

Greetings





おはよう。	Ohayoo.	Good morning.
おはよう ございます。	Ohayoo gozaimasu.	Good morning. (polite)
こんにちは。	Konnichiwa.	Good afternoon.
こんばんは。	Konbanwa.	Good evening.
さようなら。	Sayonara.	Good-bye.
おやすみなさい。	Oyasuminasai.	Good night.
ありがとう。	Arigatoo.	Thank you.
ありがとう ございます。	Arigatoo gozaimasu.	Thank you. (polite)
すみません。	Sumimasen.	Excuse me.; I'm sorry.
いいえ。	Iie.	No.; Not at all.
いってきます。	Ittekimasu.	I'll go and come back.
いってらっしゃい。	Itterasshai.	Please go and come back.
ただいま。	Tadaima.	I'm home.
おかえりなさい。	Okaerinasai.	Welcome home.
いただきます。	Itadakimasu.	Thank you for the meal. (before eating)
ごちそうさま。	Gochisousama.	Thank you for the meal. (after eating)
はじめまして。	Hajimemashite.	How do you do?
どうぞよろしく。	Doozo yoroshiku.	Nice to meet you.

おはよう/ありがとう▶ *Ohayoo* is used between friends and family members, while *ohayoo gozaimasu* is used between less intimate acquaintances, similarly with *arigatoo* and *arigatoo gozaimasu*. The rule of thumb is: if you are on a first-name basis with someone, go for the shorter versions. If you would address someone as Mr. or Ms., use the longer versions. To give a concrete example, the social expectation is such that students are to use the longer variants when they speak with a professor.

さようなら▶ There are several good-bye expressions in Japanese, the choice among which depends on the degree of separation. *Sayoonara* indicates that the speaker does not expect to see the person spoken to before she “turns a page in her life”; not until a new day arrives, or until fate brings the two together again, or until they meet again in the other world.

じゃあ、また。 Jaa, mata.
(between friends, expecting to see each other again fairly soon)

しつれいします。 Shitsureeshimasu.
(taking leave from a professor’s office, for example)

いってきます。 Ittekimasu.
(leaving home)

すみません▶ *Sumimasen* means (1) “Excuse me,” to get another person’s attention, (2) “I’m sorry,” to apologize for the trouble you have caused, or (3) “Thank you,” to show appreciation for what someone has done for you.

いいえ▶ *Iie* is primarily “No,” a negative reply to a question. In the dialogue, it is used to express the English phrase “Don’t mention it,” or “You’re welcome,” with which you point out that one is not required to feel obliged for what you have done for them.

いってらっしゃい/いってきます/ただいま/おかえりなさい▶ *Ittekimasu* and *itterasshai* is a common exchange used at home when a family member leaves. The person who leaves says *ittekimasu*, which literally means “I will go and come back.” And the family members respond with *itterasshai*, which means “Please go and come back.”

Tadaima and *okaeri* are used when a person comes home. The person who arrives home says *tadaima* (I am home right now) to the family members, and they respond with *okaerinasai* (Welcome home).

Countries

アメリカ	Amerika	U.S.A.
イギリス	Igirisu	Britain
オーストラリア	Oosutoraria	Australia
かんこく	Kankoku	Korea
スウェーデン	Sueeden	Sweden
ちゅうごく	Chuugoku	China

Majors

かがく	kagaku	science
アジアけんきゅう	ajiakenkyuu	Asian studies
けいざい	keezai	economics
こくさいかんけい	kokusaikankee	international relations
コンピューター	konpyuutaa	computer
じんるいがく	jinruigaku	anthropology
せいじ	seeji	politics
ビジネス	bijinesu	business
ぶんがく	bungaku	literature
れきし	rekishi	history

Occupations

しごと	shigoto	job; work; occupation
いしゃ	isha	doctor
かいしゃいん	kaishain	office worker
こうこうせい	kookoosee	high school student
しゅふ	shufu	housewife
だいがくいんせい	daigakuinsee	graduate student
だいがくせい	daigakusee	college student
べんごし	bengoshi	lawyer

