideo geemu suru)
Dancing (dansu)	Running (hashiru)	Watching Movies (eiga o mite iru)
Cooking (ryouri)	Hiking (haikingu)	Listening to Music (ongaku kanshou)
Yoga (yoga)	Cosplay (kosupure)	Mountain Climbing (yama nobori)
Karate (karate)	Judo (judoo)	Kendo (kendoo)

Also, you can always use a verb in its dictionary form and add “koto desu” to it. For example:
Swimming = oyogu koto desu.

#Kids:

1 kid (hitori)	2 kids (futari)	3 kids (san nin)	4 kids (yo nin)
5 kids (go nin)	6 kids (roku nin)	7 kids (nana nin)	8 kids (hachi nin)
9 kids (kyuu nin)	10 kids (juu nin)		

Place you'd like to visit:

Temples (o tera)	Shrines (jinja)	Castle (shiro)
Hot Springs (on sen)	Karaoke (karaoke)	Akihabara (akihabara)
Maid Café (meido kafe)	Kabuki Theater (kabukiza)	Flower Viewing (hanami)
Sumo Wrestling (sumo)	Manga Café (manga kafe)	Traditional Garden (teien)
Festival (matsuri)		

Japanese Food – Take some time to look these up and see what you might like:

Ramen	Okonomiyaki	Udon
Sushi	Yuba	Soba
Tempura	Gyoza	Okashi
Shabu Shabu	Miso	Omurice
Yakitori	Mochi	Onigiri
Gyoza	Natto	Unagi