

As descendants of someone from Nippon (The Ardent version of Japan) it is not unlikely that the children may pick up some more of the nuances of Japanese, specifically in titles and honorifics. I've compiled a list of some of the most likely titles or honorifics they'd use in the event anyone wants to use them, a few things to keep in mind before we get too deep into this:

- Japanese is a largely formal language, with specific titles or honorifics being expected to be used in many situations as to not do so would be considered disrespectful. Additionally, referring to someone you are not close to by their given name instead of their family name is considered presumptuous and may be seen as pushy if you've not been given permission to do so beforehand. Referring to someone by their given name *without* using an honorific is even more so. Among your immediate family, however, it is common as everyone presumably has the same family name. Parents may be more prone to referring to their children using the *chan* honorific at the end of their given names.
- Some titles may seem unnecessary but due to Japanese largely missing gendered pronouns outside of personal pronouns (Both *Boku* and *Watashi* are personal pronouns that can be used to refer to oneself, however *Boku* is considered a formal masculine pronoun, while *Watashi* is a more general if slightly feminine pronoun) many titles denote both the subjects gender, age and relationship to the speaker, this is part of why the language can be very intimidating.
- Finally if you wish to delve deeper into the nuances of the language do your own research and try to find and speak to native Japanese speakers, I am just one person who's grasp of Japanese comes mostly from engaging with the media we get in the west (admittedly not much) but I am not even conversationally fluent. I did my very best to cross-reference anything I said here to be as accurate as possible but I am very aware I am probably wrong in some areas! Many of the examples given are incredibly simplified as I did not want to overload readers with too many phrases at once.

Honorifics:

Honorifics are often used in Japanese, typically added to the end of names or titles as either forms of endearment or as signs of respect, to drop an honorific from someone's name or title is often considered disrespectful or incredibly presumptuous except for in friendly social situations with close friends, family or lovers. However at any time someone may request that someone drop the honorific and at that point to do so is fine but asking for the honorifics to be dropped may be seen as expressing more familiarity/intimacy than one might be comfortable with yet.

-chan: Used as a term of endearment, between female friends, adults to children and one's own grandparents.

-kun: Used as a friendly honorific for junior co-workers (or other similar social structures), young boys, or among friends who are usually male.

-san: Your go to respectful general use honorific, akin to the English use of Mrs. or Mr. but more commonly used. *San* does not denote a higher social status than the speaker and should not be used if attempting to show respect to someone of a higher status! Note: The syllable cluster *san* is also part of many of the titles outlined below.

-shi: For respected strangers, unlikely to be used to their face but rather in reference to them. (ie. Yesterday I saw Rika-shi at the convenience store)

-sama: Used when referring to someone of a higher status or older, when showing greater respect for them.

Sensei: A title and honorific, including it here as can also be used in conjunction with someone's name rather than as a replacement for. The more literal translation for *Sensei* is teacher, and can be used as such for anyone who is teaching you, including during an apprenticeship. It is however also used to denote anyone who is respected in their field, and is also commonly used when referring to people in the arts or politics. (ie. Have you read Hirokawa *Sensei*'s new manga?)

Senpai: Similar to *Sensei*, *Senpai* is both a title and honorific. Used when referring to someone of an equal social standing to yourself but who is more senior. If you're at all familiar with anime or manga you already know it can be used in a school setting when a younger student refers to a student of a higher grade but it may also be used in a work setting. Like *Sensei* it can both be used as a replacement for someone's name or after their name.

Titles:

Titles in this case refer to words that replace someone's name when referring to them. Some may seem more obvious to English users (words like *father* to denote your parents where normally you might not include their given names when talking to or about them) while others are going to seem more complex or specific than that (for instance *Shachou* is used when speaking about a company president specifically, either as a full title or suffix.). Some titles may even denote age as well, especially when it comes to family titles.

