

# **SIMPLE CONVERSATION IN JAPANESE**





## FOREWORD

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been trying hard to promote the expansion and improvement of Japanese language training for technical training programmes.

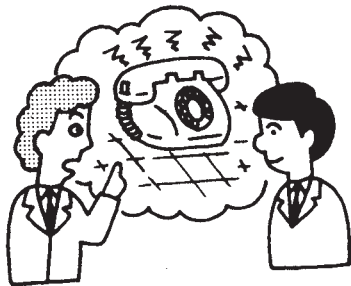
JICA, as a part of such efforts, embarked on the project of developing Japanese language teaching materials in 1983.

This booklet is designed as a guide to daily communication in Japanese. It is also intended to be a supplementary aid to your study of Japanese in class.

This booklet is so compact that you can carry it with you wherever you go in Japan. It contains a variety of useful information for your life in Japan.

We hope that your stay in Japan will be informative and fruitful.

Director  
Training Affairs Department  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



## FOR IDENTIFICATION

Until your alien registration certificate is issued, your passport must be carried with you at all times and must be shown when requested by authorized persons such as the police. If you leave it behind, the following response may be helpful. If you cannot understand what is said and cannot pronounce the following sentences in Japanese, simply show this page. So please fill in the blanks in advance.

- |  | school, company, group,<br>organization, etc. | student, position,<br>member, status, etc. |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. わたしは  |   |  | です。  |
| 2. My name is<br>名前 <small>なまえ</small> は             |   |  | です。  |
| 3. My nationality is<br>国籍 <small>こくせき</small> は     |   |  | です。  |
| 4. Please telephone<br>身元確認 <small>みもとかくにん</small> は |   |  | in case of need.<br>へ電話 <small>でんわ</small> してください。 |

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## HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

This booklet is designed to help make your stay in Japan more enjoyable.

Although there are quite a few Japanese who can speak English, it will be a good idea for you to know some Japanese words and expressions, as it will enable you to get to know Japan better and feel more at ease with Japanese people.

This booklet consists of 30 units based on practical situations that you might come across in daily conversation. Each unit contains **KEY SENTENCES**, **ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**, **CONVERSATION** and **USEFUL WORDS**.

We suggest that you use this booklet in the following way:



1. This booklet forms the basis of a short Japanese language course that we provide for you. In class, try to imitate the pronunciation of the Japanese instructor and repeat the sentences over and over.
2. When you are outside the classroom and nobody understands your English, try to find the appropriate expressions in this booklet, and read them out in Japanese using the Romanized version.
3. If you are still not understood, or if it is difficult for you to pronounce the Romanized version, simply show the person you are talking to the part that is written in Japanese.



**PRONUNCIATION  
AND  
WRITING SYSTEM**

## 1. Japanese Writing System

Three writing systems are employed together in writing Japanese. They are **Kanji** (Chinese characters), **Hiragana** and **Katakana**. In addition, **Rōmaji** (the Roman alphabet) is used in certain special cases.

**Kanji** were introduced into Japan in the 5th century A.D. After their introduction, two other writing methods were gradually developed. One is **Hiragana**, derived from the cursive style of **Kanji**, the other is **Katakana**, derived from segments of **Kanji**.

Most words are written in **Kanji**, **Hiragana**, or a combination of the two. **Katakana** is normally used only to represent foreign words, loan words, mimetics (words used to describe the way something happens, sound-wise or manner-wise), etc.

## 2. Table of Hiragana, Katakana and Rōmaji (Romanized letters)

1) Vowels—There are five vowels in Japanese

<b>Hiragana</b>	あ	い	う	え	お
<b>Katakana</b>	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
<b>Rōmaji</b>	a	i	u	e	o

2) Consonant plus vowel, "n" and "—".

Con- sonant \ Vowel		Hiragana			Katakana			Rōmaji								
		あ	ア	a	い	イ	i	う	ウ	u	え	エ	e	お	オ	o
1	k	か	カ	ka	き	キ	ki	く	ク	ku	け	ケ	ke	こ	コ	ko
2	s, sh	さ	サ	sa	し	シ	shi	す	ス	su	せ	セ	se	そ	ソ	so
3	t, ch, ts	た	タ	ta	ち	チ	chi	つ	ツ	tsu	て	テ	te	と	ト	to
4	n	な	ナ	na	に	ニ	ni	ぬ	ヌ	nu	ね	ネ	ne	の	ノ	no
5	h, f	は	ハ	ha	ひ	ヒ	hi	ふ	フ	fu	へ	ヘ	he	ほ	ホ	ho
6	m	ま	マ	ma	み	ミ	mi	む	ム	mu	め	メ	me	も	モ	mo
7	y	や	ヤ	ya				ゆ	ユ	yu				よ	ヨ	yo
8	r	ら	ラ	ra	り	リ	ri	る	ル	ru	れ	レ	re	ろ	ロ	ro
9	w	わ	ワ	wa										を	ヲ	o
10	*n	ん	ン	n												
	**		ー													

\* see P.16 8. "n" sound.

\*\* "ー" lengthens the preceding vowel in Katakana.

### 3. Phonetic changes—(1)

—Consonant plus vowel.

Con- sonant \ Vowel		a			i			u			e			o		
		Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji
11	g	が	ガ	ga	ぎ	ギ	gi	ぐ	グ	gu	げ	ゲ	ge	ご	ゴ	go
12	z, j	ざ	ザ	za	じ	ジ	ji	ず	ズ	zu	ぜ	ゼ	ze	ぞ	ゾ	zo
13	d, j, z	だ	ダ	da	ち	チ	chi	づ	ヅ	zu	で	デ	de	ど	ド	do
14	b	ば	バ	ba	び	ビ	bi	ぶ	ブ	bu	べ	ベ	be	ぼ	ボ	bo

じ(ジ) and ち(チ) both have the same sound. ず(ズ) and づ(ヅ) also have the same sound. Usually, we use じ(ジ) and ず(ズ).

#### 4. Phonetic changes—(2)

—Consonant plus vowel.

Con-sonant \ Vowel		a			i			u			e			o		
		Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji
15	p	ぱ	パ	pa	び	ビ	pi	ぶ	ブ	pu	ぺ	ペ	pe	ぼ	ボ	po







23	gy	ぎゃ	ギャ	gya	ぎゅ	ギュ	gyu	ぎょ	ギョ	gyo
24	j	じゃ	ジャ	ja	じゅ	ジュ	ju	じょ	ジョ	jo
25	by	びゃ	ビャ	bya	びゅ	ビュ	byu	びょ	ビョ	byo

26	py	ぴゃ	ピャ	pya	ぴゅ	ピュ	pyu	ぴょ	ピョ	pyo
----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	----	-----

## 6. Double consonants

—Certain consonants are doubled when preceded by a small “っ” or “っ”.

Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji
っ	ッ	kk, pp, ss, tch, tt

- ex. 27. せっけん (soap) **sekken**  
 28. きっぷ (ticket) **kippu**  
 29. いっさつ (one [book, notebook, etc.]) **issatsu**  
 30. マッチ (match) **matchi**  
 31. ちょうど まって (just a moment) **chotto matte**

## 7. Long vowels

	Hiragana	Katakana	Rōmaji
32	ああ	アー	ā
33	いい	イー	ii
34	うう	ウー	ū
35	ええ (えい)	エー	ē ei
36	おお (おう)	オー	ō

ex.

<u>おかあ</u> さん	(mother)	<b>okāsan</b>
<u>おにい</u> さん	(elder brother)	<b>oniisan</b>
<u>じゅうじ</u> 〔10じ〕	(ten o'clock)	<b>jūji</b>
<u>おねえ</u> さん	(elder sister)	<b>onēsan</b>
<u>とうきょう</u>	(Tokyo)	<b>Tōkyō</b>

## 8. "n" sound

The sound represented by "n" is pronounced differently depending on the sound that comes after it. For example, it is pronounced [m] before the sounds [p], [b] and [m]. There are some other variations.

37. こんにちは (hello) **konnichiwa**  
 38. さんばんせん (track 3) **san-bansen**  
 39. ぎんこう (bank) **ginkō**  
 40. パン (bread) **pan**

## 9. The following particles are written in a special way.

'wa' is written は when used as a particle.

'e' is written へ when used as a particle.

'o' is written を when used as a particle.

41. わたしは がくせいです。 (I'm a student.)

Watashi wa gakusei desu.

42. とうきょうへ いきます。 (I'm going to Tokyo.)

Tōkyō e ikimasu.

43. この ざっしを ください。 (Please give me this magazine.)

Kono zasshi o kudasai.

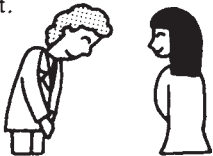
## 1

## GREETINGS

'Konnichiwa' is an expression of greeting used upon meeting from late morning until late afternoon.

'Hajimemashite' is a greeting used when being introduced to someone.

When meeting people, especially for the first time, the custom in Japan is to bow. The bow is done from the waist, with hands and arms down at one's sides. The back and neck should remain straight.

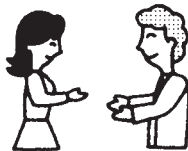


## KEY SENTENCES

1. Hello.
2. How do you do?

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Hello.  
B: Hello.



## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: How do you do?  
B: How do you do? Nice to meet you.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Good morning.
2. Good evening.
3. A: How are you?  
B: I'm fine. Thank you.
4. See you again.

---

1. **Konnichiwa.**

1. こんにちは。

2. **Hajimemashite.**

2. はじめまして。

---

A: **Konnichiwa.**

A: こんにちは。

B: **Konnichiwa.**

B: こんにちは。

A: **Hajimemashite.**

A: はじめまして。

B: **Hajimemashite. Dōzo yoroshiku.**

B: はじめまして。どうぞよろしく。

1. **Ohayō gozaimasu.**

1. おはようございます。

2. **Konbanwa.**

2. こんにちは。

3. A: **O-genki desu ka?**

3. A: お元げん気きですか。

B: **Ē, okage-sama de.**

B: ええ、おかげさまで。

4. **Sayōnara.**

4. さようなら。

## 2

## YES &amp; NO

In Japanese you may use the word **'-san'** after other people's names even if they are your friends; it can sound rude not to use **'-san'**. But **'-san'** is never attached by the speaker to his own name.

**'Desu ka'** is a question form of **'desu'**. In Japanese any statement can be made into a question just by adding **'ka'** at the end.

**'Ja arimasen'** is a negative form of **'desu'**.

Notice that the subject is often omitted in Japanese — you have to guess it from the situation or context.

## KEY SENTENCES

1. Are you Mr. Salim?
2. Yes.
3. No.

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Mr. Salim!  
B: Yes.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Are you Mr. Salim?  
B: Yes.

## CONVERSATION [3]

- A: Are you Mr. Tanaka?  
B: No.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Yes, it is (that's right).
2. No, it isn't (that's different).
3. I'm not Salim.

---

1. Sarimu-san desu ka?

1. サリムさんですか。

2. Hai.

2. はい。

3. Iie.

3. いいえ。

---

A: Sarimu-san!

A : サリムさん。

B: Hai.

B : はい。

A: Sarimu-san desu ka?

A : サリムさんですか。

B: Hai.

B : はい。

A: Tanaka-san desu ka?

A : 田中たなかさんですか。

B: Iie.

B : いいえ。

1. Hai, sō desu.

1. はい, そうです。

2. Iie, chigaimasu.

2. いいえ, ちがいます。

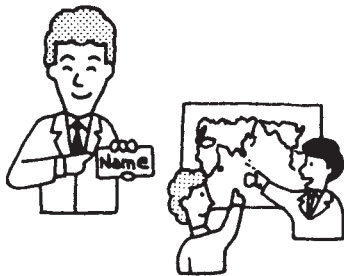
3. Sarimu ja arimasen.

3. サリムじゃありません。

# 3

## NAME COUNTRY JOB

When you are asked your name or job, just answer your name or job first and 'desu' second. 'Desu' roughly corresponds to the English verb 'to be'. It can be used in the same instances as the words is, are, or am.



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Please tell me your name.
  2. Which country do you come from?
  3. What sort of work do you do?
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

A: Please tell me your name.

B: (My name is) Salim.

### CONVERSATION [2]

A: Which country do you come from?

B: (I'm from) Thailand.

### CONVERSATION [3]

A: What sort of work do you do?

B: (I'm) An engineer.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. trainee    | 5. public official  |
| 2. instructor | 6. company employee |
| 3. student    | 7. doctor           |
| 4. teacher    | 8. nurse            |
-



1. O-namae wa?
2. O-kuni wa?
3. O-shigoto wa?

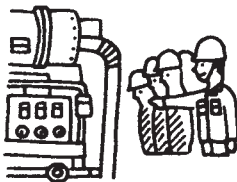
1. お名前なまえは?
2. お国くには?
3. お仕事しごとは?

- A: O-namae wa?  
B: Sarimu desu.



- A: お名前なまえは?  
B: サリムです。

- A: O-kuni wa?  
B: Tai desu.



- A: お国くには?  
B: タイです。

- A: O-shigoto wa?  
B: Enjinia desu.

- A: お仕事しごとは?  
B: エンジニアです。



1. kenshūin
2. insutorakutā
3. gakusei
4. kyōshi
5. kōmuin
6. kaishain
7. isha
8. kangofu

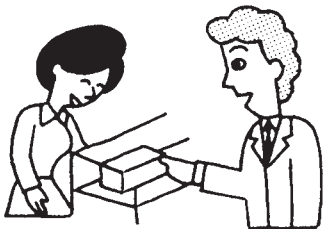
1. 研修員けんしゅういん
2. インストラクター
3. 学生がくせい
4. 教師きょうし

5. 公務員こうむいん
6. 会社員かいしゃいん
7. 医者いしや
8. 看護婦かんごふ

## 4

**ASKING FAVORS**

'Onegai-shimasu' is a polite way of accepting something or asking for something. Its English equivalent would be 'please' or 'excuse me'. You can use this expression to call a clerk at a store or a waiter at a restaurant, or to submit papers such as application forms or bills in a government office, bank and the like.

**KEY SENTENCES**

1. Excuse me. / Please.
2. Please. / Here you are.

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: Excuse me.  
B: Yes, please.

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: Your passport, please.  
B: Yes, here you are.

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. A: This one, please.  
B: Certainly.
2. Once again, please.
3. Slowly, please.

**USEFUL WORDS**

1. This one [close to the speaker]
2. it / that one [close to the hearer]
3. that one [far from both]

---

1. Onegai-shimasu.

1. お願いします。

2. Dōzo.

2. どうぞ。

---

A: Onegai-shimasu.

A: お願いします。

B: Hai, dōzo.

B: はい, どうぞ。

A: Pasupōto, onegai-shimasu.

A: パスポート, お願いします。

B: Hai, dōzo.

B: はい, どうぞ。

1. A: Kore, onegai-shimasu.

1. A: これ, お願いします。

B: Hai, kashikomarimashita.

B: はい, かしこまりました。

2. Mō ichido onegai-shimasu.

2. もう一度お願いします。

3. Yukkuri onegai-shimasu.

3. ゆっくりお願いします。

---

1. kore

1. これ

2. sore

2. それ

3. are

3. あれ

---

## 5

**THANKS &  
APOLOGIES**

'Sumimasen' by itself is an expression of apology for having done something wrong. It has several other common uses; it can be used to call the attention of someone to ask something or to begin a polite request or to express gratitude.

'Dō itashimashite' usually means 'not at all' or 'you're welcome' and is the most common response to 'arigatō gozaimasu' and 'sumimasen'.

**KEY SENTENCES**

1. I'm sorry. / Excuse me. / Thank you.
2. Thank you.

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: I'm sorry.  
B: You're welcome.

