

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. Structure

The learning materials consist of a Main Text, a Translation and Grammar Text and a set of cassette tapes/CDs. The Translation and Grammar Text is currently available in English. Versions in other languages will be published shortly.

The materials have been prepared with the main emphasis on listening and speaking Japanese; they do not provide instruction in reading and writing hiragana, katakana or kanji.

II. Content and Method of Use

1. Main Text

1) Japanese Pronunciation

This section gives examples of the main characteristics of Japanese pronunciation.

2) Classroom instructions, greetings, numerals

These are useful for understanding classroom instructions and daily greetings. They are frequently used by teachers in class.

3) Lessons

There are 25 lessons, and each contains the following:

① Sentence Patterns

Basic sentence patterns are shown in the order they appear.

② Example Sentences

A small dialogue in the style of a question and answer is given to show how the sentence patterns are used in practical conversation. New adverbs, conjunctions, and other grammatical points are also introduced.

③ Conversation

In the conversations, various foreign people staying in Japan appear in a variety of situations. The conversations include everyday expressions and greetings. As they are simple, learning them by heart is recommended. If time allows, students should try developing the conversation by applying the reference words given in each lesson of the Translation and Grammar Text in order to maximize their communication skills.

④ Drills

The drills are divided into three levels: A, B, and C.

Drill A is visually designed in chart style to help understanding of the grammatical structure. The style helps students to learn systematically the basic sentence patterns through substitution drills, and applying verb forms and conjugations following the chart.

Drill B has various drill patterns to strengthen students' grasp of the basic sentence patterns. Follow the directions given in each practice. Drills marked with a ↗ sign use pictorial charts.

Drill C is given in discourse style to show how the sentence patterns function in actual situations, and to enhance practical oral skills. Do not simply read, repeat and substitute, but try making your own substitution, enrich the content, and develop the story.

⑤ Practice

Two kinds of practices are given: one type for listening (🎧) and the other for grammar practice.

The listening practice is further divided into a question asking for a personal answer, and a question confirming the key point of the given discourse. The listening practices are designed to strengthen students' aural skills, while the grammar practices check comprehension of vocabulary and the grammar points in the lessons studied.

The reading practices mostly require students to give a true or false response after reading a simple story compiled with words and sentence patterns from the lessons learned.

⑥ Review

This is provided to enable students to go over the essential points every several lessons studied.

⑦ Summary

At the end of the Main Text, a summary of grammatical points is given, such as the use of the particles, verb forms, adverbs and conjunctions, using example sentences appearing in the respective lessons.

⑧ Index

This includes classroom instructions, greetings, numerals, new

vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions introduced in each lesson of the Main Text.

2. Translation and Grammar Text

- 1) Explanations of the general features and pronunciation of Japanese as well as the Japanese writing system
- 2) Translation of classroom instructions and greetings in the Main Text
- 3) The following are given in each of the 25 lessons.
 - ① new vocabulary and its translation
 - ② translation of Sentence Patterns, Example Sentences, and Conversation
 - ③ useful words related to the lesson and small pieces of information on Japan and the Japanese
 - ④ explanation of essential grammar appearing in the lesson
- 4) Translation of the particles, how to use the forms, adverbs and adverbial expressions, and various conjugations found at the back of the Main Text
- 5) Tables showing how to express numbers, time, periods of time, and counters, etc. including items which the textbook does not cover

3. Cassette Tapes/CDs

On the cassette tapes/CDs, Vocabulary, Sentence Patterns, Example Sentences, Drill C, Conversation and listening comprehension questions of the Practice section are recorded.

Students should pay attention to the pronunciation and intonation when listening to the Vocabulary, Sentence Patterns and Example Sentences. When listening to Drill C and Conversation, try to get accustomed to the natural speed of the language.

4. Romanization

- 1) In general, the Hepburn system of romanization has been used.

The syllabic nasal sound is represented by 'n' throughout.

- 2) Long vowels are indicated as follows:

ā, ii, ū, ei(ē), ō

e.g., okāsan (mother) ōkii (big, large) tokei (watch, clock) onēsan (elder sister)

- 3) For readability, the text has been transliterated with spaces between words.

Particles are written separately except when accepted as forming a single unit with the parent word.

e.g., nanika (something) desukara (therefore, so)

- 4) Prefixes, suffixes and counters are usually separated from their parent words by hyphens, and long compound words are broken up by hyphens.

e.g., o-shigoto (work, business) Tanaka-san (Mr. Tanaka)

25-sai (25 years old) hana-ya (flower shop) benkyō-shimasu (study)

However, the hyphen is omitted when the compound is regarded as a single unit.

e.g., hitotsu (one) hitori (one person) ocha (tea) asagohan (breakfast)

oyasuminasai (good night)

- 5) Capitals are used at the beginning of sentences and for the initial letters of proper nouns.

- 6) Foreign names are spelt according to the katakana spelling.

e.g., Mirā-san (Mr. Miller)

- 7) Some foreign loan words are romanized to approximate their original pronunciation.

e.g., pātii (party) fōku (fork)

5. Miscellaneous

- 1) Words which can be omitted from a sentence are enclosed in square brackets

[].

e.g., Chichi wa 54 [-sai] desu. (My father is 54 years old.)

- 2) Synonyms are enclosed in round brackets ().

e.g., dare (donata) (who)

- 3) An alternative word is shown by ~.

e.g., ~ wa ikaga desu ka. (Won't you have ~?/Would you like to have~?)

However a hyphen is used when the alternative words are numbers.

e.g., - sai (- years old) - en (- yen) - jikan (- hours)

TO USERS OF THIS TEXTBOOK

The most effective way to study

1. Learn each word carefully.

The *Translation & Grammatical Notes* introduces the new words for each lesson. First, listen to the tape/CD and learn these words thoroughly, paying special attention to the correct pronunciation and accent. Try to make sentences with the new words. It is important to memorize not only a word itself, but its use in a sentence.

2. Practice the sentence patterns.

Make sure you understand the meaning of each sentence pattern, and do *Drills A* and *B* until you have mastered the pattern. Say the sentences aloud, especially when doing *Drill B*.

3. Practice the conversation drills.

Sentence-pattern practice is followed by conversation practice. The example conversations show the various situations in actual daily life in which people from abroad will often need to use Japanese. Start by doing *Drill C* to get accustomed to the pattern. Don't practice only the dialogue pattern, but try to expand the dialogue. And learn how to communicate suitably according to the situations by practicing the conversation.

4. Listen to the cassette tape/CD repeatedly.

When practicing *Drill C* and *Conversation*, listen to the tape/CD and say the dialogue aloud to make sure you acquire the correct pronunciation and intonation. Listening to the tape/CD is the most effective way to get used to the sound and speed of Japanese and to improve your listening ability.

5. Always remember to review and prepare.

So as not to forget what you have learned in class, always review it the same day. Finally, do the questions at the end of each lesson in order to check what you have learnt and to test your listening comprehension. And, if you have time, look through the words and grammar explanation for the next lesson. Basic preparation is necessary for effective study.

6. Use what you have learnt.

Don't limit your learning to the classroom. Try to talk to Japanese people. Using what you have just learnt is the best way to progress.

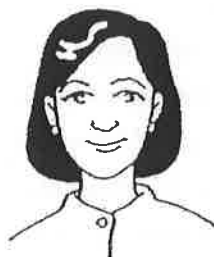
If you complete this textbook following the above suggestions, you will have acquired the basic vocabulary and expressions necessary for daily life in Japan.

CHARACTERS IN THE CONVERSATIONS



Mike Miller

American, employee of IMC



Sato Keiko

Japanese, employee of IMC



Jose Santos

Brazilian, employee of Brazil Air



Maria Santos

Brazilian, housewife



Karina

Indonesian, student at Fuji University



Wang Xue

Chinese, doctor at Kobe Hospital



Yamada Ichiro

Japanese, employee of IMC



Yamada Tomoko

Japanese, bank clerk



Matsumoto Tadashi
Japanese,
department chief at IMC



Matsumoto Yoshiko
Japanese, housewife



Kimura Izumi
Japanese, announcer

—Other Characters—



Watt
British,
professor at Sakura University



Schmidt
German,
engineer at Power Electric Company



Lee
Korean,
research worker at AKC



Teresa
Brazilian, schoolgirl (9 yrs.),
daughter of Jose & Maria Santos



Taro
Japanese, schoolboy (8 yrs.),
son of Ichiro & Tomoko Yamada.



Gupta
Indian, employee of IMC



Thawaphon
Thai, student at Japanese language school

※IMC (computer software company)

※AKC (Aja-kenkyū-sentā: Asia Research Institute)

LESSON 642

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Won't you join us?

III. Reference Words & Information:

FOOD

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N o V (transitive)

2. N o *shimasu*

3. *Nani o shimasu ka*

4. *nan* and *nani*

5. N (place) *de V*

6. *V-masen ka*

7. *V-mashō*

8. *o ~*

LESSON 748

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Hello

III. Reference Words & Information:

FAMILY

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N (tool/means) *de V*

2. "Word/Sentence" *wa ~ go de nan desu ka*

3. N (person) *ni agemasu*, etc.

4. N (person) *ni moraimasu*, etc.

5. *Mō V-mashita*

LESSON 854

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

It's almost time to leave

III. Reference Words & Information:

COLOR & TASTE

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Adjectives

2. N *wa na-adj [ná] desu*

N *wa i-adj (~i) desu*

3. *na-adj na N*

i-adj (~i) N

4. *totemo/amari*

5. N *wa dō desu ka*

6. N₁ *wa donna N₂ desu ka*

7. S₁ *ga, S₂*

8. *dore*

LESSON 960

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

That's too bad

III. Reference Words & Information:

MUSIC, SPORTS & MOVIES

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. *N ga arimasu/wakarimasu*

N ga suki desu/kirai desu/

jōzu desu/heta desu

2. *donna N*

3. *yoku/daitai/takusan/sukoshi/*

amari/zenzen

4. *S₁ kara, S₂*

5. *dōshite*

LESSON 1066

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Do you have chili sauce in this store?

III. Reference Words & Information:

INSIDE THE HOUSE

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. *N ga arimasu/imasu*

2. *N₁ (place) ni N₂ ga arimasu/imasu*

3. *N₁ wa N₂ (place) ni arimasu/imasu*

4. *N₁ (thing/person/place) no N₂ (position)*

5. *N₁ ya N₂*

6. Word (s) *desu ka*

7. *Chiri-sōsu wa arimasen ka*

LESSON 1172

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

Please send this by sea mail

III. Reference Words & Information:

MENU

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Saying numbers

2. Quantifier (period) *ni-kai V*

3. Quantifier *dake/N dake*

LESSON 1278

I. Vocabulary

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns & Example Sentences

Conversation:

How was the Festival?

III. Reference Words & Information:

FESTIVALS & PLACES OF NOTE

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Past tense of noun sentences and
na-adjective sentences

2. Past tense of *i*-adjective sentences

3. *N₁ wa N₂ yoī* adjective *desu*

4. *N₁ to N₂ to dochira ga* adjective *desu ka*

...*N₁/N₂ no hō ga* adjective *desu*

5. *N₁ [no naka]de nani/doko/dare/*
itsu ga ichiban adjective *desu ka*

...*N₂ ga ichiban* adjective *desu*

SUMMARY LESSON163

I. Particles

II. How to Use the Forms

III. Adverbs and Adverbial Expressions

IV. Various Conjunctions

APPENDICES172

I. Numerals

II. Expressions of time

III. Expressions of period

IV. Counters

INTRODUCTION

I. General Features of Japanese

1. Parts of Speech

The Japanese language is comprised of verbs, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, conjunctions and particles.

2. Word Order

A predicate always comes at the end of a sentence. A modifier always comes before the word or phrase to be modified.

3. Predicate

There are three types of predicates in Japanese: noun, verb and adjective. A predicate inflects according to whether it is (1) affirmative or negative and (2) non-past or past.

Adjectives are divided into two types according to their type of inflection.

They are called *i*-adjectives and *na*-adjectives.

In Japanese, words do not inflect for person, gender or number.

4. Particle

A particle is used to show the grammatical relation between words, to show the speaker's intention or to connect sentences.

5. Omission

Words or phrases are often omitted if they are understood from the context. Even the subject and object of a sentence are often omitted.

II. Japanese Script

There are three kinds of letters in Japanese: hiragana, katakana and kanji (Chinese characters). Hiragana and katakana are phonetic representations of sounds, and each letter basically corresponds to one mora (a unit of sound. See III). Kanji convey meanings as well as sounds.

In Japanese script, all three types of letters are used together. Katakana are used to write foreign names and loan words. 1945 kanji letters are fixed as essential for daily use. Hiragana are used to write particles, the inflectable parts of words, etc. Other than these three types of letters, romaji (Roman letters) are sometimes used for the convenience of foreigners. You may see romaji at stations and on signboards. Below are examples of all four types of script.

田中 さん は ミラー さん と デパート へ 行 きます。
○ □ □ △ □ □ △ □ ○ □

Mr. Tanaka is going to the department store with Mr. Miller.

大阪 O s a k a
○ ☆

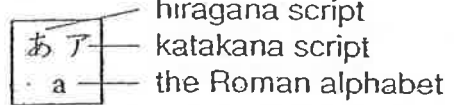
(○ - kanji □ - hiragana △ - katakana ☆ - romaji)

III. Pronunciation of Japanese

1. Kana and Mora

	a-line	i-line	u-line	e-line	o-line
a-row	あア a	いイ i	うウ u	えエ e	おオ o
ka-row -k	かカ ka	きキ ki	くク ku	けケ ke	こコ ko
sa-row s	さサ sa	しシ shi	すス su	せセ se	そソ so
ta-row t	たタ ta	ちチ chi	つツ tsu	てテ te	とト to
na-row n	なナ na	にニ ni	ぬヌ nu	ねネ ne	のノ no
ha-row h	はハ ha	ひヒ hi	ふフ fu	へヘ he	ほホ ho
ma-row m	まマ ma	みミ mi	むム mu	めメ me	もモ mo
ya-row y	やヤ ya	(いイ) (i)	ゆユ yu	(えエ) (e)	よヨ yo
ra-row r	らラ ra	りリ ri	るル ru	れレ re	ろロ ro
wa-row w	わワ wa	(いイ) (i)	(うウ) (u)	(えエ) (e)	をヲ o
	んン n				

e.g.,



きゃキヤ kya	きゅキユ kyu	きょキョ kyo
しゃシャ sha	しゅシュ shu	しょショ sho
ちゃチャ cha	ちゅチュ chu	ちょチョ cho
にゃニヤ nya	にゅニユ nyu	にょニョ nyo
ひゃヒヤ hya	ひゅヒユ hyu	ひょヒョ hyo
みゃミヤ mya	みゅミュ myu	みょミョ myo

りゃリヤ rya	りゅリュ ryu	りょリョ ryo
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ga-row g	がガ ga	ぎギ gi	ぐグ gu	げゲ ge	ごゴ go
za-row z	ざザ za	じジ ji	ずズ zu	ぜゼ ze	ぞゾ zo
da-row d	だダ da	ぢヂ ji	づヅ zu	でデ de	どド do
ba-row b	ばバ ba	びビ bi	ぶブ bu	べベ be	ぼボ bo
pa-row p	ぱパ pa	ぴピ pi	ぷプ pu	ぺペ pe	ぽポ po

ぎゃギヤ gya	ぎゅギユ gyu	ぎょギョ gyo
じゃジャ ja	じゅジュ ju	じょジョ jo

びゃビヤ bya	びゅビユ byu	びょビョ byo
ぴゃピヤ pya	ぴゅピユ pyu	ぴょピョ pyo

The katakana letters in the square on the right are not in the above table. They are used to write sounds which are not original Japanese sounds but are needed for use in loan words.

ウイ wi	ウエ we	ウオ wo
	シェ she	
	チェ che	
ツァ tsa	ツェ tse	ツォ tso
ティ ti	トゥ tu	
ファ fa	フェ fe	フォ fo
	ジェ je	
ディ di	ドゥ du	
	デュ dyu	

The Japanese language is based on five vowel sounds: *a*, *i*, *u*, *e* and *o* (see the table on the previous page). All spoken sounds are derived from these five vowels. They are used alone or are attached to either a consonant (e.g., *k + a = ka*) or a consonant plus the semi-vowel "y" (e.g., *k + y + a = kya*). The exception to this is a special mora, *n*, which is not followed by vowels. All of these sounds are of equal length when spoken.

[Note] A mora is a unit of sound in Japanese.

2. Long Vowels

A long vowel is pronounced twice as long as the ordinary vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, *e* and *o*. If you count the length of the vowel *a* as one, the length of the long vowel *ā* is counted as two. This means *a* is one mora long, whereas *ā* is two moras long.

Whether a vowel is long or not can change the meaning of the word.

e.g., *obasan* (aunt) : *obāsan* (grandmother)
ojisan (uncle) : *ojiisan* (grandfather)
yuki (snow) : *yūki* (courage)
e (picture) : *ē* (yes) *toru* (take) : *tōru* (pass)
koko (here) : *kōkō* (high school) *heya* (room) : *heiya* (plain)
kādo (card) *takushii* (taxi) *sūpā* (supermarket)
tēpu (tape) *nōto* (notebook)

[Note]

How to write the long vowels in *rōmaji*

In romanized transcription (*rōmaji*), a long vowel is marked by a bar above the letter as shown below, except for the long vowels of *i* and *e* which are written as *ii* and *ei*.

short vowel : *a* *i* *u* *e* *o*

long vowel : *ā* *ii* *ū* *ei* *ō*

* *ē* is used in some words such as :

ē (yes) *nē* (say) *onēsan* (older sister)

* *ē* is also used to write loan words :

kēki (cake)

3. Pronunciation of *n*

n never appears at the beginning of a word: It constitutes one mora. For easier pronunciation, the way it is said changes according to the sound that comes after it.

- 1) It is pronounced /n/ before the sounds in the *ta-*, *da-*, *ra-* and *na-*rows.
e.g., hantai (opposite) undō (sport) senro (rail) minna (all)
- 2) It is pronounced /m/ before the sounds in the *ba-*, *pa-* and *ma-*rows.
e.g., shinbun (newspaper) enpitsu (pencil) unmei (destiny)
- 3) It is pronounced /ŋ/ before the sounds in the *ka-* and *ga-*rows.
e.g., tenki (weather) kengaku (visit)

4. Double Consonants

Some consonants such as *k*, *s*, *t* and *p* occur as double consonants. In writing loan words, *z* and *d* also occur as double consonants.

e.g., buka (subordinate) : bukka (commodity price)
kasai (fire) : kassai (applause)
oto (sound) : otto (husband)
nikki (diary) zasshi (magazine) kitte (stamp)
ippai (a cup of ~) koppu (glass) beddo (bed)

5. Consonant + *ya*, *yu*, *yo*

Such sounds as *kya*, *kyu*, *kyo* and *gya*, *gyu*, *gyo* are counted as one mora sound.

e.g., hyaku (hundred) (hya-ku : 2 moras)
hiyaku (jump) (hi-ya-ku : 3 moras)

6. Pronunciation of the *ga*-row

The consonant of this row, when it comes at the beginning of a word, is pronounced [g]. In other cases, it is usually pronounced [ŋ]. Recently some Japanese do not differentiate between [g] and [ŋ], and always use [g].

7. Devoicing of Vowels [i] and [u]

The vowels [i] and [u] are devoiced and not heard when they come between voiceless consonants. The vowel [u] of [su] in *~desu* or *~masu* is also devoiced when the sentence finishes with either *~desu* or *~masu*.

eg., suki (like) shitai desu (want to do) kikimasu (listen)

8. Accent

The Japanese language has pitch accent. That is, some moras in a word are pronounced high and others low. The words are divided into two types according to whether a word has a falling pitch or not. Words with a falling pitch are subdivided into three types according to where the fall in pitch occurs. The standard Japanese accent is characterized by the fact that the first and the second moras have different pitches, and that the pitch never rises again once it has fallen.

[Types of Accent]

1) A fall in pitch does not occur. 

e.g., niwa (garden) hana (bise) namae (name) Nihon-go (Japanese language)

2) A fall in pitch comes after the first mora. 

e.g., hon (book) tenki (weather) raigetsu (next month)

3) A fall in pitch comes in the word at some place after the second mora. 

e.g., tamago (egg) hikōki hikōki (airplane) sensei (teacher)

4) A fall in pitch comes after the last mora. 

e.g., utsu (shoes) hana (flower) yasumi (holiday) otōto (younger brother)

“hana (nose)” in 1) and “hana (flower)” in 4) are alike, but the type of accent is different, because if a particle like *ga* is added after each word 1) is pronounced hana ga, whereas 4) is pronounced hanaga. The following are some other examples of words whose meaning differ according to the type of accent.

e.g., hashi (bridge) : hashi (chopsticks) ichi (one) : ichi (location)

There are local differences in accent. For example, the accent of the area around Osaka is quite different from the standard one. The following are examples.

e.g.,	Tokyo accent	:	Osaka accent	
	(standard Japanese accent)			
	<u>hana</u>	:	<u>hana</u>	(flower)
	<u>ringo</u>	:	<u>ringo</u>	(apple)
	<u>ongaku</u>	:	<u>ongaku</u>	(music)

Intonation

There are three patterns. They are 1) flat, 2) rising and 3) falling. Questions are pronounced with a rising intonation. Other sentences are usually pronounced flat, but sometimes with a falling intonation. A falling intonation can express feelings such as agreement or disappointment, etc.

e.g., Satō : *Ashita tomiodachi to o-hanami o shimasu.* [→ flat]

Mirā-san mo issho ni ikimasen ka. [↗ rising]

Mirā : *Ā, ii desu nē.* [↘ falling]

Sato : I'll go to see the cherry blossoms with my friends tomorrow.