Family

おかあさん	okaasan	mother
おとうさん	otoosan	father
おねえさん	oneesan	older sister
おにいさん	oniisan	older brother
いもうと	imooto	younger sister
おとうと	otooto	younger brother

① すうじ (Numbers)

0	ぜろ / れい zero ree		
1	いち ichi	11	じゅういち juuichi
2	に ni	12	じゅうに juuni
3	さん san	13	じゅうさん juusan
4	よん / し / (よ) yon shi (yo)	14	じゅうよん / じゅうし juuyon juushi
5	ご go	15	じゅうご juugo
6	ろく roku	16	じゅうろく juuroku
7	なな / しち nana shichi	17	じゅうなな / じゅうしち juunana juushichi
8	はち hachi	18	じゅうはち juuhachi
9	きゅう / く kyuu ku	19	じゅうきゅう / じゅうく juukyuu juuku
10	じゅう juu	20	にじゅう nijuu
		30	さんじゅう sanjuu
		40	よんじゅう yonjuu
		50	ごじゅう gojuu
		60	ろくじゅう rokujuu
		70	ななじゅう nanajuu
		80	はちじゅう hachijuu
		90	きゅうじゅう kyuujuu
		100	ひゃく hyaku

Big numbers ▶ In addition to the digit markers for tens (*juu*), hundreds (*hyaku*), and thousands (*sen*), which are found in Western languages as well, Japanese uses the marker for tens of thousands (*man*). Thus 20,000, for example, is *niman* ($=2 \times 10,000$), rather than *nijuusen* ($=20 \times 1,000$). While the next unit marker in Western languages is one million, Japanese describes that number as $100 \times 10,000$, that is, *hyakuman*.

More complicated numbers can be considered the sums of smaller numbers, as in the following examples.

234,567	=	23 × 10,000	にじゅうさんまん	(nijuusanman)
		4 × 1,000	よんせん	(yonsen)
		5 × 100	ごひゃく	(gohyaku)
		6 × 10	ろくじゅう	(rokujuu)
		7	なな	(nana)

100	ひゃく hyaku	1,000	せん sen	10,000	いちまん ichiman
200	にひゃく nihyaku	2,000	にせん nisen	20,000	にまん niman
300	さんびゃく sanbyaku	3,000	さんぜん sanzen	30,000	さんまん sanman
400	よんひゃく yonhyaku	4,000	よんせん yonsen	40,000	よんまん yonman
500	ごひゃく gohyaku	5,000	ごせん gosen	50,000	ごまん goman
600	ろっぴゃく roppyaku	6,000	ろくせん rokusen	60,000	ろくまん rokuman
700	ななひゃく nanahyaku	7,000	ななせん nanasen	70,000	ななまん nanaman
800	はっぴゃく happyaku	8,000	はっせん hassen	80,000	はちまん hachiman
900	きゅうひゃく kyuuhyaku	9,000	きゅうせん kyuusen	90,000	きゅうまん kyuuman














Age なんさいですか。/おいくつですか。(How old are you?)
Nansai desu ka. Oikutsu desu ka.

The counter suffix ~さい is used to indicate “-years old.”

1	いっさい issai	5	ごさい gosai	9	きゅうさい kyuusai
2	にさい nisai	6	ろくさい rokusai	10	じゅっさい jussai
3	さんさい sansai	7	ななさい nanasai	11	じゅういっさい juuissai
4	よんさい yonsai	8	はっさい hassai	20	はたち* hatachi

