Let's Learn Japanese
Basic I • Vol. 1
Learner's Textbook

ヤンさんと日本の人々

Kenkyusha
Let's Learn Japanese
Basic I ● Vol. 1
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Planning: The Japan Foundation
Publication: Kenkyusha
INTRODUCTION

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

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

About This Textbook

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

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

The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

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

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

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

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

4. Finally, there is an alphabetized index containing all the vocabulary items found in the “Words and Phrases to Memorize” sections of each lesson.
The Arrangement of Individual Lessons

**Today’s Expressions**

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

**Today’s Lesson**

There are three parts to this section:

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

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

3. **Notes:** Here you will find explanations about how to use some of the expressions in the skit. Most of the explanations deal with the expressions found in “Today’s Expressions.”

**Exercises**

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

**Writing & Pronunciation**

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

**Culture & Life**

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

**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

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

**Answers & Comments**

In this section you will find the answers to the exercises, as well as comments about important or unusually difficult points.
Those who participated in the preparation of the video series *Yan and the Japanese People*, the television course, and this textbook are as follows:

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

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

The Katō

Mr. Katō

Mrs. Katō

Tarō

(mid daughter)

A family which helps Yan with his new life in Japan

Midori

(The daughter)

Yan's new fellow workers at the Institute

The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Kobayashi

Mr. Hara

The Suzukis

Mr. Suzuki

Mrs. Suzuki

Yan's landlord and landlady

The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Takahashi

Ms. Okada
**Synopsis**

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

**Transcription**

**DAIYAN WA:**
YAN DESU. DÖZO YGROSHIKU.

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

**Narita Shin Tôkyô Kokusai Kûkô Tôchakuzu Robit.**

**Anannmu**
Nihon kikô jîgo hin wa, tadaima jîma na bun jiru ni tôchaku shimushita.

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

Katô
A, are da.

**Anannmu**
Jôpan Air Lines Flight 15 now arriving at gate 17.

(Yan appears.)

**Woman passenger A**

**Women passengers B**
Sayonara.

**Yan**
Sayonara.

**Women passengers A,B**
Have a nice day.

Katô

**Yan**
A, Katô-san.

Katô
Yo, iroudeiru.

**Yan**
Katô-san, shihâraku.

Katô
Ya, ya. Yôkôso

**Yan-san, Taro desu.**

**Taro**
Hajimeramashite. Taro desu ka?

**Yan**
A, Taro-san deshô ka?

**Taro**
Hai.
Yan  I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.
Tarō  It's a privilege.
Mr. Katō  Well, let's go. Tarō, the car.
Tarō  Right.
Mr. Katō  (Can you take care of this?)
Yan  Everything's okay, right?

Woman passenger C: Chotto.
(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)
Woman passenger C: Kore wa nitora no desu ka?
Yan  A, hai, watashi no deni.
Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

Woman passenger C: Ne, ja.
(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger. The contents of both carts spill.)
Yan  A, dōmo-samaimasen.

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

Woman passenger C: A.
Katō  Ā, dōmo-samaimasen.
Yan  Dōgo samaimasen.
Katō  Oki, Tarō. Kore.
Tarō  Ha hai.

Yan  I'm Yan. It's nice to meet you.
Tarō  It's a privilege.
Mr. Katō  Well, let's go. Tarō, the car.
Tarō  Right.
Mr. Katō  (Can you take care of this?)
Yan  Everything's okay, right?

Woman passenger C: (ollare!) Excuse me.
(She picks up Yan's package and brings it over.)

Woman passenger C: Is this yours?
Yan  Yes, it is.
Thank you very much.

Woman passenger C: Not at all.
(Yan's cart collides with that of another passenger. The contents of both carts spill.)
Yan  Oh, I'm so sorry.

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

Woman passenger C: Ok, orī.
Mr. Katō  Ok, I'm so sorry.
Yan  I'm so sorry.
Mr. Katō  Hey, Tarō? Take care of this.
Tarō  Right.
Kotō
Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?

Yan
E. A. kore wa watashi no desu.

Kotō
Yan-san, kore wa?

Yan
A, sore wa watashi no desu.

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

Yan
Jō, kore wa dare no desu ka?

Kotō
A, kore wa watashi no desu.

Kore wa a anata no desu ka?

Male passenger
Ha! Watashi no desu.

A. Dōmo arigatō gozai mismo.

Kotō
Iya iya, do itashimashite.

Yan
Ara! kore wa watashi no desu arimasen.

Woman passenger C
A, sore wa watashi no desu. (The contents spill as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

Woman passenger C
Dōmo suimasen.

Taro
Dōmo suimasen.

[2] Hashiru kuruma no naka

Yan
Kono kuruma wa Taro-san no desu ka?

Kotō
He, watashi no desu.

Yan
Nihon no kuruma desu ka?

Kotō
E, sō desu.

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

Yan
Kotō-san, are wa tan desu ka?

Kotō
E, dare desu ka?

Yan
Are desu yo. Are. Ano hina.

Kotō
A, are wa dachi desu.

Yan
Danchi?

Kotō
E, zenbu jūzaku desu.

Yan
He.

[3] Kōto-ke no genkan to ima

(Two steps in front of the Kotō's home. The doorbell rings.)

Midorī
Okusan, hayaku, hayaku.

Kotō fujin A
Midorī. (She helps Midori take off her apron.)

Mr. Kotō
Is this yours, Yan?

Yan
Yes, that's mine.

Mr. Kotō
Yan, what about this?

Yan
Yes, that's mine too.

Woman passenger C
This isn't mine.

Yan
Then whose is it?

Mr. Kotō
Oh, that's mine.

Yan
Is that yours?

Mr. Kotō
Oh no, not at all.

Yan
Eh? This isn't mine.

Woman passenger C
Oh, that's mine.

(Two steps in front of the Kotō's home. The doorbell rings.)

Woman passenger C
Oh, me?

Yan
Oh, I'm so sorry.

Taro
I'm very sorry.

[SCENE 2] Driving home

Yan
Is this car yours, Taro?

Mr. Kotō
No, it's mine.

Yan
Is it a Japanese car?

Mr. Kotō
Yes, it is.

Taro
Yan.

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

Yan
Mr. Kotō, what's that?

Mr. Kotō
That. Those buildings.

Mr. Kotō
Oh, that's a housing complex.

Yan
A housing complex?

Mr. Kotō
Yes, those are all apartment buildings.

Yan
Huh.

[SCENE 3] Arriving at the Kotō's Home

(Two steps in front of the Kotō's home. The doorbell rings.)

Midorī
Mother, hurry, hurry.

Mrs. Kotō
Ah, Midori, what a!

(She helps Midori take off her apron.)
End of Episode One
Lesson 1

Today's Expressions

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

Today's Lesson

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Katō

Mr. Katō

Yōkoso. (I'm glad to see you.) / Hajimemasite. (How do you do?) / Hai. (That's right. / Yes.) / Dōzo yoroshiku. (It's nice to meet you.)

Yan

Yan-san, Tarō desu.

Yan

Å. Tarō-san desu ka?

Tarō

Hai.

Yan

Yan desu. Dōzo yoroshiku.

Tarō

Yoroshiku.

Mr. Katō

Well, well, so glad you're here!

Yan, this is Tarō.

Tarō

How do you do? I'm Tarō.

Yan

Ah, so you're Yan!

Tarō

That's right.

Yan

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

Tarō

It's my privilege.
(Watasshi wa) Yan desu. (I'm Yan.)

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

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

---

**FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II**

**Yan**
Dōmo sumimasen.

**Katô**
Oi, Tarô. Kore.

**Tarô**
Hai hai.

**Katô**
Kore wa Yan-san no nimotsu desu ka?

**Yan**
É, A, kore wa wataashi no desu.

**Katô**
Yan-san, kore wa?

**Yan**
A, sore mo wataashi no desu.

**Woman passenger C**
Ara, kore wa wataashi no dō wa arimasen.

**Yan**
Jā, kore wa dare no desu ka?

**Katô**
A, kore wa wataashi no desu.

**Male passenger**
Hai, wataashi no desu.

**Katô**
Iya iya, dō itashimashte.

**Yan**
Are! Kore wa wataashi no dō wa arimasen.

**Woman passenger C**
A, sore wa wataashi no desu.

(As the contents spell as Yan tries to hand the package over.)

**Woman passenger C**
A? Ā.

**Yan**
Dōmo sumimasen.

**Yan**
I'm so sorry.

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

**Tarô**
Right.

**Mr. Katô**
Is this yours, Yan?

**Yan**
Yes, that's mine.

**Mr. Katô**
Yan, what about this?

**Yan**
Yes, that's mine too.

**Woman passenger C**
Huh? This isn't mine.

**Yan**
Then whose is it?

**Mr. Katô**
Ok, that's mine.

**Male passenger**
Yes, that's mine.

**Mr. Katô**
Ah, thank you.

**Mr. Katô**
Oh no, not at all.

**Yan**
Er? This isn't mine.

**Woman passenger C**
Oh, that's mine.

**Woman passenger C**
Ok, no!

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

NOTES

2. Kore wa _______ desu. (This is ______.)
Sore wa _______ desu. (That is ______.)

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

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

The little word no here indicates possession, or ownership.
Watashi no nimotsu (my baggage)
Anata no nimotsu (your baggage)

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

A statement can be changed to a question simply by adding the grammatical particle ka at the end.
Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?

Words like kore and sore are used when it is clear what they stand for, so in most cases it isn't necessary to make special mention of a word like nimotsu. And so instead of saying
Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?
the Japanese usually say:

Kore wa anata no desu ka?
Hai. Sore wa watashi no desu.

* The word anata is not used in speaking to older people or to one’s superiors. In such cases, the Japanese usually add -san after the name of the person being spoken to to mean “you.” When speaking to a teacher, -sensei is used instead of -san. So if you wanted to ask the teacher on the screen “Is this your textbook?”, you should say: Kore wa Anshu-sensei no tekiyoo desu ka?

**Exercises**

1. Let’s see if you can do these things in Japanese:

1. tell your name

Watashi wa [ ] desu.

2. tell what you do

Watashi wa [ ] desu.

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

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

Kore wa [ ] desu.

![Eraser](eraser.png)  ![Biro](biro.png)  ![Pen](pen.png)
II. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:
1. How do you do?
2. I'm sorry.
3. Is this your fountain pen?
4. These are my pencils.
(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

1. The Japanese people today use a combination of three different systems of writing. But the Japanese sentences explained on the screen and in your text appear in a completely different kind of writing — the Latin alphabet. The alphabet has been used to make things easier for you and to help you use the limited time of this once-a-week broadcast to learn, as efficiently as possible, some of the basic sentence patterns of Japanese.

2. When you first saw Japanese written in the Latin alphabet, you probably noticed right away that there were a lot of vowels. It is true that almost every syllable contains a vowel, but actually the total number of Japanese vowels is quite small — only five, and each of the five has only one pronunciation. They are listed below, each with an English word containing a vowel which is close in pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Similar to the a in father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Similar to the e in see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>Similar to the ou in you. (But you shouldn’t round your lips when you pronounce the Japanese sound.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>Similar to the e in bet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə</td>
<td>Similar to the o in blow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The mark ``, which you will see over some vowels such as the first o in “Dōgo sumimasen,” means that that vowel is to be drawn out to the length of two syllables.
1. Tokyo International Airport (Narita)

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

2. Greetings

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

Words & Phrases to Memorize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watashi</td>
<td>(I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anata</td>
<td>(you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kore</td>
<td>(this)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sore</td>
<td>(that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enpitsu</td>
<td>(pencil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>börupen</td>
<td>(ball-point pen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamera</td>
<td>(camera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekiisuto</td>
<td>(textbook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nimotsu</td>
<td>(baggage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-san</td>
<td>(Mr./Mrs./Miss—)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sensei</td>
<td>(Professor—)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajimemashite.</td>
<td>(How do you do?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōzo yoroshiku.</td>
<td>(It's nice to meet you.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.</td>
<td>(Thank you very much.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōtashimashite.</td>
<td>(Not at all. You're welcome.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōmo sumimasen.</td>
<td>(I'm very sorry.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. 1. Hajimemashite.  
(Make a slight bow as you say this.)

