



Takarabako

たからばこ

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Tsunagaaru Introduced in Australia and New Zealand

From late March to mid-April, TJF gave presentations about Tsunagaaru to secondary school students and teachers across Australia and New Zealand. In Sydney, as part of a seminar held by the New South Wales Department of Education and Training, we gave a presentation together with Killara High School teacher Pamela Carpenter. Ms. Carpenter introduced some of her projects,* such as a research project in which her students create a menu for an imaginary Australian restaurant in Japan with the help of Japanese peers via Tsunagaaru.

We met many teachers who wanted their students to enjoy communicating in Japanese and broadening their perspectives through exchange with students from various places. They all seemed favorably impressed with Tsunagaaru as a forum for such opportunities. Appli-

cations for Tsunagaaru memberships poured in from Australia and New Zealand following the presentations.

* Some of her task ideas introduced at the seminar may be found at the Japan Foundation, Sydney webpage below.
http://sensei.jpj-sydney.org/autumn08/sensei_01.htm



What is "Tsunagaaru"?

Tsunagaaru is a website for communication among secondary students around the world. Transcending national boundaries and language barriers to promote mutual person-to-person understanding among students, it provides actual communication experiences where students can use the language skills they are learning.

For more details, see "[Access This Page!](#)"

Tsunagaaru Security Policy

In order to protect the privacy of members and keep the website environment safe for its own purposes, TJF will check the student status of those who register for the site and obtain the assent of their parents or guardians. Texts posted for the site will be checked to assure the content does not contain personal information or inappropriate expressions.

How to Participate

● Student Registration

Please register at the Tsunagaaru site.

● Access for teachers

TJF will provide open access for one week to teachers who contact us desiring to introduce the site to their students. TJF also provides accounts for long-term use if teachers wish to use the site extensively, such as for a class project. For access for teachers and other queries, please contact us at:

tsunagaaru@tjf.or.jp

Presentation itinerary in Australia and New Zealand

- March 27 Presentation for students, Churchlands Senior High School, Churchlands, Western Australia
- March 29 Presentation for Japanese teachers, as part of Professional Learning Seminar sponsored by Japanese Language Teacher's Association of WA, Mandurah, Western Australia
- March 31 Presentation for students, St Mary's Anglican Girls' School, Karrinyup, Western Australia
- April 5 Presentation for Japanese teachers, as part of Japanese Teacher's Conference 2008, sponsored by New South Wales Department of Education and Training, Sydney, New South Wales
- April 8 Presentation for Japanese teachers (supported by the Independent Schools Queensland), Brisbane, Queensland
- April 10 Presentation for Japanese teachers (supported by the Canterbury Association of Japanese Language Teachers and Sarah Perkins, Learning Languages Adviser/Secondary AtoL, University of Canterbury Education Plus/Mātauranga Nui Ake), Christchurch
- April 12 Presentation for Japanese teachers (supported by the Auckland Association of Japanese Language Teachers), Auckland
- April 15 Presentation for Japanese teachers (supported by the Wellington Association of Japanese Language Teachers and the International Languages Aotearoa New Zealand), Wellington
- April 19 Presentation as part of program of Japanese Language Teachers' Association of Victoria State-wide Conference 2008, Moorabbin, Victoria

The Joy of Photography

Photography has become a much more familiar art with the spread of digital cameras and cell phones with built-in cameras. An increasing number of people now think of photography as a handy means of expression and a routine part of their daily lives.

The Digitization of Photography

Not so long ago, the standard procedure in photography was to first buy film, take photos, have that film developed at a camera shop or a convenience-store-provided service, and receive the developed photographs along with a set of negatives. Today, it is becoming more common to take photos on a digital camera, save the images on a computer, and print out only the selected shots using a home printer. The camera shops that were once a fixture of every town are starting to disappear, and photographs themselves are seen less as a medium captured on film than as data files to be stored on a computer.

