

**lonely planet** language survival kit

# Japanese phrasebook



Japanese Phrasebook  
1st edition

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# Introduction

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Virtually every citizen of Japan is an ethnic Japanese and speaks Japanese. A very ethnically homogeneous nation, the only minorities in Japan are about 600,000 Koreans and the few thousand Ainu of Hokkaido Island. Most of the Koreans were brought to Japan as slave labourers between 1910 and 1945 when Korea was a Japanese colony. The 'round-eyed' and bearded Ainu were the original inhabitants of Japan but were pushed into the far north by the Yamato people who we now think of as the Japanese. Today there are far more foreign businesspeople in Japan than there are Ainu.

Even the most arrogant of the first western visitors to Japan remarked upon the politeness of the Japanese. Although Japanese exclusiveness ('we Japanese versus outsiders') irks many foreigners, the Japanese remain extraordinarily polite toward visitors. The Japanese tend to be reserved but very friendly and helpful if you break the ice.

The Japanese language is a member of the Tungusic-Altaic language group which includes Mongolian and Korean. Japanese is structurally quite different from Chinese. However, since they didn't have a writing system of their own, the Japanese began using Chinese characters (*kanji*) between the 5th and 9th centuries. In the 9th century the Japanese devised a phonetic syllabary called *kana* to supplement the ideographic *kanji* with Japanese verb inflections and particles. To make matters even more complicated, two different *kana* syllabaries evolved: *hiragana* for writing native words and *katakana* for writing foreign words.

Although some Japanese tend to be suspicious of foreigners who speak their language too fluently, they greatly appreciate any effort by visitors to use their language. Many Japanese speak at least a little English and bewildered-looking foreigners will often be approached with an offer of help.

This book is designed to help you travel independently and to communicate your needs and ideas without offence. It is by no means a text for learning the complexities of Japanese grammar. Learning Japanese is, however, very rewarding and it is hoped that this book will whet the reader's appetite to learn more. For a humorous introduction to the Japanese language pick up a copy of Jack Seward's *Japanese in Action* (John Weatherhill Inc, New York and Tokyo, 1968).

Good luck in your travels. *Umaku iku yō ni!*



## Pronunciation

It's fairly easy for English speakers to pronounce Japanese. There is also very little variance in stress. Equal weight is given to every syllable of a word unless it has a lengthened vowel sound, in which case the duration of the sound is doubled. Although pitch is important in Japanese, simply following the pronunciation guide will allow you to be understood.

Throughout this phrasebook you will find both Japanese script and the romanised (*romaji*) forms of writing used side-by-side. Although it takes some dedication to learn the 2000 *kanji* necessary to read most Japanese writing, learning the *kana* syllabaries (*hiragana* and *katakana*) is a useful task that can be done in a few days. Use the chart overleaf to memorise them.

### Vowels

a	as 'a' in 'father'
i	as 'i' in 'macaroni'
u	as 'u' in 'flu'
e	as 'e' in 'get'
o	as 'o' in 'lot'

Vowels appearing in this book with a bar over them (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū) are pronounced long - about twice as long as regular vowels. This is a vital difference, as anyone who has confused *komon* (adviser) with *kōmon* (anus) can tell you.

The 'u' in the common polite verb *desu* (am, is, are) is muted and hardly pronounced at all.

**KATAKANA**

ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ					
a	i	u	e	o					
カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ	ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ	ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ
sa	shi	su	se	so	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト	ダ	ヂ	ヅ	ヂ	ド
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	da	ji	zu	de	do
ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ					
na	ni	nu	ne	no	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ヤ		ユ		ヨ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ya		yu		yo	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ワ				ヲ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
wa				ヲ	バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
ン					バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
n					バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ

**HIRAGANA**

あ	い	う	え	お					
a	i	u	e	o					
か	き	く	け	こ	が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ga	gi	gu	ge	go
さ	し	す	せ	そ	ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
sa	shi	su	se	so	za	ji	zu	ze	zo
た	ち	つ	て	と	だ	ち	づ	で	ど
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	da	ji	zu	de	do
な	に	ぬ	ね	の	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
na	ni	nu	ne	no	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
ま	み	む	め	も	ま	み	む	め	も
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	ま	み	む	め	も
や		ゆ		よ	や	ゆ		よ	
ya		yu		yo	や	ゆ		よ	
ら	り	る	れ	ろ	ら	り	る	れ	ろ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	ら	り	る	れ	ろ
わ				を	わ			を	
wa				を	わ			を	
ん					ん				

## Consonants

Consonants are pronounced the same as in English, with the following exceptions:

- f where 'f', sometimes romanised as 'h', appears in romanised Japanese it should be pronounced much lighter than in English – the easiest way to approximate this Japanese sound is to purse the lips and blow lightly
- g if a word starts with a 'g', it is given a hard sound as in 'goal'; In the middle of a word it is often nasalised as 'ng'
- n given a more nasal sound than in English when it occurs as a final consonant – otherwise like the 'n' in 'no'
- r pronounced with the tip of the tongue quickly touching the ridge just behind the upper front teeth; somewhere between an 'l' and an 'r'
- s always given a hard sound as in 'saw'

Double consonants are pronounced as separate syllables. *kissaten* (coffee shop), for example, is pronounced as kis-saten.



## Grammar

### Word Order

Unlike English, where the word order is subject-verb-object, the word order of a Japanese sentence is subject-object-verb. In other words, while in English we would say:

Who hit the ball?

a Japanese would say the equivalent of:

Who the ball hit?

In speech, unnecessary words are omitted from the sentence. The Japanese rely upon the listener to determine the meaning by context. Often the verb phrase is all there is to a sentence, leaving the listener to figure out who is being talked about.

### Verbs

The verb is the most important part of the sentence. The Japanese penchant for omitting superfluous information often leaves the verb clause as the entire sentence. Verbs remain unchanged no matter how many people are being talked about. Thus *ikimasu* can mean: I go, you go, he (she, it) goes, we go, and they go.

### Politeness

Japanese verbs take endings that express politeness. The addition of *masu* to a verb makes it both more polite and,

fortunately for the non-native speaker, easier to conjugate. *Masu* forms have been used throughout this book. For some examples of how they inflect, see the 'Tense' section.

### Tense

Verbs only have the present and past tenses. The future tense is indicated by the present tense used in combination with time indicating adverbs such as 'next month'.

Here are some examples of how a few common verbs are conjugated:

verb	polite ending	past tense	negative
to go	go	went	doesn't go
iku	ikimasu	ikimashita	ikimasen
to come	come	came	doesn't come
kuru	kimasu	kimashita	kimasen
to drink	drink	drank	doesn't drink
nomu	nomimasu	nomimashita	nomimasen
to eat	eat	ate	doesn't eat
taberu	tabemasu	tabemashita	tabemasen
to have	have	had	doesn't have
aru	arimasu	arimashita	arimasen

### Desu

We can think of *desu* as roughly equivalent to the verb 'to be' in English, eg:

I am Australian.

watashi wa ōsutorariajin  
desu

### Negatives

To make most statements negative, replace *desu* (am, is, are) with *dewa arimasen*, sometimes, in informal Japanese, contracted to *ja arimasen*.

I am Australian.

watashi wa ōsutorariajin desu

I am not Australian.

watashi wa ōsutorariajin dewa arimasen

The *masu* ending, which is taken by all verbs other than *desu*, can be made negative by replacing the *su* ending with *sen*:

I speak Japanese.

watashi wa nihongo o hanashimasu

I don't speak Japanese.

watashi wa nihongo o hanashimasen

### Adjectives

As in English, adjectives (and adverbs) precede the words they modify. Thus:

A cheap hotel.

yasui hoteru

### Negative

In the negative, the *i* ending is replaced by *ku* and the verb *arimasen* added. Thus:

This hotel isn't cheap.

kono hoteru wa  
yasuku arimasen

## Questions

A *ka* at the end of a sentence indicates a yes or no question. Simply add the particle *ka* after the verb. Thus:

This is a cheap hotel. *kore wa yasui hoteru desu*  
Is this a cheap hotel? *kore wa yasui hoteru desu ka?*

For more specific questions the following question words are used:

who  
*donata* (polite)  
*dare* (informal)

which  
*dochira* (polite)  
*dore* (informal)

what  
*nan\**  
*nani*

where  
*doko*

when  
*itsu*

how  
*dō*

How many  
*ikutsu*

How much  
*ikura*

Why  
*naze*

\**nan* before b, p, d, t, n, r, z, and *nani* before others

who are you?  
*donata desu ka?*

which one is it?  
*dochira desu ka?*

what are you doing?  
*nani o shite imasu ka?*

where is it?  
*doko desu ka?*

when are you going?  
*itsu ikimasu ka?*

how is it? (what's it like?)  
*dō desu ka?*

how much is it?  
*ikura desu ka?*

## Yes & No

The word for 'no' is *iie*. However, in most situations, a simple *iie* will sound brusque to the Japanese. Make your 'no' a little more polite:

I'm sorry, but no. *iie, sumimasen*

To say 'yes', you can either say *hai* or *hai* followed by the verb in the question. You will also hear the less emphatic *ee*.

Are you Australian? *anata wa ōsutorariajin desu ka?*  
Yes, I'm Australian. *hai, ōsutorariajin desu*

## Pronouns

Personal pronouns aren't used as often in Japanese as in English. They are often omitted if they are obvious from the context. Also, although the word for 'I' is romanised as *watakushi*, you are more likely to hear and use the slightly less formal *watashi* when you are interacting with Japanese. Add the polite suffix *wa* to pronouns when talking about others. Note the Japanese have no word for 'it', and that the pronouns 'he' (*kare*) and 'she' (*kanojo*) are more often than not replaced by phrases meaning 'that person'.

When speaking of people the suffix *tachi* can be added to a pronoun to indicate plurality.

I, me	<i>watakushi</i>
you	<i>anata</i>
he, she (that person)	<i>ano hito</i>
we, us	<i>watakushitachi</i>
you (plural)	<i>anatatachi</i>
they (those persons)	<i>ano hitotachi</i>

## Demonstratives

Pronouns beginning with *ko* refer to ‘this thing’ or ‘this place’; pronouns beginning with *so* refer to ‘that thing’ or ‘that place’ close to the person you are addressing; pronouns beginning with *a* refer to ‘that place’ or ‘that thing’ at a distance from both speaker and listener.

this/these	<i>kore</i>
that/those (close to you)	<i>sore</i>
that/those (far from you)	<i>are</i>
here	<i>koko</i>
there (close to you)	<i>soko</i>
there (far from you)	<i>asoko</i>

## Nouns

Japanese nouns don’t indicate number; *shokudō* can mean ‘a restaurant’, ‘the restaurant’, or ‘restaurants’. The listener has to use context to guess how many restaurants are being talked about. The major exception is when speaking about people. See the ‘Pronouns’ section.



## Place Words

These common place words are used after nouns to indicate relative location:

above	..... <i>no ue ni</i>
behind	..... <i>no ushiro ni</i>
beside	..... <i>no soba ni</i>
front	..... <i>no mae ni</i>
inside	..... <i>no naka ni</i>
outside	..... <i>no soto ni</i>
under	..... <i>no shita ni</i>
opposite	..... <i>no mukō ni</i>
inside the station	<i>eki no naka ni</i>
inside the station	<i>ginkō no mukō ni</i>
opposite the bank	

## Particles

In Japanese, a number of particles attach themselves to words and phrases in order, basically, to indicate the relationship of the preceding word to the word or words that follow.

### wa

The particle *wa* indicates that the preceding noun is the subject of the sentence:

I am an Australian. *watakushi wa ōsutorariajin desu*  
I wa Australian am.

### no

The particle *no*, placed between nouns, indicates that the second noun belongs to the first:

This is my luggage.

*kore wa watakushi no*

*nimotsu desu*

This *wa* I *no* luggage is.

### ***o***

A word followed by *o*, is the object of the sentence:

I speak Japanese.

*watakushi wa nihongo o*

*hanashimasu*

I *wa* Japanese *o* speak.

Note that this is different to the *o* used as a polite prefix, which is the equivalent of saying ‘honourable .....’ Don’t add the *o* when speaking of your own situation.

How are you?

*o-genki desu ka?*

*o* health *is* *ka?*

### ***ni***

The particle *ni* indicates location:

I live in Japan.

*nihon ni sunde imasu*

Japan *ni* live.

### ***de***

The particle *de* indicates activity in a location:

I am travelling in Japan.

*nihon de ryokō shite imasu*

Japan *de* travel doing am.

### ***e***

The particle *e* indicates movement towards a place:

I’m going to Japan.

*nihon e ikimasu*

Japan *e* go.

### ***kara***

The particle *kara* indicates movement away from a place:

I’m going from Japan  
to China.

*nihon kara chukoku e*  
*ikimasu*

Japan *kara* China *e* go.

### ***Uh***

You will no doubt often hear the words *ano* and *eto* during your stay in Japan. They are not actually words, but the Japanese equivalents of the English ‘uh’.

Uh, I don’t know.

*ano, wakarimasen*

Uh, excuse me.

*eto, sumimasen*



# Greetings & Civilities

## Forms of Address

The Japanese equivalent of 'Mr', 'Mrs', or 'Miss' is *san*. It's an all-purpose polite suffix that should be added on to the family name. A person whose family name is Watanabe should be addressed as *watanabe-san*. The title *sama* serves the same purpose as *san* but is more formal. Never refer to yourself or anyone in your immediate family as ..... *san* as this address is reserved as a means of showing respect to others.

Most Japanese have a two-part name consisting of a family name and a given name. Traditionally, the family name precedes the given name in writing or speech, but, since many Japanese switch the order to accommodate foreigners, it is best to ask which is the family name if you are unsure. Do not address acquaintances by their given names.

