
Japanese 50A

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Preface

This workbook is meant to be used, not treated as though it's a rare and irreplaceable document. Your goal should be to write on every page.

Ganbatte Kudasai!

Kiyo and Erik

Nihongo 50A

To help break the ice, please ask your classmates the following questions. You need to find two classmates with the “*hai*” answer for each of the questions. Put their names on the right side of the question.

1. Have you been to Japan?
2. Have you or your family hosted a Japanese student?
3. Do you have any Japanese relative?
4. Do you have any friends who are Japanese?
5. Do you want to visit Japan?
6. Do you want to work in Japan as an English teacher?
7. Do you deal with Japanese companies or people as a part of your work?
8. Are you interested in the tea ceremony (*chanoyu*)?
9. Are you interested in Japanese flower arrangement (*ikebana*)?
10. Are you interested in *manga* and/or *anime*?
11. Do you like *sushi*?
12. Have you been to a *Taiko* concert or watched one on television?
13. Do you go to Japan Town in San Francisco often?
14. Do you watch Japanese television programs?
15. Do you drive a Japanese car or motorcycle?
16. Do you study a Japanese martial art such as *karate* or *aikido*?
17. Have you ever cooked a Japanese dish? If so, what?
18. Do you watch Japanese movies? If so, which ones have you seen?
19. Have you ever listened to classical Japanese music such as *koto* or *shakuhachi*?
What about *enka* or Japanese pop music?
20. What unique brushes with Japanese culture have you had?

Japanese Language Tapes

To help you get a good start with understanding spoken Japanese, you will need to listen to each week's Japanese language tape. Each week's lesson is based upon a different taped conversation. With each conversation you will learn something different about how the Japanese language works and its relationship to Japanese culture.

Tape 1	Pronunciation
Tape 2	Greetings and introductions
Tape 3	Family; Degrees of politeness; <i>Akatonbou</i>
Tape 4	<i>Kaiwa I: Mori</i> meets Brown
Tape 5	<i>Kaiwa II: Telling time</i>
Tape 6	<i>Kaiwa III: Asking for directions</i>
Tape 7	<i>Kaiwa IV: Shopping for a camera</i>
Tape 8	Words used to describe things
Tape 9	<i>Kaiwa V: White visits Suzuki</i>
Tape 10	<i>Kaiwa VI: Making restaurant reservations and handy phrases to use in restaurants</i>
Tape 11	<i>Kaiwa VII: Ordering food</i>
Tape 12	How calendars work: seasons, months, days of the week, and dates
Tape 13	Japanese cultural geographical terms for countries, peoples and languages of the world
Tape 14	Host phrases, hobbies and professions
Tape 15	A sample self-introduction



Hiragana and Katakana

In this chapter you'll learn how the Japanese phonetic system works. As an adult learner of Japanese, you'll soon come to appreciate the two Japanese phonetic alphabets: *hiragana* and *katakana*. *Hiragana* and *katakana* both have the same number of characters. The primary difference between the two is that *katakana* is typically used to add emphasis to a word and/or to show that a word is “*borrowed*” (sometimes called loaned) from another language. Over 10,000 words have been “*borrowed*” into Japanese and are written in *katakana*.

Linguists will tell you that Japanese currently has the following scripts: *kanji*, *hiragana*, *katakana*, roman numerals and the roman alphabet. *Kanji* are Chinese characters. *Romaji* is the Japanese term used to describe the writing of Japanese text by using letters from the Roman alphabet. In the beginning, you'll find *romaji* quite handy.

You'll want to learn the *kana* (*hiragana* and *katakana*) as quickly as possible. You won't really start to understand Japanese until you start to use Japanese to learn Japanese. The *kana* is not just a pair of scripts for writing Japanese, it's also a phonetic system that covers all of the basic phonetic units of the Japanese language.

There are rules as to how Japanese characters (*hiragana*, *katakana* and *kanji*) are drawn. It's not sufficient to just copy the shape of a character. To truly learn how Japanese works, you must learn the proper stroke order for each character. As the old saying goes, practice makes perfect.

Tape 1 Pronunciation

You'll want to listen to your tapes often. Don't try to catch everything the first time and don't be frustrated if it all sounds like gibberish at first. Understanding takes time. One of the best things you can do to improve your verbal skills is to listen to Japanese music and to watch Japanese television as often as possible.

To learn Japanese you must practice both active and passive learning strategies. Active strategies involve typical practices such as listening to language tapes, studying vocabulary lists, learning how to use different grammatical patterns and so forth. Passive learning practices involve things like listening to Japanese songs, watching Japanese programs on television, going to Japanese restaurants, going to Japanese bookstores and thumbing through Japanese books, magazines and newspapers, or surfing the internet in Japanese. Never forget that Japanese is not a question on a test, but rather a living expression of a culture.

Classroom vocabulary

<i>Ato ni tsuite itte kudasai.</i>	Please repeat after me.
<i>Mou ichido.</i>	One more time.
<i>Zenbu issho ni.</i>	All of it together.
<i>Hajime kara.</i>	From the beginning.
<i>Tsugi (wa).</i>	Next.
<i>Tsugi (o) douzo</i>	Next please.
<i>Yoku dekimashita</i>	You did a good job.

Note: For written Japanese, you typically do not find spaces between words. For the time being, we will use spaces to separate Japanese words that are written in *kana* or *romaji*. After you start to learn *kanji*, the spaces will disappear.

In the following table you'll find various Japanese place names written in *kanji*, *hiragana*, *romaji* and English. Japanese elementary school students are expected to master *hiragana*, *katakana* and about 996 *kanji* by the time they graduate the sixth grade. In Japanese train stations, you'll find that

most place names are written in *kanji*, *hiragana* and English. Quite a few Japanese people use *romaji* to enter Japanese text when they use a computer to write in Japanese.

More vocabulary

<i>Kanji</i>	<i>Hiragana</i>	<i>Romaji</i>	English
東京	とうきょう	toukyou	Tokyo
大阪	おおさか	oosaka	Osaka
京都	きょうと	kyouto	Kyoto
奈良	なら	nara	Nara
名古屋	なごや	nagoya	Nagoya
北海道	ほっかいどう	hokkaidou	Hokkaido
九州	きゅうしゅう	kyuushuu	Kyushu
本州	ほんしゅう	honshuu	Honshu
四国	しこく	shikoku	Shikoku
沖縄	おきなわ	okinawa	Okinawa
特急	とっきゅう	tokkyuu	special express train
急行	きゅうこう	kyuukou	express train or bus
	ちょっと	chotto	a little
	もっと	motto	more
骨董品	こっとうひん	kottouhin	antique, curio
野球	やきゅう	yakyuu	baseball

More vocabulary

<i>Kanji</i>	<i>Hiragana</i>	<i>Romaji</i>	English
社長	しゃちょう	shachou	president of a company
小学校	しょうがっこう	shougakkou	elementary school
中学校	ちゅうがっこう	chuugakkou	junior high school
高等学校	こうとうがっこう	koutougakkou	high school
お茶	おちゃ	ocha	tea
旅行	りょこう	ryokou	travelling

Take a few minutes to look at the *kanji* characters. Don't worry about what they mean or how to write them. Just look. After a minute or two, look for *kanji* characters that appear in several different words. As you learn more about Japanese, you'll find that your ability to recognize patterns will improve. This is a skill that will take time to develop.

As *kanji* is something that takes many years to master, it's not uncommon for hints to be provided to readers who might need a bit of assistance. The use of *hirigana* above a *kanji* is called *furigana*. Remember, *hiragana* is a phonetic alphabet. Look at the line below and circle the example that uses *furigana* as a pronunciation aide.

とうきょう Toukyou t o u k y o u
 東京 東京 とうきょう Tokyo

Before learning *hiragana* and *katakana* we need to touch on an ugly subject: *romaji*. *Romaji* is something to avoid using as soon as possible. You will never learn Japanese so long as you continue to think and write in English.

You should also know that there are several different romanization systems. They have names such as Hepburn, Kunrei, Nippon and so forth. You'll find that there's a great deal of variation with respect to how folks use roman characters to write Japanese words. It's not uncommon to find that people often switch between systems within a single sentence and sometimes within a single word. To save yourself a lot of trouble, you'll want to stop using *romaji* as soon as possible.

Tape 1 Pronunciation

Romaji is to Japanese what dog paddling is to swimming.

Hiragana chart 1 presents the main phonetic characters of the *hiragana* alphabet. Hiragana charts 2 and 3 present additional characters from the *hiragana* alphabet. Of note though is that the characters in charts 2 and 3 are based upon a subset of characters in chart 1. With respect to *hiragana* (and *katakana*), the actual number of characters that you'll have to learn is less than appears at first glance. Although the symbols used in *hiragana* and *katakana* are different, the phonetic units (sounds) that they represent are the same.

Hiragana chart 1

	a	あ		i	い		u	う		e	え		o	お	
k	ka	か		ki	き		ku	く		ke	け		ko	こ	
s	sa	さ		shi	し		su	す		se	せ		so	そ	
t	ta	た		chi	ち		tsu	つ		te	て		to	と	
n	na	な		ni	に		nu	ぬ		ne	ね		no	の	
h	ha	は		hi	ひ		hu/fu	ふ		he	へ		ho	ほ	
m	ma	ま		mi	み		mu	む		me	め		mo	も	
y	ya	や					yu	ゆ					yo	よ	
r	ra	ら		ri	り		ru	る		re	れ		ro	ろ	
w	wa	わ											o	を	
	n	ん													

Hiragana chart 2

ga	が		gi	ぎ		gu	ぐ		ge	げ		go	ご	
za	ざ		ji	じ		zu	ず		ze	ぜ		zo	ぞ	
da	だ		ji	ぢ		zu	づ		de	で		do	ど	
ba	ば		bi	び		bu	ぶ		be	べ		bo	ぼ	
pa	ぱ		pi	ぴ		pu	ぷ		pe	ぺ		po	ぽ	

Hiragana chart 3

kya	きゃ		kyu	きゅ		kyo	きょ	
gya	ぎゃ		gyu	ぎゅ		gyo	ぎょ	
sha	しゃ		shu	しゅ		sho	しょ	
jya	じゃ		jyu	じゅ		jyo	じょ	
cha	ちゃ		chu	ちゅ		cho	ちょ	
nya	にゃ		nyu	にゅ		nyo	にょ	
hya	ひゃ		hyu	ひゅ		hyo	ひょ	
bya	びゃ		byu	びゅ		byo	びょ	
pya	ぴゃ		pyu	ぴゅ		pyo	ぴょ	
mya	みゃ		myu	みゅ		myo	みょ	
rya	りゃ		ryu	りゅ		ryo	りょ	

By now you've started to notice that grids and Japanese characters go hand in hand. Each character is supposed to take a uniform amount of space: no more and no less than any other character. Many Japanese word processors actually divide pages up into large grids. Such is likely to be very different from how the word processors that you're used to operate.

Graph paper is sometimes a handy thing to use when learning how to write Japanese characters. Before you pick up a brush and start trying to do Japanese calligraphy, make sure you know how to

Tape 1 Pronunciation

work within the lines first. Japanese students make use of graph paper as an instructional aide, so don't think that it's a strange thing to do.

As was said before, *Katakana* is the other phonetic alphabet that you will need to learn. *Katakana* is usually used to write words that have been borrowed from other languages. The effect is similar to the practice of italicizing foreign words. Sometimes, *katakana* is used as an alternative script for writing out Japanese words or names. Such is usually done to *draw attention* to a word, name or short phrase.

If you plan to move to Japan in the near future, make sure you can read and write *katakana*. Such will make a lot of chores such as shopping much easier.

Don't practice writing *hiragana* and/or *katakana* until your wrist is sore or you can't tell the difference between the two scripts. Such is an inefficient use of your time. Learn *hiragana* first and then work on *katakana*. As you are learning *katakana*, don't forget to refresh your knowledge of *hiragana*.

