



Mango Passport™

# Japanese

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## Mango Passport *On the Go!*

Journey 1 Course Guide

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## CHAPTER 1: GREETINGS, GRATITUDE, GOODBYES

## あいさつ、かんしゃ、わかれのことは

## Journey 1 Chapter 1: Greetings, Gratitude, Goodbyes

## Conversational Goals

Express Gratitude  
Greet People  
Make Small Talk with Strangers  
Say Goodbye

## Grammar Goals

Form Sentences Using the Copula です  
Form Yes/No Questions with the Particle か  
Learn the Basic Sentence Structure  
Learn to Properly Use the Conversational Particle ね

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Good afternoon. It's a nice day, isn't it!	こんにちは。いい天気ですね。 (konnichiwa. ii tenki desu ne.)
Yes. Are you sightseeing?	ええ。かんこうですか。 (ee. kankoo desu ka.)
Yes, that's right.	ええ、そうです。 (ee, soo desu.)
Take care!	きをつけて！ (ki o tsukete!)
Thank you. Well, goodbye.	ありがとうございます。じゃあ、さようなら。 (arigatoo gozaimas. jaa, sayoonara.)
Goodbye.	さようなら。 (sayoonara.)

**Good afternoon.** こんにちは。

	English	Japanese
1	<p>This course will adopt the conventional "romaji" method to transcribe Japanese words and sentences. The five vowels are spelled like this: あ (a), い (i), う (u), え (e), お (o). Each Japanese letter is spelled as a combination of a consonant and a vowel as in さ (sa) or ぎ (gi), except for ん (n) which has no vowel. Long vowels are spelled with double vowels as in ああ (aa) or いい (ii). Some words containing a special sound are spelled out like this: きって (kitte, with double consonant), キャンプ (kyanpu), and とうきょう (tookyoo). The romaji method is simple and useful for beginners to figure out how to read Japanese. That's why it is often used to transcribe Japanese words in name cards, road and station signs, textbooks, and so on for the convenience of non-native speakers. Please be aware, however, that the romaji method doesn't always reflect some fine points of actual pronunciation. In such cases, listen carefully and try to imitate the narrator as closely as possible!</p>	
2	Good afternoon.	こんにちは。 (konnichiwa.)
3	Good evening.	こんばんは。 (konbanwa.)
4	Good morning.	おはようございます。 (ohayoo gozaimasu.)
5	<p>In Japanese, there is no single generic greeting equivalent to "Hello" in English. People greet each other differently at different times of the day. You can use おはようございます (or the casual version, おはよう) from dawn to around noon, こんにちは from noon to dusk, andこんばんは after sunset. These are the customary greetings, but occasionally the usage may vary with individual taste or corporate culture.</p>	

**It is fine weather, isn't it!** いいてんきですね。

	English	Japanese
1	It is fine weather, isn't it!	いいてんきですね。 (ii tenki desu ne.)
2	weather	てんき (tenki)
3	fine	いい (ii)
4	fine weather	いいてんき (ii tenki)
5	is, am, or are	です (desu)
6	It is fine weather.	いいてんきです。 (ii tenki desu.)
7	Did you pay attention to the word order?	
8	It is, isn't it!	ですね。 (desu ne.)
9	Did you notice that little word <b>ね</b> at the end of <b>ですね</b> ? You can think of it as the equivalent of "Isn't it!" You add it at the end of statements when you assume that your listener will readily agree. In this way, you show that you are sharing an experience or feeling with your listener, instantly creating a friendly atmosphere!	
10	In Japanese, there is a group of little words called "particles." Some particles attach themselves to other words or phrases and show the role these words or phrases play in the sentence. Other particles come at the end of a sentence and either indicate how the sentence functions (for example, if it is a question) or convey the speaker's feelings or his attitude toward his conversation partner. <b>ね</b> belongs to the second group of particles.	
11	a view	けしき (keshiki)
12	a fine view	いいけしき (ii keshiki)
13	It is a fine view.	いいけしきです。 (ii keshiki desu.)
14	It is a fine view, isn't it!	いいけしきですね。 (ii keshiki desu ne.)

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	English	Japanese
15	cold (referring to the temperature of the air)	さむい (samui)
16	Please note that さむい ("cold") refers to one's perception of the air temperature. It can be used to describe the weather, climate, or season, but not a mean person or the temperature of your beer!	
17	It is cold.	さむいです。 (samui desu.)
18	It is cold, isn't it!	さむいですね。 (samui desu ne.)
19	hot (referring to the temperature)	あつい (atsui)
20	The word あつい ("hot") is used to describe actual temperature. Sometimes you may use it to describe your passions, but never spiciness (as in "Wow, this chili is hot!") or of sexiness (as in "She or he is hot!"). Hope this tip will help keep you out of hot water in Japan!	
21	It is hot.	あついです。 (atsui desu.)
22	It is hot, isn't it!	あついですね。 (atsui desu ne.)
23	Good morning! It is fine weather, isn't it!	おはようございます！いい天気ですね。 (ohayoo gozaimasu. ii tenki desu ne.)
24	Good evening! It is cold, isn't it!	こんばんは！さむいですね。 (konbanwa. samui desu ne.)
25	Good afternoon! It is hot, isn't it!	こんにちは！あついですね。 (konnichiwa. atsui desu ne.)
26	Japanese people generally do not greet a total stranger unless they find themselves sharing something like a sense of community with that person. For example, two people would remain silent when walking past each other on their way to work, but the same two people would likely say "hello" if they met on a hiking trail, feeling that they both belong to the community of hikers. You should always bow slightly while exchanging greetings.	

**Are you sightseeing?** かんこうですか。

	English	Japanese
1	Are you sightseeing?	かんこうですか。 (kankoo desu ka.)
2	sightseeing	かんこう (kankoo)
3	Did you remember that です can mean "is, am, or are"?	
4	Are you?	ですか。 (desu ka.)
5	The little word か at the end of ですか is a particle that turns the statement into a question. Question marks are not necessary in Japanese as long as the particle か is at the end of the sentence. (You'll often find English question marks in Japanese comic books and other casual writings, but they are strictly optional.) Even though か is a word, not a punctuation mark, we will show it in the same color as the question mark at the end of the sentence.	
6	a walk	さんぽ (sanpo)
7	Are you taking a walk?	さんぽですか。 (sanpo desu ka.)
8	Japanese people prefer to communicate using as few words as possible. They omit what they can imply. That is why Japanese sentences often seem to consist of bare essentials. For instance, to say "Are you taking a walk?" in Japanese, all you need is the noun さんぽ ("a walk"), です, and the little word か that marks the sentence as a question. Simple, isn't it?	
9	hiking	ハイキング (haikingu)
10	Are you going for a hike?	ハイキングですか。 (haikingu desu ka.)
11	Good morning. Are you taking a walk?	おはようございます。さんぽですか。 (ohayoo gozaimasu. sanpo desu ka.)
12	Good afternoon. Are you going for a hike?	こんにちは。ハイキングですか。 (konnichiwa. haikingu desu ka.)

**Yes, that's right.** ええ、そうです。

	English	Japanese
1	Yes, that's right.	ええ、そうです。 (ee, soo desu.)
2	yes	ええ (ee)
3	That's right. (Is so.)	そうです。 (soo desu.)



**Thank you.**    ありがとう。

	English	Japanese
1	Thank you.	ありがとう。 (arigatoo.)
2	There are two styles of speech in Japanese: plain and polite. <b>ありがとう</b> is a plain "Thank you," which you may use when talking to your family, friends, and/or people younger than yourself.	
3	Thank you very much.	どうもありがとう。 (dooomo arigatoo.)
4	Thank you.	ありがとうございます。 (arigatoo gozaimasu.)
5	<b>ありがとうございます</b> is a polite "Thank you" in Japanese. Native speakers use the polite style of speech when talking to their superiors in rank and age, adult acquaintances, strangers, or any time that they feel a little politeness is required. The Japanese culture values politeness. When you are in doubt, ALWAYS adopt the polite style. This should be no problem for you since that is exactly what you are learning in this course!	
6	Thank you very much.	どうもありがとうございます。 (dooomo arigatoo gozaimasu.)
7	Thanks.	どうも。 (dooomo.)
8	<b>どうも</b> is the shortest form of <b>どうもありがとうございます</b> ("Thank you very much"). It is a quick, yet still polite way to thank someone. You can use it just about anywhere, anytime, to anyone.	
9	No problem. (No.)	いいえ。 (iie.)
10	When someone thanks you for something or offers you an apology, you would respond with <b>いいえ</b> . It literally means "No," but it is the same as saying "No problem."	

**Goodbye.** さようなら。

	English	Japanese
1	Goodbye.	さようなら。 (sayoonara.)
2	さようなら is a standard "goodbye." In casual situations, it is often pronounced as さよなら. It should be noted that さようなら conveys a certain sense of finality and is often reserved for occasions when the speaker does not expect to see the listener for some time, if ever. So on your first date, don't say さようなら if you are hoping to continue the relationship!	
3	Well, then.	じゃあ。 (jaa.)
4	Well then, goodbye.	じゃあ、さようなら。 (jaa, sayoonara.)
5	again	また (mata)
6	See you later. (Well then, again.)	じゃあ、また。 (jaa, mata.)
7	Take care. (Be careful.)	きをつけて。 (ki o tsukete.)
8	You may often hear きをつけて (literally, "Be careful") from locals in Japan. It doesn't necessarily mean you're in danger! The phrase is often used to show the speaker's good will, just like "Take care!" in English. So when someone says きをつけて with a smile, just relax and enjoy yourself!	
9	Well then, take care!	じゃあ、きをつけて! (jaa, ki o tsukete!)
10	Goodbye. Take care!	さようなら。きをつけて! (sayoonara. ki o tsukete!)
11	Bowing is an important social gesture for showing respect. The Japanese bow when they say "Hello," "Goodbye," "Thank you," "I'm sorry," or "Nice to meet you." It may sound quite simple, but the art of bowing is a serious business. A mere nod may offend people as sign of arrogance, but an exaggerated bow is also considered rude. Some companies in Japan even offer their employees formal training on how to bow correctly to their customers!	

CHAPTER 2: DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

## えいごをはなしますか

**Journey 1 Chapter 2: Do You Speak English?****Conversational Goals**

Ask / Tell If Someone Speaks a Language

Ask / Tell Where Someone is From

Get Someone's Attention

**Grammar Goals**

Learn the Affirmative and Negative Forms of Verbs in the Non-Past Tense

Use the Interrogative **どちら**--The Polite Form of WhereUse the Particle **から** That Indicates a Starting PointUse the Particle **を** That Marks the Direct Object of the Verb**Conversation**

English	Japanese
Excuse me. Do you speak English?	すみません。えいごをはなしますか。 (sumimasen. eigo o hanashimasu ka.)
No, I don't. I'm sorry.	いいえ、はなしません。すみません。 (iie, hanashimasen. sumimasen.)
Do you speak Japanese?	にほんごをはなしますか。 (nihongo o hanashimasu ka.)
I speak it a little.	すこしはなします。 (sukoshi hanashimasu.)
Where are you from?	どちらからですか。 (dochira kara desu ka.)
I'm from America.	アメリカからです。 (amerika kara desu.)

**Excuse me.** すみません。

	English	Japanese
1	Excuse me.	すみません。 (sumimasen.)
2	すみません is a very useful word. It can be used to get someone's attention, as in "Excuse me," or to apologize to someone as in "I'm sorry." It can also be used as "Thank you"--a typical Japanese way of substituting an apology for a word of gratitude on the grounds that they have troubled the person to do something for them. If you take only one word with you on your trip to Japan, make sure it's すみません!	
3	Um, excuse me.	あのう、すみません。 (anoo, sumimasen.)
4	あのう is a very simple, polite way to draw someone's attention.	
5	Talking to native speakers is an invaluable step toward improving your linguistic skills. But if those strangers look at you and start laughing, don't run away in tears! In Japan, laughing at someone is not always the sign of spite. The Japanese may grin, giggle, or even laugh when you talk to them most likely because they are delighted at your efforts to learn their language. So when you end up with giggling Japanese, join them in their happy mood!	

**I'm from America.** アメリカからです。

	English	Japanese
1	I'm from America. (Am from America.)	アメリカからです。 (amerika kara desu.)
2	Do you remember that Japanese takes a minimalistic approach to language? Here is another example: in アメリカからです (the Japanese version of "I'm from America"), the subject "I" is omitted and only implied.	
3	America	アメリカ (amerika)
4	from	から (kara)
5	from America	アメリカから (amerika kara)
6	Japan	にほん (nihon)
7	I'm from Japan.	にほんからです。 (nihon kara desu.)
8	The name of Japan, pronounced either にほん or にっぽん, literally means "the root of the sun." It is believed that the Japanese started using the name in the seventh or eighth century to signify that Japan is an independent country located east of China and Korea. The Japanese national flag depicts the sun, too.	
9	Are you from Japan?	にほんからですか。 (nihon kara desu ka.)
10	Excuse me. Are you from Japan?	すみません。にほんからですか。 (sumimasen. nihon kara desu ka.)
11	where	どちら (dochira)
12	In Japanese, there are two words for the question word "where": どちら (the polite version) and どこ (the plain one). When you want to ask someone where she or he is from, use どちら to be polite!	
13	from where	どちらから (dochira kara)
14	Where are you from?	どちらからですか。 (dochira kara desu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	Excuse me. Where are you from?	すみません。どちらからですか。 (sumimasen. dochira kara desu ka.)

**Do you speak English?** えいごをはなしますか。

	English	Japanese
1	Do you speak English?	えいごをはなしますか。 (eego o hanashimasu ka.)
2	speak	はなします (hanashimasu)
3	The verb はなします can mean either "I speak," "you speak," "she/he/it speaks," "we speak," or "they speak," depending on the context. As you can see, the subjects, such as "I" and "you," don't change the form of Japanese verbs, and these subjects are often omitted and only implied. Simple, isn't it?	
4	I speak.	はなします。 (hanashimasu.)
5	She speaks.	はなします。 (hanashimasu.)
6	Do you speak?	はなしますか。 (hanashimasu ka.)
7	Did you remember to add the little word か after the verb はなします ("[you] speak") to turn it into a question?	
8	the English language	えいご (eego)
9	I speak English.	えいごをはなします。 (eego o hanashimasu.)
10	Did you notice that you needed to add a little word を right after えいご (English) to say "I speak English" in Japanese? を is a particle that indicates that the word that comes right before it, like えいご here, is the object of the verb (はなします).	
11	You speak English.	えいごをはなします。 (eego o hanashimasu.)
12	Remember that "(I) speak" and "(you) speak" are the same when the subjects are omitted, and that it is the context that will clarify the difference.	
13	the Japanese language	にほんご (nihongo)
14	I speak Japanese.	にほんごをはなします。 (nihongo o hanashimasu.)
15	Do you speak Japanese?	にほんごをはなしますか。 (nihongo o hanashimasu ka.)

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	English	Japanese
16	China	ちゅうごく (chuugoku)
17	the Chinese language	ちゅうごくご (chuugokugo)
18	Did you figure out that "the Chinese language" was <b>ちゅうごくご</b> in Japanese? The little word <b>ご</b> means "language" when it is attached to a name of a country (as in <b>にほんご</b> ) or culture (as in <b>ヘブライご</b> , which means "the Hebrew language"). The exception is "the English language": "England" is <b>イギリス</b> in Japanese, but we never say <b>イギリスご</b> , but say <b>えいご</b> !	
19	Do you speak Chinese?	ちゅうごくごをはなしますか。 (chuugokugo o hanashimasu ka.)
20	Yes, I speak it.	ええ、はなします。 (ee, hanashimasu.)
21	a little	すこし (sukoshi)
22	Yes, I speak it a little.	ええ、すこしはなします。 (ee, sukoshi hanashimasu.)
23	The differences in regional dialects in Japan used to be considerable before the government began their efforts to standardize Japanese in the late 19th century. Today, as long as you speak the Standard Japanese (which is taught in this course), you will be understood in all parts of Japan. Locals, however, still use their dialects among themselves. For instance, if you visit Osaka and Kyoto, <b>ありがとうございます</b> ("Thank you") is <b>おおきに</b> .	



**I don't speak English.** えいごをはなしません。

	English	Japanese
1	I don't speak English.	えいごをはなしません。 (eego o hanashimasen.)
2	don't speak	はなしません (hanashimasen)
3	Did you notice the difference between the verb <b>はなします</b> ("I speak") and <b>はなしません</b> ("I don't speak")? When we want to say that we don't do something, we simply replace the verb ending <b>ます</b> with <b>ません</b> .	
4	I don't speak Japanese.	にほんごをはなしません。 (nihongo o hanashimasen.)
5	No.	いいえ。 (iie.)
6	Did you remember that <b>いいえ</b> ("No problem") also means "No"?	
7	No, I don't speak it.	いいえ、はなしません。 (iie, hanashimasen.)
8	I'm sorry.	すみません。 (sumimasen.)
9	Did you remember that <b>すみません</b> can mean "I'm sorry" as well as "Excuse me"? Also, remember that it can be a way of humbly thanking someone.	
10	No, I don't speak it. I'm sorry.	いいえ、はなしません。すみません。 (iie, hanashimasen. sumimasen.)
11	Most Japanese study English in middle and high schools, and there are numerous English conversation schools all over the country. Despite these facts, the Japanese normally insist that they don't speak English. In many cases, they are telling the truth. Schools have long stressed the importance of reading and writing English, but until recently, not speaking and listening. So it helps to know some basic Japanese when you visit!	

CHAPTER 3: WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

## おなまえは？

**Journey 1 Chapter 3: What's Your Name?****Conversational Goals**

Ask Someone's Name  
 Introduce Yourself and Another Person  
 Recognize Japanese Names  
 Respond to Introductions  
 Say That You Are Not Someone or Something

**Grammar Goals**

Form Short Questions with their Predicate Omitted  
 Use the First-Person Pronouns *わたし, わたしたち*  
 Use the Negative Form of the Copula *です*  
 Use the Particle *は*  
 Use the Prefix *お* That Expresses Respect and Politeness

**Conversation**

English	Japanese
Hello. I'm Tom.	はじめまして。わたしはトムです。 (hajimemashite. watashi wa tomu desu.)
What's your name?	おなまえは？ (onamae wa?)
I'm Yoko. Nice to meet you.	ようこそです。どうぞよろしく。 (yooko desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
Nice to meet you, too.	こちらこそよろしく。 (kochirakoso yoroshiku.)
Yoko, this is my wife Mary.	ようこそさん、こちらはつまのメアリーです。 (yooko san, kochira wa tsuma no mearii desu.)
Hello!	はじめまして！ (hajimemashite!)
Are you from America?	アメリカからですか。 (amerika kara desu ka.)
No, we're from Canada.	いいえ、カナダからです。 (iie, kanada kara desu.)

**Excuse me, what's your name?** すみません、おなまえは？

	English	Japanese
1	Excuse me, what's your name?	すみません、おなまえは？ (sumimasen, onamae wa?)
2	name	なまえ (namae)
3	name	おなまえ (onamae)
4	You can add the little word <b>お</b> before the noun <b>なまえ</b> to show respect to your listener. <b>おなまえ</b> implicitly means "your name" without saying the word "your." Just remember not to use <b>お</b> when talking about your own name. Showing respect to oneself is against the Japanese cultural code of modesty!	
5	What's your name? (As for name?)	おなまえは？ (onamae wa?)
6	The particle <b>は</b> is a little word with a big job. It lets your listener know, like a little fanfare, that the word before it is what you are going to talk about in the rest of your sentence. If you want to get fancy, you can call it the "topic marker"!	
7	<b>おなまえは？</b> (equivalent to "What's your name?") is a good example of a sentence containing only the bare essentials. It consists of only two words, <b>おなまえ</b> (the polite form of "name") and the particle <b>は</b> . The rest of the sentence (even the question word) is omitted. This is a polite question you can ask anyone, as long as you remember the little addition <b>お</b> . In fact, without <b>お</b> , the question sounds like a police interrogation!	
8	Um, what's your name?	あのう、おなまえは？ (anoo, onamae wa?)
9	The Japanese perception of personal pronouns is quite different from that of English speakers. They try to omit <b>わたし</b> ("I" or "me") from their sentences whenever possible because they consider the repetition of <b>わたし</b> a sign of self-assertion (which, in Japanese culture, is not a good thing!) They also consider it rather rude to address someone by the pronoun <b>あなた</b> (you). So they either omit it or replace it with the person's name.	

**Hello (when meeting someone for the first time)** はじめまして。

	English	Japanese
1	Hello (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。 (hajimemashite.)
2	はじめまして is a typical self-introduction opener. It literally means something like "I am meeting you for the first time." It should not be confused with the everyday "hello." You should only use はじめまして the very first time you meet people; otherwise, they might be offended, thinking you have forgotten meeting them before!	
3	Hello. What's your name? (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。おなまえは？ (hajimemashite. onamae wa?)
4	Nice to meet you.	どうぞよろしく。 (doozo yoroshiku.)
5	どうぞよろしく literally means something like "Please be nice to me." It is a versatile phrase. You can use it when you meet someone for the first time, as in "Nice to meet you." You can also use it when you want to ask for a favor. You can even use it when you request your listener to extend your regards to someone, as in "Please say hi to your mother."	
6	Hello. Nice to meet you! (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。どうぞよろしく！ (hajimemashite. doozo yoroshiku!)
7	Same here.	こちらこそ。 (kochirakoso.)
8	こちらこそ literally means something like "It is I that should be saying that." You can use the phrase as a short response to "Nice to meet you," "Thank you," or "I'm sorry" to express that the feeling is mutual!	
9	Nice to meet you, too.	こちらこそよろしく。 (kochirakoso yoroshiku.)
10	こちらこそよろしく is a customary response to どうぞよろしく ("Nice to meet you"). It's the equivalent of saying "Nice to meet you, too," and slightly more polite than こちらこそ.	

**I am Yoko.** わたしはようこです。

	English	Japanese
1	I am Yoko. (As for me, am Yoko.)	わたしはようこです。 (watashi wa yooko desu.)
2	I or me	わたし (watashi)
3	In Japanese, there are many alternative words for "I" and "you," which you can choose according to the situation or your gender. <b>わたし</b> is the standard "I" for female speakers, but male speakers also use it in polite conversations.	
4	as for me	わたしは (watashi wa)
5	You have already learned that you can omit the subject of a sentence, such as "I" or "you," in Japanese. You can, however, add them in for emphasis with the particle <b>は</b> .	
6	Yoko	ようこ (yooko)
7	Traditional Japanese female given names end with <b>こ</b> , as in <b>ようこ</b> . <b>こ</b> means a "child." Traditional Japanese male given names end with <b>お</b> , as in <b>まさお</b> , or with <b>ろう</b> , as in <b>いちろう</b> . Both endings mean "male." <b>いちろう</b> , for example, means "the first male." The most common family names are <b>さとう</b> , <b>すずき</b> , and <b>たなか</b> . The middle name is not used in Japan.	
8	Ichiro Tanaka	たなかいちろう (tanaka ichiroo)
9	Did you notice how we put the last name ( <b>たなか</b> ) before the first name ( <b>いちろう</b> ) in Japanese? This is the customary order for Japanese names.	
10	I am Ichiro Tanaka.	わたしはたなかいちろうです。 (watashi wa tanaka ichiroo desu.)
11	Hello. I am Ichiro Tanaka. (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。わたしはたなかいちろうです。 (hajimemashite. watashi wa tanaka ichiroo desu.)
12	I am Yoko. Nice to meet you.	わたしはようこです。どうぞよろしく。 (watashi wa yooko desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
13	Let's practice the short sentence form with the subject "I" omitted. You can try using your own last name instead of Mr. Tanaka's!	
14	Hello. I'm Tanaka. Nice to meet you. (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。たなかです。どうぞよろしく。 (hajimemashite. tanaka desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
15	It's more common among Japanese to address each other by their last names, rather than their first names, unless they are talking to family members, close friends, or children.	

**I am not Tanaka.** わたしはたなかじゃありません。

	English	Japanese
1	I am not Tanaka. (As for me, am not Tanaka.)	わたしはたなかじゃありません。 (watashi wa tanaka ja arimasen.)
2	is not, am not, or are not	じゃありません (ja arimasen)
3	Most Japanese family names are written in Chinese characters. Since each Chinese character denotes a unique meaning, it is fascinating to see what is in a name. 田中, one of the most popular names, means "in the rice paddy"; 山田, "a rice paddy in mountains"; 川田, "a rice paddy by the river"; and 米田, literally "a rice paddy." We can tell from above names that rice production has been very important for the Japanese!	
4	I am not Ichiro Suzuki. I am Ichiro Tanaka.	わたしはすずきいちろうじゃありません。たなかいちろうです。 (watashi wa suzuki ichiroo ja arimasen. tanaka ichiroo desu.)
5	Mr. Tanaka	たなかさん (tanaka san)
6	さん is a generic honorific title in Japanese and equivalent to Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss in English. It is customary to add さん after someone's name as in たなかさん or ようこそさん. A super-polite version of さん is さま. It's very likely that you will find yourself addressed with さま, as in スミスさま, by service providers in Japan. When your name is called, you should say はい (equivalent to "Here" in English). Remember not to add the honorific title to your own name!	
7	Excuse me, are you Mr. Tanaka?	すみません、たなかさんですか。 (sumimasen, tanaka san desu ka.)
8	In your answers to the following yes/no questions, let's practice the short answer form by omitting the subject "I."	
9	Yes, I'm Tanaka.	ええ、たなかです。 (ee, tanaka desu.)
10	No, I'm not Tanaka.	いいえ、たなかじゃありません。 (iie, tanaka ja arimasen.)
11	No, that's not right.	いいえ、そうじゃありません。 (iie, soo ja arimasen.)
12	Please note that ええ、そうです ("Yes, that's right") and いいえ、そうじゃありません ("No, that's not right") can only be used as generic responses to questions that consist of nouns and ですか, such as たなかさんですか ("Are you Mr. Tanaka?") or アメリカからですか ("Are you from America?"). You cannot use them to answer other kinds of questions such as にほんごをはなしますか ("Do you speak Japanese?").	
13	Um, are you from America?	あのう、アメリカからですか。 (anoo, amerika kara desu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
14	Canada	カナダ (kanada)
15	No, I am not from America. I am from Canada.	いいえ、アメリカからじゃありません。カナダからです。 (iie, amerika kara ja arimasen. kanada kara desu.)
16	Japanese (referring to a person or people)	にほんじん (nihonjin)
17	American (referring to a person or people)	アメリカじん (amerikajin)
18	Canadian (referring to a person or people)	カナダじん (kanadajin)
19	<p>じん means "people" or "a person" when attached to a name of a country. For example, にほんじん can mean Japanese people in general or one's nationality, as in わたしはにほんじんです (I am Japanese). Please note that some Japanese consider it rude to use the word じん in a face-to-face inquiry of the person's nationality. So, if you want to find out where someone comes from, どちらからですか (Where are you from?) is the better way to ask than a blunt question such as "Are you Japanese?"</p>	
20	I am not American. I'm Canadian.	わたしはアメリカじんじゃありません。カナダじんです。 (watashi wa amerikajin ja arimasen. kanadajin desu.)
21	we	わたしたち (watashitachi)
22	We are Japanese. We speak Japanese.	わたしたちはにほんじんです。にほんごをはなします。 (watashitachi wa nihonjin desu. nihongo o hanashimasu.)
23	<p>If you are interested in Japanese history, you might have heard of 坂本龍馬. Ryoma, whose name means "Dragon Horse," was a son of a lower-class samurai in Kochi Prefecture. He became a very influential politician, businessman, and revolutionary who played a key role in ending feudalism in Japan. He is also known as the founder of 海援隊, a half-trading, half-naval organization. He was assassinated in Kyoto in 1867.</p>	

**This is my wife Mary.** こちらはつまのメアリーです。

	English	Japanese
1	This is my wife Mary. (As for this one, is wife Mary.)	こちらはつまのメアリーです。 (kochira wa tsuma no mearii desu.)
2	Please note that you should never use honorific titles such as <b>さん</b> when introducing your family members to others.	
3	wife	つま (tsuma)
4	When you introduce your own wife, you refer to her as <b>つま</b> or <b>かない</b> (literally, "inside house"). When you talk about someone else's wife, however, you should refer to her as <b>おくさん</b> to be polite!	
5	Mary	メアリー (mearii)
6	Do you remember that you can omit the subject <b>わたし</b> (I) as long as the meaning is clear to you and your listener? You can also omit the Japanese equivalent of "my" ( <b>わたしの</b> ). Let's practice the simplified way of saying "my wife Mary."	
7	my wife Mary	つまのメアリー (tsuma no mearii)
8	Did you notice that we added <b>の</b> between <b>つま</b> and <b>メアリー</b> ? <b>の</b> is one of the super-useful particles in Japanese with multiple functions. In the phrase <b>つまのメアリー</b> , <b>の</b> tells us that the preceding noun is the attribute of the noun that follows it. In other words, <b>つまのメアリー</b> means "Mary who is (my) wife"--or simply, "(my) wife Mary"!	
9	this one	こちら (kochira)
10	Some English names undergo radical transformation when pronounced by Japanese lips. An English sound without a vowel will be paired with one of five Japanese vowels, <b>あいいうえお</b> . Tom, for example, will find himself being called <b>トム</b> in Japan. Also, the "TH" sound in English is replaced with "S," "V" with "B," and both "R" and "L" are turned into one of <b>らりるれろ</b> . Mary Smith, therefore, will be <b>メアリー・スミス</b> , and Rip van Winkle? He would be known as <b>リップ・バン・ウインクル</b> to Japanese people!	
11	husband	おっと (otto)
12	When introducing your own husband, you should refer to him as <b>おっと</b> or <b>しゅじん</b> (literally a "main person" or "master"). When referring to someone else's husband, however, you should use <b>ごしゅじん</b> to be polite.	
13	my husband Tom	おっとのトム (otto no tomu)
14	This is my husband Tom.	こちらはおっとのトムです。 (kochira wa otto no tomu desu.)

Continued on next page



	English	Japanese
15	friend	ともだち (tomodachi)
16	This is my friend Ms. Yoko Sato.	こちらはともだちのさとうようこさんです。 (kochira wa tomodachi no satoo yooko san desu.)
17	You have already learned that you should never use honorific titles when introducing yourself or your family members to others. But when introducing your friends or coworkers? It all depends on the situation. If such introductions are purely social, you may use <b>さん</b> to be polite to all the parties involved. In a business situation, however, you should never use <b>さん</b> when introducing your coworker, or even your boss, to people outside your company!	

CHAPTER 4: WHERE IS THE RESTROOM?

## おてあらいはどこですか

**Journey 1 Chapter 4: Where Is the Restroom?****Conversational Goals**

Ask for Directions  
 Get Help Finding Places Using a Map  
 Identify Important Places and Facilities Around Town  
 Understand Directions as They Are Given to You

**Grammar Goals**

Form "There Is / Are" Sentences with the Particle が  
 Learn the Interrogative どこ--The Plain Form of Where  
 Use the Demonstratives for Locations  
 Use the Particle の as the Location Indicator

**Conversation**

English	Japanese
Um, excuse me.	あのう、すみません。 (anoo, sumimasen.)
Where's the restroom?	おてあらいはどこですか。 (otearai wa doko desu ka.)
Oh, it's close by.	ああ、すぐちかくです。 (aa, sugu chikaku desu.)
Go farther ahead and to the right.	このさきみぎです。 (konosaki migi desu.)
Thank you very much!	どうもありがとうございます！ (doomo arigatoo gozaimasu!)
No problem.	いいえ。 (iie.)