Very important words in Japanese are *dōzo* (please) and *arigatō gozaimasu* (thank you) - use them liberally. *Dōzo* can be used in situations such as inviting someone to be seated or to enter a doorway before you. *Arigatō gozaimasu* can be shortened to *arigatō* and is often used in conjunction with *dōmo*.

## Attracting Someone's Attention

If you need to attract someone's attention, the Japanese equivalent of 'excuse me' is *sumimasen*. Before approaching someone for assistance of any kind it is polite to preface your question with this expression. In shops it is possible to call for attention with *gomen kudasai*.

## Greetings

There is no real all purpose word for 'hello' in Japanese. Rather the Japanese use a number of different expressions at different times of the day:

Good morning.

*ohayō gozaimasu*

おはようございます

Good afternoon.

*konnichiwa*

こんにちわ

Good evening.

*konbanwa*

こんばんは

Hello (on the telephone)

*moshi moshi*

もしもし

## Welcome

An important greeting you will hear when you enter Japanese homes, shops, restaurants, even lifts is *irasshaimase* (welcome). There is no need to respond.

## Meeting People

When meeting for the first time, the Japanese have a number of expressions which correspond roughly to the English expressions 'how do you do' and 'pleased to meet you'. The speaker accompanies his/her introduction with a bow.



How do you do.

*hajimemashite dōzo  
yoroshiku*

How do you do. (reply)

*hajimemashite kochira  
koso yoroshiku*

Pleased to meet you.

*yoroshiku onegaishimasu*

はじめましてどうぞ  
よろしく

はじめましてこちらこそ  
よろしく

よろしくおねがいします

Japanese has a greeting that is the equivalent of ‘how are you?’, but it is used far less frequently than in English. As a general rule, you should only ask someone if you have not seen them for several days:

How are you?

*ogenki desu ka?*

お元気ですか

How are you? (formal)

*gokigen wa ikaga desu ka?* 御機嫌はいかがですか

Fine, and you?

*okagesamade, .....  
(name) san wa?*

おかげさまで...さんは

## Goodbyes

Goodbye.

*sayōnara*

さようなら

See you later/again.

*ja mata*

じやまた

Goodnight.

*oyasumi nasai*

お休みなさい

If you have to break off a conversation or take your leave from company, the polite thing to say is:

Excuse me. (literally,  
'I'm going to be rude')  
*shitsurei shimasu*

I have to go.  
*oitomashimasu*

失礼します

おいとまします

## Thanking People

Japanese has a number of ways of expressing gratitude, the simplest of which being *dōmo* (thanks). More polite is the expression *arigatō gozaimasu*. You will often hear the two expressions piled on top of each other, *dōmo arigatō gozaimasu*.

## Gifts

It is common for Japanese people to give gifts as an expression of gratitude for favours or when parting with friends. In formal situations the receiver often unwraps the gift when the giver has left.

Please accept this gift.

*tsumaranai mono desu  
ga, dōzo*

つまらない物ですが,  
どうぞ

It's nothing special.

*taishita mono  
dewa arimasen*

たいした物では  
ありません

Thankyou very much.

*dōmo arigatō gozaimasu*

どうもありがとうございます

## Other Civilities

I'm happy to meet you.  
*hajimemashite*

はじめまして

Please.	
(when presenting something)	
<i>dōzo</i>	どうぞ
Please.	
(when asking for something)	
<i>onegai shimasu</i>	おねがいします
No.	
<i>iiie</i>	いいえ
Yes.	
<i>hai</i>	はい
You're welcome.	
<i>dō itashimashite</i>	どういたしまして
Excuse me.	
<i>sumimasen</i>	すみません
I'm sorry.	
<i>gomen nasai</i>	ごめんなさい
Do you understand?	
<i>wakarimasu ka?</i>	わかりますか
I don't understand.	
<i>wakarimasen</i>	わかりません
I understand.	
<i>wakarimasu</i>	わかります
Be careful.	
<i>ki o tsukete kudasai</i>	気をつけて下さい
This is Mr, Mrs, Miss .....	
<i>kochira wa .....san desu</i>	こちらは...さんです



## Small Talk

Outside cosmopolitan Tokyo, don't be surprised to be approached by college-aged Japanese or young *sararimen* (salarymen) wanting to strike up a conversation. Although most Japanese are reluctant to try out their English or risk an embarrassing situation with a foreigner, their desire to be helpful will often overcome their reserve.

One of the most effective icebreakers you can use to meet Japanese (and vice versa) is to ask them to take your picture in front of something, anything. Approach them with your camera, smile and say *sumimasen* (excuse me), and point at your camera and then at your nose (the way Japanese signify 'me'). This invariably results in much smiling, bowing, and exploratory chit-chat if you follow the picture taking with any of the following questions:

Are you a student?	<i>anata wa gakusei desu ka?</i>	あなたは学生ですか
Where are you from?	<i>dochira kara irashaimashita ka?</i>	どちらからいらっしゃいましたか
Are you on holiday?	<i>kyūka desuka?</i>	休暇ですか
Have you been here before?	<i>mae ni koko ni kita koto ga arimasu ka?</i>	前にここに来たことがありますか

Foreigners are so common in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto that you probably won't attract a second glance in these cities. Outside these major cities, however, you may turn a few heads. The Japanese word for foreigner, *gaijin*, may be murmured by passers-by, or screamed by surprised motorists.

If you wish to beckon to someone, gesture with the palm facing down and the fingers fluttering up and down – never beckon or point with one finger. It would be a faux pas of equal magnitude to address someone by their given name. Always use the person's family name, preceded by a title such as Mr, Mrs or Miss.



indicating self



beckoning

## Family Terms

Modesty is a great virtue in Japan and is expressed not only by action but also by vocabulary. There are different words for what is yours and what is another's. Special respect words are used when speaking of another person's relatives.

father

(one's own)  
(others')*chichi*  
*otōsan*父  
お父さん

mother	<i>haha</i> (one's own) (others')	母 お母さん
husband	<i>shujin</i> (one's own) (others')	主人 ご主人
wife	<i>tsuma</i> (one's own) (others')	妻 おくさん
friend	<i>otomodachi</i>	お友だち

## About Yourself

Expect to be asked questions about your age, what company you work for, and how many children you have. Learn a few phrases that tell others about yourself. Incidentally, if an acquaintance you bump into says 'where are you going?' *dochira e?*, it's a common greeting and you aren't expected to give an explanation – a reply such as 'just down the street' is polite.

## Meeting People

May I ask your name?

*o-namae wa nan desu ka?* お名前は何ですか

My name is .....

*namae wa ..... desu* 名前は...です

How old are you?

*o-ikutsu desu ka?* おいくつですか

(to children)

*nansai desu ka?* 何歳ですか

(to adults)

Please repeat that.

*mō ichido itte kudasai* もう一度いって下さい

Could you speak a little more slowly please?

*motto yakkuri ni hanashite kudasaimasu ka?* もっとゆっくりに話して下さいますか

Are you married?

*kekkon shite imasu ka?* 結婚していますか

Yes, I am.

*ee, kekkon shite imasu* ええ、結婚しています

No, I'm still single.

*ie, mada dokushin desu* いいえ、まだ独身です

Do you have any children?

*okosanga irasshaimasu ka?* お子さんがいらっしゃいますか

No. *ie, imasen* いいえ、いません

Yes. *hai, imasu* はい、います

one *hitori imasu* (一人)

two *futari imasu* (二人)

three *sannin imasu* (三人)

### Occupations

What is your occupation?

*o-shigoto wa nan desu ka?* お仕事は何ですか

I'm a.....

*watakushi wa..... desu* 私は...です

artist

*geijutsuka* 芸術家

businessperson

*bijinesuman* ビジネスマン

carpenter

*daiku* 大工

doctor

*isha*

hairdresser

*biyōshi*

journalist

*jānarisuto*

lawyer

*bengoshi*

police officer

*keisatsukan*

post office worker

*yūbin haitatsujin*

secretary

*hisho*

student

*gakusei*

teacher

*kyōshi*

waiter

*ueitā*

waitress

*ueitoresu*

医者

美容師

ジャーナリスト

弁護士

警察官

郵便配達人

秘書

学生

教師

ウェイター

ウェートレス

### Religion

I am.....

*watakushi wa..... desu* 私は...です

Buddhist

*bukkyo*

Christian

*kirisuto kyo*

Catholic

*katoriku kyo*

私は...です

仏教

キリスト教

カトリック教

Jewish	
<i>yudaya kyo</i>	ユダヤ教
Muslim	
<b>Nationality</b>	
<i>isuramu kyo</i>	イスラム教
Where are you from?	
<i>doko kara kimashita ka?</i>	どこから来ましたか
Australia	
<i>ōsutoraria</i>	オーストラリア
Belgium	
<i>berugi</i>	ベルギー
Canada	
<i>kanada</i>	カナダ
Denmark	
<i>denmaku</i>	デンマーク
Germany	
<i>doitsu</i>	ドイツ
France	
<i>furansu</i>	フランス
Holland	
<i>oranda</i>	オランダ
Italy	
<i>itari</i>	イタリー
India	
<i>indo</i>	インド
Ireland	
<i>airurando</i>	アイルランド
Japan	
<i>nihon</i>	日本
New Zealand	
<i>nyūjirando</i>	ニュージーランド

Soviet Union	
<i>soren</i>	ソ連
Sweden	
<i>suēden</i>	スウェーデン
Switzerland	
<i>suisu</i>	スイス
UK	
<i>igirisu</i>	イギリス
USA	
<i>amerika</i>	アメリカ

### Feelings

I am .....	
<i>watakushi wa.....</i>	私は ...
tired	
<i>tsukaremashita</i>	疲れました
happy	
<i>ureshii desu</i>	うれしいです
sad	
<i>kanashii desu</i>	かなしいです
sleepy	
<i>nemui desu</i>	眠いです
scared	
<i>kowai desu</i>	こわいです
lost	
<i>michi ni</i>	道に迷いました
<i>mayoimashita</i>	
sick	
<i>byōki desu</i>	病気です

I am.....

*watakushi no.....*

hungry

*onaka ga sukimashita*

thirsty

*nodo ga**kawakimashita*

私の ...

*nouai o sukiyou desu**mouyou desu**reba desu*

おなかがすきました

のどがかわきました

### Some Useful Phrases

Where are you going?

*anata wa doko ni  
ikimasu ka?*

あなたはどこにいきますか

Do you speak English?

*eigo o hanashimasu ka?*

英語を話しますか

What did you say?

*nani o oshaimashita ka?*

何をおしゃいましたか

I don't know.

*wakarimasen*

わかりません

No.

*ii e*

いいえ

Yes.

*hai*

はい

What's the matter?

*nanika mondaig  
arimasu ka?*

何か問題がありますか

Where is the restroom?

*otearai wa doko desu ka?*

お手洗いはどこですか

What is this called?

*kore wa nanto iimasu ka?*

これは何といいますか



## Accommodation

Travellers have a choice between western-style hotels or Japanese inns as well as a wide range of prices. Count on finding English-speaking staff only at the larger and more expensive hotels and inns.

For a taste of travel Japanese style try a Japanese *ryokan* or a *minshuku*. The *ryokan* is the traditional up-market inn that westerners generally picture when they think of a Japanese house or inn. These are the inns with sliding doors, kimono-clad ladies, and reed mat (*tatami*) floors. The maid lays out your bed (*futon*) and brings meals to your room - delightful touches but ones for which you will pay dearly. Budget travellers go for the less elaborate family-operated *minshukus*. The service isn't as solicitous, and the food isn't as good as in a *ryokan* but the room rates are quite comfortable. Guests do not have a choice over the menu in either type of inn - accept what is served. A *minshuku* usually features a common dining area and a set mealtime. Since foreigners are sometimes turned away from both types of Japanese inns, it is best to make reservations through a tourist information office.

Hotel and inn bills include a service charge. Tipping is not necessary but is acceptable if extraordinary service has been provided.

Where is a .....

.....*doko desu ka?*

hotel

*hoteru*

...どこですか

ホテル

33

inn

*ryokan*

youth hostel

*yūsu hosuteru*

旅館

ユースホステル

Watch out for hotels sporting garish architecture and pink or purple neon signs – these are ‘love hotels’ with hourly rates. If you arrive after 10 pm you can often get a low rate on a bizarrely decorated room for the night.

**Checking In**

Do you have .....

.....*ga arimasu ka?*

a room

*heya*

a single room

*shinguru rūmu*

a double room

*daburu rūmu*

a room with a bath

*basu tsuki no heya*

...がありますか

部屋

シングル ルーム

ダブル ルーム

バス付きの部屋

How much per night?

*ippaku wa ikura desu ka?*

I don't have a reservation.

*yoyaku shite imasen*

Don't you have anything cheaper?

*motto yasui no wa  
arimasen ka?*

That's too expensive.

*sore wa taka sugiru desu ga*

一泊はいくらですか

予約していません

もっと安いのは  
ありませんか

それは高すぎるですが

Could I see the room?

*heya o misete**kudasaimasu ka?*

It's too small.

*chiisa sugimasu*

It's too noisy.

*urusa sugimasu*

This is fine.

*kore wa ii desu*

部屋をみせて

下さいますか

小さすぎます

うるさすぎます

これはいいです

I'll be staying .....

.....*taizai shimasu*

one night

*hitoban*

two nights

*futaban*

three nights

*mikka*

a few nights

*ni san nichi*

one week

*isshūkan*

...滞在します

一晩

二晩

三日

二三日

一週間

I'm not sure how long  
I'm staying.*nan nichi tomaruka**mada wakarimasen*何日とまるかまだ  
わかりません

Where is the .....

.....*wa doko desu ka?*

lift (elevator)

*erebēta*

...はどこですか

エレベーター

bathroom	お手洗い
fan	せんふうき
hotel	ホテル
inn	旅館
ryokan	錠前
lock	便所
jomae	
toilet	
benjo	

I would like.....