Katakana chart 1

	a	ア		i	イ		u	ウ		e	エ		o	オ	
k	ka	カ		ki	キ		ku	ク		ke	ケ		ko	コ	
s	sa	サ		shi	シ		su	ス		se	セ		so	ソ	
t	ta	タ		chi	チ		tsu	ツ		te	テ		to	ト	
n	na	ナ		ni	ニ		nu	ヌ		ne	ネ		no	ノ	
h	ha	ハ		hi	ヒ		hu/fu	フ		he	ヘ		ho	ホ	
m	ma	マ		mi	ミ		mu	ム		me	メ		mo	モ	
y	ya	ヤ					yu	ユ					yo	ヨ	
r	ra	ラ		ri	リ		ru	ル		re	レ		ro	ロ	
w	wa	ワ											o	オ	
	n	ン													

Hiragana and Katakana

Katakana chart 2

ga	ガ	gi	ギ	gu	グ	ge	ゲ	go	ゴ
za	ザ	ji	ジ	zu	ズ	ze	ゼ	zo	ゾ
da	ダ	ji	ヂ	zu	ヅ	de	デ	do	ド
ba	バ	bi	ビ	bu	ブ	be	ベ	bo	ボ
pa	パ	pi	ピ	pu	プ	pe	ペ	po	ポ

Katakana chart 3

kya	キャ	kyu	キュ	kyo	キョ
gya	ギャ	gyu	ギュ	gyo	ギョ
sha	シャ	shu	シュ	sho	ショ
jya	ジャ	jyu	ジュ	jyo	ジョ
cha	チャ	chu	チュ	cho	チョ
nya	ニャ	nyu	ニュ	nyo	ニョ
hya	ヒャ	hyu	ヒュ	hyo	ヒョ
bya	ビャ	byu	ビュ	byo	ビョ
pya	ピャ	pyu	ピュ	pyo	ピョ
mya	ミャ	myu	ミュ	myo	ミョ
rya	リャ	ryu	リュ	ryo	リョ

Japanese Tongue Twisters

Try to say this one as fast as you can:

NAMA MUGI

NAMA GOME

NAMA TAMAGO

Means raw grain, raw rice, raw eggs. Yum!

A bit more vocabulary

なま 生	n a m a なま	raw
むぎ 麦	m u g i むぎ	wheat, grain
こめ 米	k o m e こめ	uncooked rice
たまご 卵	t a m a g o たまご	eggs
となり 隣	t o n a r i となり	next to, next door to, neighbor
きゃく 客	k y a k u きゃく	guest
かき 柿	k a k i かき	persimmon
ぼうず 坊主	b o u z u ぼうず	Buddhist priest
びょうぶ 屏風	b y o u b u びょうぶ	screen
じょうず 上手	j y o u z u じょうず	to do well, skilled
え 絵	e え	painting
か 書いた	k a i t a かいた	to write

Note: Don't worry about the *kanji*, for now it's just for show.

Mini Classroom Conversation I

1. TONARI NO KYAKU WA YOKU KAKI KU KYAKU DA!
The guest next door eats a lot of persimmons.
2. BOUZU GA BYOUBU NI JYOUZU NA BOUZU NO E O KAITA!
The Buddhist priest skillfully drew a Buddhist priests's picture on the screen!

Mini Classroom Conversation I

A: Konban wa.

B: Konban wa.

A: Ikaga desu ka.

B: Genki desu. Arigatou gozaimasu. Sensei wa.

A: Genki desu. Arigatou.

Hiragana and Katakana

Greetings, Introductions and Other Useful Expressions

In this chapter you'll learn how to greet people in Japanese. The words and phrases you'll learn in this chapter will serve you well for many years to come. You will also learn a bit more about levels of politeness and how such relates to the language and culture of Japan.

Which phrase do you think is the more formal way to say "Good Morning." in Japanese?

おはよう
おはようございます

Which phrase do you think is the more formal way to say "Thank You." in Japanese?

どうも ありがとう ございます
どうも

Japanese is not so different from English in that length is to formality what brevity is to familiarity. As you become more proficient with Japanese you'll learn how and when to use polite versus casual expressions. Your ear will often be your best guide. So, when talking with others in Japanese, try to match their level of formality.

Vocabulary

Write the meaning of each term in the appropriate cell under the **Meaning** column.

More Formal <-----> Less Formal				Meaning
ohayou gozaimasu		ohayou		
konnichiwa				
konbanwa				
de wa mata	jya mata	jya	jya ne	
sayounara		sayounara		
oyasuminasai		oyasumi		
doumo arigatou gozaimasu	doumo arigatou	arigatou	doumo	
doumo arigato gozaimashita				
dou itashimashite		iie		
ogenki desu ka?		Ogenki?	Genki?	
ikaga desu ka?		Ikaga?		
Genki desu			Genki?	
maa maa desu			maa maa	
okagesamade				
itte kimasu				
itte irasshai		itte rasshai		
tadaima				
okaerinasai		okaeri		

Copy the chart. Don't forget to include the meaning of each item.

More Formal <----->		-----> Less Formal		Meaning
おはよう ございます		おはよう		
こんにちは				
こんばんは				
ではまた	じゃ また	じゃ	じゃ ね	
さよなら		さよなら		
おやすみなさい		おやすみ		
どうも ありがとう ございます	どうも ありがとう	ありがとう	どうも	
どうも ありがとう ございました				
どういたしまして		いいえ		
おげんきですか		おげんき	げんき	
いかが ですか		いかが		
げんき です				
まあまあ です				
おかげさまで				
いって きます				
いって いらっしゃい		いって らっしゃい		
ただいま				
おかえりなさい		おかえり		

Shokai and Jiko-Shokai

In Japan, you'll find that introductions are quite important. In many settings such as the workplace, introductions can take time to arrange and can be very formal. Depending upon the circumstances, you may even want and/or need someone to make an introduction on your behalf. At other times, it will be

Greetings, Introductions and Other Useful Expressions

sufficient for you to introduce yourself. Typically, the more people that are involved with an introduction, the more formal the situation.

In the following dialog, Matsuo-san is introducing Yamada-san to a group. After the initial introduction, Yamada-san provides a brief self-introduction.

- Matsuo-san: *Minasan Yamada-san o shokai shimasu.*
- Yamada-san: *Yamada to moushimasu. Hajimemashite. Douzo yoroshiku.*

As an alternative, Matsuo-san could have said: *Minasan, kochira wa Yamada-san desu.*

In addition to your own name and the names of your classmates here are some words you can use in place of Yamada-san. Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
kanai		
kanai no Michiko		
shujin		
shujin no Takeshi		
haha		
chichi		
sobo		
sofu		
ane		
ani		
otouto		
imouto		
itoko		
tomodachi no Sachiko to Jirou		

Shokai and Jiko-Shokai

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
douryou no Suzuki-san to Tanaka-san		
shachou		
buchou		
kachou		
uwayaku		
senpai		
kouhai		

More useful sentences

Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
ikaga desu ka?	How is it going? How are you?	
genki desu. okagesamade.	Very well, that to you.	
maa maa desu.	I am okay (so so).	
byouki desu.	I am sick	
watashi wa amerika kara desu.	I am from America.	
shigoto de kite imasu.	I am here on business.	
kyuuka de kite imasu	I am here on vacation.	
de wa mata/jya mata	See you.	

Greetings, Introductions and Other Useful Expressions

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
de wa mata ashita/jya mata ashita	See you tomorrow.	
de wa mata raishuu/jya mata raishuu	See you next week.	
ii otenki desu ne	It's nice weather, isn't it.	
atsui desu ne	It's hot, isn't it?	
samui desu ne	It's cold, isn't it?	
ataakai desu ne	It's warm, isn't it?	
suzushii desu ne	It's cool, isn't it?	
Motto yukkuri onegai shimasu	More slowly please.	
mou ichido onegai shimasu	Once more please.	
eigo de onegai shimasu	In English please.	
wakarimashita	I understand.	
wakarimasen.	I don't understand. I am not sure.	
shitteimasu	I know. I am aware of it.	
shirimasen.	I don't know.	
sumimasen	I am sorry. Excuse me. May I have your attention?	

Shokai and Jiko-Shokai

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
gomennasai	I am sorry. Excuse me.	
michi ni maiyoimashita	I am lost (on the street).	
saifu (okane, kippu, etc) o nakushi-mashita	I lost my wallet (money, ticket, etc).	
mite kudasai	Please see (or examine).	
kiite kudasai	Please listen.	
kaite kudasai	Please write it down.	
tomatte kudasai	Please stop.	
ki o tsukete kudasai	Please be careful.	
itte kimasu	I am going and will return.	
itte irrashai	Hurry back. Enjoy the day. [Said in response to <i>itte kimasu</i> .]	
tadaima	I'm home.	
okaerinasai	Welcome home.	
itadakimasu	Thank you for the food, drink, gifts, etc. [Also said just prior to eating.]	
gochisousama	It was a feast. [Typically said after eating as a way of expressing thanks.]	

Greetings, Introductions and Other Useful Expressions

Romaji	Meaning	Hiragana
oishii desu	It is very delicious/tasty/good.	
mou sukoshi onegaishimasu	A little more please.	
mou kekkou desu	No more, but thanks.	
onaka ga ippai desu	I am full.	
onaka ga suite imasu.	I am hungry.	
onaka ga sukimashita	I am hungry.	
___ o onegaishimasu	Please give me ___	
___ o kudasai	Please give me ___	
arigatou gozaimashita	Thank you very much (for what you did).	
arigatou gozaimasu	Thank you very much.	
arigatou	Thanks.	
doumo	Thanks. [Doumo is used in front of a lot of words and is very useful all by itself.]	

Mini Classroom Conversation II

A: Konban wa.

B: Konban wa.

A: Ogenki desu ka.

B: Hai, genki desu. Arigatou gozaimasu. Okagesamadae. Sensei wa.

A: Genki desu. Arigatou. Saa, hajimemashou.

Greetings, Introductions and Other Useful Expressions

*Kinship terminology,
politeness and a Red
Dragon Fly*

In the previous chapter you learned how to greet people in Japanese. You were also shown a few examples of how the vocabulary you use may at times depend upon who you are talking to. Word choice was primarily focused on politeness (formal and informal) and no real attention was paid to who the other person is in relation to you. Well such is about to change, for who you are does make a difference in Japanese.

In this chapter you'll learn Japanese kinship terms. In Japanese, kinship terminology varies, depending upon who you are in relationship to those you are speaking of and/or to. English has similar patterns, but the range is not nearly as great. For example, how many people in this world can you call mom?

In Japan, there's more of an overt group focus than in America. Membership in a group (family, class, school, department, company, city, prefecture, sports team, etc.) serves to help define relationships and also serves as a guide to how you speak to members of the group and how you speak to those who are not members of your group. For those of you who are really curious, look up the terms *uchi* and *soto*.

When you look at the chart that follows, you'll either panic or realize that there are ways to dress up certain words so as to make them more formal. As you learn Japanese, look for rules that will make your life easier. Don't wait for someone to explain things...Pretend you're about four years old and just go for it.

Japanese kinship terms in relation to who you are

English	Your...	Write in hiragana	Another's...	Write in hiragana
family	kazoku		gokazoku	
husband and wife	fuufu		gofuufu	
husband	shujin		goshujin	
wife	kanai or tsuma		okusan	
parents	ryoushin		goryoushin	
mother	haha		okaasan	
father	chichi		otousan	
child	kodomo		okosan	
son	musuko		musukosan	
daughter	musume		musumesan or ojyousan	
older brother	ani		oniisan	
younger brother	otouto		otoutosan	
older sister	ane		oneesan	
younger sister	imouto		imoutosan	
sisters	shimai		goshimai	
siblings	kyoudai		gokyoudai	
grandchild	mago		omagosan	
grandfather	sofu		ojiisan	
grandmother	sobo		obaasan	
uncle	oji		ojisan	

English	Your...	Write in hiragana	Another's...	Write in hiragana
aunt	oba		obasan	
cousin	itoko		itokosan	
relative	shinseki		goshinseki	
teacher	kyoushi		sensei	
nephew	oi		oigosan	
niece	mei		meigosan	

Degrees of politeness

Referring to one's own...	Referring to another's...	More formal ways to refer to another's...		Meaning	Addressing the person
haha	okaasan	okaasama	hahaue	mother	okaasan
chichi	otousan	otousama	chichiue	father	otousan
sobo	obaasan	obaasama		grandmother	obaasan/ obaachan
sofu	ojiisan	ojiisama		grandfather	ojiisan/ojiichan
oba	obasan	obasama	obaue	aunt	obasan/obachan
oji	ojisan	ojisama	ojiue	uncle	ojisan/ojichan
musume	ojyousan	ojyousama		daughter	(name)-san; (name)-chan
musuko	musukosan/ botchan	musukosama		son	(name)-san; (name)-chan
kodomo	okosan	okosama		child	(name)-san; (name)-chan
mago	omagosan	omagosama		grandchild	(name)-san; (name)-chan
kanai/tsuma	okusan	okusama		wife	
shujin	goshujin	goshujinsama		husband	
shinseki	goshinseki				

Referring to one's own...	Referring to another's...	More formal ways to refer to another's...		Meaning	Addressing the person
ane	oneesan	oneesama		older sister	(name)-san; (name)-chan
ani	oniisann	oniisama		older brother	(name)-san; (name)-chan
imouto	imoutosan	imoutosama		younger sister	(name)-san; (name)-chan
otouto	otoutosan	otoutosama		younger brother	(name)-san; (name)-chan
kyoudai	gokyoudai			siblings	
kyoushi	sensei			teacher	sensei; (last name)-sensei
isha	oishasan	oishasama		doctor	sensei
kuni	okuni			country	

Akatonbou (Red Dragon Fly)

ゆうやけ こやけ の あかとんぼう
 おわれて みたのは いつ の ひ か

やま の はたけ の くわ の み を
 こかご に つんだ は まぼろし か

じゅうご で ねえや は よめ に いき
 おさとの たより も たえはてた

ゆうやけ こやけ の あかとんぼう
 とまっている よ さお の さき

かいわ k a i w a
会話 **かいわ** conversation

A: Okaasan wa ogenki desu ka. (Is your mother well?)

