

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 gjitsutsu(technology) 科学 kagaku(science)
 生物工学 seibutsu-kougaku (Biotechnology) 電気電子 denki-denshi(electrical & electronic)

Ohayou gozaimasu (Good morning)	Arigatou (Thank you)
おはよう ございます	ありがとうございます
Kon-nichiwa (Good afternoon)	Arigatou gozaimasu (Thank you very much)
こんにちは	ありがとうございます
Kon-banwa (Good evening)	Oyasumi nasai (Good night)
こんばんは	お休みなさい
Sayounara (Good bye) / Ja mata (See you)	Sumimasen (Excuse me, Sorry)
さようなら / じゃ また	すみません
Hajime-mashite (How do you do?)	Onegai shimasu (Please)
はじめまして	おねがいします
Gomen-nasai (Forgive me, Sorry)	Dou-itashi-mashite (You are welcome, It's my pleasure)
ごめんなさい	どういたしまして

) Kon-nichiwa. Watashi no nmae 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。

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

Words: コーヒー: kohii (coffee, usually without milk & sugar)
こうちや: koucha (tea, usually without milk & sugar) 水 mizu(water)

にほんちや / りょくちや: nihon-chá / ryoku-chá (green tea) 大好き dai'suki (like it very much)

大きい dai-kiral (don't like it at all)

1) Watashi wa kohii ga suki desu. (I like coffee.)

わたし(私)はこーひー(=こーひー)がすきです。

2) Anata wa kohii ga suki desu? (Do you like coffee?)

あなたはこーひー(=こーひー)がすきですか。

Hai, suki desu. (Yes, I like.) / Iie, kirai desu. (No, I don't like.)

はい、好きです。いいえ、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 tabern (to eat) / nomu (to drink)
食べる 飲む *Refer p64 Transformation of Verbs

Words: 彼かれ (he) 彼かれの (she) 女の (favorite) 飲物 nomi-mono (drinks)

食べ物 take-mono (food items)りんご ringo (apple) 朝ご飯 asa gohan(breakfast)朝 asa (morning)

昼ご飯 hiru gohan(lunch)晩ご飯 ban gohan(dinner)夜 yoru (night)晩 ban(evening, night)

ごはん gohan(meal)今日 kyou (today)/> pan (bread)/> t, nani mo (nothing; used with negation)

D Watashi wa dousa o tabe-masu. (I eat dosa.)

わたし(私)はピース(ドーサ)をたべ(食-)ます。

あなたはピース(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。

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

3) Kaze wa koochii o nomi-masu. (He drinks coffee.)

かれ(彼)はこーひー(=こーひー)をのみ(飲み)ます。

4) Anata wa koochii o nomi-masuka? (Do you drink coffee?)

あなたはこーひー(=こーひー)をのみますか。

He nomi-masen. ええ、のみません。 (No, I don't drink.)
*Dewa(ja) nani o nomi-masuka? (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)はこうちや(紅茶)を飲みます。

わたし(私)は

大好き dai'suki (like it very much)

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ですか。 * suki-na (na-type adjective) : meaning is "favorite"

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

わたし(私)はりんご(リンゴ)じゅー(ジュース)がすきです。

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

のじょ(彼女)はあさ(朝)ごはんにいどり(イドリ)をたべます。

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)ごはんをたべません。

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

うさ(朝)はなに(何)もたべません。

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

Chapter 3 : 日にち hinichi (days) 日付 hisuke (date) / 週 shun (week)

月 tsuki (month) / 曜日 youbi (days of the week)

おととい ototoi (day before yesterday) (yesterday) きのう(昨日) きょう(今日) あした(明日)

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

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

getsuryou-bi (Monday)	kyouyou-bi (Tuesday)	suiyou-bi (Wednesday)	mokuyou-bi (Thursday)
げつようび(月曜日)	きょうようび(火曜日)	すいようび(水曜日)	もくようび(木曜日)

kinyou-bi (Friday)	do you-bi (Saturday)	nichiyoubi (Sunday)
きんようび(金曜日)	どうようび(土曜日)	にちようび(日曜日)

Lesson 3

1) Kyou wa kin'yuu'bi desu. (Today is Friday.)
きょう(今日)は きんよう(周五曜日)です。

2) Kyou wa nan'youbi desuka? (What day is today?)
きょう(今日)は なんよう(何曜日)ですか?

3) Asatte wa nan'youbi desuka? (What day is day after tomorrow?)
あさっては なんよう(何曜日)ですか?

Asatte wa nichi you-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 manyoubi deshita *ka? (What day was yesterday?)
きのう(昨日)は なんよう(何曜日)でしたか?

Kinou wa mokuyoubi 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... *kakuketeo go yuku oshukle*
2) What do you eat on Sunday? → Nichiyoubi ni... *nou tabe masukete*?
3) I don't like Monday. → *wakahishi wa gashuu-youbi gokkoku? desu*
4) What is your favorite food? → Anata no suki-ni *tabe nor-abunia?*
5) I like books! = non. → *wakahishi wa hon ga yaku desu*
6) I eat (= take/mast) breakfast. → *wa ta jinjirua aagahan wa kaken*

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 kyoudai desuka? (How many siblings do you have?)

あなたは なんにん(何人) かぞく(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 tanjouribi wa itau desuka? (What day is your birthday?)

あなたの たんじょうび(誕生日)は いつですか。

Chapter 1 : Jibun ni tsuite (About myself) / Kazu (Numbers)
*refer p63 Numbers

ords: 自分 jibun (myself) ~について ni tsuite (about...) 数字 kazu (number) 老年者 old counter suffix for age
人・n-in (counter suffix for person) 家族 kazoku (family, family member) 兄弟 kyoudai (siblings: brothers & sisters)
一人っ子 hitorikko (only child) 誕生日 tanjoubi (birthday) いつ itau (when) 年 nen ga ppi (date: year +month+ day)

月 buki / gatsu (month/month) 月日 nichi (day) 年月日 nen ga ppi (date: year +month+ day)
電話番号 denwa bangou (phone number) 私たち watashi-tachi = you *plural
あなたがた(あなたたち) anta-gata(anata-tachi) = you *plural
彼女たち kanojo-tachi (they) *group of female

わたしわたし(watashi)は 21さい(才)です。
Watashi wa hatatchi* desu. (I am twenty years old.) *わたし(watashi)は はたち(二十歳)です。
Watashi wa nijuu-ni sai desu. (I am twenty-two years old.) *わたし(watashi)は 22さい(才)です。
Watashi wa yo-nin kazoku desu. (I have four family members (including myself).)
わたし(watashi)は 4にん(八) かぞく(家庭)です。

1) Watashi wa futari kyoudai* desu. (I have one sibling besides me.)
わたし(watashi)は ふたり(二人) きょうだい(兄弟)です。 * total number of children in family
Watashi wa hitorikko desu. (I'm only child) わたし(watashi)は ひとりっこです。

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

3) Watashi no tanjoubi wa sen kyu-hyaku kyurijuu-kyu nen ku:gatsu tsuitachi desu.
(My birthday is Sep. 1st 1999)

わたし(watashi)の たんじょうび(誕生日)は 1999ねん(年) くがつ(9月) ついいたち(1日) です。

① Daijoubu desu.

(I am all right. / No problem.)

まじゅうぶですか。

*Can't use for living things like human being or animals.

② Ogenki desuka?

(How are you?)

じんぱいしないでください。

for things, objects, status, trees (inanimate)

③ Shippai shi-naide* kudasai.

(Please! Don't worry.) *naide=don't-

しんぱいしないでください。

*Can't use for living things like human being or animals.

④ Douzo yoroshiku*.

(How do you do / Nice to meet you) Please support me.)

どうぞよろしく。

*Can't use for living things like human being or animals.

**Douzo yoroshiku onegaishimasu*

(How do you do / Nice to meet you) Used when wishing smooth progress.

おねがいします。

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

Words: いくら ikura (how much) ～の kono(his : followed by noun, ex. kono hito (this person)) / ex. Kore ga sono se desu (This is the house (that you mentioned)) ～の anot(hat : followed by noun, ex. Ato hito(That person)) ～の okane(money) 今 ima(now) 金額 kingaku(amount of money) 1円 en (yen-Japanese currency)

まいじょうぶですか。

まじゅうぶですか。

それはいくらですか。

それが2590円です。

（How much is this watch?）

けんとけい wa ikura desu ka?

この時計はいくらですか。

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

この時計は12,345円です。

この時計は1,2,3,4,5ともあります。

1) Kore wa ikura desuka?

(What month is it now?)

いま、なんかつ(何月)ですか。

いま、なんかつ(何月)ですか。

それは2590円です。

（How much is this watch?）

けんとけい wa ikura desu ka?

この時計はいくらですか。

Kono tokei wa ichirin man ni sen san hyaku yon-juu go en desu.

この時計は12,345円です。

この時計は1,2,3,4,5ともあります。

2) Ima nan-gatsu desuka?

(Now is September)

いま、なんかつ(何月)ですか。

いま、なんかつ(何月)ですか。

ima (wa) ku-gatsu desu.

（What day is today?）

きょう(今日)はなんがつ(何月)なんじ(何日)ですか。

Kyou wa nisen-nijuu-go nen ichigatsu 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。

3) Kyou wa nann-gatsu nan-nichi desuka?

(What day is today?)

きょう(今日)はなんがつ(何月)なんじ(何日)ですか。

Kyou wa nisen-nijuu-go nen ichigatsu 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。

4) How to express 100-10000: 100(hyaku) 200(ni-hyaku) 300(san-hyaku) 400(yon-hyaku)

500(go-hyaku) 600(roppu-hyaku) 700(nana-hyaku) 800(ha-hyaku) 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)

1) Practice : Please try to write these numbers in Japanese.

Refer p63 -7.

5) Chapter 2 :

iru (being)

for living things (animate)

*Can't use for inanimate.

Simple form : i-masu (being) / i-masen (not being)

Usage : noun + ga + i-masu / i-masen ex.) Neko ga imasu. (There is a cat.)

Vocab : 人 hito (human being) 犬 inu (dog) 猫 neko (cat) 兄弟 kyoudai(siblings)

だれも dare-mo(nobody: used with negation) だれ dare(who) 物 doubutsu(animal)

だれも dare-mo(nobody: used with negation) だれ dare(who) 物 doubutsu(animal)

Asoko ni inu *ga i-masu.

(There is a dog over there.)

*Particle : ga

Before "masu" and "imasesu", particle ga is used mostly.

Koko ni futari daigaku-sei ga i-masu.

(Here are two university students.)

ここにふたり(二人)だいたいがくせい(大学生)がいます。

Watashi ni wa *kyoudai wa **i-masen.

(I don't have siblings.) *ni wa= (for (me), to (me))

わたし(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 i-masen.

