



STARTING OUT IN

JAPANESE

Welcome to Living Language's *Starting Out in Japanese*, an introductory course teaching you the basics of the Japanese language. This all-audio course is designed to be used without any printed material, but should you decide you want to read along as you listen to the lessons, use this transcript and visit www.livinglanguage.com for other free resources.



Lesson 1: Essential expressions

Dai ikka: Hissu hyoogen

Yookoso! *Welcome!* In this first lesson on your road to learning Japanese, you'll learn some basic expressions that you'll find very useful in everyday interactions, such as greetings and courtesy expressions. First, let's get started with some vocabulary. You'll hear the words and phrases in English first and then in Japanese. Repeat each new word or phrase in the pauses provided. Ready?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Hello. / Good afternoon.

Konnichiwa.

Good morning.

Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Good evening.

Konbanwa.

Good night.

Oyasuminasai.

How do you do?

Hajimemashite.

Nice to meet you.

Doozo yoroshiku.

What's your name?

Onamae wa?*

to be...

...desu.

I am...

Watashi wa...desu.

*Be aware that in Japanese, the punctuation used for questions is a period, not a question mark; we have used question marks in this course to help you better recognize the questions in Japanese.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let's stop for a moment. You learned several different kinds of greetings in Japanese: *Good morning* (**Ohayoo gozaimasu**), *Good afternoon* (**Konnichiwa**), *Good evening* (**Konbanwa**), *Good night* (**Oyasuminasai**). Although **Konnichiwa** means *Good afternoon*, you can use it as the default greeting, similar to *hello* in English.

You've also learned how to introduce yourself by using **watashi wa...desu** (*I am...*). The Japanese equivalent of *to be*, **desu**, comes at the end of a sentence. **Watashi** is the first person pronoun, the equivalent of *I* in English, and **wa** is a particle that follows the topic of a sentence. Particles are used to indicate the different function of words in a sentence. In many cases, the topic particle **wa** is used after the subject of a sentence. We'll learn more about other particles in future lessons.

When you are introducing yourself in Japanese, you should use your family name, as it is customary in Japan to call a person by his or her family name. However, most Japanese people know that first names are commonly used in English, and may offer to use first names in your conversation.

Now that you know how to greet people and introduce yourself, let's continue with some more words and expressions.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Long time no see.

How are you?

I'm fine. (neutral)

I'm fine. (polite)

Yes.

Goodbye.

See you later.

Thank you.

I'm sorry.

Hisashiburi desu ne.

Ogenki desu ka?

Genki desu.

Okagesama de.

Hai.

Sayoonara.

Soredewa mata.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Gomennasai.

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause here. **Ogenki desu ka?** (*How are you?*) literally means *Are you well?* So if you like, you can respond by first saying **Hai** (*Yes*), and then adding **Genki desu** (*I'm fine – neutral*) or **Okagesama de** (*I'm fine – polite*). **Genki desu** can be used with anyone, so you'll never sound rude by using this expression, but **Okagesama de** is an extra polite expression that will come in handy in more formal situations, such as a business meeting.

ONE MORE TIME...

Okay, let's review everything you've learned so far. You'll hear the English first, and then the Japanese, and then you should repeat the Japanese for practice.

Hello. / Good afternoon.

Good morning.

Good evening.

Good night.

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

What's your name?

I am Smith.

Long time no see.

Konnichiwa.

Ohayoo gozaimasu.

Konbanwa.

Oyasuminasai.

Hajimemashite.

Doozo yoroshiku.

Onamae wa?

Watashi wa Sumisu desu.

Hisashiburi desu ne.

How are you?

Yes, I'm fine. (neutral)

Yes, I'm fine. (polite)

Goodbye.

See you later.

Thank you.

I'm sorry.

Ogenki desu ka?

Hai, genki desu.

Hai, okagesama de.

Sayoonara.

Soredewa mata.

Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Gomennasai.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together in a couple of brief dialogues.

A. Hello!

Konnichiwa!

B. Hello! How do you do?

Konnichiwa! Hajimemashite.

A. What's your name?

Onamae wa?

B. I'm Smith.

Sumisu desu.

A. I'm Yamada. Nice to meet you.

Watashi wa Yamada desu. Doozo Yoroshiku.

B. Nice to meet you.

Doozo Yoroshiku.

Did you notice in the dialogue that *I'm Smith* in Japanese was just **Sumisu desu** instead of **Watashi wa Sumisu desu**? In Japanese, the subject of a sentence, especially a pronoun, can be omitted when the subject is understood from the context. So when you introduce yourself, it is fine to simply say your name plus **desu**.

Let's listen to another brief exchange.

A. Good evening.

Konbanwa.

B. Good evening. Long time no see!

Konbanwa. Hisashiburi desu ne!

A. How are you?

Ogenki desu ka?

B. I'm fine. How are you?

Genki desu. Ogenki desu ka?

A. Yes, I'm fine.

Hai, okagesama de.

B. See you later! Good night.

Soredewa mata! Oyasuminasai.

A. Good night!

Oyasuminasai!

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, which you should translate into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

Ohayoo gozaimasu. *Good morning.*

Konbanwa. *Good evening.*

Doozo yoroshiku. *Nice to meet you.*

Genki desu. *I'm fine.*

Arigatoo gozaimasu. *Thank you.*

Gomennasai *I'm sorry.*

Good job! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the most correct answer, which you should repeat for practice.

Good afternoon.

What's your name?

How are you?

Long time no see.

See you later.

Goodbye.

Konnichiwa.

Onamae wa?

Ogenki desu ka?

Hisashiburi desu ne.

Soredewa mata.

Sayoonara.

PARTING WORDS

Yoku dekimashita! *Well done!* You've just finished your first lesson, in which you learned some very useful basic vocabulary. Remember that Japanese has different expressions which mean the same thing but differ in their degree of politeness. The language you'll hear in this audio course is neutral to polite, which is a great place to start. In the next lesson, you'll learn how to talk about the family, but if you'd like to review Lesson 1 first, go right ahead! It is important that you learn at your own pace. **Dai nika de mata oai shimashoo!** *See you again in Lesson 2!*



Lesson 2: People and family

Dai nika: Hitobito to kazoku

Konnichiwa. Dai nika e yookoso. *Hello. Welcome to Lesson 2.* In this lesson, you'll learn how to talk about your family, and at the same time, start to learn the basics of Japanese grammar. First, let's get started with some vocabulary. You'll hear the English first, and then you'll hear the Japanese. Repeat each new word or phrase every time you hear it. **Junbi wa ii desu ka?** *Are you ready?*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>Mr./Ms. Yamada</i>	Yamada san
<i>Prof./Dr. Tanaka</i>	Tanaka sensee
<i>person</i>	hito
<i>female</i>	onna
<i>male</i>	otoko
<i>woman</i>	onna no hito
<i>man</i>	otoko no hito
<i>teacher</i>	sensee
<i>student</i>	gakusee
<i>to not be...</i>	...de wa arimasen.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let's take a break. You learned in Lesson 1 that family names are commonly used when addressing people in Japanese. When you address someone, you'll use **san** after the family name. **San** is similar to *Mr.* or *Ms.* in English. Be careful not to attach **san** to your own name. When referring to a doctor or a teacher—such as a physician, dentist, school teacher, and fitness instructor—use **sensee** instead of **san**. It would be rude to use **san** if he or she is a teacher or a doctor.

Now let's talk about some grammar. Do you remember the expression **...wa...desu** from Lesson 1? **Desu** is the Japanese equivalent of *to be*, and **wa** is a particle that follows the topic of a sentence. Let's listen to an example.

Mr. Yamada is a student.

Yamada san wa gakusee desu.

If you want to turn it into a negative sentence, use **...de wa arimasen**. Let's see what this sounds like.

Mr. Yamada is not a student.

Yamada san wa gakusee de wa arimasen.

Another example of a particle is **no**, which is used to connect two nouns. You just learned that **onna** means *female*, and **hito** means *person*. If you use **no** to connect **onna** and **hito**, you'll have **onna no hito** (*female person*), or *woman*. Likewise, if you connect **otoko** (*male*) and **hito** (*person*) with **no**, you'll have **otoko no hito** (*male person*), or *man*.

Lastly, you may already have noticed that you don't need to use articles, such as *a*, *an*, or *the* before a noun in Japanese. Great news, isn't it?

Now, let's learn how to talk about your family.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>to have... / There is...(for a person or animal)</i>	...ga imasu.
<i>question particle</i>	ka
<i>Do you have ...?/ Is there...? (for a person or animal)</i>	...wa imasu ka?
<i>No.</i>	ie.
<i>to not have.../ There is not... (for a person or animal)</i>	...wa imasen.
<i>siblings (one's own)</i>	kyoodai
<i>siblings (someone else's)</i>	gokyoodai
<i>older brother (one's own)</i>	ani
<i>older brother (someone else's)</i>	oniisan
<i>younger brother (one's own)</i>	otooto
<i>younger brother (someone else's)</i>	otootosan
<i>older sister (one's own)</i>	ane
<i>older sister (someone else's)</i>	oneesan
<i>younger sister (one's own)</i>	imooto
<i>younger sister (someone else's)</i>	imootosan
<i>son (one's own)</i>	musuko

<i>son (someone else's)</i>	musukosan
<i>daughter (one's own)</i>	musume
<i>daughter (someone else's)</i>	musumesan
<i>father (one's own)</i>	chichi
<i>father (someone else's)</i>	otoosan
<i>mother (one's own)</i>	haha
<i>mother (someone else's)</i>	okaasan

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause here. You've just learned that there are two different sets of family terms. You have to use different words in Japanese depending on whether you are talking about members of your own family or someone else's family. It sounds like a lot to memorize, but notice that many of the words referring to someone else's family members are just the word used to refer to your own family members, plus **san**. So it won't be as difficult as it seems.

You also heard a new expression **...ga imasu**, meaning *to have* or *there is*. **Imasu** is a verb that literally means *to exist*. **Ga** is another example of a particle in Japanese. There are several functions of the particle **ga**, but one of its functions is to mark a subject. So if you say, **Oniisan ga imasu**, it literally means, *An older brother exists*, or *There is an older brother*. But you may wonder, "Whose older brother are you talking about?" Now, do you remember the topic particle **wa**? If you add **Yamada san wa** at the top of the sentence, you'll have **Yamada san wa oniisan ga imasu**. This literally means, *As for Mr. Yamada, an older brother exists*, or *As for Mr. Yamada, there is an older brother*. It sounds very odd in English, but this is essentially what is going on in the Japanese sentence. The natural English translation will be *Mr. Yamada has an older brother*. Please note that **imasu** is used to talk about the existence of people or animals. You cannot use **imasu** to talk about objects. You'll learn how to discuss objects in Lesson 4.

