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PREFACE

The Japanese Familiarization and Short Term (FAST) Course is one of a series of similar foreign language courses produced at the Foreign Service Institute that are intended to train U.S. Government personnel assigned to overseas posts. The objective of the FAST Courses is to help students acquire the communication skills necessary to deal with the most common social and daily life situations they will encounter during their overseas assignments. Language forms adequate to satisfy personal needs, “how-to” information, and cultural highlights are presented in a format that will encourage students to try out and use with confidence the language skills they have developed.

The original version of the Japanese FAST Course was drafted in 1981 by Tetsuo Kumatoriya and Mari Takahashi under the direction of Madeline E. Ehrman. These materials were edited in 1985 by John B. Ratliff, III, and Hedy A. St. Denis. Based on observation of student performance and comments of both students and instructors at FSI, the course has been extensively revised over the past several years. Mrs. Tomoko Tanaka Campen, Senior Instructor in the FSI Japanese Section, has been deeply involved in this work along with the team of instructors that she heads: Miyuki Fogel, Masako Gonzales-Montero, Masako Nanto, and Setsuko Pfeiffer. Thomas E. Madden assisted with the design and lay-out of the camera-ready copy and Cornelius C. Kubler was responsible for the editing of the final version of the course.

The Japanese FAST Course was designed as a six-week introductory course for employees and dependents with imminent assignments to Japan who are unable to take the regular 44-week Japanese Basic Course. It should be noted that the FAST Course does not attempt to present a systematic, comprehensive introduction to Japanese grammar; instead, bits and pieces of the grammar are practiced and explained as they appear naturally in the dialogs. In view of the emphasis on the immediately practical and the amount of time available, all linguistic explanations have been greatly simplified.

Users of these materials who have suggestions for improvement of this first published edition should send them to the Japanese Language Section, Department of Asian and African Languages, School of Language Studies, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Washington, D.C. July 1988
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- state your name, Japanese style
- greet people in Japanese
- say the following in Japanese:
  'I don't understand'
  'I understand'
- ask a Japanese person to repeat something
- count numbers up to 99

You will also become familiar with a few representative scenes from and facts about Japan
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

Presentation

1. The instructor will select from among the following to show to the class:
   a. films, slides, and videotapes
   b. pictures, post cards, magazines, dolls, books, newspapers, money, etc.

   Ask about and discuss with your instructors and fellow students anything which you find interesting in the films or displays.

2. You will probably find that you already know some Japanese. What are some of the Japanese words you have heard before? Tell the class.

   Have you been to Japan? If so, briefly describe your experience to the class. What cities did you visit and whom did you meet? Tell the names of the cities and persons to the class. Practice the pronunciation of the words out loud by repeating after the instructor.

3. a. Listen to the instructor read the following Japanese words and guess the meaning of each word. The words are originally from English but they are frequently used in present day Japanese. (You don't have to memorize the words now, they will appear in later units.)

   YOUR TASK: listen and guess the meaning
   PURPOSE: familiarization with the sound system

   1. basu  5. erebeetaa  9. esukareetaa  13. koora
   2. biiru  6. chokoreeto  10. sandoitchi  14. sarada
   3. menyuu  7. wain  11. shatsu  15. seetaa
   4. biifu  8. koohii  12. hanbaagaa  16. sokkusu

   b. Make sure your guess was correct. Repeat after the teacher to practice pronunciation.

   YOUR TASK: confirmation and repetition, with meaning understood
   PURPOSE: familiarization with the sound system

   c. The instructor will show you a series of pictures and ask,

   Kore wa nan desu ka?  What is this?

   Answer the question by saying . . . desu, which means '(It) is . . .'

   YOUR TASK: look, listen, and answer
   PURPOSE: practice pronunciation, introduction of . . . desu to identify an object
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

4. a. Listen to the instructor read American names pronounced in the Japanese way. Guess what names were read.

   YOUR TASK: listen and guess the meaning
   PURPOSE: comprehension of common American names


   b. Make sure your guess was correct. Repeat the names after the instructor to practice pronunciation.

   YOUR TASK: confirmation and repetition
   PURPOSE: practice Japanese pronunciation of American names

c. Practice the pronunciation of your name as well as the names of the other students.

d. Tell your instructor your name in Japanese, saying

   Watakushi wa . . . desu, which means 'I'm . . .'

   YOUR TASK: tell your name
   PURPOSE: pronunciation of your name introduction of Watakushi wa . . . desu.

5. a. The instructor will call the roll. Say hai meaning 'yes,' when your name is called. ( In this situation, the word can mean 'here' or 'present'.)

   Instructor: . . . san.

   YOUR TASK: listen and answer
   PURPOSE: comprehension of American names, . . . san, and affirmative answers

   b. What does the instructor say after each name? What do you think is the meaning of the word? Discuss.

   YOUR TASK: listen and identify a word and its meaning
   PURPOSE: address term . . . san

   c. The instructor will tell you his or her full name. Listen carefully and write it down. Did s/he say . . . san at the end of the name? Which do you think is the first name and the last name? S/he will also give some common Japanese names. Repeat after the instructor to practice pronunciation.

   Instructor: Watakushi wa . . . desu.

   YOUR TASK: listen and write
   PURPOSE: word order of Japanese names introduction of common Japanese names
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

6. a. Look at the map of Japan (Nihon 日 本) below and identify the names of the islands and the cities where American consulates and American centers are located. Practice the pronunciation of each place, repeating after the instructor.
b. The instructor asks you a question by referring to the map of Japan. Answer the question.

Example:

*Instructor:* Kore wa (place name) desu ka?

*Student:* Hai, soo desu. Yes, it is

OR

lie, chigaimasu. No, it is not.

(lit., No, it is different.)

When you do not understand the word(s) the instructor said, ask him or her to repeat the question by saying

*Sumimasen.* I'm sorry. OR *Excuse me.*

*Moo ichi-do ittekudasai.* Please say (that) again.

**YOUR TASK:** answer the question and get unclear questions repeated

**PURPOSE:** introduce positive and negative answers and requests for repetition

c. Communication Game

Directions:

One student points to a place on the map of Japan and asks whether it is a particular place by saying: Kore wa (place name) desu ka? A second student answers his/her question by saying either: Hai, soo desu, or lie, chigaimasu. If the second student does not get a word in the question, s/he asks the first student to repeat the question by saying *Sumimasen.* Moo ichi-do ittekudasai.

7. a. The following expressions are used as greetings. Listen to the instructor and repeat.

*Ohayoo gozaimasu.* Good morning.
*Konnichiwa.* Good afternoon OR Good day.
*Konbanwa.* Good evening.
*Sayoonara.* Good-bye.

**YOUR TASK:** listen and repeat

**PURPOSE:** introduction of greeting expressions
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

b. Practice the following greetings:

1. A: . . .san ohayoo gozaimasu.  
   B: Ohayoo gozaimasu.  
   Good morning, Mr. / Ms. . . .
   Good morning.

   B: Konnichiwa.  
   Good afternoon.  
   Good afternoon.

3. A: Konbanwa.  
   B: Konbanwa.  
   Good evening.  
   Good evening.

   B: Sayoonara.  
   Good-bye.  
   Good-bye.
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

8. Classroom expressions

During the course, your instructor will try to communicate with you using Japanese whenever possible. You will find the following classroom expressions helpful for smoother communication. (These expressions will also be useful for communication with Japanese people outside class.)

a. Instructor: Wakarimasu ka? Do you understand?
   Student: Hai, wakarimasu. Yes, I understand.
   OR
   lie, wakarimasen. No, I don’t understand.

b. Student: Moo  ichi-do itte kudasai. Please say it again.

9. Reading numbers

The following is the Japanese numerical system from zero to 99. Practice the pronunciation of the numbers by repeating after the instructor.

| 0  | zero         | 10 | juu          |
| 1  | ichi         | 20 | ni-juu       |
| 2  | ni           | 30 | san-juu      |
| 3  | san          | 40 | yon-juu      |
| 4  | shi/yon      | 50 | go-juu       |
| 5  | go           | 60 | roku-juu     |
| 6  | roku         | 70 | nana-juu     |
| 7  | shichi/nana  | 80 | hachi-juu    |
| 8  | hachi        | 90 | kyuu-juu     |
| 9  | ku/kyuu      | 10 | juu          |
| 10 | juu          | 11 | juu ichi     |
| 11 | juu ichi     | 12 | juu ni       |
| 12 | juu ni       | 13 | juu san      |
| 13 | juu san      | 14 | juu shi/yon  |
| 14 | juu shi/yon  | 15 | juu go       |
| 15 | juu go       | 16 | juu roku     |
| 16 | juu roku     | 17 | juu shichi/nana |
| 17 | juu shichi/nana | 18 | juu hachi   |
| 18 | juu hachi    | 19 | juu ku/kyuu  |
| 19 | juu ku/kyuu  | 20 | ni-juu       |
# Lesson 1  
Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

## VOCABULARY KOTOBA

**Presentation**

<table>
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<th>Japanese</th>
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<td>kore</td>
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<td>wa</td>
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<td>nan</td>
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<tr>
<td>desu</td>
<td>です</td>
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<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>か</td>
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<td>watakushi</td>
<td>わたくし</td>
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<td>Nihon</td>
<td>にほん</td>
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<td>hai</td>
<td>はい</td>
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<td>...san</td>
<td>......さん</td>
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<td>soo</td>
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<td>iie</td>
<td>いいえ</td>
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<td>chigaimasu</td>
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<td>sumimassen</td>
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<td>moo</td>
<td>もう</td>
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<td>ichi-do</td>
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<td>itte kudasai</td>
<td>いただいてください</td>
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<td>Ohayoo gozaimasu</td>
<td>おはようございます</td>
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<td>Konnichiwa</td>
<td>こんにちは</td>
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<td>Konbanwa</td>
<td>こんばんは</td>
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<td>Sayoonara</td>
<td>さようなら</td>
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<td>wakarimasu</td>
<td>わかります</td>
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<tr>
<td>wakarimasen</td>
<td>わかりません</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The translations above are for educational purposes and may not be perfect in all contexts.*
Notes

sensee  
teacher, instructor  
せんせい

Ogenki desu ka?  
How are you? (lit., Are you well?) (polite) 
おげんきですか

Personalized list

This is where you can add words you want to know and have asked for in class. Try to keep this list fairly short.
Supplementary Material

1. Practice reading the following numbers:

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<td>95</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>99</td>
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2. Reading telephone numbers

Once you know the numbers from zero to nine in Japanese, you can say telephone numbers quite easily. Look at the following:

123-4567  Reading: ichi, ni, san no yon, go, roku, shichi (or nana).

Note: The particle no is read in the place where the hyphen is placed in English.

Now read the following telephone numbers:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123-4512</td>
<td>789-0869</td>
<td>335-4783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234-5134</td>
<td>867-9607</td>
<td>912-6452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315-4253</td>
<td>608-9706</td>
<td>756-1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423-5434</td>
<td>478-2106</td>
<td>404-3177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678-7099</td>
<td>316-2800</td>
<td>539-9530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Do the Japanese understand English?**

   Almost all Japanese study English for six years in junior and senior high school, and many for two or more years in college.

   Therefore, almost all Japanese know some English. However, few can use it for conversational purposes.

   Although a large number of English words are currently used in Japanese, as we have seen, the pronunciation of these words is Japanized in such a way that they are usually unrecognizable to foreigners (and the same words usually cannot be understood by Japanese when spoken by a native speaker of English).

   Therefore, when you need to communicate with a Japanese person in English, try to pick a student or a younger person whose memory of English is likely to be fresh, or write down what you want to say, for many Japanese find it easier to understand English when it is written than when it is spoken.

   Generally speaking, most Japanese working at the Embassy or consulates do understand English. However, you will find the Japanese you will learn in this course to be very useful and all Japanese will much appreciate the effort you have made to learn their language.

2. **Japanese names**

   A Japanese name consists of the family name and the given name, in that order. The family name is far more frequently used in Japanese than in English. First names are usually used only among intimates. Ordinarily, the Japanese do not have middle names. Names in Japanese are almost always written in Chinese characters or Kanji, and certain Kanji are frequently used in common Japanese names. Therefore, it will be easier for you to recognize Japanese names if you know these Kanji.

   For example, what do the following names have in common?

   
   \[
   \text{Yamada} \quad \text{Yamanaka} \quad \text{Yamamoto} \quad \text{Yamashita}
   \]

   The common part yama is represented by the Kanji \(\text{山} \), whose meaning is 'mountain.' Most Japanese names are written with two Kanji, and \(\text{山} \) is one of the most common ones.

   Another common Kanji used in names is \(\text{田} \) 'rice field', which is usually read as ta or da. Tanaka, Yamada and Nakata are examples of names that contain this Kanji.
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

Try writing the name Yamada. What do you think it means?

The following are some other common Kanji used in family names:

- shita (下)  below  e.g.  Yamashita (山下)
- naka (中)  middle  e.g.  Tanaka (田中)
- mura (村)  village  e.g.  Yamamura (山村)

Female given names are often recognizable by the presence of ko (子) ‘child’ at the end of the name. Many male names end in o (男, 夫) ‘man,’ ‘husband,’ ‘male,’ etc.

The following are some common given names that contain these sounds:

female:  Kazuko  Yasuko  Kimiko
male:  Kazuo  Yasuo  Kimio

Needless to say, there are many other given names that do not end in ko or o.

Although Kanji have their own independent meanings, these meanings are not ordinarily recognized consciously when used in Japanese names. The same is true in English. For example, an English speaker would not think a person named Miller actually runs a mill. Likewise, English speakers do not necessarily think of the color 'green' when they meet a person named Green.

3.  Forms of address

When a Japanese addresses a person, s/he usually adds some title after the person’s name. Among the titles, san is the most common and is used regardless of the person’s sex and marital status. It is translated into English as ‘Mr.,’ ‘Mrs.,’ or ‘Ms.,’ depending on the context. San can be used in the following three ways, depending upon the circumstances:

1. Family name + san  e.g.  Tanaka-san
2. First name + san  e.g.  Yasuko-san (female)
3. Family name + first name + san  e.g.  Tanaka Yasuko-san

Of the above three patterns, the first one is the most common among adults. You can use this pattern with your colleagues, your friends’ wives, etc.

The second pattern implies an intimate relationship and is used between very close friends and family members. For example, a wife often addresses her husband by his given name plus san. Therefore, if an American woman addresses a Japanese man by his given name (just trying to be friendly, for example), she may risk some misunderstanding by him or any other Japanese who happen to be present.

As a foreigner, it would be a good idea for you to use only the first pattern until you have observed enough to find out exactly when it is all right to use another pattern. It is not uncommon for two Japanese who have been friends for many years to address each other by their last names, especially when the friendship was established in adulthood. So the chances are you will be using only the first pattern (family name + san) and seldom have occasion to use any other pattern.
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

The third pattern is the most formal of the three and the least frequently used. It is used when a full name is required (e.g., when an instructor calls the roll in his/her first class).

Sensee, which literally means ‘teacher,’ can also be used as a term of address. It is used not only with teachers but also with professors, doctors, lawyers, politicians and other professionals. It is usually attached to the family name, e.g., Tanaka-sensee, but can also occur alone, as in the following:

Sensee, ohayoo gozaimasu. Good morning. Doctor (Professor, etc.).

Please note that...san can never be used alone and must always follow a personal name or occupation. When referring to yourself, never add a title to your name, for the title is a way of showing politeness or respect to the listener or the person you are talking about.

4. Greetings

Ohayoo gozaimasu corresponds to ‘Good morning’ in English. Ohayoo is a casual form of the expression and is often used among friends and colleagues. Konnichiwa corresponds to ‘Good afternoon’ or ‘Good day’ in English, and is used between late morning and a little before dusk. Konbanwa corresponds to ‘Good evening.’ The above expressions are usually used only on the first encounter of the day. Sayoonara (or Sayonara) corresponds to ‘Goodbye’ in English and implies that the two people will not meet again the same day. Strictly speaking, Japanese does not have an expression for ‘How are you?’ although it has the expression Ogenki desu ka?, which literally means ‘Are you healthy?’

The difference between the two is that the Japanese expression is said to a person the speaker has not met for some time, whereas in English you can say ‘How are you?’ to the same person every day. Another difference is that in English it would be a little odd to answer the question ‘How are you?’ with ‘I feel terrible’ or ‘I have a headache’, whereas in Japanese similar responses do not sound strange.

In other words, Ogenki desu ka? functions as a greeting and, at the same time, as an inquiry about one’s health, while the English expression primarily functions as a greeting.

The response to Ohayoo gozaimasu, Konnichiwa, and Sayoonara is exactly the same as in English, i.e., you simply repeat the expression.
Notes on pronunciation

You will find Japanese pronunciation fairly simple, for there are fewer sounds in Japanese than in English and English has many of the Japanese sounds. However, certain features are not present in English. They include:

1. Sounds

Vowels: There are only five vowels in Japanese. They are:

   a: as in father but much shorter
   i: as in machine but much shorter
   u: as in full but without rounding the lips
   e: as in pet
   o: as in boat but much shorter

Consonants: Most Japanese consonants are pronounced almost the same as English consonants. The following sounds do not exist in English or occur in a different position in a word:

   f: This sound is pronounced between the lips as when you try to blow out a candle but with a little rounding of the lips. It occurs only before u. It may sound more like h to you than f.

   r: The pronunciation of this sound is between the t in water and the d in pudding.

   n: This sound can be a syllabic nasal. ‘Syllabic’ means that the sound acts like a syllable by itself. (We will talk about Japanese syllables below.) It sounds like n in button. Before k or g it sounds like ng in sing.

   ts: This sound is pronounced like ts in hats and nuts. Unlike English, the sound can occur at the beginning of a word in Japanese.
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

2. The Syllable

English speakers usually consider consonants and vowels as the basic units of pronunciation. Native speakers of Japanese, however, perceive syllables as the basic units of pronunciation.

Japanese syllables receive approximately equal stress and time no matter how many or how few consonants or vowels they contain. The simplest syllable consists of a single vowel and the most common type is composed of a consonant and a vowel.

You may find the following charts of Japanese syllables convenient. Note that the charts are read across, from left to right. The first symbol in each of the boxes outlined in heavy ink is romanization or romaji, the second is katakana, and the third is hiragana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC SYLLABLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a ア</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka カ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa サ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta タ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na ナ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha ハ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma マ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya ヤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra ラ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa ワ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n ン</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOICED/VOICELESS COUNTERPARTS OF BASIC SYLLABLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ga ガ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>za ザ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da ダ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa パ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba バ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

PALATALIZED COUNTERPARTS OF BASIC SYLLABLES

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kya</td>
<td>キャ</td>
<td>きゃ</td>
<td>kyu</td>
<td>キュ</td>
<td>きゅ</td>
<td>kyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gya</td>
<td>ギャ</td>
<td>ぎゃ</td>
<td>gyu</td>
<td>ギュ</td>
<td>ぎゅ</td>
<td>gyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha</td>
<td>シャ</td>
<td>しゃ</td>
<td>shu</td>
<td>シュ</td>
<td>しゅ</td>
<td>sho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja</td>
<td>ヤ</td>
<td>じゃ</td>
<td>ju</td>
<td>ジュ</td>
<td>じゅ</td>
<td>jo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha</td>
<td>チャ</td>
<td>ちゃ</td>
<td>chu</td>
<td>チュ</td>
<td>ちゅ</td>
<td>cho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nya</td>
<td>ニャ</td>
<td>にゃ</td>
<td>nyu</td>
<td>ニュ</td>
<td>にゅ</td>
<td>nyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hya</td>
<td>ヒャ</td>
<td>ひゃ</td>
<td>hyu</td>
<td>ヒュ</td>
<td>ひゅ</td>
<td>hyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pya</td>
<td>ピャ</td>
<td>ぴゃ</td>
<td>pyu</td>
<td>ピュ</td>
<td>ぴゅ</td>
<td>pyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bya</td>
<td>ビャ</td>
<td>びゃ</td>
<td>byu</td>
<td>ビュ</td>
<td>びゅ</td>
<td>byo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mya</td>
<td>ミャ</td>
<td>みゃ</td>
<td>myu</td>
<td>ミュ</td>
<td>みゅ</td>
<td>myo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rya</td>
<td>リャ</td>
<td>りゃ</td>
<td>ryu</td>
<td>リュ</td>
<td>りゅ</td>
<td>ryo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As mentioned above, a single vowel can be a syllable by itself. Vowel combinations like ai, ie, ue and long vowels like aa, ii, uu, ee, and oo should be considered as two syllables.

Not all syllables end in a vowel. The sound n can be a full syllable by itself. Similarly, when two identical consonants occur one after another, the first consonant is considered a full syllable. This is somewhat similar to the double consonant kk in bookkeeper in English.

You don’t hear the sound of the first k in the word. It is like a momentary pause or silence with a tensing of the throat. In Japanese, this silence has the time duration of one syllable and is treated as such. For example, the word ikka ‘family’ is pronounced as i-(tense pause)-ka (three syllables). Other examples of double consonants follow:

- **tt**: pronounced like tt in hot tea
  - itten  \(*\text{one point}\)
- **tch**: pronounced like tch in hot chocolate
  - matchi  \(*\text{match}\)
- **ss**: pronounced like ss in Jack’s son, not like ss in kiss
  - issei  \(*\text{first generation}\)
- **ssh**: pronounced like ssh in Miss Shepherd
  - issshoo  \(*\text{one’s life}\)
- **pp**: pronounced like pp in top position
  - ippai  \(*\text{full}\)
Lesson 1  Introduction to Japan and the Japanese language

There is a difference in meaning between words with vowel combinations, long vowels, or double consonants on the one hand, and those with single vowels or single consonants on the other.

In any case, no matter how many vowels or consonants there are in the syllable, be sure to apply this general rule of Japanese pronunciation: ‘Each syllable receives approximately equal stress and time.’ The following are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kaa</th>
<th>car</th>
<th>vs.</th>
<th>ka</th>
<th>mosquito</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iie</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uuru</td>
<td>wool</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>uru</td>
<td>to sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eesu</td>
<td>ace</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>esu</td>
<td>(the letter) ‘s’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ooi</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>nephew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikka</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>ika</td>
<td>squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matchi</td>
<td>match</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>machi</td>
<td>town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issei</td>
<td>first generation</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>isee</td>
<td>opposite sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isshoo</td>
<td>one’s life</td>
<td>vs.</td>
<td>isho</td>
<td>will, testament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In practicing the above words, you may find it helpful to beat in a metronomic fashion with your hand or a pencil, giving one full beat per syllable.

3. Accent

In English, accent is indicated by stress difference, which means the stressed syllable is pronounced louder than the other syllables.

In Japanese, accent is shown by pitch difference. Thus, in Japanese, instead of pronouncing one syllable louder, one or more syllables of a word are pronounced at a higher pitch than the rest. Japanese has numerous pairs of words which differ only in pitch. Compare:

ha [sh]i  ‘bridge’  vs.  ha [shi]  ‘chopsticks’

However, such pitch differences seldom cause confusion in actual situations, for the context often tells you which word is meant by the speaker. You will find that pitch patterns differ according to regional dialects.
The above are only a few examples of words written in katakana and hiragana. Your instructor will provide you with supplementary materials for additional practice.
Lesson 2
FINDING OUT WHERE YOU ARE
ここはどこですか。

In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask where you are
- find out if you are in the place you want to be
- find out if you are at the right station (on a train)
- say 'Thank you'
- ask a Japanese person to repeat and speak more slowly
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Mrs Brown is going shopping in the Ginza. After getting off the subway at the Ginza and walking along the street, she becomes worried, for she is now not sure if she is really in the Ginza.

Buraun:  Sumimasen, koko wa Ginza desu ka?  Excuse me, is this the Ginza?
Nihonjin:  lie, Ginza wa mukoo desu.  No, the Ginza is over in that direction.
Buraun:  Doomo.  Thank you.
Nihonjin:  Doo itashimashite.  You're welcome.

Situation 2

Mr Taylor wants to take a taxi from the station at which he got off. He sees several people standing in line in front of the station. He thinks the place is a taxi stand but he is not sure.

Teeraa:  Sumimasen, koko wa takushii-noriba desu ka?  Excuse me, is this a taxi stand?
Nihonjin:  Ee, soo desu yo.  Yes, it is.
Teeraa:  Doomo arigatoo.  Thank you very much.
Nihonjin:  Doo itashimashite.  You're welcome.

Situation 3

Ms. White is taking the subway to Akasaka, where the American Embassy is located. Just as her train is about to stop at a station, she checks with a person nearby to find out if the station is Akasaka.

Howaito:  Sumimasen. Koko wa Akasaka desu ka?  Excuse me, is this Akasaka?
Nihonjin:  Ha?  Pardon?
Howaito:  Koko wa Akasaka desu ka?  Are we at Akasaka?
Nihonjin:  lie, Akasaka wa tsugi desu.  No, Akasaka is next.
Howaito:  Doomo.  Thank you
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

Situation 4

Mrs. Smith is in a cab and notices a shopping area where many shops and stores are located. She asks the cab driver what the name of the area is so that she may come back to shop on a later occasion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumisu</th>
<th>Koko wa doko desu ka?</th>
<th>Where is this?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untenshu</td>
<td>Shinjuku desu.</td>
<td>It's Shinjuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untenshu</td>
<td>Shinjuku desu.</td>
<td>It's Shinjuku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumisu</td>
<td>Doomo arigatoo.</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vocabulary**

### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koko</td>
<td>ここ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukoo</td>
<td>むこう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doomo</td>
<td>どうも</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doo itashimashite</td>
<td>どういたしまして</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takushii</td>
<td>タクシー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noriba</td>
<td>のりば</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ええ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>よ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doomo arigatoo</td>
<td>どうもありがとう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arigatoo</td>
<td>ありがとう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha?</td>
<td>は？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsugi</td>
<td>つぎ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doko</td>
<td>どこ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuukkuri</td>
<td>ゆっくり</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basu</td>
<td>バス</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Place Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo-to</td>
<td>東京都</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku-ku</td>
<td>新宿区</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marunouchi</td>
<td>丸の内</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasaka</td>
<td>赤坂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihonbashi</td>
<td>日本橋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinbashi</td>
<td>新橋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roppongi</td>
<td>六本木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginza</td>
<td>銀座</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueno</td>
<td>上野</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Here is a map of Tokyo in which some of the main districts are marked. Practice the pronunciation of the names of the districts by repeating after the teacher.

1. Ginza
2. Marunouchi
3. Shinjuku
4. Akasaka (where the American Embassy is located)
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

B.  *Substitution Drill*

Sumimasen, koko wa **Ginza** desu ka?

Akasaka
Shinbashi
Marunouchi
Roppongi
takushii noriba
Ginza
basu noriba
Ueno
doko
Shinjuku

C.  *Communication Exercise*

Example:

*Student:*  Koko wa **Ginza** desu ka?

*Instructor:*  Hai, soo desu.

*Student:*  Doomo arigatoo.

*Instructor:*  lie, doo itashimashite.

Student’s list

takushii noriba
Roppongi
basu noriba
Ueno
Marunouchi
Shinbashi
Shinjuku
Ginza
Akasaka
Nihonbashi

注: 教師は下記の返事をまぜて使用する

1. いいえ。
2. どういたしまして。
3. いいえ、どういたしまして。
D. Communication Exercise

Directions:

Student A selects a photo and asks where s/he is. Student B answers, referring to the place name written under the photo. Student A responds appropriately. Student B acknowledges A’s expression of appreciation.

Example:

Student A: Koko wa doko desu ka?  
(showing a photo that s/he has picked up)

Student B: Ginza desu.

Student A: Doomo arigatoo.

Student B: Doo itashimashite.

E. Communication Exercise

Directions:

Student picks up a photo and asks if it is a particular place. Instructor says ‘Pardon me?’ Student repeats the same question. Instructor says ‘yes’ or ‘no.’ Student thanks instructor and instructor acknowledges student’s thanks.

Example:

Student: Sumimasen, koko wa Ginza desu ka?  
(showing a photo)

Instructor: Ha?

Student: Koko wa Ginza desu ka?

Instructor: Hai, soo desu.

Student: Doomo arigatoo.

Instructor: Doo itashimashite.


F. Communication Exercise

Directions:

Student asks where a place is by pointing to a circle on the map below. Instructor answers where it is. Student asks the instructor to repeat slowly. Instructor repeats slowly. Student writes down the name of the place. Instructor checks if the student got it right.

Example:

Student: Sumimasen, koko wa doko desu ka? (pointing to a circle)
Instructor: Ginza desu.
Student: Sumimasen, moo ichi-do itte kudasai.
Instructor: Ginza desu.
Student: (writes it down)
Instructor: (checks the name that the student wrote)
G. Production & Aural Comprehension

Directions.

Student asks if s/he is in a particular place. Instructor answers by reading the script. Student checks ‘yes’ or ‘no’ on the answer sheet.

Example:

Student:  Sumimasen, koko wa Nihonbashi desu ka?
Instructor: lie, koko wa Toranomon desu.
           Nihonbashi wa madamada desu yo.
Student:  (puts ‘X’ in the ‘no’ column)

Student questions

1. Ask whether or not you are in the Ginza.
2. Ask whether or not you are at Marunouchi.
3. Ask whether or not you are in Akasaka.
4. Ask whether or not you are in Shinjuku.
5. Ask whether or not the place is a taxi stand.
6. Ask whether or not the place is a bus stop.

Student answers

1. yes ( ) no ( ) いいえ、ここは丸の内です。
   銀座はもっと向こうの方ですよ。
2. yes ( ) no ( ) いいえ、丸の内はこのずっと先です。
   まっすぐ行けばわかります。
3. yes ( ) no ( ) ええ、そうですね。赤坂のとうちへ
   いらっしゃるんでしょうか。
4. yes ( ) no ( ) はい、新宿ですか。
   ここは渋谷ですから、三つ目ですよ。
5. yes ( ) no ( ) はい、そうですね。
6. yes ( ) no ( ) いいえ、あそこにあるのがそうです。
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

H. Look at the following sentences written in Japanese. Can you tell your instructor which parts of the sentences are written in each of the following? (Each is defined later in this lesson.)

1. Kanji
2. Hiragana
3. Katakana

Also find instances of Furigana.

The following is a translation of the above sentence. Compare the Japanese sentence with its translation. Can you guess why Arabic numerals are used?

Translation

Tokyo is located in the center of Honshu and faces the Bay of Tokyo. It has a long, narrow shape, extending approximately 90 kilometers from east to west and about 25 kilometers from north to south.
# Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

## Names of places in Tokyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>銀座</td>
<td>銀座 (Ginza)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新橋</td>
<td>新橋 (Shinbashi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六本木</td>
<td>六本木 (Roppongi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赤坂</td>
<td>赤坂 (Akasaka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丸の内</td>
<td>丸の内 (Marunouchi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本橋</td>
<td>日本橋 (Nihonbashi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新宿</td>
<td>新宿 (Shinjuku)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **Notes on the Writing System**

   In modern written Japanese, the following five kinds of symbols are used:

   1. Kanji (Chinese characters)
   2. Hiragana
   3. Katakana
   4. Romaji
   5. Arabic numerals

   About 90% of the characters used in Japanese sentences are Kanji and Hiragana.

   1. Kanji

      Although Japanese and Chinese are completely separate languages, Japanese adopted written symbols and much vocabulary from Chinese beginning in the 4th or 5th century A.D. These symbols or Chinese characters are called Kanji. Kanji represent both meaning and sound, and it is often the case that one Kanji has more than one reading (or pronunciation) and meaning. There are more than 45,000 Kanji. However, only 3,000 to 4,000 occur in daily use, of which 1,926 have been chosen as the most important. These 1,926 Kanji are the ones used in newspapers, magazines, and school textbooks (about 1,000 are taught in elementary school). In this text, you will learn to read and comprehend some of these Kanji. They are used in some names of persons, places, signs, etc., and knowledge of these Kanji will be useful for you in Japan.

   2. Hiragana

      Hiragana and Katakana are used to represent syllables (cf. Lesson 1: FOR FURTHER STUDY). The Hiragana were derived from the cursive style of Kanji and are used for native Japanese words, words that are not written in Kanji, etc. As you have seen in Practice 8, Hiragana are also used to show the reading or pronunciation of a Kanji when put above or to the side of the Kanji. This use of Hiragana is called Furigana.

   3. Katakana

      The Katakana syllabary is also derived from Kanji. It is more angular than Hiragana. The essential function of Katakana is exactly the same as Hiragana, i.e., to represent syllables. However, Katakana are mainly used for words of foreign origin and in telegrams. Thus, when you write your name in Japanese, you should write it in Katakana.

   4. Romaji (Roman letters)

      Since Romaji is taught in elementary school, most Japanese know it. However, its use in Japanese is very limited.
Lesson 2   Finding out where you are

You will find **Romaji** in
- some road signs, station signs, store signs, etc
- some abbreviated foreign words,
  e.g., PR, CM (*commercial*), YMCA

5     Arabic numerals and **Kanji** numerals

*Numerals* in Japanese are written in **Kanji** or Arabic figures. Kanji numerals are used when sentences are written vertically, while Arabic figures are used when they are written horizontally. (Scientific formulas are written only in Arabic numerals.) The following are examples of the usage of Arabic Numerals

1. \[1 + 2 = 3\]
2. \[46 \text{ centimeters}\]
3. \[11 \text{ 月 27 日} \text{ November 27th}\]
4. \[494 - 3586 \text{ (telephone number)}\]

For reference, the **Kanji** numerals for examples 2 - 4 above are given below

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
2. & 3. & 4. \\
四 & 十 & 四 \\
十 & 一 & 九 \\
六 & 月 & 四 \\
七 & 十 & \\
日 & 三 & \\
\end{array}
\]

2. **Particles**

In Japanese, the roles participants play in actions and the relationships of words in sentences are usually indicated by markers called particles. In this lesson there are three particles, **wa**, **ka** and **yo**.

The particle **wa** is a marker that indicates that the preceding word(s) or phrase is the topic of the sentence, i.e., the thing(s) or person(s) being talked about. For example, in Lesson 1, we studied the expression

**Watakushi wa (name) desu.**    I'm (name)

The particle **wa** here indicates that the speaker is talking about him/herself (**watakushi 'I'**) and makes the statement about the topic (him/herself) that his/her name is X.
Lesson 2  Finding out where you are

Another particle taken up in this lesson is the particle ka, which indicates that the sentence preceding it is a question. We will have more to say about this particle below.

The third particle yo, like ka, is a member of the small set of particles that occur at the end of a sentence. They express the speaker’s attitude toward the contents of the preceding statement. The function of yo is to call the hearer’s attention to the contents of the statement. Thus, the word is often translated as ’I tell you’ or ’I assure you’ . This particle is frequently used. However, since it carries a subtle nuance without changing the basic meaning of the statement, it will take some time to really get a ’feeling’ for how to use it. Therefore, at present, just try to understand the basic function of yo when you hear it, but don’t feel you must be able to use it.

3. **Ka as a question marker**

One of the areas where English and Japanese are not alike is the different ways in which question sentences are formed. Japanese is much simpler in this area, for all you need to do is add the word ka at the end of a statement. For example, in Lesson 1 we studied the expression Kore wa Tokyo desu., ‘This is Tokyo’, in locating a city (or area) on a map. If we place ka at the end of this sentence, we get a question sentence Kore wa Tokyo desuka?, ’Is this Tokyo?’, which we also studied in Lesson 1. Try making a similar question, ’Is this place the Ginza?’, from Koko wa Ginza desu, ’This place is the Ginza’. (The word koko means ’this place’ We will talk more about this word below)

(Answer Koko wa Ginza desuka?)

4. **Koko wa (place name) desu ka? and Koko wa doko desu ka?**

When you want to make sure you know where you are or when you want to ask where you are, you can use the following two questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koko wa Ginza desu ka?</th>
<th>Is this place the Ginza?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Am I in the Ginza?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koko wa doko desu ka?</th>
<th>Where is this place?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Where am I?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we studied in Lesson 1, responses to the first question usually begin with hai ’yes’ (ee has the same meaning but is less formal than hai), or nie ‘no.’ Thus, if you listen for these words in the responses given by a Japanese person, you can at least guess pretty accurately whether the person answered your question negatively or affirmatively. (Of course, this does not mean that Japanese people will always use one of these words in their answers.)

As for the answer to the second question, the Japanese usually say (place name) desu, as in the following example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koko wa doko desu ka?</th>
<th>Where is this place?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Shinjuku desu.  Shinjuku.

The main thing to remember when you ask a question with a word like doko ’where’ (or ’who’ or ’when’, which come up later) is that the Japanese sentence structure (word order) is
not the same as the English word order. That is, a question like doko 'where' will usually come in the middle of the sentence, not at the beginning.

5. **Moo ichido yakkuri itte kudasai. 'Please say it again slowly'**

To any person who is not fully familiar with a language, native speaker speech sounds very fast. This is exactly what you will experience in Japan. Therefore, it will often be important for you to be able to ask the Japanese to repeat and slow down. You will find the expression **Moo ichi-do yakkuri itte kudasai** very helpful. The following is a rough sketch of the way the expression is constructed:

*Moo ichi-do yakkuri itte kudasai.*

*one more time*     *slowly*     *please say*

When you want to say 'Please speak slowly,' you can use the following expression:

**Yakkuri itte kudasai. Please say slowly.**

Likewise, when you want to say 'Please say it again,' you can use the following expression:

**Moo ichi-do itte kudasai. Please say it again.**

6. **How to say 'thank you' in Japanese**

One of the most common ways to say 'thank you' in Japanese is to use the expression **Arigatoo.** If you want to be a little more polite, you can say **Doomo arigatoo** (doo mo is an intensifier). In a less formal situation, doomo can be used alone as an expression of gratitude.

7. **Sumimasen 'Excuse me,' 'I'm sorry,' or 'Thank you'**

In English, when you address a stranger in order to elicit some information (getting directions, for example), or when you want to get the attention of a clerk at a store, you first say 'Excuse me.' A comparable Japanese expression used for these purposes is **Sumimasen.** This expression can also be used when you want to apologize. For example, you can use it when you bump into a person on the street.

Another usage of this expression, which seems to be closely related to the way Japanese think, is to show gratitude. In Japanese, one way to show gratitude for a favor done for you is to say something like 'I'm sorry for the trouble you took for me,' **Doomo sumimasen.** We will study more about this usage in later lessons.
会話

Situation 1

ブラウン：すみません。ここは銀座ですか。
日本人：いいえ、銀座は向こうです。
ブラウン：どうも。
日本人：どういたしまして。

Situation 2

テーラー：すみません。ここはタクシー乗り場ですか。
日本人：ええ。そうです。
テーラー：どうもありがとうございます。
日本人：どういたしまして。

Situation 3

ホワイト：すみません。ここは赤坂ですか。
日本人：は？
ホワイト：ここは赤坂ですか。
日本人：いいえ、赤坂は次です。
ホワイト：どうも。

Situation 4

スミス：ここはどこですか。
運転手：新宿です。
スミス：すみません。もう一度、ゆっくり言ってください。
運転手：新宿です。
スミス：どうもありがとうございます。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out the name of a building
- find out the name of a food dish
- respond appropriately to the information you receive
- order a dish at a restaurant by using words like ‘this’, ‘that’, and ‘that one over there, please’
- find out if the train you indicate (on a platform) is the one you want to get on
- say that you don’t speak Japanese well
- ask someone to give the Japanese equivalent of an English word
DIALOGS

**Situation 1**

Ms. Jones enters a restaurant and sees someone eating something that looks appealing to her. She doesn’t know the name of the dish but would like to order the same thing.

**Joonzu:** (pointing to the dish) Are wa nan desu ka? What’s that over there?

**Ueetoresu:** Sukiyaki desu. It’s Sukiyaki.

**Joonzu:** Jaa, are onegai shimasu. Then I’d like to have some of that please.

**Ueetoresu:** Hai, kashikomarimashita. Certainly.

**Situation 2**

Ms. Kelly is on a platform waiting for a Yamanote Line train. After a short while, she sees a train coming in. She checks with a Japanese person standing nearby to make sure it’s her train.

**Kerii:** Sumimasen. Are wa Yamanote-sen desu ka? Excuse me. Is that the Yamanote-line over there?

**Nihonjin:** Iie, Yamanote-sen ja arimasen. Yamanote-sen wa san-bansen desu yo. No, it’s not the Yamanote-line train. The Yamanote-line comes on Track number 3.

**Kerii:** Sumimasen. Yoku wakarimasen. I’m sorry. I don’t understand very well.

**Nihonjin:** Soo desu ka. Komatta na. . . Oh. What shall I say. . .

No Yamanote-sen. That is not the Yamanote-line.

**Kerii:** Aa, wakarimasu. Doomo arigatoo. Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

**Nihonjin:** Doo itashimashite. You’re welcome.
Situation 3

Mr. Davis is walking back to the American Embassy. He looks for the Hotel Okura, a tall building near the Embassy, as a landmark. He sees a tall building and asks a passerby if it is the hotel. He finds out it is not. The passerby points out a different building which is the Okura.

Deibisu: Sumimasen. Are wa Okura Hoteru desu ka? Excuse me. Is that Hotel Okura over there?

Nihonjin: lie, Okura Hoteru wa are desu. No, Hotel Okura is that one over there (pointing to the building)

Deibisu: Aa, soo desu ka. Oh Doomo arigatoo.

Nihonjin: Doo itashimashite. You’re welcome.

Situation 4

Ms. Robinson is walking along the street in the American Center area. She comes across an old, traditional Japanese building which looks like a shrine and asks a passerby what it is. She wants to be sure she can remember the word for shrine.

Robinson: Sumimasen. Kore wa nan desu ka? Excuse me. What is this?

Nihonjin: Jinja desu yo. It’s a shrine.


Nihonjin: Jinja desu. It’s a shrine.

Robinson: Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo. I see. Thank you very much

Nihonjin: Doo itashimashite. Don’t mention it.
### Vocabulary

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>あれ</td>
<td>that (thing over there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sukiyaki</td>
<td>すきやき</td>
<td>sukiyaki (a beef and vegetable dish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaa</td>
<td>じゃあ</td>
<td>well (then)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onegai shimasu</td>
<td>おねがいします</td>
<td>(may I have it) please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kashikomarimashita</td>
<td>かしこまりました</td>
<td>certainly, of course (response to a request)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamanote-sen</td>
<td>やまのてせん</td>
<td>Yamanote-line train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja arimasen</td>
<td>じゃありません</td>
<td>am/is/are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . bansen</td>
<td>......ばんせん</td>
<td>(track) number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoku</td>
<td>よく</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komatta na</td>
<td>こまったな</td>
<td>It's a problem; I don't know what to do/say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>ああ</td>
<td>Oh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jinja</td>
<td>じんじゃ</td>
<td>shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nihongo</td>
<td>にほんご</td>
<td>Japanese language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
<td>が</td>
<td>(subject marker)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tenpura</td>
<td>てんぷら</td>
<td>tempura (deep fried food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teriyaki</td>
<td>てりやき</td>
<td>teriyaki (meat broiled with teriyaki sauce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katsudon</td>
<td>かつどん</td>
<td>katsudon (a bowl of rice topped with a fried pork cutlet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon</td>
<td>てんどん</td>
<td>tendon (a bowl of rice topped with fried prawns)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o)sashimi</td>
<td>(お)さしみ</td>
<td>sashimi (sliced raw fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramen</td>
<td>ラーメン</td>
<td>ramen (Chinese noodles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
soba soba (buckwheat noodles)
(o)sushi (a small oblong piece of 
vinegaried rice topped with 
raw fish, shellfish, etc. 
Commonly called nigiri.)

Notes

sore that (thing) それ
de by means of で

Japanese objects

kimono Japanese native clothing きもの
obi Japanese sash used for kimono おび
(o)hashi chopsticks (お)はし
origami folding paper おりがみ
(o)kane money (お)かね
soroban abacus そろばん
uchiwa Japanese fan うちわ
geta wooden clogs げた
ningyoo doll にんじょう
furoshiki square cloth for wrapping things ふろしき

Loan words

fuirumu film フィルム
kamera camera カメラ
terebi television テレビ
miruku milk ミルク
rekoodo record レコード
aisukuriimu ice cream アイスクリーム
rajo radio ラジオ
tabako tobacco, cigarettes たばこ
uisukii whisky ウイスキー
seetaa sweater セーター
biru building ビル
Lesson 3  Identifying objects

*Personalized list -- favorite food names*
A. **Transformation Drill**

Kore wa *sukiyaki* desu ka? → Sore wa *sukiyaki* desu ka?

(o)sashimi  
raamen  
tenpura  
nan  
teriyaki  
katsudon  
Yamanote-sen

B. **Communication Exercise**

Directions:

Goal: Find out the names of the objects on the table or in the photos.

Steps:

(1) Pick an object and choose the name for it from the list below.

(2) Pointing to the object, ask the instructor if the object is that item by saying: Kore/sore/are wa *(item)* desu ka? You must choose the correct word among kore, sore and are, depending on the position of the object, i.e., whether it is near you or near the instructor, etc.

Student’s list

kimono  
origami  
(o)hashi  
uchiwa  
furoshiki  
geta  
soroban  
okane  
obi
C. Dialog Exercise

Directions:

The student asks what the name of a building is, using the expression Are wa nan desu ka? The instructor answers. The student says that s/he doesn’t understand Japanese very well and asks the instructor to repeat.

Example:

Student: Are wa nan desu ka?
Instructor: Okura Hoteru desu.
Instructor: Okura Hoteru desu.

Note: 教師は答を与えた後、出来ればその場所、建物の写真を見せること。

教師用リスト
1. オークラホテル
2. 日枝 (ひえ) 神社
3. 皇居
4. 国会議事堂
5. 霧が関ビル
6. 国立劇場
D. **Communication Exercise**

The student asks what a particular dish is, pointing to an item on the menu below. The instructor answers. The student orders the food about which s/he has asked. If the student doesn’t think s/he’d like it, s/he tries another item.

**Example:**

*Student*: Kore wa nan desu ka?  
*(pointing to the item on the menu)*

*Instructor*: Sukiyaki desu.

*Student*: Aa, soo desu ka.  
*Kore wa nan desu ka?  
*(pointing to another name item on the menu)*

*Instructor*: Katsudon desu.

*Student*: Jaa, kore onegai shimasu

---

### メニュー

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>すきやき</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おすし</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おさしみ</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>てんぷら</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>てりやき</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>かつどん</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>てんどん</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ラーメン</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Communication Game

Directions:
The student chooses the name of a building from the map of the Embassy area and asks what it is called in Japanese. The instructor gives the answers.

Example:
Student: ‘Hie Shrine’ wa Nihongo de nan desu ka?
Instructor: ‘Hie jinja’ desu.

Student’s list
1. American Embassy
2. Hibiya Park
3. Imperial Palace
4. National Theater
5. National Diet

1. アメリカ大使館 2. 日比谷公園 3. 皇居 4. 国立劇場 5. 国会議事堂
F. Production & Comprehension

Think of two things you would like to know the Japanese for. Use (thing) wa Nihongo de nan desu ka? to find out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The names of buildings and places:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 日比谷公園</td>
<td>Hibiya Kooen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 国立劇場</td>
<td>Kokuritsu Gekijoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 大使館</td>
<td>taishikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 神社</td>
<td>jinja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 浅草</td>
<td>Asakusa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. ‘‘this’’ and ‘‘that’’

   When you refer or point to an object (or person), you often use ‘‘this’’ and ‘‘that’’ in English. Japanese has the following three words:

   - kore: used for an object near the speaker (comparable to ‘‘this’’)
   - sore: used for an object near the listener (comparable to ‘‘that’’)
   - are: used for an object away from the speaker and listener (comparable to ‘‘that (one) over there’’)

   When you want to know what the object you have in mind is called, you can ask the following question:

   Kore/sore/are wa nan desu ka? = What is this/that/that over there?

2. How to say ‘‘I’ll take it’’ or ‘‘I’ll have it’’

   When you want to order a dish or buy some merchandise, you can use the following expression:

   Jaa, sore onegai shimasu. = Well, then, that one please

   The word jaa means ‘‘well (then)’’ and onegai shimasu literally means ‘‘I make a request (for)’’ and is comparable to ‘‘please’’ in English.

   In place of sore in the above expression, you can use names of various objects or dishes. For example, when you want to order sukiyaki, you can say:

   Sukiyaki onegai shimasu.

3. How to indicate acknowledgement

   In English, you can sometimes say ‘‘Is that right?’’ or the like to acknowledge that you have heard what another said without necessarily agreeing. Look at the following:

   Aa, soo desu ka? = Oh, is that so? / I see / Good

   The expression looks like a question but is really an acknowledgement. It is used when you want to indicate that you’ve understood what was said.


Lesson 3  Identifying objects

4.  ‘I don’t understand Japanese well.’

   It may happen that you need to tell a Japanese person that you don’t speak Japanese very well. You can use the following expression for this purpose.

   (Yoku) Nihongo ga wakarimasen.  I don’t understand Japanese (well).
   OR
   Nihongo ga (yoku) wakarimasen.

   In Lesson 1 you learned that wakarimasu means ‘to understand.’ The word wakarimasen in the above sentence is the negative form of wakarimasu.

5.  How to find out the name of an object in Japanese

   When you want to find out the name of an object in Japanese, you can use the following expression:

   . . . wa Nihongo de nan desu ka?  What is . . . in Japanese?

   For example, when you want to know the Japanese word for ‘radio’, you can say:

   ‘Radio’ wa Nihongo de nan desu ka?  What is ‘radio’ in Japanese?

   You can use the above question pattern whenever you want to ask the instructor Japanese words for objects you may need to know.

6.  Particles ‘ga’ and ‘de’

   The particle ‘ga’ ordinarily indicates that the preceding word or phrase is the subject of the sentence. Thus it is sometimes called the ‘subject marker.’ You will sometimes see ‘ga’ used with words that are not translated into English as subjects, e.g., Nihongo ga wakarimasen, which is normally translated as ‘I don’t understand Japanese.’ What this really means is ‘Japanese is not understandable to me,’ so ‘ga’ really does mark the subject in this sentence as well.

   The particle ‘de’ has several meanings. The meaning in this lesson is ‘in,’ as in Nihongo de ‘in Japanese.’ Later (Lesson 10), we will see it also has the meaning of ‘by means of,’ as in basu de ‘by bus.’
Lesson 3  Identifying objects

会話

Situation 1

ジョーンス： あれは何ですか。
ウエイトレス： すき焼きです。
ジョーンス： じゃあ、あれお願いします。
ウエイトレス： はい、かしこまりました。

Situation 2

ケリー： すみません。あれは山の手線ですか。
日本人： いいえ、山の手線じゃありません。
ケリー： ぺんた線です。
日本人： そうですね。山の手線。

Situation 3

ティヒバス： すみません。あれはオークラホテルですか。
日本人： いいえ、オークラホテルは あります。
ティヒバス： ああ、そうですか。とおりであった。
日本人： とおり拉丁して。

Situation 4

ロビンソン： すみません。これは何ですか。
日本人： 神社ですよ。
ロビンソン： すみません。日本語がよくわかりません。
日本人： もう一度言って下さい。
ロビンソン： そうですね。どうもありがとうございました。
日本人： どういたし茝して。
Lesson 4

ASKING ABOUT THE AVAILABILITY OF MERCHANDISE OR SERVICES

アスビルンありますか。

In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out if a store or shop carries the merchandise you want
- find out if a restaurant serves the dish you want
- find out if a place you want to go to is nearby
- find out if a hotel has any vacant rooms
- find out if there is a person available who can speak English
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

DIALOGS

Situation 1
While walking in the street, Mrs. Brown suddenly gets a headache, so she goes into a pharmacy nearby and asks if they have aspirin.

_Buraun:_ Sumimasen. Asupirin arimasu ka?
_Nihonjin:_ Hai, gozaimasu.

 ситуаций 2
Mr. Brown goes to a snack bar to eat lunch. When he is waited on, he asks whether they serve spaghetti.

_Ueetoresu:_ Irasshaimase.
_Buraun:_ Supagetti arimasu ka?
_Ueetoresu:_ Hai, gozaimasu.
_Buraun:_ Jaa, onegai shimasu.

Situation 3
Mrs. Taylor is at a shopping area her friend recommended. She wants to go to a department store. Although she is quite sure there is at least one department store nearby, she can’t find it, so she asks a Japanese person walking in the street.

_Teeraa:_ Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?
_Nihonjin:_ Ee, tsugi no kado no migi ni arimasu.
_Nihonjin:_ Ee, ii desu yo.
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

**Situation 4**

Mr. Evans is in a nearby city. Since he didn’t have time to arrange for accommodations beforehand, he has to find a place to stay. He goes to a hotel to see if they have a vacant room. After he finds out that a room is available, the clerk begins to ask him a question he can’t understand.

**Ebansu:**  
Sumimasen.  
Heya ga arimasu ka?  
Excuse me.  
Do you have a room available?

**Nihonjin:**  
Hai, gozaimasu.  
Ohitori-sama desu ka?  
Yes, we do.  
Are you alone?

**Ebansu:**  
Sumimasen.  
Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasen ka?  
I’m sorry. Is there anyone who understands English?

**Nihonjin:**  
Chotto omachi kudasai.  
A, purizuu uetto a moomento.  
Wait a moment, please.  
Oh, please wait a moment.
### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>KOTOBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arimasu</td>
<td>there is /are, have (used with objects but not people)</td>
<td>あります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gozaimasu</td>
<td>there is /are, have (deferential)</td>
<td>こさいます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kono chikaku</td>
<td>near here, close by</td>
<td>このちかく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>at, in, to</td>
<td>に</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depaato</td>
<td>department store</td>
<td>デパート</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>of (indicates that word before no describes word after no)</td>
<td>の</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kado</td>
<td>corner</td>
<td>かと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsugi no kado</td>
<td>next corner</td>
<td>つきのかと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>migi</td>
<td>right (side)</td>
<td>みき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaite kudasai</td>
<td>please write</td>
<td>かいてください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaite</td>
<td>write, draw (TE form of kakimasu)</td>
<td>かいて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudasai</td>
<td>please (usually used after TE form of a verb)</td>
<td>ください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>good, O.K.</td>
<td>いい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heya</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>へや</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hitori</td>
<td>one person, single</td>
<td>ひとり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o)hitori-sama</td>
<td>one person, single(polite)</td>
<td>(お)ひとりさま</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . sama</td>
<td>polite form of . . . san</td>
<td>. . .さま</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eego ga wakaru</td>
<td>a person who understands</td>
<td>えいこかわかるひと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hito</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>ひと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eego</td>
<td>English (language)</td>
<td>えいご</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakaru</td>
<td>understand (dictionary form of wakarimasu)</td>
<td>わかる</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hito</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>ひと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imasen</td>
<td>there is not/are not (people or animals)</td>
<td>いません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chotto</td>
<td>a little</td>
<td>ちょっと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omachi kudasai</td>
<td>please wait (polite)</td>
<td>おまちください</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

**Practice**

kissaten  tea parlor, coffee shop  きさてん
irasshaimase welcome (polite)  いらっしゃいませ
michi street  みち
massugu straight  まっすぐ
itte go (TE form of ikimasu)  いって
hidari left  ひだり
hidari ni magaru turn left  ひだりにまがる
magaruto after having turned  まがると
resutoran restaurant  レストラン
supagetti spaghetti  スパゲッティ
bifuteki beefsteak  ビフテキ
karee-raisu curried rice  カレーライス
(o)sake sake  (お)さけ
sugu soon, right there  すぐ
mo also, too  も
soo desu ka I see.  そうですか

**Notes**

imasu there is/are (for people or animals)  います
chizu map  らず

**Personalized list**
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

PRACTICE

A. **Substitution Drill**

Asupirin (ga) arimasu ka?

karee-raisu
fuirumu
sandoitchi
biiru
heya
koohii

B. **Substitution Drill**

Kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?

kakashii noriba
resutoran
kissaten
basu noriba
depaato
hoteru

C. **Listening Activity**

Directions:

The student asks whether a particular item is available, referring to the list below. The instructor gives an answer. The student indicates on the answer sheet below whether the item is available or not.

Example:

**Student:** Asupirin ga arimasu ka?
**Instructor:** Hai, gozaimasu.
**Student:** (Check X in parentheses next to yes)
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

Student's list Answer sheet

1. asupirin ( ) yes ( ) no
2. biiru ( ) yes ( ) no
3. bifuteki ( ) yes ( ) no
4. heya ( ) yes ( ) no
5. fuirumu ( ) yes ( ) no
6. tabako ( ) yes ( ) no
7. koohii ( ) yes ( ) no

D. Question and Answer Activity

Directions

The student asks whether or not a place is located in the vicinity. The instructor answers. The student checks if the answer from the instructor is yes, no, or don’t know.

Example:

Student: Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?
Instructor: Ee, sugo soko ni arimasu yo.
Student: (Check yes on the answer sheet.)

Student’s list Answer sheet

1. resutoran ( ) yes ( ) no ( ) don’t know
2. kissaten ( ) yes ( ) no ( ) don’t know
3. takushii noriba ( ) yes ( ) no ( ) don’t know
4. depaato ( ) yes ( ) no ( ) don’t know
5. basu noriba ( ) yes ( ) no ( ) don’t know

教師用スクリプト

1. はい、あれかそうです。
2. さあ、私もわかりません。
3. ええ、すぐそこにあります。
4. ええ、あの角の左にあります。
5. ハス乗り場ですか。この近くにはありませんよ。
E. Ordering Practice

Directions:

The instructor greets the student. The student asks about the availability of food or a beverage, referring to the list below. The instructor says yes. The student orders the food or beverage s/he asked about.

Example:

Instructor:  
Student: Biiru arimasu ka?
Instructor: Hai, gozaimasu.
Student:  

Student’s list

(o)sushi  
biiru  
aisukuriimu  
(o)sake  
karee-raisu  
bifuteki  
kokakoora

F. Practice in Getting Directions

Directions:

The student asks whether or not the place on the list is located in the vicinity. The instructor gives an answer by referring to his/her script. The student asks the instructor to draw a map if the answer is yes (example 1), otherwise s/he says: Soo desuka? Doomo. (example 2)

Example 1:

Student: Sumimasen, kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?
Instructor: Ee, kono michi o massugu itte, tsugi no kado o hidari ni magaruto sugu desu.  
Instructor: Ee, ii desu yo.

