



Learn in Your Car[®] JAPANESE

by Henry N. Raymond

LEVEL ONE

Learn In Your Car — Japanese is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. This booklet contains the entire recorded text for your reference so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts.

ABOUT THIS COURSE

Learn In Your Car — Japanese is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases, and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases, or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.
6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things which require similar amounts of concentration.
7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR — JAPANESE”

The lessons start immediately at the beginning of Disc One with no introduction so that you don't have to listen to the same introduction over and over again.

Simply start the first disc and play through Lesson One. For each expression, you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Japanese translation followed by a pause, then the Japanese translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Japanese words in the two pauses after the Japanese translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Japanese version during the first pause before you hear the first Japanese translation. Be sure to speak the Japanese expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the Japanese expressions aloud.

Play Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the very beginning of the first disc. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words which are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and Japanese. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in parentheses with an “L.” such as: “(L. This is a literal translation)”
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the audio.

NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The CD format, with each lesson on a separate track, allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Japanese and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Japanese translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Japanese version.

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—Henry N. Raymond

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Japanese can be written in four different ways. This text uses “Rōmaji” and “Hirigana” for all examples. “Rōmaji” uses the English alphabet to write Japanese words phonetically. “Hiragana” is a phonetic writing system which uses Japanese characters based on Japanese syllables. “Katakana” is a phonetic writing system used to write Japanese words which are derived from foreign languages. “Katakana” is similar to hirigana but uses a different set of Japanese characters. “Kanji” is a picture writing system based on Chinese picture language. “Rōmaji” is used primarily by foreigners because it is easier for them to understand. Different texts which use “Rōmaji” often spell words differently depending on which conventions they use and how the writer pronounces a given word. Spelling differences also exist within given conventions. This can be due to differences in how a word might be pronounced. For example, an “F” or an “H” may often be used interchangeable. Likewise, “-tu-” and “-tsu-” are often interchanged etc. A double vowel can be expressed by a single vowel with a line above it. (“oo” = “ō” or “aa” = “ā” etc.) In English, every word can be spelled either correctly or incorrectly. “Rōmaji” has more leeway when it comes to spelling. In “Rōmaji”, a given word can often be spelled several different ways, all of which would be correct.

The “Hirigana” character chart which follows shows all of the Hirigana characters which exist. Virtually any Japanese word can be written using these phonetic characters. It’s not really very difficult to learn to read Hirigana. Almost any Japanese word which is written in Hiragana can be converted to Rōmaji by using this chart. Likewise, words written in Rōmaji can be converted to Hirigana through use of this chart. Try using this chart to convert a few simple words from Hirigana to Rōmaji and back. You’ll find that it’s not really as difficult as it looks.

Japanese Syllabary Chart

HIRAGANA CHARACTERS

Basic Characters:

あ a	か ka	が ga	さ sa	ざ za	た ta	だ da	な na	は ha	ば ba	ぱ pa	ま ma	ら ra	わ wa	ん n
い i	き ki	ぎ gi	し shi	じ ji	ち chi	ぢ ji	に ni	ひ hi	び bi	ぴ pi	み mi	り ri		
う u	く ku	ぐ gu	す su	ず zu	つ tsu	づ zu	ぬ nu	ふ fu	ぶ bu	ぷ pu	む mu	る ru		
え e	け ke	げ ge	せ se	ぜ ze	て te	で de	ね ne	へ he	べ be	ぺ pe	め me	れ re		
お o	こ ko	ご go	そ so	ぞ zo	と to	ど do	の no	ほ ho	ぼ bo	ぽ po	も mo	ろ ro		を o

Combination Characters:

や ya	きゃ kya	ぎゃ gya	しゃ sha	じゃ ja	ちゃ cha	ぢゃ ja	にゃ nya	ひゃ hya	びゃ bya	ぴゃ pya	みゃ mya	りゃ rya
ゆ yu	きゅ kyu	ぎゅ gyu	しゅ shu	じゅ ju	ちゅ chu	ぢゅ ju	にゅ nyu	ひゅ hyu	びゅ byu	ぴゅ pyu	みゅ myu	りゅ ryu
よ yo	きょ kyo	ぎょ gyo	しょ sho	じょ jo	ちょ cho	ぢょ jo	によ nyo	ひょ hyo	びょ byo	ぴょ pyo	みょ myo	りょ ryo

LESSON 1 - BASICSJUGYŌ1-HAJIMENI.....じゅぎょう1 - はじめに

I	watashi / watakushi	わたし / わたくし
you	anata	あなた
he	kare	かれ
she	kanojo	かのじょ
this	kore	これ
that / it	sore	それ
that over there	are	あれ
we	watashitachi / watakushitachi	わたしたち / わたくしたち
you (plural as in "you people")	anatagata	あなたがた
they (all males or mixed)	karera	かれら
they (all females)	kanojora / kanojotachi	かのじょら / かのじょたち
they (neutral) [for objects]	sorera	それら
Good morning. (informal)	Ohayō.	おはよう。
Good morning. (formal)	Ohayō gozaimasu.	おはようございます。
Hello. / Good day. / Good afternoon.	Konnichi wa.	こんにちは。
Good evening.	Konban wa.	こんばんは。
Good night.	Oyasumi nasai.	おやすみなさい。
Good-bye.	Sayōnara.	さようなら。
...please .....	...onegai shimasu / ...kudasai.....	…おねがいします / …ください
Thank you. (informal)	Arigatō.	ありがとう。
Thank you. (formal)	Dōmo arigatō.	どうもありがとう。
You're welcome. / Don't mention it.	Dō itashimashite.	どういたしまして。
yes	hai	はい
no	ie	いいえ
Mr. / Mrs. / Miss	san	…さん

Mr. Smith / Mrs. Smith Sumisusan すみすさん
 Michael (Polite) Maikerusan まいけるさん

"Ohayoo" is used before 10 or 11 a.m. "Konnich wa" is used between 10 or 11 a.m. and 5 or 6 p.m. or dark. "Konban wa" is used after 5 p.m. or after dark. These expressions are greetings and should be used when you meet someone, but not when you leave.

The word "kudasai" does not really mean "please". This word is often attached to certain forms of verbs to make polite requests. In this manner it functions as the Japanese equivalent of "please". It is also used after nouns to request things. The word "kudasai" is not used alone. The phrase "onegai shimasu" (L. [I] make a request.) differs slightly in that it can be used alone and is a little more polite.

The Japanese language and the Japanese culture are tied together. It is not possible to learn to speak Japanese fluently without understanding some details of Japanese culture. In order to use the correct grammatical category (such as "honorific", "neutral", or "humble"), it is necessary to know the relative social status of the speaker (first person), the listener (second person) and the person referred to (third person). This is necessary because the pronouns "I" (watashi), "you" (anata), "he" (kare), "she" (kanojo), "we" (watashitachi), "you people" (anatagata) and "they" (karera) are usually not used. Instead, the Japanese often understand who is being referred to based on the appropriate grammatical category used which is directly related to their social status. Different grammatical categories are used to refer to or talk to people of higher, lower or equal social status. However these pronouns will be used when there is any question about whom a sentence is referring to.

In the Japanese language, there are 2 levels of formality ("formal" and "informal") and 3 levels of deference ("honorific", "plain or neutral" and "humble") These work independent of each other. The level of formality which is used depends on the formality of the situation. The level of deference expresses how the speaker feels in relation to the person he is talking to or about. "Honorific" is used to talk to or about people in a social status higher than the speaker. "Neutral" is used to talk to or about associates or equals and "humble" is used to humble one's own status in the presence of others. In this text, the "formal, neutral" forms of words will usually be used. This is a good "safe" way for a student of Japanese to start. A student of Japanese should be able to use the "formal, neutral" form without offending people or appearing absurd.

LESSON 2 -	JUGYŌ 2 -	じゅぎょう 2 -
BASIC PHRASES	BĒSHIKKUFURĒZU	べーしっくふれーず
a ticket	kippu	きっぷ
May I have a ticket? / Ticket <u>please</u> .	Kippu <u>kudasai</u> .	きっぷください。
a want / a desire / a wish	hoshii	ほしい
<u>is</u> wanted / <u>is</u> desired	hoshii <u>desu</u>	ほしいです
I want a ticket. / A ticket <u>is</u> desired.	Kippu o <u>hoshii</u> desu.	きっぷをほしいです。
I want a ticket. [L. I, ticket, <u>is</u> <u>desired</u> .]	<u>Watashi</u> wa kippu o <u>hoshii</u> desu.	わたしはきっぷをほしいです。
Is not desired.	Hoshiku wa nai desu.	ほしくはないです。
<u>I</u> don't want a ticket.	<u>Watashi</u> wa kippu o hoshiku wa nai desu.	わたしはきっぷをほしくはないです。
It's a ticket. / <u>That's</u> a ticket.	<u>Sore</u> wa kippu desu.	それはきっぷです。
Is it a ticket? / Is that a ticket?	Sore wa kippu desu <u>ka</u>	それはきっぷですか。
Where?	doko	どこ
Where is (it)? / Where <u>is</u>....? .....	...doko <u>desu</u> ka.	どこですか
a bank	ginkō	ぎんこう
<u>Where</u> is the bank?	Ginkō wa <u>doko</u> desu ka.	ぎんこうはどこですか。
Where is the <u>toilet</u> ?	<u>Otearai</u> wa doko desu ka.	おてあらいはどこですか。
how much	ikura	いくら
How much is it? / How much is....?	Ikura desu <u>ka</u>	いくらですか。
How much is the <u>ticket</u> ?	<u>Kippu</u> wa ikura desu ka.	きっぷはいくらですか。
how many	ikutsu	いくつ
time / hour / o'clock	ji	じ
What time? / <u>What</u> hour?	<u>Nan</u> ji.	なんじ
<u>At</u> what time?	Nan ji <u>ni</u>	なんじに
to have / to exist (for inanimate objects)	arimasu	あります

Do you have....? / Does (it) exist? [L. <u>exists?</u>]	<u>arimasu</u> ka.	ありますか。
water	mizu	みず
Do you have water? / Does <u>water</u> exist?	<u>Mizu</u> ga arimasu ka.	みずがありますか。
I <u>understand</u>	Watashi wa <u>wakarimasu</u> . / <u>Wakarimasu</u>	わたしはわかります。 / わかります。
I <u>don't understand</u>	Watashi wa <u>wakarimasen</u> . / <u>Wakarimasen</u>	わたしはわかりません。 / わかりません。
Do you understand?	Anata wa wakarimasu <u>ka</u> . / <u>Wakarimasuka</u>	あなたはわかりますか。 / わかりますか。
Negatives are usually formed by changing the endings of the verbs. Notice the difference between "wakarimasu" (understand) and "wakarimasen" (don't understand).		

Question marks are not used in Japanese. The word "ka" is the Japanese equivalent of a question mark ("?"). In most cases, statements can be changed into questions by adding the word "ka" to the end of the statement.

In Japanese, "particles" or "relationals" such as "wa", "ga" and "o" are used to connect words or phrases to other parts of the sentence. Particles also show grammatical functions (subject, direct object, etc.) of words or phrases in a sentence. For example, in the sentence "Watashi wa kippu o hoshigarimasen." (I don't want a ticket.) the particle "wa" identifies "Watashi" (I) as the topic of the sentence. The particle "o" identifies the word "kippu" (ticket) as the direct object of the verb "hoshigarimasen" (desire does not exist). These particles always follow the words which they refer to.

The Japanese word "desu" is called a "copula". It has various meanings but can usually be translated as "is" or "equals". Japanese sentences are often difficult to translate literally into English. For example, the sentence "I would like a ticket." (Watashi wa kippu o hoshii desu.) can be more or less translated like this:

Watashi	wa	kippu	o	hoshii	desu
(I)	(relational)	(ticket)	(relational)	(want)	(is)
				(desired)	

In the above example, the relational "wa" identifies "watashi" as the topic of the sentence, and the relational "o" identifies "kippu" as the object of the verb.

The particle "ga" identifies the word preceding it as the grammatical subject of a sentence. The word preceding "ga" is the word which is emphasized in a sentence.

