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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    - Katsuhiko Sakuma
    - Shoichi Takashima
  - Production: Video Pedic
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  - Publication: Kenkyusha Publishing Co., Ltd.
# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ................................................................. iii
CHARACTERS ............................................................... viii

EPISODE NINE ..................................................................... 1
Lesson 17 ......................................................................... 5
Lesson 18 ......................................................................... 16

EPISODE TEN ....................................................................... 26
Lesson 19 ......................................................................... 30
Lesson 20 .......................................................................... 40

EPISODE ELEVEN ............................................................ 49
Lesson 21 .......................................................................... 53
Lesson 22 .......................................................................... 61

EPISODE TWELVE .......................................................... 72
Lesson 23 .......................................................................... 75
Lesson 24 .......................................................................... 83

EPISODE THIRTEEN ........................................................ 91
Lesson 25 .......................................................................... 95
Lesson 26 ......................................................................... 103

APPENDIX ........................................................................ 115
INDEX to Words & Phrases to Memorize ............................... 124
CHARACTERS

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

A rooftop beer garden. Yan and his officemates enjoy a tall, cold beer. Yan discovers a snack called edamame (green soybeans) — but finds them hard to handle. They then proceed to dinner at a Japanese restaurant, where they talk about tastes in food. They sit at the counter (Yan as close as possible to Ms. Okada) and drink saké.

Transcription

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAI KYÛ WA:</th>
<th>SAKANA WA KIRAI DESU KA?</th>
<th>EPISODE NINE:</th>
<th>DO YOU DISLIKE FISH?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Okujō biagáden**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kobayashi</th>
<th>Iyá, kyō wa atsukatta desu nē.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>À, mō ase bisshori desu yo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Yan-san, Nihon no natsu wa dō desu ka?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yan</th>
<th>Atsui desu nē.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okada</td>
<td>Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yan</td>
<td>Nihon no natsu no hō ga, mushiatsui desu ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>Hā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobayashi</td>
<td>Are! Tanaka-san ga imasen ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hara</td>
<td>À, Tanaka-san wa chotto yöji ga aru sō desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobayashi</td>
<td>À, sō desu ka. Sore wa zannen desu ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takahashi</td>
<td>À, hayaku tsu metamai biru ga nonitai (de)su ne. Nani shite n no ka nā?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) **SCENE I**

- **A rooftop beer garden**
- **Mr. Kobayashi** Where, it was hot today, wasn't it?
- **Mr. Takahashi** I'm soaked with sweat.
- **Ms. Okada** Yan, how do you find summer in Japan?
- **Yan** It is hot, isn't it?
- **Ms. Okada** Which is hotter, Japan or your country?
- **Yan** Summer in Japan is more humid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr. Hara</th>
<th>[Interjection showing interest]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kobayashi</td>
<td>Oh, Mr. Tanaka's not here, is he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hara</td>
<td>Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kobayashi</td>
<td>Oh, really? That's too bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Takahashi</td>
<td>I want some cold beer right away. What are they doing? (The beer comes.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Hara</td>
<td>Here's what we've been waiting for. Here you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Okada</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EPISODE NINE**
Hara  
Hai, dōzo.

Kobayashi  
Soreja, kanpai shinashō.  
Otsukaresama deshitā.

Ichidō  
Otsukaresama deshitā.  
Kanpāi.

Takahashi  
Å, umāi.

Kobayashi  
Tsumetai biru wa umai nē.

Okada  
Å, oishii desu nē.

Yan  
Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka?

Takahashi  
É, Okada-san wa osake ga daisuki nan desu yo.

Yan  
E! Honto desu ka?

Okada  
Uso desu yo.  
Watashi wa somnani nomimasen.

(Everyone laughs.)

Takahashi  
A, dōmo arigatō. Hai.

Okada  
Arigatō.

Hara  
Umasō desu ne.

Yan  
Takahashi-san, sore wa nan desu ka?

Takahashi  
A, kore wa edamame desu.  
Yokattara dōzo.

Yan  
Hitotsu itadaitemo ii desu ka?

Takahashi  
Ó, dōzo, dōzo. Hai.

Okada  
Dō desu ka? Yan-san.

Yan  
Un, oishii desu.

Okada  
Takahashi-san, oishii só desu yo.

Takahashi  
Sō desu ka.  
Dōzo takusan tabete kudasai.

Yan  
Arigatō gozaimasu.

Takahashi  
Yan-san, kore wa ne.  
(He shows Yan how to eat them.)

Yan  
Å.  
(He tries to imitate Mr. Takahashi, but squeezes the pod so hard the bean flies across the room. Everyone 
laughs.)

2 Shokudō-gai  
(The song “The Girl from Hakodate” plays in the background.)

Kobayashi  
Yan-san, nani ga tabetai desu ka?

Yan  
Sō desu nē.

Mr. Hara  
Here you are.

Mr. Kobayashi  
Well then, let’s have a toast.  
Thank you for your hard work.

All  
Thank you for your hard work.  
Cheers!

Mr. Takahashi  
Ah, that’s good.

Mr. Kobayashi  
Cold beer really tastes good, doesn’t it?

Ms. Okada  
Ah, that’s good.

Yan  
Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?

Mr. Takahashi  
Oh yes, Ms. Okada loves to drink.

Yan  
Really?

Ms. Okada  
That’s not true.  
I don’t drink that much.

(Everyone laughs.)

Mr. Takahashi  
Ah, thank you. Here.

Ms. Okada  
Thank you.

Mr. Hara  
That looks good.

Yan  
Mr. Takahashi, what’s that?

Mr. Takahashi  
Ah, these are green soybeans.  
Help yourself.

Yan  
May I try one?

Mr. Takahashi  
Please, help yourself.

Ms. Okada  
How are they, Yan?

Yan  
Mm, they’re good.

Ms. Okada  
Mr. Takahashi, he says they’re good.

Mr. Takahashi  
Really?

Yan  
Please, help yourself.

Mr. Takahashi  
Thank you.

(He tries to imitate Mr. Takahashi, but squeezes the pod so hard the bean flies across the room. Everyone laughs.)

SCENE 2  
Restaurant area

(He tries to imitate Mr. Takahashi, but squeezes the pod so hard the bean flies across the room. Everyone laughs.)

Mr. Kobayashi  
Yan, what would you like to eat?

Yan  
Let’s see.
Hara  Tenpura mo arimasu yo.
Yan  Tenpura mo ii desu ne.
Takahashi  A, Yan-san.
Yan  Hai.
Takahashi  Niku wa kirai desu ka?
Yan  Ie, daisuki desu.
A, Okada-san, anata wa nani o tabemasu ka?
Okada  Sō desu ne. A, watashi wa osakana ga ii desu ne. Yan-san (wa), osakana wa kirai desu ka?
Yan  Iie, kirai ja arimasen. Suki desu.
Okada  Sō desu ka.
Takahashi-san wa?
Takahashi  A, ii desu ne.
Watashi mo sakana wa daisuki desu.
Okada  Nē, Kobayashi-san, minna osakana ga suki da sō desu yo.
Takahashi  Kyō wa, Kobayashi-san no gochisō da sō desu kara.

[3] Sakana ryōri no mise

Kobayashi  Ya.
Joten’in A  Irasshaimase.
Hara  Yoroshiku.
Joten’in A  Irasshaimase.
Takahashi  O! Mata kita yo.
Joten’in A  Hisashiburi.
Okada  Dōmo.
Joten’in A  Irasshaimase. Irasshaimase.
Joten’in B  Irasshaimase. Onomimono wa nani ni shimasu ka?
Kobayashi  Ūn, sō da nā.
Kondo wa nihonshu ga nomitai nā.
Takahashi  Yan-san wa?
Yan  Nihonshu, ii desu nē.
Takahashi  Hara-san wa?
Hara  Nihonshu.
Takahashi  Jā, osake san-bon. Ochoko wa yottsu ne.
Joten’in B  Hai.

Mr. Hara  They have tempura.
Yan  Tempura’s good.
Mr. Takahashi  Oh, Yan.
Yan  Yes?
Mr. Takahashi  Do you dislike meat?
Yan  No, I like meat very much.
Ms. Okada, what would you like to eat?
Ms. Okada  Let’s see. I’d like fish. Yan, do you dislike fish?
Yan  No, I don’t. I like it.
Ms. Okada  Really?
Mr. Takahashi  How about you, Mr. Takahashi?
Mr. Takahashi  Oh, that would be nice.
I like fish a lot too.
Ms. Okada  Mr. Kobayashi, everyone says they like fish.
Mr. Kobayashi  Oh, really? Well then, let’s go into this restaurant.
Mr. Takahashi  [whispering] I hear Mr. Kobayashi is treating us today.

SCENE 3  A fish restaurant

Mr. Kobayashi  Hi.
Waitress A  Welcome.
Mr. Hara  Please look after us.
Waitress A  Welcome.
Mr. Takahashi  Hey, we’re back again.
Waitress A  It’s been awhile.
Ms. Okada  Good evening.
Waitress A  Welcome.
Waitress B  Welcome.
Waitress B  What would you like to drink?
Mr. Kobayashi  Hmm.
I’d like sake this time.
Mr. Takahashi  How about you, Yan?
Yan  Sake would be nice, wouldn’t it?
Mr. Takahashi  Mr. Hara?
Mr. Hara  Sake.
Mr. Takahashi  Well then, three bottles of sake and four cups.
Waitress B  Yes, sir.
Kobayashi  Are, Okada-san wa nomanai n desu ka?
Takahashi  Ā, Okada-san wa, mó osake wa iranai só desu.
            Takusan nonda só desu.
Kobayashi  A, só desu ka.
Okada      Ā, hidoi desu.
(Everyone laughs.)
Kobayashi  Ā, Yan-san, nan demo tabetai mono o chûmon shite kudasai.
Takahashi  Nan demo ii só desu yo.
Yan        Hai.
Takahashi  Watashi wa, yakizakana to agedashi-dōfu.
Itame      Hai.
Kobayashi  A, kotchi wa yakko da.
Itame      Hai.
Yan        Osashimi.
Itame      Hai.
Hara       Watashi mo.
Itame      Osashimi ni-chô.
Betsu no itame no koe  Hai.
Okada      Watashi wa yakizakana ne.
Itame      Hai. Yakizakana itchô.
Betsu no itame no koe  Hai, yakizakana.
Joten'in B  Omachidōsama deshita.
Kobayashi  O! Kita, kita, kita.
Hara       Hai, Yan-san.
(Both Mr. Hara and Ms. Okada offer to pour sake for Yan. Yan accepts Ms. Okada's offer.)
Okada      Hai.
Mr. Kobayashi  Ms. Okada isn't drinking?
Mr. Takahashi  Ms. Okada says she isn't drinking anymore.
            She says she drank too much.
Mr. Kobayashi  Is that so?
Ms. Okada    You're terrible.
            (Everyone laughs.)
Mr. Kobayashi  Ah, Yan, order anything you like.
Mr. Takahashi  He says anything is fine.
Yan        I see.
Mr. Takahashi  I'll have grilled fish and deep-fried tofu.
Counter waiter  Yes, sir.
Mr. Kobayashi  I'll have cold tofu.
Counter waiter  Yes, sir.
Yan        I'll have sashimi.
Counter waiter  Yes, sir.
Mr. Hara    Me too.
Counter waiter  Two orders of sashimi.
Second counter waiter [offstage]  Yes, sir.
Ms. Okada    I'll have grilled fish.
Counter waiter  Yes, ma'am. One grilled fish.
Second counter waiter [offstage]  One grilled fish.
Waitress B  Sorry to have kept you waiting.
Mr. Kobayashi  Oh, here it comes.
Mr. Hara    Here, Yan.
            (Both Mr. Hara and Ms. Okada offer to pour sake for Yan. Yan accepts Ms. Okada's offer.)
Ms. Okada    Here you are.

End of Episode Nine
Today’s Expressions

1. Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.
2. I can’t wait to have some cold beer.
3. I’d like to go to the beach.

Today’s Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(At a rooftop beer garden)

Kobayashi Iyā, kyō wa atsukatta desu nē.
Takahashi Â, mō ase bisshori desu yo.
Okada Yan-san, Nihon no natsu wa dō desu ka?
Yan Atsui desu nē.
Okada Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka?
Yan Nihon no natsu no hô ga, mushi-atstui desu ne.
Hara Hâ.
Kobayashi Are! Tanaka-san ga imasen ne.
Hara Â, Tanaka-san wa chotto yōji ga aru sō desu.
Kobayashi Â, sō desu ka.
Sore wa zannen desu ne.
Takahashi Â, hayaku tsuketa biru ga nomitai (de)su ne.

(At a rooftop beer garden)

Mr. Kobayashi Where, it was hot today, wasn’t it?
Mr. Takahashi I’m soaked with sweat.
Ms. Okada Yan, how do you find summer in Japan?
Yan It is hot, isn’t it?
Ms. Okada Which is hotter, Japan or your country?
Yan Summer in Japan is more humid.
Mr. Hara [Interjection showing interest]
Mr. Kobayashi Oh, Mr. Tanaka’s not here, is he?
Mr. Hara Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.
Mr. Kobayashi Oh, really?
Mr. Hara That’s too bad.
Mr. Takahashi I want some cold beer right away.
WORDS & PHRASES

atsukatta ← atsui (hot) / ase (perspiration/sweat) / ase bisshori (soaked with sweat) / natsu (summer) / kuni (country/nation) / Nihon no natsu (summer in Japan/Japanese summers) / mushiatsui (hot and humid/muggy) / imasen ← iru (to be present) / yōji (errand) / hayaku (quickly/right away) / tsometai bīru (cold beer) / nomitai ← nomu (to drink)

NOTES

1. **Nihon no natsu** wa dō desu ka?  
   *(How do you find summer in Japan?)*
   This expression is used to ask a person's impression of something, or to ask how a person feels about something. (See Lesson 16, Note 1.)

   - **A:** Sono jisho wa dō desu ka?  
     *(How is that dictionary?)*
   - **B:** À, kore wa ii jisho desu yo.  
     *(Oh, this is a good dictionary!)*

   - **A:** Nihongo no benkyō wa dō desu ka?  
     *(How do you find the study of Japanese?)*
   - **2. Muzukashii desu ka?  
     *(Is it difficult?)*
   - **B:** Iie, sonnani muzukashiku arimasen.  
     *(No, it's not that difficult.)*

2. **A:** ([Nihon] to) Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga **atsui** desu ka?  
   *((Yan,) Which is hotter, Japan or your country?)*

   - **B:** Nihon no hō ga **mushiatsui** desu.  
     *(It's more humid in Japan.)*

   *This expression is used when one is comparing two things. The question follows this pattern:*

   **A** to **B** to dochira ga ______ desu ka?

   *When one of the items which is being compared is understood, it can be omitted.*
A: Sakana to niku to dochira ga suki desu ka?
(Which do you like better, fish or meat?)

1. B: Niku no hō ga suki desu.
(I prefer meat.)

A: Chūgokugo wa muzukashii desu ka?
(Is Chinese difficult?)

B: Ee.
(Yes.)

2. A: Nihongo to dochira ga muzukashii desu ka?
(Compared to Japanese, which is more difficult?)

B: Chūgokugo no hō ga muzukashii desu.
(Chinese is more difficult.)

③ Tanaka-san wa chotto yōji ga aru sō desu.
(Mr. Tanaka said he had an errand to do.)

sō desu is a pattern of expression used to report what one has heard from someone else. It is important to remember that the verb before sō is in the plain form.

Kono okashi wa oishii sō desu.
(I’m told these sweets are good.)

Katō-san no kazoku wa kotoshi mo Nikkō e iku sō desu.
(I hear the Katōs are going to go to Nikkō this year, too.)

④ Hayaku tsumetai biru ga nomitai desu ne.
(I want to drink some cold beer right away. I’m dying for some cold beer.)

tai desu is an ending which tells what the speaker wants to do. It connects to the same verb stem as -masu.

1. Nihon e ikimasu. (iku) → Nihon e ikitai desu.
(I will go to Japan.)

2. Umi de ooyogimasu. (oyogu) → Umi de ooyogitai desu.
(I will swim in the sea.)

(I will take a bath.)

4. Sukī no bōshi o kaimasu. (kau) → Sukī no bōshi o kaitai desu.
(I will buy a cap for skiing.)

(I want to buy a cap for skiing.)
5. Nihon no eiga o mimasu. (miru) → Nihon no eiga o mitai desu.
(I will see a Japanese movie.)

6. Tenisu o shimasu. (suru) → Tenisu o shitai desu.
(I will play tennis.)

In sentence 4, 5, and 6 above, ga could have been used instead of o. In the skit about Yan, there were two examples in which ga was used:

Å, hayaku tsumetai biru ga nomitai desu ne.
(I want to drink some cold beer right away.)

Kondo wa nihonshu ga nomitai ná.
(I'd like saké this time. I want to drink saké this time.)

* In Japanese it is not polite to ask an older person or a superior directly if he wants to do something. For example, the Japanese would never ask a superior the question “Do you want to go?” This simply isn’t done, and the sentence “Irassharitai desu ka?” (Would you want to go?) doesn’t even exist. Instead, the Japanese find out indirectly what their superiors want to do by asking them what they are going to do.

▶ MINI-SKIT

(At the bus terminal in a town near the seacoast)

Kaihó Anô, sumimasen.

Mine Ha.

Kaihó Umi e ikitai n desu ga.

Mine Å. A, ano basu desu.

Kaihó A, dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.

(At the bus terminal in a town near the seacoast)

Kaihó Uh, excuse me.

Mine Yes?

Kaihó I’d like to go to the beach, but…

Mine Oh, then you want that bus.

Kaihó Thank you very much.

WORDS & PHRASES

umi (sea) / basu (bus) / ikitai ← iku (to go)

NOTES

5 Anô, sumimasen.

These words are used to call to someone or get his attention before asking for something. (See Lesson 5.)
6  Umi e iki tai n desu ga...

This is a sentence pattern which is often used when one wants to ask for something. The speaker first mentions what he wants to do and then leaves the rest of his sentence hanging in the air, thus forcing the other person to read between the lines to guess what he needs.

In this skit, Kaino-san gets the attention of the attendant at the bus depot with “Ano, sumimasen” and then continues “Umi e ikitai n desu ga...” This is his way of getting the man to tell him which bus to take.

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \\
A: & \text{Ano, taipu o uchitai n desu ga...} \\
& \text{(Uh, I'd like to type, but...)} \\
B: & \text{Aa, dozo.} \\
& \text{(Oh, go ahead.)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

[A speaks to B, who is standing by the telephone.]

\[
\begin{align*}
2. & \\
A: & \text{Ano, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga...} \\
& \text{(Uh, excuse me. I'd like to make a call...)} \\
B: & \text{Dozo otsukai kudasai.} \\
& \text{(Please use it.)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

This pattern is very closely connected to the situation. As a result, the person who is spoken to often has to use his imagination to guess what is wanted of him. In the Mini-Skit, Kaino-san uses the same words that appear in Example 2 above (Ano, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga...), and thrusts a thousand-yen bill at the woman in the tobacco shop. Here he wants her to give him change for it so that he can use the pay phone. But she doesn't seem to have understood what he wanted right away.

\[
\begin{align*}
A: & \text{Ano, sumimasen. Kaigishitsu o tsukaitai n desu ga...} \\
& \text{(Uh, excuse me. I'd like to use the meeting room, but...)} \\
B: & \text{Dozo.} \\
& \text{(Please do.)} \\
A: & \text{Sumimasen. Kagi o kashite kudasai.} \\
& \text{(Excuse me. Please let me have the key.)} \\
\end{align*}
\]

7  Moshi moshi.

These words are used when one picks up the telephone and wants to make sure that the other party is there (“Hello?”), when one is speaking on the phone and wants verification that the other party is still there and can hear, or in certain other situations in which one wants to get another person's attention.
1. What should you ask to get the information you need in the following situations?

Hint: Make use of -taī n desu ga.

Example:

(to the librarian)
You want to borrow some books.

Answer: Kono hon o karitai n desu ga.
(I'd like to borrow these books, but...)

(In a seaside city)
You want to know how to get to the beach.

(At a shop which sells Japanese things for foreigners)
You have found a kimono which you want to buy.

(At a hotel reception desk)
You want to make a phone call and you need to know where the telephones are.
4. (At a shop) You want to take a closer look at something.

5. (On the street) You want to know how to get to the bank.

6. (At a school library) You want to make use of a typewriter.

II. What should you say to pass each of the statements below on to a third person?

Example:

Yan-san wa yōji ga aru sō desu.

Answer:
kazoku (family) / Yōroppa (Europe)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)
The syllables “za,” “zi,” “zu,” “ze” and “zo” are written like this in hiragana:

ざ じ す ぜ ぞ
za  zi  zu  ze  zo

おはようございます。
(Good morning.)

いちじ そうじ
(one o’clock)  (housecleaning)

むずかしい すずしい
(difficult)  (cool)

ごぜん
(a.m. / morning)

ど ぞ よろしく
(I’m glad to meet you.)