**Where is the restroom?** おてあらいはどこですか。

	English	Japanese
1	Where is the restroom? (As for the restroom, where is it?)	おてあらいはどこですか。 (otearai wa doko desu ka.)
2	where	どこ (doko)
3	You have already learned to use <b>どちら</b> (the polite word for "where") in order to ask where someone is from. When you want to ask about the locations of public facilities or other places, you can use the basic form of the word "where": <b>どこ</b> . As long as you use it with <b>です</b> , it will still sound polite to your audience.	
4	Where is it?	どこですか。 (doko desu ka.)
5	restroom	おてあらい (otearai)
6	as for the restroom	おてあらいは (otearai wa)
7	<b>おてあらい</b> is a polite Japanese word for a restroom. It literally means "(a place where) you wash your hands." You can spot them in Japan by the English characters "W.C." (water closet) or pictographs of a male and a female. An individual stall is very private with its walls and door reaching the floor. You may feel a culture shock when you see Japanese-style toilets, but nowadays most public restrooms have at least one stall with a Western-style toilet seat.	
8	station	えき (eki)
9	Tokyo Station	とうきょうえき (tookyoo eki)
10	Excuse me. Where is Tokyo Station?	すみません。とうきょうえきはどこですか。 (sumimasen. tookyoo eki wa doko desu ka.)
11	park	こうえん (kooen)
12	Ueno Park	うえのこうえん (ueno kooen)
13	Um, excuse me. Where is Ueno Park?	あのう、すみません。うえのこうえんはどこですか。 (anoo, sumimasen. ueno kooen wa doko desu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
14	<p>If you are in Tokyo, don't forget to visit <b>うえのこうえん</b> (Ueno Park). It's one of the few precious urban oases with grown trees and a large pond. Its attractions include major museums, historic buildings, a zoo, and a famous statue of Takamori Saigo, a statesman who played a pivotal role in the birth of modern Japan. The statue itself is more than a hundred years old and is beloved by residents of Tokyo, who call it <b>うえののさいごうさん</b> (Mr. Saigo in Ueno).</p>	

**Where is it on this map?** このちずのどこですか。

	English	Japanese
1	Where is it on this map? (Where is of this map?)	このちずのどこですか。 (kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
2	map	ちず (chizu)
3	this map	このちず (kono chizu)
4	of this map	このちずの (kono chizu no)
5	Did you notice the little word の attached to the phrase このちず (this map)? It's the same の that we use in the phrase つまのメアリー (my wife Mary), though the function is different. In the phrase このちずの, the word の works like "of" in English.	
6	Finding a place using the address alone is not easy in Japan because most small streets have no names. If the place you are looking for is not a major landmark, your best strategy is to go straight to a nearby こうばん. This tiny neighborhood police stand is marked with the golden emblem of a rising sun, and manned by a couple of policemen whose duties include giving directions to visitors.	
7	hotel	ホテル (hoteru)
8	Where is Tokyo Hotel?	とうきょうホテルはどこですか。 (tookyoo hoteru wa doko desu ka.)
9	Where is the Tokyo Hotel on this map?	とうきょうホテルは、このちずのどこですか。 (tookyoo hoteru wa, kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
10	Japanese-style inn	りょかん (ryokan)
11	Where is the Ueno Inn?	うえのりょかんはどこですか。 (ueno ryokan wa doko desu ka.)
12	Excuse me. Where is the Ueno Inn on this map?	すみません。うえのりょかんは、このちずのどこですか。 (sumimasen. ueno ryokan wa, kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
13	If you want to experience the ambiance of "Old Japan" that you have seen in your favorite samurai movies, you should stay at a りょかん, a Japanese-style inn. りょかん offers rooms with "tatami" mats and authentic futon mattresses (NOT the same as the Western version in your den!) A Japanese-style breakfast and dinner are served by parlor maids, called なかい, who are dressed in traditional kimonos. A one-night stay with meals typically costs \$200 or more per guest.	

**Is there a bookstore around here?** このへんにほんやがありますか。

	English	Japanese
1	Is there a bookstore around here?	このへんにほんやがありますか。 (kono hen ni hon-ya ga arimasu ka.)
2	there is	あります (arimasu)
3	book	ほん (hon)
4	bookstore	ほんや (hon-ya)
5	There is a bookstore.	ほんやがあります。 (hon-ya ga arimasu.)
6	Did you notice that you needed to add the little word が after <b>ほんや</b> (bookstore) to say <b>ほんやがあります</b> (There is a bookstore)?	
7	Is there a bookstore?	ほんやがありますか。 (hon-ya ga arimasu ka.)
8	around here	このへんに (kono hen ni)
9	flower	はな (hana)
10	flower shop	はなや (hana-ya)
11	bread	パン (pan)
12	bakery (bread shop)	パンや (pan-ya)
13	bus stop	バスてい (basutee)
14	Excuse me. Is there a bus stop around here?	すみません。このへんにバスていがありますか。 (sumimasen. kono hen ni basutee ga arimasu ka.)
15	taxi	タクシー (takushii)

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	English	Japanese
16	boarding area	のりば (noriba)
17	taxi boarding area	タクシーのりば (takushii noriba)
18	Um, is there a taxi boarding area around here?	あのう、このへんにタクシーのりばがありますか。 (anoo, kono hen ni takushii noriba ga arimasu ka.)
19	there is not	ありません (arimasen)
20	No, there are not.	いいえ、ありません。 (iie, arimasen.)
21	In Japan, you will have several options for getting around town. Every town and city has a public bus service. Major cities such as Tokyo and Osaka also offer a <b>ちかてつ</b> (subway), which is fast, clean, and punctual. Surface train services are also economical and dependable. If you prefer a taxi, you can find one at a <b>タクシーのりば</b> (taxi boarding area), stop one on the curb, or call the dispatcher.	

**It's a little far away.** すこしとおくです。

	English	Japanese
1	It's a little far away.	すこしとおくです。 (sukoshi tooku desu.)
2	far away (distant place)	とおく (tooku)
3	It's far away.	とおくです。 (tooku desu.)
4	If you are planning sightseeing trips outside Tokyo, the most convenient method of travel is <a href="#">しんかんせん</a> , or Super Express, operated by JR ("Japan Railways"). The fastest train ( <a href="#">のぞみ</a> ) travels between Tokyo and Osaka (about 300 miles) in about two and a half hours. They are extremely punctual. If you ask the conductors when you can expect to see Mt. Fuji from the train windows, they will confidently give you the exact time to the minute, and they are seldom wrong!	
5	this place	ここ (koko)
6	It's here. (It is this place.)	ここです。 (koko desu.)
7	that place	そこ (soko)
8	post office	ゆうびんきょく (yuubinkyoku)
9	The post office is there. (As for post office, is that place.)	ゆうびんきょくはそこです。 (yuubinkyoku wa soko desu.)
10	that place (way) over there	あそこ (asoko)
11	restaurant	レストラン (resutoran)
12	The Osaka Restaurant is way over there.	おおさかレストランはあそこです。 (oosaka resutoran wa asoko desu.)
13	<a href="#">ここ</a> , <a href="#">そこ</a> , <a href="#">あそこ</a> are the "pointing" words for locations. When the speaker and the listener are facing each other, <a href="#">ここ</a> points to the area around the speaker, <a href="#">そこ</a> the area near the listener, and <a href="#">あそこ</a> the area far from both the speaker and the listener. When the speaker and the listener are standing together, the difference is relative distance: <a href="#">ここ</a> means "here," <a href="#">そこ</a> means "there," and <a href="#">あそこ</a> means "(way) over there"!	

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	English	Japanese
14	nearby (nearby place)	ちかく (chikaku)
15	bank	ぎんこう (ginkoo)
16	Ueno Bank is nearby.	うえのぎんこうはちかくです。 (ueno ginkoo wa chikaku desu.)
17	oh	ああ (aa)
18	just (when emphasizing the nearness of a place)	すぐ (sugu)
19	just nearby	すぐちかく (sugu chikaku)
20	Oh, Tokyo Station is just nearby.	ああ、とうきょうえきはすぐちかくです。 (aa, tookyoo eki wa sugu chikaku desu.)
21	If you are visiting Japan, consider purchasing the Japan Rail Pass before leaving your home country. There are two kinds available, first-class and economy-class, and three categories of duration: 7 days, 14 days, and 21 days. The economy-class for an adult, for example, costs about 30,000 yen (about \$250-\$340) for 7 days. Since a single round trip between Tokyo and Osaka by <a href="#">しんかんせん</a> (Super Express) costs more than 20,000 yen (\$160-\$230), it is really a bargain!	

**It's straight ahead.** このさきまっすぐです。

	English	Japanese
1	It's straight ahead. (It is straight beyond this.)	このさきまっすぐです。 (konosaki massugu desu.)
2	straight	まっすぐ (massugu)
3	It's straight.	まっすぐです。 (massugu desu.)
4	beyond this	このさき (kono saki )
5	the right	みぎ (migi)
6	It's farther ahead and to the right. (It is the right beyond this.)	このさきみぎです。 (konosaki migi desu.)
7	the left	ひだり (hidari)
8	It's farther ahead and to the left.	このさきひだりです。 (konosaki hidari desu.)
9	behind (back side)	うら (ura)
10	behind the station (back side of station)	えきのうら (eki no ura)
11	Do you remember that の is a super-useful word with multiple functions? In a phrase such as えきのうら (behind the station), the word that comes before の is the place we use as the base to locate something else, and the word that comes after の is the direction.	
12	to the right of the bookstore (right of bookstore)	ほんやのみぎ (hon-ya no migi)
13	to the left of the hotel (left of hotel)	ホテルのひだり (hoteru no hidari)
14	the opposite side	むかい (mukai)
15	opposite the station (opposite side of station)	えきのむかい (eki no mukai)

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	English	Japanese
16	The bank is opposite the station.	ぎんこうはえきのむかいです。 (ginkoo wa eki no mukai desu.)
17	rental car	レンタカー (rentakaa)
18	Tokyo Rental Car is behind the station.	とうきょうレンタカーはえきのうらです。 (tookyoo rentakaa wa eki no ura desu.)
19	Here are some tips for driving in Japan. First of all, you need to get an international driver's license before you leave your home country. Like Great Britain, the steering wheel is on the right-hand side of a Japanese vehicle, and people drive on the left-hand side of the road. Speed limits are in kilometers per hour. Don't forget to learn your road signs, because some are written in Chinese characters! For instance, "stop" is 止まれ and "go slow" is 徐行.	

## CHAPTER 5: HOW MUCH IS IT?

## いくらですか

## Journey 1 Chapter 5: How Much Is It?

## Conversational Goals

Count Up To 100  
Deal with Japanese Currency  
Negotiate Basic Transactions at Stores

## Grammar Goals

Be Introduced to the Nature of Japanese Nouns  
Learn the Interrogative for Price **いくら**  
Use the Counter **まい**  
Use the Demonstratives for Objects and Directions  
Use the Particle **が** That Indicates Direct Objects

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ! (irasshaimase!)
Excuse me. Do you sell maps?	すみません。ちずがありますか。 (sumimasen. chizu ga arimasu ka.)
Yes, this way, please.	はい、こちらです。 (hai, kochira desu.)
How much is this?	これはいくらですか。 (kore wa ikura desu ka.)
It's five hundred yen.	ごひゃくえんです。 (go hyaku en desu.)
Is that so? Well, I'll take it.	そうですか。じゃあ、これください。 (soo desu ka. jaa, kore kudasai.)
Thank you. Here you go.	ありがとうございます。どうぞ。 (arigatoo gozaimasu. doozo.)
Thanks.	どうも。 (doo mo.)

**How much is this?** これはいくらですか。

	English	Japanese
1	How much is this? (As for this thing, how much is it?)	これはいくらですか。 (kore wa ikura desu ka.)
2	how much	いくら (ikura)
3	How much is it?	いくらですか。 (ikura desu ka.)
4	this thing	これ (kore)
5	as for this thing	これは (kore wa)
6	これ (this thing) is a "pointing" word for things found near the speaker. We have already learned the pointing words for locations. Let's review them and explore how these words are related!	
7	that thing	それ (sore)
8	How much is that?	それはいくらですか。 (sore wa ikura desu ka.)
9	that thing (way) over there	あれ (are)
10	Excuse me. How much is that thing way over there?	すみません。あれはいくらですか。 (sumimasen. are wa ikura desu ka.)
11	Excuse me. How much is this map?	すみません。このちずはいくらですか。 (sumimasen. kono chizu wa ikura desu ka.)
12	guidebook	ガイドブック (gaidobukku)
13	Um, how much is this guidebook?	あのう、このガイドブックはいくらですか。 (anoo, kono gaidobukku wa ikura desu ka.)
14	You don't have to be a shopaholic to enjoy Japanese department stores, or デパート. Besides selling all kinds of high-quality merchandise, they typically have gourmet food sections in their basements that give away free samples. On the upper floors you may find various restaurants, art galleries, and more. Some stores offer pet shops, small amusement parks for children, beer gardens for adults, and even small Shinto shrines on the rooftops!	

**Do you have maps?** ちずがありますか。

	English	Japanese
1	Do you have maps?	ちずがありますか。 (chizu ga arimasu ka.)
2	have	あります (arimasu)
3	Do you remember that we have learned the word <b>あります</b> in the sentence <b>ほんやがあります</b> (There is a bookstore)? We can also use <b>あります</b> to mean "have" as in "(I) have a book." Very convenient, isn't it!	
4	I have	あります (arimasu)
5	do you have?	ありますか (arimasu ka)
6	maps	ちず (chizu)
7	What's the difference between the singular and plural forms of Japanese words? Did you figure it out? That's right! Nothing! Who said Japanese was hard to learn?	
8	I have maps.	ちずがあります。 (chizu ga arimasu.)
9	Did you use the particle <b>が</b> and say <b>ちずがあります</b> ? Even though we are using the verb <b>あります</b> in a different meaning here, we still need to use <b>が</b> along with it to indicate what we have.	
10	phone card	テレホンカード (terehonkaado)
11	<b>テレホンカード</b> (literally "telephone card") is a prepaid phone card used in Japan. It works differently from the prepaid calling cards commonly used in the U.S. Instead of dialing the given number on the card before placing your call, you simply insert the <b>テレホンカード</b> (which is a magnetic card) into the slot on the public phone and start calling just as usual.	
12	phone cards	テレホンカード (terehonkaado)
13	Do you have phone cards?	テレホンカードがありますか。 (terehonkaado ga arimasu ka.)
14	digital camera	デジカメ (dejikame)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	<p>デジカメ is a shortened form of デジタルカメラ (digital camera). Japanese people love to create short words out of long ones. For example, パソコン is derived from パーソナルコンピューター (personal computer) and リモコン from リモートコントロール (remote control). See, Japanese is easy!</p>	
16	Excuse me. Do you have digital cameras?	すみません。デジカメがありますか。 (sumimasen. dejikame ga arimasu ka.)
17	household battery	かんでんち (kandenchi)
18	Um, do you have household batteries?	あのう、かんでんちがありますか。 (anoo, kandenchi ga arimasu ka.)
19	<p>Japanese names for the types of household batteries are different from the American names. In Japan, the type D is called 単1 (Unit Cell 1), C is 単2, AA is 単3, and AAA is 単4.</p>	
20	don't have	ありません (arimasen)
21	No, we don't have them.	いいえ、ありません。 (iie, arimasen.)
22	<p>If you love electronic gadgets and drool at the sight of latest products, make sure to visit Akihabara Electric Town while staying in Tokyo. Less than a five-minute train ride from Tokyo Station, Akihabara offers a shopping paradise for people like you with store after store selling new and used electronic devices like cameras, phones, computers, and even robots! If you are in Osaka, try Nipponbashi--another famed shopping district for electronics and "anime" goods.</p>	

**It's this way.**    こちらです。

	English	Japanese
1	It's this way.	こちらです。 (kochira desu.)
2	this way	こちら (kochira)
3	Do you remember that we use <b>こちら</b> when we introduce someone, as in <b>こちらはようこそさんです</b> ("This is Yoko")? We can also use <b>こちら</b> to indicate a direction ("this way").	
4	that way	そちら (sochira)
5	It's that way.	そちらです。 (sochira desu.)
6	that way over there	あちら (achira)
7	<b>こちら</b> , <b>そちら</b> , <b>あちら</b> are the "pointing" words for general directions. For example, when a store clerk says to you <b>こちらです</b> ("It's this way"), she is pointing to the direction she is heading for. When she says <b>そちらです</b> ("It's that way"), she is pointing to your direction. Now when she points to any direction other than yours or hers, she would say <b>あちらです</b> ("It's that way over there")!	
8	Digital cameras are that way over there.	デジカメはあちらです。 (dejikame wa achira desu.)
9	yes	はい (hai)
10	Both <b>はい</b> and <b>ええ</b> mean "Yes." They are both polite expressions, but <b>はい</b> sounds a little more polite than <b>ええ</b> . Store clerks, for example, would likely to respond their customers with <b>はい</b> , but use <b>ええ</b> in conversations with their coworkers. <b>はい</b> can also be used as a response to a roll call (like "Here" in English) or as an answer to someone's "Excuse me."	
11	Now, let's answer the following question using the more polite form of "Yes."	
12	Yes, it's this way.	はい、こちらです。 (hai, kochira desu.)
13	Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ! (irasshaimase!)
14	<b>いらっしゃいませ</b> is a polite greeting commonly used to welcome customers or house guests.	
15	Welcome! Maps are this way.	いらっしゃいませ！ちずはこちらです。 (irasshaimase! chizu wa kochira desu.)

Continued on next page



	English	Japanese
16	<p>There is a famous phrase in Japan: おきゃくさまはかみさまです (Customers are gods). This doesn't mean that you can do whatever you want as long as you pay, but it gives you an idea how politely you will be received in Japanese stores, hotels, or restaurants. You don't have to reciprocate their super-polite language or bows. Just maintain your usual politeness and remember to say どうも (Thanks), and you will be appreciated as a well-behaved customer!</p>	

**I'll take this.** これください。

	English	Japanese
1	I'll take this. (Please give me this thing.)	これください。 (kore kudasai.)
2	please give me	ください (kudasai)
3	ください is a polite phrase commonly used to request someone to give you something. It literally means "Please give (me)." When you are shopping, you can say これください to mean "I'll take this" in English!	
4	shirt	シャツ (shatsu)
5	this shirt	このシャツ (kono shatsu)
6	Excuse me. I'll take this shirt.	すみません。このシャツください。 (sumimasen. kono shatsu kudasai.)
7	Did you remember the word この, which we have learned in the phrase このちず (this map)? この is a pointing word for things and people. Unlike これ (this thing), which can stand on its own in the sentence, この is always used with a noun such as "shirt" or "person." Like other "pointing" words, この is a part of a trio. Let's figure out what others are!	
8	that shirt	そのシャツ (sono shatsu)
9	that shirt way over there	あのシャツ (ano shatsu)
10	sweater	セーター (seetaa)
11	Well, I'll take that sweater.	じゃあ、そのセーターください。 (jaa, sono seetaa kudasai.)
12	hat	ぼうし (booshi)
13	that hat way over there	あのぼうし (ano booshi)
14	Is that right?	そうですか。 (soo desu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	Is that right? Well then, I'll take that hat way over there.	そうですか。じゃあ、あのぼうしください。 (soo desu ka. jaa, ano booshi kudasai.)
16	Vending machines are everywhere in Japan. They are found inside buildings, on the train station platforms, in the parks, and along streets. They are not only for soft drinks and candy bars, but also for various products such as milk, rice, sushi, beer, whiskey, cigarettes, umbrellas, underwear, and even fresh eggs and flowers in some places!	

**This is a five-yen coin.** これはごえんだまです。

	English	Japanese
1	This is a five-yen coin.	これはごえんだまです。 (kore wa go en dama desu.)
2	five	ご (go)
3	yen	えん (en)
4	five yen	ごえん (go en)
5	five-yen coin	ごえんだま (go en dama)
6	The unit of Japanese currency is えん (yen). You can exchange foreign currencies in banks, major post offices, international airports, or other authorized money exchangers in Japan.	
7	one	いち (ichi)
8	two	に (ni)
9	three	さん (san)
10	four	よん (yon)
11	five	ご (go)
12	six	ろく (roku)
13	seven	なな (nana)
14	eight	はち (hachi)
15	nine	きゅう (kyuu)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	nine yen	きゅうえん (kyuu en)
17	one yen	いちえん (ichi en)
18	one-yen coin	いちえんだま (ichi en dama)
19	Is this a one-yen coin?	これはいちえんだまですか。 (kore wa ichi en dama desu ka.)
20	That is not a five-yen coin.	それはごえんだまじゃありません。 (sore wa go en dama ja arimasen.)
21	There are six kinds of standard Japanese coins currently in use: ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥50, ¥100, and ¥500. The largest in size and denomination is the five-hundred yen coin (ごひゃくえんだま). When you get this large coin, make sure that it is real. Five-hundred won coins (Korean currency worth only about fifty yen) look very similar to the five-hundred yen coins and are sometimes found in Japanese circulation!	

**I'll take five picture postcards. えはがきごまいください。**

	English	Japanese
1	I'll take five picture postcards. (Please give me five picture postcards.)	えはがきごまいください。 (ehagaki go mai kudasai.)
2	postcard	はがき (hagaki)
3	picture	え (e)
4	picture postcard	えはがき (ehagaki)
5	In the United States, the word "postcard" means the one with a nice picture of the beach or a mountain, right? In Japan, はがき and えはがき are a little different. はがき is a plain postcard. Post offices sell postage-prepaid はがき for the domestic use. えはがき literally is a postcard with a picture. You will find tons of them at every sightseeing spot you visit in Japan!	
6	I'll take picture postcards. (Please give me picture postcards.)	えはがきください。 (ehagaki kudasai.)
7	five (when counting thin, flat objects)	ごまい (go mai)
8	Japanese uses special words called "counters" to count different things. For example, thin, flat objects such as shirts or postcards are counted not simply as いち (one)、に (two), but with the counter まい as in いちまい, にまい. In English, we do something similar when we say "3 glasses of milk" instead of "3 milks." In Japanese, however, a "counter" follows every number whenever we count anything!	
9	five picture postcards	えはがきごまい (ehagaki go mai)
10	seven picture postcards	えはがきななまい (ehagaki nana mai)
11	postage stamp	きって (kitte)
12	five-yen stamp	ごえんきって (go en kitte)
13	three five-yen stamps	ごえんきってさんまい (go en kitte san mai)
14	Excuse me, I'll take three five-yen stamps.	すみません、ごえんきってさんまいください。 (sumimasen, goen kitte san mai kudasai. )

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	English	Japanese
15	T-shirt	Tシャツ (teeshatsu)
16	two T-shirts	Tシャツにまい (teeshatsu ni mai)
17	two of these T-shirts (two of this T-shirt)	このTシャツにまい (kono tii-shatsu nimai)
18	Excuse me, I'll take two of these T-shirts.	すみません、このTシャツにまいください。 (sumimasen, kono tii-shatsu nimai kudasai.)

**It's fifty yen.** ごじゅうえんです。

	English	Japanese
1	It's fifty yen.	ごじゅうえんです。 (go juu en desu.)
2	ten	じゅう (juu)
3	fifty (five ten)	ごじゅう (go juu)
4	fifty yen	ごじゅうえん (go juu en)
5	In Japan, you have to pay a 5 percent sales tax for most goods and services you buy. Sometimes, the sales tax is already included in the bills as in the case of taxi fares and train tickets.	
6	eleven (ten one)	じゅういち (juu ichi)
7	twelve (ten two)	じゅうに (juu ni)
8	thirteen	じゅうさん (juu san)
9	twenty (two ten)	にじゅう (nijuu)
10	thirty (three ten)	さんじゅう (san juu)
11	thirty-eight	さんじゅうはち (san juu hachi)
12	It's thirty-eight yen.	さんじゅうはちえんです。 (san juu hachi en desu.)
13	ninety	きゅうじゅう (kyuu juu)
14	ninety-nine	きゅうじゅうきゅう (kyuu juu kyuu)
15	ninety-nine yen a piece (when counting thin, flat objects)	いちまいきゅうじゅうきゅうえん (ichi mai kyuu juu kyuu en)

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	English	Japanese
16	The picture postcard is ninety-nine yen a piece.	えはがきは、いちまいきゅうじゅうきゅうえんです。 (ehagaki wa, ichi mai kyuu juu kyuu en desu.)
17	hundred	ひゃく (hyaku)
18	five hundred	ごひゃく (go hyaku)
19	five hundred yen	ごひゃくえん (go hyaku en)
20	Here you go.	どうぞ。 (doozo.)
21	It's five hundred yen. Here you go.	ごひゃくえんです。どうぞ。 (go hyaku en desu. doozo.)
22	<p>どうぞ is a very useful phrase. You can use it to offer something to someone (as in "Here you go"), see someone in or out (as in "Please come in" or "Please go out"), or allow someone to take an action (as in "Please do"). You can also use it in a phrase such as どうぞよろしく ("Nice to meet you") to strengthen your plea in a polite way.</p>	

## CHAPTER 6: AT A RESTAURANT

## レストランにて

## Journey 1 Chapter 6: At a Restaurant

## Conversational Goals

Express One's Appreciation for Food and Drinks  
 Gain Insight to Japanese Food Culture  
 Order Food and Drinks  
 Understand Common Phrases Used at Restaurants

## Grammar Goals

Be Introduced to Adjectives  
 Learn the Particle **ね** That Seeks a Confirmation  
 Use the Particle **と** That Lists Nouns  
 Use the Prefix **ご** That Expresses Respect and Politeness  
 Use the Verb **おねがいします** to Make a Polite Request

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ! (irasshaimase!)
What would you like to drink?	おのみものは? (onomimono wa?)
Rice wine, please.	にほんしゅおねがいします。 (nihonshu onegaishimasu.)
Certainly. Would you like to order now?	かしこまりました。ごちゅうもんは? (kashikomarimashita. gochuumon wa?)
The tempura special, please.	てんぷらていしょくおねがいします。 (tempura teeshoku onegaishimasu.)
The tempura special, right? That'll be a few minutes.	てんぷらていしょくですね? しょうしょうおまちください。 (tempura teeshoku desu ne? shooshoo omachikudasai.)

**What would you like to drink? おのみものは？**

	English	Japanese
1	What would you like to drink?	おのみものは？ (onomimono wa?)
2	a drink	のみもの (nomimono)
3	Do you remember how we turn a plain word into a polite one? What do we add at the beginning?	
4	a drink	おのみもの (onomimono)
5	Do you remember the minimalistic (yet polite) approach Japanese adopt when asking someone's name? Now let's practice the same approach!	
6	an order	ちゅうもん (chuumon)
7	an order	ごちゅうもん (gochuumon)
8	Some words, such as <b>ちゅうもん</b> (an order), require <b>ご</b> , instead of <b>お</b> , to become polite words. Remember that you should not use them when talking about yourself!	
9	What would you like to order?	ごちゅうもんは？ (gochuumon wa?)
10	Welcome! What would you like to order?	いらっしゃいませ！ごちゅうもんは？ (irasshaimase! gochuumon wa?)
11	Welcome! What would you like to drink?	いらっしゃいませ！おのみものは？ (irasshaimase! onomimono wa?)
12	Step into a Japanese restaurant or cafe, and you'll find out what Japanese hospitality is all about. You will be greeted with a chorus of <b>いらっしゃいませ！</b> , and once seated, you'll be immediately served with a glass of ice-cold water and <b>おしぼり</b> --clean, wet hand-towels to wipe your hands. For your comfort, <b>おしぼり</b> are kept cold in summer and hot in winter. These services are absolutely free! By the time you are ready to order, you'll be feeling quite at home.	

**Rice wine, please.** にほんしゅおねがいします。

	English	Japanese
1	Rice wine, please.	にほんしゅおねがいします。 (nihonshu onegaishimasu.)
2	please (I/we request)	おねがいします (onegai shimasu)
3	Do you remember the phrase <b>ください</b> (please give me), which you can use to say "I'll take it" during shopping? <b>おねがいします</b> , literally "(I or we) request," is another polite way to ask someone something. <b>おねがいします</b> sounds a little more polite than <b>ください</b> because it expresses the speaker's desire in a less direct manner.	
4	rice wine (Japanese liquor)	にほんしゅ (nihonshu)
5	Traditional alcoholic beverage in Japan is rice wine ( <b>さけ</b> or <b>おさけ</b> ). You should be aware, however, that <b>さけ</b> can also mean alcoholic beverages in general. If you want to be specific, you should say <b>にほんしゅ</b> (literally, "Japanese liquor") for rice wine. A popular alternative is <b>しょうちゅう</b> , Japanese spirits often made of sweet potatoes, rice, or wheat. The legal drinking age in Japan is twenty or older, but expect no ID check!	
6	Do you remember that Japanese uses different "counters" to count various objects? Here is one for thin and long objects, such as bottles, bananas, or pencils.	
7	two (when counting thin, long objects)	にほん (nihon)
8	beer	ビール (biiru)
9	two bottles of beer	ビールにほん (biiru nihon)
10	a bottle of beer	ビールいっぽん (biiru ippon)
11	Did you notice how the pronunciation changed when we said "a bottle of beer"? The counter <b>ほん</b> is pronounced as <b>ぽん</b> when combined with the numbers one, six, eight, or ten, and as <b>ぼん</b> when used after the number three.	
12	three bottles of beer	ビールさんぽん (biiru sanbon)
13	mineral water	ミネラルウォーター (mineraru uootaa)
14	Three bottles of mineral water, please.	ミネラルウォーターさんぽんおねがいします。 (mineraru uootaa sanbon onegaishimasu.)

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	English	Japanese
15	water	みず (mizu)
16	When the Japanese want to get a little fancy, they adopt foreign words for ordinary things. So, if you ask for みず in a restaurant or cafe, you will probably get a glass of tap water with ice in it. If you specifically want bottled water, you have to ask for ミネラルウォーター!	
17	Excuse me. Water, please.	すみません。みずおねがいします。 (sumimasen. mizu onegaishimasu.)
18	Now let's learn a counter that comes in handy when we order water and other drinks in cups or glasses!	
19	two (when counting food and drinks in cups, glasses or bowls)	にはい (nihai)
20	two glasses of water	みずにはい (mizu nihai)
21	The pronunciation of the counter はい also changes according to the number, just like the counter ほん.	
22	a glass of water	みずいっぱい (mizu ippai)
23	three glasses of water	みずさんばい (mizu sanbai)
24	coffee	コーヒー (koohii)
25	Three cups of coffee, please.	コーヒーさんばいおねがいします。 (koohii sanbai onegaishimasu.)
26	tea	おちゃ (ocha)
27	Technically, おちゃ can be any kind of tea, but it is often used to mean green tea. If you want to be specific, you can say りよくちゃ (green tea) to distinguish it from こうちゃ (black tea). As you see, ちゃ means "tea," but it is customary to add お and say おちゃ even in a most casual conversation!	
28	Well then, two cups of tea, please.	じゃあ、おちゃにはいおねがいします。 (jaa, ocha nihai onegaishimasu.)
29	Tea originally came to Japan from China around the 9th century. It was not green tea back then but the brown variety; that's why Japanese still call brown ちゃいろ (literally, "the color of tea"). In the 12th century, Zen priests who studied in China brought green tea to Japan, and the art of tea gradually took roots in the Japanese culture. Today, さどう (literally, "the Way of Tea") is practiced predominantly by women, who enjoy participating in tea ceremonies in beautiful kimonos!	

**It's the tempura special, right? てんぷらていしょくですね？**

	English	Japanese
1	It's the tempura special, right?	てんぷらていしょくですね？ (tenpura teeshoku desu ne?)
2	the special	ていしょく (teeshoku)
3	the tempura special	てんぷらていしょく (tenpura teeshoku)
4	It is..., right?	ですね？ (desu ne?)
5	Do you remember the particle <b>ね</b> that you use to share an experience or feeling with your listener? Here is another usage for <b>ね</b> . When you want your listener to confirm the information you have, you can end your statement with <b>ね</b> and say it in a rising tone. It works like "Right?" in English.	
6	If you are hungry but don't have much time or money to spend, <b>ていしょく</b> (the special) usually offers you speedy service and a good deal. The price and contents vary, but a typical <b>ていしょく</b> comes with a main dish, steamed rice, miso soup, and Japanese pickles. Don't worry if you cannot read the Japanese menu. Many restaurants in Japan display colorful wax replicas of various meals by the entrance to help you decide what to order.	
7	sushi and rice wine	すしとにほんしゅ (sushi to nihonshu)
8	<b>と</b> is a particle that works like "and" in English. However, you can only use <b>と</b> to list nouns, as in <b>すしとにほんしゅ</b> (sushi and rice wine).	
9	Sushi and rice wine, right?	すしとにほんしゅですね？ (sushi to nihonshu desu ne?)
10	Japanese grilled chicken skewer	やきとり (yakitori)
11	steamed rice	ごはん (gohan)
12	Japanese grilled chicken skewers and steamed rice, right?	やきとりとごはんですね？ (yakitori to gohan desu ne?)
13	miso soup	みそしる (misoshiru)
14	Japanese grilled chicken skewers, steamed rice, and miso soup, please.	やきとりとごはんのみそしるをお願いします。 (yakitori to gohan to misoshiru onegaishimasu.)

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	English	Japanese
15	<p>ごはん (steamed rice) is the most important food in Japan. So much so that ごはん can also mean a "meal" in general! For instance, a breakfast is あさごはん (literally, "morning meal"), a lunch ひるごはん (noon meal), and a dinner ばんごはん (evening meal). Steamed rice is traditionally served in a rice bowl. When served on a plate in restaurants, it's often called ライス (literally, "rice" in a Japanese accent)!</p>	

**Please wait a moment.** しょうしょうおまちください。

	English	Japanese
1	Please wait a moment.	しょうしょうおまちください。 (shooshoo omachikudasai.)
2	please wait	おまちください (omachikudasai)
3	a little	しょうしょう (shoo shoo)
4	しょうしょう--a polite version of すこし (a little)--is a wonderfully vague expression. When talking about the duration of time, you can use it to mean a very short time (as in "Please wait a moment") or a little longer period (as in "Please wait a little while").	
5	しょうしょうおまちください (Please wait a moment) is an extra-polite expression. You probably won't need to use it yourself. It is, however, good to know what the phrase means because that's what you will hear a lot from your waitresses, hotel receptionists, and other service providers in Japan. When your waitress says しょうしょうおまちください after taking your order, it means that your order will be ready shortly.	
6	The tempura special, right? Please wait a little while.	てんぷらていしょくですね? しょうしょうおまちください。 (tempura teeshoku desu ne? shooshoo omachikudasai.)
7	menu	メニュー (menu)
8	The menu, right? Please wait a moment.	メニューですね? しょうしょうおまちください。 (menu desu ne? shooshoo oomachikudasai.)
9	Certainly.	かしこまりました。 (kashikomarimashita.)
10	かしこまりました is another extra-polite expression you will hear a lot in Japan. Let's become familiar with it so you will understand what your waitress or hotel receptionist is saying to you!	
11	chopsticks	はし (hashi)
12	chopsticks	おはし (ohashi)
13	Chopsticks? Certainly.	おはしですか。かしこまりました。 (ohashi desu ka. kashikomarimashita.)

