

Lesson 1

Chapter 1: あいさつ と じこしょうかい Aisatsu to* Jiko-shoukai (Greetings & Self-introduction)

*particle "to" means "and"

Words:

私 watashi (I) あなた anata (you) 名前 namae (name) 何 nani/nan (what) 学生 gakusei (student)
 大学 daigaku (university) 大学生 daigaku-sei (university student) 仕事 shigoto (job) どこ doko (where)
 すむ sumu (to live) 会社員 kaisha-in (office worker) 公務員 koumu-in (government worker)
 店員 ten-in (shop worker) 先生 sensei (teacher) 生徒 seito (pupil) 教授 kyouju (professor) 助教授 jo-kyouju
 (assistant professor) 工学部 kou-gakubu (engineering department) 学部 gakubu (department, faculty)
 専攻 senkou (one's major) 電子通信 denshi-tsuushin (Electronic Communication)
 機械工学 kikai-kougaku (Mechanical Engineering) 土木工学 doboku-kougaku (Civil Engineering)
 情報 jouhou (information) 技術 gijutsu (technology) 科学 kagaku (science)
 生物工学 seibutsu-kougaku (Biotechnology) 電気電子 denki-denshi (electrical & electronic)

Ohayou gozaimasu (Good morning)

おはよう ございます

Kon-nichiwa (Good afternoon)

こんにちは

Kon-banwa (Good evening)

こんばんは

Sayounara (Good bye) / Ja mata (See you)

さようなら / じゃ また

Hajime-mashite (How do you do?)

はじめまして

Gomen-nasai (Forgive me, Sorry)

ごめんなさい

Arigatou (Thank you)

ありがとう

Arigatou gozaimasu (Thank you very much)

ありがとうございます

Oyasumi nasai (Good night)

お休みなさい

Sumimasen (Excuse me, Sorry)

すみません

Onegai shimasu (Please)

おねがいします

Dou-itashi-mashite (You are welcome, It's my pleasure)

どういたしまして

) Kon-nichiwa. Watashi no namae wa Suzuki desu. (Good afternoon. My name is Suzuki.)

こんにちは。わたし(私)の なまえ(名前)は すずき(鈴木)です。

Anata no o-namae wa nan desu-ka?

(What is your name?)

あなたのおなまえ(お名前)は なん(何)ですか。

*nan=nani (what)

Particles:

"no": Meanings are "of", "s": Possessive. Indicating belonging. Used between nouns.

"wa": Meanings are "=", "be": Topic maker. Used after subject/noun to make statement.

"ka?": Used at the end of sentence to make interrogative form.

Note:

"desu": Used after noun at the end of sentence to make present affirmative form.

) Watashi wa Ken desu. (I am Ken.)

わたし(私)は けん(ケン)です。

Watashi wa kougakubu no gakusei desu. (I am a student of engineering department.)

わたし(私)は こうがくぶ(工学部)の がくせい(学生)です。

Anata no shigoto wa nan desu ka? (What is your occupation?)

あなたのしごと(仕事)はなん(何)ですか。

Watashi mo gakusei desu. Senkou wa kompyutaa sainsu desu.

(I'm also a student. My major is computer science.)

わたし(私)もがくせい(学生)です。せんこうはコンピュターサイエンスです。

Particle :

"mo": Meaning is "also": Used when the same thing applies as was stated previously.

3) Watashi wa udupi ni sunde imasu. (I am living in Udupi.)

わたし(私)はうどうび(ウドピ)にすんでいます。

Anata wa doko ni sunde imasu-ka? (Where are you living?)

あなたはどこにす(住)んでいますか。

Notes:

"Particle": "ni": Meanings are "at", "in" in this chapter: Used to indicate place (used after place).

"sunde imasu = verb: sumu(to live) + i-ru(being) → living

"masu": Used after verb at the end of sentence to make present affirmative form.

Chapter 2: Yes & No

はい hai (yes) / はい そうです Hai sou desu. (Yes, it is.)

いいえ いえ ちがいます Iie, chigai masu. (No, it is not.)

*verb: chigaiu(to differ)

1) Anata wa Rama san¹ desu ka?

(Are you Mr. Rama?)

あなたはらーま(ラーマ)さんですか。

Hai sou desu. Watashi wa Rama desu. (Yes, I am Rama.)

はい そうです。わたし(私)はらーま(ラーマ)です。

Iie chigai masu. Watashi wa Rama dewa(a) ari² masen². Ken desu.

*verb: aru(to be)

(No, I am not Rama. I am Ken.)

いいえ ちがいます。わたし(私)はらーま(ラーマ)では(じゃ)ありません。けん(ケン)です。

Notes: ¹"san": Mr./Miss. Placed after name as a generic title. Can't use for oneself.

²The suffix "masen" is used after verb to make negative statement.

ex: Watashi wa Rama dewa ari¹ masen. (I'm not Rama.)

dewa(a) + masen is idiom to make negative statement.

2) Anata wa Udupi ni sunde imasu-ka? (Are you living in Udupi?)

あなたはうどうび(ウドピ)にすんでいますか。*sunde imasu = verb: sumu(to live) + i-ru(being)

Hai. Watashi wa Udupi ni sunde imasu. (Yes, I am living in Udupi.)

はい。わたし(私)はうどうび(ウドピ)にすんでいます。

Iie. Watashi wa Udupi ni sunde imasen. Mangalore ni sunde imasu.

(No I am not living in Udupi. I am living in Mangalore.)

いいえ。わたし(私)はうどうび(ウドピ)にすんていません。まなろーるにすんでいます。

Chapter 3: これは本です Kore wa hon desu (This is a book)

Words: わたしの watashi no (my, mine) あなたの anata no (your, yours) かれ kare (he)

かのじょ kanojo (she) 彼の kare no (his) 彼女の kanojo no (her, hers) そう sou(so) 人 hito(person)

ちがう chigau(differ) これ kore (this) それ sore(it, that) あれ are (that) けいたい keitai (mobile)

本 hon (book) かぎ kagi (key) 鉛筆 enpitsu (pencil) 電話 denwa (phone) 机 tsukue (desk) いす isu(chair)

1) Kore wa hon desu. (This is a book.)

これはほん(本)です。

Sore wa nan desu ka? (What is that?)

それはなん(何)ですか。

Kore wa A-san no keitai(sunaho) desu. (This is Mr. (Miss) A's mobile.)

これは A さんのけいたい(携帯)です。

2) Are wa anata no hon desu ka? (Is that your book?)

あれはあなたのほん(本)ですか。

Hai, are wa watashi no hon desu. (Yes that is my book.)

はい。あれはわたし(私)のほん(本)です。

Iie are wa watashi¹ no dewa(a) ari² masen. (No that is not mine.)

いいえ。あれはわたし(私)のでは(じゃ)ありません。*The word after "sore no" (=hon) is omitted often.

Notes: ¹"San" goes both with a given name and a family name. Children are referred to as "chan" for boys, sometimes "kun". ²"Sama" is used to show higher respect. San¹ and other title words are never used in reference to oneself.

Today's expressions

Watashi wa indo¹-jin desu.

(I am Indian.)

私はインド人です。

*jin = person from

Ano¹ hito wa nihon-jin desu.

(That person is a Japanese.)

あの人は日本人です。

*possessive: used before noun

Kare wa gaikoku-jin desu.

(He is a foreigner.)

彼はがいこくじん(外国人)です。

Exercise: Please Translate English sentences to Japanese.

Example: What is this? → Kore wa nan desu ka?

1) What is his name? → kare no name wa nan desu ka

2) I'm living (=sunde masu) in Manipal. → manipal no monogashu ni sunde

3) Where (=doko ni) is she living? → kanojo no doko ni sunde

I am an office worker. →

otaku wa kaisha-ni imasu.

Lesson 2

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Lesson 2

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Chapter 1: すき suki (like) / きらい kirai (dislike)

Words: コーヒー: koochi (coffee, usually without milk & sugar)
 こうちゃ: koucha (tea, usually without milk & sugar)
 にほんちゃ / リンゴちゃ: nihon cha / ryoku cha (green tea) 水 mizu (water)
 大好き dai-suki (like it very much) 大好き dai kirai (don't like it at all)

- Watashi wa koochi ga suki desu. (I like coffee.)
 わたし(私)は コーヒー(コーヒー)が すき です。

- Anata wa koochi ga suki desuka? (Do you like coffee?)
 あなたは コーヒー(コーヒー)が すき ですか。
 Hai, suki desu. (Yes, I like.) / Iie, kirai desu. (No, I don't like.)
 はい すき です。 いえ きらい です。

Particle: が "ga" = The objects of some verbs are marked with "ga". (Ex: like, dislike, want)
 "ga" tells who or what performs the action.

Notes: "desu" = Used after transitive verb (like, dislike) in this chapter

Chapter 2: Verb 1 taberu (to eat) / nomu (to drink)
 食べる

Words: 彼 kare (he) 彼女 kanojo (she) すきな suki-na (favorite) 飲物 nomi-mono (drinks)
 食べ物 tabe-mono (food items) リンゴ ringo (apple) 朝ご飯 asa gohan (breakfast) 朝 asa (morning)
 昼ご飯 hiru gohan (lunch) 昼 hiru (noon) 晩ご飯 ban gohan (dinner) 夜 yoru (night) 晩 ban (evening, night)
 ごはん gohan (meal) 今日 kyou (today) パン pan (bread) なんにも nani mo (nothing: used with negation)

- Watashi wa dousa o tabe-masu. (I eat dosa.)
 わたし(私)は どーさ(ドーサ)を たべ(食べ)ます。
- Anata wa dousa o tabe-masukaka? (Do you eat dosa?)
 あなたは どーさ(ドーサ)を たべますか。
- Hai, tabe-masu. (Yes, I do.) / Iie tabe-masen. (No I don't.)
 はい 食べます。 いえ 食べません。

Particles: を "o": Object maker. Defines object for verb. Connect noun and verb.

- Kare wa koochi o nomi-masu. (He drinks coffee.)
 かれ(彼)は コーヒー(コーヒー)を のみ(飲み)ます。
- Anata wa koochi o nomi-masukaka? (Do you drink coffee?)
 あなたは コーヒー(コーヒー)を のみますか。

Iie nomi-masen. いえ のみません。 (No, I don't drink.)

*Dewa (da) nani o nomi-masukaka? (Then, what do you drink?) *Here, "dewa(ja)" means "then".

では、なに(何)を のみ(飲み)ますか。

Watashi wa koucha o nomi-masu. (I drink tea.)
 わたし(私)は こうちゃ(紅茶)を 飲みます。

Anata no suki-na *nomi-mono wa nan desuka? (What is your favorite drink?)

あなたの すきな のみものは なん(何)ですか。 *suki-na (na-type adjective): meaning is "favorite"

Watashi wa ringo juice ga suki desu. (I like apple juice.)

わたし(私)は リンゴ(リンゴ)ジュース(ジュース)が す(好)きます。

Kanojo wa asa gohan ni idori o tabe-masu. (She eats idli for breakfast.)

かのじょ(彼女)は あさ(朝)ごはん に いどり(イドリ)を た(食)べます。

Particle "ni": Meaning is "for" in this chapter

Also "ni" has many meanings. Other meanings are "to", "on", "at", "in"

Watashi wa kyou hiru gohan o tabe-masen. (I won't have lunch today.)

わたし(私)は きょう(今日)、ひる(昼)ごはんを た(食)べません。

Asa wa nani mo tabe-masen. (I don't eat anything in the morning.)

あさ(朝)は なん(何)も た(食)べません。

Notes: nani mo + masen = There is nothing in quantity.

Chapter 3: 日にち hinichi (days) 日付 hizuke (date) / 週 shuu (week)
 月 tsuki (month) / 曜日 youbi (days of the week)

ototoi kinou kyuu ashita asatte
 day before yesterday (yesterday) (today) (tomorrow) (day after tomorrow)
 おととい きのう(昨日) きょう(今日) あした(明日) あさって

shuu (week) sen shuu (last week) kon-shuu (this week) rai-shuu (next week)
 しゅう(週) せんしゅう(先週) こんしゅう(今週) らいしゅう(来週)

tsuki (month) sen getsu (last month) kon getsu (this month) rai getsu (next month)
 つき(月) せんげつ(先月) こんげつ(今月) らいげつ(来月)

getsu-you-bi ka-you-bi sui-you-bi moku-you-bi
 (Monday) (Tuesday) (Wednesday) (Thursday)
 げつようび(月曜日) かようび(火曜日) すいようび(水曜日) もくようび(木曜日)

kin-you-bi do-you-bi nichu-you-bi
 (Friday) (Saturday) (Sunday)
 きんようび(金曜日) どようび(土曜日) にちようび(日曜日)

1) Kyōu wa kin'yō-bi desu. (Today is Friday)
きよう(今日)は きんようび(金曜日)です。

2) Kyōu wa nan'yōbi desuka? (What day is today?)
きよう(今日)は なんようび(何曜日)ですか。

3) Asatte wa nan'yōbi desuka? (What day is day after tomorrow?)
あさって は なんようび(何曜日)ですか。
Asatte wa nichi'yō-bi desu. (Day after tomorrow is Sunday.)
あさって は にちようび(日曜日)です。

4) Kinou wa nan'yōbi deshita*ka? (What day was yesterday?)
きのう(昨日)は なんようび(何曜日)でしたか。
Kinou wa moku'yō-bi deshita. (Yesterday was Thursday.)
きのう(昨日)は もくようび(木曜日)でした。

Notes: *deshita (was, were): Used after noun or adj. to make past tense

Exercise

Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) Do you like tea? → Anata wa... *te o kocha ga suki desu ka?*
2) What do you eat on Sunday? → Nichiyō-bi ni... *nan tabe masu ka?*
3) I don't like Monday. → *wakeba wa goshi-yō-bi ga irai desu*
4) What is your favorite food? → Anata no suki na... *tabe nan desu ka?*
5) I like books (=hon). → *wakaba wa hon ga suki desu*
6) I eat (=tabemasu) breakfast. → *wakeba wa asagohan wa takeba desu ka?*

Lesson 3

Chapter 1 : Jibun ni tsuite (About myself) / Kazu (Numbers)

*refer p63 Numbers

order: 自分 jibun (myself) → について ni tsuite (about) → 数 kazu (number) → さい (year old: counter suffix for age)
人 nin (counter suffix for person) 家族 kazoku (family, family members) 兄弟 kyōdai (siblings: brothers & sisters)
一人ひとり hitorikoto (only child) 誕生日 tanjō-bi (birthday) いっしょ issho (when) 年 nen, toshi (year)
月 tsuki / gatsu (moon/month) 日 hi / nichi (day) 年月日 nen-ga-pipi (date: year + month + day)
電話番号 denwa bangō (phone number) 私たち watashi-tachi (we, us)
わたしたち(わたしたち) anata-gata (anata-tachi) = you *plural
彼ら kare-rare (they) *group of male/male & female 彼女たち kanojo-tachi (they) *group of female

1) Watashi wa nijū-issai desu. (I am twenty-one years old.) わたし(私)は 21さい(才)です。
Watashi wa hachiji* desu. (I am twenty years old.) わたし(私)は 20さい(才)です。
* = 20 years old: exceptional expression for age
Watashi wa nijū-ni sai desu. (I am twenty-two years old.) わたし(私)は 22さい(才)です。

2) Watashi wa yō-nin kazoku desu. (I have four family members (including myself).)
わたし(私)は 4にん(人) 家族(かぞく)です。

3) Watashi wa futari kyōdai* desu. (I have one sibling besides me.)
わたし(私)は ふたり(二人) きょうだい(兄弟)です。 *total number of children in family
Watashi wa hitorikoto desu. (I'm only child.) わたし(私)は ひとり(一人)です。

4) Watashi no denwa bangou wa ichi-ni-san-yō-roku-nana-hachi-kyū-zero desu.
(My telephone number is 12345 67890.) 私の電話番号は、12345 67890 です。(Page 63)

5) Watashi no tanjō-bi wa sen-kyū-hyaku-kyū-jū-nen ku gatsu tsuitachi desu.
(My birthday is Sep. 1 = 1999)
わたし(私)の たんじようび(誕生日)は 1999 ねん(年) 9 がつ(月) 1 日(いち) です。

Questions

- 1) Anata wa nan sai desuka? (How old are you?)
あなたは なんさい(何才)ですか。
2) Anata wa nan-nin kazoku desuka? (How many family members do you have?)
あなたは なんにん(何人) かぞく(家族)ですか。
3) Anata wa nan-nin kyōdai desuka? (How many siblings do you have?)
あなたは なんにん(何人) きょうだい(兄弟)ですか。
4) Anata no denwa bangou o *oshiete kudasai. (Please tell me your phone number.)
あなたの 電話番号(でんわばんごう)を おしえて ください。 *oshie-ru = to tell, to teach
5) Anata no tanjō-bi waitsu desuka? (What day is your birthday?)
あなたの たんじようび(誕生日)は いつ(いつ)ですか。

Daily expressions

Lesson 3

- ① Daijoubu desu. (I am all right. / No problem.)
- ② Ogenki desuka? (How are you?)
- ③ Shinpai shi-naide kudasai. (Please don't worry. / Please support me.) どうぞよろしく。
- ④ Douzo yoroshiku. (How do you do / Nice to meet you! Please support me.) どうぞよろしく。

*Douzo yoroshiku onegaishimasu "is full sentence. Used when wishing smooth progress."

Chapter 2 : How much is this? / What is today's date?

Words : いくら (how much) / どの (this) / いくら (how much) / ex. Koro ga sono ie desu. (This is the house (that you mentioned))

その (this) / どの (this) / いくら (how much) / ex. Koro ga sono ie desu. (This is the house (that you mentioned))

金額 (amount of money) / 円 (yen) / ex. Koro ga sono ie desu. (This is the house (that you mentioned))

1) Kore wa ikura desuka?

(How much is this?)

これはいくらですか?

Sore wa ni sen go hyaku kyuu juu en desu. (It costs 2590 yen.)

それは2590円です。

(How much is this watch?)

Kono tokei wa ikura desuka?

(This watch costs 12,345 yen.)

Kono tokei wa ichi man ni sen san hyaku yon juu en desu. (This watch costs 12,345 yen.)

この時計は12,345円です。

2) Ima nan gatsu desuka? (What month is it now?)

いま、なんがつ(何月)ですか?

Ima (wa) ku gatsu desu. (Now is September.)

いま(は)、くがつ(九月)です。

3) Kyou wa nan gatsu nan-nichi desuka? (What day is today?)

きょう(今日)はなんがつ(何月)なんにち(何日)ですか?

Kyou wa nisen ni juu go nen ichi gatsu hatsuka desu. (Today is Jan. 20th 2025.)

きょう(今日)は2025年(年)1がつ(月)はつか(二十日)です。

*How to express 100-10000 : 100(hyaku) 200(ni hyaku) 300(san hyaku) 400(yon hyaku) 500(go hyaku) 600(ro pyaku) 700(nana hyaku) 800(ha pyaku) 900(kyuu hyaku)

1000(sen) 2000(ni sen) 3000(san sen) 4000(yon sen) 5000(go sen) 6000(roku sen)

7000(nana sen) 8000(ha sen) 9000(kyuu sen) 10000(ichi man)

Practice : Please try to write these numbers in Japanese. Refer p63-7.

