

TUTTLE

Easy Japanese

A Direct Learning Approach for
Immediate Communication

Fourth revised edition

はじめての 日本語表現集

【基礎単語 3000 語収録】

Samuel E. Martin

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TUTTLE Publishing
Tokyo | Rutland, Vermont | Singapore

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Introduction This little book will have you talking Japanese in no time at all. Each lesson presents a few of the most common features of the language in sentences which are short, easy, and immediately useful. The first thirteen lessons show you there is a lot that can be said with just a word or two. The later lessons introduce more variety and explain a few of the fine points. I have tried to keep the sentences short but colloquial, abrupt but not rude. Each lesson contains first a number of PHRASES; these should be memorized. There is only one way to learn a language, and that is to TALK it. As soon as you have memorized a phrase, START USING IT. Once you know how to say “hello” and “goodbye” in Japanese, never let a Japanese hear you use English in those situations. Japanese are pleased to hear you talk their language, and the more you talk it, the better you will get along. After the phrases, there is some material for PRACTICE. These are short conversations made up entirely of the phrases you have learned in the lesson (or in preceding lessons). Each of these conversations is built around a rather simple situation; see if you can figure the situation out. Finally there are some TIPS to help you learn the material and to tell you a few other things helpful in talking with your Japanese friends. A key to the practice exercise is included at the end of each lesson. You should consult this only after you have tried to puzzle out the exercise without it. After looking at the key, go back and practice the exercise again. Try to get the situation in Japanese terms, not English ones.

After the lessons, there is a basic vocabulary of some common Japanese words and their English equivalents. In this, the Japanese verbs are presented both in the polite present (**-mas'**) and the plain present (**-u** or **-ru**). When the two forms would come close together in alphabetical order, they are given on one line; in other cases, you will see two entries. You will find it useful to get a copy of the author's forthcoming BASIC JAPANESE CONVERSATION DICTIONARY. This dictionary, in addition to a Japanese-English part, includes 3000 common English words with their Japanese equivalents in both Romanization and Japanese writing.

At the end of the book there are some charts of Japanese writing. When you have finished the lessons, you may want to learn to read some of the simple symbols you see on the signs around you.

The Japanese is presented in a modified version of the Hepburn romanization. Most of the consonants are pronounced about as in English, the vowels as in Italian: **a** as in father. **e** as in met or yes, **i** as in marine or macaroni, **o** as in solo or Pogo, **u** as in rule or Lulu. These vowels are shorter than our English vowels; the long varieties (marked **ā**, **ō**, **ū**, **ii**, and **ei** or **ē**) are a little longer and tenser than the English sounds like them. In everyday speech, many final long vowels are shortened. The apostrophe (as in **s'koshi arimas'**) represents a short **u** or **i** which is suppressed in ordinary speech. The tongue is pushed farther forward (against the teeth) for Japanese **t**, **d**, and **n** than for the English sounds. The Japanese **r** may sound like a combination of **r**, **l**, and **d** to you. Your English **d** (if you say it very quick) is probably the closest. But don't mix it up with a Japanese **d**! The Japanese **g** never has the "soft" j - sound as in gem or gin; it is either "hard" as in get or gift or it has the "ng" sound in sin ger. If you have trouble with the "ng" version, forget it and use the "hard" **g** everywhere. The **n** which comes at the end of a word sounds a little bit like a weak "ng" instead of a full-fledged **n**; try to imitate this if you hear the difference.

If you want to find out more about Japanese, get a copy of the author's complete textbook **ESSENTIAL JAPANESE**. This explains the grammar in more detail and gives many additional examples. You might like to continue your study of Japanese with that book when you have finished this.

PART 1

Say It With a Word—or Two

LESSON 1

Hello and Goodbye

Phrases

Good morning.

Hello (during the day).

Hello (in the evening).

Goodbye.

Good night.

So long. (or See you later.)

Hello (on the telephone).

Hey!

Uh... (or Hey! or Say!)

Hey! (or Just a minute please!)

Yes.

No.

Ohayō.

Konnichi wa.

Komban wa.

Sayonara. (Sayōnara.)

Oyasumi nasai.

Mata. (or Mata ne. or Mata aimashō.)

Moshi moshi.

Moshi moshi.

Ano ne.

Chotto.

Hai. (or Ē.)

Iie.

Practice

1. A: **Ohayō.**
A: **Mata aimashō.**

- B: **Ohayō.....**
B: **Hai. Sayonara.**

2. A: **Konnichi wa.**
A: **Ano ne.**
A: **Sayonara.**

- B: **Konnichi wa....**
B: **Hai....**
B: **Sayonara. Mata aimashō.**

3. A: **Moshi moshi.**
A: **Ano ne.**

- B: **Moshi moshi.**
B: **Hai.**

A: Mister Smith?

B: lie. Brown.

A: Sayonara.

B: Sayonara.

4. **A: Moshi moshi! Ano ne!
Chotto! Chotto!**

B: Hai.

5. **A: Kompan wa.
A: Sayonara. Oyasumi
nasai.**

**B: Kompan wa....
B: Oyasumi nasai.
Sayonara.**

6. **A: Mata aimashō. Oyasumi
nasai.**

B: Hai. Oyasumi nasai

Tips

Try not to stare at a Japanese when you talk to him. Many Japanese feel it is rude to look a person directly in the face; “if the person has an ugly face, he will feel uncomfortable”—this is the way it was once explained. The Japanese are very considerate not to hurt other people’s feelings.

1. **A: Good morning.
A: See you later.**

**B: Good morning....
B: OK—goodbye.**

2. **A: Hello.
A: Say....
A: Goodbye.**

**B: Hello....
B: Yes....
B: Goodbye—see you later.**

3. **A: Hello.
A: Uh....
A: Mister Smith?
A: Goodbye.**

**B: Hello.
B: Yes.
B: No. Brown.
B: Goodbye.**

4. **A: Hey! Say there! Just a**

B: Yes.

minute! Hey there!

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. | A: Good evening. | B: Good evening.... |
| | A: Goodbye. Goodnight. | B: Goodnight. Goodbye. |
| 6. | A: See you later. Goodnight. | B: Yes. Goodnight. |

LESSON 2

Excuse me, Thank you, and Please

Phrases

Excuse me. (or Thank you.)	Sumimasen. (or Dōmo sumimasen. or Dōmo.)
Not at all.	Iie. (or Dō itashimash'te.)
Excuse me.	Gomen nasai. (or Gomen nasai ne.)
I've been rude.	Shitsure (i). (or Shitsurei shimash'ta.)
A little bit.	Chotto.
Excuse me a moment.	Chotto shitsurei.
Please wait a minute.	Chotto matte. (or Chotto matte kudasai.)
Please.	Dōzo.
Please come again.	Mata dōzo.
Thank you.	Arigatō. (or Arigatō goza imas'. or Dōmo arigatō.)
Hello—anybody home?	Gomen kudasai! (said at front door)

Practice

1. A: **Sumimasen.** B: **Iie.**
2. A: **Sumimasen. Dōmo.** B: **Iie. Dōitashimash'te**
3. A: **Arigatō. Dōmo arigatō.** B: **Iie, iie.**
4. A: **Chotto shitsurei.** B: **Hai dōzo.**
A: **Sumimasen.** B: **iie.**

5. A: **Gomen kudasai!**
A: **Konnichi wa. Mister Brown?**
A: **Shitsurei.**
A: **Dōmo sumimasen.**
A: **Dōmo. Sayonara.**
- B: **Hai Konnichi wa.**
B: **Hai, dōzo.**
B: **Dōzo, dōzo....**
B: **lie, shitsurei. Gomen nasai.**
B: **Sayonara. Mata dōzo.**
6. A: **Moshi moshi.**
A: **Ano ne.**
A: **Nikkatsu Hotel?**
A: **Sumimasen. Dōmo. Gomen nasai.**
A: **Sayonara.**
- B: **Moshi moshi.**
B: **Hai.**
B: **lie.**
B: **lie. Dō itashimashite. Sayonara.**
7. A: **Moshi moshi.**
A: **Ano ne.**
A: **Nikkatsu Hotel?**
A: **Sumimasen. Mister Clark?**
- B: **Moshi moshi.**
B: **Hai.**
B: **Hai.**
B: **Hai. hai. Chotto matte. Chotto shitsurei. Dōzo.**
8. A: **Moshi moshi.**
A: **Mister Clark?**
A: **Gomen nasai. Ano ne....**
A: **Arigatō gozaimas'.**
A: **lie. Dōmo sumimasen. Sayonara.**
- C: **Moshi moshi.**
C: **Hai.**
C: **Dō itashimash'te. Shitsurei shimash'ta.**
C: **Sayonara. Oyasumi nasai.**

Tips The Japanese spend much of their time excusing themselves and thanking you. Perhaps this may strike you as a little silly at first, but if you play the game you will find it makes everybody feel very good. When

Americans say “thank you” or “excuse me” it is one time at most—Japanese say them at least ONCE in every conversation, and usually TWO or THREE times. There are a great many different ways to say these things in Japanese; some are restricted to special situations. Whenever you feel something should be said, but don’t know quite what to say, try either **Sumimasen** or **Dōmo** —they cover everything. And be prepared to come back with **Iie** or **Dō itashimash’te** (or both) whenever someone says something nice to you. You will notice the Japanese do a lot of bowing from the waist. They don’t expect you to be quite so formal, but a humble bob of the head every now and then will show that your “excuse me” or “thank you” is more than an empty phrase.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | A: Excuse me. (or Thank you.) | B: Not at all. |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------|
- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | A: Excuse me. Terribly sorry.
(or Thank you. Ever so much.) | B: Not at all. Think nothing of it. |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 3. | A: Thank you. Thanks a lot. | B: That's all right, think nothing of it. |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 4. | A: Excuse me a minute.
A: I'm sorry. | B: Surely, go right ahead.
B: Not at all. |
|----|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | A: Excuse me—anybody home?

A: Good afternoon. (Are you Mr. Brown?)

A: Excuse me (for intruding).

A: Thank you ever so much.

A: Thanks. Goodbye. | B: Yes ("Coming—"). Good afternoon.

B: Yes. Please (come in).

B: Please, please (come right in)....

B: Not at all, I've been rude. Excuse me.

B: Goodbye. Please come again. |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

6. A: Hello.
 A: Uh....
 A: (Is this the) Nikkatsu Hotel?
 A: Sorry. Ever so sorry. Excuse me.
 A: Goodbye.

 B: Hello.
 B: Yes?
 B: No.
 B: Not at all. Think nothing of it.
 Goodbye.

7. A: Hello.
 A: Uh....
 A: (Is this the) Nikkatsu Hotel?
 A: Excuse me. (Is) Mister Clark (there)?

 B: Hello.
 B: Yes?
 B: Yes.
 B: Yes sir. Wait just a minute.
 Excuse me a minute. Please (go ahead now).

8. A: Hello.
 A: (Are you) Mister Clark?
 A: Excuse me. Uh....
 A: Thank you.
 A: Not at all. Thank you (or excuse me) ever so much.
 Goodbye.

 C: Hello.
 C: Yes.
 C: Not at all. I've been rude.
 C: Goodbye. Goodnight.

LESSON 3

Who?

Phrases

who?

you

me, I

him, he

her, she

them, they

us, we

you all

wife (or lady of the house or madam)

my wife

husband (or master or boss)

Mr. Tanaka

Mrs. Tanaka

Miss Tanaka

Dr. Tanaka

the doctor

the maid

the teacher

the student

the company employee

the friend

the American

the Japanese

dare? (or **donata?**)

anata

watak'shi (or **watashi**)

ano hito (or **kare**)

ano hito (or **kano-jo**)

ano hito (or **ano hitotachi**)

watashi-tachi

mina-san

ok'-san

kanai

danna-san (or **shujin**)

} **Tanaka san**

Tanaka sense(i)

isha (or **o-isha-san**)

kaseifu-san (or **meido-san**)

sense(i)

gak'sei (or **gak'sei san**)

kaishain

tomodachi

Amerika-jin

Nihon-jin

the English
the merchant (or trader)
Is that so? (or Oh? How interesting! or I
see!)

How do you do!
How do you do!

Eikoku-jin, Igrisu-jin
shōnin
So des' ka?

Hajimemash'te.
Dōzo yorosh'ku.

Practice

- A: **Anata—dare?**
A: **Anata Amerika-jin?**
A: **Sō des' ka? Ok'-san?**
A: **Watashi— Amerika-jin.**
Watashi—Tōkyō; kanai—
Amerika.

B: **Watashi—Tanaka.**
B: **Iie, Nihon-jin.**
B: **Kano-jo—Nihon-jin. Anata?**
- A: **Chotto sumi-masen.**
Anata— Eikoku-jin?
A: **Sō des' ka? Sumimasen.**
Watashi—Nihon-jin,
Tanaka, isha.
A: **Anata—dare?**
A: **Hajimemash'te. Dōzo**
yorosh'ku.
A: **Shitsurei, ok'-san—?**
A: **Sumimasen. Mata**
aimashō.
A: **Sayonara.**

B: **Iie. Watashi— Amerika-jin.**
B: **Sō des' ka?**
B: **Watashi—Brown, kaishain.**
B: **Dōzo yorosh'ku.**
B: **Kanai—Amerika.**
B: **Hai. Domo. Sayonara.**
- A: **Gomen kudasai.**
A: **Sumimasen. Tanaka**
sensei?

Kaseifu: **Hai, hai.**
Kaseifu: **Hai. Chotto shitsurei. ...**
Mrs. Tanaka: **Sumimasen. Dōmo**
shitsurei.

A: Iie, iie. Kano-jo dare?

Mrs. T: Kano-jo? Kanojo—
kaseifu-san. Dōzo.

A: Shitsurei. Dōmo. Danna-san?

Mrs. T: Shujin—Ginza,
shoppingu. Gomen nasai.

A: Sō des' ka? Dō
itashimashite.

4. A: Ano hito—dare?

B: Gak'sei.

A: Sō des' ka? Watashi—
gak'sei.

B: Sō desu ka? Kare—
tomodachi. Dōzo.

A: Dōmo arigatō.
Sumimasen.

B: Dō itashimash'te. ... Tanaka
san, Andrews san. Dōzo
yorosh'ku.

T: Hajimemash'te. Dōzo
yorosh'ku.

A: Dōzo yorosh'ku.
Hajimemash'te.

T: Andrews san—sensei?

A: Iie, gak'sei.

T: Amerika-jin?

A: Hai. Amerika-jin, gak'sei. T: Brown san—gak'sei san?

A: Iie, kare—kaishain.

Tips When you cannot make yourself understood— DON'T SHOUT. This is not only very rude, it makes you harder to understand. Slow down, go back, and try to say the same thing with different words. Most Japanese know quite a lot of individual English words but they are not used to hearing them pronounced and used in sentences. When you don't understand a Japanese, excuse yourself and say **Mō ichido** “again” or **Yukkuri** “slowly.” When you don't know a Japanese word, use an English word, but say it slowly and try to imitate the way a Japanese would pronounce it. As regards **anata** “you” and **watak'shi** or **watashi** “me,” the longer forms are the more standard, while the shorter forms are on the informal side.

1. A: You—who (are you)? B: Me—(I'm) Tanaka.

A: You—(are you) an American? B: No, a Japanese.

A: Well well. Your wife?

B: Her—(she's) a Japanese.
(How about) you?

A: Me—(I'm) an American. Me
—(I'm in) Tokyo; my wife—
(she's) in America.

2. A: Excuse me a minute. You—
(are you) English?

B: No. Me—(I'm) an American.

A: Oh? Excuse me. Me—(I'm) a
Japanese, Tanaka (by name),
a doctor (by profession).

B: Well well.

A: You—who (are you)?

B: How do you do. Me— (I'm)
Brown, a company employee.

A: How do you do. My
compliments.

B: My compliments.

A: Excuse me (for asking a rude
question but) your wife—?

B: My wife—(as for her it's)
America. (My wife is in
America. or My wife is an
American.)

A: Thank you. So long.

B: Yes. Thank you. Excuse me.
Goodbye.

A: Goodbye. Excuse me.

3. A: Excuse me—anybody home?

Maid: Yes, yes ("coming—").

A: Excuse me. Dr. Tanaka (is he
home)?

Maid: Yes (I understand what
you want), just a minute
please....

Mrs. Tanaka: Excuse me. I've
been very rude.

A: Note at all. Her— who (is
she)?

Mrs. T: Her? Her—(she's) the
maid.... Please (come in).

A: Excuse me. Sorry. Your
husband (is he here)?

Mrs. T: My husand—(he's in)
Ginza, shopping. I'm sorry.

A: Oh? That's all right— think

4. A: Him—who (is he)? B: A student.
A: Really? Me—(I'm) a student. B: Oh? Him—(he is) a friend (of mine). Please (let me introduce you).
A: Thanks very much. Thank you. B: Not at all.... Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Andrews. Please get acquainted.
T: How do you do. My compliments.
A: My compliments. How do you do. T: Mr. Andrews—(are you) a teacher?
A: No, a student. T: An American?
A: Yes, (I'm) an American student. T: Mr. Brown—(is he) a student?
A: No, him—(he's) a company employee.

LESSON 4

What?

Phrases

what?

cigarettes

matches

food

bread

meat

vegetables

water

beer

sake (rice wine)

milk

coffee

Japanese tea

black tea

pencil

book

table

chair

clothes

American clothes

Japanese clothes

ticket

this one

this...

nani?

tabako

matchi

tabemono

pan

niku

yasai

mizu

biiru

o-sake

miruku

kōhii

o-cha

kōcha

empitsu

hon

tēburu

isu

f'ku

yōf'ku

waf'ku, kimono

kippu

kore

kono...

that one (near you)
that...

sore
sono...

that one over there
that...
which one?
which...?

are
ano...
dore?
dono?

Practice

1. A: **Kore—nani?**
A: **Arigatō. Matchi?**
A: **Sumimasen.**
A: **Mizu? Biiru? Miruku?**
A: **Hai. Dōzo.**
B: **Sore—tabako. Dōzo.**
B: **Hai, dōzo.**
B: **Iie.**
B: **Miruku.**
B: **Domo.**
2. A: **Ano ne.**
A: **Kore—nani?**
A: **Sōdesu ka? Yō-f'ku?**
B: **Hai.**
B: **Sore—kimono.**
B: **Iie, waf'ku.**
3. A: **Kono hon—nani?**
B: **Sono hon— textbook (tekis'to-bukku).**
4. A: **Sumimasen, kono empitsu—anata?**
A: **Dōmo.**
B: **Iie, watashi—ano empitsu.**
B: **Sono empitsu. dōzo, anata.**

Tips

By now you find you can say a great many things with very little in the way of grammar. Just stringing the words together with appropriate pauses is enough to convey a lot of meaning. Japanese often talk this way, but they also often add various elements to make the meaning clearer. We will learn about these elements little by little. Notice that a Japanese word

has a much wider, and vaguer, meaning than the corresponding English word. **Tabako** means not only “cigarettes” but “a cigarette,” “the cigarette,” “some cigarettes,” “a pack of cigarettes,” etc. **Anata** can mean “you,” “yours,” “the one you are going to use,” etc. Of course when the Japanese wants to be specific he has ways to narrow the meaning down, but usually he finds it unnecessary to be too specific. Do not worry about little English words (like a, the, some, none, it, you, me, etc.) which often do not appear in the Japanese sentences. Japanese speakers, like Japanese artists, can achieve great effects with a few nicely poised strokes—they leave all they can to your imagination. This is part of the charm.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | A: This—what (is it)? | B: That—(it is) cigarettes. Please (have one). |
| | A: Thank you. (Have you) a match? | B: Yes, please (help yourself). |
| | A: Thank you. | B: Not at all. |
| | A: (Will it be) water? Beer? | B: Milk. |
| | Milk? | |
| | A: Yes sir, here you are. | B: Thank you. |
| 2. | A: Say. | B: Yeah. |
| | A: This—what (is it)? | B: That—(it is) clothing. |
| | A: Oh? American clothes? | B: No, Japanese clothes. |
| 3. | A: This book—What (is it)? | B: That book—(it is) a textbook. |
| 4. | A: Excuse me, this pencil—(is it) you (it belongs to)? | B: No, me—(the one which belongs to me, or the one which I am using, is) that pencil over there. That pencil (near you)— please, you (take it). |
| | A: Thanks. | |

LESSON 5

Have You Got Any?

Phrases

Have you got any?

Have you got one?

I've got some.

I've got one.

There is some (one).

I don't have any.

There isn't any.

Have you got a light?

Do you sell beer?

Can I have some milk?

Is there any meat?

Please give me some.

Give me a ticket please.

Hand me that book please.

Pass the bread.

Bring some vegetables.

Have you got any money?

Is there any money?

I'm broke.

Give me some money.

Does your wife have any?

Do you have a wife?

Does your wife have any money?

Do you have a ticket?

} **Arimas'?** (or **Arimas' ka?**)

} **Arimas'.**, **Imas'.**

} **Arimasen.**, **Imasen.**

Matchi (or **Raitā**)—**ari mas' ka?**

Biiru—**arimas' ka?**

Miruku—**arimas' ka?**

Niku arimas' ka?

Kudasai.

Kippu kudasai.

Ano hon kudasai.

Pan kudasai.

Yasai kudasai.

} **O-kane arimas' ka?**

O-kane arimasen.

O-kane kudasai.

} **Ok'-san — arimas' ka?**

Ok'-san o-kane ari-mas' ka?

Anata—kippu arimas' ka?

Yes—that's right.
a little bit
a lot, lots

Sō des'.
s'koshi
tak'san

Practice

1. **A: Chotto shitsurei. Kippu arimas' ka?**
 A: Hai, arigatō. Tomodachi —?
 A: Sō des' ka? Sumimasen. O-kane kudasai.
 A: Sumimasen. Dōmo.
 B: Watashi? Watashi—kippu arimas'. Kore—kippu.
 B: Tomodachi—kippu arimasen. O-kane arimas'.
 C: Hai, dōzo.
2. **A: Chotto, ano!**
 A: Miruku arimas' ka?
 A: Sō des'ka? Biiru, o-sake, arimas'? Biiru s'koshi kuda sai.
 A: Domō arigatō.
 Waitress: Hai, hai.
 W:Sumimasen. Arimasen. Biiru arimas'. O-sake arimas'.
 W:Hai, hai.... Dōzo.
 W:Dō itashimash'te.
3. **A: Chotto!**
 A: Sono f'ku— waf'ku?
 A: Sore kudasai.
 Clerk: Hai.
 C: Sō des'. Waf'ku arimas'. Yōf'ku arimas'.
 C: Hai. Dōmo Arigatō gozaimas'.
4. **A: Anata—Ok'-san arimas' ka?**
 B: Hai, arimas'. Anata— arimas' ka?

A: **Iie, arimasen.**

A: **Ok'-san—waf'ku
arimas' ka, yōf'ku arimas'
ka?**

A: **Sō des' ka? Watashi—
waf'ku arimasen. Yōf'ku
arimas'.**

B: **Ok'-san (or Kanai)
yōf'ku arimas'. Watashi
waf'ku arimas'.**

Tips **Arimas'** is another word of vague meaning “there is,” “we have got,” “I have got,” “you have got,” etc. The little word **ka** at the end of **Arimas' ka?** is the question particle. You can ask a question without it, but you often add this particle to make the sentence specifically a question. Another particle often used at the end of a sentence is **ne**. **Arimas' ne** means “there is some, you know” or “don’t you agree with me that there is some.” Sometimes the particle makes the meaning a little softer, or more intimate, or more sincere: **Gomen nasai ne** is just another way to say **Gomen nasai** “excuse me.” Words like **arimas'** and **kudasai** usually come at the end of the sentence, and the word which comes at the end in English often comes earlier in the Japanese sentence.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Excuse me, sir. Do you have a ticket? | B: Me? I've got a ticket. (Here) this is the ticket. |
| A: Ah, thank you. Your friend—? | B: My friend—he hasn't got a ticket. (But) he has money. |
| A: Oh? Excuse me. Give me money. | C: Ok, here (please take it). |
| A: Excuse me. Thank you. | |
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Waitress, hey! | Waitress: Yes, sir. |
| A: Do you have any milk? | W: I'm sorry, we're out of it. We have beer. We have sake. |
| A: Oh? You have beer and sake? Give me a little beer. | W: Yes, sir.... Here you are, sir. |
| A: Thanks very much. | W: Not at all. |

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | A: Clerk! | Clerk: Yes? |
| | A: That garment—(is it) Japanese? | C: Yes, it is. We have Japanese clothes. We have American clothes. |
| | A: Give me that one | C: Yes, ma'm. Thank you. |
| 4. | A: You—(do you) have a wife? | B: Yes, I have. You—(do you) have one? |
| | A: No, I don't have wife. Your wife—(does she) have Japanese clothes or American clothes? | B: My wife—(she) has American clothes. Me— (I) have Japanese clothes. |
| | A: Oh? Me—I don't have Japanese clothes. I have American clothes. | |

LESSON 6

Where?

Phrases

where?

Where is it?

here; this place

there; that place

over there

It is here.

bathroom (= toilet)

Where's the bathroom?

It is over there.

It is on the right.

It is on the left.

It is right ahead.

school

office

railroad station

Japan

America

movies

theater

movie theater

on top; above

below

doko?

Doko? (or **Doko des' ka?** or
Doko ni arimas' ka?)

koko

soko

asoko (or **as'ko**)

Koko des'. (or **Koko ni**
arimas'.)

Toire, O-tearai

Toire—doko? (or **O-tear ai—**
doko des' ka?)

Asoko des'.

Migi des'.

Hidari des',

Massugu des'.

gakkō

jimusho

eki

Nihon

Amerika

eiga

gekijō

eigakan

ue (or **ue ni**)

sh'ta (or **sh'ta ni**)

inside
in front
in back; behind
ahead
beside, near
on the other side

naka (or **naka ni**)
mae (or **mae ni**)
ushiro (or **ushiro ni**)
saki (or **saki ni**)
soba (or **soba ni**)
mukō (or **mukō ni**)

Practice

1. A: **Chotto shitsurei. Toire—
 doko des' ka?** B: **Toire des' ka? Toire—
 asoko. Migi des'.**
 A: **Sumimasen.** B: **Iie.**

2. A: **Eki—doko des' ka? Koko
 des' ka?** B: **Iie, koko—gakkō des'. Eki
 — asoko des'. Mukō ni
 arimas'.**
 A: **Sō des' ka? Dōmo
 sumimasen.** B: **Dō itashimash'te.**

3. A: **Anata—eiga des' ka?** B: **Hai. Sō des'. Eigakan—
 ("You—is it the movies?"—
 This means "Are you going to
 the movies?")** **doko ni arimass' ka?**
 A: **Dono eigakan des' ka?** B: **Tōkyō Gekijō des'.**
 Dore des' ka?
 A: **Sō des' ka? Sore— asoko** B: **Ah, sō des' ka? Dōmo**
 des'. Migi, hidari, **arigatō gozaimas'.**
 massugu des'. **Sumimasen.**
 A: **Iie. Dō itashimash'te.**
 Shitsurei shimash'ta.
 Mata aimashō.

4. A: **Anata—doko des' ka?** B: **Watashi—gakkō des'.**

("You—where is it?" This could mean "Where are you going?" or "Where are you from?" or "Where do you live" or a number of other things. See if you can tell from what follows.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Sō des' ka. Sensei des' ka? | B: Hai. Sō des'. Sensei des'. |
| A: Gakkō—dore des' ka? Dono gakkō des' ka? Kono gakkō des' ka? | B: Iie, ano gakkō des'. |

Tips The word **des'** means "is" or "it is," "I am," "you are," "he is," etc. The word **arimas'** means "there is" or "we've got some" or "he has one" or the like; it also means "it is located." **Koko (ni) arimas'** means either "we've got it here" or "it is here." **Koko des'** means only "it is here." When the English "is" refers to location, it doesn't matter much which you use. But when the "is" tells you WHAT something is, you have to use **des'**: **Watashi — Tanaka des'**. "I'm Tanaka." **Kore — empitsu des'**. "This is a pencil." The particle **ni** means "in," "at," "to," etc.—it shows a very general sort of location or direction. With **arimas'** you can put **ni** in to help make your meaning more specific, or you can leave it out. But **ni** almost never occurs in front of **des'**. Notice that **ni**, like all particles, refers to the word in front of it (**ue ni** "ON the top," **gakkō ni** "AT the school" **doko ni** "IN what place") and is tacked right on to it when you pronounce the two words together.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | A: Excuse me a moment. The toilet— where is it? | B: Is it the toilet (you want)?
The toilet—(it is) over there.
It's to the right. |
| | A: Thank you. | B: You're welcome. |
| 2. | A: The railroad station—where is it? Is it here? | B: No, this place—it is a school,
The station—it is over there. |

It's across the way.
A: Oh, I see. Thank you very much.
B: Not at all.

3. A: Are you going to the movies? B: Yes, I am. The movie theater —where is it (at)?
A: Which movie theater is it? B: It's Tokyo Theater.
A: Oh? That—it is over there. B: Oh, is it? Thank you very much for (telling me) that.
(It's) to the right, (then) the left, (then) straight ahead. Thank you.
A: No, not at all. I've been rude. So long.

4. A: Where are you located? B: Me—(It's) a school (I'm at).
A: Oh? Are you a teacher? B: Yes, I am. I'm a teacher.
A: Your school—which one is it? B: No, it's that school over there.
Which school is it? Is it this school?

LESSON 7

Whose?

Phrases

whose? (or of whom?)

Whose is it?

It is mine.

Is it yours?

It is his.

What place is it of (from)?

Is it American? (or Is it an American one?)

It's a Japanese one.

car (or taxi)

room

at home

Is your wife at home?

absent

(He or She) is absent.

person who takes care of the house
during one's absence

Who is taking care of the house?

It's the one in front.

It's the one in front of the house.

It's the one in front of my house.

dare no?

Dare no des' ka?

Watashi no des'.

Anata no des' ka?

Ano hito no des'.

Doko no des' ka?

Amerika no des' ka?

Nihon no des'.

kuruma (or jidōsha)

heya

uchi

Ok'san—uchi des' ka?

rusu

Rusu des'.

rusuban

Rusuban—dare des' ka?

Mae no des'.

Uchi no mae no des'.

**Watashi no uchi no mae no
des'.**

Practice

1. **A: Anata—doko no gakkō des' ka? Anata no gakkō-doko no gakkō des' ka? Tōkyō no des' ka? Yokohama no des' ka?**
 B: Tōkyō des' ne.
- A: Tōkyō no doko ("where in Tokyo") des' ka? Tōkyō no Ginza des' ka?**
 B: Iie, watashi no gakkō—Asak'sa ni arimas'.
- A: Anata—Amerika-jin no sensei des' ka? ("You—is it an American teacher"; this can mean either "Are you an American teacher?" or "Is yours an American teacher?" So he goes ahead and clarifies:) Anata no—Amerika-jin no sensei des' ka? Anata no sen-sei—Amerika-jin no sensei des' ka? Anata no sensei—Amerika-jin des' ka?**
 B: Iie, watashi no sen-sei—Nihon-jin des'. Watashi no gakkō—Amerika-jin no sensei arimasen.
2. **A: Kore—anata no kuruma des' ka?**
 B: Iie, watashi—kuruma arimasen. Kono kuruma—Tanaka san no des'.
- A: Sō des' ka. Kuruma—Tanaka san no uchi no mae ni arimas' ka?**
 B: Iie, watashi no uchi no mae ni arimas'.
3. **A: Ok'san uchi des' ka?**
 B: Iie, rusu des'.
- A: Dare rusuban des' ka? Rusuban dare des' ka? Anata des' ka?**
 B: Iie. kaseifu-san des'. Rusuban—kaseifu-san des'. kaseifu-san—rusuban des'.

A: **Sō des' ka. Watashi
kaseifu-san imasen.
Rusuban— ok'-san des'.**

B: **Anata no uchi—gakko no
ushiro des' ne.**

A: **Sō des'. Eki no mukō ni
arimas'.**

Tips The particle **no** has a very general meaning “of,” “belonging to,” “pertaining to” (the preceding word). **Dare no** means “whose,” “of whom” but it also sometimes means “to whom” or “from whom.” **Gakkō no sensei** can mean “the teachers of the school” or “the teachers in the school” or just “the school teachers.” The particle **no** is a way to show that the preceding noun tells something about the following noun—that **sensei** is somehow connected with **gakkō**, and **gakkō** gives you more specific information about **sensei**. It is a way of tying down the vague and general meanings of a Japanese noun to something more particular. You may wonder why “teachers in the school” doesn’t have the particle **ni**; Japanese nouns can be linked to each other ONLY by the particle **no**. The other particles (like **ni**) are used when the noun is linked, not directly with another noun, but with some verb or a large phrase. If you wanted to be specific about the “teachers INSIDE the school” you would say **gakkō no naka no sensei**. In front of words beginning with **n**, **d**, or **t**, the word **nani** takes the shape **nan**; **Nan des' ka?** “what is it?” **nan ni** “what in” **nan no shita ni** “under what.”

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| A: What school are you at? | B: It's (in) Tokyo. |
| What school is your school? Is it (one) in Tokyo, or is it (one) in Yokohama? | |
| A: Whereabouts in Tokyo is it? | B: No, my school is in Asakusa. |
| Is it in Tokyo's Ginza (area)? | |
| A: Is your teacher American? Is yours an American teacher? | B: No, my teacher is a Japanese. |
| Is your teacher an American teacher? Is your teacher an American? | (In) my school—we have no American teachers. |

2. A: This—is it your car? B: No, me—I haven't got a car.
This car—it's Mr. Tanaka's.
- A: Oh, is it? Is the car (parked) in front of Mr. Tanaka's house? B: No, it is (parked) in front of my house.
3. A: Is your wife (at) home? B: No, she's out.
- A: Who's taking care of the place? Who's the one taking care of the house? Is it you? B: No. It's the maid. The one taking care of the house is the maid. The maid is the one taking care of the house.
- A: Oh, is it? I haven't got a maid. The one who takes care of my house when I'm away is my wife. B: Your house is back of the school, isn't it.
- A: That's right. It's across from the railroad station.

LESSON 8

When?

Phrases

when?

When is it? (or When will it be?)

When was it?

today

yesterday

tomorrow

tonight

tomorrow night

last night

now

soon

right away

fast (or quickly)

later, later on

before (hand)

It was last year.

this year

next year

well (or Well, now let me see.)

well, I guess...

oh my goodness!

already

itsu?

Itsu des' ka?

Itsu desh'ta ka?

kyō

kino

ash'ta

komban

ash'ta no ban (or **myōban**)

kino no ban (or **sakuban** or **yūbe**)

ima

ma-mo-naku (or **hayaku**)

sugu (or **hayaku**)

hayaku

ato (or **ato de**)

mae (or **mae ni**)

Kyonen desh'ta.

kotoshi

rainen

Sō des' ne... or **Sa...** or **Ē-to...**
or **Ē...**

ma

mā! (or **yā!**)

mō

It's already done.

I did it.

Who did it?

I have been rude.

not yet

Mō shimash'ta.

Watashi—shimash'ta.

**Dare shimash'ta? (or Dare
shimash'ta ka?)**

Shitsure(i) shimash'ta.

mada (or Mada des'.)