Example 2:

Student: Sumimasen, kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?
Instructor: Saa, watashi mo wakarimasen ga . . .
Student: Soo desu ka. Doomo.
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

Student’s list

basu noriba
resutoran
hoteru
takushii noriba
kissaten
depaato

教師用スクリプト

1. ありますよ。この道を真っ直ぐ行って、次の信号で左に曲がって、それから100メートル位のところですよ。
2. は？レストランですか。ああ、この先の四つ角の左にあります。
3. さあ、私もわかりません。
4. タクシー乗り場？ええと...... ああ、あのホテルの前にありますよ。
5. 喫茶店ねえ...... さあ、この近くにはありませんねえ。
6. はい、この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の角を左に曲がるとすぐです。
   大きな建物ですから、すぐわかりますよ。
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. のりば</td>
<td>noriba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 右</td>
<td>migi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 左</td>
<td>hidari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 駅</td>
<td>eki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. How to ask about the existence of an object

   The word arimasu means ‘exist,’ and this word can be used when you want to ask about the existence or availability of objects or merchandise. Look at the following.

   ... ga arimasu ka?  Is there ... ?

   The above expression can mean ‘Do you carry ... ’ or ‘Do you have ... ’ Thus, in a pharmacy, if you want to ask whether they have aspirin, you can say:

   Asupirin ga arimasu ka?  Do you have aspirin?

   Likewise, when you want to ask if a hotel has a room available, you can say:

   Heya ga arimasu ka?  Do you have a room (available)?

   Please note that when you are talking about people, you should use imasu, not arimasu.

   Example:

   Kono heya ni Amerikajin ga imasu ka?  Is there an American in this room?

2. How to ask about the location of an object, store, etc.

   The expression kono chikaku ni means ‘in this vicinity’ or ‘near here.’ You can use it when you ask about the location of an object, store, etc., as in the following example:

   Kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?  Is there a department store near here?

3. How to find a person who understands English

   A very good way to get help is to find a person who understands English. You can use the following expression for this purpose:

   Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasen ka?  Isn’t there a person who understands English?

   The word wakaru is a form of the verb wakarimasu, ‘understand.’ While wakarimasu is used at the end of a sentence (in polite speech), wakaru is used in the middle of a sentence, as in the above example. The word hito means ‘person,’ and the phrase Eego ga wakaru hito means ‘a person who understands English.’ The word imasen is the negative form of imasu.
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

4.  *How to say 'Please write it here'*

In getting directions to a place, you may want to ask a Japanese person to draw you a map. You can use the following expression for this purpose:

**Chizu o kaite kudasai.**  *Draw me a map, please.*

The word kudasai at the end of the above sentence is comparable to *please* in English, and is used when you ask a person to do something for you. The phrase *kaite kudasai* means *please write down* or *please draw.* Thus, when you want to say something like *Please draw a map here,* you can say:

**Koko ni chizu o kaite kudasai.**  *Please draw a map here.*

You may wonder what the difference is between... *onegai shimasu*, which you learned in Lesson 3, and... *kudasai*, because both can mean *please* in English. *Onegai shimasu* is used when you place an order at a restaurant, order some merchandise at a store, etc. while... *kudasai* is used when you ask somebody to do something for you.

Compare the expressions in 1 and 2 below.

1.  **Are onegai shimasu.**  *That one, please.*
   **Sukiyaki onegai shimasu.**  *Sukiyaki, please.*

2.  **Chizu o kaite kudasai.**  *Draw (me) a map, please.*
   **Koko ni kaite kudasai.**  *Write (it) here, please.*

As the above examples indicate, *onegai shimasu* is used after some objects (e.g., are and sukiyaki in the above sentences), while *kudasai* is used after a word that indicates some action (e.g., kaite 'write/draw' in the above sentences).
Lesson 4  Asking about the availability of merchandise or services

会話

Situation 1

フランク すみません。アスピリン ありますか。
日本人 はい、ございます。

Situation 2

フランク スパケソテイありますか。
日本人 はい、ございます。
フランク じゃ、お願いします。

Situation 3

チーラー すみません。この近くに テーブルがありますか。
日本人 ええ、次の階の右にあります。
チーラー すみません。日本語がよく分かりません。
ここで書いてください。
日本人 ええ、いいてですよ。

Situation 4

エハッス すみません。部屋がありますか。
日本人 はい、ございます。お一人様ですか。
エハッス すみません。英語がわかりません。
日本人 ちょっとお待ちください。
 あ、プリース ウェイト ア モーメント。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out if a person is the one you have in mind
- state your name and where you work
- introduce yourself and your spouse after being introduced to a Japanese person
- confirm the name of a person to whom you are introduced
- cope with a compliment of the sort Japanese people often make, like 'You speak Japanese well' (even if you only know a few sentences)
Lesson 5  Introductions

DIALOOGS

Situation 1

Mr. Brown is in his office at the Embassy expecting Ms. Suzuki, whom he has never met.
He sees a Japanese woman looking for someone.

Buraun: Shitsurei desu ga, Suzuki-san desu ka?  Excuse me, are you Ms. Suzuki?

Situation 2

Ms. O'Neil is Mr. Black's secretary at the American Embassy. Mr. Black is meeting with Mr. Kobayashi.

Burakku: Kobayashi-san, kore wa hisho no Oniiru desu.  Mr. Kobayashi, this is my secretary, Ms. O'Neil.
Kobayashi: Kobayashi desu. Doozo yoroshiku.  My name is Kobayashi. Pleased to meet you.

Situation 3

Mr. Williams is an American businessman who has been in Japan for five years and speaks fluent Japanese. He is at a party with Mr. Sato of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He sees Mr. Porter, who works at the American Consulate and has been in Japan just a couple of weeks.

Uirimusu: Pootaa-san, kochira wa Tsuusanshoo no Satoo-san desu.  Mr. Porter, this is Mr. Sato of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Pootaa: Hajimemashite. Amerika Taishikan no Pootaa desu. Kore wa meeshi desu.  How do you do?  My name is Porter, from the American Embassy. This is my calling card.

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Lesson 5  Introductions

Situation 4

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are at a reception. They are introduced to Mr. Ogawa by Mr. Taylor, who works at the American Embassy.

Taylor:  Mr. Ogawa, this is Mr. Kelly.  
          Mr. Kelly, this is Mr. Ogawa.  
          (in English) Mr. Ogawa, this is  
          Mr. Kelly.  Mr. Kelly, this is Mr.  
          Ogawa.

Ogawa:  How do you do?  
         Pleased to meet you.  
         (in English) How do you do?  
         Pleased to meet you.

Kerii:  Kerii desu.  Hajimemashite.  
       Kore wa kanai desu.  
       My name is Kelly.  How do you  
       do?  This is my wife.

Kerii(okusan):  Hajimemashite.  Doozo yoroshiku.  
               How do you do?  
               Pleased to meet you.

Ogawa:  Nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne.  
        You speak Japanese very well.

Kerii(okusan):  lie, madamada desu.  
                Oh, no.  We’re still beginners.
Lesson 5  Introductions

VOCABULARY  KOTOBA

**Dialogs**

shitsuree desu ga... excuse me, but...

hajimemashite How do you do? Glad to meet you. (lit., It's the first time.)

hisho secretary

ne isn't it? (asks for confirmation)

doozo yoroshiku Pleased to meet you. (lit., I ask your favor /good treatment)

kochira this (thing, person) (polite)

Tsusanshoo M.I.T.I. (Ministry of International Trade and Industry)

meeshi name card, calling card, business card

kanai (one's own) wife

(o)joozu (o)joozu (skillful, good)

madamada not yet, still

**Practice**

taishikan embassy

ryoojikan consulate

Kokumushoo State Department

Amerikan Sentaa American Center

**Notes**

shujin (one's own) husband

goshujin (someone else's) husband

okusan (someone else's) wife

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**Supplement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>getsu-yoobi</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>げつようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-yoobi</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>かようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sui-yoobi</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>すいようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moku-yoobi</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>もくようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kin-yoobi</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>きんようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do-yoobi</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>どようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nichi-yoobi</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>にちようび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-yoobi</td>
<td>what day (of the week)</td>
<td>なんようび</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 5  Introductions

PRACTICE

A. Substitution Drill

Kochira wa Amerika Taishikan no Howaito-san desu.

Amerika Ryoojikan
Buraun
Kokumushoo
Kerii
Sumisu
Amerikan Sentaa

B. Introduction Practice

Directions:

Student A introduces the instructor to student B by mentioning his/her real name and workplace. Student B introduces himself/herself by repeating his/her name and greets the instructor.

Example:

Student A: Kochira wa [work place]no [name]-san desu.
Student B: [name]-san desu ne. Hajimemashite.
Instructor: Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

C. Identification Practice

Directions:

Instructor asks the identification of a student, either using the student’s real identification or choosing one from the instructor’s list. Student answers yes if the name and the work place are correct and no if they aren’t. When the answer is no, the instructor apologizes. The student responds to his/her apology.

Examples:

(1) Instructor: Sumimasen/shitsuree desu ga, [student’s work place] no [student’s name]-san desu ka?
Student: Hai, soo desu.
D. Introduction Practice

Directions:

Student A introduces Student B to the instructor by saying 'This is so-and-so’s husband/wife’. Student B introduces himself/herself and greets the instructor.

Note: If you are the wife of an employee, it is customary to say that you are so-and-so’s kanai. If you are the husband of an employee, you should simply give your name (not so-and-so’s husband).

Examples:

1. Student A: Kochira wa Buraun-san no okusan desu.
   Student B: Buraun no kanai desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

2. Student A: Kochira wa Hoomuzu-san no goshujin desu.
   Student B: Hoomuzu desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

E. Introduction Practice

Directions:

Student A introduces a married couple to the instructor. The husband, after introducing himself, introduces his wife to the instructor. The wife greets the instructor.

Example:

Student A: Kochira wa [name]-san desu.
Student C (wife): Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.

F. Introduction Practice

Directions:

With the help of your instructor, make your own meeshi and practice exchanging meeshi with your partner.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING REVIEW</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 東京</td>
<td>8. 新橋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 銀座</td>
<td>9. 新宿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 上野</td>
<td>10. 六本木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 駅</td>
<td>11. 日比谷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 神社</td>
<td>12. 大使館</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 左</td>
<td>13. 福岡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 名古屋</td>
<td>14. 国立劇場</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplementary material

Days of the week

The following is a table of the days of the week in Japanese. Your instructor will read each word. Repeat after the instructor to practice pronunciation.

注: 教師はカレンダーを使って、曜日を練習させる

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>nichi-yoobi</td>
<td>日曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>getsu-yoobi</td>
<td>月曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>ka-yoobi</td>
<td>火曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>sui-yoobi</td>
<td>水曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>moku-yoobi</td>
<td>木曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>kin-yoobi</td>
<td>金曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>do-yoobi</td>
<td>土曜日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what day of the week</td>
<td>nan-yoobi</td>
<td>何曜日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the following:

- ka-yoobi     Wednesday
- nichi-yoobi  Friday
- getsu-yoobi  Sunday
- sui-yoobi    Thursday
- moku-yoobi   Saturday
- do-yoobi     Monday
- kin-yoobi    Tuesday
Lesson 5  Introductions

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Greeting expressions used in introductions

Hajimemashite.  
How do you do?  
(lit., it's the first time [for me to meet you])

Doozo yoroshiku.  
Pleased to meet you  
(lit., ask your favor [good treatment])

These two expressions can be used just like the comparable English expressions

2. Particle no

As mentioned in the previous lesson, no occurring between two nouns indicates that what comes before the no describes what comes after it. Study these patterns

(work place) no (name)
Amerika Taishikan no Sumisu  Smith of the American Embassy

(posessor) no (belonging)
watakushi no hon  my book

3. Confirmation particle ne

The particle ne at the end of a sentence expresses something like 'aren't you?' or 'isn't it?' in English. Thus, this particle can be used to confirm the name of a person to whom you are introduced. Look at the following example

Yamada-san desu ne?  You're Mr. Yamada, aren't you?

Depending on the pronoun and auxiliary, the confirmation question varies in English, e.g., 'isn't he,' 'don't they,' etc. In Japanese, ne is used no matter what the preceding sentence is.

4. Kore vs. kochira

Kore and kochira are Japanese equivalents of English 'this.' They often refer to a person (or thing in the case of kore, cf Lesson 3) that is near the speaker. The two words are, however, used differently in introducing people. Kore is used when introducing a person who is an in-group member (e.g., his family, his company), while kochira is used when introducing a person who is not a member of the speaker's group. Many times, the distinction between in-groupness and out-groupness becomes a determining factor in the use of words which have basically the same meaning, as in kore and kochira. As a rule, Japanese people use politer expressions when they deal with out-group members than when they deal with in-group members. In addressing out-group members, they may refer to in-group members as they would to themselves. In this regard, we can say kochira is a politer expression than kore in
Lesson 5  Introductions

introducing people, and kore is used only to introduce an in-group member. Thus, when you introduce an out-group member, for example a Mr. Tanaka, you should say Kochira wa Tanaka-san desu ‘This is Mr. Tanaka.’

The in-group/out-group distinction is also reflected in the use of the terms of address you studied in Lesson 1. When you refer to yourself or in-group members, don’t use the term -san after your name.

5. Kinship terms

Another instance of the in-group/out-group distinction shows up in the use of kinship terms. (In this case, in-group members are one’s own family members and out-group members are another person’s family members.)

(my)         (other’s)
shujin       goshujin  husband
kanai        okusan   wife

The following is a summary of the use of kore and kochira with kinship terms.

kore  +  in-group kinship terms
kochira  +  out-group kinship terms

6. Nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne. ‘You speak Japanese very well.’

You may hear Japanese say to you Nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne, regardless of your real proficiency in Japanese. It’s a compliment Japanese often make to foreigners, even beginners. The underlying assumption of the expression is that foreigners can’t speak Japanese. Many foreigners too often take the expression literally (and sometimes emotionally) so that they feel offended or insulted, for they think the Japanese use the expression to ridicule them since they know their Japanese can’t be that good. However, the fact is that the Japanese feel that one way to show politeness is to praise a person’s ability.

The Japanese frequently use this expression as a ‘starter’ in conversations with foreigners. Such being the case, one should take the expression as a sort of greeting. Like in any other greeting, what counts is the fact that you use the expression, rather than its literal meaning. A good way to respond to this ‘greeting’ expression would be to say something like ‘Oh, no, I’m still a beginner.’ A comparable Japanese expression is lie, madamada desu. ‘No, (I’m not good at it) yet.’

7. meeshi (名刺) ‘calling card’

At the beginning of a business encounter, Japanese people almost always exchange meeshi (‘calling card’), unless the people have met each other before. You may wonder why the meeshi is so important to the Japanese. The Japanese view all relations as hierarchical. It is rare that any two people will be perceived as true equals. Japanese usually adjust their verbal and nonverbal behavior to each other according to the social position of a person in this hierarchy, which characterizes almost all relations among the Japanese. The meeshi
provides the kind of information that helps people evaluate one’s social position. It includes the following information:

a. name of the company/agency  
b. person’s position  
c. person’s name  
d. address and telephone number of the company/agency

In some cases, the meeshi is written in Japanese on one side and in English on the other. You will probably get this type of meeshi at your post.

It should be noted that institutional affiliation usually carries more weight than position in the institution.

In exchanging meeshi, Japanese usually

- bow and
- make a few remarks concerning the other person’s job, institution, etc., to show that the speaker is interested in the person.

Although most Japanese don’t use any formula when presenting meeshi, it may be a good idea for you to say Kore wa meeshi desu, ‘This is (my) calling card,’ in order to let the person know that you are giving him/her your meeshi.
会話

Situation 1

フラウン 失礼ですか、鈴木さんですか。
鈴 木 はい、そうです。
フラウン はじめまして。フラウンです。
鈴 木 はじめまして。とうぞよろしく。

Situation 2

フラック 小林さん、これは秘書のオニールです。
オニール 小林さんですね。はじめまして。オニールです。
  とうぞよろしく。
小 林 小林です。とうぞよろしく。

Situation 3

ウィリアムズ ポーターさん、こちらは通産省の佐藤さんです。
ポーター はじめまして。アメリカ大使館のポーターです。
  これは名刺です。
佐 藤 はじめまして。佐藤です。
(名刺を渡しなや)とうぞよろしく。

Situation 4

テーラー Mr Ogawa, this is Mr. Kelly.
Mr. Kelly, this is Mr. Ogawa.
小 川 How do you do? Pleased to meet you.
ケリー ケリーです。はじめまして。これは家内です。
ケリー夫人 はじめまして。とうぞよろしく。
小 川 日本語がお上手ですね。
ケリー夫人 いいえ、またまたです。
In this lesson, you will learn the names and locations of the following:

- major islands
- major cities
- two districts in Tokyo
- major areas in Tokyo
- place names of interest, e.g., Imperial Palace, museums, etc.
Presentation

In this lesson, you will learn some more names of places and areas in Tokyo in addition to those you studied in Lesson 2. (You will learn some landmarks and street names of the Embassy area in later lessons.)

Look at the map of Tokyo below. The official name of the Tokyo jurisdiction is Tokyo-to (東京都; to literally means 'capital'). It consists of the Urban District, the Tama District and the Ogasawara Islands (not included on the map). As of 1985, the population of Tokyo-to was approximately twelve million, representing approximately 10% of the entire population of Japan.

When people talk about Tokyo they often refer to the Urban District, which is composed of 23 wards or Ku (区). It is in this district where you find government offices, headquarters of major companies, museums, and the American Embassy and American Center. The Urban District is the center of political, economic, cultural, and educational activities in Japan. The Tama District, especially the areas near the Urban District, consist of satellite towns or what the Japanese call 'bed towns,' from which many people commute to downtown Tokyo.

The Ogasawara Islands came under U.S. control after World War II and were returned to Japan in 1968. The main industry there is fishing.

The areas marked (1), (2) and (3) on the map of the Urban District below will be covered in Practice 1.

1. Chiyoda
2. Shinjuku
3. Minato
### Place names in Tokyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Japanese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kasumigaseki</td>
<td>霞ヶ関</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueno Kooen</td>
<td>上野公園</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Eki</td>
<td>東京駅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Tawaa</td>
<td>東京タワー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku Gyoen</td>
<td>新宿御苑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kookyo</td>
<td>皇居</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokuritsu Gekijoo</td>
<td>国立劇場</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kabukiza</td>
<td>歌舞伎座</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiji Jinguu</td>
<td>明治神宮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku-ku</td>
<td>新宿区</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiyoda-ku</td>
<td>千代田区</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinagawa-ku</td>
<td>品川区</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasaka</td>
<td>赤坂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokkai Gijidoo</td>
<td>国会議事堂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasumigaseki</td>
<td>上野公園</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Eki</td>
<td>東京駅</td>
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<td>Shinjuku-ku</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akasaka</td>
<td>赤坂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kokkai Gijidoo</td>
<td>国会議事堂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. **Map reading Practice**

Look at the map of Shinjuku-ku (新宿区), Chiyoda-ku (千代田区), and Minato-ku (港区) on the next page.

(You may want to refer to the map of Tokyo-to on the page before last to find out the locations of these areas within the Urban District.)

Identify the area names and place names of interest below on the map on the next page and practice the pronunciation of the names by repeating them after the instructor.

### Area Names

- **Akasaka** 赤坂 3-D
- **Ginza** 銀座 6-E
- **Shinbashi** 新橋 4-E
- **Marunouchi** 丸ノ内 5-D
- **Kanda** 神田 5-B
- **Roppongi** 六本木 3-E

### Place names of Interest

- **Kokkai Gijidoo** 国会議事堂 4-D
- **Kokuritsu Gekijoo** 国立劇場 4-D
- **Meiji Jinguu** 明治神宮 1-D
- **Tokyo Tawaa** 東京タワー 4-F
- **Tokyo Eki** 東京駅 6-D
- **Ueno Kooen** 上野公園 6-A
- **Kabukiza** 歌舞伎座 6-E
Lesson 6  Place names of interest in Tokyo

B.  Response Drill

Directions:
Student A asks Student B ... wa doko ni arimasu ka?, referring to the list below. Student B answers, using the cue.

Example:

Student A:  Amerika Taishikan wa doko ni arimasu ka?
Student B:  Akasaka ni arimasu.

List for student A  Cue for student B
Shinjuku Gyoen   Shinjuku
Hie Jinja       Akasaka
Kasumigaseki Biru   Kasumigaseki
Ueno Kooen     Ueno
Amerika Taishikan  Akasaka

C.  Map Reading Practice

Directions:
Student A asks the name of an area in Tokyo, referring to the list in Practice A. Student B answers, referring to the map.

Example:

Student A:  3D. Koko wa doko desu ka?
Student B:  (referring to 3D on the map)  Akasaka desu.

List for student A

1.  3E
2.  5B
3.  4E
4.  6E
5.  5D
6.  3D
D. Map Reading Practice

Directions:

Use the map in Practice A. Student A asks the location of places on the list, using the following expression:

*(place name) wa doko ni arimasu ka?*

Student B answers by giving the area name or the name of the ward.

Example:

*Student A:  *Amerika Taishikan wa doko ni arimasu ka?

*Student B: *(referring to the map) Akasaka desu.*

List for student A

Kabukiza
Tokyo Eki
Shinjuku Gyoen
Kookyo

E. Map Reading Practice

Directions:

The instructor asks whether or not the place s/he indicates is the right one, referring to the index and the map in Practice A. The student answers, using one of the expressions below:

b. lie, . . . ja arimasen.

In the latter case, give the correct name of the place.

Example:

*Instructor:  *3D. Koko wa Shinjuku desu ka?

*Student:  *lie, Shinjuku ja arimasen. Akasaka desu.*
Lesson 6  Place names of interest in Tokyo

F.  Finding Places

Directions:
Student A asks Student B where the places on the list below are located.
Student B answers, referring to the map below

Example:
Student A:  Sapporo wa doko ni arimasu ka?
Student B:  Hokkaido ni arimasu.
OR
Hokkaido desu.

List for student A
Osaka
Tokyo
Fukuoka
Nagoya
Kyoto
Matsuyama
Naha

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# Place names of interest in Tokyo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ueno Kooen</td>
<td>Ueno Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku Gyoen</td>
<td>Shinjuku National Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiji Jingu</td>
<td>Meiji Shrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiya Kooen</td>
<td>Hibiya Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **Expressions for asking the location of a place**

The following are expressions that can be used when you ask the location of a place:

- **Koko wa doko desu ka?** *Where is this place?* (Lesson 2)
- **Kono chikaku ni depaato ga arimasu ka?** *Is there a department store in this vicinity?* (Lesson 4)

In place of koko ‘this place’ in the first sentence, you can use place names, as in the following:

- **Tokyo-eki wa doko desu ka?** *Where is Tokyo Station?*

The following questions about location mean approximately the same thing:

- a. Depaato wa doko desu ka?
- b. Depaato wa doko ni arimasu ka?

2. **Answers to questions about the location of a place**

When you ask Depaato wa doko desu ka? or Depaato wa doko ni arimasu ka? some Japanese may answer in the following way:

- **Depaato wa (place) desu/ni arimasu.**

In ordinary conversation, however, the answer is usually simplified to:

- **(place) desu/ni arimasu.**

The following are some examples:

**Question:** Amerika Taishikan wa doko desu ka? /ni arimasu ka?  
*Where is the American Embassy (located)?*

**Answer:** Akasaka desu/ni arimasu.  
*(It’s) in Akasaka.*
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask where the rest room is
- ask directions to the nearest station, pharmacy, etc.
- understand directions that contain words like the following:
  a. on the right/left
  b. in front/back of
  c. next to
  d. this/that way
DIALOGS

Situation 1

At a restaurant, Mr. Moore asks a waitress where the rest room is.

Muaa:  Sumimasen.          Excuse me.
Yeeetoresu:  Hai.                 Yes.
Muaa:  (O)tearai wa doko desu ka?  Where is the rest room?
Yeeetoresu:  Achira desu.  (pointing) It's over there
Muaa:  Doomo arigatoo.          Thank you.

Situation 2

Mr. Roberts was involved in a car accident while driving in Tokyo. He decides to call the embassy to get some assistance, so he asks a passer-by if there is a phone located nearby.

Robaatsu:  Sumimasen, kono hen ni kooshuu denwa ga arimasu ka?  Excuse me, is there a public phone near here?
Nihonjin:  Eeto...A, asoko desu.  (looking around to find one) Let me see Oh, it's over there at the tobacco shop
Robaatsu:  Doomo arigatoo.          Thank you.
Nihonjin:  Doo itashimashite.       You're welcome.

Situation 3

After shopping in the Ginza, Ms. Taylor wants to go home by subway. She thinks that once she finds the station, she can manage.

Teeraa:  Sumimasen. Kono hen ni chikatetsu no eki ga arimasu ka?  Excuse me Is there a subway station in this vicinity?
Nihonjin:  Chikatetsu no eki desu ka? A subway station? There is one over there (pointing) It's next to the police box.
Soko ni arimasu yo. Kooban no tonari desu.
Teeraa:  Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo. Oh, I see. Thank you.
Nihonjin:  lie, doo itashimashite.    Don't mention it.
Situation 4

Mrs. Douglas is going to the American Pharmacy, which her friend had recommended. She knows it's very close to the station where she got off.

Dagurasu:  Sumimasen, Amerikan Faamashii wa doko desu ka?  
Ekiin: Nikkatsu Biru ni arimasu yo.  
Dagurasu: Nikkatsu Biru wa doko desu ka?  
Ekiin: Eki no mae ni arimasu.  
Dagurasu: Doomo.  
Ekiin: Doo itashimashite.

Excuse me, where is the American Pharmacy?  
It's in the Nikkatsu Building.  
Where is the Nikkatsu Building?  
It's in front of the station.  
Thanks.  
You're welcome.
### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kono hen</td>
<td>this vicinity, this area</td>
<td>このへん</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o)tearai</td>
<td>bathroom, toilet, rest room</td>
<td>(お)てあらい</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achira</td>
<td>that way, over there</td>
<td>あちら</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kooshuu denwa</td>
<td>public telephone</td>
<td>こうしゅうでんわ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denwa</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>でんわ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eeto...</td>
<td>Let me see... (hesitation word)</td>
<td>ええと......</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoko</td>
<td>over there</td>
<td>あそこ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabako-ya</td>
<td>tobacco shop</td>
<td>たばこや</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chikatetsu</td>
<td>subway</td>
<td>ちかてつ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soko</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>そこ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kooban</td>
<td>police box</td>
<td>こうばん</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonari</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>となり</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mae</td>
<td>front, in front of</td>
<td>まえ</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hon-ya</td>
<td>bookstore</td>
<td>ほんや</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kusuri-ya</td>
<td>drugstore</td>
<td>くすりや</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erebeetaa</td>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>エレベーター</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hijooguchi</td>
<td>emergency exit</td>
<td>ひじょうぐち</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatte kudasai</td>
<td>please stand</td>
<td>たってください</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shingoo</td>
<td>traffic light</td>
<td>しんごう</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gakkoo</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>がっこう</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

Notes

ushiro  back  うしろ
sochira  that way  そちら
kochira  this way  こちら
sotchi  that way  そっち
atchi  that way, over there  あっち
kotchi  this way  こっち

Personalized list
Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

---

### PRACTICE

#### A. Substitution Drill

Sumimasen, (o)tearai wa doko desu ka?

kooshuu denwa  Tokyo Eki
chikatetsu no eki  takushii noriba
kooban  JR-sen no eki
tabako-ya  (o)tearai

#### B. Transformation Drill

Kooban wa doko desu ka? → Kooban wa doko ni arimasu ka?

kooshuu denwa  basu noriba
(o)tearai  JR-sen no eki
tabako-ya  takushii noriba
hon-ya  chikatetsu no eki
kusuri-ya  kooban

#### C. Response Drill

Student: (O)tearai wa doko ni arimasu ka?
Instructor: Kooshuu denwa no mae desu.
Student: Kooshuu denwa no mae desu ka?
Instructor: Hai, soo desu.

Student’s list

- depaato  駅の前
- kooban  テパートの右
- chikatetsu no eki  交番の左
- hon-ya  窓戸の隣
- resutoran  テパートの近く

---

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D. Substitution Drill

Kono chikaku ni kooshuu denwa ga arimasu ka?

(o)tearai  resutoran
kooban     chikatetsu no eki
kusuri-ya  JR-sen no eki
kissaten   depaato
basu noriba takushii noriba

E. Substitution Drill

Kooshuu denwa wa depaato no mae ni arimasu.

asoko      depaato no tonari
eki no mae  kusuri-ya no mae
kooban no mae kooban no hidari

F. Communication Exercise

Directions:

Student A asks the location of the places on the List for student A below. Student B selects an appropriate place word from the List for student B below and points in that direction.

Example:

Student A: Hijooguchi wa doko desu ka? (hijooguchi = emergency exit)

Student B: Soko desu.

List for student A                             List for student B
erebeetaa 'elevator'                          koko
one of your teacher’s rooms                   sotchi
(use ...san/sensee no heya)                   mukoo
supervisor’s room                            asoko
(use ...san/sensee no heya)                   kotchi
(o)tearai                                     soko
hijooguchi                                   atchi
Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

G. **Production Exercise**

Directions:

A student stands in front of the classroom. The instructor stands in front of, in back of, on the right of, or on the left of the student. The other students describe the position of the instructor relative to the student. Students should use the following expression:

(Instructor’s name)-san/sensee wa (student’s name)-san no mae/ushiro/hidari/migi desu.

H. **Communication Exercise**

Directions:

The instructor stands, facing the students. Student A gives Student B directions, referring to the list below. Student B follows the directions by standing on the right/left or in front/back of the instructor. Student A uses the following expression:

(Instructor’s name)-san/sensee no (position) ni tatte kudasai.

(tatte kudasai means ‘please stand’.)

Example:

*Student A:* . . . san/sensee no migi ni tatte kudasai.

*Student B:* (stands on the right of the instructor)

List for student A

on the right
on the left
in front of
behind
I. Reading Comprehension

Directions:
Read the following and then select the number of the location on the map that matches its description below.

1. Watakushi no mae ni depaato ga arimasu.
   Hidari ni kooshuu denwa ga arimasu. ( )

2. Watakushi no ushiro ni *shingoo ga arimasu.
   Migi ni kooban ga arimasu. ( )

3. Watakushi no mae ni *gakkoo ga arimasu.
   Watakushi no hidari ni shingoo ga arimasu. ( )

4. Watakushi no migi wa eki desu.
   Mae ni resutoran ga arimasu. ( )

5. Mukoo ni kooban ga arimasu.
   Watakushi no mae ni kissaten ga arimasu. ( )

*shingoo = Ʌ = traffic light
*gakkoo = school
Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

J. Aural Comprehension Exercise 注: 教師用スクリプト次ページ参照

Directions:

The following conversations take place on the street. Listen to the tape and answer the questions below.

Conversation 1
The first Japanese asks the location of ..............
The second Japanese said the location is ...........

Conversation 2
The first Japanese asks the location of ..............
The second Japanese said the location is ...........

Conversation 3
The first Japanese asks the location of .............
(choose the correct answer)
The second Japanese ( ) knows the location.
( ) doesn’t know the location.

Conversation 4
The first Japanese asks the location of ..............
The answer is ...........

Conversation 5
The first Japanese asks the location of .............
(choose the correct answer)
The second Japanese ( ) knows the location.
( ) doesn’t know the location.
教師用スクリプト

会話 1
日本人1 すみません。この近くに交番がありますか。
日本人2 え、交番ですか？あそこにもありますよ。
日本人1 ああ、とうも。
日本人2 とういたしまして。

会話 2
日本人1 ちょっと伺いますか、山王ビルはこの近くですか。
日本人2 は？
日本人1 山王ビルです。
日本人2 ああ、向こうにあります。
日本人1 とうも。
日本人2 いいえ。

会話 3
日本人1 ちょっと、すみません。この近くの駅はどこですか。
日本人2 さあ 私も知りません。
日本人1 そうですね。とうも。

会話 4
日本人1 すみません。この近くに本屋がありますか？
日本人2 本屋ねえ ああ、駅の前にあったと思いますか
日本人1 とうもすみません。
日本人2 いいえ、とういたしまして。

会話 5
日本人1 ちょっと、すみません。東京駅はどこにありますか。
日本人2 さあ、私も分かりません。
### Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

#### READING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. かしこしす</td>
<td>keshooshitsu</td>
<td>powder room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. げんしゅき</td>
<td>otearai</td>
<td>toilet, rest room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ふじんのう</td>
<td>fujinyoo</td>
<td>for ladies</td>
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<td>4. だんきょうみ</td>
<td>tonogatayoo</td>
<td>for gentlemen</td>
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<td>5. おとこ</td>
<td>otoko</td>
<td>man, men</td>
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<td>6. おんな</td>
<td>onna</td>
<td>woman, women</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. ちかてつ</td>
<td>chikatetsu</td>
<td>subway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Summary of basic location words**

   a. *'here,' 'there,' and 'over there'*

      In Lesson 3, we studied the following series of words:

      - **kore** \(" this (refers to things/persons near the speaker)\)
      - **sore** \(" that (refers to things/persons near the listener)\)
      - **are** \(" that (one) over there (refers to things/persons relatively far from 
        the speaker and listener)\)

      The first syllables ko-, so-, and a- in the above words occur in several other series of 
      words having to do with location where they carry related meanings. Compare:

      - **koko** \(" here (refers to a place near the speaker)\) (Lesson 2)
      - **soko** \(" there (refers to a place near the listener)\)
      - **asoko** \(" over there (refers to a place relatively far from the speaker and listener)\)

      We have also studied the question word **doko 'where,'** which can be used to ask the 
      location of something (Lesson 2).

   b. *Other location words*

      - **migi/hidari** \(" right/left\)
      - **mae/ushiro** \(" front/back\)
      - **tonari** \(" next\)
      - **mukoo** \(" beyond\)

2. **Some direction words**

   Ko-, so-, and a- can also be used to indicate direction, as in:

   - **kochira** OR **kotchi** \(" this way (refers to the direction of the speaker)\)
   - **sochira** OR **sotchi** \(" that way (refers to the direction of the listener)\)
   - **achira** OR **atchi** \(" that way over there (refers to a direction away from 
     the speaker and listener)\)
3. **Particle no and place expressions**

a. Place expressions that occur with the particle no, ’of’

Example:

(Depaato wa) eki no migi/hidari
desu/ni arimasu.  
(The department store) is on the 
right/left of the station

b. Place expressions that do not require no

Example:

(Depaato wa) koko/soko/asoko desu/ni arimasu.
(The department store) is here/there/that way.
Lesson 7  Some basic place expressions

会話

Situation 1

ムーアー すみません。
ウエイトレス はい。
ムーアー (お)手洗いはどこですか。
ウエイトレス あちらです。
ムーアー とうもありかとう。

Situation 2

ローハーノ すみません。この辺に公衆電話がありますか。
日本人 ええと あ、あそこです。たはこ屋にありますよ。
ローハーノ とうもありかとう。
日本人 とういたします。

Situation 3

テーラー すみません。この辺に地下鉄の駅がありますか。
日本人 地下鉄の駅ですか。そこにありますよ。
交番のとなります。
テーラー そうですか。とうもありかとう。
日本人 いいえ、とういたします。

Situation 4

ダクラス すみません。アメリカンファーマーノー はどこですか。
駅 具 日活ヒルにありますよ。
ダクラス 日活ヒルはどこですか。
駅 具 駅の前にあります。
ダクラス とうも。
駅 具 とういたします。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- comprehend and produce key words like 'the first/second/third,' 'intersection,' 'traffic light,' etc.
- confirm your understanding or ask a question to get the information you want by using key words
Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Mr. Jones is going to see a Kabuki play at Kabukiza, which is located near the Ginza subway station. Mr. Jones has been told by his friend that Kabukiza is on Harumi Street.

| Joonzu: | Sumimasen. Koko wa Harumi Doori desu ka? | Excuse me, is this Harumi Avenue? |
| Nihonjin: | Ee, soo desu yo. | Yes, it is. |
| Joonzu: | Kabukiza wa doko desu ka? | Where is Kabukiza located? |
| Nihonjin: | Koko kara mittsu-me no hidari no kado desu. | It's at the third corner from here, on the left. |
| Joonzu: | Mittsu-me no hidari no kado desu ne? | At the third corner on the left, right? |
| Nihonjin: | Ee, soo desu yo. | Yes. |
| Joonzu: | Doomo. | Thank you. |

Situation 2

Mrs. Anderson is going to the Mitsukoshi department store in the Ginza. She has been told by her friend that it is near a large intersection at Ginza 4-chome.

| Andaason: | Sumimasen. Koko wa Ginza yon-choome no koosaten desu ka? | Excuse me, is this the Ginza 4-chome intersection? |
| Nihonjin: | lie, Ginza yon-choome wa tsugi no shingoo desu. | No, it isn't. The Ginza 4-chome intersection is at the next traffic light. |
| Andaason: | Aa, soo desu ka. Tsugi no shingoo desu ne? Mitsukoshi wa sono soba desu ka? | Oh. It's the next traffic light, right? Is Mitsukoshi near there? |
| Nihonjin: | Ee, Mitsukoshi wa koosaten no migi no kado desu. | Yes, Mitsukoshi is on the right-hand corner of the intersection. |
Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

**Situation 3**

It’s spring and Mrs. Smith is going to Shinjuku Gyoen, which is famous for its cherry blossoms. She gets off at the closest subway station.

**Sumisu**: Sumimasen.  Shinjuku Gyoen wa kono chikaku desu ka?

**Nihonjin**: Ee, sugu soba desu. Sono koosaten no mukoo desu.

**Sumisu**: Achira desu ka?

**Nihonjin**: Hai, ano depaato no mukoo desu.

**Sumisu**: Aa, soo desu ka. Depaato no mukoo desu ne? Doomo arigatoo.

*Is Shinjuku Gyoen near here?*

*Yes, it's very near*

*It's beyond that intersection*

*Is it in that direction? (pointing)*

*Yes, it's beyond that department store*

*Oh. It's beyond that department store, right?*

*Thank you*

**Situation 4**

Ms. Patterson is on her way home after doing some shopping. She wants to take the subway at Tokyo station. She knows the station is within a few blocks.

**Pataason**: Sumimasen. Tokyo-eki wa doko desu ka?

**Nihonjin**: Chikatetsu desu ka, JR-sen desu ka?

**Pataason**: Chikatetsu desu.

**Nihonjin**: Tsugi no koosaten no mukoo ni Daimaru Depaato ga arimasu. Eki wa sono mae desu.

**Pataason**: Daimaru Depaato no mae desu ne? Wakarimashita. Doomo arigatoo.

*Excuse me, where is Tokyo station?*

*The subway station or the Metropolitan Railway (station)?*

*The subway station*

*Beyond the next intersection is the Daimaru department store*

*The station is in front of it*

*In front of the Daimaru department store, right? I understand*

*Thank you very much*
**Dialogs**

...doori  
Kabukiza  
kara  
mittsu-me  
choome  
koosaten  
sono  
sugu soba  
ano  
JR-sen

...street, ...avenue  
Kabuki Theater  
from  
the third  
chome (counter of blocks/streets)  
intersection  
its; that  
very near  
that (over there)  
Metropolitan Railway (of J.R.)

**Practice**

hajime no...  
the first...

**Notes**

saisho no...  
futatsu-me no...  
tsurete itte agemashoo  
arigatoo gozaimasu

the first...  
the second...  
I'll take you there.  
Thank you. (polite)  
さいしょの......  
ふたつめの......  
つれていってあげましょう  
ありがとうございます
Lesson 8   Getting the answer you want (1)

PRACTICE

A. **Substitution Drill**

Sumimasen, koko wa Harumi Doori desu ka?

Ginza 4-choome
JR-sen no eki
chikatetsu no eki
Ginza Doori
doko

B. **Substitution Drill**

Tsugi no koosaten desu ka?

Tsugi no kado
Mukoo
Koosaten no mukoo
Futatsu-me no kado
Mittsu-me no shingoo

C. **Response Drill**

Example:

Student: Sumimasen, koko wa Harumi Doori desu ka?
Instructor: lie, Harumi Doori wa tsugi no koosaten desu.
Student: Tsugi no koosaten desu ne?
Instructor: Hai, soo desu.
Student: Doomo.

Student's list

Ginza Doori
JR-sen no eki
chikatetsu no eki
Mitsukoshi

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Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

D.  Substitution Drill

Shinjuku Gyoen wa kono chikaku desu ka?

Kabukiza  JR-sen no eki
Mitsukoshi  chikatetsu no eki
Daimaru Depaato  Harumi Doori

E.  Production & Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student asks directions to a place on the list below. The instructor gives
directions. The student puts an X in the parentheses beside the correct location on the
List of choices.

Example:

Student:  Sumimasen, Harumi Doori wa kono chikaku desu ka?
Instructor:  Tsugi no shingoo desu.

Harumi Doori  (X) the next traffic light
              (  ) the second traffic light
              (  ) the third traffic light

Student’s list  List of choices

Ginza Doori  (  ) the next intersection
              (  ) the second intersection
              (  ) the third intersection

chikatetsu no eki  (  ) at the second corner from here
                   (  ) at the third traffic light from here
                   (  ) beyond the second corner

Mitsukoshi  (  ) the next traffic light
             (  ) the third traffic light
             (  ) the traffic light over there

Daimaru depaato  (  ) beyond that intersection
                 over there
                 (  ) on the first intersection
                 from here
                 (  ) on that corner over there
F. Comprehension and Response Exercise

Directions:

The instructor gives the directions to one of the places on the map below and asks what the place is. The student traces the directions on the map and answers.

Example:

Instructor: Tsugi no hidari no kado ni arimasu. Hon-ya desu ka, basu noriba desu ka?

Student: Hon-ya desu.

= traffic light

教師用スクリプト

1. 二つ目の信号の右にあります。喫茶店ですか、テバートですか。
2. 三つ目の左の角にあります。喫茶店ですか、レストランですか。
3. 次の交差点の向こうです。本屋ですか、バス乗り場ですか。
4. 二つめの右の角です。地下鉄の駅ですか、テバートですか。
G. Comprehension and Response Exercise

Correct the following statements by referring to the map below.

1. Kooban wa eki no mae ni arimasu.
2. Kissaten wa eki no soba desu.
3. Hoteru wa resutoran no tonari ni arimasu.
4. Kusuriya wa kissaten no mae ni arimasu.
5. Kooen wa eki no sugu soba desu.
6. Resutoran wa depaato no mae ni arimasu.
7. Hon-ya wa resutoran no tonari ni arimasu.
Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

H. Comprehension and Production Exercise 注: 教師用スクリプト下記参照

Directions:
Listen to the instructor read the directions to the following places:

1. Mitsukoshi
2. Shinjuku Gyoen
3. Kabukiza
4. Subway station

Write down below the key words that you picked up. When you don’t understand the directions, stop the instructor and ask him/her to repeat and confirm your understanding. You can use the following expressions for these purposes:

Sumimasen, moo ichi-do (yukkuri) itte kudasai.
Excuse me, would you say it again (slowly)?

...desu ka?  Is it...?
...desu ne?  It is... , isn’t it?

When you think you understand, repeat the directions in English so as to check your comprehension.

1. Directions to the Mitsukoshi department store
KEY WORDS:

2. Directions to Shinjuku Gyoen
KEY WORDS:

3. Directions to Kabukiza
KEY WORDS:

4. Directions to the subway station
KEY WORDS:

教師用スクリプト

ここから二つ目の交差点の右です。
ここから三つ目の交差点の左の角です。
ここから二つ目の信号のむこうです。左側にあります。
ここから二つ目の角にデパートがあります。駅はそのデパートの隣りです。
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>KANJI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 晴海通り</td>
<td>Harumi Doori</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 四丁目</td>
<td>yon-choome</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. 喫茶店</td>
<td>kissaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 薬局</td>
<td>yakkyoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 交番</td>
<td>kooban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

**USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION**

1. **Some important words in getting directions**

   Japanese do not have a word for ‘block,’ so they frequently use the following words in giving directions:

   - *kado*  
   - *shingoo*  
   - *koosaten*  

   For example, when an American says ‘Go two blocks,’ a Japanese would say something like ‘Go as far as the second intersection.’ The following words are frequently used with the above three words:

   - *tsugi/saisho no (shingoo)*  
   - *futatsu-me no (shingoo)*  
   - *mittsu-me no (shingoo)*  

   The following are some more place expressions introduced in this lesson:

   - *(eki) no soba*  
   - *(eki) kara*

2. **Is it A or B?**

   When the directions you get are rather complicated and you want to make sure that you got them correctly, you may want to ask a question like ‘Is it on the right or left?’ In Japanese, questions of this kind are formed by simply adding the phrase *desu ka* to each alternative. Look at the following:

   **English:**  
   *Is it A or B?*  

   **Japanese:**  
   *A desu ka, B desu ka?*

   In English, when there are three or more items to ask about, you place ‘or’ only in front of the last item. In Japanese, however, the sentence construction is the same as in the question that has two items. Compare the following:

   **English:**  
   *Is it A, B, or C?*  

   **Japanese:**  
   *A desu ka, B desu ka, C desu ka?*
Thus, when you want to ask if the place you are looking for is in front of the station or behind the station, you can say:

Eki no mae desu ka, ushiro desu ka?
Is it in front of or behind the station?

3. Helpful things to know in getting directions

a. When directions you have asked for are complicated and the place you are looking for is not far, Japanese will often take you there instead of giving you the directions. In such a case, s/he would say Tsurete itte agemashoo ‘I’ll take you there.’ You should show your gratitude with an expression like Doomo arigatoo or Arigatoo gozaimasu, etc. (cf. Lesson 11)

b. If your efforts to locate a place are in vain, try to find the nearest kooban ‘police box’ or tabako-ya ‘tabacco shop.’ There are quite a few kooban in any downtown area. The policemen there may not speak English but they will certainly help you find the place you are looking for. Of course, it will help a lot if you have the address of the place with you. The clerk at a tabako-ya also knows a lot about the places in his/her neighborhood. In fact, these are the two places where Japanese often go for directions.
Lesson 8  Getting the answer you want (1)

会話

Situation 1

ショーンス すみません。ここは晴海通りですか。
日本人 ええ、そうですよ。
ショーンス 歌舞伎座はどこですか。
日本人 ここから三つ目の左の角です。
ショーンス 三つ目の左の角ですね。
日本人 ええ、そうですよ。
ショーンス とうも。

Situation 2

アンターソン すみません。ここは銀座四丁目の交差点ですか。
日本人 いいえ、銀座四丁目は次の信号です。
アンターソン ああ、そうですか。次の信号ですね。
日本人 三越はそのそばですか。
日本人 ええ、三越は交差点の右の角です。
アンターソン 右の角ですか。とうもありがとう。
日本人 いいえ。

Situation 3

スミス すみません。新宿御苑はこの近くですか。
日本人 ええ、すぐそこです。その交差点のむこうです。
スミス あちらでしょうか。
日本人 はい。あのテバートのむこうです。
スミス ああ、そうですか。テバートのむこうですね。
とうもありがとう。

Situation 4

パターンソン すみません。東京駅はどこですか。
日本人 地下鉄ですか、JR線ですか。
パターンソン 地下鉄です。
日本人 次の交差点のむこうに大丸テバートがあります。
駅はその前です。
パターンソン 大丸テバートの前ですね。わかりました。
とうもありがとうございます。
Lesson 9  Getting the answer you want (2)

GETTING THE ANSWER YOU WANT (2)

この道をまっすぐ行って......

In this lesson, you will learn how to

• understand such key words as 'straight,' 'street,' 'toward,' 'beyond,' and 'at the end (of the street)'

• understand where to make a turn and in which direction you should turn
Note: In each of the following situations, the American does not understand the directions right away so s/he asks the Japanese person to repeat, making sure of the directions phrase by phrase or sentence by sentence.

**Situation 1**

*Mrs Taylor is looking for a subway station. She asks a passer-by where it is located.*

**Teeraa:** Sumimasen. Kono chikaku ni chikatetsu no eki ga arimasu ka?

**Nihonjin:** Ee, kono michi o massugu itte, futatsu-me no.

**Teeraa:** Sumimasen, moo ichi-do yakkuri itte kudasai.

**Nihonjin:** Kono michi o massugu itte.

**Teeraa:** Massugu.

**Nihonjin:** Futatsu-me no kado o migi ni magarimasu.

**Teeraa:** Futatsu-me no kado, migi.

**Nihonjin:** Eki wa hidari ni arimasu yo.

**Teeraa:** Hidari desu ne?

**Nihonjin:** Ee, soo desu.

**Teeraa:** Doomo arigatoo.

**Nihonjin:** Doo itashimashite.
**Situation 2**

*Ms Baker is going to see her friend, who has just arrived in Tokyo and is staying at the Fairmont Hotel. She has checked the location of the hotel and is in the general neighborhood but is not sure of its exact location. She asks a Japanese person on the street.*

*Beekaa: Sumimasen ga... Feamonto Hoteru wa doko ni arimasu ka?*

*Excuse me Where is the Fairmont Hotel?*

*Nihonjin: Feamonto Hoteru desu ka? Eeto... Kono michi o massugu itte, hajime no kado o hidari ni magatta tokoro desu yo.*

*Fairmont Hotel? Let me see Go down this street At the first corner, turn left*

*Beekaa: Sumimasen, moo ichi-do itte kudasai.*

*I’m sorry, but could you say that again?*

*Nihonjin: Kono michi o massugu itte, hajime no kado o hidari ni magatta tokoro desu.*

*(speaking slowly) Go straight down this street At the first corner, turn left.*

*Beekaa: Ano kado desu ne? Ano kado nohidari desu ka, migi desu ka?*

*You mean that corner? Is it to the left or right at the corner?*

*Nihonjin: Hidari desu.*

*It’s to the left*

*Beekaa: Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.*

*I see Thank you very much*

**Situation 3**

*Ms Jackson is going to Aoyama to see some antiques. Her friend has told her that there is a nice shop near Meiji Shrine called ‘Oriental Bazaar’. She takes a bus and gets off at a stop near a shrine. She asks directions at a kiosk.*

*Jakuson: Sumimasen. Koko wa Meiji Jinguu desu ka?*

*Excuse me Is this here the Meiji Shrine?*

*Nihonjin: Ee, soo desu.*

*Yes, it is*

*Jakuson: Orientaru Bazaawadokodesu ka?*

*Where is the Oriental Bazaar?*

*Nihonjin: Orientaru Bazaawakonomichi o masugu itte, ano shingoo no chotto saki desu yo.*

*The Oriental Bazaar is a little beyond the traffic light, down this street*

*Jakuson: Chotto saki? Shingoo no chikaku desu ka?*

*A little beyond? Is it near the traffic light?*

*Nihonjin: Ee, soo desu.*

*Yes, it is*

*Jakuson: Doomo arigatoo.*

*Thank you*
Lesson 9  Getting the answer you want (2)

Situation 4

Mr. Clark is going to see a special exhibition at the National Art Museum in Ueno Park. After consulting a map, he takes the JR-line and gets off at Uguisudani station, which is the station closest to the museum. He asks a station employee for directions.

**Kuraaku:** Chotto sumimasen ga, Bijutsukan wa atchi desu ka?

**Ekiu:** Ee, sono michi no muko no hoo desu.

**Kuraaku:** Mukoo no hoo?

**Ekiu:** Ee, soko o migi ni magatte, massugu itta tokoro desu.

**Kuraaku:** Massugu itta tokoro desu ka?

**Ekiu:** Ee, soo desu. Soko o migi ni magatte, massugu ikimasu ne. Massugu itta tokoro wa tsukiatari desu yo. Sono tsukiatari ni arimasu. Sugu wakarimasu yo.

**Kuraaku:** Aa, tsukiatari desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.

**Ekiu:** Chotto sumimasen ga, Bijutsukan wa atchi desu ka?

**Kuraaku:** Ee, sono michi no muko no hoo desu.

**Ekiu:** Ee, soko o migi ni magatte, massugu itta tokoro desu.

**Kuraaku:** Massugu itta tokoro desu ka?

**Ekiu:** Ee, soo desu. Soko o migi ni magatte, massugu ikimasu ne. Massugu itta tokoro wa tsukiatari desu yo. Sono tsukiatari ni arimasu. Sugu wakarimasu yo.

**Kuraaku:** Aa, tsukiatari desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.

**Ekiu:** Chotto sumimasen ga, Bijutsukan wa atchi desu ka?

**Kuraaku:** Ee, sono michi no muko no hoo desu.

**Ekiu:** Ee, soko o migi ni magatte, massugu itta tokoro desu.

**Kuraaku:** Massugu itta tokoro desu ka?

**Ekiu:** Ee, soo desu. Soko o migi ni magatte, massugu ikimasu ne. Massugu itta tokoro wa tsukiatari desu yo. Sono tsukiatari ni arimasu. Sugu wakarimasu yo.
### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>KTOBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kono o magatta tokoro desu saki ...no chikaku</td>
<td>this marks the object of a verb it's at the place (you) turn ahead, beyond the vicinity of (see kono chikaku, Lesson 4)</td>
<td>このをまかったところですさき……のちかく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoo magatte massugu itta tokoro desu tsukiatari bijutsukan</td>
<td>direction, way, toward (TE form of magarimasu ‘turn’) go straight (then, you’ll see it) end of a street, dead end, ‘T’ intersection art museum</td>
<td>ほうまかってまっすぐいったところですつきあたりびじゅつかん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practice

- Gaimushoo Foreign Ministry かれいむしょう

#### Notes

- ikimasu go いきます
- magarimasu turn まかります
### Street Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakurada Dori</td>
<td>桜田通り</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uchibori Dori</td>
<td>内堀通り</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotobori Dori</td>
<td>外堀通り</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aoyama Dori</td>
<td>青山通り</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Although Doori is pronounced with a long ə, the word is often spelled Dori in street signs, as above.

### Personalized list
A. Substitution Drill

Kooban wa kono michi no migi no hoo ni arimasu.

futatsu-me no kado
ano shingo no mukoo
ano koosaten no kado
ano kado no migi
ano eki no soba
kono michi no hidari

B. Substitution Drill

Hidari desu ka, migi desu ka?

atchi, kotchi
futatsu-me, mittsu-me
migi no kado, hidari no kado
basu, chikatetsu
koosaten no migi, koosaten no hidari
migi no hoo, hidari no hoo

C. Translation-Substitution Drill

cue: on the third corner
response: Depaato wa mittsu-me no kado ni arimasu.

on the left at the third corner
on the right at the next intersection
beyond the second traffic light
to the right at the next corner
to the left at the second traffic light
Lesson 9  Getting the answer you want (2)

D. Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The student chooses a place from the list of places below and asks whether or not the place is located nearby. The instructor gives directions. The student traces the directions on the map on the next page and marks an X at the destination. S/he also writes the name of the place near the X. The instructor checks the student’s map to determine whether or not s/he has arrived at the right place.

Examples:

Student:  Sumimasen, kono chikaku ni Makudonarudo ga arimasu ka?

Instructor:  Hai, kono michi o massugu itte, tsugi no kado o migi ni magarimasu. Makudonarudo wa migi ni arimasu.

Student:  (Traces the instructor’s directions on the map, marks an X and writes the name of the place near the X.)

Instructor:  (Checks the student’s map to see whether s/he has marked the right place.)

List of places

kooban
tabako-ya
resutoran
Sumitomo Ginkoo
Makudonarudo
depaato
Lesson 9  Getting the answer you want (2)

Student’s Map

⊕ indicates a traffic light

教師用スクリプト

1. 交番
ここから二つ目の信号を右に曲がります。交番は左にあります。

2. たばこ屋
この道をまっすぐ行って、初めの交差点を左に曲がります。
たばこ屋は右の方にあります。

3. レストラン
次の信号を右に曲がって右の方です。

4. 住友銀行
この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の信号のちょっと先の道を右に曲がります。銀行は左の方にあります。

5. マクドナルド
この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の信号を右に曲がります。
マクドナルドは右です。

6. デパート
この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の信号を左に曲がります。
デパートは右にあります。
E. Comprehension Exercise

Directions
The instructor will give you directions to get to several places from the American Embassy (see the map on the next page.) Listen to the directions and check the names of the place to which they get you below. Make sure that you (1) practice pronouncing the names of places and streets on the map before you start the exercise; and (2) start from the American Embassy.

1. ( ) Kasumigaseki Biru
   ( ) Tokyo Hoteru
   ( ) Okura Hoteru

2. ( ) Hie Jinja
   ( ) Kasumigaseki Biru
   ( ) Okura Hoteru

3. ( ) Hie Jinja
   ( ) Okura Hoteru
   ( ) Gaimushoo

4. ( ) Hibiya Kooen
   ( ) Gaimushoo
   ( ) Kokuritsu Gekijoo

5. ( ) Tokyo Hoteru
   ( ) TBS
   ( ) Akasaka Prince Hoteru

教師用スクリプト

1. ( ) Kasumigaseki Biru
   この道をまっすぐ行って、外堀通りを
   左に曲がると、三つ目の信号の右の
   角です。

2. ( ) Hie Jinja
   この道をまっすぐ行って、外堀通りを
   左に曲がります。そこからまっすぐ
   行くと右の方にあります。
   東急ホテルの手前です。

3. ( ) Hie Jinja
   この道をまっすぐ行って、三つ目の
   信号のむこうの右にあります。

4. ( ) Hibiya Kooen
   この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の交差
   点を左に曲がります。
   国会議事堂の前をまっすぐ行くと右の方
   です。

5. ( ) Tokyo Hoteru
   大使館を出て外堀通りまで行って、左に
   曲がります。二つ目の角を、又左に曲っ
   て、すっとまっすぐ行くと、右に大きな
   タワーが見えます。
Lesson 9  Getting the answer you want (2)

Place names

1. Amerika Taishikan
2. Okura Hotel
3. Kasumigaseki Biru
4. Gaimushoo
5. Kokkai Gijidoo
6. Kokuritsu Gekijoo
7. Tokyu Hotel
8. Hie Jinja
9. TBS
10. Akasaka Prince Hotel

X = koosaten
● = starting point
F. Comprehension Exercise

Directions

The instructor gives directions to the following places from the place marked 'You are here'. The student traces the directions on the map and writes the number of the place at which s/he has arrived in the parentheses after the place name. The instructor then checks the student's answers.