..... ga hoshii no desu ga	...が欲しいのですが
blanket	毛布
mōfu	
towel	タオル
taoru	
some ice	氷
kōri	

May I have.....?

..... o itadakemasu ka?	...をいただけますか
tea	お茶
ocha	
a menu	メニュー
menyū	
breakfast	朝食
chōshoku	
lunch	昼食
chūshoku	

supper (dinner)	
yūshoku	夕食
the bill	
o-kanjō o o-negai	お勘定をお願いします
shimasu	

**Some Useful Words**

air-conditioning	冷房
reibō	
ashtray	灰皿
haizara	
chair	椅子
isu	
clean	きれい
kirei	
curtain	カーテン
kāten	
dirty	汚い
kitanai	
door	戸
to	
expensive	高い
takai	
heating	暖房
danbō	
hot water	おゆ
oyu	
key	鍵
kagi	
laundry	洗濯
sentaku	

light bulb	電球
denkyū	
mirror	鏡
kagami	
newspaper	新聞
shinbun	
noisy	やかましい
yakamashi	
pillow	枕
makura	
sleep (v)	眠る
nemuru	
stay (v)	滞在する
taizai suru	
soap	せっけん
sekken	
towel	タオル
taoru	

**Checking Out**

I'm checking out.....

..... tachimasu	...たちます
now	
ima	今
midday	
hiru	昼
tomorrow	明日
ashita	
tomorrow morning	明日の朝
asu no asa	

Can I leave my stuff with you until.....?

.....made watashi no  
nimotsu o azukatte  
itedakemasu ka?  
this afternoon  
gogo  
this evening  
konban

...まで私の荷物を  
あずかっていただけますか

午後

今晚

Could I have the bill?

okanjō o o-negai shimasu?  
Would you get me a taxi?  
takushi o yonde  
kudasaimasu ka?

お勘定をお願いします

タクシを呼んで下さい

**At the Laundry**

blouse	burausu	ブラウス
button	botan	ボタン
cleaned	kuriningu shita	クリーニングした
handkerchief	hankachīfu	ハンカチーフ
ironed	iron shita	アイロンした
pants	zubon	ズボン
press (v)	puresu suru	プレスする

pullover	プルオーバー
<i>puru ōbā</i>	
shirt	ワイシャツ
<i>waishatsu</i>	
skirt	スカート
<i>sukāto</i>	
socks	くつ下
<i>kutsushita</i>	
underwear	したぎ
<i>shitagi</i>	
zipper	チャック
<i>chakku</i>	

### Some Useful Phrases

Is there a laundry nearby?

*sentckuya wa chikaku ni  
arimasu ka?*

I need it today.

*kyō irimasu*

I need it tomorrow.

*ashita irimasu*

Can you mend this?

*kore o tsukurotte  
itadakemasu ka?*

Please iron this.

*airon o kakete kudasai*

洗濯屋は近くに ありますか

今日いります

明日要ります

これをつくろっていただけますか

アイロンをかけて下さい



## Getting Around

Japan has one of the best public transportation systems in the world. You should have no need of a private car since taxis, buses, subways, and trains can quickly get you to any corner of the country. Getting around is easy if you can pronounce the name of your destination.

Taxis can be hailed anywhere, but are most easily found in front of hotels or at taxi stands. Watch out for the automatic doors on taxis. Stand back and let the driver open and close the door.

Finding a taxi out of one of the entertainment districts late at night will be difficult. Everyone is trying to find a taxi, and it may be necessary to hold up two or three fingers to indicate that you are willing to pay double or triple the metered fare. Otherwise, don't try to bargain for taxis (except for occasional long-distance taxi trips). Taxis are always metered.

Use the subways in Tokyo and Osaka; they're quicker and cheaper than the taxis. Obtain a subway route map with the stations written in both English and Japanese. If you get lost just look for a Japanese person who doesn't seem to be in a hurry (hard to find) and point to your destination on the map. Japanese are invariably very helpful to disoriented foreigners. Subway lines are colour coded and most stations have a route map with romanised names posted near the ticket vendors.

Subway tickets and short-distance train tickets are sold from ticket machines at the stations. Long-distance train tickets must be purchased at ticket windows. Unlike the

subways, train stations usually do not have a romanised version of the train system posted. Simply write down your destination and show it to the ticket seller. If you take one of the super-speedy bullet trains (*shinkansen*) be aware that there are two types: the *kodama* which makes frequent stops, and the *hikari* which zips past the lesser stations.

From town to town you can also go by bus. Buses are air-conditioned and comfortable, although leg-room may be a problem for tall passengers.

Where is the .....

..... <i>wa doko desu ka?</i>	... どこですか
train station <i>eki</i>	駅
bus stop <i>basu teiryujo</i>	バス停留所
airport <i>kūkō</i>	空港
ticket office <i>kippu uriba</i>	切符売場
subway station <i>chikatetsu no eki</i>	地下鉄の駅

When is the ..... bus?

..... <i>basu wa itsudesuka?</i>	... バスはいつですか
first <i>shihatsu</i>	始発
next <i>tsugi no</i>	次の
last <i>saishu</i>	最終

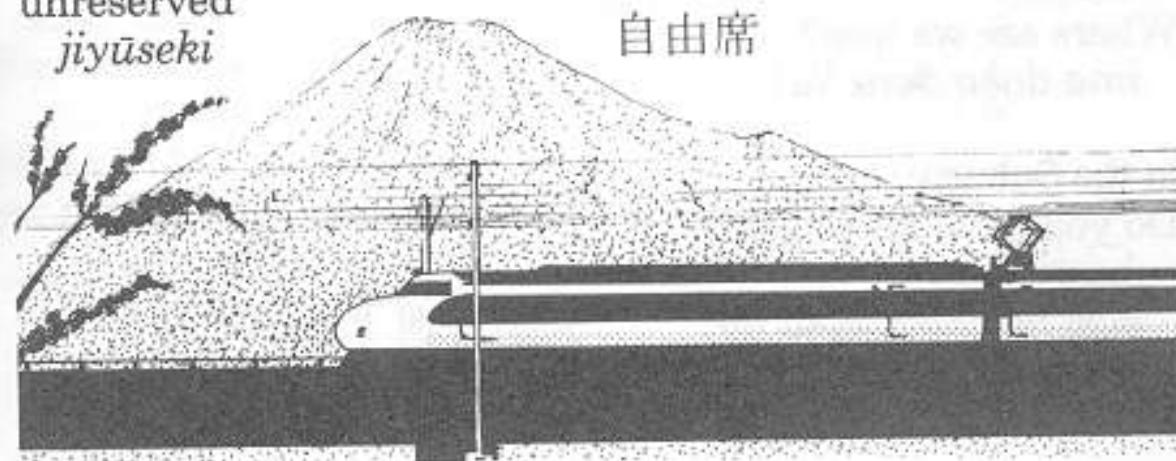
### Trains

If you are travelling long distance by train there is quite a wide range of choices, depending on how fast and how comfortable you would like your trip to be. You will see the following kinds of train:

bullet train <i>shinkansen</i>	新幹線
limited express <i>tokyū</i>	特急
ordinary express <i>kyūkō</i>	急行
local trains <i>futsū</i>	普通

Local train fares represent a base to which additional amounts are added in keeping with the speed and comfort of the train you are travelling on.

first class <i>gurinsha</i>	グリーン車
reserved <i>shiteiseki</i>	指定席
unreserved <i>jiyūseki</i>	自由席



**Buying Tickets**

Where can I buy a ticket to .....?  
to .....?

..... *yuki no kippu wa doko de kaemasu ka?*

How much is the fare to .....?

..... *made ikura desu ka?*

Single.

*katamichi*

Return.

*ōfuku*

Can I buy a ticket on the day?

*tōjitsukan wa arimasu ka?*

**On the Train**

Does this train go to .....?

*kono densha wa ..... e ikimasu ka?*

Where do I change for .....?

..... *e wa doko de norikaemasu ka?*

Is the next station .....?

*tsugi no eki wa ..... desu ka?*

Where are we now?

*ima doko desu ka?*

**In the Subway**

Do you have an English subway map?

*eigo no chikatetsu no chizu ga arimasu ka?*

行きの切符はどこで  
買えますか

...までいくらですか

片道

往復

当日券は、ありますか

この電車は...へ行きますか

...へはどこで乗り  
がえますか

次の駅は...ですか

今どこですか

英語の地下鉄の地図が  
ありますか

Which line do I take for .....?

..... *ni iku ni wa nani sen ni nottara ii desu ka?*

Which exit do I need  
for .....?

..... *e iku ni wa dono deguchi wa ii desu ka?*

Where is the ..... exit?

..... *guchi wa doko desu ka?*

east

*higashi*

west

*nishi*

north

*kita*

south

*minami*

...に行くには何線に  
乗ったらいいですか

...へ行くにはどの出口は  
いいですか

...口はどこですか

東

西

北

南

**On the Bus**

Where can I get a bus to .....?

..... *yuki no basu wa doko de noremasu ka?*

How much is it to .....?

..... *made ikura desu ka?*

Will you tell me when we  
get to .....?

..... *ga kitara oshiete kudasaimasu ka?*

...行きのバスはどこで  
乗れますか

...までいくらですか

...が来たら教えて下さい

**Instructions**

Let's go!

*ikimasho!*

Please hurry.

*hayaku itte kudasai*

Please slow down.

*motto yakkuri ni  
itte kudasai*

Please stop.

*tomatte kudasai*

Please wait here.

*koko de matte kudasai*

Please go to .....

..... *ni itte kudasai*

airport

*kūkō*

this address

*kono jūsho*

the bank

*ginkō*

the embassy

*taishikan*

city hall

*shiyakusho*

the market

*ichiba*

stadium

*kyōgijō*

university

*daigaku*

いきましょう

速くいって下さい

もっとゆっくりいって  
下さい

止って下さい

ここで待って下さい

...にいって下さい

空港

この住所

銀行

大使館

市役所

市場

競技場

大学

**Directions**

go straight ahead

*massugu ni itte kudasai*

まっすぐに行って下さい

north

*kita*

北

south

*minami*

南

east

*higashi*

東

west

*nishi*

西

Please turn .....

..... *ni magatte kudasai*

...に曲って下さい

left

*hidari*

左

right

*migi*

右

**Locations**

above

*ue ni*

上に

behind

*ushiro ni*

後に

below

*shita ni*

下に

here

*koko*

ここ

next to

*tonari ni*

となりに

opposite

*mukai ni*

むかいに

over there  
asoko  
there  
soko

あそこ  
そこ

**Some Useful Words**

alley  
yokochō  
bicycle  
jitensha  
car  
jidōsha  
conductor  
shashō (san)

far  
tōi  
garage  
shūrikōjō  
mechanic  
shūrikō  
map  
chizu  
near  
chikai  
petrol  
gasu  
street  
michi  
subway  
chikatetsu  
taxi  
takushi

横町  
自転車  
自動車  
車掌(さん)  
遠い  
修理工場  
修理工  
地図  
近い  
ガス  
道  
地下鉄  
タクシ

timetable  
jikokuhyō  
train  
densha

時刻表  
電車

**Some Useful Phrases**

Can we go on foot?  
aruite iku koto ga  
dekimasu ka?  
It's too far.  
tō sugimasu  
I want to go to the hotel.  
hoteru ni ikitai desu  
I want to get off at .....  
..... de oritai no desu  
I want a ticket to  
..... please.  
..... yuki made no  
kippu o ichimai kudasai  
Does this bus go to .....?  
..... ni tomarimasu ka?  
Where is the rest room?  
otearai wa doko desu ka?

歩いていく事が  
できますか  
遠すぎます  
ホテルにいきたいです  
...で降りたいのです  
...行きまでの切符を一枚  
下さい  
...に止りますか  
お手洗いはどこですか



# Around Town

## Addresses

Japan has traditionally used a district system of addresses. The hierarchy of districts starts with the largest, the ward (*ku*), and gets progressively smaller with *chō* (or *machi*) and *banchi*. Buildings within the districts are often numbered according to the order in which they were built, and not necessarily in sequential order along a street. The best way to locate an address is to have someone tell you which subway station is closest to your destination and then call for directions from that station. With the use of a map, some landmarks, and possibly a police box (*kōban*), you can find your destination. As an alternative, let a taxi driver worry about finding the place.

Where is the .....

..... <i>wa doko desu ka?</i>	...はどこですか
art gallery <i>garō</i>	画廊
bank <i>ginkō</i>	銀行
book store <i>honya</i>	本屋
embassy <i>taishikan</i>	大使館
hotel <i>hoteru</i>	ホテル
inn <i>ryokan</i>	旅館

museum <i>hakubutsukan</i>
post office <i>yūbin kyoku</i>
restaurant <i>shokudō</i>
temple <i>tera</i>

博物館
郵便局
食堂
寺

## At the Post Office

Many tourist hotels either offer a packing service or have a shop in their building which will pack your souvenirs for posting. Most of them also sell stamps and mail letters for you.

The symbol for post offices and postal services is a white and red T with a bar across the top. The mailboxes (*posuto*) are red, and in Tokyo the slot on the left-side is for mail destined for outside the city. Blue mailboxes are for special delivery mail.

I want .....

..... <i>o kudasai</i>	...を下さい
a stamp <i>kitte</i>	切手
an air letter <i>kōkū yūbin</i>	航空郵便
a postcard <i>hagaki</i>	葉書

I want to send it by .....