Practice

1. A: **Anata—Kōbe—itsu des' ka?**
 A: **Sō des' ka. Kōbe no dōko des' ka. Kōbe no doko des' ka?**

 A: **Iie. Mada des'.**

 B: **Ash'ta des'. Ash'ta no ban des'.**
 B: **Asoko no tomodachi no uchi des'. Sono uchi—eki no soba des'. Anata—Kōbe—kyonen desh'ta ne.**
2. Tanaka: **Moshi moshi, Nakamura sail!**

 T: **Konichi wa, Nakamura san. Anata—doko des' ka?**

 T: **Sō des' ka. Watashi—ima Ginza des'; ato de Kanda des' ne.**

 N: **Hai, nan des' ka? Dare des' ka? Anata des' ka, Tanaka san? Konnichi wa.**
 N: **Tōkyō des'. Tōkyō-eki no muko no Marunouchi Building des'.**
3. Conductor: **Sumimasen. Kippu arimas' ka?**
 C: **Dōmo Arigatō. Shimbashi, Shimbashi des'! Ma-mo-naku Tōkyō**

 N: **Hai, dōzo.**
 T: **Mā! Mō Tōkyō des' ne. Sugu sayonara des' ne.**

des'.

**N: Sō des' ne. Ē, mata
aimashō ne.**

**C: Tōkyō, Tōkyō des'!
Tōkyō-eki des'.**

**T: Sayonara. N: Sayonara.
Shitsurei shimash'ta.**

4. **A: Anata no gakkō—itsu des ka?** ("Your school—when is it" this could mean "When does your school take up?" "When does your school let out?" "When is it time for your school to do something?" "When do you go away to school?" etc. depending on the situation)
- B: Sō des' ne. Mā, rainen des' ne.**
- A: Sō des' ka. Watashi no gakkō—mamo-naku ne. Anata no gakkō—ato des' ne.**

Tips The Japanese puts his family name before his personal name. So Mr. Tanaka's son Tarō calls himself **Tanaka Tarō** and other people call him **Tanaka Tarō san**. You add **san** "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Miss" to the name if it is someone else; but you never use it of yourself: **Anata Tanaka san des' ka? Hai, watashi — Tanaka des'.** Many Japanese name their first son **Ichirō**, the second **Jirō**, the third **Saburō**, and the fourth **Shirō**. Other men's personal names often end in **-o**, **-shi**, or **-u** (**Yoshio**, **Hiroshi**, **Susumu**). Many girl's names end in **-ko** (**Hanako**, **Haruko**, **Fumiko**); some end in **-e** (**Shizue**, **Harue**, **Fumie**), or in **-yo** (**Haruyo**, **Miyo**, **Chiyo**). The word **sense (i)** by itself means "teacher"; as a title it is used like "Dr."—as a term of respect for physicians, teachers, and other learned professions. The word for "Reverend" is **bokushi** or **bokushi san**; by itself it means "preacher." Catholic priests are called **shimpu** or **shimpu san**.

1. A: You, Kobe, when is it? (When are you going to Kobe?) B: It's tomorrow. It's tomorrow night.
 A: It is? Where in Kobe will it be (that you'll be staying)? B: It will be the house of a friend there. His house is right near the station. You were in Kobe last year, weren't you.

 A: No, I have yet to go.
2. Tanaka: Hey there, Mr. Nakamura!
 T: Hello, Mr. Nakamura. Where are you headed?

 T: Oh? Me-right now (I'm) on my way to the Ginza; later (I'm) going to Kanda.

 N: Yes, what is it? Who is it? Is it you, Mr. Tanaka? Hello.
 N: I'm headed for Tokyo Station. I'm going to the Marunouchi Building across from Tokyo Station.
3. Conductor: Excuse me. Do you have a ticket?
 C: Thank you. Thank you... Shimbashi, it's Shimbashi! Soon it will be Tokyo (Station).
 C: Tokyo, it's Tokyo. It's Tokyo Station.

 N: Yes, here it is.
 T: My goodness. We're already in Tokyo. We'll soon be saying goodbye.
 N: So we will. Well, see you again, huh?
 T: Goodbye.
 N: Goodbye. I've been rude.
4. A: When is it your school begins?

 A: Is that so? My school begins soon. Your school is later, isn't it.

 B: Let me see, why, it's after the first of the year (into the next calendar year).

LESSON 9

How Much?

Phrases

how much?

How much is it?

1 Yen

5 Yen

10 Yen (¥10)

20 Yen

30 Yen

40 Yen

50 Yen

60 Yen

70 Yen

80 Yen

90 Yen

100 Yen

200 Yen

250 Yen

300 Yen

400 Yen

500 Yen

600 Yen

700 Yen

800 Yen

900 Yen

1000 Yen

ikura?

Ikura des' ka?

ichi en

go en

jū en

ni-jū en

san-jū en

yon-jū en

go-ju en

roku-jū en

nana-jū en

hachi-jū en

kyū-jū en

hyaku en

ni-hyaku en

ni-hyaku go-jū en

sambyaku en

yon-hyaku en

go-hyaku en

rop-pyaku en

nana-hyaku en

hap-pyaku en

kyū-hyaku en

sen en

2000 Yen	ni-sen en
3000 Yen	san-zen en
4000 Yen	yon-sen en
10,000 Yen	ichi-man en
20,000 Yen	ni-man en
1 million Yen	hyaku-man en
high, expensive	takai
cheap	yasui

Practice

- A: **Chotto.**
A: **Kore—ikura des' ka?**
A: **Sō des' ka? Ni-hyaku en des' ka? Are—ikura des' ka?**
A: **Sore kudasai.**
A: **Iie. Sayonara.**

Clerk: **Hai.**
C: **Sō des' ne. Sore—ni-hyaku en des'.**
C: **Kore des' ka? Kore—hyaku go-jū en des'.**
C: **Hai, arigatō goza-imas'. Go-hyaku en des' ka? Chotto matte kudasai. ... Sumimasen. Kore—sambyaku go-jū en des'. Dōmo arigatō.**
C: **Sayonara.**
- A: **Ano hon—anata no des' ka, Tanaka san?**
A: **Ikura desh'ta ka— sono hon?**

T: **Kore des' ka? Kono hon des' ka? Hai, watashi no des'.**
T: **Sō des' ne. Ikura desh'ta ka ne. Chotto matte kudasai. Hanako, Hanako!**
Wife: **Hai, hai, Nan des' ka?**

**T: Kono hon ne—ikura
desh'ta ka?**

**W: Ē, sen-ni-hyaku en
desh'ta ne.**

**W: Dō itashimash'te.
Shitsurei shimash'ta.**

**A: Sō des' ka. Tanaka san no
ok'-san, dōmo sumimasen.**

**T: Kanai—shitsurei
shimash'ta.** (he is
apologizing to the guest for
his wife's intrusion.)

**A: Iie, watashi—shitsurei
shimash'ta.**

**3. A: Watashi—eiga des'. ("I'm
off for the movies.") Anata—
eiga des' ka?**

**B: Sō des' ne. Anata— doko
no eiga des' ka?**

A: Nichigeki des'.

**B: Sō des' ka. Sono eigakan
no kippu— ikura des' ka.**

**A: Sō des' ne. Ē, sen-go-
hyaku en des' ne.**

**B: Takai des' ne—sore.
Yasui kippu no eigakan—
arimasen ka? Yasui
eigakan arimasen ka?**

**A: Arimas'. Eki no soba ni,
yasui eigakan arimas'.**

**B: Sono eki no soba no
eigakan no kippu— yasui
des' ka? Ikura des' ka?**

**A: Kippu—sen en. Sore—
yasui ne.**

**B: Hai, yasui des'. Watashi
—sono eigakan des'.
Anata?**

**A: Hai, watashi—sono yasui
eigakan. Anata—okane
tak'san arimas' ka?**

**B: Iie, tak'san arimasen.
S'koshi arimas' ne.**

A: Ikura arimas' ka?

**B: Sō des' ne. Ni-sen en
arimas'.**

Tips Money is counted in Yen. There are bills for ¥1,000 (**senen**

satsu), ¥5,000 (**go-sen-en satsu**) and ¥10,000 (**ichi-man-en satsu**). There is a ¥1 coin (**ichi-endama**), a perforated ¥5 brass coin (**go-en-dama**), a solid ¥10 copper coin (**jū -en-dama**), a ¥50 coin (**gojū -endama**), a ¥100 coin (**hyaku-en-dama**) and a ¥500 coin (**go-hyaku-en-dama**).

1. A: Excuse me.
Clerk: Yes sir.
A: How much is this?
C: Let me see. That is 200 Yen.
A: Oh? It's 200 Yen? That over there, how much is it?
C: You mean this one? This is 150 Yen.
A: I'll take that one.
C: Yes sir, thank you. Is it 500 Yen (you are handing me)?
Excuse me a minute... Sorry.
Here (this is)—350 Yen (change). Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome. Goodbye.
C: Goodbye.

 2. A: Is that book yours, Mr. Tanaka?
T: You mean this one? Is it this book (you mean)? Yes, it is mine.
A: How much was it, that book?
T: Let me see. How much was it now.... Wait just a minute.
Hanako, Hanako!
W: Yes, yes. What was it (you wanted)?
T: This book, you know— how much was it?
W: Why, it was 1,200 Yen.
A: Oh really? Thank you, Mrs. Tanaka.
W: Not at all. I've been rude.
A: Not at all, it was rude of me.
T: My wife was rude.

 3. A: I'm going to the movies. Are
B: Well, let's see. Which movie

you going to the movies?	are you going to?
A: The one at the Nichigeki.	B: Oh? How much are the tickets at that theater?
A: Let me think, why they are 1,500 Yen.	B: That's expensive, isn't it. Isn't there a theater with cheaper tickets? Isn't there a cheaper theater?
A: Yes, there is. There is a cheap movie next to the railroad station.	B: Are the tickets cheap to that theater by the station? How much are they?
A: The tickets are 1,000 Yen. That's cheap, isn't it.	B: Yes, that's cheap. I'm for that theater. How about you?
A: Yes, I'll go to that cheap theater. Do you have lots of money (with you)?	B: No, I don't have lots. I have a little.
A: How much do you have?	B: Let me see. I have 2000 Yen.

LESSON 10

How Many? How Old?

Phrases

how many? (or how many years old?)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

20

30

100

102

one more

child, son

daughter, girl

ikutsu?

hitotsu

f'tatsu

mittsu

yottsu

itsutsu

muttsu

nanatsu

yattsu

kokonotsu

tō

jū ichi

jū ni

ni-jū (hatachi)

san-jū

hyaku

hyaku ni

mō hitotsu

kodomo

musume, musume san

Practice

1. A: Tanaka san, anata no

T: Muttsu des'. Mō gakkō

kodomo—ikutsu des' ka? des'.

**A: Sō des' ka? Watashi no
kodomo—yottsu des'.
Gakko—mada des'.**

**2. A: Anata no uchi ni tēburu B: Hai, tak'san arimas'.
arimas' ka?**

**A: Sō des' ka? Ikutsu B: Itsutsu arimas'.
arimas' ka?**

**A: Itsutsu arimas' ka? B: Iie, tak'san arimasen. O-
Watashi—ftatsu arimas'. kane tak'san arimasen.
Anata— okane tak'san Tēburu tak'san arimas'
ari-mas' ka? ne.**

**3. A: Hotel no soba ni eigakan B: Hai, f'tatsu mittsu ("2 or
arimas' ka? 3") arimas' ne. Hitotsu—
Amerika no eiga des'.
F'tatsu— Nihon no eiga
des'.**

**A: Sō des' ka? Kippu— takai B: Amerika no eiga no
des' ka? kippu—s'koshi takai des'.
Nihon no eiga no kippu—
s'koshi yasui des'.**

**4. A: Biiru hitotsu kuda-sai. Waitress: Hai, hai. Biiru des'
ka? Biiru mittsu arimas'.
Hitotsu— Sapporo Biiru,
mō hitotsu—Kirin Biiru,
mō hitotsu—Asahi Biiru
des'.**

**A: Sō des' ka. Amerika no W: Arimasen ne. Nihon no
biiru— arimasen ka? biiru des'.**

A: Orange juice ari-mas' ka? W: Arimas'.

A: Sore hitotsu kuda-sai. W: Hai, hai.

Tips All sorts of objects are counted with the series **hitotsu**, **fʽtatsu**, etc., but only up to 10; above that the numbers are the same that you have learned to count money with: 1 **ichi**, 2 **ni**, 3 **san**, 4 **yon** or **shi**, 5 **go**, 6 **roku**, 7 **nana** or **shichi**, 8 **hachi**, 9 **kyū** or **ku**, 10 **jū**, etc. Notice that 15 is made by saying “ten-five” (**jū go**), and 50 by saying “five-ten” (**go-jū**). There are some objects which are customarily counted in some special way; for example, long, slender objects (pencils, cigarettes, bottles of beer, etc.) are counted **ip-pon**, **ni-hon**, **sam-bon**, **yon-hon**, **go-hon**, **roku-hon** or **rop-pon**, **nana-hon**, **hachi-hon** or **happon**, **kyū -hon**, **jup-pon**. But if you forget, you will be understood if you say **empitsu fʽtatsu** instead of **empitsu ni-hon** “2 pencils.” **Biiru hitotsu** means “one beer” and **biiru ip-pon** means “a bottle of beer,” but they usually turn out to be the same thing. Flat objects (newspapers, tickets, cloths, currency bills etc.) are counted with **-mai**: **shimbun ichi-mai** “one newspaper,” **kippu nimai** “2 tickets,” **sen-en-satsu sam-mai** “3 ¥1000-bills.” It doesn’t matter whether you put the number before or after the noun it is counting, but it comes after the noun more often, as do **tak’san** “lots” and **s’koshi**. You can say **S’koshi okane arimas’**, but it usually sounds better if you say **Okane s’koshi arimas’**.

1. A: Mr. Tanaka, how old is your boy?
 T: He's 6. He's already in school.
 A: Really? My boy is 4. He's not in school yet.

2. A: Do you have tables in your house?
 B: Sure, lots of them.
 A: Oh? How many have you got?
 B: We've got 5.
 A: You've got 5? Me-I've got 2.
 B: No, I don't have lots. I haven't got lots of money. It's tables I've got a lot of.

3. A: Is there a (movie) theater right near the hotel?
 B: Yes, there are 2 or 3. One shows American pictures. Two show Japanese pictures.
 A: Oh? Are the tickets
 B: The tickets for the American

expensive?

movies are a bit high. The tickets to the Japanese movies are rather cheap.

4. A: Bring me a beer please.

Waitress: Yes sir, It's beer (you want)? We have three (kinds of) beer. One is Sapporo Beer, another is Kirin Beer, and the third is Asahi Beer.

A: Oh? You haven't got any American beer?

W: No, we haven't. It's Japanese beer (we serve).

A: Do you have orange juice?

W: Yes, we do.

A: Let me have one of those.

W: Yes, sir.

LESSON 11

How Many People?

Phrases

how many people?

1 person (or alone)

2 people

3 people

4 people

5 people

6 people

7 people

8 people

9 people

10 people

11 people

100 people

people, other people, a person

cousin

brothers and sisters

brother(s)

sister(s)

man (male)

woman

big brother

big sister

little brother

little sister

nan-nin?

hitori

f'tari

san-nin

yo-nin

go-nin

roku-nin

nana-nin, shichi-nin

hachi-nin

ku-nin, kyū-nin

jū-nin

jū-ichi-nin

hyaku-nin

hito

itoko

kyōdai

otoko no kyōdai

onna no kyōdai

otoko

onna

ani (or nii-san)

ane (or nē-san)

otōto

imōto

all
name

minna
namae

Practice

1. A: Anata—kyōdai nan-nin
imas' ka? B: Watashi des' ka? Watashi
—go-nin imas'. Watashi
no kyōdai go-nin des'.
A: Sō des' ka. Minna otoko
no kyōdai des' ka? B: Iie. F'tari—otoko des'.
Sannin—onna des'.
A: Otoko no kyōdai— f'tari—
nii-san des' ka? B: Iie. Hitori—ani des'. Mō
hitori—otōto des'.
A: Otōto san—ikutsu des'
ka? B: Ni-jū san des'. Watashi—
ni-jū roku des'.
A: Onna no kyōdai— minna
imōto san des' ka? B: Iie, f'tari—imōto, mō
hitori—ane des'.
A: Nē-san mō ok'-San
Desna? Anna-San imas'
Kan? B: Hai, sō des. Danna-san
imas'. Ok'san des'.
A: Nē-san Kodomo imas'
Kan? Nankin imas' Kan? B: Imas'. Hitori Imas'. Toko
des'. Kodomo no namae—
Tarō des'.
A: Anata—kodomo imas' ne. B: Hai, sō des'. Onna des'.
Namae—Hanako des'.
A: Sō des' ka. Ma, Tarō,
hanako— itoko des' ne. B: Sō des'. Tarō—itoko
hitori imas'. Hanako—
itoko hitori imas'.
Kodomo f'tari—itoko
f'tari des' ne. Anata—
itoko tak'san imas' ka?
A: Yonin imas'. Hitori—
Amerika. des'. Mō san-
nin minna Nihon des'.

2. Sensei: **Kono gakkō ni heya ikutsu ari-mas' ka?** Gak'sei: **Tak'san ari-mas'ne. Hitotsu, ftat-su, mittsu, yot-tsu, itsutsu, muttsu, nanatsu—nanatsu arimas' ne.**
- S: **Kono heya ni hito nan-nin imas' ka?** ("How many people have we got in this room?") G: **Sō des' ne. Sensei—hitori, watashi f'tari, Tanaka san—san-nin, nakamura san—yo-nin, Nakamura san no otōto san—go-nin; ēto, gonin des' ne.**
- S: **Minna' anata no tomodachi des' ka?** G: **Sō des'. Minna tomodachi des'. Gakkō no tomodachi des'.**

Tips People are counted a bit irregularly. But it would be confusing to resort to **hitotsu**, **f'tatsu**, etc. in counting them. Notice that **ikutsu** when it refers to people can mean only “how old”—so **kodomo f'tatsu des'** can only mean “the boy is two,” not “it’s two boys.” The latter has to be **kodomo f'tari des'**.

1. A: How many brothers and sisters do you have? B: Me? I have 5. My brothers and sisters are 5 in number.
- A: Oh? Are they all brothers? B: No. Two are brothers, two are sisters.
- A: Your brothers—are they both older than you? B: No. One is an older brother. The other is a younger brother.
- A: How old is the younger brother? B: He's 23. Me-I'm 26.
- A: Your sisters—are they all younger than you? B: No. Two of them are younger, the other one is older.
- A: Is your older sister already B: Yes, she has. She's got a

married ("a wife")? Has she got a husband?

A: Has she got any children? How many has she got?

husband. She's married.

B: Yes, she has. She has one. It's a boy. The boy's name is Taro.

A: You have a child too, don't you.

A: Is that right? Why, Taro and Hanako— they are cousins, aren't they.

B: That's right. It's a girl. Her name is Hanako.

B: That's right. Taro has a cousin. Hanako has a cousin. The two children are both cousins. Do you have lots of cousins?

A: I've got 4. One is in America. The other 3 are all in Japan.

2. Teacher: How many rooms are there in this school?

T: How many people have we got in this room?

T: Are they all your friends?

Student: There are a lot, aren't there. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—there are 7.

S: Let's see now. Teacher is one, I'm two, Mr. Tanaka is 3, Mr. Nakamura is 4, Mr. Nakamura's little brother is 5; why, it's 5 people (we've got).

S: Yes. They are all friends (of mine). They are school friends.

LESSON 12

What Time?

Phrases

what time?

What time is it?

1 o'clock

2 o'clock

3 o'clock

4 o'clock

5 o'clock

6 o'clock

7 o'clock

8 o'clock

9 o'clock

10 o'clock

11 o'clock

12 o'clock

morning (A.M.)

mid-day

afternoon (P.M.)

evening

8 A.M.

3 P.M.

7 in the evening

... and a half

5:30 P.M.

1 minute

nan-ji?

Nan-ji des' ka?

ichi-ji

ni-ji

san-ji

yo-ji

go-ji

roku-ji

shichi-ji

hachi-ji

ku-ji

jū-ji

jū-ichi-ji

jū-ni-ji

asa (or gozen)

hiru

hiru kara (or gogo)

ban

gozen hachi-ji

gogo san-ji

ban/yoru no shichi-ji

...han

gogo go-ji han

ip-pun

2 minutes	ni-fun
3 minutes	sam-pun
4 minutes	yon-pun
5 minutes	go-fun
6 minutes	rop-pun
7 minutes	nana-fun
8 minutes	hachi-fun (or hap-pun)
9 minutes	kyū-fun
10 minutes	jup-pun
4: 25 P.M	gogo yo-ji ni-jū go-fun
10 minutes before 3	san-ji jup-pun mae
10 minutes after 3	san-ji jup-pun (or san-ji jup-pun sugi)
watch, clock	tokei

Practice

- A: **Chotto sumimasen. Ima nan-ji des' ka?**

B: **Sō des' ne. Chotto matte. Tokei arimas'. Ēto, ima yo-ji han des' ne.**

A: **Ah, sō des' ka? Yo-ji han des' ka? Dō-mo, sumimasen.**

B: **Iie. Dō itashi-mash'te. Sayonara.**

A: **Sayonara. Shitsurei shi-mash'ta.**
- A: **Anata—tokei ari-mas' ka? Ima nan-ji des' ka?**

B: **Ima san-ji des' ne.**

A: **Arigatō. Komban no eiga —nan-ji des' ka?**

B: **Sō des' ne. Shimbun arimas' ka?**

A: **Hai, arimas'.**

B: **Doko ni arimas' ka?**

A: **Tēburu no ue ni**

B: **Arimasen, teEburu no ue**

arimasen ka?

ni. Tēburu no shita des' ka?

**A: lie, iie. Koko ni arimas'.
Watashi no hon no shita
ni arimas'. Dōzo.**

**B: Dono eigakan des' ka?
Eigakan—dore des' ka?**

A: Tōkyō Gekijō des' ne.

**B: Ah, sō des' ka? Tōkyō
Gekijō... sō des' ne... ah,
koko des'. Sore— gogo
roku-ji han des'. Kore—
kyō no shim-bun des' ka?**

A: lie, kinō no des'.

B: Kyō no—arimas' ka?

A: Arimas'. Dōzo.

B: Hai, dōmo.

3. A: Gakkō—nanji des' ka.

B: Asa hachi-ji han des'.

**A: Hiru kara—gakkō des'
ka?**

**B: lie, hiru kara shigoto
("work") des'. Arubaito
("job on the side") des'.
Sono shigoto—gak'sei-
arubaito des'. Watashi—
arubaito-gak'sei des'.**

**A: Anata no arubaito—doko
des' ka? Doko— arubaito
shimas' ka?**

**B: Jimusho no shigoto des'.
Eki no mukō no jimusho
des'. Asoko— watashi
arubaito shi-mas'.**

**A: Sono shigoto—nan-ji des'
ka?**

**B: Gogo ni-ji jū-go-fun mae
des'.**

Tips

If you get confused with Japanese numbers, use your fingers, or write the figures down. Notice how Japanese count by bending the fingers of one hand—the thumb in the palm is one, then each of the fingers bent over the thumb in order (2, 3, 4, 5); from 6 to 10, the fingers are unbent in reverse order—the little finger popping back up is six, and so on to the thumb, which is 10. Japanese children previously learned their arithmetic using an abacus or counting-beads (**soroban**), and shopkeepers

sometimes will show you the count on the abacus or calculator instead of saying the total.

1. A: Excuse me a moment. What time is it now? B: Let me see. Wait a minute. I've got a watch. Why, it is half past four (now).
 A: Oh, it is? It's half past four? B: Not at all, think nothing of it. Thanks, that (was very nice of you), thank you very much. Goodbye.
 A: Goodbye. I've been rude.

2. A: Do you have a watch? What time is it (now)? B: (Now) it is 3 o'clock.
 A: Thank you. What time is tonight's movie? B: Let me see now. Have you got a newspaper?
 A: Yes, I've got one. B: Where is it?
 A: Isn't it on top of the table? B: No, it isn't, not on top of the table. Is it underneath the table?
 A: No, no. Here it is. It's under my book. Here (please take it). B: Which movie house is it? The movie house— which one is it?
 A: It's Tokyo Theater. B: Oh? Tokyo Theater... now let me see... ah, here it is. That— it's 6:30 P.M. Is this today's paper?
 A: No, it's yesterday's. B: Do you have today's?
 A: Yes, I do. Here it is (please take it). B: Thank you.

3. A: What time is school? B: It's at 8:30 in the morning.
 A: Is there school in the afternoon? B: No, in the afternoon I work. It's a part-time job on the side. The job is a student-

sideline. I'm a self-supporting ("sideline-job") student.

A: Where is your extra job?
Where do you do your
sideline work?

B: It's office work. It's an office
across from the station. That
place— (that's where) I do my
sideline work.

A: What time is your job there? B: It's at a quarter before 2 P.M.

LESSON 13

How Long?

Phrases

how many hours? how long?

How many hours is it?

It is 3 hours.

How long does it take?

It takes 4 hours and a half.

how many weeks?

1 week

2 weeks

3 weeks

how many months?

1 month

2 months

6 months

8 months

10 months

what month?

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

nan-jikan?

Nan-jikan des' ka?

San-jikan des'.

Nan-jikan kakarimas' ka?

Yo-jikan han kakarimas'.

nan-shūkan?

is-shūkan

ni-shūkan

san-shūkan

nan-kagetsu?

ik-kagetsu

ni-kagetsu

rok-kagetsu

hak-kagetsu

juk-kagetsu

nan-gatsu?

Ichī-gatsu (or Shōgatsu)

Ni-gatsu

San-gatsu

Shi-gatsu

Go-gatsu

Roku-gatsu

Shichi-gatsu

Hachi-gatsu

September	Ku-gatsu
October	Jū-gatsu
November	Jū-ichi-gatsu
December	Jū-ni-gatsu
last month	sengetsu
this month	kongetsu
next month	raigetsu
last week	senshū
this week	konshū
next week	raishū
how many years? (or what year?)	nan-nen?
one year (or the year 1)	ichi-nen
4 years (or the year 4)	yo-nen
1957 ('57)	sen kyū-hyaku go-ju nana-nen (go-jū nana-nen)
2006	ni-sen roku-nen

Practice

- A: **Koko—asoko—nan-jikan kakarimas' ka?**

B: **Sō des' ne. Yo-jikan has kakarimas'.**
- A: **Chotto sumimasen. Tōkyō—Kamakura—nan-jikan des' ka?**

B: **Kamakura des' ka? Kamakura—ichi-jikan kakarimas'.**

A: **Sō des' ka? Ichi-jikan kakarimas' ka? Dōmo arigatō gozaimas'.**

B: **Dō itashimashite.**
- Sensei: **Ichi-nen ni— nan-kagetsu ari-mas' ka?**

Gak'sei: **Jū-ni-kagetsu arimas' ne.**

S: **Sō des'. Ichi-nen— jū-ni-**

G: **Yon-shūkan des'.**

**kagetsu des'. Ikka-getsu
ni—nan-shūkan arimas'
ka?**

**S: Sō des, sō des'. Ik-
kagetsu—yon-shūkan des'
ne. Ima nan-gatsu des'
ka?**

G: Ima Jū-gatsu des'.

S: Nan-nen des' ka, ima.

**G: Sō des' ne. Ni-sen roku-
nen des' ne.**

**S: Sō des'. Ni-sen roku-nen
no jū-gatsu des' ne.
Sengetsu—nan-gatsu
desh'ta ka?**

**G: Ku-gatsu desh'ta.
Raigetsu—Jū-ichi-gatsu
des' ne.**

**S: Sō des'. Kongetsu— Jū-
gatsu des' ne. Kyonen—
nan-nen desh'ta ka?**

G: Ni-sen go-nen desh'ta.

S: Rainen?

**G: Rainen—nisen nana-nen
des' ne.**

**S: Sō des' ne. Dōmo
sumimasen desh'-ta.**

**G: Dō itashimash'te.
Shitsurei shimash'ta.**

Tips Do not confuse **-ji** “o’clock” with **-jikan** “hour.” **Jikan** by itself means “time”: **Jikan arimas' ka?** “Is there time (enough)?” **Jikan des'** “It’s time (class is over, etc.).” **Mō jikan des' ka?** “Is the time up?” Do not confuse the **-gatsu** of the month names with **-kagetsu** (counting months), or **-getsu** (in **sengetsu** “last month,” etc.).

Note Days are counted quite irregularly from 1 to 10, but you will be understood if you count them according to the pattern **ichi-nichi, ni-nichi, san-nichi, yon-nichi, gonichi**, etc. If you want to say October 10th, say **jū -gatsu ju-nichi** or **Jū -gatsu no jū -nichi**. The word for “day” by itself is **hi**: **Sono hi-nan-nichi desh'ta ka?** “What date was that day?”

1. A: (From) here—(to) there—how B: Let me think... It takes 4 and

many hours does it take? a half hours.

2. A: Excuse me, sir. (From) Tokyo B: Kamakura? Kamakura—it
 —(to) Kamakura—how many takes an hour.
 hours is it?

A: It does? It takes an hour? B: Not at all.
 Thank you very much.

3. Teacher: How many months are Student: There are 12 (months).
 there in a year?

T: That's right. A year is 12 S: There are four weeks.
 months. How many weeks are
 there in a month?

T: That's right, that's right. One S: This (now) is October.
 month is four weeks. What
 month is this (is it now)?

T: What year is this (is it now)? S: Let me see. It's 2006.

T: That's right. It's October S: It was September. Next
 2006. What month was last month will be November,
 month? won't it.

T: That's right. This month is S: It was 2005.
 October, isn't it. What year
 was last year?

T: Next year? S: Next year is 2007.

T: So it is, isn't it. Thank you S: Not at all. I've been rude.
 very much.

Added Note If you wish to learn the more usual way to count days,
study the following table: 1. **tsui-tachi** 2. **futsu-ka** 3. **mik-ka** 4. **yok-ka**
5. **itsu-ka** 6. **mui-ka** 7. **nano-ka** 8. **yō-ka** 9. **kokono-ka** 10. **tō-ka**

PART 2

Add a Bit of Action

LESSON 14

Did You?

Phrases

Did you do it?

Did you see the movie?

I saw it.

I didn't see it.

Did your friend come?

He came.

He didn't come.

Where'd the teacher go?

He went home.

food (or meal or cooked rice)

food (something to eat)

meal

Have you eaten (your meal)?

I have eaten already.

I haven't eaten yet.

Did you read the book?

Did you write a letter?

Did you drink beer?

Did you buy the tickets?

Did you sell the car?

Did you ask the policeman?

Did you listen to the radio?

Did you watch television?

Shimash'ta ka?

Eiga mimash'ta ka?

Mimash'ta.

Mimasen desh'ta.

Tomodachi kimash'ta ka?

Kimash'ta.

Kimasen desh'ta.

Sensei doko ikimash'ta ka?

Kaerimash'ta.

gohan

tabemono

shokuji

Gohan tabemash'ta ka?

Mō tabemash'ta.

Mada tabemasen.

Hon yomimash'ta ka?

Tegami kakimash'ta ka?

Biiru nomimash'ta ka?

Kippu kaimash'ta ka?

Kuruma urimash'ta ka?

**Omawari-san ni kiki
mash'ta ka?**

Rajio kikimash'ta ka?

Terebi mimash'ta ka?

Did you meet (see) any people?

Did you talk Japanese?

English

Did you say that?

I didn't say that.

Did you do like that? (or Did you do that?)

Did you study hard? (or a lot or well)

Hito ni animash'ta ka?

Nihongo—hanashi-mash'ta ka?

Eigo

Sō iimash'ta ka?

Sō iimasen desh'ta.

Sō shimash'ta ka?

Yoku benkyō shimash'ta ka?

Practice

1. A: **Anata, sakuban, nani shimash'ta ka? Eigakan ikimash'ta ka?**

A: **Sōdes' ka? Terebi itsu kaimash'ta ka?**

A: **Takai desh'ta ka.**

A: **Takai ne, sore.**

A: **lie, Ginza ikimash'-ta. Sh'kashi ("But") eiga mimasen desh'ta. Gohan tabemash'ta.**

A: **Sō des'. Keredomo ("though") watashi— yasui res'toran desh'ta. Gohan — yasui desh'ta. Biiru nomimasen desh'-ta.**

A: **O-cha nomimash' ta. Biiru takai des'. O-cha**

B: **lie, sakuban, uchi desh'ta. Terebi mimash'ta.**

B: **Sengetsu kaimash'ta.**

B: **Sōdes' ne. S'koshi takai desh'ta ne. Jū man en desh'ta.**

B: **Anata, sakuban, eiga desh' ta ka?**

B: **Sō des' ka? Ginza de gohan tabemash'ta ka? Ginza no res'-toran ("restaurant") takai des'ne.**

B: **Biiru nomimasen desh'ta ka? Nani nomimash'ta ka?**

B: **Ato de, nani shimash'-ta ka, anata? Hito ni**

aimash'ta ka?

**B: Nan no benkyō
shimash'ta ka? Dono
benkyō shimash'ta ka?
Eigo no benkyō desh'ta
ka?**

**B: Yoku benkyō shimash'ta
ka? Nan-jikan desh'ta ka?**

**B: Ok'-san—benkyō desh'ta
ka? Ok'-san— benkyō
shimash'ta ka, sakuban.**

Tips Verbs in the polite past (“someone did something.” “Did someone do something?”) have the ending **-mash’ta**; if they are negative (“Someone did not do something.” “Didn’t someone do something?”) the ending is **-masen desh’ta**. The word **desh’ta** by itself (following a noun or adjective) means “was”: **Kyonen desh’ta** “It was last year,” **Yasui desh’ta** “It was cheap.” Notice that the subject is often omitted in Japanese—you have to guess from the situation.

- A: What did you do last night?
Did you go to the movies?

A: You did? When did you buy a television set?

A: Was it expensive?

A: That is expensive, isn't it, that.

B: No, last night, I was at home.
I watched television.

B: I bought one last month.

B: Well... it was a bit expensive,
all right. It was 100,000 Yen.

B: Did you go to the movies last night?

A: No, I went to Ginza. But I didn't see a movie. I had a meal.

A: That's true. But I ate at a cheap restaurant. The meal was cheap. I didn't have beer.

A: I drank tea. Beer is expensive. Tea is cheap.

A: No, I didn't run into anyone (I knew). I came home early. I studied.

A: No, I didn't study English. I studied Japanese. It was my Japanese studying. I did my Japanese studying.

A: I studied for 4 hours.

A: No, she wrote letters. After that she read (a book).

B: You did? You had a meal in Ginza? Ginza restaurants are expensive, aren't they.

B: You didn't have beer? What did you drink?

B: Afterward, what did you do? Did you run into (meet) anyone (you knew)?

B: What studying did you do? Which studying did you do? Did you study your English?

B: Did you study a lot? How long was it?

B: Was your wife studying? Did your wife study, last night?

LESSON 15

Do You? Will You?

Phrases

Do you do it? (or Will you do it?)

every day (or all the time)

Do you go (there) every day?

Are you going to-day

Will you go tomorrow?

Won't you come this evening?

together

Won't you eat with us?

Won't you go with us? (or please go
with us.)

Won't you sell that?

I won't buy this.

Are you going home now?

Will you have beer?

Don't you drink coffee? (or Won't you
have some coffee?)

Will you see him tomorrow
night?

Is this the way it's written?

You don't write it that way.

place

How about (it)?

It's good. (or OK.)

It's no good. (or No. or Don't!)

Shimas' ka?

mainichi

Mainichi ikimas' ka?

Kyō ikimas' ka?

Ash'ta ikimas' ka?

Komban kimasen ka?

issho-ni

Issho-ni tabemasen ka?

Issho-ni ikimasen ka?

Sore urimasen ka?

