

How to teach Japanese

Slowly, loudly, and clearly

Let's create a fun environment

where they want to learn on their own!

***The points are**

1. Speak! The most important thing is to focus on conversation and talk the words out loud.

~Speak → Listen → Read → Write

2. It is important to teach using practical conversational sentences.

~Teacher would better use ask with 5W and related questions to teach students.

3. It is important to use teaching materials that are only in Japanese.

~We will use teaching materials that do not have foreign languages as much as possible and explain them in Japanese.

Points for teaching Japanese

Teachers should not become complacent.

So that the learner becomes the main character

A. What teachers should know

1. Teach how to learn:

A teacher is someone who teaches students how to learn. Students must also learn how to learn on their own. Students can learn from anyone, anytime, anywhere, and are guided to learn independently and actively. Teachers no need to teach them everything from one to one hundred. Because if teachers teach them everything, students will unknowingly become passive learners.

2. Inspire:

Inspiration is something that gives you an opportunity or inspiration.

Inspiration is what gives you positive energy and pushes yourself to a higher platform.

Teachers must inspire.

If you can't give students a sense of inspiration and excitement, their understanding won't deepen. We need to show them how fun and wonderful learning is.

Show your students that what they are learning is interesting.

And most importantly, teachers should instill confidence in their students. You should always encourage, motivate, and encourage your students. By supporting and encouraging students, they gain self-confidence, and by making learning fun, they are able to actively learn on their own.

3. Quality, not speed

When it comes to learning, quality is more important than speed.

It is necessary to proceed with lessons while always being aware of the basics of "teaching how to learn" and "providing inspiration."

4. Conversation is the most important thing.

Because if you can speak even a little foreign language, you will become very interested in it.

Language study and conversation are very related, and conversation is an easy way to study anytime and anywhere. Therefore, the priority order is as follows.

① Speaking, ② Listening, ③ Reading, ④ Writing

If you can't speak by yourself, you won't be able to hear it! Unless you can speak a lot, you won't be able to listen. Also, if you can listen a lot, you will be able to speak.

5. Let's teach in Japanese:

Teachers teach in Japanese and students learn in Japanese.

Instead of using teaching materials written in your child's native language or a foreign language, try teaching them using teaching materials written only in Japanese as much as possible.

Otherwise, students will focus on the foreign language and rely on it, and they will not think about Japanese and their understanding of learning will be delayed.

6. Turn sentences into conversations and teach in a conversational style.

During the conversation, explain any words or grammar that students don't understand.

This will help students understand and utilize the entire conversation. Then, when new words or grammar come up, ask students to make sentences using the new words or grammar.

How to do it: Ask questions related to the conversation.

for example:

A student says: "I went out yesterday."

What questions may arise regarding this?

"Where did you go?"

"Who did you go with?"

"From what time until what time?",

"What did you do?",

etc

The more questions you ask, the more you can learn.

Think of questions to ask your students.