2. Dōmo su(m)inasen.  
(Make a slight bow as you say this, too.)

3. Kore wa anata no pen desu ka?  
(Ka must be pitched higher than the rest of the sentence.)

4. Kore wa watashi no enpitsu desu.  
(The form enpitsu does not change even when it’s plural.)
Lesson 2

Today’s Expressions

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

Today’s Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Yan  Katō-san, are wa nan desu ka?
Katō  E, dore desu ka?
Yan  Are desu yo, are. Aoo biru.
Katō  Ā, are wa danchi desu.
Yan  Danchi?
Katō  Ō, zenshu jūtaku desu.
Yan  Hē.

Yan  Mr. Kahi, what’s that?
Katō  Huh? What’s what?
Yan  That. Those buildings.
Katō  Oh, that’s a housing complex.
Yan  A housing complex?
Katō  Yes, there are all apartment buildings.
Yan  Hmmm.

WORDS & PHRASES

E (Huh?) / biru (big building) / Ā. (Ok.) / danchi (apartment complex) / Ō. (Yes.) / zenshu (all) / jūtaku (residence) / Hē. (Hmmn.)
Are wa nan desu ka? (What's that?)

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

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

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(A conversation about cameras)
Sugihara Kore mo kamera desu ka?
Kaihō Hai, sore mo kamera desu.
Sugihara Sore mo kamera desu ka?
(Kaihō-san grabs the camera from Kaihō-san. Kaihō-san speaks as he looks at it.)
Kaihō Hai, sore mo kamera desu.
Sugihara Kore mo kamera desu ka?
Kaihō Iie, sore wa kamera dewa arimasen.
(Kaihō-san takes it from Sugihara-san.)
Kaihō Kore wa rajo desu.

(A conversation about cameras)
Sugihara Is this a camera, too?
Kaihō Yes, that's a camera, too.
Sugihara Is that a camera, too?
(Kaihō-san speaks as he looks at it.)
Kaihō Yes, that's a camera, too.
Sugihara Is this also a camera?
Kaihō No, that's not a camera.
(Kaihō-san takes it from Sugihara-san.)
Kaihō It's a radio.

WORDS & PHRASES
kamera (camera) / Iie, (No.) / rajo (radio)
Kore mo kamera desu. (This is a camera, too.)
You have already learned about sentences like “Kore wa kamera desu.” If you change the wa to mo, the sentence comes to mean “This is a camera, too.”

Sore wa [ ] dewa arimasen. (That is not [ ].)
The sentence “Sore wa [ ] dewa” can be made into a negative statement just by changing dewa to dewa arimasen. In conversation dewa is often starred and pronounced as jya:
“Sore wa [ ] jya arimasen.”

MINI-SKIT II

(Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.)
Sugihara Kore wa Kaibô-san no desu ka?
Kaibô Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.
Sugihara Kore wa Althauß-sensei no desu ka?
Althauß Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen.
Sugihara Kore wa dare no desu ka?
(Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.)
Sugihara Kore wa dare no desu ka?
Mine Â, sono rajo wa watashi no desu.

(Sugihara-san searches for the owner of the camera.)
Sugihara Is this yours (, Kaibô-san)?
Kaibô No, it isn’t mine.
Sugihara Is this yours (, Althauß-sensei)?
Althauß No, it isn’t mine.
Sugihara Whose is this?
(Sugihara-san walks around, looking for the owner of the camera.)
Sugihara Whose is this?
Mine Oh, that rajo is mine.

Kore wa dare no desu ka? (Whose is this?)
This question is used to ask who something belongs to.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kono kamera</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>kore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sono rajio</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ano biru</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercises**

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

   **Example:** Pen desu.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. (Pictures of objects: surfboard, pencil, camera, backpack, umbrella, newspaper)

**Lesson 2**
II. Look at the pictures and try answering the questions in Japanese.

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

III. Try to say these sentences in Japanese:

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

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

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

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

   Dōmo sumimasen. (I'm very sorry.)
   Dōmo arigato gozaimasu. (Thank you very much.)
   Kato-san (Mr. Kato)
   Taro-san (Taro)

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

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

1. Danchi

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

2. Sushi & Sukiyaki

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

**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tabako</td>
<td>タバコ</td>
<td>TabaKo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megane</td>
<td>メガネ</td>
<td>MeiGane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shinbun</td>
<td>新聞</td>
<td>XīnWén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rajo</td>
<td>ライト</td>
<td>LaIiTie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasa</td>
<td>帽子</td>
<td>MàoZi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isu</td>
<td>椅子</td>
<td>YiZi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lesson 2**

17
I. 1. Ematsu desu.
   2. Kamera desu.
   3. Nimotsu desu.
   5. Shinbun desu.

II. 1. Ie, ematsu dewa arimasen. (Bōrupen desu.)
   2. Rajo desu.
   3. Ie, watashi no dewa arimasen.
      (Of course they couldn’t be yours, could they?)

III. 1. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.
      (Be sure to put gozaimasu at the end!)
   2. Are wa nan desu ka?
   3. Kore mo kamera desu ka?
   4. Kore wa anata no desu ka?
      (Did you remember to use the same form as if the sentence were singular?)
   5. Kore wa watashi no dewa arimasen.
   6. Are wa dare no desu ka?
 Synopsis
Tori takes Yan to look for a place of his own to live. They discuss the matter with a real estate agent. Yan wants a place with a bath, and a Japanese-style room. The agent takes them to see a small detached house in a garden. The landlady, Mrs. Suzuki, brings them tea. A few days later, Yan moves in, with the help of the Kato's. A delivery boy brings lunch. Yan takes Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki a traditional gift of noodles. The skit ends with Yan and the Kato's having lunch in his new home.

 Transcription
DANIWA:
ARE, NERU GA IMASU YO.

EPISODE TWO:
OH, THERE'S A CAT?

[SCENE 1] Platform at Den'enchofu Station
Voice over loudspeaker Den'enchofu, Den'enchofu.
Transfer to the Michina Line.

[SCENE 2] Real estate agency in front of station
Agent Sir, isn't this?
Yori Does it have a bath?
Agent No, it doesn't have a bath.
Let's see. Rooms with baths...
Yori (He searches through his files and offers Tori and Yan seats.)
Agent Have a seat. Don't's this?
Yori Yonnen.
Agent It's a Western-style room and a bath.
Yori Don't you have any Japanese-style rooms?
Agent Ah, Japanese-style rooms. Yes, we do. Let's see. Hon's this? It has a nice room.
Yori Does it have a kitchen?
Agent Yes, it has a kitchen and a bath.
Yori Where is it located?
Agent (The agent steps over to the wall map and points.)
Agent Let's see... Ah, here it is.

FUJISOYAYA
Okay, where are we going next?

FUJISOYAYA
If you have a bath, if you have a bath...

FUJISOYAYA
A, ma, dino. Where are we going next?

YAN
Um, I'm not sure.

FUJISOYAYA
Yoshita to furoba ga arimasu.

YAN
Nihon-shiki no heya wa arimasen ka?

FUJISOYAYA
A, watashte desu ne. Arimasu yo.

FUJISOYAYA
Eho, kore wa dodo desu ka? Kirei na heya desu yo.

YAN
Daidokoro ga arimasu ka?

FUJISOYAYA
E, Daidokoro no furoba mo arimasu.

YORI
Basho wa doko desu ka?

FUJISOYAYA
Eho ne, basho wa, 2, koko desu.

FUJISOYAYA

FUJISOYAYA

FUJISOYAYA

The skit ends with Yan and the Kato's having lunch in his new home.
3 オヤッサンにいえのまえ
(The agent's car comes to an abrupt stop. Yan and Taro get out, rubbing their heads.)

オヤッサン-や Ha Ha Ha. さしもその顔。
Dajoubudesu ka? Koko desu ka.

Yan Uwa, ippai na ne. desu ne.

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)
(He points with his fist.)

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)
(Kono ura desu.)

3 オヤッサンに両

Taro Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.

Yan Nanika imasu ka?

Taro Un, nari mo ima sen ne.

Are, niko ga imasu yo.

Yan E! Doko desu ka?

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

Taro Hora, aoko ni imasu yo.

Yan A, aoko desu ka?

(The laugh.)

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)

3 オヤッサンに花見

オヤッサン-や Dō demo? Atarashii heya desu yo.

Yan A.

Taro Tatami-mo kirei desu ne.

Ahiru heya desu ne, Yan-san.

Yan Sō desu ne.

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)

Yan Yarou wa doko ni imasu ka?

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)

4 すしや

A, furaba wa furaba, furaba.

(He opens a closed door.)

オヤッサン-や (オヤッサンにいちずでる。)

Yan Hē.

オヤッサン-や Showi mo arimasu yo.

4 オヤッサンに両

(Taro get out, rubbing their heads.)

Agent (Laughing) Sorry.

Are you all right? This is it.

Yan Waa, this is a splendid place.

Agent This is the landlord's house.

(He points with his hand.)

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

4 オヤッサンに両

The landlord's garden

Yan Yes, there's a pond?

Yan Is there anything in it?

Taro Common, no, there isn't anything.

Agent Oh, there's a cat.

Yan OK! Where?

(Taro points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)

Yan See, there it is.

Yan Oh, over there.

(The laugh.)

Agent Please come this way.

4 オヤッサンに両

The landlord's detached apartment

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

Yan Akah.

Taro The tatami mats are clean.

The room gets a lot of sunshine. Yan

Yes, it does.

Agent See, the living room is this way. It has gas

and water, too?

Yan (smile) (He turns on the water.)

Yan Where is the bath?

Agent Ah, the bath, the bath.

(He opens a closed door.)

Agent This isn't.

Yan Ah.

Agent No, it isn't.
Taro: Hajime-mashite.
Fujin: Nari, ocha o dōro.
Yan: Taro! Arigatō gozaimasu.
Fudōsan-ya: Sa na, itashimashō. Ja, tōmen, nai.

Sōjitsu go, onaji heya (The Katō are all helping Yan more.)
Katō fujin: Yan-san, chotto.
Yan: Hai.
Fujin: Yan-san, oshōrin ya osara wa koko ni arimasu yo.
Yan: Hai.
Fujin: Naiya fuku ya supīn wa kono naka.
Yan: Hai.
Fujin: Kappu to kōri-kappu wa kono se desu.
Yan: Hai, dōro nigaito gozaimashita.
Midorī: Yōkoku wa mirin naka desu yo.
Taro: Midori, Midori, tēbaru, tēbaru.
Katō: Are, tēbaru wa doko da?
Fujin: Hai, tēbaru.
Katō: Eto, doko irita ka na.
Fujin: Boku wa, kokoro, koko nano nai shi.
Yan: A’! Tēbaru wa koko ni arimasu.

Yan: It’s a nice bathroom, isn’t it?
(The agent’s interjection indicates modest agreement.)
Mrs. Suzuki: Well, won’t you all please have some tea?
Agent: Oh, that’s very kind of you. [To Yan] See, this is the landlady, Mrs. Suzuki.
Mrs. Suzuki: My name is Suzuki. I’m very happy to meet you.
Taro: Please call me Taro. Yan.
Mrs. Suzuki: Please have your tea.
Yan: A few minutes, Taro. Thank you.
Agent: Well, shall I then? Thank you.