According to the Cabinet Office's Research Regarding the Spread of Leading Durable Consumer Goods (as of end of March 2007), 58.9 percent of Japan's 47.8 million households own a digital camera. Seventy-one percent of households own a computer, which is a necessity when using a digital camera.

Prices for digital cameras in Japan range from 30,000 to 50,000 yen. Considering that it costs about 1,500–2,000 yen to purchase and develop one roll of



film, the price of a digital camera is not so expensive. New automatic image stabilization, focus, and face-recognition features make it possible for anyone to take photographs quite skillfully.

Digital cameras have changed the way pictures are taken and ways they are enjoyed thereafter. In the past, one had to purchase film, have it developed without knowing how the photographs would come out, all with great loss of time and money. With a digital camera, the quality of the picture can be checked on the spot and retaken if necessary. Photographs can also be selected for printing, allowing people to take many photographs without spending much time or money. Digital photography also encourages picture-taking not just on special occasions but of anything of interest in daily life, as a method of documenting life almost like a diary.

Photographs taken on digital cameras can be easily processed using a computer, so they can be used to make original postcards or create one-of-a-kind photo albums. Now the average person has control over the entire photography process, including printing. Digital cameras have accomplished something tremendous by allowing people who weren't familiar with photography to really enjoy taking pictures.

Taking Photos by Cell Phone



In Japan, cell phones are used by people of all ages, from children to the elderly. More than 90 percent of high school students have cell phones. Most models these days have a camera feature, making "taking photos" one of the prime uses of cell phones among high school students, along with calling, sending e-mail, checking the time and setting alarms, browsing

the web, and listening to music.

Footage of accidents and news events, which would usually have been shot by experts with cameras or video cameras on the scene, are now also taken by ordinary people with cell phones and sometimes shown on news programs. Also, people are beginning to take pictures not just of their vacations

and other special occasions, but as a way of saving information they want to make note of, or showing something from their daily lives, such as by posting on a blog.

As more people take pictures on cell phones, photography magazines have begun to publish regular articles on how to take quality pictures with a cell phone, hold contests for photographs taken by cell phone, and publish collections of such photos. Photographs can be sent as an e-mail attachment by cell phone, so sharing photos among friends has become much easier.



People taking photos with cell phone cameras in front of the Kaminarimon ("Thunder Gate") at Sensoji temple in Tokyo

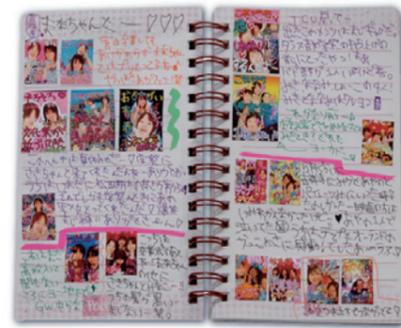
Purikura

Purikura, short for *Purinto kurabu* (Print Club),* is a photo booth where people can take their own photos, and a machine then prints them out in few minutes automatically as stickers at a cost of 300 yen per set. After shooting, users can decorate the frames or draw and write on the frames. This way, users can create imaginative and original stickers they can enjoy in various ways.

Purikura has been popular among junior high school and senior high school girls ever since its 1995 debut in video arcades. Notebooks used to collect *purikura* pictures are called *purikura techo* (*puricho* for short), literally meaning “*purikura* notebooks,” and may have not just *purikura* pictures, but be dressed up with other kinds of stickers, drawings using colored pens or markers, and marginal comments.

The fascination of *purikura* is not just taking pictures with friends and turning them into little artworks. *Purikura* sharing is a means of expressing friendship, and can also be used to record special times and moments. *Purikura* may be another factor that has made photography and album-making much easier and more familiar.

* *Purinto-kurabu* is technically a trademark, but products by other companies with the same feature are also commonly referred to as *purikura*.



purikura techo

Take *purikura* with your friends!



Purikura booths in video arcades.



Touch the screen of the *purikura* and choose the background and frame for your stickers.



Pose in front of the professional lighting set up in front of the screen.