If you want to turn a sentence into a question, place the particle **ka** at the end. Also note that in questions, the particle **ga** is replaced by the particle **wa**. Let's listen to a pair of examples.

<i>Mr. Yamada has an older brother.</i>	Yamada san wa oniisan ga imasu.
<i>Does Mr. Yamada have an older brother?</i>	Yamada san wa oniisan wa imasu ka?

The negative form of **...ga imasu** is **...wa imasen**. Just as in the question form we have just learned, the particle **wa** replaces the particle **ga** in a negative sentence. Let's listen to another pair of examples.

<i>Mr. Yamada has an older brother.</i>	Yamada san wa oniisan ga imasu.
<i>Mr. Yamada doesn't have an older brother.</i>	Yamada san wa oniisan wa imasen.

ONE MORE TIME...

Now let's practice the verbs *to be* and *to have* in Japanese along with some of the words that you've learned in this lesson. Repeat the Japanese after you hear it.

Mr. Yamada is a student.

Yamada san wa gakusee desu.

{I am / You are / He is / She is} a student.

Gakusee desu.

Mr. Yamada is not a teacher.

Yamada san wa sensee de wa arimasen.

{I am / You are / He is / She is} not a teacher.

Sensee de wa arimasen.

As mentioned in Lesson 1, personal pronouns are often omitted in Japanese when it is understood from the context. In fact, the pronouns, *you*, *he*, and *she* are almost never used in Japanese. If you want to avoid confusion, refer to a person by his or her name, rather than using a pronoun.

Okay, let's move on and practice the expression **...ga imasu**.

Prof. Tanaka has an older brother.

Tanaka sensee wa oniisan ga imasu.

{You have / He has / She has} a brother.

Oniisan ga imasu.

I have a brother.

Ani ga imasu.

Prof. Tanaka doesn't have a daughter.

Tanaka sensee wa musumesan wa imasen.

{You don't / He doesn't / She doesn't} have a daughter.

Musumesan wa imasen.

I don't have a daughter.

Musume wa imasen.

Finally, let's practice asking questions.

{Are you / Is he / Is she} a student?

Gakusee desu ka?

Is Mr. Yamada a student?

Yamada san wa gakusee desu ka?

{Do you / Does he / Does she} have an older sister?

Oneesan wa imasu ka?

Does Mr. Yamada have an older sister?

Yamadasan wa oneesan wa imasu ka?

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together in a brief dialogue.

A. Are you a student, Ms. Smith?

Sumisu san wa gakusee desu ka?

B. Yes, I am a student. And you, Mr. Yamada?

A. I am not a student.

B. Do you have siblings, Mr. Yamada?

A. Yes, I have a younger sister.
And you, Ms. Smith?

B. I don't have any siblings.

B. Is your sister a student?

A. Yes, she is a student.

Hai, gakusee desu. Yamada san wa?

Watashi wa gakusee de wa arimasen.

Yamada san wa gokyoodai wa imasu ka?

Hai, imooto ga imasu. Sumisu san wa?

Watashi wa kyoodai wa imasen.

Imooto san wa gakusee desu ka?

Hai, gakusee desu.

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

okaasan

mother (one's own)

onna no sensee

female teacher

Chichi wa sensee desu.

My father is a teacher.

Ane wa imasen.

I don't have an older sister.

Onesasan wa imasu ka?

{Do you/Does he/Does she} have an older sister?

Good job! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

Professor Tanaka

Tanaka sensee

Professor Tanaka has a son.

Tanaka sensee wa musuko san ga imasu.

I don't have a son.

Musuko wa imasen.

Do you have siblings?

Gokyoodai wa imasu ka?

Is your younger brother a student?

Otootosan wa gakusee desu ka?

PARTING WORDS

Yoku dekimashita! *Well done!* You've learned so much in this lesson. In the next lesson, we'll learn how to count in Japanese, but if you'd like to review Lesson 2 first, go right ahead! Remember to learn at a pace that is best for you.



Lesson 3: Numbers

Dai sanku: Kazu

Konnichiwa. *Hello.* In this lesson you will learn how to count in Japanese, as well as how to use measure words to refer to quantities of things. In the end you'll be able to put these together into sentences to express yourself even better in Japanese.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Let's start with 0 to 10. You will hear the English first, then the Japanese, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>zero</i>	zero or ree
<i>one</i>	ichi
<i>two</i>	ni
<i>three</i>	san
<i>four</i>	yon or shi
<i>five</i>	go
<i>six</i>	roku
<i>seven</i>	nana or shichi
<i>eight</i>	hachi
<i>nine</i>	kyuu or ku
<i>ten</i>	juu

You'll notice that there are two words in Japanese for the numbers zero, four, seven, and nine. Which number you use will depend on context. You'll learn about which number should be used for which situation in this lesson as well as in Lessons 4 and 8.

Let's repeat the numbers 0 through 10 in order, like you're counting:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	zero, ichi, ni, san, yon, go
6, 7, 8, 9, 10	roku, nana, hachi, kyuu, juu
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	zero, ichi, ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, hachi, kyuu, juu

Now let's move on to numbers above ten. For numbers 11 to 19, just follow the word for *ten* – **juu** – with the appropriate word for 1 through 9. With this formula, *eleven* will be “ten one,” *twelve* will be “ten two,” and so on.

<i>eleven</i>	juuichi
<i>twelve</i>	juuni
<i>thirteen</i>	juusan
<i>fourteen</i>	juuyon or juushi
<i>seventeen</i>	juunana or juushichi
<i>nineteen</i>	juukyuu or juuku

For 20, 30, 40, and so on, we'll use the opposite formula from what we used for 11 through 19. Say the Japanese number for 2 through 9, and then add the word for *ten*—**juu**—to it. *Twenty* will be “two ten,” *thirty* will be “three ten,” and so on.

20	nijuu
30	sanjuu
40	yonjuu
70	nanajuu
90	kyuujuu

TAKE A BREAK 1

Let's pause for a moment to learn about how to deal with quantity. When talking about the quantity of something, Japanese uses measure words, or words that come between the number and the item being counted. Measure words are similar to *pair of* in *one pair of shoes* or *glasses of* in *five glasses of wine*, but every noun in Japanese requires a measure word when talking about its quantity.

Let's first learn how to count people. The measure word for people is **nin**, but please note that *one person* and *two people* are irregular.

<i>one person</i>	hitori
<i>two people</i>	futari
<i>three people</i>	sannin
<i>four people</i>	yonin
<i>five people</i>	gonin
<i>six people</i>	rokunin
<i>seven people</i>	shichinin or nananin
<i>eight people</i>	hachinin
<i>nine people</i>	kyuunin or kunin
<i>ten people</i>	juunin
<i>eleven people</i>	juuichinin
<i>twelve people</i>	juuninin
<i>thirteen people</i>	juusannin

Yoku dekimashita! *Well done!*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Now let's learn some more numbers. From 21 to 99, just add 1 to 9 after the tens.

21	nijuu ichi
22	nijuu ni
23	nijuu san
34	sanjuu yon or sanjuu shi
45	yonjuu go
56	gojuu roku
67	rokujuu nana or rokujuu shichi
78	nanajuu hachi

89 hachijuu kyuu or hachijuu ku

91 kyuujuu ichi

After ninety-nine, we have a *hundred* (**hyaku**), and a *thousand* (**sen**), and so on.

100 hyaku

1000 sen

TAKE A BREAK 2

In Japanese, there is no plural form for nouns. That means when the quantity changes, the noun stays the same. Here are some examples: you'll hear the English first and then the Japanese, which you should repeat.

I have one older sister. Ane ga hitori imasu.

I have two older sisters. Ane ga futari imasu.

I have three older sisters. Ane ga sannin imasu.

Note that the word for *older sister*, **ane**, is followed by the particle **ga** before the measure word.

ONE MORE TIME...

Let's put the numbers together with the measure word **nin** in some sentences using some grammar you already know: the verb *to have*. We'll just use the numbers 1 through 5 for now.

I have one younger sister. Imooto ga hitori imasu.

I have two younger brothers. Ototoo ga futari imasu.

I have three older brothers. Ani ga sannin imasu.

I have four daughters. Musume ga yonin imasu.

I have five siblings. Kyoodai ga gonin imasu.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now we'll bring it all together by listening to a short monologue. You'll hear it in English first and then in Japanese. Please repeat the Japanese.

I have one older brother.

You have two younger sisters.

Mr. Yamada has three older brothers.

Professor Tanaka has four daughters.

There are six people.

There are seven men.

There are nine female teachers.

There are eleven students.

Ani ga hitori imasu.

Imootosan ga futari imasu.

Yamada san wa oniisan ga sannin imasu.

Tanaka sensee wa musumesan ga yonin imasu.

Hito ga rokunin imasu.

Otoko no hito ga shichinin imasu.

Onna no sensee ga kyūunin imasu.

Gakusee ga juūichinin imasu.

WORK OUT

We'll give you a simple addition or subtraction problem in English, and you give us the answer in Japanese.

$1 + 1$

ni

$3 + 3$

roku

$10 + 10$

nijū

$100 - 50$

gojū

$6 + 6$

juuni

$40 - 4$

sanjū roku

$50 + 50$

hyaku

Good job! Now try using the measure word for people. We'll give you the English, which you should translate into Japanese.

I have one son.

Musuko ga hitori imasu.

I have two sons.

Musuko ga futari imasu.

You have three sons.

Musukosan ga sannin imasu.

He has four sons.

Musukosan ga yonin imasu.

There are five teachers.

Sensee ga gonin imasu.

There are six students.

Gakusee ga rokunin imasu.

There are seven women.

Onna no hito ga shichinin imasu.

There are eight male teachers.

Otoko no sensee ga hachinin imasu.

PARTING WORDS

Yoku dekimashita! *Well done!* You've learned how to count, how to use a measure word, and how to put them together in sentences. You'll learn more measure words in the next lesson to help you express yourself even more with numbers. Let's go over the numbers 1 through 10 one more time. **ichi, ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, hachi, kyuu, juu.** Good job!



Lesson 4: At home

Dai yonka: Uchi de

Konnichiwa. *Hello.* In this lesson, you will learn the names of different objects around the home, such as tables and chairs, along with their measure words. You will also learn how to put these words together in sentences. As usual, let's get started with some words and phrases.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

There is... / to have... (for an object)

...ga arimasu.

Is there.../ Do you have... (for an object)

...wa arimasu ka?

There is not... / to not have ... (for an object)

...wa arimasen.

what

nani or nan

What is there?

