INTRODUCTION

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

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

About This Textbook

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

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

The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

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

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

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

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

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

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

Today’s Lesson
There are three parts to this section:

1. Skits: Here you will find transcriptions of some parts of the skit about Yan, or of miniskits, 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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- **The Learner's Textbook Accompanying *Let's Learn Japanese* (Basic I)**
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A cheerful young man who experiences and learns many new things during his life in Japan

The Katos

Mr. Katô
Mrs. Katô

Tarô (the son) Midori (the daughter)

A family which helps Yan with his new life in Japan

The Suzukis

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

The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Kobayashi Mr. Hara

Yan's new fellow workers at the Institute

Mr. Takahashi Ms. Okada
**Synopsis**

*Morning at the Katôs*. A voiceover narration introduces their daily routine. They have breakfast at 7:00. Mr. Katô commutes by train, Midori by bicycle, and Tarô by bus. Mrs. Katô does the laundry and cleaning; the camera speeds up to give us an idea of her hectic morning. After a midday break for a TV soap opera, she goes to the local market for grocery shopping. Midori comes home around 4:00 and helps with dinner preparations. Yan comes to visit. Mr. Katô comes home around 8:00. Yan stays until after 10:00. The Katôs go to bed around 11:00.

**Transcription**

**DAI GO WA:**
**MAIASA ROKU-JI NI OKIMASU.**

1. **Katô-ke no mae**
   Narêtâ  Koko wa, Katô-san no uchi desu.

2. **Daidokoro**
   Narêtâ  Katô-san no okusan wa, maiasa roku-ji ni okimasu.

3. **Midori no heya**
   *(Midori reaches out from her bed to turn off the alarm clock and burrows under the covers again.)*

4. **Katô-ke no mae**
   Narêtâ  Katô-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. Katô-san wa, asa shinbun o yomimasu.

   *(Mr. Katô goes out to get the newspaper and bring in the milk. He greets a young couple jogging by.)*

   **Katô**  A, ohayô gozaimasu.
   **Wakai onna**  Ohayô gozaimasu.
   **Wakai otoko**  Ohayô gozaimasu.

---

**EPISODE FIVE:**
**MRS. KATÔ GETS UP EVERY MORNING AT 6:00.**

**SCENE 1**  *In front of the Katôs' home*

**Narrator**  *This is the Katôs' house.*

**SCENE 2**  *The kitchen*

**Narrator**  *Mrs. Katô gets up every morning at 6:00.*

**SCENE 3**  *Midori's room*

*(Midori reaches out from her bed to turn off the alarm clock and burrows under the covers again.)*

**SCENE 4**  *Back in front of the Katôs' home*

**Narrator**  *Mr. Katô gets up every morning at 6:30. He reads the newspaper in the morning.*

*(Mr. Katô goes out to get the newspaper and bring in the milk. He greets a young couple jogging by.)*

**Mr. Katô**  Ah, good morning.
**Young woman**  Good morning.
**Young man**  Good morning.
Daining rūmu

Terebi no mōningu sbó  Sate, soredewa, zenkoku
no asa no hyójó o rirē de mite itadakitai
to omoimasu. Mazu wa, Aomori.
Nobu-san de gozaimasu. Nobu-san,
‘Ohayō gozaimasu. Saki hodo made
tsuoyi ame ga futte…’

Midori  Ohayō. Otōsan, ima, nan-ji?
Katō  Ima, shichi-ji da yo.
Midori  É! Okureru.
Hayaku hayaku. Chotto.
Narētā  Katō-san no uchi dewa, itsumo shichi-ji
goro asa-gohan o tabemasu.
Katō fujin  Ki o tsukete motte itte.
Hai.
(She hands Midori her breakfast tray.)
Midori  Itadakimasu.
Narētā  Midori-san wa, maiasa gyûnyû o nomi-
masu. Katō-san wa, gyûnyû wa
nomimasen. Kōcha o nomimasu.
Katō  Midori, Tarō wa?

Tarō no heya

(Tarō is still asleep.)

Katō-ke no mae

Midori  Itte mairimasu.
Narētā  Midori-san wa, jitensha de gakkō e
ikimasu.

Dainingu rūmu

Tarō  A! Ún. Ohayō gozaimasu.
Katō  Ohayō.
Katō fujin  Tarō, shichi-ji han desu yo.
Otōsan, isoide kudasai.
Katō  A.
Fujin  Nani yo Tarō, kono atama.

Eki

Narētā  Katō-san wa itsumo hachi-ji jūgo-fun mae
ni dekakemasu. Katō-san wa, maiasa
densha de kaisha e ikimasu.

SCENE 5 The dining room

Voice of TV announcer  Now we’d like to show
you various morning scenes around
the country. First, Aomori. Here’s
Nobu-san. Nobu-san, (Voice of
relay announcer) ‘Good morning.
It was raining hard until a short
time ago…”
Midori  Good morning. Father, what time
is it?
Mr. Katō  It’s 7:00.
Midori  Eh? I’ll be late!
[To her mother] Hurry, hurry!
Narrator  The Katōs always eat breakfast
around 7:00.
Mrs. Katō  Be careful carrying that.
There you go.
(She hands Midori her breakfast tray.)
Midori  Itadakimasu.
Narrator  Midori drinks milk every morning.
Mr. Katō doesn’t drink milk. He
drinks tea.
Mr. Katō  Midori, where’s Tarō?

SCENE 6 Tarō’s room

(Tarō is still asleep.)

SCENE 7 In front of the Katōs’ home

Midori  Bye. I’m off!
Narrator  Midori rides a bike to school.

SCENE 8 Back to the dining room

Tarō  Ahhh. Good morning.
Mr. Katō  Good morning.
Mrs. Katō  Tarō, it’s 7:30.
Dad, please hurry.
Mr. Katō  Mm.
Mrs. Katō  Tarō, what a mess Your hair is!

SCENE 9 A train station

Narrator  Mr. Katō leaves for work each morning
at 7:45. He commutes by train.
10 Basu-tei
Narētā Tarō-san wa, itsumo hachi-ji han goro dekakemasu.
Tarō-san wa, basu de daigakue ikimasu.

11 Katō-ke
Narētā Katō-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu. Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. Heya no sōji mo shimasu. Senteaku mo shimasu.
Tokidoki terebi o mimasu.

Terebi no mero dorama [Onnā] ‘Shinpai shita n desu yo. Oden wa mo kudasaranai, yūbe dō nasatta n desu ka? Okasama mo, kōtsujiko ni demo atta n ja nai ka tte, sō ososhatte ta kurai na n desu yo.’
[Otokō] ‘Iya, suman.’

12 Shōten-gai
Narētā Gogo, Katō-san no okusan wa kaimono o shimasu.

Katō fujin Suimasen.
    Kono momo onegai shimasu.
Kudamonoya ten'in Hai, wakarimashita.

13 Katō-ke no mae
Narētā Midori-san no gakkō wa, itsumo yo-ji ni owarimasu.

(Midori comes home from school just as Mrs. Katō is coming home from shopping.)

Midori Ara, okasan.
Katō-fujin Mā, Midori.
Midori Tadaima.
Fujin Okaeri.

SCENE 10 A bus stop
Narrator Tarō always leaves about 8:30.
He commutes to the university by bus.

SCENE 11 The Katōs’ home
Narrator Mrs. Katō works at home every day.
She does the cooking, the cleaning, and the laundry.

Occasionally, she watches TV.

Voices of characters in TV soap opera

[Women] I was so worried. You didn’t call. What happened to you last night? Your mother was afraid you’d been in a traffic accident.
[Men] Sorry.

SCENE 12 Shopping area
Narrator In the afternoon, Mrs. Katō goes shopping.

Fruit vendor Step right up! Step right up!
Mrs. Katō Excuse me.
I’ll take these peaches.
Fruit vendor Yes, ma’am.

SCENE 13 In front of the Katōs’ home
Narrator Midori gets out of school around 4:00.

(Midori comes home from school just as Mrs. Katō is coming home from shopping.)

Midori Oh, Mother!
Mrs. Katō Well, Midori!
Midori I’m back.
Mrs. Katō Welcome home.
Dainingu rūmu
Narēta Midori-san wa, tokidoki daidokoro no shigoto o tetsudaimasu.
Tarō Tadaima.
Fujin, Midori Okaen nasai.
Tarō Tadaima.
Narēta Tarō-san wa, itsumo yūgata kaette kimasu.
Tarō O, tenpura ka.

Katō-ke no mae
Narēta Yan-san wa, tokidoki Katō-san no uchi e kimasu.

Ima
(Everyone is watching TV. Mr. Katō comes home.)
Katō fujin A, okaen nasai.
Katō Tadaima.
Narēta Katō-san wa, itsumo hachi-ji goro kaette kimasu.
Ichidō Okaeri nasai.
Katō Yā, irasshai.
Yan Ojama shite masu.
Katō Dōzo goyukkuri.
(Mr. Katō and Yan play shōgi, a Japanese form of chess.)
Yan A, ima nan-jī desu ka?
Midori Enna wa jū-ji nijuppun.
Yan E, jū-ji nijuppun.

Genkan
Yan Kyō wa dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.
Katō Jā, ki o tsukete.
Yan Dōmo. Soreja.
Tarō Oyasumi nasai.
Midori Mata kite ne.
Yan Oyasumi nasai.
Midori Bai bai.
Ichidō Oyasumi nasai.
Narēta Katō-san no kazoku wa, itsumo jūichi-ji goro nemasu.

The dining room
Narrator Midori sometimes helps her mother in the kitchen.
Tarō I'm home!
Mrs. Katō and Midori Welcome home.
Tarō I'm home.
Narrator Tarō comes home late in the afternoon.
Tarō Oh, tempura?

In front of the Katōs’ home
Narrator Yan occasionally comes to visit the Katōs.

The Katōs’ living room
(Everyone is watching TV. Mr. Katō comes home.)
Mrs. Katō Welcome home!
Mr. Katō I’m home!
Narrator Mr. Katō usually gets home around 8:00.
All Welcome home.
Mr. Katō Glad you could come.
Yan I’m afraid I’m intruding.
Mr. Katō Not at all. Make yourself at home.
(Mr. Katō and Yan play shōgi, a Japanese form of chess.)
Yan Oh, what time is it?
Midori Let’s see, it’s 10:20.
Yan Eh? 10:20?

The foyer of the Katōs’ home
Yan Thank you so much for this evening.
Mr. Katō Well, then, be careful.
Yan I will. Good night.
Tarō Good night.
Midori Come and see us again.
Yan Good night.
Midori Bye.
All Good night.
Narrator The Katōs usually go to bed at 11:00.

End of Episode Five
Today’s Expressions

1. {  
   A: What time is it (now)?
   B: It’s two-thirty.
2. Mr. Katô gets up at 6:30 every morning.

Today’s Lesson

► MINI-SKIT

Kaihô  Anô, ima nan-ji desu ka?
Mine   Ni-ji han desu.
Kaihô  Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.
Kaihô  What time is it?
Mine   It's two-thirty.
Kaihô  Thank you very much.

WORDS & PHRASES

ima (now) / nan-ji (what time) / ni-ji han (two-thirty) / Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.
(Thank you very much.)
1. Ima nan-ji desu ka?
   This is how to ask what time it is.

2. Ni-ji han
   The suffix -ji indicates the hour.
   Below is a list of various times in Japanese:

   | 1:00 | ichi-ji  | 7:00 | shichi-ji* | 1:30 | ichi-ji han |
   | 2:00 | ni-ji    | 8:00 | hachi-ji   | 2:30 | ni-ji han   |
   | 3:00 | san-ji   | 9:00 | ku-ji*     | 3:30 | san-ji han  |
   | 4:00 | yo-ji*   | 10:00| jū-ji      | 4:30 | yo-ji han   |
   | 5:00 | go-ji    | 11:00| jūichi-ji  | 7:30 | shichi-ji han |
   | 6:00 | roku-ji  | 12:00| jūni-ji    | 9:30 | ku-ji han   |

   Counting is explained in Lesson 5, Note ④.
   *These numbers (4, 7, and 9) have variant forms, so pay special attention to the form that is used in telling time.

   Here are some examples of other times:

   6:05   roku-ji go-fun
   6:10   roku-ji juppun*
   6:15   roku-ji jūgo-fun
   6:20   roku-ji nijuppun*
   6:30   roku-ji han
   6:45   roku-ji yonjūgo-fun/shichi-ji jūgo-fun mae (15 min. before 7)
   6:50   roku-ji gojuppun*/shichi-ji juppun* mae (10 min. before 7)

   To talk about minutes, the Japanese use the suffix -fun. Be careful of the examples which are marked with an asterisk, however, because in them the pronunciation of -fun is slightly different.
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Narrator  This is the Katos’ house.
Mrs. Katō gets up every morning at 6:00.
Mr. Katō gets up every morning at 6:30.
He reads the newspaper in the morning.

WORDS & PHRASES
uchi (house) / Katō-san no okusan (Mr. Katō’s wife/Mrs. Katō) / maiasa (every morning) / okimasu ← okiru (to get up) / asa (morning) / shinbun (newspaper) / yomimasu ← yomu (to read)

NOTES

③ Katō-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu.
In one use of the verb ending -masu, it appears with words such as maiasa (every morning), mainichi (every day), and itsumo (always) to show what a person does habitually.

Watashi wa maiasa jogingu o shimasu.
(I jog every morning.)

Watashi wa mainichi Nihon-go o benkyōshi masu.
(I study Japanese every day.)

Tarō-san wa tokidoki tenisu o shimasu.
(Tarō plays tennis once in a while.)

Katō-san wa tokidoki tabako o sui masu.
(Mr. Katō sometimes smokes.)
4. **roku-ji han**  ni

A time followed by **ni** is used to tell at what time something is done or happens. If the time is only approximate, **goro** is used instead of **ni**. Here are two examples:

- 6-ji goro  
  (about 6:00)
- 6-ji han goro  
  (about 6:30)

Katô-san wa, itsumo  **[8-ji 15 fun mae]**  ni dekakemasu.
(Mr. Katô usually leaves for work at 7:45.)

Tarô-san wa, itsumo  **[8-ji han goro]**  dekakemasu.
(Tarô usually leaves for school about 8:30.)

Yan-san wa itsumo 7-ji han goro asa-gohan o tabemasu. 11-ji han goro hiru-gohan o tabemasu. Ban-gohan wa 8-ji goro tabemasu. 11-ji goro nemasu.
(Yan always eats breakfast about 7:30. He eats lunch about 11:30. He eats supper about 8:00. He goes to bed about 11:00.)