LESSON 3 -	JUGYŌ 3 -	じゅぎょう 3 -
TRANSPORTATION NOUNS	NORIMONO NO MEISHI	のりもののめいし
train / a train / the train / the trains	densha	でんしゃ
a first class train car	gurīnsha	ぐりーんしゃ
the subway	chikatetsu	ちかてつ
an automobile	jidōsha / kuruma	じどうしゃ / くるま
a taxi / the taxi / the taxis	takushī	たくしー
a ship / the ship / some ships	fune	ふね
the boat	bōto	ぼーと
an airplane / some airplanes	hikōki	ひこうき
a bus / the busses	basu	ばす
the <u>bus</u> stop	basu no noriba	ばすののりば
the <u>ticket</u> window / the <u>ticket</u> office	kippu uriba	きっぷうりば
the <u>ticket</u> machine	kippu no hanbaiki	きっぷのはんばいき
an airport	kūkō / hikōjō	くうこう / ひこうじょう
the flight	hikō	ひこう
a connecting flight	noritsugibin	のりつぎびん
a connecting <u>train</u>	setsuzoku densha	せつぞくでんしゃ
a connection (for transportation)	keiyu	けいゆ
a toilet	toire / otearai	といれ / おてあらい
the gate (in an airport)	geito	げいと
the railroad	tetsudō	てつどう
a station / a depot	eki	えき
the train station / <u>train's</u> station	densha no eki	でんしゃのえき

the <u>bus</u> station	<u>basu</u> <u>tei</u>	<u>ばすてい</u>
what / which	<u>nan</u>	<u>なん</u>
what <u>number</u>	<u>nan</u> <u>ban</u>	<u>なんばん</u>
which platform / what number <u>platform</u>	<u>nan</u> <u>ban</u> <u>hōmu</u>	<u>なんばんほーむ</u>
Which number platform <u>is</u> it?	<u>Nan</u> <u>ban</u> <u>hōmu</u> <u>desu</u> ka.	<u>なんばんほーむですか。</u>
Which number <u>track</u> is it?	<u>Nan</u> <u>ban</u> <u>sen</u> <u>desu</u> ka.	<u>なんばんせんですか。</u>
Which <u>train car</u> is it?	<u>Nan</u> <u>gōsha</u> <u>desu</u> ka.	<u>なんごうしゃですか。</u>
the bullet train or super express	<u>shinkansen</u>	<u>しんかんせん</u>
a limited express train [few stops]	<u>tokkyū</u>	<u>とっきゅう</u>
an ordinary express [more stops]	<u>kyūkō</u>	<u>きゅうこう</u>
a local train [many stops]	<u>futsū</u>	<u>ふつう</u>

There are no equivalent words in Japanese for the English articles "the", "a", "an" or "some". There is also no difference in Japanese between a singular noun and a plural noun. For example, "a ticket", "the ticket", "the tickets" and "some tickets" all translate into "kippu".

The particle "no" indicates possession. For example, "densha no eki" (train station) literally means "train's station". Likewise "watashi no kuruma" means "my car" and "Michael no kippu" means "Michael's ticket".

LESSON 4 -	JUGYŌ 4 -	じゅぎょう 4 -
TRANSPORTATION PHRASES	NORIMONO NO GOKU	のりもののごく
Where is the train station?	Densha no eki wa <u>doko</u> desu ka.	でんしゃのえきはどこですか
<u>To</u> the train station, please.	[Densha no] eki <u>ni</u> onegai shimasu.	[でんしゃの] えきにおねがいします。
To the <u>airport</u> , please.	<u>Kūkō</u> ni onegai shimasu.	くうこうにおねがいします。
I want a taxi. / Taxi <u>is</u> desired.	Takushī ga <u>hoshii</u> desu.	たくしーがほしいです。
I would like a ticket. / Ticket <u>is</u> desired.	Kippu ga <u>hoshii</u> desu.	きっぷがほしいです。
until / as far as	made	まで
a <u>ticket</u> to	made no <u>kippu</u>	までのきっぷ
a ticket <u>to</u> Kyoto	Kyōto <u>made</u> no kippu	きょうとまでのきっぷ
the <u>train</u> to Kyoto	Kyōto made no <u>densha</u>	きょうとまでのでんしゃ
the train <u>from</u> Tokyo	Tōkyō <u>kara</u> no densha	とうきょうからのでんしゃ
the train <u>from</u> Tokyo to Kyoto	Tōkyō <u>kara</u> Kyōto made no densha	とうきょうからきょうとまでのでんしゃ
<u>How much</u> is it?	<u>Ikura</u> desu ka.	いくらですか。
first class	ittō	いっとう
second class	nitō	にとう
A second class <u>ticket</u> please.	nitō no <u>kippu</u> kudasai.	にとうのきっぷください。
a one way <u>ticket</u>	katamichi <u>kippu</u>	かたみちきっぷ
a round trip <u>ticket</u>	ōfuku <u>kippu</u>	おうふくきっぷ
to suck	sū	すう
to smoke / to suck <u>tobacco</u>	tabako o sū	たばこをすう
no smoking	kinen	きんえん
At what time does the train leave? /At what time	Densha wa nan ji ni <u>demasu</u> ka.	でんしゃはなんじにでますか。
does the train <u>exit</u> ?		
At what time does the train <u>arrive</u> ?	Densha wa nan ji ni <u>tsukimasu</u> ka.	でんしゃはなんじにつきますか。
bound for / for	yuki	ゆき

Where is the bus to Yokohama? [L.Yokohama Yokohama yuki no basu wa doko desu ka. よこはまゆきのばすはどこですか。
bound bus where is?]

which, what	dono	どの
which <u>number</u>	dono <u>bangō</u>	どのばんごう
Which <u>number</u> is it?	Dono bangō desu <u>ka</u>	どのばんごうですか。
Which <u>seat</u> is it?	Dono <u>seki</u> desu ka.	どのせきですか。
It's seat number <u>five</u>	<u>Go</u> ban no seki desu.	ごばんのせきです。
a timetable / a schedule	jikokuhyō	じこくひょう
It's the <u>first</u> train.	<u>Saisho</u> no densha desu.	さいしょのでんしゃです。
It's the <u>second</u> train.	<u>Niban</u> no densha desu.	にばんのでんしゃです。
Is it the next train?	Tsugi no densha <u>desu</u> ka.	つぎのでんしゃですか。
Is it the last <u>train</u> ?	Saigo no <u>densha</u> desu ka.	さいごのでんしゃですか。

This lesson shows the use of several "relationals" or "particles". In the sentence "Densha no eki wa doko desu ka." (Where is the train station?) the relational "wa" marks "densha no eki" (train station) as the "topic" of the sentence. In the sentence "Kippu ga hoshii desu." which means "I would like a ticket." or more literally "Ticket is desired." the relational "ga" marks "kippu" (ticket) as the "grammatical subject" of the sentence. More will be said about the difference between the "topic" and the "grammatical subject" later. For now, consider the "topic" and the "subject" to be the same thing. The relational "no" which shows possession is used idiomatically in "made no" and means "to". Likewise "kara no" means "from".

The word order of Japanese sentences is different from English. English uses "SUBJECT - VERB - OBJECT" word order (as in "Man bites dog."), whereas Japanese uses "SUBJECT - OBJECT - VERB" word order (as in "Man dog bites.") The main difference between English and Japanese word order is that in Japanese, the verb comes at the end of the sentence. Japanese sentences, even incomplete ones, must have predicates. (In Japanese, a predicate is a verb or verb form and the words that follow it.) This is different from English. For example, in English, if someone were to point to a ticket or a train and ask "What is that?", you could answer simply "A ticket." (kippu) or "A train." (densha). Such answers would not be proper in Japanese because they don't contain predicates. A proper answer would be "Kippu desu." (Ticket is.) or "Densha desu." (Train is.) However, if you are engaged in a primitive Japanese conversation with a Japanese person, you would probably be understood if you used phrases without predicates.

LESSON 5 - MONEY	JUGYŌ 5 - OKANE	じゅぎょう5 - おかね
money (neutral form)	kane	かね
money (honorific form)	okane	おかね
<u>Japanese</u> money	<u>Nihon no okane</u>	<u>にほんのおかね</u>
Japanese <u>yen</u>	Nihon no <u>en</u>	にほんの <u>えん</u>
American <u>dollars</u>	Amerika no <u>doru</u>	あめりかの <u>どる</u>
British	Igirisu no	いぎりすの
British <u>pounds</u>	Igirisu no <u>pondo</u>	いぎりすの <u>ぽんど</u>
Where is the bank?	Ginkō wa <u>doko</u> desu ka.	ぎんこうは <u>どこ</u> ですか。
money exchange	ryōgae	りょうがえ
Where is the <u>currency exchange office</u> ?	<u>ryōgaejo</u> wa doko desu ka.	<u>りょうがえじょ</u> はどこですか。
small change / coin / coins	kōka	こうか
change given back	otsuri	おつり
to do / to make	suru	する
to change money / <u>to do</u> money exchange	ryōgae <u>suru</u>	りょうがえ <u>する</u>
<u>money</u> exchange	<u>okane</u> no ryōgae	<u>おかね</u> のりょうがえ
To want to do / To have a desire to do	shitai desu	したいです
I would like to change some money. / Would like to do money exchange.	Okane o ryōgae <u>shitai desu</u>	おかねをりょうがえ <u>したい</u> です。
to buy	kaimasu [kau]	かいます [かう]
to want to buy / to have a desire to buy	kaitai desu	かいたいです
I <u>would like</u> to buy some Japanese yen.	Nihon no en ga <u>kaitai desu</u>	にほんのえんが <u>かいた</u> いです。
the rate of exchange	kōkan rēto	こうかんれーと
<u>How much</u> is the rate of exchange?	Kōkan rēto wa <u>ikura</u> desu ka.	こうかんれーとは <u>いくら</u> ですか。
I would like some small change. / Small change <u>is desired</u>	Kōka ga <u>hoshii</u> desu.	こうかが <u>ほしい</u> です。

a <u>bank</u> note / a bill	<u>ginkō</u> shihei	ぎんこうしへい
large	ōkii	おおきい
[<u>in</u>] large bills please	ōkii shihei <u>de</u> onegai shimasu	おおきいしへいでおねがいします
a check	kogitte	こぎって
a traveler's <u>check</u>	toraberā <u>chekku</u>	とらべらーちえっく
credit	kurejitto	くれじっと
a credit <u>card</u>	kurejitto <u>kādo</u>	くれじっとかーど

Many Japanese nouns can be converted from "neutral form" to "honorific form" by adding an "o" to the beginning of the word. In this lesson, the neutral noun "kane" (money) is changed to honorific form by adding an "o" (okane). Certain nouns, such as "money" and "toilet" (otearai) and others are more likely to be used in honorific forms, especially by women. Honorific forms are used to speak to or about people of higher social status than the speaker such as one's elder or one's boss. They are also used to speak about things that the speaker may not feel comfortable talking about. At this point in your studies, it is not important to know when to use an honorific form. It is however useful to know that many Japanese words can be spelled and pronounced with or without an "o" at the beginning.

LESSON 6 - HOTEL	JUGYŌ6 -HOTERU	じゅぎょう6 - ほてる
a hotel	hoteru	ほてる
a youth <u>hostel</u>	yūsu <u>hosuteru</u>	ゆうすほすてる
a room	heya	へや
a <u>good</u> room	ii heya	いいへや
a better room / a <u>more</u> good room	<u>motto</u> ii heya	もつといいへや
I would like a better room. / Better room <u>is</u> desired.	Motto ii heya ga <u>hoshii</u> desu.	もつといいへやがほしいです。
a Japanese bath tub or hot bath	furo / ofuro	ふろ / おふろ
a room with a bathtub or a public bath	furoba	ふろば
with a toilet / toilet <u>attached</u>	otearai <u>tsuki no</u>	おてあらい <u>つきの</u>
without a toilet / [L. toilet <u>nothing</u>]	otearai <u>nashi no</u>	おてあらい <u>なしの</u>
a shower	shawā	しゃわー
a wash basin	senmendai / senmenjo	せんめんだい / せんめんじょ
a bathroom / a rest room [a room with a toilet in it]	yokushitsu	よくしつ
I would like a room with a bath. / Bath <u>attached</u> room is desired.	Furo <u>tsuki no</u> heya ga hoshii desu.	ふろ <u>つきの</u> へやがほしいです。
I would like <u>a room with a shower</u>	Shawā <u>tsuki no heya</u> ga hoshii desu.	しゃわー <u>つきの</u> へやがほしいです。
and a shower	shawā <u>to</u>	しゃわーと
How much <u>is</u> it?	Ikura <u>desu</u> ka.	いくら <u>ですか</u>
cheap	yasui	やすい
cheaper / <u>more</u> cheap	<u>motto</u> yasui	もつとやすい
expensive	takai	たかい
<u>too</u> expensive	takasugi	たかすぎ
It's <u>too</u> expensive.	<u>Takasugimasu</u>	たかすぎます。
to have / to exist (for inanimate objects)	arimasu	あります

Do you have a cheaper room? / Does a cheaper room exist?	Motto yasui heya wa <u>arimasu</u> ka.	もっとやすいへやは <u>あります</u> か。
Do you have the <u>key</u> ? / Does a <u>key</u> exist?	<u>Kagi</u> wa arimasu ka.	<u>かぎ</u> はありますか。
a week	shū	しゅう
per week / a period of one week	issshūkan	いっしゅうかん
per night / a period of 24 hours	ippaku	いっぱく
How much is it per night?	Ippaku wa ikura desu ka.	いっぱくはいくらですか。
<u>air conditioning</u> [equipment]	<u>reibō</u> sōchi	<u>れいほう</u> そうち
vacancy / opening	akishitsu	あきしつ
no vacancy / full	manshitsu	まんしつ
(It) <u>works</u>	<u>Ugokimasu</u>	<u>うごきます</u> 。
(It) <u>doesn't work</u>	<u>Ugokimasen</u>	<u>うごきません</u> 。
The <u>shower</u> doesn't work.	<u>Shawā</u> ga ugokimasen.	<u>シャワー</u> がうごきません。
The shower is <u>broken</u>	<u>Shawā</u> ga <u>kowareta</u>	<u>シャワー</u> が <u>こわれた</u> 。
a reservation	yoyaku	よやく
to <u>make</u> a reservation / to do a reservation	yoyaku <u>suru</u>	よやく <u>する</u>
to want to do / to want to make / to have a desire to do.	shitai desu	したいです
I <u>would like to make</u> a reservation.	Yoyaku ga <u>shitai desu</u>	よやくが <u>したい</u> です。
I would like a <u>single room</u> . / A single is good.	<u>Shinguru</u> ga ii desu.	<u>しんぐる</u> が <u>いい</u> です。
I would like a double room. / A double is <u>good</u>	Daburu ga <u>ii</u> desu.	<u>だぶる</u> が <u>いい</u> です。