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: Excuse me.  
B: Yes, please.

**CONVERSATION [3]**

- A: Please help yourself to the coffee.  
B: Thank you.

**CONVERSATION [4]**

- A: Thank you.  
B: You're welcome.

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. I'm sorry. / Excuse me.
2. I'm sorry.

---

1. Sumimasen.

1. すみません。

2. Arigatō gozaimasu.

2. ありがとうございます。

---

A: Sumimasen.

A: すみません。

B: Dō itashimashite.

B: どういたしまして。

A: Sumimasen.

A: すみません。

B: Hai, dōzo.

B: はい, どうぞ。

A: Kōhii, dōzo.

A: コーヒー, どうぞ。

B: Sumimasen.

B: すみません。

A: Arigatō gozaimasu.

A: ありがとうございます。

B: Dō itashimashite.

B: どういたしまして。

1. Shitsurei.

1. <sup>しつぱい</sup>失礼。

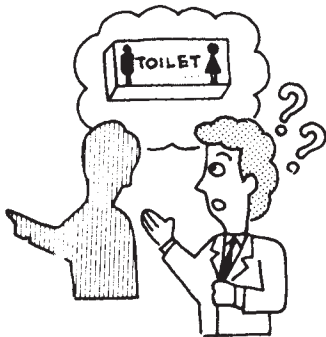
2. Gomennasai.

2. ごめんなさい。

## 6

**WHERE?**

'Wa' has several uses in Japanese. The one most frequently shown in this booklet is its use as a topic marker; that is 'wa' shows what you are talking or asking about.

**KEY SENTENCES** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Where's the toilet?
2. It's over there.

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: Excuse me.  
Where's the office?
- B: It's here.

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: Where's the telephone?
- B: It's over there.

**CONVERSATION [3]**

- A: Where's the switch?
- B: It's there (beside you).

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. Is this the office?
2. Where am I?
3. A: Where's the cafeteria?  
B: On the second floor. (See p.106)

---

1. Toire wa doko desu ka?

1. トイレはどこですか。

2. Asoko desu.

2. あそこです。

---

A: Sumimasen.

A: すみません。

Jimusho wa doko desu ka?

事務所はどこですか。

B: Koko desu.

B: ここです。

A: Denwa wa doko desu ka?

A: 電話はどこですか。

B: Asoko desu.

B: あそこです。

A: Suitchi wa doko desu ka?

A: スイッチはどこですか。

B: Soko desu.

B: そこです。

1. Koko wa jimusho desu ka?

1. ここは事務所ですか。

2. Koko wa doko desu ka?

2. ここはどこですか。

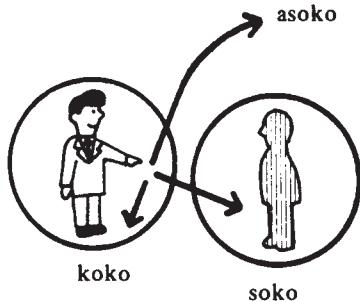
3. A: Shokudō wa doko desu ka?

3. A: 食堂はどこですか。

B: Nikai(2-kai) desu.

B: 二階です。

'Koko', 'soko', 'asoko', and 'doko' are terms used to show the position of something in relation to the speaker's position and the listener's position.



## USEFUL WORDS

---

1. here [close to the speaker]
  2. there [close to the hearer]
  3. over there [far from both]
  4. where
  5. elevator; lift
  6. reception; inquiry office
  7. exchange; money exchange
  8. bank
  9. post office
  10. post box
  11. supermarket
  12. department store
  13. pharmacy; chemist
  14. hospital
  15. station
  16. bus stop
  17. restaurant
-



---

1. koko	1. ここ
2. soko	2. そこ
3. asoko	3. あそこ
4. doko	4. どこ
5. erebētā	5. エレベーター
6. uketsuke	6. 受付 <small>うけつけ</small>
7. ryōgae	7. 両替 <small>りょうかえ</small>
8. ginkō	8. 銀行 <small>ぎんこう</small>
9. yūbinkyoku	9. 郵便局 <small>ゆうびんきょく</small>
10. posuto	10. ポスト
11. sūpā	11. スーパー
12. depāto	12. デパート
13. kusuriya	13. 薬屋 <small>くすりや</small>
14. byōin	14. 病院 <small>びょういん</small>
15. eki	15. 駅 <small>えき</small>
16. basutei	16. バス停 <small>でい</small>
17. resutoran	17. レストラン

---

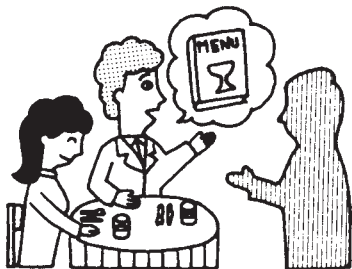
## 7

## EATING OUT

### —Ordering

'Arimasu' means 'there is' or 'we have' or 'I have' or the like. 'Arimasu ka' is a question and 'arimasen' a negative.

'Kudasai' literally means 'please give me'. You can also use 'onagai-shimasu' instead of 'kudasai'.



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Do you have an English menu?
  2. Give me sandwiches, please.
- 

### CONVERSATION [ 1 ]

- A: Do you have sandwiches?  
 B: Yes, we have.

### CONVERSATION [ 2 ]

- A: Give me spaghetti, please.  
 B: Certainly.

### CONVERSATION [ 3 ]

- A: May I help you?  
 B: Coffee, please.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. No, we haven't.
2. May I take your order?
3. A: How many of you are there?  
 B: Three. (See p.104)
4. This way, please.

---

1. Eigo no menyū, arimasu ka?

1. 英語のメニュー、ありますか。

2. Sandoitchi, kudasai.

2. サンドイッチ、ください。

---

A: Sandoitchi, arimasu ka?

A: サンドイッチ、ありますか。

B: Hai, arimasu.

B: はい、あります。

A: Supagetti, kudasai.

A: スパゲッティ、ください。

B: Hai.

B: はい。

A: Irasshaimase.

A: いらっしゃいませ。

B: Kōhii, onegai-shimasu.

B: コーヒー、お願いします。

1. Iie, arimasen.

1. いいえ、ありません。

2. Go-chūmon wa?

2. ご注文は?

3. A: Nan-nin-sama desu ka?

3. A: 何名様ですか。

B: Sannin(3-nin) desu.

B: 三人です。

4. Kochira e dōzo.

4. こちらへどうぞ。

At some restaurants you are required to buy coupons for dishes in advance at the cashier.



5. Your coupon, please.
6. A: What would you like?  
B: Curry and rice, please.
7. Would you like something to drink?
8. No, thank you.
9. Certainly.
10. I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.
11. This is not what I ordered.

#### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. water     | 10. knife         |
| 2. black tea | 11. fork          |
| 3. milk      | 12. spoon         |
| 4. beer      | 13. napkin        |
| 5. sugar     | 14. chopsticks    |
| 6. salt      | 15. hamburger     |
| 7. pepper    | 16. fried chicken |
| 8. soy sauce | 17. omelette      |
| 9. sauce     | 18. beefsteak     |
-

5. Shokken, onegai-shimasu.
6. A: Nan ni nasaimasu ka?  
B: Karëraisu ni shimasu.
7. O-nomimono wa?
8. Iie, kekkô desu.
9. Kashikomarimashita.
10. Omatase-shimashita.
11. Chûmon to chigaimasu.

5. 食券しょくけん, お願いねがします。
6. A: 何なんになさいますか。  
B: カレーライスにします。
7. お飲物のんものは?
8. いいえ, 結構けつこうです。
9. かしこまりました。
10. お待たせまちせしました。
11. 注文ちゅうもんと違ちがいます。

1. mizu
2. kôcha
3. miruku
4. biiru
5. satô
6. shio
7. koshô
8. shôyu
9. sôsu
10. naifu
11. hôku
12. supûn
13. napukin
14. hashi
15. hanbâgâ
16. furaido chikin
17. omuretsu
18. biifusutêki

1. 水みず
2. 紅茶こうちや
3. ミルク
4. ビール
5. 砂糖さとう
6. 塩しお
7. こしょう
8. 醬油しょうゆ
9. ソース
10. ナイフ
11. フォーク
12. スプーン
13. ナプキン
14. はし
15. ハンバーガー
16. フライドチキン
17. オムレツ
18. ビーフステーキ

## 8

**EATING OUT****—Asking about dishes**

'Nan no' means 'what kind of'. It is used to inquire about the nature of things.

'Dame' means 'no good', 'wrong' and therefore it is used to mean "I cannot ...", "You may not ...". It can also mean that something is broken, out of order, incorrect.

**KEY SENTENCES**\_\_\_\_\_

1. What kind of meat is it?
2. I cannot eat pork.

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: What kind of dish is this?  
B: It's a meat dish.

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: What kind of meat is it?  
B: It's pork.  
A: I cannot eat pork.

Give me a chicken dish, please.

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. I don't eat beef.
2. I don't drink alcohol.

**USEFUL WORDS**\_\_\_\_\_

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. vegetable | 4. western cooking  |
| 2. egg       | 5. Chinese cooking  |
| 3. fish      | 6. Japanese cooking |

---

1. Nan no niku desu ka?

1. 何なんの肉にくですか。

2. Butaniku wa dame desu.

2. 豚肉ぶたにくはだめです。

---

A: Kore wa nan no ryōri desu ka?

A: これは何なんの料理りょうりですか。

B: Niku no ryōri desu.

B: 肉にくの料理りょうりです。

A: Nan no niku desu ka?

A: 何なんの肉にくですか。

B: Butaniku desu.

B: 豚肉ぶたにくです。

A: Butaniku wa dame desu.

A: 豚肉ぶたにくはだめです。

Toriniku no ryōri, onegai-shimasu.

とり肉にくの料理りょうり, お願いねがします。

1. Gyūniku wa tabemasen.

1. 牛肉ぎゅうにくは食たべません。

2. O-sake wa nomimasen.

2. お酒さけは飲のみません。

---

1. yasai

4. sei-yō-ryōri

1. 野菜やさい

4. 西洋料理せいようりょうり

2. tamago

5. chūka-ryōri

2. 玉子たまご(卵)

5. 中華料理ちゅうかりょうり

3. sakana

6. nihon-ryōri

3. 魚さかな

6. 日本料理にほんりょうり

---

## NOTES: JAPANESE CUISINE

**Sushi** — vinegared rice with fish and vegetables.

寿司

**Sushi** is a very popular Japanese dish delicately seasoned with vinegar, salt and **mirin** (sweet rice wine). **Sushi** is rolled, oval-shaped or formed in various other shapes. Fish, shellfish, egg or vegetables, raw or cooked, are mixed in, rolled up in or placed on the rice. **Sushi** is usually eaten with the hands and dipped in **shōyu** (soy sauce).

**Sashimi** — sliced raw fish.

刺身

**Sashimi** is eaten by dipping in a small dish of **shōyu** (soy sauce) mixed with **wasabi** (grated horseradish). **Wasabi** is quite powerful. Be careful not to use too much of it.

**Tempura** — seafood and vegetables deep-fried in batter.

天ぷら

The ingredients are dipped into a batter of wheat flour mixed with egg, and deep-fried in vegetable oil.

You'll eat **tempura** preferably dipped in a special sauce (soy sauce flavoured with sweet rice wine). Add grated Japanese radish and fresh ginger.

**Tendon** — a bowl of rice topped with one or two pieces of prawn **tempura** dipped in a special sauce flavoured with soy sauce and sweet rice wine.

天丼

Some of the sauce is poured over the rice.

**Katsudon** — a bowl of rice topped with a breaded, deep-fried pork cutlet cooked in egg and onion.

カツ丼



**Sukiyaki** — sliced beef and vegetables in a cast-iron pan.

すきやき

This Japanese meat dish consists of thin slices of tender beef, **tōfu** (soybean curd squares), **shirataki** (translucent noodles made from the root of devil's-tongue), mushroom, long green onion, etc. The ingredients are simmered in an aromatic mixture of soy sauce, **sake** (rice wine) and sugar.

You receive a small side bowl containing a whipped raw egg into which you dip the **sukiyaki** morsels for cooling just before eating.

**Soba** — Thin long brownish noodles made from buckwheat flour with egg and yam starch added.

そば

It is eaten either hot in soup, or as a cold dish with each bite dipped in a cold, light **shōyu** soup. Minced green onions and other spices are used as condiments.

**Udon** — White Japanese noodles made from wheat flour, thicker than **soba**.

うどん

It is eaten like **soba** dipped in a cold, light **shōyu** soup or in a hot soup with minced green onions and red pepper.

**Rāmen** — Chinese noodles made mainly of wheat flour and seasoned to suit the Japanese palate.

ラーメン

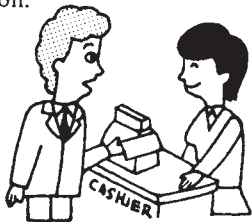
The noodles are eaten with a broth seasoned with soy sauce or **miso** (fermented bean paste) and garnished with thin slices of roast pork, bean sprouts, Chinese bamboo shoots, and other ingredients. Dehydrated and packaged instant '**ramen**' is also popular.

## 9

## EATING OUT

### —The check

There are many types of eating and drinking places in Japan. One of the nicest things about eating out in Japan is that you don't have to tip. Usually you don't have to pay taxes and service charges at restaurants. But at some restaurants a 10 per cent service charge will be added to your bill, as will a 10 per cent tax if you spend over 2,500 yen per person.



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. How much is it?
  2. 980 yen.
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: May I have the check, please.  
 B: Just a moment, please.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: How much is it?  
 B: 1,980 yen. (See p.104)

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Do you accept credit cards?
2. We don't accept traveller's cheques.
3. Tax and service charges are included.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

1. change
  2. signature
  3. cash
  4. receipt
-

- 
- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ikura desu ka?                    | 1. いくらですか。                    |
| 2. Kyūhyaku-hachijū-en(980-en) desu. | 2. 980円 <small>えん</small> です。 |
- 

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A: O-kanjō, onegai-shimasu. | A: お勘定 <small>かんじょう</small> , お願い <small>ねが</small> します。 |
| B: Shōshō omachi kudasai.   | B: 少々 <small>しょうしょう</small> お待ち <small>まち</small> ください。  |

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A: Ikura desu ka?                        | A: いくらですか。                      |
| B: Sen-kyūhyaku-hachijūen(1980-en) desu. | B: 1,980円 <small>えん</small> です。 |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Kurejitto kādo wa tsukaemasu ka?      | 1. クレジットカード <small>つか</small> は使えますか。                        |
| 2. Toraberāzu chekku wa tsukaemasen.     | 2. トラベラーズチェック <small>つか</small> は使えません。                      |
| 3. Zeikin to sābisu-ryō ga haitte imasu. | 3. 税金 <small>ぜいきん</small> とサービス料 <small>りょう</small> が入っています。 |
- 

- |               |                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. o-tsuru    | 1. おつり                         |
| 2. sain       | 2. サイン                         |
| 3. genkin     | 3. 現金 <small>げんきん</small>      |
| 4. ryōshu-sho | 4. 領収書 <small>りょうしゅうしょ</small> |
-

# 10

## TAXI

'-te(de) kudasai' is a useful way of expressing your requests or polite commands. It means 'Please do such-and-such for me'.

Catching a taxi is as easy as raising your hand. If a taxi is unoccupied, a red light will be on on the left side of the windshield. If it is engaged, a green light will be on. All taxi doors are automatic, so stand aside for the door to open. The taxi fare is indicated on a meter; it goes up by mileage as well as time. From 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., the charge on the meter will be 20 percent higher. No tipping is required.

### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Tokyo Station, please.
  2. Please stop here.
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

A: Please take me to this place.

This is the address.

B: Certainly.

### CONVERSATION [2]

A: Please stop over there.

B: Certainly.



### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Hurry up, please.
2. Go straight on, please.
3. Turn to the right, please. (See p.111)

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. taxi stand      | 4. left           |
| 2. fare            | 5. that corner    |
| 3. taxi fare meter | 6. next crossroad |
-

---

1. Tōkyō-eki, onegai-shimasu.

1. 東京駅とうきょうえき, お願いねがします。

2. Koko de tomete kudasai.

2. ここで止とめてください。

---

A: Koko, onegai-shimasu.

A: ここ, お願いねがします。

Jūsho wa kore desu.

住所しゅうしょはこれです。

B: Hai, wakarimashita.

B: はい, わかりました。

A: Asoko de tomete kudasai.

A: あそこで止とめてください。

B: Hai, wakarimashita.

B: はい, わかりました。

1. Isoide kudasai.

1. 急いそいでください。

2. Massugu itte kudasai.

2. まっすぐ行いってください。

3. Migi e magatte kudasai.

3. 右みぎへ曲まがってください。

---

1. takushii-noriba

4. hidari

1. タクシー乗場のりば

4. 左ひだり

2. ryōkin

5. ano kado

2. 料金りょうきん

5. あの角かど

3. mētā

6. tsugi no kōsaten

3. メーター

6. 次の交差点つぎのこうさてん

---

**TRAIN****—Buying a ticket**

'Made' preceded by a place noun means 'up to -' which indicates ending points.

When buying tickets, first you have to find out how much you have to pay to the station you want to go. You look at the map or chart indicating fares from the station where you are and insert coins (a 1,000 yen bill can be used for some machines) into the vending machine and push the button corresponding to the fare. You will receive your change and the ticket from the same slot. When you cannot find the fare or don't know how to use the vending machine, ask the station staff or a person nearby.

**KEY SENTENCES** 

---

1. How much is the fare to Shinjuku?
  2. For Shinjuku, which track do I take?
- 

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: How much is the fare to Shinjuku?  
 B: 240 yen. (See p.104)

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: For Shinjuku, which track do I take?  
 B: Track three.

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. Please give me change for this.
2. Please use that machine.
3. Please tell me how to use this.
4. The ticket does not come out.

**USEFUL WORDS** 

---

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. adult/child | 4. out of service         |
| 2. coin return | 5. limited express ticket |
| 3. call button | 6. express ticket         |
-

- 
1. Shinjuku made ikura desu ka?  
2. Shinjuku wa nan-bansen desu ka?

1. 新宿しんじゅくまでいくらですか。  
2. 新宿しんじゅくは何番線なんばんせんですか。
- 

- A: Shinjuku made ikura desu ka?  
B: Ni-hyaku-yon-jū-en(240-en) desu.

- A: 新宿しんじゅくまでいくらですか。  
B: 240えん円です。

- A: Shinjuku wa nan-bansen desu ka?  
B: Sanbansen (3-bansen) desu.

- A: 新宿しんじゅくは何番線なんばんせんですか。  
B: 3番線ばんせんです。

1. Ryōgae, onegai-shimasu.  
2. Ano kikai de onegai-shimasu.  
3. Kore no tsukaikata, oshiete kudasai.  
4. Kippu ga demasen.

1. 両替りょうかえ, お願いねがします。  
2. あの機械きかいでお願いねがします。  
3. これの使い方つかいかた, 教えておしてください。  
4. 切符きっぷがでません。
- 

1. otona/kodomo      4. hatsubai chūshi  
2. torikeshi          5. tokkyū-ken  
3. yobidashi          6. kyūkō-ken

1. 大人おとな / 子供こども  
2. 取り消し  
3. 呼び出し  
4. 発売中止はつばいちゅうし  
5. 特急券とっきゅうけん  
6. 急行券きゅうこうけん
-

## 12

## TRAIN

## —At the platform

So far, you have been using several verbs ending in '-masu'. Verbs in the polite present and definite future end in '-masu'; the negative ends in '-masen'. This '-masu' can always be changed into '-mashita' (polite past) or '-masen deshita' (polite past negative).

'Kono', 'sono', 'ano' and 'dono' always modify the noun that directly follows. They cannot be used by themselves. 'Kono' refers to an object/person near the speaker; 'sono' refers to an object/person near the hearer; 'ano' refers to an object/person located at some distance from both; 'dono' is an interrogative word.

## KEY SENTENCES

1. Which platform is right for Shinjuku?
2. Does this train go to Tokyo?

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Which platform is right for Shinjuku?  
B: That platform.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Does this train go to Tokyo?  
B: Yes, it does.  
(No, it doesn't.)

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSION

1. I have left my bag on the train.
2. I have lost my ticket.
3. Does this train stop at Ginza?

## USEFUL WORDS

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. exit                   | 4. Japan Railway   |
| 2. wicket, ticket barrier | 5. private railway |
| 3. transfer passageway    | 6. subway          |



- 
1. Shinjuku-iki wa dono hōmu desu ka?  
2. Kono densha wa Tōkyō e ikimasu ka?

1. 新宿行きはどのホームですか。  
2. この電車は東京へ行きますか。

- A: Shinjuku-iki wa dono hōmu desu ka?  
B: Ano hōmu desu.

- A: 新宿行きはどのホームですか。  
B: あのホームです。

- A: Kono densha wa Tōkyō e ikimasu ka?  
B: Hai, ikimasu.  
(Iie, ikimasen.)

- A: この電車は東京へ行きますか。  
B: はい, 行きます。  
(いいえ, 行きません。)

1. Densha ni kaban o wasuremashita.  
2. Kippu o nakushimashita.  
3. Kono densha wa Ginza ni tomarimasu ka?

1. 電車にかばんを忘れました。  
2. 切符をなくしました。  
3. この電車は銀座に止まりますか。

- 
1. deiriguchi            4. JeiĀru  
2. kaisatsuguchi      5. shitetsu  
3. norikaeguchi       6. chikatetsu

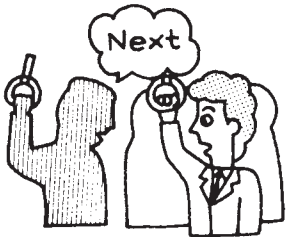
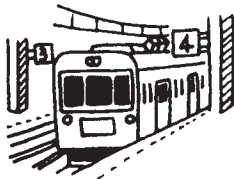
1. 出入口                            4. JR  
2. 改札口                            5. 私鉄  
3. 乗り換え口                       6. 地下鉄

## 13

## TRAIN

## —On the train

'De' preceded by a place noun is used to indicate the place where an action takes place.



## KEY SENTENCES

1. Where shall I change trains for Shibuya?
2. Please tell me when we get to Shinjuku.

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Where shall I change trains for Shibuya?  
B: Change at Shinjuku.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Please tell me when we get to Shinjuku.  
B: Yes, all right.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. A: Is this station Shinjuku?  
B: No it isn't. That's next.
2. It's the one after next.
3. What station is this?

## USEFUL WORDS

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. no smoking     | 4. caution         |
| 2. no admittance  | 5. reserved seat   |
| 3. emergency exit | 6. unreserved seat |

---

1. Shibuya wa doko de norikae desu ka?

2. Shinjuku ni tsuitara oshiete kudasai.

---

1. 渋谷はどこで乗り換えますか。

2. 新宿に着いたら教えてください。

---

A: Shibuya wa doko de norikae desu ka?

B: Shinjuku desu./ Shinjuku de norikae desu.

A: 渋谷はどこで乗り換えますか。

B: 新宿です。/新宿で乗り換えます。

A: Shinjuku ni tsuitara oshiete kudasai.

B: Hai, ii desu yo.

A: 新宿に着いたら教えてください。

B: はい、いいですよ。

1. A: Koko wa Shinjuku desu ka?

B: Iie, chigaimasu. Tsugi desu.

2. Tsugi no tsugi desu.

3. Kono eki no namae wa?

1. A: ここは新宿ですか。

B: いいえ、違います。次です。

2. 次の次です。

3. この駅の名前は？

---

1. kin'en

4. chūi

2. tachi'iri kinshi

5. shitei-seki

3. hijōguchi

6. jiyū-seki

---

1. 禁煙

2. 立入禁止

3. 非常口

4. 注意

5. 指定席

6. 自由席

---

'Kara' and 'made' (see P.44) are used to denote the starting and terminal points, respectively, of actions, states, and things having spatial distance or time duration.

Buses are the best for getting to points between subway and train stations. They get you closest to wherever you want to go. But it is very difficult to use buses unless you know the language or are familiar with the routes.

There are two ways of getting on a bus.

(1) CITY BUS / In most cases passengers pay in advance as they enter. Usually fares are fixed.

(2) INTER-CITY BUS / Fares depend on the distance. You take a ticket with a zone number on it when you get on and pay accordingly when you get off.

In both cases, when you want to get off you have to press a buzzer in advance to notify the driver.

## KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Does this bus go through Kokusai street?
  2. How many stops is that from here?
- 

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Does this bus go through Kokusai street?  
 B: Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: How many stops is that from here?  
 B: Third stop. (See p.104)

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Does this bus go to the airport?
2. I'm going to get off at the next stop.
3. How much is it from the airport.
4. Please put the fare in here.

## USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                              |                |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. bus stop                  | 4. first (bus) |
| 2. small change              | 5. last (bus)  |
| 3. ticket with a zone number |                |
-

- 
- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Kore wa Kokusai-dōri o tōrimasu ka? | 1. これは国際通りを通りますか。 |
| 2. Koko kara ikutsu-me desu ka?        | 2. ここからいくつめですか。   |
- 

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| A: Kore wa Kokusai-dōri o tōrimasu ka? | A: これは国際通りを通りますか。         |
| B: Hai, tōrimasu. / Iie, tōrimasen.    | B: はい, 通ります。/ いいえ, 通りません。 |

- |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| A: Koko kara ikutsu-me desu ka? | A: ここからいくつめですか。 |
| B: Mittsu-me desu.              | B: 三つめです。       |

- |                                      |                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (Kono basu wa) kūkō e ikimasu ka? | 1. (このバスは)空港へ行きますか。 |
| 2. Tsugi de orimasu.                 | 2. 次で降ります。          |
| 3. Kūkō kara ikura desu ka?          | 3. 空港からいくらですか。      |
| 4. Ryōkin wa koko ni irete kudasai.  | 4. 料金はここに入れてください。   |
- 

- |             |             |        |       |
|-------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| 1. basu-tei | 4. shihatsu | 1. バス停 | 4. 始発 |
| 2. kozeni   | 5. saishū   | 2. 小銭  | 5. 最終 |
| 3. seiriken |             | 3. 整理券 |       |
-

## 15

## SICKNESS

### —Emergency

When you are seriously injured or suddenly fall ill, the only phrase you need is 'hayaku isha o' to get a doctor for you.

Some doctors will speak English well. But suppose there is something the doctor cannot explain because of language difficulties. The following sections from 15 to 17 have been arranged to enable you and the doctor to communicate. When you cannot speak Japanese well, talk with the doctor by pointing to the sentences or words you want.

### KEY SENTENCES

1. I feel ill.
2. Get a doctor, please.

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: What's the matter with you?  
B: I feel ill.

Get a doctor, please.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: I have a fever.

Please call a doctor quickly.

- B: All right.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. To a hospital, quickly!
2. Please take me to a hospital.
3. Please call an ambulance.
4. I've been hurt.
5. I was burned (scalded).
6. Help!



---

1. Kibun ga warui n desu.

1. 気分が悪いんです。

2. Isha o yonde kudasai.

2. 医者を呼んでください。

---

A: Do shita n desu ka?

A: どうしたんですか。

B: Kibun ga warui n desu.

B: 気分が悪いんです。

Isha o yonde kudasai.

医者を呼んでください。

A: Netsu ga aru n desu.

A: 熱があるんです。

Sugu isha o yonde kudasai.

すぐ医者を呼んでください。

B: Wakarimashita.

B: わかりました。

1. Byōin e, hayaku!

1. 病院へ、早く!

2. Byōin e tsurete itte kudasai.

2. 病院へ連れて行ってください。

3. Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai.

3. 救急車を呼んでください。

4. Kega-shimashita.

4. けがしました。

5. Yakedo-shimashita.

5. やけどしました。

6. Tasukete kudasai.

6. 助けてください。

## SICKNESS

### —Symptoms

The bodily sensation of pain is expressed in Japanese as indicated on the page to the right. Notice that the sentence takes the form 'X ga itai (n) desu' where X is the particular part of the body involved. That means 'I have a pain in my X.'

Basically, there is no difference in meaning between 'itai desu' and 'itai n desu'. However, the presence of 'n desu' adds certain overtones to the statement. This structure 'n desu' is used to make an emphatic statement, often of an explanatory nature.

### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. What's the matter with you?
  2. I've got a pain here.
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

A: How are you feeling?

B: I've got a pain here.

### CONVERSATION [2]

A: Does it hurt here?

B: Yes, it does. (No, it doesn't.)

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. I have a pain in my belly.
2. I feel dizzy.
3. I feel like vomiting.
4. I've got diarrhea.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |            |              |          |
|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. head    | 4. intestine | 7. tooth |
| 2. throat  | 5. eye       | 8. back  |
| 3. stomach | 6. ear       | 9. chest |
- 





---

1. Dō shimashita ka?

1. どうしましたか。

2. Koko ga itai n desu.

2. ここが痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。

---

A: Dō shimashita ka?

A: どうしましたか。

B: Koko ga itai n desu.

B: ここが痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。

A: Koko, itai desu ka?

A: ここ、痛<sup>いた</sup>いですか。

B: Hai, itai desu. (Iie, itaku nai desu.)

B: はい、痛<sup>いた</sup>いです。(いいえ、痛<sup>いた</sup>くないです。)

1. Onaka ga itai n desu.

1. おなかが痛<sup>いた</sup>いんです。

2. Memai ga shimasu.

2. めまいがします。

3. Hakike ga shimasu.

3. 吐<sup>は</sup>き気<sup>け</sup>がします。

4. Geri-shite imasu.

4. 下<sup>げ</sup>痢<sup>り</sup>しています。

---

1. atama

4. chō

7. ha

1. 頭<sup>かぶ</sup>

4. 腸<sup>ちゅう</sup>

7. 歯<sup>は</sup>

2. nodo

5. me

8. senaka

2. 喉<sup>のど</sup>

5. 目<sup>め</sup>

8. 背<sup>せ</sup>中<sup>なか</sup>

3. i

6. mimi

9. mune

3. 胃<sup>い</sup>

6. 耳<sup>みみ</sup>

9. 胸<sup>むね</sup>

---

**SICKNESS****—Prescription and dosage**

'Ni' in 'ichinichi ni' and 'ikkai ni' denotes the standard when giving a frequency or proportion. In this case 'ni' is similar to the English preposition 'per'.

'Ni' following time expressions (like 'ni' in 'shokuji no mae ni') is used to indicate the time when something happens. In this case 'ni' is similar to the English preposition 'at'.

You can use 'asa' and 'ban' without 'ni'.

**KEY SENTENCES**

1. Please take this medicine.
2. How many times per day should I take it?

**CONVERSATION [1]**

- A: Please take this medicine.  
 B: What kind of medicine is this?  
 A: It is a medicine for fever.

**CONVERSATION [2]**

- A: How many times per day should I take it?  
 B: Three times. (See p.107)

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. Are you allergic?
2. When should I take it?
3. How many pieces should I take each time?
4. I'll give you an injection.