Kore kaimasen.

Ima (or Mō) kaerimas' ka?

Biiru nomimas' ka?

Kōhii nomimasen ka?

**Myōban kare ni aimas'
ka?**

Kō kakimas' ka?

Sō kakimasen.

tokoro

**Dō des' ka? (or Ikaga des'
ka?)**

Ii des'. (or oishii des')

Dame des'. (or mazui des')

Practice

1. A: **Komban gohan doko tabemas' ka, anata. Issho-ni tabemasen ka?** B: **Arigatō. Dōmo. Nan-ji tabemas' Ka?**
- A: **Sō des' ne. Roku-ji ii des' ka?** B: **Ii des'. Doko ikimas' ka?**
- A: **Ē, Ginza ikimasen ka? S'koshi takai des'. Sh'kashi, Ginza no gohan — oihii des' ne.** B: **Sō des' ne. Ē, rokuji aimas' ne.**
- A: **Rokuji ne. Sayonara.** B: **Sayonara.**
2. A: **Komban wa.** B: **Komban wa. Ima iki-mas' ka?**
- A: **Hai, kuruma des'.** B: **Anata, kuruma kaimash'ta ka? Itsu kaimash'ta?**
- A: **Iie, kaimasen desh'ta. Kore—ani ("big brother") no kuruma des' ne. Dōzo.** B: **Hai, dōmo. Ginza iki-mas' ne.**
- A: **Sō des'. Hidari iki-mas'. Sore kara migi ikimas'. Sore kara massugu des'.** B: **Ah, koko des' ne. Koko desh'ta ne. ("It was this place you meant, wasn't it?")**
- A: **Sōdes'. Chotto matte ne. Ii des'. Koko des' ...** Waitress: **Komban wa.**
- A: **Komban wa.** W: **Dōzo.**
- A: **Hai, dōmo. Asoko ii des' ka?** W: **Hai, dōzo. Nani tabemas' ka?**
- A: **Sō des' ne. Karē-raisu ("rice-curry") arimas' ka?** W: **Arimas'.**
- A: **Ikaga des' ka, karē-raisu?** B: **Ii des'. Karē-raisu**

tabemas'.

W:Futari, karē-raisu des' ka? ("The two of you—is it rice-curry?") **Nani nomimas' ka? Biiru nomimas' ka?**

3. **A: Biiru ippon ikaga des' ka, B: Biiru dame des'. Miruku Brown san? arimas' ka?**

W:Arimas'. Miruku nomimas' ka?

B: Hai, miruku kudasai.

A: Watashi—biiru ippon kudasai.

W:Hai. Chotto matte kudasai. ... Dōzo..

4. **A: Ii des' ne, karē-raisu. Mō B: Hai, mō tabemash'ta. tabemash'ta ka?**

A: Chotto, onē-san ("waitress")! Chotto!

W:Hai, hai.

A: Ikura des' ka?

W: Chotto matte kudasai. Karē-raisu futat-su—sen go-hyaku en, miruku hitotsu—sam-byaku en, biiru ippon—go-hyaku en. Minna—ni-sen sam-byaku en des' ne.

A: Hai, dōzo.

W:Dōmo arigatō goza-imash'ta. Mata dōzo.

A: Sayonara.

B: Dōmo sumimasen desh'ta. Gochisō-sama (desh'ta).

A: Dō itashimash'te. Soko no karē-raisu s'koshi takai des'. Sh'kashi oishii des' ne, soko no gohan.

Tips Verbs in the polite present (“does, do”) and definite future (“will do”) end in **-mas’**; the negative (“does not do,” “won’t do”) ends in **-masen**. Notice that the object of the action precedes the verb, unlike English. Japanese verb expressions usually come at the end of a sentence, though you can always throw in other things as afterthoughts.

1. A: Where are you eating
 tonight? Shall we eat
 together?
 A: Well let's see. Is 6 o'clock
 OK?
 A: Well, why not go to the
 Ginza? It's a bit high. But
 Ginza meals are good, aren't
 they.
 A: At 6. Goodbye.
 B: Thank you. Thanks. What
 time will we eat?
 B: It's OK. Where will we go?
 B: Well, we'll meet at 6 then,
 right?
 B: Goodbye.
2. A: Good evening.
 A: Yes, (it's by) car.
 A: No, I didn't buy one. This is
 my (big) brother's car. Here,
 please (get in).
 A: That's right. We go left. Then
 we go right. Then it's straight
 ahead.
 A: That's right. Wait just a
 minute. It's OK—this is the
 place....
 A: Good evening.
 A: Thank you. Is it all right (to
 sit) over there?
 A: Let me see. Have you got
 rice-curry?
 B: Good evening. Are we going
 now?
 B: Did you buy a car? When did
 you buy it?
 B: Thank you. We're going to
 the Ginza, aren't we.
 B: Ah, here it is. It was this
 place (you meant), wasn't it?
 Waitress: Good evening.
 W: Please (come this way).
 W: Yes, please do. What will you
 have to eat?
 W: Yes, we have.

A: How about it, rice-curry?

B: That's good. We'll eat rice-curry.

W: Two rice-curries? What will you have to drink? Will you have beer?

3. A: How about a bottle of beer, Mr. Brown?

B: Beer's no good. (I'm off beer. I don't like beer. I don't want beer.) Have you got milk?

W: Yes, we have. Will you have milk?

B: Yes, milk please.

A: Bring me a bottle of beer.

W: Yes, sir. Just a moment.... Here, please (have your food)....

4. A: It is good, isn't it, the rice-curry. Have you finished eating?

B: Yes, I'm through (eating).

A: Hey, waitress!

W: Yes, sir.

A: How much is it? (What's the bill?)

W: Wait just a moment. 2 rice-curry—1500 Yen, one milk—300 Yen, a bottle of beer—500 Yen. Altogether—it's 2300 Yen.

A: All right, here you are.

W: Thank you very much. Come again.

A: Goodbye.

B: Thank you very much. Thank you for the treat.

A: Not at all. They charge a bit more for rice-curry there. But it's good, the meals you get there, isn't it.

LESSON 16

Shall We? Let's!

Phrases

Shall we go?

Yes, let's go.

Let's go home now.

Let's begin.

Let's have a bottle of beer.

Let's have a smoke.

Let's watch television.

Let's talk Japanese.

Let's buy the tickets later.

Shall we study?

What might this be? (or What do you think this is?)

It's probably medicine. (or I think it is medicine.)

Shall we have dinner together.

I wonder whose it is.

It must be Tanaka's.

I guess so.

Shall we (or I) go in?

Shall we (or I) go out?

Ikimashō ka?

Hai, ikimashō.

Ima kaerimashō.

Hajimemashō.

Biiru ippon nomimashō.

**Tabako nomimashō. (or
Tabako suimashō.)**

Terebi mimashō.

Nihongo hanashimashō.

Kippu, ato de kaimashō.

Benkyō shimashō ka?

Kore—nan deshō ka?

Kusuri deshō ne.

**Ban-gohan isscho-ni tabe
mashō ka?**

Dare no deshō ka ne.

Tanaka san no deshō ne.

Sō deshō.

Hairimashō ka?

Demashō ka?

Practice

1. A: **Komban issho-ni eiga mimashō ka?** B: **Hai, mimashō. Doko no eigakan ikimashō ka?**
 A: **Sō des' ne. Doko ii deshō ka ne.** B: **Asak'sa ni eigakan tak'san arimas'. Asak'sa ikimashō.**
 A: **Sore ii deshō ne. Asak'sa no Kokusai Gekijō ("International Theater") no konshū no eiga—mimash'ta ka, anata?** B: **Mada des' ne. Sore mimashō ka?**
 A: **Hai, sō shimashō.**

2. A: **Ano eiga—ii des' ne.** B: **Hai, ii eiga desh'ta. Ima nan-ji des' ka?**
 A: **Mō ku-ji des' ne. Sugu kaerimashō ka?** B: **Ato de kaerimashō. Ima kōhii nomimashō. Doko ii deshō ka?**
 A: **Kono soba ni, Kissa-ten ("coffee shop") arimas'. Ii tokoro des'.** B: **Soko no kōhii—s'koshi takai deshō ne.**
 A: **Iie, yasui des'. ni-hyaku en des'. Hairimashō.**

Tips Verb forms ending in **-mashō** are suggestions; they mean “let’s” or “shall we?” but sometimes the meaning is “shall I?” “let me,” or “I think I’ll.” **Deshō** means “it probably is,” “I think it is,” “it must be (I think)”; **deshō ka** means “might it be?” “would it be?” “do you think it is?” **Deshō ka ne** means “I wonder if it is” or “I wonder if it probably is.” Sometimes **deshō** is used all by itself as an afterthought sentence to mean “probably.”

1. A: Shall we see a movie together tonight? B: Yes, let's. What movie house shall we go to?
 A: Let's see. Where would be B: In Asakusa there are lots of

good now?

movies. Let's go to Asakusa.

A: That would be good, wouldn't it. Have you seen this week's show at the International Theater in Asakusa?

B: Not yet. Shall we see that?

A: Yes, let's.

2.

A: That movie was good, wasn't it.

B: Yes, it was a good film. What time is it now?

A: It's 9 o'clock. Shall we go right home?

B: Let's go home later on. Let's have a cup of coffee now. Where would be a good place?

A: Nearby here there's a coffee-shop. It's a good place.

B: The coffee there would be a bit expensive, wouldn't it?

A: No, it's cheap. It's 200 Yen. Let's go in.

LESSON 17

What Kind?

Phrases

What kind of thing was it?

Donna mono desh'ta ka? (or
Dō-yū mono desh'ta ka?)

Was it a big thing?

Ōkii mono desh'ta ka?

Was it a big one?

Ōkii no desh'ta ka?

Was it a little thing?

Chiisai mono desh'ta ka?

Was it a good thing?

Ii mono desh'ta ka?

Was it a bad (no-good) thing?

Warui (or **Dame na**) **mono**
desh'ta ka?

Was it an interesting movie?

Omoshiroi eiga desh'-ta ka?

Was it a dull story (or lecture)?

Tsumaranai hanashi
desh'ta ka?

Was it a dull person?

Tsumaranai hito desh'ta
ka?

Was it a young person?

Wakai hito desh'ta ka?

Was it Grandfather? (or Was it an old
man?)

Ojii-san desh'ta ka?

Was it Uncle? (or Was it a middle-aged
man?)

Oji-san desh'ta ka?

Was it Grand-mother? (or Was it an old
woman?)

Obā-san desh'ta ka?

Was it Aunt? (or Was it a middle-aged
woman?)

Oba-san desh'ta ka?

white paper

shiroi kami

black shoes

kuroi kutsu

green socks

midori no kutsu-shita

a sick person
a person in good spirits

Are you sick?
Are you in good health?
a pretty girl
a pretty room (or clean room)
The girl is pretty.
The room is clean (or pretty).
I like this.
This is something I like.
I dislike this.

This is something I dislike.

byōki no hito
genki na hito

Byōki des' ka?
Genki des' ka?
kirei na musume-san
kirei na heya
Musume—kirei des'.
Heya—kirei des'.
Kore s'ki des'.
Kore—s'ki na mono des'.
Kore—iya des'. (or kirai des')
Kore—iya na (or kirai na) mono des'.

Practice

1. A: **Anata no uchi ōkii des' ne. Kirei des' ne.**

A: **Kore—omoshiroi mono des' ne. Nan deshō ka?**

A: **Watashi—s'ki des', midori. Midori no mono—s'ki des'. Akai mono—chotto iya des' ne. Anata—donna mono s'ki des' ka?**

A: **Sō des' ka. Watashi no**

B: **Dō itashimash'te. Chiisai tokoro des'. Kitanai ("dirty") tokoro des'. Gomen nasai ne.**

B: **Sore—midori no zabuton ("seat-cushion") des'. Kanai kaimash'ta ne. Kanai—midori—s'ki des'. Anata—s'ki des' ka?**

B: **Sō des' ne. Watashi—kiroi ("yellow") mono s'ki des' ne. Sore—chi-isai mono des' ne. Ōkii mono—kuroi mono s'ki des'. Kuroi kuru-ma s'ki des'.**

kuruma—kuroi des'.

2. A: **Sakuban kirei na musume-san ni aimash'ta.** B: **Sōdes' ka? Sore—omoshiroi des' ne. Doko desh'ta ka?**
- A: **Tomodachi no uchi desh'ta. Sono tomodachi no imōto des'. Sono namae ("her name") —Fumiko des'.** B: **Omoshiroi deshō ne. sore. Ato de. mata ("again") aimas' ka?**
- A: **Hai, mata aimas'. Raishū deshō ne.** B: **Watashi—kirei na musume-san, s'ki des' Issho-ni sono musume-san ni aimashō ka?**
- A: **Iie, iie. Sumimasen ga ("but") ne, hitori—ii des', futari—dame des'.** B: **Shitsurei. Gomen nasai.**

Tips English adjectives correspond to three different kinds of words in Japanese. One kind, Japanese adjectives, can be used right in front of a noun like English adjectives: **ōkii des'** “is big” and **ōkii uchi** “big house,” **kuroi des'** “is black” and **kuroi kutsu** “black shoes.” Others, Japanese nouns (despite their meaning), need the word **no** to link them with the following noun: **midori des'** “is green”; but **midori no zabuton**; “a green seat-cushion” **byōki des'** “is sick” but **byōki no hito** “a sick person.” The third kind use the word **na** to link with a noun: **genki des'** “is in good health” but **genki na hito** “a person in good health” **kirei des'** “is pretty (or clean)” but **kirei na musume-san** “a pretty girl.” We call the third kind copular nouns, but you may find it simpler to think of them as “**na**-words.”

1. A: Your house is big, isn't it. It's nice (pretty). B: Not at all. It's a small place. It's a dirty place. Excuse me (for its being in such a mess).
- A: This is an interesting thing. What could it be? B: That's a green seat-cushion. My wife bought it. My wife

likes green. Do you like it?
A: Yes, I like it, green. Green things I like. Red things I'm not too fond of. What sort of thing do you like?
B: Well, let's see. I like yellow things, you know. That (is)—(if) it's a little thing. (if it is) a big thing—I like black things. I like black cars.

A: Oh? My car is black.

2. A: Last night I met a pretty girl. B: You did? That's interesting. Where was it?
A: It was at a friend's house. B: That must have been fun. Will you see her again sometime (in the future)?
A: Yes, I'll see her again. It'll be next week. B: I like pretty girls. Shall we see that girl together?
A: No, no. I'm sorry, but, you know, one is fine, but two—it's no good. B: I've been rude. Excuse me.

LESSON 18

Is, Am and Are

Phrases

There is. (or We have got some.)

Arimas'.

There is some there. (or It is there. or
We've got some there.)

Soko ni arimas'.

Somebody stays (there). (or Somebody
is around. Somebody is alive. or
There is some-body (there).)

Imas'.

Who is here?

Dare koko ni imas' ka?

What is here?

Nani koko ni arimas' ka?

Is there anyone there? (or Are people
staying?)

Hito imas' ka?

Do you have an older brother?

Nii-san arimas'/imas' ka?

Is your brother around? (or Is your
brother alive?)

Nii-san imas' ka?

Where are you now?

**Anata ima doko ni imas'
ka?**

Is it you (I am talking to)?

Anata des' ka?

Where is it (that you are at)?

Doko des' ka?

Practice

Tanaka: **Moshi moshi.**

Nakamura: **Moshi moshi.**

T: **Sumimasen. Nakamura san
des' ka?**

N: **Sōdes'. Dare des' ka?**

T: **Tanaka des'. Watashi—Tanaka.**

N: **Ah, sō des' ka. Ano ne
Tanaka san.**

T: Hā. ("yes," a brief way to say hai on the telephone)	N: Anata no uchi ikimash'ta ga ne... ("but...")
T: Hā.	N: Rokuji desh'ta ga ...
T: Hā.	N: Anata imasen desh'ta ne.
T: Hā, Sō des'. Imasen desh'ta. Dōmo sumi-masen desh'ta.	N: Ima uchi des' ka? Ima uchi ni imas' ka?
T: Iie, chigaimas'. ("It's not like that —it's different.")	N: Doko ni imas' ka?
T: Ima ne...	N: Ha.
T: Uchi ni imasen ne, watashi.	N: Ha.
T: Ani no tokoro ("my brother's") ni imas'.	N: Ah, sō des' ka? Nii-san no uchi des' ka?
T: Hai, sore kara ne... ("and then...")	N: Ha.
T: Nii-san no hanashi desu ga ne... ("it is but...")	N: Hā.
T: Komban ii eiga ari-mas' ne.	N: So des' ka? Sore— doko des' ka? Sono eiga doko des' ka?
T: Ani no uchi no sugu soba ("right next to") des' Soba no eigakan des'.	N: Sō des' ka? Sono eiga ikimas' ka?
T: Ikimas'. Issho ni iki-masen ka?	N: Sō des' ne. Nan-ji deshō ka, sono eiga.
T: Hachi-ji han des'. Daijōbu des'. ("It's OK [—you've got plenty of time].") Ikimashō. Sono eiga mimashō.	N: Hai. Ikimas'. Matte kudasai ne.
T: Hai, dai-jōbu des'. Hayaku ne. Sayōnara.	N: Sayōnara. Shitsurei shimash'ta.

Tips Notice the difference in meaning between **arimas'** "there is," "something or someone exists," "we have something or someone," **imas'** "he is," "someone is alive, is in a place, or stays in a place," and **...des'** "it is (something)," "it equals (something)." In some cases, you could get by

with any of the three, with only a slight difference of meaning. But often you will have to pick just one of the three to translate your English “is.” Choose **arimas**” if you can replace the “is” with “we’ve got” and still make some sense; with **imas**’ if you can replace “is” with “lives” or “stays”; with **des**’ if you can replace “is” with “equals” or “is the same as.” And notice that the English word “is” sometimes has the shapes “am,” “are,” “be”; the past (**arimash’ta**, **imash’ta**, or **desh’ta**) has the shapes “was” and “were” in English.

Tanaka: Hello.

Nakamura: Hello.

T: Excuse me. Is this Mr. Nakamura?

N: Yes, it is. Who is it?

T: It's Tanaka. I'm Tanaka.

N: Oh. Say Mr. Tanaka.

T: Yes.

N: I went to your house, but you know...

T: Uh-huh.

N: It was 6 o'clock but...

T: Uh-huh.

N: You weren't there.

T: Yeah, that's right. I wasn't there. I'm very sorry.

N: Are you at home now?

T: No, I'm not.

N: Where are you?

T: Right now, you see...

N: Uh-huh.

T: I'm not at home, you see...

N: Uh-huh.

T: I'm at my (older) brother's.

N: Oh, are you? It's your brother's house (you're at)?

T: Yes, and then, you see...

N: Yeah.

T: It is what my brother was saying but...

N: Uh-huh.

T: There's a good movie on tonight.

N: There is? Where is it? Where is the movie?

T: It's right next to my brother's house. It's the movie house right nearby.

N: It is? Are you going to that movie?

T: We are. Why don't we go together?

N: Well, let me think. What time would it be, that movie?

T: It's 8:30. You've plenty of time. Let's go. Let's take in that movie.

N: OK. I'm coming. Wait, won't you.

T: Yes, don't worry. Come quick,
though. Goodbye.

N: Goodbye. I've been rude.

LESSON 19

What's Doing?

Phrases

What are you doing?

I'm talking Japanese.

What were you doing last night?

I was watching television.

My wife was writing letters.

Where do they sell cars? (or Where is there a car dealer?)

Where will you sell your car?

What are you saying?

Where did the child go to? (or Where is the child?)

Has your friend arrived? (or Is your friend here?)

Did your friend come?

Did you get tired?

Are you tired?

Did you understand? (or Was it clear?)

Is it understood? (or Is everything clear?)

How long did you rest (or sleep)?

Is the child resting (or sleeping) now?

Nani sh'te imas' ka?

Nihongo hanash'te imas'.

Yūbe nani sh'te imash'ta ka?

Terebi mite imash'ta.

Kanai tegami kaite imash'ta.

Kuruma doko utte imas' ka?

Kuruma doko urimas' ka?

Nani itte (or yutte) imas' ka?

Kodomo doko itte imas' ka?

Tomodachi kite imas' ka?

Tomodachi kimash'ta ka?

Ts' karemash'ta ka?

Ts'karete imas' ka?

Wakarimash'ta ka?

Wakatte imas' ka?

Nan-jikan yasumima-sh'ta ka?

Kodomo ima yasunde imas' ka?

Are you drinking beer?
Will you have some beer? (or Do you
drink beer?)
Are you listening to the radio?
At that time I was eating, you see.

Biiru nonde imas' ka?
Biiru nomimas' ka?
Rajio kiite imas' ka?
Sono toki gohan tabete
imash'ta ne.

Practice

1. **A: Kinō nani sh'te imash'ta ka?**
B: Watashi des' ka? Kinō des' ka? Sō des' ne. Ēto, asa — yo-jikan benkyō sh'te imash'ta ne. Hiru kara, shigoto sh'te imash'ta. Anata—dō desh'ta ka? ("How was it?" = "What were you up to?")
A: Uchi de yasunde imash'ta ne. Terebi mite imash'ta. Omoshirokat'ta. Hito ni shitsumon ("questions") sh'te imash'ta ne. ("They were asking people questions.") Sore kara, o-kane agete imash'ta ("they were giving").
A: Hai. Hitori no onna no hito ni ne, jū-man en agemash'ta.
B: Sō des' ka? Ii des' ne—sore. Komban uchi ni imas' ka, anata?
A: Hai, imas'. Kimasen ka? Watashi komban terebi mite imas'. Issho ni mimashō.
B: Dōmo arigatō goza-imas'.
2. **A: Yūbe rajio o kiite**
B: Iie, kiite imasen desh'-ta.

imash'ta ka?

Eiga mite imash'ta.

**A: Sō des' ka. Yūbe no rajio
omoshiroi hanashi
desh'ta.**

B: Dare hanashimash'ta ka?

**A: Amerika-jin hitori
hanash'te imash'ta.**

B: Nani itte imash'ta ka?

**A: Tatta-ima ("just now")
Nihon ni kimash'ta, kono
hito ne.**

**B: Nihon s'ki desh'ta ka,
sono hito?**

**A: Hai, sō itte imash'-ta.
Nihon s'ki des'.**

3.

A: Gomen kudasai!

B: Hai, hai. Dare des' ka?

**A: Sumimasen ga, danna-
san imas' ka?**

**B: Imasen. Kaisha ni iki-
mash'ta. Sugu kaeri-mas'.
Matte kudasai ne.**

A: Dōmo...

**C: Tadaima! ("I'm back just
now"—said on returning to
your residence) Tadaima
kaeri-mash'ta!**

**B: Okaeri nasai! ("Please
come home" —said to a
person returning to his
residence). Okaeri nasai,
anata. Dōzo.**

C: Hai, dōmo.

B: Ano ne...

C: Nani?

**B: O-kyaku san ("guest") kite
imas'.**

**C: Sō des' ka? O-kyaku des'
ka? Doko ni imas' ka?**

B: Asoko de matte imas'.

**C: Gomen nasai.
Omatasesh'te dōmo
sumimasen desh'ta.**

**A: Iie, iie. Dō itashimash'te.
Watashi hayaku
kimash'ta. Shitsurei
shimash'ta.**

Tips The construction **-te imas'** consists of the gerund or **-te** form of a verb + the verb **imas'**. The most common meaning is “is doing something” or “will be doing something”—emphasizing the duration of an action: **matte imas'** “I am waiting” or “I will be waiting.” The **-te** form corresponds to the English “-ing,” and the verb **imas'** corresponds to the English “is.” But there are some Japanese verbs which refer to actions thought of as incapable of duration (**ts'karemas'** “gets tired,” **wakarimas'** “catches on,” or “gets understood,” **ikimas'** “goes,” **kimas'** “comes”). With these verbs, the construction **-te imas'** means “is in a state resulting from the action,” so **ts'karete imas'** means “is tired,” **wakatte imas'** means “is understood,” “is known,” **itte imas'** means “is (gone) there,” **kite imas'** means “is come,” “is (arrived) here.” There are a few other Japanese verbs which take the **-te imas'** form just to show habitual action (**kuruma utte imas'** “they sell cars”) in order to distinguish from the present-future form (**kuruma urimas'** “they will sell the car”). The shapes of the gerund forms are a bit complicated to explain; sometimes they end in **-te** sometimes in **-de**. You will find it easiest just to learn the gerund for each verb separately: **urimas'** “buys,” **utte** “buying.” Notice that **itte** is the gerund for both **iimas'** “says” and **ikimas'** “goes,” so **itte imas'** can mean either “is saying” or “is (gone) there,” but downtown Tokyo people say **yutte imas'** for “is saying.”

1. A: What were you doing yesterday?

B: Me? Yesterday? Let's see.
Why, in the morning I was studying 4 hours, you know.
In the afternoon, I was working. What were you up to?

A: I was loafing (resting). I was at home. I was watching television. It was amusing. They were asking people questions, you see. And then they were giving them money.

B: Did they give away lots of money?

A: They gave one woman

B: They did? That's nice. Are

100,000 Yen.

you going to be at home tonight?

A: Yes, I will be. Won't you come? I'm going to be watching television. Let's watch it together.

B: Thank you very much.

2. A: Were you listening to the radio last night?

B: No, I wasn't. I was seeing a movie.

A: Oh? It was interesting, what they were saying (the talk) on the radio last night.

B: Who talked?

A: There was an American talking.

B: What was he saying?

A: He's just arrived in Japan, this American, see.

B: Did he like Japan, that man.

A: Yes, that's what he was saying. He likes Japan.

3. A: Excuse me (anybody home)!

B: Yes sir. Who is it?

A: Excuse me, is the gentleman (your husband) of the house at home?

B: He's already gone out. He went to the office. He'll be right back. Won't you wait?

A: Thank you....

C: Hello—I'm back. I've come back home.

B: Welcome home. Welcome home, (husband). Here (come in, put on these slippers. etc.)

C: Ah, thank you.

B: By the way...

C: Yes?

B: There's a guest here.

C: There is? There's a guest? Where is he?

B: He's waiting in there.

C: Excuse me. I'm very sorry to keep you waiting.

A: No, no. Not at all. I came

early. I was rude.

LESSON 20

Please Do!

Phrases

Please give me some coffee.

I'd like some coffee please.

Please. (or Please! or Please do!—said
either to gain attention in a shop or
after making a request)

Please drink some coffee.

Please come this evening.

Go fast. (or Talk fast.)

Say it once more please.

Take a look at this.

Please talk slow.

Ask the policeman.

Eat a little more, please.

Please write me a letter.

Please mail the letter.

Please call me on the phone.

Is it the phone? (or Is it a phone call?)

Did you phone me?

Did you write a letter?

Did you call (a telephone)?

You'll phone, won't you?

Take care of yourself now!

Kōhii kudasai.

Kōhii onegai shimas'.

Onegai shimas'.

Kōhii nonde kudasai.

Komban kite kudasai.

Hayaku itte kudasai.

Mō ichido itte kudasai.

Kore mite kudasai.

Yukkuri hanash'te kudasai.

**Omawari-san ni kiite
kudasai.**

Mō s'koshi tabete kudasai.

**Watashi ni tegami kaite
kudasai.**

Tegami dash'te kudasai.

Denwa sh'te kudasai.

Denwa des' ka?

**Watashi ni denwa
shimash'ta ka?**

Tegami kakimash'ta ka?

Denwa sh'mash'ta ka?

Denwa sh'te ne!

Ki o ts'kete ne!

Practice

1. N: Tanaka san, Tanaka san!
Chotto matte kudasai.
N: Konnichi wa. Ima doko ni
ikimas' ka?
N: Hā, arigatō gozaimas'.
S'koshi sampo shimashō. Ano
ne. Are mite kudasai. Nan
deshō ka?
N: Hito tak'san kite imas' ne. Ā,
wakarimash'ta! Demo
("political demonstration," "rally")
des' ne.
N: Anata ts'karete imas' ka?
N: Yasunde kudasai. Koko—
yasumi-mashō. Demo
mimashō.
- T: Nakamura san des' ka?
Konnichi wa.
T: Ima sampo ("a walk") sh'te
imas'. Issho ni sampo
sh'te kudasai.
T: Sō des' ne. Hito tak'san
imas' ne. Nani sh'te imas'
ka ne.
T: Sō deshō ne. Demo
deshō.
T: Hai, s'koshi ts'kare-
mash'ta. ("I've gotten a little
tired.")
2. N: Tanaka san, kom-ban
watashi no uchi ni ne, kite
kudasai. Uchi no ("our," "the
one at our house") terebi mite
kudasai.
N: Ē, roku-ji ni kite kudasai ne.
Issho ni ban-gohan tabete ne.
Sore kara terebi mite ne.
N: Sō des' ne. Eki demas' ne.
Sore kara migi itte ne. Gakkō
- T: Arigatō gozaimas'. Nan-ji
ni kimashō ka. (Here
kimashō means "shall I
come?")
T: Ha, dōmo. Anata no
tokoro—watashi yoku
wakarimasen ne. Hakkiri
itte kudasai ("Tell me
clearly—how to get there").
T: Hā, wakarimash'ta. Dō
mo. Sayōnara.

**arimas'. Gakkō no soba,
hidari itte ne. Sore kara ōkii
pachinko-ya ("pinball parlor")
no soba ni, kō ban ("police
box") ari-mas'. Kō ban no
omawari-san ni kiite kudasai
ne. Sugu soba des'.
Wakarimash'ta ka?**

N: Sayōnara. Ki o ts'kete ne!

Tips **Kudasai** by itself means “please give.” The expression - **te kudasai** means “please do something.” You have already encountered it in the expression **Chotto matte kudasai** “Please wait a minute.” You can add the particle **ne**: **Chotto matte kudasai ne**. Or you can drop the **kudasai** and just use gerund + **ne**: **Chotto matte ne**. This is a very familiar, friendly way to ask someone to do something. You find this form in the common expression **Ki o ts'kete ne!** “Take care of yourself! So long!”

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| N: Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Tanaka! Wait a minute! | T: Is it Mr. Nakamura? Hello. |
| N: Hello. Where are you going now? | T: I'm taking a walk. Take a walk with me. |
| N: Thank you. Let's take a little walk. | T: Yes, now, let's see. There are lots of people |
| Say. Look at that over there. I wonder what it is. | there. I wonder what they're doing. |
| N: Lots of people have arrived, haven't they. Ah, I've got it (understood it)! It's a political demonstration (rally) isn't it. | T: I guess it is, isn't it. It must be a demonstration. |
| N: Are you tired? | T: Yes, I've gotten a little tired. |
| N: Rest a bit. Let's rest here. Let's watch the demonstration. | |

2. N: Mr. Tanaka, come to my house tonight, won't you. Watch our television.

T: Thank you. What time shall I come?

N: Why, come at 6. We'll eat together. Then we'll watch television.

T: Fine, thank you. Your place—I don't understand very well (how to get there).

N: Well let's see. You go out of the station. Then go right. There's a school. Near the school go left. Then there is a police-box next to a large pinball parlor. Ask the policeman in the police-box. It's right nearby. Have you got it?

T: Yes, I understand. Thank you. Goodbye.

N: Goodbye. Take it easy.

PART 3

Sprinkle in a Few Particles

LESSON 21

Where From? Where To?

Phrases

where from?

where to?

from here to there

has (or has got or is holding)

is holding in one's hand

brings

takes

I give it to you.

You give it to him

Tanaka gives it to him.

He gives it to you.

He gives it to me.

You give it to me.

Who did you get it from?

Who got (received) it? Will you get
(receive) it?

doko kara?

doko e? (or doko made?)

**koko kara asoko made (or
koko kara asoko e)**

motte imas'

te ni motte imas'

motte kimas'

motte ikimas'

Watashi anata ni age mas'.

Anata kare ni agemas'.

**Tanaka san kare ni age-
mas'.**

Kare anata ni kuremas'.

Kare watashi ni kuremas'.

Anata watashi ni kuremas'.

**Dare kara moraimash'ta
ka?**

**Dare moraimash'ta ka?
Moraimas' ka?**

Practice

1. A: **Nani motte kimash'ta ka, anata? Te ni nani motte imas' ka? Nani motte** B: **Watashi des' ka? Kore des' ka? Ā, kore ne—tegami des'. Watashi**

- imas' ka, te ni?** **tegami moraimash'ta.**
A: Dare kara moraimash'ta ka, sono tegami? **B: Tanaka san kara des'. Tanaka san ash'ta kōkō e kimas'. Tōkyō e kimas' ne.**
- A: Doko kara kimas' ka?** **B: Ōsaka kara kimas'. Ima Ōsaka ni imas' ne. Sengetsu soko e ikimash'ta. Ash'ta watashi ni, Ōsaka kara no mono motte kimas'.**
- A: Sō des' ka? Shigoto no mono des' ka?** **B: Sō des'. Ōsaka no kōjo ("factory") Kara no mono des' ne. Tanaka san, sono momo, watashi ni kuremas'. tegami mite kudasai ne.**
- A: Watashi, Nihongo no tegami wakari-masen ne. Sumimasen. Ano ne. Osaka kara, Tōkyō made, nan-jikan kakari-mas' ka.** **B: Sō des' ne. san-jikan deshō ne, Osaka kara Tōkyō made. Ē, uchi ni denwa kakemashō ne. ("I think I'll just phone home..." or "Let me just phone home...") Chotto. Mā! okane arimasen ne. Jū en kuremasen ka?**
- A: Agemas'. Koko ni arimas', jū en. Dōzo.** **B: Hai, dōmo, sumimasen.**

2. **B: Moshi moshi.** **Kaseifu: Moshi moshi.**
B: Ano ne. Ok'-san imas'ka? **K: Imasen, ok'-san.**
B: Sō des' ka? Ok'-san ni itte kudasai ne. **K: Hā.**
B: Tegami moraimash'ta ne. **K: Hā.**

B: Sono tegami no hanashi K: Hā.
des' ne.

B: Tanaka san kara no K: Hā.
tegami des' ne.

B: Tanaka san ash'ta kimas' K: Hā.
ne.

B: Ok'-san ni ne. Sō itte K: Hai. Iimas'. Ok'-san ni
kudasai ne. iimas' ne.

B: Dōmo. Sayonara. K: Sayonara.

3. A: Ok'san imash'ta ka? B: Iie, kaseifu-san desh'ta.
kaseifu-san ni iimash'ta.
kaseifu-san—ok'san ni
iimas' ne, ato de.

A: Tegami jimusho e motte B: Hai motte ikimas'.
ikimas' ka? Jimusho no hito ni
misemas' ("will show").
Issho ni kimas' ka?

A: Iie, sumimasen. Yōaji B: Ii des'. Mata Komban ne.
("some business") arimas'. Sayonara. Shitsurei
Ato de aimashoa. shimash'ta.
Komban aimashō ne.

A: Sayonara. Shitsurei
shimas'.

Tips Particles are little words Japanese tack on to show more exactly what the preceding words are doing in the sentence. In some cases, they correspond to English prepositions, except that they come after the noun, rather than before: **koko kara** “from here,” **soko made** “to there,” **Tōkyō e** “to Tokyo,” **anata ni** “to you,” **anata no tokoro e** “to your place.” Notice that **kara** sometimes means “after” as well as “from”: **ash'ta kara** “from tomorrow” or “after tomorrow,” **sore kara** “after that.” For “to” you have had three particles — **e**, **made**, and **ni**. **Ni** has a terribly general meaning, so when it is a question of real physical direction in space, it is better to use **e** or **made**. These two are very

similar in meaning, and you can use them more or less interchangeably, the difference is that **e** focuses your attention on the goal (destination), and **made** calls attention to the trip between (in terms of time, distance, pleasantness, etc.). Sometimes **made** is translated “up to” or “as far as.” There are two different words for “give” depending on just who gives whom: *agemas*’ (sometimes *yarimas*’) means someone in the IN-GROUP gives to someone in the OUT-GROUP; *kuremas*’ (sometimes *kudasaimas*’) means someone in the OUT-GROUP gives to someone in the IN-GROUP. The in-group always includes “ME.” the out-group usually includes “HIM.” “YOU” are in the out-group with respect to “ME,” but in the in-group with respect to “HIM.”

