

NIHON-GO KAIWA

UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

*Maintenance of Spoken Japanese*

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TOKYO, JAPAN

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*—Fundamentals of Spoken Japanese—*

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## PREFACE

Japan International Cooperation Agency already published a primer on spoken Japanese titled *Nihon-go Kaiwa 1, - Invitation to Spoken Japanese -* for the convenience of participants.

It is our great pleasure to publish this second volume, subtitled "Fundamentals of Spoken Japanese". The participants who were invited to spoken Japanese by the primary course using *Nihon-go Kaiwa 1*, expressed a keen desire to continue to study the language during the remaining period of stay in Japan. Accordingly JICA organized for the first time an advanced course for those participants from October 21st, 1963.

This book was thus compiled for the purpose of being used at the course mentioned above.

We requested the compilation of this textbook for the course to Mr. Toru Mineya, Assistant Professor in Linguistics, University of Tokyo, and Mr. Shoji Oshima, M.A University of Tokyo, who were taking charge of the first Japanese

course held by OTCA (present JICA) in July 15th, 1963.

Finally we present that all of the participants keep in mind the remarks mentioned in the Introduction and obtain the wonderful fruits of your study by utilizing this textbook throughly.

DENRO YASAKA  
Director of  
Training Affairs Department  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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## INTRODUCTION

This textbook is compiled for participants who have already studied spoken Japanese through *Nihon-go Kaiwa I — Invitation to Spoken Japanese—* and want to continue study with a fundamental knowledge of Japanese structure.

While you were in contact with Japanese people, you probably noticed different styles in spoken Japanese. These different styles can be used properly according to various situations: conversation among friends or from a person in a superior rank in Japanese society to a person in an inferior rank or from an inferior to a superior. The so-called "*desu/masu* style", that is adopted in *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, is also used consistently through volume II. This style sometimes sounds a little formal, but we believe it is best for foreigners to learn this style especially at the early stage of learning spoken Japanese.

This textbook is subtitled *Fundamentals of Spoken Japanese*. This is because it is provided with some grammatical explanations in NOTES of each lesson. But this does not imply that a scientific description of Japanese grammar is completely given here, and our intention is to show the fundamental structure of Japanese language that will be applied to various expressions in daily life.

It seems to be necessary to mention here a few distinctive characteristics of Japanese sentences.

When the subject of a sentence is clearly understood between speakers, it is usually omitted. This is because the kernel (basic part) of a sentence usually consists of the predicate and only when it is necessary to mention about the subject, it is explicitly mentioned with the subject-indicating particle *ga*.

The post-positional particles in Japanese have an important function in connecting words and phrases. They are pronounced with the preceding words or phrases without any pause between them.

Some of the important particles that are placed after a noun are as follows:

*ga*: subject-indicating particle

*o*: object-indicating particle

*wa*: topic-marking particle

*ni/de*: place-indicating particle

*wa (...wa...)*: contrast-marking particle

*e*: direction-indicating particle

*mo*: similarity-marking particle

*kara*: particle to indicate starting-point

*no/na*: modifying particle

*made*: particle to indicate termination

Predicate words or phrases are always placed at the end of a sentence or immediately before particles which are placed after a sentence (*ne*, *yo*, etc.), and the negative expression is also represented by the last word or phrase. Accordingly,

we can point this out to be one of the distinctive characteristics of Japanese language that it is impossible for a hearer to discriminate whether a sentence is affirmative or not until the sentence comes to an end. Considering the position of the predicate in the Japanese language as is mentioned above, every lesson in this text will be given titles according to the predicates treated in each lesson, with one exception, *-tara*, *-ba* that appears at the end of a non-final clause, and the particles that are placed after a noun are explained in reference to the predicate. You should notice that the grammatical terms used in this book can only apply exclusively to Japanese grammar, but not to grammars of any other languages.

Limited time available in the class-room has to be concentrated upon the practice of hearing and speaking. You have to exercise pronunciation under an instructor, listen precisely to the questions that he will make, and endeavor to make a precise answer. Considering that personal questions in the class-room disturb other participants, all of you are requested to prepare each lesson before attending class by reading the NOTES carefully. Any questions are welcome in the hour especially provided.

Note: The Roman numerals that are given in parentheses after the verb in dictionary form (abbrev.: dict. form) indicate the group to which that verb belongs. *cf.* Appendix I.

## 1. desu

Kore ga watashi no heya desu <sup>1</sup> .	This is my room.
Kono heya wa <sup>3</sup> kirei desu.	This room is clean.
Kono heya wa <i>totemo</i> atatakai desu.	This room is very warm.
Kono heya wa kirei de, <sup>2</sup> atatakakute, kimochi ga ii desu.	This room is clean, warm and comfortable.
Kono heya wa atatakai shi <sup>4</sup> kirei desu.	This room is clean and also warm.

heya: room

kirei: cleanness, beauty

kirei na: clean, beautiful

kirei ni: cleanly, beautifully

de: See Note 1.2)

atatakai: warm

atatakakute: *-kute* form of atatakai

kimochi: feeling, sensation, mood; frame of mind

kimochi ga ii: be pleasant, to feel refreshed, be comfortable

ii kimochi da: I'm pleasant, I feel refreshed, I'm comfortable

shi: and, besides, moreover. See Note 1.4.



Ototoi wa ii tenki deshita.

Kinō wa amari ii tenki dewa arimasen deshita.

Ashita wa ame deshō.

Kore wa anata no hon da to omoimasu.

Kore wa anata no hon dewa nai to omoimasu.

Ashita wa ii tenki darō to omoimasu.

Ashita wa ii tenki dewa nai darō to omoimasu.

It was fine the day before yesterday.

It was not so fine yesterday.

I'm afraid it will rain tomorrow.

I guess that this is your book.

I guess that this is not your book.

I think that probably it will be fine tomorrow.

I think that probably it is not fine tomorrow.

---

amari — dewa nai: not very —

— to omoimasu (←omou, 1d): to think,  
guess that — cf. Lesson 8

## NOTES 1

I.1) *desu*, *da*

The relation of *da* to *desu* is similar to that of dict. form to *-masu* form in verb. In so-called *\*desu/-masu* style that is used consistently in this textbook, *da* never occurs at the end of a sentence, just like verb in dict. form does not.

In the text above, the construction — *da* to *omoiyasu* is given as an example, and other usages of *da* are treated in the following lessons.

Various forms of *desu* & *da* are as follows:

	Present	Past	Supposition
Affirmative	<i>desu</i>	<i>deshita</i>	<i>deshō</i>
	<i>da</i>	<i>datta</i>	<i>darō</i>
Negative	<i>dewa arimasen</i>	<i>dewa arimasen deshita</i>	<i>dewa nai deshō</i>
	<i>dewa nai</i>	<i>dewa nakatta</i>	<i>dewa nai darō</i>

## 1.2) -- de, -- desu

In the combination "-- desu and -- desu", the former changes into -- de.

Ex. A san wa Indo-jin desu.

B san wa Tai-jin desu.

A san wa Indo-jin *de*, B san wa Tai-jin desu.

(Mr. A is an Indian, and Mr. B is a Thai-lander.)

Kono heya wa kirei desu.

Kono heya wa shizuka desu.

Kono heya wa kirei *de*, shizuka desu.

(This room is clean and quiet.)

But, "adjective + desu" doesn't change into -- de and takes *-kute* form that is obtained by putting off the last syllable -i and adding suffix -kute to it.

Ex. A san wa sei ga takai desu. (Mr. A is tall.)

A san wa futotte imasu. (Mr. A is fat.)

A san wa sei ga *takakute*, futotte imasu.

(Mr. A is tall and fat.)

cf. -- desu *ga* -- desu      See *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, p. 44.  
 -- desu *shi* -- desu      See Note 1. 4)

1.3) *ga, wa*

The expressions *X wa Y desu* and *X ga Y desu* both can be translated into *X is Y*. But their usage is different.

*ga* is called subject-indicating particle, because the sentence *X ga Y desu* is analyzed into *X ga* (subject) + *Y desu* (predicate).

*wa* is called, on the other hand, topic-marking particle, because the sentence *X wa Y desu* is analyzed into *X wa* (topic) || *Y desu* (predicate).

For example, the question *Kore wa anata no hon desu ka?* can be literally translated into *As for this (book), is this your book?* because *kore* is not the subject but the topic talking about. On the other hand, *kore ga anata no hon desu ka?* (Is this your book?) has the same meaning as the sentence *Anata no hon wa kore desu ka?* (As for your book, is it this one?) and the topic is *anata no hon* in these sentences.

Compare the following sentences:

*Kore wa watashi no hon desu.*

*Kore ga watashi no hon desu.*

= *watashi no hon wa kore desu.*

Therefore, interrogative words can not stand before *wa* nor after *ga* (in a simple sentence).

Ex. a) *Dore ga anata no hon desu ka?* (Which one is your book?)

× *Dore wa anata no hon desu ka?*

b) Anata no hon wa dore desu ka ? (As for your book, which one is it ?)

× Anata no hon ga dore desu ka ?

c) Kore wa dare no hon desu ka ?

× Kore ga dare no hon desu ka ?

Sentences replying to the questions above are as follows :

a) Kore ga watashi no hon desu. (= Kore desu.)

b) Watashi no hon wa kore desu. (= Kore desu.)

c) Sore wa watashi no hon desu. (= Watashi no hon desu.)

#### 1.4) shi

The term *shi* that combines two or more clauses is equivalent to *and moreover*, *besides*.

Kono heya wa kirei desu/da shi shizuka desu.

(This room is clean, and moreover calm.)

A san wa sei ga takai (desu) shi futotte imasu.

(Mr. A is tall, and moreover fat.)

A san wa Ei-go mo hanaseru/hanasemasu shi Furansu-go mo jōzu desu.

(Mr. A can speak English, and moreover speak French well.)

## 2. ga arimasu

Hon ga arimasu<sup>1</sup>.

Nôto mo<sup>3</sup> arimasu.

Hon to nôto ga arimasu.

Bôru-pen wa arimasen<sup>2</sup>.

Mannenhitsu mo arimasen.

Bôru-pen mo mannenhitsu mo arimasen.

Tsukue no ue ni nani ga arimasu ka ?

Hon ya nôto ga arimasu.

Tsukue no shita ni nani ka<sup>5</sup> arimasu ka ?

Nani mo arimasen<sup>4</sup>.

There is a book.

There is a note-book, too.

There are a book and a note-book.

There is not a ball-point pen.

There is not a fountain pen, either.

There is neither a ball-point pen, nor a fountain pen.

What is there on the desk ?

There are books and note-books, etc.

Is there anything under the desk ?

There is nothing.

bôru-pen: ball-point pen

mannenhitsu: fountain pen

empitsu: pencil

tsukue: desk

nôto: note book

techô: pocket-book, memorandum

Senshû no doyôbi ni pâti ga arimashita.

Iroiro na kuni no dansu ya uta ga arimashita.

Eiga mo arimashita ka ?

Iie, eiga wa arimasen deshita.

There was a party last Saturday.

There were dances and songs from various countries.

Was there a film, too ?

No, there was no film.

---

senshû : last week

konshû : this week

raishû : next week

isshûkan : one week

pâti : party

iroiro na : various, many kinds of

dansu : dancing

dansu o suru (III) : to dance

uta : song

uta o utau (I d) : to sing a song

ongaku : music

eiga : movie, film

shibai : drama, play (classic)

geki : drama, play (modern)

eigakan : cinema house, movie theater

gekijô : theater

## NOTES 2

2.1)

— ga arimasu

— ga arimasen

— ga arimashita

— ga arimasen deshita

are used in the statement of existence or non-existence of lifeless things. (See also *Nihon-go Kanwa I* p. 51.)

But in case of possession, these expressions can be used for living things as well as non-living things.

Ex. Kodomo ga 3 nin imasu. — There are three children.

Kodomo ga 3 nin arimasu. — I have three children.

As a rule, the difference between singular and plural is not expressed in Japanese, so the sentence *Hon ga arimasu.* is equivalent to both *There is a book.* and *There are books.*

2.2)

— wa arimasu

— wa arimasen

— wa arimashita

— wa arimasen deshita



The topic-marking particle *wa* has function of indicating the selective contrast with others.

Ex. Hon *ga* arimasu. Nôto *ga* arimasu.  
Hon *wa* arimasu *ga*, nôto *wa* arimasen.

### 2.3) *mo*

The particle *mo* is often equivalent to *also, too*, and replaces the so-called subject-indicating particle *ga*.

cf. Hon *ga* arimasu.  
Hon *mo* arimasu.  
× Hon *ga mo* arimasu.

### 2.4) *nani mo (arimasen)*

In case *nani mo* (or *dare mo*) occurs, the predicate can not be affirmative.

