

A Television Course

Let's Learn Japanese

Basic I ● Vol. 1

Learner's Textbook

ヤンさんと日本の人々



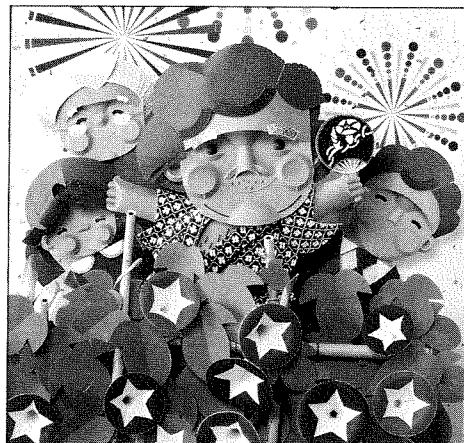
Kenkyusha

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Compilation : **Yukiko Sakata**

Katsuhiko Sakuma

Mary E. Althaus

Planning : **The Japan Foundation**

Publication : **Kenkyusha**

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INTRODUCTION

Let's Learn Japanese is a television course for those who wish to learn the fundamentals of the Japanese language. Each lesson is thirty minutes long and is based on the material from the series *Yan and the Japanese People*. The use of video materials featuring the experiences of a young foreign man who has just arrived in Tokyo, makes the task of language learning more enjoyable and ensures also that viewers will pick up a great deal of information about contemporary Japanese life.

Let's Learn Japanese (Basic I) consists of twenty-six lessons, one of which will be telecast each time. In addition to the skits about Yan, the lessons include shorter "mini-skits" which show how the expressions being studied are used in a variety of situations, helping to make their meaning clearer.

About This Textbook

This textbook has been compiled to complement the television lessons; studying it before and after watching the program should help viewers master the material more efficiently. There are three volumes:

Volume 1	Lessons 1–8
Volume 2	Lessons 9–16
Volume 3	Lessons 17–26

The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

(1) First, a synopsis and a complete transcription of the skits are provided. Since it takes two lessons to cover one skit, Vol. 1, for example, contains the summaries and transcripts of the first four skits.

The synopses will be useful for those who want to make certain they have grasped the general outline of the skit, but the transcriptions should be considered as useful reference material. For those who wish to see in what context a certain expression appeared, or who wish to pursue the key points in greater detail than is allowed by the thirty-minute television format.

(2) The structure of each lesson is explained on the next page.

(3) In the appendix at the back of the text are lists giving the names of the days of the week, the names of the months, dates, methods of counting, and other useful information.

(4) Finally, there is an alphabetized index containing all the vocabulary items found in the "Words and Phrases to Memorize" section of each lesson.

The Arrangement of Individual Lessons

Today's Expressions

Here you will find the most important of the expressions to be learned in the lesson. Take a look at this section before watching the television program and find out what you are supposed to learn that day. The program and the exercises are built around these expressions.

Today's Lesson

There are three parts to this section:

(1) **Skits:** Here you will find transcriptions of some parts of the skit about Yan, or of mini-skits, together with an English version. These skits all contain one or more of the expressions from "Today's Expressions."

(2) **Words & Phrases:** After the transcription of each skit, you will find a vocabulary list explaining the words and phrases that appeared in it.

(3) **Notes:** Here you will find explanations about how to use some of the expressions in the skit. Most of the explanations deal with the expressions found in "Today's Expressions."

Exercises

The purpose of the exercises is to determine how well you have grasped the material of each lesson. (The answers are given at the end of each lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

In the first three lessons, this section offers a brief introduction to Japanese sounds and writing. From Lesson 4 on, *hiragana* letters and their pronunciation are taken up a few at a time.

Culture & Life

This section contains explanations about some areas of Japanese life and culture that may be puzzling, especially to people who have never been to Japan.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

Here you will find a list of the most important vocabulary items in the lesson. Most of them appear frequently in later lessons, so be sure to learn them well.

Answers & Comments

In this section you will find the answers to the exercises, as well as comments about important or unusually difficult points.

Those who participated in the preparation of the video series *Yan and the Japanese People*, the television course, and this textbook are as follows:

Let's Learn Japanese: A Television Course (Basic I)

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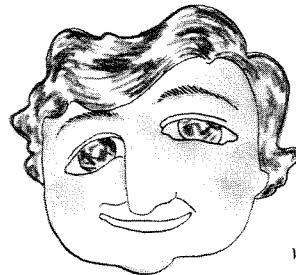
Keiko Tanaka

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CHARACTERS



Yan

*A cheerful young man
who experiences and learns
many new things during his
life in Japan*

The Katos



Mr. Katô



Mrs. Katô



Tarô
(the son)



Midori
(the daughter)

*A family which helps
Yan with his new life in
Japan*

The Suzukis



Mr. Suzuki Mrs. Suzuki
Yan's landlord and landlady



Mr. Kobayashi



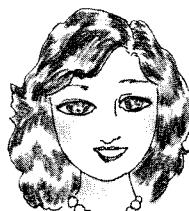
The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Hara



*Yan's new fellow workers
at the Institute*

Mr. Takahashi



Ms. Okada

EPISODE ONE

YAN ARRIVES IN JAPAN
(For Lessons 1 & 2)

► Synopsis

Yan arrives at Narita International Airport – and establishes his character as lovable but slightly clumsy, as he bumps into two other travelers' luggage carts and sends suitcases tumbling in all directions. Mr. Katô and his son Tarô meet Yan at the airport and drive him home. En route they see huge housing complexes, the Tokyo Monorail, and Tokyo Tower. They arrive at the Katôs' and celebrate Yan's arrival with a toast and a dinner of sushi and sukiyaki.

► Transcription

DAI ICHI WA:
YAN DESU. DÔZO YOROSHIKU.

[1] **Narita Shin Tôkyô Kokusai Kûkô Tôchaku Robii.**

Anaunsu Nihon kôkû jûgo bin wa, tadaima jûnana ban gêto ni tôchaku shimashita.

(*Mr. Katô and his son Tarô enter. Mr. Katô points at the flight information board.*)

Katô A, are da.

Anaunsu Japan Air Lines Flight 15 now arriving at gate 17.

(*Yan appears.*)

Woman passenger A Yan-san, dômo. Ja, ogenki de ne. Sayonara.

Woman passenger B Sayonara.

Yan Sayonara.

Women passengers A,B Have a nice day.

Katô no koe A, Yan-san. Yan-sân.

Yan A, Katô-san.

Katô Yâ, irasshai.

Yan Katô-san, shibaraku.

Katô Ya, ya, yôkoso.

Yan-san, Tarô desu.

Tarô Hajimemashite. Tarô desu.

Yan Â, Tarô-san desu ka?

Tarô Hai.

EPISODE ONE:
I'M YAN. NICE TO MEET YOU.

SCENE 1 Arrival lobby, New Tokyo International Airport (Narita)

Voice over loudspeaker Japan Air Lines Flight 15 now arriving at Gate 17.

(*Mr. Katô and his son Tarô enter. Mr. Katô points at the flight information board.*)

Mr. Katô Ah, that's it.

Voice over loudspeaker [in English]Japan Air Lines Flight 15 now arriving at Gate 17.

(*Yan appears.*)

Woman passenger A Well, Yan, take care of yourself. Goodbye.

Woman passenger B Goodbye.

Yan Goodbye.

Women passengers A and B Have a nice day!

Mr. Katô [offstage] Ah, Yan! Ya-n!

Yan Ah, Mr. Katô!

Mr. Katô Welcome to Japan.

Yan Mr. Katô, it's been a while.

Mr. Katô Well, well, so glad you're here! Yan, this is Tarô.

Tarô How do you do? I'm Tarô.

Yan Ah, so you're Tarô!

Tarô That's right.



Yan Yan desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

Tarô Yoroshiku.

Katô Sâ, ikimashô. Tarô, kuruma.

Tarô Hai.

Katô Kore (onegai shimasu).

Ii (de)su ne.

Woman passenger C Chotto.

(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)

Woman passenger C Kore wa anata no desu ka?

Yan A, hai, watashi no desu.

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

Woman passenger C Iie. Ja.

(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger.)

The contents of both carts spill.)

Yan A, dômo sumimasen.

Male passenger Kochira koso. Dômo.

(As he starts to pick up his belongings, Yan this time bumps into Woman passenger C's cart and spills its contents.)

Woman passenger C Â.

Katô Â, dômo sumimasen.

Yan Dômo sumimasen.

Katô Oi, Tarô. Kore.

Tarô Hai hai.

Yan I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.

Tarô It's my privilege.

Mr. Katô Well, let's go. Tarô, the car.

Tarô Right.

Mr. Katô (Can you take care of this?)
Everything's okay, right?

Woman passenger C [offstage] Excuse me.

(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)

Woman passenger C Is this yours?

Yan Yes, it is.

Thank you very much.

Woman passenger C Not at all.

(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger.)

The contents of both carts spill.)

Yan Oh, I'm so sorry.

Male passenger My fault. Sorry.

(As he starts to pick up his belongings, Yan this time bumps into Woman passenger C's cart and spills its contents.)

Woman passenger C Oh, no.

Mr. Katô Oh, I'm so sorry.

Yan I'm so sorry.

Mr. Katô Hey, Tarô! Take care of this.

Tarô Right.

Katô Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?
Yan È. A, kore wa watashi no desu.
Katô Yan-san, kore wa?
Yan A, sore mo watashi no desu.
Woman passenger C Ara, kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.
Yan Jâ, kore wa dare no desu ka?
Katô A, kore wa watashi no desu.
Kore wa anata no desu ka?
Male passenger Hai, watashi no desu.
A, dômo arigato gozaimasu.
Katô Iya iya, dô itashimashite.
Yan Are! Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.
Woman passenger C A, sore wa watashi no desu.
(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)
Woman passenger C A! Â.
Yan Â! Dômo suimasen.
Tarô Dômo suimasen.

2 Hashiru kuruma no naka

Yan Kono kuruma wa Tarô-san no desu ka?
Katô Iie, watashi no desu.
Yan Nihon no kuruma desu ka?
Katô È, sô desu.
Tarô Yan-san.
(Tarô points to the rear of the car. When he turns on the radio, the antenna goes up automatically.)
Yan Katô-san, are wa nan desu ka?
Katô E, dore desu ka?
Yan Are desu yo, are. Ano biru.
Katô Â, are wa danchi desu.
Yan Danchi?
Katô È, zenbu jûtaku desu.
Yan Hê.

3 Katô-ke no genkan to ima

(The car stops in front of the Katôs' home. The doorbell rings.)

Midori Okâsan, hayaku, hayaku.
Katô fujin Â! Midori.
(She helps Midori take off her apron.)

Mr. Katô Is this yours, Yan?
Yan Yes, that's mine.
Mr. Katô Yan, what about this?
Yan Yes, that's mine too.
Woman passenger C Huh? This isn't mine.

Yan Then whose is it?
Mr. Katô Oh, that's mine.
Is this yours?

Male passenger Yes, that's mine.
Ah, thank you.

Mr. Katô Oh no, not at all.
Yan Eh? This isn't mine.
Woman passenger C Oh, that's mine.

(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

Woman passenger C Oh, no!
Yan Oh, I'm so sorry.
Tarô I'm very sorry.

SCENE 2 Driving home

Yan Is this car yours, Tarô?
Mr. Katô No, it's mine.
Yan Is it a Japanese car?
Mr. Katô Yes, it is.

Tarô Yan.
(Tarô points to the rear of the car. When he turns on the radio, the antenna goes up automatically.)

Yan Mr. Katô, what's that?
Mr. Katô Huh? What's what?
Yan That. Those buildings.
Mr. Katô Oh, that's a housing complex.
Yan A housing complex?
Mr. Katô Yes, those are all apartment buildings.
Yan Hmm.

SCENE 3 Arriving at the Katôs' home

(The car stops in front of the Katôs' home. The doorbell rings.)

Midori Mother, hurry, hurry.
Mrs. Katô Ah, Midori! wait!
(She helps Midori take off her apron.)

Midori Okaen nasei.
Fujin Okaeri nasei.
Katô Sâ, Yan-san, dôzo.
Fujin Dôzo.
Yan Hai. Shitsurei shimasu.
Fujin Sa, sa, dôzo.
(She shows him to the living room.)
Katô Yan-san, kanai desu.
Fujin Hajimemashite. Dôzo yoroshiku.
Yan Hajimemashite. Yan desu.
Midori Atashi, midori desu.
Dôzo yoroshiku.
Yan Midori-san. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
(He hands Midori a present.)
Midori Â, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.
Katô Ô, â, yokatta ne.
(Yan also hands presents to Mrs. Katô.)
Fujin Dômo.
Katô Sâ, Yan-san, dôzo.
(He offers Yan a chair.)
Fujin Dôzo.

Midori Welcome home.
Mrs. Katô Welcome home.
Mr. Katô Yan, please go ahead.
Mrs. Katô Please come in.
Yan All right. Thank you.
Mrs. Katô Please, come this way.
(She shows him to the living room.)
Mr. Katô Yan, this is my wife.
Mrs. Katô How do you do? It's a great privilege.
Yan How do you do? I'm Yan.
Midori My name is Midori.
I'm pleased to meet you.
Yan Midori. I'm glad to meet you.
(He hands Midori a present.)
Midori Oh, thank you very much.
Mr. Katô Oh, wasn't that nice?
(Yan also hands presents to Mrs. Katô.)
Mrs. Katô How kind of you.
Mr. Katô Well, Yan, please have a seat.
(He offers Yan a chair.)
Mrs. Katô Please.

④ Washitsu

Fujin Omatase shimashita. Hai, Midori.
(She hands Midori a tray of sushi to be placed before Yan.)
Katô Soi jâ, Yan-san no rainichi o shuku shite,
kanpai shimashô.
Ichidô Kanpâi.

SCENE 4 A tatami room in the Katôs' home

Mrs. Katô Sorry to have kept you waiting. Midori...
(She hands Midori a tray of sushi to be placed before Yan.)
Mr. Katô Let's have a toast to celebrate Yan's arrival in Japan.
All Cheers!

End of Episode One

Lesson 1

Today's Expressions

1. *I'm Yan. Nice to meet you.*
2. *Is this Yan's baggage?*
3. { *A: Is this your baggage, Yan?*
B: Yes, that's mine.

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN |

Katô	Ya, ya, yôkoso. Yan-san, Tarô desu.	Mr. Katô	<i>Well, well, so glad you're here!</i> <i>Yan, this is Tarô.</i>
Tarô	Hajimemashite. Tarô desu.	Tarô	<i>How do you do? I'm Tarô.</i>
Yan	Â, Tarô-san desu ka?	Yan	<i>Ah, so you're Tarô!</i>
Tarô	Hai.	Tarô	<i>That's right.</i>
Yan	Yan desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.	Yan	<i>I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.</i>
Tarô	Yoroshiku.	Tarô	<i>It's my privilege.</i>

WORDS & PHRASES

Yôkoso. (*I'm glad to see you.*) / Hajimemashite. (*How do you do?*) / Hai. (*That's right.* / *Yes.*) / Dôzo yoroshiku. (*It's nice to meet you.*)

NOTES

① (Watashi wa) [Yan] desu. (*I'm [Yan].*)

[] **desu** is a sentence used to tell what a thing is or who a person is. In this part of the skit, there are many introductions, and it is this sentence which is used to give people's names. One example is [Yan] desu, which of course means "I'm Yan" or "My name is Yan."

In this sentence it's clear from the situation that Yan is talking about himself, and in such cases the first part of the sentence (Watashi wa) is normally omitted. And when Mr. Katô introduced his son to Yan, he just indicated him with his hand and said "Tarô desu." Note that there are no words in the Japanese that correspond to "this is," but what he said obviously means "This is Tarô."

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN //

Yan Dômo sumimasen.

Katô Oi, Tarô. Kore.

Tarô Hai hai.

Katô Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?

Yan È. A, kore wa watashi no desu.

Katô Yan-san, kore wa?

Yan A, sore mo watashi no desu.

Woman passenger C Ara, kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.

Yan Jâ, kore wa dare no desu ka?

Katô A, kore wa watashi no desu.

Kore wa anata no desu ka?

Male passenger Hai, watashi no desu.

A, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

Katô Iya iya, dô itashimashite.

Yan Are! Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.

Woman passenger C A, sore wa watashi no desu.

(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

Woman passenger C A! Â.

Yan Â! Dômo suimasen.

Yan I'm so sorry.

Mr. Katô Hey, Tarô! Take care of this.

Tarô Right.

Mr. Katô Is this yours, Yan?

Yan Yes, that's mine.

Mr. Katô Yan, what about this?

Yan Yes, that's mine too.

Woman passenger C Huh? This isn't mine.

Yan Then whose is it?

Mr. Katô Oh, that's mine.

Is this yours?

Male passenger Yes, that's mine.

Ah, thank you.

Mr. Katô Oh no, not at all.

Yan Eh? This isn't mine.

Woman passenger C Oh, that's mine.

(The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

Woman passenger C Oh, no!

Yan Oh, I'm so sorry.

WORDS & PHRASES

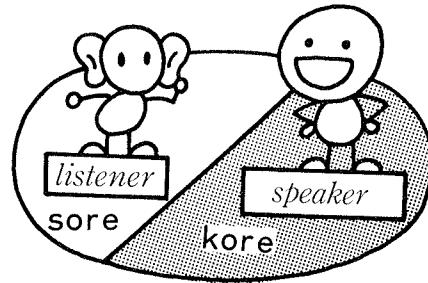
Dômo su(m)imasen. (*I'm so sorry.*) / Oi. (*Hey!*) / kore (*this*) / Hai. (*Right./O.K.*) / nimotsu (*baggage [the packages, bags, etc. that one is carrying]*) / È. (*Yes./That's right.*) / watashi (*I/me*) / sore (*that*) / Ara! [*an expression of surprise, used mostly by women*] / Jâ, ... (*Well, then ...*) / anata (*you*) / Dômo arigatô gozaimasu. (*Thank you very much.*) / Iya. (*No.*) / Dôitashimashite. (*Not at all./You're welcome.*) / Are! [*an expression of surprise*]

NOTES

② Kore wa desu. (*This is .*)

Sore wa desu. (*That is .*)

The word **kore** indicates something which the speaker has in his hand or which is quite close to him. **Sore**, on the other hand, indicates something which the person he is talking to is holding or which is near that person. The sentences above are used to tell something about the identity or qualities of **kore** or **sore**.



③ Yan-san no nimotsu (*Yan's baggage*)

The little word **no** here indicates possession, or ownership.

Watashi no nimotsu (*my baggage*)

Anata no nimotsu (*your baggage*)

④ Kore wa anata no desu ka? (*Is this yours?*)

A statement can be changed to a question simply by adding the grammatical particle **ka** at the end.

Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?

Words like **kore** and **sore** are used when it is clear what they stand for, so in most cases it isn't necessary to make special mention of a word like **nimotsu**. And so instead of saying

Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?

the Japanese usually say:

Kore wa anata no desu ka?

Hai. Sore wa watashi no desu.

★ The word **anata** is not used in speaking to older people or to one's superiors. In such cases, the Japanese usually add **-san** after the name of the person being spoken to to mean "you." When speaking to a teacher, **-sensei** is used instead of **-san**. So if you wanted to ask the teacher on the screen "Is this your textbook?", you should say:

Kore wa Althaus-sensei no tekisuto desu ka?