LESSON 7 -	JUGYŌ 7	じゅぎょう 7 -
IMPORTANT WORDS	TAISETSUNA TANGO	たいせつなたんご
the water	mizu	みず

the <u>drinkable</u> water	<u>nomeru</u> mizu	のめるみず
the luggage [full luggage]	nimotsu	にもつ
<u>my</u> luggage	<u>watashi no</u> nimotsu	わたしのにもつ
the suitcase	sūsukēsu	すーつけーす
<u>my</u> suitcase	<u>watashi no</u> sūsukēsu	わたしのすーつけーす
this one	kono	この
that one	sono	その
that one over there	ano	あの
<u>this</u> suitcase	<u>kono</u> sūsukēsu	このすーつけーす
<u>that</u> suitcase	<u>sono</u> sūsukēsu	そのすーつけーす
<u>that</u> suitcase over there	<u>ano</u> sūsukēsu	あのすーつけーす
<u>this</u> ticket	<u>kono</u> kippu	このきっぷ
a backpack	ryukku sakku	りゅっくさっく
the <u>baggage</u> check	<u>nimotsu</u> azukari jo	にもつあずかりじょ
a locker	rokkā	ろっかー
the key	kagi	かぎ
the town	machi	まち
the city	shi	し
a map	chizu	ちず
a map of the town [L. <u>town's</u> map]	<u>machi no</u> chizu	まちのちず
open	aiteiru	あいている
closed	shimatteiru	しまっている
the passport	pasupōto	ぱすぽーと
the police	keisatsu	けいさつ
the police officer	keikan	けいかん
The city center	chūshingai	ちゅうしんがい
The <u>old</u> city	<u>furui</u> machi	ふるいまち

LESSON 8 - DIRECTIONS	JUGYŌ8-HōKō	じゅぎょう8 - ほうこう
to the <u>right</u>	migi e	みぎへ
to the <u>left</u>	hidari e	ひだりへ
<u>turn</u> right	migi e magatte	みぎへまがって
<u>turn</u> left	hidari e magatte	ひだりへまがって
It's <u>on</u> the left.	Hidari no hō ni desu.	ひだりのほうにです。
It's <u>straight ahead</u> .	Massugu desu.	まっすぐです。
the corner	kado	かど
It's <u>around</u> the corner.	Kado no mawari ni arimasu.	かどのまわりにあります。
the street	michi	みち
the side	gawa	がわ
the other side	mukōgawa	むこうがわ
the other side of the <u>street</u>	mukōgawa no <u>michi</u>	むこうがわの <u>みち</u>
the end of the street / <u>street's</u> end	<u>michi</u> no owari	<u>みち</u> のおわり
to the end of the street / <u>as far</u> as the end of the street	michi no owari <u>made</u>	<u>みち</u> のおわり <u>まで</u>
Go!	Itte.	いって。
Go <u>to</u> the bank please.	Ginkō e itte kudasai. / Ginkō <u>ni</u> itte kudasai.	ぎんこうへいってください。/ ぎんこう <u>に</u> いってください。
here	koko	ここ
there	soko	そこ
over there	asoko	あそこ
near	chikaku [adverb] / chikai [adjective]	ちかく / ちかい
It's near the <u>corner</u> .	<u>Kado</u> no chikaku ni arimasu.	<u>かど</u> のちかくにあります
far	tōi	とおい
far <u>from</u> here	koko <u>kara</u> tōi	ここ <u>から</u> とおい
<u>Is</u> it far from here?	Koko kara tōi <u>desu</u> ka.	ここからとおい <u>です</u> か。

this address	kono jūsho	このじゅうしょ
next to.....	no tonari ni	…のとなりに
It's next to the bank. / <u>Exists</u> next to the bank.	Ginkō no tonari ni <u>arimasu</u>	ぎんこうのとなりにあります。
as far as.... / until.....	made	…まで
as far as the bank	ginkō made	ぎんこうまで
<u>Go</u> as far as the corner please.	Kado made <u>itte</u> kudasai.	かどまでいってください。
next week	raishū	らいしゅう
<u>until</u> next week	raishū <u>made</u>	らいしゅうまで

LESSON 9 -	JUGYŌ 9 -	じゅぎょう 9 -
NUMBERS	ZEROKARA JŪMADE	ゼロからじゅうまで

0	zero	ゼロ
1	ichi	いち
2	ni	に
3	san	さん
4	yon / shi [alternate]	よん / し
5	go	ご
6	roku	ろく
7	nana / shichi [alternate]	なな / しち
8	hachi	はち
9	ku / kyū	く / きゅう
10	jū	じゅう

The Japanese numbers 4, 7 and 9 each have two different names which can often be used interchangeably as noted in the lesson above. "Shi" is most commonly used when referring to the number 4 by itself as in "4", "24", "134" etc. When "4" is used in multiples of ten such as "40", "400", "4000" etc, "yon" is preferred. The same applies to "7" where the use of "shichi" is similar to the use of "shi".

LESSON 10 -	JUGYŌ 10 -	じゅぎょう10 -
MORE NUMBERS	ŪCHIKARANIJŪMADE	じゅういちからにじゅうまで
11	jū-ichi	じゅういち
12	jū-ni	じゅうに
13	jū-san	じゅうさん
14	jū-shi / jū-yon	じゅうし / じゅうよん
15	jū-go	じゅうご
16	jū-roku	じゅうろく
17	jū-nana / jū-shichi	じゅうなな / じゅうしち
18	jū-hachi	じゅうはち
19	jū-ku / jū-kyū	じゅうく / じゅうきゅう
20	ni-jū	にじゅう

LESSON 11 -	JUGYŌ 11 -	じゅぎょう11 -
BIG NUMBERS	NIJICHIKARA KYŪJŪKYŪMADE	にじゅういちから きゅうじゅうきゅうまで
21	ni-jū-ichi	にじゅういち
22	ni-jū-ni	にじゅうに
30	san-jū	さんじゅう
31	san-jū-ichi	さんじゅういち
33	san-jū-san	さんじゅうさん
40	yon-jū / [shi-jū]	よんじゅう / [しじゅう]
50	go-jū	ごじゅう

60	roku-jū	ろくじゅう
70	nana-jū / [shichi-jū]	ななじゅう / [しちじゅう]
80	hachi-jū	はちじゅう
84	hachi-jū-yon / [hachi-jū-shi]	はちじゅうよん / [はちじゅうし]
85	hachi-jū-go	はちじゅうご
96	kyū-jū-roku	きゅうじゅうろく
98	kyū-jū-hachi	きゅうじゅうはち
99	kyū-jū-kyū / [kū-jū-ku]	きゅうじゅうきゅう / [くじゅうく]

LESSON 12 - JUGYŌ 12 - じゅぎょう 12 -

VERY BIG NUMBERS

JŪ-OKU MADE

じゅうおくまで

100	hyaku	ひゃく
107	hyaku-nana / [hyaku-shichi]	ひゃくなな / [ひゃくしち]
200	ni-hyaku	にひゃく
220	ni-hyaku-ni-jū	にひゃくにじゅう
300	san-byaku	さんびゃく
400	yon-hyaku	よんひゃく
500	go-hyaku	ごひゃく
600	ro-ppyaku	ろっぴゃく
700	nana-hyaku	ななひゃく
800	ha-ppyaku	はっぴゃく
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく
1000	sen	せん
1200	sen-ni-hyaku	せんにひゃく
1300	sen-san-byaku	せんさんびゃく

2000	ni-sen	にせん
3000	san-zen	さんぜん
10,000	ichi-man	いちまん
100,000	jū-man	じゅうまん
1,000,000	hyaku-man	ひゃくまん
100,000,000	ichi-oku	いちおく
1,000,000,000	jū-oku	じゅうおく

Notice that Japanese has a unit of 10,000 called "man". High priced items may have signs showing the price in "man". For example, a car with a price advertised as 125 is probably 1,250,000 yen. The last four zeros may be dropped.

LESSON 13 - AT THE RESTAURANT JUGYŌ 13 - RESUTORAN DE じゅぎょう13 - れすとらんで

a table	tēburu	てーぶる
how many people	nan nin	なんにん
For how many? / How many people is it?	Nan nin <u>desu</u> ka.	なんにんですか。
For one person. / It's <u>one person</u>	<u>Hitori</u> desu.	ひとりです。
For two people. / [L. It's <u>two people</u> .]	<u>Futari</u> desu.	ふたりです。
For three people. [L. It's <u>three people</u> .]	San- <u>nin</u> desu.	さんにんです。
I would like a table for 2. / A <u>two person table</u> please.	<u>Futari yō no tēburu</u> o onegai shimasu.	ふたりようのてーぶるをおねがいします。
good / nice	ii	いい
I would like this one. / This table is <u>good</u>	Kono tēburu ga <u>ii</u> desu.	このてーぶるがいいです。
I would like that one. / <u>That</u> table is good.	Sono tēburu ga ii desu.	そのてーぶるがいいです。
<u>another</u> table / <u>a different</u> table	<u>betsu no tēburu</u>	べつのてーぶる
Do you have another table? / <u>Does</u> another table <u>exist</u> ? ...	Betsu no tēburu ga <u>arimasu</u> ka.	べつのてーぶるがありますか。

the window	mado	まど
Near the window please. / <u>Make it near the window please.</u>	Mado no chikaku ni <u>shitekudasai.</u>	まどのちかくにしてください。
The <u>menu</u> , please.	<u>menyū</u> o kudasai	めにゅうをください。
The <u>bill</u> , please.	<u>okanjō</u> o kudasai	おかんじょうをください。
included	fukumarete	ふくまれて
Is included.	Fukumareteimasu.	ふくまれています。
Is the <u>service</u> [tip] included?	<u>Sābisuryō</u> wa fukumareteimasu ka.	さーびすりょうはふくまれていますか。
the soup	sūpu	すーぷ
the salad	sarada	さらだ
an appetizer	zensai	ぜんさい
a dessert	dezāto	でざーと
a drink	nomimono	のみもの
the waiter	ueitā	うえいたー
the waitress	ueitoresu	うえいとれす
to call a waiter or waitress [to get the waiter's attention]	Sumimasen!	すみません！
to pay / pay	haraimasu	はらいます
to desire to pay	haraitai desu	はらいたいです
I would like to pay.	Watashi wa <u>haraitai desu.</u>	わたしは <u>はらいたいです。</u>
two things / two items	futatsu	ふたつ
<u>Two</u> coffees, please.	Kōhī o <u>futatsu kudasai.</u>	こーひーを <u>ふたつ</u> ください。
Would you like a dessert? / <u>Is dessert desired?</u>	Dezāto ga <u>hoshii desu</u> ka.	でざーとが <u>ほしい</u> ですか。

When counting people in Japanese, one person is "hitori", two people are "futari" and three people and above are "number" + "nin". For example, "san-nin" (three people), "yo-nin" (four people) etc.

LESSON 14 - SHOPPING JUGYŌ 14 - KAIMONO じゅぎょう14 - かいもの

How <u>much</u> is it?	<u>Ikura</u> desu ka.	いくらですか。
<u>This</u> please.	<u>Kore</u> o kudasai.	これをください。
<u>That</u> <u>please</u>	Sore o <u>kudasai</u>	それをください。
<u>That</u> <u>over there</u> please.	<u>Are</u> o kudasai.	あれをください。
tall	takai	たかい
taller / <u>more</u> tall	<u>motto</u> takai	もっとたかい
tallest / number one tall	ichi ban takai	いちばんたかい
large	ōkii	おおきい
larger / more large	motto ōkii	もっとおおきい
largest [L. number one large]	ichi ban ōkii	いちばんおおきい
small	chiisai	ちいさい
smaller	motto chiisai	もっとちいさい
smallest	ichi ban chiisai	いちばんちいさい
short	mijikai	みじかい
shorter	motto mijikai	もっとみじかい
shortest	ichi ban mijikai	いちばんみじかい
<u>like</u> this	kono <u>kanji</u>	このかんじ
It's <u>like</u> that.	Sono <u>kanji</u> desu.	そのかんじです。
like this <u>but</u> bigger	kono kanji <u>dakedo</u> motto ōkii	このかんじだけどもっとおおきい
It's like that but <u>better</u>	Sono kanji dakedo <u>motto ii</u> desu.	そのかんじだけどもっといいです。

more <u>expensive</u>	<u>motto takai</u>	もっと <u>たかい</u>
It's <u>very expensive</u>	<u>Totemo takai desu</u>	<u>とてもたかいです</u> 。
cheap	<u>yasui</u>	やすい
cheaper	<u>motto yasui</u>	もっとやすい
inexpensive	<u>takakunai</u>	たかくない
<u>too expensive</u>	<u>takasugiru</u>	たかすぎる
It's too expensive.	<u>Takasugimasu</u>	たかすぎます。
a thing	<u>mono</u>	もの
Would you like something like this?/ Is <u>this kind</u>	<u>Kono kanji no mono ga hoshii desu ka</u>	<u>このかんじのものがほしいですか</u> 。
of thing desired?		
I would like something like this. / A <u>thing</u> like this	<u>Kono kanji no mono ga hoshii desu</u>	このかんじの <u>もの</u> がほしいです。
is desired.		
I want something cheaper. / <u>Cheaper</u> thing is desired.	<u>Motto yasui mono ga hoshii desu</u>	もっと <u>やすい</u> ものがほしいです。
a book	<u>hon</u>	ほん
I am looking <u>for</u> a book.	<u>Hon o sagashiteimasu</u>	ほんをさがしています。
Yes, like this [<u>is</u>].	<u>Hai, kono kanji desu</u>	はい、このかんじ <u>です</u> 。
It's <u>like that</u>	<u>Sono kanji desu</u>	そのかんじ <u>です</u> 。
It's not like that.	<u>Sono kanji dewa arimasen</u>	そのかんじ <u>ではありません</u> 。
No, it's not like <u>this</u>	<u>Iie, kono kanji dewa arimasen</u>	いいえ、このかんじ <u>ではありません</u> 。
Thank you very much.	<u>Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu</u>	どうもありがとうございます。
You're welcome.	<u>Dō itashimashite</u>	どういたしまして。

The negative of the copula "desu" ("is" or "equals") is "dewa arimasen" or "jaa arimasen" ("is not" or "does not equal"). "Dewa arimasen" is a little more formal and is used more in written Japanese. "Jaa arimasen" is actually a contraction of "dewa arimasen".

