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Easy Japanese



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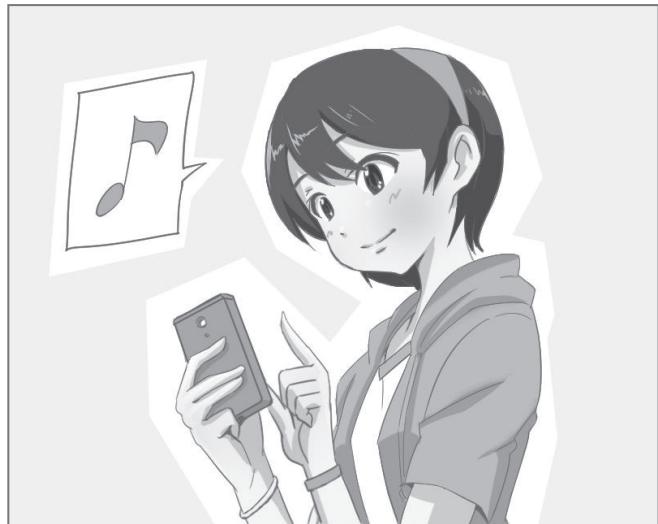
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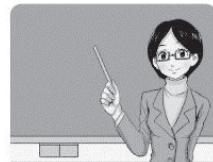


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You can learn basic grammar and useful expressions with the entire text, audio and colorful illustrations of Anna's story, all available for free. You can also use the website to learn Japanese phrases effectively, by listening to the audio of each sentence.

Teach Us, Teacher

In each lesson, the lesson supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Akane Tokunaga, explains important learning points.



Sound Words

Onomatopoeia and imitative words describing persons, actions or things are introduced, along with audio and illustrations.



Japanese Syllabaries

Learn two forms of Japanese writing, *Hiragana* and *Katakana*.



Vocabulary List & Quiz

The main words and phrases used in each lesson are introduced, along with a quiz to confirm that you have learned the meaning.



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At the university



At the dormitory



Shopping and restaurant



Japanese culture



Travel and outing



Trouble shooting



Special occasions

CHARACTERS



ロドリゴ
RODRIGO



アンナ
ANNA



さくら
SAKURA



すずききょうじゅ
鈴木教授
Prof. SUZUKI



りょうぼ
寮母
Dorm Mother



けんた
健太
KENTA

**LESSON 1**

わたし
私はアンナです

WATASHI WA ANNA DESU

アンナ	はじめまして。私はアンナです。	How do you do?
Anna	HAJIMEMASHITE.	I'm Anna.
	WATASHI WA ANNA DESU.	
さくら	はじめまして。さくらです。	How do you do?
Sakura	HAJIMEMASHITE.	I'm Sakura.
	SAKURA DESU.	
アンナ	よろしくお願ひします。	Nice to meet you.
Anna	YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
さくら	こちらこそ。	Nice to meet you, too.
Sakura	KOCHIRAKOSO.	



Grammar Tips

① **Noun-A WA Noun-B DESU** (A is B)

- ❖ WA is the particle indicating a topic.
- ❖ Adding DESU after Noun-B forms a predicate.
- e.g.) WATASHI WA ANNA DESU. (I'm Anna.)

② **Japanese scripts** Japanese Syllabaries : See pp.56, 57

- ❖ The Japanese language has three types of scripts, Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji, each with its own specific role.

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words



The sound of tapping a Japanese percussion, a small shoulder drum

PON



The sound of patting someone on the shoulder



LESSON 2

これは何ですか

KORE WA NAN DESU KA

アンナ	さくらさん。はい、どうぞ。	Sakura.
Anna	SAKURA-SAN. HAI, DÔZO.	This is for you.
さくら	これは何ですか。	What is this?
Sakura	KORE WA NAN DESU KA.	
アンナ	それはタイの土産です。	It's a souvenir from Thailand.
Anna	SORE WA TAI NO OMIYAGE DESU.	
さくら	ありがとうございます。	Thank you very much.
Sakura	ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
アンナ	どういたしまして。	You are welcome.
Anna	DÔITASHIMASHITE.	



Grammar Tips

① KORE WA NAN DESU KA (What is this?)

KORE

- ◆ KA is a particle. When added to the end of a sentence with a rising intonation, it allows you to ask a question.
e.g.) SORE WA NAN DESU KA. (What is it?)



② Noun-A NO Noun-B



- ◆ NO is a particle that links two nouns. In Japanese, you put a modifying word before a noun.
e.g.) TÔKYÔ NO OMIYAGE (a souvenir from Tokyo)



Sound Words

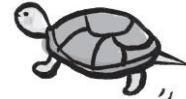


SUTASUTA

It describes a person who is walking hurriedly.



NORONORO



It describes someone or something that is moving slowly.



LESSON 3

トイレはどこですか

TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA

さくら	ここは教室です。	Here's a classroom.
Sakura	KOKO WA KYÔSHITSU DESU.	
アンナ	わあ、広い。	Oh, it's spacious.
Anna	WÂ, HIROI.	
さくら	あそこは図書館。	Over there is the library.
Sakura	ASOKO WA TOSHOKAN.	
アンナ	トイレはどこですか。	Where is a restroom?
Anna	TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA.	
さくら	すぐそこです。	Just over there.
Sakura	SUGU SOKO DESU.	



Grammar Tips

① **_ WA DOKO DESU KA** (Where is _ ?)

- ❖ DOKO DESU KA is a phrase that allows you to ask where something is, either a place or thing.
e.g.) TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA. (Where is a restroom?)

② **KOSOADO words**

- ❖ Japanese demonstratives are called KOSOADO words, taking the first syllables of the demonstratives of the four groups, such as KOKO (here), SOKO (there), ASOKO (over there), DOKO (where).

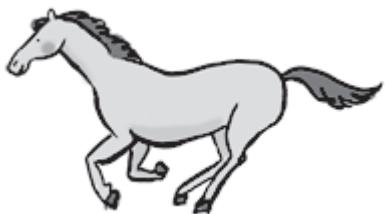


Sound Words

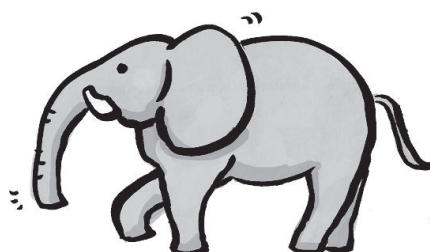
PAKAPAKA

NOSSHINOSSHII

PYONPYON



The sound of a horse
walking



It describes an
elephant walking.



It describes a rabbit
jumping around.



LESSON 4 ただいま TADAIMA

アンナ	ただいま。	I'm home.
Anna	TADAIMA.	
寮母	お帰りなさい。	Welcome back.
Dorm Mother	OKAERINASAI.	
さくら	こんにちは。	Hello.
Sakura	KONNICHWA.	
寮母	あなたも留学生ですか。	Are you an international student, too?
Dorm Mother	ANATA MO RYŪGAKUSEI	
	DESU KA.	
さくら	いいえ、私は留学生ではありません。 日本人の学生です。	No, I'm not an international student.
Sakura	IIE, WATASHI WA RYŪGAKUSEI DEWA ARIMASEN. NIHON-JIN NO GAKUSEI DESU.	I'm a Japanese student.



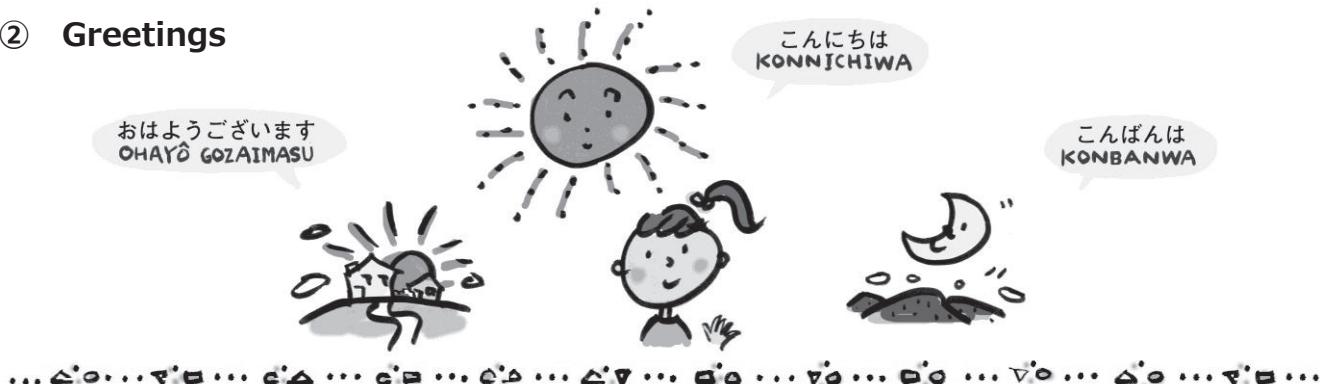
Grammar Tips

① ANATA WA NIHON-JIN DESU KA (Are you a Japanese?)

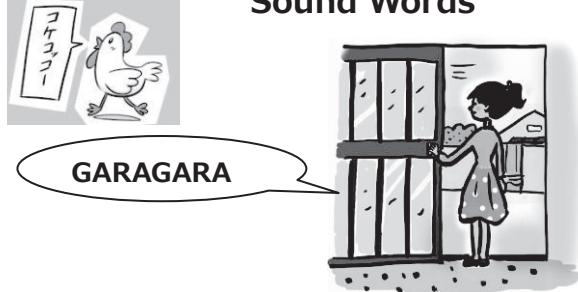
If the answer is "yes" ⇒ HAI, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DESU.

If the answer is "no" ⇒ IIE, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DEWA ARIMASEN.

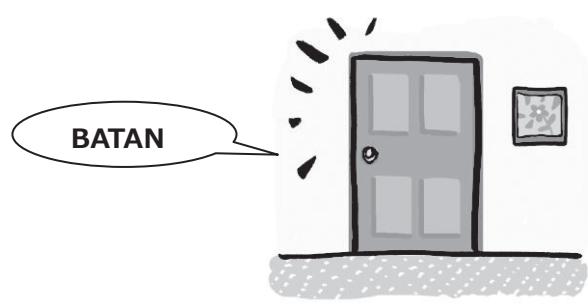
② Greetings



Sound Words



The sound of a person opening a sliding door



The sound of a door being shut



LESSON 5 それは私の宝物です

SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU

アンナ	わたしの部屋はこちらです。どうぞ。	My room is this way.
Anna	WATASHI NO HEYA WA KOCHIRA DESU. DÔZO.	Please.
さくら	すごい！これは全部マンガ？	Amazing! Are all these manga?
Sakura	SUGOI! KORE WA ZENBU MANGA?	
アンナ	それは私の宝物です。	They are my treasures.
Anna	わたし毎日マンガを読みます。 SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU. WATASHI WA MAINICHI MANGA O YOMIMASU.	I read manga every day.



Grammar Tips

① MASU-form verbs

☞ Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ❖ Verbs that end with MASU are called "MASU-form verbs."
- The MASU-form verbs are used when speaking politely.
- ❖ To make it negative, we change MASU to MASEN.
- e.g.) YOMIMASU (to read) ⇒ YOMIMASEN (not to read)

② [Subject] WA + [Object] O + Verb

- ❖ The typical word order in Japanese is "subject, object, and verb."
- e.g.) WATASHI WA MANGA O YOMIMASU. (I read manga.)
- ❖ The particle O indicates the object of an action.