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	English	Japanese
14	The traditional eating utensil in Japan is はし (chopsticks). It's a simple tool, but there are some taboos we should remember. For example, you shouldn't treat chopsticks like a fork and pierce your food with them, let them "hover" over dishes as you decide which one to eat next, or use one stick to scrape off the grains of rice stuck on the other. If you absolutely need a fork or spoon, say フォーク (or スプーン) おねがいします--"A fork (or spoon), please"!	
15	how	いかが (ikaga)
16	How is it?	いかがですか。 (ikaga desu ka.)
17	いかがですか is a versatile, polite expression. In restaurants, it is often used to ask customers how they like what they are having, as in "How's your meal?"	
18	the taste	あじ (aji)
19	the taste	おあじ (oaji)
20	How is the taste?	おあじはいかがですか。 (oaji wa ikaga desu ka.)
21	dessert	デザート (dezaato)
22	So far you have learned to use the polite question いかがですか to ask someone how things are. Now, you can also use いかがですか to ask whether someone would like to have something, as in "How about ...?" in English.	
23	How about some desserts?	デザートはいかがですか。 (dezaato wa ikaga desu ka.)
24	In general, Japanese waiters and waitresses take your order, bring it to you, and then leave you to enjoy your meal. They usually don't interact with their customers as often as their American counterparts do. If you need something, simply call out すみません! to get their attention!	

**Do you have a nonsmoking section?** きんえんせきがありますか。

	English	Japanese
1	Do you have a nonsmoking section?	きんえんせきがありますか。 (kin-en-seki ga arimasu ka.)
2	nonsmoking	きんえん (kin-en)
3	seat	せき (seki)
4	nonsmoking section (nonsmoking seat)	きんえんせき (kin-en-seki)
5	The Japanese government has been promoting a non-smoking policy in public places, and the number of businesses that offer completely smoke-free environments is steadily increasing. Still, there are restaurants, cafes, and bars that are not smoke-free. If you are a nonsmoker, you may request きんえんせき, or "nonsmoking" sections, but don't be surprised to find that they are sometimes back-to-back with smoking sections without any dividers between them.	
6	nonsmoking restaurant	きんえんレストラン (kin-en resutoran)
7	Excuse me. Are there any nonsmoking restaurants around here?	すみません。このへんに、きんえんレストランがありますか。 (sumimasen. kono hen ni, kin-en resutoran ga arimasu ka.)
8	The nonsmoking section, please.	きんえんせき、おねがいします。 (kin-en-seki, onegaishimasu.)
9	This is a nonsmoking section.	ここはきんえんせきです。 (koko wa kin-en-seki desu.)
10	smoking	きつえん (kitsu-en)
11	smoking section (smoking seat)	きつえんせき (kitsu-en-seki)
12	This is not a smoking section.	ここはきつえんせきじゃありません。 (koko wa kitsu-en-seki ja arimasen.)
13	Excuse me. This is not a smoking section. It's a nonsmoking section.	すみません。ここはきつえんせきじゃありません。きんえんせきです。 (sumimasen. koko wa kitsu-en-seki ja arimasen. kin-en-seki desu.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
14	<p>Here is some additional information for nonsmokers bound for Japan. When you want to reserve nonsmoking rooms at hotels, ask for a きんえんルーム (nonsmoking room) or きんえんフロアー (nonsmoking floor). Domestic airlines are now smoke-free, and so are north-bound shinkansens, or "Super Express," leaving Tokyo. South-bound shinkansens are mostly smoke-free in passenger compartments, but they offer enclosed smoking areas on board.</p>	

**Cheers!** かんぱい！

	English	Japanese
1	Cheers!	かんぱい！ (kanpai!)
2	Japanese people say <b>かんぱい！</b> when they toast. It literally means "Dry your cup," but it doesn't necessarily mean you have to empty your glass at once!	
3	Well then, cheers!	じゃあ、かんぱい！ (jaa, kanpai!)
4	Thank you for the meal. (before eating) (I'll humbly eat.)	いただきます。 (itadakimasu.)
5	Thank you for the meal. (after eating) (It was a treat. )	ごちそうさまでした。 (gochisoosama deshita.)
6	<b>いただきます</b> and <b>ごちそうさまでした</b> (or its casual version, <b>ごちそうさま</b> ) are customary greetings used before and after meals, respectively. They are gracious phrases that express our gratitude not only to our hosts and cooks, but also to farmers, nature, and the food sources themselves! Even when saying <b>いただきます</b> and <b>ごちそうさまでした</b> simply out of habit, many people put their hands flat together in front of them as if in prayer.	
7	settlement of accounts	かんじょう (kanjoo)
8	settlement of accounts	おかんじょう (okanjoo)
9	Check, please. (I request the settlement of accounts.)	おかんじょう、おねがいします。 (okanjoo, onegaishimasu.)
10	Modern Japan is basically a "no-tip" society. You don't have to give gratuities to your waiters, bartenders, or any other service providers. All you need to give them is <b>どうも</b> (Thanks) and your gracious manner!	

**This sliced raw fish is tasty.** このさしみはおいしいです。

	English	Japanese
1	This sliced raw fish is tasty.	このさしみはおいしいです。 (kono sashimi wa oishii desu.)
2	tasty	おいしい (oishii)
3	It's tasty.	おいしいです。 (oishii desu.)
4	sliced raw fish	さしみ (sashimi)
5	this sliced raw fish	このさしみ (kono sashimi)
6	If you are in Tokyo and curious where your heavenly piece of tuna comes from, get up early and visit Tsukiji, where the world-largest fish market is located. Tourists are allowed to watch the lively tuna auctions in a designated area between 5 a.m. and 6:15 a.m. Around the market, you'll find alleys lined with small restaurants and shops offering the freshest sushi, seafood, and more. Your fresh-sushi-for-breakfast dream will finally come true in Tsukiji!	
7	very	とても (totemo)
8	This sushi is very tasty.	このすしは、とてもおいしいです。 (kono sushi wa, totemo oishii desu.)
9	sushi joint (sushi shop)	すしや (sushi-ya)
10	that sushi joint way over there	あのすしや (ano sushi-ya)
11	Does that sushi joint way over there serve tasty sushi? (Is that sushi joint way over there tasty?)	あのすしやはおいしいですか。 (ano sushi-ya wa oishii desu ka.)
12	fish	さかな (sakana)
13	tasty fish	おいしいさかな (oishii sakana)
14	Do you have any tasty fish?	おいしいさかながありますか。 (oishii sakana ga arimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	tasty-looking	おいしそう (oishisoo)
16	It looks tasty, doesn't it! (It is tasty-looking, isn't it!)	おいそうですね。 (oishisoo desu ne.)
17	tuna	まぐろ (maguro)
18	that tuna	そのまぐろ (sono maguro)
19	That tuna looks tasty, doesn't it!	そのまぐろは、おいそうですね。 (sono maguro wa, oishisoo desu ne.)
20	It looks very tasty, doesn't it! Well, thank you for the meal!	とてもおいそうですね。じゃあ、いただきます！ (totemo oishisoo desu ne. jaa, itadakimasu!)
21	It was tasty.	おいしかったです。 (oishikatta desu.)
22	It was very tasty. Thank you for the meal!	とてもおいしかったです。ごちそうさまでした！ (totemo oishikatta desu. gochisoosama deshita!)
23	If you want to eat sushi without spending a fortune, try <b>かいてんずし</b> (literally, "rotating sushi")--fast-food sushi joints! Customers sit at a counter that has a conveyor belt built into it, and they pick their favorites from various sushi plates traveling in front of them. The plates are color-coded according to the price, and the charge is calculated based on the number of plates taken by each customer. It's fun, inexpensive, and convenient. Bon appetit!	

## CHAPTER 7: MONEY MATTERS

## おかねのもんだい

## Journey 1 Chapter 7: Money Matters

## Conversational Goals

Ask / Tell Whether You Can Use Something  
 Deal with Large Numbers in Japanese  
 Get Around Town Using Public Transportation  
 Handle Japanese Currency with Ease

## Grammar Goals

Learn the Particle **で** for the Place of Action and the Method of Transportation  
 Use the Non-Past (Present and Future) Tense of Verbs  
 Use the Particle **まで** That Indicates the Point of Arrival  
 Use the Potential Form Verb **つかえます**

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Excuse me. To Tokyo Station, please.	すみません。とうきょうえきまでおねがいします。 (sumimasen. tookyoo eki made onegaishimasu.)
Sure, please get on.	はい、どうぞ。 (hai, doozo.)
Oh, I'm getting off here.	あっ、ここでおります。 (a, koko de orimasu.)
It's three thousand five hundred yen.	さんぜんごひゃくえんです。 (sanzen go hyaku en desu.)
Can I use a credit card?	クレジットカードがつかえますか。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasu ka.)
I'm sorry. Credit cards are not accepted....	すみません、クレジットカードはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen, kurejitto kaado wa chotto....)
Well then, here's ten thousand yen.	じゃあ、いちまんえんからおねがいします。 (jaa, ichi man en kara onegaishimasu.)
Here's your change, six thousand five hundred yen. Thank you.	ろくせんごひゃくえんのおつりです。ありがとうございました。 (roku sen go hyaku en no otsuri desu. arigatoo gozaimashita.)

**To Tokyo Station, please.** とうきょうえきまでおねがいします。

	English	Japanese
1	To Tokyo Station, please.	とうきょうえきまでおねがいします。 (tookyoo-eki made onegaishimasu.)
2	to (when referring to the point of arrival)	まで (made)
3	Do you remember the word から (from)? から is a particle that indicates the starting point, as in 日本から (from Japan). まで, on the other hand, is a particle that refers to the point of arrival. It's equivalent to "to" or "as far as" in English.	
4	to Tokyo Station (when referring to the point of arrival)	とうきょうえきまで (tookyoo-eki made)
5	When you say とうきょうえきまでおねがいします, you are emphasizing that you want to get to Tokyo Station as your destination. . . .までおねがいします (To... please) is a convenient phrase you can use not only when you take a taxi, but also when you buy a train ticket at the station, or mail a letter or package at the post office.	
6	embassy	たいしかん (taishikan)
7	the American Embassy	アメリカたいしかん (amerika taishikan)
8	To the American Embassy, please.	アメリカたいしかんまでおねがいします。 (amerika taishikan made onegaishimasu.)
9	Tokyo is the capital city of Japan, and you will find embassies (たいしかん) from all over the world gathered there. In addition, many countries have consulate offices (りょうじかん) in major cities. The United States, for example, has its consulate offices in Sapporo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and Naha. Canada has its own in Sapporo, Nagoya, and Hiroshima.	
10	airport	くうこう (kuukoo)
11	Narita Airport	なりたくうこう (narita kuukoo)
12	How much is it to Narita Airport?	なりたくうこうまでいくらですか。 (narita kuukoo made ikura desu ka.)
13	Where are you headed? (Where to?)	どちらまでですか。 (dochira made desu ka.)
14	Please get on.	どうぞ。 (doozo.)

Continued on next page



	English	Japanese
15	Did you remember that you can use どうぞ in various situations, and that one of them is when you let someone in or out?	
16	Now, do you remember the more polite form of "yes" in Japanese? It can be used to mean "Sure" or "OK" in English. In the following question, pretend you are a taxi driver and give your answer using the more polite form of "yes."	
17	Sure, to the American Embassy, right? Please get on.	はい、アメリカたいしかんまでですね？ どうぞ。 (hai, amerika taishikan made desu ne? doozo.)
18	The fare for Japanese taxis varies depending on which city you are in, but please expect to pay ¥700 to ¥800 for the first two kilometers in large cities. The fare meter adds up fast, so you may want to avoid using taxis during rush hour! Also, please be aware that the taxi fare goes up 20 to 30% late at night, usually between 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.	

**I'm getting off here.    ここでおります。**

	English	Japanese
1	I'm getting off here.	ここでおります。 (koko de orimasu.)
2	get off	おります (orimasu)
3	I get off.	おります。 (orimasu.)
4	I'm getting off.	おります。 (orimasu.)
5	Did you notice the difference between "I get off" and "I'm getting off" (here used to mean "I'll get off") in Japanese? That's right! Nothing! You can use the same form of verb to talk about what you do as well as what you are going to do. Simply simple, isn't it?	
6	here (when referring to the place where an action takes place) (at this place)	ここで (koko de)
7	Did you notice the little word <b>で</b> that comes after <b>ここ</b> (this place)? When attached to a noun for location (such as "this place," "airport," or "Tokyo"), <b>で</b> functions as a particle which indicates that the location is the place where some action occurs, as in <b>ここでおります</b> (I'm getting off here). It's equivalent to "at," "on," or "in."	
8	at Tokyo Station	とうきょうえきで (tookyoo eki de)
9	I'm getting off at Tokyo Station.	とうきょうえきでおります。 (tookyoo eki de orimasu)
10	Oh!	あっ! (a!)
11	Japanese people say <b>あっ!</b> when they are surprised or have realized something suddenly. It's equivalent is "Oh!" or "Oops!"	
12	Oh, excuse me! I'm getting off here!	あっ、すみません!ここでおります! (a, sumimasen! koko de orimasu!)
13	Rush-hour commuter trains, subways, and buses in Japan are EXTREMELY crowded. If you can, avoid traveling between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. as well as 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. If you find yourself trapped in the middle of a packed train or bus at your destination, try hollering, <b>すみません!おります!</b> (Excuse me! I'm getting off!)	
14	Are you getting off here?	ここでおりますか。 (koko de orimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	Where are you getting off?	どこでおりますか。 (doko de orimasu ka.)
16	Did you notice that you had to add the particle で after どこ (where)? You need to say どこで when you want to find out the location where some action takes place, as in どこでおりますか (Where are you getting off?). If you want to be more polite, you can use どちら and say どちらでおりますか.	
17	the next (when referring to time, place, or situation)	つぎ (tsugi)
18	at the next stop (at the next)	つぎで (tsugi de)
19	I'm getting off at the next stop.	つぎでおります。 (tsugi de orimasu.)
20	I'm not getting off	おりません (orimasen)
21	I'm not getting off here.	ここでおりません。 (koko de orimasen.)
22	I'm not getting off here. I'm getting off behind the station.	ここでおりません。えきのうらでおります。 (koko de orimasen. eki no ura de orimasu.)
23	Oh, excuse me. Behind the station, please.	あつ、すみません。えきのうらで、おねがいします。 (a, sumimasen. eki no ura de, onegaishimasu.)
24	えきのうらで、おねがいします (Behind the station, please) is another way to tell your taxi driver where you want to get off. You are actually saying something like "Please drop me off behind the station." Please note that you need the little word で after the location (えきのうら) even though the action that would take place there (the driver dropping you off) is only implied.	

**Can I use a credit card?** クレジットカードがつかえますか。

	English	Japanese
1	Can I use a credit card?	クレジットカードがつかえますか。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasu ka.)
2	can use	つかえます (tsukaemasu)
3	credit card	クレジットカード (kurejitto kaado )
4	I can use a credit card.	クレジットカードがつかえます。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasu.)
5	Did you notice that you needed to add the particle が after クレジットカード (credit card) to say クレジットカードがつかえます (I can use a credit card)? When we talk about what we can or can't use, we indicate the object not with を but with が.	
6	Can I use?	つかえますか。 (tsukaemasu ka.)
7	dollar	ドル (doru)
8	Can I use dollars?	ドルがつかえますか。 (doru ga tsukaemasu ka.)
9	traveler's cheque	トラベラーズチェック (toraberaazu chekku)
10	Can I use traveler's cheques here?	ここでトラベラーズチェックがつかえますか。 (koko de toraberaazu chekku ga tsukaemasu ka.)
11	I can't use	つかえません (tsukaemasen)
12	I can't use credit cards.	クレジットカードがつかえません。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasen.)
13	Japan is still a cash-centered society. While you can use your major credit cards in most hotels and other large businesses, there are many small shops and restaurants that accept neither credit nor debit cards. In large cities like Tokyo, an increasing number of taxis accept credit cards, but the chances are high that you will find yourself facing a driver who insists on cash payment. When you go out in Japan, make sure to take enough cash with you!	

**Credit cards are not accepted....** クレジットカードはちょっと・・・。

	English	Japanese
1	Credit cards are not accepted.... (As for credit cards, a little bit....)	クレジットカードはちょっと・・・。 (kurejitto kaado wa chotto....)
2	a little bit	ちょっと (chotto)
3	Do you remember すこし (a little) and its polite version しょうしょう? ちょっと sounds a little more casual than すこし, but you can still use it in polite conversations.	
4	as for credit cards	クレジットカードは (kurejitto kaado wa)
5	クレジットカードはちょっと・・・ is a wonderful example that shows how Japanese people try to avoid making strong statements, especially in their negative answers. They would rather choose a vague, discreet phrase ちょっと・・・ (literally, "a little bit...") over a clear-cut negation such as "No, you can't." Just remember this: though they are trying to be nice in their expressions, their answers still mean "No"!	
6	Now, you will be asked to give some negative answers. Let's act like a typical Japanese person and be discreet in your refusals!	
7	Um, dollars are not accepted....	あのう、ドルはちょっと・・・。 (anoo, doru wa chotto....)
8	I'm sorry. Traveler's cheques are not accepted...	すみません。トラベラーズチェックはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen. toraberaazu chekku wa chotto....)
9	man	だんせい (dansee)
10	"Man" or "men" in Japanese can be either だんせい (literally, "male gender") or おとこのひと (literally, "male person"). だんせい, however, sounds a little more formal than おとこのひと.	
11	I'm sorry. Men are not allowed....	すみません。だんせいはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen. dansee wa chotto...)
12	Some commuter trains and subways in Japan offer a "ladies only" car during rush hours as well as late hours to protect women from sexual harassment. These cars are labeled as 女性専用車 or "Women Only." In many cases, however, handicapped people and young children are allowed to use these cars regardless of their gender.	

**It is two hundred yen to Ginza.** ぎんざまで、にひゃくえんです。

	English	Japanese
1	It is two hundred yen to Ginza.	ぎんざまで、にひゃくえんです。 (ginza made, ni hyaku en desu.)
2	two hundred yen (¥200)	にひゃく えん (¥200) (ni hyaku en)
3	to Ginza	ぎんざまで (ginza made)
4	In Japan, there are two types of local bus systems. For the buses with flat fares, you get on through the front door, pay the fare, and get off through the rear door. For the buses with incremental fares, you get on through the rear door, pick up a ticket with a fare-zone number printed on it, and pay your fare according to the number as you get off through the front door. For your convenience, most buses have change machines on board.	
5	three hundred (300)	さんびゃく (300) (sanbyaku)
6	Did you notice that the pronunciation of ひゃく (one hundred) changes inさんびゃく (three hundred)? It's easier to pronounce the word this way!	
7	four hundred (400)	よんひゃく (400) (yon hyaku )
8	five hundred (500)	ごひゃく (500) (go hyaku)
9	six hundred (600)	ろっぴゃく (600) (roppyaku )
10	Did you notice that the pronunciation of ひゃく changes to ぴゃく in ろっぴゃく (six hundred)? Also, please note that the pronunciation of ろく (six) is shortened when combined with ぴゃく .	
11	seven hundred (700)	ななひゃく (700) (nana hyaku)
12	The pronunciation of "eight hundred" in Japanese will follow the same pattern as "six hundred." Let's figure it out!	
13	eight hundred (800)	はっぴゃく (800) (happyaku )
14	nine hundred (900)	きゅうひゃく (900) (kyuu hyaku )
15	one hundred ninety yen (¥190)	ひゃくきゅうじゅうえん (¥190) (hyaku kyuu juu en)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	subway	ちかてつ (chikatetsu)
17	by subway	ちかてつで (chikatetsu de)
18	Do you remember the particle <b>で</b> we used to describe the place of action, as in <b>とうきょうえきで</b> (at Tokyo Station)? <b>で</b> is a very useful word with various meanings. When we use <b>で</b> after a mode of transportation such as <b>ちかてつ</b> (subway), it indicates the method of travel as in "by subway" in English.	
19	It costs one hundred ninety yen to travel by subway. (It is one hundred ninety yen by subway.)	ちかてつでひゃくきゅうじゅうえんです。 (chikatetsu de hyaku kyuu juu en desu.)
20	from Tokyo Station to Shinjuku	とうきょうえきからしんじゅくまで (tookyoo eki kara shinjuku made )
21	It costs one hundred ninety yen to travel from Tokyo Station to Shinjuku by subway.	とうきょうえきからしんじゅくまで、ちかてつでひゃくきゅうじゅうえんです。 (tookyoo eki kara shinjuku made, chikatetsu de hyaku kyuu juu en desu.)
22	airport shuttle (limousine bus)	リムジンバス (rimujin basu)
23	How much does it cost to travel by airport shuttle? (How much is it by airport shuttle?)	リムジンバスでいくらですか。 (rimujin basu de ikura desu ka.)
24	from Narita to Haneda	なりたからはねだまで (narita kara haneda made)
25	How much does it cost to travel from Narita to Haneda by airport shuttle?	なりたからはねだまで、リムジンバスでいくらですか。 (narita kara haneda made, rimujin basu de ikura desu ka.)
26	In the Tokyo area, there are two international airports: Narita and Haneda. <b>なりたこうこう</b> is located in Chiba Prefecture, a one-hour ride from Tokyo by express train. <b>はねだこうこう</b> is only thirty minutes away from Tokyo Station by local train and monorail, and it functions as the major hub for domestic flights. If you are arriving at Narita but have to catch a flight from Haneda the same day, <b>リムジンバス</b> , or airport shuttles, will take you and your luggage there for ¥3,000 in about 80 minutes.	

**Here's six thousand yen change.** ろくせんえんのおつりです。

	English	Japanese
1	Here's six thousand yen change. (It is six thousand yen change.)	ろくせんえんのおつりです。 (roku sen en no otsuri desu.)
2	one thousand (1,000)	せん (1,000) (sen )
3	six thousand (6,000)	ろくせん (6,000) (roku sen)
4	six thousand yen (¥6,000)	ろくせんえん (¥6,000) (roku sen en )
5	the change	おつり (otsuri)
6	おつり is the change you receive as the difference between the actual price of the product and the amount you have given to the shopkeeper. If you want to talk about small coins, you need to say <b>こ</b> <b>ぜに</b> !	
7	six thousand yen change	ろくせんえんのおつり (roku sen en no otsuri)
8	Did you notice that you needed to add the little word <b>の</b> after <b>ろくせんえん</b> (six thousand yen) to say <b>ろくせんえんのおつり</b> (six thousand yen change)? It's similar to <b>の</b> in <b>つまのメアリー</b> (my wife Mary).	
9	There are four kinds of bank notes ( <b>おさつ</b> ) currently used in Japan: ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥5,000, and ¥10,000. They all feature the portraits of famous Japanese intellectuals. For example, the ¥10,000 bill features Yukichi Fukuzawa, the 19th century samurai-turned-educator. The rarely seen ¥2,000 bill has on its back the portrait of Murasaki Shikibu (the 10th century female author who wrote the world-renowned classic, Tale of Genji) along with her main characters.	
10	two thousand (2,000)	にせん (2,000) (ni sen )
11	three thousand (3,000)	さんぜん (3,000) (sanzen)
12	Did you notice how the pronunciation of <b>せん</b> (thousand) changes when you say "three thousand"? That's right! <b>せん</b> is pronounced as <b>ぜん</b> in <b>さんぜん</b> !	
13	four thousand (4,000)	よんせん (4,000) (yon sen )
14	five thousand (5,000)	ごせん (5,000) (go sen )

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	English	Japanese
15	seven thousand (7,000)	ななせん (7,000) (nana sen )
16	eight thousand (8,000)	はっせん (8,000) (hassen )
17	Did you notice that the pronunciation of はち (eight) is shortened in はっせん (eight thousand)?	
18	nine thousand (9,000)	きゅうせん (9,000) (kyuu sen )
19	nine thousand three hundred yen change	きゅうせんさんびゃくえんのおつり (kyuu sen sanbyaku en no otsuri)
20	Thank you. (when thanking for what has been done)	ありがとうございました。 (arigatoo gozaimashita.)
21	ありがとうございました is the past form of ありがとうございます (Thank you). Use ありがとうございます when you want to thank people for what they have done.	
22	Here's six thousand five hundred yen change. Thank you.	ろくせんごひゃくえんのおつりです。ありがとうございました。 (roku sen go hyaku en no otsuri desu. arigatoo gozaimashita.)
23	The Japanese way of counting change is different from the American way. Americans do addition, adding to the actual price of the item until they reach the amount they have received from the customer. Japanese, on the contrary, do subtraction. For example, if you buy a ¥1,500 shirt with a ¥5,000 bill, a Japanese shopkeeper will simply subtract 1,500 from 5,000 and hand you ¥3,500.	

**Here's ten thousand yen.** いちまんえんからおねがいします。

	English	Japanese
1	Here's ten thousand yen. (Out of ten thousand yen, please.)	いちまんえんからおねがいします。 (ichi man en kara onegaishimasu.)
2	ten thousand (10,000)	いちまん (10,000) (ichi man )
3	Unlike the English number system, Japanese uses the digit marker for ten thousand: <b>まん</b> . Please note that unlike <b>ひゃく</b> (one hundred) or <b>せん</b> (one thousand), <b>まん</b> cannot stand on its own to mean "ten thousand." In this case, you have to add <b>いち</b> and say <b>いちまん</b> !	
4	ten thousand yen (¥10,000)	いちまんえん (¥10,000) (ichi man en )
5	out of ten thousand yen (from ten thousand yen)	いちまんえんから (ichi man en kara)
6	When you don't have exact change and have to pay with a large bill such as ¥10,000, you can say <b>いちまんえんからおねがいします</b> . You are actually saying something like "Here's ¥10,000. Please subtract the amount I owe you out of this and give me change." Of course, you are saying it more nicely and concisely in the Japanese version!	
7	twenty thousand (20,000)	にまん (20,000) (ni man)
8	thirty thousand (30,000)	さんまん (30,000) (san man )
9	forty thousand (40,000)	よんまん (40,000) (yon man )
10	fifty thousand (50,000)	ごまん (50,000) (go man )
11	sixty thousand (60,000)	ろくまん (60,000) (roku man)
12	seventy thousand (70,000)	ななまん (70,000) (nana man )
13	eighty thousand (80,000)	はちまん (80,000) (hachi man )
14	ninety thousand (90,000)	きゅうまん (90,000) (kyuu man )

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	English	Japanese
15	a hundred thousand (100,000)	じゅうまん (100,000) (juu man )
16	twenty-six thousand yen (¥26,000)	にまんろくせんえん (¥26,000) (ni man roku sen en )
17	Is it twenty-six thousand yen? Well then, here's thirty thousand yen.	にまんろくせんえんですか。じゃあ、さんまんえんからおねがいします。 (ni man roku sen en desu ka. jaa, san man en kara onegaishimasu.)
18	Do you have change?	おつりがありますか。 (otsuri ga arimasu ka.)
19	Do you have change for ten thousand yen? (Do you have change out of ten thousand yen?)	いちまんえんからおつりがありますか。 (ichi man en kara otsuri ga arimasu ka.)
20	Now, let's assume that someone wants to pay you with a ¥10,000 bill for an item with lesser value. You happen to have no change for it. Can you discreetly tell the person that you can't accept ¥10,000?	
21	Out of ten thousand yen? Ten thousand yen cannot be accepted....	いちまんえんからですか。いちまんえんはちょっと・・・。 (ichi man en kara desu ka. ichi man en wa chotto....)
22	You have heard that things are expensive in Japan. This is true in fashionable shopping districts such as Ginza. For example, a no-refill cup of coffee in a Ginza cafe can cost ¥1,000 or more, and a gift-boxed melon is priced at ¥15,000 in high-class fruit shops! If you step out of tourist venues, however, you will find reasonably priced items at small local shops as well as large discount stores. Shop wisely or your いちまんえんさつ (ten thousand yen bill) will disappear in no time!	

## CHAPTER 8: IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

## きんきゅうのとき

## Journey 1 Chapter 8: In Case of Emergency

## Conversational Goals

Accept / Decline Help  
 Ask / Tell What Trouble You Are In  
 Ask for / Offer Help  
 Gain Knowledge of Medical and Emergency Services in Japan

## Grammar Goals

Form the Polite Request: Te-form Verb + ください ("Please Do ~")  
 Learn Verbs in the Past Tense  
 Use Sentences with Adjectives as Predicates  
 Use the Conjunctions でも and そして  
 Use the Polite Offer ~ましょうか ("Should I ~?")

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Oh, what happened?	あつ、どうしましたか。 (a, doo shimashita ka.)
I feel sick.	きぶんがわるいです。 (kibun ga warui desu.)
Should I call an ambulance?	きゅうきゅうしゃをよびましょうか。 (kyuukyuu-sha o yobimashoo ka.)
No, thank you. Are there any hospitals around here?	いいえ、けっこうです。このへんにびょういんがありますか。 (iie, kekkoo desu. kono hen ni byooin ga arimasu ka.)
Yes, but it's kind of far.	ええ、でもちょっととおくです。 (ee, demo chotto tooku desu.)
Should I call a taxi?	タクシーをよびましょうか。 (takushii o yobimashoo ka.)
Thank you very much. Please do.	どうもすみません。おねがいします。 (doo mo sumimasen. onegaishimasu.)

**What happened?** どうしましたか。

	English	Japanese
1	What happened? (How did you do?)	どうしましたか。 (doo shimashita ka.)
2	do	します (shimasu)
3	did	しました (shimashita)
4	Did you notice the difference between <b>します</b> ("do" or "does") and <b>しました</b> (did)? That's right! To talk about what we did or what happened, we simply replace the verb ending <b>ます</b> with <b>ました</b> .	
5	you did	しました (shimashita)
6	did you do?	しましたか (shimashita ka)
7	how	どう (doo)
8	Do you remember the polite question word <b>いかが</b> (how), which you can use to say <b>おあじはいかがですか</b> (How is the taste?) <b>どう</b> is the plain version of <b>いかが</b> , but you can still use it in a polite conversation.	
9	You can use the question <b>どうしましたか</b> when you suspect someone is in trouble and want to find out what exactly is the matter. It's equivalent to "What happened?" or "What's wrong?" in English. You will also hear <b>どうしましたか</b> when you visit a doctor's office. In this case, the phrase is equivalent to "What seems to be the problem?"	
10	Oh, what happened?	あっ、どうしましたか。 (a, doo shimashita ka.)
11	all right	だいじょうぶ (daijoobu)
12	I'm all right.	だいじょうぶです。 (daijoobu desu.)
13	Are you all right?	だいじょうぶですか。 (daijoobu desu ka.)
14	Um, what happened? Are you all right?	あのう、どうしましたか。だいじょうぶですか。 (anoo, doo shimashita ka. daijoobu desu ka.)

**I feel sick.** きぶんがわるいです。

	English	Japanese
1	I feel sick. (Feeling is bad.)	きぶんがわるいです。 (kibun ga warui desu.)
2	Did you notice that you had to add the particle が after きぶん (feeling) as in きぶんがわるいです (literally, "Feeling is bad") to say "I feel sick"? Here, the particle が indicates that きぶん is the subject of the sentence.	
3	feeling	きぶん (kibun)
4	bad	わるい (warui)
5	It is bad.	わるいです。 (warui desu.)
6	In general, Japan has a mild climate, and its sanitation standards are high. Chances are you will never set a foot in medical facilities while traveling in Japan. But, if you do, you will discover that not all the doctors or nurses speak English! So, it is very useful if you know how to describe some of your common symptoms in Japanese.	
7	painful	いたい (itai)
8	It hurts. (It is painful.)	いたいです。 (itai desu.)
9	head	あたま (atama)
10	My head hurts. (Head is painful.)	あたまがいたいです。 (atama ga itai desu.)
11	Did you add が after あたま (head) to say あたまがいたいです (My head hurts)?	
12	stomach	おなか (onaka)
13	terribly	すごく (sugoku)
14	My stomach hurts terribly.	おなかがすごくいたいです。 (onaka ga sugoku itai desu.)
15	throat	のど (nodo)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	Now, do you remember how to list two words together?	
17	head and throat	あたまのど (atama to nodo)
18	My head and throat hurt.	あたまのどがいたいです。 (atama to nodo ga itai desu.)
19	a fever	ねつ (netsu)
20	I have a fever.	ねつがあります。 (netsu ga arimasu.)
21	and (for sentences)	そして (soshite)
22	We use the particle と to list two or more nouns, right? Now, to link two sentences as "and" does in English, we use そして in Japanese.	
23	I have a fever, and my head hurts.	ねつがあります。そしてあたまがいたいです。 (netsu ga arimasu. soshite atama ga itai desu.)
24	When you talk to your doctor in Japan, you should call him or her せんせい (Doctor), like たなかせんせい (Dr. Tanaka). You might have heard people using the word せんせい as the honorific title for school teachers or Karate masters, but you can also use it for medical doctors and other high-status professionals such as lawyers and lawmakers. The use of the title せんせい expresses your respect for their expertise!	

