

NIHON KAWA JIKAN

*Illustration to Broken Japanese*

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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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## PREFACE

It is our great pleasure to publish this textbook, subtitled "Invitation to Spoken Japanese". We think that even a little knowledge of Spoken Japanese will be of great help for the participants to enrich your life in this Country. In view of this, JICA organizes various courses of the Japanese Language based upon various language level of the participants.

JICA publishes 3 volumes of Japanese conversation textbooks at present. Among them, this textbook is specially compiled for the participants attending the elementary course of the Japanese Language and also intended for the participants whose training period in Japan is comparatively short.

For the best use of this textbook, the participants are requested to read carefully the remarks in the INTRODUCTION in this textbook and always keep them in mind to attain the wonderful results in your study.

Finally JICA eagerly hope that the participants will be benefitted a lot from this textbook and practices of Spoken Japanese language will make your life here more enjoyable and convenient.

DENRO YASAKA  
Director of  
Training Affairs Department  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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## INTRODUCTION

*Method of Instruction* Your instructor can speak English, but during the class period, he will refrain from using it as much as possible. Language requires both speaking and hearing ability and these skills are most easily gotten by imitation. Your instructor will first present a portion of the text to be learned by reading it out loud. You should take note of the pronunciation and look for similarities in sentence construction. You should repeat after the instructor imitating him closely and should listen intently while other students are repeating. It would be best if you familiarize yourself with the portion of the text to be learned before going to class. During class concentrate on the instructor, his manners and actions. Learn to associate them with the language. Feel free during the class period to consult your text whenever necessary. Remember; the purpose of this course is not to present a complete and thorough explanation of Japanese. It is instead designed to enable you to SPEAK accurately and in the shortest possible time. Don't hesitate to make mistakes. It would be advisable for you to carry this small book with you always. Use it daily. In time you will master its contents and open new doors of understanding.

NOTE: English expressions are given to enable you to better understand the meaning of the Japanese phrases. Sometimes there are cases in which equivalent expressions are not used in English.

*Useful Classroom Expressions*

Good morning.	1 Ohayô-gozaimasu.
Well, let's begin.	2 Dewa, hajimemashô.
Please open your books to page —	3 — pêji o akete kudasai.
Please shut your books.	4 Hon o shimete kudasai.
Please look at your books.	5 Hon o mite kudasai.
Don't look at your books.	6 Hon o minaide kudasai.
Please repeat after me.	7 Mane o shite kudasai.
Say it again, please.	8 MÔ ichido itte kudasai.
Say it in Japanese.	9 Nihon-go de itte kudasai.
Just a moment, please.	10 Chotto maite kudasai.
Please be quiet.	11 Shizuka ni shite kudasai.
Are you tired?	12 Tsukaremashita ka?
No.	13 Iie.
Yes, I'm tired.	14 Hai, tsukaremashita.
That's fine. (good) It's correct.	15 Kekkô desu.
Let's finish here.	16 Kore de owarimasu.
Thank you very much.	17 Arigatô-gozaimashita.

Note to 0.7. "Mane" means "imitation," and "mane o shite kudasai" is literally translated as "please imitate (me)."

## 1 GREETINGS

Good morning/afternoon!  
A: Good afternoon!

It's hot, isn't it?  
B: Good afternoon! It's hot, isn't it?

Yes, it is.  
this

— is —

Mr., Mrs., Miss  
A: Yes, it is... This is Mr. C. and  
this is Mr. B.

How do you do?  
I

B: How do you do? My name is B.

Pleased to meet you.  
India

## 1 AISATSU

konnichiwa!

1 A: Konnichiwa!

atsui desu ne.

2 B: Konnichiwa! Atsui desu ne...

sô desu ne

kochira

— wa — desu

— san

3 A: Sô desu ne... Kochira wa C san  
desu. Kochira wa B san desu.

hajimemashite

watashi

4 B: Hajimemashite. Watashi wa B  
desu.

Dôzo yoroshiku.

Indo

from  
came

C: It's nice to meet you. I came  
from India.

Indian  
particle (indicating that the  
sentence is a question)

B: Is Mr. D an Indian?

Yes.

is (are, am)

C: Yes, he is.

Thailander

B: Is Mr. E a Thailander?

No.

Burmese

C: No, he is a Burmese.

well, then, now

kara  
kimashita

5 C: Dôzo yoroshiku. Indo kara  
kimashita.

Indo-jin  
\_\_\_ ka?

6 B: D san wa Indo-jin desu ka?

Hai.

(\_\_\_ wa) \_\_\_ desu

7 C: Hai, Indo-jin desu.

Tai-jin

8 B: E san wa Tai-jin desu ka?

Iie

Biruma-jin

9 C: Iie, Biruma-jin desu.

dewa

- I must be going now.
- A: Well, I must be going now.      10    A: Dewa, **shitsurei-shimasu**.
- again
- B: Well then, see you later.      11    B: Dewa **mata!**
- good-bye!
- A,C: Good-bye!      12    A,C: **Sayónara**.
- B: Good-bye!      13    B: **Sayónara**.

## NOTES

### 1.a) **Greetings**

The Japanese expression which is equivalent to "Good morning!" or "Good afternoon!" is "**Konnichiwa!**" Besides "**Konnichiwa!**", there is "**Ohayó-gozaimasu**" which is used before 10 or 10:30 in the morning. For "How are you?" "**Ogenhi desu ka?**" is used in Japanese, but usually the Japanese use some expressions concerning to the weather as follows:

Atatakai desu ne.	(It's warm, isn't it?)
Atsui desu ne.	(It's hot, isn't it?)
Suzushii desu ne.	(It's cool, isn't it?)
Samui desu ne.	(It's cold, isn't it?)
Ii tenki desu ne.	(A fine day, isn't it?)
Iya na tenki desu ne.	(Bad weather, isn't it?)
Yoku furimasu ne.	(It's raining a lot, isn't it?)

To those greetings "**Sô desu ne.**" is the most common response, but to "**Ogenki desu ka?**" (How are you?) the response is "**Arigatô, genki desu.**" (Thank you, I'm fine.)

"**Hajimemashite.**" (literally, This is the first time.) "**Dôzo yoroshiku.**" (literally, Please remember me.) are used for the greetings "How do you do?"

1.b) **X wa Y desu.**

"**X wa Y desu.**" is equivalent to "X is Y." but when X is already clearly understood, "**X wa**" can be omitted.

1.c) **X wa Y desu ka?**

Any affirmative sentences can be turned into a question by adding particle "**ka?**" at the end of the sentence.

**X wa Y desu.**

(X is Y.)

**X wa Y desu ka?**

(Is X Y?)

## 2 MONTH

you

when?

to

A: When did you come to Japan?

May

on, at, in

B: I came (to Japan) in

May.

untill

stay

A: How long are you going to stay in Japan?

November

B: I'll stay (in Japan) till November.

Kyoto

go

## 2 TSUKI

anata

itsu

e

A: Anata wa itsu Nihon e kimashita ka?

go-gatsu

ni

B: Go-gatsu ni kimashita.

made

imasu

A: Itsu made Nihon ni imasu ka?

jū-ichi-gatsu

B: Jū-ichi-gatsu made imasu.

Kyōto

ikimasu

A: When are you going to Kyoto?

August  
in

B: I'll go (to Kyoto) in August.

most  
hot  
month

A: August is the hottest month in  
a year.

of  
my  
country  
in, at  
April

B: The hottest month in my country  
is April.

A: Really?

