

A BASIC COURSE IN JAPANESE

Compiled by

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PREFACE

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The objective of this book is to empower the students to possess good conversational skills in Japanese language together with the understanding of Japanese culture. However, attempt is also made to encourage the students to learn the native scripts viz, Hiragana, Katakana and basic Kanjis, which are Chinese characters that form part of the Japanese language writing system.

The lessons are prepared in such a manner that basic grammar is introduced right from the beginning. The lessons are aimed at enabling the students to speak the language that will be applicable to daily life situations. The main lessons are written in Hiragana script with Romaji (Roman script) and English side by side for better understanding. The vocabulary and meanings, grammar and exercises for each lesson is also given at the end of each lesson.

A brief description about Japan, its culture and society is given in the Glossary in English. Adjectives, verbs and N5 Kanjis and given in the Additional Information section. All this information has been procured from the internet. A glossary of terms such as greetings, family relationships, time expression, numbers, etc. is also appended for reference at the end of every lesson. Hiragana and Katakana practice charts are included to practise the scripts.

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Chennai

LESSONS

Lesson 1

Jiko Shoukai

(Mr Raja, an Electrical engineer from India goes to Japan for a training programme. He meets Mr Tanaka for the first time)



田中 : はじめまして、わたしは
田中です。にほんじんです。にほんごの きょうし
です。
どうぞ よろしく。

ラジャ: はじめまして、わたしは ラジャ です。
インドじん です。 エンジニアです。
よろしくおねがいします。

田中 : ラジャさんの せんもんは なんですか。

ラジャ: でんきこうがく です。

田中 : ああ、そうですか。

たなか

----- After some time -----

ラジャ: じゃあ、また。

田中 : じゃあ、また。

Tanaka: Hajimemashite, watashi wa Tanaka
desu. Nihonjin desu. Nihongo no
kyoushi desu. Douzo yoroshiku.

Raja: Hajimemashite, watashi wa *Raja*
desu. *Indojin* desu. *Enjinia* desu.
Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Tanaka: *Raja* san no senmon wa nan desu ka.

Raja: Denki kougaku desu.

Tanaka: Aa, sou desu ka.

----- After some time -----

Raja: Jaa, mata.

Tanaka: Jaa, mata.

Tanaka: How do you do? I am Tanaka. I am a
Japanese teacher from Japan.
Pleased to meet you.

Raja: How do you do? I am Raja. I am an
Engineer from India. Nice to meet
you.

Tanaka: What is your specialization, Mr Raja?

Raja: Electrical Engineering.

Tanaka: Oh, I see.

----- After some time -----

Raja: See you later.

Tanaka: See you later.

れんしゅう /Renshuu I (Simple dialogues)

A) Kimura desu.

1. Watanabe 2.Hayashi 3.Yamada 4.Lakshmi 5.Thomas 6.Susan

B) Indojin desu.

1. Nihon 2. Chuugoku 3. Furansu 4. Doitsu 5. Kankoku

C) Watashi wa kyoushi desu.

1. gakusei 2. bengoshi 3.Isha 4.keisatsukan 5.gijutsusha 6.kangoshi

D) Tanaka san wa sensei desu.

1. Hayashi, isha 2. Raja, enjinia 3. Kiran, bengoshi

- 4.Thomas , keisatsukan 5. Susan, kangoshi

れんしゅう /Renshuu 2

A) Watashi wa kyoushi dewa arimasen.

1. gakusei 2. bengoshi 3. isha 4. keisatsukan 5. gijutsusha 6. kangoshi

B) Watashi wa Indojin dewa arimasen.

1. Amerika 2. Chuugoku 3. Mareeshia 4. Furansu 5. Doitsu 6. Kankoku

C) Watashi wa Tanaka dewa arimasen.

1. Matsuyama 2. Watanabe 3. Hayashi 4. Yamada 5. Kiran 6. Satomi

れんしゅう /Renshuu 3

Reddy: Tanaka san wa sensei desu ka.

Raja: Hai sou desu.

1. gakusei 2.bengoshi 3.isha 4.keisatsukan 5.gijutsusha 6.kangoshi **Kiran:** Susan san wa oishasan desu ka.

Raja: lie, isha dewa arimasen, kangoshi desu.

Kiran: Sou desu ka.

1. gakusei, sensei 2. bengoshi, gakusei 3. keisatsukan, gunjin 4. gjutsusha, nouka

れんしゅう /Renshuu 4

Thomas: Yamada san wa Nihonjin desu ka?

Susan: Hai, Yamada san wa Nihonjin desu.

Thomas: Watanabe san mo Nihonjin desu ka?

Susan: Hai, Watanabe san mo Nihonjin desu.

Thomas: Wan san mo?

Susan: Ile, (Wan san wa Nihonjin ja arimasen.) Chuugokujin desu.

1. Indo, indonesia 2. Furansu, Kanada 3. Doitsu, Amerika

れんしゅう /Renshuu 5 (Introducing someone) **Tanaka:** Raja

san, kochira wa Kimura san desu. **Kimura:**

Hajimemashite, Kimura desu. Douzo yoroshiku. **Raja:**

Raja desu. Douzo yoroshiku.

1. Matsuyama 2. Watanabe 3.Hayashi 4.Yamada 4.Kiran 5.Satomi

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks with particles

1. Hayashi san ___ sensei desu.
2. Kimura san ___ Nihonjin desu ____.
3. Hirayama san ___ Nihongo ___ sensei desu.
4. Watashi ___ gakusei desu. Anata ___ gakusei desu ka.
5. Tanaka san ___ gjutsusha desu ____.
6. Kimura san ___ oisha san desu ____.
7. Hayashi san ___ eigo ___ sensei desu. Hirayama san ___ sensei desu.
8. Sumisu san ___ Amerikajin desu. Tomu san ___ Amerikajin desu.
9. Watanabe san ___ Nippon Denshi ___ bengoshi desu.
10. Maria san wa Aporo byouin ___ kangoshi desu.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. wa/desu/san/Raja/jin/Indo
2. keisatsukan/arimasen/wa/dewa/Kiran/san
3. sensei/san/nihongo/wa/Kimura/desu/no
4. isha/watashi/arimasen/wa/dewa/iie
5. san/mo/Watanabe/desu/nihonjin/ka

III) Translate the following sentences into Japanese (Romaji)

1. I am Hayashi.
2. Is Mr Suzuki a teacher of Japanese language?
3. Ms Sakura is not a student.
4. My specialization is electrical engineering.
5. Is Mr Ravi also an Indian?

Kono lesson no kotoba

しごと	shigoto	work, occupation
きょうし	kyoushi	teacher (while addressing self)
せんせい	sensei	teacher (while addressing others)
がくせい	gakusei	student
べんごし	bengoshi	lawyer
いしゃ	isha	doctor
かんごし	kangoshi	nurse
けいさつかん	keisatsukan	police
ぐんじん	gunjin	military person
のうか	nouka	farmer
ぎじゅつしゃ	gijutsusha	engineer
エンジニア	enjinia	engineer
くに	kuni	country
にほん	Nihon	Japan
ドイツ	Doitsu	Germany
かんこく	Kankoku	Korea
ちゅうごく	Chuugoku	China
アメリカ	Amerika	America
インド	Indo	India
マレーシア	Mareeshia	Malaysia
フランス	Furansu	France
イギリス	Igirisu	England
pronoun		
わたし	watashi	I
あなた	anata	you
こちら	kochira	this (he/she)
other		
せんもん	senmon	speciality
でんきこうがく	denki kougaku	electrical engineering
びょういん	byouin	hospital
えいご	eigo	English (language)

あいさつ	aisatsu
はじめまして	hajimemashite
どうぞよろしく	douzo yoroshiku
おねがいします	onegai shimasu
じゃあ、また	jaa, mata

greeting

How do you do? *first meeting only
 Glad to meet you
 I ask your favour
 Well, (see you) again

Answer for closed question

はい	hai	yes
いいえ	iie	no
そう です	sou desu	it is so
そう ですか	sou desu ka	I see (<i>flat pronunciation</i>)/ Is that so? (<i>rising intonation</i>)

Bunpou

は	wa	Topic marker
か	ka	question tag
の	no	belong(s) to/of/from/'s
も	mo	also
です	desu	am/is/are
では ありません	dewa arimasen	am not/is not/are not
～じん	~jin	suffix denoting nationality
～ご	~go	suffix denoting language
～さん	~san	suffix denoting Mr/Ms (title)

Grammar notes

Noun1 は Noun2 です

Eg: Watanabe san wa bengoshi desu.

Wa - Topic marker. Sound is “wa” but 「は」 is used for writing to show that it is a particle.

wa follows noun1 singling it out as the topic of the sentence. Bengoshi is noun2 and the phrase is concluded with **desu**.

Desu is a copula meaning am/are/is.

Noun1 は noun2 です か。

はい、 noun1 は noun2 です。

いいえ、 noun1 は noun2 では/じゃ ありません。

Eg: Susan san wa oishasan desu ka?

Hai, oishasan desu.

lie, oishasan dewa/ja arimasen

ka-the question marker

It is easy to make questions in Japanese. Simply place the particle ‘ka’ at the end of the sentence.

No change in word order is required.

Hai/lie

Hai means Yes and lie means No

Desu - is/am/are

Dewa/ja arimasen

Dewa/ja arimasen is the negative form of desu. Ja is more informal than dewa. The chart below summarizes the forms of desu.

Present form	
Affirmative	Negative
desu	dewa arimasen
Is	Is not

さん is a title of respect added to a person's name, so it cannot be used after one's own name.

さん is used with both male and female names, and with either surnames or given names.

こちら—(this one) implies “this person here” and is a polite way of saying “this person” and is used when introducing one person to another.

の - The particle **no** attaches itself to nouns, and the noun-no combination modifies the word that comes after it. **No** expresses belonging /possession/association/affiliation.

も - particle means also. When it appears, other particles are cut; は、が and so on

よろしくおねがいします。

A phrase used when being introduced. “Yoroshiku onegaishimasu” is usually combined with “hajimemashite”. It is also used when taking leave of someone after having asked a favour.

GREETINGS

おはようございます	Ohayou gozaimasu	good morning
こんにちは	Konnichiwa	hello, good afternoon
こんばんは	Konbanwa	good evening
おやすみなさい	Oyasuminasa	good night
さようなら	Sayounara	good bye

CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

はじめましょう	Hajimemashou	Let's begin
おわりましょう	Owarimashou	Let's finish
わかりましたか	Wakarimashita ka	Did you understand?
はい、わかりました	Hai, wakarimashita	Yes, I understood
いいえ、わかりません	Iie, wakarimasen	No, I don't understand
すみません	Sumimasen	Excuse me, sorry
しつれいします	Shitsurei shimasu	Sorry (for being impolite)
もういちど、おねがいします	Mou ichido onegai shimasu	Once more please
ありがとうございます	Arigatou gozaimasu	Thank you very much
どういたしまして	Dou itashimashite	You're welcome

ESSAYS

1. JAPAN – GENERAL INFORMATION



Japan is an archipelago (group) of 6,852 islands. The four largest islands are Honshuu, Hokkaidou, Kyuushuu and Shikoku, together accounting for ninety-seven percent of Japan's land area. Japan has the world's tenth-largest population, with over 127 million people.

Japan is over 70% mountainous terrain with approximately 18% of the land mass suitable for settlement. Japanese cities are typically sprawling and densely populated. Tokyo, a megalopolis and capital of Japan, is located on Honshu island. Central Tokyo has a population of 12 million people, with the population of the Greater Tokyo Area estimated at over 35 million people. Japan is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Mount Fuji is Japan's highest point and the city of Tokyo, Japan's capital is the largest city of Japan.

Although Japan enjoys mostly a temperate climate, it varies from North to South. The climate

of Japan is basically wet and humid and is marked in most places by four distinct seasons. The Pacific Ring of Fire however makes Japan extremely vulnerable to volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis. Typhoons are predominant all over Japan which brings heavy rains. Japan is very seismically active with over 1,500 earthquakes per year.

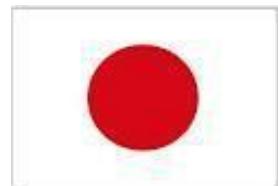
Japan's tourism thrives on all its natural resources like the Hot Springs. Japan is also noted worldwide for its martial arts and Sumou wrestling, which is the national sport of Japan.