Ex. Nani *mo* arimasen. (There is nothing.)  
× Nani *mo* arimasu.  
cf. Nan *demo* arimasu. (There is everything.)  
Nani *mo* wakarimasen. (I can't understand at all.)  
× Nani *mo* wakarimasu.  
cf. Nan *demo* wakarimasu. (I can understand everything.)  
Dare *mo* wakarimasen. (Nobody can understand.)  
× Dare *mo* wakarimasu.

*cf. Dare demo wakarimasu.* (Everyone can understand.)

And the expression *Nani mo arimasen ga, ...* is frequently used by Japanese when they offer dishes to others. This custom may be easily understood by remembering *Tsumaranai mono desu ga, ...* in *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, p. 45.

## 2.5) nani ka

**nani ka** means *something, anything*. Generally speaking, the particle **ka** following an interrogative word has an indefinite meaning:

**doko** (where?)

**doko ka** (some place, any place)

**dore** (which one?)

**dore ka** (anyone)

**dochira** (where? which one?)

**dochira ka** (either one)

**dare** (who?)

**dare ka** (somebody, anybody)

**ikura** (how much?)

**ikura ka** (some amount)

**ikutsu** (how many?)

**ikutsu ka** (some number)

**itsu** (when?)

**itsu ka** (sometime)

## 3. ga imasu

Inu ga imasu<sup>1</sup>.

Neko mo imasu.

Inu to neko ga imasu.

Uma wa imasen<sup>2</sup>.

Ushi mo imasen.

Uma mo ushi mo imasen.

Heya no naka ni dare ga imasu ka ?

A san ya B san ga imasu.

Tonari no<sup>3</sup> heya ni dare ka imasu ka ?

Dare mo imasen.

There is a dog.

There is a cat, too.

There are a dog and a cat.

There is no horse.

There is no cow, either.

There is neither a horse nor a cow.

Who is there in the room ?

There are Mr. A and Mr. B (& others).

Is there anyone in the next room ?

There is nobody.

inu: dog

neko: cat

nezumi: rat

uma: horse

ushi: cow, ox, cattle

buta: pig, pork

tori: bird, chicken

niwatori: hen, cock, chicken

tamago: egg

Kinô A san wa kaisha ni imashita ka ?

A san wa imasen deshita ga, B san wa imashita.

Achira ni iru kata<sup>4</sup> wa donata desu ka ?

Asoko ni iru no<sup>4</sup> wa chichi<sup>5</sup> desu.

Was Mr. A at the office yesterday ?

Mr. A was not (there), but Mr. B was there.

Who is that person over there ?

He (who is over there) is my father.

---

kaisha: company

jimusho: office

kata: honorific term of hito (person)

donata: honorific term of dare

chichi: (my) father See Note 3.5)

## NOTES 3

3.1)

— ga imasu	— ga imasen
— ga imashita	— ga imasen deshita

are used in the statements of existence or non-existence of living things. See also *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, p. 51.

3.2)

— wa imasu	— wa imasen
— wa imashita	— wa imasen deshita

The topic-marking particle *wa* has the function of indicating the selective contrast with others.

Ex. A san *ga* imasu. B san *ga* imasen.  
A san *wa* imasu ga B san *wa* imasen.

3.3) iru kata, iru no

As already shown (*Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, p. 41), a verb in dict. form which stands immediately before a noun modifies the following noun.

**no** is sometimes used as a noun with the word preceding it. In that case, **no** replaces **hito** (person), **mono** (thing) or **koto** (matter).

Ex. (asoko ni) iru/ita no wa = iru/ita hito wa  
 (asoko ni) aru/atta no wa = aru/atta mono wa  
 (ichiban) ôkii no = ôkii mono/hito  
 (ichiban) kirei na no = kirei na mono/hito  
 hon o yomu no ga = hon o yomu koto ga

### 3.4) tonari no

**tonari no** can be translated into *next* or *neighboring*. However, the English word *next* has two meanings:

- 1) immediately following in time, order, importance, etc. : the next day.
- 2) nearest in place or position: the next room.

And **tonari no** is only equivalent to *next* in the second meaning.

The Japanese word which is equivalent to *next* in the first meaning is **tsugi no**, and it is also used to indicate place or position in order.

Notice the difference in the following examples:

**tsugi no hi** (the next day)

× **tonari no hi**

**tonari no heya** (the next room (in space))

**tsugi no heya** (the next room (in order))

**tonari no hito** (the next person (in space))

**taugi no hito** (the next person (in order))

### 3.5) chichi

There are a pair of words for wife, husband, home, etc. in Japanese as shown in *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*, pp. 45, 67.

Notice the different usage of words which mean father, mother, brother, and so on:

**chichi** (my father)

**haha** (my mother)

**ani** (my elder brother)

**ane** (my elder sister)

**otôto** (my younger brother)

**imôto** (my younger sister)

**kodomo** (my child)

**otôsan** (your/his father)

**okâsan** (your/his mother)

**oniisan** (your/his elder brother)

**onêsan** (your/his elder sister)

**otôtosan** (your/his younger brother)

**imôtosan** (your/his younger sister)

**kodomosan, okosan** (your/his child)

#### 4. dewa arimasen, -ku arimasen

Kore wa anata no<sup>2</sup> desu ka ?

Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen<sup>1</sup>.

Kono hen wa shizuka desu ka ?

Iie, shizuka dewa arimasen.

Sono hon wa muzukashii desu ka ?

Iie, sonna ni muzukashiku arimasen.

Shibaraku desu ne<sup>3</sup>. Ogenki desu ka ?

Is this yours ?

No, it is not mine.

Is it quiet in this neighborhood ?

No, it is not quiet.

Is that book difficult ?

No, it is not so difficult.

I haven't seen you for a long time.  
How are you ?

kono hen : in this neighborhood, about here

sono hen : about there

ano hen : about over there, in that neighborhood

shizuka : calm, quietness

shizuka na : calm, quiet

shizuka ni : calmly, quietly

sonna ni : so much, like that

konna ni : so much, like this

anna ni : so much, like that

muzukashiku : *-ku* form of muzukashii (difficult)

shibaraku : (for) a while, (for) some time

ogenki : polite form of genki (healthfulness)

genki na : healthy

genki ni : healthily



Arigatō, aikawarazu desu. Anata wa ?  
 Amari genki dewa arimasen. Watashi  
 no kuni de wa fuyu demo<sup>d</sup> konna ni  
 samuku arimasen.

Kinō wa doko ka e dekakemashita ka ?  
 Iie, amari samukatta node<sup>d</sup> uchi de hon  
 o yonde imashita.

Omoshirokatta desu ka ?  
 Iie, amari omoshiroku arimasen deshita.

Thank you. I'm fine as usual. And you ?  
 I'm not so well. In my country, it is  
 not as cold as this even in winter.

Did you go to any place yesterday ?  
 No, (I didn't,) since it was too cold, I  
 was reading a book in my house.

Was it interesting ?  
 No, it was not very interesting.

aikawarazu: as usual, as always

fuyu: winter

haru: spring

natsu: summer

aki: autumn

samuku: *-ku* form of *samui*

samukatta: past form of *samui*

samui: cold (weather)

tsumetai: cold (water, hands, etc.)

dekakemashita: past form of *dekakemasu*  
 (← *dekakeru*, II a): to go  
 out

node: as, because See Note 4.5)

omoshirokatta: past form of *omoshiroi*  
 (interesting, amusing)

omoshiroku: *-ku* form of *omoshiroi*

## NOTES 4

## 4.1) dewa arimasen, -ku arimasen

## a) Noun + desu

- wa - desu

- wa - deshita

- wa - dewa arimasen

- wa - dewa arimasen deshita

## b) Adjective + desu

- wa - desu

- wa - -katta desu

- wa - -ku arimasen

- wa - -ku arimasen deshita

Ex. Kono hon wa omoshiroi desu.

Kono hon wa omoshiroku arimasen.

Kono hon wa omoshirokatta desu.

Kono hon wa omoshiroku arimasen deshita.

An adjective used as a predicate (e. g. *ataui desu*) changes into *-ku form* in the negative expression (e. g. *atsuku arimasen*). *-ku form* is obtained by putting off the last syllable *-i* and adding suffix *-ku* to it;

atatakai (warm)	atatakaku	kuroi (black)	kuroku
atsui (hot)	atsuku	aoi (blue)	aoku
suzushii (cool)	suzushiku	ureshii (joyful)	ureshiku
samui (cold)	samuku	kanashii (sad)	kanashiku
akai (red)	akaku	sabishii (lonely)	sabishiku
shiroi (white)	shiroku		

Some scholars divide adjectives into two kinds: *-i* adjective (*shiroi, akai, etc.*) and *-na* adjective (*suki na, shizuka na* etc.).

But, in this textbook, a word like *suki, shizuka* is treated as a noun equivalent, because the usage of it is rather similar to a noun (*suki dewa nai, × sukiku nai*) except its way of modifying the following noun (*suki na iro : hon no iro*)

#### 4.2) anata no

The pronoun with *no* can be considered as a kind of possessive pronoun:

- Ex. Kore wa watashi no hon desu. = Kono hon wa *watashi no* (mine) desu.  
 Kore wa anata no hon desu. = Kono hon wa *anata no* (yours) desu.  
 Kore wa ano hito no hon desu. = Kono hon wa *ano hito no* (his) desu.

#### 4.3) — demo

The particle *demo* is equivalent to various English words. Some of them are as follows:

## 1) Noun + demo

Ame demo watashi wa ikimasu. (Even if it rains, I'll go.)

Kanemochi demo hatarakimasu. (Even the rich work.)

Sonna koto wa kodomo demo wakarimasu.

(Even a child can understand such a thing.)

## 2) Interrogative pronoun + demo (See Note 2.4)

Dore demo ii desu. (Anything will do.)

Dochira demo ii desu. (Either will do.)

Dare demo wakarimasu. (Everyone can understand.)

## 3) — demo — demo

uso demo hontô demo (whether it may be true or not)

otoko demo onna demo (whether it may be man or woman)

## 4.4) node

The meaning of node is on the whole the same as that of kara (as, because, therefore), but in combination with desu, -masu, -masen, the term kara is usually used, and with the dict. form, both of them are used.

## 4.5) Shibaraku desu ne.

This expression can be used as a form of greeting when one meets an acquaintance after a long time.

## 5. -te imasu

A san wa ima denwa o kakete imasu'.

A san wa sakki denwa o kakete imashita.

A san wa ima nani o shite imasu ka ?

Jibun no heya de hon o yonde imasu.

Ame wa mô yamimashita ka ?

Iie, mada futte imasu.

Asoko de denwa o kakete iru hito wa donata desu ka ?

Uchi no<sup>2</sup> kachô desu.

*kakete*: -te form of *kakeru* (II a)

*denwa o kakeru*: to telephone (=denwa o suru, denwa-suru)

*sakki*: a little while ago, a moment ago

*jibun*: self, oneself

*jibun no*: one's own, personal, private

*jibun de*: personally, by oneself

*mô*: already

Mr. A is talking on the phone now.

Mr. A was talking on the phone a little while ago.

What is Mr. A doing now ?

He is reading a book in his room.

Has it stopped raining already ?

No, it is still raining.

Who is that person talking on the phone over there ?

He is the chief of our section.

*yamimashita*: past form of *yamimasu* (← *yamu*, I b): to stop, to cease, to break (rain, snow, wind)

cf. *yameru* (II a, → *yamemasu*): to stop (reading, work, etc.)

*futte*: -te form of *furu* (I c): to fall (rain, snow)

*kachô*: chief of a section

*kakarichô*: chief of a sub-section

Sakki koko de hanashite ita kata-gata  
wa donata desu ka ?

Minna issho ni shigoto o shite iru  
nakama desu.

Yasumi no hi ni wa nani o shite imasu  
ka ?

Hon o yondari<sup>3</sup>, ongaku o kiitari, piano  
o hiite<sup>4</sup> jikan o tsubushite imasu.

Who are the people who were talking  
here a little while ago ?

They are all my colleagues working  
together.

What are you doing during the holiday ?

I usually pass the time, by reading a  
book, by listening to music and then  
playing the piano.

ita: past form of iru (II a)

kata-gata: plural form of kata.  
*cf.* hito: hito-bito

minna: all, everything, everybody

minasan: polite form of minna (everybody)

issho ni: together

shigoto: work, labor, business, employment,  
occupation

shigoto o suru (=shigoto-suru): to work,  
to do one's work

nakama: colleague, comrade, fellow

yasumi: rest *cf.* yasumu (Ib)

yasumi no hi: holiday

yondari: *-tari form of yomu* See Note 5.5)

kiitari: *-tari form of kiku*

piano: piano

hiite: *-te form of hiku* (Ia): to play (a  
stringed instrument) See Note 5.3)

tsubushite: *-te form of tsubusu* (Ia): to  
crush, to smash

jikan o tsubusu: to pass time, to kill  
time, to waste time

5.1)

(ga/wa) — o — -te imasu

-te imasu expresses a progressive action.