59 590 5900 123 4200
8080 667 7001 13334

Lesson 4

*refer p64 Transformation of Verb

Chapter 1 : aru (There is -)

for things, objects, status, trees (animate) *Can't use for living things like human being or animals.

Polite form : arimasu (There is) / arimasen (There isn't)

Simple form : aru (There is) / nai (There isn't)

Usage : noun + ga + arimasu / arimasen ex.) Hon ga arimasu. (There is a book.)

Words : *ki(tree) / ue (upward, above) / shita (under, below) / koko (here) / asoko (over there) / mise (shop) / ie (house) / niwa (garden) / kuruma (car) / jiten sha (bicycle) / isu (chair) / heya (room) / teeburu (table) / koppu (glass, steel) cup / ikutsu (how many)

1) Daigaku ga arimasu. (There is a university.)

Particle : ga Before "arimasu" and "arimasen", particle ga is used mostly.

2) Nitte ni daigaku ga arimasu. (There is a university in Nitte.)

Particle : ni Indicating location, position, direction. Meanings are "on", "at", "in" in this chapter.

3) Tsuke no ue ni hon ga arimasu. (There is a book on the desk.)

1) Watashi no ie ni kuruma ga arimasen. (There is no car at my house.)

わたし(私)のいえ(家)にクルマがありません。

2) Teeburu no ue ni koppu ga itsutsu arimasu. (There are five cups on the table.)

テーブル(テーブル)のうえ(上)にコップ(コップ)が5つあります。

3) Watashi wa Rama dewa arimasen. (I'm not Rama.) わたし(私)はラマではありません。

*To negate status or fact, "dewa arimasen" is used even for animate.

Chapter 2 : iru (being)

for living things (animate) *Can't use for inanimate.

Polite form : imasu (being) / imasen (not being)

Simple form : iru (being) / inai (not being)

Usage : noun + ga + imasu / imasen ex.) Neko ga imasu. (There is a cat.)

Words : hito (human being) / inu (dog) / neko (cat) / kyoudai (siblings) / dare (nobody) / dare (who) / dore (who) / doubutsu (animal)

Asoko ni inu ga imasu. (There is a dog over there.)

あそこ(そこ)にいぬ(犬)がいます。

*Particle : ga Before "imasu" and "imasen", particle ga is used mostly.

Koko ni futari daigaku sei ga imasu. (Here are two university students.)

ここにふたり(二人)だいがくせい(大学生)がいます。

Watashi ni wa kyoudai wa imasen. (I don't have siblings.) *ni wa= (for time) to (me)

watashi (私)にはきょうだい(兄弟)はいません。 **For this case, particle "wa" is used.

Ie ni dare mo imasen. (There is nobody in the house.) いえ(家)にだれもいません。

Practice: Please make your own sentence by using the words you know.

- 1) Tsukue no ue ni nani ga arimasuka? (What is on the desk? (object is not living thing))
- 2) Asoko ni nani ga imasuka? (What is there? (object is living thing))
- 3) Soko ni nan-nin hito ga imasuka? (How many people are there?)
- 4) Anata ni kyoudai wa imasuka? (Do you have siblings?)

Daily expressions

- 1) (Watashi wa) Onaka* ga suki** mashita***. (I'm hungry.) *onaka=stomach
私はおなか が す(空)きました。 **suku=become empty ***mashita=past form of "masu"
- 2) Nodo ga kawaki* mashita. (I'm thirsty.) *nodo=throat
のど が かわ(乾)きました。 *kawaku= get dry
- 3) Nemui desu. (I'm sleepy.)
ねむ(眠)いです。
- 4) Watashi wa onna(josei) desu. (I am woman(female).)
私は おんな(女) ((女性)) です。
- 5) Watashi wa otoko(dansei) desu. (I am man(male).)
私は おとこ(男) ((男性)) です。

Chapter 3 : 方向 Houkou (Direction)

Words: 上 ue (upward, on, above, over) 下 shita (under, beneath, below) 隣 tonari (next to)
みぎ mi (right, to the right of) 左 hidari (left, to the left of) 前 mae (front, in front of)
後ろ ushiro (behind, at the back of) 外 soto (outside) 中 naka (in, inside) あげる ageru (to raise)
手 te (hand)

- 1) Daigaku no* mae ni mise ga arimasu. (There is a shop in front of univ.)
だいがく(大学)の まえ(前)に みせ(店)があります。 *Particle "no" = of
- 2) Teeburu no shita ni neko ga imasu. (There is a cat under the table.)
てーぶる(テーブル)の した(下)に ねこ(猫)がいます。
- 3) Ie no soto ni inu ga imasu. (There is a dog outside of our house.)
いえ(家)の そと(外)に いぬ(犬)がいます。
- 4) Anata no ushiro ni kare ga imasu. (He is behind you.)
あなた の うしろ(後ろ)に かれ(彼)がいます。
- 5) Migi no te o age-te kudasai*. (Please raise your right hand.)
みぎ(右)のて(手)をあげて 下さい。 * -te kudasai = please do~ (Used after verb "te" form)
- 6) Asoko ni inu to kuruma ga arimasu. (There are dog and car over there.)
あそこ(そこ)に いぬ(犬)と くるま(車)があります。

Practice:

- 1) Daigaku no mae ni nani ga arimasuka? (What is in front of university?)
- 2) Teeburu no shita ni nani ga imasuka? (What is under the table?)
- 3) Anata no tonari ni dare ga imasuka? (Who is next to you?)

Chapter 1: Verb 2 : 行く iku (to go) / する suru (to do)

*refer p64 Transformation of Verbs

Words: 学校 gakkou (school) 大学 daigaku (university) 勉強 benkyou (study) 映画 eiga (movie) 会社 kaisha (office)
仕事 shigoto (job, work) よく yoku (well, diligently, often) 今 ima (now) そこ soko (there) 公園 kouen (park)
話す hanasu (to talk, to speak) 遊ぶ asobu (to play: amuse oneself) 食事 shokujī (meal, dining) = gohan
買い物 kaimono (shopping) 散歩 sanpo (a stroll) 散歩する sanpo suru (take a walk) 歩く aruku (to walk)
見る miru (to see) 走る hashiru (to run) とぶ tobu (to jump) 運転 unten (driving) スポーツ supootsu (sports)
運転手 untenshu (driver)

Watashi-tachi wa gakkou ni iki-masu. (We go to school.)
わたしたち(私達)は がっこう(学校)に い(行)きます。

Particle: "ni": Defines destination (used after place). Meaning is "to" in this chapter.

*Particle "e" can be substituted for this usage.

Watashi wa gakkou de benkyou o shi-masu. (I (do) study at school.)
わたし(私)は がっこう(学校)で べんきょう(勉強)を します。

particles: "de": Defines place for action (used after place). Meaning is "at", "in" in this chapter.

"o": Defines object of verb (used before verb). Here, verb is "suru(do)"

Kanojo wa kaisha ni iki-masu. (She goes to office.)
かのじょ(彼女)は かいしゃ(会社)に い(行)きます。

Kanojo-tachi wa soko de shigoto o shi-masu. (They work there.)
かのじょ(彼女)たち(達)は そこで しごと(仕事)を します。

Anata-gata wa ashita udupi ni iki-masuka? (Will you(pl.) go to Udupi tomorrow?)
あなたがた は あした(明日) うどうび(ウドゥビ)に い(行)きますか。

Iie watashi-tachi wa ashita udupi ni iki-masen. (No, we won't go to Udupi tomorrow.)
いいえ 私達 は あした(明日) うどうび(ウドゥビ)に い(行)きません。

Kare-ra wa yoku benkyou o shi-masuka? (Do they study hard?)
かれ(彼)ら は よく べんきょう(勉強)を しますか。

Hai shi-masu. (Yes they do.) / Iie shi-masen. (No they don't.)
はい します。 いいえ しません。

Practice:

- 1) Anata wa ima doko ni iki-masuka? (Where are you going now?)
- 2) Anata wa soko de nani o shi-masuka? (What will you do there?)
- 3) Kanojo wa doko ni iki-masuka? (Where will she go?)
- 4) Kanojo wa soko de nani o shi-masuka? (What will she do there?)

Chapter 2: 自然 Shizen (Nature)

Words: [Nouns related to Nature] 空気 kuuki(air) 天気 tenki(weather) 水 mizu (water)
 海 umi (the sea) 山 yama (mountain) 火 hi (fire) 木 ki (tree) 風 kaze(wind) 花 hana (flower)
 土 tsuchi (earth, soil) たいよう taiyou (the sun) 月 tsuki (the moon) 雲 kumo(cloud) 空 sora(sky)
 雨 ame (rain) 雪 yuki(snow) 川 kawa (river) 国 kuni (country) 町 machi (town) 村 mura (village)

Words: [Adjectives & Verbs]

きれいな / 美しい kirei / utsukushii (beautiful) 行く iku (to go) 泳ぐ oyogu (to swim)
 降る furu (to rain, to fall) 付ける tsuke-ru (to put, to set) とても totemo (very)
 大きい ookii (big, huge) 高い takai (high) 広い hiroi (spacious, broad, large)

- 1) Hana ga kirei desu. (The flower is beautiful.)
 はな(花) が きれい です。
- 2) Umi ni iki-tai* desu. (I want to go to the sea.)
 うみ(海) に いき(行き)たい です。 *~tai= want to
- 3) Ame ga furi-masu. (It rains.)
 あめ(雨) が ふり(降)ります。
- 4) Gasu ni hi o tsuke*masu. (I set fire to the gas.)
 がす(ガス) に ひ(火) を つけ(付)けます。 *tsuke-ru = to put, to set
- 5) Ano yama wa totemo ookii* desu-ne*. (That mountain is very big isn't it?)
 あの やま(山) は とても おおきい(大きい) ですね。 *ookii (i-type adjective): meaning is "big"

**Sentence-final particle "ne": Used when speaker is expecting agreement from listener.
 ex. Oishi-desu-ne. (It's delicious isn't it?) / Atsu-desu-ne. (It's hot isn't it?)

Chapter 3: Dialogue 「花見」 Hanami (Cherry blossom watching)

Words: さくら sakura(cherry blossom) 花見 hanami (watch and enjoy the cherry blossoms:
 usually parties with foods and drinks in groups under the cherry blossom trees) いい ii (good)
 天気 tenki(weather) ええ ee(yes) それに soreni(and also) 暖かい atatakai(warm) わあ Waa(Wow)
 公園 kôen(park) 乗る suwaru(to sit) 初めて hajimete(first time) 本当に hontou-ni(really) ボート bôto(boat)
 乗る noru(ride, take, get on) でも demo(but) 危ない abunai(dangerous) 大丈夫 daijoubu(no problem)
 上手 jouzu(skillful) ですから desukara(because)

Situation: Ben and Akira visit the park to see cherry blossoms.

- B: Akira-san, kyou wa ii tenki desune. (Akira, it's nice weather today, isn't it?)
 A: Ee Ben san. Soreni atatakai desu-ne. (Yes Ben. And it's warm.)
 Saa iki-mashou*! (Let's go!)
 B: Waa kirei-na kôen desu-ne! (Wow, beautiful park!)
 A: Sou desu-ne! Koko ni suwari mashou. (Indeed. Let's sit here.)

- 1) Ben san wa sakura o mi-ta koto ga arimasu*-ka? (Have you ever seen cherry blossoms?)
 2) Iie hajimete desu. Sakura ga takusan atte* hontou-ni kirei desune. *atte=be and~
 (No, it's the first time. It's really beautiful with so many cherry blossoms!)
 3) Sou desune. Aah asoko de bôto ni nori-mashou-ka*?
 (Yes, indeed. Shall we row a boat over there?)
 4) Demo abuna-ku nai* desu-ka? (But, isn't it dangerous?)
 5) Daijoubu desu-yo*, Watashi wa jouzu desukara. (No problem. Because I'm good at (boating).)

Notes: *i-mashou: = let's ~. Used with verb. ex. tabe-mashou. (Let's eat.)

*s-ta koto ga arimasu: = have experienced~

*s-mashou-ka: = shall we ~? Used with verb. ex. Iki-mashou-ka? (Shall we go?)

*s-ku nai: denying adjective(i-type) ex. Oishi-ku nai. (Not tasty.)

*s sentence-final particle "yo" is used for emphasizing sentence.

ex. Iri-masen-yo! (I don't need!) Shitte-imasu-yo! (I know!)

Exercise: Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) How old is he? → Kore nan sai desuka?
 2) Is that university popular (=yumei)? → Ano.. dragaku wa yummei desuka?
 3) Where is (=doko desuka) my key (=kagi)? → watashi wa kagi doko desuka?
 4) Will you go to office (=kaisha) tomorrow? → Ashita.. ontawa kaisha ni ike masuka?
 5) He goes (=iku) to Manipal. → Kore wa manipal ni ike masuka?
 6) I go to that shop. → watashi wa sono mise ike masuka
 7) Here is a car. → Koko ni.. kurumaga desu
 8) There is a dog under (=shita) the desk. → Tsukue no.. shita ni inu ga imasu.
 9) Do you study at night (=yoru)? → Anata wa yoru ni.. benkyou shimasuka?
 10) I don't study at night. → Yoru wa.. benkyou shimasen.
 11) That flower (=hana) is very beautiful. → Sono hana ga kirei desu.

Lesson 6

Chapter 1: Verb 3: 来る kuru (to come) *refer p64 Transformation of Verbs

Words: 毎日 mai-nichi (everyday) 毎朝 mai-asa (every morning) だれ dare (who) 家 ie (house)

とちだち tomodachi (friend) 教授 kyōju (professor) いつも itsumo (usually / always) あす asu = ashita (tomorrow)
なんじ nan-ji (what time) 時 ji (hour) いつ itsu (when) 宿題 shukudai (home work/study)

- 1) Basu ga ki-masu. (Bus is coming.)
バス(バス)がき(来)ます。
- 2) Watashi wa mainichi daigaku ni ki-masu.
(I come to university everyday. (You are at university now))
私はまいにち(毎日)だいがく(大学)にき(来)ます。
- 3) Dare ga anata no ie ni ki-masuka? (Who will come to your house?)
だれ(誰)があなたのいえ(家)にきますか。
Tomodachi ga watashi no ie ni kimasu. (My friend will come to my house.)
ともだち(友達)が私のいえ(家)にきます。
- 4) Anata wa itsumo nan-ji ni daigaku ni ki-masuka?
(What time do you come to university usually?)
あなたはいつもなんじ(何時)に大学にきますか。
Watashi wa itsumo ku-ji ni daigaku ni ki-masu. (I come to university at nine usually.)
私はいつも9じ(時)に大学にきます。
- 5) Itsu watashi no ie ni ki-masuka? (When will you come to my house?)
いつ私のいえ(家)にきますか。 * If there is no subject, I or you are omitted.
Asu iki-masu. あす(明日)い(行)きます。(I will go tomorrow.)
- 6) Asu wa daigaku ni ki-masuka? (Will you come to university tomorrow?)
あす(明日)は大学にきますか。
Iie ki-masen. いいえ 来ません。(No, I will not come.)
- 7) Nichiyoubi ni daigaku ni iki-masuka?
(Do you go to university on Sunday? (You are not at university now))
にちようび(日曜日)に大学に行きますか。
Iie iki-masen. いいえ 行きません。(No I don't go.)

Chapter 2: 過去形 Kako-kei (The past tense)

To make past tense, "deshita" or "mashita" is used at the end of the sentence.

(present form)	(past form)	(past negative form)
desu	deshita	Noun / na-Adj. + dewa(ja)-arimasen-deshita
masu	mashita	Verb + masen-deshita
ex. Sore wa inu deshita. (It was a dog.)		ex. Sore wa inu dewa-arimasen-deshita. (It wasn't)
ex. Kare wa iki-mashita. (He went.)		ex. Kare wa iki-masen-deshita. (He didn't go.)

To make past tense, verb conjugation changes as follows.

ex. tabemasu (eat) → tabemashita (ate) ex. Gohan o tabe-mashita. (I ate a meal)
shimasu (do) → shimashita (did) ex. Shukudai o shi-mashita. (I did homework.)

To make past negative form, conjugation changes as follows.

tabemashita (ate) → tabemasen-deshita (didn't eat) ex. Gohan o tabemasen-deshita. (I didn't have a meal)
shimashita (did) → shimasen-deshita (didn't do) ex. Shukudai o shi-masen-deshita. (I didn't do homework.)

Words: お寺 otera (temple) 祭 matsuri (festival) にぎやか nigiyaka (lively, jolly) 結婚 kekkon (marriage)
結婚式 kekkon-shiki (wedding ceremony) 花嫁 hanayome (bride) 花婿 hanamuko (bridegroom)
指輪 yubiwa (a ring) 首飾り kubi-kazari (necklace) 経営者 keieisha (owner) 町 machi (town)
課題 shukudai (homework) あの人たち anohito-tachi = karera (they) 見る mi-ru (to see) 以前 izen (before)
終わる owaru (to finish, end) 神社 jinja (shrine) 教会 kyōkai (church) 神 kami (God) 霊 rei (soul) 幽霊 yūrei (ghost)

- 1) Otera no matsuri wa nigiyaka deshita. (The temple festival was lively.)
お寺(お寺)のまつり(祭り)はにぎやかでした。
- 2) Kekkon-shiki no hanayome-san wa kirei deshita. (The bride of wedding was beautiful.)
けっこんしき(結婚式)のはなよめ(花嫁)さんはきれいでした。
- 3) Kyou wa takusan benkyou o shi-mashita. (I/we studied a lot today.)
きょう(今日)はたくさんべんきょう(勉強)をしました。
- 4) Kinou udupi de anohito-tachi o mi-mashita. (I/we saw them yesterday in Udupi.)
きのう(昨日)ウドゥピであの人たちをみ(見)ました。
- 5) Koko ni ie ga ari-mashita. (There was a house here.)
ここにいえ(家)がありました。
- 6) Ano hito wa restoran no keieisha deshita. (That person was a restaurant owner.)
あのひと(人)はレストランのけいえいしゃ(経営者)でした。
- 7) Manipaaru wa machi dewa arimasen-deshita. (Manipal was not a town before.)
マニパールはまち(町)ではありませんでした。
- 8) Shukudai ga owari-masen-deshita. (I could not finish homework.)
しゅくだい(宿題)がおわりませんでした。
- 9) Kanojo wa gakkou ni ki-masen-deshita. (She didn't come to school.)
かのじょ(彼女)はがっこう(学校)にき(来)ませんでした。
- 10) Kyou wa asa gohan o tabe-masen-deshita. (I didn't eat breakfast today.)
今日はあさ(朝)ごはんをたべ(食)べませんでした。

Exercise: Please translate English into Japanese.