---

**Exercises**

1. Look at the clocks below and see if you can tell what time it is.

   **Example:**
   ![Clock Example](image)
   11-ji desu.

   1. 
   ![Clock 1](image)
   2. 
   ![Clock 2](image)
   3. 
   ![Clock 3](image)
II. Let’s see if you can answer the following questions in Japanese:

1. Nan-ji ni okimasu ka? (7:00)
   (What time do you usually get up?)

2. Nan-ji ni asa-gohan o tabemasu ka? (about 7:30)
   (What time do you usually have breakfast?)

3. Nan-ji goro dekakemasu ka? (about 8:00)
   (About what time do you leave the house?)
4. Nan-ji ni ban-gohan o tabemasu ka? (about 6:30)
(What time do you usually have supper?)

5. Nan-ji goro nemasu ka? (about 11:00)
(About what time do you go to bed?)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

**Writing & Pronunciation**

Here is how to write the sounds “na,” “ni,” “nu,” “ne,” and “no” in hiragana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>な</th>
<th>に</th>
<th>ぬ</th>
<th>ね</th>
<th>の</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>na</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>nu</td>
<td>ne</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

な
(seven)

に
(what)

ぬ
(dog)

ね
(cat)

の
(this umbrella)

ななか あなた
(in ~) (you)

にmoつ
(baggage)

ねこ
(that chair)

あのつくえ
(that desk over there)
1. Milk and Newspaper Delivery

At the beginning of today's skit, Mr. Katô went out to the front gate to pick up the milk and the morning paper. Since more and more people are now buying milk at supermarkets, the number who have it delivered is decreasing. But most people do have morning and evening editions of their newspaper delivered. The work is usually done by student part-timers, and in the morning it takes from about 4:00 to 6:30. As in other countries, most people are so rushed in the morning that they glance at the paper over breakfast or read it while commuting.

2. Japanese Breakfasts

A traditional Japanese breakfast includes rice, miso soup, and pickles with such items as fermented soybeans (nattô), a simple omelet, or a dried fish which has been freshly grilled, and dried laver. City people like the Katôs, however, tend to prefer a Western-style breakfast such as ham and eggs with toast, coffee or tea, milk, or perhaps a glass of fruit juice. On the whole, the number of people who eat Western-style breakfasts may be about the same as the number who eat traditional breakfasts.
Words & Phrases to Memorize

nan-ji (what time)
-ji (o’clock)
-ji han (half past (an hour))
-fun mae (minutes before (the hour))
□□-ji ni (at [□□] o’clock)
□□-ji goro (about [□□] o’clock)
ima (now)
asa (morning)
maiasa (every morning)
mainichi (every day)
itsumo (always/usually)
tokidoki (sometimes)

asa-gohan (breakfast)
hiru-gohan (lunch)
ban-gohan (supper)
uchi (home)
okusan (housewife)
okimasu ← okiru (to get up)
benkyōshimasu (benkyōsuru) (to study)
(tenisu o) shimasu ← suru (to play (tennis))
tabako o suimasu ← suu (to smoke)
dekakemasu ← dekakeru (to leave/to set out)
tabemasu ← taberu (to eat)
nemasu ← neru (to go to bed)

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Roku-ji desu.
2. San-ji desu.
4. Shichi-ji desu. (Did you remember to change nana into shichi?)
5. Jūni-ji desu.
6. Yo-ji desu. (Did you remember that yo is a variation of yon?)
8. Ky-ji desu. (Again, the variation for kyu is ku.)
9. San-ji han desu.
10. Ni-ji han desu.
11. Yo-ji han desu.
12. Roku-ji han desu.
15. Jû-ji juppun desu.

II. 1. Shichi-ji ni okimasu.
2. Shichi-ji han goro tabemasu.
   *(Did you remember to omit ni when using goro?)*
3. Hachi-ji goro dekakemasu.
4. Roku-ji han goro tabemasu.
5. Jûichi-ji goro nemasu.
Today's Expressions

1. Mr. Katō does not drink milk. He drinks tea.
2. Mrs. Katō works at home every day. She works in the kitchen and she cleans the rooms. She also does the washing.
3. I'm going to fold the paper into a crane.

Today's Lesson

➡ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Narētā  Midori-san wa, maiasa gyûnyû o nomimasu.
        Katō-san wa, gyûnyû wa nomimasen.
        Kôcha o nomimasu.

Narrator  Midori drinks milk every morning.
           Mr. Katō doesn't drink milk.
           He drinks tea.

WORDS & PHRASES

maiasa (every morning) / gyûnyû (milk) / nomimasu ← nomu (to drink) / kôcha (tea)
NOTES

1  Gyûnyû wa nomimasen. (I don’t drink milk.)

Do you remember studying this use of wa before? (See Lesson 3, Note 3.) The sentence above is translated “I don’t drink milk” but there is an added nuance of “I drink other things, but not milk.” Here is another example of wa used in the same way:

Wain wa nomimasu. (I drink wine.)

The implied meaning of this sentence is “In general I don’t drink alcohol, but I do drink wine.”

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Narëtâ  Katô-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu.
Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu.
Heya no sóji mo shimasu.
Sentaku mo shimasu.

Narrator  Mrs. Katô works at home every day.

She does the cooking.
the cleaning.
and the laundry.

WORDS & PHRASES

okusan (wife) / mainichi (every day) / uchi (house/home) / hatarakimasu ← hataraku (to work) / daidokoro (kitchen) / shigoto (work) / heya (room) / sóji (cleaning) / sentaku (laundry)

NOTES

2  Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu.

(She works in the kitchen [as well as doing something else].)

As you see, shimasu (to do) is used with the grammatical particle o in phrases like shigoto o shimasu (to do work), sóji o shimasu (to do housecleaning), and sentaku o shimasu (to do laundry). But when the speaker wants to say “also does,” he will use mo instead of o.
A mo shimasu.

As you can tell from the example about the kinds of work which Mrs. Katō does, the addition of mo shows that what is done is not limited to just A. The implication is that she does various things. Look at this example:

Jazu mo kikimasu. Kurashikku mo kikimasu.

([I listen to all kinds of music.] I listen to jazz. And I listen to classical music as well.)

Uchi de hatarakimau.

When you want to show the place where something is done, use the formula place + de. The formula for telling where something is is a little different. It's place + ni, so be careful not to get the two mixed up. Look at these simple examples:

Tokyo de hatarakimau. (I work in Tokyo.)
Tokyo ni imasu. (I'm in Tokyo.)

MINI-SKIT

(Origami lesson)

Mine Dewa, hajimemasu.
Kyō wa sukina mono o otte kudasai.

Kaihō & Sugihara Hāi.

Mine Kaihō-san wa nani o orimasu ka?
Kaihō Watashi wa tsuru o orimasu.
Mine Sugihara-san wa?
Sugihara Watashi wa ōsen o orimasu.
Mine Dewa, dōzo hajimete kudasai.

(Origami lesson)

Mine Well then, I'm going to begin the lesson.
Today please make whatever you like.

Kaihō & Sugihara Yes, sir.

Mine Kaihō-san, what are you going to make?
Kaihō I'm going to make a crane.
Mine And how about you, Sugihara-san?
Sugihara I'm going to make a balloon.
Mine Well then, go ahead and start.

WORDS & PHRASES

hajimemasu ← hajimeru (to begin) / kyō (today) / sukina mono (something one likes) / otte kudasai ← oru (to fold) / orimasu ← oru (to fold) / tsuru (crane) / ōsen (balloon) /
hajimete kudasai ← hajimeru (to begin)
5. Watashi wa tsuru o [ori]masu.
   (I'm going to make a crane. / I'm going to fold the paper into a crane.)

The verb ending -masu is used here to tell about some action that one intends to perform at some point in time after the present. Thus when Mine-san said "Dewa hajimemasu." at the beginning, he meant "I'm going to begin the lesson." Here are some more examples:

Watashi wa kyō Nihon no eiga o mimasu.
(I'm going to see a Japanese film today.)

Watashi wa ashita yama e ikimasu.
(I'm going to the mountains tomorrow.)

The ending -masu can also be used to ask about or state one's wishes. Below are two examples, one from the main skit, and one which you haven't seen before:

Katō: A! Kireina momiji no firumu ga arimasuyō.
   (Say! I have a film of some beautiful autumn leaves.)
   Mimasu ka?
   (Would you like to see it?)

Yan: Œ. Misetekudasai.
   (Yes! Please let me see it.)

A: Kohī, mō ippai ikaga desu ka?
   (How about another cup of coffee?)

B: Hai, itadakimasu.
   (Oh yes, I would like another cup.)

Exercises

1. Read the following questions and give answers about yourself.

Example: Q: Tabako o suimasu ka? (Do you smoke?)
   If you smoke, the answer will be
   A₁: Hai, suimasu.
   If you don't, then the answer will be
   A₂: Iie, suimasen.
1. Osake o nomimasu ka?
   (alcohol)
2. Terebi o misasu ka?
3. Gohan o tabemasu ka?
   (rice)
4. Gyûnyû o nomimasu ka?
5. Jazu o kikimasu ka?
   (jazz)
6. Nihon no eiga o misasu ka?
   (Japanese films)
7. Daidokoro no shigoto o shimasu ka?
   (kitchen work)
8. Sentaku o shimasu ka?
   (laundry)
9. Jogingu o shimasu ka?
   (jog)
10. Rajio o kikimasu ka?

II. Now, try to answer the questions in I, but this time give only negative answers following the form shown in the example.

Example: Q: Tabako o suimasu ka? (Do you smoke?)
   A: Tabako wa suimasen. (I don’t smoke cigarettes.)

III. Now, using the suggested answers shown in the pictures, reply to the following questions.

Example: Q: Nani o nomimasu ka?

A: Kôhî o nomimasu.
1. Nani o tabemasu ka?

2. Nani o kikimasu ka?

3. Nani o shimasu ka?

4. Nani o nomimasu ka?

5. Nani o kaimasu ka?
6. Nani o tabemasu ka?

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

**Writing & Pronunciation**

は ひ ふ へ ほ
ha hi fu he ho

Here you see how the next five Japanese sounds are written in hiragana. Pay special attention to ふ. It is written "fu" in Roman letters, but the sound of the initial consonant is not that of an English "f".

To produce this sound bring your upper and lower lips close together, leaving only a narrow, level opening between them, and let your breath pass out through this opening. Be careful not to tense your lips, or round them, or stick them out. Be particularly careful not to let your upper teeth touch your lower lip.

は はい はこ はな
(yes) (box) (flower)

ひ ひdari
(left)

ふ

へ へya
(room)

ほ ほn にほn
(book) (Japan)
1. Commuting

Commuting time for those living in Tokyo averages one to one and a half hours. Whether one owns a home or rents, high housing costs force most people to live in a distant suburb. There are quite a few who spend two hours getting to work. The morning rush is so bad that commuters, once they succeed in getting themselves packed into a train, can hardly move at all and have a hard time forcing their way off when the train finally reaches their station.

2. Full-time Housewives

The number of Japanese women who have no outside employment at all is decreasing. A common pattern is for a young woman to get a job after finishing school, to quit when she marries or has her first child, and then, when the family is faced with repaying a housing loan and the high cost of educating the children, to take up work that can be done at home or to find a part-time job.

3. Company Employees' Dinner

Mr. Kato seems to get home around 8:00 most evenings, but the practice of working overtime is so common that company employees often can't eat supper with their families. They may send out for some noodles and eat at their desk, or they may grab a simple supper at a restaurant near the office. Others may wait until they get home and eat a warmed-over meal alone. Sometimes the men who have been at the office until late go out to eat and drink together after finishing up. In the Tokyo area, trains carrying commuters home are crowded until fairly late at night.
gyūnyū  (milk)
kōcha  ((black) tea)

(shigoto o) shimasu ← suru  (to do)
(sōji o) shimasu ← suru  (to do housecleaning)
(sentaku o) shimasu ← suru  (to do laundry)

kyō  (today)
ashita  (tomorrow)
eiga  (movie)
yama  (mountain)
pan  (bread)
bīru  (beer)

~mo shimasu ← suru  (to also do ~)
~de hatarakimasu  (to work at ~ / to work in ~)
~e ikimasu  (to go to ~)
nomimasu ← nomu  (to drink)
hatarakimasu ← hataraku  (to work)
hajimemasu ← hajimeru  (to begin / to start)
kikimasu ← kiku  (to listen)
mimasu ← miru  (to see)
Itadakimasu.  (Literally, “I will partake (of food, drinks, etc.).”)

Answers & Comments

    A2: Iie, nomimasen.
    A2: Iie, mimasen.
    A2: Iie, tabemasen.
    A2: Iie, nomimasen.
    A2: Iie, kikimasen.
    A2: Iie, mimasen.
2 Ima
Katô fujin Nikkô ewa, itsu itta n desu ka?
Yan Senshû no doyôbi desu.
Fujin Densha de?
Yan lie, kuruma de ikimashita.
Fujin Sô desu ka.
Midori Hora, kono shashin.
Fujin Â, kono kuruma de?
Katô Yan-san Tôshôgû e wa?
Yan È, mochiron ikimashita.
Kore ga Tôshôgû no shashin desu.
Midori Wâ, kore, zenbu Tôshôgû no shashin?
Yan Sô desu yo. Watashi wa Tôshôgû o mi ni Nikkô e itta n desu yo.

3 Tôshôgû
(Yan takes picture after picture of the five-story pagoda and Yômeimon.)

4 Ima
Tarô Zuibun, takusan torimashita ne.
Yan Sengetsu,atarashii kamera o katta n desu.
Midori Kireina shashin da nâ.
Katô fujin Nè, Tôshôgû wa itsu goro no tatemono?
Yan Kore wa, jûnana-seiki no hajime no tatemono desu.
Midori Hè, Yan-san, yoku shitte (i)masu nê.
Yan Mae ni, hon de yorimashita.
Fujin Midori, Yan-san wa kenchiku no sen-monka desu yo.
Midori Shitsurei shimashita.
(Everyone laughs.)
Katô Yan-san, këburukû niwa norimashita ka?
Yan lie, norimasen deshita.
Tarô A, kono këburukû desu ka?
Yan Hai.

SCENE 2 The living room
Mrs. Katô When did you go to Nikkô?
Yan Last Saturday.
Mrs. Katô By train?
Yan No, by car.
Mrs. Katô Oh, really?
Midori Here. This photograph.
Mrs. Katô In this car?
Mr. Katô Yan, did you go to Tôshôgû?
Yan Yes, of course I went.
Midori These are photographs of Tôshôgû.
Yan Wow, these are all photographs of Tôshôgû?
Yan That’s right. The reason I went to Nikkô was to see Tôshôgû.

SCENE 3 Tôshôgû
(Yan takes picture after picture of the five-story pagoda and Yômeimon.)