Sound Words

PARAPARA



The sound made by turning the pages
of a book

JIKKURI



It describes a person calmly
taking time to grapple with a task.



LESSON 6

電話番号は何番ですか DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA

さくら Sakura	ところでアンナさん。 電話番号は何番ですか。	By the way, Anna. What is your telephone number?
	TOKORODE ANNA-SAN. DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA.	
アンナ Anna	ええと。 0 8 0 – 1 2 3 4 – · · · .	Let me see. 080 – 1234 –
さくら Sakura	ETO. REI HACHI REI – ICHI NI SAN YON – ありがとう。じゃ、今度、電話をしますね。 ARIGATÔ. JA, KONDO, DENWA O SHIMASU NE.	Thank you. Then, I'll phone you next time.



Grammar Tips

① Numbers (1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REI, ZERO	ICHI	NI	SAN	YON, SHI	GO	ROKU	NANA, SHICHI	HACHI	KYÛ, KU	JÛ

② _ O SHIMASU (To do _)

◆ SHIMASU is a verb that means "to do something."

You can talk about many actions by combining O SHIMASU with nouns.

e.g.) BENKYÔ (studying) ⇒ BENKYÔ O SHIMASU. (I study.)

RYÔRI (cooking) ⇒ RYÔRI O SHIMASU. (I cook.)



Sound Words



The sound of a telephone ringing



The ring tone of a dial phone

**LESSON 7****シュークリームはありますか****SHŪKURĪMU WA ARIMASU KA**

アンナ	ケーキがいっぱいありますね。	There are lots of cakes.
Anna	KĒKI GA IPPAI ARIMASU NE.	
さくら	すみません、シュークリームはありますか。	Excuse me.
Sakura	SUMIMASEN, SHŪKURĪMU WA ARIMASU KA.	Are there cream puffs?
店員	はい、こちらです。	Yes, this way.
Clerk	HAI, KOCHIRA DESU.	
さくら	シュークリームを2つください。	Two cream puffs, please.
Sakura	SHŪKURĪMU O FUTATSU KUDASAI.	

**Grammar Tips****① _ GA ARIMASU (There is/are _)**

◆ GA is the particle that comes after a noun, which indicates the subject of a sentence.

Essentially, GA is used to introduce a person or a thing into the conversation for the first time.

◆ ARIMASU is a verb indicating that some things are there.

e.g.) KĒKI GA ARIMASU. (There is a cake.)

② TSU : a counter for things like cakes Counters : See p.53

◆ If followed by the counter TSU, the way we count numbers from one to ten changes.

1	2	3
HITOTSU	FUTATSU	MITTSU



...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...

**Sound Words****PAKUPAKU**

It describes a person eating something with a huge appetite.

**MOGUMOGU**

It describes a person chewing some food without opening his/her mouth.



LESSON 8

いちど ねが
もう一度お願ひします

MÔICHIDO ONEGAI SHIMASU

先生

Teacher

みなさん、これを覚えてください。

試験によく出ます。

MINASAN, KORE O OBOETE
KUDASAI.

SHIKEN NI YOKU DEMASU.

学生

Students

えっ。

E'.

アンナ

Anna

先生、もう一度お願ひします。

SENSEI, MÔICHIDO ONEGAI
SHIMASU.

Everybody, please memorize
this.

It often comes up in exams.

What?

Teacher, once more, please.



Grammar Tips

① TE-form verbs (1) Basic pattern

Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ When we use verbs in the middle of sentences, we use their conjugated forms.

◆ The conjugated verbs ending with TE or DE, are called "TE-form verbs."

To turn MASU-form verbs into TE-form verbs, the basic pattern is just to change MASU to TE.

e.g.) OBOEMASU (to memorize) ⇒ OBOETE



② TE-form verb + KUDASAI (Please do _)

◆ When you ask somebody to do something in Japanese, you say TE-form verbs and then KUDASAI (please).

e.g.) OBOEMASU + KUDASAI = OBOETE KUDASAI (Please memorize)

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words

DOKI
DOKI



DOKI'



It describes how the heart beats fast with surprise, anxiety or excitement.

It is the word that expresses a moment of surprise.



LESSON 9

なんじ
何時からですか

NANJI KARA DESU KA

先生

あした けんこうしょくだんがあります。

Teacher

ASHITA, KENKÔSHINDAN GA
ARIMASU.

アンナ

なんじ
何時からですか。

Anna

NANJI KARA DESU KA.

先生

ごぜん じ 9時から 11時までです。

Teacher

ここに 8時半に 集まつてください。
GOZEN KUJI KARA JÛICHIJI
MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI
HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.You'll have a health examination
tomorrow.

From what time?

From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock
in the morning.
Please gather at this place
at 8:30.

Grammar Tips



① NANJI (What time)

- ◆ NAN is "what" and JI is "time." JI is a counter indicating a specific hour.
e.g.) NANJI DESU KA. (What time is it?)

② TE-form verbs (2) Variations

☞ Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ In this pattern, you change not only MASU but also one syllable before it.

The TE-form differs depending on the syllable that comes right before MASU.

Syllable before MASU ⇒ TE-form	Examples
i / chi / ri ⇒ tte	ATSUMARI(MASU) (to gather) ⇒ ATSUMATTE
mi / ni / bi ⇒ nde	YOMI(MASU) (to read) ⇒ YONDE
ki ⇒ ite	KIKI(MASU) (to listen to) ⇒ KIITE
gi ⇒ ide	ISOGI(MASU) (to hurry) ⇒ ISOIDE

*exception
IKIMASU (to go)
⇒ ITTE

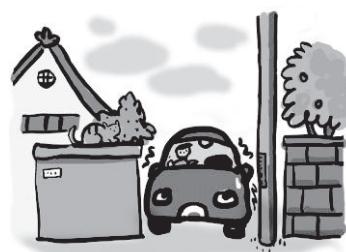


Sound Words

GIRIGIRI



It is used when you are pressed so hard
for time that you have no more to spare.

SURE
SURE

It is used, when you almost go
beyond the limit.



LESSON 10

全員いますか ZEN-IN IMASU KA

先生

Teacher

ロドリゴ

Rodrigo

アンナ

Anna

はじめに身長と体重をはかります。

全員いますか。

HAJIMENI SHINCHÔ TO TAIJÛ O
HAKARIMASU.

ZEN-IN IMASU KA.

アンナさんがいません。

ANNA-SAN GA IMASEN.

すみません。遅れました。

SUMIMASEN. OKUREMASHITA.

At first, we measure your height and weight.

Is everyone here?

Anna is not here.

I'm sorry. I'm late.



Grammar Tips

① IMASU

◆ IMASU is a verb to express the existence of living things, such as people and animals.

e.g.) ANNA GA IMASU. (Anna is here.)

◆ ARIMASU refers to the existence of non-living things. See lesson 7

② MASHITA : Past form of MASU

◆ To turn MASU-form verbs to the past form, you change MASU to MASHITA.

e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat) ⇒ TABEMASHITA (ate)



Sound Words



GAKKURI

This is said to express disappointment.



Saying this conveys how shocked and disappointed someone is.



LESSON 11 せひ来てください

ZEHI KITE KUDASAI

アンナ

今週の土曜日に寮でパーティーを開きます。さくらさん、せひ来てください。

KONSHŪ NO DOYŌBI NI RYŌ DE PÂTÎ O HIRAKIMASU.

SAKURA-SAN, ZEHI KITE KUDASAI.

さくら

わあ、行く行く。

Sakura

今度の土曜日ね。

WÂ, IKU IKU.

KONDÔ NO DOYŌBI NE.

On Saturday this week, we'll have a party at our dormitory.

Sakura, by all means, please come.

Oh, I'll go. I'll go.

This Saturday, right?



Grammar Tips

① Days of the week

GETSUYÔBI

Monday

KAYÔBI

Tuesday

SUIYÔBI

Wednesday

MOKUYÔBI

Thursday

KINYÔBI

Friday

DOYÔBI

Saturday

NICHINYÔBI

Sunday

IKIMASU



② Dictionary-form verbs

Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ Japanese dictionaries list verbs in this form.

◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.

e.g.) IKIMASU (to go) ⇒ IKU

TABEMASU (to eat) ⇒ TABERU



KITE
KUDASAI

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words

WAKU
WAKU



It is used to express excited joy or happy expectations.



It is used to express a cheerful, buoyant mood.



LESSON 12

いつ日本に来ましたか

ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA

さくら	ロドリゴさんはいつ日本にきましたか。	Rodrigo, when did you come to Japan?
Sakura	RODORIGO-SAN WA ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA.	
ロドリゴ	3月にきました。	I came in March.
Rodrigo	SANGATSU NI KIMASHITA.	
さくら	もう日本の生活に慣れた?	Have you got used to living in Japan by now?
Sakura	MÔ NIHON NO SEIKATSU NI NARETA?	
ロドリゴ	ええ、まあ。	Yeah, to some extent.
Rodrigo	Ê, MÂ.	



Grammar Tips

① TA-form verbs

☞ Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ The TA-form of verbs is the conjugation form of verbs that ends with TA or DA.

It is for the past or the perfect aspect of verbs.

◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.

e.g.) NAREMASU (to get used to) ⇒ NARETA (got used to or have got used to)

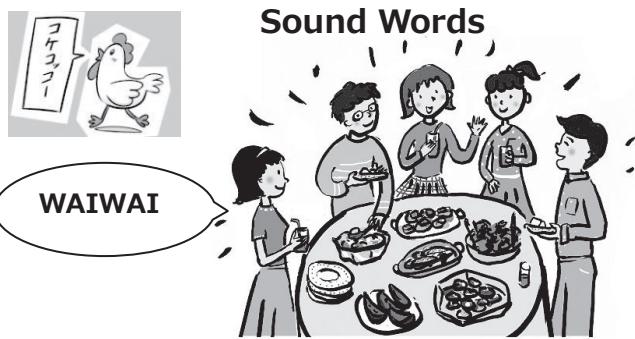
◆ Making TA-form verbs is the same as making the TE-form of verbs, learned in lesson 8 and 9. Simply replace TE with TA, and DE with DA.

② Months

ICHIGATSU	January	GOGATSU	May	KUGATSU	September
NIGATSU	February	ROKUGATSU	June	JÛGATSU	October
SANGATSU	March	SHICHIGATSU	July	JÛICHIGATSU	November
SHIGATSU	April	HACHIGATSU	August	JÛNIGATSU	December

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...

Sound Words



It is a word to describe many people having a good time together.



It describes a large number of people making a lot of noise, talking to one another.



LESSON 13

小説が好きです

SHÔSETSU GA SUKI DESU

さくら	ロドリゴさんの趣味は 何ですか。
Sakura	RODORIGO-SAN NO SHUMI WA
	NAN DESU KA.
ロドリゴ	読書 です。 特に歴史小説が 好きです。
Rodrigo	DOKUSHO DESU.
	TOKUNI REKISHI SHÔSETSU GA
	SUKI DESU.
さくら	へえ。新宿に新しい本屋 が出来ましたよ
Sakura	みんなで 行きませんか。
	HÈ. SHINJUKU NI ATARASHII
	HON-YA GA DEKIMASHITA YO.
	MINNA DE IKIMASEN KA.

Rodrigo, what is your hobby?

