BEGINNING JAPANESE FOR PROFESSIONALS: BOOK 2

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About the Author

Emiko Konomi is an assistant professor of Japanese in the School of Business at Portland State University and currently teaches in the Masters of International Management (MIM). She received a PhD in Linguistics from Cornell University. Emiko has taught all levels of Japanese throughout her career. She also has extensive experience training Japanese language instructors at various teacher-training programs across the country. Known for her passionate teaching style and dedication to quality teaching, Emiko has been honored by universities such as Portland State for her excellent teaching. Her academic research focuses on Japanese linguistics and pedagogy. She has authored several Japanese textbooks and flash card sets, and is currently developing a series of textbooks for professionals. Emiko has trained in various Japanese martial arts and is also a certified yoga instructor.
# Table of Contents

Before We Begin .................................................................v

Lesson 5: In the Town .............................................................1

Dialogue 1 ..............................................................................1
5-1-1 Particle *De* indicating the Location of Activity ..................2
5-1-2 Particle *Ni* indicating the Location of Existence ...............3
5-1-3 *Irasshaimasu*: Honorific Verbs ....................................3
5-1-4 *Ko-so-a-do* series #3 ..................................................4

Dialogue 2 ..............................................................................6
5-2-1 Location Nouns ............................................................6

Dialogue 3 ..............................................................................8
5-3-1 *Deshou*: ‘Probably’ ...................................................9
5-3-2 *Mou* and *Motto*: ‘More’ .........................................10
5-3-3 More classifiers: *~kai, ~do ~kai* ...................................10

Dialogue 4 .............................................................................12
5-4-1 More classifiers: *~ko, ~mai, ~satsu* ............................13
5-4-2 Colors Nouns and Adjectives ......................................14

Review ..................................................................................15
Drill Tape Scripts ....................................................................18

Lesson 6: Let’s Take a Train ...................................................21

Dialogue 1 .............................................................................21
6-1-1 Location Particles *ni* and *e* .......................................22
6-1-2 *fun/pun*: Naming and Counting Minutes ......................22
6-1-3 Time Particle *ni* ........................................................23

Dialogue 2 .............................................................................25
6-2-1 Counting Hours ..........................................................27
6-2-2 Approximation: *~gurai, ~hodo, yaku* ..........................27
6-2-3 Particle *de* “by means of” .........................................28
6-2-4 The Starting Point *~kara, The Ending Point ~made* .......28

Dialogue 3 .............................................................................31
6-3-1 *Nan-ji goro*: Approximation of Naming Time ..............32
6-3-2 *sugi/ mae*: More about telling time ............................33
6-3-3 Learning Verbs with Particles ......................................33
Before We Begin

1. For whom is this textbook designed?

This is Book 2 of the textbook series Beginning Japanese for Professionals. The series is designed for beginning learners who want to learn basic Japanese for the purpose of living and working in Japan. It focuses more on social and professional life beyond school.

This textbook can be used for self-study, as part of an online course, or as a traditional college course. As a beginning level textbook, this book includes many elementary grammar patterns (Japanese Language Proficiency Test Levels 5 and 4), but the vocabulary and situations are selected specifically for working adults. Explanations are kept concise so as to only cover key points. The main focus is on oral communication.

This textbook was originally written for the beginning Japanese courses in the graduate program of Masters of International Management in the School of Business at Portland State University. The goals of the Japanese courses are to provide students with a foundation for acquiring future business language skills and to increase students’ knowledge of Japanese culture within 150 instructional hours. This is the first edition that has been piloted in the program and will be replaced with revised editions in the future.

2. What kind of things can you do in Japanese after finishing this book?

Based on ILR (Interagency Language Roundtable) estimates, we assume that in order for an English speaking learner with average language aptitude to achieve the proficiency level of ILR Proficiency Scale 2: Limited Working Competence in Japanese, over one thousand hours of instruction will be required. The MIM program at PSU provides 150 hours of instruction in total. So, what can we expect our students to be able to do at the end of the program? It is not likely that they can negotiate business in Japanese or handle many professional interactions. However, it is possible that they can handle many everyday interactions, avoid well-known taboos, answer routine questions about themselves, and network for business purposes. The topics to be covered in this textbook series are:

- Greetings and Ritual Expressions
- Meeting People and Self-Introductions
- Exchanging Business Cards
- Schedules and Calendar
- Shopping
- Eating and Drinking
- Locations and Directions
- Public Transportations
- Family and My Profile
- Leisure and Hobbies
- Manners and Customs

3. How is this textbook structured?

This textbook is comprised of ten lessons that follow the introductory Before We Begin and Lesson 0 Greetings and Ritual Expressions sections. Each lesson consists of four dialogues. Each dialogue is followed by a vocabulary list, grammar notes, drills and exercises. At the end of each lesson, you will find a grammar review and application activities.

