

Easy Japanese

やさしい日本語



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NHK WORLD
JAPAN

About “Easy Japanese”

“Easy Japanese” is a learning program offered in 18 languages by NHK WORLD-JAPAN, the international broadcasting service of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).



The 48-part series features fun skits that form an extended story. Listeners can learn handy and easy-to-use phrases for self-introductions, shopping, and many other situations. The program is also rich with tourist information as well as insights into Japanese culture and manners.

This program meets the “JF Standard for Japanese-Language Education (JFS)” set by the Japan Foundation. (jfstandard.jp) The program emphasizes communication skills in Japanese in everyday situations and fosters understanding and respect for different cultures.

The series is designed for JFS A1-A2 level learners. A1 learners are those who can understand basic expressions in everyday life and engage in very simple daily conversations. A2 learners can conduct simple daily conversations on familiar subjects. The level classifications are based on the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference).



Learn Japanese online, free of charge!

<https://www.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/lesson/en/>

Listen to “Easy Japanese” on NHK WORLD-JAPAN radio or follow the program online.

The Story

“Haru-san House” is a share house in Tokyo, bringing together people of various nationalities and personalities. Their common language is Japanese. And the landlady who handles the problems of the residents is actually a robot!

One day, a Vietnamese student, Tam, moves in.

The story is about Tam as she travels around Japan with her housemates, while learning Japanese and following her dreams.



Charactors



ミー・ヤー

Mi Ya

A Chinese freelance photographer, Mi Ya is a resident of “Haru-san House” and like an older sister to Tam.



グエン・ミイ・タム

Nguyen My Tam

A Vietnamese student, Tam is cheerful and sweet. She secretly has a crush on a Japanese pianist, Yuuki.



はる

Haru

The robot landlady with artificial intelligence, Haru is shaped like a traditional Japanese “kokeshi” doll. She’s always looking over residents from the living room table.



いわもとかいと
岩元海斗

Iwamoto Kaito

A Japanese university student, Kaito is a resident of “Haru-san House” and is good at cooking.



マイク・ハドソン

Mike Hudson

An American graduate student and former resident of “Haru-san House,” Mike is an aficionado of Japanese culture.



ほんだ
本田あやか

Honda Ayaka

A Japanese friend of Tam, Ayaka is always cheerful.



ほしゆうき
星悠輝

Hoshi Yuuki

A Japanese pianist, Yuuki first met Tam in Vietnam.

How to Use This Textbook

★ Three pages for each lesson

Today's Skit:

Enjoy the story while checking the content and pronunciations.

Pronunciation:

Pronunciations are expressed alphabetically. Prolonged sounds are expressed by repeating vowels (Example: "tokee" for clock). Geminate consonants are expressed by doubling the letter (Example: "zasshi" for magazine). ˆ shows where the pitch goes down. (See p. 8)

はるさんハウスはどこですか
Haru-san-Haisu wa doko desu ka
Where is Haru-san House?

Today's Skit

タム : すみません。 Excuse me.
Tam Sumimasen.
はるさんハウスはどこですか。 Where is Haru-san House?
Haru-san-Haisu wa doko desu ka.
タム : はるさんハウス? Haru-san House?
Kato Haru-san-Haisu?
あれ? ほくたちのうちだよ。 Oh? That's where we live.
Are? Hokutachi no uchi da yo.
ミヤ : すてきです。 It's close by.
Mi Ya Suteki chikaku desu.

Can-do:

Lesson Goal

Key Phrase:

Usage and grammar of the Key Phrase, to master the Can-do segment.

Use It!:

Dialog examples, using the Key Phrase. Repeat them again and again.

Try It Out!:

Exercises. Make sentences by using the words shown.

Key Phrase

はるさんハウスはどこですか。
Haru-san-Haisu wa doko desu ka.
Where is Haru-san House?

To ask for directions, ask "Place" wa doko desu ka. "Wa" is a topic-marker particle that comes after a noun. Its written as "what" in Hiragana but is pronounced as "wa". Adding "desu ka" after the interrogative "doko" or "where", and raising your intonation makes it into a question.

Can-do Asking for directions

すみません。トイレはどこですか。
Sumimasen. Toire wa doko desu ka.
あそこです。
Asoko desu.
Excuse me. Where is the toilet?
It's over there.

練習問題

すみません。一はどこですか。 Excuse me. Where is XXX?
Sumimasen. Ichi wa doko desu ka.

1 駅 station コンビニ convenience store

Bonus Phrase

ありがとうございます。
Arigatoo gozaimasu.
Thank you very much.

This expresses gratitude. If you're thanking someone close to you, like a friend or a family member, you can use the short version "arigato".

MI YU's Travel Guide

Beauty of Various Places Around Japan

You can enjoy the scenery of four distinct seasons around the country. For example, spring is the season for cherry blossoms to bloom. Kyoto is famous for the flower. In summer, lots of people enjoy mountain climbing and going to the beach. In autumn, the reddening of leaves is beautiful. And winter is also attractive for its snow. You can enjoy skiing and other winter sports.

Kyoto Hokkaido
Okinawa Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture

Answer : 春は桜が咲き、夏は山に登ったり海に行ったり、秋は紅葉がきれい、冬はスキーが楽しめたり。

http://www.nhk.or.jp/textbook/ NHK WORLD-JAPAN 17

Bonus Phrase:

Phrases from the skits you can use just as they are.

Step-up:

Learn greetings, numbers, days of the week, and other useful expressions.

On the 3rd page of each lesson, interesting information on sightseeing, culture, gourmet, manners and others related to the lesson.

Answers for Try It Out!

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LESSON
1

はるさんハウスはどこですか

Haru-san-Hausu wa doko desu ka

Where is Haru-san House?



Today's Skit

タム : すみません。

Excuse me.

Tam Sumimaseⁿ.

はるさんハウスはどこですか。

Where is Haru-san House?

Haru-san-Ha^usu wa do^ko de^su ka.

かいと
海斗 : はるさんハウス?

Haru-san House?

Kaito Haru-san-Ha^usu?

あれ? ぼくたちのうちだよ。

Oh? That's where we live.

Are? Bo^kutachi no uchiⁱ da yo ne.

ミーヤ: すぐ近くです。

It's close by.

Mi Ya Su^gu chi^kaku de^su.

いっしょ
一緒にいきましょう。

We can go together.

Issho ni ikimasho^o.

かいと
海斗 : こっちだよ。

This way.

Kaito Kocchiⁱ da yo.

タム : はい。ありがとうございます。

OK.

Tam Haⁱ. Ari^gatoo gozaima^su.

Thank you very much.

Vocabulary

すみません excuse me
sumimaseⁿ

どこ where
do^ko

ぼくたち we
bo^kutachi

うち home
uchi

すぐ近く very near
su^gu chi^kaku

いっしょ
一緒に together
issho ni

行く go
iku

こっち this way
kocchiⁱ

はい OK
haⁱ



Key Phrase

はるさんハウスはどこですか。

Haru-san-Ha¹usu wa do¹ko de¹su ka.

Where is Haru-san House?

To ask for directions, say “[place] wa doko desu ka.” “Wa” is a topic-marker particle that comes after a noun. It's written as “は(ha)” in Hiragana but is pronounced as “wa.” Adding “desu ka” after the interrogative “doko” or “where” and raising your intonation makes a question.

Use It!

すみません。トイレはどこですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. To¹ire wa do¹ko de¹su ka.

あそこです。

Asoko de¹su.

Excuse me. Where is the toilet?

It's over there.



Try It Out!

すみません。～はどこですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. ~wa do¹ko de¹su ka.

Excuse me. Where is XXX?

① 駅

e¹ki

station



② コンビニ

konbini

convenience store



Bonus Phrase

ありがとうございます。

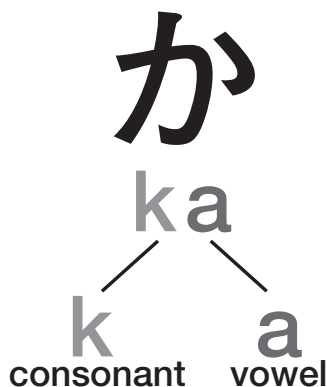
Ari¹gattoo gozaima¹su.

Thank you very much.

This expresses gratitude. If you're thanking someone close to you, like a friend or a family member, you can use the short version “arigatoo.”

The Sound of Japanese

Most syllables in Japanese are made up of one consonant and one vowel.



The Japanese accent comes from the pitch, not strong or weak sounds. Each word has a set accent pattern. Some have a flat pitch; others have a set place where the pitch goes down, which is represented by the ˩ mark.

a˩me

rain



a˩me

candy



A˩me ga furima˩shita

It rained.

A˩me ga furima˩shita

Candy dropped.

Answer ① すみません。駅はどこですか。

Sumimase˩n. E˩ki wa do˩ko de˩su ka.

② すみません。コンビニはどこですか。

Sumimase˩n. Konbini wa do˩ko de˩su ka.

LESSON
2

がくせい
タムです。学生です

Tamu desu. Gakusee desu

I'm Tam. I'm a student.



Today's Skit

ミーヤ： ただいま。

I'm home.

Mi Ya Tadaima.

かいと 海斗： はるさん、^{あた}新しい^{じゅうにん}住人^つが着きましたよ。 Haru-san, the new resident has arrived.
Kaito Ha'ru-san, atarashi'i juunin ga tsukima'shita yo.

はる： はーい。

OK.

Haru Haa'i.

ようこそいらっしゃいました。

Welcome.

Yo'okoso irasshaima'shita.

タム： え、ロボット？

Oh, a robot?

Tam E, ro'botto?

かいと 海斗： そう。^{おおや}大家^{はるさん}のはるさんです。

That's right.

Kaito So'o. O'oya no Ha'ru-san de'su.

This is our landlady, Haru-san.

タム： はじめまして。

Hello.

Tam Hajimema'shite.

タムです。^{がくせい}学生^{です}です。

I'm Tam.

Ta'mu de'su. Gakusee de'su.

I'm a student.

よろしく^{ねが}お願いします。

Nice to meet you.

Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

Vocabulary

^{あた}新しい new

atarashi'i

^{じゅうにん}住人 resident

juunin

^つ着く arrive

tsu'ku

ロボット robot

ro'botto

^{おおや}大家 landlord/landlady

o'oya

^{がくせい}学生 student

gakusee

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Introducing yourself with
name and occupation

タムです。^{がくせい}学生です。

Ta¹mu de¹su. Gakusee de¹su.

I'm Tam. I'm a student.

As in "[name/occupation] desu," "desu" comes after a noun to make a sentence. In "A wa B desu" or "A is B," A is the topic or subject and B explains that. In the key phrase, the "A wa" part, which is "watashi wa" or "I am" is omitted.

Use It!

はじめまして。^{がくせい}アンナです。学生です。

Hajimema¹shite. A¹nna de¹su. Gakusee de¹su.

はじめまして。^{すずき}鈴木です。

Hajimema¹shite. Suzuki de¹su.

Hello. I'm Anna. I'm a student.

Hello. I'm Suzuki.



Try It Out!

はじめまして。[name]です。[occupation]です。

Hajimema¹shite. [name] de¹su. [occupation] de¹su.

Hello. I'm [name].

I'm a [occupation].

① トーマス

To¹omasu

Thomas

^{かいしゃいん}
会社員

kaisha¹in

company employee

② エリン

E¹rin

Erin

^{きょうし}
教師

kyo¹oshi

teacher



Bonus Phrase

よろしく^{ねが}お願いします。

Yoroshiku onegai-shima¹su.

Nice to meet you.

You say this to a person who'll be taking care of you. It's often used in self-introductions. If the person you're speaking to is a friend or someone younger than you, you can shorten it to just "yoroshiku."

Japanese Characters

Japanese has three types of characters -- Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana. For example, in Japanese “Watashi wa Tamu desu” or “I’m Tam” would be:

私はタムです

“私” is a Kanji, “は” and “です” are Hiragana, and “タム” is a Katakana.

Katakana is used to write names and words from other languages. Hiragana is used for other things. The phonetic letters of Katakana and Hiragana were made from Kanji.

Kanji are ideograms used to write out major ideas.

ア

Katakana: a

あ

Hiragana: a

山

Kanji: yama(mountain)



Signboards written in Japanese

Answer ① はじめまして。トーマスです。^{かいしゃいん}会社員です。

Hajimema'shite. To'omasu de'su. Kaisha'in de'su.

② はじめまして。エリンです。^{きょうし}教師です。

Hajimema'shite. E'rin de'su. Kyo'ooshi de'su.

LESSON
3

ベトナムから来ました

Betonamu kara kimashita

I'm from Vietnam.



Today's Skit

海斗 : タムさん、たくさん食べてね。

Enjoy the meal, Tam-san.

Kaito Ta¹mu-san, takusan ta¹bete ne.

タム : はい。

Thanks, I will.

Tam Ha¹i.

タムです。ベトナムから来ました。

I'm Tam.

Ta¹mu de¹su. Betonamu kara kima¹shita.

I'm from Vietnam.

ミーヤ : ミーヤです。中国からです。

I'm Mi Ya.

Mi Ya Mi¹iyaa de¹su. Chu¹ugoku kara¹ de¹su.

I'm from China.

写真家です。

I'm a photographer.

Shashinka de¹su.

海斗 : ぼくは海斗。学生です。

I'm Kaito.

Kaito Bo¹ku wa Ka¹ito. Gakusee de¹su.

I'm a student.

はる : わたくし、大家のはるです。

I'm the landlady, Haru.

Haru Watakushi, o¹oya no Ha¹ru de¹su.

ミーヤ : はるさんは何でも知っています。

Haru-san knows everything.

Mi Ya Ha¹ru-san wa nan de mo shitte ima¹su.

タム : そうですか。よろしくお願いします。

Oh really?

Tam So¹o de¹su ka. Yoroshiku onegai-shima¹su.

Nice to meet you.

Vocabulary

たくさん a lot

takusan

食べる eat

tabe¹ru

来る come

ku¹ru

写真家 photographer

shashinka

ぼく I (male)

bo¹ku

知っている know

shitte iru

Key Phrase

ベトナムから来^きました。Betonamu kara kima¹shita.

I'm from Vietnam.

To say where you're from, use "[place] kara kimashita." "Kara" is a particle that indicates the starting point or place of origin. "Kimashita" is the past tense of the verb "kuru" or "to come." You can replace this with "desu" and say "Betonamu kara desu" or "I'm from Vietnam."

Use It!

どちらからですか。

Do¹chira kara¹ de¹su ka.アメリカから来^きました。Amerika kara kima¹shita.

Where are you from?

I'm from America.



Try It Out!

～から来^きました。

I'm from XXX.

～kara kima¹shita.

① タイ

Ta'i

Thailand



② ブラジル

Burajiru

Brazil



Bonus Phrase

そうですか。

So¹o de¹su ka.

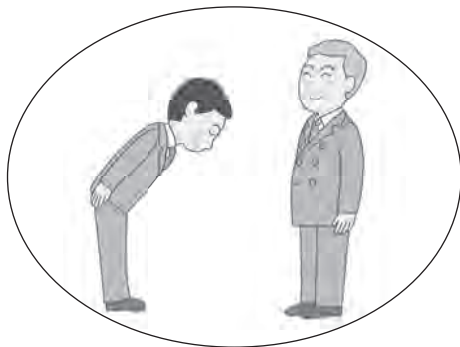
Oh really?

This is a response that acknowledges you understand what the person you're talking to has said. Be sure not to raise your intonation at the end of the sentence.



How to Greet People in Japan

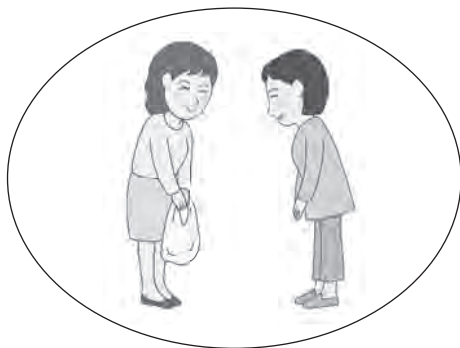
Bowing is customary in Japan when exchanging greetings. Your relationship with the other person determines how deeply you bow.



If he or she is older or ranks higher than you in some way, the bow is deep.

If the person is your peer or younger than you, just a nod may be enough.

Handshakes and hugs are not so common.



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Answer ① タイから来ました。

Ta'i kara kima'shita.

② ブラジルから来ました。

Burajiru kara kima'shita.

LESSON
4

だいがく にほんご べんきょう
大学で日本語を勉強します

Daigaku de Nihongo o
benkyoo-shimasu

I'm going to study Japanese
at a university.



Today's Skit

タム : これ、どこですか。

Where is this?

Tam Kore, do¹ko de¹su ka.

ミーヤー: ^{おきなわ}沖縄です。

It's Okinawa.

Mi Ya Okinawa de¹su.

タム : へえ。

Wow!

Tam Hee.

ミーヤー: これは^{きょうと}京都です。

This is Kyoto.

Mi Ya Kore wa Kyo¹oto de¹su.

^{きょうと}京都はとてもきれいですよ。

Kyoto is very beautiful.

Kyo¹oto wa totemo ki¹ree de¹su yo.

タム : そうですね。

I think so too.

Tam So¹o de¹su ne.

ミーヤー: タムさんは^{にほん なに}日本で何をしますか。

Tam-san, what are you
going to do in Japan?

Mi Ya Ta¹mu-san wa Niho¹n de na¹ni o shima¹su ka.

タム : ^{だいがく にほんご べんきょう}大学で日本語を勉強します。

I'm going to study Japanese
at a university.

Tam Daigaku de Nihongo o benkyoo-shima¹su.

ミーヤー: いいですね。

That's great.

Mi Ya I¹i de¹su ne.

タム : はい、^{だの}楽しみです。

Yes,
I'm looking forward to it.

Tam Ha¹i, tanoshi¹mi de¹su.

Vocabulary

^{だいがく}大学 university
daigaku

^{にほんご}日本語 Japanese language
Nihongo

^{べんきょう}勉強する study
benkyoo-suru

Key Phrase

だいがく にほんご べんきょう
大学で日本語を勉強します。

Daigaku de Nihongo o benkyoo-shima¹su.

I'm going to study Japanese at a university.

To express what you're going to do, use the verb's MASU-form (that ends with "masu") such as "benkyoo-shimasu" or "I will study." This form is used when speaking politely. "De" is a particle indicating a place, and "o" is a particle expressing the object. The verb comes at the end of the sentence.

Use It!

にほん なに
日本で何をしますか。

Niho¹n de na¹ni o shima¹su ka.

か もの
買い物します。

Kaimono o shima¹su.

What are you going to do in Japan?
 I'm going to go shopping.



Try It Out!

[object]を~ます。 I'm going to XXX [object].

[object]o~ma¹su.

① **てんぷら**

tenpura
tempura

② **食べます (食べる)**

tabema¹su (tabe¹ru)
going to eat

③ **歌舞伎**

kabuki
kabuki

④ **見ます (見る)**

mima¹su (mi¹ru)
going to see



Bonus Phrase

たの
楽しみです。

Tanoshi¹mi desu.

I'm looking forward to it.

This is a phrase to express something you're happily expecting.



Beauty of Various Places

Around Japan

You can enjoy the scenery of four distinct seasons around the country. For example, spring is the season for cherry blossoms. Kyoto is a prime place for seeing them. In summer, lots of people enjoy mountain climbing and going to the beach. In autumn, the coloring of the leaves is beautiful. Winter brings pure white snow. You can enjoy skiing and other winter sports.

Kyoto



©Ninnaji-Temple

Hokkaido



©Niseko Village

Nikko, Tochigi Pref.



©Nikko Toshogu Shrine

Okinawa



©OCVB

- Answer ① てんぷらをたべます。 Tenpura o tabema'su.
② かぶき伎みを見ます。 Kabuki o mima'su.

LESSON
5

ラジオで勉強しました

Rajio de benkyoo-shimashita

I studied by listening to the radio.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、今日から学校ですね。
Haru : Ta¹mu-san, kyo¹o kara gakkoo de¹su ne. Tam-san, your school starts today, doesn't it?

タム : はい。
Tam : Ha¹i. Yes.

はる : あらまあ! どうしたんですか。
Haru : A¹ra ma¹a! Do¹o shitan de¹su ka. Oh! What's wrong?

タム : 日本語が心配です。
Tam : Nihongo ga shinpai de¹su. I'm nervous about my Japanese.

はる : タムさんは日本語、お上手ですよ。
Haru : Ta¹mu-san wa Nihongo, ojoozu¹ de¹su yo. Tam-san, your Japanese is fine.

タム : いいえ、まだまだです。
Tam : lie, ma¹da ma¹da de¹su. No, it's not good enough.

はる : ベトナムで勉強したんでしょう?
Haru : Betonamu de benkyoo-shita¹n deshoo? You studied it in Vietnam, right?

タム : はい、ラジオで勉強しました。
Tam : Ha¹i, ra¹jio de benkyoo-shima¹shita. Yes, I studied by listening to the radio.

はる : それなら、大丈夫ですよ。
Haru : Sore na¹ra, daijo¹obu de¹su yo. Then, you'll be OK.

Vocabulary

きょう today
kyo¹o

じょうず skillful
joozu¹ (na)

はい yes
ha¹i

ラジオ radio
ra¹jio

しんぱい 心配(な) anxious
shinpai (na)

だいじょうぶ 大丈夫(な) OK
daijo¹obu (na)

Key Phrase

ラジオで勉強しました。

Ra'jio de benkyoo-shima'shita.

I studied by listening to the radio.

To express something you did in the past, change the end of the verb's MASU-form from “masu” to “mashita.” “De” in “ra'jio de” indicates the means. The subject “watashi wa” or “I” and the object “Nihongo o” or “Japanese” have been omitted because they're clear from the context.

Use It!

あ、日本語! どうやって勉強しましたか。

A, Nihongo! Do'o yatte benkyoo-shima'shita ka.

インターネットで勉強しました。

Intaane'tto de benkyoo-shima'shita.

Oh, Japanese! How did you study?
I studied online.



Try It Out!

～で勉強しました。

I studied with/at XXX.

～de benkyoo-shima'shita.

① アニメ

anime
anime

② 学校

gakkoo
school

Bonus Phrase

いいえ、まだまだです。

lie, ma'da ma'da de'su.

No, it's not good enough.

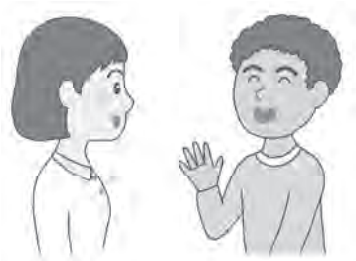
This humble expression can be used when someone praises you. “lie” means “no” and “mada mada desu” means “not enough.”



Expressions of Humility

If someone compliments you, saying “Your Japanese is good,” how would you answer?

- 1) Thank you very much.
- 2) No, it's not good enough.
- 3) Yes, I studied at the university.



Most Japanese people would answer in a humble way and say it's not good enough as in 2) “**lie, mada mada desu.**” Japanese has lots of other humble expressions. For example, even when someone has prepared a table full of delicacies for a guest, a common way to present the food would be “We have nothing but this.”



Answer ① アニメで勉強しました。
② 学校で勉強しました。

Anime de benkyoo-shima'shita.

Gakkoo de benkyoo-shima'shita.

LESSON
6

この電車は池袋に行きますか

Kono densha wa Ikebukuro ni ikimasu ka

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?