- 1) I didn't study yesterday. → Kinou wa.. benkyou shimasen deshita
- 2) Here was a house before (izen). → Izen koko ni.. ie ga aru-mashita
- 3) I didn't drink coffee today. → Kyou wa.. kafe o nomi-masen deshita
- 4) I drove (=unten shi-mashita) a car today. → Kyou wa kuruma ga unten shi-mashita
- 5) Bus has come. → Basu ga kei-mashita

Chapter 3: 持っている motte-iru (I have ~)

"Motte-iru" is used when someone owns properties or entitlement.
 Polite form is "motte-imasu".
 Having things in one's hand physically is also described "motte-imasu".

- 1) Watashi wa pasupooto o motte-imasu. (I have passport.)
私はパスポートを持っています。
- 2) Watashi wa unten-menkyoshou* o motte-imasu. (I have driving license.)
私は運転免許証を持っています。* unten=driving / menkyoshou = license, certificate
- 3) Anata wa sumaho o motte-imasuka? (Do you have a smartphone?)
あなたはスマホを持っていますか。
- 4) Iie, motte-imasen. (No, I don't have.) いいえ、持っていません。
- 5) Kare wa te ni ringo o motte-imasu. (He has an apple in his hand.) 彼は手にりんごを持っています。

Chapter 4: Dialogue 「旅行のおみやげ」 Ryokou no omiyage (A souvenir from a trip)

Ben visited Asakusa and brought a souvenir to Rei.

Asakusa: A tourist spot in Tokyo with traditional temple and shops. Sensou-ji temple in Asakusa is the Tokyo's oldest temple. Nakamise-douri shopping street is famous for street foods and souvenirs.

Words: 旅行 ryokou(trip, travel) おみやげ omiyage(souvenir) どう dou(how is...) おもしろい omoshiroi(interesting)
 有名 yuumei(famous) お寺 otera(temple) 見る mi-ru(to see) たくさん takusan(many, a lot) 人 hito(people)
 写真 shashin(picture, photo) とる to-ru(to take(a photo)) まあ mas(Oh!) すてき suteki(nice)
 それから sorekara(and then) 買う kau(to buy) どうぞ douzo(Please take) うれしい ureshii(happy, glad)

- B: Rei san, watashi wa nichiyou-bi ni Asakusa ni ikimashita. (Rei, I went to Asakusa on Sunday.)
 R: Asakusa wa dou deshita-ka? (How was Asakusa?)
 B: Totemo omoshiro-katta* desu. (It was so interesting!)
 Asakusa no yuumei-na otera ni iki-mashita. (I visited famous temple in Asakusa.)
 Takusan hito ga i-mashita. (There were so many people.)
 Shashin mo takusan tori-mashita-yo. (I also took many photos.)
 R: Maa, suteki-na shashin desune. (Oh, nice photos!)
- B: Arigatou. Sorekara Nakamise-douri de omiyage o kai-mashita. Douzo.
 (Thank you. And I bought souvenir at Nakamise shopping street. Please take.)
 R: Maa, arigatou. Ureshii desu. (Oh, thank you! I'm so glad!)

Grammar:

1) omoshiro-katta: "-katta" is used to make past form of i-type adj.

Chapter 1: 時間 Jikan (Time)

Words: 時間 jikan(time) 今 ima(now) 何時 nanji(what time) 時-ji(hour) 丁度 choudo(just)
 分-fun, -pun(minutes) 秒 byou(second) 前 mae(before/front) すぎ-sugi(past) 半 han(half)
 午前 gozen(A.M.) 午後 gogo(P.M.) 時計 tokei(watch, clock)

low to express time: 1 o'clock(ichi-ji) 2 o'clock(ni-ji) 3 o'clock(san-ji) 4 o'clock(yo-ji)
 5 o'clock(go-ji) 6 o'clock(roku-ji) 7 o'clock(shichi-ji) 8 o'clock(hachi-ji) 9 o'clock(ku-ji)
 10 o'clock(juu-ji) 11 o'clock(juu-ichi-ji) 12 o'clock(juu-ni-ji)

minutes (1-10): 1 minute(1-ppun) 2-(ni-fun) 3-(san-pun) 4-(yon-pun/fun) 5-(go-fun)
 6-(ro-ppun) 7-(nana-fun) 8-(ha-ppun) 9-(kyuu-fun) 10-(ju-ppun)

- 1) Ima nan-ji desuka? (What time is it now?) いま(今) なんじ(何時) ですか。
 2) Juu-ji ju-ppun desu. (It is 10 past 10 o'clock. (10:10)) じゅうじ(10)にじゅう(10分)です。
 3) Choudo ichi-ji desu. (It is just 1 o'clock.) ちょうど(丁度) いちじ(1時) です。
 4) Shichi-ji ippun mae desu. (It is 1 to 7 o'clock. (6:59)) しちじ(7時) いっぽん(1分) まえ(前) です。
 5) Roku-ji go-juu-kyuu fun desu. (It is 6:59.) ろくじ(6時) ごじゅうきゅうふん(59分) です。
 6) Gozen yo-ji go-fun(sugi) desu. (It is 5 past 4 a.m. (4:05a.m.)) ごぜん(午前) よじ(4時) ごふん(5分) すぎです。
 7) Gogo ku-ji han desu. / Gogo ku-ji san-ju-ppun desu. (It is half past 9 p.m. (9:30p.m.)) ごご(午後) くじ(9時) はん(半) /さんじゅうふん(三十分) です。
 8) Jikan o oshiete kudasai. (Please tell me (current) time.) じかんを おしえて (教えてください) ください。
 9) *oshie-ru (to tell, to teach)

Chapter 2: 家族 Kazoku (family, family members)

Words for family members 親 oya(parent) 両親 ryoushin (parents) 父 chichi, otou-san (father)
 母 haha, okaa-san (mother) 夫婦 fuufu (wife&husband) 義理の giri-no (-in law) 祖父 sofa, oji-san(grand father)
 祖母 sobo, obaa-san(grand mother) 兄 ani, onii-san (elder brother) 姉 ane, onee-san (elder sister)
 弟 otouto (younger brother) 妹 imouto (younger sister) 子供 kodomo (child) 孫 mago(grand child)
 いとこ itoko(cousin) はとこ hatoko(second cousin) おじ oji, oji-san(uncle) おば oba, oba-san(aunt)
 年 toshi (age, year) 同じ o-naji(same) 若い waka-i(young) 年上 toshi-ue(elder) 年下 toshi-shita (junior)
 主婦 shufu(homemaker) 妻 tsuma(wife) 夫 otto(husband)

- Watashi no kazoku wa ryoushin *to ane to otouto to watashi desu. *Particle "to" (=and)
 (My family members are my parents, elder sister, younger brother and I.)
 私の かぞく(家族)は、りょうしん(両親)と あね(姉)と おとうと(弟)と わたし(私)です。
 Chichi to haha wa o-naji toshi desu. (My parents are same age.)
 ちち(父)と はは(母)は おなじ(同じ)とし(年)です。
 Chichi to haha wa o-naji toshi dewa arimasen. Haha wa 3sai* waka-i desu.
 (My parents are not same age. Mother is 3 years younger.) *sai=counter suffix for age
 ちち(父)と はは(母)は おなじ(同じ)とし(年)ではありません。母は3さい わかいです。
 Ani wa kaisha-in de* imouto wa daigakusei desu. *de=and: connecting two sentences in one
 (My elder brother is office employee, younger sister is university student.)
 あに(兄)は かいしゃいん(会社員)で、いもうと(妹)は だいがくせい(大学生)です。
 Watashi *ni wa itoko ga go-nin imasu. (I have five cousins.) *ni wa = to, for
 私には、いとこが五人います。

Chapter 3: Dialogue 「家族写真」 Kazoku shashin (Family Photo)

Words: 写真 shashin(photo) 親戚 shinseki(relative) 結婚式 kekkon shiki(marriage/wedding ceremony)
 入学式 nyuugaku-shiki(Entrance Ceremony) 卒業式 sotsugyou-shiki(Graduation Ceremony)
 儀式 gishiki (ceremony) 葬式 sou-shiki(funeral) 婚約 konyaku(engagement) ~時-toki(when...)
 撮る toru (take photo) 服 fuku(clothes) 着る kuru (to wear) 前 mae(before) ちょっと chotto(a little)
 太っている futotte-iru (to be on the heavy side) でも demo(but) 可愛い kawaii(cute)
 ハンサム hansamu(handsome) ところで tokorode(by the way) 隣 tonari(next to) 背 se, sei (height, stature)
 高い takai (high) 男の人 otoko no hito(male) 誰 dare(who) 高校 koukou(high-school)
 留学 ryuugaku(study abroad) めがね megane (eye specs) かける kakeru (wear specs)
 かわいい kakko-ii (good looking) 働く hataraku (be employed, to work) =tsutome-ru
 なるほど naruhodo(I see) あっ Aah(Oh!) 白い shiro-i(white) まだ mada(yet, still) ~才-sai(year of)

Situation: Rei is showing a family photo to her friend Keiko.

- R: Keiko san, mite kudasai. Kore wa watashi no kazoku no shashin desu.
 (See Keiko, this is my family photo.)
 Shinseki no kekkon-shiki no toki tori-mashita.
 (We took (this photo) on the occasion of our relative's marriage ceremony.)
 K: Kono pinku no fuku no hito ga Rei san desu-ne?
 (The girl with pink dress is you Rei, isn't it?)
 R: Hai. Mae wa chotto futotte-i-mashita. (Yes. I was a little fat before.)
 K: Demo kawaii desu yo. Tokorode kono se ga takai-i, otoko no hito wa dare desuka?
 (But you are cute! By the way, who is this tall man?)
 R: Kore wa ani desu. Daigakusei desu. Ima America ni ryuugaku shite-imasu.²
 (This is my elder brother. He is university student. Now studying in US.)
 K: Sou desuka. Kono megane o kakete-iru³ kakko-ii hito wa dare desuka?
 (I see. Who is this good-looking man with specs?)
 R: Kore wa itoko desu. Indo no kaisha de hataraitte-imasu.
 (This is my cousin. He is working in an Indian company.)
 K: Naruhodo. Aah, tonari no shiro-i fuku no kodomo wa dare desuka?
 (I see. Oh, who is the child with white dress next to him?)
 R: Sore wa watashi no imouto desu. Mada-i ha-ssai desu.
 (This is my younger sister. She is still 8 years old.)

Grammar:

- 1) se ga takai-i: tall stature. small stature is "se ga hiku-i"
- 2) ryuugaku shite-imasu: studying abroad. te-imasu(iru) is used for progressive form
- 3) megane o kakete-iru: wearing specs. To describe wear specs, verb "kakeru" is always used.
 To take specs off, verb "toru" is used. ex. Megane o tori-masu. (I take off specs.)
- 4) mada: yet, still

Lesson 8

Chapter 1: 形容詞 Keiyoushi Adjectives 1 "i-type"

- Words: 本 hon(book) 駅 eki (station) 町 machi(town) 服 fuku (dress) 問題 mondai (question, problem)
 家族 kazoku(family) 映画 eiga(movie) 写真 shashin(photo) 公園 kouen (park) 庭 niwa (garden) 空港 kuukou (airport)
 パン pan (bread) 料理 ryouri (cooking, dish) バス乗場 basu-noriba (bus stop) 薬 kusuri (medicine)
 乗る no-ru(ride, get on) 降りる ori-ru(get off) 白い shiro-i(white) 黒い kuro-i(black) 赤い aka-i(red) 青い ao-i(blue)
- Usage: "i adj." + noun ex. Ookii inu. (A big dog)
 or noun + particle(wa, ga) + "i adj." ex. Inu wa ookii desu. (The dog is big.)
- 良い yoi, ii (good) ⇔ 悪い warui (bad) ex. Kore wa ii hon desu. (This is a good book.)
 ex. Kono hon wa ii desu. (This book is good.)
 大きい ookii (big) ⇔ 小さい chiisai (small) ex. Ano eki wa ookii desu. (That station is big.)
 ex. Bangalore wa ookii machi desu. (Bangalore is a big city.)
 多い ooi (many) ⇔ 少ない sukunai (little) ex. Kono gohan wa ooi desu. (The amount of rice is too much.)
 長い nagai (long) ⇔ 短い mijikai (short) ex. Kare wa kami ga nagai desu. (He has long hair.)
 高い takai (high) ⇔ 低い hikui (low) ex. Kore wa takai yama desu. (This is high mountain.)
 ex. Kono yama wa takai. (This mountain is high.)
 * "desu" is omitted hereafter.
 高い takai (costly) ⇔ 安い yasui (inexpensive, cheap) ex. Ano fuku wa takai. (That clothes is costly.)
 おいしい oishii (tasty) ⇔ まずい mazui (taste bad) ex. Kono dosa wa oishii. (This dosa is tasty.)
 温かい atatakai (warm, hot) ⇔ 冷たい tsumetai (cold) ex. atatakai koohii (hot coffee)
 暖かい atatakai (warm/climate) ⇔ 寒い samui (cold, chilly (climate))
 ex. Kyou wa samui desu. (Today is cold.)
 暑い atsui (hot; can be used for both climate and things)
 ex. Kono koohii wa totemo atsui desu. (This coffee is very hot.)
 ex. Kyou wa atsui desu-ne. (Today is hot isn't it?)
 素晴らしい subarashii (wonderful) ex. Subarashii ichi-nichi (a wonderful day)
 新しい atarashii (new) ⇔ 古い furui (old) ex. Kono fuku wa atarashii. (This dress is new.)
 面白い omoshiroi (interesting, amusing) ⇔ つまらない tsumaranai (uninteresting, boring)
 ex. Omoshiroi eiga (an interesting movie)
 ex. Sono eiga wa tsumaranai. (The movie is boring.)
 難しい muzukashii (difficult) ⇔ やさしい yasashii (easy, tender)
 ex. muzukashii mondai (difficult question (problem))
 ex. Kono mondai wa yasashii desu. (This question is easy.)
 広い hiroi (spacious, broad, large) ⇔ 狭い semai (narrow, small)
 ex. Kono kouen wa hiroi. (This park is large.)
 ex. semai niwa (small garden)
 近い chikai (near) ⇔ 遠い tooi (faraway, distant)
 ex. Koko kara kuukou wa chikai. (Airport is close from here.)
 やわらかい yawarakai (soft) ⇔ 固い katai (hard) ex. Kono pan wa yawarakai. (This bread is soft.)

味 (taste)

あまい (sweet)	ex. Amai tabemono ga suki desu. (I like sweet food.)
しょっぱい (shoppai / shiokarai) (salty)	ex. Kanojo no ryouri wa shoppai. (Her dish is salty.)
からい (karai) (spicy)	ex. Haidarabaado ryouri wa karai. (Hyderabad dish is hot.)
にがい (nigai) (bitter)	ex. Kono kusuri wa nigai. (This medicine is bitter.)
すっぱい (suppai) (sour)	ex. Lemon wa suppai. (Lemon is sour.)

How to combine more than one "i" adj. ⇒ remove last "i" + kute

- ex. atatakai(warm) ⇒ atataka ⇒ atataka-kute
 ex. Kono koohii wa atataka-kute oishi-kute yasui desu.
 (This coffee is warm, tasty and inexpensive.)

Adjectives 2 "na" type

Usage: "na" adj. + na + noun ex. Are wa yuumei-na inu desu. (That is a famous dog.)
 or noun + particle + "na" adj. ex. Ano inu wa yuumei desu. (That dog is famous.)

ゆうめい (yuumei) (famous)	ex. Kare wa yuumei-na hito desu. (He is a famous man.)
きれい (kirei) (beautiful)	ex. Kirei-na hana. (beautiful flower)
しずか (shizuka) (quiet)	ex. Koko wa shizuka-na koun desu. (This is a quiet park here.)
しんせつ (shinsetsu) (kind)	ex. Kanojo wa shinsetsu-na hito desu. (She is a kind person.)
かんたん (kantan) (easy)	ex. Kore wa kantan-na mondai desu. (This is an easy question.)
たいせつ (taisetsu) (important, precious)	ex. Kore wa taisetsu-na shashin desu. (This is a precious photo.)
しあわせ (hiawase) (happy)	ex. Watashi no Kazoku wa shiawase-na kazoku desu. (My family is a happy family.)

How to combine more than one "na" adj. ⇒ "na" adj. + de

- ex. Kono koun wa kirei de shizuka desu. (This park is beautiful and quiet.)
 A-san wa kirei de yuumei de shinsetsu desu. (A-san is beautiful, famous and kind.)

Chapter 2: Adjectives Past tense and Negation

To make past tense:

- "i" type remove last "i" and replace "katta" instead. ex. takai → taka → takakatta
 ex. Kono fuku wa totemo takakatta desu. (This clothes was very costly.)
 ex. Kinou wa totemo samukatta (desu). (It was very cold yesterday.)

"na" type add "deshita" (simple form is "datta") after adj.

- ex. Sono ie wa totemo kirei deshita (or datta). (The house was very beautiful.)

To make negation:

- "i" type remove last "i" and replace "ku-nai(desu)" or "ku-arimasen" instead.
 ex. omoshiroi → omoshiro → omoshiro-ku-nai
 ex. Kono hon wa zenzen omoshiro-ku-nai(desu). (This book is not interesting at all.)

"na" type add "dewa-arimasen" or "dewa(ja)-nai desu" after "na" adj.
 ex. Kanojo wa shinsetsu dewa arimasen. (She is not kind.)

Chapter 3: Adjectives How to express "become~, please~"

- become~: i" adj. → remove "i" + "ku naru" ex. samu-i → samu-ku narimasu (It becomes cold)
 na" adj. → + "ni naru" ex. shizuka → shizuka ni narimasu (It becomes quiet)
 please~: i" adj. → remove "i" + "ku shite-kudasai"
 ex. karai → kara-ku shite-kudasai (Please make it spicy.)
 na" adj. → + "ni shite-kudasai" ex. shizuka → Shizuka ni shite-kudasai (Please be quiet.)

Chapter 4: 季節 Kisetsu (Seasons)

本の四季 Nihon no shi-ki (Japanese four seasons)

Words: 暖かい atatakai (adj. warm) 桜 sakura (cherry blossom) さく sak-u (to blossom, to bloom)
 たくさん takusan (a lot) 少し sukoshi (a little) 美しい utsukushii (beautiful)
 あつい atsui (adj. hot) 泳ぐ oyogu (to swim) みんな minna (everybody) 涼しい suzushi-i (adj. cool)
 紅葉 kouyou (tinted autumnal leaves) 葉 ha (leaf) 寒い samu-i (adj. cold (climate))
 そして soshite (and then) 時々 tokidoki (sometimes) 雪 yuki (snow) 降る furu (to fall (rain, snow))

春 haru (spring)

Atatakai desu. Sakura no hana ga takusan sai-te totemo utsukushii desu.

(It's warm. A lot of cherry blossom come out. It is very beautiful.)

あたたかいです。さくら(桜)のはな(花)がたくさんさいて(咲いて)とても美しいです。

夏 natsu (summer)

Totemo atsui desu. Umi de oyogi-masu. (It's very hot. We swim in the sea.)

とてもあつい(暑い)です。うみ(海)でおよぎ(泳ぎ)ます。

秋 aki (autumn)

Suzushi-i desu. Kouyou ga kirei desu. (It's cool. Tinted autumnal leaves are beautiful.)