SCENE 6: Moving day (The Katō are all helping Yan more.)
Mrs. Katō: Taro, would you come here a minute?
Yan: Yes, what is it?
Mrs. Katō: Yan, your shoes and pants are here.
Yan: I see.
Mrs. Katō: Your knives, forks, and spoons are in here.
Yan: All right.
Mrs. Katō: Your glasses and cap are on top of this.
Yan: I see. Thank you very much.
Midorī: Your clothes go in here.
Deliverer: Sorry to have kept you waiting.

Mr. Katō: Oh, it’s here, it’s here. Thanks. Hey, Taro.
Taro: Midori, Midori, the table. The table.
Mr. Katō: Hey, where is the table?
Mrs. Katō: The table...
Mr. Katō: Pianom, where could it have gone?
Mrs. Katō: Let’s see, it’s not here...
Yan: Ahi, here it is.
Mr. Katō: So that’s where it was. Let’s put it here.
"**SCENE 2** The veranda of the landlord's home

Mrs. Katō Is anyone home?
Mr. Suzuki Well, well!
Mrs. Katō My name is Katō.
Yan I'm pleased to meet you. Yan.
Mrs. Katō I've brought some hikko-kusa soba.
Yan Please enjoy it.
Mrs. Katō Yes, how kind of you.
Mrs. Katō Your kindness will be greatly appreciated.
Yan I'm looking forward to living here.
Mrs. Katō We're looking forward to having you here.

**SCENE 3** Yan's room

Mr. Katō Hello, you are, Yan. Here, Miori. Here, Mother.
Mrs. Katō Thank you.
Mr. Katō Well, shall we?
All Yes, whatever.
Yan Mm, that's good.
(They all laugh as he struggles with his noodles.)

End of Episode Two"
Today's Expressions

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

Today's Lesson

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(The landlord's garden)
Taró Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo.
Yan Nani ka imaasu ka?
Taró Ono, manimo imasen ne.
   Arce. Neko ga ima susu yo.
Yan E! Deko ni?
(Yan peers into the water. Taró points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)
Taró Hora, asoko ni ima susu yo.
Yan Â, asoko desu ka?

(The landlord's garden)
Taró Yan, there's a pond!
Yan Is there anything in it?
Yan Uh, no, there isn't anything.
   Oh, there's a cat!
Yan Eta? Where?
(Yan peers into the water. Taró points to the cat sitting on the stone lantern. He had noticed its image reflected in the water.)
Taró Saa, there it is.
Yan Oh, over there!

LESSON 3
WORDS & PHRASES
ike (pout) / nanika (anything / something) / ūn (‘umm...’) / nanimo (nothing / not anything) / Are! (Ok! / Hey!) / E! (Ey! / What?) / Hora. (Look!) / arooko (‘over there’) / Ā (Ok! / Ah!)

NOTES
1. Ko ga arimasu. (There’s a pond.)
The word in the blank before ga tells what the object is which is there.
2. Neko ga imasu. (There’s a cat.)
Although arimasu is used to talk about the existence of an object, imasu is used about the existence or presence of people or animals (including birds and fish, etc.).

MINI-SKT
(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)
Mine & Sugihara A!
Mine Sugihara ...
Sugihara A!
Mine Kasa ga arimasu.
Sugihara ...
Mine Doa ga arimasu.
Sugihara ...
(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)
Mine & Sugihara Ok!
Mine Sugihara ...
Sugihara Ok!
Mine There’s a chair.
Sugihara ...
Mine There’s an umbrella.
Sugihara ...
Mine There’s a door.
Sugihara ...
(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)
Mine A! Neko ga ...
Sugihara Neko ga ...
Mine & Sugihara Neko ga imasu.
Neko Nyoko.
(Mine-san and Sugihara-san are walking in the dark with a flashlight.)
Mine Sugihara Ok!
Sugihara A cat ...
Mine & Sugihara There’s a cat.
Cat Mine’
WORDS & PHRASES
A! (Oh!) / isa (chair) / kasa (umbrella) / doa (door) / neko (cat) / nyāo (mouse)

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(At the real estate agency)

Fudōsan-ya Okyakusan, kore wa dō desu ka? Fudōsan-ya
Agent Sir, how’s this?
Tarō Furoba ga arimasu ka? Tarō
Agent Does it have a bath?
Fudōsan-ya Ie, furoba wa arimasen. Fudōsan-ya
Agent No, it doesn’t have a bath.

WORDS & PHRASES
Okyakusan! (Sir literally “Mr. Customer”!) / furoba (bath / room for bathing)

NOTES

③ Furoba ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)
Ie, furoba wa arimasen. (No, it doesn’t have a bath.)
You have already learned how to form questions about what something is—you just add ka at the end of the sentence. (Kore wa kamera desu ka?) And questions about the presence or existence of something are formed in exactly the same way—by adding ka:
Furoba ga arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)
Hai, arimasu. (Yes, it does.)
Ie, arimasen. (No, it doesn’t.)
Here are the simplest ways to answer such a question:

Of course, the simple responses to a question about the presence of a living thing, such as Neko ga imasu ka? (“Is there a cat?”), would be as follows:
Hai, imasu. (Yes, there is.)
Ie, imasen. (No, there isn’t.)
But the answer to the question above about the bath wasn’t in such simple form. Instead of just “Ie, arimasen,” the real estate man said, “Ie, furoba wa arimasen.” This way of replying emphasizes the word “bath”: the man is trying to suggest that while there is no bath, the place does have other good points.
\section*{MINI-SKIT II}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Mine-san and Sugihara-san arrive at her home together.) & \\
Mine & Kaji ga arimasu ka?
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Sugihara & Iie, kagi wa arimasen.
\end{tabular}

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

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Sugihara & Dōzo!
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Mine & Ha. Shitsureishimashu.
\end{tabular}

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

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Mine & Do you have a key?
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Sugihara & Iie, kagi wa arimasen.
\end{tabular}

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

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Sugihara & Dōzo!
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Mine & Ha. Shitsureishimashu.
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Sugihara & Please come in.
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Mine & Thank you.
\end{tabular}

\section*{WORDS & PHRASES}

\begin{itemize}
\item kagi (key) / Dōzo! (Please! Come in!) / Ha. (All right.) / Shitsureishimashu. (Thank you.)
\end{itemize}

\section*{NOTES}

4. ga arimasu.

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

\begin{itemize}
\item Kagi ga arimasu. (There is a key. / presence)
\item Kagi wa arimasu. (I have a key. / possession)
\end{itemize}

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

\begin{itemize}
\item Furoba ga arimasu ka? (Is there a bath?)
\item Kuroba wa arimasu ka? (Does it have a bath?)
\end{itemize}

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

5. Shitsureishimashu. (Excuse me.)

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

Dōzo. (Please come in.)

Shitsureishimasu. (Thank you.)

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

### Exercises

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

   **Example:** Kamera ga arimasu.

   1.  
   2.  
   3.  
   4.  
   5.  
   6.  

   tsubaki  
   terebi

**LESSON 3**
II. Look at the picture carefully and then try to answer the questions in Japanese.

Example: Q: Kamera ga arimasu ka?
   A: Hai, arimasu.
1. Kagi ga arimasu ka?
2. Kasa ga arimasu ka?
3. Inu ga imasu ka?
4. Hikoki ga arimasu ka?
5. Terebi ga arimasu ka?
6. Hana ga arimasu ka?
7. Neko ga imasu ka?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

**Writing & Pronunciation**

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

ヤンさんと日本の人びと

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

![Diagram showing the pronunciation of Japanese characters](image)
The Chinese character 丁 shown here means "to stop," but it is sometimes read "to" and sometimes "shi," depending on the letters which come before and after it. The example above shows you how the Japanese used this character to form a hiragana letter と and a katakana letter ト, both of which are always pronounced "to" and which are without any meaning of their own.

**Culture & Life**

1. Real Estate Agencies and the Housing Situation

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

2. Japanese Houses

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

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

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

Answers & Comments

1. Rajjo ga arimasu.
2. Neko ga imasu.
   (Remember that imasu is for living creatures such as neko?)
3. Isu ga arimasu.
5. Tsukue ga arimasu.
6. Terebi ga arimasu.
7. Hana ga arimasu.
8. Inu ga imasu.
10. Tēburu ga arimasu.
11. Kōhi ga arimasu.
II. 1. Hai, arimasu.

2. Hai, arimasu.

3. Hai, imasu.
   (remember that imasu is used for living creatures?)

4. Nie, arimasen.

5. Hai, arimasu.
Lesson 4

**Today’s Expressions**

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

**Today’s Lesson**

**MINI-SKIT 1**

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

Kaihō  Neko wa doko ni imasu kā?
Sugihara  Asoko ni imasu.
Kaihō  Doko?
Sugihara  Hora, asoko!
Kaihō  Doko? Doko?
Sugihara  Asoko!
(Kaihō-san finally sees where it is.)
Kaihō  Ā, asoko!

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

Kaihō  Where is the cat?
Sugihara  It’s over there.
Kaihō  Where?
Sugihara  Look! Over there.
Kaihō  Where? Where?
Sugihara  Over there.
(Kaihō-san finally sees where it is.)
Kaihō  Ok, over there.

**WORDS & PHRASES**

neko (cat) / doko (where) / Hora! (Look!) / Ā (Oh!)

LESSON 4 33
Nekō wa dēko ni imasu ka? (Where’s the cat?)

wa dōko ni imasu ka?

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

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

Yan-san no niraetsu wa dōko ni arimasu ka? (Where is Yan’s baggage?)

(1) (Nekō wa) sōko ni imasu. (It’s over there.)

A wa B ni arimasu.

This sentence type is used to tell where the thing or creature [A] is. [B] gives the location. When Sugihara-san answered Kazuki-san’s question about the cat in Nii-Shii 1, he knew perfectly well what thing she was referring to, so he didn’t use any word for “cat” in her reply. In such cases the Japanese usually omit “[A] wa”.

(2) koko, soko, asoko

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koko</th>
<th>kore</th>
<th>near the speaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soko</td>
<td>sore</td>
<td>near the person who is being spoken to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoko</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>near neither the speaker nor the person being spoken to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Moving day)

Katō Fujin  Yan-san, chotto.
Yan    Hai.
Fujin  Yan-san, ochawan ya osara wa koko ni arimasu yo.
Yan    Hai.
Fujin  Naifu ya ōkka ya supān wa kono naka.
Yan    Hai.
Fujin  Koppu to kōhi kappu wa kono ue desu.

Mrs. Katō  Yan, could you come here a minute?
Yan    Yes, what is it?
Mrs. Katō  Yan, your bowls and plates are here.
Yan    I see.
Mrs. Katō  Your knives, forks, and spoon are in here.
Yan    All right
Mrs. Katō  Your glasses and cups are on top of this.

WORDS & PHRASES

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

NOTES

A. ochawan ya osara (bowls and plates)
B. koppu to kōhi kappu (glasses and coffee cups)

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

LESSON 4 35
Let's learn a few expressions which are used to tell about position.

Here's how to use these words in sentences.

A wa
B wa
C wa
D wa
E wa

( A is in the car.)
( B is on top of the car.)
( C is under the car.)
( D is in front of the car.)
( E is behind the car.)

Sentence 6(a) and 6(b) may sometimes be used interchangeably, but on the whole 6(b) focuses on the fact that something is present in such and such a place, while 6(a) takes its presence for granted and focuses on where it is.

Toire wa kokō desu ka? (Where is the toilet?)