**I injured my leg.** あしにけがをしました。

	English	Japanese
1	I injured my leg. (I did injury on leg.)	あしにけがをしました。 (ashi ni kega o shimashita.)
2	injury	けが (kega)
3	I injured myself. (I did injury.)	けがをしました。 (kega o shimashita.)
4	Did you remember to add the particle を to mark けが (injury) as the object of the verb しました? Please note that in this sentence, the verb しました (did) works like "suffered" or "had (symptoms)" in English.	
5	leg	あし (ashi)
6	あし can be your leg or foot.	
7	on the leg	あしに (ashi ni)
8	に in the phrase あしに (on the leg) is a particle that you need to use to indicate the part of your body that suffered injury. It functions like "on," "in," or "at" in English.	
9	the left leg	ひだりあし (hidari ashi)
10	I injured my left leg.	ひだりあしにけがをしました。 (hidari ashi ni kega o shimashita.)
11	a burn	やけど (yakedo)
12	I burned myself. (I did a burn.)	やけどをしました。 (yakedo o shimashita.)
13	arm	うで (ude)
14	the right arm	みぎうで (migi ude)
15	I burned my right arm. (I did a burn on the right arm.)	みぎうでにやけどをしました。 (migi ude ni yakedo o shimashita.)

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	English	Japanese
16	hand	て (te)
17	both hands	りょうて (ryoo-te)
18	In Japanese, "a hand" and "hands" are both て, right? When you want to emphasize that you are talking about BOTH of your hands, say りょうて. You can use the word りょう (both ~) for other "twin" body parts such as arms, legs, and shoulders!	
19	foot	あし (ashi)
20	Did you remember that あし can be either a "leg" or "foot"?	
21	both feet	りょうあし (ryoo-ashi)
22	Do you remember that you can call your doctor せんせい? Let's try it!	
23	Excuse me, Doctor. I injured both my feet.	すみません、せんせい。りょうあしにけがをしました。 (sumimasen, sensee. ryoo-ashi ni kega o shimashita.)
24	When you are face-to-face with your doctor, you can simply point to where it hurts and say ここです (It's here). But in case you need to explain it over the phone, here are some words for your body parts. Your eyes (め), ears (みみ), or teeth (は) might be hurting. So could your shoulders (かた), knees (ひざ), fingers and toes (ゆび). Your back is せなか, but the lower back is called こし. Be careful lifting up your heavy suitcase, or you'll suffer from ぎっくりこし (strained back)!	

**I lost my wallet.** さいふをなくしました。

	English	Japanese
1	I lost my wallet.	さいふをなくしました。 (saifu o nakushimashita.)
2	lose	なくします (nakushimasu)
3	lost	なくしました (nakushimashita)
4	Did you remember that the way to make the past form of a verb is simply to change the ending from <b>ます</b> to <b>ました</b> ?	
5	I lost	なくしました (nakushimashita)
6	wallet	さいふ (saifu)
7	You have already learned that the best place to turn to when you lost your way in Japan is <b>こうばん</b> (a neighborhood "mini" police station). <b>こうばん</b> , in fact, is a safety hub you can always rely on, whether your problem is a lost or found wallet, a crime targeted at you, or something you have witnessed. Remember that <b>こうばん</b> are usually located on the main streets or near train stations and marked with the golden emblem of a rising sun.	
8	passport	パスポート (pasupooto)
9	I lost my passport.	パスポートをなくしました。 (pasupooto o nakushimashita.)
10	subway station (station for subway)	ちかてつのえき (chikatetsu no eki)
11	Did you notice that we needed the little word <b>の</b> to say <b>ちかてつのえき</b> (subway station)? In this phrase, <b>の</b> works like "for" in English and indicates that the station ( <b>えき</b> ) is specifically for the subway ( <b>ちかてつ</b> ). You can use <b>の</b> in other phrases such as a "subway car," "train ticket," or "apple tree"!	
12	I lost my passport in the subway station.	ちかてつのえきで、パスポートをなくしました。 (chikatetsu no eki de, pasupooto o nakushimashita.)
13	Did you remember to add the little word <b>で</b> after <b>ちかてつのえき</b> (subway station)? Since the subway station is where an action (in this case, losing the passport) takes place, we need to say <b>ちかてつのえきで</b> (in the subway station).	
14	pick up	ひろいます (hiroimasu)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	I found (I picked up)	ひろいました (hiroimashita)
16	ひろいました (I found) implies that you unexpectedly found something that belongs to someone else and picked it up. It's a handy phrase you can use when you deliver a found item to its rightful owner or authorities. You can't, however, use ひろいました to talk about things you found after having intentionally searched for them (like your own wallet or key that has been missing).	
17	key	かぎ (kagi)
18	I found some keys.	かぎをひろいました。 (kagi o hiroimashita.)
19	I found some keys in the park.	こうえんでかぎをひろいました。 (kooen de kagi o hiroimashita.)
20	is stolen	とられます (toraremasu)
21	was stolen	とられました (torare mashita)
22	luggage	にもつ (nimotsu)
23	My luggage was stolen.	にもつをとられました。 (nimotsu o torare mashita.)
24	My luggage was stolen at the airport.	くうこうでにもつをとられました。 (kuukoo de nimotsu o torare mashita.)
25	My wallet and passport were stolen in the subway station.	ちかてつのえきで、さいふとパスポートをとられました。 (chikatetsu no eki de, saifu to pasupooto o torare mashita.)
26	Japan is generally a very safe country for travelers. It has strict gun-control laws, and the presence of こうばん (neighborhood "mini" police stations) keeps Japanese streets safer than most cities in the world. Even so, there are thieves and pickpockets in urban areas. Just use your common sense and keep your belongings close to you at all times!	

**Officer, please help me!** おまわりさん、たすけてください！

	English	Japanese
1	Officer, please help me!	おまわりさん、たすけてください！ (omawari san, tasukete kudasai!)
2	help	たすけます (tasukemasu)
3	Help me!	たすけて！ (tasukete!)
4	Please help me.	たすけてください。 (tasukete kudasai.)
5	Do you remember <b>ください</b> (please give me) which you can use in a sentence like <b>これください</b> (I'll take this)? Here is another usage for the same expression. When you want to politely ask someone to do something, you can add <b>ください</b> to a verb in the form that ends with either <b>て</b> or <b>で</b> , as in <b>たすけてください</b> (Please help me).	
6	patrol officer (Mr. Patrolman)	おまわりさん (omawari san)
7	The general term for police officers in Japanese is <b>けいさつかん</b> or <b>けいかん</b> , and patrol officers are officially called <b>じゅんさ</b> . People, however, often call patrol officers <b>おまわりさん</b> (literally, "Mr. Patrolman"). It's a friendly and respectful form of address for those who protect our neighborhood day and night!	
8	catch	つかまえます (tsukamaemasu)
9	Catch him/her!	つかまえて！ (tsukamaete!)
10	Please catch him/her.	つかまえてください。 (tsukamaete kudasai.)
11	thief	どろぼう (doroboo)
12	He is a thief.	どろぼうです。 (doroboo desu.)
13	He is a thief! Please catch him!	どろぼうです！つかまえてください！ (doroboo desu! tsukamaete kudasai!)
14	escape	にげます (nigemasu)

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	English	Japanese
15	Run! (Escape!)	にげて！ (nigete!)
16	Please run. (Please escape.)	にげてください。 (nigete kudasai.)
17	a fire	かじ (kaji)
18	It's a fire! Please run!	かじです！にげてください！ (kaji desu! nigete kudasai!)
19	Did you remember that きをつけて literally means "Be careful" though it is often used to mean "Take care"?	
20	earthquake	じしん (jishin)
21	It's an earthquake! Please be careful!	じしんです！きをつけてください！ (jishin desu! ki o tsukete kudasai!)
22	When you travel, it is good to be prepared! After checking in at your hotel, always make sure where the nearest emergency exit (非常口) is. The Japanese sign for an emergency exit is green and depicts a man running through an opening. You can also ask at the front desk, ひじょうぐちはどこですか (Where is the emergency exit?)	

**Should I call an ambulance?** きゅうきゅうしゃをよびましょうか。

	English	Japanese
1	Should I call an ambulance?	きゅうきゅうしゃをよびましょうか。 (kyuukyuu-sha o yobimashoo ka.)
2	call	よびます (yobimasu)
3	よびます (to call) is a useful word. You can use it when you send for someone or some services such as a taxi or ambulance by phone or other methods. You can also use it to mean to call out to or invite someone. You can't, however, use it to mean to make a simple telephone call as in "I'll call you tomorrow."	
4	I'll call	よびます (yobimasu)
5	should I call?	よびましょうか (yobimashoo ka)
6	Notice the difference between よびます (I'll call) and よびましょうか (Should I call?). You can use the latter form ( ~ましょうか ) when you politely offer your service to someone.	
7	ambulance	きゅうきゅうしゃ (kyuukyuu-sha)
8	There are two emergency telephone numbers you should know while you are in Japan: 110 for the police and 119 for an ambulance and/or a fire engine. In case of an accident in which someone is hurt, you must call both numbers.	
9	police	けいさつ (keesatsu)
10	Should I call the police?	けいさつをよびましょうか。 (keesatsu o yobimashoo ka.)
11	fire engine	しょうぼうしゃ (shooboo-sha)
12	Is it a fire? Should I call a fire engine?	かじですか。しょうぼうしゃをよびましょうか。 (kaji desu ka. shooboo-sha o yobimashoo ka.)
13	Are you all right? Should I call a taxi?	だいじょうぶですか。タクシーをよびましょうか。 (daijoobu desu ka. takushii o yobimashoo ka.)
14	Yes, please.	ええ、おねがいします。 (ee, onegaishimasu.)

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	English	Japanese
15	No, thank you. (No, it is just fine.)	いいえ、けっこうです。 (iie, kekkoo desu.)
16	When people offer you their services, you should make it clear whether you want to accept the offer or not. In such cases, there is no need to be discreet as long as you answer them politely and gracefully. <b>いいえ、けっこうです</b> is a polite way to say "No, thank you." Please note that <b>けっこう</b> itself means "good" or "just fine." So, don't forget to add <b>いいえ</b> (No) if you want to refuse the offer!	

**It's kind of far.** ちょっととおくです。

	English	Japanese
1	It's kind of far.	ちょっととおくです。 (chotto tooku desu.)
2	kind of	ちょっと (chotto)
3	Do you remember the vague expression, クレジットカードはちょっと・・・, which you can use to give a discreet negative answer? ちょっと (a little bit) can also work as "kind of" in English. It's one of those handy phrases that make you sound like a native speaker!	
4	hospital	びょういん (byooin)
5	There is a hospital.	びょういんがあります。 (byooin ga arimasu.)
6	Is there a hospital around here?	このへんにびょういんがありますか。 (kono hen ni byooin ga arimasu ka.)
7	When you visit Japanese hospitals or clinics, make sure you have enough cash with you. You may have travel insurance that covers the medical costs, but they usually work on a reimbursement basis.	
8	but	でも (demo)
9	でも is equivalent to "but" in English and is used to link two contradictory statements.	
10	Yes, there is, but it's kind of far.	ええ、あります。でもちょっととおくです。 (ee, arimasu. demo chotto tooku desu.)
11	My head hurts a little bit.	ちょっとあたまがいたいです。 (chotto atama ga itai desu.)
12	The Japanese word order is generally flexible. You can say either ちょっとあたまがいたいです or あたまがちょっといたいです to mean "My head hurts a little bit."	
13	My head hurts a little bit, but I'm all right.	ちょっとあたまがいたいです。でもだいじょうぶです。 (chotto atama ga itai desu. demo, daijoobu desu.)
14	Do you remember that Japanese sometimes use an apology to express their gratitude? Instead of saying どうもありがとうございます (Thank you very much), you can literally say "I'm very sorry" to mean the same. Now, let's try it!	
15	Thank you very much. (I'm very sorry.)	どうもすみません。 (doo mo sumimasen.)
16	Thank you very much, but I'm all right. (I'm very sorry, but I'm all right.)	どうもすみません。でもだいじょうぶです。 (doo mo sumimasen. demo daijoobu desu.)

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	English	Japanese
17	Take good care of yourself.	おだいじに。 (odaiji ni.)
18	おだいじに is a polite, kind phrase you can say to anyone who is sick or hurt. It's equivalent to "Take good care of yourself" in English!	
19	そうですか is a simple, versatile phrase that you can also use to mean "Are you sure?" Let's try it in a conversation!	
20	Are you sure? Well then, take good care of yourself!	そうですか。じゃあ、おだいじに！ (soo desu ka. jaa, odaiji ni!)

## CHAPTER 9: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

## どんないみですか

## Journey 1 Chapter 9: What Does It Mean?

## Conversational Goals

Ask / Answer What a Word or Phrase Means  
 Ask / Answer What a Written Word or Phrase Says  
 Communicate Your Ability to Understand Something  
 Request to Repeat, Slow Down, Speak Up, and Write Down  
 Request to Teach How to Do Something

## Grammar Goals

Learn Adverbs That Describe the Levels of Performance and Understanding  
 Learn the Question Words **なん** and **どんな**  
 Use the Particles **と**, **に**, and **で**  
 Use the Suffix **かた** for the Method  
 Use **～てあります** to Express the Continuation of a State

## Conversation

English	Japanese
Excuse me. What does it say?	すみません。なんとかいてありますか。 (sumimasen. nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
It says "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」です。 (("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" desu.)
Er...? I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?	えっ？すみません、もういちどおねがいします。 (e? sumimasen, moo ichido onegaishimasu.)
It says "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」です。 (("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" desu.)
What does it mean?	どんないみですか。 (don-na imi desu ka.)
It means "Danger. Keep Out."	「Danger. Keep Out」です。 (("Danger. Keep Out" desu.)
Oh, is that so? Thank you!	えっ、そうですか。ありがとうございます！ (e, soo desu ka. arigatoo gozaimashita!)
No problem. Take care!	いいえ。きをつけて！ (iie. ki o tsukete!)

**I understand Japanese a little.** にほんごがすこしわかります。

	English	Japanese
1	I understand Japanese a little.	にほんごがすこしわかります。 (nihongo ga sukoshi wakarimasu.)
2	understand	わかります (wakarimasu)
3	I understand Japanese.	にほんごがわかります。 (nihongo ga wakarimasu.)
4	Did you notice that you needed to add が after にほんご (Japanese language) to say にほんごがわかります (I understand Japanese)? With the verb わかります (understand), we use the particle が and not を to indicate the object of the verb.	
5	for the most part	だいたい (daitai)
6	I understand Japanese for the most part.	にほんごがだいたいわかります。 (nihongo ga daitai wakarimasu.)
7	well	よく (yoku)
8	I understand Japanese well.	にほんごがよくわかります。 (nihongo ga yoku wakarimasu.)
9	I don't understand	わかりません (wakarimasen)
10	I don't understand Japanese.	にほんごがわかりません。 (nihongo ga wakarimasen.)
11	Do you understand?	わかりますか。 (wakarimasu ka.)
12	Excuse me. Do you understand English?	すみません。えいごがわかりますか。 (sumimasen. eego ga wakarimasu ka.)
13	Yes, I understand it well.	ええ、よくわかります。 (ee, yoku wakarimasu.)
14	No, I don't understand it well.	いいえ、よくわかりません。 (iie, yoku wakarimasen.)
15	not very	あまり (amari)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	No, I don't understand it very well.	いいえ、あまりよくわかりません。 (iie, amari yoku wakarimasen.)
17	Did you notice that <b>あまり</b> (not very) is used with <b>わかりません</b> , the negative form of <b>わかります</b> (understand)? <b>あまり</b> is mostly used in a negative sentence, but it does not make the sentence double-negative! It's a handy, flexible word that can also mean "not very well" or "not much."	
18	I don't understand Japanese very well.	にほんごがあまりよくわかりません。 (nihongo ga amari yoku wakarimasen.)
19	not at all	ぜんぜん (zenzen)
20	Chinese characters	かんじ (kanji)
21	I don't understand Chinese characters at all.	かんじがぜんぜんわかりません。 (kanji ga zenzen wakarimasen.)
22	Did you notice that you also have to use <b>ぜんぜん</b> (not at all) with a negative verb? Like <b>あまり</b> (not very), it does not make the sentence double-negative!	
23	understood	わかりました (wakarimashita)
24	Did you understand?	わかりましたか。 (wakarimashita ka.)
25	Yes, I understood it well. Thanks.	ええ、よくわかりました。どうも。 (ee, yoku wakarimashita. doomo.)
26	When someone asks you <b>わかりましたか</b> (Did you understand?) to see whether you have understood what she or he has just said, and you (regrettably) need to say no, simply answer "No, I don't understand" in Japanese. <b>わかりましたか</b> ? Let's try!	
27	No, I don't understand it well. I'm sorry.	いいえ、よくわかりません。すみません。 (iie, yoku wakarimasen. sumimasen.)
28	Japanese traditionally use three types of written characters: Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji (Chinese characters). Hiragana and Katakana represent speech sounds. Kanji, on the other hand, represent both the sound and meaning. All three types often coexist in a sentence. Kanji are used to spell out Japanese names and other main parts of the sentence, such as verbs. Hiragana fill in the rest. Katakana are mainly for "borrowed" foreign words such as <b>コーヒー</b> (coffee).	

**What does it say here?** ここになんとかいてありますか。

	English	Japanese
1	What does it say here? (What is written here?)	ここになんとかいてありますか。 (kokoni nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
2	write	かきます (kakimasu)
3	it says (is written)	かいてあります (kaite arimasu)
4	does it say? (is written?)	かいてありますか (kaite arimasu ka)
5	what	なん (nan)
6	What does it say? (What is written?)	なんとかいてありますか。 (nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
7	Did you notice the little word と that comes after the question word なん (what)? This と is different from と we have learned so far. In addition to being used to list nouns, と can be used to indicate the contents of what is written or said in sentences such as "What does it say?" or "It says 'SUBWAY.'"	
8	here (when referring to the place where something exists) (at/on/in this place)	ここに (koko ni)
9	Do you remember ここで which we used to indicate the place of action, as in ここでおります ("I'm getting off here")? Now, when we want to indicate a location where something or someone exists, as in "There is a bus stop here," we use the little word に after the noun for the location, as in ここに (literally, "at/on/in this place").	
10	there (when referring to the place where something exists)	そこに (soko ni)
11	way over there (when referring to the place where something exists)	あそこに (asoko ni)
12	What does it say way over there?	あそこになんとかいてありますか。 (asoko ni nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
13	signboard	かんばん (kanban)
14	that signboard way over there	あのかんばん (ano kanban)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	What does it say on that signboard way over there?	あのかんばんに、なにかいてありますか。 (ano kanban ni, nan to kaite arimasu ka. )
16	label	ラベル (raberu)
17	this label	このラベル (kono raberu)
18	Excuse me. What does it say on this label?	すみません。このラベルに、なにかいてありますか。 (sumimasen. kono raberu ni, nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
19	a perishable (raw thing)	なまもの (namamono)
20	It says "A Perishable." ("A Perishable" is written.)	「なまもの」とかいてあります。 ("namamono" to kaite arimasu.)
21	By this time, you are quite familiar with the Japanese minimalistic approach to everyday communication, right? Let's practice giving a very short answer to the question "What does this label say?" while still being polite!	
22	It says "A Perishable." (It is "A Perishable.")	「なまもの」です。 ("namamono" desu.)
23	Major cities and tourist destinations in Japan often provide street signs and other tourist information in both Japanese and English. Everyday signs, such as construction notices or temporary closure signs, are a different story. Also, you will find that most labels on groceries are written in Japanese only. Some information may be vital for your well-being. The simple question, なにかいてありますか (What does it say?), can save your day!	

**One more time, please.** もういちどおねがいします。

	English	Japanese
1	One more time, please.	もういちどおねがいします。 (moo ichido onegai shimasu.)
2	one time	いちど (ichido)
3	one more time	もういちど (moo ichido)
4	もういちどおねがいします, "One more time, please," is a simple yet polite way to say "Can you repeat that?" in Japanese. おねがいします is a very handy word. Let's use it in other phrases that will help you practice speaking Japanese with native speakers!	
5	slowly	ゆっくり (yukkuri)
6	Please slow down. (Slowly, please.)	ゆっくりおねがいします。 (yukkuri onegai shimasu.)
7	more	もっと (motto)
8	Please slow down further. (More slowly, please.)	もっとゆっくりおねがいします。 (motto yukkuri onegai shimasu.)
9	voice	こえ (koe)
10	big	おおきい (ookii)
11	loud voice (big voice)	おおきいこえ (ookii koe)
12	in a loud voice (in a big voice)	おおきいこえで (ookii koe de)
13	Do you remember the phrase <b>ちかてつで</b> (by subway) which we used to talk about the method of transportation? The little word <b>で</b> in <b>おおきいこえで</b> (in a loud voice) indicates a method or means of communication.	
14	Please speak up. (In a loud voice, please.)	おおきいこえでおねがいします。 (ookii koe de onegai shimasu.)
15	Er...?	えっ? (e?)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	The Japanese say えっ either when they are unable to understand or believe what they have just heard, or when they are surprised by something unexpected. It's equivalent to "Er..?" "What?" or "Oh!" in English.	
17	Er...? I'm sorry. Please speak louder. (Er...? I'm sorry. In a louder voice, please.)	えっ？すみません。もっとおおきいこえでおねがいします。 (e? sumimasen. motto ookii koe de onegaishimasu.)
18	small	ちいさい (chiisai)
19	in a low voice (in a small voice)	ちいさいこえで (chiisai koe de)
20	Now, let's learn a request you might hear in a museum or library in Japan!	
21	Excuse me. In a low voice, please.	すみません。ちいさいこえでおねがいします。 (sumimasen. chiisai koe de onegaishimasu.)
22	in English	えいごで (eego de)
23	In English, please.	えいごでおねがいします。 (eego de onegai shimasu.)
24	Um, I don't understand Japanese very well. In English, please.	あのう、にほんごがあまりよくわかりません。えいごでおねがいします。 (anoo, nihongo ga amari yoku wakarimasen. eego de onegaishimasu.)
25	When words fail, we can always resort to non-verbal communication. You should be aware, however, that even gestures sometimes need translation! For example, when Japanese extend one hand palm down toward you and flap it up and down at the wrist, don't go away! It means "Come," not "Scram!" Also, Japanese often press the tip of their noses with their index fingers. It's not that their noses are itchy; that's their way to say "Me!"	



**What does it mean?** どんないみですか。

	English	Japanese
1	What does it mean? (What kind of meaning is it?)	どんないみですか。 (don-na imi desu ka.)
2	meaning	いみ (imi)
3	what kind of	どんな (don-na)
4	You can use the question word <b>どんな</b> when you want to find out what something or someone is like. Please note that you have to use <b>どんな</b> along with a noun.	
5	what kind of meaning	どんないみ (don-na imi)
6	What does that mean? (As for that thing, what kind of meaning is it?)	それはどんないみですか。 (sore wa don-na imi desu ka.)
7	Please note that you need to use the "pointing" word <b>それ</b> (that thing) to indicate the word or phrase just uttered by your conversation partner.	
8	word	ことば (kotoba)
9	that word	そのことば (sono kotoba)
10	What does that word mean?	そのことばはどんないみですか。 (sono kotoba wa don-na imi desu ka.)
11	all-you-can-eat buffet (viking)	バイキング (baikingu)
12	What does "viking" mean?	「バイキング」はどんないみですか。 ( "baikingu" wa don-na imi desu ka.)
13	Japanese people love to adopt English words and spell them out in Katakana, but such "Japanese English" are often quite mysterious! <b>ファーストフードレストラン</b> ("fast food restaurants") serve <b>フライドポテト</b> ("fried potato," aka "French fries"), and corner cafes offer <b>モーニングサービス</b> ("morning service"; actually, the breakfast special). Hair conditioners are called <b>リンス</b> ("rinse"), sweatshirts <b>トレーナー</b> ("trainer"), and men's dress shirts <b>ワイシャツ</b> (derived from "white shirt")!	
14	first-class car (green car)	グリーンシャ (griin-sha)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	the meaning of "green-sha"	「グリーンシャ」のいみ ("griin-sha" no imi)
16	I don't understand the meaning of "green-sha."	「グリーンシャ」のいみがわかりません。 ("griin-sha" no imi ga wakarimasen.)
17	Um, what does "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi" mean?	あのう、「きけん、たちいりきんし」はどんないみですか。 (anoo, "kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" wa don-na imi desu ka.)
18	The meaning of "kiken, tachiiri kinshi"? It's "Danger. Keep Out."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」のいみですか。 「Danger. Keep Out」です。 ("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" no imi desu ka. "danger. keep out" desu.)
19	Oh! Is that right? Thank you!	えっ！そうですか。ありがとうございました！ (e! soo desu ka. arigatoo gozaimashita!)
20	No problem. Take care!	いいえ。きをつけて！ (iie. ki o tsukete!)
21	One of the most important Japanese signs you should be aware of is 危険立入禁止. 危険 means "Danger" and 立入禁止 means "Keep Out." They are often written in Kanji, but "Danger" is sometimes spelled out in Hiragana as きけん or in Katakana (キケン). Also, it helps to know 入口 (entrance), 出口 (exit) and 非常口 (emergency exit). Don't worry if you find Kanji too complicated. As long as you can ask なんとかいてありますか (What does it say?) and どんないみですか (What does it mean?), you are good to go!	

**Please write it in Romaji.**    ローマジでかいてください。

	English	Japanese
1	Please write it in Romaji.	ローマジでかいてください。 (roomaji de kaite kudasai.)
2	Please write.	かいてください。 (kaite kudasai.)
3	Romaji (Roman letters)	ローマジ (roomaji)
4	ローマジ (literally, "Roman letters") are English characters used by the Japanese to spell out Japanese words.	
5	in Romaji	ローマジで (roomaji de)
6	Japanese businessmen almost always carry their business cards (めいし) with them even on their vacations. When you are given one, spend a few moments to look at it to be polite. Chances are they are all written in Chinese characters! In such cases, it's perfectly OK to say, すみません、ローマジでかいてください, "I'm sorry. Please write it in Romaji." All the generations of Japanese who have been educated after World War II should be able to write in Romaji.	
7	Please write your name.	おなまえをかいてください。 (onamae o kaite kudasai.)
8	Please write your name in Romaji.	おなまえをローマジでかいてください。 (onamae o roomaji de kaite kudasai.)
9	Please write your name here in Romaji.	ここにおなまえをローマジでかいてください。 (koko ni onamae o roomaji de kaite kudasai.)
10	telephone	でんわ (denwa)
11	number	ばんごう (bangoo)
12	ばんごう refers to numbers that are used to identify something such as telephone numbers or PIN numbers. When we are talking about numbers per se (as in a mathematical formula), we call them すうじ.	
13	telephone number	でんわばんごう (denwa bangoo)
14	address	じゅうしょ (juusho)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
15	address and telephone number	じゅうしょとでんわばんごう (juusho to denwa bangoo)
16	Excuse me. Please write your address and telephone number here.	すみません。ここにじゅうしょとでんわばんごうをか いてください。 (sumimasen. koko ni juusho to denwa bangoo o kaite kudasai.)
17	A Japanese address is written in the reverse order of a Western address. It typically begins with the prefecture, the city, the ward and/or town, the block and/or house number, and ends with the addressee's name. Addresses and other scripts in Japanese are traditionally written from top to bottom, in a line starting at the right hand side of the page and moving to the left. Nowadays, however, Japanese can be written left to right horizontally just like English.	

## Please teach me how to read Chinese characters.

かんじのよみかたをおしえてください。

	English	Japanese
1	Please teach me how to read Chinese characters.	かんじのよみかたをおしえてください。 (kanji no yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
2	read	よみます (yomimasu)
3	how to read	よみかた (yomikata)
4	~かた means "how to" do something or a "way" of doing something. Did you notice how かた is combined with the verb よみます to say よみかた (how to read)?	
5	how to read Chinese characters	かんじのよみかた (kanji no yomikata)
6	To add some extra information to a "how-to" phrase (~かた), we use the particle の between the information (here, かんじ or Chinese characters) and the "how-to" phrase (よみかた). That's why we need to say かんじのよみかた to mean "how to read Chinese characters"!	
7	teach	おしえます (oshiemasu)
8	Please teach me.	おしえてください。 (oshiete kudasai.)
9	You can say おしえてください to mean "Please teach me," as well as "Please tell me."	
10	Please teach me how to read.	よみかたをおしえてください。 (yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
11	how to speak	はなしかた (hanashikata)
12	how to speak Japanese	にほんごのはなしかた (nihongo no hanashikata)
13	use	つかいます (tsukaimasu)
14	how to use	つかいかた (tsukaikata)
15	how to use chopsticks	はしのつかいかた (hashi no tsukaikata)

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	English	Japanese
16	Excuse me. Please teach me how to use chopsticks.	すみません。はしのつかいかたをおしえてください。 (sumimasen. hashi no tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai.)
17	how to read your name	おなまえのよみかた (onamae no yomikata)
18	Do you remember that whenever you want to emphasize or clarify that you are talking about yourself, you can add わたしは (as for me) at the beginning of the sentence? Let's try it in the next question.	
19	I don't understand Kanji. Please tell me how to read your name.	わたしはかんじがわかりません。おなまえのよみかたをおしえてください。 (watashi wa kanji ga wakarimasen. onamae no yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
20	Did you remember that おしえてください can mean "Please tell me" as well as "Please teach me"?	

## CHAPTER 10: PLEASE SPEAK IN JAPANESE

にほんごではなしてください

### Journey 1 Chapter 10: Please Speak in Japanese

#### Conversational Goals

Ask / Tell How Your Performance Is  
 Ask / Tell What Something Is or What It Is Called  
 Give / Respond to a Compliment  
 Request / Agree to Speak in Japanese  
 Tell Someone that You Are Learning Something

#### Grammar Goals

Learn the Conjunction が ("...., but...")  
 Use the Particle よ That Highlights the New Information  
 Use the Verb Form ています That Indicates the Continuity of Action

#### Conversation

English	Japanese
Excuse me. What is that?	すみません。それはなんですか。 (sumimasen. sore wa nan desu ka.)
This is...	ディスイズ・・・ (disu izu...)
Um, I'm learning Japanese.	あのう、わたしはにほんごをなっています。 (anoo, watashi wa nihongo o naratte imasu.)
I'm sorry, but please speak in Japanese.	すみませんが、にほんごではなしてください。 (sumimasenga, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.)
Sure. This is a sea cucumber.	いいですよ。これはなまこです。 (ii desu yo. kore wa namako desu.)
Sea cucumber...right? And this is sea urchin, isn't it? Is that correct?	なまこ・・・ですね？そして、これはうにですね。あっていますか。 (namako...desu ne? soshite, kore wa uni desu ne. atte imasu ka.)
Yes, it's perfect. You are good at Japanese, aren't you!	ええ、かんぺきです。にほんごがおじょうずですね。 (ee, kanpeki desu. nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne.)
Oh, no, I still have a lot to learn.	えっ、いいえ、まだまだです。 (e, iie, mada mada desu.)