すずしい(涼しい)です。こうよう(紅葉)がきれいです。

冬 fuyu (winter)

Totemo samu-i desu. Soshite tokidoki yuki ga furi-masu.

(It's very cold. And then sometimes it snows.)

とてもさむい(寒い)です。そしてときどき(時々)ゆき(雪)がふり(降り)ます。

Note: * Verb with suffix "-te" can combine two sentences into one.

ex. Hana ga takusan sakimasu. Soshite totemo kirei desu. ⇒

Hana ga takusan sai-te totemo kirei desu. (A lot of flowers blossom and it's very beautiful.)

Daily expressions

- ① ただいま Tadaima. (I'm home.)
 ② おかえりなさい Okaeri-nasai. (Welcome home.)
 ③ いってらっしゃい Itte-rasshai. (Please go (and come back) safely.)
 ④ わかりました Wakari-mashita. (I understood.)
 ⑤ わかりません Wakari-masen. (I don't know. / I don't understand.)
 ⑥ いきます Ittekimasu. (I go and return.)

Exercise :

Please translate English to Japanese.

- 1) This medicine(=kusuri) is bitter. → Kono... *kusuri ga nigai desu*
 2) The dish(=ryouri) of that restaurant is very spicy(=kara). → Ano... *kyuuzen no kashu wa karai desu.*
 3) Airport is far(=too) from here(=koko kara). → Kuukou wa..
 4) This mobile(=keitai) is old. → *kono keitai wa furu desu*
 5) This dress(=fuku) is small(=chiisai) for me. → *kono fuku wa chisai desu*
 6) Yesterday's question(=mondai) was(=katta) difficult. →
 7) Today is hot isn't it? → Kyou wa... *atsumu atsui desu ka?*

For every chapter learn
vocabulary words (watch the
following)

Learn today's expression
(for every chapter)

Chapter 1 : Year / Entering school, company

ototoshi おとし (two years ago)	kyo-nen きょねん(去年) (last year)	ko-toshi ことし(今年) (this year)	rai-nen らいねん(来年) (next year)	sa-rainen さいねん(再来年) (the year after next year)
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Words: 年 nen, toshi(year) 入学 nyuu-gaku (enter a school) 卒業 sotsugyou (graduate from school)
 就職 shuu-shoku (entering employment) 入社 nyuu-sha (entering company) 退職 taishoku (retirement)
 大学生 daigaku-sei (university student) 兄 ani (elder brother) 姉 ane (elder sister) 弟 otouto (younger brother)
 妹 imouto (younger sister) 働く hatara-ku (to work) 務める tsutome-ru (be employed, to work)
 から kara (from) まで made (to, till) 2年前 ninen-mae (two years ago) 他に hoka ni (besides, apart from)
 生活 seikatsu (life, living) 生活する seikatsu-suru (to live a life)

-) Kotoshi wa nisen-nijuu-go (2025) nen desu. (This year is 2025.)
 ことし(今年) は にせん-にじゅう-ご (2025) ねん(年) です。
) Watashi wa kyonen daigaku ni nyuugaku shi-mashita. (I entered university last year.)
 私は きょねん(去年) だいがく(大学) に にゅうがく(入学) しました。
) Watashi no imouto wa rainen daigaku ni nyuugaku shi-masu.
 (My younger sister will enter univ. next year.)
 私の いもうと(妹) は らいねん(来年) 大学 に 入学 します。
) Watashi wa sa-rainen daigaku o sotsugyou shi-masu.
 (I will graduate from univ. the year after next year.)
 私は さいねん(再来年) 大学 を そつぎょう(卒業) します。
) Ani ga kotoshi kara shuushoku shi-masu. (My elder brother will start working from this year.)
 あに(兄) が ことし(今年) から しゅうしょく(就職) します。
) Chichi wa ni-nen mae (ototoshi) taishoku shi-mashita. (My father retired two years ago.)
 ちち(父) は 2ねんまえ(2年前) たいしよく(退職) しました。
) Watashi wa kyonen made daigakusei deshita. (I was a university student till last year.)
 私は きょねん(去年) まで だいがくせい(大学生) でした。
) Kyoudai wa watashi no hoka ni futari imasu. (I have two more siblings besides me.)
 きょうだい(兄弟) は 私の ほかに(他に) にふたり(二人) います。
) Watashi wa raigetsu kara hitori de seikatsu shimasu. (I live alone from next month.)
 私は 来月(らいげつ) から 一人(ひとり) で 生活(せいかつ) します。

Chapter 2 : Dialogue 市場で Ichiba de (At the market)

Situation: Akira goes to market and negotiate with shop worker.

Words:

市場 ichiba (market) いくら ikura (how much) 高い takai (expensive) ⇔ 安い yasui (inexpensive)
 ちょっと chotto (a little): colloquial 少少 sukoshi (a little, a few, some) 買う kau (to buy)
 くれる kure-ru (give: (somebody gives to you)) ⇔ あげる age-ru (give: (you give to somebody))
 まける make-ru (to discount, to defeat) 仕方がない shikata-ga-nai (I have no choice, can't be helped)
 じゃあ jaa = dewa (then): colloquial ください kudasai (please give, please do)
 おつり otsuri (change) どうぞ douzo (please take, please go ahead)

Lesson 9

- A: Kono ringo wa ichi kiro ikura desuka? (How much is this apple for 1kg?)
このりんごは1キロ(キロ)いくらですか。
S: Kono ringo wa ichi kiro de ni-hyaku-sanjuu rupii desu.
(This apple costs 230 rupees for 1kg.)
このりんごは1キロで230ルピー(ルピー)です。
A: Sore wa chotto takai desune. Sukoshi makete kure-masenka? (It's a little bit costly. Could you give me some discount?)
それはちょっとたかい(高い)ですね。すこし(少し)まけてくれませんか。
S: Shikataga-nai... Jaa ni-hyaku-juu rupii ni shi-mashou.
(Unwillingly.) OK. Then I give you 210 rupees.
しかた(仕方)がない。じゃあ210ルピーにしましょう。
A: Arigatou! Jaa ichi kiro kudasai. Hai douzo ni-hyaku gojuu rupii desu.
(Thank you. Then give me 1kg (of apple). Here are 250 rupees. Please take.)
ありがとう。じゃあ1キロください。はい、どうぞ250ルピーです。
S: Arigatou gozaimasu. Ringo to-otsumi no yon-juu rupii desu. Douzo.
(Thank you very much. Here are your apples and 40 rupees change. Please take.)
ありがとうございます。りんごとおつりの40ルピーです。どうぞ。

Notes: *1 "kure-masenka" = could you give/do? *2 particle "to" = and

Food Items / Body Parts (Anyone)

Words for food items (tabemono):

果物 kudo:mono (fruits) みかん mikan (mandarin orange) ぶどう budou (grapes) 米 kome (rice)
塩 shio (salt) 砂糖 satou (sugar) 小麦粉 komugi-ko (flour, maida) 酢 su (vinegar) 油 abura (oil)
牛乳 gyuunyuu (milk) バター bataa (butter) チーズ chiiizu (cheese) ヨーグルト yooguruto (yoghurt)
野菜 yasai (vegetables) 玉ねぎ tama-negi (onion) じゃがいも jaga-imo (potato) 豆 mame (beans)
なす nasu (eggplant) きゅうり kyuuri (cucumber) オクラ okura (okra) キャベツ kyabetsu (cabbage)
にんじん ninjin (carrot) 肉 niku (meat) 鶏肉 tori-niku (chicken) 魚 sakana (fish) 卵 tamago (egg)
シーフード shii-fuudo (seafood) 海老 ebi (prawn) きのこ kinoko (mushroom) 飴 ame (candy)
お菓子 o-kashi (confectionery, sweets) 煎餅 senbei (rice cracker) 餅 mochi (sticky rice cake)
蜂蜜 hachi-mitsu (honey) 酒 sake (alcohol) ビール biiru (beer) ウイスキー uisukii (whisky)

Today's expressions

- ① Shitsurei shimasu. (Sorry for disturbing: when coming in or leaving the room)
しつれい(失礼)します。
② O-kuni* wa dochira* desuka? (Where are you from?) *kuni (country, one's home town)
おく(お国)はどちらですか。*dochira (which/where) = polite form of "doko(where)" in this sentence
③ Wataashi wa karunaataka no shushin* desu. (I am from Karnataka.)
私はカルナータカのしゅしん(出身)です。*shushin (come from / Where you belong to)
④ Sore wa donna* imi* desuka? (What does it mean?) *donna (what kind of) *imi (meaning)
それはどんな(意味)ですか。

Lesson 10

p25

Chapter 1: Verb 4: できる (dekiru) (can / can be made)

Usage: Noun + ga (wa) + dekiru (deki-masu)

Words:

バイク baiku (motorcycle) 車 kuruma (car) 乗り物 norimono (vehicle) 運転 unten (drive a vehicle)
お金 (o)kane (money) 買い物 kaitemono (shopping) 水泳 suiei (swimming) 泳ぐ oyogu (to swim)
着る kiru (to wear) 話す hanasu (to speak) こと koto (affair, matter) 英語 eigo (English language)
スポーツ supootsu (sports) 布 nuno (cloth, fabric) 綿 momei (cotton) 絹 kinu (silk) 着 fuku (clothes, dress)
靴下 kutsushita (socks) ズボン zubon (trousers) シャツ shatsu (shirt) 帽子 boushi (hat) 写真 shashin (photo)
サリー sarii (saree) 着物 kimono (Japanese traditional dress) ゆかた yukata (casual cotton kimono)

- Wataashi wa nihon-go ga deki-masu. (I know Japanese.)
私はにほんご(日本語)ができます。
Wataashi wa baiku no unten ga deki-masu. (I can drive motorcycle.)
私はバイク(バイク)のうんてん(運転)ができます。
Kono okane de kaitemono ga deki-masu. (We can do shopping with this money.)
このおかね(お金)でかいもの(買い物)ができます。

- Kare wa suiei ga deki-masen. (He can't swim.)
かれ(彼)はすいえい(水泳)ができません。
Wataashi wa kimono o kiru koto ga deki-masu. (I can wear Japanese kimono.)
私はきもの(着物)をきる(着る)ことができます。* verb (dictionary form) + koto (ing) => noun
Anata wa nihon-go o hanasu koto ga deki-masuka? (Can you speak Japanese?)
あなたは日本語をはなす(話す)ことができますか。
Hai, deki-masu. (Yes, I can.) はい、できます。 / Iie, deki-masen. (No, I can't.) いいえ、できません。

*4) Actually, "Anata wa nihon-go ga hanase masuka?" is more natural. Then, answer will be
Hai, hanase-masu. (Yes, I can speak.) / Iie, hanase-masen. (No, I can't speak.)
*refer p65 column 13 potential form
Anata wa ashita ginkou ni iku koto ga deki-masuka? (Can you go to bank tomorrow?)
= Anata wa ashita ginkou ni ike masuka?
Hai, ike-masu. (Yes, I can go.) / Iie, ike-masen. (No, I can't go.)

- Gyuunyuu kara yooguruto ga deki-masu. (Yoghurt can be made from milk.)
ぎゅうにゅう(牛乳)から、よーぐると(ヨーグルト)ができます。*Here, deki-masu means "can be made".

Chapter 2: ~てもいいですか? te mo ii desuka? (Can I~, May I~)

Verb (te form) + mo ii* desuka? => Can I ~ *ii means "be allowed" in this chapter

- Terebi o mi-te mo ii desuka? (Can I watch TV?) テレビをみ(見)てもいいですか。
Hai, ii desuyo. (Yes, you can.) / Iie, ima wa dame* desu. (No, you can't watch it now.)
はい、いいですよ。 / いいえ、いまはだめです。 *dame = not allowed, impossible

(Can I eat here?)

2) Koko de tabe-te mo ii desuka?

ここでた(食)べてもいいですか。

3) Anata no shashin o to-tte* mo ii desuka? (Can I take your picture?)

あなたのしゃしん(写真)をとってもいいですか。 *to-ru (take photo)

4) Koko de shashin o to-tte wa ikemasen. (You cannot take pictures here.)ここで写真をとってはいけません。 *For negation, particle mo changes to wa

5) Anata no baiku o unten shi-te mo ii desuka? (Can I drive your bike?)

あなたのバイクをうんでん(運転)してもいいですか。

Kyou wa chotto* dame desu. (I'm very sorry, I can't meet your request today.)

*chotto is used when you want to provide a cushion against impact caused by refusal or denial.

きょうは ちょっと だめです。

Chapter 3: 比較 Hikaku (Comparison)

*1 A wa B yori ~desu. (A is more ~ than B)
ex. Inu wa neko yori ookii desu. (Dog is bigger than cat)*2 C yori D no hou ga ~desu. (D is more ~than C.)
ex. Neko yori inu no hou ga ookii desu. (Dog is bigger than cat)

*3 E no hou ga ~desu. (E is more ~)

Words: より yori(than) どちら dochira(which) ほう hou(direction,side) 昆虫 konchuu(insect)
爬虫類 hachuu-rui(reptile) 虫 mushi(worm,insect) 強い tsuyoi(strong) ⇔ 弱い yowai(weak)
蟹 aris(ant) 蛇 hebi(snake) 遊び asobi(play) 大きい ookii (big, large) ⇔ 小さい chiisa-i (small)1) "Tokyo wa Kyoto yori ookii desu. (Tokyo is bigger than Kyoto.)
とうきょう(東京)は きょうと(京都)より おおきい(大きい)です。2) "Hachuu-rui wa konchuu yori tsuyoi desu. (Reptiles are stronger than insects.)
はちゅうるい(爬虫類)は こんちゅう(昆虫)より つよい(強い)です。3) "Kyoto yori Tokyo no hou ga ookii desu. (Tokyo is bigger than Kyoto.)
きょうと(京都)より とうきょう(東京)の ほう が おおきい(大きい)です。4) "Konchuu yori hachuu-rui no hou ga tsuyoi desu. (Reptiles are stronger than insects.)
こんちゅう(昆虫)より はちゅうるい(爬虫類)の ほう が つよい(強い)です。5) "Benkyou yori asobi (no hou ga) suki desu. (I prefer play than study.)
勉強 より あそび(遊び)の ほうが すき です。 *Sometimes no hou can be omitted.6) Ringo to banana no dochira ga suki desuka? "Banana no hou ga suki desu.
(Which do you prefer, apple or banana? I prefer banana.)

りんごと ばなな(バナナ)の どちら が すき(好き)ですか。バナナの ほう が 好きです。

Daily expressions

1) Yoku ganbari mashita.

(You worked very hard.)

* ganbaru (do one's best)

2) Oboete imasuka?

(Do you remember?)

* oboeru (to remember)

3) Wasure mashita.

(I forgot it.)

* wasureru (to forget)

4) Waratte kudasai.

(Please smile (laugh).)

* warau (to smile, to laugh)

5) Naka*nai-de kudasai.

(Please don't cry (weep).)

* naku (to cry, to weep)

6) Waratte kudasai.

(Please smile (laugh).)

* warau (to smile, to laugh)

7) Naka*nai-de kudasai.

(Please don't cry (weep).)

* naku (to cry, to weep)

8) Waratte kudasai.

(Please smile (laugh).)

* warau (to smile, to laugh)

9) Naka*nai-de kudasai.

(Please don't cry (weep).)

* naku (to cry, to weep)

10) Waratte kudasai.

(Please smile (laugh).)

* warau (to smile, to laugh)

Exercise

Please translate English to Japanese.

1) Now is just (=choudo) 4 p.m. → Ima..

2) It is 10 past (=sugi) 6 o'clock. → Rokuji..

3) My elder sister will work (=hataraki-masu) in bank (=ginkou). →

4) I can speak Japanese. →

5) She can drive a car. →

6) I have been working (=hataraitte-imasu) since 2020. → Watashi wa nisen-nijuu-nen ...

7) I'm stronger (=tsuyoi) than you. → Watashi wa anata yori...

8) I prefer playing (=asobi) than studying. → Benkyou yori...

9) You are taller (=se-ga-takai) than me. → Anata wa..

Lesson 11

Chapter 1: 5W1H (what, when, where, who, why and how) + which

what (nani / nan)
Kore wa nan desuka? (What is this?)
Tabemono wa nani ga suki desuka? (Which food do you like?)

when (itsu)
Sore wa itsu desuka? (When is it?)
Itsu Udupi ni iki-masuka? (When will you go to Udupi?)

where (doko)
Koko wa doko desuka? (Where is here?)
Anata no ie wa doko desuka? (Where is your house?)

who (dare)
Ano hito wa dare desuka? (Who is that person?)
Dare ga koko ni ki-masuka? (Who is coming here?)

why (naze, doushite)
Naze koko ni ki-mashita-ka? (Why did you come here?)
Doushite kore ga suki desuka? (Why you like this?)

how (douyatte, dou)
Douyatte daigaku ni iki-masuka? (How do you go to university?)
Kono hon wa dou desuka? (How is this book?)

which (dore, dono)
Anata no ie wa dore desuka? (Which house is yours?)
Anata wa dono eiga ga suki desuka? (Which movie do you like?)

Chapter 2: Dialogue Nihon Ryokou (Travel to Japan) using 5W1H

Situation: Ben goes to trip. Akira asks Ben's travel plan.

Words:

いつ itsu(when) どこ doko(where) 何 nani(what) どうやって douyatte (how, by which means)
なぜ naze (why) 誰 dare (who) 旅行 ryokou (travel, trip) 有名 yuumei (famous)
富士山 fuji-san(Mt.Fuji) とても totemo (very) +ばらしい subarashi-i(wonderful)
飛行機 hikou-ki (air plane) 列車 ressha(train) 船 fune(ship) えらぶ era-bu (to choose)
なぜなら nazenara (because) 一緒 issho (together) 友達 tomodachi (friend)
家族 kazoku(family) 親 oya(parent(s)) 仲間 nakama(colleague) 気をつける ki-o-tsukeru(take care)
行って来る itte-kuru(go and back) すてき suteki(nice) お土産 omiyage(souvenir) 待つ matsu(to wait)

A: Ben san, anata no ryokou wa itsu kara desuka? (From when your trip starts Ben-san?)
あなたの りょこう(旅行) は いつ から ですか。
(My trip starts from next Friday.)

B: Watashi no ryokou wa raishuu no kin-you-bi kara desu.
私の 旅行 は らいしゅう(来週) の きんようび(金曜日) から です。

A: Doko ni iku-n*-desuka?
どこ に いく(行く) んですか。
* "iku-n*-desuka" is colloquial for "iki-masuka" (=will you go?)

B: Nihon ni iki-masu.
にほん(日本) に いき(行き) ます。
(I'm going to Japan.)
A: Nihon wa nani ga yuumei desuka?
日本 は なに(何) が ゆうめい(有名) ですか。
(What is famous in Japan?)
B: Nihon wa Fuji-san ga totemo yuumei desu.
日本 は ふじさん(富士山) が とても 有名 です。
(Mt.Fuji is very famous in Japan.)
A: Douyatte Nihon ni iki-masuka?
どうやって にほん(日本) に 行きますか。
(How will you go to Japan?)
B: Hikou-ki de iki-masu.
ひこうき(飛行機) で 行きます。
(I go by air plane.)
A: Naze nihon o erabi-mashita-ka?
なぜ 日本 を えらび(選び) ましたか。
*de (=by) *erabu (to choose)
(Why did you choose Japan?)
B: Nazenara Fuji-san ga mi-tai kara* desu.
* "Nazenara + (da)kara" is idiom which means "because~".
ex. Ano mise ga suki desu. Nazenara oishii kara desu.
(Because I want to see Mt.Fuji.)
(I like that shop. Because their food is delicious.)