1. Otsukaresama deshita

When Yan and his fellow workers raised their beer mugs in a toast, what they said was “Otsukaresama deshita!” It means “You must be tired,” but actually it is used after work to show one’s understanding and appreciation of the other person’s efforts regardless of whether he is actually tired or not.
2. "Hakodate no Hito" (The Girl from Hakodate)

The song which was heard in the street the night Yan and his colleagues went drinking was part of an enka called "Hakodate no Hito" (as sung by Saburô Kitajima.) The song has been around for a long time and is a favorite with many people. Hakodate is a city on the island of Hokkaidô in northern Japan. Here is a translation of the words to the first verse:

I've come all this long way to Hakodate,
Crossing the turbulent waves.
Although you said not to come after you,
Whenever I remembered the sight of you crying
with your back turned to me
I wanted to see you so badly—
I just couldn't bear it.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>natsu</td>
<td>(summer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuni</td>
<td>(country/nation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yōji</td>
<td>(errand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hayaku</td>
<td>(quickly/right away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō</td>
<td>(how)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benkyō</td>
<td>(study)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hō ga ~ desu</td>
<td>(... is more ~)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakana</td>
<td>(fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niku</td>
<td>(meat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chûgokugo</td>
<td>(Chinese)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ sō desu</td>
<td>(I hear that ~ / ... said that ~)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kazoku</td>
<td>(family)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tai desu</td>
<td>(want to ~)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyogu</td>
<td>(to swim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofuro</td>
<td>(bath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōshi</td>
<td>(hat/cap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tai n desu ga</td>
<td>(See Note 6.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denwa o kakeru</td>
<td>(to make a telephone call)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasu</td>
<td>(to lend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moshi moshi</td>
<td>(Hello?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taipuraitâ</td>
<td>(typewriter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. 1. Umi e ikitai n desu ga.  
2. Kono kimono o kaitai n desu ga.  
3. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga.  
4. Kore o mitai n desu ga.  
5. Ginkō ni ikitai n desu ga.  
6. Ano taipuraita o tsukaitai n desu ga.  

II. 1. Tarō-san wa ashita denwa o suru só desu.  
   *(Tarō said he'd call tomorrow.)*  
2. Midori-san wa ashita tenisu o suru só desu.  
   *(Midori said she's going to play tennis tomorrow.)*  
3. Yan-san wa sengetsu Nikkō e itta só desu.  
   *(Yan said he went to Nikkō last month.)*  
4. Katō-san wa kuruma o katta só desu.  
   *(Mr. Katō said he has bought a car.)*  
5. Katō-san no okusan wa san-ji ni dekakeru só desu.  
   *(Mrs. Katō says she's going out at three.)*  
6. Katō-san no kazoku wa Yōroppa e ikitai só desu.  
   *(The Katōs say they want to go to Europe.)*  
7. Yan-san wa Okada-san to isshoni umi e ikitai só desu.  
   *(Yan says he wants to go to the beach with Ms. Okada.)*  
   *(You could even use this sentence to Ms. Okada to tell her what Yan has in mind.  
Then it would be translated "Yan says he wants to go to the beach with you." When  
the Japanese speak to a person, they often use that person's name instead of the  
word for "you.")*
Lesson 18

Today's Expressions

1. Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?
2. This day is convenient for me.
3. Let's go into this restaurant.

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(Beer is served and everybody is ready to start.)

Ichidō  | Otsukaresama deshita.
Kanpai!
Takahashi |  Å, umai.
Kobayashi | Tsunetai biru wa umai nē.
Okada    |  Å, oishii desu nē.
Yan      | Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka?

(Beer is served and everybody is ready to start.)

All      | Thank you for your hard work.
Mr. Takahashi | Ah, that's good.
Mr. Kobayashi | Cold beer really tastes good, doesn't it?
Ms. Okada | Ah, that's good.
Yan      | Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?

WORDS & PHRASES

Kanpai (Cheers!) / umai (good/delicious) / tsunetai (cold) / biru (beer) / oishii (good/delicious) / osake (liquor)
NOTES

1. Otsukaresama deshita.
   (Thank you for all your hard work. [Literally “You must be tired.”])
   This is a fixed expression used to show one’s appreciation for someone else’s work. However, if
   the other person has done something for you personally it is normal to thank him by saying “Arigatō
   gozaimashita.”

2. umai / oishii    (good/delicious)
   As far as meaning is concerned, these two words are virtually synonymous. However, umai is
   normally limited to informal use by men. Oishii can be used by anyone in any kind of social situ-
   ation.

3. Okada-san wa osake ga suki desu ka?
   (Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?)
   This sentence pattern is used to inquire about a person’s likes and dislikes.

   \[ \begin{align*}
   1. & \quad \text{A: Niku to sakana to dochira ga suki desu ka?} \\
   & \qquad (Which do you like (better), meat or fish?) \\
   & \quad \text{B: Watashi wa niku no hō ga suki desu ne.} \\
   & \qquad (I prefer meat.) \\
   2. & \quad \text{A: Neko wa suki desu ka?} \\
   & \qquad (Do you like cats?) \\
   & \quad \text{B: Dōbutsu wa amari suki ja arimasen.} \\
   & \qquad (I’m not very fond of animals.) \\
   3. & \quad \text{Okada: Yan-san, osakana wa kirai desu ka?} \\
   & \qquad (Yan, do you dislike fish?) \\
   & \quad \text{Yan: Kirai ja arimasen. Suki desu.} \\
   & \qquad (I don’t dislike it. I like it.)
   \end{align*} \]
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(Ms. Okada is asking everybody’s preferences in front of the fish restaurant.)

Okada Takahashi-san wa?
Takahashi A, ii desu ne. Watashi mo sakana wa daisuki desu.
Okada Nê, Kobayashi-san, minna osakana ga suki da só desu yo.

(Ms. Okada is asking everybody’s preferences in front of the fish restaurant.)

Ms. Okada How about you, Mr. Takahashi?
Mr. Takahashi Oh, that would be nice. I like fish a lot too.
Ms. Okada Mr. Kobayashi, everyone says they like fish.
Mr. Kobayashi Oh, really? Well then, let’s go into this restaurant.

WORDS & PHRASES

minna (everyone) / (o)sakana (fish) / mise (shop/restaurant) / hairimashô ← hairu (to enter)

NOTES

④ sakana / osakana (fish (as food))

In talking about fish, Mr. Takahashi said “sakana,” while Ms. Okada used the word “osakana.” There are quite a few words like this in Japanese to which an honorific “o” may be added. Here are some common examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blunt</th>
<th>polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kane</td>
<td>okane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sake</td>
<td>osake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furo</td>
<td>ofuro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women normally add “o” to these words, just as Ms. Okada did in the skit.
(5) Já, kono mise ni はい mashō.  (Well then, let’s go into this restaurant.)

This verb ending is used to urge or suggest something.

Já, kanpaishimashō.  (Well then, let’s drink a toast.)
Já, hajimemashō.  (Well then, let’s begin.)

▶ MINI-SKIT

Mine    Itsu ga ii desu ka?

Kaihō   Watashi wa kono hi ga ii desu.

Sugihara Watashi wa kono hi ga ii n desu ga.
Ikaga desu ka?

Mine    Watashi wa ii desu yo.
Kaihō-san wa ikaga desu ka?

Kaihō   Watashi mo ii desu.

Mine    Já, kono hi ni kimemashō.

Mine    When would be convenient?

Kaihō   This is a good day for me.

Sugihara This day would be convenient for me...
How about this day?

Mine    It’s all right with me.

Kaihō   How about you, Kaihō-san?

Kaihō   It’s all right with me, too.

Mine    Well then, let’s decide on this day.

WORDS & PHRASES

ii (convenient/all right) / kono hi (this day) / kimemashō ← kimeru (to decide)

NOTES

(6) Watashi wa[kono hi] ga ii n desu ga...

(This day would be convenient for me, but...)

This is a mild way of saying that one prefers[ ]. To state outright what he prefers, the speaker would use this sentence:

Watashi wa[ ] ga ii desu.

A: Nomimono wa nani ga ii desu ka?
(What would you like to drink?)

B: Jūsu ga ii n desu ga...
(I would like juice (if you have it)...)
A: Biru to osake to dochira ga ii desu ka?
(Which would you like, beer or sake?)

B: Biru no hō ga ii desu ne.
(I'd like beer.)

⑦ Jâ, kono hi ni kimemashô.
(Well then, let's decide on this day.)

This sentence contains another example of the verb ending taken up in Note ⑤ above. In studying this sentence pattern, you should learn the verb and the particle that precedes it (~ ni kimeru) together. In conversation the following sentence, which has the same meaning, is more common:

Ja, kono hi ni shimashô.

---

Exercises

1. Imagine that someone has asked you what you like. Practice giving the answers below.

Example: <tenpura>
(tempura)

Answer: Watashi wa tenpura ga suki desu.

1. <Nihon no eiga>
(Japanese movies)

2. <kurashikku ongaku>
(classical music)

3. <supôtsu>
(sports)

4. <amai mono>
(sweets)
II. Try asking if a person dislikes the things shown below.

Example: Biru wa kirai desu ka?

1.  

2.  

3.  

4.  

III. Answer each of the questions below using the given cue.

1. (When trying to decide what day to hold a party.)
   Q: Anata wa itsu ga ii desu ka?  Cue: kinyōbi
   A: ____________________________

2. (When deciding what to order at a restaurant.)
   Q: (Anata wa) nani ga ii desu ka?  Cue: sutèki
   A: ____________________________
3. (When offered one's choice of beer or saké with a meal.)

Q: Biru to osake to dochira ga ii desu ka?       Cue: biru
A: __________________________

4. (When asking which would be a better graduation gift.)

Q: Tokei to kamera to dochira ga ii desu ka?       Cue: kamera
A: __________________________

5. (When deciding on a place to meet.)

Q: Doko ga ii desu ka?       Cue: eki
A: __________________________

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables “da,” “de,” and “do” are written like this in hiragana:

だ で ど

da   de   do

だれ  ひだり  ください
(who)   (left)   (please)

で  でんわ  あついます
(telephone)   (It's hot.)

ど  どこ  どう*すみません
(where)   (I'm very sorry.)

* The lengthened vowel sound (“dō”) is written どう.

ぢ  づ

ji   zu

These letters appear only rarely, but when they do they are pronounced just like the letters じ and ず.
1. Food Samples

In the skit, Yan and the others stopped in front of a restaurant window to look at the food samples and decide what they wanted to eat. Most restaurants in Japan have wax food samples that look just like the real thing in the window so that prospective customers can tell what sort of food is offered for what price.

Food samples showing spaghetti, a parfait, and one kind of sushi.

2. Drinking after Work

In the skit, Yan and his co-workers from the Institute of Modern Architecture first went to a beer hall, and then to a restaurant specializing in fish, where they drank Japanese saké with their meal.

It is a rather common pattern for office workers to have beer together after work to cool off, then have saké with supper, and then go to a karaoke bar to sing a little over a glass of whisky. They seem to find this a good way of coping with stress.

There are, of course, many others who head straight home to enjoy what their wife has prepared for supper.

Saké is warmed in the larger container (tokkuri), then poured into small individual cups (ochoko) and drunk.
Words & Phrases to Memorize

Otsukaresama deshita  (Thank you for your strenuous efforts! You must be tired.)

suki  (like ~)
dōbutsu  (animal)
kirai  (dislike ~ / hate ~)
minna  (everyone)
mise  (shop / restaurant)
osakana  (fish)
kane  (money)
sake  (liquor)
osake  (liquor)
furo  (bath)
-mashô  (let's ~)
kanpaisuru  (to drink a toast)
ii  (convenient / all right)
nomimono  (something to drink)
kimeru  (to decide)
supōtsu  (sports)
amai mono  (sweets)

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Watashi wa Nihon no eiga ga suki desu.
    2. Watashi wa kurashikku ongaku ga suki desu.
    3. Watashi wa supōtsu ga suki desu.
    4. Watashi wa amai mono ga suki desu.
II. 1. Inu wa kirai desu ka?
   2. Kēki wa kirai desu ka?
   3. Tenisu wa kirai desu ka?
   4. Banana wa kirai desu ka?

III. 1. Watashi wa kinyōbi ga ii n desu ga.
   (Friday would be convenient for me...)
   (Watashi wa kinyōbi ga ii desu. ("Friday is convenient for me") is also correct,
   but the first suggested answer is less outspoken. See Note 6.)

   2. Watashi wa sutēki ga ii desu. (I would like steak.)
      or Watashi wa sutēki ni shimasu. (I'll have steak.)

   3. Bīru no hō ga ii desu (ne). or Bīru ga ii desu.
      (I'd prefer beer.)

   4. Kamera no hō ga ii desu. or Kamera ga ii desu.
      (A camera would be better.)

   5. Eki ga ii desu (ne).
      (The station would be convenient.)
 Synopsis

It is late summer. Yan is listening to the weather report on TV as he loads his camera. Today he is off for a drive in the mountains with Tarō and Ms. Okada. The scenery unfolds, as they drive along the highway, to a view of Mount Fuji. Ms. Okada has made box lunches for them all, which they enjoy at the lakeside. They spend the afternoon boating and relaxing by the lake — and get caught at nightfall in a traffic jam on the way home. Ms. Okada falls asleep in the back seat of the car.

Transcription

DAI JŪ WA:
SOROSORO FUJISAN GA MIERU DESHÔ

[1] Yan no heya

[2] Ōyasan no niwa
Suzuki  Oya, odekake desu ka?
Yan  Ohayô gazaimasu. Kyō wa Tarō-kun tachi to doraibu ni iku n desu.
Suzuki  Doraibu desu ka?  Ii desu nê.
Yan  Shashin o takusan totte kuru tsumori desu.
Suzuki  Ha, ha, ha.
Yan  A! Chotto.

EPISODE TEN:
IT SHOULDN'T BE LONG BEFORE WE CAN SEE MT. FUJI.

SCENE 1  Yan's rooms
TV weather report  It's clear again this morning. Now for regional forecasts. First, the city of Tokyo. It should be clear all day today. Kanagawa Prefecture. It should be clear all day today, and hot. Saitama Prefecture. It should be clear all day today. Watch for lightning in mountainous areas.

SCENE 2  The landlord's garden
Mr. Suzuki  Oh, are you going out?
Yan  Good morning. Today I'm going for a drive with Tarō (and some others).
Mr. Suzuki  A drive? That's nice.
Yan  I intend to take a lot of photographs.
Mr. Suzuki  Hmm.
Yan  Oh, just a moment.
(He tries to take a picture of Mr. Suzuki.)

Suzuki E! Atashī?
Yan E! Ė.

(A car horn sounds in the background.)

Yan A, suimasen. Ato de.
Suzuki Iya, ano, ā.

3 Ōyasan no ie no mae

Yan Ohayō.
Tarō A, ohayō gozaimasu.
Yan Are, Midori-san wa?
Tarō Midori wa shukudai ga takusan aru n da sō desu.
Yan Já, Midori-san uchi de benkyō desu ka?
Tarō Ê, kitto ima goro, issōkenmei benkyō shite ru deshō.
Yan Ā.

4 Katō-ke no niwa

(Midori, a kerchief tied around her forehead, looks out the second-story window and yawns.)

Katō fujin Midori, nan desu ka.
Katō Tarō wa Yan-san to futari de, doraibu suru tsumori ka ne?
Fujin lie. Yan-san no kaisha no Okada-san mo isshoni iku sō desu yo.
Katō Hō.

5 Shinjuku eki nishiguchi eki mae

(Tarō stops the car where Ms. Okada is standing.)

Okada Ohayō gozaimasu.
Yan Ohayō gozaimasu.

(Yan opens the car door for Ms. Okada.)

Okada Arigatō.

6 Hashiru kuruma no naka

Okada Dōro wa suite iru deshō ka?
Tarō Ê, kōsoku-dōro wa suite iru deshō.

(They enter the expressway.)

Okada Honto.

Kōsoku-dōro wa suite imasu ne.

(He tries to take a picture of Mr. Suzuki.)

Mr. Suzuki Who, me?
Yan Ugh-oh.

(A car horn sounds in the background.)

Yan Oh, sorry. I'll take it later.
Mr. Suzuki [Shuttering interjections of surprise]

SCENE 3 In front of the landlord's house

Yan Good morning.
Tarō Ah, good morning.
Yan Eh? Where's Midori?
Tarō She said she has a lot of homework.

Yan So she's at home studying?
Tarō Yes, I'm sure she's studying hard right now.

Yan Ah.

SCENE 4 The Katōs' garden

(Midori, a kerchief tied around her forehead, looks out the second-story window and yawns.)

Mrs. Katō Midori, what are you doing?
Mr. Katō I wonder if Tarō and Yan intend to go on their drive, just the two of them.
Mrs. Katō No, I heard Ms. Okada, from Yan's company, is going too.
Mr. Katō Oh?

SCENE 5 The west side of Shinjuku Station

(Tarō stops the car where Ms. Okada is standing.)

Ms. Okada Good morning.
Yan Good morning.

(Yan opens the car door for Ms. Okada.)

Ms. Okada Thank you.

SCENE 6 The drive

Ms. Okada I wonder if the roads will be crowded?
Tarō The expressway shouldn't be crowded.

(They enter the expressway.)

Ms. Okada You were right.
It's not crowded at all.
(They speed easily along the expressway.)

Yan  Mada Fuji-san wa miemasen ka?
Okada  Ie, mō sorosoro mieru deshō.
Tarō  Hora, miemasita yo, asoko ni.
Yan  Honto da.

7 Ashinoko tenbōdai

Okada  Ohiru wa doko de taberu n desu ka?
Tarō  Ashinoko no resutoran de tabemasen ka?

Okada  Watashi minna no obentō o tsukatte kita n desu.
Tarō  Ŗi!
Yan  E! Boku to Tarō-kun no bun mo aru n desu ka?
Okada  Ŗi.
Yan  Sore wa dōmo.
Tarō  Obentō ga tanoshimi desu ne.
(They look down at the view of Lake Ashi.)

Yan  Uwā.
Okada  Uwā, kirei. Katō-san, ohiru niwa Ashinoko ni tsuku deshō ka?
Tarō  Ŗi, ohiru mae ni tsuku deshō.

8 Katō-ke no daining rūmu

Midori  Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de ohiru-gohan o tabete (i)ru n deshō ne.
Katō  Sō da ne.
Katō fujin  Ashinoko atari de tabete (i)ru kamo shiremasen nē.
Katō  Ūn.
Midori  Gochisōsama.
Fujin  Hai.
Midori  Ā, a. Minna tanoshii deshō ne.

9 Ashinokohan

Tarō  Uwā, oishisō desu ne.
Okada  Sā, tabete kudasai.
Tarō  Hai, itadakimasu.
Okada  A, Yan-san wa kore ga ii n deshō?
Yan  Dōzo.
Tarō  Ūn. Oishii.

(They speed easily along the expressway.)

Yan  Hasn't Mount Fuji come into view yet?
Ms. Okada  It shouldn't be long.
Tarō  Look, there it is. Over there.
Yan  You're right.

SCENE 7 Lake Ashi Lookout

Ms. Okada  Where shall we have lunch?
Tarō  Shall we eat at a restaurant by Lake Ashi?
Ms. Okada  I brought lunch for everyone.

Tarō  Wow!
Yan  You mean for me and Tarō, too?

Ms. Okada  Yes.
Yan  That was nice of you.
Tarō  I'm looking forward to it.
(They look down at the view of Lake Ashi.)

Yan  Wow!
Ms. Okada  Wow, that's beautiful! Katō-san, will we reach Lake Ashi by noon?
Tarō  Yes, we'll probably arrive before noon.

SCENE 8 The Katōs' dining room

Midori  Right now, they must be stopping somewhere for lunch.
Mr. Katō  Probably.
Mrs. Katō  Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.
Mr. Katō  Hmmm.
Midori  Gochisōsama.
Mrs. Katō  All right.
Midori  Ah, they must be having fun.

SCENE 9 Lake Ashi

Tarō  Wow, that looks good!
Ms. Okada  Please help yourself.
Tarō  Okay. Itadakimasu.
Ms. Okada  Ah, Yan, you'll probably like this better. Here.
Yan  Thank you.
Tarō  Mm. This is good.
Yan Sakana ga iru n desu ka?
Tarō Iru n deshō, kitto. Hora, asoko de tsuri o shite inasu yo.
Okada Mizu wa tsuketaku nai deshō ka?
Yan Tsumetasō desu ne.
(Tarō comes running up. He takes the cocoa that Ms. Okada holds out.)
Tarō A, kokoa.
Okada Katō-san, mizu, tsumetakatta deshō?
Tarō Sonnani tsuketaku arimasen yo.
Okada Honto?
Tarō Ā, oishii.
(The three wade barefoot in the water and play.)

10 Katō-ke no dainingu rūmu
Katō Tarō wa mada ka ne?
Katō-fujin Ŗ. Demo, mō sorosoro kaette kuru deshō.
Katō Un sō da na.
Fujin Hāi.
Katō Ā.

11 Kuruma no naka
(Caught in a traffic jam, Tarō and Yan look disgruntled, but smile when they look at Ms. Okada, who is asleep in the back seat.)

Yan Are there fish here?
Tarō There probably are, I'm sure. See, there's someone fishing over there.
Ms. Okada I wonder if the water's cold?
Yan It looks cold.
(Tarō comes running up. He takes the cocoa that Ms. Okada holds out.)
Tarō Ah, cocoa.
Ms. Okada Tarō, wasn't the water cold?
Tarō It's not that cold.
Ms. Okada Really?
Tarō Ah, that's good.
(The three wade barefoot in the water and play.)

[SCENE 10] The Katōs' dining room
Mr. Katō Tarō's still not home?
Mrs. Katō Not yet, but he should be home soon.
Mr. Katō I suppose so.
Mrs. Katō [Pouring beer] There you go.
Mr. Katō Ah.

[SCENE 11] Driving home
(Caught in a traffic jam, Tarō and Yan look disgruntled, but smile when they look at Ms. Okada, who is asleep in the back seat.)
Today's Expressions

1. \{  
   A: Do you think Mine-san will come?  
   B: No, I don't think so.  
2. Hasn't Mt. Fuji come into view yet?

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I

(As they drive along in the car.)

Okada Dōro wa suite iru deshō ka?  
Tarō É, kōsoku-dōro wa suite iru deshō.  
(They turn onto the expressway.)

Okada Honto.  
Kōsoku-dōro wa suite imasu ne.

(As they drive along in the car.)

Ms. Okada I wonder if the roads will be crowded?  
Tarō The expressway shouldn't be crowded.  
(They turn onto the expressway.)

Ms. Okada You were right.  
It's not crowded at all.

WORDS & PHRASES

dōro (road) / suite iru (to be empty) / kōsoku-dōro (expressway) / honto (You're right.)
NOTES

① Dōro wa suite iru deshō ka?