Exercises

I. Let's see if you can do these things in Japanese:

1. tell your name

Watashi wa desu.

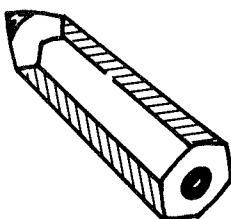
2. tell what you do

Watashi wa desu.

- a. gakusei (a student)
- b. kaishain (an office worker)
- c. shufu (a housewife)

3. tell what you're using to write with right now (Hold it in your hand as you answer.)

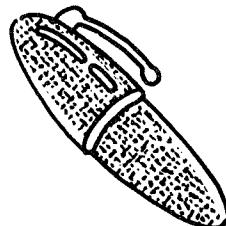
Kore wa desu.



enpitsu



bôrupen



pen

II. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:

1. *How do you do?*
2. *I'm sorry.*
3. *Is this your fountain pen?*
4. *These are my pencils.*

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

1. *The Japanese people today use a combination of three different systems of writing. But the Japanese sentences explained on the screen and in your text appear in a completely different kind of writing — the Latin alphabet. The alphabet has been used to make things easier for you and to help you use the limited time of this once-a-week broadcast to learn, as efficiently as possible, some of the basic sentence patterns of Japanese.*
2. *When you first saw Japanese written in the Latin alphabet, you probably noticed right away that there were a lot of vowels. It is true that almost every syllable contains a vowel, but actually the total number of Japanese vowels is quite small — only five, and each of the five has only one pronunciation. They are listed below, each with an English word containing a vowel which is close in pronunciation.*

- | | |
|----------|---|
| a | <i>Similar to the <u>a</u> in <u>father</u>.</i> |
| i | <i>Similar to the <u>ee</u> in <u>see</u>.</i> |
| u | <i>Similar to the <u>ou</u> in <u>you</u>. (But you shouldn't round your lips when you pronounce the Japanese sound.)</i> |
| e | <i>Similar to the <u>e</u> in <u>bet</u>.</i> |
| o | <i>Similar to the <u>o</u> in <u>blow</u>.</i> |

3. *The mark ^ , which you will see over some vowels such as the first o in "Dômo sumimasen," means that that vowel is to be drawn out to the length of two syllables.*

Culture & Life

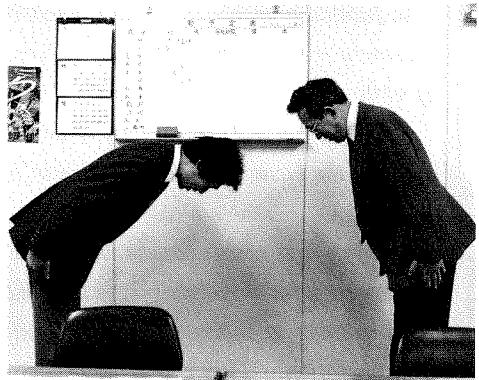
1. Tokyo International Airport (Narita)



With more than 120 flights landing and taking off a day, this is the biggest airport in Japan, and will probably be the gateway for anyone who visits Japan from abroad. It's about 70 kilometers (45 miles) from the center of Tokyo. The trip usually takes 70 or 80 minutes by car or limousine bus, but when there are traffic jams, it can take forever!

2. Greetings

Bowing is the most common form of greeting among the Japanese. The depth of the bow shows the degree of politeness. In some situations, such as when they are greeting a foreigner, the Japanese may shake hands instead of bowing. But even when they are greeting a family member or a close friend whom they have longed to see for months, the Japanese do not hug and kiss, so please don't mistake the absence of such a welcome for coldness.



Words & Phrases to Memorize

watashi (I)

-san (Mr./Mrs./Miss ~)

anata (you)

-sensei (Professor ~)

kore (this)

Hajimemashite. (How do you do?)

sore (that)

Dôzo yoroshiku. (It's nice to meet you.)

enpitsu (pencil)

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

bôrugen (ball-point pen)

(Thank you very much.)

kamera (camera)

Dôitashimashite.

tekisuto (textbook)

(Not at all. / You're welcome.)

nimotsu (baggage)

Dômo sumimasen. (I'm very sorry.)

Answers & Comments

II. 1. Hajimemashite.

(Make a slight bow as you say this.)

2. Dômo su(m)imasen.

(Make a slight bow as you say this, too.)

3. Kore wa anata no pen desu ka?

(Ka must be pitched higher than the rest of the sentence.)

4. Kore wa watashi no enpitsu desu.

(The form enpitsu does not change even when it's plural.)

Lesson 2

Today's Expressions

1. *What's that?*
2. *This isn't mine.*
3. *Whose is this?*
4. *Is this a camera, too?*

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN |

Yan Katô-san, are wa nan desu ka?
Katô E, dore desu ka?
Yan Are desu yo, are. Ano biru.
Katô Â, are wa danchi desu.
Yan Danchi?
Katô È, zenbu jûtaku desu.
Yan Hê.

Yan *Mr. Katô, what's that?*
Mr. Katô *Huh? What's what?*
Yan *That. Those buildings.*
Mr. Katô *Oh, that's a housing complex.*
Yan *A housing complex?*
Mr. Katô *Yes, those are all apartment buildings.*
Yan *Hmmm.*

WORDS & PHRASES

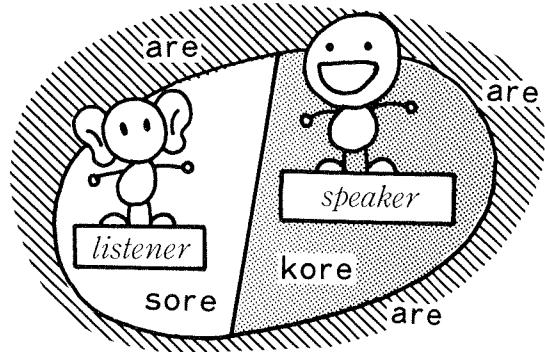
E (*Huh?*) / biru ((big) building) / Â. (*Oh.*) / danchi (*apartment complex*) / È. (*Yes.*) / zenbu (*all*) / jûtaku (*residence*) / Hê. (*Hmmm.*)

NOTES

① Are wa nan desu ka? (*What's that?*)

Are is used to refer to something which is not close to either the speaker or the person he's speaking to. Since the thing being talked about isn't near either person, the reply to "Are wa nan desu ka?" will also contain the word *are*, not *kore* or *sore*: "Are wa [] desu."

The question "Nan desu ka?" is used to ask what something is.



► MINI-SKIT I

(*A conversation about cameras*)

Sugihara Kore mo kamera desu ka?

Kaihō Hai, sore mo kamera desu.

Sugihara Sore mo kamera desu ka?

(*Sugihara-san grabs the camera from Kaihō-san.*

Kaihō-san speaks as he looks at it.)

Kaihō Hai, sore mo kamera desu.

Sugihara Kore mo kamera desu ka?

Kaihō Iie, sore wa kamera dewa arimasen.

(*Kaihō-san takes it from Sugihara-san.*)

Kaihō Kore wa rājio desu.

(*A conversation about cameras*)

Sugihara Is this a camera, too?

Kaihō Yes, that's a camera, too.

Sugihara Is that a camera, too?

(*Sugihara-san grabs the camera from Kaihō-san.*

Kaihō-san speaks as he looks at it.)

Kaihō Yes, that's a camera, too.

Sugihara Is this also a camera?

Kaihō No, that's not a camera.

(*Kaihō-san takes it from Sugihara-san.*)

Kaihō It's a radio.

WORDS & PHRASES

kamera (*camera*) / Iie. (*No.*) / rājio (*radio*)

NOTES

- ② Kore mo kamera desu. (*This is a camera, too.*)

*You have already learned about sentences like “Kore wa kamera desu.” If you change the **wa** to **mo**, the sentence comes to mean “This is a camera, too.”*

- ③ Sore wa dewa arimasen. (*That is not .*)

*The sentence “Sore wa desu” can be made into a negative statement just by changing **desu** to **dewa arimasen**. In conversation **dewa** is often slurred and pronounced as **jya**:*

“Sore wa jya arimasen.”

► MINI-SKIT //

(*Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.*)

Sugihara Kore wa Kaihō-san no desu ka?

Kaihō Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.

Sugihara Kore wa Althaus-sensei no desu ka?

Althaus Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.

Sugihara Kore wa dare no desu ka?

(*Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.*)

Sugihara Kore wa dare no desu ka?

Mine Â, sono rajio wa watashi no desu.

(*Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.*)

Sugihara Is this yours (, Kaihō-san)?

Kaihō No, it isn't mine.

Sugihara Is this yours (, Althaus-sensei)?

Althaus No, it isn't mine.

Sugihara Whose is this?

(*Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.*)

Sugihara Whose is this?

Mine Oh, that radio is mine.

NOTES

- ④ Kore wa dare no desu ka? (*Whose is this?*)

This question is used to ask who something belongs to.

⑤ sono rajio (*that radio*)

When the speaker wants to make clear exactly what he is talking about, he will use **kono** , **sono** , or **ano** . But when he has the object in question in his hand or is pointing at it so that his listener knows what he means, the speaker will usually use **kore**, **sore**, or **are** instead.

kono kamera	→	kore
sono rajio	→	sore
ano biru	→	are

Exercises

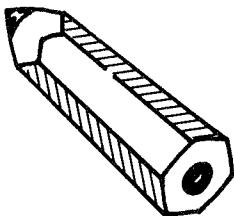
- I. Look at the pictures and try naming the things you see in Japanese.

Example:

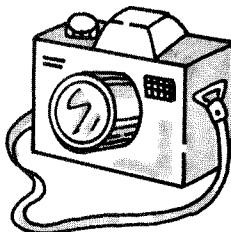


Pen desu.

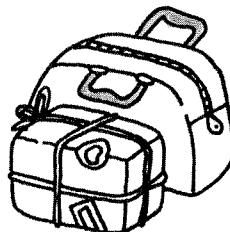
1.



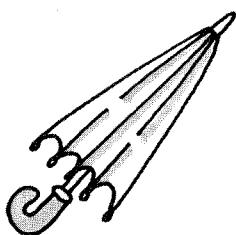
2.



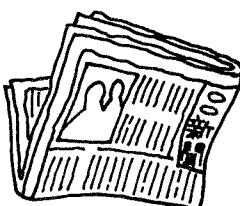
3.



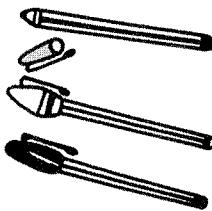
4.



5.



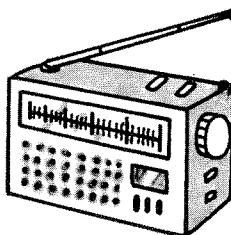
6.



shinbun

II. Look at the pictures and try answering the questions in Japanese.

1. Enpitsu desu ka? 2. Nan desu ka? 3. Anata no desu ka?



III. Try to say these sentences in Japanese:

1. *Thank you very much.*
 2. *What's that?*
 3. *Is this also a camera?*
 4. *Are these yours?*
 5. *These are not mine.*
 6. *Whose is that?*

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

For the time being in our lessons, we're going to use the Latin alphabet to write Japanese. Here are some pointers about vowels to help you pronounce certain combinations of letters of the alphabet as much like Japanese as possible.

1. Ô As you learned in Lesson 1, the mark over the o means that you should draw the “o” sound out to twice its normal length—that is, give the “ô” sound twice as much time as “o”.

Dômo sumimasen. (I'm very sorry.)

Dômo arigatô gozaimasu. (Thank you very much.)

Katô-san (Mr. Katô)

Tarô-san (Tarô)

2. ii Don't pronounce two separate “i” sounds. Instead, draw “i” out to twice its normal length.

Iie, sore wa kamera dewa arimasen. (No, that's not a camera.)

3. ei *Don't pronounce an "e" and then an "i". The "ei" combination is actually equivalent to a long "e", or to "ee", so just draw out the "e" sound to twice its normal time value.*
- Althaus-sensei (*Professor Althaus*)

Culture & Life

1. Danchi



Adanchi is a group of apartment houses with just a little space for each family. Because there isn't enough land for everyone to build a house in the Tokyo area, many people live in danchi, which are modest but cozy. The Katōs' house in the skit is much larger than the average middle-class home. People are usually more reluctant to invite people to their homes than it appears in the skit, not because of a lack of hospitality, but because of a lack of space.

2. Sushi & Sukiyaki

These are both foods for special occasions. You may have noticed both of them being served in the skit to celebrate Yan's arrival. People don't usually have **sushi** or **sukiyaki**, but lighter and less expensive meals.



sukiyaki

Words & Phrases to Memorize

tabako	(cigarette)	raijo	(radio)
megane	(glasses)	kasa	(umbrella)
shinbun	(newspaper)	isu	(chair)

jitensha	(bicycle)	sono	(that ~)
kuruma	(car)	ano	(that ~)
hikōki	(airplane)	nani	(what)
are	(that)	dare	(who)
Nihon	(Japan)	Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.	
kono	(this ~)		(Thank you very much.)

Answers & Comments

- I. 1. Enpitsu desu.
 2. Kamera desu.
 3. Nimotsu desu.
 4. Kasa desu.
 5. Shinbun desu.
 6. Bōrupen desu.
- II. 1. Iie, enpitsu dewa arimasen. (Bōrupen desu.)
 2. Rajio desu.
 3. Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.
 (Of course they couldn't be yours, could they?)
- III. 1. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.
 (Be sure to put gozaimasu at the end!)
 2. Are wa nan desu ka?
 3. Kore mo kamera desu ka?
 4. Kore wa anata no desu ka?
 (Did you remember to use the same form as if the sentence were singular?)
 5. Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.
 6. Are wa dare no desu ka?

► Synopsis

Tarô takes Yan to look for a place of his own to live. They discuss the matter with a real estate agent. Yan wants a place with a bath, and a Japanese-style room. The agent takes them to see a small detached house in a garden. The landlady, Mrs. Suzuki, brings them tea. A few days later, Yan moves in, with the help of the Katôs. A delivery boy brings lunch. Yan takes Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki a traditional gift of noodles. The skit ends with Yan and the Katôs having lunch in his new home.

► Transcription

DAI NI WA:
ARE, NEKO GA IMASU YO.

EPISODE TWO:
OH, THERE'S A CAT!

[1] Eki'enchôfu-eki kônai

Eki no anaunsu Den'enchôfu, Den'enchôfu de gozaimasu.

Mekama-sen wa, norikae de gozaimasu.

[SCENE 1] Platform at Den'enchofu Station

Voice over loudspeaker Den'enchofu. Den'enchofu.

Transfer to the Mekama Line.

[2] Eki mae no fudôsan-ya

Fudôsan-ya Okyakusan, kore wa dô desu ka?

Tarô Furoba ga arimasu ka?

Fudôsan-ya Ie ie, furoba wa arimasen.

Etto, etto, furoba, furoba.

(He searches through his files and offers Tarô and Yan seats.)

Fudôsan-ya A!, ma, dôzo. Kore wa dô desu ka?

Yan Ûn.

Fudôsan-ya Yôshitsu to furoba ga arimasu.

Yan Nihon-shiki no heya wa arimasen ka?

Fudôsan-ya Â, washitsu desu ne. Arimasu yo.

Êto, kore wa dô desu? Kirei na heya desu yo.

Yan Daidokoro ga arimasu ka?

Fudôsan-ya Ê, Daidokoro mo furoba mo arimasu.

Tarô Basho wa doko desu ka?

(The agent steps over to the wall map and points.)

Fudôsan-ya Êto ne, basho wa, a, koko desu.

[SCENE 2] Real estate agency in front of station

Agent Sir, how's this?

Tarô Does it have a bath?

Agent No, it doesn't have a bath.

Let's see. Rooms with baths...

(He searches through his files and offers Tarô and Yan seats.)

Agent Have a seat. How's this?

Yan Hmmm.

Agent It has a Western-style room and a bath.

Yan Don't you have any Japanese-style rooms?

Agent Ah, Japanese-style rooms. Yes, we do.

Let's see. How's this? It has a nice room.

Yan Does it have a kitchen?

Agent Yes, it has a kitchen and a bath.

Tarô Where is it located?

(The agent steps over to the wall map and points.)

Agent Let's see... Ah, here it is.

③ Ôyasan no ie no mae

(The agent's car comes to an abrupt stop. Yan and Tarô get out, rubbing their heads.)

Fudôsan-ya Ha Ha Ha. Yâ, sumimasen.

Daijôbu desu ka? Koko desu.

Yan Uwâ, rippa na uchi desu ne.

Fudôsan-ya Ôyasan no uchi desu.

(He points with his fan.)

Fudôsan-ya Okyakusan, heya wa achira desu.

Kono ura desu.

④ Ôyasan no niwa

Tarô Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.

Yan Nanika imasu ka?

Tarô Ün, nani mo imasen ne.

Are, neko ga imasu yo.

Yan E! Doko ni?

(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)

Tarô Hora, asoko ni imasu yo.

Yan Â, asoko desu ka!

(The two laugh.)

Fudôsan-ya Okyakusan, dôzo kochira e.

⑤ Ôyasan no hanare

Fudôsan-ya Dô desu? Atarashii heya desu yo.

Yan Â.

Tarô Tatami mo kirei desu ne.

Akarui heya desu ne, Yan-san.

Yan Sô desu ne.

Fudôsan-ya Okyakusan, daidokoro wa koko desu yo. Gasu to suidô ga arimasu. Hora.

Yan Â.

(He turns on the water.)

Yan Furo wa doko ni arimasu ka?

Fudôsan-ya Â, furoba wa furoba, furoba.

(He opens a closet door.)

Fudôsan-ya A, furoba wa koko dewa arimasen.

A, furoba wa koko desu.

Yan Hê.

Fudôsan-ya Shawâ mo arimasu yo.

SCENE 3 In front of the landlord's house

(The agent's car comes to an abrupt stop. Yan and Tarô get out, rubbing their heads.)

Agent [Laughing] Sorry.

Are you all right? This is it.

Yan Wow, this is a splendid place.

Agent This is the landlord's house.

(He points with his fan.)

Agent Sir, the apartment is over there, in back.

SCENE 4 The landlord's garden

Tarô Yan, there's a pond!

Yan Is there anything in it?

Tarô Ummm, no, there isn't anything.

Oh, there's a cat!

Yan Eh? Where?

(Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)

Tarô See, there it is.

Yan Oh, over there!

(The two laugh.)

Agent Please come this way.

SCENE 5 The landlord's detached apartment

Agent How do you like it? It's a new room.

Yan Ahh!

Tarô The tatami mats are clean.

The room gets a lot of sunshine, Yan.

Yan Yes, it does.

Agent Sir, the kitchen is this way. It has gas and water, see?

Yan Umm.

(He turns on the water.)

Yan Where is the bath?

Agent Ah, the bath, the bath.

(He opens a closet door.)

Agent This isn't it.

Ah, here it is.

Yan Ahh!

Agent It has a shower, too.

Yan Ii furoba desu ne.
Fudōsan-ya Hâ ha.
Suzuki fujin Sâ, sa, minasan, ocha o dôzo.