(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。
- 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 migi (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

ords : 学校 gakkou (school) 大学 daigaku (university) 研究 benkyou (study) 映画 eiga (movie) 会社 kaisha (office) 仕事 shigoto (job, work) よく yoku (well, diligently, often) 今 ima (now) そこそこ soko (there) 公園 kouen (park) 話す hanasu (to talk, to speak) 遊ぶ asobu (to play; amuse oneself) 食事 shokujii (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?)
あなたたがはあした(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 tuchi (earth, soil) たいよう taiyou (the sun) 月 tsuki (the moon) 云 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 / 美しい kirei / utsukushii (beautiful) 行く iku (to go) 游ぐ 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 ooki-i (big, huge) 高い takai (high) 広い hiro-i (spacious, broad, large)

- 1) Hana ga kirei desu. (The flower is beautiful.)
- 2) Umi ni ikir-tai* desu. (I want to go to the sea.) *~tai= want to
- 3) Ame ga furi-masu. (It rains.)
- 4) Gasu ni hi o tsuke*-masu. (I set fire to the gas.)
- 5) Ano yama wa totemo ooki-i* desu-ne**. (That mountain is very big isn't it?)

**Sentence-final particle "ne": Used when speaker is expecting agreement from listener.
 ex. Oishii-desu-ne. (It's delicious isn't it?) / Atsui-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 soren(fand also) 暖かい atatakai(warm) わあ Waa(Wow) 公園 kouen(park)座る suwaru(to sit)初めて hajimete(first time)本当に hontou-ni(really)ボート boute(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 desu. (Akira, it's nice weather today, isn't it?)
 A: Ee Ben san, Soren atatakai desu-ne. (Yes Ben. And it's warm.)
 Saa iki-mashou! (Let's go!)
 B: Waa kirei-na kouen desu-ne! (Wow, beautiful park!)
 A: Sou desu-ne! Koko ni swari mashou. (Indeed. Let's sit here.)

1. Ben san wa sakura o mi-ta koto ga arimasu*-ka? (Have you ever seen cherry blossoms?)
 3. Iie hajimete desu. Sakura ga takusan atte* hontou-ni kirei desu. *atte=be and~
 (No, it's the first time. It's really beautiful with so many cherry blossoms!)
 5. Sou desu-ne. Aah asoko de bouto ni nori*mashou-ka*? (Yes, indeed. Shall we row a boat over there?)
 1. 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.)

*ta koto ga arimasu : = have experienced~

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

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

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

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

Exercise: Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

- 1) How old is he? → 何歳ですか?
- 2) Is that university popular(=yuumei)? → 那所は美味しいですか?
- 3) Where is (=doko desuka) my key(=kagi)? → お鍵はどこですか?
- 4) Will you go to office(=kaisha) tomorrow? → 明日は会社にいくですか?
- 5) He goes(=iku) to Manipal. → 印度のマニパルにいくですか?
- 6) I go to that shop. → その店に行きます。
- 7) Here is a car. → ここに車があります。
- 8) There is a dog under(=shita) the desk. → デスクの下に犬があります。
- 9) Do you study at night(=yoru)? → 夜は勉強しますか?
- 10) I don't study at night. → 夜は勉強しません。
- 11) That flower(=hana) is very beautiful. → その花はとても美しいです。

Lesson 6

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

Words: 毎日 **mai-nichi** (everyday) 每朝 **mai-asu** (every morning) だれ **dare** (who) 家 **ie** (house)
ともだち **tomodachi** (friend) 教授 **kyouju** (professor)いつも **itsumo** (usually / always) あ + あす = **ashita** (tomorrow)
なんじ **nanji** (what time) 時 **ji** (hour) いつ **itsu** (when) 宿題 **shukudai** (home work/study)

1) Basu ga ki-masu. (Bus is coming.)
はす(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 来ますか。

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(来)ます。

4) Anata wa itsumo nanji 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 来ますか。

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 来ます。

5) Itsu watashi no ie ni ki-masuka? (When will you come to my house?)
いつ 私の いえ(家) に 来ますか。 *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 来ますか。

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

masu> mashita

Noun / na-Adj. + dewa(ja)-arimasen-deshita

Verb + masen-deshita

ex. Sore wa inu deshita. (It was a dog.)

ex. Kare wa iki-mashita. (He went.)

ex. Sore wa inu dewa arimasen-deshita. (It wasn't a dog.)

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) -> shimashtia (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)

shimashtia (did) -> shimasen-deshita (didn't do) ex. Shukudai o shi-masen-deshita. (I didn't do homework.)

Words: 寺 **tera** (temple) 祭 **matsuri** (festival) 活潑 **nigiyaka** (lively, jolly) 結婚 **kekkon** (marriage)
吉婚式 **kekkon-shiki** (wedding ceremony) 花嫁 **hanayome** (bride) 花婿 **hanamukō** (bridegroom)
輪 **yubiwa** (a ring) 首飾り **kubi-kazari** (necklace) 経営者 **keiseisha** (owner) 町 **machi** (town)
宿題 **shukudai** (homework) あの人たち **anohito-tachi** = **karera** (they) 見る **mi-ru** (to see) 以前 **izen** (before)
おわる **owaru** (to finish, end) 神社 **jinja** (shrine) 教会 **kyoukai** (church) * **kami** (God) 墓 **rei** (soul) 鬼 **yuurei** (ghost)

) Otera no matsuri wa nigiyaka deshita. (The temple festival was lively.)

おてら(お寺) の まつり(祭り) は にぎやか でした。

) 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。

) 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。

) 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。

) Koko ni ie ga arimashita. (There was a house here.)

ここ に いえ(家) が ありました。

) Ano hito wa restoran no keiseisha deshita. (That person was a restaurant owner.)

あの ひと(人) は レストラン の けいえいしや(經營者) でした。

) 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。

) 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。

) 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。

) 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.

) I didn't study yesterday. → Kinou wa... **benkyou** **shironaseru** **deshita**

) Here was a house before(yesterday). → Izen koko ni... **ie** **ga** **arirashita**

) I didn't drink coffee today. → Kyou wa... **Kohie-** **o** **momi-masen** **deshita**

) I drove (=unten shi-mashita) a car today. → **Kyo** **wa** **kuruma** **go unten** **shi-mashita**

) Bus has come. → **Basu** **ga** **ki** **mashita**

Lesson 6

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 pasupoto o motte-imasu. (I have passport.)
私はパスポートを持っています。
- 2) Watashi wa unten-menkyoushou* o motte-imasu. (I have driving license.)
私は運転免許証を、持っています。* unten=driving / menkyoushou = 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) オミヤケ omiyage(souvenir) どう dou(how is..) おもしろい omoshiroi(interesting)
有名 yuumei(famous) お寺 otera(temples) 見る mi-ru(to see) たくさん takusan(many, a lot) 人 hito(people) はaha, okaa-san(mother)夫婿 fuufu(wife&husband) 父母の giri no (in law) 祖父 sofa, ojii-san(grand father)
写真 shashin(picture, photo) とる toru(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 nichiyoubi 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!)

Lesson 7

Chapter 1: 時間 Jikan (Time)

p17

Vords: 時間 jikan(time) 今 ima(now) 何時 nanji(what time) 半時 choudou(hour) 丁度 choudou(just)

分分 fun, 'pun(minutes) 秒 hyou(second) 前 mae(before/front) 後ぎ-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-jū) 2 o'clock(ni-jū) 3 o'clock(san-jū) 4 o'clock(yo-jū)
5 o'clock(go-jū) 6 o'clock(roku-jū) 7 o'clock(shichi-jū) 8 o'clock(hachi-jū) 9 o'clock(ku-jū)

10 o'clock(juu-jū) 11 o'clock(juu-ichi-jū) 12 o'clock(juu-ni-jū)

minutes (1-10): 1 minute (i'ppun) 2- (ni'-fun) 3- (san'-fun) 4- (yon'-fun) 5- (go'-fun)

6- (ro'-ppun) 7- (nana'-fun) 8- (ha'-ppun) 9- (kyuu'-fun) 10- (ju'-ppun)

) Ima nanji desuka? (What time is it now?) いま(今) なんじ(何時) ですか。

) Juu-jū ju'ppun desu. (It is 10 past 10 o'clock. (10:10)) じゅう(10)じ0分 じゅーへん(10分) です。

) Choudo ichi-jū desu. (It is just 1 o'clock.) ちょうど(丁度) いち(1)じ0時 です。

) Shichi-ji ippun mae desu. (It is 1 to 7 o'clock. (6:59)) しちじ(7時) いっぶん1分 まえ(前) です。

) 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。

) Gozen yo-ji go-fun (sugi) desu. (It is 5 past 4 a.m.(4:05a.m.)) ごぜん(午前)よじご分(5分) です。

) Gogo ku-ji han desu. / Gogo ku-ji sanju-ppun desu. (It is half past 9 p.m.(9:30p.m.))

ごご(午後) くじ(9時) はん(半) さんじゅーぶん(三十分) です。

) Jikan o oshiete kudasai. (Please tell me (current) time.) じかんを おしえて (教えて) ください。

*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)
母母 sobo, obaa-san(grand mother)兄 ani, onii-san (elder brother)妹 ane, onee-san (elder sister)
弟 otouto (younger brother)妹 imouto (younger sister)子供 kodomo (child) 孫 mago(grand child)
孫 itoko(cousin)はとこ hatoko(second cousin)おじ oji, oji-san(uncle) おば oba, oba-san(aunt)
おとうし 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 aoe 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(母)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.)

ちら(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
ちら(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 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.)

あい(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5人います。

Grammar :

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

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

Words: 写真 shashin(photo) 結婚式 shinseki(relative) 結婚式 kekkon shiki(marriage/wedding ceremony)
 入学式 nyuugaku shiki(Entrance Ceremony) 卒業式 sotsugyou shiki(Graduation Ceremony)
 優式 gishiki (ceremony) 鮮式 sou shiki(funeral) 婚約 konyaku(engagement) ~時 toki(when...)
 撮る toru (take photo) 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) 背せせい height, status
 高い taka'i (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)
 かっこいい kakkei (good looking) 働く hataraku (be employed, to work) ます tsutomeru
 なるほど naruhodo(I see) あっ Aah(Oh!) 白い shiro-i(white) まだ mada(yet, still) ~才さい(syear of) 大きい ooi(big) ~小さい chisai (small)

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

R: Keiko san, mi-te 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 taka-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.
 (This is my elder brother. He is university student. Now studying in US.)
 K: Sou desuka. Kono megane o kakete iru: kakko-i hito wa dare desuka?
 (I see. Who is this good-looking man with specs?)
 R: Kore wa itoko desu. Indo no kaisha de hatarakte 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: ha-ssei desu.
 (This is my younger sister. She is still 5 years old.)

Grammar:

- 1) se ga taka-i : tall stature. small stature is "se ga hiku-i"
- 2) ryuugaku shite imasu : studying abroad. te-imasu(aru) 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

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

Words: 本 hon(book) 駅 eki (station) 駅 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) バス停 basu-noriba (bus stop) 薬 kusuri (medicine)

乗る no-reride, get on 帰りる ori-reru(get off) 白い shiro-i(white) 黒い kuro-i(black) 赤い aka-ifred 黄い ao-i(blue)
 Usage : "i adj. + noun" or noun + particle(wa, ga) + "i adj." ex. Ookii inu. (A big dog)
 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.)
 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) ⇔ 寒たい tsumetai (cold) ex. atatakai koochii (hot coffee)
 暖かい atatakai (warm(climate)) ⇔ 寒い samui (cold, chilly (climate)) ex. Kyou wa samui desu. (Today is cold.)
 熱い atsui (hot) can be used for both climate and things ex. Kono koochii wa totemo atsui desu. (This coffee is very hot.)
 ex. Kyou wa atsui desu-ne. (Today is hot isn't it?)