After the photo is taken, you can draw on the image using a special pen connected to the *purikura* by a cord.

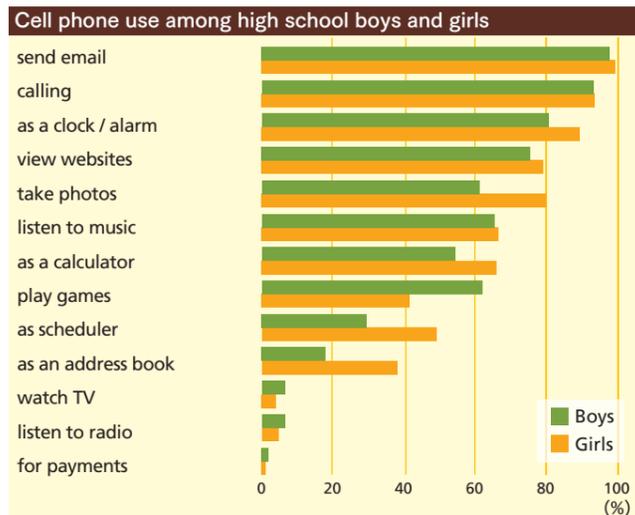


The booth provides scissors to cut and share the *purikura* stickers with friends.



The finished stickers come out of a slot in the machine in few minutes.

Screen after adding extras to the photo with the special pens: borders, exclamations, dates, messages or comments, about the friends posing together.



Source: “Research on Money in Children’s Lives” (2005). Central Council for Financial Services Information.

Unfortunately we are unable to publish Ume’s photos on the website because of copyright restriction. But if you are interested, please send an inquiry to takarabako@tjf.or.jp and we will be happy to send you a printed version of *Takarabako* No. 16 which contains her photos.

With the proliferation of digital cameras and camera-equipped cell phones, more and more people are quick to take photographs whenever they find something interesting, amusing, or unusual in their daily lives. In Japan, where photography is a daily amusement of so many people, Ume Kayo, a young photographer, is currently gaining much attention.

Ume Kayo, born in 1981, is the kind of photographer who can capture scenes we can all recall seeing (or must have seen) somewhere. Her photographs have a way of making you feel you are there yourself. They can bring forth all sorts of feelings and emotions—amusement, or nostalgia—or awaken precious personal memories. Her photographs radiate an energy and life that cannot be found in photographs taken by clever tricks or elaborate staging.

Her first collection, entitled *Ume-me*, sold 110,000 copies (as of March 2008), a rare achievement for a photography collection, for which she received the 32nd Kimura Ihei Award* in 2007. Her other photo

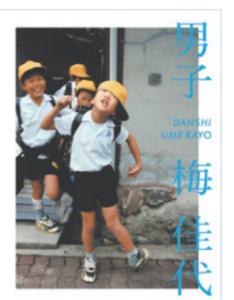


Ume-me published by Little More

The World of Ume Kayo

collection, titled *Danshi*, featuring elementary school boys living in her neighborhood, attracted widespread attention, selling 40,000 copies. She has received high praise in newspapers, magazines, on television shows and elsewhere, and her works have been highly rated in showings in Tokyo, Paris, London, and Bangkok.

Ume’s photographs might show a mundane moment in everyday life that anyone might think they can photograph, but the secret of her success is that it is a moment no one can capture but her.



Danshi published by Little More

* Kimura Ihei Award

A photography award founded in 1975 by the Asahi Shimbun Company named after photographer Kimura Ihei (1901-1974) in honor of his contributions to the Japanese photography. The award is given to upcoming photographers for outstanding achievement in photography and exhibition of their works. Most recipients of this award are still in the business as leading photographers of Japan.

© UME KAYO

High School Photography

While digital cameras have made taking photos easy for everyone, many high school students take photography seriously as part of their school club activities. There are roughly 5,500 high school photography clubs nationwide. Many members of these clubs still prefer traditional methods of photographing with film, which they develop themselves in the darkroom. They show their photographs at school culture festivals, enter works in photography contests held by the photography division of each prefecture's senior high school cultural federation, and/or in monthly contests held by photography magazines.