5 A: Itsu Kyôto e ikimasu ka?

hachi-gatsu  
ni

6 B: Hachi-gatsu ni ikimasu.

ichiban  
atsui  
tsuki

7 A: Hachi-gatsu wa ichiban atsui  
tsuki desu.

no  
watashi no  
kuni  
de  
shi-gatsu

8 B: Watashi no kuni de ichiban  
atsui tsuki wa shi-gatsu desu.

9 A: Sô desu ka.



## NOTES

2.a) **The names of months:**

<i>ichi-gatsu</i> (January)	<i>go-gatsu</i> (May)	<i>ku-gatsu</i> (September)
<i>ni-gatsu</i> (February)	<i>roku-gatsu</i> (June)	<i>jū-gatsu</i> (October)
<i>san-gatsu</i> (March)	<i>shichi-gatsu</i> (July)	<i>jū-ichi-gatsu</i> (November)
<i>shi-gatsu</i> (April)	<i>hachi-gatsu</i> (August)	<i>jū-ni-gatsu</i> (December)
<i>nan-gatsu</i> (What month?)		

2.b) **Adjective + Noun**

The adjective stands before the noun that is modified.

*atsui tsuki* (hot month)

*ii tenki* (fine weather)

2.c) **-masu, -mashita.**

The verbs ending by **-masu**, are forms which express both the present and future action e.g. *imasu* (stay), *ikimasu* (go), *kimasu* (come), *shimasu* (do); and the forms ending by **-mashita** express the past, e.g. *imashita*, *ikimashita*, *kimashita*, *shimashita*.

## 3 DAY

today

June

the first day of a month

birthday

A: Today is the 1st of June. Today is  
my birthday.

I don't know

was (past form of *desu*)

Happy birthday to you!

(Congratulations!)

B: Is that so? I didn't know it.  
Happy birthday to you!

you

your

A: When is your birthday?

September

## 3 HI

kyô

roku-gatsu

tsuitachi

tanjôbi

A: Kyô wa roku-gatsu tsuitachi  
desu. Kyô wa watashi no tan-  
jôbi desu.

shirimasen

deshita

omedetô-gozaimasu

B: Sô desu ka! Shirimasen deshita.  
Omedetô-gozaimasu.

anata

anata no

A: Anata no tanjôbi wa itsu desu  
ka?

ku-gatsu

the sixteenth day  
 B: (It's) the 16th of September.

friend  
 particle (subject-indicator)  
 come  
 also; too  
 six o'clock  
 house; home  
 come (-te form of *imasu*)

A: My friends are coming to my house. Would you come at 6 also?

thank you  
 but; yet  
 the Japanese language  
 (not) yet; still  
 thoroughly, well  
 can't understand; can't comprehend

B: Thank you, but I can't under-

4 B: *Ku-gatsu jū-roku-nichi desu.*

*jū-roku-nichi*  
*tomodachi*  
*ga*  
*imasu*  
*mo*  
*roku-ji*  
*uchi*  
*kite*

5 A: *Tomodachi ga watashi no uchi e kimasu. Anata mo roku-ji ni kite kudasai.*

*arigatō-gozaïmasu*  
*demo*  
*Nihon-go*  
*mada (— -masen)*  
*yoku*  
*wakarimasen*

6 B: *Arigatō-gozaïmasu. Demo, Ni-*

stand Japanese yet.

the English language

can speak

since

It's all right. , No problem

A: My friends can speak English, so  
don't worry.

call on

B: Well, I'll call on you at 6.

hon-go ga mada yoku wakari-  
masen.

Ei-go

hanasemasu

kara

daijobu desu

7 A: Watashi no tomodachi wa Ei-go  
ga yoku hanasemasu kara  
daijobu desu.

ukagaimasu

8 B: Dewa roku-ji ni ukagaimasu.

## NOTES

## 3.a) The names of days

(ichi-nichi)	tsuitachi	(roku-nichi)	muika
(ni-nichi)	futsuka	(shichi-nichi)	nanoka
(san-nichi)	mikka	(hachi-nichi)	yōka
(shi-nichi)	yokka	(ku-nichi)	kokonoka
(go-nichi)	itsuka	(jū-nichi)	tōka

When you don't remember these names, you can use the — **nichi** forms written in parenthesis and Japanese will probably understand what you want to say.

It's very easy to remember the names from the 11th to the 31st.

jū-ichi-nichi, jū-ni-, jū-san-, jū-shi-, jū-go-, jū-roku-, jū-shichi-, jū-hachi-, jū-ku-, ni-jū-, ni-jū-ichi-, ni-jū-ni-, ni-jū-san-, ni-jū-shi-, ni-jū-go-, ni-jū-roku-, ni-jū-shichi-, ni-jū-hachi-, ni-jū-ku-, san-jū-, san-jū-ichi-

The forms "jū-yokka," "ni-jū-yokka" are used for "jū-shi-nichi" "ni-jū-shi-nichi" respectively (c.f. yokka), and "hatsuka" is commonly used for "ni-jū-nichi."

## 3.b) Omedetō-gozaimasu

"Omedetō-gozaimasu" is a polite form of "omedetō", and this expression means "Happy birthday!" as used in this lesson, but also it is used as an equivalent to "Congratulations!" in many cases, e.g. "Happy New Year."

3.c) **-masen**

The forms ending by "**-masu**", "**-mashita**" have already explained in Notes 2.c, the form "**-masen**" which appears in this lesson, is the negative one of "**-masu**".

<b>wakarimasu</b>	(understand)
<b>wakarimashita</b>	(understood)
<b>wakarimasen</b>	(don't understand)

## 4 TIME

excuse me  
now  
what time

A: Excuse me,... What time is it now? 1

nine o'clock  
five minutes

B: It's five past nine. 2

very much  
thank you

A: Thank you very much. 3

Don't mention it.

B: Don't mention it. 4

study

A: When does the Japanese lesson begin? 5

## 4 JIKOKU

sumimasen  
ima  
nan-ji

A: Sumimasen... Ima nan-ji desu ka?

ku-ji  
go-fun

B: Ku-ji go-fun desu.

dômo  
arigatô

A: Dômo arigatô.

dô-itashimashite

B: Dô-itashimashite.

benkyô

A: Nihon-go no benkyô wa nan-ji kara desu ka?

(From what time shall we have a  
Japanese lesson?)

forenoon, a.m.  
half

B: It starts from 9:30 a.m.

till, untill

A: What time is it over?  
(Untill what time?)

ten o'clock

B: Untill 10:00.

30 minutes  
only

A: Only 30 minutes?

afternoon, p.m.  
study

B: We study in the afternoon, too.

gozen  
han

6 B: Gozen ku-ji han kara desu.

made

7 A: Nan-ji made desu ka?

jū-ji

8 B: Jū-ji made desu.

sanjuppun  
dake

9 A: Sanjuppun dake desu ka?

gogo  
benkyō-shimasu

10 B: Gogo mo benkyō-shimasu.



## NOTES

4.a) *The names of time*

“-ji” is equivalent to “o'clock”, and “nan-ji” is equivalent to “what time?”.  
The numerals from 1 to 10 are the same as that used in the names of months,  
except 4.