SCENE 4 The Katôs’ living room
Tarô You certainly took a lot of pictures.
Yan I bought a new camera last month.
Tarô Oh, really? Oh, here’s Yômeimon.
Midori What a beautiful photograph!
Mrs. Katô Hmmm.
Yan It was built in the early 17th century.
Midori Wow, Yan, you really know a lot.
Yan I read about it in a book.
Mrs. Katô Midori, Yan’s specialty is architecture.
Midori Pardon me.
(Everyone laughs.)
Mr. Katô Yan, did you ride the cable car?
Yan No, I didn’t ride the cable car.
Tarô Oh, this cable car.
Yan Yes, that’s it.
Kéburukà no eki fukin
(Yan is standing by the car, eating a roasted ear of corn.)

Tarò no koe Yan-san, Kegon-no-taki wa?
Yan no koe È, mimashita.

Kegon-no-taki
(Yan takes pictures of the Kegon Falls.)

Ima

Tarò Hai, okâsan.
Katô fujin Kyonen, atashitachi mo mi ni ikimashita yo, kono Kegon-no-taki.
Yan À, só desu ka.
Tarò Yan-san, onsen ni haitta n desu ka?

Yan È, mochiron. Kimono mo kimashita yo.
Katô Oo.
Yan Geta mo hakimashita.
Hora, kono geta desu.
Katô Hora.
(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)
Fujin À, honto.
Katô Un, kore wa ii shashin da.
Yan Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu.
Katô Hô.
Tarò Yan-san, doko no ryokan ni tomatta n desu ka?
Yan Mizuumi no chikaku no ryokan ni tomari-mashita. Furui rippana tatemono deshita. À, kore desu.

SCENE 5 The vicinity of the cable car
(Yan is standing by the car, eating a roasted ear of corn.)
Tarò [offstage] Yan, did you see the Kegon Falls?
Yan Yes, I saw them.

SCENE 6 The Kegon Falls
(Yan takes pictures of the Kegon Falls.)

SCENE 7 The Katôs' living room
Tarò Here, Mother.
Mrs. Katô We went to see them last year, too, the Kegon Falls.
Yan Oh, really?
Tarò Yan, did you take a bath in a hot spring?
Yan Of course. I wore a kimono, too.
Mr. Katô Well, well.
Yan I even wore wooden clogs.
Mr. Katô See, here they are.
(Mr. Katô laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)
Mrs. Katô It's really true.
Mr. Katô Hmm, this is a good photograph.
Yan I intend to send that one to my parents.
Mr. Katô Is that so.
Tarò Yan, which inn did you stay at?
Yan I stayed at an inn close to the lake. It was a splendid old building. Ah, here it is.
Katō  Å, kyonen no aki, watashitachi mo kono ryokan ni tomarimashita yo. Nâ.
Fujin  È, momiji o mi ni itta n desu.
Katō  Å, kireina kóyō no firumu ga arimasu yo. Mimasu ka?
Yan  È, misete kudasai.
Katō  Ja.
(He stops his wife, who has stood up.)
Katō  Å, ii yo. Tarô.
Tarô  Hai.
Fujin  A, Tarô, firumu wa hikidashi no naka desu yo.
Tarô  Hai.
Fujin  Dôzo ocha o. Kotoshi mo iku n desu yo.
Midori  Kotoshi wa, atashi mo iss honi iku tsumori dësu.
Fujin  Sono kawari, benkyô shïte kudasai.
Midori  Hái.
Yan  Itsu goro desu ka?
Fujin  Jûgatsu no sue ni iku n desu. Yan-san mo iss honi ikimasen ka?
Yan  È, zehi tsurete itte kudasai.
Midori  Wâ!
Katô  Sâ, minasan, junbi ga dekimashita. Dôzo kochira e.

Mr. Katô  Ah, we stayed at this inn last fall too, didn’t we?
Mrs. Katô  Yes. We went to see the autumn foliage.
Mr. Katô  Ok—we have a film of the beautiful autumn foliage. Would you like to see it?
Yan  Yes, please let me see it.
Mr. Katô  Well, then…
(He stops his wife, who has stood up.)
Mr. Katô  That’s all right. Tarô.
Tarô  Right.
Mrs. Katô  Oh, Tarô, the film is in the drawer.
Tarô  All right.
Mrs. Katô  Please drink your tea. We’re going this year, too.
Midori  I intend to go with you this year.

Mrs. Katô  Well, then, please study hard.
Midori  I will.
Yan  When (do you plan to go)?
Mrs. Katô  At the end of October. Won’t you come with us?
Yan  By all means, please take me along.
Midori  Wow!
Mr. Katô  All right, everyone, we’re ready. Please come this way.

SCENE 8 The tatami room
Tarô  Ready, set, go!
Yan  What beautiful color!
Mr. Katô  I filmed this myself.
(The film shows Mrs. Katô coming down the steps in front of Tôshûgû.)
Tarô  Here’s what we’ve been waiting for!
Yan  By all means, please please take me with you this fall.
Mr. Katô  [Interjection of agreement]
Midori  Me too.
Mr. Katô  Nikkô’s a nice place, isn’t it, Mother?

End of Episode Six

EPISODE SIX 27
Lesson 11

Today’s Expressions

1. I went by car.
2. When did you go to Nikkô?

Today’s Lesson

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Katô fujin   Nikkô e wa itsu itta n desu ka?
Yan          Senshû no doyôbi desu.
Katô fujin   Densha de?
Yan          Iie, kuruma de ikimashita.

Mrs. Katô    When did you go to Nikkô?
Yan          Last Saturday.
Mrs. Katô    Did you go by train?
Yan          No, I went by car.

WORDS & PHRASES

Nikkô (name of a place) / itsu (when) / itta ← iku (went) / senshû (last week) / doyôbi (Saturday) / densha (train) / kuruma (car) / ikimashita ← itta (went)
NOTES

① Kuruma de iki mashita.  (I went by car.)

mashita is the past form of masu.

(Watashi wa) ashita yama e ikimasu.
(Tomorrow I'm going to go to the mountains.)

(Watashi wa) senshū yama e ikimashita.
(I went to the mountains last week.)

② ikimashita — itta

Ikimashita is the past form of ikimasu and is used at the end of a sentence when the speaker is talking politely to someone. Itta is also a past tense of the same verb, but it is used when there is no need for politeness. It is called the plain past form. To make it, just change the -te/-de form that is used before kudasai to ta or da. Here are some examples:

itte → itta  (went)
hanashite → hanashita  (spoke)
yonde → yonda  (read)
kaite → kaita  (wrote)
haitte → haitta  (went in)
kiite → kiita  (heard/listened)
mite → mita  (saw)
shimete → shimeta  (shut/closed)
akete → aketa  (opened)
tsukatte → tsukatta  (used)
③ Itsu n desu ka?

_n desu_ is a form used to explain a reason or a situation, or to inquire of another person about a reason or a situation. In the English translation of the following exchange from the skit, the implication of Yan’s words has been spelled out clearly.

- **Tarō:** Zuibun takusan torimashita ne.
  
  (You really took a lot of pictures, didn’t you!)

- **Yan:** Sengetsuatarashii kamera o katta n desu.
  
  (Yes. That’s because I just bought a new camera last month.)

If Yan had used _mashita_ instead of _n desu_ in this situation, his reply would have been just a simple statement of fact. It wouldn’t really have fit into the context of their conversation, and Tarō would have felt that Yan was making an unrelated statement out of the clear blue sky.

- **Tarō:** Zuibun takusan torimashita ne.
  
  (You really took a lot of pictures, didn’t you!)

- **Yan:** Sengetsuatarashii kamera o kaimashita.
  
  (Last month, I bought a new camera.)

④ Itsu n desu ka?  (When was it that you went?/When did you go?)

This is how to ask “when” about something that a person says he has done or is going to do.

- **A:** Itsu iku n desu ka?  
  
  (When are you going?)

- **B:** Ashita ikimasu.
  
  (I’m going tomorrow.)

- **A:** Itsu itta n desu ka?
  
  (When did you go?)

- **B:** Kinô ikimashita.
  
  (I went yesterday.)

Here are some expressions that you will need to know if you are to answer questions about when something happened. (For the names of the months and days of the week, see the Appendix of Volume 1.)

- **ototoi** (the day before yesterday)  
- **asa** (morning)  
- **kesa** (this morning)

- **kinô** (yesterday)  
- **hiru** (noon)  
- **konban** (tonight)

- **kyô** (today)  
- **yûgata** (evening)  
- **yûbe** (last night)

- **ashita** (tomorrow)  
- **yoru** (night)

- **asatte** (the day after tomorrow)
senshû (last week) sengetsu (last month) kyonen (last year)
konshû (this week) kongetsu (this month) kotoshi (this year)
raishû (next week) raigetsu (next month) rainen (next year)

haru (spring) gozen (morning)
natsu (summer) gogo (afternoon)
aki (fall)
fuyu (winter)

The expressions above can be applied in the following ways:

senshû no doyôbi (last Saturday)
raishû no getsuyôbi (next Monday)
nichiyôbi no yoru (Sunday night)
ashita no asa hachi-ji ni (tomorrow morning at eight)
kyonen no jûichi-gatsu (last November)
kyonen no ni-gatsu (last February)
senkyûhyaku hachijû-nen no natsu (the summer of 1982)
senkyûhyaku kyûjû-nen no haru (the spring of 1990)

► MINI-SKIT

Now call to mind the Mini-Skit in which Detective Mine was questioning Kaïhô-san and Sugihara-san about the burglary. Here we aren’t going to give a complete transcription, so you’re on your own!
WORDS & PHRASES

kagi (key) / itsumo (always) / shimemasu ← shimeru (to close ~) / yûbe (last night) / shimeta (closed) / tashikani (certainty/without a doubt) / mado (window) / nomimashita ←nonda (drank) / okusan (the wife of the house) / banana (banana) / tabemashita ←tabeta (ate) / goshujin (the master of the house) / nan-ji ni (at what time) / nemashita ←neta (went to bed) / naruhodo (I see.) / hannin (the criminal) / Wakarimashita ka? (Have you found out?) / wakarimasen (I don’t know)

NOTES

Both polite past forms and plain past forms were heard in this Mini-Skit. Let’s compare the verb forms that Sugihara-san used in speaking and the verb forms that the detective scrawled in his notebook.

Okusan: Watashi ga shimemashita. (I closed it.)
Okusan: Watashi ga nomimashita. (I drank it.)
Goshujin: Watashi ga tabemashita. (I ate it.)
Goshujin: Watashi wa jûni-ji ni nemashita. (I went to bed at 12:00.)
1. Let's review the forms of some commonly used verbs. Fill in the parentheses and complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>plain form</strong> (dictionary form)</th>
<th><strong>masu form</strong> (polite form)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>present</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong></td>
<td>iku</td>
<td>(     )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to go)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong></td>
<td>taberu</td>
<td>tabeta</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(to eat)</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>3.</strong></td>
<td>kau</td>
<td>(     )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to buy)</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>4.</strong></td>
<td>yomu</td>
<td>yonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to read)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong></td>
<td>miru</td>
<td>(     )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to see)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong></td>
<td>kaku</td>
<td>(     )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to write)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong></td>
<td>nomu</td>
<td>nonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to drink)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8.</strong></td>
<td>suru</td>
<td>shita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to do)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong></td>
<td>kiku</td>
<td>kiita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to listen)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10.</strong></td>
<td>kuru</td>
<td>(     )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to come)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Answer each question using the given cues.

Example: Q: Itsu itta n desu ka? — kinō (yesterday)
(When did you go, say, to the mountains?)

A: Kinō ikimashita.
(I went yesterday.)

1. Itsu yonda n desu ka? — senshū (last week)
(When did you read, say, the article?)

2. Itsu katta n desu ka? — kyonen (last year)
(When did you buy, say, the car?)

3. Itsu miru n desu ka? — ashita (tomorrow)
(When are you going to see, say, the movie?)

4. Itsu nonda n desu ka? — kesa (this morning)
(When did you take, say, the medicine?)

5. Itsu tsukatta n desu ka? — kinō (yesterday)
(When did you use, say, the typewriter?)

6. Itsu kaita n desu ka? — ototoi (the day before yesterday)
(When did you write, say, the letter?)

7. Itsu iku n desu ka? — raigetsu (next month)
(When are you going, say, to Japan?)

III. Here only replies are given. Try to imagine what question each speaker is answering.

Example: A: Kinō ikimashita.
(I went there yesterday.)

Q: Itsu itta n desu ka?
(When did you go there?)

1. Kyonen kaimashita.
(I bought it last year.)

4. Ototoi kakimashita.
(I wrote (it) the day before yesterday.)

2. Kesa yomimashita.
(I read it this morning.)

5. Senshū mimashita.
(I saw it yesterday.)

(I’ll go (there) tonight.)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
1. Passenger Cars

At the beginning of today's skit Tarô was washing the family car, and this fact in itself shows how well off the Katos are. Overpopulation and extremely high land prices in the metropolitan area mean that only a very few can live in a house which has enough space for a garage or a carport. Since the rent for a parking space is high, and since there are also taxes and obligatory automobile insurance fees to be paid, it is quite expensive to maintain a car. Even so, car ownership has become commonplace. This is not necessarily proof of a high standard of living, however, for there are many who have given up on owning a home of their own and have decided that instead they'll at least have a car.
2. Nikkô

This famous sightseeing spot, the one Yan visited in the skit, is about two hours by train from Tokyo.

In addition to the architectural beauty of Tôshôgû Shrine, the area is blessed with great natural beauty, and many people go there in all four seasons to enjoy the lake, the waterfall, and the scenery of the highland plains. A great percentage of them are foreign tourists, many of whom are on a day trip by tourist bus from Tokyo.

Tôshôgû Shrine contains the mausoleum of Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first of the Tokugawa shôguns. The most famous structure at the shrine, which is associated with the area so closely that it may well be called the symbol of Nikkô itself, is the Yômeimon Gate. The luxuriousness and gorgeous design on view here are ample proof both of the skill of early Edo artisans and of the power of the Tokugawas. It is no wonder that Yan, a specialist in architecture, took so many pictures of this famous wooden structure.

Incidentally, the name of the well-known waterfall in the skit is Kegon no Taki.

---

Words & Phrases to Memorize

| itsu (when) | sengetsu (last month) |
| senshû (last week) | kongetsu (this month) |
| konshû (this week) | raigetsu (next month) |
| raishû (next week) | ototoi (the day before yesterday) |
| doyôbi (Saturday) | kinô (yesterday) |
| nichiyôbi (Sunday) | kyonen (last year) |
| getsuyôbi (Monday) | kotoshi (this year) |
rainen (next year)  gozen (morning)
kesa (this morning)  gogo (afternoon)
konban (tonight)  densha (train)
yûbe (last night)  goshujin (the [your] husband)
hiru (noon)  kau (to buy)
yoru (night)

Answers & Comments

I. 1. itta 5. mita 9. kikimasu
2. tabemasu 6. kaita 10. kita
3. katta 7. nomimasu
4. yomimashita 8. shimashita

II. 1. Senshû yomimashita. (I read it last week.)
2. Kyonen kaimashita. (I bought it last year.)
3. Ashita mimasu. (I'll see it tomorrow.)
4. Kesa nomimashita. (I took it this morning.)
   (In Japanese, the verb meaning “drink” is used to say “take (medicine).”)
5. Kinô tsukaimashita. (I used it yesterday.)
6. Ototoi kakimashita. (I wrote (it) the day before yesterday.)
7. Raigetsu ikimasu. (I'll go (there) next month.)