なぜなら 富士山 が みたい(見たい) から です。
A: Dare to* issho ni iku-n*-desuka?
*particle: "to" (with, together, and) Usage: Noun + "to" + verb, Noun + "to" + Noun
(With whom you are going?)
ex. Tomodachi to iki-masu. (I go with friend.) ex. Anata to watashi wa tomodachi desu. (You & me are friends.)
だれ(誰) と いっしょ(一緒) に 行くんですか。
B: Kazoku to issho ni iki-masu.
かぞく(家族) と 一緒 に 行きます。
(I go with my family.)
A: Ki o tsuke-te* itte-kite** kudasai.
き(気) を つけて(行って)きて(行って) ください。 *ki o tsukeru (take care of) *itte-kite(go and back)
(Please go and come back safely.)
B: Arigatou gozaimasu.
ありがとう ございます。
(Thank you.)
A: Suteki-na omiyage, matte-imasu!
すてきな おみやげ まって(待って) います。
(Waiting for your nice souvenir!)

tourist spots: 浅草 Asakusa= Japanese famous town with traditional temple and shops
三ツツリー-sukaitsurii(Skay Tree:high tower)銀座 Ginza=famous for high class shops and restaurants
金閣寺 Kinkaku-ji(Golden temple in Kyoto) 沖縄 okinawa(Japanese southern island famous for tourism)
三寺 otera(temple) 神社 jinja(shrine) 中国 Chu-u-goku(China) 韓国 Kan-koku(South Korea)
朝鮮 kita-chousen(North Korea) 万里の長城 Ban-ri-no-choujou(The Great China Wall)
しま shima(island) 湖 mizu-umi(lake) 砂漠 sabaku(desert) お城(o)shiro(castle)
リゾート rizo-to(resort) 遊園地 yuuenchi(amusement park) 動物園 doubutsu-en(zoo)
ディズニーランド dizunii-lando(Disneyland) 旅館 ryokan(Japanese Inn)

Chapter 3: want, need hoshii (want sth, need sth) / want to -tai (want to do~)

"hoshii" --> for objects, things / "-tai" --> for action

Words: 見る mi-ru (to watch, to see) 買う ka-u (to purchase) 銀行 ginkou (bank)
仕事 shigoto (job) 駅 eki (station) 郵便局 yuubin-kyoku (post office) 病院 byou-in (hospital)
図書館 tosho-kan (library) 映画館 eiga-kan (movie theater) 店 mise (shop) 食堂 shokudou (dining pl.)
新しい atarashii (new) 古い furui (old) 病気 byouki (illness) 悩み nayami (worry) 夢 yume (dream)
食料品 shokuryou-hin (groceries) 何か nani-ka (something) 食事 shokuji (meal) 今 ima (now)
今すぐ imasugu (immediately) たくさん takusan (a lot) 水 mizu (water) 一緒に issho-ni (together)
静かに shizuka-ni (quietly) ゆっくり yukkuri (slowly) 早く haya-ku (quickly) もっと motto (more)

How to use "hoshii" → Noun + particle ("ga", "wa") + hoshii desu (=I want ~)

- 1) Watashi wa ginkou no shigoto ga hoshii desu. (I want bank job.)
私は 銀行(の)の 仕事(が) が ほしい です。(I want bank job.)
- 2) Atarashii keitai ga hoshii desu.
新しい(の) 携帯(が) が ほしい です。(I want new mobile.)
- 3) Motto okane ga hoshii desu.
もっと お金(が) が ほしい です。(I need more money.)
- 4) Furui keitai wa hoshi-ku-nai desu. ex: Motto okane ga iri-masu. (I need more money.)
古い(の) 携帯(は) は ほしい ない です。 * Particle "wa" is used for negation
(I don't want old mobile.)
- 5) Byouki no nayami wa hoshi-ku-nai desu. (I don't want worries of illness.)
病気(の) の なやみ(は) は ほしい ない です。

"hoshi-ku-nai" can be replaced by "iri-nai" or "iri-masen"
ex. Byouki no nayami wa iri-nai desu. or Byouki no nayami wa iri-masen.
(I don't need worries of illness.)

- 6) Anata wa ima nani-ka hoshii desuka? (Do you want anything now?)
あなたは いま(今) 何か ほしい ですか。
Watashi wa mizu ga hoshii desu. (I want water.)
私は みず(水) が ほしい です。

How to use "-tai" → Noun + particle ("o", "ni", "de") + Verb(-tai form)* (=I want to do ~)
*refer p64 column 6

- 1) Anata wa ima nani-o shi-tai desuka? (What do you want to do now?)
あなたは いま(今) なに(何) を したい ですか。 * Q can be replaced by ga
- 2) Watashi wa ima benkyou o shi-tai desu. (I want to study now.)
私は 今, ベンキョウ(勉強) を したい です。
- 3) Kuruma o unten shi-tai desu. (I want to drive a car.)
クルマ(車) を うんてん(運転) したい です。

- 4) Ima sugu terebi o mi-tai desu. (I want to watch TV right now.)
いま(今) すぐ てれび(テレビ) を み(見)たい です。
- 5) Aisukurimu o tabe-tai desu. (I want to eat ice cream.)
アイスクリーム を たべ(食)たい です。
- 6) Anata to issho-ni eiga ni iki-tai desu. (I want to go to a movie with you.)
あなた と いっしょ(一緒) に えいが(映画) に い(行)きたい です。
- 7) Ano mise de shokuryou-hin o kai-tai desu. (I want to buy groceries in that shop.)
あの みせ(店) で しょくりょうひん(食料品) を か(買)いたい です。
- 8) Umi de oyogi-tai desu. (I want to swim in the sea.)
うみ(海) で およぎ(泳ぎ) たい です。

o make negative form for "-tai":

*refer p64 column 7, simple form

Replace "tai" with "aku-nai".

- ex. Gakkou ni iki-taku-nai desu. (I don't want to go to school.)
Benkyou o shi-taku-nai desu. (I don't want to study.)

"aku-nai desu" can be replaced with "aku-arimasen"

- ex. Benkyou o shi-taku-arimasen. (I don't want to study.)

Exercise:

Please translate English sentences into Japanese.

With whom you are going to movie(=eiga)? → Dare to issho ni .. eiga o ni irimasuka

What is famous(=yumei) in Udupi? → Udupi wa .. nani mo yumei desuka

When will you come to Manipal? → Anata itsu Manipal ni kimasaka

I want to work(=hatarakitai) in post office(=yuubin-kyoku). →

I want a motorcycle(=baiku). → watashi wa baiku ga hoshii desu

I want to drink more water(=mizu). → Motto.. mizu ga nomitai desu.

I want to go to Tokyo. → watashi wa Tokyo e ittai desu

I don't want to eat this bread. → Kono..

Lesson 12

Chapter 1: 私の趣味は～ Watashi no shumi wa～ (My hobby is～)

Words: 趣味 shumi (hobby) 音楽 ongaku (music) 聞く kiku (to hear, to listen) こと koto (matter, affair, thing)
読む yomu (to read) 読書 dokusho (reading) 歌 uta (a song) 歌う uta-u (to sing) 踊る odoru (to dance) 古典 koten (classical)
舞踊 buyou, odorika (dance) 泳ぐ oyogu (to swim) 水泳 suiei (swimming) 詩 shi (a poem) 書く kaku (to write)
楽器 gakkai (musical instruments) 弾く hiku (to play) 楽器 gakkai (musical instruments) ギター guitar (guitar) 笛 fue (a flute)
吹く fuku (to blow) 楽器 gakkai (musical instruments) 遊ぶ asobu (to play) 得意 tokui (to be good at) スポーツ sportsu (sport)
絵 e (drawing, picture) 描く kaku (to draw, to paint) 写真 shashin (photo) とる toru (to take, take photo)
運動 undou (physical exercise) サッカー sakkaa (soccer) 試合 ensou (musical performance) ジム jimu (gym) 運動 undou (physical exercise) サッカー sakkaa (soccer)

(What is your hobby?)

- 1) Anata no shumi wa nan desuka?
あなたのしゅみ(趣味)は何ですか。
(My hobby is listening music.)
- 2) Watashi no shumi wa ongaku o kiku koto* desu.
*Verb (dictionary form) + koto(-ing) ⇒ Noun ex. kiku koto (listening), yomu koto (reading)
utau koto (singing), oyogu koto (swimming), kaku koto (writing), odoru koto (dancing)
私の趣味は音楽を聞くことです。
(My hobby is reading a book.)
- 3) Watashi no shumi wa hon o yomu koto desu.
私の趣味は本をよむ(読む)ことです。
(My hobby is reading a book.)
Watashi no shumi wa dokusho* desu.
私の趣味はどくしょ(読書)です *dokusho=hon o yomu koto
(My hobby is singing a song.)
- 4) Watashi no shumi wa uta o utau koto desu.
私の趣味はうた(歌)を歌うことです。
(My hobby is swimming.)
- 5) Watashi no shumi wa suiei (oyogu koto) desu.
私の趣味はすいえい(水泳)です。
(My hobby is playing soccer.)
- 6) Watashi no shumi wa sakkaa o suru koto desu.
私の趣味はサッカーをすることです。
(My hobby is playing musical instruments.)
- 7) Watashi no shumi wa gakkai o hiku koto desu.
私の趣味はがっき(楽器)をひくことです。
(My hobby was Indian classical dance.)
- 8) Watashi no shumi wa indo koten buyou deashita.
私の趣味はインドこてんぶよう(古典舞踊)でした。
(I'm good at sport.)
- 9) Watashi wa sportsu o suru koto ga tokui desu.
私はスポーツ(をすること)がとくいです。 *can be replaced with "sportsu o suru noga"

Chapter 2: 東西南北 Tou-zai-nan-boku (East, west, south and north)

Words: アジア ajia (Asia) 太陽 taiyou (the sun) しずむ shizumu (to sink) 昇る noboru (to rise)
東 higashi (east) 西 nishi (west) 南 minami (south) 北 kita (north) 方向 hougaku (direction)
地理 chiri (geography) 東西 tou-zai (east-west) 南北 nan-boku (south-north)
東北 tou-hoku (east-north) 南西 nan-sei (south-west) 国 kuni (country)

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Lesson 12

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- 1) 東 higashi (east) Nihon wa higashi-ajia ni arimasu. (Japan is located in East Asia.)
日本はひがし(東)あじあ(アジア)にあります。
- 2) 西 nishi (west) Taiyou ga nishi ni shizumi-masu. (The sun sets in the West.)
たいよう(太陽)がにし(西)にしずみ(沈み)ます。
- 3) 南 minami (south) Karunaataka wa minami-indo ni arimasu. (Karnataka is located in South India.)
かるなあたか(カルナータカ)はみなみ(南)いんど(インド)にあります。
- 4) 北 kita (north) Kita no kuni dewa* yuki ga furi-masu. (Snow falls in Northern countries.)
きた(北)のくに(国)ではゆき(雪)がふり(降り)ます。 *dewa (at, in)

Chapter 3: Dialogue 「歌舞伎に行く」 Kabuki ni iku (Go to KABUKI theater)

- 1) Bikkuri shi-mashita. / Oderoki mashita. (I was surprised(astonished).)
びっくりしました。 おどろきました。
- 2) Kore wa himitsu desu. / Kore wa naigohi desu. (This is a secret.)
これはひみつ(秘密)です。 これはないしょです。
- 3) Fushigi desu. (It's mysterious.)
ふしぎ(不思議)です。
- 4) Joudan deshous. (It must be a joke.)
じょうだん(冗談)でしょう。

Chapter 3: Dialogue 「歌舞伎に行く」 Kabuki ni iku (Go to KABUKI theater)

Kabuki: Japanese classical dance drama dates from the 17th Century, which is rich in showmanship with highly stylized manner, elaborated costumes, eye-catching make-up and dynamic stage sets. Kabuki actor is the hereditary occupation inherited by their son only.

Words: まだ mada (yet) よく yoku (well) 知っている shitte-iru (knowing) 知る shiru (to know)
あまり amari (not much) 一回-kai (counter suffix for occurrence) 今度 kondo (next time)
一緒 issho (together) ぜい zehi (at any cost, without fail) 劇場 gekijou (theater) 役者 yakusha (actor)
みんな minna (everyone) 男 otoko (male) 女 onna (female) 人 hito (person) 言う iu (to say)
でも demo (but) 本当 hontou (truth, reality) びっくりする bikkuri-suru (be surprised)
台 butai (stage) 衣装 ishoku (costume) 豪華 gouka (gorgeous) すばらしい subarashii (wonderful)

situation: Akira and Ben go to see Kabuki. They enjoy magnificent stage drama.

- 1) Ben san, Kabuki ni itta koto ga arimasuka? (Ben, have you ever been to Kabuki theater?)
ベンさん、かぶき(歌舞伎)にいった(行った)ことがありますか。
- 2) Iie, mada ari-masen. Demo, itte-mitai desu. (No, I haven't been yet. But I'd like to go.)

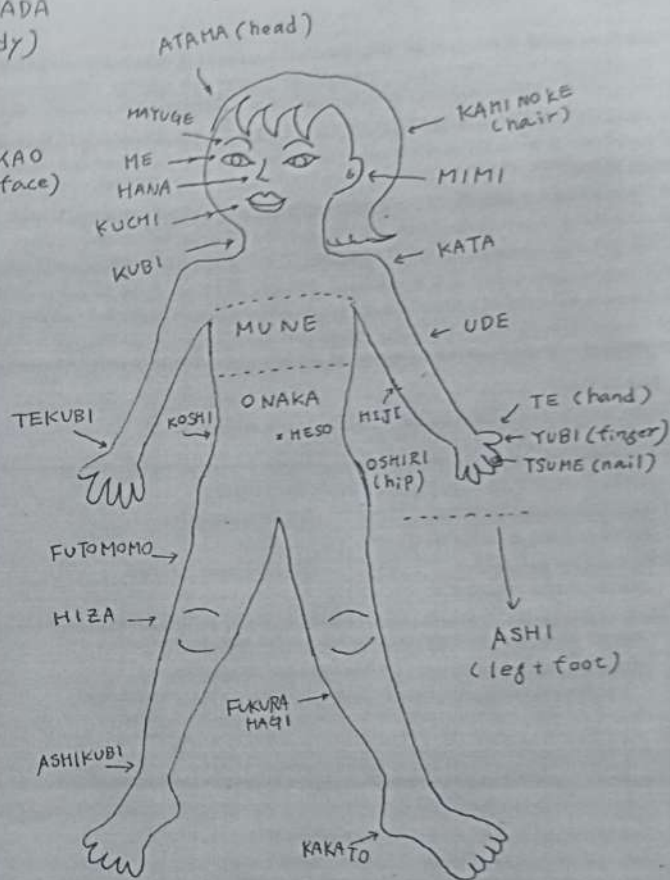
いいえ、まだありません。でも行ってみたいです。
 Akira san wa Kabuki no koto o yoku shitte imasuka? (Do you know well about Kabuki, Akira?)
 あきらは、歌舞伎のことをよくして(知って)いますか。
 A: Iie, amari shiri-masen. Demo ni kai iki-mashita. (No, I don't know well. But I've been twice.)
 いいえ、あまり知りません。でも2回(回)行きました。
 Kondo issho ni mi-ni iki-mashouka? (Shall we go to see together?)
 こんど(今度)いっしょ(一緒)にみに行きましょうか。
 B: Ee, zehi. (Sure. Absolutely) ええ、ぜひ。

They are in the Kabuki theater

B: Kirei desu-ne. Rei san ga Kabuki no yakusha wa minna otoko no hito dato itte-imashita.
 (It is beautiful! Rei told me that Kabuki actors are all men.)
 きれいですね。レイさんが歌舞伎のやくしゃ(役者)はみんなおとこ(男)のひと(人)だと言っていました。
 Demo onna no hito ga butai ni imasu-ne. (But there is a female actor on the stage.)
 でも、おんな(女)のひと(人)がぶたい(舞台)にいますね。
 A: Aah, ano hito mo otoko no hito desu-yo. (That person is also a male.)
 ああ、あの人も男の人です。
 B: Eeh, hontou desuka? Bikkuri shimashita. (Really? I'm surprised!)
 ええっ、ほんとう(本当)ですか。びっくりしました。
 B: Butai mo ishou mo gouka deshita-ne. (The stage also the costumes were gorgeous!)
 舞台もいしょう(衣装)もごうか(豪華)でしたね。
 A: Ee. Totemo subarashi-katta desune. (Yes, It was so fantastic!)
 ええ。とてもすばらしかったです。

Grammar:

- 1) mada ari-masen: "mada + masen" means "not yet ~"
 ex. Asa-gohan wa mada tabete imasen. (I haven't eaten breakfast yet.)
- 2) amari shiri-masen: "amari + masen" used with a negative, means "not very"
 ex. Sakana wa amari suki dewa arimasen. (I don't like fish so much.)
- 3) iki-mashouka: = shall we go? mashouka=shall we
- 4) (dato itte-imashita: To quote a person's utterances. Meaning is "somebody said ...".
- 5) gouka deshita: "deshita" is used for past tense of *na*-type adjective.
- 6) subarashi-katta: "katta" is used for past tense of *i*-type adjective.

KARADA
(body)

Lesson 13

Chapter 1: 体 Karada (Body)

Words [body part] 頭 atama(head) 顔 kao(face) 目 me(eye(s)) 鼻 hana(nose) 口 kuchi(mouth)
耳 mimi(ear) 髪 no-ke(hair) 首 kubi(neck) 手 te(hand) 足 ashi(leg) お腹 onaka(stomach)
胸 mune(chest) 背 senaka(back) 腰 koshi(waist) お尻 oshiri(hip) 肩 kata(shoulder) 腕 ude(arm)
膝 hiza(knee) 肘 hiji(elbow) 指 yubi(finger) 爪 tsume(nail) 手のひら te-no-hira(palm) 手首 tekubi(wrist)
骨 bone(bone) 歯 ha(tooth) 血 chi(blood) 肉 niku(flesh) ひげ hige(mustache, beard, whiskers)

others words:

持つ motsu(to have, carry) ネックレス nekkuresu(necklace) つける tsukeru(to put, to wear)
物 mono(thing, object) 時 toki(when) 使う tsuka-u (to use, to spend) けが kega(injury)
けがをする kega o suru(get hurt) 事故 jiko(accident) 痛い itai(painful) 頭痛 zutsuu(headache)
新聞 shinbun (newspaper) 見る mi-ru(to see) 読む yom-u (to read) 考える kangae-ru (to think)
歩く aruk-u (to walk) 聞く kik-u (to hear, to listen) 嗅ぐ kag-u (to smell) 作る tsukur-u (to make)
書く kak-u (to write) さわる sawar-u (to touch) 身長 shinchou(stature, one's height)
体重 taijuu(body weight) 両手 ryou-te(both hands) 両足 ryou-ashi (both legs) かざり kazari(ornament)

- 1) Kare wa te ni pen o motte-imasu. (He has a pen in his hand.)
彼は(手)に ペン(pen) を もって(持)っています。
- 2) Kanojo wa kubi ni nekkuresu o tsukete-imasu. (She is wearing a necklace on her neck.)
彼女は くび(首)に ネットレス(nekkuresu) を つけています。
- 3) Watashi wa atama ga itai desu. (I have headache.)
私は あたま(頭) が いたい(痛い) です。
- 4) Hiza no kega ga itai desu. (My knee injury is painful.)
ひざ の けが が 痛い(痛い) です。
- 5) Mono o taberu toki* te to kuchi o tsukai-masu. (When we eat(things), we use hand and mouth)
もの(物) を 食べる(食)るとき(手) と くち(口) を つかう(使)います。
*Verb(dictionary form) + toki (= When you do~, While doing~)
ex. Daigaku ni iku toki basu de ikimasu. (I take bus to go to university.)