1. A: What have you brought?
 What are you holding? What
 do you have there in your
 hand?
 A: Who did you get it from, that
 letter?
 A: Where is he coming from?
 A: He is? Are they things
 connected with your job?
 A: I don't understand letter in
 Japanee. I'm sorry. Uh... how
 long does it take from Osaka
 to Tokyo?
 B: Me? This? Oh, this thing, you
 mean—it's a letter. I got a
 letter.
 B: It's from Mr. Tanaka. Mr.
 Tanaka is coming here
 tomorrow. He's coming to
 Tokyo, you see.
 B: He is coming from Osaka.
 He's in Osaka now, you know.
 He went there last month.
 Tomorrow he's bringing me
 some things from Osaka.
 B: That's right. They are things
 from the Osaka factory. Mr.
 Tanaka is giving me those
 things. Take a look at the
 letter. (or Read the letter.)
 B: Let's see. It must be 3 hours,
 from Osaka to Tokyo. Well, I
 think I'll give my wife a call
 (and tell her about it). Excuse
 me a moment. Well, what do
 you know, I haven't got any

money. Won't you give me 10 Yen.

A: Sure (I'll give it to you). Here it is, 10 Yen. Here (please take it).
B: Ah, thank you.

- 2.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| B: Hello. | K: Hello. |
| B: Uh... is Mrs. B. at home? | K: She's not in, Mrs. B. |
| B: Oh? Look, tell her for me, huh? | K: Uh-huh. |
| B: I got a letter, see. | K: Uh-huh. |
| B: It's about that letter, see. | K: Uh-huh. |
| B: It's a letter from Mr. Tanaka, see. | K: Uh-huh. |
| B: Mr. Tanaka is coming, see. He's coming tomorrow, see. | K: Mm, uh-huh. |
| B: (Now when you see) Mrs. B., see... Tell her that, see. | K: Yes. I'll tell her. I'll tell Mrs. B. |
| B: Thank you. (I'm being) rude Goodbye. | K: Goodbye. |
- 3.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Was your wife in? | B: No, it was the maid. I told the maid. The maid will tell my wife, you see—later on. |
| A: Are you going to take the letter to your office? | B: Yes, I'll take it. I'll show it to the people at the office. Will you come along? |
| A: No, I'm sorry, but I've got some business. See you later. See you this evening, right? | B: Ok. Till this evening then. Goodbye. I've been rude. |
| A: Goodbye. I've been rude. | |

LESSON 22

Where Shall We Eat?

Phrases

Where shall we eat?

Let's eat at a sushi shop.

Do you like sushi?

Where is the sushi maker?

prawns or vegetables fried in batter

soba noodles

A noodlestand/shop

Where does he work?

Where are you working?

Where are you?

Where's the sake?

Where do they make sake?

What do they make sake out of?

They make it out of raw rice.

Where do they grow rice?

Where is it produced?

Did you come by train?

Are you going by boat?

Are you going by plane?

Doko de tabemashō ka?

Sushi-ya de tabemashō.

O-sushi s'ki des' ka?

Sushi-ya san doko ni imas' ka?

Tempura

O-soba

Soba-ya

Doko de shigoto shimas' ka?

Anata doko de shigoto sh'te imas' ka?

Anata doko ni imas' ka?

O-sake doko ni arimas' ka?

O-sake doko de ts'ku ri-mas' ka?

O-sake nan de ts'kuri mas' ka?

O-kome de ts'kurimas' ne.

Kome doko de ts'kuri mas' ka?

Doko de dekimas' ka?

Densha de kimash'ta ka?

Fune de ikimas' ka?

Hikōki de ikimas' ka?

Practice

1. A: **Komban doko de tabemashō ka?**
 A: **O-sushi s'koshi iya des' ne. Tempura s'ki des'.**

 A: **Sō des' ne. Soko—tempura takai desho ne.**

 A: **Nan de ikimas' ka, Ginza made? Densha des' ka? Bas' ("bus") des' ka?**

 B: **Sō des' ne. Anata—o-sushi s'ki des' ka?**
 B: **Tempura s'ki des' ka? Ginza ni ii tokoro arimas'. Soko e ikimashō ka? Soko de tabe-masho ka?**

 B: **Iie, iie. Soko no tempura yasui des'. Soko e ikimashō. Soko de tabemashō.**

 B: **Iie. koko kara ne—chikatetsu ("subway") arimas'. Chikatetsu de ikimas'. Chikatetsu de ikimashō, Ginza made.**
2. A: **Anata doko kara kimash'ta ka?**
 A: **Itsu kimash'ta ka?**

 A: **Amerika kara Nihon made. Nan de kimash'ta ka?**

 A: **Itsu kaerimas' ka. Amerika e?**
 A: **Amerika ni ok'-san imas' ka? ("Do you have a wife in America?")**

 B: **Amerika kara kimash'ta.**

 B: **Kyonen kimash'ta ne, Nihon e.**

 B: **Hikōki desh'ta. Hikōki de kimash'ta.**

 B: **Raigetsu des' ne. Raigetsu kaerimas'.**
 B: **Imas'. Kanai—watashi matte imas' ne, Amerika de. Watashi—Nihon de shigoto sh'te imasu ga ("am working, but"), kanai—**

Amerika de matte imas' ne.

Tips For the meaning “at,” “in,” etc. you use the particle **ni** only with verbs showing location—mostly **arimas'** and **imas'**. In other cases you use the particle **de** which means something like “HAPPENS at,” “HAPPENS in,” etc. For a very few cases, either particle is all right; “Where are you living?” is either **Doko ni sunde imas' ka?** Notice that adjective expressions usually occur with no particle (or **de**): **Amerika ii des' ne.** “It’s nice in America, isn’t it?” **Koko kirei des' ne.** “It’s pretty here.” Two other meanings of the particle **de** are to show material (“what is it made of?” **Nan de ts'kurimas' ka?** or **Nan de dekite imas' ka?**) and to show means (“I came by car.” **Kuruma de kimash'ta.** “I am writing with a ball-point pen.” **Bōru-pen de kaite imas'.** “I eat with chopsticks.” **O-hashī de tabemas'.**) Still another meaning is found in **Nihongo de hanash'te kudasai.** “Please talk in Japanese.” Notice the different words for rice: **kome** (or **o-kome**) is what grows in the field, or what you buy at the store, and **gohan** (or **meshi**) is what you eat (cooked rice). When served on a plate, American-style, instead of in a bowl, Japanese call it **rais'**.

1. A: Tonight where shall we eat? B: Let's see. Do you like sushi?
 A: I'm not too fond of sushi, you know. I like tempura. B: You like tempura? There's a good place in Ginza. Shall we go there? Shall we eat there?
 A: Let's see. The tempura would be expensive there, wouldn't it? B: No, not at all. The tempura there is cheap. Let's go there. Let's eat there.
 A: What shall we go on, to Ginza? Train? Bus? B: No. From here—there is a subway. We'll go by subway. Let's go by subway, as far as Ginza.
2. A: Where did you come from? B: I came from America.
 A: When did you come? B: I came last year, to Japan.

A: What did you come on, from America to Japan? B: It was a plane. I came on a plane.

A: When are you going home, to America. B: It's next month. I'm going home next month.

A: Do you have a wife in America? B: Yes, I have. My wife is waiting for me, in America. I am working in Japan, but my wife is waiting in America.

LESSON 23

Me Too; Me Neither

Phrases

This is a newspaper.

That is a newspaper too.

I am reading.

Are you reading too?

You are not eating.

I am not eating either.

Do you eat meat?

Do you eat fish too?

Do you eat both meat and fish?

I eat neither meat nor fish.

(or I don't eat either meat or fish.)

Don't you eat either meat or fish?

Kore shimbun des'.

Sore mo shimbun des'.

Watashi yonde imas'.

Anata mo yonde imas' ka?

Anata tabete imasen.

Watashi mo tabete imasen.

Niku tabemas' ka?

Sakana mo tabemas' ka?

**Niku mo sakana mo
tabemas' ka?**

**Niku mo sakana mo
tabemasen.**

**Niku mo sakana mo
tabemasen ka?**

Practice

A: Watashi—byōki des'.

**B: Watashi mo s'koshi byōki
des' ne. Yūbe sakana
tabemash'ta ne, watashi.
Anata mo sakana
tabemash'ta ka?**

**A: Hai, watashi mo sakana
tabemash'ta. Sono sakana
dame ("bad") desh'ta ka ne.**

**B: Sō deshō ne. Watashi mo,
anata mo, futari tomo ("the
both of us") warui sakana
tabemash'ta. Da kara ne "and**

so")—byōki des'.

A: **Watashi kusuri nomimas'.**
Anata mo kusuri nomimas'
ka?

B: **Nomimasen. Dōmo. Mō**
tak'san kusuri nomimash'ta
ne. Kusuri mo, mizu mo,
tak'san nomimash'ta. Da
kara. mo nomimasen ne.

Tips The particle **mo** means “also,” “too”; but if the sentence is negative, the English translation is “neither” or “either.” Reference is to the immediately preceding word; in this respect Japanese is less ambiguous than English. “I ate fish too.” can mean two different things: **Watashi mo sakana tabemash'ta.** “In addition to you, I also ate fish.” and **Watashi sakana mo tabemash'ta.** “In addition to other food, I also ate fish.” In Japanese you have to decide just which word the “too” refers to. When you have two nouns each followed by **mo**, the English translation is “either... or...”; for a negative sentence “neither... nor....” **Pan mo, yasai mo, arimas'.** “We’ve got both bread and vegetables.” **Pan mo, yasai mo, arimasen.** “We don’t have either bread or vegetables,” or “we have neither bread nor vegetables.” Sometimes **mo** follows another particle: **Tōkyō kara mo, Ōsaka kara mo, tegami kimash'ta.** “Letters came both from Tokyo and from Osaka.” **Yokohama e mo ikimas' ka?** “Are you going to Yokohama too?” **Yokohama e mo ikimasen ka?** “Aren’t you going to Yokohama either?”

A: I'm sick.

B: I'm not feeling so well either. I
ate fish last night. Did you eat fish
too?

A: Yes, I ate fish too. I wonder if
that fish was bad?

B: I bet it was. Both you and me, the
two of us, we ate bad fish. And so
—we're sick.

A: I think I'll take some medicine.
Will you have some medicine?

B: No. Thank you. I've already taken
a lot—of medicine. Both medicine
and water I've drunk a lot. So,
now I won't take any (more).

LESSON 24

Who Does What?

Phrases

Who does what?

Who is looking?

I am looking.

Who are you looking at?

I am looking at you.

Who studies?

Who studies this?

Who studies Japanese?

Dare ga nani o shimas' ka?

Dare ga mite imas' ka?

Watashi ga mite imas'.

Dare o mite imas' ka?

Anata o mite imas'.

Dare ga benkyō shimas' ka?

Dare ga kore o benkyō shimas' ka?

Dare ga Nihongo o benkyō shimas' ka? (or Dare ga Nihongo no benkyō o shimas' ka?)

Practice

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A: Dare ga tabete imas' ka? | B: Watashi des'. Watashi ga |
| Dare ga gohan tabete | tabete imas'. Watashi |
| imas' ka? Dare ga gohan o | tabete imas'. Gohan o |
| tabete imas' ka? | tabete imas'. Gohan |
| | tabete imas', watashi. |
| | Gohan— watashi ga |
| | tabete imas'. |
| A: Anata—gohan o tabete | B: Sō des' ne. Anata— nani o |
| imas' ne. Watashi mo, | tabemas' ka? Nani |
| tabemashō. Nani | tabemas' ka? Sakana o |
| tabemasho ka ne. Nani o | tabemas' ka? Niku o |

tabemashō ka?

A: **Sakana—tabe-masen.**
Yūbe sakana o
tabemash'ta. Sore kara,
byōki desh'ta ne. Warui
desh'ta.

tabemas' ka?

B: **Nani ga warui desh'ta**
ka?

A: **Sakana desh'ta. Sakana**
ga warui desh'ta.

B: **Kono sakana—ii des'.**
Watashi ga kaimash'-ta.
Kyō kaimash'ta ne. Dōzo
tabete kudasai.

A: **Ē, s'koshi tabemashō ne.**
Dōmo.

2. A: **Koko de ne—dare ga nani**
o shimas' ka? Dare ga
mono o kaimas' ka? Dare
ga kaimono ("shopping")
shimas' ka?

B: **Kanai ga mainichi no**
kaimono o shimas' ne.
Tabemono ("food") o
kaimas' ne, mainichi.
Soba no mise ("shop") e
ikimas' ne. Soko de
kaimas'.

A: **Anata—nani o shi-mas'**
ka, mainichi?

B: **Watashi des' ka? Watashi**
—mainichi shigoto o
shimas'.

A: **Donna shigoto des' ka?**
Dō-yū shigoto o shimas'
ka, anata?

B: **Jimusho no shigoto des'.**
Watashi mainichi
jimusho de shigoto o
shimas'.

Tips In an English sentence, you know who does what to whom by the order of the words: “**Tanaka** looks at **Nakamura**” means one thing and “**Nakamura** looks at **Tanaka**” means another. But in Japanese, the verb always comes at the end; you can only say either **Tanaka san. Nakamura san, mite imas'** or **Nakamura san, Tanaka san, mite imas'**. Both of these sentences are vague; you can't tell who is looking and who is getting looked at. The order in which you place the two nouns

(**Tanaka** and **Nakamura**) is all a matter of emphasis. You put first the one you have been talking or thinking about before—regardless whether it is the subject or the object. The first sentence (with **Tanaka** first) means either “**Tanaka** looks at **NAKAMURA**” or **NAKAMURA** looks at **Tanaka**”—the later position just shows additional emphasis in Japanese. The second sentence (with **Nakamura** first) means either “**Nakamura** looks at **TANAKA**” or “**TANAKA** looks at **Nakamura**.” In order to help show who is the subject and who is the object, Japanese has two particles: **ga** for the subject, and **o** for the object. These are frequently used, even when you wouldn’t have any doubt—in **Dare ga kimash’ta ka?** “Who came?” the **ga** tells you very little you don’t already know without it. Notice that you can say either **Tanaka san ga Nakamura san o mite imas’** or **Nakamura san o Tanaka san ga mite imas’**. The difference is a slight shift in emphasis. After a verb, the particle **ga** means “but” or “and.” Remember that each particle refers directly to the word preceding it, and is tacked right on to that word in pronunciation. Don’t pause in front of a particle.

1. A: Who is eating? Who is eating dinner? Who is eating (his) dinner?
- B: It's me. I am eating. I'm eating. I'm eating my dinner. I'm eating dinner, I am. Dinner—I'm the one that's eating it.
- A: You are eating dinner, aren't you. I think I'll eat too. What shall I eat now. What shall I eat?
- B: Let's see. What will you have? What'll you eat? Will you eat fish? Will you eat meat?
- A: Fish—I won't have. I ate fish last night. And then I got sick. It was bad you see.
- B: What was bad?
- A: It was the fish. The fish was bad.
- B: This fish is good. I bought it. I bought it today. Please eat some.
- A: Well, I'll eat a little then. Thank you.

2. A: Who does what around here? B: My wife does the everyday
 Who buys things? Who does shopping. She buys the food,
 the shopping? you see, every day. She goes
 to a shop nearby. There she
 shops.
- A: What do you do all the time? B: Me? I work every day.
- A: What sort of work is it? What B: It's office work. I work in an
 kind of work do you do? office every day.

LESSON 25

A Sentence Opener (wa)

Phrases

Is there any bread?

There isn't any bread.

What isn't there any of?

It's bread there isn't any of.

Who has some bread? (or Whose bread is there?)

Who has the bread? (or Whose is the bread?)

How about fish—is there any?

There isn't any fish, but there is some meat.

Today the weather's nice.

What is this?

Pan ga arimas' ka?

Pan wa—arimasen.

Nani ga arimasen ka?

Pan ga arimasen.

Dare no pan ga arimas' ka?

Pan wa—dare no des' ka?

Sakana wa—arimas' ka?

**Sakana wa arimasen ga,
niku wa arimas'.**

Kyō wa o-tenki ga ii des' ne.

Kore wa nan des' ka?

Practice

**A: Chotto! Onegai sh'-mas!
One-san! Chotto!**

**A: Sō des' ne. Nani ga arimas'
ka?**

A: Niku wa arimasen ka?

**A: Sō des' ka. Ēto, sutēki ne—
Sutēki o motte kite kudasai.
Sore kara yasai sarada**

**Waitress: Hai, hai. Sugu ikimas'.
Nani o tabe mas' ka?**

**W: Sakana ga arimas'. Yasai
mo arimas'.**

**W: Arimas'. Niku wa ari mas'.
Sutēki ga ("beefsteak") arimas'
ne.**

**W: Hai, hai. Sugu motte kimas'.
Okii sutēki des' ka, chiisai
sutēki des' ka? Ōkii sutēki wa**

("salad") mo motte kite ne.	sen go-hyaku en des' ne. Chiisai sutēki wa sen en des'.
A: Ōkii sutēki ga ii deshō ne. Ōkii sutēki o motte kite kudasai. Sore kara ne.	W: Hai.
A: Yasai Sarada wa— tak'san motte kite ne.	W: Hai, hai. Nani o nomimas' ka?
A: Miruku wa arimas' ka?	W: Arimasen, miruku wa. Biiru ga arimas'. Kōhii mo arimas'. Miruku wa arimasen ne. Sumimasen.
A: Kamaimasen. ("It makes no difference.") Biiru wa, Amerika no des' ka, Nihon no des' ka?	W: Nihon no des'.
A: Biiru ippon motte kite kudasai ne. Biiru o ippon ne. Biiru o nomimas'.	W: Biiru des' ka? Biiru o nomimas' ka? Biiru wa ima nomimas' ka, gohan no ato de nomimas' ka?
A: Ima nomimas' ne.	W: Hai, hai. Sugu motte kimas', biiru wa. Ato de, sutēki o motte kimas' ne. Chotto matte kudasai.

Tips The particle **wa** is a kind of sentence opener—it tells you what you are going to talk about. In earlier lessons, you often started a sentence with a noun and then a pause: **Kore—nan des' ka?** “What is this?” The pause more or less corresponds to the meaning of **wa** “as for”: **Kore wa nan des' ka?** “As for this—what is it?” When you are making up a sentence, you can pick out any part and put it at the beginning (except the verb—that is always at the end). The part at the beginning has less emphasis than the parts which come later; to reduce the emphasis still further, you can add **wa**. These differences of emphasis are rather subtle, and they seldom show up clearly in the English translations. Sometimes the English sentences suggest the opposite: When we contrast two things

in English we stress the two things themselves, not what is different about them: “TANAKA is a Japanese, but BROWN is an American.” The Japanese reduces the emphasis on the two things in contrast so as to play up their points of difference; he does this with the particle **wa**: **Tanaka san wa Nihon-jin des’ ga**, Brown **san wa Amerika-jin des’ ne**. Like the particle **mo**, **wa** can follow other particles (**Tōkyō made wa densha desh’ta ga**, **soko kara wa kuruma desh’ta**. “As far as Tokyo it was by train, but from there on it was by car.”), but instead of following the subject or object particles, **wa** REPLACES the **ga** or **o**. So you can take a sentence like Tanaka **san ga Nakamura san o mimash’ta** and change it to **Tanaka san wa Nakamura san o mimash’ta**. “Tanaka —he looked at Nakamura” or to **Nakamura san o Tanaka san ga mimash’ta**. “Nakamura—Tanaka looked at him.” (“TANAKA looked at Nakamura.”). Notice whether it is the subject or the object, or whatever, the part with **wa** comes at (or very near) the beginning of the sentence, unless it is added as an afterthought after the verb. Since **wa** is a device to shift emphasis somewhere away from the word in front of it (playing up the rest of the sentence), you hardly ever find it after question words like **dare** “who,” **nani** “what,” **doko** “where,” etc. When you ask **Dare kimash’ta ka?** “Who came?” the thing you are mainly interested in is “Who?” so the appropriate particle is **ga**: **Dare ga kimash’ta ka?** The answer will also have **ga** (**Tanaka san ga kimash’ta**.), because you want to emphasize the new information you are supplying. With negatives, the particle **wa** is often appropriate, since you want to play up the “NOT” idea: **Watashi wa tabemasen**. “I—won’t eat.” **Sore wa kaimasen**. “That— I won’t buy it.” Frequently, when there is no other topic around to use as your sentence opener, you take the time or place: **Kyō wa doko e ikimas’ ka?** “Where are you going today?” **Koko ni wa toire ga arimas’ ka?** “Is there a toilet here?”

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Hey! Excuse me! Waitress! Hey! | Waitress: Yes, sir. I'm coming right away. What will you have to eat? |
| A: Let's see. What have you got? | W: We've got fish. We've got vegetables too. |
| A: You don't have meat? | W: We do have. We've got meat. We've got beefsteak. |
| A: You have? Well, then, bring me a | W: Yes, sir. I'll bring them right |

steak. And then bring me some vegetables (salad) too.

away. Do you want the large beefsteak, or the small? The large one is 1500 Yen, the small one is 1000.

A: The large one would be good (or better), wouldn't it. Bring me a large one. And then, too...

W: Yes.

A: Bring lots of vegetables (salad).

W: Yes, sir. What will you have to drink?

A: Have you got milk?

W: We don't have, milk. We've got beer. We've got coffee too. We haven't got any milk. I'm sorry.

A: That's all right. Is your beer American or Japanese?

W: It's Japanese.

A: Bring me a bottle of beer. One bottle of beer, see. I'll drink beer.

W: Beer? You'll take beer? Will you have your beer now, or will you have it after the meal?

A: I'll take it now.

W: Yes, sir. I'll bring it right away, the beer. Right after, I'll bring the steak. Wait just a moment please.

LESSON 26

What Did You Say?

Phrases

What did you say?

What is this called in Japanese?

How do you say it in Japanese?

What is your name?

He said, "It is bad."

He said that it was bad.

He said, "I'm going home."

He said he was going home.

He said, "I have already seen it."

He said he had already seen it.

He said "Let's go."

He suggested we go.

He asked, "Have you eaten?"

He asked if I had eaten.

Who were you talking with?

Won't you come with me?

I bought books and pencils.

Nan to iimash'ta ka?

**Kore wa nihongo de nan to
iimas' ka?**

Nihongo de dō iimas' ka?

Namae wa nan to iimas' ka?
(or **Namae wa nan des'
ka?**)

"Warui des'" to iimash'ta.

Warui to iimash'ta.

"Kaerimas'" to iimash'ta.

Kaeru to iimash'ta.

**"Mō mimash'ta" to
iimash'ta.**

Mō mita to iimash'ta.

"Ikimashō" to iimash'ta.

Ikō to iimash'ta.

**"Tabemash'ta ka?" to
kikimash'ta.**

Tabeta ka (to) kikimash'ta.

**Dare to hanash'te imash'ta
ka?**

**Watashi to isshoni kimasen
ka?**

**Hon to empitsu o
kaimash'ta.**

It is between Yokohama and Kamakura. **Yokohama to Kamakura no aida des' ne.**

The chair is between the table and the window. **Isu wa tēburu to mado no aida ni arimas'.**

Practice

A: **Anata wa, denwa o sh'te imash'ta ne. Dare to hanash'te imash'ta ka?**

A: **Nan to itte imash'ta ka, Tanaka san wa?**

A: **Sugu kuru to iimash'-ta ka?**

A: **Sumimasen ne. Mae ni ("before," "earlier") tomodachi to hanash'te imash'ta. Sono tomodachi to taberu (=tabemas') to, watashi ga iimash'-ta.**

A: **Hai, sō itte kudasai ne. Dōmo. Tanaka san wa, doko ni imash'ta ka.**

B: **Tanaka san desh'ta ne. Tanaka san to hanash'te imash'ta.**

B: **Koko e kuru (=kimas') to iimash'-ta ne.**

B: **Ichi-jikan ato de ("in an hour") kuru to iimash'ta. Sono aida ("meanwhile") jimusho e iku (=ikimas') to iimash'ta. Sore kara koko e kimas' ne. Issho ni gohan o tabe-yō (=tabemashō) to kare ga itte imash'ta ga ne, ikaga des' ka? ("How do you feel about it?")**

B: **Sō des' ka? Ē, watashi wa Tanaka san ni sō iimashō ne.**

B: **Watashi kikimash'ta ga, eki to jimusho no aida ni ita (=imash'-ta) to iimash'ta.**

Tips The particle **to** means something like “quote” or “(said) that...”; you put it after a word or phrase you are quoting, before the verb which means “says,” “asks” or the like. The quote is usually indirect, so the Japanese replaces his ordinary POLITE forms (**shimas'**, **shimash'ta**, **shimashō**) with the corresponding PLAIN forms (**suru**, **sh'ta**, **shiyō**).

You may find some of these plain forms confusing at first. If you want to use the polite forms in quoting, everyone will understand you. Japanese quote things a good deal more of the time than we do, and sometimes the quotation is just a grammatical device. You quote thoughts, for example: **Pan ga aru** (= **arimas'**) to **omoimas'** "I think there is some bread." **Ikō** (= **ikimashō**) to **omotte imash'ta**. "I was thinking that I'd go." or "I was thinking we ought to go." Sometimes a Japanese shows a sentence is a quote by ending it just with the particle **to**, or—more often— another particle with the same meaning **tte**: **Tanaka san kimas'tte?** "Did Tanaka say he was coming?" **Issho ni tabemashōtte**. "He suggested we eat together." **Tanaka santte?** "Did you say your name was Tanaka?" **Nantte?** "What (did you say)?" **Korette?** "You mean this?" Another meaning of the particle **to** is "with" or "and"; **hon to shimbun** means "the newspaper with the book" or "the book and the newspaper." At the end of the phrase you tack on the appropriate particle to link it with the rest of the sentence: **Hon to shimbun ga arimas'**. "We have books and newspapers." **Hon to shimbun o yomimas'**. "We read books and newspapers." **Hon to shimbun wa—doko de kaimas' ka?** "Where do you buy books and newspapers?" The phrase **watashi to isshoni** means "together with me," and it can be shortened to just **to** "with": **Watashi to kite kudasai**. "Please come with me."

A: You were on the phone, weren't you. Who were you talking to?

B: It was Mr. Tanaka. I was talking with Mr. Tanaka.

A: What did he have to say, Mr. Tanaka?

B: He said he's coming here.

A: Did he say he's coming right away?

B: He said he's coming in an hour. He said he was going to the office meanwhile. After that he's coming here, you see. He was suggesting we have dinner together—how do you feel about it?

A: I'm sorry but, you see, I was talking with a friend earlier. And I said I'd eat with him.

B: You did? Well, I'll tell that to Mr. Tanaka.

A: Yes, please tell him that. Thank you. Where was Mr. Tanaka (just now)?

B: I asked him, and he said he was between the station and his office.

LESSON 27

Is It or Isn't It?

Phrases

Is it a sushi shop?

It is.

It isn't

It's something different (from that).

It isn't a sushi shop.

It is a noodle shop.

Did you say it is a sushi shop?

He said it isn't.

Was it American food (you had) last night?

It was.

It wasn't.

It was something different.

Did you say it was American food?

He said it was.

Sushi-ya des' ka?

Sō des'.

Sō ja arimasen.

Chigaimas'.

Sushi-ya ja arimasen.

Soba-ya des'.

Sushi-ya da to iimash'ta ka?

Suslii-ya da-tte?

Suslii-ya des'-tte?

Sō ja nai to iimash'ta ne.

Sō ja nai-tte ne.

Cliigau to iimash'ta ne.

Chigau-tte ne.

Yūbe yōshoku desh'ta ka?

Sō desh'ta.

Sō ja arimasen desh'ta.

Chigaimash'ta.

Yōshoku datta to iimash'ta ka?

Yōshoku datta-tte?

Yōshoku desh'ta-tte?

So datta to iimash'ta.

Sō datta-tte.

Sō desh'ta-tte.

He said it wasn't.

Sō ja nakatta to ii-mash'ta.
Sō ja nakatta-tte.
Sō ja arimasen desh' ta-tte.
Chigatta-tte.
Chigaimash'ta-tte.
Washoku deshō ka?

Is it probably Japanese food?

Did you say it is probably Japanese food?

Washoku darō to ii-mash'ta ka?
Washoku daro^ー-tte?
Washoku deshō-tte?

Practice

Yamamoto: **Komban doko de tabemashō ka?**

Tanaka: **Sō des' ne.**

Nakamuraya to yū (=to iimas' "named") tokoro e ikō to omotte imash'ta ga ne.

Y: **Nakamuraya-tte?**

AT: **Sō des'. Hi Comoro da to, tomodachi ga itte imash'ta ne. Sono tomodachi wa yūbe boko de tabeta-tte.**

Y: **Sō des' ka? Soko no tabemono wa yōshoku desh'ta-tte?**

T: **Iie, sō ja arimasen. Washoku da-tte. Washoku da to itte imash'ta ga, anata washoku s'ki deshō?**

Y: **Mada tabetemasen desh'ta.**

T: **Mada tabetenai-tte? Ē, komban washoku tabete kudasai ne.**

Y: **Hā, dōmo arigatō, Tanaka san. Tanaka san, dōmo arigatō.**

T: **Dō itashimash'te.**

Y: **Nakamuraya to yū tokoro wa doko ka to kikimash'ta ka, tomodachi ni?**

T: **Hai, kikimash'ta. Eki no soba da-tte. Eki o deru-tte ne (=demas' "come out of"). Sore**

**kara migi des'-tte. Sugu
wakaru (=wakarimas' "under-
stand [where it is]") to i-tte
imash'ta ne.**

Y: Densha de ikimas' ka?

T: Chigaimas'.

**Y: Chigaimas'-tte? Nan de
ikimas' ka?**

T: Chikatetsu ("subway") des'.

Tips The negative form of **des'** is a phrase: **ja arimasen** “it isn’t.” The plain past is **datta** (= **desh'ta** “was”), the present **da** (= **des'** “is”), and the suggestion form **darō** (= **deshō** “probably is”). The plain negatives are **ja nakatta** (= **ja arimasen desh'ta** “wasn’t), **ja nai** (= **ja arimasen** “isn’t”), and **ja nai darō** (= **ja arimasen deshō** “probably isn’t”). The word **nai** is the plain form of **arimasen** “there isn’t any”; its past is **nakatta** (= **arimasen desh'-ta** “there wasn’t any”), and the suggestion form is **nai darō** (= **arimasen deshō**) “there probably isn’t any.”

Yamamoto: Where shall we eat?

Tanaka: Let's see. I was thinking of going to a place called Nakamuraya.

Y: You say Nakamuraya?

T: That's right. A friend was saying it's a good place. He said he ate there last night.

Y: Oh? Did he say the food there was American?

T: No, he didn't. He said it was Japanese. He was saying it is Japanese— would you like Japanese food?

Y: I haven't eaten any yet.
("Yamamoto" must be an alias!)

T: You say you haven't eaten any yet? Well, eat some tonight, Japanese food.

Y: Well, thank you very much, I will, Mr. Tanaka. Thank you very much, Mr. Tanaka.

T: Not at all.

Y: Did you ask where the place called Nakamuraya is located?

T: Yes, I asked. He says it's near the station. He says when you come

(Did you ask) your friend?

out of the station, see. Then it's to the right, he says. He was saying we'll find it right away.

Y: Are we going by train?

T: No.

Y: You say no? What are we going by?

T: It's the subway.

LESSON 28

Can You? Probably

Phrases

You must be an American.
I bet you are an American.
You are probably an American.



**Anata wa Amerika-jin
deshō ne.**

You probably drink beer.
You must have come from
America.

**Biiru o nomu deshō ne.
Amerika kara kita deshō
ne. (or ... kimash'ta deshō
ne.)**

Tanaka has probably already
gone.

**Tanaka san wa mōitta
deshō. (or ... ikimash'ta
deshō.)**

I wonder where he's gone to
Can you write Japanese?

**Doko e itta deshō ka ne.
Nihongo o kaku koto ga
dekimas' ka?**

Can you speak Japanese?

**Nihongo o hanasu koto ga
dekimas' ka? (or Nihongo
ga deki mas' ka?)**

I can't speak English.

**Eigo wa dekimasen. (or Eigo
wa hanase masen. or Eigo
ga deki masen.)**

Can you go a little faster?

**Mō s'koshi hayaku iku koto
ga dekimas' ka?**

Can we eat here?

**Koko de taberu koto ga
dekimas' ka?**

Practice

1. A: **Anata wa Eigo ga dekimas' ka?** B: **Dekimasen. Anata wa Amerika-jin deshō ne. Nihongo wa dekimasen ka?**
- A: **S'koshi hanasu koto ga dekimas' ga ne. Kaku koto wa dekimasen. Anata wa Nihongo de kaku koto ga dekiru deshō ne. Gakko e itta desho ne. Soko de kaku koto o benkyō shita deshō ne.** B: **Sō des'. Gakkō e wa, hachi-nen ikimash'ta ne. Soko de yomu koto mo, kaku koto mo, yoku benkyō shimash'ta.**
2. A: **Anata wa asoko no hoteru ("hotel") ni sunde iru deshō ne ("are living, I bet"). Ii deshō ne, asoko wa. A: Hoteru de taberu koto ga dekimas' ka?** B: **Hai, sō des'. Soko ni sunde imas'. B: Dekimas'. Shokudō ga ("dining room") ari-mas' ne. Anata wa mita deshō. Shokudō o mita deshō. Ōkii heya no shita ni ari-mas'.**
- A: **Hai, mimash'ta. Sore kara ("and then") hoteru wa sentaku o suru deshō ne ("I bet they do your laundry").** B: **Hai sō des'. Dorai-kuriiningu mo ("dry cleaning too") Shimas' ne.**

Tips **Deshō** means “probably is”; when you put it after a verb it means “probably does, did, or will do” or “does (did, will do), I bet.” The verb can be said in its polite form (**shimas' deshō, shimash'ta deshō**), but it is more common to use the plain form (**suru deshō, sh'ta deshō**). The plain present is also used in front of **koto** “fact” or “act” in the expression **koto ga dekimas'** “can do.” The literal meaning of the expression is “the act is possible.” So **Taberu koto ga dekimas' ka ?** means literally “Is the eat act possible?” **Dekimas'** also means “is produced”; **dekimash'ta** and **dekite imas'** mean also “something is ready.” Notice that **koto** is

used in other expressions too, for example **kaku koto o benkyō shimash'ta** “studied writing” (literally “studied write act”). The plain present form usually ends in **-u**, the plain past in **-ta** (or **-da**). But the actual shapes for particular verbs are somewhat complicated; you will find it easiest to learn them for each verb individually.

1. A: Can you talk English? B: I can't. You must be an American. Can't you talk Japanese?

 A: I can talk it a little, but you see... I can't write it. You can probably write in Japanese. You must have gone to school. I bet you studied writing there, didn't you. B: That's right. I went to school for 8 years. There I studied a lot, both reading and writing.