美しい 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.)
 おもしろい 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.)
 困難な 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.)
 間隔のひろい hiroi (spacious, broad, large) ⇔ 窄い 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.)
 柔らかい yawarakai (soft) ⇔ 固い katai (hard) ex. Kono pan wa yawarakai. (This bread is soft.)

Lesson 8

p20

味 aji (taste)

あまい amai (sweet)	ex. Amai tabemono ga suki desu. (I like sweet food.)
しおい shoppai / shiokarai (salty)	ex. Kamojo 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 kooohi 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 kouen 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 shiawase (happy)	ex. Watachi no Kazoku wa shiawase-na kazoku desu. (My family is a happy fam)

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

- ex. Kono kouen 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 totomo takakatta desu. (This clothes was very costly)
ex. Kinou wa totomo samukatta (desu). (It was very cold yesterday.)

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

- ex. Sono ie wa totomo 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.)

p20

Lesson 8

p21

"-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)
lease~ : 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)

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

Words : 暖かい atatakai(i(adj. warm) 桜 sakura (cherry blossom) さく sak-u (to blossom,to bloom)
たくさん takusan (a lot) ⇔ すこし sukoshi (a little) 美しい utsukushii(beautiful)
あつい atsu-i (adj. hot) 氷くよぎ(oyogu(to swim))みんな minna (everybody)涼しい suzushi-i (adj. cool)
紅葉 kouyou (tinted autumnal leaves) 葉(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 sait-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 sait-te totemo kirei desu. (A lot of flowers blossom and it's very beautiful.)

Lesson 8

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-rashai. (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 いってきます Ittekimasu. (I go and return.)

Exercise :

Please translate English to Japanese.

- 1) This medicine(=kusuri) is bitter. → Kono... kusuri wa nigai desu
- 2) The dish(=ryouri) of that restaurant is very spicy(=karami). → Ano... ryouri wa karami desu.
- 3) Airport is far(=too) from here(=koko kara). → Kukou wa...
- 4) This mobile(=keitai) is old. → Kono keitai wa furui desu
- 5) This dress(=fuku) is small(=chisai) for me. → Kono fuku wa chisai desu
- 6) Yesterday's question(=monda) was(=katta) difficult. →
- 7) Today is hot isn't it? → Kyou wa... atsui desu?

for every chapter learn
vocabulary words (Match the
following)

Learn today's expression
(for every chapter)

Lesson 9

p23

Chapter 1 : Year / Entering school, company

ototoshi	kyōnen	ko-toshi	rai-nen	sa-rainen
(two years ago)	(last year)	(this year)	(next year)	(the year after next year)

Words : 年 nen, toshi(year) 入学 nyūgaku (enter a school) 卒業 sotsugyou (graduate from school)
就職 shūshoku (entering employment) 入社 nyūsha (entering company) 退職 taishoku (retirement)
大学生 daigaku-sei (university student) 兄 ani (elder brother) 妹 ane (elder sister) 弟 otouto (younger brother)
妹 imouto (younger sister) 働く hatara'ku (to work) 務める tsutomeru (be employed, to work)
から kara (from)まで made (to, till) 2年前 ninen-mae (two years ago) 地に 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 kyōnen daigaku ni nyūgaku shi-mashita. (I entered university last year.)
-) 私はきょねん(去年)だいがく(大学)にゅうがく(入学)しました。
-) Watashi no imouto wa rainen daigaku ni nyūgaku 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.)
-) 私はさらいねん(再来年)大学をそつきょう(卒業)します。
-) Ani ga kotoshi kara shūshoku 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 ninen mae(ototoshi) taishoku shi-mashita. (My father retired two years ago.)
-) ちち(父)は2ねんまえ(2年前)たいしょく(退職)しました。
-) Watashi wa kyōnen 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(他)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 少し 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))
まるける 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く(高い)ですね。すこし(少し)までくれませんか。

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 douz ni-hyaku gojyu rupii desu.
(Thank you. Then give me 1kg (of apple). Here are 250 rupees. Please take.)
ありがとうございます。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~~ otsuri 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 kuda-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) 醤 su(vinegar) 油 abura(oil)
牛乳 gyuunyuu(milk) バター bataa(butter) チーズ chiizu(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-fudo(seafood) 海苔 ebi(prawn) きのこ kinoko(mushroom) 駄菓子 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 Shitsugei 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)

おくに(お国)はどちらですか。*dochira (which/where) = polite form of "doko(where)" in this sentence

③ Watashi wa karunaataka no shusshin* desu. (I am from Karnataka.)

私はカルナータカのしゅっしん(出身)です。*shusshin (come from / Where you belong to)

④ Sore wa donna* imi* desuka? (What does it mean?) *donna (what kind of) *imi (meaning)

それはどんないみ(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 kaimono (shopping) 水泳 suiei (swimming) 泳ぐ oyoguto swim
着る kiru(to wear) 着+ hanasu (to speak) こと koto (affair,matter :ing) 英語 eigo(English language)
スポーツ supootsu(sports) 布 nuno(cloth, fabric) 木綿 momen (cotton) 丝 kinu(silk) 丝 fuku(clothes,dress)
靴 kutsushita(socks) パン zabon(trousers) シャツ shatsu(shirt) 帽子 houashi(hat) 写真 shashin(photo)
着物 sari(saree) 着物 kimono(Japanese traditional dress) ゆかた yukata(casual cotton kimono)

) Watashi wa nihon-go ga deki-masu. (I know Japanese.)

私は(は)日本語(日本語)ができます。

Watashi wa baiku no unten ga deki-masu. (I can drive motorcycle.)

私は(は)バイクのうんてん(運転)ができます。

Kono okane de kaimono 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。

) Watashi wa kimono o kiru-koto* ga dekimasu. (I can wear Japanese kimono.)

私は(は)きもの(着物)を(着る)ことができます。* verb(dictionary form) + koto-ing => noun
) Anata wa nihon-go o hanasu-koto ga deki-masu? (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。

[*) Actually, "Anata wa nihon-go ga hanase masu?" is more natural. Then, answer will be
Hai, hanase-masu. (Yes, I can speak.) / Iie, hanase-masen. (No, I can't speak.)
refer p65 column13 potential form

Anata wa ashita ginkou ni iku-koto ga dekimasu? (Can you go to bank tomorrow?)
= Anata wa ashita ginkou ni ike masu?

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、よくぐると(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

- 2) Koko de tabe te mo ii desuka? (Can I eat here?)
ここ で た(食)べても いいですか。
- 3) Anata no shashin o tote* mo ii desuka? (Can I take your picture?)
あなたの しゃしん(写真)を とつても いいですか。 *to-tu (take photo)
- 4) Koko de shashin o tote wa ikemasen. (You cannot take pictures here.)
ここ で 写真 を とつて は いけません。 * For negation, particle mo changes to wa.
- 5) Anata no baiku o unten shite mo ii desuka? (Can I drive your bike?)
あなたの バイク を うんてん(運転)しても いいですか。
Kyuu 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 tsuyo(strong) ⇌ 弱い yowai(weak)
蟻 ari(ant) 蛇 hebi(snake) 遊び asobi(play) 大きい ooki(i big, large) ⇌ 小さい chiisa(i small)

- 1) " Tokyo wa Kyoto yori ooki i 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 ooki i 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 desu? " 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 好き(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)
よくがんばりました。
- 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)
なかない(泣かない) で 下さい。
*·nai de (please don't)

Exercise

Please translate English to Japanese.

- 1) Now is just (=choudou) 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 (=hatarakte-imasu) since 2020. → Watashi wa nisen-nijuunen ...
- 7) I'm stronger (=tsuyo) than you. → Watashi wa anata yori...
- 8) I prefer playing (=asobi) than studing. → 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 nani 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, doubt)

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 done 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) どうやつて 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) すばらしい subarashi (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) 一緒に issyo (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) カイツリーサカツル (Sky Tree-high tower) 錠座 Ginza = famous for high class shops and restaurants
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) 葉原 Akihabara = anime & electric town 京都 Kyouto = ancient capital, famous for temples

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。
B: Watashi no ryokou wa raishuu no kin'you'bi kara desu.
(My trip starts from next Friday.)
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? (Where will you go?)
* "iku'n*desuka" is colloquial for "iki'masuka" (=will you go?)
どこ に いく(行く)んですか。

Write one sentence for each (new)
(W,W,W,W,W,
H,W)

Lesson 11

B: Nihon ni iki'masu.
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?
どうやつて 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.)
*de (=by)

C: Naze nihon o erabi*mashita'ka?
なぜ 日本 を えらび(選び) ましたか?
(Why did you choose Japan?)
*erabu (to choose)

B: Nazenara Fuji-san ga mi-tai kara* desu.
なれ(誰) + (da)kara" is idiom which means "because~".
ex. Ano mise ga suki'desu. Nazenara oishii kara desu.
(I like that shop. Because their food is delicious.)

C: Dare to* issyo ni iku'n*desuka?
だれ(誰) と いっしょ(一緒に) 行くんですか?
(With whom you are going?)
*particle : "to" (with, together, and) Usage: Noun + "to" + verb, Noun + "to" + Noun
ex. Tomodachi to iki'masu. (I go with friend.) ex. Anata to watashi wa tomodachi desu. (You & me are friends.)

C: Kazoku to issyo ni iki'masu.
かぞく(家族) と 一緒に 行きます.
(I go with my family.)

C: Ki o tsuke*te* itte*kite** kudasai.
き(気)を つけて いって(行って来て) ください. *ki o tsukeru (take care of) **itte*kite(go and back)
(Please go and come back safely.)

C: Arigatou gozaimasu.
ありがとうございます.
(Thank you.)