Chapter 2: 体の特徴 karada no tokuchou (How to describe the features of body)

- 1) Akira san wa me ga ookii desu. (Akira has big eyes.)
Akira san wa te ga chiisai desu. (Akira has small hands.)
Akira san wa kao ga kawaii desu. (Akira has cute face.)
- 2) Ben san wa se ga takai desu. (Ben is tall.)
Chen san wa se ga hikui desu. (Chen is short.)
Ren san wa se ga futsuu desu. (Ren is medium height.)
- 3) Michiko san wa sukoshi futotte imasu. (Michiko is rather overweight.)
Keiko san wa yasete imasu. (Keiko is slim.)

- 4) Mary san wa kami ga nagai desu. (Mary has long hair.)
Mary san wa kami ga kuroi desu. (Mary has black hair.)
Monika san wa kami ga kin-patsu desu. (Monika has blonde hair.)
Mary san wa kami ga naga-*kute kuroi desu. (Mary has long and black hair.)
-*kute is used after i-type adj. to connect another adjectives or sentence.

- 5) Hiro san wa me ga aoi desu. (Hiro has blue eyes.)
Hiro san wa me ga warui desu. (Hiro is nearsighted.)
Hiro san wa megane o kakete-imasu. (Hiro wears specs.)
Hiro san wa me ga ao-kute kawaii desu. (Hiro has blue eyes and cute.)

- 3) Rei san wa kirei desu. (Rei is beautiful.)
Rei san wa genki desu. (Rei is energetic.)
Rei san wa kirei*de genki-de kakkoi desu. (Rei is beautiful, energetic and cool.)
-de is used after na-type adj. to connect another adjectives or sentence.

Chapter 3: 色 Iro (Colour)

色 iro (colours): 赤 aka(red) 白 shiro(white) 黒 kuro(black) 青 ao(blue) 緑 midori(green)
金 kin (gold) 銀 gin (silver) 紺 kon(navy blue) 茶 cha(brown) 紫 murasaki(purple) 黄色 ki (yellow)
水色 mizu-iro (light blue) クリーム色 kuriimu-iro(cream colour) ピンク色 pinku (pink)
透明 toumei(transparent) 空 sora(the sky) 蛙 kaeru(frog) 信号 shingou(traffic signal)

ex. Watashi wa kin-iro ga suki desu. (I like gold colour.) / Shiro-i shatsu (white shirt)
Ki-iro-i fuku (yellow dress) / Gin-iro no fuku. (silver colored dress) / Ao-i sora (blue sky)
Sora ga aoi desu. (The sky is blue.) / Midori-iro no kaeru (green colored frog) /
Shingou wa midori desu. (Signal is green(now).)

Chapter 4: Dialogue シャツの色 Shatsu no iro "Colour of shirt"

Words: ほめる homeru(to praise) シャツ shatsu(a shirt)にあう nia-u(to suit) 同じ onaji(same)
うれしい ureshii(glad, happy) デザイン dezaian(design) 色違い iro-chigai(different coloured) も mo(also)
着る kiru(to wear) 何色 nani-iro (what colour) どんな donna(which, what kind of) 買う kau(to buy)
一つ mou hitotsu(the other one) 枚 mai(counter suffix for thin, flat object)
すぐに sugu-ni(immediately) 靴 kutsu(shoes) スボン zubon(trousers) 下着 shitagi(underwear)
下 kutsu-shita(socks) 眼鏡 megane(eye-glasses) かばん kaban(bag) スーツ suutsu(a suit)
傘 kasa(umbrella) さいふ saifu(wallet) いろいろ iroiro-na(various)

situation: Akira-san praised Ben-san's shirts and asked him where to get same ones

Sono akai shatsu wa anata ni* niai-masu-ne. (This red shirt suit you, doesn't it?)
その あかい (赤い) シャツ(シャツ) は あなた に にあい(似合)いますね。 *ni= for, to
Sore wa ureshii desu. Kore to onaji dezaian de* iro-chigai mo arimasu. *de=with, and
(I'm glad (to hear that). I have another piece with same design, but different colour.)

Lesson 13

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それはうれしい(嬉しい)です。これとおなじ(同じ)でざいん(デザイン)でいろいろ(いろいろ)あります。
(What colour is it?)

A: Sore wa donna iro desuka.
それはどんないろ(色)ですか。

(The other one is white.)

B: Mou hitotsu wa shiro desu.
もうひとつ(一つ)はしろ(白)です。

(Where did you buy?)

A: Doko de *kai-mashitaka.
どこでかい(買)いましたか。 * particle "de" = (at)

B: Biggu bazaar de kai-mashita. Iroiro-na iro ga arimashita-yo.
(I bought them in Big bazaar. There was a variety of colours.)

びっくばざー(ビッグバザール)で買いました。いろいろ(色)がありましたよ。
(How much was it?)

A: Ikura deshita-ka.
いくらでしたか。

B: Ni-mai de 750(nanahyaku gojuu) rupii deshita. (It cost 750 rupees for two.)
にまい(二枚)で ななひゃくごじゅう(750) ルピー でした。

A: Sore wa yasui desune.
それはやすい(安い)ですね。

(Yes, it is.)

B: Sou deshou? (*expecting agreement)
そうでしょう。

(I will go to get them soon.)

A: Watashi mo sugu kai-ni ikimasu.
私もすぐ買(か)いに行きます。

Question: 1) Anata wa nani-iro ga sukii desuka? (Which colour do you like?)
2) Anata wa doko de kaimono o shimasu-ka? (Where do you shop?)

Exercise :

Translate English sentences to Japanese.

1) I watched movie on TV yesterday. → Kinou terebi de.. *ei-ga wo mima-shita*

2) Here was a shop(=mise) before. → Koko ni izen.. *mise ga arimashita*

3) This candy(=ame) is sweet. → Kono.. *ame ga ama-i desu*

4) I will purchase(=kai-masu) rice and salt. → Kome to.. *shio ga hai masu*

5) We eat by(=de) mouth. → Watashi-tachi wa.. *kuchi de tabemasu*

6) This shoes suit(=nini-masu) you. → Kore kuchu-ga *onnan* niai masu

Lesson 14

Chapter 1 : Japanese Counting System

Match the
Follow up about 39
Floors

Words 石 ishi (stone) 箱 hako (box) おにぎり onigiri (rice ball) 紙 kami (paper) 木 ki (tree) 矢 ya (arrow)
猿 saru (monkey) 鶏 niwatori (hen, cock) カラス karasu (crow) 鳩 hato (pigeon) 象 zou (elephant)
虎 tora (tiger) 馬 uma (horse) 牛 ushi (cow) 建物 tatemono (building) 毎日 mainichi (everyday)
駐車場 chuusha-jou (parking) 動物 doubutsu (animal) 動物園 doubutsu-en (zoo) 鹿 shika (deer)
シマウマ shimauma (zebra) とまる tomaru (to stop, to stay) ほど hodo (about, approximately)
いつも itsumo (usually, always) どんな donna (what kind of) 鳥 tori (bird) ライオン raion, shishi (lion)
豹 hyou (leopard) 豚 buta (pig) バケツ baketsu (bucket) 孔雀 kujaku (peacock) 映画館 eigakan (movie theatre)
家 ie (house, home) 教室 kyoushitsu (class, classroom) ズボン zubon (trousers) 靴下 kutsu-shita (socks)

To count things, these counter suffixes are used for respective items. ★

個 ko or kko : For things which are not clearly categorized like orange, stones, boxes, etc.
Also "tsu" can be substituted for "ko". ex. ni-ko (futa-tsu) no onigiri (two rice balls) /
ex. i-kko (hito-tsu) no hako (a box) / san-ko (mi-tsu) no ishi (three stones)

枚 mai : For thin, flat objects like paper, plates, shirts, etc.
ex. ichi-mai no kami (a sheet of paper)

着 chaku or cchaku : For clothes. ex. i-cchaku no dress (a dress) / ni-chaku no uwagi (two jackets)

本 hon or ppon or bon : For long, slender objects like trees, pencils, fingers, sword, etc.
ex. i-ppon no ki (a tree) / ni-hon no enpitsu (two pencils) / san-bon no ya (three arrows)

冊 satsu or ssatsu : For books. ex. i-ssatsu no hon (a book) / ni-satsu no manga (two comics)

階 kai or kkai : For story of buildings. ex. i-kkai (1st floor) / ni-kai (2nd floor)

台 dai : For automobiles, bicycles, electrical items (TV, PC, etc.).
ex. go-dai no kuruma (five cars) / ichi-dai no denwa (a telephone)

匹 hiki or ppiki or biki : For small animals like dogs, cats, ants, mosquitoes, etc.
ex. ippiki no inu (a dog) / ni-hiki no neko (two cats) / san-biki no saru (three monkeys)

羽 wa or ba or ppa : For birds. ex. ichi-wa no niwatori (a hen, cock) /
ex. san-ba no karasu (three crows) / ju-ppa (juu-wa) no hato (ten pigeons)

頭 tou or ttou : For big animals like elephants, tigers, horses, cows, etc.
ex. ittou no zou (a elephant) / ni-tou no tora (two tigers) / san-tou no uma (three horses)

人 nin or ri : For person. ex. hito-ri no indo-jin (an Indian) / san-nin no nihon-jin (three Japanese)

Lesson 14

12. 杯 ^{cup} hai or ppai or bai : For cups of drink, buckets of liquid.
ex. ippai no mizu (a cup(bucket) of water) / ni-hai no coffee (two cups of coffee)
san-bai no mizu (three cups(buckets) of water)
13. 軒 ^{shop} ken or kken : For houses, shops.
ex. ikken no ie (a house) / ni-ken no tatemono (two small buildings) / rokken no mise (six shops)
14. 回 ^{times} kai or kkai : Frequency. ex. Mainichi 3 kai tabemasu. (We eat 3 times a day.)
ex. Nihon-go kyoushitsu wa shuu ni 2 kai desu. (Japanese language classes is twice a week)
15. 足 ^{pair of shoes} soku or ssoku or zoku : For shoes and socks.
ex. issoku no kutsu to 3 zoku no kutsu-shita (a pair of shoes and 3 pairs of socks)

Chart of phonetic change for some suffixes:

	1 (i-)	2 (ni-)	3 (san-)	4 (yon-)	5 (go-)	6 (ro-)	7 (nana-)	8 (ha-)	9 (kyu-)	10 (ju-)
HON	ppon	hon	hon	hon	hon	ppon	hon	ppon	hon	ppon
HIKI	ppiki	hiki	biki	hiki	hiki	ppiki	hiki	ppiki	hiki	ppiki
HAI	ppai	hai	bai	hai	hai	ppai	hai	ppai	hai	ppai
SOKU	ssoku	soku	zoku	soku	soku	ksoku	soku	ssoku	soku	ssoku

- 1) Shiroyi kami o go-mai kudasai. (Please give me five sheets of blank paper.)
しろい(白い) かみ(紙) を 5枚 下さい。
- 2) Wataashi wa nihon-cha o mainichi san-bai nomi-masu. (I drink three cups of green tea everyday.)
私は にほんちゃ(日本茶) を まいにち(毎日) 3杯 飲みます。
- 3) Chuusha-jou ni kuruma ga hyaku-dai hodo ari-masu. (There are about 100 cars in the parking.)
ちゅうしゃじょう(駐車場) に 車 が ひゃくだい(100台) ほど あります。
- 4) Ki no ue ni sara ga ju-ppiki i-masu. (There are 10 monkeys on the tree.)
き(木) の うえ(上) に さる(猿) が じゅうびき(10匹) います。
- 5) Kono doubutsu-en ni san-tou no shima-uma ga imasu. (There are 3 zebras in this zoo.)
この どうぶつえん(動物園) に さんとう(3頭) の シマウマ が います。
- 6) Kouen ni inu ya* neko ga imasu. (There are dogs and cats in the park.) 公園に犬や猫がいます。
*particle "ya" = such as

Questions :

- 1) Anata wa itsumo dosa o nan-mai tabemasuka? (How many dosa do you eat usually?)
- 2) Anata wa mainichi koohii o nan-bai nomi-masuka? (How many cups of coffee do you drink everyday?)
- 3) Asoko ni kuruma ga nan-dai ari-masuka? (How many cars are there?)
- 4) Soko ni nanika doubutsu ga i-masuka? (Is there any animals over there?)
- 5) Kono doubutsu-en ni donna doubutsu ga imasuka? (What kind of animals are in this zoo?)

Exercise : Put correct counter suffix

- 1) 1 ^{sheet} ~~ku~~ no kami (a sheet of paper) 2) 5 ^{cups} ~~ku~~ no koohii (5 cups of coffee)
- 3) 2 ^{pair} ~~ku~~ no kutsu (two pair of shoes) 4) 3 ^{cats} ~~ku~~ no neko (three cats)
- 5) 2 ^{pencils} ~~ku~~ no enpitsu (two pencils) 6) 5 ^{cars} ~~ku~~ no kuruma (5 cars)
- 7) 3 ^{Indians} ~~ku~~ no Indo-jin (three Indians) 8) 1 ^{ball} ~~ku~~ no onigiri (one rice ball)

Chapter 2 : 進行形 Shinkou-kei (The Progressive (Present Continuous) Form) ~ing

Verb -te(-de) + imasu ⇒ The progressive form (*p64 verb1 column5 : progressive form)
-te imasu express : an action in progress or a past event that is connected with the present
ex. Watashi wa ima gohan o tabete imasu. (I'm eating meal now*) *now is often used together
ex. Kare wa ima oyoi-de imasu. (He is swimming now.)
ex. Kanojo wa engaku o kiki-te imasu. (She is listening music.)

Words : 泳ぐ oyogu (to swim) 聞く kiku (to listen) 森 mori (forest) 鳥 tori (bird) 歌う uta-u (to sing)
走る hashiru (to run) 立つ tatsu (to stand) 席る suwaru (to sit) 休む yasumu (to rest) 習う nara-u (to learn)
話す hanasu (to speak) 英語 eigo (English) 教える oshieru (to teach) 結婚する kekkon-suru (to marry)

- 1) Watashi wa ima benkyou o shi-te imasu. (I'm studying now.)
私は いま(今), ベンキョウ(勉強) を しています。
- 2) Watashi wa ima unten o shi-te imasu. (I'm driving now.)
私は (今), うんてん(運転) を しています。
- 3) Mori de tori ga uta-te imasu. (Birds are singing in forest.)
もり(森) で とり(鳥) が うたて(歌って) います。
- 4) Kare wa gyuunyuu o non-de imasu. (He is drinking milk.)
彼は ぎゅうにゅう(牛乳) を のんで(飲んで) います。
- 5) Kanojo wa ima bangarooru ni itte imasu. (She has been visiting Bangalore now.)
彼女は 今, ばんがろーる(バンガロール) に いって(行って) います。
- 6) Watashi wa nihon-go o nara-te imasu. (I am learning Japanese(right now). / I learn Japanese.)
私は にほんご(日本語) を ならって(習って) います。
- 7) Ken san wa kekkon shi-te imasu. (Ken is married.)
ケンさん は けっこん(結婚) しています。

Exercise : Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) Please give(=kudasai) us 3 cups of coffee. → Koohii o san-bai ^{ku} kudasai
- 2) Three monkeys are on the tree. → Ki no ue ni ^{san-biki} sara ^{ppiki} i-masu
- 3) What are you doing now(=ima)? → Ima nani o ^{shite} imasuka?
- 4) I'm driving a car now. → Ima ^{kuruma} o unten ^{shite} imasu
- 5) There are 2 cars(=ni-dai) in my house. → Watashi no ie ni kuruma ga ^{ni-dai} ari-masu

Lesson 15

Chapter 1 : 生と死 sei to shi (Birth & death)

Words: 生に産む (um-u-give birth to produce) 生まれる (um-arenu the born) 産物 (I make) 子犬 (ko-inu puppy)
 うちの 家 (uchi no-our: uchi=house) ペット (petto=pet) たくさん (takusan=many) 死 (shi) 死なな (shina=only) 死 (shibub)
 死 (shim-u/die) 死なな (shina=only) 死なな (shina=only) 死なな (shina=only) 死なな (shina=only)
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1) Watashi wa sen kyudayaku kyuujuu (1990) nen ni umarete mashita. (I was born in 1990.)

私 は 1990 年 (年) に うまれ (生まれ) ました。

Note: *umarete mashita is passive form. To make passive form → root of verb + "(u)arete" / ex. um-arete (be born) → um-arete (be born) / ex. s-aru (do) → s-arete (be done)

2) Boku no inu ga ko-inu o umi mashita. (My dog gave birth to puppies.)

ぼく (僕) の いぬ (犬) が こいぬ (子犬) を うみ (産み) ました。

3) Tori wa tamago o umi masu. (The birds lay eggs.)

4) Watashi no soto wa ni-nen-mae nakunari mashita. (My grandfather passed away 2 years ago.)

5) Uchi no neko ga kinou shini mashita. (Our cat died yesterday.)

6) Takusan no hito ga jiko de nakunari mashita. (Many people died in an accident.)

7) Watashi wa ka o koroshi mashita. (I killed mosquitoes.)

8) Ka wa watashi ni korosarete mashita. (Mosquito was killed by me.)

9) Ka wa watashi ni korosarete mashita. (Mosquito was killed by me.)

10) Ka wa watashi ni korosarete mashita. (Mosquito was killed by me.)

Chapter 2 : Dialogue もしもし Moshimoshi (Hello)

Situation: Ben-san is visiting Tokyo for business trip. Akira-san calls Ben-san from Udupi around 10 AM. Time difference is 3.5 hours between India and Japan. Japan is ahead of India.

Words: もしもし moshimoshi (hello: over the phone) 出張 shuchou (business trip) やる (do)

おつかいさまです (otsukaresamadesu) (you must be tired ⇒ thank you for your effort)

そちら sochira (your side) こちら kochira (my side) ところで tokorode (By the way) 電話 denwa (telephone)

時差 jishu (time difference) 天気 tenki (weather) たいへん taihen (very much, troublesome)

何か nanika (any) 暖かい atatakai (warm) 持つ motsu (to have, to carry) 持つて (having)

持つて来る motte-kuru (to bring) 気をつける ki-o-tsukeru (take care of) 雪 yuki (snow)

よかつた yokatta (good) 体 karada (body) 戻る modoru (come back, go back) 頑張る ganbaru (hold out, do effort)

Lesson 15

A: Moshimoshi Ben-san desuka. Watashi wa Akira desu. Ogenki desuka.

