Unit 11 O-MO-TE-NA-SHI Japanese Culture

✓ REVIEW

Put the following Japanese into English.

- 1. 生け花とは、日本の伝統的な花の生け方です。
- 2. 茶花とは、日本の茶室に生けられる生け花の総称です。
- **3.** 盆栽とは、鉢に一本の木を植え、芸術的な形になるように仕立て、 普通のサイズの木のミニ版となるようにする一種の生きた芸術です。

武道

Budo



CONVERSATION 1

Key words:

- · martial arts 武道
- ·cultivate 修得する
- ·self-restraint 自制心
- 1. Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
- 2. Now repeat after the teacher, looking at the text.



A: What is 'budo'?

B: It's a general term related to modern Japanese martial arts such as Judo, Karate-do, Kendo, and a number of others. It began as the practice of fighting techniques by the samurai. In modern times, however, it has been improved as a sport as well as a means of cultivating mental discipline with emphasis on strictly observed etiquette and self-restraint.

- 3. Read the conversation until you memorize it.
- 4. Role play

Your teacher plays the role of A and you play the role of B.

空手道

柔道

剣道

Karatedou

Judo

Kendo



CONVERSATION 2

Key words:

- ·opponent 対戦相手
- ·barehanded 素手で
- ·gear 用具
- ·gauntlets 甲手
- 1. Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
- 2. Now repeat after the teacher, looking at the text.



A: Tell me about some examples of budo.

B: Well, I'm sure you've heard of judo. Judo is a category of budo. It's a sport in which opponents wrestle barehanded attempting to throw or wrestle each other to the ground to determine the winner.

A: How about karate?

B: It originated in the Ryukyu Kingdom (now Okinawa). It's a form of fighting in which you use your feet and hands to kick and hit an opponent.

A: And kendo?

B: It is a competitive sport derived from the traditions of the samurai, based on sword fencing techniques, developed over centuries of combat. You use bamboo swords, wearing a variety of protective gear, such as head guards, face protectors, gauntlets, armor plates that protect the body.

- 3. Read the conversation until you memorize it.
- 4. Role play

Your teacher plays the role of A and you play the role of B.

相撲 Sumo



CONVERSATION 3

Key words:

- ·bountiful 豊かな
- ·harvest 収穫
- evolve 発展する
- ·bout 一勝負
- ·sole 足の裏
- 1. Listen to the conversation without looking at the text.
- 2. Now repeat after the teacher, looking at the text.

A: Tell me about sumo.

B: It is a traditional Japanese form of heavyweight wrestling. Sumo originated in ancient times in order to entertain kami, Shinto divine spirits. It evolved into a spectator sport in the 17th and 18th centuries.

A: Is it true that many sumo rituals derive from Shinto rituals?

B: That's right. For example, the officiator, called gyooji, who judge each sumo bout, is dressed in garb very similar to that of a Shinto priest. And the throwing of salt before each bout is supposed to purify the ring. The roof suspended over the ring resembles that of a Shinto shrine. And thanks to the colorful traces it retains of its historical roots, sumo is commonly recognized as the national sport of Japan.

A: What are the rules?

B: The bout begins with two wrestlers charging at each other in the middle of the dohyo ring. The first wrestler to be pushed or thrown out of the ring loses. And also, the first wrestler to touch the ring with any part of his body other than the soles of his feet loses.

- 3. Read the conversation until you memorize it.
- 4. Role play

Your teacher plays the role of A and you play the role of B.



PRACTICE SENTENCES

Put the following Japanese into English.

- 1. 柔道は、対戦相手が素手でお互いを投げたり、 組み打ちをし床にねじ伏せるかして、勝者を決めるスポーツです。
- 2. 空手は、手や足を使い相手を蹴ったり、打ったりする格闘技です。
- 3. 剣道は、侍の伝統を受け、刀を使った剣術の技に従って、 何世紀もの格闘の結果生まれた競技スポーツです。
- 4. 相撲は、日本式の重量級のレスリングで、

相手を丸い土俵の外に出してしまうか、相手の足の裏以外の体の部分に土をつけた ら、勝負ありです。