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



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



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

Vocabulary List & Quiz

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









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CHARACTERS



ロドリゴ RODRIGO



アンナ ANNA



さくら SAKURA



かれ教授 Prof. SUZUKI



寮母 Dorm Mother



けんた 健太 KENTA



LESSON 1

^{かたし} 私 はアンナです

WATASHI WA ANNA DESU

- 1			
	アンナ	はじめまして。��むはアンナです。	How do you do?
ı	Anna	HAJIMEMASHITE.	I'm Anna.
ı		WATASHI WA ANNA DESU.	
	さくら	はじめまして。さくらです。	How do you do?
	Sakura	HAJIMEMASHITE.	I'm Sakura.
		SAKURA DESU.	
	アンナ	よろしくお <mark>顔</mark> いします。	Nice to meet you.
	Anna	YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
	さくら	こちらこそ。	Nice to meet you, too.
	Sakura	KOCHIRAKOSO.	
- 1			



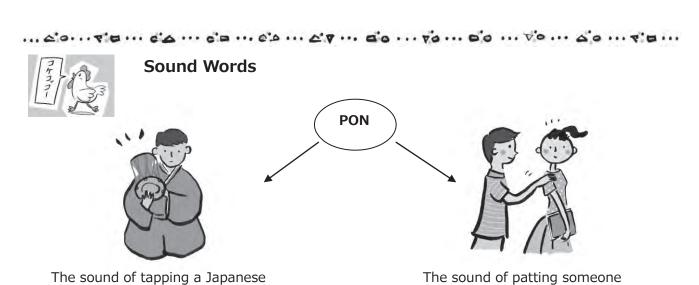
Grammar Tips

① Noun-A WA Noun-B DESU (A is B)

WA is the particle indicating a topic.

percussion, a small shoulder drum

- Adding DESU after Noun-B forms a predicate.
 - e.g.) WATASHI WA ANNA DESU. (I'm Anna.)
- - ♦ The Japanese language has three types of scripts, Hiragana, Katakana and Kanji, each with its own specific role.



on the shoulder



これは何ですか LESSON 2

KORE WA NAN DESU KA

アンナ	さくらさん。	はい、	どうぞ。	Sakura.

SAKURA-SAN. HAI, DÔZO. This is for you. Anna これは荷ですか。 さくら What is this?

KORE WA NAN DESU KA. Sakura

それはタイのお土産です。 アンナ It's a souvenir from Thailand.

SORE WA TAI NO OMIYAGE Anna

DESU.

さくら ありがとうございます。 Thank you very much.

ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU. Sakura

アンナ どういたしまして。 You are welcome.

DÔITASHIMASHITE. Anna



Grammar Tips

KORE WA NAN DESU KA (What is this?)

KORE ♦ KA is a particle. When added to the end of a sentence

with a rising intonation, it allows you to ask a question.

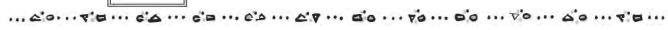
e.g.) SORE WA NAN DESU KA. (What is it?)

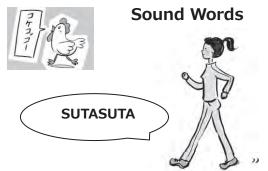




Noun-A NO Noun-B

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





It describes a person who is walking hurriedly.



It describes someone or something that is moving slowly.



LESSON 3 トイレはどこですか

TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA

ここは教室です。 さくら Here's a classroom.

KOKO WA KYÔSHITSU DESU. Sakura

わあ、広い。 アンナ Oh, it's spacious.

WÂ, HIROI. Anna

あそこは図書館。 さくら Over there is the library.

ASOKO WA TOSHOKAN. Sakura

アンナ トイレはどこですか。 Where is a restroom?

TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA. Anna

さくら すぐそこです。 Just over there.

SUGU SOKO DESU. Sakura



Grammar Tips

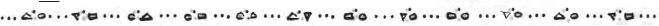
① _ WA DOKO DESU KA (Where is _ ?)

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

② KOSOADO words

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







Sound Words

PAKAPAKA

NOSSHINOSSHI



The sound of a horse walking



It describes an elephant walking.

- 7 -





It describes a rabbit jumping around.



LESSON 4 ただいま TADAIMA

アンナ ただいま。 I'm home.

Anna TADAIMA.

寮母 お帰りなさい。 Welcome back.

Dorm Mother OKAERINASAI.

さくら こんにちは。 Hello.

Sakura KONNICHIWA.

緊急を表現している。 Are you an international

Dorm Mother ANATA MO RYÛGAKUSEI student, too?

DESU KA.

さくら いいえ、私は留学生ではありません。 No, I'm not an international

Sakura 日本人の学生です。 student.

IIE, WATASHI WA RYÛGAKUSEI

DEWA ARIMASEN.

NIHON-JIN NO GAKUSEI DESU.

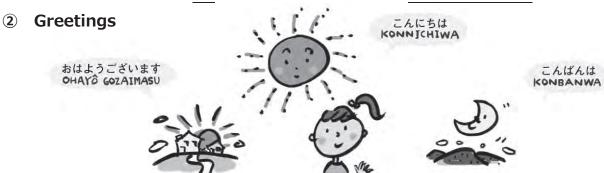


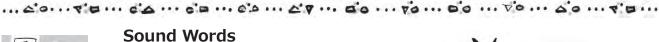
Grammar Tips

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

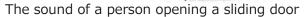
If the answer is "yes" \Rightarrow HAI, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DESU.

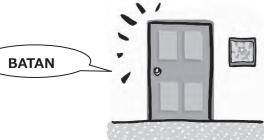
If the answer is "no" \Rightarrow IIE, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DEWA ARIMASEN.











The sound of a door being shut

I'm a Japanese student.



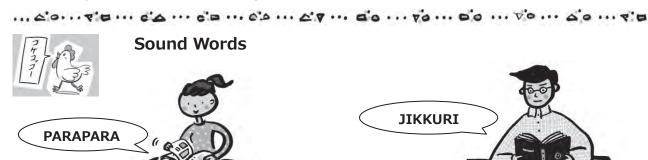
LESSON 5 それは私の宝物です SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU

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



Grammar Tips

- - Verbs that end with MASU are called "MASU-form verbs."
 The MASU-form verbs are used when speaking politely.
 - To make it negative, we change MASU to MASEN.
 e.g.) YOMIMASU (to read) ⇒ YOMIMASEN (not to read)
- ② [Subject] WA + [Object] O + Verb
 - The typical word order in Japanese is "subject, object, and verb."
 e.g.) WATASHI WA MANGA O YOMIMASU. (I read manga.)
 - The particle O indicates the object of an action.



The sound made by turning the pages of a book

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



LESSON 6

でんわばんごう なんばん 電話番号は何番ですか

DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA

さくら ところでアンナさん。 By the way, Anna.

Sakura 電話番号は何番ですか。 What is your telephone number?

TOKORODE ANNA-SAN.

DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN

DESU KA.

アンナ ええと。 Let me see.

Anna $080 - 1234 - \cdots$ $080 - 1234 - \cdots$

ÊTO. REI HACHI REI-ICHI NI

SAN YON -

さくら ありがとう。じゃ、今度、電話をしますね。 Thank you.

Sakura ARIGATÔ. JA, KONDO, Then, I'll phone you next time.

DENWA O SHIMASU NE.



Grammar Tips

① Numbers (1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REI,	TCUT	NIT	CAN	YON,	<u></u>	DOM	NANA,	LIACLIT	KYÛ,	11.
ZERO	ICHI	NI	SAN	SHI	GO	ROKU	SHICHI	HACHI	KU	30

② _ O SHIMASU (To do _)

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

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

e.g.) BENKYÔ (studying) \Rightarrow BENKYÔ O SHIMASU. (I study.)

RYÔRI (cooking) \Rightarrow RYÔRI O SHIMASU. (I cook.)





Sound Words



The sound of a telephone ringing



The ring tone of a dial phone



LESSON 7 シュークリームはありますか

SHÛKURÎMU WA ARIMASU KA

アンナ ケーキがいっぱいありますね。 There are	lots of cakes.
------------------------------	----------------

Anna KÊKI GA IPPAI ARIMASU NE.

さくら すみません、シュークリームはありますか。 Excuse me.

Sakura SUMIMASEN, Are there cream puffs?

SHÛKURÎMU WA ARIMASU KA.

店員 はい、こちらです。 Yes, this way.

Clerk HAI, KOCHIRA DESU.

さくら シュークリームを2つください。 Two cream puffs, please.

Sakura SHÛKURÎMU O FUTATSU

KUDASAI.



Grammar Tips

① _ GA ARIMASU (There is/are _)

- GA is the particle that comes after a noun, which indicates the subject of a sentence.
 Essentially, GA is used to introduce a person or a thing into the conversation
 for the first time.
- ARIMASU is a verb indicating that some things are there.
 e.g.) KÊKI GA ARIMASU. (There is a cake.)

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

1	2	3
HITOTSU	FUTATSU	MITTSU







It describes a person eating something with a huge appetite.