Fudōsan-ya A! Korya dômo sumimasen. Okyaku-san, kochira, ôyasan no Suzuki-san desu.
Fujin Suzuki de gozaimasu.
Dôzo yoroshiku.
Tarô Hajimemashite.
Yan Hajimemashie. Yoroshiku.
Fujin Sa, ocha o dôzo.
Yan, Tarô Arigatô gozaimasu.
Fudōsan-ya Sa sa, itadakimashô. Ja, suimases.

6 Sûjitsu go, onaji heyá

(The Katôs are all helping Yan move.)

Katô fujin Yan-san, chotto.
Yan Hai.
Fujin Yan-san, ochawan ya osara wa koko ni arimasu yo.
Yan Hai.
Fujin Naifu ya fôku ya supûn wa kono naka.

Yan Hai.
Fujin Koppu to kôhî-kappu wa kono ue desu.
Yan Hai, dômo arigatô gozaimashita.
Midori Yôfuku wa kono naka desu yo.
Soba-ya Omachidôsamâ. Hai, omachidôsama deshita.
Katô O! Sâ, kita, kita. Sâ, dômo dômo.
Oi, Tarô.
Tarô Midori, Midori, têburu, têburu.
Katô Are, têburu wa doko da?
Fujin Hai hai, têburu.
Katô Êto, doko itta ka na.
Fujin Êto ne, koko, koko nimo nai shi.
Yan A! Têburu wa koko ni arimasu.
Katô Â, nan(da). Kotchi dashite.

Yan It's a nice bathroom, isn't it?
(The agent's interjection indicates modest agreement.)
Mrs. Suzuki Well, won't you all please have some tea?
Agent Oh, that's very kind of you. [To Yan]
Sir, this is the landlady, Mrs. Suzuki.
Mrs. Suzuki My name is Suzuki.
I'm very happy to meet you.
Tarô Pleased to meet you.
Yan How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you.
Mrs. Suzuki Please have your tea.
Yan and Tarô Thank you.
Agent Well, shall we then? Thank you.

SCENE 6 Moving day

(The Katôs are all helping Yan move.)

Mrs. Katô Yan, could you come here a minute?
Yan Yes, what is it?
Mrs. Katô Yan, your bowls and plates are here.

Yan I see.
Mrs. Katô Your knives, forks, and spoons are in here.
Yan All right.
Mrs. Katô Your glasses and cups are on top of this.
Yan I see. Thank you very much.
Midori Your clothes go in here.
Deliveryman Sorry to have kept you waiting.

Mr. Katô Oh, it's here, it's here. Thanks.
Hey, Tarô.
Tarô Midori. Midori, the table. The table.
Mr. Katô Hey, where's the table?
Mrs. Katô The table...
Mr. Katô Hmmm, where could it have gone?
Mrs. Katô Let's see, it's not here...
Yan Aha, here it is.
Mr. Katô So that's where it was. Let's put it here.



7 Ôyasan no ensaki

Katô fujin Gomen kudasai.

Suzuki A, kore wa kore wa.

Katô fujin Katô de gozaimasu.

Hajimemashite. Yan-san.

Yan Kore wa hikkoshi-soba desu.

Dôzo meshiagatte kudasai.

Suzuki fujin Oya, mâ, kore wa goteinei ni dômo.

Katô fujin Dôzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.

Yan Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Suzuki fusai Kochira koso, dôzo yoroshiku.

SCENE 7 *The veranda of the landlord's home*

Mrs. Katô Is anyone home?

Mr. Suzuki Well, well!

Mrs. Katô My name is Katô.

I'm pleased to meet you. Yan.

Yan I've brought some hikkoshi-soba.

Please enjoy it.

Mrs. Suzuki Well, how kind of you.

Mrs. Katô Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.

Yan I'm looking forward to living here.

Mrs. Suzuki We're looking forward to having you here.

8 Yan no heyā

Katô Hai, Yan-san. Dôzo. Hai, Midori.

Hai, okâsan.

Katô fujin Hai, dômo arigatô.

Katô Sâ, itadakimashô.

Ichidô Itadakimasu.

Yan Ün, oishii.

(They all laugh as he struggles with his noodles.)

SCENE 8 *Yan's room*

Mr. Katô Here you are, Yan. Here, Midori. Here, Mother.

Mrs. Katô Thank you.

Mr. Katô Well, shall we?

All Itadakimasu.

Yan Mm, that's good.

(They all laugh as he struggles with his noodles.)

End of Episode Two

Lesson 3

Today's Expressions

1. *There is a pond.*
2. *There is a cat.*
3. { *A: Does it have a bath?*
B: No, it doesn't.

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN |

(*The landlord's garden*)

Tarô Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.

Yan Nanika imasu ka?

Tarô Ûn, nanimō imasen ne.

Are. Neko ga imasu yo.

Yan E! Doko ni?

(*Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.*)

Tarô Hora, asoko ni imasu yo.

Yan Â, asoko desu ka!

(*The landlord's garden*)

Tarô Yan, there's a pond!

Yan Is there anything in it?

Tarô Ummm, no, there isn't anything.

Oh, there's a cat!

Yan Eh? Where?

(*Yan peers into the water. Tarô points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.*)

Tarô See, there it is.

Yan Oh, over there!

WORDS & PHRASES

ike (*pond*) / nanika (*anything / something*) / Ûn. (*Ummm...*) / nanimo (*nothing / not anything*) / Are! (*Oh!/Hey!*) / E! (*Eh?/What?*) / Hora. (*Look!*) / asoko ((*over*) *there*) / Â. (*Oh!/Ah!*)

NOTES

- ① **Ike** ga arimasu. (*There's [a pond].*)

The word in the blank before ga tells what the object is which is there.

- ② **Neko** ga imasu. (*There's [a cat].*)

Although arimasu is used to talk about the existence of an object, imasu is used about the existence or presence of people or animals (including birds and fish, etc.).

► MINI-SKIT !

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)

Mine & Sugihara A!

Mine Isu ga arimasu.

Sugihara ...

Mine & Sugihara A!

Mine Kasa ga arimasu.

Sugihara ...

Mine Doa ga arimasu.

Sugihara ...

(They open the door and enter the room.)

Mine A! Neko ga ...

Sugihara Neko ga ...

Mine & Sugihara Neko ga imasu.

Neko Nyâo.

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)

Mine & Sugihara Oh!

Mine There's a chair.

Sugihara ...

Mine & Sugihara Oh!

Mine There's an umbrella.

Sugihara ...

Mine There's a door.

Sugihara ...

(They open the door and enter the room.)

Mine Oh! A cat ...

Sugihara A cat ...

Mine & Sugihara There's a cat.

Cat Meow!

WORDS & PHRASES

A! (Oh!) / isu (chair) / kasa (umbrella) / doa (door) / neko (cat) / nyâo (meow)

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN //

(At the real estate agency)

Fudôsan-ya Okyakusan, kore wa dô desu ka?

(At the real estate agency)

Agent Sir, how's this?

Tarô Furoba ga arimasu ka?

Tarô Does it have a bath?

Fudôsan-ya Ie ie, furoba wa arimasen.

Agent No, it doesn't have a bath.

WORDS & PHRASES

Okyakusan! (Sir [literally “Mr. Customer”]) / furoba (bath / room for bathing)

NOTES

③ **Furoba** ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)

Iie, **furoba** wa arimasen. (No, it doesn't have a bath.)

You have already learned how to form questions about what something is—you just add **ka** at the end of the sentence. (**Kore wa kamera desu ka?**) And questions about the presence or existence of something are formed in exactly the same way—by adding **ka**:

Furoba ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)

Here are the simplest ways to answer such a question:

Hai, arimasu. (Yes, it does.)

Iie, arimasen. (No, it doesn't.)

Of course, the simple responses to a question about the presence of a living thing, such as **Neko ga imasu ka?** (“Is there a cat?”), would be as follows:

Hai, imasu. (Yes, there is.)

Iie, imasen. (No, there isn't.)

But the answer to the question above about the bath wasn't in such simple form. Instead of just “Iie, arimasen,” the real estate man said, “**Iie, furoba wa arimasen.**” This way of replying emphasizes the word “bath”: the man is trying to suggest that while there is no bath, the place does have other good points.

► MINI-SKIT //

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san arrive at her home together.)

Mine Kagi ga arimasu ka?

Sugihara Iie, kagi wa arimasen.

(Sugihara-san proudly pushes some buttons on an electronic lock, and the door unlocks.)

Sugihara Dôzo!

Mine Ha. Shitsureishimasu.

(Mine-san and Sugihara-san arrive at her home together.)

Mine Do you have a key?

Sugihara No, I don't have a key.

(Sugihara-san proudly pushes some buttons on an electronic lock, and the door unlocks.)

Sugihara Please come in.

Mine Thank you.

WORDS & PHRASES

kagi (*key*) / Dôzo! (*Please!!/Come in!*) / Ha. (*All right.*) / Shitsureishimasu. (*Thank you.*)

NOTES

④ ga arimasu.

Depending on the situation, this pattern can have one of two slightly different meanings. The first, which we've already talked about, is presence or existence. The other shows possession, or having something. Look at the two possible translations of this example:

Kagi ga arimasu. $\begin{cases} \text{(There is a key. [presence])} \\ \text{(I have a key. [possession])} \end{cases}$

But the dividing line between the two ways of translating such sentences is not always so clear:

Furoba ga arimasu ka? $\begin{cases} \text{(Is there a bath?)} \\ \text{(Does it have a bath?)} \end{cases}$

In this case, the Japanese sentence really means the same thing no matter which way it is translated into English, doesn't it?

⑤ Shitsureishimasu. (*Excuse me.*)

This expression is commonly used when one enters another's room or home to excuse one's rudeness in intruding, but perhaps a more natural English translation would be just "Thank you."

(A knock is heard.)

Dôzo.

(Please come in.)

Shitsureishimasu.

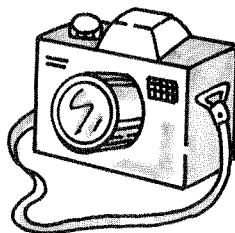
(Thank you.)

“Shitsureishimasu” can be used in many other situations, too. Suppose someone invites you to take a seat, or, on a hot day, tells you to please take off your jacket. If the Japanese go ahead and readily do what they have been invited to do, they often preface their action with “(Ja,) shitsureishimasu.” Literally it means something like “Well, then, I’ll be rude enough to take you up on your kind invitation.” Use of this expression in such situations shows one’s good manners.

Exercises

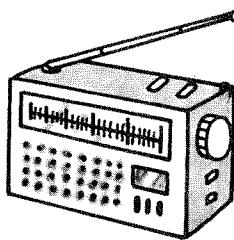
- I. Let's see if you can state the presence of the following things. Beginning with #5, let's try it with new words.

Example:

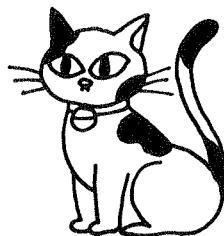


Kamera ga arimasu.

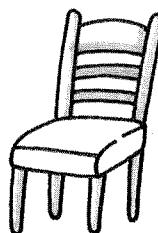
1.



2.



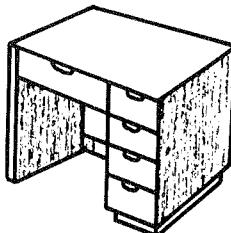
3.



4.

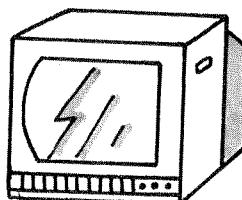


5.



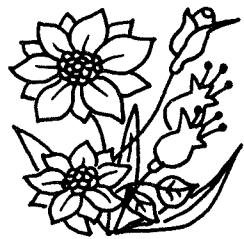
tsukue

6.



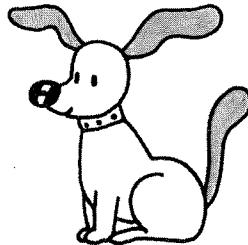
terebi

7.



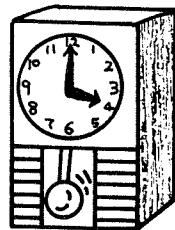
hana

8.



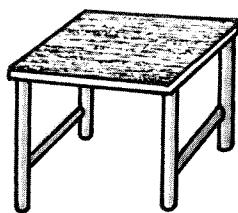
inu

9.



tokei

10.



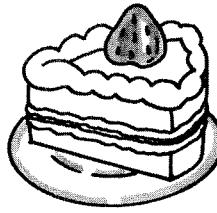
tēburu

11.



kōhī

12.

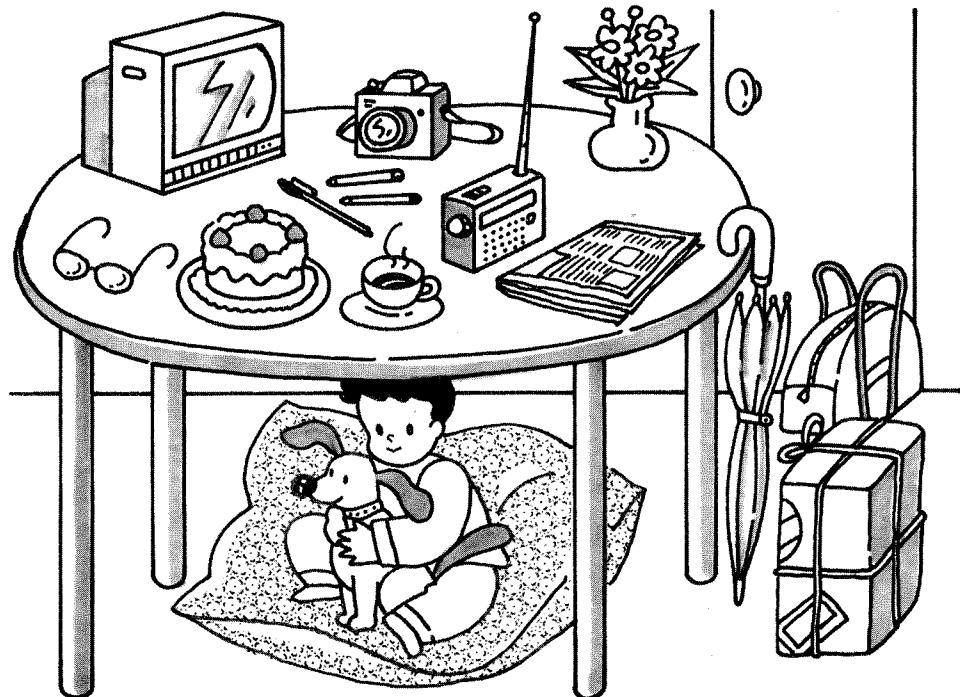


kēki

II. Look at the picture carefully and then try to answer the questions in Japanese.

Example: Q: Kamera ga arimasu ka?

A: Hai, arimasu.



1. Kagi ga arimasu ka?
2. Kasa ga arimasu ka?
3. Inu ga imasu ka?
4. Hikōki ga arimasu ka?
5. Terebi ga arimasu ka?
6. Hana ga arimasu ka?
7. Neko ga imasu ka?

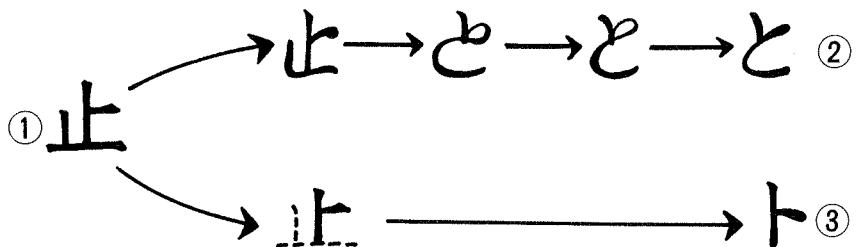
(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

As you read in Lesson One, there are three different systems of writing used in Japanese. Let's take the title of the skit, Yan-san to Nihon no Hitobito ("Yan and the Japanese People") as an example. It would normally be written like this in Japanese:

Ya	n	sa	n	to	ni	hon	no	hito	bi	to
ヤ	ン	さ	ん	と	日	本	の	人	び	と
(③)		(②)			(①)	(②)	(①)	(②)		

The parts marked ① show kanji, or Chinese characters, which spread to Japan from the continent. The parts marked ② are written in hiragana, a system of writing which the Japanese developed by greatly simplifying Chinese characters. And finally, the letters marked ③ are katakana. The Japanese developed katakana from Chinese characters, too, but in this case it was done by adopting just a certain part of a character.



The Chinese character ① shown here means "to stop," but it is sometimes read "to" and sometimes "shi," depending on the letters which come before and after it. The example above shows you how the Japanese used this character to form a hiragana letter ② and a katakana letter ③, both of which are always pronounced "to" and which are without any meaning of their own.

Culture & Life

1. Real Estate Agencies and the Housing Situation

There are some big real estate agencies which utilize computer systems, but the most common type of real estate agent is the sort that appears in the skit. There are many advertisements posted on the window, most of them for small but expensive places. Houses with gardens and miniature ponds (as in the skit) are rarely found.



2. Japanese Houses



Bathrooms consist of a bathtub and a shower in a space barely big enough for one person. Japanese are fond of taking baths (not showers) and are content with their small tubs in which they warm and heal themselves after a hard day's work.

It may be hard for foreigners to imagine how small the kitchens and the bathrooms of Japanese houses are. Cooking in a big kitchen is one of the dreams of all Japanese wives.



Words & Phrases to Memorize

neko	(cat)	kêki	((piece of) cake)
inu	(dog)	kôhî	(coffee)
terebi	(television)	arimasu	(be/have)
tokei	(clock)	imasu	(be)
hana	(flower)	tsukue	(desk)
kagi	(key)	têburu	(table)

Answers & Comments

- I.
1. Rajio ga arimasu.
 2. Neko ga imasu.
(Remember that imasu is for living creatures such as neko?)
 3. Isu ga arimasu.
 4. Kagi ga arimasu.
 5. Tsukue ga arimasu.
 6. Terebi ga arimasu.
 7. Hana ga arimasu.
 8. Inu ga imasu.
 9. Tokei ga arimasu.
 10. Têburu ga arimasu.
 11. Kôhî ga arimasu.
 12. Kêki ga arimasu.

- II.
1. Hai, arimasu.
 2. Hai, arimasu.
 3. Hai, imasu.

(Remember that imasu is used for living creatures?)

4. Iie, arimasen.
5. Hai, arimasu.

Lesson 4

Today's Expressions

1. *Where is the cat?*
2. *The cat is over there.*

Today's Lesson

► MINI-SKIT I

(A cat's mew is heard from somewhere.)

Kaihô Neko wa doko ni imasu ka?

Sugihara Asoko ni imasu.

Kaihô Doko?

Sugihara Hora, asoko!

Kaihô Doko? Doko?

Sugihara Asoko!

(Kaihô-san finally sees where it is.)

Kaihô Â, asoko!

(A cat's mew is heard from somewhere.)

Kaihô Where is the cat?

Sugihara It's over there.

Kaihô Where?

Sugihara Look! Over there.

Kaihô Where? Where?

Sugihara Over there.

(Kaihô-san finally sees where it is.)

Kaihô Oh, over there.

WORDS & PHRASES

neko (*cat*) / doko (*where*) / Hora! (*Look!*) / Â (*Oh!*)

NOTES

- ① **Neko** wa doko ni imasu ka? (*Where's the cat?*)

wa doko ni **{imasu
arimasu}** ka?

