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LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #1 Can You Talk About Your Daily Routine in Japanese

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- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. たなか: ジョンさん、いつもいっぱい食べますね。

2. ジョン: 毎日、午前中、おなかがペコペコです。

3. たなか: 朝ごはんは、毎日食べますか。

4. ジョン: はい、食べます。そして、ジムに行きます。それから、会社に行きま

す。

5. たなか: へぇ、毎日ですか。すごいですね。

6. ジョン: たなかさんは、うんどうしますか。

7. たなか: わたしは、ときどき、プールに行きます。

KANA

1. たなか: ジョンさん、いつも いっぱい たべますね。

2. ジョン: まいにち、ごぜんちゅう、おなかが ペコペコです。

3. たなか: あさごはんは、まいにち たべますか。

4. ジョン: はい、たべます。そして、ジムに いきます。それから、かいしゃに

いきます。

5. たなか: へぇ、まいにちですか。すごいですね。

6. ジョン: たなかさんは、うんどうしますか。

7. たなか: わたしは、ときどき、プールに いきます。

ROMANIZATION

1. TANAKA: Jon-san, itsumo ippai tabemasu ne.

2. JON: Mainichi, gozen-chū, onaka ga pekopeko desu.

3. TANAKA: Asa go-han wa, mainichi tabemasu ka.

4. JON: Hai, tabemasu. Soshite, jimu ni ikimasu. Sorekara, kaisha ni

ikimasu.

5. TANAKA: Hee, mainichi desu ka. Sugoi desu ne.

6. JON: Tanaka-san wa, undō shimasu ka.

7. TANAKA: Watashi wa, tokidoki, pūru ni ikimasu.

ENGLISH

1. TANAKA: John, you always eat a lot, don't you?

2. JOHN: I'm hungry in the morning every day.

3. TANAKA: Do you eat breakfast?

4. JOHN: Yes, I do. And I go to gym, and then come to work.

5. TANAKA: Wow. You go to the gym everyday? That's great.

6. JOHN: Do you do exercise, Mr. Tanaka?

7. TANAKA: I sometimes go swimming.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| ぺこぺこ | ぺこぺこ | pekopeko | starving | adverb |
| 午前 | ごぜん | gozen | a.m. | noun |
| すごい | すごい | sugoi | amazing, great, fabulous | adjective |
| おなか | おなか | onaka | stomach | noun |
| 毎日 | まいにち | mainichi | every day | noun |
| いつも | いつも | itsumo | always, usually | adverb |
| そして | そして | soshite | and | conjunction |
| それから | それから | sore kara | and, and then | conjunction |
| 運動する | うんどうす る | undō suru | to exercise; V3 | verb |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

朝から何も食べてないから、お腹がぺこぺ この絵はすごいですね。 こだ。 Kono e wa sugoi desu ne. Asa kara nani mo tabete nai kara This picture is great. onaka ga pekopeko da. I'm starving because I haven't eaten since this morning. 食べ過ぎて、お腹が痛いです。 私は毎日早く寝る。 Tabesugite, onaka ga itai desu. Watashi wa mainichi hayaku neru. I ate too much, so I feel full. I go to bed early every day. シンガポールは、いつも暑いです。 毎日、スターバックスでコーヒーを買う。 Mainichi, Sutābakkusu de kōhī o Shingapōru wa, itsumo atsui desu. kau. I buy coffee at Starbucks everyday. It's always hot in Singapore. 一つ目の信号を右に曲がります。そして、 私は、鈴木です。それから、出身は東京で まっすぐ行きます。三つ目の信号を左に曲 す。 がります。 Watashi wa Suzuki desu. Hitotsu-me no shingō wo migi ni Sorekara, shusshin wa Tōkyō magarimasu. Soshite, massugu desu. ikimasu. Mittsu-me no shingō wo I'm Suzuki, and I'm from Tokyo. hidari ni magarimasu. Turn right at the first traffic signal. Then go straight. Then turn left at the third traffic signal.

よく運動しますか。

Yoku undō shimasu ka.

Do you often exercise?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

おなかがペコペコ (onaka ga pekopeko.) "I'm starving."

The first word, おなか (onaka) means "stomach." It's followed by a subject-marking particle, が (ga). The next word, ペコペコ (pekopeko) is a na-adjective to mean "starving." In a casual conversation you can use this expression to express that you are starving. Note that you can't use this in a formal conversation. ペコペコ (pekopeko) is onomatopoeia to describe how your belly can get dented because you are so hungry that you don't have anything in the stomach.

For Example:

1. 朝から何も食べていません。おなかがペコペコです。 "I haven't eaten anything since morning. I'm starving."

すごいですね。(Sugoi desu ne.) "That's great."

すごい (*sugoi*) is an adjective meaning "wow," "amazing," or "great." It's followed by です (*desu*), you can make it a formal expression. Last is an ending particle, ね (*ne*), which is used to seek confirmation and agreement. This expression is commonly heard and is often used when someone hears or sees something interesting or unusual. You can say just すごい (*sugoi*) in a casual conversation. すごい (*sugoi*) can be also used to mean "terrible" with a negative meaning. When you see there are lots of people in the station, you can say, すごい ですね (*sugoi desu ne*) to mean that "It's terrible." For example, if someone tells you that he can speak five languages, you would respond by saying, *すごいですね。sugoi desu ne*

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Using the Non-past Formal Form of Verbs (*masu* form) and Frequency Adverbs to Talk About your Daily Routine.

わたしは、ときどき、プールに行きます。 *Watashi wa, tokidoki, pūru ni ikimasu.* "I sometimes go swimming."

1) Non-past formal form (masu-form) of a verb

There are several verb forms in Japanese, but we will learn the *-masu* form in this lesson. The ending *-masu* makes sentences polite and it is used in formal (polite) conversations.

Verbs are words that indicate actions or happenings. Always remember: Japanese sentences end with verbs; *-masu* can be used for habitual or future action.

Note: Japanese only has 2 tenses: Past and Non-Past.

List of Verbs useful for talking about daily routines:

| Japanese | Romanization | English |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| かいます | kaimasu | to buy |
| かきます | kakimasu | to write |
| けします | keshimasu | to turn off |
| ききます | kikimasu | to listen |
| のみます | nomimasu | to drink |
| おくります | okurimasu | to send |
| すいます | suimasu | to smoke(cigarettes) |
| とります | torimasu | to take (pictures) |
| つかいます | tsukaimasu | to use |
| つくります | tsukurimasu | to make |
| よみます | yomimasu | to read |
| あけます | akemasu | to open |
| でます | demasu | to leave |
| みます | mimasu | to watch to see to look |
| おります | orimasu | to get off |
| しめます | shimemasu | to close |

| たべます | tabemasu | to eat |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| とめます | tomemasu | to stop to park |
| つけます | tsukemasu | to turn on |

2) Adverbs of Frequency

Let's take a look at some common adverbs of frequency:

| よく yoku | "often" | (私は)よく肉を食べます。 (Watashi wa) yoku niku o tabemasu. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ときどき tokidoki | "sometimes" | ときどき肉を食べます。 Tokidoki niku o tabemasu. |
| いつも itsumo | always | いつも肉を食べます。 Itsumo niku o tabemasu. |
| 毎日 mainichi | everyday | 毎日、肉を食べます。 Mainichi, niku o tabemasu. |
| 毎朝 maiasa | every morning | 毎朝、走ります。 Maiasa, hashirimasu. |
| 毎晚 maiban | every night | 毎晩、テレビをみます。 Maiban, terebi o mimasu. |
| あまり amari | "not often" (used with negative verb) | あまり肉を食べません。 Amari niku o tabemasen. |
| ぜんぜん zenzen | "never" (used with negative verb) | ぜんぜん肉を食べませ ん。 Zenzen niku o tabemasen. |

Examples from the Dialogue:

たなか: ジョンさん、いつもいっぱい食べますね。

Tanaka: Jon-san, itsumo ippai tabemasu ne.

Tanaka: "John, you always eat a lot, don't you?"

2. たなか:朝ごはんは、毎日食べますか。

Tanaka: Asa go-han wa, mainichi tabemasu ka.

Tanaka: "Do you eat breakfast?"

3. たなか:わたしは、ときどき、プールに行きます。

Tanaka: Watashi wa, tokidoki, pūru ni ikimasu.

Tanaka: "I sometimes go swimming."

Sample Sentences

1. わたしは、毎朝、走ります。 Watashi wa, maiasa, hashirimasu. "I run every morning."

- 2. 佐藤さんは、毎日、しんぶんを買います。 Sato-san wa, mainichi, shinbun o kaimasu. "Mr. Sato buys a newspaper every day."
- 3. わたしは、よく、としょかんに行きます。 *Watashi wa, yoku, toshokan ni ikimasu.* "I often go to the library."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What do motivated Japanese people do in the morning?

Do you know the word, 朝活 (asa katsu)? It literally means "activities in the morning." This is the activities people do before going to work in the morning to improve their ability or health, such as participating in a reading club or going to a gym. It's getting more popular among workers who are very motivated.

Useful word to know:

朝活、asa katsu "Using early morning time for some useful activity."



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #2 What to Say When You Visit a Japanese Home

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KANJI

1. デービッド: 山中先生、こんにちは。

2. 先生: いらっしゃい。どうぞ。

3. デービッド: おじゃまします。

4. (間)

5. デービッド: わぁ、しゃしんがいっぱいありますね。

6. 先生: それは、わたしのかぞくのしゃしんですよ。

7. デービッド: すてきなごかぞくですね。こちらは、先生のごりょうしんですか。

8. 先生: そうよ。そして、これが、わたしの兄と姉です。

9. デービッド: 先生のお姉さんは、先生とそっくりですね。

KANA

1. デービッド: やまなかせんせい、こんにちは。

2. せんせい: いらっしゃい。どうぞ。

3. デービッド: おじゃまします。

4. (ま)

5. デービッド: わぁ、しゃしんが いっぱい ありますね。

6. せんせい: それは、わたしの かぞくの しゃしんですよ。

フ. デービッド: すてきな ごかぞくですね。こちらは、せんせいの ごりょうしんです

か。

8. せんせい: そうよ。そして、これが、わたしの あにと あねです。

9. デービッド: せんせいの おねえさんは、せんせいと そっくりですね。

ROMANIZATION

DĒBIDDO: Yamanaka-sensei, konnichiwa.

SENSEI: Irasshai. Dōzo.

3. DĒBIDDO: O-jama shimasu.

4. (Ma)

5. DĒBIDDO: Wā, shashin ga ippai arimasu ne.

5. SENSEI: Sore wa, watashi no kazoku no shashin desu yo.

7. DĒBIDDO: Suteki na go-kazoku desu ne. Kochira wa, sensei no go-ryōshin

desu ka.

8. SENSEI: Sō yo. Soshite, kore ga, watashi no ani to ane desu.

9. DĒBIDDO: Sensei no o-nē-san wa, sensei to sokkuri desu ne.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Hello, Teacher Yamanaka.

2. TEACHER: Hi, David. Come in.

3. DAVID: Thank you.

4. (Interval)

5. DAVID: Oh, there are a lot of pictures.

6. TEACHER: Those are my family's pictures.

7. DAVID: You have a great family. Are these your parents?

8. TEACHER: Yes. And this is my big brother and big sister.

9. DAVID: Your big sister looks like you.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| りょうしん | りょうしん | ryōshin | parents | noun |
| すてき(な) | すてき (な) | suteki(na) | fantastic, superb, cool | na-Adj |
| 姉 | あね | ane | older sister | noun |
| 弟さん | おとうとさ ん | otōto-san | younger brother | noun |
| しゃしん | しゃしん | shashin | picture | noun |

| こちら | こちら | kochira | this person, this direction | pronoun |
|------|------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 兄 | あに | ani | older brother | noun |
| いっぱい | いっぱい | ippai | full, a lot | adverb |
| そっくり | そっくり | sokkuri | to the life, identical, living | na-adjective |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 明日、りょうしんに会います。 | すてきなレストランに行きました。 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ashita, ryōshin ni aimasu. | Sutekina resutoran ni ikimashita. |
| I'll meet my parents tomorrow. | I went to a fancy restaurant. |
| 姉は背が高いです。 | これは家族のしゃしんです。 |
| Ane wa se ga takai desu. | Kore wa kazoku no shashin desu. |
| My older sister is tall. | This is a picture of my family. |
| こちらはおくさんですか。 | こちらは田中太郎さんです。 |
| Kochira wa oku-san desu ka. | Kochira wa Tanaka Tarō-san desu. |
| Is this your wife? | This is Taro Tanaka. |
| 兄が、一人います。 | 旅行者がいっぱいいる。 |
| Ani ga, hitori imasu. | Ryokōsha ga ippai iru. |
| I have an older brother. | There are many tourists. |

石田家の兄弟がそっくりだ。

Ishida-ke no kyōdai ga sokkuri da.

Brothers in Ishida family are identical.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

いらっしゃい。 - "Hello. Welcome. Come on in."

いらっしゃい (*Irasshai*) comes from the verb, いらっしゃる (*irassharu*), which is an honorific verb used when talking about someone in an extremely polite way. It means "to come/go" or "to be."

You can use this expression to welcome a visitor. You can't use this in a formal situation; you will want to say, いらっしゃいませ (*Irasshaimase*) instead.

You can also hear a shop clerk saying いらっしゃい (*irasshai*) in front of a shop to attract customers.

For example:

1. A: こんにちは。

Konnichiwa.

"Hello."

B:いらっしゃい。どうぞ、入ってください。

Irasshai. Dōzo, haitte kudasai.

"Welcome. Please come in."

どうぞ。- "Here you are."

You can use this word, どうぞ (dōzo) to mean, "Here you are," when you give something to someone. You cannot use it when you are asking for something, like in English when you say, "Give me that, please." どうぞ (Dōzo) is restricted to the meaning of "here you are," or "please (come in)."

For example:

1. A:お茶です。どうぞ。

O-cha desu. Dōzo.

"Here is some tea."

B:ありがとうございます。

Arigatō gozaimasu.

"Thank you."

おじゃまします。- "Excuse me for interrupting."

お (o) is an honorific prefix; じゃま(jama) is a noun meaning "hindrance" or "obstacle;" and します(shimasu) is a -masu form of a verb meaning "to do." The phrase literally means, "I'm afraid I'll bother you."

This expression is used when entering someone's home.

For example:

1. A: どうぞ。入って。

Dōzo. Haitte.

"Please come on in."

B: はい。ありがとうございます。おじゃまします。

Hai. Arigatō gozaimasu. O-jama shimasu.

"Thank you. Excuse me for interrupting."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is What to Call Another Person's Family Members and Your Own Family Members.

すてきなごかぞくですね。こちらは、先生のごりょうしんですか。

Suteki na go-kazoku desu ne. Kochira wa, sensei no go-ryōshin desu ka.

"You have a great family. Are these your parents?"

When you are...

• Talking about your own family members to someone outside the family → Use regular terms

• Talking about someone else's family member → Use polite terms

*Words marked with an asterisk can be used to refer to members of your own family in informal situations.

| English | Regular Terms | | Polite Terms | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| father | 父 | chichi | お父さん | o-tō-san* |
| mother | 母 | haha | お母さん | o-kā-san* |
| older brother | 兄 | ani | お兄さん | o-nī-san* |
| older sister | 姉 | ane | お姉さん | o-nē-san* |
| younger brother | 弟 | otōto | 弟さん | otōto-san |
| younger sister | 妹 | imōto | 妹さん | imōto-san |
| grandfather | 祖父 | sofu | おじいさん | o-jī-san* |
| grandmother | 祖母 | sobo | おばあさん | o-bā-san* |
| parents | 両親 | ryōshin | ご両親 | go-ryōshin |
| siblings | 兄弟 | kyōdai | ご兄弟 | go-kyōdai |
| husband | 主人 旦那 | shujin danna | ご主人 | go-shujin |
| wife | 家内 妻 | kanai tsuma | 奥さん | oku-san |
| son | 息子 | musuko | 息子さん | musuko-san |
| daughter | 娘 | musume | 娘さん | musume-san |
| child | 子供 | kodomo | お子さん | o-ko-san |

grandchild 孫 mago お孫さん o-mago-san

Examples from the dialogue:

- 1. そうよ。そして、これが、わたしの兄と姉です。 Sō yo. Soshite, kore ga, watashi no ani to ane desu. "Yes. And this is my big brother and big sister."
- 2. 先生のお姉さんは、先生とそっくりですね。 Sensei no o-nēsan wa, sensei to sokkuri desu ne. "Your big sister looks like you."

Sample Sentences

- 1. わたしの父は、いしゃです。 Watashi no chichi wa, isha desu. "My father is a doctor."
- 2. さとうさんのお母さんは、きれいですね。 Satō-san no o-kā-san wa, kirei desu ne. "Your mother is beautiful, isn't she, Mr. Sato?"
- 3. 田中さん、妹さんは元気ですか。 Tanaka-san, imōto-san wa genki desu ka? "Ms. Tanaka, how is your sister?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Take Off Your Shoes When You Enter Someone's House!

In Japan, people are supposed take off their shoes when entering a house, and in many cases, they change into slippers.

It's said that this custom developed because in traditional Japanese houses people sit on a

floor made of tatami mats and sleep on a futon on the tatami mats. By taking off their shoes, people could avoid getting these mats dirty.

Sometimes you have to take off your shoes when entering a temple or a restaurant as well.

Useful Expression:

- 1. くつをぬいでください kutsu o nuidekudasai. "Take off one's shoes, please."
- 2. 土足禁止 dosoku kinshi "no shoes"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #3 Do You Like to Cook Japanese Food?

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KANJI

1. 田中: ルーシーさん、おはようございます。

2. ルーシー: 田中さん、おはようございます。

3. 田中: このカメラ、すごいですね。ルーシーさんは、しゃしんがすきです

か。

4. ルーシー: はい。大すきです。

5. 田中: 何を、よく、とりますか。

6. ルーシー: 食べものや、花をとります。

7. 田中: たべもの?

8. ルーシー: わたしは、りょうりも大すきです。まいにち、りょうりをします。

そのりょうりのしゃしんを、ブログにアップします。

KANA

1. たなか: ルーシーさん、おはようございます。

2 ルーシー: たなかさん、おはようございます。

3. たなか: このカメラ、すごいですね。ルーシーさんは、しゃしんが すきです

か。

4. ルーシー: はい。だいすきです。

5. たなか: なにを、よく、とりますか。

6. ルーシー: たべものや、はなを とります。

_{7.} たなか: たべもの?

8. ルーシー: わたしは、りょうりもだいすきです。まいにち、りょうりをしま

す。その りょうりの しゃしんを、ブログに アップします。

ROMANIZATION

1. TANAKA: Rūshī-san, ohayō gozaimasu.

2. RŪSHĪ: Tanaka-san, ohayō gozaimasu.

3. TANAKA: Kono kamera, sugoi desu ne. Rūshī-san wa, shashin ga suki desu

ka.

4 RŪSHĪ: Hai. Daisuki desu.

5. TANAKA: Nani o, yoku, torimasu ka.

6. RŪSHĪ: Tabemono ya, hana o torimasu.

7. TANAKA: Tabemono?

8. RŪSHĪ: Watashi wa, ryōri mo daisuki desu. Mainichi, ryōri o shimasu. Sono

ryōri no shashin o, burogu ni appu shimasu.

ENGLISH

1. TANAKA: Good morning, Lucy.

2. LUCY: Good morning, Mr. Tanaka.

3. TANAKA: This is a nice camera, isn't it? Do you like photography, Lucy?

4. LUCY: Yes, I love it.

5. TANAKA: What do you usually take photos of?

6 LUCY: Food or flowers.

7 TANAKA: Food?

8. LUCY: I like cooking too. I cook every day. And I put photos of my cooking

on a blog.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| すき | すき | suki | like | na-adjective |
| 大すき | だいすき | daisuki | love, really like;Adj(na) | na-adjective |
| よく | よく | yoku | well, very, often; Adv | adverb |
| とります | とります | torimasu | to take (-masu form of 'toru') | verb |
| りょうり | りょうり | ryōri | cooking, dish | noun |
| ŧ | ŧ | mo | also (particle) | particle |
| ブログ | ブログ | burogu | blog | noun |
| アップします | アップします | appu shimasu | to upload | verb |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| いぬがすきです。でも、ねこがきらいです。 | かき氷が大すきです。 |
|---|--|
| Inu ga suki desu. Demo, neko ga kirai desu. | <i>Kakigōri ga daisuki desu.</i> |
| I like dogs. But I dislike cats. | I love shaved ice. |
| よくできました | よく犬の写真をとります。 |
| Yoku dekimashita. | よくいぬのしゃしんをとります。 |
| Well done. | I often take pictures of dogs. |
| りょうりをしますか。 | 彼女もノルウェー人です。 |
| ryōri o shimasu ka. | <i>Kanojo mo Noruwē-jin desu.</i> |
| Do you cook? | She is also Norwegian. |
| ブログを毎日書いています。 | あとでブログに写真をアップします。 |
| Burogu o mainichi kaite imasu. | Ato de burogu ni shashin o appu shimasu. |
| I write a blog every day. | I'll put the pictures on my blog later. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

しゃしんをとります - "to take a picture"

しゃしん (shashin) means a picture or photo, and o is an object marking particle. とります (torimasu) is a verb meaning "to take."

You can say しゃしんをとります (shashin o torimasu) to mean you take a picture, and you can also use this phrase in a sentence like はなのしゃしんをとります (hana no shashin o torimasu), meaning "I taking pictures of flowers," to describe what kind of pictures you take.

For example:

- 1. A: どんなしゃしんをとりますか。 Donna shashin o torimasu ka. "What kind of pictures do you take?"
- 2. B: わたしは、山のしゃしんをとります。 *Watashi wa, yama no shashin o torimasu.*"I take pictures of mountains."

Aをとります - "to take a picture of A"

When you say Aをとります(A o torimasu) to mean "take a picture of A," the verb, とります (torimasu) by itself can mean "to take a picture" instead of just "to take."

In the context where you've already been talking about taking pictures, if you want to say what kind of photos you take, you can just say, Aをとります(A o torimasu), without saying しゃしん (shashin), meaning "photo."

Some different verbs are pronounced とります (*torimasu*). So, if you hear とります (*torimasu*) without seeing the kanji, you can't tell which meaning it has. For example, なにをとりますか。(*nani o torimasu ka.*), without any context can have several meanings.

For example:

1. A: しゃしんは、好きですか。
Shashin wa, suki desu ka.
"Do you like photos?"
B: はい、いつも、山のしゃしんをとります。
Hai, itsumo, yama no shashin o torimasu.
"Yes. I usually take pictures of mountains."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Saying What you Like or Asking if you Like Something このカメラ、すごいですね。ルーシーさんは、しゃしんがすきですか。
Kono kamera, sugoi desu ne. Rūshī-san wa, shashin ga suki desu ka.
"This is a nice camera, isn't it? Do you like a photo, Lucy?"

- 1. When you say "I like something," you use this sentence structure: watashi wa [something] ga suki desu. すき (suki) is a na-adjective meaning "to like something." Please note that "something" is marked with a particle が (ga) in this sentence structure.
 - 1. わたしは、[something] が すき です。 Watashi wa [something] ga suki desu. "I like something."

For example:

- 1. 彼女は、花が好きです。 Kanojo wa, hana ga suki desu. "She likes flowers."
- 2. わたしは、くるまが好きです。 Watashi wa, kuruma ga suki desu. "I like cars."
- 2. You can form a question with this phrase by adding the question marking particle \mathfrak{D} (ka) at the end.

For example:

- 1. 彼女は、花が好きですか。 Kanojo wa, hana ga suki desu ka. "Does she like flowers?"
- 2. あなたは、くるまが好きですか。 Anata wa, kuruma ga suki desu ka. "Do you like cars?"
- 3. When you want to say, "I like [something] as well," you can say, watashi wa [something] mo suki desu. You should change ga to mo.

(わたしは) [something]もすきです。.

(Watashi wa) [something] mo suki desu.

For example:

1. わたしは、りょうりも大すきです。 Watashi wa, ryōri mo daisuki desu. "I love cooking too." (Dai-suki means "to like very much" or "love.")

Examples from the dialogue:

1. はい。大すきです。 Hai. Daisuki desu. "Yes, I like taking photos."

Sample Sentences

- 1. わたしは、うんどうがすきです。 Watashi wa, undō ga suki desu. "I like exercising."
- 2. カレンさんは、花がすきですか。 Karen-san, hana ga suki desu ka. "Do you like flowers, Karen?"
- 3. わたしは、いぬも大すきです。 Watashi wa, inu mo daisuki desu. "I love dogs too."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Japanese Cooking Blogs

Cooking blogs are very popular in Japan. Many people write blogs about what they cook everyday. Some popular cooking blogs have been published as cooking books. The cookbooks which are based off blogs are called プログ本 burogu-bon.

Useful expression:

1. 料理ブログ ryōri burogu "cooking blogs"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #4 Talking About Your Family in Japanese

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. ルーシー: たなかさんは、何人かぞくですか。

2. たなか: わたしは、5人かぞくです。りょうしんと、兄と妹がいます。

3. ルーシー: お兄さんと妹さんですか。いいですね。

4. たなか: ルーシーさんは、きょうだいはいますか。

5. ルーシー: わたしは、ひとりっこです。5人かぞくは、たのしいですね。

6. たなか: でも、今、兄と妹は、アメリカにいます。

KANA

1. ルーシー: たなかさんは、なんにんかぞくですか。

2. たなか: わたしは、ごにんかぞくです。りょうしんと、あにと いもうとが い

ます。

3. ルーシー: おにいさんと いもうとさんですか。いいですね。

4. たなか: ルーシーさんは、きょうだいは いますか。

5. ルーシー: わたしは、ひとりっこです。ごにんかぞくは、たのしいですね。

6. たなか: でも、いま、あにと いもうとは、アメリカに います。

ROMANIZATION

_{1.} RŪSHĪ: Tanaka-san wa, nan-nin kazoku desu ka.

TANAKA: Watashi wa, go-nin kazoku desu. Ryōshin to, ani to imōto ga imasu.

3. RŪSHĪ: Oniisan to imōtosan desu ka. li desu ne.

_{4.} TANAKA: Rūshī-san wa, kyōdai wa imasu ka.