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



もう一度お願いします LESSON 8

MÔICHIDO ONEGAI SHIMASU

みなさん、これを覚えてください。 発生 Everybody, please memorize

試験によく出ます。 Teacher this.

> MINASAN, KORE O OBOETE It often comes up in exams.

KUDASAI.

SHIKEN NI YOKU DEMASU.

学生 えつ。 What?

Ε'. Students

先生、もう一度お願いします。 アンナ Teacher, once more, please.

SENSEI, MÔICHIDO ONEGAI Anna

SHIMASU.



Grammar Tips

- When we use verbs in the middle of sentences, we use their conjugated forms.
- ♦ The conjugated verbs ending with TE or DE, are called "TE-form verbs." To turn MASU-form verbs into TE-form verbs, the basic pattern is just to change MASU to TE.

e.g.) OBOEMASU (to memorize) \Rightarrow OBOETE

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

- When you ask somebody to do something in Japanese, you say TE-form verbs and then KUDASAI (please).
 - e.g.) OBOEMASU + KUDASAI = OBOETE KUDASAI (Please memorize)



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



It is the word that expresses a moment of surprise.



何時からですか LESSON 9 NANJI KARA DESU

朝日、健康診断があります。 **光**堂 You'll have a health examination

ASHITA, KENKÔSHINDAN GA Teacher tomorrow.

ARIMASU.

何時からですか。 アンナ

NANJI KARA DESU KA. Anna **発** 午前9時から11時までです。 Teacher

ここに8崎半に集まってください。

GOZEN KUJI KARA JÛICHIJI MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI

HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.

From what time?

From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock

in the morning.

Please gather at this place

at 8:30.



Grammar Tips







NANJI (What time)

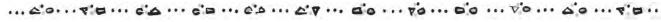
- ♦ NAN is "what" and JI is "time." JI is a counter indicating a specific hour. e.g.) NANJI DESU KA. (What time is it?)
- **TE-form verbs (2) Variations**

Werbs : See pp.54, 55

♦ In this pattern, you change not only MASU but also one syllable before it. The TE-form differs depending on the syllable that comes right before MASU.

Syllable before MASU ⇒ TE-form	Examples			
i / chi / ri ⇒ tte	ATSUMARIMASU (to gather)	⇒ ATSUMA <u>TTE</u>		
$mi / ni / bi \Rightarrow nde$	YOMIMASU (to read)	⇒ YO <u>NDE</u>		
ki ⇒ ite	KIKIMASU (to listen to)	⇒ KI <u>ITE</u>		
gi ⇒ ide	ISOGIMASU (to hurry)	⇒ ISO <u>IDE</u>		

*exception IKIMASU (to go) ITTE





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





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



LESSON 10 全員いますか

ZEN-IN IMASU KA

先生 はじめに身長と体重をはかります。 At first, we measure your height

Teacher 全賞いますか。 and weight.

HAJIMENI SHINCHÔ TO TAIJÛ O Is everyone here?

HAKARIMASU.

ZEN-IN IMASU KA.

ロドリゴ アンナさんがいません。 Anna is not here.

Rodrigo ANNA-SAN GA IMASEN.

アンナ すみません。 違れました。 I'm sorry. I'm late.

Anna SUMIMASEN. OKUREMASHITA.



Grammar Tips

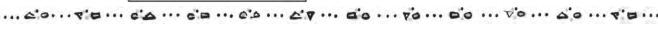
1 IMASU

- IMASU is a verb to express the existence of living things, such as people and animals.
 e.g.) ANNA GA IMASU. (Anna is here.)

② MASHITA: Past form of MASU

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

e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat) \Rightarrow TABEMASHITA (ate)





Sound Words



This is said to express disappointment.



Saying this conveys how shocked and disappointed someone is.



Anna

LESSON 11 ぜひ来てください ZEHI KITE KUDASAI

アンナ 今週の土曜日に寮でパーティーを開きま

す。さくらさん、ぜひ来てください。

KONSHÛ NO DOYÔBI NI RYÔ DE

PÂTÎ O HIRAKIMASU.

SAKURA-SAN, ZEHI KITE KUDASAI.

さくら わあ、行く行く。

Sakura うどんだった。

WÂ, IKU IKU.

KONDO NO DOYÔBI NE.

On Saturday this week, we'll have

a party at our dormitory.

Sakura, by all means, please

come.

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

This Saturday, right?



Grammar Tips

1 Days of the week

GETSUYÔBI Monday KAYÔBI Tuesday

SUIYÔBI Wednesday

MOKUYÔBI Thursday

KINYÔBI Friday

DOYÔBI Saturday

NICHIYÔBI Sunday

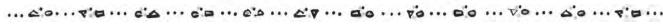


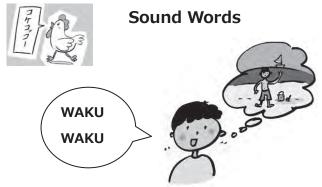
- ♦ Japanese dictionaries list verbs in this form.
- ♦ If you use this form, you sound more casual.

e.g.) IKIMASU (to go) \Rightarrow IKU

TABEMASU (to eat) \Rightarrow TABERU







It is used to express excited joy or happy expectations.



It is used to express a cheerful, buoyant mood.



LESSON 12 いつ日本に来ましたか

ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA

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



Grammar Tips

1 TA-form verbs

- @ Verbs : See pp.54, 55
- The TA-form of verbs is the conjugation form of verbs that ends with TA or DA.
 It is for the past or the perfect aspect of verbs.
- If you use this form, you sound more casual.
 e.g.) NAREMASU (to get used to) ⇒ NARETA (got used to or have got used to)
- Making TA-form verbs is the same as making the TE-form of verbs, learned in lesson 8 and 9. Simply replace TE with TA, and DE with DA.

2 Months

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



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



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



LESSON 13

SHÔSETSU GA SUKI DESU

1		
さくら	ロドリゴさんの趣゚ヸ゚ぱ荷ですか。	Rodrigo, what is your hobby?
Sakura	RODORIGO-SAN NO SHUMI WA	
	NAN DESU KA.	
ロドリゴ	読書です。特に歴史小説が好きです。	It's reading books.
Rodrigo	DOKUSHO DESU.	I especially like history novels.
	TOKUNI REKISHI SHÔSETSU GA	
	SUKI DESU.	
さくら	へえ。新宿に繋らい本屋が出来ましたよ。	Oh. A new bookstore has
Sakura	みんなで行きませんか。	opened in Shinjuku.
	HÊ. SHINJUKU NI ATARASHII	Why don't we all go together?
	HON-YA GA DEKIMASHITA YO.	
	MINNA DE IKIMASEN KA.	



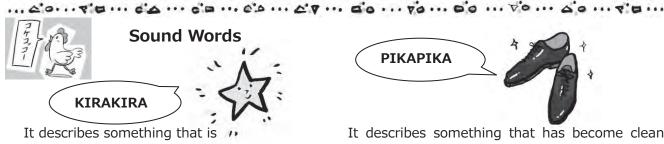
Grammar Tips

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

- ♦ SUKI is an adjective meaning "to be fond of," or "to like."
- ♦ Here, the particle GA indicates the object of an adjective.
 - e.g.) ANNA WA MANGA GA SUKI DESU. (Anna likes MANGA.)
- **_ MASEN KA** (Why don't we _?)
 - ♦ If you change MASU of MASU-form verbs to MASEN KA, you are inviting people to do something.
 - (We will all go together to the bookstore.) e.g.) MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASU.
 - ⇒ MINNA DE HON-YA NI IKIMASEN KA. (Why don't we all go together to the bookstore?)
- 2 types of adjectives Marketives: See p.53
 - Adjectives are divided basically into two kinds.

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

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



shining or sparkling.



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



LESSON 14 ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA

アンナ お母さん、ここにゴミを捨てても Mother, may I throw away waste

Anna いいですか。 here?

OKÂSAN, KOKO NI GOMI O

SUTETE MO II DESU KA.

Dorm Mother ください。資源ですから。 another bag.

SÔNÊ. KAN WA BETSU NO Because they are (recyclable)

FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI. resources.

SHIGEN DESU KARA.

アンナ はい、分かりました。 Yes, I see.

Anna HAI, WAKARIMASHITA.



Grammar Tips



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

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

 \sqsubseteq TE-from of TABEMASU (to eat)

- ② _ KARA (as/because _) (1)
 - ♦ KARA expresses the reason.
 - e.g.) SHIGEN DESU <u>KARA</u>, BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI.

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

... a'o... v'a ... a'a ... a'a ... a'a ... a'o ... v'o ... a'o ... v'o ... a'o ... v'a ...



Sound Words



It is the sound of something burning.



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



LESSON 15 寝ています NETE IMASU

さくら 次は新宿駅です。さあ、降りましょう。 Next is Shinjuku Station.

Sakura TSUGI WA SHINJUKU EKI DESU. Now, let's get off.

SÂ, ORIMASHÔ.

ロドリゴ あれ。あの人たち、寝ています。 Look. Those people are sleeping.

Rodrigo ARE. ANO HITO TACHI,

NETE IMASU.

Anna DAIJÔBU KANA.

さくら 大丈夫、大丈夫。ほら、起きた。 They are all right.