4. How is reading and writing handled in this textbook?

The modern Japanese is written using a combination of kanji (characters borrowed from China) along with hiragana and katakana (two independent systems representing Japanese syllables). While the textbook introduces hiragana and katakana, no reading or writing instruction is included in this volume.
5. **How is Japanese pronunciation presented in this textbook?**

There is an audio recording for all the dialogues, vocabulary lists, and drills. The accompanying audio should be maximally used to learn all the dialogues and vocabulary lists and to practice drills. Keep in mind as you learn how to speak Japanese that you can only learn accurate pronunciation by listening to and mimicking the pronunciation of native speakers. Avoid reading off the written scripts.

When using the audio, make sure you do not refer to the written scripts. For many of us, visual input affects audio processing so much that it may interfere with accurately perceiving the audio input. You should refer to the written scripts only when you need help with particular parts of the audio. After peeking at the script, go back to the audio again.

In the first four lessons in the textbook, Japanese words and sentences are presented in Romanization (Roman alphabet representing Japanese sounds) along with the authentic Japanese script. Romanization is not meant to be an accurate representation of Japanese sounds but rather just a reminder of the sounds you hear when listening to your instructor or the audio recordings. Be particularly mindful not to pronounce Romanized Japanese as if you were reading English or any other language.

Starting in Lesson 5, the model exchanges for drills are presented using the authentic Japanese orthography. *Hiragana* will be placed above *kanji* to indicate the correct reading. This use of *kana* is called *furigana* and is common in comic books and other publications where the writer wants to ensure the correct reading of the kanji used. By this point, you must be familiar with the correct procedure of doing drills described below, and not need written scripts anyway.

6. **How should you use this textbook?**

**Dialogues:** The dialogues present frequently observed exchanges that are part of a longer conversation. It is practical and useful to memorize these to the point where you can recite them automatically and naturally. Make sure you memorize dialogues using the audio and while integrating body language. You can expand each dialogue by adding elements before and after each to create a longer conversation. You can also change parts of the dialogue to fit a different context. Either way, the original dialogue serves as a base to explore other possibilities.

**Drills:** Each dialogue has at least two drills that target key grammar patterns and vocabulary. These are rather mechanical drills that are meant to train quick and automatic formation of language. The recommended procedure for these drill practices is to first listen to the two model exchanges and understand what changes to make in responding to the cues. Look at the scripts for the models if you are not sure what to do. Follow this 4-step procedure: 1) Listen to the first cue, 2) insert your response during the following pause, 3) listen to the model answer, and 4) repeat the model answer during the second pause. Repeat this procedure for the following cues. It is recommended that you loop back to the beginning of the drill frequently. Always give yourself a chance to respond to the cues before you listen to the model answer. Also think of the meaning as you do these drills. Needless to say, it doesn't make sense to just keep repeating the sounds you hear without knowing what you are saying.

**Exercisers:** Two types of exercises will follow the mechanical drills. The first is ‘Say It in Japanese,’ which is a translation activity. The last exercise ‘Act in Japanese’ is a role-play exercise, in which students can freely respond to each other within the given context and expand the suggested interchange into a longer interaction. For this exercise, students are encouraged to perform the roles as naturally as possible integrating body language, facial expressions, etc.

**Review Questions:** By answering the grammar review questions at the end of each lesson, you will self assess your understanding of the grammar before moving onto the next lesson. The parentheses at the end of each question indicate in which grammar note to find the answer to the question.
**Practical Applications:** This concludes each lesson and suggests that relevant authentic materials such as restaurant menus, shopping mall directories, apartment listings, etc. are extensively used to accommodate the real-world application of what has been practiced. Students are encouraged to freely and realistically ask and answer questions and exchange comments regarding those materials.

7. **Last but not least…**

   Make a clear distinction between knowing the material (Fact) and being able to use the material in spontaneous conversations (Act). You may learn grammar quickly, but it takes a great deal of repetitive practice to develop the skills to speak Japanese in real-life situations. At the end of the day, it doesn’t mean much if you cannot respond orally to a native speaker in a culturally appropriate way no matter how well you can answer grammar questions or recite vocabulary in isolation. In studying Japanese, always keep in mind the objectives and how best to reach them.

Have fun!
Lesson 5

In the Town

会話 Dialogue1 会話

The project team is visiting a company.

Yamada: *Biru no iriguchi de aimashou.* Let’s meet up at the entrance of the building.

Emily: *Wakarimashita.* Got it.

