

やさしい 日本語

Easy Japanese



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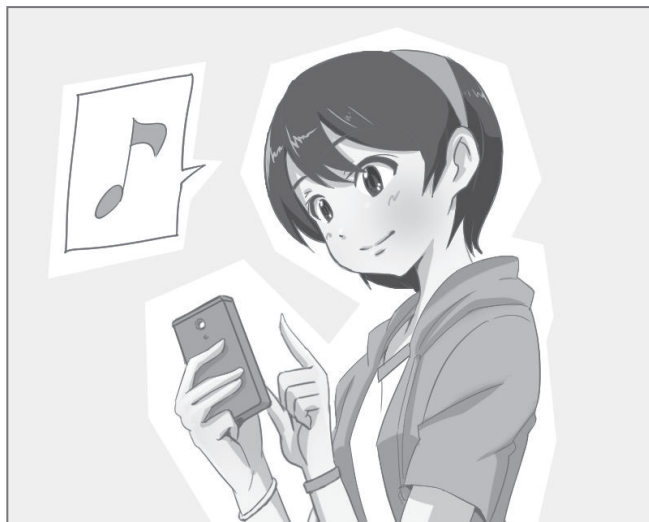
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Teach Us, Teacher

In each lesson, the lesson supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Akane Tokunaga, explains important learning points.



Sound Words

Onomatopoeia and imitative words describing persons, actions or things are introduced, along with audio and illustrations.



Japanese Syllabaries

Learn two forms of Japanese writing, *Hiragana* and *Katakana*.



Vocabulary List & Quiz

The main words and phrases used in each lesson are introduced, along with a quiz to confirm that you have learned the meaning.



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At the university



At the dormitory



Shopping and restaurant



Japanese culture



Travel and outing



Trouble shooting



Special occasions

CHARACTERS



ロドリゴ
RODRIGO



アンナ
ANNA



さくら
SAKURA



すず ききょうじゅ
鈴木教授
Prof. SUZUKI



りょうぼ
寮母
Dorm Mother



けんた
健太
KENTA



LESSON 1

わたし 私 はアンナです

WATASHI WA ANNA DESU

アンナ	はじめまして。わたしはアンナです。	How do you do?
Anna	HAJIMEMASHITE. WATASHI WA ANNA DESU.	I'm Anna.
さくら	はじめまして。さくらです。	How do you do?
Sakura	HAJIMEMASHITE. SAKURA DESU.	I'm Sakura.
アンナ	よろしくお願ひします。	Nice to meet you.
Anna	YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
さくら	こちらこそ。	Nice to meet you, too.
Sakura	KOCHIRAKOSO.	



Grammar Tips

① **Noun-A WA Noun-B DESU** (A is B)

- ◆ WA is the particle indicating a topic.
- ◆ Adding DESU after Noun-B forms a predicate.
e.g.) WATASHI WA ANNA DESU. (I'm Anna.)

② **Japanese scripts** 📖 *Japanese Syllabaries : See pp.56, 57*

- ◆ The Japanese language has three types of scripts, *Hiragana*, *Katakana* and *Kanji*, each with its own specific role.

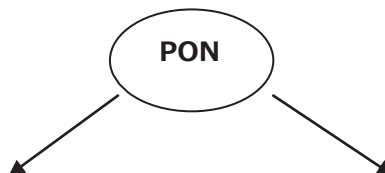
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Sound Words



The sound of tapping a Japanese percussion, a small shoulder drum



The sound of patting someone on the shoulder

これは何ですか

アンナ	さくらさん。はい、どうぞ。	Sakura.
Anna	SAKURA-SAN. HAI, DÔZO.	This is for you.
さくら	これは何ですか。	What is this?
Sakura	KORE WA NAN DESU KA.	
アンナ	それはタイのお土産です。	It's a souvenir from Thailand.
Anna	SORE WA TAI NO OMIYAGE DESU.	
さくら	ありがとうございます。	Thank you very much.
Sakura	ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
アンナ	どういたしまして。	You are welcome.
Anna	DÔITASHIMASHITE.	

① **KORE WA NAN DESU KA** (What is this?)

KORE

SORE

② Noun-A NO Noun-B

... 0 ... 1 ... 2 ... 3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ...

SUTASUTA



NORONORO

TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA

さくら	ここは教室です。	Here's a classroom.
Sakura	KOKO WA KYÔSHITSU DESU.	
アンナ	わあ、 ^{ひろ} 広い。	Oh, it's spacious.
Anna	WÂ, HIROI.	
さくら	あそこは ^{としょかん} 図書館。	Over there is the library.
Sakura	ASOKO WA TOSHOKAN.	
アンナ	トイレはどこですか。	Where is a restroom?
Anna	TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA.	
さくら	すぐそこです。	Just over there.
Sakura	SUGU SOKO DESU.	



A cartoon illustration of a man and a woman standing in the foreground, both pointing their right index fingers towards a building in the background. The man is on the left, wearing a grey long-sleeved shirt and pants. The woman is on the right, wearing a light-colored top and a dark skirt. In the background, there is a large, multi-story building with a sign that says "ASOKO". Two cars are driving on a road in front of the building. A speech bubble from the man says "ASOKO". Another speech bubble from the woman also says "ASOKO". The scene is set outdoors with a clear sky.

... $\Delta^{\circ} \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots \triangleleft \dots \triangleright \dots \triangleleft \dots \Delta^{\circ} \dots \nabla^{\circ} \dots \square \dots \nabla^{\circ} \dots \Delta^{\circ} \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots$

A simple line drawing of a grey rabbit jumping towards the left. Its ears are long and upright, and its body is in a dynamic, mid-air pose. There are small motion lines behind its feet to indicate movement.

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LESSON 4 ただいま TADAIMA

アンナ	ただいま。	I'm home.
Anna	TADAIMA.	
寮母 りょうぼ	お帰りなさい。	Welcome back.
Dorm Mother	OKAERINASAI.	
さくら	こんにちは。	Hello.
Sakura	KONNICHIIWA.	
寮母 りょうぼ	あなたも留学生ですか。	Are you an international student, too?
Dorm Mother	ANATA MO RYŪGAKUSEI DESU KA.	
さくら	いいえ、 わたし 私は留学生ではありません。	No, I'm not an international student.
Sakura	にほんじん 日本人の学生です。	I'm a Japanese student.
	IIE, WATASHI WA RYŪGAKUSEI DEWA ARIMASEN.	
	NIHON-JIN NO GAKUSEI DESU.	



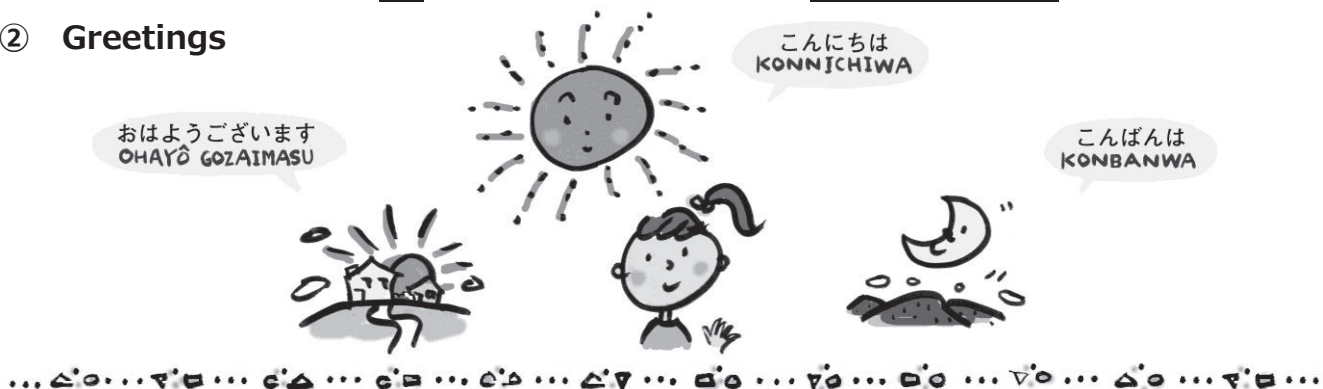
Grammar Tips

① ANATA WA NIHON-JIN DESU KA (Are you a Japanese?)

If the answer is "yes" ⇒ HAI, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DESU.

If the answer is "no" ⇒ IIE, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DEWA ARIMASEN.

② Greetings



Sound Words



GARAGARA



The sound of a person opening a sliding door

BATAN



The sound of a door being shut

SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU

MANGA O YOMIMASU.

I read manga every day.

[illegible]

A black and white line drawing of a young girl with pigtails, wearing a polka-dot shirt, sitting at a round table. She is holding and reading a newspaper. On the table in front of her are a small cake on a plate and a cup of coffee on a saucer.

JIKKURI



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でんわばんごう なんばん
電話番号は何番ですか

さくら
Sakura

でんわばんごう なんばん
電話番号は何番ですか。

What is your telephone number?

DESU KA.

アナ
 Anna

0 8 0 - 1 2 3 4 - . . .。

080 - 1234 -

SAN YON -

さくら
Sakura

ありがとうございます。じゃ、^{こんど}今度、^{でんわ}電話をしますね。

Thank you.