Note Use Sumimasen, Yukkuri itte kudasai, and ...desu ka/ne? if necessary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place name</th>
<th>Answer sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sensei no uchi</td>
<td>(            )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kissaten</td>
<td>(            )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suupaa</td>
<td>(            )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabakoya</td>
<td>(            )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon-ya</td>
<td>(            )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† traffic light

you are here
教師用スクリプト。

1. この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の角を右へ曲がります。
   先生の家は次の左の角にあります。

2. 喫茶店ですか？次の交差点を左へ曲がって、つきあたりを右へまっすぐ行きます。
   右の方にホテルがあります。ホテルの前の角が喫茶店です。

3. スーパーですね。この道をまっすぐ行って、三つ目の信号を右に曲がります。
   それから初めの角を左に曲がると、すぐわかりますよ。

4. たばこ屋はここから二つ目の信号を左へ曲がって、まっすぐ行きます。
   次の右の角にあります。

5. 本屋は次の角を右に曲がって、まっすぐ行ったところの右にあります。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>たばこ屋</td>
<td>tabakoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>銀行</td>
<td>ginkoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>右折禁止</td>
<td>Usetsu Kinshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>左折禁止</td>
<td>Sasetsu Kinshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一方通行</td>
<td>Ippoo Tsuukoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **More key words in comprehending directions**

The following words are useful for comprehending directions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>massugu</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>e.g., massugu itte going straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>michi</td>
<td>street</td>
<td>e.g., kono michi this street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . no hoo</td>
<td>toward...</td>
<td>e.g., migi no hoo to(ward) the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . no saki</td>
<td>beyond...</td>
<td>e.g., koosaten no saki beyond the intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsukiatari</td>
<td>end (of a street)</td>
<td>e.g., Kono michi no tsukiatari desu. It's at the end of this street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Verbs frequently used in directions**

'Go' and 'turn' are probably the two most frequently used verbs in giving directions. The Japanese words for these two verbs have different forms depending on their position in a sentence or how they occur with other words.

The following is a brief summary of some of these forms:

- **ikimasu/magarimasu**: used at the end of a sentence. (e.g., ikimasu magarimasu go and turn)
- **itte/magatte**: used when you mention other actions (e.g., itte magatte)
- **itta tokoro/magatta tokoro**: (tokoro means 'place'. The whole phrases mean 'the place you are to go' and 'the place to make a turn', respectively.)

At this point it is not necessary for you to be able to produce these forms, but you should be able to guess the meaning of a sentence that contains either word if you can pick up such key words as 'straight,' 'right,' etc. It should be noted, however, that unlike English, in Japanese these key words occur before the verbs, as in the following examples:

**Kono michi o massugu ikimasu.**

Go straight (down) this street.

**Tsugi no shingoo o migi ni magarimasu.**

Turn to the right at the next traffic light.
3. **Helpful things to know in getting directions**

Streets in most Japanese cities do not run straight from north to south or from east to west. Furthermore, not all streets have names. Instead, Japanese normally use the area name and/or number like yon-choome when referring to the location of a building or a place.

Since Japanese does not have a word equivalent to English ‘block,’ in giving directions a Japanese will use words like kado ‘corner,’ shingoo ‘traffic light,’ koosaten ‘intersection,’ etc. For example, for ‘Go one block and turn left...’ a Japanese person would say Tsugi no kado o hidari ni magatte... ‘Turn left at the next corner...’ It is, therefore, very important for you to become familiar with these words and to learn how to use them.
Session 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>テーラー</th>
<th>すみません。この近くに地下鉄の駅がありますか。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>ええ、この道をまっすぐ行って 二つ目の</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テーラー</td>
<td>すみません。もう一度ゆっくり言ってください。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>この道をまっすぐ行って</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テーラー</td>
<td>まっすぐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>二つ目の角を右に曲がります。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テーラー</td>
<td>二つ目の角、右</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>駅は左にありますよ。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テーラー</td>
<td>左ですね。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>ええ、そうですね。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>テーラー</td>
<td>とうもありかとう。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>とういたしました。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ヘーカー</th>
<th>すみませんか。フェアモントホテルはどこにあるですか。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>フェアモントホテルですか。ええと、この道を</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>まっすぐ行って、はじめの角を左に曲がった</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ところですよ。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ヘーカー</td>
<td>すみません。もう一度言ってください。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>この道をまっすぐ行って、はじめの角を左に</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>曲がったところです。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ヘーカー</td>
<td>あの角ですね。あの角の左ですか、右ですか。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本人</td>
<td>左です。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ヘーカー</td>
<td>そうですか。とうもありかとう。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Situation 3

ジャクソン すみません。ここは明治神宮ですか。
日本人 ええ、そうです。
ジャクソン オリエンタルハザーはどこですか。
日本人 オリエンタルハザーはこの道をまっすぐ行って、あの信号のちょっと先ですよ。
ジャクソン ちょっと先が信号の近くですか。
日本人 ええ、そうです。
ジャクソン とうもありがとう。

Situation 4

クラーク ちょっと、すみませんか、美術館はあっちですか。
駅員 ええ、その辺のむこうの方です。
クラーク むこうの方?
駅員 ええ、そこを右に曲がって、まっすぐ行ったところです。
クラーク まっすぐ行ったところですか。
駅員 ええ、そうですね。そこを右に曲がって、まっすぐ行ったところです。
            まっすぐ行ったところは、つきあたりですよ。
            そのつきあたりにあります。すぐわかりますよ。
クラーク ああ、つきあたりですか。とうもありがとう。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask if a place is nearby or far away
- talk about distance and how long it takes to get to a particular place
- tell time
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Ms. Davis is in the Ginza, intending to go shopping at Takashimaya department store. She thought the department store was close by but she cannot find it.

Deebisu: Sumimasen. Takashimaya wa kono chikaku desu ka?

Nihonjin: Takashimaya desu ka? Kono michi o massugu itte, tsugi no koosaten o migi ni magaruto, hidari ni arimasu.

Deebisu: Soo desu ka. Koko kara tooi desu ka?


Deebisu: Wakarimashita. Doomo.

Situation 2

Mr. Collins is on his way home from a visit to a colleague, who lives in Shibuya. He got off a bus near Shibuya station to window-shop at a department store. After a while, he realizes that he has walked quite far from the station and is not sure how to get back.

Korinzu: Sumimasen. Shibuya-eki wa doko desu ka?

Nihonjin: Eki wa chotto tooi desu yo. Futatsu-me no kado o migi e massugu ikuto, tsukia tari ni depaato ga miemasu. Eki wa sono mae desu. Soo desu nee... Koko kara eki made aruite juugo-fun gurai desu.

Korinzu: Aruite juugo-fun?

Nihonjin: Ee.

Korinzu: Soo desu ka. Doomo.
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

Situation 3

Mrs. Howard visited a friend in Yokohama and, on the way home, attended an outdoor concert at Hibiya Park. Her friend gave Mrs. Howard directions to the park and also suggested that she take a subway home. After the concert, Mrs. Howard asks someone on the street whether Hibiya station is far.

Hawaado: Sumimasen. Chikatetsu no eki wa koko kara tooi desu ka? Excuse me. Is the subway station far from here?

Nihonjin: lie, sugu desu yo. Asoko ni depaato ga arimasu ne? Ano depaato no migi desu. Koko o massugu ikeba, sugu wakarimasu yo. No, it’s right there. You see a department store over there, don’t you? It’s to the right of that department store. If you go straight from here, you’ll find it right away.

Hawaado: Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo. I see. Thank you.
### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOTOBA</th>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tooi</td>
<td>is far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooku arimasen</td>
<td>is not far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meetoru</td>
<td>meter(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakarimashita</td>
<td>I understand (lit. I understood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>to, towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iku</td>
<td>go (dictionary form of ikimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miemasu</td>
<td>is visible, can be seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made</td>
<td>until, as far as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aruite</td>
<td>on foot, walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(TE form of arukimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...fun</td>
<td>minute(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurai</td>
<td>approximately, about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikeba</td>
<td>if (you) go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KOTOBA</th>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chikai</td>
<td>is near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>by means of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuruma</td>
<td>car, automobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densha</td>
<td>electric train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hikooki</td>
<td>air plane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes

...pun  minute  ......ぶん
hitotsu  one  ひとつ
yottsu  four  よっつ
itsutsu  five  いつつ
muttsu  six  むっつ
nanatsu  seven  ななつ
yattsu  eight  やっつ
kokonotsu  nine  こここのつ
too  ten  とう
gaijin  foreigner  がいじん

Supplement

ichi-ji  one o’clock  いちじ
ni-ji  two o’clock  にじ
san-ji  three o’clock  さんじ
yo-ji  four o’clock  よじ
so-ji  five o’clock  ごじ
roku-ji  six o’clock  ろくじ
shichi-ji  seven o’clock  七じ
hachi-ji  eight o’clock  はちじ
ku-ji  nine o’clock  くじ
juu-ji  ten o’clock  じゅうじ
juu ichi-ji  eleven o’clock  じゅういちじ
juu ni-ji  twelve o’clock  じゅうにじ
nan-ji  what time?  なんじ
han  half  はん
mae  before  まえ
sugi  after, past  すぎ
A. *Pronunciation Drill*

In giving directions, Japanese people often mention the distance and/or how long it takes to get from one point to another. In this lesson, we will study the words for 'minute' and 'meter.' Study the following by repeating after the instructor.

Note how the pronunciation of the numerals and the words for 'minute' changes in different environments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>minutes</th>
<th>pronunciation</th>
<th>meters</th>
<th>pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-pun</td>
<td>ip-pun</td>
<td>1 meetoru</td>
<td>ichi meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-fun</td>
<td>ni-fun</td>
<td>2 meetoru</td>
<td>ni meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-pun</td>
<td>san-pun</td>
<td>3 meetoru</td>
<td>san meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-pun</td>
<td>yon-pun</td>
<td>4 meetoru</td>
<td>yon meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-fun</td>
<td>go-fun</td>
<td>5 meetoru</td>
<td>go meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-pun</td>
<td>rop-pun</td>
<td>6 meetoru</td>
<td>roku meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-fun</td>
<td>nana-fun</td>
<td>7 meetoru</td>
<td>nana meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-pun</td>
<td>hap-pun</td>
<td>8 meetoru</td>
<td>hachi meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-fun</td>
<td>kyuu-fun</td>
<td>9 meetoru</td>
<td>kyuu meetoru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-pun</td>
<td>jup-pun</td>
<td>10 meetoru</td>
<td>juu meetoru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>minutes</th>
<th>meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 minutes</td>
<td>58 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 minutes</td>
<td>23 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 minutes</td>
<td>60 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td>36 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 minutes</td>
<td>90 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 minutes</td>
<td>85 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 minutes</td>
<td>44 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 minutes</td>
<td>30 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 minutes</td>
<td>15 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 minutes</td>
<td>80 meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. **Comprehension Drill** 注: 教師は次の練習のために何分と何メートルを用意する

The instructor will say several different periods of time or distances. Write down below the English equivalents of what you hear.

1.  6.
2.  7.
3.  8.
4.  9.
5.  10.

C. **Substitution Drill**

Eki kara depaato made aruite 5-fun gurai desu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40-pun</th>
<th>25-fun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-fun</td>
<td>7-fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-pun</td>
<td>10-pun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-fun</td>
<td>5-fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-pun</td>
<td>3-pun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. **Substitution Drill**

Koko kara soko made aruite 30-pun gurai desu.

- basu de
- takushii de
- chikatetsu de
- kuruma de
- densha de
- hikooki de

E. **Substitution Drill**

Eki wa koko kara tooi desu ka?

- kono chikaku desu
- doko desu
- doko ni arimasu
- kono chikaku ni arimasu
- koko kara chikai desu
- koko kara tooi desu
F. Production Exercise

Directions:

Look at the illustration below and give the distance between points 1 and 2, 2 and 3, etc., using the following expression:

...kara...made...meetoru gurai desu.

Example:

Koko kara eki made 50 meetoru gurai desu.
(from point 1 to point 2)

G. Question and Answer Exercise

Directions:

Student A asks whether it is far from point 1 to point 2, from point 2 to point 3, etc., in the illustration for Exercise F above. Student B answers ‘no’ and gives the distance.

Example:

A: Koko kara eki made tooi desu ka? (from point 1 to point 2)
B: lie, tooku arimasen. 50 meetoru gurai desu.
H. Production Drill

Referring to the list below, say how long it takes to go from a particular place to a destination on foot. Use the following pattern:

Example:

Hibiya Kooen kara Kokkai Gijidoo made aruite 25-fun gurai desu.

Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>departure point</th>
<th>destination</th>
<th>minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chikatetsu no eki</td>
<td>Kabukiza</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerika Taishikan</td>
<td>Sannoo Hoteru</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku-eki</td>
<td>Shinjuku Gyoen</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueno-eki</td>
<td>Ueno Kooen</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiya Kooen</td>
<td>Kokkai Gijidoo</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Conversation Management Exercise

Directions:

1. Choose the place to which you are going from the list below.
2. Ask the instructor the location of the place of your choice. You can use the following expressions:

   . . . wa doko desu ka?
   . . . wa doko ni arimasu ka?
   . . . wa kono chikaku desu ka?

3. Get directions from the instructor. When you don’t understand the directions, ask her/him to repeat or slow down, confirm, etc.

4. Find the correct location of the place on the map on the next page and tell the instructor the letter of the place on the map. If your answer is correct, the instructor will say, Hai, so desu. If it isn’t, s/he will say, chigaimasu. If your answer is not correct, go back to (3) above.

Student’s list

supermarket
coffee shop
police box
subway station
park
教師用スクリプト

1. (スーパー)この道をまっすぐ行くと、つきあたります。そこを右に曲がると、すくです。歩いて二十分くらいです。

2. (喫茶店)初めの信号を右に曲がって、まっすぐ行くと、二つ目の左の角にホテルが見えます。ホテルの隣にあります。

3. (交番)この道をまっすぐ行って、次の交差点を左に曲がります。そこから五十メートルくらい行くと、右にテバートが見えます。そのテバートの前です。

4. (地下鉄駅)ここをまっすぐ行って、二つ目の信号を右に曲がると、角にたたはこ屋があります。そこを左に曲がって、次の左の角にあります。

5. (公園)この道をまっすぐ行って、二つ目の信号を左に曲がります。次の角を右に曲かって五十メートルくらい行くと、右にあります。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>一</td>
<td>ichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>二</td>
<td>ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三</td>
<td>san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四</td>
<td>shi/yon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>六</td>
<td>roku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>七</td>
<td>shichi/nana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>hachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>ku/kyuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十</td>
<td>juu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

Supplementary Materials

A. Age

1. The instructor will read the ages of several people. Check the correct age.

Tanaka
   ( ) 25
   ( ) 52

Yamada
   ( ) 46
   ( ) 64

Ueda
   ( ) 37
   ( ) 73

2. Write the following ages in Japanese:

1 year old ____________________
2 years old ____________________
3 years old ____________________
4 years old ____________________
5 years old ____________________
6 years old ____________________
7 years old ____________________
8 years old ____________________
9 years old ____________________
10 years old ____________________

3. The instructor will now read the above ages. Check your answers and find out how the pronunciation changes in the cases of some of the numbers.

4. Write the following ages in Japanese:

11 years old ____________________  28 years old ____________________
38 years old ____________________  45 years old ____________________
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

B. Telling time

1. Repeat after the instructor for pronunciation practice:

 ichi-ji
 ni-ji
 san-ji
 yo-ji
 go-ji
 roku-ji
 shichi-ji
 hachi-ji
 ku-ji
 juu-ji
 juu ichi-ji
 juu ni-ji
 nan-ji

2. Read the following out loud:

(Examples: 1:52 = ichi-ji gojuu ni-fun, 2:30 = ni-ji han)

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:51</td>
<td>8:46</td>
<td>9:34</td>
<td>10:18</td>
<td>11:26</td>
<td>12:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>3:40</td>
<td>4:10</td>
<td>12:25</td>
<td>10:34</td>
<td>11:19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Your instructor will read several times. Write each one down in Arabic numerals.

注：教師は適宜に時間をいう

1. 6.
2. 7.
3. 8.
4. 9.
5. 10.
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

4. Production Exercise

Directions:

Student A asks Student B what time it is. Student B answers by referring to the diagrams below.

Example:

Student A:  Ima nan-ji desu ka?
Student B:  (referring to [a] below) Juu ichi-ji gojup-pun desu.

![Diagrams](image_url)
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **too**i  *'far'*

   You can use the word tooi ‘far’, when you want to find out if the place to which you are going is far or near, as in the following example:

   **Too desu ka?**  *Is it far?*

   To understand the answer to this question, you will need to be able to pick up the following expression in addition to words like hai, ee, and iie.

   **Tooku arimasen.**  *(It's) not far.*

2. **gurai**  *'about'*

   The word grai is comparable to English ‘about’ or ‘approximately.’ Note that in Japanese grai follows the quantity expression while in English ‘about’ or ‘approximately’ precedes.

   Examples:
   
   a.  **10-pun grai desu.**  *(It's) about 10 minutes.*
   b.  **50 meetoru grai desu.**  *(It's) about 50 meters.*

3. **...made**  *'as far as...’*

   You may sometimes hear a Japanese use the word made ‘as far as’ when s/he mentions a destination, as in the following example:

   **Soko made 10-pun grai desu.**  *It's about 10 minutes to there.*

   Again, note the difference in English and Japanese word order, as in the following:

   eki made  
   **tsugi no shingo made**  *to/as far as the next traffic light*

   If we use the words ...kara ‘from’ and ...made ‘as far as...’, we can indicate the distance between two places, as in the following examples:

   **Tokyo kara Osaka made**  *from Tokyo to Osaka*
   **koko kara soko made**  *from here to there*
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

4. **Other expressions often encountered in getting directions**

   (a) Japanese people will often say something like 'If you go 50 meters, you will...'. The Japanese expression for 'if you go' is ikuto or ikeba.

   (b) Similarly, they will often say something like 'You will see a department store on your right.' The Japanese expression for 'You will see' is...ga miemasu, which literally means 'is visible'.

   Example.

   50 meetoru gurai ikuto, migi ni depaato ga miemasu.  
   *If you go about 50 meters, you will see a department store on the right*

   (c) When indicating how long it takes to get to a place, the Japanese will often specify the means of transportation, e.g., 'on foot'. The expression for 'on foot' in Japanese is aruite.

   Example.

   Soko made aruite 10-pun gurai desu.  
   *It takes about 10 minutes to get there on foot*

5. **Two sets of numerals**

   In Lesson 8, we learned such expressions as futatsu-me (no shingoo), 'the second (traffic light),' and mittsu-me (no kado) 'the third (corner)' The words futatsu-me and mittsu-me mean 'the second' and 'the third,' respectively, and futa- and mi- indicate the numbers 'two' and 'three.' These two words are native Japanese numerals. When simply counting numbers, however, the Japanese use another set of numerals which are of Chinese origin. The native Japanese numerals are used only for the numbers one to ten. Any numbers larger than ten are expressed in Chinese numerals. Below is a table that shows the difference between the two systems (Japanese = native Japanese numerals, Chinese = numerals of Chinese origin).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>hi-</td>
<td>fu-</td>
<td>mi-</td>
<td>yo-</td>
<td>itsu-</td>
<td>mu-</td>
<td>nana-</td>
<td>ya-</td>
<td>kokono-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>ichi</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>san</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>roku</td>
<td>shichi</td>
<td>hachi</td>
<td>ku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   As indicated by the hyphen following the Japanese numerals above, the native Japanese numerals are always used with some other element. The exception is the number 10, too, which occurs without tsu at the end. Ask your instructor how these two sets of numerals are used in counting objects in Japanese.
6. **Helpful things to know in getting directions**

(a) You may experience a situation in which a Japanese person says to you ‘I can’t speak English,’ even if you are talking to the person in Japanese! This remark is certainly a very discouraging one, especially to a person who has painstakingly studied Japanese before coming to Japan.

However, don’t be too discouraged because even foreigners whose Japanese is quite fluent will have this experience occasionally. This is because ordinary Japanese assume that gaijin (外国人) ‘foreigners’ don’t speak Japanese. Furthermore, most Japanese have little confidence in their ability to speak and understand English. Therefore, the first thing a Japanese person might do would be to ‘proclaim’ that s/he can’t speak English (sometimes even before you start to talk).

In order not to embarrass such a person (or not to get embarrassed), be sure to use an attention-getter like Sumimasen and to wait for the answer. If you get a reply in Japanese, you can simply go ahead and ask for directions. If the person still does not answer, try someone else.

You may also experience a situation in which a Japanese person replies only in English, even if you are talking to the person in Japanese. In one sense, such a situation is convenient for you, for you can then begin communicating in English. However, you may feel discouraged or even insulted, because you may feel the person believes your Japanese is not good enough. Again, don’t take these things too seriously, because it may be that the Japanese is simply trying to be courteous or friendly by speaking in English or that s/he wants to practice his/her English.

(b) The metric system is used in Japan and it may take some time to get the ‘feeling’ of the amount expressed in meters, unless you are already familiar with the system. The following conversion tables are provided to give you a rough idea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meters to feet (approximate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet to meters (approximate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 10  Asking the distance

会話

Situation 1

ティヒス すみません。高島屋はこの近くですか。
日本人 高島屋ですか。この道をまっすぐ行って、
次の交差点を右に曲がると、左にあります。
ティヒス そうですか。ここから遠いですか。
日本人 いいえ、遠くありませんよ。80メートルくらいです。
ティヒス わかりました。とうも。

Situation 2

コリリス すみません。広谷駅はどこですか。
日本人 駅はちょっと遠いですよ。二つ目の角を右へまっすぐ
行くと、つきあたりにテバートが見えます。
駅はその前です。
そうですね ここから駅まで歩いて15分くらいです。
コリリス 歩いて15分?
日本人 ええ。
コリリス そうですか。とうも。

Situation 3

ハワート すみません。地下鉄の駅はここから遠いですか。
日本人 いいえ、すぐですよ。あそこのテバートがありますね。
あのテバートの右です。
ここをまっすぐ行けば、すぐわかりますよ。
ハワート そうですね。とうもありがとう。
This is a review lesson. You will be asked to act out or make up a conversation with the instructor based on the situations listed below. Try to use the expressions you have learned so far as appropriately as possible.

What do you do or say in the following situations?

1. You want to find out if that building over there is Tokyo Station.
2. You want to find out if Ginza 4-chome is far from where you are.
4. You are shopping in a department store and have to go to the bathroom. When you can’t find it, how would you ask your way?
5. You want to find out from a Japanese if this is the office of Mr. Johnson.
6. You are on your way to work in the morning and you want to greet a Japanese acquaintance you see on the way.
7. You have been asked on the street by a Japanese whose English is poor where the U.S. Embassy is.
8. You have received something from a Japanese.
9. You have just gotten off the train and you think that this street goes to Ginza 4-chome. How would you check this?
10. It’s after work and before you go home.
11. You want to get a stranger’s attention on the street so you can ask something.
12. You want to find out if there is a taxi stand in the immediate vicinity.
13. You asked the way to the station but the person you asked speaks Japanese so fast you can’t understand.
14. You want to find out what that building at the end of the street is.
15. You want a favor done.
16. You want to find out if the Mitsukoshi Department Store is on the second or third corner (from here).
17. You have made a telephone call to a certain office and gotten the wrong number.
18. You are at a restaurant and have seen something among the plastic samples that you would like to try, but you don’t know what it’s called in Japanese.
19. You want to find out if a given Japanese knows English.
20. You want to go to the Kabuki Theater and you asked a Japanese the way but you didn’t understand the answer well.
21. You are asked by a Japanese ‘Are you (your name)?’
22. You are asked by a Japanese ‘Are you (someone else’s name)?’
23. You have been looking for Mr. Johnson’s office but you can’t find it.
24. You want to find out where Mr. Sato’s room is.
25. You are first introduced to someone.
26. You think it’s Mr. Tanaka of the Trade Ministry but you want to make sure.
27. You meet a Japanese friend. Ask how his (or husband) is.
28. You are looking for the Sony Building. You want to find out if it’s near or far from where you are now.
29. You’re not sure where the station you’re looking for is. Ask a Japanese to draw you a map.
30. You’re on the train and you want to find out how many more stations there are before Roppongi.
31. You’re on the train and you want to make sure that Shinjuku is the station after next.
32. You’re on the train and you want to find out what the next station is.
33. You want to find out how long it will take to go from where you are to the subway station.
34. Your Japanese has been praised by a Japanese. How do you respond?
35. There’s a phone call for Ms. Tanaka from a Japanese but she is out. What do you do?
36. You want to order sukiyaki.
37. You want to ask about the location of Takashimaya department store.
38. You want to ask for an English menu.
39. You want to propose a time.
40. You want to confirm the name of a person to whom you are introduced.
41. You want to ask a person when s/he wants to meet.
42. You want to ask for a person who understands English.
43. You propose to meet on Saturday.
44. You say you are the wife/husband of an employee.
45. You want to ask a person about a convenient time to meet.
46. You want to introduce your wife/husband to a Japanese.
47. You want to exchange business cards with someone.
48. You want to introduce a friend to your instructor.
49. You want to ask the location of the nearest bus stop.
50. You want to ask the time.
Lesson 11

BUYING A TRAIN TICKET

In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask a Japanese to tell you the fare to your destination
- ask a Japanese to buy a ticket for you
- find out where you can buy a ticket at a station
- buy a ticket at a ticket window
- count numbers up to 999
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Ms. Spencer wants to go to Shibuya to see a special exhibit at a department store. She is now at Tokyo Station. To go to Shibuya, she can use either the subway or the JR-sen. Since there is a subway exit that leads to an underground entrance to the department store, she decides to take the subway.

Supensaa: Sumimasen. Shibuya e ikitant desu ga, kippu uriwa doko desu ka? Excuse me. I want to go to Shibuya, (but) where is the ticket window?

Nihonjin: Chikutetsu desu ka, JR-sen desu ka? The subway or the JR-sen?

Supensaa: Chikutetsu desu. The subway.

Nihonjin: Aa, jaa, koko o massugu itte, kaidan o agatte, chotto itta... Oh, well, go straight from here, go up the stairs and go a little further...

Supensaa: Sumimasen. Wakarimasen. Sorry, I don’t understand

Nihonjin: Soo desu ka. Jaa, tsurete itte agemashoo. Oh. Well, then I’ll take you there.

Supensaa: Doomo arigatoo. Thank you very much.

Situation 2

Ms. Norris is at Tokyo station en route to Kamakura for sightseeing. Although her friend has told her how much the fare is to Kamakura, she doesn’t remember. To find out the fare she tries to read the fare chart, but all the station names are written in Kanji which she doesn’t recognize.

Norisu: Sumimasen. Kamakura e ikitant desu ga, ikura desu ka? Excuse me. I want to go to Kamakura, (but) how much is it?

Nihonjin: Eeto... Koko kara Kamakura made 900-en desu. Let me see... It’s 900 yen from here to Kamakura.

Norisu: Soo desu ka. Doomo. I see. Thank you.
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

Situation 3

After a weekend in Hakone, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are going home to Shinjuku by train. Mr. Murphy sees several ticket-windows at the station. He goes to one of the windows.

Maafii:  Sumimasen. Shinjuku e ikitain desu ga, kippu wa koko desu ka?  Excuse me. I want to go to Shinjuku, (but) is this where tickets are sold?

Madoguchi no hito:  Ee, soo desu yo.  Yes, that’s right.

Maafii:  Jaa, Shinjuku, 2-mai.  Well, then, two tickets to Shinjuku.

Madoguchi no hito:  1,280-en desu.  That’s 1,280 yen.
## VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialogs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ikita in desu ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kippu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kippu uriba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyaku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...byaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...pyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jidoo hanbaiki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madoguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirimasen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaisuu-ken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teeki-ken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unchin (ryookin) seesanjo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katte kudasai-masen ka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kaisatsuguchi gate (at station) かいさつぐち

**Personalized List**
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

PRACTICE

A. Comprehension Exercise

The instructor will read numbers of tickets (e.g., ichi-mai, ni-mai, etc.). Write down the number of tickets you hear mentioned.

1.  3.  5.  7.  9.
2.  4.  6.  8.  10.

B. Translation Exercise

Example:
(cue) one ticket to Ueno
(response) Ueno, ichi-mai

two tickets to Yokohama
four tickets to Shinjuku
three tickets to Shibuya
five tickets to Asakusa
one ticket to the Ginza

C. Substitution Drill

Kippu uriba wa doko desu ka?

JR-sen no eki
Chikatetsu no eki
Chikatetsu no kippu uriba
Koko
JR-sen no kippu uriba
Jidoo hanbaiki

D. Substitution Drill

Ueno e ikitain desu ga, ikura desu ka?

Tokyo  Kyoto
Nagoya  Osaka
Fukuoka  Yokohama
E. **Reading numbers**

In Lesson 1, we learned how to count from 1 to 99. In this lesson, we will learn the numbers up to 999. Study the following and practice the pronunciation by repeating after the instructor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>ni - hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>san - byaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>yon - hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>go - hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>rop - pyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>nana - hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>hap - pyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>kyuu - hyaku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

123 is read as **hyaku ni-juu san**. Now read the following numbers:

1. 132  
2. 671  
3. 243  
4. 765  
5. 356  
6. 818  
7. 404  
8. 927  
9. 580  
10. 999

The instructor will read some numbers. Write them down.

注：教師は百から九百九十九までの数字を用意する

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  
10.

F. **Information Exchange Exercise**

Directions:

Student A selects two subway stations from the map on the next page and asks how much the fare is. (Use the underlined stations only.) Student B answers by referring to the fare chart.

Example:

*Student A:*  Tokyo kara Ginza made ikura desu ka?
*Student B:*  Hyaku ni-juu en desu.
### Note
Toranomon is the subway station nearest the American Embassy.

#### Fare Chart for Student B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>fare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Ginza</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toranomon</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shinjuku</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginza</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toranomon</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shinjuku</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toranomon</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ginza</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shinjuku</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinjuku</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ginza</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toranomon</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. **Information Exchange Exercise**

**Directions:**

Student A asks for a ticket/tickets to a destination by choosing a place from the list below and asking how much the fare is. The instructor confirms the destination and gives the fare, referring to the fare chart. Student A confirms the fare. The instructor responds to student A's confirmation. (If student A doesn't get the fare correctly, the instructor gives the fare again.) Student A then says Hai 'Here you are,' pretending s/he is giving the money to the instructor.

Example:

**Student A:** Kamakura, ichi-mai. Ikura desu ka?
**Instructor:** Kamakura desu ka? 800-en desu.
**Student A:** 800-en desu ne.
**Instructor:** Hai, soo desu. OR lie, (correct fare) . . . en desu.
**Student A:** Hai (pretending that s/he is giving the money).

List for student A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>destination</th>
<th>number of tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueno</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinagawa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamakura</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

教員用 運賃表

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>行き先</th>
<th>運賃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>東京</td>
<td>三百円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上野</td>
<td>四百円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>品川</td>
<td>三百円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>横浜</td>
<td>五百円</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鎌倉</td>
<td>九百円</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

H. Interpreting Exercise

Directions:
Student A asks for information in English, following the directions below. Student B translates the directions into Japanese. The instructor responds (with possible additional information). Student B takes notes, either in English or Japanese, and confirms his/her understanding. Student B expresses his/her thanks. The instructor responds. Student B then translates the information into English for student A.

Example:

Student A: I want to go to Otemachi. Please ask where the ticket window is.

Student B: Otemachi e ikitai n desu ga, kippu uriba wa doko desu ka?

Instructor: Koko o massugu itte, migi ni arimasu yo. Esukareetaa no mukoo desu.

Student B: (asks to slow down or repeat, confirms, etc.)

Doomo (arigatoo).

Instructor: Doo itashimashite, etc.

Student B: (to student A) Go straight. It’s on the right, beyond the escalator.

Directions for student A:
1. You want to go to Asakusa. Ask where the ticket window is.
2. You want to go to Toranomon. Ask how much the fare is.
3. You want to go to Hibiya. You are at a ticket window. Ask whether you can buy a ticket there or not.
4. You want to go to Mitsukoshi Mae station (in front of Mitsukoshi). Ask the instructor to buy a ticket for you and ask how much the fare is. Give him or her the money.
5. You want to go to Nihonbashi. You are in front of a ticket vending machine. Ask how much the fare is.
6. You want to go to Akasakamitsuke. Ask where you can buy a ticket.

教師用スクリプト
1. 切符売場ですか。その自動販売機ですよ。
2. 虎ノ門ですか。二百円です。
3. その自動販売機で買ってください。百八十円です。
4. ええ、いいですよ。(学生かいくらか聞いたあとで) 二百三十円ですよ。
   (切符を買ってから) はい、これから切符です。
5. さあ、私も知りませんか、ああ、上に表がありますね。
   ええと、二百八十円です。
6. 赤坂見附ですね。あっちの方です。連れて行ってあげましょう。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 大人</td>
<td>otona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 小人</td>
<td>kodomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 運賃表</td>
<td>unchinyoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 発売中</td>
<td>hatsubaichuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 発売中止</td>
<td>hsubai-chuushi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 両替機</td>
<td>ryoogaeki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **How to express your desire to do something**

   When you want to express your desire to do something, you can use the following pattern:

   
   V-tain desu.  
   **I want to** V
   
   (Note V indicates a verb stem)

   In order to use this expression, you have to know the correct verb form. In this lesson, you will learn the verb form iki- ‘go’ as in the following example:

   **Ikitain desu.**  
   **I want to go**

   To specify the place you want to go to, place the destination and the particle e in front of the above expression, as illustrated below:

   **Ginza e ikitain desu.**  
   **I want to go to the Ginza**

   This expression will be especially useful when you want to find out where you can buy a ticket, how much the fare is, etc. In such cases, use an expression like the following:

   **I want to go to the Ginza, where is the ticket window?**

   The Japanese expression for the above is:

   **Ginza e ikitain desu ga, kippu uriba wa doko desu ka?**

   Note that the particle ga in the above sentence literally means ‘but.’ However, in this sentence it is only a way of smoothing the transition between the statement of desire ‘I want to’ and what follows, and should not be taken literally.

a. **When you want to find out the fare**

   When you want to find out a price, you can use the following expression:

   **Ikura desu ka?**  
   **How much is it?**

   Thus, when you want to say ‘I want to go to Toranomon, (but) how much is it?’ (i.e., ‘how much is the fare’), you can say:

   **Toranomon e ikitain desu ga, ikura desu ka?**

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b. When you want to find out where you can buy a ticket

The following are some useful words to know if you want to find out where you can buy a ticket:

kippu  ticket
kippu uriba  ticket window (lit., ticket selling place)

(I) When you want to ask ‘Can I buy a ticket here?’ or ‘Are tickets sold here?,’ you can use the following expression:

Kippu wa koko desu ka?  (lit., Are tickets here?)

Thus, the expression Toranomon e ikitan desu ga, kippu wa koko desu ka? means ‘I want to go to Toranomon; can I buy a ticket here?’

If you are at the wrong window, the clerk at the window will tell you the right window number. s/he will say something like the following:

. . . ban no madoguchi desu.  (It’s window #. . .)
(See Lesson 12 for usage of -ban.)

(II) When you want to find out where a ticket window is, you can use the following expression:

Kippu uriba wa doko desu ka?

As in (a) above, if you want to say ‘I want to go to the Ginza; can you tell me where the ticket window is?,’ you can say:

Ginza e ikitan desu ga, kippu uriba wa doko desu ka?

2. Some useful expressions for buying a ticket

The Japanese expressions used in buying a ticket at a ticket window are very simple. When you want to buy a ticket to the Ginza, for example, you simply say:

Ginza.

However, although not very likely, you may be asked by the clerk at the window how many tickets you want. In order to avoid being asked this kind of question, which you may find difficult to understand, it is a good idea to specify the number first. The number of tickets can be expressed in the following pattern:

numeral + mai

The word mai refers to thin flat objects. Words of this kind are sometimes called counters, for they are used when counting objects and persons. They indicate what kind of objects you are counting.

When you want to say ‘One ticket to the Ginza,’ for example, you can say:
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

Ginza, ichi-mai.
Likewise, when you want to say ‘Two tickets to Toranomon,’ you can say:

Toranomon, ni-mai.

Note that in specifying the number of tickets, you simply use the appropriate number in Japanese and add mai, which stays the same, regardless of the number.

3. *Tsurete itte agemashoo*  ‘I’ll take you there’

When directions you asked would be complicated and the place you are looking for is not far, a Japanese person will often take you there instead of giving you directions. In such a case, s/he would say:

*Tsurete itte agemashoo.*          *I’ll take you there.*

When a Japanese person doesn't know the place you are looking for, his/her typical reaction will be to say,

*Saa, . . . or Soo desu ne . . .*  *Well, . . .*

He or she may then add:

*Watakushi mo shirimasen.*  *I don’t know, either.*

4. *Kinds of tickets*

a. Regular tickets

For most short distance trips, tickets can be bought from a ticket vending machine. In some cases, you can buy them only from a machine, not at a window. What you need to do to buy a ticket from a vending machine is:

(I) Find out the fare from the fare chart, which usually takes the form of a map of train routes and is placed above the machines.

(II) Put sufficient coins into the slot and push the button that has the correct price on it. The ticket (and change) will come out at the bottom of the machine.

b. *kaisuu-ken* (*回数券*)  ‘*coupon tickets*’

The *kaisuu-ken* (*回数券*) is a kind of discount ticket. It is a sheet of eleven tickets which can be bought at the ticket window of a station for the price of ten regular tickets. It is valid only for the designated stations and a ticket should be separated from the rest only after it is punched or stamped at the gate or *kaisatsuguchi* (改札口) when entering the platform area.
c. **teeki-ken (定期券) ‘season pass’ or ‘commuter ticket’**

The teeki-ken (定期券) is a season pass which entitles you to unlimited train rides between the designated stations for the designated period. You can buy a teeki-ken that is valid for one month, three months or six months at the ticket window of a station. With a teeki-ken, you can save nearly 50% of the regular price, depending on how often you use it and how long it is valid. The longer the designated period, the larger the discount rate is.

5. **How to buy the correct ticket**

Since the station names on the fare chart are usually written only in Kanji, you need to be able to read the Kanji in order to buy the correct ticket unless you know the fare beforehand. You may wonder what you should do if you cannot read the station names and don’t know the fare. The following are some suggestions for such occasions:

a. Buy the lowest fare ticket from the machine, take the train and go to the unchin/ryookin-seesanso (運賃料金精算所) ‘fare adjustment window’ before you go through the gate at your destination. The clerk there will tell you how much the difference is. Pay the difference and get a receipt from the clerk. When you go through the gate give the receipt to the attendant. (You can’t go through the automated gate with the receipt.)

b. Ask a Japanese person near the vending machine to buy the ticket for you. The expressions that can be used for this purpose are:

   (your destination) e ikitain desu.  I want to go to (your destination)

   Kippu o katte kudasaimasen ka?  Would you please buy a ticket for me?

c. If you only want to know the fare, you can ask somebody near you by saying:

   (your destination) e ikitain desu ga, ikura desu ka?

   I want to go to (your destination), but how much is it?

d. Ask a Japanese friend to write the name of the station to which you are going in Kanji beforehand. (If your friend knows the fare, you don’t need to do this, of course.) When you buy a ticket, match the Kanji station name you have with the one in the fare chart and find out the fare.

6. **Kaisatsuguchi (改札口) ‘gate’**

When entering or exiting the platform area, you must go through a kaisatsuguchi (改札口). In some stations in major cities, there are two types of kaisatsuguchi: the automated gate and the one with an attendant. At such stations, if you have a regular ticket bought from the vending machine, you can go through the automated gate by simply inserting the ticket into the machine and removing it as you go through. Your ticket will not be returned when you go through the gate at your destination. If you have a kaisuu-ken (回数卷) you must use the gate with an attendant, for your ticket must be punched or stamped by the attendant. (You give the ticket to the attendant at your destination.) With the teeki-ken (定期券) you should check whether you can use the automated gate or not, because some teeki-ken allow you to go through the automated gate and others don’t. If you are not sure whether or not you can
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

go through the automated gate with the ticket you have, it is better to use the one with an attendant.

7. Public Transport

a. JR-sen (formerly Kokuden)

Japan Railway (JR) operates many electric train services in and through Tokyo. They are known as JR-sen trains, whose lines can be identified by the distinctive color of the coaches.

The Yamate-sen loop line circles the heart of Tokyo, one service going clockwise and the other counterclockwise. It stops at all sub-centers such as Shinjuku, Shinbashi, Shibuya, Ueno, Ikebukuro, Shinagawa, etc. Tokyo station is also one of the stops. The Yamate-sen coaches are green in color. It takes 62 minutes to make one complete round, which gives visitors an excellent cross-section view of Tokyo.

b. Subway

The Japanese call the subway chikatetsu. The ten subway lines which crisscross under Tokyo are the quickest and cheapest way of going from place to place. The coaches are clean, very well illuminated, and run at frequent intervals.

All lines start operating at 5 a.m. and most stop running just before midnight. The lines connect at various points with JR-sen trains.

Some of the entrances to the subway are on the sidewalk while others are on the sides of buildings. Big stations have several entrances (exits) which could be more than 100 meters apart. Therefore, ask which exit you should take to reach your destination. At every platform, the name of the station is spelled out in English.

Most stations have automatic ticket vendors. It is recommended that, whatever the destination, you buy the minimum . . . en ticket. You can pay the difference when you get off. Tickets are punched as you go through the gate and must be turned in at the end of the ride, so hang on to them.

c. Bus

The bus is the best way for getting to points between the subway and a JR-sen station. It gets you closest to where you want to go because the distances between stops are short. However, buses are very difficult to use unless you know the language or are familiar with the routes. The tremendous number of routes and the obscure identification of the stops can be most confusing. Ride buses only if you are able to obtain clear, specific, and accurate directions beforehand.
Lesson 11  Buying a train ticket

会話

Situation 1

スペンサー すみません。
日本人 渋谷へ行きたいんですか、切符売り場はどこですか。
スペンサー 地下鉄ですか、JR線ですか。
日本人 地下鉄です。
スペンサー ああ、しっ、ここをまっすぐ行って、階段を上がってちょっと行った
日本人 そうですね。ちょっと行って、階段を上がって、ちょっと行ったです。
スペンサー すみません。わかりません。
日本人 そうですね。じゃ、連れて行ってあげましょう。
スペンサー どうもありがとう。

Situation 2

ノリス すみません。鎌倉へ行きたいんですか、いくらですか。
日本人 ええと、ここから鎌倉まで九百円です。
ノリス そうですね。どうも。

Situation 3

マーフィー すみません。
四口 の 人 新宿へ行きたいんですか、切符はここですか。
マーフィー ええ、そうですよ。
四口 の 人 さら、新宿、三枚。
四口 の 人 千二百八十円です。
Lesson 12

TAKING THE RIGHT TRAIN

In this lesson, you will learn how to

• find out the track from which your train leaves
• find out if a train is the one you want to take
• check on the destination of a given train
• count numbers up to 9,999
Lesson 12  Taking the right train

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Mrs. Williams wants to go to Yokohama to do some grocery shopping at the PX. At Shinagawa station, she asks a Japanese person to which track she should go.

_Uiriamusu:_ Sumimasen. Yokohama e ikitain desu ga, kono hoomu desu ka?

_Nihonjin:_ Yokohama desu ka? Yokohama wa Yokosuka-sen desu kara... eeto... (pointing) mukoo no hoo desu yo.

_Uiriamusu:_ Mukoo?

_Nihonjin:_ Ee, ichi-bansen to ni-bansen desu.

_Uiriamusu:_ Ichi-bansen to?

_Nihonjin:_ Ee, ichi-bansen to ni-bansen desu.

_Uiriamusu:_ Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.

_Nihonjin:_ Sumimasen. Konodenshawa Yokosuka-iki wa atchi desu.

_Watoson:_ Excuse me. I want to go to Yokohama, but is this the right platform?

_Nihonjin:_ Yokohama? Since the Yokosuka line goes to Yokohama... let's see... It's over there (pointing).

_Uiriamusu:_ Over there?

_Nihonjin:_ Yes, platforms number 1 and 2.

_Uiriamusu:_ Number 1 and?

_Nihonjin:_ Yes, number 1 and number 2.

_Uiriamusu:_ I see. Thank you.

Situation 2

Ms. Watson is going to Yokosuka to see a doctor at the base. She is waiting for a train on a platform at Tokyo station.

_Watoson:_ Sumimasen. Kono densha wa Yokosuka e ikimasu ka?

_Nihonjin:_ lie, ikimasen yo. Yokosuka-iki wa atchi desu.

_Watoson:_ Excuse me. Does this train go to Yokosuka?

_Nihonjin:_ No, it doesn’t. The train bound for Yokosuka is that way.

_Watoson:_ Nan-bansen desu ka?

_Nihonjin:_ San-bansen desu yo.

_Watoson:_ What platform number is it?

_Nihonjin:_ It’s number 3.

_Watoson:_ Doomo arigatoo.

_Nihonjin:_ Thank you.
Lesson 12  Taking the right train

Situation 3

Mr. Russell has an appointment to see a professor at Gakugei Daigaku. He was told that he should take a Toyoko line train bound for Sakuragicho from Shibuya.

Rasseru:  Sumimasen.  Kore wa Sakuragicho-iki desu ka?
         Excuse me. Is this train bound for Sakuragicho?

Nihonjin:  Ee, soo desu.
         Yes, it is.

Rasseru:  Gakugei Daigaku ni tomarimasu ka?
         Does it stop at Gakugei Daigaku?

Nihonjin:  Nai, kore wa kyuukoo desu kara tomarimasen yo. Tsugi no kakueki ga tomarimasu yo.
         No, since it's an express train, it doesn't stop. The next local train stops there.

Rasseru:  Soo desu ka. Doomo.
         I see. Thank you.
# VOCABULARY

## Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hoomu</td>
<td>platform</td>
<td>ホーム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...sen</td>
<td>...line, track</td>
<td>.......せん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kara</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>から</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...bansen</td>
<td>line/platform/track number...</td>
<td>.......ばんせん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>と</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikimasen</td>
<td>doesn’t/don’t go</td>
<td>いきません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...iki</td>
<td>(train) bound for...</td>
<td>......いけ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-bansen</td>
<td>which line/platform/track</td>
<td>なんばんせん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomarimasu</td>
<td>stop/stops</td>
<td>とまります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuukoo</td>
<td>express train</td>
<td>きゅうこう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomarimasen</td>
<td>doesn’t/don’t stop</td>
<td>とまりません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakueki</td>
<td>local train</td>
<td>かくえき</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...sen</td>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>せん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...zen</td>
<td>thousand (san-zen)</td>
<td>ぜん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuo-sen</td>
<td>Chuo-line</td>
<td>ちゅうおうせん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JR</td>
<td>Japan Railway</td>
<td>しんかんせん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinkansen</td>
<td>bullet train</td>
<td>とっきゅう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokkyuu</td>
<td>super express train</td>
<td>ふつう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futsuu</td>
<td>local train (lit., usual)</td>
<td>かいそく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaisoku</td>
<td>express train</td>
<td>ふつうしゃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futsuu-sha</td>
<td>coach car</td>
<td>グリーンしゃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guriin-sha</td>
<td>first-class (lit., green car)</td>
<td>じゅうせき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiyuu-seki</td>
<td>unreserved seat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lesson 12  Taking the right train**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Translation (Japanese)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shitee-seki</td>
<td>reserved seat</td>
<td>していせき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobori</td>
<td>up-train</td>
<td>のびり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudari</td>
<td>down-train</td>
<td>くだり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doozo</td>
<td>please, go ahead, feel free</td>
<td>どうぞ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirubaa shiito</td>
<td>priority (lit., silver) seat</td>
<td>シルバーシート</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oshiya</td>
<td>(subway, train) pusher</td>
<td>おしや</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personalized list**
A. Reading Numbers

In this lesson, we will study numbers up to 9,999. The Japanese word for 'thousand' is sen (千). Study the following numbers and practice their pronunciation by repeating after the instructor:

- 1,000 sen
- 2,000 ni-sen
- 3,000 san-zen
- 4,000 yon-sen
- 5,000 go-sen
- 6,000 roku-sen
- 7,000 nana-sen
- 8,000 has-sen
- 9,000 kyuu-sen

Note how the pronunciation changes in 3,000 and 8,000.

Now read the following numbers:

1. 1,329
2. 2,751
3. 3,648
4. 4,510
5. 5,137
6. 6,892
7. 7,064
8. 8,276
9. 9,405
10. 5,893

The instructor will read several numbers aloud. Write them down in Arabic numerals below.

注: 教師は9,999までの数を用意する

1. 6.
2. 7.
3. 8.
4. 9.
5. 10.
B. Substitution Drill

Yokohama-iki wa nan-bansen desu ka?

Tokyo-iki
san-bansen
Osaka-iki
Chuo-sen
hachi-bansen
go-bansen
Yokosuka-iki
nan-bansen

C. Substitution Drill

Yokohama-iki wa kono hoomu desu ka?

nobori
Tokyo-iki
yon-bansen
kudari
Osaka-iki
Yokosuka-sen

D. Substitution Drill

Kono densha wa Yokohama ni tomarimasu ka?

Ochanomizu
ikimasu
Shinagawa
Toranomon
tomarimasu
Ikebukuro
Yotsuya
Lesson 12  Taking the right train

E.  Substitution Drill

Kono densha wa Shinjuku ni tomarimasu.

Kono basu
Ginza yon-choome
Kono densha
Ochanomizu
Kyuukoo
Ikebukuro
Yotsuya

F.  Combination Exercise

Directions:
The student asks the instructor the platform of a train from the list below and writes it down.

Example:

Student:  Osaka-iki wa nan-bansen desu ka?
Instructor:  Nana-bansen to hachi-bansen desu.

List for student

a train for Nagoya  Platform # ( )
a train for Tokyo  Platform # ( )
a train for Yokohama  Platform # ( )
a train for Sapporo  Platform # ( )
a train for Osaka  Platform # ( )
G. Reading and Question Exercise

The following is part of the train route of the Chuo-line. Practice the pronunciation of the names of the various stops by repeating after the instructor.

Directions:

The student chooses a station from the chart and asks if the kaisoku 'express' stops at the station.

Example:

Student: Kanda e ikitain desu ga, kaisoku wa tomarimasu ka?
Instructor: Hai, tomarimasu.

or

lie, tomarimasen.

注: 快速停車駅は東京、お茶の水、四ツ谷
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. --- 番線</td>
<td>---bansen</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. --- 方面</td>
<td>---hoomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 時間表</td>
<td>jikanhyoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 浮滞</td>
<td>juutai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 横浜方面</td>
<td>Yokohama-hoomen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **How to find out the right track/platform**

   Since there are usually several tracks in a station (at larger stations, there are more than 10 tracks), you need to know from which platform or track your train leaves. Each track has its own number (a platform usually has two tracks), and this is expressed in the following way:

   \[ \text{numeral} + \text{bansen} \]

   Thus, track number 1, for example, can be expressed as \text{ichi-bansen}. One way to find out if your train leaves from track #1 is to ask a question like the following:

   \[ \text{(your destination) e ikitain desu ga, ichi-bansen desu ka?} \]
   \[ \text{I want to go to (your destination), is it track #1?} \]
   \[ \text{(i.e., Does my train leave from track #1?)} \]

   Another way to find out the right track is to ask something like ‘I want to go to (your destination), from which track does my train leave?’

   The Japanese expression for ‘what track’ is \text{nann-bansen}. Thus, you can use the following expression:

   \[ \text{(destination) e ikitain desu ga, nan-bansen desu ka?} \]
   \[ \text{I want to go to (destination) What track is it?} \]

   The Japanese word for ‘platform’ is \text{hoomu}, which was originally borrowed from the second syllable of the English word. If you want to make sure that you are on the right platform, you can use the following expression:

   \[ \text{Yokohama e ikitain desu ga, kono hoomu desu ka?} \]
   \[ \text{I want to go to Yokohama Is it this platform?} \]

   Note: \text{kono in kono hoomu} means ‘this’ but the word must always occur with other word(s) after it, as in \text{kono chikaku ‘this vicinity’} (Lesson 3). On the other hand, the word \text{kore}, which also means ‘this,’ occurs independently, as in \text{Kore wa nan desu ka? ‘What is this?’} (Lesson 1).

2. **(Yokohama)-iki ‘(train) bound for (Yokohama)’**

   When you refer to a train bound for a certain station—Yokohama, for example, you can use the following expression:

   \[ \text{Yokohama-iki} \quad \text{(trains) bound for Yokohama} \]
Lesson 12  Taking the right train

You can use this expression when you want to find out if a train is bound for the place you have in mind or when you want to find out the track from which the train bound for a certain place leaves, as in the following examples.

a.  Kono densha wa Yokohama-iki desu ka?
   Is this train bound for Yokohama?

b.  Yokohama-iki wa nan-bansen desu ka?
   What track is the Yokohama train?

3. **Ikimasu** 'goes' and **tomarimasu** 'stops'

   When you want to find out if a train goes to a certain place or if it stops at a certain station, you might ask in English (a) 'Does this train go to...?' and (b) 'Does this train stop at...?', respectively. The Japanese expressions for these English questions follow:

a.  Kono densha wa... e ikimasu ka?
   Does this train go to...?

b.  Kono densha wa... ni tomarimasu ka?
   Does this train stop at...?

   It should be noted that the particle ni 'at' is used after the name of the station at which the train stops.

The following are typical answers to the above two questions:

1.  Yes-answers  Hai/Ee, ikimasu/tomarimasu.

2.  No-answers   lie, ikimasen/tomarimasen.

4. **The particle to** 'and'

   The word to is comparable to English 'and' but the usage is a little different from the English equivalent, as illustrated below:

   A to B       A and B
   A to B to C  A, B, and C

   Note that in English you need 'and' only before the last item you enumerate while in Japanese, to is necessary after each item except the last. The following example will illustrate this difference:

   Kono densha wa Nagoya to Kyoto to Osaka ni tomarimasu.
   This train stops at Nagoya, Kyoto, and Osaka.

   Also, note that English 'and' can connect verbs as well as nouns, but Japanese to can connect nouns only.
5. **Densha** (電車) ‘trains’

In the nation-wide transportation services, JR (Japanese Railways) plays the central role, and the Shinkansen (新幹線), often referred to as the ‘bullet train,’ is an important part of JR’s operation.

The Shinkansen covers the approximately 730 miles between Tokyo (東京) and Hakata (博多) in Kyushyu (九州) and connects the major cities of Japan. The Shinkansen trains run at 5 to 10-minute intervals, the normal travelling speed of the fastest train, the ‘Hikari,’ being about 200 km per hour.

1. Types of trains

The Shinkansen has the following classification of trains:

- **Hikari** (ひかり): stops at major stations
- **Kodama** (こだま): stops at all stations

For long distance trips other than on the Shinkansen, you will find the following three major categories of JR trains:

- **tokkyuu** (特急) super express or limited express
- **kyuukoo** (急行) express train stopping at major stations
- **futsuu** (普通) local trains stopping at all stations

Note: **Futsuu** (普通) is also called **kakueki** (各駅), an abbreviation of **kakueki teesha** (各駅停車), that stops at every station. **Hikari, Kodama, tokkyuu and kyuukoo** require a supplementary fare. However, the fare is the same all year round (i.e., there is no ‘in-season’ or ‘off-season’ fare).

**JR-sen** has the following major train categories:

- **kaisoku** (快速) express train
- **kakueki-teesha** (各駅停車) local train

Note: **Kaisoku** does not require a supplementary fare.

2. Types of cars and seats

There are two types of cars and seats on JR trains:

a. cars
   - (i) **futsuu-sha** (普通車) economy class (car)
   - (ii) **guriin-sha** (クリーン車) first class (car)

Note: A supplementary fare is required for first class. **Griin** means green. Each first class car has a square green symbol displayed next to its doors.

b. seats
   - (i) **jiyuu-seki** (自由席) unreserved seats

Note: **jiyuu** (自由) freedom, free
**seki** (席) seat
Lesson 12  Taking the right train

(II)  shitee-seki  (指定席)  

reserved seats

Note  A supplementary fare is required for reserved seats.

3.  nobori  (ノボリ)  and  kudari  (クダリ)  

up-train and down-train

Trains bound for the originating station of the line are called nobori  (ノボリ)  'up-train,' and those bound for the other end of the line are called kudari  (クダリ)  'down-train.' For example, on the Shinkansen, trains bound for Tokyo are nobori and those for Kyoto, Osaka, etc. are kudari.

6.  Doozo  'Please (have a seat)' (when you want to offer your seat)

Although 'ladies first' is not generally practiced in Japan, it is a courtesy to offer your seat to the elderly or to a mother with a small child. When you want to offer your seat, you can say Doozo 'Please'.

Sometimes you may hear a child asking its mother for a seat. Japanese people who happen to be sitting in front of them usually feel obliged to offer a seat. If you feel the same way, go ahead and offer your seat. If you don't, you may choose to ignore it since, as a foreigner, people will generally assume you did not understand what the child said.

If you take a JR train, it will probably have a shirubaa shito (lit., 'silver seat') for senior citizens and the handicapped. Avoid sitting in this seat unless you consider yourself elderly or handicapped.

As a rule, sit down whenever you find a seat. Especially in a crowded train or bus, you will be much safer and more comfortable if you are seated.

7.  More informations on trains

For a Ride on the Bullet Train

The shortest trip that you can take to get the feel of the 'bullet train,' reputedly the most comfortable and fastest in the world, is the 43-minute ride to Odawara. So, if you have a bit more than two hours to spare and are willing to invest 5,140 yen (2,570 yen one way) you can experience a ride on the bullet train without having to go all the way to Kyoto or Osaka. The bullet train is known as the Shinkansen. There are two Shinkansen trains: the Hikari and the Kodama. For the short ride, you take the Kodama. Between Tokyo and Odawara, it stops only at Shin-Yokohama, up to which it runs at a leisurely pace. From there to Odawara, it goes faster, although not quite at maximum speed.