**This is a sea cucumber.** これはなまこです。

	English	Japanese
1	This is a sea cucumber.	これはなまこです。 (kore wa namako desu.)
2	sea cucumber	なまこ (namako)
3	なまこ (sea cucumber) is not a vegetable but a sea creature! It looks rather grotesque, but the Japanese slice it and eat it raw with vinegar and soy sauce. It's considered a winter delicacy.	
4	Do you remember that you can use the "pointing" word <b>これ</b> to indicate something near the speaker when you are facing each other? Do you also remember that <b>それ</b> points to something near your listener, and <b>あれ</b> indicates something away from both you and your listener? Please note that though <b>これ</b> , <b>それ</b> , and <b>あれ</b> are handy words, they should not be used to refer to people!	
5	red-bean jelly	ようかん (yookan)
6	That is red-bean jelly.	それはようかんです。 (sore wa yookan desu.)
7	sea urchin	うに (uni)
8	That thing way over there is a sea urchin, right?	あれはうにですね? (are wa uni desu ne?)
9	What is it?	なんですか。 (nan desu ka.)
10	What is that?	それはなんですか。 (sore wa nan desu ka.)
11	At local markets in Japan, you'll find many mysterious food items. Trying something new is the exciting part of your trip abroad. However, it may be a good idea to ask <b>それはなんですか</b> ("What is that?") first to make sure if it's something you really want to eat!	
12	what kind of taste	どんなあじ (don-na aji)
13	What kind of taste does that have? (What kind of taste is that?)	それはどんなあじですか。 (sore wa don-na aji desu ka.)
14	sweet	あまい (amai)

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	English	Japanese
15	This is red-bean jelly. It's very sweet.	これはようかんです。とてもあまいです。 (kore wa yookan desu. totemo amai desu.)
16	Japanese horseradish root (raw wasabi)	なまわさび (nama wasabi)
17	If you think that wasabi is the green pasty blob sitting at the edge of your sushi plate, think again! <span style="color: blue;">なまわさび</span> (or <span style="color: blue;">ほんわさび</span> ) is the real stuff. They are warty green roots that should be freshly ground right before the meal.	
18	hot (referring to the taste)	からい (karai)
19	In Japanese, <span style="color: blue;">からい</span> can mean salty, "tongue-burning" hot like a chili pepper, or "piercing-through-the-nose" hot like wasabi (Japanese horseradish).	
20	This is a Japanese horseradish root. It's a little bit hot.	これはなまわさびです。ちょっとからいです。 (kore wa nama wasabi desu. chotto karai desu.)
21	bitter melon	ゴーヤー (gooyaa)
22	<span style="color: blue;">ゴーヤー</span> or <span style="color: blue;">ゴーヤ</span> is a word in the Okinawa dialect for bitter melon, but the name is widely accepted in the rest of Japan, too. It looks like a warty zucchini and is used in various vegetable dishes.	
23	bitter	にがい (nigai)
24	quite	かなり (kanari)
25	Is this a bitter melon? It's quite bitter, isn't it!	これはゴーヤーですか。かなりにがいですね。 (kore wa gooyaa desu ka. kanari nigai desu ne.)

**What do you call it in Japanese?** にほんごでなんといいますか。

	English	Japanese
1	What do you call it in Japanese? (What do you say in Japanese?)	にほんごでなんといいますか。 (nihongo de nan to iimasu ka.)
2	say	いいます (iimasu)
3	do you say?	いいますか (iimasu ka)
4	What do you call it? (What do you say?)	なんといいますか。 (nan to iimasu ka.)
5	Do you remember the little word と we used in なんとかいてありますか ("What does it say?") to find out what is written? You also need to add と in なんといいますか ("What do you call it?") to find out what something is called.	
6	in Japanese	にほんごで (nihongo de)
7	What do you call this in Japanese? (As for this thing, what do you say in Japanese?)	これは、にほんごでなんといいますか。 (kore wa, nihongo de nan to iimasu ka.)
8	We call that "uni" in Japanese.	それは、にほんごで「うに」といいます。 (sore wa, nihongo de "uni" to iimasu.)
9	What is "Shinto shrine" in Japanese?	「Shinto shrine」は、にほんごでなんですか。 (shinto shrine wa nihongo de nan desu ka.)
10	Shinto (神道) is the ancient native spiritual practice in Japan that emphasizes the oneness with nature, the importance of purification of body and soul, and the respect for ancestral spirits. It permeates so many aspects of Japanese life that the Japanese don't often consider it as a distinct religion.	
11	Shinto shrine	じんじゃ (jin-ja)
12	"Shinto shrine"? It's "jinja."	「Shinto shrine」ですか。「じんじゃ」です。 (shinto shrine desu ka. jin-ja desu.)
13	temple	おてら (otera)
14	Buddhist temples are てら in Japanese, but the Japanese often call them おてら. Please note that the names of temples often end with "-ji" or "-dera," both of which also mean "temple." For example, Rokuonji means "Rokuon Temple," and Kiyomizu-dera "Kiyomizu Temple."	

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	English	Japanese
15	"Shinto shrine" is "jinja" in Japanese. "Buddhist temple" is "otera."	「Shinto shrine」は、にほんごで「じんじゃ」です。「Buddhist temple」は「おてら」です。 ( <i>"shinto shrine" wa nihongo de "jin-ja" desu.</i> <i>"buddhist temple" wa "otera" desu.</i> )
16	When you arrive at Kyoto, you will quickly realize that its major attractions are old Buddhist temples. The eye-catching five-story pagoda belongs to Toji that houses numerous precious works of art. The exquisite golden pavilion (きんかく) is located inside Rokuonji, and Kiyomizu-dera offers you a breathtaking view from its famous balcony. Ryoanji is well-known for its rock garden, and Saionji for its moss garden.	

**I'm learning Japanese.** にほんごをなっています。

	English	Japanese
1	I'm learning Japanese.	にほんごをなっています。 (nihongo o naratte imasu.)
2	learn	ならいます (naraimasu)
3	I learn Japanese.	にほんごをならいます。 (nihongo o naraimasu.)
4	is/am/are learning	なっています (naratte imasu)
5	なっています indicates that you have been learning something habitually over a period of time and that you intend to continue doing so in the future. It can be translated as "is/am/are learning" or "has/have been learning" in English depending on the subject.	
6	I am learning	なっています (naratte imasu)
7	online class	オンラインクラス (onrain kurasu)
8	through online classes (by means of online classes)	オンラインクラスで (onrain kurasu de)
9	Did you remember that we use で to indicate a means or method? It's the same whether it be for transportation, communication, or, as in this case, learning.	
10	I'm learning Japanese through online classes.	オンラインクラスでにほんごをなっています。 (onrain kurasu de nihongo o naratte imasu.)
11	three months	さんかげつ (sankagetsu)
12	~かげつ is the counter for months. Please note that the pronunciation for one, six, eight, and ten are slightly different from the rest. They are いっかげつ (one month), ろっかげつ (six months), はっかげつ (eight months), and じゅっかげつ (ten months).	
13	for three months now (from three months ago)	さんかげつまえから (sankagetsu mae kara)
14	I have been learning Japanese through online classes for three months now.	さんかげつまえから、オンラインクラスでにほんごをなっています。 (sankagetsu mae kara, onrain kurasu de nihongo o naratte imasu.)
15	studied (learned)	ならいました (naraimashita)

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	English	Japanese
16	I studied Japanese.	にほんごをなりました。 (nihongo o naraimashita.)
17	Did you study Japanese?	にほんごをなりましたか。 (nihongo o naraimashita ka.)
18	Where did you study Japanese?	どこでにほんごをなりましたか。 (doko de nihongo o naraimashita ka.)
19	Did you remember to add で after どこ to ask where the action (learning Japanese) took place?	
20	university or college	だいがく (daigaku)
21	I studied Japanese at college.	だいがくでにほんごをなりました。 (daigaku de nihongo o naraimashita.)
22	one year	いちねん (ichi nen)
23	~ねん is the counter for years. You can simply add the number like いちねん or にねん. The only exception is "four years"; the number four is よん, but "four years" is よねん.	
24	for one year	いちねんかん (ichi nen kan)
25	I studied Japanese at college for one year.	いちねんかん、だいがくでにほんごをなりました。 (ichi nen kan, daigaku de nihongo o naraimashita.)

**Please speak in Japanese.** にほんごではなしてください。

	English	Japanese
1	Please speak in Japanese.	にほんごではなしてください。 (nihongo de hanashite kudasai.)
2	Please speak.	はなしてください。 (hanashite kudasai.)
3	にほんごではなしてください ("Please speak in Japanese") and にほんごでおねがいします ("In Japanese, please") have the same function: politely requesting someone to talk to us in Japanese!	
4	Excuse me, but	すみませんが (sumimasen ga)
5	Do you remember <b>でも</b> that works like "but" in English? <b>が</b> in the phrase <b>すみませんが</b> is similar to <b>でも</b> but weaker in its meaning. Please note <b>が</b> always attaches itself to the last word of a phrase or sentence.	
6	Excuse me, but please speak in Japanese.	すみませんが、にほんごではなしてください。 (sumimasenga, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.)
7	wait	まちます (machimasu)
8	Please wait.	まってください。 (matte kudasai.)
9	Please wait a moment. (Please wait a little bit.)	ちょっとまってください。 (chotto matte kudasai.)
10	<b>ちょっとまってください</b> is a more casual (though still polite) version of the super-polite expression <b>しょうしょうおまちください</b> , "Please wait a moment."	
11	Do you remember that we have learned <b>いい</b> in the phrase <b>いい天気ですね</b> (It's fine weather, isn't it!)? <b>いい</b> can also be used to give permission to someone as in "OK" in English. Now, let's use <b>いい</b> in this way!	
12	It's OK.	いいです。 (ii desu.)
13	Sure. (It is OK, you know.)	いいですよ。 (ii desu yo.)
14	When you communicate something new to your listener, or you want to give him/her some reassurance, you can put <b>よ</b> at the end of your statement. <b>よ</b> is a particle that works like "you know" or "I'll tell you" in English. Like the particle <b>ね</b> , the occasional use of <b>よ</b> makes the conversation sound more friendly, but don't overuse it. It would make you sound a bit pushy then!	
15	In Japanese? Yes, sure.	にほんごで? ええ、いいですよ。 (nihongo de? ee, ii desu yo.)

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
16	It's OK, right?	いいですね？ (ii desu ne?)
17	Is it OK?	いいですか。 (ii desu ka.)
18	Excuse me, but is it OK?	すみませんが、いいですか。 (sumimasen ga, ii desu ka.)

**How is my pronunciation?** わたしのはつおんはどうですか。

	English	Japanese
1	How is my pronunciation?	わたしのはつおんはどうですか。 (watashi no hatsu-on wa doo desu ka.)
2	pronunciation	はつおん (hatsu-on)
3	my pronunciation	わたしのはつおん (watashi no hatsu-on)
4	How is it?	どうですか。 (doo desu ka.)
5	We have so far learned that we can omit "I" or "my" as long as it is understood by the speaker and the listener. Sometimes, however, it's better to emphasize the point to avoid misunderstanding. Let's try!	
6	my Japanese	わたしのにほんご (watashi no nihongo)
7	How is my Japanese?	わたしのにほんごはどうですか。 (watashi no nihongo wa doo desu ka.)
8	We have learned that いい can mean "fine" or "OK." We can also use いい to mean "good." Now let's try it!	
9	It's good.	いいです。 (ii desu.)
10	perfect	かんぺき (kanpeki)
11	It's perfect.	かんぺきです。 (kanpeki desu.)
12	That's correct.	あっています。 (atte-imasu.)
13	That's correct for the most part.	だいたいあっています。 (daitai atte-imasu.)
14	Is that correct?	あっていますか。 (atte-imasu ka.)
15	It's wrong.	ちがいます。 (chigaimasu.)

Continued on next page



	English	Japanese
16	You are a little bit off the mark. (It is a little bit wrong.)	ちょっとちがいます。 (chotto chigaimasu.)
17	As you have already learned, the Japanese try to avoid giving a flat "No" as their answers. A similar attitude prevails when they have to give negative feedback to someone. Instead of saying ちがいます ("You are wrong") straight away, Japanese would soften the tone by adding the phrase ちょっと ("a little bit") as in ちょっとちがいます, "You're a little bit off the mark."	
18	You are a little bit off the mark. But, it's all right, you know.	ちょっとちがいます。でも、だいじょうぶですよ。 (chotto chigaimasu. demo, daijoobu desu yo.)

**You are good at Japanese, aren't you!** にほんごがおじょうずですね。

	English	Japanese
1	You are good at Japanese, aren't you!	にほんごがおじょうずですね。 (nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne.)
2	good (referring to skills)	じょうず (joozu)
3	You are good. (referring to skills)	じょうずです。 (joozu desu.)
4	You are good. (referring to skills)	おじょうずです。 (ojoozu desu.)
5	You are good at Japanese.	にほんごがおじょうずです。 (nihongo ga ojoozu desu.)
6	Did you notice that you needed to add the particle が after にほんご (Japanese language) to say にほんごがおじょうずです, "You are good at Japanese"?	
7	dancing	ダンス (dansu)
8	You are good at dancing, aren't you!	ダンスがおじょうずですね。 (dansu ga ojoozu desu ne.)
9	I'm not good. (referring to skills)	じょうずじゃありません。 (joozu ja arimasen. )
10	Did you remember that you should not add お (or ご) when you are talking about yourself?	
11	I am not very good. (referring to skills)	あまりじょうずじゃありません。 (amari joozu ja arimasen.)
12	karaoke	カラオケ (karaoke)
13	Did you know that the word カラオケ (karaoke) is half-Japanese and half-English? から means "empty" in Japanese. オケ is derived from "orchestra." So カラオケ literally means "empty orchestra"!	
14	When you are making a negative comment on yourself, it's better to emphasize the point by adding "as for me" in Japanese. Otherwise, your conversation partner might misunderstand that the comment is aimed at him or her! Now let's try it!	
15	I am not very good at Karaoke.	わたしはカラオケがあまりじょうずじゃありません。 (watashi wa karaoke ga amari joozu ja arimasen.)
16	still more	まだまだ (mada mada )

Continued on next page

	English	Japanese
17	まだ means "still" or "as yet," and まだまだ means "still more." The phrase まだまだ is used to say that there is still a long way to reach one's goal.	
18	It's still far from perfect. (It's still more.)	まだまだです。 (mada mada desu.)
19	My Japanese is still far from perfect.	わたしのにほんごはまだまだです。 (watashi no nihongo wa mada mada desu.)
20	Now, let's pretend that someone has complimented you on your Japanese. How are you going to respond to that?	
21	Oh? No, it's still far from perfect.	えっ? いいえ、まだまだです。 (e? iie, mada mada desu.)
22	As you might have become aware through this course, one of the most important virtues in the Japanese culture is modesty. When the Japanese receive a compliment, they will invariably deny it, insisting that they do not deserve such praise. When someone compliments you on your Japanese, try acting like a native and say いいえ、まだまだです--"No, it's still far from perfect." In this way, you will demonstrate that your understanding of Japanese language and culture is truly perfect!	

## Vocabulary Review

English	Japanese
America	アメリカ (amerika)
American (referring to a person or people)	アメリカじん (amerikajin)
Are you?	ですか。 (desu ka.)
Canada	カナダ (kanada)
Canadian (referring to a person or people)	カナダじん (kanadajin)
Catch him/her!	つかまえて！ (tsukamaete!)
Certainly.	かしこまりました。 (kashikomarimashita.)
Cheers!	かんぱい！ (kanpai!)
China	ちゅうごく (chuugoku)
Chinese characters	かんじ (kanji)
Er...?	えっ？ (e?)
Excuse me, but	すみませんが (sumimasen ga)
Good afternoon.	こんにちは。 (konnichiwa.)
Good evening.	こんばんは。 (konbanwa.)
Good morning.	おはようございます。 (ohayoo gozaimasu.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Hello (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。 (hajimemashite.)
Help me!	たすけて！ (tasukete!)
Here you go.	どうぞ。 (doozo.)
I am learning	なっています (naratte imasu)
I can't use	つかえません (tsukaemasen)
I don't understand	わかりません (wakarimasen)
I found (I picked up)	ひろいました (hiroimashita)
I get off.	おります。 (orimasu.)
I have	あります (arimasu)
I lost	なくしました (nakushimashita)
I or me	わたし (watashi)
I speak.	はなします。 (hanashimasu.)
I'll call	よびます (yobimasu)
I'm getting off.	おります。 (orimasu.)
I'm not getting off	おりません (orimasen)
I'm sorry.	すみません。 (sumimasen.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
It is, isn't it!	ですね。 (desu ne.)
It is..., right?	ですね？ (desu ne?)
It was tasty.	おいしかったです。 (oishikatta desu.)
It's wrong.	ちがいます。 (chigaimasu.)
Japan	にほん (nihon)
Japanese (referring to a person or people)	にほんじん (nihonjin)
Japanese grilled chicken skewer	やきとり (yakitori)
Japanese horseradish root (raw wasabi)	なまわさび (nama wasabi)
Japanese-style inn	りょかん (ryokan)
Mary	メアリー (mearii)
Mr. Tanaka	たなかさん (tanaka san)
Nice to meet you, too.	こちらこそよろしく。 (kochirakoso yoroshiku.)
Nice to meet you.	どうぞよろしく。 (doozo yoroshiku.)
No problem. (No.)	いいえ。 (iie.)
No, thank you. (No, it is just fine.)	いいえ、けっこうです。 (iie, kekkoo desu.)
No.	いいえ。 (iie.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Oh!	あっ! (a!)
Please get on.	どうぞ。 (doozo.)
Please help me.	たすけてください。 (tasukete kudasai.)
Please speak.	はなしてください。 (hanashite kudasai.)
Please teach me.	おしえてください。 (oshiete kudasai.)
Please wait.	まってください。 (matte kudasai.)
Please write.	かいてください。 (kaite kudasai.)
Romaji (Roman letters)	ローマじ (roomaji)
Run! (Escape!)	にげて! (nigete!)
Same here.	こちらこそ。 (kochirakoso.)
She speaks.	はなします。 (hanashimasu.)
Shinto shrine	じんじゃ (jin-ja)
Sure. (It is OK, you know.)	いいですよ。 (ii desu yo.)
T-shirt	Tシャツ (teeshatsu)
Take care. (Be careful.)	きをつけて。 (ki o tsukete.)
Take good care of yourself.	おだいじに。 (odaiji ni.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Thank you for the meal. (after eating) (It was a treat. )	ごちそうさまでした。 (gochisoosama deshita.)
Thank you for the meal. (before eating) (I'll humbly eat.)	いただきます。 (itadakimasu.)
Thank you very much.	どうもありがとう。 (dooomo arigatoo.)
Thank you.	ありがとうございます。 (arigatoo gozaimasu.)
Thank you. (when thanking for what has been done)	ありがとうございました。 (arigatoo gozaimashita.)
Thanks.	どうも。 (dooomo.)
That's correct.	あっています。 (atte-imasu.)
That's right. (Is so.)	そうです。 (soo desu.)
Um, excuse me.	あのう、すみません。 (anoo, sumimasen.)
Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ！ (irasshaimase!)
Well, then.	じゃあ。 (jaa.)
What's your name? (As for name?)	おなまえは？ (onamae wa?)
Yoko	ようこ (yooko)
a burn	やけど (yakedo)
a drink	のみもの (nomimono)
a drink	おのみもの (onomimono)

Continued on next page



English	Japanese
a fever	ねつ (netsu)
a fire	かじ (kaji)
a little	すこし (sukoshi)
a little	しょうしょう (shoo shoo)
a little bit	ちょっと (chotto)
a perishable (raw thing)	なまもの (namamono)
a view	けしき (keshiki)
a walk	さんぽ (sanpo)
address	じゅうしょ (juusho)
again	また (mata)
airport	くうこう (kuukoo)
airport shuttle (limousine bus)	リムジンバス (rimujin basu)
all right	だいじょうぶ (daijoobu)
all-you-can-eat buffet (viking)	バイキング (baikingu)
ambulance	きゅうきゅうしゃ (kyuukyuu-sha)
an order	ごちゅうもん (gochuumon)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
an order	ちゅうもん (chuumon)
and (for sentences)	そして (soshite)
arm	うで (ude)
around here	このへんに (kono hen ni)
bad	わるい (warui)
bakery (bread shop)	パンや (pan-ya)
bank	ぎんこう (ginkoo)
beer	ビール (biiru)
behind (back side)	うら (ura)
beyond this	このさき (kono saki )
big	おおきい (ookii)
bitter	にがい (nigai)
bitter melon	ゴーヤー (gooyaa)
boarding area	のりば (noriba)
book	ほん (hon)
bookstore	ほんや (hon-ya)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
both hands	りょうて (ryoo-te)
bread	パン (pan)
bus stop	バスてい (basutee)
but	でも (demo)
by subway	ちかてつで (chikatetsu de)
call	よびます (yobimasu)
can use	つかえます (tsukaemasu)
catch	つかまえます (tsukamaemasu)
chopsticks	はし (hashi)
chopsticks	おはし (ohashi)
coffee	コーヒー (koohii)
cold (referring to the temperature of the air)	さむい (samui)
credit card	クレジットカード (kurejitto kaado )
dancing	ダンス (dansu)
dessert	デザート (dezaato)
did	しました (shimashita)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
digital camera	デジカメ (dejikame)
do	します (shimasu)
dollar	ドル (doru)
don't have	ありません (arimasen)
don't speak	はなしません (hanashimasen)
earthquake	じしん (jishin)
eight	はち (hachi)
embassy	たいしかん (taishikan)
escape	にげます (nigemasu)
far away (distant place)	とおく (tooku)
feeling	きぶん (kibun)
fine	いい (ii)
fire engine	しょうぼうしゃ (shooboo-sha)
first-class car (green car)	グリーンしゃ (griin-sha)
fish	さかな (sakana)
five	ご (go)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
five	ご (go)
five (when counting thin, flat objects)	ごまい (go mai)
five-yen coin	ごえんだま (go en dama)
flower	はな (hana)
flower shop	はなや (hana-ya)
foot	あし (ashi)
for one year	いちねんかん (ichi nen kan)
for the most part	だいたい (daitai)
for three months now (from three months ago)	さんかげつまえから (sankagetsu mae kara)
four	よん (yon)
friend	ともだち (tomodachi)
from	から (kara)
get off	おります (orimasu)
good (referring to skills)	じょうず (joozu)
guidebook	ガイドブック (gaidobukku)
hand	て (te)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
hat	ぼうし (booshi)
have	あります (arimasu)
head	あたま (atama)
help	たすけます (tasukemasu)
here (when referring to the place where an action takes place) (at this place)	ここで (koko de)
here (when referring to the place where something exists) (at/on/in this place)	ここに (koko ni)
hiking	ハイキング (haikingu)
hospital	びょういん (byooiin)
hot (referring to the taste)	からい (karai)
hot (referring to the temperature)	あつい (atsui)
hotel	ホテル (hoteru)
household battery	かんでんち (kandenchi)
how	いかが (ikaga)
how	どう (doo)
how much	いくら (ikura)
how to read	よみかた (yomikata)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
how to speak	はなしかた (hanashikata)
how to use	つかいかた (tsukaikata)
hundred	ひゃく (hyaku)
husband	おっと (otto)
in a loud voice (in a big voice)	おおきいこえで (ookii koe de)
injury	けが (kega)
is not, am not, or are not	じゃありません (ja arimasen)
is stolen	とられます (toraremasu)
is, am, or are	です (desu)
is/am/are learning	なっています (naratte imasu)
it says (is written)	かいてあります (kaite arimasu)
just (when emphasizing the nearness of a place)	すぐ (sugu)
karaoke	カラオケ (karaoke)
key	かぎ (kagi)
kind of	ちょっと (chotto)
label	ラベル (raberu)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
learn	ならいます (naraimasu)
leg	あし (ashi)
lose	なくします (nakushimasu)
lost	なくしました (nakushimashita)
luggage	にもつ (nimotsu)
man	だんせい (dansee)
map	ちず (chizu)
maps	ちず (chizu)
meaning	いみ (imi)
menu	メニュー (menu)
mineral water	ミネラルウォーター (mineraru uootaa)
miso soup	みそしる (misoshiru)
more	もっと (motto)
name	おなまえ (onamae)
name	なまえ (namae)
nearby (nearby place)	ちかく (chikaku)

Continued on next page



English	Japanese
nine	きゅう (kyuu)
nonsmoking	きんえん (kin-en)
not at all	ぜんぜん (zenzen)
not very	あまり (amari)
number	ばんごう (bangoo)
of this map	このちずの (kono chizu no)
oh	ああ (aa)
on the leg	あしに (ashi ni)
one	いち (ichi)
one more time	もういちど (moo ichido)
one thousand (1,000)	せん (1,000) (sen )
one time	いちど (ichido)
one year	いちねん (ichi nen)
online class	オンラインクラス (onrain kurasu)
painful	いたい (itai)
park	こうえん (kooen)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
passport	パスポート (pasupooto)
patrol officer (Mr. Patrolman)	おまわりさん (omawari san)
perfect	かんぺき (kanpeki)
phone card	テレホンカード (terehonkaado)
pick up	ひろいます (hiroimasu)
picture	え (e)
please (I/we request)	おねがいします (onegai shimasu)
please give me	ください (kudasai)
please wait	おまちください (omachikudasai)
police	けいさつ (keesatsu)
post office	ゆうびんきょく (yuubinkyoku)
postage stamp	きって (kitte)
postcard	はがき (hagaki)
pronunciation	はつおん (hatsu-on)
quite	かなり (kanari)
read	よみます (yomimasu)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
red-bean jelly	ようかん (yookan)
rental car	レンタカー (rentakaa)
restaurant	レストラン (resutoran)
restroom	おてあらい (otearai)
rice wine (Japanese liquor)	にほんしゅ (nihonshu)
say	いいます (iimasu)
sea cucumber	なまこ (namako)
sea urchin	うに (uni)
seat	せき (seki)
settlement of accounts	かんじょう (kanjoo)
settlement of accounts	おかんじょう (okanjoo)
seven	なな (nana)
shirt	シャツ (shatsu)
should I call?	よびましょうか (yobimashoo ka)
sightseeing	かんこう (kankoo)
signboard	かんばん (kanban)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
six	ろく (roku)
sliced raw fish	さしみ (sashimi)
slowly	ゆっくり (yukkuri)
small	ちいさい (chiisai)
smoking	きつえん (kitsuen)
speak	はなします (hanashimasu)
station	えき (eki)
steamed rice	ごはん (gohan)
still more	まだまだ (mada mada )
stomach	おなか (onaka)
straight	まっすぐ (massugu)
studied (learned)	ならいました (naraimashita)
subway	ちかてつ (chikatetsu)
sushi and rice wine	すしとにほんしゅ (sushi to nihonshu)
sushi joint (sushi shop)	すしや (sushi-ya)
sweater	セーター (seetaa)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
sweet	あまい (amai)
tasty	おいしい (oishii)
tasty-looking	おいしそう (oishisoo)
taxi	タクシー (takushii)
tea	おちゃ (ocha)
teach	おしえます (oshiemasu)
telephone	でんわ (denwa)
temple	おてら (otera)
ten	じゅう (juu)
ten thousand (10,000)	いちまん (10,000) (ichi man )
terribly	すごく (sugoku)
that place	そこ (soko)
that place (way) over there	あそこ (asoko)
that thing	それ (sore)
that thing (way) over there	あれ (are)
that way	そちら (sochira)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
that way over there	あちら (achira)
the Chinese language	ちゅうごくご (chuugokugo)
the English language	えいご (eego)
the Japanese language	にほんご (nihongo)
the change	おつり (otsuri)
the left	ひだり (hidari)
the next (when referring to time, place, or situation)	つぎ (tsugi)
the opposite side	むかい (mukai)
the right	みぎ (migi)
the special	ていしょく (teeshoku)
the taste	あじ (aji)
the taste	おあじ (oaji)
there is	あります (arimasu)
there is not	ありません (arimasen)
thief	どろぼう (doroboo)
this map	このちず (kono chizu)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
this one	こちら (kochira)
this place	ここ (koko)
this thing	これ (kore)
this way	こちら (kochira)
three	さん (san)
three months	さんかげつ (sankagetsu)
throat	のど (nodo)
to (when referring to the point of arrival)	まで (made)
traveler's cheque	トラベラーズチェック (toraberaazu chekku)
tuna	まぐろ (maguro)
two	に (ni)
two (when counting food and drinks in cups, glasses or bowls)	にはい (nihai)
two (when counting thin, long objects)	にほん (nihon)
understand	わかります (wakarimasu)
understood	わかりました (wakarimashita)
university or college	だいがく (daigaku)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
use	つかいます (tsukaimasu)
very	とても (totemo)
voice	こえ (koe)
wait	まちます (machimasu)
wallet	さいふ (saifu)
was stolen	とられました (toraremashita)
water	みず (mizu)
we	わたしたち (watashitachi)
weather	てんき (tenki)
well	よく (yoku)
what	なん (nan)
what kind of	どんな (don-na)
where	どちら (dochira)
where	どこ (doko)
wife	つま (tsuma)
word	ことば (kotoba)

Continued on next page



English	Japanese
write	かきます (kakimasu)
yen	えん (en)
yes	ええ (ee)
yes	はい (hai)
you did	しました (shimashita)

## Phrase Review

English	Japanese
Good afternoon. It's a nice day, isn't it!	こんにちは。いい天気ですね。 (konnichiwa. ii tenki desu ne.)
Yes. Are you sightseeing?	ええ。かんこうですか。 (ee. kankoo desu ka.)
Yes, that's right.	ええ、そうです。 (ee, soo desu.)
Take care!	きをつけて！ (ki o tsukete!)
Thank you. Well, goodbye.	ありがとうございます。じゃあ、さようなら。 (arigatoo gozaimas. jaa, sayoonara.)
Goodbye.	さようなら。 (sayoonara.)
It is fine weather, isn't it!	いい天気ですね。 (ii tenki desu ne.)
It is fine weather.	いい天気です。 (ii tenki desu.)
It is a fine view.	いいけしきです。 (ii keshiki desu.)
It is a fine view, isn't it!	いいけしきですね。 (ii keshiki desu ne.)
It is cold, isn't it!	さむいですね。 (samui desu ne.)
It is hot, isn't it!	あついですね。 (atsui desu ne.)
Good morning! It is fine weather, isn't it!	おはようございます！いい天気ですね。 (ohayoo gozaimasu. ii tenki desu ne.)
Good evening! It is cold, isn't it!	こんばんは！さむいですね。 (konbanwa. samui desu ne.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Good afternoon! It is hot, isn't it!	こんにちは！あついですね。 (konnichiwa. atsui desu ne.)
Are you sightseeing?	かんこうですか。 (kankoo desu ka.)
Are you taking a walk?	さんぽですか。 (sanpo desu ka.)
Are you going for a hike?	ハイキングですか。 (haikingu desu ka.)
Good morning. Are you taking a walk?	おはようございます。さんぽですか。 (ohayoo gozaimasu. sanpo desu ka.)
Good afternoon. Are you going for a hike?	こんにちは。ハイキングですか。 (konnichiwa. haikingu desu ka.)
Thank you.	ありがとう。 (arigatoo.)
Thank you very much.	どうもありがとうございます。 (domo arigatoo gozaimasu.)
Excuse me. Do you speak English?	すみません。えいごをはなしますか。 (sumimasen. eego o hanashimasu ka.)
No, I don't. I'm sorry.	いいえ、はなしません。すみません。 (iie, hanashimasen. sumimasen.)
Do you speak Japanese?	にほんごをはなしますか。 (nihongo o hanashimasu ka.)
I speak it a little.	すこしはなします。 (sukoshi hanashimasu.)
Where are you from?	どちらからですか。 (dochira kara desu ka.)
I'm from America.	アメリカからです。 (amerika kara desu.)
Excuse me.	すみません。 (sumimasen.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
I'm from Japan.	にほんからです。 (nihon kara desu.)
Are you from Japan?	にほんからですか。 (nihon kara desu ka.)
Excuse me. Are you from Japan?	すみません。にほんからですか。 (sumimasen. nihon kara desu ka.)
Excuse me. Where are you from?	すみません。どちらからですか。 (sumimasen. dochira kara desu ka.)
Do you speak English?	えいごをはなしますか。 (eego o hanashimasu ka.)
I speak English.	えいごをはなします。 (eego o hanashimasu.)
I speak Japanese.	にほんごをはなします。 (nihongo o hanashimasu.)
Do you speak Chinese?	ちゅうごくごをはなしますか。 (chuugokugo o hanashimasu ka.)
Yes, I speak it a little.	ええ、すこしはなします。 (ee, sukoshi hanashimasu.)
I don't speak English.	えいごをはなしません。 (eego o hanashimasen.)
I don't speak Japanese.	にほんごをはなしません。 (nihongo o hanashimasen.)
Hello. I'm Tom.	はじめまして。わたしはトムです。 (hajimemashite. watashi wa tomu desu.)
What's your name?	おなまえは？ (onamae wa?)
I'm Yoko. Nice to meet you.	ようこです。どうぞよろしく。 (yooko desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
Nice to meet you, too.	こちらこそよろしく。 (kochirakoso yoroshiku.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Yoko, this is my wife Mary.	ようこそさん、こちらはつまのメアリーです。 (yooko san, kochira wa tsuma no mearii desu.)
Hello!	はじめまして! (hajimemashite!)
Are you from America?	アメリカからですか。 (amerika kara desu ka.)
No, we're from Canada.	いいえ、カナダからです。 (iie, kanada kara desu.)
Excuse me, what's your name?	すみません、おなまえは? (sumimasen, onamae wa?)
Um, what's your name?	あのう、おなまえは? (anoo, onamae wa?)
Hello. What's your name? (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。おなまえは? (hajimemashite. onamae wa?)
Hello. Nice to meet you! (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。どうぞよろしく! (hajimemashite. doozo yoroshiku!)
I am Yoko. (As for me, am Yoko.)	わたしはようこです。 (watashi wa yoko desu.)
I am Ichiro Tanaka.	わたしはたなかいちろうです。 (watashi wa tanaka ichiroo desu.)
Hello. I am Ichiro Tanaka. (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。わたしはたなかいちろうです。 (hajimemashite. watashi wa tanaka ichiroo desu.)
I am Yoko. Nice to meet you.	わたしはようこです。どうぞよろしく。 (watashi wa yoko desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
Hello. I'm Tanaka. Nice to meet you. (when meeting someone for the first time)	はじめまして。たなかです。どうぞよろしく。 (hajimemashite. tanaka desu. doozo yoroshiku.)
I am not Tanaka. (As for me, am not Tanaka.)	わたしはたなかじゃありません。 (watashi wa tanaka ja arimasen.)
I am not Ichiro Suzuki. I am Ichiro Tanaka.	わたしはすずきいちろうじゃありません。たなかいちろうです。 (watashi wa suzuki ichiroo ja arimasen. tanaka ichiroo desu.)