<b>jū-ni-ji</b>		
jū-ichi-ji (1)	(2)	(1) ichi-ji
jū-ji (10)		(2) ni-ji
ku-ji (9)		(3) san-ji
hachi-ji (8)		(4) yo-ji
shichi-ji (7)	(6)	(5) go-ji
	(6)	<b>roku-ji</b>

“-fun” is equivalent to “minutes”, but note the alternative form “-pun” as shown in the following list:

(ichi-fun) → ippun	(hachi-fun) → happun	jū-go-fun
ni-fun	(ku-fun) → kyū-fun	jū-roppun
(san-fun) → sampun	(jū-fun) → jūppun	jū-nana-fun
(shi-fun) → yōmpun	jū-ippun	jū-happun
go-fun	jū-ni-fun	jū-kyū-fun
(roku-fun) → roppun	jū-sampun	ni-jūppun
(shichi-fun) → nana-fun	jū-yōmpun	ni-jū-ippun

ni-jû-ni-fun  
ni-jû-sampun  
ni-jû-yompun

ni-jû-go-fun  
ni-jû-roppun  
ni-jû-nava-fun

ni-jû-happun  
ni-jû-kyû-fun  
sanjuppun

## 5 CIGARETTES

cigarette stand (tobacco shop)  
where?

A: Excuse me, but could you tell me  
where I can buy cigarettes?

there, that place

B: Over there.

A: Thank you!

Peace (brand name of cigarettes)  
give me

A: A pack of "Peace", please.

¥50

C: 50 yen

what

call, say

A: What do you call this?

## 5 TABAKO

tabako-ya  
doko

A: Sumimasen... Tabako-ya wa  
doko desu ka?

asoko

B: Asoko desu.

A: Dōme arigatō.

piisu (Peace)

( - o) kudasai

A: "Piisu" o kudasai.

go-jū en

B: Go-jū en desu.

nan

(— to) iimasu

A: Kore wa nan to iimasu ka?

Ikoī (brand name)  
C: (This is) "Ikoī".

how much?

A: How much is it?

Y60

C: 60 yen.

match

A: How much is a box of matches?

one

Y5

C: 5 yen a box.

and

Y115

isn't it?

Y200

A: Then give me "Peace", "Ikoī"  
and a box of matches. 115 yen in  
all, isn't it? Here's 200 yen.

Ikoī

7 C: "Ikoī" desu.

ikura?

8 A: Ikura desu ka?

roku-jū en

9 C: Roku-jū en desu.

matchi

10 A: Matchi wa ikura desu ka?

hitotsu

go en

11 C: Hitotsu go en desu.

to

hyaku-jū-go en

ne?

ni-hyaku en

12 A: Dewa, Piisu to Ikoī to matchi o  
kudasai. Hyakujū-go en desu  
ne? Ni-hyaku en.

change (money)  
 C: Thank you very much.  
 Here's your change.

*otsuri*  
 13 C: Arigatô-gozaimasu.  
 Otsuri desu.

## NOTES

### 5.a) Numerals from 31 to 100.

31~39: san-jû-ichi, san-jû-ni, san-jû-san, san-jû-shi, san-jû-go, san-jû-roku,  
 san-jû-shichi, san-jû-hachi, san-jû-ku.  
 40: yon-jû 50: go-jû 60: roku-jû 70: shichi-jû 80: hachi-jû  
 90: kyû-jû 100: hyaku

### 5.b) Numerals counting things.

1: hitotsu 2: futatsu 3: mittsu 4: yottsu 5: itsutsu  
 6: muttsu 7: nanatsu 8: yattsu 9: kokonotsu 10: tô  
 11: jû-ichi 12: jû-ni .....

### 5.c) Koko, soko, asoko, doko

**koko** : here, this place (close to the speaker)  
**soko** : there, that place (close to the hearer)  
**asoko** : there, that place (far from both speaker and hearer)  
**doko** : where?, what place?

## 5.d) Nan to iimasu ka?

“ — wa nan to iimasu ka?” is the expression used when one knows what a thing is, but wants to know what Japanese call it. cf. “Kore wa nan desu ka?” is equivalent to “What is this?”.

## 5.e) Japanese Cigarettes

PEACE	( 10 in a pack )	50yen
	( 20 in a pack )	100yen
HOPE	( 10 in a pack )	50yen
	( 20 in a pack )	100yen
FUJI	( 10 in a pack )	60yen
SHINSEI	( 20 in a pack )	50yen
IKOI	( 20 in a pack )	60yen
HI-LITE	( 20 in a pack )	80yen
MF	( 20 in a pack )	80yen
SEVEN-STAR	( 20 in a pack )	100yen
LUNA	( 20 in a pack )	100yen
RAN	( 20 in a pack )	120yen
KOHAKU	( 20 in a pack )	130yen
YAMATO	( 20 in a pack )	130yen

## 6 SHOPPING

camera  
floor

A: On what floor are the cameras? 1

seven, seventh

B: The 7th floor, sir. 2

shirts  
and  
socks, stockings

A: Where are the shirts and  
socks? 3

there, yonder

B: Over there, sir. 4

A: Thank you. 5

just a little, a short time  
ask, request

## 6 KAIMONO

kamera  
-kai

A: Kamera wa nan-kai desu ka?

nana(-kai)

B: Nana-kai desu. 2

shatsu  
ya

kutsushita

A: Shatsu ya kutsushita wa doko  
desu ka? 3

achira

B: Achira desu. 4

A: Dômo arigatô. 5

chotto

onagai-shimasu

(This is used to call  
someone's attention)

6 A: Chotto onagai-shimasu.

- Welcome!
- C: Yes, sir.  
that  
show (-te form of *misemasu*)
- A: Please show me that.  
this
- C: This one?  
it, that  
it is not —  
that, its  
next
- A: No. I don't mean that. I mean the one next to that.  
(if you) please  
new, recent, latest, up-to-date  
type, form, style.
- C: Please, this is the newest style.
- A: How much?

- irasshaimase
- 7 C: Irasshaimase.  
are  
(— o) misete
- 8 A: Are o misete kudasai.  
kore
- 9 C: Kore desu ka?  
sore  
dewa arimasen  
sono  
tonari
- 10 A: Iie, sore dewa arimasen. Sono tonari desu.  
dôzo  
atarashii  
kata
- 11 C: Dôzo. Kore wa ichiban atarashii kata desu.
- 12 A: Ikura desu ka?



- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| no tax, tax free<br>price<br>12,000 yen     |    | nô-takkusu<br>nedan<br>ichi-man ni-sen en          |
| C: Without tax the price is 12,000 yen      | 13 | C: Nô-takkusu no nedan wa ichi-man ni-sen en desu. |
| A: Is that so? Then, I'll come again later. | 14 | A: Sô desu ka. Dewa, mata kimasu.                  |
| thank you                                   |    | arigatô-gozaimashita                               |
| C: Thank you very much.                     | 15 | C: Dômo arigatô-gozaimashita.                      |

## NOTES

## 6.a) The floors of a building.

The calling way of the floors is the same as that of America not that of Europe.

(ichi-kai) → ikkai

ni-kai

(san-kai) → san-gai

(shi-kai) → yon-kai

go-kai

(roku-kai) → rokkai

(shichi-kai) → nana-kai

(hachi-kai) → hakkai

(ku-kai) → kyû-kai

(jû-kai) → jukkai

**chi-kai** (a basement)

**chika ikkai** (the 1st basement)

**chika nikai** (the 2nd basement)

**nan-kai** (what floor?)

6.b) Numerals from 100 to 10,000

100:	<b>hyaku</b> (don't use <b>ichi-hyaku</b> nor <b>ippiyaku</b> )	2,000:	<b>ni-sen</b>
200:	<b>ni-hyaku</b>	3,000:	<b>(san-sen) → sanzen</b>
300:	<b>(san-hyaku) → sambyaku</b>	4,000:	<b>(shi-sen) → yon-sen</b>
400:	<b>(shi-hyaku) → yon-hyaku</b>	5,000:	<b>go-sen</b>
500:	<b>go-hyaku</b>	6,000:	<b>roku-sen</b>
600:	<b>(roku-hyaku) → roppyaku</b>	7,000:	<b>(shichi-sen) → nana-sen</b>
700:	<b>(shichi-hyaku) → nana-hyaku</b>	8,000:	<b>(hachi-sen) → hassen</b>
800:	<b>(hachi-hyaku) → happyaku</b>	9,000:	<b>(ku-sen) → kyū-sen</b>
900:	<b>(ku-hyaku) → kyū-hyaku</b>	10,000:	<b>ichi-man</b>
1,000:	<b>sen (or issen)</b>		

("Ichi-" can not be omitted in "ichi-man")

6.c) **X no Y**

In the expression "**X no Y**", X defines what kind of Y is mentioned there.