C: 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!)

burist spots: 浅草 Asakusa = Japanese famous town with traditional temple and shops
浅草寺 Kinkaku-ji (Golden temple in Kyoto) 沖縄 okinawa (Japanese southern island famous for tourism)
寺 otera (temple) 神社 jinja (shrine) 中国 Chuu-goku (China) 韩国 Kan-koku (South Korea)
朝鮮 kita-chousen (North Korea) 万里の長城 Banri-no-choujou (The Great China Wall)
しま shima (island) 潮 mizu-umi (lake) 砂漠 sabaku (desert) お城 (o) shiro (castle)
ゾート rizooto (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)

Lesson 11

p30

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 miru (to watch, to see) 買う kau (to purchase) 銀行 ginkou (bank)
 仕事 shigoto(job) 駅 eki (station) 郵便局 yubin-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) 痴氣 byouki (Gillness) 悩み nayami (worry) 夢 yume (dream)
 食料品 shokuryou-hin (groceries) 何か nanika (something) 食事 shokufuji (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) Watachi wa ginkou no shigoto ga hoshii desu. (I want bank job.)
 私は ぎんこう(銀行)の しごと(仕事)が ほしいです。
- 2) Atarashii keitai ga hoshii desu.
 新しい(あたらしい)携帯(けいたい)が ほしいです。
 (I want new mobile.)
- 3) Motto okane ga hoshii desu.
 もっと おかね(お金)が ほしいです.
 (*"hoshii" can be replaced by "iri-masu" ex: Motto okane ga iri-masu. (I need more money))
- 4) Furui keitai wa hoshi-ku-nai desu. (I don't want old mobile.)
 古い(ふるい)けいたい(携帯)は ほしくないです。 * Particle "wa" is used for negation
- 5) Byouki no nayami wa hoshi-ku-nai* desu. (I don't want worries of illness.)
 びょうき(病気)の なや(悩み)は ほしくないです.
 (*"hoshi-ku-nai" can be replaced by "ira-nai" or "iri-masen"
 ex. Byouki no nayami wa ira-nai desu, or Byouki no nayami wa iri-masen. (I don't need worries of illness))

6) Anata wa ima nanika hoshii desu? (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, simple form

- 1) Anata wa ima nani o* shi-tai desu? (What do you want to do now?)
 * O can be replaced by ga
- 2) Watachi wa ima benkyou o shi-tai desu. (I want to study now.)
 私は 今、べんきょう(勉強)を したいです.
- 3) Kuruma o unten shi-tai desu. (I want to drive a car.)
 くるま(車)を うんてん(運転)したいです.

Lesson 11

p31

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) Aisukurii mu o tabe-tai desu. (I want to eat ice cream.)
 アイスクリーム を たべ(食べ)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)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 'taku-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.)

**"taku-nai desu" can be replaced with "taku-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 ..

What is famous(=yuumei) in Udupi? → Udupi wa..

When will you come to Manipal? → Anata .. tsu Mani-pal ni kemasale

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

I want a motorcycle(=haiku). → watachi wa baiku ga hoshi desu

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

I want to go to Tokyo. → watachi wa o Tokyo

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

Lesson 12

What you're good at
(2 lines)

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, -ing)
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, odori) 水泳 suieiswimming) 詩 shita(poem) 書く kakuto(write)
楽器 gakki(musical instruments) 弾く hiku(play musical instrument) ギター gitas(guitar) 笛 fue(a flute)
吹く fuku(blow into a instrument) 遊ぶ asobu(to play) 遊び asobi(play) 喜び tokui(be good at) スポーツ spootsu(sport)
絵 e(drawing, picture) 描く kaku(to draw, to paint) 写真 shashin(photo) とる toru(to take, take photo)
演劇 ensou(musical performance) ジム jumu(gym) 運動 undou(physical exercise) サッカー sakkaa(soccer)

p32

Lesson 12

p33

- 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)にしづみ(沈み)ます。
- 3) 南 minami (south) Karunaataka wa minami-indo ni arimasu. (Karnataka is located in South India.)
かるなーたか(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)

(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。
- 2) Watashi no shumi wa ongaku o kiku-koto* desu.
My hobby is listening music.
Verb(dictionary form)+koto(ing) ⇒ Noun ex. kiku-koto(listening), yomu-koto(reading), Daily Expressions
otau-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。
- 3) Watashi no shumi wa hon o yomu-koto desu.
My hobby is reading a book.
Watashi no shumi wa dokusho* desu.
My hobby is reading a book.
- 4) Watashi no shumi wa uta o otau-koto desu.
My hobby is singing a song.
Watashi no shumi wa saku o suru-koto desu.
My hobby is swimming.
- 5) Watashi no shumi wa suieisoyogu-koto desu.
My hobby is playing soccer.
Watashi no shumi wa sakka o suru-koto desu.
My hobby is playing musical instruments.
- 6) Watashi no shumi wa gakkii o hiku-koto desu.
My hobby was Indian classical dance.
- 7) Watashi no shumi wa gakkii o hiku-koto desu.
My hobby is playing musical instruments.
- 8) Watashi no shumi wa indo-koten-buyou deshita.
My hobby is Indian classical dance.
- 9) Watashi wa spootsu(o suru koto) ga* tokui desu.
I'm good at sport.
私はスポーツ(をすること)がとくいです。 * can be replaced with "spootsu o suru noga"

- 5) Bikkuri shi-mashita. / Odoroki mashita. (I was surprised(astonished).)
びっくりしました。おどろきました。
- 6) Kore wa himitsu desu. / Kore wa naicho desu. (This is a secret.)
これはひみつ(秘密)です。これはないしょです。
- 7) Fushigi desu. (It's mysterious.)
ふしぎ(不思議)です。
- 8) Joudan deshou. (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.

Terms: まだ mada(yet) よく yoku(well) 知っている shite-ru(knowing) 知る shi-ru(to know)
あまり amari(not much) ~回・kai(counter suffix for occurrence) 今度 kondo(next time)
一緒 issho(together) ぜひ 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 i-u(to say)
でも demo(but) 本当 hontou(truth, reality) びっくりする bikkuri-suru(be surprised)
舞台 butai(stage) 衣装 ishou(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.

- : Ben san, Kabuki ni itta-koto ga arimasu? (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。
: Iie, mada ari-masen*. Demo, itte-mitai desu. (No, I haven't been yet. But I'd like to go.)

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(u(to sink)昇る noboru(u(to rise)
東 higashi(east) 西 nishi(west) 南 minami(south) 北 kita(north) 方角 hougaku(direction)
地理 chiru(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)

Lesson 12

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?)
あきらさん は、歌舞伎 の こと を よく しって(知って) いますか?

A : Iie, amari shiri'masan'z. 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かい回 行きました。

Kondo issho ni mir ni iki'mashouka'z? (Shall we go to see together?)
こんど(今度) いっしょ(一緒に) 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
すね。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? Bikkun shimashita. (Really? I'm surprised!)
ええつ、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's. (The stage also the costumes were gorgeous!)
舞台 も いっしょ(衣装) も ごうか(豪華) でしたね。

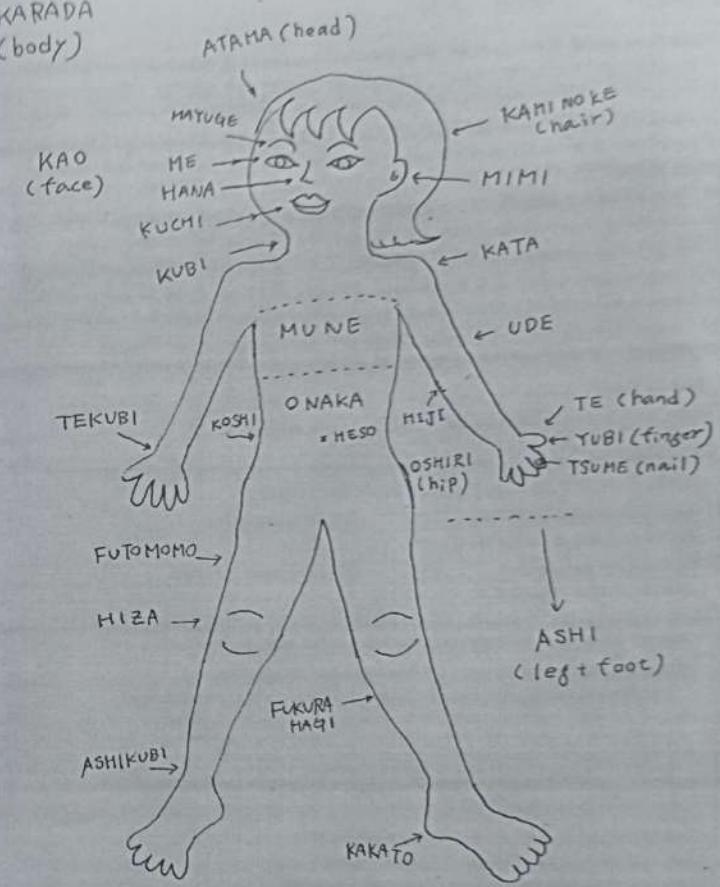
A : Ee, Totemo subarashi'katta' desu ne. (Yes, It was so fantastic!)
ええ。とても すばらしかった です。

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.

Lesson 13

KARADA
(body)



Lesson 13

Chapter 1: 体 Karada (Body)

Words (body part) 頭 atama(head) 頬 kao(face) 目 me(eye(s)) 鼻 hana(nose) 口 kuchi(mouth)
 耳 mimi(ear) 髪の毛 kami/no-ke(hair) 首 kubi(neck) 手 te(hand) 足 ashi(leg) お腹 onaka(stomach)
 胸 mune(chest) 背中 senaka(back) 腰 koshi(waist) お尻 oshiri(hip) 肩 kata(shoulder) 脇 ude(wrist)
 膝 hiza(knee) 膝ひじ(hbow) 指 yubi(finger) 爪 tsume(nail) 手のひら te-n-hira(palm) 手首 tekubi(wrist)
 骨 bone(bone) 齒 ha(tooth) 血 chi(blood) 肉 niku(flesh) ひげ hige(mustache,beard,whiskers)
 others words:
 持つ matsu(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 miru(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 tsukuru-u (to make)
 書く kak-k-u (to write) さわる sawar-u (to touch) 身長 shinchou(statue, one's height)
 体重 taijū(body weight) 両手 ryō-te(both hands) 両足 ryō-ashi (both legs) かざり kazari(ornament)

- 1) Kaze wa te ni pen o motte-imasu. (He has a pen in his hand.)
 彼は 手(手)に ペン(ペン)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 ねっくれす(ネックレス)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 痛いです。
- 5) Mono o taberu toki* te o kuchi o tsukai-masu. (When we eat(things), we use hand and mouth)
 もの(物)を 食べるとき(手)と くち(口)を つかい(使います)。
 *Verb(dictionary form) + toki (=When you do~, While doing~)
 ex. Daigaku ni [ku 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 chisai 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.)

p36

Lesson 13

- 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) 赤 kon(navy blue) 茶 cha(brown) 紫 murasaki(purple) 黄色 ki(yellow)
 水色 mizu-iro (light blue) クリーム色 kuriuumu-iro(cream colour) ピンク色 pinku(pink)
 透明 toumei(transparent) 青空 sora(the sky) 青蛙 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 ao-i 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(shirt) にあう nia-u(to suit) 同じ onaji(same)
 嬉しい ureshii(glad,happy) デザイン dezain/design) 色違い iro-chigai(different coloured) も mo(also)
 する kiru(to wear) 何色 nani-iro (what colour) どんな donna(which, what kind of) 買う kau(to buy)
 う一つ mou-hitotsu(the other one) ハーフカウント counter suffix for thin, flat object
 すぐに sugi-ni(immediately) 靴 kutsu(shoes) ズボン zabon(trousers) 下着 shitagi(underwear)
 下着 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) いろいろな 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) しゃつ(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 dezain de* iro-chigai mo arimasu. *de=with, and
 (I'm glad to hear that). I have another piece with same design, but different colour.)