Sakura DAIJÔBU, DAIJÔBU. HORA, OKITA. Look! They've woken up.



Grammar Tips

① _ MASHÔ (Let's_)

♦ If you change the MASU part of a verb to MASHÔ, you are making a proposal.

e.g.) KOKO DE ORIMASU. (We will get off here.)

 \Rightarrow KOKO DE ORIMASHÔ. (Let's get off here.)

② TE-form verb + IMASU (is/are _ing)

♦ If you add IMASU to the TE-form verb, you can say an action is continuing.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABEMASU. (I eat/will eat a meal.)

 \Rightarrow GOHAN O TABETE IMASU. (I am eating a meal.)

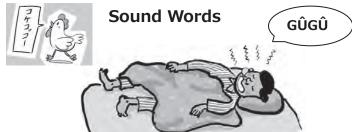
♦ To turn I-adjectives into the negative form, you change I at the end to KUNAI.

For NA-adjectives, add DEWANAI.

I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) \Rightarrow ATARASHIKUNAI (not new)

NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBUDEWANAI (not all right)





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



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



LESSON 16 階段を上がって、右に行ってください KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI ITTE KUDASAI

だ賞 いらっしゃいませ。 May I help you?

Clerk IRASSHAIMASE.

アンナ あのう、マンガ売り場はどこですか。 Excuse me, but where is the

Anna ANÔ, MANGA URIBA WA manga section?

DOKO DESU KA.

店員 2階です。

Clerk 階段を上がって、着に行ってください。 Go up the stairs, and go to the

NIKAI DESU.

KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI

ITTE KUDASAI.

3 1 3

On the second floor.

right, please.



Grammar Tips

1 TE-form verbs can connect sentences

- Using TE-form verbs, you can express a string of actions occuring in succession.
 - e.g.) GOKAI NI AGARIMASU + HIDARI NI IKIMASU (to go up to the 5th floor) (to go to the left)
 - \Rightarrow GOKAI NI AGATTE, HIDARI NI IKIMASU. (You go up to the 5th floor, and then, go to the left.)

2 DIRECTIONS

HIDARI (Left)

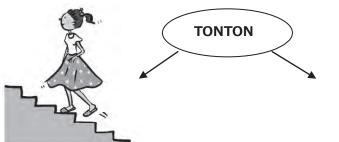
MIGI (Right)







Sound Words





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

It is the sound of somebody knocking on the door.



おすすめは何ですか LESSON 17 OSUSUME WA \mathbf{NAN} DESU KA

あ、この茶いいなあ。 Ah! This book is good.

あれも置首そう。 Anna That, too, looks interesting.

> さくらさんのおすすめは荷ですか。 What is Sakura's A, KONO HON II NÂ. recommendation?

ARE MO OMOSHIROSÔ.

SAKURA-SAN NO OSUSUME WA

NAN DESU KA.

さくら これはどう? What about this?

KORE WA DÔ? Sakura

アンナ ホラーはちょっと・・・。 Horror stories are a little bit....

HORÂ WA CHOTTO.... Anna



Grammar Tips

- **(1**) 'Adjective' + SÔ (It seems _)
 - ♦ Adding SÔ after an adjective allows you to talk about what you think or guess, after you look at or listen to something.
 - ♦ When you add SÔ to I-adjectives, you change I at the end to SÔ.

: OMOSHIROI (interesting) ⇒ OMOSHIROSÔ (seem interesting)

⇒ HIMASÔ (seem to be free) NA-adjectives : HIMA (free)

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

Sound Words

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

۵٠٠٠٠ و ١٠٠٠ و ١٠٠٠







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



It describes how people or things are forming a line.



Anna

LESSON 18 道に迷ってしまいました

MICHI NI MAYOTTE SHIMAIMASHITA

アンナ もしもし、さくらさん。筋けてください。

がしもし、さくりさん。助けてください。

鐘に墜ってしまいました。

MOSHIMOSHI, SAKURA-SAN.

TASUKETE KUDASAI. MICHI NI MAYOTTE

SHIMAIMASHITA.

さくら 学、どこ?

Sakura IMA, DOKO?

Anna ME NO MAE NI YÛBINKYOKU

GA ARIMASU.

さくら 分かった。そこにいて。

Sakura WAKATTA. SOKO NI ITE.

Hello, Sakura. Please help me.

I'm lost.

Where are you now?

There is a post office right in

front of me.

I see. Stay there.



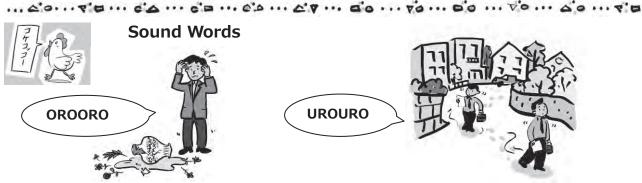
Grammar Tips

① MOSHIMOSHI ("Hello" on the telephone)



- 2 TE-form verb + SHIMAIMASHITA (Have done _)
 - You say SHIMAIMASHITA after TE-form verbs to express that you have done something carelessly or absent-mindedly.
 - e.g.) MACHIGAEMASU (to make a mistake)
 - \Rightarrow MACHIGAETE SHIMAIMASHITA. (I've made a mistake.)





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

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



よかった LESSON 19 **YOKATTA**

ロドリゴ おーい、アンナさん。 Hey! Anna.

Rodrigo

ÔI, ANNA-SAN.

アンナ

みんな。

Everybody.

Anna

MINNA.

ロドリゴ

よかった。心配したよ。

I'm glad.

Rodrigo

YOKATTA. SHINPAI SHITA YO.

We were worried about you.

アンナ

ごめんなさい。

Anna

カメラが受かったので、つい覚てしまいま

I'm sorry.

した。

The cameras were inexpensive,

GOMENNASAI.

KAMERA GA YASUKATTA NODE,

TSUI MITE SHIMAIMASHITA.

so I was just looking at them.



Grammar Tips

Past form of adjectives **(1**)

Marie Adjectives: See p.53

♦ Japanese adjectives can have a past form.

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

I-adjectives : YASUI (inexpensive) ⇒ YASUKATTA (was/were inexpensive)

: II (good) ⇒ YOKATTA (was/were good) (exception)

NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBU DATTA (was/were all right)

② GOMENNASAI (I'm sorry)

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

SUMIMASEN sounds more formal than GOMENNASAI.

SUMIMASEN





See Jesson 22



It is the sound of a camera shutter being released.



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



LESSON 20 日本の歌を歌ったことがありますか NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA

ロドリゴ アンナさんは日本の歌を歌ったことが Anna, have you ever sung

Rodrigo ありますか。 Japanese songs?

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

KA.

アンナ はい、あります。 Yes, I have.

Anna HAI, ARIMASU. さくら どんな節が得意?

さくら どんな曲が得意? What kind of songs are you good

Sakura DONNA KYOKU GA TOKUI? at singing?

アンナ アニメの 値です。 Songs from animation.

Anna ANIME NO KYOKU DESU.

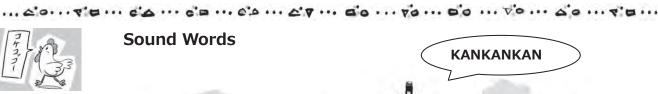


Grammar Tips

1 ARIMASU

- In Lesson 7, ARIMASU meant "something exists." In Lesson 9, it meant "an event that is held."
 In this lesson, ARIMASU has a meaning of "having something" such as experiences, time or opportunities.
- ② TA-form verb + KOTO GA ARIMASU (Have an experience of _)
 - If we combine TA-form verbs and KOTO GA ARIMASU, we can talk about our experiences, namely what we have done before.
 - e.g.) WATASHI WA SHINJUKU NI ITTA KOTO GA ARIMASU. (I have been to Shinjuku.)

TA-form of IKIMASU (to go)









It is the sound of a train running.

It is the sound at a crossing.



LESSON 21 いいえ、それほどでも IIE、SOREHODODEMO

さくら アンナ、上手だね。 Anna, you are good.

Sakura ANNA, JÔZU DA NE.

アンナ いいえ、それほどでも。 No, not really.

Anna IIE, SOREHODODEMO.

ロドリゴ あっ、もうこんな時間です。 Look! It is already so late.

Rodrigo A', MÔ KONNA JIKAN DESU.

Anna TAIHEN. I won't get back before dorm

MONGEN NI MANIAWANAI. curfew.



Grammar Tips

The verbs that conjugate, ending with NAI, are called "NAI-form verbs."
They are the casual-negative verbs.

e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat) \Rightarrow TABENAI (not to eat)

OKIMASU (to get up) \Rightarrow OKINAI (not to get up)

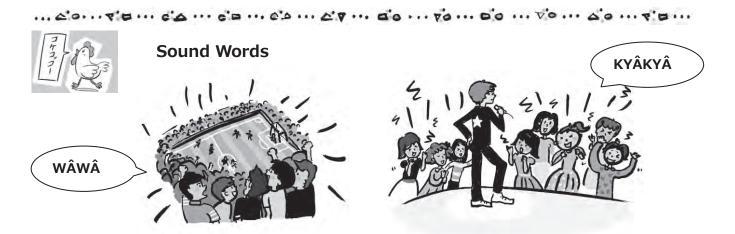
IKIMASU (to go) \Rightarrow IKANAI (not to go)

TSUKAIMASU (to use) \Rightarrow TSUKAWANAI (not to use)

KIMASU (to come) \Rightarrow KONAI (not to come)

② **IIE, SOREHODODEMO** (No, not really.)