5. RŪSHĪ: Watashi wa, hitorikko desu. Go-nin kazoku wa, tanoshii desu ne.

6. TANAKA: Demo, ima, ani to imōto wa, Amerika ni imasu.

ENGLISH

LUCY: How many people are in your family?

2. TANAKA: We are a family of five. I have parents, a big brother, and a younger

sister.

3. LUCY: You have a big brother and a younger sister. Good for you.

4. TANAKA: Do you have any siblings, Lucy?

5. LUCY: No, I don't have any siblings. A family of five must be fun!

6. TANAKA: But my brother and sister are in the United States now.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------------|------|--------------|---------|-------|
| - | | - | _ | |

| | | | - | |
|------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 何人 | なんにん | nannin | how many people? | noun |
| 一人っ子 | ひとりっこ | hitorikko | only child | noun |
| 妹 | いもうと | imōto | younger sister | noun |
| たのしい | たのしい | tanoshii | fun, amusing;Adj (i) | i-adjective |
| でも | でも | demo | but, however | conjunction |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 兄弟は何人いますか。 | 一人っ子に生まれたかったです。 |
|--|---|
| <i>Kyōdai wa nan-nin imasu ka.</i> | <i>Hitorikko ni umaretakatta desu.</i> |
| How many siblings do you have? | I wish I were an only child. |
| 二月二十日は妹の誕生日です。 Ni-gatsu hatsuka wa imōto no tanjōbi desu. February 20th is my sister's birthday. | たのしかったですね。 Tanoshikatta desu ne. It was fun, wasn't it? |

私は、日本人です。でも、出身はニューヨークです。

Watashi wa nihon-jin desu. Demo shusshin wa Nyūyōku desu.

I'm Japanese, but I'm from New York.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

いいですね。 - "It's good, isn't it?"

UNC 형 ($\it{li desu}$) means, "It's good." $\it{la}(\it{ne})$ is a sentence ending particle that acts as a question tag. It's usually used to confirm or agree with the previous statement.

When you agree with an idea or you think that something is good, you can say "いいですね ($\it li desu ne$)," which means, "That's good." Please note that you say this expression in a falling tone. Remember to always add the $\it la (ne)$ particle at the end because $\it lilia = 100$ 0 usually means, "No, thank you (I don't need it)."

When you are invited to do something, you can say *li desu ne,* いいですね (*li desu ne)* to mean, "Sounds good."

For example:

1. A: 明日、りょこうに行きます。 Ashita, ryokō ni ikimasu. "I'm going on a trip tomorrow." B: いいですね。 li desu ne. "That's good./Oh, that's wonderful."

N人かぞく- "family of [number]"

For example, if you are a family of four, you say 4人かぞく (*yo-nin kazoku*). When you say 4人かぞく (*yo-nin kazoku*) about your family, it includes yourself.

For example:

1. A: 10人かぞくは、たのしいですね。 Jū-nin kazoku wa, tanoshii desu ne. "A family of ten is fun, isn't it?" B: はい、でもたいへんです。 Hai, demo taihen desu. "Yes, but it's tough."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking How Many Family Members Another Person Has わたしは、5人かぞくです。りょうしんと、兄と妹がいます。 Watashi wa, go-nin kazoku desu. Ryōshin to, ani to imōto ga imasu. "We are a family of five. I have parents, a big brother, and a young sister."

1. You can use the phrase *A ga imasu* to mean, "I have A," to express what family members you have.

For example:

1. Q:何人 かぞく です か。

Nan-nin kazoku desu ka.

"How many are in your family?"

A: わたしは、[number]人 かぞく です。

Watashi wa, [number]-nin kazoku desu.

"We are a family of [number]."

人 (nin) is a counter used for people. You can use this counter for anyone: men, women, children, and the elderly.

For example:

1. いしいさんは、何人 かぞく です か。
Ishii-san wa, nan-nin kazoku desu ka.
"How many are in your family, Mr. Ishii?"
わたしは、3人かぞくです。
Watashi wa, san-nin kazoku desu.
"We are a family of three."

Please note that 1人 and 2人 should be read as *hitori* and *futari* respectively, instead of being read as *ichi-nin* and *ni-nin*.

Also, you don't say *hitori kazoku*. If you want to say that you live alone, you can say $0 \ge 0$ $5 \cup (hitori gurashi)$. $0 \ge 0$ (*hitori*) means "one person," and $5 \cup (gurashi)$ is a phonetic changed version of $5 \cup (kurashi)$, meaning "life."

2. When you want to say which family members you have, you can use this sentence pattern:

[family member] がいます。

[family member] ga imasu.

"I have a [family member]."

For example:

1. 兄と姉がいます。

Ani to ane ga imasu.

"I have an older brother and a big sister."

2. 弟と妹がいます。

Otōto to imōto ga imasu.

"I have a younger brother and a younger sister."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. たなかさんは、何人かぞくですか。 Tanaka-san wa, nan-nin kazoku desu ka. "How many people are there in your family?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. わたしは、りょうしんとおとうとがいます。 Watashi wa, ryōshin to otōto ga imasu. "I have parents and a younger brother."
- 2. わたしは、4人かぞくです。
- 3. Watashi wa, yo-nin kazoku desu.
 "I have a family of four."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How Big is a Japanese Family?

In Japan, most people have just one sibling. In the past—about 50 years ago—many people had several siblings, such as four or five.

Useful expression:

1. ふたりきょうだい

futari kyōdai

Literally means "two siblings." It's used when you have one brother or one sister.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #5 Finding Your Way Around a Japanese Home

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. ホストマザー: さぁ、ここが、デービッドのへやですよ。

2. デービッド: 広いですね。ありがとうございます!

₃ ホストマザー: ケンタとタイチのへやはとなりですよ。

4. デービッド: おにいさんはどっちですか。

5. ホストマザー: ケンタですよ。それから、ここがリビングです。トイレはあそこで

すよ。

6. デービッド: おふろはどこですか。

7. ホストマザー: おふろとせんめんじょは、2かいです。それから、トイレは2かいに

もありますよ。

8. デービッド: わかりました。ありがとうございます。

KANA

1. ホストマザー: さぁ、ここが、デービッドの へやですよ。

2. デービッド: ひろいですね。ありがとうございます!

₃ ホストマザー: ケンタと タイチの へやは となりですよ。

4. デービッド: おにいさんは どっちですか。

5. ホストマザー: ケンタですよ。それから、ここが リビングです。トイレは あそこで

すよ。

6. デービッド: おふろは どこですか。

_{7.} ホストマザー: おふろと せんめんじょは、にかいです。それから、トイレは にかい

にもありますよ。

8. デービッド: わかりました。ありがとうございます。

ROMANIZATION

HOST MAZĀ: Sā, koko ga, Dēbiddo no heya desu yo.

2. DĒBIDDO: Hiroi desu ne. Arigatō gozaimasu!

3. HOST MAZĀ: Kenta to Taichi no heya wa tonari desu yo.

4. DĒBIDDO: O-nii-san wa dotchi desu ka.

5. HOST MAZĀ: Kenta desu yo. Sore kara, koko ga ribingu desu. Toire wa asoko

desu yo.

6 DĒBIDDO: O-furo wa doko desu ka.

7. HOST MAZĀ: O-furo to senmenjo wa, ni-kai desu. Sore kara, toire wa ni-kai ni mo

arimasu yo.

8. DĒBIDDO: Wakarimashita. Arigatō gozaimasu.

ENGLISH

1. HOST MOTHER: This is your room, David.

DAVID: It's a big room. Thank you!

HOST MOTHER: Kenta and Taichi's room is next door.

4. DAVID: Which one is the big brother?

5. HOST MOTHER: Kenta is. Then, here is a living room, and a toilet is over there.

6 DAVID: Where is the bathroom?

7 HOST MOTHER: The bathroom and washroom is on the second floor. Another toilet

is upstairs too.

8. DAVID: Got it. Thank you.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| さあ | さあ | sā | come on; interjection | exclamation |
| へや | へや | heya | room, chamber | noun |
| 広い | ひろい | hiroi | wide, broad | i-adjective |
| となり | となり | tonari | next to, neighbor, neighboring | adverb |
| それから | それから | sore kara | and, and then | conjunction |
| リビング | リビング | ribingu | living room | noun |
| せんめんじょ | せんめんじょ | senmenjo | bathroom | noun |
| ある | ある | aru | to be, to exist | verb |
| かい | かい | kai | the counter for floors | suffix |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| さあ、行きましょう。 | 私のへやは501号室です。 |
|--|--|
| Sā, ikimashō. | Watashi no heya wa gō-maru-ichi desu. |
| Come on, let's go! | My room is Room 501. |
| このゴルフコースはとても広いですね。 | 薬局は病院のとなりです。 |
| Kono gorufu kōsu wa totemo hiroi desu ne. | <i>Yakkyoku wa byōin no tonari desu.</i> |
| The golf course is very spacious. | The pharmacy is next to the hospital. |
| 私は、鈴木です。それから、出身は東京です。 Watashi wa Suzuki desu. Sorekara, shusshin wa Tōkyō desu. I'm Suzuki, and I'm from Tokyo. | リビングのソファで寝ます。 Ribingu no sofa de nemasu. I'll sleep on the couch in the living room. |
| かがみはせんめんじょにあります。 | このお店にはWi-Fiありますか。 |
| Kagami wa senmenjo ni arimasu. | Kono o-mise ni wa WaiFai arimasu ka. |
| The mirror is in the bathroom. | Does this store have Wi-Fi? |
| いま、2かいにいます。 | どっちがおいしいですか。 |
| Ima, ni-kai ni imasu. | Dotchi ga oishii desu ka. |
| I'm on the second floor now. | Which one is delicious? |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

わかりました - "Okay/I understand/I see."

This phrase is the past tense of わかります (wakarimasu), which is a verb meaning "to understand." It's used when you understand something you've heard from another person.

For example:

1. A: エレベーターはあそこです。 Erebētā wa asoko desu. "The elevator is over there."

2. B: わかりました。 Wakarimashita. "Okav."

二階にもありますよ。 - "It's on the second floor too."

If you want to say "something is on the second floor," you can say 二かいにありますよ (*ni-kai ni arimasu yo*) without も (*mo*). も is a particle meaning "too" in English.

To mean "something is on the second floor too," you add *mo* after the phrase "on the second floor" which is ニカいじ (*ni-kai ni*), and say にかいにも (*ni-kai ni mo*.)

For example:

1. A: トイレは、あそこにあります。
Toire wa, asoko ni arimasu.
"The toilet is over there."
B:ニかいにもありますよ。
Ni-kai ni mo arimasu yo.
"It's on the second floor too."

どっち - "which one"

どっち (docchi) is a casual version of どちら (dochira).

You can use *docchi* when you want to ask "which one," "which person," or "which direction." You should not use どっち (docchi) in a formal conversation.

For example:

1. A: チョコレートケーキとチーズケーキがあります。
Chokorēto kēki to chīzu kēki ga arimasu.
"We have a chocolate cake and a cheesecake."
B: どっちがおいしいですか。
Docchi ga oishii desu ka.
"Which is better?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking and Describing Where Something is Located.

ケンタとタイチのへやはとなりですよ。

Kenta to taichi no heya wa tonari desu yo.

"Kenta and Taichi's room is next door."

1. Asking the Location of Something

To ask the location of something, use the following pattern:

[Thing] はどこですか。

[Thing] wa doko desu ka?

Where is [thing]?

wa (IJ) = topic marking particle

doko (どこ) = where

desu (です) = copula (which is equivalent English "is, am, are.")

 $ka (\mathfrak{D}) = question marking particle$

| [Something] | wa | doko | desu | ka? |
|-------------|----|------|------|-----|
| トイレ | は | どこ | です | か |
| Toire | wa | doko | desu | ka? |
| おふろ | は | どこ | です | か |
| O-furo | wa | doko | desu | ka? |
| 電気 | は | どこ | です | か |
| Denki | wa | doko | desu | ka? |
| かぎ | は | どこ | です | か |
| Kagi | wa | doko | desu | ka? |

^{*}Toire $(\vdash \mathcal{T} \mathcal{L})$ = restroom, lavatory

*O-furo (お風呂) = bathroom, bathtub

*Denki (電気) = switch for the lights (literally, electricity)

**Kagi* (かぎ) = key

For example:

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

2. Saying Where Something Is

To say where something is located, use the following pattern:

[Thing] は [location] です。

[Thing] wa [location] desu.

[Thing] is [location].

Here is a list of *ko-so-a-do* words and other words for locations.

| - - - | koko | here |
|-------------|--------|--------------|
| そこ | soko | there |
| あそこ | asoko | over there |
| どこ | doko | where |
| 二かい | ni-kai | second floor |
| となり | tonari | next to |

For example:

- 1. 本やは、三階です。 Hon-ya wa, san-gai desu. "The book store is on the third floor."
- 2. ぎんこうは、となりです。 *Ginkō wa, tonari desu.* "The bank is next door."
- 3. 私は、ここです。 Watashi wa koko desu. "I'm here."

Examples from the dialogue:

- 1. おふろはどこですか。 O-furo wa doko desu ka. "Where is a bathroom?"
- 2. おふろとせんめんじょは、2かいです。それから、トイレは二かいにもあります よ。

O-furo to senmenjo wa, ni-kai desu. Sore kara, toire wa ni-kai ni mo arimasu yo. "A bathroom and washroom is on the second floor. Another toilet is upstairs too."

Sample Sentences

- 1. エレベーターは、どこですか。 Erebētā wa doko desu ka. "Where is an elevator?"
- 2. ジムは、5かいです。 Jimu wa go-kai desu. "The gym is on the fifth floor."
- 3. レストランは、6かいです。それから、7かいにもあります。 Resutoran wa, ro-kkai desu. Sorekara, nana-kai ni mo arimasu. "Restaurants are on the sixth floor. And they're on the seventh floor too."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Separate Bathroom and Toilet in a Japanese House

A Japanese house usually has a separate bathroom and toilet. Also, it has a separate washroom. This is because the normal way that Japanese people take a bath is to clean their body outside the bathtub using a shower, and afterwards soak in the tub to relax. When we say *yokushitsu* in Japanese, which means "bathroom," it's only used in reference to bathing, not a toilet.

Many one-room apartments in Japan don't have a bathroom and toilet separately. So, when you're looking for an apartment, it's important for some people to find a room which has a separate bathroom and toilet.

Useful expression:

It means "with bath and toilet separately." This phrase can be often seen in an apartment advertisement.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #6 Looking For Your Friends in Japan

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- 2 Kana
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KANJI

」 デービッド: ケンタくんは、今、どこにいますか。

2. ホストマザー: ケンタは、まだ 学校にいますよ。

3. デービッド: タイチくんは?

4. ホストマザー: タイチは、にわにいますよ。

5. デービッド: にわ?

6. ホストマザー: ほら、タイチは、あそこにいますよ。

7. デービッド: あ、犬がいますね。かわいいですね!ぼく、犬が大すきです。

KANA

1. デービッド: ケンタくんは、いま、どこに いますか。

2. ホストマザー: ケンタは、まだ がっこうに いますよ。

3. デービッド: タイチくんは?

4. ホストマザー: タイチは、にわに いますよ。

_{5.} デービッド: にわ?

🤒 ホストマザー: ほら、タイチは、あそこに いますよ。

7. デービッド: あ、いぬがいますね。かわいいですね!ぼく、いぬがだいすきで

す。

1. DĒBIDDO: Kenta-kun wa, ima, doko ni imasu ka.

HOST MAZĀ: Kenta wa, mada gakkō ni imasu yo.

3 DĒBIDDO: Taichi-kun wa?

4. HOST MAZĀ: Taichi wa, niwa ni imasu yo.

5. DĒBIDDO: Niwa?

6. HOST MAZĀ: Hora, taichi wa, asoko ni imasu yo.

7. DĒBIDDO: A, inu ga imasu ne. Kawaii desu ne! Boku, inu ga daisuki desu.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Where is Kenta-kun right now?

2 HOST MOTHER: Kenta is still at school.

3 DAVID: How about Taichi-kun?

4. HOST MOTHER: Taichi is in the garden (Niwa).

5 DAVID: Niwa?

6. HOST MOTHER: Look, Taichi is over there.

7. DAVID: Oh, there is a dog. It's cute! I like dogs very much.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|------|---------|--|--------------|
| 今 | いま | ima | now | noun |
| 大すき | だいすき | daisuki | love, really like;Adj(na) | na-adjective |
| どこ | どこ | doko | where | pronoun |
| 学校 | がっこう | gakkō | school | noun |
| เกล | เกล | iru | to be, to exist | verb |
| にわ | にわ | niwa | garden | noun |
| かわいい | かわいい | kawaii | pretty, cute, lovely, charming :Adj(i) | adjective |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 今電話中です。 | 今、十一時です。 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Ima denwa chū desu.</i> | Ima, jūichi-ji desu. |
| I'm on the phone right now. | It's 11 o'clock now. |
| かき氷が大すきです。 | タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 |
| Kakigōri ga daisuki desu. | Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka. |
| I love shaved ice. | Where is the taxi stand? |
| 学校は家から、ちょっと遠いです。 | 今どこにいる? |
| Gakkō wa ie kara, chotto tōi desu. | Ima doko ni iru? |
| The school is a bit far from my home. | Where are you now? |
| にわをそうじする。 | 赤ちゃんはかわいい。 |
| <i>Niwa o sōji suru.</i> | Aka-chan wa kawaii. |
| I clean the garden. | Babies are cute. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

タイチくんは? - "How about Taichi?"

This sentence structure A + wa can be used to ask, "How about A?"

You can use this when it's clear what you are asking about A from the context.

This is a shortened question sentence, so you need to say this expression with a rising intonation.

For example:

1. A: いちろうは、元気ですよ。
Ichirō wa, genki desu yo.
"Ichiro is good."
B: よかった。たいちくんは?
Yokatta. Taichi-kun wa?
"That's good. How about Tachi?"

ほら - "look; listen"

This word, ほら (hora), is used as an interjection to draw someone's attention to something.

You can use this when you want someone to see something and focus their attention on it. So, usually you can point to the object you want that person to see. You shouldn't use this in a formal conversation.

For example:

1. A: ほら、あのほし、見て。 Hora, ano hoshi, mite. "Look! Look at that star." B: どのほし? Dono hoshi? "Which star?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Describing Where Someone is Located ケンタくんは、今、どこにいますか。 *Kenta-kun wa, ima, doko ni imasu ka.*"Where is Kenta-kun right now?"

- 1. To say where you are, all you have to do is say わたしは (watashi wa, "as for me"), then add the name of the place, plus the place marker に (ni). Finally you add います (imasu), which is the equivalent of あります (arimasu, "exist") for animate objects (people and animals).
 - 1. わたしは [place] に います。 Watashi wa [place] ni imasu. "I am at/in/on [place]."

If you're talking about someone else, then replace わたし (watashi) with that person's name.

1. [Someone] は [place] にいます。 [Someone] wa [place] ni imasu. "[Someone] am at/in/on [place]."

Below is the structure of this phrase:

1. [PERSON] は [PLACE] にいます。 [PERSON] wa [PLACE] ni imasu. "[PERSON] is in/at/on [PLACE]."

For example:

- 1. わたしは、2かいにいます。 Watashi wa, ni-kai ni imasu. "I'm on the second floor."
- 2. ジョンは、かいしゃにいます。 Jon wa, kaisha ni imasu. "John is in the office."
- 2. To form a question asking John's location, you can modify the phrase ジョンは、かいしゃ (*kaisha*) with どこ (*doko*), a question word meaning "where."

And finally, add the question marker, \hbar (ka) at the end of the sentence.

1. ジョンは、かいしゃにいます。 Jon wa, kaisha ni imasu. "John is in the office." => ジョンは、どこにいますか。 Jon wa, doko ni imasu ka. "Where is John?"

Below is the structure of this phrase:

1. [Person] はどこにいますか。 [Person] wa doko ni imasu ka. "Where is [person]?"

When you want to ask, "Where are you?" you might want to just say どこにいますか (doko ni imasu ka), without saying あなたは(anata wa). In Japanese we hardly ever use the word for "you," あなた (anata). You could also say [Person's name] wa doko ni imasu ka to mean, "Where are you, [person's name]?" Below is an example:

1. たなかさんは、どこにいますか。
Tanaka-san wa, doko ni imasu ka.
"Where is Mr. Tanaka?" OR "Where are you, Mr. Tanaka?"
(You have to rely on the context to understand which it means.)

For example:

- 1. A: すずきさんはどこにいますか。
 - A: Suzuki-san wa doko ni imasu ka.
 - A: "Where's Mr Suzuki?"
 - B: えきにいます。
 - B: Eki ni imasu.
 - B: "He's at the station."
- 2. A: ねこはどこにいますか。
 - A: Neko wa doko ni imasu ka.
 - A: "Where's the cat?"
 - B: ベッドのうえにいます。
 - B: Beddo no ue ni imasu.
 - B: "It's on the bed."

Reference:

どこ (doko)→ Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 13

います (imasu)→ Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 20

あります (arimasu) → Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 19

Examples from the dialogue:

- 1. タイチは、にわにいますよ。 Taichi wa, niwa ni imasu yo. "Taichi is in the garden (Niwa)."
- 2. ほら、タイチは、あそこにいます。 Hora, taichi wa, asoko ni imasu yo. "Look, Taichi is over there."

Sample Sentences

- 1. 父は会社にいます。 Chichi wa kaisha ni imasu. "My father is in the office."
- 2. サムは、えきにいます。 Sam wa, eki ni imasu. "Sam is at the station."
- 3. ジョンは、どこにいますか。 Jon wa, doko ni imasu ka. "Where are you, John?" OR "Where's John?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pets in Japan

In the past, people used to keep a dog outside the house with a chain attached to it, but lately many people have been keeping their dogs inside the house in Japan.

barking in Japan. So, I am a little surprised when I hear a dog bark.

The more dogs stay in the house, the less they bark. I think it's less common to hear dogs

LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #7 Make Sure You Follow the House Rules in Japan!

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 English
- 3 Romanization
- 3 Kana
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 11 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. ホストマザー: デービッドは、毎日、朝ごはんを食べますか。

2. デービット: いいえ。ぼくは、朝ごはんは、あまり食べません。

3. ホストマザー: そうですか。でも、うちのかぞくは、毎日、朝ごはんを食べます。

だから、デービッドも、食べてください。

4. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

5. ホストマザー: せんたくものは、このかごに入れてくださいね。だいたい、まいに

ち、せんたくします。

6. デービッド: はい、ありがとうございます。

フ. ホストマザー: それから、タオルは、ここにあります。じゆうにつかってください。

8. デービッド: ありがとうございます。

ENGLISH

HOST MOTHER: Do you eat breakfast every morning, David?

2. DAVID: No. I don't eat breakfast very often.

3. HOST MOTHER: I see. But our family has breakfast every morning. So can you eat

too, please?

4. DAVID: I see. Yes.

5. HOST MOTHER: Please put your clothes for washing in this basket. I wash clothes

almost every day.

6. DAVID: Okay, thank you.

7. HOST MOTHER:and the towels are here. Please feel free to use them as you

need.

8. DAVID: Thank you.

ROMANIZATION

1. HOST MAZĀ: Dēbiddo wa, mainichi, asa-gohan o tabemasu ka.

2. DĒBIDDO: Iie. Boku wa, asa-gohan wa, amari tabemasen.

3. HOST MAZĀ: Sō desu ka. Demo, uchi no kazoku wa, mainichi, asa-gohan o

tabemasu. Dakara, Dēbiddo mo, tabete kudasai.

4. DĒBIDDO: Hai, wakarimashita.

5. HOST MAZĀ: Sentakumono wa, kono kago ni irete kudasai ne. Daitai, mainichi,

sentaku shimasu.

6. DĒBIDDO: Hai, arigatō gozaimasu.

7. HOST MAZĀ: Sore kara, taoru wa, koko ni arimasu. Jiyū ni tsukatte kudasai.

8. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimasu.

KANA

1. ホストマザー: デービッドは、まいにち、あさごはんを たべますか。

2. デービッド: いいえ。ぼくは、あさごはんは、あまり たべません。

3. ホストマザー: そうですか。でも、うちの かぞくは、まいにち、あさごはんを たべ

ます。だから、デービッドも、たべてください。

4. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

5. ホストマザー: せんたくものは、この かごに いれて くださいね。だいたい、まいに

ち、せんたくします。

6. デービッド: はい、ありがとうございます。

7. ホストマザー: それから、タオルは、ここに あります。じゆうに つかって くださ

ر۱°

8. デービッド: ありがとうございます。

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| あまり | あまり | amari | not so (something) | adverb |
| じゆうに | じゆうに | jiyū ni | freely | adverb |
| つかう | つかう | tsukau | to use | verb |
| 入れる | いれる | ireru | to put in | verb |
| せんたくもの | せんたくもの | sentakumono | laundry | noun |
| せんたくする | せんたくする | sentaku suru | to do the laundry | verb |

| うちの | うちの | uchi no | my, my family's | |
|------|------|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| だいたい | だいたい | daitai | about, approximately | adverb |
| だから | だから | dakara | so, therefore, because | |
| かご | かご | kago | basket | noun |
| タオル | タオル | taoru | towel | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | ጉ |
|---|---|
| 私はお酒があまり好きじゃない。 Watashi wa osake ga amari suki janai. I don't really like alcohol. | この図書館は自由に出入りできます。 Kono toshokan wa jiyū ni deiri dekimasu. You can come and go freely to |
| | this library. |
| スプーンをつかいます。 Supūn o tsukaimasu. I use a spoon. | コーヒーに砂糖とミルクを入れてください。 Kōhī ni satō to miruku o irete kudasai. |
| | Please put sugar and milk in the coffee. |
| いつもベランダにせんたくものをほします。 Itsumo beranda ni sentakumono o hoshimasu. I always hang out the laundry on | 毎週日よう日にせんたくします。 Maishū nichi-yōbi ni sentaku shimasu. "I do the laundry every Sunday. |
| the balcony. | |

これはうちのペットです。 Kore wa uchi no petto desu.

This is our pet.