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(In the apartment for rent)
Fudō-san-ya Dō desu? Atarashii heya desu yo.

Yan: A
Taro: Akarui heya desu ne, Yan-san.
Yan: Sō desu ne.

(In the apartment for rent)
Apr: How do you like it? It's a new room.

Yan: Ankō!
Yurē: The room gets a lot of sunshine, Yan.
Yan: Yes, it does.

Lesson 4
WORDS & PHRASES
fudōsan-ya (real estate agent) / atarashii (new) / heya (room) / امي (Ami) / akarui (bright)

NOTES
⑦ atarashii heya (a new room)
akarui heya (a bright sunny room)

Atarashii and akarui are both adjectives of the type which end in -ii. Both words happened to be used here to modify the same noun, heya (“room”).

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

Rippāna uchi desu ne. (It’s a splendid home, isn’t it?)

Exercises

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

1. kagi (key) 2. hako (box)

3. neko (cat) 4. tekiyō (textbook)

LESSON 4
II. Look at the picture carefully and then see if you can answer the following questions.

Example: Q: Kagi wa doko ni arimasu ka?
A: Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.

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

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
Writing & Pronunciation

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

拗 (a) Be careful to keep this vowel short in duration, meaning short and quick in time duration.

い (i) Keep the pronunciation of this vowel quick and clipped.

う (u) To say this, let your lips relax without rounding them. This sound should also be short and clipped.

え (e) Don’t open your lips too wide when you make this sound. It, too, must be kept short in time duration.

お (o) This vowel must be short and clipped, too. Be very careful not to let it stretch out to the diphthong “oh.”

Culture & Life

1. Rice Bowls and Eating Utensils

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

2. Closet Space

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

LESSON 4
3. **Somen** (Home delivery service for meals)

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

---

### Words & Phrases to Memorize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koppu (glass)</td>
<td>glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōhi kappu (coffee cup)</td>
<td>coffee cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hako (box)</td>
<td>box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okane (money)</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hey (room)</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| ~ no ue ni (on --- on top of ---) | on ---
| ~ no shita ni (under ---) | under --- |
| ~ no mae ni (in front of ---) | in front of --- |
| ~ nonaka ni (in --- inside ---) | in ---

### Koko, Soko, Asoko, Doko

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koko (here)</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soko (there)</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoko (over there)</td>
<td>over there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doko (where)</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Akarui, Atarashii

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akarui (bright)</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atarashii (new)</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Answers & Comments

1. **Teburi no ue ni arimasu.**
2. **Teburi no shita ni arimasu.**
3. **Hako no naka ni imasu.**
   
   (Did you remember that imasu is for living creatures?)
4. **Terebi no mae ni arimasu.**
   
   (If you know the word yuka (floor), you can also say, “Yuka no ue ni arimasu.”)
5. **Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.**
6. **Kuruma no naka ni imasu.**
II. 1. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
2. Isu no shita ni imasu.
   *(Again, *imasu* is for living creatures.)*
3. Tsukue no ue ni arimasu.
4. Terebi no ue ni imasu.
   *(Imasu is used for both singular and plural.)*
5. Tsukue no shita ni arimasu.
 Synopsis

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

 Transcription

DAI SAN WA: SUMIMASEN. KITTE O KUDASAI.

1. Óyasun no niwa
Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.
Suzuki Fujin A, ohayô gozaimasu. Odekaku desu ka?
Yan Hai. Itte marimashu.
Fujin Itte rashibai.
Yan A, sumimasen.
Chikako ni yûbikyoku ga arimasu ka?
Fujin Ä, yûbikyoku. Yûbikyoku wa ne
(She leads Yan to the gate.)
Fujin Kono sakai no migawara ni arimashu yo. Hora.
Yan Domo aratari gozaimashita.
Fujin Ide, do rashimashite.

2. Yûbikyoku
Yan Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.
Kyokouin Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?
Yan Hyaku-en no kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en no kitte o jîgo-mai kudasai.
Kyokouin Hyaku-en kitte jû-mai to, rokujû-en kitte jîgo-mai desu ne.
Yan Hai, m-fowa.
Kyokouin Hai.

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

SCENE 1 The landlord's garden
Yan Good morning.
Mrs. Suzuki Good morning. Are you going out?
Yan Yes, I'll be going soon.
Mrs. Suzuki Have a good one!
Yan Oh, excuse me.
Is there a post office nearby?
Mrs. Suzuki Oh, a post office. The post office is...
(She leads Yan to the gate.)
Mrs. Suzuki It's up there on the right, see it?
Yan Thank you very much.
Mrs. Suzuki Not at all.

SCENE 2 The post office
Yan Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.
Postal clerk Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?
Yan Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 50 yen stamps, please.
Postal clerk Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 50 yen stamps, right?
Yan That's right.
Postal clerk Here you are.

42
Yan Ikura desu ka?
(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)

Kyokуuин Hyaku-en ga jā-mai to, rokuju-en ga jāgo-
nai. Senshīhyakusu-en itadakimassu.
Yan Senshīhyakusu-en desu ka? Surimasen.

Kyokуuин A, ichiman-en natsu desu ka?
Hai, ichiman-en o nanakari shūmasu.
(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)

Kyokуuин Hassan hyaku-en no okashi desu ne.
Gosen-en, rika, shichi, hassan to hyaku-
en no okashi desu ne.
Yan Gosen, rika, nanakari, hassan to

Kyokуuин Arigatō gozaimashita.
(You put a postcard in the mailbox out front, and then looks at his watch.)
Yan A!

DEN′CHÔFU-EKI

Yan Shihaya made ichi-mai kudainai.
(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)
Ekiin Surimasen ga, kappu wa acha de karite
kudainai.
Shihaya made hyakugoyo-en desu.

Yan Ősita, hyakugoyo-en.
(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)

Yan How much will that be?
(The clerk figures the total on an abacus.)
Postal clerk Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60
gen yen stamps. That will be 1,900 yen.
Yan 1,900 yen? Oh, I'm sorry, but I don't
have change.
Postal clerk Ah, a 10,000 yen bill?
All right. Out of 10,000 yen.
(He figures the amount of change on the abacus and counts it out.)
Postal clerk That's 8,100 yen change.
Five, six, seven, eight thousand and
one hundred yen.
Yan Five, six, seven, eight thousand
and one hundred. Thank you.
Postal clerk Thank you.
(You put a postcard in the mailbox out front, and
then looks at his watch.)
Yan AK!

SCENE 2  Den′enchōfu Station
Yan Please give me a ticket to Shihaya.
(The attendant points to the ticket machines.)
Station attendant Sorry, but please buy your ticket
from one of those machines.
It's 150 yen to Shihaya.
Yan Let's see, 150 yen.
(He puts the coins in the machine, presses a button, and gets his ticket.)

EPISODE THREE

43
Stibu-ya-ekino kosu denwa bokkusu
(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)
Jonei Acf
Yan A! Shitosei shimasukita.
Jonei Iie. Demos. Demo.
Yan A! Demo.
(He checks the number in his address book.)
Yan Eto, nireku-san no yon-gou zet-suji, nireku-san no yon-gou zet-suji. A! Moto
otsukashi, ogau no Katou-san onegaishimasu. A, watashitoko, Yan to osorimashita.

Kato no kaisha
Kato Hai, A, Yan-san, Inu, doko desu ka?
E E. A, wakarinshita. Soko ni ite kudasai.

Stibu-ya-ekino kosu denwa bokkusu
Yan Hai, wakarinshita.
(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)
Yan A, demos.
Onna Demo.
(Mr. Kato appears on the overhead crossing.)
Kato A, Yan-san.
Yan Kato-san.
Kato Saa, isode kudasai.

Takushi no naka
Kato Massugu ite kudasai. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai. A! Tsugi o
maigai e magatte kudasai. Soko de tomete kudasai. Izara desu ka?
Untenshu Yosouikusenju-ven desu. Nanajo en no otsuri desu.
(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone booth in Shinbashi is also getting out of a taxi. He steps
and stares.)
Kato Yaa-san.
Yan Raa.

SCENE 2 A pay phone booth at Shinbaya Station.
(Yan bumps into a woman heading for the same pay phone.)
Wamon Oh!
Yan Oh, excus me.
Wamon Not at all. Please go ahead.
Yan Thank you.
(He checks the number in his address book.)
Yan Let's see, 283-4571, 283-4571. Hello?
I'd like to speak to Mr. Katou in the sales department.
My name is Yan.

SCENE 5 Mr. Katou's office
Mr. Katou Hello? Ah, Yan. Where are you?
I see. All right. Please wait there.

SCENE 6 The pay phone booth at Shinbaya Station
Yan All right.
(He hangs up the phone and steps out of the booth.)
Yan It's all yours.
Woman Thank you.
(Mr. Katou appears from the pedestrian overhang.)
Mr. Katou Ah, Yan.
Yan Mr. Katou.
Mr. Katou Come on, please hurry.

SCENE 7 Taking a taxi
Mr. Katou Go straight, please. Turn left at the
next corner. Ah, take the next right. Ah, please stop there. How much is it?
Taxi driver It's 40 yen.
That's seventy yen change.
(Yan notices that the woman he ran into at the phone
booth in Shinbaya is also getting out of a taxi. He steps
and stares.)
Mr. Katou Yan!
Yan Coming.
Gendai Kenchiku Kenkyūjo no Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

Katō Ya! Dōmo. Osoku mitarimashte.
Kobayashi Yasu, onashi shitemasita.

Katō Osewa ni mitarimasu. Yoroshiku. Yamatani desu.
Kobayashi Sute, dōro.

Katō Yamata, Kobayashiten desu.
Yan Hajime mashte.
Yar desu.
Dōro yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.
Kobayashi Kobayashiten desu. Dōro yoroshiku.

Kamisuchi, Yamata desu.
Yan Yoroshiku.
Hara Hara desu.
Hajime mashte.
Yan Yoroshiku.
Takahashi Takahashidesu.
Yoroshiku.
Yan Yoroshiku.
Otsuka Ōtsukadesu.
Yoroshiku.
Yan Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
Okada Okadesu.
Dōro yoroshiku.
Yan Yam desu.
Dōro yoroshiku.
Takahashi Ōkii, we are friends. O.K?
Yan Ōkii.
Takahashi Ōkii, Yoroshiku.
Kobayashi Sii, shigoto, shigoto.

SENCHE 8 | Design Section No. 2 of the Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Katō I'm sorry, we're late.
Mr. Kobayashi I've been looking forward to your visit.

Mr. Katō I'm much obliged to you. Please look afterward. This is Yan.
Mr. Kobayashi Please come in.

Mr. Katō Yan, this is Mr. Kobayashi.
Yan Pleased to meet you.
Mr. Katō My name is Yan.
Mr. Kobayashi I appreciate your kindness.

Mr. Kobayashi My name is Kobayashi. I'm glad to meet you.
Everyone, this is Mr. Yan Moto.
Yan Pleased to meet you.
Mr. Hara My name is Hara.
Yan I'm glad to meet you.
Mr. Kobayashi Pleased to meet you.
Mr. Takahashi My name is Takahashi.
I'm glad to meet you.
Yan It's my pleasure.
Mr. Otsuka My name is Otsuka.
Yan It's a privilege to meet you.
Mr. Okada It's my great privilege to meet you.
Yan My name is Okada.
Mr. Takahashi I'm pleased to meet you.
Yan My name is Yan.
Mr. Takahashi It's my pleasure.
( İn English) Oh, we're friends, okay?
Yan Okay.
Mr. Takahashi Okay. Looking forward to working with you.
Mr. Kobayashi Will there, back to work.