This sentence pattern is used to ask where an object or a living creature is. The word in the blank, followed by *wa*, tells what one is talking about, and the rest of the sentence asks where that thing is.

Yan-san wa doko ni imasu ka? (*Where is Yan?*)

Yan-san no nimotsu wa doko ni arimasu ka? (*Where is Yan's baggage?*)

- ② (**Neko** *wa*) Asoko ni imasu. (*It's over there.*)

[A] wa **[B]** ni **{arimasu
imasu}**.

This sentence type is used to tell where the thing or creature **[A]** is. **[B]** gives the location. When Sugihara-san answered Kaihō-san's question about the cat in Mini-Skit I, he knew perfectly well what thing she was telling him about, so she didn't use any word for "cat" in her reply. In such cases the Japanese usually omit "**[A] wa**".

- ③ koko, soko, asoko

These words are adverbs which refer to places. The criteria for deciding which of them to use are the same as for **kore**, **sore**, and **are**:

koko	kore	—	<i>near the speaker</i>
soko	sore	—	<i>near the person who is being spoken to</i>
asoko	are	—	<i>near neither the speaker nor the person being spoken to</i>

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(Moving day)

Katô fujin Yan-san, chotto.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Yan-san, ochawan ya osara wa koko ni
arimasu yo.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Naifu ya fôku ya supûn wa kono naka.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Koppu to kôhî kappu wa kono ue desu.

(Moving day)

Mrs. Katô Yan, could you come here a minute?

Yan Yes, what is it?

Mrs. Katô Yan, your bowls and plates are here.

Yan I see.

Mrs. Katô Your knives, forks, and spoons are in here.

Yan All right.

Mrs. Katô Your glasses and cups are on top of this.

WORDS & PHRASES

Chotto. (*Come here a minute.*) / ochawan, chawan (*rice bowl*) / osara, sara (*plate*) / naifu (*knife*) / fôku (*fork*) / supûn (*spoon*) / kono naka (*in this/inside this*) / koppu (*glass*) / kôhî kappu (*coffee cup*) / kono ue (*on this/on top of this*)

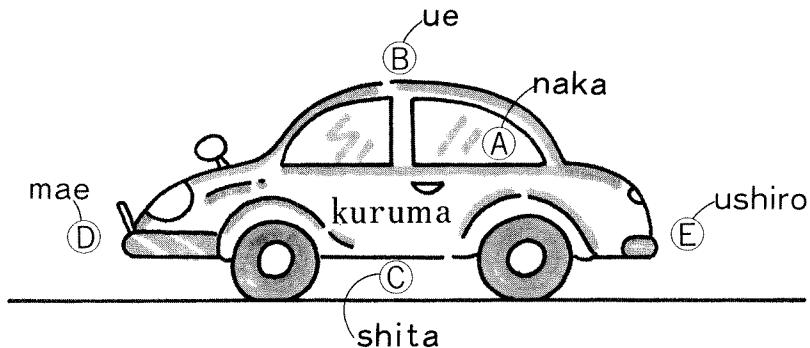
NOTES

- ④ (a) **ochawan** ya **osara** (*bowls and plates*)
(b) **koppu** to **kôhî kappu** (*glasses and coffee cups*)

Both **to** and **ya** are used like the English word and to join things. But the use of **ya** implies that there are other things which were not mentioned.

⑤ kono naka (*in here*) / kono ue (*on this*)

Let's learn a few expressions which are used to tell about position.



Here's how to use these words in sentences.

A wa	kuruma	no <u>naka</u> ni arimasu.	(A is in the car.)
B wa	"	no <u>ue</u> ni arimasu.	(B is on top of the car.)
C wa	"	no <u>shita</u> ni arimasu.	(C is under the car.)
D wa	"	no <u>mae</u> ni arimasu.	(D is in front of the car.)
E wa	"	no <u>ushiro</u> ni arimasu.	(E is behind the car.)

- ⑥ ① Koppu wa kono ue desu. (*The glass is on this.*)
 ② Koppu wa kono ue ni arimasu. (*There is a glass on this.*)

Sentences ① and ② may sometimes be used interchangeably, but on the whole ① focuses on the fact that something is present in such and such a place, while ② takes its presence for granted and focuses on where it is.

Toire wa doko desu ka? (*Where is the toilet?*)

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN //

(In the apartment for rent)

Fudôsan-ya Dô desu? Atarashii heyá
desu yo.

Yan Â.

Tarô Akarui heyá desu ne, Yan-san.

Yan Sô desu ne.

(In the apartment for rent)

Agent How do you like it? It's a new room.

Yan Ahh!

Tarô The room gets a lot of sunshine, Yan.

Yan Yes, it does.

WORDS & PHRASES

fudôsan-ya (*real estate agent*) / atarashii (*new*) / heyá (*room*) / Å. (*Ahh!*) / akarui (*bright*)

NOTES

- ⑦ atarashii heyá (*a new room*)
akarui heyá (*a bright, sunny room*)

Atarashii and akarui are both adjectives of the type which end in **-i**. Both words happened to be used here to modify the same noun, **heyá** ("room").

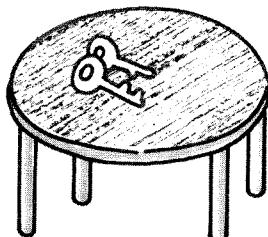
Japanese has another type of adjective, too. The second type ends in **-na**. Look at what Yan said when he first saw the Suzukis' home:

Rippana uchi desu ne. (*It's a splendid home, isn't it?*)

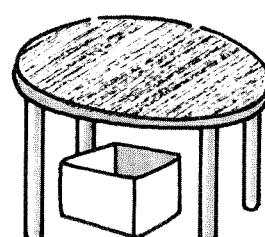
Exercises

I. Can you tell the location of the following things?

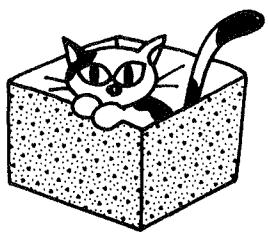
1. kagi (*key*)



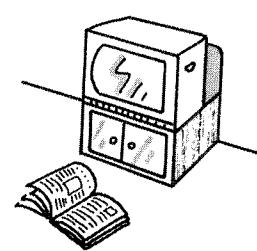
2. hako (*box*)



3. neko (*cat*)

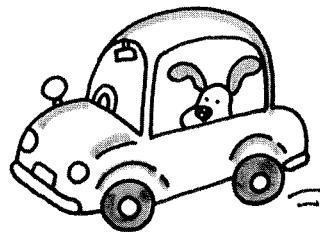
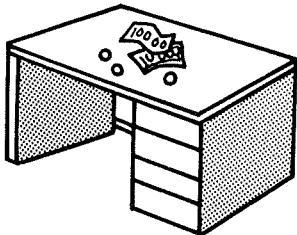


4. tekisuto (*textbook*)



5. okane (money)

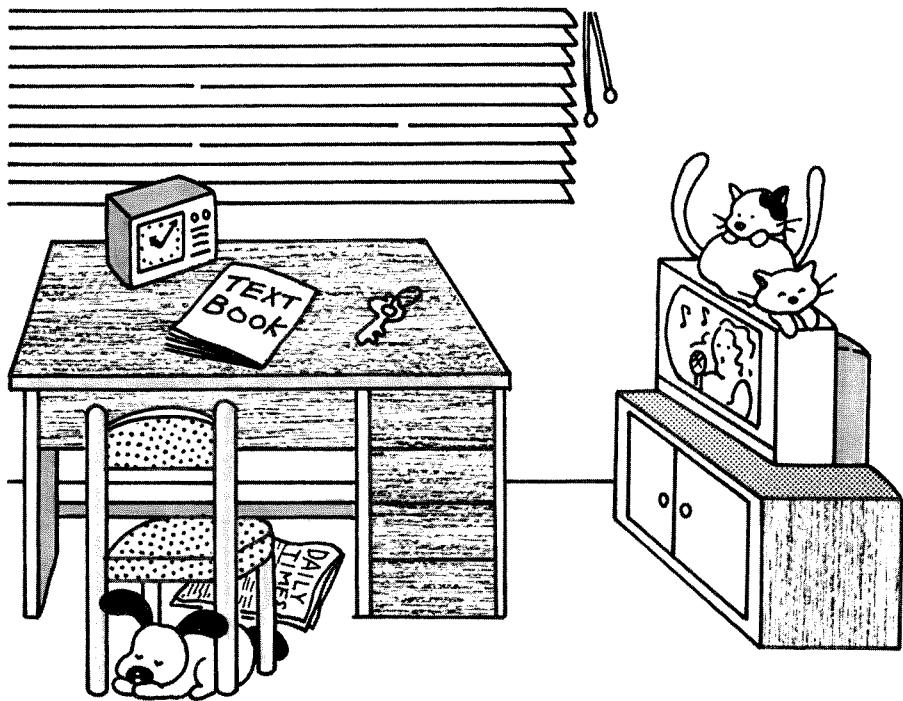
6. inu (dog)



II. Look at the picture carefully and then see if you can answer the following questions.

Example: Q: Kagi wa doko ni arimasu ka?

A: Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.



1. Tekisuto wa doko ni arimasu ka?
2. Inu wa doko ni imasu ka?
3. Tokei wa doko ni arimasu ka?
4. Neko wa doko ni imasu ka?
5. Shinbun wa doko ni arimasu ka?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

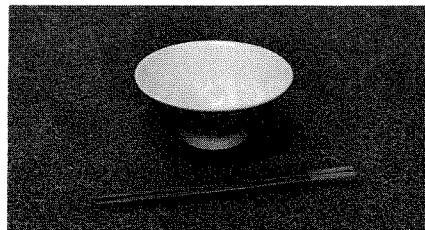
As you have already learned, when the five Japanese vowels are written in the Latin alphabet, they are represented by “a,” “i,” “u,” “e,” and “o.” Below you’ll see how they are written in hiragana and find some hints about how to pronounce them well.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| あ (a) | Be careful to keep this vowel short in duration, meaning short and quick in <u>time</u> duration. |
| い (i) | Keep the pronunciation of this vowel quick and clipped. |
| う (u) | To say this, let your lips relax without rounding them. This sound should also be short and clipped. |
| え (e) | Don’t open your lips too wide when you make this sound. It, too, must be kept short in time duration. |
| お (o) | This vowel must be short and clipped, too. Be very careful not to let it stretch out to the diphthong “oh.” |

Culture & Life

1. Rice Bowls and Eating Utensils

A rice bowl (**chawan**) and a pair of chopsticks (**hashi**) are indispensable for Japanese meals. Knives and forks are used only for Western dishes. However, a small child who can’t use chopsticks well yet may be given a spoon to eat with.



2. Closet Space

One needs to get a wardrobe in Japan, because traditional Japanese homes have no closet for hanging clothes. However, there is a closet called an **oshiire** for putting away Japanese bedding (**futon**). Young people with rooms too small to hold a wardrobe sometimes remake their **oshiire** into a closet.



3. **Demae** (*Home delivery service for meals*)

Sometimes the Japanese make use of home delivery service for meals. This service is called **demae**, and the foods most commonly delivered are soba (noodles) and sushi.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

koppu	(glass)	koko	(here)
kôhî kappu	(coffee cup)	soko	(there)
hako	(box)	asoko	(over there)
okane	(money)	doko	(where)
heya	(room)	akarui	(bright)
~ no ue ni	(on ~ / on top of ~)	atarashii	(new)
~ no shita ni	(under ~)		
~ no mae ni	(in front of ~)		
~ no naka ni	(in ~ / inside ~)		

Answers & Comments

- I. 1. Têburu no ue ni arimasu.
 2. Têburu no shita ni arimasu.
 3. Hako no naka ni imasu.
 (*Did you remember that imasu is for living creatures?*)
 4. Terebi no mae ni arimasu.
 (*If you know the word yuka (floor), you can also say, “Yuka no ue ni arimasu.”*)
 5. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
 6. Kuruma no naka ni imasu.

- II. 1. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
2. Isu no shita ni imasu.
(Again, imasu is for living creatures.)
3. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
4. Terebi no ue ni imasu.
(Imasu is used for both singular and plural.)
5. Tsukue no shita ni arimasu.

► Synopsis

Mrs. Suzuki is sweeping the garden as Yan passes on his way out to work. He stops en route at the local post office to buy stamps, and we see the clerk calculate his purchases and change on an abacus. Yan takes the train to Shibuya and calls Mr. Katô from a pay phone. Mr. Katô comes to meet him and takes him by taxi to the office where he will be working. A pretty woman who catches Yan's eye at the phone booth in Shibuya turns out to work in the same firm.

► Transcription

DAI SAN WA:
SUMIMASEN. KITTE O KUDASAI.

EPISODE THREE:
EXCUSE ME. I'D LIKE SOME
STAMPS.

1 Ôyasan no niwa

Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.
Suzuki fujin A, ohayô gozaimasu. Odekake desu ka?
Yan Hai. Itte mairimasu.
Fujin Itterasshai.
Yan A, suimasen.
Chikaku ni yûbinkyoku ga arimasu ka?
Fujin Â, yûbinkyoku. Yûbinkyoku wa ne.
(She leads Yan to the gate.)
Fujin Kono saki no migigawa ni arimasu yo. Hora.
Yan Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.
Fujin lie, dô itashimashite.

SCENE 1 The landlord's garden

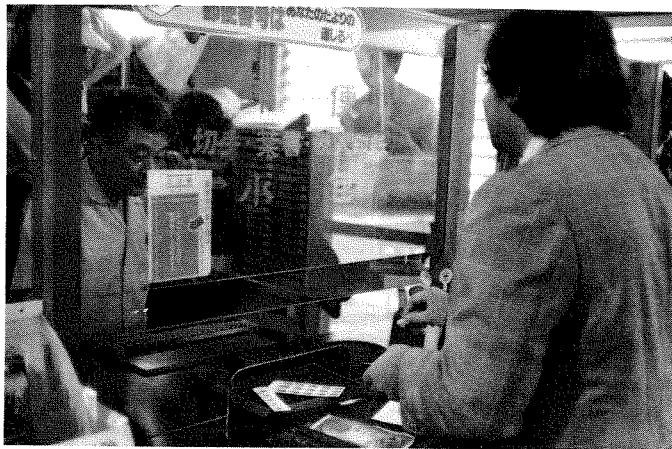
Yan Good morning.
Mrs. Suzuki Good morning. Are you going out?
Yan Yes, I'll be going now.
Mrs. Suzuki Have a good day!
Yan Oh, excuse me.
Is there a post office nearby?
Mrs. Suzuki Ah, a post office. The post office is...
(She leads Yan to the gate.)
Mrs. Suzuki It's up there on the right, see it?
Yan Thank you very much.
Mrs. Suzuki Not at all.

2 Yûbinkyoku

Yan Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.
Kyokuin Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?
Yan Hyaku-en no kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en no kitte o jûgo-mai kudasai.
Kyokuin Hyaku-en kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai desu ne.
Yan Hai, sô desu.
Kyokuin Hai.

SCENE 2 The post office

Yan Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.
Postal clerk Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?
Yan Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.
Postal clerk Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, right?
Yan That's right.
Postal clerk Here you are.



Yan Ikura desu ka?

(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)

Kyokuuin Hyaku-en ga jû-mai to, rokujû-en ga jûgo-mai. Senkyûhyaku-en itadakimasu.

Yan Senkyûhyaku-en desu ka? Sumimasen. Komakai okane ga arimasen.

Kyokuuin A, ichiman-en satsu desu ka?
Hai, ichiman-en oazukari shimasu.

(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)

Kyokuuin Hassen hyaku-en no okaeshi desu ne.
Gosen-en, roku, shichi, hassen to hyaku-en no okaeshi desu ne.

Yan Gosen, rokusen, nanasen, hassen to hyaku-en. Dômo.

Kyokuuin Arigatô gozaimashita.

(Yan puts a postcard in the mailbox out front, and then looks at his watch.)

Yan A!

3 Den'enchôfu-eki

Yan Shibuya made ichi-mai kudasai.

(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)

Ekiin Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.
Shibuya made hyakugojû-en desu.

Yan Êtto, hyakugojû-en.

(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)

Yan How much will that be?

(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)

Postal clerk Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps. That will be 1,900 yen.

Yan 1,900 yen? Oh, I'm sorry, but I don't have change.

Postal clerk Ah, a 10,000 yen bill?

All right. Out of 10,000 yen.

(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)

Postal clerk That's 8,100 yen change.

Five, six, seven, eight thousand and one hundred yen.

Yan Five, six, seven, eight thousand and one hundred. Thank you.

Postal clerk Thank you.

(Yan puts a postcard in the mailbox out front, and then looks at his watch.)

Yan Ah!

SCENE 3 Den'enchôfu Station

Yan Please give me a ticket to Shibuya.

(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)

Station attendant Sorry, but please buy your ticket from one of those machines.
It's 150 yen to Shibuya.

Yan Let's see, 150 yen.

(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)

4 Shibuya-eki no kôshû denwa bokkusu

(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)

Josei Ara!

Yan A! Shitsurei shimashita.

Josei Iie. Dôzo. Dôzo.

Yan A! Dômo.

(He checks the number in his address book.)

Yan Êto, nî-roku-san no yon-gô-zero-ichi, nî-roku-san no, yon-gô-zero-ichi. A! Moshi moshi, eigyô no Katô-san onegai shimasu. A, watakushi, Yan to môshimasu.

5 Katô no kaisha

Katô Hai. Å, Yan-san. Ima, doko desu ka? È. È. A, wakarimashita. Soko ni ite kudasai.

6 Shibuya-eki no kôshû denwa bokkusu

Yan Hai, wakarimashita.

(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)

Yan A, dôzo.

Onna Dômo.

(Mr. Katô appears on the overhead crossing.)

Katô A, Yan-san.

Yan Katô-san.

Katô Sâ, isoide kudasai.

7 Takushî no naka

Katô Massugu itte kudasai. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai. A! Tsugi o migi e magatte kudasai. A! Soko de tomete kudasai. Ikura desu ka?

Untenshu Yonhyakusanjû-en desu.
Nanajû-en no otsuri desu.

(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone booth in Shibuya is also getting out of a taxi. He stops and stares.)

Katô Yan-san.
Yan Hâi.

SCENE 4 A pay phone booth at Shibuya Station

(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)

Woman Oh!

Yan Oh, excuse me.

Woman Not at all. Please go ahead.

Yan Thank you.

(He checks the number in his address book.)

Yan Let's see, 263-4501, 263-4501. Hello?
I'd like to speak to Mr. Katô in the sales department.

My name is Yan.

SCENE 5 Mr. Katô's office

Mr. Katô Hello? Ah, Yan. Where are you?
I see. All right. Please wait there.

SCENE 6 The pay phone booth at Shibuya Station

Yan All right.

(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)

Yan It's all yours.

Woman Thank you.

(Mr. Katô appears from the pedestrian overpass.)

Mr. Katô Ah, Yan.

Yan Mr. Katô.

Mr. Katô Come on, please hurry.

SCENE 7 Taking a taxi

Mr. Katô Go straight, please. Turn left at the next corner. Ah, take the next right. Ah, please stop there. How much is it?

Taxi driver It's 430 yen.

That's seventy-yen change.