LESSON 15 - TIME, GENERALJUGYŌ 15-JIKANじゅぎょう15 - じかん

a moment	matte	まって
the day	niichi	にち
the week	shū	しゅう
the month	getsu / tsuki	げつ / つき
the year	toshi / nen	とし / ねん
today	kyō	きょう
tomorrow	ashita	あした
yesterday	kinō	きのう
the day after tomorrow	asatte	あさって
the day before yesterday	ototoi	おととい
now	ima	いま
not now	ima ja nai	いまじゃない
not yet	mada	まだ
this year	kotoshi	ことし
next year	rainen	らいねん
last year	kyonen	きょねん
what year	nannen	なんねん
one year	ichinen	いちねん
one year's time	ichinenkan	いちねんかん
one day	ichinichi	いちにち
two days	futsuka	ふつか
in two days	futsuka go	ふつかご
<u>within</u> two days	futsuka <u>no hani nai ni</u>	ふつか <u>のはんい</u> ないに

two days ago / two days <u>before</u>	futsuka <u>mae</u>	ふつかまえ
<u>two</u> times	<u>nido</u> / <u>nikai</u>	にど / にかい
three <u>times</u>	<u>sando</u> / <u>sankai</u>	さんど / さんかい
one more time / again [L. <u>more</u> one time]	<u>mō</u> ichido	もういちど

LESSON 16 -	JUGYŌ 16 -	じゅぎょう 16 -
TIME OF DAY	IMA NAN JI DESU KA.	いまなんじですか
the time / the hour	jikan	じかん
on time	jikan dōri ni	じかんどおりに
The train <u>comes</u> on time.	Densha wa jikan dōri ni <u>kimasu</u>	でんしゃはじかんどおりに <u>きます</u>
how long	nan jikan	なんじかん
How long <u>is</u> it? [time]	Nan jikan <u>desu</u> ka.	なんじかん <u>ですか</u>
What time is it? / What hour is (it)?	Nan ji desu ka.	なんじですか
the morning	asa / gozen	あさ / ごぜん
noon	hiru	ひる
the afternoon	gogo	ごご
the evening	ban	ばん
the night	yoru	よる
midnight	ma-yonaka	まよなか
a second	byō	びょう
a minute	fun / pun	ふん / ぶん
an hour	jikan	じかん
8 <u>o'clock</u>	hachi <u>ji</u>	はちじ
8:15 / eight o'clock, fifteen <u>minutes</u>	hachi ji jūgo <u>fun</u>	はちじじゅうご <u>ふん</u>

It's <u>half past</u> eight.	Hachi ji <u>han</u> desu.	はちじはんです。
It's a <u>quarter</u> to eight. / It's fifteen minutes <u>before</u> eight o'clock.	Hachi ji jūgo fun <u>mae</u> desu.	はちじじゅうごふんまえです。
It's <u>8:50</u>	Hachi ji <u>gojuppun</u> desu.	はちじごじゅうぷんです。
It's <u>ten</u> minutes before nine.	Ku ji <u>juppun</u> mae desu.	くじじゅうぷんまえです。
It's 8 o'clock in the <u>morning</u>	<u>Asa</u> hachi ji desu.	あさはちじです。
It's <u>3 o'clock</u> in the afternoon.	Gogo <u>san ji</u> desu.	ごごさんじです。
It's 8 o'clock at night.	Gogo hachi ji <u>desu</u>	ごごはちじです。
It's <u>16:20</u>	<u>Jūroku</u> ji nijū pun desu.	じゅうろくにじゅうぷんです。

In Japanese, A.M. is equivalent to "asa" (morning) and "P.M." is equivalent to "gogo"

The suffix "-kan" means "period of time".

The Japanese frequently use a 24 hour clock when referring to transportation schedules.

LESSON 17 - QUESTIONS	JUGYŌ 17 - SHITSUMON	じゅぎょう17 - しつもん
who	dare	だれ
whom	donata	どなた
Who is it?	Dare <u>desu</u> ka.	だれですか。
What?	nan / nani	なん / なに
What is it?	Nan <u>desu</u> ka.	なんですか。
What's <u>that</u> ?	<u>Sore</u> wa nan <u>desu</u> ka.	それはなんですか。
<u>What's</u> this?	Kore wa <u>nan</u> <u>desu</u> ka.	これはなんですか。
said / did say	iimashita	いいました
<u>What</u> did you say?	<u>Nani</u> . / [Anata wa] <u>nani</u> o iimashita ka.	なに。 / [あなたは]なにをいいましたか。
When?	itsu	いつ
<u>At</u> what time?	nan ji <u>ni</u>	なんじに
<u>When</u> does the train leave?	Densha wa <u>itsu</u> <u>demasu</u> ka.	でんしゃはいつでますか。
At what time does the train <u>leave</u> ?	Densha wa nan ji ni <u>demasu</u> ka.	でんしゃはなんじに <u>で</u> ますか。
Where?	doko	どこ
Where is the <u>subway</u> ?	<u>Chikatetsu</u> wa doko <u>desu</u> ka.	ちかてつはどこですか。
Which?	dore	どれ
Which bus is bound for Hiroshima? [L. Hiroshima bound bus which is.]	Hiroshima <u>yuki</u> no basu wa dore <u>desu</u> ka.	ひろしま <u>ゆき</u> のバスはどれですか。
why	naze / dōshite	なぜ / どうして
why not	dōshite	どうして
How?	dōyatte / dōshite	どうやって / どうして
spirit / energy / vitality	genki [informal] / ogenki [formal]	げんき / おげんき
How are you? [L. Spirit is?]	Ogenki <u>desu</u> ka.	おげんきですか。

How many are there? / How many <u>exist</u>	Ikutsu <u>arimasu</u> ka.	いくつありますか。
what <u>day</u>	nan <u>nichi</u>	なんにち
<u>how many</u> days	<u>nan</u> <u>nichikan</u>	なんにちかん
what <u>year</u>	nan <u>nen</u>	なんねん
<u>how many</u> years	<u>nan</u> <u>nenkan</u>	なんねんかん
how many <u>cars</u>	<u>jidōsha</u> ga ikutsu	じどうしゃがいくつ
How many cars <u>are there</u> ?	Jidōsha ga ikutsu <u>arimasu</u> ka.	じどうしゃがいくつありますか。
How many <u>kilometers</u> is it?	Nan <u>kiro</u> desu ka.	なんきろですか。
How much money is there? / How much money <u>exists</u> ?	Okane wa ikura <u>arimasu</u> ka.	おかねはいくらありますか。
How much time is there? / <u>How much time</u> exists?	<u>Nan jikan</u> arimasu ka.	なんじかんありますか。
distance / range	kyori	きより
about / approximately	kurai	くらい
approximately what	dore kurai	どれくらい
How far is it? / Approximately what <u>distance</u> is it?	Dore kurai no <u>kyori</u> desu ka.	どれくらいのきよりですか。

Do you want a drink? / Is a drink desired? Nomimono ga hoshii desu ka. のみものがほしいですか。

What do you want? [L. What is desired?] Nani ga hoshii desu ka. なにがほしいですか。

"Nan" is the contracted form of "nani". They both mean "what" although "nani" is more frequently used by itself to ask "what?" (i.e. "nani" = "what" or "what did you say?") Nan is usually used before the copula "desu" to ask what something is. For example, "Nan desu ka." (What is it?) or "Kore wa nan desu ka." (What is this?)

The suffix "-kan" means "period of time".

LESSON 18 - SHOPS	JUGYŌ 18 - MISE	じゅぎょう 18 - みせ
the store	mise	みせ
a bakery / a <u>bread</u> store	<u>panya</u>	<u>ぱんや</u>
the butcher <u>shop</u>	<u>nikuya</u>	<u>にくや</u>
medicine	kusuri	くすり
this pharmacy [L. this <u>medicine</u> store]	kono kusuriya	このくすりや
<u>that</u> supermarket	sono sūpāmāketto	そのすーぱーまーけっと
<u>that</u> pastry shop over there	<u>ano</u> kēkiya	<u>あの</u> けーきや
a post office	yūbin kyoku	ゆうびんきょく
the <u>customs</u> office	<u>zeikan</u> jimusho	<u>ぜい</u> かんじむしょ
a laundry / a <u>washing</u> shop	<u>sentakuya</u>	<u>せんたく</u> や
the hairdresser / the barber	rihatsu-shi	りはつし
a beauty salon	biyō shitsu	びようしつ
<u>that</u> <u>bookshop</u>	sono honya	そのほんや
<u>that</u> department store	<u>sono</u> depāto	<u>その</u> でぱーと
a market	ichiba	いちば
the police	keisatsu	けいさつ
the police station	kōban	こうばん
<u>this</u> restaurant	kono resutoran / kono ryōri ten	<u>この</u> れすとらん / <u>この</u> りょうりてん
a cafe / a coffeehouse / a tearoom	kissaten	きっさてん
an agency	dairiten	だいいりてん
a <u>travel</u> agency	<u>ryokō</u> dairiten	<u>りょこう</u> だいいりてん
<u>that</u> delicatessen <u>over there</u>	<u>ano</u> derikatessen	<u>あの</u> でりかてっせん

The suffix "-ya" means "shop" or "store". For example, when the suffix "-ya" is attached to the word "hon" (book) it makes the word "honya" ("bookshop" or "book store").

LESSON 19 - NOUNS	JUGYO 19 - MEISHI	じゅぎょう19 - めいし
a town	machi	まち
a city	toshi	とし
a country	kuni	くに
a name	namae	なまえ
the food	tabemono	たべもの
a state	shū	しゅう
the United States	Amerika	あめりか
a gift	okurimono	おくりもの
a friend	tomodachi	ともだち
a postage stamp	kitte	きって
an entrance	iriguchi	いりぐち
this <u>exit</u>	kono <u>deguchi</u>	このでぐち
this <u>thing</u> / this <u>object</u>	kono <u>mono</u>	このもの
laundry items / laundry <u>things</u>	sentaku <u>mono</u>	せんたくもの
<u>dirty</u> laundry	<u>kitanai</u> sentaku mono	きたないせんたくもの
a laundromat / a coin laundry	koinrandorī	こいんらんどりー
something	aru <u>mono</u>	あるもの
sometimes	tokidoki	ときどき
the other	hoka	ほか
the other one	hoka no	ほかの
nothing	nani mo nai	なにもない
a person	hito	ひと
a man / an adult <u>male</u> person	<u>otoko</u> no hito	おとこのひと

a woman / an adult <u>female</u> person	<u>onna</u> no hito	おんなのひと
a wife	okusan	おくさん
someone's own husband	shujin	しゅじん
someone else's husband	go shujin	ごしゅじん
a child	kodomo	こども
the weather	tenki	てんき
an address	jūsho	じゅうしょ
that <u>word</u>	sono <u>tango</u>	その <u>たんご</u>
a consulate	ryōjikan	りょうじかん
this beach	kono <u>sunahama</u>	この <u>すなはま</u>
that <u>problem</u>	sono <u>mondai</u>	その <u>もんだい</u>
the cashier's desk / <u>register</u> place	<u>reji</u> gakari	<u>れじ</u> がかり
a delay	okure	おくれ
a house	ie / uchi [less formal]	いえ / うち
a plan / a schedule	yotei	よてい
a pillow	makura	まくら