The two major religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Religion does not play a major role in the life of the average Japanese, but people usually have religious ceremonies at births, weddings, and funerals. On New Year's Day visiting a temple or shrine is also a common custom.

Japanese is the official language of Japan. Many Japanese also have some ability in writing and speaking English as it is a mandatory part of the curriculum in the Japanese educational system. Japanese uses four different writing systems; Kanji (Chinese characters), Hiragana (phonetic alphabet for native words), Katakana (phonetic alphabet for foreign words), and Romaji (western alphabet used to write Japanese). Japanese vocabulary has been strongly influenced by loanwords from other languages, with most loanwords coming from Chinese and English.

The national flag of Japan is a white rectangular flag with a large red disc (representing the sun) in the center. This flag is officially called Nisshouki, "sun-mark flag" in Japanese, but is more commonly known as Hi no maru, "circle of the sun".

The circle in the middle of the flag represents the sun. Japan's name – Nihon - translates to "The land of the rising sun". The white represents honesty and purity and the red disc is a sun symbol meaning brightness, sincerity and warmth.



Official Name: Nippon/ Nihon

Government: Parliamentary with constitutional monarchy

Era: REIWA mean 'fortunate' or 'peace' or 'harmony'

Emperor: Naruhito (since May 2019)

Prime Minister: Yoshi hide suga (since September 2020)

Capital: Tokyo

Population: 126.5 million (2018)

Area: 377,765 sq km

Major Cities: Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama, Osaka, Sapporo

GDP: 4.97 Trillion (2018)

Religion: Shintoism and Buddhism

Industries: Consumer electronics, motor vehicles, machine tools, steel, and nonferrous metals

Exports: Motor vehicles, semiconductors, and office machinery

Agriculture: Rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit, pork, fish

Currency: Yen

Literacy Rate: 99%

Unemployment Rate: 4%

Climate: From dry winter to humid summer



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LESSONS

Lesson 2

Are wa nan desu ka

せんせい：これは なん ですか。



がくせい：それは えんぴつ です。



せんせい：これも えんぴつ ですか。

がくせい：いいえ、それは えんぴつ では ありません。ペンです。

せんせい：あれは なん ですか。



がくせい：あれは まど です。

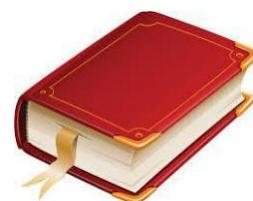


せんせい：この かばんは あなたの ですか。

がくせい：はい、わたしの です。



せんせい：かばんの なかに なにが ありますか。



がくせい：ほんが あります。

せんせい：あの へやに だれが いますか。

がくせい：わたなべ せんせいが います。



Sensei: Kore wa nan desu ka.

Gakusei: Sore wa enpitsu desu.

Sensei: Kore mo enpitsu desu ka.

Gakusei: Iie, sore wa enpitsu dewa arimasen.

Pen desu.

Teacher: What is this?

Student: That is a pencil.

Teacher: Is this also a pencil.

Student: No, that is not a pencil. (That's
a) pen.

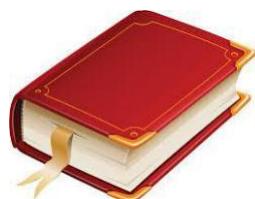


Sensei: Are wa nan desu ka.

Gakusei: Are wa mado desu.

Sensei: Kono kaban wa anata no desu ka.

Gakusei: Hai, watashi no desu.



Sensei: Kaban no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.

Gakusei: Hon ga arimasu.

Sensei: Ano heya ni dare ga imasu ka.

Gakusei: Watanabe sensei ga imasu.

Teacher: What is that (over there)?

Student: That's a window.

Teacher: Is this bag yours?

Student: Yes, it's mine.



Teacher: What is inside the bag?

Student: There is a book

Teacher: Who is inside that room (over
there)?

Student: Prof. Watanabe is there.

れんしゅう /Renshuu

1. A: Kono kaban wa dare no desu ka.
B: Sono kaban wa watashi no desu.
1. *Ravi* san 2. Yamada san 3. sensei 4. anata

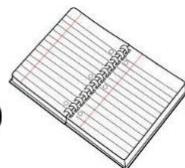
 2. Kaban no naka ni nani ga arimasu ka.
1. heyā 2. kyoushitsu 3. Hako

 3. A: Tsukue no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka.
B: Tsukue no ue ni hon ga arimasu.
1. Isu, shita, kutsu 2. Kaban, naka, saifu

 4. A: Sono heyā ni dare ga imasu ka.
B: Kono heyā ni Yamada san ga imasu.
1. sensei 2. gakusei 3. *Raja* san

 5. A: Anata no enpitsu wa dore desu ka.
B: Watashi no enpitsu wa kore desu.
1. kasa, sore 2. kaban, are

 6. Kono kaban wa dare no desu ka.
1. kasa 2. kutsu 3. boushi 4. *nooto* 5. tokei
- 

-
6. Variation Q: Anata no kaban wa dore desuka?
A: (watashino wa) kore desu.

 7. Q: Anata no kasa wa kore desu ka.
A: (yes) Hai, sore desu.
(no) lie, (sore ja arimasen.) Eetto... kore desu.
1. *Ravi* san, hon (yes) 2. *Raja* san, enpitsu (yes) 3. *Kumar* san, boushi (no, あれ)

7. Variation Q: Kore wa anata no kasa desu ka?
A: Hai, sou desu. Watashino desu.
A: lie, chigaimasu. Watashino ja arimasen.

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Kore ___ hon ___.
2. Kaban ___ naka ___ enpitsu ___ arimasu.
3. Kono saifu ___ watashi ___ desu.
4. Saifu ___ naka ___ nani ___ arimasu ___.
5. Kutsu wa isu ___ shita ___ arimasu.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. ka/ga/ni/no/kaban/nani/naka/arimasu
2. Raja / heya/wa/ka/ni/imasu/san
3. ka/anata/kasa/no/wa/dore/desu
4. Watashi kasa/kore/no/desu/wa
5. desu/wa/kono/dareno/kutsu/ka

III) Translate into Japanese

1. This is a hat.
2. Whose bag is this?
3. That watch is mine.
4. Which is your umbrella?
5. Where is Mr Hayashi?

Mr Hayashi is in that room over there.

Kono lesson no kotoba

Prepositions

うえ	ue	on, up, top, above
なか	naka	in, inside
した	shita	below, under

Stationery

えんぴつ	enpitsu	pencil
ペン	pen	pen
ボールペン	boorupen	ball point pen
まんねんひつ	mannenhitsu	fountain pen
けしゴム	keshigomu	eraser
かみ	kami	paper
ノート	nooto	notebook
ほん	hon	book

Place

へや	heya	room
きょうしつ	kyoushitsu	classroom
へやのなか	heya no naka	Inside the room
まど	mado	window
つくえ	tsukue	desk
いす	isu	chair

Other

はこ	hako	box
----	------	-----

Objects

ぼうし	boushi	hat, cap
とけい	tokei	watch, clock
さいふ	saifu	purse
かばん	kaban	bag
かさ	kasa	umbrella
くつ	kutsu	shoe

Pronoun

あなた	anata	you
-----	-------	-----

Possession

あなたの	anatano	yours
わたしの	watashino	mine
～の	～no	[name]'s one

Bunpou**Demonstrative**

これ	kore	this
それ	sore	that
あれ	are	that, over there
どれ	dore	which

この～	kono ~	this ~
その～	sono ~	that ~
あの～	ano ~	that ~over there
どの～	dono ~	which ~

Interrogative

どなた／だれ	donata/dare	who (polite/plain)
なん／なに	nan/nani	what

Verb

あります	arimasu	to be/have/exist (inanimate)
います	imasu	to be/have/exist (animate)

Particle

に	ni	in
が	ga	subject marker

Grammar

じや ありません	ja arimasen	am/is/are not
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Grammar notes

Demonstrative pronouns

The Japanese language has three separate demonstrative pronouns: *kore/sore/are*, which demonstrate objects:

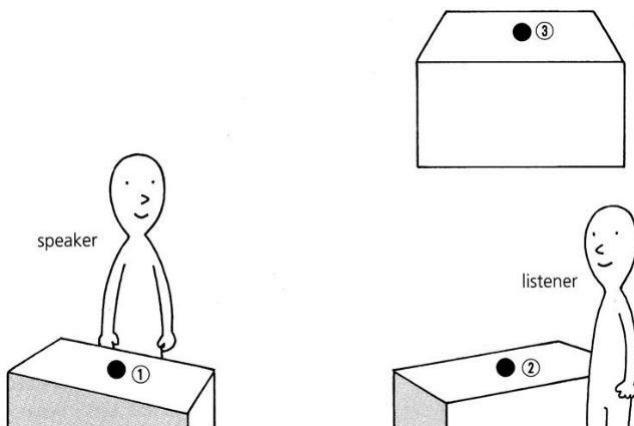
(see pictures below)

Pattern 1 (the speaker is away from the listener)

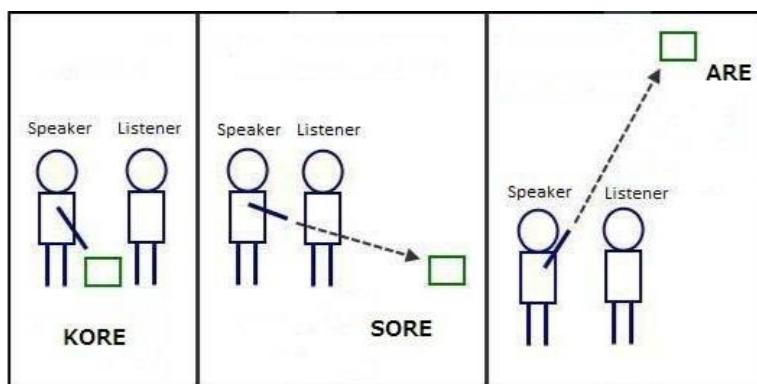
これ: indicates something near the speaker ○ 1

それ: indicates something near the listener ○ 2

あれ: indicates something away from both speaker and listener ○ 3



Pattern 2 (the speaker is close to the listener)



これ/それ/あれ は noun です。

Eg: Kore wa hon desu. This is a book.

The interrogative どれ means *which object*.

Eg: anata no hon wa dore desu ka?

The prenominals **kono/sono/ano** modify nouns and demonstrate people as well as objects.

この/その/あの Noun1 は Noun2 です。

Eg: Kono hon wa watashino desu.

Kono hon wa eigo no hon desu.

Kono kata wa oishasan desu.

Existence of people and things

Japanese use the verb –Arimasu/Imasu to express *being* or *having*, i.e. *existence* or *possession*.

あります is used for inanimate things (trees, books, buildings, etc) **います** is used for animate things (people, animals, insects) The particle **に** means “in” or “at” a place.

The subject marker **が** is used when a subject is introduced for the first time, or when the speaker believes the information to be new to the listener. For instance, **ga** should be used when someone or something unknown to the listener is in/at a particular place.

Noun **が** あります/います。

Eg: Hondana ni hon ga arimasu.

Kyoushitsu ni Mohan san ga imasu.

gawa→

Wa is the topic marker which is used when you give your opinion/comment regarding something/someone. Even to say where he/she/it exists, use **wa** instead of **ga**.

Noun **は** place **に** arimasu/imasu.

Eg: Eigo no hon wa hondana ni arimasu.

Mohan san wa kyoushitsu ni imasu.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

にちようび	nichiyoubi	Sunday
げつようび	getsuyoubi	Monday
かようび	kayoubi	Tuesday
すいようび	suiyoubi	Wednesday
もくようび	mokuyoubi	Thursday
きんようび	kinyoubi	Friday
どようび	doyoubi	Saturday
なんようび	nanyoubi	what day



MONTHS OF THE YEAR

いちがつ	ichi gatsu	January
にがつ	ni gatsu	February
さんがつ	san gatsu	March
しがつ	shi gatsu	April
ごがつ	go gatsu	May
ろくがつ	roku gatsu	June
しちがつ	shichi gatsu	July
はちがつ	hachi gatsu	August
くがつ	ku gatsu	September
じゅうがつ	juu gatsu	October
じゅういちがつ	juu ichi gatsu	November
じゅうにがつ	juu ni gatsu	December
なんがつ	nangatsu	which month?
こんげつ	kongetsu	this month



2. まつり /MATSURI - FESTIVALS OF JAPAN

Matsuri is the Japanese word for a festival or holiday. In Japan, festivals are usually sponsored by a local shrine or temple, though they can be secular.