東京から新潟まで、新幹線でだいたい一万 円です。

Tōkyō kara Nīgata made, shinkansen de daitai ichi-man-en desu.

It costs about 10,000 yen for a bullet train from Tokyo to Niigata.

ぎゅうにゅうアレルギーがあります。だか ら、とうにゅうをのみます。

Gyūnyū arerugī ga arimasu. Dakara, tōnyū o nomimasu.

I'm allergic to milk. So I drink soy milk.

せんたくものをかごに入れた。 Sentakumono o kago ni ireta.

I put the laundry into the basket.

大きめのタオルはありますか。

Ōki me no taoru wa arimasu ka.

Do you have a large towel?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

あまり ~ません - "not often, not a lot"

あまり (amari) is an adverb that usually precedes the negative form of a verb, \sim ません (\sim masen).

You can use this when you want to say that "you don't do something often."

In an informal conversation, あまり (amari) is often pronounced as あんまり (anmari).

For example:

1. A: まいにち、べんきょうをしますか。

Mainichi, benkyō o shimasu ka.

"Do you study everyday?"

B: わたしは、あまりべんきょうをしません。

Watashi wa, amari benkyō o shimasen.

"I don't study much."

そうですか - "Is that so?, Is it?, I see."

You can use this expression, そうですか (sō desu ka), to express a supportive reaction to what you've just heard. It's similar to "I see." When you're surprised, this phrase can mean, "Is that so?" Note that the tone changes.

This is not a real question. The goal of the statement is to show a supportive reaction to something that has been said, so you should say it in a falling tone.

For example:

1. A: わたしは、ニューヨークしゅっしんです。

Watashi wa, Nyūyōku shusshin desu.

"I'm from New York."

B: そうですか。

Sō desu ka.

"Is that so?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making Instructions Using てください (-te kudasai). そうですか。でも、うちのかぞくは、毎日、朝ごはんを食べます。だから、デービッドも、食べてください。

Sō desu ka. Demo, uchi no kazoku wa, mainichi, asa-gohan o tabemasu. Dakara, Dēbiddo mo, tabete kudasai.

"I see. But our family has breakfast every morning. So can you eat too, please?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to use てください (*-te kudasai*) to make polite requests. The *-te kudasai* construction means, "Please (do something for me)." Below is the pattern to

form this phrase:

-te form of verb + kudasai

-Te forms of verbs are listed below:

| -masu form | -te form |
|-------------------|----------|
| かきます | かいて |
| kakimasu, "write" | kaite |
| いいます | いって |
| iimasu, "say" | itte |
| つかいます | つかって |
| tsukaimasu, "use" | tsukatte |
| 行きます | 行って |
| ikimasu, "go" | itte |

| はなします | はなして |
|----------------------|-----------|
| hanashimasu, "speak" | hanashite |
| のみます | のんで |
| nomimasu, "drink" | nonde |
| よびます | よんで |
| yobimasu, "call" | yonde |
| たべます | たべて |
| tabemasu, "eat" | tabete |
| 来ます | 来て |
| kimasu, "come" | kite |

しますして

shimasu, "will"

shite

For example:

- 1. ここに名前を書いてください。 Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai. "Please write your name here."
- 2. この本を読んでください。 Kono hon o yonde kudasai. "Please read the book."
- 3. すぐに来てください。 Sugu ni kite kudasai. "Please come here soon."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. せんたくものは、このかごに入れてくださいね。だいたい、まいにち、せんた くします。

Sentakumono wa, kono kago ni irete kudasai ne. Daitai, mainichi, sentaku shimasu. "Please put your clothes for washing in this basket. I wash clothes almost every day."

Sample Sentences

1. ここにじゅうしょを書いてください。

Koko ni jūsho o kaite kudasai.

"Please write your address here."

- 2. このくすりをのんでください。 Kono kusuri o nonde kudasai. "Please take this medicine."
- 3. このほんをよんでください。 Kono hon o yonde kudasai. "Please read this book."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Why Don't Japanese Kids Have Breakfast?

It's becoming a problem that many children don't eat breakfast everyday. According to a survey, more than half of all high school students don't eat breakfast.

In Japanese schools, students have a gathering in the morning where they need to keep standing, but I've heard of some kids collapsing because they came to school without first eating breakfast.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #8 What Will You Be Doing Later in Japan?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. ホストマザー: デービッド、おはよう。きょうは、何時ごろ、かえりますか。

2. デービット: きょうのよる、友だちと、えいがに行きます。たぶん、10時ご

ろ、かえります。

3. ホストマザー: ゆうごはんは?

4. デービッド: たぶん、ゆうごはんも、友だちと食べます。

5. ホストマザー: たぶん?

6. デービッド: はい、まだわかりません。

7. ホストマザー: じゃ、あとで、メールしてくださいね。

8. デービッド: わかりました。

KANA

1. ホストマザー: デービッド、おはよう。きょうは、なんじごろ、かえりますか。

2. デービッド: きょうの よる、ともだちと、えいがに いきます。たぶん、じゅうじ

ごろ、かえります。

3. ホストマザー: ゆうごはんは?

4. デービッド: たぶん、ゆうごはんも、ともだちと たべます。

5 ホストマザー: たぶん?

6. デービッド: はい、まだ わかりません。

フ。 ホストマザー: じゃ、あとで、メール して くださいね。

8. デービッド: わかりました。

ROMANIZATION

1. HOST MAZĀ: Dēbiddo, ohayō. Kyō wa, nan-ji goro, kaerimasu ka.

2. DĒBIDDO: Kyō no yoru, tomodachi to, eiga ni ikimasu. Tabun, jū-ji goro,

kaerimasu.

3. HOST MAZĀ: Yū-gohan wa?

4. DĒBIDDO: Tabun, yū-gohan mo, tomodachi to tabemasu.

5. HOST MAZĀ: Tabun?

6. DĒBIDDO: Hai, mada wakarimasen.

7. HOST MAZĀ: Ja, ato de, mēru shite kudasai ne.

8 DĒBIDDO: Wakarimashita.

ENGLISH

HOST MOTHER: Good morning, David. What time are you going to be home today?

2. DAVID: I'm going to see a movie this evening. Maybe I'll be home at around

10pm.

3. HOST MOTHER: How about your dinner?

4. DAVID: Maybe I'll have dinner with my friends too.

5. HOST MOTHER: Maybe?

6. DAVID: Yes, I'm not sure yet.

7. HOST MOTHER: Would you send me an email later then?

8. DAVID: OK, I will.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|---------|----------------|--|------------|
| ごろ | ごろ | goro | about, around | noun |
| かえる | かえる | kaeru | to return home | verb |
| ゆうごはん | ゆうごはん | yū-gohan | dinner | noun |
| たぶん | たぶん | tabun | perhaps, probably | adverb |
| まだ | まだ | mada | still, yet ; Adv. | adverb |
| あとで | あとで | ato de | later | phrase |
| メールする | メールする | mēru suru | to email; to send a text message | verb |
| わかりました。 | わかりました。 | Wakarimashita. | I understood. I see. | expression |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 七時ごろかえります。 | でんしゃでかえります。 |
|--|---|
| Shichi-ji goro kaerimasu. | Densha de kaerimasu. |
| I'll be home around 7:00. | I go back home by train. |
| ゆうごはんをいっしょに食べませんか。 | たぶん、ジョンさんはアメリカ人です。 |
| Yū-gohan o issho ni tabemasen ka. | <i>Tabun, Jon-san wa Amerika-jin desu.</i> |
| Would you like to have a dinner with me? | John is probably American. |
| まだ、わかりません。 | まだ八時だ。 |
| <i>Mada wakarimasen</i> | <i>Mada hachi-ji da.</i> |
| I don't know yet. | It's still eight o'clock. |
| あとでコンビニに行きます。 | 5時までにメールして下さい。 |
| Ato de konbini ni ikimasu. | Go-ji made ni mēru shite kudasai. |
| I'll go to the convenience store later. | Please send me an email by five o'clock. |
| あとでメールします。 | わかりました。新しいプランを作ります。 |
| Ato de mēru shimasu. | Wakarimashita. Atarashii puran o tsukurimasu. |
| I'll text you later. | All right. We'll make a new plan. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

わかりません - "I don't know."

When you are asked a question, and you want to answer "I don't know," you can use this expression: わかりません (wakarimasen). This can also mean, "I don't understand." So, you can also use this phrase when you can't understand what someone said to you.

For example:

1. A: 今、何時ですか。
Ima, nan-ji desu ka.
"What time is it now?"
B: わかりません。
Wakarimasen.
"I don't know."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Describing Future Events Using the Present Tense of a Verbきょうのよる、友だちと、えいがに行きます。たぶん、10時ごろ、かえります。

Kyō no yoru, tomodachi to, eiga ni ikimasu. Tabun, jū-ji goro, kaerimasu. "I'm going to see a movie this evening. Maybe I'll be home around ten o'clock."

In this lesson, you're going to learn about future events. In Japanese, the present and future tense are expressed with the same tense, known as the "non-past tenses." Differentiation between the past and future is based on the context.

See the following examples:

| Japanese | Romanization | English |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 時間があります。 | Jikan ga arimasu. | I have time./I will have time. |
| 時間がありますか。 | Jikan ga arimasu. | Do you have time?/Will you have time? |
| 明日は暇ですか。 | Ashita wa hima desu ka? | Are you free tomorrow? |
| | | |
| Japanese | Romanization | English |
| ブライアンさんは まいに ち、ケーキを食べます。 | Burian-san wa mainichi kēki o tabemasu. | Brian eats cake everyday. |
| ブライアンさんは あし た、ケーキを食べます。 | Burian-san wa, ashita, kēki o tabemasu. | Brian will eat cake tomorrow. |
| スミスさんは、いつも、ビ ールを飲みます。 | Sumisu-san wa, itsumo, bīru o nomimasu. | Mr. Smith usually drinks beer. |
| スミスさんは、今日のよ る、ビールを飲みます。 | Sumisu-san wa, kyō no yoru, bīru o nomimasu. | Mr. Smith will drink beer tonight. |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. たぶん、ゆうごはんも、友だちと食べます。 Tabun, yū-gohan mo, tomodachi to tabemasu. "Maybe I'll have dinner with my friends too."

- 1. わたしは、あした、えいがに行きます。 Watashi wa ashita eiga ni ikimasu. "I'm going to see a movie tomorrow."
- 2. きょうは、7時にかえります。 Kyō wa, 7-ji ni kaerimasu. "I'll be back home at seven o'clock today."
- 3. トム、あした、何時にがっこうにきますか。 Tom, ashita, nan-ji ni gakkō ni kimasu ka. "What time are you coming to school tomorrow, Tom?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Good Manners With Your Japanese Host Family

It's considered good manners to tell your host family what time you're coming home or if you don't plan to eat dinner at home. This is not only a good practice for when you stay with a host family, but also if you live with your family.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #9 What Have You Got Planned for this Weekend in Japan?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. 田中: ジョン、おつかれさま。あしたは、またジムに行きますか。

2. ジョン: あしたは、会社にいきます。

3. 田中: え?あしたは、どようびですよ。

4. ジョン: はい、でも、10時にでんわかいぎがあります。しごともたくさん

あります。田中さん、てつだってください。

5. 田中: あしたは、むりです。あした、2時にコンサートがあります。

6. ジョン: コンサート?

7. 田中: はい、オーケストラのコンサートです。そこで、バイオリンをひき

ます。

8. ジョン: すごいですね!

KANA

1. たなか: ジョン、おつかれさま。あしたは、また ジムに いきますか。

2. ジョン: あしたは、かいしゃに いきます。

3. たなか: え?あしたは、どようびですよ。

4. ジョン: はい、でも、じゅうじに でんわかいぎが あります。しごとも たくさ

ん あります。たなかさん、てつだって ください。

_{5.} たなか: あしたは、むりです。あした、にじに コンサートが あります。

6. ジョン: コンサート?

7. たなか: はい、オーケストラの コンサートです。そこで、バイオリンを ひき

ます。

8. ジョン: すごいですね!

ROMANIZATION

1. TANAKA: John, otsukaresama. Ashita wa, jimu ni ikimasu ka.

2. JON: Ashita wa, kaisha ni ikimasu.

3. TANAKA: E? Ashita wa, doyōbi desu yo.

4. JON: Hai, demo jū-ji ni denwa kaigi ga arimasu. Shigoto mo takusan

arimasu. Tanaka-san, tetsudatte kudasai.

5 TANAKA: Ashita wa, muri desu. Ashita, ni-ji ni konsāto ga arimasu.

6. JON: Konsāto?

7. TANAKA: Hai, ōkesutora no konsāto desu. Soko de, baiorin o hikimasu.

8. JON: Sugoi desu ne!

ENGLISH

1. TANAKA: Hi, John. Are you going to the gym tomorrow?

2. JOHN: I'm going to work tomorrow.

3. TANAKA: Are you? But tomorrow is Saturday.

4. JOHN: Yes, but I have a telephone conference at ten in the morning. I also

have a lot of work to do. Tanaka-san, would you be able to help me?

5. TANAKA: I can't tomorrow. I'll have a concert at two o'clock tomorrow.

6. JOHN: A concert?

TANAKA: Yes, it's an orchestra concert. I'm going to play the violin there.

8. JOHN: Oh, that's fantastic!

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|--------------|--|-----------|
| てつだいます | てつだいます | tetsudaimasu | to help (masu- form); V1 | verb |
| たくさん | たくさん | takusan | a lot, many, much | adverb |
| むり | むり | muri | impossible | noun |
| コンサート | コンサート | konsāto | concert | noun |
| オーケストラ | オーケストラ | ōkesutora | orchestra | noun |
| バイオリン | バイオリン | baiorin | violin | noun |
| すごい | すごい | sugoi | amazing, great, fabulous | adjective |
| ひきます | ひきます | hikimasu | to play a stringed instrument (masu-form); V1 | verb |

| そこで そこで soko de there phrase | (((| ((() | soko de | there | phrase |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
|------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| じゅんびをてつだってください。 Junbi o tetsudatte kudasai. Please help me for the preparation. | 水をたくさん飲んでください。 Mizu o takusan nonde kudasai. Please drink a lot of water. |
|---|---|
| それはむりです。 | いっしょにコンサートに行きましょう。 |
| Sore wa muri desu. | Issho ni konsāto ni ikimashō. |
| That's impossible. | Let's go to a concert together. |
| オーケストラでバイオリンを弾いています。 | このバイオリンは100万円でした。 |
| <i>Ōkesutora de baiorin o hiite imasu.</i> | Kono baiorin wa hyaku-man-en deshita. |
| I play the violin in an orchestra. | This violin costs me 1 million yen. |
| この絵はすごいですね。 | コンサートでピアノをひきます。 |
| Kono e wa sugoi desu ne. | Konsāto de piano o hikimasu. |
| This picture is great. | I'm going to play the piano at the concert. |

あしたそこでまちあわせしましょう。 Ashita soko de machiawase shimashō.

I'll see you there tomorrow.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

おつかれさま - "Hi."

This phrase, おつかれさま (otsukare-sama), is used to appreciate your co-worker's hard work, efforts, or the trouble one has gone through. In the office, people use this phrase instead of "Hi" or "Thank you." It literally means "You must be tired." You can't say おつかれさまでした (otsukare-sama deshita).

You could say おつかれ(otsukare) without さま (sama) to your close co-worker casually.

For example:

1. A: ジョン、おつかれさま。

Jon, otsukare-sama.

"Hi, John."

B: あ、たなかさん、おつかれさま。

A, Tanaka-san, otsukare-sama.

"Oh, Hi, Mr. Tanaka."

え? - "what?" or "eh?"

 \bar{z} (e) is an interjection to express your surprise at something you heard or saw. You can't say it in a formal conversation. You can also use this when you can't catch what a person said to you and want him to repeat it.

For example:

1. A: わたし、来年、けっこんします。
Watashi, rainen, kekkon shimasu.
"I'm going to get married next year."
B: え? だれと?
E? Dare to?
"What? To whom?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking About your Schedule using the Verb ある (aru). はい、でも、10時にでんわかいぎがあります。しごともたくさんあります。田中さん、てつだってください。

Hai, demo jū-ji ni denwa kaigi ga arimasu. Shigoto mo takusan arimasu. Tanaka-san, tetsudatte kudasai.

"Yes, but I have a telephone conference at ten in the morning. I also have a lot of work to do. Tanaka-san, would you be able to help me?"

When you talk about your schedule, you can use the verb, あります (arimasu) meaning "there is something" or "to have something." Below is the pattern to form this statement:

[TIME/Date] に [EVENT] があります。

[TIME/Date] ni [EVENT] ga arimasu.

- "I have [EVENT] at [TIME/Date]."
- が (ga) is a subject marking particle.
- あります (arimasu) is a verb meaning "there is/are ----" or "I have ---" for inanimate things.

Examples of Schedule Words:

| かいぎ | が | あります。 |
|--------------------------|----|----------|
| Kaigi ("meeting") | ga | arimasu. |
| コンサート | が | あります。 |
| Konsāto ("concert") | ga | arimasu. |
| やくそく | が | あります。 |
| Yakusoku ("appointment") | ga | arimasu. |

For example:

- 1. 9時にかいぎがあります。 9-ji ni kaigi ga arimasu. "I have a meeting at nine o'clock."
- 2. 8月10日に、コンサートがあります。 Hachigatsu tōka ni, konsāto ga arimasu. "I have a concert on August 10th."

You need the particle IC (ni), to indicate the specific time such as a date, time, or day of the week. However, you don't need the particle IC (ni), when you use time expressions that indicate specific time, as listed below. Below is the pattern:

[Time Expression], [EVENT] が あります。.

[Time Expression], [EVENT] ga arimasu.

"I have [EVENT] [Time Expression]."

For example:

1. 明日、テストがあります。 Ashita, tesuto ga arimasu. "I have an exam tomorrow."

Below are time expressions for describing your schedule:

"Tomorrow" - あした (ashita)

"Day after tomorrow" - あさって (asatte)

"Tomorrow morning" - あしたのあさ (ashita no asa)

"This noon" - 今日の昼/きょうのひる (kyō no hiru)

"This evening" - 今日の晩/きょうのばん (kyō no ban) or 今晩/こんばん (konban)

"Tonight" - 今日の夜/きょうのよる (kyō no yoru) or 今夜/こんや (konya)

"Friday night" - 金曜日の夜/ きんようびのよる (kin'yōbi no yoru)

Examples from the dialogue:

1. あしたは、むりです。あした、2 時にコンサートがあります。 Ashita wa, muri desu. Ashita, ni-ji ni konsāto ga arimasu. "I can't tomorrow. I'll have a concert at two o'clock."

Sample Sentences

- 1. 明日の午後3時に、かいぎがあります。 Ashita no gogo san-ji ni, kaigi ga arimasu. "I have a meeting at 3:00 pm tomorrow."
- 2. 明日、しごとがあります。 Ashita, shigoto ga arimasu. "I have work to do tomorrow."
- 3. 今日の夜、アルバイトがあります。 Kyō no yoru, arubaito ga arimasu. "I have a part-time job tonight."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Amateur Orchestras in Japan

There are many amateur orchestras in Japan. People who were members of a college orchestra or who are music teachers often join an orchestra in their city to enjoy playing on the weekends.

Useful expression:

1. 市民オーケストラ shimin ōkesutora

An amateur orchestra is often called 市民オーケストラ (*shimin ōkesutora*), which literally means "citizen orchestra."



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #10 Suffering From a Bad Case of Nerves in Japan

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- 2 Kana
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- 3 English
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KANJI

1. 田中: ジョン、今日はあまり食べませんね。

2. ジョン: はい。今日の午後、かいぎでプレゼンをします。

3. 田中: それはたいへんですね。

4. ジョン: はい。はじめてです。どきどきします。

5. 田中: がんばってください。

6. ジョン: ありがとうございます。でも、らいしゅうから2週間、休みをとり

ます。10日間、ハワイに行きます。

7. 田中: それは、いいですね!しゅっぱつはいつですか。

8. ジョン: 火よう日にしゅっぱつします。

KANA

1. たなか: ジョン、きょうは あまり たべませんね。

2. ジョン: はい。きょうの ごご、かいぎで プレゼンを します。

3. たなか: それは たいへんですね。

4. ジョン: はい。はじめてです。どきどきします。

5. たなか: がんばって ください。

6. ジョン: ありがとうございます。でも、らいしゅうから にしゅうかん、やす

みを とります。とうかかん、ハワイに いきます。

7. たなか: それは、いいですね!しゅっぱつは いつですか。

8. ジョン: かようびに しゅっぱつします。

ROMANIZATION

1. TANAKA: Jon, kyō wa amari tabemasen ne.

2. JON: Kyō no gogo, kaigi de purezen o shimasu.

3 TANAKA: Sore wa taihen desu ne.

4. JON: Hai. Hajimete desu. Dokidoki shimasu.

5 TANAKA: Ganbatte kudasai.

6. JON: Arigatō gozaimasu. Demo, raishū kara ni-shūkan, yasumi o

torimasu. Tō-kakan, Hawai ni ikimasu.

7. TANAKA: Sore wa ii desu ne! Shuppatsu wa itsu desu ka.

8. JON: Ka-yōbi ni shuppatsu shimasu.

ENGLISH

1. TANAKA: John, you didn't eat much today.

2. JOHN: Yes... I'm going to give a presentation at the meeting in the

afternoon.

3. TANAKA: Oh, that doesn't sound easy.

4. JOHN: Yes, this is my first time. I'm nervous.

5. TANAKA: Good luck!

6. JOHN: Thank you very much. But I'll have a vacation for two weeks

beginning next week. I'm going to Hawaii for ten days.

7. TANAKA: Sounds nice! When are you leaving?

8. JOHN: I'll be leaving on Tuesday.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| プレゼン | ぷれぜん | purezen | presentation (abbreviation) | noun |
| たいへん | たいへん | taihen | awful;Adj(na) | na-adjective |
| どきどき | どきどき | dokidoki | nervous | adverb |
| はじめて | はじめて | hajimete | for the first time | adverb |
| 休み | やすみ | yasumi | holiday, time off | noun |
| とります | とります | torimasu | to take (-masu form of 'toru') | verb |
| ハワイ | ハワイ | Hawai | Hawaii | proper noun |
| しゅっぱつ | しゅっぱつ | shuppatsu | departure | noun |
| いつ | いつ | itsu | when | interrogative word |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| あした、かいぎでプレゼンをします。 Ashita, kaigi de purezen o shimasu. I'm going to give a presentation at the meeting tomorrow. | たいへんな一日だった。 Taihen na ichi-nichi datta. It was an awful day. |
|--|--|
| スピーチの前はどきどきします。 | 日本ははじめてですか。 |
| Supīchi no mae wa dokidoki shimasu. | Nihon wa hajimete desu ka. |
| My heart races before I give a speech. | Is this your first time in Japan? |
| 1週間のお休みをください。 | よく犬の写真をとります。 |
| <i>I-sshūkan no o-yasumi o kudasai.</i> | よくいぬのしゃしんをとります。 |
| Please give me a week off. | I often take pictures of dogs. |
| しゅっしんは アメリカの ハワイです。 | しゅっぱつの時間は、4時です。 |
| Shusshin wa Amerika no Hawai desu. | Shuppatsu no jikan wa yo-ji desu. |
| I'm from Hawaii, the US. | The departure is at four o'clock. |
| そのサッカーの試合はいつ始まりますか? | いつ アメリカ に いきますか。 |
| Sono sakkā no shiai wa itsu hajimarimasu ka? | Itsu Amerika ni ikimasu ka. |
| When does the football game start? | When are you going to America? |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

がんばってください - "Good luck." or "Please do your best."

がんばって (ganbatte) is the -te form of the verb かんばる (ganbaru), which means "to do one's best" or "to work very hard." And this is followed by ください (kudasai) to make a request in a polite way.

When you see someone work hard or hear about it, you can say this expression to mean "good luck" to cheer them up. It's not a good expression to use toward your superiors.

When you say this to your friends, you can say just がんばって (ganbatte) without ください (kudasai) in a casual way.

For example:

1. A: *あした、テストがあります*。

Ashita, tesuto ga arimasu.

"I have an exam tomorrow."

B: がんばってください。

Ganbatte kudasai.

"Good luck!"

どきどきする - "to get nervous" or "to get excited"

どきどき (dokidoki) is onomatopoeia for a rapidly pounding heartbeat and it's combined with suru to make a verb. It literally means "one's heart is pounding" and describes the feeling of excitement or nervousness.

It can also describe the actual pounding of your heartbeat.

This verb is more often used to describe nervousness than excitement, but it can be used in situations, such as when you have a chance to see your favorite star, and you want to describe your excitement.

For example:

あした、スピーチをします。ドキドキします。

Ashita, supīchi o shimasu. Dokidoki shimasu.

"I'm going to make a speech. I'm so nervous that my heart is pounding."

休みをとる - "to take a holiday, to take a day off"

体み (yasumi) means a "holiday" or "day off" and it's followed by the object marking particle, を (o) and とる (toru), a verb meaning "to take." Altogether it means "to take a holiday" or "to take a day off."

You can say this when you take a day off at work. If you're a student, and you're absent from school, you can't say 休みをとる (yasumi o toru). You say 学校をやすむ (gakkō o yasumu) instead.

For example:

1. A: 田中さんは、いつから休みをとりますか。
Tanaka-san wa, itsu kara yasumi o torimasu ka.
"When are you taking a holiday, Mr. Tanaka?"
B:わたしは、あしたから一週間、休みをとります。
Watashi wa, ashita kara isshū-kan, yasumi o torimasu.
"I'll be taking a holiday for a week beginning tomorrow."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Describing your Schedule Using a Non-past Tense Verb and Time Expressions

はい。今日の午後、かいぎでプレゼンをします。

Kyō no gogo, kaigi de purezen o shimasu.

"Yes... I'm going to give a presentation at the meeting in the afternoon."

In this lesson, you'll learn another way to discuss your schedule using a non-past tense verb and time expressions. Below is the pattern:

[Time expressions] + -masu form of a verb

Here are time/duration expressions useful to talk about schedule.

- [date/time] ni
- kara
- made
- [period of time] kan

1.から (kara)

The particle $b \in (kara)$ marks the time when an action begins. It's equivalent to "from" or "beginning" in English.

