



# HIRAGANA

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## Introduction to Hiragana



# Class Objective

I will be able to understand the concept of Hiragana.



## Concept A: Learning about different Japanese scripts

- **Hiragana**

Hiragana is derived from a style of Chinese calligraphy called cursive form. All Japanese students are first taught how to write Hiragana at school as they are the basic component of the Japanese language. It is possible to write a Japanese article in Hiragana only. But the problem is that there is no space between two Japanese words as in English and Japanese has a lot of Chinese terms that share the same pronunciation. Hiragana-only articles are difficult to read even for native Japanese.



## Concept A: Learning about different Japanese scripts

- **Katakana**

Katakana is derived from radicals or components of Kanji. For example, after WWII, they are only used to write non-Chinese loanwords (e.g. カメラ (kamera) for 'camera').



## Concept A: Learning about different Japanese scripts

- **Kanji**

Kanji is generally hated by Japanese learners and even native students. First, Kanji can convey complicated meaning while keeping the length of the phrase short. Modern Japanese writing system usually mixes Kanji with Hiragana and Katakana.



## Concept A: Learning about different Japanese scripts

- **Romaji**

This fancy name actually refers to Latin alphabet or simply English alphabet used to romanize Japanese. I find that quite a lot of Beginner's Japanese textbooks in the English speaking world teach Japanese in Romaji.

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**EECS 441: DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**  
**LECTURE 10: DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.1. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.2. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.3. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.4. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.5. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

**1.6. DISCRETE-TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM**

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**EECS 440: MICROPROCESSORS**  
**LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. THE MICROPROCESSOR**

**1.2. THE MICROPROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE**

**1.3. THE MICROPROCESSOR FAMILY**

**1.4. THE MICROPROCESSOR APPLICATIONS**

**1.5. THE MICROPROCESSOR DESIGN**

**1.6. THE MICROPROCESSOR TESTING**

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