Today's Skit

タム : すみません。

Excuse me.

Tam Sumimaseⁿ.

駅員 : はい。

Yes.

Station staff Haⁱ.

タム : この電車は池袋に行きますか。

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?

Tam Kono densha wa Ikebu^kuro ni ikima^su ka.

駅員 : いいえ、行きません。

No, it doesn't.

Station staff Iie, ikimaseⁿ.

池袋は山手線です。

Ikebukuro is on the Yamanote Line.

Ikebu^kuro wa Yamanote-sen de^su.

タム : 山手線はどこですか。

Where is the Yamanote Line?

Tam Yamanote-sen wa do^ko de^su ka.

駅員 : 3番線です。

Platform number three.

Station staff San-ban-sen de^su.

タム : わかりました。

I see.

Tam Wakarima^shita.

ありがとうございます。

Thank you very much.

Ari^gatoo gozaima^su.

Vocabulary

この this

kono

山手線 Yamanote Line

Yamanote-sen

電車 train

densha

～番線 platform number XXX

～ban-sen

いいえ no

iie

わかる understand

waka^ru

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Checking where public transportation is headed

この電車は池袋に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Ikebu¹kuro ni ikima¹su ka.

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?

To ask where public transportation is going, say “Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikimasu ka.” “Kono” means “this” and goes before a noun. It shows you're asking about the vehicle in front of you. The particle “ni” indicates the destination. “Ikimasu” is the verb “iku” or “to go” in the MASU-form.

Use It!

この電車は秋葉原に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Akiha¹bara ni ikima¹su ka.

いいえ、行きません。秋葉原は1番線です。

lie, ikimase¹n. Akiha¹bara wa ichi-ban-sen de¹su.

Does this train go to Akihabara?

No, it doesn't. Akihabara is platform number one.



Try It Out!

この[vehicle]は[location]に行きますか。

Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikima¹su ka.

Does this [vehicle]
go to [location]?

①バス

ba¹su

bus

空港

kuukoo

airport

②電車

densha

train

新宿

Shinjuku

Shinjuku



Numbers (1-10)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ichi ¹	ni ¹	san	yo ¹ n	go ¹	roku ¹	na ¹ na	hachi ¹	kyu ¹ u	ju ¹ u



Step-up



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Railway System in Japan

Japan's railway system spreads across the country. Big cities, in particular, are filled with lines, including subways. They're also connected by Shinkansen bullet trains and express trains, making long-distance travel convenient.

Japan's railway system has many lines



©Tokyo Metro



Tokyo Station

To buy a ticket, first, check the price on the fare list. Then, insert the money in the ticket machine. If you get a prepaid IC card, you can just touch in and out at ticket gates. The fare is deducted automatically.



©JR EAST



Remember that stations and trains are very crowded in rush hours.

- Answer ① このバスは空港に行きますか。
② この電車は新宿に行きますか。

Kono ba'su wa kuukoo ni ikima'su ka.

Kono densha wa Shinjuku ni ikima'su ka.

はな ゆっくり話してください

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai

Please speak slowly.



Today's Skit

あやか：隣、いい？

May I sit next to you?

Ayaka Tonari, ii?

タム：え？ はい。

Oh. Yes.

Tam E? Ha'i.

あやか：ありがとう。留学生なの？

Thank you.

Ayaka Ari'gatoo. Ryuugaku'see na no?

Are you a foreign student?

タム：すみません。よくわかりません。

I'm sorry.

Tam Sumimase'n. Yo'ku wakarimase'n.

I don't quite understand.

ゆっくり話してください。

Please speak slowly.

Yukku'ri hana'shite kudasai.

あやか：あ、ごめん、ごめん。

Oh, sorry, sorry.

Ayaka A, gomen, gomen.

あなたはりゅうがくせいですか。

Are you a foreign student?

Ana'ta wa ryuugaku'see de'su ka.

わたしはあやかです。

I'm Ayaka.

Watashi wa A'-YA-KA de'su.

よろしくね。

Nice to meet you.

Yoroshiku ne.

タム：はい。私はタムです。

Yes.

Tam Ha'i. Watashi wa Ta'mu de'su.

I'm Tam.

よろしくお話しします。

Nice to meet you too.

Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

Vocabulary

ゆっくり slowly

yukku'ri

話す speak

hana'su

私 I

watashi

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking someone
to speak more slowly

ゆっくり^{はな}話してください。

Yukku^{ri} hana^{shite} kudasaⁱ.

Please speak slowly.

To make a request, use “[the TE-form of a verb] + kudasai.” The TE-form is a conjugated verb that ends with “te” or “de.” “Hanashite” is the TE-form of “hanasu” or “speak.” Japanese verbs are categorized into three groups. Conjugation of the TE-form varies by group. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

すみません。もう一度^{いちど}言ってください。

Sumimaseⁿ. Moo ichi-do itte kudasaⁱ.

あ、はい。

A, haⁱ.

I'm sorry. Please say it again.
Oh, OK.



Try It Out!

すみません。～てください。

Sumimaseⁿ. ~te kudasaⁱ.

I'm sorry. Please XXX.

① 英語^{えいご}で言う^い (→ 言って)

Eego de iu (→ itte)

speak in English

② ローマ字^{ろまじ}で書く^く (→ 書いて)

Roomaji de ka^{ku} (→ ka^{ite})

write in the alphabets



Bonus Phrase

すみません。よくわかりません。

Sumimaseⁿ. Yo^{ku} wakarimaseⁿ.

I'm sorry. I don't quite understand.

Use this when you can't understand what the speaker said to you. Putting “yoku” before “wakarimasen” or “don't understand” makes it more polite.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Dishes

Popular Japanese dishes include nigirizushi, slices of raw fish on top of vinegared rice, and sukiyaki seasoned with soy sauce and sugar.

Nigirizushi



Sukiyaki



M. Nakamura/S. Ebisu

Rice is the staple food in Japan. People usually eat steamed rice with fish, meat, and vegetables. Miso soup or some other kind of soup often comes with the meal. Western dishes such as spaghetti and stew can be found everywhere.

Everyday meals



©Ken Mochizuki

Answer ① すみません。英語で言ってください。

Sumimaseⁿ. Eego de itte kudasai.

② すみません。ローマ字で書いてください。

Sumimaseⁿ. Roomaji de ka'ite kudasai.

LESSON
8

ともだち

友達のあやかさんです

Tomodachi no Ayaka-san desu

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.



Today's Skit

あやか： わあ、すごい! きれいだね。

Ayaka Waa, sugo¹i! Ki¹ree da ne.

Wow, fantastic!
Beautiful.

タム： はい。

Tam Ha¹i.

Yes it is.

ミーヤ： ああ、タム、^{おく}遅れてごめんなさい。

Mi Ya A¹a, Ta¹mu, okurete gomen nasa¹i.

Tam, sorry I'm late.

タム： ^{ともだち}友達のあやかさんです。

Tam Tomodachi no A¹yaka-san de¹su.

This is my friend,
Ayaka-san.

ミーヤ： こんにちは。ミーヤです。

Mi Ya Konnichiwa. Mi¹iyaa de¹su.

Hi.
I'm Mi Ya.

あやか： ああ、ミーヤさん!

Ayaka A¹a, Mi¹iyaa-san!

Ah, Mi Ya-san!

^{しゃしん}と
写真を撮ってるんでしょう?

Shashin o to¹tteru¹n deshoo?

I've heard you're
a photographer.

すごいなあ。

Sugo¹i naa.

That's wonderful.

^{わたし}と
私も撮ってくださいね。

Watashi mo to¹tte kudasa¹i ne.

Would you take my picture
too?

ミーヤ： あ、はい・・・。

Mi Ya A, ha¹i...

Uh, sure.

Vocabulary

^{おく}遅れる be late

okureru

ごめんなさい sorry

gomen nasa¹i

^{ともだち}友達 friend

tomodachi

Key Phrase

ともだち
友達のあやかさんです。

Tomodachi no A¹yaka-san de¹su.

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.

To introduce family members and friends to others, say “[your relationship with the person] no [name (san)]desu.” The particle “no” connects one noun to another, with the first noun modifying the next. “San” is an honorific title that's added to a name, but it's not used for yourself or family members.

Use It!

ともだち たなか
友達の田中さんです。

Tomodachi no Tanaka-san de¹su.

はじめまして。たなか
田中です。

Hajimema¹shite. Tanaka de¹su.

はじめまして。よろしくお願ひします。

Hajimema¹shite. Yoroshiku onegai-shima¹su.

This is my friend, Tanaka-san.

Hello. I'm Tanaka.

Hello. Nice to meet you.



Try It Out!

[relationship]の[name (さん)]です。 This is my [relationship], [name (san)].

[relationship] no [name (-san)] de¹su.

①妹

imooto

younger sister

アンナ

A¹nna

Anna

②同僚

dooryoo

colleague

ヤンさん

Ya¹n-san

Jan-san



Step-up

Greetings

Morning	Daytime	Evening
おはよう (ございます)	こんにちは	こんばんは
ohayoo (gozaima ¹ su)	konnichiwa ¹	konbanwa ¹



Spots for Tokyo Scenic Views

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, where the skit took place, is in Shinjuku. Its observatory is open to the public. You can enjoy a panoramic view of Tokyo 202 meters above ground. If the weather is good, you can even see Mount Fuji.

Tokyo Metropolitan
Government Building



©TCVB

View from the observatory



©Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Tokyo Tower is famous for its bright orange and white coloring. Tokyo Skytree near Asakusa was built in 2012, becoming the world's tallest tower. Both are beautiful when they're lit up at night.

Tokyo Tower (333m)



©TOKYO TOWER

Tokyo Skytree (634m)



©TOKYO-SKYTREE

Answer ① いちょうと 妹のアンナです。

Imotoo no A'nna de'su.

② どうりょう 同僚のヤンさんです。

Dooryoo no Ya'n-san de'su.

これは何ですか

Kore wa nan desu ka

What is this?



Today's Skit

海斗 : ここが「デパ地下」だよ。

Kaito Koko ga depa-chika da yo.

This is the the department store's basement deli.

マイク : いろんな食べ物があって、いいよね。

Mike Ironna tabemo¹no ga a¹tte, i¹i yo ne.

They have all kinds of food. It's great.

タム : わあ、すごい。

Tam Waa, sugo¹i.

Wow, this is amazing.

これは何ですか。

Kore wa na¹n de¹su ka.

What is this?

海斗 : 大根の漬物だよ。

Kaito Daikon no tsukemono da yo.

A pickled daikon radish.

マイク : 食べてみる?

Mike Ta¹bete mi¹ru?

Do you want to try it?

タム : いただきます。

Tam Itadakima¹su.

Yes, thank you.

おいしいです。

Oishi¹i de¹su.

It's good.

海斗 : これも食べてみる?

Kaito Kore mo ta¹bete mi¹ru?

Do you want to try this one too?

Vocabulary

ここ here

koko

デパ地下 basement deli

depa-chika

食べ物 food

tabemo¹no

これ this

kore

何 what

na¹n

漬物 pickled vegetable

tsukemono

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking the names of things you don't know

これは何ですか。

Kore wa naⁿ de^su ka.

What is this?

To ask the name of something you don't know, point to the thing and ask "Kore/Sore/Are wa nan desu ka." For something close to you, use "kore." For something close to the person you're talking to, use "sore." If the thing is far from you and the person you're speaking to, use "are." "Nan" is an interrogative meaning "what."

Use It!

すみません。これは何ですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. Kore wa naⁿ de^su ka.

お茶です。

Ocha de^su.

Excuse me. What is this?
It's tea.



Try It Out!

これ／それ／あれ は何ですか。 What is this/that/that over there?

Kore/Sore/Are wa naⁿ de^su ka.

①



②



Bonus Phrase

おいしいです。

Oishiⁱ de^su.

It's delicious.

Someone who treats you will be happy if you use this phrase. You can also simply say "Oishii!"



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

“Depa-chika”:

Treasure Troves of Food

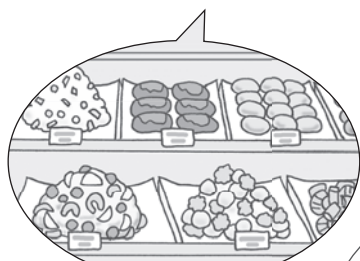
“Depa-chika,” department store basement delis, sell a wide variety of food including ready-made dishes, bento box lunches, desserts, and bread. Sometimes, free samples are available. “Depa-chika” are convenient because you can buy your favorite dishes and then eat them at home or in your hotel room.



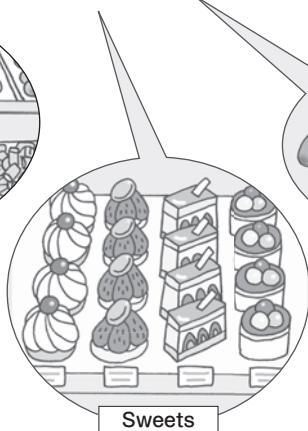
©Isetan Mitsukoshi Holdings



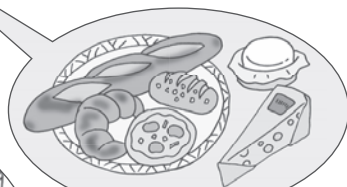
Pickled vegetables



Ready-made dishes



Sweets



Bread and cheese

- Answer ① それは何ですか。
(これは? たい焼きです。)
- ② あれは何ですか。
(あれはたこ焼きです。)

Sore wa na'n de'su ka.

(Kore? Taiyaki de'su.)

Are wa na'n de'su ka.

(Are wa takoyaki de'su.)

LESSON
10

このドライヤーはいくらですか

Kono doraiyaa wa ikura desu ka

How much is this hair dryer?



Today's Skit

タム : たくさんありますね!

Tam Takusan arima¹su ne!

So many hair dryers!

あやか : すごいでしょう?

Ayaka Sugo¹i deshoo?

Amazing, don't you think?

これはサラサラヘア。

Kore wa sarasara he¹a.

This one makes your hair silky smooth.

これはツヤが出るタイプ。

Kore wa tsuya ga de¹ru ta¹ipu.

And this one makes your hair shine.

タム : へえ、いくらですか。

Tam Hee, i¹kura de¹su ka.

Hmm.

How much is it?

あやか : セールって書いてある。きいてみよう。

Ayaka Se¹eru tte ka¹ite a¹ru. Kiite miyo¹o.

The sign says it's on sale. Let's ask the clerk.

タム : すみません。

Tam Sumimase¹n.

Excuse me.

このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i¹kura de¹su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

店員 : 9,900円です。

Clerk Kyuu-se¹n-kyuu-hyaku¹-en de¹su.

9,900 yen.

タム : え! 高すぎます。

Tam E! Takasugima¹su.

Oh my!

That's too expensive for me.

Vocabulary

いくら how much

i¹kura

書く write

ka¹ku

ドライヤー hair dryer

doraiyaa

このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i'kura de'su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

When asking how much something costs, say "ikura desu ka" or "how much is it?" When you mention the name of the thing, ask "Kono/Sono/Ano [thing] wa ikura desu ka." "Ikura" is an interrogative meaning "how much?"

Use It!

すみません。この炊飯器はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono suiha'n-ki wa i'kura de'su ka.

8,700円です。

Hasse'n-nanahyaku-en de'su.

Excuse me. How much is this rice cooker?

8,700 yen.



Try It Out!

すみません。この／その／あの ～はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono/Sono/Ano ~ wa i'kura de'su ka.

Excuse me. How much is (are) this/that/that over there XXX?

① イヤホン

i'yahon
earphones



② 茶碗

chawan
rice bowl



Larger Numbers



Step-up

	1	2	3	6	8
10	ju'u	ni'juu	sa'njuu	rokuju'u	hachiju'u
100	hyaku	nihyaku	sa'nbyaku	roppyaku	happyaku
1000	se'n	nise'n	sanze'n	rokuse'n	hasse'n

※1,234 se'n-nihyaku-sa'njuu-yo'n



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Japanese Bills and Coins

Japan has four kinds of paper money: 1,000-, 2,000-, 5,000-, and 10,000-yen bills. But you rarely see 2,000-yen bills around.

Japanese bills



As for coins, there are 6 types: one yen, five, ten, 50, 100, and 500. People have plenty of opportunity to use them, with vending machines on almost every corner. But the machines don't take one-yen or five-yen coins. So, they stay in your pocket until you shop at a store.

Japanese coins



The proper etiquette when giving cash gifts for marriages and other celebrations is to insert new bills in envelopes specifically used for that occasion.



Answer ① すみません。あのイヤホンはいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Ano i'yahon wa i'kura de'su ka.

② すみません。この茶碗はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono chawan wa i'kura de'su ka.

お守りはありますか

Omamori wa arimasu ka

Do you have any lucky charms?



Today's Skit

ミーヤー: このTシャツ、見て。

Look at this T-shirt.

Mi Ya Kono tii-shatsu, mi'te.

「忍者」って書いてある。

It says "ninja."

"Ni'nja" tte ka'ite a'ru.

タム : わあ、にんじゃ!

Wow, ninja!

Tam Waa, ni'nja!

てんいん
店員 : いらっしやいませ。

May I help you?

Clerk Irasshaima'se.

タム : すみません。

Yes, excuse me.

Tam Sumimase'n.

まも
お守りはありますか。

Do you have any lucky charms?

Omamori wa arima'su ka.

てんいん
店員 : ちょっと…。ここにはありませんねえ。

Sorry...

Clerk Cho'tto... Koko ni' wa arimase'n nee.

We don't carry those.

ミーヤー: タム、お守りはお寺にあるよ。

Tam, they have amulets at the temple.

Mi Ya Ta'mu, omamori wa otera ni a'ru yo.

タム : お寺ですか。

The temple?

Tam Otera de'su ka.

ミーヤー: 行きましょう。

Let's go.

Mi Ya Ikimasho'o.

Vocabulary

まも
お守り amulet

omamori

ある be

a'ru

てら てら
寺／お寺 temple

tera / otera



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking whether what you want is available

^{まも}
お守りがありますか。

Omamori wa arima'su ka.

Do you have any lucky charms?

When you want to ask whether a shop has something you're looking for, say "[thing] wa arimasu ka." "Wa" is a topic-marker particle. "Arimasu" is the MASU-form of the verb "aru" which indicates the existence of something.

Use It!

すみません。^{ちず}地図はありますか。

Sumimase'n. Chi'zu wa arima'su ka.

はい、こちらです。

Ha'i, kochira de'su.

Excuse me. Do you have a map?
Yes, here it is.



Try It Out!

すみません。～はありますか。

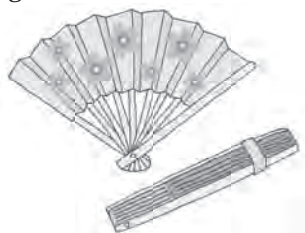
Sumimase'n. ~ wa arima'su ka.

Excuse me. Do you have XXX?

① ^{せんす}扇子

sensu

folding fan



② ^{にんじゃ}忍者のTシャツ

ni'nja no tii-shatsu

ninja T-shirt



Bonus Phrase

いらっしゃいませ。

Irasshaima'se.

May I help you?

A greeting used when customers enter shops and restaurants.



Strolling Around Asakusa

Asakusa is a popular tourist spot in Tokyo. The Kaminarimon Gate, with a huge red lantern, is the entrance to Sensoji Temple. The Nakamise Street stretches out from there.

Kaminarimon Gate



©Sensoji

Sensoji Temple Main Hall



©Sensoji

Many shops selling souvenirs, sweets and other things line both sides of the street. At the end of the street is the temple's main hall.

Nakamise Street



©Sensoji

Ningyo-yaki, or doll-shaped pancake



©Ganso Ningyoyaki Kimurayahonten

Answer ① すみません。扇子はありますか。

② すみません。忍者のTシャツはありますか。

Sumimase'n. Sensu wa arima'su ka.

Sumimase'n. Nij̄nja no tii-shatsu wa arima'su ka.

LESSON
12

かわいいお守りですね

Kawaii omamori desu ne

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?



Today's Skit

タム : これ、かわいいお守りですね。
Tam : Kore, kawaii omamori de³su ne. This is a cute amulet, isn't it?

ミーヤー : 本当、かわいい。
Mi Ya : Hontoo, kawaii. Yes, it's really cute.

タム : これもいいですね。
Tam : Kore mo i¹i de³su ne. This one is nice too.

職員 : それは縁結びのお守りです。
Clerk : Sore wa enmu¹subi no omamori de³su. That's an en-musubi charm.

800円になります。
Happyaku¹-en ni narima³su. It costs 800 yen.

タム : えんむす・・・。
Tam : Enmusu... En-musu...

ミーヤー : 縁結び。恋人ができるお守り。
Mi Ya : Enmu¹subi. Koibito ga deki¹ru omamori. En-musubi. It's for matchmaking.

タム : じゃあ、これをください。
Tam : Ja¹a, kore o kudasa¹i. Then I'll take this.

Vocabulary

かわいい cute
kawaii

それ that
sore

恋人 boyfriend/girlfriend
koibito

本当 really
hontoo

縁結び matchmaking
enmu¹subi

できる have a new
deki¹ru

いい good
i¹i

～になる costs XXX
～ni na¹ru

じゃあ then
ja¹a

かわいいお守りですね。

Kawai'i omamori de'su ne.

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?

Adjectives are placed before nouns they modify, as in “**kawaii omamori**” or “cute amulet.” A sentence can also end with an adjective. Adjectives that end with “i,” such as “**kawaii**” or “cute,” are called I-adjectives.

Use It!

見て、このTシャツ。

Mi'te, kono tii-shatsu.

おもしろいですね。

Omoshiro'i de'su ne.

Look at this T-shirt.

That's interesting, isn't it?



Try It Out!

[I-adjective] ですね。 It's [I-adjective], isn't it?

[I-adjective] de'su ne.

① 大きい

ooki'i

big



② 高い

taka'i

expensive



Bonus Phrase

これをください。

Kore o kudasa'i.

I'll take this.

Say this and point to the item you want in a restaurant or shop.



Shrines and Temples in Japan

You can find shrines and temples all across the country. Shinto gods have long been worshipped at shrines. Temples are home to Buddhism. Many shrines and temples are popular among tourists. Famous ones include Meiji Jingu Shrine, Sensoji Temple and Zojoji Temple in Tokyo.

Meiji Jingu Shrine Gate



Zojoji Temple



©Zojoji

Izumo Taisha Shrine in Shimane Prefecture, known as the land of myths, and Todaiji Temple in Nara that has the Great Buddha statue are also well-known.

Izumo Taisha Shrine



The Great Buddha at Todaiji Temple



©Nara City Tourist Association
/Tatehiko Yano

Answer ① おおきいですね。

Ooki'i de'su ne.

② たかいですね。

Taka'i de'su ne.

Yuki ga mitai desu

I want to see the snow.



Today's Skit

はる : 日本には慣れましたか。

Haru Niho¹n ni wa narema¹shita ka.

Have you gotten used to Japan?

タム : はい。

Tam Ha¹i.

Yes.

はる : 日本でどんなことがしたいですか。

Haru Niho¹n de do¹nna koto¹ ga shita¹i de¹su ka.

What do you want to do while you're in the country?

タム : ええと、雪が見たいです。

Tam Eeto, yuki¹ ga mita¹i de¹su.

Let's see.

I want to see the snow.

ほっかいどう い 北海道に行きたいです。

Hokka¹idoo ni ikita¹i de¹su.

I want to go to Hokkaido.

