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ON
WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE with Military Text

By M. LARRY OKINO

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South Pasadena, California

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HUMBLY dedicated to K.A.M., E.B.C., H.A.S. and C.T.D. who have caused me to understand the true meaning of American Democracy and made me like it, and to Uncle Sam's fighting forces, defending that Democracy.
FOREWORD

To study and to learn a foreign language requires a great deal of patience and effort. Particularly the Japanese language because it is totally foreign to our language. It is not like learning Spanish, French, Latin, or German, many of whose words are not unlike the English. Japanese is absolutely different. The whole psychology of the language is different. That is why it seems so difficult to master in a short time.

But no aspiring student of the Japanese language should be discouraged because of what may have been said. As paradoxical as it may seem, the very fact that it is altogether foreign to our language makes it a fascinating and interesting subject to study. Fascination and interest go a long way in mastering any subject. And there is plenty of fascination in the Japanese language.

There are no intricate explanations of grammatical structure of sentences in this book. To master the Japanese language systematically and thoroughly by learning the intricate constructions of sentences, step by step, requires years of time. Such form of instruction is not the object of this book. Rather the object is to train one to speak the Japanese language correctly and fluently in the shortest time possible by guiding the students through applied examples.
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INTRODUCTION

Very often a man comes to me and asks, "How do you say 'good morning' in Japanese?"
I would reply,

へよう とざるます

He would then repeat the sounds after me and add, lest the sounds might escape from his mind:
"Write it down for me, will you please? In English?"

What he actually means is to have the Japanese sounds written with the kind of alphabetical letters used in English. So I write it for him:
"Ohayō gozai-masu."
He would then whistle at the difficult spelling first and point at the Ohayō and at the gozai-masu and ask:
"This is the word good and this is morning, is that it?"
"Well, yes and no," I would answer and explain to the bewildered man.

Ohayō does not mean good. The literal (word for word) translation of ohayō is honorable early, and gozai-masu roughly means it is. Therefore, translated word for word, the two words are honorable early it is. Which could hardly be taken to mean as good morning to our ways of thinking. It is simply that the Japanese have a different way of expressing their ideas.

However, not all of the Japanese expressions are as odd as the one just mentioned. (I would write two or three sentences such as the following and explain them to the interested man.) Compare these sentences. The first line is the Japanese sentence; the second the word-for-word translation; and the third the English meaning.

Japanese Sentence:  いしじわかたい
Literal Translation:  Stone . . hard
English Meaning:  Stone is hard.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: sore wo watakushi ni kudasai
L.T.: it . . me . . please give
Eng.: Please give it to me.

Jap.: watakushi wa Miyakawa desu
L.T. I . . Miyakawa . . am
Eng.: I am Miyakawa.

Usually at this point my casual student would remark: "Oh, I see. In Japanese you end your sentences with a verb."

"That's right," I would encourage him. "In Japanese phrases and sentences, you always find the action words at the end and the other words that you ordinarily find at the end in English buried somewhere in the middle."

"Not to change the subject but what are those little words in between?" He would point at such little monosyllabic words as wa, wo and ni.

"Those little monosyllabic words," I would explain, "are something like the English prepositions, of, for, on and so forth.

"Those short, invariably two-letter words represent the whole backbone of the Japanese language. One's ability to use them in the right place determines his knowledge of the Japanese language. The whole Japanese language is based on those monosyllabic, innocent-looking words.

"There are about ten of those little words in the whole language. But their usages are several times as many. For instance, the word ni in Japanese may mean to, in, on, into, at, or for in English; and the word no in Japanese may mean of, in, on, at, or to in English, depending where they are used. These words are called teniwoha and they are used as ending words, or postpositions, as they are often called because they follow a word and do not precede it as the English prepositions.

Classes of Words

"Generally speaking, Japanese words are separated into two classes: (1) na and teniwoha. Na is a name-word such as book, train, war, water, John, New York, association, girl, teeth and so forth."
COMPONENTS AND PRINCIPLES
OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE
COMPONENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of the Japanese words are based on fifty-one basic sounds. They are called Gojū-on, which means fifty sounds.

Gojū-on
(Read from left to right)

A I U E O
KA KI KU KE KO
SA SHI SU SE SO
TA CHI TSU TE TO
NA NI NU NE NO
HA HI FU HE HO
MA MI MU ME MO
YA YI YU E YO
RA RI RU RE RO
WA I U E WO N

Note the order in which the vowels are arranged. The "N" at the end is the fifty-first sound. It is called a nasal sound, and pronounced like the "n" in end, ground, England, etc.

The five basic vowels a, i, u, e, o, comprising the top row of the Gojū-on table, are a very important part, as well as the key to the rest of the sounds. They are pronounced as follows:

A as in America—never as in ate and Kay.
I as in stick and ink—never as in island and kite.
U as in put and Lulu—never as in run and up.
E as in Eskimo and let—never as in eat and key.
O as in open and hero—never as in top and out.

In order to master the Japanese language, it is imperative that the student have a thorough knowledge of the Gojū-on. In order
to learn the Gojū-on, the student must practice and repeat it at every opportunity until he can utter every syllable fluently.

(Read from left to right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KA</td>
<td>KI</td>
<td>KU</td>
<td>KE</td>
<td>KO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>SU</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>CHI</td>
<td>TSU</td>
<td>TE</td>
<td>TO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>NU</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>FU</td>
<td>HE</td>
<td>HO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YA</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>YU</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>YO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>RU</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>RO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>WO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Read from left to right)

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

Throughout this book, the student will find that all the Japanese words presented in this book are spelled by employing the Gojū-on spelling. The writing of Japanese words in this manner is called Romanization of Japanese words.

If one is to write such English words as America, put, Lulu, Eskimo, ink, open, etc., in the Romanized Japanese, they would be written as follows:

Eng.: American, put, Lulu, Eskimo, ink, open
Jap.: Amerikan, puto, Ruru, Esukimo, inki, open

**Intensified Sounds**

L, Q, V, X

G, Z, D, B, P

There are no l, q, v, and x in the Japanese language. The consonants G, Z, D, B and P are not in the Gojū-on because the Japanese consider them as having the same sounds as K, S, T, H and H,

*There is no “L” in Japanese words.*
COMPONENTS AND PRINCIPLES

respectively, only slightly intensified. For example, compare the
syllables in the following two columns:

(Read from left to right)
KA  KA  KE  KA  GA  GI  GU  GE  GO
SA  SHI  SU  SE  ZA  ZI  ZU  ZE  ZO
TA  CHI  TSU  TE  DA  JI  ZU  DE  DO
HA  HI  FU  HE  HO  BA  BI  BU  BE  BO
HA  HI  FU  HE  HO  PA  PI  PU  PE  PO

DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS

In addition to the twenty-three intensified sounds, there are
other secondary syllables in the Japanese language, called dipht-
hongal sounds, which are formed by combining consonants k, s, m,
p, b, h, n, j, c and r with the syllables ya, yu, yo, and hu.

(Read from left to right)
bya  byu  byo  gya  gyu  gyo  hya  hyu  hyo
mya  myu  myo  pya  pyu  pyo  sha  shu  sho
cha  chu  cho  kya  kyu  kyo  nya  nyo  nyo
rya  ryu  ryo  ja  ju  jo

These sounds are called diphthongal sounds because they are
formed by uttering two syllables in rapid succession so that they
sound as one syllable. The proper pronunciation of diphthongal
sounds can be attained if the student would bear in mind that they
are pronounced as if the vowel i as in stitch precedes the y.

biya—bya  chiya—cha  riya—rya  shia—sha
biyu—byu  chiyu—chu  ryiu—ryu  shiu—shu
biyo—byo  chiy0—cho  riyo—ryo  shio—sho

For instance, byu is pronounced as “bu” in bureau; shu as in
shoes; and cho as in chosen.

LONG “O” AND “U”

In certain Japanese words, the vowels o and u assume an elon-
gated sound such as the o’s and u’s in the English words, tow, below,
pure, assure. When these sounds are desired in the Japanese words
printed in this book, they are marked with a dash over the vowel
as follows:
ô  kô  só  tô  nô  hô  mô  yô
rô  pó  gô  zô  bô  dô
ryô  myô  pyô  byô  hyô  nyô  jô  chô
ryû  myû  pyû  byû  hyû  nyû  jû  chû
yô  shô  gyô  kyô  yû  shû  gyû  kyû
By analogy to the foregoing rule, whenever a long or elongated sound of e or a is desired, it is marked with a dash over the vowel. The only exception is that the elongated sound of i is written ii, and it is not marked.

\[ a i u e o \quad \̆ a i i u ū ē ō \]

When a dash is placed over a vowel, its sound is merely drawn out without changing its basic sound. For instance, the syllable he, which is ordinarily pronounced as the he in the English word Henry, is modified and is pronounced as the word hey when a dash is placed over a vowel.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap.</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>hé</th>
<th>bu</th>
<th>bū</th>
<th>bi</th>
<th>bii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>hen</td>
<td>hey</td>
<td>bushel</td>
<td>boom</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>bee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOUBLE CONSONANTS**

By comparing the following illustrations, the meaning of double consonant can be easily understood. Note how the missing consonants in the misspelled words affect the pronunciation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>settle</th>
<th>setle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kettle</td>
<td>kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issue</td>
<td>issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td>.oportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>.cattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An extra consonant makes a great difference in the Japanese words. Usually it changes the meaning of the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap.</th>
<th>soto,</th>
<th>so-tto,</th>
<th>seken,</th>
<th>se-kken</th>
<th>hoki,</th>
<th>ho-kki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>outside,</td>
<td>softly,</td>
<td>public,</td>
<td>soap,</td>
<td>broom,</td>
<td>suggestion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important, therefore, that when a double consonant is used, it must be pronounced accordingly.

**THE ACCENT**

Generally, Japanese words are pronounced with equal stress on each syllable; however, there are such modifications as follows:

1. A vowel preceded by a double consonant is generally accented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap.</th>
<th>gakki</th>
<th>rippūku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>musical instruments</td>
<td>irritated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. When a word ends with \( u \), the \( u \) usually takes the accent.

Jap.: herasú  
sensú  
rusú  
akérú
Eng.: to reduce 
fan  
absence  
to open

3. The present form of Japanese verb ends with \( masu \). In this case, the final \( u \) is enunciated softly and the accent is on the \( a \).

Jap.: yuki-másu  
ka-kimásu
Eng.: I go  
I write

4. When a word ends with an elongated vowel sound, it is generally accented.

Jap.: satō  
ki-nō  
tai-shō  
kō-shū
Eng.: sugar  
yesterday  
general (the)  
a course

5. In words of two syllables, as a rule, the accent is on the first syllable.

Jap.: útsu  
kyú-jo  
í-mo
Eng.: to strike  
rescue  
potatoes

to shoot

GOJÚ-ON AND PHONETIC DRILLS

(Read from left to right)

A  I  U  E  O  KA  KI  KU  KE  KO
SA  SHI  SU  SE  SO  TA  CHI  TSU  TE  TO
NA  NI  NU  NE  NO  HA  HI  FU  HE  HO
MA  MI  MU  ME  MO  YA  I  YU  E  YO
RA  RI  RU  RE  RO  WA  I  U  E  WO
GA  GI  GU  GE  GO  ZA  JI  ZU  ZE  ZO
DA  JI  ZU  DE  DO  BA  BI  BU  BE  BO
PA  PI  PU  PE  PO  FA  FI  FU  FE  FO*

Diphthongal Sounds

KYA  KYU  KYO  SHA  SHU  SHE  SHO
GYA  GYU  GYO  JA  JU  JE  JO
NYA  NYU  NYO  CHA  CHU  CHE  CHO
BYA  BYU  BYO  N  Nasal Sound
MYA  MYU  MYO
RYA  RYU  RYO

*Fa, ḋ, Ḟ and ḍo are sometimes used to write foreign words. Example:
Philippine = Firipin
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

NUMERALS AND TIME

There are three different ways of counting from one to ten in Japanese:

1 ichi 1 hitotsu 1 hii
2 ni 2 futatsu 2 fū
3 san 3 mitsū 3 mii
4 shi 4 yotsū 4 yō
5 go 5 itsutsu 5 itsu
6 roku 6 mutsū 6 mū
7 shichi 7 nanatsu 7 nana
8 hachi 8 yatsū 8 yā
9 ku 9 koko-notsu 9 kono
10 jū 10 tō 10 tō

Of the three methods, the third is rarely used.

Cardinal Numbers

1 ichi 50 gojū 50,000 goman
2 ni 90 kujū 100,000 jūman
3 san 100 i-ppyaku 110,000 jūichiman
4 shi 200 nihyaku 1,000,000 hyakuman
5 go 300 sanbyaku 9,000,000 kuhyaku-man
6 roku 400 shiyaku 10,000,000 i-ssenman
7 shichi 500 gohyaku 100,000,000 ichioku
8 hachi 600 ro-ppyaku
9 ku 700 nanahyaku Jap.: hyaku
10 jū 800 ha-ppyaku Eng.: hundred
11 jūichī 900 kuhyaku
12 jūni 1,000 sen Jap.: man
13 jūsan 2,000 nisen Eng.: ten thousand
14 jūshi 3,000 sanzen
15 jūgo 4,000 shisen Jap.: hyakuman
16 jūroku 5,000 gosen Eng.: million
17 jūhichi 6,000 rokusen
18 jūhachi 7,000 nanasen Jap.: senman
19 jūku 8,000 ha-ssen Eng.: ten million
20 nijū 9,000 kusen
30 sanjū 10,000 ichiman Jap.: ichioku or oku
40 shijū 11,000 ichiman-sen Eng.: one hundred million

Jap.: sanjū-hachiman rokusen gohyaku nijūshi
Eng.: Three-hundred eighty-six thousand five-hundred twenty-four
FAMILIAR PHRASES
FAMILIAR PHRASES

When studying the following sentences, the student should learn to memorize the whole sentence rather than learn them word by word.

Jap.: ichi kara jū made kazu-e te kuda-sai
L.T.: one . . from . . ten . . to . . count . . please
Eng.: Please count from one to ten.

Jap.: ichi, ni, sa, shi, go, roku, shichi, hachi, ku, jū
L.T.: this room . . door . . three . . there are
Eng.: There are three doors in this room.

Jap.: kono hitsu niwa doa ga mitsu arimasu
L.T.: this room . . door . . three . . there are
Eng.: There are three doors in this room.

Jap.: kono bun wo yotsu kuda-sai
L.T.: this part . . four . . please
Eng.: Please give me four of these.

Jap.: hon-nen wa i-ssen kuyaku shijū-ni-nen desu
L.T.: present year . . one-thousand nine-hundred forty-two . . year is
Eng.: This is the year one-thousand nine-hundred forty-two.

Jap.: anata wa iku-sai desu ka
L.T.: you . . what year is?
Eng.: How old are you?

Jap.: anata no otooshi wa iku-sai desu ka
L.T.: your . . age . . what year . . is?
Eng.: How old are you?

Notes: This is a colloquialism used strictly among men in military services and college students and those men who are on intimate terms.

Colloquialized Version

ichi kara jū made kazu-e tamae kono hitsu niwa doa ga mitsu aru
Please count from one to ten.
jū-ni-nin iru
kono bun wo yotsu kure tamae
Please give me four of these.
There are twelve persons.
kotoashi wa sen kuyaku shijū-ni-nen da
This is the year one-thousand nine-hundred forty-two.
kimi wa iku-sai ka
How old are you?
kimi no toshi wa nan-bō ka
How old is your age?
In counting objects, the Japanese enumerates them as so many articles or objects of a certain kind:

Jap.: hitori; futari; san-nin; yo-nin
Eng.: one person; two persons; three persons; four persons

Jap.: ku-nin; jū-nin; jūichi-nin
Eng.: nine persons; ten persons; eleven persons

Jap.: jūni-nin imasu
Eng.: There are twelve persons.

Jap.: i-ppiki; ni-hiki; san-biki; shi-hiki; ji-ppiki
Eng.: one head; two heads; three heads; four heads; ten heads

Jap.: ushi ga goji-ppiki imasu
L.T.: cow . . fifty-heads . . there are
Eng.: There are fifty head of cows. (There are fifty cows.)

Jap.: nihiki no uma
L.T.: two heads of horses
Eng.: Two horses.

Jap.: i-ssatsu; ni-satsu; san-satsu; niji-ssatsu
Eng.: one volume; two volumes; three volumes; twenty volumes

Jap.: hyaku-satsu anata ni oku-rite age-masu
L.T.: hundred volumes . . you . . sent . . I give
Eng.: I will send you one hundred volumes.

Jap.: watakushi wa hon wo i-ssatsu mo-tte imasu
L.T.: I . . book . . one volume . . have
Eng.: I have one book.

Jap.: ippon; ni-hon; san-bon; shi-hon; go-hon; roppon; jippon
Eng.: one stick; two sticks; three sticks; four sticks; five sticks; six sticks; ten sticks

Jap.: sakura no ki ga nana-hon arimasu
L.T.: cherry of tree . . seven sticks . . there are
Eng.: There are seven cherry trees.

Jap.: hito-hako ni goji-ppon no hamaki ga arimasu
L.T.: one box . . in . . fifty sticks cigar . . there are
Eng.: There are fifty cigars in a box.

Jap.: ichi-mai; ni-mai; san-mai; shi-mai; go-mai
Eng.: one leaf; two leaves; three leaves; four leaves; five leaves

Jap.: kami wo nijū-mai kudasai
L.T.: paper . . twenty-leaves . . please
Eng.: Please give me twenty sheets of paper.
FAMILIAR PHRASES

Colloquialized Version, p. 14

ushi ga gojip-piki iru
There are fifty heads of cow. (There are fifty cows.)
nihiki no uma
Two horses.
hyaku-satsu kimi ni okut-te yaru
I will send you one hundred volumes.
Boku wa hon wo is-satsu mot-te iru
I have one book.
sakura no ki ga nana-hon aru
There are seven cherry trees.
hito-hako ni gojip-pon no hamaki ga aru
kami wo nijū-mai kure tamae
There are fifty cigars in a box.
Please give me twenty-sheets of paper.
ket-to wo ku-mai mot-te kite kure
Please bring me nine blankets.

Note: It is important to remember that irrespective of whether or not the polite form of Japanese or the colloquialism is used, the English meanings do not change.

Jap.: ke-tto wo ku-mai mo-tte kite kudasai
L.T.: blanket ... nine leaves bring ... please
Eng.: Please bring me nine blankets.

Jap.: ichi-wa; ni-wa; san-ba; shi-wa
Eng.: one feather; two feathers; three feathers; four feathers

Jap.: niwa-tori ga ji-ppa imasu
L.T.: chicken ... ten feathers ... there are
Eng.: There are ten chickens.

Jap.: tori wo niwa uchi-mashita
L.T.: birds ... two feathers ... shot
Eng.: I shot two birds.

Jap.: i-ssoku; ni-soku; san-zoku; shi-soku; ji-ssoku
Eng.: one pair; two pairs; three pairs; four pairs; ten pairs

Jap.: kutsu-jita ga roku-soku arimasu
L.T.: socks ... six pairs ... there are
Eng.: There are six pairs of socks.

Jap.: i-ssoku no kutsu wa akai desu
L.T.: one pair of shoes ... red ... is
Eng.: One of the pairs of shoes is red.

Jap.: i-ssō; ni-sō; san-zō; go-sō; ji-ssō
Eng.: one boat; two boats; three boats; five boats; ten boats

Jap.: fune ga roku-sō imasu (for battleships use seki instead of sō)
L.T.: boat ... six vessels ... there are
Eng.: There are six boats.

Jap.: jun-yō-kan ga i-sseki imasu
L.T.: cruiser ... one-vessel ... there is
Eng.: There is a cruiser.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: ano ku-chiku-kan wa gosen-ton-kyū desu
L.T.: that destroyer . . 5,000-ton class . . is
Eng.: That destroyer is in the 5,000-ton class.

Jap.: i-κκi; ni-κκi; nijūsan-κκi
Eng.: one craft; two crafts; twenty-three crafts

Jap.: ku-κκi no hen-tai-hikō desu
L.T.: nine crafts . . formation flying
Eng.: Nine airplanes in formation.

Colloquialized Version, p. 15 and above

niwa-tori ga jip-pa iru
tori wo niwa ut-ta
There are ten chickens.
I shot two birds.

kutsu-jita ga roku-soku aru
is-soku no kutsu wa akai
There are six pairs of socks.
One pair of shoes is red.

fune ga roku-so iru
jun-yō-kan ga is-seki iru
There are six boats.
There is a cruiser.

ano ku-chiku-kan wa gosen-ton-kyū da
ku-κκi no hen-tai-hikō da
That destroyer is in the 5,000-ton class.
Nine airplanes in formation.

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Ordinal Numbers

The ordinal numbers are formed by adding ban-me (pronounced bam-me) to the cardinal numbers.

Examples:

Jap.: ichi-bam-me; ni-bam-me; san-bam-me; yo-bam-me
Eng.: first; second; third; fourth

Jap.: watakushi no uchi wa go-bam-me desu
L.T.: my . . home . . fifth . . is
Eng.: My home is the fifth one.

Jap.: watakushi no uchi wa ni-bam-me no ie desu
L.T.: my . . home . . second . . is
Eng.: My home is the second house.

Note: Yo-bam-me is another way of saying shi-bam-me. Some Japanese do not like to use the word shi for four because it also means death. Thus shi-nin, four persons, would sound like shinin, dead person. To avoid confusion in sound nana (nanatsu) is often substituted for shichi.

Jap.: kare wa nanajū-bam-me desu
L.T.: he . . seventieth . . is
Eng.: He is the seventieth person (or one).
**Familiar Phrases**

Jap.: dai-ichi; dai-ni; dai-san; dai-shi  
L.T.: order one; order two; order three; order four  
Eng.: first; second; third; fourth

Jap.: dai-ni no mondai  
L.T.: order two . . problem  
Eng.: The second problem.

Jap.: dai-ichi kantai  
L.T.: order one . . fleet  
Eng.: The main fleet.

Note: When *me* is added to the cardinal numeral, it expresses a specification in enumeration, quantity, time, place or kind.