Nani ga arimasu ka?

and

to

book

hon

table

teeburu

chair

isu

television

terebi

computer

konpyuutaa

telephone

denwa

refrigerator

reezooko

car

kuruma

TAKE A BREAK 1

Let's pause for a moment. Do you remember the expression **imasu** from Lesson 2? This expression is used when you talk about people or animals. Now let's learn a similar expression **arimasu**, which is used for objects.

There is a car.

Kuruma ga arimasu.

Is there a car?

Kuruma wa arimasu ka?

There isn't a car.

Kuruma wa arimasen.

You use **arimasu** in a sentence exactly the same way you use **imasu**. The only difference is that **arimasu** is used for objects, while **imasu** is used for people and animals.

If you want to ask, *What is there?*, use the question word **nani** and the question particle **ka**.

What is there?

Nani ga arimasu ka?

The question word **nani** should be followed by the particle **ga**. Compare it with a *yes/no* question such as **Kuruma wa arimasu ka?** (*Is there a car?*), where you use the particle **wa**. The particle **wa** is commonly used in *yes/no* questions. In contrast, question words such as *what, who, where* in Japanese should not be followed by the particle **wa**. We'll learn more about the question words later.

If you want to say *and* in Japanese, use the noun connecting particle **to**.

There is a table and a chair.

Teeburu to isu ga arimasu.

Be careful to note that **to** is used only to connect nouns, such as *a table and a chair*. You cannot use **to** to connect adjectives, verbs, and sentences.

The expression **arimasu** can also be used to express possession. Just add the particle **wa** after someone's name, and follow it by the object of possession and the particle **ga**, and follow it with **arimasu**. To say that Mr. Yamada has a car, for example, you would say: **Yamada san wa kuruma ga arimasu.**

As you already know, personal pronouns are often omitted in Japanese. So, depending on the context, **Kuruma ga arimasu** could mean *I have a car, You have a car, He has a car, She has a car*, and of course, *There is a car.*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Let's learn more measure words and see how they work with a few numbers.

*Measure word for books,
photo albums, magazines*

satsu

1, 2, 3

issatsu, nisatsu, sansatsu

4, 5, 6

yonsatsu, gosatsu, rokusatsu

7, 8, 9, 10

nanasatsu, hassatsu, kyuusatsu, jussatsu

Measure word for cars, machines

dai

1, 2, 3

ichidai, nidai, sandai

4, 5, 6,

yondai, godai, rokudai

7, 8, 9, 10

nanadai, hachidai, kyuudai, juudai

The numbers you have learned so far are mostly of Chinese origin, but there is also a set of native Japanese numbers. Let's listen to these numbers now.

1

hitotsu

2

futatsu

3

mittsu

4

yottsu

5

itsutsu

6

muttsu

7

nanatsu

8

yattsu

9

kokonotsu

10

too

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause here. You've just learned two new measure words. The first is **satsu**, which is used for counting things like books, photo albums, and magazines. Did you notice the special pronunciation for 1, 8, and 10? Let's hear them again.

1, 8, 10

issatsu, hassatsu, jussatsu

There are eight books.

Hon ga hassatsu arimasu.

The second measure word you learned was **dai**. This is used for counting cars and machines such as computers, televisions, telephones, and refrigerators.

There are three computers.

Konpyuutaa ga sandai arimasu.

You also learned the native Japanese numbers. They are convenient to remember because you can use them to count many different objects, such as small and round objects, pieces of furniture, rooms, and abstract things. Native Japanese numbers can also be used instead of a particular measure word if you don't happen to know the appropriate one to use. Please note that native Japanese numbers only exist to count from one to ten.

There are three chairs.

Isu ga mittsu arimasu.

ONE MORE TIME...

Okay, let's put everything you've learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise.

What is there?

Nani ga arimasu ka?

There is a table and a chair.

Teeburu to isu ga arimasu.

Is there a telephone?

Denwa wa arimasu ka?

There isn't a refrigerator.

Reezooko wa arimasen.

Mr. Yamada has a car.

Yamada san wa kuruma ga arimasu.

There are two books.

Hon ga nisatsu arimasu.

There are two chairs.

Isu ga futatsu arimasu.

There are two televisions.

Terebi ga nidai arimasu.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together, and add a little more structure.

A. What is there?

Nani ga arimasu ka?

B. There are five books.

Hon ga gosatsu arimasu.

A. Is there a chair?

Isu wa arimasu ka?

B. Yes, there are two chairs.

Hai, isu ga futatsu arimasu.

A. Is there a television and a telephone?

Terebi to denwa wa arimasu ka?

B. There is a television. There isn't a telephone.

Terebi ga arimasu. Denwa wa arimasen.

A. Is there a car?

Kuruma wa arimasu ka?

B. Yes, there are two cars.

Hai, kuruma ga nidai arimasu.

WORK OUT

Let's practice the expression **arimasu** along with the new measure words you've learned and the native Japanese numbers. You'll hear a sentence in English, which you should translate into Japanese. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

There is one book.

Hon ga issatsu arimasu.

There are two books.

Hon ga nisatsu arimasu.

There are three books.

Hon ga sansatsu arimasu.

There is one table.

Teeburu ga hitotsu arimasu.

There are two tables.

Teeburu ga futatsu arimasu.

There are three tables.

Teeburu ga mittsu arimasu.

There is one computer.

Konpyuutaa ga ichidai arimasu.

There are two computers.

Konpyuutaa ga nidai arimasu.

There are three computers.

Konpyuutaa ga sandai arimasu.

PARTING WORDS

Congratulations. Omedetoo gozaimasu. You did a great job! You learned new measure words and more about how to talk about objects around you. Throughout your studies, you'll come across several words in Japanese that may seem familiar because they are very similar to English words. These words are called loan words, and Japanese uses many of them. When talking about computers, for instance, many English loan words are used. You will hear words such as *mouse* **mausu**, *keyboard* **kiiboodo**, *display* **disupurei**, *monitor* **monitaa**, *software* **sofutowea**, *hardware* **haadowea**, *email* **iimeeru**, and *internet* **intaanetto**. Be sure to practice the Japanese pronunciation of these new words.



Lesson 5: Describing things

Dai goka: Mono no setsumee

Konnichiwa. *Hello.* In this lesson, you'll learn to describe things with adjectives. But first, let's get started with vocabulary related to some everyday objects you might encounter and need to describe.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>pen</i>	pen
<i>watch / clock</i>	tokee
<i>shirt</i>	shatsu
<i>shoes</i>	kutsu
<i>bag</i>	baggu
<i>house</i>	ie
<i>apartment</i>	apaato
<i>dog</i>	inu
<i>cat</i>	neko
<i>my pen</i>	watashi no pen
<i>this</i>	kore
<i>that (far from the speaker but close to the listener)</i>	sore

<i>that (far from both the speaker and the listener)</i>	are
<i>this pen (close to the speaker)</i>	kono pen
<i>that pen (far from the speaker but close to the listener)</i>	sono pen
<i>that pen (far from both the speaker and the listener)</i>	ano pen
What is...?	...wa nan desu ka?

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let's stop there. Do you remember the particle **no**? The particle **no** connects two nouns. For example, you can connect **onna** (*female*) and **sensee** (*teacher*) with **no**, and you get **onna no sensee** (*female teacher*). You can also use the particle **no**, to express possession. For example, **watashi no pen** means *my pen*, and **Yamada san no pen** means *Mr. Yamada's pen*.

Did you notice that there are two different words meaning *that* in Japanese? One is **sore**, and the other is **are**. You use **sore** when the object you're referring to is close to the listener but far from you. In contrast, **are** is used when the object you're referring to is far from both you and the listener. While **kore**, **sore**, **and are** stand alone in a sentence, **kono**, **sono**, and **ano** are all followed by nouns. Let's listen to some examples.

<i>This is Mr. Yamada's pen.</i>	Kore wa Yamada san no pen desu.
<i>This pen is Mr. Yamada's pen.</i>	Kono pen wa Yamada san no pen desu.
<i>That is Mr. Yamada's pen. (far from the speaker but close to the listener)</i>	Sore wa Yamada san no pen desu.
<i>That pen is Mr. Yamada's pen. (far from the speaker but close to the listener)</i>	Sono pen wa Yamada san no pen desu.
<i>That is Mr. Yamada's pen. (far from both the speaker and the listener)</i>	Are wa Yamada san no pen desu.
<i>That pen is Mr. Yamada's pen. (far from both the speaker and the listener)</i>	Ano pen wa Yamada san no pen desu.

Now let's learn some adjectives to describe the nouns you've just learned.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

big

big house

small

small apartment

expensive

expensive car

cheap

cheap bag

new

new book

old

old clock

black

black pen

white

white cat

very

very big

It's big.

It's very big.

ookii

ookii ie

chiisai

chiisai apaato

takai

takai kuruma

yasui

yasui baggu

atarashii

atarashii hon

furui

furui tokee

kuroi

kuroi pen

shiroi

shiroi neko

totemo

totemo ookii

Ookii desu.

Totemo ookii desu.

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause here. There are two types of adjectives in Japanese: *i*-adjectives and *na*-adjectives. The adjectives that you just learned are called *i*-adjectives because they end with the sound **i**. Let's hear how the *i*-adjective **takai** (*expensive*) is used in sentences.

This watch is expensive.

My watch is very expensive

There is an expensive watch.

Kono tokee wa takai desu.

Watashi no tokee wa totemo takai desu.

Takai tokee ga arimasu.

This is an expensive watch.

Kore wa takai tokee desu.

This is not an expensive watch.

Kore wa takai tokee de wa arimasen.

In Lesson 7, you'll learn how to negate *i-adjectives* to say sentences such as *This watch is not expensive* and *My watch is not expensive*. For now, however, you can still use an *i-adjective* in a negative sentence using the copula **de wa arimasen**, as in **Kore wa takai tokee de wa arimasen** (*This is not an expensive watch*).

ONE MORE TIME...

Okay, let's review everything you've learned so far. You'll hear the English first, and then the Japanese, which you should repeat for practice.

What is that?

Sore wa nan desu ka?

This is a bag.

Kore wa baggu desu.

Is that Mr. Yamada's house over there?

Are wa Yamada san no ie desu ka?

My dog is white.

Watashi no inu wa shiroi desu.

That shirt is very cheap.

Kono shatsu wa totemo yasui desu.

That is a big cat. (far from both the speaker and the listener)

Are wa ookii neko desu.

This is not a new apartment.

Kore wa atarashii apaato de wa arimasen.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now let's bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

A. *What is that?*

Sore wa nan desu ka?

B. *This is my new bag.*

Kore wa watashi no atarashii baggu desu.

A. *Is it expensive?*

Takai desu ka?

B. *Yes, it is expensive.*

Hai, takai desu.

A. *What are these?*

Kore wa nan desu ka?

B. *Those are my younger sister's shoes.*

Sore wa imooto no kutsu desu yo.