ミーヤー : 北海道! いいね。

Mi Ya Hokka¹idoo! I¹i ne.

Hokkaido!

Sounds good.

タム : あと...友達に会いたいです。

Tam A¹to...tomodachi ni aita¹i de¹su.

Also...

I want to see my friend.

はる : おや?

Haru Oya?

Uh oh!

ミーヤー : 大丈夫? 顔が赤いよ。

Mi Ya Daijo¹obu? Kao ga akai yo.

Are you OK?

You're blushing.

Vocabulary

日本 Japan

Niho¹n

どんな what kind of

do¹nna

する do

suru

雪 snow

yuki¹

見る see

mi¹ru

会う meet

a¹u

Key Phrase

ゆき み
雪が見たいです。

Yuki¹ ga mita¹ i de¹su.

I want to see the snow.

To say what you want to do, change “masu” in the verb's MASU-form to “tai.” “Mita¹” is the TAI-form of “mimasu” (“miru” or “to see”). “Desu” at the end makes it polite. To indicate the object of what you want to do, use particles “o” or “ga.”

Use It!

日本^{なに}で何がしたいですか。

Niho¹n de na¹ni ga shita¹ i de¹su ka.

ラーメン^たが食べたいです。

Ra¹amen ga tabet¹ a i de¹su.

What do you want to do in Japan?
I want to eat ramen.



Try It Out!

～たいです。 I want to XXX.

～ta¹ i de¹su.

① 金閣寺^{きんかくじ}

Ki¹nkakuji

Kinkakuji Temple

行きます^い (行く)

iku¹ma¹su (iku)

go

② 浴衣^{ゆかた}

yukata

summer kimono

買います^か (買う)

kai¹ma¹su (kau)

buy



Bonus Phrase

大丈夫^{だいじょうぶ}?

Daijo¹obu ?

Are you OK?

Use this phrase when you're concerned about someone. A more polite version is “Daijoobu desu ka.”



Lifestyle in Japanese Homes

Japanese houses often have both Japanese-style and Western-style rooms. In Japanese-style rooms, the flooring is tatami mats made of woven rush straw. People sit around low tables on floor cushions and sleep on futon mattress placed directly on the tatami.

Japanese-style room



Western-style rooms have wooden or carpeted floors, and people often use tables and chairs in them. Western-style rooms have now become more common. Many houses blend the two styles.

Western-style room



Futon mattresses



Answer ① きんかくじ い 金閣寺に行きたいです。 Ki'inkakuji ni ikita'i de'su.

② ゆかた か 浴衣が買いたいです。 Yukata ga kaita'i de'su.

LESSON
14

にほん

日本へ行ってみたいです

Nihon e itte mitai desu

I want to go to Japan someday.



Today's Skit

タム : こんにちは。私はタムです。

Hello.

Tam Konnichiwa. Watashi wa Ta¹mu de¹su.

I'm Tam.

悠輝 : あ、ぼく、悠輝です。

Oh, I'm Yuuki.

Yuuki A, bo¹ku, Yu¹uki de¹su.

タムさん、日本語ができますね!

Tam-san,

Ta¹mu-san, Nihongo ga deki¹run de¹su ne!

you can speak Japanese!

タム : 少しだけです。

Only a little.

Tam Sukoshi dake¹ de¹su.

ラジオで勉強しました。

I studied by listening
to the radio.

Ra¹jio de benkyoo-shima¹shita.

悠輝 : へえ。すごいですね。

Oh.

Yuuki Hee. Sugo¹i de¹su ne.

That's impressive.

タム : 日本へ行ってみたいです。

I want to go to Japan
someday.

Tam Niho¹n e itte mita¹i de¹su.

悠輝 : ぜひ来てください。

Please come.

Yuuki Ze¹hi ki¹te kudasa¹i.

ぼくが案内しますよ。

I'll show you around.

Bo¹ku ga anna¹i-shima¹su yo.

Vocabulary

できる can

deki¹ru

少し a little

suko¹shi

だけ only

dake

すごい impressive

sugo¹i

ぜひ please

ze¹hi

案内する show around

anna¹i-suru

Key Phrase

にほん い
日本へ行ってみたいです。

Nihoⁿ e itte mitaⁱ de^su.

I want to go to Japan someday.

To say what you want to try, use "[the TE-form of a verb] + mitai." "Itte" in "itte mitai" is the TE-form of the verb "iku" or "to go." Adding "desu" at the end makes it polite. This expression is used to express things you've never experienced before. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

にほん なに
日本で何がしたいですか。

Nihoⁿ de naⁿⁱ ga shitaⁱ de^su ka.

そうですね... 相撲を見たいです。

So^o de^su ne... Sumoo o mi^{te} mitaⁱ de^su.

What do you want to do in Japan?
Let's see... I want to see sumo someday.



Try It Out!

～てみたいです。 I want to XXX someday.

～te mitaⁱ de^su.

① 富士山に登る (→登って)

Fu^jiisan ni noboru (→nobotte)

climb Mt. Fuji



② 新幹線に乗る (→乗って)

Shinkaⁿsen ni noru (→notte)

ride a Shinkansen bullet train



Bonus Phrase

すこ
少しだけです。

Sukoshi dake¹ de^su.

Only a little.

This expression of humility is used when someone praises your ability.



Sumo

Sumo is said to be Japan's national sport. The winner is the one who first makes his opponent fall to the ground or forces him out of the ring. The way the huge wrestlers throw themselves against each other is amazing. Grand tournaments take place six times a year in odd-numbered months.

Sumo match



Some sumo stables allow fans to watch morning practice sessions.

Morning practice



Answer ① 富士山のぼってみたいです。
② 新幹線に乗ってみたいです。

Fuji'san ni nobotte mita'i de'su.

Shinka'nsen ni notte mita'i de'su.

LESSON
15

さる おんせん ねが
猿の温泉までお願いします

Saru no onsen made
onagai-shimasu

To the monkey hot spring, please.



Today's Skit

運転手

運転手: どちらまで?

Where to?

Driver

Do¹chira ma¹de?

ミーヤ

さる おんせん ねが
猿の温泉までお願いします。

To the monkey hot spring,
please.

Mi Ya

Sa¹ru no onsen ma¹de onagai-shima¹su.

運転手

運転手: はい、わかりました。

OK, certainly.

Driver

Ha¹i, wakarima¹shita.

こちらは初めてですか。

Is this your first time here?

Kochira wa haji¹mete de¹su ka.

ミーヤ

さる おんせん ねが
はい、初めてです。

Yes it is.

Mi Ya

Ha¹i, haji¹mete de¹su.

さる しやしん と い
猿の写真を撮りに行きます。

I'm going to take pictures
of the monkeys.

Sa¹ru no shashin o to¹ri ni ikima¹su.

運転手

運転手: そうですか。

Is that so?

Driver

So¹o de¹su ka.

きょう さむ
今日は寒いから、

It's cold today,

Kyo¹o wa samu¹i kara,

さる おんせん はい
猿がたくさん温泉に入ってますよ。

so lots of them should be
in the hot spring.

sa¹ru ga takusan onsen ni ha¹itte ma¹su yo.

Vocabulary

どちら where

さる

猿 monkey

おんせん

温泉 hot spring

do¹chira

sa¹ru

onsen

ねが
お願いする ask

はじ

初めて first time

さむ

寒い cold

onagai-suru

haji¹mete

samu¹i

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Telling the taxi driver
your destination

さる おんせん ねが
猿の温泉までお願いします。

Sa^{ru} no onsen ma^{de} onegai-shima^{su}.

To the monkey hot spring, please.

To tell the taxi driver your destination, say “[place] made onegai-shimasu.” “Made” is a particle that means “to” and indicates the destination. “Onegai-shimasu” is the MASU-form of the verb “onegai-suru” or “to ask.” It can be used when making requests. (See Step-up)

Use It!

どちらまでですか。

Do^{chi}ra ma^{de} de^{su} ka.

くうこう ねが
空港までお願いします。

Kuukoo ma^{de} onegai-shima^{su}.

Where to?

To the airport, please.



Try It Out!

～までお願いします。

To XXX, please.

～ma^{de} onegai-shima^{su}.

① とうきょう スカイツリー
Tookyoo Sukai-tsuriⁱ

Tokyo Skytree



② このホテル

kono ho^{teru}
this hotel



Step-up

How to use “onegai-shimasu”

Chekku-a ^u to, onegai-shima ^{su} .	Check out, please.
Koohi ⁱ , onegai-shima ^{su} .	Coffee, please.
Okaikee, onegai-shima ^{su} .	Check, please.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Taxis in Japan

Most airports, stations, hotels, and tourist spots have taxi stands. The driver will open and close the rear door by remote control. The fare is displayed on the meter. Tips are not expected.



©Nihon Kotsu



©Daiichi Kotsu Sangyo

The electronic sign on the front window displays the Kanji characters meaning “vacant.” At nighttime, the light on the roof of an available taxi is also illuminated.

“Vacant” sign



©Nikko



©Nihon Kotsu

Answer ① 東京スカイツリーまでお願いします。

Tookyoo Sukai-tsurii ma'de onegai-shima'su.

② このホテルまでお願いします。

Kono ho'teru ma'de onegai-shima'su.

有名な温泉です

Yuumeena onsen desu

This is a famous hot spring.



Today's Skit

ミーヤ：わあ、猿がいっぱい!

Wow, so many monkeys!

Mi Ya Waa, sa'ru ga ippai!

つま妻：たくさん写真を撮っているのね。

You're taking a lot of photos.

Wife Takusan shashin o to'tte iru no ne.

ミーヤ：はい。ここは海外でも

Yes. This is a world-famous hot spring.

Mi Ya Ha'i. Koko wa ka'igai de mo

ゆうめい おんせん
有名な温泉です。

yuumeena onsen de'su.

おと夫：へえ、そうなんだ。

Oh, is that so?

Husband Hee, so'o nan da.

さる おんせん はい
猿が温泉に入るのは

Sa'ru ga onsen ni ha'iru no wa

めずら
珍しいからね。

mezurashi'i kara ne.

You can't see monkeys bathing in many other places.

ミーヤ：あ、猿の赤ちゃん。かわいい。

Oh, a baby monkey.

Mi Ya A, sa'ru no a'kachan. Kawai'i.

How cute.

Vocabulary

わあ wow

waa

かいがい overseas

ka'igai

おんせん はい
温泉に入る bathe in a hot spring

onsen ni ha'iru

いっぱい many

ippai

ゆうめい
有名(な) famous

yuumee (na)

めずら
珍しい rare

mezurashi'i

しゃしん と
写真を撮る take a photo

shashin o to'ru

そうなんだ is that so

so'o na'n da

あか
赤ちゃん baby

a'kachan

Key Phrase

ゆうめい おんせん
有名な温泉です。

Yuumeena onsen de'su.

This is a famous hot spring.

NA-adjectives are adjectives that end with “na” when modifying a noun. A sentence can be made by putting a NA-adjective at the end and replacing “na” with “desu.” (“Yuumee desu” or “It's famous.”)

Use It!

げん き さる
元気な猿ですね。

Ge'nkina sa'ru de'su ne.

ほんとう げん き
本当! 元気ですね。

Hontoo! Ge'nki de'su ne.

It's a lively monkey, isn't it?
It sure is! It's lively.

Try It Out!

[NA-adjective]～ですね。 It's (a) [NA-adjective] XXX, isn't it?

[NA-adjective] ~ de'su ne.

① しず 静か (な)
shī'zuka (na)
quiet

ばしょ 場所
basho
place

② きれい (な)
ki'ree (na)
beautiful

けしき 景色
ke'shiki
scenery



Bonus Phrase

へえ。

Hee.

Oh.

This phrase is used to express admiration or surprise at what someone has said.



Hot Springs in Japan

Japan's many volcanoes result in hot springs across the country. The color, scent, and texture of the water differs from place to place. Hot springs are therapeutic and are said to help people recover from exhaustion. Many people stay at hot spring inns with family members or friends, reveling in long baths and savoring the food.

Nyuto Onsenkyo (Akita Pref.)



©Nyuto Onsen Association

Kusatsu Onsen (Gunma Pref.)



©Kusatsu Onsen Tourist Association

Beppu Onsen
(Oita Pref.)



- Answer ① しずかな ばしょ 場所ですね。 Shizukana basho de'su ne.
② きれいな けしき 景色ですね。 Kireena ke'shiki de'su ne.

LESSON
17

にほん りょこう

日本を旅行しています

Nihon o ryokoo-shite imasu

I've been traveling around Japan.



Today's Skit

つま : おそば3つ、お願いします。
Wife : Soba for three, please.

Oso^{ba} mittsu, onegai-shima^{su}.

てんいん : はーい。
Clerk : Got it.

Haai.

つま : にほんへは、観光ですか。
Wife : Are you in Japan for sightseeing?

Nihoⁿ e wa, kankoo de^{su} ka.

ミーヤー : ええと、私は写真家で、
Mi Ya : Um, I'm a photographer, and I've been introducing this country to people overseas.

Eeto, watashi wa shashinka de,
日本のことを海外に紹介しています。
Nihon no koto^o kaigai ni shokai-shite ima^{su}.

それで、日本を旅行しています。
Sore de, Nihoⁿ o ryokoo-shite ima^{su}.
That's why I've been traveling around Japan.

おつと : それはすばらしいね。
Husband : That's wonderful.

Sore wa subarashiⁱ ne.

てんいん : お待たせしました。
Clerk : Here you go.

Omatase-shima^{shi}ta.

Vocabulary

そば/おそば buckwheat noodles

so^{ba} / oso^{ba}

観光 sightseeing

kankoo

ええと um

eeto

こと thing

kotoⁱ

紹介する introduce

shokai-suru

それで that's why

sore de

旅行する travel

ryokoo-suru

すばらしい wonderful

subarashiⁱ

お待たせしました here you go

omatase-shima^{shi}ta

Key Phrase

にほん りょこう
日本を旅行しています。

Niho¹n o ryokoo-shite ima¹su.

I've been traveling around Japan.

To express something that you're doing now, use "[the verb's TE-form] + imasu." "Ryokoo-shite imasu" is the TE-form of "ryokoo-suru" or "to travel" which is "ryokoo-shite" followed by "imasu." (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

りょこう
旅行ですか。

Ryokoo de¹su ka.

はい。あちこち旅行しています。

Ha¹i. Achi¹kochi ryokoo-shite ima¹su.

Are you on a trip?

Yes. I've been traveling here and there.

Try It Out!

～ています。 I'm XXXing.

～te ima¹su.

① 日本語を勉強する (→勉強して)

Nihongo o benkyoo-suru (→ benkyoo-shite)
study Japanese



② 仕事をする (→して)

shigoto o suru (→ shite)
work



Step-up

Numbers Used When Ordering

1	2	3	4	5
hito ¹ tsu	futatsu ¹	mittsu ¹	yottsu ¹	itsu ¹ tsu

Oso¹ba futatsu,
onegai-shima¹su.





Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Soba Noodles

Soba is a Japanese traditional noodle dish, made from buckwheat flour that's boiled in hot water. You can dip it in a soy-sauce-based broth or eat in a hot bowl of mild-flavored soup.

Mori soba
(cold soba with dipping broth)



©Gomasoba YAGUMO

Kake soba
(soba in a bowl of hot soup)



At soba restaurants inside train stations, passengers can get a quick bite to eat before catching a train.

Soba noodle stand



Answer ① にほんご ^{べんきょう}を勉強しています。

Nihongo o benkyoo-shite ima'su.

② 仕事 ^{しごと}をしています。

Shigoto o shite ima'su.

たの すごく楽しかったです

Sugoku tanoshikatta desu

It was really fun.



Today's Skit

はる : おかえりなさい。

Welcome home.

Haru Okaerinasai.

ながの 長野はどうでしたか。

How was Nagano?

Na¹gano wa do¹o de¹shita ka.

ミーヤ: すごく^{たの}楽しかったです。

It was really fun.

Mi Ya Sugo¹ku tanoshi¹katta de¹su.

しゃしん 写真をたくさん^と撮りました。

I took tons of photos.

Shashin o takusan torima¹shita.

それから、おそばも^た食べました。

And I ate soba.

Sorekara, oso¹ba mo tabema¹shita.

とてもおいしかったです。

It was delicious.

Totemo oishi¹katta de¹su.

はる : そうですか。よかったですね。

Oh really?

Haru So¹o de¹su ka. Yo¹katta de¹su ne.

I'm glad to hear that.

ミーヤ: ^{ながの}長野の^{ひと}人はとても^{しんせつ}親切でした。

The people of Nagano

Mi Ya Na¹gano no hito¹ wa totemo shi¹nsetsu de¹shita.

were very kind.

タム : ^{たの}楽しい^{りょこう}旅行でしたね。

Seems like you had

Tam Tanoshi¹i ryokoo de¹shita ne.

a good time.

Vocabulary

どう how

すごく really

^{たの}楽しい fun

do¹o

sugo¹ku

tanoshi¹i

それから then

^{ひと}人 person/people

^{しんせつ}親切(な) kind

sorekara

hito (1)

shi¹nsetsu (na)

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing impressions of what you've experienced

すごく^{たの}楽しかったです。

Sugo^{ku} tanoshiⁱ katta de^{su}.

It was really fun.

To make the past tense of I-adjectives, replace the final “i (desu)” with “katta (desu).” With NA-adjectives and nouns, change the end of the sentence from “desu” to “deshita.”

Use It!

おおさか
大阪はどうでしたか。

Osaka wa do^o de^{shita} ka.

よかったです。とてもにぎやかでした。

Yo^{katta} de^{su}. Totemo nigⁱ yaka de^{shita}.

How was Osaka?

It was good. It was very lively.



Try It Out!

[I-adjective] かったです / [NA-adjective] でした。 It was [I/NA-adjective].

[I-adjective]ⁱ katta de^{su} / [NA-adjective] de^{shita}.

① すばらしい

subarashiⁱ
wonderful



② きれい(な)

ki^{ree} (na)
beautiful



Bonus Phrase

おかえりなさい。

Okaerinasai.

Welcome home.

It's a greeting for someone who has returned home. A casual version is “Okaeri.” A very formal way of saying it is “Okaerinasaimase.”



Shinkansen Bullet Trains in Japan

Shinkansen bullet trains cut the travel time between major cities. From Tokyo to Nagano, it takes about an hour and a half, while from Tokyo to Kyoto, it's about a little over two hours. The cars are quiet and clean, making for a comfortable ride.

Shinkansen route map (as of Sep. 2019)

Shinkansen and Mt. Fuji



Photo Courtesy of JR CENTRAL



On-board sales



©JR - CENTRAL PASSENGERS

Answer ① すばらしかったです。

Subarashi'katta de'su.

② きれいでした。

Ki'ree de'shita.

手袋が欲しいんですが

Tebukuro ga hoshiin desu ga

I'd like a pair of gloves.



Today's Skit

タム : あのう、すみません。

Excuse me.

Tam Anoo, sumimase¹n.

手袋が欲しいんですが。

I'd like a pair of gloves.

Tebu¹kuro ga hoshi¹in de¹su ga.

店員 : 手袋はこちらです。

The gloves are over here.

Clerk Tebu¹kuro wa kochira de¹su.

ミーヤ: これ、あったかそう。

These look warm.

Mi Ya Kore, attakaso¹o.

タム : いいですね。

They're nice.

Tam i¹i de¹su ne.

これ、いくらですか。

How much are they?

Kore, i¹kura de¹su ka.

店員 : 1,900円です。

1,900 yen.

Clerk Sen-kyuuhyaku¹-en de¹su.

タム : カードは使えますか。

Can I use a credit card?

Tam Ka¹ado wa tsukaema¹su ka.

店員 : はい、使えます。

Yes, you can.

Clerk Ha¹i, tsukaema¹su.

Vocabulary

手袋 gloves

tebu¹kuro

欲しい want

hoshi¹i

こちら over here

kochira

あったかい warm

attaka¹i

カード credit card

ka¹ado

使う use

tsukau

Key Phrase

て ぶくろ ほ
手袋が欲しいんですが。

Tebu¹kuro ga hoshi¹in de¹su ga.

I'd like a pair of gloves.

To tell a clerk what you want to buy, say "[thing] ga hoshiin desu ga." "Hoshii" means "want." By adding "n desu ga," you can explain your situation to the person you're talking to and prompt that person to respond. Weaken your pitch as you lower the intonation at the end of the sentence.

Use It!

あのう、すみません。ほっかいどうのおみやげが欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase¹n. Hokka¹idoo no omiyage ga hoshi¹in de¹su ga.

そうですね。このお菓子はいかがですか。

So⁰o de¹su ne. Kono oka¹shi wa ika¹ga de¹su ka.

Excuse me. I'd like a souvenir of Hokkaido.
Let's see. How about these sweets?



Try It Out!

あのう、すみません。～が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase¹n. ～ga hoshi¹in de¹su ga.

Excuse me. I'd like XXX.

① 風呂敷

furoshiki

traditional wrapping cloth



② 傘

ka¹sa

umbrella



Bonus Phrase

カードは使えますか。

Ka¹ado wa tsukaema¹su ka.

Can I use a credit card?

Use this phrase to find out if you can use a credit card. "Tsukaeru" or "can use" is the potential form of "tsukau" or "to use."



Credit Cards in Japan

The number of Japanese stores accepting credit cards and other means of payment is increasing.



©Don Quijote

But some shops only take cash. It's wise to prepare a certain amount of cash when traveling in Japan.

Some post offices and convenience stores have ATMs that allow cash withdrawals with credit cards.



Answer ① あのう、すみません。風呂敷が欲しいんですが。
② あのう、すみません。傘が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase'n. Furoshiki ga hoshi'i'n de'su ga.

Anoo, sumimase'n. Ka'sa ga hoshi'i'n de'su ga.

わさびは入れないでください

Wasabi wa irenaide kudasai

Please don't put wasabi in.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー：おすすめは何ですか。

What do you recommend?

Mi Ya Osusume wa na'n de'su ka.

店員：このスペシャル海鮮丼が

I suggest this special seafood bowl!

Chef Kono supesharu-kaisen-don ga

おすすめだよ!

osusume da yo!

イクラとウニがたっぷり入ってるよ。

It's filled with salmon roe and sea urchin.

Ikura to u'ni ga tappu'ri ha'itteru yo.

ミーヤー：じゃあ、それください。

Then that's what I'll have.

Mi Ya Ja'a, sore kudasa'i.

タム：私も。

Me too.

Tam Watashi mo.

あ、わさびは入れないでください。

Oh... Please don't put wasabi in.

A, wa'sabi wa irena'ide kudasa'i.

店員：わさび抜きね。そちらは?

OK, no wasabi.

Chef Wa'sabi nu'ki ne. Sochira wa?

How about you?

ミーヤー：私はわさびをたくさん入れてください。

I'd like a lot of wasabi in mine, please.

Mi Ya Watashi wa wa'sabi o takusan irete kudasa'i.

Vocabulary

海鮮丼 seafood bowl

たっぷり a lot

入る contain

kaisen-don

tappu'ri

ha'iru

わさび wasabi

入れる put in

～抜き without XXX

wa'sabi

ireru

～nu'ki



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking someone not to put something in your food

わさびは入れないでください。

Wa¹sabi wa irena¹ide kudasai.

Please don't put wasabi in.

To ask someone not to put something in your food or drink, use “[the NAI-form of a verb] + de kudasai.” The NAI-form is a negative conjugation that ends with “nai.” The NAI-form of “ireru” or “to put in” is “irenai.” (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

オレンジジュース^{ひと}つ。氷^{こおり}は入れないでください。

Orenji-ju¹usu hito¹tsu. Koori wa irena¹ide kudasai.