ARIGATÔ. JA, KONDO,

Then, I'll phone you next time.

DENWA O SHIMASU NE.



Grammar Tips

① Numbers (1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REI, ZERO	ICHI	NI	SAN	YON, SHI	GO	ROKU	NANA, SHICHI	HACHI	KYÛ, KU	JÛ

② **_ O SHIMASU** (To do _)

◆ SHIMASU is a verb that means “to do something.”

You can talk about many actions by combining O SHIMASU with nouns.

e.g.) BENKYÔ (studying) ⇒ BENKYÔ O SHIMASU. (I study.)

RYÔRI (cooking) ⇒ RYÔRI O SHIMASU. (I cook.)



Sound Words



The sound of a telephone ringing



The ring tone of a dial phone

LESSON 7 シュークリームはありますか
SHÛKURÎMU WA ARIMASU KA

アンナ	ケーキがいっぱいありますね。	There are lots of cakes.
Anna	KÊKI GA IPPAI ARIMASU NE.	
さくら	すみません、シュークリームはありますか。	Excuse me.
Sakura	SUMIMASEN,	Are there cream puffs?
	SHÛKURÎMU WA ARIMASU KA.	
店員 てんいん	はい、こちらです。	Yes, this way.
Clerk	HAI, KOCHIRA DESU.	
さくら	シュークリームを2 ふた つください。	Two cream puffs, please.
Sakura	SHÛKURÎMU O FUTATSU	
	KUDASAI.	



Grammar Tips

① **GA ARIMASU** (There is/are)

- ◆ GA is the particle that comes after a noun, which indicates the subject of a sentence.
Essentially, GA is used to introduce a person or a thing into the conversation for the first time.
- ◆ ARIMASU is a verb indicating that some things are there.
e.g.) KÊKI GA ARIMASU. (There is a cake.)

② **TSU** : a counter for things like cakes *Counters* : See p.53

- ◆ If followed by the counter TSU, the way we count numbers from one to ten changes.

1	2	3
HITOTSU	FUTATSU	MITTSU



Sound Words



It describes a person eating something with a huge appetite.



It describes a person chewing some food without opening his/her mouth.



LESSON 9

なんじ
何時からですか

NANJI KARA DESU KA

せんせい
先生

Teacher

あした けんこうしんだん
明日、健康診断があります。ASHITA, KENKÔSHINDAN GA
ARIMASU.You'll have a health examination
tomorrow.

アンナ

Anna

なんじ
何時からですか。

NANJI KARA DESU KA.

From what time?

せんせい
先生

Teacher

ごぜん じ じ
午前9時から11時までです。ここに8時半に集まってください。
GOZEN KUJI KARA JÛICHIJI
MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI
HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock
in the morning.
Please gather at this place
at 8:30.

Grammar Tips

① NANJI (What time)

◆ NAN is "what" and JI is "time." JI is a counter indicating a specific hour.
e.g.) NANJI DESU KA. (What time is it?)

② TE-form verbs (2) Variations

👉 Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ In this pattern, you change not only MASU but also one syllable before it.

The TE-form differs depending on the syllable that comes right before MASU.

Syllable before MASU ⇒ TE-form	Examples
i / chi / ri ⇒ tte	ATSUMARI <u>MASU</u> (to gather) ⇒ ATSUMAT <u>TE</u>
mi / ni / bi ⇒ nde	YOMI <u>MASU</u> (to read) ⇒ YONDE
ki ⇒ ite	KIKI <u>MASU</u> (to listen to) ⇒ KIIT <u>E</u>
gi ⇒ ide	ISOGI <u>MASU</u> (to hurry) ⇒ ISOID <u>E</u>

*exception
IKIMASU (to go)
⇒ ITTE

... んじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ... なんじ...

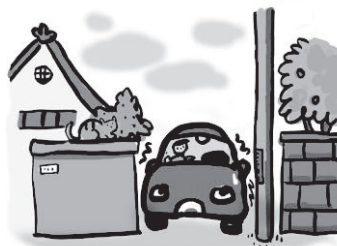
Sound Words



GIRIGIRI



It is used when you are pressed so hard
for time that you have no more to spare.

SURE
SURE

It is used, when you almost go
beyond the limit.

ぜんいん
全員いますか

ZEN-IN IMASU KA

SUMIMASEN. OKUREMASHITA.



A cartoon illustration of a person with dark hair, wearing a grey sweater and dark pants, kneeling on the ground with their head bowed and a single tear falling from their eye. A speech bubble next to them contains the word "GAKKURI". In the top left corner, a small cartoon character is peeking over a sign that says "71".

A cartoon illustration of a girl with dark hair in a ponytail, wearing a striped shirt. She has a speech bubble above her head that says "GÂN". There are also some scribbled lines around her head, suggesting movement or sound.

- 14 -

LESSON 11 ぜひ来てください
ZEHI KITE KUDASAI

アンナ 今週の土曜日に寮でパーティーを開きま
Anna す。さくらさん、ぜひ来てください。
KONSHÛ NO DOYÔBI NI RYÔ DE
PÂTÎ O HIRAKIMASU.
SAKURA-SAN, ZEHI KITE KUDASAI.

On Saturday this week, we'll have
a party at our dormitory.
Sakura, by all means, please
come.

さくら わあ、行く行く。
Sakura 今度の土曜日ね。
WÂ, IKU IKU.
KONDO NO DOYÔBI NE.

Oh, I'll go. I'll go.
This Saturday, right?



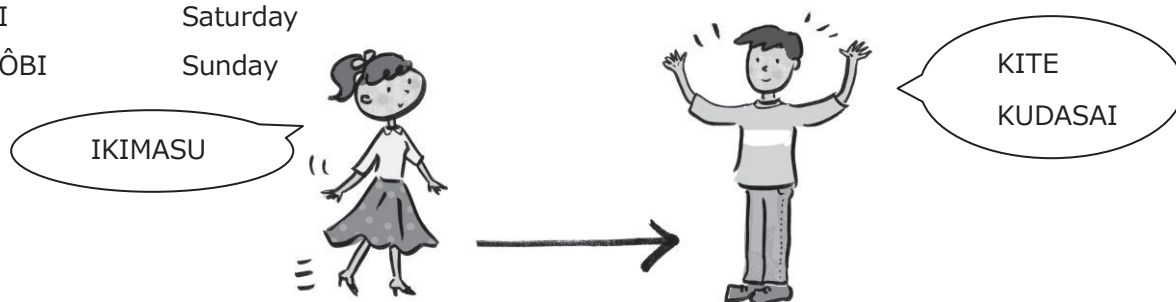
Grammar Tips

① Days of the week

GETSUYÔBI	Monday
KAYÔBI	Tuesday
SUIYÔBI	Wednesday
MOKUYÔBI	Thursday
KINYÔBI	Friday
DOYÔBI	Saturday
NICHIYÔBI	Sunday

② **Dictionary-form verbs** Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ Japanese dictionaries list verbs in this form.
 - ◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.
- e.g.) IKIMASU (to go) ⇒ IKU
 TABEMASU (to eat) ⇒ TABERU



Sound Words



It is used to express excited joy
or happy expectations.



It is used to express a cheerful, buoyant mood.



LESSON 12 にほん き いつ日本に来ましたか ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA

さくら Sakura	ロドリゴさんはいつ にほん き 日本に来ましたか。 RODORIGO-SAN WA ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA.	Rodrigo, when did you come to Japan?
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	3月 がつ き に来ました。 SANGATSU NI KIMASHITA.	I came in March.
さくら Sakura	もう日本 にほん の生活 せいかつ に慣れた？ MÔ NIHON NO SEIKATSU NI NARETA?	Have you got used to living in Japan by now?
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	ええ、まあ。 Ê, MÂ.	Yeah, to some extent.



Grammar Tips

① TA-form verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ The TA-form of verbs is the conjugation form of verbs that ends with TA or DA.
It is for the past or the perfect aspect of verbs.
- ◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.
e.g.) NAREMASU (to get used to) ⇒ NARETA (got used to or have got used to)
- ◆ Making TA-form verbs is the same as making the TE-form of verbs, learned
in lesson 8 and 9. Simply replace TE with TA, and DE with DA.

② Months

ICHIGATSU	January	GOGATSU	May	KUGATSU	September
NIGATSU	February	ROKUGATSU	June	JÛGATSU	October
SANGATSU	March	SHICHIGATSU	July	JÛICHIGATSU	November
SHIGATSU	April	HACHIGATSU	August	JÛNIGATSU	December

... ゴキウ... マー... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ...

Sound Words



WAIWAI

It is a word to describe many people
having a good time together.



GAYAGAYA

It describes a large number of people
making a lot of noise, talking to one another.

しょうせつ す
小説が大好きです

さくら □ドリゴさんの趣味は何ですか。
Sakura RODORIGO-SAN NO SHUMI WA
NAN DESU KA.
□ドリゴ 読書です。特に歴史小説が好きです。
Rodrigo DOKUSHO DESU.
TOKUNI REKISHI SHÔSETSU GA
SUKI DESU.

It's reading books.
I especially like history novels.