A. *Are they new?*

Atarashii desu ka?

B. *No, they're old.*

lie, furui desu.

A. *Do you have a dog?*

Inu wa imasu ka?

B. Yes. I have a small dog.

Hai, chiisai inu ga imasu.

A. Is the dog white?

Inu wa shiroi desu ka?

B. No, it's black.

lie, kuroi desu yo.

You may have noticed that a couple of sentences ended with **yo**: **Sore wa imooto no kutsu desu yo** (*Those are my younger sister's shoes*) and **lie, kuroi desu yo** (*No, it's black*). This is a particle that comes at the end of a sentence just as the particle **ka**. Using the particle **yo**, you imply that you are trying to give new information, attract the listener's attention, or emphasize the statement. The English equivalent would be *you know*, but it is more subtle, and therefore it is not necessarily translated into English. The particle **yo** is used very often in colloquial Japanese, and it adds a natural flow to a conversation.

WORK OUT

Let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, and you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

Kono shatsu wa atarashii desu.

This shirt is new.

Are wa Yamada san no neko desu ka?

Is that Mr. Yamada's cat?

Sore wa chiisai kutsu desu.

Those are small shoes.

Watashi no ie wa totemo furui desu.

My house is very old.

Kore wa yasui tokee de wa arimasen.

This is not a cheap watch.

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

This is a white bag.

Kore wa shiroi baggu desu.

This bag is black.

Kono baggu wa kuroi desu.

That is not my bag. (far from both the speaker and the listener)

Are wa watashi no baggu de wa arimasen.

That big bag is expensive. (far from both the speaker and the listener)

Ano ookii baggu wa takai desu.

My bag is small.

Watashi no baggu wa chiisai desu.

PARTING WORDS

Well done! Yoku dekimashita! You're halfway there! You've learned the basic vocabulary and grammar you need to describe things. Before we move on, you may want to know some more *i*-adjectives: **ii** (*good*), **kawaii** (*cute*), **yasashii** (*easy, kind*), **muzukashii** (*difficult*), **omoshiroi** (*interesting*), **isogashii** (*busy*), **nagai** (*long*), **mijikai** (*short*), **omoi** (*heavy*), **karui** (*light*), **hayai** (*early*), **oso**i (*late*), **too**i (*far*), and **chikai** (*close*).



Lesson 6: Around town

Dai rokka: Machi de

Yookoso! *Welcome!* In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask for directions using the question word **doko** (*where*). You will also learn plenty of useful vocabulary related to getting around town. As usual, let's get started with some vocabulary. **Junbi wa ii desu ka.** *Are you ready?*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>here</i>	koko
<i>there (far from the speaker but close to the listener)</i>	soko
<i>there (far from both the speaker and the listener)</i>	asoko
<i>where</i>	doko
<i>Where is...?</i>	...wa doko desu ka?
<i>hotel</i>	hoteru
<i>restaurant</i>	resutoran
<i>department store</i>	depaato
<i>restroom</i>	otearai
<i>next to...</i>	...no tonari
<i>across from...</i>	...no mukai gawa

right

mihi

left

hidari

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, you've just learned demonstrative expressions and a question word for places: **koko** (*here*), **soko** (*there*), **asoko** (*there*), **doko** (*where*). They all end with the sound **ko**, and you have probably noticed that **koko**, **soko**, **asoko**, are related to **kore**, **sore**, **are**, and **kono**, **sono**, **ano**.

To ask where things are, use **doko desu ka?** If you want to ask where a hotel is, you can say, **Hoteru wa doko desu ka?**

You've also learned some expressions to talk about where things are: **mihi** (*right*), **hidari** (*left*), **...no tonari** (*next to...*), and **...no mukai gawa** (*across from...*). Let's hear how to use these expressions in sentences.

Where is the restaurant?

Resutoran wa doko desu ka?

The restaurant is on the right.

Resutoran wa mihi desu.

Where is the hotel?

Hoteru wa doko desu ka?

The hotel is on the left.

Hoteru wa hidari desu.

Where is the department store?

Depaato wa doko desu ka?

The department store is next to the hotel.

Depaato wa hoteru no tonari desu.

Where is the restaurant?

Resutoran wa doko desu ka?

The restaurant is across from the department store.

Resutoran wa depaato no mukai gawa desu.

Note the word order of each sentence: the location simply replaces the **doko** in the question.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Let's learn some more words that will help you get around town.

east side

higashi gawa

west side

nishi gawa

south side

minami gawa

north side

kita gawa

<i>to go to...</i>	...ni ikimasu.
<i>to not go to...</i>	...ni wa ikimasen.
<i>Do you go to...?</i>	...ni wa ikimasu ka?
<i>Where do you go?</i>	Doko ni ikimasu ka?
<i>hospital</i>	byooin
<i>station</i>	eki
<i>park</i>	kooen
<i>store</i>	mise
<i>convenience store</i>	konbini
<i>police booth</i>	kooban

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause there. You've just learned more expressions useful for getting around town, including your first action verb, **ikimasu** (*to go*). When you use **ikimasu**, you also want to use the particle **ni** with it. One of the functions of **ni** is to express the direction of an action, something like *to* in English. To say *I go to a restaurant* in Japanese, say **Resutoran ni ikimasu**. As you already know, Japanese pronouns are often omitted, so **Resutoran ni ikimasu** can in fact mean *I go to a restaurant, You go to a restaurant, She goes to a restaurant, We go to a restaurant*, etc, depending on its context. If you want to say *Mr. Yamada goes to a restaurant*, it will be **Yamada san wa resutoran ni ikimasu**. The negative form of **ikimasu** is **ikimasen**, and requires the particle **wa** following the particle **ni**. So, *I don't go to a restaurant* in Japanese will be **Resutoran ni wa ikimasen**. Similarly, to ask a *yes/no* question, use the particle **wa** following the particle **ni**. So, *Do you go to a restaurant?* in Japanese will be **Resutoran ni wa ikimasu ka?** However, when you ask a question using the question word **doko**, do not use the particle **wa**. So, *Where do you go?* in Japanese will be **Doko ni ikimasu ka?**

All Japanese action verbs end with **masu** and their negative forms end with **masen**. So all you have to do is to memorize the part that comes before **masu** and **masen** when you learn more action verbs later.

There's more good news - Japanese present tense action verbs are also used to talk about the future. You don't have to learn future tense verb forms. So **Resutoran ni ikimasu** can mean any one of the following: *I go to a restaurant, I'm going to a restaurant, and I will go to a restaurant*. The appropriate interpretation depends on its context.

ONE MORE TIME...

Let's put everything you've learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise. You'll hear English first, and then the Japanese, which you should repeat for practice.

Where is a convenience store?

Where is the restroom?

Is the station over there?

The department store is across from the station.

The hospital is on the south side of the park.

The convenience store is next to the hotel.

I'm going to a store.

Are you going to the station?

I'm not going to a police booth.

Where are you going?

Konbini wa doko desu ka?

Otearai wa doko desu ka?

Eki wa asoko desu ka?

Depaato wa eki no mukai gawa desu.

Byooin wa kooen no minami gawa desu.

Konbini wa hoteru no tonari desu.

Mise ni ikimasu.

Eki ni wa ikimasu ka?

Kouban ni wa ikimasen.

Doko ni ikimasu ka?

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

A. Ms. Smith, where are you going?

B. I'm going to a department store.

A. Where is the department store?

B. It's next to the station. It's a big department store. Where are you going, Mr. Yamada?

A. I'm going to a restaurant.

B. Where is the restaurant?

A. It's across from the park. It's a new restaurant.

Sumisu san wa doko ni ikimasu ka?

Depaato ni ikimasu.

Depaato wa doko desu ka?

Eki no tonari desu. Ookii depaato desu. Yamada san wa doko ni ikimasu ka?

Watashi wa resutoran ni ikimasu.

Resutoran wa doko desu ka?

Kooen no mukai gawa desu. Atarashii resutoran desu.

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese; your job is to translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

Otearai wa asoko desu.

Eki wa doko desu ka?

Depaato ni ikimasu.

Bathrooms are over there.

Where is the station?

I'm going to a department store.

Resutoran wa eki no minami gawa desu. *The restaurant is on the south side of the station.*

Hoteru wa hidari desu. *The hotel is on the left.*

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

I'm going to a police booth.

Kooban ni ikimasu.

The convenience store is on the east side of the hospital.

Konbini wa byooin no higashi gawa desu.

I'm not going to the station.

Eki ni wa ikimasen.

Where is the park?

Kooen wa doko desu ka?

The store is over there.

Mise wa asoko desu.

PARTING WORDS

Omedetoo gozaimasu! *Congratulations!* You've finished the lesson. You've learned the basic vocabulary to get around town. You may of course want to extend your vocabulary a bit. Some other useful vocabulary to know is: **gakkoo** (*school*), **chikatetsu** (*subway*), **basutee** (*bus stop*), **suupaa** (*supermarket*), and **honya** (*book store*).



Lesson 7: At a restaurant

Dai nanaka: Resutoran de

It's about time to grab something to eat. In this lesson you'll learn how to order your favorite foods and drinks at a restaurant. You'll also learn how to make polite requests. Ready for some vocabulary?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Excuse me.

Sumimasen.

Please give me...

...o kudasai.

I'd like to have...

...o onegaishimasu.

<i>order</i>	chuumon
<i>menu</i>	menyuu
<i>drink</i>	nomimono
<i>meal</i>	shokuji
<i>a glass/cup/bowl of</i>	ippai
<i>two glasses/cups/bowls of</i>	nihai
<i>three glasses/cups/bowls of</i>	sanbai
<i>water</i>	omizu
<i>alcoholic beverage</i>	osake
<i>beer</i>	biiru
<i>wine</i>	wain
<i>sake</i>	nihonshu
<i>bread</i>	pan
<i>rice</i>	gohan
<i>vegetable</i>	yasai
<i>salad</i>	sarada
<i>fish</i>	sakana
<i>meat</i>	niku
<i>chicken</i>	toriniku
<i>beef</i>	gyuuniku
<i>pork</i>	butaniku
<i>set meal</i>	teeshoku

Note that **teeshoku** (*set meal*) is a bit like a fixed price meal, including a main course and one or two side dishes.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Okay, let's stop here. You've learned a lot of useful vocabulary for food and other items associated with eating at home or in a restaurant. When you order something or ask for something in a restaurant, you'll use either **kudasai** or **onegaishimasu**. Be sure to use the particle **o** with these expressions. In many cases,

the particle **o** marks the direct object of a verb. For example, to say *Please give me a menu* in Japanese, you'd say **Menyuu o kudasai**. Notice that the particle **o** follows **menyuu**, which is the direct object in the sentence.