(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone booth in Shibuya is also getting out of a taxi. He stops and stares.)

Mr. Katô Yan!
Yan Coming.

**[8] Gendai Kenchiku Kenkyûjo no Dai Ni
Sekkei-shitsu**

Katô Ya! Dômo. Osoku narimashite.
Kobayashi Yâ, omachi shitemashita.

Katô Osewa ni narimasu. Yoroshiku. Yan-san desu.
Kobayashi Sa, dôzo.
Katô Yan-san, Kobayashi-san desu.
Yan Hajimemashite.
Yan desu.
Dôzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.
Kobayashi Kobayashi desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

Yan Kimitachi, Yan-san desu.
Hara Hara desu.
Hajimemashite.
Yan Yoroshiku.
Takahashi Takahashi desu.
Yoroshiku.
Yan Yoroshiku.
Ôtsuka Ôtsuka desu.
Yoroshiku.
Yan Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
Okada Okada desu.
Dôzo yoroshiku.
Yan Yan desu.
Dôzo yoroshiku.
Takahashi Â, we are friends. O.K?
Yan Ôkê.
Takahashi Ôkê. Yoroshiku.
Kobayashi Sâ, shigoto, shigoto.

**SCENE 8 Design Section No. 2 of the
Institute of Modern Archi-
tecture**

Mr. Katô I'm sorry we're late.
Mr. Kobayashi I've been looking forward to your visit.
Mr. Katô I'm much obliged to you. Please look after him. This is Yan.
Mr. Kobayashi Please come in.
Mr. Katô Yan, this is Mr. Kobayashi.
Yan Pleased to meet you.
My name is Yan.
I appreciate your kindness.
Mr. Kobayashi My name is Kobayashi. I'm glad to meet you.
Everyone, this is Mr. Yan Morin.
Yan I'm pleased to meet you.
Mr. Hara My name is Hara.
I'm glad to meet you.
Yan I'm pleased to meet you.
Mr. Takahashi My name is Takahashi.
I'm glad to meet you.
Yan It's my pleasure.
Mr. Ôtsuka My name is Ôtsuka.
It's a privilege to meet you.
Yan It's my great privilege to meet you.
Ms. Okada My name is Okada.
I'm pleased to meet you.
Yan My name is Yan.
It's my pleasure.
Mr. Takahashi [In English] Uh, we are friends, okay?
Yan Okay!
Mr. Takahashi Okay. Looking forward to working with you.
Mr. Kobayashi Well then, back to work.

End of Episode Three

Lesson 5

Today's Expressions

1. *Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.*
2. *Fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.*

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(At the post office)

Yan Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.

Kyokuin Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?

Yan Hyaku-en no kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en no kitte o jûgo-mai kudasai.

Kyokuin Hyaku-en kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai desu ne.

Yan Hai, sô desu.

(At the post office)

Yan *Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.*

Postal clerk Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?

Yan *Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.*

Postal clerk *Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, right?*

Yan *That's right.*

WORDS & PHRASES

Sumimasen. (*Excuse me.*) / kitte ((*postage stamp*) / ikura (*how much*) / hyaku-en (*one hundred-yen*) / hyaku-en no kitte (*hundred-yen stamp*) / jû-mai (*ten (thin, flat objects)*)/ rokujû-en no kitte (*sixty-yen stamp*) / jûgo-mai (*fifteen (thin, flat objects)*) / hyaku-en kitte (*hundred-yen stamp*) / hyaku-en kitte jû-mai (*ten one hundred-yen stamps*) / rokujû-en kitte jûgo-mai (*fifteen sixty-yen stamps*) / Hai, sô desu. (*Yes, that's right.*) / yûbinkyoku (*post office*)

NOTES

- ① **Kitte** o kudasai. (*I'd like some stamps.*)

The sentence **A** o kudasai is used when the speaker wants to buy **A** or be given **A**.
Sumimasen. Mizu o kudasai. (*Excuse me. A glass of water, please.*)

- ② 60-en no kitte o **15-mai** kudasai. (*I'd like fifteen sixty-yen stamps.*)

Note that the number telling how many comes in a different position than in English.

cf. { **60-en no kitte o** **15-mai** kudasai.
 { Please give me **fifteen** **60 yen stamps**.

- ③ 15-mai (*fifteen (thin, flat things)*)

The suffix **-mai** is added after a number when one is counting thin, flat things like stamps, sheets of paper, or cloth. As you saw on the screen, shirts, towels, plates, and bars of chocolate are also counted by using **-mai**.

Here is how to count from one to four when talking about such items:

ichi-mai	(one)
ni-mai	(two)
san-mai	(three)
yon-mai	(four)

Larger quantities of thin, flat objects are counted in the same way. Just put the appropriate number before **-mai**.

④ Numbers

The list below will show you how to count from one to one hundred:

1	ichi	6	roku	11	jûichi
2	ni	7	nana	12	jûni
3	san	8	hachi	13	jûsan
4	yon	9	kyû	14	jûyon
5	go	10	jû	15	jûgo

20	nijū	21	nijūichi
30	sanjū	31	sanjūichi
40	yonjū	41	yonjūichi
50	gojū	51	gojūichi
60	rokujū	61	rokujūichi
70	nanajū	71	nanajūichi
80	hachijū	81	hachijūichi
90	kyūjū	91	kyūjūichi
100	hyaku		

Now, here are some larger numbers which you'll find useful when you want to talk about amounts of money or about the year:

500	gohyaku	gohyaku-en	(500 yen)
1,000	sen	sen-en	(1,000 yen)
5,000	gosen	gosen-en	(5,000 yen)
10,000	ichiman	ichiman-yen	(10,000 yen)
1986	sen kyūhyaku hachijūroku-nen		(the year 1986)
1987	sen kyūhyaku hachijūnana-nen		(the year 1987)
1988	sen kyūhyaku hachijūhachi-nen		(the year 1988)
1989	sen kyūhyaku hachijūkyū-nen		(the year 1989)
1990	sen kyūhyaku kyūjū-nen		(the year 1990)

► MINI-SKIT

(A strange shop that sells only thin, flat things.)

Kaihō Irasshaimase.

Sugihara Osara o ni-mai kudasai.

Kaihō Hai, osara o ni-mai desu ne.

Sugihara Kono shatsu o ni-mai kudasai.

Kaihō Hai, kono shatsu o ni-mai desu ne.

Arigatō gozaimasu.

(A strange shop that sells only thin, flat things.)

Kaihō Come in!

Sugihara Two plates, please.

Kaihō Yes, ma'am. That's two plates, right?

Sugihara Please give me two of these shirts.

Kaihō Right. Two of these shirts.

Thank you.

WORDS & PHRASES

Irasshaimase. (*Welcome!/Come in!*) / (o)sara (*plate*) / shatsu (*shirt*) /
Arigatō gozaimasu. (*Thank you.*)

NOTES

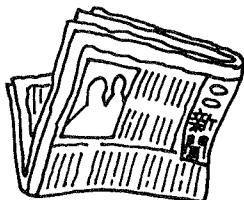
Because many English-speaking people have difficulty with this point, we'd like you to note once again the difference between where the number comes in the Japanese sentence and where it comes in the English sentence.

1. Osara o ni-mai kudasai.
(*Please give me two plates.*)
2. Kono shatsu o ni-mai kudasai.
(*I'd like two of these shirts.*)

Exercises

- I. Suppose you want to buy the following things at a shop. How would you ask for them? (You don't need to say how many.)

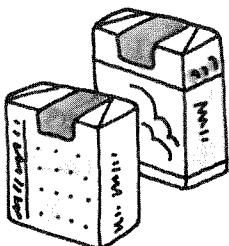
Example:



Shinbun o kudasai.

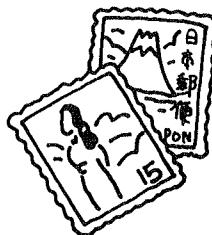
(*I'd like a newspaper.*)

1.

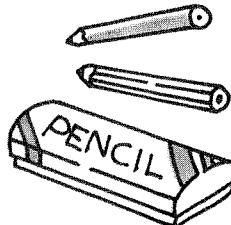


tabako

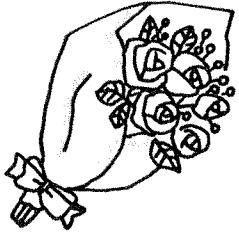
2.



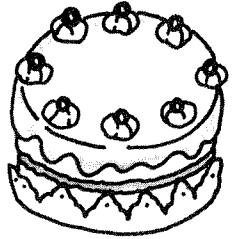
3.



4.



5.

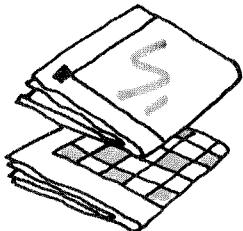


6.

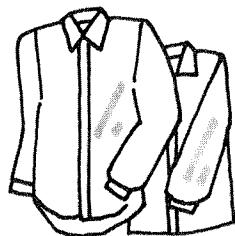


chokorēto

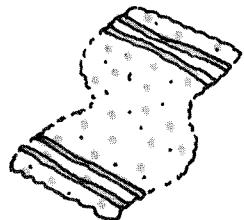
7.



8.



9.



taoru

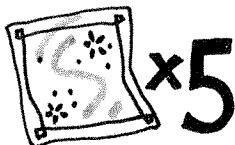
II. Here are things which can be counted by using -mai. Let's see if you can count them.

Example:

ni-mai

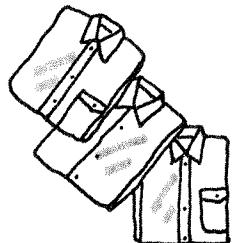


1.

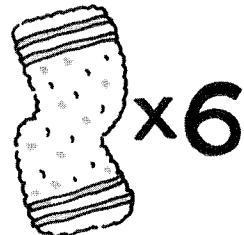


hankachi

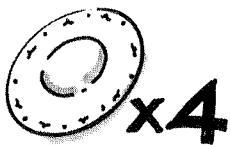
2.



3.

**x6**

4.



osara

5.

**x10**

III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:

1. Excuse me. I'd like some flowers.
2. Three handkerchiefs, please.
3. I'd like to buy two red towels.
4. Ten sixty-yen stamps, please.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

You learned in the last lesson how to read the five hiragana letters below. Do you remember the points you need to be careful of when pronouncing them? Then practice saying them a time or two.

あ い う え お
a i u e o

The words below are ones you have already learned. When they appear on the screen or in this text, they are written in the alphabet, but here they're printed in a mixture of hiragana and Roman letters. This sort of combined writing would never be used in real life, but for now just think of it as a kind of game and see if you can read each word aloud correctly.

a	あ no (that ~)	あ re (that)	あ soko (there)	あ rimasu (~ be there)
i	い ke (pond)	い su (chair)	ha い (yes)	い masu (~ be there)
u	う chi (house)	う shiro (behind)		
e	い い え *(no)	う え (on)	せ n え n (1,000 yen)	
o	お kane (money)	お sara (dish)		

* If printed in the Latin alphabet, this would be written "iie." Remember to pronounce the first two symbols as one connected sound which is twice the length of one i. Don't make a break between the first and second i.

Culture & Life

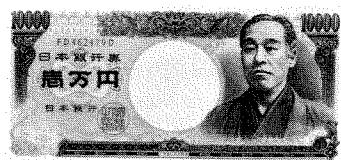
1. Stamps

Shown in the picture are the most commonly used postage stamps. The two big ones at the bottom are commemorative stamps.



2. Money & Coins

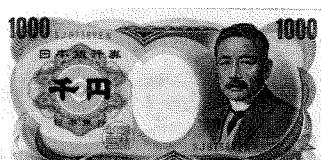
Here are pictures of the Japanese paper money in use today. Each bears the picture of a famous historical figure.



Ten thousand yen (approx. 60 dollars); Yukichi Fukuzawa, an educator and leading thinker (1835–1901).



Five thousand yen (approx. 30 dollars); Inazô Nitobe, an educator and leading thinker (1862–1933).



A thousand yen (approx. 6 dollars); Sôseki Natsume, a famous novelist (1867–1916).

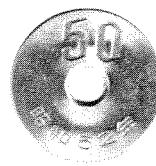
Japanese coins look like this:



500 yen
(approx. 3 dollars)



100 yen
(approx. 60 cents)



50 yen
(approx. 30 cents)



10 yen



5 yen



1 yen

3. A Ticket Vending Machine

*I*t is natural that virtually everyone who takes a train uses a vending machine to buy his ticket, for these machines are quick and convenient, and even the most modest country station — whether on a national or a private line — seems to have several of them. There are even machines which accept paper money (usually 1,000 yen bills) to help those who don't have enough change.

Probably the only people who don't use vending machines much are regular commuters, who need only show their passes when entering or leaving the station.



Words & Phrases to Memorize

kitte	(<i>a stamp</i>)	jû	(<i>ten</i>)
yûbinkyoku	(<i>post office</i>)	hankachi	(<i>handkerchief</i>)
-mai	(<i>a sheet of ~</i>)	taoru	(<i>towel</i>)
ichi	(<i>one</i>)	shatsu	(<i>shirt</i>)
ni	(<i>two</i>)	chokorêto	(<i>chocolate</i>)
san	(<i>three</i>)	akai ~	(<i>red ~</i>)
yon	(<i>four</i>)	shiroi ~	(<i>white ~</i>)
go	(<i>five</i>)	aoi ~	(<i>blue ~</i>)
roku	(<i>six</i>)	-en	(<i>~ yen</i>)
nana	(<i>seven</i>)	sen	(<i>a thousand</i>)
hachi	(<i>eight</i>)	(ichi) man	(<i>ten thousand</i>)
kyû	(<i>nine</i>)	Sumimasen. (<i>Excuse me.</i>)	

Answers & Comments

- I. 1. Tabako o kudasai. (*I'd like some cigarettes.*)
2. Kitte o kudasai. (*I'd like some stamps.*)
3. Enpitsu o kudasai. (*I'd like some pencils.*)
4. Hana o kudasai. (*I'd like some flowers.*)
5. Kêki o kudasai. (*I'd like a cake.*)

(This expression is also used when you order a piece of cake at a coffee shop, instead of buying a whole one and taking it home. Thus the expression "Kôhî o kudasai" can mean "A cup of coffee, please" as well as "I'd like (a jar of) coffee, please."

6. Chokorêto o kudasai. (*I'd like some chocolate.*)
7. Hankachi o kudasai. (*I'd like some handkerchiefs.*)
8. Shatsu o kudasai. (*I'd like some shirts.*)
9. Taoru o kudasai. (*I'd like a towel.*)

- II. 1. go-mai 4. yon-mai
 2. san-mai 5. jû-mai
 3. roku-mai

- III. 1. Sumimasen. Hana o kudasai.
 2. Hankachi o san-mai kudasai.

(Pay special attention to the word order!)

3. Akai taoru o ni-mai kudasai.
4. Rokujû-en no kitte o jû-mai kudasai.

(“a 60 yen stamp” is normally “rokujû-en no kitte” in Japanese.)

Lesson 6

Today's Expressions

1. Write your name, please.
2. Please go straight.
3. Turn left at the next corner.

Today's Lesson

► MINI-SKIT

(Mine-san at a doctor's office)

Mine Gomen kudasai.

Sugihara Hai.

Mine Onegai shimasu.

Sugihara Hai, nmae o kaite kudasai.

Mine Hai.

Sugihara Mine-san desu ne.

Mine Hai.

Sugihara Dôzo, kochira e.

Mine Hai.

(Mine-san tries to come in with his shoes on.)

Sugihara Sumimasen. Surippa o haite kudasai.

Mine A, hai, suimasen.

(In the consultation room)

Kaihô Mine-san.

Mine Hai.

(Mine-san at a doctor's office)

Mine Excuse me.

Sugihara Yes?

Mine I'd like to see the doctor.

Sugihara All right. Please write your name.

Mine All right.

Sugihara That's Mine-san, right?

Mine Right.

Sugihara This way, please.

Mine OK.

(Mine-san tries to come in with his shoes on.)

Sugihara I'm sorry, but please put on slippers.

Mine Ah, sorry!

(In the consultation room)

Kaihô Mine-san?

Mine Yes.

(Kaihô-san points to an eye-examination chart.) (Kaihô-san points to an eye-examination chart.)

Kaihô	Kore o yonde kudasai.
Mine	Hai. Ke, Ku, Ko.
Kaihô	Hai, kekkô desu. Mine-san.
Mine	Hai.
Kaihô	Shatsu o nuide kudasai.

Kaihô	Please read this.
Mine	OK. "Ke, Ku, Ko."
Kaihô	That's fine. Mine-san?
Mine	Yes?
Kaihô	Please take off your shirt.

WORDS & PHRASES

Gomen kudasai. (Excuse me.) / Onegai shimasu. (Literally, "Please take care of my request.") / namae (name) / kaite kudasai (kaku) (please write) / Dôzo, kochira e. (This way, please.) / Sumimasen. (Excuse me.) / surippa (slipper) / haite kudasai (haku) (please put on [something worn on the feet or legs]) / Suimasen. (Sorry.) / yonde kudasai. (yomu) (please read) / Kekkô desu. (That's fine.) / shatsu (shirt) / nuide kudasai (nugu) (please take off [clothing, shoes, etc.])

NOTES

① Namae o **kai** te kudasai. (Please write your name.)

The pattern **█ te kudasai** is a polite way of asking a person to do something. Depending on the situation, it may be a request or a polite command. The part that goes in the blank is a verb. There are some verbs which end in **-de** instead of **-te** before **kudasai**, but in this text we will refer to the form that comes before **kudasai** as the **-te** form.

Remember these sentences from the Mini-Skit?

Surippa o **hai** te kudasai. (Please put on slippers.)

Kore o **yon** de kudasai. (Please read this.)

Shatsu o **nui** de kudasai. (Please take off your shirt.)

② The -te form

The **-te** form is very important, so try to learn the **-te** forms of as many verbs as you can. Here is a list, from the skits you've already seen, of some important verbs in their **-te** forms followed by **kudasai**. (At the right, for reference, we've listed the form under which each verb appears in dictionaries. But you don't need to learn these words now.)

itte kudasai	(please go)	iku
magatte kudasai	(please turn)	magaru
tomete kudasai	(please stop (a car, etc.))	tomeru
misete kudasai	(please show)	miseru
kaite kudasai	(please write)	kaku
haite kudasai	(please put on (slippers, jeans))	haku
haitte kudasai	(please come in)	hairu
suwatte kudasai	(please sit down)	suwaru
tatte kudasai	(please stand up)	tatsu
isoide kudasai	(please hurry)	isogu
yonde kudasai	(please read)	yomu

Now, here are some sentences containing **-te kudasai** that you may find useful in daily life.

Mô ichido itte kudasai. (Please say it once more.)
(iu)

Chotto matte kudasai. (Wait a moment, please.)
(matsu)

Eigo de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in English.)
(hanasu)

Yan-san o yonde kudasai. (Please call Yan (to come here).)
(yobu)

A! Tasukete kudasai! (Help! [for emergencies])
(tasukeru)

③ The use of sumimasen

Sumimasen. Surripa o haite kudasai. (*I'm sorry, but please put on slippers.*)

Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai. (*Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.*)

As in the above examples, **sumimasen** is often used to call to a person before making a request. It can also be used in shops to get the attention of a clerk who is standing some distance away.