さくら へえ。新宿に新しい本屋が出来ましたよ。
Sakura みんなで行きませんか。
HÊ. SHINJUKU NI ATARASHII
HON-YA GA DEKIMASHITA YO.
MINNA DE IKIMASEN KA.



① **Noun-A WA Noun-B GA SUKI DESU** (A likes B)

- ◆ SUKI is an adjective meaning “to be fond of,” or “to like.”
- ◆ Here, the particle GA indicates the object of an adjective.
e.g.) ANNA WA MANGA GA SUKI DESU. (Anna likes MANGA.)

② **MASEN KA** (Why don't we _?)

- ◆ If you change MASU of MASU-form verbs to MASEN KA, you are inviting people to do something.
- e.g.) MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMMASU. (We will all go together to the bookstore.)
- ⇒ MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASEN KA. (Why don't we all go together to the bookstore?)

③ **2 types of adjectives** *Adjectives : See p.53*

- ◆ Adjectives are divided basically into two kinds.

Those that end with the syllable I are called I-adjectives. The others are called NA-adjectives.

I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) ATARASHII HON (a new book)

NA-adjectives : SUKI (fond of) SUKINA HON (the book I like)



Sound Words

KIRAKIRA

It describes something that is shining or sparkling.



PIKAPIKA



It describes something that has become clean and is shining after being polished.



LESSON 14 ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA

アンナ Anna	お母さん、ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか。 OKÂSAN, KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA.	Mother, may I throw away waste here?
寮母 Dorm Mother	そうねえ。缶は別の袋に入れてください。資源ですから。 SÔNÊ. KAN WA BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI. SHIGEN DESU KARA.	Well. Please put cans into another bag. Because they are (recyclable) resources.
アンナ Anna	はい、分かりました。 HAI, WAKARIMASHITA.	Yes, I see.



Grammar Tips

① **TE-form verb** + **MO II DESU KA** (May I _?)

- ◆ If you say the TE-form verb with MO II DESU KA, it is an expression to ask for permission.

e.g.) KONO RINGO O TABETE MO II DESU KA. (May I eat this apple?)

↳ TE-form of TABEMASU (to eat)

② **_ KARA** (as/because _) (1)

- ◆ KARA expresses the reason.

e.g.) SHIGEN DESU KARA, BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI.

(Because they are (recyclable) resources, please put them into another bag.)



...△○...ㄣㄣ...ㄣ△...ㄣㄣ...ㄣ△...△▽...ㄣ○...ㄣ△...ㄣ○...▽○...△○...ㄣㄣ...



Sound Words

PACHI
PACHI



It is the sound of something burning.

NERA
NERA



It describes how flames fiercely leap up. It also expresses being fiercely jealous of somebody, or filled with fighting spirit.

さくら	つぎ 次は新宿駅です。さあ、降りましょう。	Next is Shinjuku Station.
Sakura	TSUGI WA SHINJUKU EKI DESU. SÂ, ORIMASHÔ.	Now, let's get off.
ロドリゴ	あれ。あの ^{ひと} たち、寝 ^ね ています。	Look. Those people are sleeping.
Rodrigo	ARE. ANO HITO TACHI, NETE IMASU.	
アンナ	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫かな。	I wonder if they are all right.
Anna	DAIJÔBU KANA.	
さくら	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫、大丈夫。ほら、起 ^お きた。	They are all right.
Sakura	DAIJÔBU, DAIJÔBU. HORA, OKITA.	Look! They've woken up.



... $\triangle^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots \triangle^{\circ} \triangle \dots \triangle^{\circ} \square \dots \triangle^{\circ} \triangle \dots \triangle^{\circ} \nabla \dots \square^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \circ \dots \square^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \circ \dots \triangle^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots$



てんいん
店員

Clerk

May I help you?

アンナ

Excuse me, but where is the manga section?

Anna

ANÔ, MANGA URIBA WA

DOKO DESU KA.

てんいん
店員

2階^{かい}です。

On the second floor.

Clerk

階段を^あ上がって、^{みぎ}右に^い行ってください。

Go up the stairs, and go to the right, please.

NIKAI DESU.

KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI

ITTE KUDASAI.



◆ Using TE-form verbs, you can express a string of actions occurring in succession.

e.g.) GOKAI NI AGARIMASU + HIDARI NI IKIMASU

(to go up to the 5th floor) (to go to the left)

⇒ GOKAI NI AGATTE, HIDARI NI IKIMASU.

(You go up to the 5th floor, and then, go to the left.)

HIDARI (Left)

MIGI (Right)



It is the sound of a person going up
the stairs.



It is the sound of somebody knocking
on the door.

アンナ

Anna

Ah! This book is good.

That, too, looks interesting.

What is Sakura's

A, KONO HON II NÂ.

recommendation?

ARE MO OMOSHIROSÔ.

SAKURA-SAN NO OSUSUME WA

NAN DESU KA.

さくら

これはどう？

What about this?

Sakura

KORE WA DÔ?

アンナ

ホラーはちょっと・・・。

Horror stories are a little bit....

Anna

HORÂ WA CHOTTO....



① **Adjective + SÔ** (It seems _)

- ◆ Adding *SÔ* after an adjective allows you to talk about what you think or guess, after you look at or listen to something.

- ◆ When you add *SÔ* to I-adjectives, you change I at the end to *SÔ*.

I-adjectives : OMOSHIROI (interesting) $\Rightarrow$ OMOSHIROSÔ (seem interesting)

NA-adjectives : HIMA (free) $\Rightarrow$ HIMASÔ (seem to be free)

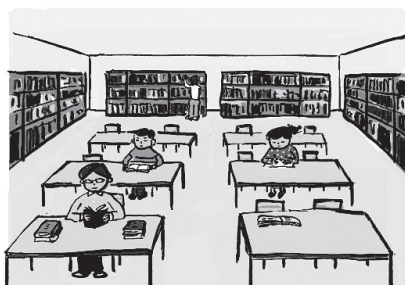
② **_WA CHOTTO ...** (_ is/are a little bit ...)

- ◆ You can say this to decline a proposal, in a soft, indirect way, without directly voicing disapproval.
e.g.) HORÂ WA CHOTTO.... (Horror stories are a little bit....)



SHÎN

Sound Words



It is a word that expresses the state where there is no sound.



ZURARI

It describes how people or things are forming a line.

道に迷ってしまいました

WAKATTA. SOKO NI ITE.



... $\triangle^{\circ}$... ∇° ... ϵ° ... ϵ° ... $\triangle^{\circ}$... ∇° ... ϵ° ... ∇° ... ϵ° ... ∇° ... $\triangle^{\circ}$... ∇° ...

- 22 -



LESSON 19 よかった YOKATTA

ロドリゴ	おーい、アンナさん。	Hey! Anna.
Rodrigo	ÔI, ANNA-SAN.	
アンナ	みんな。	Everybody.
Anna	MINNA.	
ロドリゴ	よかった。 ^{しんぱい} 心配したよ。	I'm glad.
Rodrigo	YOKATTA. SHINPAI SHITA YO.	We were worried about you.
アンナ	ごめんなさい。	I'm sorry.
Anna	カメラが ^{やす} 安かったので、つい ^み 見てしまいました。	The cameras were inexpensive, so I was just looking at them.
	GOMENNASAI.	
	KAMERA GA YASUKATTA NODE,	
	TSUI MITE SHIMAIMASHITA.	



Grammar Tips

① Past form of adjectives

👉 Adjectives : See p.53

◆ Japanese adjectives can have a past form.

For I-adjectives, change I at the end to KATTA. For NA-adjectives, add DATTA.

I-adjectives : YASUI (inexpensive) ⇒ YASUKATTA (was/were inexpensive)

(exception) : II (good) ⇒ YOKATTA (was/were good)

NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBU DATTA (was/were all right)

② GOMENNASAI (I'm sorry)

◆ You say GOMENNASAI, when you apologize to people closer to you, such as family or friends.

◆ SUMIMASEN sounds more formal than GOMENNASAI.

👉 See lesson 22



SUMIMASEN



GOMENNASAI



Sound Words

KASHA'



It is the sound of a camera shutter being released.

PACHIRI



It expresses not only the sound of a shutter, but also the act of a person taking a picture itself.



LESSON 20 にほん うた うた 日本の歌を歌ったことがありますか

NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA

ロドリゴ
Rodrigo

アンナさんは日本の歌を歌ったことがありますか。
ANNA-SAN WA NIHON NO UTA
O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU
KA.

Anna, have you ever sung
Japanese songs?

アンナ
Anna

はい、あります。
HAI, ARIMASU.

Yes, I have.

さくら

どんな曲が得意?

What kind of songs are you good
at singing?

Sakura

DONNA KYOKU GA TOKUI?

アンナ

アニメの曲です。

Songs from animation.

Anna

ANIME NO KYOKU DESU.



Grammar Tips

① ARIMASU

- ◆ In Lesson 7, ARIMASU meant "something exists." In Lesson 9, it meant "an event that is held." In this lesson, ARIMASU has a meaning of "having something" such as experiences, time or opportunities.