End of Episode Three

EPISODE THREE
Today's Expressions

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

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(At the post office)
Yan  Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai.
Kyokuin  Hai. Ikura no kitte desu ka?
Yan  Hyaku-en no kitte ju-mai to, rokoj-sen no kitte o ju-goma kudasai.
Kyokuin  Hyaku-en kitte ju-mai to, rokoj-sen kitte ju-goma desu ne.
Yan  Hai, sō desu.

(At the post office)
Yan  Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.
Postal clerk  Yes, sir. What kind of stamps?
Yan  Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, please.
Postal clerk  Ten 100 yen stamps and fifteen 60 yen stamps, right?
Yan  That's right.

WORDS & PHRASES

Sumimasen. (Excuse me.) / kitte (postage stamp) / ikura (how much) / hyaku-en (one hundred yen) / hyaku-en no kitte (hundred-yen stamp) / ju-mai (ten thin, flat objects) / rokoj-sen no kitte (sixty-yen stamp) / ju-goma (fifteen, thin, flat objects) / hyaku-en kitte (hundred-yen stamp) / hyaku-en kitte ju-mai (ten one hundred-yen stamps) / rokoj-sen kitte ju-goma (fifteen sixty-yen stamps) / Hai, sō desu. (Yes, that's right.) / yūhinkyoku (post office)
1. **Kitte o kudasai.** (I’d like some stamps.)
   The sentence **5 kitte o kudasai** is used when the speaker wants to buy **5** or be given **5**.
   *Sumimasen. Mizu o kudasai.* (Excuse me. A glass of water, please.)

2. **60-en no kitte o 15-mai kudasai.** (I’d like fifteen sixty-yen stamps.)
   Note that the number telling how many comes in a different position than in English.
   *Cf.*
   60-en no kitte o Please give me
   15-mai 60 yen stamps.

3. **15-mai** (fifteen (thin, flat things))
   The suffix **-mai** is added after a number when one is counting thin, flat things like stamps, sheets of paper, or cloth. As you saw on the screen, shirts, towels, plates, and bars of chocolate are also counted by using **-mai**.
   Here is how to count from one to four when talking about such items:
   - **ichi-mai** (one)
   - **ni-mai** (two)
   - **san-mai** (three)
   - **yon-mai** (four)

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

4. **Numbers**
   The list below will show you how to count from one to one hundred:
   
   1. **ichi** 6. **roku** 11. **jūichi**
   2. **ni** 7. **nana** 12. **jūni**
   3. **san** 8. **hachi** 13. **jūsan**
   4. **yon** 9. **kyū** 14. **jūyon**
   5. **go** 10. **jū** 15. **jūgo**
20 nijū 21 nijūichi ......
30 sanjū 31 sanjūichi ......
40 yonjū 41 yonjūichi ......
50 gojū 51 gojūichi ......
60 rokujū 61 rokujūichi ......
70 nanjū 71 nanjūichi ......
80 hachijū 81 hachijūichi ......
90 kyūjū 91 kyūjūichi ......
100 hyaku

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>gohyaku</th>
<th>gohyaku-en</th>
<th>(500 yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>sen</td>
<td>sen-en</td>
<td>(1,000 yen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>gosen</td>
<td>gosen-en</td>
<td>(5,000 yen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>ichiman</td>
<td>ichiman-yen</td>
<td>(10,000 yen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1986 sen kyūhyaku hachijūroku-nen (the year 1986)
1987 sen kyūhyaku hachijūnana-nen (the year 1987)
1988 sen kyūhyaku hachijūhachi-nen (the year 1988)
1989 sen kyūhyaku hachijūkyū-nen (the year 1989)
1990 sen kyūhyaku kyūjū-nen (the year 1990)

▶ MINI-SKIT

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

Kaihō: Iraishaimase.
Sugihara: Osara o ni-mai kodasai.
Kaihō: Hai, osara o ni-mai desu ne.
Sugihara: Koko shatsu o ni-mai kodasai.
Kaihō: Hai, kono shatsu o ni-mai desu ne.
Arigatō gozaimasu.

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

Kaihō: Come in!
Sugihara: Two plates, please.
Kaihō: Yes, ma'am. That’s two plates, right?
Sugihara: Please give me two of these shirts.
Kaihō: Right. Two of these shirts.
Thank you.

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LESSON 5
Irasshaimase. (Welcome! Come in!) / (o)sara (plate) / shatsu (skirt) /
Arigatō gozaimasu. (Thank you.)

NOTES

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

1. Osara (ni-mai) kudasai.
   (Please give me two plates.)

2. Kono shatsu (ni-mai) kudasai.
   (I’d like two of these skirts.)

Exercises

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

   Example: Shinbun o kudasai.
             (I’d like a newspaper.)

   1. 2. 3.

   tabako

   pencil

Lesson 5
11. Here are things which can be counted by ยูง- mai. Let’s see if you can count them.

Example: นิ- mai

1. หักกัก 5
2. ช็อคโกลเด้น 6
3. นิ- mai 6
4. ช่อกระดาษ 4
5. ยก- โมโน 10
III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese:

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

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

**Writing & Pronunciation**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あ</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>い</td>
<td>(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>う</td>
<td>(u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>え</td>
<td>(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お</td>
<td>(o)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
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<th>Letter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>あ</td>
<td>あ no (that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>い</td>
<td>い ke (one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>う</td>
<td>う chi (house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>え</td>
<td>え ike (chair)</td>
</tr>
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*If printed in the Latin alphabet, this would be written "ee." Remember to pronounce the first two symbols as one connected sound which is twice the length of one i. Don't make a break between the first and second i.
1. Stamps

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

2. Money & Coins

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

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

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

A thousand yen (approx. 6 dollars); Soseki Natsume, a famous novelist (1867–1916).
Japanese coins look like this:

- 500 yen (approx. 3 dollars)
- 100 yen (approx. 60 cents)
- 50 yen (approx. 30 cents)
- 10 yen
- 5 yen
- 1 yen

3. A Ticket Vending Machine

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

Probably the only people who don’t use vending machines much are regular commuters, who need only show their passes when entering or leaving the station.
'itte (a stamp) jū (ten)
yūbin kyoku (post office) bunkachi (handkerchief)
-mizu (a short of --) taoru (towel)
ichi (one) shatsu (shirt)
ni (two) chokorēto (chocolate)
san (three) akai ~ (red ~)
yon (four) shiroi ~ (white ~)
go (five) aoi ~ (blue ~)
roku (six) -en (~ yen)
nana (seven) sen (a thousand)
-hachi (eight) (ichi) man (ten thousand)
kyū (nine) Sumimasen. (Excuse me.)

Answers & Comments

1. 1. Tabako o kudasai. (I'd like some cigarettes.)
2. 2. Kitte o kudasai. (I'd like some stamps.)
3. 3. Enpitsu o kudasai. (I'd like some pencils.)
4. 4. Hana o kudasai. (I'd like some flowers.)
5. 5. Kēki o kudasai. (I'd like a cake.)
   (This expression is also used when you order a piece of cake at a coffee shop, instead of buying a whole one and taking it home. Thus the expression "Kēki o kudasai" can mean "A cup of coffee, please" as well as "I'd like (a jar of) coffee, please.")
6. 6. Chokorēto o kudasai. (I'd like some chocolate.)
7. 7. Hankachi o kudasai. (I'd like some handkerchiefs.)
8. 8. Shatsu o kudasai. (I'd like some shirts.)
9. 9. Taoru o kudasai. (I'd like a towel.)
II. 1. go-mai  
2. san-mai  
3. roku-mai  
4. yon-mai

III. 1. Sumimasen. Hana o kudasai.  
2. Hankachi o san-mai kudasai.  
   *(Pay special attention to the word order!)*  
3. Akai taoru o ni-mai kudasai.  
   *("a 60 yen stamp" is normally "rokojū-en no kitte" in Japanese)*
Today’s Expressions

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

Today’s Lesson

► MINI-SKIT

(Mine-san at a doctor’s office)
Mine Gomen kudasai.
Sugihara Hai.
Mine Osogas shimasu.
Sugihara Hai, namae o kaite kudasai.
Mine Hai.
Sugihara Mine-san desu ne.
Mine Hai.
Sugihara Dōro, kochira e.
Mine Hai.
Sugihara Samimasen. Surippa o haite kudasai.

(Mine-san at a doctor’s office)
Mine Excuse me.
Sugihara Yes?
Mine I’d like to see the doctor.
Sugihara All right. Please write your name.
Mine All right.
Sugihara That’s Mine-san, right?
Mine Right.
Sugihara This way, please.
Mine OK.
Sugihara I'm sorry, but please put on slippers.

(In the consultation room)
Kaihō Mine-san.
Mine Hai.

(In the consultation room)
Kaihō Mine-san?
Mine Yes.
Gomen kudasai. (Excuse me.) / Onegai shimasu. (Literally, “Please take care of my request.”) / namae (name) / kaite kudasai (kata) (please write) / Dōzo, kochira e. (This way, please.) / Sumimasen. (Excuse me.) / surippa (slippers) / haite kudasai (kata) (please put on something worn on the feet or legs) / Suimasen. (Sorry.) / yonde kudasai. (yomu) (please read) / Kekkō desu. (That's fine.) / shatsu (shirt) / nuide kudasai (mago) (please take off clothing, shoes, etc.)

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

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

Remember these sentences from the Mini-Shi?

Surippa o [basu] te kudasai. (Please put on slippers.)
Kore o [yon] de kudasai. (Please read this.)
Shatsu o [mai] de kudasai. (Please take off your shirt.)
The -te form is very important, so try to learn the -te forms of as many verbs as you can. Here is a list, from the skills you've already seen, of some important verbs in their -te forms followed by kudasai. (At the right, for reference, we've listed the form under which each verb appears in dictionaries. But you don't need to learn these words now.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>itte kudasai</td>
<td>(please go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magatte kudasai</td>
<td>(please burn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomete kudasai</td>
<td>(please stop (a car, etc.))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misete kudasai</td>
<td>(please show)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaite kudasai</td>
<td>(please write)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haite kudasai</td>
<td>(please put on (slippers, jeans))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hattte kudasai</td>
<td>(please come in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwatte kudasai</td>
<td>(please sit down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatte kudasai</td>
<td>(please stand up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isoide kudasai</td>
<td>(please hurry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yonde kudasai</td>
<td>(please read)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Mō ichido itte kudasai. (Please say it once more.)
Chotto matte kudasai. (Wait a moment, please.)
Eigo de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in English.)
Yan-san o yonde kudasai. (Please call Yan (to come here).)
A! Tasakete kudasai! (Help! (for emergencies!))

58  LESSON 6
The use of sumimasen

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

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

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

Sumimasen ga is often used to prefix a polite request.

Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.  
(Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.)

Dōmo sumimasen.  
(I'm very sorry.)

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

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

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Taking a taxi.)

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

Untenshu  Yonhyaku sanjū-en desu.  
Nanajū-en no otsuri desu.

(Taking a taxi.)

Mr. Katō  Go straight, please. Turn left at the next corner.

Ah, take the next right.  
Ah, please stop there.  
How much is it?

Taxi driver  It's 450 yen.  
That's seventy-yen change.

WORDS & PHRASES

massugu (straight) / itte kudasai (go) / tsugi (next) / tsugi no kado (the next corner) / hidari (left) / magatte kudasai (please turn) / migi (right) / tomete kudasai (stop the car) / Ikura desu ka? (How much is it?) / yonhyaku sanjū-en (450 yen) / nanajū-en (70 yen) / otsuri (change)
NOTES

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

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

- **Massugu**
  - Please go

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

- **Soko de tome te kudasai.**
  - Please stop there.