2. A: I bet you live in that hotel over there. That must be nice, over there. B: Yes, that's right. I live there.

 A: Can you eat in the hotel? B: Sure. There is a dining room, you see. You must have noticed it. You must have seen the dining room. It's below the large room.

 A: Yes, I saw it. And then I bet the hotel does your laundry too. B: Yes, they do. They do dry cleaning too.

LESSON 29

Because and But

Phrases

I'm not going because I haven't any money.

O-kane ga arimasen. Da kara ikimasen.
O-kane ga arimasen kara, ikimasen.
O-kane ga nai kara, ikimasen.

I have some, so it's OK (don't worry).

Watashi arimas'. Da kara daijōbu des'.
Watashi arimas' kara, daijōbu des'.
Watashi aru kara, daijōbu.

It's OK, since he understands English.

Eigo ga wakarimas'. Da kara daijōbu des'.
Eigo ga wakarimas' kara, daijōbu des'.
Eigo ga wakaru kara, daijōbu.

It's no good because he doesn't understand English.

Eigo ga wakarimasen. Da kara. dame des'.
Eigo ga wakarimasen kara, dame des'.
Eigo ga wakaranai kara, dame.

I like it, so I'll buy it.

S'ki des'. Da kara, kaimas'.
S'ki des' kara, kaimas'.
S'ki da kara, kaimas'.

I like it, but I won't buy it.

{ S'ki des'. Keredomo,
kaimasen.
S'ki des'. Dakedo,
kaimasen.
S'ki des' keredomo,
kaimasen. S'ki da
keredomo, kaimasen.

Practice

A: **Watashi wa Amerika e ikō to omo-tte ita keredomo, Eigo ga wakaranai kara, dame deshō ne.** B: **Daijōbu des'. Watashi ga issho ni iku kara, daijōbu des'.**

A: **Anata wa Eigo ga jōzu des'-tte ne.** ("They say your English is very good.") B: **Dō itashimash'te. Heta des' ("poor" or "clumsy"). Heta da keredomo ne, s'koshi dekiru kara, daijōbu des'. Yoku yomu koto ga dekiru keredomo, ammari ("overly," "too much") hanasu koto ga dekimasen ne.**

A: **Gakkō de benkyō shita deshō ne.** B: **Hai, gakkō de wa, yomu koto o benkyō sh'ta keredomo, hana-su koto o benkyō shimasen desh'ta ne.**

A: **Hanasu koto wa muzukashii des'-tte ne.** ("It's hard to talk.") B: **Hai, sō des' ga ne, yomu koto wa yasashii des'. ("... it's easy to read.")**

A: **Nihongo wa chi-gaimas' ne. Hanasu koto wa yasashii keredomo, yomu koto wa muzukashii des' ne.**

Tips To start a sentence off with “So...” or “Because of that...” you use the expression **Da kara...** If you want to link the two sentences together into one, with the first sentence the reason for the second, you use the

particle **kara** after the final verb of the first sentence. The verb can either remain in its polite form, or change to the plain form. To start of a sentence with “But...” or “However...” you use **Keredomo...** or **Da kedo...** If you want, you can link the two sentences together by using **keredomo (kedo)** as a particle after the final verb of the first sentence, which can be either polite or plain. Another way to say “However...” is **Sh’kashi...** Another way to link two sentences with a very weak meaning of “but” (sometimes “and”) is the particle **ga**, usually used with the polite form of the verb: **Watashi wa Amerika-jin des’ ga, Tanaka san wa Nihon-jin des’**. “I am an American, but (or and) Tanaka is a Japanese.”

A: I was thinking of going to America, but I don't understand English, so it wouldn't be any good, would it.

B: Don't worry. I'll go with you, so it'll be OK.

A: They say your English is very good.

B: Not at all. It's poor. I'm poor at it, but I can talk a little, so it'll be all right. I can read well, but I can't talk too well.

A: You must have studied it in school.

B: Yes, I learned to read in school, but I didn't learn to talk.

A: It's hard to talk, they say, isn't it.

B: Yes, it is, but it's easy to read.

A: Japanese is the opposite, isn't it. It's easy to talk, but it's hard to read.

LESSON 30

How To Be Emphatic

Phrases

There — what's that?

It's raining!

I tell you it's raining—look.

It's raining (you say)?

The picnic's out isn't it.

It's out all right!

It's really coming down hard!

Well then, what ("how") the devil shall we do?

Are there any good movies on?

There is a good movie.

But—I haven't any money.

So, I can't go.

Well, shall we stay home then?

We don't have much choice!

So let's look at television.

But it's raining, so the television won't be any good either.

Sore—nan desho ka?

Ame ga futte (i)ru yo.

Ame ga, futte (i)-mas' ne.

Mite kudasai yo.

Futte (i)ru-tte?

Ensoku wa dame des' ne.

Dome des' yo.

Hidoku futte imas'

Sā, dō shimashō ka?

Ii eiga ga arimas' ka?

Ii eiga ne, arimas' yo.

Sh'kashi ne, o-kane ga nai yo.

Da kara ne, iku koto ga dekimasen.

Jā ne, uchi ni imashō ka?

Sh'kata ga nai sa.

Da kara, terebi mimashō.

Da kedo sa, ame ga futte (i)ru kara sa, terebi mo dame des'yo.

Practice

A: Kyō wa, tenki ga warui des' B: Sō ne. Hidoku futte (i)ru ne.

ne.

**Dame des' yo. Mainichi
mainichi, iya des' ne.** ("... it's
annoying.") **Ima, kaeru koto
ga dekimasen ne.**

A: **Daijōbu des' yo. Mada** ("still") B: **Chotto sa. Matte ne.**
s'koshi okane ga arimas' yo. Shimbun o kaimas' kara.
Da kara, kuruma de kaer-
imashō ("... let's go home by
taxi").

A: **Kuruma arimas' yo!** B: **Daijōbu des'. Mō katta (=**
Kuruma ga kimash'ta. Ato de kaimash'ta) yo, shimbun wa.
sa, shimbun katte ne. Ima Sā, ik -mashō.
iki-mashō.

Tips The particle **ne** is frequently used as a kind of polite pause, either at the end of the sentence or in the middle. An emphatic substitute for **ne** is **sa**, which is very common in Eastern Japan, including Tokyo, and various other parts of the country. You do not hear it much in Western Japan, where people are generally more soft-spoken, and many of the Western Japanese consider **sa** rather rude. But young people are fond of it, since it gives their speech a certain vigor and assertiveness. The particle **yo** is another way to be emphatic, and it is heard all over the country, more commonly at the end of a sentence than in the middle. In place of **ne**, country men often use **na**, which gives a more vigorous, but less sophisticated flavor to their speech. You also use **na** (and plain forms) when talking to yourself. Women often use the particle **wa** at the end of a sentence to soften its boldness. In rapid, friendly speech, polite forms are often replaced by plain forms, but the plain form is usually followed by some particle of emphasis or politeness. In rapid speech the first vowel of **imas'** is lost in the expression **-te (i) mas'** "is doing."

A: Today the weather's terrible, isn't it. B: Yeah, isn't it. It's really coming
down! It's awful. Day after day, I
hate it. Now we can't get home,
can we.

A: That's OK. I've still got a little money. So let's go home by taxi.

A: I've got a cab! A taxi has come! Buy your paper later! Let's go now.

B: Just a second. Wait up. I want to buy a paper!

B: It's OK—I've got it, the newspaper. Well, let's go.

PART 4

3000 Useful Japanese Words

Verbs are given in both the polite present (**-mas** ') and the plain present (**-u**). Where these two forms would be at about the same place in alphabetical order, they are given together, when they are rather different in shape, you will find two entries. Occasionally a word is out of alphabetical order for convenience, but not more than a place or two. If you do not find the word you are looking for, glance up and down the page a bit. Note that **f** is alphabetized as **fu**, **ts**' as **tsu**, **s**' as **su**, etc., **sh**' is alphabetized as **shi**, and **ch**' as **chi**.

A

abekku a couple (on a date), a date **abunai** dangerous **abura** oil, fat, grease **agarimas'**, **agaru** goes up **agemas'**, **ageru** raises up; gives **aida** interval: between; while **aimas'** (**au**) meets; sees (a person) **ainiku** unfortunately **aisatsu** greeting **aite** the other fellow (companion; adversary) **aitsu** that one over there **aji** taste **aka-chan** baby **akai** red **akabō** redcap **akambō** baby **akarui** bright, light **akemas'**, **akeru** opens; leaves empty **aki** autumn, fall **akimas'**, **aku** is open; is empty **amai** sweet **ame**¹ rain **ame**² candy **amerika** America **amerika-jin** American (people) **ami** net **ammari** too much, overly **ana** hole **anata** you **ane** older sister **ani** older brother **ano** that (over there) **anshin shimas'** (**suru**) doesn't worry, relaxes (one's anxieties) **anata** you **aoi** blue; green **arai** rough, coarse **araimas'**, **arau** washes **aratamemas'**, **aratameru** changes, alters, corrects **arawaremas'**, **arawareru** appears, shows up, comes out **are** that one (over there) **ari** ant **arigatō** (**gozaimas'**) thank you **arimas'**, **aru**¹ there is; we've got **arimash'ta** there was; we had **aru**² a certain **arubaito** a side job, a sideline **arui-wa** or else, maybe **arukimas'**, **aruku** walks **asa** morning **asai** shallow **ase** sweat **ashi** foot; leg **asobi** fun; a game; a visit **asobimas'**, **asobu** has fun; plays; visits **asoko**, **as'ko** (that place) over there **atama** head **atarashii** new **atarimae** natural; proper; reasonable **atarimas'**, **ataru** hits, faces; applies; is correct **at** (**a**) **takai** warm **atemas'**, **ateru** guesses; hits; sets aside, appropriates, designates; touches; addresses **atena** address **ato** after(wards), later **atsui**¹ hot **atsui**² thick **atsumarimas'**, **atsumaru** meet, assemble **atsumemas'**, **atsumeru** collects, gathers **au** (**aimas'**) meets, sees (a person) **awasemas'**, **awaseru** puts together, combines **azarashi** seal (animal) **azukemas'**, **azukeru** entrusts, checks, deposits

B

-ba place **baai**, **bawai** situation, case, circumstance **bai** double **baka** fool, idiot, stupid **ban**¹ guard, watch; number **ban**² evening **basho** place **basu** 1. bus 2. bath **batā** butter **Beikoku** America

beni rouge **benjo** toilet **benkyō** study **benri** handy, convenient **bentō** (box) lunch **betsu** separate, special, particular **bin** bottle; jar **bōi** boy, waiter, steward, clerk **boku** I. me (man speaking) **bokushi** minister, pastor; Reverend **bōshi** hat **botan** button **bōzu** Buddhist monk or priest **bu** part, division, section **budō** grapes **budō-shu** wine **bumpō** grammar **bun** part, portion, share; state, status **bungo** literary language **bunka** culture **bunshō** (written) sentence **buta** pig **buta-niku** pork **byōin** hospital **byōki** sick; sickness

C

cha tea **chakku** zipper **champon** alternating, skipping back and forth, mixing one's drinks (as beer and saké) **chi** blood **chichi**¹ father **chichi**² breasts; mother's milk **chigaimas'**, **chigau** is different; is wrong; isn't like that **chihō** area, region **chiisai**, **chiisa-na** little, small **chiizu** cheese **chika** subway; underground; basement **chikai** near, close by **chika-michi** short cut **chikku** stick hair-grease **chippu** tip **chiri** geography **chiri-gami** Kleenex and toilet paper **chizu** map **chō**¹ block of a city **chō**² head, chief, leader **chōdai** please; I (humbly) take **chokki** vest **chokusetsu** direct **chō-kyori** long distance **chōsa** examination, investigation, inquiry **chotto** just a little; just a minute **chū** middle, medium **chūgakkō** middle school (junior high school) **chūgata** medium-size (model) **Chūgoku** China **chūi**¹ attention **chūi**² 1st lieutenant; lieutenant j.g. **chūshin** center

D

da (des') is; it is **da ga** but **dai** - big **dai-(ichi)** number (one) **daiben** bowel movement **daidokoro** kitchen **daigaku** college, university **daiji** important, precious **daijōbu** OK, all right; safe and sound; no need to worry **daiku** carpenter **daitai** in general, on the whole,

approximately, almost **da kara (sa)** and so; therefore; that's why **dakimas'**, **daku** holds in the arms **damarimas'**, **damaru** is silent; shuts up **damashimas'**, **damasu** deceives **dambō** heating (in a house) **dame** no good, no use, won't do; don't!

dandan gradually **danna (san)** master of the house; husband **dansei** male **danshi** boy, young man **dantai** organization, group **dare** who **dare ka** somebody **dare mo** everybody; nobody **dashi** soup-stock **deshimas'**, **dasu** puts out; produces; spends; mails; begins **da-tte** but **de**¹ (happening) at, in, on; with, by (means of) **de**² is and; being, its being; with (its being) **de gozaimas'** = **de deguchi** exit **dekigoto** happening, accident **dekimas'**, **dekiru** can, is possible; is produced; is finished, ready **dekimono** swelling, sore, boil, pimple **demas'**, **deru** goes out, comes out, leaves, starts **dembu** buttocks, hips **de mo** but, however, even so **dempō** telegram **denki** electricity; lights **densha** electric car (streetcar or elevated) **dentō** 1. lamp, light, flashlight 2. tradition, convention **denwa** telephone (call) **depāto** department store **deru (demas')** goes out, comes out, leaves, starts **desh'ta** was; it was **deshō** probably, probably is, it probably is **des'**, **da** is; it is; it is a case of...

de wa (= ja) well then; in that case; and so; and now **dō** how, why; (in) what (way) **doa** door **dochira** which one **dochira ka** either one of the two **dochira mo** either one; neither one; both **Doitsu** Germany **doitsu** which one **dokimas'**, **doku** gets out of the way **doko** where **doko ka** somewhere **doko mo** everywhere; nowhere **doku**¹ poison **doku**² (**dokimas'**) gets out of the way **donna** what kind of **dōmo** 1. thank you 2. excuse me 3. ever so much **dono** which **dore** which one **doro** mud **dorobō** thief, robber **doru** dollar **dō-sh'te** why; how **dotchi** = **dochira dotera** padded bathrobe **doyōbi** Saturday **dōzo** please

E

e picture **ē** yes **ebi** shrimp; lobster; prawn **eda** branch **e-hagaki** picture postcard **e-hon** picture book **eiga (-kan)** movie (theater) **Eigo** English **Eikoku** England **Eikoku-jin** English (people) **eisei** hygiene, health, sanitation **eki** railroad station **en** Yen **empitsu** pencil **enkai** party **ensoku** picnic, outing **entotsu** chimney, smokestack

erabimas', **erabu** chooses, selects, elects **eraï** great, superior

F

Firipin Philippines **fu** an urban prefecture (Kyoto or Osaka) **fū** appearance, air; way, fashion, manner **fuben** inconvenient, unhandy **fuchūi** carelessness **fuda** label, tag, card, check **fude** writing brush **fudōsan** real estate **fūfu** husband and wife, ōr. and ōrs.
fuhei discontent, grumbling **fuho** illegal **fui** suddenly **fujin** lady **fu-jiyū** inconvenient; needy; weak **fukai**, **f'kai** deep **fukimas'**, **f'kimas'** see **fuku**, **f'ku**¹ **fukin**, **f'kin** napkin, towel, cloth **fuku**, **f'ku**¹ 1. blows 2. wipes **fuku**, **f'ku**² clothes, suit, dress **fukuro**, **f'kuro** bag, sack **fukushū**, **f'kushū** review **fukuzatsu**, **f'kuzatsu** complicated **fuman** discontented, dissatisfied **fumei** unknown, obscure **fumimas'**, **fumu** steps on **fun** minute **funayoi** seasick(ness) **fundoshi** a loincloth, a jockstrap **fune** boat **fun-iki** atmosphere **Furansu** France **Furansu-jin** Franch (people) **furemas'**, **fureru** touches, comes in contact with **furi** manner, air, pretense **furimas'**, **furu**¹ precipitates (rains, snows) **furimas'**, **furu**² waves, shakes, wags **furo** bath **furōnin** vagabond, tramp **furoshiki**, **furosh'ki** a cloth wrapper **furu** (**o-furu**) second-hand **furui** old **furyō** bad, no good **fūryū** elegant **fusagimas'**, **fusagu** stops up, closes, blocks **fusawashii** suitable, worthy; becoming **fusegimas'**, **fusegu** prevents; defends, protects **fushigi** strange; wonderful; suspicious **fusoku** shortage, deficiency, scarcity **fusuma** opaque sliding door **futa**, **f'ta** lid **futari**, **f'tari** two persons **futatsu**, **f'tatsu** two; two years old; 2nd day **futo**, **f'to** unexpectedly **futoi**, **f'toi** fat, plump **futon**, **f'ton** Japanese padded quilt **futsuka** two days **fuyu** winter

G

ga¹ SUBJECT PARTICLE (shows the actor: who does, what is) **ga**² but; and **gai** damage, harm, injury **gaijin** foreigner **gaikō-kan** diplomat **gaikoku** abroad; foreign countries **gaikoku-go** foreign language **Gaimu-shō** Ministry of Foreign Affairs **gakkō** school **gakumon**

knowledge, learning, education **gakusei**, **gak'sei** student **gakusha**, **gak'sha** scholar **gamaguchi** purse, pocketbook, wallet **gaman shimas'** is patient, puts up with **gaman dekimasen** (dekinai) can't stand it **garasu** glass **gasorin** gasoline **gasorin-sutando** (-s'tando) filling station **gasu**, **gas'** gas **gasu-dai** gas bill **gehin** vulgar **gei** arts, accomplishments; tricks, stunts **geijutsu** art(s) **geisha** a geisha girl **geki** play, drama **gekijō** theater **gekkyū** monthly salary **gemmai** unpolished rice **gemmitsu** strict **gendai** modern, up-to-date **gengo** language **gen-in** cause, origin, root **genki** in good spirits, healthy, cheerful, vigorous **genkin** cash, ready money **genshi** (-**bakudan**) atom (bomb) **genzai** the present (time) **genzō shimas'** develops (film) **geppu** monthly instalments **geri** diarrhea **geri-dome** anti-diarrhetic, paregoric **geshuku** lodgings; board and room **-getsu** month **getsuyōbi** Monday **gikai** the Japanese Diet (Congress) **gimon** question, doubt **gimu** duty, obligation **gin** silver **ginkō** bank **giri** obligation, sense of obligation, honor **go** 1. five 2. checkers **-go** language **gofuku-ya** dry goods store, kimono shop **gogatsu** May **gogo** P.M., afternoon **gohan** cooked rice; meal; food **go-jū** fifty **Gokigen yō!** 1. Goodbye 2. Hello **goku** very, exceedingly **Gomen kudasai!** Hello— anybody home?

Gomen nasai. Excuse me.

gomi trash, rubbish, dust **gomu** rubber **goran...** (you) look, see, try

Goshimpai naku! Don't worry about it.

go-yō your business **gozaimas' = arimas'**

guai condition, shape, feelings (of health) **gun** army, troops **gunjin** soldier, military man **guntai** troops, army **gutai-teki** concrete, substantial, tangible, material **gūzen** accidentally **gyaku** opposite, contrary **gyōgi** behavior, manners **gyūniku** beef **gyūnyū** milk

H

ha tooth **haba** width **habukimas'**, **habuku** cuts out, reduces, saves, eliminates, omits **hachi**¹ eight **hachi**² bowl, basin **hachi**³ (mitsu-bachi) bee **hachi-jū** eighty **hadaka** naked **hadashi** barefoot **hae** housefly **hagaki** postcard **hage** bald **hageshii** violent, severe **haha** mother **hai**¹ yes **hai**² ashes **hai**³ cupful **haibyō** TB

hai-iro gray **haikara** fashionable, high-class **hairimas'**, **hairu** enters;

is inside **haitte** **imas'** is inside **haitatsu** delivery **haiyū** actor
hajimarimas', **hajimaru** it begins (starts) **hajime** the beginning;
 in the beginning **hajimete** for the first time **hajimemas'**, **hajimeru**
 begins (starts) it **Hajimemash'te**. How do you do. (on being
 introduced) **hakari** measuring scales **hakarimas'**, **hakarū**
 measures, weighs **hakimas'**, **haku** 1. vomits, spits out 2. sweeps 3.
 wears on feet **hakkiri** plainly, clearly, distinctly **hakkō** publication
hako box **hakobimas'**, **hakobu** carries. conveys **haku** (**hakimas'**)
 1. vomits, spits out 2. sweeps 3. wears on feet **hama** beach **hambun**
 half **hamemas'**, **hameru** wears (on fingers) **ha-migaki** dentifrice.
 toothpaste, tooth-powder **han**¹ half **han**² a seal (to stamp one's name
 with) **hana**¹ flower **hana**² nose **hanabi** fireworks **hanagata** a star
 (in a theatrical production) **hanao** thong (on geta) **hanaremas'**,
hanareru separates, becomes distant **hanashi** talk, story, tale
hanashimas', **hanasu** speaks, talks; lets loose, lets go, sets free
hane feather; wing **han-i** scope, range **hantai** opposite, contrary,
 reverse **hantō** peninsula **happa** leaf **hara**¹ belly, stomach **hara**²
 field **haraimas'**, **harau** 1. pays 2. brushes aside, shakes out
haremas', **hareru** 1. (weather) clears up 2. swells up **har** i needle;
 hand (of clock) **harimas'**, **haru** sticks on, pastes; spreads, stretches
haru springtime **hasami** scissors, clippers **hashi**¹ bridge **hashi**² (o-
hashi) chopsticks **hashigo** ladder, stairs **hashirimas'**, **hashiru**
 runs **hasu** oblique, slanting **hata** flag **hatake** field **hataki** duster
hatakimas', **hataku** slap, beat; dust **hatarakimas'**, **hataraku**
 works **hato** pigeon, dove **hatoba** pier, wharf **hatsumei** invention
hatsuon pronunciation **hattatsu** development **hayai**, **hayaku** fast,
 quick **hayarimas'**, **hayaru** is popular, is in fashion **hayashi**¹ forest
hayashi² hash **hazu** is expected to; is supposed to; is reasonable to
 expect **hazukashii** ashamed **hazumimas'**, **hazumu** bounces back;
 cheers **hazuremas'**, **hazureru** gets disconnected, comes off, misses,
 fails **hazushimas'**, **hazusu** disconnects, takes off, leaves one's seat
he flatulence **hebi** snake **hedatarimas'**, **hedataru** is distant, is
 estranged **hedatemas'**, **hedateru** separates them, estranges them,
 gets them apart **hedo** vomit **hei** wall, fence **heiki** calm, composed,
 cool, indifferent **heikin** average **heiwa** peace **heizei** usually,
 ordinarily, generally **hekomimas'**, **hekomu** gets hollow, depressed
hema bungle, mess **hen**¹ (na) strange, odd, queer **hen**² vicinity.

neighborhood **henji** answer **henka** change **herashimas'**, **he-rasu**
decreases. cuts it down, shortens, curtails **heri** border, edge
herimas', **heru** goes down, decreases, dwindles **heso** navel,
bellybutton **heta** unskilful, poor, inexperienced **heya** room **hi**¹ fire **hi**² 1.
day 2. sun **hibachi** charcoal brazier **hibikimas'**, **hibiku** echoes,
resounds **hidari** left **hidoi** severe, unreasonable, terrible **hidoku**
hard, cruelly, terribly **hiemas'**, **hieru** gets cold **higashi** east **hige**
beard, mustache **higeki** tragedy **hiji** elbow **hijō** emergency **hijō ni**
extremely **hikaku** comparison **hikarimas'**, **hikaru** shines **hiki**—
VERB PREFIX (“pull and” or “take and”) **hikidashi** drawer **hiki-**
kaemasu, **-kaeru** exchanges, converts **hikimas'**, **hiku** pulls (out);
draws; drags; catches; attracts; subtracts; deducts; looks up a word
hikkoshimas', **hikkosu** moves (one's residence) **hikōjo** airport
hikōki airplane **hikō-yūbin** airmail **hikui** low, short **hima** time;
leisure, spare time; furlough, leave; dismissal (or servant); slow
(business) **himitsu** secret, mystery **himo** string, cord, tape, strap
hin quality; elegance, refinement, dignity **hinan** blame, censure,
reproach **hinerimas'**, **hineru** twists **hiniku** sarcasm; sarcastic;
cynical **hinshitsu** quality **hi-ōi** awning, sunshade, blind
hipparimas', **hipparu** pulls, drags, tugs at, takes **hiragana** the
roundish Japanese letters **hirakimas'**, **hiraku** opens up **hirattai**
flat **hiroba** a square, a plaza, an open space **hiroi** wide, broad
hiroimas', **hirou** picks up **hiru** daytime; noon **hiru kara**
afternoon **hiru-ma** daytime **hisashi-buri ni** after a long time (of
absence) **hitai** forehead, brow **hitei shimas'** denies **hito** person,
man **hito**— one **hitori** one person **hitoshii** equal, identical, similar
hitotsu one; one year old; one and the same **hitsuji** sheep **hitsuyō**
necessity, need; necessary **hiya** (**o-hiya**) cold water **hiyashimas'**,
hiyasu cools it off; refrigerates **hiyō** cost, expense **hiyori** weather;
conditions **hiza** knee, lap **hizuke** date **hō**¹ alternative; one (of two);
direction, way **hō**² law; rule; method **hōbi** (**go-hōbi**) prize, reward
hōbō everywhere, all over, every which way **hodo** extent; limits;
moderation; approximate time; (not) so much as; the more...
hodokimas', **hodoku** undoes, unties **hoho** cheek **hoka** other, in
addition to, other than **hoken** insurance **hokkyoku** North Pole,
Arctic **hokori**¹ pride, boast **hokori**² dust **hoku**— north-hombu
central office **hōmen** direction, quarter, district **homemas'**,

homeru praises **hommono** the real thing **hōmon** call, visit **hon** book **hon**— main; chief; this; the; present **hondō** the main route **hone** bone **honki** serious, earnest **honno** a slight, just a little, a mere **honrai** originally, from the start **hontō**, **honto** true; truth; really **hon-yaku** translation **hoppeta** cheek **hoppō** north **Hora!** Huh?! What's that?! Look at that!

hora¹ cave **hora**² trumpet-shell; exaggeration **horemas'**, **horeru** falls in love, takes a fancy to **hori** ditch, moat **horidashi-mono** a bargain, a real find **hōritsu** law **horiwari** canal **horimas'**, **horu** digs, excavates **hoshi** star **hoshi-(gaki)** dried (persimmons) **hoshii** is desired; desires, wants **hoshimas'**, **hosu** dries it **hoshō** guarantee **hōsō (-kyoku)** broadcast (station) **hosoi** slender **hosu (hoshimas')** dries it **hōtai** bandage **hoteru** hotel **Hotoke-sama** Buddha **hotondo** almost (all); almost all the time **hyaku** hundred **hyaku-man** million **hyō** table, schedule **hyōban** reputation, fame **hyōgen** expression (words) **hyōjō** expression (on face) **hyōjun** standard **hyōjun-go** standard Japanese **hyōmen** surface **hyotto** accidentally, by chance **hyotto sh'tara** maybe, possibly **hyūzu** fuse

I

i— medicine, doctoring **ian** consolation; recreation **ichi**¹ one **ichi**² (**ichi-ba**) market, marketplace **ichi**³ position **ichiban** number one; first; best; most **ichibu** a part, portion **ichido** one time **ichijirushii** conspicuous, prominent, striking **ichijitsu** one day; some day **ichimai** a sheet; one **ido** a well **ie** a house **igai** unexpected **igaku** medicine, medical studies **igirisu-jin** English (people) ... **igo** afterwards, from... on **ii** good **ii** (–) (infinitive of **iu/yū** “saying”) **iie** no **iimas'**, **iu/yū** says **iimash'ta** said **iin** committee (member) **iin-kai** committee **ii-wake** explanation, excuse **iji** temper, disposition ... **ijō** above, upwards of...

ijō unusual ... **ika** below, less than...

ika medical department **ikada** raft **ikaga** how (about it)?

ikagawashii suspicious, questionable, shady **ikari** anger **ike** pond **ikebana** flower arrangement **ikemasen**, **ikenai** it won't do; you mustn't; don't **iken** opinion **iki** breath **iki (na)** smart, stylish **iki** (–) (infinitive of **iku** “going”) **ikioi** vigor, energy, spirit **ikimas'**, **iku**

goes **ikimas'**, **ikiru** lives, is alive **ik-ko** one (piece) **iku** (**ikimas'**) goes **ikura** how much **ikutsu** how many; how old **ima** now **imas'**, **iru** is, stays **imi** meaning **imo** potato **imōto** younger sister **in** seal, stamp **inai** within **inaka** country **inchiki** fake, fraud **Indo** India **Indoneshia** Indonesia **ine** rice-plant **infure** inflation **inki** (**na**) gloomy **inku** ink **inochi** one's life **inori** prayer **inshō** impression **interi** intellectual; high-brow **inu** dog **ippai** 1. full 2. a cupful (glassful) ... **irai** since...

Irasshai (**mase**)! Welcome!

irasshaimas', **irassharu** (someone honored) 1. comes; 2. goes; 3. stays, is **ireba** false teeth **iremas'**, **ireru** puts in, lets in **iriguchi** entrance **irimas'**, **iru**¹ 1. is necessary: needs; wants 2. roasts 3. shoots **iru**² (**imas'**) is, stays **iro** color; sex **isha** doctor, physician **ishi**¹ stone **ishi**² will, intention **isogashii** busy **isogimas'**, **isogu** hurries, rushes **issai** all, everything, without exception **issaku-ban** (-**jitsu**) night (day) before last **issho** (**ni**) together with **issō** one's whole life **issō-kemmei** desperately; very hard **issu** a kind, a sort **isu** chair **ita** board, plank **itai** painful, hurting **itami** an ache, a pain **itashimas'**, **itasu** I (humbly) do **itazura** mischief, prank **itchi** agreement **ito** thread, yarn; silk **itoko** cousin **itoma** = **hima** **itsu** when **itsu-ka** 1. 5 days; 5th day 2. sometime **itsutsu** five **itsuwari** falsehood, lie **ittai**...on earth,...indeed **itte** 1. going, goes and (gerund of **iku**) 2. = **yutte**: saying, says and (gerund of **yū**) **ittei** fixed, settled, definite **ittō** first, first class **iwa** rock, crag **iwai** celebration, party **iwayuru** so-called, what you might call **iya** no **iya** (**na**) unpleasant; disagreeable; disliked **iyashii** lowly, vulgar **ियो-ियो** 1. at last 2. in fact 3. more and more **izen** since, before, ago

J

Ja, **jā** well, well then; in that case; now **ja arimasen** (**ja nai**) it is not; it is not a case of **jagaimo** Irish potatoes **jama** interference, disturbance, hindrance, obstacle **jari** gravel, pebbles **Ji**¹ a letter; a Chinese character **ji**² hemorrhoids **ji**³ land, ground; texture; fabric **-ji** o'clock **jibiki** dictionary **jibun** oneself; myself; alone **jidai** age, period, era, time **jidōsha** automobile **jidō-teki** automatic **jigyō**

enterprise, business **jihen** incident, happening **jijō** circumstances; conditions **jikan** time; hour **jika ni** directly; personally **jiki ni** immediately; soon **jikken** experiment **jikkō** performance; practice; realization **jiko** accident **jiku** axis, axle **jiman** pride, boast **jimi** plain, sober **jimu** business, office work **jimuin** office clerk **jimusho** office **-jin** person, people **jinkō** population **jisatsu** suicide **jishin**¹ earthquake **jishin**² self-confidence **jissai** actual conditions, reality; in practice; in fact, really **jitensha** bicycle **jitsu** truth; truly, really **jitsugyō** businessman **jitsuyō** practical use, utility **jiyū** freedom, free; fluent, at ease **jōbu** healthy, sturdy **jōdan** joke **jokyū** waitress **jōriku** disembarking, landing **josei** female **joshi** girl, young woman **jōsha** getting into a car, boarding ... **joshi** Madame, Miss, Mrs. **jōshiki** common sense **jōtai** condition, situation, circumstances **jōtō** the best, first-rate **jōzu** skilled, clever, good at **JR (jei-āru)** Japan Railway Company **jū**¹ ten **jū**² gun **-ju** throughout the... **jūbako** nestling boxes, Chinese boxes **jūbun** enough **jūdō** jujitsu **jūgyō-in** employee **jū-hachi** eighteen **jū-ichi** eleven **jūji** a cross **jūku** nineteen **jūkugo** a compound word **jū-man** a hundred thousand **jumbi** preparations **jun** order, turn **jun (na)** pure **jū-ni** twelve **jun-jimas'**, **-jiru** applies correspondingly; is made to accord with **junjo** order **junkan** circulation; cycle **junsa** policeman **jū-roku** sixteen **jūsho** address **jūsu** juice **jūtaku** residence, house **jūtan** rug, carpet **jūyō** important **juzu** beads

K

ka mosquito ... **ka?** QUESTION PARTICLE

... **ka** some ..., any ...