At a restaurant, you may need to specify quantities of various things. The measure word that corresponds to *a glass of, a cup of, or a bowl of* is **hai**, but the pronunciation sometimes changes to **pai** or **bai** depending on the number. *Please give me a glass of water* will be **Omizu o ippai kudasai**. To specify quantities of other items you may see on the menu, you may use the convenient Japanese native numbers. For example, if you want to say *We'd like to have two orders of tempura meals*, you'd say **Tempura teeshoku o futatsu onegaishimasu**.

Let's continue with more vocabulary related to eating and drinking.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<i>salt</i>	shio
<i>pepper</i>	koshoo
<i>soy sauce</i>	shooyu
<i>fork</i>	fooku
<i>knife</i>	naifu
<i>spoon</i>	supuun
<i>chopsticks</i>	hashi
<i>delicious</i>	oishii
<i>sweet</i>	amai
<i>sour</i>	suppai
<i>bitter</i>	nigai
<i>spicy</i>	karai
<i>It's spicy</i>	Karai desu.
<i>It's not spicy.</i>	Karaku arimasen. or Karaku nai desu.
<i>It's not very spicy.</i>	Amari karaku arimasen. or Amari karaku nai desu.
<i>Japanese tea</i>	ocha
<i>black tea</i>	koocha
<i>coffee</i>	koohii

milk

miruku

sugar

satoo

check

okaikee

TAKE A BREAK 2

The adjectives you've just learned for describing tastes—**oishii** (*delicious*), **karai** (*spicy*), **suppai** (*sour*), **amai** (*sweet*), and **nigai** (*bitter*)—are all *i*-adjectives, which you learned about in Lesson 5. In this lesson, let's learn how to negate *i*-adjectives. There are two negative forms; you can use either one. With both negative forms, you replace the syllable **i** with **ku**, and then add either **arimasen** or **nai desu**. Note that “very” in Japanese is **amari**, instead of **totemo** when used in a negative sentence. Let's listen to some examples.

It's sweet.

Amai desu.

It's not sweet.

Amaku arimasen. or Amaku nai desu.

It's not very sweet.

Amari amaku arimasen. or Amari amaku nai desu.

ONE MORE TIME...

First, let's practice using the new measure word **hai** and the Japanese native numbers in complete sentences with the expressions **onegaishimasu** and **kudasai**.

Please give us two glasses of water.

Omizu o nihai kudasai.

I'd like to have a glass of wine.

Wain o ippai onegaishimasu.

Please give me a salad.

Sarada o hitotsu kudasai.

Now let's practice the negative forms of *i*-adjectives.

It's not bitter.

Nigaku arimasen. or Nigaku nai desu.

It's not sour.

Suppaku arimasen. or Suppaku nai desu.

It's not very delicious.

Amari oishiku arimasen. or Amari oishiku nai desu.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Very good. Now let's listen in on a conversation in a restaurant.

A. *Excuse me. We'd like to place an order, please.* **Sumimasen. Chuumon o onegaishimasu.**

B. *What would you like to drink?* **Onomimono wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?**

A. *What kind of beer do you have?*

B. *We have Asahi and Kirin.*

A. *Two Asahis, please.*

B. *What would you like to eat?*

A. *One order of sashimi meal and one order of tempura meal, please.*

B. *Certainly.*

Biiru wa nani ga arimasu ka?

Asahi to Kirin ga gozaimasu.

Asahi o futatsu onegaishimasu.

Oshokuji wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?

Sashimi teeshoku o hitotsu to tempura teeshoku o hitotsu onegaishimasu.

Kashikomarimashita.

You may have noticed that the waitress spoke a slightly different kind of Japanese than what you're already familiar with. She used honorific forms. Waiters, waitresses, and store clerks normally use extra polite language with honorifics to talk to their customers. At this point, you do not have to be able to use honorifics, but it is useful to be able to recognize them. Here are a few pointers: the honorific form of **shimasu**, which means *to do*, is **nasaimasu**; the honorific form of **arimasu** is **gozaimasu**; also, you'll sometimes hear an extra **o** added to a noun, such as **onomimono** instead of **nomimono**. With that in mind, let's listen to the dialogue again, this time without the English translation.

A: Sumimasen. Chuumon o onegaishimasu.

B: Onomimono wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?

A: Biiru wa nani ga arimasuka?

B: Asahi to kirin ga gozaimasu.

A: Asahi o futatsu onegaishimasu.

B: Oshokuji wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?

A: Sashimi teeshoku o hitotsu to tempura teeshoku o hitotsu onegaishimasu.

B: Kashikomarimashita.

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, which you should translate into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

Ocha o ippai kudasai.

Please give me a cup of Japanese tea.

Osake wa nani ga arimasu ka?

What kind of alcoholic beverages do you have?

Sarada o futatsu onegaishimasu.

Two orders of salad, please.

Amai desu ka?

Is it sweet?

Amari amaku arimasen.

It's not very sweet.

Great. Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

Please give me a menu.

Menyuu o kudasai.

Is this spicy?

Kore wa karai desu ka?

This is not spicy.

Kore wa karaku nai desu.
or **Kore wa karaku arimasen.**

This salad is delicious.

Kono sarada wa oishii desu.

Please give us two cups of coffee.

Koohii o nihai kudasai.

I'd like milk and sugar, please.

Miruku to satoo o onegaishimasu.

PARTING WORDS

Well done. You've just finished your seventh lesson. You've learned the basic vocabulary you need to order from a menu at a restaurant, a new measure word, **hai**, and the negative forms of *i*-adjectives. You've also learned to recognize very polite language with some honorific forms. Let's end with a useful tip for when you go to a restaurant in Japan. Normally, your waiter or waitress will leave a check on your table after all the orders have been served. When you leave the table, take the check with you and go to the cashier where you pay. You do not have tip in Japan.



Lesson 8: Everyday life

Dai hachika: Mainichi no seekatsu

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask for and tell the time. You will also learn some verbs for daily activities, such as **okimasu** (*to get up*), **tabemasu** (*to eat*), **benkyooshimasu** (*to study*), and **nemasu** (*to sleep*). In addition, you'll learn a new particle **mo**, which means *also* or *too*. Let's get started with some expressions related to time.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>now</i>	ima
<i>what time</i>	nanji
<i>What time is it now?</i>	Ima nanji desu ka?
<i>one o'clock</i>	ichiji
<i>two o'clock</i>	niji
<i>four o'clock</i>	yoji
<i>seven o'clock</i>	shichiji
<i>nine o'clock</i>	kuji
<i>one minute</i>	ippun
<i>two minutes</i>	nifun
<i>three minutes</i>	sanpun
<i>four minutes</i>	yonpun or yonfun
<i>five minutes</i>	gofun
<i>six minutes</i>	roppun
<i>seven minutes</i>	nanafun
<i>eight minutes</i>	happun or hachifun
<i>nine minutes</i>	kyuufun
<i>ten minutes</i>	juppun
<i>a.m.</i>	gozen
<i>p.m.</i>	gogo

TAKE A BREAK 1

To express the time in Japanese, simply attach **ji** after the numbers 1 to 12 for hours, and **fun** or **pun** for minutes. Pay attention to the special pronunciations of **ippun** (*one minute*), **roppun** (*six minutes*), **happun** (*eight minutes*), and **juppun** (*ten minutes*). Half past the hour can be either **sanjuppun** or **han**. **Han** literally means *half*. Note also that the words for a.m. and p.m. come before the time. Let's take a look at how this works when you put it all together.

<i>11:03 a.m.</i>	gozen juuichiji sanpun
<i>4:10 p.m.</i>	gogo yoji juppun

7:45 a.m.	gozen shichiji yonjuugofun
9:57 p.m.	gogo kuji gojuunanafun
3:19 a.m.	gozen sanji juukyuufun
5:30 p.m.	gogo goji sanjuppun or gogo goji han

To turn these into complete sentences, just add **desu** at the end.

<i>It's 7:45 a.m.</i>	Gozen shichiji yonjuugofun desu.
<i>It's 5:30 p.m.</i>	Gogo goji sanjuppun desu.

Very good! Now let's add some more vocabulary so that you will be able to express what you do at these times.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

What time do you...?

to get up

to eat

breakfast

lunch

dinner

school

work

home

to go home, to come home

to study

Japanese (language)

English (language)

to go to sleep / to sleep

also / too

Nanji ni ...masu ka?

okimasu

tabemasu

chooshoku (fml.) or asagohan (infml.)

chuushoku (fml.) or hirugohan (infml.)

yuushoku (fml.) or yuugohan (infml.)

gakkoo

shigoto

uchi

uchi ni kaerimasu

benkyooshimasu

nihongo

eego

nemasu

mo

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's stop here. You've just learned some new verbs and nouns to talk about your daily routine. You already know the verb **ikimasu** (*to go*). So, you can use this verb and say **shigoto ni ikimasu** (*I go to work*) or **gakkoo ni ikimasu** (*I go to school*). Don't forget to attach the particle **ni** to the place you're going to. Here, the particle **ni** plays a similar role to the word *to* in English. Note, however, that to say *I go home*, you need to use the expression **uchi ni kaerimasu**.

You will also use the particle **ni** after a time expression to express what time you do certain things, such as eating breakfast or going to work. Here, the particle **ni** plays a similar role to the word *at* in English. Let's listen to some examples.

I get up at seven.

Shichiji ni okimasu.

Mr. Yamada goes to work at 8:30.

Yamada san wa hachiji han ni shigoto ni ikimasu.

When asking what time something happens, you still need to use the particle **ni** following **nanji** (*what time*). Let's listen to some examples of this. Note as well that the particle **o** follows the object of the verb.

What time do you eat dinner?

Nanji ni yuushoku o tabemasu ka?

What time does Ms. Smith study Japanese?

Sumisu san wa nanji ni nihongo o benkyooshimasu ka?

In *yes/no* questions and negative sentences, the particle **o** is often replaced by the particle **wa**.

I eat breakfast.

Chooshoku o tabemasu.

Do you eat breakfast?

Chooshoku wa tabemasu ka?

I don't eat breakfast.

Chooshoku wa tabemasen.

The particle **mo** means *also* or *too*. The particle **mo** can be used in various ways in a sentence, but in this lesson, let's learn how to use **mo** by replacing the particle **wa** with it.

Ms. Smith eats breakfast.

Sumisu san wa chooshoku o tabemasu.

Mr. Yamada eats breakfast, too.

Yamada san mo chooshoku o tabemasu.

I eat breakfast, too.

Watashi mo chooshoku o tabemasu.

In the second and third examples, the particle **mo** replaces the particle **wa**, adding the information, "Mr. Yamada, too" and "Me, too."

ONE MORE TIME...