おしょうがつ / Oshougatsu (O is an honorific prefix) - New Year

Date: 1–3 of January (related celebrations take place throughout January)

New Year observances are the most elaborate of Japan's annual events. Before the New Year, homes are cleaned, debts are paid off, and osechi is prepared or bought. Osechi foods are traditional foods which are chosen for their lucky colors, shapes, or lucky-sounding names in the hope of obtaining good luck in various areas of life during the new year. Homes are decorated, and the holidays are celebrated by family gatherings, visits to temples or shrines. Ganjitsu (The first day of the year) is usually spent with members of the family. People also visit Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines.



ひなまつり /Hina-matsuri - Doll Festival

Date: March 3



This is the day families pray for the happiness and prosperity of their girls and to help ensure that they grow up healthy and beautiful. The celebration takes place inside the home and is meant to ward off evil spirits from girls. Young girls put on their best kimonos and visit their friends' homes. Tiered platforms for hina ningyou (hina dolls; a set of dolls representing the emperor, empress, attendants, and musicians in ancient court dress) are set up in the home, and the family celebrates with a special meal of hishimochi (diamond-shaped rice cakes) and shirozake (rice malt with sake).

こどものひ /Kodomo no hi - Children's Day

Date: May 5

It is customary on this day for families with male children to fly koinobori (carp streamers, a symbol of success) outside the house, display musha ningyou (warrior dolls) inside, and eat chimaki (rice cakes wrapped in cogan grass or bamboo leaves) and kashiwamochi (rice cakes filled with bean paste and wrapped in oak leaves).



たなばた/Tanabata - The Star Festival



Date: July 7

It originated from a Chinese folk legend concerning two stars-the Weaver Star; Vega and the Cowherd Star; Altair -who were said to be lovers- who could meet only once a year on the 7th night of the 7th month provided it didn't rain and flood the Milky Way. People often write wishes and romantic aspirations on long, narrow strips of coloured paper and hang them on bamboo branches along with other small ornaments.

とうろうながし/Tourou Nagash - Lantern Floating



Date: 15th or 16 August

This is a customary practice to mark the end of “obon” in some region. Small paper lanterns containing lit candles are set afloat on rivers or the sea light the way for the ancestral spirits as they depart. Usually a message is written on the outside of the paper lantern.

しちごさん/Shichi go san - “7-5-3” Festival

Date: November 15

Five or three year old boys and seven or three year old girls are taken to the local shrine to pray for their safe and healthy future. This festival started because of the belief that children of certain ages were especially prone to bad luck and hence in need of divine protection. Children are usually dressed in traditional clothing for the occasion and after visiting the shrine many people buy the thousand-year candy (chitose ame) sold at the shrine.



おおみそか/Oomisoka – New year’s eve

Date: December 31

People do the general house cleaning (Oosouji) to welcome coming year and not to keep having impure influences. Many people visit Buddhist temples to hear the temple bells rung 108 times at midnight (joya no kane). This is to announce the passing of the old year and the coming of the new. The reason they are rung 108 times is due to the Buddhist belief that human beings are plagued



by 108 earthly desires or passions (bonnou). With each ring one desire is dispelled. It is also a custom to eat toshikoshi-soba in the hope that one's family fortunes will extend like the long noodles.

A BASIC COURSE IN JAPANESE

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Chennai

LESSONS

Lesson 3

Sore o kudasai

ラジャ： こんにちは

田中： こんにちは

ラジャ： デパートは なんじから
なんじまでですか。

田中： ごぜん はちじから ごご
くじはんまでです。

デパートで

てんいん： いらっしゃいませ。

ラジャ： とけい うりばは
どこにありますか。

てんいん： あそこに あります。

ラジャ： どうも。

てんいん： どう いたしまして。



とけい うりばで



ラジャ： すみません。

そのとけいは いくらですか。

てんいん： さんまんごせんえん です。

ラジャ： そうですか。

うーん、たかいですね。

もっと やすいのは ありますか。

てんいん： はい。

こちらは いちまんえんです。

ラジャ： じゃ、それを ください。

てんいん： ありがとうございます。

Raja: Konnichiwa.

Tanaka: Konnichiwa.

Raja: *Depaato wa nan ji kara nan ji made desu ka.*

Tanaka: Gozen hachi ji kara gogo kuji han made desu.

Depaato de

Ten in: Irasshaimase

Raja: Tokei uriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Ten in: Asoko ni arimasu.

Raja: Doumo.

Ten in: Dou itashimashite.

Raja: Hello.

Tanaka: Hello.

Raja: From what time to what time does the department store work?

Tanaka: From 8 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.

At the department store

Clerk: Welcome

Raja: Where's the watch section?

Clerk: It's over there.

Raja: Thanks.

Clerk: You're welcome

Tokei uriba de

Raja: Sumimasen, sono tokei wa ikura desu ka.

Ten in: Sanman gosen en desu.

Raja: Sou desu ka. Uuun...Takai desu ne.
Motto yasui no wa arimasu ka.

Ten in: Hai. Kochira wa ichi man en desu.

Raja: Ja, sore o kudasai.

Ten in: Arigatou gozaimasu.

At the watch counter

Raja: Excuse me. How much is that watch?

Clerk: It's 35,000 yen.

Raja: I see. Ummm...It's expensive, isn't it?
Do you have cheaper ones?

Clerk: Yes. This is 10,000 yen.

Raja: Well, I'll take that.

Clerk: Thank you.

れんしゅう

1. れい A: Sumimasen, ima nan ji desu ka.

B: Juu ji desu.

1. 3:30
2. 1:55
3. 7:45
4. 5:15
5. 11:10

2. れい A: Resutoran wa nan ji kara nan ji made desu ka.

B: Gozen juu ichi ji kara gogo juu ichi ji han made desu.

1. Toshokan, 8:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m.
2. Yuubinkyoku, 9:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.
3. Ginkou, 8:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m.

3. れい Koko wa kaisha desu → Kaisha wa koko ni arimasu.

Soko wa koujou desu.

Asoko wa eki desu.

4. れい A: Ano kaban wa ikura desu ka.

B: Go sen en desu.

1. mannenhitsu, 800 en
2. enpitsu, 120 en
3. hon, 600 en
4. shatsu, 1300 en
5. kutsu, 8,400 en

5. れい Kippu o kudasai.

1. kitte
2. mizu
3. hon
4. enpitsu

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Daigaku wa nanji ____ nanji ____ desu ka.
2. Daigaku wa hachi ji han ____ yo ji ____ desu.
3. Kamera uriba ____ doko ____ arimasu ka.
4. Sumimasen, sono tokei ____ ikura desu ____.
5. Ja, sore ____ kudasai.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. ji/wa/ginkou/ku/desu/ji/gozen/made/gogo/san/kara
2. ka/desu/ano/wa/ikura/shatsu
3. ni/wa/asoko/arimasu/eki
4. ka/toshokan/arimasu/doko/wa/ni
5. ka/made/wa/depaato/ji/desu/nan

III) Translate into Japanese

1. The post office is from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
2. Excuse me, how much is that white shirt?
3. Do you have a cheaper camera?
4. Excuse me, where is the camera counter?
5. This watch costs 5000 yen.

Kono lesson no kotoba

あいさつ	Aisatsu	greeting
こんにちは	Konnichiwa	hello, good afternoon
いらっしゃいませ	irasshaimase	welcome, may I help you
どうも	Doumo	thanks
どういたしまして	dou itashimashite	you're welcome
すみません	Sumimasen	excuse me

Building

デパート	<i>Depaato</i>	department store
～うりば	～uriba	counter (in shop)
レストラン	<i>Resutoran</i>	restaurant
としょかん	Toshokan	library
ゆうびんきょく	yuubinkyoku	post office
きって	Kitte	stamp
ぎんこう	Ginkou	bank
えき	Eki	station
きっぷ	Kippu	ticket
かいしゃ	Kaisha	company
こうじょう	Koujou	factory

Shopping

えん	En	yen (Japanese currency)
いくら	Ikura	how much
たかい	Takai	expensive
やすい	Yasui	cheap
もっと	Motto	more
ください	Kudasai	please

time

いま	Ima	now
なん	Nan	what
～じ	～ji	～ o'clock
ごぜん	Gozen	A.M.
ごご	Gogo	P.M.

others

シャツ	<i>Shatsu</i>	shirt
みず	Mizu	water

Bunpou

ここ	koko	here, this place
そこ	soko	there, that place
あそこ	asoko	over there, that place over there
どこ	doko	where, which place
から	kara	From
まで	made	To
に	ni	At
ね	ne	isn't it
を	o	refer to something (direct object)

Grammar notes

Demonstrative pronouns for place

The demonstratives – ここ, そこ, あそこ refer to a place.

Koko-is the place where the speaker is

Soko-is the place where the listener is

Asoko-is the place away from both speaker and listener.

When the speaker regards the listener as sharing his/her territory, the place where they both are, is designated by the word Koko. Under this situation, Soko designates the place a little distant from the speaker and asoko designates an even more distant location.

The こそあど system of demonstrative words:

		Ko-series	So-series	A-series	Do-series
Pronoun	thing	Kore	sore	are	dore
	place	Koko	soko	asoko	doko
	direction	Kocchi	socchi	acchi	docchi
Prenominal	thing / person	kono (N)	sono (N)	ano (N)	dono (N)
Pronoun*	polite form for above words	Kochira	sochira	achira	dochira

Do-series are interrogatives.

* When followed by の they become
prenominal Particle-を

Placed after a noun, オ indicates that the noun is the object of the sentence. オ is used to indicate the direct object of a transitive verb. The sound is “o” but 「を」 is used for writing to show that it is a particle.

Sentence ending particle-ね

Ne (isn't it?) is attached to the end of the sentence to add feeling to what the speaker says. This shows the speaker's sympathy or the speaker's expectation that the listener will agree.

～から ～まで

Kara indicates the starting time or place, while **made** indicates the finishing time or place.

Kara and **made** are not necessarily used together.

TIME – JIKAN

HOURS	
ichi ji	1 o'clock
ni ji	2 o'clock
san ji	3 o'clock
yoji	4 o'clock
go ji	5 o'clock
roku ji	6 o'clock
shichi ji	7 o'clock
hachi ji	8 o'clock
ku ji	9 o'clock
juu ji	10 o'clock
juu ichi ji	11 o'clock
juu ni ji	12 o'clock
nanji	what time

MINUTES*	
ippun	1 minute
ni fun	2 minutes
san pun	3 minutes
yon pun	4 minutes
go fun	5 minutes
roppun	6 minutes
nana fun	7 minutes
happun	8 minutes
kyuu fun	9 minutes
juppun	10 minutes
juugofun	15 minutes
han **	Half (30 minutes)
nan pun	how many minutes

* in Japanese we use ‘pun/fun’ for telling the time (minutes) but in English we don’t use the word ‘minutes’, but only with duration

** never appears separately (by itself) but always follows “o’clock”.

Ima nan ji desu ka. What is the time now?

3:10 P.M. Gogo san ji juppun desu.

6:50 A.M. Gozen roku ji go juppun desu.

4:30 P.M. Gogo yo ji han desu/ Gogo yo ji san juppun desu.



NUMBERS

1	ichi
2	ni
3	san
4	yon/shi
5	go
6	roku
7	nana/shichi
8	hachi
9	ku/kyuu
10	juu
11	juu ichi
12	juu ni
20	ni juu
21	ni juu ichi
100	hyaku
1,000	sen
10,000	ichi man
12,000	ichi man ni sen
20,000	ni man
100,000	juu man
150,000	juu go man
1,000,000	hyaku man
10,000,000	sen man

KAZU

100	hyaku
200	ni hyaku
300	sanbyaku
400	yon hyaku
500	go hyaku
600	roppyaku
700	nana hyaku
800	happyaku
900	kyuu hyaku
1,000	Sen
2,000	ni sen
3,000	sanzen
4,000	yon sen
5,000	go sen
6,000	roku sen
7,000	nana sen
8,000	hassen
9,000	kyuu sen
10^4	Man
10^8	Oku
10^{12}	chou
.	.
.	.
.	.