Ex.	denwa o kakemasu	denwa o kakeru hito
	denwa o kakete imasu	denwa o kakete iru hito
	denwa o kakemashita	denwa o kaketa hito
	denwa o kakete imashita	denwa o kakete ita hito

(The expression "— ga — -te imasu" is explained in the next lesson.)

5.2) uchi no

As already explained, uchi means *house, family*, so uchi no is equivalent to *of one's family, of one's house*, but in the expression uchi no kachō that appears in more colloquial style, uchi no means *of our company, of our factory*.

Ex.	uchi no shachō (president of our company, our president)
	uchi no buchō (chief of our division, our chief)
	uchi no kōjōchō (manager of our factory, our factory manager)

5.3) — -tari — -tari

The expression "— -tari — -tari" is equivalent to *sometimes — sometimes —, now — now —, what by — what by —, in turn*.

-dari is the alternant of -tari and the verb which stands before -tari/-dari is the

same form that stands before -ta/-da.

Ex.	kaku (1a)	kaita	kaitari	(kakanakattari)
	yomu (1b)	yonda	yondari	(yomanakattari)
	iku (1c)	itta	ittari	(ikanakattari)
	iu (1d)	itta	ittari	(iwanakattari)
	miru (IIa)	mita	mitari	(minakattari)
	suru (III)	shita	shitari	(shinakattari)
	kuru (III)	kita	kitari	(konakattari)
	aru (III)	atta	attari	(nakattari)

#### 5.4) piano o hiku

The expression *piano o hiku* is equivalent to *to play the piano*, but the English word *to play* is translated into various Japanese words.

to play	: asobu		to play the flute	: fue	} o fuku
to play cards	: torampu	} o suru	to play the clarinet	: kurarinetto	
to play hockey	: hokkē		to play the drum	: taiko o tatau/utsu	
to play baseball	: yakyū		to play the maraca	: marakasu o furu	
to play the piano	: piano	} o hiku			
to play the violin	: batorin				
to play the guitar	: gitā				



## 6. -te arimasu

A san ga koppu o tēburu no ue ni narabete imashita!

Koppu ga tēburu no ue ni narabete arimasu.

A san ga kokuban ni e o kaite imashita.

Kokuban ni e ga kaite arimasu.

Asoko ni oite aru no wa A san no okurimono desu.

Mada A san ni hanashite nai node shimpai desu.

Mr. A was arranging the glasses on the table.

The glasses are arranged on the table.

Mr. A was drawing a picture on the blackboard.

A picture is drawn on the blackboard.

The thing placed over there is Mr. A's gift.

Because I have not told it to Mr. A, I'm worried.

koppu: glass, wineglass

tēburu: table

narabete: *te* form of naraberu (IIa): to arrange (goods); to place things in order

kokuban: blackboard

e: picture (ji: character, letter)

kaite: *te* form of kaku (Ia): to write, to draw

oite: *te* form of oku (Ia): to put, to place

niwa: garden, courtyard

Uchi no niwa ni hana ga saite imasu'.

Kesa no densha wa taihen konde imashita.

Ano byôin ni watashi no shitte iru sensei ga imasu.

Kinô wa totemo tsukarete ita node hayaku nemashita.

Flowers are blooming in the garden of my house.

The street-car was awfully crowded this morning.

There is a doctor I know in that hospital.

Because I was very tired yesterday, I went to bed early.

hana: flower (ki: tree, wood  
kusa: grass)

saitte: *-te* form of saku (I a): to bloom, to blossom

kesa: this morning

konde: *-te* form of komu (I b): to become crowded, to become full up

konde iru: be crowded

suku (I a): to become less crowded

suite iru: be less crowded

byôin: hospital

isha, oishasan: doctor

kangofu: nurse, hospital nurse

kusuri: medicine, remedy, drug

chûsha: injection (chûsha-suru: to  
[inject])

sensei: teacher, doctor

shitte: *-te* form shiru (I c)

shitte iru: to know, be aware of, be acquainted with

tsukarete: *-te* form of tsukareru (II a)

tsukarete iru: be tired

hayaku (← hayai): early, soon

osoku (← osoi): late

nemashita: past form of nemasu (←

neru, II a): to sleep, to go to bed

okiru (II a): to wake up

Kyô wa yoku harete imasu kara, sentaku<sup>2</sup> o shimashô.

As it is very fine today, I'll do my washing.

Ano megane o kakete<sup>3</sup> iru kata wa donata desu ka ?

Who is that person with glasses ?

---

harete: *-te* form of hareru (II a): to become clear

sentaku: wash, washing. See Note 6.2)

harete iru: the sky is clear

megane: glasses, (a pair of) spectacles

kumoru (I c): to become cloudy

kakete: *-te* form of kakeru (II a)

kumotte iru: the sky is cloudy

megane o kakeru: to put on glasses  
See Note 6.3)

## NOTES 6

6.1)

— ga — -te arimasu

— ga — -te imasu

-te arimasu expresses a state or continuity of the result that is already done.

Ex. E ga kaite arimasu.  
(A picture is drawn.)

E o kaite imasu.  
(He is drawing a picture.)

Koppu ga narabete arimasu.  
(Glasses are arranged.)

Koppu o narabete imasu.  
(He is arranging glasses.)

To ga akete arimasu.  
(The door is open.)

To o akete imasu.  
(He is opening the door.)

But, it must be noticed that there are verbs that do not appear in -te arimasu expression. For this kind of verbs, "— ga — -te imasu" is used taking place of -te arimasu expression.

Ex. hana ga saku  
michi ga komu  
karada ga tsukareru  
to ga aku

saito imasu	(× saite arimasu)
konde imasu	(× konde arimasu)
tsukarete imasu	(× tsukarete arimasu)
aite imasu	(× aite arimasu)

Taking this view point as a criterion, it is possible to divide Japanese verbs into two categories:

- 1) *transitive verb* that can appear in *-te arimasu* expression.
- 2) *intransitive verb* that can not appear in *-te arimasu* expression.

Besides, there are not a few verbs which have a pair of different forms for the opposition of transitive and intransitive.

Ex.	{	akeru (II a) <i>vt.</i> :	to o akete imasu	(He is opening the door.)
			to ga akete arimasu	}(The door is open.)
	aku (I a) <i>vi.</i> :	to ga aite imasu		
			× aite arimasu	
	{	shimeru (II a) <i>vt.</i> :	to o shimete imasu	(He is shutting the door.)
			to ga shimete arimasu	}(The door is shut.)
	shimaru (I c) <i>vi.</i> :	to ga shimatte imasu		
			× shimatte arimasu	
	{	naraberu (II a) <i>vt.</i> :	hon o narabete imasu	(He is arranging books.)
			hon ga narabete arimasu	}(Books are arranged.)
	narabu (I a) <i>vi.</i> :	hon ga narande imasu		
			× narande arimasu	
	{	ugokasu (II a) <i>vt.</i> :	kikai o ugokashite imasu	(He is operating the machine.)
			kikai ga ugokashite arimasu	}(The machine is going.)
	ugoku (I a) <i>vi.</i> :	kikai ga ugoite imasu		
			× ugoite arimasu	

to	meru	(II a) vi:	kikai o tomemasu	(I'll stop the machine.)
			kikai ga tomete arimasu	(The machine is not going)
to	maru	(I c) vi:	kikai ga tomatte imasu	
			× tomatte arimasu	
to	sukeru	(II a) vi:	denki o tsukemasu	(I'll turn on the light.)
			denki ga tsukete arimasu	(The light is turned on.)
to	suku	(I a) vi:	denki ga tsuite imasu	
			× tsuite arimasu	
to	kesu	(I a) vi:	denki o keshimasu	(I'll turn off the light.)
			denki ga keshite arimasu	(The light is turned off.)
to	kieru	(II a) vi:	denki ga kiete imasu	
			× denki ga kiete arimasu	

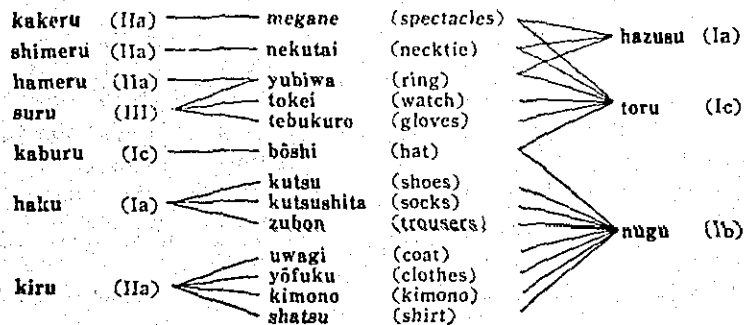
## 6.2) sentaku

sentaku-suru or sentaku o suru is translated into *to wash*. However, the English word *to wash* also fits to arau (I d), and sentaku-suru is used *only for washing clothes*.

Ex.	wai-shatsu	}	o	—	sentaku-suru
	hankachi				
	kutsushita				
	kao	}	o	—	arau
	te				
	ashi				
	koppu				

## 6.3) megane o kakeru

The expressions indicating the action *to put on* and *to put off* are as follows:



## 7. — sô desu

A san ga B san wa 6 ji ni kuru to  
iimashita.

B san wa 6 ji ni kuru sô desu<sup>1</sup>.

Minna ga kono shôsetsu wa omoshiroi  
to itte imasu.

Kono shôsetsu wa omoshiroi sô desu.

A san wa sakana no hô ga<sup>3</sup> suki da<sup>2</sup>  
to iimashita.

A san wa sakana no hô ga suki da sô  
desu.

Mr. A said that Mr. B would come at  
6 o'clock.

I hear that Mr. B will come at 6 o'clock.

Everybody says that this novel is in-  
teresting.

It is said that this novel is interesting.

Mr. A said that he preferred fish.

I hear that Mr. A prefers fish.

— sô desu: I hear, it is said, they say  
(See Note 7.1)

shôsetsu: novel, fiction

sakka: writer, novelist

suirî shôsetsu: detective story

ren'ai shôsetsu: love story

rekishi shôsetau: historical story

shi: poetry, poem

shijin: poet

suki: fondness, liking, love (See Note 7.2)

suki da: to like, be fond of

suki na: favorite, pleasing, likeable



A san ga kore wa yūmei na hon da to  
imashita.

Kore wa yūmei na hon da sō desu.

Rajio no tenki-yohō<sup>4</sup> o kikimashita ka ?

Ee, ashita wa "kumori nochi hare"  
da sō desu.

Dewa, yotei dōri ikimashō.

A san wa issho ni ikanai sō desu ne ?

Ee, kaze o hiite iru node ikanai to itte  
imashita.

Mr. A said that this was a famous book.

I hear that this is a famous book.

Did you hear the weather forecast on  
the radio ?

Yes, they say that tomorrow it will be  
cloudy at first, later fine.

Then let's go according to schedule.

It is said that Mr. A will not go with  
us.

Yes. He told me that he could not go,  
because he had a cold.

yūmei na: famous, well-known

tenki-yohō: weather forecast, weather re-  
port See Note 7.4)

Ee: colloquial term of Hai

kumori: cloudy weather

kumoru (Ic): to become cloudy

hare: clear weather

hareru (II): to become clear

nochi: later, afterwards

yotei: plan, schedule

yotei dōri: on schedule, as intended

ikanai: negative form of iku (Ic)

## NOTES 7

7.1) — *sô desu*

This expression denotes hearsay, and the word that precedes it takes the form as follows:

## a) Verb

affirmative	dict. form + <i>sô desu</i>
negative	- <i>nai</i> + <i>sô desu</i>

## b) Adjective

affirmative	dict. form + <i>sô desu</i>
negative	- <i>ku nai</i> + <i>sô desu</i>

## c) Noun

affirmative	noun + <i>da</i> + <i>sô desu</i>
negative	noun + <i>dewa nai</i> + <i>sô desu</i>

7.2) — *ga suki desu*

As a rule, the particle *ga* has the function of indicating that the noun preceding it is the subject of the verb in the clause, *e. g.* *Inu ga arimasu.* but, in some expressions, this *ga* can be considered to be the particle indicating the object.

Ex.	<i>Inu ga suki desu.</i>	(I like a dog.)
	<i>Neko ga kirai desu.</i>	(I don't like a cat.)