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English	Japanese
Excuse me, are you Mr. Tanaka?	すみません、たなかさんですか。 (sumimasen, tanaka san desu ka.)
Yes, I'm Tanaka.	ええ、たなかです。 (ee, tanaka desu.)
No, I'm not Tanaka.	いいえ、たなかじゃありません。 (iie, tanaka ja arimasen.)
No, that's not right.	いいえ、そうじゃありません。 (iie, soo ja arimasen.)
Um, are you from America?	あのう、アメリカからですか。 (anoo, amerika kara desu ka.)
No, I am not from America. I am from Canada.	いいえ、アメリカからじゃありません。カナダからです。 (iie, amerika kara ja arimasen. kanada kara desu.)
I am not American. I'm Canadian.	わたしはアメリカじんじゃありません。カナダじんです。 (watashi wa amerikajin ja arimasen. kanadajin desu.)
We are Japanese. We speak Japanese.	わたしたちはにほんじんです。にほんごをはなします。 (watashitachi wa nihonjin desu. nihongo o hanashimasu.)
This is my wife Mary. (As for this one, is wife Mary.)	こちらはつまのメアリーです。 (kochira wa tsuma no mearii desu.)
my wife Mary	つまのメアリー (tsuma no mearii)
my husband Tom	おっとのトム (otto no tomu)
This is my husband Tom.	こちらはおっとのトムです。 (kochira wa otto no tomu desu.)
This is my friend Ms. Yoko Sato.	こちらはともだちのさとうようこさんです。 (kochira wa tomodachi no satoo yooko san desu.)
Um, excuse me.	あのう、すみません。 (anoo, sumimasen.)
Where's the restroom?	おてあらいはどこですか。 (otearai wa doko desu ka.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Oh, it's close by.	ああ、すぐちかくです。 (aa, sugu chikaku desu.)
Go farther ahead and to the right.	このさきみぎです。 (konosaki migi desu.)
Thank you very much!	どうもありがとうございます！ (dooomo arigatoo gozaimasu!)
No problem.	いいえ。 (iie.)
Where is it?	どこですか。 (doko desu ka.)
Excuse me. Where is Tokyo Station?	すみません。とうきょうえきはどこですか。 (sumimasen. tookyoo eki wa doko desu ka.)
Um, excuse me. Where is Ueno Park?	あのう、すみません。うえのこうえんはどこですか。 (anoo, sumimasen. ueno kooen wa doko desu ka.)
Where is it on this map? (Where is of this map?)	このちずのどこですか。 (kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
Where is Tokyo Hotel?	とうきょうホテルはどこですか。 (tookyoo hoteru wa doko desu ka.)
Where is the Tokyo Hotel on this map?	とうきょうホテルは、このちずのどこですか。 (tookyoo hoteru wa, kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
Where is the Ueno Inn?	うえのりょかんはどこですか。 (ueno ryokan wa doko desu ka.)
Excuse me. Where is the Ueno Inn on this map?	すみません。うえのりょかんは、このちずのどこですか。 (sumimasen. ueno ryokan wa, kono chizu no doko desu ka.)
Is there a bookstore around here?	このへんにほんやがありますか。 (kono hen ni hon-ya ga arimasu ka.)
There is a bookstore.	ほんやがあります。 (hon-ya ga arimasu.)
Is there a bookstore?	ほんやがありますか。 (hon-ya ga arimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Excuse me. Is there a bus stop around here?	すみません。このへんにバスていがありますか。 (sumimasen. kono hen ni basutee ga arimasu ka.)
Um, is there a taxi boarding area around here?	あのう、このへんにタクシーのりばがありますか。 (anoo, kono hen ni takushii noriba ga arimasu ka.)
It's a little far away.	すこしとおくです。 (sukoshi tooku desu.)
The post office is there. (As for post office, is that place.)	ゆうびんきょくはそこです。 (yuubinkyoku wa soko desu.)
The Osaka Restaurant is way over there.	おおさかレストランはあそこです。 (oosaka resutoran wa asoko desu.)
Ueno Bank is nearby.	うえのぎんこうはちかくです。 (ueno ginkoo wa chikaku desu.)
Oh, Tokyo Station is just nearby.	ああ、とうきょうえきはすぐちかくです。 (aa, tookyoo eki wa sugu chikaku desu.)
It's straight ahead. (It is straight beyond this.)	このさきまっすぐです。 (konosaki massugu desu.)
It's farther ahead and to the left.	このさきひだりです。 (konosaki hidari desu.)
behind the station (back side of station)	えきのうら (eki no ura)
to the right of the bookstore (right of bookstore)	ほんやのみぎ (hon-ya no migi)
to the left of the hotel (left of hotel)	ホテルのひだり (hoteru no hidari)
opposite the station (opposite side of station)	えきのむかい (eki no mukai)
The bank is opposite the station.	ぎんこうはえきのむかいです。 (ginkoo wa eki no mukai desu.)
Tokyo Rental Car is behind the station.	とうきょうレンタカーはえきのうらです。 (tookyoo rentakaa wa eki no ura desu.)

Continued on next page



English	Japanese
Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ! (irasshaimase!)
Excuse me. Do you sell maps?	すみません。ちずがありますか。 (sumimasen. chizu ga arimasu ka.)
Yes, this way, please.	はい、こちらです。 (hai, kochira desu.)
How much is this?	これはいくらですか。 (kore wa ikura desu ka.)
It's five hundred yen.	ごひゃくえんです。 (go hyaku en desu.)
Is that so? Well, I'll take it.	そうですか。じゃあ、これください。 (soo desu ka. jaa, kore kudasai.)
Thank you. Here you go.	ありがとうございます。どうぞ。 (arigatoo gozaimasu. doozo.)
Thanks.	どうも。 (doo mo.)
How much is it?	いくらですか。 (ikura desu ka.)
How much is that?	それはいくらですか。 (sore wa ikura desu ka.)
Excuse me. How much is that thing way over there?	すみません。あれはいくらですか。 (sumimasen. are wa ikura desu ka.)
Excuse me. How much is this map?	すみません。このちずはいくらですか。 (sumimasen. kono chizu wa ikura desu ka.)
Um, how much is this guidebook?	あのう、このガイドブックはいくらですか。 (anoou, kono gaidobukku wa ikura desu ka.)
Do you have maps?	ちずがありますか。 (chizu ga arimasu ka.)
I have maps.	ちずがあります。 (chizu ga arimasu.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Do you have phone cards?	テレホンカードがありますか。 (terehonkaado ga arimasu ka.)
Excuse me. Do you have digital cameras?	すみません。デジカメがありますか。 (sumimasen. dejikame ga arimasu ka.)
Um, do you have household batteries?	あのう、かんでんちがありますか。 (anoo, kandenchi ga arimasu ka.)
It's this way.	こちらです。 (kochira desu.)
Digital cameras are that way over there.	デジカメはあちらです。 (dejikame wa achira desu.)
Welcome! Maps are this way.	いらっしやいませ！ちずはこちらです。 (irasshaimase! chizu wa kochira desu.)
I'll take this. (Please give me this thing.)	これください。 (kore kudasai.)
Excuse me. I'll take this shirt.	すみません。このシャツください。 (sumimasen. kono shatsu kudasai.)
Well, I'll take that sweater.	じゃあ、そのセーターください。 (jaa, sono seetaa kudasai.)
Is that right?	そうですか。 (soo desu ka.)
Is that right? Well then, I'll take that hat way over there.	そうですか。じゃあ、あのぼうしください。 (soo desu ka. jaa, ano booshi kudasai.)
This is a five-yen coin.	これはごえんだまです。 (kore wa go en dama desu.)
one-yen coin	いちえんだま (ichi en dama)
Is this a one-yen coin?	これはいちえんだまですか。 (kore wa ichi en dama desu ka.)
That is not a five-yen coin.	それはごえんだまじゃありません。 (sore wa go en dama ja arimasen.)

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English	Japanese
I'll take five picture postcards. (Please give me five picture postcards.)	えはがきごまいください。 (ehagaki go mai kudasai.)
five picture postcards	えはがきごまい (ehagaki go mai)
seven picture postcards	えはがきななまい (ehagaki nana mai)
five-yen stamp	ごえんきって (go en kitte)
three five-yen stamps	ごえんきってさんまい (go en kitte san mai)
Excuse me, I'll take three five-yen stamps.	すみません、ごえんきってさんまいください。 (sumimasen, goen kitte san mai kudasai. )
two T-shirts	Tシャツにまい (teeshatsu ni mai)
two of these T-shirts (two of this T-shirt)	このTシャツにまい (kono tii-shatsu nimai)
Excuse me, I'll take two of these T-shirts.	すみません、このTシャツにまいください。 (sumimasen, kono tii-shatsu nimai kudasai.)
It's fifty yen.	ごじゅうえんです。 (go juu en desu.)
fifty yen	ごじゅうえん (go juu en)
thirty-eight	さんじゅうはち (san juu hachi)
It's thirty-eight yen.	さんじゅうはちえんです。 (san juu hachi en desu.)
ninety-nine	きゅうじゅうきゅう (kyuu juu kyuu)
ninety-nine yen a piece (when counting thin, flat objects)	いちまいきゅうじゅうきゅうえん (ichi mai kyuu juu kyuu en)

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English	Japanese
The picture postcard is ninety-nine yen a piece.	えはがきは、いちまいきゅうじゅうきゅうえんです。 (ehagaki wa, ichi mai kyuu juu kyuu en desu.)
five hundred yen	ごひゃくえん (go hyaku en)
It's five hundred yen. Here you go.	ごひゃくえんです。どうぞ。 (go hyaku en desu. doozo.)
Welcome!	いらっしゃいませ! (irasshaimase!)
What would you like to drink?	おのみものは? (onomimono wa?)
Rice wine, please.	にほんしゅおねがいします。 (nihonshu onegaishimasu.)
Certainly. Would you like to order now?	かしこまりました。ごちゅうもんは? (kashikomarimashita. gochuumon wa?)
The tempura special, please.	てんぷらていしょくおねがいします。 (tempura teeshoku onegaishimasu.)
The tempura special, right? That'll be a few minutes.	てんぷらていしょくですね? しょうしょうおまちください。 (tempura teeshoku desu ne? shooshoo omachikudasai.)
What would you like to drink?	おのみものは? (onomimono wa?)
Welcome! What would you like to order?	いらっしゃいませ! ごちゅうもんは? (irasshaimase! gochuumon wa?)
Welcome! What would you like to drink?	いらっしゃいませ! おのみものは? (irasshaimase! onomimono wa?)
two bottles of beer	ビールにほん (biiru nihon)
Three bottles of mineral water, please.	ミネラルウォーターさんぽんおねがいします。 (mineraru uootaa sanbon onegaishimasu.)
Excuse me. Water, please.	すみません。みずおねがいします。 (sumimasen. mizu onegaishimasu.)

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English	Japanese
two glasses of water	みずにはい (mizu nihai)
Three cups of coffee, please.	コーヒーさんばいおねがいします。 (koohii sanbai onegaishimasu.)
Well then, two cups of tea, please.	じゃあ、おちゃにはいおねがいします。 (jaa, ocha nihai onegaishimasu.)
It's the tempura special, right?	てんぷらていしょくですね？ (tenpura teeshoku desu ne?)
Sushi and rice wine, right?	すしとにほんしゅですね？ (sushi to nihonshu desu ne?)
Japanese grilled chicken skewers and steamed rice, right?	やきとりとごはんですね？ (yakitori to gohan desu ne?)
Japanese grilled chicken skewers, steamed rice, and miso soup, please.	やきとりとごはんとみそしるおねがいします。 (yakitori to gohan to misoshiru onegaishimasu.)
Please wait a moment.	しょうしょうおまちください。 (shooshoo omachikudasai.)
The tempura special, right? Please wait a little while.	てんぷらていしょくですね？しょうしょうおまちください。 (tenpura teeshoku desu ne? shooshoo omachikudasai.)
The menu, right? Please wait a moment.	メニューですね？しょうしょうおまちください。 (menu desu ne? shooshoo oamachikudasai.)
Chopsticks? Certainly.	おはしですか。かしこまりました。 (ohashi desu ka. kashikomarimashita.)
How is it?	いかがですか。 (ikaga desu ka.)
How is the taste?	おあじはいかがですか。 (oaji wa ikaga desu ka.)
How about some desserts?	デザートはいかがですか。 (dezaato wa ikaga desu ka.)
Do you have a nonsmoking section?	きんえんせきがありますか。 (kin-en-seki ga arimasu ka.)

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English	Japanese
Excuse me. Are there any nonsmoking restaurants around here?	すみません。このへんに、きんえんレストランがありますか。 (sumimasen. kono hen ni, kin-en resutoran ga arimasu ka.)
This is a nonsmoking section.	ここはきんえんせきです。 (koko wa kin-en-seki desu.)
This is not a smoking section.	ここはきつえんせきじゃありません。 (koko wa kitsu-en-seki ja arimasen.)
Excuse me. This is not a smoking section. It's a nonsmoking section.	すみません。ここはきつえんせきじゃありません。きんえんせきです。 (sumimasen. koko wa kitsu-en-seki ja arimasen. kin-en-seki desu.)
This sliced raw fish is tasty.	このさしみはおいしいです。 (kono sashimi wa oishii desu.)
This sushi is very tasty.	このすしは、とてもおいしいです。 (kono sushi wa, totemo oishii desu.)
Does that sushi joint way over there serve tasty sushi? (Is that sushi joint way over there tasty?)	あのすしやはおいしいですか。 (ano sushi-ya wa oishii desu ka.)
Do you have any tasty fish?	おいしいさかながありますか。 (oishii sakana ga arimasu ka.)
It looks tasty, doesn't it! (It is tasty-looking, isn't it!)	おいしそうですね。 (oishisoo desu ne.)
That tuna looks tasty, doesn't it!	そのまぐろは、おいしそうですね。 (sono maguro wa, oishisoo desu ne.)
It looks very tasty, doesn't it! Well, thank you for the meal!	とてもおいしそうですね。じゃあ、いただきます！ (totemo oishisoo desu ne. jaa, itadakimasu!)
It was very tasty. Thank you for the meal!	とてもおいしかったです。ごちそうさまでした！ (totemo oishikatta desu. gochisoosama deshita!)
Excuse me. To Tokyo Station, please.	すみません。とうきょうえきまでおねがいします。 (sumimasen. tookyoo eki made onegaishimasu.)
Sure, please get on.	はい、どうぞ。 (hai, doozo.)
Oh, I'm getting off here.	あっ、ここでおります。 (a, koko de orimasu.)

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English	Japanese
It's three thousand five hundred yen.	さんぜんごひゃくえんです。 (sanzen go hyaku en desu.)
Can I use a credit card?	クレジットカードがつかえますか。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasu ka.)
I'm sorry. Credit cards are not accepted....	すみません、クレジットカードはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen, kurejitto kaado wa chotto....)
Well then, here's ten thousand yen.	じゃあ、いちまんえんからおねがいします。 (jaa, ichi man en kara onegaishimasu.)
Here's your change, six thousand five hundred yen. Thank you.	ろくせんごひゃくえんのおつりです。ありがとうございました。 (roku sen go hyaku en no otsuri desu. arigatoo gozaimashita.)
To Tokyo Station, please.	とうきょうえきまでおねがいします。 (tookyoo-eki made onegaishimasu.)
To the American Embassy, please.	アメリカたいしかんまでおねがいします。 (amerika taishikan made onegaishimasu.)
How much is it to Narita Airport?	なりたくうこうまでいくらですか。 (narita kuukoo made ikura desu ka.)
Where are you headed? (Where to?)	どちらまでですか。 (dochira made desu ka.)
Sure, to the American Embassy, right? Please get on.	はい、アメリカたいしかんまでですね？ どうぞ。 (hai, amerika taishikan made desu ne? doozo.)
I'm getting off here.	ここでおります。 (koko de orimasu.)
I'm getting off at Tokyo Station.	とうきょうえきでおります。 (tookyoo eki de orimasu)
Oh, excuse me! I'm getting off here!	あつ、すみません!ここでおります! (a, sumimasen! koko de orimasu!)
Are you getting off here?	ここでおりますか。 (koko de orimasu ka.)
Where are you getting off?	どこでおりますか。 (doko de orimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
I'm getting off at the next stop.	つぎであります。 (tsugi de orimasu.)
I'm not getting off here.	ここではありません。 (koko de orimasen.)
I'm not getting off here. I'm getting off behind the station.	ここではありません。えきのうらであります。 (koko de orimasen. eki no ura de orimasu.)
Oh, excuse me. Behind the station, please.	あつ、すみません。えきのうらで、おねがいします。 (a, sumimasen. eki no ura de, onegaishimasu.)
I can use a credit card.	クレジットカードがつかえます。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasu.)
Can I use dollars?	ドルがつかえますか。 (doru ga tsukaemasu ka.)
Can I use traveler's cheques here?	ここでトラベラーズチェックがつかえますか。 (koko de toraberaazu chekku ga tsukaemasu ka.)
I can't use credit cards.	クレジットカードがつかえません。 (kurejitto kaado ga tsukaemasen.)
Credit cards are not accepted.... (As for credit cards, a little bit....)	クレジットカードはちょっと・・・。 (kurejitto kaado wa chotto....)
Um, dollars are not accepted....	あのう、ドルはちょっと・・・。 (anoou, doru wa chotto....)
I'm sorry. Traveler's cheques are not accepted...	すみません。トラベラーズチェックはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen. toraberaazu chekku wa chotto....)
I'm sorry. Men are not allowed....	すみません。だんせいはちょっと・・・。 (sumimasen. dansee wa chotto...)
It is two hundred yen to Ginza.	ぎんざまで、にひゃくえんです。 (ginza made, ni hyaku en desu.)
two hundred yen (¥200)	にひゃく えん (¥200) (ni hyaku en)
four hundred (400)	よんひゃく (400) (yon hyaku )

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English	Japanese
five hundred (500)	ごひゃく (500) (go hyaku)
seven hundred (700)	ななひゃく (700) (nana hyaku)
nine hundred (900)	きゅうひゃく (900) (kyuu hyaku )
one hundred ninety yen (¥190)	ひゃくきゅうじゅうえん (¥190) (hyaku kyuu juu en)
It costs one hundred ninety yen to travel by subway. (It is one hundred ninety yen by subway.)	ちかてつでひゃくきゅうじゅうえんです。 (chikatetsu de hyaku kyuu juu en desu.)
from Tokyo Station to Shinjuku	とうきょうえきからしんじゅくまで (tookyoo eki kara shinjuku made )
It costs one hundred ninety yen to travel from Tokyo Station to Shinjuku by subway.	とうきょうえきからしんじゅくまで、ちかてつでひゃくきゅうじゅうえんです。 (tookyoo eki kara shinjuku made, chikatetsu de hyaku kyuu juu en desu.)
How much does it cost to travel by airport shuttle? (How much is it by airport shuttle?)	リムジンバスでいくらですか。 (rimujin basu de ikura desu ka.)
from Narita to Haneda	なりたからはねだまで (narita kara haneda made)
How much does it cost to travel from Narita to Haneda by airport shuttle?	なりたからはねだまで、リムジンバスでいくらですか。 (narita kara haneda made, rimujin basu de ikura desu ka.)
Here's six thousand yen change. (It is six thousand yen change.)	ろくせんえんのおつりです。 (roku sen en no otsuri desu.)
six thousand (6,000)	ろくせん (6,000) (roku sen)
six thousand yen (¥6,000)	ろくせんえん (¥6,000) (roku sen en )
six thousand yen change	ろくせんえんのおつり (roku sen en no otsuri)
two thousand (2,000)	にせん (2,000) (ni sen )

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
four thousand (4,000)	よんせん (4,000) (yon sen )
five thousand (5,000)	ごせん (5,000) (go sen )
seven thousand (7,000)	ななせん (7,000) (nana sen )
nine thousand (9,000)	きゅうせん (9,000) (kyuu sen )
nine thousand three hundred yen change	きゅうせんさんびゃくえんのおつり (kyuu sen sanbyaku en no otsuri)
Here's ten thousand yen. (Out of ten thousand yen, please.)	いちまんえんからおねがいします。 (ichi man en kara onegaishimasu.)
ten thousand yen (¥10,000)	いちまんえん (¥10,000) (ichi man en )
out of ten thousand yen (from ten thousand yen)	いちまんえんから (ichi man en kara)
twenty-six thousand yen (¥26,000)	にまんろくせんえん (¥26,000) (ni man roku sen en )
Is it twenty-six thousand yen? Well then, here's thirty thousand yen.	にまんろくせんえんですか。じゃあ、さんまんえんからおねがいします。 (ni man roku sen en desu ka. jaa, san man en kara onegaishimasu.)
Do you have change?	おつりがありますか。 (otsuri ga arimasu ka.)
Do you have change for ten thousand yen? (Do you have change out of ten thousand yen?)	いちまんえんからおつりがありますか。 (ichi man en kara otsuri ga arimasu ka.)
Out of ten thousand yen? Ten thousand yen cannot be accepted....	いちまんえんからですか。いちまんえんはちょっと・・・。 (ichi man en kara desu ka. ichi man en wa chotto....)
Oh, what happened?	あつ、どうしましたか。 (a, doo shimashita ka.)
I feel sick.	きぶんがわるいです。 (kibun ga warui desu.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
Should I call an ambulance?	きゅうきゅうしゃをよびましょうか。 (kyuukyuu-sha o yobimashoo ka.)
No, thank you. Are there any hospitals around here?	いいえ、けっこうです。このへんにびょういんがありますか。 (iie, kekkoo desu. kono hen ni byooin ga arimasu ka.)
Yes, but it's kind of far.	ええ、でもちょっととくです。 (ee, demo chotto tooku desu.)
Should I call a taxi?	タクシーをよびましょうか。 (takushii o yobimashoo ka.)
Thank you very much. Please do.	どうもすみません。おねがいします。 (doo mo sumimasen. onegaishimasu.)
What happened? (How did you do?)	どうしましたか。 (doo shimashita ka.)
Are you all right?	だいじょうぶですか。 (daijoubu desu ka.)
Um, what happened? Are you all right?	あのう、どうしましたか。だいじょうぶですか。 (anoo, doo shimashita ka. daijoubu desu ka.)
My head hurts. (Head is painful.)	あたまがいたいです。 (atama ga itai desu.)
My stomach hurts terribly.	おなかがすごくいたいです。 (onaka ga sugoku itai desu.)
head and throat	あたまのど (atama to nodo)
My head and throat hurt.	あたまのどがいたいです。 (atama to nodo ga itai desu.)
I have a fever.	ねつがあります。 (netsu ga arimasu.)
I have a fever, and my head hurts.	ねつがあります。そしてあたまがいたいです。 (netsu ga arimasu. soshite atama ga itai desu.)
I injured my leg. (I did injury on leg.)	あしにけがをしました。 (ashi ni kega o shimashita.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
I injured myself. (I did injury.)	けがをしました。 (kega o shimashita.)
I injured my left leg.	ひだりあしにけがをしました。 (hidari ashi ni kega o shimashita.)
I burned myself. (I did a burn.)	やけどをしました。 (yakedo o shimashita.)
I burned my right arm. (I did a burn on the right arm.)	みぎうでにやけどをしました。 (migi ude ni yakedo o shimashita.)
Excuse me, Doctor. I injured both my feet.	すみません、せんせい。りょうあしにけがをしました。 (sumimasen, sensee. ryoo-ashi ni kega o shimashita.)
I lost my wallet.	さいふをなくしました。 (saifu o nakushimashita.)
I lost my passport.	パスポートをなくしました。 (pasupooto o nakushimashita.)
subway station (station for subway)	ちかてつのえき (chikatetsu no eki)
I lost my passport in the subway station.	ちかてつのえきで、パスポートをなくしました。 (chikatetsu no eki de, pasupooto o nakushimashita.)
I found some keys.	かぎをひろいました。 (kagi o hiroimashita.)
I found some keys in the park.	こうえんでかぎをひろいました。 (kooen de kagi o hiroimashita.)
My luggage was stolen.	にもつをとられました。 (nimotsu o torare mashita.)
My luggage was stolen at the airport.	くうこうでにもつをとられました。 (kuukoo de nimotsu o torare mashita.)
My wallet and passport were stolen in the subway station.	ちかてつのえきで、さいふとパスポートをとられました。 (chikatetsu no eki de, saifu to pasupooto o torare mashita.)
Officer, please help me!	おまわりさん、たすけてください！ (omawari san, tasukete kudasai!)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
He is a thief! Please catch him!	どろぼうです！つかまえてください！ (doroboo desu! tsukamaete kudasai!)
It's a fire! Please run!	かじです！にげてください！ (kaji desu! nigete kudasai!)
It's an earthquake! Please be careful!	じしんです！きをつけてください！ (jishin desu! ki o tsukete kudasai!)
Should I call the police?	けいさつをよびましょうか。 (keesatsu o yobimashoo ka.)
Is it a fire? Should I call a fire engine?	かじですか。しょうぼうしゃをよびましょうか。 (kaji desu ka. shooboo-sha o yobimashoo ka.)
Are you all right? Should I call a taxi?	だいじょうぶですか。タクシーをよびましょうか。 (daijoobu desu ka. takushii o yobimashoo ka.)
It's kind of far.	ちょっととおくです。 (chotto tooku desu.)
There is a hospital.	びょういんがあります。 (byooin ga arimasu.)
Is there a hospital around here?	このへんにびょういんがありますか。 (kono hen ni byooin ga arimasu ka.)
Yes, there is, but it's kind of far.	ええ、あります。でもちょっととおくです。 (ee, arimasu. demo chotto tooku desu.)
My head hurts a little bit.	ちょっとあたまがいたいです。 (chotto atama ga itai desu.)
My head hurts a little bit, but I'm all right.	ちょっとあたまがいたいです。でもだいじょうぶです。 (chotto atama ga itai desu. demo, daijoobu desu.)
Thank you very much, but I'm all right. (I'm very sorry, but I'm all right.)	どうもすみません。でもだいじょうぶです。 (doomo sumimasen. demo daijoobu desu.)
Are you sure? Well then, take good care of yourself!	そうですか。じゃあ、おだいじに！ (soo desu ka. jaa, odaiji ni!)
Excuse me. What does it say?	すみません。なんとかいてありますか。 (sumimasen. nan to kaite arimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
It says "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」です。 ("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" desu.)
Er...? I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?	えっ？すみません、もういちどおねがいします。 (e? sumimasen, moo ichido onegaishimasu.)
It says "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」です。 ("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" desu.)
What does it mean?	どないみですか。 (don-na imi desu ka.)
It means "Danger. Keep Out."	「Danger. Keep Out」です。 ("Danger. Keep Out" desu.)
Oh, is that so? Thank you!	えっ、そうですか。ありがとうございます！ (e, soo desu ka. arigatoo gozaimashita!)
No problem. Take care!	いいえ。きをつけて！ (iie. ki o tsukete!)
I understand Japanese a little.	にほんごがすこしわかります。 (nihongo ga sukoshi wakarimasu.)
I understand Japanese.	にほんごがわかります。 (nihongo ga wakarimasu.)
I understand Japanese for the most part.	にほんごがだいたいわかります。 (nihongo ga daitai wakarimasu.)
I understand Japanese well.	にほんごがよくわかります。 (nihongo ga yoku wakarimasu.)
I don't understand Japanese.	にほんごがわかりません。 (nihongo ga wakarimasen.)
Excuse me. Do you understand English?	すみません。えいごがわかりますか。 (sumimasen. eego ga wakarimasu ka.)
Yes, I understand it well.	ええ、よくわかります。 (ee, yoku wakarimasu.)
No, I don't understand it well.	いいえ、よくわかりません。 (iie, yoku wakarimasen.)

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English	Japanese
No, I don't understand it very well.	いいえ、あまりよくわかりません。 (iie, amari yoku wakarimasen.)
I don't understand Japanese very well.	にほんごがあまりよくわかりません。 (nihongo ga amari yoku wakarimasen.)
I don't understand Chinese characters at all.	かんじがぜんぜんわかりません。 (kanji ga zenzen wakarimasen.)
Yes, I understood it well. Thanks.	ええ、よくわかりました。どうも。 (ee, yoku wakarimashita. doomo.)
No, I don't understand it well. I'm sorry.	いいえ、よくわかりません。すみません。 (iie, yoku wakarimasen. sumimasen.)
What does it say here? (What is written here?)	ここになんとかいてありますか。 (kokoni nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
What does it say? (What is written?)	なんとかいてありますか。 (nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
What does it say way over there?	あそこになんとかいてありますか。 (asoko ni nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
What does it say on that signboard way over there?	あのかんばんに、なんとかいてありますか。 (ano kanban ni, nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
Excuse me. What does it say on this label?	すみません。このラベルに、なんとかいてありますか。 (sumimasen. kono raberu ni, nan to kaite arimasu ka.)
It says "A Perishable." ( "A Perishable" is written.)	「なまもの」とかいてあります。 ( "namamono" to kaite arimasu.)
One more time, please.	もういちどおねがいします。 (moo ichido onegai shimasu.)
Please slow down further. (More slowly, please.)	もっとゆっくりおねがいします。 (motto yukkuri onegai shimasu.)
Please speak up. (In a loud voice, please.)	おおきいこえでおねがいします。 (ookii koe de onegai shimasu.)
Er...? I'm sorry. Please speak louder. (Er...? I'm sorry. In a louder voice, please.)	えっ?すみません。もっとおおきいこえでおねがいします。 (e? sumimasen. motto ookii koe de onegaishimasu.)

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English	Japanese
in a low voice (in a small voice)	ちいさいこえで (chiisai koe de)
Excuse me. In a low voice, please.	すみません。ちいさいこえでおねがいします。 (sumimasen. chiisai koe de onegaishimasu.)
In English, please.	えいごでおねがいします。 (eego de onegai shimasu.)
Um, I don't understand Japanese very well. In English, please.	あのう、にほんごがあまりよくわかりません。えいごでおねがいします。 (anoo, nihongo ga amari yoku wakarimasen. eego de onegaishimasu.)
What does that mean? (As for that thing, what kind of meaning is it?)	それはどんないみですか。 (sore wa don-na imi desu ka.)
What does that word mean?	そのことばはどんないみですか。 (sono kotoba wa don-na imi desu ka.)
What does "viking" mean?	「バイキング」はどんないみですか。 (("baikingu" wa don-na imi desu ka.)
the meaning of "green-sha"	「グリーンシャ」のいみ (("griin-sha" no imi)
I don't understand the meaning of "green-sha."	「グリーンシャ」のいみがわかりません。 (("griin-sha" no imi ga wakarimasen.)
Um, what does "Kiken, tachiiri kinshi" mean?	あのう、「きけん、たちいりきんし」はどんないみですか。 (anoo, "kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" wa don-na imi desu ka.)
The meaning of "kiken, tachiiri kinshi"? It's "Danger. Keep Out."	「きけん、たちいりきんし」のいみですか。「Danger. Keep Out」です。 (("kiken, tachi-iri kinshi" no imi desu ka. "danger. keep out" desu.)
Oh! Is that right? Thank you!	えっ！そうですか。ありがとうございました！ (e! soo desu ka. arigatoo gozaimashita!)
Please write it in Romaji.	ローマジでかいてください。 (roomaji de kaite kudasai.)
Please write your name.	おなまえをかいてください。 (onamae o kaite kudasai.)
Please write your name in Romaji.	おなまえをローマジでかいてください。 (onamae o roomaji de kaite kudasai.)