..... <i>de okuritai no desu</i>	...で送りたいのです
airmail <i>kōkūbin</i>	航空便

domestic mail  
*kokunai yūbin*  
 express delivery  
*sokutatsu*  
 registered mail  
*kakitome*  
 seamail  
*funabin*

国内郵便  
 速達  
 書留  
 船便

**Some Useful Words**

cable  
*denpō*  
 express delivery  
*sokutatsu*  
 letter  
*tegami*  
 number  
*bangō*  
 letter box  
*yūbin bako*  
 parcel  
*kozutsumi*  
 telephone  
*denwa*

電報  
 速達  
 手紙  
 番号  
 郵便箱  
 小包  
 電話

**Some Useful Phrases**

Where is the nearest  
 post office?  
*moyori no yūbinkyoku  
 wa doko desu ka?*

I want to send a cable.  
*denpō o uchitai no desu*

最寄の郵便局はどこ  
 ですか  
 電報を打ちたいのです

I want to buy stamps, please.

*kitte o kaitai no desu*

How much postage to .....

..... *muke no tegami  
 wa ikura desu ka?*

What window should I go  
 to for stamps?

*kitte wa dochira no mado  
 de urimasu ka?*

I'd like to send this parcel.

*kono kozutsumi o  
 okuritai no desu ga*

How many days will it take  
 by seamail?

*funabin de nannichi  
 gurai kakarimasu ka?*

切手を買いたいのです

...向の手紙はいくらですか

切手はどちらの窓口で  
 売りますか

この小包を送りたい  
 のですが

船便で何日ぐらい  
 かかりますか

**At the Bank**

The Japanese unit of currency is the yen, which is abbreviated as ¥. You'll usually get a better exchange rate at banks or credit card agencies than at hotels. Yen are easily converted outside Japan.

I want to change .....

..... *o kaetai desu*

travellers' cheques

*toraberāzu chekku*

cash

*genkin*

...を替えたいです

トラベラーズチェック

現金

**Some Useful Words**

coins	小錢
kozeni	
bank notes	銀行手形
ginkō tegata	
bank draft	銀行爲替手形
ginkō kawase tegata	
branch	支部
shibu	
commission	手数料
tesūryō	
credit card	クレジットカード
kurejitto kādo	
signature	署名
shomei	
identification card	身分証明書
mibun shōmeisho	
bank	銀行
ginkō	
money	お金
o-kane	
letter of credit	信用狀
shin-yōjō	

If you wish to avoid the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations you can obtain yen-denominated travellers' cheques at many banks before your departure for Japan.

**Some Useful Phrases**

Where is the nearest bank?

*moyori no ginkō wa  
doko desu ka?*

最寄りの銀行はどこ  
ですか

Where can I cash a  
travellers' cheque?

*doko de toraberazu  
chekku o genkin ni kaeru  
koto ga dekimasu ka?*

What is the exchange rate?

*kōkan rēto wa ikura  
desu ka?*

What time does it open?

*nanji ni akimasu ka?*

I want to cash a cheque.

*ginkō kogitte o genkin  
ni kaetai desu*

どこでトラベラーズ  
チェックを現金に替る  
事ができますか

交換レートはいくら  
ですか

何時に開きますか

銀行小切手を現金に  
替たいです

**Things to See & Do**

I'd like to see .....

*..... ga mitain desu  
Buddhist temple*

*tera*

*Imperial Palace*  
*kōkyō*

*Japanese garden*  
*nihon teien*

*kabuki*

*kabuki*

*noh*

*nō*

*pagoda*  
*tō*

*sumo wrestling*  
*sumo*

...が見たいんです

寺

皇居

日本庭園

歌舞伎

能

塔

相撲

tea ceremony

*cha no yu*

teahouse

*chashitsu*

Zen temple

*zendera*

茶の湯

茶室

禪寺

### Tickets

Where can I buy tickets?

*kippu wa doko de  
kaemasu ka?*

How much are the tickets?

*kippu wa ikura desu ka?*

I'd like to reserve seats  
for .....

..... *seki yoyaku  
shitai desu*

this evening's show

*konban no shō*

matinée

*hiru no shō*

tomorrow evening's show

*ashita no ban no shō*

切符はどこで買えますか

切符はいくらですか

...席を予約したいです

今晚のショー

昼のショー

明日の晩のショー

### Nightlife

If you are on a low budget, be very wary of entering nice 'cosy' bars, or expensive looking nightclubs. Prices can be astronomical. It is always a good idea to establish prices before entering and being landed with a \$50 glass of beer. As a general rule of thumb, it is safer to avoid bars with *hosutesu* (hostesses).

Does this nightclub have  
a cover charge?

*kono naito karabu wa  
kāba chiajī ga arimasu ka?*

How much is it for one person?

*hitori atari ikura  
kakarimasu ka?*

Does it have hostesses?

*hosutesu ga imasu ka?*

How much is a bottle of beer?

*bīru ippon ikura deshōka?*

このナイトクラブはカーバ  
チヤジーがありますか

一人当たりいくら  
かかりますか

ホステスがいますか

ピル一本いくらでしょうか

### Some Useful Words

bar

*ba*

バー

cabaret

*kabarei*

キャバレー

cigarettes

*tabako*

タバコ

cinema

*eigakan*

映画館

disco

*deisko*

ディスコ

jazz

*jiazu*

ジャズ

### Emergencies

Japan is one of the safest places in the world. You are generally safe walking alone at night - even on darkened streets. Foreigners are rarely victims of crime. Do, however, beware of Japanese Yakuza-types (organised crime) in some bars, especially in the Kabukicho area of Tokyo's Shinjuku ward.

Help me!

*tasukete!*

たすけて

Watch out!

*ki o tsukete!*

気をつけて

Thief!

*dorobō!*

泥棒

Call the police!

*keisatsu o yonde kudasai!*

警察を呼んで下さい

Call a doctor!

*isha o yonde kudasai!*

医者を呼んで下さい



## In the Country

Is it far to the .....

..... *wa tōi desu ka?*

...は遠いですか

Can we walk to the .....

..... *made aruite*

...まで歩いて行けますか

*ikemasu ka?*

beach

*hama*

浜

cave

*dōkutsu*

洞窟

harbour

*minato*

港

hot springs

*onsen*

温泉

island

*shima*

島

lake

*mizumi*

湖

mountain

*yama*

山

river

*kawa*

川

road

*michi*

道

sea

*umi*

海

teahouse

*chashitsu*

茶室

temple	お寺
<i>otera</i>	
valley	谷
<i>tani</i>	
waterfall	滝
<i>taki</i>	

Is there a ..... in this area?

*kono hen ni wa ..... ga* この辺には ... がありますか  
*arimasu ka?*

guest house	旅館
<i>ryokan</i>	
hotel	ホテル
<i>hoteru</i>	
park	公園
<i>kōen</i>	
restaurant	レストラン
<i>resutoran</i>	
youth hostel	ユースホステル
<i>yūsu hosuteru</i>	
village	村
<i>mura</i>	

### Animals

animal	動物
<i>dōbutsu</i>	
bird	鳥
<i>tori</i>	
cat	猫
<i>neko</i>	
chicken	にわとり
<i>niwatori</i>	



cow	牛
<i>ushi</i>	
crab	かに
<i>kani</i>	
dog	犬
<i>inu</i>	
fish	魚
<i>sakana</i>	
frog	蛙
<i>kaeru</i>	
goat	やぎ
<i>yagi</i>	
horse	馬
<i>uma</i>	
rabbit	うさぎ
<i>usagi</i>	
rat	ねずみ
<i>nezumi</i>	

### Weather

cloud	雲
<i>kumo</i>	
fog	霧
<i>kiri</i>	
rain	雨
<i>ame</i>	
sun	太陽
<i>taiyō</i>	
snow	雪
<i>yuki</i>	
wind	風
<i>kaze</i>	

**Some Useful Phrases**

How is the weather?

*tenki wa dō desu ka?*

It's very cold today.

*kyō wa samui desu*

It's a very hot day!

*totemo atsui deshō!*

Are those cherry blossoms?

*are wa sakura desu ka?*

When do the cherry blossoms bloom?

*sakura wa itsu**sakimasu ka?*

Can I see Mt Fuji from here?

*koko kara fuji san mieru**deshōka?*

Is it possible to climb Mt Fuji now?

*ima fuji san ni**noboremasu ka?***Place Names****Islands***hokkaidō* 北海道*honshū* 本州*shikoku* 四国*kyūshū* 九州*ryūkyū* 琉球列島*osaka* 大阪**Main Cities***tōkyō* 東京*kyōto* 京都*kōbe* 神戸*nagoya* 名古屋*yokohama* 横浜*hiroshima* 広島*fukuoka* 福岡*nagasaki* 長崎*tokushima* 徳島*sendai* 仙台*aomori* 青森*hakodate* 函館*sapporo* 札幌**Cities around Tokyo***chiba* 千葉*maebashi* 前橋*mito* 水戸*urawa* 浦和*utsunomiya* 宇都宮*yokohama* 横浜**Cities around Ōsaka***kōbe* 神戸*kyōto* 京都*nara* 奈良*ōtsu* 大津*tsu* 津*wakayama* 和歌山**Cities around Tokushima***kōchi* 高知*matsuyama* 松山*takamatsu* 高松*kyōto* 京都*ōtsu* 大津*wakayama* 和歌山

**Cities around Fukuoka***kagoshima* 鹿兒島*miyazaki* 宮崎*oita* 大分**Cities around Nagoya***fukui* 福井*kanazawa* 金沢*nagano* 長野*toyama* 富山**Cities around Hiroshima***matsue* 松江*tottori* 鳥取**Cities around Sendai and Aomori***akita* 秋田*morioka* 森岡*yamagata* 山形*kumamoto* 熊本*nagasaki* 長崎*saga* 佐賀*gifu* 岐阜*kofu* 甲府*shizuoka* 静岡*okayama* 岡山*yamaguchi* 山口*fukushima* 福島*niigata* 新潟

## Food

Japan's cities have restaurants specialising in everything from poisonous fish to American pizza. Still, Japanese and Chinese rice and noodle dishes are the norm. Many 'Japanised' western foods such as the ubiquitous 'mixed sandwich' (sorry, no substitutions) are available.

Many inexpensive traditional restaurants display a short, slitted curtain, or *noren*, over the doorway to announce to passers-by that they are open and ready to receive customers. If the *noren* is tucked inside or rolled-up, the restaurant is closed.

A taste of Japan requires a visit to a *soba-ya*, or noodle shop. *Sararimen* (businessmen) and *OL's* (office ladies) rush into these eateries at lunch time and slurp hot or cold noodles and soup before rushing back to work. The most popular seems to be the square brownish buckwheat noodles that are called *soba* (*o-soba* by women). Round yellow Chinese noodles are also popular. It's acceptable to slurp noodles.

Beware of restaurants that look like private homes. These *ryoriya* can be phenomenally expensive, but can provide you with a look at traditional high-class dining. Diners don't have a choice of foods – you must accept whatever the specialty of the day is.

Using *kudasai* is a polite way to ask for things, and can be translated as 'please give me'. 'Please' and 'thank you' are always in order in Japan. If you are the guest at a meal, say *itadakimasu* (I will partake) before starting to eat.

Even without a guidebook you can enjoy the many



inexpensive restaurants as they generally have realistic-looking models of the dishes available in the front window. Each model displays the name of the dish and its price. All you have to do is point at the dish you want.

### **Mealtimes**

breakfast

*chōshoku*

朝食

lunch

*chūshoku*

昼食

dinner

*yūshoku*

夕食

### **Drinks**

Try the many *kissaten* (coffee shops) if you like to sip coffee or soda while reading or talking. Although drinks aren't cheap, you can sit for as long as you want without being expected to order more.

When out drinking, wait until everyone's glass is full before starting to drink. The word *kampai* (cheers!) is heard often and literally means 'dry cup'. It is bad form to fill your own glass.

water

*nomi mizu*

のみ水

milk

*miruku*

ミルク

barley tea

*mugicha*

麦茶

green tea

*ryokucha*

绿茶

black tea

*kōcha*

紅茶

coffee

*kōhī*

コーヒー

iced coffee

*aisu kōhī*

アイスコーヒー

iced tea

*aisu tī*

アイスティー

cola

*kōra*

コーラ

juice

*jūsu*

ジュース

fruit juice

*furūtsu jūsu*

フルーツジュース

mineral water

*mineraru uōtā*

ミネラルウォーター

beer

*bīru*

ビール

draft beer

*nama bīru*

生ビール

rice wine

*sake*

酒

whisky

*uisukī*

ウイスキー

wine

*budōshu*

ぶどう酒

### **Fruit**

I'd like a/some ..... please.