Sumimasen ga is often used to preface a polite request.

Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.

(*Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.*)

Dômo sumimasen. (*I'm very sorry.*)

You remember that **Dômo sumimasen** is a polite way of apologizing, don't you? Just **Sumimasen** by itself has about the same meaning, but the addition of **dômo** makes it politer.

From its meaning of "I'm sorry (to have troubled you to do something)," this expression has also come to be used as an statement of gratitude. Thus it can also mean "Thank you"!

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Taking a taxi.)

Katô Massugu itte kudasai. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai.
A! Tsugi o migi e magatte kudasai.
A! Soko de tomete kudasai.
Ikura desu ka?

Untenshu Yonhyaku sanjû-en desu.
Nanajû-en no otsuri desu.

(Taking a taxi.)

Mr. Katô Go straight, please. Turn left at the next corner.
Ah, take the next right.
Ah, please stop there.
How much is it?

Taxi driver It's 430 yen.
That's seventy-yen change.

WORDS & PHRASES

massugu (*straight*) / itte kudasai (*iku*) (*please go*) / tsugi (*next*) / tsugi no kado (*the next corner*) / hidari (*left*) / magatte kudasai (*magaru*) (*please turn*) / migi (*right*) / tomete kudasai (*tomeru*) (*please stop (the car)*) / Ikura desu ka? (*How much is it?*) / yonhyaku sanjû-en (*430 yen*) / nanajû-en (*70 yen*) / otsuri (*change*)

NOTES

- ④ **Massugu** itte kudasai. (*Please go straight.*)

In Japanese, words which modify or explain the verb always come before the verb. This structural characteristic of Japanese will be obvious if you take even just a quick look at the following examples.

{ **Massugu** itte kudasai.
 { Please go **straight**.

{ **Namae o** kaite kudasai.
 { Please write **your name**.

{ **Soko de** tomete kudasai.
 { Please stop **there**.

- ⑤ Tsugi no kado **o** hidari **e** magatte kudasai. (*Turn left at the next corner.*)

When a person or thing moves along something or through something, the particle **o** is added after the word for the thing passed along or through. The particle **e**, on the other hand, indicates direction.

rôka o aruku (*to walk down a corridor*)

hashi o wataru (*to cross a bridge*)

kaidan o noboru (*to climb a staircase*)

sora o tobu (*to fly through the sky*)

migi e magaru (*to turn right*)

Nihon e iku (*to go to Japan*)

- ⑥ Soko **de** tomete kudasai. (*Please stop (the car) there.*)

The particle **de** marks the place where an action is performed.

Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.

(Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.)

Exercises

I. Match the English verbs and the equivalent Japanese request form (~ kudasai).

Example: to write

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | to go | • | • yonde kudasai |
| 2. | to sit down | • | • itte kudasai |
| 3. | to read | • | • misete kudasai |
| 4. | to show | • | • tatte kudasai |
| 5. | to stop | • | • suwatte kudasai |
| 6. | to stand up | • | • haitte kudasai |
| 7. | to turn | • | • kaite kudasai |
| 8. | to enter | • | • tomete kudasai |
| | | | • magatte kudasai |

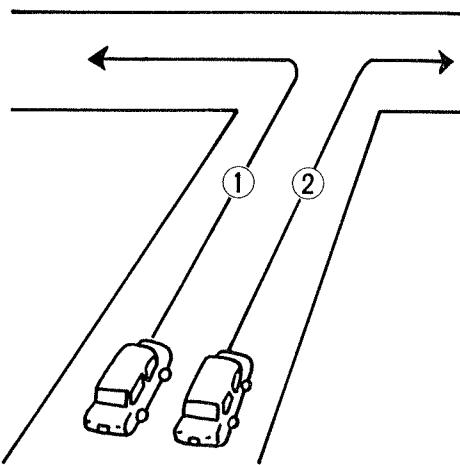
II. Complete the following sentences so that they will match the English given.

Example: _____ kaite kudasai. (Please write your name.)

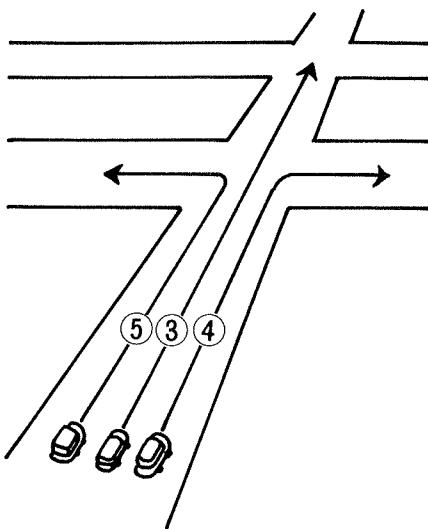
Answer: Namae o kaite kudasai.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | _____ yonde kudasai. | (Please read this.) |
| 2. | _____ misete kudasai. | (Please show me some towels.) |
| 3. | _____ itte kudasai. | (Please go straight.) |
| 4. | _____ tomete kudasai. | (Please stop (the taxi) there.) |
| 5. | _____ misete kudasai. | (Please show me that shirt.) |
| 6. | _____ magatte kudasai. | (Please turn left.) |
| 7. | _____ magatte kudasai. | (Please turn right at the next corner.) |

*III. Suppose you were riding in a taxi and you wanted to go in the direction indicated by the arrow.
What would you say to the driver?*



- ① _____ magatte kudasai.
② _____ magatte kudasai.



- ③ _____ itte kudasai.
④ _____ no _____ o _____ e magatte kudasai.
⑤ _____ no _____ o _____ e magatte kudasai.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

When the Japanese syllables which are represented by “ka,” “ki,” “ku,” “ke” and “ko” are written in hiragana, they look like this:

か き く け こ
ka ki ku ke ko

If you look carefully at the Roman letters printed below the hiragana, you'll see that each syllable is made up of the consonant k plus one of the five Japanese vowels. At the back of this textbook there is a chart showing all the Japanese syllables written both in Roman letters and in hiragana. Turn to it for a moment and look to see how it is laid out.

Next, try reading the words below aloud. No hiragana letters that you don't know have been used.

ka	か sa (umbrella)	あ か り (red)	な か (inside)
ki	き い ro い * (yellow)	hi kō き (airplane)	
ku	く く ra (How much ~?)	く ruma (car)	
ke	い け (pond)		
ko	こ こ (here)	こ re (this)	ね こ (cat)

* In Roman letters this would be written “küroi.” Be careful not to pronounce the “ii” part as two separate i's. Just make one connected sound which is twice the length of one i.

Culture & Life

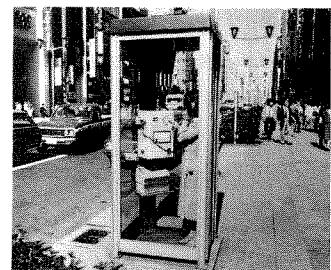
1. Taxis



Taxis in Japan are famous for their safety. Overcharging is rare and no tips are expected. The passenger's door is opened and shut automatically by the driver. Taxis may be picked up at train stations or anywhere along the road if they happen to pass.

2. Pay Phones

Pay phones and telephone booths are to be found almost everywhere in Japan. Payphones take ten-yen coins, or sometimes both ten- and one hundred-yen coins.



Words & Phrases to Memorize

namee (name)

massugu (straight)

Kaite kudasai. (Please write it.)

Itte kudasai. (Please go.)

Tatte kudasai. (Please stand up.)

migi (right)

Suwatte kudasai. (Please sit down.)

hidari (left)

Yonde kudasai. (Please read it.)

tsugi (next)

kado (corner)

Magatte kudasai. (Please turn. / Please make a turn.)

Tomete kudasai. (Please stop (a car).)

Haitte kudasai. (Please enter.)

Misete kudasai. (Please show me. / Please let me see.)

Dôzo. (Please.)

chiisai ~ (small ~)

ôkii ~ (big ~)

küroi ~ (yellow ~)

Answers & Comments

I. Check Note ② on p.58 for the answers.

II. 1. Kore o yonde kudasai.

2. Taoru o misete kudasai.

3. Massugu itte kudasai.

4. Soko de tomete kudasai.

(*Soko* indicates a relatively nearby spot.)

5. Sono shatsu o misete kudasai.

(Compare this to the usage of “that” as in “Sore o misete kudasai.” (Please show me that.))

6. Hidari e magatte kudasai.

7. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.

III. 1. Hidari e magatte kudasai.

2. Migi e magatte kudasai.

3. Massugu itte kudasai.

4. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.

5. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai.

EPISODE FOUR

FIRST DAY AT WORK
(For Lessons 7 & 8)

► Synopsis

Yan clears the breakfast dishes away and leaves for work at 7:15. He mail a letter for Mrs. Suzuki, takes the train, and is the first to arrive at the office. Ms. Okada arrives, shows him around the office, and helps him settle in. Yan obviously finds her very attractive. The rest of the staff arrives. Yan registers for work. Ms. Okada shows him the office library, and he takes out several books.

► Transcription

DAI YON WA: ENPITSU DE KAITE MO II DESU KA?

1 Yan no hey

(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)

2 Ôyasan no niwa

Suzuki fujin Ohayô gozaimasu.

Suzuki Ohayô.

Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.

Fujin Odekake desu ka?

Yan Hai, kyô kara kenkyûjo e.

Fujin Sô desu ka. Yan-san.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Suimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka?

Yan Hai, nan deshô.

Fujin Otôsan.

Suzuki Un.

Fujin Tegami.

Suzuki Hâ, hâ.

(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)

Suzuki Hai.

Fujin Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasai-masen ka?

Yan Â, ii desu yo.

Fujin Onegai shimasu.

Suzuki Onegai shimasu.

EPISODE FOUR: MAY I WRITE WITH A PENCIL?

SCENE 1 Yan's room

(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)

SCENE 2 The landlord's garden

Mrs. Suzuki Good morning.

Mr. Suzuki Good morning.

Yan Good morning.

Mrs. Suzuki Are you going out?

Yan Yes, I start work at the Institute today.

Mrs. Suzuki Oh, really? Yan.

Yan Yes?

Mrs. Suzuki I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?

Yan Certainly. What is it?

Mrs. Suzuki Dad...

Mr. Suzuki Hm?

Mrs. Suzuki The letter.

Mr. Suzuki Right.

(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)

Mr. Suzuki Here it is.

Mrs. Suzuki Would you please put this in a mail-box for me?

Yan Yes, of course.

Mrs. Suzuki Thank you.

Mr. Suzuki Thank you.

Yan Hai.
(*He bumps his head on the laundry pole.*)

Fujin A!

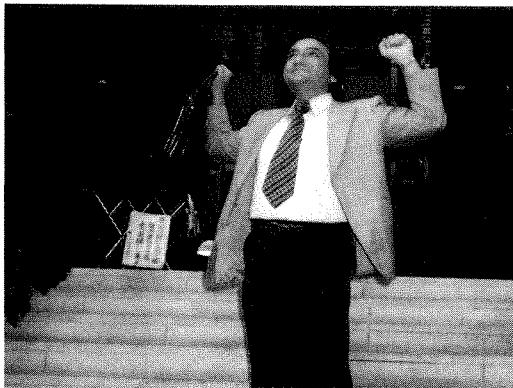
Suzuki Ô da, da, daijôbu desu ka?

Yan Daijôbu desu. Dewa, itte mairimasu.

Suzuki fusai Itterasshai.

3 Yan no tsûkin tojô

(*Yan drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Institute, stretches his arms, and enters the building.*)



4 Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

(*Ms. Okada enters with a vase of flowers.*)

Yan A, ohayô gozaimasu.

Okada Ohayô gozaimasu. Yan-san, kono tsukue o tsukatte kudasai.

Yan Hai.

Okada Sore kara, kono rokkâ o tsukatte kudasai.

Yan Dômo arigatô gozaimasu.

Okada Kami ya enpitsu wa, kono hikidashi no naka ni arimasu.

Yan Dômo sumimasen.

Kore desu ne.

Okada Hai. A, denwa wa, dochira o tsukatte mo ii desu yo.

Yan Hai, wakarimashita.

(*The two almost bump into each other as they move around the room.*)

Yan, Okada A!

Yan Not at all.

(*He bumps his head on the laundry pole.*)

Mrs. Suzuki Oh, dear!

Mr. Suzuki A-A-Are you all right?

Yan Yes, don't worry. Well, I'll be going now.

Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki See you later.

SCENE 3 On the way to work

(*Yan drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Institute, stretches his arms, and enters the building.*)

SCENE 4 Design Section No. 2

(*Ms. Okada enters with a vase of flowers.*)

Yan Ah, good morning.

Ms. Okada Good morning. Yan, here is your desk.

Yan All right.

Ms. Okada And here is your locker.

Yan Thank you very much.

Ms. Okada There are pencils and paper in this drawer.

Yan Thank you for your trouble.

In here, right?

Ms. Okada That's right. You may use either phone.

Yan I see.

(*The two almost bump into each other as they move around the room.*)

Yan and Ms. Okada Oh!

(*Mr. Takahashi enters.*)

Takahashi Ohayô gozaimasu.
Okada Ohayô gozaimasu.
Yan A.
Takahashi Yan-san, kyô kara?
Yan Hai.
Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
Takahashi Kochira koso, yoroshiku.
Yan Anô, kore mitemo ii desu ka?
Takahashi È, kamaimasen yo.
A, demo, oranaide kudasai ne.
Yan Hai.

(*Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Hara enter.*)

Hara Ohayô.
Ichidô Ohayô gozaimasu.
Kobayashi Yâ, ohayô.
Hara Ohayô gozaimasu.
Kobayashi Yan-san, chotto kite kudasai.

Yan Hai. Nan deshô.
Kobayashi Kono shorui ni, Yan-san no jûsho, shimei, seinengappi nado o kakikonde kudasai.
Yan Hai. Kobayashi-san, kore enpitsu de kaitemo ii desu ka?

Kobayashi Iie, pen de kaite kudasai.
Yan Hai, wakarimashita.

(*The staff members come in one by one.*)

Ichidô Ohayô. Ohayô gozaimasu.
Takahashi Okada-san, kore o karitemo ii desu ka?
Okada Hai.
Takahashi Kono kami mo ii desu ka?

Okada È, dôzo.
Takahashi Ni-mai.
Yan Kobayashi-san kore de ii desu ka?
Kobayashi Hai, kekkô desu. Â, Yan-san, kyô wa shigoto o shinakutemo ii desu yo. Jiyûni achikochi mite kudasai.
Yan Hai, dômo arigatô gozaimasu.
Kobayashi Â, hon ya shiryô wa toshoshitsu ni arimasu yo.

(*Mr. Takahashi enters.*)

Mr. Takahashi Good morning.
Ms. Okada Good morning.
Yan Oh!
Mr. Takahashi Are you starting today, Yan?
Yan That's right.
I'd be grateful for your help.
Mr. Takahashi It's my privilege.
Yan Uh, may I look at this?
Mr. Takahashi Yes, of course.
But please don't crease it.

Yan All right.

(*Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Hara enter.*)

Mr. Hara Good morning.
All Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi Good morning.
Mr. Hara Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi Yan, would you please come here a minute?

Yan Yes, what is it?
Mr. Kobayashi Please fill in your name, address, and date of birth on this form.

Yan All right. Mr. Kobayashi, may I write in pencil?

Mr. Kobayashi No, please write with a pen.

Yan I see.
(*The staff members come in one by one.*)

All Good morning, good morning.

Mr. Takahashi Ms. Okada, may I borrow this?

Ms. Okada Yes, go ahead.
Mr. Takahashi May I borrow some of this paper, too?

Ms. Okada Please, help yourself.
Mr. Takahashi Two sheets.
Yan Mr. Kobayashi, is this all right?
Mr. Kobayashi Yes, this is fine. Oh, Yan, you don't have to do any work today. Feel free to just look around.

Yan Thank you very much.
Mr. Kobayashi There are books and research materials in the library.

Yan Toshoshitsu wa doko desu ka?
Kobayashi Okada-san.
Okada Hai.
Yan-san, dôzo kochira e.

Yan Where is the library?
Mr. Kobayashi Ms. Okada.
Ms. Okada Yes, sir.
Yan, please come this way.

5 Toshoshitsu

Yan Ii hon ga takusan arimasu ne.
Dore o karitemo ii desu ka?
Okada È, dôzo.
Yan Jisho mo ii desu ka?
Okada Iie, jisho wa mochidasanaide kudasai.
Kono heya de mite kudasai.
Yan Hai, wakarimashita.
(*He takes several books from the shelves.*)
Yan Kore dake karitemo ii desu ka?
Okada È, nansatsu de mo ii desu yo. Ano, Yan-san,
kono nôto ni hon no namea to bangô o kaite
kudasai.
Yan Hai, wakarimashita.

SCENE 5 The library

Yan There are a lot of good books here.
May I borrow any of them I want?
Ms. Okada Yes, please help yourself.
Yan Is it all right to borrow dictionaries, too?
Ms. Okada No, you can't take out the dictionaries.
Please use them in this room.
Yan Okay.
(*He takes several books from the shelves.*)
Yan May I borrow all these?
Ms. Okada Yes, you may borrow as many as you
like. Yan, please write the titles and
book numbers in this notebook.
Yan All right.

6 Kopî-shitsu

(*Mr. Takahashi is singing to himself. Ms. Okada brings Yan in.*)

Takahashi Matsukaze sawagu oka no ue kojô ni
hitoru nani shinobu...
Takahashi A!
Okada Yan-san, kopî no kikai wa koko ni
arimasu.
Yan Watashi mo tsukatte ii desu ka?
Takahashi Dôzo. Jiyûmi tsukatte kudasai.
Yan Tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai.
Takahashi Â, tsukaikata wa desu ne. Okada-san,
boku...
Okada Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
(*Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.*)
Takahashi Èto, kore o, Yan-san.
Yan Hai.
Takahashi Kore o ne, kô awasete, sorede kô ireru.

SCENE 6 The photocopying room

(*Mr. Takahashi is singing to himself. Ms. Okada brings Yan in.*)

Mr. Takahashi Ah.
Ms. Okada Yan, here is the copying machine.
Yan May I use it too?
Mr. Takahashi Please use it as much as you like.
Yan Please show me how to use it.
Mr. Takahashi How to use it? Ms. Okada, shall
I...
Ms. Okada I'd appreciate it.
(*Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.*)
Mr. Takahashi Let's see. Yan, you take this....
Yan Yes?
Mr. Takahashi You take these and match them
up like this, and then put them in
like this...

End of Episode Four

Lesson 7

Today's Expressions

1. { A: *May I take a look at this?*
B: *Yes, of course.*
2. *Would you please put this letter in a mailbox for me?*

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(Yan's first morning at the Institute)

Takahashi Ohayô gozaimasu.

Okada Ohayô gozaimasu.

Yan A.

Takahashi Yan-san, kyô kara?

Yan Hai. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Takahashi Kochira koso, yoroshiku.

Yan Anô, kore mitemo ii desu ka?

Takahashi È, kamaimasen yo.

(Yan's first morning at the Institute)

Mr. Takahashi Good morning.

Ms. Okada Good morning.

Yan Oh!

Mr. Takahashi Are you starting today, Yan?

Yan That's right. I'd be grateful for your help.

Mr. Takahashi It's my privilege.

Yan Uh, may I look at this?