For example:

1. あしたから、りょこうに行きます。 Ashita kara ryokō ni ikimasu. "I'll be going on a trip from tomorrow."

- 2. 三時からミーティングがあります。 San-ji kara mītingu ga arimasu.
- "We have a meeting at three o'clock." (Literal meaning: "There's a meeting from three o'clock.")

2. まで (made)

The particle まで (made) marks the time when an action ends. It's equivalent to "until" in English.

For example:

- 1. 来週の月よう日まで、休みをとります。 Raishū no getsu-yōbi made yasumi o torimasu. "I'll take a holiday until next Monday."
- 2. 10*時まで勉強します。* Jū-ji made benkyō shimasu. "I'll study until ten o'clock."

3.-から, -まで, (-kara, -made)

The particles, から (kara) and まで (made) are often paired. This phrase marks the starting time and ending time of an action. It's equivalent to "from...to..." in English.

For example:

- 1. 今日から来週水よう日まで、りょこうに行きます。 Kyō kara raishū suiyōbi made, ryokō ni ikimasu. "I'll be going on a trip from tomorrow until next Wednesday."
- 2. 三時から五時まで、ジョギングをします。 San-ji kara go-ji made joggingu o masu. "I'll be jogging from three to five."

4. (C (ni)

The particle $I\subset(ni)$ indicates a point of time when something takes place. It's equivalent to "in," "on," or "at" in English. However, unlike English, we can use, $I\subset(ni)$ with various

time expressions. In English, the preposition changes depending on the expression we use. For example, we say "at seven o'clock" (because we use "at" with time), "on Monday" (because we use "on" with days of the week), and "in June" (because we use "in" with months). In Japanese, ($\subseteq (ni)$ covers all of these time expressions.

For example:

- 1. 明日、私は七時に起きます。 Ashita, watashi wa shichi-ji ni okimasu. "I'll get up at seven o'clock tomorrow."
- 2. 5月7日に、ささきさんに会います。 Go-gatsu nanoka ni, Sasaki-san ni aimasu. "I'll meet Mr. Sasaki on May seventh."
- 3. 六月に日本へ行きます。 Roku-gatsu ni Nihon e ikimasu. "I'm going to Japan in June."

Generally speaking, we cannot attach the particle, (C(ni)) to relative time expressions; it's used only with specific time expressions. For example, (C(ni)) cannot come after 朝 (asa, "morning"), 今日 (kyō, "today"), 今週 (konshū, "this week"), 来年 (rainen, "next year"), and so on.

5.~間(kan)

To talk about time duration, use 間 (kan) after the length of time or days.

- 五時間/ ごじかん (go-ji-kan) "for five hours"
- 三日間/みっかかん (mikka-kan) "for three days"
- 二週間/にしゅうかん (ni-shū-kan) "for two weeks"
- 1年間/いちねんかん (ichi-nen-kan) "for one year"

For example:

1. わたしは、三日間休みをとります。 Watashi wa, mikka-kan yasumi o torimasu. "I'll be off for three days."

- 2. わたしは、一週間、旅行にいきます。 Watashi wa, isshū-kan ryokō ni ikimasu. "I'll go on a trip for one week."
- 3. わたしは、一年間、アメリカにりゅうがくします。 Watashi wa, ichi-nen-kan, Amerika ni ryūgaku shimasu. "I'll study abroad in the US for one year."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. ありがとうございます。でも、らいしゅうから2週間、休みをとります。10日 間、ハワイに行きます。

Arigatō gozaimasu. Demo, raishū kara ni-shūkan, yasumi o torimasu. Tō-kakan, Hawai ni ikimasu.

"Thank you very much. But I'll have a vacation for two weeks beginning next week. I'm going to Hawaii for ten days."

Sample Sentences

- 1. あしたから、2週間、北海道に行きます。 Ashita kara, ni-shū-kan, Hokkaidō ni ikimasu. "I'll be in Hokkaido for two weeks from tomorrow."
- 2. あした、5時間、べんきょうします。 Ashita, go-jikan, benkyō shimasu. "I'll study for five hours tomorrow."
- 3. 9月から12月まで、がっこうを休みます。 Ku-gatsu kara jūni-gatsu made, gakkō o yasumimasu. "I'll be absent from school from September to December."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Paid Holidays in Japan

In Japanese companies, people may have paid holidays depending on their length of their service, such as ten days a year or twenty days at the longest. It's not very common in Japan to take a long vacation, so many workers can't use all of their leave.

Useful expression:

1. 有給休暇(ゆうきゅうきゅうか) yūkyū kyūka "paid holiday."



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #11 Are You Feeling Sick in Japan?

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KANJI

1. デービット: おはようございます。

2. ホストマザー: デービッド、おはよう。

3. デービッド: ちょっと、ぐあいがわるいです。ですから、きょう、学校を休みま

す。

4. ホストマザー: だいじょうぶ?ねつは?

5. デービッド: ねつは、すこしあります。

6. ホストマザー: 何ど?

7. デービッド: 37ど5ぶです。

KANA

1. デービッド: おはようございます。

2. ホストマザー: デービッド、おはよう。

3. デービッド: ちょっと、ぐあいが わるいです。ですから、きょう、がっこうを や

すみます。

4. ホストマザー: だいじょうぶ?ねつは?

5. デービッド: ねつは、すこしあります。

6. ホストマザー: なんど?

7. デービッド: さんじゅう ななど ごぶです。

ROMANIZATION

1. DĒBIDDO: Ohayō gozaimasu.

2. HOST MAZĀ: Dēbiddo, ohayō gozaimasu.

3. DĒBIDDO: Chotto, guai ga warui desu. Desukara, kyō, gakkō o yasumimasu.

4. HOST MAZĀ: Daijōbu? Netsu wa?

5. DĒBIDDO: Netsu wa, sukoshi arimasu.

6. HOST MAZĀ: Nan-do?

7. DĒBIDDO: San-jū nana-do go-bu desu.

ENGLISH

1. DAVID: Good morning.

2. HOST MOTHER: Good morning, David.

3. DAVID: Ah... I'm not feeling well. So, I'm not going to school today.

4. HOST MOTHER: Oh, are you alright? Do you have a fever?

5 DAVID: Yes, a little bit.

6. HOST MOTHER: What's your temperature?

7. DAVID: It's 37.5 Degrees.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|------------|---|--------------|
| 休みます | やすみます | yasumimasu | to rest, to be absent, to take a day off; V1 | |
| ぐあい | ぐあい | guai | feeling, condition | noun |
| すこし | すこし | sukoshi | a little bit | adverb |
| ちょっと | ちょっと | chotto | a bit, a little | adverb |
| わるい | わるい | warui | bad | i-adjective |
| ですから | ですから | desukara | therefore | conjunction |
| だいじょうぶ | だいじょうぶ | daijōbu | No problem, all right, don't worry, it's fine | na-adjective |
| ねつ | ねつ | netsu | fever | noun |
| ど | ど | do | degree | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 今日、会社を休みます。 <i>Kyō, kaisha o yasumimasu.</i> I'll take a day off today. | 日曜日から体の具合がよくないです。 Nichi-yōbi kara karada no guai ga yokunai desu. I haven't felt good since last Sunday. |
|---|--|
| すこしだけまってください。 | 学校は家から、ちょっと遠いです。 |
| Sukoshi dake matte kudasai. | Gakkō wa ie kara, chotto tōi desu. |
| Please hold on a little bit. | The school is a bit far from my home. |

38度もねつがあります。

San-jū-do mo netsu ga arimasu.

I've got a fever of 38 degrees.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

だいじょうぶ? - "Are you alright?" or "Are you okay?"

This phrase, だいじょうぶ (daijōbu), is a casual way of saying, "Are you alright?" You can use this with your friends or families. When you want to ask your superiors or strangers if they are alright, you say, だいじょうぶですか? (Daijōbu desu ka?)

If you say this with a falling intonation, you mean "I'm fine," which can be said as an answer to a question.

For example:

- 1. A: だいじょうぶ? Daijōbu? "Are you all right?"
- 2. B:うん、だいじょうぶ。 *Un, daijōbu.* "Yes, I'm fine."
- 3. A: ちょっと、あたまがいたい。 Chotto, atama ga itai. "I have a bit of headache."

4. B: だいじょうぶ? Daijōbu? "Are you okay?"

37ど5ぶ - "37.5 degrees"

ど (do) and (bu) are units for body temperature. ど (do) means "degree," and (bu) means "0.1 degree."

You can say your body temperature using $\stackrel{\sim}{\smile}$ (do) and $\stackrel{\sim}{\smile}$ (bu), but, when you talk about the temperature of the air, you don't use $\stackrel{\sim}{\smile}$ (bu), Instead, use 37.5 $\stackrel{\sim}{\smile}$ (do).

For example:

1. A: ねつは何度ですか。

Netsu wa nan-do desu ka.

"How many degrees is your temperature?"

B:37ど5ぶです。

Sanjū nana-do go-bu desu.
"37.5 degrees."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Telling Someone That You're Sick and Not Going to School or Work

ちょっと、ぐあいがわるいです。ですから、きょう、学校を休みます。 Chotto, guai ga warui desu. Desukara, kyō, gakkō o yasumimasu. "Ah... I'm not feeling well. So, I'm not going to school today."

1) Here is a basic expression saying that you're sick:

(わたしは) ぐあいがわるいです。 Guai ga warui desu. "I feel sick."

You can omit わたしは (watashi wa) here, when it's clear that you're talking about yourself.

Below are other expressions to describe your physical condition:

- (わたしは) たいちょう が わるいです。 (Watashi wa) taichō ga warui desu. "I don't feel well."
- 2. (わたしは) おなか がいたいです。 (Watashi wa) onaka ga itai desu. "I have a stomachache."
- 3. (わたしは) ねつがあります。 (Watashi wa) netsu ga arimasu. "I have a fever."
- 2) Below is an expression to say that you're not going to school or work:

[when] + [gakkou/kaisha/shigoto] o yasumimasu.

- 1. きょう、学校を 休みます。

 Kyō gakkō o yasumimasu.
 "I'll be absent from school today (I'm not going to school today.)."
- 2. きょう、会社を 休みます Kyō kaisha o yasumimasu. "I'll take a day off from the office today."
- 3. きょう、しごとを や休みます。 Kyō shigoto o yasumimasu. "I'll take a day off from work."

Sample Sentences

- 1. 今夜、アルバイトを休みます。 Kon'ya, arubaito o yasumimasu. "I'll take a day off from my part-time job tonight."
- 2. 今日、ピアノのれんしゅうを休みます。 *Kyō, piano no renshū o yasumimasu.* "I'll stay away from practicing playing the piano today."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Influenza in Japan

In the winter in Japan, many schools or classes need to be closed temporarily for several days because of an epidemic of influenza.

Many offices, restaurants, or shops may place an antiseptic solution bottle at the entrance to prevent an epidemic of influenza. Actually, we have it in this office.

Useful expression:

1. インフルエンザ infuruenza "influenza"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #12 Is Your Japanese Class Cancelled?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight



KANJI

| 1. | 先生: | みなさん、 | あしたの午後は、 | じゅぎょうがありません。 | 先生たちの |
|----|-----|-------|----------|--------------|-------|
| | | かいぎがあ | 5ります。 | | |

| 2. | 午前中のじゅぎょうのあと、 | すぐにかえってください。 |
|----|---------------|--------------|
| | | |

3. それから、あしたの 1 じかん目も、さんすうのじゅぎょうがありません。

4. とくべつじゅぎょうがあります。みんなでえいがをみます。

5. あしたの1じかん目は、ホールにあつまってください。

KANA

| 1. | せんせい: | みなさん、 | あしたの ごごは、 | じゅぎょうが ありません。 | せんせいた | | |
|----|-------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|--|--|
| | | ちの かいぎが あります。 | | | | | |

ごぜんちゅうの じゅぎょうの あと、すぐに かえって ください。

3. それから、あしたの いちじかんめも、さんすうの じゅぎょうが ありません。

4. とくべつじゅぎょうは あります。みんなで えいがを みます。

5. あしたの いちじかんめは、ホールに あつまって ください。

ROMANIZATION

1. SENSEI: Mina-san, ashita no gogo wa, jugyō ga arimasen. Sensei-tachi no kaigi ga arimasu.

Gozenchū no jugyō no ato, sugu ni kaette kudasai.

3. Sorekara, ashita no ichi-jikan-me mo, sansū no jugyō ga arimasen.

4. Tokubetsu jugyō wa arimasu. Minna de eiga o mimasu.

5. Ashita no ichi-jikan-me wa, hōru ni atsumatte kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. TEACHER: Everyone, there will be no class tomorrow afternoon. There will be a

meeting for the teachers.

2. So please go home right after the classes in the morning.

3. Also, you will not have the mathematics in the first period tomorrow.

There will be a special class instead. We will see a movie together.

5. So, please come to the hall in the first period tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| じゅぎょう | じゅぎょう | jugyō | class | noun |
| たち | たち | tachi | pluralizing suffix | suffix |
| すぐに | すぐに | sugu ni | instantly, immediately | adverb |

| かえります | かえります | kaerimasu | to return, come home, go home, go back;V1 | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--------------|
| さんすう | さんすう | sansū | mathematics | noun |
| とくべつ | とくべつ | tokubetsu | special | na-adjective |
| ホール | ホール | hōru | hall | noun |
| あつまります | あつまります | atsumarimasu | to gather (masu- form); V1 | |
| め (1じかん め) | め (いちじかん め) | me (ichi-jikan- me) | ordinal number suffix | suffix |
| あと | あと | ato | after, later | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 日本語の授業が好きです。 | あそこに、田中さん達がいます。 |
|---|--|
| Nihongo no jugyō ga suki desu. | Asoko ni, Tanaka-san tachi ga imasu. |
| I like Japanese class. | Mr.Tanaka and group are over there. |
| 今日は、すぐに寝たいです。 | でんしゃでかえります。 |
| Kyō wa sugu ni netai desu. | Densha de kaerimasu. |
| I want to sleep as soon as possible today. | I go back home by train. |
| 算数が苦手です。 | あなたは特別です。 |
| Sansū ga nigate desu. | Anata wa tokubetsu desu. |
| I'm not good at math. | You're special. |
| 明日の朝はホールに集まって校長先生の話を聞きます。 Ashita no asa wa hōru ni atsumatte kōchōsensei no hanashi o kikimasu. Tomorrow morning, we'll gather up in the hall to hear a speech by the principal. | あつまってください。 Atasumatte kudasai. Gather round. |

3時間目の授業は国語です。

San-jikan-me no jugyō wa kokugo desu.

We have Japanese in the third period.

お昼ごはんを食べませんでしたから、あと で、おなかがすきました。

O-hiru gohan o tabemasen deshita kara, ato de, onaka ga sukimashita.

I didn't eat lunch, so I got hungry later.

仕事のあとのビールはおいしいです。 Shigoto no ato no bīru wa oishii desu.

Beer tastes great after working.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

先生たち - "teachers"

先生(sensei) is a noun meaning "teacher" and たち (tachi) is a suffix which is attached to personal pronouns or human proper nouns and makes the preceding noun plural.

You can use this word when you want to specifically say that there is more than one teacher. There is no plural form in Japanese except for a few suffixes like たち (tachi). However, sometimes we can refer to multiple people and not use the suffix, たち (tachi) suffi. For example, 先生が三人います (Sensei ga san-nin imasu) means, "There are three teachers."

If you want to say "teachers" more politely to express your respect to teachers, you say 先生がた *(sensei-gata)* instead of たち *(tachi.)*

For example:

- 1. A: 先生たちは、どこにいますか。 Sensei-tachi wa, doko ni imasu ka. "Where are the teachers?
- 2. B: 先生たちは、かいぎをしています。 Sensei-tachi wa kaigi o shite imasu. "They have a meeting."

1じかん目 - "first period"

目 (me) is a suffix to make an ordinary number. じかん (jikan) basically means "period of time"

and when it's used for school time schedule, it means "class period." So, いちじかん目(ichi-jikan-me) means "the first period."

It's used to refer to the first class of the day in a school timetable.

For example:

1. 一じかん目は、英語のじゅぎょうです。 Ichi-jikan-me wa, Eigo no jugyō desu. "The first period is English class."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Sentence Structure to Say That There Is or Isn't a Class at a Certain Time

みなさん、あしたの午後は、じゅぎょうがありません。先生たちのかいぎがあります。

Mina-san, ashita no gogo wa, jugyō ga arimasen. Sensei-tachi no kaigi ga arimasu. "Everyone, there will be no class tomorrow afternoon. There will be a meeting for the teachers."

When you want to say that there is or isn't a class at a certain time, you use this sentence structure:

[TIME] は [CLASS] が あります。

[TIME] wa [CLASS] ga arimasu.

"There is [CLASS] in/on [TIME]."

[TIME] は [CLASS] が ありません。

[TIME] wa [CLASS] ga arimasen.

"There is not [CLASS] in/on [TIME]."

Affirmative

| あした | は | じゅぎょう | が | あり ます。 |
|------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------|
| Ashita ("tomorrow") | wa | <i>jugyō</i> ("a class") | ga | arimasu. |

| あしたの一じ かん目 | は | 日本語のじゅ ぎょう | が | あります。 |
|---|----|--|----|----------|
| Ashita no ichi jikan-me ("in the first period of tomorrow") | wa | Nihongo no jugyō ("Japanese class") | ga | arimasu. |
| きょうのごご | は | おんがくのじ ゅぎょう | が | あります。 |
| <i>Kyō no gogo</i> ("this afternoon") | wa | ongaku no jugyō ("music class") | ga | arimasu. |

Negative

The negative form of あります (arimasu) is ありません (arimasen).

| あした | は | じゅぎょう | が | あり ません。 |
|--|----|--|----|----------------|
| Ashita ("tomorrow") | wa | <i>jugyō</i> ("a class") | ga | arimasen. |
| あしたの三じ かん目 | は | 日本語のじゅ ぎ ょ う | が | あり ません。 |
| Ashita no san jikan-me ("in the third period of tomorrow") | wa | Nihongo no jugyō ("Japanese class") | ga | arimasen. |
| らいしゅ う | は | じゅぎょう | が | あり ません。 |
| <i>Raishū</i> ("next week) | wa | <i>jugyō</i> ("a class") | ga | arimasen. |

Sample Sentences

- 1. あしたは、うたのれんしゅうがあります。 Ashita wa, uta no renshū ga arimasu. "There will be singing practice tomorrow."
- 2. らいしゅうの月よう日は、じゅぎょうがありません。 Raishū no getsu-yōbi wa, jugyō ga arimasen. "There will not be classes next Monday."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Japanese School System

The Japanese educational system is 6-3-3 system, which is six years of elementary school, three years of junior high school and three years of high school. The nine years of elementary and junior high school is compulsory education.

The school new year starts in April. So, most Japanese people feel like starting to learn something in April even if they're not in a school anymore.

Useful Expressions:

- 1. しょうがっこう shōgakkō "elementary school"
- 2. ちゅうがっこう chūgakkō "junior high school"
- 3. こうこう
 kōkō
 "high school"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #13 How Do You Write this Japanese Name?

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. デービッド: 先生のお名前のかんじをおしえてもらえますか。

2. 先生: いいわよ。でも、なんで?

3. デービッド: 先生にねんがじょうをだします。

4. 先生: え、ありがとう。「いしい」の「いし」は、stoneよ。

5. デービッド: あ、すみません、そのかんじがわかりません。ここに書いてもらえ

ますか。

6. (間)

7. 先生: はい。これで、いしいあずさよ。

8. デービッド: ありがとうございます。それから、じゅうしょも書いてもらえます

か。

KANA

1. デービッド: せんせいの おなまえの かんじを おしえて もらえますか。

2. せんせい: いいわよ。でも、なんで?

3. デービッド: せんせいに ねんがじょうを だします。

4. せんせい: え、ありがとう。「いしい」の「いし」は、stoneよ。

5. デービッド: あ、すみません、その かんじが わかりません。ここに かいて もら

えますか。

- 6. (ま)
- 7. せんせい: はい。これで、いしい あずさよ。
- 8. デービッド: ありがとうございます。それから、じゅうしょも かいて もらえます

か。

ROMANIZATION

1. DĒBIDDO: Sensei no o-namae no kanji o oshiete moraemasu ka.

2. SENSEI: li wa yo. Demo, nande?

3. DĒBIDDO: Sensei ni negajō o dashimasu.

4. SENSEI: E, arigatō."Ishii" no "ishi" wa, sutōn yo.

5. DĒBIDDO: A, sumimasen. Sono kanji ga wakarimasen. Koko ni kaite

moraemasu ka.

6. (ma)

7. SENSEI: Hai. Kore de, Ishii Azusa yo.

8. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimasu. Sorekara, jūsho mo kaite moraemasu ka.

ENGLISH

1. DAVID: Can you please tell me your name in kanji?

2. TEACHER: Yes, of course. But can I ask you why?

3. DAVID: I'm going to send you a new year's greeting card.

4. TEACHER: Oh, thank you. The "ishi" of "Ishii" is "stone."

5. DAVID: I'm sorry, I don't know that kanji. Can you please write it down here?

6. (few seconds later...)

7. TEACHER: Yes, here you are. This means "Ishii Azusa."

8. DAVID: Thank you very much. Can you please write your mailing address

too?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| おしえます | おしえます | oshiemasu | to tell, to teach (masu-form); V2 | |
| ねんがじょう | ねんがじょう | nengajō | New Year's greeting postcard | noun |
| だします | だします | dashimasu | to send (masu- form); V1 | |
| じゅうしょ | じゅうしょ | jūsho | address, residence | noun |
| それから | それから | sore kara | and, and then | conjunction |
| わかりません | わかりません | Wakarimasen | don't understand | expression |
| でも | でも | demo | but, however | conjunction |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 成田くうこうの行き方をおしえてください。 | ともだちにねんがじょうをだしました。 |
|--|--|
| Narita kūkō e no ikikata o oshiete kudasai. | Tomodachi ni nengajō o dashimashita. |
| Please tell me how to get to Narita airport. | I sent New Year's greeting cards to my friends. |
| むかしからの友人に手紙をだしました。 | マンションのじゅうしょはなんですか。 |
| Mukashi kara no yūjin ni tegami o dashimashita. | <i>Manshon no jūsho wa nan desu ka.</i> |
| I sent a letter to an old friend. | What's the address of your apartment? |
| 私は、鈴木です。それから、出身は東京です。 Watashi wa Suzuki desu. Sorekara, shusshin wa Tōkyō desu. I'm Suzuki, and I'm from Tokyo. | わかりません。もう一度お願いします。 <i>Wakarimasen. Mō ichi-do onegaishimasu.</i> I don't understand. Could you say that again? |
| 私は、日本人です。でも、出身はニューヨークです。 | いぬがすきです。でも、ねこがきらいです。 |
| Watashi wa nihon-jin desu. Demo shusshin wa | す。 |
| Nyūyōku desu. | Inu ga suki desu. Demo, neko ga kirai desu. |
| I'm Japanese, but I'm from New York. | I like dogs. But I dislike cats. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

なんで? (Nan de? "Why?, What for?"

You can use this in a casual conversation to ask "why?" You can't use it in a formal situation.

For example:

1. A: おひるごはん、いらない。 O-hiru go-han, iranai. "I don't need lunch." B: なんで? Nan de? "Why?"

いいわよ (li wa yo."Sure, OK.")

A common casual way of saying "sure" or "OK" is いいよ (ii yo). いい(ii) is an adjective meaning "good" or "fine" and it's followed by the sentence ending particle (yo), which is used when you share new information with your listener in a casual conversation. The (wa) used in いいかよ (ii wa yo) is a particle to soften your statement and used mainly by women.

Women use this expression when they say "sure" in a feminine manner. Men wouldn't use this expression.

For example:

1. A: この本、かしてください。 Kono hon, kashite kudasai. "Please let me this book." B: いいわよ。 li wa yo. "Sure."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Expressions to Ask Someone to do Something Politely.

先生のお名前のかんじをおしえてもらえますか。

Sensei no o-namae no kanji o oshiete moraemasu ka.

"Can you please tell me your name in kanji?"

In this lesson, you'll learn a very common expression to ask someone to do something politely.

Formation:

te-form of verb + moraemasu ka

"Can you do [something] for me?"

| masu form | te-form | moraemasu | ka |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----|
| かきます, kakimasu, "write" | かいて | もらえます | か |
| いいます, iimasu, "say" | いって | もらえます | か |

| よみます, yomimasu, "read" | よんで | もらえます | か |
|------------------------------|------|-------|---|
| おしえます, oshiemasu, "teach" | おしえて | もらえます | か |

For example:

- 1. このかんじを書いてもらえますか。 Kono kanji o kaite moraemasu ka. "Can you write this kanji for me?"
- 2. もういちど、言ってもらえますか。 Mō ichi-do, itte moraemasu ka. "Can you say it again?"
- 3. 日本語をおしえてもらえますか。 Nihongo o oshiete moraemasu ka. "Can you teach me Japanese?"

Example from the dialogue:

1. あ、すみません、そのかんじがわかりません。ここに書いてもらえますか。 A, sumimasen. Sono kanji ga wakarimasen. Koko ni kaite moraemasu ka. "I'm sorry, I don't know that kanji. Can you please write it down here?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. でんわばんごうをおしえてもらえますか。 Denwa bangō o oshiete moraemasu ka. "Can you give me your telephone number?"
- 2. 名前をここに書いてもらえますか。 Namae o koko ni kaite moraemasu ka. "Can you write your name here?"
- 3. この本をかしてもらえますか。 Kono hon o kashite moraemasu ka. "Can you lend me this book?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

New Year's Greeting Cards

In Japan there is a custom of sending new year's post cards to friends or business partners. You can buy special cards for these new year's greetings in post offices or convenience stores. Many people make their own original cards by printing photos or making designs based on the Chinese zodiac sign for the new year.

I make new year's cards with my family's photo on them. I always want to post them by around December 28 so that they'll be delivered on January 1st, but it's a struggle to get them ready in time! Recently, young people haven't been sending cards; they like to send new year's emails instead.

