NOTES

1. To facilitate the recognition and reading of kanji for comprehension, many new kanji are introduced in the Reading Selections. However, the number to be learned for reading and writing is limited to those that are in more frequent use.

In the 漢字 section of each lesson, both the on and kun readings are given for each new character; the on reading is given in the katakana script and the kun in hiragana. Examples of words (both single characters and compounds), taken from the lessons in this volume, are provided for each on and kun reading, along with furigana (the kana placed above a kanji for pronunciation) and English meaning. A dash (—) in place of the on or the kun reading indicates that there is no on or no kun reading for that kanji. Examples for on or kun reading are not given if the kanji has not been introduced in this or preceding volumes.

2. There are two categories of Japanese verbs: transitive (vt) and intransitive (vi). Transitive verbs take an object with the particle を. Intransitive verbs do not take the particle を, except for verbs of motion, as in この道を まっすぐ行って ください. (This was introduced in Volume 2.) The following are examples of transitive and intransitive verbs. Note the differences in their use in the paired sentences below.

Examples:

a) 貯金を 始めました。 (vt)
I started a savings account.
a') 1時に 日本語の クラスが 始まります。 (vi)
Our Japanese class starts at one o’clock.

b) スーツケースに 着がえを 入れましたか。 (vt)
Did you put the change of clothes in your suitcase?
b') まぐろが 今 入りました。 (vi)
Tuna has just come in.

c) すき焼きの 材料を おさらに入れて ください。 (vt)
Please arrange the sukiyaki ingredients on the dish.
c') いろいろな 店が 並んで います。 (vi)
Many different kinds of shops are all in a row (on the street).

d) パスポート を 出して ください。 (vt)
Please take out your passports.
d') だれか 電話を 出ましたか。 (vi)
Who answered the phone?

In this volume the transitive and intransitive verbs are distinguished by (vt) and (vi), respectively, in the vocabulary section and in the glossary.