**USEFUL WORDS**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. in the morning   | 4. after each meal |
| 2. in the evening   | 5. every 3 hours   |
| 3. before each meal | 6. antibiotic      |

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Kono kusuri o nonde kudasai.         | 1. この薬 <small>くすり</small> を飲 <small>の</small> んでください。                       |
| 2. Ichinichi ni nan-kai nomu n desu ka? | 2. 一日 <small>いちにち</small> に何回 <small>なんかい</small> 飲 <small>の</small> むんですか。 |
- 

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A: Kono kusuri o nonde kudasai. | A: この薬 <small>くすり</small> を飲 <small>の</small> んでください。 |
| B: Donna kusuri desu ka?        | B: どんな薬 <small>くすり</small> ですか。                       |
| A: Genetsuzai desu.             | A: 解熱剤 <small>けねつざい</small> です。                       |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A: Ichinichi ni nan-kai nomu n desu ka? | A: 一日 <small>いちにち</small> に何回 <small>なんかい</small> 飲 <small>の</small> むんですか。 |
| B: Sankai (3-kai) desu.                 | B: 三回 <small>さんかい</small> です。   |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Arerugii wa arimasu ka?                 | 1. アレルギー <small>アレルギー</small> はありますか。                   |
| 2. Itsu nomu n desu ka?                    | 2. いつ飲 <small>の</small> むんですか。                          |
| 3. Ikkai (1-kai) ni ikutsu nomu n desu ka? | 3. 一回 <small>いっかい</small> にいくつ飲 <small>の</small> むんですか。 |
| 4. Chūsha-shimasu.                         | 4. 注射 <small>ちゅうしゃ</small> します。                         |

- 
- |                      |                      |  |  |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 1. asa               | 4. shokuji no ato ni | 1. 朝 <small>あさ</small>   | 4. 食事 <small>しょくじ</small> の <small>の</small> 後 <small>あと</small> に |
| 2. ban               | 5. sanjikan goto ni  | 2. 晩 <small>ばん</small>   | 5. 三時間 <small>さんじかん</small> 毎 <small>ごと</small> に                  |
| 3. shokuji no mae ni | 6. kosei-busshitsu   | 3. 食事 <small>しょくじ</small> の <small>の</small> 前 <small>まえ</small> に | 6. 抗生物質 <small>こうせいぶつしつ</small>                                    |
-

## TELEPHONING

Generally, 'o' is used to denote the direct object of an action. 'o' in 'Tanaka-san o onegai-shimasu.' indicates the person to whom you want to speak.

Generally, 'de' denotes a means or method. 'De' used here (**Eigo de**) indicates the language in which an action is performed.



## KEY SENTENCES

1. Hello, is that Mr. Tanaka?
2. I'd like to talk with Mr. Tanaka.

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Hello, is that Mr. Tanaka?  
 B: No, you have the wrong number.  
 A: I'm sorry.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: I'd like to talk with Mr. Tanaka.  
 B: Who is speaking, please.  
 A: This is Salim speaking.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Please change this into 10 yen coins.
2. Just a moment.
3. Would you call back again later.
4. Would you repeat that please.
5. He (she) is out at the moment.
6. Please speak in English.

---

1. Moshi-moshi, Tanaka-san desu ka?

1. もしもし、田中さんですか。

2. Tanaka-san o onegai-shimasu.

2. 田中さんをお願いします。

---

A: Moshi-moshi, Tanaka-san desu ka?

A: もしもし、田中さんですか。

B: Iie, chigaimasu.

B: いいえ、違います。

A: Sumimasen.

A: すみません。

A: Tanaka-san o onegai-shimasu.

A: 田中さんをお願いします。

B: Dochira-sama desu ka?

B: どちらさまでですか。

A: Sarimu desu.

A: サリムです。

1. Jūendama(10-en-dama) ni shite kudasai.

1. 十円玉にしてください。

2. Chotto matte kudasai.

2. ちょっと待ってください。

3. Mata ato de denwa-shite kudasai.

3. また後で電話してください。

4. Mō ikkai itte kudasai.

4. もう一回言ってください。

5. Ima, gaishutsu-chū desu.

5. 今、外出中です。

6. Eigo de onegai-shimasu.

6. 英語でお願いします。



## USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. telephone        | 6. overseas call         |
| 2. public telephone | 7. collect call          |
| 3. telephone number | 8. person-to-person call |
| 4. area code        | 9. dialing direct        |
| 5. extension number | 10. (line's) busy        |
- 

### NOTE: PUBLIC TELEPHONES AND HOW TO USE THEM

There seem to be public telephones wherever you go. These are colored red, yellow, pink, and green, the color varying according to the kinds of coins that you use and the places where the phones are located.

To use one of these public telephones, pick up the handset, insert a 10-yen coin (yellow or green telephones also accept 100-yen coins), wait for the dial tone and then dial the number.

You will hear a warning tone when the time paid for expires, and the line will be automatically disconnected unless you insert another coin very soon. If you

insert more 10-yen coins than necessary, the excess ones will be returned when you hand up the handset. But no change for a 100-yen coin will be returned if any portion of the time allowed for that coin is used.

Green telephones (official card-type telephones) also accept telephone cards, of which there are 4 kinds (500-yen, 1000-yen, 3000-yen, 5000-yen). Use of the cards is very easy and is convenient when you don't have small change. You can purchase cards at telephone offices and kiosks.

The charge for local calls is 10-yen for

1. denwa	6. kokusai-denwa	1. 電話 <small>でんわ</small>	6. 国際電話 <small>こくさいでんわ</small>
2. kōshu-denwa	7. korekuto-kōru	2. 公衆電話 <small>こうしゅうでんわ</small>	7. コレクトコール
3. denwa-bangō	8. shimei-tsūwa	3. 電話番号 <small>でんわばんごう</small>	8. 指名通話 <small>しめいつうわ</small>
4. shigai-kyokuban	9. daiyaru-chokutsū	4. 市外局番 <small>しかいきょくばん</small>	9. ダイヤル直通 <small>ちやくつう</small>
5. naisen-bangō	10. (o-)hanashi-chū	5. 内線番号 <small>ないせんばんごう</small>	10. (お)話し中 <small>おはなしかう</small>

the first three minutes; charges for toll calls vary according to the distance involved. As for toll calls, rates are discounted (40 ~ 50% off) early in the morning and late at night.

#### How to make local calls

Making a local calls is simply a matter of picking up the phone and dialing the number you want. There is no need to use the area code.

#### How to make toll calls

You can dial direct to just about anywhere in Japan. All you have to do is

first dial the area code and then the actual phone number.

#### How to make international calls

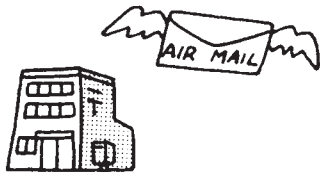
There are two types of international calls: ISD (International Subscriber Dialing) calls and operator-assisted calls.

- 1) ISD / ISD calls are made in exactly the same way as domestic calls.
- 2) Operator-assisted calls / You only have to dial 0051, no matter where you are calling from.

## POST OFFICE

You have already learned that 'de' denotes a means or method before (see p.58). 'De' used here is similar to the English preposition 'by'. 'Kōkū-bin de' means 'by airmail' and 'sokutatsu de' 'by express'.

The suffix 'gurai' indicates an indefinite degree or extent. It means 'about' or 'approximately'. 'Gurai' is sometimes pronounced 'kurai'. It is a variant of 'gurai'.



## KEY SENTENCES

1. By airmail or by seamount?
2. How long does it take to Thailand?

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Please send this parcel.  
 B: By airmail or by seamount?  
 A: By airmail, please.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: How long does it take to Thailand?  
 B: It takes about 5 days. (See p.109)

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Where is the post office?
2. Brazil, please.
3. How much is the postage to Brazil?
4. Which window do they sell stamps?
5. Please give me a 100-yen stamp.
6. Which slot should I put overseas mail in?



1. Kōkūbin desu ka, funabin desu ka?

1. 航空便こうくうびんですか、船便ふねびんですか。

2. Tai made nan-nichi gurai kakarimasu ka?

2. タイまで何日なんにちぐらいかかりますか。

A: Kono kozutsumi o onegai-shimasu.

A: この小包こつづみをお願いねがします。

B: Kōkūbin desu ka, funabin desu ka?

B: 航空便こうくうびんですか、船便ふねびんですか。

A: Kōkūbin de onegai-shimasu.

A: 航空便こうくうびんでお願いねがします。

A: Tai made nan-nichi gurai kakarimasu ka?

A: タイまで何日なんにちぐらいかかりますか。

B: Itsuka(5-ka) gurai desu (kakarimasu).

B: 五日いつかぐらいです(かかります)。

1. Yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka?

1. 郵便局ゆうびんきょくはどこですか。

2. Burajiru, onegai-shimasu.

2. ブラジル, お願いねがします。

3. Burajiru made ikura desu ka?

3. ブラジルまでいくらですか。

4. Kitte wa dono madoguchi desu ka?

4. 切手きってはどの窓口まどぐちですか。

5. Hyakuen(100-en) no kitte o kudasai.

5. 百円ひゃくえんの切手きってをください。

6. Gaikoku-yūbin wa dotchi desu ka?

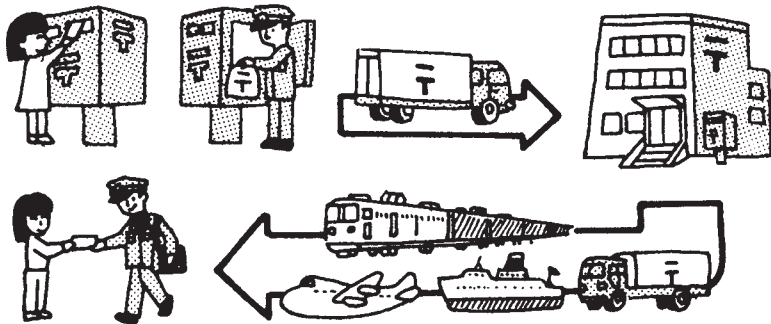
6. 外国郵便がいこくゆうびんはどこですか。

Post offices are indicated by a red and white double-capped T sign. Business hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. without interruption.

Mailboxes are painted red. The right slot is for local mail, the left for other prefectures in Japan. Foreign mail should be put in the left slot. Blue boxes are for special delivery.

## USEFUL WORDS

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. letter       | 8. express delivery       |
| 2. postal card  | 9. registered mail        |
| 3. envelope     | 10. ordinary mail         |
| 4. letter paper | 11. postal code, zip code |
| 5. address      | 12. money order           |
| 6. sender       | 13. postage               |
| 7. addressee    | 14. post box / mailbox    |



1. tegami	8. sokutatsu	1. 手紙 <small>て かん</small>	8. 速達 <small>そく たつ</small>
2. hagaki	9. kakitome	2. 葉書 <small>は かき</small>	9. 書留 <small>かき との</small>
3. fûtô	10. futsû-yûbin	3. 封筒 <small>ふう とう</small>	10. 普通郵便 <small>ふ つう ゆう びん</small>
4. binsen	11. yûbin-bangô	4. 便箋 <small>ゆう びん</small>	11. 郵便番号 <small>ゆう びん ばん ごう</small>
5. atesaki	12. yûbin-kawase	5. 宛先 <small>あて さき</small>	12. 郵便為替 <small>ゆう びん かわせ</small>
6. hasshin-nin	13. yûbin-ryôkin	6. 発信人 <small>はつ しん にん</small>	13. 郵便料金 <small>ゆう びん りゆう きん</small>
7. jushin-nin	14. posuto	7. 受信人 <small>しゆ しん にん</small>	14. ポスト

## NOTES: A FEW DO'S AND DON'TS

- 1) It is suggested that names and addresses be printed; otherwise, write legibly.
- 2) Do use postal codes for domestic mail.
- 3) Do not use airmail envelopes within Japan; an extra fee may be applied. There is no regular airmail service although some mail may go by air.
- 4) Japanese regulations specify acceptable envelope sizes. If an envelope is too small, you may be asked to enclose it in a larger envelope; if it is too large, an extra fee may be applied.

## BANK

A noun with 'ni' is used here; it is the thing into which something is changed.

The pattern '-kata' means 'way of ...' or 'how to ...';

e.g.

- tsukaikata – how to use  
 yomikata – how to read  
 hanashikata – way of talking  
 iikata – how to say



## KEY SENTENCES

1. I want to change some dollars into yen.
2. Please tell me how to use this machine.
3. The money doesn't come out.

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: I want to change some dollars into yen.  
 B: Please go upstairs. (See p.106)

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Please tell me how to use this machine.  
 B: Yes, sir.

## CONVERSATION [3]

- A: Excuse me. The money doesn't come out.  
 B: Please press this button.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Change these yen into dollars, please.
2. What is the exchange rate?
3. Put your signature here, please.
4. Please change this into 1,000 yen notes.

- 
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Doru o en ni kaetai n desu ga.              | 1. ドルを円 <small>えん</small> に替 <small>か</small> えたいんですが。   |
| 2. Kono kikai no tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai. | 2. この機 <small>き</small> 械 <small>かい</small> の使 <small>つか</small> い方 <small>かた</small> を教 <small>おし</small> えてください。 |
| 3. O-kane ga demasen.                          | 3. お金 <small>かね</small> がで <small>て</small> ません。   |
- 

A: Doru o en ni kaetai n desu ga.	A: ドルを円 <small>えん</small> に替 <small>か</small> えたいんですが。
B: Nikai(2-kai) e dōzo.	B: 二階 <small>にかい</small> へどうぞ。

A: Kono kikai no tsukaikata o oshiete kudasai.	A: この機 <small>き</small> 械 <small>かい</small> の使 <small>つか</small> い方 <small>かた</small> を教 <small>おし</small> えてください。
B: Hai, kashikomarimashita.	B: はい, かしこまりました。

A: O-kane ga demasen.	A: お金 <small>かね</small> がで <small>て</small> ません。
B: Kono botan o oshite kudasai.	B: このボタ <small>お</small> ンを押 <small>お</small> して <small>し</small> てください。

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. En o doru ni shite kudasai.        | 1. 円 <small>えん</small> をドルにしてください。                       |
| 2. Kōkan-rēto wa ikura desu ka?       | 2. 交 <small>こう</small> 換 <small>かん</small> レイトはいくらですか。   |
| 3. Koko ni sain-shite kudasai.        | 3. ここにサインしてください。   |
| 4. Sen'en-satsu ni kuzushite kudasai. | 4. 千円 <small>せんえん</small> 札 <small>さつ</small> にくずしてください。 |

Banks are open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on weekdays, and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. But they are closed on the second Saturday of the month and on Sundays.

Money and traveller's cheques can be exchanged only at authorized currency exchanges, such as those found in leading Western-style hotels, banks and shops catering to foreign visitors. Remember to take your passport with you, since you may need it.

The Japanese monetary system is based on the yen. The word yen is abbreviated as ¥.