It's reading books.

I especially like history novels.



Grammar Tips

① Noun-A WA Noun-B GA SUKI DESU (A likes B)

- ◆ SUKI is an adjective meaning “to be fond of,” or “to like.”
 - ◆ Here, the particle GA indicates the object of an adjective.
e.g.) ANNA WA MANGA GA SUKI DESU. (Anna likes MANGA.)

② MASEN KA (Why don't we ?)

- ❖ If you change MASU of MASU-form verbs to MASEN KA, you are inviting people to do something.
e.g.) MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASU. (We will all go together to the bookstore.)
⇒ MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASEN KA. (Why don't we all go together to the bookstore?)

③ 2 types of adjectives Adjectives : See p.53

- ❖ Adjectives are divided basically into two kinds.

Those that end with the syllable I are called I-adjectives. The others are called NA-adjectives.

I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) ATARASHII HON (a new book)

NA-adjectives : SUKI (fond of) SUKINA HON (the book I like)



Sound Words



It describes something that is shining or sparkling.



It describes something that has become clean and is shining after being polished.



LESSON 14 ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか

KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA

アンナ

Anna

お母さん、ここにゴミを捨てても
いいですか。

OKÂSAN, KOKO NI GOMI O
SUTETE MO II DESU KA.

寮母

Dorm Mother

そうねえ。缶は別の袋に入れて
ください。資源ですから。

SÔNÊ. KAN WA BETSU NO
FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI.

SHIGEN DESU KARA.

はい、分かりました。

HAI, WAKARIMASHITA.

Mother, may I throw away waste
here?

Well. Please put cans into
another bag.

Because they are (recyclable)
resources.

Yes, I see.



Grammar Tips



① **TE-form verb + MO II DESU KA** (May I _?)

- ◆ If you say the TE-form verb with MO II DESU KA,
it is an expression to ask for permission.

e.g.) KONO RINGO O TABETE MO II DESU KA. (May I eat this apple?)

→ TE-form of TABEMASU (to eat)

② **_ KARA** (as/because _) (1)

- ◆ KARA expresses the reason.

e.g.) SHIGEN DESU KARA, BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI.

(Because they are (recyclable) resources, please put them into another bag.)

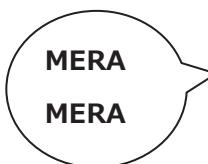
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Sound Words



It is the sound of something burning.



It describes how flames fiercely leap up.
It also expresses being fiercely jealous
of somebody, or filled with fighting spirit.



LESSON 15 寝ています NETE IMASU

さくら	つぎ しんじゅくえき 次は新宿駅です。さあ、降りましょう。	Next is Shinjuku Station.
Sakura	TSUGI WA SHINJUKU EKI DESU. SÂ, ORIMASHÔ.	Now, let's get off.
ロドリゴ	あれ。あの人たち、寝ています。	Look. Those people are sleeping.
Rodrigo	ARE. ANO HITO TACHI, NETE IMASU.	
アンナ	大丈夫かな。	I wonder if they are all right.
Anna	DAIJÔBU KANA.	
さくら	大丈夫、大丈夫。ほら、起きた。	They are all right.
Sakura	DAIJÔBU, DAIJÔBU. HORA, OKITA.	Look! They've woken up.



Grammar Tips

① MASHÔ (Let's _)

- ❖ If you change the MASU part of a verb to MASHÔ, you are making a proposal.
 e.g.) KOKO DE ORIMASU. (We will get off here.)
 ⇒ KOKO DE ORIMASHÔ. (Let's get off here.)

② TE-form verb + **IMASU** (is/are _ing)

- ❖ If you add IMASU to the TE-form verb, you can say an action is continuing.
 e.g.) GOHAN O TABEMASU. (I eat/will eat a meal.)
 ⇒ GOHAN O TABETE IMASU. (I am eating a meal.)

③ Negative form of adjectives Adjectives : See p.53

- ❖ To turn I-adjectives into the negative form, you change I at the end to KUNAI.
 For NA-adjectives, add DEWANAI.

I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) ⇒ ATARASHIKUNAI (not new)
 NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBUDEWANAI (not all right)



Sound Words



It is the sound of snoring. It also describes a person who is sound asleep.



This word is used to describe a baby or a small child sleeping comfortably.



LESSON 16

かいだん あ 階段を上がって、右に行ってください

KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI ITTE KUDASAI

店員

Clerk

アンナ

Anna

店員

Clerk

いらっしゃいませ。

IRASSHAIMASE.

あのう、マンガ売り場はどこですか。

ANÔ, MANGA URIBA WA

DOKO DESU KA.

2階です。

かいだん あ 階段を上がって、右に行ってください。

NIKAI DESU.

KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI

ITTE KUDASAI.

May I help you?

Excuse me, but where is the manga section?

On the second floor.

Go up the stairs, and go to the right, please.



Grammar Tips

① TE-form verbs can connect sentences

❖ Using TE-form verbs, you can express a string of actions occurring in succession.

e.g.) GOKAI NI AGARIMASU + HIDARI NI IKIMASU

(to go up to the 5th floor) (to go to the left)

⇒ GOKAI NI AGATTE, HIDARI NI IKIMASU.

(You go up to the 5th floor, and then, go to the left.)

② DIRECTIONS

HIDARI (Left)

MIGI (Right)



...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words



It is the sound of a person going up the stairs.

It is the sound of somebody knocking on the door.



LESSON 17 おすすめはなんですか

OSUSUME WA NAN DESU KA

アンナ

Anna

あ、この本いいなあ。

あれも面白そう。

さくらさんのおすすめはなんですか。

A, KONO HON II NÂ.

ARE MO OMOSHIROSÔ.

SAKURA-SAN NO OSUSUME WA

NAN DESU KA.

さくら

Sakura

これはどう？

KORE WA DÔ?

アンナ

Anna

ホラーはちょっと・・・。

HORÂ WA CHOTTO....

Ah! This book is good.

That, too, looks interesting.

What is Sakura's recommendation?

What about this?

Horror stories are a little bit....



Grammar Tips

① **Adjective + SÔ** (It seems ...)

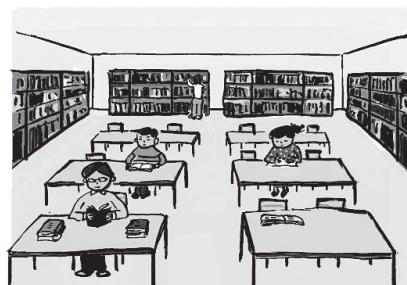
- ❖ Adding SÔ after an adjective allows you to talk about what you think or guess, after you look at or listen to something.
- ❖ When you add SÔ to I-adjectives, you change I at the end to SÔ.
I-adjectives : OMOSHIROI_ (interesting) ⇒ OMOSHIROSÔ (seem interesting)
NA-adjectives : HIMA (free) ⇒ HIMASÔ (seem to be free)

② **_ WA CHOTTO ... (_ is/are a little bit ...)**

- ❖ You can say this to decline a proposal, in a soft, indirect way, without directly voicing disapproval.
e.g.) HORÂ WA CHOTTO.... (Horror stories are a little bit....)



Sound Words



SHIN

It is a word that expresses the state where there is no sound.



ZURARI

It describes how people or things are forming a line.



LESSON 18 道に迷つてしましました

MICHI NI MAYOTTE SHIMAIMASHITA

アンナ	もしもし、さくらさん。助けてください。	Hello, Sakura. Please help me.
Anna	道に迷つてしまいました。	I'm lost.
	MOSHIMOSHI, SAKURA-SAN.	
	TASUKETE KUDASAI.	
	MICHI NI MAYOTTE	
	SHIMAIMASHITA.	
さくら	今、どこ？	Where are you now?
Sakura	IMA, DOKO?	
アンナ	目の前に郵便局があります。	There is a post office right in front of me.
Anna	ME NO MAE NI YUBINKYOKU	
	GA ARIMASU.	
さくら	分かった。そこにいて。	I see. Stay there.
Sakura	WAKATTA. SOKO NI ITE.	



Grammar Tips



① MOSHIMOSHI ("Hello" on the telephone)

② **TE-form verb + SHIMAIMASHITA** (Have done _)

◆ You say SHIMAIMASHITA after TE-form verbs
to express that you have done something carelessly or absent-mindedly.

e.g.) MACHIGAEMASU (to make a mistake)
⇒ MACHIGAETE SHIMAIMASHITA. (I've made a mistake.)



Post office mark

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words



OROORO

This word describes how a person has lost his/her presence of mind, or panicked.

UROURO



It describes how a person is moving around not knowing what to do.



LESSON 19 よかつた YOKATTA

ロドリゴ	おーい、アンナさん。	Hey! Anna.
Rodrigo	OI, ANNA-SAN.	
アンナ	みんな。	Everybody.
Anna	MINNA.	
ロドリゴ	よかつた。心配したよ。	I'm glad.
Rodrigo	YOKATTA. SHINPAI SHITA YO.	We were worried about you.
アンナ	ごめんなさい。	I'm sorry.
Anna	カメラが安かったので、つい見てしました。 GOMENNASAI. KAMERA GA YASUKATTA NODE, TSUI MITE SHIMAIMASHITA.	The cameras were inexpensive, so I was just looking at them.



Grammar Tips

① Past form of adjectives Adjectives : See p.53

❖ Japanese adjectives can have a past form.

For I-adjectives, change I at the end to KATTA. For NA-adjectives, add DATTA.

I-adjectives (exception)	: YASUI (inexpensive)	⇒ YASUKATTA (was/were inexpensive)
	: II (good)	⇒ YOKATTA (was/were good)
NA-adjectives	: DAIJÔBU (all right)	⇒ DAIJÔBU DATTA (was/were all right)

② GOMENNASAI (I'm sorry)

❖ You say GOMENNASAI, when you apologize to people closer to you, such as family or friends.

❖ SUMIMASEN sounds more formal than GOMENNASAI.

See lesson 22



Sound Words

KASHA'



It is the sound of a camera shutter being released.

PACHIRI



It expresses not only the sound of a shutter, but also the act of a person taking a picture itself.



LESSON 20

nihon no uta o utatta koto ga arimasu ka

NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA

ロドリゴ

Rodrigo

アンナさんは日本の歌を歌つたことがありますか。

ANNA-SAN WA NIHON NO UTA
O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU
KA.

アンナ

Anna

はい、あります。

HAI, ARIMASU.

さくら

Sakura

どんなきょくどくい曲が得意？

DONNA KYOKU GA TOKUI?

アンナ

Anna

アニメのきょく曲です。

ANIME NO KYOKU DESU.

Anna, have you ever sung
Japanese songs?

Yes, I have.

What kind of songs are you good
at singing?

Songs from animation.



Grammar Tips

① ARIMASU

◆ In Lesson 7, ARIMASU meant "something exists." In Lesson 9, it meant "an event that is held."

In this lesson, ARIMASU has a meaning of "having something" such as experiences, time or opportunities.

② TA-form verb + KOTO GA ARIMASU (Have an experience of _)

◆ If we combine TA-form verbs and KOTO GA ARIMASU, we can talk about our experiences, namely what we have done before.

e.g.) WATASHI WA SHINJUKU NI ITTA KOTO GA ARIMASU. (I have been to Shinjuku.)