..... *o kudasai*

...を下さい

fruit

*kudamono*

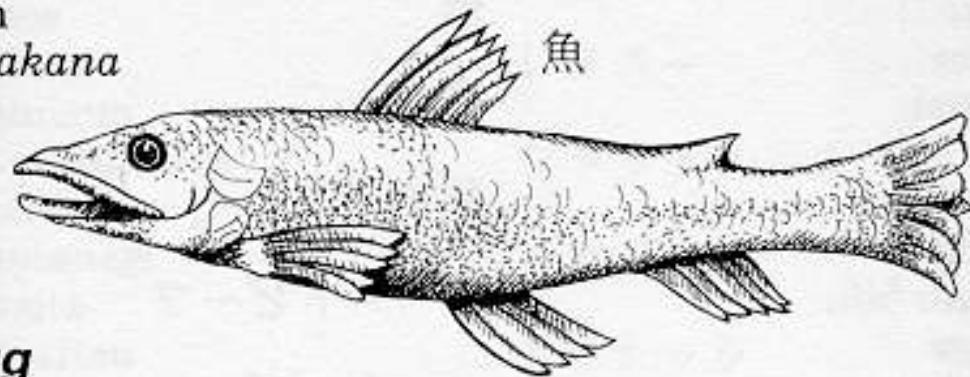
果物

apple	
<i>ringo</i>	りんご
cherry	
<i>sakuranbo</i>	桜んぼ
chestnuts	
<i>kuri</i>	くり
gooseberries	
<i>suguri</i>	すぐり
grapes	
<i>budo</i>	葡萄
lemon	
<i>remon</i>	レモン
orange	
<i>orenji</i>	オレンジ
peach	
<i>momo</i>	もも
persimmon	
<i>kaki</i>	かき
pear	
<i>nashi</i>	なし
strawberries	
<i>ichigo</i>	苺
dried fruit	
<i>hoshita kudamono</i>	ほした果物

**Seafood**

clam	
<i>hamaguri</i>	はまぐり
crab	
<i>kani</i>	かに
eel	
<i>unagi</i>	うなぎ

lobster	
<i>ise-ebi</i>	伊勢エビ
oyster	
<i>kaki</i>	カキ
prawn	
<i>kurumaebi</i>	車エビ
salmon	
<i>sake</i>	さけ
seafood	
<i>gyokairui</i>	海介類
shrimp	
<i>ko-ebi</i>	小エビ
fish	
<i>sakana</i>	魚

**Egg**

egg	
<i>tamago</i>	たまご
fried egg	
<i>tamago furai</i>	たまごフライ
hard-boiled egg	
<i>katayude tamago</i>	固ゆでたまご
poached egg	
<i>otoshi tamago</i>	おとしたまご
scrambled egg	
<i>kaki tamago</i>	かきたまご
soft-boiled egg	
<i>hanjuku tamago</i>	半じゅくたまご

**Meat**

beef	牛肉
<i>gyūniku</i>	
chicken	とり
<i>tori</i>	
ham	ハム
<i>hamu</i>	
hamburger	ハンバーガー
<i>hanbāgā</i>	
liver	肝臓
<i>kanzō</i>	
meat	肉
<i>niku</i>	
mutton	マトン
<i>maton</i>	
pork	豚肉
<i>butaniku</i>	
roast beef	ローストビーフ
<i>rōsuto bifu</i>	
sausage	ソーセージ
<i>sōsēji</i>	
steak	ステーキ
<i>sutēki</i>	
stew	シチュー肉
<i>shichū niku</i>	

**Vegetables**

beans	まめ
<i>mame</i>	
bean sprouts	もやし
<i>moyashi</i>	

cabbage	
<i>kyabetsu</i>	キャベツ
carrot	
<i>ninjin</i>	にんじん
corn	
<i>tōmorokoshi</i>	ともろこし
cucumber	
<i>kyūri</i>	きゅうり
garlic	
<i>ninniku</i>	にんにく
green onion	
<i>asatsuki</i>	あさつき
lettuce	
<i>retasū</i>	レタス
mushroom	
<i>masshurūmu</i>	マッシュルーム
onion	
<i>tamanegi</i>	玉ねぎ
peanuts	
<i>pīnattsu</i>	ピーナッジ
peas	
<i>mame</i>	まめ
potato	
<i>jagaimo</i>	じゃがいも
radishes	
<i>radisshu</i>	ラディッシュ
red pepper	
<i>momijiroshi</i>	もみじろし
salad	
<i>sarada</i>	サラダ
spinach	
<i>hōrensō</i>	ほうれん草

tomato  
*tomato*  
 white radish  
*daikon*

トマト  
 大根

**Soups**

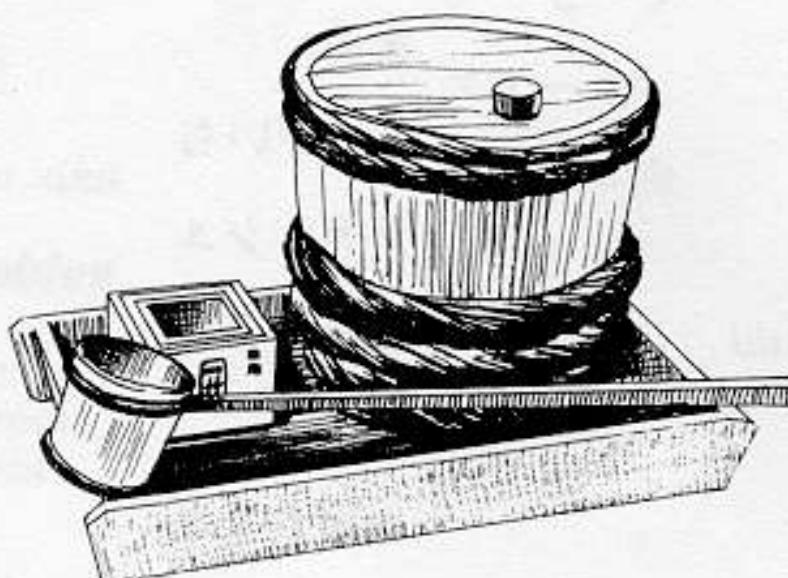
soup  
*sūpu*  
 chicken soup  
*chikin sūpu*  
 pea soup  
*mame sūpu*  
 vegetable soup  
*yasai sūpu*

スープ  
 チキンスープ  
 まめスープ  
 野菜スープ

**Seasonings**

black pepper  
*koshō*  
 garlic  
*ninniku*

胡椒  
 にんにく



ketchup <i>kechappu</i>	ケチャップ
mustard <i>karashi</i>	からし
salt <i>shio</i>	塩
soy sauce <i>shōyu</i>	しょう油
sugar <i>satō</i>	砂糖
vinegar <i>su</i>	酢

**Grains**

bread <i>pan</i>	パン
noodles <i>soba</i> (thin) <i>udon</i> (thick)	そば うどん
rolls <i>rōru pan</i>	ロールパン
rice <i>gohan</i>	ごはん

**Miscellaneous Food**

bean curd <i>tōfu</i>	豆腐
butter <i>batā</i>	バター
cake <i>kēki</i>	ケーキ

dumplings

*gyoza*

honey

*hachimitsu*

ice cream

*aisu kurīmu*

toast

*tōsuto*

餃子

蜂蜜

アイスクリーム

トースト

**Some Useful Words**

baked

*tenpi de yaita*

天火で焼いた

boiled

*yudetanita*

ゆでた煮た

braised

*torobi de nita*

とろ火で煮た

broiled

*kogashita*

こがした

chopped

*kitta*

切った

fried

*abura de ageta*

油で揚げた

rare

*nama yaki*

生焼き

medium

*futsū*

普通

well-done

*yoku yaku*

良く焼く

raw

*nama*

生

ripe

*juku shita*

熟した

delicious

*oishii*

おいしい

sweet

*amai*

あまい

sour

*suppai*

すっぱい

bitter

*nigai*

にがい

cold

*tsumetai*

冷い

hot (taste)

*karai*

辛い

hot (temperature)

*atsui*

暑い

fresh

*shinsen*

新鮮

empty

*kara*

空

full

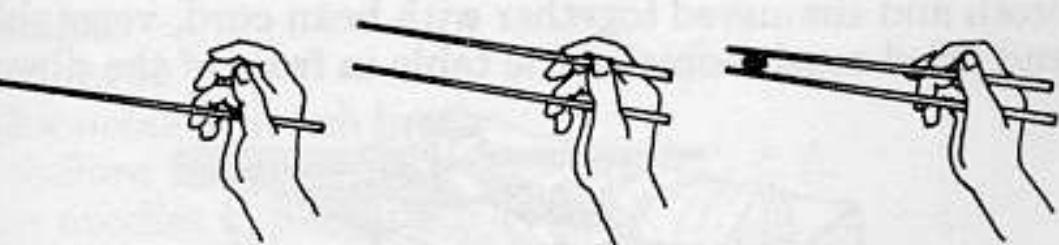
*ippai*

一杯

vegetarian meal

*saishoku ryōri*

菜食料理



Holding Chopsticks

## Japanese Food

There are a great number of different kinds of eating places in Japan. Among the kinds you are most likely to encounter are *kissaten* (coffee shops), where cakes and other snacks are often available; *resutoran* (restaurants), which specialise either in western, Japanese, or Japanese interpretations of western food; *ryōriya*, which serve only Japanese food; and, on the streets, you will come across *yatai* (street stalls on wheels) selling hot sweet potatoes, noodles and other reasonably priced light meals.

### Popular Dishes

#### *sushi & sashimi* すしとさしみ

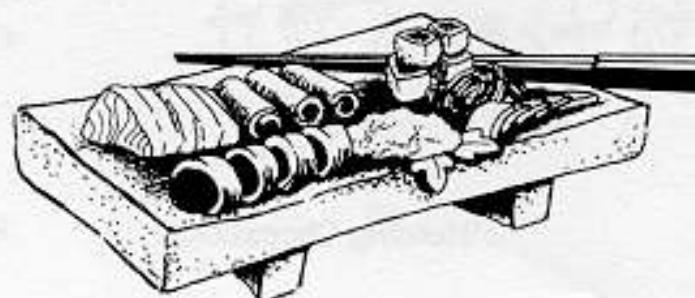
Perhaps the most famous of Japanese dishes, sushi and sashimi are often confused by westerners. Sushi is lightly vinegared rice topped with a little *wasabi* (horse radish) raw seafood or egg. Sashimi, on the other hand, is thinly sliced raw fish served with, among other things, soya sauce, *wasabi*, and thinly sliced ginger.

#### *tenpura* 天ぷら

Originally introduced by the Portuguese, seafood and vegetables are dipped in an egg and flour batter and deep-fried.

#### *sukiyaki* すき焼き

Thin slices of beef are dipped into a sweetened soy sauce broth and simmered together with bean curd, vegetables and dried mushrooms on the table in front of the diner.



#### *shabu shabu* しゃぶしゃぶ

The diner places thin slices of beef and vegetables into a thin, simmering broth.

#### *rāmen* ラーメン

Chinese noodles adapted to the Japanese palate, *rāmen* is always a good, low budget meal for the traveller.

#### *yakitori* 焼き鳥

Barbecued chicken on skewers, this snack, and others like it, are often available as a popular accompaniment to drinks in bars.

#### *teishoku* 定食

This is not a dish, rather a common practice whereby restaurants offer dishes from their menu at a special lunch time price.

#### *globe fish* 河豚

Also known as *fugu*, restaurants serve this poisonous fish to the many aficionados in Japan who get a thrill out of taking small risks. Although prepared by certified cooks, people do occasionally die from improperly prepared *fugu*.

### Noodle Dishes

#### noodles

##### *o-udon*

tea-flavoured buckwheat  
noodles

##### *cha soba*

thick noodles in fish broth

##### *chikara udon*

thin noodles in pork broth

##### *gomoku soba*

おうどん

茶そば

ちからうどん

ごもくそば

thick noodles in curry soup

*karē nanban*

miso flavoured thin noodles

*miso rāmen*

### Rice Dishes

rice

*gohan*

bowl of rice

*gohan ichizen*

fried rice with pork

or shrimp

*chā han*

beef and gravy over rice

*hayashi raisu*

curried rice

*karē raisu*

omelette rice

*omuraisu*

rice steamed in fish bouillon

*kamameshi*

カレーなんばん

みそラーメン

ごはん

ごはんーぜん

チャーハン

林ライス

カレーライス

オムライス

かまめし



### Some Useful Phrases

I'd like a table for two.

*futari yō no teburu o  
onegaishimasu*

Do you have an English menu?

*eigo no mēnū wa  
arimasu ka?*

I'm vegetarian.

*watashi wa saishoku  
shugisha desu*

Do you have any vegetarian meals?

*saishoku shugi sha yō  
no riyōri wa arimasu ka?*

Western-style food.

*yōfū no riyōri*

Japanese-style food.

*wafū no riyōri*

What do you recommend?

*o-susume ryōri wa nan  
desu ka?*

What's the price of the fixed menu?

*teishoku wa ikura desu ka?*

The food is cold.

*ryōri wa samete imasu*

I've had enough, thank you.

*kore de mo kekko desu*

Please bring the bill.

*o-kanjō o o-negai shimasu*

二人用のテーブルを  
お願いします

英語のメニューは  
ありますか

私は菜食主義者です

菜食主義者用の料理は  
ありますか

洋風の料理

和風の料理

お勧め料理は何ですか

定食はいくらですか

料理はさめています

これでも結構です

お勘定をお願いします

Is service included?

*sabisuryō wa fukumarete  
imasu ka?* サービス料は含まれて  
いますか

Please reserve a table.

*tēburu o yoyaku shite  
kudasai* テーブルを予約して下さい

What's the name of this  
restaurant?

*kono shokudō no nāmae  
wa nan desu ka?* この食堂の名前は何ですか

Where is your rest room?

*toire wa doko desu ka?* トイレはどこですか

Do you have .....?

..... *o motte imasu ka?* ...をもっていますか

(Please) bring .....

..... *o kudasai* ...を下さい

the menu

*menyū* メニュー

a plate

*sara* 皿

a glass

*gurasu* ダラス

a bottle

*ippōn* 一本

a knife

*naifu* ナイフ

a fork

*fōku* フォーク

a spoon

*supūn* スプーン

a cup

*koppu*

the bill

*o kanjō*

コップ

お勘定

For a complete handbook on the many types of Japanese restaurants and foods pick up a copy of Kimiko Nagasawa & Camy Condon's *Eating Cheap in Japan* (Shufunotomo Co, Ltd 1984).



# Shopping

The Akihabara area of Tokyo is renowned for its discount electronics, but many will find the discount prices here comparable to prices back home. Don't forget that electric and video standards vary from country to country - tell the salesclerk which country you intend to use the product in.

Bargain hunters should check out the area across the street from Ueno train and subway station in Tokyo. The small lanes are filled with discount shoes, clothing, and household items.

When you enter a shop, the owner, clerk, or electronic door will say *irrashaimase* which means 'welcome'. If you want to just look around but an eager salesclerk is hovering over you, say *kekko desu* (that's all right) to take the pressure off.