p37

Lesson 13

- A: Sore wa donna iro desuka.
それはうれしい(嬉しい)です。これと おなじ(同じ)でさいん(デザイン)でいろちがいも あります。
(What colour is it?)
- B: Mou-hittotsu wa shiro desu.
もう ひとつは しろ(白)です。
(The other one is white.)
- 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.)
- A: Ikura deshitaka.
いくら でしたか。
- B: Ni-mai de 750(nanahyaku gojuu) rupee 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。
(It is cheap.)
- A: Sore wa yasui desune.
それは やすい(安い)ですね。
- B: Sou deshou? (*expecting agreement)
そう でしょう。
- A: Watashi mo sugu kai-ni ikimasu.
私もすぐ 買いに行きます。
- Question: 1) Anata wa nani iro ga suki 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... elgo wo niwashi
- 2) Here was a shop(=mise) before. → Koko ni izen... mise ga urimashita
- 3) This candy(=ame) is sweet. → Kono.. ame go amari denu
- 4) I will purchase(=kaimasu) rice and salt. → Kome to.. shio ga hoi manu
- 5) We eat by(=de) mouth. → Watashi-tachi wa.. kuchi de tabemare
- 6) This shoes suit(=nini masu) you. → kotoe kachugoo onaji masu

p38

Lesson 14

Chapter 1 : Japanese Counting System

Match the following objects

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) 鳥 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) 每日 mainichi (everyday) 駐車場 chusha-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) 獅子 hyou(leopard) 猪 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 kutsushita(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-chaku 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-satsu 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 tou (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. #**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. #**ken or kken**: For houses, shops.
ex. ikken no ie (house) / ni-ken no tatemono(two small buildings) / rokken no mise(six shops)
14. #**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. 是 **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	bon	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	ksoku	soku	ssoku	soku	ssoku	ssoku

- 1) Shiroi 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) Watashi wa nihon-chu o mainichi san-bai nomi-masu. (I drink three cups of green tea everyday.)
私 は にほんちや(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 saru ga ju-ppiki i-masu. (There are 10 monkeys on the tree.)
き(木) の 上(上) に さる(猿) が じゅっびき(10 四) 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 tabe-masuka? (How many dosa do you eat usually?)
2) Anata wa mai-nichi 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?)

Lesson 14

Exercise : Put correct counter suffix

- 1) 1 シート no kami (a sheet of paper) 2) 5 コップ no koohii (5 cups of coffee)
3) 2 ペア no kutsu (two pair of shoes) 4) 3 匹 no neko (three cats)
5) 2 本 no empitsu (two pencils) 6) 5 台 no kuruma (5 cars)
7) 3 人 no Indo-jin (three Indians) 8) 1 個 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 tabe-te 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 ongaku o kuute imasu. (She is listening music.)

Words: 游ぐ 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) 座る suwaru (to sit) 休む yasum-u (to rest) 言う naru-u (to learn)
話す hanas-u (to speak) 英語 eigo (English) 教える oshie-ru (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)、べんきょう(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 うたって(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) Kanjo 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* kudasai!
2) Three monkeys are on the tree. → Ki no ue ni... Sanbiki! Sarufiinuu
3) What are you doing now(=ima)? → Ima nani o... Shiite? Imaasuka?
4) I'm driving a car now. → Ima... kuruma no... Unten! Shiite! Imaasuka
5) There are 2 cars(=ni-dai) in my house. → Watashi no ie ni kuruma ga... ni dat arimasu

Lesson 15 (Birth & death)

Chapter 1 : 生と死 sei to shi (Birth & death)
Words : 生む umare(=give birth, to produce) 生まれる umareru (be born) 横 boku('I'=male) 犬の子 ko inu(puppy)
 うちの uchi(noun: uchi=house) へん petto(get) たくさん takusan(many) 帰らん akochan(baby) 鳥 tori(bird)
 うちの uchi(noun: uchi=house) へん petto(get) たくさん takusan(many) 死去 shinu(to die) じくなる nukunaru (pass away, decease) 蚊 katamosquito
 tamagoyaki(egg) ジコ(jk/accident) 犯す shinu(to kill) 犯罪 hansei(crime) 誕生日 tanjoubi(birthday)
 ゴキブリ gokiburi(cockroach) 杀す korosu (to kill)

1) Watashi wa senkyuu-kyujuu(1990) nen ni umare* mashita. (I was born in 1990.)
 私は 1990 年に うまれ(生れた) ました。
 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 mashita. (The birds lay eggs.)
 とり(鳥) は たまご(卵) を 産みます。

4) Watashi no sofutu wa ninen:mae nakunari mashita. (My grandfather passed away 2 years ago.)
 我の そぶ(祖父) は にねんまえ(二年後) なくなりました。
 5) Uchi no neko ga kinou shinimashita. (Many people died in an accident.)
 うちの ねこ(猫) が きのう(昨日) しに(死に) ました。

6) Takusan no hito ga jiko de nakunari mashita. (Our cat died yesterday.)
 たくさんの ひと(人) が じこ(猫) で 亡くなりました。
 7) Watashi wa ka o koroshi mashita. (I killed mosquitoes.)
 私は か(蚊) を ころし(殺し) ました。
 8) Ka wa watashi ni korosare* mashita. (Mosquito was killed by me.)
 *korosareru=passive form of korosu(to kill)

9) Watashi wa senkyuu-kyujuu(1990) nen ni umare* mashita. (I was born in 1990.)
 私は 1990 年に うまれ(生れた) ました。
 10) Watashi wa senkyuu-kyujuu(1990) nen ni umare* mashita. (I was born in 1990.)
 私は 1990 年に うまれ(生れた) ました。

Note : *umare:mashita is passive form. To make passive form → root of verb + “rare-ru”
 ex. um:ugive birth) → um:areru(be born) / ex. s'uru(do) → s'areru(be done)

A : Moshi-moshi Ben-san desuka. Watashi wa Akira desu. Ogenki desu ka.
 (Hello, Ben-san? I am Akira. How are you?)

もしもし ベンさん、ですか。私はアキラです。おげんき(お元気)ですか。

B : An Akira-san, otsukare-sama desu. Watashi wa genki de yatte-imasu yo.
 (Oh, Akira-san, thank you for calling me. I'm doing well.)

ああ アキラさん、おつかれさま(お疲れ様)です。私は元気でやっていますよ。

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

そちらは今 なんじ(時間)ですか。

B : Kochira wa ima gogo ichi-jr-han desu. Sochira wa gozen juuji desu yo-ne.
 (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。

A : Soudesu. Sanjikan-han no jisa desu yo-ne. Tokorode, tanki wa dou desu ka.
 (Yes, it is 3 and half hours time difference, isn't it? By the way, how is the weather in Tokyo?)

そうですね。さんじかんほん(三時間半)のじさ時差)ですね。ところで てんき(天気)はどうですか。

B : Ima choudo yuki ga fuite-imasu. Tottemo samui desu. (Now, it's snowing and very very cold.)

今、ちょうど(丁度) ゆき(雪)が ふって(降って) います。とっても さむい(寒い) わた。

A : Sore wa taihen desune. Nani-ka* atatakai fuku o motte imasuka.
 (It must be hard for you. Do you have any warm clothes with you?)

それは たいへん(大変)ですね。何か あたたかい(暖かい) ふく(服)をもっていますか。

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

はい、せーたー(セーター)をもって(持つて) きました(来ました)。

A : Sore wa yokatta desu. Karada ni kio tsukete binin modotte kite kudasai-ne.
 (That's good. Please take care of your health(body) and come back safely.)

それは、よかったです。からだ(体)に きをつけ(氣を付けて) ぶじ(無事)にもどって(戻つて)きて(来て) 下さいね。

B : Arigatou gozaimasu. Ganbari-masu.
 ありがとうございます。がんばり(頑張り) ます。

Today's Expressions

Chapter 2 : Dialogue もしもし Moshi-moshi (Hello)

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

Words : もしもし moshi(moshi(hello : over the phone))出張 shuchou(business trip) やる yaru (do)
 おつかれさまです otsukare-sama(desu)(you must be tired ⇒ thank you for your effort)
 そちら sochira(your side) こちら kochira(my side) ここで tokorode(By the way) 電話 denwa(telephone)
 時差 jissatsu(time difference) 天気 tenki (weather) たいへん taishen (very much, troublesome)
 あなたは私に嘘をつきました。 anata wa watashi ni uso o tsuki mashita. (You told a lie to me.)
 手伝いましょうか? tetsudai mashouka? (Please help me.) tasukeru (to help)
 おめでとうございます。 omedetou gozai masu. (Congratulations!)
 お誕生日おめでとうございます。 otanjoubi omedetou gozaimasu. (Happy birthday to you!)

Lesson 15

15

道案内 Michi-annai (How to show the way)

Chapter 1 :

道案内 Michi-annai

(How to show the way)

Lesson 15
Chapter 3 ~しなくては shina kutewa ikemasen (must do ~)

Usage: Verb negative form*-i + kutewa(kerchel) + ikemasen(narimasen) → must ~
(*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.

*There are four ways to express "must"

Words: 帰國 shukudai (homework) 全部 zenbu (all) パーティー paatui(party) 食料 shoku-ryou(groceries) 用～you (for the purpose of～) 買う ka-u (purchase; present negative form is "kawana-i") 会社 kaisha(ofice)仕事 shigoto(work) 結婚式 kakkou-shiki(wedding ceremony) 服 fuku(clothes)

試験 shiken(exam) 準備 junbi(preparation) ID(airline)ID 登録 touroku(registration,entry)

試験 shiken(exam) 準備 junbi(preparation) ID(airline)ID 登録 touroku(registration,entry)

1) Asu mo daigaku ni ikant 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 keteba narimasen.
しゅくだい(宿題)を しなければ なりません。

(I must eat all of this.)

3) Kore o zenbu tabena kercha ikemasen.
これ を -ぜんぶ(全部) 食べなければ いけません。

(I had to finish) homework till yesterday.

4) Kinou made ni shukudai o shina kutewa narimasen-deshita.
きのう(昨日)までに 習題を しなくては なりませんでした。

(I must prepare for the exam.)

5) Paatii you no shoku ryuu o kawana keeba ikemasen.
(I must purchase groceries for the party.)

ぱーていー(ペーティー) よう(用)の しょくりょう(食料)を 買わなければ いけません。
(I must prepare for the exam.)

しけん(試験) の じゅんび(準備)を しなくては いけません。

Exercise : Translate English sentences to Japanese.