Mr. Takahashi Yes, of course.

WORDS & PHRASES

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*) / Kyô kara? (*Are you starting today?*) / Yoroshiku onegai shimasu. (*Literally, “Please bestow your favor on me.”*) / Kochira koso yoroshiku. (*Literally, “No, no. It’s I who must ask your favor.”*) / Anô... (*Uh...*) / Mitemo ii desu ka? (*miru*) (*May I look at this?*) / È, kamaimasen yo. (*Yes. Please do.*)

NOTES

① Kore (o) mite mo ii desu ka? (*May I look at this?*)

This is an expression which is used to ask for permission. In some cases you will find that the -de ending appears before mo instead of -te, but you're already used to that, aren't you? As we learned in the last lesson, the same thing happens before kudasai:

Kaite kudasai. (*Please write it.*)

Yonde kudasai. (*Please read it.*)

Here are examples of -te and -de before mo:

Tabetemo ii desu ka? (*May I eat it?*)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (*May I drink it?*)

② È, kamaimasen yo.

Literally this means "Certainly. It doesn't matter." But more commonly used answers are "Hai, dôzo" and "È, dôzo." For example, most Japanese would normally respond like this:

A: Suwattemo ii desu ka? (*May I sit down?*)

B: È, dôzo. (*Yes, please.*)

► MINI-SKIT

(At the office)

Sugihara Tadaima mairimasu node, shôshô omachi kudasai.

Kaihô Hai.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

Kaihô Anô, mado o aketemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara È, dôzo.

(*Kaihô-san opens the window. The papers on Mine-san's desk are blown about by the wind.*)

Mine A, a, a, a, a.

Anô, mado o shimetemo ii desu ka?

Kaihô Â. Dôzo, dôzo.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

Kaihô Anô, kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?

Mine È, dôzo.

(At the office)

Sugihara He'll be right with you. Please wait for a moment.

Kaihô Thank you.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

Kaihô Uh, may I open the window?

Sugihara Yes, go ahead.

(*Kaihô-san open the window. The papers on Mine-san's desk are blown about by the wind.*)

Mine Ah, ah...ah!

Uh, may I close the window?

Kaihô Oh, of course, of course.

(*Kaihô-san looks hot.*)

Kaihô Uh, is it all right to turn on the air conditioner?

Mine Certainly. Go right ahead.

(*Sugihara-san looks cold.*)

Sugihara Anô, sumimasen ga, kûrâ o tome-temo ii desu ka?

Kaihô È, dôzo.

(*Kaihô-san is unable to bear the heat.*)

Kaihô Anô, uwagi o nuidemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara È, dôzo.

(*Sugihara-san looks cold.*)

Sugihara Uh, I'm sorry, but do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?

Kaihô Oh, not at all. Go ahead.

(*Kaihô-san is unable to bear the heat.*)

Kaihô Uh, is it all right if I take off my jacket?

Sugihara Yes, of course.

WORDS & PHRASES

Anô, . . . (Uh...) / mado (*window*) / Aketemo ii desu ka? (akeru) (*May I open it?*) / Dôzo. (*Go ahead./Please.*) / Shimetemo ii desu ka? (shimeru) (*May I shut it?*) / Â. (Oh.) / kûrâ (*air conditioner*) / Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (tsukeru) (*May I turn it on?*) / Sumimasen ga, . . . (*Excuse me, but...*) / Tometemo ii desu ka? (tomeru) (*May I turn it off?*) / uwagi (*jacket*) / Nuidemo ii desu ka? (nugu) (*May I take it off?*)

NOTES

③ È, dôzo. (*Yes, go ahead./Yes, please do.*)

As you learned in Note ②, “È, dôzo” is very commonly used when a person is asked if it’s all right to do something, and that same response appeared time and time again in this Mini-Skit, didn’t it? At one point Kaihô-san used “Dôzo, dôzo.” This reply emphasizes that he doesn’t mind at all — he is actively encouraging Mine-san to go ahead and shut the window.

④ Anô...

The word “Anô” appeared five times in this little skit, and each time it came before a person’s request to be allowed to do something. It is more or less equivalent to “uh...” in English, and serves the double function of attracting the other person’s attention and of showing one’s hesitation. If the speaker wants to be a little more formal, he will normally use “Sumimasen ga...” to preface his request; there was an example of that in this skit, too, wasn’t there?

For example, if someone accidentally started to walk off with your suitcase instead of his own, you could say this:

Anô, sore wa, watashi no nimotsu desu ga...

(*Uh, that’s my suitcase...*)

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN //

(In the Suzukis' garden as Yan leaves for his first day at the Institute.)

Suzuki fujin Ohayô gozaimasu.

Suzuki Ohayô.

Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.

Fujin Odekake desu ka?

Yan Hai, kyô kara kenkyûjo e.

Fujin Sô desu ka.

(She calls to Yan as he begins to walk away.)

Fujin Yan-san.

Yan Hai.

Fujin Suimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka?

Yan Hai, nan deshô.

Fujin Otôsan.

Suzuki Un.

Fujin Tegami.

Suzuki Hâ, hâ.

(Mr. Suzuki brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)

Suzuki Hai.

Fujin Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

Yan Â, ii desu yo.

Fujin Onegai shimasu.

Suzuki Onegai shimasu.

(In the Suzukis' garden as Yan leaves for his first day at the Institute.)

Mrs. Suzuki Good morning.

Mr. Suzuki Good morning.

Yan Good morning.

Mrs. Suzuki Are you going out?

Yan Yes, I start work at the Institute today.

Mrs. Suzuki Oh, really?

(She calls to Yan as he begins to walk away.)

Mrs. Suzuki Yan.

Yan Yes?

Mrs. Suzuki I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?

Yan Certainly. What is it?

Mrs. Suzuki Dad...

Mr. Suzuki Hm?

Mrs. Suzuki The letter.

Mr. Suzuki Right.

(Mr. Suzuki brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)

Mr. Suzuki Here it is.

Mrs. Suzuki Would you please put this in a mailbox for me?

Yan Yes, of course.

Mrs. Suzuki Thank you.

Mr. Suzuki Thank you.

WORDS & PHRASES

Ohayô gozaimasu. (Good morning.) / Ohayô. (Morning!) / kyô kara (beginning today) / kenkyûjo (research institute) / Sô desu ka. (Is that so?) / Suimasen ga, . . . (Excuse me, but...) / Nan deshô. (What is it?) / otôsan (Father/Dad) / tegami (letter) / posuto (mailbox) / Irete kudasaimasen ka? (ireru) (Would you be so kind as to put it in?) / Â (Oh) / Ii desu yo. (It's all right./I'll be glad to.) / Onegai shimasu. (Literally, "Please be so kind as to do it.")

NOTES

⑤ Ohayô gozaimasu. / Ohayô.

These greeting are used to say hello to people you meet in the morning, but of the two, “Ohayô gozaimasu” is politer. It’s not a good idea to use the casual greeting “Ohayô!” (“Mornin’!”) to people older than yourself or even to younger people you don’t know well.

⑥ Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

[]te ([]de) kudasaimasen ka?

When a speaker uses **kudasaimasen ka** instead of **kudasai**, he is making an extremely polite request. Here are two examples:

Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

(Would you be so kind as to mail this letter?)

Sumimasen ga, doa o akete kudasaimasen ka?

(Excuse me, but would you please be so kind as to open the door?)

Exercises

I. Match the following English verbs with the Japanese that asks permission to perform that action (~ temo ii desu ka).

Example: to write

1. to sit down

•

• haittemo ii desu ka

2. to read

•

• mitemo ii desu ka

3. to enter

•

• suwattemo ii desu ka

4. to stand up

•

• tsuketemo ii desu ka

5. to see

•

• kaitemo ii desu ka

6. to use

•

• tsukattemo ii desu ka

7. to borrow

•

• nondemo ii desu ka

8. to open

•

• shimetemo ii desu ka

9. to close / to shut

•

• yondemo ii desu ka

10. to drink

•

• tattemo ii desu ka

11. to turn off

•

• tometemo ii desu ka

12. to turn on

•

• karitemo ii desu ka

• aketemo ii desu ka

II. Complete the following sentences so that they will match the English given.

Example: _____ mitemo ii desu ka?

(*May I have a look at this?*)

Answer: Kore (o) mitemo ii desu ka?

1. _____ aketemo ii desu ka? (*May I open the window?*)
2. _____ yondemo ii desu ka? (*May I read this book?*)
3. _____ tometemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn off the air conditioner?*)
4. _____ karitemo ii desu ka? (*May I use the (your) telephone?*)
5. _____ shimetemo ii desu ka? (*May I shut the door?*)
6. _____ tsuketemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn on the air conditioner?*)
7. _____ karitemo ii desu ka? (*May I borrow this ball-point pen?*)

III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese.

1. *Excuse me, but could you please sit down?*
2. *Uh, may I borrow this pen?*
3. *Uh, may I turn on the air conditioner?*
4. *Excuse me, but would you please shut the window?*
5. *Uh, may I use the telephone?*
6. *Excuse me. Please write your name.*

(*Answers at the end of the lesson.*)

Writing & Pronunciation

Today we'll work on the hiragana letters which represent the syllables "sa," "shi," "su," "se" and "so."

さ	し	す	せ	そ
sa	shi	su	se	so

Say the following Japanese words aloud:

sa

かさ
(umbrella)

おさら
(dish)

ください
(please)

shi

しta
(under)

うしろ
(behind)

しろい
(white)

su

いす
(chair)

deす
(is)

います
(~ be there)

se

せんせい*
(teacher)

すみません
(Excuse me.)

so

そこ
(there)

あそこ
(over there)

それ
(that)

* As you learned in Lesson 2, this word should end with the “e” sound. Don’t use an “i” sound for the last syllable, and be sure that you don’t separate the pronunciation of the final “e” from that of the syllable before it.

Culture & Life

1. The Garden and the Engawa

In a traditional Japanese garden, there are many green plants and trees and sometimes a pond with a small bridge. People can enjoy looking at the garden as they sit on the engawa (a wooden porch-like corridor which runs along the edge of the house) reading the newspaper or having a cup of tea. The garden is also where they dry the laundry and hang their futon out to air. Airing futon so that they are nice and fluffy to sleep on is very important for the Japanese. Nowadays, however, such gardens are hard to find. They may well be called vestiges of the good old days.



2. Hands in Action

Did you notice that when his landlady was seeing Yan off she put her hand over her mouth and giggled? Japanese women tend to cover their mouths with one hand when they laugh, yawn, or want to hide their embarrassment. Men, on the other hand, may touch one hand to the back of their heads when they are embarrassed.



Words & Phrases to Memorize

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*)

Mitemo ii desu ka? (*May I take a look at it?*)

denwa (*a telephone*)

Tsukattemo ii desu ka? (*May I use it?*)

kami (*paper*)

Karitemo ii desu ka? (*May I borrow it?*)

mado (*window*)

doa (*door*)

Aketemo ii desu ka? (*May I open it?*)

Shimetemo ii desu ka? (*May I close it?*)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (*May I drink it?*)

kûrâ (*air conditioner*)

Tometemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it off?*)

Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it on?*)

Say the following Japanese words aloud:

sa	かさ (umbrella)	おさら (dish)	ください (please)
shi	しta (under)	うしろ (behind)	しろい (white)
su	いす (chair)	deす (is)	います (～be there)
se	せんせい* (teacher)	すmimaせn (Excuse me.)	
so	そこ (there)	あそこ (over there)	それ (that)

* As you learned in Lesson 2, this word should end with the “e” sound. Don’t use an “i” sound for the last syllable, and be sure that you don’t separate the pronunciation of the final “e” from that of the syllable before it.

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Words & Phrases to Memorize

Ohayô gozaimasu. (*Good morning.*)

Mitemo ii desu ka? (*May I take a look at it?*)

denwa (*a telephone*)

Tsukattemo ii desu ka? (*May I use it?*)

kami (*paper*)

Karitemo ii desu ka? (*May I borrow it?*)

mado (*window*)

doa (*door*)

Aketemo ii desu ka? (*May I open it?*)

Shimetemo ii desu ka? (*May I close it?*)

Nondemo ii desu ka? (*May I drink it?*)

kûrâ (*air conditioner*)

Tometemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it off?*)

Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (*May I turn it on?*)

tegami (*letter*)

posuto (*mailbox*)

Irete kudasai. (*Please put it in.*)

Dōitashimashite. (*You're welcome. /Not at all.*)

Su(m)imasen ga, . . . (*Excuse me, but . . .*)

Anō . . . (*Uh . . .*)

Answers & Comments

I.	1. <i>to sit down</i>	_____	suwattemo ii desu ka
	2. <i>to read</i>	_____	yondemo ii desu ka
	3. <i>to enter</i>	_____	haittemo ii desu ka
	4. <i>to stand up</i>	_____	tattemo ii desu ka
	5. <i>to see</i>	_____	mitemo ii desu ka
	6. <i>to use</i>	_____	tsukattemo ii desu ka
	7. <i>to borrow</i>	_____	karitemo ii desu ka
	8. <i>to open</i>	_____	aketemo ii desu ka
	9. <i>to close / to shut</i>	_____	shimetemo ii desu ka
	10. <i>to drink</i>	_____	nondemo ii desu ka
	11. <i>to turn off</i>	_____	tometemo ii desu ka
	12. <i>to turn on</i>	_____	tsuketemo ii desu ka

- II.
1. Mado o aketemo ii desu ka?
 2. Kono hon o yondemo ii desu ka?
 3. Kûrâ o tometemo ii desu ka?
 4. Denwa o karitemo ii desu ka?
(In Japanese, you can use either karitemo or tsukattemo when you ask to use someone's telephone.)
 5. Doa o shimetemo ii desu ka?
 6. Kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?
 7. Kono bôrupen o karitemo ii desu ka?

- III.
1. Sumimasen ga, suwatte kudasai.
(You can use this expression when someone is blocking your view and you want him to be seated.)
 2. Anô, kono pen o karitemo ii desu ka?
(Did you remember that Anô is used to show the speaker's hesitation?)
 3. Anô, kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka?
 4. Sumimasen ga, mado o shimete kudasai.
 5. Anô, denwa o tsukattemo ii desu ka?
(or, Anô, denwa o karitemo ii desu ka?)
 6. Sumimasen. Namae o kaite kudasai.

Lesson 8

Today's Expressions

- 1. Please write your name and address on this form.*
- 2. May I write with a pencil?*

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(*Yan's first day at work*)

Hara Ohayô.

Ichidô Ohayô gozaimasu.

Kobayashi Yâ, ohayô.

Hara Ohayô gozaimasu.

Kobayashi Yan-san, chotto kite kudasai.

Yan Hai. Nan deshô.

Kobayashi Kono shorui ni, Yan-san no jûsho,
shimei, seinengappi nado o kaki-
konde kudasai.

Yan Hai. Kobayashi-san, kore enpitsu de
kaitemo ii desu ka?

Kobayashi Iie, pen de kaite kudasai.

(*Yan's first day at work*)

Mr. Hara Good morning.

All Good morning.

Mr. Kobayashi Good morning.

Mr. Hara Good morning.

Mr. Kobayashi Yan, would you please come here a
minute?

Yan Yes, what is it?

Mr. Kobayashi Please fill in your name, address,
and date of birth on this form.

Yan All right. Mr. Kobayashi, may I write in
pencil?

Mr. Kobayashi No, please write with a pen.

WORDS & PHRASES

chotto (*a moment/a little*) / Kite kudasai. (kuru) (*Please come.*) / shorui (*form/document*) / jûsho (*address*) / shimei (*one's (full) name*) / seinengappi (*the date of one's birth*) / ... nado (... *and so on*) / Kakikonde kudasai. (kakikomu) (*Please write it in.*) / enpitsu (*pencil*) / enpitsu de (*with a pencil*) / Kaite mo ii desu ka? (kaku) (*May I write it?*) / pen (*(fountain) pen*)

NOTES

- ① **Chotto** kite kudasai. (*Please come here a minute.*)

The word **chotto** is often used in requests to imply that it's not a very serious matter or that it won't take very long. It's also often used to call out to people, as in the second example below.

1. Chotto matte kudasai. (*Please wait a minute.*)
2. Anô, chotto sumimasen! (*Uh, you there, just a minute!*)

- ② **Kono shorui** ni, Yan-san no jûsho, shimei, seinengappi nado o kakikonde kudasai.

(*Yan, please write in your name, address, date of birth, and so on on this form.*)

Here Yan was asked to fill in his name, address, date of birth, and so on, and the place where he was to write them is given in the blank before **ni**. Do you remember this sentence from Lesson 4?

Neko wa asoko ni imasu. (*The cat is over there.*)

Well, the particle **ni** serves about the same function in both sentences, but the type of **ni** that we're talking about today often appears with verbs that mean "put," "put into," "place," "write," "write in," and so on — and **ni** is used after the place where the thing will remain after the action has taken place.

1. Koko ni name o kaite kudasai.
(*Please write your name here.*)
2. Nimotsu wa soko ni oite kudasai.
(*Please put your baggage there.*)
3. Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?
(*Would you be so kind as to put this letter in a mailbox?*)

③ Yan: **[Enpitsu]** de kaitemo ii desu ka?
(*May I write it with a pencil?*)

Kobayashi: Iie, **[pen]** de kaite kudasai.
(*No, please write with a pen.*)

The word in the blank and the particle de tell us what instrument is to be used in writing. In the next two examples de and the word before it combine to tell us what method or medium is to be used:

A: Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?
(*May I speak in English?*)

B: Iie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.
(*No, please talk in Japanese.*)

► MINI-SKIT

(*At an inn. Sugihara-san, a maid, is about to enter a guest's room.*)

Sugihara Anô, haittemo ii desu ka?

MacDonald Hai, dôzo.

(*Sugihara-san comes in.*)

Sugihara Shitsureishimasu.

(*She is carrying the guest register.*)

Sugihara Anô, kore ni onamae o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald Hai. Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara Iie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

MacDonald Hai.

(*Sugihara-san is holding out the register.*)

Sugihara Kore ni namae to jûsho o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald Hai, eigo de kaitemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara È, dôzo.

(*She sees that he is about to write in the wrong place.*)

Sugihara A! Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.

Koko ni jûsho o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald Dômo sumimasen.

(*At an inn. Sugihara-san, a maid, is about to enter a guest's room.*)

Sugihara Uh, may I come in?

MacDonald Yes, certainly.

(*Sugihara-san comes in.*)

Sugihara Excuse me.

(*She is carrying the guest register.*)

Sugihara Uh, please write your name on this.

MacDonald All right. Is it OK to speak in English?

Sugihara No, please speak in Japanese.

MacDonald OK.

(*Sugihara-san is holding out the register.*)

Sugihara Please write your name and address on this.

MacDonald All right. May I write in English?

Sugihara Yes, certainly.

(*She sees that he is about to write in the wrong place.*)

Sugihara Ah! Please write your name here.

Write your address here.

MacDonald I'm very sorry.

(*Sugihara-san sees that he has written “MacDonald.”*)

Sugihara Makudonarudo-san desu ne.

MacDonald No, MacDonald.

Sugihara Ha...

MacDonald MacDonald.

Sugihara Makkudonâdo-san.

MacDonald Watashi wa MacDonald desu.

Sugihara Makudonakuto-san.