→ TA-form of IKIMASU (to go)

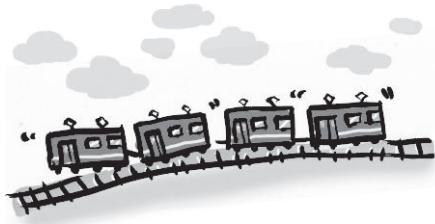


Sound Words

KANKANKAN



It is the sound of a train running.



It is the sound at a crossing.



LESSON 21 いいえ、それほどでも IIE, SOREHODODEMO

さくら	アンナ、上手だね。 じょうず	Anna, you are good.
Sakura	ANNA, JÔZU DA NE.	
アンナ	いいえ、それほどでも。	No, not really.
Anna	IIE, SOREHODODEMO.	
ロドリゴ	あっ、もうこんな時間です。 じかん	Look! It is already so late.
Rodrigo	A', MÔ KONNA JIKAN DESU.	
アンナ	大変。門限に間に合わない。 たいへん もんげん 間にあわない。	Unbelievable.
Anna	TAIHEN. MONGEN NI MANIAWANAI.	I won't get back before dorm curfew.



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form of verbs

👉 Verbs : See pp.54, 55

❖ The verbs that conjugate, ending with NAI, are called "NAI-form verbs."

They are the casual-negative verbs.

e.g.) TABEMASU	(to eat)	⇒ TABENAI	(not to eat)
OKIMASU	(to get up)	⇒ OKINAI	(not to get up)
IKIMASU	(to go)	⇒ IKANAI	(not to go)
TSUKAIMASU	(to use)	⇒ TSUKAWANAI	(not to use)
KIMASU	(to come)	⇒ KONAI	(not to come)

② IIE, SOREHODODEMO (No, not really.)

❖ IIE is a negative answer. SOREHODODEMO means "not really."

❖ IIE, SOREHODODEMO is an expression you use to be humble and modest.

... ふー ... フー ...



Sound Words



WÂWÂ

It describes lots of people shouting and making noises.



KYÂKYÂ

It is the word to express women's high-pitched voice.



LESSON 22

遅くなりました

OSOKU NARIMASHITA

アンナ	お母さん、ごめんなさい。遅くなりました。	Mother, I'm sorry.
Anna	OKĀSAN, GOMENNASAI.	I'm late.
寮母	OSOKU NARIMASHITA.	
Dorm Mother	アンナさん、10分も遅刻です。 約束を破ってはいけません。	Anna, you are ten minutes late. You shouldn't break promises.
Mother	ANNA-SAN, JIPPUN MO CHIKOKU DESU. YAKUSOKU O YABUTTE WA IKEMASEN.	
アンナ	すみません。気をつけます。	I apologize.
Anna	SUMIMASEN. KI O TSUKEMASU.	I'll be careful.



Grammar Tips

① How to change adjectives to adverbs

◆ We can change I-adjectives to adverbs by changing the final I to KU.

OSOI (late) ⇒ OSOKU e.g.) OSOKU NARIMASHITA. (I'm late.)

◆ We can change NA-adjectives to adverbs by adding NI after the words.

JŌZU (good at) ⇒ JŌZUNI e.g.) JŌZUNI NARIMASHITA. (I have become good at it.)

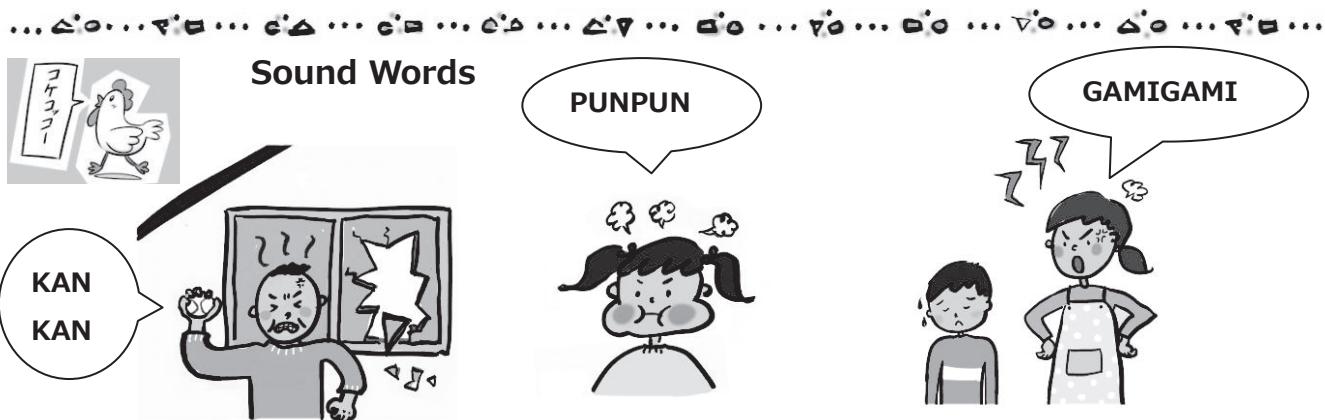
② FUN/PUN : a counter for minutes

NIFUN (2 minutes), JIPPUN/JUPPUN (10 minutes)  Counters : See p.53

③ TE-form verb + WA IKEMASEN

◆ If you say a TE-form of verb and then WA IKEMASEN, you mean, "You shouldn't do it."

e.g.) YAKUSOKU O YABUTTE WA IKEMASEN. (You shouldn't break promises.)



We say this when we are furious.

It is used to describe somebody who looks sulky with anger.

It expresses nagging, grumbling or scolding with anger.



LESSON 23

お母さんに叱られました

OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA

さくら

この間は門限に間に合った?

Sakura

KONO AIDA WA MONGEN NI

MANIATTA?

アンナ

いいえ。間に合いませんでした。

Anna

それで、お母さんに叱られました。

掃除当番が3回増えました。

IIE. MANIAIMASEN DESHITA.

SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI

SHIKARAREMASHITA. SÔJI TÔBAN

GA SANKAI FUEMASHITA.

さくら

それは大変だったね。

Sakura

SORE WA TAIHEN DATTA NE.

Did you make it in time for dorm curfew the other day?

No. I didn't make it in time.

So, I was scolded by Mother.

My clean-up duty has increased by three more times.

It was hard, wasn't it?



Grammar Tips

① _MASEN DESHITA : Past-negative form of MASU

◆ Change MASU-form verbs to the past-negative by replacing MASU with MASEN DESHITA.

MANIAIMASU (to be in time) → MANIAIMASEN (not to be in time)

past

negative

↓

MANIAIMASHITA (was/were in time) ⇒ MANIAIMASEN DESHITA (wasn't/weren't in time)

② Passive expression Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ We use the passive form of a verb and indicate who did the action using the particle, NI.

SHIKARIMASU (to scold) ⇒ SHIKARAREMASU (to be scolded)

~~OKÂSAN WA WATASHI O SHIKARIMASHITA.~~ (Mother scolded me.)~~WATASHI WA OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA.~~ (I was scolded by mother.)

Sound Words

GOSHIGOSHI



It is the sound of scrubbing.



This describes the sound of wiping or polishing glasses or window panes with force.



LESSON 24

つか
使わないでください

TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI

先生

Teacher

はい、今日はここまでです。

来週の月曜日に試験をします。

HAI, KYÔ WA KOKO MADE
DESU. RAISHÛ NO GETSUYÔBI
NI SHIKEN O SHIMASU.

アンナ

Anna

先生、辞書を使ってもいいですか。

SENSEI, JISHO O
TSUKATTE MO II DESU KA.

先生

Teacher

いいえ、だめです。使わないでください。

IIE, DAME DESU.

TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI.

Now, today's lesson is up to this point.

I'll give you a quiz on Monday next week.

Teacher, can we use dictionaries?

No, you cannot.

Please don't use them.



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form verb + DE KUDASAI (Please don't _)

❖ If you add DE KUDASAI to the NAI-form of verb, you are telling somebody not to do something.

e.g.) IKANAI DE KUDASAI. (Please don't go.)

→ NAI-form of IKIMASU (to go)

② Words to indicate time points

KINÔ (yesterday)	---	KYÔ (today)	---	ASHITA (tomorrow)
SENSHÛ (last week)	---	KONSHÛ (this week)	---	RAISHÛ (next week)
SENGETSU (last month)	---	KONGETSU (this month)	---	RAIGETSU (next month)

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...

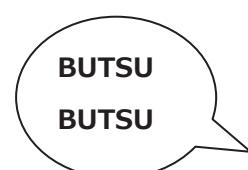


Sound Words

BUBU



It describes how people grumbling and complaining discontentedly.



BUTSU
BUTSU



It describes someone who is mumbling dissatisfaction in a low voice.



LESSON 25

つくえ した はい
机の下に入れ

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE

先生

Teacher

じしん 地震だ。みんな、落ち置いて。

つくえ した はい
机の下に入れ。

ゆるは収まつたようだ。

JISHIN DA. MINNA, OCHITSUITE.

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE.

YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA.

It's an earthquake.

Everybody, keep calm.

Get under the desk.

The shaking seems to have subsided.

アンナ

Anna

びっくりした。

にほん ほんとう じしん おお 日本は本当に地震が多いですね。

BIKKURI SHITA.

NIHON WA HONTÔ NI

JISHIN GA ÔI DESU NE.

I was surprised.

Japan truly has many earthquakes, doesn't it?



Grammar Tips

① Command form of verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- The command form is often used at the time of an emergency, or for signs, such as traffic.
- e.g.) NIGEMASU (to run away) ⇒ NIGERO. (Run away!)

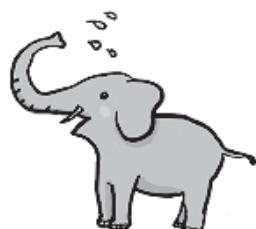
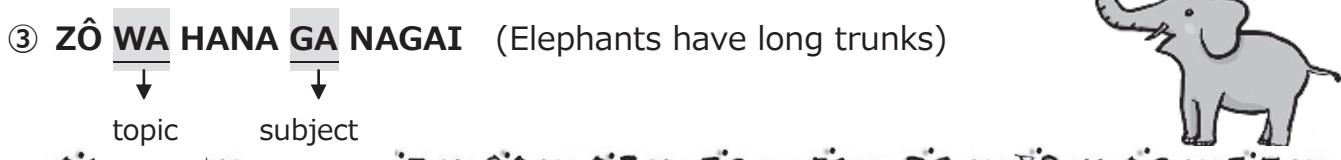
② _ YÔ DA/YÔ DESU (It seems _)

- YÔ DA is the casual expression of YÔ DESU, indicating that the speaker has assessed the situation, and has made a certain judgement about the state of affairs.
- Before YÔ DA, you cannot use the MASU-form of verbs.

e.g.) YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA. (The shaking seems to have subsided.)

TA-form of OSAMARIMASU (to subside)

③ ZÔ WA HANA GA NAGAI (Elephants have long trunks)



Sound Words



GATA
GATA



GURA
GURA

It expresses how things such as shelves or desks are noisily shaking.

It expresses how buildings are heavily shaking, or how an object is unstable.



LESSON 26

つぎ
次はがんばろう

TSUGI WA GANBARÔ

アンナ	ロドリゴ、元気がないね。	Rodrigo, you are not in high spirits.
Anna	RODORIGO, GENKI GA NAI NE.	
ロドリゴ	試験ができなかつたんです。	I couldn't do well on the quiz.
Rodrigo	SHIKEN GA DEKINAKATTA N DESU.	
アンナ	わたし も・・・。60点でした。	Me, neither....
Anna	次はがんばろう。	I got a 60.
	WATASHI MO....	Let's do our best next time.
	ROKUJITTEN DESHITA.	
	TSUGI WA GANBARÔ.	