Useful expression:

1. あけおめ (akeome)

This is a shortened casual version of あけましておめでとうごございます (*Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu*) meaning "Happy New Year." It's often used in emails or in messages.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #14 Visiting the Japanese Doctor

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- 2 Kana
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KANJI

1. いしゃ: どうしましたか。

2. デービッド: けさから、あたまがとてもいたいんです。のどもいたいです。

3. いしゃ: ねつが、ありますか。

4. デービッド: はい、37ど5ぶです。

5. いしゃ: のどをみます。口をあけてください。

6. (間)

7. いしゃ: のどがあかいですね。せきがでますか。

8. デービッド: いえ、でません。はなみずとくしゃみが、すこしでます。

9. いしゃ: しょくよくは?

10. デービッド: ありません。

KANA

1. いしゃ: どうしましたか。

2. デービッド: けさから、あたまが とても いたいんです。のども いたいです。

3. いしゃ: ねつが、ありますか。

4. デービッド: はい、さんじゅう ななど ごぶです。

5. いしゃ: のどを みます。くちを あけて ください。

6. (ま)

7. いしゃ: のどが あかいですね。せきが でますか。

8. デービッド: いえ、でません。はなみずと くしゃみが すこし でます。

9. いしゃ: しょくよくは?

10. デービッド: ありません。

ROMANIZATION

1 ISHA: Dō shimashita ka.

2. DĒBIDDO: Kesa kara, atama ga totemo itai n desu. Nodo mo itai desu.

3. ISHA: Netsu ga, arimasu ka.

4. DĒBIDDO: Hai, san-jū nana-do go-bu desu.

5 ISHA: Nodo o mimasu. Kuchi o akete kudasai.

6. (ma)

7. ISHA: Nodo ga akai desu ne. Seki ga demasu ka.

8. DĒBIDDO: le, demasen. Hanamizu to kushami ga sukoshi demasu.

9. ISHA: Shokuyoku wa?

10. DĒBIDDO: Arimasen.

ENGLISH

1. DOCTOR: What's the matter?

DAVID: I've had a bad headache since this morning. I've got a sore throat

too.

3. DOCTOR: Do you have a fever?

4. DAVID: Yes, it's 37.5 Degrees.

5. DOCTOR: Let me see your throat. Can you please open your mouth?

6. (interval)

7. DOCTOR: Your throat looks red. Do you have a cough?

B. DAVID: No, I don't have a cough. I have a runny nose and am sneezing a

little bit.

9. DOCTOR: Do you have an appetite?

10. DAVID: No, I don't have an appetite.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|--------------|-------|
| せき | せき | seki | cough | noun |
| けさ | けさ | kesa | this morning | noun |

| くしゃみ | くしゃみ | kushami | sneeze | noun |
|-------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|------|
| でます | でます | demasu | to come out (masu-form); V2 | verb |
| のど | のど | nodo | throat | noun |
| あけます | あけます | akemasu | to open (masu- form); V2 | verb |
| しょくよく | しょくよく | shokuyoku | appetite | noun |
| はなみず | はなみず | hanamizu | mucus, snot, runny nose | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| せきが、すこしでます。 | けさから、ぐあいが悪いんです。 |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Seki ga sukoshi demasu. | <i>Kesa kara guai ga warui n desu.</i> |
| I have a little bit of a cough. | I've been feeling sick since this morning. |
| くしゃみがとまらない。 | せきが、すこしでます。 |
| Kushami ga tomaranai. | Seki ga sukoshi demasu. |
| I can't stop sneezing. | I have a little bit of a cough. |
| のどが痛いです。 | まどをあけてもらえますか。 |
| <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i> | <i>Mado o akete moraemasu ka.</i> |
| I have a sore throat. | Can you open the window, please? |
| 夏はしょくよくがなくなります。 | はなみずがひどいです。 |
| Natsu wa shokuyoku ga naku narimasu. | Hanamizu ga hidoi desu. |
| I have less appetite in summer. | I have a terrible runny nose. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

どうしましたか ($Dar{o}$ shimashita ka. "What's the matter?" "What's wrong?")

どう $(d\bar{o})$ = "how" (interrogative word)

しました (shimashita) = past tense of "shimasu/to do"

か (ka) = question marker

You'll often hear a doctor say this at the beginning of an appointment to ask what's wrong.

You can also use this when you see someone in trouble and want to ask them what's wrong or what happened.

For example:

- A: どうしましたか。 Dō shimashita ka. "What's wrong with you?"
- B: *ねつがあります*。 Netsu ga arimasu. "I have a fever."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Expressions to Explain Your Symptoms to a Doctor けさから、あたまがとてもいたいんです。のどもいたいです。 Kesa kara, atama ga totemo itai n desu. Nodo mo itai desu. "I've had a bad headache since this morning. I've got a sore throat too."

1) Expressions to describe your symptoms using the ~ga itai desu pattern

"I have a headache."

To say "My [body part] hurts" is really simple in Japanese. As before, you can leave out わ たしは (watashi wa), as it's obvious that you're talking about yourself. Then all you need to do is say [body part] \hbar (ga) and then add "hurts," which is actually an adjective in Japanese, いたい (itai), and then add です (desu) to make it polite.

Formation:

(わたしは) [body part] が いたい です。

(watashi wa) [body part] ga itai desu.

"[body part] hurts."

Here are some useful vocabulary words for parts of the body that you can use in the above sentence pattern.

| "English" | Japanese |
|---------------|--------------|
| "head" | あたま atama |
| "face" | かお kao |
| "throat" | のど nodo |
| "stomach" | おなか onaka |
| "leg"/"foot"* | あし ashi |

^{*} A strange thing about the Japanese language is that there are not two separate words for "foot" and "leg!" They're both $\delta U(ashi)$. So, sometimes you have to work out from context (or gestures) which one someone is talking about!

For example:

- 1. あたまがいたいです。 Atama ga itai desu. "I have a headache." [Literally, "My head hurts."]
- 2. おなかがいたいです。 Onaka ga itai desu. "My stomach hurts."

2) Other expressions to describe your symptoms

Formation

(わたしは) [symptom, for example, a cough or runny nose] が でます。

(Watashi wa), [symptom, for example, a cough or runny nose] ga demasu.

(わたしは) [symptom, for example, a fever] が あります。

(Watashi wa), [symptom, for example, a fever] ga arimasu.

- 1. せきがでます。 Seki ga demasu. "I have a cough."
- 2. はなみずがでます。 Hanamizu ga demasu. "I have runny nose."
- 3. ねつがあります。 Netsu ga arimasu. "I have a fever."

3) Usage of んです (n desu)

We use $\lambda \, \overline{C} \, \overline{g} \, (n \, desu)$ for giving and asking for explanations.

In the dialogue, David said あたまがとてもいたいんです。(Atama ga totemo itai n desu.) because he was asked by the doctor what's wrong and was trying to explain his symptoms to answer the question. If he had simply said あたまがとてもいたいです。(Atama ga totemo itai desu), it would sound as if he were just stating a fact and it may have come off as a little abrupt. By addingんです(n desu) to the sentence, it makes it clearer that the speaker is trying to explain something or make a point.

Doctor どうしましたか。(*Dō shimashita ka.* "What's wrong?")

A: あたまがとてもいたいです。(=>sounds a bit abrupt)

Atama ga totemo itai desu.

"I have a bad headache."

B: あたまがとてもいたいんです。(=>is trying to explain something)

Atama ga totemo itai n desu.
"I have a bad headache."

Examples from the dialogue:

1. A: のどがあかいですね。せきがでますか。 Nodo ga akai desu ne. Seki ga demasu ka. "Your throat looks red. Do you have a cough?" B: いえ、でません。はなみずとくしゃみが、すこしでます。 Ie, demasen. Hanamizu to kushami ga sukoshi demasu. "No, I don't have a cough. I have a runny nose and am sneezing a little bit."

Sample Sentences

- 1. きのうから、のどがとてもいたいです。 Kinō kara, nodo ga totemo itai desu. "I've had a sore throat since yesterday."
- 2. しょくよくがありません。 Shokuyoku ga arimasen. "I don't have an appetite."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Getting a Cold in Japan

When you think you have a cold or feel sick, but it's not serious, you usually go to a clinic with a sign saying 内科 (*naika*), meaning "internal medicine." You aren't supposed to go to a big hospital without a reference letter from a doctor.

When I went to a big hospital without a reference letter from a clinic, I had to pay an extra fee. This system encourages people to go to a clinic first, especially when their condition isn't serious, which helps big hospitals to focus on patients in more serious situations.

Useful expression:

1. 内科 (ないか)
naika
"internal medicine"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #15 The Only Cure For Your Cold is

The Only Cure For Your Cold is Japanese Medicine!

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#15

DIALOGUE - JAPANESE

KANJI

1. いしゃ: かぜですね。くすりを3日ぶん、だします。1日3回、まいしょくごに2じょうずつ飲んで

ください。

2. デービッド: きょう、おふろは いいですか。

3. いしゃ: きょうは、やめてください。

4. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

5. いしゃ: きょうは、ゆっくり休んでください。ときどき、水を飲んでくださいね。

6. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

7. いしゃ: それから、くすりは、3日ぶん、ぜんぶ飲んでください。では、おだいじに。

8. デービッド: ありがとうございました。

ENGLISH

1. Doctor: You caught a cold. I'm going to give you enough medicine for three days. Please take two

tablets three times a day, after each meal.

2. David: Can I take a bath today?

3. Doctor: No, you shouldn't take a bath today.

4. David: OK, I understand.

5. Doctor: Please take it easy today. And please drink some water once in a while.

6. David: Yes, I will.

7. Doctor: Also, make sure to take all the medicine for all three days. Please take care.

8. David: Thank you very much.

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RŌMAJI

1. Isha : Kaze desu ne. Kusuri o mi-kka bun, dashimasu. Ichi-nichi san-kai, mai-shoku go ni ni-jō

zutsu nonde kudasai.

2. Dēbiddo: Kyō, o-furo wa ii desu ka.

3. Isha: Kyō wa, yamete kudasai.

4. Dēbiddo: Hai, wakarimashita.

5. Isha: Kyō wa, yukkuri yasunde kudasai. Tokidoki, mizu o nonde kudasai ne.

6. Dēbiddo: Hai, wakarimashita.

7. Isha: Sorekara, kusuri wa, mi-kka-bun zenbu nonde kudasai. Dewa, odaiji ni.

8. Dēbiddo: Arigatō gozaimasu.

HIRAGANA

1. いしゃ: かぜですね。くすりを みっかぶん、だします。いちにち さんかい、まいしょくごに にじょ

うずつ のんで ください。

2. デービッド: きょう、おふろは いいですか。

3. いしゃ: きょうは、やめてください。

4. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

5. いしゃ: きょうは、ゆっくり やすんで ください。ときどき、みずを のんで くださいね。

6. デービッド: はい、わかりました。

7. いしゃ: それから、くすりは、みっかぶん、ぜんぶ のんで ください。では、おだいじに。

8. デービッド: ありがとうございました。

VOCABULARY

JAPANESEPO D101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|----------|--|--------------------|
| かぜ | かぜ | kaze | cold | noun |
| 毎 | まい | mai | every, each | prefix |
| やめます | やめます | yamemasu | to quit, to end, to stop (masu-form); V2 | verb |
| 食後 | しょくご | shoku-go | after meal | noun |
| くすり | くすり | kusuri | medicine | noun |
| ふろ | ふろ | furo | bath | noun |
| ずつ | ずつ | zutsu | each | adverbial particle |
| じょう | じょう | jō | pill, tablet | noun |
| ぜんぶ | ぜんぶ | zenbu | all | noun |
| ぶん | ぶん | bun | just as much as, worth | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| かぜをひきました。 | 毎食前に2錠飲んでください。 |
|---|---|
| Kaze o hikimashita. | Mai-shokuzen ni ni-jō nonde kudasai. |
| I caught a cold. | Please take two pills before each meal. |
| 彼女は来年チームをやめます。 | 1日3回、毎食後に1錠飲んでください。 |
| Kanojo wa rainen chīmu o yamemasu. She'll quit the team next year. | Ichi-nichi san-kai, mai-shoku-go ni ichi-jō nonde kudasai. |
| She it quit the team next year. | Please take one pill after each meal, three times a day. |
| 液体のくすりを飲むのは苦手です。 | いしゃからくすりをもらいました。 |
| Ekitai no kusuri o nomu no wa nigate desu. | Isha kara kusuri o moraimashita. |
| I hate drinking liquid medicines. | I got some medicine from my doctor. |
| ふろに入るのが好きだ。 | 1日1回、1カプセルずつ飲んでください。 |
| Furo ni hairu no ga suki desu. | Ichi-nichi ikkai, hito-kapuseru zutsu nonde |
| I like taking baths. | kudasai. |
| | Please take one capsule once a day. |
| 1日1回、食前に1じょう飲んでください。 | ぜんぶください。 |
| Ichi-nichi i-kkai, shoku-zen ni ichi-jō nonde | Zenbu kudasai. |
| kudasai. | I'll take them all. |
| Please take one pill before a meal once a day. | |

JAPANESEPOD101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15

Isshūkan-bun no shokuhi o zenbu tsukaimashita.

I blew all the week's worth of food money.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

3日ぶん (mikka-bun, "three days' worth")

When ぶん (bun) is used following the number of days, it means a quantity enough or adequate for the number of days.

It's often to express how much a given amount of medicine or food is. If 3 日ぶん (*mikka-bun*) is used when you talk about medicine, it means "a quantity of medicine for three days" or when it's used about food, it means "enough food for three days."

For example:

1. A: たくさんのたべものを買いますね。

Takusan no tabemono o kaimasu ne.

"You're buying a lot of food, aren't you?"

B: はい、三日ぶん かいます。

Hai, mikka-bun kaimasu.

"Yes, I'm buying enough food for 3 days."

おだいじに (*O-daiji ni,* "Take care")

You can use this phrase to say "take care" to sick people. When you leave a clinic, a doctor will say おだいじに(*O-daiji ni*) to you. When you want to say "take care" to your superiors, you wouldn't say おだいじに(*O-daiji ni*) but おだいじにしてください(*O-daiji ni shite kudasai*),which sounds more polite.

When you're heading home after you've seen a doctor in a hospital, clinic, or even a medical massage then you may hear おだいじにどうぞ(O-daiji ni dōzo) or おだいじになさってください (O-daiji ni nasatte kudasai) from the staff. This means "Please get well soon."

For example:

1. A: 今日、がっこうを休みます。あたまがいたいんです。

Kyō, gakkō o yasumimasu. Atama ga itai n desu.I'm not going to school. I have a headache."

B: わかりました。おだいじに。

Wakarimashita. O-daiji ni.
"OK. Take care."

GRAMMAR

JAPANESEPOD101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15

The Focus of this Lesson is Phrases You Need to Know to Understand Instructions From a Doctor かぜですね。くすりを3日ぶん、だします。1日3回、まいしょくごに2じょうずつ飲んでください。 *Kaze desu ne. Kusuri o mi-kka bun, dashimasu. Ichi-nichi san-kai, mai-shoku go ni ni-jō zutsu nonde kudasai.*

"You caught a cold. I'm going to give you enough medicine for three days. Please take two tablets three times a day, after each meal."

1. Instructions for how many times a day you need to take medicine:

Formation

[PERIOD] に [NUMBER of TIMES] のんでください。

[PERIOD] ni [NUMBER of TIMES] nonde kudasai.

For example:

1. 一日に3回、のんでください。 *Ichi-nichi ni san-kai, nonde kudasai.* "Please take the medicine three times a day."

The particle l = (ni) is used with duration to indicate the frequency that an action takes place.

2. Instructions for how many pills and when you need to take medicine:

Formation

[When] に[NUMBER of pills] のんでください。

[When] ni [NUMBER of pills] nonde kudasai.

For example:

- 1. しょくごに 2 じょうずつ 飲んでください。 Shokugo ni ni-jō zutsu nonde kudasai. "Please take two tablets after every meal."
- 2. しょくぜんに、1じょうずつ、飲んでください。 Shokuzen ni, ichi-jō zutsu nonde kudasai. "Please take one tablet before each meal."

ずつ (*zutsu*) is a particle to mean "apiece" and when you say 2じょうずつ (2-*jō zutsu*), it means "two tablets each time."

Here is a list of phrases for when to take medicine.

JAPANESEPO D101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15

| "English" | Japanese |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| "after eating" | しょくご, shokugo |
| "after each meal" | 毎しょくご, maishokugo |
| "after dinner" | ゆうしょくご, yūshokugo |
| "before meals" | しょくぜん, shokuzen |
| "before each meal" | まいしょくぜん, maishokuzen |
| "between meals" | しょっかん, shokkan |
| "before bed" | ねるまえ, neru mae |

3. Other instructions you'll often hear from a doctor:

You may be given instruction on what not to do.

- 1. きょう、おふろは、やめてください。 *Kyō, o-furo wa, yamete kudasai.* "You shouldn't take a bath today.
- 2. きょう、うんどうは、やめてください。 *Kyō, undō wa, yamete kudasai.* "You shouldn't exercise today.
- 3. ねむくなります。うんてんは、やめてください。

 Nemuku narimasu. Unten wa, yamete kudasai.

 (For example, after taking medicine) "You'll get sleepy. Please don't drive."

Instructions for something you need to do:

- 1. ゆっくり休んでください。 Yukkuri yasunde kudasai. "Please get some rest."
- 2. みずを のんでください。 *Mizu o nonde kudasai.* "Please drink water."

Examples from the dialogue:

- 1. きょうは、ゆっくり休んでください。ときどき、水を飲んでくださいね。 *Kyō wa, yukkuri yasunde kudasai. Tokidoki, mizu o nonde kudasai ne.* "Please take it easy today. And please drink some water once in a while."
- 2. それから、くすりは、3日ぶん、ぜんぶ飲んでください。では、おだいじに。 *Sorekara, kusuri wa, mi-kka-bun nonde kudasai. Dewa, odaiji ni.* "Also, make sure to take all the medicines for all three days. Please take care."

JAPANESEPOD101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15

- 1. 夕食ごに、1じょうずつ、飲んでください。 *Yūshoku go ni ichi-jō zutsu nonde kudasai.* "Please take one tablet after dinner."
- 2. ねる前に、2じょうずつ、飲んでください。

 Neru mae ni, ni-jō zutsu nonde kudasai.

 "Please take two tablets before you go to bed."
- 3. くすりを、1しゅう間ぶん、だします。 *Kusuri o, i-sshū-kan bun dashimasu.*"I'll give you enough medicine for one week."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Getting Medicine in Japan

To get medicine, you're supposed to get a prescription from a doctor, then go to a pharmacy to get your medicine.

There are some hospitals which have a pharmacy inside and you can pick up your medicine right there, but usually you need to get the prescription from a doctor and go to a separate pharmacy to fill it. It's good to have separate pharmacies and hospitals. It's always better to have someone else look over your prescription. I once had a situation where the pharmacist found a mistake in the prescription! Useful expression:

1. しょほうせん shohōsen "prescription"

JAPANESEPOD101.COM LOWER BEGINNER S2 #15



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #16 Where Does this Japanese Bus Go?

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KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、このバスは、「西町としょかん前」まで行きますか。

2. うんてんしゅ: このバスは、行きません。でも、「西町ゆうびんきょく前」は、と

おります。そのバスていから ちかいですよ。

3. デービッド: どれくらいですか。

4. うんてんしゅ: 10分くらいですよ。

5. デービッド: そうですか。。。あのバスは、「西町としょかん前」 まで 行きます

か。

6. うんてんしゅ: あのバスも、行きません。あ、うしろのバスが行きます。

7. デービッド: わかりました。じゃ、うしろのバスにのります。ありがとうござい

ました。

KANA

ューデービッド: すみません、このバスは、「にしまち としょかんまえ」まで いきま

すか。

2. うんてんしゅ: このバスは、いきません。でも、「にしまち ゆうびんきょくまえ」

は、とおります。その バスていから ちかいですよ。

3. デービッド: どれくらいですか。

4. うんてんしゅ: じゅっぷんくらいですよ。

5. デービッド: そうですか。。。あのバスは、「にしまち としょかんまえ」まで い

きますか。

6. うんてんしゅ: あのバスも、いきません。あ、うしろの バスが いきます。

7. デービッド: わかりました。じゃ、うしろの バスに のります。ありがとうござい

ました。

ROMANIZATION

DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, kono basu wa, "Nishimachi toshokan mae" made

ikimasu ka.

2. UNTENSHU: Kono basu wa, ikimasen. Demo "Nishimachi yūbinkyoku mae" wa,

tōrimasu. Sono basutei kara chikai desu yo.

3. DĒBIDDO: Dore kurai desu ka.

4. ISHA: Ju-ppun kurai desu yo.

5. DĒBIDDO: Sō desu ka... Ano basu wa, "Nishimachi toshokan mae" made

ikimasu ka.

6. UNTENSHU: Ano basu mo, ikimasen. A, ushiro no basu ga ikimasu.

7. DĒBIDDO: Wakarimashita. Ja, ushiro no basu ni norimasu. Arigatō

gozaimashita.

ENGLISH

1. DAVID: Excuse me, does this bus go to "Nishimachi Toshokan-mae" bus

stop?

2. DRIVER: No, this doesn't. But this bus goes to "Nishimachi Yubinkyoku-mae."

The library is near that bus stop.

3. DAVID: How far is it from there?

DRIVER: It's about ten minutes.

5. DAVID: I see... How about that bus? Does it go to the "Nishimachi Toshokan-

mae" bus stop?

6. DRIVER: No, that bus does not go there either. Oh, the bus behind does go

there.

7. DAVID: I see. I'll take that bus, thank you so much.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|---------|------------|---|----------|
| としょかん | としょかん | toshokan | library | noun |
| ゆうびんきょく | ゆうびんきょく | yūbinkyoku | post office | noun |
| とおります | とおります | tōrimasu | to pass (by), to go through (masu-form); V1 | verb |
| バスてい | バスてい | basutei | bus stop | noun |
| 前 | まえ | mae | front, ago, before | noun |
| まで | まで | made | to (as in: to a place) | particle |
| から | から | kara | from | particle |

| | ちかい | chikai | close, near | i-adjective |
|-----|-----|--------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 後ろ | うしろ | ushiro | back, behind | noun |
| くらい | くらい | kurai | approximately, about | adverb |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| としょかんにさいふを忘れた。 | ゆうびんきょくはすぐそこです。 |
|--|---|
| Toshokan ni safu o wasureta. | Yūbinkyoku wa sugu soko desu. |
| I forgot my wallet in the library. | The post office is right over there. |
| このバスはえきをとおります。 | バスていに学生がたくさんいます。 |
| Kono basu wa eki o tōrimasu. | Basutei ni gakusei ga takusan imasu. |
| This bus passes by the station. | There are many students at the bus stop. |
| これが前のドアの鍵です。 | このしんかんせんは京都まで行きますか。 |
| Kore ga mae no doa no kagi desu. | Kono shinkansen wa Kyōto made ikimasu ka. |
| This is the key to the front door. | Does this bullet train go to Kyoto? |
| 新宿から渋谷までどのくらいですか。 | 新宿から赤坂は近いです。 |
| Shinjuku kara Shibuya made dono kurai desu ka. | Shinjuku kara Akasaka wa chikai desu. |
| How far is it from Shinjuku to Shibuya? | Shinjuku is close to Akasaka. |
| 後ろに下がってください。 | どのくらい待ちましたか。 |
| Ushiro ni sagatte kudasai. | <i>Dono kurai machimashita ka.</i> |
| Please step backward. | How long did you wait? |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

どれくらい (dore kurai, "how long, how much, how many")

When you want to ask how long something will take or how long or how much something is, you can use $\mbox{Eh} < 50$ (dore kurai). You can ask about time, quantity, number, or length using this phrase.

For example:

1. A: えきは、ここからとおいです。

Eki wa, koko kara tōi desu.

"The station is far from here."

B: どれくらいですか。

Dore kurai desu ka.

"How far is it?"

A:30分くらいです。

30-pun kurai desu.

"It takes about 30 minutes."

前 (mae, "in front")

This describes the location of something and means "in front." When you say "in front of A" you say $A\mathcal{O}$ 前 (*A no mae*).

As you can hear in the lesson dialogue, 前 (*mae*) is often used in the name of bus stops, as in 西町としょかん前 (*Nishimachi toshokan mae*) which means "in front of Nishimachi Library."

For example:

1. A: ぎんこうは、どこですか。

Ginkō wa, doko desu ka.

"Where is the bank?"

B: *駅の前にあります*。

Eki no mae ni arimasu.

"It's in front of the station."

うしろ (ushiro, "behind")

It's the opposite of *mae* and means "behind." When you want to refer to something behind you, you say $\supset U \supset O(ushiro\ no)$ [something] to mean "[something] behind."

When you say "behind A," you say A のうしろ (*A no ushiro*). To say "the bank is behind this building" you say ぎんこうは、このビルのうしろです(Ginkō wa, kono biru no ushiro desu).

For example:

A: さとうさんは、どこですか。 Sato-san wa, doko desu ka. Where is Mr. Sato?" B: うしろのくるまにいます。 Ushiro no kuruma ni imasu. "He is in the car behind us."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Phrases to Askif a Bus Will Go To a Certain Bus Stop

すみません、このバスは、「西町としょかん前」まで行きますか。
Sumimasen, kono basu wa, "Nishimachi toshokan mae"made ikimasu ka.
"Excuse me, does this bus go to the "Nishimachi Toshokan-mae" bus stop?"

When you want to check with a driver if a bus is going to your destination, you can ask using this sentence structure.

Formation

このバスは、[YOUR DESTINATION] まで 行きます か。 Kono basu wa, [YOUR DESTINATION] made ikimasu ka. "Does this bus go to [YOUR DESTINATION]?"

It's best if you know the name of the name of the bus stop where you want to get off. If you don't know the bus stop name, however, you can say the place you want to go to as your destination.

For example:

1. このバスは、「西町としょかん前」まで行きますか。 Kono basu wa, [Nishimachi Toshokan mae] made ikimasu ka. "Does this bus go to the "Nishimachi Toshokan-mae" bus stop?"