Stations

The Hikari is the faster train because it makes fewer stops. The longest Hikari distance is the 1,176.5 kilometers from Tokyo to Hakata in Kyushu. The fastest Hikari service between these points takes 6 hours and 56 minutes, with six stops in between--Nagoya, Kyoto, Shin Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima and Kokura. The slowest service takes 7 hours 48 minutes with additional stops beyond Okayama. The Hikari covers the distance between Tokyo and Kyoto (513.6 kilometers) in 2 hours and 53 minutes, Tokyo-Shin Osaka in 3 hours 10 minutes, and Tokyo-Hiroshima (fastest service) in 5 hours 8 minutes.
The Kodama takes one hour longer to get to Kyoto. There are no Kodama trains which go through from Tokyo to Hakata. The Kodama service is essentially Tokyo to Shin Osaka and Shin Osaka to Hakata.

Frequency

The bullet train service is very frequent. Starting at 6 a.m., about four Hikari trains and three or four Kodama trains leave Tokyo every hour. The day's last Hikari for Hakata leaves Tokyo at 5 p.m., arriving at 11:56 p.m. The last Hikari for Shin Osaka (one stop beyond Kyoto) leaves at 8:24 p.m. The last Kodama for Shin Osaka leaves at 7:28 p.m. Both the Hikari and Kodama have reserved seats which are sold seven days in advance at the Green Window installed at major JR stations. At Tokyo station they are sold at the south end of the Yaesu side.

Other Trains

More leisurely rail trips from Tokyo to Osaka and points beyond can be taken on the Tokaido limited express (tokkyuu) trains. Since the destination of most of the Tokaido limited express trains is Kyushu, they are not scheduled for convenient arrival times in Osaka. For going to Hiroshima, the limited express is best.

Limited expresses leave from Tokyo station between 4:30 a.m. and 7:25 p.m. at irregular intervals. The travel time to Osaka is about 7 hours 30 minutes, but some limited expresses going west do not stop at Osaka. The travel time to Hiroshima is about 12 hours; to Hakata in Kyushu, about 16 hours 30 minutes; and to Nagasaki, about 19 hours 30 minutes.

Sleepers

Sleepers are available at extra charge on the limited expresses. There are two types of sleepers, 'A' and 'B.' The A sleepers are either one-bed compartments or just two berths, the upper and the lower.

The B sleepers are either the two-berth type or three berths--the upper, middle, and lower. The berths in the A sleepers are fairly roomy. The upper berth is 30 inches wide and 74 inches long and the lower berth is 37 by 74 inches. The berths of the B sleepers are just as long but only 20.5 inches wide. The cost of the berth is in addition to the regular limited express fares.

Reserved seat, express, limited express, and sleeper tickets must be obtained at the Green Window (Midori no madoguchi).
会話

Situation 1

ウィリアムス: すみません。
日本人: 横浜へ行きたいんですか、このホームですか。
ウィリアムス: ゆえと...... むこうの方ですよ。
日本人: ええ、一番線と二番線です。
ウィリアムス: 一番線と?
日本人: ええ、一番線と二番線です。
ウィリアムス: そうですか。とうもありがとうございます。

Situation 2

ワトソン: すみません。この電車は横須賀へ行きますか。
日本人: いいえ、行きませんよ。横須賀行はあっちですよ。
ワトソン: 何番線ですか。
日本人: 三番線ですよ。
ワトソン: とうもありがとうございます。

Situation 3

ラノセル: すみません。これは桜木町行ですか。
日本人: ええ、そうです。
ラノセル: 学芸大学に止まりますか。
日本人: いいえ、これは急行ですから、止まりませんよ。次のに駅が止まりますよ。
ラノセル: そうですか。とうも。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out if the next stop is your destination
- find out how many more stops there are before your destination
- ask a Japanese person to let you know when the train or bus arrives at your destination
- say ‘Let me out!’ on a crowded train or bus when you are getting off
Situation 1

Mrs. Brown is on a crowded subway to Akasakamitsuke to meet her husband at the American Center. Although she knows that the conductor of the subway has announced the next stop, she didn’t understand the announcement.

**BURAUN:** Sumimasen. Koko wa Akasakamitsuke desu ka?

Excuse me. Is this (station) Akasakamitsuke?

**NIHONJIN:** lie, Akasakamitsuke wa tsugi no tsugi desu yo.

No, Akasakamitsuke is the one after next.

**BURAUN:** Soodesuka. Doomo.

Oh. Thanks.

**BURAUN:** Orimasu!

Let me out, please!

Situation 2

Ms. Lambert is at a bus stop, on her way to see a friend who lives near the Aoyama 3-chome bus stop (a stop along the bus line to Shibuya).

**RANBAATO:** Sumimasen. Shibuya-iki no basu-tee wa koko desu ka?

Excuse me. Is this the bus stop for Shibuya?

**NIHONJIN:** lie, kono chotto saki desu.

No, it’s a little further ahead.

**RANBAATO:** Doomo.

Thanks.

**RANBAATO:** Sumimasen. Aoyama san-chome e ikitain desu ga, tsuitara oshiete kudasaimasen ka?

Excuse me. I’d like to go to Aoyama 3-chome, (but) would you tell me when we get there?

**UNTENSHU:** Ee, ii desu yo.

Sure.

**UNTENSHU:** Okyaku-san, Aoyama san-chome desu yo.

Miss! (lit., Guest/Pasenger) This is Aoyama 3-chome.

**RANBAATO:** Doomo arigatoo gozaimasu.

Thank you very much.

**UNTENSHU:** lie.

You’re welcome
Situation 3

Mr. Turner is on a platform in Harajuku Station and wants to go to Hibiya by subway.

Taanaa: Sumimasen. Hibiya e ikitain desu ga, ikutsu-me desu ka?

Nihonjin: Eeto... Koko kara itsutsu-me ka muttsu-me desu.

Taanaa: Aa, soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.

... (later on the train)

Taanaa: Sumimasen. Hibiya wa tsugi desu ka?

Nihonjin: Ee, soo desu.

Taanaa: Doomo.
**VOCABULARY**

**Dialogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>tsugi no tsugi</td>
<td>the one after next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orimasu</td>
<td>get off, get down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basu-tee</td>
<td>bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuitara</td>
<td>when (we) arrive (TARA form of tsukimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oshiete kudasaimasen ka</td>
<td>please tell me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oshiete</td>
<td>tell, teach (TE form of oshiemasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okyaku-san</td>
<td>guest, passenger, customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doomo arigatoo gozaimasu</td>
<td>thank you very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikutsu-me</td>
<td>which one (in a numbered series)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itsutsu-me ka</td>
<td>fifth or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muttsu-me</td>
<td>sixth</td>
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</table>

**Notes**

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<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yottsu-me</td>
<td>fourth</td>
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<tr>
<td>nanatsu-me</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yattsu-me</td>
<td>eighth</td>
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<tr>
<td>sugimashita</td>
<td>passed</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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Lesson 13  Getting off at the right stop

PRACTICE  

A. Substitution Drill

Akasakamitsuke wa koko desu ka?

- tsugi
- tsugi no tsugi
- mitsu-me
- mitsu-me no eki

B. Substitution Drill

Hibiya wa ikatsu-me desu ka?

- koko kara mitsu-me
- tsugi
- Akasakamitsuke
- koko
- tsugi no tsugi

C. Combination Drill

Example:

- futatsu-me, mitsu-me → futatsu-me desu ka, mitsu-me desu ka?

- tsugi, tsugi no tsugi
- chikatetsu, JR-sen
- basu, takushii
- mitsu-me, yotts-su-me

D. Substitution Drill

Shibuya ni tsuitara oshiete kudasaimasen ka?

- Osaka  Ginza yon-chome
- Ueno  Shinbashi
- Yotsuya  Asakusa
- Toranomon  Akasakamitsuke
Lesson 13  Getting off at the right stop

E. Comprehension Drill

Directions:
Listen to the instructor’s statement and circle true or false, as appropriate. If the statement is false, write the correct answer on the right.

[Diagram showing the layout of a street with various locations labeled: Theater, Bank, Book Store, Drug Store, Coffee shop, Tobacco shop, Hotel]

1. 銀行は劇場から三つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
2. 喫茶店はホテルから三つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
3. 薬局はホテルから五つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
4. 本屋は劇場から四つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
5. 喫茶店はホテルから二つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
6. 銀行は劇場から二つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
7. 本屋はホテルから四つ目です。 True ( ) False ( )
F. Comprehension Drill

Directions:

The student chooses a station name from the list below. S/he then points to a station on the chart and asks the instructor Koko wa (the station s/he has selected) desu ka? If the answer is 'No,' the instructor says how many stations there are to that station counting from Shibuya. The student writes down the station name in Romaji next to the matching one in Kanji. (Note: With a larger class it may be clearer if the instructor copies the chart on the blackboard and students go up to the blackboard to point at and write down station names.)

Shibuya

渋 渋 青 赤 虎 新 銀 日

谷 丁 附 門 橋 座 橋

List of Station Names

1. Aoyama 1-chome
2. Shinbashi
3. Akasakamitsuke
4. Nihonbashi
5. Toranomon
6. Ginza

G. Interpreting Drill

Directions:

The student asks the instructor how many stops a train makes to get from Shibuya station to a station that s/he chooses, referring to the chart above. The instructor answers and the student interprets the answer into English.

Example:

Student: Akasakamitsuke wa ikutsu-me desu ka?
Instructor: (counting from Shibuya station)
            Shibuya kara futatsu-me desu.

Student: The second station.
Lesson 13 Getting off at the right stop

H. Question and Answer Exercise

Directions:

Student A chooses a station from the chart in Drill F, above, and asks Student B how many stops a train makes from Shibuya. Student B gives an answer. Student A makes sure that s/he has understood.

Example:

Student A: Akasakamitsuke wa ikutsu-me desu ka?
Student B: Futatsu-me desu.
Student A: Futatsu-me desu ne?
Student B: Ee, soo desu.

I. Response Exercise

Directions:

The student asks what station this is. The instructor replies, referring to the chart in Drill F. The student asks how many stops there are to get to a station the student chooses. The instructor replies and the student expresses his or her thanks.

Example:

Student: Sumimasen, koko wa doko desu ka?
Instructor: Shibuya desu.
Student: Toranomon wa ikutsu-me desu ka?
Instructor: Koko kara mittsu-me desu.
Student: Doomo arigatoo gozaimasu.
Instructor: lie.

J. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The student asks the instructor a question, following the directions below. The instructor answers the student’s question, whereupon the student chooses the correct statement below. The answer may include unfamiliar expressions. The student should try to guess what was said by picking up the key words.

1. You are on a street. Ask where the subway station is.

The instructor said

( ) the subway station is next to the JR station.
( ) there is no subway station near here.
2. You are at a ticket counter. Ask for four tickets to Yokosuka, then ask how much the fare is.

   The instructor could not hear
   ( ) how many tickets you need.
   ( ) where you want to go.

3. You are on a platform. You want to go to Takashima. Ask from what platform or track your train leaves.

   The instructor said
   ( ) there is no train that goes to Takashima.
   ( ) to take a train at platform #2.

4. You are on a train. Ask if the next station is Yokohama.

   The instructor said
   ( ) Yokohama is the fifth stop.
   ( ) it takes about 15 minutes to get to Yokohama.

5. You are on a subway. Ask to be told when you arrive at Toranomon.

   The instructor said
   ( ) s/he would let you know.
   ( ) s/he could not tell you.

6. You are on a subway. Ask to be told when you arrive at Otemachi.

   The instructor said
   ( ) s/he would let you know.
   ( ) s/he could not tell you.

1. この近くには、ありませんよ。JR線の駅なら、ありますか
   次の信号を右に曲がったところです。
2. え？横須賀まで二枚ですか。
3. 「高島行き」というのはありませんか、二番線にくるのに乗れは、高島へ
   行きますよ。
4. いいえ、横浜はまたまたですよ。あと十五分くらいかかりますよ。
5. 私はもっと手前でございますから、ちょっと
6. いいてですよ。私も大手町でございますから
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 精算所</td>
<td>seesanjo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fare adjustment office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 連絡口</td>
<td>renrakuguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connection to . . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. のりば</td>
<td>noriba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(bus) stop, (taxi) stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 東京行</td>
<td>Tokyo-iki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokyo-yuki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 新宿行</td>
<td>Shinjuku-iki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shinjuku-bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 東京方面</td>
<td>Tokyo-hoomen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tokyo-direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 銀座方面</td>
<td>Ginza-hoomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ginza-direction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **tsugi**  ‘next’

   In Lesson 8, you learned the word *tsugi* ‘next’ as in *tsugi no shingoo* ‘the next traffic light.’ The word can also be used when you want to make sure that the next stop or station is the one you have in mind. What do you think you should say when you want to ask something like ‘Is the next station Ginza?’ If you thought of the following sentence, you already know a lot about the word *tsugi*:

   **Tsugi no eki wa Ginza desu ka?**

   If you are on a train and want to ask the same question, you can simply say the following:

   **Tsugi wa Ginza desu ka?**

   The reason no *eki* is dropped in the above sentence is that it is clear to the listener from the context that *tsugi* refers to *eki*. In fact, the above sentence is the one most Japanese people would use in this situation since it is shorter and easier to use.

   It may turn out that the answer to the above question is something like ‘the one after next.’ In such a case, the Japanese say:

   **Tsugi no tsugi desu.**  (It’s) the one after next.

2. **Ordinal numbers**

   In Lesson 8, you also learned expressions like the following:

   **futatsu-me no shingoo**  the second traffic light
   **mittsu-me no kado**  the third corner

   Ordinal expressions like *futatsu-me* ‘the second’ and *mittsu-me* ‘the third’ can also be used when you talk about the order of the stations on a train line. Look at the following:

   **Ginza wa futatsu-me (no eki) desu.**  Ginza is the second station.
   **Ueno wa mitsu-me (no eki) desu.**  Ueno is the third station.

   As in *Tsugi wa Ginza desu ka?*, it is not necessary to say *no eki* after the ordinal numbers, i.e., *futatsu-me* and *mittsu-me*, since the context clarifies what you are talking about.
3. **Questions using ordinal numbers**

In some situations, you may have to find out how many stations there are between the station at which you boarded the train and your destination, or how many stations there are before your destination. In such situations, you can use the following expression:

(station name) wa ikutsu-me desu ka?

English does not have a comparable expression for ikutsu-me, although sometimes you may see something like ‘the how-many-eth.’ Ikutsu means ‘how many’ and, as we have seen, -me indicates the preceding word is an ordinal number. Thus, the above sentence can be translated as:

How many more stations before (station name)(from here)?

The answer to the above question will include an ordinal expression like mittsu-me, yottsu-me, etc. The following example will show how this question can be answered:

A: Yokohama wa ikutsu-me desu ka?
B: Yottsu-me desu yo.

When you have already passed your destination, the Japanese will say something like this:

(your destination) wa moo sugimashita yo.
We’ve already passed (your destination).

When the person doesn’t know the answer him/herself, s/he will say something like the following:

Saa, wata(ku)shi mo shirimasen. I don’t know, either.

4. **Useful expressions for getting off a train or bus**

In some cases when you are on a bus or train, you may want to ask a Japanese person to let you know when you arrive at your destination. In such cases, you may find the following expression useful:

(your destination) ni tsuitara oshiete kudasaimasen ka?
Won’t you please tell me when we’ve arrived at (destination)?

If you are a commuter it is a good idea to become familiar with the Kanji for the name of the stop right before your destination, so that you know when to get ready to get off.

Since commuter trains and buses are incredibly crowded at rush hours, it may happen that because of the crowd you can’t get off at your stop. To avoid this, you need to say something in order to get people out of your way. In such cases, you can use the following expression:

Orimasu! Let me out!(lit., I’m getting off.)
Japanese buses are equipped with a tape of the pre-recorded names of their stops which is set to announce, at the appropriate time, the name of the next stop.

In most cases, you pay as you enter a bus. It is advisable that you have the exact change, although there is a money exchange machine which exchanges a hundred yen coin for ten yen coins (you can’t use a bill). The fares are usually in units of 100 yen and 10 yen. If you don’t know the fare, you can ask the driver by saying:

(your destination) made ikura desu ka?

Kaisuu-ken (回 数 券) ’coupon tickets’ and teeki-ken (定期券) ’season pass’ are also available, but these can’t be bought on a bus. You have to go to a ticket window at the main bus terminal. There is no free ticket transfer system.
会話

Situation 1

ブラウン：すみません。ここは赤坂見附ですか。
日本人：いいえ、赤坂見附は次の次ですよ。
ブラウン：そうですか。とうも...

ブラウン：おります!

Situation 2

ランパート：すみません。渋谷行のバス停はここですか。
日本人：いいえ、このちょっと先です。
ランパート：とうも......

ランパート：すみません。青山三丁目へ行きたいんですか、着いたら教えてくださいませんか。
運転手：ええ、いいてですよ。

運転手：お客さん、青山三丁目ですよ。
ランパート：とうもありかとうここさいます。
運転手：いいえ。

Situation 3

ターナー：すみません。日比谷へ行きたいんですか、いくつ目ですか。
日本人：ええと......ここから五つ目か六つ目です。
ターナー：ああ、そうですか。とうもありかとう。

ターナー：すみません。日比谷は次ですか。
日本人：ええ、そうです。
ターナー：とうも。
Lesson 14

FINDING OUT THE RIGHT EXIT AND CHANGING TRAINS AND BUSES

In this lesson, you will learn how to

• find the right exit to leave a station

• find the stop or station at which to change trains or buses
Situation 1

Ms. Harman is going shopping at the Isetan department store. She gets off the train at Shinjuku station and after going down the stairway to the concourse, tries to find the right exit.

Haaman: Sumimasen. Isetan e ikita in desu ga, dono deguchi desu ka?


Haaman: Minamiguchi wa dotchi desu ka?

Nihonjin: Koko o massugu itte, migi no hoo desu.

Haaman: Soo desu ka. Doomo arigatoo.

Nihonjin: Koko o dete, hidari no hoo desu.

Haaman: Doomo arigatoo.
Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

Situation 2

Mr. Sullivan is going to Mitsukoshi department store in Yokohama. At an exit, he asks a Japanese person if it is the west exit.

Sariban:  Sumimasen. Koko wa nishiguchi desu ka?  Excuse me. Is this the west exit?
Nihonjin:  ie, koko wa higashiguchi desu yo. No, it’s the east exit.
Sariban:  Soo desu ka. I see.
Nihonjin:  Doko e ikitain desu ka? Where do you want to go?
Sariban:  Mitsukoshi e ikitain desu ga . . . I want to go to Mitsukoshi . . .
Nihonjin:  Jaa, ano kaidan o orite, chikadoo o massugu migi no hoo e ikuto Mitsukoshi no iriguchi ga arimasu yo. Well then, go down that stairway and if you go right, along the underground passageway, there is an entrance to Mitsukoshi
Sariban:  Sumimasen. Wakarimasen. I’m sorry. I don’t understand
Nihonjin:  Eeto . . . Kaidan o orite, chikadoo o migi desu. Let me see. Go down the stairway, go right, along the underground passageway
Sariban:  Aa, wakarimasu. Doomo arigatoo gozaimashita. Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

Situation 3

Mr. Walker is going to Shinjuku Gyoen to see the sights. He is at Toranomon subway station on the Ginza line and wants to confirm that the Ginza line goes to Shinjuku.

Uookaa:  Sumimasen. Shinjuku wa kono sen de i desu ne? Excuse me. This line goes to Shinjuku, right?
Ekiin:  Kono sen wa Shinjuku e ikimasen yo. Koko kara Akasakamitsuke e itte, Marunouchi-sen ni norikaete kudasai. This line doesn’t go to Shinjuku. Go from here to Akasakamitsuke, then transfer to the Marunouchi line.
Uookaa:  Akasakamitsuke e itte . . . Go to Akasakamitsuke . . .
Ekiin:  Ee, soko de Marunouchi-sen ni norikaete kudasai. Yes, there transfer to the Marunouchi line
Uookaa:  Wakarimashita. I understand. Thank you Doomo arigatoo.
**Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses**

---

### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dono</td>
<td>どの</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deguchi</td>
<td>でぐち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minamiguchi</td>
<td>みなみぐち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minami</td>
<td>みな</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...guchi</td>
<td>.....ぐち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotchi</td>
<td>どっち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dete</td>
<td>でて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nishi</td>
<td>にし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higashi</td>
<td>ひがし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orite</td>
<td>おりて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chikadoo</td>
<td>ちかどう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iriguchi</td>
<td>いりぐち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>で</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norikaete</td>
<td>のりかえて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen</td>
<td>せん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marunouchi-sen</td>
<td>まるのうちせん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kita</td>
<td>きた</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noborimasu</td>
<td>のぼります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norikae</td>
<td>のりかえ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. **Substitution Drill**

Koko wa minamiguchi desu ka?

kitaguchi
higashiguchi
nishiguchi
minamiguchi

B. **Substitution Drill**

Minamiguchi wa dotchi desu ka?

Kitaguchi
doko
Higashiguchi
dotchi no hoo
Iriguchi
migi no hoo

C. **Substitution Drill**

Isetan e ikitain desu ga, deguchi wa dotchi desu ka?

Kokuritsu Gekijoo
deguchi wa doko
Kabukiza
dono deguchi
Mitsukoshi
deguchi wa dotchi
Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

D. Direction Drill

Directions:
The instructor gives a direction. The student chooses the opposite direction.

Example:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Instructor:} & \text{higashi} \\
\text{Student:} & \text{(checks nishi below.)}
\end{array}
\]

1. (   ) nishi 
   (   ) kita

2. (   ) higashi 
   (   ) minami

3. (   ) nishi 
   (   ) kita

4. (   ) higashi 
   (   ) minami

E. Comprehension Drill

Choose the appropriate direction in accordance with the following statement.

1. (   ) higashi   You are facing north. 
   (   ) nishi   On your right is . . ?

2. (   ) higashi   You are facing north. 
   (   ) nishi   On your left is . . . ?

3. (   ) minami   You are facing east. 
   (   ) kita   On your right is . . . ?

4. (   ) minami   You are facing west. 
   (   ) kita   On your right is . . . ?
F. Question and Answer Exercise

Directions

Referring to the diagram below, complete the sentences using the correct directional words

Example

Sakura-eki wa Sakura kooen no nishi ni arimasu.

1. Sakura Hoteru wa Sakura Kooen no __________ ni arimasu
2. Kooban wa Sakura Kooen no __________ ni arimasu
3. Makudonarudo wa Sakura Kooen no __________ ni arimasu
4. Sakura Kooen wa Sakura Hoteru no __________ ni arimasu
5. Sakura Kooen wa Sakura-eki no __________ ni arimasu
G. Comprehension Exercise

Listen to the instructor's statement and, referring to the sketch below, check True or False.

1. True( ) False( )
2. True( ) False( )
3. True( ) False( )
4. True( ) False( )
5. True( ) False( )
6. True( ) False( )
7. True( ) False( )

---

1. バスの乗り場は東口にあります。
2. 交番は西口です。
3. デパートは南口の前です。
4. 西口はA通りにあります。
5. 公衆電話は南口と改札口のそばにあります。
6. バスの乗り場はB通りにあります。
7. タクシー乗り場は西口です。
Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

H. Comprehension Exercise

Choose the item that matches the directions the instructor gives.

1. ( ) You go up the stairs.
   ( ) You go down the stairs.

2. ( ) You go up the stairs.
   ( ) You go down the stairs.

3. ( ) You go through the underground passageway.
   ( ) You go up the stairs.
   ( ) The place is on your right.

4. ( ) You transfer to Kokuden at Shinjuku.
   ( ) You transfer to the subway at Shinbashi.
   ( ) You transfer to Kokuden at Shinbashi.

5. ( ) You transfer to the Ginza Line at the Ginza.
   ( ) You transfer to the Ginza Line at Akasakamitsuke.

6. ( ) You transfer to the Aoyama bus at Shinbashi.
   ( ) You transfer to the Aoyama bus at Shibuya.
   ( ) You transfer to the Shinbashi bus at Aoyama.

教師用スクリプト

1. この階段をおいて、まっすぐ行ったところにあります。
2. その階段をおいて、すぐ右の方にあります。
3. 地下道をまっすぐ行って階段をおいて、ちょっと行くと左にあります。
4. 新橋駅で国電に乗り換えて下さい。
5. 赤坂見附まで行って、銀座線に乗り換えて下さい。
6. 渋谷で青山行きのバスに乗り換えて下さい。
Lesson 14   Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

I. Comprehension Exercise

Direction:

You are at Toranomon subway station on the Ginza line. Referring to the list of places you want to go, find out from the instructor (a station employee) how to get to your destination and fill in the appropriate columns below.

Example.

Student: Meiji Jingu e ikitain desu ga, kono sen de ii desu ka?
Instructor: Kasumigaseki de Chiyoda-sen ni norikaete kudasai. Kasumigaseki kara yottsu-me desu.

Places you want to go

1. Ginza
2. Asakusa
3. Tokyo-eki
4. Ueno
5. Shinjuku
6. Ikebukuro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No transfer</th>
<th>Need transfer</th>
<th>If transfer is necessary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At what station?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

教師用スクリプト

1 ええ、いってすよ。ここから四つ目です。
2 この線で銀座まで行って、そこで銀座線の浅草行に乗り換えて下さい。
3 この線で銀座まで行って、丸ノ内線に乗り換えて下さい。
4 上野ですか。この線でいってすよ。
5 これで霞が関まで行って、そこで丸ノ内線に乗り換えて下さい。
6 この線で日比谷まで行って、そこで有楽町線に乗り換えて下さい。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 東口</td>
<td>higashiguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 西口</td>
<td>nishiguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 南口</td>
<td>minamiguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 北口</td>
<td>kitaguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 出口</td>
<td>deguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 入口</td>
<td>iriguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 地下道</td>
<td>chikadoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **deguchi** (出口)  ‘exit’

Larger stations usually have more than one deguchi (出口) ‘exit’. Therefore, you will have to know which exit to take to go to your destination. Deguchi (出口) ‘exit’ and iriguchi (入口) ‘entrance’ come in pairs and are located side by side. 入 in iriguchi (入口) and 出 in deguchi (出口) mean ‘enter’ and ‘go out’, respectively; -guchi (口) means ‘an opening.’

The following names are among the most common for station entrances/exits:

- higashiguchi (東口)  east exit/entrance
- nishiguchi (西口)  west exit/entrance
- kitaguchi (北口)  north exit/entrance
- minamiguchi (南口)  south exit/entrance

When you want to find the right exit, you can use the following expression:

(Your destination) e ikitain desu ga, deguchi wa doko desu ka?  
I want to go to (your destination) Which exit should I use?

2. **Kaidan** (階段)  ‘stairway’

In giving directions to your exit, Japanese may say something like ‘Go down/up the stairs...’ The Japanese word for ‘stairway’ is kaidan (階段).

The Japanese language has specific verbs for ‘go up (the stairs)’ and ‘go down (the stairs)’. Look at the following:

a.  Kaidan o noborimasu/agarimasu.  Go up the stairs

b.  Kaidan o orimasu.  Go down the stairs

As mentioned in Lesson 9, Japanese verbs have different forms depending on how they are used in a sentence. Therefore you may hear different forms than noborimasu and orimasu. However, if you can pick up the key word kaidan and locate the staircase, then you can pretty well guess whether to go up or down. If there are two kaidan at a place where you have a choice of going up or going down, then ask directions there again.
Lesson 14  Finding the right exit and changing trains and buses

3. **norikae**  

In some cases, you may have to change trains or buses or change from a train to a bus or vice versa. The Japanese word for ‘a transfer (point)’ is **norikae** and ‘to transfer’ is **norikaemasu**. Look at the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo-iki ni norikaemasu</td>
<td>transfer to a Tokyo-bound train/bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama de norikaemasu</td>
<td>transfer in Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama de Tokyo-iki ni norikaemasu</td>
<td>transfer to a Tokyo-bound train/bus in Yokohama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: When you change the means of transportation, Japanese will specify that change as in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama de Tokyo-iki no basu ni norikaemasu</td>
<td>transfer to a Tokyo-bound bus in Yokohama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, Japanese speakers may use different forms than **norikaemasu**, depending on what words surround it. However, if you can pick up **norikae**, which is common to all the forms, it will not be too difficult to get the meaning correctly.

4. **de** after expressions of location

Note the use of the particle **de** in the following sentence from Situation 3:

**Soko de Marunouchi-sen ni norikaete kudasai.***  
*There transfer to the Marunouchi line.*

An expression of location like **soko** ‘there’ followed by the particle **de** indicates the place where something has happened or will happen. This **de** is often equivalent to English ‘at’ or ‘in’, though the exact translation will depend, as here, on the context. You will see this particle again in later lessons.
会話

Situation 1

ハーマン すみません。伊勢丹へ行きたいんですか、どの出口ですか。
日本人 伊勢丹ですか。南口か近いてよく。
ハーマン 両口はどちらですか。
日本人 ここをまっすぐ行って、右の方です。
ハーマン そうですね。とうもありかとう。

ハーマン すみません。
日本人 伊勢丹はここから右の方ですか、左の方ですか。
日本人 ここを出て、左の方です。
ハーマン とうもありかとう。

Situation 2

サリハン すみません。ここは西口ですか。
日本人 いいえ、ここは東口ですよ。
サリハン そうですか。
日本人 どこへ行きたいんですか。
サリハン 三越へ行きたいんですか。
日本人 じゃ、あの階段を下りて、地下道をまっすぐ右の方へ
行くと、三越の入口がありますよ。
サリハン すみません。わかりません。
日本人 ええと 階段を下りて、地下道を右です。
サリハン ああ、わかります。とうもありかとうございました。

Situation 3

ウォーカー すみません。
新宿はこの線でいていですね?
駅員 この線は新宿へ行きませんよ。
ここから 赤坂見附 へ行って 丸ノ内線に乗り換えて下さい。
ウォーカー 赤坂見附 へ行って
駅員 ええ、そこで丸ノ内線に乗り換えてください。
ウォーカー わかりました。とうもありがとうございました。

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Lesson 15

TAKING A TAXI

タクシー

In this lesson, you will learn how to

• ask a Japanese person to call a taxi for you
• tell the driver the destination
• stop the taxi at your destination
• pay the fare
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Mrs. Black is going shopping at the Mitsukoshi department store in the Ginza. She stops a cruising cab on a street near her apartment.

**Burakku:**  Ginza made onegai shimasu.  Ginza, please.
**Untenshu:**  Hai.  Yes.

(after a short while)

**Untenshu:**  Okyaku-san, Ginza desu yo.  Miss, we are at the Ginza.
**Burakku:**  Mitsukoshi no mae de tomete kudasai.  Please stop in front of Mitsukoshi.
**Untenshu:**  Hai.  Yes.

(The taxi stops in front of Mitsukoshi)

**Burakku:**  Ikura desu ka?  How much is it?
**Untenshu:**  550-en desu.  It's 550 yen.

Situation 2

Ms. Parker is going to go to Kyoto by Shinkansen. She flags down a taxi and tells the driver to go to Tokyo station.

**Paakaa:**  Tokyo Eki made onegai shimasu.  To Tokyo station, please.
**Untenshu:**  Yaesuguchi desu ka, Chuoguchi desu ka?  Do you want to go to the Yaesu entrance or the Chuo entrance?
**Paakaa:**  Yoku wakarimasen ga, Shinkansen no noriba desu.  I'm not sure. The Shinkansen boarding area.
**Untenshu:**  Aa, wakarimashita.  Oh, I see.
Mrs. Clark is going to see a friend who lives in Aoyama. Her friend has told her that she will be waiting for her in front of a large supermarket named Meijiya at Aoyama 4-chome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuraaku:</th>
<th>Aoyama yon-chome made onegai shimasu.</th>
<th>Aoyama 4-chome, please.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untenshu:</td>
<td>Aoyama yon-chome no doko desu ka?</td>
<td>Where in Aoyama 4-chome is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuraaku:</td>
<td>Yoku wakarimasen ga, ookii suupaamaaketto no mae desu.</td>
<td>I don’t know the exact location, but it’s in front of a large supermarket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untenshu:</td>
<td>Soo desu ka. Suupaa no namee wa?</td>
<td>I see. What’s the name of the supermarket?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuraaku:</td>
<td>Meijiya desu.</td>
<td>Meijiya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untenshu:</td>
<td>Aa, wakarimashita.</td>
<td>Oh, I see.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

**VOCABULARY**

**Dialogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>de</th>
<th>at</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tomete</td>
<td>stop (TE form of tomemasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ookii</td>
<td>big, large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suupaamaaketto</td>
<td>supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suupaa</td>
<td>supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...wa?</td>
<td>what about ...?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yonde</th>
<th>call (TE form of yobimasu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tomemasu</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomemashoo ka?</td>
<td>(where) shall I stop?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personalized list**
A. **Substitution Drill**

_Ginza made onegai shimasu._

Aoyama 4-chome  
Akasaka  
Roppongi  
Toranomon  
Kabukiza  
Roppongi 3-chome

B. **Substitution Drill**

_Mitsukoshi no mae de tomete kudasai._

Koko  
Tugi no kado  
Tsugi no shingoo no mukoo  
Tsugi no koosaten no mukoo  
Eki no mae  
Ano ookii biru no mae

C. **Substitution Drill**

_Aoyama 4-chome no doko desu ka?_

Ginza  
Roppongi  
Toranomon  
Akasaka  
Shibuya  
Shinjuku
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

D. Role Play

Directions
The student selects a destination from the list below and tells the instructor (= driver) where to go. The driver asks for more detailed instructions. Referring to the list below, the student supplies the necessary information by first saying

Yoku wakarimasen ga, . . .

Example:

Student: Tokyo Eki made onegai shimasu.  
Instructor: Tokyo Eki no doko desu ka?  
Student: Yoku wakarimasen ga, Shinkansen no noriba desu.

Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>destination</th>
<th>stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aoyama san-chome</td>
<td>in front of the Kinokuniya supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kasumigaseki</td>
<td>in front of the Kasumigaseki building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hibiya</td>
<td>next to the Teikoku Hoteru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ginza</td>
<td>at the intersection of Ginza 4-chome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tokyo Eki</td>
<td>at the boarding area for the Shinkansen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Role Play

Directions
The student makes the requests below. The instructor answers and the student responds appropriately.

Example:

(call a taxi)  
Student: Sumimasen, takushii o yonde kudasai.  
Instructor: Ee, ii desu yo.  
Student: Arigatoo.

1. call a taxi  
2. go to a place written on a piece of paper  
   (Give the instructor a piece of paper with your destination written on it.)  
3. go to Shinjuku station (if asked, you want the west exit)
4. go to the Ginza (if asked, you want to get out in front of the Mitsukoshi department store)
5. go to Toranomon (if asked, you want to go to Hotel Okura)

教師用スクリプト
1. はい、わかりました。少々お待ちください。
2. ……ですね。いいですよ。
3. 新宿駅のどこですか?
4. 銀座のどこですか?
5. はい。（少し後で。）
　お客様さん、虎ノ門ですよ。どこで止めますか?

F. Role Play

Directions:

The student selects an area name from the list and tells the instructor (=driver) to go to that place. When the taxi arrives in the area, the driver will say:

Okyaku-san, (area name) desu yo. Doko de tomemasu ka?
'Mr./Miss, we are at (area name). Where shall I stop?'

The student gives the driver directions to the destination, referring to the map that corresponds to the selected area. (Your destination is marked with an X.) The instructor follows the direction(s) by tracing the route on the map. When the taxi gets to the destination, the student says:

Koko de tomete kudasai.
Example:

Aoyama 3 - chome

Student: Aoyama 3-chome made onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Hai.

Instructor: Okyaku-san, Aoyama 3-chome desu yo. Doko de tomemasu ka?
Student: (referring to the map of Aoyama 3-chome) Tsugi no kado desu.
Instructor: Hai, wakarimashita. (traces the route on the map)
Student: (in front of the destination) Koko de tomete kudasai.

Student’s list
1. Ginza 7- chome
2. Toranomon
3. Shinjuku 1 - chome
4. Roppongi 3 - chome
Area Maps

1. Ginza 7-chome

2. Toranomon

3. Shinjuku 1-chome

4. Roppongi 3-chome

⊕ = indicates a traffic light
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

G.  Pattern check

Fill in the blanks with de, no, ni, or e.

1. Tsugi ( ) tsugi wa Yokohama desu ka?
2. Aoyama ( ) tsuitara oshiete kudasai.
3. Kono densha wa Shinjuku ( ) ikimasu ka?
4. Kono chikaku ( ) chikatetsu ( ) eki ga arimasu ka?
5. Koko ( ) tomete kudasai.
6. Takushii noriba wa doko ( ) arimasu ka?
7. Kono chikaku ( ) basu ( ) noriba wa arimasu ka?
8. JR-sen no eki wa koko kara migi ( ) hoo desu ka, hidari ( ) hoo desu ka?
9. Yokohama ( ) ikitain desu ga, kono hoomu desu ka?
10. Kono densha wa Shinbashi ( ) tomarimasu ka?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>空車</td>
<td>kuusha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>回送</td>
<td>kaisoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not in service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>予約</td>
<td>yoyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>停留所</td>
<td>teeryuujo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a (bus) stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>案内所</td>
<td>annaijo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an information desk or booth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

**USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION**

1. **How to tell the cab driver your destination**

   When you are staying at a hotel or visiting a friend and want to ask someone to call a taxi for you, you can use the following expression:

   **Takushii o yonde kudasai.**  
   Please call a taxi (for me)

   When giving the taxi driver the destination, for a relatively well-known place, e.g., the American Embassy, you can simply say:

   **Amerika Taishikan made onegai shimasu.**  
   To the American Embassy, please

   If, however, your destination is relatively unknown, e.g., your apartment, you should first give the area name in which your apartment is located. Let us assume that your apartment is located in Aoyama 4-chome. You first say **Aoyama 4-chome made onegai shimasu.** The driver will ask you the exact location when you get to the area, saying something like the following:

   **Okyaku-san, Aoyama 4-chome desu yo.**  
   Customer, we are at Aoyama 4-chome

   **Doko de tomemasu (tomemashoo) ka? OR Doko desu ka?, etc.**  
   Where shall I stop? Where do you want me to stop?, etc

   Of course, your driver may not say exactly what is given above. What is important is that when you go to a place whose location is not likely to be familiar to the driver, you give the area name first and then give the directions as you approach the place you want to go. To do this, you must, of course, be familiar with the neighborhood of your destination.

   However, when the name you have given covers a large area, the driver may ask where in that area you want to go. Again, the driver may use different expressions, which may include a phrase like (area name) no doko 'where in (area name),' as in the following.

   Example:

   **You:**  
   Ginza made onegai shimasu.

   **Driver:**  
   Ginza no doko desu ka?

   OR

   Ginza no doko ni ikitain desu ka?
   Where in the Ginza do you want to go?
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

When you give directions to the driver, it is often helpful to mention a landmark near your destination, as the following example illustrates:

You:  Ginza made onegai shimasu.
Driver: Ginza no doko desu ka?
You: Mitsukoshi no tonari desu.
   Next to the Mitsukoshi department store

If you are not confident of pronouncing the name of the destination correctly, it is a good idea to have a Japanese friend write the name in Kanji on a piece of paper so that you can take it along to show the driver. When you want to do this, you can simply say the following:

Koko made onegai shimasu. To this place, please

However, this strategy may not always be successful if your destination isn’t well known or if you don’t know a landmark near your destination to tell the driver. Even though he/she will certainly be able to get to the area of your destination, the driver may still not be able to locate the place. This is because it is very difficult to find out a location by simply reading the address, for not every street has a name nor every house a number.

2. **How to stop the cab at your destination**

   When you want to stop the cab at your destination, you can use the following expression:

   Koko de tomete kudasai. Please stop here

   Note the particle de (') after the word koko ‘here’ in the sentence above. As we mentioned in Lesson 14, an expression of location like koko followed by de indicates the place where something has happened or will happen. Instead of koko in the sentence above you could also use various other place expressions you have learned to tell the cab driver where to stop. For example:

   Tsugi no shingoo de tomete kudasai.
   Please stop at the next traffic light

   Mittsu-me no koosaten de tomete kudasai.
   Please stop at the third intersection

3. **How to pay the fare**

   Since every taxi has a fare meter in the front and you don’t need to tip, you can simply look at the meter and pay the fare before you get out. If you want to make sure of the fare, you can, of course, ask the following question:

   Ikura desu ka? How much is it?

   When you get out, after having paid the fare, you can say:

   Doomo (arigatoo). Thank you
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi

However, don’t be surprised if the driver doesn’t respond. S/he may not be very sociable. Some drivers may not say anything until you give them the destination when you get in the cab, or even after you give it to them.

It would be a good idea for you to have 500-yen or 1,000-yen bills available when the destination is not very far, as it may happen that the driver is not able to change a large bill.

4. **ookii X  ‘large/big X’**

In this lesson, we learn the word ookii ‘large, big’. Look at the following two patterns and compare the structure of the Japanese and English:

ookii suupaa  \[\text{large supermarket / big supermarket}\]
Ano suupaa wa ookii desu.  \[\text{That supermarket is large.}\]

We will learn more words that behave like ookii in later lessons.
会話

Situation 1

フラック 銀座までお願いします。
運転手 はい。

運転手 お客さん、銀座ですよ。
フラック 三越の前に止めてください。
運転手 はい。

フラック いくらですか。
運転手 550円です。

Situation 2

パーカー 東京駅までお願いします。
運転手 八重川口ですか、中央口ですか。
パーカー よくわかりませんか、新幹線の乗り場です。
運転手 ああ、わかりました。

Situation 3

クラーク 青山四丁目までお願いします。
運転手 青山四丁目のところですか。
クラーク よくわかりませんか、大きいスーパーマーケットの前です。
運転手 そうですか。スーパーの名前は?
クラーク 明治屋です。
運転手 ああ、わかりました。
Lesson 15  Taking a taxi
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find the floor of the sales counter for merchandise you want to see in a department store
- find out the location of the merchandise
- say in Japanese the names for some objects you are likely to want to buy
Lesson 16  Locating merchandise

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Ms. Miller wants to buy some china at a department store. She is now at the entrance of the Takashimaya department store.

Miraa: Sumimasen, kateeyoohin wa nan-gai desu ka?  Excuse me, what floor are household goods on?
Ten in: Go-kai de gozaimasu.  It's the 5th floor.
Miraa: Go-kai desu ka? Doomo. A, erebeetaa wa doko ni arimasu ka?
Ten in: Nekutai-uriba no ushiro de gozaimasu.  It's behind the necktie section.

Situation 2

Mrs. White gets off a train at Shibuya station. She is going to do some grocery shopping at a department store which is connected to the station building.

Howaito: Sumimasen. Shokuryoohin-uriba wa doko desu ka?  Excuse me. Where is the grocery department?
Nihonjin: Chika ni-kai desu yo. On the second level of the basement.
Howaito: Anoo, kaidan wa doko desu ka?  Uh, where is the stairway?
Nihonjin: Kaidan wa annaijo no mae desu ga, esukareetaa ga soko ni arimasu yo. It's in front of the information desk, but there is an escalator over there
Howaito: Doomo arigatoo. Thank you.

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Situation 3

Mr. Kellog wants to see some watches at a department store. At the information desk near the entrance, he asks what floor watches are on.

Keroggu: Sumimasen. Tokee-uriba wa nan-gai desu ka? Excuse me. What floor is the watch department?
Ten in: Rok-kai de gozaimasu. It's on the 6th floor.
Keroggu: Doomo. Thanks.

... (rok-kai de) (on the 6th floor)
Keroggu: Tokee-uriba wa doko desu ka? Where is the watch section?
Ten in: Kochira no migi no hoo de gozaimasu. Erebeetaa no mae ni gozaimasu. It's on the right. It's in front of the elevator.
Keroggu: Soo desu ka. Doomo. I see. Thank you.
Lesson 16  Locating merchandise

VOCABULARY  KOTOBA

_Dialogs_

kateeyoohin  household goods  かていようひん
nan-gai  which floor  なんがい
kai  (counter for) floor, story  かい
degozaimasu  is/are/am (very deferential)  でございます
nekutai  necktie  ネクタイ
shokuryooohin  groceries, foodstuffs  しょうりょうひん
chika  basement  ちか
anoo  uh, well (indicates hesitation)  あのう
annaijo  information desk  あんないじょ
esukareetaa  escalator  エスカレーター
tokee  watch, clock  とけい

_Practice_

okujoo  roof  おくじょう
yuuenchi  amusement park  ゆうえんち
petto  pet  ペット
tokubaijoo  bargain/budget floor  とくぱいじょう
kagu  furniture  かぐ
bunboogu  stationery  ぶんぼうぐ
omocha  toy  おもちゃ
hon  book  ほん
denki yoohin  electric appliance  でんきようひん
hooseki  jewel/jewelry  ほうせき
megane  eyeglasses  めがね
fujin  woman (formal)  ふじん
kodomo  child  こども
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fuku</td>
<td>clothing</td>
<td>ふく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shinshi</td>
<td>man, gentleman (formal)</td>
<td>しんし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keshoohin</td>
<td>cosmetics</td>
<td>けしょうひん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutsu</td>
<td>shoes</td>
<td>くつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaban</td>
<td>luggage</td>
<td>かばん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaze-gusuri</td>
<td>cold medicine</td>
<td>かぜぐすり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaze</td>
<td>a cold</td>
<td>かぜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kusuri</td>
<td>medicine, drug</td>
<td>くすり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>い</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirikizu</td>
<td>cut, wound</td>
<td>きりきず</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yakedo</td>
<td>burn</td>
<td>やけど</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asupirin</td>
<td>aspirin</td>
<td>アスピリン</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesson 16  Locating merchandise
A. Number Reading

The following table shows floor names in Japanese. Study each item by repeating after the instructor. Note that the pronunciation of some numbers changes if the counter kai (階) 'floor' is attached.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st floor: ik-kai (一階)
2nd floor: ni-kai (二階)
3rd floor: san-gai (三階)
4th floor: yon-kai (四階)
5th floor: go-kai (五階)
6th floor: rok-kai (六階)
7th floor: nana-kai (七階)
8th floor: hak-kai

OR

hachi-kai (八階)
kyuu-kai (九階)
juk-kai (十階)

1st level basement: chika ik-kai (地下一階)
2nd level basement: chika ni-kai (地下二階)

The kanji for kai 'floor' is 階.

Read the following:

一階
二階
三階
四階
五階
六階
七階
八階
九階
**B. Pronunciation Practice**

The following is a typical floor plan of a department store in Japan. Practice the pronunciation of the floors and the names of merchandise by repeating after the instructor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>okujoo</td>
<td>roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuuennchi</td>
<td>amusement park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petto</td>
<td>pets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nana-kai</td>
<td>7th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokubai-joo</td>
<td>budget floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shokudoo</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rok-kai</td>
<td>6th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kagu</td>
<td>furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bunboogu</td>
<td>stationery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omocha</td>
<td>toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hon</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-kai</td>
<td>5th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kateeyoohnin</td>
<td>household goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denki kigu</td>
<td>electric appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-kai</td>
<td>4th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hooseki</td>
<td>jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toke</td>
<td>watches/clocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamera</td>
<td>cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megane</td>
<td>eyeglasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-qai</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fujin, kodomo fuku</td>
<td>women’s and children’s clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-kai</td>
<td>2nd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shinshi fuku</td>
<td>men’s clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-kai</td>
<td>1st floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keshoohin</td>
<td>cosmetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akusesarri</td>
<td>accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutsu</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaban</td>
<td>luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chika</td>
<td>basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shokuryoozin</td>
<td>groceries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 16  Locating merchandise

C. Substitution Drill

Esukareetaa wa doko desu ka?

shokuryoohin
kaidan
kateeyoohin
kodomo-fuku
nan-gai
doko
tokee
otearai

D. Translation-Substitution Drill

Kateeyoohin wa go-kai desu ka?

Example:

7th floor → Kateeyoohin wa nana-kai desu ka?
Cameras → Kamera wa nana-kai desu ka?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rest room</th>
<th>8th floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>household goods</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th floor</td>
<td>watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toys</td>
<td>what floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groceries</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Question and Answer Exercise

Directions:
The student asks the instructor on which floor the merchandise listed below is found and writes down the answer.

Example:

Student: Fujinfuku wa nan-gai desu ka?
OR
Fujinfuku-uriba wa doko desu ka?
OR
Fujinfuku wa doko desu ka?
Instructor: San-gai desu.
Student: (writes down 3)
Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusement park</td>
<td>yuuenchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s wear</td>
<td>shinshifuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>bunboogu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household goods</td>
<td>kateeyoohin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmetics</td>
<td>keshoohin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>shokuryoohin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pets</td>
<td>petto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric appliance</td>
<td>denkikigu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s clothing</td>
<td>fujinfuku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Production & Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The student asks the instructor (=clerk) where (or on what floor) the merchandise on the list below is located, by using one of the following expressions:

... uriba wa doko desu ka?/nan-gai desu ka?

The instructor answers and the student writes down the floor number.

Example:

Student: Kamera uriba wa nan-gai desu ka?
Instructor: 3-gai de gozaimasu
Student: (writes down 3)

Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men’s wear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmetics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s clothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusement park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

注: 教師は適宜に「......で(に)ございます。」を使って返事する
When you buy medicine in a drugstore in Japan, you will notice that the contents and directions are written in both Japanese and English. So the first thing you should do in a drugstore is to locate the section for the medicine you want. Then read the contents and choose a brand.

Here is a list of some common medicines. Expand the list by listing other medicines you think you may need.

- cold medicine
- stomach medicine
- medicine for cuts
- medicine for burns
- aspirin
- cold medicine

Ask the location of the following medicines:

Example:

(Cue): cold medicine
Student: Kaze-gusuri wa doko desu ka?
Instructor: Achira de gozaimasu.

stomach medicine
medicine for burns
medicine for cuts
aspirin

cold medicine

The student asks where the places on the list below are located. The instructor (=clerk) answers. The student makes a brief note of each location in either Japanese or English. If s/he doesn’t understand, s/he should ask the clerk to repeat, slow down, etc. The instructor checks whether or not the student got the location correctly.

Example:

Student: Esukareetaa wa doko desu ka?
Instructor: Nekutai-uriba no ushiro ni gozaimasu.
Student: (writes down key words)
Instructor: (checks the student’s notes)
I. **Reading Advertisements**

Look at the ads of major department stores on the next page. With the help of the instructor, try to see if you can recognize some of the characters. Also, try to identify the area in which each department store is located.
Lesson 16  Locating merchandise

03-352-1111/水曜定休/平日10時-6時/土・日10時-6時半

金・土10時-6時半
日・月・水10時-6時
食品売場週日7時迄
Tel.342-2111 木曜定休

日・月・火・木及び祝日は6時
金・土は6時半まで営業
Tel.211-4111/水曜定休
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 上</td>
<td>ue</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 下</td>
<td>shita</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 階段</td>
<td>kaidan</td>
<td>stairway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 押す</td>
<td>osu</td>
<td>push</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 引く</td>
<td>hiku</td>
<td>pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 電話</td>
<td>denwa</td>
<td>telephone(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 公衆電話</td>
<td>kooshuudenwa</td>
<td>public telephone(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lesson 16  Locating merchandise**

**USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION**

*How to locate the merchandise you want to see or buy in a department store*

In all major department stores, there are directories written both in English and Japanese. They are usually placed near the entrance, stairways, and elevators. Therefore, you will probably have little problem finding the floor you want. You can ask a person at the information desk (near ground floor entrances), the elevator operator, or the ‘escalator girl.’ (Ask your instructor about the ‘elevator girl’ and the ‘escalator girl.’) You can use the following expressions, which you learned in Lesson 6, to ask the location of merchandise.

If you want to locate the watch counter, for example, you can say the following:

Tokee wa doko desu ka?  
OR  
Tokee-uriba wa doko desu ka?

*Where are the watches?*  
*Where is the watch section/counter/department?*

Note: *uriba* (売場) literally means ‘selling place.’

Practice B of this lesson contains a typical floor plan of a Japanese department store. Study the names of the merchandise and/or sales counters and, with the help of your instructor, add any words that you think you may need.

*eigyoo jikan* (営業時間) ‘business hours’

The following are typical business hours of stores, shops, department stores, etc. in Japan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weekdays</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banks</td>
<td>9:00-3:00</td>
<td>9:00-12:00</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post offices</td>
<td>9:00-5:00</td>
<td>9:00-3:00</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stores</td>
<td>10:00-8:00</td>
<td>10:00-8:00</td>
<td>10:00-8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department stores</td>
<td>10:00-6:00</td>
<td>10:00-6:30</td>
<td>10:00-6:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barber shops</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed on Mondays)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty parlors</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
<td>9:00-8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(closed on Tuesdays)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 16  Locating merchandise

会話

Situation 1

ミラー：すみません。家庭用品は何階ですか。
店員：五階でございます。
ミラー：五階ですか。どうも。
　　あ、エレベーターはどこにありますか。
店員：ネクタイ売場の後ろでございます。

Situation 2

ホワイト：すみません。食料品売場はどこですか。
日本人：地下二階ですよ。
ホワイト：あのう、階段はどこですか。
日本人：階段は案内所の前ですが、エスカレーターが
　　そこにありますよ。
ホワイト：どうもありがとう。

Situation 3

ケロッグ：すみません。時計売場は何階ですか。
店員：六階でございます。
ケロッグ：どうも。
　　...
ケロッグ：時計売場はどこですか。
店員：こちらの右の方でございます。エレベーターの前にございます。
ケロッグ：そうですか。どうも。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask for service at a store
- ask a clerk if the store carries the merchandise you want
- ask a clerk to bring merchandise you have in mind which is different from the item you are examining
- say 'Just looking, thank you'
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

DIALOGS  KAIWA

Situation 1

Mrs. Schwartz has gone to a department store to buy a sweater. She finds a nice one but it's in a showcase

Shuwaatsu: Sono seetaa o misete kudasai. (pointing to a sweater)
Please show me that sweater

Ten in: Kore desu ka? Doozo. This one? Here you are

Shuwaatsu: Moo sukoshi ookii no wa arimasen ka? Do you have any that are a little larger?

Ten in: Jaa, kore wa ikaga de gozaimasu ka? (showing another sweater)
Well, how about this one?
Kochira wa LL-saizu de gozaimasu. It's extra large.

Situation 2

Ms. Robinson is window shopping in the Ginza. She sees a nice blouse in a store. She enters the store and finds the same type of blouse on a shelf in a showcase

Ten in: Irasshaimase. May I help you?

Robinson: Sumimasen. Are o misete kudasai. (pointing to merchandise) Could you please show me that one?

Ten in: Kochira desu ka? This one?

Robinson: Iie, sono ue desu. No, the one above it.

Ten in: Hai, doozo. Here you are.

Robinson: Moo sukoshi chigau iro no wa arimasu ka? Do you have one in a slightly different color?

Ten in: Ainiku desu ga, kono katachi wa kono iro dake desu. I'm sorry, but this style comes only in this color.

Situation 3

Mr. King is browsing when a salesclerk approaches him to ask if she can help.

Ten in: Irasshaimase. Okyakusama no de gozaimasu ka? Welcome! Are you looking for something for yourself?

Kingu: Chotto mite iru dake desu. Just looking, thank you.
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

VOCABULARY

Dialogs

seetaa  sweater  セーター
misete  show (TE form of misemasu)  みせて
sukoshi  a little  すこし
...no  ...one  ・・・の
ikaga  how?  いかが
saizu  size  サイズ
ue  above, top  うえ
chigau  different  ちがう
iro  color  いろ
ainiku desu ga  it's unfortunate, but...  あいにくですが
katachi  form, style, model  かたち
dake  only  だけ
okyakusama  customer (polite)  おきゃくさま
mite iru  is/am looking  みている
mite  look, see (TE form of mimasu)  みて

Practice

sukaafu  scarf  スカーフ
shatsu  shirt  シャツ
akusesarii  accessory  アクセサリー
burausu  blouse  ブラウス

Notes

itte  say (TE form of iimasu)  いって
chiisai  small  ちいさい

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Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yasui</td>
<td>cheap, inexpensive</td>
<td>やすい</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shita</td>
<td>under, below</td>
<td>した</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osagashi desu</td>
<td>look for (very polite)</td>
<td>おさがしです</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de irasshaimasu</td>
<td>is/are (very polite)</td>
<td>でいらっしゃいます</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personalized list**
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

PRACTICE

A. Substitution Drill

Sono seetaa o misete kudasai.

kamera
Kono
Ano
sukaafu
nekutai
Sono

B. Substitution Drill

Moo sukoshi ookii no wa arimasu ka?

Moo sukoshi chiisai
Chigau saizu
Moo sukoshi yasui
Chigau iro
Chigau katachi
Moo sukoshi ookii

C. Substitution Drill

Sono ue no desu.

shita
migi
tonari
ue
hidari
mae

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Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

D. Transformation Drill

Instructor:  
Sono ookii seetaa o misete kudasai.
Student:  
Sono ookii no o misete kudasai.

E. Production Exercise

What do you say in the following situations?

Example:
You have found a nice scarf in a showcase close to you and want to look at it more closely.

ANSWER: Kono sukaafu o misete kudasai.  
(point to the object when you say kono..., sono... and ano...)

1. There is a nice necktie in a showcase near you that you want to look at more closely.

2. A camera in the showcase behind the clerk looks like the one you have been looking for so you want to look at it more closely.

3. There is a small clock in a showcase (not near you) that you want to look at more closely.

4. There is a nice-looking sweater on the top shelf behind the clerk that you want to look at more closely.

5. A brooch in a showcase which is not near you or the clerk looks very nice and you want to look at it more closely.

6. There is a camera on the bottom shelf behind the clerk which you want to look at more closely.

7. There is an attractive scarf in a showcase near you that you want to look at more closely.

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F. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student asks the questions below. The instructor answers, reading the script. The student checks the right response, based on the instructor’s answer.

Example:

Student: Moo sukoshi ookii no wa arimasu ka?
Instructor: (reading the script)
Hai, kochira desu. Kore wa L saizu desu.
Student: (checks the right response)

1. Ask if there’s a cheaper one.
Response
( ) Yes, there is, but the style is different.
( ) No, there aren’t any in the same color.