Jap.: go-mai-me; roku-seki-me; mi-kka-me  
Eng.: the fifth page; the sixth ship; the third day

Jap.: nijū-san-nichi-me; go-fuito-me; jūroku-chō-me  
Eng.: the twenty-third day; the fifth foot; the 16th street (or block)

Jap.: futsuka-me ni san-chō-me no eki ni yukimashita  
L.T.: the second day . . third block . . station . . went  
Eng.: I went to the third-street station on the second day.

**Colloquialized Version, Ordinal Numbers**

boku no uchi wa go-bam-me da  
My home is the fifth one.

are wa nanajū-bam-me da  
He is the seventieth person (or one).

futsuka-me ni san-chō-me no eki ni ita  
I went to the third-street station on the second day.

**Time**

Jap.: asa; hiru; hiru-ma; ban; yoru; shōgo  
Eng.: morning; day; day time; evening; night; noon

Jap.: yonaka; kyō (or kon-nichi); ashita (or myō-nichi or asu)  
L.T.: night middle; (present day); (dawn day)  
Eng.: midnight; today; tomorrow

Jap.: asa-tte (myo-go-nichi); oto-toi (i-ssaku-jitsu)  
L.T.: (dawn after day); (one passed day)  
Eng.: the day after tomorrow; the day before yesterday

Jap.: watakushi-domo wa mai-nichi asa kara ban made hataraki masu  
L.T.: we . . every day . . morning . . from night . . to work  
Eng.: We work from morning to night every day.
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: ano hito wa hiru nete you hataraki masu
L.T.: that man . . day . . sleep night . . work
Eng.: He sleeps during the day and works at night.

Jap.: ashita kara ga-ko ga hajimari masu
L.T.: tomorrow from school . . start
Eng.: The school will start tomorrow.

Jap.: yō-bi; tsuki; hi (or tai-yō); kaze
Eng.: day of the week; moon; sun; wind

NOTES: When written in Japanese characters the Japanese words have two different pronunciations—the Chinese and the Japanese forms. For example, compare the following words:

Jap.: tsuki; hi; misu; ki; kane; tsuchi
Eng.: moon; fire; water; tree; metal; earth

Jap.: getsu; ka; su; moku; kin; do
Eng.: moon; fire; water; tree; gold; earth

NOTES: The first group is the Japanese way of pronunciation and the second group is the Chinese way. The Chinese form is used for the names of the week days, as well as for the names of the month. See “Words,” page 42.

Days of the Week

Jap.: getsuyōbi; kayōbi; suiyōbi; mokuyōbi; kinyōbi; doyōbi
Eng.: Monday; Tuesday; Wednesday; Thursday; Friday; Saturday

Jap.: kyō wa nichi-yōbi desu
L.T.: today . . Sunday . . is
Eng.: Today is Sunday.

Colloquialized Version, Time—Days of the Week

boku-ra wa mai-nichi asa kara ban made hataraku
We work from morning to night every day.

ano yatsu wa hiru nete you hataraku
He sleeps during the day and works at night.

asu kara gak-kō ga hajimaru
The school will start tomorrow.

kyō wa Nichi-yō da
Today is Sunday.

asu wa Getsu-yō da
Tomorrow is Monday.

kon-getsu wa Kugatsu da
This month is September (or This is September).

asu wa Kugatsu jū-yok-ka da
Tomorrow is September 14th.
Familiar Phrases

Names of the Months

Jap.: ichigatsu; nigatsu; sangatsu; shigatsu; gogatsu; rokugatsu
Eng.: January; February; March; April; May; June

Jap.: shichigatsu; hachigatsu; kugatsu; jūgatsu; jūichigatsu; jūnigatsu
Eng.: July; August; September; October; November; December

Jap.: kono tsuki wa kugatsu desu
L.T.: this . . month . . September is
Eng.: This month is September (or this is September).

Jap.: Ashita wa kugatsu jūyō-kka desu
Eng.: Tomorrow is September 14th.

Jap.: hitotsuki; futatsuki; mitsuki; yotsuki
Eng.: one month; two months; three months; four months

Jap.: itsutsuki; mutsuki; nanatsuki; yatsuki
Eng.: five months; six months; seven months; eight months

Jap.: kokonotsuki; totsuki; jūichitsuki; jūgotsuki
Eng.: nine months; ten months; eleven months; fifteen months

Jap.: i-kkagetsu; nikagetsu; sankagetsu; shikagetsu
Eng.: one month; two months; three months; four months

Jap.: gokagetsu; ro-kkagetsu; shichikagetsu; ha-kkagetsu
Eng.: five months; six months; seven months; eight months

Jap.: kukagetsu; ji-kkagetsu; jūgokagetsu; niji-kkagetsu
Eng.: nine months; ten months; fifteen months; twenty months

Jap.: kyō wa kayōbi desu
L.T.: Today . . Tuesday . . is
Eng.: Today is Tuesday.

Jap.: kinō wa getsuyōbi deshita
L.T.: Yesterday . . Monday . . was
Eng.: Yesterday was Monday.

Jap.: shichigatsu ni yukimasu
L.T.: July . . I shall go
Eng.: I shall go in July.

Jap.: anata wa nangatsu ni umare-mashita ka
L.T.: you . . what month . . born . . ?
Eng.: In what month were you born?

Jap.: sangatsu ni umare-mashita
L.T.: March . . born
Eng.: I was born in March.
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: sekai; ryokō; gurai; ka-karu
Eng.: world; tour; about; will take (or require)

Jap.: sekai wo ryokō suru-niwa shikagetsu gurai kakari-masu
L.T.: world . . tour . . to-have-done . . four months . . about . . require
Eng.: It requires about four months to tour the world.

Jap.: konshū; raishū; senshū; kongetsu; sengetsu
L.T.: present week; next week; past week; present month; past month
Eng.: this week; next week; last week; this month; last month

Jap.: raigetsu; kotoshi; rainen; kyonen
L.T.: coming month; present year; coming year; past year
Eng.: next month; this year; next year; last year

Jap.: asu wa jūgatsu no mi-kka desu
L.T.: tomorrow . . October of third day . . is
Eng.: Tomorrow is October 3.

Jap.: asa-tte wa jūgatsu no yo-kka desu
L.T.: the-day-after-tomorrow . . October 4 . . is
Eng.: The day after tomorrow is October 4.

Jap.: watakushi wa getsuyōbi kara ga-kkō ni yuki-masu
L.T.: I . . Monday . . from school . . go
Eng.: I shall go to school beginning Monday.

Jap.: kyonen no kyō wa nichiyōbi deshita
L.T.: past-year . . today . . Sunday . . was
Eng.: This date last year was Sunday.

Jap.: kotoshi no natsu wa dokonimo yuki-masen
L.T.: present year . . summer . . anywhere . . do not go
Eng.: I shall not go anywhere this summer.

Colloquialized Version, Names of the Months

kyō wa Ka-yō da kinō wa Getsu-yō de atta Shichi-gatsu ni yuku
Today is Tuesday. Yesterday was Monday. I shall go in July.

kimi wa nan-gatsu ni umare-mashita? Sangatsu ni umareta
In what month were you born? I was born in March.

sekai wo ryokō suru-niwa shikagetsu gurai kakaru
It requires about four months to tour the world.

asu wa Jūgatsu no mik-ka da asat-te wa Jūgatsu no yok-ka da
Tomorrow is October 3rd. The day after tomorrow is October 4th.

boku wa Getsu-yō-bi kara gak-kō ni yoku kyōnen no kyō wa Nichi-yō dat-ta
I shall go to school beginning Monday. This date last year was Sunday.

kotoshi no natsu wa doko nimo yukanai
I shall not go anywhere this summer.
FAMILIAR PHRASES

Days of the Month

Jap.: tsui-tachi; hatsu-ka; hatsu-ka
Eng.: 1st day of month; 20th day of month; 20 days

Jap.: tsui-tachi; futsu-ka; mi-kka; yo-kka; itsu-ka; mui-ka
Eng.: 1st day; 2nd day; 3rd day; 4th day; 5th day; 6th day

Jap.: nano-ka; yōka; kokono-ka; tōka
Eng.: 7th day; 8th day; 9th day; 10th day

Jap.: jūichi-nichi; jūnichi; jūsan-nichi; jūku-nichi
Eng.: 11th day; 12th day; 13th day; 19th day

Jap.: hatsu-ka; nijūichi-nichi; nijūkunichi; sanjūnichi
Eng.: 20th day; 21st day; 29th day; 30th day

Jap.: doku-ritsu-sai
Eng.: Independence festival; Independence Day

Jap.: matsuri
Eng.: festival; a gala day

Jap.: shichigatsu yo-kka wa doku-ritsu-sai desu
L.T.: July . . 4th day . . Independence festival . . is
Eng.: Fourth of July is Independence Day.

Jap.: saijitsu
Eng.: a national holiday; a public holiday; a fete; a gala day

Jap.: shōgatsu
Eng.: The New Year; January

Jap.: shogatsu no tsuitachi wa saijitsu desu
L.T.: January . . first day . . holiday . . is
Eng.: January 1st is a holiday.

Jap.: shōkon-sai
Eng.: A memorial service in honor of those killed in war.

Jap.: shōkon-sai wa nan-nichi desu ka
L.T.: Memorial Day . . what day . . is . . ?
Eng.: When is Memorial Day?

Jap.: shōkon-sai wa gogatsu sanjūnichi desu
Eng.: Memorial Day is May 30th.

Colloquialized Version

Shichi-gatsu yok-ka wa Doku-ritsu-sai da  Shō-kon-sai wa nan-nichi ka
Fourth of July is Independence Day. When is the Memorial Day?

Shō-gatsu no tsui-tachi wa sai-jitsu da  Sho-kon-sai wa Gogatsu san-jū-nichi da
January first is a holiday. Memorial Day is May 30th.
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

The Hours

Jap.: ichi-ji; niji; sanji; jüji
Eng.: one o'clock; two o'clock; three o'clock; ten o'clock

Jap.: ima nan-ji desu ka
L.T.: now . . what time . . is . . ?
Eng.: What time is it now?

Jap.: jüichiji desu
Eng.: It is eleven o'clock.

Jap.: fun (or pun); byō; ji
Eng.: minute; second; hour (when used with a figure)

Jap.: i-ppun; ni-fun; sam-ppun; shi-fun
Eng.: one minute; two minutes; three minutes; four minutes

Jap.: gofun; ro-ppun; goji-ppun
Eng.: five minutes; six minutes; fifty minutes

Jap.: ichi-byō; sam-byō; go-byō; roku-jübyō
Eng.: one second; three seconds; five seconds; sixty seconds

Jap.: ichi-jikan; niji-kan; goji-kan; jüji-kan
Eng.: one hour; two hours; five hours; ten hours

Jap.: ichijikan wa roku-ji-ppun desu
L.T.: one hour . . sixty minutes . . is
Eng.: One hour is sixty minutes.

Jap.: asoko made jü-go-fun kakari-masu
L.T.: There . . to . . fifteen minutes . . will take
Eng.: It takes a quarter of an hour to go there.

Jap.: watakushi wa anata wo rokuji kara matte imashita
L.T.: I . . you . . six o'clock . . from . . waiting . . was
Eng.: I waited for you since six o'clock.

Jap.: ichi-jikan to ji-ppun de yuke-masu
L.T.: one hour . . and . . ten minutes . . can go
Eng.: You can get there in an hour and ten minutes.

Colloquialized Version

Ima nanji ka
What time is it now?
ichijikan wa roku-jip-pun da
One hour is sixty minutes.

jü-ichi-ji da
It is eleven o'clock.
asoko made jü-go-fun kakaru
It takes a quarter of an hour to go there.
boku wa kimi wo roku-ji kara mat-te ita
I waited for you since six o'clock.
ichijikan to jip-pun de yukeru
You can get there in an hour and ten minutes.
TENIWOHA—POSTPOSITIONS
**Tенииоха**
(Postpositions)

In the Introduction to this course, it was explained that *Tенииоха*, which are often called *postpositions*, constitute a very important part of the Japanese language. It was also mentioned that one's knowledge of the usage of these ending words proves his knowledge of the Japanese. In this lesson the student will learn the varied use of these monosyllabic words.

The most used postpositions are: *ga, wo, ni, no, to, mo, de* and *wa*. And the functions of these are as varied as the English prepositions. For example, consider the English preposition *for*.

*For* what purpose; *for* that matter; *for* an age; bound *for*; whom is that letter *for*; *for* your sake; *for* pleasure; *for* sale; call *for*; play *for* money; *for* love; hope *for* the best; good enough *for*; too beautiful *for* words; *for* me to is impossible; I am going out *for* a walk; please call *for* the article; he depends on his father *for* support; I am no match *for* you; consider, *for* example; he is too clever for a boy; I grieve *for* you; a sight *for* sore eyes; stand *for* anything; she chose him *for* her husband; have such a man *for* a friend; all the worse *for*; none the less *for*; I am the better *for* having tried; *for* the time being; I, *for* one, do not believe it; now *for* it; once *for* all; have to run *for* it; take *for* granted; be the worse *for* wear; I walked *for* miles; be prepared *for* the worst, etc.

**Ga**

*Ga* is a postposition which follows the subject of the sentence.

**Jap.**: watakushi ga yuki-masu  
**L.T.**: I . . shall go  
**Eng.**: I shall go.

**Jap.**: anata ga hanashite kudasai  
**L.T.**: you . . talk . . please  
**Eng.**: You talk to him (or her), please.

**Jap.**: dochira ga suki desu ka  
**L.T.**: which . . like . . ?  
**Eng.**: Which one of the two do you like?
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.:  ryō-hō tomo kirei desu
L.T.:  both-sides . . beautiful . . is
Eng.:  Both of them are beautiful.

Jap.:  kochira ga suki-desu
L.T.:  this . . like*
Eng.:  I like this one.

Jap.:  asoko ga watakushi no ie desu
L.T.:  That place . . my . . house . . is
Eng.:  There is my house.

Jap.:  watakushi ga ga-kkō wo hajimeta nowa kugatsu deshita
L.T.:  I . . school . . started . . September . . it was
Eng.:  I started school in September.
       It was September that I started school.

Jap.:  dore ga ichiban ōkii-desu ka
L.T.:  which . . number one . . big . . is . . ?
Eng.:  Which is the biggest?

Jap.:  kore ga ichiban nagai-desu
L.T.:  this . . number one . . long . . is
Eng.:  This is the longest.

Jap.:  anata ga yukeba watakushi wa yuki-masen
L.T.:  you . . if go . . I . . not go
Eng.:  If you go, I shall not go.

E

E is a postposition similar to the English prepositions, to, in, for, and into.

Jap.:  doko e yukare-masu ka
L.T.:  where . . to . . going . . ?
Eng.:  Where are you going?

Jap.:  machi e yuki-masu
L.T.:  town . . to . . going
Eng.:  I am going to town.

Jap.:  kore wo hako no naka e irete kudasai
L.T.:  this . . box . . of inside . . to . . put . . please
Eng.:  Please put this in the box.

*Japanese use very few personal pronouns.
**TENIWOHA—Postpositions**

*Colloquialized Versions, Ga; E*

boku ga yuku  
I shall go.

kimi ga hanashite kure tamae  
You talk to him (or her), please.

doc-chi ga suki ka  
Which do you like?

ryō-hō tomo kirei da  
Both of them look beautiful.

koc-chi ga suki da  
I like this one.

asoko ga boku no ie da  
There is my house.

boku ga gak-kō wo hajimeta nowa Kugatsu de at-ta  
It was September that I started school.

dore ga ichi-ban ō-kiii ka  
Which is the biggest?

kore ga ichi-ban nagai  
This is the longest.

kimi ga yukeba boku wa yukanai  
If you go, I shall not go.

doko e yuku no ka  
Where are you going?

machī e yukun da  
I am going to town.

koitsu wo hako no naka e irete kure tamae  
Please put this in the box.

**Wa**

*Wa* is a postposition that is very similar to the postposition *ga*.

Jap.: chūi-dono ga korare-mashita
L.T.: Lieutenant-master . . has . . come
Eng.: Lieutenant has come.

Notes: Dono is used as a honorific form, which will be explained later. (See page 136.)

Jap.: tai-i-dono wa korare-masen deshita
L.T.: Captain-lord . . has not . . come
Eng.: Captain has not come.

Jap.: shōsa-dono wa yasashii hito desu
L.T.: Major-lord . . kind . . man . . is
Eng.: Major is a kind man.

Jap.: miyakawa-chūi ga fushō sare-mashita
L.T.: Miyakawa-Lieutenant . . wound . . has been . . done
Eng.: Lieutenant Miyakawa has been wounded.

Jap.: sumisu-chūi wa sensi sare-mashita
L.T.: Smith-Lieutenant . . died in action . . has been . . done
Eng.: Lieutenant Smith has been killed in action.
Jap.: sumisu-chūi wa sensi sare-mashita ga miyakawa-chūi wa tada fushō sare-mashita
Eng.: Lieutenant Smith was killed in action but Lieutenant Miyakawa was only wounded.

Jap.: watakushi wa kaeri-masen
L.T.: I . . not return
Eng.: I am not going back.

Jap.: watakushi ga kaeri-masu
L.T.: I . . return
Eng.: I will go back.

Jap.: anata wa doko e irasshai-masu ka
L.T.: you . . where . . to . . going . . ?
Eng.: Where are you going?

The difference between the usage of ga and wa may be explained as follows: When ga is used, the subject is doing or has done or will do something; but when wa is used, then the subject is being described.

Jap.: watakushi ga itashi-masu
Eng.: I will do it.

Jap.: ano hito wa kashi-koi desu
Eng.: That man is smart.

**Wo**

Wo is a postposition similar to the English at; by; in; on; and with.

Jap.: hito wo warau koto wa yoku-nai desu
L.T.: man . . at . . laugh . . deed . . good not . . is
Eng.: To laugh at a person is not a good deed.
It is not good to laugh at a person.

Jap.: keikan ga ano hito no ude wo tsukami-mashita
L.T.: policeman . . that man . . of . . arm . . held
Eng.: Policeman held that man by the arm.
The policeman held that man by the arm.

Jap.: kare no atama wo dareka ga uchi-mashita
L.T.: he . . of . . head . . somebody . . hit
Eng.: Someone hit his head.

Jap.: ano hon wo mo-tte kite kudasai
L.T.: that book . . bring . . please
Eng.: Please bring me that book.
TENIWOHA—POSTPOSITIONS

Jap.: kore wo age-mashō
L.T.: this . . will give
Eng.: I will give you this.

Colloquialized Versions, Wa; Wo

chū-i dono ga korareta
Lieutenant has come.

tai-i-dono wa korare nakat-ta
Captain has not come.

shō-sa-dono wa yasashii hito da
Major is a kind man.

Miyakawa chū-i ga fushō sareta
Lieutenant Miyakawa has been wounded.

Sumisu chu-i wa sensi sareta
Lieutenant Smith has been killed in action.

Sumisu chu-i wa sensi sareta ga Miyakawa chū-i wa tada fushō sareta
Lieutenant Smith was killed in action but Lieutenant Miyakawa was only wounded.

boku wa kaera-nai
I am not going back (or I am not going home).

boku wa kaeru
I will go back (or I will go home).

kimi wa doko e yukun ka
Where are you going?

boku ga shiyō
I will do it.

are wa kashikoi
That man is smart.

hito wo warau wa yokunai
It is not good to laugh at a person.

No

No is a postposition similar to the English preposition of; in; on; at; for; and to. Commonly, no shows possession or ownership of property.

Jap.: kore wa watakushi no desu
L.T.: this . . mine . . is
Eng.: This is mine.

Jap.: sono bun wa dare no desu ka
L.T.: that . . part . . whose . . is . . ?
Eng.: Whose is that one?

Jap.: kin no kusari
L.T.: gold . . chain
Eng.: A gold chain.

Jap.: tetsu no mon
L.T.: iron . . of . . gate
Eng.: An iron gate.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: watakushi no ani no hon
L.T.: my . elder-brother's book
Eng.: My elder brother's book.

Jap.: hon no hyōshi
Eng.: The cover of a book.

Jap.: kesa no shimbun
L.T.: This morning . newspaper
Eng.: This morning's paper.

Jap.: kika no kyōka-sho
L.T.: geometry . text-book
Eng.: A text-book on geometry.

Jap.: nihon-go no shiken
L.T.: Japanese . test
Eng.: The examination in Japanese.

Jap.: ga-kkō no kozukai
L.T.: school . porter
Eng.: A school porter.

Jap.: futari no kankei
L.T.: two persons . relation
Eng.: Relations between the two.

Jap.: gojū-en no kogi-tte
L.T.: fifty yen . check
Eng.: A check for fifty dollars.

Jap.: minato no iri-guchi
L.T.: harbor . entrance
Eng.: The entrance to the harbor.

Colloquialized Version, No

kei-kan ga kare no ude wo tsukan-da
The policeman held that man by the arm.

kore no atama wo dareka ga ut-ta
Someone hit his head.

kore wo yarō
I will give you this.

boku no ani no hon
My elder-brother's book.

ekore wa boku no da
This is mine.

ano hon wo mot-te kite kure tamae
Please bring me that book.

sono bun wa dare no ka
Whose is that one?

desu-kara shichiji-han ni kitamae
So come at seven-thirty.
TENIWOHA—POSTPOSITIONS

Ni

Ni is a postposition similar to the English preposition, *at; in; on; to; by; into; and for.*

Jap.: gozen hachi-ji ni ga-kkō wo hajime masu
L.T.: before . . noon . . eight o'clock . . school . . start
Eng.: I shall start the classes at eight A.M.

Jap.: desu-kara shichi-ji-han ni kinasai
L.T.: so . . seven o'clock half . . come
Eng.: So come at seven-thirty.

Jap.: kano-jo wa gogo ni kimasu
L.T.: she . . afternoon (or P.M.) . . come
Eng.: She will come in the afternoon.

Jap.: anata wa itsu oumare-mashita ka
L.T.: you . . when . . born . . ?
Eng.: When were you born?

Jap.: watakushi wa sangatsu jū-nano-ka* ni umare-mashita
L.T.: I . . March . . 17 . . day . . born
Eng.: I was born on the 17th of March (or on March 17th).

Jap.: tōka no ban
L.T.: tenth . . day . . night
Eng.: On the evening (or night) of the tenth.

Jap.: hi ni sankai
L.T.: day . . three times
Eng.: Three times a day.