... **ka..** or ...

kabe wall **kabin** flower vase **kabu** stock (in a company) **kabushiki gaisha** a corporation **kaburimas'**, **kaburu** wears on head **kachimas'**, **katsu** wins **kado** (outside) corner **kaemas'**, **kaeru**¹ changes, exchanges **kaerimas'**, **kaeru**² goes home, goes back **kaeru**³ frog **kaeshimas'**, **kaesu** returns it **kaette** contrary to expectations **kagaku** science **kagami** mirror **kage** shade **kage-bōshi** shadow **kagi** key **kagimas'**, **kagu** smells it **kagiri** limit,

extent **kago** basket **kagu** furniture **kagu** (**kagimas'**) smells it **kai** a meeting **-kai** times, occasions **kaichū** one's pocket **kaidan** steps, stairs **kaidō** an auditorium **kaigai** overseas, abroad **kaigan** seashore **kaigi** meeting, conference **kaigun** navy **kaii** itchy **kaikan** a public hall, a building **kaikei** accounts **kaimas'**, **kau**¹ buys **kaimas'**, **kau** — raises, keeps (animals) **kaimono** shopping **kaisha** company **kaishain** company employee **kaiwa** conversation **kaji** a fire **kajirimas'**, **kajiru** gnaws, nibbles **kakarimas'**, **kakaru** 1. it hangs 2. it takes, it requires 3. begins **kake** 1. gambling; a bet 2. credit **kakemas'**, **kakeru**¹ 1. hangs it 2. telephones **kakemas'**, **kakeru**² bets **kakemas'**, **kakeru**³ runs, gallops **kakemas'**, **kakeru**⁴ multiplies **kaki**¹ persimmon **kaki**² oyster **kakimas'**, **kaku** writes; scratches **kakitome** registered mail **kakomimas'**, **kakomu** surrounds **kaku** writes; scratches **kakuremas'**, **kakureru** it hides **kakushimas'**, **kakusu** hides it **kama** 1. pot; boiler 2. stove, oven, kiln 3. sickle **kamado** kitchen range, stove **kamaimasen** it makes no difference **kamban** signboard **kami**¹ hair (on the head) **kami**² paper **kami-sama** God; gods **kaminari** thunder **kamisoru** razor **kamits'kimas'**, **kamits'-ka** bites **kamo** 1. wild duck 2. sucker, dupe ...**ka mo shiremasen** maybe...

kampai a toast, "bottoms up"

kampan deck **kan** a can **-kan** for the interval of **kana** Japanese syllabic writing **kanai** my wife **kanamono** hardware **kanarazu** for sure **kanari** fairly, rather **kanashii** sad **kane** money; metal; bell **kangae** thought, idea, opinion **kangaemas'**, **kangaeru** thinks **kangofu**, **kangoshi** nurse **kankoku** South Korea **kani** crab **kanji**¹ feeling **kanji**² a Chinese character (letter) **kanjimas'**, **kanjiru** feels **kanjō** bill **kankei** connection, relationship, interest, concern **kan-kiri** can opener **kankō** sightseeing **kankōkyaku** tourist **kanōsei** possibility **kansha** thanks, gratitude **kanshin**¹ concern, interest **kanshin**² **shimas'** admires **kanshō** interference, meddling **kantan** simple **kanzei** customs duty **kanzen** perfect **kanzō** liver **kao** face; looks, a look **kara**¹ shell, crust **kara**² empty ... **kara** from; since; because, so **karada** body **karai** 1. spicy, hot, peppery 2. salty **karashi** mustard **karasu** crow **kare** he, him **kare-ra** they, them **kare-shi** lover, paramour; boy friend; husband **karē** curry **karē-raisu** rice curry **kari** temporary **karimas'**, **kariru** borrows **karimas'**, **karu** cuts,

mows **karui** light (of weight) **kasa** umbrella **kasanarimas'**,
kasanaru they pile up **kasanemas'**, **kasaneru** piles them up,
puts one on top of another **kasegimas'**, **kasegu** earns, works for
(money) **kashi** (o-**kashi**) cakes, sweets, pastry **kashima** rooms for
rent **kashimas'**, **kasu** lends ... **ka shira** I wonder if...

kashiya house for rent **kasu** sediment, dregs **kasu** (**kashimas'**) lends
kasumi haze, mist **kata**¹ shoulder **kata**² form, shape, size, mold,
pattern **kata**³ person, honored person -**kata** manner of doing, way
katashi form, shape **katagi** respectable, steady, honest **katahō**,
kattappō one of a pair: the other one (of a pair) **katai** hard; strong;
upright; strict **katakana** the squarish Japanese letters **katamari** a
lump **katamukimas'**, **katamuku** leans **katana** sword **katarimas'**,
kataru relates, tells **katazukemas'**, **katazukeru** puts in order,
straightens up, cleans up **katei**¹ home, household, family **katei**²
hypothesis, supposition **katsu** (**kachimas'**) wins **katsu** a Japanese
“cutlet”; anything fried in deep fat **katsudō** action, activity,
movement, liveliness **katsugimas'**, **katsugu** carries on shoulders
katsuo (-**bushi**) a (dried) bonito fish **katsura** a wig **katte** (**ni**)
selfish(ly), as one wants to **kau**¹ (**kaimas'**) buys **kau**² (**kaimas'**)
raises, keeps (animals) **kawa**¹ river **kawa**² skin **kawaii**,
kawairashii cute, loveable, darling **kawai-sō** pitiful **kawakimas'**,
kawaku gets dry **kawara** tile **kawari** change; substitute
kawarimas', **kawaru** it changes; it takes the place of **kawase** a
money order **kaya** mosquito net **kayōbi** Tuesday **kayoimas'**,
kayou commutes, goes back and forth, goes (regularly) **kayu** rice-
gruel, porridge **kayui** itchy **kazan** volcano **kazari** (-**mono**)
ornament, decoration **kazarimas'**, **kazaru** decorates **kaze** 1. wind
2. a cold **kazoemas'**, **kazoeru** counts **kazoku** family **kazu** number
ke hair, wool, feathers **kechim-bo** stingy person, skinflint **kedo** =
keredo (**mo**) **kega** wound, injury **keiba** horse racing **keiba-jō** a
racetrack **keibetsu** despise **keiei** management, operation **keikaku**
plan, scheme **keiken** experience **keiki** business conditions,
prosperity, boom **keiko** exercise, practice, drill **keirin** bicycle race
keisan calculation, computation **keisatsu** police **keishiki** form,
formality **keiyaku** contract, agreement **keizai** economics, finances
kēki a cake **kekka** result; as a result (consequence) **kekko** 1.
splendid; excellent 2. fairly well, well enough; enough **Kekkō des'**.

No, thank you.

kekkon marriage **kekkyoku** after all, in the long run **kembutsu** sightseeing **kempō** constitution **kemuri** smoke **ken** a Japanese prefecture (like a state) **kenchiku** construction; architecture **kenchō** the prefectural government (office) **kenka** quarrel **kenkō** health **kenkyū** research, study **kensa**, **kensatsu** inspection, examination, check-up **ken-yaku** economy, thrifty, economizing **keredo (mo)** however, though, but **kerimas'**, **keru** kicks **keshiki** scenery, view **keshimas'**, **kesu** puts out; turns off; erases **keshō** cosmetics, makeup **keshō-shitsu** powder room; rest room **kessan** settling accounts **kesseki** absent **kesshin** determination, resolution **kesu** (**keshimas'**) puts out; turns off; erases **kettei** determination, decision **ketten** flaw, defect **ki**¹ spirit; feeling; mind, heart **ki**² tree; wood **kibishii** strict, severe **kibō** hope **kibun** feeling, mood **kichi** military base **ki-chigai** mad, insane **kichin-to** punctual; precise; neat **kiemas'**, **kieru** is extinguished, goes out; fades, vanishes **ki-iro** yellow **ki-ito** raw silk **kiji**¹ article, news item **kiji**² pheasant **kiji**³ dry goods; clothing fabric **kikai**¹ chance, opportunity **kikai**² machine, machinery **kikan** engine; instrument; agency **kikasemas'**, **kikaseru** lets someone hear, tells, informs **kiken** danger, peril **kiki-me ga arimas'** is effective **kikimas'**, **kiku** listens, hears; obeys; asks; is effective, works **kikō** climate **kikoemas'**, **kikoeru** can be heard, can hear **kiku** (**kikimas'**) listens, hears; obeys; asks; is effective, works **kiku** chrysanthemum **kimarimas'**, **kimaru** is settled, is arranged **kimas'**¹, **kuru** comes **kimas'**², **kiru** wears **kimben** industrious, hardworking **kime** grain, texture **kimemas'**, **kimeru** settles, arranges **kimi**¹ you **kimi**² feeling, sensation **kim-makie** gold lacquer **kimo** liver **kimochi** feeling, sensation **kimono** a kimono **kimpatsu** blond **kimyō** strange, peculiar **kin** gold **kinen** commemoration **kinem-bi** anniversary **kin-en** No Smoking **kingyo** goldfish **kinjo** neighborhood, vicinity **kinō** yesterday **ki-no-doku** pitiful, pitiable **kinoko** mushrooms **kinshi** prohibition, ban **kinu** silk **kin-yōbi** Friday **kin-yū** finance **kinzoku** metal **kioku** memory **kippu** ticket **kirai** is disliked; dislikes **kire** 1. a piece, a cut 2. cloth, fabric **kirei** pretty; clean **kiremas'**, **kireru** 1. cuts (well) 2. runs out 3. breaks down **kireme** a gap, a break, a pause **kiri**¹ fog, mist **kiri**² a hole-punch, an awl, a drill **kiri**³ paulownia (tree or wood) ... **(k)kiri**

only, just **kirimas'**, **kiru** cuts **kiritsu** discipline **kiro** 1. kilogram 2. kilometer 3. kilowatt 4. kiloliter **kiroku** record **kiru**¹ (**kirimas'**) cuts **kiru**² (**kimas'**) puts on, wears **kiryō** personal appearance, looks; ability **kisetsu** season **kisha**¹ railroad train **kisha**² media person, reporter **kishi** shore, coast, bank **kishukusha** dormitory, boarding house **kisoku** rule, regulation **kissa-ten** a tearoom **kita**¹ north **kita**² came (past tense of **kuru**); wore (past tense of **kiru**) **kitanai** dirty **kitchin** kitchen **kite** coming, comes and (gerund of **kuru**); wearing, wears and (gerund of **kiru**) **kitsui** 1. tight 2. severe 3. bold **kitsune** fox **kitte** stamp **kitto** no doubt, surely **kiwa** brink, edge **kiwadoi** dangerous, delicate, ticklish **kiwamarimas'**, **kiwa-maru** comes to an end; gets carried to extremes **kiwamemas'**, **kiwameru** carries to extremes; investigates thoroughly **kiwamete** extremely **kizamimas'**, **kizamu** chops fine; carves; notches, nicks **kizashi** symptoms, signs, indications **kizu** wound; crack, flaw; fault, defect **kizu-ato** scar **ko** child; person **kō**¹ this way, so, like this **kō**² incense **kobamimas'**, **kobamu** refuses, rejects; opposes, resists **kōban** police box **koboshimas'**, **kobosu** spills **kobu** bump, knob, swelling **kobun** henchman, subordinate, follower **kobune** small boat **kobushi** fist **kōcha** black tea **kochira** 1. here, this way 2. this one 3. me, I; us, we **kodai** ancient times **kōdō**¹ highway, public road/way **kōdō**² action, behavior **kodomo** child; boy **koe** voice; cry **kōen**¹ public park **kōen**² lecture **kōen**³ support **kōfuku** happiness **kōfun** excitement **kōgai** suburbs **kogashimas'**, **kogasu** scorches **kogata** small-size (model) **kogeki** attack **kōgi** lecture **kogimas'**, **kogu** rows **kogitte** check **kōgo** spoken language, colloquial **Kōgō** (**Heika**) the Empress **kogoe** low voice, whisper **kogoto** scolding **kogu** (**kogimas'**) rows **kōgyō** industry **kōhei** fair, impartial **kōhii** coffee; **-ten, -ya** coffeeshop **koi**¹ carp (fish) **koi**² love **koi**³ intention **kōi** goodwill **koibito** sweetheart **koitsu** this one, this guy **kōji** construction work **kojiki** beggar **kojin** individual **kōjitsu** excuse, pretext **kōjō** factory **kōkai** public **kōkan** exchange **koke** moss **kōkishin** curiosity, inquisitiveness **kōkkai** assembly, parliament, congress, Diet **kokkei** amusing, funny **kokku** cook **koko** here, this place **kokonotsu** nine **kokonoka** 9 days; the 9th day **kōkoku** advertisement **kokoro** mind, heart, spirit, feeling **kokoro-mochi** feelings, spirit, mood **kokorozuke** tip, gratuity **kokuban**

blackboard **kokubō** national defense **kokujin** negro **kokumin** a people, a nation **kokunai** internal, domestic, inland **kokuritsu** national, government-run **kokusai** international **kokuseki** nationality **kokyō** hometown, birthplace **kokyū** respiration, breathing **kōkyū** high-class **koma** a toy top **komakai** 1. fine, small 2. detailed, exact 3. thrifty 4. small change **komarimas'**, **komaru** gets perplexed, embarrassed, is at a loss **komban** tonight **Komban wa**. Good evening.

kombō club, billy-club, bludgeon **kombu** (kind of seaweed) **kome** rice **komi-itta** complicated, intricate, elaborate **komori** babysitter **kōmori** 1. bat 2. umbrella **kompon** foundation, basis **kōmurimas'**, **kōmuru** sustains, suffers, incurs **kon** dark blue **kona** powder; flour **kona-gusuri** powdered medicine **konashimas'**, **konasu** powders; digests **kondo** this time; next time **kongetsu** this month **kongo** from now on, in the future **konkūru** prize contest **konna** such a **konnan** difficulty, trouble, hardship **konnichi wa**. Good afternoon. (Hello.) **kono** this **kono-aida** lately **konomimas'**, **konomu** likes, is fond of, prefers **kon-yaku** engagement (to be married) **konzatsu** confusion, jumble, disorder **koppu** a glass, a cup **koraemas'**, **koraeru** 1. stands, bears 2. controls, restrains, represses **kore** this one **kore-ra** these **kōri**¹ ice **kōritsu** public, municipal **korogarimas'**, **korogaru** rolls, tumbles **koroshimas'**, **korosu** kills **kōru-gāru** call girl **koruku** (-nuki) cork (-screw) **kōryo** consideration, reflection **kōsa-ten** an intersection (of streets) **kōsai** social relations, company **koshi** hips **koshi-kakemas'**, **-kakeru** sits down **koshimas'**, **kosu** goes over; exceeds **koshiraemas'**, **koshiraeru** makes, builds **koshō**¹ 1. damage, something wrong 2. hindrance, impediment **koshō**² pepper **kōshō** negotiations; connections **kōshū** the public, the masses ... **koso** indeed (it is...) **kosu** (**koshimas'**) goes over; exceeds **kōsui** perfume **kosurimas'**, **kosuru** rub, scrape **kotaemas'**, **kotaeru** answers **Kōtaishi** (**Denka**) the Crown Prince **kotchi** = **kochira koto** thing, matter; fact; case; experience... (**suru**) **koto ga aru** does do it; does it sometimes;... (**suru**) **koto ga nai** never does it;... (**sh'ta**) **koto ga aru** has done it;... (**sh'ta**) **koto ga nai** has never done it **kotoba** 1. word, words; sentence (spoken) 2. speech 3. language **kotonarimas**, **kotonaru** is different, differs **koto-ni** especially; moreover, what is

more **kotoshi** this year **kotowarimas'**, **kotowaru** 1. refuses, declines, begs off 2. makes excuses **kotowaza** a proverb **kotozuke**, **kotozute** a message (for someone) **kōtsū** communication; traffic **kottō-hin** curios, antiques **kowai** 1. afraid; frightful 2. terrific, swell **kowaremas'**, **kowareru** it breaks **kowashimas'**, **kowasu** breaks it **koya** hut, shed **kō yū** this sort of, such **kōzan** a mine **kozara** saucer **kōzen** open(ly), public(ly) **kozuchi** a small hammer **kozukai** pin money, pocket money **kozutsumi** package, parcel **ku**¹ nine **ku**² a ward (in a city) **kubarimas'**, **kubaru** distributes, allots; deals (cards) **kubetsu** difference; discrimination **kubi** neck **kubomi** hollow, dent, depression **kuchi** 1. mouth 2. words, speech 3. entrance; hole, opening 4. cork, stopper 5. job opening **kuchi-beni** lipstick **kuchimas'**, **kuchiru** rots, decays **kuda** pipe, tube **kudakemas'**, **kudakeru** it breaks, it smashes **kudakimas'**, **kudaku** breaks it, smashes it **kudamono** fruit **kudari** down, going down; descent **kudarimas'**, **kudaru** comes (goes) down; falls, drops ... **kudasai** please **kudasaimas'**. **kudasaru** gives; does the favor of **kudashi** a purgative, a laxative; a vermifuge **kudo**¹ 1. long-winded, dull 2. thick, greasy **kufū** device, scheme **kugatsu** September **kugi** nail **kugiri** punctuation **kūgun** air force **kui** post, stake, pile **kuimas**, **kuu** eats **kuji** a lot (in a lottery) **kujira** whale **kuki** stalk, stem **kūki** air **kuma** bear **kumi** a set, suit, pack; a class, band, company **kumiai** association, guild, union **kumiawase** assortment, mixture **kumimas'**, **kumu** ladles, scoops up; considers, sympathize **kumitate** structure, set-up, organization, frame-work **kumo**¹ cloud **kumo**² spider **kumorimas'**, **kumoru** gets cloudy ... **kun** young Mr....

kuni 1. country 2. native place, home area **kura**¹ saddle **kura**² warehouse, storeroom, cellar **kurabemas'**, **kuraberu** compares, contrasts **kurabu** club **kurai**¹ dark, gloomy **kurai**² 1. grade, rank 2. situation; fix; as much as; to the extent; about, approximately **kurashimas'**, **kurasu** lives, gets by, makes a living **kurasu** class **kuremas'**, **kureru**¹ gives; does the favor of **kuremas'**, **kureru**² gets dark **kuri** chestnut **kuriimu** cream **kuriiningu** cleaning (clothes) **kurimas'**, **kuru** winds, reels **Kurisumasu** Christmas **kurō** difficulties, hardships **kuroi** black **kurōto** expert, professional **kuru**¹ (**kimas'**) comes **kuruimas'**, **kuruu** goes mad, insane; gets

warped; gets out of order **kuruma** car; taxi; vehicle **kurushii** painful; hard, heavy **kusa**, **k'sa** grass, weed **kusai**, **k'sai** smelly, stinking; fishy, questionable **kusari**, **k'sari** chain **kusarimas'**, **kusaru** goes bad, rots, decays **kuse**, **k'se** a habit **kushami**, **k'shami** a sneeze **kushi** 1. a comb 2. a skewer, a spit **kuso**, **k'so** dung, excrement **kusugurimas'**, **kusuguru** tickles **kusuguttai** ticklish **kusuri**, **k'suri** medicine **kusuri-ya**, **k'suri-ya** drugstore **kutabiremas'**, **kutabireru** gets tired **kutsu** shoes **kutsu-bera** shoehorn **kutsu-himo** shoelace **kutsu-migaki** shoeshine **kutsu-shita**, **kutsu-sh'ta** socks **kuttsukimas'**, **kuttsuku** sticks to **kuu** (**kuimas'**) eats; bites **kuwa**¹ hoe **kuwa**² mulberry **kuwaemas'**, **kuwaeru** adds; imposes **kuwashii** detailed **kuzu** waste, trash, rags **kuzushimas'**, **kuzusu** 1. cashes, changes, breaks (into small money) 2. breaks down, demolishes 3. simplifies **kyabarē** cabaret, nightclub **kyabetsu** cabbage **kyaku** (**o-kyaku**) visitor, guest, customer **kyandē** candy **kyarameru** caramels **kyatsu** = **koitsu** **kyō** today **kyōdai** brothers and sisters; brother; sister **kyōdō** union, cooperation, joint **kyōgi**¹ game, match, contest **kyōgi**² conference, discussion **kyōiku** education **kyōju** professor **kyōkai** church - **kyoku** office, bureau **kyokutō** Far East **kyōmi** interest **kyonen** last year **kyori** distance **Kyōsan-shugi** (**-shugisha**) Communism, (**-ist**) **kyōshi** teacher, instructor, tutor **kyōshitsu** classroom, schoolroom **kyōsō** competition, rivalry, contest **kyōtsū** common, general **kyōyō**¹ for common use, for public use **kyōyō**² culture, education, refinement **kyū** class, grade **kyūkō** express (train, etc) **kyūryō** pay, salary **kyūri** cucumber **kyūyo** allowance, salary **kyūyō**¹ recreation, relaxation, rest **kyūyō**² urgent business

M

Ma room; space; time; leisure **mā** well; I should say; perhaps **machi** town **machigai** mistake **machimas'**, **matsu** waits for **mada** (not) yet; still **madara** spots, spotted, polka dots ... **made** until; as far as; to **mado** window **mae** front; in front of; before **magarimas'**, **magaru** 1. turns, goes around 2. it bends, curves **magemas'**, **mageru** bends it, curves it **mago** grandchild **mahi** paralysis **mai**—

each **maiasa** every morning **maiban** every night **maido** every time
maigo lost; a lost child **mainen** every year **mainichi** every day; all
the time **mairimas'**, **mairu** 1. I come, I go 2. visits, calls on 3. is
defeated, loses (a game, etc.) 4. is floored, stumped **maisō** burial
Maitta! You've got me!

majime serious, sober **majirimas'**, **majiru** mixes **majiwarimas'**,
majiwaru associates with **makasemas'**, **makaseru** entrust with,
leaves in one's hands **makashimas'**, **makasu** 1. beats down the
price 2. defeats **makemas'**, **makeru** 1. comes down on the price 2.
loses, is defeated 3. is inferior **maki**¹ firewood **maki**² a roll; a volume
maki-e raised lacquer **makimas'**, **maku** rolls up; winds; wraps
makoto sincere; faithful; true; genuine **makura** pillow ... **mama** as
it is; as one wants **makurimas'**, **makuru** turn up; roll up **mame**¹
beans **mame**² blister, corn, bunion **mamorimas'**, **mamoru**
defends, protects **man** 10,000

man— fully **mane** imitation **manekimas'**, **maneku** invites **manga**
cartoon, comics **man-ichi** if by any chance **man-in** full (of people)
mannaka the very middle **mannerhitsu** fountain pen
manukaremas', **manukareru** escape from, be exempt from
manzai cross-talk comedy **mare** rare **mari** ball **maru** circle, ring;
zero **maru**— fully **maru de** perfectly, completely **marui** round
masarimas', **masaru** surpasses, is superior **mashimas'**, **masu**
increases, raises, swells **massaka-sama** head over heels **massugu**
straight **mata**¹ again; moreover **mata**² groin; crotch **mata-wa** or, or
else; also **matchi** match **mato** aim, target **matomarimas'**,
matomaru is settled, arranged, finished **matomemas'**,
matomeru settles, arranges **matsu**¹ pine tree **matsu**²
(**machimas'**) waits for **matsuri** a festival **mattaku** quite,
completely **mawarimas'**, **mawaru** goes around **mawashimas'**,
mawasu turns around, passes around **mayoimas'**, **mayou** gets
lost; gets dazed; gets perplexed **mayu** 1. eyebrows 2. cocoon **mazu**
first of all, before anything else **mazui** 1. untasty 2. awkward, poor 3.
in-advisable 4. ugly **mazushii** poor, needy **me** 1. eye 2. bud **-me** -th
(**istutu-me** “5th”) **mechamecha** in pieces, all confused, in disorder
medetai 1. auspicious, happy 2. simpleminded **megane** eyeglasses
mei niece **meibutsu** a local speciality, a special attraction, a famous
product **meijin** expert **meirei** order, command **meishi** name card,

business card, calling card **meishi-ire** card case **meiwaku** trouble, annoyance **meiyo** prestige, honor, glory **mekura** blind **mekurimas'**, **mekuru** 1. turn over; turn up 2. tear off **men**¹ mask; surface; front **men**² cotton **mendō** trouble, difficulty, nuisance **menkai** interview, meeting **meriyasu** knitted goods **meshi** cooked rice; a meal **meshiagare** Bon appetit!; enjoy your meal!

meshiagarimas', **meshiagaru** 1. eats 2. drinks **meshimas'**, **mesu** in formal speech can replace such verbs as **kimas'** (wears), **tabemas'** (eats), **nomimas'** (drinks), etc.

meshitsukai servant **me-tsuki** a look (in one's eyes) **metta** reckless, rash **metta ni** + NEGATIVE VERB seldom **mezamashi (-dokei)** alarm clock **mezurashii** rare, uncommon, novel, curious **mi** 1. fruit, nut 2. body **mi** (–) INFINITIVE OF **miru** (seeing) **mibun** social standing **miburi** gesture, movement **michi** street, road **michimas'**, **michiru** is complete, is full **midare** disorder **midashimas'**, **midasu** throws into disorder **midori** green **miemas'**, **mieru** 1. is visible, can be seen 2. shows up, comes **migakimas'**, **migaku** polishes, shines **migi** right **migoto** splendid, beautiful **migurushii** unseemly, unsightly **mihon** a sample **mijikai** short (not long) **mikan** tangerine **mikata** 1. a friend, an accomplice 2. a view-point **mikka** 3 days; 3rd day **mikomi** 1. promise, hope 2. expectation 3. opinion **mimai** a visit (especially of sympathy, etc.) **mimas'**, **miru** sees, looks; tries doing **mimi** ear **mimi-wa** earring **mina-san** you all, everybody **minami** south **mine** peak, summit **minkan** the people; civilians; civil **mino** straw raincoat **minori** crop, harvest **minshu-shugi** democracy **minshū** the masses, the people **min-yō** folk song, ballad **minzoku** race, nation, people **mirin** sweet saké **miru** (**mimas'**) sees, looks; tries doing **miruku** milk **mise** store, shop **misemas'**, **miseru** shows **misemono** exhibition, exhibit **mishin** sewing machine **miso** bean paste **misu** bamboo blind **mitashimas'**, **mitasu** fills up, satisfies **mitomemas'**, **mitomeru** recognizes, admits **mitsukarimas'**, **mitsukaru** is found, discovered **mitsukemas'**, **mitsukeru** finds, discovers **mittsu** three **miukemas'**, **miukeru** observes, happens to see **miyage** a present, a souvenir **miyako** capital, city **mizo** drain, ditch **mizu** (cold) water **mizuumi** a lake ... **mo** also, too ... **mo** ... **mo** both...and...; neither... nor ...

mō 1. already; now 2. more **mochi** rice cake **mochimas'**, **motsu** has, holds, carries **mochir on** of course **modoshimas'**, **modosu** 1. vomits 2. sends back, returns **mohan** model, pattern **moji** letter, character, writing **mōkemas'**, **mōkeru**¹ makes money, profits **mōkemas'**, **mōkeru**² prepares, sets up **mokuhan** woodblock print **mokuhyō** target, goal **mokuroku** catalog, list, table, inventory **mokutan** charcoal **mokuteki** aim, objective, purpose **mokuyōbi** Thursday **mokuyoku** bathing **momen** cotton **momiji** 1. maples 2. autumn leaves **momimas'**, **momu** massages; rubs; pounds on **momo** 1. peach 2. hip, thigh **mon**¹ family crest **mon**² gate **mondai** question, problem, topic **mon (o)** 1. thing 2. person... (**sh'ta**) **mon (o) des'** used to...

... **mono** because **mono-** (emphatic prefix with adjectives)
monogatari a tale, a legend **monozuki** curious, inquisitive
moppara principally, chiefly **moraimas'**, **morau** receives, gets; has someone do for one **morashimas'**, **morasu** lets leak; reveals **moremas'**, **moreru** leaks out; is omitted **mori** woods, forest **morimas'**, **moru** piles it up, accumulates it **moroi** brittle, frail **mōru** lace **moshi** if **moshi moshi!** hello! hey! say!

mōshikomi application **mōshimas'**, **mōsu** 1. I say 2. I do **moto** 1. origin, source 2. (at the) foot (of) **motomemas'**, **motomeru**
1. wants, looks for
2. asks for
3. buys, gets

moto-yori from the beginning; by nature **motozukimas'**, **motozuku** is based on; conforms to **motsu (mochimas')** has, holds, carries **mottai-nai** 1. is undeserving 2. it is wasteful **motte ikimas'**, **iku** takes **motte imas'**, **iru** has, holds **motte kimas'**, **kuru** brings **motto** more, still more; longer **motto-mo** 1. most, exceedingly 2. indeed, of course 3. but, however **moyō** pattern **mucha** unreasonable; reckless; disorderly **muchī** a whip **muchū** trance, ecstasy **muda** futile, no good, wasteful; useless **mudan** without notice, without permission **mugi** grain; wheat, barley **mugiwara** straw **mugoi** cruel, brutal **muika** 6 days; the 6th day **majaki** naive, innocent, unsophisticated **mujō** heartless **mujun** inconsistent; contradiction **mukaemas'**, **mukaeru** meets; welcomes; invites **mukaimas'**, **mukau** opposes; heads for **mukashi** ancient times

mukimas', **muku** 1. faces 2. skins, pares **muko** son-in-law; bridegroom **mukō** opposite, across the way; over there (in America, etc.) **mukuimas'**, **mukuiru** repays; compensates **mumei** nameless, anonymous **munashii** empty; futile, in vain **mune**¹ chest, breast; heart, mind **mune**² purport, effect, intent **mura** village **mure** group, throng, flock **muri** (**shimas'**) (is) unreasonable, violent; overdoes; asking too much **muryō** free of charge **mushi** insect; worm **mushi-atsui** muggy, close, sultry, humid **mushi-ba** decayed tooth **mushikudasi** vermifuge, worm remedy **mushimas'**, **musu** steams; is sultry, humid **musubimas'**, **musubu** ties; ties up, winds up; wears a tie **musuko**, **mus'ko** son **musume** daughter; girl **muttsu** six **muyō** unnecessary; useless; having no business **muzukashii** hard, difficult **muzumuzu** itchy, crawly, creepy **myō** strange, queer **myōgonichi** day after tomorrow **myōnichi** tomorrow

N

n' = **no** **na**¹ name **na**² greens, vegetables ... **na!** sin't it, don't-you-know, you see **nabe** pan, pot **nademas'**, **naderu** soothes, pets **nae** seedling **nagai**, **nagaku** long ... **-nagara** while...-ing **nagaremas'**, **nagareru** flows **nagashi** kitchen sink **nagashimas'**, **nagasu** lets flow **nagaya** tenement house **nagekimas'**, **nageku** weeps, moans, laments **nagemas'**, **nageru** throws **nagurimas'**, **naguru** knock, beat, strike **nagusame** comfort, consolation **nagusami** amusement, entertainment **nai** (**arimasen**) there is no..., has no..., lacks **naichi** inside the country, inland, internal **naifu** knife **naigai** inside and out; home and abroad; approximately **naikaku** a government cabinet **naka** 1. inside, in 2. relations, terms (between people) **nakama** friend, pal **nakanaka** extremely (long, hard, bad, etc.), more than one might expect ...**-nakereba** unless ...**-nakereba** **narimasen** must, has to **nakimas'**, **naku** 1. weeps, cries 2. bark; yelp; mew; sing (bird) **naku** (**te**) without **nama** 1. raw, uncooked; fresh 2. hard cash **namae** name **namaiki** impertinent **namakemas'**, **namakeru** idles, is lazy **namari** 1. lead (metal) 2. dialect, accent **Nambei** South America **namboku** north and south **nambu** the south, the southern part **namemas'**, **nameru** licks, tastes **nami**¹ ordinary, common,

average **nami**² wave **namida** tear **nana** (**tsu**) seven **naname**
slanting, oblique, at an angle, diagonal **nan** (**i**) what **nan-**, **nam**—
how many...

nan dai=nan des' ka what is it **nan de mo** anything at all **nanibun**
anyway, anyhow **nan-nara** if you prefer, if you like; if you don't want
to **nan no** what (kind of); of what **nanoka** 7 days; the 7th day **nao**
still more; moreover **naorimas'**, **naoru** is corrected, repaired, cured,
fixed **naoshimas'**, **naosu** corrects, repairs, cures, fixes ... **nara** if
narabemas', **naraberu** arranges, lines them up **narabimas'**,
narabu they line up, arrange themselves **naraimas'**, **narau** learns
narashimas', **narasu** 1. smoothes, averages 2. domesticates, tames
3. sounds, rings it **naremas'**, **nareru** gets used to, grows familiar
with **nari** form; personal appearance **narimas'**, **naru**¹ becomes, gets
to be, turns into; is completed; is, amounts to **narimas'**, **naru**²
(fruit) is borne **narimas'**, **naru**³ it sounds, rings **naruhodo** I see;
quite so; you are so right **nasake** affection, feeling, tenderness,
compassion **nashi** pear ...-**nashi** without **nashimas'**, **nasu**
achieves, forms, does **nasu** eggplant **nata** hatchet **natsu** summer
natsu-mikan Japanese grapefruit **nawa** rope, cord **naya** barn, shed
nayami suffering, distress, torment **naze** why **nazo** riddle **ne** 1. root
2. sound 3. sleeping 4. price ... **ne!** (**nē!**) isn't it, don't-you-know, you
see **nebari** stickiness **negaimas'**, **negau** asks for, requests, begs
neji screw **neji-mawashi** screwdriver **neko** cat **nekutai** necktie
nemas', **neru** goes to bed, lies down, sleeps **nemmatsu** the end of
the year **nemui** sleepy **nemurimas'**, **nemuru** sleeps **nen**¹ year
nen² deliberation, attention **nenryō** fuel **neraimas'**, **nerau** aims
at, watches for, seeks **nerimas'**, **neru** kneads **neru**¹ (**nemas'**) goes
to bed, lies down, sleeps **neru**² (**nerimas'**) kneads **neru**³ flannel **nē-**
san (**o-nē-san**) big sister; Miss **netsu** fever; heat **neuchi** value,
worth **nezumi** mouse, rat **ni**¹ two **ni**² load, burden ... **ni** in, at; to;
for; with; and **niaimas'**, **niau** is becoming, suits **nibui** dull **Nichi**—
Japanese **Nichi-Bei** Japan and America **nichiyōbi** Sunday **ni-do**
two times **niemas'**, **nieru** it boils, it cooks **nigashimas'**, **nigasu**
turns loose; lets get away **nigemas'**, **nigeru** grasps, grips, clutches
nigiyaka merry, bustling, lively, flourishing **Nihon** Japan **Nihon-**
jin Japanese (people) **Nihongo** Japanese (language) **Nihon-sei**
made in Japan **nii-san** big brother **niji** rainbow **ni-jū** 1. twenty 2.

double, duplicate **ni-kai** 1. second floor, upstairs 2. two times **nikibi** pimple **nikoniko** smiling **niku** meat **nikui** dislikable, hated; hard, difficult **nikutai** flesh, the body **nikuya** butcher **nimas**¹, **niru** resembles **nimas**², **niru** boils, cooks **nimotsu** baggage, load **nimpu** coolie, workman **-nin** person **ninaimas**', **ninau** carries on shoulders **ningen** human being **ningyō** doll **ninjō** human nature, human feelings, warm-heartedness **ninki** popularity **ninsoku** coolie, workman **ninshin** pregnancy **ninshin-chūzetsu** abortion **nioi** a smell **nira** a leek; a green onion **niramimas**', **niramu** glares, stares **niru**¹ (**nimas**') boils, cooks **niru**² (**nimas**') resembles **nise** phony, imitation **nishiki** brocade **nishin** herring **nisu** varnish **ni-tō** 2nd class **niwa** garden **niwatori** chicken **no** (**no-hara**) field ... **no** 1. SUBORDINATING PARTICLE: of, pertaining to, in, at 2. = **da** which is 3. the one 4. (= **koto**) the fact, the act **nobashimas**', **nobasu**; **nobemas**', **noberu**¹ extends it, reaches; spreads it **nobemas**', **noberu**² tells, relates **nobimas**', **nobiru** it extends, reaches; it spreads **noborimas**', **noboru** climbs, goes up **nodo** throat **nodo ga kawakimas**', **-kawaku** is thirsty **nōgyō** agriculture **no-hara** field **nokemas**', **nokeru** removes; omits **noki** eaves **nokogiri** a saw **nokorimas**', **nokoru** remains, is left behind (over) **nokoshimas**', **nokosu** leaves behind (over) **nokimas**', **noku** gets out of the way **nomi**¹ chisel **nomi**² flea **nomimas**', **nomu** drinks **nomimizu** drinking water **nomimono** beverage, something to drink **nōmin** the farmers **nonki** easygoing, happy-go-lucky **noren** shop curtain; credit **nori** 1. paste; starch 2. seaweed **norikaemas**', **norikaeru** changes (trains, buses, etc.) **norimas**', **noru** gets aboard, rides **nōritsu** efficiency **noroi** slow, dull **noru** (**norimas**') gets aboard, rides; is found in **nosemas**', **noseru** loads, puts aboard, ships; publishes **nōzei** payment of taxes ... **nozoite** except for, with the exception of **nozokimas**', **nozoku** 1. peeps at 2. removes, eliminates; omits **nozomashii** desirable, welcome **nozomimas**', **nozomu** desires, looks to, hopes for; looks out on **nugimas**', **nugu** takes off (clothes, shoes, etc.) **nuguimas**', **nuguu** wipes away **nuimas**', **nuu** sews **nukemas**', **nukeru** comes off; escapes; is omitted **nukimas**', **nuku** uncorks; removes; omits; surpasses; selects **numa** swamp, marsh **nurashimas**', **nurasu** wets, dampens **nuremas**', **nureru** gets wet, damp **nuri** lacquer, varnish, painting **nurimono** lacquerware

nurimas', **nuru** lacquers, paints, varnishes **nurui** lukewarm;
sluggish **nushi** master, owner **nusumimas'**, **nusumu** steals,
swipes, robs **nuu** (**nuimas'**) sews **nyūbai** the rainy season **nyūgaku**
admission to a school, entering a school **nyūin** entering a hospital,
hospital admission **nyūjō-ken** admission ticket **nyūsu** news **nyūyō**
necessary, needed **nyūyoku** bath, taking a bath

O

o¹ (= **shippo**) tail **o**² thong, strap (= **hanao**).