西町としょかん前, Nishimachi Toshokan mae (In this case, this is where you want to go)

まで made ("to" as in "to a destination")

行きます ikimasu (a verb meaning "to go")

Examples from the dialogue:

1. そうですか。。。あのバスは、「西町としょかん前」まで 行きますか。 Sō desu ka... Ano basu wa, "Nishimachi toshokan mae"made ikimasu ka. "I see... How about that bus? Does it go to Nishimachi Toshokan-mae bus stop?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. うしろのバスは、東京えきまで行きますか。 *Ushiro no basu wa, Tokyō-eki made ikimasu ka.* "Does the bus behind this one go to Tokyo Station?"
- 2. あのバスは、"上野びじゅつかん前"まで行きますか。 Ano basu wa, "Ueno Bijutsukan mae"made ikimasu ka. "Does that bus go to "Ueno Bijutsukan mae" bus stop?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How to Pay the Bus Fare

There are two systems for calculating bus farer. One is a flat rate, which is common in cities. The other changes rate depending on the distance, which is often used in rural areas. You can use the same IC card that you use for the train service.

When you get on a bus with a changing rate system, you will be requested to swipe your IC card when you enter to record where you got on, and then to swipe the card again when you get off to pay the fare. This might be a bit complicated for people who aren't used to this system.

Useful expression:

1. 均一料金 kin'itsu ryōkin "flat rate"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #17 Where's the Nearest Convenience Store in Japan?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 7 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、このへんにコンビニはありますか。

2. つうこう人: あ、はい。セブンイレブンとローソンがありますよ。

3. デービッド: セブンイレブンはどこですか。

4. つうこう人: つぎのかどを右にまがってください。左がわにゆうびんきょくがあ

ります。セブンイレブンは、その少し先です。

5. デービッド: ありがとうございます。ローソンもおしえてもらえますか。

6. つうこう人: いいですよ。ここをまっすぐ行ってください。右がわにぎんこうが

あります。そのかどを右にまがってください。そこから、すぐで

す。

7. デービッド: ありがとうございました。

KANA

ューデービッド: すみません、このへんに コンビニは ありますか。

2 つうこうにん: あ、はい。セブンイレブンと ローソンが ありますよ。

3. デービッド: セブンイレブンは どこですか。

4. つうこうにん: つぎの かどを みぎに まがって ください。ひだりがわに ゆうびんき

ょくが あります。セブンイレブンは、その すこし さきです。

5. デービッド: ありがとうございます。ローソンも おしえて もらえますか。

6. つうこうにん: いいですよ。ここを まっすぐ いって ください。みぎがわに ぎんこ

うが あります。そのかどを みぎに まがって ください。そこから、

すぐです。

7. デービッド: ありがとうございました。

ROMANIZATION

1. DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, kono hen ni konbini wa arimasu ka.

2. TSŪKŌNIN: A, hai. Sebunirebun to rōson ga arimasu yo.

3. DĒBIDDO: Sebunirebun wa doko desu ka.

4. TSŪKŌNIN: Tsugi no kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. Hidari gawa ni

yūbinkyoku ga arimasu. Sebunirebun wa, sono sukoshi saki desu.

5. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimasu. Rōson mo oshitete moraemasu ka.

6. TSŪKŌNIN: li desu yo. Koko o massugu itte kudasai. Migi gawa ni ginkō ga

arimasu. Sono kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. Soko kara, sugu

desu.

7. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimashita.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Excuse me. Is there a convenience store around here?

PASSERBY: Yes, there is a 7-11 and a Lawson.

3. DAVID: Where is the 7-11?

4. PASSERBY: Please turn right at the next corner. There is a post office on the left.

The 7-11 is a little further on.

5. DAVID: Thank you very much. Can you please also tell me where the

Lawson is?

6. PASSERBY: Sure. Go straight. You'll see a bank on the right, and turn right at the

corner of the bank. You'll see the Lawson soon.

7. DAVID: Thank you so much.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji English | | Class |
|----------|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| コンビニ | コンビニ | convenience konbini store | | noun |
| セブン-イレブン | セブン-イレブン | 7-Eleven, a ン-イレブン Sebun-Irebun convenience store name | | noun |
| ローソン | ローソン Rōson conv | | Lawson, a convenience store name | proper noun |
| どこ | どこ | doko where | | interrogative word |
| かど | かど | kado | corner | noun |
| まがります | まがります | magarimasu | to turn; V1 | verb |
| がわ | がわ がわ gawa | | side | noun |
| 先 | さき | saki | ahead, before | noun |
| まっすぐ | まっすぐ まっすぐ massugu straigh | | straight | adverb |

| | | immediately, | | | |
|-----|----|--------------|------------------|--------|--|
| 9 🗸 | すぐ | sugu | soon, very close | adverb | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 私はコンビニに行きます。 | コンビニは近くにありますか。 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Watashi wa konbini ni ikimasu. | Konbini wa chikaku ni arimasu ka. |
| I'll go to the convenience store. | Is there a convenience store nearby? |
| セブン-イレブンのパンはおいしい。 | ローソンのからあげは人気です。 |
| Sebun-Irebun no pan wa oishii. | <i>Rōson no karāge wa ninki desu.</i> |
| The bread sold at 7-Eleven is good. | Fried chicken from Lawson is popular. |
| タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 | 改札はどこですか。 |
| Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka. | <i>Kaisatsu wa doko desu ka.</i> |
| Where is the taxi stand? | Where is the ticket gate? |
| かどを右にまがってください。 | かどを右にまがってください。 |
| Kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. | Kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. |
| Please turn right at the corner. | Please turn right at the corner. |
| 右がわにたってください。 | お先にどうぞ。 |
| Migi-gawa ni tatte kudasai. | <i>O-saki ni dōzo.</i> |
| Please stand on the right side. | After you. |
| まっすぐ行ってください。 | すぐ行きます。 |
| <i>Massugu itte kudasai.</i> | Sugu, ikimasu. |
| Please go straight. | I'm going soon. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

左がわ・右がわ (hidari-gawa, migi-gawa, "the left side, the right side")

左 (hidari) means "left" and 右 (migi) means "right." がわ (gawa) is usually attached to nouns such as "right and left," "up and down," or "north and south" to mean a certain "side" of something.

These phrases are commonly used when you explain the location of something.

For example:

1. A: *道の右がわにぎんこうがあります*。

Michi no migi-gawa ni ginkō ga arimasu.

"There is a bank on the right side of the street."

B:左がわに何がありますか。Hidari-gawa ni nani ga arimasu ka.

"What is on the left side of the street?"

少し先 (sukoshi saki, "a little farther, a bit ahead ")

This is usually used to explain that something is "a little farther from here" and it's used in the context of explaining where something is.

When you want to specifically mean "farther from here," you would say, この少し先 (*kono sukoshi saki*), adding この(*kono*). If you want to mean "farther from there," you would say その少し先 (*sono sukoshi saki*). Also, if you want to say "a little ahead of something" such as the post office, you would say ゆうびんきょくの少し先 (*yūbinkyoku no sukoshi saki*).

For example:

1. A: バスていはどこですか。 Basutei wa doko desu ka. "Where is the bus stop?" B: 少し先にあります。 Sukoshi saki ni arimasu. "It's a bit ahead."

~からすぐ (kara sugu, "close from")

から(kara) means "from" and すぐ(sugu) means "near."

You can use this phrase when you want to say "the location of A is near something B." For example, "near the station" would be えきからすぐ (eki kara sugu). "Near here" would be ここからすぐ (koko kara sugu) and "near there" would be そこからすぐ (soko kara sugu).

 $\vec{9} < (sugu)$ can be also used about time to mean "soon." The basic meaning of $\vec{9} < (sugu)$ is "no gap or space in terms of time or physical location."

For example:

1. A: えきは、とおいですか。 Eki wa, tōi desu ka. "Is the station far away?" B: えきは、ここからすぐです。 Eki wa, koko kara sugu desu. "It's near from here."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Useful Phrases You Need to Know to Understand Simple Directions.

つぎ**のかどを右にまがってください。左がわにゆうびんきょくがあり**ます**。セ**ブ **ン**イ**レ**ブ**ンは、その少し先で**す。

Tsugi no kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. Hidari-gawa ni yū binkyoku ga arimasu. Sebun-Irebun wa, sono sukoshi saki desu.

"Please turn right at the next corner. There is a post office on the left. The Seven-Eleven is a little further on."

Here are the patterns used in this dialogue to explain simple directions.

Formation:

1) [KADO/any LANDMARK] を右/左にまがってください。 [KADO/any LANDMARK] o migi/hidari ni magatte kudasai. "Turn right/left at [CORNER/any LANDMARK]"

2)[STREET] をまっすぐ行ってください。 [STREET] *o massugu itte kudasai.* "Go straight on [STREET]."

3) 右/左がわに [SOMETHING] があります。 Migi/hidari gawa ni [SOMETHING] ga arimasu. "There is [SOMETHING] on the right/left side."

For example:

1. びょういんを左にまがってください。 Byōin o hidari ni magatte kudasai. "Turn left at the hospital." 2. このみちをまっすぐ行ってください。 Kono michi o massugu itte kudasai. "Go straight on this road."

Useful Expressions Regarding Directions

| Japanese | Romanization | English | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| まっすぐ行く | massugu iku | "go straight" | |
| 左に曲がる | hidari ni magaru | "turn left" | |
| 右に曲がる | migi ni magaru | "turn right" | |
| ふみきりを超える | fumikiri o koeru | "go over the railway crossing" | |
| 橋を渡る | hashi o wataru | "cross the bridge" | |
| ー つぎのかどをみぎに曲が る | tsugi no kado o migi ni magaru | "turn right at the next corner" | |
| 交差点を左に曲がる | kousaten o hidari ni magaru | "turn left at the crossing" | |
| 突き当たりを右に曲がる | tsukiatari o migi ni magaru | "turn right at the end of a path" | |
| 次の信号を左に曲がる | tsugi no shingō o hidari ni magaru | "turn left at the first light" | |
| 左がわに [something]が あ ります | hidari gawa ni [st] ga arimasu | "there is [somthing] on the left side" | |
| 通りの向かい側 | toori no mukai gawa | "across the street" | |
| [something]の少し先 | [something] no sukoshi saki | "just ahead of [something]" | |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. いいですよ。ここをまっすぐ行ってください。右がわにぎんこうがあります。そ のかどを右にまがってください。そこから、すぐです。

li desu yo. Koko o massugu itte kudasai. Migi gawa ni ginkō ga arimasu. Sono kado o migi ni magatte kudasai. Soko kara, sugu desu.

"Sure. Go straight. You'll see a bank on the right hand side, and turn right at the corner of the bank. You'll see the Lawson soon."

Sample Sentences

- 1. つぎのしんごうを左にまがってください。 Tsugi no shingō o hidari ni magatte kudasai. "Turn left at the next traffic light."
- 2. このとおりをまっすぐ行ってください。 Kono tōri o massugu itte kudasai. "Go straight down this street."
- 3. ボーリングじょうは、このとおりの右がわにあります。 Bōringu-jō wa, kono tōri no migi-gawa ni arimasu. "There is a bowling center on the right side of this street."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Top Three Japanese Convenience Stores

The top three convenience store chains in Japan are Lawson, Seven-Eleven, and Family Mart. There are other chains, but together the top three chains hold about 90% of the market share.

I like Lawson because their sweets are good, and I also like Seven-Eleven because they have a large selection of food that is ready to eat.

Useful expression:

1. ファミマ Famima, the abbreviation of Family Mart (ファミリーマート)



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #18 Have You Ever Been to a Japanese Wedding?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight



KANJI

_{1.} たなか: ジョン、こんしゅうのしゅうまつは、何をしますか。また、ジムに

行きますか。

2. ジョン: いえ、こんしゅうまつは、ジムには行きません。土よう日に、友だ

ちのけっこんしきがあります。

たなか: あ、そうですか。

4. ジョン: それから、日よう日は、友だちとバーベキューをします。

5. たなか: いそがしいですね。

6. ジョン: はい、日本のけっこんしきは、初めてです。とても楽しみです。

KANA

1. たなか: ジョン、こんしゅうの しゅうまつは、なにを しますか。また、ジム

にいきますか。

2. ジョン: いえ、こんしゅうまつは、ジムには いきません。どようびに、とも

だちの けっこんしきが あります。

3. たなか: あ、そうですか。

4. ジョン: それから、にちようびは、ともだちと バーベキューを します。

5. たなか: いそがしいですね。

6. ジョン: はい、にほんの けっこんしきは、はじめてです。とても たのしみで

す。

| 1. | TANAKA: | Jon, konshū no shūmatsu wa, nani o shimasbeu ka. Mata, jimu ni |
|----|---------|--|
| | | ikimasu ka.be |

2. Jon, le, konshūmatsu wa, jimu niwa ikimasen. Do-yōbi ni, tomodachi no kekkonshiki ga arimasu.

3. TANAKA: A, sō desu ka.

4. JON: Sorekara, nichi-yōbi wa, tomodachi to bābekyū o shimasu.

5. Tanaka, isogashii desu ne.

6. JON: Hai, nihon no kekkonshiki wa, hajimete desu. Totemo tanoshimi

desu.

ENGLISH

1. TANAKA: John, what are you going to do this weekend? Are you going to the

gym again?

2. JOHN: No, I'm not going to the gym this weekend. I'll attend a wedding of a

friend of mine on Saturday.

3 TANAKA: Oh I see.

4. JOHN: Also I'm going to have a barbecue with my friends on Sunday.

5. TANAKA: You will be busy.

6. JOHN: Oh yes. This is my first time attending a wedding in Japan. I'm

looking forward to that.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|---------|-------------|--|-------------|
| こんしゅう | こんしゅう | konshū | this week | noun |
| しゅうまつ | しゅうまつ | shūmatsu | shūmatsu weekend | |
| こんしゅうまつ | こんしゅうまつ | konshūmatsu | this weekend | noun |
| けっこんしき | けっこんしき | kekkonshiki | wedding | noun |
| バーベキュー | バーベキュー | bābekyū | barbecue | noun |
| たのしみ | たのしみ | tanoshimi | enjoyment, pleasure, tanoshimi looking forward to | |
| いそがしい | いそがしい | isogashii | busy | i-adjective |
| はじめて | はじめて | hajimete | for the first time adver | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| こんしゅうは雨の日が多い。 | しゅうつまつはいつもゴルフにいく。 |
|---|--|
| <i>Konshū wa ame no hi ga ōi.</i> | Shūmatsu wa itsumo gorufu ni iku. |
| We have many rainy days this week. | I go golfing every weekend. |
| こんしゅうまつは旅行にいきます。 | けっこんしきはいつですか。 |
| Konshūmatsu wa ryokō ni ikimasu. | Kekkonshiki wa itsu desu ka. |
| I'm going on a trip this weekend. | When's the wedding? |
| 先週、バーベキューをしました。 Senshū bābekyū o shimashita. We had a barbecue last week. | 来月のアニメの展示会がたのしみです。 Raigetsu no anime no tenjikai ga tanoshimi desu. I'm looking forward to the anime exhibition next month. |
| お父さんはいつも仕事で忙しいです。 | 日本ははじめてですか。 |
| <i>O-tō-san wa itsumo shigoto de isogashii desu.</i> | Nihon wa hajimete desu ka. |
| My dad is always busy with work. | Is this your first time in Japan? |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

はじめてです (hajimete desu, "It's my first time.")

はじめて (hajimete) means "first time" and です(desu) is a copula.

When you want to express that you're doing something for the first time you say はじめてです (hajimete desu) if it's clear what you are talking about from the context.

For example:

1. A: 日本ははじめてですか。
Nihon wa hajimete desu ka.
"Is it your first time visiting Japan?"
B: はい。はじめてです。
Hai. Hajimete desu.
"Yes. It's my first time."

たのしみです (tanoshimi desu, "I'm looking forward to it.")

たのしみ (tanoshimi) is a noun meaning "enjoyment" or "pleasure" and when it's followed by です (desu), it makes a set phrase meaning "I'm looking forward to it."

In the context of talking about something you can say たのしみです (tanoshimi desu) to express that you're looking forward to it without repeating what you're looking forward to.

For example:

1. A: らいしゅう、にほんに行きます。 Raishū, nihon ni ikimasu. "I'm going to Japan next week." B: はじめてですか。 Hajimete desu ka. "Is it your first time?" A: はい。たのしみです。 Hai. Tanoshimi desu. "Yes. I'm looking forward to it."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Someone What He or She is Going to do at a Certain Time, and Answering the Question ジョン、こんしゅうのしゅうまつは、何をしますか。また、ジムに行きますか。

ジョン、こんしゅうのしゅうまつは、何をしますか。また、ジムに行きますか。 Jon, konshū no shūmatsu wa, nani o shimasu ka. Mata, jimu ni ikimasu ka. "John, what are you going to do this weekend? Are you going to the gym again?"

Here's the sentence pattern to ask someone what he or she is going to do at a certain time, and how to answer the question.

Formation

Question:

[Certain TIME] は何をしますか。 [Certain TIME] wa nani o shimasu ka. "What are you going to do at [TIME]?"

Answer:

[Certain TIME] は [SOMETHING] をします。 [Certain TIME] wa [SOMETHING] o shimasu. "I'm going to do something at/on [TIME]."

In this formation, the time is the topic of the sentence and therefore is marked by the topic marking particle, $(\exists (wa))$. Then the listener can understand that you want to talk about a certain time, such as the next holiday, weekend, or vacation.

For example:

1. こんしゅうのどよう日は、なにをしますか。 Konshū no do-yōbi wa, nani o shimasu ka. "What are you going to do this Saturday?"

(Note: あなたは (Anata wa) is dropped from this question sentence, as it's already understood that you are the one being asked.)

The response:

1. こんしゅうのどよう日は、バーベキューをします。 Konshū no do-yōbi wa, bābekyū o shimasu. "I'm going to have a barbecue this Saturday."

(Note:

わたしは (*Watashi wa*) is dropped from this sentence, as it's clear that the subject is わたし (*watashi,* "I" here).

| Japanese | Romaji | English |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| こんしゅうのしゅうまつ | konshū no shūmatsu | "this weekend" |
| こんしゅうまつ | konshūmatsu | "this weekend" |
| らいしゅうのしゅうまつ | raishū no shūmatsu | "next weekend" |
| らいしゅうまつ | raishūmatsu | "next weekend" |
| こんどの日よう日 | kondo no nichi-yōbi | "next Sunday" |
| 金よう日の夜 | kin-yōbi no yoru | "Friday night" |
| 夏休み | natsuyasumi | "summer vacation" |
| 今年の夏休み | kotoshi no natsuyasumi | "summer vacation this year" |
| クリスマスきゅうか | Kurisumasu ky ū ka | "Christmas holidays" |
| こんどの休み | kondo no yasumi | "next holiday" |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. それから、日よう日は、友だちとバーベキューをします。 Sorekara, nichi-yōbi wa, tomodachi to bābekyū o shimasu. "Also I'm going to have a barbecue with my friends on Sunday."

Sample Sentences

1. 夏休みは、何をしますか。

Natsuyasumi wa, nani o shimasu ka.
"What are you going to do during summer vacation?"

- 2. こんどの日よう日は、友だちとテニスをします。 Kondo no nichi-yōbi wa, tomodachi to tenisu o shimasu. "I'm going to play tennis with my friend next Sunday."
- 3. こんしゅうの金よう日は、わたしのいえで、パーティをします。 Konshū no kin-yōbi wa, watashi no ie de, pātī o shimasu. "I'm going to have a party at my place this Friday night."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Wedding Ceremonies in Japan

There are four types of Japanese weddings: Shinto, Christian, Buddhist, and non-religious civil weddings. Even if people do a Shinto- or Christian-style wedding, it's common to hold the ceremony at a hotel or ceremony hall rather than at a shrine or church. Many hotels and halls have Shinto or Christian-type facilities inside.

The Shinto style is a more traditional wedding, but recently many people have been holding Christian-style weddings. Non-religious and civil weddings are becoming more popular too.

Useful expression:

1. 婚活 konkatsu "looking for a husband or wife"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #19 Exchanging Your American Dollars for Japanese Yen

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、ドルを円にりょうがえしてもらえますか。

2. 店員: はい。いくら、りょうがえしますか。

3. デービッド: きょうのレートはいくらですか。

4. 店員: 1ドル95円50せんです。てすうりょうこみです。

5. デービッド: じゃ、300ドル、おねがいします。

6. 店員: かしこまりました。(間)はい、29550円です。

7. デービッド: この 1万円さつを千円さつにりょうがえしてもらえますか。

KANA

ューデービッド: すみません、ドルを えんに りょうがえ して もらえますか。

2. てんいん: はい。いくら、りょうがえしますか。

3. デービッド: きょうの レートは いくらですか。

4. てんいん: いちドル きゅうじゅうごえん ごじゅっせんです。てすうりょうこみ

です。

5. デービッド: じゃ、さんびゃくドル、おねがいします。

6. てんいん: かしこまりました。 (ま) はい、にまんきゅうせんごひゃくごじゅ

うえんです。

7. デービッド: この いちまんえんさつを せんえんさつに りょうがえ して もらえますか。

ROMANIZATION

1. DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, doru o en ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka.

_{2.} TENIN: Hai. Ikura, ryōgae shimasu ka.

3. DĒBIDDO: Kyō no rēto wa ikura desu ka.

_{4.} TENIN: Ichi-doru kyū-jū go-en go-jussen desu. Tesūryō komi desu.

5. DĒBIDDO: Ja, san-byaku-doru, onegai shimasu.

6. TENIN: Kashikomarimashita. (Ma) Hai, ni-man-kyū-sen go-hyaku go-jū en

desu.

DĒBIDDO: Kono ichi-man-en satsu o sen-en satsu ni ryōgae shite moraemasu

ka.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Excuse me, but can you exchange dollars into yen?

2. CLERK: Sure. How much are you going to exchange?

3. DAVID: How much is today's rate?

4. CLERK: It's 95.50 yen per dollar. That includes the fee.

DAVID: Then I'd like to exchange 300 dollars.

Sure. (interval) Here is 29,550 yen. CLERK:

Can you change this 10,000 yen bill into 1,000 yen bills? DAVID:

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | Romaji English | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------------------------|------|
| りょうがえ | りょうがえ | ryōgae | ryōgae exchange | |
| ドル | ドル | doru | doru dollar | |
| 円 | えん | en | en yen | |
| いくら | いくら | ikura | how much | noun |
| レート | レート | rēto | rate | noun |
| てすうりょう | てすうりょう | tesūryō | fee, commission charge | noun |
| | こみ | komi | included | noun |
| せん | せん | sen | one hundredth of a yen | noun |
| さつ | さつ | satsu | bill | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

せん円を100円10まいにりょうがえしても らえますか。

Sen-en o hyaku-en jū-mai ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka.

Could you exchange 1,000 yen to ten 100 yen coins?

オーストラリアドルはいくらですか? Ōsutoraria doru wa ikura desu ka.

How much is the Australian dollar?

| 1ドルは、何円ですか。 | おつりはいくらですか。 |
|--|---|
| Ichi-doru wa nan-en desu ka. | <i>Otsuri wa ikura desu ka.</i> |
| How much yen is it to one dollar? | How much is the change? |
| 今日のレートはいくらですか。 | てすうりょうこみで5せん円です。 |
| <i>Kyō no rēto wa ikura desu ka.</i> | Tesūryō komi de go-sen-en desu. |
| How much is today's rate? | Including the commission charge, it'll be five thousand yen. |
| ぜいこみで1080円です。 Zei-komi de sen-hachi-jū-en desu. Including tax, it'll be one thousand and eighty yen. | 今日のレートは1ユーロ122円24せんです。 <i>Kyō no rēto wa ichi-Yūro hyaku ni-jū ni-en ni-jū yon-sen desu.</i> The today's exchange rate is 122.22 yen to the euro. |

1000円さつを500円だま2まいにかえてもらえますか。

Sen-en satsu o go-hyaku-en dama ni-mai ni kaete moraemasu ka?

Can you exchange a 1000 yen bill into two 500 yen coins?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

98円50せん (*kyū-jū-hachi-en go-sen*, "98.5 yen")

円 (en) means "yen," and せん(sen) means "one-hundredth of a yen."

The unit of $\forall \lambda(sen)$ is only used for the exchange rate. For prices, the unit of $\forall \lambda(sen)$ is not used, only $\square(en)$.

For example:

1. A: 1 ドルはいくらですか。
Ichi-doru wa ikura desu ka.
"How many yen to a dollar?"
B: 98円50せんです。
Kyū-jū hachi-en go-jussen desu.
"It's 98.50 yen."

てすうりょうこみ (tesūryō-komi, "including fees, including commission")

てすうりょう (tesūryō) means "fees" and こみ (komi) means "including." When こみ (komi) follows a noun, it means "including (noun)."

When you get services from a bank, securities company or travel agency, you will need to pay fees for their service, which is called てすうりょう (tesūryō). If they tell you how much you need to pay in total including the fees, they will say てすうりょうこみ (tesūryō-komi) meaning "including fees."

For example:

1. A: その価格は、てすうりょうこみですか。
Sono kakaku wa, tesūryō-komi desu ka.
"Is the commission included in this price?
B: てすうりょうは、べつです。
Tesūryō wa, betsu desu.
"Commission will be charged separately."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking to Exchange Money すみません、ドルを円にりょうがえしてもらえますか。
Sumimasen, doru o en ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka.
"Excuse me, but can you exchange dollars into yen?"

When you ask to exchange money, you can use the sentence structure ~てもらえますか (-te moraemasu ka) which is the expression to ask someone to do something politely covered in Lesson 13.

Formation

[currency1] を [currency 2] に両替してもらえますか。 [currency1] o [currency 2] ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka. "Can you exchange [currency1] to [currency 2]?"

Currency を/o Currency に/ni ~て/- す/ moraema か/ka su

| 円/en | を/o | アメリカ ドル Amerika doru | l⊂/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 円/en | を/o | ユーロ/ yūro | l⊂/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraem asu | か/ ka |
| 円/en | を/o | ポンド/ pondo | l⊂/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か/ ka |
| ウォン/ won | を/o | 円/ en | l⊂/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か/ ka |
| オースト ラリアド ル Ōsutorari a doru | を/o | 円/ en | l⊂/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か/ ka |

The verb 両替する (*ryōgae suru*) can also be used when you want to break certain notes, such as changing a 10,000 yen bill to ten 1000-yen bills.