Grammar Tips

① _ N DESU

- ❖ You say N DESU, when you explain a situation or a reason.
 - ❖ Before N DESU, you must use the plain form of verbs, such as the dictionary form and the TA-form.
- e.g.) SHIKEN GA DEKINAKATTA N DESU. (I couldn't do well on the quiz.)
- ↗ Plain form of DEKIMASEN DESHITA (couldn't do well)

② DESHITA : Past form of DESU

e.g.) TAIHEN DESU. (It is hard.) ⇒ TAIHEN DESHITA. (It was hard.)



③ GANBARÔ (Let's do our best) Verbs : See pp. 54, 55

- ❖ GANBARÔ is the volitional form of GANBARIMASU (to do the best).
- ❖ The volitional form expresses the will of the speaker. It is also used to invite the listener to do something together, or to urge the listener to do something.



Sound Words

OGYÂ
OGYÂ



The sound of a baby crying hard



The sound of an infant crying loudly



LESSON 27 誰が結婚するんですか

DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA

アンナ だれが結婚するんですか。 Who is getting married?

Anna DARE GA KEKKON SURU N
DESU KA.

さくら しづおかのとも 朋友だち。 A friend in Shizuoka.

Sakura SHIZUOKA NO TOMODACHI.

アンナ へえ。いつですか。 Oh. When is it?

Anna HÈ. ITSU DESU KA.

さくら らいげつはつか 来月20日よ。 On the 20th of next month.

Sakura アンナも一緒に静岡に行かない? Anna, won't you come with me to Shizuoka?
RAIGETSU HATSUKA YO.
ANNA MO ISSHO NI
SHIZUOKA NI IKANAI?



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form verb ?

◆ If you say the NAI-form of a verb with a rising intonation, you are inviting someone to do something in a casual way.

e.g.) ISSHO NI EIGA O MINAI? (Won't you see a movie with me?)

The polite way to say it is: ↗ NAI-form of MIMASU (to see)

↖ ISSHO NI EIGA O MIMASEN KA. (Why don't we see a movie together?)

☞ See lesson 13

② Days of the month



1 st : TSUITACHI	2 nd : FUTSUKA	3 rd : MIKKA	4 th : YOKKA	5 th : ITSUKA
6 th : MUIKA	7 th : NANOKA	8 th : YÔKA	9 th : KOKONOKA	10 th : TÔKA
11 th : JÛICHINICHI	20 th : HATSUKA	24 th : NIJÛYOKKA		



Sound Words

WAN
WAN



The sound of a dog barking



The sound of a cat mewing



LESSON 28

しづおか
静岡へようこそ

SHIZUOKA E YŌKOSO

さくら Sakura	こちらは、いとこの健太くん。 KOCHIRA WA, ITOKO NO KENTA-KUN.	This is my cousin, Kenta.
けんた Kenta	静岡へようこそ。 SHIZUOKA E YŌKOSO.	Welcome to Shizuoka.
さくら Sakura	彼はカメラに詳しいから、 いろいろきいてね。	He knows a lot about cameras. So, feel free to ask him anything about them.
アンナ Anna	KARE WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII KARA, IROIRO KIITE NE. どうぞよろしくお願ひします。 DŌZO YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	It's nice to meet you.
けんた Kenta	(アンナちゃん、かわいいなあ) (ANNA-CHAN, KAWAII NĀ.)	(Anna is cute.)



Grammar Tips

① _ E YŌKOSO (Welcome to _)

- ◆ E is a particle indicating the end point of a movement. YŌKOSO is “welcome.”
e.g.) NIHON E YŌKOSO. (Welcome to Japan.)

② _ KARA (as/because _) (2)  See lesson 14

- ❖ KARA is a particle indicating a reason.
 - e.g.) KAWAII KARA (because it's cute) KAWAII : I-adjective
 - ❖ When you use KARA with NA-adjectives or nouns, KARA becomes DAKARA.
 - e.g.) GENKI DAKARA (because he/she is in high spirits) GENKI : NA-adjective

③ _ NI KUWASHII (knowing a lot about _)

- e.g.) KENTA WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII. (Kenta knows a lot about cameras.)

... \hat{e}_0 ... \hat{e}_1 ... \hat{e}_2 ... \hat{e}_3 ... \hat{e}_4 ... \hat{e}_5 ... \hat{e}_6 ... \hat{e}_7 ... \hat{e}_8 ... \hat{e}_9 ... \hat{e}_{10} ... \hat{e}_{11} ...



Sound Words



PÔPÔPÔPÔ



This is the sound of a police car siren.



LESSON 29

ちかくでみると、大きいですね

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ŌKII DESU NE

アンナ

ふじさん
富士山だ。

Anna

ちかくでみると、大きいですね。

あれ。雲の形が帽子みたいですね。

FUJISAN DA.

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ŌKII
DESU NE.ARE. KUMO NO KATACHI GA
BŌSHI MITAI DESU.

健太

あの雲が見えると、雨が降るんだよ。

Kenta

ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO,
AME GA FURU N DA YO.

That's Mt. Fuji.

When we look at it close by, it's
big, isn't it?Look! The shape of a cloud
looks like a hat.When you see the cloud, it will
rain.

Grammar Tips

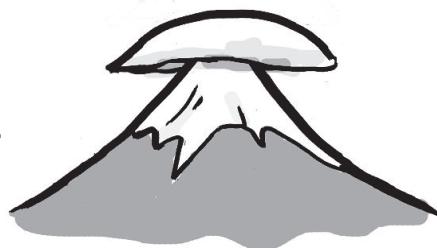
① _ TO (If _)

◆ If the particle TO comes after a verb, it indicates a condition.

Verbs take the dictionary form or the NAI-form before TO.

e.g.) ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, AME GA FURIMASU.

(When you see the cloud, it will rain.)



KASAGUMO : a cloud like a hat

② _ N DA

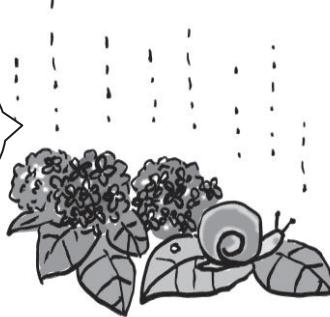
See lesson 26

◆ N DA is a casual expression of N DESU which you use to explain a situation or a reason.

e.g.) 《Casual》 AME GA FURU N DA. (It will rain.)《Polite》 AME GA FURU N DESU. (It will rain.)

Sound Words

ZÂZÂ

This is the expression for when it is
raining hard.SHITO
SHITOThis is the expression for when
it is gentle rain.



LESSON 30 もう少し写真を撮りたいです

MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU

さくら あ、雨だ。急いで帰りましょう。

Sakura A, AME DA.

ISOIDE KAERIMASHÔ.

アンナ ちょっとまことに待ってください。

Anna もう少し写真を撮りたいです。

CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI.

MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O
TORITAI DESU.

健太 あめにぬれたら、風邪をひくよ。

Kenta AME NI NURETARA, KAZE O
HIKU YO.

Look! It has started to rain.

Let's go back in a hurry.

Wait a moment, please.

I want to take pictures a little longer.

If you get wet with rain, you may catch a cold.



Grammar Tips

① _ TAI DESU (want to _)

◆ Replacing MASU of MASU-form verbs with TAI, you can express what you want to do.

If you add DESU after TAI, the sentence will be polite.

e.g.) SHASHIN O TORIMASU. (I take pictures.)

⇒ SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU. (I want to take pictures.)

② TA-form verb + RA (If _)

◆ The TA-form and RA, TARA together, indicates a condition.

◆ We can also use TO, instead of TARA, under a certain

condition where something always occurs. See lesson 29

e.g.) OSHITARA, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)

OSUTO, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)



Sound Words



GORO
GORO

It is the sound of thunder.

KORO
KORO



It describes how a small and light object rolls.



LESSON 31 もう82歳ですよ

MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO

アンナ	おばあさん、お元気ですね。	Grandma, you sure are healthy,
Anna	OBÂSAN, OGENKI DESU NE.	aren't you?
おばあさん	もう82歳ですよ。さあ、お茶をどうぞ。	I'm already 82 years old.
Grandma	MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO. SÂ, OCHA O DÔZO.	Now, please have some tea.
アンナ	わあ、きれいな緑色。香りもいいです。	Oh! It's a beautiful green color.
Anna	WÂ, KIREINA MIDORI IRO. KAORI MO II DESU.	It has a good fragrance, too.



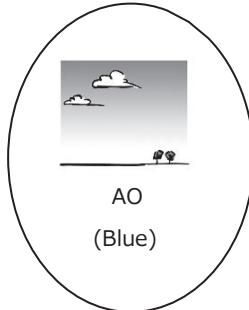
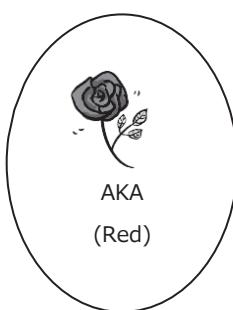
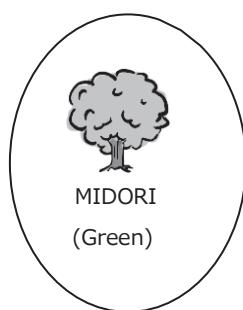
Grammar Tips

① Numbers (2) See lesson 6

10 JÛ
11 JÛICHI = $10 \text{ JÛ} + 1 \text{ ICHI}$
12 JÛNI = $10 \text{ JÛ} + 2 \text{ NI}$

20 NIJÛ
21 NIJÛICHI = $20 \text{ NIJÛ} + 1 \text{ ICHI}$
22 NIJÛNI = $20 \text{ NIJÛ} + 2 \text{ NI}$

② Colors



③ Honorific O and GO

- ❖ When we want to show respect to the listener or the person we are talking about, we say O or GO before nouns or adjectives.
- ❖ We use GO with nouns originally from China. For all the other nouns, we use O.

e.g.) OSHIGOTO (work), GOKAZOKU (family)

...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...

Sound Words



GOKUGOKU



It is the sound of drinking something in big gulps.

GABU
GABU



It is the sound of quickly drinking something with great force.



LESSON 32

ふとん
布団のほうが好きです

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU

さくら ふとんとベッドどちらが好き?

Sakura FUTON TO BEDDO TO

DOCHIRA GA SUKI?

アンナ ふとんのほうが好きです。

Anna このふとんはベッドよりやわらかいです。

それじゃ、おやすみなさい。

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU.

KONO FUTON WA BEDDO YORI

YAWARAKAI DESU.

SOREJA, OYASUMINASAI.

さくら おやすみ。

Sakura OYASUMI.

Which do you like better, futons or beds?

I like futons better.

This futon is softer than a bed.

Well, good night.

Good night.



Grammar Tips

① **Noun-A TO Noun-B TO DOCHIRA GA Adjective DESU KA**

(Which is more __, A or B?)

- ❖ When you ask someone to compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A TO B TO DOCHIRA GA and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU KA.
e.g.) FUTON TO BEDDO TO DOCHIRA GA SUKI DESU KA.