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

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

- **rōka o aruku**
  - (to walk down a corridor)

- **hashi o wataru**
  - (to cross a bridge)

- **kaidan o noboru**
  - (to climb a staircase)

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

- **migi e magaru**
  - (to turn right)

- **Nihon e iku**
  - (to go to Japan)

6. **Soko de tome te kudasai.** (Please stop (the car) there.)

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

**Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai.**

(Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.)
I. Match the English verbs and the equivalent Japanese request form (- kudasai).

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

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

Example:  - kaite kudasai. (Please write your name.)
Answer:  - kaite kudasai.

1.  - yonde kudasai. (Please read this.)
2.  - misete kudasai. (Please show me some towels.)
3.  - itte kudasai. (Please go straight.)
4.  - tomete kudasai. (Please stop (the taxi) there.)
5.  - misete kudasai. (Please show me that skirt.)
6.  - magatte kudasai. (Please turn left.)
7.  - magatte kudasai. (Please turn right at the next corner.)
III. Suppose you were riding in a taxi and you wanted to go in the direction indicated by the arrows. What would you say to the driver?

1. _____ magatte kudasai.
2. _____ magatte kudasai.

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

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
When the Japanese syllables which are represented by “ka,” “ki,” “ku,” “ke” and “ko” are written in hiragana, they look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka</th>
<th>ki</th>
<th>ku</th>
<th>ke</th>
<th>ko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>ki</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>ke</td>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ka</th>
<th>ki</th>
<th>ku</th>
<th>ke</th>
<th>ko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>カ</td>
<td>キ</td>
<td>ク</td>
<td>ケ</td>
<td>コ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- カ (umbrella)
- キ (red)
- ク (inside)
- ケ (yellow)
- 航空 (airplane)
- カ (car)
- ケ (pond)
- カ (here)
- カ (this)
- カ (cat)

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

LESSON 6 63
1. **Taxis**

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

2. **Pay Phones**

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

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**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Kanji</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nmae</td>
<td>(name)</td>
<td>massugu</td>
<td>(straight)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaite kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please write it.)</td>
<td>itte kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please go.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatte kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please stand up.)</td>
<td>miši</td>
<td>(right)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suwatte kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please sit down.)</td>
<td>hēdari</td>
<td>(left)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonde kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please read it.)</td>
<td>tsugi</td>
<td>(next)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kado</td>
<td>(corner)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Magatte kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please turn.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomete kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please stop (a car).)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haitte kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please enter.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misete kudasai.</td>
<td>(Please show me.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōzo.</td>
<td>(Please.)</td>
<td>chiisai~</td>
<td>(small~)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ōkii~</td>
<td>(big~)</td>
<td>kiirō~</td>
<td>(yellow~)</td>
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LESSON 6
I. Check Note 2 on p. 58 for the answers.

II. 1. Kore o yonde kudasai.
2. Taoru o misete kudasai.
3. Massugu itte kudasai.
   *(Soko indicates a relatively nearby spot.)*
5. Sono shitsu o misete kudasai.
   *(Compare this to the usage of “that” as in “Sore o misete kudasai.” (Please show me that.))*
6. Hidari e magatte kudasai.
7. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.

III. 1. Hidari e magatte kudasai.
2. Migi e magatte kudasai.
3. Massugu itte kudasai.
4. Tsugi no kado o migi e magatte kudasai.
5. Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai.
▶ Synopsis

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

▶ Transcription

【SCENE 1】Yan's room
(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)

【SCENE 2】The landlord's garden

Mrs. Suzuki Good morning.
Mr. Suzuki Good morning.
Yan Can I join you?
Mrs. Suzuki Yes, I start work at the latest today.
Mr. Suzuki Oh, really? Yan.
Yan Yes?
Mrs. Suzuki I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?
Yan Certainly. What is it?
Mrs. Suzuki Dad...
Mr. Suzuki Here!
Mrs. Suzuki The letter.
Mr. Suzuki Right.
(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)
Mr. Suzuki Heav it is.
Mrs. Suzuki Would you please put this in a mail-box for me?
Yan Yes, of course.
Mrs. Suzuki Thank you.
Mr. Suzuki Thank you.

【DAI YON WA】ENPITSU DE KAITE MO NI DESU KA?
(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)

1. Yan no heya
(Yan cleans up after breakfast and gets ready for work.)

2. Ōyasano niwa

Suzuki fujin Ohayo gozaimasu.
Suzuki Ohayo.
Yan Ohayo gozaimasu.
Fujin Odosake desu ka?
Yan Hai, kyō kara kantūjyō e.
Fujin Sē-desu ka. Yan-san.
Yan Tai.
Fujin Suina sen ga, chotto onegaishite miruidesu sa desu ka?
Yan Hai, nan deshō.
Fujin Otōsan.
Suzuki Un.
Fujin Tegumi.
Suzuki Hā, hā.
(He brings out a letter and hands it to Mrs. Suzuki.)
Suzuki Hai.
Fujin Kenji tegumi o posuto ni ite kudasai mama ka?
Yan Ä, hē desu ya.
Fujin Onegaishimasu.
Suzuki Onegaishimasu.

66
Yan
Hai.
(He bounces his head on the laundry pole.)

Fujin
A!

Suzuki
Oi da, su, daisho desu ka?
Yan
Daisho desu. Dewa, ite marimasu.

Suzuki fusai Iterazuai.

[Scene 1] On the way to work
(Yan drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Inomata, stretches his arms, and enters the building.)

Yan
Nan to tsuin tojō
(Ten drops the letter in a mailbox and heads for the station. He stops in front of the Inomata, stretches his arms, and enters the building.)

[Scene 2] Design Section No. 2
(Ms. Okada enters with a vase of flowers.)

Yan
A, ohayo gozaimasu.
Okada
Ohayō gozaimasu. Yan-san, kono tsukete o tsukatte kudasai.
Yan
Ha.
Okada
Sure kara, kono rokkō o tsukatte kudasai.
Yan
Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.
Okada
Kami ya engitsu wa, kono hikidashi no naka ni arimasu.
Yan
Dōmo sumimasen.
Okada
Kore desu ne.
Yan
Hai, A, dense wa, dochira o tsukatte mo i desu yo.
Okada
Hai, wakarimasita.
(The two almost bump into each other as they move around the room.)
Yan, Okada
A!
(Mr. Takahashi enters.)
Takahashi Oba yō ni ga zo omasu.
Okada Oba yō ni ga zo omasu.
Yan A.
Takahashi Yan-san, kyō ka ra?
Yan Hai.
Yoroshiku onega shimasu.
Takahashi Kochira kosō, yoroshiku.
Yan Ano, kore mite i desu ka?
Takahashi E, kara inai mi yo.
Yan A, demoto, orasupē kudasai ne.
Takahashi Yan Hai.
(Yoko yashi and Mr. Hara enter.)
Hara Oba yō.
Ichiyō Oba yō ni ga zo omasu.
Kobayashi Yū, oba yō.
Hara Oba yō ni ga zo omasu.
Kobayashi Yan-san, chotto kire kudasai.
Yan Hai.
Nani deshō?
Kobayashi Kono shōri ni, Yan-san no jinbō, shime, seikōgō ni nadō o kakkō koto kudasai.
Yan Hai, Kobayashi-san, kore emotsu de kiteremo i desu ka?
Kobayashi Iie, pen de kaite kudasai.
Yan Hai, kaikan masira.
(The staff members come in one by one.)
Ichirō Oba yō ni ga zo omasu.
Takahashi Okada-san, kore o karite in de i desu ka?
Okada Hai.
Takahashi Kono kari ni mo i desu ka?
Okada É, dēto.
Takahashi Nii-nai.
Yan Kobayashi-san kore de i desu ka?
Takahashi Hai, kēkō desu, Ō, Yan-san, kyō wa shitate o shinao k Kı tē i desu yo. Jiyūnai atashōhō ni kudasai.
Yan Hai, dōmo arigatō ga zo omasu.
Kobayashi Ā, ben ya shirō wa toshōbōtai ni ai masu yo.

(Mr. Takahashi enters.)
Mr. Takahashi Good morning.
Mrs. Okabe Good morning.
Yan OK?
Mr. Takahashi Are you starting today, Yan?
Yan That's right.
Mr. Takahashi I'd be grateful for your help.
Mrs. Takahashi Hi! My privilege.
Yan UK, may I look at this?
Mr. Takahashi Yes, of course.
Yan But please don't rescue it.
Yan All right.
(Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Hara enter.)
Mr. Hara Good morning.
All Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi Good morning.
Mr. Hara Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi Yan, would you please come here a minute?
Yan Yes, what is it?
Mr. Kobayashi Please fill in your name, address, and date of birth on this form.
Yan Alright. My Kobayashi, may I write in pencil?
Mr. Kobayashi No, please write with a pen.
Yan I see.
(All Good morning, good morning)
Mr. Takahashi Mrs. Okabe, may I borrow this?
Mrs. Okabe Yes, go ahead.
Mr. Takahashi May I borrow some of this paper, too?
Mrs. Okabe Please, help yourself.
Mr. Takahashi Two sheets.
Yan Mr. Kobayashi, is this all right?
Mr. Kobayashi Yes, this is fine. Ok, Yan, you don't have to do any work today. Just stay here and look around.
Yan Thank you very much.
Mr. Kobayashi There are books and research materials in the library.
Yan Toshoshitsu wa doko desu ka?

Kobayashi Okada-san.

Okada Hai.

Yan-san, dōzo kochira e.

Toshoshitsu

Yan Ei hon ga takusain animasu ne. Dore o kantenni i desu ka?

Okada Ei, dōzo.

Yan Jibwo nashi desu ka?

Okada Ie, jib wo mochidasanide kudase.

Yan Konn heya de mite kudasai.

Okada Hai, wakaminashita.

(He takes several books from the shelves.)

Yan Kome daite kantenni i desu ka?

Okada E, namatsuu de mo i desu yo. Ano, Yan-san, kono nōe ni hon no namae to hangō o kate kudasai.

Yan Hai, wakaminashita.

Kepi-shitsu

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

Takahashi Matsukawase savagou oka no wa kōji ni hitori nameshoubu...

Takahashi A!

Okada Yan-san, kōji no kikai wa koko ni animasu.

Yan Watashi no tsukatte i desu ka?

Takahashi Dōzo. Jyūnichi tsukatte kudasai.

Yan Tsukaita o oshiete kudasai.

Takahashi Ā, tsukaitaka wa desu ne. Okada-san, boka...

Okada Yosōbiku onegai shimasu.

(Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.)

Takahashi Eto, kore o, Yan-san.

Yan Hai.

Takahashi Kore o ne, kō awase te, sonote kōi eru.

Where is the library?

Mr. Kobayashi Ms. Okada.

Ms. Okada Yes, sir. Please come this way.

You are a lot of good books here. May I borrow any of them? I want?

Ms. Okada Yes, please help yourself.

It's all right to borrow dictionaries, too?

Ms. Okada No, you can't take out the dictionaries. Please use them in this room.

Yan Okay.

You may borrow all these?

Ms. Okada Yes, you may borrow as many as you like. Yan, please write the titles and book numbers in this notebook.

Yan All right.

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

Mr. Takahashi Ak.

Ms. Okada Yeah, she is the copying machine.

Yan May I use it now?

Mr. Takahashi Please use it as much as you like.

Yan Please show me how to use it.

Mr. Takahashi How to use it? Ms. Okada, shell I...

Ms. Okada I'd appreciate it.

(Yan gazes after Ms. Okada as she leaves the room.)

Mr. Takahashi Let's see. Yan, you take this...

Yan Yes.

Mr. Takahashi You took these and match them up like this, and then put them in like this...