III. 1. Itsu katta n desu ka? (When did you buy it?)
2. Itsu yonda n desu ka? (When did you read it?)
3. Itsu iku n desu ka? (When are you going to go?)
4. Itsu kaita n desu ka? (When did you write it?)
5. Itsu mita n desu ka? (When did you see it?)
Today's Expressions

1. \{ 
   A: Did you ride the cable car? 
   B: No, I didn't. 
2. I'm going to send that picture to my parents.

Today's Lesson

▸ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

Katô  Yan san, kēburukā niwa norimashita ka?  Mr. Katô  Yan, did you ride the cable car?
Yan  Iie, norimasen deshita.  Yan  No, I didn't.

WORDS & PHRASES

kēburukā (cable car)  /  norimashita ← notta (rode)  /  norimasen deshita ← noranakatta
(I didn't ride it.)
1. Kēburukā niwa norimashita ka?  
The verb noru means “to ride” and the word in the blank before ni tells what the person rode in or on.  
Basu ni norimasu. (I’m going to take a bus.)  
Densha ni norimashita. (I rode in a train.)

2. Kēburukā niwa norimashita ka?  
We have already studied sentences in which [ ] wa shows that [ ] is the topic under discussion. This is another example of the same thing, but here ni is needed after kēburukā. The particle wa — which marks the word group immediately before it as the topic — thus comes after ni, giving the combination niwa.

~masen deshita is the negative form of ~mashita. Below are the past negative forms of a few common verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>norimasen deshita</td>
<td>norimashita</td>
<td>noru (to ride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomimasen deshita</td>
<td>nomimashita</td>
<td>nomu (to drink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabemasen deshita</td>
<td>tabemashita</td>
<td>taberu (to eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mimasen deshita</td>
<td>mimashita</td>
<td>miru (to look)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaimasen deshita</td>
<td>kaimashita</td>
<td>kau (to buy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomimasen deshita</td>
<td>yomimashita</td>
<td>yomu (to read)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Tarō  Yan san, onsen ni haitta n desu ka?
Yan   È, mochiron.
      Kimono mo kimashita yo.
Katō  Ō.
Yan   Geta mo hakimashita.
      Hora kono geta desu.
Katō  Hora.

(Mr. Katō laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)

Fujin  Ā, honto.
Katō  Ún, kore wa ii shashin da.
Yan   Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru
      tsumori desu.
Katō  Hō.

Tarō  Yan, did you take a bath in a hot spring?
Yan   Of course.
      I wore a kimono, too.
Mr. Katō  Well, well.
Yan   I even wore wooden clogs.
      See, here they are.
Mr. Katō  Here you are.

(Mr. Katō laughs and hands the picture to his wife.)

Mrs. Katō  It's really true.
Mr. Katō  Hmm, this is a good photograph.
Yan   I intend to send that one to my parents.
Mr. Katō  Is that so.

WORDS & PHRASES

onsen (hot spring) / mochiron (of course) / kimono (kimono) / kimashita ← kita (wore) /
geta (wooden clogs) / hora (See?) / honto (really) / ii (good) / shashin (photograph) /
ryōshin ((my) parents) / okuru (to send) / tsumori (intention)

NOTES

4 (Watashi wa) [okuru] tsumori desu.

This expression means “I intend to ~” or “I’m going to ~” or “I’m thinking of ~.”

A:  Itsu iku n desu ka?
    (When are you going?)

B:  Doyōbi no gogo iku tsumori desu.
    (I intend to go on Saturday afternoon.)
The important point to remember when you use this pattern is that the verb before tsumori should be in the plain present form (the dictionary form). Below is a list of the plain present forms of the verbs that appeared (in their -masu forms) on the screen in this lesson:

ikimasu → iku
kakimasu → kaku
yomimasu → yōmu
nomimasu → nomu
tabemasu → taberu
okimasu → okiru

Tsumori desu differs from masu in that it is a bit more tentative. It tells what one’s intentions are at the moment. The following example may help to make this point clearer:

A: Kinyōbi no pâtî, ikimasu ka?
   (Are you going to the party on Friday?)

B: Hai, iku tsumori desu.
   (Yes, I intend to.)

A: Kinyōbi no pâtî, ikimasu ka?
   (Are you going to the party on Friday?)

B: Hai, ikimasu.
   (Yes, I am.)

5 Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru tsumori desu.

The idea "sent a picture" would normally be expressed as shashin o okuru in Japanese. But here, since Yan is speaking of the same picture that Mr. Katō made mention of, the grammatical particle wa is used after shashin instead of o. The English translation below, while somewhat unnatural, should help you to understand the function of wa here:

Katō: Ūn, kore wa ūi shashin da.
   (Umm. This is a very nice picture.)

Yan: Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru tsumori desu.
   (As for that picture, I’m going to send it to my parents.)
Exercises

I. Answer each of the following questions using the —masen deshita form.

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & Q: \text{Norimashita ka? (Did you ride on it?)} \\
& A: \text{Iie, norimasen deshita. (No, I didn't.)} \\
& \quad (See \text{ Lesson 12, Note 3.)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ & Q: \text{Notta n desu ka?} \\
& A: \text{Iie, norimasen deshita.} \\
& \quad (See \text{ Lesson 11, Note 3.)}
\end{align*}
\]

1. Tabemashita ka? \quad (Did you eat it?)
2. Kaimashita ka? \quad (Did you buy it?)
3. Nomimashita ka? \quad (Did you drink it?)
4. Yomimashita ka? \quad (Did you read it?)
5. Kakimashita ka? \quad (Did you write it?)
6. Nonda n desu ka? \quad (Did you drink it?)
7. Itta n desu ka? \quad (Did you go?)
8. Mita n desu ka? \quad (Did you see it?)
9. Katta n desu ka? \quad (Did you buy it?)
10. Ikimagashita ka? \quad (Did you go?)

II. The following pictures show what Yan did one day. After looking at them carefully, answer the questions below. Rule 1: The pictures are in chronological order. Rule 2: Yan didn't do anything that doesn't appear in the pictures.

(1) [Image of Yan waking up at 7:00]
(2) [Image of Yan eating at 7:30]
1. Yan san wa nan-ji ni okimashita ka?
2. Asa jogingu o shimashita ka?
3. Asa-gohan o tabemashita ka?
4. Tomato jūsu o nomimashita ka?
5. Asa terebi o mimashita ka?
6. Densha ni norimashita ka?
   (a train)
7. Yūbinkyoku e ikimashita ka?
8. Nan-ji ni hiru-gohan o tabemashita ka?
9. Nani o tabemashita ka?
10. Gogo tenisu o shimashita ka?
11. Gogo doko e ikimashita ka?
12. Nani o kaimashita ka?
13. Yoru nani o tabemashita ka?
14. Yoru shinbun o yomimashita ka?
15. Raio o kikimashita ka?
16. Jūichi-ji ni nemashita ka?
   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)
To produce the consonant sound that comes at the beginning of each of these syllables, flick the tip of your tongue against the gums just behind your upper front teeth. Be sure to use only the tip of your tongue and to make the flicking movement quick and light. This sound is not the same as either an English “r” or an English “l.”

ら おさら (plate)
り あります のります (There is.) (I will ride it.)
る くるま (car)
れ これ それ あれ (this) (that) (that (over there))
ろ ろく うしろ (six) (behind)

1. Hot Springs

Yan said that he had taken a hot spring bath at Nikkō. There are hot springs scattered throughout Japan, and many people go to enjoy bathing in them. Since they are good for the health, they have long been popular with the elderly, but a few years ago visiting hot springs became fashionable among the young too, and nowadays, even in inaccessible mountain areas, one can see college-age groups who've come to take a soak.
2. Kimono & Geta

Yan announced that he had worn a kimono and showed a picture of himself in one, but a more exact name for the garment he was wearing is "yukata." (See picture.) Yukata used to be worn at home as a matter of course on relaxed occasions, such as after taking a bath on summer evenings. They are quite cheap, and at Japanese inns it is routine procedure to lay out a yukata for the use of each guest.

A real kimono, on the other hand, is very expensive. Furthermore, wearing a kimono according to recognized rules of fashion is a difficult matter, and it's virtually impossible even to put one on by oneself without some training.

Geta are wooden clogs (see picture) worn, for example, with a yukata.

Modern Japanese, who rush around busily in Western clothes and shoes during the day, have a nostalgic longing to get away from it all once in a while. They dream of visiting some country area to soak in a hot spring and then changing into a cool cotton yukata and wooden clogs and going out for a leisurely stroll.
**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

- basu  (bus)
- onsen  (hot spring)
- kimono  (kimono)
- shashin  (photograph)
- ryōshin  ((one’s) parents)
- tsumori  (intention)
- depāto  (department store)
- ginkō  (bank)
- sutēki  (steak)
- ii  (good/nice)
- noru  (to ride)
- kiru  (to wear)
- haku  (to wear (on one’s legs or feet))
- okuru  (to send)
- ~ni okuru  (to send (something) to ~)

**Answers & Comments**

I. 1. Iie, tabemasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t eat it.)
2. Iie, kaimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t buy it.)
3. Iie, nomimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t drink it.)
4. Iie, yomimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t read it.)
5. Iie, kakimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t write it.)
6. Iie, nomimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t drink it.)
7. Iie, ikimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t go.)
8. Iie, mimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t see it.)
9. Iie, kaimasen deshita.  
   (No, I didn’t buy it.)
10. Iie, ikimasen deshita.  
    (No, I didn’t go.)
II. 1. Shichi-ji ni okimashita. (He got up at 7:00.)
2. Iie, shimasen deshita. (No, he didn't do it.)
3. Hai, tabemashita. (Yes, he did.)
4. Iie, (tomato jūsu wa) nomimasen deshita. (No, he didn't drink any (tomato juice).)
   (Gyûnyû o nomimashita.) (He drank milk.)
5. Iie, mimasen deshita. (No, he didn't.)
6. Iie, (densha niwa) norimasen deshita. (No, he didn't take a train.)
   (Basu ni norimashita.) (He took a bus.)
7. Iie, (yûbinkyoku ewa) ikimasen deshita. (No, he didn't go to the post office.)
   (Ginkô e ikimashita.) (He went to the bank.)
8. Jûni-ji ni tabemashita. (He ate at 12:00.)
9. Soba o tabemashita. (He ate soba (noodles).)
10. Iie, shimasen deshita. (No, he didn't.)
11. Depâto e ikimashita. (He went to a department store.)
   ("Doko e ikimashita ka?" means "Where did he go?")
12. Kamera o kaimashita. (He bought a camera.)
13. Sutêki o tabemashita. (He ate a steak.)
14. Iie, yomimasen deshita. (No, he didn't.)
15. Hai, kikimashita. (Yes, he did.)
16. Hai, jûichi-ji ni nemashita. (Yes, he went to bed at 11:00.)
**Synopsis**

A day at the ball park. Tarô and Midori are at the stadium, waiting for Yan — who is still at the office. He arrives just as the game begins. We see scenes of the game, the cheering section, and telecasting — a switch to Mr. Katô watching the same game on TV at home. Tarô and Midori come home and find their father asleep on the couch in front of the TV set.

**Transcription**

**DAI SHICHI WA:**
**IMA YAKYU NO SHIAI O MITE IMASU.**

1. **Yakyûjô**
   - Narêtâ: Koko wa yakyûjô desu. Guraundo dewa, ima, senshu ga rensû o shite imasu. Sutando dewa, Tarô-san to Midori-san ga, senshu no rensû o mite imasu.
   - Tarô: Osoi nà, Yan-san.
   - Midori: Sô né.

2. **Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu**
   - Narêtâ: Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu.
     *(The phone rings.)*
   - Takahashi: Yan-san, denwa desu yo.
   - Yan: Hai, dômo. Moshi moshi, Yan desu.
     - Å, Tarô-kun.
   - Tarô no koe: Nan da, Yan-san.
     - Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?
   - Yan: Sô na n desu yo. Ima, taipu o utte imasu. Mô, hajimarimashita ka?

**EPISODE SEVEN:**
**RIGHT NOW, THEY ARE WATCHING A BASEBALL GAME.**

**SCENE 1** | A baseball stadium
---|---
**Narrator** | This is a baseball stadium. Right now, the players are warming up.
Tarô and Midori are sitting in the stands, watching them practice.
**Tarô** | Yan sure is late.
**Midori** | Yeah.

**SCENE 2** | Design Section No. 2
---|---
**Narrator** | Yan is still working.
*(The phone rings.)*
**Mr. Hara** | Hello? Yes, that’s right.
**Mr. Takahashi** | Yan, you have a call.
**Yan** | Thank you. Hello? This is Yan speaking.
*Oh, Tarô.*
**Tarô (offstage)** | What’s going on, Yan? You mean you’re still working?
**Yan** | That’s right. Right now, I’m typing. Has it started?
SCENE 3 The baseball stadium
Tarô Not yet. They're warming up now.

SCENE 4 Design Section No. 2
Tarô [offstage] Please come soon.
Yan All right.
Ms. Okada Yan, shall I help you?
Yan Oh, that's very kind of you.
(Ms. Okada takes Yan's place in front of the typewriter. 
Yan pushes the chair in too far.)
Ms. Okada [Interjection of surprise]

SCENE 5 The baseball stadium
Underclassman from Taro's school Ice cream, how about some ice cream?
Tarô Hey!
Underclassman Ah, Katô-san!
Tarô So it's you.
Underclassman What are you doing?
Tarô Hmm. What are you selling?
Underclassman I'm selling ice cream.
Tarô Please buy some.
Underclassman Hmm. Well then, two.
Underclassman Thank you.
Tarô Okay.
Underclassman Please keep me in mind.
Tarô Right.
(He returns to his seat.)

Tarô Excuse me. Excuse me. Whew. 
Hey, I bought some ice cream.
Here.

Second, playing center field, Takagi Yutaka, wearing No. 3 ... Fourth, playing third base, Tashiro, wearing No. 26. Fifth, playing first base, Lum, wearing No. 28...
(Yan appears.)

Midori  Kita, kita, kita.

Tarô  A!

Narêtâ  Óendan ga ōen o shite imasu.

Midori-san mo, isshôkenmeini ōen shite
imasu.