Jap.: tanaka-san wa kono gai ni sunde orare-masu
L.T.: Mr. Tanaka . . this street . . living . . is
Eng.: Mr. Tanaka lives on this street.

Note: For the ending san, placed after a name, see page 134.

Jap.: taiyō wa nishi ni ori-masu
L.T.: sun . . west . . sets (or descend)
Eng.: The sun sets in the west.

Jap.: ji-ssen de yotsu agemasu
L.T.: ten cents . . four . . give
Eng.: I will give you four for ten cents.

Jap.: kore wa watashī ni kita tegami desu
L.T.: this . . me . . came . . letter . . is
Eng.: This is the letter that came to me.
     This is the letter for me.

*Jū-nano-ka is the better way of saying jū-shichi-nichi. See page 16, "Note."
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: ibyō ni yoi kusuri desu
L.T.: stomach ailment . . good . . medicine . . is
Eng.: It is a good medicine for stomach trouble.

Jap.: mukō-ni watashite kudasai
L.T.: over there . . deliver . . please
Eng.: Please ferry me across.

Jap.: mukō
Eng.: over there; yonder; the other side

Colloquialized Version, Ni

kano-jo wa gogo ni kuru
She will come in the afternoon.

kimi wa itsu umareta no ka
When were you born?

boku wa Sangatsu jū-shichi-nichi ni umareta
I was born on the 17th of March (or on March 17th).

Tanaka-kun wa kono gai ni sun de oru
Mr. Tanaka lives on this street.

Taiyō wa nishi ni oriru
The sun sets in the west.

jis-sen de yot-tsu yaru
I will give you four for ten cents.

kore wa boku ni kita tegami da
This is the letter came to me (or This is the letter for me).

ibyō ni yoi kusuri da
It is a good medicine for stomach trouble.

mukō ni watashite kure tamae
Please ferry me across.

De

De is a postposition similar to the English prepositions, in; at; for; from; of; with; through; because of; and out of.

Jap.: saihō-shi wa watakushi no uwagi wo ishūkan de shitate-mashita
L.T.: tailor . . my . . coat . . one week . . made
Eng.: The tailor made my coat in a week.

Jap.: ga-kkō de ma-tte kudasai
L.T.: school . . wait . . please
Eng.: Please wait for me at the school.

Jap.: Japan adobotaisā de sore wo mimashita
L.T.: Japan Advertiser . . that . . saw
Eng.: I saw it in the Japan Advertiser.
TENIWOHA—POSTPOSITIONS

Jap.: kare wa hatachi de hei-ga-kkō ni nyū-gaku shimashita
L.T.: he . . twenty-years-of-age . . military-school . . entered
Eng.: He entered the military school at twenty years of age.

Jap.: kono koppu wo hitotsu rokusan de kai-mashō
L.T.: this cup . . one . . six cents . . will buy
Eng.: I will buy these cups at six cents a piece.

Jap.: jikan de anata wo yatoi-tai nodesu
L.T.: hour . . you . . like hire
Eng.: I want to hire you by the hour.

Jap.: kanojo wo futsū no hyōjun de handan suru-koto wa deki-masen
L.T.: she . . normal standard . . judge . . doing . . cannot be
Eng.: She cannot be judged by the normal standard.

Jap.: “hello” wo fransu-go de nanto yūka shi-tte imasu ka
Eng.: Do you know how to say “hello” in French?

Jap.: kore wa Nippon-go de nanto yūka shi-tte imasu ka
Eng.: Do you know the Japanese name for this?

Jap.: kore wa Esupania-go de nanto mōshi-masu ka
L.T.: this . . Spanish . . what . . say . . ?
Eng.: What is the Spanish for this (word)?

Jap.: Jone wa jūichi-ji no kisha de kimasu
L.T.: Johnny . . eleven o’clock . . train . . come
Eng.: Johnny comes over on the 11 o’clock train.

Jap.: kare wa i-ttō de ryōkō shimasu
L.T.: He . . first class travel . . do
Eng.: He travels first class.

Jap.: sake wa kome de tsukuri masu
L.T.: rice-wine . . rice . . by . . made . . is
Eng.: Sake is made from rice.

Jap.: tegami de shirasete kudasai
L.T.: letter . . informing . . please
Eng.: Please let me know by letter.

Jap.: kono jidō-sha wa den-ryoku de unten shimasu
L.T.: this . . automobile . . electricity . . operate . . do
Eng.: This automobile goes by electricity.

Jap.: anata no ona-mae wo en-pitsu de kaite kudasai
L.T.: your . . name . . pencil . . write . . please
Eng.: Please write your name with a pencil.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: shaji de yasai wo tabe-tewa ike-masen
L.T.: spoon . . vegetable . . eating . . not good
Eng.: Do not eat vegetables with spoon.

Jap.: watakushī-domo wa ko-ppu de sake wo nomi-masu
L.T.: we . . cup . . rice-wine . . drink
Eng.: We drink wine out of a glass.

Jap.: tenki ga waru-i no de yuke-masen deshita
L.T.: weather . . bad . . cannot go
Eng.: The weather was such that I could not go.
I could not go because the weather was bad.

Jap.: asoko de asonde imasu
L.T.: there . . playing
Eng.: (He is, she is, they are) playing over there.

Jap.: watakushi mo asoko de asonde imasu
L.T.: I . . too . . over-there . . playing
Eng.: I would be playing over there, too.

Note: Sometimes de is also used as conjunctions, such as the English, and; besides; as well as; and then.

Jap.: de anata wa dōshi-mashita ka
L.T.: and . . you . . what . . did . . ?
Eng.: And what did you do?

Jap.: kano-jo wa bijin de kyōiku ga ari-masu
L.T.: she . . nice-looking . . education . . has
Eng.: She is well-educated besides being nice-looking.

Colloquialized Version, De

sai-hō-shi wa boku no uwagi wo ishū-kan de shitateta
The tailor made my coat in a week.

gak-kō de mat-te kure tamae Japan Adobotaisa de sore wo mita
Please wait for me at the school. I saw it in the Japan Advertiser.

kare wa hatachi de hei-gak-kō ni nyū-gaku shita
He entered the military school at twenty years of age.

kono kop-pu wo hitotsu rokusen de kaō
I will buy these cups at six cents a piece.

jikan de kimi wo yatoi-tai noda
I want to hire you by the hour.

kano-jo wa futsū no byō-jun de handan dekinai
She cannot be judged by the normal standard.

"Hello" wo Fransu-go de nanto yū-ka shit-te iru ka
Do you know how to say "hello" in French?

kore wa Nippon-go de nanto yū-ka shit-te iru ka
Do you know the Japanese name for this?
kore wa Espania-go de nanto mō-su ka
What is the Spanish for this?

Jone wa jū-ichijji no kisha de kuru
Johnny comes over on the eleven o'clock train.

kare wa it-tō de ryo-kō suru
He travels first class.

sake wa kome de tsukuru
Sake is made from rice.

tegami de shirasete kure tamae
Please let me know by letter.

kono ji-dō-sha wa den-ryoku de unten suru
This automobile goes by electricity.

kimi no namae wo enpitsu de kaite kure tamae
Please write your name with pencil.

shaji de yasai wo tabetewa ikenai
Do not eat vegetable with spoon.

boku-ra wa kop-pu de sake wo nomu
We drink wine out of a glass.

tenki ga warui node yuke nakat-ta
I could not go because the weather was bad.

asoko de asonde iru
(He is, she is, they are) playing over there.

boku mo asoko de asonde iru
I would be playing over there, too.

deki mi wa dō shita ka
And what did you do?

kano-jo wa bijin de kyō-iku ga aru
She is well-educated besides being nice-looking.

To

To is a Japanese conjunction similar to the English conjunctions, and, when, as, and if.

Jap.: anata to watakushi
Eng.: You and I.

Jap.: en-pitsu to man-ren-hitsu
Eng.: Pencil and fountain pen.

Jap.: anata ga kuru nowo mimasu to nige-mashita
L.T.: you... coming... see... ran away
Eng.: He ran away when he saw you coming.

Note: One may substitute the pronouns, she, they, or it in place of he in the above sentence.

Jap.: son-na koto wo suru to kano-jo ga okori-masu
L.T.: such... thing... do... she become... angry (or scold)
Eng.: She will be angry if you do such a thing.

She will scold you if you do such a thing.
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: don-na koto ga arō to watakushi wa yuki-masu
L.T.: what . . . thing . . . happen . . . I . . . go
Eng.: Whatever may happen I shall go.
I will go no matter what happens.

To is also used as a postposition as the English preposition, for; with; along; and on.

Jap.: Tokyō ni tsuku to kare wo tazune-mashita
L.T.: Tokyō . . . arrive . . . him . . . sought
Eng.: On arriving in Tokyō, I called on him.

Jap.: otō-san to yuki-masu
L.T.: father . . go
Eng.: I shall go with my father.

Jap.: sore to kaete kudasai
L.T.: that . . exchange . . please
Eng.: Please exchange this for that.

Jap.: Jonson-san to Sumisu-san wa Jōji-san to asonde orare-masu
L.T.: Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith . . Mr. George . . playing . . there are
Eng.: Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith are playing with Mr. George.

Colloquialized Version, To

kimi to boku
You and I.

kimi ga kuru nowo miru to nigeta
He ran away when he saw you coming.

don-na koto ga arō to boku wa yuku
I will go no matter what happens.

chichi to yuku
I shall go with my father.

enpitsu to man-nen-hitsu
Pencil and fountain pen.

son-na koto wo suru to kano-jo ga okoru
She will be angry if you do such a thing.

Tōkyō ni tsuku to kare wo tazuneta
On arriving in Tokyo, I called on him.

sore to kaete kure tamae
Please exchange this for that one.

Johnson-kun to Sumisu-kun wa Jō-ji-kun to asonde oru
Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smith are playing with Mr. George.
**Mo**

*Mo* is a Japanese conjunction similar to the English conjunctions, *and; as well as; both—and; also; too; neither; as many as; as long as; as far as; as often as; even if; and although.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kare wa ei-go mo fransu-go mo hanashi-masu</td>
<td>he . . English . . French . . speak</td>
<td>He speaks both English and French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ano on-na wa neko mo inu mo kat-te imasu</td>
<td>that woman . . cat . . dog . . keep . . there are</td>
<td>That woman keeps cats as well as dogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-kii nomo chii-sai nomo ari-masu</td>
<td>big . . small . . there are</td>
<td>Some are big and some are small. There are big ones, as well as little ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anata mo ano shin-shi wo shit-te imasu ka</td>
<td>you . . that gentleman . . know . . ?</td>
<td>Do you know that gentleman, also?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kore mo kai-masho</td>
<td>this also . . will buy</td>
<td>I will buy this also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watakushi mo deki-masen</td>
<td>I . . also . . cannot do</td>
<td>Neither can I do it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sore wo mita-koto mo ari-masen</td>
<td>it . . seen . . even . . have not</td>
<td>I have not even seen it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashita demo asa-tte demo kuru-koto ga deki-masu</td>
<td>tomorrow . . the-day-after-tomorrow . . coming . . possible</td>
<td>I can come either tomorrow or the day after.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kano-jo wa anata wo suki mo kirai mo shimasen</td>
<td>she . . you . . like . . dislike . . not do</td>
<td>She neither likes you nor dislikes you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jū-en mo are-ba takusan desu</td>
<td>ten yen . . if have . . enough . . it is</td>
<td>Ten dollars will be sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ano hito wa hi ni sando mo aso-koe yuki-mashita</td>
<td>that man . . a day . . three times . . there . . went</td>
<td>He went there as often as three times a day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: don-na ni ame ga furi-mashite mo watakushi wa yuki-masu
L.T.: how . . . rain . . . dropped . . . I . . . will go
Eng.: I will go no matter how hard it may rain.

Colloquialized Version, Mo

kare wa Eigo mo Fransu-go mo hanasu
He speaks both English and French.

ano on-na wa neko mo inu mo kat-te iru
That woman keeps cats as well as dogs.

ō-kii nomo komai nomo aru
There are big ones, as well as little ones.

kimi mo ano shinshi wo shit-te iru ka
Do you know that gentleman?

kore mo kai masu
I will buy this also

boku mo dekinai
Neither can I (do it).

sore wo mita koto mo nai
I have not even seen it.

ashita demo asat-te demo kuru koto ga dekiru
I can come either tomorrow or the day after.

kano-jo wa kimi wo suki mo kirai mo shinai
She neither likes you nor dislikes you.

jū-en mo areba takusan da
Ten dollars will be sufficient.

ano hito wa hini sando mo asokoe it-ta
He went there as often as three times a day.

don-na ni ame ga fut-te mo boku wa yuku
I will go no matter how hard it may rain.
MILITARY COLLOQUIALISM
MILITARY COLLOQUIALISM

Introduction

It is to be noted that in Japan the spoken language of the people differs considerably according to their social status, age, occupation, etc. (See Honorifics, page 133). This is strongly exercised between women and men. Women would not use the kind of language ordinarily used by men.

Thus, while decorum and tradition expect that women must always use the standard form of the language, commonly known as the polite form, men may use such idioms, colloquialism and slang as they choose. However, even among men, a strong class distinction is observed. (See Class Distinction, page 136.)

One would not use the same kind of language to his superior in age, rank, class or position, as he would when he is speaking to his equals or intimate friends.

The kind of language used in the sentences presented in the foregone pages is the standard Japanese language.* It is adequate for all occasions and places.

The language used in Military Colloquialism is the type used strictly among men in military services, college students and men who are on intimate terms.

The student will note that the subject matter in the Military Colloquialism is presented in question-answer method. Special attention is invited to the answers to each question. They are of the polite language. It will be apparent to the student if he bears in mind that the one who is being questioned is, particularly under the circumstances created, of a lower status than that of the questioner.

*The colloquialized versions have been placed immediately following the standard forms.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Words

Practically all of the Japanese words pertaining to inventions, science of every type and military equipment are pronounced in the Chinese way.

The Chinese way, however, does not mean that the Chinese pronounce the words in the same manner as do the Japanese. The Japanese acquired their culture from the Chinese as far back as 400 A.D. and along with it the ideographs, or the Chinese method of writing. It is safe to assume that the Japanese attempted to pronounce the Chinese words as the Chinese do, but due to the influence of the many vowel sounds in the aboriginal Japanese language, the Chinese form of pronunciation has come to be a distinct type, understandable only to those with knowledge of the Japanese language.

For example, the word hi-kō-ki which means airplane, when written in ideographs, can be read also as tobi-yuku-ki, which literally means fly-going machine. Hi-kō-ki is the Chinese form of pronunciation and tobi-yuku-ki is the Japanese form.

Just as many of the English words were derived from the Greek and the Latin, the Japanese words were borrowed from the Chinese. When pronounced in the Chinese way, the functions of the syllables of the Japanese words become very similar to those of our Latin and Greek prefixes and suffixes.

Examples:

Jap.: ji-dō-sha  Eng.: automobile

JI-DŌ-SHA

(pronounced in the Japanese way) mizukara ugoku kuruma
(literal translation) self . . move . . wagon
(pronounced in the Chinese way) ji-dō-sha

AU-TO-MO-BILE

(Greek and Latin Roots) self-mobili
(literal translation) self-movable


In order to avoid any possible mispronunciations of the Japanese words in this book, careful attention has been given to divide the words at the correct place as in the following examples:

Jap.: tai-hō; den-sha; kō-kū-bo-kan
L.T.: big-gun; electric-wagon; sail-sky-mother-ship
Eng.: cannon; street car; aircraft carrier

42
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE PRISONER

Jap.: tetsu-dō  Jap.: tetsu-dō-shō
Eng.: railroad Eng.: railway commission

The student should remember, however, that each of these syllables, which is a word itself, must be pronounced as a syllable and all the syllables as one word. Just as one would not pronounce railroad, rail-road, would he not pronounce tetsudo, tetsu-do.

MILITARY COLLOQUIALISM

(Instructions: Throughout the pages on Military Colloquialism, 41-80, the student will find a certain word used in the colloquialism italicized. Also under certain sentences used, he will find a group of words, usually the words consisting of same subject (see below), arranged in a form of vocabulary often presented in other language text-books. The purpose of the italicized words in this book is to have them interchanged with any of the words presented immediately below them as the case may warrant.)

Example:
Jap.: Mixu wo kudasai
L.T.: water . . please give.
Eng.: Please give me water.
    kusuri—medicine; tabe-mono—food

Jap.: Kusuri wo kudasai
L.T.: medicine . . please give
Eng.: Please give me medicine.

Exercise I
(Questioning a Japanese Prisoner)

Jap.: oma-e* no sē-mē wo mō-se
L.T.: your . . name . . state
Eng.: State your name.
    kare no—his; kore—this (person); are—that (person)

Jap.: yasuda desu
L.T.: Yasuda . . it is
Eng.: It is Yasuda.

Jap.: Kisama* wa doko kara kita ka
L.T.: you . . where from . . came . . ?
Eng.: Where did you come from?

*Oma-e (you) is used in vulgar speech when talking to an inferior. Kisama (you) was formerly a common form when addressing a second person, but now it is considered a vulgar form.
Jap.: Fune kara kita ka
L.T.: boat . . from . . came . . ?
Eng.: Did you come from the boat?
    kawa—river; gun-kan—battleship; yama—mountain
    jun-yō-kan—cruiser; jō-riku-sen—landing barge

Jap.: nishi kara ki-mashita
L.T.: west . . from . . came
Eng.: I came from the west.
    higashi—east; minami—south; kita—north
    kami—upper (side); shimo—down (side)
    kuchi-ku-kan—destroyer; Attu Island—Atsu-shima

Jap.: oma-e wa nani ka
L.T.: you . . what . . ?
Eng.: What are you?
    go-chō ka corporal . . ?
Eng.: A corporal?

Jap.: oma-e wa sui-hē ka
L.T.: you . . sailor . . ?
Eng.: Are you a sailor?
    gun-sō—sergeant; kō-hē—engineer
    Nippon-jin—Japanese; se-kkō-hē—patrol

Jap.: boku wa sin-gō-hē desu
L.T.: I . . signal troop . . is
Eng.: I am a signal man.
    seki-jū-ji—red cross; shim-bun kisha—news reporter

Jap.: ato ni iku-nin iru ka
L.T.: behind . . how-many person . . there are . . ?
Eng.: How many more troops are there?

Jap.: ato ni ni-jū-nin imasu
L.T.: behind . . twenty-person . . there are
Eng.: There are twenty more.
    i-kko chū-tai—one company; ni-ko dai-tai—two battalions
    san-nin—three persons; ichi-mē—one person

Jap.: doko ni iru ka
L.T.: where . . are . . ?
Eng.: Where are they (or is he)? Are they down below?
    shimo ni iru ka down . . below . . are . . ?
    hei-sha—barracks; sen-sui-kan—submarine
    ki no ue—top of the tree; koko—here

Jap.: yaku ni-kiro tohoku ni imasu
L.T.: about two-kilometers . . north east . . are
Eng.: They are about two kilometers north-east.
    san-kiro—3 kilometers; gojū-kiro—50 kilometers
    go-hyaku kilo—500 kilometers; hyaku métoru—100 meters
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE PRISONER

Jap.: koi  tsu-i-te koi  tsu-i-te yuke
L.T.: come follow . . come follow . . go
Eng.: Come. Follow me (us). Follow them (him).

Jap.: hon-bu made koi
L.T.: headquarters . . as-far-as . . come -
Eng.: Come to the headquarters.
machi—town; yasen byō-in—field hospital
jimu-sho—office; biru-dengu—building

Jap.: oto-nashi-ku aruke
L.T.: soundlessly . . walk
Eng.: Walk quietly.
haya-ku—fast; oso-ku—slowly; oto-wo-tate-te—noisily
tsuyo-ku—hard; karu-ku—easily; isoi-de—hastily
hage-shiku—vigorously; tei-nei-ni—neatly; kana-shiku—sadly
hashi-re—run; oyu-ge—swim; nobo-re—climb
kake—write; hana-se—talk; hike—pull
ute—shoot; kire—cut; sake-be—yell

Jap.: ashi ga itai desu
L.T.: leg . . painful . . is
Eng.: (My) leg is painful.
te—hand; ata-ma—head; ude—arm; senaka—back
hara—stomach; kubi—neck; mune—chest
Exercise II

Jap.: oma-e wa nani shō-tai ka
L.T.: you . . what section . . ?
Eng.: What section are you?
  chū-tai—company; dai-tai—battalion
  ren-tai—regiment; ryo-dan—brigade

Jap.: shiri-masen
L.T.: do not know
Eng.: (I or we) do not know.

Jap.: shiran koto wa nai
L.T.: not-knowing . . deed . . not
Eng.: Yes, you do (know).

Jap.: kono hito wo shi-tte iru ka
L.T.: this man . . knowing . . ?
Eng.: Do you know this man?
  on-na—woman; hē—troop; mono—thing; jū—gun
  chizu—map; gunki—colors; fuku—uniform

Jap.: oma-e wa iku-sai ka
L.T.: you . . what-age . . ?
Eng.: What is your age?

Jap.: jū-ku-sai desu
L.T.: I am nineteen.

Jap.: oma-e wa wakai
L.T.: you . . young
Eng.: You are young.

Jap.: oma-e no shō-tai e an-nai shiro
L.T.: you . . of . . section . . guide . . do
Eng.: Direct (me or us) to your section.
  zan-gō—trench; jin-chi—position
  hō-hē jinchī—artillery position
  hō-dai—battery; tsū-shin-han—communication squad

Jap.: tsū-shin-gō wa doko ka
L.T.: communication-trench . . where . . ?
Eng.: Where is the communication trench?
  tsū-shin-sen—communication line
  teki-hē—enemy troop; hikō-jō—airport
  zensen—front line; san-bō-butai—staff force
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE PRISONER

Jap.: ki wo tsuke-ro  yudan suru-na
L.T.: attention . . pay  carelessness . . do not
Eng.: Be careful.  Be alert.