LESSON 20 - ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	JUGYŌ 20 - KEIYŌ SHI TO FUKU SHI	じゅぎょう20 - けいようしとふくし
big / large	ōkii	おおきい
small	chiisai	ちいさい
opposite	hantai	はんたい
It's the <u>opposite</u> of big.	ōkii no hantai desu.	おおきいのはんたいです。
The opposite of big is small. / Big's opposite is small.	ōkii no hantai wa chiisai desu.	おおきいのはんたいはちいさいです。
good	yoi / ii	よい / いい
well	yoku	よく
not good / not well	yoku arimasen	よくありません
bad	warui	わるい
badly	waruku	わるく
much / many / a lot of	takusan no	たくさん
very	totemo	とても
not very	amari	あまり
enough	jūbun	じゅうぶん
hot	atsui	あつい
warm	atatakai	あたたかい
cold	samui	さむい
early	hayai	はやい
ahead of <u>schedule</u> / early from schedule	yotei yori hayaku	よていよりはやく
late	osoi	おそい
behind schedule / delayed / late <u>from</u> schedule	yotei yori osoku	よていよりおそく
easy	yasashii / kantan	やさしい / かんたん
difficult	muzukashii	むずかしい

beautiful	utsukushii	うつくしい
beautifully	utsukushiku	うつくしく
other	hoka	ほか
another (one more) [L. more, <u>one thing</u>]	mō <u>hitotsu</u>	もうひとつ
another (a different one)	betsu no	べつの
a small number	shōsū	しょうすう
a few <u>things</u> / a small number of things	shōsū no <u>mono</u>	しょうすうの <u>もの</u>
a few <u>people</u>	shōsū no <u>hito</u>	しょうすうの <u>ひと</u>
more	motto	もっと
few	sukunai	すくない
less than / fewer than .....	...yori sukunai	…よりすくない
fewer	motto sukunaku	もっとすくなく
almost	hotondo	ほとんど
approximately	oyoso / daitai	およそ / だいたい
important	taisetsu	たいせつ
same	onaji	おなじ
similar	onaji yō na	おなじような
different	chigau	ちがう
differently / different manner	chigau yō	ちがうよう
up	ue	うえ
up there	ue no hō	うえのほう
down	shita	した
down there	shita no hō	したのほう
fast	hayai	はやい
slow	osoi	おそい
slower	motto osoi	もっとおそい
slowest	ichi ban osoi	いちばんおそい

slowly	osoku / yukkuri	おそく / ゆっくり
near	chikaku	ちかく
nearer	motto chikaku	もっとちかく
nearest	ichi ban chikaku	いちばんちかく
only	dake / shika	だけ / しか
alone	hitori de	ひとりで
together	issho ni	いっしょに
already	sude ni	すでに
ready	yōi no dekita	よういのできた
French	Furansu no	ふらんすの
English	Eikoku no	えいこくの
American	Amerika no	あめりかの
Spanish	Supein no	すぺいんの
British	Igirisu no	いぎりすの
Italian	Itaria no	いたりあの
German	Doitsu no	どいつの
high [height] / tall	takai	たかい
low [height] / short	hikui	ひくい
height / stature	sei	せい
tall (referring to other people)	sei ga takai	せいがたかい
short (referring to other people)	sei ga hikui	せいがひくい
brief time	chotto	ちょっと
later / afterwards	ato de	あとで

"Ii" is the colloquial alternative to "yoi". All forms of this adjective (meaning "good") are derived from the stem "yoi".

Many Japanese adjectives which end in "-i" can be made into adverbs by changing the "-i" to "-ku". This is similar to adding "-ly" in English. For example, the adjective "warui" (bad) changes to the adverb "waruku" (badly). Likewise, "osoi" (slow) changes to "osoku" (slowly) and "utsukushi" (beautiful) changes to "utsukushiku". (Remember, "i" = "ii".)

LESSON 21 - VERBS JUGYŌ 21 - DŌSHI じゅぎょう21 - どうし

to be / to be equal or equivalent to	desu [de aru]	です [である]
to have / to be / to exist (for inanimate objects and plants)	arimasu [aru]	あります [ある]
to have / to be / to exist (for animate objects)	imasu [iru]	います [いる]
to want / to desire (for objects only)	hoshigarimasu [hoshigaru]	ほしがります [ほしがる]
to want to do something	-tai [-tagaru]	-たい [-たがる]
to go	ikimasu [iku]	いきます [いく]
to want to go	ikitai [ikitagaru]	いきたい [いきたがる]
to do / to make	shimasu [suru]	します [する]
to eat	tabemasu [taberu]	たべます [たべる]
to want to eat	tabetai [tabetagaru]	たべたい [たべたがる]
to drink	nomimasu [nomu]	のみます [のむ]
to want to drink	nomitai [nomitagaru]	のみたい [のみたがる]
to buy	kaimasu [kau]	かいます [かう]
to sell	urimasu [uru]	うります [うる]
to rent from	karimasu [kariru]	かります [かりる]
to rent [to]	kashimasu [kasu]	かします [かす]
to pay / to pay for	haraimasu [hararu]	はらいます [はらう]
to see / to look at	mimasu [miru]	みます [みる]
to look for	sagashimasu [sagasu]	さがします [さがす]
to know / to learn about	shirimasu [shiru]	しります [しる]

to know / to understand	kokoroemasu [kokoroeru]	こころえます [こころえる]
to understand	wakarimasu [wakaru]	わかります [わかる]
to come	kimasu [kuru]	きます [くる]
to write	kakimasu [kaku]	かきます [かく]
to close (by itself)	shimarimasu [shimaru]	しまります [しまる]
to close (one's shop) / to fold	tatamimasu [tatamu]	たたみます [たたむ]
to shut	tojimasu [tojiru]	とじます [とじる]
to open	akemasu [akeru]	あけます [あける]
to learn	naraimasu [narau]	ならいます [ならう]
to learn / to remember	oboemasu [oboeru]	おぼえます [おぼえる]
to arrive	tsukimasu [tsuku]	つきます [つく]
to go out	dekakemasu [dekakeru]	でかけます [でかける]
to leave something behind	nokoshimasu [nokosu]	のこします [のこす]
to leave a place / to depart	shuppatsu shimasu [shuppatsu suru]	しゅっぱつします [しゅっぱつする]
to say	iimasu [iu]	いいます [いう]
to speak / to talk	hanashimasu [hanasu]	はなします [はなす]
to lose an object	otoshimasu [otosu]	おとします [おとす]
to lose a contest	makemasu [makeru]	まけます [まける]
to fly	tobimasu [tobu]	とびます [とぶ]
to steal	nusumimasu [nusumu]	ぬすみます [ぬすむ]
to study / to do <u>studying</u>	<u>benkyō</u> (o) shimasu [benkyō (o) suru]	<u>べんきょう</u> をします [べんきょうをする]
to stop	tomemasu [tomeru]	とめます [とめる]
to like	konomimasu [konomu] / suki desu [suku]	このみます [このむ] / すきです [すく]
to love / to do or make love	ai shimasu [ai suru]	あいします [あいする]
to live / to be alive	ikimasu [ikiru]	いきます [いきる]

to reside	sumimasu [sumu]	すみません [すみ]
to cost	kakarimasu [kakaruru]	かかります [かかる]
to sleep	nemasu [neru]	ねます [ねる]
to think / to feel	omoimasu [omou]	おもいます [おもう]
to meet	aimasu [au]	あいます [あう]
to cut	kirimasu [kiru]	きります [きる]
to take	torimasu [toru]	とります [とる]
to end	owarimasu [owaru]	おわります [おわる]
to finish	sumashimasu [sumaseru]	すまします [すませる]
to travel / to do <u>travel</u>	<u>ryokō</u> shimasu [ryokō suru]	<u>りょこう</u> します [りょこうする]
to need / to be necessary	irimasu [iru]	いります [いる]
to need / <u>necessity</u> exists [more formal]	hitsuyō desu [hitsuyō de aru]	<u>ひつよう</u> です [ひつようである]
to be able to (as in "can" or "may") / to be possible	dekimasu [dekiru]	できます [できる]
to have to (as in "must")	-nakereba naranai	-なければならぬ
to have to eat	tabenakereba naranai	たべなければならぬ
to repeat	kurikaeshimasu [kurikaesu]	くりかえします [くりかえす]

The English verbs in this lesson are shown in their infinitive forms. The Japanese verbs which are recorded on the tape are in their conjugated forms. The conjugations shown in this lesson are the formal, indicative, affirmative forms. This form corresponds most closely to the English present tense as in "I eat." (Watashi wa tabemasu.) and "He eats." (Kare wa tabemasu.)

The verbs which are in brackets are the dictionary forms. Dictionaries will usually list only the dictionary forms of verbs. In Japanese, the dictionary form is not the same as the infinitive. (In English dictionaries, verbs are listed in their infinitive forms without the "to".)

The Japanese word "desu" is called a "copula" and is usually translated as "am", "is", or "are". It is the conjugated form of the verb "de aru". "De aru" means "to be" or "to be equal or equivalent to".

LESSON 22 - PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES	JUGYŌ 22 - ZENCHI SHI NO FURĒZU	じゅぎょう22 - ぜんちしのふれーず
I'm going to Tokyo. / Someone is going <u>to</u> Tokyo.	Tōkyō <u>e</u> ikimasu.	とうきょうへいきます。
It's <u>in</u> Tokyo.	Tōkyō <u>ni</u> arimasu.	とうきょうにあります。
It's <u>as far as</u> Tokyo.	Tōkyō <u>made</u> desu.	とうきょうまでです。
It's <u>at</u> the station.	Eki <u>ni</u> arimasu.	えきにあります。
It's from Hokkaidō. / It comes <u>from</u> Hokkaidō.	Hokkaidō <u>kara</u> kimasu.	ほっかいどうからきます。
I sleep with a pillow. / Someone sleeps with a pillow. / [L. pillow <u>with</u> sleeps.]	Makura <u>de</u> nemasu.	まくらでねます。
Someone sleeps <u>without</u> a pillow.	Makura <u>nashi de</u> nemasu.	まくらなしでねます。
It's <u>for</u> the car.	Jidōsha <u>no tame ni</u> desu.	じどうしゃのためにです。
It's <u>by</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no soba ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるのそばにあります。
It's <u>near</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no chikaku ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるのちかくにあります。
It's <u>far</u> from the table.	Tēburu <u>kara tōji</u> desu.	てーぶるからとおいです。
I'm going <u>by</u> train.	Densha <u>de</u> ikimasu.	でんしゃでいきます。
It's 100 yen per dollar. / One <u>dollar</u> is 100 yen.	Ichi <u>doru</u> hyaku yen desu.	いちどるひゃくえんです。
It's <u>on</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no ue ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるのうえにあります。
It's <u>over</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no ue no hō ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるのうえのほうにあります。
It's <u>under</u> the car.	Jidōsha <u>no shita no hō ni</u> arimasu.	じどうしゃのしたのほうにあります。
It's <u>below</u> the window.	Mado <u>no shita ni</u> arimasu.	まどのしたにあります。
It's <u>in</u> the car.	Jidōsha <u>no naka ni</u> arimasu.	じどうしゃのなかにあります。
It's <u>inside</u> the house.	Ie <u>no naka ni</u> arimasu.	いえのなかにあります。
It's <u>within</u> the city.	Toshi <u>no hani inai ni</u> arimasu.	としのはんいいないにあります。
It's <u>outside</u> the window.	Mado <u>no sotogawa ni</u> arimasu.	まどのそとがわにあります。
It's <u>in front of</u> the post office.	Yūbin kyoku <u>no mae ni</u> arimasu.	ゆうびんきょくのまえにあります。

It's <u>ahead of</u> the car.	Jidōsha <u>no mae ni</u> arimasu.	じどうしゃの <u>まえ</u> にあります。
It's <u>behind</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no ushiro ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるの <u>うしろ</u> にあります。
It's <u>behind</u> the coffeehouse.	Kissaten <u>no ura ni</u> arimasu.	きっさてんの <u>うら</u> にあります。
It's <u>before</u> tomorrow.	Ashita <u>made</u> desu.	あした <u>まで</u> です。
It's <u>before</u> next week.	Raishū <u>made</u> desu.	らいしゅう <u>まで</u> です。
It's <u>before the end of the month</u>	Getsumatsu <u>mae</u> desu.	げつまつ <u>まえ</u> です。
It's <u>after</u> five o'clock.	Go ji <u>no ato</u> desu.	ごじの <u>あと</u> です。
It's <u>against</u> the window.	Mado <u>ni taishite</u> arimasu.	まどに <u>たいして</u> あります。
It's <u>between</u> the cars.	Jidōsha <u>no aida ni</u> arimasu.	じどうしゃの <u>あいだ</u> にあります。
It's <u>since</u> yesterday. / It's <u>from</u> yesterday.	kinō <u>kara</u> desu.	きのう <u>から</u> です。
It's <u>next to</u> the map.	Chizu <u>no tonari ni</u> arimasu.	ちずの <u>となり</u> にあります。
It's <u>around</u> the table.	Tēburu <u>no mawari ni</u> arimasu.	てーぶるの <u>まわり</u> にあります。
It's <u>in the middle of</u> the beach.	Sunahama <u>no mannaka ni</u> arimasu.	すなはまの <u>まんなか</u> にあります。
It goes <u>through</u> the town.	Machi o <u>tōtte</u> ikimasu.	まちを <u>とおって</u> いきます。
It goes <u>through</u> the window.	Mado o <u>tōtte</u> ikimasu.	まどを <u>とおって</u> いきます。
It's <u>across</u> the street.	Michi <u>no mukō ni</u> arimasu.	みちの <u>むこう</u> にあります。
It's <u>across from</u> the police station.	Kōban <u>no mukōgawa ni</u> arimasu.	こうばんの <u>むこうがわ</u> にあります。

In English, prepositions are words such as "above", "below", "to", "at", "for" etc, that describe relation, location or position of something. In English, these words appear before the nouns to which they refer, hence the name "preposition". Prepositions do not exist as such in Japanese. In Japanese, prepositional functions are expressed with "particles" (also called "relationals" or sometimes "postpositions" because they follow the words which they refer to.)