Mizu ga hoshii n desu. (I want water.)  
 Biiru ga nomitai n desu. (I want to drink beer.)  
 Pan ga tabetai n desu. (I want to eat bread.)  
 Tabako ga suitai n desu. (I want to smoke.)

### 7.3) — hô ga suki desu

The expression

"N. + no/na + hô ga suki desu"

"Adj. in dict. form + hô ga suki desu"

"V. in dict. form + hô ga suki desu"

denotes preference.

Ex. Sakana no hô ga suki desu.  
 Shizuka na hô ga suki desu.  
 Akai hô ga suki desu.  
 Hon o yomu hô ga suki desu.

In these expressions, suki can be replaced by ii

— hô ga ii desu, however, also denotes advice or recommendation.

Ex. Chikatetsu de iku/itta hô ga ii desu.  
 (You had better go by subway.)  
 Hayaku neru/neta hô ga ii desu.  
 (You had better go to bed early.)

In this connection, it should be noticed that "(A yori) B no hô ga + *adj.*" denotes the comparative degree of adjectives.

Ex. (A yori) B no hô ga ôkii desu. (B is bigger than A.)

#### 7.4) tenki-yohô

Expressions used in the weather forecast are as follows:

hare (fine)

kumori (cloudy)

ame (rain)

yuki (snow)

kaze (wind)

kumori nochi hare

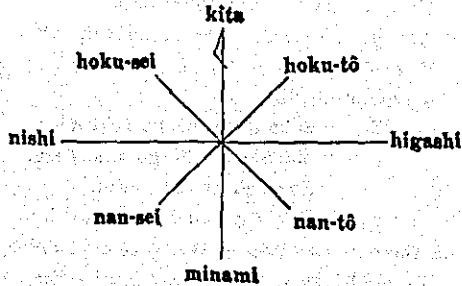
(Cloudy at first, later fine)

kumori tokidoki hare

(Cloudy sometimes fine)

kumottari haretari

(Sometimes cloudy sometimes fine)



## 8. to omoimasu

A san wa kuru to omoimasu <sup>1</sup> .	I think Mr. A will come.
A san wa konai to omoimasu.	I think Mr. A will not come.
A san wa kuru darô to omoimasu.	I guess Mr. A will come.
A san wa konai darô to omoimasu.	I guess Mr. A will not come.
Ashita wa tenki ga ii to omoimasu.	I think it will be fine tomorrow.
Ashita wa tenki ga yoku nai to omoimasu.	I think it will not be fine tomorrow.
Ashita wa tenki ga ii darô to omoimasu.	I guess it will be fine tomorrow.
Ashita wa tenki ga yoku nai darô to omoimasu.	I guess it will not be fine tomorrow.
A san mo kore ga suki da to omoimasu.	I think Mr. A also likes this.
A san mo kore wa suki dewa nai to omoimasu.	I think Mr. A also does not like this.

---

konai: negative form of kuru (III)

A san mo kore ga suki darô to omoi-  
masu.

A san mo kore wa suki dewa nai darô  
to omoimasu.

Kore o kaita no wa A san da to omoi-  
masu.

Kore o kaita no wa A san dewa nai to  
omoimasu.

Kore o kaita no wa A san darô to omoi-  
masu.

Kore o kaita no wa A san dewa nai  
darô to omoimasu.

Kondo' no nichiyôbi ni mihon-ichi e  
ikô? to omotte imasu ga, issho ni iki-  
masen ka?

I guess Mr. A also likes this.

I guess Mr. A also does not like this.

I think it is Mr. A who wrote this.

I think it is not Mr. A who wrote this.

I guess it is Mr. A who wrote this.

I guess it is not Mr. A who wrote this.

Next Sunday, I intend to go to the fair.  
Won't you go with us?

kaita: past form of kaku (1a)

kondo: next time, soon, this time See  
Note 8.4)

mihon-ichi: fair

kokusai mihon-ichi: international fair

tenrankai: exhibition

ikô: volitional form of iku (1c) See Note  
8.2)

ikô to omou (1d): be willing to go

Watashi mo ikitai<sup>3</sup> to omotte imasu  
ga, hima ga nai node ikarenai deshō.

I'd like to go, too. But I'm afraid I'll  
not be able to go since I have not  
enough time.

---

ikitai: *-tai* form of iku See Note 8.3)  
hima ga nai (→hima ga arimasen): do  
not have (enough) time

ikarenai: negative form of ikareru  
ikareru (IIb): be able to go

## NOTES 8

## 8.1) — to omoimasu

This expression can be translated into *I think, I guess, I suppose, I hope, I believe*, and the word that precedes it takes the same form as that precedes — *sô deau*. See Note 7.1)

The expression — *darô to omoimasu* can also be translated into *I think, I guess, I suppose, I hope, I believe*, but the fact *I think, I guess, etc.* is less positive, more doubtful, and the word that precedes it takes the form as follows:

## a) Verb

affirmative	dict. form + <i>darô to omoimasu</i>
negative	<i>-nai + darô to omoimasu</i>

## b) Adjective

affirmative	dict. form + <i>darô to omoimasu</i>
negative	<i>-ku + nai + darô to omoimasu</i>

## c) Noun

affirmative	noun + <i>darô to omoimasu</i>
negative	noun + <i>dewa nai + darô to omoimasu</i>

Notice that when a noun stands as predicate *da* changes into *darô*, and in the other cases *darô* is inserted before *to omoimasu*.

8.2) *ikô to omoimasu*



*ikô* is the volitional form of *iku* (→ *ikimasu*), and *ikô to omoimasu* denotes a speaker's volition or will to go.

The volitional forms take the ending *-ô* or *-yô* as follows:

I	<i>kakimasu</i> ( <i>kaku</i> )	<i>kakanai</i>	<i>kakô</i>
	<i>yomimasu</i> ( <i>yomu</i> )	<i>yomanai</i>	<i>yomô</i>
	<i>kaimasu</i> ( <i>kau</i> )	<i>kawanai</i>	<i>kaô</i>
II	<i>mimasu</i> ( <i>miru</i> )	<i>minai</i>	<i>miyô</i>
	<i>okimasu</i> ( <i>okiru</i> )	<i>okinai</i>	<i>okiyô</i>
	<i>nemasu</i> ( <i>neru</i> )	<i>nenai</i>	<i>neyô</i>
III	<i>kimasu</i> ( <i>kuru</i> )	<i>konai</i>	<i>koyô</i>
	<i>shimasu</i> ( <i>suru</i> )	<i>shinai</i>	<i>shiyô</i>

### 3) *ikitai to omoimasu*

*-tai* form takes the same stem with that of *-masu* form and denotes desiderative aspect of the verb.

Ex.	<i>hanashimasu</i> ( <i>hanasu</i> )	<i>hanashitai</i> (to want to talk)
	<i>yomimasu</i> ( <i>yomu</i> )	<i>yomitai</i> (to want to read)
	<i>ikimasu</i> ( <i>iku</i> )	<i>ikitai</i> (to want to go)
	<i>kaimasu</i> ( <i>kau</i> )	<i>kaitai</i> (to want to buy)
	<i>mimasu</i> ( <i>miru</i> )	<i>mitai</i> (to want to see)
	<i>kaerimasu</i> ( <i>kaeru</i> )	<i>kaeritai</i> (to want to go back)

misemasu (miseru)	misetai (to want to let somebody see)
yomasemasu (yomaseru)	yomasetai (to want to let somebody read)
shimasu (suru)	shitai (to want to do)
kimasu (kuru)	kitai (to want to come)

## 8.4) kondo

The first meaning of kondo is *this time*.

Ex. Kondo wa umaku ikimashita. (It goes well this time.)

But when it concerns a future action or state, it is translated into *next time*.

Ex. Kondo wa itau ikimasu ka? (When do you go next time?)

Kondo au toki ni, ... (When I see you next time, ...)

kondo no nichiyōbi (next Sunday)

## 9. koto ga arimasu

A san wa maiban hayaku nemasu.

B san wa tokidoki hayaku nemasu.

Watashi mo (tokidoki) hayaku neru koto ga arimasu<sup>1</sup>.

A san wa konoaida Osaka e ikimashita.

B san mo sono toki Osaka ni itte imashita.

C san wa mada Osaka e itta koto ga arimasen<sup>1</sup>.

Mr. A goes to bed early every night.

Sometimes Mr. B goes to bed early.

Sometimes I also go to bed early.

Mr. A went to Osaka the other day.

Mr. B also had been in Osaka at that time.

Mr. C has not gone to Osaka.

maiban: every night

maiasa: every morning

mainichi: every day

maishū: every week

maigetsu: every month

mainen: every year

tokidoki: sometimes, occasionally

itsumo: always, usually

taitei: generally, usually, mostly

hotondo: almost

hotondo — nai: little, scarcely, hardly

konoaida: the other day, lately, recently

sonouchi: in near future

sono toki: at that time

Kabuki o goran ni natta koto ga arimasu ka ?

Iie, mada mitai koto ga arimasen. Ichido mitai to omotte imasu ga, mada sono kikai ga arimasen<sup>1</sup>.

Miru mae ni<sup>2</sup> sujigaki o yoku yonde itta hō ga ii desu yo.

Itsumo koko e nan de kimasu ka ?

Chikatetsu de kuru koto mo arimasu<sup>2</sup> ga, taitei takushii de kimasu.

Isogu toki<sup>3</sup> wa chikatetsu no hō ga kaette hayai deshō.

Have you ever seen the *Kabuki* ?

No, I haven't seen it yet. I would like to see it once, but I haven't had the chance yet.

You had better read the story thoroughly before seeing it.

Usually how do you come here ?

Sometimes I come by subway, but usually I come by taxi.

When you are in a hurry, you can come faster by taking a subway.

**kabuki:** *Kabuki drama*

**goran ni natta:** past form of goran ni naru

goran ni naru (ic→narimasu): honorific  
expression of miru

**ichido:** once

**mitai:** *-tai* form of miru

**kikai:** chance, opportunity, occasion See Note 9.4)

**sujigaki:** story, outline, synopsis

**yonde:** *-te* form of yomu

**isogu (ib):** to hurry, to make haste

**kaette:** on the contrary, rather

## NOTES 9

## 9.1) — koto ga arimasu

a) after the verb in dictionary form:

— koto ga arimasu expresses *the subject occasionally does it.*

Ex. (Tokidoki) iku koto ga arimasu. = Tokidoki ikimasu (Sometimes I go.)

cf. Metta ni iku koto ga arimasen. = Metta ni ikimasen (I scarcely go.)

b) after the verb in past *-ta/-da* form:

— koto ga arimasu expresses *the subject's experience of having done it.*

Ex. Osaka e itta koto ga arimasu. (I have gone to Osaka.)

Osaka e itta koto ga arimasen (I have not gone to Osaka.)

## 9.2) — koto mo arimasu ga,...

The expression "— koto mo arimasu ga, ...", with the verb in dictionary form preceding it expresses *the subject occasionally does it ...*

Ex. Iku koto mo arimasu ga, ... (Sometimes I go, but ...)

Miru koto mo arimasu ga, ... (Sometimes I see, but ...)

## 9.3) — toki

The word *toki* is equivalent to *time*, but in the following combinations, it can be translated into *when*:

Verb (dict. form/-ta/-tai) }  
 Adj. (dict./past form) } + toki  
 Noun +na/no/datta }

*Ex.* Kondo kuru toki (When I'll come next time)

Nihon e kita toki (When I came to Japan)

Kitai toki (When I want to come)

Nemui toki (When I am sleepy)

Nemukatta toki (When I was sleepy)

Shizuka na toki (When it is quiet)

Kodomo no toki (When I was a child)

Byōki datta toki (When I was sick)

9.4) — **kikai ga arimasen**

The word **kikai** is equivalent to *an opportunity, a chance*. See the following examples.

Kikai ga attara, ikitai to omoimasu. (When I have a chance I would like to go.)

Mada miru kikai ga arimasen. (I have no chance of seeing it yet.)

Konna ni ii kikai wa metta ni arimasen. (You can hardly have a good chance like

Mada sono kikai ga arimasen. (I haven't yet had the opportunity. this.)

There is also a word **chansu** (borrowed from English *chance*) as a synonym of **kikai**.

## 9.5) — mae ni

mae ni with a verb in dictionary form preceding it can be translated into *before*

— *ing.* See also Note 12.4)

*Ex.* Taberu mae ni te o arainassi. (Wash your hands before eating.)

*cf.* uchi no mae ni (in front of my house)

## 10. -te mimasu

Ano hito ni kiite mimasu'.

I'll (try to) ask that person.

Ano hito ni kiite mimashô.

Let's (try to) ask that person.

Ano hito ni kiite mimashita.

I have asked that person.

Ano hito ni kiite mite kudasai.