Now, let's put everything you've learned so far together in a short comprehension practice.

What time is it now?

It's 10:52 a.m.

It's 12:26 p.m.

I get up at 7:30.

I eat breakfast at 8:00.

What time do you go to work?

I go to work at 9:00.

I go home at 5:00.

My brother goes home at 5:00, too.

I study Japanese at 6:00.

Ima nanji desu ka?

Gozen juuji gojuunifun desu.

Gogo juuniji ni juuoppun desu.

Shichiji han ni okimasu.

Hachiji ni chooshoku o tabemasu.

Nanji ni shigotoni ikimasu ka?

Kuji ni shigoto ni ikimasu.

Goji ni uchi ni kaerimasu.

Ani mo goji ni uchi ni kaerimasu.

Rokuji ni nihongo o benkyooshimasu.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

A. What time do you get up, Ms. Smith?

B. I get up at 8:30. What about you, Mr. Yamada?

A. I get up at 8:30, too.

B. What time do you go to school?

A. I go to school at 8:45. I don't eat breakfast.

B. I go to work at 9:00. What time do you go home?

A. I go home at 4:00. And then I study English. What time do you go home?

B. I go home at 6:00. My older sister comes home at 7:00. And then we eat dinner.

A. What time do you study Japanese?

B. I study at 8:00.

Sumisu san wa nanji ni okimasu ka?

Hachijihan ni okimasu. Yamada san wa doo desu ka?

Watashi mo hachiji han ni okimasu yo.

Nanji ni gakkoo ni ikimasu ka?

Hachi ji yonjuugofun ni ikimasu ne. Chooshoku wa tabemasen.

Watashi wa kuji ni shigoto ni ikimasu yo. Yamada san wa nanji ni uchi ni kaerimasu ka?

Yoji ni kaerimasu. Sorekara eego o benkyooshimasu. Sumisu san wa nanji ni uchi ni kaerimasu ka?

Watashi wa rokuji ni kaerimasu. Ane wa shichiji ni kaerimasu ne. Sorekara yuugohan o tabemasu.

Nanji ni nihongo o benkyooshimasu ka?

Hachiji ni benkyooshimasu.

You may have noticed a new particle in the dialogue: **ne**, as in **Hachi ji yonjuugofun ni ikimasu ne** (*I go to school at 8:45*) and **Ane wa shichiji ni kaerimasu ne** (*My older sister comes home at 7:00*). Just as with the particle **yo**, the particle **ne** comes at the end of a sentence. The particle **ne** is sometimes used when answering a question as a way of eliciting agreement. Like the particle **yo**, the particle **ne** is used very often in colloquial Japanese, and adds a natural flow to a conversation.

WORK OUT

Let's work it out with a translation exercise. We'll give you the Japanese; you translate it into English.

Gozen juuji happun desu.	<i>It's 10:08 a.m.</i>
Juuniji ni chuushoku o tabemasu.	<i>I eat lunch at 12:00.</i>
Sanji ni benkyooshimasu.	<i>I study at 3:00.</i>
Juuichiji ni nemasu.	<i>I go to sleep at 11:00.</i>
Yamada san mo juuichiji ni nemasu.	<i>Mr. Yamada goes to sleep at 11:00, too.</i>

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

<i>What time is it?</i>	Nanji desu ka?
<i>It's 7:07 p.m.</i>	Gogo shichiji nanafun desu.
<i>I will not eat lunch.</i>	Chuushoku wa tabemasen.
<i>I go home at 9:30.</i>	Kuji han ni uchi ni kaerimasu.
<i>I study Japanese at 3:00.</i>	Sanji ni nihongo o benkyooshimasu.

PARTING WORDS

Yokudekimashita! *Well done!* In this lesson, you learned the basic vocabulary you need to describe a few aspects of your everyday life. Here are some more verbs that may come in handy: **kimasu** (*to come*), **undooshimasu** (*to exercise*), **yasumimasu** (*to rest*), **hanashimasu** (*to speak*), **shimasu** (*to do*), **ikimasu** (*to listen*), **mimasu** (*to watch*), **yomimasu** (*to read*), **tsukurimasu** (*to make*), **kaimasu** (*to buy*). You will practice using some of these verbs in Lesson 10. You're almost there!



Lesson 9: At work and school

Dai kyuuka: Shokuba ya gakkoo de

In this lesson, you'll learn vocabulary related to your work and school life. First, we'll cover the names of some professions and fields of study. Next, we'll talk about the days of the week and other time expressions such as **asa** (*morning*), **kyoo** (*today*), and **raishuu** (*next week*). Ready?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>occupation</i>	shokugyoo
<i>medical doctor</i>	isha
<i>nurse</i>	kangoshi
<i>police officer</i>	keesatsukan
<i>firefighter</i>	shoobooshi
<i>office worker</i>	kaishain
<i>store clerk</i>	ten-in
<i>college</i>	daigaku
<i>college student</i>	daigakusee
<i>high school</i>	kookoo
<i>high school student</i>	kookoosee
<i>economics</i>	keezaigaku
<i>literature</i>	bungaku

TAKE A BREAK 1

You've just learned the words for various occupations in Japanese. You also already know **sensee** (*teacher*), which is also an occupation. If you want to further modify *teacher* to clarify what type of teacher, you can use the particle **no**, which connects two nouns.

<i>school teacher</i>	gakkoo no sensee
<i>English teacher</i>	eego no sensee
<i>dance teacher</i>	dansu no sensee

Likewise, with the expression **ten-in** (*store clerk*), you can make it more specific by saying **suupaa no ten-in** (*supermarket clerk*) or **honya no ten-in** (*bookstore clerk*). To say *college student* or *high school student*, you would use fixed expressions in Japanese—**daigakusee** (*college student*) and **kookoosee** (*high school student*)—without the particle **no**. If you wanted to say *economics student* or *literature student*, however, you can use **no** and say **keezai-gaku no gakusee** and **bungaku no gakusee**.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Now let's look at some more expressions of time.

<i>Monday</i>	getsuyoubi
<i>Tuesday</i>	kayoubi
<i>Wednesday</i>	suiyoubi
<i>Thursday</i>	mokuyoubi
<i>Friday</i>	kin-youbi
<i>Saturday</i>	doyoubi
<i>Sunday</i>	nichiyoubi
<i>when</i>	itsu
<i>what day of the week</i>	nan-youbi
<i>from...to...</i>	...kara...made
<i>morning</i>	asa
<i>noon</i>	hiru
<i>afternoon</i>	gogo
<i>evening</i>	yuugata
<i>night</i>	yoru
<i>today</i>	kyoo
<i>tomorrow</i>	ashita
<i>this week</i>	konshuu
<i>next week</i>	raishuu

TAKE A BREAK 2

Let's pause for a moment there. You've just learned various additional expressions used to describe time. Let's look further at how these expressions are used in sentences.

On what day of the week are you going?

Nan-yoobi ni ikimasu ka?

I'm going on Monday.

Getsuyoobi ni ikimasu.

When are you going?

Itsu ikimasu ka?

I'm going in the morning.

Asa ikimasu. or Asa ni ikimasu.

I'm going today.

Kyoo ikimasu.

I'm going next week.

Raishuu ikimasu.

I go to work from Monday to Friday.

Getsuyoobi kara kin-yoobi made shigoto ni ikimasu.

The particle **ni** follows the days of the week, and is something like the English *on* as in **getsuyoobi ni** (*on Monday*). With **itsu** (*when*), **kyoo** (*today*), **ashita** (*tomorrow*), **konshuu** (*this week*), and **raishuu** (*next week*), you do not use **ni**. For **asa** (*morning*), **hiru** (*noon*), **gogo** (*afternoon*), **yuugata** (*evening*), and **yoru** (*night*), the particle **ni** is optional. Lastly, when you use **...kara...made** (*from...to...*), the particle **ni** does not follow even when you're talking about days of the week.

If you want to use two different time expressions together, such as *Monday morning* and *tomorrow afternoon*, use the particle **no** to connect the two expressions.

Thursday morning

mokuyoobi no asa

tomorrow afternoon

ashita no gogo

this Thursday

konshuu no mokuyoobi

next Thursday

raishuu no mokuyoobi

The use of the particle **ni** after a combined expression depends on the second expression. So you do not have to use **ni** after **mokuyoobi no asa** because the second expression is **asa**. On the other hand, you have to use **ni** after **raishuu no mokuyoobi** because the second expression is **mokuyoobi**.

ONE MORE TIME...

Let's practice the time expressions you've just learned in some complete sentences.

I'm going to a restaurant on Tuesday.

Kayoobi ni resutoran ni ikimasu.

I study Japanese in the morning.

Asa nihongo o benkyooshimasu.

I'm going to a party on Friday night.

I'm going to the department store tomorrow afternoon.

I'm going to a concert this Saturday.

I'm going to the hospital next week.

I go to the supermarket on Wednesday and Saturday.

I eat brunch on Sunday.

On what days of the week do you go to work?

I study from Monday to Friday.

Kin-yoobi no yoru paatii ni ikimasu.

Ashita no gogo depaato ni ikimasu.

Konshuu no doyoobi ni konsaato ni ikimasu.

Raishuu byooin ni ikimasu.

Suiyoobi to doyoobi ni suupaa ni ikimasu.

Nichiyoobi ni buranchi o tabemasu.

Nan-yoobi ni shigoto ni ikimasu ka?

Getsuyoobi kara kin-yoobi made bennkyooshimasu.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

A. *What's your father's occupation, Ms. Smith?*

Sumisu san no otoosan no shokugyoo wa nan desu ka?

B. *My father is a police officer.*

Chichi wa keesatsukan desu yo.

A. *When does your father go to work?*

Otoosan wa itsu shigoto ni ikimasu ka?

B. *From Monday to Wednesday, my father goes to work in the morning. And on Friday and Saturday, he goes to work in the evening.*

Chichi wa getsuyoobi kara suiyoobi made asa shigoto ni ikimasu. Sorekara kinyoobi to doyoobi ni yuugata shigoto ni ikimasu.

A. *Is that so? What time does he go to work in the evening?*

Soo desu ka. Yuugata nanji ni shigoto ni ikimasu ka?

B. *He goes to work at 5:00. He comes back home at 2:00 a.m.*

Goji ni ikimasu. Gozen niiji ni uchi ni kaerimasu yo.

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, then you should translate it into English. You'll hear the correct answer after a pause.

Kyoo sakana o tabemasu.

I'm going to eat fish today.

Getsuyoobi no asa ni uchi ni kaerimasu.

I'll go home on Monday morning.

Konshuu no doyoobi ni shigoto ni ikimasu.

I'll go to work this Saturday.

Getsiyooobi kara kin-yoobi made daigaku ni ikimasu.