Won't you come with us, Mr. Miller?

Miller: Oh, that sounds good.

TERMS USED FOR INSTRUCTION

dai - ka	lesson -	meishi	noun
bunkei	sentence pattern	dōshi	verb
reibun	example sentence	keiyōshi	adjective
kaiwa	conversation	i-keiyōshi	i-adjective
renshū	practice	na-keiyōshi	na-adjective
mondai	exercise	joshi	particle
kotae	answer	fukushi	adverb
yomimono	reading practice	setsuzokushi	conjunction
fukushū	review	sūshi	quantifier
		josūshi	counters
mokuji	contents	gimonshi	interrogative (question word)
sakuin	index		
		meishi-bun	noun (predicate) sentence
bunpō	grammar	dōshi-bun	verb (predicate) sentence
bun	sentence	keiyōshi-bun	adjective (predicate) sentence
10 tangō (go)	word		
ku	phrase	shugo	subject ✓
setsu	clause	jutsugo	predicate ✓
		mokutekigo	object
hatsuon	pronunciation	shudai	topic
boin	vowel		
shiin	consonant	kōtei	affirmative
haku	mora	hitei	negative
akusento	accent	kanryō	perfective
intonēshon	intonation	mi-kanryō	imperfective
		kako	past
[ka-] gyō	[ka-]row	hi-kako	non-past
[i-] retsu	[i-]line		
teinei-tai	polite style of speech		
futsū-tai	plain style of speech		
katsuyō	inflection		
fōmu	form		
~kei	~form		
shūshoku	modification		
reigai	exception		

ABBREVIATIONS

N	noun (meishi)		
	e.g., gakusei	tsukue	
	student	desk	
<i>i</i> -adj	<i>i</i> -adjective (i-keiyōshi)		
	e.g., oishii	takai	
	tasty	high	
<i>na</i> -adj	<i>na</i> -adjective (na-keiyōshi)		
	e.g., kirei [na]	shizuka [na]	
	beautiful	quiet	
V	verb (dōshi)		
	e.g., kakimasu	tabemasu	
	write	eat	
S	sentence (bun)		
	e.g., Kore wa hon desu.		
	This is a book.		
	Watashi wa ashita Tōkyō e ikimasu.		
	I will go to Tokyo tomorrow.		

GREETINGS

Let's learn the Japanese greetings and salutation:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1▷ Ja mata.....See you again | Mata ne |
| 2▷ Ja mata ashita.....See you again tomorrow | |
| 3▷ Shitsurei Shimas.....Excuse Me (At the time of going or at entering a formal place) | |
| 4▷ O jama shimas.....(At the time of entering someone's home) | |
| 5▷ Itadakimas.....(Before starting the meal) | |
| 6▷ Gochisōsama.....(After finishing the meal) | |
| Congratulating someone | |
| 7▷ Same here | Omedetō gozaimas
Kochira koso |
| 8▷ Hello (on phone) | Moshimoshi |
| 9▷ When meeting someone after a long gap | O Hisashiburi des ne, |
| 10▷ Excuse me/Sorry (For a small mistake) | Sumimasen |
| 11▷ Sorry (For friends or colleagues) | Gomen nasai |
| 12▷ Sorry (For formal occasions or serious mistakes) | Mōshiwake arimasen |
| 13▷ Thanking at the end of working together | Otsukaresama des/deshita ✓ |
| 14▷ When going out | itte kimas |
| 15▷ In response to 'itte kimas' | itte irasshai |
| 16▷ I'm home | Tadaima |
| 17▷ In response to 'Tadaima' | Okaeri/Okaerinasai |
| 18▷ Please wait for a while | Chotto matte kudasai |
| 19▷ Welcome (For a guest at home) | Irasshai |
| 20▷ Welcome (For a customer entered in shop) | Irasshaimase |
| 21▷ Please take care | Ki o tsukete kudasai ✓ |
| 22▷ Please take care (For sick person) | Odaijini ✓ |
| 23▷ Please repeat once again | Mō ichido onegaishimas |
| 24▷ When you are leaving and others are still working | Osaki ni shitsurei shimas |

} Doubt

Lesson 1

abulary

わたし
hi わたし
あなた

a) 子 + 子 + 子

子
子

子
子

子 + 子 + 子

い
isei 先生
hain 先生
in 先生

kōin 先生

a nkyūsha 先生

jiniā

aigaku 先生

yōin 先生

tenki 先生

dare (donata)

誰

I

we

you

that person, he, she

(ano kata is the polite equivalent of ano hito)

ladies and gentlemen, all of you

Mr., Ms. (title of respect added to a name)

(suffix often added to a child's name instead of

~san)

(suffix often added to a boy's name)

(suffix meaning "a national of"; e.g., Amerika-jin, an American)

teacher, instructor (not used when referring to

one's own job)

teacher, instructor

student

company employee

employee of ~ Company (used with a company's

name; e.g., IMC no shain)

bank employee

medical doctor

researcher, scholar

engineer

university

hospital

electricity, light

who (donata is the polite equivalent of dare)

→ Indo wo itadaki desu ka? (Island)

→ Indo wo itadaki desu ka?

200

-sai - さい 十
nan-sai 十 十
(o-ikutsu)

- years old
how old (o-ikutsu is the polite equivalent of nan-sai)

hai はい
iie いいえ

yes.
no

→shitsurei desu ga したまねて"お九"
O-namae wa?
Hajimemashite.

Excuse me, but
May I have your name?
How do you do? (lit. I am meeting you for the first time. Usually used as the first phrase when introducing oneself.)

→Dōzo yoroshiku
→[onagai-shimasu].

Pleased to meet you. (lit. Please be nice to me. Usually used at the end of a self-introduction.)

→Kochira wa ~san desu.
~ kara kimashita.

कोचिरा वा

This is Mr./Ms.~.
I came (come) from ~.

ओनेगाई शिमार
कारा किमाशिता

Amerika 美洲
Igirisu 英
Indo 印
Indonesia 印
Kankoku 韓
Tai 台
Chūgoku 中
Doitsu 独
Nihon 日
Furansu 法
Burajiru 巴
Sakura-daigaku/
Fuji-daigaku
IMC/Pawā-denki/
Burajiru-eā
AKC
Kōbe-byōin

U.S.A.
U.K.
India
Indonesia
South Korea
Thailand
China
Germany
Japan
France
Brazil
fictitious universities
fictitious companies
fictitious institute
fictitious hospital

III. Reference Words & Information

KUNI · HITO · KOTOKOBA COUNTRY, PEOPLE & LANGUAGE

Kuni Country	Hito People	Kotoba Language
Amerika (U.S.A.)	Amerika-jin	Eigo (English)
Igrisu (U.K.)	Igrisu-jin	Eigo (English)
Itaria (Italy)	Itaria-jin	Itaria-go (Italian)
Iran (Iran)	Iran-jin	Perusha-go (Persian)
Indo (India)	Indo-jin	Hindii-go (Hindi)
Indoneshia (Indonesia)	Indoneshia-jin	Indoneshia-go (Indonesian)
Ejiputo (Egypt)	Ejiputo-jin	Arabia-go (Arabic)
Ōsutoraria (Australia)	Ōsutoraria-jin	Eigo (English)
Kanada (Canada)	Kanada-jin	Eigo (English) Furansu-go (French)
Kankoku (South Korea)	Kankoku-jin	Kankoku-go (Korean)
Saujarabia (Saudi Arabia)	Saujarabia-jin	Arabia-go (Arabic)
Shingapōru (Singapore)	Shingapōru-jin	Eigo (English)
Supein (Spain)	Supein-jin	Supein-go (Spanish)
Tai (Thailand)	Tai-jin	Tai-go (Thai)
Chūgoku (China)	Chūgoku-jin	Chūgoku-go (Chinese)
Doitsu (Germany)	Doitsu-jin	Doitsu-go (German)
Nihon (Japan)	Nihon-jin	Nihon-go (Japanese)
Furansu (France)	Furansu-jin	Furansu-go (French)
Firipin (Philippines)	Firipin-jin	Firipino-go (Filipino)
Burajiru (Brazil)	Burajiru-jin	Porutogaru-go (Portuguese)
Betonamu (Vietnam)	Betonamu-jin	Betonamu-go (Vietnamese)
Marēshia (Malaysia)	Marēshia-jin	Marēshia-go (Malaysian)
Mekishiko (Mexico)	Mekishiko-jin	Supein-go (Spanish)
Roshia (Russia)	Roshia-jin	Roshia-go (Russian)

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I am Mike Miller.
2. Mr. Santos is not a student.
3. Is Mr. Miller a company employee?
4. Mr. Santos is also a company employee.

Example Sentences

1. Are you Mr. Mike Miller?
...Yes, I am Mike Miller.
2. Are you a student, Mr. Miller?
...No, I am not a student. → いしは 先生 じゃ ありません
I am a company employee. → 会社員 です
3. Is Mr. Wang an engineer?
...No, Mr. Wang is not an engineer.
He is a doctor.
4. Who is that person? → Ano kata, donata desu ka
...He is Professor Watt. He is a teacher at Sakura University.
5. How old is Teresa?
...She is nine years old. Sakura daigaku no seijūdo

14

Conversation

How do you do?

- Sato: Good morning.
Yamada: Good morning.
Ms. Sato, this is Mr. Mike Miller.
Miller: How do you do? I am Mike Miller.
I am from the United States of America.
Nice to meet you.
Sato: I am Sato Keiko.
Nice to meet you.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N_1 wa N_2 desu

1) Particle *wa*

The particle *wa* indicates that the word before it is the topic of the sentence. You select a noun you want to talk about, add *wa* to show that it is the topic and give a statement about the topic.

① Watashi wa Maiku Mirā desu.

I am Mike Miller.

2) *desu*

Nouns used with *desu* work as predicates.

desu indicates judgement or assertion.

desu also conveys that the speaker is being polite towards the listener.

desu inflects when the sentence is negative (see 2. below) or in the past tense (see Lesson 12).

② Watashi wa enjinia desu.

I am an engineer.

2. N_1 wa N_2 ja arimasen

ja arimasen is the negative form of *desu*. It is the form used in daily conversation. For a formal speech or writing, *dewa arimasen* is used instead.

③ Santosu-san wa gakusei ja arimasen.

Mr. Santos is not a student.

(dewa)

3. *S ka*

1) Particle *ka*

The particle *ka* is used to express the speaker's doubt, question, uncertainty, etc. A question is formed by simply adding *ka* to the end of the sentence. A question ends with a rising intonation.

2) Questions asking whether a statement is correct or not

As mentioned above, a sentence becomes a question when *ka* is added to the end. The word order does not change. The question thus made asks whether a statement is correct or not. Depending on whether you agree with the statement or not, your answer to such a question begins with *hai* or *iie*.

④ Mirā-san wa Amerika-jin desu ka.

Is Mr. Miller an American?

...Hai, Amerika-jin desu.

...Yes, he is.

⑤ Mirā-san wa sensei desu ka.

Is Mr. Miller a teacher?

...iie, sensei ja arimasen.

...No, he is not.

3) Questions with interrogatives

An interrogative replaces the part of the sentence that covers what you want to ask about. The word order does not change, and *ka* is added at the end.

⑥ Ano kata wa donata desu ka.

Who is that man?

That ...[Ano kata wa] Mirā-san desu.

...That's Mr. Miller.

4. **N mo** → Also

mo is added after a topic instead of *wa* when the statement about the topic is the same as the previous topic.

- ⑦ Mirā-san wa kaishain desu. Mr. Miller is a company employee.
Guputa-san mo kaishain desu. Mr. Gupta is also a company employee.

5. **N₁ no N₂** on, on, on

no is used to connect two nouns. *N₁* modifies *N₂*. In Lesson 1, *N₁* is an organization or some kind of group to which *N₂* belongs.

- ⑧ Mirā-san wa IMC no shain desu. Mr. Miller is an IMC employee.

6. **~ san**

san is added to the name of the listener or a third person to show the speaker's respect to the person. It should never be used with the speaker's own name.

- ⑨ Ano kata wa Mirā-san desu. That's Mr. Miller.

When referring directly to the listener, the word *anata* (you) is not commonly used if you know the listener's name. The listener's family name followed by *san* is usually used.

- ⑩ Suzuki : Mirā-san wa gakusei desu ka.

Mirā : Iie, kaishain desu.

Suzuki : Are you a student?

Miller : No, I'm a company employee.

Ano kata
- that
आनो कता

Lesson 2

I. Vocabulary

kore これ
sore
are

kono ~
sono ~
ano ~

hon
jisho
zasshi
shinbun
nōto
techō
meishi
kādo
tērehon-kādo

enpitsu ペンシル
bōrupen
shāpu-penshiru

kagi
tokei
kasa
kaban

[kasetto]-tēpu
tēpū-rekōdā
terebi
rajio
kamera
konpyūtā
jidōsha

this (thing here)
that (thing near you)
that (thing over there)

this ~, this ~ here
that ~, that ~ near you
that ~, that ~ over there

book
dictionary
magazine
newspaper
notebook
pocket notebook
business card
card
telephone card

pencil
ballpoint pen
mechanical pencil, propelling pencil

key
watch, clock
umbrella
bag, briefcase

[cassette] tape
tape recorder
television
radio
camera
computer
automobile, car

tsukue

isu

~~tsukue~~

desk
chair

デスク
イス

chokorēto
kōhii

chocolate
coffee

チョコレート
コーヒー

Eigo
Nihon-go
~ go

the English language
the Japanese language
~ language

2

nan

what

sō

so

Chigaimasu.

No, it isn't./You are wrong.

Sō desu ka.

I see./Is that so?

anō

well (used to show hesitation)

Honno kimochi desu. →

It's nothing./It's a token of my gratitude.

Dōzo.

Please./Here you are. (used when offering someone something)

Dōmo.

Well, thanks.

[Dōmo] arigatō.

Thank you [very much].

[gozaimasu].

19

◁ Kaiwa ▷

Korekara osewa ni
narimasu.

I hope for your kind assistance hereafter.

Kochira koso yoroshiku.

I am pleased to meet you. (response to *Dōzo yoroshiku*)

Welcome → Ao Jiu chimasu

Please date it as Dōzo

Thank you for your kind assistance

III. Reference Words & Information

NAMAE FAMILY NAMES

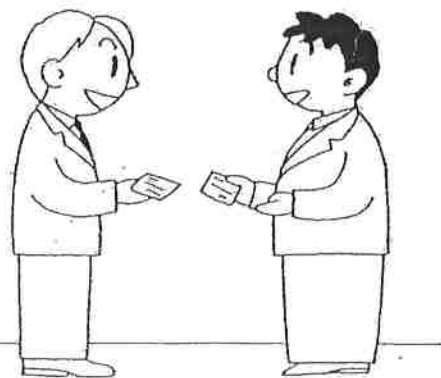
Most Common Family Names

1	Satō	2	Suzuki	3	Takahashi	4	Tanaka
5	Watanabe	6	Itō	7	Nakamura	8	Yamamoto
9	Kobayashi	10	Saitō	11	Katō	12	Yoshida
13	Yamada	14	Sasaki	15	Matsumoto	16	Yamaguchi
17	Kimura	18	Inoue	19	Abe	20	Hayashi



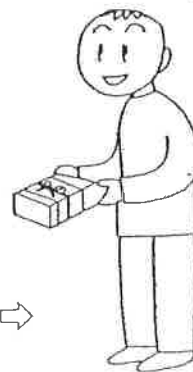
Greetings

Hajimemashite.



← When people meet for the first time on business, business cards are exchanged.

Honno kimochi desu.



→ When you move house, it is polite to introduce yourself to your new neighbours and give them a small gift, such as a towel, soap or sweets.

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. This is a dictionary.
2. This is a book on computers.
3. That is my umbrella.
4. This umbrella is mine.

2

Example Sentences

1. Is this a telephone card? *Kore wa Teruhon kado desu ka.*
 ...Yes, it is. *→ Hai, Jisho desu.*
2. Is that a notebook? *→ Kore wa Notō desu ka.*
 ...No, it's not. It's a pocket notebook. *→ Iie, Noto ga Arimaen.*
3. What is that? *→ Kore wa Nandoku ka.* *→ Techo desu.*
 ...This is a business card. *→ Kore wa Meishi desu.*
4. Is this a "9" or a "7"? *Kore wa '9' desu ka '7' desu ka.*
 ...It's a "9." *→ '9' desu.*
5. What is that magazine about? *→ Kore Zasshi ni. Nandoku ka.*
 ...It's a magazine on cars. *⇒ Kuruma no Zasshi desu.*
6. Whose bag is that? *→ Kore wa dare no kaban desu ka.*
 ...It's Ms. Sato's bag. *⇒ Sato-san no kaban desu.*
7. Is this umbrella yours? *→ Kono kasa wa anata no desu ka.*
 ...No, it's not mine. *⇒ Iie, Watashi no ja arimasen.*
8. Whose is this key? *→ Kono kagi wa donata.*
 ...It's mine. *→ Watashi no kagi desu.*

20

Conversation

This is just a token

- Yamada: Yes. Who is it?
 Santos: I am Santos from (apartment) 408.
-
- Santos: Hello. I am Santos.
 How do you do?
 It is nice to meet you.
- Yamada: The pleasure's mine.
 Santos: Er, this is a little something...
 Yamada: Oh, thank you. What is it?
 Santos: It's coffee. Please.
 Yamada: Thank you very much.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. kore/sore/are

kore, sore and are are demonstratives.

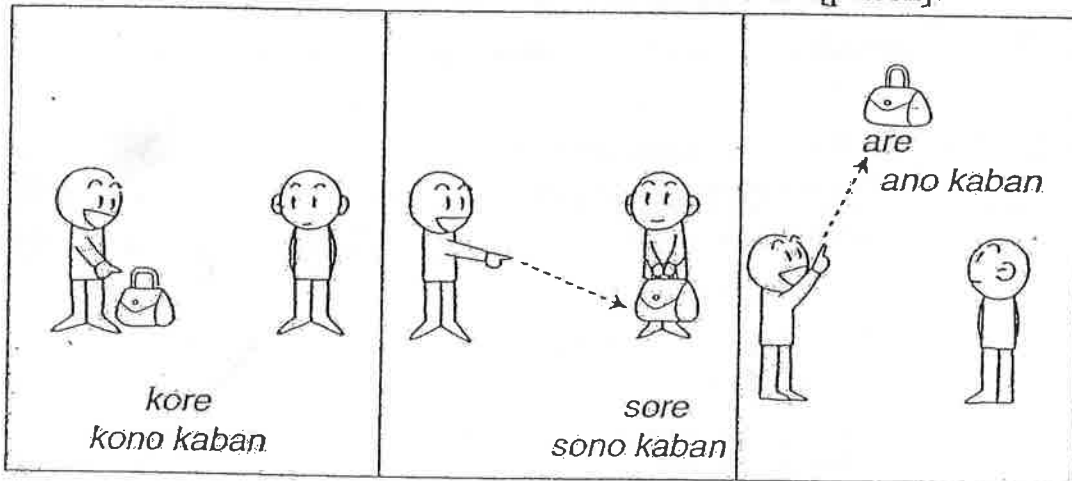
They work as nouns. kore refers to a thing near the speaker. sore refers to a thing near the listener. are refers to a thing far from the speaker and the listener.

- ① Sore wa jisho desu ka. Is that a dictionary?
- ② Kore o kudasai. I'll take this. (lit. Please give this to me.)(L. 3)

2. kono N/sono N/ano N

kono, sono and ano modify nouns. "kono N" refers to a thing or a person near the speaker. "sono N" refers to a thing or a person near the listener. "ano N" refers to a thing or a person far from both the speaker and the listener.

- ③ Kono hon wa watashi no desu. This book is mine.
- ④ Ano kata wa donata desu ka. Who is that [person]?



3. sō desu/sō ja arimasen

In the case of a noun sentence, the word sō is often used to answer a question requiring an affirmative or negative answer. hai, sō desu is the affirmative answer and iie, sō ja arimasen is the negative answer.

- ⑤ Sore wa terehon-kādo desu ka. Is that a telephone card?
...Hai, sō desu. ...Yes, it is. (lit. Yes, it's so.)
- ⑥ Sore wa terehon-kādo desu ka. Is that a telephone card?
...Iie, sō ja arimasen. ...No, it isn't. (lit. No, it's not so.)

The verb chigaimasu (lit. to differ) can be used to mean sō ja arimasen.

- ⑦ Sore wa terehon-kādo desu ka. Is that a telephone card?
...Iie, chigaimasu. ...No, it isn't.

4. S₁ ka, S₂ ka

This is a question asking the listener to choose between alternatives, S₁ and S₂, for the answer. As an answer to this type of question, the chosen sentence is stated. Neither *hai* nor *ii*e is used.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⑧ Kore wa "9" desu ka, "7" desu ka.
... "9" desu. | Is this a "9" or a "7"?
... It's a "9." |
|--|--|

5. N₁ no N₂

You learned in Lesson 1 that *no* is used to connect two nouns when N₁ modifies N₂. In Lesson 2 you learn two other uses of this *no*.