(Which do you like better, futons or beds?)

② **Noun-A NO HÔ GA Noun-B YORI Adjective DESU** (A is more __ than B)

- ❖ When you compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A NO HÔ GA B YORI

and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU.

e.g.) TAI NO HÔ GA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)

- ❖ You can also say, A WA B YORI __ DESU.

e.g.) TAI WA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)

... ふわふわ ...



Sound Words

FUKAFUKA



It describes how something is soft, fluffy and elastic.

FUWAFUWA



It describes something soft and light.



LESSON 33 アンナさんにあげます ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU

健太 Kenta	これは、僕が富士山で撮った写真です。 KORE WA, BOKU GA FUJISAN DE TOTTA SHASHIN DESU.	This is a photograph I took at Mt. Fuji.
アンナ Anna	あっ、わたし。 A', WATASHI DA.	Oh, that's me.
健太 Kenta	驚いた？あとで、アンナさんにあげます。 ODOROITA?	Are you surprised? Later, I'll give it to you, Anna.
アンナ Anna	写真をくれるんですか。うれしいです。 SHASHIN O KURERU N DESU KA? URESHII DESU.	Are you going to give me the photo? I'm glad.



Grammar Tips

① AGEMASU

- ❖ When the speaker gives something to the listener, the speaker says AGEMASU (to give). AGEMASU is also used, when people generally give something to others.



② KUREMASU

- ❖ If somebody gives you something, you use KUREMASU (to give).
- ❖ In Japanese, different verbs are used, depending on whether you are speaking from the perspective of the giver or the receiver.



...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...



Sound Words

NIKO
NIKO



It describes a person who is smiling, silently and happily.

NIYA
NIYA



This describes a person giving a faint smile.



**LESSON 34 やわらかくておいしいです
YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU**

けんた 健太	あっ、トロが来た。
Kenta	A', TORO GA KITA.
アンナ Anna	トロって何ですか。
Anna 健太	TORO TTE NAN DESU KA.
Kenta	マグロのおなかの部分です。どうぞ。 MAGURO NO ONAKA NO BUBUN DESU. DÔZO.
アンナ Anna	いただきます。やわらかくておいしいです。 ITADAKIMASU.
	YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU.

Oh, here comes toro.

What is toro?

It's the belly part of a tuna.

Here you go.

Thank you for the food.

It's tender and delicious.



Grammar Tips



① _ TTE NAN DESU KA (What is __?)

- ❖ You can ask what something is, or what it means by adding TTE NAN DESU KA.
e.g.) TORO TTE NAN DESU KA. (What is toro?)

② How to make TE-form adjectives

- I-adjectives : Change I to KUTE e.g.) YAWARAKAI (tender) ⇒ YAWARAKAKUTE
NA-adjectives : Add DE e.g.) GENKI (healthy) ⇒ GENKIDE

③ TE-form adjective + Adjective

☞ Adjectives : See p.53

- ❖ If you want to modify something using two or more adjectives, you change the preceding adjectives to the TE-form.
e.g.) YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU. (It's tender and delicious.)



Sound Words

ASSARI



It is the word for a simple and lightly-flavoured food.



It describes a food rich in taste, oily or heavy.



LESSON 35 クレジットカードは使えますか

KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA

健太 Kenta	勘定をお願いします。 OKANJÔ O ONEGAI SHIMASU.	Can I have the check, please?
店員 Shop Assistant	全部で 5200 円です。 ZENBU DE GOSEN NIHYAKU EN DESU.	Altogether, it's 5,200 yen.
Cashier	クレジットカードは使えますか。 KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA.	Can I use a credit card?
店員 Shop Assistant	はい、使えます。 HAI, TSUKAEMASU.	Yes, you can.
Cashier		



Grammar Tips

① Numbers (3)

☞ See lesson 6, 31

100	1000	10000
HYAKU 百	SEN 千	MAN 万



② Potential form of verbs

☞ Verbs : See pp.54, 55

❖ The potential form of verbs has two meanings. One is ability to do something.

The other is permission to do something under a certain circumstance.

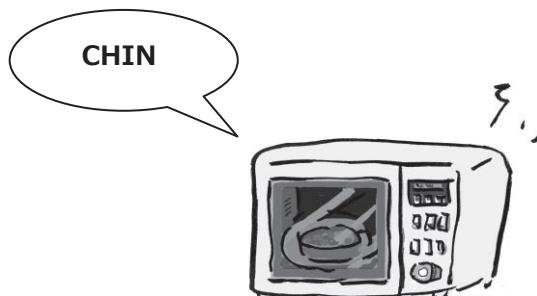
- e.g.) HANASHIMASU (to speak) ⇒ HANASEMASU (can speak)
TSUKAIMASU (to use) ⇒ TSUKAEMASU (can use)



Sound Words



It is the sound of a cash register reading bar codes.



It is the sound for when a microwave oven finishes cooking.



LESSON 36

勉強しなければなりません
BENKYŌ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN

健太 Kenta	寂しくなります。 SABISHIKU NARIMASU.	I will be lonely.
アンナ Anna	私もです。 WATASHI MO DESU.	Me, too.
	でも、大学で勉強しなければなりません。 DEMO, DAIGAKU DE BENKYŌ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN.	But I have to study at my university.
健太 Kenta	じゃ、僕が春休みに東京に行きます。 JA, BOKU GA HARUYASUMI NI TÔKYÔ NI IKIMASU.	Then, I will go to Tokyo during spring vacation.



Grammar Tips

① **NAI-form verb + NAKEREBA NARIMASEN (have to _)**

◆ When you say you must, or need to do something, you replace the NAI part at the end of the NAI-form verb with NAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

⟨MASU-form⟩
IKIMASU
(to go)

⟨NAI-form⟩
IKANAI
(not to go)

IKANAKEREBA NARIMASEN.
(I have to go.)

② SEASONS



HARU (Spring)



NATSU (Summer)



AKI (Autumn)



FUYU (Winter)



Sound Words

HYÛHYÛ



It describes the wind,
continuously blowing.

PYÛPYÛ



The wind is speeding up.

BYÛBYÛ



The wind blows even faster
and stronger.

**LESSON 37**

富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたりしました

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITAりょうば
寮母りょこう
旅行はどうだった？

How was your trip?

Dorm

RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?

Mother

ふじさん
富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたりI watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi
(and so on).

アンナ

しました。楽しかったです。

It was fun.

Anna

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O
TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

りょうば
寮母

それはよかったですわね。

It was good.

Dorm

SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.

Mother

**Grammar Tips****① TA-form verb + RI, TA-form verb + RI SHIMASU**

◆ When we cite two or three examples out of a number of actions, we use TA-form verbs and attach RI after each TA-form verb in succession. And at the end, we close the sentence by using SHIMASU (to do) or SHIMASHITA (did).

e.g.) FUJISAN O MITA. (I watched Mt. Fuji.) → OSUSHI O TABETA. (I ate sushi.)
FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA.
 (I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi, and so on.)

② _ WA DÔ DATTA? (How was _ ?)

◆ DÔ is how. DATTA is the casual form of DESHITA, which ends a sentence with the past form.

e.g.) SHIKEN WA DÔ DATTA? (How was the exam?)

**Sound Words****HETOHETO**

It describes the feeling of being really worn out and weak.

KUTAKUTA

It describes being utterly exhausted, and as though you have lost all energy.



LESSON 38 かしこまりました KASHIKOMARIMASHITA

寮母	しみんびょういん ねが 市民病院までお願ひします。	Please take us to Citizens' Hospital.
Dorm Mother	SHIMIN BYÔIN MADE ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
運転手	かしこまりました。	Understood.
Taxi Driver	KASHIKOMARIMASHITA.	
寮母	まっすぐ行って、3つ目の信号を左に曲がってください。	Go straight, and turn to the left at the third signal, please.
Dorm Mother	MASSUGU ITTE, MITTSU ME NO SHINGÔ O HIDARI NI MAGATTE KUDASAI.	



Grammar Tips

① Honorific expression

❖ You use honorific expression when you are talking with, or referring to, your seniors, superiors, or people you don't know well.

② Two honorific forms of verbs

(1) Respectful form

MIMASU ⇒ GORANNINARIMASU
(to watch)

If you use it to express the deeds or the situations of the person you are talking with or referring to, you can show respect to that person.

(2) Humble form

WAKARIMASHITA ⇒ KASHIKOMARIMASHITA
(Understood)

You show your respect by using humble words to speak about yourself.

... ふらふら ... まぶた ... くちこぼ ...



Sound Words



FURAFURA



KURAKURA

It is said when you can hardly stand up due to fatigue or a fever.

It describes the feeling of being dizzy.

**LESSON 39****かぜだと思います****KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU**

医者

どうしましたか。

What is the problem?

Doctor

DŌ SHIMASHITA KA.

アンナ

せきが出ます。

I have a cough.

Anna

SEKI GA DEMASU.

りょうば

熱も37.8度あります。

She also has a fever of 37.8

Dorm

NETSU MO SANJŪNANA TEN

degrees Celsius.

Mother

HACHI DO ARIMASU.

医者

のどを見せてください。

Please show me your throat.

Doctor

かぜだと思います。

I think you have a cold.

NODO O MISITE KUDASAI.

KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU.

**Grammar Tips****① Explain your symptoms**

ATAMA GA ITAI DESU.

(I have a headache.)



HANAMIZU GA DEMASU.

(I have a runny nose.)



ONAKA GA ITAI DESU.

(My stomach aches.)

② _ TO OMOIMASU (I think that __)

❖ When you express your ideas, opinions or guesses, you first say what you think, and then say TO OMOIMASU. Before TO OMOIMASU, you use the plain form of verbs.

e.g.) KANOJO WA KIMASU. ⇒ KANOJO WA KURU TO OMOIMASU.

(She will come.)

(I think she will come.)

**Sound Words**

KONKON

A slight cough



GOHOGOHO

A bad cough



LESSON 40

あたま 頭がズキズキします

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU

寮母

Dorm

Mother

アンナ

Anna

寮母

Dorm

Mother

おかゆですよ。

体調は、どう？

OKAYU DESU YO.

TAICHÔ WA, DÔ?

頭がズキズキします。

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU.

そう。欲しいものがあったら、言ってね。

SÔ. HOSHII MONO GA ATTARA,

ITTE NE.

Here is some rice porridge.

How are you feeling?

My head throbs.

I see.

If there is anything you want,
tell me.



Grammar Tips

① ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU (to throb)

◆ ZUKIZUKI is an onomatopoeia. You can use it, when you have a headache, and feel as if your head were pulsing. If combined with SHIMASU (to do), the word becomes a verb.

② Three groups of Japanese verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ Japanese verbs are divided into 3 groups. Each group has its own patterns of conjugations.

Group 1

--- The verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU.

e.g.) KAKIMASU (to write)

Group 2

--- The verbs that have the vowel E and some verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU. e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat)

Group 3

--- SHIMASU (to do), KIMASU (to come)

...ズー...マロ... こー... こー... こー... ルー... ルー... ルー... ルー...

Sound Words



ZOKUZOKU



MUKAMUKA



It describes feeling chills from a fever.

It describes feeling nauseous.



LESSON 41 学園祭に行くことができて、楽しかったです GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU

アンナ

健太様

Anna

KENTA SAMA

お元気ですか。

OGENKI DESU KA.