## Bargaining

With the exception of some shops in Akihabara, and some discount markets, such as the one in Ueno, prices are generally fixed; any attempt to haggle is more likely to produce embarrassment than a bargain.

How much is this?

*kore wa ikura desu ka?* これはいくらですか

It's too expensive.

*taka sugimasu* 高すぎます

I'll take this.

*kore o itadakimasu* これをいただきます

How much is it altogether?

*zenbu de ikura desu ka?* 全部でいくらですか

I don't want to spend more than ..... yen.

..... *yen ijō wa tsukaitaku nain desu ga*

Will you deliver it?

*todokemasu ka?*

I like this one.

*kore ga hoshii no desu*

I want something cheaper.

*motto yasui no ga hoshii desu*

円以上は使いたく  
ないんですか

届けますか

これが欲しいのです

もっと安いのが欲しいです

## Shopping

Where is the .....

..... *wa doko desu ka?*

barber's shop

*tokoya*

book shop

*honya*

camera shop

*kameraya*

department store

*depāto*

dressmaker's shop

*yōfukuya*

electrical shop

*denkiten*

handicraft shop

*shukōgeihinten*

jeweller's shop

*hōsekiten*

...はどこですか

床屋

本屋

カメラ屋

デパート

洋服屋

電気店

手工芸品店

宝石店

market	
<i>ichiba</i>	市場
pharmacy	
<i>yakkyoku</i>	薬局
shoe shop	
<i>kutsuya</i>	靴屋
shop	
<i>mise</i>	店
souvenir shop	
<i>miyagemonoya</i>	みやげ物屋
supermarket	
<i>sūpāmāketto</i>	スーパーマークット
toy shop	
<i>omochaya</i>	おもちゃ屋
tailor	
<i>yōfukuya</i>	洋服屋
I want to buy .....	
..... <i>ga hoshii desu</i>	...が欲しいです
antiques	
<i>kottōhin</i>	骨董品
battery	
<i>denchi</i>	電池
camera	
<i>kamera</i>	カメラ
cassette player	
<i>kasseto pureya</i>	カセットプレイヤー
clothes	
<i>fuku</i>	服
gems	
<i>hōseki</i>	宝石

gold	
<i>kin</i>	金
pearls	
<i>shinju</i>	真珠
razor blades	
<i>kamisori no ha</i>	かみそりの刃
shampoo	
<i>shampū</i>	シャンプー
shoes	
<i>kutsu</i>	靴
silver	
<i>gin</i>	銀
tampons	
<i>tanpon</i>	タンポン
Do you have any .....	
..... <i>ga arimasu ka?</i>	...がありますか
cigarettes	
<i>tabako</i>	タバコ
handbag	
<i>handobaggu</i>	ハンドバッグ
hat	
<i>bōshi</i>	帽子
jade	
<i>hisui</i>	翡翠
paintings	
<i>kaiga</i>	絵画
radio	
<i>rajio</i>	テジオ
silk	
<i>kinu</i>	絹

string <i>himo</i>	ひも
thread <i>ito</i>	糸
toilet paper <i>toiretto pēpa</i>	トイレットペーパー
tooth paste <i>hamigaki</i>	歯みがき
umbrella <i>kasa</i>	かさ

**At the Camera Shop**

I'd like some film for  
this camera.

<i>kono kamera yō no fuirumu ga hoshii desu</i>	このカメラ用のフィルム が欲しいです
colour film <i>kalā fuirumu</i>	カラーフィルム
colour slide film <i>sulaido fuirumu</i>	スライドフィルム
black and white film <i>shiro kuro fuirumu</i>	白黒フィルム
fast <i>hai supīdo</i>	ハイスピード
When will it be ready? <i>itsu dekiagarimasu ka?</i>	いつできあがりますか

**Some Useful Words**

another <i>betsu no</i>	別の
bad <i>warui</i>	わるい

beautiful <i>kirei</i>	きれい
big <i>ōkii</i>	大きい
cheap <i>yasui</i>	安い
clean <i>kirei</i>	きれい
dark <i>kurai</i>	暗い
develop <i>genzō suru</i>	現像する
dirty <i>kitanai</i>	きたない
expensive <i>takai</i>	高い
good <i>ii</i>	いい
heavy <i>omoi</i>	重い
a little <i>sukoshi</i>	少し
long <i>nagai</i>	長い
many, much <i>takusan</i>	沢山
receipt <i>ryōshūsho</i>	領收書
round <i>marui</i>	まるい
shopping <i>kaimono</i>	買物

short	
<i>mijikai</i>	短い
small	
<i>chiisai</i>	小さい
square	
<i>shikakui</i>	四角い
useful	
<i>benri</i>	便利

**Stationery**

dictionary	
<i>jiten</i>	辞典
envelope	
<i>fūto</i>	封筒
information	
<i>annai</i>	案内
magazine	
<i>zasshi</i>	雑誌
map	
<i>chizu</i>	地図
newspaper	
<i>shinbun</i>	新聞
paper	
<i>kami</i>	紙
pen	
<i>pen</i>	ペン
pencil	
<i>enpitsu</i>	鉛筆
writing paper	
<i>binsen</i>	便箋

**Clothes**

I'd like .....	
..... <i>ga hoshii desu</i>	...が欲しいです
gloves	
<i>tebukuro</i>	手袋
jacket	
<i>jaketto</i>	ジャケット
kimono	
<i>kimono</i>	着物
raincoat	
<i>reinkōto</i>	レインコート
shirt	
<i>waishatsu</i>	ワイシャツ
shorts	
<i>shōto pantsu</i>	ショートパンツ
socks	
<i>kutsushita</i>	靴下
sweater	
<i>sēta</i>	セーター
swimsuit	
<i>mizugi</i>	水着
T shirt	
<i>tīshatsu</i>	T シャツ



I'd like one like this.

*kono yōna no ga hoshii desu* この様なのが欲しいです

I take size .....

(see 'Numbers')

*saizu wa ..... desu* サイズは...です

Can I try it on?

*kore o tameshite ii desu ka?* これを試していいですか

It fits well.

*totemo yoku ni aimasu* とてもよく似合います

It's too .....

..... *sugimasu* ...すぎます

big

*oki*

大き

long

*naga*

長

loose

*yuru*

ゆる

small

*chiisa*

小さ

short

*mijika*

短

tight

*kitsu*

きつ

Can you alter it?

*naosemasu ka?*

直せますか



### Colours

Do you have any ..... ones?

..... *no wa arimasu ka?* …のはありますか

black

*kuroi*

黒い

blue

*aoi*

青い

brown

*chairo*

茶色

green

*midori iro*

緑色

grey

*fuji iro*

灰色

pink

*pinku*

ピンク

purple

*murasaki iro*

紫色

red

*akai*

赤い

white

*shiroi*

白い

yellow

*ki iro*

黄色

### Quantities

bottle

*ippon*

一本

gram

*guramu*

グラム

kilogram

*kiro*

キロ

large	
<i>okii</i>	大きい
less	
<i>motto sukunai</i>	もっと少ない
more	
<i>motto</i>	もっと
packet	
<i>pakku</i>	パック
pound	
<i>pondō</i>	ポンド
small	
<i>chiisai</i>	小さい
tin	
<i>kanzume</i>	缶詰

Do you accept credit cards?	
<i>kurejitto kādo demo yoroshii desu ka?</i>	クレジットカードでも よろしいですか
I'll take (buy) it.	
<i>kore ni shimasu</i>	これにします
Please wrap it for me.	
<i>tsutsunde kudasai?</i>	つつんで下さい
Please send it to this address.	
<i>kono jūsho ni okutte kudasai</i>	この住所に送って下さい
May I have the receipt?	
<i>ryōshūsho o kudasai?</i>	領收書を下さい
Is there a guarantee?	
<i>hoshō wa tsuite imasu ka?</i>	保証はついていますか

### Some Useful Phrases

I'm just looking.	
<i>miru dake desu</i>	見るだけです
Could you help me?	
<i>o negai shimasu</i>	お願ひします
Do you have English books here?	
<i>eigo no hon ga arimasu ka?</i>	英語の本がありますか
How much is it?	
<i>ikura desu ka?</i>	いくらですか
Please write it down.	
<i>kaite kudasai</i>	書いて下さい
I don't like the colour.	
<i>iro ga ki ni irimasen</i>	色が気にいりません
Do you have a bigger one?	
<i>motto ōkii no wa arimasen ka?</i>	もっと大きいのは ありませんか



# Health

Medical care in Japan is quite advanced, but most Japanese doctors do not speak fluent English. Hotel doctors, or those at large university-affiliated hospitals, are most likely to speak English.

Virtually every medicine you are familiar with is available in Japan, but the brand names may be different. Chinese herbal medicines (*kanpōyaku*) and acupuncture (*hari*) are also available. Many prescribed medicines come in powdered form.

The fire department provides a free ambulance service for emergencies. Dial 119.

Where is the .....

..... *wa doko desu ka?* ...はどこですか

hospital

*byōin*

pharmacy

*yakkyoku*

doctor

*isha*

dentist

*haisha*

病院

薬局

医者

歯医者

I have .....

*watakushi wa .....* 私は...

asthma

*zensoku desu*

喘息です

backache

*senaka ga itamimasu* 背中が痛みます

diarrhoea

*geri shite imasu* 下痢しています

indigestion

*shōkafuryo o  
okoshimashita* 消化不良を起こしました

a burn

*yakedo o oimashita* やけどをおいました

a cold

*kaze o hikimashita* 風邪をひきました

an earache

*mimi ga itamimasu* 耳が痛ます

a fever

*netsu ga arimasu* 熱があります

a headache

*zutsū ga shimasu* 頭痛がします

a pain here

*koko ni itami  
ga arimasu* ここに痛みがあります

a sore throat

*nodo ga itamimasu* のどが痛みます

stomachache

*i ga itamimasu* 胃が痛みます

toothache

*ha ga itamimasu* 歯が痛みます

## Allergies

I'm allergic to .....

..... *ni arerugī desu* ...にアレルギーです

antibiotics

*kōsei busshitsu* 抗生物質

penicillin	ペニシリン
penishirin	
this	
kore	これ

**At the Chemist**

Do you have .....

..... o motte imasu ka?	...を持っていますか
aspirin	アスピリン
asupirin	
band-aids	紺創膏
bansōkō	
a bandage	包帯
hōtai	
condom	コンドーム
kondōmu	
contraceptives	避妊具
hiningu	
disinfectant	消毒薬
shōdoku yaku	
insect repellent	防虫剤
bōchūzai	
medicine	薬
kusuri	
sanitary napkins	生理用ナプキン
seiriyo napukin	
toothbrushes	歯ブラシ
haburashi	
tranquilliser	鎮静剤
chinseizai	
tweezers	けぬき
kenuki	

Please make this prescription.

*kore o chōzai shite* これを調剤して下下さい  
*kudasai*

**Parts of the Body**

arm	ude	腕
body	karada	体
bone	hone	骨
breast	chibusa	乳房
chest	mune	胸
ear	mimi	耳
eye	me	目
face	kao	顔
finger	yubi	指
foot	ashi	足
head	atama	頭
heart	shinzō	心臓
leg	ashi	脚

mouth	
<i>kuchi</i>	口
neck	
<i>kubi</i>	首
nose	
<i>hana</i>	鼻
rib	
<i>rokkotsu</i>	肋骨
stomach	
<i>i</i>	胃
throat	
<i>nodo</i>	喉
tonsils	
<i>hentōsen</i>	扁桃腺
tooth	
<i>ha</i>	齒

**Some Useful Words**

ambulance	
<i>kyūkyūsha</i>	救急車
blood	
<i>ketsueki</i>	血液
burn (v)	
<i>yakedo</i>	火傷
break	
<i>orimasu</i>	折ります
breathe	
<i>iki o suru</i>	息をする
cough (v)	
<i>seki ga demasu</i>	咳が出ます
deaf	
<i>tsunbo</i>	聾

dentist	
<i>haisha</i>	歯医者
disease	
<i>byōki</i>	病気
doctor	
<i>isha</i>	医者
drink (v)	
<i>nomu</i>	飲む
fever	
<i>netsu</i>	熱
headache	
<i>zutsū</i>	頭痛
hangover	
<i>futsukayoi</i>	二日酔
infection	
<i>kanō</i>	化膿
injection	
<i>chūsha</i>	注射
itch	
<i>kaii</i>	かいい
patient	
<i>kanja</i>	患者
poison	
<i>doku</i>	毒
rash	
<i>hasshin</i>	癰疹
sprain (v)	
<i>kujiku</i>	挫く
sunburn	
<i>hiyake</i>	日焼
swell (v)	
<i>hareru</i>	腫れる

test

*kensa*

vomiting

*modosu*

検査

もどす

**Some Useful Phrases**

How do you feel?

*kibun wa ikaga desu ka?*

I don't feel well.

*kibun ga suguremasen*

Please call a doctor.

*isha o yonde kudasai*

Please take us to a doctor.

*isha ni tsurete itte kudasai*

It hurts here.

*koko ga itai n desu*

I am nauseated.

*hakike ga shimasu*

Don't do it!

*shinaide kudasai!*

Please call a police officer.

*keisatsukan o yonde  
kudasai*

気分はいかがですか

気分が優れません

医者を呼んで下さい

医者につれていって下さい

ここがいたいんです

吐き気がします

しないで下さい

警察官を呼んで下さい

Once you learn how to count in Japanese, telling time is no harder than in English. All you have to do is say the word for the numeral and add a simple suffix. For example, to say 5 o'clock, you say the word for 5, *go*, add the suffix meaning 'o'clock', *ji*, and you've got *go-ji*.