かしこまりました。

Kashikomarima¹shita.

One orange juice.
Please don't put any ice cubes in.
Certainly.



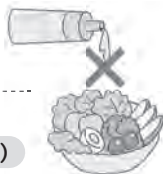
Try It Out!

[something you don't want]は～ないでください。 Please don't XXX
[something you don't want] wa ~naide kudasai. [something you don't want].

① ドレッシング

dore¹sshingu
dressing

かける (→かけない)
kake¹ru (→kake¹nai)
pour on



② 唐辛子

tooga¹rashi
chilli pepper

使う (→使わない)
tsukau (→tsukawanai)
use



Bonus Phrase

おすすめは何ですか。

Osusume wa na¹n de¹su ka.

What do you recommend?

It's used to ask about a restaurant's recommended dish. “Osusume” means “recommendation.”



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Enjoy Hokkaido's Seafood !

Hokkaido is surrounded by the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Pacific Ocean, making its fishing industry robust with crab, squid, salmon, salmon roe, and other delicacies. Eating fresh seafood at places like morning markets is one of the fun parts of a trip to Hokkaido.

Morning market in Hakodate



©HITCA

Various types of seafood



Discerning diners around the world recognize the taste of Hokkaido's seafood. Large quantities of scallops, in particular, make their way overseas.



©Toyako Town

Answer ① ドレッシングはかけないでください。

Dore'sshingu wa kake'naide kudasa'i.

② ^{とうがらし}唐辛子^{つか}は使わないでください。

Tooga'rashi wa tsukawana'ide kudasa'i.

時計台の中にいます

Tokeedai no naka ni imasu

I'm in the clock tower.



Today's Skit

かいと
海斗

： もしもし、タムさん。

Hello, Tam-san.

Kaito

Mo¹shimoshi, Ta¹mu-san.

いま

今、どこにいるの？

Where are you now?

I¹ma, do¹ko ni i¹ru¹ no?

タム

： と け い だ い な か
時計台の中にいます。

I'm in the clock tower.

Tam

Tokeedai no na¹ka ni ima¹su.

かいと
海斗

： え、中？

Oh, inside?

Kaito

E, na¹ka?

じゃあ、ぼくもすぐそっちに行くね。

Then I'll be right there.

Ja¹a, bo¹ku mo su¹gu socchi¹ ni iku ne.

タム

： わかりました。

All right.

Tam

Wakarima¹shita.

ミーヤ

： あ、かいと 海斗！ こっち、こっち！

Ah, Kaito!

Mi Ya

A, Kai¹to! Kocchi¹, kocchi¹!

Over here!

かいと
海斗

： ごめん、遅くなって。

Sorry I'm late.

Kaito

Gome¹n, osoku na¹tte.

Vocabulary

もしもし hello

mo¹shimoshi

いま

今 now

i¹ma

いる be

iru

と け い だ い
時計台 clock tower

tokeedai

なか

中 inside

na¹ka

すぐ soon

su¹gu

そっち there

socchi¹

ごめん sorry

gome¹n

おそ

遅くなる be late

osoku na¹ru

Key Phrase

とけいだい なか
時計台の中にいます。

Tokeedai no na'ka ni ima'su.

I'm in the clock tower.

To tell someone where you are, use "[place] ni imasu." To give a more precise description, use the name of a landmark and say "[landmark] no [your location]" (Example: "tokeedai no naka" or "inside the clock tower") ni imasu."

Use It!

いま
今、どこにいますか。

Ima, do'ko ni ima'su ka.

かいさつ まえ
改札の前にいます。

Kaisatsu no ma'e ni ima'su.

Where are you now?

I'm in front of the ticket gate.

Try It Out!

[landmark]の[my location]にいます。 I'm [my location] [landmark].

[landmark] no [my location] ni ima'su.

① コンビニ

konbini

convenience store

なか
中

na'ka

inside



② インフォメーション

infome'shon

information center

よこ
横

yoko

next to



Bonus Phrase

わかりました。

Wakarima'shita.

All right.

This expression indicates you understood what the speaker said. It comes from the verb "wakaru" or "to understand."



Convenience Stores

Many convenience stores in Japan are open 24/7. They sell a wide range of things such as boxed meals, sandwiches, sweets, drinks, and daily necessities. You can also withdraw money at their ATMs and pick up concert tickets you booked online.



Multi-service machine



Answer ① コンビニの^{なか}にいます。

Konbini no na'ka ni ima'su.

② インフォメーションの^{よこ}にいます。

Infome'eshon no yoko ni ima'su.

写真を撮りましょう

Shashin o torimashoo

Let's take a photo.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー：すごい！

This is amazing!

Mi Ya Sugo¹i!

タム、見て見て！

Look Tam, look!

Ta¹mu, mi¹te mi¹te!

タム：わあ、大きいですね。

Wow, it's huge.

Tam Waa, ooki¹i de¹su ne.

初めて見ました。

This is the first time I've seen anything like this.

Haji¹mete mima¹shita.

海斗：どうやって作ったんだろう・・・。

I wonder how it's made...

Kaito Do¹o yatte tsuku¹ttan daro¹o...

タム：きれいですね。

It's beautiful.

Tam Ki¹ree de¹su ne.

みんなで写真を撮りましょう。

Let's take a photo together.

Minna¹ de shashin o torimasho¹o.

ミーヤー：いいね。

Good idea.

Mi Ya I¹ine.

Vocabulary

見る look

mi¹ru

大きい huge

ooki¹i

初めて first time

haji¹mete

どうやって how

do¹o yatte

作る make

tsuku¹ru

きれい(な) beautiful

ki¹ree (na)

みんなで together

minna¹ de

写真を撮る take a photo

shashin o to¹ru

いい good

i¹i

Key Phrase

しゃしん と
写真を撮りましょう。

Shashin o torimasho^o.

Let's take a photo.

To invite someone to do something with you, replace the “masu” at the end of the verb's MASU-form with “mashoo.” The verb in “shashin o toru” or “to take a photo” is “toru.” The MASU-form of that is “torimasu,” which becomes “torimashoo.”

Use It!

この店に入りましょう。

Kono miseⁱ ni hairimasho^o.

いいですね。

Iⁱ deⁱ su ne.

Let's go in this store.

Good idea.

Try It Out!

~ましょう。 Let's XXX.

~masho^o.

① 時計台に行く (→いきます)

tokeedai ni iku (→ikimaⁱsu)

go to the clock tower



② ちょっと休む (→休みます)

cho^otto yasumiⁱmu (→yasumimaⁱsu)

rest for a while



Bonus Phrase

すごい!

Sugoⁱ!

This is amazing!

It's used when you're surprised, impressed, or moved. A more polite version is “Sugoi desu ne.”



Popular Tourist Spot: Hokkaido

Hokkaido attracts many tourists for its beautiful, vast natural surroundings. Wild animals live freely in Shiretoko, a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Winter brings snow festivals and sports such as skiing. At the Asahiyama Zoo in Asahikawa, you can see penguins walking in line on the snow.

Sapporo Snow Festival



©HTB

Wild brown bear in Shiretoko



©SHIRETOKO SIGHTSEEING CRUISER DOLPHIN

Sapporo Clock Tower



Penguins at Asahiyama Zoo



©Asahiyama Zoo

Answer ① 時計台に行きましょう。

Tokeedai ni ikimasho'o.

② ちょっと休みましょう。

Cho'tto yasumimasho'o.

LESSON
23

わたし ね こ す
私はこの猫が好きです

Watashi wa kono neko ga suki desu

I like this cat.



Today's Skit

タム : かわいい。

How cute.

Tam Kawai'i.

みんなごはんを食べています。

They're all eating their meals.

Minna go'han o ta'bete ima'su.

あやか : ほんとうにかわいいね。

They're really adorable.

Ayaka Hontoo ni kawai'i ne.

おいで、おいで!

Come over here!

Oide, oide!

わたしはこの子が好き。

This one's my favorite.

Watashi wa kono'ko ga suki'.

タム : 私はこの猫が好きです。

I like this cat.

Tam Watashi wa kono ne'ko ga suki' de'su.

マイク : 猫カフェって、

Cat cafés are relaxing, aren't they?

Mike Neko-kafe tte,

リラックスできるよね。

rira'kkusu deki'ru yo ne.

タム : ほんとですね。

They really are.

Tam Honto de'su ne.

Vocabulary

みんな everyone

ごはん meal

ほんとうに really

minna

go'han

hontoo ni

好き(な) favorite

ねこ cat

リラックスする relax

suki' (na)

ne'ko

rira'kkusu-suru

Key Phrase

わたし ねこ す
私はこの猫が好きです。

Watashi wa kono ne¹ko ga suki¹ de¹su.

I like this cat.

To say what you like, use “[thing] ga suki desu.” “Suki” or “like” is a NA-adjective. To indicate the [thing] you like, add the particle “ga.” If you like “neko” or “cats,” say “Neko ga suki desu.”

Use It!

た ちの なに す
食べ物、何が好きですか。

Tabemo¹no wa, na¹ni ga suki¹ de¹su ka.

すしが好きです。

Sushi¹ ga suki¹ de¹su.

What's your favorite food?

I like sushi.



Try It Out!

～が喜欢です。 I like XXX.

～ga suki¹ de¹su.

① J-POP

jee-po¹ppu

J-pop



② マンガ

manga

manga



Bonus Phrase

ほんとですね。

Honto de¹su ne.

It really is.

It's used to strongly agree with someone's opinion or impression. “Honto” is a shortened form of “hontoo” or “really.”



Pop Culture with Mike

Unique Cafés in Japan

Cafés where you can play with animals such as cats, owls, and rabbits are popular.

Rabbit café



Owl café



©Happy Owl Café chouette

Maid cafés, planetarium cafés, and foot bath cafés also can be found.

Foot bath café



Answer ① J-POPが好きです。 Jee-po'ppu ga suki¹ de'su.
② マンガが好きです。 Manga ga suki¹ de'su.

LESSON
24

な またまご

た

生卵は食べられません

Nama-tamago wa taberaremasen

I can't eat raw eggs.



Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 & タム : いただきます。

Let's eat.

Kaito & Tam Itadakima¹su.

はる : に ほんしよく けんこう 日本食は健康にいいんですよ。

Japanese food is very healthy.

Haru Nihon-shoku wa kenkoo ni iin de¹su yo.

タム : これ、なまたまご 生卵ですか。

Is this raw egg?

Tam Kore, nama-ta¹mago de¹su ka.

はる : はい。

Yes it is.

Haru Ha¹i.

タム : すみません。

I'm sorry.

Tam Sumimase¹n.

わたし なまたまご 私、生卵は

I can't eat raw eggs.

Watashi, nama-ta¹mago wa

た 食べられません。

taberaremas¹n.

かいと 海斗 : そう。じゃあ、なっとう 納豆もだめ？

I see.

Kaito So¹o. Ja¹a, natto¹o mo dame¹?

So, you don't like natto either?

タム : なっとう だいすき 納豆! 大好きです。

Natto!

Tam Natto¹o! Da¹isuki de¹su.

I love it.

Vocabulary

に ほんしよく 日本食 Japanese food

けんこう 健康 health

なまたまご 生卵 raw egg

Nihon-shoku

kenkoo

nama-ta¹mago

なっとう 納豆 fermented soy beans

だめ (な) no good

だいすき (な) favorite

natto¹o

dame¹ (na)

da¹isuki (na)

Key Phrase

な またまご た
生卵は食べられません。

Nama-ta¹mago wa taberaremasen¹n.

I can't eat raw eggs.

To express what you can't eat, say "[food] wa taberaremasen" or "I can't eat [food]." "Taberaremasen" is the polite negative form of "taberareru," the potential form of the verb "taberu" or "to eat."

Use It!

どうぞ、たくさん^た食べてください。

Do¹ozo, takusan ta¹bete kudasa¹i.

すみません。私、刺身^{わたくし さしみ た}は食べられません。

Sumimase¹n. Watashi, sashimi¹ wa taberaremasen¹n.

Please eat a lot.
I'm sorry. I can't eat raw fish.



Try It Out!

すみません。私、～は食べられません。

Sumimase¹n. Watashi, ~ wa taberaremasen¹n.

I'm sorry. I can't eat XXX.

① えび

ebi

shrimp



② 豚肉

butaniku

pork



Bonus Phrase

いただきます。

Itadakima¹su.

Let's eat./I'm grateful for this meal.

People say this phrase before eating. It expresses thanks to those who prepared the meal. Once the meal is over, it's customary to say "Gochisoosama deshita."



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Breakfast

A traditional Japanese-style breakfast includes a bowl of rice, miso soup, and grilled fish. Nowadays, many people eat a Western-style breakfast of bread, eggs, and coffee.

Japanese-style breakfast



Western-style breakfast



Hotels and inns offer various types of breakfast, including all-you-can-eat buffets.

Breakfast buffet



©Hotel Okura Tokyo

Answer ① すみません。私、えびは食べられません。

Sumimase'n. Watashi, ebi wa taberaremasen.

② すみません。私、豚肉は食べられません。

Sumimase'n. Watashi, butaniku wa taberaremasen.

のどが痛いんです

Nodo ga itain desu

My throat hurts.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、^{かおいろ}顔色^{わる}が悪いですよ。 Tam-san, you look pale.

Haru Ta¹mu-san, kaoiro ga waru¹i de¹su yo.

どうしたんですか。 What's wrong?

Do¹o shita¹n de¹su ka.

タム : のどが^{いた}痛いんです。 My throat hurts.

Tam No¹do ga ita¹n de¹su.

はる : おやおや。 Oh, dear.

Haru O¹ya o¹ya.

そんなときには In times like these,
Sonna to¹ki ni wa ginger honey tea may help.

「しょうがはちみつ湯」^ゆがいいですよ。

"shooga-hachimitsu¹-yu" ga i¹i de¹su yo.

ミーヤー: ^{かいと}海斗^{いま}が今、作っています。 Kaito is making you
Mi Ya Ka¹ito ga i¹ma, tsuku¹tte ima¹su. some now.

^{かいと}海斗 : タムさん、できたよ。 All ready, Tam-san.

Kaito Ta¹mu-san, de¹kita yo.

はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Ha¹i, do¹ozo.

ミーヤー: ^{だいじ}お大事に。 Take care.

Mi Ya Oda¹iji ni.

Vocabulary

^{かおいろ}顔色^{わる}が悪い pale

kaoiro ga waru¹i

のど throat

no¹do

^{いた}痛い hurt

ita¹i

Key Phrase

のどが^{いた}痛いんです。

No^o do ga itaⁱ in de^su.

My throat hurts.

To explain your situation, such as not feeling well, put “n desu” at the end of the sentence. When part of your body hurts, use the I-adjective “itai” or “hurt” and say “[body part] ga itai in desu.” The particle “ga” indicates the body part in pain.

Use It!

どうしたんですか。

Do^o shitaⁿ de^su ka.

あたま^{いた}が痛いんです。熱^{ねつ}があります。

Atamaⁱ ga itaⁱ in de^su.

Netsuⁱ ga a^run de^su.

What's wrong?

My head hurts. I have a fever.



Try It Out!

～んです。 My XXX hurts./I feel XXX.

～n de^su.

① お腹^{なか}が^{いた}痛い

onaka ga itaⁱ
my stomach hurts



② 気持ち^{きもち}が悪い^{わるい}

kimochi ga waruⁱ
I feel sick



Bonus Phrase

だいじ
お大事に。

Odaiji ni.

Take care.

It's used when you care about someone who's ill or has been injured. It expresses the hope that person will get some rest and feel better soon.



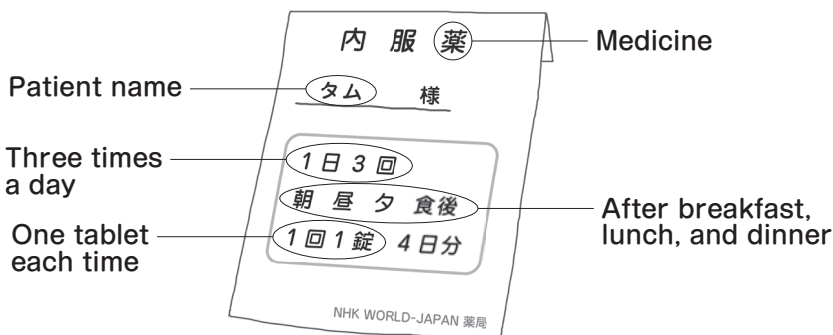
If You Get Sick in Japan...

For symptoms that are not too serious, pharmacies and drug stores often can help. Describe your symptoms, and the pharmacist will show you some over-the-counter medicines.



For serious symptoms, visit a clinic or hospital. If you're given a prescription after being examined, you can get the medicines at a pharmacy. A list of medical institutions ready to accept foreign tourists can be found on the website of the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO). To access the site, search: "For safe travels in Japan JNTO."

Prescription medicine bag



Answer ① お腹が痛いんです。

Onaka ga ita'in de'su.

② 気持ちが悪いです。

Kimochi ga waru'in de'su.

この卵焼き、甘くておいしいです

Kono tamago-yaki, amakute oishii desu

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.



Today's Skit

海斗 : お弁当だよ。

Here's a boxed lunch.

Kaito Obentoo da yo.

ぼくが作ったんだ。どうぞ。

I made it. Please enjoy it.

Bo'ku ga tsuku'ttan da. Do'ozo.

ミーヤー：きれい！

Beautiful!

Mi Ya Ki'ree!

タム : すごい！いただきます。

It looks great! Let's eat.

Tam Sugo'i! Itadakima'su.

この卵焼き、

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.

Kono tamago-yaki,

甘くておいしいです。

amakute oishi'i de'su.

ミーヤー：海斗は本当に

Kaito, you're really a good cook.

Mi Ya Ka'ito wa hontoo ni

料理が上手だね。

ryo'ori ga joozu' da ne.

海斗 : ぼく、シェフになりたいんだ。

I want to become a chef someday.

Kaito Bo'ku, she'fu ni narita'in da.

ミーヤー：いいねえ。

That sounds good.

Mi Ya I'i ne'e.

Vocabulary

卵焼き Japanese omelet
tamago-yaki

甘い sweet
amai

料理 cooking
ryo'ori

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing multiple impressions -- Part 1

この卵焼き、甘くておいしいです。

Kono tamago-yaki, ama¹kute oishi¹i de¹su.

This Japanese omelet is sweet and delicious.

To use two or more adjectives consecutively, with an I-adjective, replace the “i” at the end with “kute,” and connect it to the next adjective. (Example: “sweet” “amai” → “amakute”) With a NA-adjective, replace the “na” at the end with “de.” (Example: “beautiful” “kiree (na)” → “kiree de”)

Use It!

上野公園、どうでしたか。

Ueno-ko¹oen, do¹o de¹shita ka.

広くて、きれいで、とてもよかったです。

Hiro¹kute, ki¹ree de, totemo yo¹katta de¹su.

How was Ueno Park?

It was spacious and beautiful, and very nice.



Try It Out!

[adjective 1] くて／で [adjective 2] です (ね)。

It is [adjective 1]

[adjective 1] kute/de [adjective 2] de¹su (ne).

and [adjective 2] (, isn't it?)

① 小さい

chiisa¹i

small

かわいい

kawai¹i

cute



② 正確 (な)

seekaku (na)

punctual

便利 (な)

be¹nri (na)

convenient



Bonus Phrase

どうぞ。

Do¹ozo.

Please enjoy it./Go ahead./Here you are.

This word is used when offering someone a meal or giving permission. It's also used when you hand something to someone.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Let's Go "Ohanami"!

"Ohanami" is the spring custom of admiring beautiful cherry blossoms. People stroll around and sit under the trees to eat boxed lunches. Cherry blossoms appear from around March to May, coloring Japan from south to north. They take on a different aura when lit up at night.

Ohanami



Miharu Takizakura
(Fukushima Pref.)



Himeji Castle and
cherry blossoms
(Hyogo Pref.)



©Himeji City

Tokyo Midtown



Answer ① ① ちいさくてかわいいですね。

Chiisa'kute kawaii' de'su ne.

② せいかくでべんりですね。

Seekaku de be'nri de'su ne.

い ち ば ん どれが一番おいしいですか

Dore ga ichiban oishii desu ka

Which one is the most tasty?



Today's Skit

店員 (てんいん) : ご注文 (ごちゅうもん) は? What would you like?

Clerk : Gochuumon wa?

海斗 (かいと) : タムさん、何 (なに) にする? Tam-san, what do you want?

Kaito : Ta¹mu-san, na¹ni ni suru?

タム : どれ (いちばん) が一番 (いちばん) おいしいですか。 Which one is the most tasty?

Tam : Do¹re ga ichiban oishi¹i de¹su ka.

海斗 (かいと) : みそラーメンがおすすめだよ。 I recommend the miso ramen.

Kaito : Miso-ra¹amen ga osusume da yo.

タム : みそラーメン・・・ Miso ramen...

Tam : Miso-ra¹amen...

悠輝 (ゆうき) : 日本 (にほん) のラーメンはおいしいよ。 Japanese ramen is tasty.

Yuuki : Nihon no ra¹amen wa oishii yo.

ぼくはみそラーメンが I really like it with miso.

Bo¹ku wa miso-ra¹amen ga

す 好き (す) なんだ。

suki¹ nan da.

タム : 私 (わたし) 、みそラーメンにします。 I'll have the miso ramen.

Tam : Watashi, miso-ra¹amen ni shima¹su.

Vocabulary

～にする decide on XXX

～ni suru

どれ which

do¹re

いちばん 一番 (いちばん) ～ most XXX

ichiban～

みそラーメン miso ramen

miso-ra¹amen

おすすめ recommendation

osusume

日本 (にほん) Japan

Niho¹n

Key Phrase

どれが^{いちばん}一番おいしいですか。

Do're ga ichiban oishi'i de'su ka.

Which one is the most tasty?

To ask which one to choose from a few things, say "Dore ga ichiban XXX ka." "Dore" or "which" is used to choose from three or more items. "Ichiban" or "number one" coming before an adjective means "the most."

Use It!

どれが^{いちばんにんき}一番人気がありますか。

Do're ga ichiban ninki ga arima'su ka.

これがおすすめです。

Kore ga osusume de'su.

Which one is the most popular?
I recommend this one.



Try It Out!

どれが^{いちばん}一番～ですか。

Which one is the most XXX?

Do're ga ichiban ~de'su ka.

① ^{やす}安い

yasu'i
cheap



② ^{とく}お得(な)

otoku (na)
economical



Bonus Phrase

^{ちゅうもん}ご注文は?

Gochuumon wa?

What would you like?

Clerks use this phrase when taking orders. "Chuumon" means "order" and "go" is attached before it to show respect to the customer.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Ramen

Ramen originally came from China, but it underwent changes in Japan. It's become one of Japan's representative foods.

Ramen in soy sauce-based soup



©Ramen Tatsunoya



Ramen in pork bone-based soup



Ramen in miso-based soup



Ramen can be made from various stocks such as chicken, pork bone, and seafood. Miso bean paste, salt, soy sauce, and other ingredients add to the taste. Lots of locales have a flavor of their own. If you're unable to eat certain foods, be sure to ask about the ingredients. Some ramen shops have Halal, allergy-free, or vegetarian items.

Answer ① ^{いちばんやす}どれが一番安いですか。

Do're ga ichiban yasul'i de'su ka.