Please (try to) ask that person.

Kono hon wa mada yonda koto ga arimasen.

I have not yet read this book.

Kono hon o yonde mitai to omotte imasu.

I'd like to (try to) read this book.

Kono hon o yonde miru tsumori desu.

I intend to (try to) read this book.

Kono hon o yonde mimashita ga, amari omoshiroku arimasen deshita.

I have read this book, but it was not very interesting.

---

kiite: *-te* form of kiku (Ia)

yonda: past form of yomu (Ib)

mimashô: intentional form of mimasu (← miru) cf. miyô

tsumori: intention

mite: *-te* form of miru (IIa)

tsumori desu: to intend (to do)



Anata wa tempura o tabeta koto ga arimasu ka ?

Iie, mada (tabeta koto ga) arimasen. Ichido tabete mitai to omotte imasu.

Kono chikaku ni yūmei na mise ga arimasu yo. Ima-goro wa konde iru kamo shiremasen<sup>3</sup> ga, itte mimashō.

Kore wa dô suru n desu<sup>4</sup> ka ?

Kô iu fû ni suru n desu. Anata mo yatte gorannasai<sup>3</sup>.

Have you ever had *tempura* ?

No, not yet. I'd like to have it once.

There is a famous restaurant in this neighborhood. I'm afraid it is crowded about this time. Let's go there anyway.

How shall I do it ?

Do it like this. Just try yourself.

---

**tempura** : a kind of Japanese dishes

**chikaku** : neighborhood, vicinity *cf.* **chikai** : near

**chikaku ni** : near, in the neighborhood

**chikaku no** : neighboring, near-by

**mise** : shop, store, restaurant

**ima-goro** : about this time, at this time, now

**kono-goro** : now, at present, nowadays, recently

**kamo shiremasen** (← **kamo shirenai**) : may/might (bc/do), perhaps, See Note 10.5)

**kô** : (in) this way

**kô iu** : like this

**kô iu fû ni** : like this way (manner)

**yatte** : *-te* form of **yaru** (Ic) See Notes 10.2), 10.3)

**gorannasai** : honorific term of **minasai**

**minasai** : imperative form of **mimasu** See Note 10.3)

Sumimasen. Mō ichido onegai-shimasu.

Kô desu.

Wakarimashita. Dewa yatte mimasu.  
Kô desu ka ?

Sô, sô . . . . sore de ii n desu.

Pardon me. Will you please do it once again ?

Like this.

I see. Now I'll try. This way ?

Oh yes, that's right.

---

mô ichido : once more

mô ikkai : once more

onagai : wishing, request

onagai-suru : to ask, make a request

## NOTES 10

## 10.1) -te mimasu

mimasu is equivalent to *to see, to look at*, but standing after another verb in *-te* form, it means *to try to do*.

Ex. kikimasu: I hear/ask

kiite mimasu: I'll try to ask.

tabemasu: I eat

tabete mimasu: I'll try to eat.

ikimasu: I go

itte mimasu: I'll try to go.

## 10.2) yatte mimasu

yaru has two usages:

- a) that means *to give*, and expresses the act of giving to animals or to inferiors (cf. ageru (IIa): to give a thing to a person.)

Ex. Kojiki ni 10 yen yarimashita. (I gave ¥10 to a beggar.)

Wasurenai de tori ni esa o yatte kudasai. (Don't forget to feed the birds.)

- b) that has the same meaning with suru. But the expression *yatte mimasu* just means *to try*.

Ex. Watashi ga yatte mimasu. (I will try.)

10.3) **yatte gorannasai**

Yatte gorannasai is more polite than **yatte minasai** expressing order or recommendation.

*cf.* Kaite gorannasai. (Try to write.)

Yonde gorannasai. (Try to read.)

10.4) **- n desu**

The expression "Verb in dict. form + n desu" is used in the situation in which one is going to explain something to somebody.

*Ex.* shimasu            suru n desu

         ikimasu        iku n desu

         shimashita    shita n desu

         ikimashita     itta n desu

Notice that there is no combination "Verb in dict. form + desu".

× suru desu

× iku desu

10.5) **- kamo shiremasen**

The expression **- kamo shiremasen** is equivalent to *maybe, but I'm not so sure now.*

See the following examples:

Iku kamo shiremasen. (Perhaps I'll go, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Ikanai kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps I don't go, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Nomu kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps he drinks, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Itta kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps he went, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Ikanakatta kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps he didn't go, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Atsukatta kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps it was hot, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Sore wa A san kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps it is Mr. A, but I'm not so sure now.)

**Sore wa A san datta kamo shiremasen.** (Perhaps it was Mr. A, but I'm not so sure now.)

## 11. -te agemasu, -te moraimasu, -te kuremasu

A san ga B san ni omiyage o agemashita.

Mr. A gave a present to Mr. B.

B san wa A san ni omiyage o moraimashita.

Mr. B received a present from Mr. A.

Watashi wa A san ni omiyage o moraimashita.

I received a present from Mr. A.

A san ga watashi ni omiyage o kuremashita.

Mr. A gave me a present.

A san ga B san ni Nihon-go o oshiete agemashita.

Mr. A taught Japanese to Mr. B.

B san wa A san ni Nihon-go o oshiete moraimashita.

Mr. B learned Japanese from Mr. A.

agemashita: past form of agemasu (← ageru, II a): to give

— ni morau: to receive something from —

— ni ageru: to give something to —

kuremashita: past form of kuremasu (← kureru, II a): to give See Note 11.1)

moraimashita: past form of moraimasu (← morau, I d): to get, to receive

oshiete: -te form of oshieru (II a): to teach

Watashi wa A san ni Nihon-go o oshiete moraimashita.

A san ga (watashi ni) Nihon-go o oshiete kuremashita.

(Anata wa) dare ni Nihon-go o oshiete moraimashita ka ?

(Watashi wa) A san ni (Nihon-go o) oshiete moraimashita.

Dare ga (anata ni) Nihon-go o oshiete kuremashita ka ?

A san ga (watashi ni Nihon-go o) oshiete kuremashita.

Dare ni naratte imasu ka ?

A san ni naratte imasu.

Sumimasen, koko no tokoro ga mada yoku wakarimasen. Mō ichido oshiete itadakitai n desu ga . . .

I learned Japanese from Mr. A.

Mr. A taught me Japanese.

From whom did you learn Japanese ?

I learned Japanese from Mr. A.

Who taught you Japanese ?

Mr. A taught me Japanese.

From whom are you learning ?

I am learning from Mr. A.

Excuse me, but I can't yet understand this point perfectly. Would you please explain it to me once again ?

**naratte:** *-te* form of *narau* (I d); to learn, to take lessons in

**tokoro:** place, point

**koko no tokoro:** this point See Note 11. 3)

**itadakitai:** *-tai* form of *itadaku* (I a); polite term of *morau*

**-te itadakitai n desu ga . . .:** polite expression of *-te kudasai*

*ii desu tomo. Nando demo oshiete agemasu kara, yoku oboete kudasai.*

Onegai-shimasu.

Sure. I'll show you many times, if necessary. Please learn it by heart.

Please do so.

---

*tomo*: final particle to express certainty

*ii desu tomo*: certainly, of course, sure

*nando demo*: it does not matter to repeat

many times

*oboete*: *-te* form of *oboeru* (IIa): to remember, to keep (bear) in mind



## NOTES 11

## 11.1) kureru

Both *ageru* and *kureru* are opposite to *morau* (to receive), but each has a different usage:

A ga B ni { *ageru* (B ≠ speaker or speaker's relatives)  
*kureru* (B = speaker or speaker's relatives)

## 11.2) -te agemasu, -te moraimasu, -te kuremasu

## a) -te agemasu

-te agemasu with a verb in *-te* form preceding it means *to do (something) for the sake of (someone)*:

A san ga B san ni hon o agemashita.

(Mr. A gave a book to Mr. B.)

A san ga B san ni hon o katta agemashita.

(Mr. A bought a book for Mr. B.)

A san ga B san ni hon o yonde agemashita.

(Mr. A read a book for Mr. B.)

## b) -te moraimasu

-te moraimasu with a verb in *-te* form preceding it means *to receive the benefit of one's doing something*. And each example in a) can be stated from Mr. B's standpoint,

as follows:

**B san wa A san ni hon o moraimashita.**

(Mr. B received a book from Mr. A.)

**B san wa A san ni hon o katte moraimashita.**

(Mr. B received the benefit of Mr. A's buying a book.)

**B san wa A san ni hon o yonde moraimashita.**

(Mr. B received the benefit of Mr. A's reading a book.)

c) **-te kuremasu**

The expression **-te kuremasu** has the same meaning as **-te agemasu**. But, in the expression **A ga B ni -te ageru** (A does something for the sake of B), **watashi** (speaker) can not stand in the place of **B**, and in the expression **A ga B ni -te kureru**, **watashi** can not stand in the place of **A**. Besides, in the latter, the person who stands in the place of **B** is mostly limited to the speaker and speaker's relatives. (The hearer can stand in the place of **B** only in the sentence **Dare ga B ni -te kuremashita ka?**) In the following scheme, the arrow indicates the direction of giving the benefit:

**B wa A ni -te morau** (B ← A)

**A ga B ni -te ageru** (A → B)    **B ≠ watashi**

**A ga B ni -te kureru** (A → B)    **A ≠ watashi**

**Ex. × A san ga watashi ni hon o okutte agemashita.**

**A san ga watashi ni hon o okutte kuremashita.**

- Watashi ga B san ni hon o okutte agemashita.  
 × Watashi ga B san ni hon o okutte kuremashita.

### 11.3) tokoro

tokoro means *a place, a point or time, moment*, and it is translated into different English words.

- keshiki no ii tokoro (a place of scenic beauty)  
 nigiyaka na tokoro (a crowded place)  
 omoshiroi tokoro (an amusing place, an interesting passage in literature)  
 yowai tokoro (a weak point)  
 Ii tokoro e kimashita. (You have come at the right time.)

tokoro with a verb in dictionary (or past) form preceding it means *on the point of — -ing.*

- Ima iku tokoro desu. (I am coming/going.)  
 Ima dekakeru tokoro desu. (I am just going to go out.)  
 Ima kaetta tokoro desu. (I have just come back.)

tokoroga means *but, however, on the contrary*  
 tokorode means *well, now, by the way*

## 12. -te ikimasu, -te kimasu -ni ikimasu, -ni kimasu

Eki made aruite ikimashô<sup>4</sup>.

Ôisogi de hashitte kimashita.

Kasa o motte itta hô ga ii desu.

Kasa o motte ikanakatta node taihen komarimashita.

Shashinki o motte kuru no<sup>3</sup> o wasuremashita.

Watashi no heya ni motte kite kudasai.

Let's walk to the station.

I came here running in a great hurry.

You had better take your umbrella.

Because I didn't take my umbrella, I was much troubled.

I forgot to take my camera with me.

Please bring it to my room.

eki: station            teiryûjo: stop

aruite: -te form of aruku (Ia): to walk

ôisogi de: hurriedly

hashitte: -te form of hashiru (Ic): to run

kasa: umbrella

oritatami no kasa: folding umbrella

rein-kôto: rain coat

motte: -te form of motsu (Ic)

motte iru: to have, to have with one

ikanakatta: past form of ikanai

komarimashita: past form of komarimasu  
(←komaru, Ic): be troubled

shashinki (=kamera): camera

wasuremashita: past form of wasuremasu  
(←wasureru, IIa): to forget

Maiban ha o migaiite<sup>1</sup> nemasu.

Maiban ha o migaiite kara nemasu.

Tenrankai o mi ni ikimashō<sup>2</sup>.

Tomodachi o okuri ni ikō to omoimasu.

Tomodachi o Haneda e mukae ni ikimashita.

Ima, tegami o dashi ni itte imasu.

Tomodachi ga hanashi ni kimashita.

Every night I brush my teeth and go to bed.

I go to bed after brushing my teeth every night.

Let's go to see the exhibition.

I'm going to see my friend off.

I went to meet my friend at Haneda.

Now he is gone to mail a letter.

A friend of mine came to talk.

ha: teeth

migaiite: *-te* form of *migaku* (1a): to brush, polish

Haneda: Tokyo International Airport

tegami: letter

hagaki: postcard

ehagaki: picture postcard

kozutsumi: parcel post

kakitome: registered post (mail)

sokutatsu: express delivery post

dempō: telegram

dashi ni: *-ni* form of *dasu* (1a): to take out

tegami o dasu: to post a letter

hanashi ni: *-ni* form of *hanasu*

A san ni eki made mukaeni kite moramashita.

A san ga eki made mukaeni kite kuremashita.