"The Yomiuri Photo Grand Prix"

<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/photogp/>

The Yomiuri Photo Grand Prix is a contest held every year by the Yomiuri Shimbun Company, in which both professional and amateur photographers from all over Japan are eligible. Awards are given in separate divisions for journalism (includes photos of crimes and accidents), special topics, high school, elementary and junior high school, and family.

The high school division is further separated into the "free" and "photo and essay" subsections. For the "free" subsection, the high school students' task is to photograph school events, their school lives, and daily activities. For the "photo and essay" subsection, the photographer focuses on a single student, takes 5 or fewer pictures of him/her, and writes a short essay about the model and the photography process.

TJF's "Lives of Japanese High School Students: Photo and Message Contest," which ended in 2007, is carried on in this "Photo and Essay" subsection, to which TJF gives its full support. Some of the winning photographs will continue to be published for high school students overseas through the TJF website and publications.

Shashin Koshien [Photo Koshien]*

<http://town.higashikawa.hokkaido.jp/phototown/koshienofficial.htm>

Shashin Koshien, started in 1994, is a national photography contest for high school photography clubs all over Japan held in Higashikawa, a small town in Hokkaido with a population of less than 8,000. Higashikawa is hoping to revitalize the town through photography, not just with the Shashin Koshien but also through its international "Higashikawa Prize" for photography, the International Photography Festival, and its photo collection at the local Culture Gallery.



©Shashin Koshien 2007

What is unique about Shashin Koshien is that contestants enter as teams instead of as individuals, only one work can be sent from one school, the topic and theme is open, and the work must be composed of



©Shashin Koshien 2007

4 to 8 photographs. Over 200 schools throughout Japan submit entries. The primary competition is judged in 8 regional blocks by screening committees composed of photographers, magazine editors and others. Fourteen winners from the 8 blocks then compete at the main contest held in Higashikawa in July, in teams of three contestants and one coach.

For the main contest, each team uses the same kind of camera and photographs in the same area for 4 days. They select a specified number of photos according to their specified theme, and submit them as a collection. The collection is then judged in a public screening session, and the team with the highest score becomes the winner. Since many photographs must be taken in a limited time and organized into a single composition, teamwork is very important. Participants improve their skills as photographers and grow as individuals in the process of overcoming obstacles to achieve their goal.

The main contest is also supported by local high school students, a staff of local citizens, and former contestants from previous contests. The Shashin Koshien offers a great opportunity to interact with and get to know a local community, not just the judges and participants from other schools.

The main contest was once televised, and was also made into a comic. It is inspiring to see these students working with each other and reflecting on themselves via photography, thereby growing as individuals.

* "Koshien"

Koshien is a well-known baseball stadium in Hyogo prefecture. It is the home base of a popular professional baseball team and the site of the national high school tournaments every spring and summer. Virtually synonymous with the high school tournaments, the Koshien Stadium has become a mecca of high school baseball players and a kind of generic term adopted by major national high school tournaments of other kinds (such as Manga Koshien or Dance Koshien).



©Shashin Koshien 2007

My Three Years Face-to-Face with Photography

Midoring

First-year university student, 18, Osaka

* Third-year high school student at time of interview



Discovery of the Shashin Koshien^{*1}

The same year I joined the photography club in high school, “Yossan,” the leader of the club, and other third-year students were competing in the Shashin Koshien. I’ll never forget the excitement in their faces when they talked about their experience. They were skillful in working with their models, and their photographs were really great.

I asked Hanabata-sensei, our club advisor, about them, “What is their secret? How can I get like that?” and he answered, “Participating in the Shashin Koshien makes all the difference. They have much more depth and breadth than first-year students.” The average high school student is concerned only with his or her own little world, but upperclass members like Yossan go out and take pictures for the contest every day, and through photography they are in touch with the world and people outside school. That gives them more maturity and an awareness of the wider world.