To express a fraction of an hour, combine the word for the hour with the word for the minutes. For example, 5.15 would be 5 o'clock, *goji*, + 15 minutes, *jūgofun*, or *goji jū gofun*.

The half-hour is expressed by *han*; 5.30 would therefore be *gojihan*.

Learn the military or 24-hour time system before arriving in Japan, because this system is used for train and bus schedules - 1300 is 1 o'clock, 1800 is 6 o'clock, etc.

**Telling Time**

What time is it?

*nanji desu ka?*

何時ですか

It is ..... o'clock.

..... *ji* *desu*

...時です

1

*ichi*

一

2

*ni*

二

3

*san*

三



# Time & Dates

4	<i>yon</i>	四
5	<i>go</i>	五
6	<i>roku</i>	六
7	<i>shichi</i>	七
8	<i>hachi</i>	八
9	<i>ku</i>	九
10	<i>ju</i>	十
11	<i>jūichi</i>	十一
12	<i>jūni</i>	十二
<b>Minutes</b>		
1 minute	<i>ippun</i>	一分
5 minutes	<i>gofun</i>	五分
10 minutes	<i>jūppun</i>	十分
15 minutes	<i>jūgofun</i>	十五分
30 minutes	<i>sanjūppun</i>	三十分
45 minutes	<i>yonjūgofun</i>	四十五分

Now it's 2.15.  
ima wa ni jūgofun desu 今は二時十五分です

It's half past one.  
ichiji han desu 一時半です

## Some Useful Words

afternoon	<i>gogo</i>	午後
day	<i>nichi</i>	日
day after tomorrow	<i>asatte</i>	明後日
day before yesterday	<i>ototoi</i>	おととい
evening	<i>ban</i>	晩
half past	<i>han</i>	半
hour	<i>jikan</i>	時間
midnight	<i>gozen reiji</i>	午前零時
minute	<i>fun</i>	分
morning	<i>asa</i>	朝
night	<i>yoru</i>	夜
noon	<i>shōgo</i>	正午
now	<i>ima</i>	今

today <i>kyō</i>	今日
tomorrow <i>ashita</i>	明日
tonight <i>konban</i>	今晚
yesterday <i>kino</i>	昨日

**Weeks**

last week <i>senshū</i>	先週
next week <i>raishū</i>	来週
this week <i>konshū</i>	今週
one week <i>isshūkan</i>	一週間
two weeks <i>nishūkan</i>	二週間

**Dates**

Although traditional holidays still fall according to the lunar calendar they originated with, the Japanese today use the Gregorian (solar) calendar. Sometimes you may hear of a year referred to as the '63rd (or other) year of Showa'. The Japanese also date years according to the beginning of eras which start when a new emperor takes over. Thus, with accession of Emperor Akihito to the Chrysanthemum Throne, 1989 became the first year of Heisei.

In Japanese, dates are written with the year first, followed by the month and lastly the day.

**Months**

Months in Japanese are simply referred to as the '1-month' (January), the '2-month' (February), etc.

January <i>ichigatsu</i>	一月
February <i>nigatsu</i>	二月
March <i>sangatsu</i>	三月
April <i>shigatsu</i>	四月
May <i>gogatsu</i>	五月
June <i>rokugatsu</i>	六月
July <i>shichigatsu</i>	七月
August <i>hachigatsu</i>	八月
September <i>kugatsu</i>	九月
October <i>jūgatsu</i>	十月
November <i>jūichigatsu</i>	十一月
December <i>jūnigatsu</i>	十二月



**Days**

Today is .....

*kyō wa ..... desu*

Sunday

*nichiyōbi*

Monday

*getsuyōbi*

Tuesday

*kayōbi*

Wednesday

*suiyōbi*

Thursday

*mokuyōbi*

Friday

*kinyōbi*

Saturday

*doyōbi*

holiday

*kyūjitsu*

今日は...です

日曜日

月曜日

火曜日

水曜日

木曜日

金曜日

土曜日

休日

**Festivals**

Most of Japan's festivals began as local celebrations by farmers wanting to express their awe of nature or their joy over completed harvests. Because of the lack of communication in pre-modern Japan most festivals retained their local nature and never became nation-wide celebrations. Around the second week in August the *bon* festival features traditional dancing and celebrants welcome and send off the souls of their ancestors.

festival day

*saijitsu*

祭日

eve of festival

*yoimatsuri*

宵祭

festival parade

*shinko*

しんこ

palanquins

*mikoshi*

神輿

paper lanterns

*chōchin*

提燈

**Some Useful Phrases**

What day is today?

*kyō wa nanyōbi desu ka?* 今日は何曜日ですか

What's today's date?

*kyō wa nannichi desu ka?* 今日は何日ですか

What time is it?

*nanji desu ka?* 何時ですか

When will you come back?

*itsu kaerimasu ka?* いつ帰りますか**Seasons**

spring

*haru*

春

summer

*natsu*

夏

autumn

*aki*

秋

winter

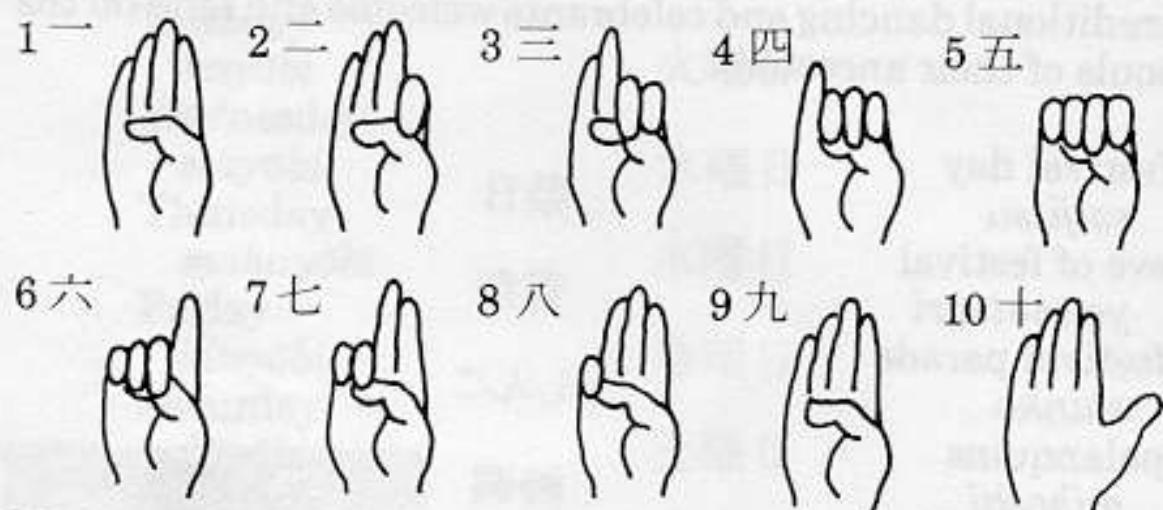
*fuyu*

冬



# Numbers

Arabic numerals are usually used in Japan but sometimes, especially on menus, you will find the following Chinese characters (*kanji*) used:



The Japanese have a commonly used system of hand gestures for counting. Learn these gestures for the cardinal numbers and you can communicate without words.

Japanese has two counting systems, a native Japanese system, which only goes as high as '10', and a system borrowed from Chinese. This is not as confusing as it might sound at first, the rules concerning when to use the separate systems being very clear. As a general rule, Chinese numerals combine with 'counters' (see page 111), while Japanese numerals can be used in isolation when you don't know the 'counter' for an object:

There are two or three different ways to say the cardinal Chinese numbers, 4, 7, and 9. In the following table, the recommended spoken version is listed first.

Number	Chinese	Japanese
1	<i>ichi</i> 一	<i>hitotsu</i> 一 つ
2	<i>ni</i> 二	<i>futatsu</i> 二 つ
3	<i>san</i> 三	<i>mittsu</i> 三 つ
4	<i>yon/shi</i> 四	<i>yottsu</i> 四 つ
5	<i>go</i> 五	<i>itsutsu</i> 五 つ
6	<i>roku</i> 六	<i>muttsu</i> 六 つ
7	<i>nana/shichi</i> 七	<i>nanatsu</i> 七 つ
8	<i>hachi</i> 八	<i>yattsu</i> 八 つ
9	<i>kyū/ku</i> 九	<i>kokonotsu</i> 九 つ
10	<i>jū</i> 十	<i>tō</i> 十

Notice that numbers above 10 are generally made by a combination of the numbers from one to 10. To say 16 for example, you take the word for 10 (*jū*) and combine it with 6 (*roku*) to make 16 or *jūroku*. There are special words for 100 *hyaku*, 1000 *sen*, and 10,000 *man*. Since one million is 100 × 10,000, it becomes *hyakuman*.

Number		
11	<i>jūichi</i>	十一
12	<i>jūni</i>	十二
13	<i>jūsan</i>	十三
14	<i>jūyon</i>	十四
15	<i>jūgo</i>	十五
16	<i>jūroku</i>	十六
17	<i>jūshichi</i>	十七
18	<i>jūhachi</i>	十八
19	<i>jūku</i>	十九
20	<i>nijū</i>	二十
30	<i>sanjū</i>	三十
40	<i>yonjū</i>	四十

50	<i>gojū</i>	五十
60	<i>rokujū</i>	六十
70	<i>shichijū</i>	七十
80	<i>hachijū</i>	八十
90	<i>kujū</i>	九十
100	<i>hyaku</i>	百
125	<i>hyaku nijūgo</i>	百二十五
200	<i>nihyaku</i>	二百
300	<i>sanbyaku</i>	三百
400	<i>yonbyaku</i>	四百
500	<i>gohyaku</i>	五百
600	<i>ropphyaku</i>	六百
700	<i>nanahyaku</i>	七百
800	<i>happyaku</i>	八百
900	<i>kyūhyaku</i>	九百
1000	<i>sen</i>	千
1367	<i>sensanbyaku</i> <i>rokujūshichi</i>	千三百六十七
2000	<i>nisen</i>	二千
3000	<i>sanzen</i>	三千
7000	<i>nanasen</i>	七千
10,000	<i>man</i> or <i>ichiman</i>	一万
30,000	<i>sanman</i>	三万
100,000	<i>jūman</i>	十万
1,000,000	<i>hyakuman</i>	百万

**Ordinals**

Ordinals are formed by adding *ban* to a number:

first	<i>ichiban</i>	一番
second	<i>niban</i>	二番
third	<i>sanban</i>	三番

**Others**

once	<i>ichido</i>	一度
twice	<i>nido</i>	二度
three times	<i>sando</i>	三度

**Counters**

Most things you want to count in Japanese will require a counter after the number. In most cases the Chinese-derived numerals are used with the counters. Thus 'three books' becomes *san-satsu*.

books	<i>satsu</i>	册
buildings	<i>ken</i>	けん
chopsticks	<i>zen</i>	ぜん
cups	<i>hai</i>	はい
fish	<i>hiki</i>	ひき
houses	<i>ken</i>	けん
knives	<i>chō</i>	ちょう
letters	<i>tsū</i>	通
pencils	<i>hon</i>	本
people	<i>nin</i>	にん
shoes	<i>soku</i>	そく
vehicles	<i>dai</i>	だい
other items	<i>ko</i>	こ



**Money**

Japanese currency comes in yen and only yen; there is no Japanese equivalent to the distinction between dollars and cents. Coins are 10-yen coins, 100-yen coins, etc.

*satsu* means 'bill' and *dama* is a coin

5 yen coin	<i>go-en dama</i>	五円だま
10 yen coin	<i>jū-en dama</i>	十円だま
50 yen coin	<i>gojū-en dama</i>	五十円だま
100 yen coin	<i>hyaku-en dama</i>	百円だま
500 yen coin	<i>gohyaku-en dama</i>	五百円だま
1000 yen bill	<i>sen-en satsu</i>	千円札
5000 yen bill	<i>gosen-en satsu</i>	五千円札
10,000 yen bill	<i>ichiman-en satsu</i>	一万円札

**Some Useful Phrases**

How many?	<i>ikutsu desu ka?</i>	いくつですか
one dozen	<i>ichi-dāsu</i>	一ダース
a lot	<i>takusan</i>	沢山
too much	<i>sugimasu</i>	すぎます
enough	<i>jūbun desu</i>	充分です

**Measurements**

centimetre	<i>senchi</i>	センチ
litre	<i>rittoru</i>	リットル
metre	<i>mētoru</i>	メートル
millimetre	<i>miri</i>	ミリ
pound	<i>pondō</i>	ポンド
ounce	<i>onsu</i>	オンス

**Vocabulary****A**

accident - <i>jiko</i>	事故
address - <i>jūsho</i>	住所
aeroplane - <i>hikōki</i>	飛行機
afternoon - <i>gogo</i>	午後
age - <i>nenrei</i>	年齢
agriculture - <i>nōgyō</i>	農業
airmail - <i>kōkūbin</i>	航空便
all - <i>zenbu</i>	全部
antibiotics - <i>taikinsei</i>	抗生素質
<i>yakuzai</i>	
antique - <i>kottōhin</i>	骨董品
appendix - <i>mōchō</i>	盲腸
apple - <i>ringo</i>	りんご
architect - <i>kenchiku</i>	建築家
art - <i>geijutsu</i>	芸術
ashtray - <i>haizara</i>	灰皿
Asia - <i>ajia</i>	アジア