Monetary Unit	
Value	Coin/note
1 yen	aluminum coin
5 yen	brass coin
50 yen	copper coin
100 yen	nickel coin
500 yen	nickel coin
1,000 yen	banknote
5,000 yen	banknote
10,000 yen	banknote

## USEFUL WORDS

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. bank            | 14. traveller's cheque |
| 2. bank account    | 15. cash card          |
| 3. bankbook        | 16. reissue            |
| 4. seal            | 17. secret code        |
| 5. teller's window | 18. ten thousand       |
| 6. exchange        | 19. thousand           |
| 7. commission      | 20. yen                |
| 8. amount of money | 21. deposit            |
| 9. coin            | 22. withdrawal         |
| 10. bill, note     | 23. balance statement  |
| 11. cash           | 24. correction         |
| 12. credit card    | 25. confirmation       |
| 13. cheque         | 26. cancellation       |

### NOTE: How To Use Bank Cash Card (Withdrawal)

1. Press the withdrawal button.
2. Insert your card.
3. Insert your bankbook. (If you don't have it, go to step 4.)
4. Enter your 4 digit code number. (If you

1. ginkō	14. ryokō-kogitte	1. 銀行 <small>ぎんこう</small>	14. 旅行小切手 <small>りょこうこぎって</small>
2. kōza	15. kyasshu-kādo	2. 口座 <small>こうざ</small>	15. キャッシュカード
3. tsūchō	16. sai-hakkō	3. 通帳 <small>つうちょう</small>	16. 再発行 <small>さいはつこう</small>
4. inkan	17. anshō-bangō	4. 印鑑 <small>いんかん</small>	17. 暗証番号 <small>あんしょうばんこう</small>
5. madoguchi	18. man	5. 窓口 <small>まどぐち</small>	18. 万 <small>まん</small>
6. ryōgae	19. sen	6. 両替 <small>りょうかえ</small>	19. 千 <small>せん</small>
7. tesū-ryō	20. en	7. 手数料 <small>てすうりょう</small>	20. 円 <small>えん</small>
8. kingaku	21. yokin	8. 金額 <small>きんがく</small>	21. 預金 <small>よきん</small>
9. kōka	22. hikidashi	9. 硬貨 <small>こうか</small>	22. 引き出し <small>ひきだし</small>
10. shihei	23. zandaka-shōkai	10. 紙幣 <small>しへい</small>	23. 残高照会 <small>ざんたかしょうかい</small>
11. genkin	24. teisei	11. 現金 <small>げんきん</small>	24. 訂正 <small>ていせい</small>
12. kurejitto-kādo	25. kakunin	12. クレジットカード	25. 確認 <small>かくにん</small>
13. kogitte	26. torikeshi	13. 小切手 <small>こぎって</small>	26. 取消 <small>とりけし</small>

- press the wrong number 3 times, your card will be voided.)
5. Enter the amount you want. To withdraw 35,000 yen, press buttons or keys as follows: 3 ⇒ Ten thousand key ⇒ 5 ⇒ Thousand key ⇒ Yen key.
  6. If the amount of your entry is correct, press the Confirmation Key. If not, press the Cancellation Key and go back to 5.
  7. Take out your card.
  8. Receive the money and the statement.

**SHOPPING****—Shops, stores and services**

'X ga hoshii' and 'X ga kaitai' are both used when expressing what the speaker wants. 'X ga hoshii' means 'I want X' and 'X ga kaitai' means 'I want to buy X'.

'-ya' is a suffix denoting a store which specializes in something or a person who works there.

There are various types of stores in Japan. You can find large department stores, supermarkets and small retail shops.

Most stores open around 10 a.m. and stay open until around 6 p.m.; most large stores are open on Saturdays and Sundays, but small shops are often closed on Sundays.

**KEY SENTENCES**

1. I want a camera.
2. Do you know some good shops?

**CONVERSATION**

A: I want a camera.

Do you know some good shops?

B: The shop near the station is good.

**ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

1. Where is the bookshop?
2. Where do they sell cigarettes?
3. How do I get there?
4. I want to buy a watch.

**USEFUL WORDS**

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. stand            | 6. drugstore/pharmacy |
| 2. department store | 7. optician's         |
| 3. supermarket      | 8. shoe shop          |
| 4. stationer's      | 9. camera store       |
| 5. dry cleaner's    | 10. watch store       |



---

1. Kamera ga hoshii n desu ga.

1. カメラが欲しいんですが。

2. Ii mise o shitte imasu ka?

2. いい店を知っていますか。

---

A: Kamera ga hoshii n desu ga.

A: カメラが欲しいんですが、

Ii mise o shitte imasu ka?

いい店を知っていますか。

B: Eki no chikaku no mise ga ii desu yo.

B: 駅の近くの店がいいですよ。

1. Hon'ya wa doko desu ka?

1. 本屋はどこですか。

2. Tabako wa doko de utte imasu ka?

2. タバコはどこで売っていますか。

3. Dō ikimasu ka?

3. どう行きますか。

4. Tokei ga kaitai n desu ga.

4. 時計が買いたいんですが。

---

1. baiten

6. kusuriya

1. 売店

6. 薬屋

2. depāto

7. meganeya

2. デパート

7. 眼鏡屋

3. sūpā

8. kutsuya

3. スーパー

8. 靴屋

4. bunbōguya

9. kameraya

4. 文房具屋

9. カメラ屋

5. kurininguya

10. tokeiya

5. クリーニング屋

10. 時計屋

---

## SHOPPING

### —Preference

The word 'suki' and 'kirai' indicate emotion or desire or preference.

'Ga' in 'X ga suki desu' is used to indicate the object of desire, emotional reaction, or preference.

'No' used here is a noun meaning 'one(s)' or 'thing(s)'. It is used when what is referred to is understood by the context.

'Okii no' means 'big one' and 'hoka no' means 'another one'.

'Motto' is placed before an adjective. The adjective does not undergo any change in form in this case.

'Motto yasui' means 'cheaper' or 'less expensive' and 'motto takai' means 'more expensive'.

### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. I like light ones.
  2. Haven't you anything cheaper?
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: What kind (of things) do you like?  
 B: I like light ones.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: How do you like it?  
 B: Haven't you anything cheaper?

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Can you show me this?
2. Can you show me another one?
3. I don't like thick ones.
4. I dislike heavy ones.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. big, large/small | 5. thick/thin          |
| 2. expensive/cheap  | 6. thick/slender, fine |
| 3. heavy/light      | 7. new/old             |
| 4. long/short       | 8. round/square        |
-

- 
- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Karui no ga suki desu.         | 1. 軽い <small>かる</small> の <small>の</small> が <small>が</small> 好き <small>す</small> きです。 |
| 2. Motto yasui no wa arimasen ka? | 2. もっと安 <small>やす</small> いのはありませんか。   |
- 

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A: Donna no ga o-suki desu ka? | A: どんなの <small>の</small> がお好き <small>す</small> きですか。                                   |
| B: Karui no ga suki desu.      | B: 軽い <small>かる</small> の <small>の</small> が <small>が</small> 好き <small>す</small> きです。 |

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Ikaga desu ka?                 | A: いかがですか。                           |
| B: Motto yasui no wa arimasen ka? | B: もっと安 <small>やす</small> いのはありませんか。 |

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kore o misete kudasai.        | 1. これを見 <small>み</small> せてください。                        |
| 2. Hoka no o misete kudasai.     | 2. 他 <small>ほか</small> のを見 <small>み</small> せてください。     |
| 3. Futoi no wa suki ja arimasen. | 3. 太 <small>ふと</small> いのは好き <small>す</small> きじゃありません。 |
| 4. Omoi no wa kirai desu.        | 4. 重 <small>おも</small> いのは嫌 <small>きら</small> いです。      |

- 
- |                  |                    |  |  |
|------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| 1. okii/chiisai  | 5. atsui/usui      | 1. 大 <small>おお</small> きい/小 <small>ちひ</small> さい | 5. 厚 <small>あつ</small> い/薄 <small>うす</small> い   |
| 2. takai/yasui   | 6. futoi/hosoi     | 2. 高 <small>たか</small> い/安 <small>やす</small> い   | 6. 太 <small>ふと</small> い/細 <small>ほそ</small> い   |
| 3. omoi/karui    | 7. atarashii/furui | 3. 重 <small>おも</small> い/軽 <small>かる</small> い   | 7. 新 <small>あた</small> しい/古 <small>ふる</small> い  |
| 4. nagai/mijikai | 8. marui/shikakui  | 4. 長 <small>なが</small> い/短 <small>みじか</small> い  | 8. 丸 <small>まる</small> い/四角 <small>しかく</small> い |
-

## SHOPPING

### —Decision

'X ni shimasu' means 'to decide on X'. It indicates decisions which are made by oneself.

'X ga ii' literally means 'X is good'. 'X ga ii' used here indicates something which the speaker likes or wants to decide on.

The adjective 'ii' is never inflected.



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. I'll take this.
  2. I'd like this color.
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Which one would you like?  
 B: I'll take this.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Which color would you like?  
 B: I'd like this color.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Give me the blue one, please.
2. I don't want it.
3. No, thanks.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |          |           |                |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. black | 5. red    | 9. green       |
| 2. white | 6. pink   | 10. purple     |
| 3. grey  | 7. orange | 11. brown      |
| 4. blue  | 8. yellow | 12. dark/light |
-

---

1. Kore ni shimasu.

1. これにします。

2. Kono iro ga ii desu.

2. この色いろがいいです。

---

A: Dore ni shimasu ka?

A: どれにしますか。

B: Kore ni shimasu.

B: これにします。

A: Dono iro ga ii desu ka?

A: どの色いろがいいですか。

B: Kono iro ga ii desu.

B: この色いろがいいです。

1. Aoi no o kudasai.

1. 青あおいのをください。

2. Irimasen.

2. 要いりません。

3. Kekkō desu.

3. 結けっこう構こうです。

---

1. kuro(-i)

5. aka(-i)

9. midori

1. 黒くろ(い)

5. 赤あか(い)

9. 緑どり

2. shiro(-i)

6. pinku

10. murasaki

2. 白しろ(い)

6. ピンク

10. 紫むらさき

3. gurē

7. orenji

11. chairo(-i)

3. グレー

7. オレンジ

11. 茶色ちやいろ(い)

4. ao(-i)

8. kiiro(-i)

12. koi/usui

4. 青あお(い)

8. 黄きいろ色いろ(い)

12. 濃こい/薄うすい

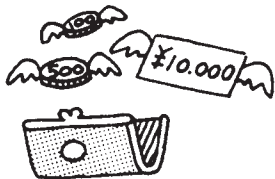
---

## SHOPPING

### —Paying

'Noun+demo ii desu ka' is often used when you ask for permission or approval. 'Noun+demo ii desu' or 'Hai, kekko desu' indicates agreement or approval.

'De' used in 'zenbu de' indicates a unit of things or a group of people and means 'altogether'.



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Altogether how much is it?
  2. Can I pay by credit card?
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Altogether how much is it?  
 B: It is 1,980 yen.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Can I pay by credit card?  
 B: Yes, you can.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Could you make it a little cheaper?
2. Can I get it tax-free?
3. Can I return this.
4. Please send it to this address.

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. cashier   | 4. change    |
| 2. taking it | 5. receipt   |
| 3. delivery  | 6. duty-free |
-

- 
- |                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Zenbu de ikura desu ka?         | 1. ぜんぶでいくらですか。      |
| 2. Kurejitto-kādo demo ii desu ka? | 2. クレジットカードでもいいですか。 |
- 

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A: Zenbu de ikura desu ka?                | A: ぜんぶでいくらですか。  |
| B: Sen-kyūhyaku-hachijūen(1,980-en) desu. | B: 千九百八十 (1,980) 円です。<br><small>せんきゅうひゃくはちじゅう</small> <small>えん</small> |

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A: Kurejitto-kādo demo ii desu ka? | A: クレジットカードでもいいですか。                 |
| B: Hai, kekkō desu.                | B: はい, 結構です。<br><small>けっこう</small> |

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Mō sukoshi yasuku shite kudasai. | 1. もう少し安くしてください。<br><small>すこ やす</small> |
| 2. Menzei de kaemasu ka?            | 2. 免税で買えますか。<br><small>めんぜい か</small>    |
| 3. Henpin dekimasu ka?              | 3. 返品できますか。<br><small>へんぴん</small>       |
| 4. Koko ni todokete kudasai.        | 4. ここに届けてください。<br><small>とど</small>      |
- 

- |                         |               |   |                                   |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (o-)kanjo/(o-)kaikai | 4. o-tsure    | 1. (お)勘定/(お)会計<br><small>かんじょう かいけい</small> | 4. おつり                            |
| 2. (o-)mochikaeri       | 5. ryōshū-sho | 2. (お)持ち帰り<br><small>も かえ</small>           | 5. 領収書<br><small>りょうしゅうしょ</small> |
| 3. (o-)todoke/haitatsu  | 6. menzei     | 3. (お)届け/配達<br><small>とど はいたつ</small>       | 6. 免税<br><small>めんぜい</small>      |
-

## NOTES: SHOPPING GUIDE

### BOOKSHOP

book	hon	本 <small>ほん</small>
foreign book	yōsho	洋書 <small>ようしよ</small>
magazine	zasshi	雑誌 <small>ざっし</small>
newspaper	shinbun	新聞 <small>しんぶん</small>
dictionary	jisho	辞書 <small>ししよ</small>
Japanese-English dic.	waei-jiten	和英辞典 <small>わえいしてん</small>
English-Japanese dic.	eiwa-jiten	英和辞典 <small>えいわしてん</small>
map	chizu	地図 <small>ちず</small>

### STATIONER'S

pen	pen	ペン
ball-point pen	bōru-pen	ボールペン
pencil	enpitsu	鉛筆 <small>えんぴつ</small>
eraser	keshi-gomu	消しゴム
notebook	nōto	ノート
glue	norī	のり
clip	kurippu	クリップ

ink	inki	インキ
refill (for a pen)	kātorijji	カートリッジ
elastic bands	wa-gomu	輪ゴム <small>わごむ</small>
scotch tape	sero-tēpu	セロテープ
letter paper	binsen	便箋 <small>びんせん</small>
envelope	fūtō	封筒 <small>ふうとう</small>

### DRUGSTORE/PHARMACY

cold	kaze	風邪 <small>かぜ</small>
medicine for a cold	kazegusuri	風邪薬 <small>かぜがすり</small>
cough	seki	咳 <small>せき</small>
cough medicine	sekidome	咳止め <small>せきどめ</small>
headache	zutsū	頭痛 <small>ずつう</small>
medicine for a headache	zutsū-yaku	頭痛薬 <small>ずつうやく</small>
diarrhea	geri	下痢 <small>げり</small>
binding medicine	geridome	下痢止め <small>げりどめ</small>
constipation	benpi	便秘 <small>べんぴ</small>
laxative	gezai	下剤 <small>げざい</small>
disinfectant	shodoku-yaku	消毒薬 <small>しよくやく</small>



vitamin C	bitamin C	ビタミンC
aspirin	asupirin	アスピリン
stomach pills	igusuri	胃薬
sleeping pills	suimin-yaku	睡眠薬
pain-killer	itamidome	痛み止め
gargle	ugaigusuri	うがい薬
eye drops	megusuri	目薬
thermometer	taionkei	体温計
adhesive plaster	bansōkō	絆創膏

## TOILETRIES

toothpaste	ha-migaki	はみがき
toothbrush	ha-burashi	はブラシ
towel	taoru	タオル
comb	kushi	くし
soap	sekken	せっけん
nail clippers	tsume-kiri	つめきり
razor	kamisori	かみそり
lipstick	kuchi-beni	くちべに 口紅

## CLOTHING

men's	shinshi-yō	紳士用
women's	fujin-yō	婦人用
children's	kodomo-yō	子供用
suit	sūtsu	スーツ
trousers	zubon	ズボン
belt	beruto	ベルト
shirt	shatsu	シャツ
skirt	sukāto	スカート
sweater	sētā	セーター
overcoat	kōto	コート
gloves	tebukuro	手袋
cap/hat	bōshi	帽子
necktie	nekutai	ネクタイ
socks	kutsu-shita	靴下
stockings	sutokkingu	ストッキング
slippers	surippa	スリッパ
shoes	kutsu	靴

**EQUIPMENT**

bottle opener	sen-nuki	せんぬき 栓抜き
can opener	kan-kiri	かん切り
screwdriver	doraibā	ドライバー
knife	naifu	ナイフ
scissors	hasami	はさみ
needle	hari	はり 針
thread	ito	いと 糸