Formation

[Bill/Coin 1] を [Bill/Coin 2] に両替してもらえますか。 [Bill/Coin 1] o [Bill/Coin 2] *ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka*. "Can you change [Bill/Coin 1] to [Bill/Coin 2]?"

| Bill/Coin 1 | を/0 | Bill/Coin 2 | (Z/ni | ~て/- te | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |
|----------------|-----|----------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | 34 | |

| | | | , | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1万円さ つ/ichi- man-en satsu | を/o | 千円さ つ/ sen- en satsu | (C/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |
| 千円さ つ/ sen- en satsu | を/o | 100円 玉/ hyaku-en dama | lZ/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |
| 円/en | を/o | 100円 玉/ hyaku-en dama | lこ/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |
| 1万円さ つichi- man-en satsu | を/o | 五千円さ つ/ go- sen-en satsu | (こ/ni | りょうが えして/ ryōgae shite | もらえま す/ moraema su | か / ka |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. この1万円さつを千円さつにりょうがえしてもらえますか。 Kono ichi-man-en satsu o sen-en satsu ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka. "Can you change this 10,000 yen bill into 1000 yen bills?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. シンガポールドルを円にりょうがえしてもらえますか。 Shingapōru doru o en ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka. "Can you change Singapore dollars into yen?"
- 2. 一万円さつを、千円札9まいと100円玉10まいにりょうがえしてもらえますか。 Ichi-man-en satsu o, sen-en satsu kyū-mai to, hyaku-en dama jū-mai ni ryōgae shite moraemasu ka.
 - "Can you change a 10,000 bill into nine 1,000-yen bills and ten 100-yen coins?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Exchanging Money in Japan

Currency exchanges are not so common in Japan, and even in Tokyo you may have to search for one, so it's more convenient to exchange money at the airport or bank. When Japanese people hear the word 両替 (*ryōgae*), they may not be sure if you mean "currency exchange" or just "changing money." When you need to be clear you can say 外貨両替 (*gaika ryōgae*) adding 外貨 (*gaika*) meaning "foreign currency" to *両替(ryōgae*).

Useful expression:

1. 外貨両替 gaika ryōgae "currency exchange"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #20 Where Can You Find the Sneakers in a Japanese Department Store?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、本屋は、何かいですか。

2. 店員: 本屋は、8かいです。

3. デービッド: あ、それから、くつ屋は、何かいにありますか。

4. 店員: どんなくつですか?

5. デービッド: スニーカーです。

6. 店員: スニーカーは、7かいのスポーツようひんうりばにございます。

7. デービッド: ありがとうございます。エレベーターはありますか。

8. 店員: はい、そちらのエスカレーターの右がわにございます。

KANA

1. デービッド: すみません、ほんやは、なんかいですか。

2. てんいん: ほんやは、はちかいです。

3. デービッド: あ、それから、くつやは、なんかいに ありますか。

4. てんいん: どんなくつですか?

5. デービッド: スニーカーです。

6. てんいん: スニーカーは、ななかいの スポーツ ようひん うりばに ございます。

- 7. デービッド: ありがとうございます。エレベーターは ありますか。
- 8. てんいん: はい、そちらの エスカレーターの みぎがわに ございます。

ROMANIZATION

DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, hon'ya wa, nan-kai desu ka.

2. TENIN: Hon'ya wa, hachi-kai desu.

3. DĒBIDDO: A, sorekara, kutsu-ya wa, nan-kai ni arimasu ka.

4. TENIN: Donna kutsu desu ka?

5. DĒBIDDO: Sunīkā desu.

6. TENIN: Sunīkā wa, nana-kai no supōtsu yōhin uriba ni gozaimasu.

7. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimasu. Erebētā wa arimasu ka.

8. TENIN: Hai, sochira no esukarētā no migi-gawa ni gozaimasu.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Excuse me. Can you tell me which floor the book store is on?

SHOP STAFF: The book store is on the 8th floor.

3. DAVID: Oh, and which floor is the shoe shop on, please?

4. SHOP STAFF: What kind of shoes are you looking for?

5. DAVID: Sneakers.

6. SHOP STAFF: Sneakers are in the sports goods shop on the 7th floor.

7. DAVID: Thank you very much. Is there an elevator?

8. SHOP STAFF: Yes, the elevators are to the right of the escalator over there.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|---------|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| 本屋 | ほんや | hon'ya | bookstore | noun |
| どんな | どんな | donna | what kind | interrogative word |
| くつ | くつ | kutsu | shoes, footwear | noun |
| スニーカー | スニーカー | sunīkā | sneaker | noun |
| スポーツ | スポーツ | supōtsu | sports | noun |
| ようひん | ようひん` | yōhin | goods, stuff | noun |
| うりば | うりば | uriba | place where things are sold, sales floor, counter (in shop) | noun |
| エレベーター | エレベーター | erebētā | elevator | noun |
| エスカレーター | エスカレーター | esukarētā | escalator | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| 3番通りには有名な本屋があります。 San-bandōri ni wa yūmei na hon'ya ga arimasu. There is a famous bookstore on 3rd Avenue. | 本屋のにおいが大好きだ。 Hon'ya no nioi ga daisuki da. I love the smell of book stores. |
|--|---|
| 今、本屋にいます。 | どんな映画がすきですか。 |
| Ima, hon'ya ni imasu. | Donna eiga ga suki desu ka. |
| I'm at the bookstore now. | What kind of movies do you like? |
| このくつをください。 | スニーカーのひもがほどけていますよ。 |
| Kono kutsu o kudasai. | Sunīkā no himo ga hodokete imasu yo. |
| I'll take these shoes. | Your sneakers are untied. |
| 私はスポーツが大好きです。 | ここはベビー用品がたくさんあります。 |
| Watashi wa supōtsu ga daisuki desu. | Koko wa bebī yōhin ga takusan arimasu. |
| I love sports. | They have lots of baby stuff here. |
| おかしうりばにはこどもがたくさんいる。 O-kashi uriba ni wa kodomo ga takusan iru. There are many children in the area that sells snacks. | そのエレベーターは壊れています。ですから階段を使わなければいけません。 Sono erebētā wa kowarete imasu. Desu kara kaidan o tsukawanakereba ikemasen. The elevator is broken, so you must use the stairs. |
| エレベーターで5かいにいく。 Erebētā de go-kai ni iku. I'll use the elevator to go to the fifth floor. | エスカレーターを使います。 Esukarētā o tsukaimasu. I'll use the escalator. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ございます (gozaimasu, "polite form of the copula da")

ございます (gozaimasu) is a polite version of the verb meaning "to exist" or "to be" for something inanimate.

This expression is often used by hotel staff, restaurant workers, and shop clerks to speak very politely to their guests or customers.

For example:

A: ATM*は、どこですか。 Ētīemu wa, doko desu ka.* "Where is the ATM?" B: エレベータの右がわにございます。 *Erebēta no migi-gawa ni gozaimasu.* "It's to the right of the elevator."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Which Floor Something Is On すみません、本屋は、何かいですか。
Sumimasen, hon'ya wa, nan-kai desu ka.
"Excuse me. Can you tell me which floor the book store is on?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask which floors something is on.

- 1. First, let's review how to ask about the location of something. The first is a generic way to ask about the whereabouts of something or someone, while the second is limited to use inside a building with more than one floor. Please note that the thing you want to locate comes first and is marked by the topic particle は (wa), and is then followed by the set phrase どこですか (doko desu ka) or 何かいですか (nan-kai desu ka).
- 2. Here, you can replace どこ(doko) with 何かい (nan-kai, "which floor") when you want to ask which floor something is on.

Formation

A. [something] はどこですか。 [something] wa doko desu ka? "Where is [something]?"

B. [something] は何かいですか。 [something] wa nan kai desu ka? "Which floor is [something] on?"

For example:

1. お手洗いはどこですか? Otearai wa doko desu ka? "Where is the bathroom?" 2. あなたのオフィスは何かいですか? Anata no ofisu wa nan kai desu ka?

"Which floor is your office on?"

You can also use another formation to ask which floor something is on which uses a verb, arimasu, meaning "existence" for inanimate things.

Formation

[something] は何かいにありますか。 [something] *wa nan-kai ni arimasu ka*. "Which floor is [something] on?"

 $I\overline{c}(ni)$: location marking particle, equivalent to "on" in this case.

あります(arimasu): "to exist (something inanimate)"

D(ka): question marking particle

For example:

- 1. しょくひんうりばは、何かいにありますか。 Shokuhin uriba wa, nan-kai ni arimasu ka. "Which floor is the food section on?"
- 2. ふじんふくは、何かいにありますか。 Fujin fuku wa, nan-kai ni arimasu ka. "Which floor are women's clothes on?"

Floors of a Building

~かい (-kai) is a counter for floors of a building.

| Rōmaji | Kanji |
|--------|-------|
| i-kkai | 一かい |
| ni-kai | 二かい |

| san-kai or san-gai | 三かい・がい |
|----------------------|--------|
| yon-kai | 四かい |
| go-kai | 五かい |
| ro-kkai | 六かい |
| nana-kai | 七かい |
| hachi-kai or ha-kkai | 八かい |
| kyū-kai | 九かい |
| ju-kkai | 十かい |
| jū i-kkai | 十一かい |
| jū ni-kai | 十二かい |
| chika i-kkai | 地下一かい |
| nan-kai or nan-gai | 何かい・がい |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. あ、それから、くつ屋は、何かいにありますか。 A, sorekara, kutsu-ya wa, nan-kai ni arimasu ka. "Oh, and which floor is the shoe shop on, please?"

Sample Sentences

1. レストランは、何かいですか。 Resutoran wa nan-kai desu ka. "Which floor is the restaurant on?" 2. しんしふくは、何かいにありますか。 Shinshi-fuku wa, nan-kai ni arimasu ka. "Which floor are men's clothes on?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Shutter Streets

Recently more sellers tend to have their shops in big supermarkets or in a mall rather than having their own shops on a street. There used to be shopping streets near stations, with lots of various small shops along the street. But larger malls or supermarkets have opened lately, and the small shops nearby have been forced to close. You can find a lot of streets where many shops and businesses are closed. These are called シャッター街 (shatta-gai) which literally means "shutter street."

Useful expression:

1. シャッター街 shattā-gai

"street where many shops and businesses are closed due to an economic slump"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #21 Make Sure To Eat Your Japanese Vegetables!

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
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KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、じゃがいもと きゅうりは どこにありますか。

2. 店員: はい、やさいうりばにございます。こちらへどうぞ。

3. デービッド: ありがとうございます。

4. 店員: こちらです。じゃがいもは、3こで100円です。それから、きゅうり

はあちらにございます。5本で100円です。

5. デービッド: きゅうりは、2本でいくらですか。

店員: 1本25円です。ですから、2本で50円です。

7. デービッド: わかりました。

KANA

JAPANESEPO D101.COM

1. デービッド: すみません、じゃがいもと きゅうりは どこに ありますか。

はい、やさいうりばに ございます。こちらへ どうぞ。 2. てんいん:

3. デービッド: ありがとうございます。

こちらです。じゃがいもは、さんこで ひゃくえんです。それから、 4. **てんいん**:

きゅうりは あちらに ございます。ごほんで ひゃくえんです。

5. デービッド: きゅうりは、にほんで いくらですか。

6 てんいん: いっぽん にじゅうごえんです。ですから、にほんで ごじゅうえんで

す。

7. デービッド: わかりました。

ROMANIZATION

DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, jagaimo to kyūri wa doko ni arimasu ka.

TENIN: Hai, yasai uriba ni gozaimasu. Kochira e dōzo.

3. DĒBIDDO: Arigatō gozaimasu.

4. TENIN: Kochira desu. Jagaimo wa, san-ko de hyaku-en desu. Sorekara,

kyūri wa achira ni gozaimasu. Go-hon de hyaku-en desu.

5. DĒBIDDO: Kyūri wa, ni-hon de ikura desu ka.

TENIN: I-ppon ni-jūgo-en desu. Desu kara, ni-hon de go-jū-en desu.

7 DĒBIDDO: Wakarimashita.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Excuse me, where are potatoes and cucumbers?

2. SHOP STAFF: They are in the vegetable section. Please come this way.

3. DAVID: Thank you very much.

4. SHOP STAFF: Here they are. The potatoes are 100 yen for three. The cucumbers

are over there, at 100 yen for five.

5. DAVID: How much are two cucumbers?

6. SHOP STAFF: It is 25 yen for one, so 50 yen for two.

7. DAVID: OK.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|---------|---|---------|
| じゃがいも | ジャガイモ | jagaimo | potato | noun |
| きゅうり | キュウリ | kyūri | cucumber | noun |
| やさい | やさい | yasai | vegetable | noun |
| うりば | うりば | uriba | place where things are sold, sales floor, counter (in shop) | noun |
| うります | うります | urimasu | to sell; V1 | |
| だけ | だけ | dake | only, just | adverb |
| 本 | ほん | hon | book, counter for long and thin objects | noun |
| Z | Ē | ko | counter for articles | counter |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

じゃがいもをゆでて、つぶします。 Jagaimo o yudete tsubushimasu.

Boil the potatoes and smash them.

きゅうりを六本買いました。 Kyūri o roppon kaimashita.

I bought six cucumbers.

| きゅうりは、夏の野菜です。 | 私の子供はやさいがきらいです。 |
|--|--|
| <i>Kyūri wa, natsu no yasai desu.</i> | <i>Watashi no kodomo wa yasai ga kirai desu.</i> |
| Cucumber is a summer vegetable. | My child hates vegetables. |
| おかしうりばにはこどもがたくさんいる。 O-kashi uriba ni wa kodomo ga takusan iru. There are many children in the area that sells snacks. | 10円だけ、かしてください。 Jū-en dake, kashite kudasai. Could you lend me just 10 yen? |
| チューリップが五本、咲きました。 | たまごが三こあります。 |
| <i>Chūrippu ga go-hon, sakimashita.</i> | Tamago ga san-ko arimasu. |
| Five tulips bloomed. | There are three eggs. |

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

うりば (uriba, "sales floor")

The うり (*uri*) in うりば (*uriba*) comes from a verb meaning "to sell" and ば (*ba*) means a noun meaning "a place." So うりば (*uriba*) literally means "selling place."

When it's used together with a specific item such as やさい (yasai) meaning "vegetable" as in やさいうりば (yasai-uriba), it means a sales floor for vegetables, or vegetable section. The phrase "a specific item + うりば (uriba)" means a sales floor or section for that specific item.

For example:

1. A:さかなうりばは、どこですか。 Sakana-uriba wa, doko desu ka. "Where is the fish section?" B:こちらへどうぞ。 Kochira e dōzo. "Please come this way."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking a Price for a Specific Amount of Something こちらです。じゃがいもは、3こで100円です。それから、きゅうりはあちらにございます。5本で100円です。

こちらです。じゃがいもは、3こで100円です。それから、き**ゅうりはあちらにござ** います。**5本で100円で**す。

Kochira desu. Jagaimo wa, san-ko de hyaku-en desu. Sorekara, kyūri wa achira ni gozaimasu. Go-hon de hyaku-en desu.

"Here they are. The potatoes are three for 100 yen. The cucumbers are over there, five for 100 yen."

1. How to ask the price-[A] はいくらですか。([A] wa ikura desu ka.)

To ask the price of something, we use the question word $U \leq 5$ (ikura), meaning "how much."

Formation

| Topic Particle | "How Much" | Copula | Question Particle | Translation |
|----------------|------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|
| l‡ | いくら | です | か | "How much is |
| wa | ikura | desu | ka | [A]?" |

[A] はいくらですか。([A] wa ikura desu ka.) → "How much is [A]?"

* In this pattern, A = the item you want to know the price of

For example:

- 1. これは いくらですか。 Kore wa ikura desu ka. "How much is it?"
- 2. 1ユーロはいくらですか。 *Ichi-yūro wa ikura desu ka.*"How much is one euro?"
- 3. ハンバーガー はいくらです か。 Hanbāgā wa ikura desu ka. "How much is a hamburger?"

2. Asking the price of a specific amount of something

To ask the price of a specific amount of something, you add a phrase "[a specific number + counter] + $\overline{C}(de)$ " which means "for [the number]."

More details about the counters are listed below.

Formation

[A] は [number + counter] でいくらですか。 [A] wa [number + counter] de ikura desu ka. "How much is [A] for [number]."

For example:

- 1. たまごは、10こで300円です。 Tamago wa, ju-kko de san-byaku-en desu. "It's 300 yen for ten eggs."
- 2. にんじんは、5本で200円です。 Ninjin wa, go-hon de ni-hyaku-en desu. "It's 200 yen for five carrots."

Note: When you say how much one of something is, you don't need the particle \overline{C} (de).

1. たまごは、1 こ、30円です。 Tamago wa, i-kko, san-jū-en desu. "It's 30 yen for one egg."

3. Counters

In Japanese, you use special counters when you count objects. The counter used depends on the shape or characteristic of the object.

In this lesson, you'll learn about three basic counters- \subset (*ko*)、(Eh)(*hon*)、and mai Eh(*mai*), as well as general counter O(*tsu*) that we can use to count anything.

~こ ko ~ほん hon ~まい mai ~つ tsu

| small/round objects | long objects | flat objects | general objects |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| —こ | ーぽん | 一まい | ーフ |
| i-kko | i-ppon | ichi-mai | hitotsu |
| ニこ | 二ほん | 二まい | 二つ |
| ni-ko | ni-hon | ni-mai | futatsu |
| 三こ | 三ぽん | 三まい | 三つ |
| san-ko | san-bon | san-mai | mittsu |
| 四こ | 四ほん | 四まい | 四つ |
| yon-ko | yon-hon | yon-mai | yottsu |
| 五こ | 五ほん | 五まい | 五つ |
| go-ko | go-hon | go-mai | itsutsu |
| 六こ | 六ぽん | 六まい | 六つ |
| ro-kko | ro-ppon | roku-mai | muttsu |
| 七こ | 七ほん | 七まい | 七つ |
| nana-ko | nana-hon | nana-mai | nanatsu |
| ハこ | 八ほん/八ぽん | 八まい | ハつ |
| hachi-ko | hachi-hon/ha-ppon | hachi-mai | yattsu |
| 九こ | 九ほん | 九まい | 九つ |
| kyū-ko | kyū-hon | kyū-mai | kokonotsu |
| ナこ | 十ぽん | 十まい | + |
| ju-kko | ju-ppon | jū-mai | tō |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. きゅうりは、2本でいくらですか。 Kyūri wa, ni-hon de ikura desu ka. "How much for two cucumbers?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. オレンジは、4個でいくらですか。 Orenji wa, yon-ko de ikura desu ka. "How much for four oranges?"
- 2. この皿は、3枚で1000円です。 Kono sara wa, san-mai de sen-en desu. "It's 1000 yen for three of this plate."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Vegetable Sections in Japanese Supermarkets

It's said that the vegetable section is located near the entrance in most supermarkets. Do you know why?

Apparently it's because vegetables are very colorful and look fresh. So when customers see the vegetable section first, they get the impression that it's the same with other things in the shop, which makes them want to buy more.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #22 This Japanese Hot Pepper is Delicious!

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- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
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- 7 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. 田中: ルーシーさん、てんぷらそばは、どうですか。

2. ルーシー: おいしいです。

3. 田中: よかったです。ルーシーさんは、からいものが好きですか。

4. ルーシー: はい、大すきです。

5. 田中: じゃ、七味とうがらしがいいですよ。少しかけてください。

6. ルーシー: あ、はい。(間)あ、からいです。おいしいです。

7. 田中: よかったですね。

8. ルーシー: あれ?この七味とうがらし、もうありません。

9. 田中: あたらしいものをもらいますか。

10. ルーシー: はい。(店員さんに言う) すみません、あたらしい七味とうがらし

をもらえますか。

KANA

1. たなか: ルーシーさん、てんぷらそばは、どうですか。

2. ルーシー: おいしいです。

3. たなか: よかったです。ルーシーさんは、からいものがすきですか。

4. ルーシー: はい、だいすきです。

5. たなか: じゃ、しちみとうがらしが いいですよ。すこし かけて ください。

6. ルーシー: あ、はい。 (ま) あ、からいです。おいしいです。

7. たなか: よかったですね。

8. ルーシー: あれ?この しちみとうがらし、もう ありません。

9. たなか: あたらしいものを もらいますか。

10. ルーシー: はい。 (てんいんさんに いう) すみません、あたらしい しちみとう

がらしを もらえますか。

ROMANIZATION

TANAKA: Rūshī-san, tenpurasoba wa, dō desu ka.

2 RŪSHĪ: Oishii desu.

3. TANAKA: Yokatta desu. Rūshī-san wa, karai mono ga suki desu ka.

4. RŪSHĪ: Hai, daisuki desu.

5. TANAKA: Ja, shichimi tōgarashi ga ii desu yo. Sukoshi kakete kudasai.

6. RŪSHĪ: A, hai. (Ma) A, karai desu. Oishii desu.

7. TANAKA: Yokatta desu ne.

8. RŪSHĪ: Are? Kono shichimi tōgarashi, mō arimasen.

TANAKA: Atarashii mono o moraimasu ka.

10. RŪSHĪ: Hai. (Tenin-san ni iu) Sumimasen, atarashii shichimi tōgarashi o

moraemasu ka.

ENGLISH

TANAKA: Lucy-san, how's your Tempura soba?

LUCY: It is very good.

3. TANAKA: Good. Do you like spicy foods, Lucy-san?

4. LUCY: Yes, I like them very much.

5. TAKANA: Then you'd like the Shichimi Togarashi. Please sprinkle a little on.

6. LUCY: Oh, OK. Yes, it's spicy. Tastes good.

7. TANAKA: That's great.

8. LUCY: Oh, there is no more Shichimi Togarashi in here.

9. TANAKA: Would you like to have a new one?

10. LUCY: Yes. (to a restaurant staff member) Excuse me. Can you get me a

new Shichimi Togarashi?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji Kana Romaji English Class | Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|
|---------------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|

| てんぷら | てんぷら | tenpura | tempura, Japanese deep- fried food | noun |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| そば | そば | soba | soba, buckwheat noodles | noun |
| おいしい | おいしい | oishii | delicious | i-adjective, adjecti |
| からい | からい | karai | spicy | i-adjective |
| もの | もの | mono | thing, object | |
| 七味とうがらし | しちみとうがら し | shichimi tōgarashi | a mixture of red pepper and other spices | noun |
| かけます | かけます | kakemasu | to sprinkle (masu-form); V2 | verb |
| もう | もう | mō | already | adverb |
| あたらしい | あたらしい | atarashii | new | i-adjective |
| もらいます | もらいます | moraimasu | to receive, to get (masu- form); V1 | verb |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| てんぷらは日本の料理です。 | そばが食べたいです。 |
|---|---|
| <i>Tenpura wa nihon no ryōri desu.</i> | Soba ga tabetai desu. |
| Tempura is a Japanese dish. | I want to eat buckwheat noodles. |
| イギリスのクッキーはおいしい。 <i>Igirisu no kukkī wa oishii.</i> British cookies are delicious. | これは、からいですか。 Kore wa karai desu ka. Is this spicy? |

| これ、つまらないものですが・・・ | そばに、七味とうがらしをかけてください。 |
|--|--|
| Kore, tsumaranai mono desu ga | Soba ni shichimi tōgarashi o kakete kudasai. |
| This is a little something (gift) for you. | Please sprinkle seven flavor chili pepper on soba. |
| こしょうを少しかけてください。 | もう、終わりました。 |
| <i>Koshō o sukoshi kakete kudasai.</i> | <i>Mō, owarimashita.</i> |
| Please sprinkle a little pepper on top. | I already finished. |
| もう8じです。うちにかえりませんか。 | これはあたらしいヘリコプターの写真です。 |
| Mō hachi-ji desu. Uchi ni kaerimasen ka. | <i>Kore wa atarashii herikoputā no shashin desu.</i> |
| It's already 8. Shouldn't we go back home? | Here's a photo of the new photocopier. |

妻からPSPをもらいました。

Tsuma kara PīEsuPī o moraimashita.

I got a PSP (Playstation Portable) from my wife.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

どうですか。(Dō desu ka, "What do you think about it?, How is it?")

どう (dō) is a question, which is equivalent to "how" in English. So どうですか (Dō desu ka) means literally "How is it?"

You can use it in the structure of [Something] +はどうですか (wa dō desu ka) to ask how something is.

This expression can be used to make a suggestion. For example, when you and your friend are going to lunch, and you are talking about where to go, you can say ピザはどうですか。 ($Piza~wa~d\bar{o}~desu~ka$) to ask "How about pizza?"

For example:

1. A: しごとはどうですか。 Shigoto wa dō desu ka. "How is work?" B: いそがしいです。 Isogashii desu. "It's busy."

よかったですね。(Yokatta desu ne, "That's great," "Lucky you.")

よかった (yokatta) is the past tense of よい (yoi), which is an adjective meaning "good" and です (desu) is added to make the phrase polite. (ne) is an ending particle used to make a tag question.

When someone tells you news which is good for that person or someone else and you're happy to hear it, you can use this phrase to say "that's great" or "lucky you."

For example:

1. A: ぐあいは、どうですか。
Guai wa, dō desu ka.
"How are you feeling?"
B: はい、もうだいじょうぶです。
Hai, mō daijōbu desu.
"I'm okay now."
A: よかったですね。
Yokatta desu ne.
"That's great."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Restaurant Staff to Get You Something you Need

はい。(店員さんに言う) すみません、あたらしい七味とうがらしをもらえますか。

Hai. (Ten'in-san ni iu) Sumimasen, atarashii shichimi tōgarashi o moraemasu ka. "Yes. Excuse me. Can you get me some more Shichimi Togarashi?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to politely ask someone to get you something you need.

Formation

Formation

[something] をもらえますか。 [something] *o moraemasu ka.* "Can I have [something]?"

もらえます (*moraemasu*): the potential form of a verb もらう (*morau*), meaning "can receive."