SEASONS (きせつ)

はる	haru	spring
なつ	natsu	summer
あき	aki	autumn
ふゆ	fuyu	winter



WEATHER (てんき)

はれ	hare	clear sky/ sunny
くもり	kumori	cloudy
あめ	ame	rain
ゆき	yuki	snow



3. CULTURE

いけばな / Ikebana



Ikebana is the art of arranging flowers aesthetically. One tries to represent the three elements sky, earth, and mankind in a well balanced relation.

Traditional ikebana, called “the way of the flower” (*kado*), developed in the 16th century. There are many different schools of traditional ikebana. In addition, modern styles of ikebana have evolved. Some of these styles use glass, iron, and other materials.

bonsai / Bonsai

Bonsai is a Japanese art form using miniature trees grown in containers. Bonsai uses cultivation techniques like pruning, root reduction, potting, defoliation, and grafting to produce small trees that mimic the shape and style of mature, full-size trees. The purposes of bonsai are primarily contemplation for the viewer and the pleasant exercise of effort and ingenuity for the grower. By contrast with other plant cultivation practices, bonsai is not intended for production of food, for medicine, or for creating yard-size or park-size gardens or landscapes. Instead, bonsai practice focuses on long-term cultivation and shaping of one or more small trees growing in a container.



おりがみ / Origami



Origami is the traditional Japanese art of paper folding, which started in the 17th century AD at the latest and was popularized outside of Japan in the mid-1900s. It has since then evolved into a modern art form. The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of material into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques, and as such the use of cuts or glue are not considered to be origami. The number of basic origami folds is small, but they can be combined in a variety of ways to make intricate designs. The best known origami model is probably the Japanese paper crane. In general,

these designs begin with a square sheet of paper whose sides may be different colors or prints. The principles of origami are also being used in stents, packaging and other engineering structures.

かぶき / Kabuki

Kabuki is a traditional Japanese form of theater with its origins in the Edo Period. In contrast to the older forms of Japanese performing arts, such as Noh, Kabuki was initially popular only among the common townspeople and not among the higher social classes.

Kabuki plays are about historical events, moral conflicts, love relationships and the like. The actors use an old fashioned language which is difficult to understand even for some

Japanese people. Actors speak in somewhat monotonous voices accompanied by traditional Japanese instruments.

Kabuki takes place on a rotating stage. The stage is further equipped with several gadgets like trapdoors through which the actors can appear and disappear. Another specialty of the kabuki stage is a footbridge that leads through the audience.

In the early years, both men and women acted in kabuki plays. Later during the Edo Period, women were forbidden from acting, a restriction that survives to the present day. Several male kabuki actors are therefore specialists in playing female roles.



らくご / Rakugo



Rakugo is a form of Japanese verbal entertainment. The lone storyteller (*rakugoka*) sits on stage (*kouza*). Using only a paper fan (*sensu*) and a small cloth (*tenugui*) as props, and without standing up, from one of the traditional sitting positions (*seiza*), the rakugo artist depicts a long and complicated comical story. The story always involves the

dialogue of two or more characters, the difference between the characters depicted only through change in pitch, tone, and a slight turn of the head. The speaker is on the stage, and his purpose is to stimulate the general hilarity with tone and limited, yet specific body gestures. The monologue always ends suddenly with a narrative stunt. Rakugo was invented by Buddhist monks in the 9th and 10th century to make their sermons more interesting. Gradually the form turned from humorous narrative into monologue, probably upon the request of the feudal lords (*daimyou*), seeking people skilled enough to entertain them with various kinds of storytelling.

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LESSONS

Lesson 4

Toukyou tawaa wa docchi desu ka

ラジャ： すみません。どうきょうタワーは どっち ですか。

男の人： ええっと、あっちです。あそこに あかい
とうが ありますね。あれ ですよ。

ラジャ： ああ、あの おおきい とう ですね。
どうも ありがとうございます。

男の人： どういたしまして。
どうきょう タワーで

ラジャ： チケットの まどぐちは どちらですか。

かかりいん： はい。あちらです。

ラジャ： あのう。。。うえに きっとせんは
ありますか。

かかりいん： はい、さんがいに ありますよ。

ラジャ： トイレは どこですか。

かかりいん： あの かいだんの みぎです。

ラジャ： ああ、どうも。

Raja: Sumimasen, Toukyou tawaa wa docchi
desu ka.

Otoko no hito: Eetto... Acchi desu. Asoko ni
akai tou ga arimasu ne. Are desu yo.

Raja: Aa, ano ookii tou desune. Doumo
arigatou gozaimasu.

Otoko no hito: Dou itashimashite.

Toukyou tawaa de

Raja: Chiketto no madoguchi wa dochira desu ka.

Kakari in: Hai, achira desu.

Raja: Anou...ue ni kissaten wa arimasu ka.

Kakari in: Hai, sangai ni arimasu yo.

Raja: Toire wa doko desu ka.

Kakari in: Ano kaidan no migi desu.

Raja: Aa, Doumo.



Raja: Excuse me, which way is the Tokyo
Tower?

Man: Well, It's that way over there. You see a
red tower over there. That's the one.

Raja: Oh, that big tower over there! Thank
you very much.

Man: You're welcome.

At the Tokyo tower

Raja: Where's the ticket counter?

Clerk: Well, It's that way (over there).

Raja: Er... is there a coffee shop on top?

Clerk: Yes, there's one on the third floor.

Raja: Where's the toilet?

Clerk: It's on the right side of the staircase.

Raja: Oh, thanks.

れんしゅう

1. れいゝ: Eki wa docchi desu ka. Acchi desu.

1. ginkou, kocchi
2. eigakan, socchi
3. taishikan, acchi
4. jimusho, kocchi
5. shokudou, socchi

2. れいゝ: Suupaa wa resutoran no tonari ni arimasu.

1. kuukou, mae
2. sono biru, mukou
3. daigaku, ushiro
4. bijutsukan, soba
5. kouban, hantai

3. れいゝ: Chuushajou wa konbini no hidari ni arimasu.

1. Erebeetaa, toire, migi
2. Takushii noriba, honya, chikaku
3. Basunoriba, eki, soba
4. Kusuriya, kousaten, hidari
5. Ginkou, gakkou, hantai

4-1. れいゝ: Q : Hon wa doko ni arimasu ka ?

1. dejikame, handobaggu, naka
2. Kutsu, isu, shita
3. Hondana, terebi, soba
4. Okane, saifu, naka
5. Pasokon, teebaru, ue

4-2. れい: Q : tsukue no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka ?

A : (tsukue no ue ni) hon ga arimasu.

1. *handobaggu, naka, dejikame*
 2. *isu, shita, kutsu*
 3. *terebi, soba, hondana*
 4. *saifu, naka, okane*
 5. *teeburu, ue, pasokon*
5. れい: Radha san, kirei → Radha san wa kirei desu ne.
1. Ano yama, takai
 2. Kono kaban, yasui
 3. Sono hana, kirei

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Toshokan __ dochira desu ____.
2. Asoko __ kissaten __ arimasu yo.
3. Acchi __ kissaten __ arimasu ka.
4. Yamada san, *toire* __ acchi desu ____.
5. *Toire* __ *Erebetaa* __ hidari __ arimasu.
- 6-1. SRM daigaku __ chikaku __ nani ga arimasu ka?
- 6-2. (SRM daigaku __) soba __ yuubinkyoku __ arimasu. Hantai __ eki __ arimasu.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. ni/wa/ka/arimasu/sochira/honya
2. ginkou/arimasen/ni/wa/kochira/iie
3. ka/wa/inu/niwa/imasu/ni
4. ga/ni/uchi/naka/no/imasu/kodomo
5. tsukue/arimasu/ni/no/ue/ga/hon

III) Translate into Japanese.

1. The bank is this way.
2. Mr Yamada is in the library.
3. There is a cat under the chair.
4. Which way is the restaurant?
5. Where is the Japanese language book? It is in the bookshelf.

Kono lesson no kotoba

あいさつ	aisatsu	greeting
すみません	sumimasen	excuse me
あのう	anou	well, er...
ひと	hito	person
おとこ	otoko	man
かかりいん	kakari in	clerk in charge
Road		
みち	michi	way, road, street
こうさてん	kousaten	crossing
たてもの	tatemono	building
えいがかん	eigakan	movie theatre
びじゅつかん	bijutsukan	art gallery
ぎんこう	ginkou	bank
じむしょ	jimusho	office
くすりや	kusuriya	medical shop
ほんや	honya	book shop
コンビニ	konbini	convenient store
スーパー	suupaa	super market
レストラン	resutoran	restaurant
しょくどう	shokudou	dining hall
きっさてん	kissaten	coffee shop
とう	tou	tower
こうばん	kouban	police box
がっこう	gakkou	school
だいがく	daigaku	university
たいしかん	taishikan	embassy
くうこう	kuukou	airport
タクシーのりば	<i>takushii</i> noriba	taxi stand
バスのりば	<i>basu</i> noriba	bus stand
ちゅうしゃじょう	chuushajou	parking lot

まどぐち	madoguchi	ticket window
トイレ	toire	toilet
かいだん	kaidan	steps
エレベーター	erebeetaa	elevator
~かい	~kai	floor of a building

Locations

Noun の e.g. Building	ひだり みぎ まえ うしろ となり ちかく むこう はんたい	hidari	left
Room		migi	right
Person		mae	front
		ushiro	behind
Town		tonari	next
		chikaku	near
		mukou	other side
Country...		hantai	opposite

Bunpou

こっち	kocchi	this way/side/direction
そっち	socchi	that way/side/direction
あっち	acchi	that way/side/direction over there
どっち	docchi	which way/side/direction

こちら、そちら、あちら、どちら are polite forms of all demonstrative words

Ex) こちら means ここ、これ、この、こっち and このかた

～よ yo used when expressing the speaker's experience/feeling/knowledge

Grammar notes

Demonstrative pronouns for Direction

よ - A sentence ending particle that indicates the speaker's assertion about something that is assumed to be known only to him. (I tell you; I'm telling you; you know)

Japanese adjectives can either modify nouns by directly preceding them or act as predicates. Adjectives are of two kinds – **な-ending** and **だ-ending**.

When a na-ending adjective is used in the predicate, na is dropped. The following sentences will illustrate the usage of na-ending adjectives.

Who is the person you are in love with?

(Anata no) sukina hito wa dare desu ka? (the adjective comes before the noun – hito)

Who do you like?

(Anata wa) dare ga suki desu ka? (the adjective is at the end of the sentence as predicate)

With な-ending adjectives, they remain the same whether they are used before or after the noun as seen below.

I love a gentle person. (Watashi wa) yasashii hito ga suki desu.

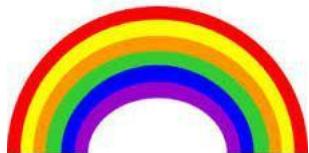
*ga – object marker of adjective sentence.

She is gentle. Kanojo wa yasashii desu.

COLOURS

いadj

あかい	akai	red
あおい	aoi	blue, green
しろい	shiroi	white
くろい	kuroi	black

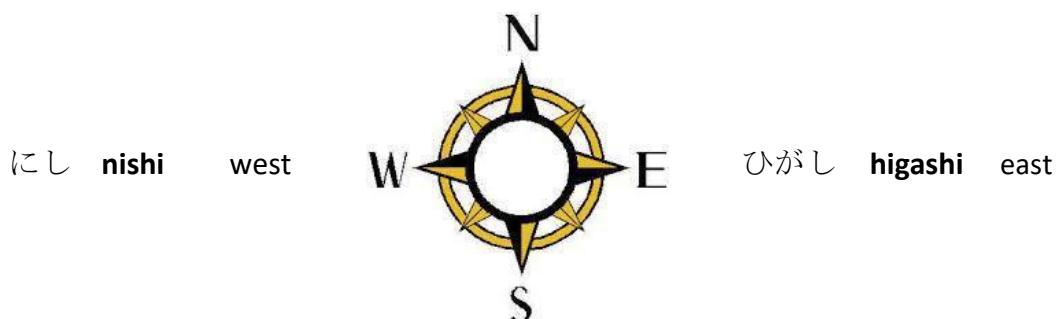


Noun

あか	aka	red
あお	ao	blue
しろ	shiro	white
くろ	kuro	black

DIRECTIONS

きた kita north

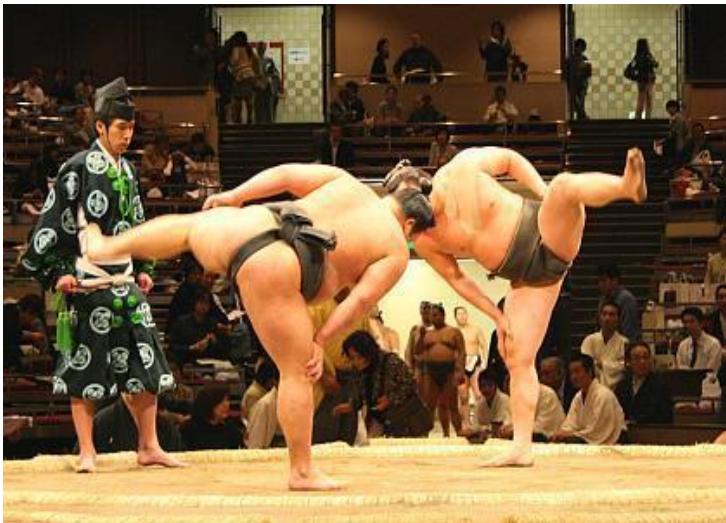


みなみ minami south

4. JAPANESE SPORTS AND MARTIAL ARTS

すもう / Sumou

Sumou is a Japanese style of wrestling and Japan's national sport. It originated in ancient times as a performance to entertain the Shinto gods. Many rituals with religious background are still followed today.