2. Ask if there’s something in a different color.
Response
( ) Yes, there is and it’s cheaper.
( ) No, there isn’t.

3. Ask if there’s something in a different style.
Response
( ) Yes, there is.
( ) No, there isn’t.

4. Ask if there is a smaller one.
Response
( ) Yes, there is, but the color is different.
( ) No, there isn’t.

5. Ask if there is a larger one.
Response
( ) Yes, there is.
( ) No, there isn’t.
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

G.  *Put the following words in correct order to form a sentence:*

misete, yasui, moo sukoshi, kudasai, no, o
moo sukoshi, arimasu, wa, ka, ookii, no
kono, kudasai, misete, seetaa, o
kudasai, sono, misete, kamera, o
katachi, chigau, arimasu, wa, ka, no
iro, chigau, no, kudasai, o, misete

H.  *Production Exercise*

Note: 教師は黒板に絵を画くか、又は雑誌等からの写真を黒板に貼って練習させる

Directions:

The student asks the instructor to show him/her an item by pointing to one of the examples on the blackboard. The instructor asks whether the one s/he is pointing to is the right one. The student tells the instructor that the one s/he wants to see is next to it, above it, etc., using the following expressions:

*sono ue/shita/tonari/migi/hidari desu.*

Example:

*Student:*  Sono seetaa o misete kudasai.
*Instructor:*  Kochira desu ka?
*Student:*  Ee, sono ue desu.
*Instructor:*  Hai, doozo.

I.  *Scrambled Dialogs*

Put the following sentences in the right order for conversation:

1.  A:  Kochira desu ka?
    B:  Hai, irasshaimase.
    C:  Chotto sumimasen.
    D:  Kono kamera o misete kudasai.
    E:  Ee.
2. A: Moo sukoshi yasui no wa arimasu ka?
   B: Akusesarii desu.
   C: Kore wa nan desu ka?
   D: Kochira ni gozaimasu.

3. A: Soo desu ka.
   B: Chotto sumimasen.
   C: Moo sukoshi ookii no wa arimasu ka?
   D: Kono seetaa o misete kudasai.
   E: Okyakusama, ainiku desu ga...
   F: Hai, doozo.

   B: Moo sukoshi chigau katachi no wa arimasu ka?
   C: Sono burausu o misete kudasai.
   D: Irasshaimase.
   E: Sumimasen, ainiku desu ga...

   B: Are wa tokee desu ka?
   C: Hai, doozo.
   D: Chotto misete kudasai.
# Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

## Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>改札口</td>
<td>kaisatsuguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山手線</td>
<td>Yamanote-sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>急行</td>
<td>kyuukoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>左側通行</td>
<td>sasoku tsuukoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ticket gate
- Yamanote line
- express
- keep to the left
**Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference**

---

**USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION**

1. **When you want to say ‘Please show me...’**

   As we learned in earlier lessons, when you want to ask somebody to do something for you, you can use the following pattern:

   \[ V \text{(TE-form)} \text{kedasai.} \]

   where \( V \) indicates a verb form.

   **So far we have learned the following expressions, which include the above pattern:**

   - **Yukkuri itte kudasai.** (Lesson 2)  
     *Please say (it) slowly*
   - **Moo ichi-do itte kudasai.** (Lesson 2)  
     *Please say (it) again*
   - **Koko ni kaite kudasai.** (Lesson 4)  
     *Please write (it) here*
   - **Ueno ni tsuitara oshiete kudasai.** (Lesson 13)  
     *Please tell me when we get to Ueno*
   - **Takushii o yonde kudasai.** (Lesson 15)  
     *Please call a taxi (for me)*

   Since in this pattern the verb ends with -te (or -de), this form is often referred to as the Te-form of the verb. In this lesson, we learn the verb *misete* 'show'. You can use this word when you want to ask a salesclerk to show you some merchandise, as in the following example:

   \[ (\text{merchandise}) \text{o misete kudasai.} \]

   *Please show me (merchandise)*

   **Note** Although, grammatically speaking, the particle o is necessary after the name of the merchandise, it is often dropped in actual conversation. Hence:

   \[ \text{sore (o) misete kudasai.} \]

   *Please show me that*

2. **One way to indicate your preference: how to say ‘one that is larger’**

   In Lesson 15 we learned the word *ookii* ‘large,’ ‘big,’ which can be used just like its English equivalent, as in the following example:

   \[ \text{ookii suupaa} \text{ large supermarket} \]

   In this lesson we learn similar words like *chiisai* ‘small’ and *yasui* ‘cheap, inexpensive’:

   \[ \text{chiisai seetaa} \text{ small sweater} \]
   \[ \text{yasui kamera} \text{ inexpensive camera} \]
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

When you mention the size, price, etc. of merchandise you have been talking about, it is not always necessary to specify the merchandise. In English, for example, you would normally say ‘small ones’ rather than ‘small sweaters’ when you have been talking about sweaters. Japanese people do the same thing, and the particle no can be used for this purpose. Look at the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chiisai seetaa</td>
<td>small sweater(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiisai no</td>
<td>small one(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yasui kamera</td>
<td>inexpensive camera(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yasui no</td>
<td>inexpensive one(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When shopping, you may often find yourself asking a salesclerk to show you larger/smaller items than the ones you are examining. For example, you may want to say something like ‘Please show me smaller ones’ or ‘Do you carry smaller ones?’ In English, you add a little to the word small, with a little in front of it. In Japanese, you do not add anything to chiisai but instead you place moo sukoshi ‘a little more’ in front of the word, as the following examples illustrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moo sukoshi chiisai seetaa</td>
<td>a little smaller sweater(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lit., sweaters which are a little smaller)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moo sukoshi chiisai no</td>
<td>a little smaller one(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lit., ones which are a little smaller)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, if you want to ask a salesclerk if the store carries smaller ones than the one you are examining, you can say:

**Moo sukoshi chiisai no wa arimasu ka?**
*Do you carry/have smaller ones?* (cf. Lesson 4)

Likewise, when you want to ask the clerk to show you less expensive ones, you can say:

**Moo sukoshi yasui no o misete kudasai.**
*Please show me ones that are a little cheaper*

3. **Another way to indicate your preference: how to say ‘one in a different size/color/style’**

The word chigau ‘different’ can be used just like its English equivalent, as the following example shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chigau iro</td>
<td>different color(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

When you want to say "a sweater in a different size/color/style," you can use the following pattern.

- chigau saizu
- no seetaa
- iro
- katachi

sweater in different size(s)
color(s)
style(s)

Thus, when you want to say something like 'Do you carry them in different sizes/colors/styles?' or 'Please show me some in different sizes/colors/styles,' you can use the following expressions:

a. Chigau saizu/iro/katachi no wa arimasu ka?
   Do you carry them in different sizes/colors/styles?

b. Chigau saizu/iro/katachi no o misete kudasai.
   Please show me this/these in different sizes/colors/styles

4. kono... , sono... , ano...

   'this... , that... , that... over there'

In some cases, you may have to specify which of the items (in a showcase, for example) you want to have a look at. In English, you could say something like 'please show me that sweater.'

The English words this and that do not change form regardless of the position of the word in the sentence. In Japanese, however, the equivalent words do change forms, depending on whether or not they occur before nouns. The following examples will show this difference:

- Kore wa kamera desu.  This is a camera
- kono kamera  this camera

As indicated above, the word kono 'this' occurs only before a noun. Putting it differently, when you want to say 'this camera, sweater, etc.' in Japanese, you must use kono and cannot use kore. You have already seen this word in kono chikaku 'this vicinity' (Lesson 5) and kono michi 'this street' (Lesson 10). In this lesson, we will learn sono... 'that... and ano... 'that over there'. The meanings of these words are exactly the same as those of the corresponding words sore and are.

The following is a summary of the words of this type we have learned so far:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>object/person</th>
<th>location</th>
<th>direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. near S(peaker)</td>
<td>kore, kono...</td>
<td>koko</td>
<td>kotchi/kochira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. near L(listener)</td>
<td>sore, sono...</td>
<td>soko</td>
<td>sotchi/sochira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. away from S and L</td>
<td>are, ano...</td>
<td>asoko</td>
<td>atchi/achira</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Lesson 3 for kore, sore and are and Lesson 7 for the location and direction words.
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

5. **Some expressions that indicate the location of merchandise**

When you ask a salesclerk to show you merchandise, you may have to indicate the position of the merchandise, for example, 'the one above it,' 'the one to the right of it' or the like. This can be expressed in Japanese quite easily if we use words like kono 'this,' sono 'that,' ano 'that, over there,' particle no 'the one,' migi 'right,' hidari 'left,' ue 'on top,' and shita 'below.' Look at the following:

- **migi no kamera**
  - the camera on the right
- **migi no**
  - the one on the right
- **sono migi no kamera**
  - the camera to the right of it
  - OR
  - that camera on the right
- **sono migi no**
  - that one to the right of it
  - OR
  - that one on the right

Let us assume a situation like the following:

A salesclerk points to some merchandise and you want to see the one to the right/left of it or above/below it.

Each position can be shown as follows:

1. [1]
3. [4]

X indicates the item the clerk has pointed to.

a. When you want to see the item represented by [1] in the illustration:

   - **Sono ue (no) desu.**
   - (It's) the one above it
   - OR
   - **Sono ue no o misete kudasai.**
   - Please show me the one above it

b. When you want to see the item represented by [4]:

   - **Sono shita (no) desu.**
   - (It's) the one below
   - OR
   - **Sono shita no o misete kudasai.**
   - Please show me the one below it

c. When you want to see the item represented by [3]:

   - **Sono migi (no) desu.**
   - (It's) the one to the right of it
   - OR
   - **Sono migi no o misete kudasai.**
   - Please show me the one on the right

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Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

d. When you want to see the item represented by [2]:

Sono hidari (no) desu.  (It’s) the one on the left of it.
OR
Sono hidari no o misete kudasai. Please show me the one on the left.

6. A polite expression used by salesclerks

In Lesson 5 the in-group/out-group distinction was introduced. Consistent with this concept, you can expect salesclerks to use polite expressions to customers (out-group members). The following are some of the expressions frequently used by salesclerks:

a. Irasshaimase.
   *May I help you? (lit., Welcome!)*

You may hear the less formal form Irasshai at your neighborhood store.

b. Okyakusama no o osagashi de irasshaimasu ka?
   *Are you looking for something for yourself?*

c. . . .de gozaimasu = desu

This is the formal and more polite form of desu ‘is/am/are.’

d. Ainiku de gozaimasu ga . . .
   *Unfortunately . . .*

This expression is often used when the store doesn’t carry the item you are looking for.

There are many more formal expressions used by clerks. Some of them are routine ones and you can predict when they will occur (like irasshaimase). Others are not so predictable. What is important is not that you use them correctly but that you attempt to figure out what the clerk is talking about from the context. You have already learned some helpful expressions that can be used when you have problems comprehending what a Japanese person is saying (e.g., those used to ask someone to repeat, slow down, etc.), so don’t be embarrassed even if you don’t understand. Furthermore, since you are the customer, the clerk will make an effort to make you understand what s/he is saying or to understand what you are saying.
7. **Conversion Tables**

The following are conversion tables showing the sizes of dresses, suits, shirts, and shoes. The sizes used in Japan are often different from those used in America, England, and the Continent. This chart may help you avoid confusion.

**Women**

**dresses and suits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Continental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shoes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Continental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Men**

**suits, overcoats and sweaters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Continental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**shirts and collars**

<table>
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<td>15.5</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**shoes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>American</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Continental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>27.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference

会話

Situation 1

シュワーツ：そのセーターを見せてください。
店員：これですか。とうそ。
...
シュワーツ：もう少し大きいのはありますか。
店員：じゃあ、これはいかがございますか。
こちらはL.Lサイズでございます。

Situation 2

店員：いらっしゃいませ。
ロヒンソン：すみません。あれを見せてください。
店員：こちらですか。
ロヒンソン：いいえ、その上です。
店員：はい、とうそ。
...
ロヒンソン：もう少し違う色のはありますか。
店員：あいにくですか。この形はこの色だけです。

Situation 3

店員：いらっしゃいませ。お客様のてございますか。
キング：ちょっと見ているだけです。
Lesson 17  Asking for service and indicating preference
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- make a price inquiry
- order various quantities of the same merchandise
- tell the clerk that you don't need the merchandise you have examined
- indicate that you are going to leave the store without buying anything
- read price tags written in Japanese numerals
- use numbers from 10,000 up
Situation 1

Mr. Moore goes to a neighborhood wine merchant to get some American beer.

*Muua: Amerika no biiru wa arimasu ka?*  Do you have American beer?

*Sakaya: Ee, Badowaizaa to Shurittsu dake desu ga...*  Yes, but we have only Budweiser and Schlitz.

*Muua: Jaa, Badowaizaa o wan pakku kudasai.*  Then I’ll take one pack of Budweiser.

*Sakaya: Sen-nihyaku-en desu.*  It’s 1,200 yen.

*Arigatoo gozaimashita.*  Thank you very much.

Situation 2

Mr. Anderson goes to a department store to buy a necktie

*Andaason: Sumimasen. Kono nekutai to sono nekutai o misete kudasai.*  Excuse me. Please show me this tie and that tie. (pointing to two ties)

*Ten-in: Hai, doozo.*  Yes, here you are.

*Andaason: Kore wa ikura desu ka?*  How much is this? (pointing to one of them)


*Andaason: Soo desu ka. Jaa, kore o kudasai.*  I see. Then I’ll take it.

Situation 3

Ms. Kelly goes to a women’s clothing store.

*Kerii: Sono seetaa o misete kudasai.*  Please show me that sweater.

*Ten-in: Hai.*  Yes.

*...*

*Kerii: Akai no wa arimasu ka?*  Do you have a red one?

*Ten-in: Ainiku desu ga, kochira dake desu.*  I’m sorry, but this style comes only in this color.

*Kerii: Soo desu ka. Jaa, kekkoo desu. Mata kimasu.*  Oh. Then, that’s OK. I’ll come again.
Situation 4

Mrs. Keith goes to a meat market in her neighborhood.

**Kiisu:** Sukiyaki no niku wa arimasu ka?  
*Do you carry meat for sukiyaki?*

**Nikuya:** Ee, achira no kauntaa desu.  
*Yes, it's over in that showcase.*

**Kiisu:** Kore wa ikura desu ka?  
*How much is this kind?*

**Nikuya:** Hyaku-guramu sen-yonhyaku-en desu. Kochira wa sen-nanahyaku-en desu. (pointing to different meat)  
*It's 1,400 yen per 100 grams. This is 1,700 yen per 100 grams.*

**Kiisu:** Jaa, sen-yonhyaku-en no orppyaku-guramu kudasai.  
*Well, then, give me 600 grams of the one that is 1,400 yen.*
## VOCABULARY

### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sakaya</td>
<td>さかや</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biiru</td>
<td>ビール</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wan pakku</td>
<td>ワンパック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akai</td>
<td>あかい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kekkoo(desu)</td>
<td>けっこう(です)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mata</td>
<td>また</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimasu</td>
<td>きます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niku</td>
<td>にく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauntaa</td>
<td>カウンター</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guramu</td>
<td>グラム</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sakana</td>
<td>さかな</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aoi</td>
<td>あおい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikan</td>
<td>みかん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiro</td>
<td>キロ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hankachi</td>
<td>ハンカチ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiroi</td>
<td>しろい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebi</td>
<td>えび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okome</td>
<td>(お)こめ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>まん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyuuniku</td>
<td>ぎゅうにく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ringo</td>
<td>りんご</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>てん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

272
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yasuku</th>
<th>cheap (ku form of yasui)</th>
<th>やすく</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>narimasen</td>
<td>doesn’t become</td>
<td>なりません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(negative of narimasu)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personalized list**
A. Reading Numbers

We have so far learned the numbers up to 9,999. Japanese has a special word for ten thousand, which is man (万). Study the following and practice the pronunciation by repeating after the instructor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>ichi-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>ni-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>san-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>yon-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>go-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>roku-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>nana-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>hachi-man</td>
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<tr>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>kyuu-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>juu-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>juu-ichi-man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>hyaku-man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now read aloud the following:

1. 18,047  5. 85,816  9. 46,925
2. 74,553  6. 36,230  10. 51,395
3. 44,602  7. 99,267  11. 107,489
4. 135,000 8. 3,000,000 12. 7,560,000
B. Reading Numbers

As mentioned earlier, Kanji numerals are also used in written Japanese. You will find them on some price tags at neighborhood grocery stores, fish stores, etc. Practice reading the following Kanji numerals by comparing them with the Arabic numerals they follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>二</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>四</td>
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<td>五</td>
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<td>七</td>
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<td>十九</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>二十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>四十五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>五十六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>千</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>万</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the following Arabic numbers with the corresponding Kanji numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>三</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>九</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>百</td>
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</tr>
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<td>五</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>七</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>一万</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 18  Making a decision

Yen is written in Kanji as 円. Rewrite the following prices using Arabic numbers:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

七 五 八 四 六 九 三 十
万 十 万 万 万 万 千 二
四 九 六 七 九 四 七 万
千 千 万 千 千 千 百 八
八 円 六 円 五 円 円 千
百 千 百 円 円 円 円

C. Substitution Drill

Sore o hitotsu kudasai.

Akai no
mittsu
Sono sakana
Chiisai no
futatsu
Ooki no
Aoi no

D. Substitution Drill

Kono niku o 300 guramu kudasai.

500 guramu
Ookii no
800-en no
Chiisai no
1 kiro
Kore
E. **Combination Drill**

(cue) aoi seetaa, akai seetaa  
(response) Aoi no to akai no o kudasai.

ookii ringo, chiisai ringo  
100-en no mikan, 150-en no mikan  
L saizu no shatsu, S saizu no shatsu  
kore, sore  
kono sukaafu, sono sukaafu

F. **Put the following words in the correct order to form a sentence:**

1. kudasai, 600 guramu, 1,200-en, o, niku, no  
2. seetaa, ikura, wa, ano, desu, ka?  
3. to, no, futatsu, yotts, kudasai, ookii, chiisai, no, o  
4. hankachi, kono, kudasai, futatsu, o  
5. 2 kiro, o, 1 kiro, kono, 550-en, no mikan, kudasai  
6. mittsu, o, sukaafu, kudasai, shiroi, sono  
7. 2,000-en, 3,500-en, gozaimasu, to, no, ga, no

G. **Production Exercise**

Directions:

The student chooses an item from the list below and asks the price. The instructor tells the student the kinds available. The student chooses one kind and requests the amount given in the list below. The instructor then gives the total price. The student listens carefully to be sure that the amount is correct.

Example:

_Student:_ Gyuuniku wa ikura desu ka?  
_Instructor:_ 100 guramu 1,200-en (no) to 1,500-en no ga arimasu.  
(Student:_ 1,200-en no o 600 guramu kudasai.  
_Instructor:_ 7,200-en desu.)
Lesson 18  Making a decision

Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item to buy</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gyuuniku</td>
<td>600 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikan</td>
<td>2 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ringo</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebi</td>
<td>500 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okome</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. Comprehension and Production Exercise

Listen to what the instructor says. Respond by selecting the appropriate English equivalent below and translating it into Japanese.

1. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (Then, never mind.)
   (Do you have a different one?)

2. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (Please give me 2kg of the one that is 1,500 yen.)
   (I’ll take one of the red ones.)

3. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (I’ll take one of the red ones.)
   (Please give me 2kg of the one that is 1,500 yen.)

4. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (Please give me 500g of the one that is 300 yen.)
   (I’ll take one of the blue ones.)

5. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (Then I’ll come again.)
   (I’ll take 200g of the one that is 1,300 yen.)

6. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (I’ll take two of those that are 1,300 yen each.)
   (I’ll take 200g of the one that is 1,300 yen.)

7. **Instructor:**
   **Student:**
   (Give me two of those that are 800 yen each.)
   (Give me 200g of the one that is 500 yen.)

教師用スクリプト
1 あいにくですか、これたげます。
2 一キロ、千円と千五百円ですか
3 白いのと、赤いのかこちらにこさせます。
4 百グラム三百円と四百円です。
5 百グラム千円と千三百円です。
6 こちらは一つ千三百円で、こちらは、一つ千五百円でございます。
7 こちらは百グラム五百円で、それは百グラム八百円ですか。
I. **Comprehension and Production Exercise**

**Directions**
Listen to the instructor’s statement and respond appropriately.

**Example.**

*Instructor:* L saizu to M saizu dake desu ga...
*Student:* Soo desu ka. Jaa, L saizu no o kudasai. OR Jaa, kekkoo desu. Mata kimasu.

J. **Put the following words in the correct order to form a sentence:**

1. misete, moo sukoshi, kudasai, yasui, no, o
2. kudasai, mitssu, kore, o
3. ringo, kono, o, kudasai, futatsu
4. misete, kono, kudasai, seetaa, o
5. moo sukoshi, misete, kudasai, o, ookii no
6. iro, misete, chigau, no, o, kudasai
7. yasui, wa, moo sukoshi, ka, no, arimasu
8. moo sukoshi, ka, arimasu, wa, ookii no
9. katachi, wa, ka, chigau, arimasu
10. saizu, ga, no, arimasu, chigau, ka
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>非常口</td>
<td>hijooguchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>指定席</td>
<td>shiteeseki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自由席</td>
<td>jiyuuseki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地下</td>
<td>chika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>商店街</td>
<td>shootengai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>横断歩道</td>
<td>oodanhodoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>注意</td>
<td>chuui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>止まれ</td>
<td>tomare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Kore o kudasai**  'I'll take this' or 'Please give me this'

   As we learned in Lesson 15, the word kudasai can be used, with a verb te-form before it, when you make a request. For example, when you want to see some merchandise, you can say to the clerk *Kore o misete kudasai* 'Please show me this one.' The word *kudasai* can also be used independently, as the following example illustrates:

   **Kore o kudasai.**  
   *(Please) give me this.

   As the English equivalent indicates, the word *kudasai* by itself means '(Please) give me.' Thus, we can use it when we want to say something like 'I'll take this' in a store. Please note that the word that refers to the thing you want, followed by the particle *o*, is placed before *kudasai*. However, here again, as in *onegai shimasu*, the particle *o* can be omitted in conversation.

   When you want to say 'I'll take three of these' or 'Please give me three of these,' you simply add the number (and a counter) in front of *kudasai*, as in the following example:

   **Kore o mittsu kudasai.**  
   *Please give me three of these.

   Please note that a native Japanese numeral is used in the above example. As explained in Lesson 10, Japanese uses different counters for different objects. -tsu is the general-purpose counter always used with the native Japanese numerals from one to nine. When you are not sure of the appropriate counter for the thing you want, use the native Japanese numeral and -tsu. Although in some cases this may sound odd to a Japanese person, it is comprehensible.

   Likewise, when you want to say 'I'll take 100 grams of that,' you can say:

   **Sore o hyaku-guramu kudasai.**  
   *Please give me 100 grams of that.

2. **How to say '500 yen per 100 grams'**

   At grocery stores, fish stores, etc., the price tags are often written in the following ways:

   ![Price Tags Example](image)

   Note: The tags above are read as 100 guramu 500 yen
When you refer to beef that is 300 yen per 100 grams, for example, you can say:

100 guramu 300-en no (gyuu)niku

This expression can be generalized into the following pattern

Unit (100 g, 1 kg, etc.) price no merchandise
e.g. 100 guramu 500-en no gyuuniku 100 g of the beef that is 500 yen
1 kiro 300-en no ringo 1 kg of the apples that are 300 yen

However, as we discussed in Lesson 17, when you have been talking about a particular item or when you choose one from among several, it is not necessary to say its name again. You can simply say.

100 guramu 500-en no the one that is 500 yen for 100 g

When you want to order 200 g of the merchandise that is 500 yen for 100 grams, for example, you can use the following expression

100 guramu 500-en no o 200 guramu kudasai. Please give me 200 g of the one that is 500 yen for 100 g

You may have noticed that this expression is merely an expansion of what we discussed above. Compare the following

Kore o 200 guramu kudasai. Please give me 200 g of this
100 guramu 500-en no o 200 guramu kudasai Please give me 200 g of the one that is 500 yen for 100 g

3. When you decide not to buy anything and you want to leave the store

When you find out that the store doesn’t carry the item you want and you want to leave, you can use the following expressions

Jaa, kekkoo desu. (lit., ‘Well, that’s all right’)

The word kekkoo means ‘fine’ or ‘all right.’ The above expression means something like ‘If you don’t have the merchandise I want, then I’ll go without (i.e., I won’t buy).’

When you leave the store, you may want to express your gratitude to the clerk for showing you the merchandise by saying Doomo (arigatoo), etc.

When you can’t find what you want and you want to leave the store, you may say something like ‘I’ll come again.’ This can be expressed as follows:

Jaa, mata kimasu. Well, I’ll come again
4. **Bargaining**

Ordinarily, you don’t bargain in Japan (especially at department stores). However, at small shops such as antique shops, for example, there are cases in which people do bargain. However, you should try to bargain only after observing other customers to find out whether it is acceptable to bargain at the shop you are in, for bargaining can be offensive to the clerk or shopkeeper.

When you want to bargain, you can use the following expression:

**Moo sukoshi yasuku narimasen ka?**

‘*Can’t you make it cheaper?*’ (lit., Won’t it become a little cheaper?)
Lesson 18  Making a decision

会話

Situation 1

ムアー アメリカのヒールはありますか。

店員 ええ ハトウイサーとシュリノノだけですか

ムアー しあへ、ハトウイサーをワンパックください。

店員 1,200円です。ありがとうございました。

Situation 2

アンターノン すみません。このネクタイとそのオクタイを見せてください。

店員 はい、どうぞ。

アンターノン これはいくらですか。

店員 3,500円です。

アンターノン そうですか、じゃあ、これをください。

Situation 3

ケリー そのセーターを見せてください。

店員 はい。

ケリー 赤いのはありますか。

店員 あいにくですか、こちらだけです。

ケリー そうですか。じゃあ、信頼です。また来ます。

Situation 4

キース すきやきの肉はありますか。

肉屋 ええ、あちらのカウンターです。

キース これはいくらですか。

肉屋 100グラム、1,400円です。こちらは1,700円です。

キース じゃあ、1,400円のを600グラム、ください。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out the total price you should pay
- deal with a cashier
- deal with cases in which you are shortchanged
### DIALOOGS

#### Situation 1

*Ms. Kraft goes to a neighborhood vegetable store.*

**Kurafuto:** Kono mikan kudasai. Ikura desu ka?  
I'd like these oranges.  
How much are they?

**Yaoya:** Hito-yama 550-en desu.  
550 yen per pile.

**Kurafuto:** Sore kara, hoorensoo to retasu kudasai.  
Then I'd like some spinach and lettuce.

**Yaoya:** Hoorensoo wa ichi-wa 250-en, retasu wa ik-ko 200-en desu.  
Spinach is 250 yen a bunch, lettuce is 200 yen a head.

**Kurafuto:** Zenbu de ikura desu ka?  
How much is it in all?

**Yaoya:** Choodo 1000-en ni narimasu.  
Maido arigatoo gozaimasu.  
It comes to exactly 1000 yen.  
Thank you very much.

#### Situation 2

*Mr. Hunter picks up a few English language books at a bookstore and takes them to the cashier.*

**Hantaa:** Kore o kudasai.  
(I'd like to buy) these, please.

**Ten-in:** Kashikomarimashita.  
Certainly.

**Ichiman-en o azzukari itashimasu.**  
I've received 10,000 yen.

**Shooshoo omachi kudasaimase.**  
Please wait a moment.

**Ten-in:** Omatase itashimashita. Hap-pyaku gojuu-en no okaeshi de gozaimasu.  
I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.  
Here is the change, 850 yen.

#### Situation 3

*Mrs. Dixon buys some vegetables for 380 yen at the neighborhood grocery store. Since Mrs. Dixon had given the grocer a thousand yen bill, the change should be 620 yen.*

**Yaoya:** Hai, doomo. Hyaku nijuu-en no otsuri desu.  
Here you are. Thank you.  
This is your change of 120 yen.

**Dikuson:** Anoo. . . ima sen-en watashimashita ga. . .  
Uh... I just gave you 1,000 yen.

**Yaoya:** A, doomo sumimasen.  
Oh, I'm sorry.

**Yaoya:** Sumimasen ne. Mata doozo.  
I'm sorry Please come again.
Lesson 19  Paying and receiving change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
<th>KOTOBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dialogs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hito-yama</td>
<td>a pile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoorensoo</td>
<td>spinach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichi-wa</td>
<td>a bunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retasu</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zenbu de</td>
<td>altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zenbu</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narimasu</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maido arigatoo</td>
<td>thank you very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gozaimasu</td>
<td>(used by shop clerks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shooshoo</td>
<td>a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oazukari itashimasu</td>
<td>I’m taking (deferential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudasaimase</td>
<td>Please (very polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omatase itashimashita</td>
<td>I’m sorry to have kept you waiting (deferential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okaeshi de gozaimasu</td>
<td>your change is... (deferential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otsuri</td>
<td>change (money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ima</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watashimashita</td>
<td>handed over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practice**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shitsuree itashimashita</td>
<td>I’m sorry, I beg your pardon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nashi</td>
<td>pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninjin</td>
<td>carrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuuri</td>
<td>cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyabetsu</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomato</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student asks how much several items cost altogether. The instructor answers and the student repeats and writes down the price. Then the instructor checks whether or not the student got the correct price.

Example:

Student: Zenbu de ikura desu ka?
Instructor: Ichiman sanzen-en de gozaimasu.
Student: Ichiman sanzen-en desu ne.
(writes 13,000)
Instructor: (checks the student’s answer)

Answer sheet

1. 6.
2. 7.
3. 8.
4. 9.
5. 10.

B. Substitution Exercise

Directions:
Substitute the various yen amounts listed for gosen-en in the example sentence.

Example:
Ima gosen-en watashimashita ga...
C. Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The instructor returns change to the student. The student then thanks him/her and writes down the amount heard. Finally, the instructor checks the student’s answer.

Example:
Student: Doomo. (writes down 2,300)
Instructor: (checks the student’s answer)

Answer sheet

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

D. Substitution & Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student requests fruits or vegetables as given in the list below and asks how much they are. The instructor answers that they cost so-and-so much for a certain amount. The student acknowledges the instructor’s response and writes down what s/he has heard. Then the instructor checks the student’s answer.

Example:
Student: Kono mikan kudasai. Ikura desu ka?
Instructor: Hito-yama 550-en desu.
Student: Aa soo desu ka. (writes down 1 pile = 550-en)
Instructor: (checks the student’s answer)

Student’s list

1. Kono kyuuri
2. ano ninjin
3. kyabetsu
4. sono tomato
5. nashi
6. ano ringo

教師用スクリプト

1. 一本 四十円ですが...
2. 一本 五百五十円でございます。
3. 一個 八十円。
4. 百グラム 四十五円です。
5. 一個 五百円、三個で四百円ですよ。
6. 大は一つ二百五十円で 小は百二十円です。
E. **Translation & Substitution Exercise**

Directions:

The instructor welcomes the student. The student then states that s/he wishes to buy various amounts of fruits and vegetables as given in the list below. The instructor then confirms what s/he has heard.

Example:

*Instructor:* Irasshaimase.

*Student:* Hoorensoo ni-wa to retasu hitotsu kudasai.

*Instructor:* Hoorensoo ni-wa to retasu hitotsu desu ne.

Student's list

1. one cabbage and a pile of cucumbers
2. three apples and two pears
3. a pile of tomatoes and one cabbage
4. five pears and a pile of carrots
5. two piles of apples and a head of lettuce
F. Comprehension Drill

Arrange the following sentences in the right order and give a rough translation of each dialog to the instructor (write the letters of the exchanges in the correct order in the answer space provided):

   B: Kore desu ka? Doozo.
   C: Sono akai seetaa o misete kudasai.
   D: Jaa, kore o kudasai.
   E: Ikura desu ka?

   Answer: __________________________

2. A: Moo sukoshi yasui no wa arimasu ka?
   B: 800-en desu.
   C: Ainiku desu ga...
   D: Sono tokee wa ikura desu ka?
   E: Jaa, kekkoo desu.

   Answer: __________________________

   B: Hitotsu kudasai.
   C: 2,000-en oazukari itashimasu. Shooshoo omachi kudasai.
   D: Kore wa ikura desu ka?
   E: 1,200-en de gozaimasu.

   Answer: __________________________

4. A: Sumimasen, kore o kudasai.
   B: Omatase itashimashita,
   C: Maido arigatoo gozaimasu.
   D: Hai, 3,000-en oazukari itashimasu.
   E: 300-en no otsuri desu.

   Answer: __________________________

5. A: Kashikomarimashita.
   B: Kore wa ikura desu ka?
   C: Jaa, kore o kudasai.
   D: 2,500-en desu.
   E: Doomo arigatoo gozaimashita.
   F: Mata doozo.

   Answer: __________________________
G. Comprehension Exercise

Listen to the conversation on the tape twice, aiming for overall understanding. Then fill in the chart while listening to the tape again. Check your answers by listening to the tape for a fourth time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversation No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Did the customer buy the merchandise? (yes/no)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What did the customer buy?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>How much did it cost?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Did the customer receive change? (yes/no)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese Script:

1. A いらっしゃいませ。お客様のですか。
    B 見ているだけです。

2. A すみません、この本を下さい。
    B かしこまりました。千八百円でございます。
    お待たせ致しました。二百円でございます。度ありかとうございます。

3. A いらっしゃいませ。
    B そのカメラを見せてください。
    A はい。
    B これはいくらですか。
    A 三万二千円です。
    B そうですね。もう少し安いのありますか。
    A そうですね。二万九千円はいかがですか。
    B ああ、いいてですね。これを下さい。
    A はい。三万円お預かり致します。
    お待たせ致しました。ありがとうございました。千円のお返してございます。
Lesson 19  Paying and receiving change

4. A: ちょっと、すみません。もう少し大きいレインコートはありますか。
   B: ちょっとお待ちください。
       お客様、あいにくですが、大きいのはございません。
   A: そうですか。じゃあ......

5. A: すみません。そのセーターは、いくらですか。
   B: 八千円でございます。
   A: そうですか。赤いのはありますか。
   B: はい、こちらです。
   A: じゃあ、それを下さい。
   B: かしこまりました。一万円お預かり致します。
       お待たせ致しました。二千円のおつりでございます。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 一山</td>
<td>hito-yama</td>
<td>one pile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 一本</td>
<td>ip-pon</td>
<td>one (cylindrical object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 一個</td>
<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>one unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 一把</td>
<td>ichi-wa</td>
<td>one bunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 大</td>
<td>dai</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 中</td>
<td>chuu</td>
<td>medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 小</td>
<td>shoo</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 19  Paying and receiving change

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **How to ask the total price you pay**

   In English, when you have bought several items or you want to make sure of the price you must pay, you might ask ‘How much is that in all?’ The Japanese expression for this is:

   Zenbu de ikura desu ka?  
   How much is it altogether?

2. **Otsuri**  ‘change’

   In most shops, you don’t have to take the merchandise to the cashier. The clerk will take care of it (bookstores are an exception). Give the merchandise and the money to the clerk. He or she will wrap it and bring it back to you with your change, if there is any.

   It often happens, especially in a department store, that the clerk states the amount of money s/he has received from you at the time you pay. In such cases, s/he will say:

   (amount you gave)-en oazukari itashimasu.  
   I have received (amount you gave) yen.

   The way the clerk gives you change is different in Japan from the normal American practice. When the clerk hands you your change, s/he may say the following:

   X-en no otsuri de gozaimasu.  
   Here’s your change of X-yen.

   (Note: Instead of otsuri, okaeshi [which literally means ‘return’] may also be used.)

   In some cases, the clerk may give you your change without stating the amount.

   Although it should not happen very frequently, you may occasionally be shortchanged. When this happens, you should make it clear how much you handed to the clerk. You can use the following expression for this purpose:

   Ima X-en watashimashita ga. . .  
   I gave you X yen.

   Then the clerk will check the change and give you the correct amount.
Lesson 19  Paying and receiving change

3. When you leave the store

When you leave the store, the clerk will probably say one of the following:

- Arigatoo gozaimashita. Thank you very much.
- Maido doomo. Thank you. (Maido literally means ‘every time’ and is often used at neighborhood stores)
- Maido arigatoo gozaimasu. Thank you very much.
- Mata doozo. Please come again.

It is not necessary to say anything in reply to the above but you may say Sayonara, if you wish.

4. A different way of giving change

When you make a small purchase in a Japanese shop and pay for it with a large bill, you might get the impression that at least in one respect the Japanese are not very considerate. The clerk will not hand you the change in the American way, counting it out as s/he hands it to you. Instead, s/he will hand you all the different denominations in a lump, just saying Arigatoo gozaimasu ‘thank you’.

This method of giving change might appear inconsiderate to those accustomed to the western way. It might even arouse doubts as to whether one has been shortchanged. But if you carefully observe the Japanese customers, you will note that most of them hardly appear to check the amount before putting it away.

It may be that some customers simply trust the clerks or at least don’t want to give the impression that they mistrust them. It might also be that some feel that it’s unseemly to count money in public. In most cases, however, it’s just that the Japanese are good and fast at arithmetic.

The Japanese who pays for a 1,150 yen purchase with a 10,000 yen note has already calculated in his/her head the amount of change s/he should receive. When the change is given, one swift glance and some quick mental arithmetic tells the customer whether it is the correct amount.

Conversely, a Japanese person traveling in the United States for the first time is usually bewildered when the clerk gives change in the American way. S/he would think that it is a lot of unnecessary trouble and excessive consideration for the customer.
5. **Counters for fruits and vegetables**

In English, we can ordinarily put a number directly before the word for a fruit or vegetable, for example, 'one pear, two cabbages, three cucumbers', etc. However, even in English, there are some exceptions such as 'one head of lettuce' or 'two bunches of spinach', where a counter is needed.

In Japanese, all words for fruits and vegetables (as well as many other nouns) require a counter between the number and the word for the fruit or vegetable. Some commonly used counters include:

- **yama** (for piles of apples, oranges, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc.)
- **wa** (for bunches of spinach or carrots, etc.)
- **ko** (for heads of lettuce or cabbage, individual apples, oranges, etc.)
- **hon** (for individual cucumbers, carrots, etc.)

Notice the forms for the various numbers plus counter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>YAMA</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>KO</th>
<th>HON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>hito-yama</td>
<td>ichi-wa</td>
<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>ip-pon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>futa-yama</td>
<td>ni-wa</td>
<td>ni-kō</td>
<td>ni-hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>mi-yama</td>
<td>san-wa/ba</td>
<td>san-kō</td>
<td>san-bon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yon-kō</td>
<td>yon/shi-hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>go-kō</td>
<td>go-hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rok-kō</td>
<td>rop-pon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>shichi/nana-ko</td>
<td>shichi/nana-hon</td>
<td>shichi/nana-hon</td>
<td>shichi/nana-hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>hachi/hak-ko</td>
<td>hachi/hap-pon</td>
<td>hachi/hap-pon</td>
<td>hachi/hap-pon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>kyuu-ko</td>
<td>kyuu-hon</td>
<td>kyuu-hon</td>
<td>kyuu-hon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>jik/juk-ko</td>
<td>jip/jup-pon</td>
<td>jip/jup-pon</td>
<td>jip/jup-pon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 19  Paying and receiving change

会話

Situation 1

クラフト：このみかん、ください。いくらですか。
八百屋：一斤、550円です。
クラフト：それから、ほうれん草とレタスください。
八百屋：ほうれん草は一把250円、レタスは一個200円です。
クラフト：全部でいくらですか。
八百屋：ちょうど、1000円になります。
　皆様ありがとうございました。

Situation 2

ハンター：これをください。
店員：かしこまりました。10,000円おあずかりいたします。
　少々お待ちくださいませ。
　...
店員：お待たせいたしました。
　850円のおかえしでございます。

Situation 3

八百屋：はい、どうも。120円のおつりです。
ティクソン：あのう......今、1,000円わたししましたが......
八百屋：あ、どうもすみません。
　...
八百屋：すみませんね。またどうぞ。
Lesson 20

DAILY GREETINGS

いいお天気ですねえ。

In this lesson, you will learn

- common greetings involving weather
- other routine expressions used for daily greetings
- months and dates
Lesson 20  Daily greetings

**DIALOOGS**

**Situation 1**

*On the street near his apartment, Mr. Norton sees a nextdoor neighbor walking towards him. They greet each other.*

**Nooton:**  Konnichiwa.  
**Nihonjin:**  Konnichiwa.  
**Nooton:**  Kyoo wa ii otenki desu ne.  
**Nihonjin:**  Hontoo ni ii otenki desu ne.

**Situation 2**

*A storekeeper in Mrs. Gordon's neighborhood bows and greets her in the morning when she passes by.*

**Nihonjin:**  Aa, Goodon-san no okusan, ohayoo gozaimasu.  
**Goodon:**  Ohayoo gozaimasu.  
**Nihonjin:**  Iya na otenki desu ne.  
**Goodon:**  Soo desu ne.  
**Nihonjin:**  Dokoka e odekake desu ka?  
**Goodon:**  Ee, chotto... Jaa, mata, gomen kudasai.  
**Nihonjin:**  Itte (i)rasshai.

**Situation 3**

*Mr. Bishop is walking home from a subway station when a neighborhood shopkeeper sees him. The shopkeeper bows and greets him.*

**Nihonjin:**  Konbanwa.  
**Bishoppu:**  Konbanwa.  
**Nihonjin:**  Ima okaeri desu ka?  
**Bishoppu:**  Ee. Ja, oyasuminasai.  
**Nihonjin:**  Oyasuminasai.
Situation 4

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are ready to go out for the evening. They have left their children with their babysitter, Michiko.

Neruson: Jaa, kodomo-tachi (o) onegai shimasu.
Michiko: Hai. Itte (i)rasshai.
Neruson: Itte mairimasu.

... 

Neruson: Tadaima.
Michiko: Okaerinasai.
Neruson: Kodomo-tachi wa?
Michiko: Chotto mae ni nemashita.

Well, please look after the children while we are out.
Certainly Bye
See you later.
We're home.
Welcome back.
How are the children?
They went to sleep a little while ago.
### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kyoo</td>
<td>きょう</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>きょう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o)tenki</td>
<td>(お)てんき</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td>(お)てんき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hontoo ni</td>
<td>はんとう</td>
<td>truly</td>
<td>はんとう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hontoo</td>
<td>はんとう</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>はんとう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iya</td>
<td>いや</td>
<td>nasty, unpleasant</td>
<td>いや</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dokoka</td>
<td>どこか</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
<td>どこか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odekake desu</td>
<td>お出かけ</td>
<td>go out (polite)</td>
<td>おでかけます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gomen kudasai</td>
<td>ごめんなさい</td>
<td>excuse me; hello (anyone there?); good-bye</td>
<td>ごめんなさい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itte (i)rasshai</td>
<td>ていらい</td>
<td>good-bye (used by the one staying behind; lit., 'go and come')</td>
<td>いって(い)らっしゃい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okaeri desu ka?</td>
<td>おかえりですか</td>
<td>are you going home? (polite)</td>
<td>おかえりですか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaa, mata</td>
<td>じゃあまた</td>
<td>so long, see you again later</td>
<td>じゃあまた</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyasuminasai</td>
<td>おやすみなさい</td>
<td>good night</td>
<td>おやすみなさい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itte mairimasu</td>
<td>いってまいります</td>
<td>I'm going out (lit., 'I'll go and come back')</td>
<td>いってまいります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tadaima</td>
<td>ただいま</td>
<td>I'm back (used by the one who has returned)</td>
<td>ただいま</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okaerinasai</td>
<td>おかえりなさい</td>
<td>welcome home (used by the one who stayed behind)</td>
<td>おかえりなさい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodomo-tachi</td>
<td>こどもたち</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>こどもたち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chotto mae ni</td>
<td>ちょっとまえ</td>
<td>a little while ago</td>
<td>ちょっとまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemashita</td>
<td>ねました</td>
<td>went to sleep, went to bed (past tense of nemasu)</td>
<td>ねました</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atsui</td>
<td>あつい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samui</td>
<td>さつたい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natsu</td>
<td>なつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuyu</td>
<td>ふゆ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omoi</td>
<td>おもい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muzukashii</td>
<td>むずかしい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atatakai</td>
<td>あたたかい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suzushii</td>
<td>すすしい</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

302
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-gatsu</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>いちがつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-gatsu</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>にかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-gatsu</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>さんかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi-gatsu</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>しかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-gatsu</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>こかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roku-gatsu</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>ろくかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shichi-gatsu</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>しちかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-gatsu</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>はちかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-gatsu</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>くかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juu-gatsu</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>じゅうかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juuichi-gatsu</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>じゅういちかつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juuni-gatsu</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>じゅうにかつ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- **chotto (soko made)**: just over there (answers 'where are you going?' used as a greeting)
- **haru**: spring
- **aki**: fall
- **do**: degree (of temperature)
- **tsuyu**: rainy season

**Supplement**

- **tsuitachi**: first day of the month
- **futsu-ka**: second day of the month, two days
- **mik-ka**: third day of the month, three days
- **yok-ka**: fourth day of the month, four days
- **itsu-ka**: fifth day of the month, five days
- **mui-ka**: sixth day of the month, six days
- **nano-ka**: seventh day of the month, seven days
- **yoo-ka**: eighth day of the month, eight days
- **kokono-ka**: ninth day of the month, nine days
- **too-ka**: tenth day of the month, ten days
- **juuichi-nichi**: eleventh day of the month, eleven days
- **juuni-nichi**: twelfth day of the month, twelve days
### Lesson 20  Daily greetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>juuyok-ka (fourteenth day of the month, fourteen days)</td>
<td>じゅうよっか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatsuka (twentieth day of the month, twenty days)</td>
<td>はつか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nijuuuyok-ka (twenty-fourth day of the month, twenty-four days)</td>
<td>にじゅうよっか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjuu-nichi (thirtieth day of the month, thirty days)</td>
<td>さんじゅうにち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjuuichi-nichi (thirty-first day of the month, thirty-one days)</td>
<td>さんじゅういちにち</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personalized list**
A. Production Drill

Greet the instructor by repeating what s/he said.

Example:

_Instructor:_ Ohayoo gozaimasu.
_Student:_ Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Example:

_Script:
暑いですね。
いい(お)天気ですね。
お休みなさい。
疲しいですね。

_Example:
今日は。
今年は。
寒いですね。
暖かいですね。

_B. Production Drill

Greet the instructor, using the illustrations below as cues.

Example.

_Student:_ Atsui desu ne. (referring to illustration 1)
_Instructor:_ (responds with an appropriate greeting)
Lesson 20  Daily greetings

C. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The instructor greets a student. The student returns the greeting by selecting an appropriate response from the list below and ends the conversation with Jaa, mata or Jaa, gomen kudasai.

Example.

Instructor:  Konnichiwa.
Student:  Konnichiwa.
Instructor:  Kyoo wa atsui desu ne.
Student:  Ee, atsui desu ne. OR Soo desu ne.
Jaa, mata. OR Jaa, gomen kudasai.

Student’s choice
Atsui desu ne.
Ee, chotto...
Soo desu ne.
Hontoo ni...
Konbanwa.
Iya na (o)tenki desu ne.
Oyasuminasai.
Ee.
Ohayoo gozaimasu.
Konnichiwa.
Itte mairimasu.
Jaa, gomen kudasai.
Ja, mata.

D. Production Exercise

What do you say in the following situations?

1. You meet your next door neighbor in the morning on a cold day.
2. You meet a neighborhood shopkeeper in the evening. The weather is nasty.
3. You meet someone who lives in your apartment building during the day. It’s a very hot day.
4. You meet a neighborhood shopkeeper in the morning. The weather is beautiful.
5. You come home from a concert. The babysitter greets you.
6. You meet a neighborhood shopkeeper who greets you by asking ‘Are you going out somewhere?’
7. You meet a next door neighbor who asks ‘Are you returning home now?’
E. *Names of the months*

Directions:
Repeat after the instructor.

一月 January  
二月 February  
三月 March  
四月 April  
五月 May  
六月 June  
七月 July  
八月 August  
九月 September  
十月 October  
十一月 November  
十二月 December

F. *Matching Exercise*

Directions:
Match the Kanji below with the corresponding English translation.

八月 February  
三月 September  
十一月 April  
五月 December  
二月 June  
七月 August  
十二月 November  
六月 July  
一月 October  
十月 May  
四月 January  
九月 March
Lesson 20  Daily greetings

G. Translation Exercise

Directions: Translate the following Kanji into English.

1. 九 月 5. 五 月 9. 一 月
2. 六 月 6. 十 月 10. 四 月
3. 八 月 7. 二 月 11. 十二 月
4. 七 月 8. 十一 月 12. 三 月

H. Completion Drill

Directions: Choose the expression which correctly completes each sentence.

1. Washinton no natsu wa
   a. atsui desu.
   b. atsuku arimasen.
2. Furorida no fuyu wa
   a. samui desu.
   b. samuku arimasen.
3. Amerika kara Nihon made
   a. tooi desu.
   b. tooku arimasen.
4. Nyuuyooku no fuyu wa
   a. samui desu.
   b. samuku arimasen.
5. Kanada no natsu wa
   a. atsui desu.
   b. atsuku arimasen.

I. Transformation Drill

Directions: Transform the following sentences into the negative.

1. Koko kara eki made tooi desu.
2. Koko wa samui desu.
4. Tanaka-san no kuruma wa chiisai desu.
5. Nihongo wa muzukashii desu.
6. Koko wa atatakai desu.
7. Koko wa suzushii desu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>駐車禁止</td>
<td>chuusha kinshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>制限速度</td>
<td>seegen sokudo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一時停止</td>
<td>ichiji teeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>駐車場</td>
<td>chuushajoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplementary materials

A. Repetition Drill

The following is a table of the months in Japanese. Fill in the blanks and repeat after the instructor to practice pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>ichi-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>ni-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>san-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>shi-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>( )gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>( )gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>( )gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>( )gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>ku-gatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Dictation Practice

The instructor will dictate the names of various months. Write down in English what you hear.

注: 教師は適宜に一月から十二月まで言う

C. Days of the months

1. Repeat after your instructor.

1st: tsuitachi 一日 17th: juushichi-nichi 十七日
2nd: futsu-ka 二日 18th: juuhachi-nichi 十八日
3rd: mik-ka 三日 19th: juuku-nichi 十九日
4th: yok-ka 四日 20th: hatsuka 二十日
5th: itsu-ka 五日 21st: nijuuichi-nichi 二十一日
6th: mui-ka 六日 22nd: nijuuni-nichi 二十二日
7th: nano-ka 七日 23rd: niuusan-nichi 二十三日
8th: yoo-ka 八日 24th: nijuyok-ka 二十四日
9th: kokono-ka 九日 25th: nijuugo-nichi 二十五日
10th: too-ka 十日 26th: nijuuroku-nichi 二十六日
11th: juuichi-nichi 十一日 27th: nijuushichi-nichi 二十七日
12th: juuni-nichi 十二日 28th: nijuuhi-nichi 二十八日
13th: juusan-nichi 十三日 29th: nijuuku-nichi 二十九日
14th: juuyok-ka 十四日 30th: sanjuu-nichi 三十日
15th: juugo-nichi 十五日 31st: sanjuuichi-nichi 三十一日
16th: juuroku-nichi 十六日
Lesson 20   Daily greetings

2. The instructor will give several days of the month. Write down what you hear.
注: 教師は適宜に日にちを言う

1. 6. 11. 
2. 7. 12. 
3. 8. 13. 
5. 10. 15. 

3. Match the following:

1. yok-ka a. 五日
2. too-ka b. 七日
3. mik-ka c. 一日
4. nano-ka d. 六日
5. futsu-ka e. 二十日
6. mui-ka f. 八日
7. kokono-ka g. 二日
8. tsuitachi h. 四日
9. hatsuka i. 三日
10. yoo-ka j. 九日
11. itsu-ka k. 十日

4. Read the following Kanji:

1. 三日 6. 五日 11. 十八日
2. 六日 7. 十日 12. 十四日
3. 二日 8. 九日 13. 一日
4. 二十四日 9. 七日 14. 三十日
5. 四日 10. 八日 15. 二十七日

注: 教師はカレンダーを使って学生に月、日を練習させる
Weather terminology and greetings

After exchanging greetings like Ohayoo gozaimasu ‘Good morning’ or Konnichiwa ‘Good afternoon,’ Japanese often mention something about the weather. The weather expressions used in such situations should be taken as a kind of greeting just as in English. However, you may find that the Japanese use these expressions more frequently than Americans. The following are some weather words frequently used in greetings:

- atsui: hot
- samui: cold
- ii (o)tenki: good weather ([o]tenki = weather)
- iya na (o)tenki: awful weather

All these words can be used in the following pattern:

Kyoo wa (atsui) desu. Today is (hot).

When Japanese weather expressions are used as greetings, they typically take the form of a request for confirmation, as in English:

English: It’s hot, isn’t it?
Japanese: Atsui desu ne.

Again, as in English, Japanese responses to this kind of greeting are usually in the affirmative (i.e., you say that you agree).

The following are some typical Japanese responses:

a. Simple repetition
   A: Atsui desu ne.
   B: Atsui desu ne.

b. Soo desu ne. That is so, isn’t it?
   A: Samui desu ne. It’s cold, isn’t it?
   B: Soo desu ne. Yes, isn’t it?

c. Hontoo desu ne. That’s true, isn’t it?
   A: Ii otenki desu ne. It’s a fine day, isn’t it?
   B: Hontoo desu ne. It certainly is.
2. **Where are you going?**

   In Lesson 1, you learned that ‘How are you?’ functions in English primarily as a greeting and that the expression is not usually used to make an inquiry about the listener’s health. The comparable Japanese expression, *Ogenki desu ka?*, is used both as a greeting and as an inquiry about health.

   In this lesson, you will learn another such formula. When you go out, your neighbor may say something like the following:

   - *(Ima) odekake desu ka?*  Are you going out (now)?
   - *Dokoka e odekake desu ka?*  Are you going somewhere?

   If a person is not familiar with the way these expressions are used, it might seem that the Japanese are very nosy. However, these are routine expressions used as part of a greeting and should not be taken literally. Just like English ‘How are you?’, they are used to acknowledge a human relationship. Since this is the case, you don’t really have to give exact answers to the ‘inquiry.’ A typical answer is *Ee, chotto (soko made) ‘Yes, just over there’.*

   Similarly, when you come home, your neighbor may say:

   - *(Ima) okaeri desu ka?*  Are (you) coming home (now)?

   You can simply answer *Ee* to this greeting.

3. **How to close an encounter**

   Often it is more difficult to close a conversation than to open one. This is especially true when speaking a foreign language. In your daily encounters with your Japanese neighbors, it may sometimes happen that greetings become longer than you really want them to be. Look at the following:

   - **Nihonjin:** Jonson-san, ohayoo gozaimasu.
   - **Jonson:** Ohayoo gozaimasu.
   - **Nihonjin:** Ima odekake desu ka?
   - **Jonson:** Ee.
   - **Nihonjin:** Kyoo wa ii otenki desu ne.
   - **Jonson:** Soo desu ne. Ja, mata.

   Unless Jonson-san shows some sign that he wants to go, the friendly Japanese may feel that s/he has to continue the conversation, although to Jonson-san the conversation may have already become too long (he may be in a rush to get to his office). The expressions Jonson-san needs are ‘Excuse me, I have to go now,’ or ‘Well, I’ll see you,’ or the like. The following are expressions that can be used in the above situation:

   - Jaa, mata.  *Well, (see you) again*
   - Jaa, gomen kudasai.  *Well, excuse me (I have to go)*
Note that Sayoonara would sound a little odd in the above situation, for it is usually used when the speaker thinks s/he will not meet the hearer again, at least on the same day.

If a similar conversation takes place late in the evening, Oyasuminasai ‘Good night’ is also appropriate in place of mata ‘again.’ You can use Gomen kudasai here, too.

4. Set expressions for greetings

Itte (i)rasshai. See you. Good-bye.
Itte mairimasu. See you. Good-bye.

The expression Itte irasshai literally means ‘Please go and come back,’ and Itte mairimasu means ‘I’ll go and come back.’ These expressions are exchanged in a home when a family member leaves. The person going out says Itte mairimasu or Itte kimasu and those remaining say Itte (i)rasshai.

These expressions are also used among non-family members when they feel that they belong to the same group. The concept of ‘group’ differs in its range depending on the individual, but usually people living in a neighborhood or people working at the same company would be regarded as members of a group.

Ordinarily, you should respond to Itte irasshai by saying Itte mairimasu. However, once you have said Jaa, mata or Jaa, gomen kudasai, you don’t have to reply to Itte irasshai.

Tadaima I’m back.
Okaerinasai. Welcome home.

Tadaima literally means ‘right now’ and is said by the person who has returned. The person who has been waiting for the person who has returned says Okaerinasai, which literally means ‘You have come home.’ In English, people use various expressions when leaving and coming home but in Japan set expressions are used for these occasions. Such expressions as Konnichiwa, Konbanwa or Sayoonara are not used among family members.

5. The four seasons and the Japanese climate

Japan has four seasons, each three months long. March through May are the spring months; June through August, the summer months; September through November, the fall months; and December through February, the winter months. Spring, summer, fall, and winter are called in Japanese haru, natsu, aki, and fuyu, respectively. In Japanese, months are literally referred to as ‘the first month,’ ‘the second month,’ etc., which corresponds to January, February, etc., in English. The following names of the seasons and months are given for reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>月</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haru</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>三月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>san-gatsu</td>
<td>四月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shi-gatsu</td>
<td>五月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go-gatsu</td>
<td>六月</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natsu</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roku-gatsu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 20  Daily greetings

Generally speaking, the climate of Japan is similar to that of the middle portion of the U.S. The mean temperatures (in Fahrenheit), percent humidity, and number of rainy days during the four seasons in the major cites are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HARU (spring)</th>
<th>NATSU (summer)</th>
<th>AKI (fall)</th>
<th>FUYU (winter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapporo</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naha</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:  T = temperature    H = humidity in %    R = rainy days

6. How to describe the temperature in Japanese

As mentioned in previous lessons, since the metric system is used in Japan, temperatures are indicated in Centigrade rather than in Fahrenheit as in the U.S. The following is a conversion table between Centigrade and Fahrenheit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fahrenheit</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>68</th>
<th>98.6</th>
<th>104</th>
<th>212</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centigrade</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion Formulas

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 from Fahrenheit and divide by 1.8:

\[
\text{Centigrade} = \frac{\text{Fahrenheit} - 32}{1.8}
\]
To convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply Centigrade by 1.8 and add 32:

\[
\text{Fahrenheit} = \text{Centigrade} \times 1.8 + 32
\]

The counter used in giving temperatures is -do ‘degree,’ and the pronunciation of numbers before this counter is the same as in the simple counting of numbers.