- ♦ IIE is a negative answer. SOREHODODEMO means "not really."
- ♦ IIE, SOREHODODEMO is an expression you use to be humble and modest.



It describes lots of people shouting and making noises.

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



遅くなりました LESSON 22

OSOKU NARIMASHITA

お母さん、ごめんなさい。遅くなりました。 Mother, I'm sorry.

OKÂSAN, GOMENNASAI. I'm late. Anna

OSOKU NARIMASHITA.

アンナさん、10分も遅刻です。 容品 Anna, you are ten minutes late.

約束を破ってはいけません。 Dorm You shouldn't break promises.

ANNA-SAN, JIPPUN MO CHIKOKU Mother

DESU. YAKUSOKU O

YABUTTE WA IKEMASEN.

すみません。気をつけます。 アンナ I apologize.

SUMIMASEN. KI O TSUKEMASU. Anna I'll be careful.



Grammar Tips

1 How to change adjectives to adverbs

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

OSOI (late) \Rightarrow OSOKU

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

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

 $J\hat{O}ZU$ (good at) $\Rightarrow J\hat{O}ZUNI$

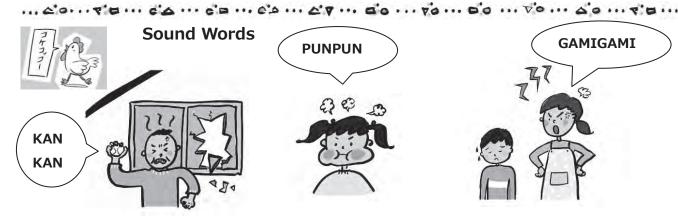
e.g.) JÔZUNI NARIMASHITA. (I have become good at it.)

2 FUN/PUN: a counter for minutes

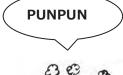
TE-form verb + WA IKEMASEN

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

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



We say this when we are furious.





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



It expresses nagging, grumbling or scolding with anger.



LESSON 23 お母さんに叱られました OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA

さくら Sakura	この間は削削に間に合った? KONOAIDA WA MONGEN NI	Did you make it in time for dorm curfew the other day?
	MANIATTA?	Ç.
アンナ	いいえ。藺に杏いませんでした。	No. I didn't make it in time.
Anna	それで、お膂さんに叱られました。	So, I was scolded by Mother.
	掃除当番が3回増えました。	My clean-up duty has increased
	IIE. MANIAIMASEN DESHITA.	by three more times.
	SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI	
	SHIKARAREMASHITA. SÔJI TÔBAN	
	GA SANKAI FUEMASHITA.	
さくら	それは大変だったね。	It was hard, wasn't it?
Sakura	SORE WA TAIHEN DATTA NE.	



Grammar Tips

① _MASEN DESHITA : Past-negative form of MASU

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

MANIAIMASU (to be in time)

 \Longrightarrow

MANIAIMASEN (not to be in time)

past [

negative

 $\downarrow \downarrow$

 ${\tt MANIAIMASHITA~(was/were~in~time)} \implies {\tt MANIAIMASEN~DESHITA~(wasn't/weren't~in~time)}$

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

 $\mathsf{SHIKARIMASU} \ (\mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{scold}) \ \Rightarrow \mathsf{SHIKARAREMASU} \ (\mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{be} \ \mathsf{scolded})$

OKÂSAN WA WATASHI O SHIKARIMASHITA.



(Mother scolded me.)

WATASHI WA OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA. (I was scolded by mother.)



It is the sound of scrubbing.



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



LESSON 24 使わないでください

TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI

#6,#6)	夫ょう			
先 生	はい、今日はここまでです。	Now, today's lesson is up to		
Teacher	新りた。 来週の月曜日に試験をします。	this point.		
	HAI, KYÔ WA KOKO MADE	I'll give you a quiz on Monday		
	DESU. RAISHÛ NO GETSUYÔBI	next week.		
	NI SHIKEN O SHIMASU.			
アンナ	<u> </u>	Teacher, can we use		
Anna	SENSEI, JISHO O	dictionaries?		
	TSUKATTE MO II DESU KA.			
光 堂	いいえ、だめです。使わないでください。	No, you cannot.		
Teacher	IIE, DAME DESU.	Please don't use them.		
	TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI.			



Grammar Tips

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

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

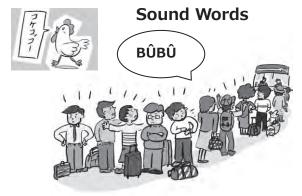
e.g.) IKANAI DE KUDASAI. (Please don't go.)

NAI-form of IKIMASU (to go)

2 Words to indicate time points

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





It describes how people grumbling and complaining discontentedly.



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



LESSON 25 机の下に入れ

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE

発生 地震だ。みんな、落ち着いて。

Teacher 机の下に入れ。

[®]揺れは収まったようだ。

JISHIN DA. MINNA, OCHITSUITE.

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE.

YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA.

アンナ びっくりした。

Anna 日本は本当に地震が多いですね。

BIKKURI SHITA.

NIHON WA HONTÔ NI JISHIN GA ÔI DESU NE. It's an earthquake.

Everybody, keep calm.

Get under the desk.

The shaking seems to have

subsided.

I was surprised.

Japan truly has many earthquakes, doesn't it?



Grammar Tips

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

2 _ YÔ DA/YÔ DESU (It seems _)

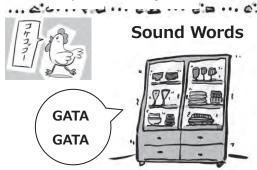
- ♦ YÔ DA is the casual expression of YÔ DESU, indicating that the speaker has assessed the situation, and has made a certain judgement about the state of affairs.
- ♦ Before YÔ DA, you cannot use the MASU-form of verbs.

e.g.) YURE WA OSAMA \underline{TTA} \underline{YO} DA. (The shaking seems to have subsided.)

TA-form of OSAMARIMASU (to subside)

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

topic subject



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



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



LESSON 26 次はがんばろう

TSUGI WA GANBARÔ

アンナ ロドリゴ、元気がないね。

Rodrigo, you are not in high spirits.

Anna

RODORIGO, GENKI GA NAI NE.

ロドリゴ

試験ができなかったんです。

I couldn't do well on the quiz.

Rodrigo

SHIKEN GA DEKINAKATTA N

DESU.

アンナ Anna 私も・・・。60点でした。

炎はがんばろう。

WATASHI MO....

ROKUJITTEN DESHITA. TSUGI WA GANBARÔ. Me, neither....

I got a 60.

Let's do our best next time.



Grammar Tips

① _ N DESU

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

Plain form of DEKIMASEN DESHITA (couldn't do well)

- 2 DESHITA: Past form of DESU
 - e.g.) TAIHEN DESU. (It is hard.) \Rightarrow TAIHEN DESHITA. (It was hard.)





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

٢٠٠٠٠ و ١٠٠٠ و ١٠٠٠



Sound Words



The sound of a baby crying hard



The sound of an infant crying loudly

On the 20th of next month.



LESSON 27 誰が結婚するんですか

DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA

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

Anna DARE GA KEKKON SURU N

DESU KA.

さくら 静岡の麦だち。 A friend in Shizuoka.

Sakura SHIZUOKA NO TOMODACHI.

アンナ へえ。いつですか。 Oh. When is it?

Anna HÊ. ITSU DESU KA.

さくら 来月20台よ。

Sakura アンナも一緒に静岡に行かない? Anna, won't you come with me

RAIGETSU HATSUKA YO. to Shizuoka?

ANNA MO ISSHO NI

SHIZUOKA NI IKANAI?



Grammar Tips

① NAI-form verb ?

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

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

The polite way to say it is:

NAI-form of MIMASU (to see)

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

See lesson 13

② Days of the month



6th: MUIKA 7th: NANOKA 8th: YÔKA 9th: KOKONOKA 10th: TÔKA

11th: JÛICHINICHI 20th: HATSUKA 24th: NIJÛYOKKA





The sound of a dog barking



The sound of a cat mewing



LESSON 28

静岡へようこそ

SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO

さくら こちらは、いとこの健太くん。 This is my cousin, Kenta.

Sakura KOCHIRA WA,

ITOKO NO KENTA-KUN.

健太 静岡へようこそ。 Welcome to Shizuoka.

Kenta SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO.

さくら 彼はカメラに詳しいから、 He knows a lot about cameras.

Sakura いろいろきいてね。 So, feel free to ask him anything

KARE WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII about them.

KARA, IROIRO KIITE NE.

アンナ どうぞよろしくお願いします。 It's nice to meet you.

Anna DÔZO YOROSHIKU ONEGAI

SHIMASU.

健太 (アンナちゃん、かわいいなあ) (Anna is cute.)

Kenta (ANNA-CHAN, KAWAII NÂ.)