B: Hai. Haha wa genki desu. Arigatou gozaimasu. (Yes, [my mother] is well. Thank you very much.)

Mini Classroom Conversation III

A: Konban wa.

B: Konban wa.

A: Ikaga desu ka.

B: Totemo genki desu. Okagesamade. Doumo arigatou gozaimasu. Sensei wa.

A: Arigatou. Watashi mo genki desu. Saa, hajimemashou.

*Kaiwa I: Mori meets
Brown*

In this chapter you'll learn the basics of the Japanese numerical system and also how to count things in Japanese. To help make sense of how the Japanese numbering system works, you'll also be introduced to the kanji for each of the numbers presented in this lesson. Remember, kanji serve as the building blocks for Japanese and the kana is the mortar that holds the blocks in place.

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

Once you've mastered Japanese numbers, you'll need to learn how to count in Japanese. Counting in Japanese is a bit more complex than in English for the vocabulary changes a bit depending upon what it is that you are counting.

It's not unusual for non-Japanese speaking foreign residents of Japan to amass large coin collections during their first six months. The collections are not intentional though. Why then would anyone collect so many coins?

The reason why foreigners often amass large coin collections has to do with the stress of making exact change in Japanese. It's not uncommon to collect 10,000 to 20,000 yen worth of small change. Luckily, Japanese banks have machines that make it easy for you to deposit your coins into your savings account. Unlike American banks, you typically don't have to roll your coins. The coin problem lessons over time and by the time your first year's over, you'll be able to make change like a native speaker.

Mori meets Brown-san

In this dialog the use of romaji as a pronunciation aide has been intentionally restricted. The educational objective is to help you get over the hurdle of learning the kana. Remember, romaji should never be thought of as a permanent substitute for hiragana, katakana and kanji. This technique is used in Japan to assist Japanese students with the memorization and use of katakana, kanji and foreign languages such as English.

Hayakawa はやかわ :	O hayo u goza i masu おはよう ございます。
Mori もり :	おはよう ございます。
はやかわ :	san kochira wa Buraun もりさん、こちら は ブラウンさん desu douzo yoroshiku です。どうぞ よろしく。
Buraun ブラウン :	hajimemashite watashi wa Buraun はじめまして。(わたし は) ブラウン です。どうぞ よろしく。
もり :	hajimemashite. (watashi wa) hayashi はじめまして。(わたし は) はやし sekkei no せっけい の もり です。どうぞ よろしく。
はやかわ :	Buraun-san wa Santa Rosa tanki ブラウンさん は Santa Rosa たんき daigaku no eigo no sensei だいがく の えいご の せんせい です。
もり :	kore wa (これ は) わたし の meishi めいし です。

ブラウン:	doumo arigatou gozaimasu どうも ありがとう ございます。 これ は もりさん の なまえ ですか。
もり:	hai sore はい。(それ は) わたし の なまえ です。
ブラウン:	nan これは (なん ですか)。
もり:	kaisha かいしゃ の なまえ ですか。(かいしゃ の なまえ は) はやし せっけい ですか。
ブラウン:	denwa bangou これは かいしゃ の でんわ ばんごう ですか。
もり:	no はい。かいしゃ の ですか。03の3531 no の4672 ですか。FAX の ばんごう は 03の3531の5396 ですか。

Note: In written Japanese, the hiragana character ^はは is sometimes pronounced as “wa.” This change in pronunciation is special and has grammatical significance.

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Tokyo 104 JAPAN

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FAX: 03-3531-5396

かいわ
会話 (kaiwa) 1。

A: Mori-san no denwa bangou wa nan desu ka.

B: 03 no 3531 no 4672 desu.

A: What is Mr. Mori's phone number?

B: It's 03-3531-4672.

Culture Note: When exchanging business cards, err on the side of formality. Also, treat the card as you would the person. Take a minute to study the card and if necessary ask questions about its contents. Don't shove business cards into your wallet or do anything that might be considered disrespectful. If the card does not have an English side, make a note regarding how to pronounce the giver's name and/or company name. This activity can often be turned into a nice ice breaker. However for extremely formal introductions, don't make any marks on the card.

Vocabulary

namae	なまえ	name
hajimemashite	はじめまして	nice to meet you (for the first time)
douzo yoroshiku	どうぞ よろしく	Let's be respectful of one-another in this and all other dealings. Yoroshiku is a difficult term to translate. It can also imply that "I'm counting on you."
kaisha	かいしゃ	company
denwa	でんわ	phone
bangou	ばんごう	number

Numbers

Number	ひらがな	Romaji	Meaning	かんじ
1	いち	ichi		一
2	に	ni		二
3	さん	sa		三
4	よん、し	yon, shi		四
5	ご	go		五
6	ろく	roku		六
7	なな、しち	nana, shichi		七
8	はち	hachi		八

Kaiwa I: Mori meets Brown

Number	ひらがな	Romaji	Meaning	かんじ
9	きゅう	kyuu		九
1 0	じゅう	jyuu	1 0	十
1 1	じゅういち	jyuuichi	1 0 + 1	十一
1 2	じゅうに	jyuuni	1 0 + 2	十二
1 3	じゅうさん	jyuusan	1 0 + 3	十三
1 4	じゅうよん	jyuuyon	1 0 + 4	十四
1 5	じゅうご	jyuugou	1 0 + 5	十五
1 6	じゅうろく	jyuuroku	1 0 + 6	十六
1 7	じゅうなな、 じゅうしち	jyuunana, jyuushichi	1 0 + 7	十七
1 8	じゅうはち	jyuhachi	1 0 + 8	十八
1 9	じゅうきゅう	jyuukyuu	1 0 + 9	十九
2 0	にじゅう	nijyuu	(2 × 1 0)	二十
2 1	にじゅういち	nijyuuichi	(2 × 1 0) + 1	二十一
2 2	にじゅうに	nijyuuni	(2 × 1 0) + 2	二十二
3 0	さんじゅう	sanjyuu	(3 × 1 0)	三十
4 0	よんじゅう	yonjyuu	(4 × 1 0)	四十
5 0	ごじゅう	gojyuu	(5 × 1 0)	五十
6 0	ろくじゅう	rokJyuu	(6 × 1 0)	六十
7 0	なんじゅう	nanajyuu	(7 × 1 0)	七十
8 0	はちじゅう	hachijyuu	(8 × 1 0)	八十
9 0	きゅうじゅう	kyuujyuu	(9 × 1 0)	九十
1 0 0	ひゃく	hyaku	1 0 0	百
1 1 0	ひゃくじゅう	hyakujyuu	1 0 0 + 1 0	百十
1 1 1	ひゃくじゅういち	hyakujyuuichi	1 0 0 + 1 0 + 1	百十一
2 0 0	にひゃく	nihyaku	(2 × 1 0 0)	二百
2 2 2	にひゃくにじゅうに	nihyakunijyuuni	(2 × 1 0 0) + (2 × 1 0) + 2	二百二十二

Numbers

Number	ひらがな	Romaji	Meaning	かんじ
300	さんびゃく	sanbyaku	(3 x 100)	三百
400	よんひゃく	yonhyaku	(4 x 100)	四百
500	ごひゃく	gohyaku	(5 x 100)	五百
600	ろっぴゃく	roppyaku	(6 x 100)	六百
700	ななひゃく	nanahyaku	(7 x 100)	七百
800	はっぴゃく	happyaku	(8 x 100)	八百
900	きゅうひゃく	kyuuhyaku	(9 x 100)	九百
1000	せん	sen	1000	千
1111	せんひゃくじゅういち	senhyakujuuichi	1000 + 100 + 10 + 1	千百十一
2000	にせん	nisen	(2 x 1000)	二千
3000	さんぜん	sanzen	(3 x 1000)	三千
4000	よんせん	yonsen	(4 x 1000)	四千
5000	ごせん	gosen	(5 x 1000)	五千
6000	ろくせん	rokusen	(6 x 1000)	六千
7000	ななせん	nanasen	(7 x 1000)	七千
8000	はっせん	hassen	(8 x 1000)	八千
9000	きゅうせん	kyuusen	(9 x 1000)	九千
10000	いちまん	ichiman		一万
20000	にまん	niman	(2 x 10000)	二万
30000	さんまん	sanman	(3 x 10000)	三万
100000	じゅうまん	jyuman	(10 x 10000)	十万

More practice using numbers

Meaning	かな	Copy the kana
height	shinchou しんちょう	
weight	taijyuu たいじゅう	
size	saiizu サイズ	
approximately, about what ___?	dono kurai どの くらい	
about (quantity)	gurai ぐらい	
meter	meetoru メートル	
centimeter	senchi センチ	
feet	fiito フィート	
inch	inchi インチ	
kilo	kiro キロ	
gram	gram グラム	
pound	pondo ポンド	
ounce	onzu オンス	

かいわ
会話 2。

A: yoshikosan no shinchou wa dono kurai desu ka.
A: よしこさんの しんちょう は どの くらい です か。

B: ichimeeteru gosenchi gurai desu.
B: 1メートル 5センチ (ぐらい) です。

A: About how tall is Yoshiko?

B: She's about 1 meter 60 centimeters tall.

かいわ
会話 3。

A: tarou no taijyuu wa dono kurai desu ka.
A: たろうさんの たいじゅう は どの くらい です か。

B: rokujuukiro (gurai) desu.
B: 60キロ (ぐらい) です。

A: About how much does Tarou weigh?

B: He weighs about 60 kilos.

Alternate counting/numerical schemes

The vocabulary you use for counting in Japanese varies with what you are counting. The following table presents the most commonly used counting scheme. いくつ (ikutsu) means “how many?” Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

Number	Counter	Hiragana	Kanji	Romaji
1	ひと 一つ			
2	ふた 二つ			
3	みっつ 三つ			

Number	Counter	Hiragana	Kanji	Romaji
4	よっつ 四つ			
5	いっつ 五つ			
6	むっつ 六つ			
7	ななつ 七つ			
8	やっつ 八つ			
9	ここのつ 九つ			
10	とう 十			

Counting People

なんにん (nannin) means “How many people?” Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
one person	hitori ひとり	
two people	futari ふたり	
three people	sannin さんにん	
four people	yonnin よにん	

Counting People

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
five people	<small>g o n i n</small> ごにん	
six people	<small>r o k u n i n</small> ろくにん	
seven people	<small>s h i c h i n i n n a n a n i n</small> しちにん、ななにん	
eight people	<small>h a c h i n i n</small> はちにん	
nine people	<small>k y u u n i n</small> きゅうにん	
ten people	<small>j y u u n i n</small> じゅうにん	
eleven people	<small>j y u u i c h i n i n</small> じゅいちにん	
fourteen people	<small>j y u u y o n n i n</small> じゅうよにん	
eighteen people	<small>j y u u h a c h i n i n</small> じゅうはちにん	
nineteen people	<small>j y u u k y u u n i n</small> じゅうきゅうにん	
twenty people	<small>n i j y u u n i n</small> にじゅうにん	

かいわ
会話 4。

s a n n i n k y o u d a i
Note: さんさんにんにんききょうょうだだい means three people including the speaker.