もしもし ベンさん ですか。私は アキラ です。元気 ですか。

B: Aa Akira-san, otsukare samadesu. Watashi wa genki de yatte imasu yo.

ああ アキラさん、おつかいさまです (お疲れ様) です。私は 元気 で やつて いますよ。

A: Sochira wa ima nanji desuka. (What time is it now, in your place (Tokyo)?)

そちら は 今 なんじ (何時) ですか。

B: Kochira wa ima gogo ichi-ji han desu. (Here, it is 1:30pm. Your place (Udupi) is 10am, isn't it?)

こちら は 今、ごご (午後) いちじはん (一時半) です。そちら は ごぜん (午前) じゅうじ (十時) ですよね。

A: Sou desu. San-jikan han no jisa desu yo ne. Tokorode, tenki wa dou desuka.

(Yes, it is 3 and half hours time difference, isn't it? By the way, how is the weather in Tokyo?)

B: Ima choudo yuki ga futte imasu. Totto mo samui desu. (Now, it's snowing and very very cold.)

今、ちょうど (丁度) ゆき (雪) が ふつて (降つて) います。とっても さむい (寒い) です。

A: Sore wa taihen desune. Nani-ka* atatakai fuku o motte imasu ka.

それは たいへん (大変) です。ね、何か あたかい (暖かい) ふく (服) を もつて いますか。

B: Hai. Seeta o motte kimashita. (Yes, I brought a sweater with me.)

はい、セーター (セーター) を もつて (持つて) きました (来ました)。

A: Sore wa yokatta desu. Karada ni ki o tsukete buri ni modotte kite kudasai ne.

(That's good. Please take care of your health/body and come back safely.)

B: Arigatou gozaimasu. Ganbarimasu. (Thank you. I'll try my best.)

Today's Expressions

① Uso o tsuku. (Tell a lie) *uso-tsuki (a liar)

② Anata wa watashi ni uso o tsuki mashita. (You told a lie to me.)

あなたは 私に嘘をつきました。

③ Tsukete kudasai. (Please help me) *tsukeru (to help)

④ Tetsudai mashouka? (Do you need a hand?) *tetsudau (lend a hand)

⑤ Omedetou gozaimasu. (Congratulations!)

おめでとー ございます。

⑥ O-tanjoubi omedetou gozaimasu. (Happy birthday to you!)

おたんじょうび (お誕生日) おめでとー ございます。

Chapter 3 ~しなくは shina kutewa ikemasen (must do ~)

Chapter 3 ~しなくは shina kutewa ikemasen (must do ~)

Usage: Verb negative form *-i + kutewa (keteba) + ikemasen (narimasen) **literal meaning is "If not do, can't go ahead"

(*p64 column 2 simple form)

**literal meaning is "If not do, can't go ahead"

ex. Ikana kutewa ikemasen. (I must go.) / Shina kereba narimasen. (I must do.)

*There are four ways to express "must" ~

Words: 宿題 shukudai (homework) 全部 zenbu (all) パーティ paatii (party) 食料 shokuryou (groceries)
用 ~ you (for the purpose of ~) 買う kau (purchase, present negative form is "kawana-i")
会社 kaisha (office) 仕事 shigoto (work) 結婚式 kekkon shiki (wedding ceremony) 服 fuku (clothes)
会員登録 kaizai (registration, entry) ID (aidi) ID 登録 touroku (registration, entry)
試験 shiken (exam) 準備 junbi (preparation)

1) Asu mo daigaku ni ikana kutewa ikemasen. (I must go to university tomorrow too.)

明日も大学に行かなくては いけません (I must do home work.)

2) Shukudai o shina kereba narimasen.

しめくたい (宿題) を しななければ なりません (I must eat all of this.)

3) Kore o zenbu tabena kereba ikemasen.

これを ぜんぶ (全部) 食べなければ いけません (I had to do/finish homework till yesterday.)

4) Kinou made ni shukudai o shina kutewa narimasen deshita.

(I had to do/finish homework till yesterday.)

きのう (昨日) までに宿題をしなくては ありませんでした

5) Paatii you no shoku ryou o kawana kereba ikemasen.

(I must purchase groceries for the party.)

パーティー (パーティ) 用の しよくりよう (食料) を 買わなければ いけません

6) Shiken no junbi o shina kutewa ikemasen. (I must prepare for the exam.)

しけん (試験) の じゅんび (準備) を しなくは いけません

Exercise: Translate English sentences to Japanese.

1) My elder sister gave birth (=umi mashita) to a baby (=kodomo) yesterday. →

kōdōwa watashi no one o ga kodomo go umi mashiyo

2) Our cousin (=toko) was born (=umare mashita) last week (=senshuu). →

doushuu ni toko wa umare mashiyo

3) Today, I brought lunch box (=bentou). → kyō wa... watashi wa o-bentou o

4) I'm doing (=yatte imasu) well. → watashi wa ganke de yotte

5) Please take care of your health. → Karada ni...

6) Please come back safely. → Byō ni... anodotto koto hodoanai se

Chapter 1: 道案内 Michi'annai (How to show the way)

Words for showing the way: 道 michi (street, road) 案内 annai (guide) 近く chikaku (nearby)

銀行 ginkou (bank) 教える osheru (to teach) まっすぐ massugu (straight) すると suruto (and then)

右 migi (right) 左 hidari (left) 側 gawa (side) 駅 eki (station) どうやって douyateba (by which means)

二つ futatsu (the second) 最初 saisho, hitotsu (the first) ~目 me (counter suffix for order)

交差点 kousaten (crossroads) 曲がる magaru (to turn) 郵便局 yuubin-kyoku (post office) 角 kado (corner)

図書館 toshokan (library) つきあたり tsukitarai (end of the street, T-junction) 警察 keisatsu (police station)

次 tsugi (next, following) 電車 densha (train) 降りる oriru (get off [train, bus, steps]) すぐ sugunimmediately)

目の前 me no mae (in front of one) 目 me (eyes) 前 mae (front, before, previous) 場所 basho (place, location)

コンビニ konbini (convenience store) 地図 chizu (map) 十字路 juuji-ro (crossroad) T字路 teiji-ro (T-junction)

Y字路 waiji-ro (Y-junction) 信号機 shingou-ki (traffic signal) 方向 hougaaku (direction)

迷う mayou (lose one's way)

1) A: Sumimasen, watashi wa chikaku no ginkou ni iki-tai desu.

(Excuse me, I want to go to nearby bank.)

すみません、私は ちか (近) の ぎんこう (銀行) に いき (行) たいです。

Michi o oshiete kuremasuka?

みち (道) を おしえて くれますか?

B: Kono michi o massugu itte* kudasai.

この みち (道) を まっすぐ いって (行) ってください。

Suruto, migi gawa ni (ginkou ga) arimasu. (Then you will find (bank) on your right.)

すると みぎ (右) が わに あります。

2) A: Eki ni wa dou yatte iki-masuka?

えき (駅) には どうやって 行きますか?

B: Futatsu-me no kousaten o hidari ni magatte kudasai. (Turn to the left at the second crossroads.)

ふたつめ (二つ目) の こうさてん (交差点) を ひだり (左) に まがって (曲が) ってください。

3) A: Yubin-kyoku wa doko desuka? (Where is the post office?)

ゆうびんきょく (郵便局) は どこですか?

B: Kono kado o migi ni magaru to* hidari gawa ni arimasu. *verb + to = if you

この かど (角) を みぎ (右) に 曲がると、左がわに あります。

4) A: Toshokan wa doko ni arimasuka? (Where is the library?)

としょかん (図書館) は どこに ありますか?

B: Massugu itte*, tsukitarai o migi ni magatte kudasai. *combining 2 sentences in 1

まっすぐ 行って、つきあたりを 右に 曲がってください。

5) A: Keisatsu-sho wa doko desuka? (Where is the police station?)

けいさつしよ (警察署) は どこですか?

B: Tsugi no eki de oriru to, sugu me no mae ni arimasu.

(If you get off the train at next station, you will find it just in front of station.)

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つぎの駅でおる(降りる)と、すぐめのま(目の前)にあります。
(Where is the convenience store?)

- 6) A: Konbini wa doko desuka? (Where is the convenience store?)
B: Tsuji no shingun o hidari ni magatte kudasai. (Please turn to the left at next traffic signal.)
B: Tsuji no shingun (信号) を左に曲がってください。

Chapter 2 ~かもしれない kamo shirenai (It may ~) *p64 column 1 & 2, plain form

Verb "plain form" + "kamo shirenai" (shiremasen) => It may ~
ex. Kare ga kuru. (He is coming) => Kare ga kuru kamo shiremasen. (He may come.)
ex. Kare wa konai. (He is not coming) => Kare wa konai kamo shiremasen. (He may not come.)

Words: 降る furu (fall: rain, snow) 授業 jugyuu (class, lesson) 企業 keigyuu (company, enterprise)
可能性 kanou sei (possibility) 入社する nyuusha suru (enter a company)
退職する shuushoku suru (get employment) 退職する taishoku suru (leave one's company)

天気 tenki (weather) いい (fine) 悪い warui (bad) なる naru (become)
あつくなる atsuku naru (become hot) 寒くなる samuku naru (become cold: climate)

- 1) Asu wa ame ga furu kamo shirenai. (It may rain tomorrow.)
明日はあめ(雨)がふる(降る)かもしれない。
- 2) Kanjo wa jugyuu ni konai kamo shiremasen. (She may not come to class.)
かのじょ(彼女)はじゅぎょう(授業)にこないかもしれない。
- 3) Kyuu wa hiru gohan o tabenai kamo shiremasen. (I may not eat lunch today.)
きょう(今日)はひるごはんをたべないかもしれない。
- 4) Watashi wa nihon ni iku kamo shiremasen. (I may go to Japan.)
私は日本に行くかもしれない。
- 5) Watashi wa nihon ni iku kanou sei ga arimasu. (I have a possibility of going to Japan.)
私は日本に行くかのうせい(可能性)があります。
- 6) Ani ga IT'keigyou ni shuushoku suru kamo shiremasen. (My elder brother may enter IT company.)
あに(兄)がアイチケイ(IT)きぎょう(企業)にしゅうしよく(就職)するかもしれない。
- 7) Asu wa totemo atsuku naru kamo shiremasen. (Tomorrow, it may be very hot.)
明日はとてもあつく(暑く)なるかもしれない。

Today's expressions

- ① Ano hito o "shite imasuka?" (Do you know that person?)
あのひと(人)を(知)っていますか。 *shiru = to know
Hai shite imasu. Kare wa atarashi i sensei desu. (Yes, I know. He is a new teacher.)
はい、知っています。かれ(彼)はあたらしい(新しい)せんせい(先生)です。
He, kare ga dare "doku" *shiri masen. (No, I don't know who he is.)

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いいえ、彼がだれ(誰)だか、しりません(知りません)。
*(da)ka is used in the scene of uncertainty.
**shirimasen = don't know

Da/ka can be substituted "ka". ex. Kare ga dare ka shiri masen.
Grammatically, used with 5W (what, when, who, which, why) often.

nan daka (nani ka), itsu (da)ka, dare (da)ka, doko (da)ka, naze (da)ka
ex. Watashi noga dore daka wakarinasen. (I don't know which one is mine.)
Koko ga doko daka shite imasuka? (Do you know where we are?)

Exercise :

Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) I have to go to office (=kaisha) on Sunday. → Nichi-youbi ni. *niichi-youbi ni kaisha ni iku*
- 2) I have to take (=nomu) medicine. → Kusuri o. *kusuri o oshiete ariimasu*
- 3) He may not drive a car today. → Kare wa kyuu wa koruma go ukan y kana? *kyuu wa koruma go ukan y kana?*
- 4) It may snow tonight (=kon'ya). → kon'youbu ni yuki ga furu kana? *kon'youbu ni yuki ga furu kana?*
- 5) Go straight (=massugu itte), and turn (=magatte kudasai) to the left at that corner (=kado). → *massugu itte to mogo to hidari ni magatte kudasai kado ni koso*

Lesson 17

Chapter 1 : Dialogue

昼食に行く Chuu-shoku ni iku (Going for lunch)

Situation : Akira san, Ben-san, and Chen-san go to restaurant and order lunch menu from a waitress.

Words: 朝食 chuu-shoku (breakfast) 昼食 chuu-shoku (lunch) 夕食 yuu-shoku (dinner)
 ランチセット ranchi setto (fixed lunch menu) そば soba (buck wheat noodles) または matawa (or)
 カレーライス karae raisu (curry rice) サラダ sarada (salad) 水 mizu (water) から揚げ kara-age (deep fried chicken)
 焼きそば yakisoba (fried noodles) サラダ sarada (salad) 水 mizu (water) から揚げ kara-age (deep fried chicken)
 鳥 tori (chicken) とんかつ tonkatsu (deep fried pork with crispy coating) 定食 tei-shoku (a set meal)
 サンドウィッチ sandoitchi (sandwich) サベテ subete (all) つき-tsuki (included) 注文 chumon (an order)
 天ぷら tempura (deep fry using flour batter) フライ fry (deep fry with crispy coating) セット setto (set menu)
 いらいませ irasshai (welcome) 大盛り oomori (extra serving, large portion) 読む yomu (to read)
 きまる kimaru (decided, get fixed) きめる kimeru (to decide) おかわり okawari (another helping, a refill)
 待つ matsu (to wait) おまわ下さい o machi kudasai (please wait) 少し shoushou (a little)
 授けました kashikomari mashita (Certainly) すぐ sugu (immediately) 持つ motsu (to have, to carry)
 おもちします o mochi shimasu (I'll bring sth to you. [polite]) おすすめ o susume (recommendation)
 おすすめ susume (to recommend) おいしい oishii (delicious) 箸 hashi (chopsticks)
 割り勘 warikan (split the cost) ご馳走 gochisou (delicious food, good things to eat, a delicacy)
 円 yen (Japanese currency) : 1 yen is about 0.56 rupees, 1 rupee is about 1.8 yen

Kyou no Ranchi Menyuu (Today's lunch menu)

A-setto : Soba to Mimi karae raisu

1000 Yen (yen)

(Japanese style buck wheat noodles + Small size curry rice)

B-setto : Raamen to Chahan

(Chinese soup noodles + Chinese fried rice)

C-setto : Supaghetiti Yasai matawa Chikin + Sarada 1100 Yen

([Vegetable spaghetti or chicken spaghetti] + small salad)

D-setto : Tori no kara-age tei-shoku

1150 Yen

(Fixed meal of deep fried chicken, rice, miso soup, and salad)

* Subete dorinku tsuki (With one free drink per set)

* Oomori + 200 Yen (+200 yen for large serving)

Dezato : Aisu-curimu banira / chokoreeto / burruberi @200 Yen
 (Dessert: Ice cream / Choice of vanilla or chocolate or blue berry)

W : Irasshai mase. *Go-chuumon wa o kimari desuka? * "Go" is for politeness like "o."

(Welcome to our restaurant. Have you decide your order?)

いらいませ、ごちゆうもん(ご注文)はおきまり(お決まり)ですか。

A : Sumimasen, watashi wa nihon-go ga yome-masen. Eigo no menyuu wa ari masuka?

(I'm sorry, I can't read Japanese. Do you have English menu?)

すみません、私はにほんご(日本語)がよめ(読)めません。えいご(英語)のメニューはありますか。
 W: Hai. Arimasu. Sugu o mochi shimasu. (Yes, We have. I'll bring it in a moment.)
 はい、あります。すぐおもち(お持ち)します。

A: Watashi wa D-setto o onegai shi-masu. (Please give me D-set.)

私は D セットと(セット)をおねがい(お願い)します。

B: Watashi wa B-setto ni shi-masu. (I will have B-set.)

私は B セットにします。

C: Watashi wa C-setto no chikin supaghetiti o oomori de onegai shi-masu.

(Please give me C-set chicken spaghetti in large size.)

私は C セットのチキン すぱげてい(スパゲッティ)をおおもり(大盛)でお願いします。

W: Kashikomari mashita. O-nomi-mono wa okimari desuka?

(Certainly. Have you decided your drinks?)

かしこまりました。おのみの(お飲み物)はお決まりですか。

A: Watashi wa aisu koohii ga iidesu*. (I want cold coffee.)

私は あいすこーひー(アイスコーヒー)がいいです。 *ga iidesu= I prefer

B: Watashi wa hoto-koohii ni shimasu*. (I take hot coffee.)

私は ほっとこーひー(ホットコーヒー)にします。 *ni shimasu = I choose

C: Aisu-kafe-rate o kudasai*. (Please give me cold milk coffee)

あいすかふえらて(アイスカフェラテ)をください。 *o kudasai= please give me

..... A-san B-san C-san enjoyed their lunch

B: Oishi katta desunee. (It was tasty!)

おいしかったですねえ。

C: Ee hontou ni. (Yes, indeed.)

ええ ほんとうに。

W: O-nomi-mono de gozaimasu. (Here are your drinks.)

Sorekara, dezaato ni ice cream wa ikaga desuka? (Then, how about ice cream for dessert?)

おのみの(お飲み物)で ございます。デザートにアイスクリームはいいがですか。

Kyou no osusume wa burru-beri desu. (Today's recommendation is blue berry (ice cream).)

今日のおすすめはブルーベリーです。

B: Sore o kudasai. (Please give me this(blue berry ice cream).)

それを下さい。

W: Kashikomari mashita. Shoushou o machi kudasai. (Certainly. Please wait for a while.)

かしこまりました。しょうしょう(少々)おまち(お待ち)下さい。

C: O-mizu no okawari mo onegai shimasu. (Please give me another cup of water also.)

おみず(お水)のおかわりもお願いします。

W: Hai. Sugu o mochi shimasu. (Yes, I'll bring in a moment.)

はい、すぐおもち(お持ち)します。

Chapter 2 : 未来形 *Mirai kei* (The future tense)
Verb "plain form" + deshou (probably) ⇒ future tense
ex. Kare wa kuru deshou. (He will come.) *Karu wa kuru deshou.* (He will not come.)