1) My elder sister gave birth(=umi mashiita) to a baby(=kodomo) yesterday. → *Kyōko wa kōdo no one wo kōsho ni mado hō*

2) Our cousin(=toko) was born(=umare mashiita) last week(=senshuu). → *Toko wa senshuu ni mōre mashiita*

3) Today, I brought lunch box(=bento). → *kyou wa. Dōjōki wa o-bento*

4) I'm doing(yvette imasu) well. → *wakas hi wo garni d. vofe i'mou*

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

6) Please come back safely. → *Buji ni. お守りを お守りなさい*

Lesson 16

Chapter 1 :

道案内 Michi-annai

(How to show the way)

Lesson 16
Chapter 1 : 道案内 Michi-annai (How to show the way)

Words for showing the way : 通 michi(street, road) 案内 annai(guide) 近く chikaku-no (nearby) 銀行 ginkou(bank) 教える oshieru(to teach) 直す massugu(straight) する suruto (and then) 右 migi (right) 左 hidari(left) 側 gawa(side) 駅 eki(station) どうやって douyatte(by which means) 二つ目 futatsu-me(me the second) 最初 sai sho, hitotsune(me the first) ~目 -me (counter suffix for order) 交差点 kousaten(crossroads) 曲がる maga-ru (to turn) 郵便局 yubin-kyoku(post office) 通り kado (corner) 図書館 toshokan(library) ～あたり tsuki-rari(end of the street,Tjunction) 警察署 keisatsusho/police station) 次 tsugi (next, following) 電車 densha (train) 乗りり oriru(get off [train, bus, step]) すぐ sugutimmediately 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 korbini (convenience store) 地図 chizu(map) T字路 wai-jiro (Yjunction) 信号機 shingou-ki (traffic signal) V字路 wai-jiro (Yjunction) 信号機 shingou-ki (traffic signal) 方角 hougaku(direction) 迷う mayou(u)lose one's way)

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

ナムません、私は ちか(近)く の ぎんこう(銀行)に いき(行き)たいです。(Excuse me, I want to go to nearby bank.)

Michi o oshiete kuremasuka? (Can you show me the way?)

みち(道)を おしゃてくれますか?

B: Kono michi o massugu itte* kudasai. (Please go straight this road.)

この みち(道)を まっすぐ いって(行って) ください。 *-te kudasai = please. 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? (How can I go to the station?)

えき(駅)には どうやつて 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 まがつて(曲がって) ください。

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

ゆうひんきょく(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 (If you turn to the right at this corner, you will see it on the left.)

この かど(角)を みぎ(右)に 曲がると、左がわ に あります。

4) A: Tosho-kan wa doko ni arimasu? (Where is the library?)

としょかん(図書館)は どこに ありますか?

B: Massugu itte*, tsukiatari o migi ni magatte kudasai. (Go straight and turn to the right at the end of the street)

まっすぐ 行つて、 つきあたりを 右に 曲がってください。

5) A: Keisatsusho wa doko desuka? (Where is the police station?)

けいさつしょ(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.)

**shirimase = don't know

いいえ、彼がまだ(誰)だから、しりません(知りません)。

*(daka) is used in the scene of uncertainty.

(Hanabokan o iku nante dekete boku)

Lesson 16

つぎ(次)の駅でまりる(通りる)と、+ぐ めのまえ(!!の!!)にあります。
*(Where is the convenience store?)

- 6) A: Koubini wa doko desuka?
コンビニはどこですか?
B: Tsugi no shingou o hidari ni magatte kudasai.
次の shinjuku(!!号)を左に曲がってください。

- 7) A: Koubini wa doko desuka?
コンビニはどこですか?

(Where is the convenience store?)

- 6) A: Koubini wa doko desuka?
コンビニはどこですか?
B: Tsugi no shingou o hidari ni magatte kudasai.
次の shinjuku(!!号)を左に曲がってください。

- 7) A: Koubini wa doko desuka?
コンビニはどこですか?

* p64 column 1 & 2, plain form

- Chapter 2 ~かもしだい、kamo-shirebasi (It may ~)
Verb "plain form" + "kamo/shireba" (shirimasein) ⇒ It may~

* p64 column 1 & 2, plain form

- 可能性 kanoushi (possibility) 入社する nyuusha suru (enter a company)
就職する shushoku suru (get employment) 通職する taishoku suru (leave one's company)
天氣 tenki (weather) ついに (fine) 悪い warnibad! なる naru (to 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 shiremasen.
明日はあが(明)がふる(降る)かもしだい。
(She may not come to class.)

- 2) Kanojo wa juyou ni konai kamo shiremasen.
かのじょ(彼女)はじゅぎょう(機器)にこないかもしだい。

- 3) Kyou wa hiru gohan o tabenai kamo shiremasen.
(I may not eat lunch today.)

- 4) Watashi wa nihon ni iku kamo shiremasen.
私は日本に行くかもしだいません。

- 5) Watashi wa nihon ni iku kano seiga arimasu.
私は日本に行くかもしだいせいで(可能性)があります。

- 6) Ani ga IT-kigyou ni shushoku suru kamo shiremasen.
(My elder brother may enter IT company)

- あに(兄)がアーティフジ(!!)きぎょう(企業)にしゅうしょく(登録)するかもしだいせいで(可能性)があります。

- 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)なるかもしだいせいで(可能性)あります。

Exercise :

Please translate English sentences to Japanese.

1) I have to go to office(=kaisha) on Sunday. → Nichiyoubi ni. わざわざ kōsha. あります

2) I have to take(=nom+u) medicine. → Kusuri o. わざわざ おもむろに おじめます

3) He may not drive a car today. → Kare wa kyoushi. わざわざ くるま が うたん しません

4) It may snow tonight(=konya). → (tonyō o kutsu) あります

5) Go straight(=massugu itte), and turn(=magatte-kudasai) to the left at that corner(=kado). →

まっすぐ ひいて 左 まぐつて かど へ まっすぐ ひいて 左 まぐつて かど

Today's expressions

- ① Ano hito o *shirite i'masuko?
あのひと(人)をしって(知って)いますか?
*shiru = to know

- Hai shitte imasu. Kare wa atarashii sensei desu. (Yes, I know. He is a new teacher)
はい、知っています。かれ(彼)はあたらしき(新しい)せんせい(先生)です。
Iie, kare ga dare *daka **shiri masen. (No, I don't know who he is.)

- *daka 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(daka), dare-(daka), doko-(daka), naze-(daka)

- ex. Watashi noga dare daka wakarimasen. (I don't know which one is mine?)
Koko ga doko daka shitte imasuka? (Do you know where we are?)

Lesson 17 昼食に行く Chuuushoku ni iku (Going for lunch)

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

W: Hai. Arimasu. Sugu o-mochi shimasu. (Yes, We have. I'll bring it in a moment.)
(はい、あります。すぐお持ち(お待ち)します。)

Words: 飯 chou-shoku(breakfast) 食 chu-shoku(lunch) 夕食 yuu-shoku(dinner) 麺 chahan(Chinese fried rice)
ラーメン ramen(chinese soup noodles)そば soba (buck wheat noodles) 炙飯 chaahan(Chinese fried rice)
カレーライス karee raisu(curry rice)サラダ salad(salad)水 mizu(water)から揚げ karage(deep fried chicken)
焼きそば yakisoba(fried noodles)ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu)定食 teishoku(a set meal)
鳥 tori(chicken)ビンカツ tonkatsu(deep fried pork with crispy coating)ナゲット setto(set menu)
サンドイッチ sandwich)パンて subete (all) ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu) 焼き yomuto(to read)
天ぷら tempura(deep fry using flour batter)ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu) 大盛り oomori (extra serving, large portion)
いらっしゃいませ irasshai-mase(welcome)大盛り oomori (extra serving, large portion) おまかわり okawari (another helping, a refill)
きまる kinar-(decided, get fixed)きまる kire-(to decide)ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu)
待つ matsu (to wait)おまち下さい o machi kudasai (please wait) ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu)
寝ました kashikomari mashita(Certainly)ナゲット setto(fixed lunch menu) sugoi(immediately) 持つ matsu (to have, to carry)
おもちます o-mochi shimasu(I'll bring sth to you:[polite]) おまつめ o-susume(recommendation)
十める susume ru(to recommend) おいしい oishi(delicious) 著 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 Menyu (Today's lunch menu)	
A-setto : Soba to Mini karee raisu (Japanese style buck wheat noodles + Small size curry rice)	1000 円(yen)
B-setto : Raamen to Chaahan (Chiness soup noodles + Chinese fried rice)	1050 円
C-setto : Supaghetti[Yasai matawa Chikin] + Sarada 1100 円 (Vegetable spaghetti or chicken spaghetti] + small salad)	
D-setto : Tori no kara-age tei-shoku (Fixed meal of deep fried chicken, rice, miso soup, and salad)	1150 円
* Subete dorinku tsuki (With one free drink per set)	
* Oomori + 200 円 (+200 yen for large serving)	
Deszato : Aisu:currimu banira / chocoreeto / burnuberry @200 円 (Dessert: Ice cream ; Choice of vanilla or chocolate or blue berry)	

A: Watashi wa D-setto o onegai shimasu. (Please give me D-set.)
私は Dセット(セット)をおねがい(お願い)します。
B: Watashi wa B-setto ni shimasu. (I will have B-set.)
私は Bセットにします。
C: Watashi wa C-setto no chikin supaghetti o oomori de onegai shimasu.
(Please give me C-set chicken spaghetti in large size)
私は Cセットのチキン サンド(ナゲット)をおねがい(お願い)します。
W: Kashikomari mashita. O-nomi mono wa okumari desuka?
(Certainly. Have you decided your drinks?)
かしこりました。おのみもの(お飲み物)はお決まりですか?
A: Watashi wa aisukohii ga idesu*. (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 idesu= I prefer-
B: Watashi wa hotto-koohii ni shimasu*. (I take hot coffee.)
私はほっこーひー(ホットコーヒー)にします。 *ni shimasu = I choose-
C: Aisukafe-rate o kudasai*. (Please give me cold milk coffee.)
あいすかふえらで(アイスカフェラテ)をください。 *o kudasai = please give me-

B: Oishi-katta desunee. (It was tasty!)
おいしかったですねえ。
C: Ee hontou ni.
ええ (ほんとうに).
W: O-nomi mono de gozaimasu.
(Here are your drinks.)
Sorekara, dezato ni ice cream wa ikaga desuka? (Then, how about ice cream for dessert?)
おのみもの(お飲み物)でございます。デザートにアイスクリームはいかがですか?
Kyou no osusume wa buruu berrii 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).)

W: Irrashaimase. *Go-chuunon wa o-kimari desuka? * "Go" is for politeness like "o."
(Welcome to our restaurant. Have you decide your order?)

いらっしゃいませ。ごちゅうもん(注文)はおきまり(お決まり)ですか。

A: Sumimasen, watashi wa nihongo ga yome-mase. Eigo no menyu wa ari masu ka?
(I'm sorry, I can't read Japanese. Do you have English menu?)

Lesson 17

(How are you A-san?)

A-san, o'genki desuka?
Aさん、お元気(げんき)ですか。

(Is it cold at your place?)

A-san, o'genki desuka?
Aさんは、寒い(さむい)ですか。

Sochira wa samui desuka. (Is it cold at your place?)

Kochira dewa natsu ga hajimari mashita. (Here, summer season has started.)

こちで、夏(なつ)がはじまりました。

Dandan * atsukur-natte ki:mashita. (It's getting hotter day by day.)