Jap.: nan jikan kakaru ka  nan ko iru ka
Eng.: How many hours will it take? How many units do you want?
      pun—minute; byō—second; nichi—day
      ji-ppatsu—rounds; ki—craft; zoku—pairs

Jap.: ichi jikan kakari masu  niji-ssen iri masu
L.T.: one hour . . requiring  twenty-cents . . want
Eng.: It will take one hour.  (I or we) want 20 cents.
Exercise III

Jap.: are wa nani ka
L.T.: that . . what . . ?
Eng.: What is that?
   kore—this; sore—that (used when the object is in the hands of the
   person spoken to)

Jap.: are wa kē-bi-tai desu
L.T.: that . . defense-force . . is
Eng.: That is a defense force.
   koku-bō-gun—militia; kē-tanku—light tank
   kō-kū-bo-kan—aircraft carrier; riku-sen-tai—land troop
   kō-sha-hō—anti-aircraft gun; Nagato—Nagato (name of a battleship)

Jap.: Nagato wa nani ka
L.T.: Nagato . . what . . ?
Eng.: What is Nagato?

Jap.: Nagato wa Ni-ppon no sen-tō-kan desu
L.T.: Nagato . . Ni-ppon of . . battleship . . is
Eng.: Nagato is a Japanese battleship.
   Ni-ppon—Rising Sun; Afuriška—Africa
   Gō-shū—Australia; Ei-koku—England

Jap.: Nagato no kyū wa nani ka
L.T.: Nagato of . . class . . what . . ?
Eng.: What class is Nagato?
   kazu—number; soku-ryoku—speed; ton-sū—weight
   hō—gun; naga-sa—length; taka-sa—height

Jap.: Nagato wa san-man nisen ton desu
L.T.: Nagato . . 32,000 . . ton . . is
Eng.: Nagato is 32,000 ton.

Jap.: naga-sa wa nana-kyaku shaku desu
L.T.: length . . 700 . . foot . . is
Eng.: The length is 700 feet.
   omo-mi—weight; san-byaku nijū—320; kikan—flag ship
   do-kyū-kan—dreadnought; hō—gun
   hachi mon—eight guns; jū-roku inchī hō—16-inch gun

Jap.: Mutsu mo ka
L.T.: Mutsu . . also . . ?
Eng.: Mutsu, too?

Jap.: Mutsu mo san-man nisen ton ka
L.T.: Mutsu . . also . . 32,000 . . ton . . ?
Eng.: Is Mutsu also a 32,000-ton ship?
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE PRISONER

Jap.: Mutsu to Nagato wa shimai-kan desu
L.T.: Mutsu and Nagato...sister-ships...are
Eng.: Mutsu and Nagato are sisterships.

Jap.: sō-ka
L.T.: Is that so?
Eng.: Is that so?
**Exercise IV**

**Jap.:** kono shō-kō wo shi-tte iru ka  
**L.T.:** this...officer...knowing...do...?  
**Eng.:** Do you know this officer?  
    - kikai—machine; sen-sha—tank; ra-ppa—bugle  
    - hata—flag; mame ji-dō-sha—jeep; den-wa—telephone

**Jap.:** kon-na gun-jin wo mita ka  
**L.T.:** this-kind...soldier...saw...?  
**Eng.:** Have you seen a soldier like this?  
    - son-na—that kind; don-na—what kind  
    - an-na—that kind (used when the subject is far away)  
    - ut-ta—shot; koroshita—killed; shizu-meta—sunk  
    - tot-ta—taken; yonda—called; nagut-ta—hit

**Jap.:** mimasen  
**L.T.:** not seen  
**Eng.:** (I or we) have not seen him. I saw him.

**Jap.:** asoko de mimashita  
**L.T.:** that...place...saw  
**Eng.:** I saw him there.  
    - koko—here; a-chi—over there; kochira—this side

**Jap.:** no-hara de jū-shō shite imashita  
**L.T.:** field...great-injury...done  
**Eng.:** He was injured badly out in the field.  
    - sen-jō—battlefield; shin-rin—woods; michi bata—roadside  
    - kega—injury; senshi—killed in action

**Jap.:** mizu wo ya-tta ka  
**L.T.:** water...gave...?  
**Eng.:** Did you give him water? I gave him water  
    - tabe mono—food; kusuri—medicine; gasu—gasoline  
    - pan—bread; hō-tai—bandage; tokoro—address

**Jap.:** arigatō  
**L.T.:** thank you.  
**Eng.:** Thank you. (I or we) appreciate it.
Questioning a Japanese Prisoner

Exercise V

Jap.: oi cho-tto koi
L.T.: hey!... a moment... come
Eng.: Hey! Come here a minute.

Jap.: shin-gō-hē ga kono naka ni iru ka
L.T.: Signal troop... this... inside... is... ?
Eng.: Is (or are) there a signal man in this group?
kan-gofu—nurse; gun-i—army doctor
kikan-shi—machinist; yaku-sha—actor
fu-shō-sha—injured person; byō-nin—sick person
hikō-shi—aviator; baku-geki-shu—bombardier
gun-pu—military coolie; tsū-ben—interpreter

Jap.: imasu
L.T.: There is (are).
Eng.: There is (are).

Jap.: imasen
L.T.: There is (are) not.
Eng.: There is (are) not.

Jap.: sen-tō-ki wa doko ni aru ka
L.T.: fighter... where... is (are)... ?
Eng.: Where are the fighters?
baku-geki-ki—bomber; tē-satsu-ki—observation plane
tanba muden-ki—short wave radio; sha-shinki—camera
sō-gan-kyō—field glass; shoku-ryō—provision
kikan-jū—machine gun; hō-shō—gun emplacement
senji kyū-yō—field supplies; go-ei—convoy

Jap.: nan-bō aru ka
L.T.: how many... are... ?
Eng.: How many are there?

Jap.: ichi ichi mō-se
L.T.: one-by-one... say
Eng.: State one by one.
Jap.: suijō hikō-ki ga rok-ki to ya-hō ga shi-mon aru
L.T.: seaplane . . six . . and . . field-gun . . four . . are
Eng.: There are six seaplanes and four field guns.

Jap.: owari
L.T.: end
Eng.: That's all.
CAPTURING JAPANESE TROOPS

Exercise VI
(Capturing Japanese Troops)

Jap.: te wo age-ro
L.T.: hand . . raise
Eng.: Raise your hands!

Jap.: buki wo kita ni oke
L.T.: arms . . below . . leave
Eng.: Drop your weapons.
    jū—gun; ken—sword; shuryū-dan—hand grenades

Jap.: go-ho mai-e
L.T.: five-steps forward!
Eng.: Five steps forward!
    hidari—left; migi—right; ushiro-e—backward

Jap.: te wo sageru-na
L.T.: hand . . lower not!
Eng.: Do not lower your hands!

Jap.: tomarē
L.T.: stop!
Eng.: Halt!

Jap.: ni-getsu jū-tai ni narabe
L.T.: two columns . . form
Eng.: Line up in two columns.

Jap.: migi mukē migi
L.T.: right face, right!
Eng.: Right, face!

Jap.: suware yasumē
L.T.: sit downversal
Eng.: Sit down.

Jap.: butai-chō dake koi
L.T.: commander . . only . . come
Eng.: The commander may come alone.
    shō-kō—officer; shikan—officer (navy)
    gun-i—surgeon; eisë-hē—ambulance troop

Jap.: gunsho wo dase
L.T.: chronicles of war . . put out
Eng.: Produce your military book.
    gun-pyō—military note; chizu—map
PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE WITH MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: kore wa doko no chizu ka
L.T.: this . . where of . . map . . ?
Eng.: What map is this?
sore—that; are—that (when the object is away from both of the parties)

Jap.: kore wa Ran-in no chizu desu
L.T.: This . . Netherland-Indies . . of map . . is
Eng.: This is a map of Netherland-Indies.
Marē han-tō—Malay Peninsula; Hainan-tō—Hainan Island
Futsu-in—French-Indo China; Biruma—Burma
Rangon—Rangoon; Hoku-shi—North China

Jap.: kore wa nani-ka
L.T.: this . . what . . ?
Eng.: What is this?

Jap.: soko wa Shingapo no gunkō darō
L.T.: there . . Singapore . . of . . naval-port . . isn’t it?
Eng.: Isn’t that the naval port in Singapore?
yō-sai—fortified zone; hē-ki sē-dō-sho—a munition factory
hē-ki-kō—armory; hikō-jō—flying field
hē-ki hon-shō—department of munitions

Jap.: koko wa zenshin-kichi desu
L.T.: this place . . advance base . . is
Eng.: This is the advance base (or Here is the advance base).
asoko—that place, there (when the place is away from both speakers)
soko—that place, there (when the place is nearer to the man spoken to)
mukō—the other side

Jap.: yoroshii
L.T.: fine
Eng.: Good.

Jap.: gunsho wa dō-shita ka
Eng.: What did you do with your note-book?
gun-ki—the colors; horyo—captives
haken kisha—news correspondent; yū-bin-butsu—mail

Jap.: densho-bato wa ushi-nai mashita
L.T.: carrier-pigeon . . lost
Eng.: I (we). lost the carrier pigeon.

Jap.: omae no buka wo atsume
L.T.: you . . of . . subordinates . . gather
Eng.: Gather your men.
CAPTURING JAPANESE TROOPS

Jap.: ichi-retsu ni narabe
L.T.: one column . . line up
Eng.: Line them up in (one column) single file.

Jap.: tō-bō suruna to imashime
L.T.: escape . . do-not-do . . thus caution
Eng.: Warn them not to escape.
   sō-dō—make noise; shin-pai—worry

Jap.: shin-pai suruna
L.T.: worry . . do not
Eng.: Do not worry.

Jap.: fushō-hē wa ip-po maiē
L.T.: wounded-troop . . one-step forward
Eng.: Injured troop may step forward.

Jap.: kare ni tsuite yuke
L.T.: he . . following . . go
Eng.: Follow him.
   are ni—him (that man); karera ni—them; hoshō ni—sentry

Jap.: kare wa ei-sē-hē da
L.T.: he . . ambulance-troop . . is
Eng.: He is an ambulance troop.
   kore wa—this; are wa—he; karera wa—they
   ore wa—I; washi wa—I; orera wa—we; washira wa—we
   boku wa—I (used in familiar and intimate speech)
   bokura wa—we (pl.)

Jap.: fuku wo nuge
L.T.: uniform . . take of
Eng.: Take off your uniform.
   kutsu—shoes; jiban—shirts; zubon—pants

Jap.: ima kara shintai-sō-saku wo hajimeru
L.T.: now . . from . . body . . search . . begin
Eng.: (I) We will start a search now.

Jap.: mukō ni yuke
L.T.: over-there . . go
Eng.: Go over there.
   kochira ni koi—this-side . . come
   achira—over there; asoko—over there
   kocchi—this side; koko—here

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Exercise VII

(Questioning a Japanese Pilot)

Jap.: omae wa dono hikō bun-tai ka
L.T.: you... which air unit...?
Eng.: What is your unit?

Jap.: tada-shiku mō-se
L.T.: truthfully state
Eng.: State truthfully.
    hayaku—quickly; mē-haku ni—clearly
    hakkiri—distinctly; kan-tan ni—briefly

Jap.: watakushi wa Asama bun-tai no baku-geki-shu desu
L.T.: I... Asama unit of bombardier... am
Eng.: I am a bombardier of the Asama unit.

Jap.: tō-baku-shu ka
L.T.: bomb-dropper...?
Eng.: A bombardier?
   hai sō-desu
   Yes, I am.
   bun-tai-chō—a unit leader; tai-chō—commander
   sō-jū-shi—pilot; kō-kai-chō—navigation officer
   tō-baku-shu ka bantai chō
   yes, that's right
   Yes, I am.

Jap.: omae no sō-jū shīte ita nowa nani ka
L.T.: you... flying... doing... what... is...?
Eng.: What were you flying?

Jap.: baku-geki-ki ka
L.T.: bomber...?
Eng.: Is it a bomber?
   sen-tō-ki desu
   It is a fighter.
   a fighter...?
   It is a fighter.
   jūjō-satsu-ki—a heavy observation plane
   bakugekitei-satsu-ki—bomber-reconnaissance plane
   tō-satsu-tō—reconnaissance flying-boat
   tsui-geki-ki—pursuit plane; sui-rai-ki—torpedo plane

Jap.: nani sē ka
L.T.: What make (manufacture)...?
Eng.: What make is it?
   nakajima desu
   Nakajima... it is
   Mitsu-bishi; Tachi-kawa; Shō-ya; Kawa-saki
   It is a Nakajima.
   Hitachi; Ai-chi; Kawa-nishi; Fukada

Jap.: Nakajima no nani ka
L.T.: Nakajima of what...?
Eng.: Nakajima's what?
   Nakajima no kujū-nana kē desu
   Nakajima of 97... type... it is
   It is a Nakajima Type 97.

Jap.: uso wo mō-su na
L.T.: Falsehood... state... not
Eng.: Do not lie.

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QUESTIONING A JAPANESE PILOT

Jap.: Nakajima kujū-nana wa tan-yō-ki da-rō
L.T.: Nakajima 97 . . monoplane . . isn't it?
Eng.: Nakajima 97 is a monoplane, isn't it?

Jap.: kore wa kaigun-kē* no kujū-nana ban da-rō
L.T.: this . . navy type . . 97th . . isn't it?
Eng.: This is the Navy Type 97th, isn't it?

Jap.: hai, kaigun-kē desu
L.T.: yes, navy-type . . it is
Eng.: Yes, it is a navy type.

rikū-gun-kē—army type; fuku-yō-ki—biplane
Nakajima riku-gun-kē 94—Nakajima Army Type 94
Nakajima kai-gun-kē 95—Nakajima Navy Type 95
Mitsu-bishi kai-gun-kē 0—Mitsu-bishi Navy Type Zero
Mitsu-bishi riku-gun-kē baku-geki-ki—Mitsu-bishi Army Type Bomber.
Kawasaki riku-gun-kē 98—Kawasaki Army Type 98

Note: Japanese military aircraft are designated by type numbers which indicate the year in which they were first manufactured for service. The numbers used are the last two figures of the year which dates from the foundation of the Japanese Empire. For example, the Japanese year 2600 corresponds to 1940 of the Christian era. Therefore, the Navy Type Zero represents an aircraft produced in 1940.

Jap.: naze sō mō-sanu ka
L.T.: Why not . . thus . . say . . ?
Eng.: Why don't you say so?

Jap.: owari
L.T.: end
Eng.: That's all.

*Kē may be substituted by the words shiki and kata, which are often used.

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Exercise VIII
(Questioning a Japanese Officer)*

Jap.: suwari tamae
L.T.: sit down . . . please
Eng.: Won't you sit down?
      yasumi—rest; tabe—eat; nomi—drink; ne—sleep

Jap.: arigatō
L.T.: thank you
Eng.: Thank you.

Jap.: kata-jike-nai
L.T.: I am grateful
Eng.: I am grateful.

Jap.: kimi ni sukoshi tazune tai koto ga arunda
L.T.: you . . little . . seek . . like . . thing . . there is (are)
Eng.: There are a few things that I want to ask you.

Jap.: nani desu ka
L.T.: what . . is . . ?
Eng.: What is it about?

Jap.: kimi no buka niwa mada sen-i aru ka
L.T.: you . . of . . subordinates . . still . . hostile-intention . . is . . ?
Eng.: Is there still fighting spirit among your men?

Jap.: “arimasu” toka mata wa “nai desu” to kotae tamae
L.T.: there is (are) . . or else . . there is not (are not) . . thus answer
Eng.: Please answer “there is (are)” or “there is not (are not).”
      arimasen—there is not (are not)

Jap.: kimi no senbotsu-sha wa iku mē desu ka
L.T.: you . . of . . men-killed-in action . . how-many men there are . . ?
Eng.: How many of your men were killed in action?
      fushō-sha—men injured in action
      jū-shō-sha—men badly wounded in action

Jap.: sanjū mē desu
L.T.: thirty men . . there are
Eng.: Thirty men.

Jap.: sore wa kino-doku da
L.T.: that . . regrettable . . is
Eng.: I am sorry to hear it.

Jap.: Nippon kaigun no sō-in wa gendai iku man mē desu ka
L.T.: Nippon navy . . of . . full-strength . . now . . how many . .
      thousand . . men . . are . . ?

*Words used in this exercise are the polite type. The Japanese Officer in this situation is considered equivalent in rank to the questioner.
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE OFFICER

Eng.: What is the full strength of the Japanese navy at present?
Jap.: kaigun no só-in wa gendai ku-man mē desu
L.T.: navy . . of . . full-strength . . now . . 90,000 . . men . . is
Eng.: The full-strength of the navy is 90,000 men.

Jap.: Nippon wa bu-shi ga fusoku dewa nai desu ka
L.T.: Nippon . . commodities . . shortage . . not . . is . . ?
Eng.: Japan is short on material, isn't she?
Jap.: jin-ryoku ga fusoku desu
L.T.: man-power . . shortage . . is
Eng.: She is short on man-power.
Jap.: nan-i-mo-ka-mo fusoku desu
L.T.: everything-under-the-sun . . shortage . . is
Eng.: Everything is short.

Jap.: só desu ka
L.T.: is that so . . ?
Eng.: Is that right?

Jap.: Nippon no sen-ryaku yō-ten wa doko desu ka
L.T.: Nippon of . . strategic point . . where . . is . . ?
Eng.: Where is the Japanese strategic point?

Jap.: Chishima Rettō kara nan-yō sho-tō desu
L.T.: Kurile Islands . . from . . south-sea islands . . are
Eng.: From Kurile Islands to south sea islands.

Jap.: mō sukoshi kuwashiku it-te kure tamae
L.T.: more . . little . . in-detail . . say . . please
Eng.: Please explain a little more in detail.

Jap.: kuwasiky koto wa shiranai desu
L.T.: detailed . . thing . . know not . . am (is, are)
Eng.: I do not know the full particulars.

Jap.: setsubi wa toto-not-te iru ka
L.T.: facilities . . equipped . . is . . ?
Eng.: Is it well equipped?

Jap.: toto-not-te imasu
toto-not-te imasen
L.T.: equipped . . is
equipped . . not
Eng.: It is equipped well.
It is not well equipped.
Exercise IX
(Questioning a Japanese Naval Officer)

(Polite Form. See footnote, page 58.)

Jap.: kimi wa tai-kē-yō kantai no ichibu darō
L.T.: you . . the Pacific fleet . . of . . a part . . aren’t you?
Eng.: Aren’t you a part of the Pacific fleet?
    shuryoku kantai—the main fleet
    dai ichi kantai—the first squadron
    jōbi kantai—a standing squadron

Jap.: dai ni kantai desu
L.T.: the . . second . . squadron . . is
Eng.: It is the second squadron.

Jap.: nan-yō wa mina dai ni kantai desu
L.T.: south-sea . . all . . second fleet . . is
Eng.: Ships in south sea are all second fleet.

Jap.: kimi no gunkan wa nani-kan de arimashita ka
L.T.: you . . of . . battleship . . what ship . . was . . ?
Eng.: What was the name of your ship?

Jap.: Fusō deshita
L.T.: Fusō . . it was
Eng.: It was Fusō.

ichi-man-ton-kyū—one thousand ton class
kuchiku-kan—a destroy; jun-yō-kan a cruiser
sentō-kan—a battleship; dogō-kē sentō-kan—a dreadnought battleship
dokyu-kan—a dreadnought; sen-kō-tē—a submarine
sen-kō-tē bokan—a submarine depot ship
chō-dokyu-kan—a super-dreadnought; kakan—mosquito boat
kyū-rai-tē—torpedo boat; kō-kū-bokan—aircraft carrier

Jap.: kaigun kon-kyochi wa doko desu ka
L.T.: naval . . base . . where is . . ?
Eng.: Where is the naval base?

Jap.: kimi ga mö-sa nakereba kimi no buka ni tazu-neru
L.T.: you . . say . . not if . . you . . of . . subordinates . . ask
Eng.: If you do not state it, I will ask your staff.

Jap.: Firipin fukin no gunkō no setsubi wa dō desu ka
L.T.: Philippine . . vicinity . . naval port . . equipment . . how is . . ?
Eng.: How is the appointment of the naval ports in the vicinity of Philippine Islands?
Kōkai—the Yellow Sea; Minami Shina-kai—South China Sea
QUESTIONING A JAPANESE NAVAL PILOT

Jap.: setsubi wa yoi ka
L.T.: equipment ... good ... ?
Eng.: Is it well equipped (or are they well equipped)?

Jap.: junbi shite arimasu
L.T.: preparation ... done
Eng.: It has been prepared (or They have been prepared).

Jap.: kirai wa doko ni shiite arimasu ka
L.T.: mines ... where ... laid ... are ... ?
Eng.: Where are the mines laid?

Jap.: chizu ni shirushi wo kaki tamae
L.T.: map ... mark ... write ... please
Eng.: Please write it on the map.

Jap.: dō-me-koku no daho-sen wa iku-seki arimasu ka
L.T.: allied nation ... captured ship ... how ... many ... ships ... there are ... ?
Eng.: How many allied nation's captured ships are there?

Jap.: san-seki arimasu
L.T.: three ships ... there are
Eng.: There are three ships.

Jap.: nanto nani ka
L.T.: What-and what ... ?
Eng.: What are they?

Jap.: kamotsu-sen ga iseki junyō-kan ga niseki sorekara unyō-sen ga iseki arimasu
L.T.: cargo ship ... one-ship, cruiser ... two-ships ... and oil-transport ... one-ship ... there are
Eng.: There are one cargo ship, two cruisers and one tanker.

Jap.: soko ni kō-sha-hō wa iku mon arimasu ka
L.T.: there ... anti-aircraft gun ... how many ... there are ... ?
Eng.: How many anti-aircraft guns are there?
           idō-hō-tō—movable turrets; hō-dai—batteries
Jap.:  riku-kai-gun no sō-in wa nan-zen mē ka
Eng.:  How many thousand combined army and navy forces are there?
       riku-kai-kū-gun—army, navy, air force

Jap.:  honbu de kishū-sakusen wo shite iru darō
Eng.:  Aren't they planning a surprise attack at the headquarters.
       gyaku-shū—counter attack; kū-shū—air attack

Jap.:  shite imamsen                                     hai shite imasu
L.T.:   doing . . not                                     yes, doing . . is (are)
Eng.:   They are not.                                   Yes, they are.

Jap.:  owari
Eng.:  That is all.
Taking Japanese Troop History

Exercise X

(Taking a History of a Japanese Troop)

Jap.: chot-to koi
L.T.: a moment . . . come
Eng.: Come here a minute.