A: k y o u d a i w a n a n n i n d e s u k a
ききょうょうだだい は は なんなんににん です です か。

B: ふたり^{futari} です。わたし^{watashi} は さん^{sannin}にんきょうだい です。

A: How many brothers and/or sisters do you have?

B: Two. There are three of us.

Culture Note: Don't be surprised if you're frequently asked to provide information regarding how many brothers and/or sisters you have, how many are in your family and so forth. If you're tall, then you're likely to be asked how tall you are (answer in centimeters) and what your shoe size is (also answer in centimeters).

Counting thin flat things

なんまい (nanmai) means "How many thin flat things?" Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
one	ichimai いちまい	
two	nimai にまい	
three	sannimai さんまい	
four	yonnimai よんまい	
five	gomai ごまい	
six	rokkumai ろくまい	
seven	nanamaimai ななまい	

Counting birthdays

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
eight	hachimai はちまい	
nine	kyuumai きゅうまい	
ten	jyuumai じゅうまい	
eleven	jyuuichimai じゅういちまい	
fourteen	jyuyonmai じゅうよんまい	
eighteen	jyuuhachimai じゅうはちまい	
nineteen	jyukyuumai じゅうきゅうまい	
twenty	nijyuumai にじゅうまい	

Counting birthdays

なんさい (nansai) and いくつ (ikutsu) mean “How old?” Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
one	issai いっさい	
two	nisai にさい	
three	sansai さんさい	

How many?	Hiragana	Copy the Hiragana
four	y o n s a i よんさい	
five	g o s a i ごさい	
six	r o k u s a i ろくさい	
seven	n a n a s a i ななさい	
eight	h a c h i s a i h a s s a i はちさい、はっさい	
nine	k y u u s a i きゅうさい	
ten	j y u u s a i じゅうさい	
eleven	j y u u i s a i じゅういさい	
fourteen	j y u u y o n s a i じゅうよんさい	
eighteen	j y u u h a s s a i じゅうはっさい	
nineteen	j y u u k y u u s a i じゅうきゅうさい	
twenty	h a t a c h i はたち	

かいわ
会話 5。

A: (michikosan wa) nansai ikutsu desu ka.
(みちこさん は) なんさい / いくつ です か。

B: hatachi desu.
はたちです。

A: How old is Michiko-san?

B: Twenty (years old).

Culture Note: Don't be surprised if you're frequently asked how old you are. Often this question is used to establish whether you are an age-mate of the person asking the question. Also, age plays a significant role in the shaping of certain kinds of relationships. The best way to think of questions like this is that they are often used as ice-breakers. Be aware of such things, but don't dwell on them too much.

More vocabulary

Complete the table as directed by your instructor.

Japanese	English	Copy the Hiragana
sukoshi すこし	a little, a few	
chotto ちょっと	a little, a few	
mou sukoshi もう すこし	a little more, a few more	
mou chotto もう ちょっと	a little more, a few more	
hon no sukoshi ほん の すこし	only a little bit	
takusan たくさん	a lot	
motto takusan もっと たくさん	a lot more	

Japanese	English	Copy the Hiragana
<small>dake</small> ____ だけ	only ____	
<small>zutzu</small> ____ ずつ	____ each	
<small>watashi</small> わたし	I, me	
<small>watashitachi</small> わたしたち	we, us	
<small>anata tachi</small> あなたたち	you (as in the group including you)	
<small>kare</small> かれ	he	
<small>kanojyo</small> かのじよ	she	
<small>karera</small> かれら	they (usually male)	

Now that you know how to count in Japanese, it's time to learn about time. In this lesson you'll learn: how to tell time, the days of the week, months, seasons and a few other related topics. The goal of this chapter is to help you adjust to the Japanese clock, calendar and seasons in ways that you might not expect. The more you learn about these things, the less culture shock you'll experience.

The more you know about time, the less likely you are to feel as though you're not in sync with those around you. If you're lucky enough to live in or visit Japan, you'll find that the terms presented here will also help you to understand a few of the many ways that Japanese culture is organized.

Tip: If you're going to work or go to school in Japan, don't try to use a calendar or appointment book that's meant for use in the United States. Buy and use Japanese calendars and appointment books. One of the first things you should do with such a calendar is to mark American holidays, important birthday's and anniversaries in your Japanese calendar. Such will help you to maintain connections with those who are back home. If you have a position here in the United States that requires you to work remotely with those who are in Japan, buy a Japanese calendar. Make note of Japanese holidays, the academic year, and if you're in business, the fiscal year.

What time is it?

This conversation is between a man named Johnson and a Japanese man that Mr. Johnson's never met. デパート means department store. Numbers for telling time have been spelled out in kana.

Johnson: ジョンソン:	sumimasen ima nanji desu ka すみません。いま なんじ です か。
otoko no hito: おとこのひと:	kuji yonjyugo fun くじ よんじゅうご ぶん です。
Johnson: ジョンソン:	depaato wa nanji kara desu ka. デパート は なんじ から です か。
otoko no hito: おとこのひと:	jyuuji じゅうじ から です。
Johnson: ジョンソン:	nanji made desu ka. なんじ まで です か。
otoko no hito: おとこのひと:	gogo kuji ごご くじ まで です。
Johnson: ジョンソン:	doumo arigatou どうも ありがとう。
otoko no hito: おとこのひと:	doutashimashite どういたしまして。

Vocabulary

The following vocabulary list will provide you with a good base to work from. As your mastery of Japanese progresses, you'll find that there's more to telling time than has been presented here. The kanji column is presented for reference (so don't panic).

Vocabulary

Kanji	Kana	Meaning
季節	kisetsu きせつ	season
春	haru はる	spring
夏	natsu なつ	summer
秋	aki あき	fall
冬	fuyu ふゆ	winter
一月	ichigatsu いちがつ	January
二月	nigatsu にがつ	February
三月	sangatsu さんがつ	March
四月	shigatsu しがつ	April
五月	gogatsu ごがつ	May
六月	rokugatsu ろくがつ	June
七月	shichigatsu しちがつ	July
八月	hachigatsu はちがつ	August
九月	kugatsu くがつ	September

十月	jy u u g a t s u じゅうがつ	October
十一月	jy u u i c h i g a t s u じゅういちがつ	November
十二月	jy u u n i g a t s u じゅうにがつ	December
何月	n a n g a t s u なん がつ	What month?
一日	t s u i t a c h i ついたち	1st day of the month
二日	f u t s u k a ふつか	2nd day of the month
三日	m i k k a みっか	3rd day of the month
四日	y o k k a よっか	4th day of the month
五日	i t s u k a いつか	5th day of the month
六日	m u i k a むいか	6th day of the month
七日	n a n o k a なのか	7th day of the month
八日	y o u k a ようか	8th day of the month
九日	k o k o n o k a このか	9th day of the month
十日	t o u k a とうか	10th day of the month
十一日	jy u u i c h i n i c h i じゅういちにち	11th day of the month
十二日	jy u u n i n i c h i じゅうににち	12th day of the month

Vocabulary

十三日	jy u u s a n n i c h i じゅうさんにち	13th day of the month
十四日	jy u u y o k k a じゅうよっか	14th day of the month
十五日	jy u u g o n i c h i じゅうごにち	15th day of the month
十六日	jy u u r o k u n i c h i じゅうろくにち	16th day of the month
十七日	jy u u s h i c h i n i c h i じゅうしちにち	17th day of the month
十八日	jy u u h a c h i n i c h i じゅうはちにち	18th day of the month
十九日	jy u u k u n i c h i じゅうくにち	19th day of the month
二十日	h a t s u k a はつか	20th day of the month
二十一日	n i j y u u i c h i n i c h i にじゅういちにち	21st day of the month
二十二日	n i j y u u n i n i c h i にじゅうににち	22nd day of the month
二十三日	n i j y u u s a n n i c h i にじゅうさんにち	23rd day of the month
二十四日	n i j y u u y o k k a にじゅうよっか	24th day of the month
二十五日	n i j y u u g o n i c h i にじゅうごにち	25th day of the month
二十六日	n i j y u u r o k u n i c h i にじゅうろくにち	26th day of the month
二十七日	n i j y u u s h i c h i n i c h i にじゅうしちにち	27th day of the month
二十八日	n i j y u u h a c h i n i c h i にじゅうはちにち	28th day of the month

二十九日	nijyuu kunichi にじゅうくにち	29th day of the month
三十日	sanjyuu nichichi さんじゅうにち	30th day of the month
三十一日	sanjyuu ichinichi さんじゅういちにち	31st day of the month
	nan nichichi なん にち	What day of the month?
今日	kyou きょう	today
明日	ashita あした	tomorrow
明後日	asatte あさって	day after tomorrow
昨日	kinou きのう	yesterday
一昨日	ototoi おととい	day before yesterday
誕生日	tanjoubi たんじょうび	birthday
結婚記念日	kekkonkinennbi けっこんきねんび	wedding anniversary
開店記念日	kaitenkinenbi かいてんきねんび	anniversary of store opening
休み	yasumi やすみ	holiday, day off, vacation
夏休み	natsuyasumi なつやすみ	summer vacation
冬休み	fuyuyasumi ふゆやすみ	winter vacation

Vocabulary

給料日	kyuuryoubi きゅうりょうび	payday
	depaato デパート	department store
午後	gogo ごご	afternoon
午前	gozen ごぜん	morning
分	pun fun ふん、ふん	minute of time
何時	nANJI なんじ	what time?
	goro ごろ	about (time)
	itsu いつ	when?
	itsu goro いつ ごろ	about when?
	kara から	from
	made まで	to, until
月曜日	getsuyoubi げつようび	Monday
火曜日	kayoubi かようび	Tuesday
水曜日	suiyoubi すいようび	Wednesday
木曜日	mokuyoubi もくようび	Thursday
金曜日	kinyoubi きんようび	Friday

土曜日	doyoubi どようび	Saturday
日曜日	nichiyoubi にちようび	Sunday
週末	shuumatsu しゅうまつ	weekend
何曜日	nanyoubi なんようび	What day?

かいわ
会話 1。

A: きょう は (なんがつ) なんにち です か。

B: _____ です。

A: What (month and) day is it today?

B: It is _____.

かいわ
会話 2。

A: いちろうさんの おたんじょうび は いつ です か。

B: (いちろう の たんじょうび は) にがつ みっか
です。

A: When is Ichirou's birthday?

B: It's on February 3rd.

かいわ
会話 3。

A: ^{natsuyasumi} は ^{itsu} から ^{itsu} ^{made} まで ですか。

B: ^{rokugatsu} から ^{hachigatsu} まで です。

A: When does summer vacation begin and end?

B: It is from June to August.

かいわ
会話 4。

A: ^{kelasu} は ^{nanji} から ^{nanji} ^{made} まで ですか。

B: ^{shichiji} から ^{jyuuji} まで です。

A: When does this class begin and end?

B: This class runs from seven to ten.

かいわ
会話 5。

A: ^{kyou} は ^{nanyoubi} ですか。

B: _____ です。

A: What day of the week is today?

B: It's _____.

かいわ
会話 6。

きょう は じゅうがつ むいか です。げつようび です。
いい てんき です ね。これ は にほんご 50A の
クラスです。このクラス は ごご しちじ から
くじよんじゅうごふん ごろ まで です。きゅうけい はは
ちじじゅうごふん ごろ です。さあ、はじめましょう。

*Kaiwa III: Asking for
directions*

At some point we all need to ask for directions to the store, train station, hospital, theater, or restroom. It's not sufficient to know the names of these locations, or even how to ask where these things are located. Why? Well if someone answers, you're going to need to know what they said.

Getting lost in Japan can actually be quite fun, provided you've scheduled time for it and are wearing comfortable shoes. If lost, feel free to ask questions of anyone around you. Police officers and kids are often the best folks to ask directions of. If you can find someone to answer your questions regarding where to find something or other, don't be too surprised if that person escorts you to your destination and or to someone else who might be able to provide more assistance. It's not unheard of for someone to go an hour out of their way to help a stranger get back on the right path. If someone does provide assistance, don't forget to thank them. In such a situation, best to use one of the more formal ways of saying thank you.