End of Episode Four
Lesson 7

Today's Expressions

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

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(Yan's first morning at the Institute)
Takahashi Ohayó gozaimasu.
Okada Ohayó gozaimasu.
Yan A.
Takahashi Yan san, kyō kara?
Yan Hāi, Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
Takahashi Kochira koso, yoroshiku.
Yan Anō, kore mitemo ii desu ka?
Takahashi È, kamaimasen yo.

(Yan's first morning at the Institute)
Mr. Takahashi Good morning.
Ms. Okada Good morning.
Yan Oh!
Mr. Takahashi Are you starting today, Yan?
Yan That's right. I'd be grateful for your help.
Mr. Takahashi It's my privilege.
Yan Oke, may I look at this?
Mr. Takahashi Yes, of course.

WORDS & PHRASES

Ohayó gozaimasu. (Good morning.) / Kyō kara? (Are you starting today?) / Yoroshiku onegai shimasu. (Literally, "Please bestow your favor on me.") / Kochira koso yoroshiku. (Literally, "No, no. It's I who must ask your favor.") / Anō... (Uh...) / Mitemo ii desu ka? (nǐru) (May I look at this?) / È, kamaimasen yo. (Yes. Please do.)
Kore (o) **mite** mo ii desu ka? (May I look at this?)

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

Kaitte kudasai. (Please write it.)
Yonde kudasai. (Please read it.)

Here are examples of -te and -de before mo:
Tabettemo ii desu ka? (May I eat it?)
Nondemo ii desu ka? (May I drink it?)

2. É, kaimaisen yo.

Literally this means “Certainly. It doesn’t matter.” But more commonly used answers are “Hai, dózo” and “É, dózo.” For example, most Japanese would normally respond like this:

A: Suvattemo ii desu ka?
B: É, dózo. (Yes, please.)

---

**MINI-SKIT**

(At the office)
Sugihara Tadaima mairimasu node, shōbō onashi kudasai.

Kaibō Hai.
(Kaibō-san looks hot.)

Sugihara Anō, mado o aketeimo ii desu ka?

Kaibō É, dózo. 
(Kaibō-san opens the window. The papers on Mine-san’s desk are blown about by the wind.)

Mine A, a, a, a. Anō, mado o shimetemo ii desu ka?

Kaibō Á. Dózo, dózo. 
(Kaibō-san looks hot.)

Sugihara It’ll be right with you. Please wait for a moment.

Kaibō Thank you.
(Kaibō-san looks hot.)

Kaibō Uk, may I open the window?

Sugihara Yes, go ahead.
(Kaibō-san opens the window. The papers on Mine-san’s desk are blown about by the wind.)

Mine Ak, ak... ak!

Kaibō Uk, may I close the window?

Sugihara Ok, of course, of course.
(Kaibō-san looks hot.)

Kaibō Uk, is it all right to turn on the air conditioner?

Mine Certainly. Go right ahead.

---

LESSON 7
Anô... (Uh...) / mado (window) / Aketemô ii desu ka? (äkeru) (May I open it?) / Dôzo. (Go ahead. (Please.) / Shimetemô ii desu ka? (äkeru) (May I shut it?) / È. (Oh.) / kûrâ (air conditioner) / Tsuketemô ii desu ka? (tsukeru) (May I turn it on?) / Sumimasen ga... (Excuse me, but...) / Tometemô ii desu ka? (tomeru) (May I turn it off?) / uswagi (jacket) / Nuidemô ii desu ka? (nugi) (May I take it off?)

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

As you learned in Note 3, “È, dôzo” is very commonly used when a person is asked if it’s all right to do something, and that same response appeared time and time again in this Mini Shû, didn’t it? At one point Kaishô-san used “Dôzo, dôzo.” This reply emphasizes that he doesn’t mind at all — he is actively encouraging Moe-san to go ahead and shut the window.

4 Anô...

The word “Anô” appeared five times in this little shit, and each time it came before a person’s request to be allowed to do something. It is more or less equivalent to “uh...” in English, and serves the double function of attracting the other person’s attention and of showing one’s hesitation.

If the speaker wants to be a little more formal, he will normally use “Sumimasen ga...” to preface his request; there was an example of that in this shit, too, wasn’t there?

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

Anô, sore wa, watashi no nimotsu desu ga... (Uh, that’s my suitcase...)

(Sugihara-san looks cold.)
Sugihara Anô, sumimasen ga, kûrâ o tomete
Kaihô É, dôzo. (Kaihô-san is unable to bear the heat.)
Sugihara Anô, uswagi o nuidemo ii desu ka?
Sugihara È, dôzo.

(Sugihara-san looks cold.)
Sugihara Uh, I’m sorry, but do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?
Kaihô Oh, not at all. Go ahead.
(Sugihara-san is unable to bear the heat.)
Kaihô Uh, is it all right if I take off my jacket?
Sugihara Yes, of course.
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(She calls to Yan as he begins to walk away.)
Fujin: Yan-san.
Yan: Hai.
Fujin: Sō desu ka.
Yan: Hai, nan deshō.
Fujin: Otošan.
Suzuki: Un.
Fujin: Tegami. 
Suzuki: Hā, hā.
Fujin: Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasiainaseru ka?
Yan: Ā, ē desu yo.
Fujin: Onegai shimasu.
Suzuki: Onegai shimasu.

(Ohyō gozaimasu. (Good morning.) / Ohyō. (Morning!) / kyōkara (beginning today) / kenkyūjo (research institute) / Sō desu ka. (Is that so?) / Suimisen ga,... (Excuse me, but...) / Nan deshō. (What is it?) / otošan (Father/Dad) / tegami (letter) / posuto (mailbox) / Irete kudasainaseru ka! (itera) (Would you be so kind as to put it in?) / Å'(Oh) / Ⅰi deshō yo. (It's all right. I'll be glad to.) / Onegai shimasu. (Literally, “Please be so kind as to do it.”)
5. Ohayō gozaimasu. /Ohayō.

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

4. Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?

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

Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?
(Would you be so kind as to mail this letter?)

Sumimasen ga, doa o akete kudasaimasen ka?
(Excuse me, but would you please be so kind as to open the door?)

Exercises

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

Example: to write
1. to sit down
2. to read
3. to enter
4. to stand up
5. to see
6. to use
7. to borrow
8. to open
9. to close/to shut
10. to drink
11. to turn off
12. to turn on

- haittemo ii desu ka
- mittemo ii desu ka
- suwattemo ii desu ka
- tsuulettemo ii desu ka
- kātemo ii desu ka
- tsukattemo ii desu ka
- nondemo ii desu ka
- shimetemo ii desu ka
- yondemo ii desu ka
- tattemo ii desu ka
- tometemo ii desu ka
- karietemo ii desu ka
- aketemo ii desu ka

LESSON 7
II. Complete the following sentences so that they will match the English given.

Example: _______ mitemo ii desu ka?
(May I have a look at this?)
Answer: Kore (o) mitemo ii desu ka?

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

III. Try to say the following sentences in Japanese.

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

Writing & Pronunciation

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

さ し す せ そ

Lesson 7
Say the following Japanese words aloud:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sa</th>
<th>かさ</th>
<th>おさra</th>
<th>ください</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(umbrella)</td>
<td>(dish)</td>
<td>(please)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shi</th>
<th>し.تا</th>
<th>うしro</th>
<th>しroい</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(sunder)</td>
<td>(behind)</td>
<td>(white)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>su</th>
<th>いす</th>
<th>deす</th>
<th>います</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(chair)</td>
<td>(to)</td>
<td>(~ be there)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>se</th>
<th>せんせい*</th>
<th>すみませn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(teacher)</td>
<td>(Excuse me.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>so</th>
<th>そこ</th>
<th>あそこ</th>
<th>それ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(there)</td>
<td>(over there)</td>
<td>(that)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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**Culture & Life**

1. **The Garden and the Engawa**

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

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

Words & Phrases to Memorize

Ohayô gozaimasu. (Good morning.)
Miteno ii desu ka? (May I take a look at it?)
denwa (a telephone)
Tsukattemo ii desu ka? (May I use it?)
kami (paper)
Karitemo ii desu ka? (May I borrow it?)
mado (window)
do (door)
Aketemo ii desu ka? (May I open it?)
Shuketemo ii desu ka? (May I close it?)
Nonderemo ii desu ka? (May I drink it?)
kurá (air conditioner)
Tometemo ii desu ka? (May I turn it off?)
Tsuketemo ii desu ka? (May I turn it on?)

LESSON 7
Ireke kudasai. (Please put it in.)
Dōtashimashite. (You’re welcome. Not at all.)
Sutaminasen ga... (Excuse me, but...)
Anō... (Uh...)

Answers & Comments

1. to sit down ______ suwattemo ii desu ka
2. to read ______ yondemo ii desu ka
3. to enter ______ haittemo ii desu ka
4. to stand up ______ tattemo ii desu ka
5. to see ______ mitemō ii desu ka
6. to use ______ tsukattemo ii desu ka
7. to borrow ______ karitemo ii desu ka
8. to open ______ aketemō ii desu ka
9. to close / to shut ______ shitemō ii desu ka
10. to drink ______ nondemō ii desu ka
11. to turn off ______ tomitemo ii desu ka
12. to turn on ______ tsuketemō ii desu ka
II. 1. Mado o aketemo ii desu ka?
2. Kono hon o yondemo ii desu ka?
3. Kūrā o tometemo ii desu ka?
4. Denwa o kariitemo ii desu ka?
   (In Japanese, you can use either kariitemo or tsukatteremo when you ask to use someone's telephone.)
5. Doa o shimitemo ii desu ka?
6. Kūrā o tsuketemo ii desu ka?
7. Kono bōrupen o kariitemo ii desu ka?

III. 1. Sumimasen ga, suwatte kudasai.
   (You can use this expression when someone is blocking your view and you want him to be seated.)
2. Anō, kono pen o kariitemo ii desu ka?
   (Did you remember that Anō is used to show the speaker's hesitation?)
3. Anō, kūrā o tsuketemo ii desu ka?
4. Sumimasen ga, mado o shimete kudasai.
5. Anō, denwa o tsukatteremo ii desu ka?
   (or, Anō, denwa o kariitemo ii desu ka?)
Today’s Expressions

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

Today’s Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Yan’s first day at work)

Hara  O-hayō.
Ichidō  O-hayō gozaimasu.
Kobayashi  Yā, o-hayō.
Hara  O-hayō gozaimasu.
Kobayashi  Yan-san, chotto kite kudasai.

Yan  Hai. Nani deshō?
Kobayashi  Kono shokun ni, Yan-san no jūbu, shime, shimengappi nado o koki-konde kudasai.
Yan  Hai. Kobayashi-san, kore enpiru de kaitemo ii desu ka?
Kobayashi  Ie, pen de kāte kudasai.

(Yan’s first day at work)

Mr. Hara  Good morning.
All  Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi  Good morning.
Mr. Hara  Good morning.
Mr. Kobayashi  Yan, would you please come here a minute?
Yan  Yes, what is it?
Mr. Kobayashi  Please fill in your name, address, and date of birth on this form.
Yan  All right. Mr. Kobayashi, may I write in pencil?
Mr. Kobayashi  No, please write with a pen.
WORDS & PHRASES

Chotto (a moment/a little) / Kite kudasai. (kuru) (Please come.) / shorui (form/document) / jūshō (address) / shime (one's (full) name) / seinengappi (the date of one's birth) / . . . nado (and so on) / Kakikonde kudasai. (kaikikona) (Please write it in.) / emitsu (pencil) / enmitsu de (with a pencil) / Kaite mo ii desu ka? (kaka) (May I write it?) / pen (fountain pen)

NOTES

1. Chotto) kite kudasai. (Please come here a minute)
   The word chotto is often used in requests to imply that it's not a very serious matter or that it won't take very long. It's also often used to call out to people, as in the second example below.
   1. Chotto matte kudasai. (Please wait a minute.)
   2. Anō, chotto sumimasen! (U, you there, just a minute!)

