

## LESSON NOTES

# Basic Japanese S1 #24

## Basic Japanese #24: How To Ask If Someone Is There

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

# 24

# KANJI

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI: はい、Innovative Language Learningです。
4. USHIJIMA: ひろこさんは、いますか。
5. YUICHI: ひろこは、スタジオです。
6. USHIJIMA: じゃ、ゆういちさん、お願いします。
7. YUICHI: ぼくです。
8. USHIJIMA: うそ！ゆういちさん？！

# KANA

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI: はい、Innovative Language Learningです。
4. USHIJIMA: ひろこさんは、いますか。
5. YUICHI: ひろこは、スタジオです。
6. USHIJIMA: じゃ、ゆういちさん、おねがいします。

CONT'D OVER

7. YUICHI:                ぼくです。
8. USHIJIMA:            うそ！ゆういちさん？！

## ROMANIZATION

1. ===Yuichi&Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI:                Hai, Innovative Language Learning desu.
4. USHIJIMA:            Hiroko-san wa, imasu ka.
5. YUICHI:                Hiroko wa, sutajio desu.
6. USHIJIMA:            Ja, Yūichi-san, o-negai shimasu.
7. YUICHI:                Boku desu.
8. USHIJIMA:            Uso! Yūichi-san?

## ENGLISH

1. ===Yuichi &Ushijima===
2. (Telephone rings)
3. YUICHI:                Hello. Innovative Language Learning.

CONT'D OVER

4. USHIJIMA: Can I speak to Hiroko?
5. YUICHI: Hiroko is in the studio.
6. USHIJIMA: Then, can I talk to Yuichi please?
7. YUICHI: This is Yuichi.
8. USHIJIMA: No way! Yuichi!?

## VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana     | Romaji      | English   |
|-------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 公衆電話  | こうしゅうでんわ | kōshū denwa | pay phone |
| スタジオ  | スタジオ     | sutajio     | studio    |
| S     |          | S           | S         |

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 公衆電話はどこですか。<br><i>Kōshū denwa wa doko desu ka.</i><br>Where is a pay phone? | スタジオは近いですか。<br><i>Sutajio wa chikai desu ka.</i><br>Is the studio close by? |
|---|---|

## GRAMMAR

**The focus of this lesson is How to ask if someone is there.**

***Tanaka-san wa imasu ka.***

**"Is Mr. Tanaka there?"**

When you call Mr. Tanaka's office to talk to him, but someone else answers the phone, you would say " (田中さんはいますか) which literally means "Is Mr. Tanaka there?" But, in this case, it means "Can I speak to Mr. Tanaka?"

### Formation:

[Someone] wa imasu ka.

Is there [someone]? (= Can I speak to [someone]?)

1. は = topic marking particle
2. います = a verb meaning "to be" or "to exist."
3. か = question marking particle

### Examples:

1. 山川先生はいますか。  
*Yamakawa-sensei wa imasu ka.*  
Is Mr. Yamakawa there? (May I speak to Mr. Yamakawa?)
2. 社長は、いますか。  
*Shachō wa imasu ka.*  
Is the president there? (May I speak to the president?)

### います vs あります

---

When you say "Do you have hamburgers?" in Japanese, you would say "*hambāgā wa arimasu ka.* (ハンバーガーはありますか). On the other hand, when you say "do you have any brothers and sisters?" you would say "*kyōdai wa imasu ka.*" So, *arimasu* (あります) is used for inanimate objects, such as things that don't move. And, *imasu* (います) is used for animate things, such as people or animals.

### Examples:

1. 休みはありますか。  
*Yasumi wa arimasu ka.*  
"Do you have any days off?"

2.     ボーイフレンドは、いますか。  
      *Bōifurendo wa, imasu ka.*  
      "Do you have a boyfriend?"

### Hiroko's Tip

\_\_\_underline\_\_\_

When you want to ask to talk to someone, you can use the sentence structure of [noun + *onegaishimasu*] which means "someone/something, please."

Examples:

ゆういちさん、おねがいします。

*Yuichi-san, onegai shimasu.*

Yuichi-san, please./ Can I talk to Yuichi please?