

**Language II: Modern Japanese****2015/2016**

Code: 101572

ECTS Credits: 12

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500244 East Asian Studies	FB	1	2
2500244 East Asian Studies	OT	4	0

**Contact**

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**Use of languages**

Principal working language: spanish (spa)

**Teachers**

Maria Elena Hernandez Garcia

**Prerequisites**

There is not any prerequisite for enrol in this course. However, the student is supposed to have assimilated contents learnt in Japanese I in order to follow the class pace and to successfully end the course. Since a lot of written or online materials are written in English, it should be useful-but not essential-to know it.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

The objective of this course is to widen knowledge of basic and essential aspects of Japanese language phonetic, morphologic, lexical, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic structure, and to develop the fourth basic communicative strategies regarding the students' everyday environment.

The student must assimilate the contents learnt in class in order to continue with the learning of the Japanese language during East Asian Studies degree's next years-not only in courses focused on the language knowledge, but also in courses using Japanese language as a working language, e. g., Text and Context I and II.

**Skills****East Asian Studies**

- Applying linguistic, cultural and topic-based knowledge in order to understand the languages of East Asia and in order to communicate orally and in writing in these languages.
- Developing self-learning strategies.
- Ensuring the quality of one's own work.
- Knowing and comprehending the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic structures of the languages of East Asia.
- Students must be able to express themselves orally and in writing in a working language of East Asia.

**Learning outcomes**

1. Applying linguistic, cultural and topic-based knowledge in order to understand the languages of East Asia and in order to communicate orally and in writing in these languages.
2. Developing self-learning strategies.

3. Ensuring the quality of one's own work.
4. Knowing and comprehending the phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic structures of the languages of East Asia.
5. Students must be able to express themselves orally and in writing in a working language of East Asia.

## Content

- Learn more deeply about Japanese phonetic, morphologic, lexical and semantical structure. Present Japanese pragmatic and situational aspects.
- Oral interaction in some everyday situations (asking where something is or how to find a place, offering something, suggesting, etc.)
- Orally-in a very basic way-express the things one wishes, the things one wants-or doesn't want-to do, the things one likes, obligations, etc.
- Continue in the learning of kanjis until knowing 100-150 of them.
- Read didactic, very short and simple texts regarding the semantic fields and everyday circles worked in class or some more difficult texts in order to extract specific information.
- Write very brief texts explaining or describing particular things (a room, a landscape...) or relating actual or invented facts (a trip, a social meeting, etc.)

## Methodology

Work done in class will be focused on two main textbooks, *Minna no Nihongo* and *Basic Kanji Book I* (see Bibliography below). Contents will be, with little variation, as follows: introduction-assimilation (more mechanical grammar and structure exercises)-communicative use.

The most important activities during the class will be, on the one hand, content presentation and explication and, on the other hand, communicative skills practice. Those tasks that can be done individually and which have to be done in more time-such as text-reading or composition-writing,-will usually be done at home as homework, so they will be collected and evaluated, or corrected in class.

The students are expected not only to achieve mechanical or memory knowledge of the linguistic contents, but also to be able to use them in order to effectively communicate. It will also be evaluated the development of a positive attitude regarding communication in order to take advantage of these knowledge to effectively express themselves or try to understand Japanese oral and written text (for example, by means of film extracts, shown during the class.)

Supervised tasks-homework and evaluation-should be ended during the final part of the week, since there are not classes. However, the student must take into account that contents explained during each class must be minimally assimilated for the next class, in order to let the students go on. The student must take into account, too, that he has to dedicate an important number of hours to work autonomously in order to assimilate explained contents.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
<b>Type: Directed</b>			
Communicative exercises (oral/written)	7	0.28	1, 5
Grammar exercises (oral/written)	7	0.28	1

Introduction of new content	94	3.76	4
Oral expression	15	0.6	1
Use of audiovisual material	21	0.84	4
Written comprehension (kanji)	7	0.28	1
<b>Type: Supervised</b>			
Reading comprehension	7	0.28	1
Written exercises	15	0.6	4
<b>Type: Autonomous</b>			
Autonomous work	90	3.6	4, 2