Words: 現在 *genzai* (present time) 過去 *kako* (past time) 未来 *mirai* (future) 将来 *shourai* (one's future)
こども *kodomo* (child/ren) 歌手 *kashu* (singer) なる *naru* (to become) でしょう *deshou* (I guess, probably)
帰る *kaeru* (to return) 料理 *ryouri* (dish, cooking) 天気 *tenki* (weather) はれ *hare* (sunny, clear)
曇り *kumori* (cloudy) 医者 *isha* (medical doctor) 音楽家 *ongaku ka* (musician) 俳優 *haiyu* (actor)
女優 *nyuuyou* (actress) 作家 *sakka* (novelist) 警察官 *keisatsu kanpooseman* 漫画家 *manga ka* (manga creator)
選手 *senju* (sports player) 銀行員 *ginkou inbank clerk* 技術者 *gijutsu sha* (technical expert)
政治家 *seiji ka* (politician) 外交官 *gaikou kanbipoliaman* 始める *hajimaru* (to start) 終わる *owaru* (to end)
初めて *hajimete* (for the first time) 来月 *rai getsu* (next month) 10年後 *juu nen go* (10 years later)
初めて *hajimete* (for the first time) 来月 *rai getsu* (next month) 10年後 *juu nen go* (10 years later)
歯医者 *haisha* (dentist) 目医者 *me isha* がん科 *gan ka* (eye specialist) 内科 *naika* (medicine) 外科 *ge ka* (surgery)
皮膚科 *hifu ka* (dermatology) 産婦人科 *sanbu jin ka* (obstetrics & gynecology) 皮膚科 *hifu ka* (dermatology)
小児科 *shou ni ka* (pediatrics) 産婦人科 *sanbu jin ka* (obstetrics & gynecology) 病室 *byouki* (disease)
耳鼻科 *jihi ka* (ENT) 患者 *kanja* (patient) 病院 *byouin* (hospital) 病室 *byouki* (disease)

- 1) *Kono kodomo wa shourai kashu ni naru deshou.* (This child will be a singer in future.)
この子供はしうらい(将来)かしゅ(歌手)になるでしょう。
- 2) *Kanojo wa ie ni kaette kara ryouri o suru deshou.* (She will cook food after returning home.)
彼女は家に帰ってからりょうり(料理)をするでしょう。 **kaeru* = to return
- 3) *Omouto wa kyou wa benkyou o shi nai deshou.* (My younger brother will not study today.)
おとうと(弟)はきょう(今日)はべんきょう(勉強)をしないでしよう。
- 4) *Asu wa ame ga furu deshou.* (It will rain tomorrow.)
明日は雨が降るでしょう。
- 5) *Asu wa ame ga furu nai deshou.* (It will not rain tomorrow.)
明日は雨が降らないでしょう。
- 6) *Watashi wa shourai isha ni nari tai.* (I want to become a medical doctor in the future.)
私は将来、いしゅ(医師)になりたい。
- 7) *Kare wa asu kaisha ni kuru deshouka.* (Will he come to office tomorrow?)
彼は明日会社にくるでしょうか。
- 8) *Raishuu kara atarashi i tsuki ga hajimari masu.* (New month will start from next week.)
来しゅう(来週)から、あたらしい(新しい)月がはじまり(始まり)ます。

Chapter 3 : Aさんへの手紙 *A-san e no tegami* (A letter to A-san) **e no* = (thing) to

Words: 手紙 *tegami* (letter) そちら *sochira* (your place) こちら *kochira* (my side) 寒い *samui* (cold climate)
暑い *atsui* (hot climate) これから *korekara* (from now on) 夏 *natsu* (summer) だんだん *dandan* (gradually)
暑くなる *atsuku naru* (become hot) 仕事 *shigoto* (job) 始まる *hajimaru* (to start) やすみ *yasumi* (holiday)
のんびりする *nonbiri suru* (take it easy) ときどき *tokidoki* (sometimes) プール *puuru* (swimming pool)
泳ぐ *oyogu* (to swim) 授業 *jugyou* (school lesson) 夏休み *natsu yasumi* (summer holiday) 冬 *fuyu* (winter)
小説 *shounsetsu* (novel, a story) 読む *yomu* (to read) 絵 *e* (picture, painting) かく *kaku* (to draw, to write)

A-san, o'gunki desuka? (How are you A-san?)
Aさん、お元気(げんき)ですか。

Sochira wa samui desuka? (Is it cold at your place?)
そちらは、寒い(さむい)ですか。

Kochira dewa natsu ga hajimari mashita. (Here, summer season has started.)
こちらでは、夏(なつ)がはじまりました。

Dandan *atsuku natte ki mashita. (It's getting hotter day by day.)
だんだん *あつく なって きました。

*Dandan ~ku natte kuru := getting more and more / It becomes ~gradually
ex. Dandan samu ku natte kimasu. (It's getting colder day by day.)

Shi getsu kara watashi no shigoto ga hajimari masu. (My job starts from April.)
4月から、私のしごとがはじまります。

Ima wa yasumi de*, nonbiri shite imasu. (Now is my holiday and I'm taking it easy.)
いまは、やすみで、のんびりしています。 **de* = and; Connecting 2 sentences in 1.

Toki doki puuru de oyoida ri** tennis o shita ri** shimasu.
(Sometimes I swim in pool, sometimes I play tennis.)

ときどき、プールでおいだり、テニスをしたりします。

** Use simple form of verb (p64 column No.3) + ri
Meaning = do things like ~and ~... / do some other stuff

ex. Partii de tabeta ri nonda ri shimasu. (We eat and drink in the party.)
ex. Hon o yonda ri, e o kaita ri shimasu. (I do things like reading, drawing a picture.)

ex. Hito ga ita ri kita ri shimasu. (People come and go / back and forth)

Anata wa dou shite imasuka? (How are you getting along?)
あなたは どう していますか。

Exercise :

Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

1) Please give me another helping (=okawari) of dosa. → Dosa no ..

2) Please give me curry rice in large serving (=oomori). →

3) Will she come to school today? → Kanojo wa kyou..

4) New year (atarashi toshi) will start (=hajimaru) from next month. → Rai getsu kara..

5) I want to become (=nari tai) a manga creator. →

Chapter 1: したことがある shita koto ga aru (I have experienced ~)

Usage: Verb "past simple form" + "koto ga aru(arimasu)" *p64 column 3 simple form

ex. Watashi wa kuruma o unten shita koto ga arimasu. (I have driven a car.)
ex. Watashi wa Nihon ni itta koto ga arimasu. (I have been to Japan.)
ex. Watashi wa jishin o keiken shita koto ga arimasu. (I have experienced earthquake.)

Words: フランス語 furansu go (French language) フレンチ トースト furencchi toosuto (French toast)

豆腐 toufu (soybean curd) 油揚げ abura age (deep fried bean curd) 一度 ichi do (once)
~ do (counter suffix for once, twice / same as "kai") 僕 boku (I: male) 俺 ore (I: male, not polite)
君 kimi (you: to younger or equal status) おまえ omae (you: not polite) あんた anta (you: not polite)
漫画 manga (comic) 外国 gaikoku (foreign country) 中国語 chugugoku go (Chinese) 飛行機 hikouki (airplane)
経験 keiken (experience) 地震 jishin (earthquake) 出会う deau (to encounter, come across) 熊 kuma (a bear)

1) Watashi wa furansu go o benkyou shita koto ga arimasu. (I have studied French.)

私はフランス語(フ)をべんきよう(勉強)しました。 (I have studied French.)

2) Watashi wa toufu o ichido tabeta koto ga arimasu. (I have eaten Toufu once.)

私は豆腐(豆)をいちど(一度)食べたことがあります。

3) Boku wa Nihon no manga o yonda koto ga arimasu. (I have read Japanese comic.)

ぼく(僕)はにほん(日本)のまんが(漫画)をよんだ(読んだ)ことがあります。

4) Kono eiga o mita koto ga arimasuka? (Have you ever seen this movie?)

このえいが(映画)をみた(見た)ことがありますか?

Hai, (mita koto ga-) arimasu. (Yes, I have seen.) / Iie, arimasen. (No, I haven't seen.)
はい、(見たことか)あります。 / いえ、ありません。

5) Anata wa gaikoku ni itta koto ga arimasuka? (Have you ever been to abroad?)

あなたはがいこく(外国)に行ったことがありますか?

Iie mada (itta koto ga-) arimasen. (No, I haven't been yet.)
いえ、まだありません。

* mada + ~masen is set phrase, means not~yet

Chapter 2: もうすぐ試験です Mousugu Shiken desu (Exams are coming soon.)

Situation: Akira and Ben talk about exams starting from next week.

Words: 試験 shiken (exam) 始まる hajimaru (to start) 大変 taihen (tough, difficult situation, very much)

必死に hisshi ni (desperately) だいたい daitai (about, roughly) ぐらい gurai, kurai (around, about)

~かな kana (I think, maybe) そんなに sonna ni (so much) 頭がい い Atama ga ii (smart, sharp)

でも demo (but) 頑張る ganbaru (do effort) とにかく tonikaku (anyway) 勉強 benkyou (study)

一生懸命 isshou kenmei (with utmost effort, bet life for one thing) うん un (yes: not polite)

0点 reiten (zero: mark) 100点 hyaku ten (100 marks) 満点 mantentou (full marks)

数学 suu gaku (mathematics) 物理 butsu (physics) 科学/化学 ka gaku (science, chemistry)

生物工業 seibutsu kougaku (biotechnology) 記憶 koku (memory)

合格 goukaku (success in an examination) ⇔ 不合格 gougaku (failure in an exam)

A: Raishu kara shiken ga hajimari masu ne. (From next week, exam will start.)

らいしゅう(来週)からしけん(試験)がはじまり(始まり)ますね。

B: Taihen desu. Hishi ni benkyou shi nakereba narimasen.*

たいへん(大変)です。ひつし(必死)にべんきよう(勉強)しなければなりません。 (It must be tough. We have to study desperately.)

A: Anata wa ie de mainichi nan jikan benkyou shimasuka?

あなたはいえ(家)でまいにち(毎日)なんじかん(何時間)勉強しますか? (How many hours do you study at home everyday?)

B: Daitai ni jikan gurai kana. (About two hours. I'm not sure.)

A: Watashi wa sonna ni shimasen yo. (I don't do study so much.)

B: Anata wa atama ga ii desu kara.* Demo watashi wa ganbara nakutewa ikemasen.*

(Because, you are smart. But I have to study hard.)

*desu kara = because *ganbara nakutewa ikemasen => must try hard

あなたはあたま(頭)がいいですから、でも私はがんばらなければいけません。

A: Sonna koto wa arimasen yo. Anata mo atama ga ii ja nai desuka? (It's not true. You are also smart, aren't you?)

B: Arigatou. Demo tonikaku, isshou kenmei yari* masu. (Thank you, but any way, let's do study) with utmost effort)

A: Hai. Isshou kenmei Ganbari masu. (Yes, let's try our best.)

はい、一生懸命 頑張ります。

Chapter 3: ~べき ~beki (Should ~) / ~ほうがいい ~hou ga ii (had better ~)

Verb (dictionary form) + "beki" => should ~

ex. Asa gohan wa tabetai beki desu. (We should eat breakfast.)

Verb (past simple form) + "houga ii" => had better ~

ex. Asa gohan wa tabetai houga ii desu. (We had better eat breakfast.)

Words: あやまる ayamaru (to apologize) ほめる homeru (to praise) 毎日 mainichi (everyday)

もっと motto (more) 運動 undou (exercise) 練習 renshuu (practice, exercise) 健康 kenkou (health)

はやい hayai (early, fast) ぐあい guai (late, slow) そんなこと sonna koto (such a thing)

気を付ける ki o tsukeru (take care of, be careful about) 野菜 yasai (vegetables)

起きる okiru (to wake up) いたずら itazura (mischief, play a prank) 読書 dokusho (reading)

夜更かし yofukashi (stay up till late at night)

Lesson 18

Chapter 1: Verbs: which are often used

- 1) Kimi wa kanojo ni ayamuru beki desu. (You should apologize to her.)
 *negation > beki dewa arimasen
 *negation > beki dewa arimasen deshita
 *negation > beki dewa arimasen deshita
- 2) Motto hayu ku kyu beki deshita. (I should have come a little earlier.)
 *negation > beki dewa arimasen deshita
 *negation > beki dewa arimasen deshita
- 3) Mainichi undou o shita houga ii desu. (We had better do exercise every day.)
 *negation > shina houga idesu
 *negation > shina houga idesu
- 4) Motto kenkou ni ki o tsuketa houga ii desu. (You had better take care of your health more.)
 *negation > tsukenai houga idesu
 *negation > tsukenai houga idesu
- 5) Sonna koto wa shinai houga ii desu. (You had better not do such a thing.)
 *past form > houga yokatta desu
 *past form > houga yokatta desu

Today's Expressions

- ① Shiawase desu. (I'm happy.)
 しあわせです。
- ② Ryokou ni iku* noga hanashimi desu. (I'm looking forward to traveling.)
 りょうこう(旅行)に行くのがたのしみ(楽しみ)です。 *noga = koto ga
- ③ Ashi no kega ga itai desu. (My leg hurts.)
 あし(足)のけが(怪我)がいたい(痛い)です。 *tai=painful
- ④ Kono atsusa wa tsurai desu. (This scorcher is hard to bear.)
 このあつさ(暑さ)はつらいです。 *tsurai=hard, difficult
- ⑤ Yame-te kudasai. (Please stop it. / Please don't do it.)
 やめてください。 *yame=ru = stop to do
- ⑥ Komari mashita. (I was troubled.)
 こまり(困り)ました。 *koma=ru = be in trouble, be embarrassed
- ⑦ Iya desu. (No, I don't want to do. / No, please don't.)
 いやです。

Exercise:

Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) I've never eaten Tofu. →
- 2) Anyway, I must study hard(chishin ni). → Tonikaku.
- 3) I apologized(ayanari mashita) to her. →
- 4) You had better eat more vegetables(yasai). → Motto.

Lesson 19

Chapter 1: Verbs: which are often used

- ① Oki-ru (wake up) ex. Kare wa go-ji ni oki masu. (He wakes up at 5.)
 おきる oki-ru (wake up) ex. Kare wa go-ji ni oki masu. (He wakes up at 5.)
- ② Eki made aruki masu. (I walk to the station.)
 eki made aruki masu. (I walk to the station.)
- ③ Eki made hashiri mashita. (I ran up to the station.)
 eki made hashiri mashita. (I ran up to the station.)
- ④ Watashi wa sora o tobi tai. (I want to fly in the sky.)
 watashi wa sora o tobi tai. (I want to fly in the sky.)
- ⑤ Watashi wa kimono o ki masu. (I wear Japanese kimono.)
 watashi wa kimono o ki masu. (I wear Japanese kimono.)
- ⑥ Kare wa fuku o arai mashita. (He washed his clothes.)
 kare wa fuku o arai mashita. (He washed his clothes.)
- ⑦ Ha o miga ki masu. (I brush my teeth.)
 ha o miga ki masu. (I brush my teeth.)
- ⑧ Ie o hachi ji ni de masu. (I leave home at 8.)
 ie o hachi ji ni de masu. (I leave home at 8.)
- ⑨ Shinbun o yomi masu. (I read a newspaper.)
 shinbun o yomi masu. (I read a newspaper.)
- ⑩ Eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
 eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
- ⑪ Eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
 eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
- ⑫ Eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
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- ㊿ Eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)
 eiga ga owar i mashita. (Movie is over.)

Chapter 2

私(わたし)の一日 Watashi no ichi-nichi. (My day)

An ordinary day of Japanese office worker.

Words: 毎朝(まいあさ) (every morning) 服(ふく)(clothes) 顔(kao)(face) 歯(ha)(teeth) お(お)にぎり(origiri) rice ball
 たい(てい) (taitei) (most of the time) 味噌汁(みそしる) (miso soup) 着(き)て(て) (soshite) (then) 電車(densha) (train)
 地下鉄(ちかてつ) (under ground subway) 中(ちゅう) (middle) 中(ちゅう) (middle) 雑誌(zasshi) (magazine) 読む(yomu) (to read)
 新聞(shin bun) (newspaper) 印刷(insatsu) (printing) 会社(kaisha) (office, company) 働く(hataraku) (to work)
 読める(よめる) (readable) 同僚(douren) (colleague) 同僚(どうりょう) (colleague) 同僚(どうりょう) (colleague) 食事(shokuji) (meal)
 和食(wa shoku) (Japanese dish) 洋食(you shoku) (western dish) 中華料理(chuwa ryouri) (Chinese dish)
 昼食(chuushoku) (lunch) - から (kara) (from) - まで (made) (till) ビジネス(business) 英語(engo) (English)

では ねつ(熱)を はかりましょう。38度(度)ですね。これは つらいですね。
 Sono beddo ni nete kudasai. Onaka o misete kudasai. Huum ichou ga yowatte imasune.
 (Please lie down on this bed. Show me your belly ... Huum. Your digestion system got weak.)
 その ベッド(ベッド)に ねて(寝て)ください。おなか(お腹)を みせて(見せて)ください。
 ふーん、いちよう(胃腸)が よわって(弱って)いますね。
 Tabun kaze deshou*. (Maybe it's a cold.)
 たぶんかぜ(風邪)でしょう。 *tabun~deshou is idiom. (=maybe, perhaps)

A: Soudesuka. (Is it?)

そうですか。

D: Shinpai iri-masen-yo. (No need to worry.) しんぱい(心配) いりませんよ。

Kono kusuri o ichi-nichi 2 kai nonde kudasai. Asa to yoru no shokuji no ato desu.

(Take this medicine twice a day. Please take after breakfast and dinner.)

このくすり(薬)をいちにち(一日)に2回(2回)のんで(飲んで) ください。

あさ(朝)とよる(夜)のしょくじ(食事)のあと(後)です。

A: Hai, arigatou gozaimasu. Ho-tto shi-mashita. (Thank you very much. I'm relieved.)

はい、ありがとうございます。ほっと しました。

D: O-daiji-ni. (Take care of yourself)

おだいじ(お大事)に。

The End

The final translation exercise

1. Self introduction (Jiko shoukai)

- 1) My name is Akira. -->
- 2) I'm not Japanese. I'm Indian. -->
- 3) I came from Bangalore, India. --> Watashi wa Indo no Bangalore...
- 4) I'm 25 years old. Please give me a favor (=Douzo yoroshiku).-->
- 5) I'm living in Mangalore.-->
- 6) Where is your house? -->
- 7) My house is in Manipal.-->

2. Where to visit in Japan (Nihon de miru tokoro)

- 1) I came to Japan for travel. (=ryokou de).-->
- 2) Where would you like to go? --> Doko ni..
- 3) I want to go to Kyoto.-->

4) Why? -->

5) Because I like temples. --> Naze-nara..

3. What is your hobby? (Anata no shumi wa nan desuka?)

1) My hobby is swimming. -->

2) I know(shitte-imasu) some(sukoshi) Indian songs(uta). -->

3) My hobby is watching movie. -->

4) Which(dono) movie is interesting? -->

5) Sen to chihiro no kamikakushi is interesting. --> Sen to chihiro no kamikakushi ga..

4. Go shopping (Kaimono ni iku)

1) I do shopping in Udupi. -->

2) What will you buy? --> Nani o ...

3) I'm going to buy fruits and rice. -->

4) Guest(okyaku-san) is coming to my house. -->

5) Who is coming? -->

6) My mother's friend is coming. -->

5. Want to buy a new car (Atarashii kuruma o kaitai)

1) Can you drive a car? --> Anata wa kuruma no...

2) No, I can't. I'm scared(kowai). -->

3) I want a new car. -->

4) But I don't have (motte-imasen) money. -->

5) Therefore(dakara), I work hard(=ganbari-masu). --> Dakara shigoto o..

6) I want to buy a car next year. -->

Particles