Mr. A kindly met me at the station.  
(I got the benefit of Mr. A's meeting me at the station.)

Mr. A kindly met me at the station.

## NOTES 12

## 12.1) -te ikimasu, -te kimasu

a) In the expressions *-te ikimasu*, *-te kimasu*, a verb in *-te* form denotes the means of going or coming.

- Ex. hashitte ikimasu (to go running)  
 hashitte kimasu (to come running)  
 densha ni notte ikimasu = densha de ikimasu (to go by street-car)  
 densha ni notte kimasu = densha de kimasu (to come by street-car)

Generally speaking, when two verbs occur in the structure *-te* — *-masu* the verb in *-te* form modifies the latter verb.

- Ex. waratte iimasu (to say laughingly)  
 yorokonde hanashimasu (to talk with pleasure)  
 koe o dashite yomimasu (to read aloud)  
 shokuji o shite (kara) ikimasu (to go after taking a meal)  
 ha o migaite (kara) nemasu (to go to bed after brushing one's teeth)

b) *motte ikimasu* and *motte kimasu* are idiomatic expressions: the former is translated into *to take something away* and the latter is into *to bring something*, or *to take something with somebody*.

- Ex. Watashi ga motte ikimasu. (I'll take it away. I'll take it with me.)  
 Watashi ga motte kimasu. (I'll bring it.)

12.2) **-ni ikimasu, -ni kimasu**

In the expressions **-ni ikimasu, -ni kimasu**, a verb in **-ni** form expresses the purpose of going or coming. And **-ni** form is obtained by adding **-ni** to the stem of **-masu** form.

Ex. **kai ni ikimasu** (to go to buy)  
**hanashi ni kimasu** (to come to talk)  
**kaimono o shi ni ikimasu = kaimono ni ikimasu** (to go shopping)

12.3) **kuru no**

The **no** with a verb in dict. form or past form preceding it is equivalent to **koto** (See Note 3.3), and can be translated into English with *Gerund* or *Infinitive*.

Ex. **Watashi wa hon o yomu no ga suki desu.** (I like reading/to read a book.)  
**Tabako o kau no o wasuremashita.** (I forgot buying/to buy cigarette.)  
**A san ni "sayonara" o iu no o wasuremashita.**  
 (I forgot saying/to say "Good-bye" to Mr. A.)

12.4) **-te kara**

The expressions which indicate the temporal relationship are as follows:

- 1) **-te kara**: *after*  
**chotto yasunde kara** (after a short rest)  
**kaette kara** (after one returns)



- 2) verb in dict. form + **mae ni**: before  
hajimeru mae ni kangacru (to think before one begins)  
neru mae ni ha o migaku (to clean one's teeth before one goes to bed)
- 3) stem of **-masu** form + **-nagara**: while, at the same time  
utainagara suru (to do while singing=to sing over one's work)  
warainagara iu (to say while smiling, to say with a laugh)  
tabenagara yomu (to read while eating)

## 13. ni narimasu, ni shimasu

Kôri ga tokeru to<sup>3</sup>, mizu ni narimasu<sup>1</sup>.

Kôri ga sukkari tokete mizu ni natte shimaimashita<sup>4</sup>.

Mô jiki haru ni narimasu.

Haru ni naru to, atatakaku natte, sakura ga saku yô ni narimasu.

Anata wa nani ni naru tsumori desu ka ?

When ice has melted, it turns into water.

The ice has completely melted, and it has turned into water.

Spring will come soon.

When spring comes, it become warmer and the cherry-trees begin to bloom.

What are you going to be ?

narimasu (← naru, Ic): to become

kôri: ice

tokeru (IIa): to melt, dissolve, fuse, thaw

tokasu (Ia): to make it melt, dissolve

tokete: -te form of tokeru

sukkari: completely

natte: -te form of naru

shimaimashita: past form of shimaimasu (←shimau Id)

-te shimau: to finish, get through, put an end to See Note 13.3)

mô jiki: soon

sakura: cherry

kiku: chrysanthemum

(Watashi wa) kagakusha ni naritai to omotte imasu.

I would like to be a scientist.

Watashi wa Kyôto de kenkyû-suru koto ni narimashita.

It has been decided that I'll do my research at Kyoto.

Watashi wa Kyôto de kenkyû-suru koto ni shimashita.<sup>2</sup>

I decided to do research at Kyoto.

Mada samui hi ga arimasu kara, atatakaku shite kaze o hikanai yô ni shite kudasai.

Still we'll have cold days. So, please keep yourself warm and take care not to catch a cold.

Jikan ni narimashita kara, kore de owari ni shimasu.

Time is up. So, I'll stop my work now.

Ato wa mata ashita ni shimashô.

Let's postpone the rest until tomorrow.

kagakusha: scientist

kakusha: scholar, learned man, academic person

— no semmonka: specialist in —

enjiniâ (=gijutsusha): engineer

kenkyû-suru (III): to study, to make one's research

kenkyû: research

kenkyûjo: laboratory, institute

hikanai: negative form of hiku (Ia)

kaze o hiku: to catch cold

owari: end, close, termination

owaru: to be over, come to an end

ato: the rest, the remainder, the sequel

Ohiru ni narimashita yo. Gohan ni shimasen ka ?

Sô desu ne . . . Mō sukoshi de sumimasu kara, ato ni shimasu.

Sô desu ka . . . Dewa, osaki ni (shitsurei-shimasu).

Dôzo (osaki ni).

It is noon, already. Shall we have lunch ?

Well . . . I'll finish my work soon. So, I'll have (it) later.

I see . . . Then, excuse me for leaving first.

Please (go first).

---

ohiru: noon  
 gohan: meal, rice  
 sukoshi: a little  
 mō sukoshi de: by a minute, in a little while, soon

sumimasu (←sumu, lb): to come to an end, to finish  
 osaki ni (shitsurei-shimasu): excuse me going first  
 osaki ni (dôzo): please go first

## NOTES 13

## 13.1) ni narimasu

The expression "(—ga) — ni narimasu" is translated into *to become, to be; turn into, change into*.

## a) Noun + ni naru

(— ga) mizu ni naru (to turn into water)

(— ga) kirei ni naru (to become clean)

(— ga) suki ni naru (to become fond of)

2ji ni naru (it becomes 2 o'clock)

byōki ni naru (to get sick)

jikan ni naru (the time comes, time is up)

suru koto ni naru (to be decided to do)

## b) Adjective (in -ku form) + naru

ureshiku naru (to become joyful)

yoku naru (to become better)

waruku naru (to become worse)

## c) Verb (in dict. form) + yō ni naru

Nihon-go ga hanaseru yō ni naru (to get to be able to speak Japanese)

tabako o suu yō ni naru (to get the habit of smoking)

## 13.2) ni shimasu

The expression "( - o ) - ni shimasu" is translated into *to make (something) of (a person); to change/make/turn (one thing) into (another), etc.*

## a) Noun + ni suru

kodomo o isha ni suru (to make one's son a physician)

kore o tehon ni suru (to make this an example, to take this for a model)

owari ni suru (to break up)

ato ni suru (to do later)

gohan ni suru (to have a meal)

iku koto ni suru (to decide to go)

## b) Adjective (in -ku form) + suru

akaruku suru (to make brighter)

yoku suru (to make better)

waruku suru (to make worse)

## c) Verb (in dict. form) + yô ni suru

hanaseru yô ni suru (to teach him to speak)

ugoku yô ni suru (to make something move)

## 13.3) Verb in dictionary form + to

Besides the expressions - to omqimasu (I think that -) or - to iimashita (he said that -) in which a verb occurs in dictionary form, there is another "verb (in

dict. form.)+ to" construction that is used as a conditional clause and can be translated into *if* — or *when* —.

Ex. Kôri ga tokeru to, mizu ni narimasu.

(When ice has melted, it changes into water.)

Ame ga furu to ikemasen. (It's too bad if it rains.)

In the latter construction, the predicate of a main clause is limited to the word or phrase that denotes judgment or decision. When the predicate of a main clause is a word or phrase that denotes order, persuasion, permission, desire or volition, *-sara* or *-ba* form is to be used (See Note 14. 1).

#### 13.4) -te shimaimasu

The expression *-te shimaimasu* denotes the completion of an action. It is often compared with the English perfect tense which denotes action or state brought to a close prior to some temporal point of reference.

Ex. Watashi wa kono hon o mô yonde shimaimashita. = kono hon wa mô yonde shimaimashita (I have already read through this book.)

Ashita made ni kono shigoto o shite shimaitai to omoimasu. (I'd like to have my work finished by tomorrow.)

Eki ni taita toki ni wa, kisha wa shuppatsu-shite shimaimashita. (When I arrived at the station, the train had already started.)

## 14. -tara, -ba

Ashita wa ame ga furu kamo shiremasen.

Ame ga futtara<sup>1</sup>, ikimasen.

Ame ga furanakattara, ikimashô.

Tenki ga yokattara, ikimashô.

Wakaranai koto<sup>3</sup> ga attara, kiite kudasai.

Shitsumon ga nakattara, saki e susumimashô.

Tegami o kaitara, dekakemashô.

Probably it'll rain tomorrow (though I'm not so sure).

If it rains, I'll not go.

If it does not rain, let's go.

If it is fine, let's go.

Please ask me if there is anything you can't understand.

If you don't have any questions, let's go ahead.

When I finish writing the letter, let's go.

futtara: *-tara* form of furu

furanakattara: *-tara* form of furanai

yokattara: *-tara* form of ii

wakaranai: negative form of wakaru

koto: matter, fact See Note 14.3)

attara: *-tara* form of aru

shitsumon: question

nakattara: *-tara* form of nai

saki: point, earlier, front

susumimashô: intentional form of susumimasu (←susumu, lb): proceed, go forward

saki e susumu: to go ahead, to proceed

kaitara: *-tara* form of kaku



Ame ga fureba<sup>1</sup>, enki-saremasu.

Tenki ga yokereba, yoku miemasu.

Yoku yomeba, wakarū koto desu.

Yoku yomanakereba, wakarimasen.

Shigoto ga sundara, issho ni eiga o mi ni ikimasen ka ?

Arigatō. Demo, kyō wa repōto o kakanakereba narimasen<sup>2</sup> kara, massugu kaerimasu.

Sō desu ka. Dewa, mata kondo ikimashō.

If it rains, it'll be postponed.

If it is fine, you can see it clearly.

It'll be understood, if you read it carefully.

You can't understand it, if you don't read it carefully.

When you finish your work, won't you go to see a movie with me ?

Thank you. But I'm going straight home today, since I have to write a report.

I see. Then let's go together next time.

fureba: *-ba* form of *uru*

enki: postponement

saremasu (←sareru, IIb): passive form of *shimasu*

enki-suru: to postpone, to put off

yokereba: *-ba* form of *ii*

yomeba: *-ba* form of *yomu*

yomanakereba: *-ba* form of *yomanai*

shigoto: work, labor, business

sundara: *-fara* form of *sumu* (Ib): to end, to be finished

repōto: report

kakanakereba: *-ba* form of *kakanai*

narimasen: negative form *narimasu* See Note 14.3)

massugu: straight

## NOTES 14

## 14.1) -tara, -ba

The forms *-tara* and *-ba* are both used in a clause which denotes condition and assumption.

*Ex.* Ame ga futtara/fureba ikimasen. (I'll not go, if it rains.)

Yoku yomeba/yondara wakarimasu. (You can understand if you read it carefully.)

The difference between the two forms is not very clear, but generally speaking *-ba* form is used for the condition in a statement that is considered to be usual and *-tara* form is used for a condition of an individual case. Besides, *-ba* form can not be used in a case where completion of an action is implied.

*Ex.* Tegami o kaitara, dekakemasu. (I'll go out when I finish writing a letter.)

× Tegami o kakeba dekakemasu.

Gohan o tabetara dekakemashō. (Let's go out when we finish our meal.)

× Gohan o tabereba dekakemashō.