A sentence ending in deshō is used when one cannot make a definite statement about something (desu). The verb in the blank is used in its plain form. When the speaker asks his question a bit uneasily, he is likely to end it with deshō ka, and the end of the sentence will have a falling intonation.

[It's raining. As they look out the window.]

A: Ashita hareru deshō ka?
   (Will it be clear tomorrow?)

B: Hareru deshō.
   (It will probably be clear.)

A: Ashita mo ame deshō ka?
   (Do you think it'll rain tomorrow, too?)

B: Ashita wa hareru deshō.
   (It'll probably clear up tomorrow.)

A: Kore tsukatte mo ii deshō ka?
   (Do you think it's okay to use this?)

B: Ii deshō.
   (I think it's (probably) all right.)

◆ MINI-SKIT 1

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san are at an outside table. Mine-san is seated a short distance away reading a book.)

Sugihara Mine-san kuru deshō ka?
Kaihō lie, tabun konai deshō.

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san are at an outside table. Mine-san is seated a short distance away reading a book.)

Sugihara Do you think Mine-san will come over here?
Kaihō No, he probably won't come.

WORDS & PHRASES

tabun (probably)
(2) Mine-san kuru deshō ka?  (Do you think Mine-san will come?)

This is an example of the ending discussed in Note (1) above.

(3) Ie, tabun [konai] deshō.  (No, he probably won't come.)

Here is an example of a negative reply to [deshō ka]. Konai is the negative form of kuru ("come"); tabun is used when one thinks there is an eighty or ninety percent probability of something.

1.

A: Mine-san wa tenisu o suru deshō ka?
   (Will Mine-san play tennis?)

B: Ie, tabun [shinai] deshō.
   (No, he probably won't.)

2.

A: Ashita mo samui deshō ka?
   (Will it be cold again tomorrow?)

B: Ashita wa sonnani [samuku nai] deshō.
   (I don't think it will be all that cold tomorrow.)

Don't forget that the verb in the blank should be in the plain form. Here are a few examples of the plain negatives of some common verbs:

iku  (go)       →  ikanai
hanasu  (speak) →  hanasanai
nomu  (drink)  →  nomanai
hairu  (enter) →  hairanai
kaeru  (return/go home) →  kaeranai
iru  (be present) →  inai
okiru  (get up) →  okinai
taberu  (eat) →  tabenai
mieru  (be visible) →  mienai
aru  (be/have) →  nai
FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(As they drive along in the car.)

Yan Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka?
Okada Ie, mō soro soro mieru deshō.
Tarō Hora, miemashita yo, asoko ni.
Yan Honto da.

(As they drive along in the car.)

Yan Hasn’t Mount Fuji come into view yet?
Ms. Okada It shouldn’t be long.
Tarō Look, there it is. Over there.
Yan You’re right.

WORDS & PHRASES

Fujisan (Mt. Fuji) / miemasu ← mieru (can be seen) / soro soro (pretty soon) / Hora
(See!! Look!!) / miemashita ← mieru (can be seen) / asoko (over there)

NOTES

4 Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka? (Hasn’t Mt. Fuji come into view yet?)

The words mada [ ] masen mean that the situation expressed by the verb in the blank has not yet come about.

1. Mada Fujisan wa miemasen.
   (Mt. Fuji hasn’t come into view yet.)

2. Mada shiai wa hajimari masen.
   (The game hasn’t started yet.)

The question “Mada [ ] masen ka?” expresses an eagerness for [ ] to happen quickly.

Note that mieru means that something comes into one’s range of vision or comes naturally to be reflected in one’s eyes. The thing which is visible is expressed by using the particle ga: “Fujisan ga miemasu” (“I can see Mt. Fuji”). The particle wa appears in the main example to Note 4 because Mt. Fuji was the topic under discussion at the time when this sentence was used in the conversation. In exactly the same way, if a book were the topic being discussed, the basic sentence “Hon ga arimasu” would change to “Hon wa arimasu.”
lie, mō soro soro mieru deshō.
(No, (but) it should come into view pretty soon.)

Here is another example of the use of deshō. The expression mō soro soro means “pretty soon” or “(won’t) be long now.”

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A: } & \text{ Kaigi wa mada owaranai deshō ka?} \\
& \text{(Hasn’t the meeting ended yet?)} \\
\text{B: } & \text{ Mō soro soro owaru deshō.} \\
& \text{(It should be over pretty soon.)}
\end{align*}
\]

6 Hora, niemashita yo. (Look, there it is.)

mashita indicates that the state being discussed is already a reality, or that that situation has already come into being.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A: } & \text{ Basu, kimasen ne.} \\
& \text{(I wonder what’s happened to the bus.)} \\
\text{B: } & \text{ Mō soro soro kuru deshō. Hora, kimashita yo.} \\
& \text{(It should come pretty soon. See, here it comes.)}
\end{align*}
\]

1. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{A: } & \text{ Wakarimashita ka?} \\
& \text{(Do you understand (now)?)}
\end{align*}
\]

2. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{B: } & \text{ Hai, wakarimashita.} \\
& \text{(Yes, I understand.)}
\end{align*}
\]

When people use this pattern to ask a question, the word mō is often added, like this:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A: } & \text{ Asa-gohan wa mō tabemashita ka?} \\
& \text{(Have you eaten breakfast?)}
\end{align*}
\]

1. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{B: } & \text{ Ee, (mō) tabemashita.} \\
& \text{(Yes, I have.)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{A: } & \text{ Kaze wa mō naorimashita ka?} \\
& \text{(Have you gotten over your cold?)}
\end{align*}
\]

2. \[
\begin{align*}
\text{B: } & \text{ Ee, okagesama de.} \\
& \text{(Yes, thank you.)}
\end{align*}
\]

When someone asks “Mō \_\_\_mashita ka?” and you want to say “not yet,” you can answer just “lie, mada desu” without repeating the verb.
Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. \{Q: A-san, kuru deshô ka? \\
   A: lie, tabun____________________.

2. \{Q: B-san wa kuru deshô ka? \\
   A: Hai, tabun____________________.

3. \{Q: Ashita hareru deshô ka? \\
   A: Ee, tabun____________________.

4. \{Q: C-san, uchi ni iru deshô ka? \\
   A: lie, tabun____________________.

5. \{Q: Ashita mo ame deshô ka? \\
   A: lie, ashita wa__________________.

II. Complete the sentences below as shown in the example.

Example: A: Asa-gohan, mô tabemashita ka? \\
         B: Hai, (mô) tabemashita. \\
         [lie, mada desu.]

1. A: Kono hon, mô yomimashita ka? \\
   B: Hai,____________________.

2. A: Kaze mô naorimashita ka? \\
   B: Hai,____________________.
3. A: Shiai wa mō hajimarimashita ka?
   B: Iie, __________________________.

4. A: Katô-san wa mō dekakemashita ka?
   B: Hai, __________________________.

5. A: Sôji wa mō owarimashita ka?
   B: Iie, __________________________.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

---

**Writing & Pronunciation**

*The syllables “ba,” “bi,” “bu,” “be,” and “bo” are written in hiragana as follows:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ば び ぶ べ ぼ</th>
<th>ば び ぶ べ ぼ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba  bi  bu  be  bo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ば</th>
<th>ばんごはん</th>
<th>ばんごう</th>
<th>たばこ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(supper)</td>
<td>(number)</td>
<td>(cigarette)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>び</th>
<th>ゆうびん kyo く</th>
<th>にちょうび</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(post office)</td>
<td>(Sunday)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ぶ</th>
<th>ゆうべ</th>
<th>べん kyo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(yesterday evening)</td>
<td>(study)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>べ</th>
<th>たべる</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(eat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ぼ</th>
<th>ほう*し</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hat/cap)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When the vowel sound is lengthened to “bê,” it is written ほう.*
The syllables “pa,” “pi,” “pu,” “pe,” and “po” are written like this:

ぱ ぴ ぷ ぺ ぽ
pa pi pu pe po

Culture & Life

1. Expressways

In addition to the numerous expressways in and around the Tokyo Metropolitan area, there are also expressways which spread out from Tokyo to all other main areas of the country. On weekdays these roads are crowded day and night with an unbroken stream of trucks carrying goods, and on holidays they are crowded with people like Yan and his friends who are out for fun. Crowded as they are, it is hard to call these roads “expressways,” for it’s often impossible to drive at a reasonably fast rate; they can’t be called “freeways,” either, for Japan’s expressways are all toll roads.

Signs showing the way to the Tômei Expressway and the Shuto Expressway.

An expressway sign. The top line warns drivers that traffic is backed up for 6 kilometers between kinshichō and keiyōguchi (in Tokyo).
2. Mt. Fuji and Hakone

Hakone is the name of an area famous for Lake Ashi (which appeared in the skit), hot springs, and various spots of historical interest. It is close enough to Tokyo that people can go there from the capital either by train or by car just for day trips. On the way, there is a good view of Mt. Fuji, which could be called the symbol of Japan, and everyone, Japanese or not, seems to agree that it is a beautiful mountain.

**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

dōro (road) naoru (to get over / to get well)
deshō ((will) probably be ~) suite iru (to be empty)
deshō ka? (Will it be ~ / Do you think ~ ?) hareru (to clear up)
ame (rain) ttabun (probably)
nai (there isn’t) mieru (to be able to be seen)
mô soro soro (pretty soon) hajimaru (to begin / to start)
mô (already) wakaru (to understand)
mada (yet) yoku (well)
kaze (cold)

**Answers & Comments**

I. 1. Iie, tabun konai deshō.
   (No, he probably won’t come.)

2. Hai, tabun kuru deshō.
   (Yes, he’ll probably come.)

3. Ee, tabun hareru deshō.
   (Yes, it’ll probably clear up.)

4. Iie, tabun inai deshō.
   (No, I doubt if he’s in.)
5. Iie, ashita wa hareru deshô.
   (No, it’ll probably clear up tomorrow.)

    (Yes, I’ve (already) read it.)
2. Hai, (mō) naorimashita.
    (Yes, I’ve gotten over it.)
3. Iie, mada desu.
    (No, it hasn’t started yet.)
    (Yes, he’s (already) left.)
5. Iie, mada desu.
    (No, I haven’t finished yet.)
Today’s Expressions

1. \( \{ \)
   A: The water’s cold, isn’t it?
   B: No, it’s not so cold.
2. Maybe they’re eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.
3. It looks delicious.

Today’s Lesson

▶ MINI SKIT 1

(Sugihara-san and Mine-san near the side of a pool.)

Sugihara Pûru no mizu tsumetai deshô ka?
Mine É, tsumetai deshô. A. Asoko ni Kaihô-san ga imasu yo.
Sugihara E, doko desu ka?
Mine Hora, asoko.

(Sugihara-san calls out to Kaihô-san, who is swimming in the middle of the pool.)

Sugihara Kaihô-san. Mizu tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô É? Nan desu ka?
Sugihara Mizu, tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô É? Kikoemasen yo.
Sugihara Mizu, tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô Ie, sonnani tsumetaku arimasen yo.
Sugihara Sô desu ka.

(Sugihara-san and Mine-san near the side of a pool.)

Sugihara Do you think the water in the pool is cold?
Mine Oh, it must be cold. Look, there’s Kaihô-san over there.
Sugihara Where?
Mine See? Over there.

(Sugihara-san calls out to Kaihô-san, who is swimming in the middle of the pool.)

Sugihara Kaihô-san, the water’s cold, isn’t it?
Kaihô Huh? What?
Sugihara The water’s cold, isn’t it?
Kaihô What? I can’t hear you.
Sugihara The water’s cold, isn’t it?
Kaihô No, it’s not that cold.
Sugihara Really?
(Sugihara-san goes to the water and tests it.)

Sugihara  Ara, honto.
         Tsumetaku arimasen ne.
(Sugihara-san returns to where Mine-san is waiting.)

Mine    Pûru no mizu, tsumetakatta deshô?
Sugihara Lie, sonnani tsumetaku ariamsen deshita yo.
(Sugihara-san returns to where Mine-san is waiting.)

Sugihara Oh, you’re right.
         It isn’t cold.

Mine    The water in the pool was cold, wasn’t it?

Sugihara No, it wasn’t all that cold.

**WORDS & PHRASES**

pûru (swimming pool) / mizu (water) / tsumetai (cold) / kikoemasen ← kikoeru (can be heard) / sonnani (that much/to that degree)

**NOTES**

1. **Mizu, tsumetai** deshô? (The water is cold, isn’t it?)

   *When a sentence ending in deshô is spoken with a final rising intonation, it shows that the speaker is asking the listener for confirmation. The feeling of this pattern is fundamentally different from the one in which the first speaker asks, “Tsumetai deshô ka?” and the second speaker answers, “Ee, tsumetai deshô.”*

   - **A:** Sono okashi, oishii deshô?
     (That cake is good, don’t you think?)
   - **B:** Ee, honto.
     (Yes, it really is.)
   - **A:** Anata mo iku deshô?
     (You’re going too, aren’t you?)
   - **B:** Ee, ikimasu.
     (Yes, I’m going.)
   - **A:** Sore, muzukashii deshô?
     (Isn’t that difficult?)
   - **B:** Ie, sonnani muzukashiku arimasen yo.
     (No, it’s not all that difficult.)
② Kikoemasen yo.  (I can't hear you.)

Kikoeru means that a sound comes to be heard of itself, or that a sound enters one's ears naturally. It thus has the same relationship to “hear” that mieru has to “see.” (See Lesson 19, Note 4.)

[On the phone]

A: Sumimasen. Yoku kikoenai n desu ga...
(I'm sorry but I can't hear you very well...)

B: Moshi moshi, kikoemasu ka?
(Hello? Can you hear me (now)?)

A: Hai, kikoemasu.
(Yes, I can hear you.)

③ Mine:  Pûru no mizu, tsumetakatta deshô?
(Wasn't the water in the pool cold?)

Sugihara:  Iie, sonnani tsumetaku arimasen deshita yo.
(No, it wasn't all that cold.)

Mine-san's question is an example of the usage in Note ① above. They both used the past tense because Sugihara-san had just gone to test the water, and they are referring to her reaction to the temperature of the water at that time.

[To B, who has just come in from outdoors]

A: Soto wa samukatta deshô?
(Wasn't it cold outside?)

B: Ie, sonnani samuku arimasen deshita.
(No, it wasn't that cold.)

▸ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN' I

(The Katôs' dining room)

Midori  Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de ohiru-gohan o tabete (i)ru n deshô ne.

Katô  Sô da ne.

Katô fujin  Ashinoko atari de tabete (i)ru kamo shiremasen nê.

(The Katôs' dining room)

Midori  Right now, they must be stopping somewhere for lunch.

Mr. Katô  Probably.

Mrs. Katô  Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.
WORDS & PHRASES

imagoro (about now) / minna (all of them) / dokoka (somewhere) / ohiru-gohan (lunch) / tabete (i)ru ← taberu (to eat) / Ashinoko (Lake Ashi) / ~ atari (around)

NOTES

4. Ashinoko atari de tabete iru kamo shiremasen ne.
(Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.)

[ ] kamo shiremasen is used to state the speaker's feeling that something is a possibility.

deshō, on the other hand, shows that the speaker feels that the probability of something occurring is fairly high. [ ] kamo shiremasen indicates a lower degree of certainty.

1. Watashi wa rainen Nihon e iku kamo shiremasen.
(I may go to Japan next year.)

2. {A: Tanaka-san wa konai kamo shiremasen yo.
(Tanaka-san may not come.)

B: Sō kamo shiremasen ne.
(Maybe so.)

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN Ⅱ

(Lake Ashi)

Tarō  Uwá, oishisō desu ne.
Okada  Sà, tabete kudasai.
Tarō  Hai, itadakimasu.
Okada  A, Yan-san wa kore ga ii n deshō?
        Dōzo.
Yan    Dōmo.
(Tarō eats.)

(Lake Ashi)

Tarō  Wow, that looks good!
Ms. Okada  Please help yourself.
Tarō  Okay. Itadakimasu.
Ms. Okada  Ah, Yan, you'll probably like this better.
        Here.
Yan    Thank you.
(Tarō eats.)

Tarō  Un. Oishii.
Tarō  Mm. This is good.

WORDS & PHRASES

oishii (good/delicious) / Itadakimasu. (Literally "I'm going to partake (of this food).")
NOTES

5 Oishi só desu ne. (It looks delicious.)

só is used to indicate that something looks (just by its very appearance). Let's pay attention to when Tarô said what he said. When he saw the lunchbox that Ms. Okada held out, he said “Oishisô!” But after he took a bite he said “Oishii!” Here are some examples that show how this form is made:

- oishii (is delicious): oishi + só → oishisô (looks delicious)
- omoshiroi (is interesting): omoshiro + só → omoshirosô (looks interesting)
- atsui (is hot): atsu + só → atsusô (looks hot)
- samui (is cold): samu + só → samusô (looks cold)
- amai (is sweet): ama + só → amasô (looks sweet)
- ureshii (is glad): ureshi + só → ureshisô (looks glad)

Now, compare the two sentences below:

1. Kono kēki wa oishisô desu.
   (This cake looks good.)

2. Kono kēki wa oishii só desu.
   (I heard that this cake is good.)

Sentence 2 is an example of reported speech. See Lesson 17, Note 3.

Exercises

I. What can you say in Japanese in the following situations?

Example: (Proudly showing a big fish you've just caught.)
It's big, isn't it?
Answer: Ōkii deshô?

1. (In Hawaii, to a Japanese you have met there)
It's hot in Hawaii, isn't it? Hawaii (Hawaii)
2. (To a friend who has come to visit you in your new house)
   It's small, isn't it?

3. (When you and your friends are eating a cake you baked yourself, you are quite proud of the
   way it turned out)
   This cake tastes delicious, doesn't it?

4. (In Japan, to someone who has just returned from a trip to Hawaii.)
   It was hot in Hawaii, wasn't it?

5. (Pointing out the window)
   You can see Mt. Fuji, can't you?

II. Look at the pictures and follow the instructions. Use "______ so desu ne" to answer the questions.

① Guess what they are saying to each other.

1. oishii (delicious)

2. takai (expensive)

② Think what you can say to the people in the pictures to tell them how they look.

3. ureshii (happy)

4. kanashii (sad)
5. nemui (sleepy)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Today's writing lesson focuses on the hiragana letters は, へ, and を. You've already learned that は represents the syllable "ha." But in sentences it is also used to write the grammatical particle wa.

These are the examples:

これは ほんです。
Kore wa hon desu.
(This is a book.)

たばこは すいません。
Tabako wa suimasen.
(I don't smoke cigarettes.)

The letter ～ is also one you've already learned. You know that it is read "he." But it is also used to write the particle e.

These are the examples:

うみへ いきます。
Umi e ikimasu.
(I'm going to the beach.)

たろうさんは だいがくへ いきます。
Tarō-san wa daigaku e ikimasu.
(Tarō is going to go to the university.)
And finally there is one new hiragana letter you need to learn: を. In modern Japanese it does not appear in words like nouns and verbs, but is used only to write the grammatical particle o.

しんぶんをよみます。
Shinbun o yomimasu.
(I read a newspaper.)

を
しーじごろあさごはんをたべます。
Shichijigoro asagohan o tabemasu.
(I eat breakfast about seven o’clock.)

When Japanese is written in hiragana, particles like wa, e, and o come directly after the word they follow without any intervening space. The period at the end of each sentence is written with the sign “。”.

**Culture & Life**

1. **Traffic Jams**

Traffic jams are such ordinary occurrences in Japan’s big cities that no one gives them a second thought. On weekdays the roads are crowded with people going to work, delivering goods, making business calls, and so on. And on the weekends, they are crowded with people who’ve gone somewhere for fun and relaxation. The worst jams occur at the end of a holiday weekend when countless hordes of people choose the same evening to return to the city. On such occasions traffic may get stuck in an unbroken chain a dozen or more kilometers long.

2. **Hiyamugi**

The members of the Katō family who did not go on the outing to Lake Ashi were shown having hiyamugi for lunch. Hiyamugi is the name of a kind of white, very fine noodles eaten chilled in the summer.

Did you notice that Mr. Katō ate the noodles with a slurping sound? In Japan, eating noodles noisily like this is not thought to be bad manners—many people even think that it is the proper way to eat them.

Hiyamugi served in a bowl of ice water next to a small container of the sauce in which the noodles are dipped before eaten.
Words & Phrases to Memorize

mizu  (water)  ~ kamo shiremasen  (may/might)
deshō  (isn't it)  amai  (sweet)
dokoka  (somewhere)  semai  (small)
ohirugohan  (lunch)  ureshii  (happy)
~sō desu  (look ~)  kanashii  (sad)
kikoeru  (to be able to be heard)

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Hawai wa atsui deshō?
   2. Semai deshō?
   3. Kono kēki, oishii deshō?
   4. Hawai wa atsukatta deshō?
   5. Fuji san ga mieru deshō?

II.

① 1. Oishisō desu ne.
   2. Takasō desu ne.

② 3. Ureshisō desu ne.
   4. Kanashisō desu ne.
   5. Nemusō desu ne.
Synopsis

Yan visits the site of a high-rise condominium building designed by his firm. He puts on a work jacket and safety helmet, and climbs the scaffolding to the top — a little nervously. From the top of the building, he gets a fine view of Mount Fuji and the surrounding countryside. He then inspects a very well-appointed (and expensive) model room.

Transcription

DAI JŪCHI WA:
WATASHI, EIGO WA HANASEMASEN YO.

EPISODE ELEVEN:
I CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH.

1 Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

Yan
Kobayashi-san, kore ga mitai n desu ga, mirareru deshō ka?

Kobayashi
Â,itsu demo miraremasu yo.
Watashi ga annai shimasu.
Yan-san, itsu ga ii desu ka?

Yan
È, kyō wa ikaga desu ka?

Kobayashi
Kyō? Kyō wa ikemasen nē.

Yan
Watashi hitori dewa muri deshō ka?

Kobayashi
Yan-san hitori ja ikemasen yo. Michi ga wakaranai deshō.

Takahashi
Kobayashi-san.

Kobayashi
Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru só desu yo.