1) N₁ explains what N₂ is about.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ⑨ Kore wa konpyūta no hon desu. | This is a book on computers. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|

2) N₁ explains who owns N₂.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| ⑩ Kore wa watashi no hon desu. | This is my book. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|

N₂ is sometimes omitted when it is obvious. When N₂ means a person, however, you cannot omit it.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⑪ Are wa dare no kaban desu ka.
... Satō-san no desu. | Whose bag is that?
... It's Ms. Sato's. |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⑫ Kono kaban wa anata no desu ka.
... Iie, watashi no ja arimasen. | Is this bag yours?
... No, it's not mine. |
|---|--|

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⑬ Mirā-san wa IMC no shain desu ka.
... Hai, IMC no shain desu.
Is Mr. Miller an employee of IMC?
... Yes, he is. | |
|--|--|

6. *Sō desu ka*

This expression is used when the speaker receives new information and shows that he or she understands it.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⑭ Kono kasa wa anata no desu ka.
... Iie, chigaimasu. Shumitto-san no desu.
Sō desu ka.
Is this umbrella yours?
... No, it's Mr. Schmidt's.
I see. | |
|---|--|

Lesson 3

I. Vocabulary

koko	here, this place
soko	there, that place near you
asoko	that place over there
doko	where, what place
kochira	this way, this place (polite equivalent of <i>koko</i>)
sochira	that way, that place near you (polite equivalent of <i>soko</i>)
achira	that way, that place over there (polite equivalent of <i>asoko</i>)
dochira	which way, where (polite equivalent of <i>doko</i>)
kyōshitsu	classroom
shokudō	dining hall, canteen
jimusho	office
kaigishitsu	conference room, assembly room
uketsuke	reception desk
robii	lobby
heya	room
toire (otearai)	toilet, rest room
kaidan	staircase
erebētā	elevator, lift
esukarētā	escalator
[o-]kuni	country
kaisha	company
uchi	house, home
denwa	telephone, telephone call
kuisu	shoes
nekutai	necktie
wain →	wine
tabako	tobacco, cigarette
uriba	department, counter (in a department store)

Nan-what



chika
- kai (-gai)
nan-gai

basement
-th floor
what floor

- en
ikura いくら

- yen
how much いくら

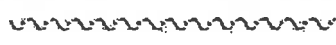
hyaku
sen
man 2 Jū Man
2, x 10,000

hundred
thousand
ten thousand

◁ Kaiwa ▷

Sumimasen.
~ de gozaimasu.
[~o] misete kudasai.
ja
[~o] kudasai. please.

Excuse me.
(polite equivalent of *desu*)
Please show me [~].
well, then, in that case
. Give me [~], please.



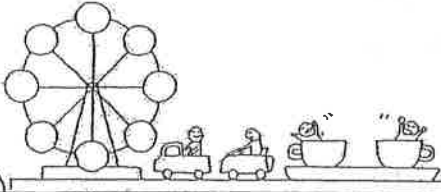
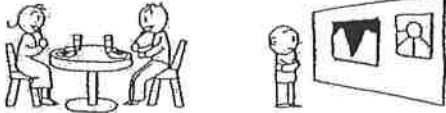

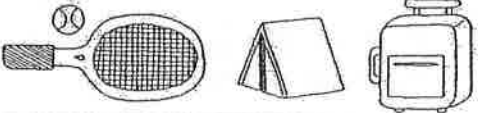







Shin-Ōsaka
Itaria
Suisu スイス
MT/Yōnen/Akikkusu アキク
アキク

name of a station in Osaka
Italy
Switzerland
. fictitious companies

To Give → Dozo
kind of Please.
スイス → Suisse
イタリア → Italia

III. Reference Words & Information

DEPĀTO DEPARTMENT STORE

	okujō	yūenchi amusement area	
8-kai	shokudō · moyōshimono-kaijō restaurants · event hall		
7-kai	tokei · megane · kamera watches · glasses · cameras		
6-kai	supōtsu-yōhin · ryōkō-yōhin sporting goods · leisure goods		
5-kai	kodomo-fuku · omocha · hon · bunbōgu children's clothes · toys · books · stationery		
4-kai	kagu · shokki · denki-seihin furniture · kitchenware · electrical appliances		
3-gai	shinshi-fuku men's wear		
2-kai	fujin-fuku ladies' wear		
1-kai	kūtsu · kaban · akusesarii · keshōhin shoes · bags · accessories · cosmetics		
B1-kai	shokuryōhin food		
B2-kai	chūshajō parking lot		

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. This is a dining hall.
2. The telephone is over there.

Example Sentences

1. Is this Shin-Osaka? *koko wa Shin Osaka desu ka.*
...Yes, it is. *→ Hai, sō desu.*
2. Where is the rest room? *→ Toire wa dochira desu ka.*
...It is over there. *→ Achira desu.*
3. Where is Mr. Yamada? *→ Yamada san wa dochira desu ka.*
...He is in the office. *→*
4. Where is the elevator? *→ Eubeta wa dochira desu ka.*
...It is there. *→ Asoko desu.*
5. Which country are you from? *→*
...America.
6. Where are those shoes from? *→*
...They're Italian shoes. *→ Itarina kutsu desu.*
7. How much is this watch? *→ Koto wa toire wa ikura desu ka.*
...It's 18,600 yen.

Conversation

I'll take it

Maria: Excuse me. Where is the wine department?
Sales clerk A: It is in the first basement.
Maria: Thanks.

Maria: Excuse me. Could you show me that wine?
Sales clerk B: Certainly. Here you are.
Maria: Is this French wine?
Sales clerk B: No, it's Italian.
Maria: How much is it?
Sales clerk B: 2,500 yen.
Maria: Well, I'll take it.

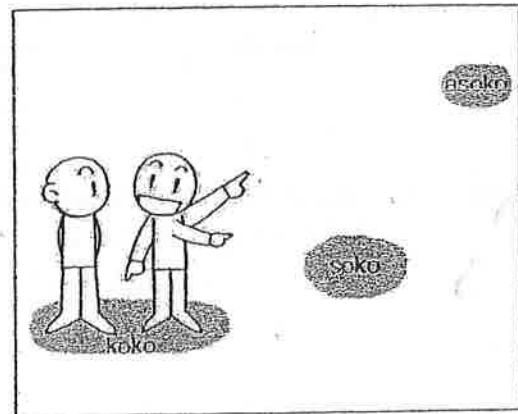
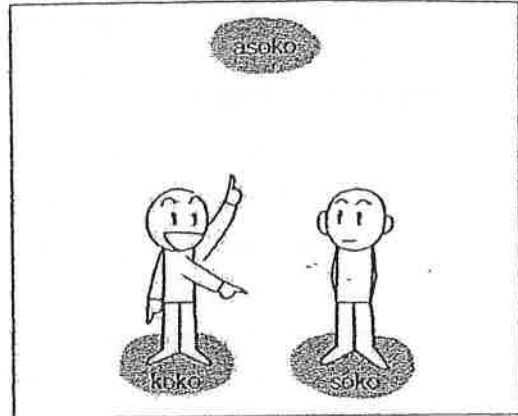
IV. Grammar Explanation

1. ^{Speaker} koko/^{Listener} soko/^{Both} asoko/kochira/sochira/achira → for place.

The demonstratives *kore*, *sore* and *are* that are discussed in Lesson 2 refer to a thing, while *koko*, *soko* and *asoko* refer to a place. *koko* is the place where the speaker is, *soko* is the place where the listener is, and *asoko* is the place far from both the speaker and the listener.

kochira, *sochira* and *achira* are demonstrative words referring to direction. *kochira*, *sochira* and *achira* are also used to refer to location, in which case, they are politer than *koko*, *soko* and *asoko*.

[Note] When the speaker regards the listener as sharing his/her territory, the place where they both are is designated by the word *koko*. Under this situation, *soko* designates the place a little distant from the speaker and listener, and *asoko* designates an even more distant location.



2. N_1 wa N_2 (place) desu

は - wa

です - desu

Using this sentence pattern, you can explain where a place, a thing or a person is.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ① Otearai wa asoko desu. | The rest room is there. |
| ② Denwa wa 2-kai desu. | The telephone is on the second floor. |
| ③ Yamada-san wa jimusho desu. | Mr. Yamada is in the office. |

3. doko/dochira

doko means "where," and *dochira* means "which direction." *dochira* can also mean "where," in which case it's politer than *doko*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ④ Otearai wa doko desu ka.
...Asoko desu. | Where's the rest room?
...It's there. |
| ⑤ Erebētā wa dochira desu ka.
...Achira desu. | Where's the elevator?
...It's in that direction. (It's there.) |

doko or *dochira* is also used to ask the name of a country, company, school or any place or organization a person belongs to. You cannot use *nan* (what). *dochira* is politer than *doko*.

- ⑥ Gakkō wa doko desu ka. What's the name of your school?
 ⑦ Kaisha wa dochira desu ka. What company do you work for?

4. N_1 no N_2

When N_1 is the name of a country and N_2 is a product, it means that N_2 is made in that country. When N_1 is the name of a company and N_2 is a product, it means that N_2 is made by that company. In this structure, *doko* is used to ask where or by whom N_2 is made.

- ⑧ Kore wa doko no konpyūtā desu ka.
 ...Nihon no konpyūtā desu.
 ...IMC no konpyūtā desu.
 Where is this computer made?/ Who is the maker of this computer?
 ...It's made in Japan.
 ...IMC is.

5. The *ko/so/a/do* system of demonstrative words

	<i>ko</i> series	<i>so</i> series	<i>a</i> series	<i>do</i> series
thing	<i>kore</i>	<i>sore</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>dore</i> (L. 8)
thing person	<i>kono</i> N	<i>sono</i> N	<i>ano</i> N	<i>dono</i> N (L. 16)
place	<i>koko</i>	<i>soko</i>	<i>asoko</i>	<i>doko</i>
direction place (polite)	<i>kochira</i>	<i>sochira</i>	<i>achira</i>	<i>dochira</i>

6. *o-kuni*

The prefix *o* is added to a word concerning the listener or a third person in order to express the speaker's respect to the person.

- ⑨ [O-]kuni wa dochira desu ka. Where are you from?

When a verb denotes an action or a movement as in particular moment the time when it occurs is marked with a particle 'ni'. 'ni' is added when the hour before it uses a numeral it can also be added in the days of the week.

Lesson 4

I. Vocabulary

okimasu	get up, wake up
nemasu	sleep, go to bed
hatarakimasu	work
yasumimasu	take a rest, take a holiday
benkyō-shimasu	study
owarimasu	finish
depāto	department store
ginkō	bank
yūbinkyoku	post office
toshokan	library <i>toshokano</i>
bijutsukan	art museum
ima	now
-ji	- o'clock
-fun (-pun)	- minute
han	half
nan-ji	what time
nan-pun	what minute
gozen	a.m., morning
gogo	p.m., afternoon
asa	morning
hiru	daytime, noon
ban (yoru)	night, evening
ototoi	the day before yesterday
kinō	yesterday
kyō	today
ashita	tomorrow
asatte	the day after tomorrow
-kesa	this morning
konban	this evening, tonight
yasumi	rest, a holiday, a day off
hiruyasumi	lunchtime

Return kaerimasu
 Come back

maiasa
maiban
mainichi

getsu-yōbi
ka-yōbi
sui-yōbi
moku-yōbi
kin-yōbi
do-yōbi
nichi-yōbi
nan-yōbi.

bangō
nan-ban

~ kara
~ made

~ to ~

sochira
Taihen desu ne.

eto

◀ Kaiwa ▶

104

Onégai-shimasu ✓
Kashikomarimashita. ✓
o-toiawase no bangō ✓
[Dōmo] arigatō
gozaimashita.

Nyūyōku
Pekin
Rondon
Bankoku
Rosanzerusu
Yamato-bijutsukan
Ōsaka-depāto
Midori-toshokan
Appuru-ginkō

every morning
every night
every day

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
what day of the week

number
what number

from ~
up to ~, until ~

and (used to connect nouns)

your place

• That's tough, isn't it? (used when expressing sympathy)
well, let me see

information, directory assistance
Please. (lit. ask for a favor)


• Certainly (sir, madam).
the number being inquired about
Thank you very much.

~~~~~  
New York  
Beijing  
London  
Bangkok  
Los Angeles  
• fictitious art museum  
fictitious department store  
fictitious library  
fictitious bank

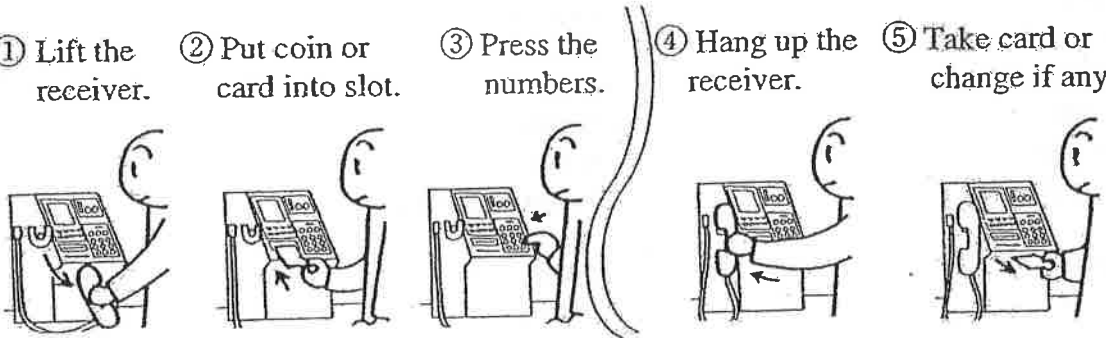


### III. Reference Words & Information


#### DENWA · TEGAMI PHONE & LETTER

 **How to Use a Public Phone**


- ① Lift the receiver.
- ② Put coin or card into slot.
- ③ Press the numbers.
- ④ Hang up the receiver.
- ⑤ Take card or change if any.

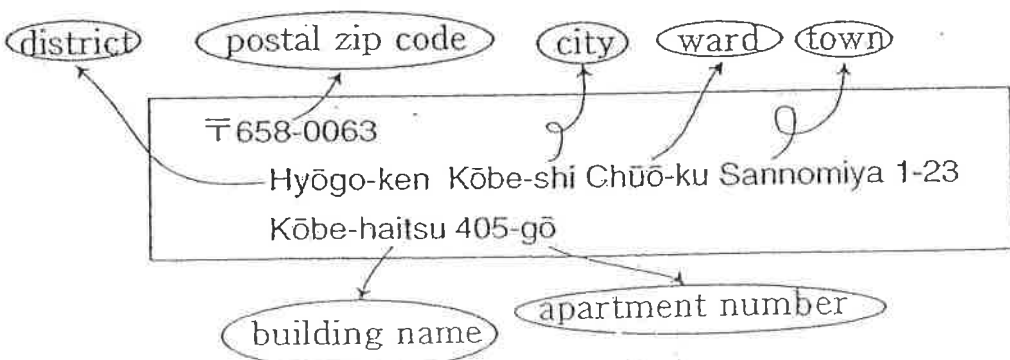


Public phones accept only ¥10 coins, ¥100 coins, and telephone cards.  
If you put in a ¥100 coin, no change will be returned.  
\* If the machine has a start button, press it after ③.

 **Emergency Numbers and Others**

|       |                   |                               |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 1 0 | keisatsusho       | police                        |
| 1 1 9 | shōbōsho          | fire/ambulance                |
| 1 1 7 | jihō              | time                          |
| 1 7 7 | tenki-yohō        | weather forecast              |
| 1 0 4 | denwa-bangō-annai | directory assistance services |

 **How to Write an Address**



district    postal zip code    city    ward    town

〒658-0063

Hyōgo-ken Kōbe-shi Chūō-ku Sannomiya 1-23

Kōbe-haitsu 405-gō

building name    apartment number



## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. It is five past four now.
2. I work from nine to five.
3. I get up at six in the morning.
4. I studied yesterday.

### Example Sentences

1. What time is it now?  
...It is ten past two.  
What time is it now in New York?  
...It is ten past twelve at night.
2. From what time to what time is the bank open?  
...It is open from nine till three.  
On what day of the week is it closed?  
...It is closed on Saturdays and Sundays.
3. What time do you go to bed every night? → *kanban Nanjikan tsumasuku*  
...I go to bed at eleven o'clock.
4. Do you work on Saturdays? → *do yobi ni hataraimasu ka.*  
...No, I don't. → *ie, hataraimasen.*
5. Did you study yesterday? → *kinō benkyōshimata ka.*  
...No, I didn't. → *ie, benkyōshimasen deshita*
6. What is the telephone number of IMC? → *IMC (Kaisha) no denwa bangō desu ka?*  
...It is 341-2597.

### Conversation

- What are your opening hours?**
- 104: Hello, this is Ishida of the 104 Service.  
Karina: Could you tell me the phone number of the Yamato Art Museum, please?  
104: The Yamato Art Museum? Certainly.
- 
- Tape: The number you are inquiring about is 0797-38-5432.
- 
- Museum  
staff member: Hello, Yamato Art Museum.  
Karina: Excuse me. What are your opening hours?  
Staff: We are open from nine to four.  
Karina: Which day of the week are you closed?  
Staff: We are closed on Mondays.  
Karina: Thank you very much.

## IV. Grammar Explanation

Ni jun  
Go jun  
NaNo jun  
kyūjun

### 1. Ima -ji -fun desu

To express time, the counter suffixes *-ji* (o'clock) and *-fun(-pun)* (minutes) are used. The numbers are put before them. *-fun* is used after 2, 5, 7 or 9 and *-pun* after 1, 3, 4, 6, 8 or 10. 1, 6, 8 and 10 are read *ip(-pun)*, *rop(-pun)*, *hap(-pun)* and *jup/jip(-pun)*. (See Appendices II.)

The interrogative *nan* is used with a counter suffix to ask questions concerning number or amounts. Therefore, the word *nan-ji* (or sometimes *nan-pun*) is used to ask the time.

- ① Ima nan-ji desu ka.                          What time is it now?  
    ...7-ji 10-pun desu.                         ...It's seven ten.

[Note] *wā* marks the topic of a sentence, which you learned in Lesson 1. A geographical location can also be used as the topic as can be seen in ②.

- ② Nyūyōku wa ima nan-ji desu ka.          In New York what time is it now?  
    ...Gozen 4-ji desu.                         ...It's 4 a.m.

### 2. V-masu

- 1) A verb with *masu* works as a predicate.
- 2) *masu* makes a sentence polite.

- ③ Watashi wa mainichi benkyō-shimasu.      I study every day.

### 3. V-masu/V-masen/V-mashita/V-masendeshita

- 1) *masu* is used when a sentence expresses a habitual thing or a truth. It is also used when a sentence expresses a thing that will occur in the future. The negative form and the forms in the past tense are shown in the table below.

|             | non-past (future/present) | past               |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| affirmative | (oki) masu                | (oki) mashita      |
| negative    | (oki) masen               | (oki) masendeshita |

- ④ Majasa 6-ji ni okimasu.                         I get up at six every morning.
  - ⑤ Ashita 6-ji ni okimasu.                         I'll get up at six tomorrow morning.
  - ⑥ Kesa 6-ji ni okimashita.                         I got up at six this morning.
- 2) Question forms of verb sentences are made in the same way as those of noun sentences; i.e., the word order remains the same and *ka* is added to the end of the sentence.

In answering such questions, the verbs in the questions are repeated. *sō desu* or *sō ja arimasen* (see Lesson 2) cannot be used.

- ⑦ Kinō benkyō-shimashita ka.                     Did you study yesterday?  
    ...Hai, benkyō-shimashita.                     ...Yes, I did.  
    ...Iie, benkyō-shimasendeshita.                 ...No, I didn't.

- ⑧ Maiasa nan-ji ni okimasu ka.      What time do you get up every morning?  
 ...6-ji ni okimasu.                      ...I get up at six.

4. N(time) ni V

When a verb denotes a momentary action or movement, the time when it occurs is marked with the particle *ni*. *ni* is added when the noun before it uses a numeral. It can also be added to the days of the week, though it is not essential. When the noun does not use a numeral, *ni* is not added.

- ⑨ 6-ji han ni okimasu.                      I get up at six thirty.  
 ⑩ 7-gatsu futsuka ni Nihon e kimashita. I came to Japan on July 2nd. (L. 5)  
 ⑪ Nichi-yōbi [ni] Nara e ikimasu.        I'm going to Nara on Sunday. (L. 5)  
 ⑫ Kinō benkyō-shimashita.                I studied yesterday.

✓ 5. N<sub>1</sub> kara N<sub>2</sub> made

1) *kara* indicates the starting time or place, and *made* indicates the finishing time or place.

- ⑬ 9-ji kara 5-ji made hatarakimasu.    I work from nine to five.  
 ⑭ Ōsaka kara Tōkyō made 3-jikan kakarimasu.  
 It takes three hours from Osaka to Tokyo. (L.11)

2) *kara* and *made* are not always used together.

- ⑮ 9-ji kara hatarakimasu.                I work from nine.

3) *~kara*, *~made* or *~kara ~made* is sometimes used with *desu* added directly after either.

- ⑯ Ginkō wa 9-ji kara 3-ji made desu.    The bank is open from nine to three.  
 ⑰ Hiruyasumi wa 12-ji kara desu.        Lunchtime starts at twelve.

6. N<sub>1</sub> to N<sub>2</sub>

The particle *to* connects two nouns in coordinate relation.

- ⑱ Ginkō no yasumi wa do-yōbi to nichiyōbi desu.  
 The bank is closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Next last 7 S ne → 〜に (期待) Expectation) 〜に  
*ne* is attached to the end of a sentence to add feeling to what the speaker says. It shows the speaker's sympathy or the speaker's expectation that the listener will agree. In the latter usage, it is often used to confirm something.

- ⑲ Mainichi 10-ji goro made benkyō-shimasu.  
 ...Taihen desu ne.  
 I study till about ten every day.  
 ...That must be hard.  
 ⑳ Yamada-san no denwa-bangō wa 871 no 6813 desu.  
 ...871 no 6813 desu ne.  
 Mr. Yamada's telephone number is 871-6813.  
 ...871-6813, right?

# Lesson 5

## I. Vocabulary

ikimasu

imasu

kaerimasu

gakkō

sūpā

eki

hikōki

fune *Boat*

densha

chikatetsu

shinkansen

basu

takushii

jitensha

aruite

hito

tomodachi

kare

kanojo

kazoku

hitori de

senshū

konshū

raishū

sengetsu

kongetsu

raigetsu

kyonen

kotoshi

rainen

go

come

go home, return

school

supermarket

station

airplane

ship

electric train

subway, underground

the Shinkansen, the bullet train

bus

taxi

bicycle

on foot

person, people

friend

he, boyfriend, lover

she, girlfriend, lover

family

alone, by oneself

last week

this week

next week

last month

this month

next month

last year

this year

next year

Gatsu - month

✓ gatsu  
nan-gatsu

-th month of the year  
what month

✓ tsuitachi  
futsuka  
mikka  
yokka  
itsuka  
muika  
nanoka  
yōka  
kokonoka  
tōka  
jū-yokka  
hatsuka  
ni-jū-yokka  
- nichī  
nan-nichi

first day of the month  
second, two days  
third, three days  
fourth, four days  
fifth, five days  
sixth, six days  
seventh, seven days  
eighth, eight days  
ninth, nine days  
tenth, ten days  
fourteenth, fourteen days  
twentieth, twenty days  
twenty fourth, twenty four days  
-th day of the month, - days  
which day of the month, how many days

itsu

when

tanjōbi

birthday

futsū  
kyūkō  
tokkyū

local (train) futsū フツ  
rapid  
express Tokkyū

tsugi no

next

◁ Kaiwa ▷

Dō itashimashite.

◦ You're welcome./Don't mention it.  
platform -, -th platform

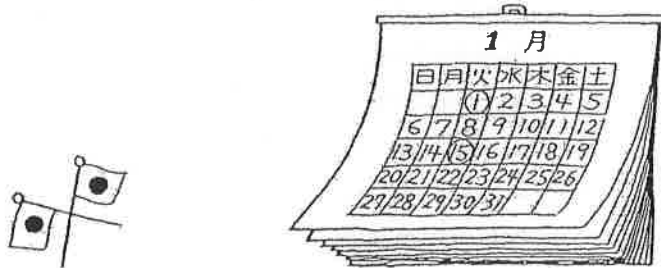
bansen

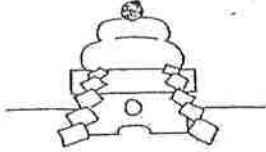
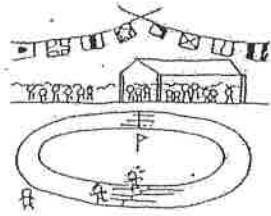
Hakata  
Fushimi  
Kōshien  
Ōsakajō