**nō takkusu no uedan** (literally, the price of "No Tax")

## 7 ENTERTAINMENT

this evening, tonight  
time to spare

A: Are you free, this evening? 1

B: Yes. I'm free 2

something, anything  
I'll treat, entertain

A: Then, shall I treat you to something  
to eat? (Let's go eat. I'll pay.) 3

thank you

B: Thank you. 4

what  
nice, good

A: What would you like to eat? 5

well, let me see.

B: Well ..... 6

## 7 GOCHISÔ

komban  
ohima

A: *Komban ohima desu ka?*

B: *Hai. Hima desu.*

nani ka  
gochisô-shimashô

A: *Dewa, nani ka gochisô-shimashô  
ka?*

arigatô

B: *Arigatô.*

nani  
ii

A: *Nani ga ii desu ka?*

sâ .....

B: *Sâ .....*

- Japanese dishes.
- A: How about Japanese style food? 7 A: Nihon-ryōri ga ii desu ka?  
 B: Yes, that sounds fine. 8 B: Hai, ii desu ne.  
 let's go.  
 A: Then, let's go. 9 A: Dewa, ikimashō.  
 .....  
 polite form of "sake" (rice wine)  
 beer  
 A: Which do you prefer, sake or beer? 10 A: Osake desu ka? Biiru desu ka?  
 which  
 either  
 B: Either will do. 11 B: Dochira demo.  
 please  
 A: Please. 12 A: Sā dōzo.  
 thank you (see NOTE 7.a)  
 B: Thank you. 13 B: Itadakimasu.  
 .....

## Nihon-ryōri.

A: Nihon-ryōri ga ii desu ka?

B: Hai, ii desu ne.

ikimashō

A: Dewa, ikimashō.

osake

biiru

A: Osake desu ka? Biiru desu ka?

dochira

dochira demo

B: Dochira demo.

sā dōzo

A: Sā dōzo.

itadakimasu

B: Itadakimasu.

B: What's this? 14 B: Kore wa nan desu ka?

fish

sakana

A: (This is) fish.

15 A: Sakana desu.

how

ikaga

A: How do you like it?

16 A: Ikaga desu ka?

very good, excellent

taihen kekkô

B: Very good!

17 B: Taihen kekkô desu.

thank you (see NOTE 7.a)

gochisôsama deshita.

B: Thank you for a wonderful meal.

18 B: Gochisôsama deshita.

A: It's nothing at all.

19 A: Dô-itashimashite.

## NOTES

### 7.a) Itadakimasu, Gochisôsama

In the Japanese manner, it is a custom to say, "Itadakimasu" (literally, I'll take something) when one begins to eat and "Gochisôsama deshita" (literally, A nice meal) after the meal.

Ikoï (brand name)  
C: (This is) "Ikoï".

how much?  
A: How much is it?

Y60  
C: 60 yen.

match  
A: How much is a box of matches?

one  
Y5  
C: 5 yen a box.

and  
Y115  
isn't it?  
Y200  
A: Then give me "Peace", "Ikoï"  
and a box of matches. 115 yen in  
all, isn't it? Here's 200 yen.

Ikoï  
7 C: "Ikoï" desu.

ikura?  
8 A: Ikura desu ka?

roku-jū en  
9 C: Roku-jū en desu.

matchi  
10 A: Matchi wa ikura desu ka?

hitotsu  
go en  
11 C: Hitotsu go en desu.

to  
hyaku-jū-go en  
ne?  
ni-hyaku en  
12 A: Dewa, Piisu to Ikoï to matchi o  
kudasai. Hyakujū-go en desu  
ne? Ni-hyaku en.

## 8 RESTAURANT

A: Say!

B: Yes, sir. (May I help you?)

there is no —

A: Do you have a menu in English?

B: Here it is.

A: This... and this, please.

certainly, sir.

bread

boiled rice

B: Certainly, sir! Which would you like, bread or rice?

A: Bread, please.

## 8 RESUTORAN

1 A: Chotto onegai-shimasu

2 B: Irasshaimase.

— wa arimasen

3 A: Eigo no menyū wa arimasen ka?

4 B: Hai, Dōzo.

5 A: Kore to kore o kudasai.

kashikomarimashita

pan

gohan

6 B: Kashikomarimashita. Pan desu ka? Gohan desu ka?

7 A: Pan o kudasai.

- please wait.  
 B: Please wait a minute. 8 B: **omachi kudasai.**  
**omachi kudasai.**  
 B: **Chotto omachi kudasai.**
- 
- lavatory, toilet  
 A: (Excuse me, but) Where is the 9 A: **toire wa doko desu ka?**  
 rest room?  
**toire**
- corner  
 B: At that corner over there. 10 B: **Achira no sumi desu.**  
**sumi**
- telephone  
 A: Where is the telephone? 11 A: **Denwa wa doko desu ka?**  
**denwa**
- entrance  
 at  
 is at  
 B: It's at the entrance. 12 B: **Iriguchi ni arimasu.**  
**iriguchi**  
**ni**  
**(\_\_\_ ni) arimasu**
- A: Thank you. 13 A: **Dômo arigatô.**
- 
- bill, check  
 A: Excuse me. Bill, please. 14 A: **Chotto okanjo**  
**Okanjô**



in, at, on  
 B: Please pay over there.

de  
 15 B: Achira de onegai-shimasu.

A: I see.

16 A: Sô desu ka.

## NOTES

### 8.a) **Chotto omachi kudasai.**

"**Chotto omachi kudasai.**" is a polite expression of "**chotto matte kudasai.**" (0.10). Though waitress or shopwomen are trained to use very polite expressions, it is enough for you to be able to catch what they say.

### 8.b) **Ko-, so-, a-, do-**

The explanation on the relations among "**koko, soko, asoko, doko**" was already given in NOTE 5.c. It is easy to find out the relations among the following words that contain "**ko-, so-, a-, do-**."

<b>kore</b> (this one)	<b>kono</b> (this)	<b>kochira</b> (this way, here)
<b>sore</b> (that one)	<b>sono</b> (that)	<b>sochira</b> (that way, there)
<b>are</b> (that one)	<b>ano</b> (that)	<b>achira</b> (that way, over there)
<b>dore</b> (which one?)	<b>dono</b> (which?)	<b>dochira</b> (which way? where?)

### 8.c Questions using interrogative words

The following interrogative words appeared in this text. It is useful for you to learn their usage.

<b>doko</b> (where?)	<b>dore</b> (which one?)
<b>dochira</b> (where? which way?)	<b>dono</b> (which?)
<b>nani</b> (what?)	<b>ikura</b> (how much?)

Both "**dochira**" and "**dore**" are used for "which one?", but the former is only used in the case of a choice between two.

"**Dare**" (who?), "**ikutsu**" (how many?) are also commonly used interrogatives.