② ^{いちばん}どれが一番お得ですか。

Do're ga ichiban otoku de'su ka.

写真を撮ってもいいですか

Shashin o totte mo ii desu ka

May I take photos here?



Today's Skit

ミーヤー：^{おとなひとり}大人1人^{ねが}お願いします。

Ticket for one adult, please.

Mi Ya Otona hito¹ri onegai-shima¹su.

すみません。

Excuse me.

Sumimase¹n.

^{しゃしん}写真を撮^とってもいいですか。

May I take photos here?

Shashin o to¹tte mo i¹i de¹su ka.

^{うけつけ}受付：ええ、いいですよ。

Yes, you can.

Clerk E'e, i¹i de¹su yo.

ミーヤー：すてき!

Wonderful!

Mi Ya Suteki!

^{あんないがかり}案内係：^{きやくさま}お客様、

Ma'am, that's a bit too close.

Usher Okyakusa¹ma,

^{さき}ここから先は^{えんりょ}ご遠慮ください。

koko kara saki wa goenryo-kudasa¹i.

ミーヤー：あ、すみません。

Oh, sorry.

Mi Ya A, sumimase¹n.

Vocabulary

^{おとな}大人 adult

otona

ええ yes

e'e

すてき(な) wonderful

suteki (na)

^{きやくさま}お客様 sir/ma'am

okyakusa¹ma

^{さき}先 further

saki

^{えんりょ}遠慮する refrain

enryo-suru

Key Phrase

しゃしん と
写真を撮ってもいいですか。

Shashin o to¹tte mo i¹i de¹su ka.

May I take photos here?

To ask permission to do something, say "[the verb's TE-form] + mo ii desu ka."
"-te mo ii (desu)" means "you can XXX" and indicates permission. "Shashin o totte" is "shashin o toru" or "to take a photo" in the TE-form.

(See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

ふく しちやく
この服、試着してもいいですか。

Kono fuku¹, shichaku-shite¹ mo i¹i de¹su ka.

もちろんです。

Mochi¹ron de¹su.

May I try these clothes on?
Of course.



Try It Out!

～てもいいですか。 May I XXX?

～te mo i¹i de¹su ka.

① 入る (→入って)

ha¹iru (→ha¹itte)

enter



② 休む (→休んで)

yasu¹mu (→yasu¹nde)

rest



Counting People



Step-up

1	2	3	4	5
hito ¹ ri	futari ¹	san-nin san-ni ¹ n	yo-nin yo-ni ¹ n	go-nin go-ni ¹ n



Pop Culture with Mike

Japanese Music

Japan has many genres of music, including J-pop, anime songs, and enka to name a few. There's also traditional music using Japanese instruments such as the koto harp, the three-stringed shamisen, and wadaiko drums.

Koto performance



Wadaiko performance



©Kodo, Taiko Performing Arts Ensemble/Takashi Okamoto

J-pop by itself has idol groups, rock bands, and so on, involving various artists. Music festivals across the country feature both domestic artists and those from abroad.

Summer Sonic



©SUMMER SONIC

Fuji Rock Festival



©Masanori Naruse

Answer ① はい入ってもいいですか。

Ha'itte mo i'i de'su ka.

② やす休んでもいいですか。

Yasu'nde mo i'i de'su ka.

ピアノの演奏を聴きに行きました

Piano no ensoo o kiki ni ikimashita

I went to listen to a piano recital.



Today's Skit

ミーヤ： 日曜日^{にちようび}に、ピアノの演奏^{えんそう}を

Mi Ya Nichi-yo¹obi ni, piano no ensoo o

聴き^きに行きました^い。

kiki ni ikima¹shita.

I went to listen to a piano recital on Sunday.

はる : どうでしたか。

Haru Do¹o de¹shita ka.

How was it?

ミーヤ： すばらしかったです。

Mi Ya Subarashi¹katta de¹su.

It was wonderful.

はる : それはよかったですね。

Haru Sore wa yo¹katta de¹su ne.

That's good.

ミーヤ： 写真^{しゃしん}をたくさん撮^とりました。

Mi Ya Shashin o takusan torima¹shita.

I took a lot of photos.

見て^みください。

Mi¹te kudasa¹i.

Please have a look.

タム : あ! これ、悠輝^{ゆうき}さん・・・。

Tam A! Kore, Yu¹uki-san...

Oh! This is Yuuki-san...

はる : 悠輝^{ゆうき}さん?

Haru Yu¹uki-san?

Yuuki-san?

Vocabulary

日曜日^{にちようび} Sunday

nichi-yo¹obi

ピアノ piano

piano

演奏^{えんそう} performance

ensoo

聴く^き listen

kiku

すばらしい wonderful

subarashi¹i

写真^{しゃしん} photo

shashin



Key Phrase

ピアノの演奏を聴きに行きました。

Piano no ensoo o kiki ni ikima¹shita.

I went to listen to a piano recital.

To explain the purpose for going somewhere, use “[the verb's MASU-form without masu] + ni iku.” Here, the purpose is “piano no ensoo o kiku” or “to listen to a piano recital.” So, remove the “masu” from “kikimasu” (the MASU-form of “kiku” or “listen”) and add “ni iku.”

Use It!

きょう、どこに行きましたか。

Kyo¹o, do¹ko ni ikima¹shita ka.

はらじゅく、服を買いに行きました。

Harajuku ni, fuku¹ o kai ni ikima¹shita.

Where did you go today?

I went to Harajuku to buy some clothes.



Try It Out!

～に行きました。 I went to XXX.

～ ni ikima¹shita.

① すしを食べる (→ 食べ)

sushi¹ o tabe¹ru (→ ta¹be)

eat sushi



② 野球を見る (→ 見)

yakyuu o mi¹ru (→ mi¹)

see a baseball game



Step-up

Days of the Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
getsu- yo ¹ obi	ka- yo ¹ obi	sui- yo ¹ obi	moku- yo ¹ obi	kin- yo ¹ obi	do- yo ¹ obi	nichi- yo ¹ obi



Strolling Around Kamakura

Kamakura is about an hour by train from Tokyo. It's where Japan's first warlord government was set up some 800 years ago.

Famous spots include Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine and the 11-meter Great Buddha statue.

Great Buddha of Kamakura



©Kotoku-in/KAMAKURA TOURIST ASSOC.

Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine



©TSURUGAOKA HACHIMANGU

Meigetsuin Temple



(Hydrangea in June)

Enoden



©Enoshima Electric Railway

In addition to visiting historic sites, you can enjoy seasonal views of nature as well as chic shops and cafés. The small local Enoden train is also popular.

Answer ① すしを^たべ^いに行きました。

Sushi¹ o ta¹be ni ikima¹shita.

② 野球^{やきゅう}を^みに行きました。

Yakyuu o mi¹ ni ikima¹shita.

いっしょ うた おど 一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました

Issho ni utattari, odottari
shimashita

We sang songs and danced together.



Today's Skit

店員 てんいん : メロンパフェでございます。
Waitress : Meron-pa¹fe de gozaima¹su.

Here are your melon
parfaits.

タム : おいしそう!
Tam : Oishisoo!

They look delicious!

ミーヤ : タム、悠輝さんと、
Mi Ya : Ta¹mu, Yu¹uki-san to,
どこで会ったの?
do¹ko de a¹tta no?

Tam, where did you first
meet Yuuki-san?

タム : ベトナムです。
Tam : Betonamu de¹su.

In Vietnam.

小学校でボランティアをしました。
Shooga¹kkoo de bora¹ntia o shima¹shita.

We were volunteering
at an elementary school.

一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました。
Issho ni utatta¹ri, odotta¹ri shima¹shita.

We sang songs and
danced together.

ミーヤ : そうだったの。
Mi Ya : So¹o datta no.

I see.

タム : はい。悠輝さんに会いたいです。
Tam : Ha¹i. Yu¹uki-san ni aita¹i de¹su.

Yes. I'd like to meet him
again.

Vocabulary

メロンパフェ melon parfait
meron-pa¹fe

小学校 しょうがっこう elementary school
shooga¹kkoo

ボランティア volunteer
bora¹ntia

いっしょ together
issho ni

うた sing
utau

おど dance
odoru



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing a variety of past and future actions

いっしょ うた おど
一緒に歌ったり、踊ったりしました。

Isshō ni utatta¹ri, odotta¹ri shima¹shita.

We sang songs and danced together.

To list some examples out of a number of actions, use the TARI-form of a verb. Change the “te” at the end of the verb's TE-form to “tari.” To express something you've done, end the sentence with “shimashita” or “did.”

Use It!

ほっかいどう なに
北海道で何をしますか。

Hokka¹idoo de na¹ni o shima¹su ka.

ハイキングをしたり、温泉に入ったりしたいです。

Ha¹ikingu o shita¹ri, onsen ni ha¹ittari shita¹i de¹su.

What are you going to do in Hokkaido?

I want to go hiking and go bathing in a hot spring.



Try It Out!

[verb 1]たり、[verb 2]たりしました／したいです。

[verb 1]tari, [verb 2]tari shima¹shita/shita¹i de¹su.

I did/want to [verb 1] and [verb 2].

① <what you did>

か もの
買い物をする (→したり)

kaimono o suru (→shita¹ri)

go shopping



② <what you want to do>

てら いく (→行ったり)

otera ni iku (→itta¹ri)

go to a temple



うみ およ (→泳いだり)

umi de oyo¹gu (→oyo¹idari)

swim in the ocean



きもの (→着たり)

kimono o kiru (→kita¹ri)

wear a kimono



Bonus Phrase

おいしそう!

Oishisoo!

They look delicious!

It's used when something looks delicious. To say “delicious” while eating, use “Oishii!”



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Sweets

You can find all kinds of sweet things in Japan, such as traditional Japanese and Western confections.

Japanese sweets include rice cakes, rice crackers, and bean-paste buns. Some are connected to the seasons, such as rice cakes using cherry blossoms and leaves in spring. In summer, you'll find sweets that look like starry skies and clear streams.

Sakuramochi



©Toraya Confectionery

Summer-only Japanese confection



©Toraya Confectionery

Many items considered to be Western-style have spawned variations in Japan. For example, Japanese shortcake may look like strawberry shortcake, but it uses a sponge cake. You can savor the colors of fruit-filled parfaits.

Japanese shortcake



©FUJIYA

Melon parfait



©SHINJUKU TAKANO

Answer ① ^か ^{もの} ^を ^し ^{たり}、^{うみ} ^で ^お ^い ^だ ^り ^し ^ま ^し ^た。

Kaimono o shita'ri, umi de oyoidari shima'shita.

② ^て ^ら ^に ^い ^っ ^た ^り、^き ^も ^の ^を ^き ^た ^り ^し ^た ^い ^で ^す。

Otera ni itta'ri, kimono o kita'ri shita'i de'su.

Issho ni ikimasen ka

Why don't we all go together?



Today's Skit

マイク : 今度の土曜日、海斗と

Mike Ko'ndo no do-yo'obi, Ka'ito to

忍者はくふつかん い
忍者博物館に行きます。

Ninja-Hakubutsu'kan ni ikima'su.

I'm going to the Ninja Museum with Kaito this Saturday.

ミーヤー : マイクさんは、本当に

Mi Ya Ma'i'ku-san wa, hontoo ni

にんじゃ す
忍者が好きですね。

ni'nja ga suki' de'su ne.

Mike-san, you really like ninja, don't you?

マイク : はい。

Mike Ha'i.

Yeah.

みんなで一緒にいきませんか。

Minna' de issho ni ikimase'n ka.

Why don't we all go together?

ミーヤー : ああ、土曜日はちょっと・・・。

Mi Ya A'a, do-yo'obi wa cho'tto...

Oh, Saturday isn't good for me...

タム : 私も授業があります。

Tam Watashi mo ju'gyoo ga arima'su.

I have classes too.

海斗 : 残念。

Kaito Zanne'n.

Too bad.

じゃあ、2人で行こう。

Ja'a, futari' de iko'o.

Then it'll just be the two of us going.

Vocabulary

今度 this time

ko'ndo

博物館 museum

hakubutsu'kan

残念(な) too bad

zanne'n (na)

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Inviting someone to do something together -- Part 2

いっしょ い
一緒にいきませんか。

Issho ni ikimaseⁿ ka.

Why don't we go together?

To invite someone to do something, change the “masu” of the verb's MASU-form to “masen ka” and raise the intonation. “Masen” is a negative form, but with “masen ka,” it becomes an invitation. To accept the invitation, you say “ii desu ne” or “sounds good.”

Use It!

こんばん いっしょ
今晚、一緒にごはんを食べに行きませんか。

Koⁿban, isscho ni go^han o ta^be ni ikimaseⁿ ka.

いいですね。行きましょう。

Iⁱ de^su ne. Ikimasho^o.

Why don't we go out to dinner tonight?
Sounds good. Let's go.



Try It Out!

～ませんか。 Why don't we XXX?

～maseⁿ ka.

① みんなでバーベキューをする (→します)

minna¹ de baabe¹kyuu o suru (→shima¹su)

have a barbecue with everyone

② 一緒に歌う (→歌います)

isscho ni utau (→utaima¹su)

sing together



Bonus Phrase

どようび
土曜日はちょっと・・・。

Do-yo¹obi wa cho¹tto...

Saturday isn't good for me...

This expression is used to decline an invitation. “Chotto” means “a little.” However, stretching out the ending and weakening the pitch creates the nuance that you're reluctantly declining.



Secrets of the Ninja

Ninja were like spies or special forces who were active after the 15th century during the age of rival warlords. The history of ninja is somewhat murky.

Ninja were famous for their costumes. They often disguised themselves as merchants, monks, or traveling entertainers to make their way into enemy territory.

Ninja in disguise



Ninja used tools such as shuriken stars and made use of their knowledge of firearms and gunpowder. They sometimes even employed psychological tactics to complete their missions. Warlords valued them as technical experts.



Answer ① みんなでバーベキューをしませんか。

Minna¹ de baabe¹kyuu o shimaseⁿ ka.

② いっしょにうたいませんか。

Issho ni utaimaseⁿ ka.

忍者博物館まで、どう行ったらいいですか

Ninja-Hakubutsukan made,
doo ittara ii desu ka

How can I get to the Ninja Museum?



Today's Skit

海斗 : マイク、似合うね。カッコいい。

Kaito Ma'iku, nia'u ne. Kakko'i.

Mike, it suits you.
You look cool.

マイク : うれしいな。

Mike Ureshi'i na.

I'm glad you like it.

あのう、すみません。

Anoo, sumimase'n.

Er, excuse me.

にんじゃはくぶつかん
忍者博物館まで、

Ninja-Hakubutsu'kan ma'de,

どう行ったらいいですか。

do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka.

How can I get to
the Ninja Museum?

通行人 : この道をまっすぐ行ってください。

Passerby Kono michi o massu'gu itte kudasa'i.

Go straight down this road.

はくぶつかん
博物館は、左にあります。

Hakubutsu'kan wa, hidari ni arima'su.

The museum is on the left.

マイク : わかりました。

Mike Wakarima'shita.

I see.

ありがとうございます。

Ari'gatoo gozaima'su.

Thank you very much.

海斗 : さあ、行こう!

Kaito Sa'a, iko'o!

OK, let's get going!

Vocabulary

カッコいい cool

kakko'i

うれしい happy

ureshi'i

みち road

michi

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking how to get to
your destination

にんじゃはくぶつかん

忍者博物館まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Ninja-Hakubutsu¹kan ma¹de, do¹o itta¹ra i¹i de¹su ka.

How can I get to the Ninja Museum?

To ask how to get to your destination, say "[destination] made, doo ittara ii desu ka." "Ittara" is the verb "iku" or "to go" in the conditional form. In this case though, just memorize the phrase as a question.

Use It!

あのう、すみません。金閣寺まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Anoo, sumimase¹n. Ki¹nkaku-ji ma¹de, do¹o itta¹ra i¹i de¹su ka.

101番のバスに乗ってください。

Hyaku-ichi¹-ban no ba¹su ni notte kudasa¹i.

Er, excuse me.

How can I get to Kinkakuji Temple?

Please get on Bus No. 101.



Try It Out!

あのう、すみません。～まで、どう行ったらいいですか。

Anoo, sumimase¹n. ~ma¹de, do¹o itta¹ra i¹i de¹su ka.

Er, excuse me.

How can I get to XXX?

① このホテル

kono ho¹teru
this hotel



② 新幹線のホーム

shinka¹nsen no ho¹omu
the platform
for the Shinkansen
bullet train



Directions



Step-up

left	straight	right	turn
hidari	massu ¹ gu	migi	magaru



Convenient Highway Buses

Highway buses crisscross the country, with budget-friendly fares. Popular routes from Tokyo include those to major cities such as Nagoya, Osaka, and Kyoto as well as those to Mt. Fuji, Hakone, and Kusatsu Onsen hot spring.



©Highway Bus Tokyo Station Area Bus Stop Operator ASSOC.

Taking an overnight bus will save you time because you can sleep as the bus travels. Seats can be reserved online. Some buses allow you to select particular seats. Luxury buses are more expensive but may offer more leg room or even individual compartments.

Luxury overnight bus



©WILLER



©WILLER

- Answer
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| ① ああ、すみません。
このホテルまで、どう行ったらいいですか。 | Anoo, sumimase'n.
Kono ho'teru ma'de, do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka. |
| ② ああ、すみません。
新幹線のホームまで、どう行ったらいいですか。 | Anoo, sumimase'n.
Shinka'nsen no ho'omu ma'de, do'o itta'ra i'i de'su ka. |

どのくらい待ちますか

Donokurai machimasu ka

How long does it take to get in?



Today's Skit

マイク : どのくらい^ま待ちますか。

Mike Donokurai machima¹su ka.

How long does it take to get in?

係員^{かかりいん}1 : 15分^{ふん}くらいです。

Clerk 1 Juu-go-fun ku¹rai de¹su.

About 15 minutes.

マイク : わかりました。

Mike Wakarima¹shita.

OK.

海斗^{かいと} : すごい!

Kaito Sugo¹i!

Awesome!

ほんもの^{ほんもの}の手裏剣^{しゅりけん}だ。

Honmono no shuriken da.

A real shuriken ninja star.

係員^{かかりいん}2 : あの^ま的^なに投^なげてください。

Clerk 2 Ano mato ni na¹gete kudasa¹i.

Please throw it at that target.

マイク : えい!

Mike E¹i!

Go!

あ、お^お落ち^おちゃった。

A, o¹chichatta.

Ah, it dropped.

Vocabulary

どのくらい how long

donokurai

待つ^ま wait

ma¹tsu

~くらい about XXX

~ku¹rai

ほんもの^{ほんもの} real thing

honmono

手裏剣^{しゅりけん} ninja star

shuriken

あの that

ano

的^{まと} target

mato

投^なげる throw

nage¹ru

お^お落ち^おる drop

ochi¹ru

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking how long something will take

どのくらい待ちますか。

Donokurai machima¹su ka

How long does it take to get in? (Literally: How long do I wait?)

To ask how long something takes, use “donokurai,” which is an interrogative for length of time, distance, or amount. It's used with “machimasu ka” (“matsu” or “to wait”) or “kakarimasu ka” (“kaku” or “to take”).

Use It!

すみません。あと、どのくらいかかりますか。

Sumimase¹n. A¹to, donokurai kakarima¹su ka.

20分くらいです。

Nijuppun ku¹rai de¹su.

Excuse me. How much longer will it take?
About 20 minutes.



Try It Out!

どのくらい～ますか。

How long XXX?

Donokurai ~ma¹su ka.

① 歩く (→歩きます)

aru¹ku (→arukima¹su)

walk



② もつ (→もちます)

mo¹tsu (→mochima¹su)

last



Length of Time

	5	10	15	20	30
Minutes	go ¹ -fun	ju ¹ ppun	juu-go ¹ -fun	niju ¹ ppun	sanju ¹ ppun
Hours	1	1.5	4	7	9
	ichi-ji ¹ kan	ichi-jikan-ha ¹ n	yo-ji ¹ kan	shichi-ji ¹ kan	ku-ji ¹ kan



Step-up



Pop Culture with Mike

Hands-on Tourism

Tourists can enjoy hands-on activities in Japan. Popular ones include dressing as a ninja or samurai, trying on a kimono, taking part in a tea ceremony, arranging flowers, or making Japanese sweets.

Wearing kimono



©Nagominowa

Making Japanese sweets



©Shichijiyokansyundo

You can also create plastic food samples such as those found in restaurant windows.

And other facilities allow you to experience simulated earthquakes, heavy rain, fires, and tsunami. You'll learn about disaster preparedness.

Making food samples



©DesignPocket

Answer ① どのくらい^{ある}歩きますか。 Donokurai arukima'su ka.

② どのくらいもちますか。 Donokurai mochima'su ka.

Yonda koto arimasu

I've read it.



Today's Skit

タム : わあ、マンガがたくさん!

Tam Waa, manga ga takusan!

Wow, so many manga!

マイク : タムさん、このマンガ、知ってる?

Mike Ta¹mu-san, kono manga, shitteru?

Tam-san, do you know this manga?

タム : はい、読んだことあります。

Tam Ha¹i, yo¹nda koto¹ arima¹su.

Yes, I've read it.

マイク : え? 日本語で読んだの?

Mike E? Nihongo de yo¹nda no?

Huh?

You read it in Japanese?

タム : いえ、ベトナム語です。

Tam Ie, Betonamugo de¹su.

No, I read it in Vietnamese.

とてもおもしろかったです。

Totemo omoshiro¹katta de¹su.

It was really fun.

Vocabulary

マンガ manga

manga

たくさん many

takusan

知って(い)る know

shitte (i) ru

よ 読む read

yo¹mu

にほんご 日本語 Japanese language

Nihongo

いえ no

ie

ベトナム語 Vietnamese language

Betonamugo

とても very

totemo

おもしろい interesting

omoshiro¹i

Key Phrase

よ
読んだことがあります。

Yon¹da koto¹ arima¹su.

I've read it.

To express what you've experienced, use "[the TA-form of a verb] + koto (ga) arimasu." The verb's TA-form ends with "ta/da," indicating the action took place in the past or has been completed. To make the TA-form, change the "te/de" of the verb's TE-form to "ta/da." (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

あした ほんおど
明日、盆踊りがありますよ。

Ashita, bon-o¹dori ga arima¹su yo.



ほんおど ネットで見たことがあります。でも本物は見たことないです。

Bon-o¹dori, netto de mi¹ta koto¹ arima¹su. De¹mo honmono wa mi¹ta koto¹ nai de¹su.

Tomorrow, there will be a Bon dance.

Bon dance, I've seen that on the Internet. But I've never seen the real thing.

Try It Out!

～ことがあります／ないです。

I have/haven't XXX.

～koto¹ arima¹su/nai¹ de¹su.

① <have experienced>

おきなわ
沖縄

Okinawa

Okinawa

い 行く (→行った)

iku (→ itta)

go



② <haven't experienced>

てん 天ぷら

tempura

tempura

た 食べる (→食べた)

tabe¹ru (→ ta¹beta)

eat



Bonus Phrase

し
知ってる?

Shitteru?

Do you know?

This phrase is used among family and friends. To ask in a polite way, say "Shitte masu ka."



Pop Culture with Mike

Manga Cafés

Japanese manga cover a vast array of genres, including romance, adventure, sports, history, and literature. Manga cafés operate on time basis. Once you pay, you're free to read as many manga as you like for a certain number of hours. Individual cubicles are often available, and many places provide TVs and internet access. Most offer unlimited beverages such as juice and tea.