.. **o** DIRECT OBJECT PARTICLE

o— HONORIFIC PREFIX: “your” or “that common thing we often talk about”

ō - big, great **oba (san)** aunt; lady **obā (san)** grandmother; old lady **obi** belt, sash **oboemas'**, **oboeru** remembers **obuimas'**, **obuu** carries on one's back **o-cha** Japanese green tea **ochimas'**, **ochiru** falls; drops; is omitted; fails; runs away; is inferior **ochitsukimas'**, **ochitsuku** calms down, keeps cool **ōdan**¹ jaundice **ōdan**² crossing, going across, intersecting **odorimas'**, **odoru** dances **odorokimas'**, **odoroku** is surprised, astonished **oemas'**, **oeru** finishes, completes **ōfuku** round trip **ogamimas'**, **ogamu** worships; looks at with respect **ōgata** large-size (model) **ōgesa** exaggerated **ōgi** a folding fan **oginaimas'**, **oginau** completes; complements; makes good, makes up for **ōgoe** loud voice **ogorimas'**, **ogoru** is extravagant; treats a person to **o-hachi** a rice bucket **ohako** hobby; specialty, trick **Ohayō (gozaimas')**! Good morning!

o-hiya cold water **oi** nephew **oi!** hey!

ōi, **ōku** many, numerous **oide (ni narimas')** 1. comes 2. goes 3. is, stays **oimas'**, **ou**¹ chases, pursues **oimas'**, **ou**² carries on back **ōimas'**, **ōu** covers, shields **oiru** (lubricating) oil (for car) **oishii** tasty, nice, delicious **oji (san)** uncle **o-jigi** a polite bow **o-jii-san** grandfather **ojoku** disgrace, shame, scandal **ojō-san** a young lady; your daughter **oka** hill; dry land **okabu** = **ohako okage sama de** thanks to your kind attitude; thank you (I'm very well or it's going very nicely).

okame moonfaced woman **okami(-san)** landlady; mistress **ōkami** wolf **o-kane** money **okāsan** mother **okashii** amusing, funny **okashimas'**, **okasu** commits, perpetrates; violates, encroaches upon **ōkata** 1. for the most part 2. probably **o-kawari** 1. a second helping 2. change (in health) **okazu** side dishes (anything but rice) **oke** tub, wooden bucket **oki** off shore ... **-oki** ni at intervals of...

okiba a place (to put something) **ōkii**, **ōki na** big, large **okimas'**¹, **oku** puts; does for later **okimas'**², **okiru** gets up **okimono** an ornament; bric-a-brac **o-kome** rice **okonaimas'**, **okonau** acts, does, carries

out, performs **okorimas'**, **okoru**¹ 1. happens 2. springs from
okorimas', **okoru**² gets mad (angry) **okoshimas'**, **okosu** raises;
 establishes; gets a person up **okotarimas'**, **okotaru** neglects; is lazy
 about **ok'-san** wife **oku**¹ a hundred million **oku**² the back or inside
 part **oku**³ (**okimas'**) puts; does for later **ōku** lots; mostly **okubi**
 belch **okuremas'**, **okureru** is late; falls behind; runs slow
okurimono gift, present **okurimas'**, **okuru** 1. presents, awards
 with 2. sends; sees a person off; spends (time) **omake** extra, bonus,
 premium; to boot **omaru** bed-pan; chamberpot; potty **omawari-**
san policeman **ombu** (**shimas'**) carries baby on back; rides on back
omedetō (**gozaimas'**) congratulations; happy new year **omocha**
 toy **omoi** heavy; important **omoi-dashimas'**, **-dasu** remembers,
 recollects **omoimas'**, **omou** thinks, feels **omo na** principal, main
omoshiroi interesting, pleasant, amusing, fun **omou** (**omoimas'**)
 thinks, feels **ōmu** a parrot **omuretsu** omelet **omutsu** diapers **on**¹
 obligation; kindness **on**² sound; pronunciation **onaji** same **onaka**
 stomach **onaka ga s'ku** (**s'kimas'**) is hungry **onara** flatulence, wind
ondo temperature **ongaku** music **oni** devil, ogre **onna** woman,
 female **ono** ax, hatchet **onore** self **onozukara** automatically,
 spontaneously **onsen** hot spring **ōrai**¹ traffic; communication;
 thoroughfare **ōrai**² "all right" (all clear, go ahead) **Oranda** Holland,
 Dutch **oremas'** **oreru** it breaks; it folds **ori**¹ time, occasion **ori**²
 cage; jail **orime** fold, crease, pleat **orimono** textiles, cloth **orimas'**,
oriru gets down, gets off **orimas'**, **oru**¹ is, stays=(**imas'**, **iru**)
orimas', **oru**² breaks (folds, bends) it **orimas'**, **oru**³ weaves
oroshimas', **orosu** takes down; unloads; invests; drops (from a
 car), lets out (of vehicle) **osaemas'**, **osaeru** represses, restrains,
 controls **o-sake** = **sake**¹ **osamemas'**, **osameru** 1. reaps, harvests;
 gets 2. pays; finishes 3. governs; pacifies **oseji** compliment, flattery
oshaberi chatterbox, gossip **oshare** dandy, fancy dresser **o-shibori**
 a wet towel **oshiemas'**, **oshieru** teaches, shows, tells, informs **oshii**
 1. regrettable 2. precious **oshiire** closet, cupboard **oshimas'**, **osu**
 pushes **oshiroi** face powder **Ōshū** Europe **osoi** late; slow
osoreirimas' 1. excuse me 2. thank you **osoremas'**, **osoreru** fears
osoroshii fearful, dreadful **osshaimas'**, **ossharu** (someone
 honored) says; is called **osu** (**oshimas'**) pushes **Ōs'torariya**

Australia **oto** sound, noise **otoko** man, male, boy **otona** adult **otonashii** gentle, well-behaved **otori** decoy; lure **otoroemas'**, **otoroeru** declines, fades, grows weak **otorimas'**, **otoru** is inferior, worse **otoshimas'**, **otosu** drops **otōto** younger brother **ototoi** day before yesterday **ototoshi** year before last **otsu** chic, stylish **ou** (**oimas'**)¹ chases, pursues **ou** (**oimas'**)² carries on back **ōu** (**ōimas'**) covers, shields **owabi** apology; excise **owarimas'**, **owaru** it ends **oya** parent **oya-bun** boss, ringleader, chief **ōyake** public, open, official **oyako** parent and child; family **oyatsu** snack (esp. mid-afternoon) **ōyō** application, putting to use **oyobi** and also **oyobimas'**, **oyobu** reaches, extends to, equals **oyogimas'**, **oyogu** swims **ō-yorokobi** great delight **oyoso** about, roughly **ōzei** large crowd, throng

P

pā...! all gone; boom!

pachinko pinball **pāma** permanent wave **pan** bread **panku** puncture, blowout **pan-ya** bakeshop; bakery **paripari** crisp; first-rate **pēji** page **penki** paint **pikapika** flashing, glittering **pinto** focus **poketto** pocket **pomādo** pomade, hair oil **pombiki** a pimp, a hustler **posuto**, **pos'to** a mailbox **potsu** **potsu** sprinkle **puro-resu** professional wrestling **pūru** 1. swimming pool 2. motor pool, parking lot

R

-ra and others; all of **raigetsu** next month **raikyaku** guest, caller, visitor **rainen** next year **raishū** next week **rajio** radio **raku** ease, comfort, comfortable **rakudai** failure (in a test) **rakugaki** scribbling; doodling **rambō** violence, outrage; disorderly **rāmen** Chinese noodles **ramma** transom window (opening) **ramune** lemonade **ran** 1. orchid 2. column **ranchi** 1. lunch 2. launch **randoseru** knapsack **rappa** trumpet ... **rashii** probably; it seems like; it looks like **rebā** 1. liver 2. lever **rei**¹ (**o-rei**) greeting; thanks **rei**² (**maru**) zero **rei**³ precedent, example **reibō** (**-sōchi**) air conditioning **reigai** exception

(to the rule) **reigi** courtesy **reizōko** refrigerator, icebox **rekishi** history **rekōdo** record **remon** lemon **ren-ai** love **renchū** gang, crowd, clique **renga** brick **rengō** union, alliance, Allied **renraku** connection; relevancy **renshū** training, practice, drill **ressha** a train **retsu** row, line **rettō** archipelago, chain of islands **ri** advantage, profit, interest **rieki** benefit, advantage, profit **rihatsu-ten** barbershop **rikai** understanding, comprehension **rikō** clever, sharp **riku** land **rikugun** army **rikutsu** reason, logic, argument **rin** a bell, a doorbell **ringo** apple **rinji** extraordinary, special, emergency **rippa** fine, splendid; well **rireki** personal history, summary of one's career **rishi** interest **risō** ideal **risu** squirrel **ritsu** 1. rate, proportion 2. a cut, a percentage **rittai** solid; 3-D, stereoscopic **riyō** use, utilization **riyū** reason **rōdō-sha** worker, laborer **roji** alley **rōka** passage, corridor, aisle **roku** six **Rōma** Rome **rōma-ji** romanization, Latin letters **ron** argument, discussion; treatise **rōnin** an unemployed samurai; a boy between schools; a man without a job **ronri** logic **Roshia** Russia **rōsoku** candle **rōsuto-biifu** roastbeef **rusu** 1. absent, away from home 2. taking care of the house while one is away **rusu-ban** someone to take care of the house in one's absence **ryakushimas'**, **ryakusu** abbreviates, shortens; omits **ryō** 1. hunting; fishing (as sport) 2. dormitory, boardinghouse 3. mound, mausoleum 4. territory 5. quantity.

ryōgae money exchange **ryōhō** both **ryōji** (-kan) consul(ate) **ryokan** inn **ryoken** passport **ryokō** travel, trip **ryokyaku** traveler, passenger **ryōri** cooking **ryōri-ten**, -ya a restaurant **ryōshin**¹ both parents **ryōshin**² conscience **ryūkō** popularity **Ryūkyū** the Ryukyus (Okinawa, etc.)

S

sā well; come on ... **sa!** EMPHATIC PARTICLE

sabi rust **sabishii** lonely **sābisu** service; free (as part of the service) **saborimas'**, **saboru** cuts class; plays hookey **Sadamarimas'**, **sadamaru** is settled, fixed **sadamemas'**, **sadameru** settles it, fixes it ... **sae** even; only **sagarimas'**, **sagaru** it hangs down; goes down **sagashimas'**, **sagasu** looks for **sagemas'**, **sageru** 1. lets it hang down; lowers 2. carries (hanging) **sagurimas'**, **saguru** gropes **sai**¹

talent, ability **sai**² side-dish **sai**³ time, occasion **sai**⁴ wife **saiban** trial, court decision **saichū** midst **saifu** purse **saigo** last, final **saijō** best, highest **saiku** work(manship), ware **saishin** newest, up-to-date **saisho** the very beginning (first) **saishū** final, the very end (last) **saiwai** good fortune **saji** spoon **saka** hill, slope **sakan** flourishing, prosperous; splendid, vigorous **sakana** 1. fish 2. appetizers with liquor **sakasama** upside down **sākasu** circus **sakazuki** wine cup, saké cup **sake**¹ saké (Japanese rice-wine) **sake**² salmon **sakebimas'**, **sakebu** cries out, shouts **sakemas'**, **sakeru** avoids **saki** 1. front; future; ahead 2. point, tip **saki-hodo** a little while ago **sakimas'**, **saku** blooms, blossoms **sakku** condom **sakura** cherry tree **sakurambo** a cherry **san-** = **san-**

... **sama** =... **san** Mr., Mrs., Miss **samatagemas'**, **samatageru** obstructs, hinders **samayoimas'**, **samayou** wanders about **sama-zama** diverse, all kinds **samemas'**, **sameru**¹ wakes up, comes to one's senses **samemas'**, **sameru**² gets cold, cools off **sampo** a walk **samui** cold, chilly **san** three **-san** 1. Mr., Mrs., Miss 2. mountain **sangyō** industry **sanka** participation **sankaku** triangle **sansei** approval, support **santō** third class **sao** pole, rod **sappari** 1. not at all 2. clean; fresh 3. frank **sara** plate, dish; saucer; ashtray **sarada** salad **saru** monkey **sasemas'**, **saseru** makes (do), lets (do), has (do) **sashi-agemas'**, **-ageru** presents; holds up **sashimas'**, **sasu** 1. points to; holds umbrella 2. stabs, stings **sasoimas'**, **sasou** invites; tempts **satō** sugar **satsu**¹ a volume, a book **satsu**² paper money, a bill **satsujin** murder **sawagimas'**, **sawagu** makes lots of noise, clamors **sawarimas'**, **sawaru** touches **sayonara** goodbye **sebiro** business suit **sei**¹ height, stature **sei**² 1. nature 2. sex **sei**³ cause; due to...

-sei made in...

seibu the west, the western part **seifu** government **seifuku** uniform **seiji** politics **seikatsu** life **seikō** success **seinen** young man, youth **seiryoku** power, energy; influence **seisan** production, manufacture **seiseki** results, marks **seishiki** formal, formality **seishin** soul, mind, spirit **seishitsu** character, disposition **seito** pupil, student **seitō** political party **seiyo** the West, the Occident, Europe and America **seizei** at most, at best **seizō** production, manufacture **seizon** existence **sekai** world **seken** the public, people, the world

seki¹ cough **seki**² seat **Sekijūji** Red Cross **sekinin** responsibility, obligation **sekitan** coal **sekiyu** oil, petroleum **sekkaku** especially; with much trouble **sekken** soap **semai** narrow **sembei** rice-crackers **semete** at least; at most **semmenki** wash basin **semmon** specialty, major (line) **sempō** the other side **sempūki** electric fan **sen**¹ thousand **sen**² line, route **sen**³ plug, cork, stopper **sen**⁴ (-to) cents **senden** propaganda, publicity **sengetsu** last month **sengo** postwar **sen-in** member of the crew; ship's crew **senji** wartime **senkyo** election **senryō** military occupation **sensei** teacher; Dr....

senshu athlete **senshū** last week **sensō** war, battle **sentaku**¹ washing, laundry **sentaku**² selection, choice **senzen** prewar **seppuku** harakiri **seri** auction **serifu** one's lines (in a play), dialogue **sētā** sweater **setomono** pottery, chinaware **Seto-naikai** The Seto Inland Sea **setsubi** equipment, facilities **setsume** explanation **setsuna** moment, instant **sewa** 1. care, trouble, assistance 2. meddling, minding other people's business **sewashii** busy **-sha** company **shaberimas'**, **shaberu** chatters **shabon** soap **shaburimas'**, **shaburu** sucks, chews **shachō** president of a company, boss **shadan** **hōjin** corporation **shadō** road, roadway, driveway **shagamimas'**, **shagamu** squats, crouches on heels **sha-in** employee **shakai** society, social **shakkuri** hiccup **shako** garage, car-barn **shan** pretty, handsome **share** joke, pun **shashin** photo, picture **shashō** conductor **shatsu** undershirt **shawā** shower **shi**¹ death **shi**² = **yon** four **shi**³ city **shi**⁴ poetry ... **shi** Mr....

... **shi**, and **shiagemas'**, **shiageru** finishes up **shiai** match, contest, meet **shiasatte** three days from now **shiawase** happiness; well-being; luck, fortune **shiba** 1. turf, lawn 2. brushwood **shibai** play (drama) **shibaraku** for a while **Shibaraku des' ne**. It's nice to see you again.

shibarimas', **shibaru** ties up **shibashiba** often, repeatedly **shibiremas'**, **shibireru** goes numb. (a leg, etc.) falls asleep **shiborimas'**, **shiboru** wrings out, squeezes **shibui** 1. puckery, astringent 2. wry; glum 3. severely simple, tastefully bare **shichi**¹ seven **shichi**² something pawned **shichi-jū** seventy **shichimen-chō** turkey **shichiya** pawnbroker, pawnshop **shichō** mayor **shichū** stew **shidai** circumstances; as soon as **shidashiya** caterer **shigai** outskirts of city, suburbs **shigaretto** cigarette **shigatsu** April

shigeki stimulation **shigoto** job, work, undertaking **shigure** drizzle
shihai management, control **shiharai** paying out **shihon** capital,
funds **shii-dhii** CD (compact disk) **shiji** support, maintenance
shijin poet **shi-jū** forty **shijū** all the time **shika** 1. deer 2. dental
office ... **shika** except for, only, but **shikaku**, **sh'kaku** 1. square 2.
qualification, competency **shikarimas'**, **shikaru** scolds **shikashi**,
sh'kasi but, however **shikata** (**sh'kata**) **ga arimasen**; **shikata nai**
there's nothing we can do about it **shiken**, **sh'ken** examination, test
shikimono spread; a rug, a cushion **shikkari** firmly, resolutely
shikke dampness **shikko** urinate (child's word) **shikimas'**, **shiku**
spreads; sits on **shima**¹ island **shima**² stripes **shimaimas'**,
shimau puts away, finishes **shimas'**, **suru** does **shimasen** doesn't
shimash'ta did **Shimatta!** Damn!

shimbun newspaper **shimemas'**, **shimeru** closes **shimerimas'**,
shimeru is damp **shimeshimas'**, **shimesu** shows, indicates **shimi**
stain, blot **shimimas'**, **shimiru** penetrates, smarts **shimin** citizen
shimo trost **shimpai** worry, uneasiness **shimpo** progress **shin** 1.
core, pith, heart 2. heart, spirit **shina** articles, goods; quality **shindai**
bed, berth **shingō** signal **shinimas'**, **shinu** dies **shinja** a believer; a
Christian **shinjimas'**, **shinjiru** believes in, trusts **shinju** pearl
shinkei nerve **shinnen** new year **shinobimas'**, **shinobu** bears,
puts up with **shinrai** trust, confidence **shinri** 1. psychology 2. truth
shinrui relative **shinsatsu** medical examination **shinsetsu** kind,
cordial **shinu** (**shinimas'**) dies **shin-yō** trust, confidence; credit
shinzō heart **shio** 1. salt 2. tide **shippai** failure, blunder, defeat
shippo tail **shirabemas'**, **shiraberu** investigates, examines
shirami louse **shirase** report, notice **shireikan** commandant,
headquarters **shiri** buttocks, bottom, seat **shirimas'**, **shiru** knows
shiro (**o-shiro**) castle **shiroi** white **shirōto** amateur **shiru**¹ juice,
gravy; broth, soup **shiru**² (**shirimas'**) knows **shirushi** indication,
sign, symptom; effect **shiryo** consideration, thought(-fulness) **shishi**
lion **shisō** thought, concept **shita**, **sh'ta**¹ bottom, below, under
shita, **sh'ta**² tongue **shita**, **sh'ta**³ did, has done **shitagatte**
according to, in conformity with **shitaku**, **sh'taku** preparation,
arrangement **shitashii** intimate, familiar **shitate-ya** tailor **shite**,
sh'te doing; does and **shiten** branch shop **shitsu** quality, nature
shitsubō disappointment **shitsugyō** unemployment **shitsumon**

question **shitsurei** discourtesy, impoliteness **shitsuren**
disappointment in love **shitte imas'** knows **shiwa** wrinkle, crease,
fold **shiwaza** act, deed **shiyō** 1. use, employment 2. method, means,
way **shiyō-nin** employee **shizen** nature, natural **shizuka** quiet, still
shizumimas', **shizumu** sinks **shō** nature, disposition, quality
shōbai trade, business **shōben** urine, urinate **shōbō** fire-fighting
shōbu match, game, contest **shobun**, **shochi** management,
disposition, dealing with **shōchi** agreement **Shōchi shimash'ta**.
Yes, sir.

shōchō symbol **shōga** ginger **shōgai** impediment, obstacle, hindrance
shōgakkō primary (elementary) school **shōgakusei** primary school
children **shōgi** chess **shōgyō** commerce, trade **shōhi** consumption,
spending **shōhin** goods, merchandise **shoimas'**, **shou** carries on
back, shoulders **shōjiki** honest **shoki** secretary **shōki** sober; in one's
right mind **shōkin** 1. hard cash 2. prize money; reward 3. indemnity,
reparation **shokki** table service (ware) **shokki-dana** pantry, dish-
cupboard **shōko** proof, evidence **shōkō** commissioned officer **shoku**
1. office, occupation 2. food **shokubutsu** (botanical) plant **shokudō**
dining room; restaurant **shokudō-sha** dining car, diner **shokuen**
table salt **shokugyō** occupation, profession **shokuhin** groceries
shokuji meal **shokumotsu** food **shokuryō-hin** groceries
shokuyoku appetite **shomei** signature **shōnen** boy, lad, youngster
shōni infant, child **shōnin** merchant, trader **shōrai** future **shōrei**
encouragement, stimulation, promotion **shori** managing, disposing
of, transacting, dealing with **shōryaku** abbreviation **shosai**
study/library (room) **shoseki** books, publications **shōsetsu** fiction,
novel **shōsha** company; firm **shōshō** = **chotto shōsoku** news,
word from **shotai** housekeeping; a household **shōtai** invitation
shotchū all the time **shoten** bookshop **shōten** 1. store; shop 2.
focus **shotō** islands **shotoku** income, gain **shotoku-zei** income tax
shōtotsu collision **shou** (**shoimas'**) carries on back, shoulders
shōyo bonus, prize, reward **shoyū** possession, one's own **shōyu** soy
sauce **shozai** whereabouts **shū** (-kan) week **shuchō shimas'**, **suru**
asserts, claims, maintains **shudan** ways, means, measures, steps
shūdan group, collective body **shufu** 1. housewife 2. capital city
shugeki attack, charge **shugi** principle, doctrine, -ism **shūi**
circumference; surroundings **shujin** boss, master; husband **shuju** all

kinds of **shujutsu** operation, surgery **shūkan** custom, practice, habit **shukudai** homework **shukuga** congratulation **shū-kuriimu** a cream puff, an éclair **shūmai** small Chinese meat-filled pastries **shūmatsu** weekend **shumi** taste, interest **shunkan** a moment, an instant **shuppan** publishing **shuppatsu** departure **shūri** repair **shurui** kind, sort **shūsen** (-go) (after) the end of the war **shūshin** ethics, morals **shūshoku** getting a job **shusse** making a success out of life **shusseki** attendance, presence **shutchō** a business trip, an official tour **shūten** terminus **shuyō** leading, chief **shūzen** repair **sō**
 1. that's right, yes 2. that way, like that **Sō des' ka.** 1. Oh? How interesting! 2. Is that right?

soba¹ side, near **soba**² (o-soba) buckwheat noodles **sōbetsu** farewell; send-off **soboku** simple, naive, unsophisticated **sōchi** equipment, apparatus **sochira** 1. there, that way 2. that one **sōdan** consultation, conference, advice, talk **sodatemas'**, **sodateru** raises, rears, educates **sodachimas'**, **sodatsu** grows up, is raised (reared) **soemas'**, **soeru** adds, throws in extra, attaches **sofu** grandfather **sofuto** (-kuriimu) "soft ice cream"=frozen custard **sōgo** mutual, reciprocal **soi** discrepancy, difference **soimas'**, **sou** runs along, follows **soitsu** that one **sōji** cleaning, sweeping **soji-fu** cleaning lady (man) **sōji-ki** a sweeper **sōjū shimas'** manipulates, handles, controls, operates **sōkei** the grand total **sokki** shorthand **sokkuri** entirely, completely; just like **soko**¹ there, that place **soko**² bottom **sokudo**, **sokuryoku** speed **sokutatsu** special delivery **somatsu** crude, coarse **somemas'**, **someru** dyes **son** damage, loss, disadvantage **sonaemas'**, **sonaeru** prepares, fixes, installs, furnishes; possesses **songai** damage, harm **sonkei** respect, esteem **sonna** such (a), that kind of **sonnara** then, in that case **sono** that **son-shimas'**, **-suru** 1. incurs loss 2. exists **sonzai** existence **soppa** buckteeth **sora** sky **sora** de by heart, from memory **sorashimas'**, **sorasu** 1. dodges, turns aside 2. warps **sore** that one, it **soremamas'**, **soreru** deviates, strays, digresses **Soren** Soviet Russia **sori** 1. warp, curve, bend 2. sled **sōri-daijin** prime minister, premier **sorimas'**, **soru** 1. shaves 2. bends, warps **sōritsu** establishment **soroban** abacus, counting beads **soroemas'**, **soroeru** puts in order; collects; completes a set **soroi** a set of something **soroimas'**, **sorou** are arranged in order; gather together; make a set **sōron** quarrel, dispute

sorosoro little by little **soru** (**sorimas'**) 1. shaves 2. bends, warps
soshiki system, structure **sōshiki** funeral **soshō** lawsuit **sōshoku**
ornament, decoration **sosogimas'**, **sosogu** pours (into) **sōsu** sauce;
gravy **sotchi** = **sochira soto** outside, outdoors **sōtō** 1. rather, quite,
fairly 2. suitable, proper ... (**ni**) **sotte** along the...

sou (**soimas'**) runs along, follows **sōzō** imagination **su** 1. nest 2. vinegar
sū number; numeral **suashi** barefoot **subarashii** wonderful **sube**
sube slippery, slick, smooth **suberimas'**, **suberu** slides, slips,
skates **subete** all **sue** 1. end, close 2. future **sufu** staple fiber **sūgaku**
mathematics **sugata** form, figure, shape **sugi** cryptomeria, Japanese
cedar ... **-sugi** past (the hour) **sugimas'**, **sugiru** passes; exceeds;
overdoes **sugoi** 1. swell, wonderful, terrific 2. dreadful, ghastly, weird
sugoku terribly **sugu ni** at once, immediately **suguremas'**,
sugureru is excellent; surpasses **suidō** waterworks, water service
suiei swimming **suigara** cigarette (cigar) butt **suihei**¹ navy man,
sailor, seaman **shihei**² horizon; water level **suimas'**, **suu** sips, sucks,
smokes, breathes in **suimin** (-zai) sleep(ing pills) **suiyōbi**
Wednesday **suji** tendon; muscle; fiber; line; plot **Sūji** numeral, figure
sukebe, **s'kebe** over-sexed, wolfish **suki**, **s'ki**¹ is liked **suki**, **s'ki**²(-
ma) crack; opening; opportunity **suki**, **s'ki**³ a plow **sukimas'**, **suku**
1. likes 2. plows 3. combs **sukkari** completely, all **sukoshi**, **s'koshi**
a little, a bit **sukunai** few, meager **sukuimas'**, **sukuu** 1. helps,
rescues, saves 2. scoops, ladles **sumai** residence **sumashimas'**,
sumasu 1. finishes, concludes 2. puts up with (things as they are)
sumi¹ an inside corner **sumi**² 1. charcoal 2. India ink **sumō** Sumo,
Japanese wrestling **sumimas'**, **sumu** 1. comes to an end 2. lives
Sumimasen. 1. Excuse me. 2. Thank you.

sumpō measurements **sun** sand **sunawachi** namely, to wit; that is to
say; in other words **sune** shin, leg **supōtsu**, **s'pōts'** sports, athletics
suppai sour **suremas'**, **sureru** it rubs, grazes **suri** pickpocket
surimas', **suru** 1. rubs; files; grinds 2. prints 3. picks one's pockets
surippa slippers **suru** (**shimas'**) does **sushi** (o-sushi) pickled-rice
tidb **suso** skirt (of mountain); hem **susu** soot **susumemas'**,
susumeru encourages, recommends, advises, persuades, urges
susumimas', **susumu** goes forward, progresses; goes too fast, gets
ahead **sutando**, **s'tando** a stand; gas station; desk lamp, floor lamp
suteki, **s'teki** fine, splendid, swell **sutekki**, **s'tekki** walking stick,

cane **sutemas'**, **suteru** throws away, abandons **sutēshon**, **s'tēshon** railroad station **suto**, **s'to** (**sutoraiki**) strike **sutōbu**, **s'tōbu** stove, heater **suu** (**suimas'**) sips, sucks, smokes, breathes in **suwarimas'**, **suwaru** sits **suzu** 1. tin 2. little bells **suzume** sparrow **suzushii** cool

T

ta rice-field **taba** bundle, bunch **tabako** cigarettes; tobacco **tabemas'**, **taberu** eats **tabemono** food **tabi**¹ Japanese split-toe socks **tabi**² journey, trip ... **tabi ni** every time...

tabi-tabi often **tabun** 1. probably, likely; perhaps 2. a lot **tachi** nature, disposition **tachiba** viewpoint, standpoint, situation **tachi-domarimas'**, **-domaru** stops, stands still **Tachiiri Kinshi** No Trespassing **tachimas'**, **tatsu** 1 stands up; leaves 2. elapses 3. cuts off **tada** 1. only, just 2. (for) free 3. ordinary **tadaima** just now; in a minute **Tadaima!** I'm back! (said on returning to one's residence) **tadashii** proper, correct, honest **taema-naku**, **taezu** continuously, without interruption **taemas'**, **taeru** 1. bears, puts up with; 2. ceases **taga** a barrel hoop **tagai (ni)** mutual(ly) **tagurimas'**, **tarugu** pull, draw in; retrace **tai**— 1. versus, towards, against 2. big, great **tai**¹ sea bream, red snapper **tai**² form, style; body **tai**³ belt; zone **-tai** wants to, is eager to **taifū** typhoon **taigai** 1. in general; for the most part; practically 2. probably, like, like as not **Taiheiyō** Pacific Ocean **taihen** 1. very, exceedingly, terribly 2. serious; disastrous; enormous **taiiku** physical education, athletics **taikai** 1. ocean, high sea 2. mass meeting; convention **taikaku** body build, physique **taikei** a system **taiken** personal experience **taiko** drum **taikutsu** boring, dull **taiman** negligent, careless, neglectful **taimen** 1. sense of honor, "face" 2. interview **taira** even, smooth, flat **tairiku** continent **taisa** a great difference **Taiseiyō** Atlantic Ocean **taisen** a great war, a world war **taisetsu** important; precious **taishi** ambassador **taishi-kan** embassy **tai-shita (-sh'ta)** important; serious; immense ... **ni tai-sh'te** against; toward **taishō** 1. general; admiral 2. contrast **taishū** the general public, the masses; popular **taisō** calisthenics, physical exercises **Taiwan** Taiwan **taiya** a tire **taiyō** 1. ocean 2. sun 3. summary **taka** 1. hawk 2. quantity **takai** high; loud **takara** a treasure

take bamboo **take-no-ko** bamboo shoot **taki** waterfall **taki-bi** bonfire **taki-gi** firewood, fuel **taki-tsuke** kindling **takimas'**, **taku** makes a fire; cooks; burns **tako** 1. octopus 2. kite 3. callus, corn **taku** (**takimas'**) makes a fire; cooks; burns **taku** 1. house; husband 2. table, desk **takumi** skill **tak'san**, **takusan** lots **takuwaemas'**, **takuwaeru** saves up, hoards **tama** 1. ball; globe; bulb; bullet 2. jewel; bead; drop 3. round thing; coin; slug **tama ni** rarely, occasionally, seldom **tamago** egg **tamarimas'**, **tamaru** it accumulates **tamarimasen**, **tamaranai** can't stand it; is intolerable **tamashii** soul, spirit **tamatama** occasionally **tamatsuki** billiards **tambo** rice-field **tame** 1. for the sake (good, benefit) of 2. for the purpose of 3. because (of) **tamemas'**, **tameru** accumulates it **tameshimas'**, **tamesu** tries, attempts, experiments with **tammono** draperies, dry goods **tamoto** sleeve; edge, end **tamochimas'**, **tamotsu** keeps, preserves **tampopo** dandelion **tamushi** ringworm; athlete's foot **tana** shelf, rack **tane** 1. seed 2. source, cause 3. material 4. secret, trick to it 5. subject, topic **tango** words, vocabulary **tan-i** unit **tani** (-ma) valley **tanjōbi** birthday **tanomimas'**, **tanomu** 1. begs, requests 2. relies upon; entrusts with 3. hires, engages (a professional man) **tanoshii** pleasant, enjoyable **tanoshimimas'**, **tanoshimu** enjoys **tansan** (-sui) soda water **tansu** chest of drawers **tantei** detective **tanuki** 1. badger 2. sly person **tanzen** = **dotera** padded bathrobe **taoremas'**, **taoreru** falls down tumbles, collapses **taoru** towel **taoshimas'**, **taosu** knocks down, overthrows **tappuri** fully, more than enough **tara** cod (fish) ...-**tara** if **tarai** tub, basin **tarappu** gangway **tarashimas'**, **tarasu** 1. seduces; wheedles 2. hangs, dangles; drops, spills **taremas'**, **tareru** hangs down, dangles; drips **tarimas**, **tariru** is enough, suffices **taru** barrel, keg **tarumimas'**, **tarumu** gets slack (loose), relaxed **taryō** large quantity **tashika**, **tash'ka** for sure; safe **tashikamemas'**, **tashikameru** makes sure, ascertains **tassha** healthy; skillful, good at **tasshimas'**, **tassuru** accomplishes; reaches; **tasū** large number; majority **tasukarimas'**, **tasukaru** is saved; is relieved **tasukemas'**, **tasukeru** 1. helps 2. saves **tasuki** a sleeve cord **tatakaimas'**, **tatakau** fights **tatakimas'**, **tataku** strikes, hits **tatami** floor-matting **tatamimas'**, **tatamu** folds up **tate ni** lengthwise, vertically **-tate** (no) fresh from...

tate-fuda signboard **tate-mashi** house extension, annex **tatemas'**, **tateru** erects, builds; sets up, establishes **tatemono** building **tatoeba** for example, for instance **tatsu** 1. stands up; leaves 2. elapses 3. cuts off **taue** rice-planting **tawara** straw bag; bale **tawashi** scrubbing-brush; swab **tayori** communication, correspondence, a letter, word from **tayorimas'**, **tayoru** relies on, depends on **tazunemas'**, **tazuneru** 1. asks (a question) 2. visits 3. looks for **te** hand, arm; trick, move; kind **...-te** GERUND: does and, is and; doing, being **teate** treatment; reparation, provision; allowance **tebukuro** gloves **tēburu** table; **-kake** table-cloth **tegakari** a hold, a place to hold on; a clue, the track of **tegami** letter **tegata** a note, a bill **te-gatai** safe; reliable; steady **tegokoro** discretion **teguchi** way (of doing things), trick **tehazu** arrangements **tehon** model, pattern **tei**—fixed, appointed **teian** proposal, suggestion **teibō** dike, embankment **teiden** failure (stoppage) of electricity **teido** degree, extent **teika** the set price **teiki** (no) fixed, regular, periodical **teikoku** empire, imperial **teinei** polite; careful **te-ire** repair; upkeep **teisai** appearance, get-up, form **teisha** stopping (of a vehicle) **teishi** suspension, interruption **teishoku** the regular meal; table d'hôte **teishu** host; landlord; husband **tejun** order, procedure, program **tekazu** trouble **teki** enemy, opponent, rival **-teki** a drop **tekido** moderation **tekigi** suitable, fit **tekisetsu** appropriate, to the point **tekishimas'**, **tekisuru** is suitable, qualified **tekis'to**, **tekisuto** text (book) **tekitō** suitable **tekkyō** iron bridge **teko** lever **te-kubi** wrist **tema** time; trouble **temae** this side; me, I **temane** gesture **temaneki** beckoning **temawari** personal effects; luggage **...-te mo** even if...

tempi oven **tempura** anything fried in batter, especially prawn **ten** 1. point, dot 2. sky, heaven **-ten** shop **tengu** 1. a long-nosed goblin 2. conceited person **te-nimotsu** hand luggage **ten-in** shop clerk **tenjō** ceiling **tenki** 1. weather 2. nice weather **tennen** natural **Tennō** (Heika) the Emperor **tensai** genius **tensei** disposition, temperament **tenshi** angel **te-nugui** hand towel **te-ono** hatchet **teppen** top **teppō** rifle **tēpu** tape **tera** Buddhist temple **terebi** television **teremas'**, **tereru** feels embarrassed, awkward, flustered **terimas'**, **teru** it shines **tesage** handbag **tesū** trouble **tetsu** iron, steel **tetsudaimas'**, **tetsudau** helps **tetsudō** railroad **tetsugaku**

philosophy **tetsuzuki** formalities, procedure **tettei-teki** thorough **to** door **tō** 1. ten 2. rattan, cane 3. tower, pagoda **tō-** 1. the current, the appropriate 2. east **Tō-a** East Asia **tobashimas'**, **tobasu** lets fly; skips, omits; hurries **tobimas'**, **bobu** jumps; flies **tobira** a door of a gate **toboshii** scarce, meager, scanty **tobu** (**tobimas'**) jumps; flies **tōbun** for the time being **tōchaku** arrival **tochi** ground; a piece of land **tochū** on the way **tōdai** 1. lighthouse 2. (**Tōdai**) Tokyo University **toden** Tokyo streetcar service **todokemas'**, **todokeru** 1. delivers 2. notifies, reports **todokimas'**, **todoku** reaches; arrives **todomarimas'**, **todomaru** it stops; it remains **todomemas'**, **todomeru** stops it **todorokimas'**, **todoroku** roars, rumbles **toei** metropolitan (run by the metropolis of Tokyo) **tōfu** tofu, bean curd **togamemas'**, **togameru** blames, reproves, finds fault with **togarashimas'**, **togarasu** sharpens, points **togarimas'**, **togaru** gets sharp (pointed) **toge** thorn **tōge** mountain pass **togemas'**, **togeru** achieves, accomplishes **togimas'**, **togu** grinds, sharpens, polishes **tōhyō** ballot, vote **tōi** far-off, distant **toimas'**, **tou** inquires **tōire** toilet **tōka** 10 days; 10th day **tokai** city, town **tokashimas'**, **tokasu** melts (dissolves) it **tokei** clock; watch **tōkei** statistics **tokemas'**, **tokeru** it melts (dissolves); comes undone, gets solved **toki** time **tōki** 1. pottery, ceramics 2. registration **tokimas'**, **toku** 1. undoes, unties; solves 2. explains, persuades, preaches 3. combs **tokkuri** saké bottle **tokkyū** special express (train) **toko** bed **tokonoma** alcove in Japanese room **tokoro** 1. place 2. address 3. circumstance, time **toku**¹ 1. virtue 2. profit, advantage, gain **toku**² (**tokimas'**) 1. undoes, unties; solves 2. explains, persuades, preaches 3. combs **toku**³ special **tokubetsu** special, particular, extra **tokui** 1. pride 2. specialty 3. customer **tokushoku** special feature, characteristic **tokushu** (**tokuyū**) special, particular **tōkyoku** the authorities **tomarimas'**, **tomaru** 1. it stops 2. stays overnight **tombo** dragonfly **tomemas'**, **tomeru** 1. stops it 2. puts a person up overnight **tomimas'**, **tomu** is rich in **tomma** idiot, fool **tomo** together; company; friend ... **to me!** Of course...

tomonaimas', **tomonau** accompanies **tōmorokoshi** corn **tomoshimas'**, **tomosu** burns (a light) **tomu** (**tomimas'**) is rich in **tonaemas'**, **tonaeru** advocates; shouts; recites; calls; claims **tōnan** southeast **tonari** next-door, neighbor(ing) **tonde-mo-nai**, (**tonda**)

outrageous, terrible, shocking **ton-katsu** breaded pork cutlet **to-ni-kaku** nevertheless **toppatsu** outbreak **tora** tiger **toraemas'**, **toraeru** catches, seizes **torakku** 1. truck 2. track **torampu** playing cards **tori** 1. chicken 2. bird **tori**— VERB PREFIX: takes and...