Yossan (right)

©Midoring

So I decided I really wanted to join in our club’s participation in the next Shashin Koshien. At the end of my first year, when the club began to prepare for the next year’s competition, I signed up without a moment’s hesitation.

How and What to Photograph

I went out with my camera every day. But when I would show my pictures to Hanabata-sensei and the upperclass members of the club, they would say, “you won’t get to Shashin Koshien with those photos. What you’ve got is too simple and direct. It’s a good start, but you need to include more background, and have photos shot with different framing and from different angles. You have to improve your skill.” I knew there was something wrong with my photos, but it was tough because I didn’t know what or how to photograph. But I kept on going out to photograph, and gradually I did develop better skills, including those for photographing people. It takes courage to ask a stranger if you can photograph him or her. Before that, I had not taken that many photos of people because I was too shy to speak to anyone, but before I knew it I was photographing people by myself, even when my friends were not around. Still, our club did not make it to the Shashin Koshien finals that year.

Some time after the Shashin Koshien in my second year was over, people began to tell me that my photography skills were getting better. But I didn’t want my photos to be just “good.” I wanted others to say that they were interesting and fun. I began to photograph less. Even when I tried, I would imagine how it would appear as a photo, and think “Nah, it’s not interesting enough. Never mind.” Then I participated in the school’s study trip to Italy in December of second year. Hanabata-sensei told me that this was practice for the Shashin Koshien. If I could not take good photographs during this trip, I would not make it to the finals. I took dozens of rolls of black and white film with me. During our seven-day stay, I photographed people, scenery, and all sorts of things. Until then, I hadn’t really known what I should photograph, but in Italy I found myself once again wanting to photograph anything and everything. When people began to compliment me on my photographs, I gained confidence. I began to think to myself, “If I like it, I’ll photograph it.”



Photo taken during the school study trip to Italy in December of my second year.

©Midoring

Photographs That Speak for Me

We began preparing our final submissions for the Shashin Koshien in January. Before, the upperclass members had been the leaders of the team, and we had just followed their lead. Now we had to prove we could do it on our own. I was all psyched up, ready to have all eight photos in our submission be my photos, and lead the team to victory. We all decided on *takoyaki*,^{*2} for our topic. It would really illustrate the Osaka spirit, and it would show the relationship people have with *takoyaki*.



Takoyaki

At first we took staged photographs in Dotonbori,^{*3} acting out a scene of “having a great time eating *takoyaki*,” cueing each other to pose with *takoyaki* poised before open mouth, to look at the camera, and so on. Then, one day, I was photographing the man who works a *takoyaki* shop in our old-town Osaka neighborhood, and just naturally I started talking to

him. We got a little acquainted and he began to tell me a little about his life. I found out he had been making *takoyaki* there for decades, and I realized, “Wow, this *takoyaki* shop has been here all these years! This man has been living here all this time!” The photograph I took gets across the admiration and amazement I felt. That is the kind of photograph I want to take.

You Gotta Shape Up!

Shashin Koshien is really demanding. You go out to photograph every day, but the photos still don’t come out the way you want. Hanabata-sensei and older students give thumbs down over and over. Every time, it really gets you down, but you can’t afford to feel sorry for yourself; you have to keep on taking photos.

Riding around on my bicycle looking for *takoyaki* stands and shops to photograph, I started to feel so angry with myself I thought I would cry. Slapping my thighs, I tried to pull myself together. “You gotta shape up!” I told myself. I didn’t want to be second to anyone when it came to effort; I just couldn’t imagine any of my club mates being more determined than me to do my best. Yossan sent me a great letter of encouragement: “If you think you get good just by going on shoots after school every day and developing your film, over and over until May—if you think you can get eight good enough photos out of that, you’re dead wrong. When I was taking my photos under the tracks for the Koshien, every day I thought to myself what that place meant to me, and what I wanted to express by photographing it. You need to make clear to yourself why you want to photograph *takoyaki*. You can do it!” I felt that Yossan really understood me, and shared the feelings I was struggling with.