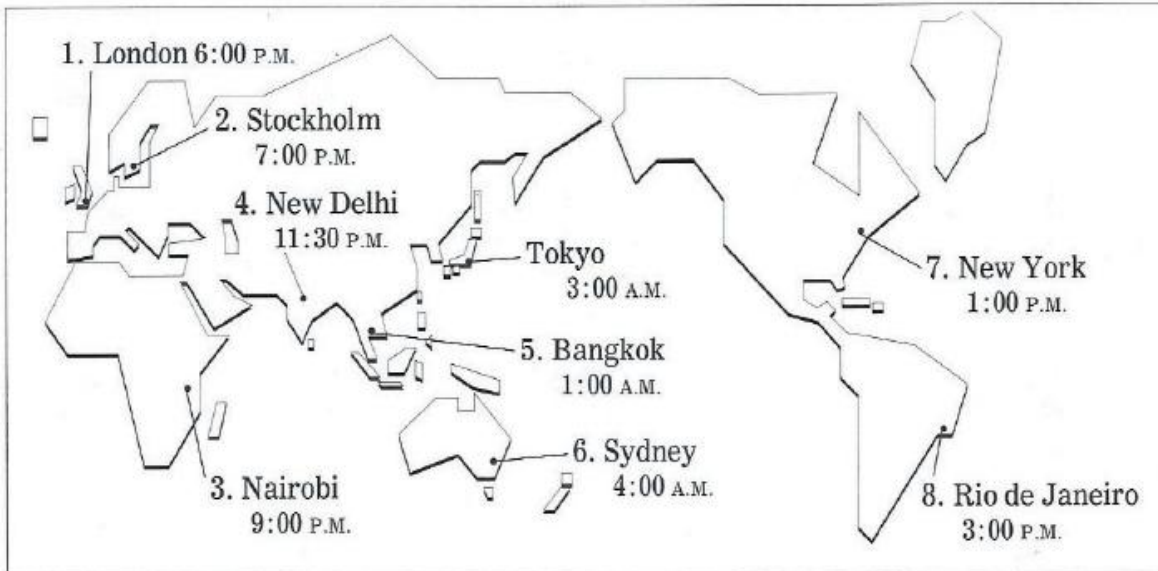
*For 20 years old, はたち (*hatachi*) is usually used, although にじゅっさい (*nijussai*) can be used.

II じかん (Time)

				
いちじ ichiji	にじ niji	さんじ sanji	よじ yoji	ごじ goji
				
ろくじ rokuji	しちじ shichiji	はちじ hachiji	くじ kuji	じゅうじ juuji
				
じゅういちじ juuichiji	じゅうにじ juuniji	いちじはん ichiji han		

Example: Q: どうきょうは いま なんじですか。
Tookyoo wa ima nanji desu ka.

A: ごぜん さんじです。
Gozen sanji desu.



minutes

1	いっぷん ippun	11	じゅういっぷん juuippun
2	にふん nifun	12	じゅうにふん juunifun
3	さんぷん sanpun	13	じゅうさんぷん juusanpun
4	よんぷん yonpun	14	じゅうよんぷん juuyonpun
5	ごふん gofun	15	じゅうごふん juugofun
6	ろっぷん roppun	16	じゅうろっぷん juuroppun
7	ななふん nanafun	17	じゅうななふん juunanafun
8	はっぷん / はちふん happun hachifun	18	じゅうはっぷん / juuhappun
9	きゅうふん kyuufun		じゅうはちふん juuhachifun
10	じゅうぷん juppun	19	じゅうきゅうふん juukyuufun
		20	にじゅうぷん nijuppun
		30	さんじゅうぷん sanjuppun

でんわばんごう (Telephone Numbers)

Read the following people's telephone numbers. ☎

Example: やました 283-9547 → にはちさんの きゅうごよんなな
Yamashita ni hachi san no kyuu go yon nana

1. ^{めありい}メアリー 951-0326
Mearii
2. たけし 362-4519
Takeshi
3. ^{すう}スー 691-4236
Suu
4. ^{ろばあと}ロバート 852-1032
Robaato

Giving one's telephone number ▶ The particle *no* is usually placed in between the local exchange code and the last four digits. Therefore, the number 012-345-6789 is *zero ichi ni, san yon go no, roku nana hachi kyuu*.

さん ▶ *San* is placed after a name as a generic title. It goes both with a given name and a family name. Children are referred to as *chan* (and boys in particular as *kun*), rather than as *san*. Professors and doctors are usually referred to with the title *sensee*. *San* and other title words are never used in reference to oneself.

せんせい ▶ The word *sensee* is usually reserved for describing somebody else's occupation. *Watashi wa sensee desu* makes sense, but may sound slightly arrogant, because the word *sensee* actually means an "honorable master." If you (or a member of your family) are a teacher, and if you want to be really modest, you can use the word *kyooshi* instead.