There are many ways in which Japanese particles function as the equivalent of English prepositions. In a phrase such as "Tōkyō e", the particle "e" simply means "to". The particle "e" is used with verbs of motion such as "go", "come", "return" etc. The particle "ni" can have several meanings such as "at", "in", "on", "to" etc. Hence the phrases "Tōkyō ni" (in Tōkyō) and "eki ni" ("at the station" or "in the station"). Phrases showing location such

as "in the car" (jidōsha no naka ni) are formed by linking the noun "jidōsha" (car) to the noun "naka" ("interior" or "inside") with the possessive particle "no" ('s), and then the particle "ni" comes at the end. For example:

jidōsha no (car's)	naka (interior)	ni (in)	= "in the car"
tēburu no (table's)	ue (top)	ni (on)	= "on the table"
tēburu no (table's)	mukō (other side)	ni (at)	= "at the other side of the table" = "across the table"

LESSON 23 -	JUGYŌ 23 -	じゅぎょう23 -
PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS	ZENCHI SHI NO DAIMEISHI	ぜんちしのだいめいし
It's for <u>me</u> .	Watashi no tame ni desu.	わたしのためにです。
It's for <u>you</u> .	Anata no tame ni desu.	あなたのためにです。
It's for <u>him</u> .	Kare no tame ni desu.	かれのためにです。
It's for <u>her</u> .	Kanojo no tame ni desu.	かのじょのためにです。
It's for <u>that person</u> .	Ano hito no tame ni desu.	あのひとのためにです。
It's for <u>it</u> .	Sore no tame ni desu.	それのためにです。
It's for <u>us</u> .	Watashitachi no tame ni desu.	わたしたちのためにです。
It's for <u>you guys</u> .	Anatagata no tame ni desu.	あなたがたのためにです。
It's for <u>everyone</u> .	Minasan no tame ni desu.	みなさんのためにです。
It's for <u>them</u> . (all males or mixed)	Karera no tame ni desu.	かれらのためにです。
It's for <u>them</u> . (all females)	Kanojotachi no tame ni desu.	かのじょたちのためにです。

It's for <u>them</u> . (inanimate objects)	<u>Sorera</u> no tame ni desu.	<u>それら</u> のためにです。
It's for <u>those people</u>	<u>Ano hitotachi</u> no tame ni desu.	<u>あのひと</u> たちのためにです。
They're going <u>with</u> me.	<u>Karera wa watashi to isshe ni</u> ikimasu.	かれらはわたしと <u>いっしょ</u> にいきます。
They're going without you. /	<u>Karera wa anata to isshe ni</u>	かれらはあなたと <u>いっしょ</u> に
They're <u>not</u> going with you.	<u>ikimasen</u>	いきません。
It's from <u>everyone</u>	<u>Minna</u> kara desu.	<u>みんな</u> からです。
It's <u>before</u> us.	<u>Watashitachi no mae ni</u> arimasu.	わたしたちの <u>まえ</u> にあります
It's <u>after</u> six o'clock.	<u>Roku ji ikō</u> desu.	<u>ろくじいこう</u> です。
It's <u>after</u> the party.	<u>Pāti no ato</u> desu.	<u>パーティーのあと</u> です。
It's <u>in front of</u> them.	<u>Karera no mae ni</u> arimasu.	かれらの <u>まえ</u> にあります。
It's <u>beside</u> you people.	<u>Anatagata no soba ni</u> arimasu.	あなたがたの <u>そば</u> にあります。
It's <u>behind</u> us.	<u>Watashitachi no ushiro ni</u> arimasu.	わたしたちの <u>うしろ</u> にあります。
It's behind that <u>person</u>	<u>Ano hito no ushiro ni</u> arimasu.	あのひとの <u>うしろ</u> にあります。
It goes through <u>it</u>	<u>Sore o tōtte</u> ikimasu.	<u>それ</u> をと <u>おっ</u> ていきます。

Pronouns are words which take the place of nouns. Prepositional pronouns are pronouns (object pronouns) which follow prepositions. This lesson shows how English prepositional pronouns are expressed in Japanese. In English, subject pronouns such as "I", "you", "he", "she", "it", "we" and "they" are usually different from prepositional pronouns such as "me", "you", "him", "her", "it", "us" and "them". In Japanese, the same pronouns are used for both cases.

Personal pronouns are not used very often in Japanese. Japanese people prefer not to use personal pronouns if the meaning of a sentence can be understood from the context. Instead of saying "you" (anata), "he" (kare), or "she" (kanojo), the person's name followed by "san" is often used instead. Other terms are often used in place of personal pronouns as follows:

anatagata (you people, you guys) ----->	mina (everyone, you all)
kare (he, him), kanojo (she, her) ----->	ano hito (that person)
karera, kanojotachi (they, them) ----->	ano hitotachi (those people)

LESSON 24 -	JUGYŌ 24-	じゅぎょう24 -
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	SHOYŪ O ARAWASU KEIYŌ SHI	しゅうをあらわすけいようし
<u>my</u> suitcase / <u>my</u> suitcases	<u>watashi no</u> sūtsukēsu	<u>わたしの</u> すーつけーす
<u>your</u> suitcase / <u>your</u> suitcases	<u>anata no</u> sūtsukēsu	<u>あなたの</u> すーつけーす
<u>his</u> ticket / <u>his</u> tickets	<u>kare no</u> kippu	<u>かれの</u> きっぷ
<u>her</u> money	<u>kanojo no</u> okane	<u>かのじょの</u> おかね
<u>that person's</u> water	<u>ano hito no</u> mizu	<u>あのひとの</u> みず
<u>our</u> mother	<u>watashitachi no</u> okāsan	<u>わたしたちの</u> おかあさん
<u>your</u> children (plural)	<u>anatagata no</u> kodomotachi	<u>あなたがたの</u> こどもたち
<u>everyone's</u> books	<u>minasan no</u> hon	<u>みなさんの</u> ほん
<u>their</u> house	<u>karera no</u> ie	<u>かれらの</u> いえ
<u>those people's</u> dog	<u>ano hitotachi no</u> inu	<u>あのひとたちの</u> いぬ
<u>the students'</u> names	<u>gakusei no</u> namae	<u>がくせい</u> の なまえ
my male <u>friend</u>	watashi no otoko no <u>tomodachi</u>	わたしの おとこの <u>ともだち</u>
my <u>female</u> friend	watashi no <u>onna</u> no tomodachi	わたしの <u>おんな</u> の ともだち
our <u>younger</u> sister	watashitachi no <u>imōto</u>	わたしたちの <u>いもうと</u>
my <u>older</u> sister	watashi no <u>onēsan</u>	わたしの <u>おねえさん</u>
that person's <u>younger</u> brother	ano hito no <u>otōto</u>	あのひとの <u>おとうと</u>
her <u>older</u> brother	kanojo no <u>oniisan</u>	かのじょの <u>おにいさん</u>
our <u>wives</u>	watashitachi <u>no okusantachi</u>	わたしたちの <u>おくさんたち</u>
<u>their</u> wives	<u>karera no</u> okusantachi	<u>かれらの</u> おくさんたち
<u>their wives'</u> purses	karera no <u>okusantachi no</u> saifu	かれらの <u>おくさんたちの</u> さいふ
our <u>husbands</u>	watashitachi <u>no shujintachi</u>	わたしたちの <u>しゅじんたち</u>
<u>their husbands'</u> wallets	kanojora <u>no shujintachi no</u> saifu	かのじょらの <u>しゅじんたちの</u> さいふ
<u>that person's</u> car	<u>ano hito no</u> jidōsha	<u>あのひとの</u> じどうしゃ

<u>those people's</u> cars	<u>ano hitotachi no</u> jidōsha	<u>あのひとたちの</u> じどうしゃ
<u>at</u> your house	<u>anata no ie de</u>	<u>あなたのいえで</u>
<u>to</u> your house	<u>anata no ie e</u>	<u>あなたのいえへ</u>
his <u>address</u>	<u>kare no jūsho</u>	<u>かれのじゅうしょ</u>
<u>your</u> family	<u>anata no</u> kazoku	<u>あなたのかぞく</u>
<u>my</u> mother	<u>watashi no</u> haha	<u>わたしの</u> はは

In English, possessive adjectives are pronouns which show possession such as "my", "our", "their" etc. Some texts refer to these as possessive pronouns. The equivalent in Japanese is expressed with a personal pronoun followed by the particle "no" followed by the object possessed. Since singular and plural Japanese nouns are identical, no distinction is made as to whether one item is possessed or whether several items are possessed. For example, "karera no ie" means both "their house" and "their houses".

LESSON 25 -	JUGYŌ 25 -	じゅぎょう25 -
CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS	SETSUZOKU SHI	せつぞくし
and	to	と
or	matawa / ka / soreto mo	または / か / それとも
also / and also	...mo mata...	...もまだ...
also / too	mo	も
but	dakedo / shikashi / demo	だけど / しかし / でも
but / however / though	keredomo	けれども
maybe / perhaps	tabun	たぶん
because	naze naraba	なぜならば
then (in that case)	sore dewa	それでは
and then [as in "first do this and then do that"]	soshite	そして
if / in case	moshi... naraba	もし...ならば
If it rains tomorrow....	ashita <u>moshi</u> ame <u>naraba</u> ...	あした <u>もし</u> あめ <u>ならば</u> ...
If it rains tomorrow, I'll go.	Ashita <u>moshi</u> <u>ame</u> naraba ikimasu.	あした <u>もし</u> <u>あめ</u> <u>ならば</u> いきます。
First I'll go to the station.	Saisho ni eki e ikimasu.	<u>さいしょ</u> にえきへいきます。
...and then I'll go to the bank.	... <u>soshite</u> ginkō e ikimasu.	... <u>そして</u> ぎんこうへいきます。
therefore	dakara	だから
however	dakedomo	だけでも
nevertheless	sore nimo kakawarazu	それにもかかわらず

LESSON 26 -	JUGYŌ 26 -	じゅぎょう26 -
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL	BUNTO FURĒZU	ぶんとふれーず
Japanese language	Nihongo	にほんご
He speaks Japanese. / Someone <u>speaks</u> Japanese	Nihongo o <u>hanashimasu</u>	にほんごをはなします。
I <u>do not speak</u> Japanese.	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] nihongo ohanashimasu.	[わたしは]にほんごをはなします。
I <u>do not speak</u> Japanese.	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] nihongo ohanashimasen.	[わたしは]にほんごをはなしません。
Does he <u>speak</u> Japanese? / Do they <u>speak</u> Japanese?	Nihongo o <u>hanashimasu</u> ka.	にほんごをはなしますか。
/ Do you <u>speak</u> Japanese?		
Do <u>you</u> speak Japanese?	[<u>Anata</u> wa] nihongo o hanashimasu ka.	[あなたは]にほんごをはなしますか。
a little	sukoshi	すこし
<u>from</u> here to Yokohama	koko <u>kara</u> Yokohama made	ここからよこはまで
from here <u>to</u> there	koko kara soko <u>made</u>	ここからそこまで
I am at the train station. / I, at the train station, <u>exist</u>	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] eki ni <u>imasu</u>	[わたしは]えきにいます。
I am on the platform. / [I] on the <u>platform</u> , exist.	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] <u>hōmu</u> ni imasu.	[わたしは]ほむにいます。
That person is <u>in</u> the train.	Ano hito wa densha <u>no naka</u> <u>ni</u> imasu.	あのひとはでんしゃのなかにいます。
My suitcase is inside the train. / My suitcase,	Watashi no sūtsukēsu wa densha no naka	わたしのすーつけーすはでんしゃ
inside, the train <u>exists</u>	ni arimasu.	のなかにあります。
I study. [L. I <u>study</u> do.]	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] <u>benkyō</u> [o] shimasu.	[わたしは]べんきょう[を]します。
I <u>study</u> Japanese.	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] nihongo o <u>benkyō</u> shimasu.	[わたしは]にほんごをべんきょうします。
I'm going <u>to</u> Tokyo.	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] Tōkyō <u>e</u> ikimasu.	[わたしは]とうきょうへいきます。
Stop!	Tomatte.	とまって。
Stop <u>here</u> please.	<u>Koko</u> ni tomatte kudasai.	ここにとまってください。
No problem. / It's no <u>problem</u>	<u>Mondai</u> nai desu.	もんだいがないです。
It's <u>O. K.</u>	<u>Daijōbu</u> desu.	だいじょうぶです。
I <u>can</u> . / I am <u>able to</u>	[<u>Watashi</u> wa] <u>dekimasu</u>	[わたしは]できます。