The basic rules of sumou are simple: the wrestler who first touches the ground with anything besides the soles of his feet, or who leaves the ring before his opponent, loses. Fights take place on an elevated ring, called a "dohyo", which is made of clay and covered in a layer of sand. The fights themselves usually last only a few seconds, or in rare cases, about a minute.

Most elite wrestlers are highly trained athletes between 20 and 35 years old. They typically live together in residential and training complexes

(sumoubeya), where all aspects of life, from sleeping and eating to training and free time, are strictly regimented by the coach (oyakata).

There are no weight restrictions or classes in sumou, meaning that wrestlers can easily find themselves matched off against someone many times their size. As a result, weight gain is an essential part of sumou training. The typical sumou dish, chanko nabe, is a hearty stew full of vegetables, meat and fish.

Six tournaments are held every year, each one lasting 15 days. Three of the tournaments are held in Tokyo (January, May, September), and one each in Osaka (March), Nagoya (July) and Fukuoka (November).

じゅうどう / Juudou



The modern form of Juudou was developed by Professor Jigoro Kano at the end of the 19th century from the ancient martial art, jujutsu.

In Juudou, the aim is not only winning fights but also the training of one's body and spirit. The literal translation of Juudou is "the gentle way": softness exceeds hardness in Juudou, and techniques are more important than strength.

からて / Karate

In karate, one strikes with their fists, elbows and feet in defensive action. Karate is related to Chinese Kung-fu and the Korean Taekwondo. Karate means “empty hand” since karate does not usually employ weapons.



けんどう / Kendou



Kendou is Japanese fencing. It means “the way of the sword”. Swords used to be a main weapon in Japanese warfare for many centuries. They continued to be the symbol of the samurai into the 19th century.

The participants in modern kendou are well protected and use bamboo swords. As in all the Japanese martial arts, the training of one's mind is essential.

やきゅう / Yakyuu - Baseball

Baseball is called yakyuu in Japanese, combining the characters for fielding and ball. It was introduced to Japan in 1872. The first baseball team was called the Shimbashi Athletic Club and was established in 1878. Baseball has been a popular sport ever since. Sometimes it is called “small baseball” because it focuses on technique rather than power unlike the Americans. However, the Japanese team emerged as winners in all the three World Baseball Classic games, held so far since 2006. The Japanese have been on the podium winning the first prize twice and the third prize once.

A BASIC COURSE IN JAPANESE

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PREFACE

This book is prepared primarily to meet the requirements of engineering students to acquire a basic knowledge in Japanese language in the course of 30 hours.

The objective of this book is to empower the students to possess good conversational skills in Japanese language together with the understanding of Japanese culture. However, attempt is also made to encourage the students to learn the native scripts viz, Hiragana, Katakana and basic Kanjis, which are Chinese characters that form part of the Japanese language writing system.

The lessons are prepared in such a manner that basic grammar is introduced right from the beginning. The lessons are aimed at enabling the students to speak the language that will be applicable to daily life situations. The main lessons are written in Hiragana script with Romaji (Roman script) and English side by side for better understanding. The vocabulary and meanings, grammar and exercises for each lesson is also given at the end of each lesson.

A brief description about Japan, its culture and society is given in the Glossary in English. Adjectives, verbs and N5 Kanjis and given in the Additional Information section. All this information has been procured from the internet. A glossary of terms such as greetings, family relationships, time expression, numbers, etc. is also appended for reference at the end of every lesson. Hiragana and Katakana practice charts are included to practise the scripts.

We, the faculty members hereby acknowledge that we are highly indebted to our **Ryoko Iseda sensei**, who was formerly, the senior Japanese language advisor from the Japan Foundation, New Delhi for her valuable suggestions and corrections made by her in the preparation of this book. We also express our sincere thanks to our sensei Ms. Vimala Solomon, Director, Surya Nihongo Gakko, Madurai, who gave her valuable suggestions towards the preparation of this book. A special mention about **Hideyuki Fujisawa sensei** and **Ms.Chiho BABA** our voluntary teachers from JICA, Japan for their invaluable contribution in bringing out this book to suit the needs of the learners.

Our sincere thanks to **Yuka Kikuoka san, Mika Yamamoto san, Satou Tomoaki san**, teachers from Japan Foundation and **Sohrab Azarparand san**, a teacher from Iran, who lent their voices for the audio of the lessons.

Our special thanks to Dr.K.Anbazhagan, Professor and Head, Dept of English and foreign languages, SRM University, Kattankulathur, for his encouragement in bringing out this book.

We also express our sincere gratitude to the SRM Management, the Director (Engineering &Technology) for facilitating the department to hold seminars and workshops conducted by Japan foundation, New Delhi, for improving our teaching methodology in Japanese on couple of occasions. These seminars prompted us to write a book for the use of our own students of Japanese language.

Chennai

LESSONS

Lesson 5

Keeki o yattsu kudasai

Preparation for the meeting

田 中 : ラジヤさん あしたは きんようびですね。

とうきょうでんきの ひとたちが きますね。

ラジヤ : はい、そうですね。かいぎの ために なにが ひつようですか。

田 中 : ノートが よつと えんぴつが やつ ひつようです。

ラジヤ : はい、わかりました。



While concluding the meeting

中 : それではコンピューターを 40だいおねがいします。

わたなべ : はい、ありがとうございます。

田 中 : らいしゅうの 金ようびまでに おくって ください。

わたなべ : はい、わかりました。

しょくどうで

ラジヤ : ケーキとコーヒーを やつください。

てんいん : はい、かしこまりました。



Tanaka: *Raja san, ashita wa kinyoubi desu ne. Tokyo denki no hitotachi ga kimasu ne.*

Raja: Hai, sou desu ne. Kaigi no tame ni nani ga hitsuyou desu ka.

Tanaka: *Nooto ga yottsu to enpitsu ga yattsu hitsuyou desu.*

Raja: Hai, wakarimashita.

Tanaka: Mr Raja, tomorrow is Friday isn't it? The people from Tokyo Electric will be visiting us, right?

Raja: Yes, that's right. What do we need for the meeting?

Tanaka: We need 4 notepads and 8 pencils.

Raja: Yes, got it.

Tanaka: *Soredewa konpyuutaa o 40 dai onegai shimasu.*

Watanabe: Hai, arigatou gozaimasu.

Tanaka: *Raishuu no kinyoubi made ni okutte kudasai.*

Watanabe: Hai, wakarimashita.

Tanaka: Well then, we need 40 computers.

Watanabe: Yes, thank you.

Tanaka: Please send it by next Friday.

Watanabe: Yes, of course.

Shokudou de

Raja: *Keeki to koohii o yattsu kudasai.*

Tenin: Hai, kashikomarimashita.

At the Cafeteria

Raja: 8 cakes and 8 cups of coffee please.

Waiter: Yes, certainly.

れんしゅう

1. Kodomo ga go nin imasu.
 - a. Onna no hito, hachi
 - b. Otoko no hito, ni
 - c. Amerikajin, yon

2. Ravi san wa yon kai ni imasu.
 - a. *Raja* san, ichi
 - b. Yamada san, san
 - c. Yukiko san, nana

3. Koohii o mittsu kudasai.
 - a. *Remon juusu*, roku
 - b. *koohii*, yon
 - c. ‘Mineral water’, ichi

*when you ask for a cup of water, say “Mizu o ippai kudasai”.

4. Tsukue no shita ni inu ga sanbiki imasu.
 - a. Ike, naka, sakana, ni
 - b. Isu, ue, neko, roku
 - c. hondana, shita, mushi, juu

5. Kaban no naka ni ringo ga muttsu arimasu.
 - a. isu, shita, keshigomu, ni
 - b. Tsukue, ue, denwa, ichi
 - c. Tsukue, ue, keitai denwa, san

6. Kuruma ga nidai to baiku ga ichidai arimasu.
 - a. *nooto*, 4; *boorupen*, 2
 - b. kutsu, 2; kaban, 4
 - c. ani, 3; ane 2

7. Q: Kekkon shiki no tame ni nani ga hitsuyou desu ka.

A: (Kekkon shiki no tame ni) keeki ga hitsuyou desu.

- a. Kuruma
- b. Okane
- c. *Sarii*

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Akai ringo ga ____ arimasu. (5)
2. Kutsushita ga ____ arimasu. (3)
3. *Terebi* wa ____ arimasu ka. (how many)
4. Enpitsu ga ____ arimasu. (6)
5. Ano heya ni hito ga ____ imasu. (2)

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. nin/ga/ni/gakusei/imasu/sanjuu/kyoushitsu
2. ga/ni/tsukue/ue/no/arimasu/mannenhitsu/muttsu
3. o/kamera/dai/kaimasu/ni
4. wa/aoi/ikutsu/ka/arimasu/ringo
5. niwa/ga/inu/biki/nan/to/neko/ka/imasu/ni

III Translate into Japanese

1. There are 3 dogs on the chair.
2. There are 8 books on the table.
3. How many pencils are there in the bag?
4. There are 4 computers in this room.
5. There is a man and a woman on the second floor.

Kono lesson no kotoba

でんき	denki	light, electricity
コンピューター	<i>konpyuutaa</i>	computer
テレビ	<i>terebi</i>	television
(—の) ひとたち	hitotachi	people
かいぎ	kaigi	meeting
けっこんしき	kekkon shiki	wedding
ノート	<i>nooto</i>	notepad
えんぴつ	enpitsu	pencil
ボールペン	<i>boorupen</i>	ballpen
ください	kudasai	please
わかりました	wakarimashita	understood
もちろん	mochiron	of course
ひとつ (な)	hitsuyou	necessary
きます	kimasu	to come

grammar

～までに	made ni	by, not later than
～ (の) ために	(no) tame ni	for the purpose of
と	to	and (used to connect two nouns)

others

りんご	ringo	apple
くつした	kutsushita	socks
ねこ	neko	cat
むし	mushi	insect

Grammar notes

Counters are used both in English language and Japanese, but more extensively used in Japanese. In English when you count uncountable substances such as paper, rice and coffee, we use words such as three sheets of paper, two scoops of rice, two cups of coffee, etc. These underlined words are called counters.

In Japanese counters are expressed by suffixes used immediately following the numbers. Thus, counters are not independent words and cannot be used in isolation. Logically all numbers must be used with appropriate counters depending upon what is being counted. Counters are broadly classified based on size and shape of things, people, animals, frequency and so forth.

Japanese has two numerical systems

- 1) For counting numerals the sino-japanese system is used. Eg: ichi, ni, san, yon, go, roku, nana, hachi, ku, juu.
- 2) For counting things based on their shape - Japanese native counting system is used only from 1-10 numbers. For greater than 10 numbers only the sino-japanese system is used accompanied by the counter.