Discovery from Struggle

I had been thinking all the time about what *takoyaki* meant to us. As I took more photographs at stalls and shops around the old-town Osaka neighborhood, I began to see that *takoyaki* were not just a *meibutsu* or “famous product” of Osaka. They’re eaten by people of all ages, from little kids to old folks, and everyone clearly loves them. One day, I photographed a girl at a *takoyaki* shop, hanging on its *noren* curtain while her mother worked inside. The girl looked a bit lonely, and the old-fashioned,



Shot not long after I started taking photographs. I just aimed my camera straight at my subject. Hanabata-sensei said that style vividly displayed my personality.

©Midoring



One of the photos I took for our last submission to the Shashin Koshien.

©Midoring

well-worn façade of the shop testified to its long history. This is probably one of my best shots; a photo that awakens many thoughts and images in the mind of the viewer.

In the end, none of my own photographs were included in the set submitted to the Shashin Koshien primary screening. Photos that show the life at an old-town neighborhood taken with time and patience—the kind of photos I like—aren’t often chosen for such contests. After much discussion among us, we agreed that in order to beat the competition, we should use photos with more impact. We all thought that they were good photos, including myself, but still we did not make it to the finals.

The six months of photographing in preparation for the Shashin Koshien primary were difficult and exhausting. But I wouldn’t be where I am today if I had not taken up that challenge. Hanabata-sensei’s words still echo in my mind: “When you’re having a hard time, struggling to take that perfect photo, it’s like when you’re going up a steep stairway. It’s only when you make it to the next floor that you look back and realize how far you have come.”

Photographs That Feed the Imagination

It may sound boastful, but I think those photos I took in my old-town neighborhood were really good. They may not have what you call impact, but those photos show *takoyaki* subtly blending into the surrounding atmosphere. Looking at them, you start thinking of all kinds of things—the lives of the people shown, the flow of time in the scene, and so on. I decided to major in photography in university. My teachers recommended that I continue art major in college, but I think I want to devote my life to photography. Photography is a way to cut out and record brief moments in time. For example, no matter how skillfully you might draw the houses from the post-World War II era, people may not think much of them, but a photograph will attract more attention, because it delivers more reality. I want to preserve this era I live in through photographs. I want to take the kind of photographs that feed the imagination of those who see them. And, this is the first time I’m saying this, but I want to become a professional photographer and publish a collection of my own photographs someday.

Notes

^{*1} Shashin Koshien: See “Japanese Culture Now-4.” National photo competition for high school students. Only teams that won the primary competition in each region can enter the finals held in July in Hokkaido. The photography club in Midoring’s high school organizes a team of volunteers each year, begins discussing a theme around January, and composes its entry of eight photographs by the deadline for the first screening.

^{*2} *Takoyaki* are made of wheat flour batter flavored with seasonings and a small chunk of octopus meat and grilled in a ball shape.

^{*3} Dotonbori: Main shopping district in the southern part of Osaka, with many good restaurants.

Access This Page!

Tsunagaaru: A Site for School Students Worldwide

<http://tsunagaaru.com/>

As of May 31, 2008, more than 350 junior and senior high school students from 9 countries (Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, United Kingdom, and United States) are engaged in exchange via the Tsunagaaru site. We introduce a sample of the essays and communities that can be found on the site.



Essay

Students can post essays (diary-like messages) to express their thoughts and discoveries in their daily lives. They can also receive comments by other members.