Words often used in class

1. Do you understand?

わかりますか？

2. I don't understand

わかりません

3. Say it again, please

もういちど 言って ください

4. Did you understand?

わかりましたか？

5. I'm not sure yet.

まだ わかって いません

6. I understand

わかりました

7. Thank you so much.

ありがとうございます

8. What does it mean?

...は どういう いみですか

9. Please speak a little louder.

もうすこし おおきいこえで はなして ください。

10. Please speak a little quieter.

もうすこし ちいさいこえで はなして ください。

11. Please speak a little slower

もうすこし ゆっくり はなして ください。

12. Please speak a little faster

もうすこし はやく はなして ください。

13. Could you speak a little more simply.

もうすこし わかりやすく はなして ください。

14. How do you read this kanji?

このかんじは どのように よみますか？

15. 「This character is read as Shinkansen」

このじは しんかんせん と よみます。

16. What does 「Shinkansen」 mean?

「Shinkansen」は…どういふ いみ ですか？

17. How do you write this kanji?

このかんじは どのように かきますか？

18. Please write a little bigger

もうすこし おおきく かいて ください。

19. Please write a little nicer.

もうすこし きれいに かいて ください

20. What does this Kanji mean?

このかんじは どういういみ ですか？

21. What does this sentence mean?

このぶんは どういう いみ ですか？

22. What is it?

これは なんですか？

23. My name is...

わたしのなまえは。。。です。

24. What is your name?

おなまえは なんですか？

25. What kind of meat is this?

このにくは なんのにく ですか？

26. What kind of fish is this?

このさかなは なんのさかな ですか？

27. What kind of egg is this?

このたまごは なんのたまご ですか？

28. What kind of vegetable is this?

このやさいは なんのやさい ですか？

29. What kind of bulb is this?

このきゅうこんは なんのきゅうこん ですか？

30. What kind of fruit is this?

このくだものは なんのくだもの ですか？

31. What kind of dish is this?

このりょうりは なんのりょうり ですか？

32. What kind of drink is this drink?

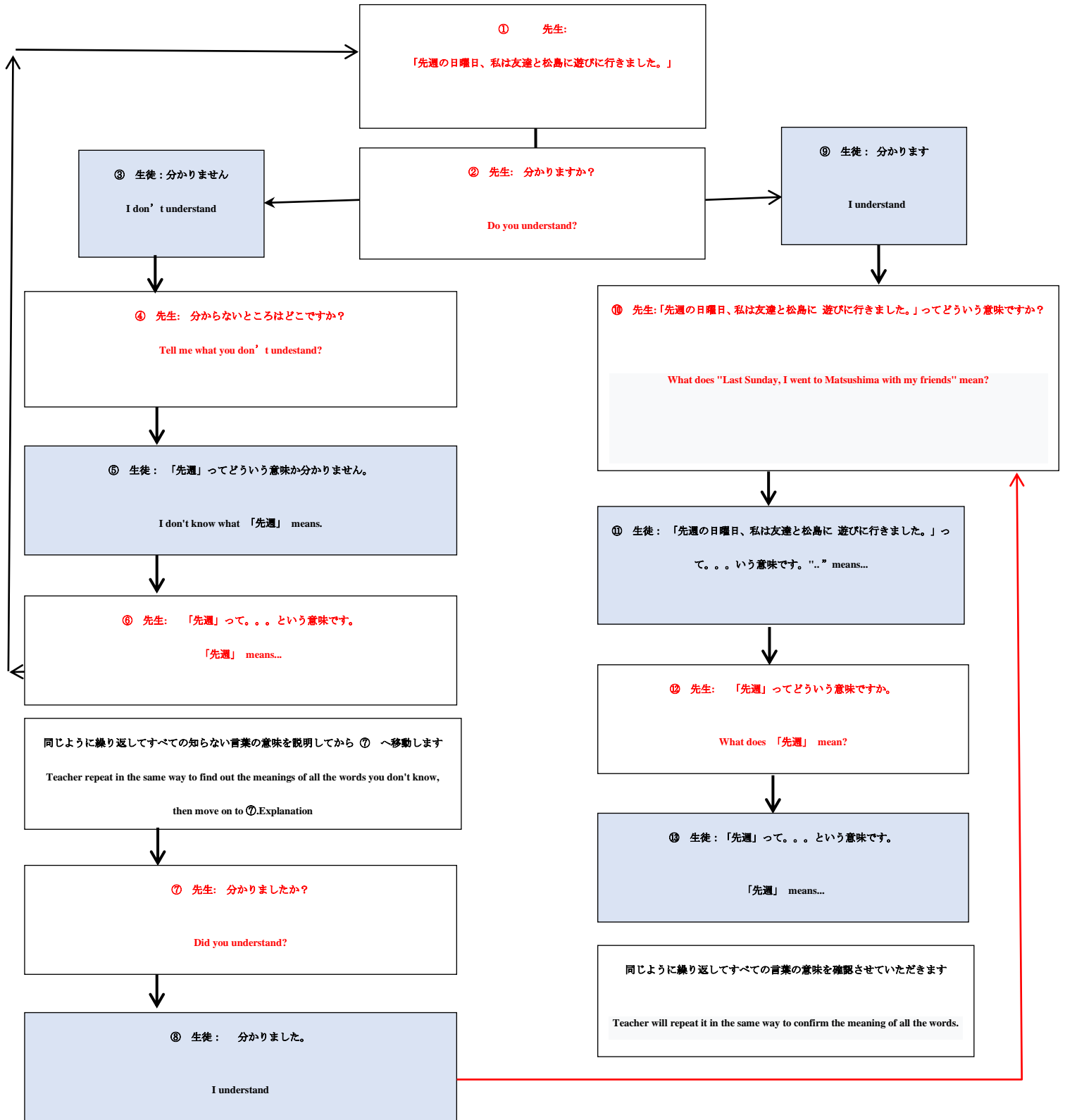
こののみものは なんののみもの ですか？

33. Who is this?

このひとは だれ ですか？

34. Where am I?

ここは どこ ですか？



How to proceed with the class

Points to remember:

Students often reply that they understand even though they don't understand.

Even if you know the meaning of the entire document, there is a good chance that there will be words in it that you don't understand, so it is important to check whether your students understand the content of the sentences.

Explanation of how to proceed with the class

Teacher reads the document:

「先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。」

"Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends."

Question 1 from teacher to students:

Can you understand the contents of the document?

Student response to question 1: (if unsure)

いいえ。分かりません。

No. I do not understand.

Question 2 from the teacher to the students:

分からないところはどこですか？

Where do you not understand?

Student response to question 2:

「先週」ってどういうですか？

What do you mean by "last week"?

Teacher's explanation

「先週」とは〇〇〇という意味です。

"Last week" means 〇〇〇.