* Dandan ~ku natte kuru := getting more and more / It becomes~gradually

ex. Dandan samu:ku natte kimasu. (It's getting colder day by day)

どんどん、あっくなってきました。

Shigatsu 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 piuru de oyoida ri** tenisu o shita:ri** shimasu.

(Sometimes I swim in pool, sometimes I play tennis.)

ときどき、プールでおよびたり、テニスをしたりします。

** -ta:ri(da:ri) + -ta:ri(da:ri) : A phrase which express unlimited listing of action or status.

Meaning = do things like~and~and~/ do some other stuff

ex. Paatii 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 itta:ri kita:ri shimasu. (People come and go / back and forth)

- Words :** 未来形 Mirai-kei
(The future tense) ⇒ future tense
Chapter 2 : 未来形 Mirai-kei
Verb "plain form" + deshou(probably) Kare wa kono deshou. (He will not come.)
ex. Kare wa kuru deshou. (He will come.)
過去 kaku (past time) 過去 kaku (past time) 来る miru (future) 将来 shourai (one's future)
naru (to become) → しょう→deshou (I guess, probably)
Words : ① genzai(present time) ② kaku(finger) ③ naru (weather) ④ hare (sunny, clear)
こども kodomo (children) ⑤ kashu (dishes, cooking) ⑥ tenki (weather) ⑦ naraku (musician)
帰る kaeru (to return) ⑧ gakko (school) ⑨ manga-ka(manga creator)
雲り kumori (clouds) ⑩ 舞妓 isha(medical doctor) ⑪ 演奏家 ougaku (musician)
女優 joyuu (actress) ⑫ 洋服 sakka(novelist) ⑬ 銀行 ginkou(inbank clerk) ⑭ 技術者 gjutsu-sha(technical expert)
スポーツ選手 sports player ⑮ 球技 seishuu(sports player) ⑯ 会社员 hajimaru (to start) 終わる owaru(to end)
政治家 seiji-ka(politician) ⑰ 外交官 gakkou-kun(diploma) ⑱ 次月 juu-nengo(10 years later)
初めて hajimete (for the first time) ⑲ 月 rai-getsu(next month) ⑳ 10年後 juu-nengo(10 years later)
産科医者 harisha(obstetrics) ⑳ 医師 meisya ⑳ 先月 sanjuun-kal(obstetrics&gynecology) ⑳ 皮膚科 hifu-ka(dermatology)
小児科 shouni-ka(pediatrics) ⑳ 産婦人科 sanfujin-kal(obstetrics&gynecology) ⑳ 病院 byou-in(hospital) ⑳ 病気 byouki(disease)
耳鼻科 jibika(ENT) 患者 kanja(patient) 初回 byou-in(hospital) 病気 byouki(disease)

耳鼻科 jibika(ENT) 患者 kanja(patient) 初回 byou-in(hospital) 病気 byouki(disease)

1) Kono kodomo wa shourai kashu ni naru deshou. (This child will be a singer in future.)

この子供は しょうらい(歌手) かしめ(歌手) になるでしょう。

2) Kangojo wa ie ni kaette kete 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) Otouto 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 しょう。

4) Asu wa aine ga furu deshou.

明日は 雨が降る でしょう。
(It will rain tomorrow.)

5) Asu wa aine ga fura mai deshou.

明日は 雨が降らない でしょう。
(It will not rain tomorrow.)

6) Watashi wa shourai isha ni nari-tai.

(I want to become a medical doctor in the future.)

私は 将来、いしゃ(医者)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 starashiri tsuki ga hajimari masu. (New month will start from next week.)

らいしゅう(来週) から あたらしい(新しい) 月 が はじまり(始まり) ます。

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). →

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

暑くならず atsuku(narufbecome hot) ひまわり hibamaru (to start) やすら yasumi (holiday)
のんびりする nonbiru-suru (take it easy) ときどき tokidoki (sometimes) プール puuri(swimming pool)
水泳 shousetsu(a novel, a story) 読む yomu(to read) 絵画 picture/painting kakuto(draw, to write)書く atsui (hot climate) から korekara (from now on) 夏 natsu (summer) だんだん dandan (gradually)
のんびりする nonbiru-suru (take it easy) ときどき tokidoki (sometimes) プール puuri(swimming pool)
水泳 shousetsu(a novel, a story) 読む yomu(to read) 絵画 picture/painting kakuto(draw, to write)

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

* p64 column 3 simple form

Usage : Verb "past simple form" + "koto ga aru(arimasu)"

* p64 column 3 simple form

ex. Watsushi wa kuruma o unten shiti koto ga arimasu. (I have driven a car.)

(I have been to Japan.)

ex. Watsushi wa Nihon ni itta 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 french toast
豆腐 toufu (soybean curd) 油揚げ abura-age (deep fried bean curd) 一度 ichi-do (once)

～ど～do(counter suffix for once, twice, / same as "kai")僕ぼく (I: male)俺ore (I: male, not polite)

君君 (you: to younger or equal status)おまえ omae (you: not polite) あんた anta(you: not polite)

漫画 manga (comic) 外國 gaikoku(foreign country) 中国 chuugoku go(Chinese) 飛行機 hikoki(airplane)

経験 keiken(experience) 地震 jishin(earthquake) 出会う deau(to encounter; come across) 熊 kuma(a bear)

1) Watsushi wa furansu-go o benkyou shita koto ga arimasu. (I have studied French.)
私は ぶらんすご(フランス語)を べんきょう(勉強)した ことが あります。

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

私は とうふ(豆腐)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 mitta koto ga arimasuka?
(Have you ever seen this movie?)

この イ、ガ(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.)
いえ、(見たことが)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)に行つた 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 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)
必ずに hishi-ni (desperately) だいたい daitai (about, roughly) ぐらい gurai, kurai (around, about)
～かね 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) 痛張る ganbaru (do effort) とにかく tonikaku (anyway) 勉強 benkyou(study)
一生懸命 isshou-kennmei (with utmost effort, bet life for one thing) うん un (yes: not polite)

0 点 rei-ten(zero-mark) 100 点 hyaku-tent(100 marks) 満点 manten(full marks)
数学 suugaku(mathematics) 物理 butsuri(physics) 科学 ka-gaku(science/chemistry)
生物工学 seibutsu-kougyo(biotechnology) 記憶 kokoku(memory)
合格 goutaku(success in an examination) ⇔ fu-goutaku, 常々 rakudai (failure in an exam)

A: Ratsuu kara shiken ga hajimari-masu-ne. (From next week, exam will start.)
わいしゅう(英連)から しけん(試験)が はじまりますね。

B: Taiben desu. Hisshii ni benkyou shi-nakereba narinassen.
(I have been to Japan.)

* shina-kereba-narinassen ⇒ must do *p44

たしか～(大変) です。 ひっしき(毎)に へんきょう(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 shimasu-ka?
あなたは いえ(家)で まいにち(毎日) なんじかん(時間)勉強しますか?

あなたは いえ(家)で まいにち(毎日) なんじかん(時間)勉強しますか?

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

だいたいにじかん(二時間)ぐらいいつか?

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

私は そんなに しませんよ。

B: Anata wa atama ga ii desu kara*. (Because, you are smart. But I have to study hard)

*desu kara = because

*ganbare-nakute-wa ikemasen ⇒ must try hard

B: Anata koto wa arimasen-yo. Anata mo atama ga ii ja naidesu ka?*

(It's not true. You are also smart, aren't you?)

そんなことは ありませんよ。あなたも頭がいい、じゃないですか?

A: Sonna koto wa arimasen-yo. Anata mo atama ga ii ja naidesu ka?*

(Thank you, but any way, let's do study) with utmost effort)

ありがとう。でも とにかく、いつしょうけんめい(一生懸命)やりましょう。

A: Hai, Isshou-kennmei Ganbari-mashou. (Yes, let's try our best.)

はい。一生懸命 痛張りましょう。

Words : ～べき ~beki (Should~) / ～ほうがいい ~hoga ii (had better~)

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

Verb (dictionary form) + "beki" ⇒ should~

ex. Asagohan wa taberu-beki desu. (We should eat breakfast.)

Verb (past simple form) + "hoga ii" ⇒ had better~ *p64 column 3. For negation column 2

ex. Asagohan wa tabeta-houga ii desu. (We had better eat breakfast.)

Words : あやまる ayamar-u(to apologize) ほめる honeru(to praise) 每日 mai-nichi (everyday)
もっと motto(more) 運動 undou(exercise) 健康 renshuu(practice, exercise) 健康 kenkou(health)

はやい haya (early, fast) おそり osori (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) 論書 dokusho(reading)

寝更かし yofikashi(stay up till late at night)

Lesson 19

Verbs : which are often used

Chapter 1 :

verbs : which are often used

Lesson 18

(You should apologize to her.)

You should apologize to her.

*negation > beki dowa arimasen

(I should have come a little earlier.)

eki-ru (wake up) ex. Kare wa go-ji ni oki-masu. (He wakes up at 5.)

*negation > beki dowa arimasen-deshita

(I should have come a little earlier.)

*negation > beki dowa arimasen-deshita

(*negation > beki dowa arimasen)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

(You had better not do such a thing.)

(*past form > -houga yokatta desu

Lesson 20

Verbs : which are often used

Chapter 1 :

verbs : which are often used

Lesson 19

(You should apologize to her.)

(*negation > beki dowa arimasen

(I should have come a little earlier.)

eki-ru (wake up) ex. Eki made aruku-masu. (I walk to the station.)

*aruk-u (walk) ex. Eki made aruku-masu. (I walk to the station.)

hashir-u (run) ex. Eki made hashiri-masu. (I ran up to the station.)

*hashiri-masu

tobu (fly, jump) ex. Watashi wa sora o tobi-tai. (I want to fly in the sky.)

*tobi-masu

kiru (wear) ex. Watashi wa kimono o ki-masu. (I wear Japanese kimono.)

*haki-masu

ha-ku (wear; for trousers, shoes, pants...) ex. zubon o haku. (wear trousers)

*haku-masu

ara-u (wash) ex. Kaze wa fuku o arai-mashita. (He washed his clothes.)

*arai-masu

miga-ku (polish brush) ex. Ha o mizeki-masu. (I brush my teeth.)

*mizeki-masu

de-ru (go out, come out) ex. Ie o hachinji ni de-masu. (I leave home at 8.)

*de-masu

noru (ride on, get in) ex. Mai-nichi kono densha ni nori-masu. (Everyday I take this train.)

*nori-masu

yom-u (read) ex. Shinbun o yomi-masu. (I read a newspaper.)

*yomi-masu

tsuk-u (arrive, reach) ex. Kaisha ni ku-ji ni tsuki-masu. (I reach office at 9.)

*tsuki-masu

owaru (end, over) ex. Eiga ga owaru-mashita. (Movie is over.)

*owari-masu

nara-u (learn) ex. Nihongo o nara-te-mashita. (I'm learning Japanese.)

*nara-masu

kaeru (return, come back) ex. Ie ni kaeri-masu. (I return to home.)

*kaeri-masu

hair-u (enter) ex. Heya ni hairi-masu. (I enter the room.)