Spacious browsing area



©Kaikatsu CLUB

Comfortable cubicle



©Kaikatsu CLUB

Refreshment corner



Answer ① 沖縄、行ったことがあります。

Okinawa, itta koto¹ arima'su.

② 天ぷら、食べたことないです。

Tenpura, ta'beta koto¹ nai de'su.

大涌谷に行って、黒たまごが食べたいです

Oowaku-dani ni itte,
kuro-tamago ga tabetai desu

I want to go to Owakudani and
then eat a black egg.



Today's Skit

あやか：箱根には1時に着くよ。

Ayaka Hakone ni¹ wa ichi¹-ji ni tsu¹ku yo.

We'll arrive at Hakone
at one o'clock.

タムは何がしたい？

Ta¹mu wa na¹ni ga shitai?

Tam, what do you want to
do?

タム：大涌谷に行って、

Tam Oowaku-dani ni itte,

黒たまごが食べたいです。

kuro-ta¹mago ga tabeta¹i de¹su.

I want to go to Owakudani
and then eat a black egg.

あやかさん、卵は

A¹yaka-san, tama¹go wa

本当に黒いんですか。

hontoo ni kuro¹in de¹su ka.

Ayaka-san, are the eggs
really black?

あやか：うん。

Ayaka U¹n.

Yes.

でもね、黒いのは外側だけ。

De¹mo ne, kuro¹i no wa sotogawa dake¹.

But only on the outside.

中は普通のゆで卵。

Na¹ka wa futsuu no yude-ta¹mago.

The inside is an ordinary
boiled egg.

タム：へえ。

Tam Hee.

Oh.

Vocabulary

たまご egg

tama¹go

黒い black

kuro¹i

普通 ordinary

futsuu

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Expressing past or future actions in sequence

おおわくだに い くろ たまご が 食べたいです。
大涌谷に行って、黒たまごが食べたいです。

Oowaku-dani ni itte, kuro-ta¹mago ga tabeta¹i de¹su.

I want to go to Owakudani and then eat a black egg.

To say two or more actions in sequence, connect them by using the verb's TE-form, as in "[verb 1 in the TE-form], [verb 2]." In the key phrase, the verb "iku" or "to go" is changed to the TE-form "itte" to connect the two sentences.

Use It!

きょう 日は、どこに い 行きましたか。
今日は、どこに行きましたか。

Kyo¹o wa, do¹ko ni ikima¹shita ka.

びじゅつかん い はん た ゆうらんせん の
美術館に行って、ご飯を食べて、それから遊覧船に乗りました。

Bijutsu¹kan ni itte, go¹han o ta¹bete, sorekara yuuransen ni norima¹shita.

Where did you go today?

I went to an art museum, had a meal, and then took a sightseeing cruise.

Try It Out!

[verb 1]て、([verb 2]て、) [verb 3]たいです／ました。

[verb 1]te, ([verb 2]te,) [verb 3]ta¹i de¹su/ma¹shita.

I want to/did [verb 1], ([verb 2],) [verb 3].

① <what you want to do>

たか お さん の ぼ 高尾山に登る (→登って)

Takao¹-san ni noboru (→nobotte)
climb Mt. Takao

しやしん 写真を撮る (→撮りたいです)

shashin o to¹ru (→torita¹i de¹su)
take photos

② <what you did>

しぶや 渋谷に行く

Shibuya ni iku

(→行って)

(→itte)

go to Shibuya

か もの 買い物をする

kaimono o suru

(→して)

(→shite)

go shopping

はん た ご飯を食べる

go¹han o ta¹be¹ru

(→食べました)

(→tabema¹shita)

have a meal



Step-up

Time

1:00	1:30	2:00	3:00	4:00	7:00	9:00
ichi ¹ -ji	ichi-ji-ha ¹ n	ni ¹ -ji	sa ¹ n-ji	yo ¹ -ji	shichi ¹ -ji	ku ¹ -ji



Hakone: Tourist Spot Near Tokyo

Hakone is in the mountains, about an hour and a half from Tokyo. It's well-known for its hot springs. Other attractions include Owakudani, where the terrain was shaped by a volcanic eruption, and the Edo era “Hakone Checkpoint.”

Owakudani



Hakone Checkpoint



Hakone also has the mountain train, many art museums, and Lake Ashinoko. If the weather is good, you can enjoy a grand view of Mt. Fuji.

Hakone Tozan Train



A view of Mt. Fuji from Lake Ashinoko



Answer ① 高尾山に登って、写真を撮りたいです。

Takao³-san ni nobotte, shashin o toritai de'su.

② 渋谷に行って、買い物をして、ご飯を食べました。

Shibuya ni itte, kaimono o shite, go'han o tabema'shita.

LESSON
36

お風呂は何時から何時までですか

Ofuro wa nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka

From what time to what time can we use the bath?



Today's Skit

仲居 : こちらの部屋でございます。

This is your room.

Attendant Kochira no oheya de gozaimasu.

タム : お風呂は

From what time to what time can we use the bath?

Tam Ofuro wa

何時から何時までですか。

na'n-ji kara na'n-ji made desu ka.

仲居 : 朝6時から

From six in the morning until midnight.

Attendant Asa roku-ji kara

夜12時までです。

yo'ru juuni-ji made desu.

あやか : タム、日本の温泉、

Tam, have you ever bathed in a Japanese hot spring?

Ayaka Tamu, Nihon no onsen,

入ったことある?

haitta koto aru?

タム : いいえ、初めてです。

No, this will be my first time.

Tam Iie, haji'mete desu.

たのしみです。

I'm looking forward to it.

Tanoshi'mi desu.

Vocabulary

部屋／お部屋 room

heya / oheya

朝 morning

asa

風呂／お風呂 bath

furo / ofuro

夜 night

yo'ru

何時 what time

na'n-ji

楽しみ(な) look forward to

tanoshi'mi (na)

Key Phrase

お風呂は何時から何時までですか。

Ofu^ろ wa na^ん-ji kara na^ん-ji ma^で de^す ka.

From what time to what time can we use the bath?

To ask from what time something is going to start and what time it will end, use “nan-ji” or “what time” and say “nan-ji kara nan-ji made desu ka.” Clarify the question by starting with the subject plus the particle “wa.” “Kara” means “from” and “made” means “until/to.”

Use It!

すみません。明日の朝食は何時から何時までですか。

Sumimase^ん. Ashita no chooshoku wa na^ん-ji kara na^ん-ji ma^で de^す ka.

6時から9時半までになります。

Roku^じ-ji kara ku-ji-ha^ん ma^で ni narima^す.

Excuse me. From what time to what time is tomorrow's breakfast?
From six o'clock to nine-thirty.



Try It Out!

～は何時から（/）何時までですか。

～wa na^ん-ji kara (/) na^ん-ji ma^で de^す ka.

From what time (/)
to what time XXX?

① <starting time>

はなび たいかい
花火大会

hanabi-ta^いkai

fireworks festival



② <closing time>

この店

kono mise^い

this shop



Bonus Phrase

はじめてです。

Haji^いmete de^す.

This will be my first time.

You use it to reply to a question about whether you've experienced something.



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Bathing in a Hot Spring

Most hot springs and communal baths in Japan are separated by gender. Each entrance typically has a curtain with the Kanji for men “男” or women “女”. So, learning these two characters is worthwhile.



©ROUTE INN HOTELS

Men's bath



Women's bath



How to bathe

Clean yourself
before bathing



Keep towels and hair
out of the water



Answer ① はな び たいかい なん じ 花火大会は何時からですか。

Hanabi-ta'ikai wa na'n-ji kara de'su ka.

② みせ なん じ この店は何時までですか。

Kono mise' wa na'n-ji ma'de de'su ka.

テレビがつかないんですが・・・

Terebi ga tsukanain desu ga...

The TV won't turn on...



Today's Skit

タム : あれ、テレビがつきませんね。

Oh, the TV won't turn on.

Tam Are, te¹rebi ga tsukimase¹n ne.

あやか : ほんとだ。

You're right.

Ayaka Honto da.

おかしいね。

That's strange.

Okashi¹i ne.

タム : フロントに電話してみます。

I'll call the front desk.

Tam Furonto ni denwa-shite mima¹su.

すみません。

Excuse me.

Sumimase¹n.

テレビがつかないんですが・・・。

The TV won't turn on...

Te¹rebi ga tsuka¹nain de¹su ga...

フロント : 少々お待ちください。

Please wait a minute.

Front desk Sho¹oshoo omachi kudasa¹i.

担当の者が伺います。

We'll send someone up.

Tantoo no mono¹ ga ukagaima¹su.

Vocabulary

テレビ TV

te¹rebi

つく turn on

tsu¹ku

おかしい strange

okashi¹i

フロント front desk

furonto

電話する call

denwa-suru

少々 a little while

sho¹oshoo

担当 in charge of

tantoo

者 person

mono¹

伺う visit (humble)

ukagau

Key Phrase

テレビがつかないんですが・・・。

Te'rebi ga tsuka'nain de'su ga...

The TV won't turn on...

To tell someone that something is wrong, add “n desu ga” to the verb's NAI-form. The NAI-form is a negative form. The combination suggests you're troubled because something you expected isn't happening. “-n desu ga” is used to explain your situation to someone and prompt that person to respond. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

すみません。Wi-Fiのパスワードがわからないんですが・・・。

Sumimase'n. Waifai no pasuwa'ado ga wakara'nain de'su ga...

パスワードですね。こちらです。

Pasuwa'ado de'su ne. Kochira de'su.

Excuse me. I don't know the Wi-Fi password...
The password? Here it is.



Try It Out!

すみません。【subject】が～ないんですが・・・。 Excuse me.

Sumimase'n. [subject] ga ~na'in de'su ga... [subject] won't XXX...

① かぎ

kagi

lock

開く (→開かない)

aku (→akanai)

open



② 浴衣のサイズ

yukata no sa'izu

summer kimono's size

合う (→合わない)

a'u (→awa'nai)

fit



Bonus Phrase

少々お待ちください。

Sho'oshoo omachi kudasa'i.

Please wait a minute.

This polite phrase is used when asking hotel guests or customers to wait. The dictionary form of the verb is “matsu,” meaning “to wait.”



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Staying at a Japanese Inn

The rooms at a ryokan, a Japanese inn, typically have tatami straw-mat flooring. Take your shoes off when you enter. Light kimono, yukata, will be waiting in your room. Some inns bring meals to the room and roll out the futon mattress for you before bedtime.

Hot spring inn



©Keiunkan



©Keiunkan



You can wear the yukata for a stroll around the resort. Many people like to take several baths during their stay: after checking in, before going to bed, and then again upon waking. You can experience a lot of Japan right inside a ryokan.

Answer ① すみません。鍵^{かぎ}が開^あかないんですが・・・。

Sumimase'n. Kagi ga akanai'n de'su ga...

② すみません。浴衣^{ゆかた}のサイズ^あが合わないんですが・・・。

Sumimase'n. Yukata no sa'izu ga awa'nain de'su ga...

Soto no hoo ga ii desu

I prefer outside.



Today's Skit

あやか： タム、^{なか}中に^{すわ}座る？

Ayaka Ta¹mu, na¹ka ni suwaru?

Tam, do you want to sit inside?

それとも、^{そと}外の^いデッキ^いに行く？

Soreto¹mo, so¹to no de¹kki ni iku?

Or do you want to go up on the deck?

タム：^{そと}外のほうがいいです。

Tam So¹to no ho¹o ga i¹i de¹su.

I prefer outside.

わあ、^ふ富士^じ山^{さん}! きれい!

Waa, Fu¹ji-san! Ki¹ree!

Wow, Mt. Fuji!
It's beautiful!

あやか：^{ほんとう}本当。

Ayaka Hontoo.

It really is.

タム：^{きもち}気持ちいい!

Tam Kimochi i¹i!

What a great feeling!

あやか：^{きょう}今日は、^は晴れてよかったね。

Ayaka Kyo¹o wa, ha¹rete yo¹katta ne.

We're lucky it turned out sunny today.

Vocabulary

^{なか}中 inside
na¹ka

^{すわ}座る sit
suwaru

それとも or
soreto¹mo

^{そと}外 outside
so¹to

デッキ deck
de¹kki

^ふ富士^じ山^{さん} Mt. Fuji
Fu¹ji-san

きれい(な) beautiful
ki¹ree (na)

^{きもち}気持ちいい feel good
kimochi i¹i

^は晴れる clear
hare¹ru

Key Phrase

外のほうがいいです。

So'to no ho'o ga i'i de'su.

I prefer outside.

To compare two things, say "(A yori) B no hoo ga + [adjective]." This indicates B is more [adjective] than A. When it's clear what's being compared, you can omit "A yori."

Use It!

ようしつ わしつ
洋室と和室、どちらがよろしいですか。

Yooshitsu to washitsu, do'chira ga yoroshi'i de'su ka.

ようしつ わしつ ひろ
洋室より和室のほうが広いですね。和室にします。

Yooshitsu yo'ri washitsu no ho'o ga hiro'i de'su ne. Washitsu ni shima'su.

Which kind of room would you prefer, Western-style or Japanese-style? The Japanese-style room is larger than the Western-style room, isn't it? I'll take the Japanese-style room.

Try It Out!

(Aより) Bのほうが[adjective]です(ね)。

B is more [adjective]

(A yo'ri) B no ho'o ga [adjective] de'su (ne).

(than A) (,isn't it?)

- ① A 肉 にく B 魚 さかな C 好き(な) す
 niku¹ sakana suki¹ (na)
 meat fish favorite

- ② B この店 みせ C 安い やす
 kono mise¹ yasui¹
 this store cheap



Days and Weeks



Step-up

Day	yesterday	today	tomorrow
	kinō'o / kinoo	kyō'o	ashita ¹
Week	last week	this week	next week
	senshuu	konshuu	raishuu



Climbing Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji is Japan's highest peak at 3,776 meters. The climbing season lasts from July to early September. There are several trails, but the most popular way is to take a bus to the fifth station and trek up from there.



The spectacular panorama of clouds and the scenery below makes the climb worthwhile. Many people stay overnight in lodges near the seventh and eighth stations, then get up early to reach the summit in time for the sunrise.

View from the summit



Sunrise seen from the summit



Mt. Fuji Climbing Official website

Answer ① にくよりさかなのほうがすきです。
② この店みせのほうがやすいですね。

Niku¹ yori sakana no ho'o ga suki¹ de'su.

Kono mise no ho'o ga yasui¹ de'su ne.

さいふ お 財布を落としてしまいました

Saifu o otoshite shimaimashita

I lost my wallet.



Today's Skit

タム : はるさん、

Tam Ha¹ru-saan,

さいふ お 財布を落としてしまいました。

saifu o oto¹shite shimaima¹shita.

Haru-san,

I lost my wallet.

はる : あら大変。

Haru A¹ra taihen.

Oh my.

こうばん い 交番に行ってください。

Kooban ni itte gorannasa¹i.

You should go to the police box.

はいかん 警官 : それで、どんな財布ですか。

Policeman Sorede, do¹nna saifu de¹su ka.

So, what kind of a wallet is it?

タム : 黄色い財布です。

Tam Ki¹roi saifu de¹su.

It's yellow.

はいかん 警官 : ああ、黄色・・・これですか。

Policeman Aa, ki¹ro... Kore de¹su ka.

Ah, yellow...
Is this it?

タム : ああ、それです。

Tam A¹a, sore de¹su.

Yes, that's the one.

Vocabulary

さいふ 財布 wallet

saifu

お 落とす lose

oto¹su

あら oh

a¹ra

たいへん 大変 terrible

taihen

こうばん 交番 police box

kooban

いく go

iku

それで so

sorede

どんな what kind

do¹nna

きいろ 黄色い yellow

ki¹roi



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Describing a mistake
you've made

さい ふ お
財布を落としてしまいました。

Saifu o oto¹shite shimaima¹shita.

I lost my wallet.

To describe a mistake you've made, say "[the verb's TE-form] + shimaimashita."
"Shimaimashita" expresses remorse or regret about what's happened, so it's
perfect for talking about losing something. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

すみません。部屋番号を忘れてしまいました。

Sumimaseⁿ. Heya no bango^o o wasurete shimaima¹shita.

お名前は・・・。

Onamae wa...

Excuse me. I forgot my room number.
Your name is...



Try It Out!

すみません。～てしまいました。

Sumimaseⁿ. ~te shimaima¹shita.

Excuse me. I XXX.

① 水をこぼす (→こぼして)

mizu o kobo¹su (→kobo¹shite)

spill water



② 切符をなくす (→なくして)

kippu o nakusu (→nakushite)

lose my ticket



Step-up

Colors

	blue	red	yellow	black	white	green
Noun	a ¹ o	a ¹ ka	kiro	ku ¹ ro	shi ¹ ro	mi ¹ dori
I-adjective	ao ¹ i	akai	kiroi	kuro ¹ i	shiro ¹ i	

※ kiroi saifu (yellow wallet) ※ mi¹dori no saifu (green wallet)



Koban: Public Safety Hubs

Police officers are stationed in small buildings called koban. You can ask them for directions or file a report on something you've lost. The officers also handle criminal investigations, neighborhood patrols, and traffic enforcement.

Koban in Japan



Metropolitan Police Department website



©Kyoto Prefectural Police

The United States, Singapore, Brazil are among the countries that have adopted some aspects of the koban system.

Koban in Brazil



©Atsushi Shibuya/JICA

Answer ① すみません。水をこぼしてしまいました。

Sumimaseⁿ. Mizu o kobo^{shite} shimaima^{shita}.

② すみません。切符をなくしてしまいました。

Sumimaseⁿ. Kippu o nakushite shimaima^{shita}.

はじ 初めてだったから、びっくりしました

Hajimete datta kara,
bikkuri-shimashita

Since it was my first earthquake,
I was startled.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー： あ、揺れてる。

Mi Ya A, yureteru.

Oh, the ground is shaking.

タム： 地震! 助けて!

Tam Jishin! Tasu¹kete!

Earthquake!
Help!

はる： 落ち着いてください。

Haru Ochitsuite kudasa¹i.

Please calm down.

大丈夫ですよ。

Daijo¹obu de¹su yo.

It's all right.

ミーヤー： ほら、もうおさまった。

Mi Ya Ho¹ra, mo¹o osama¹tta.

See, it's already over.

タム： 初めてだったから、

Tam Haji¹mete da¹tta kara,

びっくりしました。

bikku¹ri-shima¹shita.

Since it was my first
earthquake,
I was startled.

Vocabulary

揺れる shake
yureru

地震 earthquake
jishin

助ける help
tasuke¹ru

落ち着く calm down
ochitsuku

ほら see
ho¹ra

もう already
mo¹o

おさまる settle
osama¹ru

初めて first time
haji¹mete

びっくりする be startled
bikku¹ri-suru

Key Phrase

はじ
初めてだったから、びっくりしました。

Haji¹mete da¹tta kara, bikku¹ri-shima¹shita.

Since it was my first earthquake, I was startled.

To explain the reason, use the particle “**kara**” or “because.” In “[sentence 1] **kara**, [sentence 2],” [sentence 1] expresses the reason. It's more natural to use the plain style for [sentence 1]. The plain style does not use “-desu” or “-masu.” (See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

えい が おもしろ
その映画、面白かったですか。

Sono eega, omoshiro¹katta de¹su ka.

はなし むずか
話が難しかったから、よくわかりませんでした。

Hanashi¹ ga muzukashi¹katta kara, yo¹ku wakarimase¹ndeshita.

Was that movie interesting?

Since the story was difficult, I didn't understand it well.

Try It Out!

[sentence 1]から、[sentence 2]。 Since [sentence 1], [sentence 2].

[sentence 1] kara, [sentence 2].

① あめ
雨だった
a¹me da¹tta
it rained

い
行きませんでした
ikimase¹ndeshita
I didn't go

② あつ
暑かった
atsu¹katta
it was hot

つか
疲れました
tsukarema¹shita
I became tired



Bonus Phrase

たす
助けて!

Tasu¹kete!

Help!

This is the TE-form of “**tasukeru**” or “to help.” It's used to call for help in emergencies such as an illness, injury, or accident.



When an Earthquake Occurs

If you're in a quake-proof building when a quake hits, don't go outside. Instead, find a safe spot inside. If the swaying is too strong, wait until the shaking stops and then carefully make your way out. Be sure to protect your head whether you're indoors or outdoors. Hold a cushion, a book, or a bag slightly over your head. Protecting yourself under a table can also be effective. Grab the upper parts of the table's legs.



Be on the alert for aftershocks as well. If you're near the coast, head for higher ground as soon as possible because a tsunami might hit.

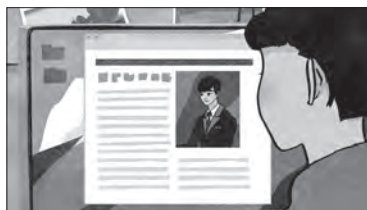
- Answer ① あめだったから、いきませんでした。 A'me da'tta kara, ikimase'ndeshita.
② あつかったから、疲れました。 Atsu'katta kara, tsukarema'shita.

LESSON
41

チケットを買うことができますか

Chiketto o kau koto ga dekimasu ka

Can we buy tickets?



Today's Skit

ミーヤ： タム、見て！

Tam, look!

Mi Ya Ta¹mu, mi¹te!

ゆうき
悠輝さんがピアノコンクールで
Yu¹uki-san ga piano-konku¹uru de

Yuuki-san just won a piano competition.

ゆうしょう
優勝したよ。

yuushoo-shita yo.

タム： あ、ほんとだ。すごい。

Oh, you're right.

Tam A, honto da. Sugo¹i.

That's fantastic.

ミーヤ： 来月2日に

He's giving a recital on the second of next month.

Mi Ya Ra¹igetsu futsuka ni

コンサートがあるよ。

ko¹nsaato ga a¹ru yo.

タム： 行きたいです。

I want to go.

Tam Ikita¹i de¹su.

チケットを買うことができますか。

Can we buy tickets?

Chi¹ketto o kau koto¹ ga dekima¹su ka.

ミーヤ： 予約してみるね。

I'll try booking them.

Mi Ya Yoyaku-shite mi¹ru ne.

Vocabulary

ゆうしょう
優勝する win
yuushoo-suru

らいげつ
来月 next month
ra¹igetsu

コンサート recital/concert
ko¹nsaato

チケット ticket
chi¹ketto

かう
買う buy
kau

よやく
予約する reserve
yoyaku-suru



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking whether something you want to do is possible

チケットを^か買うことができますか。

Chi¹ketto o kau koto¹ ga dekima¹su ka.

Can we buy tickets?

To ask whether something you want to do is possible, use “[the verb's dictionary form] + koto ga dekimasu ka.” “Dekimasu” is the MASU-form of “dekiru” or “can do.” “XXX koto ga dekimasu (dekiru)” indicates that something is possible.

Use It!

すみません。歌舞伎は、どこで^み見ることができますか。

Sumimase¹n. Kabuki wa, do¹ko de mi¹ru koto¹ga dekima¹su ka.

ほんじつ 本日ですか。お調べします。

Ho¹njitsu de¹su ka. Oshirabe-shima¹su.

Excuse me. Where can I see kabuki?
Today? Let me check.



Try It Out!

すみません。～ことができますか。

Sumimase¹n. ~ koto¹ ga dekima¹su ka.

Excuse me. Can I XXX?