Takahashi
Yan-san, kaeri wa hitori de kaeremasu ne?

Yan
È, kaeremasu.

Takahashi
Dewa, isshoni kuruma de ikimashō.

Yan
Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

SCENE 1 Design Section No. 2

Yan
Mr. Kobayashi, I'd like to see this, but I wonder if it's possible?

Mr. Kobayashi
Ah, you can see it anytime.
I'll guide you.

Yan
When would you like to go?

Mr. Kobayashi
How about today?

Yan
Would it be impossible for me to go by myself?

Mr. Kobayashi
You couldn't go alone. You don't know the way, do you?

Mr. Takahashi
Mr. Kobayashi...

Mr. Kobayashi
Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.

Mr. Takahashi
Yan, you can get home by yourself, right?

Yan
Yes, I can.

Mr. Takahashi
Well then, let's go together by car.

Yan
I appreciate it.
Kensetsu genba

Takahashi  Koko ni ite kudasai.
Yan  Hai.
(Mr. Takahashi calls to Yan from the office.)
Takahashi  Yan-san, Yan-san.
Yamamoto  Ano hito, gaikokujin desu ne.
          Komatta na. Watashi, eigo wa hanase-
          masen yo. Harô.
          Hau â yû?
Yan  Hajimemashite.
          Yan desu.
Yamamoto  É!
Takahashi  Ha ha, daijôbu desu yo. Yan-san wa
          Nihongo ga dekimasu. Yan-san,
          kochira Yamamoto-san desu.
Yamamoto  Yamamoto desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.
Yan  Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
Takahashi  Yan-san, kaeri no eki wa wakarimasu
          ne?
Yan  É, wakarimasu. Dajôbu desu.
Takahashi  Dewa, Yamamoto-san, yoroshiku
          onegai shimasu.
Yamamoto  Hai.
Takahashi  Ja.
(Mr. Yamamoto guides Yan.)
Yamamoto  Dôzo.

SCENE 2  The construction site

Mr. Takahashi  Please wait here.
Yan  All right.
(Mr. Takahashi calls to Yan from the office.)
Mr. Takahashi  Yan, Yan.
Mr. Yamamoto  That man's a foreigner, isn't he.
          What'll I do? I can't speak
          English. [in English] Hello.
          How are you?
Yan  Pleased to meet you.
          My name is Yan.
Mr. Yamamoto  Eh?
Mr. Takahashi  [Laughs] It's all right. Yan
          knows Japanese. Yan, this is
          Mr. Yamamoto.
Mr. Yamamoto  I'm Yamamoto. How do you do?
Yan  Pleased to meet you.
Mr. Takahashi  Yan, you know the station to get
          back home, right?
Yan  Yes, I do. I'll be all right.
Mr. Takahashi  Well then, Mr. Yamamoto,
          please look after him.
Mr. Yamamoto  All right.
Mr. Takahashi  Well then...
(Mr. Yamamoto guides Yan.)
Mr. Yamamoto  Please (come this way).
3 Kenchiku genba no jimusho

Yamamoto  Kiraremasu ka?
          Chiisaku arimasen ka?
Yan        É, dairjóbu. Kiraremasu.
Yamamoto  Dewa, kono herumetto o kabutte kudasai.
Yan        Hai.

SCENE 3  Office on the construction site

Mr. Yamamoto  Can you wear it?
              Isn’t it too small?
Yan          It’s all right. I can wear it.
Mr. Yamamoto  Well then, please put on this helmet.
Yan          All right.

4 Kensetsu genba

Yamamoto  Noboremasu ka?
Yan        Hai.
Yamamoto  Kotsukete kudasai yo.
          Daijóbu desu ka?
Yan        Hai.
Yamamoto  Wataremasu ka?
Yan        Hai.
Yamamoto  Ganbatte kudasai. Ato hitoki desu yo.
          Dó desu?
          Subarashii nagame deshó?
Yan        Ii desu né.
Yamamoto  A! Hora, asoko ni Fujisan ga mie-
          masu yo.
Yan        E, doko desu ka?
Yamamoto  Asoko desu. Miemasen ka?

SCENE 4  The construction site

Mr. Yamamoto  Can you climb up?
Yan          Yes.
Mr. Yamamoto  Please be careful.
              Are you all right?
Yan          Yes.
Mr. Yamamoto  Well, can you get across?
Yan          Yes.
Mr. Yamamoto  Hang on. Just one last stretch.
              What do you think?
              It’s a splendid view, isn’t it?
Yan          It’s nice, isn’t it?
Mr. Yamamoto  Oh, look, Mount Fuji is visible
              over there.
Yan          Eh? Where?
Mr. Yamamoto  Over there. Can’t you see it?

EPISODE ELEVEN

51
Yan  Å, miemasu. A, asoko ga eki desu ne?
Yamamoto  É.
Yan  Aruite jūgo-fun gurai deshō ka?
Yamamoto  Iie, go-fun de ikemasu yo.
Yan  Ii tokoro desu nē.
Yamamoto  Ano kawa de tsuri mo dekimasu yo. Ja, ikimashō.
Yan  Anō, moderu rūmu wa miraremasen ka?
Yamamoto  É, miraremasu yo.

5  Moderu rūmu
Annaigakari  Dōzo agatte kudasai.
Yan  Hai. Kono heya wa, shosai ni tsukaemasu ne.
Annaigakari  Ikaga desu ka?
She shows Yan another room.
Annaigakari  Kono heya wa, beddo ga futatsu okemasu.
Yan  Hiroi heya desu nē.
Annaigakari  È, nijū-nin gurai hairemasu.
Annaigakari  Ŗ, koko kara beranda ni deraremasu.
Yan  Subarashii desu nē. Watashi mo konna manshon ni sumitai desu ne.
Annaigakari  Dōzo osuwari kudasai.
Annaigakari  Shosai wa, ikaga desu ka?
Yan  È.
Annaigakari  Nananemn-en desu.
Yan  È! Nananemn-en?
Annaigakari  Ikaga desu ka?
Annaigakari  ¿lie, watashi niwa totemo kaemasen.
Yan  Watashi nimo kaemasen. Dōzo goyukkuri.

Mr. Yamamoto  Yes.
Yan  Is it about a 15-minute walk?
Mr. Yamamoto  No, you can get there in five minutes.
Yan  It's a nice place, isn't it?
Mr. Yamamoto  You can fish in that river, too. Well then, let's go.
Yan  Isn't it possible to see a model room?
Mr. Yamamoto  Yes, it is.

SCENE 5 The model room
Guide  Please come in.
Yan  All right. This room could be used for a study, couldn't it?
Guide  What do you think?
She shows Yan another room.
Guide  You can put two beds in this room.
Yan  It's a big room, isn't it?
Guide  Yes, it holds about 20 people. You could even have a party.
Yan  There's a Japanese-style room too, isn't there?
Guide  Yes. You can go out to the veranda from here.
Yan  It's splendid, isn't it? I'd like to live in a condominium like this, too.
Guide  Please have a seat. Here is a pamphlet.
Yan  Ah. How much is it?
Guide  The price?
Yan  Yes.
Guide  It's 70 million yen.
Yan  Eh? 70 million yen?
Guide  How about it?
Yan  No, I could never afford it.
Guide  Neither could I. Please take your time.

End of Episode Eleven
Today's Expressions

1. I can't speak English.

Today's Lesson

► MINI-SKIT 1

(Mine-san, Kaihō-san, and Sugihara-san are on a boat.)

Mine Kono fune, shizumu kamo shiremasen yo.
Sugihara Œ.
Mine Sugihara-san, ooyogemasu ka?
Sugihara Hai, ooyogemasu.
Mine Kaihō-san, anata wa ooyogemasu ka?
Kaihō Hai, ooyogemasu.
Mine Dewa hayaku.
Sugihara Hai.

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san dive into the water and look back at Mine-san, who is still in the boat.)

Kaihō Are! Mine-san wa?
Mine Watashi wa ooyogai n desu.

(Mine-san, Kaihō-san, and Sugihara-san are on a boat.)

Mine This boat may sink.
Sugihara Yes.
Mine Sugihara-san, can you swim?
Sugihara Yes, I can.
Mine Kaihō-san, can you swim?
Kaihō Yes, I can swim.
Mine Then, quick...!
Sugihara Right.

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san dive into the water and look back at Mine-san, who is still in the boat.)

Kaihō Hey, what about you, Mine-san?
Mine I can't swim!
WORDS & PHRASES

fune (boat) / shizumu (to sink) / oyogemasu ← oyogu (to swim) / hayaku (quickly) / oyogenai ← oyogu (to swim)

NOTES

① Shizumu kamo shiremasen yo.  (It may sink.)

kamo shiremasen, which was explained in Note ④ of the last lesson, expresses possibility, remember?

A: Yamada-san no jūshō ga wakaranai n desu ga...
     (I don't know Yamada-san's address, but...)

1.

B: Tanaka-san ga shitte iru kamo shiremasen yo.
     (Tanaka-san may know what it is.)

     (Sugihara-san may not come.  She told me her mother's sick.)

② Oyogemasu ka?  (Can you swim?)

Here we're going to start studying ways of expressing ability.  Verbs in Japanese have what is called a potential form.  The plain potential form of the verb oyogu ("swim") is oyogeru, and the polite potential form is oyogemasu, both meaning "be able to swim."

[To a person who has been sick in bed for a long time]

A: Arukemasu ka?
     (Can you walk?)

1.

B: Hai, daijōbu desu.  Arukemasu.
     (Yes, it's OK.  I can walk.)

A: Anata wa hiragana ga yomemasu ka?
     (Can you read hiragana?)

2.

B: Hai, yomemasu.
     (Yes, I can.)
When a verb is put in its potential form, the particle used changes from o to ga:

hiragana o yomu → hiragana ga yomeru
(read hiragana) (be able to read hiragana)

Yan-san wa Nihongo ga hanasemasu.
(Yan can speak Japanese.)

3 Watashi wa oyogena n desu. (I can’t swim!)

To tell what a person can’t do or what isn’t possible, the negative form of a potential verb is used. The verb meaning “swim” has a plain negative potential, oyogena, and a polite negative potential, oyogemasen, both of which mean “be unable to swim.” Here, since the verb is used in combination with n desu to explain the reason why Mine-san didn’t jump into the water, it is the plain form which is used.

Here is a list of a few representative verbs with their potential forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>potential (affirmative)</th>
<th>potential (negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oyogu (swim)</td>
<td>oyogeru oyogemasu oyogena oyogemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aruku (walk)</td>
<td>arukeru arukemasu arukena arukemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomu (read)</td>
<td>yomeru yomemasu yomenai yomemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanasu (speak)</td>
<td>hanaseru hanasemasu hanasenai hanasemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iku (go)</td>
<td>ikeru ikemasu ikenai ikemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utau (sing)</td>
<td>utaeru utaemasu utaenai utaemasen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▶ MINI-SKIT II (At a tryout for a theatrical group)

(Sugihara-san enters and sits down.)
Kaihō Dewa tsugi no kata dōzo.
Sugihara Hai. Sugihara Miki desu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.
Mine Anata dansu ga dekimasu ka?
Sugihara Hai, dekimasu.
(She stands up and starts to dance.)
Sugihara Ichi, ni, tantakatatta.
Kaihō A, a, kekkō desu.

(Sugihara-san enters and sits down.)
Kaihō Will the next person please come in?
Sugihara I’m Miki Sugihara.
Mine I’m looking forward to trying out for you.
...
Sugihara Yes.
Kaihō OK, OK, that’s fine.
(She sits down again.)

Kaihō    Anata wa eigo ga dekimasu ka?
Sugihara Hai, sukoshi dekimasu.
(In awful pronunciation:)
Jisu izu a pen.
Jisu izu a bukku.

Kaihō    Do you know English?
Sugihara Yes, a little.
(In awful pronunciation:)
This is a pen.
This is a book.

WORDS & PHRASES

dewa (well then) / tsugi no kata (the next person) / dōzo (please) / anata (you) / dansu (dance) / eigo (English) / sukoshi (a little)

NOTES

4  ga dekimasu.

The polite potential form of the verb suru (“do”) is dekimasu, and the plain potential is dekiru.

dansu o suru  →  dansu ga dekiru
(dance)         (be able to dance)

sukī o suru  →  sukī ga dekiru
(ski)           (be able to ski)

kuruma no unten o suru  →  kuruma no unten ga dekiru
(drive a car)  (be able to drive a car)

The sentence “Eigo ga dekimasu” means that a person can read, write, and speak English. The Japanese for “He can speak English” is “Eigo ga hanasemasu.”

5  Sukoshi dekimasu.

Sukoshi (“a little”) is used here to express a slight degree of something. To say that a person can do something well, the Japanese use “Yoku dekimasu.”

1. Watashi wa eigo ga sukoshi dekimasu.
   (I know a little English.)

2. Yan-san wa nihongo ga yoku dekimasu.
   (Yan is good at Japanese.)
1. Give answers about yourself to the following questions.
   1. Dansu ga dekimasu ka?
   2. Rebā ga taberaremasu ka?
   3. Oyogemasu ka?
   4. Tenisu ga dekimasu ka?
5. Supeingo ga hanasemasu ka?
   supeingo (Spanish)

6. Conpyûtâ ga tsukaemasu ka?
   conpyûtâ (computer)

II. Make questions to ask a person if he can do the things mentioned.
   1. ski
   2. cook
   3. drive a car
   4. speak Chinese
   5. play the piano

   to cook (ryôri o suru)
   to drive a car (kuruma no unten o suru)
   Chinese (Chûgokugo)
   to play the piano (piano o hiku)

   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)
The syllables “kyā,” “kyu,” and “kyo” are written like this in hiragana:

きゃ きゆ きょ
kya  kyu  kyo

In writing these syllables, be careful of the difference in the size of ゃ, ゆ and ょ compared with き.

きゃ おきゃくさん
(guest)

きゅ きゅうまい やきゅう*
(nine sheets) (baseball)

きょ きょねん ゆうびんきょく きょう*
(last year) (post office) (today)

* When the vowel sounds of “kyu” and “kyo” are lengthened to “kyū” and “kyō,” they are writtenきゅう andきょう respectively.

The syllables “gya,” “gyu,” and “gyo” are written as follows in hiragana:

ぎゃ ぎゆ ぎょ
gya  gyu  gyo

Culture & Life

“Haro. Haw ah you?”

These are the words that Mr. Yamamoto, the foreman at the construction site, used to greet Yan. When confronted with someone from a foreign country, most Japanese feel that they must use English or they won’t be understood; to them, “foreigner” equals “someone from an English-speaking country who of course knows no Japanese.” So there are many who struggle to produce the one or two phrases of greeting that they remember from school, and shake hands awkwardly in the middle of a bow.
Words & Phrases to Memorize

fune (boat) utau (to sing)
shitte iru (to know) sukoshi (a little)
okāsan (mother) dekiru (to be able to do)
byōki (sick) unten (driving)
aruku (to walk) yoku (well)

Answers & Comments

I. 1. If you can, Hai, dekimasu.
   If not, lie, dekimasen.
2. If you can, Hai, taberaremasu.
   If not, lie, taberaremasen.
3. If you can, Hai, oyogemasu.
   If not, lie, oyogemasen.
4. If you can, Hai, dekimasu.
   If not, lie, dekimasen.
5. If you can, Hai, hanasemasu.
   If not, lie, hanasemasen.
   If only a little bit, Hai, sukoshi hanasemasu.
6. If you can, Hai, tsukaemasu.
   If not, lie, tsukaemasen.

II. 1. Sukī ga dekimasu ka?
2. Ryōri ga dekimasu ka?
3. Kuruma no unten ga dekimasu ka?
4. Chūgokugo ga hanasemasu ka?
5. Piano ga hikemasu ka?
Today’s Expressions

1. {  
   A: Can you wear it? Is it too small?  
   B: No, it’s all right. I can wear them.  
2. The picture on this TV monitor isn’t clear.

Today’s Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I
(At the Institute of Modern Architecture)

(Yan is looking at the model and blueprints for a building.)

Yan
Kobayashi-san, kore ga mitai n desu ga, mirareru deshô ka?
Kobayashi
Ä, itsu demo miraremosu yo. Watashi ga annai shimasu.
Yan-san, itsu ga ii desu ka?
Yan
È, kyô wa ikaga desu ka?
Kobayashi
Kyô? Kyô wa ikemasen né.
Yan
Watashi hitori dewa muri deshô ka?
Kobayashi
Yan-san hitori ja ikemasen yo. Michi ga wakaranai deshô.
Takahashi
Kobayashi-san.
(Mr. Takahashi gestures that he can take Yan.)
Kobayashi
Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru só desu yo.

(Yan is looking at the model and blueprints for a building.)

Yan
Mr. Kobayashi, I’d like to see this, but I wonder if it’s possible?
Mr. Kobayashi
Ah, you can see it anytime.
Yan
I’ll guide you.
Mr. Kobayashi
When would you like to go?
Yan
How about today?
Mr. Kobayashi
Today? I can’t go today.
Yan
Would it be impossible for me to go by myself?
Mr. Kobayashi
You couldn’t go alone.
Mr. Takahashi
You don’t know the way, do you?
Mr. Kobayashi
Mr. Takahashi…
(Mr. Takahashi gestures that he can take Yan.)
Mr. Kobayashi
Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.
WORDS & PHRASES
mitai ← miru (to see) / mirareru ← miru (to see) / itsu demo (at any time) / annai suru (to show (someone) the way) / ii (convenient) / kyō (today) / ikemasen ← iku (to go) / hitori de (by oneself / alone) / muri (too much to expect) / michi ga wakaru (to know the way) / annai dekiru ← annai suru (to guide someone)

NOTES

1. Kore ga [mii] tai n desu ga...
(I'd like to see this, but...)

This is an example of stating what one wants to do in a mild way by using the expression [me] tai n desu ga, which was introduced in Lesson 17, Note 6.

2. [Mirareru] deshō ka?
(Is it possible to see it?)

Mirareru is the plain potential form of miru ("to see"). As you have already learned, the plain form of a verb is the one which is used before deshō ka.

The use of deshō ka after a verb makes a question somewhat milder in tone. Compare the two sentences below. Question b) ends with a falling intonation.

a) Kore miraremasu ka?  (Can I see this?)

b) Kore mirareru deshō ka?  (Would it be possible for me to see this?)

Now, let's take a look at one new use of the potential. Notes 2 and 4 in Lesson 21 dealt with ability (technique), but this new use is concerned with whether things are in a state in which one can exercise one's ability. Compare the two sentences below:

a. Watashi wa oyogemasen.
(I can't swim.)

(You can't swim in this river. It's dangerous.)
[At the building site, as Yan changes into workman’s clothing.]

Yamamoto: Kiraremasu ka? Chiisaku arimasen ka?
(Can you wear it? It isn’t too small?)

(It’s all right. I can wear it.)

[As Yan is viewing the model condominium.]

Annaigakari: Kono heya wa, beddo ga futatsu okemasu.
(You can put two beds in this room.)

Yan: Hiroi heya desu nè.
(It’s a big room, isn’t it?)

Annaigakari: Ė, njū-nin gurai hairemasu. Påti mo dekimasu.
(Yes, it holds about 20 people. You could even have a party.)

③ Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru só desu yo.
(Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.)

Annaid dekiru is the potential form of annaisuru (“to show the way”), and só desu (Lesson 17, Note ③) is used to pass on what one has heard from somebody else. Here, Mr. Kobayashi judged from Mr. Takahashi’s gesture that he meant he could show Yan to the building site and used the sentence above to relay that information to Yan.

▶ MINI-SKIT

(In the studio, Mine-san and Sugihara-san are just finishing one scene.)

Mine Takaku arimasen.
Sugihara Takai desu.
Kaihō Hai, ōkē desu.
Dōmo otsukaresama deshita.
Sugihara Otsukaresama deshita.
Mine A, sumimasen. Ima no shin miraremasu ka?
Sugihara Chotto, misete kudasai.
Kaihō Chotto, matte kudasai.
(Kaihō-san speaks by mike to someone outside the studio.)

(In the studio, Mine-san and Sugihara-san are just finishing one scene.)

Mine It isn’t expensive.
Sugihara It is expensive.
Kaihō Fine. That’s OK.

Thanks for all your hard work.
Sugihara You too.
Mine Oh, excuse me, but is it possible to see that last scene?
Sugihara Please let us see it.
Kaihō Just a minute.

(Kaihō-san speaks by mike to someone outside the studio.)
Kaihō Moshi moshi, ima no shin mirareru masu ka? Hai, hai.
Kono monitā de mirareru sō desu.
Sugihara Hai. Wakarimashita.
Sugihara no koe Wā, subarashii.

Sugihara Ara, kore, yoku miemasen yo.
Mine Honto da.
Chotto, kore yoku miemasen yo.
Kaihō Dō desu ka?
Mine Hai.
Mine & Sugihara Yoku miemasu.

Kaihō Hey, is it possible to see that last scene?
Right, right.
He says you can see it on this monitor.
Sugihara All right. I understand.
(Just the sound of Sugihara-san's voice comes from the monitor) Wow, it's marvelous.
Sugihara Oh, this picture isn't very clear.
Mine She's right.
Hey, this isn't clear at all.
Kaihō How's that?
Mine OK.
Mine & Sugihara It's very clear (now).

WORDS & PHRASES

shīn (scene) / moshi moshi (I say!/Hey there!) / monitā (monitor)

NOTES

4 Kore, yoku miemasen yo. (This picture isn't very clear.)

As you learned in Lesson 19, Note 4, the word mieru is used about what might be called the purely physical aspects of seeing: If a person with normal eyesight has his eyes open and something comes into view, that image will be flashed to his brain. Mirareru, on the other hand, is used to express the idea that there are no obstructing factors which might negatively affect the situation and prevent a person from seeing what he wants to see.

1. A: Terebi ga mitai n desu ga...
   (I'd like to watch television, but...)

   B: Â, shokudō de miraremasu yo.
   (Oh, you can watch in the cafeteria.)