② TA-form verb + KOTO GA ARIMASU (Have an experience of _)

- ◆ If we combine TA-form verbs and KOTO GA ARIMASU, we can talk about our experiences, namely what we have done before.

e.g.) WATASHI WA SHINJUKU NI ITTA KOTO GA ARIMASU. (I have been to Shinjuku.)

↳ TA-form of IKIMASU (to go)

...△○...▽△...△△...△△...△△...△▽...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...



Sound Words

GATAN
GOTON



It is the sound of a train running.

KANKANKAN



It is the sound at a crossing.



LESSON 21 いいえ、それほどでも IIE, SOREHODODEMO

さくら	アンナ、上手だね。	Anna, you are good.
Sakura	ANNA, JÔZU DA NE.	
アンナ	いいえ、それほどでも。	No, not really.
Anna	IIE, SOREHODODEMO.	
ロドリゴ	あっ、もうこんな時間です。	Look! It is already so late.
Rodrigo	A', MÔ KONNA JIKAN DESU.	
アンナ	大変。門限に間に合わない。	Unbelievable.
Anna	TAIHEN.	I won't get back before dorm
	MONGEN NI MANIAWANAI.	curfew.



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form of verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ The verbs that conjugate, ending with NAI, are called "NAI-form verbs."

They are the casual-negative verbs.

e.g.) TABEMASU	(to eat)	⇒	TABENAI	(not to eat)
OKIMASU	(to get up)	⇒	OKINAI	(not to get up)
IKIMASU	(to go)	⇒	IKANAI	(not to go)
TSUKAIMASU	(to use)	⇒	TSUKAWANAI	(not to use)
KIMASU	(to come)	⇒	KONAI	(not to come)

② IIE, SOREHODODEMO (No, not really.)

◆ IIE is a negative answer. SOREHODODEMO means "not really."

◆ IIE, SOREHODODEMO is an expression you use to be humble and modest.

... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ...



Sound Words

WÂWÂ



It describes lots of people shouting and making noises.

KYÂKYÂ



It is the word to express women's high-pitched voice.

かあ しか
お母さんに叱られました

さくら

この^{あいだ}間^{もんげん}は門限^まに間^あに合った？

Sakura

KONOAIDA WA MONGEN NI
MANIATTA?

アンナ

いいえ。間に合いませんでした。

No. I didn't make it in time.

Anna

それで、お母さんに叱られました。

So, I was scolded by Mother.

掃除当番が3回増えました。

My clean-up duty has increased
by three more times.

IIE. MANIAIMASEN DESHITA.

SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI

SHIKARAREMASHITA. SÔJI TÔBAN

GA SANKAI FUEMASHITA.

さくら

それは大変^{たいへん}だったね。

It was hard, wasn't it?

Sakura

SORE WA TAIHEN DATTA NE.



① **MASEN DESHITA** : Past-negative form of MASU

◆ Change MASU-form verbs to the past-negative by replacing MASU with MASEN DESHITA.

MANIAIMASU (to be in time)

MANIAIMASEN (not to be in time)

past $\sqcup$

negative

Л

MANIAIMASHITA (was/were in time) $\Rightarrow$ MANIAIMASEN DESHITA (wasn't/weren't in time)

② **Passive expression** Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ We use the passive form of a verb and indicate who did the action using the particle, NI.

SHIKARIMASU (to scold) ⇒ SHIKARAREMASU (to be scolded)

OKÂSAN WA WATASHI O SHIKARIMASHITA. (Mother scolded me.)

WATASHI WA OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA. (I was scolded by mother.)



Sound Words

GOSHIGOSHI



It is the sound of scrubbing.



KYU'KYU'

This describes the sound of wiping or polishing glasses or window panes with force.

TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI

TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI.



... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ... ϵ^0 ... ϵ^0 ... ϵ^0 ... Δ^0 ... ϵ^0 ... ∇^0 ... ϵ^0 ... ∇^0 ... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ...



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LESSON 25

つくえ した はい
机の下に入れ

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE

せんせい
先生

Teacher

じしん 地震だ。みんな、おちついて。

つくえ した はい
机の下に入れ。

ゆ 揺れは収まったようだ。

JISHIN DA. MINNA, OCHITSUITE.

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE.

YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA.

アンナ

Anna

びっくりした。

にほん ほんとう じしん おお
日本は本当に地震が多いですね。

BIKKURI SHITA.

NIHON WA HONTÔ NI

JISHIN GA ÔI DESU NE.

It's an earthquake.

Everybody, keep calm.

Get under the desk.

The shaking seems to have subsided.

I was surprised.

Japan truly has many earthquakes, doesn't it?



Grammar Tips

① Command form of verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ The command form is often used at the time of an emergency, or for signs, such as traffic.
e.g.) NIGEMASU (to run away) ⇒ NIGERO. (Run away!)

② _ YÔ DA/YÔ DESU (It seems _)

- ◆ YÔ DA is the casual expression of YÔ DESU, indicating that the speaker has assessed the situation, and has made a certain judgement about the state of affairs.
- ◆ Before YÔ DA, you cannot use the MASU-form of verbs.

e.g.) YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA. (The shaking seems to have subsided.)

↳ TA-form of OSAMARIMASU (to subside)

③ ZÔ WA HANA GA NAGAI (Elephants have long trunks)

topic

subject



Sound Words

GATA
GATA

It expresses how things such as shelves or desks are noisily shaking.



It expresses how buildings are heavily shaking, or how an object is unstable.

TSUGI WA GANBARÔ

Let's do our best next time.



... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ... ϵ^0 ... ϵ^0 ... Δ^0 ... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ... Δ^0 ... ∇^0 ...



ÊN
ÊN

- 30 -

だれ けっこん
誰が結婚するんですか

DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA

だれ^{けっこん}誰が結婚するんですか。

Anna

DARE GA KEKKON SURU N
DESU KA.

しずおかとも
静岡の友だち。

Sakura

SHIZUOKA NO TOMODACHI.

へえ。いつですか。

Anna

HÊ. ITSU DESU KA.

来月20日よ。

Sakura

アンナも一緒に静岡に行かない？

Anna, won't you come with me
to Shizuoka?

RAIGETSU HATSUKA YO.

ANNA MO ISSHO NI

SHIZUOKA NI IKANAI?



Grammar Tips

- ◆ If you say the NAI-form of a verb with a rising intonation, you are inviting someone to do something in a casual way.

e.g.) ISSHO NI EIGA O MINAI ? (Won't you see a movie with me?)

The polite way to say it is:

↳ NAI-form of MIMASU (to see)

↳ ISSHO NI EIGA O MIMASEN KA. (Why don't we see a movie together?)

 See lesson 13

② Days of the month



1st : TSUITACHI 2nd : FUTSUKA 3rd : MIKKA 4th : YOKKA 5th : ITSUKA

6th : MUIKA 7th : NANOKA 8th : YÔKA 9th : KOKONOKA 10th : TÔKA

11th: JÛICHINICHI 20th: HATSUKA 24th: NIJÛYOKKA



Sound Words

WAN
WAN



The sound of a dog barking

NYÂ
NYÂ

The sound of a cat meowing

SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO

Kenta (ANNA-CHAN, KAWAII NÂ.)



... Δ° ... ∇° ... ϵ° ... ϵ° ... Δ° ... Δ° ... ∇° ... Δ° ... ∇° ... Δ° ... ∇° ... Δ° ... ∇° ...



PÎPÔPÎPÔ



U



LESSON 29 ちか み おお 近くで見ると、大きいですね CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE

アンナ

Anna

富士山だ。

ちか み おお
近くで見ると、大きいですね。

あれ。くも かたち ぼうし
雲の形が帽子みたいです。

FUJISAN DA.

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII
DESU NE.

ARE. KUMO NO KATACHI GA
BÔSHI MITAI DESU.

健太

Kenta

あの雲が見えると、雨が降るんだよ。

ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO,

AME GA FURU N DA YO.

That's Mt. Fuji.

When we look at it close by, it's
big, isn't it?

Look! The shape of a cloud
looks like a hat.

When you see the cloud, it will
rain.



Grammar Tips

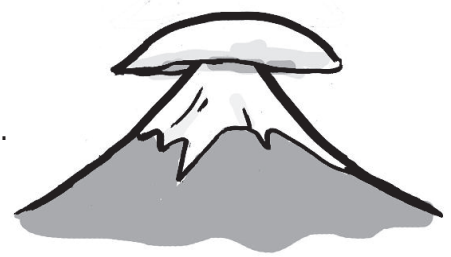
① _ TO (If _)

◆ If the particle TO comes after a verb, it indicates a condition.

Verbs take the dictionary form or the NAI-form before TO.

e.g.) ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, AME GA FURIMASU.

(When you see the cloud, it will rain.)



KASAGUMO : a cloud like a hat

② _ N DA

👉 See lesson 26

◆ N DA is a casual expression of N DESU which you use to explain a situation or a reason.

e.g.) 《Casual》 AME GA FURU N DA. (It will rain.)

《Polite》 AME GA FURU N DESU. (It will rain.)

... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ...



Sound Words

ZÂZÂ



This is the expression for when it is
raining hard.

SHITO
SHITO



This is the expression for when
it is gentle rain.