~~~~~  
name of a town in Kyushu
name of a town in Kyoto
name of a town near Osaka
Osaka Castle, a famous castle in Osaka

III. Reference Words & Information

SHUKUSAIJITSU NATIONAL HOLIDAYS



1-gatsu tsuitachi	Ganjitsu	New Year's Day	
1-gatsu dai-2 getsu-yōbi**	Seijin no hi	Coming-of-Age Day	
2-gatsu 11-nichi	Kenkoku kinen no hi	National Foundation Day	
3-gatsu hatsuka*	Shūnburī no hi	Vernal Equinox Day	
4-gatsu 29-nichi	Shōwā no hi	Day of Showa	
5-gatsu mikka	Kenpō kinenbi	Constitution Memorial Day	
5-gatsu yokka	Midori no hi	Greenery Day	
5-gatsu itsuka	Kodomo no hi	Children's Day	
7-gatsu dai-3 getsu-yōbi***	Umi no hi	Marine Day	
9-gatsu i dai-3 getsu-yōbi***	Keirō no hi	Respect-for-the-Aged Day	
9-gatsu 23-nichi*	Shūbuñ no hi	Autumnal Equinox Day	
10-gatsu dai-2 getsu-yōbi**	Taiiku no hi	Health and Sports Day	
11-gatsu mikka	Bunka no hi	Culture Day	
11-gatsu 23-nichi	Kinrō-kansha no hi	Labor Thanksgiving Day	
12-gatsu 23-nichi	Tennō-tanjōbi	The Emperor's Birthday	

* Varies from year to year.

** The second Monday

*** The third Monday



If a national holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is taken off instead. From April 29th to May 5th is a series of holidays, called Gōrudenuiiku (Golden Week). Some big companies give a whole week's holiday to employees.

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I [will] go to Kyoto.
2. I [will] go home by taxi.
3. I came to Japan with my family.

5

Example Sentences

1. Where will you go tomorrow?
...I will go to Nara.
2. Where did you go last Sunday?
...I didn't go anywhere.
3. How will you go to Tokyo?
...I will go by Shinkansen.
4. Who will you go to Tokyo with?
...I will go with Mr. Yamada.
5. When did you come to Japan?
...I came here on March 25th.
6. When is your birthday?
...It is June 13th.

38

Conversation

Does this train go to Koshien?

Santos: Excuse me. How much is it to Koshien?
Woman: It's 350 yen.
Santos: 350 yen? Thank you very much.
Woman: You're welcome.

Santos: Excuse me. What platform is it for Koshien?
Station employee: No. 5.
Santos: Thanks.

Santos: Excuse me. Does this train go to Koshien?
Man: No, it doesn't. The next "local train" does.
Santos: Thank you very much.

IV. Grammar Explanation

✓ 1. N(place) e ikimasu/kimasu/kaerimasu

When a verb indicates movement to a certain place, the particle *e* is put after the place noun to show the direction of the move.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ① Kyōto e ikimasu. | I will go to Kyoto. |
| ② Nihon e kimashita. | I came to Japan. |
| ③ Uchi e kaerimasu. | I will go home. |

2. Doko [e] mo ikimasen/ikimasendeshita

Doko, Nani, Dare

When an interrogative takes the particle *mo* and the verb following it is negative, all that is represented by the interrogative is denied.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| ④ Doko [e] mo ikimasen. | I don't go anywhere. |
| ⑤ Nani mo tabemasen. | I don't eat anything. (L. 6) |
| ⑥ Dare mo imasen. | Nobody is there. (L. 10) |

✓ 3. N(vehicle) de ikimasu/kimasu/kaerimasu

The particle *de* indicates a means or a method. When verbs denoting movement (*ikimasu*, *kimasu*, *kaerimasu*, etc.) are used with *de*, *de* indicates a means of transportation. The noun preceding *de* is a vehicle in this case.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ⑦ Densha de ikimasu. | I'll go by train. |
| ⑧ Takushii de kimashita. | I came by taxi. |

When you walk somewhere, you use the expression *aruite*. In this case, *de* is not used.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ⑨ Eki kara aruite kaerimashita. | I walked home from the station. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|

4. N(person/animal) to V

When you do something with a person (or an animal), the person (or the animal) is marked with the particle *to*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ⑩ Kazoku to Nihon e kimashita. | I came to Japan with my family. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If you do something alone, the expression *hitori de* is used. In this case, *to* is not used.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ⑪ Hitori de Tōkyō e ikimasu. | I'll go to Tokyo alone. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|

5. *itsu* → starting of sentence

To ask about time, the interrogatives using *nan* such as *nan-ji*, *nan-yōbi* and *nan-gatsu nan-nichi* are used. Other than these, the interrogative *itsu* (when) is also used to ask when something will happen/happened. *itsu* does not take the particle *ni*.

- ⑫ *Itsu Nihon e kimashita ka.* When did you come to Japan?
...3-gatsu 25-nichi ni kimashita. ...I came on March 25th.
- ⑬ *Itsu Hiroshima e ikimasu ka.* When will you go to Hiroshima?
...Raishū ikimasu. ...I'll go there next week.

6. **Syo** → Judgement view & TT

yo is placed at the end of a sentence. It is used to emphasize information which the listener does not know, or to show that you are giving your judgement or views assertively.

- ⑭ *Kono densha wa Kōshien e ikimasu ka.*
...Iie, ikimasen. Tsugi no futsū desu yo.
Does this train go to Koshien?
...No, it doesn't. The next local train does.
- ⑮ *Murina daietto wa karada ni yokunai desu yo.*
Excessive dieting is bad for your health. (L. 19)

ㄷ - 存在 - Existence - 人 - Person.
thing 支 by 支 by → Book

Lesson 6

I. Vocabulary

tabemasu

nomimasu

suimasu

[tabako o ~]

mimasu

kikimasu

yōmimasu

kakimasu

kaimasu

torimasu

[shashin o ~]

shimasu

aimasu

[tomodachi ni ~]

eat

drink

smoke [a cigarette]

see, look at, watch

hear, listen

read

write, draw, paint

buy

take [a photograph]

.]

do

meet [a friend]

.]

42

gohan

asagohan

hirugohan

bangohan

pan

tamago

niku

sakana

yasai

kudamono

mizu

ocha

kōcha

gyūnyū

(miruku)

jūsu

biiru

[o-]sake

a meal, cooked rice

breakfast

lunch

supper → 1,

bread

egg

meat

fish

vegetable

fruit

water

tea, green tea

black tea

milk

juice

beer

alcohol, Japanese rice wine

bideo

eiga - 映画

CD

tegami

repōto

shashin - 写真

mise

resutoran

niwa

shukudai

tenisu

sakkā

[o-jhanami]

nani

issho ni

chotto

itsumo

tokidoki

sorekara

ē

ii desu ne. - Pronoun?

Wakarimashita.

◁ Kaiwa ▷

Nan desu ka. - ? Ask me.

Ja mata [ashita].

Mekishiko

Ōsakajō-kōen

video tape, video deck

movie

CD, compact disc

letter

report

photograph

store, shop

restaurant

garden

homework (~o shimasu : do homework)

tennis (~o shimasu : play tennis)

soccer, football (~o shimasu : play soccer)

cherry-blossom viewing (~o shimasu : go

cherry-blossom viewing)

what

together

a little while, a little bit

always, usually

sometimes

after that, and then

yes

That's good.

I see.

Yes?

See you [tomorrow].

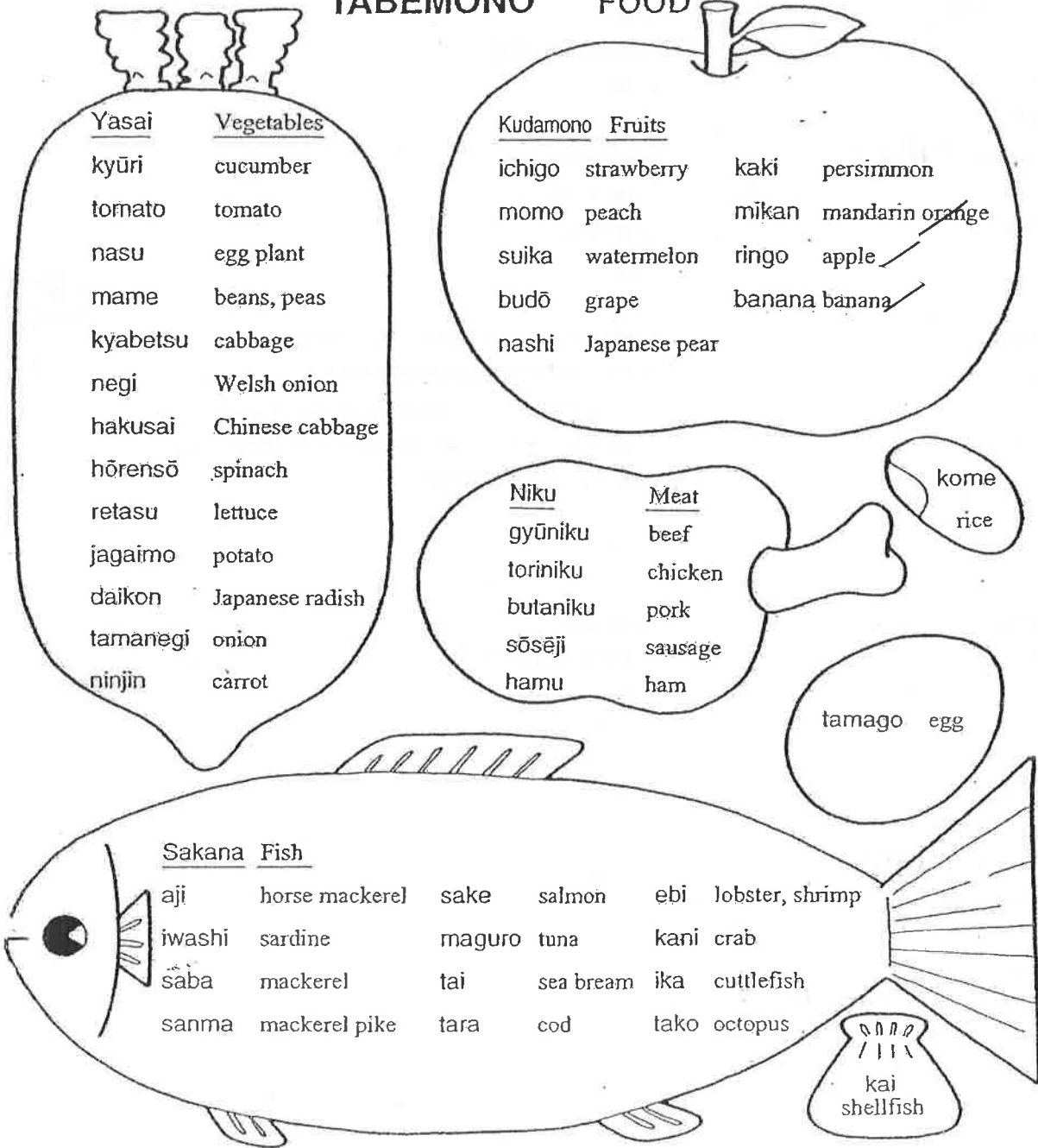
Mexico

Osaka Castle park




III. Reference Words & Information

TABEMONO FOOD



6

45

 Japan imports more than half of the food consumed by the nation. The rates of self supply of food are as follows: cereals 29%, vegetables 86%, fruits 47%, meat 55%, and sea food 70% (1996, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, & Fisheries). Of all the cereals, rice is the only one that Japan is self-sufficient in.

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I drink juice.
2. I buy a newspaper at the station.
3. Won't you come to Kobe with me?
4. Let's take a rest for a little bit.

Example Sentences

1. Do you smoke?
...No, I don't.
2. What do you eat every morning?
...I have egg and toast.
3. What did you eat this morning?
...I didn't eat anything.
4. What did you do last Saturday?
...I studied Japanese. Then I saw a movie.
On Sunday what did you do?
...I went to Nara with a friend.
5. Where did you buy that bag?
...I bought it in Mexico.
6. Won't you drink some beer with me?
...Yes, let's have a drink.

Conversation

Won't you join us?

- Sato: Mr. Miller.
Miller: Yes?
Sato: I'm going to enjoy cherry-blossom viewing with my friends tomorrow.
Won't you join us, Mr. Miller?
Miller: That sounds nice. Where will you go?
Sato: Osakajo-Koen.
Miller: What time?
Sato: At ten o'clock. Let's meet at Osakajo-Koen Station.
Miller: OK.
Sato: Well, see you tomorrow.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. **N o V(transitive)**

o is used to indicate the direct object of a transitive verb.

- ① Jūsu *o* nomimasu. I drink juice.

2. **N o shimasu**

The words used as the objects of the verb *shimasu* cover a fairly wide range. *shimasu* means that the action denoted by the noun is performed. Some examples are shown below.

1) to "play" sports or games

sakkā *o* shimasu play football

toranpu *o* shimasu play cards

2) to "hold" gatherings

pātī *o* shimasu give a party

kaigi *o* shimasu hold a meeting

3) to "do" something

shukudai *o* shimasu do homework

shigoto *o* shimasu do one's work

3. **Nani o shimasu ka**

This is a question to ask what someone does.

② Getsu-yōbi nani *o* shimasu ka. What will you do on Monday?

...Kyōto e ikimasu. ...I'll go to Kyoto.

③ Kinō nani *o* shimashita ka. What did you do yesterday?

...Sakkā *o* shimashita. ...I played football.

[Note] You can make a word expressing time the topic by adding *wa*.

④ Getsu-yōbi *wa* nani *o* shimasu ka. On Monday what will you do?

...Kyōto e ikimasu. ...I'll go to Kyoto.

4. **nan and nani**

Both *nan* and *nani* mean "what."

1) *nan* is used in the following cases.

(1) When it precedes a word whose first mora is either in the *t*, *d* or *n*-row.

⑤ Sore *wa* nan desu ka. What is that?

⑥ Nan no hon desu ka. What is the book about?

⑦ Neru mae ni, nan to iimasu ka.

What do you say before going to bed? (L. 21)

(2) When it is followed by a counter suffix or the like.

⑧ Teresa-chan wa nan-sai desu ka. How old is Teresa?

2) *nani* is used in all other cases.

⑨ Nani o kaimasu ka. What will you buy?

5. **N (place) de V**

→ transportation
→ 駅
→ 駅で

When added after a noun denoting a place, *de* indicates the place where an action occurs.

⑩ Eki de shinbun o kaimasu. I buy the newspaper at the station.

6. **V-masen ka**

→ Pattern
→ Masen Means ませんか

When you want to invite someone to do something, this expression is used.

⑪ Issho ni Kyōto e ikimasen ka. Issho ni - Together - 一緒
...Ē, ii desu ne.

Won't you come to Kyoto with us?

...That's a nice idea.

7. **V-mashō**

→ Lets - Meane

This expression is used when a speaker is positively inviting the listener to do something with the speaker. It is also used when responding positively to an invitation:

⑫ Chotto yasumimashō. Let's have a break.

⑬ Issho ni hirugohan o tabemasen ka.

...Ē, tabemashō.

Won't you have lunch with me?

...Yes, let's go and eat.

[Note] An invitation using *V-masen ka* shows more consideration to the listener's will than that using *V-mashō*.

8. o~

You learned in Lesson 3 that the prefix *o* is attached to words regarding the listener or the person being referred to to show respect (e.g., [*o-*]kuni country).

o is also attached to various other words when the speaker is speaking politely (e.g., [*o-*]sake alcohol, [*o-*]hanami cherry-blossom viewing).

There are some words that are usually used with *o* without meaning respect or politeness (e.g., *ocha* tea, *okane* money).

6

+1-w = Ch. 67
 1-7 → learn. Renshu
 G, F Renshu B.C.

Lesson 7

I. Vocabulary

kirimasu 切ります
 okurimasu 送ります
 agemasu
 moraimasu
 • kashimasu
 • karimasu
 oshimasu
 naraimasu
 kakemasu
 [denwa o ~]

cut, slice
 send
 give
 receive
 lend
 borrow
 teach
 learn
 make [a telephone call]

te
 hashi
 supūn スプーン
 naifu ナイフ
 fōku
 hasami

hand, arm
 chopsticks
 spoon
 knife
 fork
 scissors

fakusu
 wāpuro ワープロ
 pasokon パソコン

fax
 word processor
 personal computer

panchi
 hotchikisu 貼紙
 serotēpu
 keshigomu
 karni

punch
 stapler
 Scotch tape, clear adhesive tape
 eraser
 paper

hana
 shatsu
 purezento
 nlmotsu
 okane
 kippu

flower, blossom
 shirt
 present, gift
 baggage, parcel
 money
 ticket

Kurisumasu

Christmas



chichi

haha

otōsan

okāsan

mō

mada

korekara

[~,] suteki desu ne.

◁ Kaiwa ▷

Gomenkudasai.

Irasshai.

Dōzo oagari kudasai.

Shitsurei-shimasu.

[~ wa] ikaga desu ka.

Itadakimasu.

ryokō

omiyage

Yōroppa

Supēin

(my) father (お) otosan

(my) mother (お) okasan

(someone else's) father

(someone else's) mother

already 済

not yet まだ

from now on, soon - 今更 明更

What a nice [~]!

Excuse me./Anybody home?/May I come in? (an expression used by a visitor)

How nice of you to come. (lit. Welcome.)

Do come in.

Thank you./May I? (lit. I'm afraid I'll be disturbing you.)