   A: Sō desu ka. Dōmo arigatō.
   (Oh, really? Thank you.)
A: A! Fujisan ga **miemasu** yo.
   *(Oh! Mt. Fuji is visible.)*

B: Doko ni?
   *(Where?)*

A: Hora, asoko.
   *(Look! Over there.)*

B: Å, kirei desu nê.
   *(It's pretty, isn't it.)*

In Lessons 21 and 22 we've studied two ways of forming the potential of verbs, the method used depending on the class to which the verb belongs. The table below shows the plain potential form of some common verbs belonging to each class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-u</th>
<th>→ -eru</th>
<th>-ru</th>
<th>→ -rareru</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kau</td>
<td>→ kaeru</td>
<td>iru</td>
<td>→ irareru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(buy)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>(be present)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iku</td>
<td>→ ikeru</td>
<td>kiru</td>
<td>→ kirareru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(go)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>(wear)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanasu</td>
<td>→ hanaseru</td>
<td>miru</td>
<td>→ mirareru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(speak)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>(see)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomu</td>
<td>→ yomeru</td>
<td>neru</td>
<td>→ nerareru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(read)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>(sleep)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noru</td>
<td>→ noreru</td>
<td>taberu</td>
<td>→ taberareru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(ride on/get on)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>(eat)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oygou</td>
<td>→ oyogeru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(swim)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(For more detail, see the table in the appendix (p.116).*
Exercises

1. Complete the answers to each question by filling in the blanks.

Example: Yan-san, kiraremasu ka? Chiisaku arimasen ka?
(Yan, can you wear it? It isn't too small?)

(Yes, I can wear it. It's just right.)

b. Iie, kiraremasen. Chotto chiisai desu.
(No, I can't wear it. It's a bit too small.)

1. (Pointing to a photocopying machine)
Kore, ima tsukaemasu ka?
(Can I use this now?)

a. Ê, ___________ yo.

b. Iie, ima ___________.

2. (To a person who's about to go somewhere for the first time)
Hitori de ikemasu ka?
(Can you go alone?)

a. Ê, hitori de ___________. Daijôbu desu.

b. Ie, hitori ja ___________. Isshoni itte kudasai.

3. (Pointing to a TV in the lounge of a dormitory)
Kono terebi, ima mirareru deshô ka?
(Is it possible to watch this television now?)

a. Hai, ___________.

b. Iie, ___________.
4. (To a bus driver)
   Kono kippu de noremasu ka?
   (Can I get on with this ticket?)
   a. Ė, ________________ yo.
   b. Iie, sono kippu ja ________________.

5. (A lecturer, holding a chart which he is about to explain, to those at the back of the room)
   Ushiro no kata, miemasu ka?
   (Can those of you in back see?)
   a. Hai, yoku ________________.
   b. Iie, yoku ________________.

6. (A speaker addressing a large group of people, to those at the back of the room)
   Ushiro no kata, kikoemasu ka?
   (Can those of you in back hear?)
   a. Hai, yoku ________________.
   b. Ie, yoku ________________.

II. Change each given verb to its potential form. Then read the sentence you have made aloud.
   Be careful to use a falling intonation when you say ka. (See Note ③.)

1. { A: Kono kawa de _______ deshō ka?
   { B: Mizu ga tsumetai deshō.
   oyogu (to swim)

2. { A: Kono mizu _______ deshō ka?
   { B: Sâ, amari kirei ja arimasen ne.
   nomu (to drink)

3. { A: Kono tēpurekōdâ ima _______ deshō ka?
   { B: Ė, dōzo.
   tsukau (to use)

4. { A: Kono jisho, _______ deshō ka?
   { B: Sâ, watashi wa wakarimasen.
   kariru (to borrow)
5. A: Ashita Yan-san mo __________ kuru (to come) deshō ka?
   B: Daijōbu deshō.

6. A: Ano hito wa nihongo ga __________ hanasu (to speak) deshō ka?
   B: ō, jōzu desu yo.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables “sha,” “shu,” and “sho” are written like this in hiragana:

しゃ しゅ しょ
sha  shu  sho

しゃ しゃしん じてんしゃ
(photograph)  (bicycle)

しゅ せんしゅ こんしゅう*  れんしゅう*
(athlete)      (this week)  (practice)

しょ じしょ いっしょに
(dictionary)   (together)

* When “shu” is lengthened to “shū,” it is writtenしゅう.
When written in hiragana, the syllables “ja,” “ju,” and “jo” look like this:

じゃ じゅ じょ
ja  ju  jo
"Mansions"

Around large Japanese cities, and around the Tokyo area in particular, land is so expensive that it is difficult for middle-class families to buy a house of their own. As a result, many people have to settle for an apartment in a danchi (introduced in Lesson 2), or for a manshon. A typical manshon ("condominium"), with its two small bedrooms, is obviously a far cry from a mansion, though that is the origin of the word. The condominium shown in the skit is much bigger and more luxurious than the average, but its price tag of ¥70,000,000 means that it is out of reach for all but the comfortably well-off.

High-rise apartment buildings in an exclusive section of Tokyo

Words & Phrases to Memorize

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abunai</td>
<td>(dangerous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beddo</td>
<td>(bed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annaisuru</td>
<td>(to show (someone) the way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hitori</td>
<td>(by oneself/alone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirei</td>
<td>(pretty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shokudō</td>
<td>(cafeteria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jōzu</td>
<td>(very good/skillful)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawa</td>
<td>(river)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LESSON 22
Answers & Comments

I. 1. a. ומות, tsukaemasu yo.  (Yes, you can use it.)
   b. Iie, ima tsukaemasen.  (No, you can’t use it now.)

   2. a. ומות, hitori de ikemasu. Daijōbu desu.  (Yes, I can go by myself. Don’t worry.)
   b. Ie, hitori ja ikemasen. Isshoni itte kudasai.
      (No, I can’t go by myself. Please go with me.)

   3. a. Hai, miraremasu.  (Yes, you can watch it.)
   b. Iie, miraremasen.  (No, you can’t see anything on it.)

   4. a. ומות, noremasu yo.  (Yes, you can (get on with that ticket).)
   b. Iie, sono kippu ja noremasen.  (No, you can’t (get on with that ticket).)

   5. a. Hai, yoku miemasu.  (Yes, I can see very well.)
   b. Iie, yoku miemasen.  (No, I can’t see very well.)

   6. a. Hai, yoku kikoemasu.  (Yes, I can hear very well.)
   b. Ie, yoku kikoemasen.  (No, I can’t hear very well.)

II.  A: Kono kawa de oyogeru deshō ka?  (Can one swim in this river?)
   B: Mizu ga tsumetai deshō.  (The water must be cold.)

   {  A: Kono mizu nomeru deshō ka?
        (Can one drink this water? / Is it safe to drink this water?)
   B: Sà, amari kirei ja arimasen ne.  (Well, I don’t know. It’s not very clear.)}
3. A: Kono tēpurekōdâ ima tsukaeru deshô ka?  
    (Can I use this tape recorder now?)
B: È, dôzo.  (Certainly. Go ahead.)

4. A: Kono jisho, karirareru deshô ka?  (Is it possible to borrow this dictionary?)
B: Sâ, watashi wa wakarimasen.  (I don’t know.)

5. A: Ashita Yan-san mo korareru deshô ka?  
    (Will Yan be able to come tomorrow?)
B: Daijôbu deshô.  (Tomorrow’s probably OK (for him).)

6. A: Ano hito wa nihongo ga hanaseru deshô ka?  (Can he speak Japanese?)
B: È, jôzu desu yo.  (Yes, he speaks (Japanese) very well.)
Synopsis

Yan goes shopping in Shinjuku with Mrs. Katô — and soon finds himself loaded with a high pile of packages. We see scenes of the Sunday “Pedestrian Paradise” in Shinjuku, where the streets are closed to vehicular traffic. A child is lost and found again. Mrs. Katô buys a present at a department store and asks to have it delivered. Then she and Yan hurry to meet the rest of the family at a local festival. We see scenes of mikoshi (portable shrines), the shrine fairgrounds, and dancing in the street. Yan gets caught up in the excitement and obviously has a wonderful time.

Transcription

DAI JUNI WA:
SUKOSHI OSHOKU NATTA KARA,
ISOGIMASHÔ

[1] Shinjuku no hokôsha-tengoku

Yan Okusan, dôshite kono tôri, kuruma (ga)
tôranai n desu ka?
Katô fujin Hokôsha-tengoku da kara yo.
Yan Hokôsha-tengoku?
Fujin Sô, nichiyôbi wa shadô mo jiyni arukeru
n desu.
Yan Ā, só desu ka.
(He notices a lost child.)

Hokôshatachi Ā, nakainai, nakainai.
Yoshi yoshi, yoshi yoshi.
Yan Are, ano ko dô shita n deshô ka?
Fujin Kitto maigo ni natta n deshô.
Yan Kawaisô ni.
Okâsan doko (e) itta n deshô ka?
Fujin Kitto kaimono ni muchû ni natte (i)ru n
deshô.
Yan A, só kamo shiremasen ne.
(The mother comes looking for her child.)

Hahaoya Daijôbu yo, daijôbu. Dômo sumimasen,
minasan. Dômo arigâto gozaimashita.
Yan Yokatta desu ne.

EPISODE TWELVE:
IT'S GOTTEN A LITTLE LATE,
SO LET'S HURRY.

SCENE 1 Pedestrian Paradise

Yan Mrs. Katô, why aren't there any cars
on this street?
Mrs. Katô It's a Pedestrian Paradise.
Yan Pedestrian Paradise?
Mrs. Katô Yes, on Sundays you are free to walk
in the streets, too.
Yan Oh really?
(He notices a lost child.)

Passersby Now, now. Don't cry.
It's all right.
Yan Oh, that child, I wonder what happened?
Mrs. Katô She must be lost.
Yan Poor thing.
I wonder where her mother went?
Mrs. Katô She's probably carried away with her
shopping.
Yan Ah, maybe so.
(The mother comes looking for her child.)

Mother It's all right, it's all right. I'm very sorry,
everyone. Thank you very much.
Yan Thank goodness.
Fujin  Sa, mō hitotsu kaimono ni ikimashō.
Yan  E!

2 Depāto no shokki uriba

Tennai anaunsu  Maida goraiten kudasaimashite, makotoni arigatō gozaimasu. Maigo san no oshirase o mōshaigemasu. Kīro no poroshatsu ni burū no hanzubon o omeshi no san-sai gurai no obotchama to ohagure no okāsama wa, nishikan go-kai no yoyaku uketamawariryo made okoshi kudasaimase.

Ten'in A  Irasshaimase.
Fujin  Sumimasen ga, kore onegai shimasu.
Ten'in A  Hai, kochira de gozaimasu ne?
         Omochi-kaeri desu ka?
Fujin  Ie, okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai.
Ten'in A  Kashikomarimashita.
         Dewa kochira e dōzo.
Ten'in B  Irasshaimase.
         Nani ka okaimono de gozaimasu ka?
Yan  Iya, ano, ā.

(He indicates Mrs. Katō, who is talking with Clerk A.)

Ten'in B  Ā.
Fujin  Onegai shimasu.
Ten'in A  Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.
Fujin  Omatase shinashita.
         Sā, ikimashō.
Yan  Okusan, dōshite shinamono o oite kita n desu ka?
Fujin  Haitatsu o tanonda kara desu.
Yan  Haitatsu?
Fujin  Depāto kara, chokusetsu shinamono o okuru koto ga dekiru n desu yo.
Yan  Hē, sore wa benri desu ne.
Fujin  Sa, tsugi e ikimashō.
Yan  E! Mada aru n desu ka?

3 Depāto no shinshifuku uriba

Ten'in C  Irasshaimase.
Fujin  Yan-san, chotto. Kore, dō kashira?
Yan  Tarō-kun no desu ka?
Fujin  Ie, anata no yo.
         Kore wa dō kashira?
4 Depáto no esukarëtâ

Fujin Yan-san.
Yan Hai.
Fujin Sukoshi osoku natta kara, isogimashô.

5 Jinja no keidai

Katô Osoi nà.
Tarô Un.

6 Chikatetsu no eki

(Mrs. Katô and Yan rush to their destination.)

7 Jinja no keidai

Katô Fujin A! Asoko.
Yan Å.
Midori A, okåsan.
Tarô A, kita, kita, kita, kita.
Fujin Gomen nasai. Osoku narimashita.
Katô Dô shite ta n da? Osokatta ja nai ka.
Fujin Suminasen. Iroiroto kaimono ga atte.
Midori Otôsan, omikoshi atchi yo.
Katô Hayaku ikô, hayaku.
Fujin (S)å, ikô.

8 Keidai/Rojô

(Everyone gets caught up in the festival atmosphere and walks along with the crowd. After a while they stop by the side of the street and watch the parade of portable shrines and dancers go by.)

End of Episode Twelve

SCENE 4 An escalator in the department store

Mrs. Katô Yan.
Yan Yes?
Mrs. Katô It's gotten a little late, so let's hurry.

SCENE 5 A shrine

Mr. Katô They're late, aren't they?
Tarô Mm.

SCENE 6 A subway station

(Mrs. Katô and Yan rush to their destination.)

SCENE 7 The shrine

Mrs. Katô Ah, over there.
Yan Ah.
Midori Ah, Mother.
Tarô Ah, there they are, there they are.
Mrs. Katô I'm sorry we're late.
Mr. Katô What were you doing so late?
Mrs. Katô I'm sorry. I had a lot of shopping.
Midori Father, the portable shrine's over there.
Mr. Katô Let's hurry, hurry.
Mrs. Katô Well, let's go.

SCENE 8 The shrine and neighboring street

(Everyone gets caught up in the festival atmosphere and walks along with the crowd. After a while they stop by the side of the street and watch the parade of portable shrines and dancers go by.)

EPISODE TWELVE
Today's Expressions

1. { A: Why aren't there any cars on this street?
   B: Because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise."
2. { A: How come you're not eating?
   B: I have a stomachache.
3. What's the matter?

Today's Lesson

> FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Pedestrian Paradise)

Yan Okusan, dōshite kono tōri kuruma ga tōranai n desu ka?
Katō fujin Hokōsha-tengoku da kara yo.
Yan Hokōsha-tengoku?
Fujin Sō, nichiyōbi wa shadō mo jiyūni arukeru n desu.
Yan Â, sō desu ka.

(Pedestrian Paradise)

Yan Mrs. Katō, why aren't there any cars on this street?
Katō It's a "Pedestrian Paradise."
Yan Pedestrian Paradise?
Katō Yes, on Sundays you are free to walk in the streets, too.
Yan Oh really?

WORDS & PHRASES

okusan [a term of address used to a married woman] / tōri (street) / kuruma (car) / tōranai ← tōru (to pass) / hokōsha tengoku ("Pedestrian Paradise") / nichiyōbi (Sunday) / shadō (lanes used by cars) / jiyūni (freely) / arukeru ← aruku (to walk)
A: Dōshite kono tōri kuruma ga tōranai n desu ka?
(Why aren't there any cars (passing) on this street?)

(It's because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise" (today).)

This is the most common way of telling or asking about reasons and causes. It is important to remember that the verb which comes at the end of the blank should be in the plain form. (Da is the plain form of desu.)

[Mine pushes the button on the photocopying machine, but he doesn't get a copy.]

Mine: Dōshite denai n desu ka?
(Why doesn't it work? [Literally "Why doesn't it come out?"]) [Sugihara-san checks the machine.]

Sugihara: Kami ga nai kara desu.
(Because it's out of paper.)

If he wants to talk about what he assumes instead of what he is sure of, or make his words softer, the speaker will use deshō in place of desu:

1. A: Dōshite denki ga tsukanai n deshō ka?
(I wonder why the lights don’t come on.)

B: Ima kōji o shite iru kara deshō.
(Probably it's because of the construction work.)

2. A: Dōshite kyō wa konde iru n deshō ka?
(Why is it crowded today?)

B: Nichiyōbi da kara deshō.
(It's probably because today is Sunday.)

MINI-SKIT

(Mine-san and Kaihō-san are sitting at a table with food in front of them, but they show no signs of eating. Sugihara-san comes up carrying what she's going to eat and then looks at them, puzzled.)

Sugihara: Ara, dōshite tabenai n desu ka?  
(Mine-san and Kaihō-san are sitting at a table with food in front of them, but they show no signs of eating. Sugihara-san comes up carrying what she's going to eat and then looks at them, puzzled.)

Mine: Ha ga itai n desu. 

Sugihara: Why aren't you eating?
Mine: I have a toothache.
(Next Sugihara-san turns to Kaihō-san.)

**Sugihara** Dōshite tabenai n desu ka?

**Kaihō** Onaka ga itai n desu.

(Next Sugihara-san turns to Kaihō-san.)

**Sugihara** Why aren't you eating?

**Kaihō** I have a stomachache.

---

**WORDS & PHRASES**

tabenai ← taberu (to eat) / ha (tooth) / itai (hurt/be sore) / onaka (stomach)

---

**NOTES**

2 Ha ga itai n desu. (I have a toothache.)

Onaka ga itai n desu. (I have a stomachache.)

As we have already learned, the pattern [ ] n desu is used to explain the reason for something. It is a softer way of giving a reason than [ ] kara desu, and is very often used.

---

**MINI-SKIT II** (A company office)

(Mine-san, Sugihara-san, and Kaihō-san are seated at their desks working, when Kaihō-san gets up to go out.)

**Kaihō** Jā, dekakettekimasu.

**Sugihara** Itterasshai.

(He comes back a moment later.)

**Sugihara** Dōshita n desu ka?

**Kaihō** Wasuremono o shita n desu.

(Mine-san, Sugihara-san, and Kaihō-san are seated at their desks working, when Kaihō-san gets up to go out.)

**Kaihō** Well, I'm off.

**Sugihara** See you later.

(He comes back a moment later.)

**Sugihara** What's the matter?

**Kaihō** I forgot something.

---

**WORDS & PHRASES**

wasuremono o shita ← wasuremono o suru (to forget something)
NOTES

3. Dōshita n desu ka?  (What's wrong? What's the matter?)

This is how people ask what's happened or what's the matter when they notice that things are not the same as usual. In Mini-skit 1, Sugihara-san asked "Dōshite tabenai n desu ka?" Instead, she could have used "Dōshita n desu ka?"

Exercises

1. Draw a line between the questions in Group A and the answers in Group B which match each other. Each question and each answer can be used only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group A</th>
<th>Group B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dōshite nomanai n desu ka? &lt;br&gt; (Why aren't you drinking?)</td>
<td>a. Nemuku nai n desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dōshite hanasanai n desu ka? &lt;br&gt; (Why don't you say anything?)</td>
<td>b. Oyogenai n desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dōshite kikanai n desu ka? &lt;br&gt; (Why aren't you listening?)</td>
<td>d. Osake wa nomenai n desu.  &lt;br&gt; (I can't drink liquor.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dōshite nenai n desu ka? &lt;br&gt; (Why don't you go to bed?)</td>
<td>e. Eigo ga hanasenai n desu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dōshite isshoni umi e ikanai n desu ka? &lt;br&gt; (Why aren't you going to the beach with us?)</td>
<td>g. Oishikunai n desu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Form questions using “Dōshite ~nai n desu ka?”

Example: Everyone in the group except one person is eating a piece of cake. You ask her —
Dōshite tabenai n desu ka?

1. A man is looking at various items in a shop but shows no signs of buying anything. You ask him —

2. A girl is sitting alone by the side of the pool watching her friends swim. You ask her —

3. Everyone is enjoying a TV program. But there is one person who isn't watching. You ask her —
4. A group of friends has decided to eat out at a restaurant. There is just one boy who says he won’t go. You ask him —

(Arrows at the end of the lesson.)

5. It’s very hot, but the person sitting by the window doesn’t open it. You ask —

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables “cha,” “chu,” and “cho” are written as follows in hiragana:

ちゃ ちゅ ちょ
cha chu cho

ちゃ ちゃいろ こうちゃ
(brown) ((black) tea)

ちゅ ちゅう*い
(caution)

ちょっとまってください。
(Please wait a moment.)

* When the syllable “chu” is lengthened to “chû,” it is writtenちゅう.
1. "Pedestrian Paradise"

Do you remember the scene in which Yan thought it strange that there were no cars in the street and asked Mrs. Kato the reason? These days there are many shopping and entertainment areas which shut out cars on Sundays and holidays, thus giving shoppers not only narrow sidewalks but the whole street as their province. Hence the name "Pedestrian Paradise."

A street in the Ginza on an ordinary weekday... ...and occupied by pedestrians when vehicular traffic is shut out.

Teenagers taking advantage of a "Pedestrian Paradise" in Harajuku to perform dances and show off new ideas in fashion
2. Chûgen/Seibo

When she was explaining what she wanted done with her purchase, Mrs. Katô said, "It's a gift" to the department store saleswoman. Actually, though, it may have been a specific kind of gift, (o)chûgen, which Japanese send in the summer to people to whom they feel indebted. Year-end gifts of the same type, sent in December, are called (o)seibo.

---

**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

tôri (street)  
tôru (to pass)

shadô (lanes used by cars)  
kara (because)

deru (to come out)  
denki ga tsuku (lights come on)

kôji (construction)  
ha (tooth)

itai (hurt/be sore)  
onaka (stomach)

wasuremono o suru (to forget something)

Dôshita n desu ka? (What's wrong?/What's the matter?)

---

**Answers & Comments**

I. 2. — e (I can't speak English.)  
3. — g (It's not good. [It doesn't taste good.])  
4. — f (This music isn't interesting.)  
5. — a (I'm not sleepy.)  
6. — c (I don't know his address.)  
7. — b (I can't swim.)

II. 1. Dôshite kawanai n desu ka?  
2. Dôshite oyoganai n desu ka?  
3. Dôshite minai n desu ka?  
4. Dôshite ikanai n desu ka?  
5. Dôshite mado o akenai n desu ka?
Today’s Expressions

1. I don’t understand English, so please speak Japanese.
2. 
   A: Please don’t sit there.
   B: Why not?
3. I’ve gotten a little tired, so let’s take a rest.