Continued on next page



English	Japanese
Please write your name here in Romaji.	ここにおなまえをローマジでかいってください。 (koko ni onamae o roomaji de kaite kudasai.)
address and telephone number	じゅうしょとでんわばんごう (juusho to denwa bangoo)
Excuse me. Please write your address and telephone number here.	すみません。ここにじゅうしょとでんわばんごうをかい てください。 (sumimasen. koko ni juusho to denwa bangoo o kaite kudasai.)
Please teach me how to read Chinese characters.	かんじのよみかたをおしえてください。 (kanji no yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
how to read Chinese characters	かんじのよみかた (kanji no yomikata)
Please teach me how to read.	よみかたをおしえてください。 (yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
how to speak Japanese	にほんごのはなしかた (nihongo no hanashikata)
how to use chopsticks	はしのつかいかた (hashi no tsukaikata)
Excuse me. Please teach me how to use chopsticks.	すみません。はしのつかいかたをおしえてください。 (sumimasen. hashi no tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai.)
how to read your name	おなまえのよみかた (onamae no yomikata)
I don't understand Kanji. Please tell me how to read your name.	わたしはかんじがわかりません。おなまえのよみかたを おしえてください。 (watashi wa kanji ga wakarimasen. onamae no yomikata o oshiete kudasai.)
Excuse me. What is that?	すみません。それはなんですか。 (sumimasen. sore wa nan desu ka.)
This is...	ディスイズ・・・ (disu izu...)
Um, I'm learning Japanese.	あのう、わたしはにほんごをならっています。 (anoo, watashi wa nihongo o naratte imasu.)
I'm sorry, but please speak in Japanese.	すみませんが、にほんごではなしてください。 (sumimasenga, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.)

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English	Japanese
Sure. This is a sea cucumber.	いいですよ。これはなまこです。 (ii desu yo. kore wa namako desu.)
Sea cucumber...right? And this is sea urchin, isn't it? Is that correct?	なまこ・・・ですね？そして、これはうにですね。あっていますか。 (namako...desu ne? soshite, kore wa uni desu ne. atte imasu ka.)
Yes, it's perfect. You are good at Japanese, aren't you!	ええ、かんぺきです。にほんごがおじょうずですね。 (ee, kanpeki desu. nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne.)
Oh, no, I still have a lot to learn.	えっ、いいえ、まだまだです。 (e, iie, mada mada desu.)
This is a sea cucumber.	これはなまこです。 (kore wa namako desu.)
That is red-bean jelly.	それはようかんです。 (sore wa yookan desu.)
That thing way over there is a sea urchin, right?	あれはうにですね？ (are wa uni desu ne?)
What is it?	なんですか。 (nan desu ka.)
What is that?	それはなんですか。 (sore wa nan desu ka.)
What kind of taste does that have? (What kind of taste is that?)	それはどんなあじですか。 (sore wa don-na aji desu ka.)
This is red-bean jelly. It's very sweet.	これはようかんです。とてもあまいです。 (kore wa yookan desu. totemo amai desu.)
This is a Japanese horseradish root. It's a little bit hot.	これはなまわさびです。ちょっとからいです。 (kore wa nama wasabi desu. chotto karai desu.)
Is this a bitter melon? It's quite bitter, isn't it!	これはゴーヤーですか。かなりにがいですね。 (kore wa gooyaa desu ka. kanari nigai desu ne.)
What do you call it in Japanese? (What do you say in Japanese?)	にほんごでなんといいいますか。 (nihongo de nan to iimasu ka.)
What do you call it? (What do you say?)	なんといいいますか。 (nan to iimasu ka.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
What do you call this in Japanese? (As for this thing, what do you say in Japanese?)	これは、にほんごでなんといいますか。 (kore wa, nihongo de nan to iimasu ka.)
We call that "uni" in Japanese.	それは、にほんごで「うに」といいます。 (sore wa, nihongo de "uni" to iimasu.)
What is "Shinto shrine" in Japanese?	「Shinto shrine」は、にほんごでなんですか。 (("shinto shrine" wa nihongo de nan desu ka.)
"Shinto shrine"? It's "jinja."	「Shinto shrine」ですか。「じんじゃ」です。 (("shinto shrine" desu ka. "jin-ja" desu.)
"Shinto shrine" is "jinja" in Japanese. "Buddhist temple" is "otera."	「Shinto shrine」は、にほんごで「じんじゃ」です。 「Buddhist temple」は「おてら」です。 (("shinto shrine" wa nihongo de "jin-ja" desu. "buddhist temple" wa "otera" desu.)
I'm learning Japanese.	にほんごをなっています。 (nihongo o naratte imasu.)
I learn Japanese.	にほんごをならいます。 (nihongo o naraimasu.)
through online classes (by means of online classes)	オンラインクラスで (onrain kurasu de)
I'm learning Japanese through online classes.	オンラインクラスでにほんごをなっています。 (onrain kurasu de nihongo o naratte imasu.)
I have been learning Japanese through online classes for three months now.	さんかげつまえから、オンラインクラスでにほんごをなっています。 (sankagetsu mae kara, onrain kurasu de nihongo o naratte imasu.)
I studied Japanese.	にほんごをならいました。 (nihongo o naraimashita.)
Did you study Japanese?	にほんごをならいましたか。 (nihongo o naraimashita ka.)
Where did you study Japanese?	どこでにほんごをならいましたか。 (doko de nihongo o naraimashita ka.)
I studied Japanese at college.	だいがくでにほんごをならいました。 (daigaku de nihongo o naraimashita.)

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English	Japanese
I studied Japanese at college for one year.	いちねんかん、だいがくでにほんごをならいました。 (ichi nen kan, daigaku de nihongo o naraimashita.)
Please speak in Japanese.	にほんごではなしてください。 (nihongo de hanashite kudasai.)
In Japanese? Yes, sure.	にほんごで? ええ、いいですよ。 (nihongo de? ee, ii desu yo.)
It's OK, right?	いいですね? (ii desu ne?)
Is it OK?	いいですか。 (ii desu ka.)
Excuse me, but is it OK?	すみませんが、いいですか。 (sumimasen ga, ii desu ka.)
How is my pronunciation?	わたしのはつおんはどうですか。 (watashi no hatsu-on wa doo desu ka.)
my pronunciation	わたしのはつおん (watashi no hatsu-on)
How is it?	どうですか。 (doo desu ka.)
my Japanese	わたしのにほんご (watashi no nihongo)
How is my Japanese?	わたしのにほんごはどうですか。 (watashi no nihongo wa doo desu ka.)
You are a little bit off the mark. But, it's all right, you know.	ちょっとちがいます。でも、だいじょうぶですよ。 (chotto chigaimasu. demo, daijoobu desu yo.)
You are good at Japanese, aren't you!	にほんごがおじょうずですね。 (nihongo ga ojoozu desu ne.)
You are good at Japanese.	にほんごがおじょうずです。 (nihongo ga ojoozu desu.)
You are good at dancing, aren't you!	ダンスがおじょうずですね。 (dansu ga ojoozu desu ne.)

Continued on next page

English	Japanese
I'm not good. (referring to skills)	じょうずじゃありません。 (joozu ja arimasen. )
I am not very good. (referring to skills)	あまりじょうずじゃありません。 (amari joozu ja arimasen.)
I am not very good at Karaoke.	わたしはカラオケがあまりじょうずじゃありません。 (watashi wa karaoke ga amari joozu ja arimasen.)
My Japanese is still far from perfect.	わたしのにほんごはまだまだです。 (watashi no nihongo wa mada mada desu.)
Oh? No, it's still far from perfect.	えっ? いいえ、まだまだです。 (e? iie, mada mada desu.)

## Cultural Notes

In Japanese, there is no single generic greeting equivalent to "Hello" in English. People greet each other differently at different times of the day. You can use **おはようございます** (or the casual version, **おはよう**) from dawn to around noon, **こんにちは** from noon to dusk, and **こんばんは** after sunset. These are the customary greetings, but occasionally the usage may vary with individual taste or corporate culture.

The word **あつい** ("hot") is used to describe actual temperature. Sometimes you may use it to describe your passions, but never spiciness (as in "Wow, this chili is hot!") or of sexiness (as in "She or he is hot!"). Hope this tip will help keep you out of hot water in Japan!

Japanese people generally do not greet a total stranger unless they find themselves sharing something like a sense of community with that person. For example, two people would remain silent when walking past each other on their way to work, but the same two people would likely say "hello" if they met on a hiking trail, feeling that they both belong to the community of hikers. You should always bow slightly while exchanging greetings.

Japanese people prefer to communicate using as few words as possible. They omit what they can imply. That is why Japanese sentences often seem to consist of bare essentials. For instance, to say "Are you taking a walk?" in Japanese, all you need is the noun **さんぽ** ("a walk"), **です**, and the little word **か** that marks the sentence as a question. Simple, isn't it?

There are two styles of speech in Japanese: plain and polite. **ありがとう** is a plain "Thank you," which you may use when talking to your family, friends, and/or people younger than yourself.

**ありがとうございます** is a polite "Thank you" in Japanese. Native speakers use the polite style of speech when talking to their superiors in rank and age, adult acquaintances, strangers, or any time that they feel a little politeness is required. The Japanese culture values politeness. When you are in doubt, ALWAYS adopt the polite style. This should be no problem for you since that is exactly what you are learning in this course!

**どうも** is the shortest form of **どうもありがとうございます** ("Thank you very much"). It is a quick, yet still polite way to thank someone. You can use it just about anywhere, anytime, to anyone.

When someone thanks you for something or offers you an apology, you would respond with **いいえ**. It literally means "No," but it is the same as saying "No problem."

**さようなら** is a standard "goodbye." In casual situations, it is often pronounced as **さよなら**. It should be noted that **さようなら** conveys a certain sense of finality and is often reserved for occasions when the speaker does not expect to see the listener for some time, if ever. So on your first date, don't say **さようなら** if you are hoping to continue the relationship!

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You may often hear きをつけて (literally, "Be careful") from locals in Japan. It doesn't necessarily mean you're in danger! The phrase is often used to show the speaker's good will, just like "Take care!" in English. So when someone says きをつけて with a smile, just relax and enjoy yourself!

Bowing is an important social gesture for showing respect. The Japanese bow when they say "Hello," "Goodbye," "Thank you," "I'm sorry," or "Nice to meet you." It may sound quite simple, but the art of bowing is a serious business. A mere nod may offend people as sign of arrogance, but an exaggerated bow is also considered rude. Some companies in Japan even offer their employees formal training on how to bow correctly to their customers!

すみません is a very useful word. It can be used to get someone's attention, as in "Excuse me," or to apologize to someone as in "I'm sorry." It can also be used as "Thank you"--a typical Japanese way of substituting an apology for a word of gratitude on the grounds that they have troubled the person to do something for them. If you take only one word with you on your trip to Japan, make sure it's すみません!

あのう is a very simple, polite way to draw someone's attention.

Talking to native speakers is an invaluable step toward improving your linguistic skills. But if those strangers look at you and start laughing, don't run away in tears! In Japan, laughing at someone is not always the sign of spite. The Japanese may grin, giggle, or even laugh when you talk to them most likely because they are delighted at your efforts to learn their language. So when you end up with giggling Japanese, join them in their happy mood!

The name of Japan, pronounced either にほん or にっぽん, literally means "the root of the sun." It is believed that the Japanese started using the name in the seventh or eighth century to signify that Japan is an independent country located east of China and Korea. The Japanese national flag depicts the sun, too.

The differences in regional dialects in Japan used to be considerable before the government began their efforts to standardize Japanese in the late 19th century. Today, as long as you speak the Standard Japanese (which is taught in this course), you will be understood in all parts of Japan. Locals, however, still use their dialects among themselves. For instance, if you visit Osaka and Kyoto, ありがとうございます ("Thank you") is おおきに.

Most Japanese study English in middle and high schools, and there are numerous English conversation schools all over the country. Despite these facts, the Japanese normally insist that they don't speak English. In many cases, they are telling the truth. Schools have long stressed the importance of reading and writing English, but until recently, not speaking and listening. So it helps to know some basic Japanese when you visit!

You can add the little word お before the noun なまえ to show respect to your listener. おなまえ implicitly means "your name" without saying the word "your." Just remember not to use お when talking about your own name. Showing respect to oneself is against the Japanese cultural code of modesty!

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おなまえは? (equivalent to "What's your name?") is a good example of a sentence containing only the bare essentials. It consists of only two words, おなまえ (the polite form of "name") and the particle は. The rest of the sentence (even the question word) is omitted. This is a polite question you can ask anyone, as long as you remember the little addition お. In fact, without お, the question sounds like a police interrogation!

The Japanese perception of personal pronouns is quite different from that of English speakers. They try to omit わたし ("I" or "me") from their sentences whenever possible because they consider the repetition of わたし a sign of self-assertion (which, in Japanese culture, is not a good thing!) They also consider it rather rude to address someone by the pronoun あなた (you). So they either omit it or replace it with the person's name.

はじめまして is a typical self-introduction opener. It literally means something like "I am meeting you for the first time." It should not be confused with the everyday "hello." You should only use はじめまして the very first time you meet people; otherwise, they might be offended, thinking you have forgotten meeting them before!

どうぞよろしく literally means something like "Please be nice to me." It is a versatile phrase. You can use it when you meet someone for the first time, as in "Nice to meet you." You can also use it when you want to ask for a favor. You can even use it when you request your listener to extend your regards to someone, as in "Please say hi to your mother."

こちらこそ literally means something like "It is I that should be saying that." You can use the phrase as a short response to "Nice to meet you," "Thank you," or "I'm sorry" to express that the feeling is mutual!

こちらこそよろしく is a customary response to どうぞよろしく ("Nice to meet you"). It's the equivalent of saying "Nice to meet you, too," and slightly more polite than こちらこそ.

In Japanese, there are many alternative words for "I" and "you," which you can choose according to the situation or your gender. わたし is the standard "I" for female speakers, but male speakers also use it in polite conversations.

Traditional Japanese female given names end with こ, as in ようこ. こ means a "child." Traditional Japanese male given names end with お, as in まさお, or with ろう, as in いちろう. Both endings mean "male." いちろう, for example, means "the first male." The most common family names are さとう, すずき, and たなか. The middle name is not used in Japan.

It's more common among Japanese to address each other by their last names, rather than their first names, unless they are talking to family members, close friends, or children.

Most Japanese family names are written in Chinese characters. Since each Chinese character denotes a unique meaning, it is fascinating to see what is in a name. 田中, one of the most popular names, means "in the rice paddy"; 山田, "a rice paddy in mountains"; 川田, "a rice paddy by the river"; and 米田, literally "a rice paddy." We can tell from above names that rice production has been very important for the Japanese!

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さん is a generic honorific title in Japanese and equivalent to Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss in English. It is customary to add さん after someone's name as in たなかさん or ようこそさん. A super-polite version of さん is さま. It's very likely that you will find yourself addressed with さま, as in スミスさま, by service providers in Japan. When your name is called, you should say はい (equivalent to "Here" in English). Remember not to add the honorific title to your own name!

If you are interested in Japanese history, you might have heard of 坂本龍馬. Ryoma, whose name means "Dragon Horse," was a son of a lower-class samurai in Kochi Prefecture. He became a very influential politician, businessman, and revolutionary who played a key role in ending feudalism in Japan. He is also known as the founder of 海援隊, a half-trading, half-naval organization. He was assassinated in Kyoto in 1867.

Please note that you should never use honorific titles such as さん when introducing your family members to others.

When you introduce your own wife, you refer to her as つま or かない (literally, "inside house"). When you talk about someone else's wife, however, you should refer to her as おくさん to be polite!

Some English names undergo radical transformation when pronounced by Japanese lips. An English sound without a vowel will be paired with one of five Japanese vowels, あいうえお. Tom, for example, will find himself being called トム in Japan. Also, the "TH" sound in English is replaced with "S," "V" with "B," and both "R" and "L" are turned into one of りるれろ. Mary Smith, therefore, will be メアリー・スミス, and Rip van Winkle? He would be known as リップ・バン・ウインクル to Japanese people!

When introducing your own husband, you should refer to him as おっと or しゅじん (literally a "main person" or "master"). When referring to someone else's husband, however, you should use ごしゅじん to be polite.

You have already learned that you should never use honorific titles when introducing yourself or your family members to others. But when introducing your friends or coworkers? It all depends on the situation. If such introductions are purely social, you may use さん to be polite to all the parties involved. In a business situation, however, you should never use さん when introducing your coworker, or even your boss, to people outside your company!

You have already learned to use どちら (the polite word for "where") in order to ask where someone is from. When you want to ask about the locations of public facilities or other places, you can use the basic form of the word "where": どこ. As long as you use it with です, it will still sound polite to your audience.

おてあらい is a polite Japanese word for a restroom. It literally means "(a place where) you wash your hands." You can spot them in Japan by the English characters "W.C." (water closet) or pictographs of a male and a female. An individual stall is very private with its walls and door reaching the floor. You may feel a culture shock when you see Japanese-style toilets, but nowadays most public restrooms have at least one stall with a Western-style toilet seat.

If you are in Tokyo, don't forget to visit うえのこうえん (Ueno Park). It's one of the few precious urban oases with grown trees and a large pond. Its attractions include major museums, historic buildings, a zoo, and a famous statue of Takamori Saigo, a statesman who played a pivotal role in the birth of modern Japan. The statue itself is more than a hundred years old and is beloved by residents of Tokyo, who call it うえののさいごうさん (Mr. Saigo in Ueno).

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Finding a place using the address alone is not easy in Japan because most small streets have no names. If the place you are looking for is not a major landmark, your best strategy is to go straight to a nearby [こうばん](#). This tiny neighborhood police stand is marked with the golden emblem of a rising sun, and manned by a couple of policemen whose duties include giving directions to visitors.

If you want to experience the ambiance of "Old Japan" that you have seen in your favorite samurai movies, you should stay at a [りょかん](#), a Japanese-style inn. [りょかん](#) offers rooms with "tatami" mats and authentic futon mattresses (NOT the same as the Western version in your den!) A Japanese-style breakfast and dinner are served by parlor maids, called [なかい](#), who are dressed in traditional kimonos. A one-night stay with meals typically costs \$200 or more per guest.

In Japan, you will have several options for getting around town. Every town and city has a public bus service. Major cities such as Tokyo and Osaka also offer a [ちかてつ](#) (subway), which is fast, clean, and punctual. Surface train services are also economical and dependable. If you prefer a taxi, you can find one at a [タクシーのりば](#) (taxi boarding area), stop one on the curb, or call the dispatcher.

If you are planning sightseeing trips outside Tokyo, the most convenient method of travel is [しんかんせん](#), or Super Express, operated by JR ("Japan Railways"). The fastest train ([のぞみ](#)) travels between Tokyo and Osaka (about 300 miles) in about two and a half hours. They are extremely punctual. If you ask the conductors when you can expect to see Mt. Fuji from the train windows, they will confidently give you the exact time to the minute, and they are seldom wrong!

If you are visiting Japan, consider purchasing the Japan Rail Pass before leaving your home country. There are two kinds available, first-class and economy-class, and three categories of duration: 7 days, 14 days, and 21 days. The economy-class for an adult, for example, costs about 30,000 yen (about \$250-\$340) for 7 days. Since a single round trip between Tokyo and Osaka by [しんかんせん](#) (Super Express) costs more than 20,000 yen (\$160-\$230), it is really a bargain!

Here are some tips for driving in Japan. First of all, you need to get an international driver's license before you leave your home country. Like Great Britain, the steering wheel is on the right-hand side of a Japanese vehicle, and people drive on the left-hand side of the road. Speed limits are in kilometers per hour. Don't forget to learn your road signs, because some are written in Chinese characters! For instance, "stop" is [止まれ](#) and "go slow" is [徐行](#).

You don't have to be a shopaholic to enjoy Japanese department stores, or [デパート](#). Besides selling all kinds of high-quality merchandise, they typically have gourmet food sections in their basements that give away free samples. On the upper floors you may find various restaurants, art galleries, and more. Some stores offer pet shops, small amusement parks for children, beer gardens for adults, and even small Shinto shrines on the rooftops!

[テレホンカード](#) (literally "telephone card") is a prepaid phone card used in Japan. It works differently from the prepaid calling cards commonly used in the U.S. Instead of dialing the given number on the card before placing your call, you simply insert the [テレホンカード](#) (which is a magnetic card) into the slot on the public phone and start calling just as usual.

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デジカメ is a shortened form of デジタルカメラ (digital camera). Japanese people love to create short words out of long ones. For example, パソコン is derived from パーソナルコンピューター (personal computer) and リモコン from リモートコントロール (remote control). See, Japanese is easy!

Japanese names for the types of household batteries are different from the American names. In Japan, the type D is called 単1 (Unit Cell 1), C is 単2, AA is 単3, and AAA is 単4.

If you love electronic gadgets and drool at the sight of latest products, make sure to visit Akihabara Electric Town while staying in Tokyo. Less than a five-minute train ride from Tokyo Station, Akihabara offers a shopping paradise for people like you with store after store selling new and used electronic devices like cameras, phones, computers, and even robots! If you are in Osaka, try Nipponbashi-- another famed shopping district for electronics and "anime" goods.

Both はい and ええ mean "Yes." They are both polite expressions, but はい sounds a little more polite than ええ. Store clerks, for example, would likely to respond their customers with はい, but use ええ in conversations with their coworkers. はい can also be used as a response to a roll call (like "Here" in English) or as an answer to someone's "Excuse me."

いらっしゃいませ is a polite greeting commonly used to welcome customers or house guests.

There is a famous phrase in Japan: おきゃくさまはかみさまです (Customers are gods). This doesn't mean that you can do whatever you want as long as you pay, but it gives you an idea how politely you will be received in Japanese stores, hotels, or restaurants. You don't have to reciprocate their super-polite language or bows. Just maintain your usual politeness and remember to say どうも (Thanks), and you will be appreciated as a well-behaved customer!

Vending machines are everywhere in Japan. They are found inside buildings, on the train station platforms, in the parks, and along streets. They are not only for soft drinks and candy bars, but also for various products such as milk, rice, sushi, beer, whiskey, cigarettes, umbrellas, underwear, and even fresh eggs and flowers in some places!

The unit of Japanese currency is えん (yen). You can exchange foreign currencies in banks, major post offices, international airports, or other authorized money exchangers in Japan.

There are six kinds of standard Japanese coins currently in use: ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥50, ¥100, and ¥500. The largest in size and denomination is the five-hundred yen coin (ごひゃくえんだま). When you get this large coin, make sure that it is real. Five-hundred won coins (Korean currency worth only about fifty yen) look very similar to the five-hundred yen coins and are sometimes found in Japanese circulation!

In the United States, the word "postcard" means the one with a nice picture of the beach or a mountain, right? In Japan, はがき and えはがき are a little different. はがき is a plain postcard. Post offices sell postage-prepaid はがき for the domestic use. えはがき literally is a postcard with a picture. You will find tons of them at every sightseeing spot you visit in Japan!

In Japan, you have to pay a 5 percent sales tax for most goods and services you buy. Sometimes, the sales tax is already included in the bills as in the case of taxi fares and train tickets.

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どうぞ is a very useful phrase. You can use it to offer something to someone (as in "Here you go"), see someone in or out (as in "Please come in" or "Please go out"), or allow someone to take an action (as in "Please do"). You can also use it in a phrase such as どうぞよろしく ("Nice to meet you") to strengthen your plea in a polite way.

Step into a Japanese restaurant or cafe, and you'll find out what Japanese hospitality is all about. You will be greeted with a chorus of いらっしゃいませ!, and once seated, you'll be immediately served with a glass of ice-cold water and おしぼり--clean, wet hand-towels to wipe your hands. For your comfort, おしぼり are kept cold in summer and hot in winter. These services are absolutely free! By the time you are ready to order, you'll be feeling quite at home.

Do you remember the phrase ください (please give me), which you can use to say "I'll take it" during shopping? おねがいします, literally "(I or we) request," is another polite way to ask someone something. おねがいします sounds a little more polite than ください because it expresses the speaker's desire in a less direct manner.

Traditional alcoholic beverage in Japan is rice wine (さけ or おさけ). You should be aware, however, that さけ can also mean alcoholic beverages in general. If you want to be specific, you should say にほんしゅ (literally, "Japanese liquor") for rice wine. A popular alternative is しょうちゅう, Japanese spirits often made of sweet potatoes, rice, or wheat. The legal drinking age in Japan is twenty or older, but expect no ID check!

When the Japanese want to get a little fancy, they adopt foreign words for ordinary things. So, if you ask for みず in a restaurant or cafe, you will probably get a glass of tap water with ice in it. If you specifically want bottled water, you have to ask for ミネラルウォーター!

Technically, おちゃ can be any kind of tea, but it is often used to mean green tea. If you want to be specific, you can say りょくちゃ (green tea) to distinguish it from こうちゃ (black tea). As you see, ちゃ means "tea," but it is customary to add お and say おちゃ even in a most casual conversation!

Tea originally came to Japan from China around the 9th century. It was not green tea back then but the brown variety; that's why Japanese still call brown ちゃいろ (literally, "the color of tea"). In the 12th century, Zen priests who studied in China brought green tea to Japan, and the art of tea gradually took roots in the Japanese culture. Today, さどう (literally, "the Way of Tea") is practiced predominantly by women, who enjoy participating in tea ceremonies in beautiful kimonos!

If you are hungry but don't have much time or money to spend, ていしょく (the special) usually offers you speedy service and a good deal. The price and contents vary, but a typical ていしょく comes with a main dish, steamed rice, miso soup, and Japanese pickles. Don't worry if you cannot read the Japanese menu. Many restaurants in Japan display colorful wax replicas of various meals by the entrance to help you decide what to order.

ごはん (steamed rice) is the most important food in Japan. So much so that ごはん can also mean a "meal" in general! For instance, a breakfast is あさごはん (literally, "morning meal"), a lunch ひるごはん (noon meal), and a dinner ばんごはん (evening meal). Steamed rice is traditionally served in a rice bowl. When served on a plate in restaurants, it's often called ライス (literally, "rice" in a Japanese accent)!

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しょうしょうおまちください (Please wait a moment) is an extra-polite expression. You probably won't need to use it yourself. It is, however, good to know what the phrase means because that's what you will hear a lot from your waitresses, hotel receptionists, and other service providers in Japan. When your waitress says しょうしょうおまちください after taking your order, it means that your order will be ready shortly.

かしこまりました is another extra-polite expression you will hear a lot in Japan. Let's become familiar with it so you will understand what your waitress or hotel receptionist is saying to you!

The traditional eating utensil in Japan is はし (chopsticks). It's a simple tool, but there are some taboos we should remember. For example, you shouldn't treat chopsticks like a fork and pierce your food with them, let them "hover" over dishes as you decide which one to eat next, or use one stick to scrape off the grains of rice stuck on the other. If you absolutely need a fork or spoon, say フォーク (or スプーン) おねがいします--"A fork (or spoon), please!"

In general, Japanese waiters and waitresses take your order, bring it to you, and then leave you to enjoy your meal. They usually don't interact with their customers as often as their American counterparts do. If you need something, simply call out すみません! to get their attention!

The Japanese government has been promoting a non-smoking policy in public places, and the number of businesses that offer completely smoke-free environments is steadily increasing. Still, there are restaurants, cafes, and bars that are not smoke-free. If you are a nonsmoker, you may request きんえんせき, or "nonsmoking" sections, but don't be surprised to find that they are sometimes back-to-back with smoking sections without any dividers between them.

Here is some additional information for nonsmokers bound for Japan. When you want to reserve nonsmoking rooms at hotels, ask for a きんえんルーム (nonsmoking room) or きんえんフロアー (nonsmoking floor). Domestic airlines are now smoke-free, and so are north-bound shinkansens, or "Super Express," leaving Tokyo. South-bound shinkansens are mostly smoke-free in passenger compartments, but they offer enclosed smoking areas on board.

Japanese people say かんぱい! when they toast. It literally means "Dry your cup," but it doesn't necessarily mean you have to empty your glass at once!

いただきます and ごちそうさまでした (or its casual version, ごちそうさま) are customary greetings used before and after meals, respectively. They are gracious phrases that express our gratitude not only to our hosts and cooks, but also to farmers, nature, and the food sources themselves! Even when saying いただきます and ごちそうさまでした simply out of habit, many people put their hands flat together in front of them as if in prayer.

Modern Japan is basically a "no-tip" society. You don't have to give gratuities to your waiters, bartenders, or any other service providers. All you need to give them is どうも (Thanks) and your gracious manner!

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If you are in Tokyo and curious where your heavenly piece of tuna comes from, get up early and visit Tsukiji, where the world-largest fish market is located. Tourists are allowed to watch the lively tuna auctions in a designated area between 5 a.m. and 6:15 a.m. Around the market, you'll find alleys lined with small restaurants and shops offering the freshest sushi, seafood, and more. Your fresh-sushi-for-breakfast dream will finally come true in Tsukiji!

If you want to eat sushi without spending a fortune, try **かいてんずし** (literally, "rotating sushi")--fast-food sushi joints! Customers sit at a counter that has a conveyor belt built into it, and they pick their favorites from various sushi plates traveling in front of them. The plates are color-coded according to the price, and the charge is calculated based on the number of plates taken by each customer. It's fun, inexpensive, and convenient. Bon appetit!

When you say **とうきょうえきまでおねがいします**, you are emphasizing that you want to get to Tokyo Station as your destination. **・・・までおねがいします** (To... please) is a convenient phrase you can use not only when you take a taxi, but also when you buy a train ticket at the station, or mail a letter or package at the post office.

Tokyo is the capital city of Japan, and you will find embassies (**たいしかん**) from all over the world gathered there. In addition, many countries have consulate offices (**りょうじかん**) in major cities. The United States, for example, has its consulate offices in Sapporo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, and Naha. Canada has its own in Sapporo, Nagoya, and Hiroshima.

Did you remember that you can use **どうぞ** in various situations, and that one of them is when you let someone in or out?

The fare for Japanese taxis varies depending on which city you are in, but please expect to pay ¥700 to ¥800 for the first two kilometers in large cities. The fare meter adds up fast, so you may want to avoid using taxis during rush hour! Also, please be aware that the taxi fare goes up 20 to 30% late at night, usually between 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

Japanese people say **あっ!** when they are surprised or have realized something suddenly. It's equivalent is "Oh!" or "Oops!"

Rush-hour commuter trains, subways, and buses in Japan are EXTREMELY crowded. If you can, avoid traveling between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. as well as 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. If you find yourself trapped in the middle of a packed train or bus at your destination, try hollering, **すみません！おります！** (Excuse me! I'm getting off!)

Japan is still a cash-centered society. While you can use your major credit cards in most hotels and other large businesses, there are many small shops and restaurants that accept neither credit nor debit cards. In large cities like Tokyo, an increasing number of taxis accept credit cards, but the chances are high that you will find yourself facing a driver who insists on cash payment. When you go out in Japan, make sure to take enough cash with you!

**クレジットカードはちょっと・・・** is a wonderful example that shows how Japanese people try to avoid making strong statements, especially in their negative answers. They would rather choose a vague, discreet phrase **ちょっと・・・** (literally, "a little bit...") over a clear-cut negation such as "No, you can't." Just remember this: though they are trying to be nice in their expressions, their answers still mean "No"!

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Some commuter trains and subways in Japan offer a "ladies only" car during rush hours as well as late hours to protect women from sexual harassment. These cars are labeled as 女性専用車 or "Women Only." In many cases, however, handicapped people and young children are allowed to use these cars regardless of their gender.

In Japan, there are two types of local bus systems. For the buses with flat fares, you get on through the front door, pay the fare, and get off through the rear door. For the buses with incremental fares, you get on through the rear door, pick up a ticket with a fare-zone number printed on it, and pay your fare according to the number as you get off through the front door. For your convenience, most buses have change machines on board.

In the Tokyo area, there are two international airports: Narita and Haneda. なりたこうこう is located in Chiba Prefecture, a one-hour ride from Tokyo by express train. はねだこうこう is only thirty minutes away from Tokyo Station by local train and monorail, and it functions as the major hub for domestic flights. If you are arriving at Narita but have to catch a flight from Haneda the same day, リムジンバス, or airport shuttles, will take you and your luggage there for ¥3,000 in about 80 minutes.

おつり is the change you receive as the difference between the actual price of the product and the amount you have given to the shopkeeper. If you want to talk about small coins, you need to say こぜに!

There are four kinds of bank notes (おさつ) currently used in Japan: ¥1,000, ¥2,000, ¥5,000, and ¥10,000. They all feature the portraits of famous Japanese intellectuals. For example, the ¥10,000 bill features Yukichi Fukuzawa, the 19th century samurai-turned-educator. The rarely seen ¥2,000 bill has on its back the portrait of Murasaki Shikibu (the 10th century female author who wrote the world-renowned classic, Tale of Genji) along with her main characters.

The Japanese way of counting change is different from the American way. Americans do addition, adding to the actual price of the item until they reach the amount they have received from the customer. Japanese, on the contrary, do subtraction. For example, if you buy a ¥1,500 shirt with a ¥5,000 bill, a Japanese shopkeeper will simply subtract 1,500 from 5,000 and hand you ¥3,500.

Unlike the English number system, Japanese uses the digit marker for ten thousand: まん. Please note that unlike ひゃく (one hundred) or せん (one thousand), まん cannot stand on its own to mean "ten thousand." In this case, you have to add いち and say いちまん!