Examples:

- 5 degrees go-do
- 34 degrees sanjuu yon-do
Lesson 20  Daily greetings

会話

Situation 1

ノートン 今日は。
日本人 今日は。
ノートン 今日はいいお天気ですね。
日本人 本当にいいお天気ですね。

Situation 2

日本人 ああ、コートンさんの奥さん、お早うございます。
コートン お早うございます。
日本人 いやなお天気ですね。
コートン そうですね。
日本人 ところへお出かけですか。
コートン ええ、ちょっとしゃあ、又。こめんください。
日本人 いった(い)らつしゅう。

Situation 3

日本人 今晩は。
ヒショップ 今晩は。
日本人 今、お帰りですか。
ヒショップ ええ、しゃあ、おやすみなさい。
日本人 おやすみなさい。

Situation 4

ネルソング しゃあ、子供たちをお願いします。
みちこ はい。いっていらっしゃい。
ネルソン いってまいります。

ネルソン ただいま。
みちこ：お帰りなさい。
ネルソン 子供たちは?
みちこ：ちょっと前に寝ました。
This is a review lesson. You will be asked to act out or make up a conversation with the instructor based on the situations listed below. Try to use the expressions you have learned so far as appropriately as possible.

**What do you say or do in the following situations?**

1. You want to go to Shinjuku but don’t know where to buy tickets.
2. You want to know if the train at the platform stops at Shinjuku.
3. You plan to go to Shinjuku but don’t know how to buy tickets, so you ask a Japanese person to do it for you.
4. You need to find out which train to take to get to Kanda.
5. You want to know if the express train stops at Ochanomizu.
6. You ask a Japanese person how many stops there are before Ginza 4-chome, where you want to get off.
7. You want to get off at Ginza 3-chome but are afraid you’ll miss it. Ask a Japanese person next to you to let you know when you reach it.
8. You’re looking for the Nikkatsu Hotel. Walking in that direction, you ask which building from here it is.
9. You’re pretty sure Nihonbashi is the next station but you ask a Japanese person to make sure.
10. You ascertain that the station you are just coming into is Toranomon.
11. You want to know which exit to take to get to the Kabuki Theater.
12. You want to know if the exit you’re about to take is the right one for Isetan department store.
13. You want to go to Nihonbashi and want to know if there’s a direct line to there.
14. You ask a taxi driver to take you to the U.S. Embassy.
15. You have come as far as the Ginza by taxi. Tell the driver to stop at the entrance to Mitsukoshi department store.
16. You have reached your destination by taxi. Now you want the driver to let you out right away.
17. You tried calling a taxi without success, so you ask a Japanese person to help.
18. You want to take the bus to Yokohama. Find out which bus stop to go to and which bus to take.
19. You need to find out at a department store information desk which floor women’s sweaters are sold on.
20. While shopping at a department store, you get a headache. Find out where the drug counter is and buy some aspirin.
21. You ask a salesclerk at a department store to show you a sweater.
22. You are asked by a salesperson if you are looking for something. You answer that you're just looking.

23. You had a salesclerk show you a white sweater but now you want to know if they have a red one in the same style.

24. You've tried on a pair of shoes but they're too small. You ask for one size larger.

25. In front of a camera showcase, you have pointed out a camera to the salesclerk. He gives you the wrong one, the one above the one you want. Tell him to show you the one below.

26. You were shown a necktie for 7000 yen but that is more than you want to pay. Ask to see a cheaper one.

27. You've gone into a neighborhood shop and looked about but decided not to buy anything. Give the proper greeting when leaving.

28. At the fish store, buy three of the fish you want.

29. Buy 400g of the sukiyaki beef that sells for 800 yen per 100 grams.

30. Buy 2kg of the tangerines that sell for 750 yen per kg.

31. You paid for 750 yen's worth of purchases with a 1000 yen bill but received only 150 yen in change. What now?

32. You've bought two or three items and want to know the total amount of the purchase.

33. You meet an acquaintance on a rainy, sultry afternoon.

34. You meet a neighbor on a cold winter evening.

35. Ask today's date.

36. In response to question no. 35, say that you don't know.

37. What do you say when you cannot think of the right word?

38. Ask what train track a train you are waiting for will arrive at.

39. Offer your seat to someone.

40. Ask if Ueno is the third station.

41. Ask if this train stops at Ochanomizu.

42. Ask how much it is.

43. Ask the time the store closes on Sunday.

44. Ask how much a Shinkansen ticket to Kyoto is.

45. Ask the directions to the South exit.

46. Tell a salesclerk to give you five of these.

47. Greet your Japanese neighbors (various ways).

48. Ask if there is a different color.

49. Ask a salesclerk to show you some object.

50. Reply to a Japanese neighbor when s/he says to you 'Dokoka e odekake desu ka?'
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- ask someone to buy a meal ticket for you
- ask to share a table
- ask the waiter/waitress to come with you (to the display of dishes with food)
- tell the waiter/waitress how many people there are in your group
- ask for an English menu
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

**DIALOGS**

**Situation 1**

Mrs Proctor is shopping in a department store. It's lunch time and she goes to the dining hall of the department store. She has heard that one is supposed to buy a meal ticket at the entrance.

Purokutaa:  
Situation 1

Purokutaa:  Sumimasen.  
Nihongo ga wakarimasen.  
Kore no shokken o katte kudasaimasen ka?  

Nihonjin:  Ee, ii desu yo.  

Purokutaa:  Kore, okane desu.  
...  

Nihonjin:  Hai.  

Purokutaa:  Doomo arigatoo.  

**Situation 2**

Ms Hamilton is with three of her friends, none of whom speaks Japanese. They go to a restaurant.

Ueetaa:  
Situation 2

Ueetaa:  Irasshaimase.  
Nan-nin-sama desu ka?  

Hamiruton:  Yo-nin desu.  

Ueetaa:  Doozo kochira e.  
...  

Hamiruton:  Eego no menyuu wa arimasu ka?  

Ueetaa:  Hai, gozaimasu.  
Shooshoo omachi kudasai.  
...  

Ueetaa:  Hai, doozo.  

Hamiruton:  Doomo arigatoo.  

---

Excuse me  I don't understand  
Japanese  Would you buy me a meal ticket for this dish?  

Sure  
Here's the money  
Here you are (handing her the ticket)  
Thank you very much  

Welcome  
How many (people is it)?  
Four  
This way, please  
Do you have an English menu?  
Yes, we do  
Just a moment, please  
Here you are (handing her the menu)  
Thank you
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

Situation 3

Mr. Johnson goes to a Japanese-style restaurant which is very crowded. He finds an empty seat at a table near a window but a Japanese person is sitting at the table.

Jonson:  Sumimasen. Koko ii desu ka? Excuse me, may I sit here?
Nihonjin:  Ee, ii desu yo. Sure.
Jonson:  Doomo. Thank you.

... ...

Jonson:  Sumimasen. Excuse me.

Uettoresu:  Irasshaimase. Welcome.
Nan ni nasaimasu ka? Would you like to order?
Jonson:  Eego no menyuu wa arimasu ka? Do you have an English menu?

Uettoresu:  Ainiku desu ga, gozaimasen. I'm sorry, we don't.
Jonson:  Soo desu ka. Oh.
Jaa, sumimasen ga, chotto issho ni kite kudasaimasen ka? Well then, could I trouble you to come with me?

Uettoresu:  Hai. Sure.

... ...

Jonson:  Are onegai shimasu. I'd like that one. (pointing to a dish)
Uettoresu:  Hai, wakarimashita. All right.
### VOCABULARY KOTOBA

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English (Polite)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shokken</td>
<td>meal ticket</td>
<td>しょうけん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katte</td>
<td>buy (TE form of kimasu)</td>
<td>だって</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudasaimasen ka</td>
<td>won’t you please</td>
<td>くださいませんか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-nin-sama</td>
<td>how many people? (polite)</td>
<td>なんにんさま</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-nin</td>
<td>how many people?</td>
<td>なんにん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo-nin</td>
<td>four people</td>
<td>よにん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menyuu</td>
<td>menu</td>
<td>メニュー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasaimasu</td>
<td>do, make (polite)</td>
<td>なさいます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>issho ni</td>
<td>together</td>
<td>いっしょに</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kite</td>
<td>come (TE form of kimasu)</td>
<td>きて</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hito-ri</td>
<td>one person</td>
<td>ひとり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futa-ri</td>
<td>two persons</td>
<td>ふたり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shinbun</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>しんぶん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zasshi</td>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>ざっし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandoitchi</td>
<td>sandwich</td>
<td>サンドイッチ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarada</td>
<td>salad</td>
<td>サラダ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>English (Polite)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>itashimashoo ka</td>
<td>(what) shall I do/make? (deferential)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. **Number of People**

1. The counter for person(s) is -ri or -nin, which is written in Kanji as 人. Study the following and practice the pronunciation by repeating after your instructor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Japanese Counter</th>
<th>Chinese Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>hito-ri</td>
<td>一人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>futa-ri</td>
<td>二人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>san-nin</td>
<td>三人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>yo-nin</td>
<td>四人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>go-nin</td>
<td>五人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>roku-nin</td>
<td>六人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 persons</td>
<td>shichi/nana-nin</td>
<td>七人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 persons</td>
<td>hachi-nin</td>
<td>八人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 persons</td>
<td>ku/kyuu-nin</td>
<td>九人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 persons</td>
<td>juu-nin</td>
<td>十人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 persons</td>
<td>juu ichi-nin</td>
<td>十一人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 persons</td>
<td>juu ni-nin</td>
<td>十二人</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Say the following in Japanese:

1. 3 persons 7. 7 persons  
2. 4 persons 8. 9 persons  
3. 2 persons 9. 8 persons  
4. 1 person 10. 6 persons  
5. 5 persons 11. 10 persons  
6. 6 persons 12. 14 persons
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

3. The instructor will read several different numbers of people. Write them down in English.

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 
   5. 
   6. 
   7. 
   8. 
   9. 
   10. 

4. Match each of the following Kanji expressions with the corresponding romanization:

   1. 三人            a. futa-ri
   2. 九人            b. yo-nin
   3. 五人            c. kyuu-nin
   4. 十五人           d. go-nin
   5. 一人            e. san-nin
   6. 七人            f. juu go-nin
   7. 二人            g. hito-ri
   8. 四人            h. kyuu-nin
   9. 六人            i. shichi-nin
  10. 九人            j. roku-nin

B. Response Drill

Directions:

The waitress (= instructor) asks how many people are in the group. The customer (= student) answers, referring to the list below.

Example:

**Waitress:** Nan-nin-sama desu ka?
**Customer:** San-nin desu.

Student’s list

1. 3 persons    4. 2 persons
2. 1 person     5. 6 persons
3. 5 persons    6. 4 persons
C. **Substitution Drill**

Eego no *menyuu* wa arimasu ka?

- shinbun
- hon
- chizu
- zasshi
- menyuu

D. **Production and Comprehension Exercise**

Directions:

The instructor (= waitress/waiter) greets a student (= customer). The student chooses a dish from the list below and asks if the restaurant serves it. The instructor answers *yes* or *no*. The student checks the instructor’s response on the answer sheet.

Example:

**Instructor:** Irasshaimase.

**Student:** Sandoitchi wa arimasu ka?

**Instructor:** Hai, gozaimasu.

**Student:** (checks the correct response)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student’s list</th>
<th>Answer sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bifuteki</td>
<td>( ) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kooohii</td>
<td>( ) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. biiru</td>
<td>( ) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sarada</td>
<td>( ) yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. sandoitchi</td>
<td>( ) yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

教師用スクリプト

1. お待たせいたしました。何に致しましょうか。
   あいにくですが、ビフテキはございませんが……

2. いらっしゃいませ。はい、アメリカン・コーヒーとモカですが……

3. お待たせ致しました。何になさいますか。
   はい、「キリン」でよろしいですか。

4. いらっしゃいませ。何になさいますか。はい、（指さす）こちらです。

5. いらっしゃいませ。何になさいますか。はい、ハム・サンド、
   野菜サンド、それ、トマト・サンドがございます。
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

E. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
Make a request or ask a question as instructed below. After the instructor answers your question in Japanese, select the statement which best describes the instructor’s response.

1. Ask someone to buy a meal ticket for you.
   (     ) The person will buy a ticket for you.
   (     ) The person didn’t understand what you want.

2. Ask the person if you can share the table with him/her.
   (     ) The person said O.K.
   (     ) You can’t sit down there.

3. Call a waitress and ask her if they have an English menu.
   (     ) They don’t have one.
   (     ) The waitress will bring one.

4. Ask someone to come with you.
   (     ) The person will come with you.
   (     ) The person didn’t understand what you want him/her to do.

5. You are in front of plastic samples. Order a dish by pointing.
   (     ) The person understood what you want.
   (     ) The person didn’t understand what you want.

6. The waitress asked how many people there are in your group. Answer that there are six.
   (     ) The waitress will take you to a table.
   (     ) The waitress didn’t get the number of people.

教師用スクリプト
1. 食券ですか。いいてすよ。
2. あ、すみませんね。今、友達が来るんですよ。
3. いらっしゃいませ。何に致しましょうか。
   英語のメニューですか。申し訳ございませんか、こきません。
4. は？何ですか。
5. あ、あれですね。わかりました。
6. 六人様でございますね。こちらへとうそ。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 食堂</td>
<td>shokudoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 食券</td>
<td>shokken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 百</td>
<td>hyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 千</td>
<td>sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 万</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 円</td>
<td>-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **Shokken** (食券)  'meal ticket'

At some restaurants--department store dining halls, for example, you are required to buy a shokken (食券) 'meal ticket' at the shokken uriba (食券売場), which is located at the entrance. After you buy a shokken, give it to the waitress or waiter at your table. The waiter/waitress will then bring you the dish. When you finish the meal, you simply leave the restaurant.

To buy a shokken, you need to know the name of the dish you want. At department store dining halls as well as at many other places, there is a window near the entrance in which plastic samples of available dishes are displayed. The name of the dish and its price are placed in front of each sample. Therefore, what you do is look at the display, decide on a dish, and give its name and the money to the attendant at the shokken uriba. If you can’t read the name of the dish you want, you can ask a Japanese person to buy a shokken for you by pointing to the dish in the display. You can use the following expression for this purpose:

**Kore no shokken o katte kudasaimasen ka?**  
*Would you please buy a meal ticket for this dish?*

You may have noticed that in the above sentence, the phrase kudasaimasen ka is used after the verb katte 'buy'. As you studied earlier, you can express the same meaning by using kudasai, as in the following:

**Kore no shokken o katte kudasai.**  
*Please buy a meal ticket for this one.*

However, as indicated by the difference in the translations of the two sentences, the first sentence is more polite than the second one. Since you are asking a stranger for a favor, it is more appropriate to use the more polite expression, i.e., the first sentence.

2. **Seating**

With the exception of some western-style restaurants and expensive Japanese restaurants, you don’t have to wait to be seated. You may simply take any unoccupied seat. However, if the restaurant you are in is crowded, you may have to share a table with someone else. If such is the case, you should ask the person already at the table if it’s all right to take the seat by saying:

**Koko ii desu ka?**  
*May I sit here? (literally, 'Is here O K?')*

The Japanese will probably say:

**(Ee,) ii desu yo.**  
*Sure /Please*
You can pretty well guess when the seat is already taken by observing the person’s attitude, even if you don’t understand what is being said. A refusal will probably begin with an apology.

When you are with several people at a restaurant where someone seats you, the waiter/waitress will probably ask you how many people there are in your group by saying:

**Nan-nin-sama desu ka?** *How many people are there?*

After getting the number from you, s/he will take you to a table by saying:

**Kochira e doozo.** *This way, please.*

When you want to call a waiter/waitress for service, you can say:

**Sumimasen.** *Excuse me.*

When a waiter/waitress comes to your table, s/he will first say Irasshaimase ‘Welcome’ and will probably then say:

**Nan ni itashimashoo ka?** *What shall we serve you?*

**OR**

**Nan ni nasaimasu ka?** *What would you like?*

The above two expressions are comparable to ‘May I take your order?’ or ‘Would you like to order?’ in English.

### 3. How to find the dish you want

In some restaurants, menus are written both in Japanese and English. If you don’t see an English menu on the table, you may want to find out if they have one. You can use the following expression:

**Eego no menyyuu wa arimasu ka?**
*Do you have an English menu?* (cf. Lesson 4)

If the restaurant doesn’t have an English menu but has a display window outside, you can ask the waiter/waitress to come with you to the display by saying:

**Chotto issho ni kite kudasaimasen ka?**
*Would you please come with me?*

The word chotto in the above sentence literally means ‘a little bit’. It is used to soften the tone of the request and should not be taken literally.

You may wonder what you should do if the restaurant you are in has neither an English menu nor plastic samples. One way to cope with such a situation is to ask if they serve a dish you like. (You must know the name of the dish in Japanese, of course.) You can use the following expression for this purpose:

**(dish name) wa arimasu ka?** *Do you serve (dish name)?*
Another way out of this dilemma is to see if anyone at another table is eating a dish that attracts you. If you see a dish you like, you can order the same by saying:

\textbf{Are onegai shimasu.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{That one, please.}

If the restaurant doesn’t have a dish you want and you don’t want to bother, you can say \textit{Jaa, mata kimasu ‘I’ll come again’} and leave the place to find a restaurant that has plastic samples outside.
Lesson 21  Seating and asking for service

会話

Situation 1

プロクター すみません。日本語かわかりません。
            これの食券を買って下さいませんか。

日本人 ええ、いってすよ。

プロクター これ、お金です。

日本人 はい。

プロクター とうもありがとうございます。

Situation 2

ウエイター いらっしゃいませ。何人様ですか。

ハミルトン 四人です。

ウエイター とうそ、こちらへ

ハミルトン 英語のメニューはありますか。

ウエイター はい、ございます。少々お待ち下さい。

ウエイター はい、とうそ。

ハミルトン とうもありがとうございます。

Situation 3

ショノン すみません。ここ、いいてすか。

日本人 ええ、いいてすよ。

ショノン とうも。

ショノン すみません。

ウェイトレス いらっしゃいませ。何になさいですか。

ショノン 英語のメニューはありますか。

ウェイトレス あいにくですか、ございます。

ショノン そうですね。し、すみませんか、ちょっと
         一緒に来て下さいませんか。

ウェイトレス はい。

ショノン あれ、お願いします。

ウェイトレス はい、わかりました。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- indicate that you are not yet ready to place an order
- get the waiter/waitress's attention to tell him/her that you are ready to place an order
- order a certain number of servings of a dish
- place an order for more of something you have already ordered
Lesson 22  Placing an order

DIALOGS

**Situation 1**

Mr. Wilson and his friend go to a Japanese style restaurant near the American Embassy.

*Uiruson:* Sumimasen. Onegai shimasu.  Excuse me I'd like to order, please.

*Ueetoresu:* Okimari desu ka? Have you decided?

*Uiruson:* Ee, tenpura futatsu to biiru hitotsu onegai shimasu. Yes, please bring two servings of tempura and one beer.

*Ueetoresu:* Hai. Certainly

...  

*Uiruson:* Sumimasen. Biiru moo ip-pon onegai shimasu. Excuse me One more bottle of beer, please.

*Ueetoresu:* Hai, kashikomarimashita. Certainly

**Situation 2**

Mr. Young is in a Japanese style restaurant in the Ginza with two friends.

*Ueetoresu:* Irasshaimase. Gochuumon wa? May I help you? What would you like?

*Yangu:* Chotto matte kudasai. Please wait a moment.

*Ueetoresu:* Hai. Certainly

...  

*Yangu:* Sumimasen. Onegai shimasu. Excuse me I'm ready to order.

*Ueetoresu:* Hai. Nan(i) ni itashimashoo ka? All right What will it be?

*Yangu:* Sashimi mittsu to sukiyaki san-ninmae onegai shimasu. Three servings of sashimi and three servings of sukiyaki, please.
Lesson 22  Placing an order

Situation 3

Ms. Sanders and her friend go to a restaurant for dinner.

Sandaasu: Suteeki futatsu onegai shimasu. Sarada wa arimasu ka? Two steaks, please. Do you have salad?

Ueetoresu: Mikkusu sarada to guriin sarada ga gozaimasu. We have mixed salad and green salad.

Sandaasu: Jaa, guriin sarada futatsu. Well, then, two green salads, please.

Ueetoresu: Suteeki wa midiamu desu ka, rea desu ka? Would you like your steaks medium or rare?

Sandaasu: Midiamu to rea desu. One medium and one rare, please.

Ueetoresu: Onomimono wa ikaga desu ka? How about something to drink?

Sandaasu: Wain wa arimasu ka? Do you serve wine?

Ueetoresu: Aka to shiro ga gozaimasu. Yes, we have red and white.

Sandaasu: Jaa, aka ip-pon onegai shimasu. A bottle of red wine, please.
Lesson 22  Placing an order

VOCABULARY KOTOA

**Dialogs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>okimari desu ka</td>
<td>Have you decided (polite)</td>
<td>おきまりですか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-pon</td>
<td>one cylindrical object</td>
<td>いっぽん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gochuumon</td>
<td>(your) order (polite)</td>
<td>ごちゅうもん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matte</td>
<td>wait</td>
<td>まって</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-ninmae</td>
<td>three servings</td>
<td>さんにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-hon</td>
<td>two cylindrical objects</td>
<td>にほん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(o)nomimono</td>
<td>something to drink (polite)</td>
<td>(お)のみもの</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koora</td>
<td>cola</td>
<td>コーラ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocha</td>
<td>(green) tea</td>
<td>おちゃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suteeki</td>
<td>steak</td>
<td>ステーキ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikkusu sarada</td>
<td>mixed salad</td>
<td>ミックスサラダ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurin sarada</td>
<td>green salad</td>
<td>グリーンサラダ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midiamu</td>
<td>medium (steak)</td>
<td>ミディアム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rea</td>
<td>rare (steak)</td>
<td>レア</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wain</td>
<td>wine</td>
<td>ワイン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aka</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>あか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiro</td>
<td>white</td>
<td>しろ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-pon</td>
<td>one cylindrical object</td>
<td>いっぽん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-hon</td>
<td>two cylindrical objects</td>
<td>にほん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-bon</td>
<td>three cylindrical objects</td>
<td>さんぼん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-hon</td>
<td>four cylindrical objects</td>
<td>よんぼん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-hon</td>
<td>five cylindrical objects</td>
<td>ごぼん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rop-pon</td>
<td>six cylindrical objects</td>
<td>ろっぴん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichi-ninmae</td>
<td>one serving</td>
<td>いちにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-ninmae</td>
<td>two servings</td>
<td>ににんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-ninmae</td>
<td>three servings</td>
<td>さんにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese (読み方)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Japanese (読み方)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yo-ninmae</td>
<td>four servings</td>
<td>よにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-ninmae</td>
<td>five servings</td>
<td>ごにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roku-ninmae</td>
<td>six servings</td>
<td>ろくにんまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naifu</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>ナイフ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fooku</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>フォーク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pai</td>
<td>pie</td>
<td>パイ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dezaato</td>
<td>dessert</td>
<td>デザート</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

okimari ni narimashita ka  Have you decided? (very polite)  おきまりになりましたか

**Personalized list**
Lesson 22  Placing an order

PRACTICE  RENSHUU

A.  Repetition Drill

Directions: Repeat after the instructor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-pon</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-hon</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-bon</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-hon</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-hon</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rop-pon</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.  Substitution Drill

Tenpura onegai shimasu.

Sushi  Osaka
Sashimi Biiru
Koora  Naifu to foku

C.  Combination Drill

Directions: Combine the following by using the appropriate counter and onegai shimasu.

Example:

cue:  tenpura  3 servings
response: Tenpura mitsu (OR san-ninmae) onegai shimasu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sushi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>servings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biiru</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sake</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foku</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koora</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>bottles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.  Production Drill

Using the items in C above, place additional orders.

Example:

cue:  tenpura  3 servings
response: Tenpura moo mitsu onegai shimasu.
E. Matching Drill

Match the following Japanese expressions with the corresponding English expressions:

- Kaite kudasai. Please wait.
- Matte kudasai. Please buy.
- Kite kudasai. Please say.
- Katte kudasai. Please come.
- Itte kudasai. Please write.
- Misete kudasai. Please show (me).

F. Production Drill

Example:

cue: Ask (him/her) to wait a moment.
response: Chotto matte kudasai. or Chotto matte kudasaimasen ka?

Ask (him/her) to come with you.
Ask (him/her) to repeat.
Ask (him/her) to buy a meal ticket.
Ask (him/her) to buy a (train) ticket.
Ask (him/her) to repeat slowly.
Ask (him/her) to write here.
Ask (him/her) to show it to you.

G. Menu Reading

Look at the menu from a kissaten ‘coffee shop’ on the next page:

Round 1

Directions:

The instructor will ask you where a certain section of items is written on the menu. Answer by pointing to the section and saying Koko desu.

Example:

Instructor: Sofuto dorinku wa doko desu ka?
Student: Koko desu. (pointing to the section)

注: 教師は適当にメニューを見ながら学生に聞く。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>スフト・トリンク</th>
<th>フレッシュ・ジュース</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>コーヒー</td>
<td>トマトジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅茶</td>
<td>オレンジジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アイスコーヒー</td>
<td>レモネート</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アイス紅茶</td>
<td>ハナナジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コカコーラ</td>
<td>ミックスジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミルク</td>
<td>レモンスカッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ソーダ水</td>
<td>オレンジスカッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ココア</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウィンナーコーヒ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ソフト・トリンク</th>
<th>フレッシュ・ジュース</th>
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<td>コーヒー</td>
<td>トマトジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紅茶</td>
<td>オレンジジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アイスコーヒー</td>
<td>レモネート</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アイス紅茶</td>
<td>ハナナジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>コカコーラ</td>
<td>ミックスジュース</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ミルク</td>
<td>レモンスカッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ソーダ水</td>
<td>オレンジスカッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ココア</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ウィンナーコーヒ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メニュー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>フロート</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| クリームソータ              |                                           |
| クリームフロート            |                                           |
| オレンジフロート            |                                           |
| コーラフロート              |                                           |
| ミルクセーク                |                                           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メニュー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>クリームパフェ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| アイスクリーム               |                                           |
| チョコレートサンダー        |                                           |
| チョコレートパフェ          |                                           |
| フルーツパフェ              |                                           |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メニュー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ランチ・タイム・サービス</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(AM 11:30 - PM 2:00)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| ロイヤル・ランチ            | 950                          |
| ハウス・スペシャル         | 800                          |
| レティス・ランチ           | 750                          |
| ライス・コンソメスープ付き   |                             |
| ランチ・タイム・サービス     |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(PM 2:00 - 5:00)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ティー・タイム・サービス</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| チーズ・ケーキ            | 600                          |
| チョコレート・ケーキ       | 600                          |
| ストロベリー・ショートケーキ | 600                          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メニュー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>サントイッチ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| トースト厚焼き              | 300                          |
| (ハター・シャム付き)         |                             |
| ハム・トースト               | 420                          |
| 野菜サントイッチ             | 400                          |
| エッグ・サントイッチ          | 400                          |
| ミックス・サントイッチ        | 500                          |
| ホットトック                | 400                          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>メニュー</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>アラ・カルト</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(PM 2:00から)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| スパークリーティ・ナホリタン | 700                          |
| チキン・クラタン            | 800                          |
| シュリンプ・クラタン        | 800                          |
| チキン・ピラフ              | 700                          |
| シュリンプ・ピラフ          | 700                          |
Round 2

Directions

Find the following items on the menu:

- milk
- tomato juice
- Coca-Cola
- ham sandwich
- chocolate cake
- coffee

Round 3

Directions

Find out the following, with the help of your instructor:

- special lunch menu
- the price of cheese cake
- the price of tea
- the price of iced tea
- the price of a vegetable sandwich

G. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The instructor asks if the student would like to have dessert or a drink. The student selects an appropriate item from the list and asks if the restaurant serves it or not. The instructor answers by giving the kinds of desserts/drinks the restaurant serves. The student chooses one and orders it.

Example

Instructor: Onomimono wa ikaga desu ka?
Student: Wain wa arimasu ka?
Instructor: Aka to shiro ga gozaimasu.
Student: Jaa, aka onegai shimasu.

Student’s list

- wine
- pie
- ice cream
- coffee

Teacher’s note:

教師用返事

赤と白がございます。
アソブルとチェリーがございます。
バニラとチョコレートがございます。
アメリカンとモカがございます。
Lesson 22  Placing an order

H. Role Play

Directions.

The instructor (=waitress or waiter) asks if the student is ready to order. The student says 'Wait' and the instructor responds. The student selects an item from the list below and calls the instructor to place an order. The student orders and the instructor responds.

Example:

Instructor:  Irasshaimase. Nan ni itashimashoo ka?
Student:  Chotto matte kudasai.
Instructor:  Hai.

... 
Student:  Sumimasen. Onegai shimasu.

... 
Instructor:  Okimari ni narimashita ka?
Student:  Sushi to (o)sake futatsu onegai shimasu.
Instructor:  Wakarimashita. Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

Note: 教師は「いらっしゃいませ」「何にいたしましょうか」「何になさいますか」「かしこまりました」「少々お待ち下さい」これらの文は「はい、わかりました」「お決まりになりましたか」「お決まりですか」などを逐次にませること。

Student’s list

1. two portions of sushi and two bottles of sake
2. two servings of tempura and a bottle of beer
3. (o)sashimi and (o)sake
4. sukiyaki for three people and three bottles of beer
5. three mixed sandwiches and three coffees
6. two steaks, one medium and one rare, and two green salads
7. two bottles of beer and three servings of tempura
8. one mixed sandwich, one ham sandwich, and two coffees
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
<th>TRANSLATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三人前</td>
<td>san-ninmae</td>
<td>three servings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>営業中</td>
<td>eegyoochuu</td>
<td>open for business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開店</td>
<td>kaiten</td>
<td>the opening of a shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>開場</td>
<td>kaijoo</td>
<td>doors open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 22  Placing an order

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **How to indicate that you are ready to place an order**

   You can place an order with any waitress you see, not necessarily the one that waited on you first. When you want to call a waitress to place an order, you can say

   **Sumimasen. Onegai shimasu.**  \( \rightarrow \) *I would like to place an order*

   Sumimasen acts as an attention getter. The expression *onegai shimasu*, which you've already encountered a number of times, literally means something like 'I'm going to make a request' or 'I'm making a request'. When used in the above situation, it indicates that you're asking for service.

   If you are not yet ready to order, you can say the following to the waitress or waiter:

   **Chotto matte kudasai.**  \( \rightarrow \) *Please wait a moment*

   The waitress/waiter may wait at your table or may leave your table and return when you call her/him.

2. **Useful expressions to know in placing an order**

   When the waitress or waiter comes to your table to take your order, s/he will probably say:

   **Nan ni nasaimasu ka?**  \( \rightarrow \) *What would you like to order?*
   **Nan ni itashimashooka?**

   **Okimari ni narimashita ka?**  \( \rightarrow \) *Have you decided yet?*
   **Are you ready to order?*

   **Gochuumon wa?**  \( \rightarrow \) *What is your order?*
   **Are you going to place an order?*

   The simplest way of placing your order is to point to the item on the menu and say

   **Kore onegai shimasu.**  \( \rightarrow \) *This, please* (cf. Lesson 15)
   **Kore kudasai.**  \( \rightarrow \) *Please give me this* (cf. Lesson 18)

   When you order a certain number of servings of food or drinks, you can use the following pattern, which is similar to the one you studied in Lesson 18.

   *(food/drink) number + counter + onegai shimasu.*
   *(cf. [merchandise] number + counter + kudasai in Lesson 18)*
Lesson 22  Placing an order

Tenpura san-ninmae onegai shimasu.
Hankachi ni-mai onegai shimasu.

As we discussed earlier, the Japanese use different counters for different types of objects. For example, when they refer to (train) tickets, they use the counter . . . mai, as in the following examples:

Yokohama, ichi-mai.  One ticket to Yokohama.
Kyoto, ni-mai.   Two tickets to Kyoto.

When the Japanese refer to people, they use the counter . . . ri for the numbers one and two and . . . nin for the numbers larger than two, as in the following examples:

hitori  one person
futari  two persons
san-nin  three persons
yo-nin  four persons
go-nin  five persons
roku-nin  six persons
juu-nin  ten persons

The following are some counters that are frequently used in restaurants:

. . . hon: used for cylindrical objects like bottles

biiru ip-pon  one bottle of beer
(o)sake ni-hon  two bottles of sake
san-bon  three bottles
rop-pon  six bottles

. . . ninmae: used in counting servings of a dish

tenpura ichi-ninmae  one portion of tenpura
sashimi ni-ninmae  two servings of sashimi
san-ninmae  three servings
yo-ninmae  four servings

You also learned that the counter . . . tsu can be used with the native Japanese numerals (numbers one to ten) when referring to the number of corners, intersections, etc. This counter is also used in a shopping situation like the following:

Kore o mittsu kudasai.  Please give me three of these.
(cf. Lesson 18)
In Lesson 18, we mentioned that when you are not sure of the appropriate counter, you can use . . . tsu. The amount expressed in this way is usually comprehensible to the Japanese, although it may sound a little odd. This is also true when placing an order at a restaurant. Although there are specific counters used for bottles, servings, etc., as we discussed above, if you can use the counter . . . tsu correctly, you should be able to place an order at a restaurant. Here are some examples:

Biiru hitotsu onegai shimasu.  One (bottle of) beer, please.
Sashimi futatsu onegai shimasu.  Two (servings of) sashimi, please.

When you want to place an additional order, you can use the following pattern:

(Food/drink) moo + number + . . . tsu onegai shimasu.

Thus, when you want to order two more bottles of sake, you can say:

(O)sake moo ni-hon (OR moo futatsu) onegai shimasu.
Two more bottles of sake, please.
会話

Situation 1

ウイルノン すみません。お願いします。
ウェイトレス お決まりですか。
ウイルノン ええ、てんぶら二つとヒール 一つお願いします。
ウェイトレス はい。

ウイルノン すみません。ヒールもう一本お願いします。
ウェイトレス はい、かしこまりました。

Situation 2

ウェイトレス いろいろいいませ。この文は?
ヤンク ちょっと待ってください。
ウェイトレス はい。

ヤンク すみません。お願いします。
ウェイトレス はい。何にいたしますか?
ヤンク さしみ三つと、すき焼き三人前、お願いします。
ウェイトレス はい。お飲み物は?
ヤンク お酒二本と、コーラ一本、お願いします。
ウェイトレス すみません。コーラはこいませんか?
ヤンク あ、そうですか。
ウェイトレス お茶はいかがですか?
ヤンク じゃ、お茶お願いします。

Situation 3

サンタース ステーキ二つお願いします、サラタはありませんか。
ウェイトレス ミックスサラタとクリーンサラタかございます。
サンタース じゃ、クリーンサラタ二つ。
ウェイトレス ステーキはミティアムですか。レアですか。
サンタース ミティアムとレアです。
ウェイトレス お飲み物はいかがですか?
サンタース ワインはありますか。
ウェイトレス 赤と白かございます。
サンタース じゃ、赤一本お願いします。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- find out if a dish has a taste you like or don’t like
- ask the waiter for a recommendation
- ask for the check
- find out where to pay
- deal with cashier etiquette
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Ms Shaw is in a restaurant looking at the menu. As she wants to have a beef dish, she asks a waitress where beef dishes are on the menu.

Shoo: Biifu wa doko desu ka? Where are the beef dishes?
Ueetoresu: Kochira de gozaimasu. They are here.
Shoo: Kore wa karai desu ka? Is this one spicy?
Ueetoresu: Iie, karaku arimasen yo. No, it isn’t.
Shoo: Jaa, kore onegai shimasu. I’ll have it, then.

... ...

Ueetoresu: Hai. Maido arigatoo gozaimasu. Here you are. Thank you very much.

Situation 2

Mrs Henderson is in a Japanese-style restaurant. She decides to try a fish dish and asks a waitress where fish dishes are on the menu.

Hendaason: Sakana wa doko desu ka? Where are the fish dishes?
Ueetoresu: Kochira desu. They are here.
Hendaason: Kore wa shiokaraku arimasen ka? Isn’t this one salty?
Ueetoresu: Ee, sukosshi shiokarai desu ne. Yes, it’s a little salty.
Hendaason: Kore wa? How about this one?
Ueetoresu: Sore wa shiokaraku gozaimasen. That one is not salty.
Hendaason: Jaa, kore onegai shimasu. I’ll have this one, then.

... ...

Ueetoresu: Osumi desu ka? Are you finished?
Hendaason: Ee. Okanjoo wa doko desu ka? Yes. Where do I pay?
Ueetoresu: Achira de gozaimasu. Over there, please.
Hendaason: Doomo. Thank you.
Situation 3

Mr. Johnson wants to have tempura, so he asks a waitress where tempura is on the menu.

Jonson:  Tenpura wa doko desu ka?  Where are the tempura dishes?

Ueetoresu:  Kochira de gozaimasu.  They are here.

Jonson:  Dore ga oishii desu ka?  Which one is good?

Ueetoresu:  Soo desu ne. Kore wa taihen oishii desu yo.  Well, this one is very good.

Jonson:  Jaa, sore kudasai.  I'll have it, then.

...  ...

Jonson:  Ikura desu ka?  How much is it?

Reji no hito:  850-en ni narimasu.  It comes to 850- yen.

Jonson:  Hai.  Here you are.


Jonson:  Gochisoosama.  It was very good.
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

VOCABULARY  KOTOBA

(Dialogs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biifu</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karai</td>
<td>hot and spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karaku arimasen</td>
<td>not hot (spicy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okanjoo</td>
<td>bill, check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochira</td>
<td>here (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiokarai</td>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osumi desu ka?</td>
<td>are you finished? (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dore</td>
<td>which one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oishii</td>
<td>good (tasting), delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soo desu nee...</td>
<td>let me think for a minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taihen</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gochisooosama</td>
<td>thank you for the good food (polite)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Practice)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atsui</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsumetai</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pooku</td>
<td>pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yasai</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gohan</td>
<td>cooked rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soosu</td>
<td>sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tori</td>
<td>chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niku</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maguro</td>
<td>tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toro</td>
<td>fatty part of tuna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

Notes

suppai  sour  すっぱい
amai  sweet  あまい
nigai  bitter  にがい
ageta  fried  あげた
nita  cooked in broth (Japanese-style)  にた
yaita  grilled  やいた
nama no  raw  なまの
reji  cash register  レジ
chippu  tip  チップ
demae  delivery of prepared food  でまえ

Personalized list
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

PRACTICE  RENSHUU

A. Substitution Drill

Kore wa karai desu ka?

amai
shiokarai
suppai
nigai
karai
atsui
tsumetai

B. Transformation Drill

Example:

(cue) spicy
(Question) Karai desu ka?
(Response) Ee, karaku arimasen.

sweet
salty
sour
bitter
spicy
cold
hot

C. Response Drill

Directions:

Student A asks Student B, referring to the list for Student A below. Student B answers, referring to the list for Student B below.

Example:

Student A: Kore wa karaku arimasen ka?
Student B: Ee, karaku arimasen.

List for student A  List for student B
1. sweet  Yes
2. salty  No
3. sour  No
4. spicy  Yes
5. bitter  No
D. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student selects an item from the list below and asks the instructor whether it is salty, hot, spicy, sour, or bitter. The instructor answers. The student then checks the correct statement on the answer sheet.

Example:

**Student:** Kono biifu wa karai desu ka?
**Instructor:** lie, karaku arimasen.
**Student:** (checks the correct statement)

List for student

- biifu  spicy?
- ebi   sweet?
- yasai sour?
- pooku salty?
- soosu sour?

Answer sheet

1. The beef is spicy. ( )  The beef isn’t spicy. ( )
   そうですねえ、あまりかろくないと思いますけど。

2. The shrimp are sweet. ( )  The shrimp aren’t sweet. ( )
   そうですねえ、少し甘いですか......

3. The vegetable is sour. ( )  The vegetable isn’t sour. ( )
   いいえ、そんなに酸っぱいと思うほどじゃありませんよ。

4. The pork is salty. ( )  The pork isn’t salty. ( )
   そうですねえ、最近はあまり塩辛くないようにしてますから......

5. The sauce is sour. ( )  The sauce isn’t sour. ( )
   そうですねえ、ちょっと甘酸っぱいですけど、そんなに酸っぱくはありません。
E. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The instructor (waiter/waitress) refers to the menu on the next page and asks if the student is ready to place an order. The student asks the instructor to wait, selects food from the list below, and asks where the food is on the menu. The instructor points to the dishes. The student then selects a dish and asks about its taste, referring to the list below. The instructor answers. The student orders it if the taste is to his or her liking. If it is not, s/he chooses a different dish until s/he finds one whose taste s/he doesn’t mind.

Example:

Instructor: Nan ni itashimashoo ka? (handing student the menu)
Student: Chotto matte kudasai. (looking at the menu below)
Instructor: Hai.
Student: Biifu wa doko desu ka?
Instructor: Kochira de gozaimasu.
Student: Kore wa karaku arimasen ka?
Instructor: Hai, karaku gozaimasen.
Student: Jaa, kore onegai shimasu.

Student’s list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of food</th>
<th>Taste you don’t like</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. tori</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sakana</td>
<td>spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. yasai</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pooku</td>
<td>sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. biifu</td>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
特別御定食
メニュー（御夕食）

日本料理定食
（松） 8,200 円
（竹） 6,000 円

刺身定食
（刺身盛り合わせ・お煮・御飯・香物・デザート）
4,600 円

天婦羅定食
（天婦羅・お煮・御飯・香物・デザート）
4,600 円

牛ロースてり焼き定食
（牛ロースてり焼き・お煮・御飯・香物・トマトサラダ・デザート）
6,800 円

しゃぶしゃぶ定食
（しゃぶしゃぶ・野菜添え・そば香物・アイスクリーム）
（松） 9,500 円
（竹） 6,400 円

（刺身盛り合わせ・しゃぶしゃぶ・野菜添え・そば香物・デザート）

オイル焼き定食
（オイル焼き・野菜添え・トマトサラダ・御飯・香物・デザート）
（ロース） 8,500 円
（ヒレ） 9,600 円
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

F.  Production Exercise

What do you say when you want to

1. get the attention of a waitress?
2. ask the waitress if the restaurant has an English menu?
3. ask the waitress to come with you to the plastic display?
4. ask the waitress to bring you a knife and a fork?
5. ask someone to buy a meal ticket for you?
6. ask where the cashier is?
7. ask if they serve teriyaki?
8. order the same thing that someone else is eating?
9. ask the waitress to wait a moment, because you haven’t decided what to order yet?
10. ask the waitress to bring you some tea?
11. order one dish of tempura?
12. make sure the dish you have selected is not salty?
13. order one more bottle of beer?
14. ask for a check?
15. thank the waitress/cashier on leaving the restaurant?
G. Role Play

With the help of your instructor, list the words you think you will need in order to place an order. For example:

- ageta fried
- nita cooked in broth
- yaita grilled

Kore wa (aget a) sakana/niku/pooku, etc., desu ka?
Is this (fried) fish/meat/pork, etc.? 

Other words

tastes I don’t like

Using the above words and expressions and the preceding menu, find a dish you want to order. You may want to use the expression Dore ga oishii desu ka? ‘What is good?’ (lit., ‘Which is delicious?’).

H. Menu Reading

Look at the menu from a Tokyo sushi shop on the following pages. Find out the following (with the help of your instructor where necessary):

1. What is the telephone number?
2. Where in Tokyo is the sushi-shop located?
3. What beverages do they serve?
4. Which is the word for sushi?
5. How many special dishes do they serve for lunch? What are the prices?
6. The Japanese word for ‘tuna’ is maguro and the fatty part of the tuna is called toro ( ). Locate it. Which is more expensive, maguro or toro?

List below the sea foods you want to try in sushi. With the help of your instructor, find out the Japanese words for them, and locate them on the menu.
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

御献立表

江戸前

千代田寿司

[出前迅速]

本店 268 - 4621

東京都千代田区小川町6丁目17－5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson 23</th>
<th>Placing an order and paying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>トロ</th>
<th>鉄火</th>
<th>卷</th>
<th>一</th>
<th>五</th>
<th>所</th>
<th>品</th>
<th>数</th>
<th>ヨ</th>
<th>にぎり</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>赤身</td>
<td>鉄火</td>
<td>卷</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>のり</td>
<td>卷</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>特上</td>
<td>ちらし</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ちらし</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中トロ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赤身</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
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<td>御刺身</td>
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<td>お新香</td>
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<tr>
<td>下足生姜</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
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<td>ヨ</td>
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<tr>
<td>下足生姜</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
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<td>にぎり</td>
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<tr>
<td>魚荒煮</td>
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<td>魚荒煮</td>
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<td>にぎり</td>
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<tr>
<td>数の子</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>数の子</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>タコ焼き</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>タコ焼き</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>所</td>
<td>品</td>
<td>数</td>
<td>ヨ</td>
<td>にぎり</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

その他お好みにより御注文下さい。
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>物</th>
<th>飲</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇　</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READING REVIEW</td>
<td>KANJI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 駐車場</td>
<td>7. 四丁目</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 休憩所(室)</td>
<td>8. 地下鉄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. お手洗い</td>
<td>9. 左側通行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 横浜方面</td>
<td>10. 右折禁止</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 上野</td>
<td>11. 発売中</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 化粧室</td>
<td>12. 発売中止</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **Finding out about the taste of a dish**

   When you want to try a new dish whose name you don’t know, you may want to ask about its taste. In this lesson, you will learn the following ‘taste’ words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shiokarai</td>
<td>salty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karai</td>
<td>hot, spicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppai</td>
<td>sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amai</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigai</td>
<td>bitter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   With the help of your instructor, add any additional words that you think you will need.

   Suppose you want to try a beef dish. If you ask a waitress/waiter where the beef dishes are on the menu by saying *Biifu wa doko desu ka?*, s/he will probably point to them. Before you make a selection, you may want to know the way the dish is cooked. The following are some of the words you can use in such a situation. (Again, ask the instructor for more words if you think it necessary.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ageta</td>
<td>fried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nita</td>
<td>cooked in broth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaita</td>
<td>grilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yudeta</td>
<td>boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nama no</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The above words can be used in the following way:

   **Kore wa yaita sakana desu ka?**  Is this grilled fish?

   When you want to make sure of the taste of the dish you have chosen, you can use the above ‘taste words’ in the following way.

   **Kore wa (taste word) desu ka?**  Is this one (taste word)?

   For example, if you want to ask whether the dish is salty or not, you can say:

   **Kore wa shiokarai desu ka?**  Is this one salty?

   If the dish isn’t salty, the waiter/waitress will often use the word *shiokaraku*, as in *Shiokaraku arimasen OR Shiokaraku gozaimasen*. The change from *shiokarai* to *shiokaraku* is exactly the same as that from *tooi ‘far’ to tooku (arimasen) ‘not far’* (Lesson 10).
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

The following is a summary of the negative forms of the taste words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>affirmative form</th>
<th>negative form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shiokarai (desu)</td>
<td>shiokarakaru arimasen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karai (desu)</td>
<td>karaku arimasen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amai (desu)</td>
<td>amaku arimasen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suppai (desu)</td>
<td>suppaku arimasen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigai (desu)</td>
<td>nigaku arimasen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Hai as ‘No’ and lie as ‘Yes’**

In English, when you want to find out if a dish has a taste you don’t like, you will often say something like ‘Is this salty?’ In Japanese, however, you usually ask a negative question as in the following example:

Kore wa karaku arimasen ka?  Isn’t this salty?

This is softer and politer to the Japanese ear than the more direct English question, though you will be understood if you ask ‘Is it salty?’.

The English and Japanese answers to the above question are also quite different. In English, when the dish isn’t salty you say ‘No’ while when it is you say ‘Yes’. But in Japanese, when it isn’t salty you say Hai and when it is you say lie. In Japanese, you respond to the whole content of the question rather than to a part of the content as in English. To the Japanese, the question means ‘Is it the case that the dish isn’t salty?’ If it is so (that the dish isn’t salty), you reply Hai ‘yes’, and if it’s not the case (the dish is salty), you reply lie ‘no’. Thus, if you ask a waitress the above question and the waitress answers Hai, it means that she thinks it’s the case that the dish isn’t salty. Likewise, if she says lie, she means that it isn’t the case that the dish isn’t salty (i.e., it’s salty).

Of course, you can avoid problems that may be caused by this type of question if you use a simple question like Kore wa shiokarai desu ka? However, without the knowledge of this difference, you may not always be able to react correctly to what is said to you by Japanese.

Another important thing to keep in mind is that Japanese whose English is imperfect may answer negative questions in English in the same way as they would in Japanese. For example, if you ask such a person ‘Don’t you want to come?’ s/he may answer something like ‘No, I want to come’ or simply ‘No’ meaning ‘Yes, I do.’

3. **Which dish do you recommend?**

In some cases, you may want to ask a waiter/waitress what dish s/he recommends. For example, after finding the type of dish you want, you may still not be sure which one to order.

In such a case, you can ask:

Dore ga oishii desu ka?  Which one is good?
Which one would you recommend?
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

Of course, if the waiter/waitress points to a dish, then that is the one s/he recommends. (You don’t really need to understand accurately what s/he is saying.) If s/he doesn’t point to anything and says something you don’t understand, you can ask:

Dore desu ka? Which one is it?

If you want what s/he points to, you can say:

Sore kudasai.  Please give me that.
Sore onegai shimasu.

4. Paying the check and leaving the restaurant

If a waiter/waitress doesn’t leave your check on the table, you can ask for it by saying:

Okanjoo onegai shimasu. Check, please.

The word (o)kanjoo literally means ‘calculation.’ Thus, the above sentence literally means ‘Please calculate (how much I owe you OR how much I should pay).’

Depending on the restaurant, you can pay the check either to a waiter/waitress or to the cashier. If you are not sure, ask a waiter/waitress by saying:

Okanjoo wa doko desu ka? Where do I pay?

If you can pay the waiter/waitress directly, s/he will say something like the following:

Koko/kochira de onegai shimasu. Here, please.

S/he then will take the money to the cashier and bring back your change, if any. If you are supposed to pay the cashier, s/he will say something like:

Achira desu.  Over there.
Achira de onegai shimasu. (Pay) over there, please.

She may use the word reji ‘cashier’ (from ‘register’) instead of achira as in the following:

Reji de onegai shimasu.  (Pay at) the cashier, please.

When you leave, the cashier or the waiter/waitress will probably say:

Maido/doomo arigatoo gozaimashita. Thank you very much.
Mata doozo.  Please come again.

Although it isn’t necessary for you to say anything (just as in a shopping situation), Japanese people often say that they enjoyed the meal. If you want to do the same, you can use the following expression:

Gochisoosama (deshita).  I’ve enjoyed the meal.
Lesson 23  Placing an order and paying

会話

Situation 1

ショーン
ヒーフはどこですか。
ウェイトレス
こちらでございます。
ショーン
これは辛くてですか。
ウェイトレス
いいえ、辛くありませんよ。
ショーン
しゃ、これ、お願いします。
ウェイトレス
すみません。お勘定、お願いします。

Situation 2

ペンターノノ
魚はどこですか。
ウェイトレス
こちらです。
ペンターノノ
これは塩辛くありませんか。
ウェイトレス
ええ、少し塩辛いですね。
ペンターノノ
これは?
ウェイトレス
それは塩辛くございます。
ペンターノノ
しゃ、これ、お願いします。
ウェイトレス
おすすめですか。
ペンターノノ
ええ、お勘定はどこですか。
ウェイトレス
あちらでございます。
ペンターノノ
どうも。

Situation 3

ショーンノノ
てんぷらはどこですか。
ウェイトレス
こちらでございます。
ショーンノノ
それかおいしいですか。
ウェイトレス
そうですね。これは大変おいしいですよ。
ショーンノノ
しゃ、それ、くたさ。
シェーンノノ
いくらですか。
レノの人
850 円になります。
シェーンノノ
はい。
レノの人
150 円のお返しです。毎度有り難うございます。又とうそ。
シェーンノノ
とちそうさま。
Lesson 23   Placing an order and paying
Lesson 24

OPENING A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

In this lesson, you will learn how to

• open a telephone conversation
• find out if you are calling the place you have in mind
• find out if the person you have in mind is in
• say 'speaking' in Japanese
• apologize when you have a wrong number
• respond to the apology for a wrong number
• ask the caller to hold on
• ask the caller who s/he is
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Mrs. White receives a call at home.

Nihonjin: Moshi moshi. Hello.
Howaito: Moshi moshi. Hello.
Nihonjin: Howaito-san no otaku desu ka? Is this Mr. White's residence?
Howaito: Hai, soo desu. Yes, it is.
Nihonjin: Goshujin irasshaimasu ka? Is Mr. White at home?
Howaito: Shitsurei desu ga, donata desu ka? May I ask who is calling?
Nihonjin: NHK no Yamamoto desu ga . . . This is Mr. Yamamoto from NHK.
Howaito: Shooshoo omachi kudasai. Please hold on a moment.

Situation 2

Mr. Turner calls Mr. Koyama's house.

Taanaa: Moshi moshi. Koyama-san no otaku desu ka? Hello. Is this the Koyama residence?
Nihonjin: lie, chigaimasu. No, it isn't.
Taanaa: Doomo sumimasen. Oh, I'm sorry.
Nihonjin: lie, doo itashimashite. That's O.K.

Situation 3

Mrs. Greenberg receives a call from a Japanese woman.

Nihonjin: Moshi moshi. Guriinbaagu-san no otaku desu ka? Hello. Is this the Greenberg residence?
Guriinbaagu: Hai, soo desu. Yes, it is.
Nihonjin: Erizabesu-san irasshaimasu ka? Is Elizabeth in?
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation

VOCABULARY

**Dialogs**

moshi moshi  hello (on the phone)  もしもし
otaku  house (another's), residence  おくたく
irasshaimasu  is/are (polite)  いらっしゃいます
shitsuree  rudeness  しつれい
donata  who? (polite)  とたな
NHK  Japan Broadcasting Cooperation
doomo sumimasen  I’m sorry, pardon me  どうもすみません

**Notes**

sayoo de gozaimasu  that is correct (very polite)  さようでございます

**Personalized list**
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation

A. **Production and Comprehension Exercise**

Directions:

The student makes a telephone call and asks for the person named on the list below. The Japanese says Hai, soo desu or lie, chigaimasu. The student apologizes if s/he got a wrong number.

Example:

**Student:** Moshi moshi. Yamada-san no otaku desu ka?
**Instructor:** lie, chigaimasu.
**Student:** Doomo sumimasen.
**Instructor:** lie.

Student’s list

Mr. Hara
Mr. Ono
Miss Takeda
Mrs. Ogata
Mrs. Yamada

B. **Production Exercise**

Directions:

The student makes a phone call to a close Japanese friend (= instructor) and asks for him/her using the friend’s first name. The friend replies. Student and friend then reverse their roles.

Example:

**Student:** Moshi moshi, (Friend’s family name)-san no otaku desu ka?
**Friend:** Hai, soo desu.
**Student:** (Friend’s first name)-san irasshaimasu ka?
**Friend:** Watakushi desu ga...
C. Production Exercise

Directions:
The student makes a telephone call to the instructor. The instructor answers. The student identifies himself/herself by stating his/her workplace and name and asks for the instructor’s wife/husband. The instructor asks the student to wait a moment. Then the roles are reversed and the practice continues in similar fashion.

Example:

Student: Moshi moshi, (Instructor’s name)- san no otaku desu ka?
Instructor: Hai, soo desu.
Student: (Student’s work place) no (student’s family name) desu ga, goshujin/okusan irasshaimasu ka?
Instructor: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

D. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student calls the instructor and asks for a person whose name is selected from the list below. The instructor answers. The student checks the English statement on the answer sheet below that describes what has happened.

Example:

Student: Moshi moshi, Yamashita-san no otaku desu ka?
Instructor: Hai, soo desu.
Student: Goshujin (or Okusan) irasshaimasu ka?
Instructor: Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?
Student: (checks the correct statement)

Student’s List
2. Takenaka’s residence. Ask for Mr. Takenaka.
3. Ueda’s residence. Ask for Mrs. Ueda.
5. Suzuki’s residence. Ask for Mr. Suzuki.

Answer Sheet
1. ( ) Instructor wants to know who you are.
   ( ) Instructor didn’t understand what you said.
2. ( ) Instructor wants to know who you are.
   ( ) Instructor asked you to wait.
Lesson 24 Opening a telephone conversation

3. ( ) Instructor didn’t understand what you said.
   ( ) Instructor is Ms. Ueda

4. ( ) You can’t talk to Kazuo
   ( ) Instructor wants you to repeat

5. ( ) Mr. Suzuki is not available at the moment.
   ( ) The person on the line asked you to wait

教師用スクリプト

1. 失礼ですが、とんた様ですか。
2. 少々お待ち下さいませ。
3. 私てございますか
4. は？もう一度おしゃって下さいませんか。
5. はい、ちょっと待って下さい。

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING REVIEW</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 出口</td>
<td>7. 改札口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 入口</td>
<td>8. 空車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 東口</td>
<td>9. 回送</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 北口</td>
<td>10. 三番線</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 南口</td>
<td>11. 急行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 西口</td>
<td>12. 案内所</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **How to get the person you want to talk to**

   In this lesson, you will learn expressions to use when you place or answer a telephone call at home.

   Moshi moshi is used exactly like 'hello' in an English telephone conversation--you can use it when you begin a conversation or you can use it when you have a bad connection. Thus, in most cases the person who answers will first say moshi moshi. However, in some homes, the person may say the name first without moshi moshi. In that case, the person will say:

   (name) de gozaimasu.  
   This is (name)'s residence.