MacDonald No, MacDonald

Sugihara Sumimasen.

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.

MacDonald MacDonald.

(*Sugihara-san sees that he has written “MacDonald.”*)

Sugihara So your name is Makudonarudo-san!

MacDonald No, Macdonald.

Sugihara Oh...

MacDonald MacDonald.

Sugihara Makkudonâdo-san.

MacDonald My name is MacDonald!

Sugihara Makudonakuto-san.

MacDonald No, MacDonald!

Sugihara I'm sorry.

Please say it more slowly.

MacDonald MacDonald.

WORDS & PHRASES

Makudonarudo (*[a Japanized version of] MacDonald*) / Shitsurei shimasu. (*Excuse me. [used when entering a person's house or room]*) / onamae (*your name*) / namae (*name*) / Kaite kudasai. (*kaku*) (*Please write.*) / eigo (*English*) / eigo de (*in English*) / Hanashitemo ii desu ka? (*hanasu*) (*May I speak?*) / nihongo (*Japanese*) / jûsho (*address*) / yukkuri (*slowly*)

NOTES

④ In this Mini-Skit the points that you learned about in Notes ② and ③ appeared again, didn't they?

Kore ni onamae o kaite kudasai.

(*Please write your name on this.*)

Kore ni namae to jûsho o kaite kudasai.

(*Please write your name and address on this.*)

Koko ni jûsho o kaite kudasai.

(*Please write your address here.*)

Eigo de hanashitemo ii desu ka?

(*May I speak in English?*)

Nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

(*Please speak in Japanese.*)

Eigo de kaitemo ii desu ka?

(*May I write it in English?*)

Exercises

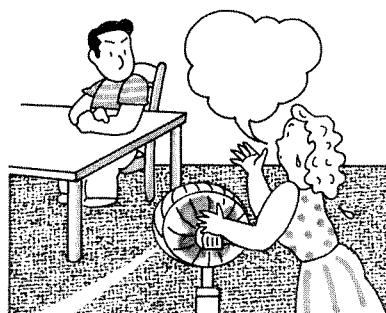
I. Complete the following sentences so that they match the English given.

1. Koko _____ onamae _____ kaite kudasai.
(*Please write your name here.*)
2. Anô, bôrupen _____ kaitemo ii desu ka?
(*Uh, may I write with a ball-point pen?*)
3. Suimasen. Pen _____ kaite kudasai.
(*Excuse me. Please write with a pen.*)
4. Kono kami _____ namae _____ jûsho _____ kaite kudasai.
(*Please write your name and address on this paper.*)
5. Anô, mado _____ shimetemo ii desu ka?
(*Uh, do you mind if I shut the window?*)
6. Anô, nihongo _____ hanashitemo ii desu ka?
(*Uh, do you mind if I speak in Japanese?*)
7. Sumimasen. Eigo _____ hanashite kudasai.
(*Excuse me. Please speak in English.*)
8. Kûrâ _____ tometemo ii desu ka?
(*Do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?*)
9. Kono nimotsu _____ asoko _____ oite kudasai.
(*Please put this baggage over there.*)
10. Suimasen ga, kono tegami _____ posuto _____ irete kudasaimasen ka?
(*Excuse me. Could you please drop this letter into a mailbox?*)

II. Look at the pictures and then see if you can guess what the speaker in each picture is saying.
(In Japanese, of course!)

Hint: Each speaker is either requesting something or asking for permission to do something.

Example:



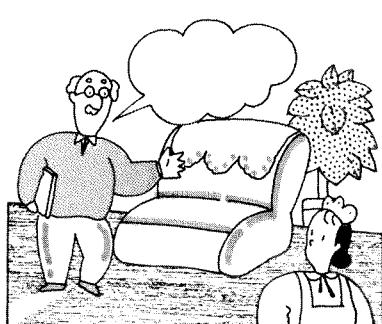
Answer:

Tsuketemo ii desu ka?

1.



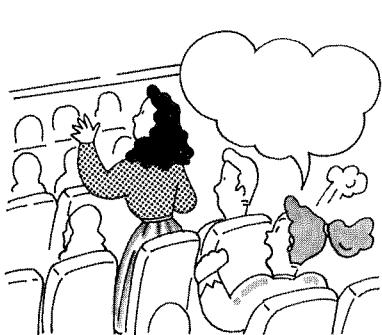
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Today let's learn the hiragana for "ta," "chi," "tsu," "te," and "to."

た chi つ te と
ta chi tsu te to

Next, see if you can read all these words correctly.

ta

した
(under)

あなた
(you)

わたし
(I)

chi

いち
(one)

ちかく
(near)

ちいさい*
(small)

tsu

つくえ
(desk)

えんぴつ
(pencil)

にもの
(baggage)

te

てがみ
(letter)

かいてください
(Please write)

to

とめてください
(Please stop)

* The first two syllables of this word are "chii." Be careful to join the second "i" sound to the first syllable. Don't make a break and then pronounce it separately.

Culture & Life

1. A Suit and Tie

A suit with a necktie is like a uniform for Japanese salaried men. Even on hot summer days, they carry their suit jackets along. The suits are usually a conservative gray or navy blue. For even the most casual young man, finishing school and getting a job with a company usually means giving up jeans and longish hair for a suit and tie.

2. Bowing

Besides being a form of greeting, bowing can also be an expression of politeness, courtesy, or humility. It may be a mere show of apology or gratitude. (Did you notice that in the skit about Yan, Miss Okada made a slight bow when she bumped into him? What do you think her bow meant?) An apology like “Dômo sumimasen” really only comes alive when it is accompanied by a bow.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

jûsho (*address*)

hon (*book*)

eigo (*English*)

nôto (*notebook*)

nihongo (*Japanese*)

jisho (*dictionary*)

tsukaikata (*how to use*)

bangô (*number*)

Oite kudasai. (*Please put it (down).*)

Kite kudasai. (*Please come.*)

~ de hanashite kudasai. (*Please speak in ~.*)

Oshiete kudasai. (*Please teach me./Please tell me how to ~.*)

Answers & Comments

- I. 1. ni, o 6. de
 2. de 7. de
 3. de 8. o
 4. ni, to, o 9. o, ni
 5. o 10. o, ni
- II. 1. Akete kudasai. (*Please open the door.*)
 (*You may put “Doo o” (the door) at the beginning.*)
2. Suwattemo ii desu ka? (*Do you mind if I sit down?*)
 (*A little bit of hesitation is implied. You could add Anō at the beginning.*)
3. Shimetemo ii desu ka? (*Do you mind if I shut the window?*)
 (*You may put “Mado o” (the window) at the beginning.*)
4. Sumimasen. Suwatte kudasai. (*Excuse me. Please sit down.*)
5. Kore o posuto ni irete kudasai. (*Please put this in a mailbox.*)
 (*You may say “Kono tegami” instead of “Kore.”*)
6. Eigo de hanashite kudasai. (*Please speak in English.*)
 (*It's hard to guess from the picture, isn't it? You can replace eigo with furansugo (French), doitsugo (German), etc. Maybe someday you'll replace it with nihongo!*)

APPENDIX

Counting Things

The suffix -mai is added after numbers when counting objects like sheets of paper or towels. The numbers used before -mai are ichi, ni, and so on. (See Lesson 5.) There is one other system of numbers in Japanese, but these numbers can only be used from one to ten and they cannot be used before suffixes like -mai. They are given below:

hitotsu	(one)	nanatsu	(seven)
futatsu	(two)	yattsu	(eight)
mittsu	(three)	kokonotsu	(nine)
yottsu	(four)	tô	(ten)
itsutsu	(five)	ikutsu	(how many)
muttsu	(six)		

Counting People

When counting people, use the suffix -nin instead of -mai. Note that the words for "one person" and "two people" do not follow the same pattern as the others.

hitori	(one person)	shichi-nin	(seven people)
futari	(two people)	hachi-nin	(eight)
san-nin	(three)	kyû-nin	(nine)
yo-nin	(four)	jû-nin	(ten)
go-nin	(five)	jûichi-nin	(eleven)
roku-nin	(six)	nan-nin	(how many people)

Useful Time Expressions

kinô (yesterday)	kyô (today)	ashita (tomorrow)
ototoi (the day before yesterday)		asatte (the day after tomorrow)
senshû (last week)	konshû (this week)	raishû (next week)
sengetsu (last month)	kongetsu (this month)	raigetsu (next month)
kyonen (last year)	kotoshi (this year)	rainen (next year)

The Names of the Months

1	ichigatsu	(January)	7	shichigatsu*	(July)
2	nigatsu	(February)	8	hachigatsu	(August)
3	sangatsu	(March)	9	kugatsu*	(September)
4	shigatsu*	(April)	10	jûgatsu	(October)
5	gogatsu	(May)	11	jûichigatsu	(November)
6	rokugatsu	(June)	12	jûnigatsu	(December)

* Be careful of the form of the number that is used in these months.

Dates

The words below are combined with the names of months to give dates. March 5, for example, is sangatsu itsuka in Japanese.

1 tsuitachi	11 jûichinichi	21 nijûichinichi
2 futsuka	12 jûninichi	22 nijûninichi
3 mikka	13 jûsannichi	23 nijûsannichi
4 yokka	14 jûyokka*	24 nijûyokka*
5 itsuka	15 jûgonichi	25 nijûgonichi
6 muika	16 jûrokunichi	26 nijûrokunichi
7 nanoka	17 jûshichinichi*	27 nijûshichinichi*
8 yôka	18 jûhachinichi	28 nijûhachinichi
9 kokonoka	19 jûkunichi*	29 nijûkunichi*
10 tôka	20 hatsuka*	30 sanjûnichi
		31 sanjûichinichi

In dates for the first to the tenth, the words used often seem to have little relationship to either system of Japanese numbers, so they simply have to be learned. *Even with dates from the eleventh to the thirty-first, you need to be especially careful of these.

Days of the Week

nichiyôbi	(Sunday)
getsuyôbi	(Monday)
kayôbi	(Tuesday)
suiyôbi	(Wednesday)
mokuyôbi	(Thursday)
kinyôbi	(Friday)
doyôbi	(Saturday)

INDEX to

Words & Phrases to Memorize

A

akai *red* ~ 5
akarui *bright* 4
aketemo ii desu ka? *May I open it?* 7
anata *you* 1
ano *that* ~ 2
anō . . . uh . . . 7
aoi *blue* ~ 5
are *that* 2
arimasu *be/have* 3
asoko *over there* 4
atarashii *new* 4

B

bangō *number* 8
bōrugen *ball-point pen* 1

C

chiisai *small* ~ 6
chokorēto *chocolate* 5

D

dare *who* 2
~ de hanashite kudasai *Please speak in ~* 8
denwa *telephone* 7
doa *door* 7
dōitashimashite *You're welcome./Not at all.* 1
doko *where* 4
dōmo arigatō gozaimasu *Thank you very much.* 1
dōmo sumimasen *I'm very sorry.* 1
dōzo *please* 6
dōzo yoroshiku *It's nice to meet you.* 1

E

eigo *English* 8
-en ~ *yen* 5
enpitsu *pencil* 1

G

go *five* 5

H

hachi *eight* 5
hai *yes* 1
haitte kudasai *Please enter.* 6

hajimemashite *How do you do?* 1
hako *box* 4
hana *flower* 3
hanashite kudasai *Please speak.* 8
hankachi *handkerchief* 5
heya *room* 4
hidari *left* 6
hikōki *airplane* 2
hon *book* 8

I

ichi *one* 5
ichiman *ten thousand* 5
iie *no* 2
imasu *be* 3
inu *dog* 3
irete kudasai *Please put it in.* 7
isu *chair* 2
itte kudasai *Please go.* 6

J

jisho *dictionary* 8
jitensha *bicycle* 2
jū *ten* 5
jūsho *address* 8

K

kado *corner* 6
kagi *key* 3
kaite kudasai *Please write it.* 6
kamera *camera* 1
kami *paper* 7
karitemo ii desu ka? *May I borrow it?* 7
kasa *umbrella* 2
kēki *a (piece of) cake* 3
küroi *yellow* ~ 6
kite kudasai *Please come.* 8
kitte *stamp* 5
kōhî *coffee* 3
kōhî kappu *coffee cup* 4
koko *here* 4
kono *this* ~ 2
koppu *glass* 4
kore *this* 1
kûrâ *air conditioner* 7
kuruma *car* 2
kyû *nine* 5

M

mado *window* 7
mae *in front of* ~ 4
magatte kudasai *Please turn./Please make a turn.* 6
-mai *a sheet of* ~ 5
man *ten thousand* 5
massugu *straight* 6
megane *glasses* 2
migi *right* 6
misete kudasai *Please show me./Please let me see.* 6
mitemo ii desu ka? *May I take a look at it?* 7

N

naka *in ~/inside* ~ 4
namae *name* 6
nana *seven* 5
nani *what* 2
neko *cat* 3
ni *two* 5
nihon *Japan* 2
nihongo *Japanese* 8
nimotsu *baggage* 1
~ no mae ni *in front of* ~ 4
~ no naka ni *in ~/inside* ~ 4
nondemo ii desu ka? *May I drink it?* 7
~ no shita ni *under* ~ 4
nôto *notebook* 8
~ no ue ni *on ~/on top of* ~ 4

O

ohayô gozaimasu *Good morning.* 7
oite kudasai *Please put it (down).* 8
okane *money* 4
ôkii *big* ~ 6
oshiete kudasai *Please teach me./Please tell me.* 8

P

posuto *mailbox* 7

R

rajiô *radio* 2
roku *six* 5

S

san *three* 5
-san *Mr./Mrs./Miss* ~ 1
sen *a thousand* 5
-sensei *Professor* ~ 1
shatsu *shirt* 5
shimetemo ii desu ka? *May I close it?* 7
shinbun *newspaper* 2
shiroi *white* ~ 5
shita *under* ~ 4
shitsureishimasu 3
soko *there* 4
sono *that* ~ 2
sore *that* 1
su(m)imasen *Excuse me.* 5
su(m)imasen ga . . . *Excuse me, but . . .* 7
suwatte kudasai *Please sit down.* 6

T

tabako *cigarette* 2
taoru *towel* 5
tatte kudasai *Please stand up.* 6
têburu *table* 3
tegami *letter* 7
tekisuto *textbook* 1
terebi *television* 3
tokei *clock* 3
tomete kudasai *Please stop.* 6
tometemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it off?* 7
tsugi *next* 6
tsukaikata *how to use* 8
tsukattemo ii desu ka? *May I use it?* 7
tsuketemo ii desu ka? *May I turn it on?* 7
tsukue *desk* 3

U

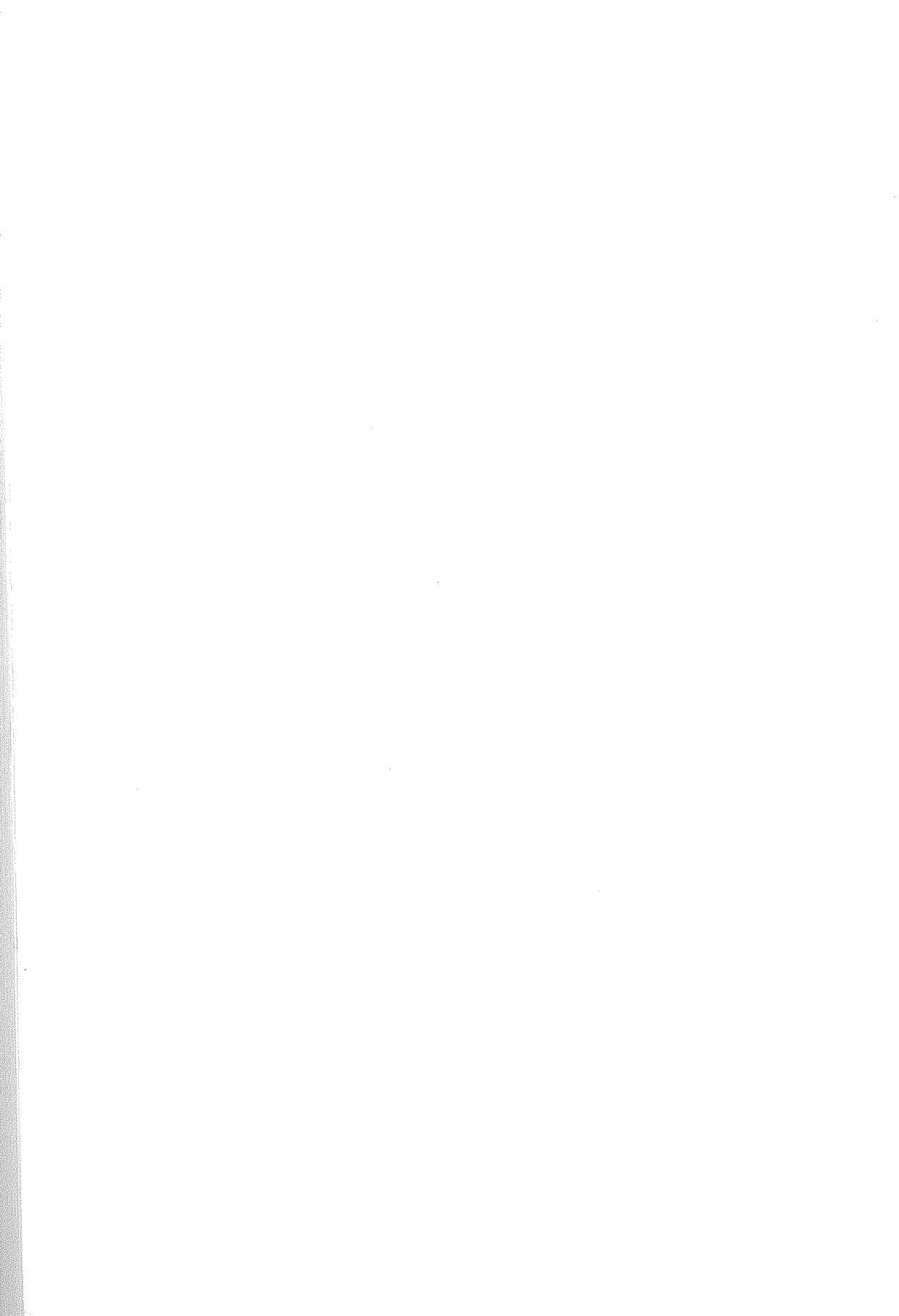
ue *on ~/on top of* ~ 4

W

watashi *I* 1

Y

yon *four* 5
yonde kudasai *Please read it.* 6
yûbinkyoku *post office* 5



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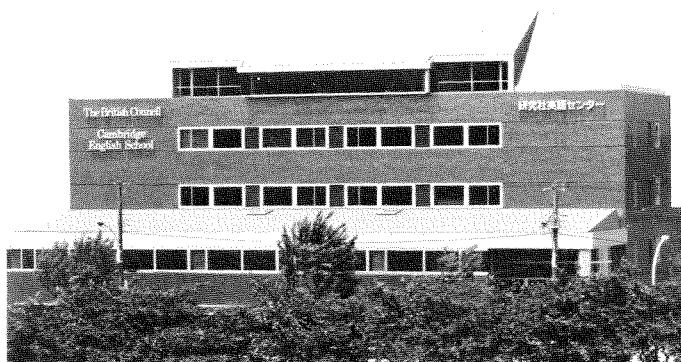
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