Jap.: chot-to haire
L.T.: a moment . . . enter
Eng.: Come in a minute.

Jap.: suware
Eng.: Sit down.

Jap.: omae no na wa nani ka
L.T.: you . . . of . . . name . . . what . . . ?
Eng.: What is your name?

shoku-gyō—occupation; tō-kyū—rank

Jap.: omae no toshi wa ikura ka
L.T.: you . . . of . . . age . . . how much . . . ?
Eng.: What is your age (or how old is your age)?

gekkkyū—salary; nikkyū—daily wages
tsuma—wife; kodomo—children

Jap.: na wa Shimizu desu
L.T.: name . . . Shimizu . . . is
Eng.: The name is Shimizu.

Jap.: toshi wa sanjū desu
L.T.: age . . . thirty . . . is
Eng.: The age is thirty.

Jap.: shoku-gyō wa sankan desu
L.T.: occupation . . . tinsmith . . . is
Eng.: The occupation is tinsmith.

shok-kō—factory worker, mechanic, mill hand, an operator
rō-dō-sha—laborer; isha—medical doctor
ha-isha—dentist; kikan-shi—engineer; nō-ka—farmer
yaku-sha—actor; gin-kō-ka—banker; daiku—carpenter
shō-nin—merchant; junsa—policeman; gaku-sē—student
ban-nin—watchman; hikō-shi—aviator; hyaku-shō—peasant
muden-gishi—wireless operator; sen-sē—teacher

Jap.: kyō-in wa nani ka
L.T.: instructor . . . what . . . is . . . ?
Eng.: What is instructor?

Jap.: kyō-in wa sen-sē to onaji desu
L.T.: instructor . . . teacher . . . same . . . is
Eng.: Instructor is the same as teacher.

Jap.: omae no jū-sho wa doko ka
L.T.: you . . . of . . . address . . . where . . . ?
Eng.: Where is your address?

ie—home or house; kaisha—factory; mise—store
gakkō—school; in-shoku-ten—restaurant
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: Nan nen *gak-kō* ni it-ta ka
L.T.: how many years . . . school . . . went . . . ?
Eng.: How many years did you go to school?
      dai-gaku—university; kō-kyō *gak-kō*—technical school

Jap.: hachi nen yuki mashita
L.T.: eight years . . . went
Eng.: (1) went eight years.

Jap.: *dono* gak-kō ka
L.T.: which school . . . ?
Eng.: Which school?
      shō-gak-kō ka
      primary school . . . ?

Jap.: kikan-gak-kō desu
L.T.: engineer school . . it is
Eng.: It is an engineering school.
      kō-tō-gak-kō—higher school; chū-gak-kō—middle school
      shihan-gak-kō—normal school; shikan-gak-kō—officer’s school

Jap.: *Eigo* ga wakaru ka
L.T.: English . . . understand . . . ?
Eng.: Can you understand English?
      Fransu-go—French; Esupania-go—Spanish; Oranda-go—Dutch
      Shina-go—Chinese; Indo-go—Indian; Doitsu-go—German

Jap.: *gai-koku-go* wa wakari masen
L.T.: foreign language . . understand not
Eng.: (1) cannot understand foreign language.
      Itarii-go—Italian; Nan-yō-go—South Sea Island language

Jap.: Nippon-go wa *sukoshi* kaki masu
L.T.: Japanese . . little . . write . . do
Eng.: I write little Japanese.
      yoku—good; tai-hen yoku—very well

Jap.: Itsu Nippon-gun ni nyū-ē shita ka
Eng.: When did you join the Japanese force?

Jap.: *saku-nen* no Nigatsu ni nyū-ē shimashita
L.T.: last year . . . of . . February . . join . . did
Eng.: (1) joined the armed service February of last year.
      kyo-nen—last year; oto-doshi—a year ago last; a year before last

Note: *Sho- wa ju-go- nen*—15th year of the era of Enlightening Peace (or 1940 in Christian era).

Jap.: ke-kkon shite iru ka
L.T.: Marriage . . done . . ?
Eng.: Are (you) married?
      mikon ka
      single . . ?
      Single?
Taking Japanese Troop History

Jap.: kodomō ga aru ka
L.T.: children . . have . . ?
Eng.: (Have you) any children?
      kyō-dai—siblings; anī—elder brother; otō-to—younger brother

Jap.: hitori imasu
L.T.: one-person . . there is (are)
Eng.: There is one.
      futari—two (persons); san-nin—three (persons)

Jap.: oya wa ikite iru ka
L.T.: parents . . living . . is (are) . . ?
Eng.: Are your parents living?
      chichi—father; haha—mother; obā-san—grandmother
      ojii-san—grandfather; ane—elder sister
      imō-to—younger sister; oji—uncle; oba—aunt

Jap.: gun-tai ni iku nin kyo-dai ga iru ka
L.T.: armed-forces . . how-many-person . . brother . . is (are) . . ?
Eng.: How many brothers (have you) in the armed forces?

Jap.: ichi nin mo imasen
L.T.: one person . . not-even . . there is not
Eng.: There is not one.
      shika—only, but

Jap.: omae no tai-jū wa ikura ka
L.T.: you . . of . . weight . . how much . . ?
Eng.: What is your weight?
      shin-chō—height

Jap.: jū-san gan* desu                  jū-ni kan** desu
L.T.: thirteen kan . . it is          twelve kan . . it is
Eng.: It is 107 pounds.                It is 99 pounds.
      *kan—8.26 pounds; **jū-go kan—124 pounds

Jap.: shin-chō wa go shaku* san zun** gurai desu
L.T.: height . . five foot . . three inches . . about . . it is
Eng.: The height is about five foot three inches.
      *shaku (the Japanese foot 0.994 foot)
      **sun (the Japanese inch about 1.17 inch)

Jap.: karada ni warui tokoro ga aru ka
L.T.: body . . bad . . place . . there is (are) . . ?
Eng.: Is there a sick spot in your body?

Jap.: arimasen                                nai desu
L.T.: there is (are) not                      there is not
Eng.: There is not .                         There is not.

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PRACTICAL STANDARD JAPANESE with MILITARY TEXT

Jap.: arimasu
L.T.: there is
Eng.: There is.

Jap.: doko ga warui ka
L.T.: where . . . bad . . . ?
Eng.: Where is the bad spot?

Itai—pain, hurt

Jap.: ashi no yubi ga itai desu
L.T.: foot . . . of finger . . . hurt . . . is
Eng.: The toe hurts.

Ashi-no-hara—the bottom of foot; yubi-saki—finger tip
Atama-no-naka—inside the head; ude—arm; ha—tooth

Jap.: tai-hen itai ka
L.T.: very . . . pain . . . ?
Eng.: Is it very painful?

Jap.: iie sukoshi desu
L.T.: no, little . . . is
Eng.: No, a little.

Jap.: arigatō
L.T.: thank you
Eng.: Thank you.

Sore dake da
That . . . only . . . is
That is all.

Kore dake da
This . . . only . . . is
This is all.

Jap.: asu kara kishō-ra-ppa ga gozen rokuji-han ni naru
L.T.: tomorrow . . . from . . . reveille . . . before-noon . . . 6:30 . . . sound
Eng.: From tomorrow the reveille will be blown at 6:30 A.M.

Jap.: wakaru ka
L.T.: understand . . . ?
Eng.: Can you understand?

Hai, wakari masu
Yes, understandable
Yes, I understand.

Jap.: tenko wa gozen hichi-ji
L.T.: roll-call . . . before-noon . . . seven o'clock
Eng.: The roll-call is 7:00 A.M.

Jap.: yū-han wa gogo goji
L.T.: dinner . . . afternoon . . . five o'clock
Eng.: The dinner is five o'clock P.M.

Jap.: denrē ni tsuite kaere
L.T.: orderly . . . follow . . . return
Eng.: Return with the orderly (or Go with the orderly).
GIVING MEDICAL AID

Exercise XI
(Giving Medical Aid to a Japanese Captive)

1.

Jap.: kimi no sē-mē wa nani desu ka
L.T.: you . . of . . name . . what . . is . . ?
Eng.: What is your name?

Jap.: Shimizu desu
Eng.: It is Shimizu.

Jap.: iku-sai desu ka
L.T.: how-many-age . . is . . ?
Eng.: How old (are you) ?

Jap.: nijū-ichi desu
L.T.: twenty-one . . is
Eng.: Twenty-one

Jap.: tō-kyū wa nani desu ka
L.T.: rank . . what . . is . . ?
Eng.: What is (your) rank?

Jap.: gunsō desu
L.T.: sergeant . . is
Eng.: I am a sergeant.
chūi—lieutenant; tai-i—captain; jō-tō-hē—private first class
gochō—corporal; hē-sotsu—private

Jap.: nani mo shin-pai irimasen
L.T.: whatever . . worry . . not need
Eng.: There is nothing to worry about.

Jap.: dai-jō-bu da
Eng.: Everything is all right.

Jap.: arigatō
Eng.: Thank you.

Jap.: kizu wa asai desu
L.T.: wound . . shallow . . is
Eng.: The wound is slight.

Jap.: jiki ni naoru
L.T.: at once . . improve
Eng.: (You will) be all right very shortly.
Jap.: doko ga ichi-ban itai desu ka
L.T.: where...first-order...hurt...is...?
Eng.: Where does it pain the most?

Jap.: atama ga itai desu
L.T.: head...hurt...is
Eng.: Head pains.
mune—chest; hara—stomach; ashi—foot
kagato—heel; te—hand; hiji—elbow; ude—arm
kubi—neck; hiza—leg; yubi—finger; senaka—back
koshi—hip; me—eyes; mimi—ears; kuchi—mouth
hana—nose; ashi no yubi—toe; waki—arm pit

Jap.: itai desu ka
L.T.: pain...is...?
Eng.: Does it hurt?

Jap.: chot-to itai ga gaman seyo
L.T.: a moment...hurt...but...control...do
Eng.: It hurts a little, but control yourself.

Jap.: yuk-kuri yasumi tamae
L.T.: comfortably...rest...do
Eng.: Rest comfortably.

Jap.: ashita hō-tai wo kaete ageru
L.T.: tomorrow...bandage...change...give
Eng.: Will change the bandage for you tomorrow.
nochi ni—later, afterward; gogo ni—in the afternoon
gozen ni—before noon; mata—again

Jap.: yō-ji ga areba dare-demo yonde yoi
L.T.: necessity...if...is...anyone...call...fine
Eng.: If you want anything, call anybody.

Jap.: nani ka hoshii desu ka
L.T.: whatever...desire...is...?
Eng.: Do you want anything?
yomitai—to read; tabetai—to eat; i-i-tai—to speak

Jap.: mizu ga hoshii desu
L.T.: water...desire...is
Eng.: I want water.
maki tabako—cigarette; gyū-nyū—milk; tabako—tobacco
kudamono—fruit; kashi—candy; yomi mono—something to read

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GIVING MEDICAL AID

Jap.: nani mo irimasen
L.T.: whatever . . not want
Eng.: I do not want anything.

Jap.: mikan wa dō desu ka
L.T.: orange . . how . . is . . ?
Eng.: How about an orange?
uri—melon; kyara-meru—caramel; aisu kuriimu—ice cream

2.

Jap.: koko wa doko desu ka
L.T.: here . . where . . is . . ?
Eng.: Where is this place?

Jap.: koko wa Yankii no yasen byō-in desu
L.T.: here . . Yankee . . field hospital . . is
Eng.: This is a Yankees' field hospital.
eisē-bu—ambulance corps; seki-jū-ji—Red Cross

Jap.: kimi no senyū mo koko ni iru
L.T.: you . . of . . buddy . . also . . here . . is
Eng.: Your buddy is here, too.

Jap.: kimi wa kata ni jū-shō shite iru
L.T.: you . . shoulder . . heavy-wound . . done . . are
Eng.: You have been badly wounded on the shoulder.

Jap.: hone ga ore te iru
L.T.: bone . . broke . . is
Eng.: The bone is broken.

Jap.: kimi wa tsukarete iru
L.T.: you . . fatigued . . is (are)
Eng.: You are tired.

Jap.: ibyō shita koto ga aru ka
L.T.: stomach-trouble . . did . . deed . . is . . ?
Eng.: Have you ever suffered with stomach trouble?

Jap.: arimasen
Eng.: There is not. (I have not)

Jap.: kanbō shimashita
L.T.: flu . . did
Eng.: I had a flu.
shujitsu—operation
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: doko wo shujitsu shimashita ka
L.T.: where...operation...did...?
Eng.: Where were you operated?

Jap.: koko wo shujitsu shimashita
L.T.: here...operation...did
Eng.: I was operated here.

Jap.: byō-in ni nyū-in shita ka
L.T.: hospital...enter...did...?
Eng.: Did you enter a hospital?

Jap.: hai nyū-in shimashtita
L.T.: yes, enter-hospital...did
Eng.: Yes, I entered hospital.

Jap.: ikunichi ita ka
L.T.: how-many-days...stay...?
Eng.: How many days were you there?

Jap.: ni-shū-kan imashita
L.T.: two-week-period...was
Eng.: I was there two weeks.

Jap.: ō-kiii iki wo shitamae
L.T.: big...breath...do
Eng.: Take a deep breath.

mijikai—short; hayai—fast; osoi—slow

Jap.: iki wo tome
L.T.: breath...stop
Eng.: Hold your breath.

Jap.: iki wo hake
L.T.: breath...exhale
Eng.: Exhale.

iki wo sue
breath...inhale

Jap.: yoroshii
Eng.: Fine.

Jap.: mō-fu wo nuguna
L.T.: blanket...take-off...not
Eng.: Do not uncover the blankets.

Jap.: oki tewa naranu
L.T.: rise...do not
Eng.: Do not get up.

Jap.: denki wo kesō ka
L.T.: electric-light...turn off...?
Eng.: Shall (I) turn off the light?

ranpu—lamp; den-tō—headlight; akari—light
GIVING MEDICAL AID

Jap.: hi wo kese  
L.T.: fire . . put out  
Eng.: Put out the fire.

Jap.: keshi te kudasai  
L.T.: turn off . . please  
Eng.: Please turn it off.

Jap.: mata kimasu  
L.T.: again . . come  
Eng.: (I'll) come again.

Jap.: yasumi tamae  
L.T.: rest . . do  
Eng.: Good-bye (or Take it easy).
Exercise XII
(Questioning a Suspected Espionage Agent)

1.

Jap.: kisama wa Eigo ga wakaru ka
L.T.: you . . English . . understand . . ?
Eng.: Do you understand English?
       kakeru—write; hanaseru—speak; tsū-yaku dekiru—translate

Jap.: wakari-masen
Eng.: I do not understand.

Jap.: kisama wa kanchō no kengi ga aru
L.T.: you . . espionage . . suspicion . . there is
Eng.: You are suspected as a spy.

Jap.: son-na koto wa nai desu
L.T.: such . . deed . . not . . is
Eng.: There is no such thing.
       kon-na—such, this kind; an-na—such, that kind
       kengi—suspicion; riyū—reason; mono—thing

Jap.: omae wa kono hen ni nan-nen sunde iru ka
L.T.: you . . this vicinity . . what-years . . living . . ?
Eng.: How long have you lived around here?
       koko—here; asoko—over there; soko—there

Jap.: ni-nen sunde imasu
L.T.: two-years . . living
Eng.: (I have been) living here two years.

Jap.: shō-jiki ni iwanu to kora-en do
L.T.: truthfully . . not-say . . not-forgive . . will
Eng.: If you do not speak truthfully, you will be punished!

Jap.: shō-jiki ni itte imasu
L.T.: truthfully . . speaking
Eng.: I am speaking truthfully.

Jap.: kisama wa itsu asoko ni itta ka
L.T.: you . . when . . over-there . . went . . ?
Eng.: When did you go over there?
       Kisu-ka—Kiska; Asu-ku—Attu; Arasuka—Alaska
       Nan-bē—South America; Gō-shū—Australia
       Doitsu—Germany; Shina—China; Chō-sen—Korea
       Tai-wan—Formosa; Jaba—Java; Baruneo—Borneo
       Firipin—Philippines; Sumatsura—Sumatra
QUESTIONING A SPY SUSPECT

Jap. : kotoshi no haru ni yuki mashita
L.T. : this-year . . . of . . . spring . . . went
Eng. : I went there in the spring of this year.
      natsu—summer; aki—autumn; fuyu—winter; kure—fall

Jap. : sono toki kikō wa don-na ni atta ka
L.T. : that . . . time . . . weather . . . how . . . was . . . ?
Eng. : How was the weather at that time?
      byō-nin—sick person, patient; jō-tai—condition

Jap. : yoku arimashita
Eng. : It was fine.
      waruku—bad; samuku—cold; atsuku—hot
      atatakaku—warm; suzashiku—cool

Jap. : tashika ni ka
L.T. : certainly . . . ?
Eng. : Are you sure?
      certainly . . . is
      I am quite sure.

Jap. : Nippon-gun wa nani-iro no fuku wo kite ita ka
L.T. : Japanese-force . . what-color . . uniform . . wearing . . ?
Eng. : What color uniforms were the Japanese troops wearing?
      kimono—clothing; zubon—pants; uwagi—coat
      kubi-maki—scarf; ka-ppa—rain coat; bōshi—hat, cap

Jap. : aoi no wo kite imashita
L.T. : blue . . one . . wearing
Eng. : They were wearing blue ones.
      kuroi—black; shiroi—white; akai—red; midori—green
      kiina—yellow; cha-iro—light brown; hai-iro—grey
      usu-iro—light color; furui—old; atarashii—new
      shinsei—fresh; niau—becoming; oka-shi—funny
      niawanu—unbecoming; atta—fitting; awanu—unfitting
      nagai—long; mijikai—short; takai—dear (price)
      takai—high (height); yasui—cheap; kusai—smelling
      karui—light (weight); omoi—heavy; yowai—weak
      tsuyoi—strong; ō-kii—big, large; chiisai—little
      komai—small; yoi—good; warui—bad; marui—round
      fukai—deep; asi—shallow; utsukushii—beautiful
      ichiban yoi—the best; ichiban warui—the worst

Jap. : dō-butsu wo mita ka
L.T. : animal . . . saw . . . ?
Eng. : Did you see any animal?
      kuma—bear; higuma—brown bear; kitsune—fox
      tanuki—raccoon; inu—dog; neko—cat; sui-gyu—buffalo
      kirin—giraffe; zō—elephant; uma—horse; ushi—cow
roba—ass; tora—tiger; shishi—lion; shika—deer
hitsuji—sheep; saru—monkey; hihi—baboon; hyō—panther
yama-arashi—porcupine; risu—squirrel; otto-sē—seal
kangāru—kangaroo; hebi—snake; megane hebi—cobra
suzu hebi—rattlesnake; tori—bird; ahō-dori—albatross
emū—emu; sakana—fish; kani—crab; kaki—oyster
fuka—shark; kujira—whale

Jap.: hai, zuibun nezumi wo mimashita
L.T.: yes, a great deal . . rat . . saw
Eng.: Yes, I saw a great deal of rats.
sukoshi—a few, little; takusan—a lot, many, much

Jap.: shinrin ga atta ka
L.T.: forest . . was . . ?
Eng.: Was there a forest?
michi—road; ton-neru—tunnel; kawa—river; ike—pond
numa—marsh; hashi—bridge; kaigan—beach; ki—tree
hashira—post, pole; daimoku—lumber; heiya—field
takimono—wood (fuel); machi—town; mura—village
dokan—pipe; kuwa—hoe; kuwa no ki—mulberry; chō-no—axe

Jap.: shinrin wa arimasen deshita
L.T.: forest . . there was . . not
Eng.: There was no forest.
mizu—water; shio—salt; satō—sugar; nikō—meat
ocha—tea; pan—bread; kudamono—fruit; mikan—orange
ringo—apple; suika—watermelon; barana—banana
ichigo—berries; sake—rice wine; biru—beer
kome—rice; ramune—soda water; tsukemono—pickles
kyan-zume-mono—canned goods; barēsho—potatoes
daizu—soybean; yasai—vegetable; nin-jin—carrot
daikon—beet; na—greens

Jap.: Shikashi tera ga arimashita
L.T.: but . . temple . . there was
Eng.: But there was a temple.
kyō-kai—church; miya—shrine; tate-mono—building
ryokan—hotel; gakkō—school; kaisha—factory
yu-bin-kyoku—post office; ginkō—bank; byō-in—hospital
denshin-kyoku—telegram office; hō-so-kyoku—broadcasting station
dō-butstu-en—zoo; katsudō shashin—motion picture
in-shoku-ten—restaurant; miseya—store; honya—book store
jidō-sha sō-kō-sho—garage
QUESTIONING A SPY SUSPECT

Jap.: yaoya mo atta ka
L.T.: grocery . . also . . there was . . ?
Eng.: Was there also a grocery?

en-pitsu—pencil; man-nen-hitsu—fountain pen; rakki-chô—note book
kami—paper; zasshi—magazine; keshi gomu—eraser
sui-tori-shi—blotter; ink—ink; fude—brush (writing)
jô-bukuro—envelope; hon—book; tegami gami—stationery
kitte—stamp; hagaki—post card; atsu gami—card board
tokie—watch, clock; naifu—knife; nori—mucilage

Jap.: kisama wa koko ni shiri-hito ga aru ka
L.T.: you . . here . . acquaintance . . have . . ?
Eng.: Have you an acquaintance here?

Jap.: iie imasen
L.T.: no, there is not
Eng.: No, there is not.

Jap.: hai imasu
L.T.: yes, there is
Eng.: Yes, there is.

Jap.: dare ka
dore ka
Eng.: Who?
Which?

Jap.: are ka
L.T.: That?

Jap.: doko ni iru ka
L.T.: where . . is . . ?
Eng.: Where is he?

Jap.: ni kilo gurai kïta ni sunde imasu
L.T.: two . . kilometers . . about . . north . . living
Eng.: He (they) lives about two kilometers north.

minami—south; nishi—west; higashi—east; mae—front
ato—rear; yoko—side; shimo—lower; ue—up; shita—below
hoku-tô—north-east; tô-nan—east-south; tô-zai—east-west
sê-hoku—west-north; sê-nan—west-south

Jap.: kare to no fuchô wa nani ka
L.T.: he . . with . . pass-word . . what . . is . . ?
Eng.: What is the pass-word with him?
kano-jo—she, her; kare-ra—they, them
bokura—we, us; omae-ra—you (pl.)