LESSON 30 もう少し写真を撮りたいです

MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU

さくら Sakura	あ、雨だ。急に帰しましょう。 A, AME DA. ISOIDE KAERIMASHÔ.	Look! It has started to rain. Let's go back in a hurry.
アンナ Anna	ちょっと待ってください。 もう少し写真を撮りたいです。 CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI. MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU.	Wait a moment, please. I want to take pictures a little longer.
けんた Kenta	雨にぬれたら、風邪をひくよ。 AME NI NURETARA, KAZE O HIKU YO.	If you get wet with rain, you may catch a cold.



Grammar Tips

① _ TAI DESU (want to _)

- ◆ Replacing MASU of MASU-form verbs with TAI, you can express what you want to do.
If you add DESU after TAI, the sentence will be polite.
e.g.) SHASHIN O TORIMASU. (I take pictures.)
⇒ SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU. (I want to take pictures.)

② TA-form verb + RA (If _)

- ◆ The TA-form and RA, TARA together, indicates a condition.
- ◆ We can also use TO, instead of TARA, under a certain condition where something always occurs. See lesson 29

e.g.) OSHITARA, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)
OSUTO, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)



Sound Words

GORO
GORO



It is the sound of thunder.

KORO
KORO



It describes how a small and light object rolls.



LESSON 31 もう82歳ですよ MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO

アンナ	おばあさん、お元気ですね。	Grandma, you sure are healthy, aren't you?
Anna	OBÂSAN, OGENKI DESU NE.	
おばあさん	もう82歳ですよ。さあ、お茶をどうぞ。	I'm already 82 years old. Now, please have some tea.
Grandma	MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO. SÂ, OCHA O DÔZO.	
アンナ	わあ、きれいな緑色。香りもいいです。	Oh! It's a beautiful green color.
Anna	WÂ, KIREINA MIDORI IRO. KAORI MO II DESU.	It has a good fragrance, too.



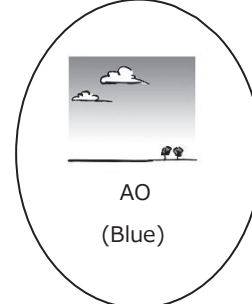
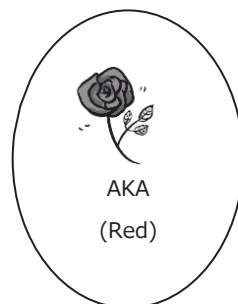
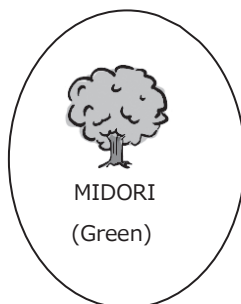
Grammar Tips

① Numbers (2) See lesson 6

10 JÛ	
11 JÛICHI	= 10 JÛ + 1 ICHI
12 JÛNI	= 10 JÛ + 2 NI

20 NIJÛ	
21 NIJÛICHI	= 20 NIJÛ + 1 ICHI
22 NIJÛNI	= 20 NIJÛ + 2 NI

② Colors



③ Honorific O and GO

◆ When we want to show respect to the listener or the person we are talking about, we say O or GO before nouns or adjectives.

◆ We use GO with nouns originally from China. For all the other nouns, we use O.

e.g.) OSHIGOTO (work), GOKAZOKU (family)

... ゴキウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ...



Sound Words

GOKUGOKU



It is the sound of drinking something in big gulps.

GABU
GABU



It is the sound of quickly drinking something with great force.



LESSON 32

布団のほうが好きです

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU

さくら	布団とベッドとどちらが好き？	Which do you like better, futons or beds?
Sakura	FUTON TO BEDDO TO DOCHIRA GA SUKI?	
アンナ	布団のほうが好きです。	I like futons better.
Anna	この布団はベッドよりやわらかいです。	This futon is softer than a bed.
	それじゃ、おやすみなさい。	Well, good night.
	FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU.	
	KONO FUTON WA BEDDO YORI YAWARAKAI DESU.	
	SOREJA, OYASUMINASAI.	
さくら	おやすみ。	Good night.
Sakura	OYASUMI.	



Grammar Tips

① Noun-A TO Noun-B TO DOCHIRA GA Adjective DESU KA

(Which is more __, A or B?)

- ◆ When you ask someone to compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A TO B TO DOCHIRA GA and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU KA.
e.g.) FUTON TO BEDDO TO DOCHIRA GA SUKI DESU KA.

(Which do you like better, futons or beds?)

② Noun-A NO HÔ GA Noun-B YORI Adjective DESU (A is more __ than B)

- ◆ When you compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A NO HÔ GA B YORI and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU.
e.g.) TAI NO HÔ GA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)
- ◆ You can also say, A WA B YORI __ DESU.
e.g.) TAI WA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)

... ふとん ... ベッド ... どちら ... より ... 好き ... です ... か ...



Sound Words

FUKAFUKA



It describes how something is soft, fluffy and elastic.

FUWAFUWA



It describes something soft and light.



LESSON 33 アンナさんにあげます ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU

けんた Kenta	これは、 ^{ぼく} が ^{ふじさん} で撮った ^{しやしん} 写真です。 KORE WA, BOKU GA FUJISAN DE TOTTA SHASHIN DESU.	This is a photograph I took at Mt. Fuji.
アンナ Anna	あっ、 ^{わたし} 私だ。 A', WATASHI DA.	Oh, that's me.
けんた Kenta	^{おどろ} 驚いた？あとで、アンナさんにあげます。 ODOROITA? ATODE, ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU.	Are you surprised? Later, I'll give it to you, Anna.
アンナ Anna	写真 ^{しやしん} をくれるんですか。うれしいです。 SHASHIN O KURERU N DESU KA? URESHII DESU.	Are you going to give me the photo? I'm glad.



Grammar Tips

① AGEMASU

- ◆ When the speaker gives something to the listener, the speaker says AGEMASU (to give).
AGEMASU is also used, when people generally give something to others.



② KUREMASU

- ◆ If somebody gives you something, you use KUREMASU (to give).
- ◆ In Japanese, different verbs are used, depending on whether you are speaking from the perspective of the giver or the receiver.



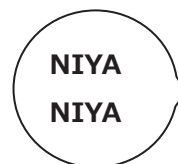
KUREMASU
⇒ KUREMASHITA (Past form)
⇒ KURERU (Dictionary form)



Sound Words



It describes a person who is smiling, silently and happily.



This describes a person giving a faint smile.

YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU

Anna

YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU.

It's tender and delicious.



A cartoon illustration of a boy and a girl sitting at a table with five plates of food. A large thought bubble above them shows a fish with a rectangular section of its body highlighted and labeled 'TORO' with an arrow.

... $\Delta^0 \dots \nabla^0 \dots \epsilon^0 \dots \epsilon^0 \dots \epsilon^0 \dots \Delta^0 \dots \nabla^0 \dots \epsilon^0 \dots \nabla^0 \dots \Delta^0 \dots \nabla^0 \dots$

A simple line drawing of a bowl of soup. The bowl is dark and filled with a light-colored liquid. Inside the soup, there are three small, white, square-shaped dumplings or pieces of food. A single green leaf, possibly a herb, is floating on the surface. In front of the bowl, a pair of chopsticks is shown, resting on the surface.

KOTTERI

It describes a food rich in taste,
oily or heavy.

KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA

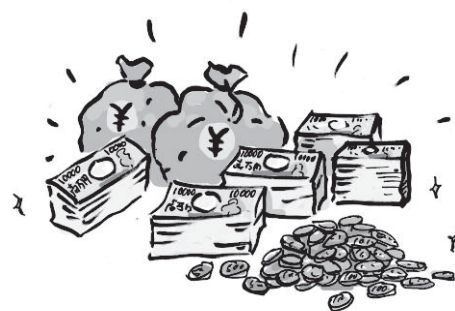
Cashier

HAI, TSUKAEMASU.

Yes, you can.



100	1000	10000
HYAKU ひゃく 百	SEN せん 千	MAN まん 万



TSUKAIMASU (to use) ⇒ TSUKAEMASU (can use)



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LESSON 36

べんきょう 勉強しなければなりません

BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN

けんた

Kenta

アンナ

Anna

さび 寂しくなります。

SABISHIKU NARIMASU.

わたし 私 もです。

でも、大学で勉強しなければなりません。

WATASHI MO DESU.

DEMO, DAIGAKU DE BENKYÔ

SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

けんた

Kenta

じゃ、僕が春休みに東京に行きます。

JA, BOKU GA HARUYASUMI

NI TÔKYÔ NI IKIMASU.

I will be lonely.

Me, too.

But I have to study at my university.

Then, I will go to Tokyo during spring vacation.



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form verb + NAKEREBA NARIMASEN (have to _)

◆ When you say you must, or need to do something, you replace the NAI part at the end of the NAI-form verb with NAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

〈MASU-form〉

IKIMASU

(to go)

→

〈NAI-form〉

IKANAI

(not to go)

→

IKANAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

(I have to go.)

② SEASONS



HARU (Spring)



NATSU (Summer)



AKI (Autumn)



FUYU (Winter)

... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ...

Sound Words



HYÛHYÛ



It describes the wind, continuously blowing.

PYÛPYÛ



The wind is speeding up.