Can I?	[Watashi wa] dekimasu ka.	[わたしは] できますか。
May I? [L. Even if I do it, is it good?]	Shite mo ii desu ka.	してもいいですか。
My <u>name</u> is Hank.	Watashi no <u>namae</u> wa Hanku desu.	わたしの <u>なまえ</u> ははんくです。
What's <u>your</u> name?	<u>Anata no</u> <u>namae</u> wa nan desu ka.	<u>あなたの</u> <u>なまえ</u> はなんですか。
a country	kuni / okuni	くに / おくに
Where are you from? / <u>Where</u> is your country?	Okuni wa <u>doko</u> desu ka.	おくには <u>どこ</u> ですか。
[L. Country where is?]		
... <u>came</u> from America.	Amerika kara <u>kimashita</u>	… <u>あめりか</u> から <u>きました</u> 。
I'm from the United States / I came <u>from</u> the United States.	Watashi wa Amerika <u>kara</u> kimashita.	わたしは <u>あめりか</u> から <u>きました</u> 。
There is.... / There are.... / There <u>exists</u> (for .....	...ga <u>arimasu</u> . [or "...wa <u>arimasu</u> ."]	… <u>があります</u> 。 [… <u>はあります</u> 。]
inanimate objects and plants.)		
There was.... / There were.... / There <u>existed</u> (for .....	...ga <u>arimashita</u> . [or "...wa <u>arimashita</u> ."]	… <u>がありました</u> 。 [… <u>はありました</u> 。]
inanimate objects and plants.)		
There is <u>enough</u> water.	Mizu ga <u>jūbun</u> arimasu.	<u>みず</u> が <u>じゅうぶん</u> あります。
There are enough <u>apples</u>	Ringo ga <u>jūbun</u> arimasu.	<u>りんご</u> が <u>じゅうぶん</u> あります。
There was a <u>party</u> yesterday.	kinō <u>pāī</u> ga arimashita.	きのう <u>ぱーてぃー</u> が <u>ありました</u> 。
There is.... / There are.... / There <u>exists</u> ... (for .....	...ga <u>imasu</u> . [or "...wa <u>imasu</u> "]	… <u>がいます</u> 。 [… <u>はいます</u>]
animate objects)		
here was.... / There were.... / There <u>existed</u> (for .....	...ga <u>imashita</u> [or "...wa <u>imashita</u> "]	… <u>がいました</u> 。 [… <u>はいました</u> 。]
animate objects)		
There are <u>people</u> at the beach.	Sunahama ni <u>hitobito</u> ga imasu.	<u>すな</u> は <u>まにひと</u> びとが <u>います</u> 。
There were people at the <u>bank</u>	Ginkō ni hitobito ga imashita.	<u>ぎんこう</u> にひとびとが <u>いました</u> 。
I like books. [L. I book <u>liked</u> is]	[Watashi wa] hon ga <u>suki</u> desu.	[わたしは] <u>ほん</u> が <u>すき</u> です。
I like <u>to eat</u>	<u>Taberu</u> koto ga suki desu.	<u>たべる</u> ことが <u>すき</u> です。
I <u>love</u> this book.	[Watashi wa] kono hon ga <u>daisuki</u> desu.	[わたしは] この <u>ほん</u> が <u>だい</u> すきです。

I love my mother.	[Watashi wa] haha o <u>aishiteimasu</u>	[わたしは] ははを <u>あい</u> しています。
Do you <u>like</u> the old city?	[Anata wa] furuimachi ga <u>suki desu</u> ka	[あなたは]ふるいまちが <u>すき</u> ですか。
departure	shuppatsu	しゅっぱつ
I am leaving. / I'm <u>making</u> a departure.	[Watashi wa]shuppatsu <u>shimasu</u>	[わたしは]しゅっぱつ <u>し</u> ます。
Excuse me. (to pass through a crowd or to get someone's attention)	Sumimasen.	すみません。
Excuse me. / I'm sorry.	Gomen nasai.	ごめんなさい。
Excuse me. (entering someone's house)	Gomen kudasai.	ごめんください。
I have a ticket. / (I) <u>possess</u> a ticket.	[Watashi wa] kippu o <u>motteimasu</u>	[わたしは] きっぷを <u>も</u> っています。
Of course!	Mochiron.	もちろん。
Certainly.	Atarimae.	あたりまえ。
English language	eigo	えいご
Do you have a menu in English? [L. English menu exists?]	Eigo no menyū ga <u>arimasu</u> ka.	えいごのめにゆーが <u>あ</u> りますか。
Let's go!	Ikimashō!	いきましょう!
How does one <u>say</u>?	nan to <u>iimasu</u> ka.	なんと <u>い</u> いますか。
How does one say "airplane" <u>in</u> Japanese?	"Airplane" wa Nihongo <u>de</u> nan to iimasu ka.	"Airplane"はにほんごで <u>なん</u> とといいますか。
Watch out! / Be careful!	Abunai.	あぶない。
<u>Speak</u> slowly, please.	Yukkuri <u>hanashite</u> kudasai.	ゆっくりは <u>なし</u> てください。
<u>Repeat</u> , please.	<u>Kurikaeshite</u> kudasai.	<u>くりかえ</u> してください。
It's <u>him</u>	<u>Kare</u> desu.	<u>かれ</u> です。

The suffix "-go" means "language" as in "Nihongo" (Japanese language).

The verb "imasu" (to exist, to have, to be) is used when speaking about animate objects (except plants). The verb "arimasu" means essentially the same thing, but is used when referring to inanimate objects or plants.

Note that this lesson is the first time that the particles "ga" and "wa" have been used together in the same sentence. The difference between "ga" and "wa" is subtle but important. As was mentioned earlier, particles always follow the words they mark or identify. "Ga" marks the grammatical subject of a sentence, and "wa" marks the topic of a sentence. (In English, no grammatical distinction is usually made between the topic and the subject.) The particle "wa" which marks the topic always precedes the particle "ga" which marks the grammatical subject. The topic is what the conversation is about, and the subject is what is being emphasized in the sentence. In English, emphasis is usually done by raising the tone or level of voice on certain words. In Japanese, this emphasis is done by placing the particle "ga" after the word or group of words being emphasized, thereby making it the grammatical subject. Since the topic is something the conversation is already talking about, it can often be left out completely. (This is why several of the sentences in this lesson show topics in brackets or parentheses.) If the conversation makes it clear what the subject is, it can be left out also. However, if there is any question as to what the topic or subject is, then they will be used in the sentence and identified with the appropriate particle. For example:

I	like	"books".	=	Watashi	wa	hon	"ga"	suki	desu.
				(I)		(book)		(like)	(is)

(Speaking of what I like, I like books.)

The rules for word order in Japanese are very different from English. In English, word order often determines which word is the subject and which is the object. For example, "John likes dogs." and "Dogs like John." have very different meanings. In Japanese, particles must follow the words they mark (subject, object, topic etc.) and the verb goes at the end.

LESSON 27 -	JUGYŌ 27 -	じゅぎょう27 -
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE	HITEINO BUNTO FURĒZU	ひていのぶんとうふれーず
I want a ticket. / Ticket <u>is desired</u> .	[Watashi wa] kippu ga <u>hoshii desu</u> .	[わたしは] きっぷがほしいです。
I do not want a ticket. / Ticket <u>desire does not exist</u> .	[Watashi wa] kippu o <u>hoshiku arimasen</u> .	[わたしは] きっぷをほしくありません。
He doesn't want a ticket. / That person <u>doesn't</u> want a ticket.	Ano hito wa kippu o <u>hoshigarimasen</u> .	あのひとはきっぷをほしがりません。
Michael doesn't want a <u>credit card</u> .	Maikerusan wa <u>kurejitto kādo</u> o <u>hoshigarimasen</u> .	まいけるさんはくれじつとかーどをほしがりません。
I <u>don't</u> want it. / We <u>don't</u> want it. / They <u>don't</u> want it.	<u>Hoshigarimasen</u> .	ほしがりません。
I would like a <u>drink</u> .	[Watashi wa] <u>nomimono</u> ga hoshii desu.	[わたしは] のみものがほしいです。
I would not like <u>dessert</u> .	Dezāto wa <u>hoshiku arimasen</u> .	でざーとはほしくありません。
I <u>have</u> a gift.	[Watashi wa] okurimono o <u>motteimasu</u> .	[わたしは] おくりものをもっています。
I don't have a <u>gift</u> .	[Watashi wa] okurimono o <u>motteimasen</u> .	[わたしは] おくりものをもっていません。
This <u>is</u> a backpack.	Kore wa ryukku sakku <u>desu</u> .	これはりゅっくさっくです。
This <u>is not</u> a backpack.	Kore wa ryukku sakku <u>ja arimasen</u> .	これはりゅっくさっくじゃありません。
<u>That</u> is not a Japanese bath.	<u>Sore</u> wa furo ja arimasen.	それはふろじゃありません。
That over there is not a <u>bank</u> .	Are wa <u>ginkō</u> ja arimasen.	あれはぎんこうじゃありません。
You have a passport. / Someone has a passport. / Passport <u>exists</u> .	Pasupōto ga <u>arimasu</u> .	ぱすぽーとがあります。
You don't have a passport. / Someone doesn't have a passport. / Passport <u>doesn't exist</u> .	Pasupōto ga <u>arimasen</u> .	ぱすぽーとがありません。
It's <u>not</u> a passport.	Pasupōto <u>ja arimasen</u> . / [Pasupōto dewa arimasen.]	ぱすぽーとじゃありません。 / [ぱすぽーとではありません。]
I <u>know</u> .	[Watashi wa] <u>shittemasu</u> .	[わたしは] しっています。
I <u>don't know</u> .	[Watashi wa] <u>shitteimasen</u> .	[わたしは] しっていません。

I <u>understand</u> .	[Watashi wa] <u>wakarimasu</u> .	[わたしは] <u>わかります</u> 。
I <u>don't understand</u> .	[Watashi wa] <u>wakarimasen</u> .	[わたしは] <u>わかりません</u> 。
I <u>speak</u> English.	[Watashi wa] eigo o <u>hanashimasu</u> .	[わたしは] えいごを <u>はなします</u> 。
I <u>don't speak</u> French.	[Watashi wa] Furansugo o <u>hanashimasen</u> .	[わたしは] ふらんすごを <u>はなしません</u> 。
Those people <u>drink</u> beer.	Ano hitotachi wa bīru o <u>nomimasu</u> .	あのひとたちはビールを <u>のみます</u> 。
Those people <u>don't drink</u> beer.	Ano hitotachi wa bīru o <u>nomimasen</u> .	あのひとたちはビールを <u>のみません</u> 。
Mr. Smith <u>eats</u> appetizers.	Sumisu san wa zensai o <u>tabemasu</u> .	すみすさんはぜんさいを <u>たべます</u> 。
Mr. Smith <u>doesn't eat</u> appetizers.	Sumisu san wa zensai o <u>tabemasen</u> .	すみすさんはぜんさいを <u>たべません</u> 。
I <u>like</u> rice wine.	Osake ga <u>suki desu</u> .	おさけが <u>すきです</u> 。
I <u>don't like</u> rice wine.	Osake ga <u>suki ja arimasen</u> .	おさけが <u>すきじゃありません</u> 。
<u>There is</u> some water at the store.	Mise ni mizu ga <u>arimasu</u> .	みせにみずが <u>あります</u> 。
<u>There isn't</u> any water at the store.	Mise ni mizu ga <u>arimasen</u> .	みせにみずが <u>ありません</u> 。
There isn't any <u>wind</u> .	<u>Kaze</u> ga arimasen.	<u>かぜ</u> がありません。
Yes, it is. / Yes, it's <u>so</u> .	Hai, sō <u>desu</u> .	はい、 <u>そうです</u> 。
No, it's <u>not</u> .	Iie, sō <u>dewa arimasen</u> .	いいえ、 <u>そうではありません</u> 。
Good, <u>isn't it</u> . / Sounds good.	Īi, <u>desu nē</u> .	いい、 <u>ですね</u> 。
Is that right? / Isn't it <u>so</u> ?	Sō <u>desu ka</u> .	<u>そう</u> ですか。

"hoshigarimasu" = "hoshi" + "ga" + "arimasu" = "desire exists"

In Japanese, verbs have negative forms and affirmative forms. For the formal present tense (present indicative formal for most examples thus far) the negative is formed by changing the ending "-masu" to "-masen".

The negative of the copula "desu" is "dewa arimasen" or it's contracted form "ja arimasen". The negative of "ga arimasu" is "ga arimasen".