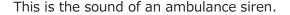


Grammar Tips

- ① _ E YÔKOSO (Welcome to _)
 - ◆ E is a particle indicating the end point of a movement. YÔKOSO is "welcome."
 e.g.) NIHON E YÔKOSO. (Welcome to Japan.)
- - ♦ KARA is a particle indicating a reason.
 - e.g.) KAWAII KARA (because it's cute) KAWAII : I-adjective
 - ♦ When you use KARA with NA-adjectives or nouns, KARA becomes DAKARA.
 - e.g.) GENKI DAKARA (because he/she is in high spirits) GENKI: NA-adjective
- 3 _ NI KUWASHII (knowing a lot about _)
 - e.g.) KENTA WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII. (Kenta knows a lot about cameras.)









This is the sound of a police car siren.



近くで見ると、大きいですね LESSON 29 CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE

富士山だ。

近くで見ると、大きいですね。 Anna

あれ。雲の形が帽子みたいです。

FUJISAN DA.

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII

DESU NE.

ARE. KUMO NO KATACHI GA

BÔSHI MITAI DESU.

あの雲が見えると、雨が降るんだよ。 健太

ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, Kenta

AME GA FURU N DA YO.

That's Mt. Fuji.

When we look at it close by, it's

big, isn't it?

Look! The shape of a cloud

looks like a hat.

When you see the cloud, it will

rain.



Grammar Tips

(If _) **(1**) TO

> ♦ If the particle TO comes after a verb, it indicates a condition. Verbs take the dictionary form or the NAI-form before TO. e.g.) ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, AME GA FURIMASU.

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

KASAGUMO: a cloud like a hat

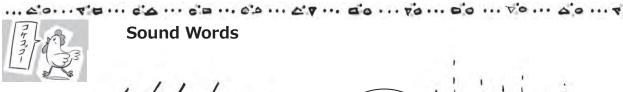


See lesson 26

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

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

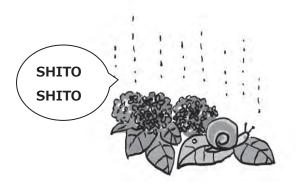
AME GA FURU N DESU. (It will rain.) 《Polite》



Sound Words



This is the expression for when it is raining hard.



This is the expression for when it is gentle rain.



LESSON 30 もう少し写真を撮りたいです MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU

あ、繭だ。急いで帰りましょう。	Look! It has started to rain.		
A, AME DA.	Let's go back in a hurry.		
ISOIDE KAERIMASHÔ.			
ちょっと待ってください。	Wait a moment, please.		
もう歩し写真を撮りたいです。	I want to take pictures a little		
CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI.	longer.		
MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O			
TORITAI DESU.			
	If you get wet with rain, you		
AME NI NURETARA, KAZE O	may catch a cold.		
HIKU YO.			
	A, AME DA. ISOIDE KAERIMASHÔ. ちょっと待ってください。 もう少し写真を撮りたいです。 CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI. MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU. 箭にぬれたら、風邪をひくよ。 AME NI NURETARA, KAZE O		



GORO

GORO

Grammar Tips

- ① _ TAI DESU (want to _)
 - Replacing MASU of MASU-form verbs with TAI, you can express what you want to do.
 If you add DESU after TAI, the sentence will be polite.
 - e.g.) SHASHIN O TORIMASU. (I take pictures.)
 - \Rightarrow SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU. (I want to take pictures.)
- ② TA-form verb + RA (If _)
 - ♦ The TA-form and RA, TARA together, indicates a condition.
 - ♦ We can also use TO, instead of TARA, under a certain condition where something always occurs. See lesson 29
 - e.g.) OSHI<u>TARA</u>, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.) OSUTO, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)



It is the sound of thunder.



It describes how a small and light object rolls.



LESSON 31 もう82歳ですよ

MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO

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



Grammar Tips

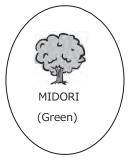
① Numbers (2)

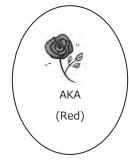
See lesson 6

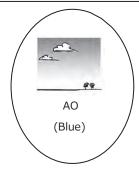
10	JÛ				
11	JÛICHI	=	10 JÛ	+	1 ICHI
12	JÛNI	=	10 JÛ	+	2 NI

20	NIJÛ				
21	NIJÛICHI =	20	NIJÛ	+	1 ICHI
22	NIJÛNI =	20	NIJÛ	+	2 NI

2 Colors







3 Honorific O and GO

in big gulps.

- When we want to show respect to the listener or the person we are talking about, we say O or GO before nouns or adjectives.
- We use GO with nouns originally from China. For all the other nouns, we use O.
 e.g.) OSHIGOTO (work), GOKAZOKU (family)



something with great force.



LESSON 32 布団のほうが好きです

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU

さくら 布団とベッドとどちらが好き? Which do you like better, futons

Sakura FUTON TO BEDDO TO or beds?

DOCHIRA GA SUKI?

アンナ 布団のほうが好きです。 I like futons better.

Anna この希望はベッドよりやわらかいです。 This futon is softer than a bed.

それじゃ、おやすみなさい。 Well, good night.

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU.

KONO FUTON WA BEDDO YORI

YAWARAKAI DESU.

SOREJA, OYASUMINASAI.

さくら おやすみ。 Good night.

Sakura OYASUMI.



Grammar Tips

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

(Which is more _, A or B?)

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

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

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

- When you compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A NO HÔ GA B YORI and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU.
 - e.g.) TAI NO HÔ GA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)
- ♦ You can also say, A WA B YORI __ DESU.
 - e.g.) TAI WA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)



It describes how something is soft, fluffy and elastic.

It describes something soft and light.



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

1		
はなた。	これは、僕が富士山で撮った写真です。	This is a photograph I took at
Kenta	KORE WA, BOKU GA FUJISAN	Mt. Fuji.
	DE TOTTA SHASHIN DESU.	
アンナ	あっ、私だ。	Oh, that's me.
Anna	A', WATASHI DA.	
健太	驚いた?あとで、アンナさんにあげます。	Are you surprised?
Kenta	ODOROITA?	Later, I'll give it to you, Anna.
	ATODE, ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU.	
アンナ	写賞をくれるんですか。うれしいです。	Are you going to give me the
Anna	SHASHIN O KURERU N DESU	photo?
	KA? URESHII DESU.	I'm glad.
i		

- 37 -



Grammar Tips

1 AGEMASU

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

② KUREMASU

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



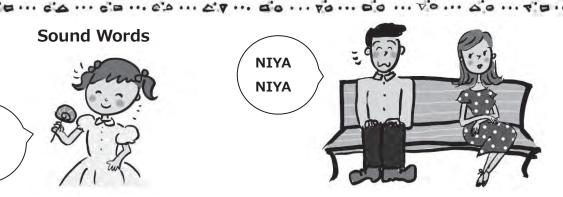


KUREMASU

- ⇒ KUREMASHITA (Past form)
- ⇒ KURERU (Dictionary form)



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



This describes a person giving a faint smile.



LESSON 34 やわらかくておいしいです

YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU

健太 あっ、トロが菜た。 Oh, here comes toro.

A', TORO GA KITA. Kenta

トロって荷ですか。 アンナ What is toro?

TORO TTE NAN DESU KA. Anna

健大 マグロのおなかの部分です。どうぞ。 It's the belly part of a tuna. Kenta

MAGURO NO ONAKA NO BUBUN Here you go.

アンナ いただきます。やわらかくておいしいです。 Thank you for the food.

It's tender and delicious. ITADAKIMASU. Anna

YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU.

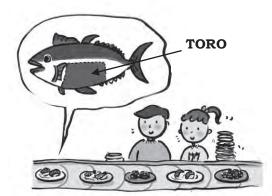


Grammar Tips

DESU. DÔZO.

1 TTE NAN DESU KA (What is ?)

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



② How to make TE-form adjectives

I-adjectives : Change I to KUTE e.g.) YAWARAKAI (tender) ⇒ YAWARAKAKUTE

NA-adjectives : Add DE e.g.) GENKI $(healthy) \Rightarrow GENKIDE$

3 TE-form adjective + Adjective P Adjectives : See p.53

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





Sound Words

ASSARI



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



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



LESSON 35 クレジットカードは使えますか KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA

Kenta OKANJÔ O ONEGAI SHIMASU.

活賞 全部で5200円です。 Altogether, it's 5,200 yen.

Cashier ZENBU DE GOSEN NIHYAKU EN

DESU.

健太 クレジットカードは使えますか。 Can I use a credit card?

Kenta KUREJITTO KÂDO WA

TSUKAEMASU KA.

店員 はい、使えます。 Yes, you can.

Cashier HAI, TSUKAEMASU.



Grammar Tips

① Numbers (3) @ See lesson 6, 31

100	1000	10000	
HYAKU 百	SEN ^{ぜん}	MAN 方	

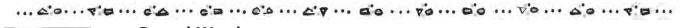


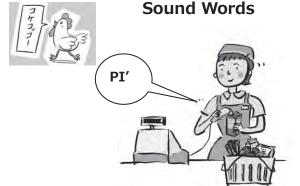
- 2 Potential form of verbs : See pp.54, 55
 - The potential form of verbs has two meanings. One is ability to do something.