In Japan, most streets are not named and if you are driving a car in the country, you'll find that most roads are not on regular maps. There are ways to cope, and one of the best is the frequent use of impromptu maps drawn on scratch paper. For driving in the country, buy a "satellite map." Such maps will show not only the national highways and roads, but also the agricultural and logging roads that are traversable by car. Don't be afraid to ask someone to draw you a map. Unlike America, a lot of Japanese country roads don't show up on regular maps.

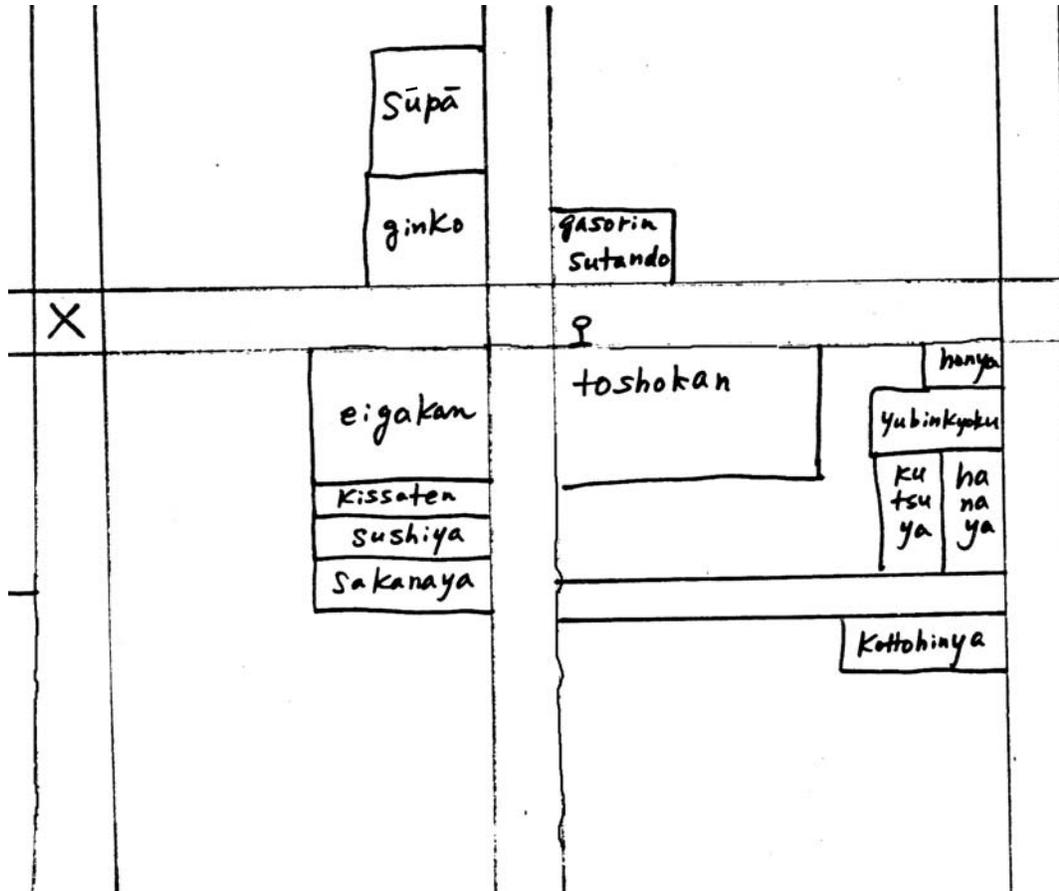
Is there a supermarket in this area?

The following conversation is between Mr. Brown and a Japanese woman that he's never met. To help visualize the dialog, see the map on the next page.

b u r a u n ブラウン:	すみません。この へん に ^{s u u p a a} スーパー が あります か。
おんあ ひと 女の人:	はい。とても ちかい です よ。スーパー は ぎんこう の となり です。
ブラウン:	ぎんこう は どこ です か。
おんあ ひと 女の人:	ぎんこう は つぎ の かど です。
ブラウン:	わかりました。それから ゆうびんきょく は どこ に あります か。
おんあ ひと 女の人:	「ゆうびんきょく は」ほんや と はなや の あいだ に あります。わかります か。
ブラウン:	いいえ、よく わかりません。
おんあ ひと 女の人:	じゃ、いっしょ に いきましょう。
ブラウン:	どうも ありがとう ございます。

Is there a supermarket in this area?

ちず
地図 (map)



Tip: It's a good idea to have a pen and a small note pad with you when travelling in Japan. Such makes the communication of directions much easier for all parties concerned. As a word of advice though, don't let the pen become your primary means of communication. Treat drawings and brief notes as tools to enhance verbal communications, not as a means to avoid awkward moments.

Vocabulary

Definitions will be provided in class. You can also look these terms up in a Japanese-English dictionary. The kanji for some of the more important places you might want to visit has been included for reference.

この へん	this area
<small>s u u p a a</small> スーパー	supermarket
とても	very
ちかい	close by
ぎんこう	bank
となり	next door to
どこ	where?
つぎ	next
かど	corner
それ から	another, in addition to
<small>ゆうびんきょく</small> 郵便局	post office
<small>ほんや</small> 本屋	bookstore
<small>はなや</small> 花屋	flower shop
あいだ	between
いきましょう	let's go
いっしょに	together with
<small>gasorin sutando</small> ガソリン スタンド	gas station

Vocabulary

あります	there is/are (inanimate object)
います	there is/are (animate beings)
<small>えいがかん</small> 映画館	movie theater
<small>きさてん</small> 喫茶店	coffee shop
<small>すしや</small> 鮨屋	sushi shop
<small>さかなや</small> 魚屋	fish shop
<small>としよかん</small> 図書館	library
<small>くつや</small> 靴屋	shoe shop
こっとうひんや	antique shop
<small>くすりや</small> 薬屋	pharmacy
<small>びょういん</small> 病院	hospital
<small>depaato</small> デパート	department store
<small>みぎ</small> 右	right
<small>ひだり</small> 左	left
<small>まえ</small> 前	in front
うしろ	behind
そば	close to

となり	next to
うえ 上	above, on top
した 下	below
なか 中	inside

Demonstratives and Interrogatives

By now you've probably started to wonder about how to express this, that and the other thing in Japanese. In short, Japanese demonstratives begin with one of four prefixes: *こ*、*そ*、*あ*、and *ど*. You've probably also started to wonder how you might form simple questions regarding how, which, where, and so forth.

You'll want to spend a fair bit of time learning how these terms are used. Keep in mind that language is very fluid and that in conversation, it's not uncommon for folks to break the rules. Don't panic if the wrong word pops out of your mouth during conversation. If you're in the ballpark, then the other person's likely to understand what you meant. Sometimes folks break rules by accident, and at other times rules are broken to express a point. Think about how you use "this" and "that" in conversation. Are there not times when you use one term instead of the other so as to make a point?

こ expresses nearness to the speaker.

こう	like this
この	this (person, thing, place)
これ	this (one)
ここ	here
こっち	here

Demonstratives and Interrogatives

こちら	here
こんな	such a (person, thing, place)

そ expresses both distance from the speaker and nearness to the listener.

そう	like that
その	that (person, thing, place)
それ	that (one)
そこ	there
そっち	there
そちら	there
そんな	such a (person, thing, place)

Have you noticed a pattern developing? One of the keys to learning how foreign languages work is learning how to recognize patterns and how to create your own internal grammatical notes regarding usage. Exercises that stress repetition of a pattern are designed to promote this kind of activity. It's not uncommon to make mistakes with respect to grammatical rules. Don't be afraid to check with native speakers and/or use grammatical reference books.

あ expresses distance from both the speaker and the listener.

ああ	like that
あの	that (person, thing, place)
あれ	that (one)
あそこ	there
あっち	there

あちら	there
あんな	such a (person, thing, place)

ど forms interrogatives (questions).

どう	how?
どの	which (person, thing, place) ?
どれ	which (one)?
どこ	where?
どっち	where?
どちら	where?
どんな	what kind of?

Another look at demonstratives

Here's yet another way to look at the こ、そ、あ、ど demonstratives.

こう	これ	この <small>ほん</small> (本)	こんな <small>ほん</small> (本)	ここ	こちら こっち
そう	それ	その <small>ほん</small> (本)	そんな <small>ほん</small> (本)	そこ	そちら そっち

Additional practice with directions

ああ	あれ	あの (本) ^{ほん}	あんな (本) ^{ほん}	あそこ	あちら あっち
どう	どれ	どの (本) ^{ほん}	どんな (本) ^{ほん}	どこ	どちら どっち

Additional practice with directions

These conversations require pictures your instructor will draw or provide.

かいわ
会話 1。

A: きつさてん は どこ です か。

B: _____ の となり です。

A: Where is the coffee shop?

B: It's next to the _____.

かいわ
会話 2。

A: えいがかん は どこ に あります か。

B: _____ と _____ の あいだ に あります。

A: Where is the movie theater?

B: It is between the _____ and the _____.

かいわ
会話 3。

A: いぬ は どこ に います か。

B: _____ に います。

A: Where is the dog?

B: It is _____.

Kaiwa IV: Shopping for a camera

In this chapter you'll learn some of the basics of shopping. You'll also learn quite a few basic but very useful adjectives. The use of adjectives will allow you to start adding depth and complexity to your understanding of Japanese.

If you go to Japan, you'll find that the shopping experience is not too different. Perhaps one of the greatest differences has to do with customer/shopkeeper relations. In Japan, the customer is typically greeted by employees (human and robotic) who say something along the lines of *いらっしゃいませ*. Depending upon the level of formality (and the price of the goods and services being offered), the greeting may be even more flowery. This greeting is meant to acknowledge your presence, but is typically not meant to be used as a conversation starter. Remember, at some stores the line will be delivered by an electronic device. In such situations, the *いらっしゃいませ* is often used to alert store employees that someone has entered the store.

In the United States, it's not unusual for someone to wander around a store with goods that they've selected but not paid for. In Japan, such may not always be proper. Many Japanese department stores require that purchases be made in the sections or on the floors where goods are presented for sale. For example, if the department store was set up like that and you took a pair of pants from the men's department on the second floor and then went to the boy's department on the third

floor, the staff might think that you're trying to steal the pants. If in doubt as to where and when to pay for merchandise, ask.

Many large department stores have information booths that are staffed by clerks who are fluent in a variety of languages. Don't be shy about asking for assistance if you truly need it.

Shopping in Japan can be a lot of fun. If you're on a budget, try window shopping. Such is often more fun than the real thing anyway. In more rural areas, it's not uncommon to feel like you're being watched closely. Truth is, you will be watched closely. The reasons will vary from situation to situation. In many cases, you'll attract extra attention because store employees want to ensure that your shopping experience is satisfactory, not because they think you're trying to shoplift a 42" plasma TV.

When in Japan, be aware that sizes are different and that most are based upon the metric system. Also, be careful if you plan to purchase electronic goods for things such as power and broadcast frequencies may prevent you from using your purchases back in the United States. Most travel guides provide information as to sizes and matters relating to electronics.

When you pay for items, don't be surprised if the cashier does not count back your change. Also, it's not common for grocery store clerks and/or cashiers to bag your groceries. When in Japan, or any other country, it's not a bad idea to observe how others perform basic tasks and to then copy what you see others doing. For example, if it looks like everyone has to bag their own groceries then you should be prepared to bag your own groceries.

Shopping for a camera

This dialog is between Mr. Smith and a store clerk. While in Japan, you'll likely have many such conversations.

depaato デパート の てんいん:	いらっしゃいませ
sumisu スミス:	こんにちは。その ^{kamera} カメラ を みせて ^{くだ} 下さい。
デパート の てんいん:	どれ ですか。

Shopping for a camera

スミス：	その ちいさい カメラ です。
デパート の てんいん：	はい、どうぞ。
スミス：	これは <small>にほんせい</small> 日本製 です か。
デパート の てんいん：	はい、そう です。とても いい カメラ です。
スミス：	いくら です か。
デパート の てんいん：	<small>よんまんごせんえん</small> 四万五千元です。
スミス：	ちょっと たかい です ね。
デパート の てんいん：	これは どう です か。 <small>さんまんななせんえん</small> 三万七千元 です。これ も <small>にほんせい</small> 日本製 です。
スミス：	いい です ね。これ に します。それから <small>fii r u m u</small> フィルム をふたつ <small>くだ</small> 下さい。
デパート の てんいん：	ぜんぶ で <small>さんまんきゅうせんえん</small> 三万九千元 です。どうも ありがとう ございました。

かいわ
会話 1。

A: このほんはいくらですか。

B: 500えん円です。

A: How much is this book?