   After getting an answer, you usually make sure that you are calling the right place (except when the person says his/her name first). You can do this by asking:

   (name)-san no otaku desu ka?  
   Is this (name)'s residence?

   If it's the right place, the person who answers will probably say the following:

   Hai, sooo desu.  
   or
   Hai, sayoo de gozaimasuu.  
   Yes, it is.

   Sayoo de gozaimasu is a more polite equivalent of Sooo desu. Ordinarily, people tend to use especially polite and humble expressions in telephone conversation. One reason for this is that in a conversation that is not face-to-face, there is no way to show politeness except through very polite language. Bowing, for example, will not do any good.

   If you reach a wrong number, the person who answers will probably say:

   (lie), chigaimasu (yo).  
   No, it isn't.

   Then apologize for the wrong number. You can use the following familiar expression:

   Doomo sumimasen.  
   I'm sorry.

   Then the person will probably reply by saying the following:

   lie (doo itashimashite).  
   No, (not at all).

   After confirming that the place you are calling is the right one, you ask for the person you want to talk to. For this purpose, you can use the following expression:

   (name)-san irasshaimasu ka?  
   Is (name) in/at home?
If you want to talk to Mr. Tanaka, for example, you can say either:

**Tanaka-san irasshaimasu ka?**

**OR**

**Goshujin irasshaimasu ka?**

As you learned in Lesson 5, goshujin refers to someone else’s husband. However, the word literally means ‘master/head (of the house)’.

Thus, even if the person who answers is not the wife, you can still use the word goshujin in the above situation. The same thing applies when you are calling Mrs. Tanaka. You can use the word okusan no matter who answers the telephone.

If the person who answers the telephone is the one you want, s/he will probably say:

**Wata(ku)shi desu (ga).**  
*Speaking. (literally, 'It's me, but... [what do you want?]')*

When the person who answers leaves the phone to get the person you want, s/he will probably say the following:

**Chotto matte kudasai.**

**OR**

**Shooshoo omachi kudasai.**  
*Please wait a moment.*

Shooshoo is more polite than chotto (both mean ‘a little bit’), and omachi kudasai is more polite than matte kudasai.

When you ask for the person you want, it is appropriate to identify yourself both by name and company affiliation. (This way you avoid being asked who you are.) You can use the following expression for this purpose:

**(workplace) no (name) desu.  
I’m (name) of (workplace).**

Thus, if you want to talk to Mr. Tanaka, you will say something like the following:

**Amerika Taishikan no (your name) desu ga, goshujin irasshaimasu ka?**

*I’m (your name) from the American Embassy. May I talk to Mr. Tanaka/your husband, etc.?*

2. **How to answer a call**

What has been discussed above also applies when you answer a call.

When you want to know who the caller is, you can use the following expression, which is comparable to ‘May I ask who is calling?’ in English:

**Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?**  
*Excuse me, but who is calling?*

If the caller is a friend of yours or your husband/wife’s, s/he may skip a step or use less formal expressions.
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation

For example, the person may not ask ... san no otaku desu ka? but instead ask immediately for the person s/he wants. S/he may also say ... -san onegai shimasu 'Mr./Mrs..., please' rather than ...-san irasshaimasu ka?

At any rate, although the general procedure is relatively routine, you can’t accurately predict what the caller will say. Therefore, whenever you have difficulty, you can use the following familiar expressions:

- Nihongo ga yoku wakarimasen.  
  I don’t understand Japanese well.
- Moo sukkoshi yukkuri itte kudasaimasen ka?  
  Please say it more slowly.
- Moo ichi-do yukkuri itte kudasaimasen ka?  
  Please repeat slowly.
- ...san desu ne?  
  It’s...isn’t it?

3. How to use public telephones

Different types of telephones are distinguished by their color. Public pay telephones in street booths are blue; semi-public pay phones in front of stores, in shops, and in certain public places are pink and red.

All coin-operated public phones can be used for local and short-distance calls taking up to six 10-yen coins. All pay phones, except yellow and green ones, are operated with 10-yen coins.

The yellow and green phones, used for long-distance calls, take both 10-yen and 100-yen coins. Only green telephones accept special ‘telephone cards’ which may be purchased in amounts of 500-yen or more at many small shops. The current value of the card is displayed on the telephone and the cost of the call is automatically deducted.

Phone numbers are composed of three groups of numbers. When making calls within Tokyo, dial just the last two groups, or seven digits in all.

The first group of digits is for connection with the long-distance exchange when making domestic inter-city calls. In this case, dial all the numbers in sequence.

How to use a pay phone:

1. pick up the receiver
2. insert a 10-yen coin
3. dial the number

A call is limited to three minutes, but on some phones it can be continued if you insert another 10-yen coin before the three minutes are up. If you put in more coins than necessary, they will be returned after the call is finished.

On some phones, the call will be automatically disconnected after three minutes.
会話

Situation 1

日本人: もしもし。
ホワイト: もしもし。
日本人: ホワイトさんのお宅ですか。
ホワイト: はい、そうです。
日本人: ご主人いらっしゃいますか。
ホワイト: 失礼ですが、どなたですか。
日本人: NHKの山本ですが......
ホワイト: 少々お待ち下さい。

Situation 2

ターナー: もしもし、小山さんのお宅ですか。
日本人: いいえ、違います。
ターナー: どうもすみません。
日本人: いいえ、どういたしまして。

Situation 3

日本人: もしもし、グリーンバーグさんのお宅ですか。
グリーンバーグ: はい、そことは。
日本人: エリザベスさんいらっしゃいますか。
グリーンバーグ: 私ですが......
Lesson 24  Opening a telephone conversation
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- answer the phone in your office by identifying the name of the office
- call an office and give the extension number or the name of the department or section you want
- deal with polite expressions used in business phone calls
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIALOGS</th>
<th>KAIWA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Situation 1**

Ms. Lawrence is a secretary in the visa section of the American Embassy. She answers a phone call.

Roorensu: Sashoo-ka de gozaimasu.  
Watanabe: Horuto-san onegai shimasu.  
Roorensu: Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?  
Watanabe: Nihon Ryokoo no Watanabe desu ga...  
Roorensu: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

**Situation 2**

Ms. Carroll calls her friend Ms. Suzuki at Nihon camera.

Kookanshu: Nihon Kamera de gozaimasu.  
Kyaroru: Naisen 521, onegai shimasu.  
Kookanshu: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.  
Nihonjin: Jinji-ka desu.  
Kyaroru: Amerika Taishikan no Kyaroru desu ga, Suzuki-san onegai shimasu.  
Nihonjin: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

**Situation 3**

Mr. Simmons of the American Consulate is calling Mr. Sato, who is in the sales department of Yamada Industries.

Shimonzu: Amerika Ryoojikan no Shimonzu desu ga, eegyoo-ka no Sato-san onegai shimasu.  
Kookanshu: Otsunagi shimasu. Shooshoo omachi kudasai.
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

**VOCABULARY**

**Dialogs**

- sashoo-ka  visa section  さしょうか
- sashoo  visa  さしょう
- ka  section  か
- Nihon Ryokoo  Japan Travel  にほんりょこう
- ryokoo  travel, trip  りょこう
- naisen  extension (telephone)  ないせん
- jinji-ka  personnel section/department  じんじか
- jinji  personnel (affairs)  じんじ
- eegyoo-ka  sales department  えいぎょうか
- eegyoo  sales  えいぎょう
- otsunagi shimasu  I’ll connect you (deferential)  おつなぎします

**Practice**

- shachoo  president  (lit., company head)  しゃちょう
- buchoo  department head  ぶちょう
- kakarichoo  section chief  かかりちょう
- seeji-bu  political section  せいじぶ
- seeji  politics  せいじ
- keezai-bu  economic section  けいざいぶ
- keezai  economics  けいざい
- gyoosee-bu  administrative section  ぎょうせいぶ
- gyoosee  administration  ぎょうせい
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

ryooji-bu  consular section  ริョุจิบุ
ryooji  consul  ริョุจิ
keeri-ka  accounting section  けいりりか
soomu-bu  department of general affairs  そうむぶ

Notes

bu  department  ぶ
kachoo  division chief  かちょう
biza  visa  ビジャ

Personalized list
A. Word Study

The following are some typical business titles in Japanese:

- shachoo: president (lit., 'company head')
- buchoo: department head
- kachoo: division head
- kakarichoo: section chief

Notes: Choo in the above titles is written as and means 'head.' A bu is larger than a ka, which is larger than a kakari.

a. Substitution Drill

(cue) Department head Yamada
(response) Yamada-buchoo onegai shimasu.

Division head Tanaka
President Ueda
Section head Yoshida
Department head Inoue

b. Matching Drill

Without referring to the above, can you match the following?

- shachoo: section head
- kachoo: president
- kakarichoo: department head
- buchoo: division head

B. Production Exercise

Directions:

The student makes a phone call and asks for a person on the list below. Then the instructor asks the student to wait a moment. Alternatively, the student makes a phone call without giving his/her name. The instructor asks who is calling and the student identifies him/herself. Then the instructor asks the student to wait a moment.
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

Example 1:

Student: Amerika Taishikan no (his/her name) desu ga, Nakamura-san onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

Example 2:

Student: Nakamura-san onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?
Student: Amerika Taishikan no (his/her name) desu.
Instructor: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

Student’s list

1. Identify your work place (American Consulate) and give your name. Ask for Yamashita-buchoo.
2. Ask for Okazaki-san. You work for the American Center.
4. Identify your work place (American Center) and give your name. Ask for Nakajima-buchoo.
5. Ask for Nakajima-buchoo. You work for the American Consulate.

C. Word Study and Substitution Drill

The following are some of the section names in the American Embassy:

| seeji-bu     | political section |
| keezai-bu    | economic section  |
| gyoosee-bu   | administrative section |
| ryooji-bu    | consular section  |
| sashoo-ka    | visa section      |

Substitution Drill

(cue) political section
(response) Seeji-bu de gozaimasu.

administrative section
visa section
political section
economic section
consular section
D. Word Study and Production Exercise

The following are some of the sections in a Japanese company:

- eegyoo-bu  
  
  sales department

- keeri-ka  
  
  accounting division

- jinji-ka  
  
  personnel division

- soomu-bu  
  
  department of general affairs

Directions:

The instructor answers the phone, giving the name of an institution. The student asks for a person, identifying the person's name and the department/section, etc. that the person belongs to, referring to the list below. The instructor asks the student to wait.

Example:

Instructor: Pan Amerikan Kookuu de gozaimasu.

Student: Jinji-ka no Matsumoto-kachoo onegai shimasu.

Instructor: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

Student's list

- Ogawa, department head, sales department
- Nakanishi, division head, accounting division
- Nakada, personnel division
- Urata, department head, department of general affairs
- Ooshita, sales department

教師用スクリプト

1. お早うございます。日本保険でございます。
2. 講談社でございます。
3. お待たせ致しました。東京工業です。
4. 富士コンピューターでございます。お待たせ致しました。
5. 交通公社でございます。
E. Production Exercise

Directions

The instructor (= operator) answers the phone. The student asks for an extension number, referring to the list below. The instructor (= secretary) answers the phone and identifies the section, department, etc. The student asks for the person on the list.

Example

Instructor: Pan Amerikan Kookuu de gozaimasu.
Student: Naisen 143 onegai shimasu.

... 

Instructor: Jinji-ka desu.
Student: Yamada-san onegai shimasu.

Student’s list

Extension number | Person you ask for
--- | ---
592 | Yamamoto-san
671 | Oki-kachoo
480 | Ogawa-san
395 | Koyama-kakarichoo
702 | Tanaka-buchoo

教師用スクリプト

1 三菱商事でございます。営業部でございます。
2 富士テレビでございます。おはようございます。人事部でございます。
3 おはようございます。住友銀行でございます。総務部でございます。
4 おはようございます。毎日新聞です。人事部です。
5 日本航空でございます。営業部です。
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

F. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The instructor makes a call and asks for a person. The student asks who is calling. The instructor identifies her/himself by giving her/his workplace and name. The student asks the instructor to wait. Then the student checks the correct item on the answer sheet below.

Example:

Instructor: Howaito-san onegai shimasu.
Student: Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?
Instructor: Asahi shinbun no Okada desu ga... 
Student: Shooshoo omachi kudasai.

(student checks the correct item)

Answer sheet

1. ( ) Nihon Biiru, Yamanaka  
   ( ) Nihon Biiru, Yamada
2. ( ) Mitsubishi Ginkoo, Sasaki  
   ( ) Mitsui Ginkoo, Sasaki
3. ( ) Gaimushoo, Saito  
   ( ) Tsuusanshoo, Shimizu
4. ( ) Toyota, Saito  
   ( ) Nissan, Takahashi
5. ( ) Asahi Shinbun, Okawa  
   ( ) Yomiuri Shinbun, Ogawa

教師用スクリプト

1 フラウンさんお願いします。日本ヒールの山田です。
2 クリーンさんいらっしゃいますか。三井銀行の佐々木と申します。
3 ケリーさんお願いします。外務省の斎藤ですか
4 テーラーさんお願い致します。日産の高橋と申します。
5 ハーバーさんお願いします。読売新聞の小川と申します。
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

G. Translation Exercise

a. Student A:  Extension 397, please.
   Student B:  Please wait a moment.
   ...  
   Student B:  Personnel Division.
   Student A:  I’m (name) from the American Embassy.
   May I speak to Mr. Murakami?
   Student B:  Please wait a moment.

b. Student A:  Hello. Is this the accounting section?
   Student B:  Yes, it is.
   Student A:  May I speak to (B’s name)?
   Student B:  Speaking.

c. Student A:  May I speak to Mr. Kitamura?
   Student B:  Who is calling, please?
   Student A:  I’m (name) from the American Embassy.
   Student B:  Please wait a moment.

d. Student A:  Hello. Is this the sales department?
   Student B:  Yes, it is.
   Student A:  May I speak to Mr. Kato, the department head?
   Student B:  May I ask who is calling?
   Student A:  I’m (name) from the American Embassy.
   Student B:  Please wait a moment.

e. Student A:  American Embassy.
   Student B:  The visa section, please.
   Student A:  Please wait a moment.
   ...  
   Student A:  Visa Section.
   Student B:  May I speak to Mr. White, the section head?
   Student A:  May I ask who is calling?
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

Supplementary Materials

A. Substitution Drill

Example 1:

cue:  Yoshida-san
response:  Yoshida-san no otaku desu ka?

Example 2:

cue:  Mitsubishi Ginkoo
response:  Mitsubishi Ginkoo desu ka?

Cue word
Suzuki-san
NHK
Kodama-san
Tokyo Eki
Nihon Ginkoo
Yamaguchi-san

B. Scrambled Sentence Exercise

Instructions: Arrange the words in 'your' part in the proper order.

1. Caller:  Moshi moshi.
   You:  (Taishikan, moshi moshi, gozaimasu, Amerika, de)

2. Caller:  Buraun-san onegai shimasu.
   You:  (omachi, shooshoo, kudasai)

   You:  (donata, shitsuree, ga, desu, ka, desu)

   You:  (desu, watakushi, ga)

5. You:  (moo ichi-do, sumimasen, kudasai, itte)
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

C. Give the Japanese equivalents.

1. A:  
   B:  
   A:  Is this the American Embassy?
   B:  Yes, it is.
   A:  May I speak to Mr. King?
   B:  Please wait a moment.

2. A:  
   B:  Hello. This is the visa section.
   A:  May I speak to Mr. Johnson?
   B:  Hold on a moment, please.

3. A:  Hello. Is this Japan Travel?
   B:  Yes, it is.
   A:  May I speak to Ms. Suzuki?
   B:  Who is calling, please?
   A:  This is Ms. Smith from the U.S. Consulate.
   B:  Hold on a moment, please.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 料亭</td>
<td>ryootee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 料理</td>
<td>ryoori</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. **How to call a person at his/her office**

   When you call a person at his/her office, the operator will probably say the name of the company after using a greeting expression (without moshi moshi). For example, if you are calling Mitsubishi Shooji 'Mitsubishi Trading Company' in the morning, the operator will probably say:

   **Ohayoo gozaimasu. Mitsubishi Shooji de gozaimasu.**
   
   *Good Morning  This is Mitsubishi Trading Company*

   If you know the extension number, you can say the following to the operator:

   **Naisen xxx onegai shimasu.**  
   
   *Extension xxx, please*

   As you learned in Lesson 10, phone numbers in Japanese are simply read out as in English. Thus, extension number 123 is read Naisen ichi ni san. It should be noted that you can't use kudasai for onegai shimasu in the above sentence. You learned that kudasai and onegai shimasu can be used interchangeably in buying merchandise or placing an order at a restaurant. However, the word kudasai (without a verb in front of it) is normally used when you ask someone to give you some concrete objects. Thus, when you ask for an extension number, person, section, or department on the phone, only onegai shimasu is possible.

   If you don't have the extension number, you can give the name of the section or department to the operator:

   **. . . ka/bu onegai shimasu.**  
   
   *section/department, please.*

   For example, if you are calling the jinji-ka 'personnel section,' you can say:

   **Jinji-ka onegai shimasu.**  
   
   *Personnel Office, please*

   The operator will probably reply by saying one or both of the following:

   **Shooshoo omachi kudasai.**  
   
   *Please wait a moment*

   **Otsunagi shimasu/itashimasu.**  
   
   *I'll connect you*

   The person who answers in the section/department will give the name of the department first, as illustrated below:

   **Jinji-ka desu/de gozaimasu.**  
   
   *This is the Personnel office*

   When you ask for the person you want, you can say:

   **. . . san onegai shimasu.**  
   
   *Mr. , please*
When a Japanese person calls someone at their office, s/he usually uses the title of the person after their name. Thus, if you are calling Mr. Tanaka, who is a section chief, you will say:

**Tanaka-kachoo onegai shimasu.** *Section Chief Tanaka, please.*

Occasionally, the office you are calling has more than one person with the same name. This is especially true when you are calling someone whose name is Tanaka, Yamada, or some other very common name. In this case, if you give the title of the person, the person who answers the phone will be able to more easily identify who you want. Another advantage to using a title is that even if you don’t know the name of the person, you still have a good chance of getting through without extended explanations.

**Kachoo-san onegai shimasu.** *The section chief, please.*

In the above example, the address term . . . *san* is used after the title. The use of the address term makes the sentence softer and more polite. If you don’t use this word, the implication is that your position is higher than that of person you are calling.

It is best, whenever you can, to make sure that you know the name of the person before calling and to use the neutral expression (*name*)-*san*. This will avoid problems that may be caused by misuse of the title. However, it is worth knowing that the title is used in the above manner by the Japanese, especially when you are answering a call in your office.

2. **How to answer a call in your office**

What has been discussed above also applies when you answer a call in your office. For example, if you answer the phone for the American Embassy, the first thing you will say is:

*(Greeting) Amerika Taishikan de gozaimasu.*

*(Greeting) This is the American Embassy.*

If you are answering in the visa section, your first utterance will be:

**Sashoo-ka de gozaimasu.** *The visa section.*

*(Sashoo is the Japanese word for ‘visa’)*

The caller may ask for your boss by saying . . . *san onegai shimasu*. Alternatively, s/he may ask for your boss by giving only his/her title (and . . . *san*). What is important is that you are supposed to use more polite (or more humble) expressions when you answer the phone. This is because the Japanese think you are answering the phone on behalf of your office.

Thus, *de gozaimasu* is more appropriate than *desu*. Likewise, *Shooshoo omachi kudasai ‘Please wait a moment’* is more appropriate than *Chotto matte kudasai*. We will continue our discussion of more polite (and more humble) expressions used in telephone conversations in the next lesson.
Lesson 25  Making and receiving a business call

会話

Situation 1

ローレンス  会社でございます。
辺ancer  サルトさんお願いします。
ローレンス  失礼ですが、とおらですか。
辺ancer  日本旅行の辺ancerですか。
ローレンス  少々お待ち下さい。

Situation 2

交換手  日本カメラでございます。
キャロル  内線521お願いします。
交換手  少々お待ちください。

人事課の人  人事課です。
キャロル  アメリカ大使館のキャロルですか、鈴木さんお願いします。
人事課の人  少々お待ちください。

Situation 3

交換手  お早うございます。山田工業でございます。
ソモンス  アメリカ領事館のソモンスですか、営業課の
佐藤さんお願いします。
交換手  おつなきします。少々お待ちください。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- say that you will give the phone to a person who can understand Japanese
- ask if you can talk to a person who understands English
- say that the person the caller wants is not in
- say that you will call again
Lesson 26  More telephone calls

DIALOGS  KAIWA

Situation 1

A Japanese man calls Mr. Wright’s residence. Mrs. Wright answers the phone.

Yamashita: A, moshi moshi. Raito-san no otaku desu ka?  Hello. Is this Mr. Wright’s residence?
Raito: Hai, soo desu. Yes, it is.
Yamashita: Asahi Shinbun no Yamashita desu ga, goshujin irasshaimasu ka?  I’m Yamashita of the Asahi Newspaper. Is your husband home?
Raito: Ima orimasen ga... No, he is not.
Yamashita: Soo desu ka. Jaa, mata odenwa itashimasu. Oh. Well then, I’ll call again.

Situation 2

A Japanese man calls the American Embassy and asks for Mr. Holt.

Nihonjin: Horuto-san onegai shimasu. May I speak to Mr. Holt?
Denisu: Ima orimasen ga... He is not in now.
Nihonjin: Soo desu ka. Nan-ji goro omodori ni narimasu ka? Oh. What time will he come back?
Denisu: Soo desu ka. Is that so?
Nihonjin: Jaa, shitsuree shimasu. Well then, good-bye.
Denisu: Sayoonara. Good-bye.
**Situation 3**

After talking to an operator, Mr. Jones is connected to the section where Mr. Koyama works.

**Joonzu:** Koyama-san onegai shimasu.  
**Nihonjin:** Chotto omachi kudasai.  

May I speak to Mr. Koyama?  
Hold on a second, please.

...  

**Nihonjin:** Omatase shimasita. Koyama wa kyoo wa oyasumi desu. Ashita wa kuru to omoimasu ga, nanika okotozuke ga gozaimasu ka?  

I’m sorry to have kept you waiting. Koyama is on leave today. I think he’ll come tomorrow, but is there a message?

**Joonzu:** Sumimasen. Nihongo ga yoku wakarimasen. Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasu ka?  

I’m sorry. I don’t know Japanese very well. Is there anyone who speaks English?

**Nihonjin:** Jaa, chotto omachi kudasai.  

Well then, please wait a moment.
## VOCABULARY

### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orimasen</td>
<td>is not (here)</td>
<td>おりません (not here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odenwa itashimasu</td>
<td>make a telephone call (very deferential)</td>
<td>おでんわいたします (make a phone call)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goro</td>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>ごろ (approximately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omodorininarimasu</td>
<td>return (deferential)</td>
<td>おもどりになります (return)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono</td>
<td>person (humble)</td>
<td>もの (thing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
<td>と (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawarimasu</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>かわります (change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denwa shimasu</td>
<td>make a phone call</td>
<td>でんわします (make a call)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omatase shimashita</td>
<td>I'm sorry to have kept you waiting (deferential)</td>
<td>おまっせました (I'm sorry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyasumi desu</td>
<td>rest, take a vacation (polite)</td>
<td>おやすみです (rest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashita</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>あした (tomorrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuru</td>
<td>come (dictionary form of kimasu)</td>
<td>くる (come)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...to omoimasu</td>
<td>think that...</td>
<td>......とおもいます (think)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanika</td>
<td>some kind of, something</td>
<td>なか (something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okotozuke</td>
<td>message</td>
<td>おことずけ (message)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yasunde imasu</td>
<td>be resting, taking leave (TE form of yasumimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seki o hazushite imasu</td>
<td>be away from one's desk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

402
Lesson 26  More telephone calls

A. Production Exercise

Directions

Student A makes a phone call to student B and asks for B's husband or wife. Student B says either that s/he is not in now or asks the caller to wait for a moment and identify him/herself. Student A responds in the first case by saying s/he will call again and in the second by identifying himself/herself, giving a work place and name.

Example 1

Student A: Moshi moshi. Goshujin/okusan onegai shimasu.
Student B: Ima orimasen ga . . .
Student A: Jaa, kekkoo desu. Mata odenwa shimasu.

Example 2

Student A: Moshi moshi. Goshujin/okusan onegai shimasu.
Student B: Shooshoo omachi kudasai. Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?
Student A: Amerika Taishikan no (A's name) desu.

B. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions.

The student asks for a person on the phone, referring to the list below. The instructor answers. The student checks the instructor's response on the answer sheet below. If the person the student asked for is not in, s/he says that s/he will call again.

Example

Student: Moshi moshi. Yamada-kachoo onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Ima seki o hazushite orimasu ga . . .
Student: (check the correct response)

Soo desu ka. Jaa, mata odenwa shimasu.

1. 部長は今席をはすしておりますか
2. 今日はお休みですか
3. 今ちょっと席をはすしておりますか
4. はい、少々お待ちください。
5. 伊藤は今日は休みですか
## Lesson 26  More telephone calls

### Student’s list

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Watanabe-buchoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Matsushita-kachoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Katoo-kachoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nishida-buchoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Itoo-kachoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answer

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>He is off today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>He is not in today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>He is in today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>He is at a meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>He is off today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### C. Production Exercise

#### Directions:

The instructor asks whether a person that s/he wants to talk to is in or not. The student answers that s/he is not in now. The instructor asks further questions or makes a request, based on the script below. If the student understands, s/he responds appropriately. If not, s/he says that s/he does not understand Japanese well and will get someone who speaks Japanese.

#### Example:

**Instructor:** Nakamura-buchoo irasshaimasu ka?
**Student:** Ima orimasen ga...<br>
**Instructor:** Aa, soo desu ka. Itsu goro omodori ni narimasu ka?
**Student:** Sumimasen. Nihongo ga yoku wakarimasen. Nihongo ga wakaru mono to kawarimasu.

#### 教師用スクリプト

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ブラウン課長お願いします。&lt;br&gt;ああ、そうですか。でも、今日はいらしていませんね。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ホールさんお願いします。外出中ですか。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ホワイトさんいらっしゃいますか。&lt;br&gt;今日はお休みになりますか。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>テーラー部長いらっしゃいますか。&lt;br&gt;おことと私をお願いしたいんですが、よろしいですか。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>スペンサーさんいらっしゃいますか。&lt;br&gt;ちょっと急用なんですねが......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Production Exercise

Directions:
The student calls a person on the phone, referring to the list below. The instructor answers, reading the script below. If the student understands, s/he answers appropriately. If not, s/he says that s/he doesn’t understand Japanese well and asks for someone who speaks English.

Example:

Student: Satoo-san onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Ainiku desu ga, tadaima chotto seki o hazushite orimasu.
Student: Sumimasen. Nihongo ga yoku wakarimasen. Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasu ka?

Student’s list

1. Oota-buchoo
只今ちょっと席を外している様ですが......
何かおことずけ致しましょうか。

2. Sasaki-san
佐々木は京都へ出張でございます。
来週帰る予定でございますが......

3. Imai-kachoo
今井は今外出しております。
何かおことずけがございますか。

4. Koyama-kachoo
あいにく小山は休みです。
明日はまいりますが......
おことずけがございますか。

5. Kaneko-buchoo
申し訳ありませんが只今会議中でございます。
お急ぎの用でございますか。

E. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:
The student asks if there’s someone who speaks English. The instructor responds by reading from the script. The student checks the appropriate response.

Example:

Student: Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasu ka?
Instructor: Ee, chotto omachi kudasai.
Student: (checks the correct response)
Lesson 26  More telephone calls

Response

1. (   ) No, there isn’t.    (   ) Yes, please wait a moment.
   あいにくですか、今はちょっと
   はい、ちょっとお待ちください。
2. (   ) No, there isn’t.    (   ) Yes, please wait a moment.
   今ちょっと
   そうですね。じゃあ、ちょっと
   お待ちください。
3. (   ) No, there isn’t.    (   ) Yes, please wait a moment.
4. (   ) No, there isn’t.    (   ) Yes, there is.

F.  Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The student says that s/he will get someone who speaks Japanese. The instructor responds, reading from the script. The student checks the appropriate response.

Example:

Student:  Nihongo ga wakaru mono to kvarimalasu.
Instructor:  Soo desu ka. Jaa, onegai shimasu.
Student:  (checks the right response)

Response

1. (   ) No, that’s O.K.    (   ) Yes, please.
   いいえ、結構です。まだ電話致
   します。
2. (   ) No, that’s O.K.    (   ) Yes, please.
   そうだぬ。じゃあ、お願い
   します。
3. (   ) No, that’s O.K.    (   ) Yes, please.
   いいえ、まだ電話致しますから
   結構ですか。
4. (   ) No, that’s O.K.    (   ) Yes, please.
   すみませんね。お願いします。

G.  Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

You answer the phone. The caller is your instructor. Choose the statement which best describes the subsequent conversation.
Lesson 26  More telephone calls

1. The caller
   (  ) says that s/he is Clark.
   (  ) wishes to talk to Clark.

2. The caller says that
   (  ) s/he will call again later.
   (  ) s/he wants you to call him/her later.

3. The caller
   (  ) asked you to repeat what you said.
   (  ) told you that s/he will call again.

4. The caller
   (  ) wants to know your name.
   (  ) is going to tell you his/her name.

H. Comprehension Exercise

Listen to the taped conversation and answer the following with Yes or No:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversation No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the caller get the right number?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was the person the caller wanted in?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the caller identify himself/herself?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
テープ用スクリプト

1. A: もしもし。コナリーさんのお宅ですか。
   B: はい、そうです。
   A: 私、NHKの山下ですか、ご主人いらっしゃいますか。
   B: はい、少々おまちください。

2. A: もしもし。鈴木さんのお宅ですか。
   B: いいえ、遠います。
   A: あ、とうも、すみません。
   B: いいえ。

3. A: もしもし。
   B: 日本カメラでございます。
   A: 私、アメリカ大使館のフラウンですが、営業部の山田さんお願いします。
   B: あ、フラウンですか。私、山田です。

4. A: もしもし。鈴木さんお願いします。
   B: あ、鈴木はちょっと席をはずしていますが……
   A: じゃあ、また電話します。
   B: そうですか。失礼しました。
   A: さよなら。

5. A: もしもし。佐藤課長いらっしゃいますか。
   B: 課長は、きょうお休みですが、明日来ると思いますか、何かおことずけがございますか。
   A: いいえ、結構です。また明日電話します。
   B: そうですか。じゃあ、こめんください。
   A: さよなら。

6. A: もしもし。太田さんお願いします。
   B: 私ですか……失礼ですか、とならですか。
   A: アメリカンセンターのトンプソンです。
   B: ああ、トンプソンさんですか。

7. A: もしもし。青木さんのお宅ですか。
   B: はい、さようでございます。
   A: 私、アメリカ大使館のケリーですか、ご主人お願いします。
   B: すみません。主人はまたもとおりませんか……
   A: じゃあ、またお電話致します。
   B: そうですか。失礼しました。こめんください。
   A: こめんください。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING REVIEW</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 東口</td>
<td>8. 東京方面</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 出口</td>
<td>9. 山手線</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 運賃表</td>
<td>10. 改札口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 地下鉄</td>
<td>11. 西口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 入口</td>
<td>12. 五番線</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 南口</td>
<td>13. 北口</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 連絡口</td>
<td>14. 急行</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 26  More telephone calls

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. How to say 'name isn’t in now'

When you are answering a call, you may need to say that the person the caller wants is not in. Look at the following

Caller: Howaito-san onegai shimasu.  Mr. White, please
Answerer: Howaito wa ima orimasen ga... White isn’t in now

As you may have noticed, the person who answered didn’t use -san after the name in the above conversation. This is because the person is answering the phone on behalf of the institution s/he belongs to. (Cf. Lesson 5 for the in-group/out-group distinction.) Thus, when the person mentions an in-group member, s/he is expected to treat the person as s/he would herself/himself (cf. Lesson 5). When you greet a Japanese colleague by the name of Yamamoto in the morning, you will say

Yamamoto-san, ohayoo gozaimasu.  Good morning, Mr. Yamamoto

However, when you mention him to an out-group member on the phone (i.e., when you are acting on behalf of your institution), you will say:

Yamamoto wa ima orimasen ga... Yamamoto isn’t in now

In Lesson 24, you learned that when you ask for a person on the phone, you can say:

(name)-san irasshaimasu ka?  Is (name) in?

The word irasshaimasu is the more polite form of imasu. Thus, the above sentence indicates that the speaker is showing respect to the person s/he is referring to. However, when you refer to an in-group member, you use a deferential or humble expression so that your speech sounds polite to the hearer. The word orimasu is the humble form of imasu. This is why the person who answered in the conversation above said Orimasen ga rather than Irasshaimasen ga or Imasen ga.

The following is a summary of the above:

X-san irasshaimasu ka?  Is Mr. X in?
X wa ima orimasen ga... X isn’t in now

Although respectful or humble words are more appropriate in the above situations, the neutral word imasu can be used without being offensive, as in the following:

X-san wa imasu ka?  X wa ima imasen ga...
2. **How to say 'I’ll call again'**

   When the person you want is not in, you may wish to leave a message. However, the contents of the message may be too complex to express in Japanese. In such a case, you may wish to say 'I’ll call again' in Japanese, so that you can call at another time (or avoid possible difficulties in comprehending what the person on the line says). You can use the following expression for this purpose:

   **Mata odenwa shimasu.**  
   *I’ll call again.*

3. **'Is there someone (there) who understands English?''**

   You may wonder what the person on the line will say when the person you want is absent. The following are some key words and expressions you will need to know to understand what you hear:

   
   \[(X \text{ wa)} kyoo wa yasunde imasu. \quad X \text{ is absent today.}\]
   
   \[(X \text{ wa}) ima seki o hazushite imasu. \quad X \text{ isn’t at his/her desk at the moment.}\]

   Although you can say Mata odenwa shimasu 'I’ll call again,' if you have urgent business you may want to talk to a person who understands English.

   The following is the expression to use in such a case:

   **Eego ga wakaru hito wa imasu/imasen ka?**  
   *Is there someone who understands English?*

   Likewise, when you are answering a call and have difficulty understanding what the caller is saying, you may want to say something like 'I’ll switch with a person who understands Japanese.' You can use the following expression for this purpose:

   **Nihongo ga wakaru mono to kawarimasu.**  
   *I’ll switch with a person who understands Japanese.***

   Compare the expressions eego ga wakaru hito 'person who understands English' and nihongo ga wakaru mono 'person who understands Japanese.' You may have noticed that the word hito is used in the first expression and mono in the second, although both mean 'person.' This is another example of the in-group/out-group distinction. The word mono is used when you refer to an in-group person while hito is used when you refer to an out-group person. Mono is humble while hito is neutral.
会話

 Situation 1

 山下: あ、もしもし。ライトさんのお宅ですか。
 ライト: はい、そうです。
 山下: 朝日新聞の山下ですが、ご主人いらっしゃいますか。
 ライト: 今、おりませんが......
 山下: そうですね。じゃ、又お電話いたします。
 ライト: そうですね。さようなら。

 Situation 2

 日本人: ホルトさん、お願いします。
 テニス: 今、おりませんが......
 日本人: そうですね、何時ごろおもどりになりますか。
 テニス: すみません。日本語がわかる者とかわります。
 少々、お待ちください。
 日本人: いいえ。けっこうです。又、電話します。
 テニス: そうですね。
 日本人: じゃ、失礼します。
 テニス: さようなら。

 Situation 3

 ジョーンズ: 小山さん、お願いします。
 日本人: ちょっとお待ちください。
 ...
 日本人: お待たせしました。小山は今日はお休みです。
 明日は来ると思いますが、何かおことずけがございますか。
 ジョーンズ: すみません。日本語がよくわかりません。
 英語がわかる人はいますか。
 日本人: じゃあ、ちょっとお待ちください。
Lesson 27

EMERGENCIES

In this lesson, you will learn how to

- tell someone that you’ve had a car accident
- ask someone to call an ambulance, the police, a doctor, and/or another place you want to reach
- describe simple symptoms to a doctor
DIALOGS

**Situation 1**

*While driving on a country road, Mr. Nelson has a car accident which does not involve another party.*

**Neruson:** Chotto. Kuruma no jiko desu. Sumimasen ga, keesatsu o yonde kudasai.

**Nihonjin:** Keganin wa imasu ka?

**Neruson:** Imasen.

**Nihonjin:** Jaa, sugu keesatsu ni denwa shimasu. Chotto matte ite kudasai.

**Neruson:** Anoo, Amerika Taishikan ni denwa shitain desu ga... Ah, I'd like to call the American Embassy.

**Nihonjin:** Jaa, issho ni ikimashoo.

**Situation 2**

*Mrs. Cunningham has a car accident while driving alone on the street. The other party seems to be injured badly.*

**Kaninguhamu:** Chotto, sumimasen. Kuruma no jiko desu. Keganin ga imasu. Keesatsu to kyuukyuusha o yonde kudasai.

**Nihonjin:** Kuruma no jiko? Jaa, sugu denwa shimasu.

**Kaninguhamu:** Sumimasen ga, Amerika Taishikan ni denwa shite kudasaimasen ka? Shujin ga imasu kara... Would you please call the American Embassy?

**Nihonjin:** li desu yo.

**Kaninguhamu:** Kore wa watakushi no meoshi desu. Onegai shimasu. My husband works there.

**Nihonjin:** li desu yo.

**Kaninguhamu:** Kore wa watakushi no meoshi desu. Onegai shimasu. This is my calling card.

**Nihonjin:** li desu yo.

**Kaninguhamu:** Kore wa watakushi no meoshi desu. Onegai shimasu. I'm much obliged to you.
Situation 3

While on a business trip to a small town, Mrs. Bennett is staying at a Japanese-style inn. She has a severe pain in her abdomen and wants to see a doctor.


Isha: Doo shimashita ka? What happened?

Benetto: Koko ga itain desu. I have a pain here. (pointing)

Isha: Netsu wa arimasen kara daijoobu deshoo. You don't have a fever, so it should be all right. Kore o nonde sukoshi yasunde ite kudasai. Take this and rest up for a while.

Benetto: Sumimasen. Nihongo ga yoku wakarimasen. I'm sorry. I don't understand Japanese very well.

Isha: Soo desu ka. No fever. Take this three times a day, before meals.

Benetto: Wakarimasu. I understand.

Doomo arigatoo. Thank you.
**Lesson 27   Emergencies**

## VOCABULARY  KOTOBA

### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chotto</td>
<td>Excuse me (may I have your attention?)</td>
<td>ちょっと</td>
<td>ちょっと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiko</td>
<td>accident</td>
<td>じこ</td>
<td>じこ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keesatsu</td>
<td>police</td>
<td>けいさつ</td>
<td>けいさつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keganin</td>
<td>injured person</td>
<td>けがにん</td>
<td>けがにん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matte ite kudasai</td>
<td>please (remain) waiting</td>
<td>まいていてください</td>
<td>まいていてください</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikimashoo</td>
<td>let's go</td>
<td>いきましょう</td>
<td>いきましょう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuukyuusha</td>
<td>ambulance</td>
<td>きゅうきゅうしゃ</td>
<td>お医者さん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oisha-san</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>お医者さん</td>
<td>お医者さん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doo shimashita ka?</td>
<td>what's the matter?</td>
<td>どうしましたか</td>
<td>どうしましたか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itai</td>
<td>painful, hurts</td>
<td>いたい</td>
<td>いたい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netsu</td>
<td>fever</td>
<td>ねつ</td>
<td>ねつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daijoobu</td>
<td>all right, no problem</td>
<td>だいじょうぶ</td>
<td>だいじょうぶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deshoo</td>
<td>probably be</td>
<td>でしょう</td>
<td>でしょう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonde</td>
<td>drink (TE form of nomimasu)</td>
<td>のんで</td>
<td>のんで</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yasunde ite</td>
<td>(remain) resting (TE form of yasumimasu)</td>
<td>やすんでいて</td>
<td>やすんでいて</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atama</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>あたま</td>
<td>あたま</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>eye</td>
<td>め</td>
<td>め</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>は</td>
<td>は</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hana</td>
<td>nose</td>
<td>はな</td>
<td>はな</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuchi</td>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>くち</td>
<td>くち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodo</td>
<td>throat</td>
<td>のど</td>
<td>のど</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kubi</td>
<td>neck</td>
<td>くび</td>
<td>くび</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kata</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>かた</td>
<td>かた</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ude</td>
<td>arm</td>
<td>うで</td>
<td>うで</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te</td>
<td>hand</td>
<td>で</td>
<td>で</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
yubi finger, toe ゆび
mune chest むね
onaka abdomen おなか
ashi foot, leg あし
tasukete! help! たすけて!

Notes
isha doctor いしゃ
hakike ga shimasu feel nauseous はきけがします
kimochi ga warui desu feel sick, sick in one’s stomach きもちがわるいです
memai ga shimasu I feel dizzy めまいがします

Reference
hai lung はい
choo intestine ちょう
senaka back せなか
hiza knee ひざ
hiji ひじ
shita tongue した
koshi lower back こし
ketsuatsu blood pressure けつあつ
koo-ketsuatsu high blood pressure こうけつあつ
tee-ketsuatsu low blood pressure でいけつあつ
taion body temperature たいおん
shujutsu operation しゅじゅつ
myaku (haku) pulse みゃく
rentogen X-ray レントゲン
shinzoobyoo heart disease しんぞうびょう
shinzoomahi heart attack しんぞうまひ
ikaiyoo stomach ulcer いかいよう
haien pneumonia はいえん
seebyoo VD せいびょう
benpi constipation べんぴ
Lesson 27  Emergencies

alerugii  allergy  アレルギー
geru  diarrhea  げり

Personalized list
A. **Word Study**

The following are some of the parts of the body in Japanese. Repeat them after the instructor to practice pronunciation.

- **atama**  head
- **me**  eye
- **ha**  tooth
- **hana**  nose
- **kuchi**  mouth
- **senuka**  throat
- **kubi**  neck
- **i**  stomach
- **mimi**  ear
- **ude**  arm
- **te**  hand
- **yubi**  finger
- **mune**  chest
- **onaka**  abdomen
- **koshi**  lower back
- **hiza**  knee

Using the above words, practice saying the following:

... ga itain desu. I have a pain in my... 

B. **Production Exercise**

**Directions:**

The instructor draws a picture of the human body on the blackboard and asks what each part is called, pointing to various parts of the body. The student gives a name in Japanese.

**Example:**

_Instructor:_ Kore wa nan desu ka?

_Student:_ Atama desu.

**Note:** 教師は頭、手、足、お腹、歯、目等の体の部分名をも用いる

C. **Match the following**

- **atama**  neck
- **ha**  hand
- **senuka**  leg/foot
- **ashi**  chest
- **te**  head
- **onaka**  tooth/teeth
- **mune**  eye/eyes
- **kubi**  abdomen
- **me**  back
D. **Substitution Drill**

*Keesatsu o yonde kudasai.*

Kyuukyuusha  
Shujin  
Takushii  
Isha  
Keesatsu

E. **Substitution Drill**

*Keesatsu ni denwa shite kudasai.*

Amerika Taishikan  
Kanai  
Koko  
Amerika Ryoojikan  
Shujin  
Keesatsu

F. **Production and Comprehension Exercise**

Directions:

The instructor asks what is wrong. The student gives a symptom, referring to the list below.

Example:

**Instructor:** Doo shimashita ka?  
**Student:** Atama ga itain desu.

Student’s list
1. You have a pain in your chest.  
2. You feel dizzy.  
3. You feel nauseous.  
4. You have a pain in your foot.  
5. You feel sick to your stomach.  
6. You have a headache.

Note: 教師は適当に下記の質問を用いる

どうなさいましたか。  
どうしましたか。  
どこが痛いんですか。
G. Production Exercise

Answer the following in Japanese:

1. What do you shout when you want help?
2. What do you say when you want to ask a person to call a telephone number you have written on a piece of paper?
3. What do you say when you report that a person has been injured?
4. What do you say when you want someone to call an ambulance?
5. What do you say when you report that there has been a car accident?
6. What do you say when you want to find someone who speaks English?
7. What do you say when you feel nauseous?
8. What do you say when you feel dizzy?
9. What do you say when you want to ask someone to call a doctor?
10. What do you say when you want to tell a person that you don’t speak much Japanese?
# Lesson 27  Emergencies

## READING REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>劇場</td>
<td>15. 浅草</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>喫茶店</td>
<td>16. 渋谷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>薬局</td>
<td>17. 大阪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>営業中</td>
<td>18. 日本橋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>大人</td>
<td>19. 六本木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>小人</td>
<td>20. 新宿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>指定席</td>
<td>21. 銀座</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>自由席</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>発売中</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>駐車禁止</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>禁煙</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>丸の内</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>新橋</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>赤坂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

422
1. **What to do when you are involved in a car accident**

When you are involved in a car accident, ask anyone around for help. When you want to say that there has been a car accident, you can say the following:

**Kuruma no jiko desu.** *There has been (literally, 'it is') a car accident*

If there are any injured persons, say:

**Keganin ga imasu.** *There are injured persons*

If you want to ask someone to call an ambulance, the police, and/or a doctor, you can use the following words and expressions:

**kyuukyuusha** *ambulance*

**keesatsu** *police*

**isha** *doctor*

**Kyuukyuusha/keesatsu/isha o yonde kudasai.** *Please call an ambulance/the police/a doctor*

It is a good idea always to carry with you a card with the telephone numbers of the U.S. Embassy and other places you might wish to call in an emergency. Your meeshi can also be quite useful. If you wish to have someone make a call to a number you have written down, you can say:

**Koko ni denwa shite kudasai.** *Please telephone this place*

*Denwa* means `telephone` and the phrase *denwa site (kudasai)* means `please phone`.

The particle *ni* is used after the name of the place you want to contact. When you want to make a phone call, you can say:

**Denwa sitain desu.** *I want to make a call*

Likewise, if you want to call the American Embassy, you can say:

**Amerika Taishikan ni denwa shitain desu.**
Lesson 27  Emergencies

You should contact your office immediately if you are involved in an accident so that they can send help or give you suggestions as to what to do.

When you need to talk with the police, show them your meeshi first. It will give them much of the information they need.

When you call the police or an ambulance yourself, dial the following numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>police</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire/ambulance</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, since the police or fire department will ask you about the details of the accident, it will be far easier to handle the situation if you can find a Japanese person to help you.

2. Some basic expressions for describing symptoms

Although describing medical symptoms in a foreign language can be extremely difficult, if you know the following basic expressions you can at least tell your doctor that you have nausea, that you feel dizzy, or where you have pain, etc.

- Koko ga itain desu.  I have a pain here.
- Hakike ga shimasu.   I feel nauseous.
- Kimochi ga waruin desu. I feel sick.
会話

Situation 1

ネルソン: ちょっと、車の事故です。すみませんが、警察を呼んでください。
日本人: けが人はいますか。
ネルソン: いません。
日本人: じゃ、すぐ警察に電話します。
ネルソン: ちょっと待っていてください。
日本人: あのう、アメリカ大使館に電話したいんですが……
日本人: じゃあ、いっしょに行きましょう。

Situation 2

カニングハム: ちょっと、すみません、車の事故です。
日本人: けが人がいます。警察と救急車をよんでください。
カニングハム: すみませんが、アメリカ大使館に電話してくださいませんか。主人がいますから。
日本人: いいですよ。
カニングハム: これは私の名刺です。お願いします。

Situation 3

ペネット: すみません。すぐお医者さんを呼んでください。
日本人: どうしましたか。
ペネット: ここが痛いんです。

医者: 熱はありませんから大丈夫でしょう。
     これを飲みで少し休んでてください。
ペネット: すみません。日本語がよくわかりません。
医者: そうですか。No fever. Take this three times a day before meals.
     わかります。どうもありがとうございます。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- describe a maintenance problem in your apartment to your resident manager or to a repairman
- ask your resident manager to come up to your apartment to check on a problem
- ask your resident manager to call a repairman for you
- ask a repairman to fix something
- ask a repairman how long the repair will take
- comprehend the repairman's answer, including the number of days or weeks
Situation 1

Mr. Peterson calls the resident manager to report that the electricity isn't working.

**Pitaason:** Sumimasen. **Excuse me**

**Kanrinin:** Hai. Nan desu ka? **Yes What is it (what is the problem)?**

**Pitaason:** Denki ga tsukimasen. Shirabete kudasaimasan ka? **The electricity is not working Could you check it?**

**Kanrinin:** Soo desu ka. Wakarimashita. **I see Sure**

Situation 2

Ms. Adams tells her maintenance man that the drain in the sink is clogged.

**Adamusu:** Sumimasen. Nagashi no mizu ga nagaremasen. **Excuse me, but the drain in the sink is clogged**

**Shuurinin:** Soo desu ka. Otaku wa nan-ban desu ka? **Oh What is your (apartment) number?**

**Adamusu:** San-gai no 307 desu. **It’s 307, on the third floor**

**Shuurinin:** Jaa, sugi itte shirabemasu. **I’ll be right up to check**

**Adamusu:** Jaa, onegai shimasu. **I would appreciate it**
At a shoe repair shop, Mr. Thomas asks to have the heels on a pair of shoes fixed.

Shuuri-ya: Irasshai. 
Welcome.

Toomasu: Konnichi wa. Kono kutsu no kakato o naoshite kudasai. 
Good day Would you fix the heels of these shoes?

Shuuri-ya: Kakato dake desu ne? Kashikomarimashita. 
Just the heels? Certainly.

Toomasu: Itsu dekimasu ka? 
When will they be ready?

Shuuri-ya: Soo desu ne. Ima chotto konde imasu kara asatte de ii desu ka? 
Certainly. When are they ready? Hmm. We're a little busy now, so how about the day after tomorrow?

Toomasu: Asatte desu ne? Nan-ji goro desu ka? 
Day after tomorrow? About what time?

Shuuri-ya: Gogo dekimasu. Onamae wa? 
They will be ready in the afternoon. Your name?

Toomasu: Toomasu desu. Jaa, asatte gogo kimasu. Ikura gurai desu ka? 
Thomas. Then I’ll come back the day after tomorrow in the afternoon How much will it be?

Shuuri-ya: Sen-en desu. 
1,000 yen.

Toomasu: Jaa, onegai shimasu. 
OK Thank you. (lit., Please do it)
### VOCABULARY

#### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sumimasen</td>
<td>すみません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excuse me</td>
<td>すみません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denki</td>
<td>でんき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electricity</td>
<td>でんき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsukimasen</td>
<td>つきますません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>does not light up, does not turn on (negative form of tsukimasu)</td>
<td>つきますません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirabete</td>
<td>しらべて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check up (TE form of shirabemasu)</td>
<td>しらべて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagashi</td>
<td>なかし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitchen sink</td>
<td>なかし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mizu</td>
<td>みす</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>みす</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagaremasen</td>
<td>なかれません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>does not flow (negative form of nagaremasu)</td>
<td>なかれません</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-ban</td>
<td>なんばん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what number</td>
<td>なんばん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shirabemasu</td>
<td>しらべます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check up</td>
<td>しらべます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irasshai</td>
<td>いらっしゃい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welcome</td>
<td>いらっしゃい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakato</td>
<td>かかと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heel(s)</td>
<td>かかと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naoshite</td>
<td>なおして</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix, repair (TE form of naoshimasu)</td>
<td>なおして</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itsu</td>
<td>いつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>てきす</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekimasu</td>
<td>てきす</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be ready</td>
<td>こんでいます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konde imasu</td>
<td>こんでいます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be crowded</td>
<td>こんでいます</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asatte</td>
<td>あさって</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the day after tomorrow</td>
<td>あさって</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gogo</td>
<td>ここ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.m.</td>
<td>ここ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onamae</td>
<td>おなまえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name (polite)</td>
<td>おなまえ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-nichi</td>
<td>いちにち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one day</td>
<td>いちにち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakarimasu</td>
<td>かかります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take (time)</td>
<td>かかります</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is-shuukan</td>
<td>いっしゅうかん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one week</td>
<td>いっしゅうかん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raishuu</td>
<td>らいしゅう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next week</td>
<td>らいしゅう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-kagetsu</td>
<td>いけがげつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one month</td>
<td>いけがげつ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denchi</td>
<td>battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denki kamisori</td>
<td>electric shaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentaku</td>
<td>electric calculator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sutereo</td>
<td>stereo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toosutaa</td>
<td>toaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikisaa</td>
<td>mixer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airon</td>
<td>iron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- koshoo shimasu: be broken, be out of order
- kowaremashita: be broken
- demasen: not come out
  - (negative form of demasu)
- reezooko: refrigerator
- suidoo: waterworks, plumbing
- renji: range, stove
- suidoo-ya: plumber
- denki-ya: electrician, electric appliance repairman

**Supplement**

- hare: sunny
- kumori: cloudy
- ame: rain
- yuki: snow
- deshita: was/were (past tense of desu)
- hi (...bi): day

**Personalized list**
A. **Production and Comprehension Exercise**

When the repairman answers your question about when the item will be fixed, he may give the date by saying:

(date) desu. OR (date) ni dekimasu.

Directions:

The student asks the instructor when an appliance will be fixed. The instructor answers. The student writes down the date. The instructor checks the number that the student has written down.

Example:

Student: Itsu dekimasu ka?
Instructor: Hatsuka desu. OR Hatsuka ni dekimasu.
Student: (writes down 20)
Instructor: (checks the answer)

B. **Production and Comprehension Exercise** 注:教員は日付と日数を交ぜて使う

When the repairman gives an answer, he may mention the number of days it will take. The number of days is expressed in the same way as the name of the day, except for the first day of the month, which is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>date</th>
<th>period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsuitachi</td>
<td>first day of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichi-nichi</td>
<td>one day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word kakarimasu 'take' can be used when you talk about how long it takes to get to a place (cf. Lesson 10) or how long it takes to do a job.

Directions:

The student asks the instructor when the appliance will be fixed. The instructor answers by giving either the date or the number of days. The student writes down the number specifying whether the number stands for the day of the month or the number of days it will take. The instructor checks the student’s answer.

Example:

Student: Itsu dekimasu ka?
Instructor: Mikka kakarimasu.
Student: (writes down 3 days)
Instructor: (checks the answer)
Lesson 28  Getting things fixed

C. Comprehension and Production Exercise

The repairman may answer your question by telling you how many weeks or months it will take. The following are expressions that indicate the number of weeks and months. Repeat after your instructor to practice pronunciation.

- one week: is-shuukan (一週間)
- two weeks: ni-shuukan (二週間)
- three weeks: san-shuukan (三週間)
- one month: ik-kagetsu (一ヶ月)
- two months: ni-kagetsu (二ヶ月)
- three months: san-kagetsu (三ヶ月)

The repairman may also say the item to be repaired will be ready next week. The Japanese expressions for 'next week' and 'next month' are rai-shuu (来週) and rai-getsu (来月) respectively. Now do as in Practice B. The instructor will answer your question by giving either the day or the number of days or weeks or months.

D. Word study

The following are some words for electrical appliances and accessories. Repeat them after your instructor to practice pronunciation. You may want to ask the instructor for other words that you think you may need.

- sutereo: stereo set
- toosutaa: toaster
- mikisaa: blender, food mixer
- denchi: battery
- tokee: clock, watch
- denki kamisori: electric shaver
- dentaku: electric calculator
- airon: iron

E. Role Play

Solve the following problems:

1. Your refrigerator is out of order. Go to the kanri-nin and ask him/her to check it.
2. Your tape recorder is out of order. Take it to a nearby denki-ya for repair.
3. You have a pair of shoes that need to get repaired. Take them to a shoe repair shop.
Lesson 28  Getting things fixed

Supplementary materials

A. Production Exercises

Directions:
Practice describing the weather on the days depicted below as in the example.

Example:

December 6

Ichigatsu muika wa hare deshita.
It was sunny on January 6.

Note: deshita is the past form of desu.

Signs:

hare sunny

kumori cloudy

ame rain

yuki snow

1. March 6

2. February 8

3. June 2

4. April 1
Lesson 28  Getting things fixed

B. Production Exercise

This exercise makes use of the Japanese national holidays to review dates and months.

Directions:
Student A picks a day from list A and asks Student B the date of the holiday. Student B answers by referring to list B.

Example:

Student A:  Gantan wa itsu/nan-gatsu nan-nichi desu ka?
Student B: Ichi-gatsu tsuitachi desu.

List A

Gantan (Oshoogatsu)  New Year's Day
Seejin no hi  Adults' Day
Kenkoku Kinen-bi  National Foundation Day
Shunbun no hi  Vernal Equinox Day
Tennoo Tanjoo-bi  Emperor's Birthday
Kenpoo Kinen-bi  Constitution Memorial Day
Kodomo no hi  Children's Day
Keeroo no hi  Respect for the Aged Day
Shuubun no hi  Autumnal Equinox Day
Taiiku no hi  Health Sports Day
Bunka no hi  Culture Day
Kinroo Kansha no hi  Labor Thanksgiving Day

List B

Jan. 1
Jan. 15
Feb. 11
Mar. 20 or 21
Apr. 29
May 3
May 5
Sept. 15
Sept. 23 or 24
Oct. 10
Nov. 3
Nov. 23
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING REVIEW</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 左側通行</td>
<td>9. 注意</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 一方通行</td>
<td>10. 止まれ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 一時停止</td>
<td>11. 明治神宮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 制限速度</td>
<td>12. 上野公園</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 駐車禁止</td>
<td>13. 日比谷公園</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 有料駐車場</td>
<td>14. 新宿御苑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 右折禁止</td>
<td>15. 劇場</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 横断歩道</td>
<td>16. 国立劇場</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. When things break

If you live in an apartment and there are electrical or plumbing problems, you should contact the kanri-nin ('resident manager') for help. However, the kanri-nin may or may not speak English. If s/he doesn’t, you may have to describe the problem in Japanese and ask him/her to come up to your apartment to check or to call a repairman for you. The following expressions can be used to describe some of the problems you may encounter:

- X ga koshoo shimashita.  X is out of order.
- X ga kowaremashita.  X is broken.

In place of X above, you can use the following words:

- suidoo  waterworks, plumbing
- reizooko  refrigerator
- nagashi  sink
- renji  range, stove

Note also the following useful expressions:

- Mizu ga demasen.  The water doesn’t come out.
- Denki ga tsukimasen.  The electricity isn’t working.