Today’s Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ten'in</th>
<th>Katō fujin</th>
<th>Clerk</th>
<th>Mrs. Katō</th>
<th>Clerk</th>
<th>Mrs. Katō</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irasshaimase.</td>
<td>Welcome.</td>
<td>Excuse me, I’ll take this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sumimasen ga kore onegai shimasu.</td>
<td>This?</td>
<td>Will you be taking it with you?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten'in</td>
<td>Hai, kochira de gozaimasu ne? Omochikaeri desu ka?</td>
<td></td>
<td>No, it’s a gift, so please deliver it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fujin</td>
<td>lie, okurimono, desu kara, todokete kudasai.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten'in</td>
<td>Kashikomarimashita. Dewa, kochira e dōzo.</td>
<td>I see.</td>
<td>Well then, please come this way.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WORDS & PHRASES

onegai shimasu (please) / kochira (this one) / omochikaeri (taking it home) / okurimono (gift) / todokete kudasai ← todokeru (to deliver)
Clerks in shops everywhere tend to speak politely to customers, but the clerks in Japanese department stores are elaborate in their use of polite expressions. Here are a few from this section of the skit:

**Polite**

Irasshaimase.
*(Welcome.)*

Kochira de gozaimasu ne.
*(It's this one — am I correct?)*

Kashikomarimashita.
*(I understand.)*

Dewa, dōzo kochira e.
*(Then please come this way.)*

**Ordinary**

Irasshai.

Kocchi desu ne. [Kore desu ne.]

Wakarimashita.

Ja, kocchi e.

---

(Okurimono desu) kara, *todore* te kudasai.

As you have already learned, -te kudasai is a pattern of expression used to make a request of a person or invite him to do something. The combined pattern “— kara, -te kudasai” is used to explain why one is making that request.

1. Eigo wa wakarimasen kara, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.
   *(I don’t understand English, so please speak Japanese.)*

2. Watashi wa irimasen kara, dōzo tabete kudasai.
   *(I don’t want any, so please eat it.)*

3. Atsui* kara, mado o akete kudasai.
   *(It’s hot, so please open the window.)*

* The plain form can be used before *kara. In particular, adjectives which precede *kara usually appear in their plain form (without desu).

---

**MINI-SKIT 1**

*(Kaihō-san is running. Sugihara-san is behind him on a bicycle. Exhausted, Kaihō-san is about to throw himself onto a bench.)*

**Mine** Ā, soko ni suwaranaide kudasai.

**Kaihō** Dōshite desu ka?

**Mine** Penki nuritate da kara desu.

*(Kaihō-san is running. Sugihara-san is behind him on a bicycle. Exhausted, Kaihō-san is about to throw himself onto a bench.)*

**Mine** Ah! Please don’t sit there.

**Kaihō** Why not?

**Mine** It was just painted.
WORDS & PHRASES

soko (there) / suwaranaide kudasai ← suwaru (to sit) / penki nuritate (freshly painted)

NOTES

3  Suwara naide kudasai.  (Please don't sit.)

This pattern is used to request a person not to do something.

(Kono koto wa) dōzo ryōshin niwa shirasenaide kudasai.
(Please don't let my parents know about this.)

It can also be used as a polite means of prohibition.

1. Kono heya dewa, tabako o suwanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't smoke in this room.)

2. Shibafu no naka ni hairanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't walk on the grass.)

MINI-SKIT II

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san are swimming.)

Kaihō  Sugihara-san, sukoshi tsukareta kara, yasumimashō.

Sugihara  É, mō tsukareta n desu ka?
          Atashi wa tsukarete imasen kara, mōsukoshi oyogimasu.

Kaihō  Sō desuka. Ja, dōzo.

(Kaihō-san and Sugihara-san are swimming.)

Kaihō  Sugihara-san, I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest.

Sugihara  Huh? You're tired already?
          I'm not tired. I'm going to swim a little more.

Kaihō  Really? Well, go ahead.

WORDS & PHRASES

sukoshi (a little) / tsukareta ← tsukareru (to get tired) / yasumimashō ← yasumu (to rest) / mōsukoshi (a little more) / atashi (I [normally used only by women]) / oyogimasu ← oyogu (to swim)
NOTES

4 kara, mashô.
mashô is used to invite or urge another person to do something with you.

1. Soreja, kanpai shimasu.
   (Well then, let's drink a toast.)

2. Dewa, isshoni kuruma de ikimasu.
   (Then let's go together by car.)

   (Sorry to have kept you waiting. OK, let's go!)

If you want to state the reason why you are urging the other person to do something, you can add an explanation ending in ~ kara before mashô:

1. Osoku natta kara, isogimasu.
   (It's gotten late, so let's hurry.)

   \[ \begin{align*}
   \text{A: Basu de ikimasu ka?} \\
   \text{(Shall we go by bus?)}
   \end{align*} \]

2. \[ \begin{align*}
   \text{B: Michi ga konde iru kara, chikatetsu de ikimasu.} \\
   \text{(The streets are crowded, so let's go by subway.)}
   \end{align*} \]

Exercises

1. Try to guess what the speaker is saying in each of the following situations. Use “____ naide kudasai.”

1. (heya ni hairu to enter the room)

2. (mado o akeru to open the window)
II. Draw a line between the parts in Group A and Group B which match.

**Group A**

1. Atsui kara,
   *(It's hot, so...)*

2. Yasui kara,
   *(They're cheap, so...)*

3. Sukoshi samui kara,
   *(It's a bit cold, so...)*

4. Osoku natta kara,
   *(It's gotten late, so...)*

5. Nihongo wa wakarimasen kara,
   *(I don't understand Japanese, so...)*
   *(Answers at the end of the lesson.)*

**Group B**

. a. mado o shimete kudasai.

. b. isogimashô.

. c. tsumetai jûsu o nomimashô.

. d. eigo de hanashite kudasai.

. e. takusan kaimashô.
The syllables “nya,” “nyu,” “nyo”, “hya,” “hyu”, and “hyo” are written as follows in hiragana:

にゃ にゅ にょ
nya  nyu  nyo

ひゃ ひゅ ひょ
hya  hyu  hyo

Culture & Life

1. Tokyo Subways

After they finally finished shopping, Mrs. Katô and Yan took the subway to meet the other members of the Katô family. Tokyo has ten different subway lines. The trains and stations are clean and safe, and the efficient service enables people to move around the metropolitan area cheaply and quickly.
2. Festivals

In the summertime, almost every local area in Japan holds an annual festival. A typical festival has a carnival-like atmosphere, with long rows of stalls selling all sorts of food, toys, and gadgets. More basic to the original meaning of the festival, however, is the mikoshi (“portable shrine”), and one was seen being carried through the streets in the skit. Both young and old also enjoy bon odori (“festival dancing”), which has developed unique variations in each district. The type of dancing seen in the skit is called Awa Odori.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

- onegai shimasu  (please)
- okurimono  (gift)
- todokeru  (to deliver)
- Irasshaimase  (Welcome. / May I help you?)
- kocchi  (this way)
- ~ kara  (so)
- iru  (to want)
- -naide kudasai  (please don’t ~)
- shiraseru  (to tell / to let know)
- suu  (to smoke)

- tsukareru  (to get tired)
- yasumu  (to rest)
- isshoni  (together)
- Omataseshimashita  (Sorry to have kept you waiting.)
- osoku naru  (to get late)
- isogu  (to hurry)
- michi  (street / road)
- konde iru  (to be crowded)
- chikatetsu  (subway)
Answers & Comments

I. 1. Sono heya ni(wa) hairanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't go into that room.)
2. Mado o akinaide kudasai.
   (Please don't open the window.)
3. Minai de kudasai.
   (Please don't look.)
4. Nimotsu o okanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't put your bags there.)
5. Tabako o suwanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't smoke.)
   (Don't park your car (here).)

II. 1. __ c Atsui kara, tsumetai jūsu o nomimashō.
   (It's hot, so let's drink some cold juice.)
2. __ e Yasui kara, takusan kaimashō.
   (They're cheap, so let's buy a lot.)
3. __ a Sukoshi samui kara, mado o shimete kudasai.
   (It's a bit cold, so please close the window.)
4. __ b Osoku natta kara, isogimashō.
   (It's gotten late, so let's hurry.)
5. __ d Nihongo wa wakarimasen kara, eigo de hanashite kudasai.
   (I don't understand Japanese, so please speak in English.)
Synopsis

Yan is reading a book on the train, so absorbed that he almost misses his stop. He makes it out the door but then discovers he has forgotten his briefcase. He reports this to the stationmaster, who calls the terminal office and learns that the briefcase has been located. Yan goes to the Lost and Found Department and identifies the contents of his briefcase to a very careful clerk. The final proof of ownership is the cassette tape on the tape player: it is a recording of Yan himself singing a popular Japanese song.

Transcription

DAI JÚSAN WA: KABAN NO NAKA NI NANI GA HAITTE IMASU KA?

1. Den’enchôfu-eki no hîmu

Eki no anaansu  Den’enchôfu, Den’enchôfu de gozaimasu.
Mekama-sen wa, norikae de gozaimasu.
(Yan steps off the train. He realizes that he has left his briefcase on the rack in the train, but the door has already closed.)

Shanai no anaansu  Tsuqî wa, Jiyûgaoka, Jiyûgaoka de gozaimasu. Toritsudaïgaku niwa teisha itashimase.

2. Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu

(The phone rings.)

Ekiin A  Hai, kochira Shibuya-eki desu.

3. Den’enchôfu-eki no jimushitsu

Ekiin B  Kochira wa Den’enchôfu desu ga, mata, wasuremono nan desu.
Hai, só desu. Chairo no kaban desu.
Yan  Amidana no ue ni wasureta n desu.
Ekiin B  Amidana no ue ni nosete aru só desu.

EPISODE THIRTEEN: WHAT'S IN THE BRIEFCASE?

SCENE 1  Platform at Den’enchôfu Station

Voice over the loudspeaker at the station  Den’enchôfu, Den’enchôfu.
Transfer to the Mekama Line.
(Yan steps off the train. He realizes that he has left his briefcase on the rack in the train, but the door has already closed.)

Voice over the loudspeaker on the train  Next stop is Jiyûgaoka, Jiyûgaoka. This train does not stop at Toritsudaïgaku.

SCENE 2  Office at Shibuya Station

(The phone rings.)

Clerk A  Yes, this is Shibuya Station.

SCENE 3  Office at Den’enchôfu Station

Clerk B  This is Den’enchôfu. We have another case of an item on a train.
Yes, that’s right. A brown briefcase.
Yan  I left it on the rack.
Clerk B  He says it’s on the rack.
4 Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu

5 Shibuya-eki no hōmu
Eki no anaansu  Shibuya, Shibuya, shūten de gozaimasu. Owasuremono no nai yō...kudasai.
Shintamagawa-sen, Yamanote-sen, Chikatetsu-sen, Inokashira-sen wa norikae desu.

(Clerk A finds Yan’s briefcase and takes it back to the office.)

6 Den’enchōfu-eki no jimushitsu
(The phone rings.)
Yan  A, só desu ka.  Yokatta.
Ekiin B  Shibuya de azukatte iru só desu kara, tori ni itte kudasai.
Yan  Hai.  Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.

7 Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu
Ekiin A  Kore o mite kudasai.
Donna kaban desu ka?
Yan  Ano, chairo no kaban desu.
Ekiin A  Chairo no kaban nē.
Yan  Sukoshi yogorete imasu.
Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu.
Ekiin A  Kore desu ka?
Yan  Kore desu.
Ekiin A  Hai, hai, hai.  Sumimasen ga, kaban no naka ni nani ga haitte iru ka, itte kudasai.
Yan  Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu.
Ekiin A  Shorui.  A, shorui ga haitte iimasu ne.
Hoka ni nani ga haitte masu ka?
Yan  Êto, kasa ga haitte masu.
Ekiin A  Kasa.
Yan  Fukuro ga himo ni musubitsukete aru hazu desu.
Ekiin A  Hai.
Yan  Sorekara, chizu ga haitte iru to omoimasu.
Sukoshi yaburete imasu.

[SCENE 4] Office at Shibuya Station
Clerk A  I see.  I’ll look into it.

[SCENE 5] Platform at Shibuya Station
Voice over loudspeaker  Shibuya, Shibuya, this is the end of the line. Please make sure you haven’t forgotten anything. Transfer to the Shin-Tamagawa Line, Yamanote Line, subway, and Inokashira Line.

(Clerk A finds Yan’s briefcase and takes it back to the office.)

[SCENE 6] Office at Den’enchōfu Station
(The phone rings.)
Clerk B  Hello, this is Den’enchōfu Station.  Oh, really?  Thank you for your trouble.
[To Yan]  They say they found it.
Yan  Oh really?  Thank goodness.
Clerk B  They’re keeping it at Shibuya Station, so please go there to pick it up.
Yan  I see.  Thank you very much.

[SCENE 7] Office at Shibuya Station
Clerk A  Please look at these.
What kind of briefcase is it?
Yan  It’s a brown briefcase.
Clerk A  A brown briefcase...
Yan  It’s a little soiled.
It has an outer pocket.
Clerk A  Is this it?
Yan  Yes, this is it.
Clerk A  All right, all right.  Pardon me, but please tell me what’s in the briefcase.
Yan  There are some important papers in it.
Clerk A  Papers.  Ah, there are some papers.
What else is in it?
Yan  Let’s see, there’s an umbrella.
Clerk A  An umbrella.
Yan  The cover should be attached by a string.

Clerk A  I see.
Yan  I think there’s a map in it, too.
It’s torn a little.
Ekiin A  Å, kore desu ne.
Yan  Œto, sorekara, tēpu rekōdā ga haitte imasu.
Ekiin A  Tēpu rekōdā.
Yan  Tēpu ni watashi no uta ga haitte imasu.
Ekiin A  Å, anata no uta ga haitte (ru)n desu ka? Chotto kiite mo ii desu ka?
Yan  Dōzo.
Tēpu  Harubaru kita ze Hakodate e...
Yan  Ima, sono uta o renshū shite iru n desu.
Ekiin A  Iya, ojōzu desu ne.
Yan  Iyā, dōmo.
Ekiin A  Hoka ni anata no meishi ka nan ka haitte (i)massen ka?
Yan  Å, kaban no uchi poketto ni meishiire ga haitte imasu. Sorekara, onaji basho ni techō ga irete arimasu. Sono techō ni watashi no nanae ga kaite arimasu.
Ekiin A  Å, techō ga haitte masu ne. Anata no nanae wa?
Yan  Yan desu.
Ekiin A  Yan Morin.
Yan  Mōrin.
Ekiin A  Hai, wakarimashita. Kore wa, tashika ni anata no kaban desu.
Yan  Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita.
Ekiin A  Hai. A, sumimasen ga, koko ni anata no jūshō to nanae o kaite kudasai.
Yan  Hai.
Ekiin A  Hanko o motte masu ka?
Yan  Iie, motte masen.
Ekiin A  Já, sain de kekkō desu.
Yan  Morin.
Yan  Mōrin.
Ekiin A  Mōrin. Ha ha ha.
Yan  Dōmo otesū o okake shimashita.
Ekiin A  Hai hai hai. Harubaru kita ze Hakodate e, sakamaku nami o norikoete ...
Clerk A  Oh, here it is.
Yan  Let's see, there's also a tape player.
Clerk A  A tape player.
Yan  The tape has me singing on it.
Clerk A  Oh, you singing?
Yan  May I listen to it?
Yan  Please (go ahead).
Yan's voice on the tape  [A line from "The Girl from Hakodate"]
Yan  I'm practicing that song now.
Clerk A  Hmn, you're good, aren't you?
Yan  No, not at all.
Clerk A  Is there a business card or anything else with your name on it?
Yan  Ah, there's a business card case in the inner pocket. There's also a date book. My name is written in the date book.
Clerk A  Ah, there is a date book, isn't there? What is your name?
Yan  It's Yan.
Clerk A  Yan Morin.
Yan  Mo-rin.
Clerk A  I see. This is without a doubt your briefcase.
Yan  Thank you very much.
Clerk A  All right. Oh, pardon me, but please write your name and address here.
Yan  All right.
Clerk A  Do you have a personal seal?
Yan  No, I don't.
Clerk A  Well then, your signature is fine.
Yan  Morin.
Yan  Mo-rin.
Clerk A  Mo-rin. [Laughs]
Yan  I'm sorry to have caused you so much trouble.
Clerk A  Mo-rin. [Laughs] [He sings a line from the song "The Girl from Hakodate".]
8 Shibuya eki mae
(As Yan is walking along, he hears the music of "The Girl from Hakodate." At first, he thinks the tape player in his briefcase has started playing, but then he notices that it is coming from the loudspeaker of a publicity campaign car.)

SCENE 8 In front of Shibuya Station
(As Yan is walking along, he hears the music of "The Girl from Hakodate." At first, he thinks the tape player in his briefcase has started playing, but then he notices that it is coming from the loudspeaker of a publicity campaign car.)

End of Episode Thirteen
**Today's Expressions**

1. 
   \[
   \begin{align*}
   A: & \text{What kind of briefcase is it?} \\
   B: & \text{It's a brown briefcase.}
   \end{align*}
   \]

2. Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.

**Today's Lesson**

**FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I**

*(Office at Shibuya Station)*

Ekiin \quad \text{Kore o mite kudasai.}

\quad \text{Donna kaban desu ka?}

Yan \quad \text{Ano, chairo no kaban desu.}

Ekiin \quad \text{A, chairo no kaban ne.}

Yan \quad \text{Sukoshi yogorete imasu.}

\quad \text{Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu.}

*(Office at Shibuya Station)*

Clerk \quad \text{Please look at these.}

\quad \text{What kind of briefcase is it?}

Yan \quad \text{It's a brown briefcase.}

Clerk \quad \text{A brown briefcase...}

Yan \quad \text{It's a little soiled.}

\quad \text{It has an outer pocket.}

**WORDS & PHRASES**

mite kudasai ← miru (to look) / donna (what kind) / kaban (briefcase/bag) / chairo (brown) / sukoshi (a little) / yogorete imasu ← yogorete iru (to be soiled) / sotogawa (the outside) / poketto (pocket) / tsuite imasu ← tsuite iru (to be attached)
NOTES

1. Donna [kaban] desu ka?
   
   This sentence type is used to ask what something is like. The question “Donna kaban desu ka?” means that the questioner wants to know its shape, color, size, and so on. On the other hand, “Donna hito desu ka?” can mean both “What does he look like?” (appearance) and “What’s he like?” (character and personality).

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   &1. \quad A: \text{Donna iro desu ka?} \\
   &\quad (\text{What color is it?}) \\
   &B: \text{Chairo desu.} \\
   &\quad (\text{It’s brown.}) \\
   &2. \quad A: \text{Donna jisho o kaitai n desu ka?} \\
   &\quad (\text{What kind of dictionary do you want to buy?}) \\
   &B: \text{Waei jiten desu.} \\
   &\quad (\text{A Japanese-English dictionary.})
   \end{align*}
   \]

▶ MINI-SKIT I

(One morning at the studio)

Kaihō    Ohayō gozaimasu.
Mine     A, ohayō gozaimasu.
Kaihō    Mine-san. Sugihara-san, kite imasu ka?
Mine     Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo.
Kaihō    Hē. Yokohama e itte iru n desu ka.

(One morning at the studio)

Kaihō    Good morning!
Mine     Oh, good morning.
Kaihō    Mine-san, is Sugihara-san here?
Mine     Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.
Kaihō    Oh really? She’s in Yokohama, isn’t she?

WORDS & PHRASES

kite imasu ← kite iru (to have come) / ima (now) / itte iru (to have gone)
Kite imasu means that a person has already come and is here now. Yokohama ni itte imasu means that a person has set out for Yokohama and is not here now.

[On the phone]

A: Kyō no gogo, eiga o mini ikimasen ka?
   (How about going to see a movie this afternoon?)

B: Kyō wa, tomodachi ga kite imasu kara, ikemasen.
   (A friend is here [has come] today, so I can’t go.)

A: Tatsurō-kun imasu ka?
   (Is Tatsurō there?)

B: Otōto wa ima gakkō ni itte iru n desu ga...
   (My brother (isn’t here.  He) has gone to school...)

The new use of -te imasu introduced here expresses the state that something is in as the result of an action or process. This so-called static use of -te imasu is different from its use in sentences which show that something is going on now. (To review, look back at Lesson 13, Note ①. You’ll find sentences like Yan-san wa ima terebi o mite imasu (Yan is watching television).)

[From the Mini-Skit in which Sugihara-san reports from Yokohama Harbor.]

(1) Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haitte imasu.
    (Many boats are in [have come into] the harbor.)

(2) Benchi ga narande imasu.
    (There is a line of benches. / Benches are lined up.)

(3) Kamome ga tomatte imasu.
    (Seagulls are perched.)

(4) Ano sakana wa shinde imasu.
    (That fish is dead [has died].)
(At the table)

Kaihō & Sugihara  Itadakimāsu.
Kaihō  Suimasen. Shio o totte kudasai.
Sugihara  Hai.
Kaihō  Are, kore nanika haitte imasu yo. Okome ga haitte imasu yo.
Sugihara  Shikeru kara irete aru n desu.
Kaihō  Â, shikeru kara irete aru n desu ka.

Kaihō & Sugihara  Let’s eat.
Kaihō  Excuse me. Please pass the salt.
Sugihara  Here.
Kaihō  Hey, there’s something in it. There’s rice in it.
Sugihara  It’s there [I put it there] so the salt won’t get wet.
Kaihō  Ah, it’s put in so the salt won’t get wet. (Is that it?)

WORDS & PHRASES

shio (salt) / totte kudasai ← toru (to pass) / nanika (something) / haitte imasu ← haitte iru (to be in) / okome (rice) / shikeru (to get wet/to get soggy) / irete aru (to be put in)

NOTES

3) Both haitte imasu and irete arimasu indicate a state, but they convey a slightly different nuance. Okome ga haitte imasu yo simply states the fact that there are grains of rice in the salt, while Shikeru kara, irete aru n desu explains that the rice was put there intentionally to prevent the salt from getting wet. Haitte imasu simply states that it’s there without taking up the question of how it got there, while irete arimasu tells us that it’s there because someone put it there for a reason.

FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN  II

Ekiin  Hai, hai, hai.
Sumimasen ga, kaban no naka ni nani ga haitte iru ka, itte kudasai.
Yan  Dajjina shorui ga irete arimasu.
Ekiin  Shorui. A, shorui ga haitte imasu ne.

Clerk  All right, all right.
Pardon me, but please tell me what’s in the briefcase.
Yan  There are some important papers in it.
Clerk  Papers. Ah, there are some papers.

98
The station attendant was concerned only about what was in the briefcase, not about how those things got there, so he used haitte iru in his question. Yan, on the other hand, knew that there were papers in his briefcase because he had a clear memory of putting them there, and this memory of his own action is reflected in his use of irete arimasu.

**Exercises**

1. Use the -te imasu form to describe what you see in the pictures below.

1. hana ga saite iru (to be blooming)

2. mado (window) / shimatte iru (to be closed)

3. kaban (briefcase) / haitte iru (to be in)

4. mon (gate) / kuruma (car) / tomatte iru (to be parked)

5. doa (door) / aite iru (to be open)
II. Express the following ideas in Japanese. Hint: Use -teimasu.

1. My brother is in China now. My brother (ani or otōto) China (Chūgoku)
   (= My brother has gone to China and is there now.)
2. Mr. Katō has already come.
3. Where do you live?
4. Has Yan come yet?
5. Yan has not come yet.
   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables “mya,” “myu,” “myo,” “rya,” “ryu,” and “ryo” are written like this in hiragana:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{みゃ} & \text{みゅ} & \text{みょ} \\
\text{mya} & \text{myu} & \text{myo} \\
\text{りゃ} & \text{りゅ} & \text{りょ} \\
\text{rya} & \text{ryu} & \text{ryo}
\end{array}
\]

Culture & Life

1. Using One’s Commuting Time

It is very common to see people reading books, magazines, or newspapers in the train in Japan. Especially since commuting times are so long, each day’s train ride is a good chance to get some reading done. Some people of course, opt for light reading, like comic books. Those with a Walkman may be listening to their favorite music, or they may be studying a foreign language. Junior high and high school students facing an entrance exam can often be seen poring over lists of English words and muttering pronunciations and meanings to themselves. And finally, some of the lucky few with a seat may be using the time in a different way — to catch up on sleep!
2. Business Cards and Seals

It is of course natural to use business cards to introduce oneself to those one meets in the course of one's work, but in Japan it is quite common for people to hand cards printed with their company's name and their position even to those they meet in private life. This is perhaps because the Japanese are almost obsessively concerned with knowing how others fit into the social order, and business cards satisfy this need.

A person's seal serves the same purpose as a signature in Western countries and is required on many occasions — when receiving parcels delivered from a department store, when transacting business at the bank, or even when making a reservation to use the local public tennis court.

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**Words & Phrases to Memorize**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>donna</td>
<td>(what kind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaban</td>
<td>(briefcase/bag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chairo</td>
<td>(brown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yogorete iru</td>
<td>(to be soiled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poketto</td>
<td>(pocket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuite iru</td>
<td>(to be attached)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hito</td>
<td>(person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waei jiten</td>
<td>(Japanese-English dictionary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kite iru</td>
<td>(to have come/to be here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itte iru</td>
<td>(to have gone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>otōto</td>
<td>(my brother)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gakkō</td>
<td>(school)</td>
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<tr>
<td>takusan</td>
<td>(many)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narande iru</td>
<td>(to be lined up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomatte iru</td>
<td>(to be perched)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shinde iru</td>
<td>(to be dead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shio</td>
<td>(salt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toru</td>
<td>(to pass (food around the table))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanika</td>
<td>(something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okome</td>
<td>(rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irete aru</td>
<td>(to be put in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daijina</td>
<td>(important)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I.  1. Hana ga saite imasu.  
   
   (The flowers are blooming.)

   
   (The window is shut.)

   
   (There is a book in the briefcase.)

4. Mon no mae ni kuruma ga tomatte imasu.
   
   (A car is parked in front of the gate.)

5. Doa ga aite imasu.
   
   (The door is open.)

II. 1. Ani (or otōto) wa (ima) Chūgoku ni itte imasu.

2. Katō-san wa mō kite imasu.

3. Doko ni sunde imasu ka?

4. Yan-san wa mō kite imasu ka?

5. Yan-san wa mada kite imasen.
If you look back, you'll see that this course has covered quite a bit of ground in the last twenty-five lessons. The most important grammatical points and patterns were illustrated not only by the episodes about Yan, but also by the Mini-Skits with Sugihara-san, Mine-san, and Kairō-san.

Today's lesson is a review, and includes twenty-one of the Mini-Skits from past lessons. Here in the text you will find an explanation of the setting of each skit, and the key parts of each dialogue. (The skit numbers given on the following pages refer to the order in which the Mini-Skits appear in this lesson, and the numbers beside each box refer to the lesson in which that skit first appeared.)

**MINI-SKIT 1**  (Lesson 1)

Somebody's bag falls from the overhead rack and lands right on Kairō-san's lunch. Whose bag is it?

Kairō: Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka?  (Is this bag yours?)
Mine:  Hai, watashi no desu.  (Yes, it's mine.)
**MINI-SKIT 2** (Lesson 3)

Two people are making their way cautiously through the darkness with a flashlight. They make an announcement of everything they find.

Mine: Doa ga arimasu. (There is a door.)
      Doa ga arimasu. (There is a door.)

Mine: Ha, neko ga... (Oh, a cat...)

Sugihara: Neko ga... (A cat...)

Mine & Sugihara: Neko ga imasu. (There's a cat.)

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**MINI-SKIT 3** (Lesson 4)

A ball goes bouncing here and there throughout the studio. Can you explain the position in which the ball stops each time?

Mine: Bôru wa doko ni arimasu ka? (Where is the ball?)

Sugihara: Bôru wa têburu no ue ni arimasu. (The ball is on top of the table.)
**MINI-SKIT 4** (Lesson 6)

A recorded message invites Kaihō-san to come in. Once inside he is told by Mine-san to sit down, and by Sugihara-san to stand up. Poor Kaihō-san doesn’t know what to do.

Dōzo oshite kudasai.  (Please push.)
Dōzo oshite kudasai.  (Please push.)

Dōzo haitte kudasai.  (Please come in.)
Dōzo haitte kudasai.  (Please come in.)

---

**MINI-SKIT 5** (Lesson 7)

Unable to bear the heat in an office he is visiting, Kaihō-san first asks permission to open the window, and then to turn on the air conditioner, but in the end he just has to bear his discomfort.

Kaihō: Anō, kūrā o tsuketemo ii desu ka?  (Uh, may I turn on the air conditioner?)
Mine: Ee, dōzo.  (Yes, please do.)
Sugihara: Anō, sumimasen ga, kūrā o tometemo ii desu ka?  (Uh, I’m sorry, but is it all right to turn off the air conditioner?)
Kaihō: Ee, dōzo.  (Oh yes, certainly.)
MINI-SKIT 6 (Lesson 6)

Sugihara-san comes to buy a towel at the “Mai-Mai Shop” — a shop which sells all sorts of things that can be counted by using the suffix -mai.

Sugihara: Sono aoi taoru o kudasai. (Please give me that blue towel.)
Kaihô: Kochira desu ne. (You mean this one — am I correct?)
Sugihara: Ee, sô desu. (Yes, that's right.)
Sore o san-mai kudasai. (Give me three of them.)

MINI-SKIT 7 (Lesson 8)

It's moving day. The movers, Mine-san and Kaihô-san, are trying to put Sugihara-san's belongings in place. But no sooner do they set something in one spot than she changes her mind about where she wants it.

Sugihara: Sore o koko ni oite kudasai. (Please put that here.)
Mine: Kore o soko ni oku n desu ne. (You want this put there, right?)
MINI-SKIT 8  (Lesson 9)

Various people on the street are asked the time.

Koe: Ima nan-ji desu ka?  (Voice: What time is it?)
Keikan: Jūni-ji desu.  (Police officer: It's twelve o'clock.)

MINI-SKIT 9  (Lesson 14)

Sugihara-san explains what Mine-san and Kaihô-san are doing.

Sugihara: Mine-san wa kôhî o nominagara,
         shinbun o yonde imasu.
         Kaihô-san wa okashi o tabenagara,
         shinbun o yonde imasu.  

(Mine-san is drinking coffee while reading the newspaper.)
(Kaihô-san is eating a snack while reading the newspaper.)
**MINI-SKIT 10**  (Lesson 13)

People are shown enjoying themselves in various ways around the Harajuku area in Tokyo.

Wakai hitotachi ga dansu o shite imasu.  
(Some young people are dancing.)

Otoko no hito ga shashin o totte imasu.  
(A man is taking pictures.)

Kodomo ga asonde imasu.  
(Children are playing.)

**MINI-SKIT 11**  (Lesson 15)

Sugihara-san teases Mine-san about getting scared in the House of Spooks.

Sugihara:  Kowai desu ka?  
(Are you scared?)

Mine:  Ee, totemo.  
(Yes, terribly!)

Sugihara:  Kowakatta desu ka?  
(Was it scary?)

Mine:  Ee, kowakatta desu.  
(Yes, it was scary.)
MINI-SKIT 12  (Lesson 16)

Mine-san is trying on clothing at a men's shop.

Sugihara: Ikaga desu ka?  
Chiisaku arimasen ka?  
(How is it?  
It's not too small?)

Mine: Iie, chiisaku arimasen.  
Chôdo ii desu.  
(No, it's not too small.  
It's just right.)

MINI-SKIT 13  (Lesson 17)

Convict Mine and Convict Kaihô bemoan their incarcerated state and imagine all the things they would like to do — if they were free.

Mine & Kaihô: Tenisu! Shitai desu nê.  
(Tennis! I want to play.)

Mine & Kaihô: Eiga! Mitai desu nê.  
(A movie! I want to see one.)
MINI-SKIT 14  (Lesson 18)

Mine-san and Kaihō-san offer various sorts of food to Sugihara-san, but she seems interested only in drinking sake.

Mine:   Sugihara-san, kore ikaga desu ka?  (Sugihara-san, how about this?)
Sugihara: Watashi, sore, amari suki ja arimasen.  (I don’t care much for that.)

MINI-SKIT 15  (Lesson 19)

Sugihara-san is hoping against hope that the Teru-teru Bōzu doll she has hung by the window will bring good weather the next day.

Sugihara:  Ashita wa hareru deshō ka?  (Will it be good weather tomorrow?)
Kaihō:  Tabun hareru deshō.  (It'll probably be good weather.)
MINI-SKIT 16  (Lesson 21)

Mine-san asks Sugihara-san and Kaihō-san if they can swim. They say they can, and so he tells them to jump from the boat, which seems likely to sink at any moment. But he himself can’t swim.

Mine: Sugihara-san, oyogemasu ka?  (Sugihara-san, can you swim?)

Sugihara: Hai, oyogemasu.  (Yes, I can (swim).)

MINI-SKIT 17  (Lesson 20)

In this poolside conversation, Sugihara-san seems to want to swim. But she’s afraid the water is cold.

Sugihara: Pûru no mizu tsometai deshô?  (Isn’t the water in the pool cold?)

Kaihō: Ie, sonnani tsometaku arimasen yo.  (No, it’s not so cold.)
MINI-SKIT 18 (Lesson 20)

Sugihara-san is planning to leave on a trip the next day. She gazes at the rain and worries what the weather will be like.

Sugihara: Ashita wa hareru deshō ka? (Do you think it’ll clear up tomorrow?)
Kaihō: Úmu, ame kamo shiremasen ne. (Hmm. It may rain.)
Sugihara: Demo, hareru kamo shiremasen yone. (But still, it may clear up, don’t you think?)

MINI-SKIT 19 (Lesson 22)

Sugihara-san comes to tell Mine-san that she has found the tape he was looking for. But he is in a soundproof recording room, and the only way they can hear each other is to talk through a microphone.

Sugihara: Mine-san, kikoemasu ka? (Mine-san, can you hear me?)
Mine: Hai, yoku kikoemasu. (Yes, I can hear you very well.)
Nan deshō. (What is it?)
MINI-SKIT 20 (Lesson 22)

Kaihō-san has come to consult a doctor about the pain in his stomach. But the first thing we know, the doctor has started examining a vending machine instead!

Isha: Dōshita n desu ka? (What's wrong?)
Kaihō: Onaka ga itai n desu. (My stomach hurts.)

MINI-SKIT 21 (Lesson 25)

Sugihara-san is broadcasting a report live from Yokohama Harbor.

Watashi wa ima Yokohama ni kite imasu. (I am now in Yokohama.)
Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haitte imasu. (There are many boats in the harbor.)
APPENDIX
## Verb Conjugation Tables

<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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>arimasu</td>
<td>arimashita</td>
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<tr>
<td>hairu (enter)</td>
<td>haitte</td>
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<td>polite</td>
<td>hairimasu</td>
<td>hairimashita</td>
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<td>haku (wear (on the feet or legs))</td>
<td>haitte</td>
<td>haku</td>
<td>haitta</td>
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<td>polite</td>
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<td>hakimashita</td>
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<td>polite</td>
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<td>hanashimashita</td>
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<td>hataraitte</td>
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<td>hataraitta</td>
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<td>itta</td>
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<td>iu (say)</td>
<td>itte</td>
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<td>Negative form</td>
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<td>shinakatta</td>
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APPENDIX
*The potential of words like benkyōsuru is formed simply by changing suru to dekiru: benkyō-dekiru. But in expressions like dansu o suru or tenisu o suru, the o must also be changed to ga: dansu ga dekiru, tenisu ga dekiru.

The final column of the preceding tables shows the potential forms of Type I, Type II, and Type III (irregular) verbs. You should note that all these potential verbs are treated just like Type II verbs when you want to make their past, negative, or -te forms. In other words, kakeru, irerareru, korareru and other potentials are conjugated as Type II verbs:

**Examples:**

I. kak u + eru → kakeru kakete, kaketa, kakenai
II. ire ru + rareru → irerareru irerarete, irerareta, irerarenai
kari ru + rareru → karirareru karirarete, karirareta, karirarenai
III. kuru → korareru korarete, korareta, korarenai
suru → dekiru dekite, dekita, dekinai

**The Inflection of Adjectives**

I. Adjectives of this type always end in -i when they appear before a noun: akai taoru (red towel), atarashii heya (new room).

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<th>Dictionary form</th>
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<th>Past form</th>
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<td>akai desu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>atsui desu</td>
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<td>atarashii (new)</td>
<td>atarashikute</td>
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<td>atarashii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>atarashii desu</td>
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<td>oishii</td>
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<td>akakunakatta</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>akaku nai desu</td>
<td>akaku nakatta desu</td>
<td>akaku arimasen deshita</td>
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<td>atsuku nakatta</td>
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</table>
The adjective いい (good) is irregular. It is found only before nouns, as in いい 天気 (good weather) or いい 部屋 (nice room), or at the end of a sentence in the present tense: いいです. The other inflected forms are made from よい, which has the same meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>-te form</th>
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<th>Past form</th>
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<td>yokatta</td>
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<td>・・・</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

II. When adjectives of this type are used before a noun, they are always followed by -な: きれい 花 (pretty flower), すき 食事 (fruit one likes), しずかな 所 (quiet place).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>-te form</th>
<th>Present form</th>
<th>Past form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>きれい (pretty)</td>
<td>kireide</td>
<td>plain きれい</td>
<td>きれいだった</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>・・・</td>
<td>polite きれい</td>
<td>polite きれい</td>
<td>きれいでした</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>すき (like)</td>
<td>sukide</td>
<td>plain すき</td>
<td>すきだった</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>・・・</td>
<td>polite すき</td>
<td>polite すき</td>
<td>すきでした</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yoku nai</td>
<td>yoku nakatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoku nai desu</td>
<td>yoku nakatta desu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yoku arimasen</td>
<td>yoku arimasen deshita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kirei dewa nai</td>
<td>kirei dewa nakatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirei dewa arimasen</td>
<td>kirei dewa nakatta desu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suki dewa nai</td>
<td>suki dewa nakatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suki dewa arimasen</td>
<td>suki dewa nakatta desu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *dewa* in the combinations found in this chart is usually slurred and pronounced as *ja* in conversation.
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/Lessons 17 ~ 26 Vol. 3)

A
abunai dangerous
Abunai desu. It's dangerous. 22
aisukurimu ice cream 13
akai red
akai taoru red towel 5
akarui bright
akarui heya bright (sunny) room 4
akeru to open
Ano, mado o aketemo ii desu ka? Uh, may I open the window? 7
amai sweet 20
amai mono sweets 18
ame rain
Ashita mo ame deshō ka? Do you think it'll rain tomorrow, too? 19
anata you 1
annai dekiri be able to take someone
Takahashi-san ga annai dekiri sō desu yo. Mr. Takahashi says he can take you. 22
annai suru to show (someone) the way
Watashi ga annai shimasu. I'll guide you. 22
ano that / those ~
ano biru those buildings 2
ano... uh...
Anō, kore mitemo ii desu ka? Uh, may I look at this? 7
aoi blue 5
are that
Are wa nan desu ka? What's that? 2
aru to be/to have
Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo. Yan, there's a pond! 3
aruku to walk 21
Arukemasu ka? Can you walk? 21
asa morning 9
asa-gohan breakfast 9
ashita tomorrow 10
asoko there
Asoko ni imasu. It's over there. 4
atarashii new
atarashii heya new room 4
atsui hot 15

B
bangō number 8

ban-gohan supper 9
basu bus 12
beddo bed 22
benkyō study 17
benkyōsuru to study
Watashi wa mainichii nhongo o benkyōshimasu. I study Japanese every day. 9
biru beer 10
bōrupen ball-point pen 1
bōshi hat/cap 17
byōki be sick 21

C
chairo brown 25
chisai small 6
chikatetsu subway 24
chokorēto chocolate 5
chotto a little too ~
Chotto takai desu ne. It's a little too expensive. 16
chūgokugo Chinese 17

D
daīji important
Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu. There are some important papers in it. 25
dansu o suru to dance 13
dare who 2
~ de
Empitsu de kaitemo ii desu ka? May I write it with a pencil? 8
Nhongo de hanashite kudasai. Please talk in Japanese. 8
~ de
Soko de tomete kudasai. Please stop (the car) there. 6
Katō-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu. Mrs. Katō works at home every day. 10
dekakēru to leave/to set out
Katō-san wa, itsumo 8-ji 15 fun mae ni dekakemasu. Mr. Katō usually leaves for work at 7:45. 9
Tanaka-san wa mada dekakemasen. Mr. Tanaka hasn't left yet. 19
dekiru to be able to do
Anata dansu ga dekimasu ka? Can you dance? 21
Anata wa eigo ga dekimasu ka? Do you know English? 21
demo, ... But still ...
Demo, chotto takai desu ne. But still, it's a little too expensive. 16
denki ga tsukuri lights come on
denki ga tsukuru lights don’t come on. 23
Dōshite denki ga tsukuri n deshō ka? I wonder why the lights don’t come on? 23
densha train 11
denwa telephone 7
denwa o kakeru to make a telephone call
denwa o kakeru n desu ga ... I'd like to make a call ... 17
denwa o suru to make a phone call 13
depāto department store 12
deru to come out
deru de na wa don't come out
Dōshite deru de na desu ka? Why doesn’t it work?/ Why doesn’t it come out? 23
~ deshō (will) probably (be) ~
Mise-san wa tabun korai deshō. Mine-san probably won’t come. 19
~ deshō? isn’t it?
Mizu tsumetai deshō? The water’s cold, isn’t it? 20
Sono okashi, aishii deshō? That cake is good, don’t you think? 20
Anata mo iku deshō? You’re going too, aren’t you? 20
~ deshō ka
Dōro wa suite iru deshō ka? I wonder if the roads will be crowded? 19
Ashita hareru deshō ka? Will it be clear tomorrow? 19
dewa, ... well then ...
dewa, kochira o dōzo. Then please try this one. 16
dō how
Nihon no natsu wa dō desu ka? How do you find summer in Japan? 17
Dō shita n desu ka? What’s wrong?/ What’s the matter? 23
dōa door 7
dōbutu animal 18
dōtashimashite You’re welcome. / Not at all. 1
doko where
Neko wa doko ni imasu ka? Where’s the cat? 4
dokoka somewhere
Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de oiru-gohan o tabete
iru n deshō ne. Right now, they must be having lunch somewhere. 20
dōmo arigatō gozaimasu
Dōmo arigatō gozaimashita. Thank you very much. 1
dōmo gozaimasen I’m very sorry. 1
dōmo what kind
Dōma kaban desu ka? What kind of briefcase is it? 25
dōro road 19
dōyobi Saturday 11
dōzo please
Dōzo, kochira e. This way, please. 6
dōzo yoroshiku It’s nice to meet you. 1