B: It is 500 yen.

かいわ
会話 2。

A: このほんはたかいですか。

B: いいえ、たかくありません。やすいです。

A: Is this book expensive?

B: No it is not expensive. It is inexpensive.

Vocabulary

The following vocabulary list includes たんご 単語 from this lesson's dialog and adjectives that you can use to spice up your conversations. Kanji is presented for reference.

<small>たんご</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
カメラ	camera
みせて	let me see/look/inspect
<small>にほんせい</small> 日本製	made in Japan
とても	very
いい	good

Shopping for a camera

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
いくら	how much (cost)?
まん 万	10,000
せん 千	1,000
えん 円	Yen; basic unit of Japanese monetary system
します	do
それから	after that, in addition
フィルム	film
おおきい	big
おおきく ありません	not big
ちいさい	small
ちいさく ありません	not small
ながい	long
ながく ありません	not long
みじかい	short
おもい	heavy-weight
かるい	light-weight
ひろい	spacious
せまい	small space
あかるい	bright, light

<small>たんど</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
くらい	dark
いい／よい	good
よく ありません	not good
わるい	bad
とうい	far
ちかい	near
たかい	high (as in mountains)
ひくい	low, short
ふかい	deep
あさい	shallow
あつい	hot (temperature)
さむい	cold (temperature)
あたたかい／あったかい	warm
すずしい	cool
つよい	strong
よわい	weak
おいしい	tasty
まずい	bad tasting
あまい	sweet
からい	spicy
しょからい	salty

Shopping for a camera

<small>たんど</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
あつい	hot (to the touch)
つめたい	cold (to the touch)
なまぬるい	lukewarm
かたい	hard
やわらかい	soft
たかい	expensive
やすい	inexpensive
あたらしい	new
ふるい	old (thing)
きつい	tight fit
ゆるい	loose fit
むずかしい	difficult
やさしい	easy
あぶない	dangerous
おもしろい	interesting
つまらない	boring
たのしい	fun
おかしい	funny, strange
うれしい	happy, grateful
かなしい	sad
すばらしい	wonderful

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
すごい	fantastic
うつくしい	beautiful
くわしい	knowledgeable
さびしい	lonesome
なつかしい	nostalgic
こわい	fearful
めずらしい	rare
まぶしい	glaring
いたい	hurting
うらやましい	envious
つらい	experiencing hardship
かわいい	cute, sweet
やさしい	kind, sweet
せ が たかい	tall (person)
せ が ひくい	short (person)
ふとい	thick
ほそい	thin
あたま が いい	smart
あたま が わるい	dumb
わかい	young
ととった	aged, old (person, animal)

<small>たんど</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
はやい	fast, early
おそい	slow, late
くろい	black
しろい	white
あおい	blue (sometimes green)
あかい	red
ちゃいろい	brown
きいろい	yellow

Department store geography

In this section you'll learn a bit more about locating items for sale in a department store.

<small>たんど</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
なんがい	What floor?
<small>いっかい</small> 一階	first/ground floor
<small>にかい</small> 二階	second floor
<small>さんがい</small> 三階	third floor
<small>よんがい</small> 四階	fourth floor

たんと 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
ごかい 五階	fifth floor
ちかいかい 地下一階	first floor of the basement
ちかにかい 地下二階	second floor of the basement
ちゅうしゃじょう	parking lot
ほん 本	book
r a j i o ラジオ	radio
でんきスタンド s u t a n d o	electronic goods
とけい	watch
s u p o u t s u スポーツようひん	sports store
s u k a a t o スカート	skirt
したぎ	underwear
b a g g u バッグ	bags, purses
すし	sushi
にく	meat
さかな	fish
やさい	vegetables, produce

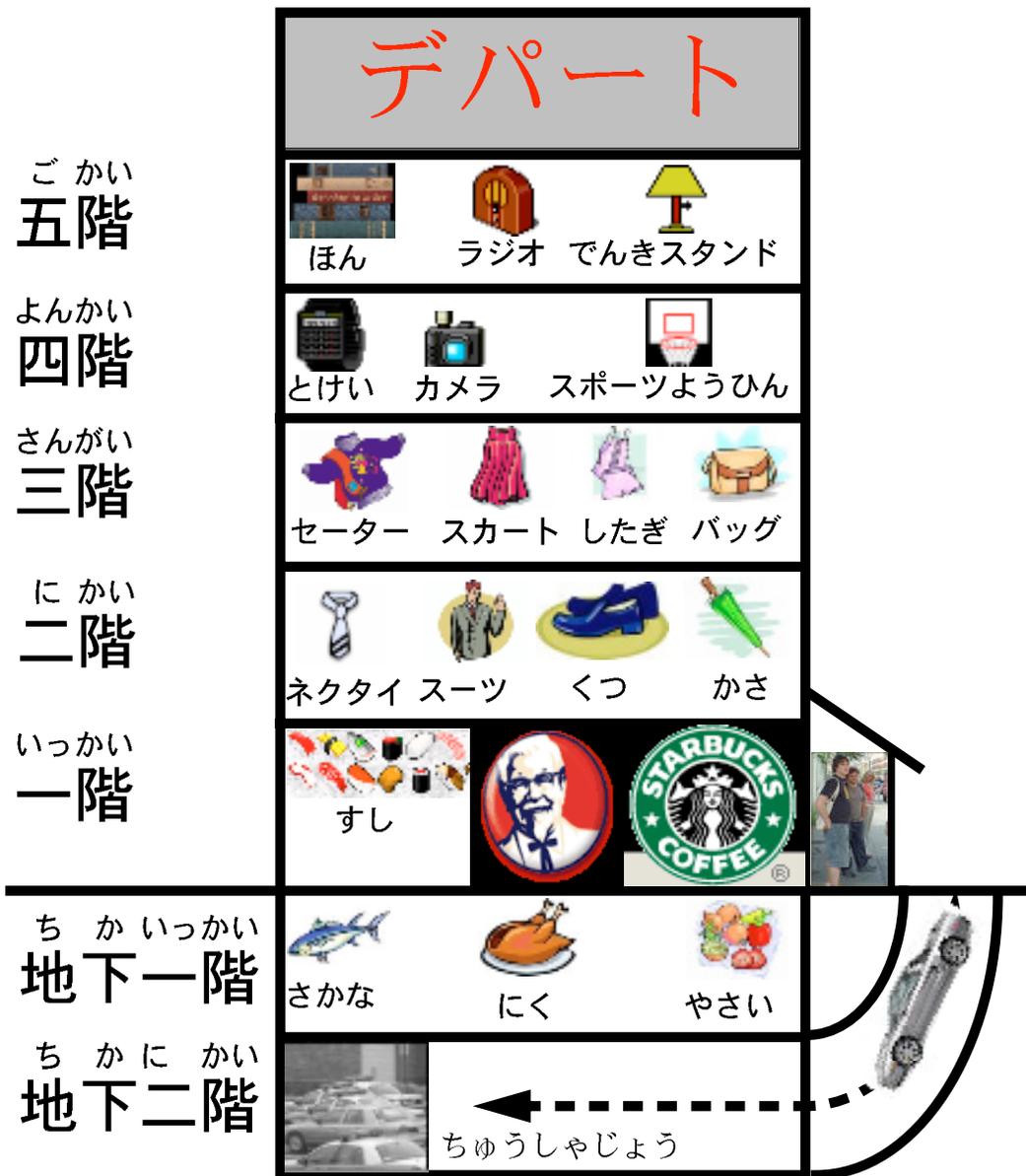
かいわ
会話 3。

A: ___の うりば は どこです か。

B: ___です。

A: Where can I get _____?

B: ...on the ___ floor.



In this chapter you'll learn quite a few vocabulary words relating to food. As food is a huge part of Japanese culture, and may even play a role in why you're studying Japanese, you'll also learn a bit about eating in Japan. You'll also learn how to use and understand quite a few descriptive words and phrases.

Mini Movie Review: One of the best dramatic comedies ever made (anywhere) is a film called *Tampopo*. Tampopo was made by the late Juzo Itami and revolves around a ramen noodle shop and its ascent to greatness. Unlike most films, *Tampopo* has several different and almost completely unrelated story arcs. It's not the kind of movie you can watch with children, nor is it the kind of movie you can watch while tired. By the end though, you will be hungry and you will not only know how to slurp your noodles properly, you will come to understand why some folks will travel hours out of their way for a good bowl of ラーメン.

In Japan, the slurping of soup is not just acceptable, it is at times a requirement. Blowing your nose though...well such is best done in private. There's more, but one of the best ways to learn is with your eyes: watch what others do and try to do the same. Also, if at a gathering of some sort, don't eat until after the main toast and everyone else has started to eat.

Don't be surprised if some of the things on the menu are a bit more raw than you're used to. Also, be prepared for folks to look at you with shock and awe if they see you eating things like raw carrots and/or raw broccoli.

The dialog presented in this chapter is deceptively simple. As you learn more about the language and culture of Japan, you'll find that each part of this dialog has many different meanings and that nearly every phrase could serve as the basis for an extended essay on how Japanese people relate to one another.

Mr. White meets Ms. Suzuki

This is a conversation that you will have many times while in Japan. The inclusion of kanji characters is only for reference.

howaito ホワイトさん：	ごめん ^{くだ} 下さい。
すずきさん：	あ、ホワイトさん、いっらっしゃい。 どうぞ おあがり ^{くだ} 下さい。
ホワイトさん：	おじゃま します。
すずきさん：	いい ^{てんき} 天気 です ね。
ホワイトさん：	はい。でも そと は ちよつと さむい です。
すずきさん：	あつい おちゃ は いかが です か。
ホワイトさん：	ありがとう ございます。
すずきさん：	おかしは。
ホワイトさん：	はい、いただきます。きれいな おかし です ね。日本 ^{にほん} の おかし です か。

すずきさん：	はい、そう です。京 都 ^{きょうと} の めいぶつ です。
ホワイトさん：	とても おいしい です。
すずきさん：	おちゃ を もう いっぱい いかが です か。
ホワイトさん：	いいえ。もう けっこう です。ごちそ うさま でした。

たんど
単語

たんど 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
あさごはん	breakfast
ばんごはん	breakfast
たまご	egg
ゆでたまご	boiled egg
<small>miruku</small> ミルク	milk
ぎゅうにゅう	milk
しお	salt
さとう	sugar
おちゃ	green tea
つけもの	pickles
みず	water
にほんしゅ	sake (Japanese rice wine)
<small>さけ</small> 酒	sake (Japanese rice wine)
わがし	Japanese cake
せんべい	crisp rice
あられ	small crisp rice crackers
にく	meat
ぶたにく	pork

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
ぎゅうにく	beef
hamu ハム	ham
にわとり、とりにく	chicken
さかな	fish
まぐろ	tuna
ます	trout
いせえび	lobster
かき	oyster
やさい	vegetable
たまねぎ	onion
p i i m a n ピーマン	(long thin) green pepper
にんじん	carrot
たけのこ	bamboo shoots
じゃがいも	potato
ほうれんそう	spinach
きゅうり	cucumber
ねぎ	leek
tomato トマト	tomato
なす	eggplant

<small>たんだ</small> 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
だいこん	large radish
さつまいも	Japanese sweet potato
<small>きいさてん</small> 喫茶店	coffee shop
<small>すしや</small> 鮨屋	sushi shop
ひるごはん	lunch
ちゅうしょく	lunch
ごちそう	feast
めだまやき	fried eggs
<small>b a t a a</small> バター	butter
<small>p a n</small> パン	bread
こしょう	pepper
こうちゃ	black tea
ごはん	cooked rice
みそしる	miso soup
こうりみず	ice water
ぶどうしゅ	wine
<small>w a i n</small> ワイン	wine
<small>さけ</small> 鮭	salmon

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
えび	shrimp
かに	crab
はまぐり	clam
くだもの	fruit
みかん	tangerine
かき	persimmon
すいか	watermelon
もも	peach
いちご	strawberry
りんご	apple
さくらんぼ	cherry
ぶどう	grape
なし	Japanese apple-pear
くるみ	walnut
くり	chestnut
のみや	Japanese style bar
スナック	formal Japanese style bar
りょうりてん 料理店	Japanese style restaurant
りょうりや 料理屋	Japanese style restaurant