I go to college from Monday to Friday.

Nan-yoobi ni suupaa ni ikimasu ka?

On what days of the week do you go to the supermarket?

Great! Now do the opposite, translating the phrase from English into Japanese. After a pause, you'll hear the right answer, which you should repeat for practice.

I'm going to the department store on Sunday.

Nichiyoobi ni depaato ni ikimasu.

I'm going to the park tomorrow.

Ashita kooen ni ikimasu.

I'm going to a restaurant on Wednesday night.

**Suiyoobi no yoru resutoran ni ikimasu.
or Suiyoobi no yoru ni resutoran ni ikimasu.**

I'm going to a concert next Tuesday.

Raishuu no kayoobi ni konsaato ni ikimasu.

When are you going to the hospital?

Itsu byooin ni ikimasu ka?

PARTING WORDS

Yoku dekimashita! *Well done!* Now you can talk even more about time in Japanese, as well as various professions. You might also want to add the months of the year to your vocabulary. They are easy to remember: simply attach **gatsu** to the numbers 1 to 12: **ichigatsu** (January), **nigatsu** (February), **sangatsu** (March), **shigatsu** (April), **gogatsu** (May), **rokugatsu** (June), **shichigatsu** (July), **hachigatsu** (August), **kugatsu** (September), **juugatsu** (October), **juuichigatsu** (November), **juunigatsu** (December).



Lesson 10: Leisure

Dai jukka: Yoka

Konnichiwa. *Hello.* You made it to the last lesson! In this final lesson, we'll talk about all the things that you like to do for fun, so you'll learn a lot of vocabulary for entertainment activities and sports. You'll also learn how to express your likes and dislikes. **Hajimemashoo!** *Let's begin!*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<i>weekend</i>	shuumatsu
<i>this weekend</i>	konshuumatsu
<i>to do</i>	shimasu
<i>to read</i>	yomimasu
<i>to read a book</i>	hon o yomimasu
<i>to listen</i>	kikimasu
<i>music</i>	ongaku
<i>to listen to music</i>	ongaku o kikimasu
<i>to watch</i>	mimasu
<i>movie</i>	eega
<i>to watch a movie</i>	eega o mimasu
<i>shopping</i>	kaimono
<i>to go shopping</i>	kaimono ni ikimasu
<i>to play sports</i>	supootsu o shimasu
<i>to play football</i>	futtobooru o shimasu
<i>to stay home</i>	uchi ni imasu
<i>Let's...</i>	...mashoo.
<i>Why don't we...?</i>	...masen ka?
<i>together</i>	issho ni

TAKE A BREAK 1

You've just learned a lot of vocabulary to describe what you do in your free time. To ask somebody what he or she is going to do this weekend, say **Konshuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?** (*What are you going to do this weekend?*), or **Shuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?** (*What are you going to do for the weekend?*). Remember that the particle **ni** follows **konshuumatsu** (*this weekend*) and **shuumatsu** (*weekend*). As you already know, Japanese verbs do not make a distinction between present tense and future tense. So **Shuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka** can be a question about what somebody usually does on a weekend, or what somebody is going to do for the upcoming weekend. It all depends on context.

To make a suggestion such as *Let's watch a movie*, change the verb-ending from **masu** to **mashoo**. Alternatively, you can change the verb-ending to **masen ka?**, which is similar to the English expression

Why don't we...? You can also use the expression **issho ni**—meaning *together*—in your sentences with **mashoo** and **masen ka?**

Let's watch a movie.

Why don't we watch a movie?

Let's watch a movie together.

Why don't we watch a movie together?

Eega o mimashoo.

Eega o mimasen ka?

Issho ni eega o mimashoo.

Issho ni eega o mimasen ka?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

to like...

to not like...

to like very much

to not like very much

Do you like...?

what kind of...

What kind of sports do you like?

baseball

basketball

football

What kind of music do you like?

rock

pop

hip-hop

classical

jazz

Japan

the United States

...ga suki desu

...wa suki de wa arimasen

...ga totemo suki desu

...wa amari suki de wa arimasen

...wa suki desu ka?

donna

Donna supootsu ga suki desu ka?

yakyuu

basukettobooru

futtobooru

Donna ongaku ga suki desu ka?

rokku

poppusu

hippuhoppu

kurashiiku

jazu

nihon

amerika

TAKE A BREAK 2

You've just learned how to talk about your likes and dislikes using the Japanese expressions **suki desu** and **suki de wa arimasen**. To say that you like something, you will say the name of the thing you like, plus the particle **ga**, followed by **suki desu**. *I like sports* will be **Supootsu ga suki desu**. If you want to ask a question with a specific answer, you will retain this formula, but use the word for *what kind of*—**donna**—and end with the question particle **ka**: *What kind of sports do you like?* **Donna supootsu ga suki desu ka?** To which you might hear the answer *I like basketball* **Basukettoooru ga suki desu**.

To say you don't like something, you will use the expression **Suki de wa arimasen**. In negative sentences, the particle **wa** replaces the particle **ga**, so *I don't like sports* will be **Supootsu wa suki de wa arimasen**. The particle **wa** also replaces the particle **ga** in *yes/no* questions: *Do you like basketball?* **Basukettoooru wa suki desu ka?**

To say you like something very much, use the expression **totemo**, which you already know how to use with *i*-adjectives. So *I like basketball very much* will be **Basukettoooru ga totemo suki desu**. In a negative sentence, use **amari** instead of **totemo**. So *I don't like basketball very much* will be **Basukettoooru wa amari suki de wa arimasen**.

ONE MORE TIME...

Let's put everything you've learned so far together in a short comprehension exercise.

What are you going to do for the weekend?

Shuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?

I'll play baseball.

Yakyuu o shimasu.

What are you going to do this weekend?

Konshuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?

I'll stay home.

Uchi ni imasu.

What kind of music do you like?

Donna ongaku ga suki desu ka?

I like Japanese pop music.

Nihon no poppusu ga suki desu.

Do you like jazz?

Jazu wa suki desu ka?

No, I don't like jazz very much.

lie, jazu wa amari suki de wa arimasen.

Why don't we go shopping together?

Issho ni kaimono ni ikimasen ka?

Let's play basketball.

Basukettoooru o shimashoo.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let's bring it all together, and add a little bit more vocabulary and structure.

A. Ms. Smith, what do you do on a weekend?

B. I watch movies.

A. What kind of movies do you like?

B. I like Japanese movies. I like Kurosawa movies very much.

A. Is that so? I like American movies.

B. Do you play any sports, Mr. Yamada?

A. No, I don't play sports. But I watch sports. I like football and baseball.

B. What are you going to do this weekend, Mr. Yamada?

A. I'll watch baseball. And then I'll go to a restaurant. What about you, Ms. Smith?

B. I'll stay home. I'll watch a DVD.

Sumisu san wa shuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?

Eega o mimasu.

Donna eega ga suki desu ka?

Nihon no eega ga suki desu. Kurosawa no eega ga totemo suki desu ne.

Sodesuka. Watashi wa amerika no eega ga suki desu yo.

Yamada san wa supootsu wa shimasu ka?

lie, supootsu wa shimasen ne. Demo supootsu o mimasu yo. Futtobooru to yakyuu ga suki desu.

Yamada san wa konshuumatsu ni nani o shimasu ka?

Yakyuu o mimasu. Sorekara resutoran ni ikimasu yo. Sumisu san wa?

Uchi ni imasu. Diibuidii o mimasu yo.

WORK OUT

Now let's practice some of what you've learned. First, you'll hear a phrase in Japanese, which you should translate into English.

Konshuumatsu ni eega wa mimasu ka?

Are you going to watch a movie this weekend?

Yakyuu o shimashoo.

Let's play baseball.

Donna ongaku ga suki desu ka?

What kind of music do you like?

Donna hon o yomimasu ka?

*What kind of books do you read? or
What kind of books are you going to read?*

Rokku to hippuhoppu ga totemo suki desu. *I like rock and hip-hop very much.*

Now, change the following likes to dislikes, or vice versa. So if you hear **Ongaku ga suki desu**, you'd say **Ongaku wa suki de wa arimasen**.

Yakyuu ga suki desu.

Yakyuu wa suki de wa arimasen.

Kurashikku ga suki desu.

Kurashikku wa suki de wa arimasen.

Jazu ga suki desu.

Jazu wa suki de wa arimasen.

Futtobooru wa suki de wa arimasen.

Futtobooru ga suki desu.

Eega wa suki de wa arimasen.

Eega ga suki desu.

PARTING WORDS

Omedetoo gozaimasu! *Congratulations!* You've finished the final lesson. You've learned the basic vocabulary you need to talk about some recreational activities. You may want to extend your vocabulary with some more popular activities: **jogingu** (*jogging*), **jogingu o shimasu** (*to jog*), **sukii** (*skiing*), **sukii o shimasu** (*to ski*), **geemu** (*game*), **geemu o shimasu** (*to play a game*), **dansu** (*dancing*), **odorimasu** (*to dance*), **ryoori** (*cooking*), **ryoori o shimasu** (*to cook*).



Yookoso! *Welcome!* Here's your chance to practice all the vocabulary and grammar you've mastered in ten lessons of *Starting Out in Japanese* with these five dialogues.

You'll hear the dialogue first in Japanese at a conversational pace. Listen carefully for meaning. Can you get the gist of the conversation? Next, you'll hear each sentence individually, first in Japanese and then in English. This should help fill in any gaps in understanding you had the first time. Then, you'll have a chance to listen to each sentence of the dialogue again and repeat it for practice. Finally, you'll do some role-play by taking part in the same conversation. You'll first hear the native speaker say a line from the dialogue, then you'll respond appropriately based on the English prompt in the pause provided. You'll hear the correct response in Japanese, which you should repeat for practice.

Have fun!

1. KAZOKU NI TSUITE HANASU TALKING ABOUT THE FAMILY

Kobayashi: Suzuki san, okaasan wa ogenki desu ka?

Ms. Suzuki, is your mother well?

Suzuki: Hai, okagesamade. Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Yes, she's well. Thank you.

Kobayashi: Suzuki san wa gokyoodai wa imasu ka?

Do you have any siblings, Ms. Suzuki?

Suzuki: Hai, ani to ane ga imasu. Kobayashi san wa?

Yes, I have an older brother and an older sister. How about you, Mr. Kobayashi?