2. Kono shorui ni, Yan-san no jūshō, shime sei nengappi nado o kakikonde kudasai.
   (Yan, please write in your name, address, date of birth, and so on on this form.)
   Here Yan was asked to fill in his name, address, date of birth, and so on, and the place where he was to write them is given in the blank before ni. Do you remember this sentence from Lesson 4?
   Neko wa asoko niimasu. (The cat is over there.)
   Well, the particle ni serves about the same function in both sentences, but the type of ni that we've talking about today often appears with verbs that mean "put," "put into," "place," "write," "write in," and so on — and ni is used after the place where the thing will remain after the action has taken place.
   1. Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.
      (Please write your name here.)
   2. Nimosu wa soko ni oite kudasai.
      (Please put your baggage there.)
   3. Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka?
      (Would you be so kind as to put this letter in a mailbox?)

LESSON 8
MINI-SKIT

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

Sugihara: Ano, haitteru ii desu ka?

MacDonald: Hai, dōzo.

(Sugihara-san comes in.)

Sugihara: Shiitaureshikaraasu.

(She is carrying the guest register.)

Sugihara: Ano, kore ni okuru o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald: Hai. Eigo de hanasittemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara: Lie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

MacDonald: Tai.

(Sugihara-san is holding out the register.)

Sugihara: Kore ni namae to jūshō o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald: Hai, eigo de kaitemo ii desu ka?

Sugihara: E, dōzo

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

Sugihara: A! Koko ni namae o kaite kudasai.

MacDonald: Dōmo sumimasen.

A: Eigo de hanasittemo ii desu ka?

(May I speak in English?)

B: Lie, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.

(No, please talk in Japanese.)
Sugihara: Makezunaru-ndo-san desu ne.
MacDonald: No, MacDonald.
Sugihara: Ha...
MacDonald: MacDonald.
Sugihara: Makezunakuto-san.
MacDonald: Watashi wa MacDonald desu.
Sugihara: MacDonald.
MacDonald: Ne, MacDonald.
Sugihara: Sumimasen.
MacDonald: Yokedari hanashite kudasai.

MacDonald: Makezunaro.

(Sugihara-san sees that he has written "MacDonald.")

Sugihara: So your name is Makezunarudo-san?
MacDonald: No, MacDonald.
Sugihara: Oh...
MacDonald: MacDonald.
Sugihara: Makezunakuto-san.
MacDonald: My name is MacDonald!
Sugihara: Matasho,... kudasai.
MacDonald: No, MacDonald!
Sugihara: I'm sorry.
MacDonald: Please say it more slowly.

MacDonald: MacDonald.

(WORDS & PHRASES)

Makodonarudo (a Japanized version of MacDonald) / Shitsurei shimasu. (Excuse me, used when entering a person's house or room) / onamae (your name) / namae (name) / Kaite kudasai. (kaite Please write.) / eigo (English) / eigo de (in English) / Hana-shitemo ii desu ka? (hanasu May I speak?) / nihongo (Japanese) / jūsho (address) / yakkuri (slowly)

(Notes)

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

Kore ni onamae o kaite kudasai.
(please write your name on this)

Kore ni namae to jūsho o kaite kudasai.
(please write your name and address on this)

Koko ni jūsho o kaite kudasai.
(please write your address here)

Lesson II 83
1. Complete the following sentences so that they match the English given.

1. Koko ______ onamae ______ kaitte kudasai.
   (Please write your name here.)

2. Anō, bōrupen ______ kaitte i desu ka?
   (Uh, may I write with a ball-point pen?)

   (Excuse me. Please write with a pen.)

4. Fono kami ______ namae ______ jāsho ______ kaitte kudasai.
   (Please write your name and address on this paper.)

5. Anō, mado ______ shimetemo i desu ka?
   (Uh, do you mind if I shut the window?)

6. Anō, nihongo ______ hanashitemo i desu ka?
   (Uh, do you mind if I speak in Japanese?)

   (Excuse me. Please speak in English.)

8. Kārā ______ tometemo i desu ka?
   (Do you mind if I turn off the air conditioner?)

   (Please put this baggage over there.)

10. Saimasen ga, kono teigan ______ posuto ______ irete kudasaimasen ka?
    (Excuse me. Could you please drop this letter into a mailbox?)
II. Look at the pictures and then see if you can guess what the speaker in each picture is saying.  
   (In Japanese, of course!)
   
   Hint: Each speaker is either requesting something or asking for permission to do something.
   
   Example:  
   
   ![Illustration of a conversation]
   
   Answer:  
   Tsuketemo ii desu ka?

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
Today let's learn the hiragana for “ta,” “chi,” “tsu,” “te,” and “to.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>た</td>
<td>した (under)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ち</td>
<td>にち (sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つ</td>
<td>つくえ (desk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>て</td>
<td>てgami (letter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>と</td>
<td>とmeてく (Please stop)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ち is pronounced like “chi,” be careful to join the second “i” sound to the first syllable. Don’t make a break and then pronounce it separately.

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

あた

I

ちく

Desk

てがみ

Letter

とメてく

(Please stop)
1. A Suit and Tie

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

2. Bowing

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

Words & Phrases to Memorize

jisho (address)  hon (book)
eigo (English)  nōto (notebook)
nihongo (Japanese)  jisho (dictionary)
tsukaikata (how to use)  hangō (number)

Otte kudasai. (Please put it down.) Kite kudasai. (Please come.)
~ de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in ~.)
Oshiete kudasai. (Please teach me.)/Please tell me how to ~.)
I. 1. ni, o 6. de
    2. de 7. de
    3. de 8. o
    4. ni, to, o 9. o, ni
    5. o 10. o, ni

II. 1. Akete kudasai. (Please open the door.)
    (You may put “Doa o” (the door) at the beginning.)
  2. Suwattemo ii desu ka? (Do you mind if I sit down?)
    (A little bit of hesitation is implied. You could add “e ka” at the beginning.)
  3. Shimetemo ii desu ka? (Do you mind if I shut the window?)
    (You may put “Mado o” (the window) at the beginning.)
  4. Samimasen. Suwatte kudasai. (Excuse me. Please sit down.)
  5. Koe o posuto ni irete kudasai. (Please put this in a mailbox.)
    (You may say “Koros tegami” instead of “Kore.”)
  6. Egao de hanashite kudasai. (Please speak in English.)
    (It’s hard to guess from the picture, isn’t it? You can replace ega with furansugo
    (French), doitsu (German), etc. Maybe someday you’ll replace it with nihongo.)
APPENDIX

Counting Things

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

hitotsu (one)   nanatsu (seven)
futatsu (two)   yattsu (eight)
mittsu (three)  kokonotsu (nine)
yottsu (four)   tō (ten)
itsutsu (five)  ikutsu (hundred)
mittsu (six)   

Counting People

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

hitori (one person)  shichi-nin (seven people)
futari (two people)  hachi-nin (eight + )
san-nin (three + )  kyū-nin (nine + )
yo-nin (four + )  jū-nin (ten + )
go-nin (five + )  jūichi-nin (eleven + )
roku-nin (six + )  nan-nin (hove many people)
### Useful Time Expressions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinō</th>
<th>Kyō</th>
<th>Ashita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(yesterday)</td>
<td>(today)</td>
<td>(tomorrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ototō</td>
<td>Asatte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(the day before yesterday)</td>
<td>(the day after tomorrow)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senshū</td>
<td>Konshū</td>
<td>Raishū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(last week)</td>
<td>(this week)</td>
<td>(next week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sengetsu</td>
<td>Kongogetsu</td>
<td>Raigetsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(last month)</td>
<td>(this month)</td>
<td>(next month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyonen</td>
<td>Kotoshi</td>
<td>Raisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(last year)</td>
<td>(this year)</td>
<td>(next year)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Names of the Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1  Ichigatsu</th>
<th>7  Shichigatsu*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(January)</td>
<td>(July)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  Nigatsu</td>
<td>8  Hachigatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(February)</td>
<td>(August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Sangatsu</td>
<td>9  Kugatsu*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(March)</td>
<td>(September)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Shigatsu*</td>
<td>10 Jūgatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(April)</td>
<td>(October)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5  Gogatsu</td>
<td>11 Jūichigatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(May)</td>
<td>(November)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6  Rokugatsu</td>
<td>12 Jūnigatsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(June)</td>
<td>(December)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

| 1 tsuitachi  | 11 jūichinichi | 21 nijūichinichi |
| 2 futsuka    | 12 jūninichi  | 22 nijūninichi  |
| 3 mikka      | 13 jūsannichi | 23 nijūsannichi |
| 4 yokka      | 14 jūyokka*   | 24 nijūyokka*   |
| 5 itsuka     | 15 jūgōnichi  | 25 nijūgōnichi  |
| 6 muika      | 16 jūrokunichi| 26 nijūrokunichi|
| 7 nanoka     | 17 jūshichinichi* | 27 nijūshichinichi* |
| 8 yōka       | 18 jūhachinichi| 28 nijūhachinichi|
| 9 kokonoka   | 19 jūkunichi*  | 29 nijūkunichi*  |
| 10 tōka      | 20 hatsuka*    | 30 sanjūninichi |
|              |                | 31 sanjūgōnichi |

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

## Days of the Week

- **nichiyōbi** (Sunday)
- **getsuyōbi** (Monday)
- **kayōbi** (Tuesday)
- **suyōbi** (Wednesday)
- **mokuyōbi** (Thursday)
- **kinyōbi** (Friday)
- **dōyōbi** (Saturday)
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Words & Phrases to Memorize

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aketeniru it’s red! - 7
akoto jou 1
aka that - 2
akar... ab... - 7
akar blue - 5
are that 2

R
bangi number 8
bōken half point jou. 1

C
chiri small - 6
chūkuri chocolate - 5

D
dare who - 2
de hanashite kudasai Please speak in - 8
dennō telephone - 7
dō ni where - 2
dōshūmashite You’re welcome: Not at all. - 4
dōko where - 4
dōmo arigatogazaimasu Thank you very much - 1
dōmo sumimasen I’m sorry. - 1
dōmo please - 6
dōso yoroshiku It’s nice to meet you. - 1

E
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eiri - are - 5
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g
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5
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megane glasses 2
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nitette kadusai Please show me. Please let me see. 6
mitome iru desu ka? May I take a look at it? 7

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narije name 6
nora seven 5
nori what? 2
nori eat? 3
ni two 5
niharap 2
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nintatsu Nagoya 1
~ no nae ni in front of 4
~ no nae ni in~inside 4
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~ no ni kara under 4
nito notebook 8
~ no ni na me on top of 4

O
5
ohayou gozaimasu Good morning 7
otite kadusai Please put it down. 8
okite money 4
oka big 6
oodide kadusai Please teach me. Please tell me. 8

P
5
poseto mailbox 7

R
5
rado nako 2
rkku six 5

S
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sen a thousand 5
senki Professor 1
shita short 5
shinretsumai iru desu ka? May I check it? 7
shinshitsu wooyap 2
shito white 5
shita under 4
shinretsumai ma... Excuse me. 5
shinretsumai ga... Excuse me, but... 7
sujette kudasa Please sit down. 6

T
5
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taitei house 5
ttte kudasa Please stand up. 6
tteku see 3
tegami letter 7
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5
watai 1

Y
5
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yonde kudasa Please read it. 6
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