When you don't have exact change and have to pay with a large bill such as ¥10,000, you can say いちまんえんからおねがいします. You are actually saying something like "Here's ¥10,000. Please subtract the amount I owe you out of this and give me change." Of course, you are saying it more nicely and concisely in the Japanese version!

You have heard that things are expensive in Japan. This is true in fashionable shopping districts such as Ginza. For example, a no-refill cup of coffee in a Ginza cafe can cost ¥1,000 or more, and a gift-boxed melon is priced at ¥15,000 in high-class fruit shops! If you step out of tourist venues, however, you will find reasonably priced items at small local shops as well as large discount stores. Shop wisely or your いちまんえんさつ (ten thousand yen bill) will disappear in no time!

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You can use the question どうしましたか when you suspect someone is in trouble and want to find out what exactly is the matter. It's equivalent to "What happened?" or "What's wrong?" in English. You will also hear どうしましたか when you visit a doctor's office. In this case, the phrase is equivalent to "What seems to be the problem?"

In general, Japan has a mild climate, and its sanitation standards are high. Chances are you will never set a foot in medical facilities while traveling in Japan. But, if you do, you will discover that not all the doctors or nurses speak English! So, it is very useful if you know how to describe some of your common symptoms in Japanese.

When you talk to your doctor in Japan, you should call him or her せんせい (Doctor), like たなかせんせい (Dr. Tanaka). You might have heard people using the word せんせい as the honorific title for school teachers or Karate masters, but you can also use it for medical doctors and other high-status professionals such as lawyers and lawmakers. The use of the title せんせい expresses your respect for their expertise!

When you are face-to-face with your doctor, you can simply point to where it hurts and say ここです (It's here). But in case you need to explain it over the phone, here are some words for your body parts. Your eyes (め), ears (みみ), or teeth (は) might be hurting. So could your shoulders (かた), knees (ひざ), fingers and toes (ゆび). Your back is せなか, but the lower back is called こし. Be careful lifting up your heavy suitcase, or you'll suffer from ぎっくりごし (strained back)!

You have already learned that the best place to turn to when you lost your way in Japan is こうばん (a neighborhood "mini" police station). こうばん, in fact, is a safety hub you can always rely on, whether your problem is a lost or found wallet, a crime targeted at you, or something you have witnessed. Remember that こうばん are usually located on the main streets or near train stations and marked with the golden emblem of a rising sun.

Japan is generally a very safe country for travelers. It has strict gun-control laws, and the presence of こうばん (neighborhood "mini" police stations) keeps Japanese streets safer than most cities in the world. Even so, there are thieves and pickpockets in urban areas. Just use your common sense and keep your belongings close to you at all times!

The general term for police officers in Japanese is けいさつかん or けいかん, and patrol officers are officially called じゅんさ. People, however, often call patrol officers おまわりさん (literally, "Mr. Patrolman"). It's a friendly and respectful form of address for those who protect our neighborhood day and night!

When you travel, it is good to be prepared! After checking in at your hotel, always make sure where the nearest emergency exit (非常口) is. The Japanese sign for an emergency exit is green and depicts a man running through an opening. You can also ask at the front desk, ひじょうぐちはどこですか (Where is the emergency exit?)

There are two emergency telephone numbers you should know while you are in Japan: 110 for the police and 119 for an ambulance and/or a fire engine. In case of an accident in which someone is hurt, you must call both numbers.

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When people offer you their services, you should make it clear whether you want to accept the offer or not. In such cases, there is no need to be discreet as long as you answer them politely and gracefully. **いいえ、けっこうです** is a polite way to say "No, thank you." Please note that **けっこう** itself means "good" or "just fine." So, don't forget to add **いいえ** (No) if you want to refuse the offer!

When you visit Japanese hospitals or clinics, make sure you have enough cash with you. You may have travel insurance that covers the medical costs, but they usually work on a reimbursement basis.

Japanese traditionally use three types of written characters: Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji (Chinese characters). Hiragana and Katakana represent speech sounds. Kanji, on the other hand, represent both the sound and meaning. All three types often coexist in a sentence. Kanji are used to spell out Japanese names and other main parts of the sentence, such as verbs. Hiragana fill in the rest. Katakana are mainly for "borrowed" foreign words such as **コーヒー** (coffee).

Major cities and tourist destinations in Japan often provide street signs and other tourist information in both Japanese and English. Everyday signs, such as construction notices or temporary closure signs, are a different story. Also, you will find that most labels on groceries are written in Japanese only. Some information may be vital for your well-being. The simple question, **なんとかいてありますか** (What does it say?), can save your day!

When words fail, we can always resort to non-verbal communication. You should be aware, however, that even gestures sometimes need translation! For example, when Japanese extend one hand palm down toward you and flap it up and down at the wrist, don't go away! It means "Come," not "Scram!" Also, Japanese often press the tip of their noses with their index fingers. It's not that their noses are itchy; that's their way to say "Me!"

Japanese people love to adopt English words and spell them out in Katakana, but such "Japanese English" are often quite mysterious! **ファーストフードレストラン** ("fast food restaurants") serve **フライドポテト** ("fried potato," aka "French fries"), and corner cafes offer **モーニングサービス** ("morning service"; actually, the breakfast special). Hair conditioners are called **リンス** ("rinse"), sweatshirts **トレーナー** ("trainer"), and men's dress shirts **ワイシャツ** (derived from "white shirt")!

One of the most important Japanese signs you should be aware of is **危険立入禁止**. **危険** means "Danger" and **立入禁止** means "Keep Out." They are often written in Kanji, but "Danger" is sometimes spelled out in Hiragana as **きけん** or in Katakana (**キケン**). Also, it helps to know **入口** (entrance), **出口** (exit) and **非常口** (emergency exit). Don't worry if you find Kanji too complicated. As long as you can ask **なんとかいてありますか** (What does it say?) and **どんないみですか** (What does it mean?), you are good to go!

**ローマじ** (literally, "Roman letters") are English characters used by the Japanese to spell out Japanese words.

Japanese businessmen almost always carry their business cards (**めいし**) with them even on their vacations. When you are given one, spend a few moments to look at it to be polite. Chances are they are all written in Chinese characters! In such cases, it's perfectly OK to say, **すみません、ローマじでかいてください**, "I'm sorry. Please write it in Romaji." All the generations of Japanese who have been educated after World War II should be able to write in Romaji.

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A Japanese address is written in the reverse order of a Western address. It typically begins with the prefecture, the city, the ward and/or town, the block and/or house number, and ends with the addressee's name. Addresses and other scripts in Japanese are traditionally written from top to bottom, in a line starting at the right hand side of the page and moving to the left. Nowadays, however, Japanese can be written left to right horizontally just like English.

なまこ (sea cucumber) is not a vegetable but a sea creature! It looks rather grotesque, but the Japanese slice it and eat it raw with vinegar and soy sauce. It's considered a winter delicacy.

At local markets in Japan, you'll find many mysterious food items. Trying something new is the exciting part of your trip abroad. However, it may be a good idea to ask [それはなんですか](#) ("What is that?") first to make sure if it's something you really want to eat!

If you think that wasabi is the green pasty blob sitting at the edge of your sushi plate, think again! [なまわさび](#) (or [ほんわさび](#)) is the real stuff. They are warty green roots that should be freshly ground right before the meal.

In Japanese, [からい](#) can mean salty, "tongue-burning" hot like a chili pepper, or "piercing-through-the-nose" hot like wasabi (Japanese horseradish).

[ゴーヤー](#) or [ゴーヤ](#) is a word in the Okinawa dialect for bitter melon, but the name is widely accepted in the rest of Japan, too. It looks like a warty zucchini and is used in various vegetable dishes.

Shinto ([神道](#)) is the ancient native spiritual practice in Japan that emphasizes the oneness with nature, the importance of purification of body and soul, and the respect for ancestral spirits. It permeates so many aspects of Japanese life that the Japanese don't often consider it as a distinct religion.

When you arrive at Kyoto, you will quickly realize that its major attractions are old Buddhist temples. The eye-catching five-story pagoda belongs to Toji that houses numerous precious works of art. The exquisite golden pavilion ([きんかく](#)) is located inside Rokuonji, and Kiyomizu-dera offers you a breathtaking view from its famous balcony. Ryoanji is well-known for its rock garden, and Saionji for its moss garden.

As you have already learned, the Japanese try to avoid giving a flat "No" as their answers. A similar attitude prevails when they have to give negative feedback to someone. Instead of saying [ちがいます](#) ("You are wrong") straight away, Japanese would soften the tone by adding the phrase [ちょっと](#) ("a little bit") as in [ちょっとちがいます](#), "You're a little bit off the mark."

[まだ](#) means "still" or "as yet," and [まだまだ](#) means "still more." The phrase [まだまだ](#) is used to say that there is still a long way to reach one's goal.

As you might have become aware through this course, one of the most important virtues in the Japanese culture is modesty. When the Japanese receive a compliment, they will invariably deny it, insisting that they do not deserve such praise. When someone compliments you on your Japanese, try acting like a native and say [いいえ、まだまだです](#)--"No, it's still far from perfect." In this way, you will demonstrate that your understanding of Japanese language and culture is truly perfect!

## Grammar Notes

This course will adopt the conventional "romaji" method to transcribe Japanese words and sentences. The five vowels are spelled like this: あ (a), い (i), う (u), え (e), お (o). Each Japanese letter is spelled as a combination of a consonant and a vowel as in さ (sa) or ぎ (gi), except for ん (n) which has no vowel. Long vowels are spelled with double vowels as in ああ (aa) or いい (ii). Some words containing a special sound are spelled out like this: きって (kitte, with double consonant), キャンプ (kyanpu), and とうきょう (tookyoo). The romaji method is simple and useful for beginners to figure out how to read Japanese. That's why it is often used to transcribe Japanese words in name cards, road and station signs, textbooks, and so on for the convenience of non-native speakers. Please be aware, however, that the romaji method doesn't always reflect some fine points of actual pronunciation. In such cases, listen carefully and try to imitate the narrator as closely as possible!

Did you pay attention to the word order?

Did you notice that little word ね at the end of ですね? You can think of it as the equivalent of "Isn't it!" You add it at the end of statements when you assume that your listener will readily agree. In this way, you show that you are sharing an experience or feeling with your listener, instantly creating a friendly atmosphere!

In Japanese, there is a group of little words called "particles." Some particles attach themselves to other words or phrases and show the role these words or phrases play in the sentence. Other particles come at the end of a sentence and either indicate how the sentence functions (for example, if it is a question) or convey the speaker's feelings or his attitude toward his conversation partner. ね belongs to the second group of particles.

Please note that さむい ("cold") refers to one's perception of the air temperature. It can be used to describe the weather, climate, or season, but not a mean person or the temperature of your beer!

Did you remember that です can mean "is, am, or are"?

The little word か at the end of ですか is a particle that turns the statement into a question. Question marks are not necessary in Japanese as long as the particle か is at the end of the sentence. (You'll often find English question marks in Japanese comic books and other casual writings, but they are strictly optional.) Even though か is a word, not a punctuation mark, we will show it in the same color as the question mark at the end of the sentence.

Do you remember that Japanese takes a minimalistic approach to language? Here is another example: in アメリカからです (the Japanese version of "I'm from America"), the subject "I" is omitted and only implied.

In Japanese, there are two words for the question word "where": どちら (the polite version) and どこ (the plain one). When you want to ask someone where she or he is from, use どちら to be polite!

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The verb **はなします** can mean either "I speak," "you speak," "she/he/it speaks," "we speak," or "they speak," depending on the context. As you can see, the subjects, such as "I" and "you," don't change the form of Japanese verbs, and these subjects are often omitted and only implied. Simple, isn't it?

Did you remember to add the little word **か** after the verb **はなします** ("[you] speak") to turn it into a question?

Did you notice that you needed to add a little word **を** right after **えいご** (English) to say "I speak English" in Japanese? **を** is a particle that indicates that the word that comes right before it, like **えいご** here, is the object of the verb (**はなします**).

Remember that "(I) speak" and "(you) speak" are the same when the subjects are omitted, and that it is the context that will clarify the difference.

Did you figure out that "the Chinese language" was **ちゅうごくご** in Japanese? The little word **ご** means "language" when it is attached to a name of a country (as in **にほんご**) or culture (as in **ヘブライご**, which means "the Hebrew language"). The exception is "the English language": "England" is **イギリス** in Japanese, but we never say **イギリスご**, but say **えいご**!

Did you notice the difference between the verb **はなします** ("[I] speak") and **はなしません** ("[I] don't speak")? When we want to say that we don't do something, we simply replace the verb ending **ます** with **ません**.

Did you remember that **いいえ** ("No problem") also means "No"?

Did you remember that **すみません** can mean "I'm sorry" as well as "Excuse me"? Also, remember that it can be a way of humbly thanking someone.

The particle **は** is a little word with a big job. It lets your listener know, like a little fanfare, that the word before it is what you are going to talk about in the rest of your sentence. If you want to get fancy, you can call it the "topic marker"!

You have already learned that you can omit the subject of a sentence, such as "I" or "you," in Japanese. You can, however, add them in for emphasis with the particle **は**.

Did you notice how we put the last name (**たなか**) before the first name (**いちろう**) in Japanese? This is the customary order for Japanese names.

Let's practice the short sentence form with the subject "I" omitted. You can try using your own last name instead of Mr. Tanaka's!

In your answers to the following yes/no questions, let's practice the short answer form by omitting the subject "I."

Please note that **ええ、そうです** ("Yes, that's right") and **いいえ、そうじゃありません** ("No, that's not right") can only be used as generic responses to questions that consist of nouns and **ですか**, such as **たなかさんですか** ("Are you Mr. Tanaka?") or **アメリカからですか** ("Are you from America?"). You cannot use them to answer other kinds of questions such as **にほんごをはなしますか** ("Do you speak Japanese?").

**じん** means "people" or "a person" when attached to a name of a country. For example, **にほんじん** can mean Japanese people in general or one's nationality, as in **わたしはにほんじんです** (I am Japanese). Please note that some Japanese consider it rude to use the word **じん** in a face-to-face inquiry of the person's nationality. So, if you want to find out where someone comes from, **どちらからですか** (Where are

you from?) is the better way to ask than a blunt question such as "Are you Japanese?"

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Do you remember that you can omit the subject **わたし** (I) as long as the meaning is clear to you and your listener? You can also omit the Japanese equivalent of "my" (**わたしの**). Let's practice the simplified way of saying "my wife Mary."

Did you notice that we added **の** between **つま** and **メアリー**? **の** is one of the super-useful particles in Japanese with multiple functions. In the phrase **つまのメアリー**, **の** tells us that the preceding noun is the attribute of the noun that follows it. In other words, **つまのメアリー** means "Mary who is (my) wife"--or simply, "(my) wife Mary"!

Did you notice the little word **の** attached to the phrase **このちず** (this map)? It's the same **の** that we use in the phrase **つまのメアリー** (my wife Mary), though the function is different. In the phrase **このちずの**, the word **の** works like "of" in English.

Did you notice that you needed to add the little word **が** after **ほんや** (bookstore) to say **ほんやがあります** (There is a bookstore)?

**ここ**, **そこ**, **あそこ** are the "pointing" words for locations. When the speaker and the listener are facing each other, **ここ** points to the area around the speaker, **そこ** the area near the listener, and **あそこ** the area far from both the speaker and the listener. When the speaker and the listener are standing together, the difference is relative distance: **ここ** means "here," **そこ** means "there," and **あそこ** means "(way) over there"!

Do you remember that **の** is a super-useful word with multiple functions? In a phrase such as **えきのうら** (behind the station), the word that comes before **の** is the place we use as the base to locate something else, and the word that comes after **の** is the direction.

**これ** (this thing) is a "pointing" word for things found near the speaker. We have already learned the pointing words for locations. Let's review them and explore how these words are related!

Do you remember that we have learned the word **あります** in the sentence **ほんやがあります** (There is a bookstore)? We can also use **あります** to mean "have" as in "(I) have a book." Very convenient, isn't it!

What's the difference between the singular and plural forms of Japanese words? Did you figure it out? That's right! Nothing! Who said Japanese was hard to learn?

Did you use the particle **が** and say **ちずがあります**? Even though we are using the verb **あります** in a different meaning here, we still need to use **が** along with it to indicate what we have.

Do you remember that we use **こちら** when we introduce someone, as in **こちらはいよこさんです** ("This is Yoko")? We can also use **こちら** to indicate a direction ("this way").

**こちら**, **そちら**, **あちら** are the "pointing" words for general directions. For example, when a store clerk says to you **こちらです** ("It's this way"), she is pointing to the direction she is heading for. When she says **そちらです** ("It's that way"), she is pointing to your direction. Now when she points to any direction other than yours or hers, she would say **あちらです** ("It's that way over there")!

Now, let's answer the following question using the more polite form of "Yes."

**ください** is a polite phrase commonly used to request someone to give you something. It literally means "Please give (me)." When you are shopping, you can say **これください** to mean "I'll take this" in English!

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Did you remember the word **この**, which we have learned in the phrase **このちず** (this map)? **この** is a pointing word for things and people. Unlike **これ** (this thing), which can stand on its own in the sentence, **この** is always used with a noun such as "shirt" or "person." Like other "pointing" words, **この** is a part of a trio. Let's figure out what others are!

Japanese uses special words called "counters" to count different things. For example, thin, flat objects such as shirts or postcards are counted not simply as **いち** (one)、**に** (two), but with the counter **まい** as in **いちまい**, **にまい**. In English, we do something similar when we say "3 glasses of milk" instead of "3 milks." In Japanese, however, a "counter" follows every number whenever we count anything!

Do you remember how we turn a plain word into a polite one? What do we add at the beginning?

Do you remember the minimalistic (yet polite) approach Japanese adopt when asking someone's name? Now let's practice the same approach!

Some words, such as **ちゅうもん** (an order), require **ご**, instead of **お**, to become polite words. Remember that you should not use them when talking about yourself!

Do you remember that Japanese uses different "counters" to count various objects? Here is one for thin and long objects, such as bottles, bananas, or pencils.

Did you notice how the pronunciation changed when we said "a bottle of beer"? The counter **ほん** is pronounced as **ぼん** when combined with the numbers one, six, eight, or ten, and as **ぽん** when used after the number three.

Now let's learn a counter that comes in handy when we order water and other drinks in cups or glasses!

The pronunciation of the counter **はい** also changes according to the number, just like the counter **ほん**.

Do you remember the particle **ね** that you use to share an experience or feeling with your listener? Here is another usage for **ね**. When you want your listener to confirm the information you have, you can end your statement with **ね** and say it in a rising tone. It works like "Right?" in English.

**と** is a particle that works like "and" in English. However, you can only use **と** to list nouns, as in **すしとにほんしゅ** (sushi and rice wine).

**しょうしょう**--a polite version of **すこし** (a little)--is a wonderfully vague expression. When talking about the duration of time, you can use it to mean a very short time (as in "Please wait a moment") or a little longer period (as in "Please wait a little while").

**いかがですか** is a versatile, polite expression. In restaurants, it is often used to ask customers how they like what they are having, as in "How's your meal?"

So far you have learned to use the polite question **いかがですか** to ask someone how things are. Now, you can also use **いかがですか** to ask whether someone would like to have something, as in "How about ...?" in English.

Do you remember the word **から** (from)? **から** is a particle that indicates the starting point, as in **にほんから** (from Japan). **まで**, on the other hand, is a particle that refers to the point of arrival. It's equivalent to "to" or "as far as" in English.

Now, do you remember the more polite form of "yes" in Japanese? It can be used to mean "Sure" or "OK" in English. In the following question, pretend you are a taxi driver and give your answer using the more polite form of "yes."



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Did you notice the difference between "I get off" and "I'm getting off" (here used to mean "I'll get off") in Japanese? That's right! Nothing! You can use the same form of verb to talk about what you do as well as what you are going to do. Simply simple, isn't it?

Did you notice the little word **で** that comes after **ここ** (this place)? When attached to a noun for location (such as "this place," "airport," or "Tokyo"), **で** functions as a particle which indicates that the location is the place where some action occurs, as in **ここでおります** (I'm getting off here). It's equivalent to "at," "on," or "in."

The polite word for "where" is **どちら**, right? Do you remember its plain version?

Did you notice that you had to add the particle **で** after **どこ** (where)? You need to say **どこで** when you want to find out the location where some action takes place, as in **どこでおりますか** (Where are you getting off?). If you want to be more polite, you can use **どちら** and say **どちらでおりますか**.

**えきのうらで、おねがいします** (Behind the station, please) is another way to tell your taxi driver where you want to get off. You are actually saying something like "Please drop me off behind the station." Please note that you need the little word **で** after the location (**えきのうら**) even though the action that would take place there (the driver dropping you off) is only implied.

Did you notice that you needed to add the particle **が** after **クレジットカード** (credit card) to say **クレジットカードがつかえます** (I can use a credit card)? When we talk about what we can or can't use, we indicate the object not with **を** but with **が**.

Do you remember **すこし** (a little) and its polite version **しょうしょう**? **ちょっと** sounds a little more casual than **すこし**, but you can still use it in polite conversations.

Now, you will be asked to give some negative answers. Let's act like a typical Japanese person and be discreet in your refusals!

"Man" or "men" in Japanese can be either **だんせい** (literally, "male gender") or **おとこのひと** (literally, "male person"). **だんせい**, however, sounds a little more formal than **おとこのひと**.

Did you notice that the pronunciation of **ひゃく** (one hundred) changes in **さんびゃく** (three hundred)? It's easier to pronounce the word this way!

Did you notice that the pronunciation of **ひゃく** changes to **びゃく** in **ろっぴゃく** (six hundred)? Also, please note that the pronunciation of **ろく** (six) is shortened when combined with **びゃく**.

The pronunciation of "eight hundred" in Japanese will follow the same pattern as "six hundred." Let's figure it out!

Do you remember the particle **で** we used to describe the place of action, as in **とうきょうえきで** (at Tokyo Station)? **で** is a very useful word with various meanings. When we use **で** after a mode of transportation such as **ちかてつ** (subway), it indicates the method of travel as in "by subway" in English.

Did you notice that you needed to add the little word **の** after **ろくせんえん** (six thousand yen) to say **ろくせんえんのおつり** (six thousand yen change)? It's similar to **の** in **つまのメアリー** (my wife Mary).

Did you notice how the pronunciation of **せん** (thousand) changes when you say "three thousand"? That's right! **せん** is pronounced as **ぜん** in **さんぜん**!

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Did you notice that the pronunciation of はち (eight) is shortened in はっせん (eight thousand)?

ありがとうございました is the past form of ありがとうございます (Thank you). Use ありがとうございました when you want to thank people for what they have done.

Now, let's assume that someone wants to pay you with a ¥10,000 bill for an item with lesser value. You happen to have no change for it. Can you discreetly tell the person that you can't accept ¥10,000?

Did you notice the difference between します ("do" or "does") and しました (did)? That's right! To talk about what we did or what happened, we simply replace the verb ending ます with ました.

Do you remember the polite question word いかが (how), which you can use to say おあじはいかがですか (How is the taste?) どう is the plain version of いかが, but you can still use it in a polite conversation.

Did you notice that you had to add the particle が after きぶん (feeling) as in きぶんがわるいです (literally, "Feeling is bad") to say "I feel sick"? Here, the particle が indicates that きぶん is the subject of the sentence.

Did you add が after あたま (head) to say あたまがいたいです (My head hurts)?

Now, do you remember how to list two words together?

We use the particle と to list two or more nouns, right? Now, to link two sentences as "and" does in English, we use そして in Japanese.

Did you remember to add the particle を to mark けが (injury) as the object of the verb しました? Please note that in this sentence, the verb しました (did) works like "suffered" or "had (symptoms)" in English.

あし can be your leg or foot.

に in the phrase あしに (on the leg) is a particle that you need to use to indicate the part of your body that suffered injury. It functions like "on," "in," or "at" in English.

In Japanese, "a hand" and "hands" are both て, right? When you want to emphasize that you are talking about BOTH of your hands, say りょうて. You can use the word りょう (both ~) for other "twin" body parts such as arms, legs, and shoulders!

Did you remember that あし can be either a "leg" or "foot"?

Do you remember that you can call your doctor せんせい? Let's try it!

Did you remember that the way to make the past form of a verb is simply to change the ending from ます to ました?

Did you notice that we needed the little word の to say ちかてつのえき (subway station)? In this phrase, の works like "for" in English and indicates that the station (えき) is specifically for the subway (ちかてつ). You can use の in other phrases such as a "subway car," "train ticket," or "apple tree"!

Did you remember to add the little word で after ちかてつのえき (subway station)? Since the subway station is where an action (in this case, losing the passport) takes place, we need to say ちかてつのえきで (in the subway station).

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ひろいました (I found) implies that you unexpectedly found something that belongs to someone else and picked it up. It's a handy phrase you can use when you deliver a found item to its rightful owner or authorities. You can't, however, use ひろいました to talk about things you found after having intentionally searched for them (like your own wallet or key that has been missing).

Do you remember ください (please give me) which you can use in a sentence like これください (I'll take this)? Here is another usage for the same expression. When you want to politely ask someone to do something, you can add ください to a verb in the form that ends with either て or で, as in たすけてください (Please help me).

Did you remember that きをつけて literally means "Be careful" though it is often used to mean "Take care"?

よびます (to call) is a useful word. You can use it when you send for someone or some services such as a taxi or ambulance by phone or other methods. You can also use it to mean to call out to or invite someone. You can't, however, use it to mean to make a simple telephone call as in "I'll call you tomorrow."

Notice the difference between よびます (I'll call) and よびましょうか (Should I call?). You can use the latter form (~ましょうか) when you politely offer your service to someone.

Do you remember the vague expression, クレジットカードはちょっと・・・, which you can use to give a discreet negative answer? ちょっと (a little bit) can also work as "kind of" in English. It's one of those handy phrases that make you sound like a native speaker!

でも is equivalent to "but" in English and is used to link two contradictory statements.

The Japanese word order is generally flexible. You can say either ちょっとあたまがいたいです or あたまがちょっといたいです to mean "My head hurts a little bit."

Do you remember that Japanese sometimes use an apology to express their gratitude? Instead of saying どうもありがとうございます (Thank you very much), you can literally say "I'm very sorry" to mean the same. Now, let's try it!

おだいじに is a polite, kind phrase you can say to anyone who is sick or hurt. It's equivalent to "Take good care of yourself" in English!

そうですか is a simple, versatile phrase that you can also use to mean "Are you sure?" Let's try it in a conversation!

Did you notice that you needed to add が after にほんご (Japanese language) to say にほんごがわかります (I understand Japanese)? With the verb わかります (understand), we use the particle が and not を to indicate the object of the verb.

Did you notice that あまり (not very) is used with わかりません, the negative form of わかります (understand)? あまり is mostly used in a negative sentence, but it does not make the sentence double-negative! It's a handy, flexible word that can also mean "not very well" or "not much."

Did you notice that you also have to use ぜんぜん (not at all) with a negative verb? Like あまり (not very), it does not make the sentence double-negative!

When someone asks you わかりましたか (Did you understand?) to see whether you have understood what she or he has just said, and you (regrettably) need to say no, simply answer "No, I don't understand" in Japanese. わかりましたか? Let's try!

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Did you notice the little word **と** that comes after the question word **なん** (what)? This **と** is different from **と** we have learned so far. In addition to being used to list nouns, **と** can be used to indicate the contents of what is written or said in sentences such as "What does it say?" or "It says 'SUBWAY.'"

Do you remember **ここで** which we used to indicate the place of action, as in **ここでおります** ("I'm getting off here")? Now, when we want to indicate a location where something or someone exists, as in "There is a bus stop here," we use the little word **に** after the noun for the location, as in **ここに** (literally, "at/on/in this place").

By this time, you are quite familiar with the Japanese minimalistic approach to everyday communication, right? Let's practice giving a very short answer to the question "What does this label say?" while still being polite!

**もういっどおねがいします**, "One more time, please," is a simple yet polite way to say "Can you repeat that?" in Japanese. **おねがいします** is a very handy word. Let's use it in other phrases that will help you practice speaking Japanese with native speakers!

Do you remember the phrase **ちかてつで** (by subway) which we used to talk about the method of transportation? The little word **で** in **おおきいこえで** (in a loud voice) indicates a method or means of communication.

The Japanese say **えっ** either when they are unable to understand or believe what they have just heard, or when they are surprised by something unexpected. It's equivalent to "Er..?" "What?" or "Oh!" in English.

Now, let's learn a request you might hear in a museum or library in Japan!

You can use the question word **どんな** when you want to find out what something or someone is like. Please note that you have to use **どんな** along with a noun.

Please note that you need to use the "pointing" word **それ** (that thing) to indicate the word or phrase just uttered by your conversation partner.

**ばんごう** refers to numbers that are used to identify something such as telephone numbers or PIN numbers. When we are talking about numbers per se (as in a mathematical formula), we call them **すうじ**.

**～かた** means "how to" do something or a "way" of doing something. Did you notice how **かた** is combined with the verb **よみます** to say **よみかた** (how to read)?

To add some extra information to a "how-to" phrase (**～かた**), we use the particle **の** between the information (here, **かんじ** or Chinese characters) and the "how-to" phrase (**よみかた**). That's why we need to say **かんじのよみかた** to mean "how to read Chinese characters"!

You can say **おしえてください** to mean "Please teach me," as well as "Please tell me."

Do you remember that whenever you want to emphasize or clarify that you are talking about yourself, you can add **わたしは** (as for me) at the beginning of the sentence? Let's try it in the next question.

Did you remember that **おしえてください** can mean "Please tell me" as well as "Please teach me"?

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Do you remember that you can use the "pointing" word **これ** to indicate something near the speaker when you are facing each other? Do you also remember that **それ** points to something near your listener, and **あれ** indicates something away from both you and your listener? Please note that though **これ**, **それ**, and **あれ** are handy words, they should not be used to refer to people!

Do you remember the little word **と** we used in **なんとかいてありますか** ("What does it say?") to find out what is written? You also need to add **と** in **なんといいますか** ("What do you call it?") to find out what something is called.

Buddhist temples are **てら** in Japanese, but the Japanese often call them **おてら**. Please note that the names of temples often end with "-ji" or "-dera," both of which also mean "temple." For example, Rokuonji means "Rokuon Temple," and Kiyomizu-dera "Kiyomizu Temple."

**ならっています** indicates that you have been learning something habitually over a period of time and that you intend to continue doing so in the future. It can be translated as "is/am/are learning" or "has/have been learning" in English depending on the subject.

Did you remember that we use **で** to indicate a means or method? It's the same whether it be for transportation, communication, or, as in this case, learning.

**~かげつ** is the counter for months. Please note that the pronunciation for one, six, eight, and ten are slightly different from the rest. They are **いっかげつ** (one month), **ろっかげつ** (six months), **はっかげつ** (eight months), and **じゅっかげつ** (ten months).

Did you remember to add **で** after **どこ** to ask where the action (learning Japanese) took place?

**~ねん** is the counter for years. You can simply add the number like **いちねん** or **にねん**. The only exception is "four years"; the number four is **よん**, but "four years" is **よねん**.

**にほんごではなしてください** ("Please speak in Japanese") and **にほんごでおねがいします** ("In Japanese, please") have the same function: politely requesting someone to talk to us in Japanese!

Do you remember **でも** that works like "but" in English? **が** in the phrase **すみませんが** is similar to **でも** but weaker in its meaning. Please note **が** always attaches itself to the last word of a phrase or sentence.

**ちょっとまってください** is a more casual (though still polite) version of the super-polite expression **しょうしょうおまちください**, "Please wait a moment."

Do you remember that we have learned **いい** in the phrase **いい天気ですね** (It's fine weather, isn't it!)? **いい** can also be used to give permission to someone as in "OK" in English. Now, let's use **いい** in this way!

When you communicate something new to your listener, or you want to give him/her some reassurance, you can put **よ** at the end of your statement. **よ** is a particle that works like "you know" or "I'll tell you" in English. Like the particle **ね**, the occasional use of **よ** makes the conversation sound more friendly, but don't overuse it. It would make you sound a bit pushy then!

We have so far learned that we can omit "I" or "my" as long as it is understood by the speaker and the listener. Sometimes, however, it's better to emphasize the point to avoid misunderstanding. Let's try!

We have learned that **いい** can mean "fine" or "OK." We can also use **いい** to mean "good." Now let's try it!



Did you notice that you needed to add the particle が after にほんご (Japanese language) to say にほんご  
がおじょうずです, "You are good at Japanese"?

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Did you remember that you should not add お (or ご) when you are talking about yourself?

Did you know that the word カラオケ (karaoke) is half-Japanese and half-English? から means "empty" in Japanese. オケ is derived from "orchestra." So カラオケ literally means "empty orchestra"!

When you are making a negative comment on yourself, it's better to emphasize the point by adding "as for me" in Japanese. Otherwise, your conversation partner might misunderstand that the comment is aimed at him or her! Now let's try it!

Now, let's pretend that someone has complimented you on your Japanese. How are you going to respond to that?