Jap.: ai-kotoba wa arimasen
L.T.: pass-word . . there is not
Eng.: There is no pass-word.

Jap.: kano-jo no shoku-gyô wa nani ka
L.T.: she . . of . . trade . . what . . ?
Eng.: What is her occupation?
Jap.: kano-jo no shoku-gyō wa sok-kisha desu
L.T.: she . . of . . trade . . stenographer . . is
Eng.: Her occupation is stenography.
joyū—actress; kangofu—nurse (woman)
shimbun-kisha—newspaper reporter; sense—teacher; jochū—maid
kami yui—hairdresser; geisha—entertainer; jorō—prostitute

Jap.: kano-jo wa kane wo mot-te iru ka
L.T.: she . . money . . hold . . is . . ?
Eng.: Has she money?
denwa—telephone; kaichū denki—flash light; teppō—gun
kushi—comb; hasami—scissors; hari—needle; ito—thread
kagami—mirror; botan—button; kagi—key; jō—lock

Jap.: hai mot-te imasu
L.T.: yes, hold . . is
Eng.: Yes, she has.

Jap.: iie mot-te imasen
L.T.: no, hold . . not is
Eng.: No, she has not.

Jap.: hitsu-mon wa kore dake da
L.T.: question . . this . . all . . is
Eng.: This is the end of questioning.
hanashi—talk, speech; kō-en—lecture; kai-ken—interview
kyō-gi—conference; shū-kai—meeting; sō-gi—dispute
kenka—quarrel; shin-pai—worry; kanashimi—sadness

Jap.: kore dake desu ka
L.T.: this . . all . . is . . ?
Eng.: Is this all?

Jap.: sō-da
L.T.: thus is
Eng.: That’s right.

Jap.: sō-desu ka
Eng.: Is that so?

Jap.: kaet-te yoshi
L.T.: may return . . good
Eng.: You may go back.
kite—come; tabete—eat; nete—sleep; yaite—burn
yasunde—rest; nonde—drink; oite—let it down
hataraite—work; oyoide—swim; koronde—lie down
tatte—stand up; yamete—stop; itte—go
dokete—remove; okite—get up, wake, rise; utatte—sing
sakende—yell; tazunete—seek, enquire
Exercise XIII
(When Captured by the Japanese Troops)

1.

Jap.: name
Eng.: Name?
Jap.: dochira ga saki ka*
L.T.: which one . . first . . ?
Eng.: Which is the first?

Jap.: sumisu ga saki desu
L.T.: Smith . . first . . is
Eng.: Smith is the first.

Jap.: toshi
Eng.: Age?
Jap.: nijū-go-sai desu
Eng.: Twenty-five.

Jap.: kurai
tō-kyū
Eng.: Rank?

kai-kyū
Eng.: Class (rank).

Jap.: ittō suihē desu
L.T.: first-class . . sailor . . is
Eng.: First-class seaman.

Jap.: dono butai ka
L.T.: what party . . ?
Eng.: Which party?

Jap.: bun-ken-tai desu
L.T.: advance-detachment . . it is
Eng.: Advance detachment.

yu-geki-hē—guerilla; kō-hē-bu—engineer unit; yō-kō-bi—rear guard
betsu-dō-tai—flying column; hiban-hē—troops off duty
denshin-tai—telegraph corps; shicho-hē—commissariat
setsu-ē-hē—maintenance troop; tokka-hē—technical troop

Jap.: kenkō ka
Eng.: Healthy?

Jap.: doko ka warui tokoro ga aru ka
L.T.: wherever . . bad . . place . . there is . . ?
Eng.: Is there bad spot in your body?

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*The Japanese say their surnames first; given names last. They do not use any middle names or initials.
Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text

Jap.: arimasu
Eng.: There is.

Jap.: ashi ga itai desu
L.T.: foot . . hurt . . is
Eng.: (My) foot hurts.

Jap.: koko to koko ga itai desu
L.T.: here and here . . hurt . . are
Eng.: It hurts here and here.

Jap.: dō-shite ka
L.T.: How done . . ?
Eng.: Why?

Jap.: utare mashita
Eng.: Have been shot.

Jap.: kirare mashita
Eng.: Have been cut.

Jap.: ō-kyū-teate wo kansha itashi masu
L.T.: first-aid . . appreciate . . do
Eng.: I appreciate receiving first aid.

Jap.: ō-kyū-teate wa koko dewa dekin
L.T.: first aid . . here . . cannot do
Eng.: First aid cannot be given here.

Jap.: mo sukoshi mate
L.T.: more . . little . . wait
Eng.: Wait a little while.

Jap.: kusuri wo yaru
L.T.: medicine . . give
Eng.: I will give you medicine.

Jap.: arigatō
Eng.: Thank you.

2.

Jap.: doko ga warui ka
L.T.: where . . bad . . ?
Eng.: Where is the bad place?

Jap.: taihen zu-tsū ga shimasu
L.T.: very . . headache . . do
Eng.: (My) head aches very much.

Jap.: fuku-tsū—stomach ache
L.T.: stomach ache

Jap.: ha ga itai desu
L.T.: tooth . . pain . . is
Eng.: My tooth aches.

ashi—foot; kubi—neck; waki—arm pit
hidari no kata—left shoulder; migi no ashi—right foot
IF CAPTURED BY JAPANESE

Jap.: mō fusoku nai ka
L.T.: anymore .. complaint .. none .. ?
Eng.: Any more complaints?

Jap.: arigatō arimasen
Eng.: Thank you. There is not.

Jap.: sumimasenga mixu wo kudasai
L.T.: will you .. water .. give me
Eng.: Will you please give me water.
      kusuri—medicine; kaze gusuri—cold medicine
      hara gusuri—stomach medicine; tabe-mono—food

Jap.: Amerika no mono ni buji dato tsū-chi shite kudasai
L.T.: America .. of people .. safe (health) .. is report .. do .. please
Eng.: Will you please tell the people in America I am well.

Jap.: Yoroshii
Eng.: All right.

Jap.: Shite kuda saru?
L.T.: would .. do .. for
Eng.: Will you do it for me?

Jap.: Shite yaru
L.T.: would do .. give
Eng.: I will do it for you.

Jap.: tai-hen arigatō
L.T.: very much .. thank you
Eng.: Thank you very much.

Jap.: yō-ji ga aru ka
L.T.: matter .. there is .. ?
Eng.: Is there anything you want?

Jap.: dō-zo futon wo kudasai
L.T.: please .. bed-cover .. give me
Eng.: Please give me blanket.
      tenugui—towel; kigai—extra cloth; sekken—soap
      boro—rag; kami—paper; tsu-e—cane; shigoto—work
      sanpantsu-shite—hair cut; hari to ito—needle and thread

Jap.: dō-zo watakushi nimo
L.T.: please .. me .. too
Eng.: Please give me one, also.

3.

Jap.: ima nanji desu ka
L.T.: now .. what-time .. is .. ?
Eng.: What time is it now?
**Practical Standard Japanese with Military Text**

Jap.: jū-ji desu  
Eng.: It is ten o’clock.

Jap.: kyō wa nan-nichi desu ka  
L.T.: today . . what day . . is . . ?  
Eng.: What day is today?  
nan-yō-bi—what day of the week

Jap.: asu wa tō-ka desu  
L.T.: tomorrow . . tenth-day . . is  
Eng.: Tomorrow is the tenth.

Jap.: benjo wa doko desu ka  
L.T.: toilet . . where . . is . . ?  
Eng.: Where is the toilet?  
sentakusho—laundry; sanpatsusho—barber; dai-dokoro—kitchen  
shoku-dō—mess hall; furo—bathroom

Jap.: asoko desu  
L.T.: over-there . . it is  
Eng.: There it is.

Jap.: oyu wo tsukai tai desu  
L.T.: hot-water . . use . . like . . is  
Eng.: I would like to take a shower.

Jap.: mizu wo abi tai desu  
L.T.: water . . bath . . like . . is  
Eng.: I want to take a cold shower.

Jap.: mizu wo tsukatte mo yoi ga yokē tsukauna  
L.T.: water . . use . . fine . . too-much . . do not use  
Eng.: It’s all right to use water, but do not use too much.

Jap.: achira ni yuki temo yoi desu ka  
L.T.: over there . . go . . fine . . is . . ?  
Eng.: Is it all right to go over there?  
mukō—yonder; shita—below; ue—above

Jap.: soko niwa yuke-nai  
L.T.: there . . cannot go  
Eng.: You cannot go there.

Jap.: soko wo doke  
L.T.: there . . take away  
Eng.: Get away from there (or Take that part away).
MILITARY SLANG—COMMANDS—BRANCHES—RANKS—DECORATIONS
SLANG AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

ILLUSTRATIVE SITUATIONS

ä A unit is in hot pursuit of retreating enemy. Suddenly the leader discovers that the bridge which they are about to cross has been destroyed by the enemy. ä!

baka or baka-tare Fool! Damn Fool!

goku-rō Thank you for the service. A unit is advancing through jungles. They come upon engineers clearing the way for them. They say: goku-rō desu! (Thanks, fellows.)

guzu guzu suru na Don't dilly-dally. A unit is ready to leave from their camp. There's a laggard in the unit. He's slow in getting things ready. The officer remarks: guzu guzu suru na! (Snap it up!)

henda na Strange; odd; queer. A unit is sneaking into the enemy position. They meet no enemy guards. One of them exclaims: henda-na? (That's funny!)

iya No. iya is often used in place of more polite iie. (No.)

koitsu wa ikan This is bad. A unit is moving ahead to join friendly forces. Their trucks get stuck in the mud. Their time is being wasted. They would say: kore wa ikan or koitsu wa ikan.

kore wa ikan

megane Literally, glasses. Figuratively, one who wears them.

nama-iki na Sassy.

nanda What! A unit is being fired upon very intensely. One of them sneaks behind the enemy line and finds that there are only a few enemies trying to make them believe that there are a great number of them. He exclaims: nanda! (Well, I be damned!)

83
nani

What! A unit is laying for an advancing enemy troop. A private beside the officer exclaims at something incredible. The officer remarks in surprise: *nani!* (What! Where? Behind us?)

*nani* is also used when one is greatly irritated or annoyed by another’s remark. *nani!* (What’d you say? Repeat that again.)

naru-hodo

Indeed; really; I see. A sailor is asking a private in the tank corps about a tank. The private explains about the tank. The sailor says: *naru-hodo.* (O, I see.)

nop-po

Lanky; tall man; slim.

oi

Hey! Hey! You!

ō sō ka

Is that right! Is that so!

When uttered softly and slowly) I *understand.* A private is isolated from other soldiers. An officer asks what is he doing. He notices the private is looking gloomy. He asks for an explanation. The private explains that he had received bad news from home. The officer says apologetically: *ō sō ka.* (I see. I am sorry.)

shimat-ta

Err’d. A unit is charging at the enemy. A trooper gets shot. He yells: “*shimattal*” as if he was careless and that it was his fault he got shot.

sō ja nai

No. It’s not so. A group of untrained men are trying to repair a tank. None of them knows the correct thing to do, yet, everyone of them blindly maintains he knows what to do. A trained man joins the inexperienced and says: *sō ja nai.* (That isn’t right. Let me show you.)

soko da

That’s the place. A unit has charged into the enemy line. They are looking for hidden enemies. Suddenly they discover them. They exclaim: *soko da!* (There! Get ’em!)

teki no yatsu

The enemy troop. A unit has returned from an expedition. They are telling their exploits to their buddies. They refer to the enemy troop: *teki no yatsu.* (The dogs.)

tano-muzō

I request. A unit is leaving for a raid. Men left behind ask their buddies: *t anomuzō!* (We’re depending on you. Get one for me, too.)

yoshi

Good. The enemy troops are maintaining a stubborn stand. An officer becomes impatient. He says: *yoshi!* (All right, you asked for it. We’ll let you have it.) *yoshi yuku xō!* Here we come!
MILITARY SLANG—COMMANDS—RANKS

COMMANDS

Fall in! atsu-mare
Right, Dress! migi-e nara-e
Left, Dress! hidari-e nara-e
Front! nao-re
As You Were! moto-e
At Ease! yasu-me
Attention! kio-tsuke
Mark Time, March! ho-chô tore
Forward, March! mai-e susu-me
Double Time, March! kake-ashi haji-me
toma-re
Halt!
mawa-re migi
Right About, Face! mawari migi mai-e susu-me
To the Rear, March! migi mukê migi
Right, Face!
Left, Face!
hidari mukê hidari
Route Step, March! michi-ashi haji-me
Close, Ranks! retsu-wo shi-me
Open, Ranks! retsu-wo a-ke
Present, Arms! sasa-ge tsu-tsu
Order, Arms! tate tsu-tsu
Ready! kama-e tsu-tsu
Uncover, Two! datsu-bo
MILITARY BRANCHES

SIGNAL CORPS
Signal Man
GENERAL STAFF CORPS
General Staff Office
Naval General Staff
Naval Staff College
Staff
Staff College
Staff Officer
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
QUARTERMASTER CORPS
Quartermaster General
Headquarters
TANK CORPS
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
The Department of Munitions
Armory
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS
MEDICAL CORPS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
CHEMICAL WARFARE
SERVICE
FIELD ARTILLERY
Field Battery
Field Piece
INSPECTOR GENERAL’S
DEPARTMENT
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S
DEPARTMENT
Adjutant General
Adjutant’s Office
CAVALRY CORPS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Slang</th>
<th>Chinese Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light Cavalry</td>
<td>kē-ki-hē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Inspector</td>
<td>ki-hē-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFANTRY</td>
<td>HO-HEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Company</td>
<td>ho-hei chū-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIR CORPS</td>
<td>KŪ-GUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Base</td>
<td>kū-gun kon-kyochi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY POLICE</td>
<td>KEN-PĒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STORMING PARTY</td>
<td>TOK-KAN-TAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMANDO</td>
<td>TOP-PA-TAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>shō-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Commander</td>
<td>shō-tai-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>chū-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Commander</td>
<td>chū-tai-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion</td>
<td>dai-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion Commander</td>
<td>dai-tai-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>ren-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimental Commander</td>
<td>ren-tai-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>ryo-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
<td>ryo-dan-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>shi-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divisional Commander</td>
<td>shi-dan-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Headquarters</td>
<td>shi-dan shi-rē-bu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Guards</td>
<td>kono-e-hē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Corps (2 divisions or more)</td>
<td>gun-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet</td>
<td>kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet Commander</td>
<td>kan-tai shi-rē-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Main Fleet</td>
<td>shu-ryo-ku kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pacific Fleet</td>
<td>tai-hē-yō kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Standing Squadron</td>
<td>jō-bi kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The First Squadron</td>
<td>dai-ichi kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMY</td>
<td>RIKU-GUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>hei-sotsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private First Class</td>
<td>jō-tō-hē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal</td>
<td>go-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>gun-sō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Sergeant</td>
<td>sō-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sergeant Major)</td>
<td>sō-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>san-bō sō-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Sergeant</td>
<td>tok-ka sō-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Sergeant</td>
<td>toku-mu sō-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned Officer</td>
<td>kashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant (Army)</td>
<td>(riku-gun) shō-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Lieutenant</td>
<td>chū-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>tai-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>shō-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel</td>
<td>chū-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel</td>
<td>tai-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Field Officer</td>
<td>sa-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Captain or Commander</td>
<td>sa-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant</td>
<td>fuku-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General</td>
<td>ryo-dan-chō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major General</td>
<td>shō-shō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant General</td>
<td>chū-jō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>tai-shō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Marshal</td>
<td>gen-sui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generalissimo</td>
<td>dai-gen-sui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MILITARY SLANG—COMMANDS—RANKS

RANKS—NAVY

NAVY

Apprentice Seaman  KAI-GUN
Seaman Second Class  san-tō sui-hē
Seaman First Class  ni-tō sui-hē
Petty Officer Third Class  i-ttō sui-hē
Petty Officer Second Class  san-tō hei-so
Petty Officer First Class  ni-tō hei-so
Chief Petty Officer  i-ttō hei-so
Warrant Officer  hei-so-chō
Chief Warrant Officer  jun-shi-kan
Commissioned Warrant Officer  jun-shi-chō
Non-commissioned Officer  toku-mu shikan
A Cadet  kō-hō-hē
A Commissioned Officer  kō-hō-hē
Ensign (Navy)  (kai-gun) shō-i
Lieutenant Junior Grade  chū-i
Lieutenant  tai-i
Lieutenant Commander  shō-sa
Commander  chū-sa
Captain  tai-sa
Commodore  kantai shirē-kan
Rear Admiral  shō-shō
Vice Admiral  chū-jō
Admiral  tai-shō
Admiral of the Fleet  gen-sui
Staff Officer  san-bō-kan
The Chief of Staff  san-bō-chō
The Vice-Chief of the General Staff  san-bō ji-chō
The Chief of the General Staff  san-bō sō-chō
Commander in Chief  shi-rē-chō-kan
The Commander in Chief  shō-hē shiki-kan
ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

(Japanese)

Jap.: dō-ka dai-ju-shō
Eng.: The Grand Cordon of the Paulownia.

Jap.: kyoku-jitsu dō-ka dai-ju-shō
Eng.: The Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Leaf.

Jap.: dō-yō-shō
Eng.: The Order of the Paulownia Leaf.

Jap.: kun it-tō zui-hō-shō
Eng.: The First Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Jap.: zui-hō-shō
Eng.: The Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Jap.: roku-ju ho-shō
Eng.: Green Ribbon Medal.

Jap.: kyoku-jitsu-shō
Eng.: The Order of the Rising Sun.

Jap.: kyoku-jitsu tan-kō-shō

Jap.: kyoku-jitsu jū-kō-shō
Eng.: The Order of the Double-rays of the Rising Sun.

Jap.: kīnshī-kun-shō
Eng.: The Order of the Golden Kite.

NOTE: Kinshī-kun-shō is the most coveted decoration of all the Japanese troops. It is conferred on a soldier for distinguished service in war. There are seven orders of kinshī-kun-shō (the Order of the Golden Kite).

Jap.: kīnshī-kun-shō kō ik-kyū
Eng.: The First Order of the Golden Kite.

Jap.: kīnshī-kun-shō kō nīkyū
Eng.: The Second Order of the Golden Kite.

Jap.: kō san-kyū
Eng.: The Third Order.

Jap.: kō shi-kyū
Eng.: The Fourth Order.

Jap.: kō go-kyū
Eng.: The Fifth Order.

Jap.: kō rokkyū
Eng.: The Sixth Order.
MILITARY SLANG—COMMANDS—RANKS

Jap.: kinshi-kun-shō kō shichi-kyū
Eng.: The Seventh Order of the Golden Kite.

Note: For the recipient of *kinshi-kun-shō* the Japanese government annually grant from 150 yen to 1,500 yen, depending upon the order of the medal. This pension is continued until the pensioner’s death. If the recipient of the *kinshi-kun-shō* has been killed in action, his family will receive the pension for a period of five years after his death. The rate of pension for kinshi-kun-shō is as follows:

Jap.: kō shichi-kyū . . . . . . . . 150 yen
Eng.: The Seventh Order.

Jap.: kō rok-kyū . . . . . . . . . 250 yen
Eng.: The Sixth Order.

Jap.: kō go-kyū . . . . . . . . . 350 yen
Eng.: The Fifth Order.

Jap.: kō shi-kyū . . . . . . . . . 500 yen
Eng.: The Fourth Order.

Jap.: kō san-kyū . . . . . . . . . 700 yen
Eng.: The Third Order.

Jap.: kō ni-kyū . . . . . . . . . 1,000 yen
Eng.: The Second Order.

Jap.: kō ik-kyū . . . . . . . . . 1,500 yen
Eng.: The First Order.

Note: The average income of 95% of the Japanese in Japan for the year 1941 was approximately 50 yen a month.

Jap.: gi-jitsu yū-kō-shō
Eng.: Technical Order of Merit.

Note: Gi-jitsu yū-kō-shō is a decoration granted to officers and soldiers of the Japanese Army and Navy as well as certain civilian personnel in the war service. It is very similar to the United States Army-Navy “E.”
ARAWASHI
(Wild Eagle)

During the years of 1934-41, inclusive, approximately 400 to 700 Japanese youths between the ages of 15 to 16 were recruited by the Japanese government to be trained for service in the Imperial Japanese Government forces. Among several thousand youths who made application for the military aviation school each year, only about 30% of them successfully passed the rigid physical and educational examinations. About 30% of these qualified youths were actually accepted for training.

Once accepted they were assigned to a training school on the outskirts of Tokyo, where they were taught the rudiments of military life. After a period of three months to a year, when many scientific and extensive tests of various kinds were given, the students' aptitudes were carefully determined and segregated into different branches of the air service, i.e., mechanic, observation, bombing, navigation, pursuit, maintenance, etc., where they were trained for four years to become expert in their specialized field.

When their four years' training period was satisfactorily completed, they were transferred to an active duty in the army or the navy of the Imperial Forces as non-commissioned officers.