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

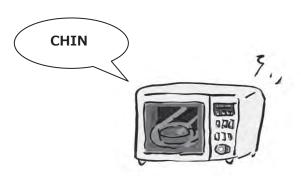
e.g.) HANASHIMASU (to speak) \Rightarrow HANASEMASU (can speak)

TSUKAIMASU (to use) \Rightarrow TSUKAEMASU (can use)





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



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



LESSON 36 勉強しなければなりません BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN

ぱんた 健太 ਸ਼ il will be lonely.

Kenta SABISHIKU NARIMASU.

アンナ 私もです。 Me, too.

Anna でも、大学で勉強しなければなりません。 But I have to study at my

WATASHI MO DESU. university.

DEMO, DAIGAKU DE BENKYÔ

SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN.

健太 じゃ、僕が眷体みに菄京に行きます。 Then, I will go to Tokyo during

Kenta JA, BOKU GA HARUYASUMI spring vacation.

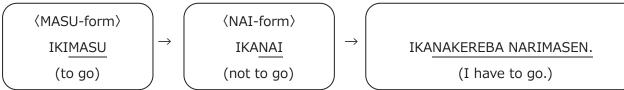
NI TÔKYÔ NI IKIMASU.



Grammar Tips

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

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



② SEASONS



HARU (Spring)



NATSU (Summer)

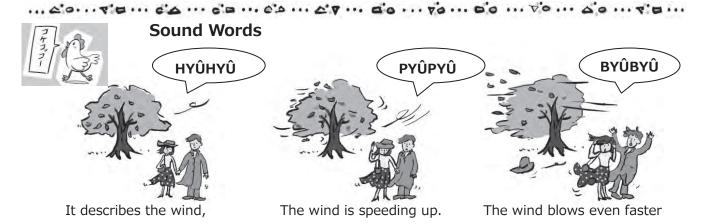


AKI (Autumn)



FUYU (Winter)

and stronger.



continuously blowing.

(and so on).



LESSON 37 富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたりしました FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA

Dorm RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?

Mother

アンナ 富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたり I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi

Anna しました。 繁しかったです。

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O It was fun.

TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

寮母 それはよかったわね。 It was good.

Dorm SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.

Mother



Grammar Tips

① TA-form verb + RI, TA-form verb + RI SHIMASU

- When we cite two or three examples out of a number of actions, we use TA-form verbs and attach RI after each TA-form verb in succession. And at the end, we close the sentence by using SHIMASU (to do) or SHIMASHITA (did).
 - e.g.) FUJISAN O MITA. (I watched Mt. Fuji.) OSUSHI O TABETA. (I ate sushi.) FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

(I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi, and so on.)

- ② _ WA DÔ DATTA? (How was _?)
 - ♦ DÔ is how. DATTA is the casual form of DESHITA, which ends a sentence with the past form.
 e.g.) SHIKEN WA DÔ DATTA? (How was the exam?)





Sound Words



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



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



かしこまりました LESSON 38 **KASHIKOMARIMASHITA**

市民病院までお願いします。 寮母

Please take us to Citizens'

SHIMIN BYÔIN MADE ONEGAI Dorm

Hospital.

Mother

SHIMASU.

運転手

かしこまりました。

Understood.

Taxi Driver

KASHIKOMARIMASHITA.

容品

まっすぐ行って、3つ首の信号を左に

Go straight, and turn to the left

at the third signal, please.

Dorm

曲がってください。

MASSUGU ITTE, MITTSU ME NO

Mother

SHINGÔ O HIDARI NI MAGATTE

KUDASAI.



Grammar Tips

Honorific expression

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

2 Two honorific forms of verbs

(1) Respectful form

MIMASU

GORANNINARIMASU

(to watch)

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

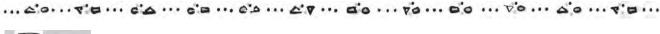
(2) Humble form

WAKARIMASHITA ⇒

KASHIKOMARIMASHITA

(Understood)

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





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



It describes the feeling of being dizzy.



Doctor

かぜだと思います LESSON 39

KAZE DA TO **OMOIMASU**

医者 どうしましたか。

DÔ SHIMASHITA KA.

せきが出ます。 アンナ

SEKI GA DEMASU. Anna

容品 熱も37.8度あります。

NETSU MO SANJÛNANA TEN Dorm

Mother HACHI DO ARIMASU. のどを見せてください。 医者

かぜだと驚います。 Doctor

> NODO O MISETE KUDASAI. KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU.

What is the problem?

I have a cough.

She also has a fever of 37.8

degrees Celsius.

Please show me your throat.

I think you have a cold.



Grammar Tips

Explain your symptoms



ATAMA GA ITAI DESU. (I have a headache.)



HANAMIZU GA DEMASU. (I have a runny nose.)

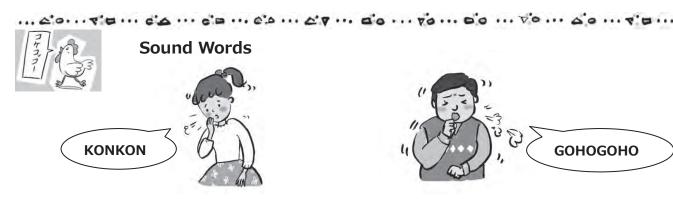


ONAKA GA ITAI DESU. (My stomach aches.)

_ TO OMOIMASU (I think that __) **(2**)

♦ When you express your ideas, opinions or guesses, you first say what you think, and then say TO OMOIMASU. Before TO OMOIMASU, you use the plain form of verbs. e.g.) KANOJO WA KIMASU. \Rightarrow KANOJO WA KURU TO OMOIMASU.

> (She will come.) (I think she will come.)



A slight cough



A bad cough



LESSON 40 頭がずきずきします

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU

寮苺 おかゆですよ。 Here is some rice porridge.

Dorm 体調は、どう? How are you feeling?

Mother OKAYU DESU YO.

TAICHÔ WA, DÔ?

アンナ 頭がずきずきします。 My head throbs.

Anna ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU.

紫欝 そう。 欲しいものがあったら、 言ってね。 I see.

Dorm SÔ. HOSHII MONO GA ATTARA, If there is anything you want,

Mother ITTE NE. tell me.



Grammar Tips

1 ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU (to throb)

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

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

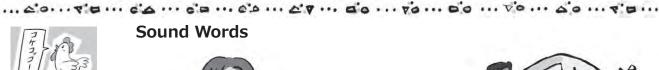
Group 1 \longrightarrow --- The verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU.

e.g.) KAKIMASU (to write)

Group 2) --- The verbs that have the vowel E and some verbs that have the vowel I

in the syllable before MASU. e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat)

Group 3) --- SHIMASU (to do), KIMASU (to come)







It describes feeling chills from a fever.

It describes feeling nauseous.



がくえんさい 学**園祭に行くことができて、楽しか**ったです LESSON 41 GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU

けんたま

Anna KENTA SAMA お元気ですか。

OGENKI DESU KA.

この間はありがとうございました。

KONOAIDA WA ARIGATÔ

GOZAIMASHITA.

学園祭に行くことができて、楽しかったで

す。

GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA

DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

淡は東京で会いましょう。

TSUGI WA TÔKYÔ DE AIMASHÔ.

Dear Kenta

Are you doing fine?

Thank you very much for the

other day.

I was able to go to the campus

festival, and it was fun.

See you in Tokyo next time.



Grammar Tips

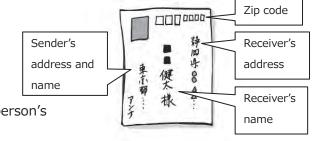
1 | Dictionary-form verb| + KOTO GA DEKIMASU (can do the thing of)

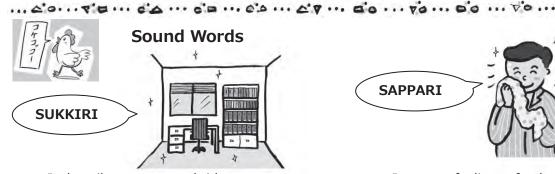
- You can express ability or potential, if you use the dictionary form of verbs, and attach to it KOTO GA DEKIMASU.
 - e.g.) WATASHI WA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASU. (I can go.)
- ♦ You can express the same meaning using the potential form. ☐ See lesson 35

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

② How to write an address

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





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



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



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

アンナ どれがいちばんおいしいかな。 I wonder which is the most

Anna DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII delicious.

KANA.

販売員 幕の内弁当は人気がありますよ。 Makunouchi-bento is popular.

Salesperson MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ WA NINKI

GA ARIMASU YO.

アンナ じゃ、私は幕の内。 Then, I will take the

Anna JA, WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI. Makunouchi.

ロドリゴ 僕も。支払いは別々にお願いします。 Me, too.

Rodrigo BOKU MO.

SHIHARAI WA BETSUBETSUNI

ONEGAI SHIMASU.



Split the bill, please.

MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ

✓ Grammar Tips

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

 $\ensuremath{\diamond}$ When you compare three or more things, you express which is the best by saying ICHIBAN.

