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**Международный научно-образовательный электронный журнал
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Название публикации: «A STRUCTURED APPROACH TO JAPANESE ORTHOGRAPHY: TEACHING AND LEARNING HIRAGANA, KATAKANA, AND KANJI»

Annotation: *The Japanese writing system presents a unique challenge for language learners due to its combination of three distinct scripts: Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji. Each script fulfills specific linguistic and functional roles within written Japanese, requiring a structured and methodical approach to achieve proficiency. This article explores effective methodologies for teaching and learning Japanese orthography, focusing on cognitive strategies, pedagogical frameworks, and technological tools that enhance script acquisition. The study emphasizes a progressive learning structure—from phonetic kana systems to ideographic Kanji—integrating mnemonic methods, spaced repetition, and contextual learning. By*

analyzing traditional and modern techniques, this work provides a comprehensive framework for learners and educators to develop script literacy efficiently and meaningfully.

Keywords: *Japanese orthography, Hiragana, Katakana, Kanji, language acquisition, pedagogy, learning methodology, script literacy, cognitive learning, educational technology*

The Foundation of Japanese Orthography: Understanding Hiragana and Katakana

Hiragana and Katakana, collectively known as Kana, form the phonetic basis of the Japanese writing system. Hiragana represents native Japanese words and grammatical particles, while Katakana is used for foreign words, loanwords, onomatopoeia, and emphasis. For beginners, mastering these two syllabaries provides the essential groundwork for reading and writing Japanese.

Effective learning methodologies emphasize the phonetic correspondence between sounds and characters, which can be taught through repetition, pronunciation practice, and visual association. Teachers often introduce Hiragana first due to its grammatical role and frequent usage in daily texts. Once learners internalize the phonetic system, Katakana can be taught through comparative exercises that highlight the similarities and differences in character shapes and pronunciation.

Modern educational technology—such as language learning apps, flashcard systems, and gamified platforms—enhances memorization and recall through spaced repetition algorithms (SRS). Visual mnemonics also play a vital role in connecting abstract characters with memorable imagery, improving both recognition and retention. Thus, a well-structured initial phase combining phonetic drills, digital tools, and active recall ensures a strong linguistic foundation.

Transitioning from Kana to Kanji: Cognitive and Pedagogical Approaches

While Hiragana and Katakana are relatively straightforward, Kanji introduces a significant cognitive challenge. Derived from Chinese characters, Kanji conveys both meaning and sound, with each character potentially representing multiple readings (on’yomi and kun’yomi). The complexity of Kanji requires not only memorization but also contextual understanding.

A structured methodology for Kanji acquisition should begin with high-frequency characters and build progressively toward more complex forms. Pedagogical approaches such as the Heisig method and radical-based learning help learners break down characters into smaller, meaningful components. This decomposition aids in cognitive mapping, allowing students to remember characters based on their radicals’ semantic functions.

Cognitive strategies like dual coding theory, which combines visual and verbal information, strengthen memory retention. Additionally, writing practice reinforces muscle memory, making recognition and reproduction of Kanji more natural. Integration of context-based learning, where Kanji is studied within sentences or thematic units, further enhances comprehension. Teachers are encouraged to blend explicit instruction with discovery-based learning, guiding students toward independent Kanji decoding and contextual usage.

Integrating Technology and Structured Learning for Script Mastery

In the modern educational landscape, technology offers powerful tools for mastering Japanese orthography. AI-powered platforms, mobile applications, and online courses provide personalized learning experiences that adapt to the user’s pace and progress. These platforms utilize machine learning algorithms to track errors, predict weaknesses, and recommend review sessions at optimal intervals—applying the principles of spaced repetition and adaptive learning.

Furthermore, digital handwriting recognition systems allow students to practice character formation interactively, receiving real-time feedback on stroke order and accuracy. Augmented reality (AR) and virtual immersion environments simulate

authentic Japanese contexts, allowing learners to encounter scripts in real-world scenarios such as street signs, menus, and digital media.

The structured integration of traditional pedagogy with technological innovation ensures not only efficiency but also engagement. Educators can design hybrid learning models that balance cognitive load, promote active participation, and sustain motivation through interactive challenges. This synthesis of structure, technology, and linguistic theory ultimately cultivates deeper literacy and cultural appreciation, transforming Japanese orthography learning into an intellectually rewarding process.

Conclusion

Learning Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji demands a structured, multi-dimensional methodology that bridges linguistic understanding, cognitive science, and technological innovation. By beginning with phonetic scripts, progressing through semantic Kanji instruction, and incorporating adaptive digital tools, learners can achieve balanced literacy in Japanese orthography. Such an approach not only improves efficiency and retention but also fosters cultural and linguistic fluency essential for advanced Japanese language competence.

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