Won't you have [~]?/Would you like to have [~]? (used when offering something)

Thank you./I accept. (said before starting to eat or drink)

trip, tour (~ o shimasu : travel, make a trip)

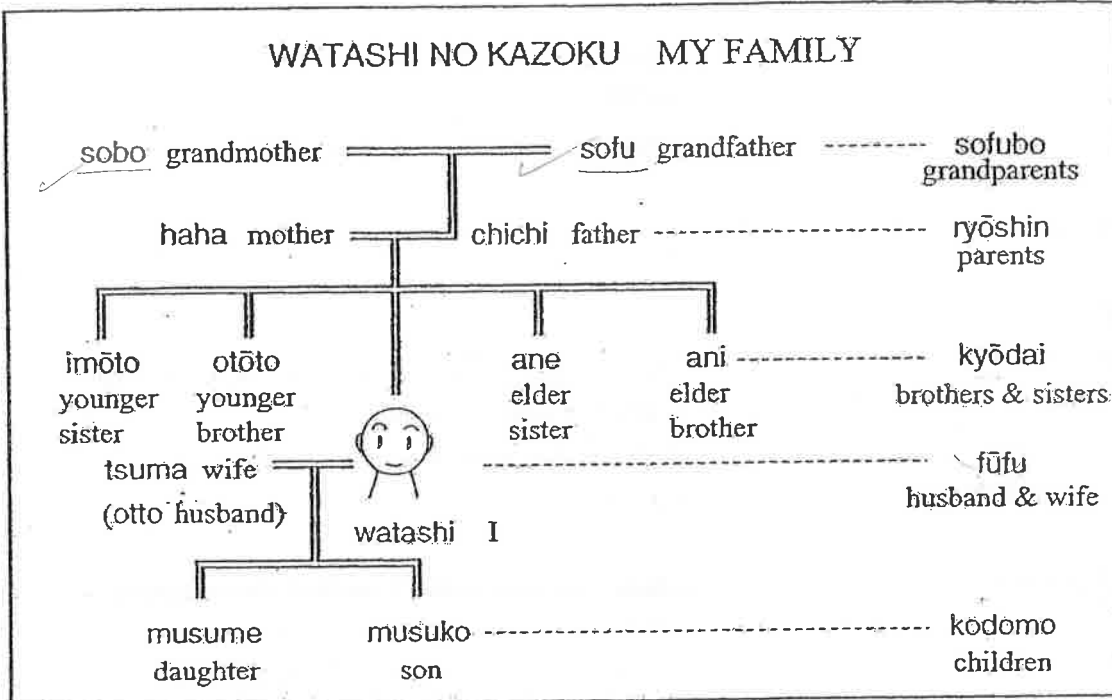
souvenir, present

Europe → Yōroppa

Spain → Supēin

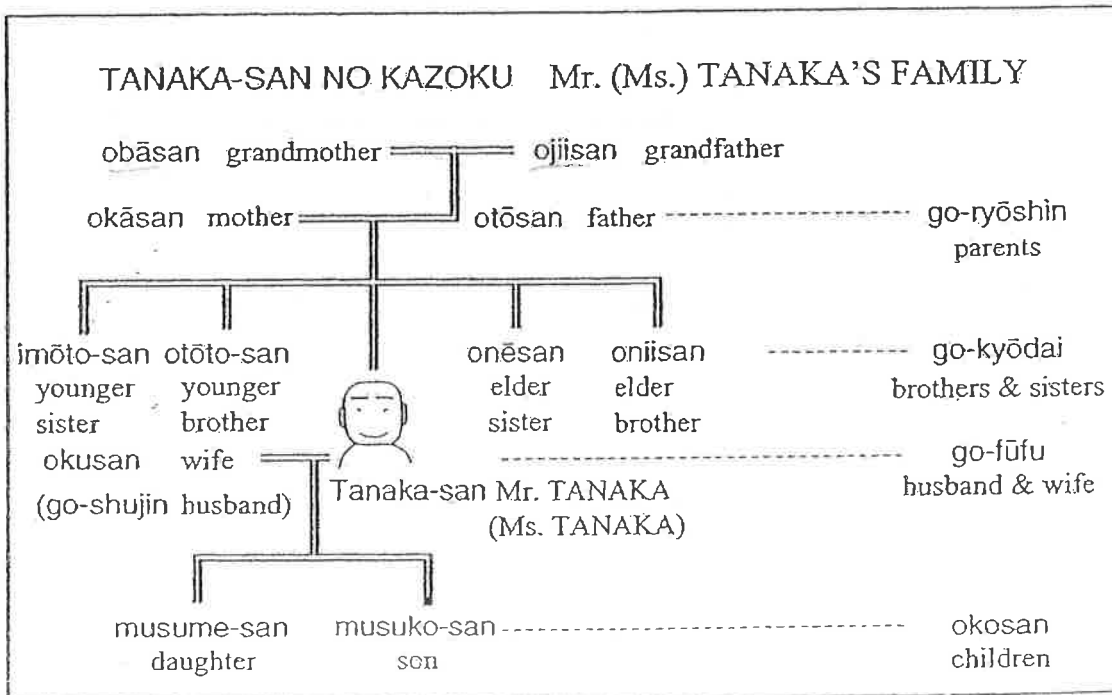
III. Reference Words & Information

KAZOKU FAMILY



7

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II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. I write letters with a word processor.
2. I [will] give some flowers to Ms. Kimura.
3. I received some chocolates from Ms. Karina.

Example Sentences

1. Did you study Japanese through television?
...No, I studied it through radio.
2. Do you write reports in Japanese?
...No. I write them in English.
3. What is "Good-bye" in Japanese?
...It is "Sayonara."
4. Who will you write Christmas cards to?
...To my family and friends.
5. What is that?
...It's a pocket notebook. I received it from Mr. Yamada.
6. Have you bought your Shinkansen ticket?
...Yes, I have.
7. Have you finished lunch?
...No, not yet. I am going to eat now.

Conversation

Hello

Jose Santos: Hello.

Yamada Ichiro: Hello. Please come in.

Jose Santos: Thank you.

Yamada Tomoko: How about a cup of coffee?

Maria Santos: Thank you.

Yamada Tomoko: Here you are.

Maria Santos: Thank you.

This spoon is nice, isn't it?

Yamada Tomoko: Yes, it is. Someone in my company gave it to me.
It's a souvenir of her trip to Europe.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N (tool/means) de V

Noun और Verb. (दे)

The particle *de* indicates a method or a mean used for an action.

- ① Hashi de tabemasu. I eat with chopsticks.
- ② Nihon-go de repōto o kakimasu. I write a report in Japanese.

2. "Word/Sentence" wa ~go de nan desu ka

This question is used to ask how to say a word or a sentence in other languages.

- ③ "Arigatō" wa Eigo de nan desu ka.
 ... "Thank you" desu.
 What's "arigatō" in English?
 ... It's "Thank you."
- ④ "Thank you" wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.
 ... "Arigatō" desu.
 What's "Thank you" in Japanese?
 ... It's "arigatō."

wa de

3. N (person) ni agemasu, etc.

दे-नि teach

Verbs like *agemasu*, *kashimasu*, *oshiemasu*, etc., need persons to whom you give, lend, teach, etc. The persons are marked with *ni*.

- ⑤ Yamada-san wa Kimura-san ni hana o agemashita.
Mr. Yamada gave flowers to Ms. Kimura.
- ⑥ Ii-san ni hon o kashimashita.
I lent my book to Ms. Lee.
- ⑦ Tarō-kun ni Eigo o oshiemasu.
I teach Taro English.

[Note] With verbs like *okurimasu*, *denwa o kakemasu*, etc., place nouns can be used instead of N(person). In this case, the particle *e* is sometimes used instead of *ni*.

- ⑧ Kaisha ni denwa o kakemasu.

(e)

I'll call my office.

कॉम्पे डि रेकारे ऑफिस

Kaisha

→ Person = Ni

Ni particle - नि

Nitin gave flowers to G.F.
 Nitin san wa kanojo ni hana o agaimashita

Language के लिए
 De. का प्रयोग

we all are giving

GF ने Nitin San से Flowers लिए।
 kangjo wa Nitin san (ni) Hana o moraimashita.
 मैं Kang से

4. **N (person) ni moraimasu, etc.**

मि-IT learn.

Verbs like *moraimasu*, *karimasu* and *naraimasu* express actions from the receiving side. The persons from whom you receive those actions are marked with *ni*.

- ⑨ Kimura-san wa Yamada-san ni hana o moraimashita.
Ms. Kimura received flowers from Mr. Yamada.
- ⑩ Karina-san ni CD o karimashita.
I borrowed a CD from Ms. Karina.
- ⑪ Wan-san ni Chūgoku-go o naraimasu.
I learn Chinese from Mr. Wang.

kara is sometimes used instead of *ni* in this sentence pattern. When you receive something from an organization like a school or a company, only *kara* is used.

- ⑫ Kimura-san wa Yamada-san kara hana o moraimashita.
Ms. Kimura received flowers from Mr. Yamada.
- ⑬ Ginkō kara okane o karimashita.
I borrowed some money from the bank.

5. **Mō V-mashita**

Mo- already or already

mō means "already" and is used with *V-mashita*. In this case, *V-mashita* means that the action has been finished.

The answer to the question *mō V-mashita ka* is *hai*, *mō V-mashita* or *īe, mada desu*.

- ⑭ Mō nimotsu o okurimashita ka. Have you sent the parcel yet?
 ...Hai, [mō] okurimashita. ...Yes, I have [already sent it].
 ...īe, mada desu. ...No, not yet.

In giving a negative answer to this type of question, you should not use *V-masendeshita*, as this simply means you did not do the specified task rather than you have not done it yet.

Okurimasu -> to send

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Tenki - Weather

Lesson 8

I. Vocabulary

きれい

handsome

beautiful, clean

quiet

lively

famous

kind

healthy, sound, cheerful

free (time)

convenient

fine, nice, wonderful

big, large

small, little

new

old (not of age)

good

bad

hot

cold (referring to temperature)

cold (referring to touch)

difficult

easy

expensive, tall, high

inexpensive

low

interesting

delicious, tasty

busy

enjoyable

white

black

red

blue

cherry (blossom)

mountain

machi
tabemono
kuruma

town, city
food
car, vehicle

tokoro
ryō

place
dormitory

benkyō
seikatsu
[o-]shigoto

study
life
work, business (~o *shimasu* : do one's job, work)

dō
donna ~
dore

how
what kind of ~
which one (of three or more)

totemo
amari

very
not so (used with negatives)

soshite
~ ga, ~

and (used to connect sentences)
~, but ~

O-genki desu ka.

How are you?

• Sō desu ne.

Well let me see. (pausing)

◀ Kaiwa ▶

Nihon no seikatsu ni
naremashita ka.

Have you got used to the life in Japan?

[~.] mō ippai
ikaga desu ka.

Won't you have another cup of [~]?

lie, kekkō desu.

No, thank you.

• Mō ~ desu [ne].

It's already ~[, isn't it?].

Sorosoro shitsurei-shimasu.

It's almost time to leave now.

• Mata irassiate kudasai.