この間はありがとうございました。

KONO AIDA WA ARIGATÔ

GOZAIMASHITA.

がくえんさい い 学園祭に行くことができて、たの 楽しかったで
す。GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA
DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

つぎ とうきょう あ 次は東京で会いましょう。

TSUGI WA TÔKYÔ DE AIMASHÔ.

Dear Kenta

Are you doing fine?

Thank you very much for the
other day.I was able to go to the campus
festival, and it was fun.

See you in Tokyo next time.



Grammar Tips

① Dictionary-form verb + KOTO GA DEKIMASU (can do the thing of ...)

- You can express ability or potential, if you use the dictionary form of verbs, and attach to it KOTO GA DEKIMASU.

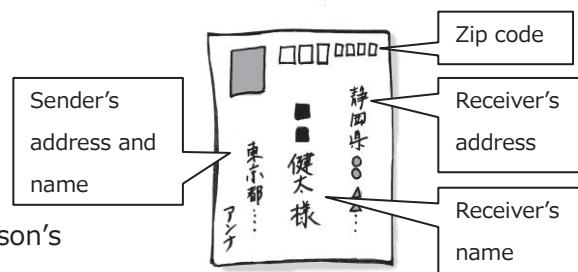
e.g.) WATASHI WA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASU. (I can go.)

- You can express the same meaning using the potential form. See lesson 35

e.g.) WATASHI WA IKEMASU. (I can go.)

② How to write an address

- Traditionally, you have to write Japanese in vertical lines, and from right to left.
- SAMA (様) is an honorific word used after a person's name to express respect for the person.



Sound Words

SUKKIRI



It describes a neat and tidy room only with minimum essentials.



It means feeling refreshed. You can say it, after you have washed your face.



LESSON 42 どれがいちばんおいしいかな DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA

アンナ	どれがいちばんおいしいかな。	I wonder which is the most delicious.
Anna	DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA.	
販売員	幕の内弁当は人気がありますよ。	Makunouchi-bento is popular.
Salesperson	MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ WA NINKI GA ARIMASU YO.	
アンナ	じゃ、私は幕の内。	Then, I will take the Makunouchi.
Anna	JA, WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI.	
ロドリゴ	僕も。支払いは別々にお願いします。	Me, too.
Rodrigo	BOKU MO. SHIHARAI WA BETSUBETSUNI ONEGAI SHIMASU.	Split the bill, please.



Grammar Tips



MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ

① ICHIBAN (The best, the most, number one)

- When you compare three or more things, you express which is the best by saying ICHIBAN.
e.g.) WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ GA ICHIBAN SUKI DESU.
(I like Makunouchi-bento, or a variety box lunch the best.)

② DORE GA ICHIBAN Adjective DESU KA (Which one is the most _?)

- To make questions, using ICHIBAN, you use different interrogatives before ICHIBAN, depending on what is being compared.

ITSU GA (When)

DOKO GA (Where)

DORE GA (Which)

NANI GA (What)

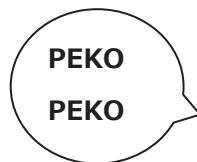
ICHIBAN +(Adjective)



Sound Words



It is the sound of a stomach, when a person is hungry.



It describes being very hungry.



LESSON 43 どうしてでしょうか DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA

先生

Teacher

ロドリゴ

Rodrigo

アンナ

Anna

姫路城は奇跡の城と言われています。

どうしてでしょうか。

HIMEJI-JÔ WA KISEKI NO
SHIRO TO IWARETE IMASU.

DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA.

戦争でも焼けなかったからです。

SENSÔ DEMO YAKENAKATTA
KARA DESU.

さすが、ロドリゴ！

SASUGA, RODORIGO!

Himeji Castle is said to be a
miracle castle.

Why do you think it is?

Because it has never burned
down even in wars.

Great, Rodrigo!



Grammar Tips

① _ DESHÔ (probably _)

- You use DESHÔ at the end of a sentence, when you talk about a prediction for the future or something uncertain.

e.g.) ASHITA WA AME DESHÔ.

(It will probably rain tomorrow.)



Himeji Castle

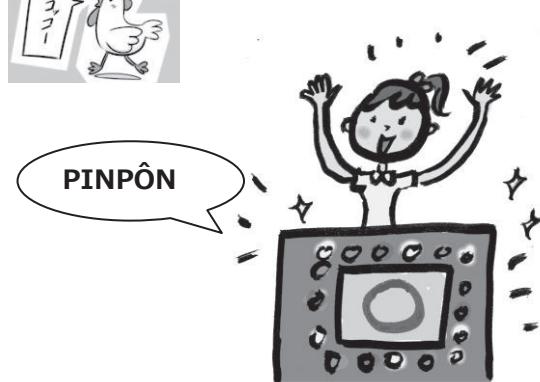
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② DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA (Why do you think it is?)

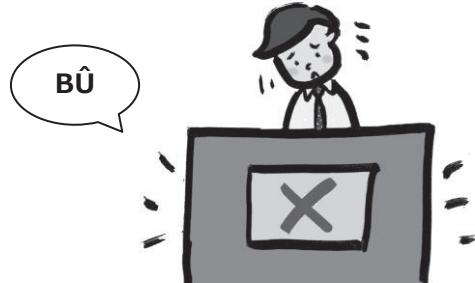
- DÔSHITE means "why." To make DÔSHITE formal, use NAZE (why). ⇒ NAZE DESHÔ KA



Sound Words



It is the sound used for a right answer.



It is the sound used for a wrong answer.



LESSON 44

わがし た
和菓子を食べてから、抹茶を飲みます

WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU

アンナ

わがし あま
和菓子はとても甘いですね。

Anna

WAGASHI WA TOTEMO AMAI

先生

DESU NE.

Teacher

わがし まっちゃん
和菓子を食べてから、抹茶を飲みます。

まっちゃん にが
抹茶は苦いかもしれません。

WAGASHI O TABETE KARA,

MACCHA O NOMIMASU.

MACCHA WA NIGAI

KAMOSHIREMASEN.

アンナ

せんせい あし
先生、足がしびれました。いたたたた。

Anna

SENSEI, ASHI GA

SHIBIREMASHITA. ITATATATA.

Japanese cakes are very sweet,
aren't they?

After you eat Japanese cakes,
you drink powdered green tea.
The powdered green tea may be
bitter.

Teacher, my feet have gone to
sleep.

Oh, oh, oh, ouch!



Grammar Tips

① TE-form verb + KARA (After _)

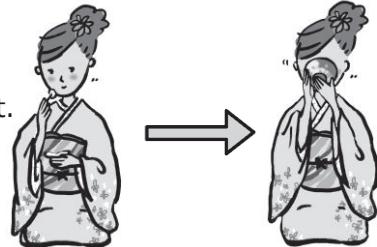
◆ KARA is a particle meaning "after."

An action taken before KARA is followed by another action after it.

You use the TE-form of verbs before KARA.

e.g.) WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU.

(After you eat Japanese cakes, you drink powdered green tea.)



② _ KAMOSHIREMASEN (It may be _)

e.g.) NIGAI KAMOSHIREMASEN. ⇔ AMAI KAMOSHIREMASEN.

(It may be bitter.)

(It may be sweet.)

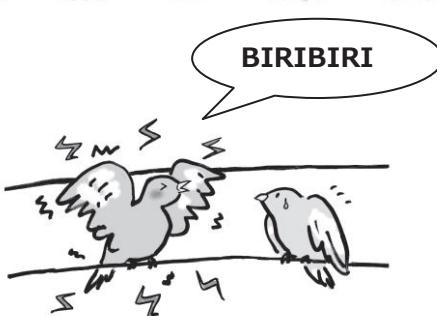
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Sound Words



You say this when your hands or legs have
become numb or developed a painful tingle.



It describes a sensation caused by
something like an electric shock.



LESSON 45 お誕生日おめでとう OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ

みんな	アンナ、お誕生日おめでとう。	Anna, Happy Birthday!
All 健太	ANNA, OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ. これ、ほんの気持ちです。	This is a little something for you.
Kenta	KORE, HONNO KIMOCHI DESU.	
アンナ	どうもありがとうございます。	I would like to thank you very much.
Anna	DÔMO ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
さくら	何をもらったの？	What did you get?
Sakura	NANI O MORATTA NO?	
アンナ	開けてもいいですか。	May I open this?
Anna	AKETE MO II DESU KA.	



Grammar Tips

① OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ (Happy Birthday)

◆ OTANJÔBI is “a birthday.” OMEDETÔ is “congratulations.”

Expressed politely ⇒ OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ GOZAIMASU. (Happy Birthday.)

② MORAIMASU (to be given/to get)

❖ When the receiver is the subject, you use MORAIMASU. Use the particle NI to indicate the giver.

e.g.) KANOJO WA KARE NI FÛSEN O MORAIMASU. (She is given a balloon by him.)

❖ When the giver is the subject, you use AGEMASU (to give).

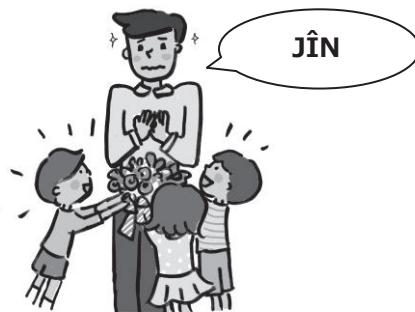


e.g.) KARE WA KANOJO NI FÛSEN O AGEMASU.

(He gives her a balloon.)



Sound Words



It describes being moved almost to tears, and deep heartfelt emotion.

It describes being moved to tears in spite of yourself, and feeling sympathy for somebody.



LESSON 46

帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて幸せです

KIKOKU SURU MAE NI, YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU

アンナ

もしかして、^{ゆき}雪？

Is it snowing?

Anna

MOSHIKASHITE, YUKI?

This is powder snow.

健太

これは、^{こなゆき}粉雪。^{こな}粉のようさらさら

It's light, dry and fine like powder,
isn't it?

Kenta

しているでしょ。

KORE WA, KONAYUKI.

KONA NO YÔ NI

SARASARA SHITEIRU DESHO.

アンナ

帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて
幸せです。

I'm happy to be able to see snow,
before I go back to my country.

Anna

KIKOKU SURU MAE NI,

YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA

DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU.



Grammar Tips

① _ NO YÔ NI (like, similar to _)

e.g.) KONA NO YÔ NI (like powder)

② Dictionary-form verb + MAE NI (Before _)

❖ MAE NI (before) is an expression to emphasize what you do or did before taking another action.

Verbs take the dictionary form, when they are followed by MAE NI.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABERU MAE NI, TE O ARAIMASHITA. (Before I ate a meal, I washed my hands.)

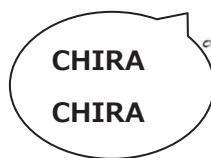
❖ You use ATO DE (after), when you want to emphasize what you do or did, after taking another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABETA ATO DE, OSARA O ARAIMASU. (After I eat a meal, I wash dishes.)

...△○...□○...△○...△○...○△...○○...△○...○○...○○...△○...○○...△○...○○...



Sound Words



KONKON



It describes something small and light, such as snowflakes, falling slowly in the air.

It describes snow falling for a long time.



LESSON 47

にほんごきょうし
日本語教師になるのが夢です

NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU

先生

Teacher

ロドリゴ

Rodrigo

アンナ

Anna

最後に、みんなの夢を教えてください。

SAIGO NI, MINASAN NO
YUME O OSHIETE KUDASAI.