Repeat conversations like this

The teacher explains the meaning of all words that the students do not know.

Then the teacher reads the sentence again:

「先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。」

"Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends."

After the teacher reads the sentence, ask the students.

Question 3 from teacher to student

文書の内容は分かりましたか？

Did you understand the contents of the document?

Student's response to question 3: (if all minutes can be understood)

分かりました。

Understood.

Even if the student replies that they understand, the teacher must check to see if the student really understands.

Question 4 from teacher to student

「先週」ってどういう意味ですか？

What does "last week" mean?

Once the students have answered, the teacher asks them what the next word means.

「日曜日」って どういう意味ですか？

What does "Sunday" mean?

In this way, the teacher confirms the meaning of each word, right down to the last word.

Afterwards, the teacher confirms the meaning of all the documents.

「先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。」

ってどういう意味ですか？

"Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends."

What does that mean?

When the students can answer, the teacher moves on to the next sentence.

Summary,

The conversation between the teacher and the student is as follows.

1.

先生： 先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。

文書の内容はわかりますか？

Teacher: Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends.

Do you understand the contents of the document?

生徒： いいえ。わかりません。

Student: No. I don't understand.

先生： 分からないところはどこですか？

Teacher: What do you not understand?

生徒： 「先週」って。。。という意味ですか。

Student: "Last week." .. what does that mean.

先生： 「先週」って。。。 という意味です。

Teacher: "Last week." .. is what it means.

生徒： 分かりました。「先週」って。。。 という意味ですね。

Student: Understood. "Last week." .. That's what it means.

先生： はい。そうです。他の分からないところがありますか？

Teacher: Yes. that's right. Is there anything else you don't understand?

生徒： あります。「日曜日」ってどういう意味ですか？

Student: Yes. What does "Sunday" mean?

。。。

(同じように先生はすべての分からない言葉や分からない文法などの説明をします)

(Similarly, the teacher will explain all the unknown words and grammar etc.)

2.

先生： 先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。

文書の内容は分かりますか？

Teacher: Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends.

Do you understand the contents of the document?

生徒： はい。分かりました。

Student: Yes. Understood.

先生： 先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。

ってどういう意味ですか？

Teacher: Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends.
What does that mean?

生徒： 先週の日曜日、私は友達と松島に遊びに行きました。
って。。。 という意味ですか？

Student: Last Sunday, I went to Matsushima with my friends.
That's it... what does that mean?