① 席を予約する

se¹ki o yoyaku-suru
make reservations



② 洗濯をする

sentaku o suru
do the laundry



Dates

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
tsuitachi ¹	futsuka	mikka	yokka	itsuka	muika
7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	20th
nanoka	yooka	kokonoka	tooka	juu-ichi-nichi ¹	hatsuka



Step-up



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Kabuki: A Traditional Art of Japan

Kabuki is one of Japan's best-known traditional performing arts. Male actors play both men's and women's roles. Impressive makeup outlines and exaggerates the veins and muscles. Red lines indicate a good person, while indigo indicates a villain.



©Kashimo Kabuki Preservation Society



Actors stop to strike a pose. The purpose of this is said to be giving the audience something like a close up in the days when there were no electric stage lights or cameras.



©Kashimo Kabuki Preservation Society

Answer ① すみません。席を予約することができますか。

Sumimase'n. Se'ki o yoyaku-suru koto' ga dekima'su ka.

② すみません。洗濯をすることができますか。

Sumimase'n. Sentaku o suru koto' ga dekima'su ka.

悠輝さんに渡すつもりです

Yuuki-san ni watasu tsumori desu

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.



Today's Skit

ミーヤー： タム、きれいなお花だね。

Mi Ya Ta¹mu, ki¹ree na ohana da ne.

Tam, those flowers are pretty.

タム : ゆう きさんにわたすつもりです。

Tam Yu¹uki-san ni watasu tsumori de¹su.

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.

すごくよかったです！

Sugo¹ku yo¹katta de¹su!

That was wonderful!

ミーヤー： さあ、楽屋に行こう。

Mi Ya Sa¹a, gakuya ni iko¹o.

OK, let's go backstage.

タム : はい。

Tam Ha¹i.

Yes, let's.

Vocabulary

きれい (な) beautiful

ki¹ree (na)

花 / お花 flowers

hana¹ / ohana

渡す give/hand over

watasu

すごく very

sugo¹ku

いい (←よかった) good

i¹i (← yo¹katta)

さあ come on

sa¹a

楽屋 dressing room

gakuya

行く go

iku



Key Phrase

ゆう き わた
悠輝さんに渡すつもりです。

Yu'uki-san ni watasu tsumori de'su.

I'm going to give them to Yuuki-san.

To express what you're thinking of doing or what you're going to do, say "[the verb's dictionary form] + tsumori desu." "Watasu" or "to give" is the dictionary form. The particle "ni" after "Yuuki-san" indicates the recipient.

Use It!

これからどこに行きますか。

Korekara do'ko ni ikima'su ka.

ひめじ い しろ み
姫路に行って、お城を見るつもりです。

Himeji ni itte, oshiro o mi'ru tsumori de'su.

Where are you going to go from now?
I'm going to go to Himeji and see the castle.



Try It Out!

～つもりです。 I'm going to XXX.

～tsumori de'su.

① ともだち はくぶつかん い
友達と博物館に行く

tomodachi to hakubutsu'kan ni iku
go to a museum with a friend



② へや で ゆっくりする
部屋でゆっくりする

heya' de yuku'ri-suru
relax in my room



Bonus Phrase

すごくよかったです!

Sugo'ku yo'katta de'su!

That was wonderful!

This phrase is used when you're moved or impressed. "Sugoku" is a casual way of saying "totemo" or "very." It often shows up in daily conversation.



Japanese Castles

Castles can be found across the country. There are various ways to enjoy a castle. You can appreciate its beautiful figure, climb up to the tower for a panoramic view, or stroll around the stone wall or the moat to take a trip back in time. Himeji Castle is also known as "White Heron Castle" because its white, elegant appearance resembles a white heron spreading its wings. Matsumoto Castle has the country's oldest existing castle tower, rising in five tiers. The contrasting black and white exterior is quite a sight.

Himeji Castle (Hyogo Pref.)



©Himeji City

Matsumoto Castle
(Nagano Pref.)



©Adm. Office of the Matsumoto Castle

Matsuyama
Castle
(Ehime Pref.)



©Ehime Pref. Tourism and Local Products Assoc.

Nagoya Castle
(Aichi Pref.)



©Nagoya Castle Gen. Adm. Office

Answer ① ともだち はくぶつかん い 友達と博物館に行くつもりです。
② へや 部屋でゆっくりするつもりです。

Tomodachi to hakubutsu'kan ni iku tsumori de'su.

Heya' de yukku'ri-suru tsumori de'su.

Genki soo desu ne

You look well.



Today's Skit

タム : 悠輝さん、お久しぶりです。

Tam Yu'uki-san, ohisashiburi de'su.

Yuuki-san, long time
no see.

悠輝 : あ! タムさん・・・。

Yuuki A! Ta'mu san...

Oh!
Tam-san...

タム : 去年、日本に来ました。

Tam Kyo'nen, Niho'n ni kima'shita.

I came to Japan last year.

日本語を勉強しています。

Nihongo o benkyoo-shite ima'su.

I'm studying Japanese.

悠輝 : そう。夢がかなったんですね。

Yuuki So'o. Yume' ga kana'ttan de'su ne.

I see.
Your dream has come true.

タム : はい。

Tam Ha'i.

Yes.

悠輝さんも、元気そうですね。

Yu'uki-san mo, genki so'o de'su ne.

Yuuki-san, you look well
too.

また会えてうれしいです。

Mata a'ete ureshi'i de'su.

I'm glad to see you again.

Vocabulary

ひさ
久しぶり in a long time

hisashiburi

きょねん
去年 last year

kyo'nen

そう I see

so'o

ゆめ
夢 dream

yume'

かなう come true

kana'u

げん き
元気(な) well

ge'nki (na)

また again

mata

あ
会う meet

a'u

うれしい glad

ureshi'i

Key Phrase

げん き
元気そうですね。

Genki so'o de'su ne.

You look well.

To express your impressions of what you see or your evaluation of the situation, use "[adjective] + soo desu." With NA-adjectives, take away the "na" at the end and attach "soo desu." With I-adjectives, take away the "i" at the end and attach "soo desu."

Use It!

あ、フリーマーケットをやってますね。

A, furii-ma'aketto o yatte ma'su ne.

わあ、おもしろそう!

Waa, omoshiroso'o!

Ah, they are having a flea market.
Wow, that looks interesting!



Try It Out!

～そうですね。 It looks XXX.

～so'o de'su ne.

① ちょっと
cho'tto
a bit

たか
高い
taka'i
expensive



② 今日は
kyo'o wa
today

ダメ (な)
dame' (na)
bad



Bonus Phrase

ひさ
お久しぶりです。

Ohisashiburi de'su.

Long time no see.

This phrase is a greeting to someone you haven't seen for quite a while. If it's a friend, you can just say "Hisashiburi."



Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

Seasonal Flowers in Japan

Many places around the country are known for their flowers. After the cherry blossoms in spring, hydrangeas welcome in the rainy season.

Cherry blossoms at the Imperial Palace (Tokyo)



Hydrangeas at Hondo-ji Temple (Chiba Pref.)



©MATSUDO CITY TOURISM ASSOC.

In summer, people flock to see lavender and sunflowers covering wide open spaces. In autumn, trees change color, and cosmos flowers appear. Plum blossoms show up from winter to spring. Many people feel that “spring is just around the corner” when they see them.

Sunflowers in Hokuryu Town (Hokkaido)



©Hokkaido Hokuryu Town

Plum blossoms at Osaka Castle (Osaka)



Answer ① ちょっと、^{たか}高そうですね。

Cho'tto, takaso'o de'su ne.

② 今朝、^{きょう}今日は、ダメそうですね。

Kyo'o wa, dameso'o de'su ne.

またコンサートがあるそうです

Mata konsaato ga aru soo desu

I've heard he's giving another recital.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさん、悠輝さんに会えて
Haru Ta'mu-san, Yu'uki-san ni a'ete
よかったですね。
yo'katta de'su ne.

Tam-san, I'm happy
you got to see Yuuki-san.

タム : はい、とてもうれしいです。
Tam Ha'i, totemo ureshi'i de'su.

Yes, I'm very happy.

かいと 海斗 : 悠輝さんは、
Kaito Yu'uki-san wa,
活躍してるんだね。
katsuyaku-shiteru'n da ne.

It sounds like Yuuki-san's
career is going well.

タム : はい。10月に
Tam Ha'i. Juugatsu' ni
またコンサートがあるそうです。
mata ko'nsaato ga a'ru so'o de'su.

Yes, it is.
I've heard he's giving
another recital in October.

はる : そうですか。
Haru So'o de'su ka.

Is that so?

また会えますね。
Mata aema'su ne.

Then you'll be able to
see him again.

タム : はい。
Tam Ha'i.

Yes.

Vocabulary

とても very
totemo

活躍する do well
katsuyaku-suru

ある be held
a'ru

Key Phrase

またコンサートがあるそうです。

Mata ko'nsaato ga a'ru so'o de'su.

I've heard he's giving another recital.

To tell someone what you've heard, use "[sentence] + soo desu." Before "soo desu," verbs, adjectives, and nouns proceed in the plain style. "Konsaato ga aru" or "there is a recital" is the plain style of "konsaato ga arimasu."

(See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

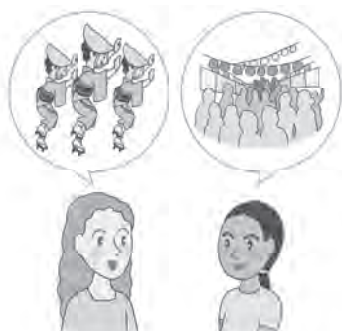
あしたからまつ
明日からお祭りだそうですね。

Ashita kara omatsuri da so'o de'su ne.

ええ。でも、すごく混むそうですよ。

E'e. De'mo, sugoku ko'mu so'o de'su yo.

I've heard the festival starts tomorrow.
Yes. But I've heard it gets very crowded.



Try It Out!

[sentence] そうですね。 I've heard [sentence].

[sentence] so'o de'su ne.

① 台風が来る

taifu'u ga ku'ru

a typhoon is coming



② 金曜日はただ

kin-yo'obi wa ta'da da

it's free on Fridays



Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
ichi-gatsu ¹	ni-gatsu ¹	sa'n-gatsu	shi-gatsu ¹	go ¹ -gatsu	roku-gatsu ¹
Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
shichi-gatsu ¹	hachi-gatsu ¹	ku ¹ -gatsu	juu-gatsu ¹	juuichi-gatsu ¹	juuni-gatsu ¹



Step-up



Japanese Festivals

Japan has various traditional festivals throughout the country. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of them. Kyoto's Gion Festival started a thousand years ago. It features huge, elaborately decorated floats pulled through the streets. Other well-known celebrations include the Aomori Nebuta Festival and Awa Odori Festival in Tokushima, where huge crowds join in the dancing.

Gion Festival (Kyoto/Jul.)



©JAPAN IMAGES

Aomori Nebuta Festival
(Aomori/Aug.)



Sanja Festival (Tokyo/May)



©Asakusajinja

Awa Odori Festival
(Tokushima/Aug.)



Answer ① 台風が来るそうですね。

Taifu'u ga ku'ru so'o de'su ne.

② 金曜日はただだそうですね。

Kin-yo'obi wa ta'da da so'o de'su ne.

日本語をチェックしてもらえませんか

Nihongo o chekku-shite moraemasen ka

Would you check the Japanese?



Today's Skit

タム : はるさん、お願いがあるんですが…。 Haru-san, I have a favor to ask...
Tam Ha'ru-san, onegai ga a'run de'su ga...

メールの日本語を Would you check the
Meeru no Nihongo o Japanese in my email?

チェックしてもらえませんか。
che'kku-shite moraemase'n ka.

はる : いいですよ。どれどれ…。 Sure.
Haru I'i de'su yo. Do're do're... Let's see...

「悠輝さん、お元気ですか。」 "Yuuki-san,
"Yu'uki-san, oge'nki de'su ka." how are you?"

タム : 私の日本語、 Is my Japanese OK?
Tam Watashi no Nihongo,

大丈夫ですか。
daijo'obu de'su ka.

はる : とても上手ですよ。 Very good.
Haru Totemo joozu' de'su yo.

Vocabulary

お願い request
onegai

ある have
a'ru

メール email
meeru

チェックする check
che'kku-suru

いい sure
i'i

どれどれ let's see
do're do're

元気(な) well
ge'nki (na)

大丈夫(な) OK
daijo'obu (na)

上手(な) good
joozu' (na)

Key Phrase

日本語をチェックしてもらえませんか。

Nihongo o che¹kku-shite moraemase¹n ka.

Would you check the Japanese?

To make a request politely, use "[the verb's TE-form] + moraemasen ka."
 "Moraemasen ka" literally means "couldn't I get?" It's an expression to ask whether the person will do what you're asking. It's more polite than "-te kudasai" or "please do XXX." (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

すみません。これ、もう少し安くしてもらえませんか。

Sumimase¹n. Kore, moo suko¹shi yasu¹ku shite moraemase¹n ka.

そうですねえ・・・。

So¹o de¹su ne¹e...

Excuse me.

Would you discount this a little more?

Well, let's see...



Try It Out!

～てもらえませんか。 Would you XXX?

～te moraemase¹n ka.

① この店を予約する (→予約して)

kono mise¹ o yoyaku-suru (→yoyaku-shite)

make a reservation at this restaurant

② 荷物を預かる (→預かって)

ni¹motsu o azuka¹ru (→azuka¹tte)

keep the luggage



Bonus Phrase

ねが
お願いがあるんですが・・・。Onegai ga a¹run de¹su ga...

I have a favor to ask...

You use this expression to start off a conversation when you're going to make a request.



Enjoying Shopping

Shopping is one of the top things to do for many visitors to Japan. At most stores, the price shown on the tag is firm. Asking for discounts is not common.

“Fukubukuro” are sold during the New Year's season. They're a bundle of items from the store. The price is less than that of all the items if purchased individually.



Another unique thing in Japan is unmanned fruit and vegetable stands along the roads, often near fields. To make a purchase, just put the appropriate amount of money in the box.



Answer ① この店を予約してもらえませんか。
② 荷物を預かってもらえませんか。

Kono mise¹ o yoyaku-shite moraemaseⁿ ka.
Ni¹motsu o azuka²tte moraemaseⁿ ka.

小さいけどきれいですね

Chiisai kedo kiree desu ne

It's small but beautiful.



Today's Skit

海斗 : さあ、着いたよ!

Kaito : Sa'a, tsu'ita yo!

OK, here we are!

ミーヤー: ごめんください。

Mi Ya : Gomenkudasa'i.

Hello?

オーナー: おいでやす。

Owner : Oideya'su.

Welcome.

お部屋はこちらです。

Oheya wa kochira de'su.

Your room is this way.

ミーヤー: わあ、すてきなお部屋!

Mi Ya : Waa, suteki na oheya!

Wow.

What a fantastic room!

タム : お庭もあります!

Tam : Oniwa mo arima'su!

It's even got a garden.

小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisa'i kedo ki'ree de'su ne.

It's small but beautiful.

Vocabulary

着く arrive
tsu'ku

おいでやす welcome (dialect)
oideya'su

部屋／お部屋 room
heya / oheya

こちら this (polite)
kochira

すてき(な) fantastic
suteki (na)

庭／お庭 garden
niwa / oniwa

小さい small
chiisa'i

きれい(な) beautiful
ki'ree (na)

Key Phrase

ちい
小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisaⁱ kedo ki^{ree} de^{su} ne.

It's small but beautiful.

To combine two contrasting sentences, use "[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2]." "Kedo" means "but." It sounds more natural to use the plain style for [sentence 1]. (See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

このホテルはどうですか。

Kono ho^{teru} wa do^o de^{su} ka.

うーん、きれいだけど^{たか}高いですね。

Uun, ki^{ree} daⁱ kedo takaⁱ de^{su} ne.

How about this hotel?

Hmm, it's beautiful but expensive.



Try It Out!

[sentence 1] けど [sentence 2]. [sentence 1] but [sentence 2].

[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2].

① 疲れた
tsuka^{reta}
I got tired

楽しかった
tanoshi^{katta}
it was fun



② 難しい
muzukashii
it's difficult

おもしろい
omoshiroⁱ
it's interesting



Bonus Phrase

ごめんください。

Gomenkudasaⁱ.

Hello?

This greeting is used when calling on someone at home. You say it from outside of the house to the person inside.



Strolling Around Kyoto

Kyoto has lots of fascinating spots to visit, such as centuries-old temples, shrines, castles, gardens, and on and on. Kiyomizu-dera Temple is known for the main hall's stage, which juts over a cliff. Ryoanji Temple has an exquisite rock garden. Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine has a tunnel of gates, and the palace of Nijo-jo Castle features an eye-catching, elaborate interior.

Kiyomizu-dera Temple



(Photo taken in Aug. 2016)

Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine



©Fushimi Inari Taisha

Nijo-jo Castle



©Nijo-jo Castle

“Machiya” townhouses



Kyoto is perfect for strolling. It's nice to take a leisurely walk through the backstreets lined with “**machiya**” townhouses or along the river. Dropping by a traditional café for Japanese sweets is fun too.

Answer ① つか 疲れたけど たの 楽しかったです。 Tsuka¹reta kedo tanoshi¹katta de'su.

② むずか 難しいけどおもしろいです。 Muzukashi¹i kedo omoshiro¹i de'su.

どうやってするんですか

Doo yatte surun desu ka

How do you do it?



Today's Skit

海斗 : おみくじだよ。 This tells your fortune.

Kaito Omikuji da yo.

タム : どうやってするんですか。 How do you do it?

Tam Do'o yatte suru'n de'su ka.

海斗 : 箱を振ってみて。 Try shaking the box.

Kaito Hako o futte mi'te.

タム : 3番です。 Number three.

Tam San-ban de'su.

巫女 : はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Maiden Hai, do'ozo.

海斗 : あ、大吉だ。 Oh, it's a daikichi.

Kaito A, daikichi da.

タム : だいきち? どういう意味ですか。 Daikichi? What does that mean?

Tam Daikichi? Do'o iu i'mi de'su ka.

はる : とてもいい運勢ですよ。 It means your fortune is very good.

Haru Totemo i'i u'nsee de'su yo.

Vocabulary

おみくじ fortune-telling slip
omikuji

振る shake
furu

どういう what kind of
do'o iu

どうやって how
do'o yatte

どうぞ here you are
do'ozo

意味 meaning
i'mi

箱 box
hako

大吉 great luck
daikichi

運勢 fortune
u'nsee

Key Phrase

どうやってするんですか。

Do'o yatte suru'n de'su ka.

How do you do it?

To ask how to do something, such as when you're doing it for the first time, say "Doo yatte -n desu ka." "Doo yatte" means "how." You use "-n desu ka" when you don't understand something and want an explanation. It comes after the verb's dictionary form.

Use It!

すみません。これ、どうやって^た食べるんですか。

Sumimase'n. Kore, do'o yatte tabe'run de'su ka.

そちらのたれにつけて、お召^めし上^あがりください。

Sochira no tare' ni tsu'kete, omeshiagari kudasa'i.



Excuse me. How do I eat this?
Please dip it in that sauce and eat it.

Try It Out!

すみません。どうやって～んですか。

Excuse me. How do I XXX?

Sumimase'n. Do'o yatte ~n de'su ka.

①これ

kore
this使う^{つか}tsukau
use②着^きるkiru
wear

Bonus Phrase

どういう意味^{いみ}ですか。

Do'o iu i'mi de'su ka.

What does that mean?

It's used when you don't understand what was said and want to know what it means.



Omikuji: Trying Your Luck !

You can draw “**omikuji**” at shrines and temples. They usually have your fortune written on long, narrow slips of paper. Fortune includes “**daikichi**” or “great luck,” “**kichi**” or “good luck,” and “**kyoo**” or “bad luck.” They also give advice about daily life, including health, work, and romance.



だいきち
大吉 : **daikichi**

=great luck

きち
吉 : **kichi**

=good luck

きょう
凶 : **kyoo**

=bad luck

If you draw an “**omikuji**” with bad luck, some believe you can change it to good luck by tying the slip to a tree branch or some other designated place on the grounds.



Answer ① すみません。これ、どうやってつかうんですか。

Sumimase'n. Kore, do'o yatte tsuka'u'n de'su ka.

② すみません。どうやって着るんですか。

Sumimase'n. Do'o yatte kiru'n de'su ka.

卒業したら、日本で働きたいです

Sotsugyoo-shitara,
Nihon de hatarakitai desu

When I graduate,
I want to work in Japan.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさんが来て、
Haru Ta'mu-san ga ki'te,
もうすぐ1年ですね。
moosu'gu ichi'-nen de'su ne.

Tam-san, it's been almost
a year since you came here.

しょうらい なに
将来は何がしたいですか。
Sho'orai wa na'ni ga shita'i de'su ka.

What do you want to do
in the future?

タム : 卒業したら、
Tam Sotsugyoo-shita'ra,
日本で働きたいです。
Niho'n de hatarakita'i de'su.

When I graduate,
I want to work in Japan.

りょこうがいしゃ はたら
旅行会社で働きたいです。
Ryokoo-ga'isha de hatarakita'i de'su.

I want to work
at a travel agency.

かいと
海斗 : いいね!
Kaito I'i ne!

That sounds good!

はる : 日本の魅力を
Haru Nihon no miryoku o
いっぱい伝えてくださいね。
ippai tsutaete kudasa'i ne.

Please tell people all about
Japan's attractions.

ミーヤ : 応援してるよ。
Mi Ya Ooen-shiteru yo.

I'll be rooting for you.

タム : はい。がんばります!
Tam Ha'i. Ganbarima'su!

Thank you.
I'll do my best!

Vocabulary

しょうらい future
sho'orai

そつぎょう 卒業する graduate
sotsugyoo-suru

はたら 働く work
hataraku

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Saying what you want to do in the future

そつぎょう にほん はたら
卒業したら、日本で働きたいです。

Sotsugyoo-shita^{ra}, Nihoⁿ de hatarakitaⁱ d'esu.

When I graduate, I want to work in Japan.

To say what you want to do in the future based on a certain condition, use “-tara, -tai desu.” “-tara” is the verb's TA-form plus “ra.” It expresses the condition of when something happens or is realized.

Use It!

これからながさき
長崎ですか。

Korekara Naga^{saki} de^{su} ka.

いいですね。

Iⁱ de^{su} ne.



はい。ながさき い た
はい。長崎に行ったら、ちゃんぽんが食べたいです。

Haⁱ. Naga^{saki} ni itta^{ra}, cha^{npon} ga tabetaⁱ de^{su}.

You're going to Nagasaki now. That sounds good.
Yes. When I go to Nagasaki, I want to eat chanpon.



Try It Out!

[verb 1]たら、[verb 2]たいです。 When [verb 1],
[verb 1] tara, [verb 2] taⁱ de^{su}. I want to [verb 2].

① なつやす ①
夏休みになる(→なったら)
natsu-ya^{sumi} ni na^{ru} (→na^{ttara})
the summer holiday starts

また にほん まで
また日本に来たい
mata Nihoⁿ ni kitaⁱ
want to come to Japan again



② くに かえ ②
国に帰る(→帰ったら)
kuni ni ka^{eru} (→ka^{ettara})
return to my home country
もっと にほん ご べんきょう
もっと日本語を勉強したい
mo^{tt}to Nihongo o benkyoo-shitaⁱ
want to study Japanese more



Bonus Phrase

がんばります!

Ganbarima^{su}!

I'll do my best!