Bunpou

Counters

Objects	Counter	Examples
General/irregular objects	~tsu	Fruits, marbles, erasers
People	~nin	Man, Woman, child
General animals	~hiki	Dogs, cats, insects, small animals
Machinery	~dai	Cars, computers, sewing machine, automobiles
Floors/times	~kai	1 st floor, 3 rd floor, 5 th floor / 3 times, 5 times

Number	~tsu	~nin	~hiki	~dai	~kai
1	hitotsu	hitori	ippiki	ichidai	ikkai
2	futatsu	futari	nihiki	nidai	nikai
3	mittsu	sannin	sanbiki	sandai	sankai/ sangai*
4	yottsu	yonin	yonhiki	yondai	yonkai
5	itsutsu	gonin	gohiki	godai	gokai
6	muttsu	rokunin	roppiki	rokudai	rokkai
7	nanatsu	shichinin	nanahiki	nanadai	nanakai
8	yattsu	hachinin	happiki	hachidai	hakkai
9	kokonotsu	kyuunin	kyuuuhiki	kyuudai	kyuukai
10	too	juunin	juppliki	juudai	jukkai
<i>how many</i>	ikutsu	nan nin	nan biki	nan dai	nankai/nangai*

* sankai – three times, sangai – 3rd floor

かぞく	KAZOKU	ごかぞく	GOKAZOKU	FAMILY
ちち	chichi	おとうさん	otousan	father
はは	haha	おかあさん	okaasan	mother
あに	ani	おにいさん	oniisan	elder brother
あね	ane	おねえさん	oneesan	elder sister
おとうと	otouto	おとうとさん	otoutosan	younger brother
いもうと	imouto	いもうとさん	imoutosan	younger sister
そふ	sofu	おじいさん	ojiisan	grandfather
そぼ	sobo	おばあさん	obaasan	grandmother
おじ	oji	おじさん	ojisan	uncle
おば	oba	おばさん	obasan	aunt
いとこ	itoko	いとこ	itoko	cousin

COMMON EXPRESSIONS**Family greeting**

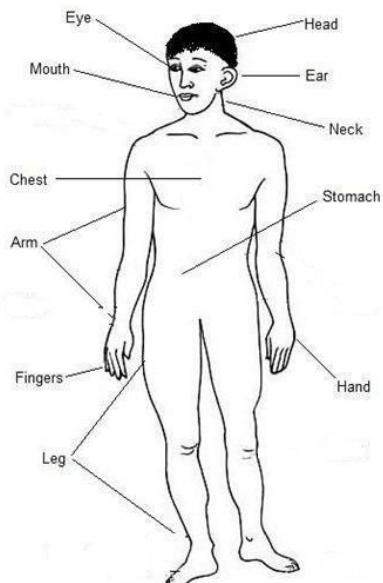
いってきます	itte kimasu	will be back
いってらっしゃい	itte rasshai	see you
ただいま	tadaima	I am back home
おかえりなさい	okaerinasai	welcome back

**At a meal**

いただきます	itadakimasu	a greeting used before eating a
ごちそうさまでした	gochisousama deshita	greeting used after eating

**In an organization**

おつかれさまでした	otsukaresama deshita	compliment given to someone working for you
おさきにしつれいします	osakini shitsurei shimasu	sorry for leaving (before you)
だいじょうぶですか	daijoubu desuka	is it okay?
おだいじに	odaijini	take care/get well soon

BODY PARTS

あたま	atama	head
め	me	eye
みみ	mimi	ear
はな	hana	nose
くち	kuchi	mouth
くび	kubi	neck
むね	mune	chest
せなか	senaka	back
おなか	onaka	stomach
うで	ude	arm
て	te	hand
あし	ashi	leg, foot

5. JAPANESE HOUSE AND LIVING STYLE



Japan has both modern and traditional styles of housing. The traditional Japanese house is a beautiful sight to behold. Made of wood and paper, it has an organic feel and look that can hardly be found anywhere else. Individual houses in Japan are either single or two storeys. The interior design is what really sets the traditional Japanese house apart from European or American designs. With the exception of the entry way (genkan), the kitchen (daidokoro), the bathing room (ofuro) and the toilet (otearai), the rooms in a traditional Japanese house does

not have a designated use.

A room can easily be a living area, a bedroom, a dining room or any combination. Large rooms are partitioned by sliding doors (fusuma) made of wood and thick paper. These sliding doors can be removed whenever a larger space is needed. Windows are made of wood and shoji paper, which is thin enough to let the light shine through.

Even modern Japanese houses tend to have one traditional Japanese room, called a washitsu. This room is sparsely if at all furnished and has tatami mats on the floor. In a traditional Japanese house, this style may be reflected throughout the home. Tatami are thick straw mats covered with stitched, woven rushes. Tatami are smooth and firm enough to walk on and are also useful for an afternoon nap.

The genkan is usually a step below the level of the rest of the house. When people enter the home, they leave their shoes in the genkan, pointed toward the door so they only need to slip them on when they are ready to go out. Indoor slippers are often worn inside the house, of course, except in the Japanese style room (washitsu).

The bathing room contains a tub and is often waterproof. An adjacent area is available for showering. The Japanese re-use bathwater, either for other bathers or for washing laundry, so it is important not to dirty the water with soap and dirt. Dirty portions of the body can be washed before stepping into the bath. This is very important especially in a public bath.



Buddhism is practiced in Japan, as it is in many other Asian countries. In Japan, though, indigenous gods have been worshipped alongside the Buddha in homes since long ago. Buddhist altars (butsudan) are shaped like a cabinet with doors at the front that swing open. The altar for Japanese gods (kamidana) is shaped like a small shrine and is kept on a shelf near the ceiling. It contains a paper or wooden tablet (ofuda) with prayers on it.

Lesson 6

Ginza e ikimasu

- ラジャ： こんばんは。
- 田中： こんばんは。あしたは
やすみですね。なんじに おきますか。
- ラジャ： ろくじに おきます。
- 田中： はやいですね。どこかへ いきますか。
- ラジャ： はい、ぎんざへ いきます。
- 田中： ぎんざで なにを しますか。
- ラジャ： えいがを みます。それから あきはばらへ いきます。
- 田中： あきはばらで なにを しますか。
- ラジャ： けいたいでんわと カメラを かいります。
- 田中： なんで いきますか。
- ラジャ： でんしゃで いきます。田中さんも
いきますか。
- 田中： ざんねんですが ようじが あります。
- ラジャ： そうですか。では また。



Raja: Konbanwa.

Tanaka: Konbanwa. Ashita wa yasumi desu ne.
Nan ji ni okimasu ka.

Raja: Roku ji ni okimasu.

Tanaka: Hayai desu ne. Dokokae ikimasu ka.

Raja: Hai, Ginza e ikimasu.

Tanaka: Ginza de nani o shimasu ka.

Raja: Eiga o mimasu. Sorekara
Akihabara e ikimasu.

Tanaka: Akihabara de nani o shimasu ka.

Raja: Keitai denwa to *kamera* o kaimasu.

Tanaka: Nande ikimasu ka.

Raja: Densha de ikimasu. Tanaka san mo
ikimasu ka.

Tanaka: Zannen desu ga, youji ga arimasu.

Raja: Sou desu ka. Dewa mata.

Raja: Good evening.

Tanaka: Good evening. Tomorrow is a holiday,
isn't it? At what time will you wake up?

Raja: At 6 o'clock.

Tanaka: That's early isn't it? Are you going
anywhere?

Raja: Yes, I am going to Ginza.

Tanaka: What are you going to do at Ginza?

Raja: I am going to watch a movie. After
that I am going to Akihabara.

Tanaka: What are you going to do at Akihabara?

Raja: I am going to buy a mobile phone and a
camera.

Tanaka: How are you going?

Raja: By electric train. Are you also coming
along?

Tanaka: I am sorry, but I've got some work.

Raja: I see. Then, see you later.

れんしゅう

1. れい: A: Kyou, dokokae ikimasu ka.
B: (yes) Hai, umi e ikimasu.
B: (no) lie, dokoemo ikimasen.
1. tenrankai 2. yuuенchi 3. puuru 4. doubutsuen 5.(no)

2. れい: Mainichi, nan ji ni okimasu ka.
1. nemasu
2. asagohan o tabemasu
3. uchi o demasu
4. benkyou o shimasu
5. uchi e kaerimasu

3. れい: Umi, oyogimasu : Umi de oyogimasu.
1. yuuенchi, asobimasu
2. shokudou, asagohan, tabemasu
3. Ginza, eiga, mimasu
4. uchi, imasu
5. onsen, hairimasu

4. れい: Keitai denwa to kamera o kaimasu.
1. souji, sentaku, shimasu
2. *pan*, tamago, tabemasu
3. mizu, *juusu*, nomimasu
4. zasshi, shinbun, yomimasu
5. eiga, *terebi*, mimasu

5. れい: Nan de ikimasu ka. Basu de ikimasu.
1. densha 2. *takushii* 3. hikouki 4. aruite*

6. Choose the correct verb.
 - a. Uchi e _____.
 - b. Ginkou e _____.
 - c. Kumaru san ga jibun no kuni e _____.
 - d. Kumaru san ga watashi no uchi e _____.

Exercises

I) Fill in the blanks

1. Yamada san wa maiasa nanji ____ okimasu ____.
2. Watashi wa maiasa rokuji ____ okimasu. Demo do youbi ____ nichi youbi ____ hachi ji ____ okimasu.
3. Kyou wa *resutoran* ____ bangohan o tabemasu.
4. Anata wa mainichi toshokan ____ ikimasu ka.
5. Watashi wa mainichi densha ____ daigaku ____ ikimasu.

II) Rearrange the following sentences

1. ni/wa/Yamada/daigaku/ikimasen/e/nichiyoubi/san
2. *repooto/kakimasu/de/o/mannenhitsu/kono/kono*
3. de/tabemasu/o/nani/ka/*resotoran*
4. wa/san/shichi/ni/gatsu/nihon/ikimashita/e/*Raja*
5. e/Akihabara/ ikimasu/ka/nande

III) Translate into Japanese

1. The students study at the school.
2. Every morning I wake up at 5 o'clock.
3. I go to the university by electric train.
4. I play tennis at the park.
5. Ms Kimura does shopping at Takashimaya department store.

あいさつ

こんばんは	konbanwa	good evening
では	dewa	well then
また	mata	again

day

きょう	kyou	today
あした	ashita	tomorrow
まいにち	mainichi	everyday
やすみ	yasumi	holiday
どようび	doyoubi	Saturday
にちようび	nichiyoubi	Sunday

conjunction

それから	sorekara	after that
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interrogative

なんで	nande	by what means
どこかへ	dokokae	anywhere
-どこへも Vません	dokoemo	not V(transfer) anywhere

adjective

はやい	hayai	early, fast
ざんねんな	zannen	regret, unfortunate, disappointment

place

うち	uchi	house
てんらんかい	tenrankai	exhibition

プール	<i>puuru</i>	swimming pool
うみ	<i>umi</i>	sea
おんせん	<i>onsen</i>	hot spring
ゆうえんち	<i>yuuenchi</i>	amusement park
どうぶつえん	<i>doubutsuen</i>	zoo
どうぶつ	<i>doubutsu</i>	animal

food

あさごはん	<i>asagohan</i>	breakfast
パン	<i>pan</i>	bread
たまご	<i>tamago</i>	egg
みず	<i>mizu</i>	water
ジュース	<i>juusu</i>	juice

things

ざっし	<i>zasshi</i>	magazine
しんぶん	<i>shinbun</i>	newspaper
でんわ	<i>denwa</i>	telephone
けいたい（でんわ）	<i>keitai (denwa)</i>	mobile phone
カメラ	<i>kamera</i>	camera

Pronoun

じぶん	<i>jibun</i>	oneself
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transport

でんしゃ	<i>densha</i>	train
タクシー	<i>takushii</i>	taxi

verbs

いきます	<i>ikimasu</i>	to go
あるきます	<i>arukimasu</i>	to walk
およぎます	<i>oyogimasu</i>	to swim
あそびます	<i>asobimasu</i>	to play, to enjoy oneself

みます	mimasu	to see
はいります	hairimasu	to enter
おきます	okimasu	to wake up
ねます	nemasu	to sleep
たべます	tabemasu	to eat
のみます	nomimasu	to drink
でます	demasu	to leave
かえります	kaerimasu	to return (home)
かいます	kaimasu	to buy
よみます	yomimasu	to read
します	shimasu	to do

ようじ	youji	task, errand
かいもの	kaimono	shopping
べんきょう	benkyou	study
そうじ	souji	cleaning, sweeping
せんたく	sentaku	washing, laundry

*When the above 4 nouns are followed by します, they become verbs

—かいものします、べんきょうします、そうじします and せんたくします.