When you want to ask your resident manager to come and check, you can use the following expressions:

- Shirabete kudasaimasen ka?  Would you check it?
- Mite kudasaimasen ka?  Could you look at it?

If you want to ask the resident manager to call a repairman, you can use the following expression:

- X o yonde kudasaimasen ka?  Will you call X?

In place of X above, you can use the following words:

- suidoo-ya  plumber
- denki-ya  electrician, electric appliance repairman
When you want to explain the problem in more detail to a kanri-nin or repairman, you can use the following expressions:

**Koko ga kowaremashita.** This part (place) is broken.
**Kore ga kowaremashita.** This is broken.

Ask your instructor for other words and expressions you think you may need. When you want to take an appliance to a repair shop, you can, of course, use the expressions that describe the problems mentioned above. You may also say the following to the repairman:

**Naoshite kudasaimasen ka?** Will you fix it?

You may also want to ask when the repaired item will be ready. You can use the following expression for this purpose:

**Itsudekimasu ka?** When will it be ready?

In order to comprehend the repairman’s answer, you have to know dates as well as days and weeks in Japanese (cf. Lesson 10 and 20 as well as chart on page 516).

2. **About electrical Equipment**

Electric current (voltage) in Japan is 100-110, which is about 9% lower than in the U.S., which is 110-120. In the western half of Japan (Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc.), the cycles are the same as in the U.S.--60 cycles. However, 50 cycles is normal in the eastern half of the country, including Tokyo. Therefore, if you work in Tokyo and want to send or take electrical appliances with motors from the U.S., you will need to have them adjusted in Japan before using them. Electric clocks are often impractical to convert. Many appliances, such as toasters, are not affected by cycle level.
会話

Situation 1

ピーターソン：すみません。
管理人：はい、何ですか。
ピーターソン：電気がつきません。調べてくださいませんか。
管理人：そうですか。わかりました。

Situation 2

アダムス：すみません。流しの水が流れません。
修理人：そうですか。お宅は何番ですか。
アダムス：三階の307です。
修理人：じゃあ、すぐ行って調べます。
アダムス：じゃあ、お願いします。

Situation 3

修理屋：いらっしゃい。
トーマス：こんにちは。この靴のかかとを直してください。
修理屋：かかとだけですね。かしこまりました。
トーマス：いつできますか。
修理屋：そうですね。今ちょっとこんでいますから、あきってでいいですか。
トーマス：あきってですね。何時ころですか。
修理屋：午後できます。お名前は？
トーマス：トーマスです。じゃあ、あさって、午後来ます。いくらぐらいですか。
修理屋：千円です。
トーマス：じゃあ、お願いします。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- arrange a time and place to meet
- ask someone if s/he can go out for a drink or dinner with you
- accept or decline an invitation
- propose an alternative choice
Lesson 29  Going out for entertainment

DIALOGS

Situation 1

Ms. Marshall works at the American Center. Ms. Nakajima is a friend of hers. One evening, Ms. Nakajima asks her to go out to dinner.

Nakajima: Maasharu-san, konban issho ni shokuji ni ikimasen ka?

Maasharu: Sore wa ii desu ne. Doko e ikimashoo ka?

Nakajima: Chuugoku-ryoori wa doo desu ka?

Maasharu: Ii desu ne.

Nakajima: Jaa, ii resutoran o hitte imasu kara, soko e ikimashoo. Nan-ji ni shimashoo ka?

Maasharu: Shichi-ji wa doo desu ka?

Nakajima: Ee, ii desu yo. Jaa, watakushi ga Amerikan Sentaa e ikimasu.

Maasharu: Soo desu ka. Jaa, onegai shimasu.

Ms. Marshall, how about having dinner with me this evening?

That sounds good. Where shall we go?

How about Chinese food?

Fine.

Well, I know a good restaurant; let's go there. What time shall we make it?

How about seven o'clock?

Fine. Then, I'll come to the American Center.

All right. Thanks!

Situation 2

Mr. Tanaka is a colleague of Mr. Burns. He asks Mr. Burns to go see sumoo together.

Tanaka: Baanzu-san, sumoo o mi ni ikimasen ka?

Baanzu: Ii desu ne. Itsu desu ka?

Tanaka: Do-yoobi desu.

Baanzu: Soo desu ka. Zannen desu ga, Do-yoobi wa chotto . . .

Tanaka: Soo desu ka? Nichi-yoobi mo dame desu ka?

Baanzu: Aa, Nichi-yoobi wa ii desu yo.

Tanaka: Jaa, Nichi-yoobi ni shimashoo. Akasaka Mitsuke no eki no mae de yo-ji ni aimashoo.

Baanzu: Wakarimashita. Nichi-yoobi, yo-ji desu ne?

Mr. Burns, shall we go see a sumoo match?

That sound great. When is it?

On Saturday.

Oh. That's too bad. Saturday isn't so good for me. . .

Is that so?

Is Sunday bad too?

Oh, Sunday is fine.

Then, let's make it Sunday. Let's meet at four in front of Akasaka Mitsuke station.

O.K. At four, this Sunday, right?
Situation 3

Ms. Smith is at a ticket window at Kabukiza. She wants to buy three tickets for the evening performance on the 15th.

**Sumisu:** Juu go-nichi no kippu, san-mai onegai shimasu.

Three tickets for the 15th, please.

**Nihonjin:** Hiru no bu desu ka, yoru no bu desu ka?

The afternoon performance or the evening performance?

**Sumisu:** Yoru no bu desu.

The evening performance.

**Nihonjin:** De wa, koko to koko ga nokotte imasu. (showing a seating chart)

O.K. Here and here is still available.

**Sumisu:** Koko, onegai shimasu.

Here, please.

**Nihonjin:** Hai. 20,000-en de gozaimasu.

All right. That'll be 20,000 yen.
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialogs</th>
<th>KOTOBA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shokuji</td>
<td>meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shokuji ni ikimasen ka</td>
<td>Would you like to go out for dinner? (neg. form of ikimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuugoku-ryoori</td>
<td>Chinese cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . mi ni ikimasen ka</td>
<td>Would you like to go see...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zannen desu ga . . .</td>
<td>it's too bad, it's unfortunate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dame</td>
<td>no good, won’t do, bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aimashoo</td>
<td>let’s meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiru no bu</td>
<td>afternoon performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoru no bu</td>
<td>evening performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nokotte imasu</td>
<td>remain, be left (TE form of nokorimasu)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practice

| nomi ni ikimasen ka           | Would you like to go out for a drink?            |

### Personalized list
A. Production Exercise

One situation in which you may need to use time expressions is when you buy a reserved seat on a long-distance train such as the Shinkansen. Long-distance train tickets and reserved-seat tickets for the JR can be bought at the Midori no madoguchi (みどりの窓口) 'Green Window' of a station. There's a green sign at the window. When you buy a reserved-seat ticket or shitee-ken (指定券) you need to specify the date, time, train name, destination, and number of tickets you want. You can use the following formula:

(Date) (time) no (train name) no shitee-seki,
(destination) made (# of tickets)-mai onegai shimasu.

For example, if you want to take the Hikari at 3:00 on the 15th as far as Shin Osaka (新大阪), you can say:

Juu go-nichi 3-ji no hikari, Shin Osaka (made) ichi-mai onegai shimasu.

Now buy tickets for the following trains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th># of tickets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Kodama</td>
<td>Shizuoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>4:40 p.m.</td>
<td>Hikari</td>
<td>Hakata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>7:28 a.m.</td>
<td>Hikari</td>
<td>Nagoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Hikari</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>9:16 a.m.</td>
<td>Kodama</td>
<td>Atami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>14th</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Hikari</td>
<td>Shin Osaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: p.m. = gogo (午後) e.g., 3:00 p.m. gogo san-ji
a.m. = gozen (午前) e.g., 11:00 a.m. gozen juu ichi-ji
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B. Production Exercise  注: 教師は同じ文型で適当に質問する

ROUND 1

Directions:

The instructor asks a student to go out for a drink or dinner. The student either accepts or declines the invitation, using li desu ne and/or Ee, ikimashoo or Kyoo wa chotto... 

Example:

Instructor: Konban nomi ni ikimasen ka?
Student: li desu ne. Ikimashoo. OR Kyoo wa chotto... 

ROUND 2

Directions:

The student asks the instructor to go out for a drink or dinner, referring to the list below. The instructor either accepts or declines the invitation using an appropriate expression.

Example:

Student: Konban nomi ni ikimasen ka?
Instructor: li desu ne. Ikimashoo.

List for student

1. How about going out for dinner tonight?
2. Shall we go to a restaurant?
3. Would you like to go see a show at the National Theater?
4. How about going to a beer garden tonight?
5. How about going out for a drink tonight?
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C. Comprehension and Production Exercise

Directions:

Student A proposes something/somewhere to student B, referring to the list for student A. Student B prefers something/somewhere else, referring to the list for student B.

Example:

Student A: Resutoran ni shimashoo ka?
Student B: Shokudoo wa doo desu ka?

List for Student A List for Student B
1. Itaria-ryoori 1. Furansu-ryoori
2. ku-ji 2. hachi-ji
3. bifuteki 3. osushi
4. Do-yoobi 4. Nichi-yoobi
5. wain 5. osake
6. baa 6. bia gaaden
7. Chuugoku-ryoori 7. Itariya-ryoori
8. hachi-ji 8. shichi-ji han
9. resutoran 9. shokudoo
10. mik-ka 10. yok-ka

D. Production Exercise

Directions:

Student A asks when s/he and Student B are to meet. Student B answers, referring to the list below.

Example:

Student A: Itsu aimashoo ka?
Student B: Futsuka ni aimashoo.

List for student B
1. 10 a.m. tomorrow
2. 8 p.m. at night
3. Sunday morning
4. Wednesday afternoon
5. 3 p.m. on the fifth
6. eighth
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E. Production Exercise

Directions:

Student A asks where and at what time s/he and student B are to meet. Student B answers, referring to the list below.

Example:

Student A:  Doko de nan-ji ni aimashoo ka?
Student B:  Depaato no mae de san-ji ni aimashoo.

List for student B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>place</th>
<th>time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. coffee shop</td>
<td>three o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. in front of Mitsukoshi</td>
<td>five thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. American Consulate</td>
<td>two o’clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. bookstore</td>
<td>four thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. in front of U.S. Embassy</td>
<td>six o’clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Production and Comprehension Exercise

Directions:

The student buys a ticket/tickets, referring to the list below. The instructor offers choices, reading from the script. The student makes a decision as to what date, time, etc. s/he prefers.

Example:

Student:  Mikka no kippu ni mai onegai shimasu.
Instructor: Sen gohyaku-en no to sen-en no ga gozaimasu.
Student:  Sen-en no o kudasai.

Student’s list

1. 4 tickets for the 10th
2. 3 tickets at 1,500 yen each
3. 1 ticket for the 6th
4. 5 tickets for the evening performance
5. 4 tickets for the eight-thirty performance

教师用スクリプト

1. 二千円のと千百円のがございます。
2. 六日と八日のがございます。
3. 五時と八時のがございます。
4. 七時と九時のがございます。
5. 三千円のと二千五百円のがございます。
G. Reading Practice

a. Below is a copy of a menu. Choose the correct answer to the following questions:

1. What are the business hours (営業時間)?
   a. between 5:00 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.
   b. between 11:30 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.

2. What are the demae hours (出前時間)?
   a. between 11:30 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.
   b. between 10:00 a.m. and 11:30 p.m.
   c. between 11:30 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Hint: 午前 = a.m.
出前 = delivery service

◇営業時間
午前 11時30分 - 翌朝 5時

◇出前時間
午前 11時30分 - 深夜 10時まで

◇昼食時の出前は混み合います
ので 11時30分頃までに
ご注文下さい。

◎定休日
毎週月曜日

天勝
☎ 200 - 5898
Lesson 29  Going out for entertainment

b. Read the following Kanji (時 = ji, 分 = fun, pun):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>九</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>八</td>
<td>三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時</td>
<td>時</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>時</td>
<td>時</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>十</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>時</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>七</td>
<td>一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>分</td>
<td>分</td>
<td>分</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Lesson 29  Going out for entertainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ......時</td>
<td>...ji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 午前</td>
<td>gozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 午後</td>
<td>gogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 営業時間</td>
<td>eegyoo jikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 本日休業</td>
<td>honjitsu kyuugyoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 29  Going out for entertainment

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. Shall we go and see...?

In this lesson we take up the following expressions, which may be used by Japanese when they ask you to go out for a drink or dinner:

Nomini ikimasen ka?  Shall we go out for a drink?
Shokuji ni ikimasen ka?  Shall we go out for dinner?

When a person asks you if you can go out to see a play, exhibition, etc. with them, they may use a similar expression, such as the following:

(Kabuki) o mi ni ikimasen ka?  Shall we go and see a (Kabuki play)?

2. Deciding the place and time to meet

It may sometimes be necessary to discuss the place and time to meet to go see a play, sumo, etc. When you want to propose a place and time and find out if the proposed place and time are convenient for the other person, you can use the following expressions:

(Time) wa doo desu ka?  How about (time)?
(Place) wa doo desu ka?  How about (place)?

For example, if you want to propose meeting in front of Mitsukoshi at 3:00, you can say:

Mitsukoshi no mae 3-ji wa doo desu ka?
OR
3-ji Mitsukoshi no mae wa doo desu ka?
How about in front of Mitsukoshi at three?

Another way to propose a time and place to meet is to use one of the following expressions:

place:  (Place) de aimashoo ka?  Shall we meet at (place)?

place & time:  (Place) de (time) ni aimashoo ka?
OR
(Time) ni (place) de aimashoo ka?

For example, when you want to propose meeting in front of Mitsukoshi at 3:00 on the 4th, you can say:
Yokka 3-ji ni Mitsukoshi no mae de aimashoo ka?
OR
Mitsukoshi no mae de yokka 3-ji ni aimashoo ka?
Shall we meet in front of Mitsukoshi at 3:00 on the 4th?

It should be noted that the particle ni is used after the time expression while de is used after the place expression.

When you want to ask a person about a convenient time and place, you can ask the following questions:

Nan-ji ni aimashoo ka? What time shall we meet?
Doko de aimashoo ka? Where shall we meet?

The following are some time expressions that don’t require ni after them:

ashita OR asu tomorrow
asatte the day after tomorrow

Ashita aimashoo ka? Shall we meet tomorrow?

Listed below are some of the favorite places the Japanese go for drinks:

bia gaaden beer garden
sunakku snack bar
baa bar
yakitori-ya chicken-barbecue place

When a Japanese suggests a bar, for example, by saying Baa wa doo desu ka but you want to go some other place, you can reply by proposing the place you want to go, as in the following:

Soo desu ne... (place you want to go) wa doo desu ka? Well... How about (place)?

When Japanese ask you to go out to dinner with them, they may say the following:

(Konban) shokuji ni ikimasen ka? Shall we go out for a meal this evening?

You may want to discuss the kind of cuisine you are going to have. The following are some words for different types of cuisines:

Nihon-ryoori OR washoku Japanese cuisine
Chuugoku-ryoori Chinese cuisine
Furansu-ryoori French cuisine
Itaria-ryoori Italian cuisine
3. **Deciding the time**

After deciding where to go, you will probably talk about the time. You can use this formula

(Time) wa doo desu ka?  
How about (time)?

If you agree to the proposed time, you can say

Ee, ii desu yo.  
Yes, that is fine

Another way to discuss the time to meet is to use the following expression

(Time) ni shimashoo ka?  
Shall we make it (time)?

For example, if you want to suggest that you meet at 7:00 pm, you can say

Shichi-ji ni shimashoo ka?  
Shall we make it 7:00 p.m.?

Note again that the particle ni is used after the time expression. The word shimashoo means ‘let’s do’ and shimashoo ka means ‘shall we?’

The expression ‘ni shimashoo ka ‘shall we make it ?’ is also frequently used to propose things other than time. For example

Baa ni shimashoo ka?  
Shall we make it a bar?

Chuugoku-ryoori ni shimashoo ka?  
Shall we decide on Chinese food?

When you want to express agreement to the above questions, you can say

(Ee), soo shimashoo.  
Yes, let’s do so

4. **Buying tickets**

Tickets for major plays, sports, movies, etc. are usually available at puregai do (プ レ ー カイト), which are located in department stores and other major shopping areas.

The expressions used in buying tickets for entertainment are similar to those used when buying train tickets except that you have to specify the date. Look at the following example

15-nichi no kippu 3-mai onegai shimasu.  
Three tickets for (the performance) on the 15th
In some cases, especially in the case of plays, there are two performances per day, the afternoon performance (hiru no bu 早 の 部) and the evening performance (yoru no bu 夜 の 部). Therefore, when you buy such a ticket, you will have to specify which performance you want a ticket for. Look at the following example:

**Tooka no hiru no bu no kippu wa arimasu ka?**
*Do you have tickets available for the afternoon performance on the 10th?*

### 5. How to ask someone to go out to dinner or for drinks

Japanese, especially men, often go out for a few drinks after work. It may happen that a Japanese colleague of yours will ask you to go out together after work. In that case, the person may say the following:

**Konban nomi ni ikimasen ka?** *Shall we go out for a drink/dinner tonight?*

If you feel like doing so, you can say:

**Sore wa ii desu ne.** *That would be great.*

If you don’t feel like going, you can say:

**Kyoo wa chotto...** *Today is (not so good for me.)*

The Japanese may then propose a different day by saying:

**Jaa, ashita wa doo desu ka?** *How about tomorrow, then?*

The expression ...wa doo desu ka? is comparable to ‘How about ...?’ in English. Thus, when a Japanese proposes a place to go to, s/he may say:

**(Place) wa doo desu ka?** *How about (place)?*

If you can go out the next day, you can say:

**(Ee), ii desu yo.** *Fine.*

If you can’t, then use the following expression:

**Ashita mo chotto...** *Tomorrow is also (not so good for me.)*

The Japanese may propose another day or s/he may give up inviting you, by saying:

**Jaa, mata sono uchi ni.** *Well, then, sometime in the near future.*
Lesson 29  Going out for entertainment

会話

Situation 1

中島: マーシャルさん、今晚、一緒に食事に行きませんか。
マーシャル: それはいいですね。どこへ行きましょうか?
中島: 中国料理はどうですか。
マーシャル: いいですね。
中島: じゃあ、良いレストランを知ってますから、そこへ行きましょう。
マーシャル: 七時はどうですか。
中島: ええ、いいですよ。
マーシャル: じゃあ、私がアメリカンセンターへ行きます。
中島: そうですか。じゃあ、お願いします。

Situation 2

田中: パーンズさん、相撲を見に行きませんか。
パーンズ: いいですね。いつですか。
田中: 土曜日です。
パーンズ: そうですか。残念ですが、土曜日はちょっと......
田中: そうですか。日曜日も駄目ですか。
パーンズ: ああ、日曜日はいいですよ。
田中: じゃあ、日曜日にしましょう。赤坂見附の駅の前で、
四時に会いましょう。
パーンズ: わかりました。日曜日、四時ですね。

Situation 3

スミス: 十五日の切符、三枚、お願いします。
日本人: 昼の部ですか、夜の部ですか。
スミス: 夜の部です。
日本人: では、ここごこが残っています。
スミス: ここ、お願いします。
日本人: はい、二万円でございます。
In this lesson, you will learn how to

- express your appreciation for something someone has done for you
- apologize for something you have done or wish to do
- convey other sentiments

遅くなって申し訳ありません。
Lesson 30. Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

**DIALOGS**

**Situation 1**

Mr. Kelly, who dined at the Hashimotos' the previous evening, sees Mr. Hashimoto the next morning at the office.

*Kerii*: Kinoo wa taihen gochisoosama deshita. Totemo tanoshikatta desu. Doomo arigatoo gozaimashita.

*Hashimoto*: Ie, ie, tondemo nai. Ohazukashii desu. Watakushi no hoo koso kiree na ohana o arigatoo gozaimashita.

*Kerii*: Ie, doo itashimashite. Okusama ni yoroshiku.

*Hashimoto*: Oh, no. It was nothing. It's embarassing (not having been able to do more). It is I who must thank you for the beautiful flowers.

*Kerii*: Don't mention it. Please give my regards to your wife.

**Situation 2**

Mr. Nelson arrives late for his appointment with Mr. Ogawa.

*Neruson*: Osoku natte, mooshiwake arimasen.

*Ogawa*: Ie, ie.

*Neruson*: Tochuu de basu ga koshoo shimashita. Dakara, takushii de kimashita.

*Ogawa*: Soo desu ka. Sore wa taihen deshita ne.

*Neruson*: I'm very sorry I'm late.

*Ogawa*: That's all right.

*Neruson*: The bus broke down on the way, so I came by taxi.

*Ogawa*: Is that right? You must have had a difficult time.
Lesson 30  Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

**Situation 3**

Mr. Jackson has an appointment with Mr. Yamada today. Because some urgent business has come up, he calls Mr. Yamada on the telephone to postpone the appointment.

**Jakuson:** Moshi moshi. Yamada-san desu ka? Watakushi, Jakuson desu.  
**Yamada:** Aa, Jakuson-san. Nan desu ka?  
**Jakuson:** Jitsu wa, kyuuyoo ga dekimashita. Dakara, mooshiwake arimasen ga, kyoo no yakuusoku, ashita nishite kudasaimasen ka.

**Yamada:** Ii desu yo. Jaa, ashita no gogo san-ji wa doo desu ka?  
**Jakuson:** Hai, kekkoo desu.  
**Yamada:** Jaa, ashita.  
**Jakuson:** Hontoo ni sumimasen. Jaa, ashita.
# Lesson 30  Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

## VOCABULARY

### Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>totemo</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>とても</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanoshikatta</td>
<td>it was enjoyable (past tense of adjective tanoshii. See Notes.)</td>
<td>たのしかった</td>
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<tr>
<td>tondemonai</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>とんどない</td>
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<tr>
<td>ohazukashi</td>
<td>I am embarrassed</td>
<td>おはずかい</td>
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<tr>
<td>watakushi no hoo koso</td>
<td>it is I who...</td>
<td>わたくしのほうこそ</td>
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<td>kiree na</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>きれいな</td>
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<td>osoku natte</td>
<td>being late</td>
<td>おそくなって</td>
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<tr>
<td>mooshiwake arimasen</td>
<td>I am very sorry (formal)</td>
<td>もうしわけありません</td>
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<td>tochu</td>
<td>on the way</td>
<td>とちょう</td>
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<td>dakara</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>だから</td>
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<td>taihen deshita ne</td>
<td>you must have had a difficult time</td>
<td>たいへんでしたね</td>
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<td>actually</td>
<td>じつは</td>
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<td>kyuuyoo</td>
<td>urgent business</td>
<td>きゅうよう</td>
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<td>dekimashita</td>
<td>came up, arose (past tense of dekimasu)</td>
<td>できました</td>
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<tr>
<td>yakusokuten</td>
<td>engagement, appointment</td>
<td>やくそく</td>
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### Practice

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<tr>
<td>ototoi</td>
<td>the day before yesterday</td>
<td>おととい</td>
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<td>senjitsu</td>
<td>the other day</td>
<td>せんじつ</td>
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<td>kono aida</td>
<td>the other day</td>
<td>このあいだ</td>
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<td>eeiga</td>
<td>movie</td>
<td>えいが</td>
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<td>omoshirokatta</td>
<td>it was fun (past tense of adjective omoshiroi)</td>
<td>おもしろかった</td>
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<tr>
<td>omedetoo gozaimasu</td>
<td>congratulations (see Notes)</td>
<td>おめでとうございます</td>
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<td>osaki ni</td>
<td>before you, after you (see Notes)</td>
<td>おさきに</td>
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<tr>
<td>itadakimasu</td>
<td>‘I will receive’ (see Notes)</td>
<td>いただきます</td>
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<td>odaiji ni</td>
<td>Take care of yourself. (see Notes)</td>
<td>おだいじに</td>
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<tr>
<td>ki o tsukete</td>
<td>Be careful. (see Notes)</td>
<td>きをつけて</td>
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A. **Substitution Drill**

Kiree na ohana o arigatoo gozaimashita.

Purezento
Kippu
Kiree na hon
Oishii chokoreeto
Chizu
Odenwa

B. **Substitution Drill**

Kinoo wa taihen gochisoosama deshita.

Ototoi
Senjitsu
Kono aida
Do-yoobi
Nichi-yoobi

C. **Substitution Drill**

Osoku natte mooshiwake arimasen.

sumimasen
sumimasen deshita
mooshiwake arimasen
mooshiwake arimasen deshita

D. **E-J Substitution Drill**

**Ashita no gogo san-ji wa doo desu ka?**

Monday afternoon
eight o’clock on Wednesday
next Friday
the day after tomorrow
about four o’clock
next week
after two o’clock
nine o’clock tomorrow
next Tuesday
E. Response Drill

Round 1

Example:

_Instructor:_ Kinoo wa tanoshikatta desu ka?
_Student:_ Hai, tanoshikatta desu.

Round 2

Example:

_Instructor:_ Kinoo wa tanoshikatta desu ka?
_Student:_ Iie, tanoshiku arimasen deshita.

F. What Should You Say?

_Directions:_

Choose the appropriate Japanese response to the situation described in English.

1. When someone is getting married, you say:
   a. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
   b. Omedetoo gozaimasu.

2. When you want someone to go ahead of you, you say:
   a. Osaki ni doozo.
   b. Osaki ni shitsuree shimasu.

3. Before you start eating, you say:
   a. Gochisoosama deshita.
   b. Itadakimasu.
4. When someone offers you tea and you don’t want any, you say:
   a. Hai, kekkoo desu.
   b. Iie, kekkoo desu.

5. When someone is going out driving on an icy road, you say:
   a. Odaiji ni.
   b. Ki o tsukete.

6. When you want to excuse yourself from a meeting, you say:
   a. Shitsuree shimasu.
   b. Shitsuree desu ga...

7. When someone calls your home asking for your wife/husband and
   s/he is not at home, you say:
   a. Zannen desu ga, kanai/shujin wa ima orimasen ga...
   b. Ainiku desu ga, kanai/shujin wa ima orimasen ga...
<table>
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<tr>
<th>READING REVIEW</th>
<th>KANJI</th>
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<td>6. 注意</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. 空車</td>
<td>7. 駐車禁止</td>
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<td>3. 非常口</td>
<td>8. 発売中止</td>
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<td>4. 改札口</td>
<td>9. 一方通行</td>
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<td>5. 横断歩道</td>
<td>10. 六本木方面出口</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 30  Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

USAGE NOTES & HINTS FOR CONVERSATION

1. When you visit a Japanese home

When a Japanese visits someone’s home, the person usually brings a little gift with them such as candy, cookies, etc. Although Japanese may not expect a foreigner to do the same, it is often a good idea to follow suit. Such gifts are usually given right after exchanging greetings.

When a Japanese greets you at the genkan ‘entrance hall,’ the person will probably say Irasshai ‘welcome’ first. Other greeting expressions used in this situation are exactly the same as those you would use elsewhere, e.g., konnichiwa, atsui desu ne, etc. When you meet your friend’s family members for the first time, you have to, of course, introduce yourself. When you want to give the gift you have brought with you, you can say Kore o doo zo ‘This is for you’ (lit. ‘[take] this please.’). When a Japanese leads you to the living room, the person will probably say something like the following:

(Doo zo) kochira e.  
OR  
Kochira e doo zo.

2. When you want to take leave

When you want to take leave, you can say Sorosoro shitsuree shimasu ‘Please excuse me, (I have to go now).’ In most cases, the Japanese will probably ask you to stay longer by saying something like Mada yoroshii deshoo? ‘Can’t you stay a little longer?’ Although it is possible to respond by saying lie ‘No’, that expression sounds too direct and can be offending, for you are expected to decline an offer in an indirect manner. Perhaps a safer expression to use in this situation would be something like Ee, demo... ‘Yes, but...’, which indicates that you really want to stay longer but you have to leave (because you have something to do) or that you are afraid that you have stayed too long or that you have taken too much of your friend’s time.

When you leave the house, the Japanese may ask you to come again by saying something like Mata kite kudasai ‘Please come again.’ Before saying sayoonara, it will be a good idea to thank the Japanese for the invitation by saying (Kyoo wa) doomo arigatoo gozaimashita.

3. When you have a Japanese guest

Most of the things that have been discussed above hold when you have a Japanese guest.

When you greet the Japanese, say Irasshai. Your Japanese guest may bring a little gift. Receive it graciously and say Doomo arigatoo gozaimasu. It should be noted, however, that you are not supposed to open the gift on receipt as you would do in the U.S. (Ask your instructor about this Japanese custom.) When you lead the person to your living room, you can say Kochira e doo zo. When the person says that s/he would like to leave, ask him/her to stay longer by saying Mada ii deshoo? When the person leaves the house, ask him/her to visit you again by saying Mata kite kudasai.
Lesson 30  Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

4. **Tanoshikatta desu**  'I had a wonderful time.' (lit., It was enjoyable.)

   Tanoshikatta desu is the past tense for Tanoshii desu (lit., 'It is enjoyable.' ). The negative form for Tanoshikatta desu is Tanoshiku arimasen deshita (lit., 'It was not enjoyable.' ). True adjectives change form in this way. For example, tooi 'far' changes as follows:

   - Tooi desu.  *It is far.*
   - Too ku arimasen.  *It is not far.*
   - Too kattade su.  *It was far.*
   - Too ku arimasen deshita.  *It was not far.*

5. **Other sentiments**

   You may hear or have occasion to use the following expressions while in Japan. Discuss with your instructor how to use these expressions appropriately.

   a. **Omedetoo gozaimasu.**  *Congratulations.*

      This expression is used for weddings, graduations, promotions, births, birthdays, passing entrance exams and other happy occasions.

   b. **Shitsuree shimasu.**  *Excuse me. (lit., I'll do something rude).*

      Generally, this is used when you are joining or leaving other people (e.g., entering a room, excusing yourself, etc.).

   c. **Shitsuree desu ga...**  *Excuse me. (lit., It is rude, but...)*

      This expression is used prior to asking personal questions (e.g., Shitsuree desu ga, donata desu ka?).

   d. **Zannen desu.**  *I'm sorry. (lit., It is regrettable.)*

      This is used to express regret, not anger. For example, it may be used after an exam is failed, after a party is missed, or when someone is absent when you visit their home.

   e. **Doozo osaki ni.**  *Please go before me.*

      Saki literally means 'first.' This expression is used when you ask someone to walk ahead of you or to do something else before you.

   f. **Osaki ni shitsuree shimasu.**  *Please excuse my going before you.*

      This expression is used whenever you do something before someone who is with you (e.g., walking through a doorway, getting up from a table, etc.).
Lesson 30  Expressing appreciation, regret and other sentiments

g. Odaiji ni.  
Take good care of yourself.

This expression is used whenever leaving the company of someone who is in poor health.

h. Ogenki de.  
Good luck (to you). Take care.

This expression is used to say 'good-bye' to a social acquaintance you do not expect to see again soon.

i. Kotsukete.  
Be careful.

This is used to urge someone to drive, walk, climb stairs, travel or do other things carefully and safely.

j. Itadakimasu.

'I am going to eat/drink.' This expression is used before one starts to eat or drink. Literally, it means 'I will receive.'

k. Gochisoosama deshita.

This means 'It was a feast.' This is used when someone has finished his/her meal or drink to express gratitude.
会話

Situation 1

ケリー：きのうは大変ご馳走さまでした。とても楽しかったです。どうもありがとうございました。
橋本：いえいえ、とんでもない。お恥ずかしいです。私のはうこそ、きれいなお花をありがとうございました。
ケリー：いいえ、どういたしまして。奥様によろしく。

Situation 2

ネルソン：おそくなって、申し訳ありません。
小川：いえいえ。
ネルソン：途中でバスが故障しました。だから、タクシーで来ました。
小川：そうですか。それは大変でしたね。

Situation 3

ジャクソン：もしもし。山田さんですか。私、ジャクソンです。
山田：ああ、ジャクソンさん。何ですか。
ジャクソン：実は、急用ができました。だから、申し訳ありませんが、今日の約束、あしたにしてくださいませんか。
山田：いいですよ。じゃあ、あしたの午後三時はどうですか。
ジャクソン：はい、結構です。
山田：じゃあ、あした。
ジャクソン：本当に済みません。じゃあ、あした。
This is a review lesson. You will be asked to act out or make up a conversation with the instructor based on the situations listed below. Try to use the expressions you have learned so far as appropriately as possible.

What do you say or do in the following situations?

1. You are on a train and want to know the name of the next stop.
2. You want to find out where the nearest subway station is.
3. You want to buy a train ticket to Shinjuku 3-chome and you need to find out which vending machine to use.
4. You want to find out how much the train fare to Shinjuku 3-chome is.
5. You are on the platform of a station and want to find out which side the Shinjuku 3-chome train comes in on.
6. You want to find out if the train coming in stops at Shinbashi.
7. You are on the subway during rush hour and want to ask people to get out of your way so that you can get off at your stop.
8. You want to go to Shinjuku by subway and need to find out whether or not you have to change trains if you go from Shinbashi.
9. You are on a bus and want to find out at which exit of the train station the taxi stand is located.
10. You are on a bus and want to find out how many more stops there are before you get to Akasaka Mitsuke.
11. You want to find out where the north exit of the station is.
12. You are in a taxi which is approaching your destination and you want to tell the driver to stop at the next traffic light.
13. You want a hotel clerk to call a taxi for you.
14. You don't understand the response of a Japanese person to your request for directions.
15. You are asking a Japanese for the way to a place and you want to ask the person to draw you a map.
16. You want to buy a sweater for your child and want to find out where in the department store they sell sweaters.
17. A store clerk showed you a sweater but you want to see the same sweater in different colors.
18. You are in a camera shop and a clerk showed you a camera but you want to see smaller and less expensive ones.
19. You have seen several cameras in a store and you would like to buy one of them.
20. You are in a camera shop and want to ask the clerk to show you the camera that is the third one from the left in the showcase.
21. You are doing some shopping in a store but you don’t understand what the clerk is saying, so you want to ask if there is an English-speaking clerk in the store.

22. You have bought several items in a store and want to find out the total price.

23. You are in a restaurant and want to find out if they serve curried rice.

24. You have been sitting at a table in a restaurant for some time but no waiter/waitress seems to have noticed that you want to be helped.

25. You are in a tea parlor with one of your American friends and you want to order American coffee for two.

26. You have finished your meal in a restaurant and want to leave but the waiter/waitress hasn’t brought you the bill yet.

27. You are at the front desk of a ryokan and want to find out if they have a room available.

28. You are staying at a ryokan and want to ask a front-desk clerk where you can buy film.

29. You are calling a Japanese company and want to ask for Mr. Kita who works in the sales department.

30. You receive a call from a Japanese person at your office but don’t understand what s/he is saying, so you want to transfer the call to a Japanese-speaking person.

31. You are calling one of your Japanese friends at his house but the person who answered is someone other than your friend and s/he doesn’t speak English.

32. You receive a call at home and the person on the phone asks for you.

33. You are introduced to Japanese people.

34. You want to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Jones to a Japanese person.

35. You and one of your Japanese friends have started home together and you want to say goodbye to him/her when you part.

36. You meet your neighbor when you go to work in the morning and you want to greet him/her.

37. The electricity in your apartment is not working and you want your resident manager to come up and check.

38. Your tape recorder is broken and you take it to an electrical appliance store for repair.

39. You want to buy two theater tickets for the 10th.

40. You want to buy a Shinkansen ticket to Shin Osaka.

41. Apologize to your Japanese friend for arriving late for your appointment.

42. Say that you want to speak to Mr. Yamada.

43. You want to know whom you are talking to. Ask politely.

44. Give a gift to someone.

45. Say “Good luck to you”.

46. Take leave from someone’s home.

47. Decline an offer in an indirect manner.

48. Ask someone to visit you again.
49. Welcome a guest at the entrance to your house.
50. Lead a guest to your living room.
51. Invite a guest to stay longer.
52. Congratulate someone.
53. Take leave of someone.
54. Express regret.
55. Say 'take good care of yourself.'
56. Tell someone to be careful.
57. What do you say when you are about to eat or drink?
58. After having finished eating or drinking, express your gratitude.
59. Thank a Japanese friend for a favor received.
60. What do you say when you do something before someone else who is with you?

Sayonara!
<table>
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<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Lesson</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
| . . ban                   | number . .  
| . . bansen                | (track) number  
| . . bansen                | line/platform/track number . .  
| basu                      | bus  
| basu-tee                  | bus stop  
| benpi                     | constipation  
| bifuteki                  | beefsteak  
| biifu                     | beef  
| biiru                     | beer  
| bijutsukan                | art museum  
| biru                      | building  
| biza                      | visa  
| bu                        | department  
| buchoo                    | department head  
| bunboogu                  | stationery  
| buarausu                  | blouse  
| . . byaku                 | . . hundred (san-byaku)  
| **C**                     |
| chigaimasu                | wrong, different  
| chigau                    | different  
| chiisai                   | small  
| chika                     | basement  
| chikado       | underground passage  
| chikai                    | is near  
| chikatetsu                | subway  
| chippu                    | tip  
| chizu                     | map  
| choo                      | intestine  
| choome                    | chome (counter of blocks/streets)  
| chotto                    | a little  
| chotto                    | Excuse me (may I have your attention?)  
| chotto mae ni             | a little while ago  
| chotto (soko made)        | just over there (answers 'where are you going?' used as a greeting)  

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<th>JAPANESE-ENGLISH GLOSSARY</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>hon</td>
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<td>hon (...bon, ...pon)</td>
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JAPANESE-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

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<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>hoo</td>
<td>direction, way, toward</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>hoomu</td>
<td>platform</td>
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<td>spinach</td>
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<td>hooseki</td>
<td>jewel/jewelry</td>
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<td>hyaku</td>
<td>hundred</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>stomach</td>
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<tr>
<td>ichi</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ichi-do</td>
<td>one time, once</td>
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<td>ichi-gatsu</td>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>ichi-ji</td>
<td>one o'clock</td>
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<tr>
<td>ichi-nichi</td>
<td>one day</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>ichi-wa</td>
<td>a bunch</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>good, O.K.</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>iiie</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>ikaga</td>
<td>how?</td>
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<td>ikaiyoo</td>
<td>stomach ulcer</td>
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<td>ikeba</td>
<td>if (you) go</td>
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<td>...iki</td>
<td>(train) bound for...</td>
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<td>ikimasen</td>
<td>doesn’t/don’t go</td>
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<td>ikimashoo</td>
<td>let’s go</td>
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<tr>
<td>ikimasu</td>
<td>go</td>
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<tr>
<td>ikitain desu ga</td>
<td>(I) want to go (TAI form of ikimasu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ik-kagetsu</td>
<td>one month</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>one</td>
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<tr>
<td>iku</td>
<td>go (dictionary form of ikimasu)</td>
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<td>ikura</td>
<td>how much?</td>
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<td>ikutsu-me</td>
<td>which one (in a numbered series)</td>
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<td>ima</td>
<td>now</td>
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<tr>
<td>imasen</td>
<td>there is not/are not (people or animals)</td>
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<tr>
<td>imasu</td>
<td>there is/are (people or animals)</td>
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<td>irasshai</td>
<td>welcome</td>
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<td>irasshaimase</td>
<td>welcome (polite)</td>
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<td>is/are (polite)</td>
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<td>iriguchi</td>
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<td>iro</td>
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<td>isha</td>
<td>doctor</td>
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<td>issho ni</td>
<td>together</td>
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<tr>
<td>is-shuukan</td>
<td>one week</td>
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<tr>
<td>itadakimasu</td>
<td>'I will receive.' (see Notes)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>itai</td>
<td>painful, hurts</td>
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<tr>
<td>itashimashoo ka</td>
<td>(what) shall I do/make? (deferential)</td>
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<tr>
<td>itsu</td>
<td>when</td>
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<td>itsuka</td>
<td>fifth day of the month, five days</td>
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<td>itte (i)rasshai</td>
<td>good-bye (used by the one staying behind; lit., 'go and come')</td>
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<td>itte kudasai</td>
<td>please say</td>
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<td>itte</td>
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<td>itte</td>
<td>say (TE form of iimasu)</td>
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<td>I'm going out. (lit., I'll go and come back.)</td>
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<td>j</td>
<td>well (then)</td>
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<td>jaa</td>
<td>so long, see you again later</td>
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<td>jaa, mata</td>
<td>am/is/are not</td>
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<td>personnel section/department</td>
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<td>(indicates a question)</td>
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<td>(counter for) floor, story</td>
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<td>(one’s own) wife</td>
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<td>curried rice</td>
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<td>certainly, of course (response to a request)</td>
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<td>form, style, model</td>
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<td>katsudon (a bowl of rice topped with a fried pork cutlet)</td>
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<td>buy (TE form of kaimasu)</td>
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<td>katte kudasaimasen ka</td>
<td>won’t you buy (it) for me?</td>
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<td>counter</td>
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<td>madamada</td>
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<td>it’s at the place (you) turn</td>
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<td>some kind of, something</td>
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<td>how many people? (polite)</td>
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<td>what day (of the week)</td>
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<td>fix, repair (TE form of naoshimasu)</td>
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<td>(bus) stop, (taxi) stand</td>
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<td>norikae</td>
<td>a change (of trains, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>norikaete</td>
<td>change, transfer (trains, buses, etc.) (TE form of norikaemasu)</td>
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**O**

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<td>tooi</td>
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<td>Tsuusanshoo</td>
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### JAPANESE-ENGLISH GLOSSARY

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<td>(remain) resting (TE form of yasumimasu)</td>
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<td>yo</td>
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<td>. . .zen</td>
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**C**

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ENGLISH-JAPANESE GLOSSARY

G

gate (at station)  kaisatsuguchi  11

gentleman (formal)  shinshi  16

get off  orimasu  13

globe fish, blow fish  fugu  22

go  iku, ikimasu  9
    if you go  ikeba  10
    I want to go  ikitain desu  20
    Are you going home?  Okaeri desu ka?  27
    let's go  ikimashoo  14
    go down stairs  kaidan o orimasu  19

go out  demasu, dekakemasu  14, 20
    I'm going out  itte mairimasu  20

go to bed  nemasu  20

go up  agarimasu, noborimasu  11

good  ii  4
    good-bye  sayoonara,  1
    itte irasshai, itte mairimasu,  20
    gomen kudasai  1
    ohayoo gozaimasu  1
    konbanwa  1
    konnichiwa  1
    oyasuminasai  20

good morning  guramu  18

good evening  yaita  23

good day, good afternoon  shokuryoohin  16

good night  okyaku-san, okyaku-sama  13, 17

gram  han  10

grilled  te  27

groceries  watashimashita  19

guest  hankachi  18

guest  arimasu  4
    I have...  (watakushi wa) ... ga arimasu  4

H

half  arimasu  4

hand  atama  27

handed over  shinzoo  27

handkerchief  shinzoomahi  27

have  shinzobyoo  27

I have...  omoi  20

head  kakato  28

heart  gomen kudasai  20

heart attack  moshimoshi  20

heart disease
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<td>Doo shimashita ka?</td>
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<td>what's the matter?</td>
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<td>meet</td>
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<td>pleased to meet you</td>
<td>doozo yoroshiku</td>
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<td>let's meet</td>
<td>aimasu</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<td>moo ichi-do</td>
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<td>mouth</td>
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<td>movie</td>
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### English-Japanese Glossary

#### N
- **name**
- **name card**
- **nasty**
- **near**
  - **near here**
- **neck**
- **necktie**
- **newspaper**
- **next**
  - **next to...**
  - **the one after next**
  - **...is next**
  - **next corner**
  - **next week**
- **no**
- **no good**
- **north**
- **nose**
- **not**
  - **not (at all)**
  - **not yet**
- **November**
- **now**
- **number...**

#### O
- **October**
- **Oh!**
- **one day**
- **only**
- **operation**
- **or**
- **order**
- **other**
  - **the other day**
- **over there**
  - **just over there (answer to ‘Where are you going?’ used as a greeting)**

---

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- **juuichi-gatsu**
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- **mukoo, asoko, achira (polite)**
  - Page: 2, 7
- **chotto soko made**
  - Page: 20
ENGLISH-JAPANESE GLOSSARY

**P**

- pack
- painful
- pardon? (I don't understand)
  - I beg your pardon
  - pardon me
- pass
- passenger
- past
- pear
- person
- personnel (affairs)
- personnel section/department
- pet
- pie
- platform
- please
- please (may I have it?)
- plumber
- plumbing
- p.m.
- pneumonia
- point (in decimals)
- police
- police box
- political section
- politics
- pork
- president (lit., company head)
- person
- pretty
- public telephone
- pulse

**pakku** 18

**itai** 27

**Ha?** 2

**shitsuree itashimashita** 19

**doomo sumimasen** 24

**sugimasu** 13

**okyaku-san, okyaku-sama** 13, 17

**sugi** 10

**nashi** 23

**mono** (humble) 26

**jinji** 25

**jinji-ka** 25

**petto** 16

**pai** 22

**hoomu** 12

**doozo** (offering something) 12

**V-te form + kudasai** (request) 4

**ongeai shimasu** 3

**suidoo-ya** 28

**suidoo** 28

**gogo** 28

**haien** 27

**ten** 18

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**seeji-bu** 25

**seeji** 25

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<td>soo</td>
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<td>Is that so?</td>
<td>Soo desu ka?</td>
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<tr>
<td>south</td>
<td>minami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>south gate</td>
<td>minami-guchi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soy sauce</td>
<td>shooyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spaghetti</td>
<td>supagetti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinach</td>
<td>hoorensoo</td>
</tr>
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<td>spring</td>
<td>haru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stairway</td>
<td>kaidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Department</td>
<td>Kokumushoo</td>
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<td>stationery</td>
<td>bunboogu</td>
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<tr>
<td>steak</td>
<td>suteeki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beefsteak</td>
<td>bifuteki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stereo</td>
<td>sutereo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach ulcer</td>
<td>ikaiyoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop (bus, taxi)</td>
<td>noriba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>tomarimasu</td>
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<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>tomemasu</td>
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<td>straight</td>
<td>massugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td>michi</td>
</tr>
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<td>end of street</td>
<td>tsukiatari</td>
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<td>style</td>
<td>katachi</td>
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<td>subway</td>
<td>chikatetsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>natsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>nichiyobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunny</td>
<td>hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super express train</td>
<td>tokkyuu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supermarket</td>
<td>suupaamaaketto, suupa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweater</td>
<td>seetaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>amai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take (people)</td>
<td>tsurete iku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take (time)</td>
<td>kakarimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take care of yourself</td>
<td>odaiji ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tangerine</td>
<td>mikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>takushii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi stand</td>
<td>takushii noriba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>ocha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea parlor</td>
<td>kissaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>oshiemasu</td>
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<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>sensee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>denwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>television</td>
<td>terebi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
<td>oshiete kudasaimasen ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won't you please tell me</td>
<td>taion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature (of the body)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten thousand</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thanks</td>
<td>doomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you</td>
<td>arigatoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you very much</td>
<td>doomo arigatoo (gozaimasu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you for the good food</td>
<td>gochisoo-sama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that (thing)</td>
<td>sore, are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that (in front of nouns)</td>
<td>sono, ano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that way</td>
<td>sotchi, atchi, sotchira, achira (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>soko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>omoimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let me think for a minute</td>
<td>soo desu nee...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think that...</td>
<td>...to omoimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third...</td>
<td>mittsu-me no...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>kono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>kochira (thing, person) (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>kore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this way</td>
<td>kotchi, kochira (polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>nodo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>moku-yoobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ticket</td>
<td>kippu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coupon tickets</td>
<td>kaisuken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commuter ticket (season pass)</td>
<td>teekiken</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH-JAPANESE GLOSSARY

ticket window  uriba  11

tip       chippu  23

to    ni, e  4, 10

toaster  toosutaa  28

tobacco  tabako  3

tobacco shop  tabako-ya  7

today  kyoo  20

toe (ashi) yubi  27

together  issoh ni  21

toilet (o)tearai  7

tomorrow  ashita  26

tongue  shita  27

too  mo  4

tooth  ha  27

top  ue  17

top of ...  ...no ue  17

toward  hoo  9

towards  e  10

toy  omocha  16

track number  ...bansen  3

traffic light  shingoo  7

travel  ryokoo  25

true  hontoo  20

truly  hontoo ni  20

Tuesday  ka-yoobi  5

tuna fish  maguro  23

turn magarimasu  4

it's at the place (you) turn  magatta tokoro desu  9

turn left  hidari ni magarimasu  4

after having turned  magaruto  4

turn on  tsukimasu  28

light turns on  denki ga tsukimasu  28

U

Uh... (hesitation)  anoo  18

uncooked rice  okome  16

under  shita  17

under...  ...no shita  17
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>underground passage</td>
<td>chikadō</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand</td>
<td>wakarimasu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfortunately</td>
<td>ainiku desu ga</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unpleasant</td>
<td>iya</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreserved seat</td>
<td>jiyuu-keki</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up-train</td>
<td>nobori</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urgent business</td>
<td>kyuuyō</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VD</td>
<td>seebyō</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>yasai</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vending machine</td>
<td>jidō hōbaiki</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very</td>
<td>totemo, taihen</td>
<td>5, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>chikaku</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this vicinity</td>
<td>kono hēn</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vicinity of...</td>
<td>...no chikaku</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visa</td>
<td>sashō, bīza</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visa section</td>
<td>sashō-ka</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>mēmasu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>machimasu</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm sorry to have kept you waiting</td>
<td>omatase shimashita,</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please wait (polite)</td>
<td>omatase itashimashita</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please (remain) waiting</td>
<td>omachi kudasai</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>arukimasu</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>atatakai</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>mizu</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>tokee</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way</td>
<td>michi</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the way</td>
<td>tochūō</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather</td>
<td>(o)tenki</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>sui-yōbī</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welcome</td>
<td>irasshaimase</td>
<td>4, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you're welcome</td>
<td>irasshai</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welcome home</td>
<td>itashimashite</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>okaerinai</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stayed behind</td>
<td>used by the one who stayed behind</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>yoku</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well... (hesitation)</td>
<td>anō</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
well (then)  jaa  3
went to bed  nemashita  20
west  nishi  14
what  nani, nan  1
What is (it)?  (Sore wa) nan desu ka?  1
what day (of the week)?  nan-yooobi  5
what number?  nan-ban  28
what time?  nan-ji  10
when?  itsu  28
dokedo  2
dono...  14
which...?  nan-gai  16
which floor?  ikutsu-me (in a numbered series)  13
which one?  dore  23
which one?  nan-bansen  12
which track?  dotchi  14
which way?  uisukii  3
whisky  shiro  22
white  shiroi (no)  18
white (one)  donata (polite)  24
who?  kanai, okusan (someone else’s)  5
wife  wain  22
wine  sakay  18
wine merchant  fuyu  20
winter  fujin (formal)  16
woman  geta  3
wooden clogs  kirikizu  13
wound  kakimasu  4
write  kaite kudasai  4
please write  chigaimasu  1
wrong, different  rentogen  27

X
X-ray

Y
yes  hai, ee (less formal than hai)  2, 13
yen  en  11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the Months</th>
<th>Number of Months</th>
<th>Number of Weeks</th>
<th>Number of Years</th>
<th>Number of Days and Dates*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ichi-gatsu</td>
<td>ik-kagetsu</td>
<td>is-shuukan</td>
<td>ichi-nen</td>
<td>ichinichi ‘one day’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tsuitachi ‘the first’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-gatsu</td>
<td>ni-kagetsu</td>
<td>ni-shuukan</td>
<td>ni-nen</td>
<td>futsu-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-gatsu</td>
<td>san-kagetsu</td>
<td>san-shuukan</td>
<td>san-nen</td>
<td>mik-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shi-gatsu</td>
<td>yon-kagetsu</td>
<td>yon-shuukan</td>
<td>yo-nen</td>
<td>yok-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-gatsu</td>
<td>go-kagetsu</td>
<td>go-shuukan</td>
<td>go-nen</td>
<td>itsu-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roku-gatsu</td>
<td>rok-kagetsu</td>
<td>roku-shuukan</td>
<td>roku-nen</td>
<td>mui-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shichi-gatsu</td>
<td>shichi/nana-</td>
<td>shichi/nana-</td>
<td>shichi/nana-</td>
<td>nano-ka</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kagetsu</td>
<td>shuuukan</td>
<td>shuuukan</td>
<td>yoo-ka</td>
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<tr>
<td>hachi-gatsu</td>
<td>hachi/hak-</td>
<td>hachi/has-</td>
<td>hachi-nen</td>
<td>kokono-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ku-gatsu</td>
<td>ku/kyuu-</td>
<td>kyuu-shuukan</td>
<td>kyuu-nen</td>
<td>juu-ken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juu-gatsu</td>
<td>juk/jik-kagetsu</td>
<td>juis-shuukan</td>
<td>juu-nen</td>
<td>too-ka</td>
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<td>juuichi-gatsu</td>
<td>juuik-kagetsu</td>
<td>juu-sshuukan</td>
<td>juuichi-nen</td>
<td>juuichi-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juuni-gatsu</td>
<td>juuni-kagetsu</td>
<td>juuni-shuukan</td>
<td>juuni-nen</td>
<td>juuni-nichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>What month?</td>
<td>How many months?</td>
<td>How many weeks?</td>
<td>How many years?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>or What date?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The words for numbers of days and dates higher than 10 are regular (i.e., are composed of the appropriate number plus nichi) except that 'the 14th', 'the 20th', 'the 24th' and '14 days', '20 days' and '24 days' are juuyok-ka, hatsu-ka and nijuyuyok-ka respectively.
### TABLE OF MONTHS, DAYS, WEEKS, AND COUNTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Ages*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ichi-ji</td>
<td>ichi-jikan</td>
<td>ip-pun</td>
<td>hitori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ni-ji</td>
<td>ni-jikan</td>
<td>ni-fun</td>
<td>futari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>san-ji</td>
<td>san-jikan</td>
<td>san-pun</td>
<td>san-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>yo-ji</td>
<td>yo-jikan</td>
<td>yon-pun</td>
<td>yo-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>go-ji</td>
<td>go-jikan</td>
<td>go-fun</td>
<td>go-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>roku-ji</td>
<td>roku-jikan</td>
<td>rop-pun</td>
<td>roku-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>shichi-ji</td>
<td>shichi/nana-jikan</td>
<td>shichi/nana-fun</td>
<td>shichi-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>hachi-ji</td>
<td>hachi-jikan</td>
<td>hachi-fun or hap-pun</td>
<td>hachi-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ku-ji</td>
<td>ku-jikan</td>
<td>kyuu-fun</td>
<td>ku/kyuu-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>juu-ji</td>
<td>juu-jikan</td>
<td>jip/jup-pun</td>
<td>juu-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>juui-ji</td>
<td>juui-chi-jikan</td>
<td>juui-p-pun</td>
<td>juui-chi-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>juuni-ji</td>
<td>juun-chi-jikan</td>
<td>juun-fun</td>
<td>juun-nin</td>
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<tr>
<td>What time?</td>
<td>How many hours?</td>
<td>How many minutes?</td>
<td>How many people?</td>
<td>How old?</td>
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</table>

*Twenty years old* is hatachi or nius-sai The other words for ages are regular.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flat Objects</th>
<th>Cylindrical Objects</th>
<th>Floors</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Units (general counter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ichi-mai</td>
<td>ip-pon</td>
<td>ik-kai</td>
<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>hitotsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ni-mai</td>
<td>ni-hon</td>
<td>ni-kai</td>
<td>ni-ko</td>
<td>futatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>san-mai</td>
<td>san-bon</td>
<td>san-gai</td>
<td>san-ko</td>
<td>mitsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>yo/yon-mai</td>
<td>yon-hon</td>
<td>yon-kai</td>
<td>yon-ko</td>
<td>yottsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>go-mai</td>
<td>go-hon</td>
<td>go-kai</td>
<td>go-ko</td>
<td>itsutsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>roku-mai</td>
<td>rop-pon</td>
<td>rok-kai</td>
<td>rok-ko</td>
<td>muttsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>shichi/nana-mai</td>
<td>shichi/nana-hon</td>
<td>shichi/nana-kai</td>
<td>nana-ko</td>
<td>nanatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>hachi-mai</td>
<td>hachi-hon, hap-pon</td>
<td>hachi/hak-kai</td>
<td>hak-ko</td>
<td>yattsu</td>
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<td>kyuu-mai</td>
<td>kyuu-hon</td>
<td>kyuu-kai</td>
<td>kyuu-ko</td>
<td>kokonotsu</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>juu-mai</td>
<td>jup-pon</td>
<td>juk-kai</td>
<td>juk/jik-ko</td>
<td>too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>juuichi-mai</td>
<td>juu-pon</td>
<td>juuik-kai</td>
<td>juuik-ko</td>
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<td>juuni-mai</td>
<td>juuni-hon</td>
<td>juuni-kai</td>
<td>juuni-ko</td>
<td>juuni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>How many (flat objects)?</td>
<td>How many (cylindrical objects)?</td>
<td>What floor?</td>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>How many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers in a Series*</td>
<td>Number of Times</td>
<td>Bunches</td>
<td>Piles</td>
<td>Servings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 saisho no... or hajime no...</td>
<td>ichi-do</td>
<td>ichi-wa</td>
<td>hito-yama</td>
<td>ichi-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 futatsu-me or futatsu-me no...</td>
<td>ni-do</td>
<td>ni-wa</td>
<td>futa-yama</td>
<td>ni-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mittsu-me or mittsu-me no...</td>
<td>san-do</td>
<td>san-wa or san-ba</td>
<td>mi-yama</td>
<td>san-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 yottsu-me or yottsu-me no...</td>
<td>yon-do</td>
<td>yon-wa</td>
<td>yo(n)-yama</td>
<td>yo-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 itsutsu-me or itsutsu-me no...</td>
<td>go-do</td>
<td>go-wa</td>
<td>itsu-yama</td>
<td>go-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question Which number? ikutsu-me or ikutsu-me no...</td>
<td>How many times? nan-do</td>
<td>How many bunches? nan-wa or nan-ba</td>
<td>How many piles? iku-yama</td>
<td>How many servings? nan-ninmae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*...me is used in describing objects in a series as in 'first...', second...', and can be used after any counter. For example, futari-me 'the second person' or san-do-me 'the third time', etc.