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(Douon iku=同音異句)

As a characteristics of Japanese language, we have many “Douon ikuds(同音異句)” words and sentences containing these words.

“Douon iku(同音異句)”

means

“Same pronunciations, but Different meanings”

For example,

A friend of the surfer (=riding on the wave person) Nami said as her comment, below,

In English writing,

“I don` t like usual level waves for surfing, Nami said”

In Rooma-ji (=pronunciation type alphabet) writing,

” Nami no nami wa Nami wa iyadatte”

In Hiragana writing,

“なみのなみは、なみはいやだって”

Above inside 2 sentences, there are many same pronunciations and Hiragana letters.

Nami, nami, Nami. なみ、なみ、なみ。

Almost Japanese people don` t understand the difference of each “nami” easily and quickly.

But In kanji mixed writing,

” 並みの波は、奈美は嫌だって”

並み=nami=usual level

波=nami=wave

奈美=Nami=this female surfer`s name in this story inside coming out.

By watching at “Douon iku” style, Nani is the same pronunciation, but meaning is different,

they understand easily and quickly.

From it, vasa versa saying, Rooma-ji style writing, it`s not suitable for Japanese long sentences and sentences containing “ Douon iku” words.

It`s the limit of Rooma-ji style only using.

Then I`ll advise” little by little, one by one, let`s start Kanji (漢字) learning“to you.

Thank you.

Comment)

Under the conversation, these several “nami” have different sound accent point, each one.

Then not so many problems happen rather than writing base which no sounds and no seen accent points.