### 8.d Toire

"Toire" is the expression indicating "toilet". Japanese people usually know the English words "toilet", but can not understand "lavatory", "rest room", "men's room", etc.

## 9 TAXI

here  
 from — to —  
 Ginza  
 far

A: Is it far from here to Ginza?

street-car, electric car  
 by  
 about, almost

B: It takes about 30 minutes by street-car.

taxi

A: I'll go by taxi. (see NOTE 9. d)

A: Ginza.

C: Where on the Ginza?

## 9 TAKUSHII

koko  
 — kara — made  
 Ginza  
 tōi

A: Koko kara Ginza made tōi desu ka?

densha  
 de  
 gurai

B: Densha de sanjūppun gurai desu.

takushii

A: Takushii de ikimashō.

A: Ginza made (e) onegai-shimasu.

C: Ginza no doko desu ka?

Yon-chôme: (4-chôme) corner		Yonchôme kado	
A: The corner of Yonchôme.	6	A: Yon-chôme no kado desu.	
Economic Co-operation Center		Keizai Kyôryoku Sentâ	
A: Keizai Kyôryoku Sentâ.	7	A: Keizai Kyôryoku Sentâ.	
C: Where is it?	8	C: Doko desu ka?	
Kappazaka under, below under —, at the foot of		Kappazaka shita — no shita	
A: It's at the foot of Kappazaka.	9	A: Kappazaka no shita desu.	
Ah!, Oh! building		▲ biru	
C: Oh! It's the new building, isn't it?	10	C: Â... Atarashii biru desu ne?	
A: Yes.	11	A: Sô desu.	
Asia Center go (-te form of <i>ikimasu</i> )		Ajia Sentâ itte	
A: Please go to the Asia Center.	12	A: Ajia Sentâ e itte kudasai.	

C: I don't know where it is.

Aoyama 1-chôme  
Roppongi  
going (see NOTE 9.d)  
road, route

A: It's on the way from Aoyama  
1-chôme to Roppongi.

that  
signboard, plate  
the left  
turn (-te form of *magarimasu*)

A: Look at that sign  
Please turn left at that corner.

¥280

A: Stop here! 280yen, isn't it?

13 C: *Shirimasen ne.*

Aoyama Itchôme  
Roppongi  
iku  
michi

14 A: Aoyama Itchôme kara Roppongi  
e iku michi desu.

ano  
kamban  
hidari  
magatte

15 A: Ano Kamban! Ano kado o hidari  
e magatte kudasai.

ni-hyaku hachi-jû en

16 A: Koko desu. Ni-hyaku hachijû  
en desu ne?

## NOTES

9.a)        de

Particle "       de" indicating "place" was seen in dialogues 2,8, 8,15.

The "de" that appeared in this lesson has the same form, but indicates some means of transportation.

**densha de** (by street-car)

**takushii de** (by taxi)

**hikōki de** (by airplane)

**kisha de** (by train)

**fune de** (by ship)

**basu de** (by bus)

**chikatetsu de** (by subway)

9.b)        no shita

Learn the following expressions:

       no ue (on       , above       , on the top of       )

       no naka (in       )

       no shita (under       , down, below, at the foot of       )

9.c) **hidari**

Other words indicating directions are as follows:

**hidari** (left)

**mae** (front)

**migi** (right)

**ushiro** (back)

**naka** (middle)

9.d) **Various forms of "ikimasu"**

"**Ikimasu**" means "to go" in present and future tenses, as explained in Note 2.d.

"**Iku**" is generally called the "dictionary form", and when you consult a dictionary you will find the form "**iku**", but not "**ikimasu**". As in the expression "**Roppongi e iku michi**", the dictionary form is used in the combination Verb+Noun, in which verb modifies noun.

"**Itte**" is the so-called "-te form" of "**ikimasu**". "-te form" appears in combination with various verbs, but only the combination "**-te kudasai**" is given in this text. Notice that the -te form of "**ikimasu**" and that of "**imasu**" are the same. Cf. "**mô ichi-do itte kudasai.**" (0.8.)

"**Ikimashô**" means "I'll go" in the expression 9.3. "**-mashô**", therefore, not only means "let's" (as explained in the Note 7.d) but also means "I'll", indicating the speaker's will.

## 10 PRESENT

(take (-te form of *itadakimasu*)

may

May (I).....?

A: May I have this?

B: Please.

this

pamphlet

A: How much is this pamphlet?

free (price)

give (with respect)

B: It's free. You can have it.

A: Thank you.

1

2

3

4

5

## 10 OKURIMONO

*itadaite**-te mo ii**-te mo ii desu ka?*A: *Kore o itadaite mo ii desu ka?*B: *Dôzo.**kono**panfuretto*A: *Kono panfuretto wa ikura desu ka?**tada**sashiagemasu*B: *Tada desu. Sashiagemasu.*A: *Dômo arigatô.*



- congratulations!  
gift
- A: Congratulation! This is a present for you. 6
- omedetô  
oiwai
- A: Omedetô! Kore, oiwai desu.
- open (-te form of *akemasu*)
- C: Thank you. May I open it? 7
- akete
- C: Dômo arigatô. Akete mo ii desu ka?
- A: Please. 8
- A: Dôzo.
- splendid, wonderful  
present, gift  
quite, awfully, very  
delightful, happy  
really, quite, indeed
- C: It's wonderful present. I'm very happy. Thanks a lot. 9
- subarashii  
okurimono  
totemo  
ureshii  
honto ni
- C: Subarashii okurimono desu ne. Totemo ureshii desu. Honto ni arigatô.
- worthless, poor  
thing
- tsumaranai  
mono

- A: Not at all. It's just a worthless (small) gift. (see Note 10.a) 10 A: **Dô-itashimashite, tsumaranai mono desu.**
- .....
- though, but, however,  
souvenir, present
- A: It's not much. Just a souvenir for you. 11 A: **Tsumaranai mono desu ga omiyage desu.**
- .....
- splendid, nice
- D: Many thanks for your nice present. 12 D: **Kekkô na mono o arigatô-gozaimasu.**
- .....
- your (his) wife  
(-te form of *sashiagemasu*)
- A: Please give this to your wife. 13 A: **Kore o okusama ni sashiagete kudasai.**
- .....
- my wife  
will be glad, will be pleased
- D: Thank you. My wife also will be glad. 14 D: **Arigatô. Kanai mo yorokobu deshô.**

please remember me to — ( — ni) *yoroshiku*  
 A: Give my regards to your wife. 15 A: *Okusama ni yoroshiku.*

## NOTES

### 10.a) *Tsumaranai mono*

“*Tsumaranai mono*” is literally equivalent to “a worthless thing” or “a humble thing”, but it is custom for Japanese to say “*tsumaranai mono*” presenting something to a person, even if they don't think so, in fact. And the response to it should be “*kekkō na mono o arigatō-gozaimasu*” as shown in dialogue.

### 10.b) *Okusama, kanai*

There are many words which mean “wife” in Japanese, and two words are given in this lesson. Notice the different usages of them:

*kanai* (my wife)

*okusama* (your wife)

The same for words indicating husband:

*shujin* (my husband)

*goshujin* (your husband)

### 10.c) Words of foreign origin

There are many words of foreign origin in Japanese. The following words have already appeared in this text.