The graduates of this training school are called arawashi (wild eagle), both in the army and the navy.
MILITARY VOCABULARY
MILITARY VOCABULARY
MILITARY VOCABULARY

A

admiralty court
advanced
detachment
advice boat
aerial navigation
aerial route
aerial torpedo
air-alarm-system
anti-aircraft gun
air mechanic
aeronautics
air base

aircast
air channel
air corps
air defense
air force
air infantry
air lane
air mail

air officer
air patrol
air power
air raid
air reconnaissance
aircraft carrier
aircraft tender
ambulance corps
amphibian

amphibious
operation
amputate
anglomania
anglophobia
ante-room
anti-aircraft
battery

anti-aircraft gun
anti-tank cannon
anti-war pact
army

army ordnance
corps
army ordnance
department
army pay
department
appointment
armed neutrality
armed peace
armed vessel

armored car
armored train
armory

arms
arms industry
army bible
artificer
artillery range
a-starboard

kai-gun shin-ban-shō
kō-kū
kō-kū-ro
kū-rai
den-kū-kē-hō-ki
kō-sha-hō
kō-kū-kishi
kō-kū-gaku
kū-gun kichi
(see base)
rajiro hō-sō
ki-ro
hikō-tai
bō-kū
kū-gun
kū-chū ho-hē
kō-kū-ro
kō-kū-yō-bin
(also hikō-yō-bin)
kō-kū-shi-kan
tē-satsu hikō
kū-ryoku
kū-shū
hikō tei-kō
kō-kū-bo-kan
kō-kū-ki botō
kyū-go-han
sui-rikū-ryō-yō-ki
kai-rikū-ren-gō-sen
setsu-dan
shin-ei-netsu
hai-ei-netsu
shō-kō-kai-shoku-dō
kō-sha-hō-dai
kō-sha-hō-tai
(troops)
kō-sha-hō
tai-sen-sha-hō
fusen-jō-yaku
rikū-gun
rikū-gun-kei-jū-butai
rikū-gun-kei-jū-bu
sō-bi
busō-chū-ritsu
busō-hei-wa
busō-sen
(or sō-kō-sen)
sō-kō-sha
sō-kō-re-sha
hei-ki-kō
(or hei-ki-shō)
buki (or gun-ju-hin)
gun-ju-hin-sei-dō-sho
gun-ritsu
gi-jutsu-hē
hō-sen-kyori
tori-kaji

97
astern  
gosu-ton  

column next astern  
kan-tai no  
go-doku-retsu  

a ship next astern  
go-doku-sen  
(or go-doku-kan)  

B  
barbette  
ro-hō-tō  
barrage force  
tē-bu-tai  
base  
kon-kyo-chi  
base, naval  
kai-gun kon-kyo-chi  
base, air corps  
kō-kū kon-kyo-chi  
battery  
hō-dai  
hō-he chū-tai  
(troops)  
battle bill  
seitō-hai-chi-hyō  
battle cruiser  
jun-yō-sen-kan  
battle formation  
seitō-tai-kē  
battle orders  
kan-tai sen-saku  
battle plane  
seitō-ki  
battleship  
seitō-kan  
battle worthiness  
seitō-teki-sei  
battalion  
dai-tai  
battalion commander  
dai-tai-chō  
bayonet  
jū-ken  
bayonet charge  
jū-ken-totsu-geki  
beachmaster  
jō-riku-shiki-kan  
beacon  
kō-ro-hyō-shiki  
beam  
hō-sen  
bearing  
hō-kaku  

British  

Expeditionary Force  
En-sē Ei-koku-gun  
bicycle  
jiten-sha  
billet  
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blank cartridge  
kū-dan  

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toku-betsu te-ate  
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batt-officer  
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gru-kun sē-to  
(army)  
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den-shin ko-shutsu-shin-gō  
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Canal Zone  
Un-ka-chi-tai  

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landing wheel  kō-chaku sha-rin
landing zone  chaku-rikü chi-tai
language officer  go-gaku shō-bō
last post  ya-kan ten-ko
launching tube  sui-rai ha-sha-kan
layer  shō-jun-shu
laying for direction  hō-kō shō-jun
leading ship  sen-tō-kan
liberty book  jō-rikü-in me-bo
liberty day  jō-rikü-bi
liberty ticket  jō-rikü yoka-sho
light ball  kō-dan
light cruiser  ké jun-yō-kan
light tracer  in-kō-dan
line abreast  ō-jin
line ahead  jū-jin
line-firing  ō-tai sha-geki
line of battle  sen-sen (or sen-retsu)
line-of-battle ship  sen-retsu-kan
dead fire  dan-dō
line of supply  hē-tan-sen
line officer  kai-gun hē-ka shō-kō
liner  sen-retsu-kan
linking-up ship  ren-ryaku-kan
liquid flame bomb  ka-en baku-kan
"live-stock"  nomi
long range action  tō-kyori-sen
long range gun  chō-kyori-hō
lookout post  kan-shi-shō
lookout sentry  kan-shi-shō

Marching equipment  gun-tō
Marching orders  kō-shin mē-req
marine  kai-hē
marine corps  kai-ke-dan
marker  kyō-dō-hē
mass  shū-dan jū-tai
Military Cross  bu-kō jū-jī kun-shō
mean range  hē-kin kyori
mechanized force  ki-kei-ka butai
mechanized warfare  ki-kei-ka-sen
messenger (orderly)  den-re
metal bar  sen-shō ki-shō
mess  shū-kai-shō
mess tin  han-gō
M. G. (machine gunner)  kikan-jū-hē
midshipman  shō-i kō-hō-se
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military stores  gun-ju-hin
militia  ton-dens-hē
(ox koku-bō-gun)
militia man  ton-den-hē
mind chamber  kō-dō-hitsu
mine-dragging  só-kei-sagyō
mine-field  sui-rai shi-setsu-men
mine-layer  ki-rai shisetsu-kan
mine-planter  ki-rai shisetsu-ben
mine sweeper  só-kei-sen
mine laying  ki-rai shisetsu
destroyer  jun-yō-kan
mining corps  sui-rai shisetsu-tai
medical officer  gun-i
mortar  kyū-hō
mosquito boat  kassen-yō hō-kan
military police  ken-ī
muster book  hē-in-bo
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| naval operations      | office of the Judge-
<p>|                      | Advocate-General         |
|                      | hō-mu-bu          |
|                      | officer of the day |
|                      | ni-chchoku shikan  |
|                      | officer of the deck |
|                      | tō-ban shikan     |
|                      | officer of the watch |
|                      | tō-choku shō-kō   |</p>
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<td><em>shū-gō-ten</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>rallying position</td>
<td><em>shū-yō-jinchi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>ram compartment</td>
<td><em>kan-shu kaku-hitsu</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>ram tactics</td>
<td><em>sho-kaku sen-pō</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>random firing</td>
<td><em>ran-sha</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>range-clock</td>
<td><em>kyori to-kē</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>range-finder</td>
<td><em>kyori soku-tē-ki</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range-finder position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranker</td>
<td><em>toku-shin shi-kan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranking</td>
<td><em>sen-nin</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranking lieutenant</td>
<td><em>sen-nin kai-gun-tai-i</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(navy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>sen-nin riku-gun chū-i</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranking officer</td>
<td><em>jū-kyū shi-kan</em></td>
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</table>

106
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rapid salvo (firing) kyū-sasatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rating tō-kyū</td>
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<td>ready about uwate-mawashi yō-i</td>
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<tr>
<td>ready all hai-chi ni tsuke</td>
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<tr>
<td>rear flag kō-nin ki-shō</td>
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<td>rear guard kō-ē</td>
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<tr>
<td>receiving ship ton-hē-kan</td>
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<tr>
<td>reception squadron se-ppan kan-tai</td>
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<tr>
<td>recognition silhouette kan-kē shiki-betsu-ku</td>
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<tr>
<td>recoil mounting tai-kyaku hō-ka</td>
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<tr>
<td>reconnoitering patrol tē-satsu sekkō</td>
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<tr>
<td>patrol bō-hē jimu-sho</td>
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<tr>
<td>recruiting station kaku-men-hō</td>
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<tr>
<td>redoubt sē-ki-gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>regular army jō-bi kan-tai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular fleet sē-ki-hē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular soldiers sē-ki-hē</td>
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<tr>
<td>regulars en-pē</td>
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<tr>
<td>reinforcement kō-saku-kan</td>
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<tr>
<td>repair ship chū-kē-kan</td>
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<tr>
<td>repeating ship yobi-gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>reserves kishō rappa</td>
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<tr>
<td>reveille hai-boku</td>
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<tr>
<td>reverse sen-kai hō-tō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revolving turret chō-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ricochet maware migi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right about face! migi e nara-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right dress! kaji chū-ō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right the helm! Ei-koku Kai-gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Navy sen-shi-sha mē-bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roll of honor i-ppatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round kō-gun mē-rē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>route ryo-ji kō-gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>route march michi-ashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>route-step tē-ki-tē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>running-boat kō-sō-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>running fight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| S |
| safety corps ri-chō-tai |
| sailor sui-hē |
| sally-port shutsu-geki-kan |
| sausage balloon kan-soku ki-kyū |
| scout cruiser tē-satsu jūn-yō-kan |
| scout plane tē-satsu-ki |
| screen (troop) ken-sē butai |
| sea fort kai-hō |
| sea power (nation) kai-gun-koku |
| sea rendezvous yō-jō kai-gō-ten |
| seaman ratings sui-hē bu-in |
| seaplane tender sui-jō-ki bokan |
| senior naval officer sen-nin kai-gun shō-kō |
| sentry duty ho-shō kinmu |
| sepoy (Indian army) In-do-hē |
| sergeant gun-sō |
| service magazine baku-yaku chiku-zō-sho |
| sham battle gi-sen (or en-shū) |
| ship book kan-reki |
| ships in commission in reserve shū-eki-kan |
| ships in dockyard reserve (Jap.) dai-ni yobi-kan |
| ships in fleet reserve (Jap.) dai-ichi yobi-kan |
| shock-action haku-hē-sen |
| short round kon-dan |
| siege ordinance kō-jō-hō |
| skeleton army kihon butai |
| soldier gun-jin |
| sortie totsu-geki |
| squadron kan-tai (navy) hikō-chū-tai (air) |
| submarine patrol boat sen-sui kuchiku-kan |
| standing orders fuku-mu ki-tē |
| store ship gun-ju-hin un-sō-sen |
| storm troopers totsu-geki tai-in |
strafe
subdivision
submarine
submarine depot-ship
submersible
subordinate officer
subsidiary craft
subsidiary treaty
subsistence stores
Suicide Club
super dreadnought battleship
super-gun
supermarine spitfire

mō-geki (or san-gai)
han-ko shi-dan
sen-kō-tē
sen-sui-bōkan
kō-yō sen-sui-kan
kakyū shikan
hojo kan-tē
gun-ji en-jo kyō-yaku
ryō-matsu
tē-dan-pē
chō-dokyū-sen-kan
chō-kyo-hō
tō-senki
torpedo-boat flotilla
suirai tē-tai
torpedo-catcher
suirai hokaku-kō
torpedo deposit-
ship
suirai bōkan
torpedo engagement
gyo-rai-sen
torpedo-net
suirai bōgyo-kō
torpedo man
shō-suirai he-sō
totalized war
ko-kka sō-dō-in-teki
sen-sō
tracer
in-kō-dan
tracer bullet
hatsu-en dan
Trade Division
gun-rē-bu tsū-sho
hogo-ka
traffic ship
tsū-shin tan-nin-kan
tokumu-tai
train
dō-ka-sen
training cruise
ren-shū kō-kai
troop-ship
dan-dō
transport vessel
go-yō-sen
trench mortar
haku-geki-hō
trench warfare
xan-gō-sen
trimming for dive
sen-kē jun-bi
troop-ship
shū-yō-sō-sen
“twelve incher”
jū-ni-inchi-hō
twin gun
ni-ren so-hō
“two striper”
ren-nin kai-gun tai-i

T

T (maneuver of crossing the T)
Tē-tai-kē
jin-kē un-dō
saku-sen kikan
sen-jitsu un-dō
sen-sē (or sen-kyō)
saku-sen san-bō
sen-jitsu tan-i
sen-jitsu
sen-kun

Tactical exercises
Tē-tai-kē
jin-kē un-dō
saku-sen kikan
sen-jitsu un-dō
sen-sē (or sen-kyō)
saku-sen san-bō
sen-jitsu tan-i
sen-jitsu

Tactical flagship
saku-sen kikan

Tactical movement
sen-jitsu un-dō

Tactical situation
sen-sē (or sen-kyō)

Tactical staff
saku-sen san-bō

Tactical unit
sen-jitsu tan-i

Tactics
sen-jitsu

Teachings of war
sen-kun

Territorial Army
(Continued)

Riku-gun gi-yū yobi-ō

Chi-hō gun-dan
sen-jō
san-gō-hō
sen-nin gun-sō
sen-nin gun-sō
sui-rai
raige kei ken-baku-
egi hikō-ki
raie-sō

U

U-boat
sen-sui-kan

Uncle Sam
Bei-koku sei-fu

Uncommissioned
Kashi-kan

Officer
Hi-shoku shikan

Unemployed
Ei-koku ko-kki

Officer
Amerika ga-ashū-koku

Union Jack
Mūmē sen-shi

U. S. A.
Shō-bensho

Unknown Soldier

Urinary

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# Military Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>War footing</th>
<th>War indemnity</th>
<th>War materials</th>
<th>War note</th>
<th>War supplies</th>
<th>War tax</th>
<th>War vessels</th>
<th>War worker</th>
<th>Warrant officer</th>
<th>White Ensign</th>
<th>White Guards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V.A. (Vice Admiral)</td>
<td>kai-gun chō-jō</td>
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<td>Valise</td>
<td>katsu-nō</td>
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<td>Van squadron</td>
<td>sen-tō kan-tai</td>
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<td>Vanguard</td>
<td>sen-ē</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vedette</td>
<td>kan-sai sui-rai-tē</td>
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<td>Veteran</td>
<td>kai-gō gun-jin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victory metal</td>
<td>sen-shō ki-shō</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Allied Victory Medal)</td>
<td>Ren-gō-koku</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteer fleet</td>
<td>Sen-shō ki-shō</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteer Naval Reserve</td>
<td>gi-yū kan-tai</td>
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<td></td>
<td>gi-yū kai-gun</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yobi-dan</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y gun</th>
<th>wai-kē baku-rai</th>
<th>tō-shaki</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W</th>
<th>War bond</th>
<th>Zeppelin</th>
<th>Zero hour</th>
<th>Zigzag Approach</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAAC (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps)</td>
<td>gun-ji kō-seki</td>
<td>hikō-sen</td>
<td>yotē kō-dō kai-shi</td>
<td>den-kō-kē kō-ro</td>
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<tr>
<td>War bond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>War cripple</td>
<td>hai-hē</td>
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<tr>
<td>War debt</td>
<td>sen-seki</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>War Department</td>
<td>Riku-gun-shō</td>
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JAPANESE MILITARY WORDS IN FREQUENT USE

(Japanese—English)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gun</td>
<td>army; a force; troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ba</td>
<td>war horse; a charger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-batsu</td>
<td>a military caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-bi</td>
<td>armaments; military preparation; preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-bi kaku-chō</td>
<td>an expansion of armaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-bi shuku-shō</td>
<td>reduction of armaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunbi mon-dai</td>
<td>the armament problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunbi-sei-gen</td>
<td>limitation of armaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-bō</td>
<td>a military cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-dan</td>
<td>an army corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-dan</td>
<td>a war story; a story of military exploits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-dan-sei</td>
<td>the army corps system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ei</td>
<td>a military camp; a camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-eki</td>
<td>a military service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-gaku</td>
<td>military science strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-gaku-tai</td>
<td>a military band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-gi</td>
<td>a war council; a council of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i</td>
<td>a surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ibu</td>
<td>the medical corps; the army medical department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kai-gun gun-i-kan</td>
<td>naval surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-tō gun-i</td>
<td>surgeon lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i dai-kan</td>
<td>a surgeon inspector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i shōkan</td>
<td>a staff surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i sōkan</td>
<td>a surgeon-general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it-tō gun-i</td>
<td>a surgeon captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-tō gun-i</td>
<td>surgeon sublieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i chūkan</td>
<td>a fleet surgeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-i-kan</td>
<td>a surgeon major-general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ji</td>
<td>military affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ji kyō-iku</td>
<td>military training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ji tō-kyoku-sha</td>
<td>military authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji-hi</td>
<td>war or military expenditures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji-hi ken-no</td>
<td>a war-chest gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji kai-gi</td>
<td>a council of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji kyō-tei</td>
<td>a military agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji sangi-in</td>
<td>the High Military Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunji tan-tei</td>
<td>a spy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-jin</td>
<td>a soldier; an army officer; a marine; a sailor; a naval officer; (literally: military man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunjin no shoku</td>
<td>the military profession; the profession of arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunjin no tsuma</td>
<td>the wife of a soldier or a sailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-jū dai-jin</td>
<td>the Minister of Munitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunjū-hin</td>
<td>war or army supplies; war materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunka</td>
<td>a war-song; marching song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-kan</td>
<td>a warship; a man of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunkan-ki</td>
<td>a naval ensign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-ken</td>
<td>the military authorities; the gendarmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki</td>
<td>a weapon of war; munitions of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki</td>
<td>the colors; an ensign; a standard (literally: a military flag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki</td>
<td>military discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki</td>
<td>military secrets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki</td>
<td>morale of the army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki-kō</td>
<td>an armory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunki-kyoku</td>
<td>an arsenal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-kō</td>
<td>naval port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-koku</td>
<td>a country at war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-koku-shugi</td>
<td>militarism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-koku-shugi-teki</td>
<td>militaristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-mon</td>
<td>a camp gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-mu</td>
<td>military duties or service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunmu-kyoku</td>
<td>the Bureau of Military Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-pi</td>
<td>war expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-pō</td>
<td>military law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunpō kai-gi</td>
<td>a court martial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun-pu</td>
<td>an army coolie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Japanese Military Words in Frequent Use**

- **Gun-puku**  a uniform
- **Gun-pyō**  an army note
- **Gun-rei**  a military order; a command
- **Gun-rei-buchō**  the Naval General Staff
- **Gun-rei-buchō**  the Chief of the Naval General Staff
- **Gun-ri**  an army or naval paymaster
- **Gun-ritsu**  military discipline (same as gunki)
- **Gun-ryaku**  strategy; stratagem; tactics
- **Gun-sei**  military government or administration
- **Gun-sei-chō**  the military administration hall
- **Gun-sei-ka**  a military administrator
- **Gun-sei**  a military system
- **Gun-seki**  the service
- **Gun-sha**  a war chariot
- **Gun-shi**  a strategist; a military adviser
- **Gun-shi**  the bearer of a flag of truce; a parlementaire (Fr.)
- **Gun-shi**  a war-chest gift
- **Gun-shi**  war funds
- **Gun-shi ken-nō-kin**  war funds; a war chest
- **Gun-shiki**  military (adjective)
- **Gun-shiki sōgi**  military funeral (see gunso)
- **Gun-shin**  the God of battles
- **Gun-sho**  military books; chronicles of war
- **Gun-shoku**  the service; the military profession; the profession of arms
- **Gun-sō**  a military funeral (see gunshiki sōgi)
- **Gun-sōtsu**  a soldier; a private; men
- **Gun-tai**  troops; an army
- **Gun-tai sei-katsu**  army life
- **Gun-tai techō**  a soldier's identification book or card
- **Gun-tai yū-sō**  the transportation of troops
- **Gun-tai-teki kyō-iku**  military instruction
- **Gun-tai-kyō-iku**  military instruction (preferable)
- **Gun-tō**  a sabre; side arms
- **Gun-yō**  battle array
- **Gun-yō**  military purpose; military use; war use
- **Gun-yō den-wa**  a military telephone
- **Gun-yō ji-dō-sha**  an automobile for military authorities
- **Gun-yō hikō-ki**  an airplane for military purposes
- **Gun-zei**  the numerical strength of an army

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gun-zoku  civilians in the military service
hei    soldier; military
hei-gaku    military science; tactics; strategy
hei-gaku-sha   a tactician; a strategist
hei-gakkō    a military academy; a naval academy
hei-go    a military term
hei-in    personnel; a footing; strength
hei-ji    military affairs
hei-ji-ka    a section of military affairs
hei-ki    arms; weapons of war; ordnance
hei-ki-kō    an armory
hei-ki sei-dō-sho    a munition factory
hei-sei    a military system; military organization
hei-sha    barracks
hei-shi    a soldier; a private; a Tommy (same as heisotsu)
hei-tai    a soldier; troops (commonly used by civilians)
hei-tan    communication; étapes (Fr.) etappen (Gr.)
hei-tan-bu    the commissary department
hei-tan-sen    a line of communication; a commissary line
hei-tan sō-kan    a commissary general
sen (sen-sō)    a war; a battle
senbi    preparation for war
senbotsu    to be killed in action
senchi    the front; the seat of war
senden    propaganda
senri    after the war
sen-i    hostile intention (designs): a fighting spirit
senji    war time; time of war
sen-jin    the field of battle
sen-jō    a battlefield; a field of battle
sen-jutsu    tactics; the art of warfare
senka    ravages of war
senkan    a battleship
senki    a history or record of a war
senki    the time for a battle
sen-kō    distinguished services
sen-kyō    the progress of a battle; military situation
sen-kyoku    the war situation
sen-pai    defeat in war
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JAPANESE VOCABULARY

(English—Japanese)
# JAPANESE VOCABULARY

(English—Japanese)