Jônai anaansu  Go-kai no omote, Taïgâsu no
kôgeki wa...

Yan  Tarô-san kono shiai hōsō shite (i)ru n
desu ka?

Tarô  Ė, hōsō shite imasu yo. Hora.

(He hands his radio earphone to Yan.)

Yan  Ā, honto, hōsō shite masu ne.

Midori  Nê, Yan-san, kono shiai wa terebi demo
hōsō shite imasu yo. Hora.

(She points to a TV camera.)

6 Katô-ke no ima

Terebi no yakyû jikkyô chûkei ...mêtoru no
minami no kaze, shitsudo wa nanajûsan-
pâsenô, kyô no saikô kion ga...hodo
hikui kyô no Yokohama chihô deshita.
Kyô mo saikô kion sanjûro niwa itatte
orimasen. Suzushii natsu desu. Battâ
bokkusu, Sano desu. Motoi, warikon-
de tōi tokoro kara ichirui e. Sekando
kyanpasu no ushiro no hō desu.

Narêtâ  Katô-san wa, onaji shiai o terebi de
mite imasu.

Katô  Ā!

(He stretches out on the couch.)

Katô  Hâ. Tarô to Midori wa?

Katô fujin  Ima, yakyûjô de, Yan-san to isshoni
kono shiai o mite (i)masu yo.

Katô  Hê, Yan-san to kono shiai o mite ru
no kā.

Fujin  Ė.

7 Yakyûjô

(Yan, Tarô, and Midori are totally absorbed in watch-
ing the game.)

(There he is, there he is.)

Tarô  Ah.

Narrator  The cheering section is cheering.
Midori also cheers enthusiastically.

Voice over loudspeaker  In the bottom of the fifth
inning, the Tigers at bat...

Yan  Tarô, is this game being broad-
cast?

Tarô  Yes, it is. See?

(He hands his radio earphone to Yan.)

Yan  Hmm, it's really true, they're
broadcasting it.

Midori  Yan, they're showing it on TV
too. See?

(She points to a TV camera.)

SCENE 6  The Katôs’ living room

Voice of TV broadcaster  ...meter winds from
the south, with a relative humidity of
73%, and a high of... in the Yokohama
area today. The high has not reached
30°C today. It’s a cool summer.
Sano’s up to bat. Motoi gets around
behind the ball and makes the long
throw to first. It was behind second
base.

Narrator  Mr. Katô is watching the same ball
game on TV.

Mr. Katô  Ah.

(He stretches out on the couch.)

Mr. Katô  Where are Tarô and Midori?

Mrs. Katô  They’re at the ball park with Yan,
watching this game.

Mr. Katô  What? They’re watching this game
with Yan?

Mrs. Katô  That’s right.

SCENE 7  The baseball stadium

(Yan, Tarô, and Midori are totally absorbed in
watching the game.)
**SCENE 8** The Katōs’ living room

Mr. Katō He did it! [He laughs.]

TV broadcaster It’s a line drive. Going... gone!

A home run. The pitcher, Kadota, just watches the ball go. Kakefu... steps on home plate for the Tigers’ third run.

The score is now 3 to 2.

Narrator Mr. Katō is drinking beer while he watches TV.

Mr. Katō Mother, another bottle of beer.

**SCENE 9** The baseball stadium

Tarō Go!

Midori Go!

TV broadcaster The score is now 4 to 3. The Whales have turned the tables and are now ahead by one run, thanks to Motoi’s timely hit. Yesterday, his oldest son Masahiro...

**SCENE 10** The Katōs’ living room

(Disappointed at the reversal of the Tigers’ lead, Mr. Katō turns off the TV.)

**SCENE 11** The baseball stadium

(A view of the stands after the spectators have all left. Announcements about stadium cleaning.)

**SCENE 12** The foyer of the Katōs’ home

Tarō We’re home.

Midori We’re home.

Tarō We’re home!

Mrs. Katō Welcome back.

Tarō We’re home.

Midori Where’s Father?

Mrs. Katō He’s watching TV in the (other) room.

(Midori opens the living room door.)

Midori He’s not watching TV anymore.

(Mr. Katō is asleep on the couch.)

Mrs. Katō Well, well.

Tarō Good night.

Midori Good night.
Today's Expressions

1. On the field, the players are warming up.
2. Yan is still working.
3. Are you still working?

Today's Lesson

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Narētā Koko wa yakyujō desu.
Gurando dewa, ima, senshu ga renshū o shite imasu.
Sutando dewa, Tarō-san to Midori-san ga, senshu no renshū o mite imasu.

Narrator This is a baseball stadium.
Right now, the players are warming up.
Tarō and Midori are sitting in the stands, watching them practice.

WORDS & PHRASES

yakyujō (baseball stadium) / gurando (athletic field) / senshu (player) / renshū (warming up/practice) / sutando (the stands) / mite imasu ← miru (to watch)
1. Senshu ga renshû o shi te imasu. (The players are practicing.)

The -te form of verbs, when followed by imasu, expresses an action which is being performed now. The word before ga tells who is performing the action.

2. Gurando dewa, senshu ga renshû o shite imasu. (On the field the players are practicing.)

We’ve already studied the de in dewa. (See Lesson 10.) Here’s an example you should remember:

Katô-san no okusan wa uchi de hatarakimasu. (Mrs. Katô works in the house.)

In this lesson the combination dewa appeared. It is used for emphasis and shows that what is happening in one place (the field) is being contrasted with what is happening in another place (the stands).

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN  II

Narêtâ Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu. (The phone rings.)

Hara Hai, moshi moshi. E! Hai, só, hai, só desu.

Takahashi Yan-san, denwa desu yo.

Yan Hai, dômo. Moshi moshi, Yan desu. Å, Tarô-kun.

Tarô no koe Nan da, Yan-san. Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?

Yan Sô na n desu yo. Ima, taipu o utte imasu. Mô, hajimarimashita ka?

Narrator Yan is still working. (The phone rings.)

Mr. Hara Hello? Yes, that’s right.

Mr. Takahashi Yan, you have a call.

Yan Thank you. Hello? This is Yan speaking. Oh, Tarô.

Tarô [offstage] What’s going on, Yan? You mean you’re still working?

Yan That’s right. Right now, I’m typing. Has it started?

WORDS & PHRASES

mada (still) / shigoto o shite imasu → shigoto o suru (to work) / denwa (phone call) / taipu o utte imasu → taipu o utsu (to type)
3. Yan-san wa mada shigoto o shite imasu. (Yan is still working.)

The addition of wa after Yan's name shows that the narrator has taken Yan as his topic. The sentence tells us what Yan (the person under discussion) is doing.

4. Tarô-kun

The suffix -kun is used between men of more or less equal status or to a man of lesser status in friendly, informal conversation.

By this time Yan and Tarô have become quite friendly, so Yan uses -kun. But when he first met Tarô at the airport he addressed him as "Tarô-san," didn't he?

5. Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka?

Here is another example of the plain past + n desu.

The instant Yan answered the phone Tarô realized that he must still be working, and his use of this pattern shown his surprise and disappointment.

Shigoto o shite imasu.

Shigoto o shite iru + n desu.

Exercises

Using the -te imasu form, try to describe what is going on in each picture.

1.

2.
* New Expressions

to type: taipu o utsu
to write a letter: tegami o kaku
icce cream: aisukurimu
to dance: dansu o suru
to talk over the phone/to make a phone call: denwa o suru
to take a picture: shashin o toru
to sleep: nemuru

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
This sound wa is more relaxed than the sound in English words like water, so be careful not to round your lips when you pronounce it.

It is important to remember that ん is a full, independent syllable. It must be given the same time value as each of the other syllables we have studied—not just tacked on at the end of the previous sound.

This ん is the only syllable in Japanese whose pronunciation changes according to the sound preceding it. For example, when ん comes before an “m” sound, as in さんまい, it also takes on an “m” sound. This word is therefore pronounced “samurai”.

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LESSON 13
1. Professional Baseball

Baseball is one of the most popular of all sports in Japan. Each year it draws more spectators than any other sport. There are twelve professional teams, each with its own rabid fans. Many of these fans take their baseball so seriously that they show up at work the morning after a loss in a bad mood! Television and radio broadcasts of professional baseball are so numerous that sometimes during the season it’s hard to find any other programs.

2. Cheering Groups

Each team has its own privately organized rooting group, a club of fervent fans which includes people of all ages and all walks of life. There were glimpses of the cheering section in the skit; these fans appear in gaudy costumes, wave flags, play Western or Japanese musical instruments, and scream their lungs out for a full nine innings.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

yakyūjō  (baseball stadium)  -te iru  (to be —ing)
senshu  (player)  renshū o suru  (to practice)
mada  (still/yet)  taipu o utsu  (to type)
denwa  (telephone/telephone call)  tegami o kaku  (to write a letter)
aisukurimu  (ice cream)  dansu o suru  (to dance)
denwa o suru  (to make a phone call)  shashin o toru  (to take a picture)
nemuru  (to sleep)
Answers & Comments

1. Terebi o mite imasu.
2. Shinbun o yonde imasu.
3. Sōji o shite imasu.
4. Tenisu o shite imasu.
5. Taipu o utte imasu.
6. Sentaku o shite imasu.
7. Jogingu o shite imasu.
8. Rajio o kiite imasu.
10. Tegami o kaite imasu.
11. Aisukurîmu o tabete imasu.
12. Dansu o shite imasu.
13. Denwa o shite imasu.
15. Nemutte imasu.
Lesson 14

Today's Expressions

1. What are you doing?
2. Mr. Katō is drinking beer while watching TV.

Today's Lesson

 ► MINI-SKIT

(Kaihō-san comes in and finds Sugihara-san hunting for something.)

Kaihō  Nani o shite iru n desu ka?
Sugihara  Hyaku-en dama o sagashite iru n desu.

(Mine-san enters.)

Mine  Nani o shite iru n desu Ka?
Kaihō  Sugihara san no hyaku-en dama o sagashite iru n desu.

Mine  Hûn.
Kaihō  Å, arimashita.

(Kaihō-san comes in and finds Sugihara-san hunting for something.)

Kaihō  What are you doing?
Sugihara  I'm hunting for a hundred-yen coin.

(Mine-san enters.)

Mine  What are you doing?
Kaihō  We're hunting for Sugihara-san's hundred-yen coin.

Mine  Oh.
Kaihō  Ah, here it is!

WORDS & PHRASES

hyaku-en dama (100-yen coin) / sagashite iru ←sagasu (to search)
1. Nani o [shite] iru n desu ka? (What are you doing?)

   The following questions may be used to a person who is obviously doing something:

   [To a person who's looking at something: ]
   Nani o mite iru n desu ka? (What are you looking at?)

   [To a person who's eating something: ]
   Nani o tabete iru n desu ka? (What are you eating?)

   [To a person who's drinking something: ]
   Nani o nonde iru n desu ka? (What are you drinking?)

   [To a person who's writing something: ]
   Nani o kaite iru n desu ka? (What are you writing?)

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Mr. Katō is watching a baseball game on TV in the living room.)

Narrātā Katō-san wa biru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu.

(Mr. Katō is watching a baseball game on TV in the living room.)

Narrator Mr. Katō is drinking beer while he watches TV.

WORDS & PHRASES

biru (beer) / nominagara ← nomu (to drink) / terebi (television) / mite imasu (He is watching (something).)

NOTES


   The main part of the sentence expresses the idea “someone is doing [B],” and the rest of the sentence tells about something else that the person is doing at the same time.
Example 1: Bīru o nomi nagara terebi o mite imasu.
(He/She is drinking beer while he/she watches television.)
Example 2: Okashi o tabe nagara shinbun o yonde imasu.
(He/She is eating sweets while he/she reads the newspaper.)

The important point to remember here is that the verb form which comes before nagara is the same as the form which comes before -masu. Look at these examples:

Example 1: nomi masu
↓
nomi
↓
nomi nagara

Example 2: tabe masu
↓
tabe
↓
tabe nagara

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(In the living room of Mr. Katō’s house)
KatōTarō to Midori wa?
FujinIma yakyūjō de Yan-san to isshoni kono shiai o mite imasu yo.

(In the living room of Mr. Katō’s house)
Mr. KatōWhere are Tarō and Midori?
Mrs. KatōThey’re at the ball park with Yan, watching this game.

WORDS & PHRASES
ima (now) / yakyūjō (baseball stadium) / shiai (game) / mite imasu ← miru (to watch)

NOTES

3 to isshoni
When the name of a person is put in the blank, this phrase means “(together) with [somebody].”
Senshū [tomodachi] to isshoni umi e ikimashita.
(Last week I went to the seaside with a friend.)
Raigetsu [haha] to isshoni Nihon e ikimasu.
(Next month I’m going to go to Japan (together) with my mother.)
1. Look carefully at each picture and then make a question about it using -te iru n desu ka. Do not, however, use "Nani o shite iru n desu ka?"
II. Using **nagara** and **-te imasu**, describe what the people in the pictures are doing. (The solid lines indicate main activities, and the dotted lines secondary activities.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
The small letter ～sometimes appears between two hiragana letters of normal size. Compare the following sentences:

Koko ni kite kudasai.  (Please come here.)

Kitte o kudasai.  (Please give me some stamps.)

Soko ni ite kudasai.  (Please stay there.)

Massugu itte kudasai.  (Please go straight.)

The places written with a double “s” or a double “t” in Roman letters are indicated with a small ～in hiragana. Pay careful attention to the length of such sounds, for each of these small letters represents a syllable and must receive the same time value as other syllables.
Enjoying Baseball

In the skit, Mr. Katō was drinking beer while watching a baseball game on TV. For the average company employee, an evening of relaxation in the summer means taking a bath before supper to soak away his fatigue, and then later enjoying a ball game on television over beer and something to nibble on.

Perhaps because the team he was rooting for got behind, Mr. Katō turned the TV off and fell asleep, but most hard-core fans will stay up to watch one of the numerous sports news shows around 11 in order to savor a rehash of the day's results. Then the next morning they will buy a sports paper so that they can read commentaries on the previous day's games on their way to work. During the baseball season, station newsstands are overflowing with sports papers.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hyaku-en dama</td>
<td>(100-yen coin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okashi</td>
<td>(sweets/crackers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiai</td>
<td>(game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umi</td>
<td>(sea/ocean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomodachi</td>
<td>(friend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haha</td>
<td>(my) mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongaku</td>
<td>(music)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagasu</td>
<td>(to search)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nagara</td>
<td>(while ~-ing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ to isshoni</td>
<td>(together with ~)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. 1. Nani o mite iru n desu ka?
   2. Nani o kaite iru n desu ka?
   3. Nani o tabete iru n desu ka?
   4. Nani o kiite iru n desu ka?
   5. Nani o yonde iru n desu ka?
   6. Nani o nonde iru n desu ka?
   7. Nani o hanashite iru n desu ka?