*hairi-masu

ne-ru (sleep) ex. Mousugu ne-masu. (I'll go to bed soon.)

*ne-ru

tatsu (stand) ex. Tatte kudzai. (Please stand up.)

*tachi-masu

suwar-u (sit) ex. Suwatte kudasai. (Please sit down.)

*suwari-masu

omo'u (think) ex. Watashi wa sou omoi-masu. (I think so.)

*omo'ru

au (meet; see) ex. Kazoku ni ai-masu. (I meet my family.)

*au

oshie-ru (teach) ex. Soroban o oshie-masu. (I teach abacus.)

*oshie-ru

ugoku (move) ex. Kuruma ga ugoki-masu. (Car is going to move.)

*ugoku

hatara-ku (work) ex. Watashi wa ginkou de hatarrate-masu. (I'm working in bank.)

*hataraku

kubaru (distribute) ex. Kodomo ni hon o kubari-masu. (We distribute books to children.)

*kubaru

taitei (most of the time)

fuku (clothes)

ka (face)

hai (teeth)

onigiri (rice ball)

hashiru (run)

tobi (jump)

haki (wear)

ara (wash)

mizeki (brush)

de (out)

noru (ride on)

yomu (read)

tsuki (arrive)

owaru (end)

nara (learn)

kaeru (return)

hairu (enter)

tatsu (stand)

suwaru (sit)

omo (think)

au (meet; see)

oshie (teach)

ugoku (move)

hatara (work)

kubaru (distribute)

taitei (most of the time)

fuku (clothes)

ka (face)

hai (teeth)

onigiri (rice ball)

hashiru (run)

tobi (jump)

re-arage kuroba
Yurba (ear, ear)
Potion
ready

Chapter 3: 順番 Junban (order) How to express 1st, 2nd, 3rd ...

習う naru(to learn) 中国語 chungoku-go(Chinese language) ロシア語 roshia-go(Russian language)
国籍 kokuseki(nationality) 食事 shokujii(meal) 浴室 o-furo(bath) 通常 sukoshi(a little)

キャラ —をあびる shawau o abru (take shower) 修習する fukushuu-suru (do revise for)

宿 koroko(around) 目覚まし時計 mezamashi-dakei (alarm clock) 宿舍 ryou (dormitory, hostel)

Watashi wa mairasu rokuji ni oiki-masu. (I get up at 6 o'clock every morning.)

私はまいあさ(毎朝)、ろくじ(六時)にお起き(起き)ます。

Kao o aran-tte*, ha o migai-te* fuku o ki-masu. (I wash my face, brush my teeth and get dressed.)

*verb-(te) is used to connect other verbs(action).

かね(金)をあらって(洗つて)、は(筆)をみがいて(磨いて)、ふく(髪)をき(髪)ます。

Asa-gohan wa tatei onigiri to miso-shiru desu.

(My breakfast is riceballs and miso-soup most of the time.)

あさ(朝)ごはんは、たいていおにぎりとみそしる(味噌汁)です。

Hachiji ni ie o de-te, chikatetsu ni nori-masu. (I leave home at 8 o'clock and take subway(tube))

はちじ(八時)にいえ(家)をでて(出で、ちかてつ(地下鉄)にのり(乗り)ます。

Soshite, densha no naka de ketai de nyuu-su o mi-masu. (Then I watch news on smartphone in train)

そして、でんしゃ(電車)のなか(中)でけいたい(携帯)でニュースをみ(見)ます。

Kaisha niwa* kuri ni tsuki-masu. Instsatu no kaisha ni tsutome-te imasu. *niwa = to, same as "in"

会社にはくじ(会社)につき(着き)ます。いんさつ(印刷)の会社につとめて(務めて)います。

Juugyou-in wa yaku sen-gohyaku min j-masu. (There are about 1500 employees in our company)

じゅうぎょういん(従業員)は、やく(約)せんごひゃくにん(千五百人)います。

Hiru-yasumi ni douryou to shokujii ni iki-masu.

(I go out for lunch with my colleagues during lunch break.)

ひるやすみ(昼休み)にどうりょう(同僚)としょくじ(食事)にいき(行き)ます。

Watashi wa washoku ga suki-desu.

(I like Japanese food.)

私はわしょく(和食)がすき(好き)です。

Shigoto wa gogo go-ji han made desu.

(My working hour is until 5:30pm.)

しごと(仕事を)はごご(午後)ごじはん(五時半)までです。

Shigoto ga owa-tte kara* bijinesu-eigo o narinai-masu.

(I learn business English after my job.)

*verb-(te) kara = after finishing "kara" can be omitted sometimes

ex. Gohan o tabete kara terebi o mi-masu. (I watch TV after meal.)

仕事かおわって(終わって)から、びじねすえいご(ビジネス英語)をならい(習います)。

Ie ni kae-tte (kara) shokujii o shi-te, ofuro ni hairi-masu.

(After returning home, I eat my dinner and take bath.)

家にかえって(帰って)食事をして、おふろ(お風呂)にはいり(入り)ます。

Sukoshi eigo no fukushuu o shi-te kara, juuichi-ji koro ne-masu.

(After some revising for English, I go to bed around 11pm.)

十二(少し)英語のふくしゅう(復習)をしてから、じゅういちじ(十一時)ころ(四時)ね(寝)ます。

Today's Expressions

① Hanzukushi desu. (I'm ashamed of myself. / It is shameful)

② Kuyashii desu. (It's regrettable.) *Mixed feeling of anger and disappointment.

ex. Shiken ni ochite kiyashii desu. (It's regrettable failed in exam.)

③ Okotte imasu. (I'm angry) *okoru = get angry

④ Kowai desu. (I'm scared) ex. Yuurei ga kowai desu. (I'm scared of ghost.)

Match & Follow-up

Chapter 1 : 成功・失敗 Seikou / Shippai (Success and Failure)

Lesson 20

Word: 試験 shiken(examination) 受かる ukar'ru(to pass(an exam)) 答ちる ochiru(to fall(fail in exam))

合格 goukaku(success in an exam) 不合格 fu-goukaku(failure in an exam: "fu" means "un-")

計画 keikaku(plan, scheme) 戰略 sakusen(gameplan,tactics) 成功 seikou(success) 失敗 shippai(failure)

目的 mokuteki(target, purpose) 達成 tassei(achievement) 自分 jibun(myself)

約束 yakusoku(promise) 未達 kanarazu(without fail) 守る manoru(to protect, to keep)

試験 shiken(examination) 計画 keikaku(plan, scheme) 戰略 sakusen(gameplan,tactics) 成功 seikou(success) 失敗 shippai(failure)

目的 mokuteki(target, purpose) 達成 tassei(achievement) 自分 jibun(myself)

約束 yakusoku(promise) 未達 kanarazu(without fail) 守る manoru(to protect, to keep)

試験 shiken(examination) 計画 keikaku(plan, scheme) 戰略 sakusen(gameplan,tactics) 成功 seikou(success) 失敗 shippai(failure)

目的 mokuteki(target, purpose) 達成 tassei(achievement) 自分 jibun(myself)

約束 yakusoku(promise) 未達 kanarazu(without fail) 守る manoru(to protect, to keep)

Translation flow
of the following

1) Shiken ni goukaku shi-mashita.

(I passed the examination.)

しけん(試験)に ごうかく(合格)しました。

(I failed in an examination.)

Shiken ni ochi'mashita.

しちん(試験)におち(落ち)ました。

Shiken wa fu:goukaku deshita.

試験はふごうかく(不合格)でした。

(The result of the exam was failure.)

2) Watashi-tachi no keikaku wa seikou shi-mashita. (Our plan has succeeded.)

わたしたち(私達)のけいかく(計画)はせいこう(成功)しました。

Watashi-tachi no keikaku wa shippai shi-mashita. (Our plan has failed.)

私達のけいかく(計画)はしっぱい(失败)しました。

3) Watashi wa jibun no mokuteki o tassei shi-mashita. (I have achieved my target.)

私はじぶん(自分)のもくべき(目的)をたっせい(達成)しました。

Watashi wa mokuteki o tassei deki-masen-deshita. (I couldn't achieve the target.)

私は目的を達成できませんでした。

4) Yokusoku o kanarazu manori masu.

(I keep promise without fail.)

やくそく(約束)をかならずまもり(守り)ます。

私は目的を達成できませんでした。

Chapter 2 : Dialogue 医者に行く "Isha ni iku" (Go see a doctor) ジュウジン イカム

Words : 具合 guai(condition) 悪い warui(bad) 顔色 kao-iro(facial colour) 痛い ita-i(painful)

気持ちが悪い kimochi ga warui(feel sick/nausea) それにsoren(moreover) 熱 netsu(fever, heat) 心配 shinpi(worry) すぐ sugi(immediately) 病院 byouin(hospital) 近く chikaku(nearby)

知つていてしtite-ru(familiar, knowing) 紹介する shoukai:suru(to introduce) 地図 chizu(map)

よかつた yokatta(That's good) 一々 kooto(coat)ぬぐ nug-u(to take off clothes, shoes, etc)

椅子 isu(chair) 座る suwaru(to sit) かかる hakaru(to measure) それで soredet(the therefore) 渡す beddo(bed) 寝る neru(lie down, sleep) お腹 onaka(stomach, belly)

見せる miseru(to show) 胃腸 ichou(stomach and intestines) 弱る yowari(get weak)

概要 tabun(probably) カザケ kaze(a cold) クス kusuri(tablet, medicine)

トトロ hotto:suru(be relieved) お大事に o-daiji(n(meal) あと ato(atater) えまえ met(before)

でひだり ufei(headache) 彌彦 shinryou(ja clinic) 手術 shujutsu(a surgical) operation)

保険 hoken(insurance) 入院 nyuin(hospitalization) 退院 taikan(discharge from hospital)

医師 shinsatsu(medical examination) 看護士 kangoshi(nurse)

病院 shinjin(diagnosis) 看護師 karetsu(mistress)

病室 shinraku(room)

病院 shinraku(room)

*ga-han: connecting 2 sentences in 1

どうぞ、こども(=D)をねいでください。このへいにわって(座つて)ください。どうしました?

A: Kinou kara kimochi ga waru kute netsu mo arimasu.

(I have been feeling sick since yesterday and have a fever as well)

きのう(昨日)から きもちが わる(悪くて)ねつ(熱も)あります。

D: Dewa netsu o haku:ri:mashou. 38(sanjuu-hachii)do desu. Kore wa tsurai desu.

(Let's me take your body temperature... It's 38 celcius. That must be painful)

*38°C=100°F

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。

Sono beddo ni nete kudasai. Onaka o misete kudasai. Huuum ichou ga yowatte imasune.
(Please lie down on this bed. Show me your belly ... Huuum. Your digestion system got weak.)

そのべつど(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、いちょう(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。

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)にかい(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。(有難う)ございます。まっとしました。

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

おだいじ(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? →
9) 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 kamikakushiga...

4) Go shopping (Kaimono ni iku)

1) I do shopping in Udupi. →

2) What will you buy? → Nani e...

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

p92