LESSON 28 -	JUGYō 28 -	じゅぎょう28 -
WANTING TO DO SOMETHING	SHITAI KOTO	したいこと
I <u>want to eat</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>tabetai desu</u>	[わたしは] <u>たべたいです</u> 。
I <u>want to drink</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>nomitai desu</u>	[わたしは] <u>のみたいです</u> 。
That person <u>wants to go</u>	Ano hito wa <u>ikitai desu</u>	あのひとは <u>いきたいです</u> 。
Those people <u>want to look</u>	Ano hitotachi wa <u>mitai desu</u>	あのひとたちは <u>みたいです</u> 。
John <u>wants to know</u>	John san wa <u>shiritai desu</u>	じょんさんは <u>しりたいです</u> 。
Mr. Yamada <u>wants to buy</u> a ticket.	Yamada san wa kippu o <u>kaitai desu</u>	やまださんは <u>きっぷをかいたい</u> です。
We <u>want to understand</u>	Watashitachi wa <u>wakaritai desu</u>	わたしたちは <u>わかりたい</u> です。
Mr. Yamada and Mr. Smith <u>want to come</u>	Yamada san to Sumisu san wa <u>kitaidesu</u>	やまださんとすみすさんは <u>きたい</u> です。
Mr. Yamada <u>wants to go</u> to Tokyo.	Yamada san wa Tōkyō e <u>ikitai desu</u>	やまださんはとうきょうへ <u>いきたい</u> です。
I <u>want to shut</u> the window.	[Watashi wa] mado o <u>shimetai desu</u>	[わたしは] まどを <u>しめたい</u> です。
They <u>want to arrive</u> early. / Those people want to arrive early.	Ano hitotachi wa hayaku <u>tsukitai desu</u>	あのひとたちははやく <u>つきたい</u> です。
I <u>want to go out</u> tomorrow.	[Watashi wa] ashita <u>dekaketai desu</u>	[わたしは] あしたで <u>かけたい</u> です。
That person <u>wants to do</u> it. / That person <u>wants to make</u> it.	Ano hito wa sore o <u>shitai desu</u>	あのひとはそれを <u>したい</u> です。
Jana <u>wants to study</u>	Jana san wa <u>benkyō shitai desu</u>	じゃなさんは <u>べんきょうしたい</u> です。
I <u>don't want to eat</u>	Watashi wa <u>tabetaku arimasen</u>	わたしは <u>たべたくありません</u> 。
I <u>don't want to drink</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>nomitaku arimasen</u>	[わたしは] <u>のみたくありません</u> 。
That person <u>doesn't want to go</u>	Ano hito wa <u>ikitaku arimasen</u>	あのひとは <u>いきたくありません</u> 。
Those people <u>don't want to look</u>	Ano hitotachi wa <u>mitaku arimasen</u>	あのひとたちは <u>みたくありません</u> 。
Mr. Yamada <u>doesn't want to know</u>	Yamada san wa <u>shiritaku arimasen</u>	やまださんは <u>しりたくありません</u> 。
Doctor Yamada <u>doesn't want to buy</u> a ticket.	Yamada sensei wa kippu o <u>kaitaku arimasen</u>	やまだせんせいは <u>きっぷをかいたくありません</u> 。

I <u>want to sleep</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>netai desu</u>	[わたしは] <u>ねたいです</u> 。
I <u>don't want to sleep</u> now.	[Watashi wa] ima <u>netaku arimasen</u>	[わたしは] いま <u>ねたくありません</u> 。
I <u>want to travel</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>ryokō shitai desu</u>	[わたしは] <u>りょこうしたいです</u> 。
I <u>don't want to travel</u>	[Watashi wa] <u>ryokō shitaku arimasen</u>	[わたしは] <u>りょこうしたくありません</u> 。
I <u>want to drink</u> this beer.	[Watashi wa] kono bīru o <u>nomitai desu</u>	[わたしは] このびーるを <u>のみたいです</u> 。
I <u>don't want to drink</u> this milk.	[Watashi wa] kono gyūnyū o <u>nomitaku arimasen</u>	[わたしは] このぎゅうにゅうを <u>のみたくありません</u> 。
Professor Yamada <u>wants to sell</u> his car.	Yamada sensei wa kare no jidōsha o <u>uritai desu</u>	やまだせんせいはかれのじどうしゃを <u>うりたいです</u> 。
He <u>doesn't want to sell</u> his house.	[Kare wa] kare no ie o <u>uritaku arimasen</u>	[かれは] かれのいえを <u>うりたくありません</u> 。

Wanting to do something is different from wanting an object. In English, wanting to do something is expressed by the word "want" followed by the infinitive form of a verb. (An infinitive is a verb preceded by "to". The "to" is called the "sign" of the infinitive.) In Japanese, the same idea is expressed by changing the ending of the verb. The ending "-masu" is replaced with "-tai desu". To form the negative, "-masu" is replaced with "-taku" and "arimasen" is added.

LESSON 29 -	JUGYŌ 29 -	じゅぎょう29 -
FORMING QUESTIONS	SHITSUMONBUNNOTSUKURIKATA	しつもんぶんのつくりかた
He is <u>big</u> .	Kare wa <u>ōkii</u> desu.	かれはおおきいです。
Is he <u>big</u> ?	Kare wa <u>ōkii</u> desu <u>ka</u> .	かれはおおきいですか。
to have / to possess	motte imasu [motte iru]	もっています [もっている]。
You have a <u>car</u> .	Anata wa <u>kuruma</u> o motte imasu.	あなたはくるまをもっています。
<u>Do</u> you <u>have</u> a car?	Anata wa kuruma o <u>motte imasu</u> ka.	あなたはくるまをもっていますか。
The car is <u>at</u> the house.	Jidōsha wa uchi <u>ni</u> arimasu.	じどうしゃはうちにあります。
Is the car <u>at</u> the house?	Jidōsha wa uchi ni arimasu <u>ka</u> .	じどうしゃはうちにありますか。
It's <u>too</u> big.	<u>ōki</u> sugi desu.	おおきすぎです。
Is it too big?	<u>ōkisugi</u> <u>desu</u> ka.	おおきすぎですか。
It's windy. / The wind is <u>strong</u> .	Kaze ga <u>tsuyoi</u> desu.	かぜがつよいです。
Is it windy? / Is the <u>wind</u> strong?	Kaze ga tsuyoi desu ka.	かぜがつよいですか。
It's far from here.	Koko kara tōi desu.	ここからとおいです。
Is it far <u>from</u> here?	Koko <u>kara</u> tōi desu ka.	ここからとおいですか。
Mr. Yamada, do you want a <u>peach</u> ?	Yamada san, <u>momo</u> ga hoshii desu ka.	やまださん、ももがほしいですか。
Mr. Yamada, do you want some <u>grapes</u> ?	Yamada san, <u>budō</u> ga hoshii desu ka.	やまださんぶどうがほしいですか。
It's a travel agency. / That's a <u>travel</u> agency.	Sore wa <u>ryokō</u> dairiten desu.	それはりょこうだいてんです。
Is <u>that</u> a travel agency?	Sore wa ryokō dairiten desu ka.	それはりょこうだいてんですか。
<u>What</u> is it? / What's that?	Sore wa <u>nan</u> desu ka.	それはなんですか。
There is a <u>room</u> with a shower.	Shawā tsuki no <u>heya</u> ga arimasu.	しゃわ一つきのへやがあります。
Is there a <u>room</u> with a shower?	Shawā tsuki no <u>heya</u> ga arimasu ka.	しゃわ一つきのへやがありますか。

To make a statement into a question, simply add the particle "ka" to the end of a statement. Japanese does not use question marks. You can think of "ka" as a question mark.

LESSON 30 -	JUGYŌ 30 -	じゅぎょう30 -
HAVING TO DO SOMETHING	SHINAKEREBA NARANAI KOTO	しなければならないこと
to have to (as in "must")	-nakereba naranai	なければならない
I have to eat. / I must eat.	(Watashi wa) tabenakereba naranai.	(わたしは) たべなければならない。
I <u>have to eat</u> something.	[Watashi wa] tabemono o <u>tabenakereba naranai</u> .	[わたしは] たべものを <u>たべなければ</u> ならない。
I have to <u>drink</u> some water.	[Watashi wa] mizu o <u>nomanakereba naranai</u> .	[わたしは] みずを <u>のまなければ</u> ならない。
I have to <u>buy</u> a car.	[Watashi wa] kuruma o <u>kawanakereba naranai</u> .	[わたしは] くるまを <u>かわなければ</u> ならない。
I <u>must</u> sell my house.	[Watashi wa] watashi no ie o <u>uranakereba naranai</u> .	[わたしは] わたしのいえをうら <u>な</u> なければならない。
I <u>must rent</u> a car tomorrow.	Ashita [watashi wa] kuruma o <u>karinakereba naranai</u> .	あした [わたしは] くるまを <u>かりな</u> なければならない。
My wife has to pay the <u>bill</u> .	[Watashi no] okusan ga <u>okanjō</u> o harawana- kereba naranai.	[わたしの] おくさんが <u>おかんじょう</u> をはらわなければならない。
My husband has to <u>learn</u> Japanese.	[Watashi no] shujin ga Nihongo o <u>narawa</u> nakereba naranai.	[わたしの] しゅじんがにほんごを <u>ならわ</u> なければならない。
Mr. Yamada has to <u>do</u> it. / Mr. Yamada has to <u>make</u> it.	Yamada san ga <u>shinakereba naranai</u> .	やまださんが <u>し</u> なければならない。
My <u>son</u> has to arrive the day after tomorrow.	Asatte watashi no <u>musuko</u> wa tsukanakereba naranai.	あさってわたしの <u>むすこ</u> はつかねばならない。
I have to <u>leave</u> tonight. / I have to <u>depart</u> tonight.	Konban [watashi wa] <u>shuppatsu shinakereba naranai</u> .	こんばん [わたしは] <u>しゅっぱつ</u> しなければならない。
Tim <u>and</u> Paul have to go to Tokyo.	Timu san to Pōru san wa Tōkyō e ikanakereba naranai.	ていむさんとぽーるさんはとうきょうへいかななければならない。

I <u>don't have to buy</u> a car.	Watashi wa kuruma o <u>kawanakutemo ii desu.</u>	わたしはくるまを <u>かわなくてもいいです。</u>
He doesn't have to <u>sell</u> his house.	Kare wa kare no ie o <u>uranakutemo ii desu.</u>	かれはかれのいえを <u>うらなくてもいいです。</u>
My daughter <u>doesn't have to</u> pay the bill.	Watashi no musume wa okanjō o harawa- <u>nakutemo ii desu.</u>	わたしのむすめはおかんじょうを <u>はらわなくてもいいです。</u>
I <u>have to</u> stop now.	Watashi wa ima tomaranakereba <u>naranaï.</u>	わたしはいまとまら <u>なければならぬ。</u>
I <u>don't have to</u> stop now.	Watashi wa ima tomaran <u>akutemo ii desu.</u>	わたしはいまとまら <u>なくてもいいです。</u>
Jim <u>has to</u> study this afternoon.	Jimu san wa gogo benkyō shi <u>nakereba naranaï.</u> ...	じむさんはごべんきょうし <u>なければならぬ。</u>
Jim <u>doesn't have to</u> study this evening.	Jimu san wa gogo benkyōshi <u>nakutemo ii desu.</u>	じむさんはごべんきょうし <u>なくてもいいです。</u>

The phrase "-nakutemo ii desu" means "don't have to" or "doesn't have to". Literally it means something like "even if (someone) doesn't do it, it's good (OK)."

LESSON 31 -	JUGYŌ 31 -	じゅぎょう31 -
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL	YAKUNITATSUFUREZU	やくにたつふれーず
How old are you?	Ikutsu desu ka. / Nan sai desu ka.	いくつですか。/ なんさいですか。
Where do you live? / Where <u>do</u> you <u>reside</u> ?	Doko ni <u>sundeimasu</u> ka.	どこにすんでいますか。
<u>Show</u> me, please.	<u>Misete</u> kudasai.	<u>みせて</u> ください。
Slow down please. [L. <u>Slowly</u> go, please.]	<u>Yukkuri</u> itte kudasai.	<u>ゆっくり</u> いってください。
<u>I want to go</u>	<u>Ikita</u> i desu.	<u>いき</u> たいです。
other / another	hoka no	ほかの
something else	hoka no nani ka	ほかのなにか
Do you have something else?	Hoka no nani ka ga arimasu <u>ka</u>	ほかのなにかがありますか。
I don't know <u>that</u> word.	<u>Sono</u> tango wa shirimasen.	<u>その</u> たんごはしりません。
meaning	imi	いみ
It means.....	imi desu.	…いみです。
It <u>means</u> "airplane".	"Airplane" to iu <u>imi</u> desu.	"Airplane" という <u>いみ</u> です。
What <u>does</u> that <u>mean</u> ? (referring to something	Dō iu <u>imi</u> desu ka.	どういう <u>いみ</u> ですか。
which was said)		
What does " <u>that</u> " mean? (referring to a sign	<u>Sore</u> wa dō iu imi desu ka.	<u>それは</u> どういういみですか。
or object)		
<u>What's</u> that? [referring to an object]	Sore wa <u>nan</u> desu ka.	<u>それは</u> なんですか。
Mr. Yamada <u>needs</u> a ticket.	Yamada san wa kippu ga <u>hitsuyō</u> desu.	やまださんはきっぷが <u>ひつよう</u> です。
I need a ticket. / Ticket is <u>necessary</u>	[Watashi wa] kippu ga <u>hitsuyō</u> desu.	[わたしは] きっぷが <u>ひつよう</u> です。
<u>Where</u> is John's suitcase?	John san no sūtsukēsu wa <u>doko</u> desu ka.	じょんさんのすーつけーすは <u>どこ</u> ですか。