BYÛBYÛ



The wind blows even faster and stronger.



LESSON 37 富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたりしました

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA

りょうぼ 寮母	りょこう 旅行はどうだった？	How was your trip?
Dorm	RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?	
Mother		
アンナ	富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたり	I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi
Anna	しました。楽しかったです。	(and so on).
	FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O	It was fun.
	TABETARI SHIMASHITA.	
	TANOSHIKATTA DESU.	
りょうぼ 寮母	それはよかったわね。	It was good.
Dorm	SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.	
Mother		



Grammar Tips

① TA-form verb + RI, TA-form verb + RI SHIMASU

- ◆ When we cite two or three examples out of a number of actions, we use TA-form verbs and attach RI after each TA-form verb in succession. And at the end, we close the sentence by using SHIMASU (to do) or SHIMASHITA (did).

e.g.) FUJISAN O MITA. (I watched Mt. Fuji.) OSUSHI O TABETA. (I ate sushi.)

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

(I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi, and so on.)

② _ WA DÔ DATTA? (How was _ ?)

- ◆ DÔ is how. DATTA is the casual form of DESHITA, which ends a sentence with the past form.

e.g.) SHIKEN WA DÔ DATTA? (How was the exam?)

...△○...▽△...△△...△△...△△...△▽...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...



Sound Words

HETOHETO



It describes the feeling of being really worn out and weak.

KUTAKUTA



It describes being utterly exhausted, and as though you have lost all energy.



LESSON 38 かしこまりました KASHIKOMARIMASHITA

寮母 りょうぼ	市民病院までお願いします。 しみんびょういん ねが	Please take us to Citizens' Hospital.
Dorm	SHIMIN BYÔIN MADE ONEGAI	
Mother	SHIMASU.	
運転手 うんてんしゅ	かしこまりました。	Understood.
Taxi Driver	KASHIKOMARIMASHITA.	
寮母 りょうぼ	まっすぐ行って、3つ目の信号を左に みつめ しんごう ひだり	Go straight, and turn to the left
Dorm	曲がってください。	at the third signal, please.
Mother	MASSUGU ITTE, MITTSU ME NO SHINGÔ O HIDARI NI MAGATTE KUDASAI.	



Grammar Tips

① Honorific expression

- ◆ You use honorific expression when you are talking with, or referring to, your seniors, superiors, or people you don't know well.

② Two honorific forms of verbs

(1) Respectful form

MIMASU ⇒ GORANNINARIMASU
(to watch)

If you use it to express the deeds or the situations of the person you are talking with or referring to, you can show respect to that person.

(2) Humble form

WAKARIMASHITA ⇒ KASHIKOMARIMASHITA
(Understood)

You show your respect by using humble words to speak about yourself.

...△○...▽□...△△...△△...△△...△▽...△○...▽○...△○...▽○...△○...▽□...



Sound Words

FURAFURA



It is said when you can hardly stand up due to fatigue or a fever.



KURAKURA

It describes the feeling of being dizzy.

KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU

医者 いしや	どうしましたか。	What is the problem?
Doctor	DÔ SHIMASHITA KA.	
アンナ	せきが で 出ます。	I have a cough.
Anna	SEKI GA DEMASU.	
寮母 りょうぼ	熱 ねつ も37.8度 ど あります。	She also has a fever of 37.8
Dorm	NETSU MO SANJÛNANA TEN	degrees Celsius.
Mother	HACHI DO ARIMASU.	
医者 いしや	のどを み せてください。	Please show me your throat.
Doctor	かぜだと思 おも います。	I think you have a cold.
	NODO O MISETE KUDASAI.	
	KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU.	



① Explain your symptoms



② **_TO OMOIMASU** (I think that __)

- ... $\Delta^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots \circ^{\circ} \Delta \dots \circ^{\circ} \square \dots \circ^{\circ} \Delta \dots \Delta^{\circ} \nabla \dots \square^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \circ \dots \square^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \circ \dots \Delta^{\circ} \circ \dots \nabla^{\circ} \square \dots$



KONKON



- 43 -



LESSON 40

あたま
頭がずきずきします

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU

りょうぼ
寮母

おかゆですよ。

Here is some rice porridge.

Dorm

体調は、どう？

How are you feeling?

Mother

OKAYU DESU YO.

TAICHÔ WA, DÔ?

アンナ

あたま
頭がずきずきします。

My head throbs.

Anna

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU.

りょうぼ
寮母

そう。ほしいものがあったら、言ってね。

I see.

Dorm

SÔ. HOSHII MONO GA ATTARA,

If there is anything you want,

Mother

ITTE NE.

tell me.



Grammar Tips

① ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU (to throb)

◆ ZUKIZUKI is an onomatopoeia. You can use it, when you have a headache, and feel as if your head were pulsing. If combined with SHIMASU (to do), the word becomes a verb.

② Three groups of Japanese verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ Japanese verbs are divided into 3 groups. Each group has its own patterns of conjugations.

Group 1

--- The verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU.

e.g.) KAKIMASU (to write)

Group 2

--- The verbs that have the vowel E and some verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU. e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat)

Group 3

--- SHIMASU (to do), KIMASU (to come)

... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ... ズキ...

Sound Words



ZOKUZOKU



It describes feeling chills from a fever.

MUKAMUKA



It describes feeling nauseous.

LESSON 41

Anna

けんたさま
健太様

KENTA SAMA

お元^{げんき}気ですか。

OGENKI DESU KA.

この^{あいだ}間はありがとうございました。

KONOAIDA WA ARIGATÔ

GOZAIMASHITA.

学園祭^{がくえんさい}に行くことができて、楽し^いかったで
す。

GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA

DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

つぎ　とうきょう　あ
次は東京で会いましょう。

TSUGI WA TÔKYÔ DE AIMASHÔ.

Are you doing fine?

Thank you very much for the
other day.

I was able to go to the campus
festival, and it was fun.

See you in Tokyo next time.

①

- ◆ You can express ability or potential, if you use the dictionary form of verbs, and attach to it KOTO GA DEKIMASU.

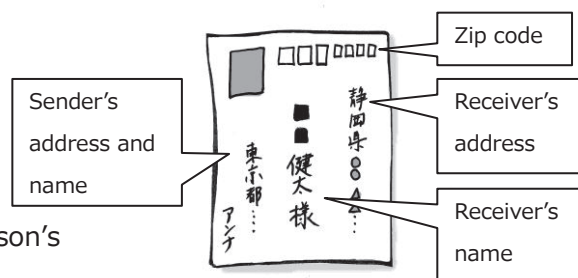
e.g.) WATASHI WA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASU. (I can go.)

- ◆ You can express the same meaning using the potential form.  See *lesson 35*

e.g.) WATASHI WA IKEMASU. (I can go.)

②

- ❖ Traditionally, you have to write Japanese in vertical lines, and from right to left.
- ❖ SAMA (様) is an honorific word used after a person's name to express respect for the person.



SUKKIRI



It describes a neat and tidy room
only with minimum essentials.

SAPPARI



It means feeling refreshed. You can say it, after you have washed your face.

DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA

I wonder which is the most delicious.

Makunouchi-bento is popular.

Then, I will take the
Makunouchi.

Me, too.

Split the bill, please.



MAKUNOUCHI-
BENTÔ

◆ When you compare three or more things, you express which is the best by saying ICHIBAN.
e.g.) WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ GA ICHIBAN SUKI DESU.

◆ To make questions, using ICHIBAN, you use different interrogatives before ICHIBAN, depending on what is being compared.

DOKO GA (Where)

NANI GA (What)

ICHIBAN + (Adjective)



GÛGÛ

It is the sound of a stomach,
when a person is hungry.

PEKO
PEKO

It describes being very hungry.

LESSON 43 どうしてでしょうか
DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA

先生 姫路城は奇跡の城と言われています。

Teacher どうしてでしょうか。

HIMEJI-JÔ WA KISEKI NO
SHIRO TO IWARETE IMASU.
DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA.

Himeji Castle is said to be a miracle castle.

Why do you think it is?

ロドリゴ 戦争でも焼けなかったからです。

Rodrigo SENSÔ DEMO YAKENAKATTA
KARA DESU.

Because it has never burned
down even in wars.

アンナ　さすが、ロドリゴ！

Great, Rodrigo!

Anna SASUGA, RODRIGO!



Grammar Tips

① **DESHÔ** (probably)

- ◆ You use **DESHÔ** at the end of a sentence, when you talk about a prediction for the future or something uncertain.

e.g.) ASHITA WA AME DESHÔ.

(It will probably rain tomorrow.)



Himeji Castle

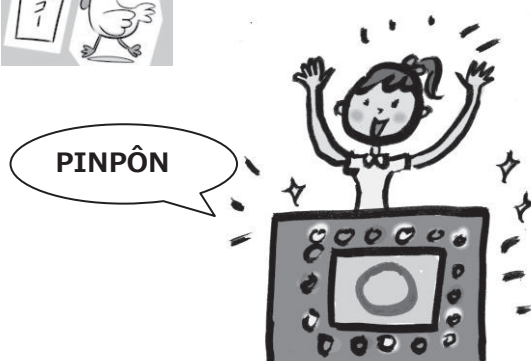
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② **DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA** (Why do you think it is?)