**B**

baby - <i>nyūji</i>	乳兒
bad - <i>warui</i>	悪い
baggage - <i>nimotsu</i>	荷物
bank - <i>ginkō</i>	銀行
barber - <i>tokoya</i>	床屋
bath - <i>furo</i>	風呂
bathroom - <i>otearai</i>	お手洗
beach - <i>hama</i>	浜

beans - <i>sayaingen</i>	莢いんげん
beautiful - <i>utsukushii</i>	美しい
bed - <i>beddo</i>	ベッド
beef - <i>gyūniku</i>	牛肉
beer - <i>bīru</i>	ビール
better - <i>motto yoi</i>	もっとよい
bicycle - <i>jitensha</i>	自転車
big - <i>okii</i>	大きい
bill - <i>kanjō</i>	勘定
bird - <i>kotori</i>	小鳥
birthday - <i>tanjōbi</i>	誕生日
blanket - <i>mōfu</i>	毛布
bleed - <i>shukketsu suru</i>	出血する
boat - <i>fune</i>	船
body - <i>karada</i>	体
book - <i>hon</i>	本
bookshop - <i>honya</i>	本屋
botanical garden - <i>shokubotsuen</i>	植物園
bottle - <i>bin</i>	びん
bowl - <i>bōru</i>	ボール
boy - <i>otoko no ko</i>	男の子
bread - <i>pan</i>	パン
breakfast - <i>chohoku</i>	朝食
bridge - <i>hashi</i>	橋
broken - <i>dakkyū shita</i>	脱臼した
building - <i>tatemono</i>	建物
bus - <i>basu</i>	バス
business - <i>shōgyō</i>	商業
button - <i>botan</i>	ボタン
butter - <i>batā</i>	バター
buy (v) - <i>kau</i>	買う

**C**

cake - <i>kēki</i>	ケーキ
calculator - <i>keisanki</i>	計算機
car - <i>kuruma</i>	車
carpet - <i>kāpetto</i>	カーペット
castle - <i>shiro</i>	城
cave - <i>iwaya</i>	岩屋
change (money) - <i>kozeni</i>	小錢
cheap - <i>yasui</i>	安い
cheese - <i>chīzu</i>	チーズ
chemist (drugstore) - <i>yakkyoku</i>	薬局
chicken - <i>niwatori</i>	にわとり
child - <i>ko</i>	子
chopsticks - <i>hashi</i>	箸
church - <i>kyōkai</i>	教会
cigarettes - <i>tabako</i>	タバコ
city - <i>machi</i>	町
closed - <i>heiten</i>	閉店
coffee - <i>kōhī</i>	コーヒー
cold - <i>samui</i>	寒い
colour - <i>iro</i>	色
come (v) - <i>kuru</i>	来る
constipated - <i>benpishiteiru</i>	便秘している
country (nation) - <i>kuni</i>	国
crab - <i>kani</i>	かに
cup - <i>koppu</i>	コップ

**D**

dangerous - <i>abunai</i>	危ない
dark - <i>kurai</i>	暗い
decaffeinated - <i>kafein nuki</i>	カフェイン抜き

delicious - <i>oishii</i>	おいしい
deodorant - <i>deodoranto</i>	デオドラント
dessert - <i>desato</i>	デザート
diarrhoea - <i>geri</i>	下痢
dictionary - <i>jisho</i>	辞書
difficult - <i>muzukashii</i>	難しい
dining car - <i>shokudosha</i>	食堂車
dinner - <i>yūshoku</i>	夕食
doctor - <i>isha</i>	医者
dormitory - <i>kishukusha</i>	寄宿舎
dozen - <i>dāsu</i>	ダース
duck - <i>ahiru</i>	あひる

**E**

early - <i>hayai</i>	早い
east - <i>higashi</i>	東
easy - <i>yasashii</i>	やさしい
eat (v) - <i>taberu</i>	食べる
egg - <i>tamago</i>	たまご
embassy - <i>taishikan</i>	大使館
empty - <i>kara</i>	空
engineer - <i>gishi</i>	技師
enough - <i>jubun</i>	充分
envelope - <i>futō</i>	封筒
evening - <i>ban</i>	晩
exit - <i>deguchi</i>	出口
expensive - <i>takai</i>	高い

**F**

face - <i>kao</i>	顔
faint - <i>ki o ushinau</i>	気をうしなう

おいしい
デオドラント
デザート
下痢
辞書
難しい
食堂車
夕食
医者
寄宿舎
ダース
あひる

far - <i>tōi</i>	遠い
ferry - <i>ferī</i>	フェリー
fever - <i>netsu</i>	熱
film (photo) - <i>firumu</i>	フィルム
film (movie) - <i>eiga</i>	映画
find - <i>mitsukeru</i>	見つける
fish - <i>sakana</i>	魚
flight - <i>bin</i>	便
'flu - <i>infuruenza</i>	インフルエンザ
fork - <i>fōku</i>	フォーク
full - <i>ippai</i>	一杯
furniture - <i>kagu</i>	家具

**G**

garden - <i>niwa</i>	庭
girl - <i>onna no ko</i>	女の子
glasses - <i>megane</i>	眼鏡
go - <i>iku</i>	行く
good - <i>yoi</i>	良い
goodbye - <i>sayōnara</i>	さようなら
gram - <i>guramu</i>	グラム
gynaecologist - <i>fujinkai</i>	婦人科医

**H**

hairdresser - <i>rihatsushitsu</i>	理髪室
ham - <i>hamu</i>	ハム
handicrafts - <i>shukōgeihin</i>	手工芸品
hand-made - <i>tezukuri no</i>	手作りの
head - <i>atama</i>	頭
heat - <i>atsusa</i>	暑さ
heavy - <i>omoi</i>	重い
help (v) - <i>tetsudau</i>	手伝う

here - *koko*  
hill - *oka*  
hitchhiking - *hitchi haiku*  
honey - *hachimitsu*  
hospital - *byōin*  
hot - *atsui*  
hotel - *hoteru*  
hour - *jikan*  
how - *dō*

ここ  
丘  
ヒッチハイク  
蜂蜜  
病院  
暑い  
ホテル  
時間  
どう

**I**  
ice cream - *aisū kuriimu*  
immediately - *sugu*  
indigestion - *shōkafuryō*  
information desk -  
*annai gakari*  
injection - *chūsha*  
interesting - *omoshiroi*  
international call -  
*kokusai tsūwa*  
interpreter - *tsūyaku*  
island - *shima*  
ivory - *zōge*

アイスクリーム  
すぐ  
消化不良  
案内係  
  
注射  
面白い  
国際通話

通訳  
島  
象牙

**J**  
jade - *hisui*  
Japanese - *nihongo*  
Japanese garden -  
*nihon teien*  
jeans - *jīpan*  
jewellery - *hōseki*  
journalist - *jānaristo*

翡翠  
日本語  
日本庭園  
  
ジーパン  
宝石  
ジャーナリスト

**K**  
key - *kagi*  
knife - *naifu*  
  
**L**  
lake - *mizuumi*  
late - *osoi*  
lawyer - *bengoshi*  
leather - *kawa*  
left - *hidari*  
lens - *lenzu*  
letter - *tegami*  
library - *toshokan*  
light (weight) - *karui*  
look - *miru*  
love - *ai*  
luggage - *tenimotsu*  
lunch - *chūshoku*  
  
**M**  
map - *chizu*  
marry - *kekkon suru*  
matches - *matchi*  
milk - *miruku*  
minute - *fun*  
money - *okane*  
month - *tsuki*  
morning - *asa*  
motor bike - *mota baiku*  
music - *ongaku*  
museum - *hakubutsukan*  
mutton - *maton*

鍵  
ナイフ  
  
湖  
遅い  
弁護士  
皮  
左  
レンズ  
手紙  
図書館  
軽い  
見る  
愛  
手荷物  
昼食

地図  
結婚する  
マッチ  
ミルク  
分  
お金  
月  
朝  
モーターバイク  
音楽  
博物館  
マトン

**N**

name - <i>namae</i>	名前
near - <i>chikai</i>	近い
needle - <i>hari</i>	針
new - <i>atarashii</i>	新しい
noisy - <i>urusai</i>	うるさい
noodles - <i>soba/udon</i>	そばうどん
north - <i>kita</i>	北
now - <i>ima</i>	今
number - <i>bangō</i>	番号

**O**

old - <i>furui</i>	古い
open (v) - <i>akimasu</i>	開きます
operation - <i>shujutsu</i>	手術
optician - <i>meganeya</i>	眼鏡屋
or - <i>ariiwaka</i>	あるいはか
orange - <i>orenji</i>	オレンジ
other - <i>hoka</i>	他

**P**

pagoda - <i>tō</i>	塔
pain - <i>itami</i>	いたみ
paintings - <i>kaiga</i>	絵画
parcel - <i>kozutsumi</i>	小包
park - <i>kōen</i>	公園
passport - <i>pasupōto</i>	パスポート
peach - <i>momo</i>	もも
pepper - <i>koshō</i>	胡椒
persimmon - <i>kaki</i>	かき
plate - <i>sara</i>	皿
platform - <i>purattohōmu</i>	プラットホーム

police - *keisatsu*porcelain - *jiki*pork - *butaniku*post office - *yūbinkyoku*postcards - *hagaki*

poste restante -

*kyokudome yūbin*prescription - *shohōsen*province - *ken*

警察

磁器

豚肉

郵便局

葉書

局留郵便

処方箋

県

**Q**quick - *hayai*quiet - *shizuka na*

速い

静かな

**R**railway - *tetsudō*rain - *ame*razor - *kamisori*real - *hontō*receipt - *ryōshūsho*record - *rekōdo*rent (v) - *kariru*repair - *naosu*rest - *yasumu*

restaurant -

*restoran or shokudō*return - *kaeru*rice (cooked) - *gohan*right (side) - *migi*river - *kawa*road - *michi*room - *heya*

鉄道

雨

かみそり

本当

領收書

レコード

借る

直す

休む

レストラン 食堂

帰る

ごはん

右

川

道

部屋

**S**

- salt - *shio*  
 scenery - *keshiki*  
 seconds (time) - *niban*  
 shampoo - *shanpū*  
 shoe laces - *kutsu himo*  
 shop - *mise*  
 shopping - *shoppingu*  
 shower - *shawa*  
 shut - *shimaru*  
 signature - *shomei*  
 silk - *kinu*  
 sleep (v) - *nemuru*  
 slowly - *yukkuri*  
 small - *chiisai*  
 smoke (v) - *tabako o sū*  
 snack - *sunakku*  
 snow (v) - *yuki ga furu*  
 soap - *sekken*  
 soup - *sūpu*  
 south - *minami*  
 soya sauce - *shōyu*  
 speak (v) - *hanasu*  
 spoon - *supūn*  
 stale - *shinsen de nai*  
 stamps - *kitte*  
 stomach - *i*  
 stop (v) - *tomaru*  
 street - *tōri*  
 student - *gakusei*  
 sugar - *satō*

- 塩  
 景色  
 二番  
 シャンプー  
 靴ひも  
 店  
 ショッピング  
 シャワー  
 縦る  
 署名  
 絹  
 眠る  
 ゆっくり  
 小さい  
 タバコを吸う  
 スナック  
 雪が降る  
 せっけん  
 スープ  
 南  
 しょう油  
 話す  
 スpoon  
 新鮮でない  
 切手  
 胃  
 止まる  
 通り  
 学生  
 砂糖

sweet - *amai*  
 swim (v) - *oyogu*

甘い  
 泳ぐ

**T**

- table - *tēburu*  
 teacher - *sensei*  
 telegram - *denpō*  
 telephone - *denwa*  
 tell - *oshieru*  
 temple - *tera*  
 thanks - *arigatō gozaimasu*  
 theatre - *gekijo*  
 there - *soko*  
 thread - *ito*  
 throat - *nodo*  
 tickets - *kippu*  
 toast - *tōsuto*  
 today - *kyō*  
 toilet - *benjo*  
 tomorrow - *ashita/asu*  
 tooth - *ha*  
 toothbrush - *haburashi*  
 toothpick - *tomayōji*  
 toy - *omocha*  
 trade - *bōeki*  
 train - *densha*  
 travel - *ryoko suru*

テーブル  
 先生  
 電報  
 電話  
 教える  
 寺  
 ありがとうございます  
 劇場  
 そこ  
 糸  
 喉  
 切符  
 トースト  
 今日  
 便所  
 明日  
 歯  
 歯ブラシ  
 爪楊子  
 おもちゃ  
 貿易  
 電車  
 旅行する  
 潰瘍  
 傘

**U**

- ulcer - *kaiyō*  
 umbrella - *kasa*

underground (subway) -  
*chikatetsu*  
 understand - *wakaru*  
 university - *daigaku*  
 upstairs - *kaijō*

**V**  
 vaginal infection - *chitsuen*  
 vegetables - *yasai*  
 vegetarian -  
*saishokushugi sha*  
 venereal disease - *seibyō*  
 village - *mura*  
 vinegar - *su*  
 vomit - *modosu*

**W**  
 wage - *kyūryō*  
 wait - *matsu*  
 waiter - *ueitā*  
 waitress - *ueitoresu*  
 want (v) - *hossuru*  
 watermelon - *suika*  
 weather - *tenki*  
 week - *shū*  
 west - *nishi*  
 what - *nani*  
 when - *itsu*  
 where - *doko*  
 which - *dore dochira*  
 who - *dare*  
 why - *dōshite*

地下鉄

わかる  
大学  
階上

膣炎  
野菜  
菜食主義者

性病  
村  
酢  
もどす

給料  
待つ  
ウェイター  
ウェイトレス  
欲する  
西瓜  
天氣  
週  
西  
何  
いつ  
どこ  
どれ／どちら  
誰  
どうして

wine - *uain*  
 woman - *josē*  
 writing paper - *binsen*

**Y**  
 year - *toshi*  
 yesterday - *kinō*  
 yoghurt - *yōgurutu*  
 young - *wakai*

**Z**  
 zen temple - *zendera*  
 zoo - *dōbutsuen*  
 zoom lens - *zūmu renzu*

ワイン  
女性  
便箋

年  
昨日  
ヨーグルト  
若い

禪寺  
動物園  
ズームレゾズ