<b>shatsu</b> (6.3)	<b>sentā</b> (9.7, 9.12)	<b>kamera</b> (6.1)
<b>menyū</b> (8.3)	<b>takushii</b> (9.3)	<b>nō-takkusu</b> (6.13)
<b>pan</b> (8.6)	<b>basu</b> (9.a)	<b>panfuretto</b> (10.3)
<b>biiru</b> (7.10)	<b>tabako</b> (5.1, 11.13)	<b>pēji</b> (0.3)
<b>biru</b> (9.10)	<b>matchi</b> (5.10, 12.7)	

And some of the other popular words are as follows.

<b>resutoran</b> (restaurant)	<b>hoteru</b> (hotel)	<b>esā-mēru</b> (13.4)
<b>raisu</b> (rice)	<b>erebētā</b> (elevator)	<b>esā-retā</b> (13.7)
<b>kōhī</b> (coffee)	<b>esukarētā</b> (escalator)	<b>shampū</b> (15.11)
<b>koppu</b> (cup)	<b>toire</b> (toilet)	<b>pomādo</b> (15.14)
<b>naifu</b> (knife)	<b>rajio</b> (radio)	<b>heā-kuriimu</b> (15.15)
<b>hōku</b> (fork)	<b>terebi</b> (television)	<b>ōru-bakku</b> (15.16)
<b>supūn</b> (spoon)	<b>pen</b> (pen)	<b>hankachi</b> (handkerchief)
<b>ofisu</b> (14.4)	<b>inki</b> (ink)	

When you use these words, you can pronounce them like the English words. Japanese pronunciation, however, is considerably different from that of English, so it is usually difficult for foreigners to understand it when spoken.

## 11 FIELD TRIP

tomorrow

gather, assemble

A: What time shall we meet tomorrow? 1

8 o'clock

gather (-te form of *atsumarimasu*)

B: 8:30 a.m., please. 2

A: Where? 3

entrance

B: At the entrance hall. 4

morning

A: Then, we'll gather at the entrance hall at 8:30 tomorrow morning. 5

departure, starting

car, taxi

## 11 KENGAKU

ashita

atsumarimasu

A: Ashita nan-ji ni atsumarimasu ka? 1

hachi-ji

atsumatte

B: Gozen hachi-ji han ni atsumatte kudasai. 2

A: Doko desu ka? 3

genkan

B: Genkan desu. 4

asa

A: Dewa, ashita no asa hachi-ji han ni genkan ni atsumarimasu. 5

shuppatsu

kuruma

- ride, get in (-te form of *norimasu*)
- B: Well, let's start. Please get in the car. 6
- how many minutes  
take, need
- A: How long (minutes) will it take? 7
- 1 hour
- B: It takes about 1 hour. 8
- on the way  
let's do  
let's learn
- A: Well then, let's learn Japanese on the way. 9
- how many people  
be, exist  
count (-te form of *kazoemasu*)
- B: That's a nice idea.  
How many people are there. 10
- notte
- B: Sā, shuppatsu desu. Kuruma ni notte kudasai.
- nampun  
kakarimasu
- A: Nampun gurai kakarimasu ka?
- ichi-jikan
- B: Ichi-jikan gurai kakarimasu.
- tochū de  
shimashō  
benkyō o shimashō
- A: Dewa, tochū de Nihon-go no benkyō o shimashō.
- nan-nin  
imasu  
kazoete
- B: Ii desu ne.  
Koko ni nan-nin imasu ka?

(in this car)? Count, please.

one person  
two people  
three people  
four people

A: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ... 11  
there are 12 people.

arrived at, got at  
from now  
field trip (visit for study, observation  
study)  
get off (-te form of *orimasu*)

B: Here we are. Now we'll begin to 12  
study. Get out of the car, please.

breathe in, inhale (-te form of  
*suimasu*)

**Kazoete kudasai.**

**hitori  
futari  
san-nin  
yo-nin**

A: **Hitori, futari, san-nin, yo-nin,  
go-nin, roku-nin, shichi-nin,  
hachi-nin, ku-nin, jū-nin,  
jū-ichi-nin...**

**Jū-ni-nin imasu.**

**tsukimashita  
kore kara  
kengaku**

**orite**

B: **Sā tsukimashita. Kore kara  
kengaku desu. Kuruma kara  
orite kudasai.**

**sutte**

have a smoke  
A: May I smoke?

**tabako o suimasu**  
13 A: **Tabako o sutte mo ii desu ka?**

no smoking, prohibition of smoking  
B: No smoking here.

**kin'en**  
14 B: **Koko wa kin'en desu.**

## NOTES

### 11.a) **Ototoi, kinô, kyô, ashita, asatte**

You must learn the following words by heart.

**ototoi** (the day before yesterday)

**kinô** (yesterday)

**kyô** (today)

**ashita** (tomorrow)

**asatte** (the day after tomorrow)

### 11.b) **— ni, — e**

Particle " — ni " means " at, in, on " indicating the location in space or time, and it is also equivalent to " to, for, into " indicating directions.

Particle " — e " means " to, for " indicating a direction or place to which action



or movement takes place.

Kyôto e ikimasu (go to Kyoto)

Kyôto ni ikimasu. (go to Kyoto)

Kyôto ni imasu. (stay at Kyoto)

× Kyôto e imasu.

hachi-ji ni atsumarimasu (gather at 8:00)

× hachi-ji e atsumarimasu

11.c) o shimashô, -shimashô

Nihon-go no benkyô o shimashô. (Let's learn Japanese.)

Nihon-go o benkyô-shimashô. (Let's learn Japanese.)

These two expressions are the same in the meaning.

11.d) arimasu, imasu

"Arimasu" and "imasu" mean "be in a particular place, exist", and

"imasu" is used for living beings either human beings or animals, and "arimasu"

is used for inanimate things:

Hito ga imasu. (There is a man.)

Kamban ga arimasu. (There is a sign.)

Inu ga imasu. (There is a dog.)

Kôba ga arimasu. (There is a factory.)

## 12 FACTORY

A: Good afternoon!

I'm glad you came, you are welcome

B: Good afternoon! I'm glad you came.

A: I'm Mr. A. Very glad to see you.

this way

B: This way, please.

A: Thank you very much.

a little

take a rest

B: Let's take a little rest.

Excuse me, but...

lend (-te form of *kashimasu*)

## 12 KÔBA

1 A: Konnichiwa!

yoku irasshaimashita

2 B: Konnichiwa! Yoku irasshaimashita.

3 A: Watashi wa A desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

kochira e

4 B: Kochira e dōzo.

5 A: Arigatō-gozaimasu.

sukoshi

yasumimashō

6 B: Sukoshi yasumimashō.

sumimasen ga

kashite

- A: Will you please give me a light? 7 A: Sumimasen ga, matchi o  
kashite kudasai.
- B: Sure. 8 B: Hai, dōzo.  
ippon
- one (counting for long objects as  
pencils)
- A: Would you like a cigarette?  
(Have a cigarette, please.) 9 A: Ippon ikaga desu ka?
- no thanks
- B: No thank you. 10 B: Iie, kekkō desu.  
kekkō
- work, serve (-te form of *hatarakima*  
-su)
- be — -ing
- how many years
- hataraitte
- -te imasu
- nan-nen
- A: How many years have you been  
working here? 11 A: Anata wa koko de nan-nen  
hataraitte imasu ka?
- 15 years
- jū-go-nen
- B: 15 years. 12 B: Jū-go-nen desu.