II. 1. Bîru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu.
   (He’s drinking beer while he watches television.)

   2. Kôhi o nominagara shinbun o yonde imasu.
   (He’s drinking coffee while he reads the newspaper.)

   3. Ongaku o kikinagara tegami o kaite imasu.
   (He’s listening to music while he writes a letter.)
   (“Rajio o kikinagara” (listening to the radio) would also be correct.)

   4. Kôhi o nominagara ongaku o kiite imasu.
   (He’s drinking coffee while he listens to music.)
   (“Sutereo o kiite imasu” (listening to the stereo) would also be correct.)

   5. Aisukurîmu o tabenagara terebi o mite imasu.
   (He’s eating ice cream while he watches television.)
**Synopsis**

A hot day in midsummer. Yan brings the Suzukis a present: lacquered chopsticks from his trip to Hida Takayama. They have a glass of cold barley tea, talk about the weather, and look at Yan's photographs from his trip. Yan then leaves to go with Tarō to Akihabara. With Tarō's help, he bargains for a stereo radio/tape recorder. They return to the Katō's, where Mr. Katō is just coming out of the bath. Yan soaks in the bath while the family enjoys the new tape recorder. The skit closes with a scene of a family in the neighborhood playing with sparklers.

**Transcription**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAI HACHI WA:</th>
<th>EPISODE EIGHT:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A, TSUMETAI. OISHII DESU NE.</td>
<td>AH, IT'S COLD. IT'S GOOD, ISN'T IT!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCENE 1 The veranda of the landlord's house**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yan</th>
<th>Is anyone home?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It's Yan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Suzuki</td>
<td>Ah, Yan. Please come in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>No, this is fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Here's a souvenir for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Suzuki</td>
<td>Well, thank you very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Here, have a cushion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Oh, thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Suzuki</td>
<td>It's hot these days, isn't it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Yes, isn't it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Suzuki</td>
<td>Well, make yourself comfortable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Suzuki</td>
<td>Welcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>I'm sorry to be intruding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Suzuki</td>
<td>Please have some barley tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Oh, thank you. Ah, it's cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It's good, isn't it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Suzuki</td>
<td>This is a souvenir from Yan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Suzuki</td>
<td>Well, thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What could it be?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Please go ahead and open it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Suzuki</td>
<td>Really? Well then, if you'll excuse me. Oh, what beautiful chopsticks!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki</td>
<td>À, Yan-san. Sa, dōzo oagan nasai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Ie, koko de kekkō desu. Kore, omiyage desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki</td>
<td>Oya, koryō dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. A, zabuton o dōzo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>A, arigatō gozaimasu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki</td>
<td>Mainichi, atsui desu nā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Sō desu ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki</td>
<td>Sa, sa, dōzo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki fujin</td>
<td>Irasshai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Ojamashiteimasu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujin</td>
<td>Mugicha o dōzo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>A, arigatō gozaimasu. À, tsumetai. Oishii desu ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzuki</td>
<td>Kore, Yan-san no omiyage da yo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujin</td>
<td>Ara mā, sore wa dōmo arigatō gozaimasu. Ara, nan deshō?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Dōzo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suzuki  オ。
Yan  Dōzo tsukatte kudasai.
Suzuki  Dōmo.
Fujin  Arigatō gozaimasu.
Suzuki  Takayama e irasshatta n desu ka?
Yan  Ê, furui Nihon no tatemono o mi ni ikimashita.
Suzuki  Ikaga deshita?
Yan  Iyà, subarashikatta desu.
Suzuki  Sō desu ka. Sore wa yokatta desu né.
Fujin  Yan-san, mugicha, mō ip-pai ikaga desu ka?
Yan  Hai, itadakimasu.
Fujin  Ara, mā, kirei né.
Suzuki  Yā, subarashii né.
Yan  Ê, mimashita. Subarashikatta desu.
Fujin  Yan-san, Takayama mo atsukatta desu ka?
Yan  Ê, hiruma wa atsukatta desu ne. Demo, asaban wa totemo suzushikatta desu yo.

Fujin  Sō desu ka.
Yan  Kochira wa yoru mo atsukatta desu yo.
Fujin  Sō desu ka.
Fujin  A, dōzo, dōzo. Otōsan mo.
Suzuki  Ā, ii kaze da.
Yan  Dōmo gochisōsama deshita.
Suzuki  Odekake desu ka?
Yan  Hai, Tarō-kun to Akihabara e kaimono ni iku n desu.
Suzuki  Ā, Akihabara e.

Mr. Suzuki  Oh!
Yan  Please use them.
Mr. Suzuki  Thank you.
Mrs. Suzuki  Thank you.
Mr. Suzuki  Did you go to Takayama?
Yan  Yes, I went to see the old Japanese architecture.
Mr. Suzuki  How was it?
Yan  Oh, it was wonderful.
Mr. Suzuki  Really? That’s nice.
Mrs. Suzuki  Yan, how about another glass of barley tea?
Yan  Thank you.
Mrs. Suzuki  Oh, isn’t that beautiful.
Mr. Suzuki  Hmm, that’s gorgeous.
Yan  Yes, I saw them. They were magnificent.
Mrs. Suzuki  Yan, was Takayama hot too?
Yan  Yes, it was hot in the daytime. But the mornings and evenings were quite cool.
Mrs. Suzuki  Really?
Yan  It was hot here at night, too.
Yan  Is that so?
Mrs. Suzuki  Ah, please (have some more). You too, Father.
Mr. Suzuki  Ah, that’s a nice breeze.
Yan  Thank you for the tea.
Mr. Suzuki  Are you going out?
Yan  Yes, I’m going shopping in Akihabara with Tarō.
Mr. Suzuki  Ah, to Akihabara?
Akihabara no denkiya no misesaki

Ten’in Kore wa ikaga desu ka? Sutereom desu.
Yan Un, ii oto desu ne.
Ten’in Tarō-kun, dō desu?
Tarō Un, sō desu ne.
Yan Kore, ikura desu ka?
Ten’in Youman gosen-en desu.
Yan È! Youman gosen-en.
Kochira no hō ga yasui desu ne.
Ten’in Sochira wa sutereom ja arimasen yo.
Yan A, sō desu ka. À, deno, youman gosen-en wa chotto takai desu ne.
Tarō Sō desu ne.
Ten’in Jā, youman nisen-en de dō desu?
Kono shinamono, youman nisen-en.
Yasui desu yo.
Yan Dō desu ka? Tarō-kun.
Tarō Youman nisen-en nē. Chotto.
(There two move away from the salesman and talk.)
Tarō Soreja, mata.
Ten’in Cho, cho, chotto matte kudasai. Sorejā,
kono nedan de dō desu? Youman-en, kono
shinamono ga youman-en desu yo.

Katō-ke no ima

Midori Wā. Kore ga youman-en?
Katō fujin Yasukatta desu nē.
Yan È.
Fujin Dezain mo ii wa.
Tarō Hora, Yan-san, uchi no yori ōkii desu yo.

An appliance store in Akihabara

Salesman How about this one? It’s stereo.
Yan Hmm, it has a nice sound.
Tarō, what do you think?
Yan Hmm, yes, it does.
Salesman How much is it?
Yan It’s 45,000 yen.
Yan Eh? 45,000 yen?
Salesman This one’s cheaper, isn’t it?
Yan That one’s not stereo.
Salesman Oh, really? But 45,000 yen is a little expensive.
Tarō Yes, it is.
Salesman Well then, how about 42,000 yen?
Yan This item for 42,000 yen.
Salesman That’s cheap.
Yan What do you think, Tarō?
Yan 42,000 yen... Come here.
(She two move away from the salesman and talk.)
Tarō Well, maybe some other time.
Salesman Wait, wait. Well then, how about this price? 40,000 yen, this item for 40,000 yen.

The Katōs’ living room

Midori Wow! You got this for 40,000 yen?
Mrs. Katō That’s really cheap.
Yan Yes.
Mrs. Katō The design is nice, too.
Tarō Look, Yan, it’s bigger than ours.

EPISODE EIGHT
Midorī
Dore. Wā, hontō da.

Kató
Â, ii yu datta.
Yan-san mo hairinasen ka?

Yan
É, arigatō gozaimasu.

Fujin
Ofuuro atsuku arimasen deshita ka?

Kató
Iya, atsuku nakatta. Chōdo yokatta yo.
Sā, Yan-san, enryo shinaide.
Tarō, furōba e.

Tarō
Hai.

Yan
Soreja, enryo naku.

Tarō
Ikimashō.
(He shows Yan the way to the bath.)

Kató
Â, atsui, atsui. Dōmo senpūki no kaze wa
suzushiku nai na.
Oï, Midori, kūrā, kūrā. Midori, kūrā.

Midorī
Konya wa sonnai atsuku nai desu yo.

Kató
Sore kara, okasan, tsunetai biru wa?

Fujin
Hai hai, arimasen yo.
(Mr. Katō notices Yan’s new tape recorder and puts on
the cassette tape lying beside it.)

Kató
O! Korya sugoi nē. O, “Hakodate no Hito”
ka.
Harubaru kita ze Hadodate e...ka.

4 Furoba
(The sound of the song “The Girl from Hakodate”
can be heard from the living room.)

Fujin no koe
Yan-san, ofuuro nuruku arimasen ka?

Yan
Hai, nuruku arimasen. Chōdo ii desu.

Fujin no koe
Sō desu ka. Dewa, goyukkuri dōzo.

Yan
Hai. Arigatō gozaimasu.

5 Ima

Tarō
Shi!

Yan no koe
Omoidasu tabi aitakute totemo gaman
ga dekinakatta yo.

6 Katō-ke no chikaku
(Families with children play with sparklers.)

Midorī
Let’s see. Wow, it really is!

Mr. Katō
Ah, that was a good bath.
Yan, won’t you have one, too?

Yan
Oh, thank you.

Mrs. Katō
Wasn’t the bath too hot?

Mr. Katō
No, it wasn’t. It was just right.
Don’t stand on ceremony, Yan.
Tarō, show him to the bath.

Tarō
Right.

Yan
Well, if you insist...

Tarō
Let’s go.
(He shows Yan the way to the bath.)

Mr. Katō
Ah, it’s hot. The breeze from the fan
isn’t cool at all.
Hey, Midori, the air conditioner.
Midori, the air conditioner!

Midorī
It’s not that hot tonight.

Mr. Katō
Mother, (isn’t there any) cold beer?

Mrs. Katō
Yes, yes, there is.
(Mr. Katō notices Yan’s new tape recorder and puts on
the cassette tape lying beside it.)

Mr. Katō
Hmn, this is really something. Oh,
“The Girl from Hakodate”?
(He sings a line from the song.)

SCENE 4 The bath
(The sound of the song “The Girl from Hakodate”
can be heard from the living room.)

Mrs. Katō [offstage]
Yan, isn’t the bath water
too cool?

Yan
No, it’s not. It’s just right.

Mrs. Katō [offstage]
Oh? Well, please take your time.

Yan
Thank you.

SCENE 5 The living room

Tarō
Shh!
(The Katōs all listen to Yan singing “The Girl from Hakodate” and laugh.)

SCENE 6 The Katō’s neighborhood
(Families with children play with sparklers.)

End of Episode Eight
Lesson 15

Today's Expressions

1. It's good, isn't it!
2. \[
   \begin{aligned}
   A: & \text{ How was it?} \\
   B: & \text{ Oh, it was wonderful.}
   \end{aligned}
\]

Today's Lesson

Differentiated from the skit about Yan I

(The veranda of the landlord's house)

Suzuki fujin   Frasshai.
Yan    Ojamashite imasu.
Fujin    Mugicha o dōzo.
Yan    A, arigatō gozaimasu.
       Å, tsumetai. Oishii desu ne.

(The veranda of the landlord's house)

Mrs. Suzuki   Welcome.
Yan    I'm sorry to be intruding.
Mrs. Suzuki   Please have some barley tea.
Yan    Oh, thank you.
       Ah, it's cold. It's good, isn't it!

Words & Phrases

mugicha (barley tea) / tsumetai (cold) / oishii (good/delicious)
NOTES

1)  Å,  tsumetai.  Oishii  desu ne.

Yan's exclamation “Å, tsumetai!” provides an example of an adjective used at the end of a sentence. The addition of desu at the end would have made it a politer utterance, and the further addition of ne would have shown that Yan was seeking understanding, sympathy, or agreement from his listeners.

Compare these two sentences.

Oishii mugicha desu ne.
(This is good barley tea, isn’t it!)

Kono mugicha, oishii desu ne.
(This barley tea is good, isn’t it!)

But if a person speaks as though to himself without feeling conscious of the presence of others, there is no need to add desu.

Å, tsumetai. (Oh, it’s cold!)

Å, oishii! (Oh, it’s good!)

Here is a list of some commonly used adjectives. Many are words which appeared in Volume 1 of this textbook.

akarui  (bright/sunny)  atsui  (hot)
atarashii  (new)  omoi  (heavy)
chiisai  (small)  muzukashii  (difficult)
ôkii  (big)  yasashii  (gentle/easy)
omoshiroi  (interesting/funny)  takai  (expensive)
samui  (cold)  yasui  (inexpensive/cheap)
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN  II

Suzuki  Takayama e irashhatta n desu ka?
Yan  È, furui Nihon no tatemono o mi ni ikimashita.
Suzuki  Ikaga deshita ka?
Yan  Iyã, subarashikatta desu.

Mr. Suzuki  Did you go to Takayama?
Yan  Yes, I went to see the old Japanese architecture.
Mr. Suzuki  How was it?
Yan  Oh, it was wonderful.

WORDS & PHRASES

Takayama (a place name: see Culture & Life) / furui (old) / tatemono (building) / subarashikatta (subarashii) (wonderful)

NOTES

2 Ikaga deshita ka?

This expression is used to ask someone about his impression of something or about the outcome of something. The answer is usually an adjective in the past tense, with the nuance "I felt that it was..."

3 Subarashikatta desu.

This is an adjective in the past tense with desu added at the end for politeness' sake. In Japanese the form of adjectives changes if they refer to the past. Here are some examples showing how to form past adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>past tense form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsumetai</td>
<td>tsumeta i + katta → tsumetakatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oishii</td>
<td>oishi i + katta → oishikatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subarashii</td>
<td>subarashi i + katta → subarashikatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atsui</td>
<td>atsu i + katta → atsukatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suzushii</td>
<td>suzushi i + katta → suzushikatta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises

1. After looking at the pictures decide what the two people are saying to each other and express it as "_____ desu ne." Hints about the right adjectives to use are given below.

Example:

Answer:

Oishii desu ne!
(It's good, isn't it!)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4.
Adjectives: atsui omoi omoshiroi samui
          subarashii suzushii

II. In each of the following situations, imagine that someone asks you “Ikaga desu ka?” What would you answer? Practice with the adjectives from the list at the end.