たんと 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
くに 国	one's own country
くに お国	someone else's country
ひと 人	person
ことば 言葉	words, language, speech
げんご 言語	words, language, speech
amerika アメリカ	America
がっしゅうこく	United States (of America)
アメリカじん アメリカ人	American people
えいご 英語	English language
igirisu イギリス	England
イギリスじん イギリス人	British people
doitsu ドイツ	Germany
ドイツじん ドイツ人	German people
ドイツご ドイツ語	German language
furansu フランス	France

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
フランス人 ^{じん}	French people
フランス語 ^ご	French language
italia イタリア	Italy
イタリア人 ^{じん}	Italian people
イタリア語 ^ご	Italian language
span スペイン	Spain
スペイン人 ^{じん}	Spanish people
スペイン語 ^ご	Spanish language
mexico メキシコ	Mexico
メキシコ人 ^{じん}	Mexican people
にほん 日本	Japan
にほんじん 日本人	Japanese people
にほんご 日本語	Japanese language
ちゅうごく 中国	China (general term, not a reference to the People's Republic of China or any other political entity)

た ん ご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
ちゅうごくじん 中国人	Chinese person (general term, not a reference to citizenship of the PRC, Taiwan or any other country with an ethnic Chinese population)
ちゅうごくご 中国語	Chinese language (general term, not a reference to any particular dialect of Chinese)
かんこく 韓国	Korea (general term, not in reference to North Korea or South Korea)
かんこくじん 韓国人	Korean person
かんこくご 韓国語	Korean language
i n d o インド	India
インド ^{じん} インド人	Indian people
がいこく 外国	foreign country (from the perspective of Japan)
がいこくじん 外国人	non-Japanese people
がいこくご 外国語	foreign language (from the perspective of someone who is Japanese); any language other than Japanese
がくせい 学生	student

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
しんちよう 身長	height
たいじゅう 体重	weight
め 目	eye
みみ 耳	ear
かみ 髪	hair
くび 首	neck
あし 足	foot, leg
ねこ 猫	cat
いぬ 犬	dog
ともだち 友達	friend
ぼうし 帽子	hat
s u u t s u スーツ	suit
s h a t s u シャツ	shirt
h a n k a c h i ハンカチ	handkerchief
n e k u t a i ネクタイ	necktie

たんだ 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
くつ 靴	shoes
かばん	briefcase
ribbon リボン	ribbon
眼鏡	eye glasses
seetaa せーたー	sweater
doresu ドレス	dress
sutokkingu ストッキング	stockings
かさ	umbrella
とけい	watch
nekkuresu ネックレス	necklace
beruto ベルト	belt
botan ボタン	button

Translating words into pictures

On a separate sheet of paper, draw a picture based upon the following description.

この ^{ひと}人は たろうさん です。 たろうさんは
じゅうはさい です。 SRJC の ESL の ^{がくせい}学生 です。

しんちょう は 五 ^ご フィート 六 ^{ろく} インチ です。たいじゅう
は 135 ^{pōndo} ポンド です。たろうさん の 目 ^め は おおきい
です。耳 ^{みみ} は ちいさい です。髪 ^{かみ} は とても みじかい です。
くび は ほそい です。あし は ながい です。たろうさん
は あたま が いい です。たろうさん の そば に
ちいさくて しろい ねこ と おおきくて 黒い いぬ が
います。ねこ の なまえ は しろ です。しろ は
かわいい です。いぬ の なまえ は ^{pochi} ポチ です。ポチ は
やさしい です。たろうさん と しろ と ポチ は
とても いい ともだち です。

Describing people and things

Refer to the picture on the next page. Using Japanese, what can you say about these two people and the things that they are wearing and/or carrying? Feel free to embellish just a bit.



In this lesson you'll learn how to make reservations and order food. One of the things you'll find is that the procedure for making reservations is not that different from what you're used to.

One of the things that sets Kaiwa VI apart from the other dialogs you've studied is that the dialog is between two people who are talking over the phone. As someone who is not Japanese, you'll find that certain behaviors stand out as being different from what you're probably used to. Such is perfectly normal. For example, one of the things you'll find when watching Japanese people talk on the phone is that you can generally tell how formal a conversation is by just watching the speaker's body language.

If you find that phone conversations with people in Japan seem short and clipped, don't take it personally. Very few phone calls made in Japan are free. Such includes local calls. Also, the rate structure for telephone usage is generally more expensive than that here in the United States. The creation of *テレ放題* (テレ ほうだい unmetered service) calling plans seems to be changing the calling and communication habits of people in Japan. It'll be a while before you see folks putting their feet up on the desk while talking to the boss or their teacher though...

By now you've noticed that more ^{かんじ}漢字 are being presented in dialogs and vocabulary lists. Such is to help with your transition to thinking about Japanese in Japanese. As a general rule, try to avoid dictionaries that don't also show the kanji for a word.

Turn to a classmate and make the following request:

さけ を ください。

Did you just ask for salmon or rice wine? Without the kanji, it's often difficult to tell what's meant, especially if there's no context to help you decide what the most logical meaning would be. As you look up words in Japanese-English dictionaries, take a moment to look at the kanji characters. This passive learning strategy is highly effective and doesn't take much effort.

Making restaurant reservations

In this lesson, ^{たなか}田中さん calls in to the ^{bara}バラ restaurant to make a reservation.

^{resutoran} レストラン の ^{ひと} 人:	^{bara} レストラン バラ で ございます。
^{たなか} 田中さん:	もし もし、よやく を おねがい します。
^{resutoran} レストラン の ^{ひと} 人:	はい ありがとう ございます。いつ です か。
^{たなか} 田中さん:	あした の ばん です。しちじ ごろ おねがい します。
^{resutoran} レストラン の ^{ひと} 人:	^{なんにん} 何人さま です か。
^{たなか} 田中さん:	^{よんにん} 四人 です。

レストランの ^{ひと} 人:	はい。わかりました。お名前 ^{なまえ} と 電話番号 ^{でんわばんご} をどうぞ。
田中 ^{たなか} さん:	名前 ^{なまえ} は田中 ^{たなか} です。電話番号 ^{でんわばんご} は 03-3531-8376 ^の です。
レストランの ^{ひと} 人:	では、しちじ ^{よんにん} ごろ四人さま をおまちしています。

Food vocabulary and phrases

^{たんご} 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
たべもの	food
やさい	vegetable
くだもの	fruit
のみもの	beverage
いただきます	I receive this food with appreciation (think of it as a secular way of saying "Grace")
かんぱい	Cheers!
おなか ^が すきました。	I am hungry.
おなか ^が すきましたか。	Are you hungry?

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
のど が かわきました。	I'm thirsty.
のど が かわきました か。	Are you thirsty?
なに か いかが です か。	Would you like anything?
なに か ほしい です か。	Would you like anything?
なに が ほしい です か。	What would you like?
_____が すき です。	I like _____.
_____が だい すき です。	I really like _____.
どんな _____が ほしい です か。	What kind of _____ do you want?
どんな _____が あります か	What kind of _____ do you have/ is there?
どんな _____が すき です か	What kind of _____ do you like?
どんな _____が おいしい です か。	What kind of _____ is tasty?
_____は あまり。。。。	I don't much care for _____.
_____が おいしい です か。	What's tasty today?
_____が ほしい の です が。	I'd kind of like _____, but...
_____が ほしい です。	I'd like _____.
_____を おねがい します。	I'll have _____.

たんご 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
どうぞ おかまいなく。	Please don't bother. Don't trouble yourself.
いいえ。けっこう です。	No thanks, I'm fine.
もう けっこう です。	No more for me, thanks.
おいしい です。	It's delicious.
とても おいしい です。	It's very delicious.
ごちそう さま でした。	What a feast!
おなか が いっぱい です。	I am full.
menyuu メニュー	menu
のみもの	drink, beverage
biiru ビール	beer
ryouji 料理	cooked food
すきやき	sukiyaki (Japanese beef meal)
おねがい します	please (in the form of a request)
はい	yes
desaato デザート	dessert
aisukurimu アイスクリーム	ice cream
kouhii コーヒー	coffee
わかりました	understood

たんど 単語 (word/vocabulary)	Meaning
あと で	afterwards...
わたし も	me too
に ほん	two bottles; pon,hon,bon are the counter for cylindrical objects

Mix and match the phrases in column A with those in column B.

A		B
もう すこし		いかが です か
A little more		will you have?
もう ひとつ		くだ 下さい
One more		please give me
おかわり		おねがい します
Another bowlful		if you would
		もって きて くだ 下さい
		please bring me
	No "を" because the subject is a quantity.	

Restaurant Assignment

You are invited to visit a Japanese restaurant and carry on a simple polite conversation with the chef, waiter or waitress. Your instructor will provide you with an interview sheet. After the experi-

ence, please fill out the bottom portion of the interview sheet. Make sure that the restaurant person signs at the bottom to verify that you spoke 日本語 with them.

Please keep in mind that not all Japanese restaurants are staffed with native speakers of Japanese. You might want to call ahead to check to see if there's someone who can converse with you in Japanese. Your instructor can provide recommendations as to Japanese restaurants in the area that are likely to have staff who are native speakers of Japanese.

Remember, the objective here is to speak Japanese, not to eat your weight in sushi. Therefore, this exercise need not require a loan from the bank or a winning lottery ticket to finance.

Kaiwa VII

In this conversation, Ishi-san and Green-san order food from a waitress.

w e e t o r e s u ウエートレス :	いらっしゃいませ。メニュー を どうぞ。
いしい :	グリーンさん のみものはなに に します か。
g u r i i n グリーン :	b i i r u ビール に します。
いしい :	りょうり は。。
グリーン :	ここ は なに が おいしい です か。
いしい :	にくりょうり が おいしい です。
グリーン :	すきやき が あります か。
ウエートレス :	はい あります。
グリーン :	じゃ、すきやき に します。

いしい：	^{b i i r u} ビール を にほん と すきやき を おねがいます。
ウエートレス：	はい、わかりました。
いしい：	^{d e z a a t o} デザート は なに です か。
ウエートレス：	^{a i s u k u r i i m u} アイスクリーム です。
いしい：	あと で ^{k o u h i i} コーヒー を もって きて ^{くだ} 下さい。
グリーン：	わたし も おねがいます。

Japan's Entry in the World Factbook

The information in this chapter was taken directly from the 2002 version of the World Factbook. Formatting and editorial changes were kept to an absolute minimum. The World Factbook is annually published and updated by the Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook is in the public domain and may be copied freely without permission of the Central Intelligence Agency. For more information about the World Factbook, see “About the World Factbook” on page 112.

Reading this information will not turn you into a spy.

Note: In general, information available as of 1 January 2002 was used in the preparation of The World Factbook 2002. The Japan page was last updated on 13 February 2003.

Introduction Japan

While retaining its time-honored culture, Japan rapidly absorbed Western technology during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After its devastating defeat in World War II, Japan recovered to become the second most powerful economy in the world and a staunch ally of the US. While the emperor retains his throne as a symbol of national unity, actual power rests in networks of powerful politicians,

bureaucrats, and business executives. The economy experienced a major slowdown in the 1990s following three decades of unprecedented growth.



Geography of Japan

Location: Eastern Asia, island chain between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, east of the Korean Peninsula

Geographic coordinates: 36 00 N, 138 00 E

Area: 377,835 sq km. Note: includes Bonin Islands (Ogasawara-gunto), Daito-shoto, Minami-jima, Okino-tori-shima, Ryukyu Islands (Nansei-shoto), and Volcano Islands (Kazan-retto)

- water: 3,091 sq km
- land: 374,744 sq km
- Area - comparative:
- Definition Field Listing
- slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries: 0 km

Coastline: 29,751 km

Maritime claims:

- contiguous zone: 24 NM
- territorial sea: 12 NM; between 3 NM and 12 NM in the international straits - La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi, and Eastern and Western Channels of the Korea or Tsushima Strait
- exclusive economic zone: 200 NM

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Elevation extremes:

- lowest point: Hachiro-gata -4 m
- highest point: Fujiyama 3,776 m

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Land use:

- arable land: 12.13%
- permanent crops: 1.01%
- other: 86.86% (1998 est.)

Irrigated land: 26,790 sq km (1998 est.)

Natural hazards: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; tsunamis; typhoons

Environment - current issues:

- air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life; Japan is one of the largest consumers of fish and tropical timber, contributing to the depletion of these resources in Asia and elsewhere
- Environment - international agreements:
 - party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands, Whaling
 - signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol

Geography - note: strategic location in northeast Asia

People of Japan

Population: 126,974,628 (July 2002 est.)