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**

television	terebi	テレビ
radio	rajio	ラジオ
tape recorder	tēpu-rekodā	テープレコーダー
cassette tape	kasetto-tēpu	カセットテープ
calculator	dentaku	でんたく 電卓
shaver	denki-kamisori	でんきかみそり 電気かみそり
hair-drier	doraiyā	ドライヤー
battery	denchi	でんち 電池
iron	airon	アイロン

amplifier	anpu	アンプ
speaker	supiikā	スピーカー
record player	pureiyā	プレイヤー
microphone	maiku	マイク
headset	heddo-hōn	ヘッドホン
VTR	bideo	ビデオ

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

camera	kamera	カメラ
lens	renzu	レンズ
zoom lens	zūmu-renzu	ズームレンズ
filter	firutā	フィルター
tripod	sankyaku	さんかく 三脚
shutter	shattā	シャッター
exposure	roshutu	ろしゅつ 露出
focus	pinto	ピント
automatic	ōto	オート
developing	genzō	げんぞう 現像
enlarging	hikinobashi	ひきののばし 引き伸ばし

repair	<b>shūri</b>	修理 <small>いり</small>
film	<b>firumu</b>	フィルム
color	<b>karā</b>	カラー
black and white	<b>shiro-kuro</b>	白黒 <small>しろくろ</small>
negative	<b>negatibu</b>	ネガティブ
print	<b>purinto</b>	プリント
reversal	<b>ribāsarū</b>	リバーサル
slide	<b>suraido</b>	スライド

### BEVERAGES

coffee	<b>kōhii</b>	コーヒー
tea	<b>kōcha</b>	紅茶 <small>こうちゃ</small>
milk	<b>miruku</b>	ミルク
juice	<b>jūsu</b>	ジュース
cola	<b>kōra</b>	コーラ
beer	<b>biiru</b>	ビール
whisky	<b>uisukii</b>	ウイスキー
brandy	<b>burandē</b>	ブランデー
Japanese rice wine	<b>nihonshu</b>	日本酒 <small>にほんしゅ</small>

### FRUIT

apple	<b>ringo</b>	りんご
lemon	<b>remon</b>	レモン
banana	<b>banana</b>	バナナ
strawberry	<b>ichigo</b>	いちご
peach	<b>momo</b>	桃 <small>もも</small>
melon	<b>meron</b>	メロン
tomato	<b>tomato</b>	トマト
mandarin orange	<b>mikan</b>	みかん
watermelon	<b>suika</b>	西瓜 <small>すいか</small>
pear	<b>nashi</b>	梨 <small>なし</small>
persimmon	<b>kaki</b>	柿 <small>かき</small>

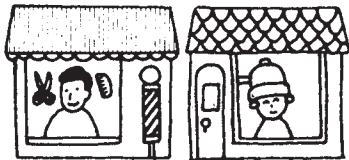
### CONFECTIONARY

chocolate	<b>chokorēto</b>	チョコレート
ice-cream	<b>aisukurīmu</b>	アイスクリーム
cake	<b>kēki</b>	ケーキ
candy	<b>ame</b>	飴 <small>あめ</small>
cookie	<b>kukkii</b>	クッキー

## BARBER SHOP & BEAUTY PARLOR

'Shite kudasai' is equivalent to the English 'please do' or 'please make'.

Sometimes you will want to tell people not to do things. In that case you change 'shite' to 'shinai' and add 'de kudasai'. 'Shinaide kudasai' means 'please don't do' or 'please don't make'.



### KEY SENTENCE

1. Make it a little shorter, please.
2. Don't cut too short.

### CONVERSATION [1]

- A: Is it all right?  
B: Make it a little shorter, please.

### CONVERSATION [2]

- A: Do you want it cut short?  
B: Don't cut it too short.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. I want a haircut, please.
2. I want to have a soft (tight) permanent.
3. Make it the same style, please.
4. A: Is it all right?  
B: Yes, that's fine.

### USEFUL WORDS

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. barber shop   | 3. shave           |
| 2. beauty parlor | 4. shampoo and set |

---

1. Mō sukoshi mijikaku shite kudasai.

1. もう少し短くしてください。

2. Amari mijikaku shinaide kudasai.

2. あまり短くしないでください。

---

A: Kore de ii desu ka?

A: これでいいですか。

B: Mō sukoshi mijikaku shite kudasai.

B: もう少し短くしてください。

A: Mijikaku shimasu ka?

A: 短くしますか。

B: Amari mijikaku shinaide kudasai.

B: あまり短くしないでください。

1. Sanpatsu (katto), onegai-shimasu.

1. 散髪(カット), お願いします。

2. Yuruku (kitsuku) pāma o shite kudasai.

2. ゆるく(きつく)パーマをしてください。

3. Kono sutairu ni shite kudasai.

3. このスタイルにしてください。

4. A: Kore de ii desu ka?

4. A: これでいいですか。

B: Hai, ii desu.

B: はい, いいです。

---

1. tokoya/rihatsuten    3. higesori

1. 床屋/理髪店    3. ひげそり

2. biyōin    4. shanpū to setto

2. 美容院    4. シャンプーとセット

---

## ACCIDENTS

Japan has one of the lowest crime rates in the world, and it is generally safe to walk the streets during the day or night. Still, some crime does exist, and it does not hurt to take some very basic precautions.

So have a look at this short list beforehand – and, if you want to be on the safe side, learn the expressions and useful words shown here, because all calls made to the emergency police number (Tel. 110 – three digits only) will be answered in Japanese.



Emergency Calls – Dial 110 for police and 119 for fire or an ambulance.

## KEY SENTENCE

1. I've lost my ticket.
2. I had my wallet stolen.

## CONVERSATION [1]

- A: May I have your ticket, please?  
 B: I'm sorry. I've lost my ticket.

## CONVERSATION [2]

- A: What's up?  
 B: I had my wallet stolen.

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. HELP!
2. I left my passport.
3. I'm lost.

## USEFUL WORDS

- |           |                   |                 |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. police | 5. emergency exit | 9. high voltage |
| 2. thief  | 6. out of order   | 10. caution     |
| 3. danger | 7. lost & found   | 11. stop        |
| 4. fire   | 8. keep out       | 12. no smoking  |

1. Kippu o nakushimashita.

1. 切符きつぷをなくしました。

2. Saifu o torare mashita.

2. 財布さいふを取られました。

A: Kippu, onegai-shimasu.

A: 切符きつぷ, お願いねがします。

B: Sumimasen. Kippu o nakushimashita.

B: すみません。切符きつぷをなくしました。

A: Dō shita n desu ka?

A: どうしたんですか。

B: Saifu o torare mashita.

B: 財布さいふを取られました。

1. Tasukete!

1. 助たすけて!

2. Pasupōto o wasure mashita.

2. パスポートわすを忘れました。

3. Michi ni mayoimashita.

3. 道みちに迷まよいました。

1. keisatsu

5. hijōguchi

9. kōatsu

1. 警察けいさつ

5. 非常口ひじょうぐち

9. 高压こうあつ

2. dorobō

6. koshō

10. chūi

2. 泥棒どろぼう

6. 故障こしょう

10. 注意ちゅうい

3. kiken

7. ishitsu butsugakari

11. tomare

3. 危険きけん

7. 遺失物係いしつぶつがかり

11. 止まれとまれ

4. kaji

8. tachi'iri-kinshi

12. kin'en

4. 火事かじ

8. 立入禁止たちいりきんし

12. 禁煙きんえん

## HOW TO SAY IT?

Often you'll need to ask how to say something in Japanese. You would say "How do you say this in Japanese?", "What do you call that?", or "How do you read this Kanji?".

In such cases, you can say "Nan to iimasu ka?" or "Dō iu imi desu ka?". Answers to these questions will be '-to iimasu' or '-to iu imi desu'. When quoting something, '-to' has to be used, as in 'isu to iimasu.'

'Go' means 'language'. If you add '-go' to the name of a country, it means the language of that country.

ex. **Indonesia+go** (Indonesian)  
**Supein+go** (Spanish)  
**Ei+go** (English)\*

\* 'Ei' stands for 'Eikoku', England.

## KEY SENTENCE

1. What do you call (this) in Japanese?
2. What does it mean?

## CONVERSATION

- A: What do you call this in Japanese?  
 B: We call it 'isu (chair)'.

## CONVERSATION

- A: What does this character mean?  
 B: It means 'abunai (dangerous)'

## ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Do you speak English?
2. How do you write this character?
3. How do you read this letter?
4. A: Do you understand?  
 B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

## USEFUL WORDS

- |            |           |               |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Spanish | 3. Thai   | 5. Malay      |
| 2. Chinese | 4. French | 6. Indonesian |



---

1. Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka?

1. 日本語で何と申しますか。

2. Dō iu imi desu ka?

2. どういう意味ですか。

---

A: Kore wa Nihongo de nan to iimasu ka? A: これは日本語で何と申しますか。

B: 'Isu' to iimasu.

B: 「椅子」と申します。

A: Kono ji wa dō iu imi desu ka?

A: この字はどういう意味ですか。

B: 'Abunai' to iu imi desu.

B: 「危ない」という意味です。

1. Eigo o hanashimasu ka?

1. 英語を話しますか。

2. Kono ji wa dō kakimasu ka?

2. この字はどう書きますか。

3. Kono ji wa dō yomimasu ka?

3. この字はどう読みますか。

4. A: Wakarimashita ka?

4. A: わかりましたか。

B: Hai, wakarimashita./Iie, wakarimasen.

B: はい、わかりました。/いいえ、わかりません。

---

1. Supeingo

3. Taigo

5. Marēgo

1. スペイン語

3. タイ語

5. マレー語

2. Chūgokugo

4. Furansugo

6. Indoneshiago

2. 中国語

4. フランス語

6. インドネシア語

---

## VISITING JAPANESE HOMES

### —When arriving

1. **Ojama-shimasu.** This should be said when you visit a Japanese home or when you are asked to come into a room. It literally means "I'm going to disturb you."
2. **Gomen-kudasai.** It is used to call attention to yourself when entering a house or room. "**Kon-nichiwa**" is also said in the same situation.

When you are invited by a Japanese family to their home, it will make it easier if you know a few Japanese expressions from this booklet and if you know a little about what to do and what not to do before you actually visit.

It is a good idea to take some gift (flowers, fruit, candy or the like). It does not have to be expensive; something from your country would be best.

### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. Hello, may I come in?
  2. I hope I'm not disturbing you.
- 

### CONVERSATION

- A: Excuse me, I'm Salim.  
 B: Oh, Mr. Salim,  
 I'm glad you could come. (Welcome.)  
 A: Hello, I hope I'm not disturbing you.  
 B: Please come in.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. Excuse me, I'll come in.
2. Please come in (step up).

### USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. hall, entrance | 3. present, gift |
| 2. slippers       | 4. souvenir      |
- 

It is good manners to take off your coat before entering the hall.



1. Gomen-kudasai.

1. ごめんください。

2. Ojama-shimasu.

2. おじゃまします。

A: Gomen-kudasai. Sarimu desu.

A: ごめんください。サリムです。

B: A, Sarimu-san.

B: あ, サリムさん。

Yoku irasshaimashita.

よくいらっしやいました。

A: Konnichiwa. Ojama-shimasu.

A: こんにちは。おじゃまします。

B: Dōzo, ohairi-kudasai.

B: どうぞお入りください。

1. Shitsurei-shimasu.

1. 失礼します。

2. Dōzo oogari-kudasai.

2. どうぞお上がりください。

1. genkan 3. okurimono

1. 玄関

3. 贈り物

2. surippa 4. o-miyage

2. スリッパ

4. おみやげ

Take off your shoes  
in the hall before  
stepping up into the  
house.



You should not  
stand in the hall  
without shoes or  
with slippers.

## VISITING JAPANESE HOMES

— Staying

1. **Itadakimasu.** It is good manners to say this before eating or drinking. It literally means "I'm going to eat."
2. **Gochisōsama.** This should be said after eating. It literally means "Thank you for the feast."



### KEY SENTENCES

---

1. [I'm going to eat.]
  2. [Thank you (for the feast).]
  3. How do you like the taste?
- 

### CONVERSATION [1]

A: Please help yourself.

B: [Thank you, I'm going to eat.]

### CONVERSATION [2]

A: Would you like some more?

B: Nothing more, thanks. I'm full.

[Thank you (for the feast).]

### CONVERSATION [3]

A: How do you like the taste?

B: It's delicious.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. I'm hungry.
2. I'm thirsty.
3. I cannot eat pork.

---

1. Itadakimasu.

1. いただきます。

2. Gochisōsama.

2. ごちそうさま

3. Aji wa dō desu ka?

3. 味あじはどうですか。

---

A: Dōzo, oagari-kudasai.

A: どうぞ、おあがりください。

B: Itadakimasu.

B: いただきます。

A: Mō sukoshi ikaga desu ka?

A: もう少しすこしいかがですか。

B: Iie, kekko desu. Mō ippai desu.  
Gochisōsama.

B: いいえ、結構けいこうです。もう一杯いっぱいです。  
ごちそうさま。

A: Aji wa dō desu ka?

A: 味あじはどうですか。

B: Oishii desu.

B: おいしいです。

1. Onaka ga sukimashita.

1. おなかがすきました。

2. Nodo ga kawakimashita.

2. のどがかわきました。

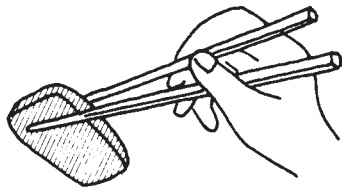
3. Butaniku wa dame desu.

3. 豚肉ぶたにくはだめです。

## NOTES: HOW TO EAT USING CHOPSTICKS

**Hashi** are a pair of chopsticks. For everyday use, they are made of ivory, bamboo, or lacquered wood. In public eating places, splittable, unpainted chopsticks called **wari-bashi** are provided. These are thrown away after each meal.

The first chopstick is placed between the base of the thumb and the top of the ring finger. This chopstick remains stationary. Next, hold the second chopstick with the top of the thumb and the middle and index fingers. Move this chopstick up and down with the middle and index fingers.



4. I'll help you.
5. Please sit down.
6. Please make yourself at home.
7. It's nice room.
8. I'm sleepy.
9. Good night.
10. What time should I get up?