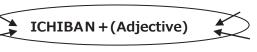
e.g.) WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ GA ICHIBAN SUKI DESU.

(I like Makunouchi-bento, or a variety box lunch the best.)

- ② DORE GA ICHIBAN Adjective DESU KA (Which one is the most _?)
 - ♦ To make questions, using ICHIBAN, you use different interrogatives before ICHIBAN, depending on what is being compared.

ITSU GA (When)

ICHIBAN+(A



DOKO GA (Where)

NANI GA (What)

.. ≧o...vie... da ... da ... da ... do ... vo... do ... vo... do ... vie...



DORE GA (Which)

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



It describes being very hungry.



LESSON 43 どうしてでしょうか DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA

先生 姫路城は奇跡の城と言われています。 Himeji Castle is said to be a

Teacher どうしてでしょうか。 miracle castle.

HIMEJI-JÔ WA KISEKI NO Why do you think it is?

SHIRO TO IWARETE IMASU.

DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA.

ロドリゴ 戦争でも焼けなかったからです。 Because it has never burned

Rodrigo SENSÔ DEMO YAKENAKATTA down even in wars.

KARA DESU.

アンナ さすが、ロドリゴ! Great, Rodrigo!

Anna SASUGA, RODORIGO!



Grammar Tips

① _ **DESHÔ** (probably _)

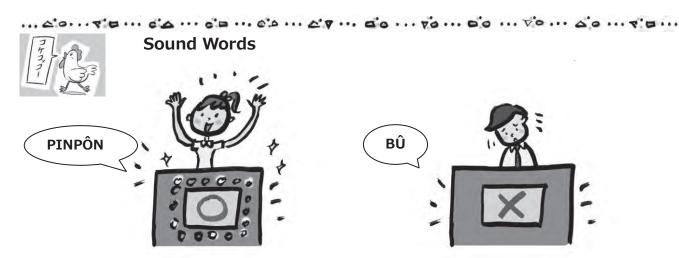
- You use DESHÔ at the end of a sentence, when you talk about a prediction for the future or something uncertain.
 - e.g.) ASHITA WA AME <u>DESHÔ</u>.

 (It will probably rain tomorrow.)



Himeji Castle© Himeji City

- ② DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA (Why do you think it is?)
 - ♦ DÔSHITE means "why." To make DÔSHITE formal, use NAZE (why). ⇒ NAZE DESHÔ KA



It is the sound used for a right answer.

It is the sound used for a wrong answer.



和菓子を食べてから、抹茶を飲みます LESSON 44 WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU

和菓子はとても替いですね。 アンナ Japanese cakes are very sweet,

Anna WAGASHI WA TOTEMO AMAI aren't they?

DESU NE.

発輩 和菓子を食べてから、抹茶を飲みます。 After you eat Japanese cakes,

^まくないかもしれません。 you drink powdered green tea. Teacher

> WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, The powdered green tea may be

MACCHA O NOMIMASU. bitter.

MACCHA WA NIGAI

KAMOSHIREMASEN.

発生、覚がしびれました。いたたたた。 Teacher, my feet have gone to

SENSEI, ASHI GA sleep. Anna

> SHIBIREMASHITA. ITATATATA. Oh, oh, oh, ouch!



Grammar Tips

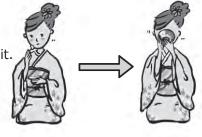
(After) TE-form verb + KARA

KARA is a particle meaning "after."

An action taken before KARA is followed by another action after it. You use the TE-form of verbs before KARA.

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

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



② _ KAMOSHIREMASEN (It may be _)

e.g.) NIGAI KAMOSHIREMASEN. \Leftrightarrow AMAI KAMOSHIREMASEN.

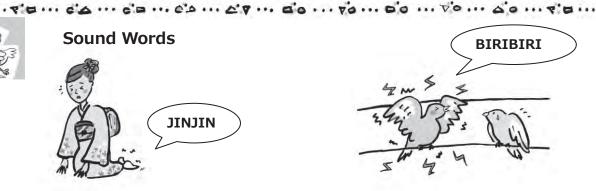
(It may be bitter.) (It may be sweet.)



Sound Words



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



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



LESSON 45 お誕生日おめでとう OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ

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

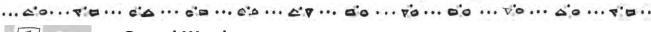


Grammar Tips

① **OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ** (Happy Birthday)

- ◆ OTANJÔBI is "a birthday." OMEDETÔ is "congratulations."
 Expressed politely ⇒ OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ GOZAIMASU. (Happy Birthday.)
- ② **MORAIMASU** (to be given/to get)
 - When the receiver is the subject, you use MORAIMASU. Use the particle NI to indicate the giver.
 e.g.) KANOJO WA KARE NI FÛSEN O MORAIMASU. (She is given a balloon by him.)
 - ♦ When the giver is the subject, you use AGEMASU (to give).
 See lesson 33
 e.g.) KARE WA KANOJO NI FÛSEN O AGEMASU.
 (He gives her a balloon.)

 MORAIMASU





Sound Words



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



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



LESSON 46 帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて幸せです KIKOKU SURU MAE NI, YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU

健太 これは、粉雪。 粉のようにさらさら This is powder snow.

Kenta しているでしょ。 It's light, dry and fine like powder,

KORE WA, KONAYUKI. isn't it?

KONA NO YÔ NI SARASARA SHITEIRU DESHO.

アンナ 帰国する葥に、 蟷を見ることができて I'm happy to be able to see snow,

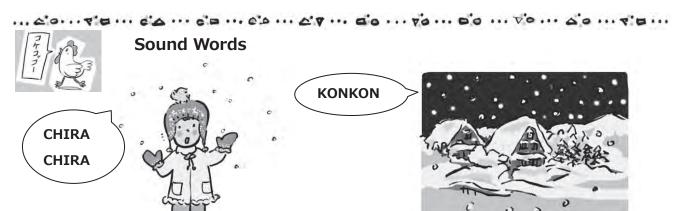
Anna before I go back to my country.

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



Grammar Tips

- ① _ NO YÔ NI (like, similar to _)
 - e.g.) KONA NO YÔ NI (like powder)
- 2 Dictionary-form verb + MAE NI (Before _)
 - MAE NI (before) is an expression to emphasize what you do or did before taking another action.
 Verbs take the dictionary form, when they are followed by MAE NI.
 - e.g.) GOHAN O TABERU $\underline{\text{MAE NI}}$, TE O ARAIMASHITA. (Before I ate a meal, I washed my hands.)
 - You use ATO DE (after), when you want to emphasize what you do or did, after taking another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE.
 - e.g.) GOHAN O TABETA ATO DE, OSARA O ARAIMASU. (After I eat a meal, I wash dishes.)



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

It describes snow falling for a long time.



日本語教師になるのが夢です LESSON 47 NIHONGO-KYÖSHI NI NARU GA **DESU** YUME

先生	最後に、みなさんの夢を教えてください。	Lastly, please tell us your
Teacher	SAIGO NI, MINASAN NO	dreams.
	YUME O OSHIETE KUDASAI.	
ロドリゴ	餐は日本を1周したいです。	I want to travel around Japan.
Rodrigo	BOKU WA NIHON O ISSHÛ	
	SHITAI DESU.	
アンナ	私は・・・日本語教師になるのが夢です。	As for me, to be a Japanese
Anna	WATASHI WA NIHONGO-KYÔSHI	language teacher is my dream.
	NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.	



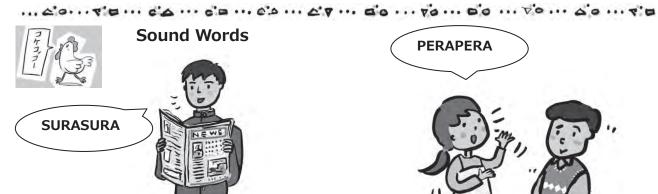
Grammar Tips

- **(1**) **NI NARIMASU** (to be/to become _)
 - NI is a particle indicating the result of a change.
 - e.g.) NIHONGO KYÔSHI NI NARIMASU. (I will become a Japanese language teacher.)
- Plain-form verb + NO : Change verbs into nouns **(2**)
 - ♦ To change verbs into nouns, you add NO to the plain forms of verbs, such as the dictionary form or the TA-form.
 - e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.

⇒ Dictionary form of NARIMASU (to be)

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

- ♦ You can also use KOTO, instead of NO.
 - e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU KOTO GA YUME DESU.



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



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



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

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



Grammar Tips

- ① **KIOTSUKETE** (Take care / Be careful)
 - ♦ KIOTSUKETE is the TE-form of the verb, KIOTSUKEMASU (to take care / to be careful).
 - We use the particle NI to indicate the object of this verb, or what you should take care of.
 e.g.) KURUMA NI KIOTSUKETE. (Be careful of cars.)

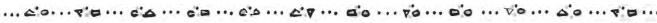
2 Farewell greetings

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



OGENKIDE. (Take care.)

> SAYÔNARA. (Goodbye.)





Sound Words



It describes laughing happily with your mouth wide open.