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<td>sticky</td>
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<td>noru</td>
<td>stop (to)</td>
<td>toma-ru</td>
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<td>abunaki</td>
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<td>arai</td>
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<td>marui</td>
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<td>sun</td>
<td>tai-yō</td>
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<td>miru</td>
<td>sunlight</td>
<td>hinata</td>
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<td>sell (to)</td>
<td>uru</td>
<td>supper</td>
<td>yū-meshi</td>
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<td>shatsu</td>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>amai</td>
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<td>kutsu</td>
<td>swim (to)</td>
<td>oyogu</td>
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<td>shoulder</td>
<td>kata</td>
<td>sure</td>
<td>tashika na</td>
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<td>show (to)</td>
<td>miseru</td>
<td>sword</td>
<td>katana</td>
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<td>side</td>
<td>katawara; yoko</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>tsuku-e</td>
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<td>ō-kisa</td>
<td>take (to)</td>
<td>toru</td>
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<td>skin</td>
<td>kōwa</td>
<td>talk (to)</td>
<td>hana-su</td>
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<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPANESE</strong></td>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
<td><strong>JAPANESE</strong></td>
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<td>tall</td>
<td>sei-taka</td>
<td>unhealthy</td>
<td>doku ni naru</td>
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<td>taste</td>
<td>aji</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>ue; kami</td>
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<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>sore; are</td>
<td>upon</td>
<td>ue ni</td>
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<td>then</td>
<td>sono toki</td>
<td>upside down</td>
<td>saka-sama</td>
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<td>ac-chi; achira</td>
<td>use (to)</td>
<td>tsukau</td>
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<td>thief</td>
<td>dorobō</td>
<td>useless</td>
<td>yō ni tata-nu</td>
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<td>thing</td>
<td>mono</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>tai-tei</td>
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<td>think (to)</td>
<td>omou</td>
<td>vacant</td>
<td>kara</td>
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<td>this</td>
<td>kore; kono</td>
<td>value</td>
<td>atai; nedan</td>
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<td>thread</td>
<td>ito</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>iro iro no</td>
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<td>thumb</td>
<td>oya yubi</td>
<td>vermin</td>
<td>mushi</td>
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<td>tight</td>
<td>katai</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>hana-hada</td>
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<td>tightly</td>
<td>kaku</td>
<td>view</td>
<td>keshiki</td>
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<td>time</td>
<td>toki</td>
<td>vile, vulgar</td>
<td>iyashii</td>
</tr>
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<td>together</td>
<td>is-shō ni</td>
<td>wages</td>
<td>kyū-kin</td>
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<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>shita</td>
<td>walk (to)</td>
<td>aruku</td>
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<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>walking stick</td>
<td>tsue</td>
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<tr>
<td>tooth brush</td>
<td>yō-ji</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>dote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch (to)</td>
<td>ataru</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>hoshii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tough</td>
<td>katai</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>ata-takai</td>
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<td>town</td>
<td>machi</td>
<td>wash (to)</td>
<td>arau</td>
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<tr>
<td>turn (to)</td>
<td>mawaru</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>mizu</td>
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<tr>
<td>twice</td>
<td>nido; futa-tabi</td>
<td>water (hot)</td>
<td>yu</td>
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<td>ugly</td>
<td>minikui</td>
<td>watermelon</td>
<td>sui-ka</td>
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<td>umbrella</td>
<td>kara-kasa</td>
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<td>yowa-i</td>
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<td>unable</td>
<td>deki-nu</td>
<td>weary</td>
<td>tsukareru</td>
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<td>unbearable</td>
<td>korae-rarenu</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td>tenki</td>
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<td>unbecoming</td>
<td>niawaru</td>
<td>weight</td>
<td>mekata</td>
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<td>uncle</td>
<td>oji-san</td>
<td>west</td>
<td>nishi</td>
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<td>unclean</td>
<td>kegareta</td>
<td>wet</td>
<td>nureta</td>
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<td>shitagi</td>
<td>wet (to be)</td>
<td>nureru</td>
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<td>undone (food)</td>
<td>nama yaki</td>
<td>wharf</td>
<td>hatoba</td>
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<td>underneath</td>
<td>shita</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>nani</td>
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<td>undo</td>
<td>hanusu</td>
<td>whatever</td>
<td>nan demo</td>
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<td>undrinkable</td>
<td>nomarenu</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>itsu</td>
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<tr>
<td>uneatable</td>
<td>tabe-rarenu</td>
<td>whenever</td>
<td>itsu demo</td>
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<td>unfinished</td>
<td>suma-nu</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>doko</td>
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<td>ungraceful</td>
<td>busa-hō na</td>
<td>wherever</td>
<td>doko demo</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
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<td>Japanese</td>
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<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>dochira; dore</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>shigoto</td>
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<td>whip</td>
<td>muchi</td>
<td>world</td>
<td>sekai</td>
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<td>white</td>
<td>shiroi</td>
<td>worm</td>
<td>mushi</td>
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<td>who</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>nao warui</td>
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<td>whoever</td>
<td>dare demo</td>
<td>worthless</td>
<td>ne-uchi ga nai</td>
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<td>whose</td>
<td>dare no</td>
<td>wrap up</td>
<td>tsutsumu</td>
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<td>why</td>
<td>naze</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>kaku</td>
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<td>wide</td>
<td>hiroi</td>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>ki-iro</td>
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<td>wind</td>
<td>kaze</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>hai</td>
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<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>mado</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>anata; kimi</td>
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<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>sake</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>wakai</td>
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<td>wish</td>
<td>negai</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>anata no</td>
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<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>on-na</td>
<td>youthful</td>
<td>itokenai</td>
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<td>word</td>
<td>kotoba</td>
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</table>
CIVILIAN PHRASES IN FREQUENT USE
CIVILIAN PHRASES IN FREQUENT USE

Eng.: I beg your pardon.
Jap.: gomen kudasai

Eng.: Good morning.
Jap.: ohayō gozaimasu

Eng.: Hello.
Jap.: kon-nichi-wa

Eng.: How do you do?
Jap.: ikaga desu ka

Eng.: I am well.
Jap.: tashsha desu

Eng.: Good-by.
Jap.: sayonara

Eng.: Thank you.
Jap.: arigatō

Eng.: Come in.
Jap.: hairi nasai

Eng.: Wait a while.
Jap.: sukoshi machi nasai

Eng.: Don't do that.
Jap.: só shichā ikenai

Eng.: Can you go?
Jap.: anata ikemasu ka

Eng.: Can I go?
Jap.: ittemo yoi desu ka

Eng.: Who is it?
Jap.: dare desu ka

Eng.: I don't want that.
Jap.: sore wa irimasen

Eng.: Sit down.
Jap.: kake nasai

Eng.: I don't know.
Jap.: shirimasen

Eng.: What time is it?
Jap.: nan-ji desu ka

Eng.: What is it.
Jap.: nani desu ka

Eng.: What do you say?
Jap.: nan desu ka

Eng.: Come here.
Jap.: koko ni kinasai

Eng.: That is not so.
Jap.: Sō dewa nai desu

Eng.: Do you understand?
Jap.: wakari masu ka

Eng.: Look at it.
Jap.: goran nasai

Eng.: This won't do.
Jap.: kore wa ikenai

Eng.: That is bad.
Jap.: sore wa warui

Eng.: What is your name?
Jap.: onamae wa nan desu ka

Eng.: In a few days.
Jap.: chika uchi ni

Eng.: Anything will do.
Jap.: nan demo yoi desu
Eng.: Watch out!  
Jap.: abunai yo  

Eng.: What do you want?  
Jap.: nan no go-yō desu ka  

Eng.: Please hurry.  
Jap.: dō-zo hayaku  

Eng.: Wait here.  
Jap.: koko de machi nasai  

Eng.: Is it near?  
Jap.: chikai desu ka  

Eng.: There is. There are.  
Jap.: arimasu arimasu  

Eng.: I feel sorry for (it) you.  
Jap.: okino-doku desu  

Eng.: What is this in Japanese?  
Jap.: kore wa Nippon-go de nan to mō-shi masu ka  

Eng.: My name is........  
Jap.: watakushi no na wa........desu  

Eng.: Did he come? Has he come?  
Jap.: kare wa kimasita ka  

Eng.: (he, she, they) came.  
Jap.: kimashita  

Eng.: Is that so?  
Jap.: sō desu ka  

Eng.: How much is this?  
Jap.: kore wa ikura desu ka  

Eng.: It can't be helped.  
Jap.: itashi kata nai desu  

Eng.: It is very nice.  
Jap.: kekkō desu  

Eng.: Is there? Are there?  
Jap.: arimasu ka arimasu ka  

Eng.: Is it far?  
Jap.: tō-ii desu ka  

Eng.: If possible.  
Jap.: dekireba  

Eng.: I don't care.  
Jap.: kamai wa shimasen  

Eng.: What is the matter?  
Jap.: dō itashi mashita  

Eng.: I am glad to see you.  
(Thanks for coming.)  
Jap.: yoku iras-shai mashita  

Eng.: Until tomorrow.  
Jap.: asu made  

Eng.: Did he go?  
Jap.: kare wa ikimashita ka  

Eng.: (he, she, they) went.  
Jap.: yuki-mashita  

Eng.: Don't mention it  
Jap.: dō itashi-mashite
HONORIFICS

Due to the strong caste system in Japan, the Japanese verbs have many variations. For instance, one’s usage and choice of words change, according to whom he is speaking. When one is speaking to his superior or to a total stranger, unless he is noticeably of lower rank than himself, he would use a very polite class of words, commonly known as honorific forms. But when one is speaking to his friends, servants, or another of equal rank, he uses ordinary verbal inflections.

The student of this book need not concern himself with these verbal inflections. The words used in this book, with exception of the chapters on Military Colloquialism, Slang and Idiomatic Phrases, are adequate for any class of Japanese. Nevertheless, it is well for the student to know about the honorific forms.

1. Japanese does not apply the honorific form of speech when speaking of himself or of his possessions.

Examples:
Jap.: たか o-taku
Eng.: my home (your) honorable home

2. Japanese does not apply the honorific form when speaking to his servants, although he may use polite words.

3. Japanese does not use the honorific form when speaking about his children although he does use it when he speaks of his parents and other elderly people.

Examples:
Jap.: うちのむすめ wa busa-hō desu
L.T.: my home . . girl . . ill-mannered . . is
Eng.: Our girl is ungraceful.

Jap.: あなたのおじさん wa go-ri-ppa desu
L.T.: your . . honorable-girl . . elegant . . is
Eng.: Your daughter is beautiful.

Jap.: お婆さん wa o-tera ni yuki-mashita
L.T.: honorable-mother . . honorable-temple . . has gone
Eng.: Mother has gone to temple.
Japanese have a tendency to speak disparagingly of their possessions. The following common expressions will help to illustrate this.

Jap.: o-somatsu na mono desu ga o-agari kudasai
L.T.: frugal . . thing . . it is . . but . . have . . please
Eng.: It is plain but please take it.

Jap.: kono ko wa waruku te shikata ga naino desu
L.T.: this . . child . . bad . . helpless . . is
Eng.: My son is so bad, I can’t do a thing with him.

Jap.: shika-shi anata no musuko-san wa oto-nashii desu
L.T.: but . . your . . honorable-son . . quiet . . is
Eng.: But your son is so nice.

Jap.: sore wa rip-pa desu nē
L.T.: that . . splendid . . is . . isn’t it
Eng.: Oh, that’s beautiful!

Jap.: iie yasu-mono desu
L.T.: no, cheap-thing . . it is
Eng.: No, it’s inexpensive.

Jap.: anata wa shōgi ga jōzu desu nē
L.T.: you . . chess . . skillful . . is, . . aren’t you?
Eng.: You’re skillful at chess, aren’t you?

Jap.: iie yuki-michi dake shi-tte imasu
L.T.: no . . the way . . only . . knowing
Eng.: No, I know only the movements.

Jap.: kenson desu nē
L.T.: condescending . . is . . aren’t you?
Eng.: You are too modest!

The word san, which is a title of courtesy corresponding to either Mister, Mistress or Miss, is used after a person’s name.

Example:
Jap.: Sumisu-san
L.T.: Smith Mr. (Mrs. or Miss)
Eng.: Mr. (Mrs. or Miss) Smith.

Kun is used instead of san among boys, students, soldiers, or any other young man on intimate terms.
Jap.: Jonsu-kun chot-to Sumisu-kun wo yonde kure tamae
Eng.: Mr. Jones, will you call Mr. Smith a moment, please.

Jap.: Jonsu-kun wa i-nai yo
L.T.: Mr. Jones . . not . . here
Eng.: Mr. Jones isn't here.

Jap.: dewa Sumisu-kun wo yonde kure
L.T.: In-that-case . . Smith-Mister . . call
Eng.: Then, get me Mr. Smith.
CLASS DISTINCTION

There is no other military system in the world in which the class distinction is so sharply drawn as in the Japanese military system. Indeed, a distinction between a private and a corporal is as much as that of a father and his young son. One superior in rank must always be respected. The superior's word and action are always right. One of the first rules that every newly conscripted man must learn is to respect and obey his superiors even if, in his opinion, he is ordered to take an action which is grossly against the established custom or law.

Due to this much emphasized distinction of ranks, the words spoken to a superior are of a very polite nature. When addressing his superior, a Japanese soldier would not ordinarily call him by his name but by his rank with the word dono (esquire) added to the end, unless there are other superiors of equal rank and the distinction is necessary, in which case the superior's surname is mentioned.

Examples:
Jap.: go-chō-dono
L.T.: corporal esquire
Eng.: Corporal.

Jap.: chū-i-donō den-po desu
L.T.: lieutenant-esquire . . telegram . . it is
Eng.: Lieutenant, a telegram for you.

Jap.: yoshi mot-te-koi
L.T.: good (it is in order) . . bring
Eng.: Bring it here.

Jap.: hai
L.T.: yes, sir
Eng.: Yes, sir.
Jap.: Yamashita chū-i wa iru ka
L.T.: Yamashita . . Lieutenant . . present . . ?
Eng.: Is Lieutenant Yamashita present?

Jap.: hai Yamashita chu-i-dono wa o-rare masu
Eng.: Yes, sir, Lieutenant Yamashita is present.

Jap.: tai-i-dono wa o-rareru ka
L.T.: captain-esquire . . honorably-present . . ?
Eng.: Is the Captain present?

Jap.: tai-i-dono wa o-rare masen
L.T.: captain-esquire . . honorably . . not present
Eng.: Captain is not present.

Notes: It is well to remember that words used by the service men in Japan are very concise and straight-to-the-point, that they sound almost too abrupt and they are not used in the same manner by the general public.
ENDINGS

masu  Originally meant *to be*, but now it is used as an ending for verbs.
masen  "not to be"
mashita  "was or were"
mashō  "will or shall"
masan-deshita  "was not to be" or "was not possible"
masu ka  "is it to be" or "are they to be" (*ka* has a function similar to the English question mark)
masen ka  "could it be?"
desu  am; are; is
deshita  was; were
orimasu  there is; there are (Interchangeable in many sentences)
arimasu  there is; there are
orimashita  there was; there were (Animate subjects)
imashita  there was; there were
arimashita  there was; there were (Inanimate objects)
arimasen  there is not; there are not (Inanimate objects)
imasen  there is not; there are not (Animate subjects)
orimasen  there is not; there are not (Animate subjects)
orimasen deshita  there was not; there were not
ikemasen  it will not do
ikenai  it will not do
imasen deshita  (same as orimasen deshita)
arimasen deshita  there was not; there were not
narai  it won't do
narimasen  it is not
kudasai  please
kudasai  please give me
nē  isn't it? wasn't it? weren't they? aren't they? isn't that it? isn't it so? wasn't it so?

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Idiomatic Phrases

Jap.: ō samui
Eng.: It's cold!

Jap.: ō itai
Eng.: Ouch!

Jap.: ā erai
Eng.: Oh, how tired!

Jap.: mā do shita no desu ka
Eng.: Good Lord! What happened?

Jap.: ii desu nē
Eng.: It's good, isn't it?

Jap.: dō-mo arigatō
Eng.: I thank you very much.

Jap.: dō-desu ka (used only by male adults)
Eng.: Hello old boy, how are you?
ENDINGS

(Military)

Note: In military colloquialism, one would very seldom use such endings as masu, mashita, masen, etc., rather they are entirely omitted in most cases and are shown by a slight change in the ending word (verb). Examples:

watakushi ga yuki masu boku ga yuku
I . . shall go I . . shall go
kare ga yuki mashita are ga it-ta
he . . went he . . went
sore wa warui desu sore wa warui
that is . . bad that is . . bad
kare-ra wa kimasen are-ra wa konai
they . . do not come they . . do not come
da is; am; are
de at-ta was; were
iru there is; there are (Interchangeable in many sentences)
aru there are; there is
at-ta there was; there were (Inanimate objects)
ot-ta there was; there were (Animate objects)
ikan it will not do
ikanai it will not do
ora-nakat-ta there was not; there were not (Animate objects)
nakat-ta there was not; there were not (Inanimate objects)
naranu it won’t do
tamae please
nō isn’t it? wasn’t it? weren’t they? aren’t they?
ita there was; there were (Same as ot-ta)
seyo do it; do this; do that
koi come
ARTICLE

There is no article (a, an, the) in the Japanese language.

Examples:

Jap.: basu ga osoi desu               basu wo yonde kudasai
L.T.: bus . . slow . . is              bus . . call . . please
Eng.: *The* bus is late.             Please get me *a* bus.

Jap.: ri-ppa na ie desu
L.T.: elegant . . house . . it is
Eng.: It is *an* elegant home
       gaku-sha—a scholar; gaku-sha—the scholar; gaku-sha—scholars

When it is necessary to single out any particular object or person, another word is used to limit it:

Jap.: *ano* hito   *ano* shin-shi     *kono* musume    *sono* mono
Eng.: that man     that gentleman     this girl       that thing

Jap.: kore ga *ano* hito no ie desu
L.T.: this . . that man's . . home . . is
Eng.: This is the man's home.
NUMBER

Distinction is very seldom made between singular and plural numbers:

Jap.: otoko otoko fujin fujin shika shika ushi ushi
Eng.: man men lady ladies a deer deer cow cows

When it is necessary to make distinction, a certain ending is added:

Jap.: anata to watakushi anata-gata to watakushi-tachi
Eng.: you and I (or me) you and we (or us)

Jap.: kore* kore-ra sono sore-ra sore
Eng.: this these that those that

Jap.: kore to sore kore-ra to sore-ra
Eng.: this and that these and those

GENERIC

Distinction of sex is very seldom made in Japanese words. However, when necessary, it is shown by addition of another word:

Jap.: osu mesu o-ushi me-ushi niwatori niwatori niwatori
Eng.: male female bull cow chicken hen rooster

Jap.: Inukai danshaku Inukai danshaku-fujin
Eng.: Baron Inukai Baroness Inukai

Jap.: osu suzume mesu suzume
Eng.: cock sparrow hen sparrow

*Sore is a pronoun meaning that; kore is an adjective meaning this; sono is an adjective meaning that; kore is a pronoun meaning this.
DECLENSION OF NOUNS

Jap.: watakushi ga  Watakushi wa
Eng.: I

Jap.: watakushi no watakushi no desu
Eng.: my It is mine.

Jap.: watakushi wo watakushi ni
Eng.: me me

Jap.: kare ga kare ni kare no
Eng.: he him his

Jap.: kare wa kare wo
Eng.: he him

Jap.: watakushi ga kore wo anata ni agemasu I give this to you.
Eng.: I give you this.

Jap.: watakushi ga anata ni kore wo agemasu
Eng.: I give you this.

Jap.: karera ga karera ni karera no karera no desu
Eng.: they them their it is theirs

Jap.: karera wa karera wo
Eng.: they them

Jap.: karera wa yuki-masen karera ga kimashita
Eng.: They do not go. They have come.

Jap.: kore wa karera no desu Jap.: koko ni kina-sai
Eng.: This is theirs. Eng. Come here.

Jap.: anata ni age-masu
Eng.: (I) give (it) to you.
DECLENSION OF NOUNS
(Military)

Jap.: boku ga
Eng.: I

Jap.: ore ga
Eng.: I

Jap.: boku wo
Eng.: me

Jap.: are ga
Eng.: he

Jap.: are wa
Eng.: he

Jap.: are ni
Eng.: are no

Eng.: are ni
Eng.: his

Jap.: ore wa
Eng.: me

Jap.: ore ni
Eng.: ore ni

Eng.: kimi ga
Eng.: kimi wa

Eng.: you (subject)
you (subject)

Eng.: kimi wo (object)
kimi ni (object)

Eng.: you
you

Eng.: kimi no
kimi e (object)

Eng.: your
you

Eng.: omae ga
Eng.: omae no

Eng.: you
you

Eng.: omae no
Eng.: omaera

Eng.: your
you (plural)

Eng.: kisama ga
Eng.: kisama no

Eng.: you
you

Eng.: kisamara

Eng.: boku ga kore wo kimi ni yaru
L.T.: I . . this . . you . . give
Eng.: I give this to you.

Jap.: boku ga kimi ni kore wo yaru
L.T.: I . . you . . this . . give
Eng.: I give you this.

Jap.: kore wa are-ra no da
L.T.: this . . theirs . . is
Eng.: This is theirs.

Jap.: koko ni koi
Eng.: Come here.

Eng.: omae ni yaru

(I) give (it) to you.

Notes: Substitute kano-jo for she. Add ra to form plural, they.

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HOW TO TRANSLATE

Language is the expression of ideas. When we translate our thoughts into foreign language, we translate the meaning in the manner in which our ideas can be most easily and correctly understood. *We do not translate the words.* Word for word translation is a poor translation.

Example:

Jap.: sore no yaku-go wa nani desuka
L.T.: it's . . words-used-in-translation . . what is?
Eng.: What is the English for it?

Jap.: rongo yomi
L.T.: the Analects of Confucius . . reader
Eng.: A reader of the Analects of Confucius.

Jap.: rongo-yomi no rongo shirazu
     does not know
Eng.: A mere scholar, a mere ass.

Jap.: isoga ba maware
L.T.: if in hurry . . go around
Eng.: Haste makes waste

Jap.: sakuya anata no uwasa itashi-mashita
L.T.: last night . . your . . gossip . . did
Eng.: Were your ears burning last night?

Jap.: kore ga owari desu
L.T.: this . . end . . is
Eng.: This is the end.
## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jap.</th>
<th>Eng.</th>
<th>M.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mon-me (pronounced mom-me)</td>
<td>0.13228 ounces</td>
<td>0.375 kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom-me</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.82673 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kin (ik-kin)</td>
<td>1 kin (ik-kan)</td>
<td>1 kan (ik-kan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom-me</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>8.2623 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sen mom-me)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3.75 kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sun (is-sun)</td>
<td>1 sun (is-sun)</td>
<td>1.17 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaku (is-shaku)</td>
<td>10 shaku (is-shaku)</td>
<td>11.93 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>3.03 centimetres</td>
<td>3.03 decimetres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaku (roku shaku)</td>
<td>6 shaku (roku shaku)</td>
<td>1.88 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ken (ik-ken)</td>
<td>1 ken (ik-ken)</td>
<td>1.81 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ken (rik-ken)</td>
<td>60 ken (rik-ken)</td>
<td>358 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>109 metres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ri (ichi ri)</td>
<td>36 chō (sanjū-roku chō)</td>
<td>1.8039 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3174 pints</td>
<td>1 gō (ichi gō)</td>
<td>.4765 gallons (Am.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1804 litres</td>
<td>10 gō (jū gō)</td>
<td>.3967 gallons (Eng.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 shō (is-shō)</td>
<td>10 shō (jis-shō)</td>
<td>1 tō (ittō)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.4963 bushels</td>
<td>10 tō (jit-tō)</td>
<td>3.9703 gallons or .4963 bushels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 koku (ik-koku)</td>
<td>1 koku (ik-koku)</td>
<td>1.804 decilitres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S.</td>
<td>39.703 gallons</td>
<td>1.804 hectolitre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area—menseki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle—enkei; maru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumference—shū-i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square—sei-hō-kē; shikaku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter—chok-kei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle—sankaku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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