Please come again.

~~~~~

Fujisan

Mt. Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan

Biwako

Lake Biwa, the biggest lake in Japan

Shanhai

Shanghai

"Shichi-nin no Samurai"

"The Seven Samurai," a classic movie by Akira

Kurosawa

Kinkakuji

Kinkakuji Temple (the Golden Pavilion)

### III. Reference Words & Information

## IRO · AJI COLOR & TASTE

#### Iro Color

| noun            | adjective | noun          | adjective |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| shiro white     | shiroi    | kiiro yellow  | kiroi     |
| kuro black      | kuroi     | chairo brown  | chairoi   |
| aka red         | akai      | pinku pink    | —         |
| ao blue         | aoi       | orenji orange | —         |
| midori green    | —         | gurē gray     | —         |
| murasaki purple | —         | bēju beige    | —         |

#### Aji Taste

amai sweet



karai hot



nigai bitter



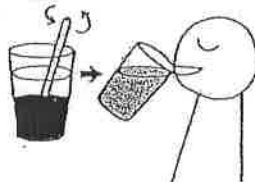
shiokarai salty



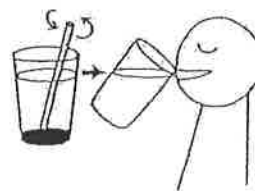
suppai sour



koi thick, strong



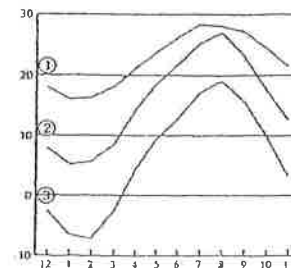
usui thin, weak



Haru · Natsu · Aki · Fuyu Spring · Summer · Autumn · Winter

There are four seasons in Japan, spring (March, April, May), summer (June, July, August), autumn (September, October, November), and winter (December, January, February). The average temperature varies from place to place, but the change patterns are almost the same (see the graph).

The hottest month is August and the coldest, January or February. So Japanese people feel that "summer is hot," "autumn is cool," "winter is cold," and "spring is warm."



- ① NAHA (OKINAWA)
- ② TOKYO
- ③ ABASHIRI (HOKKAIDO)



## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. Cherry blossoms are beautiful.
2. Mt. Fuji is high.
3. Cherry blossoms are beautiful flowers.
4. Mt. Fuji is a high mountain.

### Example Sentences

1. Is Osaka lively?  
...Yes, it is.
2. Is the water of Lake Biwa clean?  
...No, it is not so clean.
3. Is it cold in Beijing now?  
...Yes, it is very cold.  
Is it cold in Shanghai, too?  
...No, it is not so cold.
4. Is that dictionary good?  
...No, it is not so good.
5. How do you like the subway in Tokyo?  
...It is clean. And it is convenient.
6. I saw a movie yesterday.  
...What kind of movie was it?  
It was "The Seven Samurai." It is old, but a very interesting movie.
7. Which is Mr. Miller's umbrella?  
...That blue one is.

### Conversation

#### It's almost time to leave

Yamada Ichiro: Have you got accustomed to living in Japan, Maria?  
Maria Santos: Yes, I have. I enjoy it every day.  
Yamada Ichiro: Really? Mr. Santos, how is your work?  
Jose Santos: Well, it's busy, but interesting.

---

Yamada Tomoko: Would you like another cup of coffee?  
Maria Santos: No, thank you.

---

Jose Santos: Oh, it's eight o'clock now. We must be going.  
Yamada Ichiro: You must?  
Maria Santos: Thank you for everything today.  
Yamada Tomoko: Our pleasure. Please come again.

Kimono  
Beautiful  
Thick

#### IV. Grammar Explanation

Topic-Subject  
Indicates-Explanation

Adjectives → Quality あり い

▷ Noun Modifiers  
▷ Quality of something  
▷ Predicate

Adjectives are used as 1) predicates and 2) noun modifiers. They inflect and are divided into two groups, *i*-adjectives and *na*-adjectives, according to the inflection.

- 2. 

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| N wa na-adj [na] desu |
| N wa i-adj (~i) desu  |

1) *desu* at the end of an adjective sentence shows the speaker's polite attitude toward the listener. An *i*-adjective with *i* at the end comes before *desu*, whereas a *na*-adjective without [na] comes before *desu*.

- ① Watto-sensei wa shinsetsu desu. Mr. Watt is kind.
- ② Fujisan wa takai desu. Mt. Fuji is high.

*desu* is used when a sentence is non-past and affirmative.

2) *na*-adj [na] ja arimasen

The negative form of *na*-adj [na] *desu* is *na*-adj [na] ja arimasen. (*na*-adj [na] *dewa* arimasen).

- ③ Asoko wa shizuka ja arimasen. It's not quiet there.  
(*dewa*)

3) *i*-adj (~i) *desu* → ~ *kunai desu*

To make the negative form of an *i*-adjective, *i* at the end of the *i*-adjective is altered to *kunai*.

- ④ Kono hon wa omoshiro kunai desu. This book is not interesting.

The negative for *ii desu* is *yokunai desu*.

4) Questions using adjective sentences are made in the same way as those using noun or verb sentences. In answering a question, you repeat the adjective used in the question. *sō desu* or *sō ja arimasen* cannot be used.

- ⑤ Pekin wa samui desu ka. Is it cold in Beijing?  
...Hai, samui desu. ...Yes, it is.
- ⑥ Biwako no mizu wa kirei desu ka. Is the water of Lake Biwa clean?  
...Iie, kirei ja arimasen. ...No, it isn't.

- 3. 

|              |
|--------------|
| na-adj na N  |
| i-adj (~i) N |

An adjective is put before a noun to modify it. A *na*-adjective needs *na* before a noun.

- ⑦ Watto-sensei wa shinsetsuna sensei desu. Mr. Watt is a kind teacher.
- ⑧ Fujisan wa takai yama desu. Mt. Fuji is a high mountain.

A. *totemo/amari*

*totemo* and *amari* are adverbs of degree. Both come before the adjectives they are modifying.

*totemo* is used in affirmative sentences, and means "very." *amari* is used in negative sentences. *amari* and a negative form mean "not very."

- ⑨ Pekin wa *totemo* samui desu.  
Beijing is very cold.
- ⑩ Kore wa *totemo* yūmeina eiga desu.  
This is a very famous movie.
- ⑪ Shanghai wa *amari* samukunai desu.  
Shanghai is not very cold.
- ⑫ Sakura-daigaku wa *amari* yūmeina daigaku ja arimasen.  
Sakura University is not a very famous university.

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→ only a type of Adjectives  
Na → Plain (-)

5. N wa dō desu ka - How was it

This question is used to ask an impression or an opinion about a thing, place or person, etc., that the listener has experienced, visited or met.

- ⑬ Nihon no seikatsu wa dō desu ka. How is the life in Japan?  
...Tanoshii desu. ...It's enjoyable.

6. N<sub>1</sub> wa donna N<sub>2</sub> desu ka - What kind of किसा किस ची

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When the speaker wants the listener to describe or explain N<sub>1</sub>, this question pattern is used. N<sub>2</sub> denotes the category N<sub>1</sub> belongs to. The interrogative *donna* is always followed by a noun.

- ⑭ Nara wa donna machi desu ka. What kind of town is Nara?  
...Furui machi desu. ...It's an old town.

7. S<sub>1</sub> ga, S<sub>2</sub> But

*ga* is a conjunctive particle, meaning "but." It is used to link sentences.

- ⑮ Nihon no tabemono wa oishii desu ga, takai desu.  
Japanese food is good, but expensive.

8. *dore*

This interrogative is used to ask the listener to choose or designate one from more than two things concretely shown or named.

- ⑯ Mirā-san no kasa wa dore desu ka. Which is Mr. Miller's umbrella?  
...Ano aoi kasa desu. ...That blue one is.

## Lesson 9

### I. Vocabulary

wakarimasu

arimasu

suki[na]

kirai[na]

jōzu[na]

heta[na]

ryōri

• nōmimono

• supōtsu

• yakyū

dansu

ongaku

uta

60

• kurashikku

jazu

konsāto

karaoke

kabuki

e

ji

kanji

hiragana

katakana

rōmaji

komakai okane

chiketto

jikan

yōji

yakusoku

understand

have

like

dislike

good at

poor at

dish (cooked food), cooking

drinks

sport (~o shimasu : play sports)

baseball (~o shimasu : play baseball)

dance (~o shimasu : dance)

music

song

classical music

jazz

concert

karaoke

Kabuki (traditional Japanese musical drama)

picture; drawing

letter, character

Chinese characters

Hiragana script

Katakana script

the Roman alphabet

small change

ticket

time

something to do, errand

appointment, promise

go-shujin  
otto/shujin  
okusan  
tsuma/kanai  
kodomo

(someone else's) husband  
(my) husband  
(someone else's) wife  
(my) wife  
child

yoku  
daitai  
• takusan  
sukoshi  
zenzen  
hayaku

well, much  
mostly, roughly  
many, much  
a little, a few  
not at all (used with negatives)  
early, quickly, fast

~ kara  
dōshite

because ~  
why

Zannen desu [ne].  
Sumimasen.

I'm sorry (to hear that)./That's a pity.  
I am sorry.

◀ Kaiwa ▶

moshi moshi  
ā  
Issho ni ikaga desu ka.  
[~ wa] chotto.....

hello (used on the phone)  
oh  
Won't you join me (us)?  
[~] is a bit difficult. (an euphemism used when declining an invitation)  
So you cannot (come)?  
Please ask me again some other time.  
(used when refusing an invitation indirectly, considering someone's feelings)

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• Dame desu ka.  
Mata kondo  
onagai-shimasu.

Ozawa Seiji

famous Japanese conductor (1935 -)

### III. Reference Words & Information

## ONGAKU · SUPŌTSU MUSIC, SPORTS & MOVIES



|            |                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| poppusu    | pop                                |
| rokku      | rock                               |
| jazu       | jazz                               |
| raten      | Latin American music               |
| kurashikku | classical music                    |
| min'yō     | folk music                         |
| enka       | traditional Japanese popular songs |
| myūjīkaru  | musical                            |
| opera      | opera                              |



|              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| SF           | SF film                       |
| horā         | horror film                   |
| anime        | animated film                 |
| dokumentarii | documentary film              |
| ren'ai       | romantic film                 |
| misuterii    | mystery film                  |
| bungei       | movie based on a classic work |
| sensō        | war film                      |
| akushon      | action film                   |
| kigeki       | comedy film                   |

9

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|               |                |               |                  |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| sofutobōru    | softball       | yakyū         | baseball         |
| sakkā         | soccer         | takkyū/pinpon | ping-pong        |
| ragubii       | rugby football | sumō          | sumo             |
| barēbōru      | volleyball     | jūdō          | judo             |
| basukettobōru | basketball     | kendō         | Japanese fencing |
| tenisu        | tennis         | suiei         | swimming         |
| bōringu       | bowling        |               |                  |
| sukii         | skiing         |               |                  |
| sukēto        | skating        |               |                  |

## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. I like Italian cuisine.
2. I understand Japanese a little.
3. Today is my child's birthday, so I will go home early.

### Example Sentences

1. Do you like alcohol?  
...No, I don't.
2. What kind of sports do you like?  
...I like soccer.
3. Is Ms. Karina good at drawing pictures?  
...Yes, she is very good at it.
4. Do you understand Indonesian, Mr. Tanaka?  
...No, I do not understand it at all.
5. Do you have any small change?  
...No, I don't.
6. Do you read newspapers every morning?  
...No, as I don't have the time, I don't.
7. Why did you go home early yesterday?  
...Because I had something to do.

### Conversation

#### That's too bad

- Miller: Hello. This is Miller.  
Kimura: It's you, Mr. Miller. Good evening. How are you?  
Miller: Fine. Thank you.  
Well, Ms. Kimura. How would you like to go to a concert by Seiji Ozawa?  
Kimura: That sounds nice. When will it be?  
Miller: It's on Friday night of next week.  
Kimura: Friday?  
Friday's a bit difficult.  
Miller: So you can't come?  
Kimura: I have arranged to meet a friend on Friday night.  
Miller: You have. I'm sorry to hear that.  
Kimura: I am, too. Please invite me again some other time.

## IV. Grammar Explanation

1. N ga arimasu/wakarimasu  
N ga suki desu/kirai desu/jōzu desu/heta desu

The object of a transitive verb is marked with *o*. However, objects of the verbs *arimasu* and *wakarimasu* are marked with *ga*.

Such adjectives as *suki desu*, *kirai desu*, *jōzu desu* and *heta desu* require objects, and these are marked with *ga*, too. The verbs and adjectives whose objects are marked with *ga* are those kinds that describe preference, ability, possession and the like.

- ① *Watashi wa Itaria-ryōri ga suki desu.* I like Italian food.  
 ② *Watashi wa Nihon-go ga wakarimasu.* I understand Japanese.  
 ③ *Watashi wa kuruma ga arimasu.* I have a car.

2. *donna* N

Other than the usage you learned in Lesson 8, *donna* is also used to ask the listener to name one from a group which the noun after *donna* denotes.

- ④ *Donna supōtsu ga suki desu ka.* What sports do you like?  
 ...*Sakkā ga suki desu.* ...I like football.

3. *yoku/daitai/takusan/sukoshi/amari/zenzen*

These adverbs are put before verbs when they modify them. The following is a summary of their usage.

| degree | adverb + affirmative      | adverb + negative         |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ↑ high | <i>yoku wakarimasu</i>    |                           |
| ↕      | <i>daitai wakarimasu</i>  |                           |
| ↓ low  | <i>sukoshi wakarimasu</i> |                           |
|        |                           | <i>amari wakarimasen</i>  |
|        |                           | <i>zenzen wakarimasen</i> |

| amount  | adverb + affirmative   | adverb + negative      |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ↑ large | <i>takusan arimasu</i> |                        |
| ↓ small | <i>sukoshi arimasu</i> |                        |
|         |                        | <i>amari arimasen</i>  |
|         |                        | <i>zenzen arimasen</i> |



- ⑤ Eigo ga yoku wakarimasu. I understand English very well.
- ⑥ Eigo ga sukoshi wakarimasu. I understand English a little.
- ⑦ Eigo ga amari wakarimasen. I don't understand English so well.
- ⑧ Okane ga takusan arimasu. I have a lot of money.
- ⑨ Okane ga zenzen arimasen. I don't have any money.

[Note] *sukoshi* and *zenzen* can also modify adjectives.

- ⑩ Koko wa sukoshi samui desu. It's a little cold here.
- ⑪ Ano eiga wa zenzen omoshirokunai desu.  
That movie is not interesting at all.

#### 4. S<sub>1</sub> kara, S<sub>2</sub>

*kara* connects two sentences together to denote a causal relationship. S<sub>1</sub> is the reason for S<sub>2</sub>.

- ⑫ Jikan ga arimasen kara, shinbun o yomimasen.  
Because I don't have time, I don't read the newspaper.

You can also state S<sub>2</sub> first and add the reason after it.

- ⑬ Maiasa shinbun o yomimasu ka.  
...lie, yomimasen. Jikan ga arimasen kara.  
Do you read a newspaper every morning?  
...No, I don't. Because I have no time.

#### 5. *dōshite*

The interrogative *dōshite* is used to ask a reason. The answer needs *kara* at the end.

- ⑭ Dōshite asa shinbun o yomimasen ka.  
...Jikan ga arimasen kara.  
Why don't you read a newspaper in the morning?  
...Because I don't have time.

The question *dōshite desu ka* is also used to ask the reason for what the other person has said.

- ⑮ Kyō wa hayaku kaerimasu. I'll go home early today.  
...Dōshite desu ka. ...Why?  
Kodomo no tanjōbi desu kara. Because today's my child's birthday.

# Lesson 10

## I. Vocabulary

imasu - movable  
arimasu

exist, be (referring to animate things) - *Living things*  
exist, be (referring to inanimate things) - *Non-living*

iroiro[na]

various

otoko no hito  
onna no hito  
otoko no ko  
onna no ko

man  
woman  
boy  
girl

inu  
neko  
ki

dog  
cat  
tree, wood

mono  
firumu  
denchi  
hako

thing  
film  
battery  
box

suitchi  
rejzōko  
fēburu  
beddo  
tana  
doa  
mado

switch  
refrigerator  
table  
bed  
shelf  
door  
window

✕ posuto  
✕ biru  
kōen  
✕ kissaten  
hon-ya  
~ ya  
noriba

mailbox, postbox  
building  
park  
coffee shop  
bookstore  
~ store  
a fixed place to catch taxis, trains, etc.

ken

prefecture *stajū*

10

66

ue  
 shita  
 mae  
 ushiro  
 • migi  
 hidari  
 naka  
 soto  
 • tonari  
 • chikaku  
 aida

~ ya ~ [nado]  
 ichiban ~  
 - dan-me

◁ Kaiwa ▷

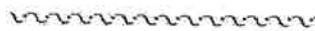
[Dōmo] sumimasen.  
 chiri-sōsu  
 oku  
 supaisu-kōnā

Tōkyō Dizuniirando  
 Yunyūya-sutoa

on, above, over  
 under, below, beneath  
 front, before  
 back, behind  
 right [side]  
 left [side]  
 in, inside  
 outside  
 next, next door — Neighbour  
 near, vicinity  
 between, among — space

~, ~, and so on  
 the most ~ (ichiban ue : the top)  
 the -th shelf (dan is the counter for shelves)

Thank you.  
 chili sauce  
 the back  
 spice corner

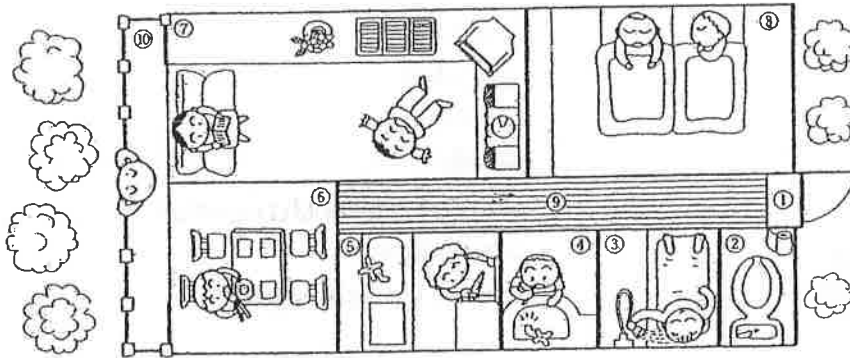


• Tokyo Disneyland  
 fictitious supermarket



### III. Reference Words & Information

#### UCHI NO NAKA    INSIDE THE HOUSE



- |             |               |              |                  |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| ① genkan    | entrance hall | ⑥ shokudō    | dining room.     |
| ② toire     | toilet        | ⑦ ima        | living room      |
| ③ furoba    | bathroom      | ⑧ shinshitsu | bedroom          |
| ④ senmenjo  | washroom      | ⑨ rōka       | hallway, Gallery |
| ⑤ daidokoro | kitchen       | ⑩ beranda    | balcony          |



#### How to Use a Japanese Bath

- ① Wash and rinse yourself in the tiled area before getting in the bath.
- ② Soap and shampoo should never be used in the bath. The bath is for soaking and relaxing.
- ③ When you get out of the bath, you don't drain the water as someone else may wish to use it. Put a cover on the bath.



How to Use the Toilet

Japanese style



Western style



## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. Ms. Sato is over there.
2. There is a photo on the desk.
3. My family is in New York.
4. Tokyo Disneyland is in Chiba Prefecture.

### Example Sentences

1. You see that man over there. Who is that?  
...He is Mr. Matsumoto of IMC.
2. Is there a telephone near here?  
...Yes, it is over there.
3. Who is in the garden?  
...Nobody is. There is a cat.
4. What is there in the box?  
...There are old letters and photos and so on.
5. Where is Mr. Miller?  
...He is in the meeting room.
6. Where is the post office?  
...It is near the station. It is in front of the bank.

### Conversation

#### Do you have chili sauce in this store?

- Miller: Excuse me. Where is Yunyu-ya Store?  
Woman: Yunyu-ya Store?  
You see that white building over there?  
The store is in that building.  
Miller: I see. Thank you.  
Woman: Not at all.

- 
- Miller: Excuse me, do you have chili sauce?  
Shop assistant: Yes.  
There is a spice corner on the right-hand side at the back.  
Chili sauce is on the second rack from the bottom.  
Miller: I see. Thanks.

White Board → Flakuban  
Black Board → Koban

#### IV. Grammar Explanation

##### 1. N ga arimasu/imasu <sup>→ No. 2</sup> <sup>Person</sup>

This sentence pattern is used to indicate the existence or presence of a thing(s) or person(s). The thing(s) or person(s) in such a sentence is treated as the subject and marked with the particle *ga*.

1) *arimasu* is used when what is present is inanimate or does not move by itself. Things, plants and places belong in this category.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① Konpyūtā ga arimasu. | There is a computer.    |
| ② Sakura ga arimasu.   | There are cherry trees. |
| ③ Kōen ga arimasu.     | There is a park.        |

2) When what is present is animate and moves by itself, *imasu* is used. People and animals belong in this category.

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| ④ Otoko no hito ga imasu. | There is a man. |
| ⑤ Inu ga imasu.           | There is a dog. |

##### 2. N<sub>1</sub> (place) ni N<sub>2</sub> ga arimasu/imasu

1) The place where N<sub>2</sub> is present is indicated by the particle *ni*.

- |                                         |                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⑥ Watashi no heya ni tsukue ga arimasu. | There is a desk in my room.                     |
| ⑦ Jimusho ni Mirā-san ga imasu.         | Mr. Miller is in the office. → office ni Miller |

2) You can ask what or who is present at/in the place by using this pattern. The interrogative *nani* is used for things and *dare* is used for persons.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ⑧ Chika ni nani ga arimasu ka.  | What is there in the basement? |
| ---Resutoran ga arimasu.        | ---There are restaurants.      |
| ⑨ Uketsuke ni dare ga imasu ka. | Who is at the reception desk?  |
| ---Kimura-san ga imasu.         | ---Ms. Kimura is there.        |

##### 3. N<sub>1</sub> wa N<sub>2</sub> (place) ni arimasu/imasu

1) In this sentence pattern, the speaker picks up N<sub>1</sub> as the topic, and explains where it is. The topic should be something or someone that both the speaker and the listener know about. The particle attached to N<sub>1</sub> is not *ga*, which marks the subject, but *wa*, which marks the topic.

- |                                               |                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| ⑩ Tōkyō Dizuniirando wa Chiba-ken ni arimasu. | Tokyo Disneyland is in Chiba Prefecture. → Miller office ni |
| ⑪ Mirā-san wa jimusho ni imasu.               | Mr. Miller is in the office.                                |

2) When you ask where N<sub>1</sub> is, this sentence pattern is used.

- |                                             |                              |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ⑫ Tōkyō Dizuniirando wa doko ni arimasu ka. | Where is Tokyo Disneyland?   |
| ---Chiba-ken ni arimasu.                    | ---It's in Chiba Prefecture. |
| ⑬ Mirā-san wa doko ni imasu ka.             | Where is Mr. Miller?         |
| ---Jimusho ni imasu.                        | ---He's in the office.       |

[Note] *desu* is sometimes used to replace a verb predicate when the predicate is obvious. The sentence  $N_1$  *wa*  $N_2$  (place) *ni arimasu/imasu* can be replaced by the sentence  $N_1$  *wa*  $N_2$  (place) *desu*, which you learned in Lesson 3.

- ⑭ Tōkyō Dizuniirando wa doko ni arimasu ka.  
...Chiba-ken desu.  
Where is Tokyo Disneyland?  
...It's in Chiba Prefecture.

4.  $N_1$  (thing/person/place) *no*  $N_2$  (position)

*ue, shita, mae, ushiro, migi, hidari, naka, soto, tonari, chikaku* and *aida* are nouns denoting position.

- ⑮ Tsukue no ue ni shashin ga arimasu. There is a picture on the desk.

- ⑯ Yūbinkyoku wa ginkō no tonari ni arimasu. The post office is next to the bank.

[Note] As these are place nouns, not only *ni* but also particles like *de* can come after them.

- ⑰ Eki no chikaku de tomodachi ni aimashita. I met a friend near the station.

5.  $N_1$  *ya*  $N_2$  etc. *nado*

Nouns are connected in coordinate relation by the particle *ya*. While *to* enumerates all the items, *ya* shows a few representative items. Sometimes *nado* is put after the last noun to explicitly express that there are also some other things of the kind.

- ⑱ Hako no naka ni tegami ya shashin ga arimasu.  
There are letters, pictures and so on in the box.

- ⑲ Hako no naka ni tegami ya shashin nado ga arimasu.  
There are letters, pictures and so on in the box.

6. Word(s) *desu ka*

The particle *ka* has the function to confirm. The speaker picks up a word or words he/she wants to confirm and confirms it (them) using this pattern.

- ⑳ Sumimasen. Yunyūya-sutoa wa doko desu ka.  
...Yunyūya-sutoa desu ka. Ano biru no naka desu.  
Excuse me, but where is Yunyu-ya Store?  
...Yunyu-ya Store? It's in that building.

7. *Chiri-sōsu wa arimasen ka*

The expression *chiri-sōsu wa arimasen ka* is found in the conversation of this lesson. By using the negative form *arimasen ka* instead of *arimasu ka*, you can be indirect and polite, showing that you are prepared for a negative answer.

# Lesson 11

## I. Vocabulary

imasu

[kodomo ga ~]

imasu

[Nihon ni ~]

kakarimasu

✓ yasumimasu

[kaisha o ~]

have [a child]

stay, be [in Japan]

take (referring to time or money)

take a day off [work]

]

hito

futatsu

mittsu

yottsu

itsutsu

• muttsu

nanatsu

yattsu

kokonotsu

tō

• ikutsu

one (used when counting things)

two

three

four

five

six

seven

eight

nine

ten

how many

72

✓ hitori

✓ futari

- nin

- dai

- mai

- kai

one person

two persons

- people

(counter for machines, cars, etc.)

(counter for paper, stamps, etc.)

- times

✓ ringo

mikan

sandoitchi

karē[-raisu]

aikurīmu

apple

mandarin orange

sandwich

curry [and rice]

ice cream

• kitte

• hagaki

fūtō

• sokutatsu

kakitome

postage stamp

post card

envelope

special delivery

registered mail



eamēru  
(kōkūbin)  
funabin

✓ ryōshin  
kyōdai  
ani  
oniisan  
ane  
onēsan  
otōto  
otōto-san  
imōto  
imōto-san

gaikoku

- - jikān
- shūkan
- kagetsu
- nen
- ~ gurai
- donokurai

zenbu de  
minna

~ dake

• irasshaimase.

◁ Kaiwa ▷

- Itte irasshai.
- O-dekake desu ka.
- Chotto ~ made.
- Itte irasshai.
- Itte mairimasu.
- sorekara

Ōsutoraria

airmail

sea mail

parents  
brothers and sisters  
(my) elder brother  
(someone else's) elder brother  
(my) elder sister  
(someone else's) elder sister  
(my) younger brother  
(someone else's) younger brother  
(my) younger sister  
(someone else's) younger sister

foreign country

- hours
- = weeks
- months
- years
- about ~
- how long

in total  
all, everything

only ~

- Welcome./May I help you? (a greeting to a customer or a guest entering a shop, etc.)

Nice weather, isn't it?

Are you going out?

- I'm just going to ~.

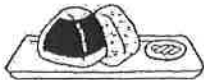

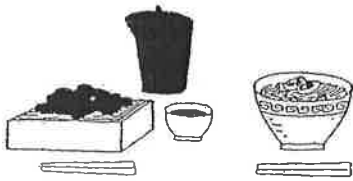

So long. (lit. Go and come back.)

So long. (lit. I'm going and coming back.)  
and, furthermore

~~~~~  
Australia

III. Reference Words & Information

MENYŪ MENU

teishoku	set meal			
ranchi	set meal in the western style			
tendon	a bowl of rice with fried fish and vegetables			
oyakodon	a bowl of rice with chicken and egg			
gyūdon	a bowl of rice with beef			
yaki-niku	grilled meat			
yasai-itame	sauteed vegetables			
tsukemono	pickles			
misoshiru	miso soup			
onigiri	rice ball			
tempura	fried seafood and vegetables			
sushi	vinegared rice with raw fish			
udon	Japanese noodles made from wheat flour			
soba	Japanese noodles made from buckwheat flour			
rāmen	Chinese noodles in soup with meat and vegetables			
yaki-soba	Chinese stir-fried noodles with pork and vegetables			
okonomiyaki	a type of pancake grilled with meat, vegetables and egg			
				
			karē-raisu	curry and rice
			hanbāgu	hamburg steak
			korokke	croquette
			ebi-furai	fried shrimp
			furaido-chikin	fried chicken
			sarada	salad
			sūpu	soup
			supagetii	spaghetti
			piza	pizza
			hanbāgā	hamburger
			sandoitchi	sandwich
			tōsuto	toast
				
				
			kōhii	coffee
			kōcha	black tea
			kokoa	cocoa
			jūsu	juice
			kōra	cola

II. Translation

Sentence Patterns

1. There are seven tables in the meeting room.
2. I will stay in Japan for one year.

Example Sentences

1. How many apples did you buy?
...I bought four.
2. Give me five 80-yen stamps and two postcards, please.
...Certainly. That's 500 yen in all.
3. Are there foreign teachers at Fuji University?
...Yes, there are three. They are all Americans.
4. How many people are there in your family?
...There are five. My parents, my elder sister, my elder brother and me.
5. How many times a week do you play tennis?
...I play it about twice a week.
6. How long did you study Spanish, Mr. Tanaka?
...I studied it for three months.
Only three months? You speak it very well.
7. How long does it take from Osaka to Tokyo by Shinkansen?
...It takes two and a half hours.

Conversation

Please send this by sea mail

Janitor: Nice weather, isn't it? Are you going out?
Wang: Yes, I am going to the post office.
Janitor: Really? See you later.
Wang: See you.

Wang: I would like to send this by special delivery.
Post office clerk: Sure. To Australia? That's 370 yen.
Wang: And also this parcel.
Post office clerk: By sea mail or airmail?
Wang: How much is sea mail?
Post office clerk: 500 yen.
Wang: How long will it take?
Post office clerk: It will take about one month.
Wang: Well, please send it by sea mail.

IV. Grammar Explanation

1. Saying numbers

1) *hitotsu, futatsu*.....*tō*

These words are used to count things up to ten. Eleven and higher are counted by using the numbers themselves.

2) Counter Suffixes

When counting some sorts of things or expressing the quantity of things, counter suffixes are attached after the numbers.

-nin number of people except for one and two
hitori and *futari* are used for one and two. *4-nin* (four people) is read *yo-nin*.

-dai number of machines or vehicles like cars and bicycles

-mai number of thin or flat things such as paper, dishes, shirts, CDs, etc. *Hanky*

-kai times

-fun minutes

-jikan hours

-nichi days

The number of days takes the counter suffix *-nichi*. However, from two to ten, the same words as used for dates are used. ("One day" is *1-nichi*, "two days" is *futsuka*,, "ten days" is *tōka*.)

-shūkan weeks

-kagetsu months

-nen years

Weekend - Shūmatsu ✓

Details and other counter suffixes are listed in the appendices.

3) Usage

Quantifiers (numbers with counter suffixes) are usually put before the verbs they modify. However, this is not always the case with length of time.

① Ringo o yottsu kaimashita. We bought four apples.

② Gaikokujin no gakusei ga futari imasu. There are two foreign students.

③ Kuni de 2-kagetsu Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita.

I studied Japanese for two months in my country.

4) Interrogatives

(1) *ikutsu* is used to ask how many about things which are counted as *hitotsu*, *futatsu*.....

④ Mikan o ikutsu kaimashita ka.

...Yattsu kaimashita.

How many mandarin oranges did you buy?

...I bought eight.

Jan - 7
D
N

(2) *nan* is used with a counter suffix to ask how many.

⑤ Kono kaisha ni gaikokujin ga nan-nin imasu ka.

...5-nin imasu.

How many foreigners are there in this company?

...There are five.

⑥ Maiban nan-jikan Nihon-go o benkyō-shimasu ka.

...2-jikan benkyō-shimasu.

How many hours do you study Japanese every night?

...Two hours.

(3) *donokurai* is used to ask the length of time something takes. You can use various units of time in the answer.

⑦ Donokurai Nihon-go o benkyō-shimashita ka.

...3-nen benkyō-shimashita.

How long did you study Japanese?

...I studied it for three years.

7+ Jaku 2 hrs ju Delhi
Delhi kara Gurgaon made
2-jikan kakarimasu

⑧ Ōsaka kara Tōkyō made donokurai kakarimasu ka.

...Shinkansen de 2-jikan han kakarimasu.

How long does it take from Ōsaka to Tokyo?

...It takes two and a half hours by Shinkansen.

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5) *gurai* - about

gurai is added after quantifiers to mean "about."

⑨ Gakkō ni sensei ga 30-nin *gurai* imasu.

There are about thirty teachers in our school.

⑩ 15-fun *gurai* kakarimasu.

It takes about fifteen minutes.

2. Quantifier (period) ni -kai V

With this expression you can say how often you do something.

⑪ 1-kagetsu ni 2-kai eiga o mimasu.

I go to see movies twice a month.

3. Quantifier dake/N dake

only

dake means "only." It is added after quantifiers or nouns to express that there is no more or nothing (no one) else.

⑫ Pawā-denki ni gaikokujin no shain ga hitori *dake* imasu.

There is only one foreign employee in Power Electric.

⑬ Yasumi wa nichiyōbi *dake* desu.

I only have Sundays off.