Bunpou

へ	e	to
で	de	at, in
と	to	and (used to connect nouns)
に	ni	in, into
を	o	from, refer to something (direct object)
が	ga	subject marker
~ます	~masu	polite form of verb (affirmative)
~ません	~masen	polite form of verb (negative)

Atarashii kanji

行きます	ikimasu	to go
見ます	mimasu	to see, to watch
休みます	yasumimasu	to rest, to have a break
買います	kaimasu	to buy

Inside a Japanese home

Many Japanese regard their homes as being too humble to entertain guests because and so it is considered an honor to be invited to someone's home in Japan. Shoes are not worn inside



– since the floor level is often higher than ground or entrance level, Japanese don't want the floor to be stained by soil, sand or dust that may be attached to the soles. Shoes are removed in the genkan (mudroom or entrance foyer), and often replaced with slippers called uwabaki. Just wearing socks is also acceptable in informal situations. Socks, however, are not generally removed – bare feet are acceptable when visiting a close friend, but not otherwise. There are also separate slippers used when

using a bathroom, for reasons of hygiene.

Wooden geta are provided for short walks outside while slippers are worn inside the house. Sandal wearers may carry a pair of white socks to put over their bare feet or stockings, so that their bare feet will not touch the slippers that the host offers, or they may use tabi socks, worn with the sandals. The shoes are turned around so that the toe faces the door after taking them off. During the winter time, if a guest is wearing a coat or hat, the guest will remove the coat or hat before the host opens the door. When the guest is leaving, he or she puts on the coat or hat at the げんかん.



どうぶつ DOUBUTSU ANIMALS

<u>いぬ</u>	inu	dog
ねこ	neko	cat
さる	saru	monkey
うし	ushi	cow/ox
とら	tora	tiger
ぞう	zou	elephant



とり TORI BIRDS

にわとり	niwatori	hen
くじやく	kujaku	peacock
はと	hato	dove, pigeon
からす	karasu	crow



Which animal is the strongest on the list? _____

Outside the list? _____

Which bird is the most beautiful on the list? _____

Outside the list? _____

Lesson 7

Chokoreeto koujou o shisatsu shimashita

田中： ラジャさん ひさしぶり ですね。

ラジャ： はい、 せんげつ さっぽろへ
いきました。

田中： なにを しましたか。

ラジャ： チョコレート こうじょうを しさつしました。そこで
かいぎに でした。それから かんこう しました。

田中： ゆきまつりを みましたか。

ラジャ： もちろん みました。すごかったです。



田中： さっぽろ テイネ スキー リゾートへ いきましたか。

ラジャ： いいえ、いきませんでした。じかんが ありませんでした。

田中： ざんねん でしたね。いつ かえりましたか。

ラジャ： せんしゅう かえりました。

Tanaka: *Raja san, hisashiburi desu ne.*

Tanaka: Mr Raja, it's been a long time since we met.

Raja: *Hai, sengetsu Sapporo e ikimashita.*

Raja: Yes, last month I went to Sapporo.

Tanaka: *Nani o shimashita ka.*

Tanaka: What did you do there?

Raja: *Chokoreeto koujou o shisatsu shimashita. Soko de kaigi ni demashita. Sorekara kankou shimashita.*

Raja: I went for an inspection to a chocolate factory. I attended a meeting there. After that I went sight-seeing.

Tanaka: *Yuki matsuri o mimashita ka.*

Tanaka: Did you see the snow

Raja: *Mochiron mimashita.*

Raja: Of course I did. It was wonderful.

Sugokatta
desu yo.

Tanaka: Did you see the snow festival?

Tanaka: *Sapporo Teine Sukii rizooto e ikimashita ka.*

Tanaka: Did you go to the Sapporo Teine ski resort?

Raja: *Iie, ikimasendeshita. Jikan ga arimasen deshita.*

Raja: No I didn't go. There was no time.

Tanaka: *Zannen deshita ne. Itsu kaerimashita ka.*

Tanaka: What a pity! When did you return?

Raja: *Senshuu kaerimashita.*

Raja: Last week.

れんしゅう/Renshuu

1. れい: Kinou, sushi, tabemasu: Kinou sushi o tabemashita.
 1. Senshuu, eiga, mimasu
 2. Kyonen, *Amerika*, ikimasu
 3. Kesa, *juusu*, nomimasu
 4. Yuube, shukudai, shimasu
 5. Ototoi, tegami, kakimasu
 6. Konban, manga, yomimasu
2. れい: Kinou nanimo tabemasendeshita.
 1. Dokoemo, ikimasu
 2. Daremo, kimasu
 3. Darenimo, aimasu
3. れい: Souji o shimashita. Sorekara sentaku o shimashita.
 1. Ofuro ni hairimasu, bangohan o tabemasu
 2. Kaimono o shimasu, *resutoran* de gohan o tabemasu
 3. Tomodachi ni aimasu, eiga o mimasu
 4. Benkyou o shimasu, *terebi* o mimasu
 5. Ha o migakimasu, ocha o nomimasu
4. れい: A: Itsu oishasan to hanashimashita ka.
B: Kinou (oishasan to) hanashimashita.
 1. Hon o karimasu, senshuu
 2. Bengoshi ni aimasu, sengetsu
 3. *Chennai* e kimasu, kyonen
 4. Keitai o kaimasu, ototoshi
 5. Kanojo ni denwa o kakemasu, yuube

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks

1. Kinou darenimo denwa o _____ . (kakemasu)

2. Yuube nani o _____ ka. (tabemasu)
3. Senshuu wa dokoemo _____. (ikimasu)
4. Kesa donatamo _____. (mimasu)
5. Ototoi nanimo _____. (shimasu)

II. Rearrange the jumbled sentences.

1. o /hon/ kinou/ yomimashita/kono
2. ni /paati/tomodachi/aimashita/de
3. karimashita/senshuu/toshokan/hon/de/kono/o/kono
4. yukimatsuri/mimashita/de/sapporo/o
5. kankou/shimashita/sorekara/o/toukyou/mimashita/o/eiga *1st, sightseeing

III. Translate into Japanese.

1. Day before yesterday I did not go anywhere. I watched television at home.
2. Yesterday I went sightseeing to Kyouto.
3. What did you do on Sunday?
4. Last Friday, I did not go home.
5. Did you speak with your friend this morning?

IV. Fill in the brackets by demonstrative starting with そ

A: Shichigatsu nanoka ni “Kochi” e ikimasu.

1. B: () wa ii desune.
2. B: watashi mo raishuu () e ikimasu yo.
3. B: () hi wa ame desu yo.

Kono lesson no kotoba

あいさつ
ひさしぶり

hisashiburi

long time no see

expression
もちろん

mochiron

of course, certainly

time

いつ	itsu	when
けさ	kesa	this morning
ゆうべ	yuube	last night
きのう	kinou	yesterday
おととい	ototoi	day before yesterday
せんしゅう	senshuu	last week
せんげつ	sengetsu	last month
きよねん	kyonen	last year
おととし	ototoshi	year before last
それから	sorekara	after that

Verbs

でます	demasu	to attend
かきます	kakimasu	to write
おふろに はいります	ofuro ni hairimasu	to take a bath
あいます	aimasu	to meet
みがきます	migakimasu	to brush
はなします	hanashimasu	to speak
かります	karimasu	to borrow
きます	kimasu	to come
でんわを かけます	denwa o kakemasu	to make a phone call

adjective

すごい	sugoi	great, wonderful
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food

ばんごはん	bangohan	supper
すし	sushi	vinegared rice ball with raw fish on it
おちゃ	ocha	green tea
チョコレート	chokoreeto	chocolate

others

こうじょう	koujou	factory
かいぎ	kaigi	meeting
かんこう	kankou	sight seeing
かいもの	kaimono	shopping
まつり	matsuri	festival
ゆき	yuki	snow
スキー	sukii	ski
は	ha	teeth

ともだち	tomodachi	friend
えいが	eiga	movie
まんが	manga	comic
テレビ	terebi	television
しゅくだい	shukudai	homework
かんじ	kanji	Chinese characters

Bunpou

ました	~mashita	past form of ~masu
ませんでした	~masendeshita	past negative form of ~masu
なにも	nanimo	nothing
だれも/どなたも	daremo/donatamo	(to) no one
だれにも/どなたにも	darenimo/donatanimo	to no one
どこへも	dokoemo	nowhere

Atarashii Kanji

日	ひ	にち	一か	hi,(nichi)	sun
月	つき	げつ	がつ	tsuki, (getsu)	moon
火	ひ	か		hi, (ka)	fire
水	みず	すい		mizu, (sui)	water
木	き	もく		ki, (moku)	tree
金	かね	きん		kane, (kin)	money
土	つち	ど		tsuchi, (do)	earth
口	くち			kuchi	mouth
雨	あめ			ame	rain
入ります				hairimasu	to enter/on
切れます				kirimasu	to cut/off

Grammar notes

There are 2 tenses for verbs in Japanese – past and non-past. The following table will be self-explanatory using the verb ‘いきます’ (to go).

	Non-past	Past
Affirmative	Ikimasu – I go (usually) /I will go	Ikimashita – I went
Negative	Ikimasen – I don't go (usually)/I will not go	Ikimasendeshita – I did not go

~masu is the non-past affirmative form of a verb. Replace this with ~masen to negate the verb.
~mashita will make it past affirmative and ~masendeshita will be the past negative form of the verb.

When we talk about two actions in a sequence we use ‘それから’ to connect them. Action A followed by action B.

e.g. Ginkou e ikimashita.(A) Sorekara yuubinkyoku e ikimashita.(B)

I went to the bank. After that I went to the post office.

The suffix ‘も’ (also) is used to negate a question word. Here we have 4 words ending with ‘mo’.

Nani – what, **nanimo** – nothing

Doko – where, **dokoemo** – nowhere

Dare/donate – who, **daremo/donatamo** – nobody

When ‘nobody’ becomes the object we use the particle ‘に’ along with dare/donata.

Darenimo/donatanimo means ‘to nobody’.

E.g. I will not tell (your secret) to anyone.

I am talking to nobody.



darenimo hanashimasen.

×

*Read the example carefully, these 4 words are always used with the **negative form** of the verb

二 そ あ ど Usage in a paragraph

そ makes above sentence itself a new topic or refers to the topic from above sentence.

Ex.1 A: Nichiyoubi, tomodachi to eiga o mimashita. = それ

B: Sore wa yokatta desune.

Ex.2 A: Raishuu no doyoubi, tomodachi to kaimono shimasu.

そのひ そのひと

B: E! sono hi wa watashi to eiga ja...

A: Oh...

B: Sono hito wa dare desuka?

A: *Prema* san desu.

B: Anata no classmate no *Prema* san desune!

ga Watashi to *Prema* san to docchi ga daiji desuka!

B: Sono hito to watashi to docchi
daiji desuka!

A: ...

In the left side situation, B knows who *Prema* is, and then B doesn't call her **そのひと**.

In the right side, B doesn't know that person and continues to call her **そのひと**.

It is this point which you should note when you use **そのひと**.

MUSIC “おんがく/Ongaku”

The new music for teenagers in Japan is called J-POP. J-POP has not spread across the world, but the 90's was its golden period and millions of CDs were sold in Japan. In the 21st century, the total sales fell considerably, but there are still a few music groups marking high sells. One of them is AKB48. It consists of girls in their teens or early twenties. AKB is derived from “AKihaBara”, the most famous city for electrical appliances and as hotspot for “Otaku*”. 48 is derived from the usual number of students in a high school class, so it is not the number of members in the band. They are much more than 48. On the other hand, there is a male unit called “Exile”. Both groups not only sing but also dance during their performance. This is perhaps why dance has become a compulsory subject for junior high school students in 2014. By the way, martial arts is also a compulsory subject.



* geek, nerd or a fan of any particular theme, topic, hobby or form of entertainment, they are judged for their behaviour

COMIC, ANIMATION - “まんが/Manga, アニメ/Anime”



In contrast to music, Japanese comic book culture is exported worldwide like their motor vehicles. Some decades ago, Manga was just for children, but now it is also for adults. There are different Manga for children, for teenagers, for adults and so on. Similarly Anime (animation) is available for both children and adults. While the programs for children are in the morning and evening, for adults it is at midnight.

It is a matter of concern that you are watching Anime with CS channels so that you can't make out its category. Some of the animations for adults are harmful for children.

The number of children reading Manga nowadays has reduced compared to the past. Then, what are they doing for their pastime?