Essay by "Kitty"
はじめまして!
2008.02.01 01:12:46
こんにちは、Kittyです。日本の横浜に住んでいて、現役高校1年生です。ワ、高校では英語を主に勉強しています！ここではいろんな人とトークをしたいと思っています。よろしくお願ひします♪
Hi! I am Kitty. I am 15 years old. I live in Yokohama, Japan. I study English almost every day. I want to talk something with you! Please give me comments★

コメント by ジェニー
2008.02.11 18:55:16
今日は！:] 私はジェニーです。同じ高校一年生です。今オーストラリアにすんでいます。学校で日本語の勉強をしています。私と一緒にトークをしませんか。
Hello :) my name is Jenny. im in 1st grade of high school like you. and im living in Australia now. Im studying Japanese at school. Lets talk together! :)

コメント by Kitty
2008.02.15 23:38:35
Hi Jenny! im Kitty★
Thanks for your comment. im glad to get your comment!!
i saw your profile. Are you Korean?!!really?!!
i like Korea very very much★ so i will study Korean in the second grade of high-school!!
by the way im not good at speaking English...
But i like English very much. Please teach me English and Korean!
And, i really like スキー!! In fact, i started スキー when i was 3 years old. so, may be i ski as well as you!
But now i do snowboard. As a matter of fact, im going to go to 群馬県 to do snowboard on March! Unfortunately, i could not go to 群馬県 to do snowboard last year because i had to study hard to pass the examination. So i look forward to go there!
Do you have a plan to go somewhere?

Essay by "ゆう"
DOLL FESTIVAL
2008.03.02 21:59:46
today is doll festival in japan! do you know it?
it is a day that hope girls helthy and happy! we display dolls in girls house. the doll dress Kimono in picture, left is man, right is woman.
we eat Chirashi-sushi! and eat clam soup.
this is one of old Japanese custom.
do you have old custom in your country?

コメント by Jeff
2008.03.04 12:34:19
Today was Girls Day in Japan Right? My Japanese Teacher told us that it was today. Did your family do anything for you?
In America, there are a few customs but it is not very unique because we have a very diverse population of people living here. We have holidays such as "Halloween," "Easter," and "Saint Patricks Day."
While i was in Japan, i went to a matsuri in a local prefecture and it was about kids dancing. I forgot the name though. But to me, I think that Japan is better at Keeping their traditional holidays than America.

コメント by ゆう
2008.03.04 16:38:09
hill yes! yesterday was girls day! i ate Chirashi-sushi and clam soup. do you know Chirashi-sushi (scattered sushi)? it is a kind of sushi. its so good!
i am interested in American customs. but i didnt know what is "Easter" and "Saint patricks day". so, i examined them!
I had known the Easter egg! when i was child, i saw it on TV. i wanted to make it!!! it looks so cute :)
Saint patricks day, you wear green clothes right?
Oh! you saw matsuri! is it in Osaka? i am glad to hear that! i want to become a Japanese teacher for other countrys people! so, i want to know old japanese custom and other countrys custom more and more!!
i think, we have to continue valuing our customs, and to need effort that we are going to know it each other!!

Community

Community is the forum where participants can propose topics and discuss them in depth. This is also the base for class-wide research projects and exchanges with sister schools (classes). A Closed Community feature is planned in order for students to be able to write personal postings and for teachers to be able to write freely.

OSAKA LOVERS Hobbies - Travel
Administrator
osaka is big city in japan! it is my home town.
-大阪に住んでいる人
-大阪を知っている、知りたい人
-大阪に来たことがある人
-大阪が好きの人
ちよっとでもあてはまったら
please join me!
写真(osaka-castle)

コメント by Shiori
2008.05.06 00:34:46
i love to say めっちゃ (meccha). it means "very"
i think its very useful word and i cant count how many times i say in a day and i think most of the Osaka people too
for example,
めっちゃ おいしい (meccha oishi) =very delicious
めっちゃ かわいい (meccha kawaii) =very lovely (cute, or pretty...)
めっちゃ いい (meccha ii) =very good
hope youlike this word too ^^

コメント by 碧空
2008.05.07 17:19:55
僕は、「～へん」とか「ええ」とか「～や」とかがめっちゃ可愛いやと思ってますww。「～へん」は東京弁(標準語ww)で「～ない」の意味なんですわ。「ええ」は「いい」、「～や」は「～だ」の意味ですww。くだらない文ですけど、少しでも勉強に手伝いになったら、うれしいですね!ww