... **tōri** just as...

tōri avenue; passage; way (of doing something) **tori-atsukaimas'**, -**atsukau** handles, deals with **tori-awase** assortment **tori-hiki** transaction, deal, business **torii** gate to a Shinto shrine **torikeshimas'**, -**kesu** cancels, revokes **torimas'**, **toru** takes; takes away **tōrimas'**, **tōru** passes by, passes through; penetrates **toritsugi** 1. answering the door 2. an usher 3. agency 4. transmit **tōrō** a stone lantern **tōroku** registration **tōron** debate, discussion **toru** (**torimas'**) takes; takes sway **tōru** (**tōrimas'**) passes by, passes through; penetrates **Toruko** Turkey **toshi**¹ 1. age 2. year **toshi**² city **tōshimas'**, **tōsu** lets through (in), admits; shows in; pierces, penetrates **toshi-shita** younger ... **to sh'te** (**shite**) as, by way of **toshi-ue** older **toshiyori** an old person **tosho-kan** library (building) **tosho-shitsu** library (room) **toso** spiced saké drunk at New Year's (mulled wine) **tōsu** (**tōshimas'**) lets through (in), admits; shows in; pierces, penetrates **tōsuto** toast **to** (**t**) **temo** terribly, extremely, completely **totonomas'**, **totonoueru** regulates, adjusts; prepares **totonomas'**, **totonou** is in order; is ready **totsuzen** suddenly **totte** handle ... **ni totte** for, to **totte kimas'**, **kuru** brings **totte ikimas'**, **iku** takes **tou** (**toimas'**) inquires **tōwaku** embarrassment, dilemma **Tōyō** the East, the Orient **to yū** (**iu**) which says; which is (called), called **tozan** mountain climbing **tōzen** naturally; proper, deserved **tsū** authority, expert **tsuba** spit, saliva **tsubaki** camellia **tsubame** swallow (bird) **tsubasa** wing **tsubo** 1. jar 2. 6 sq. ft.

tsubomarimas', **tsubomaru** is puckered up; is shut **tsubomemas'**, **tsubomeru** puckers it up; shuts **tsubomi** flower bud **tsubu** grain; drop **tsuburemas'**, **tsubureru** it collapses (smashes) **tsubushimas'**, **tsubusu** smashes (crushes) it **tsuchi** 1. earth, ground 2. hammer **tsūchi** report, notice **tsue** cane, walking stick **tsuge** boxwood **tsugemas'**, **tsugeru** tells, informs **tsugi** 1. next; following 2. patch **tsugimas'**, **tsugu** 1. pours 2. patches 3. inherits, succeeds to 4. joins, grafts, glues **tsugi-me** joint, seam **tsugi-tsugi**

one after another **tsugō** circumstances, convenience, opportunity
tsui¹ 1. just now 2. unintentionally **tesui**² a pair **tsuide** 1.
opportunity, convenience 2. order **tsuihō** purge **tsui-ni** at last; after
all ... **ni tsuite** about, concerning **tsūji** 1. bowel activity 2. effect
tsūjimas', **tsūjiru** gets through; communicates; transmits;
connects, runs; is understood; is well versed in ... **o tsūjite** through
the good offices of...

tsūjō usual, ordinary **tsuka** 1. mound 2. hilt **tsukaemas'**,¹ **tsukaeru**
serves; is useful **tsukaemas'**,² **tsukaeru** is obstructed, clogged up,
busy **tsukai**, **ts'kai** 1. message, errand 2. messenger, errand boy
tsukaimas', **tsukau** uses; spends; employs, handles **tsukamimas'**
tsukamu seizes, grasps **tsukaremas'**, **tsukareru** gets tired
tsukemono pickles **tsukemas'**, **tsukeru** 1. attaches, sticks on, add;
turns on (lights); puts on, wears; applies 2. pickles; soaks **tsuki**, **ts'ki**
moon **tsukiai** association, social company, friendship **tsuki-aimas'**,
-au associates with, enjoys the company of **tsuki-atarimas'**, **-ataru**
runs into; comes to the end of **tsuki-dashimas'**, **-dasu** makes
protrude, sticks it out **tsuki-demas'**, **-deru** protrudes, sticks out
tsukimas',¹ **tsukiru** comes to an end, runs out **tsukimas'**,² **tsuku**
comes in contact; sticks to; joins; follows; touches; arrives; burns, is
on **tsukimas'**,³ **tsuku** stabs, thrusts, pushes **tsukurimas'**,
tsukuru makes; builds; writes **tsukuroimas'**, **tsukurou** repairs,
mends **tsukushimas'**, **tsukusu** exhausts, runs out of; exerts oneself,
strives **tsuma** wife **tsumamimas'**, **tsumamu** pinches, picks;
summarizes **tsumami** (= **o-tsumami**) things to nibble on (with
one's fingers) while drinking **tsumaranai** worthless, no good
tsumari after all; in short **tsumarimas'**, **tsumaru** is clogged up,
choked; is stuck; is shortened; is cramped **tsumbo** deaf **tsume** claw,
nail, hoof **tsumemas'**, **tsumeru** stuffs, crams; cans **tsumetai** cold
(to the touch) **tsumi** crime, sin, guilt, fault **tsumimas'**, **tsumu** 1.
piles it up, accumulates it; deposits; loads 2. gathers, plucks, clips
tsumori expectation, intention **tsuna** rope, cord, cable
tsunagimas', **tsunagu** connects, links, ties **tsune** usual, ordinary
tsuno horn (of an animal) **tsura** face **tsurai** painful, cruel **tsure**
company, companion **tsuremas'**, **tsureru** brings along, is
accompanied by **tsuri** 1. (small) change 2. fishing **tsuriai** balance,
equilibrium, symmetry **tsurigane** temple bell **tsurimas'**, **tsuru** 1.

hangs 2. fishes **tsūro** passage, thoroughfare **tsuru** 1. vine 2. earpieces of glasses frame 3. string (of bow or violin) 4. handle **tsūshin** correspondence; news **tsutaemas'**, **tsutaeru** passes it on to someone else; reports, communicates; transmits; hands down **tsutawarimas'**, **tsutawaru** is passed on (reported, communicated, transmitted, handed down) **tsutomemas'**, **tsutomeru** 1. is employed, works 2. exerts oneself, strives **tsutsu** cylinder, pipe; gun **tsutsumi** 1. package, bundle 2. dike, embankment **tsutsumimas'**, **tsutsumu** wraps it up **tsutsushimi** prudence, discretion **tsuttsukimas'**, **tsuttsuku** pecks at **tsuya** gloss, shine **tsūyaku** interpreter; interpreting **tsuyoi** strong; brave **tsuyu** 1. dew 2. rainy season 3. light soup **tsuzukemas'**, **tsuzukeru** continues it **tsuzukimas'**, **tsuzuku** it continues **tsuzumemas'**, **tsuzumeru** reduces, cuts down, summarizes **tsuzurimas'**, **tsuzuru** 1. spells 2. composes, writes 3. patches; binds; sews (together)

U

u cormorant (fishing bird) **ubaimas'**, **ubau** seizes, robs, plunders **uchi** 1. house, home; family 2. inside; among **uchi**— VERB PREFIX: hits and, takes and **uchiki** shy, timid **uchimas'**, **utsu** strikes, hits; sends a telegram; fires, shoots **uchiwa** a flat fan **ude** arm **ude-kubi** = **te-kubi** **ube-wa** bracelet **udon** Japanese noodles **ue** above, upper; on, on top of **ueki-ya** gardener **uemas'**, **ueru** 1. plants, grows 2. starves **ugokashimas'**, **ugokasu** moves it **ugokimas'**, **ugoku** it moves **uguisu** nightingale **uji** family, clan; family name **ukabimas'**, **ukabu** floats **ukagaimas'**, **ukagau** 1. visits 2. asks a question 3. hears 4. looks for **ukai** 1. cormorant fishing 2. detour **ukemas'**, **ukeru** receives; accepts; takes; gets; suffers **uke-tori** receipt **uke-tsuke** information desk; receptionist **ukimas'**, **uku** floats **ukkari** absentmindedly **uma** horse **umai** 1. tasty, delicious 2. skillful, good 3. successful; profitable **umaremas'**, **umareru** is born **ume** plum tree **ume-boshi** pickled plum **umemas'**, **umeru** buries; fills up; plugs **umi** 1. sea 2. pus **umimas'**, **umu** 1. gives birth to 2. festers **ummei** destiny **umpan** transportation **un** fate, luck **unagashimas'**, **unagasu** stimulates, urges (on) **unagi** eel **unazukimas'**, **unazuku** nods **undō** 1. movement 2. exercise;

sports; athletics **undō-jō** gymnasium; athletic field **unga** canal **unsō** transportation **unten** operation, running, working, driving **unten-shu** driver, operator **uo** fish **ura**¹ back (side); lining; what's behind it; the alley **ura**² bay **ura-girimas'**, **-giru** betrays **ura-guchi** back door **urami** grudge, resentment, ill will **uranai** fortunetelling; fortuneteller **uremas'**, **ureru** it sells, is in demand; thrives; is popular **ureshii** delightful, pleasant, wonderful **uri** melon **uri-dashi** (special) sale **uri-kake** credit sales **uriko** shopgirl; salesman; peddler; newsboy **urimas'**, **uru** sells **urimono** something for sale **ūru** wool **urusai** annoying **urushi** lacquer **usagi** rabbit **ushi** cow, cattle **ushiro** behind; (in) back **uso** lie, fib **usu** mortar **usui** thin, pale, weak **uta** song; poem **utagaimas'**, **utagau** doubts **utaimas'**, **utau** sings; recites **utsu** (**uchimas'**) strikes, hits; sends a telegram; fires, shoots **utsukushii** beautiful **utsurimas'**, **utsuru** 1. it moves, shifts, changes 2. is reflected, can be seen (through); is becoming **utsushimas'**, **utsusu** 1. moves (transfers) it; infects, gives another person a disease 2. copies; takes a picture of; projects a picture **utsuwa** 1. receptacle 2. tool 3. ability **uttaemas'**, **uttaeru** accuses, sues **uttōshii** gloomy, dismal **uwabe** surface; outer appearances **uwa-gaki** address **uwagi** coat, jacket **uwagoto** raving, delirium **uwaki** fickle **uwasa** rumor, gossip **uyamaimas'**, **uyamau** reveres, respects

W

wa circle; wheel; link; ring; loop ... **wa** as for (DE - EMPHASIZES PRECEDING WORD) **wa**— Japanese **wabi** (**o-wabi**) apology **wabishii** miserable; lonely **wadai** topic of conversation **wa-fuku**, **wa-f'ku** Japanese clothes **waga-mama** selfish **wairo** bribery; graft **waisetsu** obscenity **waishatsu** shirt **wain** wine **wakai** young **wakaremas'**, **wakareru** they part, separate; it branches off, splits **wakarimas'**, **wakaru** it is clear (understood); understands; has good sense **wakashimas'**, **wakasu** boils it **wake** 1. reason 2. meaning 3. case, circumstance **wakemas'**, **wakeru** divides (splits, distributes) it; separates them **waki** side (of the chest) **wakimas'**, **waku**¹ 1. it boils 2. it gushes, springs forth **waku**² 1. frame; crate 2. reel **wakuchin**

vaccine **wampaku** naughty **wan** 1. bowl 2. bay **wana** trap, lasso
wani crocodile, alligator **wanisu** varnish **wan-wan** bow-wow!

wappu allotment, instalment **wara** rice straw **waraimas'**, **warau**
laughs **ware** oneself; me **waremas'**, **wareru** it cracks, it splits
ware-ware we; us **wariai** rate, percentage; comparatively, relatively
waribiki discount **wari-kan** going Dutch; splitting the bill **wari-
mae** share, portion **warimas'**, **waru** divides it, breaks it, dilutes it
warui 1. bad 2. at fault **waru-kuchi** (-guchi) abuse, scolding,
slander **wasabi** horseradish

washi 1. eagle 2. Japanese paper **wa-shoku** Japanese food
wasuremono 1. leaving something behind 2. a thing left behind
wasuremas', **wasureru** forgets **wata** 1. cotton 2. (= **harawata**)
guts, intestines **wata-ire** cotton-padded (garment) **watak'shi**,
watashi I, me **watarimas'**, **wataru** crosses over **watashi-bune**
ferryboat **watashimas'**, **watasu** hands over, ferries **watashi-tachi**
we, us

Y

ya arrow ... **ya** and; or **yā** hi!, hello!

yabai dangerous (will get you into trouble) **yaban** barbarian **yabo**
stupid; rustic **yabu** bush, thicket **yaburemas'**, **yabureru** it tears,
bursts; is frustrated **yaburimas'**, **yaburu** tears (bursts) it;
frustrates; violates; defeats **yachin** house rent **yado** (-ya) inn **yaei**
camp, bivouac **yagai** out in the country, out doors, in the field **yagate**
before long; in time **yagi** goat **yagu** bedclothes; over-quilt **yahari**
also; either; all the same **yaiba** blade; sword **yaji** heckling
yakamashii noisy; annoying; over-strict **yakan** teakettle **yake**
desperation **yakedo** burn, scald (on the skin) **yakemas'**, **yakeru** it
burns; it is baked **yaki**— roast **yakimas'**, **yaku** burns it; bakes
(roasts, toasts) it; is jealous **yaki-mochi** 1. jealousy 2. toasted rice-
cake **yakimono** pottery **yakkai** trouble, bother **yakkyoku**
pharmacy **yaku**¹ (**yakimas'**) burns it; bakes (roasts, toasts) it; is
jealous **yaku**² approximately, about **yaku**³ 1. office, post, duty 2. part,
role 3. use service **yakuhin** drugs; chemicals **yakume** duty, function
yakunin government official **yakusho** government office **yakuza**

no-good, worthless; gangster **yakuzai** pharmaceuticals, medicines **yakyū** baseball **yama** 1. mountain 2. heap, pile 3. climax 4. speculation, venture **yamashii** ashamed or guilty-feeling **yama-te**, **yamano-te** uptown: the bluff area **yamemas'**, **yameru** stops it; abolishes; abstains from, gives up; resigns, quits **yami** 1. darkness 2. disorder 3. black-marketing 4. anything illicit **yamimas'**, **yamu** it stops **yamome** widow **yamu-o-enai** unavoidable **yanagi** willow **yane** roof **yaoya** greengrocer, vegetable market **yappari**, **yappshi** also; either; all the same ...**yara**... or something; what with...

yari spear **yarimas'**, **yaru** 1. gives 2. sends 3. does **yarō** scoundrel, so-and-so!

yasai vegetables **yasashii** gentle; easy **yasemas'**, **yaseru** gets thin **yashi** coconut **yashin** ambition; treachery **yashinaimas'**, **yashinau** brings up, rears; nourishes **yasui** 1. cheap 2. easy 3. likely to, apt to **yasumi** rest, break; vacation; holiday **yasumimas'**, **yasumu** rests, takes time off; stays away (from school); goes to bed, sleeps **yatoimas'**, **yatou** employs, hires **yatsu** guy, fellow, wretch; thing **yatto** at last; barely, with difficulty **yattsu** eight **yawarakai** soft, mild **yaya** a little; a little while **yayakoshii** complicated; puzzling; tangled **yo** 1. the world at large, the public 2. the age, the times; one's lifetime 3. night **yo**— four **yō**¹ manner, way; kind, sort ... **no yō** like, as if; seems like **yō**² (**go-yō**) 1. business 2. use, service 3. going to bathroom **yō**³ gist **yō** - Western; American **yobi** reserve **yobimas'**, **yobu**¹. 1. calls, names; summons 2. invites **yobō** precaution, prevention **yochi** room, space, margin, leeway **yōdo** iodine **yōfuku**, **yōf'ku** (Western-style) clothes; a suit; a dress **yōfuku-ya** tailor; clothing shop **yogoremas'**, **yogoreru** gets soiled (dirty) **yogoshimas'**, **yogosu** soils, dirties, stains **yōgu** tools, implements **yōhin** imported goods **yohō** forecast, prediction **yohodo** considerably, a good deal **yoi**¹ evening **yoi**² = **ii** good **yōi** preparation; caution **yoimas'**, **you** gets drunk; gets seasick **yōji** 1. business, errand 2. toothpick 3. infant **yōjin** precaution, caution, care **yōka** 8 days; 8th day **yoke** protection, shelter, screen **yokei** superfluous, unnecessary, uncalled for **yokemas'**, **yokeru** avoids, keeps away from **yōki** cheerful, bright, lively **yokin** deposit (of money), bank account **yokka** 4 days; 4th day **yoko** width; sidewise **yokochō** sidestreet, alley **yoko-girimas'**, **-giru** crosses, cuts across,

intersects **yoku**¹ greed **yoku**² 1. well 2. lots, much 3. lots, often **yoku** — the next (day, etc.) **yokubarimas'**, **yokubaru** is greedy **yōkyū** demand, claim, request **yo-mawari** night watchman **yome** bride **yomimas'**, **yomu** reads **yōmō** wool **yon** four **yondokoro-nai** inevitable **yo-nin** 4 people **yopparaimas'**, **yopparau** gets drunk **yoppodo** considerably, a good deal ... **yorī** that; from; since **yorimas'**, **yoru** 1. drops in 2. comes near 3. meet **yorokobimas'**, **yorokobu** is happy, delighted **yoron** public opinion **Yōroppa** Europe **yoroshii** very well; excellent **yoroshiku**, **yorosh'ku** one's regards, one's best wish **Dōzo yoroshiku**. How do you do.

yoru¹ night **yoru**² (**yorimas'**) 1. drops in 2. comes near 3. meet **yosan** budget, estimate **yōsan** raising silkworms, silk farming **yosemas'**, **yoseru** 1. lets approach, brings near 2. collects, gathers 3. adds 4. sends 5. makes (a crease) **yoshi** reason; meaning; circumstance; means **yōshi** forms, blanks, papers **yōshoku** foreign (Western, American) cooking **yoshu** foreign liquor **yoso** somewhere else; alien, strange **yosō** expectation, presumption **yoshimas'**, **yosu** stops it **yōsu** circumstances; aspect; appearance, look **yō-tashi** business, errand **yotei** expectation, plan **yōten** gist, point ... **ni yotte** according to; because of **yottsu** four **you** (**yoimas'**) gets drunk; gets seasick **yowai** weak; frail; easily intoxicated **yoyaku** reservation, subscription, booking **yōyaku** gradually; at last; barely **yoyū** room, leeway, margin, excess, surplus **yu** (**o-yu**) hot water, bath; hot tea **yū** (**iimas'**) says; see also **to yū**

yūbe last night **yubi** finger; toe **yūbi** elegant, graceful **yūbin** mail **yūbin-kyoku** post office **yubinuki** thimble **yubiwa** ring **yubi-zan** finger counting **yubune** bathtub **yūdachi** a sudden shower **yudan** negligence, carelessness, remissness **yudanemas'**, **yudaneru** entrusts, commits **Yudaya-jin** Jew **Yudaya-kyō** Judaism **yue** reason, grounds **yūkan** evening paper **yuki** snow ...-**yuki** bound for **yukkuri** slowly; at ease **yūkō** effective, valid **yuku** = **iku** goes **yume** dream **yūmei** famous **yumi** bow (for archery) **yumi-gata** curve, arch, bow **yūmoa** humor, wit **yunyū** import(ing) **yūran** excursion **yūrei** ghost **yuremas'**, **yureru** it shakes, sways, rocks, rolls **yūretsu** 1. quality 2. boldness **yuri** lily **yūri** profitable, advantageous **yurimas'**, **yuru** shakes it **yurui** loose, slack; lax, lenient **yurushimas'**, **yurusu** allows, permits, lets; pardons, forgives

yūryoku strong, powerful, influential **yūshō** victory, championship
yūshoku supper **yūshū** melancholy **yushutsu** export(ing) **yusō**
transport(ation) **yusuri** blackmail, extortion **yutaka** abundant,
plentiful; wealthy **yutte** saying; says and **yūutsu** melancholy, gloom
yuwakashi teakettle **yūwaku** temptation; seduction **yuzu** orange
yuzurimas', **yuzuru** gives up; gives in; cedes; is inferior

Z

za 1. theater 2. seat **zabuton** cushion to sit on **zadan** chat **zai** 1. lumber
2. material 3. talent 4. wealth **zai-** (resident) in **zaibatsu** the big
financial groups **zaidan** a foundation (philanthropical, etc.) **zaikai**
financial circles **zaimoku** lumber, wood **zairu** a mountain-climbing
rope **zairyō** raw material **zaisan** property **zaisei** finance **zakka**
miscellaneous goods, sundries **zange** confession (of sins) **zankoku**
cruel, brutal **zannen** regret, disappointed; too bad **zara-ni** found
everywhere, very common **zara-zara** rough **zaseki** seat **zashiki**
room, living room **zasshi** magazine, periodical **zassō** weeds **zatsu**—
miscellaneous; rough; coarse **zatto** roughly; briefly **zehi** 1. without
fail, for sure 2. right or wrong **zei** tax, customs **zeikan** customs,
custom house **zeikin** tax **zeitaku** luxury, extravagance **zembu** all
zemmai 1. spring, hairspring 2. fern **zemmen** 1. the entire surface 2.
the front side **zemmetsu** annihilation **zempō** the front **zen**— all,
total, complete, the whole **zentai** the whole body, the entirety **zento**
the future, prospects **zen-ya** the night before **zenzen** completely,
utterly, entirely, altogether **zeppeki** precipice **zerii** jelly **zetsubō**
despair **zettai** absolute(ly) **zō**¹ statue, image, portrait **zō**² elephant
zōdai enlargement, increase **zōgan** inlaid work; damascene **zōge**
ivory **zōho** supplement **zōka** increase, growth **zoku**¹ common,
vulgar; popular **zoku**² rebel; thief **zokugo** slang **zoku-shimas'**, -
suru belongs **zokuzoku** one right after another, in rapid succession
zombun as much as one likes **zongai** beyond expectations **zōni**
rice-cakes boiled with vegetables (eaten at New Year's) **zonjimas'**,
zonjiru thinks, feels; knows **zonzai** slovenly, rough, careless, sloppy
zōri straw sandals **zorozoro** in a queue, all lined up **zōsen** ship
building **zōshin** promotion betterment, increase **zōsho** book
collection, library **zotto** with a shiver (of horror) **zu** picture, drawing,

map, diagram **zuan** sketch, design **zubon** trousers, pants **zubon-shita** underpants, shorts **zubyō** chart, diagram **zuibun** 1. fairly, rather 2. quite, extremely **zuihitsu** essays **zuii** voluntary, optional **zukai** illustration, diagram **-zuki** a lover of..., a great ... fan **zukku** canvas; duck **zukku-gutsu** tennis shoes **zunō** brains, head **zuremas'**, **zureru** slips out of place, gets loose **zuru** cheating' **zurui** sly, cunning, tricky ... **zutsu** each, apiece **zutsū** headache **zutto** 1. directly 2. by far, much (more) 3. all through, all the time **zusan** sloppy, slipshod, careless **zūzūshii** brazen, shameless, pushy

PART 5

Writing Charts

The following charts show the essentials of **kana** spelling. The squarish letters on the left are **katakana**, which is used to write foreign words and odd-sounding native words. The roundish letters on the right are the ones used for other words. In addition, modern Japanese use about 2000 characters of Chinese origin, called **kanji**. The first two charts show the simple syllables; the third shows those with the -y- element inserted. After these are notes on special combinations, such as long vowels and consonants. The Romanization in heavy black type is that used in this book. For some of the syllables, there are other ways of Romanizing them, and these are also shown, but in regular typeface.

	A	I	U	E	O
Vowels	a あ ア	i い イ	u う ウ	e え エ	o お オ
K	ka か カ	ki き キ	ku く ク	ke け ケ	ko こ コ
S	sa さ サ	shi(sh') し シ	su (s') す ス	se せ セ	so そ ソ
T	ta た タ	chi(ch') ち チ	tsu(ts') つ ツ	te て テ	to と ト
N	na な ナ	ni に ニ	nu ぬ ヌ	ne ね ネ	no の ノ
H	ha は ハ	hi ひ ヒ	fu(f') ふ フ	he へ ヘ	ho ほ ホ
M	ma ま マ	mi み ミ	mu む ム	me め メ	mo も モ
Y	ya や ヤ		yu ゆ ユ		yo よ ヨ
R	ra ら ラ	ri り リ	ru る ル	re れ レ	ro ろ ロ
W	wa わ ワ				(o) を ヲ
Moraic Nasal	n ん ン				
G	ga が ガ	gi ぎ ギ	gu ぐ グ	ge げ ゲ	go ご ゴ
Z	za ざ ザ	zi じ ジ	zu ず ズ	ze ぜ ゼ	zo ぞ ゾ
D(J)	da だ ダ	(ji) ぢ チ	(zu) づ ツ	de で デ	do ど ド
P	pa ぱ パ	pi ぴ ピ	pu ぷ プ	pe ぺ ペ	po ぽ ポ
B	ba ば バ	bi び ビ	bu ぶ ブ	be べ ベ	bo ぼ ボ

	YA	YU	YO
K	kya きゃキヤ	kyu きゅキユ	kyo きょキョ
G	gya ぎゃギヤ	gyu ぎゅギユ	gyo ぎょギョ
S	sha しゃシヤ	shu しゅシユ	sho しょショ
J(Z)	ja(zya) じゃジヤ	ju(zyu) じゅジユ	jo(zyo) じょジョ
C(T)	cha(tya) ちゃチャ	chu(tyu) ちゅチュ	cho(tyo) ちょチョ
J(D)	ja(dya) ぢゃヂヤ	ju(dyu) ぢゅヂユ	jo(dyo) ぢょヂョ
N	nya にゃニヤ	nyu にゅニユ	nyo にょニョ
H	hya ひゃヒヤ	hyu ひゅヒユ	hyo ひょヒョ
P	pya ぴゃピヤ	pyu ぴゅピユ	pyo ぴょピョ
B	bya びゃビヤ	byu びゅビユ	byo びょビョ
M	mya みゃミヤ	myu みゅミユ	myo みょミョ
R	rya りゃリヤ	ryu りゅリユ	ryo りょリョ

Long vowels are usually shown by repeating the vowels when writing in hiragana:

ā ああ **kā** かあ
ū うう **fū** ふう
ī いい **nī** にい
ē ええ **tē** てえ

In katakana, a single long stroke is often used (especially for foreign words):

ā アー **kā** カー
ū ウー **fū** フー
ii イー **nii** ニー
ē エー **tē** テー

But in hiragana the long **ō** is usually written as if it were **ou** (for most, but not all, words):

ō おう **kō** こう
sō そう **kyō** きょう
yō よう

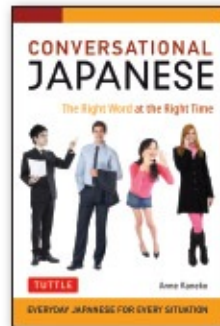
Long consonants (**pp**, **tt**, **tch**, **kk**, **ss**, **ssh**) are written by inserting **tsu**, usually written smaller than the other letters:

kippu きっぷ **natte** なって
botchan ぼっちゃん **gakko** がっこう
massugu まっすぐ **isscho** いっしょ

But long **-mm—** and **-nn—** are written with ん and the appropriate symbol from the **ma** or **na** columns:

ammari あんまり **semmon** せんもん
san-nen さんねん **sam-myaku** さんみゃく

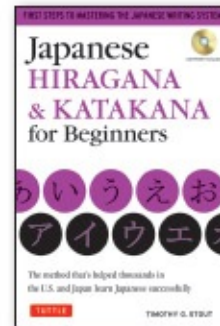
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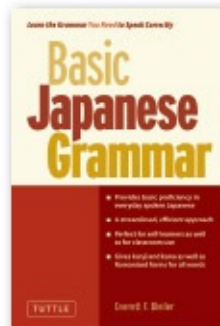
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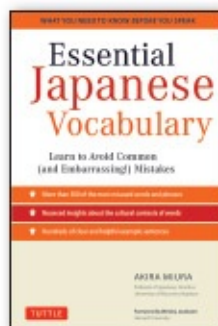
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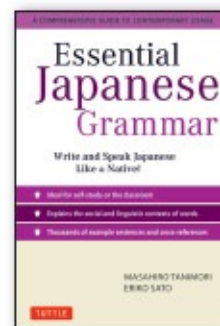
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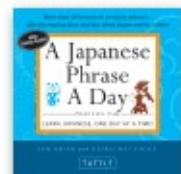
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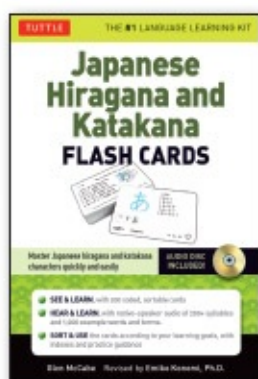
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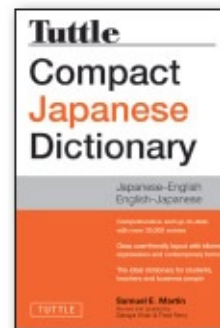
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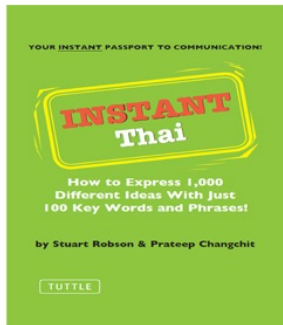


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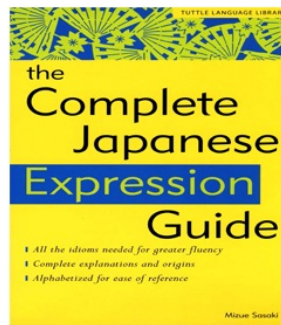


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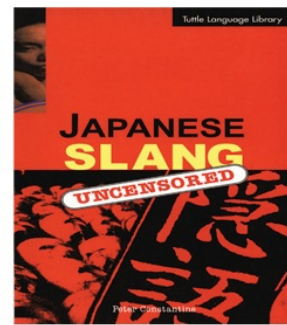
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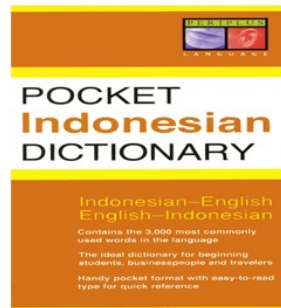
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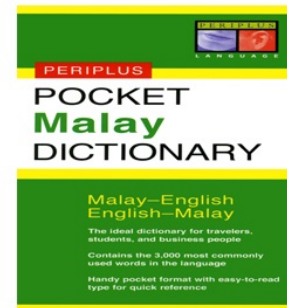
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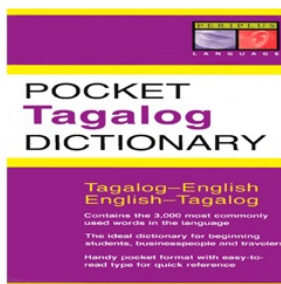
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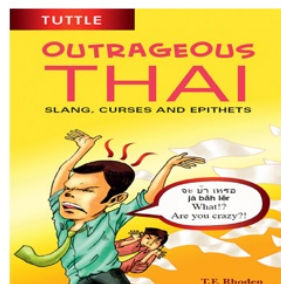
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