Lesson 12

I. Vocabulary

kantan[na] ✓	easy, simple
chikai	near
tōi	far
hayai	fast, early
osoi	slow, late
ōi	many [people], much
[hito ga ~]	
sukunai	few [people], little
[hito ga ~]	
atatakai	warm
suzushii	cool
amai	sweet
karai	hot (taste), spicy
omoi	heavy
karui	light
ii	prefer [coffee]
[kōhii ga ~]]
• <u>kisetsu</u>	season
• haru <i>M/A/May</i>	spring
• natsu <i>June/July/Aug</i>	summer
• aki <i>Sept/Oct/Nov</i>	autumn, fall
• fuyu <i>Dec/Jan/Feb</i>	winter
tenki	weather
ame	rain, rainy
yuki	snow, snowy
• kumori	cloudy
hoteru	hotel
kūkō	airport
umi	sea, ocean
sekai	world

pātii

[o-]matsuri

shiken

sukiyaki

sashimi

[o-]sushi

tempura

Ikebana Sch (ITJ)

momiji

dochira

dochira mo

zutto -

hajimete

◀ Kaiwa ▶

Tadama.

Okaerinasai.

Sugoi desu ne.

demo

Tsukaremashita.

Gion-matsuri

Honkon

Shingapōru

Mainichiya

ABC-sutoa

Japan

party (~o shimasu : give a party)

festival

examination

sukiyaki (beef and vegetable hot pot)

sashimi (sliced raw fish)

sushi (vinegared rice topped with raw fish)

tempura (seafood and vegetables deep fried in batter)

flower arrangement (~o shimasu : practice flower arrangement)

maple, red leaves of autumn

which one (between two things)

both

by far

for the first time

I'm home.

Welcome home.

That's amazing.