## USEFUL WORDS

---

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. bathroom        | 11. washing           |
| 2. kitchen         | 12. sweet             |
| 3. dining room     | 13. hot (taste)       |
| 4. living room     | 14. salty             |
| 5. toilet          | 15. sour              |
| 6. sleeping room   | 16. hot (temperature) |
| 7. children's room | 17. hot (weather)     |
| 8. garden          | 18. warm              |
| 9. towel           | 19. cool              |
| 10. nightclothes   | 20. cold              |
-

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 4. Tetsudaimasu.              | 4. 手伝 <small>てつた</small> います。                      |
| 5. Osuwari-kudasai.           | 5. おすわり <small>おすわり</small> ください。                  |
| 6. Dōzo, o-raku ni.           | 6. どうぞ, お楽 <small>らく</small> に。                    |
| 7. Sutekina heya desu ne.     | 7. すてきな部 <small>へや</small> 屋 <small>や</small> ですね。 |
| 8. Nemui desu.                | 8. 眠 <small>ねむ</small> いです。                        |
| 9. o-yasumi-nasai.            | 9. おやすみ <small>やすみ</small> なさい。                    |
| 10. Ashita wa nan-ji desu ka? | 10. あしたは何時 <small>なんじ</small> ですか。                 |

- |                    |                |  |   |
|--------------------|----------------|--|---|
| 1. furo-ba         | 11. sentaku    | 1. 風 <small>ふう</small> 呂 <small>ろ</small> 場 <small>ば</small>                     | 11. 洗 <small>せん</small> 濯 <small>たく</small>   |
| 2. daidokoro       | 12. amai       | 2. 台 <small>たい</small> 所 <small>じょ</small>                                       | 12. 甘 <small>あま</small> い                     |
| 3. shokudō         | 13. karai      | 3. 食 <small>しょく</small> 堂 <small>どう</small>                                      | 13. 辛 <small>から</small> い                     |
| 4. ima             | 14. shio-karai | 4. 居 <small>い</small> 間 <small>ま</small>   | 14. 塩 <small>しお</small> 辛 <small>から</small> い |
| 5. toire/senmen-jo | 15. suppai     | 5. トイレ / 洗 <small>せん</small> 面 <small>めん</small> 所 <small>じょ</small>             | 15. 酸 <small>す</small> っぱい                    |
| 6. shinshitsu      | 16. atsui      | 6. 寝 <small>しん</small> 室 <small>しつ</small>                                       | 16. 熱 <small>あつ</small> い                     |
| 7. kodomobeya      | 17. atsui      | 7. 子 <small>こ</small> 供 <small>ども</small> 部 <small>へや</small> 屋 <small>や</small> | 17. 暑 <small>あつ</small> い                     |
| 8. niwa            | 18. atatakai   | 8. 庭 <small>にわ</small>   | 18. 暖 <small>ぬか</small> かい                    |
| 9. taoru           | 19. suzushii   | 9. タオル   | 19. 涼 <small>すず</small> しい                    |
| 10. nemaki         | 20. samui      | 10. ねまき  | 20. 寒 <small>さむ</small> い                     |

## NOTES: FAMILY MEMBERS

	family members	your own family	your host's family
1	grandfather	sofu 祖父	ojiisan おじいさん
2	grandmother	sobo 祖母	obāsan おばあさん
3	father	chichi 父	otōsan お父さん
4	mother	haha 母	okāsan お母さん
5	child/children	kodomo 子供	kodomo-san 子供さん
6	son	musuko 息子	musuko-san 息子さん
7	daughter	musume 娘	musume-san 娘さん
8	husband	shujin 主人	go-shujin 御主人
9	wife	kanai 家内	oku-san 奥さん
10	elder brother	ani 兄	oniisan お兄さん
11	younger brother	otōto 弟	otōto-san 弟さん
12	elder sister	ane 姉	onēsan お姉さん
13	younger sister	imōto 妹	imōto-san 妹さん
14	brothers & sisters	kyōdai 兄弟	go-kyōdai 御兄弟



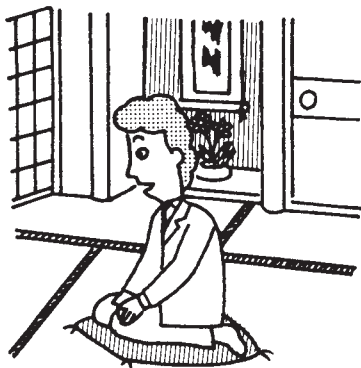
## NOTES: JAPANESE HOUSES

Many Japanese houses are built in the Western style these days, but the one described here is in the traditional Japanese style.

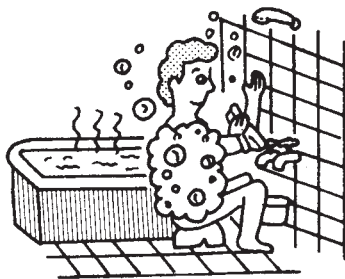
THE DOORS to Japanese-style rooms are of the sliding type and consist of a light wooden frame covered with thick, opaque paper on both sides (**fusuma**), or with semi-transparent paper on one side only (**shoji**).

SOME FLOORS are covered with thick, rectangular straw mats (**tatami**). Slippers should not be worn on **tatami** although they are used on wooden floors.

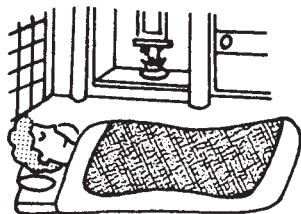
A JAPANESE-STYLE RECEPTION ROOM is called **zashiki**. **Zashiki** has a special alcove called **tokonoma** for displaying flower arrangements, sculptures, hanging scrolls and objects of art. In **zashiki**, you will be offered a cushion (**zabuton**).



**THE JAPANESE BATHROOM** is usually separate from the toilet and looks different from the Western bathroom. The bathtub itself is square, and is deeper than a Western bath. The most important thing to remember when using a Japanese bath is that washing is done outside the tub. After washing and rinsing off, you climb into the tub to relax, and let the hot water ease all your aches and tensions away. You don't need to discharge the bath water after bathing. But the bath water is kept as clean as possible so that later bathers can use it.

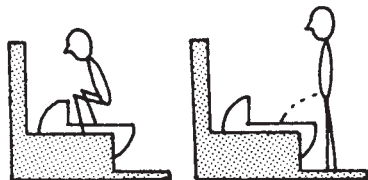
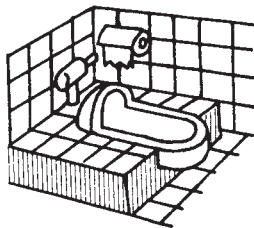


**THE JAPANESE SLEEPING ARRANGEMENT** consists of bedding called **futon** laid out on the **tatami** at night and kept in the closet (**oshi'ire**) during the day. A blanket (**mōfu**) is also used together with the **futon** in cold weather. This **futon** is very handy and convenient, because a much more efficient use of



space is obtained. It is good manners to fold up **futon** when you get up in the morning.

**THE JAPANESE-STYLE TOILET** is not made for sitting down, but don't despair. The receptacle is usually on a raised floor. The opening is rectangular with a sort of hood over one side. Climb up on the raised floor and stand flat-footed astride the opening with your face towards the hood. Then bend down into a crouching or squatting position, making sure that your rear is over the opening and not protruding beyond it. The position may not be comfortable but it is sanitary because no part of your body comes in direct contact with the fixtures. In the case of the male, he urinates by standing on the lower floor and aiming for the opening. Please aim carefully.



## VISITING JAPANESE HOMES

—When leaving

'Sorosoro' indicates that the time for doing something is drawing near. Similar to the English "I'd better be (going) soon ...", "It's time to (go)".

It is always difficult to know when to leave, especially since politeness requires your hosts to press you to stay a little longer. Green tea will usually be served after meal, and this can be an indication that it is about time to go.



### KEY SENTENCES

1. I have to go now.
2. Thank you so much for your kindness.

### CONVERSATION

- A: I have to go now.  
 B: Oh, do you?  
 A: Thank you so much for your kindness.  
 B: Not at all.  
 Please come again.

### ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

1. I had a very good time.
2. It was very interesting.
3. Thank you so much for everything.
4. Please visit my country.
5. Please write me.
6. Please send the pictures to me.
7. I'd like to come again.
8. I wish you a good journey. / Bon voyage.

---

1. Sorosoro shitsurei-shimasu.

1. そろそろ失礼しつれいします。

2. Iroiro arigatō gozaimashita.

2. いろいろありがとうございます。

---

A: Sorosoro shitsurei-shimasu.

A: そろそろ失礼しつれいします。

B: Sō desu ka?

B: そうですね。

A: Iroiro arigatō gozaimashita.

A: いろいろありがとうございます。

B: Iie, dō itashimashite.

B: いいえ, どういたしまして。

Mata kite kudasai.

また来きてください。

1. Tanoshikatta desu.

1. 楽したのかったです。

2. Omoshirokatta desu.

2. 面白おもしろかったです。

3. Iroiro o-sewa ni narimashita.

3. いろいろお世話せわになりました。

4. Watashi no kuni e kite kudasai.

4. わたしの国くにへ来きてください。

5. Tegami o kudasai.

5. 手紙てがみをください。

6. Shashin o okutte kudasai.

6. 写真しやしんを送おくってください。

7. Mata kitai desu.

7. また来きたいです。

8. Ki o tsukete.

8. 気きをつけて。

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## [1] CARDINAL NUMBERS

1	<b>ichi</b>	いち	(一)	18	<b>jū-hachi</b>	じゅうはち
2	<b>ni</b>	に	(二)	19	<b>jū-kyū, jū-ku</b>	じゅうきゅう, じゅうく
3	<b>san</b>	さん	(三)	20	<b>ni-jū</b>	にじゅう
4	<b>shi, yo, yon</b>	し, よ, よん	(四)	30	<b>san-jū</b>	さんじゅう
5	<b>go</b>	ご	(五)	40	<b>yon-jū, shi-jū</b>	よんじゅう, しじゅう
6	<b>roku</b>	ろく	(六)	50	<b>go-jū</b>	ごじゅう
7	<b>nana, shichi</b>	なな, しち	(七)	60	<b>roku-jū</b>	ろくじゅう
8	<b>hachi</b>	はち	(八)	70	<b>nana-jū, shichi-jū</b>	ななじゅう, しちじゅう
9	<b>kyū, ku</b>	きゅう, く	(九)	80	<b>hachi-jū</b>	はちじゅう
10	<b>jū</b>	じゅう	(十)	90	<b>kyū-jū</b>	きゅうじゅう
11	<b>jū-ichi</b>	じゅういち		100	<b>hyaku</b>	ひゃく (百)
12	<b>jū-ni</b>	じゅうに		200	<b>ni-hyaku</b>	にひゃく
13	<b>jū-san</b>	じゅうさん		300	<b>sanbyaku</b>	さんびゃく
14	<b>jū-shi, jū-yon</b>	じゅうし, じゅうよん		400	<b>yon-hyaku</b>	よんひゃく
15	<b>jū-go</b>	じゅうご		500	<b>go-hyaku</b>	ごひゃく
16	<b>jū-roku</b>	じゅうろく		600	<b>roppyaku</b>	ろっぴゃく
17	<b>jū-nana, jū-shichi</b>	じゅうなな, じゅうしち		700	<b>nana-hyaku</b>	ななひゃく
				800	<b>happyaku</b>	はっぴゃく
				900	<b>kyū-hyaku</b>	きゅうひゃく
				1,000	<b>sen</b>	せん (千)



2,000	<b>ni-sen</b>	にせん	10,000	<b>man, ichi-man</b>	まん(万), いちまん
3,000	<b>sanzen</b>	さんぜん	100,000	<b>jū-man</b>	じゅうまん
4,000	<b>yon-sen</b>	よんせん	1,000,000	<b>hyaku-man</b>	ひゃくまん
5,000	<b>go-sen</b>	ごせん	10,000,000	<b>sen-man, issen-man</b>	せんまん, いっせんまん
6,000	<b>roku-sen</b>	ろくせん	100,000,000	<b>ichi-oku</b>	おく(億), いちおく
7,000	<b>nana-sen</b>	ななせん	1,000,000,000	<b>jū-oku</b>	じゅうおく
8,000	<b>hassen</b>	はっせん			
9,000	<b>kyū-sen</b>	きゅうせん			

**NOTE:** Any number can be expressed systematically as follows.

12	=	10	+	2
<b>jū-ni</b>		<b>jū</b>		<b>ni</b>
じゅうに		じゅう		に

$$1,234 = \underline{1,000} + \underline{2 \times 100} + \underline{3 \times 10} + \underline{4}$$

sen- ni- hyaku-san-jū-yon  
せん に ひゃく さんじゅうよん

123	=	100	+	2	×	10	+	3
<b>hyaku-nijū-san</b>		<b>hyaku</b>		<b>ni</b>		<b>jū</b>		<b>san</b>
ひゃく にじゅう さん		ひゃく		に		じゅう		さん

$$12,345 = \underline{1 \times 10,000} + \underline{2 \times 1,000} + \underline{3 \times 100} + \underline{4 \times 10} + \underline{5}$$

ichi-man- ni-sen- sanbyaku- yon-jū-go  
いちまん にせん さんびゃく よんじゅうご

## [2] COUNTING

### ① YEN (Japanese currency)

Cardinal number + **en** (えん/円)

### ② DOLLAR

Cardinal number + **doru** (ドル)

### ③ PEOPLE

1	<b>hitori</b>	ひとり	/一人
2	<b>futari</b>	ふたり	/二人
3	<b>sannin</b>	さんにん	/三人
4	<b>yonin</b>	よにん	/四人
5	<b>gonin</b>	ごにん	/五人
6	<b>rokunin</b>	ろくにん	/六人
7	<b>nananin, shichinin</b>	ななにん しちにん	/七人
8	<b>hachinin</b>	はちにん	/八人
9	<b>kyūnin, kunin</b>	きゅうにん くにん	/九人
10	<b>jūnin</b>	じゅうにん	/十人
?	<b>nan-nin?</b>	なんにん	/何人

\*Cardinal number + **nin**(にん/人) is used for more than three people.

## ④ GENERAL OBJECTS & AGE

1	<b>hitotsu</b>	ひとつ/一つ
2	<b>futatsu</b>	ふたつ/二つ
3	<b>mittsu</b>	みっつ/三つ
4	<b>yottsu</b>	よっつ/四つ
5	<b>itsutsu</b>	いっつ/五つ
6	<b>muttsu</b>	むっつ/六つ
7	<b>nanatsu</b>	ななつ/七つ
8	<b>yattsu</b>	やっつ/八つ
9	<b>kokonotsu</b>	ここのつ/九つ
10	<b>tō</b>	とお/十
?	<b>ikutsu?</b>	いくつ/幾つ

Cardinal numbers are used for more than ten objects.

## ⑤ TRACK NUMBERS

Cardinal number

+ **bansen** (ばんせん/番線)

⑥ BOUND OBJECTS  
(books, magazines, etc.)

1	<b>issatsu</b>	いっさつ/一冊
2	<b>nisatsu</b>	にさつ/二冊
3	<b>sansatsu</b>	さんさつ/三冊
4	<b>yonsatsu</b>	よんさつ/四冊
5	<b>gosatsu</b>	ごさつ/五冊
6	<b>rokusatsu</b>	ろくさつ/六冊
7	<b>nanasatsu</b>	ななさつ/七冊
8	<b>hassatsu</b>	はっさつ/八冊
9	<b>kyūsatsu</b>	きゅうさつ/九冊
10	<b>jissatsu</b>	じっさつ/十冊
?	<b>nan-satsu?</b>	なんさつ/何冊

⑦ FLAT, THIN OBJECTS  
(tickets, cards, stamps, sheets of  
paper, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc.)  
Cardinal number + **mai** (まい/枚)

⑧ SMALL ITEMS  
WITH NO SPECIAL COUNTER  
(fruit, stones, candies, etc.)

1	<b>ikko</b>	いっこ	/一個
2	<b>niko</b>	にこ	/二個
3	<b>sanko</b>	さんこ	/三個
4	<b>yonko</b>	よんこ	/四個
5	<b>goko</b>	ごこ	/五個
6	<b>rokko</b>	ろっこ	/六個
7	<b>nanako</b>	ななこ	/七個
8	<b>hachiko, hakko</b>	はちこ, はっこ	/八個
9	<b>kyūko</b>	きゅうこ	/九個
10	<b>jikko</b>	じっこ	/十個
?	<b>nan-ko?</b>	なんこ	/何個

⑨ NUMBERING  
Cardinal number + **ban** (ばん/番)

⑩ LONG, SLENDER OBJECTS  
(pencils, tubes, bottles etc.)