*-tara* form of verb can be obtained by adding *-tara* to the same stem as *-te* form, and *-ba* form of it can be obtained by taking away the ending *-u* of dictionary form and adding *-e-ba* to it:

kaku	kak-e-ba	(kaite)	kai-tara
yomu	yom-e-ba	(yonde)	yon-dara

kau	ka-e-ba	(katte)	kat-tara
miru	mir-e-ba	(mite)	mi-tara
iru	ir-e-ba	(ite)	i-tara
aru	ar-e-ba	(atte)	at-tara
suru	sur-e-ba	(shite)	shi-tara
kuru	kur-e-ba	(kite)	ki-tara

*-tara* form of adjective can be obtained by changing *-ta* of past form into *-tara* and *-ba* form of it can be obtained by taking away the ending *-ku* of *-ku* form and adding *-kereba* to it.

ii	(yoku)	yo-kereba	(yokatta)	yokat-tara
warui	(waruku)	waru-kereba	(warukatta)	warukat-tara
nai	(naku)	na-kereba	(nakatta)	nakat-tara

Accordingly, the *-tara* and *-ba* form in the negative is as follows:

kakanai	kaka-nakereba	kaka-nakattara
yomanai	yoma-nakereba	yoma-nakattara
kawanai	kawa-nakereba	kawa-nakattara
minai	mi-nakereba	mi-nakattara
shinai	shi-nakereba	shi-nakattara
yoku nai	yoku nakereba	yoku nakattara
waruku nai	waruku nakereba	waruku nakattara

*cf.* In the case of nouns:

Nihon-jin nara/naraba	tenki nara/naraba
Nihon-jin de nakereba	tenki de nakereba
Nihon-jin dattara/deshitara	tenki dattara/deshitara
Nihon-jin de nakattara	tenki de nakattara

#### 14.2) -nakereba narimasen/ikemasen

This expression denotes obligation or necessity, and can be translated into *must, have to, ought to, it is necessary to*. And the expression *-nakute mo ii desu* denotes lack of necessity.

*Ex. Kyô wa kenkyûjo e ikanakereba narimasen. (I have to go to the institute today.)*

*Kyô wa kenkyûjo e ikanakute mo ii desu. (I need not go to the institute today.)*

*Isoganakereba ikemasen. (We have to make haste.)*

*Sonna ni isoganakute mo ii desu yo. (You need not hurry.)*

Further, the expressions that denote prohibition and permission are as follows:

##### *Prohibition*

*-te wa ikemasen: must not, should not*

*Ex. Koko de tabako o sutte wa ikemasen.*

##### *Permission*

*-te mo ii desu: may, be at liberty to See Nihon-go Kaiwa I, p. 56*

-te mo kamaimasen: do not mind, do not care

Ex. Koko ni suwatte mo kamaimasen ka? (Don't you mind sitting here?)

#### 14.3) koto

**koto** is a noun representing *a matter, fact or thing*, but ordinarily used after a word or a phrase that modifies it.

Ex. Sore wa ii koto desu ne. (That is good!)

Nani ka omoshiroi koto wa arimasen ka? (Isn't there anything interesting?)

Kore kara setsumei-suru koto o yoku oboete kudasai. (Please remember what I explain now.)

A san ga kinô Osaka e itta koto o shitte imasu ka? (Do you know that Mr. A went to Osaka yesterday?)

Idiomatic expressions using **koto**:

1) Verb + **koto ga aru** See Note 9.1)

2) Verb + **koto ga dekiru**: can, be able to

Ex. A san wa Nihon-go o hanasu koto ga dekimasu. = A san wa Nihon-go ga hanasemasu. See Note 15.2)

3) Verb + **koto ni suru**: to decide See Note 13.2)

4) Verb + **koto ni naru**: it is decided that See Note 13.1)

## 15. -seru/-saseru, -reru/-rareru

A san ga jōdan o itta node minna waraimashita.

A san wa yoku jōdan o itte, minna o warawasemasu'.

B san mo jōdan o itte, warawaseru koto ga arimasu.

A san ni katte kite moraimasu.

Uchi no mono ni katte kosasemasu.

They all laughed because Mr. A made a joke.

Mr. A makes everyone laugh with a joke.

Sometimes Mr. B also makes everyone laugh with a joke.

I'll ask Mr. A to buy it.

I'll make someone of my family buy it.

jōdan: joke, jest, fun

jōdan o iu: to crack a joke, to jest

waraimashita: past form of waraimasu (← warau, 1d): to laugh

wa' to warau: to burst into laugh

do' to warau: to roar with laughter

gera-gera warau: to have a horse-laugh

kusu-kusu warau: to chuckle to, to snicker

niya-niya warau: to grin

hohoemu: to smile(1b)

warawaseru(11b): causative form of warau

uchi no mono: (my) family, one of my family

kosasemasu (←kosaseru, 11b): causative form of kimasu

Tochû de ame ga furi-hajimemashita<sup>3</sup>.

Tochû de ame ni furaremashta.

Ame ni furareru to komarimasu.

Ôzei no hito ga kono hon o yonde imasu.

Kono hon wa ôzei no hito ni yomarete imasu.

Kore wa ôzei no hito ni yomarete iru hon desu.

A san ga watashi no Nihon-go o homete kuremashta.

On the way it started raining.

On the way we were caught in the rain.

It's too bad if we are caught in the rain.

Many people read this book.

This book is read by many people.

This is the book which is read by many people.

Mr. A praised my Japanese.

hajimemashita: past form of hajimemasu  
(← hajimeru, II a): to begin

furi-hajimeru: to begin to rain See Note 15.3)

furaremashta: past form of furaremasu  
(← furareru, II b)

furareru: passive form of furu See Note 15.1)

ôzei: crowd (of people), great number

(of people)

ôzei no hito: great number of people,  
many person

yomarete: -te form of yomareru (IIb):  
passive form of yomu

homete: -te form of homeru (II a): to  
praise, to commend, to admire,  
to speak well of

kenasu(1a): to speak ill of, to despise,  
to condemn

Watashi wa A san ni homeraremashita.

Watashi wa B san ni mo homerareta  
koto ga arimasu.

Homerareru no wa ii kimochi desu ne.

I was praised by Mr. A.

I have been praised by Mr. B, also.

Being praised is pleasant, isn't it?

---

**homeraremashita** : past form of homerare-  
masu (← homerareru,  
II b); passive form of  
**homeru**



## NOTES 15

## 15.1) -seru/-saseru

*-seru/-saseru* is the ending that makes a verb causative.

Ex. kakimasu (to write)            kakasemasu (to make someone write)  
 tabemasu (to eat)                tabesasemasu (to make someone eat)

The form that stands before *-seru/-saseru* is the same as the stem of *-nai* form, and the choice between the alternative forms depends on the group to which the verb belongs:

I.	kaku	(kakanai)	kakas <u>eru</u>
	yomu	(yomanai)	yomas <u>eru</u>
	iku	(ikanai)	ikas <u>eru</u>
	iu	(iwanai)	iwas <u>eru</u>
	kau	(kawanai)	kawas <u>eru</u>
II.	miru	(minai)	misas <u>eru</u>
	taberu	(tabenai)	tabesas <u>eru</u>
	makeru	(makenai)	make <u>saseru</u>
	"to make it cheap"		
III.	suru	(shinai)	sas <u>eru</u> (exceptional)
	kuru	(konai)	kosas <u>eru</u>

The conjugation of causative verbs is shown on the list of verbal conjugations.

15.2) *-reru/-rareru*

*-reru/-rareru* is the ending that makes a verb passive.

*Ex. A san ga B san o yobimashita.* (Mr. A called Mr. B.)

*B san wa A san ni yobaremashita.* (Mr. B was called by Mr. A.)

The form that stands before *-reru/-rareru* is the same as that which stands before *-seru/-saseru*, and the choice between the alternative form depends on the group to which the verb belongs.

I. <i>uru</i>	( <i>uranai</i> )	<i>urareru</i>
<i>yomu</i>	( <i>yomanai</i> )	<i>yomareru</i>
<i>warau</i>	( <i>warawanai</i> )	<i>warawareru</i>
II. <i>homeru</i>	( <i>homenai</i> )	<i>homerareru</i>
<i>miru</i>	( <i>minai</i> )	<i>mirareru</i>
III. <i>suru</i>	( <i>shinai</i> )	<i>sareru</i> (exceptional)
<i>kuru</i>	( <i>konai</i> )	<i>korareru</i>

The conjugation of passive verbs is shown on the list of verbal conjugations.

It should be also noted that *-rareru* has another function of indicating potentiality, and *-rareru* in this case can be replaced by "verb (in dict. form) + *koto ga dekiru*".

*Ex. Kono kusa wa taberaremasu.* = *Kono kusa wa taberu koto ga dekimasu.*

*Kono hon wa kariraremasu ka ?* = *Kono hon o kariru koto ga dekimasu ka ?*

Konde ita node miraremasen deshita. = Konde ita node miru koto ga dekimasen deshita.

On the other hand, *-reru* has no function of indicating potentiality, and there are some other terms that are equivalent to — *koto ga dekiru*.

hanasu	: hanaseru	kaku	: kakeru
nomu	: nomeru	yomu	: yomeru
yobu	: yoberu	hashiru	: hashireru

(Exception. *iku*: *ikeru* & *ikareru*)

These terms are obtained by adding *-ru* to the stem of *-ba* form,

### 15.3) *-hajimeru*

*-hajimeru* is equivalent to *to begin to*, *to start*, and the verb preceding it takes the stem of *-masu* form. (antonym: *-owaru*)

kakimasu	kaki-hajimeru	kaki-owaru
nomimasu	nomi-hajimeru	nomi-owaru
tabemasu	tabe-hajimeru	tabe-owaru

## APPENDIX I CONJUGATION OF VERBS

## Group I

Ia	hanasu kaku	hanashimasu kakimasu	hanashite kaite	hanasanai kakanai	hanasô kakô	hanaseba kakeba	hanase kake
Ib	yobu yomu shinu oyogu	yobimasu yomimasu shinimasu oyogimasu	yonde yonde shinde oyoide	yobanai yomanai shinanai oyoganai	yobô yomô shinô oyogô	yobeba yomeba shineba oyogeba	yobe yome shine oyoge
Ic	tatsu hashiru iku	tachimasu hashirimasu ikimasu	tatte hashitte itte	tatanai hashiranai ikanai	tatô hashirô ikô	tateba hashireba ikeba	tate hashire ike
Id	ju kau omou suu	imasu kaimasu omomasu suimasu	itte katte omotte sutte	iwanaï kawanaï omowanai suwanaï	ïô kaô omoô suô	ieba kaeba omoeba sueba	ie kae omoe sue

## Group II

Iia	miru deru	mimasu demasu	mite dete	minai denai	miyô deyô	mireba dereba	miro dero
Iib	yomareru mirareru yomaseru misaseru	yomaremasu miraremasu yomasemasu misasemasu	yomarete mirarete yomasete misasete	yomarenai mirarenai yomasenai misasenai	yomaseyô misaseyô	yomarereba mirarereba yomasereba misasereba	yomasero misasero

## Group III

	suru kuru aru	shimasu kimasu arimasu	shite kite atte	shinai konai (nai)	shiyô koyô arô	sureba kureba areba	shiro koi
(dict.f.)		- masu - tai - nasai - nagara - ni	- te - ta - tara - tari	- nai - ta - nakatta	- ô	- ba	(imperative)

Dictionary form: the form that is given in the dictionary as an entry word. In the *desu/masu* style, it does not occur at the end of a sentence.

Dict. f. + *hō ga*: 7.3. + *kamo shiremasen*: 10.5. + *mae ni*: 9.5, 12.4. + *n desu*: 10.4.  
 + *no*: 3.3, 12.3. + *node*: 4.4. + *noun*: 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 11.3, 14.4. + *sō desu*: 7.1.  
 + *to*: 8.1, 13.3. + *tokoro*: 11.3. + *yō ni narimasu/shimasu*: 13.1, 13.2.

Imperative form: it is not used in this textbook.

*-ba*: conditional ending. 14.2.

*-masu*: basic expression in the *desu/masu* style. Conjugation of this ending is already given in *Nihon-go Kaiwa I* (present: *-masu*, present negative: *-masen*, past: *-mashita*, past negative: *-masen deshita*, tentative: *-mashō*)

*-nagara*: it indicates simultaneity. 12.4.

*-nai*: negative ending. *-nakereba narimasen/ikemasen* 14.3.

*-nakatta*:- past negative ending.

*-nasai*: imperative in the *desu/masu* style.

*-ni*: it indicates purpose. *-ni ikimasu/kimasu*: 12.2.

*-ō/-yō*: volitional ending. 8.2.

*-ta/-da*: past ending. This form does not occur at the end of a sentence in the *desu/masu* style, and always modifies the following noun.

*-tai*: desiderative ending. 8.3.

*-tara/-dara*: conditional ending. 14.1.

*-tari/-dari*: it indicates alternation. 5.3.

-te/de: this form modifies the following word or phrase. -te agemasu: 11.2. -te arimasu: 6.1. -te ikimasu: 12.1. -te imasu: 5.1, 6.1. -te kara: 12.4. -te kimasu: 12.1. -te kudasai: i. 12. c. -te kuremasu: 11.2. -te mimasu: 10.1. -te moraimasu: 11.2. -te shimasu: 13.4.