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

Adjectives

			Negative fo	rm	Past form	TE-form
I-adjectives	happy	うれしい	うれしく	ない	うれしかった	うれしくて
		URESHII	URESHIKU	NAI	URESHIKATTA	URESHIKUTE
	interesting	おもしろい	おもしろく	ない	おもしろかった	おもしろくて
		OMOSHIROI	OMOSHIROKU	NAI	OMOSHIROKATTA	OMOSHIROKUTE
	busy	いそが しい	いそが 化 しく	ない	^{いそが} 忙 しかった	^{いそが} しくて
		ISOGASHII	ISOGASHIKU	NAI	ISOGASHIKATTA	ISOGASHIKUTE
	cheap	ゃす 安い	ゃす 安く	ない	^{やす} 安かった	^{やす} 安くて
		YASUI	YASUKU	NAI	YASUKATTA	YASUKUTE
	cute	かわいい	かわいく	ない	かわいかった	かわいくて
		KAWAII	KAWAIKU	NAI	KAWAIKATTA	KAWAIKUTE
	big	大きい	^{stb} 大きく	ない	^{ホホ} 大きかった	^{おお} 大きくて
		ÔKII	ÔKIKU	NAI	ÔKIKATTA	ÔKIKUTE
	delicious	おいしい	おいしく	ない	おいしかった	おいしくて
		OISHII	OISHIKU	NAI	OISHIKATTA	OISHIKUTE
	good	しいい	よく	ない	よかった	よくて
		II	YOKU	NAI	YOKATTA	YOKUTE
Na-adjectives	all right	たいじょうぶ大丈夫	大丈夫では	ない	大丈夫だった	大丈夫で
		DAIJÔBU	DAIJÔBUDEWA	NAI	DAIJÔBUDATTA	DAIJÔBUDE
	good at	上手	生業では	ない	生子だった	上手で
ITEL ?		JÔZU	JÔZUDEWA	NAI	JÔZUDATTA	JÔZUDE
() () () () ()	healthy	元気	_{げんき} 元気では	ない	^{げんき} 元気だった	_{げんき} 元気で
		GENKI	GENKIDEWA	NAI	GENKIDATTA	GENKIDE
	fond of	好き	y 好きでは	ない	y 好きだった	好きで
		SUKI	SUKIDEWA	NAI	SUKIDATTA	SUKIDE
	famous	ゆうめい 有名	するでは	ない	ゅうめい 有名だった	するで
		YÛMEI	YÛMEIDEWA	NAI	YÛMEIDATTA	YÛMEIDE

Counters

		1	2	3	4	5
	TSU (piece)	ひとつ HITOTSU	ふたつ FUTATSU	みっつ MITTSU	よっつ YOTTSU	いつつ ITSUTSU
	KAI (floor)	いつかい IKKAI	にかい NIKAI	さんがい SANGAI	よんかい YONKAI	ごかい GOKAI
	FUN / PUN (minute)	いっぷん IPPUN	にふん NIFUN	さんぷん SANPUN	よんぷん YONPUN	ごふん GOFUN
	SAI (year old)	いっさい ISSAI	にさい NISAI	さんさい SANSAI	よんさい YONSAI	ごさい GOSAI

Verbs

		MASU-form		Dictionary form	TE-form	TA-form
Group 1	to use	使い TSUKAI	ます MASU	使う TSUKAU	使って TSUKATTE	使った TSUKATTA
	to wait	ま 待ち MACHI	ます MASU	* 待つ MATSU	* 待って MATTE	ま 待った MATTA
	to gather	集まり ATSUMARI	ます MASU	集まる ATSUMARU	集まって ATSUMATTE	集まった ATSUMATTA
	to read	読み YOMI	ます MASU	読む YOMU	読んで YONDE	読んだ YONDA
	to write	書き KAKI	ます MASU	書< KAKU	書いて KAITE	書いた KAITA
	to hurry	急ぎ ISOGI	ます MASU	急ぐ ISOGU	急いで ISOIDE	急いだ ISOIDA
	to turn off	消し KESHI	ます MASU	消す KESU	消して KESHITE	消した KESHITA
	to go	行き IKI	ます MASU	行< IKU	行って ITTE	行った ITTA
Group2	to eat	た 食べ TABE	ます MASU	た 食べる TABERU	た 食べて TABETE	養べた TABETA
	to memorize	覚え OBOE	ます MASU	覚える OBOERU	覚えて OBOETE	覚えた OBOETA
FAM	to be	I ()	ます MASU	いる IRU	いて ITE	いた ITA
	to see	竟 MI	ます MASU	覚る MIRU	覚て MITE	覚た MITA
Group3	to come	菜 KI	ます MASU	来る KURU	東て KITE	来た KITA
	to do	U SHI	ます MASU	する SURU	して SHITE	した SHITA
	to study	勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ます MASU	勉強する BENKYÔ SURU	勉強して BENKYÔ SHITE	勉強した BENKYÔ SHITA

NAI-form				Command Potential form		1	
			,	form	form		
使わ	ない	使われ	ます	使おう	使え	使え	ます
TSUKAWA	NAI	TSUKAWARE	MASU	TSUKAÔ	TSUKAE	TSUKAE	MASU
きった	ない	き待たれ	ます	_ま 待とう	_ま 待て	。 待て	ます
MATA	NAI	MATARE	MASU	MATÔ	MATE	MATE	MASU
集まら	ない	集まられ	ます	集まろう	集まれ	集まれ	ます
ATSUMARA	NAI	ATSUMARARE	MASU	ATSUMARÔ	ATSUMARE	ATSUMARE	MASU
。 読ま	ない	読まれ	ます	読もう	。 読め	s 読め	ます
YOMA	NAI	YOMARE	MASU	YOMÔ	YOME	YOME	MASU
** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	ない	書かれ	ます	書こう	書け	書け	ます
KAKA	NAI	KAKARE	MASU	KAKÔ	KAKE	KAKE	MASU
いそ 急が	ない	急がれ	ます	急ごう	急げ	急げ	ます
ISOGA	NAI	ISOGARE	MASU	ISOGÔ	ISOGE	ISOGE	MASU
消さ	ない	消され	ます	消そう	消せ	消せ	ます
KESA	NAI	KESARE	MASU	KESÔ	KESE	KESE	MASU
行か	ない	行かれ	ます	行こう	行け	行け	ます
IKA	NAI	IKARE	MASU	IKÔ	IKE	IKE	MASU
食べ	ない	た 食べられ	ます	たなよう	食べろ	食べられ	ます
TABE	NAI	TABERARE	MASU	TABEYÔ	TABERO	TABERARE	MASU
覚え	ない	覚えられ	ます	が 覚えよう	が 覚えろ	覚えられ	ます
OBOE	NAI	OBOERARE	MASU	OBOEYÔ	OBOERO	OBOERARE	MASU
U)	ない	いられ	ます	いよう	いろ	いられ	ます
I	NAI	IRARE	MASU	IYÔ	IRO	IRARE	MASU
見	ない	覚られ	ます	見よう	見ろ	見られ	ます
MI	NAI	MIRARE	MASU	MIYÔ	MIRO	MIRARE	MASU
来	ない	束られ	ます	来よう	来い	束られ	ます
KO	NAI	KORARE	MASU	KOYÔ	KOI	KORARE	MASU
U	ない	ċn.	ます	しよう	しろ	でき	ます
SHI	NAI	SARE	MASU	SHIYÔ	SHIRO	DEKI	MASU
勉強し	ない	^{べんきょう} 勉強され	ます	~	勉強しろ	^{べんきょう} 勉強でき	ます
BENKYÔ SHI	NAI	BENKYÔ SARE	MASU	BENKYÔ	BENKYÔ	BENKYÔ	MASU
			 	SHIYÔ	SHIRO	DEKI	! ! !



The Japanese Syllabaries (Hiragana)

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

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The Japanese Syllabaries (Katakana)

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Editorial Supervisor



徳永あかね (AKANE TOKUNAGA)

Associate Professor - Kanda University of International Studies

[Profile]

Tokunaga has been active in various roles as a Japanese language teacher since the 1990's. From the year 2000, she has been teaching Japanese to foreign students in the Japanese Language and Culture Program at Kanda University of International Studies. She has also been involved in developing teaching materials. She has a friendly personality, and is highly evaluated for her practical lessons.

Co-hosts



Michelle Yamamoto started off as a NHK Journalist and is pursuing a career as a Freelance Broadcaster. She is a regular host and reporter for many English programs on NHK WORLD TV and Radio Japan, she travels actively all across Japan doing interviews.



Hi, my name is Michelle Yamamoto. I was born in California USA and was brought up in Japan, UK, France and Germany. My love for learning new languages comes directly from my love of getting to know more people and more culture.

I hope that the new episodes of Easy Japanese will help you learn both the language and the fascinating culture Japan has to offer you! Hello everyone, I'm Jonathan Sherr. I was born in the state of California in the USA just like Michelle, but spent much of my time growing up in Iowa. I have lived in Japan since 1998, and knowing how to speak Japanese has enriched my experience immensely!

It is my sincere hope that Easy Japanese is the beginning of a wonderful journey for you. And, above all, I hope that you have fun!

Easy Japanese

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