- big, large  
thing
- A: What is that large thing? 13    A: **Ano ôkii mono wa nan desu ka?**
- dangerous  
as, since, because  
don't touch  
don't touch
- B: It's dangerous, so please don't touch it. 14    B: **Abunai desu kara sawaranaide kudasai.**
- .....
- A: Thank you for your kindness. 15    A: **Dômo arigatô-gozaimashita.**
- B: Not at all. See you tomorrow. 16    B: **Dô-itashimashite, mata ashita...**
- Sunday
- A: It's Sunday tomorrow, isn't it? 17    A: **Ashita wa nichiyôbi desu ne.**
- the day after tomorrow  
Monday
- B: Oh! Yes, indeed. Please come 18    B: **Â sô desu ne. Asatte getsuyôbi.**

again on Monday, the day after  
*tomorrow.* *ni mata dōzo.*

A: Well, see you again.

19 A: *Dewa sayōnara.*

## NOTES

### 12.a) Days of the week

*nichi-yōbi* (Sunday)

*getsu-yōbi* (Monday)

*ka-yōbi* (Tuesday)

*sui-yōbi* (Wednesday)

*moku-yōbi* (Thursday)

*kin-yōbi* (Friday)

*dō-yōbi* (Saturday)

*nan-yōbi* (what day of the week?)

### 12.b) Nen

"Nen" which is equivalent to "year(s)" was given in this lesson, so hereafter you can say "*sen kyū-hyaku roku-jū san nen go-gatsu itsuka, nichi-yōbi*" (Sunday, May 5th, 1963), or any expressions like this.

### 12.c) -te kudasai

The expressions using "*-te kudasai*" appeared frequently. As, you have already noticed that "*-te kudasai*" is used in expression for asking a favor of somebody.

"-de kudasai" is the alternant of "-te kudasai":

(Nomimasu) nonde kudasai (please drink.).

"-naide kudasai" as appeared in 12.14 is the expression for negative request.

(sawarimasu) sawatte mo ii

sawaranaide kudasai

(ikimasu) itte mo ii

ikanaide kudasai

(iimasu) itte mo ii

iwanaide kudasai

(akemasu) akete mo ii

akenaide kudasai

#### 12.d) Kara

The particle "kara" which stands after noun can be translated into "from (space or time)", but there is another "kara" which stands after adjective, verb or "desu", and in this case it is equivalent to "because, as".

#### 12.e) Arigatō-gozaimashita

"Arigatō (-gozaimasu)" is the common expression for thanks.

"Arigatō-gozaimashita" is generally used to express thanks for a favor which is already done.

## 13 POST OFFICE

letter

want to take out, to post (a letter)  
would like to

A: I'd like to send this letters.

No. 7

D: Go to No. 7, please.

A: Please.

Air mail

¥90

B: Air mail? This one is ¥60. That  
one is ¥90.

¥150

A: Well, ¥150.

## 13 YŪBINKYOKU

tegami

dashitai

-tai(n) desu

A: Kono tegami o dashitai n desu  
ga...

shichi-ban

D: Shichi-ban e dōzo.

A: Kore o onegai-shimasu.

eā-mēru

kyū-jū en

B: Eā-mēru desu ne? Kore wa  
roku-jū en, kore wa kyū-jū en  
desu.

hyaku-go-jū en

A: Dewa hyaku-go-jū en.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| No. 9<br>stamp (postage)<br>buy (-te form of <i>kaimasu</i> )     | kyū-ban<br>kitte<br>katte   |
| B: Please buy stamps at No. 9.                                    | 6 B: Kyū-ban de kitte o katte kudasai.  |
| .....   |   |
| and, and then<br>aerogram (air letter)<br>a sheet (of paper)      | sorekara<br>eā-retā<br>-mai   |
| A: ¥90 stamp and ¥60 stamp, please.<br>And 5 sheets of aerograms. | 7 A: kyū-jū en to rokū-jū no<br>kitte o kudasai. Sorekara Eā-<br>retā o go-mai kudasai. |
| ¥400<br>C: ¥400.  | 8 C: Yon-hyaku en desu.   |
| ¥10,000<br>bank note, paper money                                 | ichi-man en<br>satsu  |
| A: All I have is a ¥10,000 note, so.....<br>small<br>money        | 9 A: Ichi-man en satsu desu ga....<br>komakai<br>okane                                  |



small change

there is not —, have not —

C: Don't you have some small change? 10

want, desire, wish for

A: Excuse me, I want to get some small change. 11

wait (-te form of *machimasu*)

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

¥9,600

¥5,000

¥9,000

¥9,500

600

C: Just a moment, please.

Sorry to have kept you waiting.

The change is ¥9,600. ¥5,000,

6... 7... 8... ¥9,000... ¥9,500,

600..., Here's ¥9,600.

komakai okane

arimasen

C: Komakai okane wa arimasen ka?

hoshii

A: Sumimasen, komakai okane ga hoshii n desu.

matte

omatase-shimashita

kyū-sen roppyaku en

go-sen en

kyū-sen en

kyū-sen go-hyaku en

roppyaku

12 C: Chotto matte kudasai... Omata-se-shimashita. Kyū-sen roppya-ku en no otsuri desu. Go-sen en, roku-, shichi-, hachi-, kyū-sen en... kyū-sen go-hyaku en, roppyaku... kyū-sen roppyaku en.

A: Thanks a lot.

13 A: Dômo arigatô.

## NOTES

13.a) **-tai (n) desu**

As "**dashitai n desu**" means "I want to send", the expression "**-tai (n) desu**" means "I want to (do something)". The form of verb ending "**-tai**" is the same as that that stands before **-masu**:

<b>dashimasu</b>	<b>dashitai n desu</b>	(I want to send.)
<b>ikimasu</b>	<b>ikitai n desu</b>	(I want to go.)
<b>shimasu</b>	<b>shitai n desu</b>	(I want to do.)
<b>iimasu</b>	<b>iitai n desu</b>	(I want to say.)

For the expression "I want to have something," "**— ga hoshii n desu**" is used in Japanese:

**mizu ga hoshii (n) desu** (I want to have some water.)

In this sentence, the object desired in English sentence is made the subject in Japanese. (literally, water is desirable)

## 13.b) — ga —

In the expressions "dashitai n desu ga.....", "ichi-man en satsu desu ga", "sumimasen ga....." etc., the particle "ga" indicates a concessive request equivalent to "but" in "Excuse me, but....."

## 13.c) Numbers

The words which means "No. 1, No. 2,..." are as follows:

No. 1: <b>ichi-ban</b>	No. 6: <b>roku-ban</b>
No. 2: <b>ni-ban</b>	No. 7: <b>shichi-ban</b>
No. 3: <b>samban</b>	No. 8: <b>hachi-ban</b>
No. 4: <b>yomban</b>	No. 9: <b>kyū-ban</b>
No. 5: <b>go-ban</b>	No. 10: <b>jū-ban</b>

What No.?: **namban**

## 14 TELEPHONE

Excuse me, but...  
what number

A: Excuse me, but would you tell me  
your telephone number?

B: No. 362-4271.

Your home

A: Is it your home phone number?

office

B: No, it is in my office number.

lend (-te form of *kashimasu*)

A: Excuse me, but please lend me  
your telephone

C: Sure.

## 14 DENWA

shitsurei desu ga...  
namban

A: Shitsurei desu ga, anata no  
denwa wa namban desu ka?

B: San-roku-ni no yon-ni-nana-ichi  
desu.

otaku

A: Otaku desu ka?

ofisu

B: Iie, ofisu desu.

kashite

A: Sumimasen ga denwa o kashite  
kudasai.

C: SA dôzo.