This expression shows you intend to give something your best efforts.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japan's Regional Cuisines

Each region in Japan has its own dishes. For example, Osaka is known for “**okonomiyaki**.” Vegetables, meat, and other ingredients are mixed in a batter of flour and water, and cooked. Akita Prefecture is famous for “**kiritampo**.” Rice is mashed, molded onto a skewer in a cylindrical shape, and then grilled. It’s usually eaten in hot pots. Kagawa Prefecture is known for its chewy “**udon**” noodles. In Nagasaki Prefecture, you’ll find “**chanpon**” with lots of ingredients on top.

Okonomiyaki (Osaka)



Kiritampo nabe (Akita Pref.)



Chanpon (Nagasaki Pref.)



Sanuki udon (Kagawa Pref.)



Answer ① なつやす 夏休みになったら、また日本にほんに来たいです。

Natsu-ya'sumi ni naittara, mata Nihon ni kita'i de'su.

② くに 国にかえに帰ったら、もっと日本語にほんごを勉強べんきょうしたいです。

Kuni ni ka'ettara, mo'tto Nihongo o benkyoo-shita'i de'su.

Verbs

			Dictionary form	MASU-form	NAI-form	TE-form	TA-form
Group 1	-(w) -t -r	buy	かう ka u	買い ます ka i masu	*買わ ない *kaw a nai	買って kat te	買った kat ta
		wait	待つ mat u	待ち ます mat i masu	待た ない mat a nai	まって mat te	待った mat ta
		ride	乗る nor u	乗り ます nor i masu	乗ら ない nor a nai	乗って not te	乗った not ta
	-b -m	call	よぶ yob u	呼び ます yob i masu	よば ない yob a nai	よんで yon de	呼んだ yon da
		drink	飲む nom u	飲み ます nom i masu	飲ま ない nom a nai	飲んで non de	飲んだ non da
	-k	write	書く kak u	書き ます kak i masu	書か ない kak a nai	書いて kai te	書いた kai ta
		go	行く ik u	行き ます ik i masu	行か ない ik a nai	**行って **it te	**行った **it ta
	-g	swim	泳ぐ oyog u	泳ぎ ます oyog i masu	泳が ない oyog a nai	泳いで oyoi de	泳いだ oyoi da
	-s	speak/ talk	話す hanas u	話し ます hanas i masu	話さ ない hanas a nai	話して hanasi te	話した hanasi ta
Group 2	look/ see		見る mi ru	見 ます mi masu	見 ない mi nai	見て mi te	見た mi ta
	eat		食べる tabe ru	食べ ます tabe masu	食べ ない tabe nai	食べて tabe te	食べた tabe ta
Group 3 (Irregular verbs)	come		くる ku ru	来 ます ki masu	こ ない ko nai	きて ki te	来た ki ta
	do		する su ru	し ます si masu	し ない si nai	して si te	した si ta

s+i → shi t+i → chi t+u → tsu

* “(w)” is pronounced as “wa” with “a”. It is not pronounced with “i”, “u”, “e”, “o”.

** Irregular conjugations

Verbs in the same group (examples)

あ 会う meet ,	い 言う say,	うた 歌う sing,	つか 使う use	
a+u	i+u	uta+u	tsuka+u	
た 立つ stand				
tat+u				
ある be,	おど 踊る dance,	かえ 帰る return,	つく 作る make,	わ 分かる understand
ar+u	odor+u	kaer+u	tsukur+u	wakar+u
と 飛ぶ fly,	あそ 遊ぶ play			
tob+u	asob+u			
混む become crowded,	やす 休む rest,	よ 読む read		
kom+u	yasum+u	yom+u		
あ 開く open,	き 聞く listen,	つ 着く arrive,	はたら 働く work	
ak+u	kik+u	tsuk+u	hatarak+u	
ぬ 脱ぐ undress				
nug+u				
お 落とす drop,	こぼす spill,	なくす lose,	わた 渡す give/pass	
otos+u	kobos+u	nakus+u	watas+u	
いる be,	できる can,	お 落ちる drop		
i+ru	deki+ru	ochi+ru		
おし 教える teach,	つか 疲れる become tired,	わす 忘れる forget,	い 入れる put in	
oshie+ru	tsukare+ru	wasure+ru	ire+ru	
べんきょう 勉強する study,	よやく 予約する reserve,	りょこう 旅行する travel		
benkyoo-su+ru	yoyaku-su+ru	ryokoo-su+ru		

Polite Style and Plain Style (Verbs/Adjectives/Nouns)

Polite style			
Verbs		Non-past	Past
Group 1 き 聞く kiku listen	Positive	き 聞きます (MASU-form) kiki-masu	き 聞きました kiki-mashita
	Negative	き 聞きません kiki-masen	き 聞きませんでした kiki-masen-deshita
Group 2 た 食べる taberu eat	Positive	た 食べます (MASU-form) tabe-masu	た 食べました tabe-mashita
	Negative	た 食べません tabe-masen	た 食べませんでした tabe-masen-deshita
Group 3 する suru do	Positive	します (MASU-form) shi-masu	しました shi-mashita
	Negative	しません shi-masen	しませんでした shi-masen-deshita

I-adjectives		Present	Past
おいしい oishii tasty	Positive	おいしいです oishi-i desu	おいしかったです oishi-katta desu
	Negative	おいしくないです oishi-ku nai desu	おいしくなかったです oishi-ku nakatta desu
Exception いい ii good	Positive	いいです i-i desu	よかったです yo-katta desu
	Negative	よくないです yo-ku nai desu	よくなかったです yo-ku nakatta desu

NA-adjectives		Present	Past
げん き 元気 (な) genki (na) fine	Positive	げん き 元気です genki desu	げん き 元気でした genki deshita
	Negative	げん き 元気じゃないです genki ja nai desu	げん き 元気じゃなかったです genki ja nakatta desu

Nouns		Present	Past
あめ 雨 ame rain	Positive	あめ 雨です ame desu	あめ 雨でした ame deshita
	Negative	あめ 雨じゃないです ame ja nai desu	あめ 雨じゃなかったです ame ja nakatta desu

Plain style

	Non-past	Past
Positive	聞く (Dictionary form) kiku	聞いた (TA-form) kii-ta
Negative	聞かない (NAI-form) kika-nai	聞かなかった kika-nakatta
Positive	食べる (Dictionary form) tabe-ru	食べた (TA-form) tabe-ta
Negative	食べない (NAI-form) tabe-nai	食べなかった tabe-nakatta
Positive	する (Dictionary form) su-ru	した (TA-form) shi-ta
Negative	しない (NAI-form) shi-nai	しなかった shi-nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	おいしい oishi-i	おいしかった oishi-katta
Negative	おいしくない oishi-ku nai	おいしくなかった oishi-ku nakatta
Positive	いい i-i	よかった yo-katta
Negative	よくない yo-ku nai	よくなかった yo-ku nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	元気だ genki da	元気だった genki datta
Negative	元気じゃない genki ja nai	元気がなかった genki ja nakatta

	Present	Past
Positive	雨だ ame da	雨だった ame datta
Negative	雨じゃない ame ja nai	雨がなかった ame ja nakatta

Useful Japanese Words

Family (Introducing Your Family to Others)

母／お母さん* mother

ha¹ha / oka¹asan

兄／お兄さん* older brother

a¹ni / oni¹isan

妻 wife

tsu¹ma

息子 son

musuko

父／お父さん* father

chi¹chi / oto¹osan

妹 younger sister

imooto¹

夫 husband

otto

姉／お姉さん* older sister

ane / one¹esan

弟 younger brother

otooto¹

娘 daughter

musume¹

(*Informal expressions)

Facilities in Town

駅 station

e¹ki

交番 police box

kooban

病院 hospital

byooin

公園 park

kooen

ホテル hotel

ho¹teru

郵便局 post office

yuubi¹nyoku

博物館 museum

hakubutsu¹kan

観光案内所 tourist information center

kankoo-annaijo

コンビニ convenience store

konbini

銀行 bank

ginkoo

美術館 art museum

bijutsu¹kan

スーパー supermarket

su¹upaa

Transportation

電車 train

densha

モノレール monorail

monore¹eru

車 car

kuruma

自転車 bicycle

jitensha

地下鉄 subway

chikatetsu

バス bus

ba¹su

飛行機 airplane

hiko¹oki

オートバイ motorcycle

ooto¹bai

新幹線 Shinkansen bullet train

shinka¹nsen

タクシー taxi

ta¹kushii

船 ship

fu¹ne

Occupations and Jobs

かいしゃいん
会社員 office worker

kaisha¹n

エンジニア engineer

enji¹nia

こうむいん
公務員 civil servant

koomu¹n

がくせい
学生 student

gakusee

いしや
医者 doctor

isha

しゅふ
主婦 housewife

shu¹fu

きょうし
教師 teacher

kyo¹oshi

りょう りにん
料理人 cook

ryoorinin

プログラマー programmer

puroguramaa

Body

あたま
頭 head

atama¹

くち
口 mouth

kuchi

かた
肩 shoulder

ka¹ta

なか
お腹 stomach

onaka

め
目 eye

me¹

くび
首 neck

kubi

て
手 hand

te¹

は
歯 tooth

ha¹

みみ
耳 ear

mimi¹

のど
喉 throat

no¹do

あし
足 foot/leg

ashi¹

ゆび
指 finger

yubi¹

Hotel Equipment

トイレ toilet

to¹ire

でん き
電気 electricity

de¹nki

エアコン air conditioner

eakon

まど
窓 window

ma¹do

テレビ television

te¹rebi

ベッド bed

be¹ddo

ふろ／お風呂 bath

furo¹ / ofu¹ro

れいぞう こ
冷蔵庫 refrigerator

reezo¹oko

コンセント power outlet

ko¹nsento

Clothes

シャツ shirt

sha¹tsu

ぼう し
帽子 hat/cap

booshi

くつした
靴下 socks

kutsu¹shita

ネクタイ tie

ne¹kutai

ジャケット jacket

jaketto

スカート skirt

suka¹ato

した ぎ
下着 underwear

shitagi

ベルト belt

beruto

セーター sweater

se¹etaa

くつ
靴 shoes

kutsu¹

て ぶくろ
手袋 gloves

tebu¹kuro

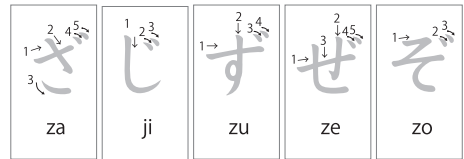
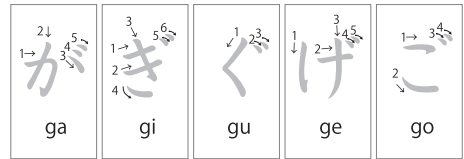
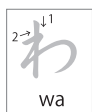
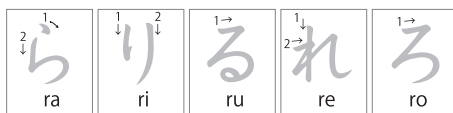
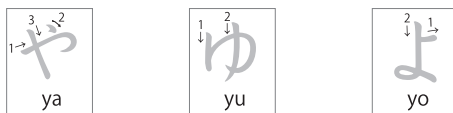
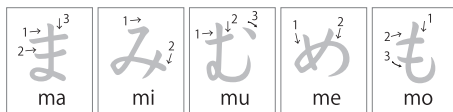
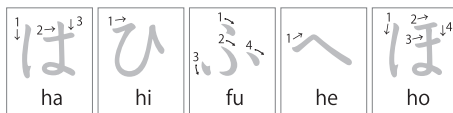
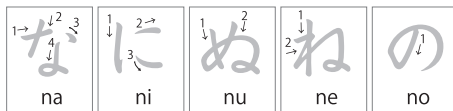
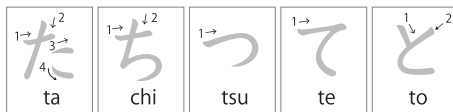
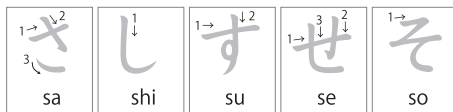
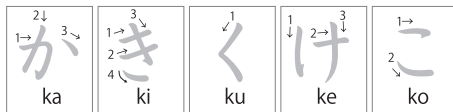
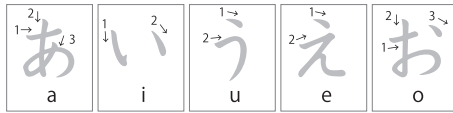
ズボン／パンツ pants

zubo¹n / pantsu



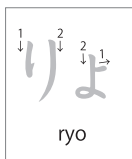
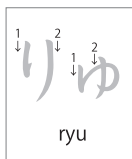
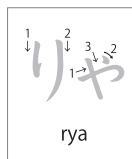
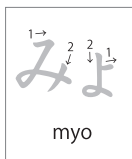
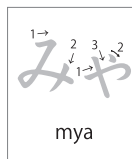
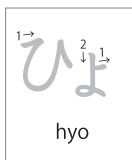
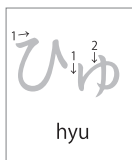
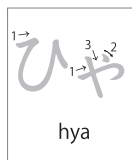
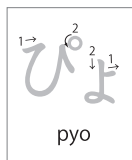
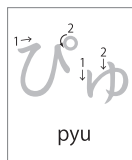
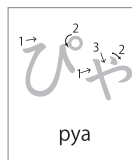
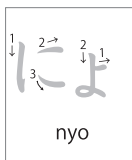
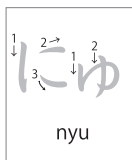
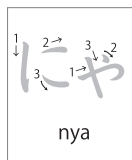
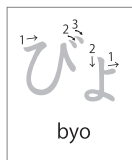
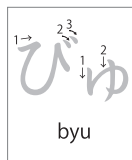
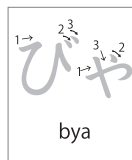
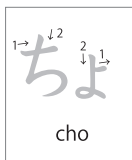
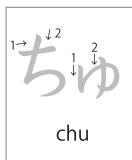
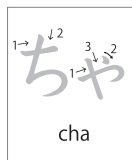
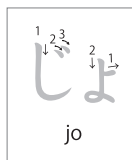
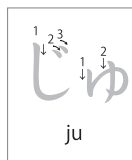
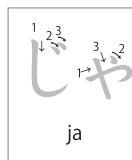
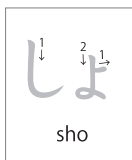
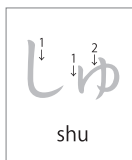
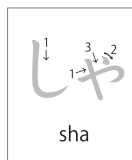
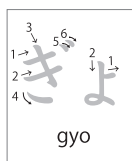
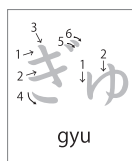
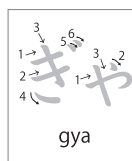
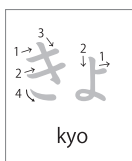
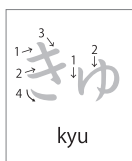
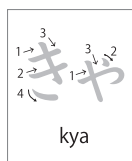
The Japanese Syllabaries

Hiragana



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

<https://www.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/lesson/en/letters/hiragana.html>





The Japanese Syllabaries

Katakana

1→ 2↓ ア a	1↙ 2↓ イ i	2↓ 3→ 4↓ ウ u	1→ 2↘ 3→ エ e	1→ 2↘ 3↙ オ o
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1→ 2↓ 3↘ カ ka	1→ 2↘ 3↙ キ ki	1↙ 2→ 3↘ ク ku	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ケ ke	1→ 2→ コ ko
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1→ 2↓ 3↘ サ sa	1→ 2↘ 3↙ シ shi	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ス su	1→ 2↘ 3↙ セ se	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ソ so
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1↙ 2→ 3↘ タ ta	1↙ 2→ 3↘ チ chi	1↙ 2→ 3↘ ツ tsu	1→ 2↘ 3↙ テ te	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ト to
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1→ 2↓ ナ na	1→ 2→ ニ ni	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ヌ nu	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ネ ne	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ノ no
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1↙ 2↘ ハ ha	2↓ 1→ ヒ hi	1→ 2→ フ fu	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ヘ he	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ホ ho
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1→ 2↘ マ ma	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ミ mi	1↙ 2↘ ム mu	2↘ 1↙ メ me	1→ 2↘ 3↙ モ mo
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2↘ 1→ ヤ ya	1→ 2→ ユ yu	1→ 2↘ ヨ yo
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1→ 2↘ ラ ra	1↙ 2↘ リ ri	1↙ 2↘ ル ru	1↙ 2↘ レ re	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ロ ro
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1↙ 2→ ワ wa

1→ 2↘ 3↙ ヲ o	1→ 2→ ン n
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1→ 2↘ 3↙ ガ ga	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ギ gi	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ グ gu	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ゲ ge	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ゴ go
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1→ 2↘ 3↙ ザ za	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ジ ji	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ズ zu	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ゼ ze	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ゾ zo
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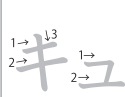
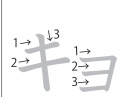
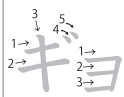
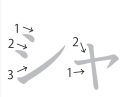
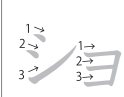
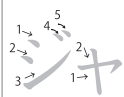
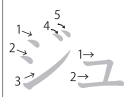
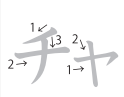
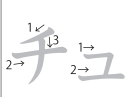
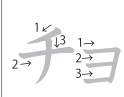
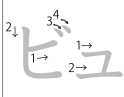
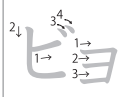
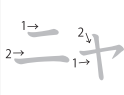
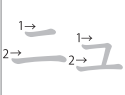
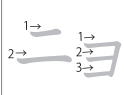
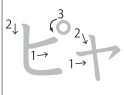
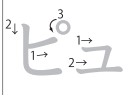
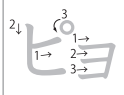
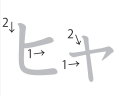
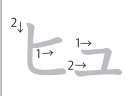
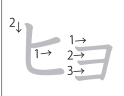
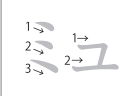
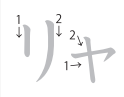
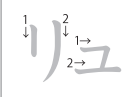
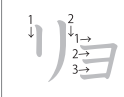
1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ダ da	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ヂ ji	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ヅ zu	1→ 2↘ 3↙ デ de	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ド do
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1↙ 2↘ 3↙ バ ba	2↓ 1→ ビ bi	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ブ bu	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ベ be	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ボ bo
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1↙ 2↘ 3↙ パ pa	2↓ 1→ ピ pi	1→ 2↘ 3↙ プ pu	1→ 2↘ 3↙ ペ pe	1↙ 2↘ 3↙ ポ po
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To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD-JAPAN

<https://www.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/lesson/en/letters/katakana.html>

 kya	 kyu	 kyo	 gya	 gyu	 gyo
 sha	 shu	 sho	 ja	 ju	 jo
 cha	 chu	 cho	 bya	 byu	 byo
 nya	 nyu	 nyo	 pya	 pyu	 pyo
 hya	 hyu	 hyo			
 mya	 myu	 myo			
 rya	 ryu	 ryo			



Fujinaga Kaoru

Lecturer, The Japan Foundation, Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

Fujinaga has devoted many years to training Japanese teachers working abroad. Fujinaga and her colleague, Isomura were involved in developing the JFS coursebook “Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture.” She also put together and supervised texts for secondary education while stationed in Australia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Her hobbies are skiing and gardening.

Isomura Kazuhiro

Lecturer, The Japan Foundation, Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

Isomura has been in charge of teacher training and developing learning materials of Japanese. He is a co-author of “Marugoto: Japanese Language and Culture,” and was the supervisor of NHK’s 2006 Japanese language education program “Erin’s Challenge! I Can Speak Japanese.” He has taught Japanese in Australia and Germany. He plays percussion in an amateur orchestra on his days off.

Co-hosts



Eriko Kojima

Born in Tokyo. Spent her childhood years in the US. Bilingual narrator, newsreader, and interpreter, with over 20 years of experience. Regular host of many English programs on NHK WORLD-JAPAN.

“みなさん、いっしょにがんばりましょう!!”



Michael Rhys

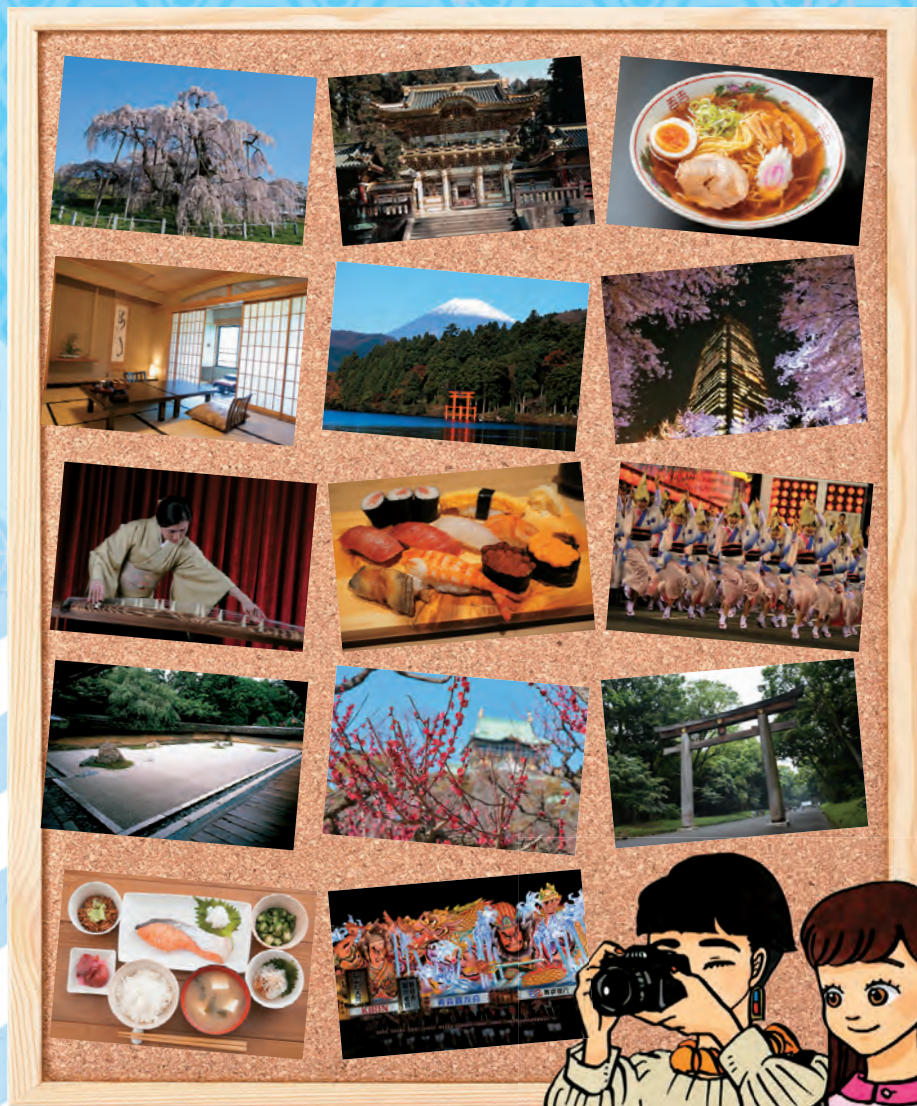
Michael Rhys has been a professional voice actor for over 20 years and can be heard regularly on NHK radio and television as a narrator, news reader and presenter.

Easy Japanese

October 2019 Version

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English Section, NHK WORLD-JAPAN
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