SNS

Japan is one of the countries having developed networking web. Wireless communication system is now in 3.9 generation and in a few years it will become 4.0G. Some of the cable communications' speed is already 1Tbps. Therefore, communication through internet is getting very popular, especially for young people. As you know, they use Facebook and Twitter. In addition, there are LINE, What's app and various web sites for movies. These are interactive communications and hence young people have better communication ability than elders. They are creating a new community which is not limited by their address, age or anything else. Their new relationship is about constructing new business models.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

Family greeting

いってきます	itte kimasu	will be back
いってらっしゃい	itte rasshai	see you
ただいま	tadaima	I am back home
おかえりなさい	okaerinasai	welcome back



At a meal

いただきます	itadakimasu	a greeting used before eating
ごちそうさまでした	gochisousama deshita	a greeting used after eating



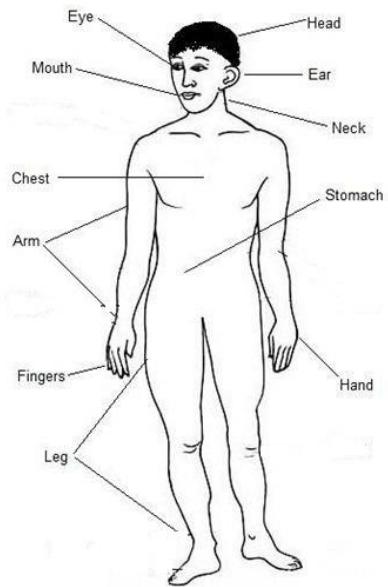
In an organization

おつかれさまでした	otsukaresama deshita	compliment given to
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おさきにしつれいします	osakini shitsurei shimasu	someone working for you
だいじょうぶですか	daijoubu desuka	sorry for leaving (before you)
おだいじに	odaijini	is it okay? take care/get well soon



BODY PARTS



あたま	atama	head
め	me	eye
みみ	mimi	ear
はな	hana	nose
くち	kuchi	mouth
くび	kubi	neck
むね	mune	chest
せなか	senaka	back
おなか	onaka	stomach
うで	ude	arm
て	te	hand
あし	ashi	leg, foot

Lesson 8

Ohanami ni ikimasen ka

ラジャ： あ、田中さん、おげんきですか。

田 中： はい、おかげさまで。

ラジャ： どうゆうひは おひま ですか。

田 中： ええ、どうしましたか。

ラジャ： おはなみに いきませんか。

田 中： ええ、いい ですね。 そうしましょう。



(げつようび かいしゃで)



わたなべ： おはなみは どうでしたか。

田 中： てんきが よくて はなが きれいでしたよ。

ラジャ： ひとが おおかつたですが たのしかったです。

Raja: Ah! Tanaka san. Ogenki desu ka.

Tanaka: Hai, okagesamade.

Raja: Doyoubi wa ohima desu ka.

Tanaka: Ee, dou shimashita ka.

Raja: Ohanami ni ikimasen ka.

Tanaka: Ee, ii desu ne. Sou shimashou.

(Getsuyoubi kaisha de)

Watanabe: Ohanami wa dou deshita ka.

Tanaka: Tenki ga yokute hana ga kirei
deshita yo.

Raja: Hito ga ookatta desu ga
tanoshikatta desu.

Raja: Hi Mr.Tanaka, How are you?

Tanaka: Fine, thanks to you.

Raja: Are you free on Saturday?

Tanaka: Yes, what's the matter?

Raja: Why don't we go (and celebrate)
Hanami?

Tanaka: Yes, sounds good. Let's go.

(On Monday, in the office)

Watanabe: How was *Hanami*?

Tanaka: The weather was fine and the flowers
were beautiful.

Raja: There were many people
but it was lots of fun.

れんしゅう

- I. れい: Atsui desu. → Atsuku arimasen.
1. samui
 2. takai
 3. mijikai
 4. omoshiroi
 5. yasashii
- II. れい: Kirei desu. → Kirei dewa arimasen.
1. joubu(na)
 2. taihen(na)
 3. nigiyaka(na)
 4. jouzu(na)
 5. benri(na)
- III. れい: Yama, kirei → kireina yama
1. kodomo, genki
 2. machi, shizuka
 3. gohan, oishii
- IV. れい: Takai → takakatta desu. → takaku arimasen deshita.
1. atsui
 2. oishii
 3. hayai
 4. ookii
- V. れい: taihen → taihen deshita. → taihen ja arimasen deshita.
1. hima
 2. kirei
 3. shizuka
 4. daijoubu
- VI. れい: samui desu. → totemo samui desu. → amari samuku arimasen.
1. atsui
 2. takai
 3. muzukashii
 4. omoshiroi
 5. yasui

* ii desu – yoku arimasen - yokatta desu - yoku arimasen deshita.

VII. Resultative conjunction(1)

れい: Ringo, yasui, oishii → Ringo wa yasukute oishii desu.

1. "Model exam", muzukashii, taihen(na)
2. Watashi no kanojo, yasashii, kirei(na)
3. "Rajinikanth", omoshiroi, *hansamu*(na)

VIII. Resultative conjunction(2)

- れい: "Jeans", joubu(na), yasui → "Jeans" wa joubu de yasui desu.
1. "Pony", kirei(na), shizuka(na)
 2. Uchi no ko, genki(na), joubu(na)
 3. Watashi no kare, *hansamu*(na), yasashii

IX. Contradictory conjunction

- れい: Nihongo, muzukashii, omoshiroi → Nihongo wa muzukashii desuga omoshiroi desu.
1. "i-Phone", chiisai, takai
 2. Senshuu no eiga, muzukashii, omoshiroi
 3. Kinou no "lobster", ookii, oishii(negative form)

X

れい: "Stadium" e "cricket" no renshuu **ni ikimasu**. 4 --> b)

1	Tomodachi no uchi	e	a)	ohanami	ni ikimasu
2	Kaisha		b)	"cricket" no renshuu	
3	Kouen		c)	asobi	
4	"Stadium"		d)	shigoto	

XI. れい A: Ashita, eiga o mimasen ka.

B: Ii desu ne. Mimashou.

1. Sushi o tabemasu 2. Yakyuu o shimasu 3. Tenrankai e ikimasu

Exercises

I. Use the adjectives in the correct form.

1. Ototoi wa totemo _____ desu ne. (atsui)

2. Kyou wa amari _____ ne. (samui)
3. Ano eiga wa _____ desu yo. (sugoi)
4. Ano koujou wa _____ kirei desu ne. (ookii)

II. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences.

1. no/desu/wa/raishuu/ka/hima/nichiyoubi
2. wa/dou/doubutsuen/ka/deshita
3. oishikatta/raamen/desu/wa/yasukute
4. amari/wa/arimasen/atsuku/ima
5. totemo/desu/wa/samukatta/senshuu

III. Translate into Japanese.

1. Yesterday was very hot.
2. Today is not so cold.
3. That movie was long but interesting.
4. I am free in the morning but not in the afternoon.
5. I am going to the company to work.

Kono lesson no kotoba

Grammar

おかげさまで	okage sama de	thanks to God, thanks to you
どう	dou	how
ええ	ee	yes

ませんか	~masenka	why don't we/would you like to...
ましょう	~mashou	- Answer, Yes
すみません、ちょっと	sumimasen, chotto	- Answer, No

いadjective

いい／よい	ii/yoi	good, nice
たのしい	tanoshii	enjoyable, fun
おいしい	oishii	tasty, delicious
あつい	atsui	hot
さむい	samui	cold (weather)
つめたい	tsumetai	cold (object)
たかい	takai	expensive, tall
やすい	yasui	cheap
ひくい	hikui	low
やさしい	yasashii	easy, kind
むずかしい	muzukashii	difficult
おもしろい	omoshiroi	interesting
おおきい	ookii	big
ちいさい	chiisai	small
いそがしい	isogashii	busy
おおい	ooi	many

なadjective

ひまな	hima(na)	leisure
げんきな	genki(na)	healthy
たいへんな	taihen(na)	awful, tough
だいじょうぶな	daijoubu(na)	okay, all right
じょうぶな	joubu(na)	strong, durable
きれいな	kirei(na)	beautiful, clean, clear, pretty
にぎやかな	nigiyaka(na)	lively, bustling
しずかな	shizuka(na)	quiet
じょうずな	jouzu(na)	skillful
べんりな	benri(na)	convenient
しんせつな	shinsetsu(na)	kind
ハンサムな	hansamu(na)	handsome

Adverb

とても	totemo	very
あまり	amari	not much

Others

はなみ	hanami	flower viewing festival
てんき	tenki	weather
ひと	hito	person/people
やま	yama	mountain
こども	kodomo	child
まち	machi	town

Atarashii kanji

時	ji	o'clock/time
半	han	half
分	fun/pun	minute

Bunpou

い and な ending adjectives – non-past and past, affirmative and negative

～くて – connecting two adjectives, the first being an i-ending adjective

～で – connecting two adjectives, the first being a na-ending adjective

が – but (with two contrasting sentences)

～masen ka – an invitation to do something – “let us ~”

～mashou – 1), answer yes to the invitation, 2) imperative form – “let us ~” strong invitation

Grammar notes

There are two kinds of adjectives in Japanese: i-ending and na-ending. The following chart will explain how they change with tense and with affirmative/negative.

		i-ending (e.g. ookii – big)		Na-ending (e.g. shizuka- quiet)	
Affirmative	Non-past	ookii desu	is big	shizuka desu	is quiet
	Past	ookikatta desu	was big	shizuka deshita	was quiet

Negative	Non-past	ookiku arimasen	is not big	shizuka ja arimasen	is not quiet
	Past	ookiku arimasen deshita	was not big	shizuka ja arimasen deshita	was not quiet

Notice that in the past affirmative for い-ending, です remains unchanged. It is not **ookii deshita** as we would expect whereas in な-ending it is **shizuka deshita**

When we have two sentences as follows (and the first is an i-ending adjective):

Yasui desu. Oishii desu

We can combine them into one sentence as follows:

Yasukute oishii desu.

In the first adjective (やすい) remove the ん and replace it with クて (and) to mean cheap and tasty.

On the other hand, if the first adjective is a な-ending adjective as follows:

Joubu desu. Yasui desu.

When we combine these two sentences we get:

Joubu de yasui desu (meaning durable and cheap). Notice that the first です becomes で.

When we have two sentences with contrasting adjectives/nouns/verbs, we don't need any trick to connect 2 sentences, just put が after the first sentence.

E.g. Suugaku wa muzukashii desu **ga** omoshiroi desu. Mathematics is difficult **but** interesting.

When we invite someone to do something we use the form ~ませんか.

e.g. (mimasu) Eiga o mimasenka.

Why don't we watch a movie?

When the invitation is stronger we use the imperative form ~ましょう (let us).

e.g. (mimasu) Terebi o mimashou.

let's watch the television.

Value your time

In Japan, there is a phrase “gofun mae koudou” (before 5 minutes attitude). It means to be in your seat 5 minutes before the start of anything you participate in. Students are in their class 5 minutes before the lesson starts. Office workers are in the meeting room 5 minutes before the meeting or presentation begins. That's because to be late is a serious offense in the Japanese culture. For example, the student who is late for the class several times can't get that credit. Sometimes it happens that the office worker loses a chance to be promoted.



However, it is not just the Japanese who are time conscious. Business people all over the world are also like that, especially, the ones who maintain good quality, those who are hard working and those who have big earnings.

Time is impartial and limited for everyone. For example, 1 hour that you are spending to check Facebook will be over 1000 hours in 4 years total. Guess what you can do in 1000 hours. Cherish not only your time, but also respect other people's time.



ぶんぽうぐ
STATIONERY

BUNBOUGU

かみ	kami	paper
ペン	pen	pen
ボールペン	booropen	ball point pen
えんぴつ	enpitsu	pencil
まんねんひつ	mannenhitsu	fountain pen
けしゴム	keshigomu	eraser
ホッチキス	hocchikisu	stapler
はさみ	hasami	scissors

のりもの **NORIMONO** **TRANSPORT**

くるま	kuruma	car
タクシー	takushii	taxi
バイク	baiku	motorcycle
じてんしゃ	jitensha	bicycle
ふね	fune	ship, boat
ひこうき	hikouki	aeroplane
しんかんせん	shinkansen	bullet train
でんしゃ	densha	electric train
バス	basu	bus