1	<b>ippon</b>	いっぽん	/一本
2	<b>nihon</b>	にほん	/二本
3	<b>sanbon</b>	さんぽん	/三本
4	<b>yonhon</b>	よんほん	/四本
5	<b>gohon</b>	ごほん	/五本
6	<b>roppon</b>	ろっぽん	/六本
7	<b>nanahon</b>	ななほん	/七本
8	<b>happon, hachihon</b>	はっぽん, はちほん	/八本
9	<b>kyūhon</b>	きゅうほん	/九本
10	<b>jippon</b>	じっぽん	/十本
?	<b>nan-bon?</b>	なんぽん	/何本

⑪ FREQUENCY, TEMPERATURES  
& ANGLES

Cardinal number + **do** (ど/度)

⑫ KILOMETERS & KILOGRAMS

Cardinal number + **kiro** (キロ)

⑬ FLOORS

1	<b>ikkai</b>	いっかい	/一階
2	<b>nikai</b>	にかい	/二階
3	<b>sangai</b>	さんかい	/三階
4	<b>yonkai</b>	よんかい	/四階
5	<b>gokai</b>	ごかい	/五階
6	<b>rokkai</b>	ろっかい	/六階
7	<b>nanakai</b>	ななかい	/七階
8	<b>hakkai, hachikai</b>	はっかい, はちかい	/八階
9	<b>kyūkai</b>	きゅうかい	/九階
10	<b>jikkai</b>	じっかい	/十階
?	<b>nan-kai?</b>	なんかい	/何階

**NOTE:** In Japan, floors are numbered from the ground up. The ground floor is called 'ikkai (the first floor)', and the first storey above the ground is called 'nikai (the second floor)', and so on.

⑭ FREQUENCY (once, twice, etc.)

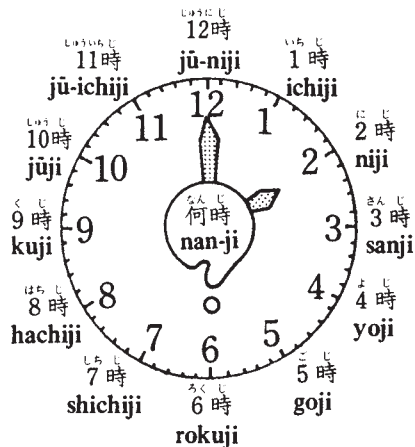
1	ikkai	いっかい	/一回
2	nikai	にかい	/二回
3	sankai	さんかい	/三回
4	yonkai	よんかい	/四回
5	gokai	ごかい	/五回
6	rokkai	ろっかい	/六回
7	nanakai	ななかい	/七回
8	hakkai, hachikai	はっかい, はちかい	/八回
9	kyūkai	きゅうかい	/九回
10	jikkai	じっかい	/十回
?	nan-kai?	なんかい	/何回

⑮ VEHICLES & MACHINES

Cardinal number + dai (だい/台)

[3] TIME

① O'CLOCK



A.M. gozen ごぜん/午前

P.M. gogo ごご/午後

② HOURS (length of time)

Cardinal number + **jikan** (じかん/時間)

③ MINUTES

(point of time and length of time)

1	<b>ippun</b>	いっぶん	/一分
2	<b>nifun</b>	にぶん	/二分
3	<b>sanpun</b>	さんぶん	/三分
4	<b>yonpun</b>	よんぶん	/四分
5	<b>gofun</b>	ごぶん	/五分
6	<b>roppun</b>	ろっぶん	/六分
7	<b>nanafun</b>	ななぶん	/七分
8	<b>happun, hachifun</b>	はっぶん, はちぶん	/八分
9	<b>kyūfun</b>	きゅうぶん	/九分
10	<b>jippun</b>	じっぶん	/十分
?	<b>nan-pun?</b>	なんぶん	/何分

\* You can say '**niji han** (二時半)' for 2:30.

④ SECONDS

(point of time and length of time)

Cardinal number + **byō** (びょう/秒)

⑤ DAYS OF THE MONTH

1st	<b>tsuitachi</b>	ついたち	一日
2nd	<b>futsuka</b>	ふつか	二日
3rd	<b>mikka</b>	みっか	三日
4th	<b>yokka</b>	よっか	四日
5th	<b>itsuka</b>	いつか	五日
6th	<b>muika</b>	むいか	六日
7th	<b>nanoka</b>	なのか	七日
8th	<b>yōka</b>	ようか	八日
9th	<b>kokonoka</b>	ここのか	九日
10th	<b>tōka</b>	とおか	十日
11th	<b>jū-ichinichi</b>	じゅういちにち	十一日
12th	<b>jū-ninichi</b>	じゅうににち	十二日
13th	<b>jū-sannichi</b>	じゅうさんにち	十三日
14th	<b>jū-yokka</b>	じゅうよっか	十四日
15th	<b>jū-gonichi</b>	じゅうごにち	十五日
16th	<b>jū-rokunichi</b>	じゅうろくにち	十六日
17th	<b>jū-shichinichi</b>	じゅうしちにち	十七日
18th	<b>jū-hachinichi</b>	じゅうはちにち	十八日
19th	<b>jū-kunichi</b>	じゅうくにち	十九日

20th	<b>hatsuka</b>	はつか/二十日
21st	<b>ni-jū-ichinichi</b>	にじゅういちにち/二十一日
22nd	<b>ni-jū-ninichi</b>	にじゅうににち/二十二日
23rd	<b>ni-jū-sannichi</b>	にじゅうさんにち/二十三日
24th	<b>ni-jū-yokka</b>	にじゅうよっか/二十四日
25th	<b>ni-jū-gonichi</b>	にじゅうごにち/二十五日
26th	<b>ni-jū-rokunichi</b>	にじゅうろくにち/二十六日
27th	<b>ni-jū-shichinichi</b>	にじゅうしちにち/二十七日
28th	<b>ni-jū-hachinichi</b>	にじゅうはちにち/二十八日
29th	<b>ni-jū-kunichi</b>	にじゅうくにち/二十九日
30th	<b>san-jū-nichi</b>	さんじゅうにち/三十日
31st	<b>san-jū-ichinichi</b>	さんじゅういちにち/三十一日
What day?	<b>nan-nichi?</b>	なんにち/何日

### ⑥ DAYS (length of time)

one day **ichinichi** いちにち/一日

How many days?

**nan-nichi** なんにち/何日

For more than one day, use the names of the days of the month above.

### ⑦ DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday	<b>nichiyōbi</b>	にちようび/日曜日
Monday	<b>getsuyōbi</b>	げつようび/月曜日
Tuesday	<b>kayōbi</b>	かようび/火曜日
Wednesday	<b>suiyōbi</b>	すいようび/水曜日
Thursday	<b>mokuyōbi</b>	もくようび/木曜日
Friday	<b>kin'yōbi</b>	きんようび/金曜日
Saturday	<b>doyōbi</b>	どようび/土曜日
What day?	<b>nan-yōbi</b>	なんようび/何曜日

### ⑧ MONTHS OF THE YEAR

1 January	<b>ichigatsu</b>	いちがつ/一月
2 February	<b>nigatsu</b>	にがつ/二月
3 March	<b>sangatsu</b>	さんがつ/三月
4 April	<b>shigatsu</b>	しがつ/四月
5 May	<b>gogatsu</b>	ごがつ/五月
6 June	<b>rokgatsu</b>	ろくがつ/六月
7 July	<b>shichigatsu</b>	しがつ/七月
8 August	<b>hachigatsu</b>	はちがつ/八月
9 September	<b>kugatsu</b>	くがつ/九月

- |    |             |                     |             |
|----|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 10 | October     | <b>jūgatsu</b>      | じゅうがつ/十月    |
| 11 | November    | <b>jū-ichigatsu</b> | じゅういちがつ/十一月 |
| 12 | December    | <b>jū-nigatsu</b>   | じゅうにがつ/十二月  |
| ?  | What month? | <b>nan-gatsu</b>    | なんがつ/何月     |

⑨ MONTHS (length of time)

- |    |                     |            |
|----|---------------------|------------|
| 1  | <b>ikkagetsu</b>    | いっかげつ/一か月  |
| 2  | <b>nikagetsu</b>    | にかげつ/二か月   |
| 3  | <b>sankagetsu</b>   | さんかげつ/三か月  |
| 4  | <b>yonkagetsu</b>   | よんかげつ/四か月  |
| 5  | <b>gokagetsu</b>    | ごかげつ/五か月   |
| 6  | <b>rokkagetsu</b>   | ろっかげつ/六か月  |
| 7  | <b>nanakagetsu</b>  | ななかげつ/七か月  |
| 8  | <b>hakkagetsu</b>   | はっかげつ/八か月  |
| 9  | <b>kyūkagetsu</b>   | きゅうかげつ/九か月 |
| 10 | <b>jikkagetsu</b>   | じっかげつ/十か月  |
| ?  | <b>nan-kagetsu?</b> | なんかげつ/何か月  |

⑩ WEEKS (length of time)

- |    |                    |              |
|----|--------------------|--------------|
| 1  | <b>isshūkan</b>    | いっしゅうかん/一週間  |
| 2  | <b>nishūkan</b>    | にしゅうかん/二週間   |
| 3  | <b>sanshūkan</b>   | さんしゅうかん/三週間  |
| 4  | <b>yonshūkan</b>   | よんしゅうかん/四週間  |
| 5  | <b>goshūkan</b>    | ごしゅうかん/五週間   |
| 6  | <b>rokushūkan</b>  | ろくしゅうかん/六週間  |
| 7  | <b>nanashūkan</b>  | ななしゅうかん/七週間  |
| 8  | <b>hasshūkan</b>   | はっしゅうかん/八週間  |
| 9  | <b>kyūshūkan</b>   | きゅうしゅうかん/九週間 |
| 10 | <b>jisshūkan</b>   | じっしゅうかん/十週間  |
| ?  | <b>nan-shūkan?</b> | なんしゅうかん/何週間  |

⑪ YEARS

(point of time and length of time)

Cardinal number + **nen** ねん/年



## ⑫ SEASONS

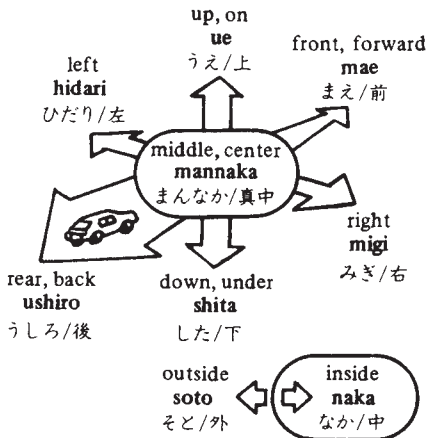
spring	haru	はる/春
summer	natsu	なつ/夏
autumn	aki	あき/秋
winter	fuyu	ふゆ/冬

## ⑬ NOW AND THEN

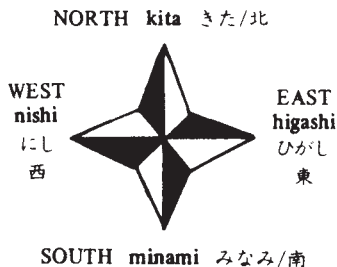
	[last—]	[this—]	[next—]
day	kinō きのう 昨日	kyō きょう 今日	ashita あした 明日
week	senshū せんしゅう 先週	konshū こんしゅう 今週	raishū らいしゅう 来週
month	sengetsu せんげつ 先月	kongetsu こんげつ 今月	raigetsu らいげつ 来月
year	kyonen きょねん 去年	kotoshi ことし 今年	rainen らいねん 来年

before	mae	まえ/前
now	ima	いま/今
after	ato	あと/後

## [4] LOCATION



## [5] DIRECTIONS



## [6] QUANTITY

a half	<b>hanbun</b>	半分
one half	<b>nibun no ichi</b>	二分の一
one third	<b>sanbun no ichi</b>	三分の一
a quarter	<b>yonbun no ichi</b>	四分の一
one pair	<b>hitokumi</b>	一組
a dozen	<b>ichidāsu</b>	一ダース

## [7] CONVERSION TABLES

### ① LENGTH (**nagasa** ながさ/長さ) —approximate equivalents

1 mile ( <b>mairu</b> マイル)	1.6 kilometers
1 yard ( <b>yādo</b> ヤード)	0.9 meter
1 foot ( <b>fiito</b> フィート)	0.3 meter
1 inch ( <b>inchi</b> インチ)	2.5 centimeters

1 kilometer ( <b>kiro</b> キロ)	0.6 mile
1 meter ( <b>mētoru</b> メートル)	1.1 yards
1 meter ( <b>mētoru</b> メートル)	3.3 feet
1 centimeter ( <b>senchi</b> センチ)	0.4 inch

### ② WEIGHT (**omosa** おもさ/重さ) —approximate equivalents

1 pound ( <b>pondo</b> ポンド)	0.45 kilogram
1 ounce ( <b>onsu</b> オンス)	28 grams
1 kilogram ( <b>kiro</b> キロ)	2.2 pounds
1 gram ( <b>guramu</b> グラム)	0.04 ounce

③ TEMPERATURE (ondo おんど/温度)

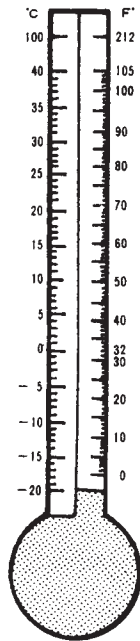
To convert Centigrade (**Sesshi**) into degrees Fahrenheit (**Kashi**), multiply Centigrade by 1.8 and add 32.

To convert degrees Fahrenheit into Centigrade, subtract 32 from Fahrenheit and divide by 1.8.

[8] NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

JAN. 1	New Year's Day	Gantan
JAN.*	Coming-of-Age Day	Seijin no hi
FEB. 11	National Founding Day	Kenkoku kinenbi
MAR. 20 or 21	Vernal Equinox Day	Shunbun no hi
APR. 29	Greenery Day	Midori no hi
MAY 3	Constitution Day	Kenpō kinenbi
MAY 4	Public Holiday	Kokumin no kyujitsu
MAY 5	Children's Day	Kodomo no hi
JUL. 20	Marine Day	Umi no hi
SEPT. 15	Respect-for-the-Aged Day	Keirō no hi
SEPT. 23 or 24	Autumnal Equinox Day	Shūbun no hi
OCT.*	Sports Day	Tai'iku no hi
NOV. 3	Culture Day	Bunka no hi
NOV. 23	Labor Thanksgiving Day	Kinrō kansha no hi
DEC. 23	Emperor's Birthday	Tennō tanjōbi

元旦  
成人の日  
建国記念日  
春分の日  
みどりの日  
憲法記念日  
国民の休日  
子供の日  
海の日  
敬老の日  
秋分の日  
体育の日  
文化の日  
勤労感謝の日  
天皇誕生日



\* The second Monday of the month (第2月曜日)

## [9] SIGNS

Emergency Exit	<b>hijōguchi</b>	ひじょうぐち	非常口
Danger	<b>kiken</b>	きけん	危険
Entrance	<b>iriguchi</b>	いりぐち	入口
Exit	<b>deguchi</b>	でぐち	出口
No Smoking	<b>kin'en</b>	きんえん	禁煙
No Photography	<b>satsuei-kinshi</b>	さつえいきんし	撮影禁止
Keep Out	<b>tachi'iri-kinshi</b>	たちいりきんし	立入禁止
Open (in elevator)	<b>hiraku</b>	ひらく	開
Close (in elevator)	<b>shimaru</b>	しまる	閉
Information	<b>annaijo</b>	あんないじょ	案内所
Gentlemen (For gentlemen)	<b>shinshiyō</b> <b>danshiyō</b>	しんしゅう だんしゅう	紳士用 男子用
Ladies (For ladies)	<b>fujinyō</b> <b>joshiyō</b>	ふじんゅう じょしゅう	婦人用 女子用

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