## Evaluation

There will be two evaluation options, A and B. Option B is only for students who have previously already been enrolled in this course but who have not passed it yet. Assessment criteria will be as follows:

A) Continuous evaluation. The final note will be composed of the following percentages:

- 50%: textbook-related tests (20% will be for the final exam)
- 25%: syllabaries and kanji tests
- 25%: written exercises dossier

The student shall be considered as "not attended" unless he does, at least, the 70% of assessment activities.

B) Final exam. The final note will be the one obtained in this final exam. The final exam will be the same for all the groups and all the students will have to take it. However, for the ones who follow the continuous evaluation, this final exam will only account for a 20% of the final note.

According to the rules of the UAB, plagiarism or copying an evaluation test will be sanctioned with a score of 0. The persistence of this irregularity will mean that the final evaluation of the course is 0.

## Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Exams on the textbook and the kanji book	75%	15	0.6	1, 5
Written exercises	25%	22	0.88	1, 4, 2, 5, 3

## Bibliography

### 1. Textbooks

The textbooks used during the class (the students are supposed to have them) are the following:

Minna no Nihongo I. Tokyo: 3A Network, 2012, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

Basic Kanji Book vol.1. Tokyo: Bonjinsha, 1990.

In addition, from time to time, the following books will be employed as a complement of Minna no Nihongo I:

Minna no Nihongo. Kanji I (English Edition). Tokyo: 3A Network, 2000.

Minna no Nihongo. Llibre d'exercicis bàsics. Tokyo: 3a network, 1999.

Minna no Nihongo. Traducción y Notas Gramaticales. Tokyo: 3a network, 1999.

Minna no Nihongo. .Tokyo: 3a network, 2000.

Minna no Nihongo..Tokyo: 3a network, 2000.

## 2. Reference books

2.1. For this course, the students do not have to have their own dictionary. However, if they want to use it, they have the following options:

### a) Spanish-Japanese:

(Seiwa jiten, Editorial Enderle Book Co.,Ltd.). Dictionary amb rōmaji, for beginner or intermediate students. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

Diccionario Básico japonés-español. Fundación Japón. Dictionary for beginners with hiragana and rōmaji. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

### b) Japanese-Spanish:

(Diccionario japonés-español, Hakusuisha, 2a edició). Dictionary for intermediate or advanced students, whose entries are written in hiragana. The examples written in Japanese are not written in furigana. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

(Crown Diccionario japonés-español, Sanseidō). Dictionary for intermediate or advanced students, whose entries are written in hiragana. The examples written in Japanese are not written in furigana. It has a lot of visual information.

### c) English- Japanese:

English-Japanese dictionary in Rōma-ji. (Sōtakusha). For beginner or intermediate students, written in rōmaji. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

Kenkyuusha's Furigana English-Japanese

Dictionary (Kenkyūsha). For beginner and intermediate students, written in furigana. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

### e) Japanese-English:

Basic Japanese-English Dictionary (Japan Foundation). For beginner or intermediate students. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

2.2. The following books are very useful for solving particular questions:

Effective Japanese Usage Guide. A Concise Explanation of Frequently Confused Words and Phrases. Kodansha. For intermediate students. It has explanations in English and a lot of examples in Japanese with translations about differences between Japanese words which are easy to confuse. Parts written in Japanese have furigana and example sentences are also written in rōma-ji. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

Makino, S.; Tsutsui, M. A Dictionary of Basic Japanese Grammar. The Japan Times. Beginner-level grammar with English explanations and a lot of examples, which are written in rōma-ji and translated. It is at Biblioteca d'Humanitats.

2.3. In order to study Chinese ideograms (kanji) the following books could be of the students' interest:

Henshall, Kenneth G. A Guide to Remembering Japanese Characters. Boston: Tuttle Publishing, 2002.