1. (You’ve just finished reading a novel.)
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: ______________________

2. (You’ve just been to a Japanese restaurant which has opened recently.)
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: ______________________

3. (You went to find out the price of a used car which seemed to fit your taste.)
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: ______________________

4. (You’ve had a test in Japanese class.)
   Someone: Ikaga deshita ka?
   You: ______________________
5. (You've been swimming in the lake.)

    Someone:  Ikaga deshita ka?
    You:  

Adjectives: muzukashii  oishii  omoshii  takai  tsumetai

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Writing Lengthened Vowel Sounds in Hiragana

When writing Japanese in Roman letters we have used “ö” to represent a lengthened “o.” Look at the examples below to see how such sounds are written in hiragana:

Ohayô gozaimasu.  (Good morning.)  Katô-san  Tarô-san

おはよう かとうさん たろうさん

As you see, it is usually done by writing .  * Below is a list of sample lengthened “ö” sounds:

    ò — おう*
    kò — こう
    sò — そう
    tò — とう
    nò — のう
    hò — ほうが
    mò — もう
    yò — よう
    rò — ろう
* Here are a few words which are exceptions:

ôkii → お き い (big)
tô → と お (ten)

Although the lengthened vowel and the syllable before it together receive the time value of two syllables, note that they should not be pronounced separately. Just draw the vowel sound of the first one out to twice its normal length.

① chiisai (small)

ちいさい

Do not pronounce two short, separate "i" sounds, but one long one.

② sensei (teacher)

せんせい

The last syllable is not pronounced as "i." Just draw out the "e" in the preceding syllable to twice its normal length.

tokei (clock)

とけい
1. Symbols of Summer in Japan

**fûrin**  
(wind bells)  
The slightest breeze causes a wind bell to tinkle. In the summer people hang them in front of open windows and doors to enjoy the sound, which somehow has a cooling effect. Some are made of metal, and others of glass.

**sudare**  
/screens)  
Made of bamboo or reeds, screens called sudare are hung in front of doors and windows to shut out the harsh summer sun while still allowing a breeze to pass. These screens are also sometimes used to partition rooms.

**semi**  
(cicada)  
Just the word for “cicada” is enough to make the Japanese think immediately of summer. The scratchy cries of these insects make people feel hot.

**mugicha**  
(barley tea)  
This is a very common summer drink. It is made by steeping in boiling water barley which has been roasted over a hot heat. The tea is then chilled and served cold.

**uchiwa**  
(round fans)  
An uchiwa is a round, flat fan, as opposed to the folding fan (called a sensu). Uchiwa used to be commonly used in summer, but today electric fans and air conditioners have become so widespread that round fans are now rarely used.

The spread of air conditioners also means that people keep their doors and windows closed during the hot days of summer, and this in turn means that there are fewer and fewer wind bells and bamboo screens to be seen.
2. Takayama

This old city in the mountains of central Japan still has streets which are lined with homes and shops built in the Edo Period. There are many old wooden buildings which are of cultural interest, and some are open for public viewing. Considering his professional interest in architecture, it is natural that Yan wanted to visit Takayama.

A grand festival is held annually in Takayama, and the floats used in the parade (called yatai) are quite famous.

3. Souvenirs

Yan brought back chopsticks from Takayama as a souvenir for his landlord and landlady. Most Japanese do not feel right unless they bring back gifts for friends and family members even after just a short trip. The most common souvenir items are sweets or some special product of the area one visited. Lacquered chopsticks are a specialty of Takayama.

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**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

- tatemono (building)
- tsumetai (cold)
- oishii (good/delicious)
- omoshiroi (interesting/funny)
- samui (cold)
- atsui (hot)
- onoi (heavy)
- muzukashii (difficult)
- yasashii (easy)
- takai (expensive)
- yasui (inexpensive/cheap)
- furui (old)
- subarashii (wonderful)
- suzushii (cool)
- Ikaga deshita ka? (How was it?)
- ~ni iku (to go to ~)
Answers & Comments

I. 1. Omoi desu ne!
   2. Samui desu ne!
   3. Omoshiroi desu ne!
   4. Atsui desu ne!
   5. Suzushii desu ne!
   6. Subarashii desu ne!

II. 1. Omoshirokatta desu.
     (Some of you may have answered “Muzukashikatta.” This would also be correct.)

   2. Oishikatta desu.
     (Depending on the situation, “Takakatta desu” (It was expensive) might be the best answer!)

   3. Takakatta desu.

   4. Muzukashikatta desu.
     (If the test was easy and there were a lot of interesting questions, “Omoshirokatta desu” would be an appropriate answer.)

   5. Tsumetakatta desu.
     (“Omoshirokatta desu” could be used here, too.)
Today's Expressions

1. \{ 
   \begin{align*}
   A: & \text{ How is it?} \\
   B: & \text{ It's a little too big.}
   \end{align*}
\}

2. \{ 
   \begin{align*}
   A: & \text{ It's expensive.} \\
   B: & \text{ No, it's not so expensive.}
   \end{align*}
\}

3. \text{ This one's cheaper, isn't it?}

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI SKIT 1 \hspace{1em} (At a Men's Clothing Shop)

(A customer comes out of the fitting room.)

\begin{align*}
\text{Ten'in} & \quad \text{Ikaga desu ka?} \\
\text{Kyaku} & \quad \text{Chotto ōkii desu ne.} \\
\text{Ten'in} & \quad \text{Ara. Hontō.} \\
& \quad \text{Chotto ōkii desu ne.} \\
& \quad \text{Dewa, kochira o dōzo.}
\end{align*}

(The customer goes into the fitting room again.)

(A customer comes out of the fitting room.)

\begin{align*}
\text{Clerk} & \quad \text{How is it?} \\
\text{Customer} & \quad \text{It's a bit too big.} \\
\text{Clerk} & \quad \text{Oh, my. You're right.} \\
& \quad \text{It's a little too big, isn't it?} \\
& \quad \text{Then please try this one.}
\end{align*}

(The customer goes into the fitting room again.)

WORDS & PHRASES

chotto (a bit) / dewa (well, then) / kochira (this one)
NOTES

1. Ikaga desu ka?
   This question is used to ask about a situation or to ask a person's opinion or feelings, so obviously its use is quite broad. If you say "Ikaga desu ka?" to a sick person, it will mean "How are you? Are you feeling any better?" But when the salesgirl in the Mini-Skit asked "Ikaga desu ka?" she meant "How do you like it? How about buying it?" It was an inobtrusive bit of salesmanship, as was what the salesclerk said to Yan in the electrical appliance shop: "Kore wa ikaga desu ka? Sutere o desu."

2. Chotto____desu ne.
   The word chotto by itself means "a little," but here its meaning is closer to "a little too..."
   
   A: Kono tēpurekōdā i desu ne!
   (This is a nice tape recorder, isn't it!)
   B: Ee, demo, chotto takai desu ne.
   (Yes, but still, it's a little too expensive.)

▶ MINI-SKIT II (At a Jewelry Shop)

(The customer's eye falls on a certain ring.)
Kyaku Wâ, subarashii!
Ten'in Ikaga desu ka?
Kyaku Subarashii desu ne. Demo, nedan ga.
Ten'in Iie, sonnani takaku arimasen.
(The customer looks at the price tag.)
Kyaku Wâ, takai! Takai desu.
Ten'in Iie, sonnani takaku arimasen.
Kyaku Iie, takai desu.
(The customer's eye falls on a certain ring.)
Customer Oh, it's lovely!
Clerk How do you like it?
Customer It's wonderful. But the price...
Clerk It's not so expensive.
(The customer looks at the price tag.)
Customer Oh, so much! It's expensive.
Clerk No, it's not that expensive.
Customer You're wrong, it's expensive.

WORDS & PHRASES

subarashii (wonderful) / nedan (price) / sonnani -ku arimasen (not so much ~ as that)
NOTES

3 Takaku arimasen.

This is the negative form of takai desu.

To make the negative, change the -i at the end of the dictionary form of the adjective to -ku and then add arimasen. Here are some examples:

ôkii (big) : ôki i + ku arimasen → ôkiku arimasen
atsui (hot) : atsu i + ku arimasen → atsuku arimasen
muzukashii (difficult) : muzukashi i + ku arimasen → muzukashiku arimasen

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN
(At an electrical appliance shop.)

(Yan and Tarô are buying a tape recorder.)

Yan Kore, ikura desu ka?
Ten’in Yonman gosen-en desu.
Yan È! Yonman gosen-en.
Kochira no hô ga yasui desu ne.
Ten’in Sochira wa sutereo ja arimasen yo.

(Yan and Tarô are buying a tape recorder.)

Yan How much is it?
Clerk It’s 45,000 yen.
Yan Eh! 45,000 yen?
Clerk This one’s cheaper, isn’t it?

WORDS & PHRASES

yonman gosen-en (¥45,000) / yasui (inexpensive/cheap) / sutereo (stereo)

NOTES

4 Ikura desu ka?

This is the most common way of asking the price of something. If you just touch or point at the thing you want and use one of the following sentences, you’ll be able to find out its cost.

Kore, ikura desu ka?
Sore, ikura desu ka?
Are, ikura desu ka?
5. **Kochira no hô ga [yasui] desu.**

*This sentence pattern is used to say that of the two items being compared, one is more ~ than the other.*

*(Comparing Kaihô-san’s height to Mine-san’s:)*

Kaihô-san no hô ga takai desu.
*(Kaihô-san is taller.)*

*(Comparing the area of Japan and Australia:)*

Ôsutoraria no hô ga hiroi desu.
*(Australia is bigger.)*

**Exercises**

I. *Give negative answers to all the following questions.*

1. Ôkii desu ka?
2. Tsumetai desu ka?
3. Atarashii desu ka?
4. Atsui desu ka?
5. Muzukashii desu ka?
6. Chiisai desu ka?
7. Takai desu ka?
8. Oishii desu ka?
9. Hiroi desu ka?
10. Yasui desu ka?
II. Use the pattern "... no hô ga ... desu" to make a statement telling what each of the following pictures shows.

Example:

Answer:

Nikon no hô ga takai desu.

1. FORD

2. F

3. Taro

4. Tokyo Tower

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
Here is how the syllables “ga,” “gi,” “gu,” “ge,” and “go” are written in hiragana:

| が ぎ ぐ げ ご |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ga | gi | gu | ge | go |

- が (ga) かっこう (school)
- ぎ (gi) かぎ (key)
- ぐ (gu) まっすぐ (straight)
- げ (ge) げた (wooden clogs)
- ご (go) にほんご (Japanese)
- めがね (glasses)
- みぎ (right)
- こんげつ (this month)
- しごと (work)

When one of these syllables comes in the middle or at the end of a word, the initial [g] sound changes to [ŋ]—that is, the same sound that comes at the end of the English word king.
1. Akihabara

Located in the old “low city” section of Tokyo, Akihabara boasts several hundred electrical appliance shops within a radius of half a kilometer of the station; it is of course the largest center handling electrical goods in Japan and is known far and wide as the place to get appliances at big discounts. The shops of Akihabara are crowded all year round with people—including many foreigners—looking for bargain prices on things like audio equipment, televisions, word processors, and household appliances. Non-electrical items such as wristwatches, musical instruments, and lighters are available at cut-rate prices, too.

2. Japanese Bath

For the Japanese, a bath is not simply a means of getting clean. Taking a bath is also the best way to recover from fatigue and to relax both one’s body and one’s mind; for company employees the most common time to bathe is right after getting home—right before supper. A bath thus marks the dividing line between the hard work of the day and the hours of relaxation at home in the evening. In the last skit you saw Mr. Katô call to his wife for a beer after he finished his bath; and for many salaried men, especially in summer, a bath followed by beer seems to be the high point of the day.

In today’s skit Yan was offered a bath at the Katôs’ and readily accepted. Depending on the situation and the time of day, the Japanese often invite a guest to take a bath. To offer one’s guests this relaxing experience is part of Japanese hospitality.
Words & Phrases to Memorize

tēpurekōdā  (tape recorder)  takai  (tall)
sutereo  (stereo)  hiroi  (broad/big)
nedan  (price)  chotto (takai)  (a little too (expensive))
eigo  (English)  ~ no hō ga ~  (~ (is) more ~)
kochira  (this one/here)  Sonnani (takaku) arimasen.
sochira  (that one/there)  (It's not all that (expensive).)
Dewa,…  (Well then…)  Ikaga desu ka?  (How is it?)
Demo,…  (But still…)  Ikura desu ka?  (How much is it?)

Answers & Comments

I.  1. Lie, ōkiku arimasen.
   2. Lie, tsutetaku arimasen.
   3. Lie, atarashiku arimasen.
   4. Lie, atsuku arimasen.
   5. Lie, muzukashiku arimasen.
   6. Lie, chiisaku arimasen.
   7. Lie, takaku arimasen.
   8. Lie, oishiku arimasen.
   9. Lie, hiroku arimasen.
      (Hiroi ("broad," "big") is a new word, but you were able to make the negative form, weren't you?)
   10. Lie, yasuku arimasen.
       (Yasui means "inexpensive" or "cheap.")
II. 1. Honda no hō ga chiisai desu.
    2. Nyū Yōku no hō ga samui desu.
    3. Yan-san no hō ga omoi desu.
    4. Tokyo tawā no hō ga takai desu.

    (There are many possible replies here. What was your answer?)
APPENDIX

1. sofū そふ (grandfather)
   ojīsan おじいさん (*)
   (grandfather)

sobo そぼ (grandmother)
   obaasan おばあさん (*)
   (grandmother)

chichi ちち (father)
   otōsan おとうさん (*)
   (father)

haha はは (mother)
   okaasan おかあさん (*)
   (mother)

ani あに (older brother)
   onii-san おにいさん (*)
   (older brother)

ane あね (older sister)
   oneesan おねえさん (*)
   (older sister)

otōto おとうと (younger brother)
   otōtosan おとうとさん
   (younger brother)

imōto いもうと (younger sister)
   imōtosan いもうとさん
   (younger sister)

The words in the left-hand column are used when a person talks about a member of his own family to someone outside the family. Ordinarily, “watashi no” is not used before these words, because each of them includes the meaning “my.” Sofū, for example, usually means only “my grandfather,” not “your grandfather” or “his grandfather.”

As the ending -san shows, the words in the right-hand column are used when one mentions someone in the family of the person being spoken to, or someone in the family of a person not present. However, when talking about a third person’s younger brother or sister, people sometimes say anohito no otōto/anohito no imōto without adding -san.

*These words are also used within the family, both to refer to the person in question and to address him:

Otōsan wa nemashita yo. (Dad has gone to sleep.)