先生： すごいです。正解。(ほめるのが大事です)

Teacher: That's amazing. correct answer. (It is important to praise)

先生： では、「先週」って。。。 という意味ですか。

Teacher: Okay, then, "last week." .. what does that mean.

生徒： 「先週」って。。。 という意味です。

Student: "Last week." .. is what it means.

先生： 当たり。(ほめるのが大事です)

Teacher: Right. (It is important to praise)

先生： では、「日曜日」ってどういう意味ですか？

Teacher: So, what does "Sunday" mean?

生徒： 「日曜日」って。。。 という意味です

Student: "Sunday"... is what it means

先生： 正解。

Teacher: Correct.

Develop a conversation with 5W

例えば、生徒が「昨日、遊びに行きました」と言っただけで、5Wを使って展開すると下記の会話ができます。

For example, if a student simply says, "I went out to play yesterday," you can use the 5Ws and develop the following conversation.

先生： 昨日、どこに遊びに行きましたか？

Teacher: Where did you go yesterday?

生徒： 昨日、松島に遊びに行きました。

Student: Yesterday, I went to Matsushima.

先生： 昨日、だれと松島に遊びに行きましたか？

Teacher: Who did you go to Matsushima with yesterday?

生徒： 昨日、友達と松島に遊びに行きました。

Student: Yesterday, I went to Matsushima with my friends.

先生： 昨日、なにで、友達と松島に遊びに行きましたか？

Teacher: Why did you go to Matsushima with your friends yesterday?

生徒： 昨日、車で友達と松島に遊びにいきました。

Student: Yesterday, I went to Matsushima with my friends by car.

先生： 松島はどうでしたか？

Teacher: How was Matsushima?

生徒： 松島はとてもきれいでした。

Student: Matsushima was very beautiful.

Ask questions related to the conversation

会話文：

Conversation:

本田： もしもし、本田ですが、清水さんですか？

Honda: Hello, this is Honda. Are you Mr. Shimizu?

清水： はい、清水です。本田さん、こんばんは。

Shimizu: Yes, it's Shimizu. Good evening, Mr. Honda.

本田： 今朝、どこかに行きましたか？

Honda: Did you go anywhere this morning?

清水： 今朝、私はスーパーに行きました。

Shimizu: I went to the supermarket this morning.

本田： スーパーに何をしに行きましたか？

Honda: What did you do at the supermarket?

清水： 子供たちに文房具を買いに行きました。

Shimizu: I went to buy stationery for my children.

本田： 一人で行了きましたか？

Honda: Did you go alone?

清水： はい、一人でいきました。

Shimizu: Yes, I went alone.

本田： 車で行きましたか？それとも自転車で行了きましたか？

Honda: Did you go there by car? Or did you go by bike?

清水： 車で行きました。

Shimizu: I went there by car.

本田： 何時ぐらい家に帰ってきましたか？

Honda: What time did you get home?

清水： 12：10分に家に帰ってきました。

Shimizu: I got home at 12:10.

本田： 家に帰ってきたあと、何をしましたか？

Honda: What did you do after coming home?

清水： 家に帰ったあと、ベトナム語を勉強しました。

Shimizu: After I returned home, I studied Vietnamese.

So, how can you help your child study using the above conversation sentences?

As in "How to proceed with the class," first check to see if students understand the vocabulary and grammar, and then ask questions about the content of the conversation.

For example:

1. 誰と誰との会話ですか？

Who is the conversation with?

2. 本田さんは清水さんと話していますか？

Is Mr. Honda talking to Mr. Shimizu?

3. 本田さんは久美子さんと話していますか？

Is Mr. Honda talking to Mr. Kumiko?

4. 本田さんは清水さんに直接お会いして話していますか？

Mr. Honda, have you met and talked to Mr. Shimizu directly?

5. 本田さんは電話で清水さんと話していますか？

Has Mr. Honda talked to Mr. Shimizu on the phone?

6. 清水さんは本田さんに電話をして話していますか？

Is Mr. Shimizu calling and talking to Mr. Honda?