僕は日本を1周したいです。

BOKU WA NIHON O ISSHÛ
SHITAI DESU.

私は・・・日本語教師になるのが夢です。

WATASHI WA... NIHONGO-KYÔSHI

NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.

Lastly, please tell us your dreams.

I want to travel around Japan.

As for me, to be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.



Grammar Tips

① **_ NI NARIMASU** (to be/to become _)

❖ NI is a particle indicating the result of a change.

e.g.) NIHONGO KYÔSHI NI NARIMASU. (I will become a Japanese language teacher.)

② **Plain-form verb + NO : Change verbs into nouns**

❖ To change verbs into nouns, you add NO to the plain forms of verbs, such as the dictionary form or the TA-form.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.

➡ Dictionary form of NARIMASU (to be)

(To be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.)

❖ You can also use KOTO, instead of NO.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU KOTO GA YUME DESU.



Sound Words

SURASURA



It describes somebody talking or reading about something smoothly and effortlessly.

PERAPERA



It describes people chattering quickly and continuously, or somebody talking to others about something he or she is not supposed to.



LESSON 48 いろいろお世話になりました IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA

健太 Kenta	からだ ^き 体に気をつけて。	Please take care of yourself.
さくら Sakura	KARADA NI KIOTSUKETE. タイに着いたら連絡してね。	When you arrive in Thailand, please let us know.
Sakura	TAI NI TSUITARA, RENRAKU SHITE NE.	
アンナ Anna	はい。いろいろお世話になりました。 健太さんとさくらさんもお元気で。	Yes. Thank you very much for everything.
	HAI. IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA. KENTA-SAN TO SAKURA-SAN MO OGENKIDE.	Kenta and Sakura, please take care of yourselves, too.



Grammar Tips

① KIOTSUKETE (Take care / Be careful)

- ❖ KIOTSUKETE is the TE-form of the verb, KIOTSUKEMASU (to take care / to be careful).
- ❖ We use the particle NI to indicate the object of this verb, or what you should take care of.
e.g.) KURUMA NI KIOTSUKETE. (Be careful of cars.)

② Farewell greetings

IROIRO OSEWA NI
NARIMASHITA.
(Thank you very much for
everything.)



OGENKIDE.
(Take care.)

SAYÔNARA.
(Goodbye.)



Sound Words

AHAHA



It describes laughing happily
with your mouth wide open.

UFUFU



It describes laughing with the mouth not so wide open. It often describes a woman laughing in a quiet way.

Adjectives

			Negative form	Past form	TE-form
I-adjectives	happy	うれしい URESHII	うれしく URESHIKU	ない NAI	うれしかった URESHIKATTA
	interesting	おもしろい OMOSHIROI	おもしろく OMOSHIROKU	ない NAI	おもしろかった OMOSHIROKATTA
	busy	いそが 忙 しい ISOGASHII	いそが 忙 しく ISOGASHIKU	ない NAI	いそが 忙 しかった ISOGASHIKATTA
	cheap	やす 安い YASUI	やす 安く YASUKU	ない NAI	やす 安かった YASUKATTA
	cute	かわいい KAWAII	かわいく KAWAIKU	ない NAI	かわいかつた KAWAIKATTA
	big	おお 大きい ÔKII	おお 大きく ÔKIKU	ない NAI	おお 大きかった ÔKIKATTA
	delicious	おいしい OISHII	おいしく OISHIKU	ない NAI	おいしかつた OISHIKATTA
	good	いい II	よく YOKU	ない NAI	よかつた YOKATTA
Na-adjectives	all right	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫 DAIJÔBU	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫では DAIJÔBUDEWA	ない NAI	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫だった DAIJÔBUDATTA
	good at	じょうず 上手 JÔZU	じょうず 上手では JÔZUDEWA	ない NAI	じょうず 上手だった JÔZUDATTA
	healthy	げんき 元気 GENKI	げんき 元気では GENKIDEWA	ない NAI	げんき 元気だった GENKIDATTA
	fond of	すき SUKI	すきでは SUKIDEWA	ない NAI	すきだった SUKIDATTA
	famous	ゆうめい 有名 YÛMEI	ゆうめい 有名では YÛMEIDEWA	ない NAI	ゆうめい 有名だった YÛMEIDATTA

Counters

		1	2	3	4	5
	TSU (piece)	ひとつ HITOTSU	ふたつ FUTATSU	みつつ MITTSU	よつつ YOTTSU	いつつ ITSUTSU
	KAI (floor)	いっかい IKKAI	にかい NIKAI	さんかい SANGAI	よんかい YONKAI	ごかい GOKAI
	FUN / PUN (minute)	いつぶん IPPUN	にぶん NIFUN	さんぶん SANPUN	よんぶん YONPUN	ごぶん GOFUN
	SAI (year old)	いつさい ISSAI	にさい NISAI	さんさい SANSAI	よんさい YONSAI	ござい GOSAI

Verbs

		MASU-form	Dictionary form	TE-form	TA-form
Group 1 	to use	つか TSUKAI	ます MASU	使う TSUKAU	使つて TSUKATTE
	to wait	まち MACHI	ます MASU	待つ MATSU	待つて MATTE
	to gather	あつ ATSUMARI	ます MASU	集まる ATSUMARU	集まつて ATSUMATTE
	to read	読み YOMI	ます MASU	読む YOMU	読んで YONDE
	to write	書き KAKI	ます MASU	書く KAKU	書いて KAITE
	to hurry	いそ ISOGI	ます MASU	急ぐ ISOGU	急いで ISOIDE
	to turn off	け KESHI	ます MASU	消す KESU	消して KESHITE
	to go	い IKI	ます MASU	行く IKU	行って ITTE
Group2 	to eat	たべ TABE	ます MASU	食べる TABERU	食べた TABETA
	to memorize	おぼ OBOE	ます MASU	覚える OBOERU	覚えた OBOETA
	to be	い I	ます MASU	いる IRU	いた ITA
	to see	み MI	ます MASU	見る MIRU	見た MITA
Group3 	to come	き KI	ます MASU	来る KURU	来た KITA
	to do	し SHI	ます MASU	する SURU	した SHITA
	to study	べんきょう 勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ます MASU	べんきょう 勉強する BENKYÔ SURU	べんきょう 勉強して BENKYÔ SHITE

NAI-form		Passive form		Volitional form	Command form	Potential form	
つか 使わ TSUKAWA	ない NAI	つか 使われ TSUKARE	ます MASU	つか 使おう TSUKAO	つか 使え TSUKAE	つか 使え TSUKAE	ます MASU
ま 待た MATA	ない NAI	ま 待たれ MATARE	ます MASU	ま 待とう MATO	ま 待て MATE	ま 待て MATE	ます MASU
あつ 集まら ATSUMARA	ない NAI	あつ 集まられ ATSUMARARE	ます MASU	あつ 集まろう ATSUMARO	あつ 集まれ ATSUMARE	あつ 集まれ ATSUMARE	ます MASU
よ 読ま YOMA	ない NAI	よ 読まれ YOMARE	ます MASU	よ 読もう YOMO	よ 読め YOME	よ 読め YOME	ます MASU
か 書か KAKA	ない NAI	か 書かれ KAKARE	ます MASU	か 書こう KAKO	か 書け KAKE	か 書け KAKE	ます MASU
いそ 急が ISOGA	ない NAI	いそ 急がれ ISOGARE	ます MASU	いそ 急ごう ISOGO	いそ 急げ ISOGE	いそ 急げ ISOGE	ます MASU
け 消さ KESA	ない NAI	け 消され KESARE	ます MASU	け 消そう KESO	け 消せ KESE	け 消せ KESE	ます MASU
い 行か IKA	ない NAI	い 行かれ IKARE	ます MASU	い 行こう IKO	い 行け IKE	い 行け IKE	ます MASU
た 食べ TABE	ない NAI	た 食べられ TABERARE	ます MASU	た 食べよう TABEYO	た 食べろ TABERO	た 食べられ TABERARE	ます MASU
おほ 見え OBOE	ない NAI	おほ 見えられ OBOERARE	ます MASU	おほ 見えよう OBOEYO	おほ 見えろ OBOERO	おほ 見えられ OBOERARE	ます MASU
い いられ IRARE	ない NAI	い いられ IRARE	ます MASU	い いよう IYO	い いろ IRO	い いられ IRARE	ます MASU
み 見 MI	ない NAI	み 見られ MIRARE	ます MASU	み 見よう MIYO	み 見ろ MIRO	み 見られ MIRARE	ます MASU
こ 来 KO	ない NAI	こ 来られ KORARE	ます MASU	こ 来よう KOYO	こ 来い KOI	こ 来られ KORARE	ます MASU
し され SARE	ない NAI	し され SARE	ます MASU	し しよう SHIYO	し しろ SHIRO	で でき DEKI	ます MASU
べんきょう 勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ない NAI	べんきょう 勉強され BENKYÔ SARE	ます MASU	べんきょう 勉強しよう BENKYÔ	べんきょう 勉強しろ BENKYÔ	べんきょう 勉強でき BENKYÔ	ます MASU



The Japanese Syllabaries (Hiragana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD

www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no
は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo
や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro
わ wa				を o
				ん n

The Japanese Syllabaries

(Katakana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD
www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english

 1→ a	ア ア ア	 1↖ i	イ イ イ	 2↓ u	ウ ウ ウ	 3→ e	エ エ エ	 1→ o	オ オ オ
 1→ ka	カ カ カ	 1→ ki	キ キ キ	 1→ ku	ク ク ク	 1→ ke	ケ ケ ケ	 1→ ko	コ コ コ
 1→ sa	サ サ サ	 2→ shi	シ シ シ	 1→ su	ス ス ス	 1→ se	セ セ セ	 1→ so	ソ ソ ソ
 3→ ta	タ タ タ	 2→ chi	チ チ チ	 1→ tsu	ツ ツ ツ	 2→ te	テ テ テ	 1→ to	ト ト ト
 1→ na	ナ ナ ナ	 2→ ni	ニ ニ ニ	 1→ nu	ヌ ヌ ヌ	 2→ ne	ネ ネ ネ	 1→ no	ノ ノ ノ
 1→ ha	ハ ハ ハ	 2↓ hi	ヒ ヒ ヒ	 1→ fu	フ フ フ	 1→ he	ヘ ヘ ヘ	 1→ ho	ホ ホ ホ
 2↓ ma	マ マ マ	 1→ mi	ミ ミ ミ	 1→ mu	ム ム ム	 2→ me	メ メ メ	 1→ mo	モ モ モ
 2↓ ya	ヤ ヤ ヤ			 1→ yu	ユ ユ ユ			 1→ yo	ヨ ヨ ヨ
 1→ ra	ラ ラ ラ	 1↓ ri	リ リ リ	 1↓ ru	ル ル ル	 1↓ re	レ レ レ	 1→ ro	ロ ロ ロ
 1→ wa	ワ ワ ワ					 2→ o	ヲ ヲ ヲ	 1→ n	ン ン ン

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Professor - Kanda University of International Studies

[Profile]

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<Joseph Quini>

Joseph Quini works for Japanese media as a news reader, narrator and translator. In his free time, he enjoys hiking and strolling through serene temple gardens.



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Easy Japanese

ver. April 2015

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