- Kobayashi:** Ootoo ga hitori imasu. Ootoo wa gakusee desu.
I have one younger brother. He is a student.
- Suzuki:** Ootoo san wa daigakusee desu ka?
Is he a college student?
- Kobayashi:** Hai, soo desu.
Yes, that's right.
- Suzuki:** Soo desu ka. Watashi no ani wa daigaku no sensee desu yo.
Is that so? My older brother is a college professor.
- Kobayashi:** Doko no daigaku no sensee desu ka?
Where is he a college professor?
- Suzuki:** Nihon daigaku desu. Keezaigaku no sensee desu.
Nihon University. He's a professor of economics.
- Kobayashi:** Hontoo desu ka? Ootoo wa nihon daigaku no gakusee desu!
Really? My younger brother is a student at Nihon University!
- Suzuki:** Sore wa guuzen desu ne! Keezaigaku no gakusee desu ka?
That's a coincidence, isn't it? Is he an economics student?
- Kobayashi:** Iie, bungaku desu.
No, he's a literature student.
- Suzuki:** Ii desune. Bungaku wa omoshiroi desu ne.
That's nice. Literature is interesting, isn't it?
- Kobayashi:** Suzuki san no oneesan no shokugyoo wa nan desu ka?
What's your older sister's profession?
- Suzuki:** Ane wa kangoshi desu. Shigoto wa totemo isogashii desu.
She's a nurse. The work is very busy.
- Kobayashi:** Oneesan wa nanji ni uchi ni kaerimasu ka?
What time does she come home?
- Suzuki:** Gogo juuji ni uchi ni kaerimasu.
She comes home at 10 p.m.
- Kobayashi:** Osoi desu ne. Asa wa hayai desu ka?
That's late. Is she up early in the morning?
- Suzuki:** Amari hayaku arimasen. Juuichiji ni shigoto ni ikimasu.
Not very early in the morning. She goes to work at eleven.

2. YUJIN NO UCHI O TAZUNERU VISITING A FRIEND'S HOUSE

- Nakamura:** **Konnichiwa.**
Hello.
- Satoo:** **Konnichiwa. Yookoso, Nakamura san.**
Hello. Welcome, Mr. Nakamura.
- Nakamura:** **Ojamashimasu.**
Pardon the intrusion.
- Satoo:** **Koocha to keeki wa doo desu ka?**
How about some black tea and cake?
- Nakamura:** **Sumimasen. Onegaishimasu.**
Sorry for the trouble. Yes, please.
- Satoo:** **Donna keeki ga suki desu ka? Chokoreetokeeki to chiizukeeki to shootokeeki ga arimasu.**
What kind of cake do you like? I have chocolate cake, cheesecake, and shortcake.
- Nakamura:** **Soo desu ne... Chokoreetokeeki o onegaishimasu.**
Ah, I see... I'd like chocolate cake.
- Satoo:** **Koocha to chokoreetokeeki desu. Doozo.**
Tea and a piece of chocolate cake. Here you go.
- Nakamura:** **Arigatoogozaimasu. Ookii keeki desu ne!**
Thank you. A big piece of cake!
- Satoo:** **Doo desu ka?**
How is it?
- Nakamura:** **Totemo oishii desu!**
Very delicious!
- Satoo:** **Sore wa yokatta.**
I'm glad to hear that.
- Nakamura:** **Kore wa ii teeburu desu ne.**
This is a good table.
- Satoo:** **Arigatoogozaimasu. Demo, takaku nai desu yo.**
Thank you. But it's not expensive.
- Nakamura:** **Ookii terebi desu ne! Nan inchi desu ka?**
That's a big TV! How many inches is it?
- Satoo:** **Gojuu inchi desu. Kono terebi wa atarashii desu yo.**
Fifty inches. This TV is new.

- Nakamura:** Terebi wa nandai arimasu ka?
How many TVs do you have?
- Satoo:** Etto... sandai arimasu ne. Kono terebi wa ookii desu. Demo nidai wa chiisai desu.
Let's see...I have three. This TV is big. But the other two are small.
- Nakamura:** Soo desu ka. Watashi wa konpyuutaa ga sandai arimasu. Demo terebi wa ichidai desu yo. Amari ookiku arimasen.
Is that so? I have three computers. But I have one TV. It's not very big.
- Satoo:** Nakamura san, ongaku o kikimasen ka? Donna ongaku ga suki desu ka?
Mr. Nakamura, why don't we listen to some music? What kind of music do you like?
- Nakamura:** Jazu ga suki desu.
I like jazz.
- Satoo:** Soredewa jazu o kikimashoo!
Then let's listen to jazz!

3. TOOKYOO NI TSUKU ARRIVING IN TOKYO

- Itoo:** Konnichiwa. Hajimemashite. Watashi wa tsuaagaido no Itoo desu.
Hello. How do you do? I am Ito, the tour guide.
- Watanabe:** Watanabe desu. Doozo yoroshiku.
I'm Watanabe. Nice to meet you.
- Itoo:** Tookyoo ni yookoso.
Welcome to Tokyo.
- Watanabe:** Tookyoo eki wa ookii desu ne!
Tokyo Station is big!
- Itoo:** Soo desu ne. Resutoran mo depaato mo arimasu yo.
Isn't it? It even has restaurants and a department store.
- Watanabe:** Hoteru wa koko kara tooi desu ka?
Is the hotel far from here?
- Itoo:** Tooku arimasen. Kuruma ga arimasu. Juugofun desu ne. Chiisai hoteru desu. Demo, ii hoteru desu yo.
It's not far. I have a car. It's 15 minutes. It's a small hotel. But it's a good hotel.
- Watanabe:** Kuruma wa doko desu ka?
Where is the car?
- Itoo:** Eki no mukaigawa desu. Kuroi kuruma desu.
It's across from the station. It's a black car.

- Watanabe:** **Aa, asoko desu ne. Itoo san, yuushoku paatii wa nanji desu ka?**
Ah, it's over there, isn't it? What time is the dinner party, Mr. Ito?
- Itoo:** **Shichiji desu. Resutoran wa hoteru no tonari desu yo.**
Seven o'clock. The restaurant is next to the hotel.
- Watanabe:** **Ima, yoji desu ne. Yuushoku made hoteru ni imasu. Sukoshi nemasu.**
It's four o'clock now, right? I'll stay at the hotel until dinner. I'm going to sleep a little.
- Itoo:** **Sore wa ii desu ne.**
That's good.
- Watanabe:** **Hoteru no chooshoku wa nanji desu ka?**
What time is breakfast at the hotel?
- Itoo:** **Rokuji kara juuji made desu.**
From six to ten o'clock.
- Watanabe:** **Soredewa shichiji han ni chooshoku o tabemasu.**
Then I'll have breakfast at seven thirty.
- Itoo:** **Soredewa ashita, hachiji han ni aimasu ka?**
Then shall we meet at eight thirty tomorrow?
- Watanabe:** **Ii desu ne. Soo shimashoo.**
Sounds good. Let's do that.

4. RESUTORAN DE AT A RESTAURANT

- Otoko no hito:** **Sumimasen. Chuumon o onegaishimasu.**
Excuse me. I'd like to place an order, please.
- Weitoresu:** **Kashikomarimashita. Onomimono wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?**
Certainly. What would you like to drink?
- Otoko no hito:** **Wain o ippai onegaishimasu.**
I'd like to have a glass of wine.
- Weitoresu:** **Kashikomarimashita. Oshokuji wa nani ni nasaimasu ka?**
Certainly. What would you like to eat?
- Otoko no hito:** **Sarada wa nani ga arimasu ka?**
What kind of salad do you have?
- Weitoresu:** **Guriin sarada to chikin sarada to shiifuudo sarada to mikkusu sarada ga gozaimasu.**
We have green salad, chicken salad, seafood salad, and mixed salad.
- Otoko no hito:** **Sore de wa guriin sarada o onegaishimasu.**
Then I'd like a green salad.

Weitoresu: Guriin sarada o ohitotsu desu ne.
One green salad, it is.

Otoko no hito: Sorekara, tomato to nasu no supagetti o onegaishimasu.
And also, I'd like spaghetti with tomato and eggplant, please.

Weitoresu: Kashikomarimashita. Wain to guriin sarada to tomato to nasu no supagetti desu ne.
Certainly. A glass of wine, a green salad, and spaghetti with tomato and eggplant.

~Sanjuppun go~
~thirty minutes later~

Weitoresu: Dezaato wa ikaga desu ka?
How about some dessert?

Otoko no hito: Kekkoo desu. Koohii o ippai kudasai.
No, thank you. Please give me a cup of coffee.

Weitoresu: Kashikomarimashita.
Certainly.

5. SHUUMATSU NO KEEKAKU WEEKEND PLAN

Saitoo: Takahashi san, sore wa atarashii kutsu desu ka?
Ms. Takahashi, are those new shoes?

Takahashi: Hai, soo desu.
Yes, they are.

Saitoo: Ii kutsu desu ne!
Nice shoes!

Takahashi: Arigatoogozaimasu.
Thank you.

Saitoo: Watashi o kutsu wa furui desu. Nichiyooobi ni kutsu no kaimono ni ikimasu.
My shoes are old. I'm going shoe shopping on Sunday.

Takahashi: Doko ni kaimono ni ikimasu ka?
Where are you going shopping?

Saitoo: Depaato ni ikimasu.
I'm going to the department store.

Takahashi: Watashi mo nichiyooobi ni depaato ni ikimasu yo.
I'm going to the department store on Sunday, too.

- Saitoo:** **Nani o kaimasu ka?**
What are you going to buy?
- Takahashi:** **Baggu o kaimasu.**
I'm going to buy a bag.
- Saitoo:** **Ii desu ne. Issho ni depaato ni ikimasen ka?**
Nice. Why don't we go to the department store together?
- Takahashi:** **Soo shimashoo! Niji wa doo desu ka?**
Let's do that! How about two o'clock?
- Saitoo:** **Ii desu yo. Takahashi san wa doyoobi ni nani o shimasu ka?**
Sounds good. What are you going to do on Saturday, Ms. Takahashi?
- Takahashi:** **Uchi ni imasu. Eego no benkyoo o shimasu. Raishuu no suiyoobi ni shiken ga arimasu.**
I'm staying home. I'm studying English. I have an exam next Wednesday.
- Saitoo:** **Muzukashii desu ka?**
Is it difficult?
- Takahashi:** **Muzukashii desu! Saitoo san wa raishuu shiken wa arimasu ka?**
It is difficult! Do you have an exam next week, Mr. Saitoo?
- Saitoo:** **Arimasen!**
No, I don't!
- Takahashi:** **Sore wa ii desu ne. Doyoobi ni nani o shimasu ka?**
That's nice. What are you going to do on Saturday?
- Saitoo:** **Yakyuu o shimasu. Demo benkyoo mo shimasu yo.**
I'm playing baseball. But I'll study, too.
- Takahashi:** **Soredewa nichiyooobi no niji ni aimashoo.**
Then let's meet at two on Sunday.
- Saitoo:** **Sayoonara.**
Goodbye.