- ◆ DÔSHITE means "why." To make DÔSHITE formal, use NAZE (why). ⇒ NAZE DESHÔ KA



Sound Words



It is the sound used for a right answer.



It is the sound used for a wrong answer.



LESSON 44 わがした まっちゃの 和菓子を食べってから、抹茶を飲みます

WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU

アンナ	和菓子はとても甘いですね。	Japanese cakes are very sweet,
Anna	WAGASHI WA TOTEMO AMAI	aren't they?
	DESU NE.	
先生	和菓子を食べってから、抹茶を飲みます。	After you eat Japanese cakes,
Teacher	抹茶は苦いかもしれません。	you drink powdered green tea.
	WAGASHI O TABETE KARA,	The powdered green tea may be
	MACCHA O NOMIMASU.	bitter.
	MACCHA WA NIGAI	
	KAMOSHIREMASEN.	
アンナ	先生、足がしびれました。いたたたた。	Teacher, my feet have gone to
Anna	SENSEI, ASHI GA	sleep.
	SHIBIREMASHITA. ITATATATA.	Oh, oh, oh, ouch!



Grammar Tips

① **TE-form verb** + **KARA** (After _)

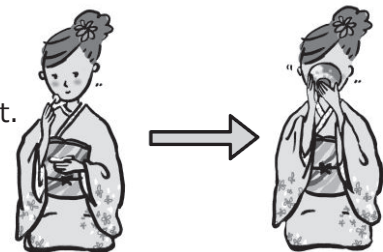
◆ KARA is a particle meaning “after.”

An action taken before KARA is followed by another action after it.

You use the TE-form of verbs before KARA.

e.g.) WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU.

(After you eat Japanese cakes, you drink powdered green tea.)

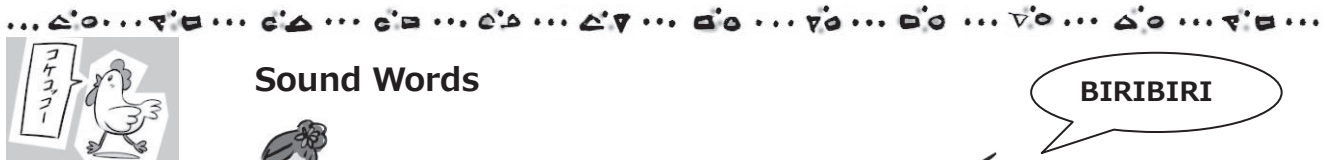


② **KAMOSHIREMASEN** (It may be)

e.g.) NIGAI KAMOSHIREMASEN. ⇔ AMAI KAMOSHIREMASEN.

(It may be bitter.)

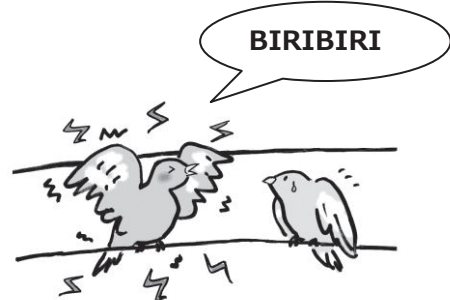
(It may be sweet.)



Sound Words



You say this when your hands or legs have become numb or developed a painful tingle.



It describes a sensation caused by something like an electric shock.



LESSON 45

お誕生日おめでとう

OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ

みんな	アンナ、お誕生日おめでとう。	Anna, Happy Birthday!
All	ANNA, OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ.	
健太	これ、ほんのきもちです。	This is a little something for you.
Kenta	KORE, HONNO KIMOCCHI DESU.	
アンナ	どうもありがとうございます。	I would like to thank you very much.
Anna	DÔMO ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
さくら	なにをもらったの？	What did you get?
Sakura	NANI O MORATTA NO?	
アンナ	開けてもいいですか。	May I open this?
Anna	AKETE MO II DESU KA.	



Grammar Tips

① OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ (Happy Birthday)

◆ OTANJÔBI is "a birthday." OMEDETÔ is "congratulations."

Expressed politely ⇒ OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ GOZAIMASU. (Happy Birthday.)

② MORAIMASU (to be given/to get)

◆ When the receiver is the subject, you use MORAIMASU. Use the particle NI to indicate the giver.
e.g.) KANOJO WA KARE NI FÛSEN O MORAIMASU. (She is given a balloon by him.)

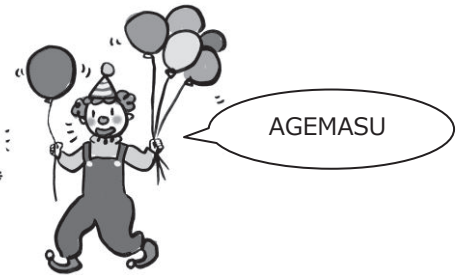
◆ When the giver is the subject, you use AGEMASU (to give).

☞ See lesson 33

e.g.) KARE WA KANOJO NI FÛSEN O AGEMASU.

(He gives her a balloon.)

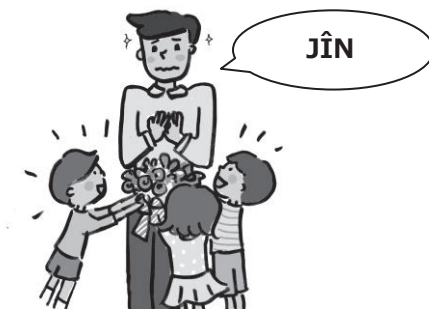
MORAIMASU



... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ... ゴキウゴキ ...



Sound Words



JÎN



HORORI

It describes being moved almost to tears, and deep heartfelt emotion.

It describes being moved to tears in spite of yourself, and feeling sympathy for somebody.



LESSON 46 帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて 幸せです

KIKOKU SURU MAE NI, YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU

アンナ	もしかして、雪？	Is it snowing?
Anna	MOSHIKASHITE, YUKI?	
健太	これは、粉雪。粉のようにさらさら	This is powder snow.
Kenta	しているでしょ。	It's light, dry and fine like powder,
	KORE WA, KONAYUKI.	isn't it?
	KONA NO YÔ NI	
	SARASARA SHITEIRU DESHO.	
アンナ	帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて	I'm happy to be able to see snow,
Anna	幸せです。	before I go back to my country.
	KIKOKU SURU MAE NI,	
	YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA	
	DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU.	



Grammar Tips

① _ NO YÔ NI (like, similar to _)

e.g.) KONA NO YÔ NI (like powder)

② Dictionary-form verb + MAE NI (Before _)

◆ MAE NI (before) is an expression to emphasize what you do or did before taking another action.

Verbs take the dictionary form, when they are followed by MAE NI.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABERU MAE NI, TE O ARAIMASHITA. (Before I ate a meal, I washed my hands.)

◆ You use ATO DE (after), when you want to emphasize what you do or did, after taking another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABETA ATO DE, OSARA O ARAIMASU. (After I eat a meal, I wash dishes.)

... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ... ㇿ ㇿ ...



Sound Words

CHIRA
CHIRA



KONKON



It describes something small and light, such as snowflakes, falling slowly in the air.

It describes snow falling for a long time.



LESSON 47 にほんごきょうし 日本語教師になるのが夢です

NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU

先生 Teacher	最後に、みなさんの夢を教えてください。 SAIGO NI, MINASAN NO YUME O OSHIETE KUDASAI.	Lastly, please tell us your dreams.
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	僕は日本を1周したいです。 BOKU WA NIHON O ISSHŪ SHITAI DESU.	I want to travel around Japan.
アンナ Anna	私は・・・日本語教師になるのが夢です。 WATASHI WA... NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.	As for me, to be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.



Grammar Tips

① NI NARIMASU (to be/to become _)

◆ NI is a particle indicating the result of a change.

e.g.) NIHONGO KYÔSHI NI NARIMASU. (I will become a Japanese language teacher.)

② Plain-form verb + NO : Change verbs into nouns

◆ To change verbs into nouns, you add NO to the plain forms of verbs, such as the dictionary form or the TA-form.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.

↳ Dictionary form of NARIMASU (to be)

(To be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.)

◆ You can also use KOTO, instead of NO.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU KOTO GA YUME DESU.

... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ... ㇿㇿ...



Sound Words

SURASURA



It describes somebody talking or reading about something smoothly and effortlessly.

PERAPERERA



It describes people chattering quickly and continuously, or somebody talking to others about something he or she is not supposed to.



LESSON 48 いろいろお世話になりました IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA

健太	からだ 体に気をつけて。	Please take care of yourself.
Kenta	KARADA NI KIOTSUKETE.	
さくら	タイに着いたら連絡してね。	When you arrive in Thailand,
Sakura	TAI NI TSUITARA, RENRAKU SHITE NE.	please let us know.
アンナ	はい。いろいろお世話になりました。	Yes. Thank you very much for
Anna	健太さんとさくらさんもお元気で。 HAI. IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA. KENTA-SAN TO SAKURA-SAN MO OGENKIDE.	everything. Kenta and Sakura, please take care of yourselves, too.