Age structure:

- 0-14 years: 14.5% (male 9,465,282; female 8,999,888)
- 15-64 years: 67.5% (male 43,027,320; female 42,586,112)
- 65 years and over: 18% (male 9,664,112; female 13,231,914) (2002 est.)

Population growth rate: 0.15% (2002 est.)

Birth rate: 10.03 births/1,000 population (2002 est.)

Death rate: 8.53 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.)

Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2002 est.)

People of Japan

Sex ratio:

- at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female
- under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female
- 15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female
- 65 years and over: 0.73 male(s)/female
- total population: 0.96 male(s)/female (2002 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 3.84 deaths/1,000 live births (2002 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

- total population: 80.91 years
- female: 84.25 years (2002 est.)
- male: 77.73 years

Total fertility rate: 1.42 children born/woman (2002 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: 0.02% (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS: 10,000 (1999 est.)

HIV/AIDS - deaths: 150 (1999 est.)

Nationality:

- noun: Japanese (singular and plural)
- adjective: Japanese

Ethnic groups: Japanese 99%, others 1% (Korean 511,262, Chinese 244,241, Brazilian 182,232, Filipino 89,851, other 237,914) (2000)

Religions: observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including Christian 0.7%)

Languages: Japanese

Literacy:

- definition: age 15 and over can read and write
- total population: 99% (1970 est.)

- male: NA%
- female: NA%

Government Japan

Country name: conventional short form: Japan

Government type: constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government

Capital: Tokyo

Administrative divisions: 47 prefectures; Aichi, Akita, Aomori, Chiba, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gumma, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Hyogo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Oita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka, Tochigi, Tokushima, Tokyo, Tottori, Toyama, Wakayama, Yamagata, Yamaguchi, Yamanashi

Independence: 660 BC (traditional founding by Emperor Jimmu)

Constitution: 3 May 1947

Legal system: modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 20 years of age; universal

National holiday: Birthday of Emperor AKIHITO, 23 December (1933)

Executive branch: chief of state: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

Note: following the resignation of Prime Minister Yoshiro MORI, Junichiro KOIZUMI was elected as the new president of the majority Liberal Democratic Party, and soon thereafter designated by the Diet to become the next prime minister

elections: none; the monarch is hereditary; the Diet designates the prime minister; the constitution requires that the prime minister must command a parliamentary majority, therefore, following leg-

islatiue elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition in the House of Representatives usually becomes prime minister

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister

head of government: Prime Minister Junichiro KOIZUMI (since 24 April 2001)

Legislative branch: bicameral Diet or Kokkai consists of the House of Councillors or Sangi-in (247 seats - formerly 252; one-half of the members elected every three years - 73 seats of which are elected from the 47 multi-seat prefectural districts and 48 of which are elected from a single nationwide list; members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms) and the House of Representatives or Shugi-in (480 seats - 180 of which are elected from 11 regional blocks on a proportional representation basis and 300 of which are elected from 300 single-seat districts; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms)

election results: House of Councillors - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - LDP 110, DPJ 59, Komeito 23, JCP 20, SDP 8, Liberal Party 8, Conservative Party 5, independents 14; note - the distribution of seats as of January 2002 is: LDP 115, DPJ 60, Komeito 24, JCP 20, SDP 8, Liberal Party 8, independents 6, others 6; House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - LDP 233, DPJ 127, Komeito 31, Liberal Party 22, JCP 20, SDP 19, other 28; note - the distribution of seats as of January 2002 is: LDP 242, DPJ 126, Komeito 31, Liberal Party 22, JCP 20, SDP 19, NCP 7, other 13

elections: House of Councillors - last held 29 July 2001 (next to be held NA July 2004); House of Representatives - last held 25 June 2000 (next must be held by June 2004, but may occur sooner)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (chief justice is appointed by the monarch after designation by the cabinet; all other justices are appointed by the cabinet)

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of Japan or DPJ [Yukio HATOYAMA, leader, Naoto KAN, secretary general]; Japan Communist Party or JCP [Tetsuzo FUWA, chairman, Tadayeshi ICHIDA, secretary general]; Komeito [Takenori KANZAKI, president, Tetsuzo FUYUSHIBA, secretary general]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP [Junichiro KOIZUMI, president, Taku YAMASAKI, secretary general]; Liberal Party [Ichiro OZAWA, president, Hirohisa FUJII, secretary general]; New Conservative Party or NCP [Takeshi NODA, president, Toshihiro NIKAI, secretary general]; Social Democratic Party or SDP [Takako DOI, chairperson, Mizuho FUKUSHIMA, secretary general]

Political pressure groups and leaders: NA

International organization participation: AfDB, APEC, ARF (dialogue partner), AsDB, ASEAN (dialogue partner), Australia Group, BIS, CCC, CE (observer), CERN (observer), CP, EBRD, ESCAP,

FAO, G- 5, G- 7, G- 8, G-10, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, ICRM, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, NAM (guest), NEA, NSG, OAS (observer), OECD, OPCW, OSCE (partner), PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMOVIC, UNRWA, UNU, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WToO, WTrO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Ryozo KATO. FAX: [1] (202) 328-2187

consulate(s): Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands)

consulate(s) general: Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Hagatna (Guam), Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Portland (Oregon), San Francisco, and Seattle

chancery: 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008; telephone: [1] (202) 238-6700

Diplomatic representation from the US: chief of mission: Ambassador Howard H. BAKER, Jr.

- embassy: 1-10-5 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-8420
- mailing address: Unit 45004, Box 205, APO AP 96337-5004
- telephone: [81] (03) 3224-5000
- FAX: [81] (03) 3505-1862
- consulate(s) general: Naha (Okinawa), Osaka-Kobe, Sapporo
- consulate(s): Fukuoka, Nagoya

Flag description: white with a large red disk (representing the sun without rays) in the center

Economy Japan

Economy - overview: Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation (1% of GDP) have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of second most technologically powerful economy in the world after the US and third largest economy in the world after the US and China. One notable characteristic of the economy is the working together of manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors in closely-knit groups called keiretsu. A second basic feature has been the guarantee of lifetime employment for a substantial portion of the urban labor force. Both features are now eroding.

Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. The much smaller agricultural sector is highly subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Usually self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 50% of its requirements of other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. For three decades overall real economic growth had been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s, and a 4% average in the 1980s. Growth slowed markedly in the 1990s largely because of the aftereffects of overinvestment during the late 1980s and contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets. Government efforts to revive economic growth have met with little success and were further hampered in 2000-02 by the slowing of the US and Asian economies. The crowding of habitable land area and the aging of the population are two major long-run problems. Robotics constitutes a key long-term economic strength, with Japan possessing 410,000 of the world's 720,000 "working robots". Internal conflict over the proper means to reform the ailing banking system will continue in 2003.

GDP: purchasing power parity - \$3.45 trillion (2001 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 0% (2001 est.)

GDP - per capita: purchasing power parity - \$27,200 (2001 est.)

GDP - composition by sector:

- agriculture: 2%
- industry: 36%
- services: 62% (2000 est.)

Population below poverty line: NA%

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

- lowest 10%: 5%
- highest 10%: 22% (1993)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 25 (1993)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): -1% (2001 est.)

Labor force: 67.7 million (December 2000)

Labor force - by occupation: services 65%, industry 30%, agriculture 5%

Unemployment rate: 5% (2001)

Budget:

- revenues: \$441 billion
- expenditures: \$718 billion, including capital expenditures (public works only) of about \$84 billion

Industries: among world's largest and technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel and nonferrous metals, ships, chemicals; textiles, processed foods

Industrial production growth rate: -8% (2001 est.)

Electricity - production:

- 1.015 trillion kWh (2000)
- Electricity - production by source:
 - fossil fuel: 61%
 - hydro: 9%
 - other: 2% (2000)
 - nuclear: 29%

Electricity - consumption: 943.71 billion kWh (2000)

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh (2000)

Electricity - imports: 0 kWh (2000)

Agriculture - products: rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; pork, poultry, dairy products, eggs; fish

Exports: \$404.6 billion (f.o.b.)

Exports - commodities: motor vehicles, semiconductors, office machinery, chemicals

Exports - partners: US 30.1%, China 7.7%, South Korea 6.3%, Taiwan 6.0%, Hong Kong 5.8% (2001 est.)

Imports: \$331.6 billion (f.o.b.)

Economy Japan

Imports - commodities: machinery and equipment, fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles (2001)

Imports - partners: US 18.1%, China 16.6%, South Korea 4.9%, Taiwan 4.1%, Indonesia 4.3% (2001 est.)

Debt - external: \$NA

Economic aid - donor: ODA, \$9.1 billion (1999)

Currency: yen (JPY)

Currency code: JPY

Exchange rates: yen per US dollar - 132.66 (January 2002), 121.53 (2001), 107.77 (2000), 113.91 (1999), 130.91 (1998), 120.99 (1997)

Fiscal year: 1 April - 31 March

Communications Japan

Telephones - main lines in use: 60.381 million (1997)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 63.88 million (2000)

Telephone system: general assessment: excellent domestic and international service

domestic: high level of modern technology and excellent service of every kind

international: satellite earth stations - 5 Intelsat (4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean), 1 Intersputnik (Indian Ocean region), and 1 Inmarsat (Pacific and Indian Ocean regions); submarine cables to China, Philippines, Russia, and US (via Guam) (1999)

Radio broadcast stations: AM 215 plus 370 repeaters, FM 89 plus 485 repeaters, shortwave 21 (2001)

Radios: 120.5 million (1997)

Television broadcast stations: 211 plus 7,341 repeaters

Note: in addition, US Forces are served by 3 TV stations and 2 TV cable services (1999)

Televisions: 86.5 million (1997)

Internet country code: jp

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 73 (2000)

Internet users: 56 million (2002)

Transportation Japan

Railways:

- total: 23,654 km (15,895 km electrified)
- standard gauge: 3,059 km 1.435-m gauge (entirely electrified)
- narrow gauge: 77 km 1.372-m gauge (entirely electrified); 20,491 km 1.067-m gauge (12,732 km electrified); 27 km 0.762-m gauge (entirely electrified) (2000)

Highways:

- total: 1,152,207 km
- paved: 863,003 km (including 6,114 km of expressways)
- unpaved: 289,204 km (1997 est.)

Waterways: 1,770 km approximately

Note: seagoing craft ply all coastal inland seas

Pipelines: crude oil 84 km; petroleum products 322 km; natural gas 1,800 km

Ports and harbors: Akita, Amagasaki, Chiba, Hachinohe, Hakodate, Higashi-Harima, Himeji, Hiroshima, Kawasaki, Kinuura, Kobe, Kushiro, Mizushima, Moji, Nagoya, Osaka, Sakai, Sakaide, Shimizu, Tokyo, Tomakomai

Merchant marine:

- total: 615 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 10,995,839 GRT/14,405,159 DWT. Note: includes some foreign-owned ships registered here as a flag of convenience: China 1, Panama 1, Singapore 1 (2002 est.)

- ships by type: bulk 133, cargo 48, chemical tanker 17, combination bulk 24, combination ore/oil 3, container 19, liquefied gas 50, passenger 9, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 189, refrigerated cargo 13, roll on/roll off 48, short-sea passenger 6, vehicle carrier 54

Airports: 173 (2001)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 142

- over 3,047 m: 7
- 2,438 to 3,047 m: 37
- 914 to 1,523 m: 30
- under 914 m: 31 (2001)
- 1,524 to 2,437 m: 37

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 31

- 1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
- 914 to 1,523 m: 3
- under 914 m: 27 (2001)

Heliports: 16 (2001)

Military Japan

Military branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (Army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (Navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (Air Force), Japanese Coast Guard

Military manpower - military age: 18 years of age (2002 est.)

Military manpower - availability: males age 15-49: 29,644,498 (2002 est.)

Military manpower - fit for military service: males age 15-49: 25,637,387 (2002 est.)

Military manpower - reaching military age annually: males: 765,817 (2002 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$40,774.3 million (FY01)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 1% (FY01)

Transnational Issues Japan

Disputes - international: islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan, and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; Liancourt Rocks (Takeshima/Tokdo) disputed with South Korea; Senkaku Islands (Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan.

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