but

(I'm) tired.

~~~~~

the Gion Festival, the most famous festival in  
Kyoto

Hong Kong

Singapore

fictitious supermarket

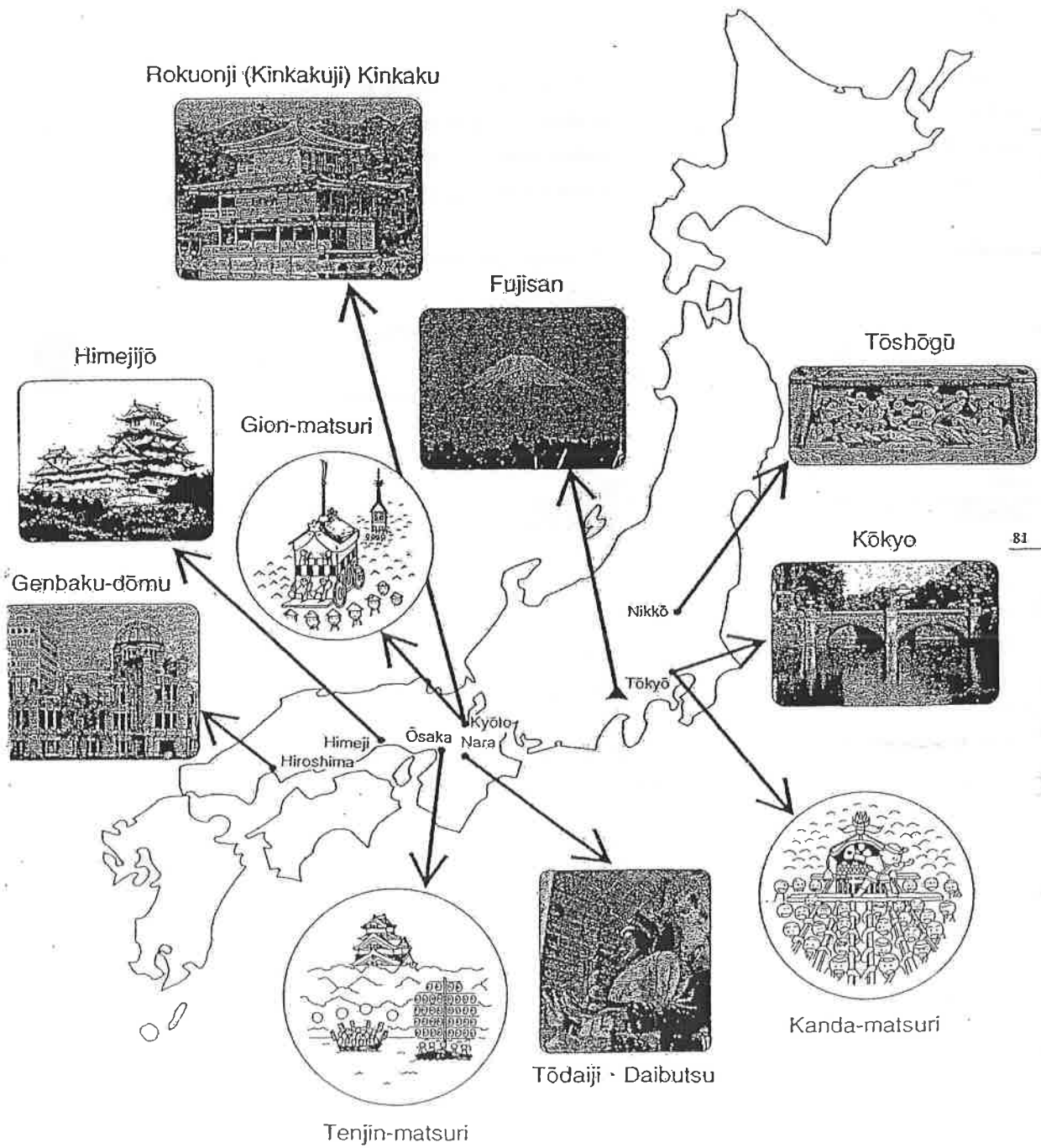
fictitious supermarket

fictitious supermarket



### III. Reference Words & Information

#### MATSURI TO MEISHO FESTIVALS & PLACES OF NOTE





## II. Translation

### Sentence Patterns

1. It was rainy yesterday.
2. It was cold yesterday.
3. Hokkaido is bigger than Kyushu.
4. I like summer best of the year.

### Example Sentences

1. Was Kyoto quiet?  
...No, it wasn't.
2. Was the trip enjoyable?  
...Yes, it was very enjoyable.
3. Was the weather good?  
...No, it wasn't so good.
4. How was the party yesterday?  
...It was very lively. I met various people.
5. Are there more people in Tokyo than in New York?  
...Yes, a lot more.
6. Which is the faster way to get to the airport, by bus or by train?  
...The train is faster.
7. Which do you prefer, the sea or the mountains?  
...I like both.
8. What do you like best of all Japanese dishes?  
...I like tempura best.

### Conversation

#### How was the Festival?

- Miller: Hello. (I'm home.)  
Janitor: Hello. (Welcome home.)  
Miller: This is a souvenir from Kyôto.  
Janitor: Thank you.  
Miller: How was the Gion Festival?  
Janitor: It was very interesting.  
Miller: There were a lot of foreign visitors.  
Janitor: The Gion Festival is the most famous of all the festivals in Kyoto.  
Miller: Is that so?  
Janitor: Did you take photos?  
Miller: Yes, I took about a hundred photos.  
Janitor: Amazing!  
Miller: Yes. But it made me a bit tired.

## IV. Grammar Explanation

### 1. Past tense of noun sentences and *na*-adjective sentences

|             | non-past (present/future)               |                | past                                           |                |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| affirmative | N                                       | <i>ame</i>     | N                                              | <i>ame</i>     |
|             | <i>na</i> -adj                          | <i>shizuka</i> | <i>na</i> -adj                                 | <i>shizuka</i> |
|             | } <i>desu</i>                           |                | } <i>deshita</i>                               |                |
| negative    | N                                       | <i>ame</i>     | N                                              | <i>ame</i>     |
|             | <i>na</i> -adj                          | <i>shizuka</i> | <i>na</i> -adj                                 | <i>shizuka</i> |
|             | } <i>ja arimasen</i><br>( <i>dewa</i> ) |                | } <i>ja arimasendeshita</i><br>( <i>dewa</i> ) |                |

- ① Kinō wa *ame* *deshita*.                      It was rainy yesterday.  
 ② Kinō no *shiken* wa *kantan* *ja arimasendeshita*.  
 Yesterday's exam was not easy.

### 2. Past tense of *i*-adjective sentences

|             | non-past (present/future) | past                      |
|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| affirmative | <i>atsui desu</i>         | <i>atsukatta desu</i>     |
| negative    | <i>atsukunai desu</i>     | <i>atsukunakatta desu</i> |

- ③ Kinō wa *atsukatta desu*.                      It was hot yesterday.  
 ④ Kinō no *pātī* wa *amari tanoshikunakatta desu*.  
 I didn't enjoy yesterday's party very much.

### 3. $N_1$ wa $N_2$ yori adjective *desu*

This sentence pattern describes the quality and/or state of  $N_1$  in comparison with  $N_2$ .

- ⑤ Kono *kuruma* wa ano *kuruma* yori *ōkii desu*.  
 This car is bigger than that car.

### 4. $N_1$ to $N_2$ to *dochira ga* adjective *desu ka* ... $N_1/N_2$ no *hō ga* adjective *desu*

The question asks the listener to choose between two items ( $N_1$  and  $N_2$ ). The interrogative used is always *dochira* if the comparison is made between two items.

- ⑥ *Sakkā* to *yakyū* to *dochira ga omoshiroi desu ka*.  
 ...*Sakkā* no *hō ga omoshiroi desu*.  
 Which is more interesting, baseball or football?  
 ...Football is.

- ⑦ Mirā-san to Santosu-san to dochira ga tenisu ga jōzu desu ka.  
Who is a better tennis player, Mr. Miller or Mr. Santos?
- ⑧ Hokkaidō to Ōsaka to dochira ga suzushii desu ka.  
Which is cooler, Hokkaido or Osaka?
- ⑨ Haru to aki to dochira ga suki desu ka.  
Which do you like better, spring or autumn?

5.

|                            |                                                                                                                         |      |      |      |      |                              |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------|
| N <sub>1</sub> [no naka]de | <table border="1"> <tr><td>nani</td></tr> <tr><td>doko</td></tr> <tr><td>dare</td></tr> <tr><td>itsu</td></tr> </table> | nani | doko | dare | itsu | ga ichiban adjective desu ka |
|                            |                                                                                                                         | nani |      |      |      |                              |
| doko                       |                                                                                                                         |      |      |      |      |                              |
| dare                       |                                                                                                                         |      |      |      |      |                              |
| itsu                       |                                                                                                                         |      |      |      |      |                              |
| ...N <sub>2</sub>          | ga ichiban adjective desu                                                                                               |      |      |      |      |                              |

The Most - Ichiban

This question pattern is used to ask the listener to choose something that is the most "adjective." The choice is made from the group or category denoted by N<sub>1</sub>. The interrogative used is decided by the kind of category from which the choice is made.

- ⑩ Nihon-ryōri [no naka] de nani ga ichiban oishii desu ka.  
...Tempura ga ichiban oishii desu.  
Among Japanese dishes, what is the most delicious?  
...Tempura is.
- ⑪ Yōroppa de doko ga ichiban yokatta desu ka.  
...Suisu ga ichiban yokatta desu.  
In Europe, where did you like best?  
...I liked Switzerland best.
- ⑫ Kazoku de dare ga ichiban se ga takai desu ka.  
...Otōto ga ichiban se ga takai desu.  
Who is the tallest of your family?  
...My younger brother is.
- ⑬ 1-nen de itsu ga ichiban samui desu ka.  
...2-gatsu ga ichiban samui desu.  
When is the coldest time of a year?  
...It's coldest in February.

[Note] When the subject is an interrogative, the particle *ga* is used. (See Lesson 10, *nani ga arimasu ka/dare ga imasu ka*.)

When the subject of an adjective sentence is questioned, *ga* is attached to the interrogative in the same way.

## SUMMARY LESSON

### I. Particles

#### 1. [wa]

- A: 1) I am Mike Miller. (Lesson 1)  
2) I get up at six in the morning. (4)  
3) Cherry blossoms are beautiful. (8)
- B: 1) What time is it now in New York? (4)  
2) On Sunday I went to Nara with a friend. (6)  
3) Tokyo Disneyland is in Chiba Prefecture. (10)  
4) Please send the data by fax. (17)

#### 2. [mo]

- A: 1) Maria is Brazilian, too. (1)  
2) Please send this parcel, too. (11)  
3) I like both. (12)  
4) I have been on a diet many times. (19)
- B: 1) I did not go anywhere. (5)  
2) I did not eat anything. (6)  
3) There was no one. (10)

#### 3. [no]

- A: 1) That person is Mr. Miller of IMC. (1)  
2) This is a book on computers. (2)  
3) That is my umbrella. (2)  
4) This is a Japanese car. (3)  
5) Did you study last night? (4)  
6) How are your Japanese studies going? (8)  
7) There is a picture on the desk. (10)  
8) Please tell me how to read this Kanji. (14)  
9) I came from Bandung, Indonesia. (16)
- B: 1) This bag is Ms. Sato's. (2)  
2) Where was this camera made?  
...In Japan. (3)
- C: Is there one a little bigger? (14)

#### 4. [o]

- A: 1) I drink juice. (6)  
2) I am going to travel for a week. (11)  
3) I will pick up my child at two o'clock. (13)

- B: 1) I took a day off work yesterday. (11)  
 2) I leave home at eight every morning. (13)  
 3) I get off the train at Kyoto. (16)
- C: 1) I take a walk in a park every morning. (13)  
 2) Please cross at that traffic signal. (23)  
 3) Go straight along this street and you will find the station. (23)

## 5. [ga]

- A: 1) I like Italian food. (9)  
 2) Mr. Miller is good at cooking. (9)  
 3) I understand Japanese a little. (9)  
 4) Do you have any small change? (9)  
 5) I have two children. (11)  
 6) I want a personal computer. (13)  
 7) Can you ski? (18)  
 8) I need a tape recorder. (20)
- B: 1) There is a man over there. (10)  
 2) There is a picture on the desk. (10)  
 3) There will be a festival in Kyoto next month. (21)
- C: 1) Tokyo has a big population. (12)  
 2) Mr. Santos is tall. (16)  
 3) I have a sore throat. (17)
- D: 1) Which is faster, a bus or a train?  
 ...A train is faster. (12)  
 2) Baseball is the most interesting of all the sports. (12)
- E: 1) It is raining now. (14)  
 2) Touch this, and the water will come out. (23)  
 3) The volume is low. (23)
- F: 1) I am going to go and have a meal after the concert is over. (16)  
 2) What will you do if your friend does not come on time? (25)  
 3) When my wife is sick, I take a day off work. (23)  
 4) Which is the picture that Ms. Karina drew? (22)
- G: 1) Ms. Sato gave me wine. (24)  
 2) Who paid for you? (24)

## 6. [ni]

- A: 1) I get up at six o'clock in the morning. (4)  
 2) I came to Japan on March 25th. (5)
- B: 1) I gave some flowers to Ms. Kimura. (7)  
 2) I write Christmas cards to my family and friends. (7)

- C: 1) I received a gift from Mr. Santos. (7)  
 2) I borrowed a book from a person in the company. (7)
- D: 1) There is a picture on the desk. (10)  
 2) My family is in New York. (10)  
 3) Maria lives in Osaka. (15)
- E: 1) I will meet a friend tomorrow. (6)  
 2) Have you already got accustomed to living in Japan? (8)  
 3) Let's go in that coffee shop. (13)  
 4) Please sit here. (15)  
 5) I take a train from Umeda. (16)  
 6) Please write your name here. (14)  
 7) Touch this, and the water will come out. (23)
- F: I play tennis once a week. (11)
- G: 1) I came to Japan to study economics. (13)  
 2) I will go to Kyoto for cherry blossom viewing. (13)
- H: Teresa became ten. (19)

### 7. [e]

- 1) I will go to Kyoto with a friend. (5)  
 2) I will go to France to study cooking. (13)  
 3) Please turn right at that traffic light. (14)

### 8. [de]

- A: 1) I go home by taxi. (5)  
 2) I send the data by fax. (7)  
 3) Do you write reports in Japanese? (7)
- B: 1) I buy a newspaper at the station. (6)  
 2) In July there is a festival in Kyoto. (21)
- C: I like summer the best of the year. (12)

### 9. [to]

- A: 1) I came to Japan with my family. (5)  
 2) Ms. Sato is talking with the department chief in the meeting room. (14)
- B: 1) I have Saturdays and Sundays off. (4)  
 2) The book store is between a florist's and a supermarket. (10)  
 3) Which is more interesting, football or baseball? (12)
- C: 1) I think it will rain tomorrow. (21)  
 2) The prime minister said that he would go to America next month. (21)

### 10. [ya]

- There are old letters, pictures and things in the box. (10)

11. [kara] [made]
- A: 1) I work from nine to five. (4)  
 2) The bank is open from nine to three. (4)  
 3) I worked until ten last night. (4)
- B: 1) Chili sauce is on the second rack from the bottom. (10)  
 2) It takes four hours to fly from my country to Japan. (11)  
 3) Shall I come and get you at the station? (14)
12. [made ni]
- I have to return the books by Saturday. (17)
13. [yori]
- China is bigger than Japan. (12)
14. [demo]
- Shall we drink a glass of beer or something? (21)
15. [ka].
- A: 1) Is Mr. Santos Brazilian? (1)  
 2) Is it a mechanical pencil or a ballpoint pen? (2)  
 3) Shall we go and see a film together? (6)
- B: Excuse me. Where is Yunyu-ya store?  
 ...Yunyu-ya store? It's in that building. (10)
- C: Is this umbrella yours?  
 ...No, it isn't. It's Mr. Schmidt's.  
 I see. (2)
16. [ne]
- 1) I studied until twelve last night, too.  
 ...That's tough, isn't it? (4)
- 2) That spoon looks nice, doesn't it? (7)
- 3) Well, ...let me see, it's 871-6813.  
 ...871-6813, right? (4)
- 4) You see the man over there. Who is he? (10)
17. [yo]
- Does this train go to Koshien?  
 ...No. The next local train does. (5)

## II. How to Use the Forms

### 1. [masu-form]

|                      |                                  |            |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| masu-form masen ka   | Won't you have some tea with me? | (Lesson 6) |
| masu-form mashō      | Let's meet at five.              | (6)        |
| masu-form tai desu   | I want to buy a camera.          | (13)       |
| masu-form ni ikimasu | I go to see a movie.             | (13)       |
| masu-form mashō ka   | Shall I call a taxi for you?     | (14)       |

### 2. [te-form]

|                     |                                                                     |      |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| te-form kudasai     | Please lend me your ballpoint pen.                                  | (14) |
| te-form imasu       | Ms. Sato is now talking with Mr. Miller.                            | (14) |
|                     | Maria lives in Osaka.                                               | (15) |
| te-form mo ii desu  | May I smoke?                                                        | (15) |
| te-form wa ikemasen | Don't take photographs in the museum.                               | (15) |
| te-form kara, ~     | After I finish work, I go swimming.                                 | (16) |
| te-form, te-form, ~ | In the morning, I go jogging, take a shower, then go to the office. | (16) |
| te-form agemasu     | I lend a CD to Mr. Miller.                                          | (24) |
| te-form moraimasu   | Ms. Sato took me to Osaka Castle.                                   | (24) |
| te-form kuremasu    | Mr. Yamada took me in his car.                                      | (24) |

### 3. [nai-form]

|                             |                                        |      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|
| nai-form nai de kudasai     | Please do not take photographs here.   | (17) |
| nai-form nakereba narimasen | You must show your passport.           | (17) |
| nai-form nakute mo ii desu  | You don't need to take off your shoes. | (17) |

### 4. [dictionary form]

|                                  |                                                   |      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| dictionary form koto ga dekimasu | I can play the piano.                             | (18) |
| dictionary form koto desu        | My hobby is watching movies.                      | (18) |
| dictionary form mae ni, ~        | I read a book before going to bed.                | (18) |
| dictionary form to, ~            | Turn to the right, and you'll find a post office. | (23) |

### 5. [ta-form]

|                                |                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| ta-form koto ga arimasu        | I have been to Hokkaido.                               | (19) |
| ta-form ri, ta-form ri shimasu | On my holidays I play tennis, take walks and so forth. | (19) |



6. [plain form]

plain form to omoimasu

I think that Mr. Miller has already gone home. (21)

I think that things are expensive in Japan. (21)

I think that family is the most important thing. (21)

plain form to iimasu

My brother said that he would return by ten. (21)

verb

Tomorrow you will go to the party, won't you? (21)

i-adjective

} plain form

The morning rush hours are terrible, aren't they? (21)

na-adjective

} plain form

} deshō?

Personal computers are useful, aren't they? (21)

noun

} ~da

He is American, isn't he? (21)

verb plain form noun

This is the cake that I made. (22)

7. verb plain form

i-adjective

} toki, ~

When I read a paper, I put on my glasses. (23)

na-adjective na

When I am sleepy, I drink coffee. (23)

noun no

When I have time, I watch video tapes. (23)

When it rains, I take a taxi. (23)

8. plain form past ra, ~

If I have a personal computer, it'll be convenient. (25)

If the personal computer is cheap, I will buy it. (25)

If it's simple to use, I will buy it. (25)

If it's fine, I'll take a walk. (25)

9. verb te-form

i-adjective ~kute

} mo, ~

Though I've checked in the dictionary, I don't understand its meaning. (25)

na-adjective de

Even if personal computers are cheap, I won't buy one. (25)

noun de

Even if you don't like it, you should eat it. (25)

He works even on Sundays. (25)

### III. Adverbs and Adverbial Expressions

|               |                                                        |             |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. minna      | The foreign teachers are all Americans.                | (Lesson 11) |
| zenbu         | I have finished all my homework.                       | (24)        |
| takusan       | I have a lot of work.                                  | (9)         |
| totemo        | It is very cold in Beijing.                            | (8)         |
| yoku          | Mr. Wang understands English well.                     | (9)         |
| daitai        | Teresa understands most Hiragana.                      | (9)         |
| sukoshi       | María understands Katakana a little.                   | (9)         |
| chotto        | Let's take a rest for a while.                         | (6)         |
| mō sukoshi    | Don't you have one a little bit smaller?               | (14)        |
| mō            | Make one more copy, please.                            | (14)        |
| zutto         | There are a lot more people in Tokyo than in New York. | (12)        |
| ichiban       | I like tempura best of all Japanese dishes.            | (12)        |
|               | Notebooks are on the top of that shelf.                | (10)        |
| 2. itsumō     | I always have lunch in the university dining hall.     | (6)         |
| tokidoki      | I sometimes eat at a restaurant.                       | (6)         |
| yoku          | Mr. Miller often goes to coffee shops.                 | (22)        |
| hajimete      | Yesterday I ate sushi for the first time.              | (12)        |
| mata          | Please come again tomorrow.                            | (14)        |
| mō ichido     | Once again, please.                                    | (II)        |
| 3. ima        | It is now ten past two.                                | (4)         |
| sugu          | Please send the report at once.                        | (14)        |
| mō            | I have already bought my Shinkansen ticket.            | (7)         |
|               | It's eight o'clock now, isn't it?                      | (8)         |
| mada          | Have you had lunch?                                    |             |
|               | ...No, not yet.                                        | (7)         |
| korekara      | I'm going to take lunch from now.                      | (7)         |
| sorosoro      | It is almost time for me to leave.                     | (8)         |
| ato de        | I will come later.                                     | (14)        |
| mazu          | First, push this button.                               | (16)        |
| tsugi ni      | Next, insert the card.                                 | (16)        |
| saikin        | Recently Japanese football teams have become stronger. | (21)        |
| 4. jibun de   | I cooked all the dishes for the party by myself.       | (24)        |
| hitori de     | I go to the hospital alone.                            | (5)         |
| minna de      | We will go to Kyoto all together tomorrow.             | (20)        |
| issho ni      | Won't you drink some beer with me?                     | (6)         |
| betsubetsu ni | Please charge us separately.                           | (13)        |
| zenbu de      | It is five hundred yen in all.                         | (11)        |

|           |                                                                        |      |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| hoka ni   | Who will come to help you other than me?                               | (24) |
| hayaku    | I'll go home early.                                                    | (9)  |
| yukkuri   | Please speak slowly.                                                   | (14) |
|           | Have a good rest, today.                                               | (17) |
| dandan    | It will get hotter and hotter from now on.                             | (19) |
| massugu   | Please go straight.                                                    | (14) |
| 5. amari  | That dictionary is not very good.                                      | (8)  |
| zenzen    | I don't understand Indonesian at all.                                  | (9)  |
| nakanaka  | You can hardly ever see horses in Japan.                               | (18) |
| ichido mo | I have never eaten sushi.                                              | (19) |
| zehi      | I am eager to go to Hokkaido.                                          | (18) |
| tabun     | I think Mr. Miller probably doesn't know.                              | (21) |
| kitto     | I am sure it will be fine tomorrow.                                    | (21) |
| moshi     | If I had one hundred million yen, I would like to form my own company. | (25) |
| ikura     | However cheap group tours are, I don't like them.                      | (25) |
| 6. tokuni | In that film, the father, especially, acted well.                      | (15) |
| jitsuwa   | I am on a diet actually.                                               | (19) |
| hontō ni  | I think food really costs a lot in Japan.                              | (21) |
| mochiron  | I think Brazil will win the game, of course.                           | (21) |

## IV. Various Conjunctions

- |             |                                                                                |            |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. soshite  | Subways in Tokyo are clean and convenient.                                     | (Lesson 8) |
| ~ de        | Nara is a quiet and beautiful city.                                            | (16)       |
| ~ kute      | This personal computer is light and handy.                                     | (16)       |
| sorekara    | Send this by special delivery, please. And this parcel, too.                   | (11)       |
| ~ tari      | On holidays I play tennis, go on walks and so on.                              | (19)       |
| ~ ga        | Excuse me, but lend me a ballpoint pen, please.                                | (14)       |
| 2. sorekara | I studied Japanese, and then saw a movie.                                      | (6)        |
| ~ te kara   | We dined at a restaurant after the concert was over.                           | (16)       |
| ~ te, ~ te  | In the morning I jog, take a shower, and go to the office.                     | (16)       |
| ~ mae ni    | I write in my diary before going to bed.                                       | (18)       |
| ~ toki      | When you borrow books from the library, you need a card.                       | (23)       |
| 3. kara     | I don't go anywhere, because I don't have the time.                            | (9)        |
| desukara    | Today is my wife's birthday. So I must go home early.                          | (17)       |
| 4. ~ ga     | 'The Seven Samurai' is an old but interesting movie.                           | (8)        |
| demo        | The tour was fun. But I got tired.                                             | (12)       |
| ~ kedo      | This curry is hot but tasty.                                                   | (20)       |
| shikashi    | Dancing is good for the health, so I will practice it every day from tomorrow. |            |
|             | ...But excessive practice is not good for one's health.                        | (19)       |
| 5. ja       | This is an Italian wine.                                                       |            |
|             | ...Well, I'll buy it.                                                          | (3)        |
| ~ to        | Push this button, and change will come out.                                    | (23)       |
| ~ tara      | If it rains, I will not go out.                                                | (25)       |
| 6. ~ te mo  | Even if it rains, I will go out.                                               | (25)       |

## APPENDICES

### I. Numerals

|    |                    |               |                   |
|----|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 0  | zero, rei          | 100           | hyaku             |
| 1  | ichi               | 200           | ni-hyaku          |
| 2  | ni                 | 300           | san-byaku         |
| 3  | san                | 400           | yon-hyaku         |
| 4  | yon, shi           | 500           | go-hyaku          |
| 5  | go                 | 600           | rop-pyaku         |
| 6  | roku               | 700           | nana-hyaku        |
| 7  | nana, shichi       | 800           | hap-pyaku         |
| 8  | hachi              | 900           | kyū-hyaku         |
| 9  | kyū, ku            |               |                   |
| 10 | jū                 | 1,000         | sen               |
| 11 | jū-ichi            | 2,000         | ni-sen            |
| 12 | jū-ni              | 3,000         | san-zen           |
| 13 | jū-san             | 4,000         | yon-sen           |
| 14 | jū-yon, jū-shi     | 5,000         | go-sen            |
| 15 | jū-go              | 6,000         | roku-sen          |
| 16 | jū-roku            | 7,000         | nana-sen          |
| 17 | jū-nana, jū-shichi | 8,000         | has-sen           |
| 18 | jū-hachi           | 9,000         | kyū-sen           |
| 19 | jū-kyū, jū-ku      |               |                   |
| 20 | ni-jū              | 10,000        | ichi-man          |
| 30 | san-jū             | 100,000       | jū-man            |
| 40 | yon-jū             | 1,000,000     | hyaku-man         |
| 50 | go-jū              | 10,000,000    | sen-man           |
| 60 | roku-jū            | 100,000,000   | ichi-oku          |
| 70 | nana-jū, shichi-jū |               |                   |
| 80 | hachi-jū           | 17.5          | jū-nana ten go    |
| 90 | kyū-jū             | 0.83          | rei ten hachi san |
|    |                    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ni-bun no ichi    |
|    |                    | $\frac{3}{4}$ | yon-bun no san    |

## II. Expressions of time

| day                                | morning                                   | night                                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| ototoi<br>the day before yesterday | ototoi no asa<br>the morning before last  | ototoi no ban<br>the night before last  |
| kinō ✓<br>yesterday                | kinō no asa ✓<br>yesterday morning        | kinō no ban ✓<br>last night             |
| kyō ✓<br>today                     | kesa ✓<br>this morning                    | konban ✓<br>tonight                     |
| ashita ✓<br>tomorrow               | ashita no asa ✓<br>tomorrow morning       | ashita no ban ✓<br>tomorrow night       |
| asatte ✓<br>the day after tomorrow | asatte no asa ✓<br>the morning after next | asatte no ban ✓<br>the night after next |
| mainichi ✓<br>every day            | maiasa ✓<br>every morning                 | maiban<br>every night                   |

| week                                                 | month                                                    | year                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| sensenshū<br>(ni-shūkan mae)<br>the week before last | sensengetsu<br>(ni-kagetsu mae)<br>the month before last | ototoshi<br>the year before last |
| senshū<br>last week                                  | sengetsu<br>last month                                   | kyonen<br>last year              |
| konshū<br>this week                                  | kongetsu<br>this month                                   | kotoshi<br>this year             |
| raishū<br>next week                                  | raigetsu<br>next month                                   | rainen<br>next year              |
| saraishū<br>the week after next                      | saraigetsu<br>the month after next                       | sarainen<br>the year after next  |
| maishū<br>every week                                 | maitzuki<br>every month                                  | maitoshi, mainen<br>every year   |

## Telling time

| o'clock -ji |            | minute -fun/-pun |                               |
|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1           | ichi-ji    | 1                | ip-pun                        |
| 2           | ni-ji      | 2                | ni-fun                        |
| 3           | san-ji     | 3                | san-pun                       |
| 4           | yo-ji      | 4                | yon-pun                       |
| 5           | go-ji      | 5                | go-fun                        |
| 6           | roku-ji    | 6                | rop-pun                       |
| 7           | shichi-ji  | 7                | nana-fun, shichi-fun          |
| 8           | hachi-ji   | 8                | hap-pun                       |
| 9           | ku-ji      | 9                | kyū-fun                       |
| 10          | jū-ji      | 10               | jup-pun, jip-pun              |
| 11          | jū ichi-ji | 15               | jū go-fun                     |
| 12          | jū ni-ji   | 30               | san-jup-pun, san-jip-pun, han |
| ?           | nan-ji     | ?                | nan-pun                       |

| the days of the week |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| -yōbi                |           |
| nichi-yōbi           | Sunday    |
| getsu-yōbi           | Monday    |
| ka-yōbi              | Tuesday   |
| sui-yōbi             | Wednesday |
| moku-yōbi            | Thursday  |
| kin-yōbi             | Friday    |
| do-yōbi              | Saturday  |
| nan-yōbi             | what day  |

| date         |               |            |               |    |                    |
|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----|--------------------|
| month -gatsu |               | day -nichi |               |    |                    |
| 1            | ichi-gatsu    | 1          | tsuitachi     | 17 | jū shichi-nichi    |
| 2            | ni-gatsu      | 2          | futsuka       | 18 | jū hachi-nichi     |
| 3            | san-gatsu     | 3          | mikka         | 19 | jū ku-nichi        |
| 4            | shi-gatsu     | 4          | yokka         | 20 | hatsuka            |
| 5            | go-gatsu      | 5          | itsuka        | 21 | ni-jū ichi-nichi   |
| 6            | roku-gatsu    | 6          | muika         | 22 | ni-jū ni-nichi     |
| 7            | shichi-gatsu  | 7          | nanoka        | 23 | ni-jū san-nichi    |
| 8            | hachi-gatsu   | 8          | yōka          | 24 | ni-jū yokka        |
| 9            | ku-gatsu      | 9          | kokonoka      | 25 | ni-jū go-nichi     |
| 10           | jū-gatsu      | 10         | tōka          | 26 | ni-jū roku-nichi   |
| 11           | jū ichi-gatsu | 11         | jū ichi-nichi | 27 | ni-jū shichi-nichi |
| 12           | jū ni-gatsu   | 12         | jū ni-nichi   | 28 | ni-jū hachi-nichi  |
| ?            | nan-gatsu     | 13         | jū san-nichi  | 29 | ni-jū ku-nichi     |
|              |               | 14         | jū yokka      | 30 | san-jū-nichi       |
|              |               | 15         | jū go-nichi   | 31 | san-jū ichi-nichi  |
|              |               | 16         | jū roku-nichi | ?  | nan-nichi          |

### III. Expressions of period

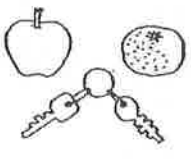
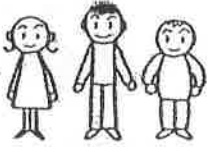
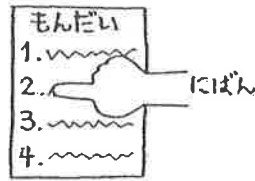
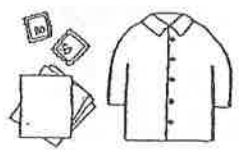

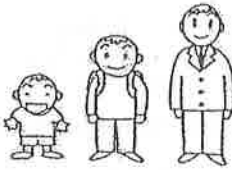
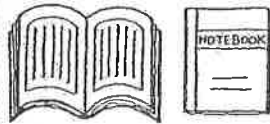

| time duration |                          |                      |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
|               | hour -jikan              | minute -fun/-pun     |
| 1             | ichi-jikan               | ip-pun               |
| 2             | ni-jikan                 | ni-fun               |
| 3             | san-jikan                | san-pun              |
| 4             | yo-jikan ㊦               | yon-pun              |
| 5             | go-jikan                 | go-fun               |
| 6             | roku-jikan               | rop-pun              |
| 7             | nana-jikan, shichi-jikan | nana-fun, shichi-fun |
| 8             | hachi-jikan              | hap-pun              |
| 9             | ku-jikan                 | kyū-fun              |
| 10            | jū-jikan                 | jup-pun, jip-pun     |
| ?             | nan-jikan                | nan-pun              |

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| period |            |                            |                              |                      |
|--------|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|        | day -nichi | week -shūkan               | month -kagetsu               | year -nen            |
| 1      | ichi-nichi | is-shūkan ✂                | ik-kagetsu                   | ichi-nen             |
| 2      | futsuka    | ni-shūkan                  | ni-kagetsu                   | ni-nen               |
| 3      | mikka      | san-shūkan                 | san-kagetsu                  | san-nen              |
| 4      | yokka      | yon-shūkan                 | yon-kagetsu                  | yo-nen               |
| 5      | itsuka     | go-shūkan                  | go-kagetsu                   | go-nen               |
| 6      | muika      | roku-shūkan                | rok-kagetsu, hantoshi        | roku-nen             |
| 7      | nanoka     | nana-shūkan, shichi-shūkan | nana-kagetsu, shichi-kagetsu | nana-nen, shichi-nen |
| 8      | yōka       | has-shūkan ✂               | hachi-kagetsu, hak-kagetsu   | hachi-nen            |
| 9      | kokonoka   | kyū-shūkan                 | kyū-kagetsu                  | kyū-nen              |
| 10     | tōka       | jū-shūkan, jis-shūkan ✂    | jū-kagetsu, jik-kagetsu      | jū-nen               |
| ?      | nan-nichi  | nan-shūkan                 | nan-kagetsu                  | nan-nen              |



## IV. Counters

|    | <br>things                        | <br>persons<br>-nin | <br>order<br>-ban                 | <br>thin & flat things<br>-mai |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | hitotsu                                                                                                            | hitori                                                                                               | ichi-ban                                                                                                            | ichi-mai                                                                                                          |
| 2  | futatsu                                                                                                            | futari                                                                                               | ni-ban                                                                                                              | ni-mai                                                                                                            |
| 3  | mittsu                                                                                                             | san-nin                                                                                              | san-ban                                                                                                             | san-mai                                                                                                           |
| 4  | yottsu                                                                                                             | yo-nin                                                                                               | yon-ban                                                                                                             | yon-mai                                                                                                           |
| 5  | itsutsu                                                                                                            | go-nin                                                                                               | go-ban                                                                                                              | go-mai                                                                                                            |
| 6  | muttsu                                                                                                             | roku-nin                                                                                             | roku-ban                                                                                                            | roku-mai                                                                                                          |
| 7  | nanatsu                                                                                                            | nana-nin, shichi-nin                                                                                 | nana-ban                                                                                                            | nana-mai                                                                                                          |
| 8  | yattsu                                                                                                             | hachi-nin                                                                                            | hachi-ban                                                                                                           | hachi-mai                                                                                                         |
| 9  | kokonotsu                                                                                                          | kyū-nin                                                                                              | kyū-ban                                                                                                             | kyū-mai                                                                                                           |
| 10 | tō                                                                                                                 | jū-nin                                                                                               | jū-ban                                                                                                              | jū-mai                                                                                                            |
| ?  | ikutsu                                                                                                             | nan-nin                                                                                              | nan-ban                                                                                                             | nan-mai                                                                                                           |
|    | <br>machines & vehicles<br>-dai | <br>age<br>-sai   | <br>books & notebooks<br>-satsu | <br>clothes<br>-chaku        |
| 1  | ichi-dai                                                                                                           | is-sai ✗                                                                                             | is-satsu ✗                                                                                                          | it-chaku                                                                                                          |
| 2  | ni-dai                                                                                                             | ni-sai                                                                                               | ni-satsu                                                                                                            | ni-chaku                                                                                                          |
| 3  | san-dai                                                                                                            | san-sai                                                                                              | san-satsu                                                                                                           | san-chaku                                                                                                         |
| 4  | yon-dai                                                                                                            | yon-sai                                                                                              | yon-satsu                                                                                                           | yon-chaku                                                                                                         |
| 5  | go-dai                                                                                                             | go-sai                                                                                               | go-satsu                                                                                                            | go-chaku                                                                                                          |
| 6  | roku-dai                                                                                                           | roku-sai                                                                                             | roku-satsu                                                                                                          | roku-chaku                                                                                                        |
| 7  | nana-dai                                                                                                           | nana-sai                                                                                             | nana-satsu                                                                                                          | nana-chaku                                                                                                        |
| 8  | hachi-dai                                                                                                          | has-sai ✗                                                                                            | has-satsu ✗                                                                                                         | hat-chaku ✗                                                                                                       |
| 9  | kyū-dai                                                                                                            | kyū-sai                                                                                              | kyū-satsu                                                                                                           | kyū-chaku                                                                                                         |
| 10 | jū-dai                                                                                                             | jus-sai, jis-sai                                                                                     | jus-satsu, jis-satsu                                                                                                | jut-chaku, jit-chaku ✗                                                                                            |
| ?  | nan-dai                                                                                                            | nan-sai                                                                                              | nan-satsu                                                                                                           | nan-chaku                                                                                                         |

|    | <br>frequency              | <br>small things         | <br>shoes & socks                      | <br>houses                          |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | -kai                                                                                                        | -ko                                                                                                       | -soku/-zoku                                                                                                              | -ken/-gen                                                                                                              |
| 1  | ik-kai                                                                                                      | ik-ko                                                                                                     | is-soku                                                                                                                  | ik-ken                                                                                                                 |
| 2  | ni-kai                                                                                                      | ni-ko                                                                                                     | ni-soku                                                                                                                  | ni-ken                                                                                                                 |
| 3  | san-kai                                                                                                     | san-ko                                                                                                    | san-zoku                                                                                                                 | san-gen                                                                                                                |
| 4  | yon-kai                                                                                                     | yon-ko                                                                                                    | yon-soku                                                                                                                 | yon-ken                                                                                                                |
| 5  | go-kai                                                                                                      | go-ko                                                                                                     | go-soku                                                                                                                  | go-ken                                                                                                                 |
| 6  | rok-kai                                                                                                     | rok-ko                                                                                                    | roku-soku                                                                                                                | rok-ken                                                                                                                |
| 7  | nana-kai                                                                                                    | nana-ko                                                                                                   | nana-soku                                                                                                                | nana-ken                                                                                                               |
| 8  | hak-kai                                                                                                     | hak-ko                                                                                                    | has-soku                                                                                                                 | hak-ken                                                                                                                |
| 9  | kyū-kai                                                                                                     | kyū-ko                                                                                                    | kyū-soku                                                                                                                 | kyū-ken                                                                                                                |
| 10 | juk-kai, jik-kai                                                                                            | juk-ko, jik-ko                                                                                            | jus-soku, jis-soku                                                                                                       | juk-ken, jik-ken                                                                                                       |
| ?  | nan-kai                                                                                                     | nan-ko                                                                                                    | nan-zoku                                                                                                                 | nan-gen                                                                                                                |
|    | <br>floors of a building | <br>thin & long things | <br>drinks & so on in cups & glasses | <br>small animals, fish & insects |
|    | -kai/-gai                                                                                                   | -hon/-pon/-bon                                                                                            | -hai/-pai/-bai                                                                                                           | -hiki/-piki/-biki                                                                                                      |
| 1  | ik-kai                                                                                                      | ip-pon                                                                                                    | ip-pai                                                                                                                   | ip-piki                                                                                                                |
| 2  | ni-kai                                                                                                      | ni-hon                                                                                                    | ni-hai                                                                                                                   | ni-hiki                                                                                                                |
| 3  | san-gai                                                                                                     | san-bon                                                                                                   | san-bai                                                                                                                  | san-biki                                                                                                               |
| 4  | yon-kai                                                                                                     | yon-hon                                                                                                   | yon-hai                                                                                                                  | yon-hiki                                                                                                               |
| 5  | go-kai                                                                                                      | go-hon                                                                                                    | go-hai                                                                                                                   | go-hiki                                                                                                                |
| 6  | rok-kai                                                                                                     | rop-pon                                                                                                   | rop-pai                                                                                                                  | rop-piki                                                                                                               |
| 7  | nana-kai                                                                                                    | nana-hon                                                                                                  | nana-hai                                                                                                                 | nana-hiki                                                                                                              |
| 8  | hak-kai                                                                                                     | hap-pon                                                                                                   | hap-pai                                                                                                                  | hap-piki                                                                                                               |
| 9  | kyū-kai                                                                                                     | kyū-hon                                                                                                   | kyū-hai                                                                                                                  | kyū-hiki                                                                                                               |
| 10 | juk-kai, jik-kai                                                                                            | jup-pon, jip-pon                                                                                          | jup-pai, jip-pai                                                                                                         | jup-piki, jip-piki                                                                                                     |
| ?  | nan-gai                                                                                                     | nan-bon                                                                                                   | nan-bai                                                                                                                  | nan-biki                                                                                                               |

2,4,5,7,9 → (A)  
3, Non → (B)  
1,6,8,10 → (P)