Otōsan, tabemashō yo. (Dad, let’s eat!)
2. oji       oba       oji-san       oba-san
    (uncle)   (aunt)    (uncle)   (aunt)

As in 1. before, the terms on the left and on the right differ according to whether the person spoken of is in one's own family or in someone else's family.

In Japan, ojisan and obaasan are used to address elderly people whose name one does not know. Ojisan and obaasan are used for strangers older than oneself but not yet elderly. The term okusan (see 3. below) may be used to any woman who looks old enough to be married.

3. (shujin)   kanai   goshujin   okusan
    (husband) (wife)   (husband) (wife)
            musuko   musume
    (son)   (daughter) (son)   (daughter)

            kodomo
    (child)            okosan
                        (child)

When a married man speaks about his wife to someone outside the family, he refers to her as "kanai." Women used to refer to their husbands as "shujin," but since this word also means "master," more and more women are coming to find the term distasteful. At home they may address their husband by adding -san after his name, and to those outside the family they may refer to him by using the family name without -san. But in any case, husbands and wives usually begin to call each other "otôsan" and "okaasan" once a child is born.

The children call their parents "otôsan" and "okaasan," or perhaps "papa" and "mama," but never "anata."

The relationship between the words on the left and those on the right is the same as in 1. and 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>-te form</th>
<th>Present form</th>
<th>Past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aru (be/have)</td>
<td>atte</td>
<td>aru</td>
<td>atta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>arimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairu (enter)</td>
<td>haitte</td>
<td>hairu</td>
<td>haitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>hairimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haku (wear on the feet or legs)</td>
<td>haitte</td>
<td>haku</td>
<td>haita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>hakimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanasu (speak)</td>
<td>hanashite</td>
<td>hanasu</td>
<td>hanashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>hanashimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hataraku (work)</td>
<td>hataraitte</td>
<td>hataraku</td>
<td>hataraita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>hatarakimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iku (go)</td>
<td>itte</td>
<td>iku</td>
<td>itta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>ikimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu (say)</td>
<td>itte</td>
<td>iu</td>
<td>itta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>iimasu</td>
</tr>
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<td>kaku (write)</td>
<td>kaite</td>
<td>kaku</td>
<td>kaita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>kakimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kau (buy)</td>
<td>katte</td>
<td>kau</td>
<td>katta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>kaimasu</td>
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<td>kiiite</td>
<td>kiku</td>
<td>kiita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>kikimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magaru (turn)</td>
<td>magatte</td>
<td>magaru</td>
<td>magatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>magarimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemuru (sleep)</td>
<td>nemutte</td>
<td>nemuru</td>
<td>nemutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>nemurimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomu (drink)</td>
<td>nonde</td>
<td>nomu</td>
<td>nonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>nomimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noru (ride)</td>
<td>notte</td>
<td>noru</td>
<td>notta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>norimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oku (put/place)</td>
<td>oite</td>
<td>oku</td>
<td>oita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>okimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okuru (send)</td>
<td>okutte</td>
<td>okuru</td>
<td>okutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>okurimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabako o suu (smoke)</td>
<td>sutte</td>
<td>suu</td>
<td>suttta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>suimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwaru (sit)</td>
<td>suwatte</td>
<td>suwaru</td>
<td>suwatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>suwarimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatsu (stand/up)</td>
<td>tatte</td>
<td>tatsu</td>
<td>tatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>tachimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shashin o toru (take a picture)</td>
<td>totte</td>
<td>toru</td>
<td>totta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>torimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsukau (use)</td>
<td>tsukatte</td>
<td>tsukau</td>
<td>tsukatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>tsukaimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taiu o utsu (type)</td>
<td>utte</td>
<td>utsu</td>
<td>utta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>uchimasu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Type I verbs listed before form their -te forms following one of these six patterns:

1. **kaku** → **kaite**
   - haku · hataraku · kiku · oku
   - (Exception: iku → itte)

2. **yomu** → **yonde**
   - nomu

3. **magaru** → **magatte**
   - aru · hairu · nemuru · noru · okuru · suwaru · (shashin o) toru

4. **hanasu** → **hanashite**

5. **tatsu** → **tatte**
   - (taipu o) utsu

6. **iu** → **itte**
   - kau · (tabako o) suu

### II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form (open)</th>
<th>-te form</th>
<th>Present form</th>
<th>Past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akeru</td>
<td>akete</td>
<td>akerau</td>
<td>aketa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>akemasu</td>
<td>akemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dekakeru (go out)</td>
<td>dekakete</td>
<td>dekakerau</td>
<td>dekaketa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dekakemasu</td>
<td>dekakemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajimeru (begin)</td>
<td>hajimete</td>
<td>hajimeru</td>
<td>hajimeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hajinemasu</td>
<td>hajinemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ireru (put in)</td>
<td>irete</td>
<td>ireru</td>
<td>ireta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iremasu</td>
<td>iremasashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iru (be)</td>
<td>ite</td>
<td>iru</td>
<td>ita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>imasu</td>
<td>imashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kariru (borrow)</td>
<td>karite</td>
<td>kariru</td>
<td>karita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>karimasu</td>
<td>karimashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiru (wear)</td>
<td>kite</td>
<td>kiru</td>
<td>kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kimasu</td>
<td>kimasashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miru (see)</td>
<td>mite</td>
<td>miru</td>
<td>mita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minasu</td>
<td>mimashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miseru (show)</td>
<td>misete</td>
<td>miseru</td>
<td>miseta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>misemasu</td>
<td>misemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neru (go to bed)</td>
<td>nete</td>
<td>neru</td>
<td>neta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>nenasu</td>
<td>nemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okiru (get up)</td>
<td>okite</td>
<td>okiru</td>
<td>o kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>okimasu</td>
<td>o kimashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oshieru (teach)</td>
<td>oshiete</td>
<td>oshieru</td>
<td>o shieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>oshiemasu</td>
<td>o shiemashta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimeru (shut/close)</td>
<td>shimete</td>
<td>shimeru</td>
<td>shieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shimemasu</td>
<td>shiemashta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taberu (eat)</td>
<td>tabete</td>
<td>taberu</td>
<td>tabeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tabemasu</td>
<td>tabemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomeru (stop)</td>
<td>tomete</td>
<td>tomeru</td>
<td>tometa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tomemasu</td>
<td>tomemashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kūrā o tsukeru (turn on on air conditioner)</td>
<td>tsukete</td>
<td>tsukeru</td>
<td>tsuketa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tsukemasu</td>
<td>tsukemashita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX
The Type II verbs listed before form their -te forms in one of two ways:

akeru → akete

kariru → karite
dekakeru · hajimeru · ireru · miseru · neru · oshieru ·
shimeru · taberu · tomeru · tsukeru

iru · kiru · miru · okiru

III. Kuru and suru are irregular verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>-te form</th>
<th>Present form</th>
<th>Past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuru (come)</td>
<td>kite</td>
<td>kuru</td>
<td>kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kimasu</td>
<td>kimashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suru (do)</td>
<td>shite</td>
<td>suru</td>
<td>shita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>shimasu</td>
<td>shimashita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following verbal compounds are all conjugated like suru:

benkyōsuru       (study)
dansu o suru     (dance)
denwa o suru     (make a phone call)
renshū o suru     (practice)
sentaku o suru    (do laundry)
shigoto o suru    (work/do one's job)
sōji o suru       (clean/do the cleaning)
tenisu o suru     (play tennis)
INDEX to

Words & Phrases to Memorize

The number indicates the lesson in which the word or phrase first appears.
(Lessons 1 ~ 8 Vol. 1/Lessons 9 ~ 16 Vol. 2)

A
aisukurimu ice cream 13
akai red 5
akarui bright 4
akete mo ii desu ka? May I open it? 7
anata you 1
ano that ~ 2
anō... u... 7
aoi blue 5
are that 2
arimasu be/ have 3
asa morning 9
asagohan breakfast 9
ashita tomorrow 10
asoko over there 4
atarashii new 4
atsui hot 15
dekakemasu polite form of dekakeru
(to leave/to set out) 9
demo, ... But still... 16
densha train 11
denwa telephone 7
denwa o suru to make a phone call 13
depāto department store 12
dewa,... well then... 16
doa door 7
dōtashimashte You're welcome./N ot at all. 1
doko where 4
dōmo arigatō gozaimasu Thank you very much. 1
dōmo sumimasen I'm very sorry. 1
doyōbi Saturday 11
dōzo please 6
dōzo yoroshiku It's nice to meet you. 1

d E
eiga movie 10
eigo English 8
~ e ikimasu go to ~ 10
-en ~ yen 5
enpitsu pencil 1

F
-fun mae minutes before (the hour) 9
furui old 15

g G
getsuyōbi Monday 11
ginkō bank 12
go five 5
gogoro afternoon 11
goshujin the (your) husband 11
gozen morning 11
gyūnyū milk 10

INDEX
H
hachi (8) eight 5
haha (my mother) 14
hai yes 1
haiite kudasai Please enter. 6
hajinemashite How do you do? 1
hajinemasu polite form of hajimeru (to begin/to start) 10
hako box 4
haku to wear (on one's legs or feet) 12
hana flower 3
hanashite kudasai Please speak. 8
hankachi handshake 5
hatarakimasu polite form of hataraku (to work) 10
heya room 4
hidari left 6
nikōki airplane 2
hiroi broad/big 16
hiru noon 11
hirugohan lunch 9
hō → no hō ga
hon book 8
hyaku-en dama 100 yen coin 14

I
ichi one 5
ichiman ten thousand 5
ii good/nice 12
iie no 2
ikaga deshita ka? How was it? 15
ikaga desu ka? How is it? 16
ikimasu polite form of ikku (to go) 10
ikura desu ka? How much is it? 16
ima now 9
imasu be 3
inu dog 3
irete kudasai Please put it in. 7
issho ni together 14
isu chair 2
itadakimasu I will partake. 10
itsu when 11
itsumo always/unusually 9
itte kudasai Please go. 6
itte kudasai Please say. 6

J
ji o'clock 9
ji-goro about o'clock 9
ji han half past (the hour) 9
ji ni at o'clock
jishō dictionary 8
jitensha bicycle 2
jū ten 5
jūshō address 8

K
kado corner 6
kagi key 3
kaite kudasai Please write it. 5
kamera camera 1
kami paper 7
karitemo ii desu ka? May I borrow it? 7
kasa umbrella 2
kau to buy 11
kēki a (piece of) cake 3
kēsa this morning 11
kōro yellow 6

M
kikimasu polite form of kiku (to listen) 10
kimono kimono 12
kinō yesterday 11
kurai to wear 12
kite kudasai Please come. 8
kite stamp 5
kōcha (black) tea 10
kochira this one/here 16
kōhi coffee 3
kōhi kappu coffee cup 4
koko here 4
konban tonight 11
kongetsu this month 11
kono this 2
konshū this week 11
koppu glass 4
kore this 1
kotoshi this year 11
kūra air conditioner 7
kuruma car 2
kyō today 10
kyōnen last year 11
kyū nine 5

N
-nagara while ing 14
naka in inside 4
namae name 6
nana seven 5
nani what 2
nanji what time 9
nedan price 16
neko cat 3
nemasu polite form of neru (to go to bed) 9
nemuru to sleep 13
ni two 5
nichiyōbi Sunday 11
nihon Japan 2
nihongo Japanese 8
ni, iku to go to 15
nimotsu baggage 1
ni okuru to send ~ 12
ni, hō ga... (is) more than 16
ni ma ni in front of 4
nomimasu polite form of nomu (to drink) 10
nondemo ii desu ka? May I drink it? 7

INDEX
noru to ride 12
～ no shita ni under ～ 4
nōto notebook 8
～ no ue ni on / on top of ～ 4

O
ohayō gozaimasu Good morning. 7
oshii good / delicious 15
ōite kudasai Please put it (down). 8
okane money 4
okashi sweets / crackers 14
ōkii big 6
ōkimasu polite form of oku (to place) 9
okuru to send 12
okusan housewife 9
omoi heavy 15
omoshiroi interesting / funny 15
ongaku music 14
onsen hot spring 12
oshiete kudasai Please teach me. / Please tell me. 8
ototo the day before yesterday 11

P
pan bread 10
posuto mailbox 7

R
raigetsu next month 11
rainen next year 11
raishū next week 11
raijō radio 2
renshū o suru to practice 13
rokusix 5
ryōshin (one's) parents 12

S
sagasu to search 14
samui cold 15
san three 5
-san Mr. / Mrs. / Miss ~ 1
sen a thousand 5
sengetsu last month 11
-sensei Professor ~ 1
senshu player 13
senshū last week 11
sentaku o shimasu polite form of sentaku o suru
(to do laundry) 10
shashin photograph 12
shashin o toru to take a picture 13
shatsu shirt 5
shiai 14
shigoto o shimasu polite form of shigoto o suru
(to do work) 10
shimasu polite form of suru (to do) 10
shimetemo ii desu ka? May I close it? 7
shinbun newspaper 2
shiroi white 5
shita under ～ 4
shitsurei shimasu 3
sochira that one / there 16
sōji o shimasu polite form of sōji o suru
(to do housecleaning) 10
soko there 4
sonnani (takaku) arimasen It's not all that
(expensive). 16
sono that ～ 2

sore that 1
subarashi wonderful 15
(tabako o) suimasu polite form of suu (to smoke) 9
sumimasen Excuse me. 5
sumimasen ga... Excuse me, but... 7
sutetchi steak 12
sutere o stereo 16
suwatte kudasai Please sit down. 6
suzushii cool 15

T
tabako cigarette 2
tabako o suimasu polite form of tabako o suu
(to smoke) 9	
tabemasu polite form of taberu (to eat) 9
tapu o utsu to type 13
takai expensive 15
takai tall 16
taoru towel 5
tatemono building 15
tatte kudasai Please stand up. 6
tēburu table 3
tegami letter 7
tegami o kaku to write a letter 13
tei ru to be ~ing 13
tekisuto textbook 1
tenisu o shimasu polite form of tenisu o suru
(to play tennis) 9
tēpurekōda tape recorder 16
terebi television 3
～ to isshoni together with ~ 14
tokei clock 3
tokidoki sometimes 9
tomete kudasai Please stop. 6
tometemo ii desu ka? May I turn it off? 7
tomodachi friend 14
tsugi next 6
tsukai kara how to use 8
tukaittemo ii desu ka? May I use it? 7
tukaittemo ii desu ka? May I turn it on? 7
tsukue desk 3
tsumetai cold 15
tsumori intention 12

U
uchi home 9
ue on / on top of ~ 4
umi sea/ ocean 14

W
watashi I 1

Y
yakuyō baseball stadium 13
yama mountain 10
yasashii easy 15
yasui inexpensive / cheap 15
yon four 5
yonde kudasai Please read it. 6
yoru night 11
yūbe last night 11
yūbinkyoku post office 5
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