For example:

- 1. メニューをもらえますか。 Menū o moraemasu ka. "Can I have a menu?"
- 2. レシートをもらえますか。 Reshīto o moraemasu ka. "Can I have the receipt?"
- 3. すみません。おはしをもらえますか。 Sumimasen. O-hashi o moraemasu ka. "Excuse me. Can I have chopsticks?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. すみません、水をもらえますか。 Sumimasen, mizu o moraemasu ka. "Excuse me, can I have water, please?"
- 2. お皿をもらえますか。 O-sara o moraemasu ka. "Can I have a plate?"
- 3. 飲みもののメニューをもらえますか。 Nomimono no menū o moraemasu ka. "Can I have a drink menu?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

七味とうがらし, (shichimi tōgarashi) A Common Japanese Spice

七味とうがらし (shichimi tōgarashi) is a common Japanese spice mixture with chilli pepper as the main ingredient and six other ingredients. There are seven different spices in total, that's why it's called "seven flavor chili pepper." It's commonly used on soba, udon, or yakitori, which is Japanese style grilled chicken.

I've heard that there are some shops where you can select which spices you want, and order your own original spice mixture made with just the spices you like.



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #23 What's Wrong With Your Japanese Curry?

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KANJI

1. ルーシー: 田中さんのカレーは、どうですか。

2. 田中: う~ん、あまりおいしくないです。

3. ルーシー: それは、ざんねんですね。

4. 田中: ぜんぜん、からくないです。

5. ルーシー: からくない?! それは、カレーじゃないですね。

6. 田中: そうですよね。。。それに、ぜんぜん、あつくないです。

7. ルーシー: え!お店の人に言いますか。

8. 田中: そうですね。言います。すみません、このカレー、ぜんぜん、から

くないです。

9. ルーシー: それに、ぬるいです。

KANA

1. ルーシー: たなかさんの カレーは、どうですか。

2. たなか: う~ん、あまり おいしくないです。

3. ルーシー: それは、ざんねんですね。

4. たなか: ぜんぜん、からくないです。

5. ルーシー: からくない?!それは、カレーじゃないですね。

6. たなか: そうですよね。。。それに、ぜんぜん、あつくないです。

フ. ルーシー: え!おみせの ひとに いいますか。

8. たなか: そうですね。いいます。すみません、このカレー、ぜんぜん、から

くないです。

9. ルーシー: それに、ぬるいです。

ROMANIZATION

1. RŪSHĪ: Tanaka-san no karē wa, dō desu ka.

2. TANAKA: Ūn, amari oishikunai desu.

3. RŪSHĪ: Sore wa, zannen desu ne.

4. TANAKA: Zenzen, karakunai desu.

5. RŪSHĪ: Karakunai?! Sore wa, karē ja nai desu ne.

6. TANAKA: Sō desu yo ne... Sore ni, zenzen, atsukunai desu.

7 RŪSHĪ: E! O-mise no hito ni iimasu ka.

8. TANAKA: Sō desu ne. limasu. Sumimasen, kono karē, zenzen, karakunai

desu.

g RŪSHĪ: Sore ni, nurui desu.

ENGLISH

1. LUCY: How is your curry, Mr. Tanaka?

2. TANAKA: ummmm.. it's not very tasty.

3. LUCY: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

4. TANAKA: Not spicy at all.

5. LUCY: Not spicy?! Then it isn't curry, is it?

6 TANAKA: No it isn't.... and this is not hot at all.

7. LUCY: Really? Would you like to tell the restaurant staff?

B. TANAKA: Maybe I should. Excuse me, this curry is not spicy at all...

9. LUCY: and it is not hot enough....

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|---------|----------------------|--------------|
| ぬるい | ぬるい | nurui | lukewarm | i-adjective |
| カレー | カレー | karē | curry | noun |
| ざんねん | ざんねん | zan'nen | shame | na-adjective |
| あつい | あつい | atsui | hot | i-adjective |
| ぜんぜん | ぜんぜん | zenzen | not at all | adverb |
| 店 | みせ | mise | store, shop | noun |
| それに | それに | soreni | besides, moreover | conjunction |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| この風呂のおんどはぬるすぎる。 | カレーが大好きです。 |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kono furo no ondo wa nuru sugiru. | <i>Karē ga daisuki desu.</i> |
| This bath is a little too tepid. | I love curry. |
| ざんねんです。 | ピザはあついうちに食べた方がいい。 |
| Zan'nen desu. | Piza wa atsui uchi ni tabeta hō ga ii. |
| It's a shame. | It's better to eat pizza while it's hot. |
| このラーメンはぜんぜんあつくない。 | あのお店は安い。 |
| Kono rāmen wa zenzen atsukunai. | Ano o-mise wa yasui. |
| This ramen is not hot at all. | That store is cheap. |

富士山は遠いな。それに、かぜを引いているから、今回のとざんはやめておくよ。 Fuji-san wa tōi na. Sore ni, kaze o hiite iru kara, konkai no tozan wa yamete oku yo.

Mt. Fuji is far away. Besides I caught a cold so I don't think I can go climbing this time.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

ぜんぜん~ない (zenzen...nai, "not at all, absolutely not")

ぜんぜん (zenzen) is an adverb that usually precedes verbs or adjectives in their negative form in order to express the nuance of "not at all" or "absolutely not."

When you want to emphasize a negative meaning, you can use this expression. For example, when you want to say "it's not spicy at all" and emphasize that it's "not spicy" you would say ぜんぜんからくないです (Zenzen karakunai desu), rather than just saying からくないです (Karakunai desu). The adverb ぜんぜん (zenzen) is usually used with the negative form of a verb or adjective.

For example:

1. A: 東京は、あついですか。 Tōkyō wa, atsui desu ka. "Is it hot in Tokyo?" B: ぜんぜんあつくないです。 Zenzen atsukunai desu. "It's not hot at all."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Making a Simple Complaint About Food

う**~ん、あまりおいしくないで**す。

Ūn, amari oishikunai desu."Ummmm, it's not very tasty."

1. Adjectives that are often used to describe how food tastes

| Adjective | Translation | Example |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| おいしい, oishii | "delicious" | すしは、おいしいです。 Sushi wa oishii desu. "Sushi is delicious." |
| まずい, mazui | "bad, awful" | このくすりは、まずいで す。 Kono kusuri wa mazui desu. "This medicine tastes awful." |
| あまい, amai | "sweet" | チョコレートはあまいで す。 <i>Chokorēto wa amai desu.</i> "Chocolate is sweet." |
| しょっぱい, shoppai | "salty" | しょうゆはしょっぱいで す。 <i>Shōyu wa shoppai desu.</i> "Soy sauce is salty." |
| しおからい、shiokarai | "salty" | 海の水はしおからいで す。 Umi no mizu wa shio karai desu. "Ocean water is salty." |
| からい、karai | "spicy" | 韓国料理は辛いです。 Kankoku ryōri wa karai desu. "Korean food is spicy." |

| にかい、nigai | "bitter" | ゴーヤは苦いです。 <i>Gōya wa nigai desu.</i> "Goya (Japanese gourd) is bitter." |
|-------------------|------------|---|
| すっぱい、suppai | "sour" | レモンはすっぱいです。 Remon wa suppai desu. "Lemons are sour." |
| あつい、atsui | "hot" | このコーヒーはあついで す。 <i>Kono kōhī wa atsui desu.</i> "This coffee is hot." |
| ぬるい、nurui | "lukewarm" | このスープは、ぬるいで す。 <i>Kono sūpu wa nurui desu</i> . "This soup is lukewarm." |
| つめたい、tsumetai (*) | "cold" | かき氷は、つめたいです。 Kaki gōri wa, tsumetai desu. "Shaved ice is cold." |

Note: Please keep in mind that *tsumetai* refers to the low temperature of something you can touch, but doesn't refer to the low temperature of the air or weather. There is another adjective, さむい (*samui*), which is used to describe the low temperature of the air.

2. Adverbs which can be used together in the context of making a complaint about food

When you complain about food, you might want to use words such as $\forall \lambda \forall \lambda (zenzen)$ or $\delta \not\equiv \mathcal{D}(amari)$ with the negative form of the adjectives.

ぜんぜん (zenzen) + negative form of adjective = "not [adjective] at all"

あまり(amari) + negative form of adjective = "not very [adjective]"

| Adverb | Negative form of adjective | desu (to make a formal expression) | English |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ぜんぜん, zenzen | おいしくない, oishikunai | です, desu | "not delicious at all" |
| ぜんぜん, zenzen | あまくない, amakunai | です, desu | "not sweet at all" |
| ぜんぜん, zenzen | あつくない, atsukunai | です, desu | "not hot at all" |
| ぜんぜん, zenzen | からくない, karakunai | です, desu | "not spicy at all" |
| あまり, amari | おいしくない, oishikunai | です, desu | "not so delicious" |
| あまり, amari | あまくない, amakunai | です, desu | "not so sweet" |
| あまり, amari | あつくない, atsukunai | です, desu | "not so hot" |
| あまり, amari | からくない, karakunai | です, desu | "not so spicy" |

Examples from the dialogue:

- 1. ぜんぜん、からくないです。 Zenzen, karakunai desu. "Not spicy at all."
- 2. そうですね。言います。すみません、このカレー、ぜんぜん、からくないです。 Sō desu ne. limasu. Sumimasen, kono karē, zenzen, karakunai desu. "Maybe I should. Excuse me, this curry is not spicy at all..."

Sample Sentences

- 1. このラーメン、あまりあつくないです。 Kono rāmen, amari atsukunai desu. "This ramen is not very hot."
- 2. このビールは、ぜんぜんつめたくないです。 Kono bīru wa, zenzen tsumetakunai desu. "This beer is not cold at all."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Japanese Curry

Japanese curry originated from Indian curry, but it has developed in a uniquely Japanese style. Curry rice is a very popular food in Japan, and one of the favorite foods among children.

Curry is also commonly on the menu when you're camping and cook outside, because it's easy, delicious, and everyone likes it. I remember cooking and eating curry when camping.

Useful expression:

1. カレーライス karē raisu "curry rice"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #24 What Should You Do If You Lose Something on a Japanese Train?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 10 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. デービッド: すみません、でんしゃでさいふをなくしました。

2. 駅員: いつですか。

3. デービッド: きょうです。

4. 駅員: どんなさいふですか。

5. デービッド: 黒いさいふです。

6. 駅員: かわのさいふですか。

7. デービッド: いえ、ナイロンのさいふです。

8. 駅員: じゃ、これに、なまえ、じゅうしょ、でんわばんごうを書いてくだ

さい。

KANA

1. デービッド: すみません、でんしゃで さいふを なくしました。

2. えきいん: いつですか。

3. デービッド: きょうです。

4. えきいん: どんな さいふですか。

5. デービッド: くろい さいふです。

👸 えきいん: かわの さいふですか。

- 7. デービッド: いえ、ナイロンの さいふです。
- 8. えきいん: じゃ、これに、なまえ、じゅうしょ、でんわばんごうを かいて くだ

さい。

ROMANIZATION

DĒBIDDO: Sumimasen, densha de saifu o nakushimashita.

_{2.} EKIIN: Itsu desu ka.

3. DĒBIDDO: Kyō desu.

4 EKIIN: Donna saifu desu ka?

5. DĒBIDDO: Kuroi saifu desu.

6 EKIIN: Kawa no saifu desu ka.

7. DĒBIDDO: le, nairon no saifu desu.

8. EKIIN: Ja, kore ni, namae, jūsho, denwabangō o kaite kudasai.

ENGLISH

DAVID: Excuse me. I lost my wallet in the train.

2. STATION STAFF: When was that?

3. DAVID: It was today.

STATION STAFF: What kind of wallet is it?

5. DAVID: It's a black one.

6 STATION STAFF: Is it a leather one?

7. DAVID: No, it's nylon.

8. STATION STAFF: OK. Can you write your name, address, and phone number on this?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| かわ | かわ | kawa | leather | noun |
| なくします | なくします | nakushimasu | to lose (masu- form) | verb |
| でんしゃ | でんしゃ | densha | train | noun |
| さいふ | さいふ | saifu | wallet, purse | noun |
| くろい | くろい | kuroi | black | i-adjective |
| きょう | きょう | kyō | today | noun |
| どんな | どんな | donna | what kind of | interrogative word |
| いつ | いつ | itsu | when | interrogative |
| ナイロン | ナイロン | nairon | nylon | noun |
| でんわばんごう | でんわ ばんごう | denwa bangō | telephone number | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| このかわのコートはやわらかいから、きやすそうだ。 Kono kawa no kōto wa yawarakai kara, ki yasu sō da. This leather coat is soft so it'd probably be comfortable to wear. | メガネをなくしました。 Megane o nakushimashita. I lost my glasses. |
|--|---|
| にほんのでんしゃがすきです。 | かわいいさいふをかいました。 |
| Nihon no densha ga suki desu. | Kawaii saifu o kaimashita. |
| I like Japanese trains. | I bought a cute wallet. |
| くろいくつをさがしています。 | きょうはあついです。 |
| Kuroi kutsu o sagashite imasu. | <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i> |
| I'm looking for a pair of black shoes. | It's hot today. |
| どんな本を読みますか。 | どんなりょうりがすきですか。 |
| <i>Don'na hon o yomimasu ka.</i> | Donna ryōri ga suki desu ka. |
| What kind of books do you read? | What kind of food do you like? |
| いつ アメリカ に いきますか。 Itsu Amerika ni ikimasu ka. When are you going to America? | ナイロンのストッキングはでんせんしやすい。 Nairon no sutokkingu wa densen shiyasui. Nylon stockings often run. |

にほんのけいさつのでんわばんごうは「110ばん」です。

Nihon no keisatsu no denwa bangō wa "hyaku tō-ban" desu.

The phone number of the police is "one-one-zero" in Japan.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

~をなくしました (o nakushimashita, "lost something")

To make this sentence, "the thing you lost" is followed by an object marking particle, ϵ (o), and なくしました (nakushimashita), the past tense of the verb meaning "to lose."

When you lose something, you can say '[something] o nakushimasita.' When you think you left something in a certain place, you don't use なくしました (nakushimashita) but

わすれました (wasuremashita) which means "forgot" or "left."

The verb なくす (nakusu) originated from なくする (nakusuru), which is a combination of ない (nai, "there is not") and する (suru, "to make"). It literally means "to make it not existing."

For example:

1. A: 家に入れません。
Ie ni hairemasen.
"I can't get in my house."
B: どうしてですか?
Dōshite desu ka?
"Why is that?"
A: かぎをなくしました。
Kagi o nakushimashita.

"I lost my key."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking and Describing What Something Looks Like どんなさいふですか。 Donna saifu desu ka? "What kind of wallet is it?"

In this lesson, you'll learn how to ask and describe what something looks like.

1. To ask what something looks like, you can use the word どんな (donna). It means "what kind of."

Formation

*どんな (donna) + noun

Note: どんな (donna) always has to be followed by a noun.

どんな洋服 (donna yōfuku), "what kind of clothes"

どんな店 (donna mise), "what kind of shop"

You can make a sentence using this format:

どんな[noun]ですか。(donna [noun]desu ka?)

This sentence asks what kind of [noun] it is.

Sentence Pattern

| [Topic] | wa | donna | [Noun] | desu | ka? | English |
|----------------|----|-------|--------|------|-----|---|
| それ | は | どんな | さいふ | です | か。 | "What kind of wallet is that?" |
| Sore | wa | donna | saifu | desu | ka? | |
| アスピリン | は | どんな | くすり | です | か。 | "What kind of medicine is aspirin?" |
| Aspirin | wa | donna | kusuri | desu | ka? | |
| 春人 | は | どんな | 人 | です | か。 | "What kind of person is Haruto?" |
| Haruhito | wa | donna | hito | desu | ka? | |
| ニューヨ ーク | は | どんな | まち | です | か。 | "What kind of city is New York?" |
| Nyu- Yo- ku | wa | donna | machi | desu | ka? | |

^{*}人/ひと/hito="person"

2. To describe what something looks like, you might want to say what color or what material it is

Formation

- a. [Adjective meaning color] + noun
- b. [Noun meaning color] + \mathcal{O} (no) + noun
- c. [Noun meaning material] + \mathcal{O} (no) + noun

For example:

- a. くろいさいふ (kuroi saifu, "black wallet")
- b. みどりいろのさいふ (midori-iro no saifu, "green wallet")
- c. かわのさいふ, (kawa no saifu, "leather wallet")

Similarly, when you want to describe what kind of material a given thing is made of you need to add \mathcal{O} (no) to the noun meaning the material, such as $\hbar \hbar (kawa)$ "leather"

Here is the list of adjectives describing color:

| 黒い | kuroi | "black [adj]" |
|-----|--------|----------------|
| 白い | shiroi | "white [adj]" |
| 赤い | akai | "red [adj]" |
| 青い | aoi | "blue [adj]" |
| 黄色い | kiiroi | "yellow [adj]" |

Here is the list of nouns describing color and how to make adjectives.

| みどり/midori | "green [noun]" | -> | みどりの/ midori no | "green [adj]" |
|----------------------|--------------------|----|--------------------------|----------------|
| オレンジ色/ orenji-iro | "orange [noun]" | -> | オレンジ色の/ orenji-iro no | "orange [adj]" |
| 灰色/hai-iro | | | 灰色の/ hai-iro | |
| "(<u>"</u> | "gray [noun]" | -> | no | "gray [adj]" |

Here is the list of nouns describing materials and how to make the adjectives.

| かわ/kawa | "leather [noun]" | -> | かわの | "leather [adj]" |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----|-------------|-----------------------------|
| ナイロン/ nairon | "nylon [noun]" | -> | ナイロンの | "nylon[adj]" |
| ぬの/ nuno | "cloth [noun]" | -> | ぬのの | "cloth [adj]" |
| ビニーJVI binīru | "vinyl or plastic [noun]" | -> | ビニールの | "vinyl or plastic [adj]" |
| プラスチッ ク/ purasuchikku | "plastic [noun]" | -> | プラスチック の | "plastic[adj]" |
| 木/ ki | "wood [noun]" | -> | 木の | "wood[adj]" |

Examples from the dialogue:

1. 黒いさいふです。 Kuroi saifu desu. "It's black." 2. かわのさいふですか。 Kawa no saifu desu ka. "Is it leather?"

Sample Sentences

- 1. きょうしつで、時計をなくしました。 Kyōshitsu de, tokei o nakushimashita. "I lost my watch in the classroom."
- 2. どんな時計ですか。 Donna tokei desu ka. "What kind of watch is it?"
- 3. 白い時計です。 Shiroi tokei desu. "It's a white watch."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What To Do When You Lose Something in a Subway

You can find a lost and found office in major train stations. If you can't find one in a small station, you can go to the station office instead.

When I lost my bag in a train I was lucky to get it back, but I needed to go to a different, bigger, station to pick it up. Found items from many smaller stations are collected at the lost and found offices of major stations.

Useful expression:

1. 忘れ物取扱所, 忘れ物センター wasuremono toriatsukai-jo "lost and found office"



LESSON NOTES

Lower Beginner S2 #25 Be Careful Not to Drink Too Much in Japan!

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight



KANJI

1. ジョン: 田中さん、飲みすぎですよ。

2. 田中: だいじょうぶ、だいじょうぶ。

3. ジョン: かいだんをおりますよ。気をつけてください。

4. (階段から落ちる音)

_{5.} 田中: あ~!!!!

6. ジョン: 田中さん!!!!だいじょうぶですか。 田中さん!どこがいたいで

すか。

7. 田中: うぅ、、、、、。

8. 通行人: どうしましたか。だいじょうぶですか。

g. ジョン: すみません、きゅうきゅうしゃをよんでください。それから、えき

いんさんもよんでください。

KANA

1. ジョン: たなさかさん、のみすぎですよ。

2 たなか: だいじょうぶ、だいじょうぶ。

3. ジョン: かいだんを おりますよ。きを つけて ください。

4. (かいだんから おちる おと)

5. たなか: あ~!!!

6. ジョン: たなかさん!!!!だいじょうぶですか。たなかさん!どこが いた

いですか。

7. たなか: うぅ、、、、、。

8. つうこうにん: どうしましたか。だいじょうぶですか。

9. ジョン: すみません、きゅうきゅうしゃを よんで ください。それから、えき

いんさんも よんで ください。

ROMANIZATION

1. JON: Tanaka-san, nomisugi desu yo.

2. TANAKA: Daijōbu, daijōbu.

3. JON: Kaidan o orimasu yo. Ki o tsukete kudasai.

4. (Kaidan kara ochiru oto)

5 TANAKA: Ā~!!!

6. Tanaka-san!!!! Daijōbu desu ka. Tanaka-san! Doko ga itai desu ka.

₇ TANAKA: Ū...

8. TSŪKŌNIN: Dō shimashita ka. Daijōbu desu ka.

9. JON: Sumimasen, kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai. Sorekara, ekiin-san mo

yonde kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. JOHN: Mr. Tanaka, I think you're drinking a little too much.

2. TANAKA: I'm okay.

3. JOHN: We're going downstairs. Please be careful.

4. (Sound of falling down the stairs)

5 TANAKA: Oh!!!

JOHN: Mr. Tanaka!!!! Are you alright? Mr. Tanaka! Tell me where it hurts.

7. TANAKA: Uh...

8. PASSERBY: What's going on? Are you alright?

9. JOHN: Excuse me, can you call an ambulance? Also, please call a station

staff member as well.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| のみすぎ | のみすぎ | nomisugi | drinking too much | phrase |
| あるきます | あるきます | arukimasu | to walk (masu- form) | verb |

| かいだん | かいだん | kaidan | stairs | noun |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---|--------|
| おります | おりまる | orimasu | to go down, to get off (masu- form) | verb |
| 気をつけます | きをつけます | ki o tsukemasu | to be careful, to pay attention (masu-form) | phrase |
| きゅうきゅうし ゃ | きゅうきゅうし ゃ | kyūkyūsha | ambulance | noun |
| よびます | よびます | yobimasu | to call(masu- form) | verb |
| えきいん | えきいん | ekiin | station staff | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| のみすぎは体に良くない。 | 彼女は毎日犬と一緒に歩きます。 |
|--|---|
| Nomisugi wa karada ni yokunai. | Kanojo wa mainichi inu to issho ni arukimasu. |
| Drinking too much is not good for your health. | She walks the dog every day. |
| あしもとに気をつけてあるいてください。 | ひじょうかいだんをおりた。 |
| Ashimoto ni ki o tsukete aruite kudasai. | Hijōkaidan o orita. |
| Watch your step when you walk. | I went down the emergency stairs. |
| | |
| 次のバス停でおります。 | あ、気をつけて! |
| Tsugi no basutei de orimasu. | <i>A, ki o tsukete.</i> |
| I will get off at the next bus stop. | Hey, watch out! |

えきいんがホームのそうじをしています。 Ekiin ga hōmu no sōji o shite imasu.

A station attendant is cleaning the platform.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

どうしましたか (Dō shimashita ka, "what's wrong?," "what's the matter?")

どう $(d\bar{o})$ is an interrogative, "how," and しました (shimashita) is the past tense of します (shimasu) meaning "to do" and か (ka) is a question marking particle.

When you see someone in trouble, you can use this expression to ask them what's wrong or what's the matter.

As you learned in Lesson 14, a doctor usually uses this expression to ask the patient what's wrong or what their symptoms are.

For example:

1. A: あれ?

Are?

"Hmm."

B: どうしましたか。

Dō shimashita ka.

"What's wrong?"

A: さいふをわすれました。

Saifu o wasuremashita.

"I left my wallet."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Someone to Call an Ambulance どうしましたか。だいじょうぶですか。 Dō shimashita ka. Daijōbu desu ka. "What's going on? Are you alright?"

When you want to ask someone to call an ambulance or the police in an emergency, you can use this pattern.

Formation

[ambulance/police/taxi] をよんでください。 [ambulance/police/taxi] o yonde kudasai. "Please call [ambulance/police/taxi]."

よんで (yonde) is the te-form of a verb, よぶ (yobu) meaning "to call" or "to call out."

| けいさつ | keisatsu | "police" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call the police." |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| きゅうきゅ う車 | kyū kyū sha | "ambulance | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call an ambulance. |
| しょうぼう 車 | shōbōsha | "fire truck" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call a fire truck." |
| タクシー | takushī | "taxi" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call a taxi." |
| えきいん | eki-in | "station attendant" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call a station attendant." |
| てんいん | ten-in | "shop clerk" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call a shop clerk." |
| たすけ | tasuke | "help" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call some help." |
| だれか | dareka | "someone" | + | を よんで くださ い。 | "Please call someone." |

Vocabulary Related to Police

けいさつかん (keisatsu kan) = police officer

けいさつしょ (keisatsu sho) = police station

けいさつ犬 (keisatsu ken) = police dog

こうばん (kōban) = police box

Emergency numbers in Japan:

| "police" | keisatsu | けいさつ | 110 | hyaku-tō-ban |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| "ambulance" | kyūkyūsha | きゅうきゅう 車 | 119 | hyaku-j ū -kyu- ban |
| "fire truck" | shōbōsha | しょうぼう車 | 119 | hyaku-jū-kyu- ban |

Here are another way to ask for an ambulance or the police.

- 1. 110番してください。 Hyaku-tō-ban shite kudasai. "Please dial 110." (meaning "Call the police.")
- 2. 119番してください。

 Hyaku-jū-kyū-ban shite kudasai.

 "Please call 119." (meaning "Call an ambulance or firetruck.")

Examples from the dialogue:

1. すみません、きゅうきゅうしゃをよんでください。それから、えきいんさんもよ んでください。

Sumimasen, kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai. Sorekara, ekiin-san mo yonde kudasai. "Excuse me, can you call an ambulance? Please call a station attendant too."

Sample Sentences

1. じこです。きゅうきゅう車をよんでください。 Jiko desu. Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai. "An accident happened. Please call an ambulance." 2. けいさつかんをよんでください。 *Keisatsukan o yonde kudasai.* "Please call a police officer."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Calling an Ambulance in Japan

To call an ambulance dial 119, and for police dial 110. 119 is also the number for fire engines, so when you call 119, you will be asked "fire or ambulance?"

I've never dialed 119, but I've heard many people are surprised by the first question, "fire or ambulance," so it's good to know in advance.

Useful expression:

1. 火事ですか、救急ですか。 Kaji desu ka, kyūkyū desu ka. "Fire or ambulance?"





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