7. 今朝、本田さんは清水さんに電話をして話していますか？

Did Mr. Honda call and talk to Mr. Shimizu this morning?

8. 今朝、清水さんは何をしましたか？

What did Mr. Shimizu do this morning?

9. 今朝、清水さんは文房具を買いに行きましたか？

Did Shimizu-san go buy stationery this morning?

10. 今朝、清水さんは子供を病院に連れて行きましたか？

10. Did Mr. Shimizu take your child to the hospital this morning?

11. 今朝、清水さんは何のためにスーパーに行きましたか？

Why did Mr. Shimizu go to the supermarket this morning?

12. 今朝、清水さんは子供たちとスーパーに文房具を買いに行きましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu go to the supermarket with the children to buy stationery this morning?

13. 今朝、清水さんは一人でスーパーに行きましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu go to the supermarket by himself this morning?

14. 今朝、清水さんは車でスーパーに行きましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu go to the supermarket by car this morning?

15. 今朝、清水さんは自転車でスーパーに行きましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu go to the supermarket by bicycle this morning?

16. 清水さんは何時に家に帰ってきましたか？

What time did Mr. Shimizu come home?

17. 清水さんは 11 時に家に帰ってきましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu come home at 11 o'clock?

18. 清水さんは 12 : 10 分に家に帰ってきましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu come home at 12:10?

19. 家に帰ってきたあと、清水さんは何をしましたか？

What did Shimizu-san do after coming home?

20. 家に帰ってきたあと、清水さんはベトナム語を勉強しましたか？

Did Mr. Shimizu study Vietnamese after coming home?

21. 家に帰ってきたあと、清水さんは英語を勉強しましたか？

などなどです。

Did Mr. Shimizu study English after coming home?

And so on.

What do you think about the conversation below?

1.

先生： 携帯電話を取ってください

Teacher: Please pick up your cell phone.

生徒： はい。

Student: Yes.

先生： 渡してもらえますか？

Teacher: Could you give it to me?

生徒： はい。

Student: Yes.

2.

先生： 携帯電話を取ってください

Teacher: Please pick up your cell phone.

生徒： すみません。「携帯電話を取ってください」ですね。

Student: Excuse me. "Please pick up your cell phone."

先生： はい。そうです。

Teacher: Yes. that's right.

生徒： わかりました。携帯電話を取ります。

Student: Okay. Pick up your cell phone.

先生： よいですね。ちゃんと理解できましたね。

Teacher: That's good. I understand it correctly.

生徒： ありがとうございます。先生のおかげです。

Student: Thank you. Thanks to my teacher.

3.

先生： 携帯電話を取ってください

Teacher: Please pick up your cell phone.

生徒： すみません。

もう一度 ゆっくりと 大きな声で言ってもらえますか？

Student: Sorry. Could you please say it again slowly and loudly?

先生： はい。

携帯電話を取ってください

Teacher: Yes.

Please pick up your cell phone

生徒： 「携帯電話を取ってください」ですね。

Student: "Please pick up your cell phone."

先生： はい。そうです。

Teacher: Yes. that's right.

生徒： わかりました。携帯電話を取ります。

Student: Okay. Pick up your cell phone.

先生： よいですね。ちゃんと理解できましたね。

Teacher: That's good. I understand it correctly.

生徒： ありがとうございます。先生のおかげです。

Student: Thank you. Thanks to my teacher.

先生： 私に携帯電話を渡してください。

Teacher: Please hand me your cell phone.

生徒： すみません。

もう一度 ゆっくりと 大きな声で言ってもらえますか？

Student: Sorry. Could you please say it again slowly and loudly?

先生： はい。

	「私に携帯電話を渡してください」
Teacher:	Yes.
	“Please give me your cell phone.”
生徒：	「私に携帯電話を渡してください」ですね。
Student:	"Please hand me your cell phone."
先生：	はい。そうです。
Teacher:	Yes. that's right.
生徒：	わかりました。携帯電話を渡します。
Student:	Okay. Hand over your cell phone.
先生：	ありがとうございます。
Teacher:	Thank you