E
eiga movie 10
eigo English 8

~ e
Hidari e nagatte kudasai. Turn left. 6
Watashi wa ashiat yama e ikimashu. I’m going to the mountains tomorrow. 10
-en ~ yen 5
empitsu pencil 1
F
fune boat 21
-fun mae ~ minutes before (the hour)
shichi-ji jūgo-fun mae 15 min. before 7 9
furo bath 18
furui old
furui Nihon no tatemono old Japanese building 15
G
gakkō school 25
getsuyōbi Monday 11
ginkō bank 12
go five 5
gogo afternoon 11
goro about
rōku-ji goro about 6:00 9
gosujin the [your] husband 11
gozenn morning 11
gyūnyū milk 10
H
ha tooth 23
hachi eight 5
haha mother 14
hai yes 1
hairu to enter
Haitte kudasai. Please come in. 6
Jā, kono mise ni hairimashō. Well then, let’s go into this restaurant. 18
hajimararu to begin/to start
Mada shiaw wa hajimarimasen. The game hasn’t started yet. 19
hajimemashite How do you do? 1
hajimeru to begin/to start
dewa, hajimemasu. Well then, I’m going to begin the lesson. 10
Jā, hajimemasashō. Well then, let’s begin. 18
hako box 4
haku to wear (on one’s legs or feet)
Geta mo hakimashita. I even wore wooden clogs. 12
han half
ichi-ji han 1:30 9
hana flower 3
hanasu to speak
Nihongo de hanashite kudasai. Please talk in Japanese. 8
hankachi handkerchief 5
hareru to clear up
Ashita hareru deshō ka? Will it be clear tomorrow? 19
hataraku to work
Katō-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu.
Mrs. Katō works at home every day. 10
Tōkyō de hatarakimasu. I work in Tokyo. 10
hayaku quickly! right away
Hayaku tsumetai biru ga nomitai (de)su ne. I want some cold beer right away. 17
heya room 4
hidari left 6
hikōki airplane 2
hiroi broad/big
Ōsutoraria no hô ga hiroi desu. *Australia is bigger.* 16
hiru noon 11
hiru-gohan lunch 9
hito person
Donna hito desu ka? *What kind of person is he?/*
What does he look like? 25
hitori de alone/ by oneself
Hitori de ikemasu ka? *Can you go alone?* 22
(~nô) hô → ~no hô ga
Nibon no hô ga mushiaitsu desu. *It's more humid in Japan.* 17
hon book 8
hyaku-en dama 100-yen coin 14

I
ichi one 5
ichiman ten thousand 5
ii good/nice
ii shashin good photograph 12
Kore mitemo ii desu ka? *May I look at this?* 7
Itsu ga ii desu ka? *When would be convenient?* 18
Watashi wa kono hi ga ii n desu ga. *This day would be convenient for me...* 18
iie no 2
ikaga how
Ikaga deshita ka? *How was it?* 15
Ikaga desu ka? *How is it?* 16
iku to go
Massugu itte kudasai. Please go straight. 6
Watashi wa ashita yama e ikimasu. *I'm going to the mountains tomorrow.* 10
Watashi wa senshû yama e ikimashita. *I went to the mountains last week.* 11
Itsu itta n desu ka? *When did you go?* 11
Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo. *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.* 25
ikura how much
Ikura desu ka? *How much is it?* 16
ima now 9
inu dog 3
irasshaimase Welcome. 24
ireru to put in
Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka? *Would you please put this in a mailbox for me?* 7
Dajima shori ni irete arimasu. *There are some important papers in it.* 25
iru to be/there is
Neko ga imasu. *There's a cat.* 3
iru to want
Watashi wa irimasa kara, dôzo tabete kudasai. *I don't want any, so please eat it.* 24
isogu to hurry
Osoku natta kara, isogimasô. *It's gotten late, so let's hurry.* 24
isshoni together
Dewa, isshoni ikimasô. *Then let's go together.* 24
isu chair 2
itadaku to partake (of food or drink)
Kôhi, mô ippai ikaga desu ka? *How about another cup of coffee?*
Hai, itadakasemasu. *Oh yes, I would like another cup.* 10
itai hurt/be sore

Ha ga itai n desu. *I have a toothache.* 23
Onaka ga itai n desu. *I have a stomachache.* 23
itsu when
Itsu itta n desu ka? *When did you go?* 11
itsumo always/usually
Katô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji 15 fun maie ni dekakemasu. *Mr. Katô usually leaves for work at 7:45.* 9
iu say
Mô ichido itte kudasai. *Please say it once more.* 6

J
ji o'clock
Ima mn-ji desu ka? *What time is it?* 9
Ni-ji han desu. *It's two thirty.* 9
ji goro about o'clock
Tarô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji han goro dekakemasu. *Tarô usually leaves (home) about 8:30.* 9
ji han half past (the hour)
 roku-ji han six thirty 9
jisho dictionary 8
jitensha bicycle 2
jôzu very good/skillful 22
jû ten 5
jûsho address 8

K
kaban briefcase/bag 25
kado corner
Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai. *Turn left at the next corner.* 6
kagi key 3
kakeru → denwa o kakeru
Denwa o kakeretai n desu ga... *I'd like to make a phone call...* 19
kaku to write 6
Namae o kaiite kudasai. *Please write your name.* 6
kamera camera 1
kami paper 7
~kamo shiremasen may/might
Ashinoko atari de tabete (ôrû kamo shiremasen né. *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.* 20
kanashii sad
Kanashisô desu ne. *You look sad.* 20
kane money 18
kanpaisuru
Jà, kanpaishimasô. *Well then, let's drink a toast.*
~kara because
Hôkôsha tengoku da kara desu. *It's because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise."* 23
Kami ga nai kara desu. *Because it's out of paper.* 23
Okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai. *It's a gift, so please deliver it.* 24
Osoku natta kara, isogimasô. *It's gotten late, so let's hurry.* 24
kariru to borrow
Karetemo ii desu ka? *May I borrow it?* 7
kasa umbrella 2
kasu to lend 17
Kagi o kashite kudasai. *Please let me have the key.* 17
kau to buy 11
Sengetsuatarashii kamera o katta n desu. *That's because I just bought a new camera last month.* 11
Sengetsuatarashii kamera o kimashita. *Last month, I bought a new camera.* 11

INDEX
kawa river 22
kazoku family 17
kēki a (piece of) cake 3
kesa this morning 11
kiroi yellow 6
kikoeru to be able to be heard
Kikoenasen yo. I can't hear you. 20
Yoku kikoenai n desu ga ... I can't hear you very well. 20
kiku to listen
Kajō o kimasu ka? Do you listen to the radio? 10
kimu to decide
Kono hi ni kimemashō. Let's decide on this day. 18
kimono kimono 12
kinō yesterday 11
kinya Friday 12
kairi dislike/hate
Osakana wa kairi desu ka? Do you dislike fish? 15
Kira ja arimasen. I don't dislike it. 18
kirei pretty
A, kirei desu nē. It's pretty, isn't it. 22
kur to wear
Kimono mo kimeshita yo. I wore a kimono, too. 12
kitte stamp 5
kocchi this way
Ja, kocchi e. Then please come this way. 24
kōcha (black) tea 10
kochira this one/here
Kochira o dōzo. Please try this one. 16
Dewa, dōzo kochira e. Then please come this way. 24
kōhī coffee 4
kōhī kappu coffee cup 4
kōji construction 23
koko here 4
komu to grow crowded
Dōshite kyō wa konde iru n deshō ka? Why is it crowded today? 23
Michi ga konde iru kara, chikatetsu de ikimashō. The streets are crowded, so let's go by subway. 24
konban tonight 11
kongetsu this month 11
kono this
kono kamera this camera 2
konshō this week 11
koppu (drinking) glass 4
ekore this
Kore wa anata no desu ka? Is this yours? 1
kotoshi this year 11
ku nine 5
kuni country/nation 17
kūrā air conditioner 7
kuru to come
Chotto kite kudasai. Would you please come here a minute? 8
Tabun konai deshō. He probably won't come. 19
kuruma car 2
kyō today 10
kyōnen last year 11
kyū nine 5

M
mada still/yet

INDEX

Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu. Yan is still working. 13
Tanaka-san wa mada dekakemasen. Mr. Tanaka hasn't left yet. 19
mado window 7
mae in front of
kuruma no mae in front of the car 4
magaru to turn
Migi e magatte kudasai. Please turn right. 6
-nai a sheet of
60-en no kōte o 15-mai kudasai. Please give me fifteen 60-yen stamps. 5
maisai every morning 9
mainichi every day 9
man ten thousand 5
mashō
Jā, kono mise ni hairimashō. Well then, let's go into this restaurant. 18
Jā, hajimemashō. Well then, let's begin. 18
massugu straight
Massugu itte kudasai. Please go straight. 6
megane glasses 2
michi street/road 24
mieru to be visible
Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka? Hasn't Mt. Fuji come into view yet?
Mō soro soro mieru deshō. It shouldn't be long before we can see it.
Hora, miemasita yo, asoko ni. Look, there it is. Over there. 19
migi right 6
minna everyone 18
miru to look at/to see
Kore mitemo i desu ka? May I have a look at this? 7
Terebi o mimasu ka? Do you watch TV? 10
mise shop/restaurant 18
miseru to show
Misete kudasai. Please show me. 6
mizu water 20
mo too
Kore mo kamera desu. This is a camera, too. 2
Katō-san no okusan wa, daidōkoro no shigoto mo shimasu. Haya no sōji mo shimasu. Sentaku no shimasu. Mrs. Katō does the cooking, the cleaning, and the laundry. 10
mō already
Asa-gohan wa mō tabemashita ka? Have you (already) eaten breakfast? 19
Kaze wa mō naorimashita ka? Have you gotten over your cold? 19
mō ichido once more
Mō ichido itte kudasai. Please say it once more. 6
moshi moshi Hello? 17
mō soro soro pretty soon
Mō soro soro mieru deshō. It shouldn't be long before we can see it. 19
muzukashii difficult 15
Sonnan muzukashikiku arimasen. It's not that difficult. 17

N
-nagara while ~ing
Katō-san wa biru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu. Mr. Katō is drinking beer while he watches TV. 14
nai 19
Kami ga nai kara desu. *Because it's out of paper.*

*Naide kudasai* Please don’t ~
Soko ni suwaranaide kudasai. Please don’t sit there. 24

Kono koto wa dōzo ryōshin niwa shirasenaiide kudasai. *Please don’t let my parents know about this.* 24
Kono heya dewa, tabako o suwaranaide kudasai. *Please don’t smoke in this room.* 24

*naka* in ~ inside ~
*kuruma no naka* in the car 4
*namae* name 6
*nani* what
*Are wa nan desu ka? What’s that?* 2
*nana* seven 5
*nani* what
*Nani o shite iru n desu ka? What are you doing?* 14
*namika* something
*Namika haite imasu yo. There’s something in it.* 25
*nanji* what time
*Ima nanji desu ka? What time is it?* 9
*Nanji goro dekakemasu ka? About what time do you leave the house?* 9

*narabu* Bench ga naranide imasu. *There is a line of benches.*
Bench are lined up. 25
*natsu* summer 17
*nedan* price 16
*neko* cat 3
*nemuru* to sleep
*Nemutte imasu. He is sleeping.* 13
*neru* to go to bed
*Yan-san wa itsumo 11-ji goro nemasu. Yan always goes to bed about 11:00. 9
*ni* two 5
～ ni
*Neko wa doko ni imasu ka? Where’s the cat?* 4
*Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo. Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.* 25
*Kono tegani o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka? Would you be so kind as to mail this letter?* 7
*Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru tsumori desu. I intend to send that photograph to my parents.* 12
～ ni
*Katō-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. Mr. Katō gets up every morning at 6:30.* 15
～ ni
*Furui Nihon no tamemono o ni ni ikimashita. I went to see the old Japanese architecture.* 15
～ ni
*Kono hi ni kimemashō. Let’s decide on this day. 18
*Kono hi ni shimashō. Let’s decide on this day.* 18

*richi-yōbi* Sunday 11
*nihon* Japan 2
*nihongo* Japanese 8
*niku* meat 17
*nimotsu* baggage 1
～ no hō ga ... (is) more ... than
*Kochira no hō ga yasui desu. This one’s cheaper. 16
Ôsutoraria no hō ga hiroi desu. Australia is bigger.* 16
*nomimono* something to drink 18
*nomu* to drink
*Nondemo ii desu ka? May I drink this?* 7
*Katō-san wa, gyūnū wa nomimasen. Kōcha o nomimasu. Mr. Katō doesn’t drink milk. He drinks tea.* 10

*noru* to ride! to get on
*Basu ni normasu. I’m going to take a bus.* 12
Kēburukā niwa normashita ka? Did you ride the cable car? 12
*lie, normasen deshita. No, I didn’t.* 12

*nôte* notebook 8

*O*
oburo bath 17
*ohayō gozaimasu Good morning.* 7
*ohru-gohan lunch* 20
*oishii good/delicious*
*Oshii mugicha desu ne. This is good barley tea, isn’t it?* 15
*Kono mugicha oishii desu ne. This barley tea is good, isn’t it?* 15
*A, oishii! Oh, it’s good!* 15
*okane money* 4
*okasen mother* 21
*okashi sweets/crackers* 14
*okii big* 6
*okiru* to get up
*Katō-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. Mr. Katō gets up every morning at 6:30. 9
*okome rice* 25
*oku* to paint
*Soko ni oite kudasai Please put it there.* 8
*okurimono gift* 24
*okiru* to send
*Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru tsumori desu. I intend to send that photograph to my parents.* 12

*okusan* housewife
*Katō-san no okusan Mrs. Katō* 9
*omataseshimashita Sorry to have kept you waiting.* 24
*omoi heavy* 15
*omoshiroi interesting/funny* 15
*onaka* stomach
*Onaka ga ita n desu. I have a stomach ache.* 23
*onegai suru* please 24
*Sumimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka? I’m sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?* 7
*Sumimasen ga, kore onegai shimasu. Excuse me, but I’d like this, please.* 24
*ongaku* music 14
*kurasukido* ongaku classical music 18
*onsen* hot spring 12
*osakana* fish 18
*osake* liquor 18
*oshieru* to teach
*Oshiete kudasai. Please teach me. Please tell me how to ~* 8
*osoku*_primary naru* to get late 24
*Osoku natta kara, isogimashō. It’s gotten late, so let’s hurry.* 24
*otōto* my (younger) brother 25
*ototai* the day before yesterday 11
*otsukaresama deshita Thank you for your strenuous efforts. You must be tired.* 18
*oyogi* to swim
*Uni de oyogimasu. I will swim in the sea.* 17
*Uni de oyogiat desu. I want to swim in the sea.* 17

*P*
*pan bread* 10
*poketto* pocket 25
sochira that one/there
Sochira wa suitero ja arimasen yo. That one’s not stereo. 16
~ só desu I hear that ~! . . . said that ~
Tanaka-san wa chotto yōji ga aru só desu. Mr. Tanaka said he had an errand to do. 17
~ só desu look ~ 20
Kono kēki wa oishisō desu. This cake looks good. 20
sōji housecleaning 10
sōji o suru to do housecleaning
Heya no sōji mo shimasu. She does the cleaning, too. 10
soko there 4
sornani not so 16
Sornani muzukashiku arimasen. It’s not that difficult. 17
sore that
Sore wa watashi no radio desu. That’s mine. 1
subarashii wonderful
Subarashikatta desu. It was wonderful. 15
suite iru to be empty
Dōro wa suite iru deshō ka? I wonder if the roads will be crowded? 19
suki like
Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka? Ms. Okada, do you like to drink? 18
Dōbutsu wa amari suki ja arimasen. I’m not very fond of animals. 18
sukoshi a little
Watashi wa eigo ga sukoshi dekinemasu. I know a little English. 21
sumimasen Excuse me. 5
Dōmo sumimasen. I’m very sorry. 1
Sumimasen, Kitte o kudasai. Excuse me. I’d like some stamps. 5
sumimasen ga . . . Excuse me, but . . . 7
Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai. Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there. 6
Sumimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka? I’m sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor? 7
supōtsu sports 8
soru to do
shigoto o shimasu to do work 10
Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. She does the cooking, too. 10
Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka? You mean you’re still working? 13
shimeru to close/to shut
Dōa o shimente iru desu ka? May I shut the door? 7
shinbun newspaper 2
shinu to be dead
Ano sakana wa shinide imasu. That fish is dead (has died). 25
shio salt 25
shirō white 5
shita under ~
kuruma no shita under the car 4
shitsurei shimasu Excuse me. 3
shitte iru to know
Tanaka-san ga shitte iru kamo shiremasen yo. Tanaka-san may know what it is. 21
shirasuru to tell/to let know
Dōzo ryōshin niwa shirasenai kudasai. Please don’t let my parents know about this. 24
shokudō cafeteria 22

INDEX
Yan-san wa 7-ji han goro asa-gohan o tabemasu. Yan eats breakfast about 7:30. 9
Ashinoko atari de tabete iru kamo shiremasen ne. Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi. 20

* tabun probably
Tabun konai deshō. Probably he won't come. 19
~ tai want to
Hayaku tsunetai biru ga nomita ni desu ne. I want to
drink some cold beer right away. 17
Uni e ikita n desu ga. I'd like to go to the beach, but... 17
Anō, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketa ni desu ga. Uh, excuse me. I'd like to make a phone call. 17

* taipu o utsu to type
Ima, taipu o utte imasu. Right now, I'm typing. 13

* taipuraita typewriter 17

* takai expensive 15
Chotto takai desu ne. It's a little too expensive. 16
Sonnai takaku arimasen. It's not that expensive. 16

* takai tall
Kaihō-san no hō ga takai desu. Kaihō-san is taller. 16

* takusan many 16
Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haite imasu. Many
boats are in [have come into] the harbor. 25

* taoru towel 5

* tatemono building 15

* tatsu to stand
Tatte kudasai. Please stand up. 6

* tēburu table 3
tegami letter 7
~ tegami o kaku to write a letter 13
~te iru to be ~ ing
Senshu ga renshū o shite imasu. The players are
practicing. 13
Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu. Yan is still
working. 13

~te iru
Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo.
Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama. 25
Benchi ga naranide imasu. There is a line of benches. 25

* Kamome ga tomatte imasu. Seagulls are perched. 25

* Ano sakana wa shinde imasu. That fish is dead
[has died]. 25

* tekisuto textbook 1
tenisu tennis 9
tenisu o suru to play tennis
Tarō-san wa tokidoki tenisu o shimasu. Tarō plays
tennis once in a while. 9

tēpurekōdā tape recorder 16
terebi television 3
to and
~ koppu to kōhi kappu glasses and coffee cups 4
(= to) ~ to
(Nihon to) Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu
ka? Which is hotter, Japan or your country, Yan? 17

* todokeru to deliver
Okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai. It's a gift,
so please deliver it. 24

~ to isshoni together with ~
Senshū tomodachi to isshoni umi e ikimashita. Last

* week I went to the seaside with a friend. 14
tokei clock 3
tokidoki sometimes
Tarō-san wa tokidoki tenisu o shimasu. Tarō plays
tennis once in a while. 9

* Katō-san wa tokidoki tabako o suimasu. Mr. Katō
sometimes smokes. 9
tomaru to perch
Kamome ga tomatte imasu. Seagulls are perched. 25
tomeru to stop (a thing)
Soko de tomete kudasai. Please stop (the car) there. 6

* Kūra o tometsu imasu. Seagulls are perched. 25
tomodachi friend 14
tōri street 23
toru to pass (foot around the table)
Shio o tote kudasai. Please pass the salt. 25
tōru to pass
Dōshite kono tōri kuruma ga tōranai ni desu ka?
Why aren't there any cars on this street? 23
t sugi next 6
tsuite iru to be attached 25
Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu. A pocket is
attached on the outside. 25
tsuika-kata how to use 8
tsuchakere to get tired
Sukoshi tsekareta kara, yasumimashō. I've gotten
a little tired, so let's take a rest. 24

* Atashi wa tsukarete imasen kara, mō sukoshi
oyogimashō. I'm not tired. I'm going to swim a little
more. 24

tokau to use
Tsukattemo ii desu ka? May I use it? 7

* tsukkeru to turn on
Kūra o tsuketemuro ii desu ka? May I turn on the air
conditioner? 7

tsuchu desk 3
tsumetai cold
A, tsunetai. Oishii desu ne. Ah, it's cold. It's good,
isn't it? 15

* Mizu, tsunetai deshō? The water's cold, isn't it? 20

~ Pūru no mizu, tsukatattē deshō? The water in
the pool was cold, wasn't it?
~ Sonnai tsuketemuro arimasen deshita yo. It wasn't
all that cold. 20

tsumori intention 12
Sono shashin wa ryōshin ni okuru tsumori desu.
I intend to send that photograph to my parents. 12

* Dōyōi no gogo iku tsumori desu. I intend to go on
Saturday afternoon. 12

U
uchī home 9
ue on ~ in top of ~
Koppu to kōhi kappu wa kono ue desu. The glasses
and cups are on top of this. 4

* umi sea/ocean 14

* unten driving 21

~ kuruma no unten o suru to drive a car 21

~ ushiro behind ~

~ kuruma no ushiro behind the car 4

* utau to sing 21

* uneshi glad/happy

INDEX
Ureshisō desu ne. You look happy. 20

W
waei jiten  Japanese-English dictionary 25
wakaru to understand
Wakarimashita ka? Do you understand?
Mada yoku wakarimasen. I still don't understand well. 19
Eigo wa wakarimasen kara, nihongo de hanashite kudasai. I don't understand English, so please speak Japanese. 24
wasuremono Wasuremono o shita n desu. I forgot something. 23
watashi I 1

Y
ya ochawan ya osara cups and plates (and such things)
yakyōjō baseball stadium 13
yama mountain 10
yasashii easy 15
yasui inexpensive/cheap 15

yasumu to rest
Sukoshi tsukaretara, yasumimashō. I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest. 24
yogoreru to be soiled
Sukoshi yogorete imasu. It's a little soiled. 25
yōji errand
Tanaka-san wa chotto yōji ga aru sō desu. Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do. 17
yoku well
Mada yoku wakarimasen. I still don't understand well. 19
Yan-san wa nihongo ga yoku dekimasu. Yan is good at Japanese. 21
yomu to read
Yonde kudasai. Please read it. 6
Shinbun o yonde imasu. He is reading the newspaper. 13
yon four 5
yoru night 11
yūbe last night 11
yūbinkyoku post office 5
Let's Learn Japanese (Basic I Vol. 3)

ヤンさんと日本の人々

昭和61年7月5日 印刷 昭和61年7月15日 発行

企画 国際交流基金
発行者 石川雅信
印刷所 研究社印刷株式会社

発行所 研究社出版株式会社

ISBN4-327-38417-8 C1381 ¥1000E 定価1,000円
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