## APPENDIX II

### Useful words that take particle na in modifying the following noun

benri na (convenient)

genki na (healthy)

hade na (gay)

iroiro na (various)

iya na (unpleasant)

jōbu na (strong)

jōzu na (skillful)

jūbun na (sufficient)

fu-ben na (inconvenient)

(yowai: poor in health)

jimi na: (plain, sober)

(ii: pleasant)

(yowai: weak)

hefa na (unskillful)

fu-jūbun na (insufficient)

kanzen na (perfect)	fu-kanzen na (imperfect)
kekko na (nice)	somatsu na (poor)
kirei na (beautiful, clean)	(kitansi: dirty)
kofuku na (happy)	fu-ko na (unhappy)
majime na (faithful)	fu-majime na (unfaithful)
rikō na (clever)	baka na (foolish)
seikaku na (accurate)	fu-seikaku na (inaccurate)
shinsetsu na (kind)	fu-shinsetsu na (unkind)
shizuka na (quiet)	nigiyaka na (noisy)
shōjiki na (honest)	fu-shōjiki na (dishonest)
suki na (favorite)	kirai na (distasteful)
yōki na (cheerful)	inki na (gloomy)
yūmei na (famous)	(mumei no: unknown)

Most of the words above have Chinese origin, and some words newly borrowed from English adjective also belong to this group: *shāpu na* (sharp), *sumāto na* (smart).

## APPENDIX III

## Name of Colors

aka	akai	(red)
ao	aoi	(blue)
cha-iro	--- no	(brown)
daidai-iro	--- no	(orange)
gin-iro	--- no	(silver)
hai-iro	--- no	(grey)
ki-iro	kiitroi	(yellow)
ki-midori	--- no	(yellow green)
kin-iro	--- no	(gold)
kurimu-iro	--- no	(pale yellow)
kuro	kuroi	(black)
midori	--- no	(green)
murasaki	--- no	(purple)
pinku	--- no	(pink)
shiro	shiroi	(white)
sora-iro	--- no	(sky blue)

*cf.* koi --- (dark), usui --- (light, pale)



## APPENDIX IV

## N u m b e r

## Cardinal numbers

1: *ichi*10: *jū*100: *hyaku*1,000: *sen*10,000: *ichi-man*100,000: *jū-man*1,000,000: *hyaku-man*10,000,000: *sen-man*100,000,000: *ichi-oku*1,000,000,000: *jū-oku*10,000,000,000: *hyaku-oku*100,000,000,000: *sen-oku*1,000,000,000,000: *itchō* (See also *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*)

## Counting numerals

1: *hitotsu*, 2: *futatsu*, .... (See *Nihon-go Kaiwa I*)

## Ordinal numbers

dai-ichi=ichi-ban-me=hitotsu-me (the 1st).

dai-ni=ni-ban-me=futatsu-me (the 2nd).

dai-san=samban-me=mittsu-me (the 3rd), .....

## Fraction (Bunsû)

 $\frac{1}{2}$  : 2 bun no 1     $\frac{1}{3}$  : 3 bun no 1     $\frac{1}{4}$  : 4 bun no 1     $\frac{3}{4}$  : 4 bun no 3

## Decimal fraction (Shôsû)      (cf. decimal point: shôsû-ten)

0.1: rei ten ichi    0.01: rei ten rei 1    5.3: 5 ten 3    7.35: 7 ten 35 (san-go)

## Percentage (Pâsento)

10%: 10 pâsento (1 wari)    1%: 1 pâsento (1 bu)    0.1%: rei ten 1 pâsento (1 rin)

## Multiple (Baisû)

2 bai (twice)    3 bai (three times)    4 bai (four times)

## Addition (Tashizan)

2+2=4: 2 tasu (= purasu) 2 wa 4

## Subtraction (Hikizan)

8-3=5: 8 hiku (= mainasu) 3 wa 5

## Multiplication (Kakezan)

3×2=6: 3 kakeru 2 wa 6

## Division (Warizan)

10÷5=2: 10 waru 5 wa 2

## APPENDIX V

## Classifiers

(Suffixes counting things)

**-bu:** to count copies such as *hon* (a set of books), *panfuretto* (pamphlet), *shimbun* (newspaper), *shorui* (documents)

*ichi-bu, ni-bu, sambu, yombu, go-bu, roku-bu, shichi(nana)-bu, hachi-bu, kyū-bu, jū-bu, . . . nambu*

*Ex. Kono panfuretto o 5 bu itadakitai n desu ga, . . .* (May I have five copies of this pamphlet?)

**-dai:** to count machines and vehicles, such as *kikai* (machine), *jidōsha* (motor-car), *basu* (bus), *takushii* (taxi), *torakku* (truck), *dampu-kā* (dump-cart), *ōtobai* (motor-cycle), *sukūtā* (scooter), *jitensha* (bicycle), *yūran basu* (sightseeing bus), *maikuro basu* (micro bus), *piano* (piano)

*ichi-dai, ni-dai, san-dai, yon-dai, go-dai, roku-dai, shichi(nana)-dai, hachi-dai, kyū-dai, jū-dai, . . . nan-dai*

*Ex. Sukūtā o 1 dai kaimashita.* (I bought a scooter.)

**-hai/pai/bai:** to count fluid by the unit of glasses or cups such as *mizu* (water), *kōhii* (coffee), *ocha* (green tea), *kōcha* (black tea), *biiru* (beer), *uisukii* (whisky)

*ippai, ni-hai, sambai, yon-hai, go-hai, roppai, nana-hai, happai, kyū-hai, juppai, . . . nambai*

*Ex. Mizu o 1 pai kudasai. (Please give me a glass of water.)*

**-hiki/piki/biki:** to count animals, insects and fish such as *ushi* (cow), *uma* (horse), *buta* (pig), *zô* (elephant), *inu* (dog), *neko* (cat), *nezumi* (rat), *chôchô* (butterfly), *mushi* (insect), *sakana* (fish).

*ippiki, ni-hiki, sambiki, yon-hiki, go-hiki, roppiki (roku-hiki), nana(shichi)-hiki, happiki (hachi-hiki), kyû-hiki, juppiki, . . . nambiki*

*Ex. Watashi wa neko o 3 biki katte imasu. (I keep three cats.)*

**-hon/pon/bon:** to count long things such as *empitsu* (pencil), *mannenbitsu* (fountain-pen), *bôru-pen* (ball-point pen), *hakuboku* (chalk), *tabako* (cigarette), *matchi* (a match), *biiru* ((a bottle of) beer), *uisukii* ((a bottle of) whisky), *ki* (tree), *hari* (needle), *ito* (thread), *himo* (string), *rôpu* (rope)

*ippon, ni-hon, sambon, yon-hon, go-hon, roppon, nana-hon, happon, kyû-hon, juppon, . . . nambon*

*Ex. Bôru-pen o 3 bon moraimashita. (I got three ball-point pens.)*

**-ken/gen:** to count houses.

*ikken, ni-ken, san-gen, yon-ken, go-ken, rokken, shichi(nana)-ken, hakken, kyû-ken, jakken, . . . nan-gen*

*Ex. Watashi no uchi no chikaku ni, resutoran ga 3 gen arimasu. (There are three restaurants near by my house.)*

**-ki:** to count aircrafts such as *hikôki* (airplane), *jetto-ki* (jet plane), *herikoputâ* (heli-

copter)

ikki, ni-ki, san-ki, yon-ki, go-ki, rokki, nana-ki, hakki, kyū-ki, jukki, . . . . nan-ki

*Ex.* Hikōki ga 3 ki tonde imasu. (Three airplanes are flying.)

-ko: to count smaller sized things, but nowadays replaced by Counting numerals.

ikko = hitotsu, ni-ko = futatsu, san-ko = mittsu, yon-ko = yottsu, go-ko = itsutsu, rokko = muttsu, nana-ko = nanatsu, hachi-ko (hakko) = yattsu, kyū-ko = kokonotsu, jukko = tō, . . . nan-ko = ikutsu

*Ex.* Kono hako ni mikan ga 60 ko haitte imasu. (There are sixty tangerines in this box.)

-mai: to count thin objects such as kami (paper), kitte (stamp), binsen (letter-paper), fūtō (envelop), hankachi (handkerchief), kimono (kimono), shatsu (underwear), mōfu (blanket), shikifu (bed-sheet), kake-buton (coverlet), shiki-buton (mattress), zabuton (cushion), sara (plate)

ichi-mai, ni-mai, sammai, yommai, go-mai, roku-mai, nana (shichi)-mai, hachi-mai, kyū-mai, jū-mai, . . . . nammai

*Ex.* ¥10 no kitte o 3 mai to eā-retā o 5 mai kudasai. (Three sheets of ¥10 stamp and five sheets of aerogram, please.)

-nin: to count people

hitori, futari, san-nin, yo-nin, go-nin, roku-nin, shichi-nin, hachi-nin, kyū-nin, jū-nin. . . . nan-nin

*Ex.* Tomodachi ga 3 nin kimashita. (Three friends of mine came.)

-satsu: to count volumes of bound sheets of paper such as hon (book), nōto (note-book),

jisho (dictionary), binsen (letter-paper)

issatsu, ni-satsu, san-satsu, yon-satsu, go-satsu, roku-satsu, nana(shichi)-satsu, hassatsu, kyū-satsu, jussatsu, . . . nan-satsu

Ex. Nihon-go no jisho 5 satsu okutte kudasai. (Please send me five volumes of Japanese dictionary.)

-seki: to count boat such as fune (boat), kisen (steamship), kamotsusen (cargo-boat), kakyakusen (cargo-passenger boat), yusōsen (transport), gunkan (warship), yūransen (excursion ship)

isseki, ni-seki, san-seki, yon-seki, go-seki, roku-seki, nana-seki, hasseki, kyū-seki, jusseki, . . . nan-seki

Ex. Kamotsusen ga 3 seki minato ni tsukimashita. (Three cargo-boats came into port.)

-sō/zō: to count smaller sized boats such as bōto (rowing boat), watashi-bune (ferry-boat), hokake-bune (sailing-ship), janku (junk)

issō, ni-sō, san-zō, yon-sō, go-sō, roku-sō, nana-sō, hassō, kyū-so, jussō, . . . nan-sō

Ex. Bōto ga 1 sō ukande imasu. (A boat is floating.)

-soku/zoku: to count a pair of footwear such as kutsu (shoes), geta (wooden clogs), sandaru (sandal), naga-gutsu (boots), rein-shūzu (rain shoes), kutsu-shita (socks), tabi (Japanese socks)

issoku, ni-soku, san-zoku, yon-soku, go-soku, roku-soku, nana-soku, hassoku, kyū-soku, jussoku, . . . nan-zoku

*Ex. Atarashii kutsu o 1 soku kawanakereba narimasen.* (I have to buy a pair of new shoes.)

-tô: to count bigger sized animals such as elephant, horse or cow, but nowadays replaced by *-hiki*

*ittô, ni-tô, san-tô, yon-tô, go-tô, roku-tô, nana-tô, hattô (hachi-tô), kyû-tô, juttô, . . . nan-tô.*

*Ex. Ano dôbutsu-en ni wa, zô ga 3 tô imasu.* (There are 3 elephants in that zoo.)

-wa/pa/ba: to count birds such as *tori* (birds), *niwatori* (domestic fowl), *suzume* (sparrow), *tsubame* (swallow)

*ichi-wa, ni-wa, samba, yon-wa (yomba), go-wa, roku-wa (roppa), shichi (nana)-wa, hachi-wa (happa), kyû-wa, juppa, . . . namba*

*Ex. Niwatori o 10 pa katte imashita.* (I kept 10 domestic fowls.)

## APPENDIX VI

### Name of Government Offices

<b>Kokkai</b>	(National Diet)
<b>Shûgi-in</b>	(House of Representatives)
<b>Sangi-in</b>	(House of Councilors)

Saikō Saibansho	(Supreme Court)
Naikaku	(Cabinet)
Sōri-fu	(Prime Minister's Office)
Keisatsu-chō	(National Police Agency)
Gyōsei Kanri-chō	(Administrative Management Agency)
Keizai Kikaku-chō	(Economic Planning Agency)
Kagaku Gijitsu-chō	(Science & Technics Agency)
Hōmu-shō	(Ministry of Justice)
Gaimu-shō	(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Ōkura-shō	(Ministry of Finance)
Mommbu-shō	(Ministry of Education)
Kōsei-shō	(Ministry of Health & Welfare)
Nōrin-shō	(Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry)
Tsūsan-shō	(Ministry of International Trade & Industry)
Un'yu-shō	(Ministry of Transportation)
Yūsei-shō	(Ministry of Posts & Telecommunications)
Rōdō-shō	(Ministry of Labor)
Kensetsu-shō	(Ministry of Construction)
Jichi-shō	(Ministry of Home Affairs)