Family titles:

Outou(-san/-sama/-chan): Father, it is the most commonly used title for a child to use when speaking to their father, with the suffix denoting how respectful they are being. Specifically the *-chan* suffix is often used by small children and is more akin to the English use of the word *daddy* by small children. Additionally the *Ou* at the start of the title is also a denotation of respect and the title can be shortened to either *Tou-san* or *Tou-chan* for a less formal title often used by children. *Tou-Sama* is **not** used. Note: If referring to anyone else's father *Outou-san* and *Outou-sama* are the only acceptable terms, as anything else is too familiar.) *Outou-san* is also how someone may refer to their father-in-law when speaking to them.

Oyaji: Father as well but a much less formal version, it's more akin to the English word "pops" or referring to your father as your "old man" may be seen as bit disrespectful (especially by older generations) but can also be used in a way to denote closeness with one's own father and is often used as a term of endearment by younger people, teenagers and young adults especially.

Okaa(-san/chan): Mother, basically almost all rules for *Outou-san* apply here, including *Kaa-chan* being a viable term often used by children specifically. Similarly one may refer to their mother-in-law as *Okaa-san* when speaking to them.

Ojii(-san/chan): Grandfather, same as the above examples, with suffix denoting the level of respect or fondness for one's grandparent. *Jii-chan/san* may also be used for a less formal word. *Ojii-san* may also be used when referring to any elderly man. (And may be seen as an insult by those who are not of an elder age if used in relation to them)

Obaa(-san/chan): Grandmother, same as *Ojii-san*, suffix denotes level of respect or fondness. *Baa-chan* being a common derivation of the term. *Obaa-san* may also be used when referring to any elder woman. (And may be seen as an insult by those who are not of an elder age if used in relation to them)

Oji: Uncle, the pronunciation is often slightly different from *Ojii* to *Oji* but may be hard to pick up for many non-Japanese speakers or non-native speakers. You may include *chan* or *san* as well but doing so runs the risk of the pronunciation being missed and accidentally calling your uncle a grandpa.

Oba: Aunt, basically the same as the *Oji* description as above, including slight difference in pronunciation and a warning about accidentally referring to you aunt as a grandmother.

Onee(-san/-chan): **Older** sister. There are a total of four titles for siblings that will be listed here, each denoting the sibling's gender as well as their age in relation to the speaker. *Onee-chan* would only be used by a young sibling towards their older sister. It can be used as a full title replacing their name or as an additional title or suffix: *-Neesan/Oneesan* which can either denote a blood relationship or a close relationship with an older girl even if not related by blood.

Himouto/Imouto: **Younger** sister. There are a total of four titles for siblings that will be listed here, each denoting the sibling's gender as well as their age in relation to the speaker. *Imouto* would only be used by an older sibling when **referring to** their younger sister. It is however not commonly used when speaking to said younger sister. It is also strictly used as a replacement for their name rather than an addition.

Onii(-san/-chan): **Older** brother. There are a total of four titles for siblings that will be listed here, each denoting the sibling's gender as well as their age in relation to the speaker. *Onii-chan* would only be used by a young sibling towards their older brother. It can be used as a full title replacing their name or as an additional title after their name, however using it with their name is less common than with *Oneechan*. *-Niisan/Oniisan* as a suffix can sometimes denote a blood relationship or a close relationship with an older boy even if not related by family.

Ototo: **Younger** brother. There are a total of four titles for siblings that will be listed here, each denoting the sibling's gender as well as their age in relation to the speaker. *Ototo* would only be used by an older sibling when **referring to** their younger brother. It is however not commonly used when speaking to said younger brother. It is also strictly used as a replacement for their name rather than an addition.

General titles:

Kyoudai: Ostensibly a family title as it means brother, *Kyoudai* is more commonly used as a denotation of a close male bond unrelated by blood, typically in yakuza or other gang like organisations though not exclusive to them. This title generally replaces a name rather than adds to it.

Shimai: The feminine counterpart to *Kyoudai*, it also typically denotes a close female bond unrelated by blood. It is less commonly used than *Kyoudai*.

Beyond that you can assume most titles would occur from more natural places, for instance instead of referring to an alpha by their name you may instead use their actual rank name, however use your judgement. For instance the difference between referring to Hanzo as Kaicho (ie. Yes Kaicho!) vs. Referring to Avacyn as Matriarch (ie. Yes Matriarch!) One may feel more natural than the other and you're allowed to feel that out for yourself!