- don't answer,  
the line is busy
- C: No answer? Oh! The line is busy. 7 C: Demasen ka? *demasen*  
*hanashichū* *hanashichū* *hanashichū* *desu.* *Ā, kore wa*
- 
- say, Hello! (telephone)
- A: Hello! May I speak to Mr. B? 8 A: Moshi-moshi, B San onegai-  
My name is Mr. A. *moshi-moshi*  
*shimasu. Watashi wa A desu.*
- D: Just a moment please. 9 D: Chotto omachi kudasai.
- B: Hello, This is B speaking. 10 B: Moshi-moshi, B desu.
- A: Hello, Mr. B? This is A. 11 A: Moshi-moshi, B san? A desu.
- how
- How are you?
- B: How is everything? 12 B: Dō desu ka? *dō*  
*dō desu ka?*
- considerably, well
- got used to, became accustomed to
- A: Yes, I've got used to (the life in) Japan. 13 A: Daibu naremashita. *daibu*  
*naremashita*

- skill
- B: Now you speak Japanese quite well. 14 B: Nihon-go ga jōzu ni narimashita ne.
- compliment  
it must be a compliment  
unskillfulness  
by the way  
would like to see (a person)
- A: It's a compliment, isn't it? 15 A: Oseji deshō, mada heta desu.  
I'm still poor in Japanese. By the way, I'd like to see you on Sunday.  
Tokorode nichi-yōbi ni oai-shitai n desu ga...
- house, home
- B: All right. Please come to my house around 2 o'clock. 16 B: Dōzo. Ni-ji goro uchi e kite kudasai.
- A: Then I'll call on you at 2, Sunday afternoon. 17 A: Dewa, nichi-yōbi ni-ji ni otaku e ukagairimasu.
- B: Well, see you then. 18 B: Dewa mata, sayōnara.
- A: So long. 19 A: Sayōnara.

jōzu

oseji

oseji deshō

heta

tokorode

oai-shitai

uchi

## NOTES

## 14.a) Nan-

The following expression with "nan-" which means "what?" and "How many (much)?" have already appeared in this text. Practice how to use them.

nan (desu ka?)

What?

nan-nen

What year? How many years?

nan-gatsu

What month?

nan-nichi

What day? How many days?

nan-yōbi

What day of the week?

nan-ji

What time?

nan-jikan

How many hours?

nan-pun

How many minutes?

nan-ban

What number?

nan-kai

What floor? How many floors?

nan-en

How much Yen?

nan-nin

How many peoples?

## 14.b) Adjectives

List of adjectives that appeared in this text, with their antonyms:

ōkii	↔	*chiisai (small, little)
tōi	↔	*chikai (near)
atsui	↔	*samui (cold)
atarashii	↔	*furui (old, aged)
ii	↔	*warui, iya na (bad, wrong)
ureshii	↔	*kanashii (sad, sorrowful)
subarashii	↔	*hidoi (cruel, harsh)
muzukashii	↔	*yasashii (easy)
shizuka na	↔	*urusai, yakamashii (noisy, annoying)
jōzu na	↔	heta na (unskillful)
kekkō na	↔	tsumaranai (poor)

(The asterisk shows that words didn't appear yet.)

## 14.c) Ukagaimasu

The expression "ukagaimasu" is equivalent to both "call on (a person)." and "ask (a person about something)".

The former given in dialogues 14.17 and in 3.8 is the polite expression of "ikimasu" and the latter is that of "kikimasu" (that didn't appear in this text).



**14.d) Otaku, uchi**

There are many words which mean "home, house" in Japanese, and the two words are given in this lesson. Notice the different use of them:

**uchi** (*my house, home*), **otaku** (*your house, home*)

(cf. Note 10.b) **kanai** (*my wife*), **okusama** (*your wife*)

**shujin** (*my husband*), **gosshujin** (*your husband*)

## 15 BARBER SHOP

barber, barber shop  
would like to go

A: I'd like to go to a barber.

C: That barber is skillful.

high in price, expensive

A: Is it expensive?

ordinary

C: No, but it's reasonable.

B: Welcome! This way, please.

cut (-te form of *karimasu*)

A: Medium cut, please.

B: Is this all right?

short

## 15 TOKOYA

toko-ya  
ikitai

1 A: Toko-ya e ikitai n desu ga...

2 C: Ano toko-ya ga jôzu desu.

takai

3 A: Takai desu ka?

futsû

4 C: Iie, futsû desu.

5 B: Irasshaimase! Kochira e dôzo.

katte

6 A: Futsû ni katte kudasai.

7 B: Kore de ikaga desu ka?

mijikaku

- a little more
- A: Please cut this a little shorter. 8 A: Koko o mô sukoshi mijikaku katte kudasai.
- B: How do you like this? 9 B: Kore de ii desu ka?
- A: Fine. 10 A: Kekkô desu.
- shampoo
- B: How about shampoo? 11 B: Shampû wa?
- wash, cleanse (-te form of araimasu)
- after that, then
- mustache, beard
- shave (-te form of sorimasu)
- A: Yes please, and then give me a 12 A: Aratte kudasai. Sore kara hige o sotte kudasai.
- shave.
- B: Certainly, sir. 13 B: Kashikomarimashita.
- .....

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| <p>pomade<br/>apply, attach</p> <p>B: Do you want to use pomade?</p>  | 14 | <p><b>pomádo</b><br/><b>tsukemasu</b></p> <p>B: Pomádo o tsukemasu ka?</p>                |
| <p>hair cream</p> <p>A: Hair cream, please.</p>   | 15 | <p><b>heá-kuríimu</b></p> <p>A: Heá kuríimu o tsukete kudasai.</p>                        |
| <p>all back (combed-back hair)<br/>divide, part</p> <p>B: Would you like a part or shall I<br/>comb it all straight back?</p> | 16 | <p><b>ôru-bakku</b><br/><b>wakemasu</b></p> <p>B: Ôru-bakku desu ka? Wakemasu<br/>ka?</p> |
| <p>A: Please part it here.</p>  | 17 | <p>A: Koko de wakete kudasai.</p>   |

## NOTES

## 15.a) Takai

"**Takai**" means both "expensive" and "high", but the antonyms of them are not the same. Notice the different use of them:

**takai** (expensive) ←→ **yasui** (cheap)

<b>takai</b> (high)	←→	<b>hikui</b> (low, short)	
<b>nedan ga takai (yasui)</b>			(high [low] in price)
<b>takai (yasui) nedan</b>			(high [low] price)
<b>sei ga takai (hikui)</b>			(tall [short] in height)
<b>takai (hikui) yama</b>			(high [low] mountain)

#### 15.b) Karu

Though "**Katte kudasai**" is the equivalent of both "please, cut my hair" (cf. **karimasu**) and "buy for me please", (cf. "**kaimasu**" meaning "buy") there is no possibility to confuse the meanings, because it is clear in what situation they are used.

When it is concerned with hair, Japanese is "**karu**" for English "cut", and with other things "**kiru**" generally means the same word "cut".

**Kami o kitte kudasai.** (Cut a paper, please.)

**Koko o kitte kudasai.** (Cut here, please.)

#### 15.c) Japanese barber shops

Barber shops are not so expensive, a man's hair cut usually costs around ¥1000, including shaving, shampoos, lotions, hair cream and the like. Besides you are not expected to tip. If you want to ask just for a hair-cut, say "**Karu dake de ii desu.**" ("**Karu**" is the so-called dictionary form of "**karimasu**").

Only the expression for "medium" was given in the dialogue (15.6), but it'll be

useful for you to remember the following expressions:

**Nagaku katte kudasai.** (Cut my hair long, please.)

**Mae to onaji ni katte kudasai.** (Please cut my hair the same style as before.)

“**mae to onaji ni**” literally means “be the same as before”.

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