Grammar Tips

① KIOTSUKETE (Take care / Be careful)

- ◆ KIOTSUKETE is the TE-form of the verb, KIOTSUKEMASU (to take care / to be careful).
- ◆ We use the particle NI to indicate the object of this verb, or what you should take care of.
e.g.) KURUMA NI KIOTSUKETE. (Be careful of cars.)

② Farewell greetings

IROIRO OSEWA NI
NARIMASHITA.

(Thank you very much for
everything.)



OGENKIDE.
(Take care.)

SAYÔNARA.
(Goodbye.)



Sound Words

AHAHA



It describes laughing happily
with your mouth wide open.

UFUFU



It describes laughing with the mouth not so
wide open. It often describes a woman
laughing in a quiet way.

Adjectives

			Negative form		Past form	TE-form
I-adjectives 	happy	うれしい URESHII	うれしく	ない NAI	うれしかった URESHIKATTA	うれしくて URESHIKUTE
	interesting	おもしろい OMOSHIROI	おもしろく	ない NAI	おもしろかった OMOSHIROKATTA	おもしろくて OMOSHIROKUTE
	busy	いそが 忙しい ISOGASHII	いそが 忙しく	ない NAI	いそが 忙しかった	いそが 忙しくて
	cheap	やす 安い YASUI	やす 安く	ない NAI	やす 安かった	やす 安くて
	cute	かわいい KAWAII	かわいく	ない NAI	かわいかった	かわいくて
	big	おお 大きい ÔKII	おお 大きく	ない NAI	おお 大きかった	おお 大きくて
	delicious	おいしい OISHII	おいしく	ない NAI	おいしかった	おいしくて
	good	いい II	よく YOKU	ない NAI	よかった	よくて
Na-adjectives 	all right	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫 DAIJÔBU	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫では	ない NAI	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫だった	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫で
	good at	じょうず 上手 JÔZU	じょうず 上手では	ない NAI	じょうず 上手だった	じょうず 上手で
	healthy	げんき 元気 GENKI	げんき 元気では	ない NAI	げんき 元気だった	げんき 元気で
	fond of	す 好き SUKI	す 好きでは	ない NAI	す 好きだった	す 好きで
	famous	ゆうめい 有名 YÛMEI	ゆうめい 有名では	ない NAI	ゆうめい 有名だった	ゆうめい 有名で

Counters

		1	2	3	4	5
	TSU (piece)	ひとつ HITOTSU	ふたつ FUTATSU	みっつ MITTSU	よっつ YOTTSU	いつつ ITSUTSU
	KAI (floor)	いっかい IKKAI	にかい NIKAI	さんがい SANGAI	よんかい YONKAI	ごかい GOKAI
	FUN / PUN (minute)	いっぶん IPPUN	にぶん NIFUN	さんぶん SANPUN	よんぶん YONPUN	ごぶん GOFUN
	SAI (year old)	いっさい ISSAI	にさい NISAI	さんさい SANSai	よんさい YONSAI	ごさい GOSAI

Verbs

		MASU-form		Dictionary form	TE-form	TA-form
Group 1 	to use	使い TSUKAI	ます MASU	使う TSUKAU	使って TSUKATTE	使った TSUKATTA
	to wait	待ち MACHI	ます MASU	待つ MATSU	待って MATTE	待った MATTA
	to gather	集まり ATSUMARI	ます MASU	集まる ATSUMARU	集まって ATSUMATTE	集まった ATSUMATTA
	to read	読み YOMI	ます MASU	読む YOMU	読んで YONDE	読んだ YONDA
	to write	書き KAKI	ます MASU	書く KAKU	書いて KAITE	書いた KAITA
	to hurry	急ぎ ISOGI	ます MASU	急ぐ ISOGU	急いで ISOIDE	急いだ ISOIDA
	to turn off	消し KESHI	ます MASU	消す KESU	消して KESHITE	消した KESHITA
	to go	行き IKI	ます MASU	行く IKU	行って ITTE	行った ITTA
Group2 	to eat	食べ TABE	ます MASU	食べる TABERU	食べて TABETE	食べた TABETA
	to memorize	覚え OBOE	ます MASU	覚える OBOERU	覚えて OBOETE	覚えた OBOETA
	to be	い I	ます MASU	いる IRU	いて ITE	いた ITA
	to see	見 MI	ます MASU	見る MIRU	見て MITE	見た MITA
Group3 	to come	来 KI	ます MASU	来る KURU	来て KITE	来た KITA
	to do	し SHI	ます MASU	する SURU	して SHITE	した SHITA
	to study	勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ます MASU	勉強する BENKYÔ SURU	勉強して BENKYÔ SHITE	勉強した BENKYÔ SHITA

NAI-form		Passive form		Volitional form	Command form	Potential form	
つか 使わ	ない	つか 使われ	ます	つか 使おう	つか 使え	つか 使え	ます
TSUKAWA	NAI	TSUKAWARE	MASU	TSUKAÔ	TSUKAE	TSUKAE	MASU
ま 待た	ない	ま 待たれ	ます	ま 待とう	ま 待て	ま 待て	ます
MATA	NAI	MATARE	MASU	MATÔ	MATE	MATE	MASU
あつ 集まら	ない	あつ 集まれ	ます	あつ 集まろう	あつ 集まれ	あつ 集まれ	ます
ATSUMARA	NAI	ATSUMARARE	MASU	ATSUMARÔ	ATSUMARE	ATSUMARE	MASU
よ 読ま	ない	よ 読まれ	ます	よ 読もう	よ 読め	よ 読め	ます
YOMA	NAI	YOMARE	MASU	YOMÔ	YOME	YOME	MASU
か 書か	ない	か 書かれ	ます	か 書こう	か 書け	か 書け	ます
KAKA	NAI	KAKARE	MASU	KAKÔ	KAKE	KAKE	MASU
いそ 急が	ない	いそ 急がれ	ます	いそ 急ごう	いそ 急げ	いそ 急げ	ます
ISOGA	NAI	ISOGARE	MASU	ISOGÔ	ISOGE	ISOGE	MASU
け 消さ	ない	け 消され	ます	け 消そう	け 消せ	け 消せ	ます
KESA	NAI	KESARE	MASU	KESÔ	KESE	KESE	MASU
い 行か	ない	い 行かれ	ます	い 行こう	い 行け	い 行け	ます
IKA	NAI	IKARE	MASU	IKÔ	IKE	IKE	MASU
た 食べ	ない	た 食べられ	ます	た 食べよう	た 食べろ	た 食べられ	ます
TABE	NAI	TABERARE	MASU	TABEYÔ	TABERO	TABERARE	MASU
おぼ 覚え	ない	おぼ 覚えられ	ます	おぼ 覚えよう	おぼ 覚えろ	おぼ 覚えられ	ます
OBOE	NAI	OBOERARE	MASU	OBOEYÔ	OBOERO	OBOERARE	MASU
い I	ない	いられ	ます	いよう	いろ	いられ	ます
I	NAI	IRARE	MASU	IYÔ	IRO	IRARE	MASU
み 見	ない	み 見られ	ます	み 見よう	み 見ろ	み 見られ	ます
MI	NAI	MIRARE	MASU	MIYÔ	MIRO	MIRARE	MASU
こ 来	ない	こ 来られ	ます	こ 来よう	こ 来い	こ 来られ	ます
KO	NAI	KORARE	MASU	KOYÔ	KOI	KORARE	MASU
し SHI	ない	され	ます	しよう	しろ	でき	ます
SHI	NAI	SARE	MASU	SHIYÔ	SHIRO	DEKI	MASU
べんきよう 勉強し	ない	べんきよう 勉強され	ます	べんきよう 勉強しよう	べんきよう 勉強しろ	べんきよう 勉強でき	ます
BENKYÔ SHI	NAI	BENKYÔ SARE	MASU	BENKYÔ SHIYÔ	BENKYÔ SHIRO	BENKYÔ DEKI	MASU



The Japanese Syllabaries (Hiragana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD

www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no
は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo
や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro
わ wa				を o
				ん n

The Japanese Syllabaries

(Katakana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD

www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english

 ア a	 イ i	 ウ u	 エ e	 オ o
 カ ka	 キ ki	 ク ku	 ケ ke	 コ ko
 サ sa	 シ shi	 ス su	 セ se	 ソ so
 タ ta	 チ chi	 ツ tsu	 テ te	 ト to
 ナ na	 ニ ni	 ヌ nu	 ネ ne	 ノ no
 ハ ha	 ヒ hi	 フ fu	 ヘ he	 ホ ho
 マ ma	 ミ mi	 ム mu	 メ me	 モ mo
 ヤ ya		 ユ yu		 ヨ yo
 ラ ra	 リ ri	 ル ru	 レ re	 ロ ro
 ワ wa				 ヲ o
				 ン n

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Tokunaga has been active in various roles as a Japanese language teacher since the 1990's. From the year 2000, she has been teaching Japanese to foreign students in the Japanese Language and Culture Program at Kanda University of International Studies. She has also been involved in developing teaching materials. She has a friendly personality, and is highly evaluated for her practical lessons.

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Joseph Quini works for Japanese media as a news reader, narrator and translator. In his free time, he enjoys hiking and strolling through serene temple gardens.



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Easy Japanese

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