The day of the visit, everyone seems to be there but…

Yamada: *Hayashi-san wa doko desu ka.* Where is Ms. Hayashi?

Emily: *Asoko ni imasu.* She is over there.

Yamada: *Senpai wa?* How about Senpai?

Emily: *Senpai mo irasshaimasu yo. Hora.* He is there, too. Look!

単語 Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biru</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iriguchi</td>
<td>entrance</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>particle</td>
<td>particle (location of activity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayash-san</td>
<td>Mr/s. Hayashi</td>
<td>Lin-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doko</td>
<td>where</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoko</td>
<td>over there</td>
<td>over there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni</td>
<td>particle</td>
<td>particle (location of existence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imasu</td>
<td>be, exist</td>
<td>be, exist (animate--people, animals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senpai</td>
<td>senior member</td>
<td>senior member of a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irasshaimasu</td>
<td>be, exist, go,</td>
<td>be, exist, go, come (honorific) 5-1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hora</td>
<td>look, hey</td>
<td>look, hey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+mooru</td>
<td>shopping mall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+depaato</td>
<td>department store</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+suupaa</td>
<td>super market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+kouen</td>
<td>park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+toshokan</td>
<td>library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The senpai-kouhai relationship is a strong mentoring relationship in many areas in the Japanese society including in school, in team sports, and at work. Usually the relationship is determined by who became a member of the group first rather than individual merits and abilities. Once someone is your senpai, you are expected to treat the person as such for a lifetime. Equally a senpai is expected to take care of kouhai members for a lifetime. This relationship can be most reliable connections in one’s social network even long after one leaves the group.

**Grammar Notes**

5-1-1 Particle *De* indicating the Location of Activity

A place noun followed by particle *de* indicates the location where some activity takes place. Depending on the context, it can be translated as ‘in’, ‘at’, ‘on’, etc.

*Iriguchi de aimashou.* Let’s meet at the entrance.
*Amerika de benkyou-shimashita* I studied in America.
*Doko de kaimashita ka.* Where did you buy it?

The particles *wa* and *mo* can be added to particle *ni* to indicate contrast or addition.

*Nihon de wa ohashi o tsukaimasu.* In Japan, we use chopsticks.
*Chuugoku de mo ohashi o tsukaimasu.* In China, they use chopsticks, too.

Recall that *wa* and *mo* REPLACE particle *ga* for the subject or particle *o* for the object. However, *wa* and *mo* are ADDED to particle *de*. In other words, *de* remains there to make a double particle. This is because *de* has a specific meaning (Semantics to be translated as ‘in’ ‘at’) while *ga* and *o* indicate the grammatical roles (Cases: subject and object). The former is called a ‘semantic particle’ while the latter two are called ‘case particles’. All the other particles that will be introduced from here on are ‘semantic particles’, and *wa* and *mo* are added to them rather than replace them. By the way, *wa* and *mo* are called ‘discourse particles’ because of their discourse-based meanings. The following summarizes these three types of phrase particles.

Discourse Particles: *wa* (contrast), *mo* (addition)
Case Particles: *ga* (subject), *o* (object)
Semantic Particles: *de* (location of activity) and others
5-1-2 Particle *Ni* indicating the Location of Existence

*Ni* is a semantic particle. A place noun followed by particle *ni* indicates the place where something or someone is located. While /a place + *de* above is followed by an activity verb, /a place + *ni* is followed by a verb of existence such as *arimasu*, *imasu*, and their variations.

Compare the following.

- *Toshokan ni imasu.* He is in the library. (a person/ animal)
- *Toshokan ni arimasu.* It is in the library. (a thing)
- *Toshokan de arimasu.* It is held in the library. (an event)

Particles *wa* and *mo* may follow *ni*.

- *Amerika ni mo arimasu.* They are in America too.
- *Amerika ni wa arimasen.* It’s not in America (it may be somewhere else.)

When the context makes it clear that the location of someone or something is under discussion, /a location noun plus *desu* can be used instead of /a location noun *ni arimasu/imasu./*

- *Yamada-san wa?* How about Mr. Yamada?
  - *Toshokan desu.* He is in the library.
  - *Toshokan ni imasu.* He is in the library.

5-1-3 *Irasshaimasu*: Honorific Verbs

There are many ways in Japanese to show deference to other people. Being proficient in polite language is a requirement for working adults. The politeness system of the language is complex and it is part of the language curriculum in Japanese schools. Many companies offer in-house training for new employees to speak business-appropriate language, which includes a lot of polite expressions.

One way to create linguistic politeness is to position yourself lower than the person you are talking about, by either lowering yourself (Humble forms) or raising the person (Honorific forms).

Honorific forms are used to raise the person being talked about. You use them when describing anyone to whom you want to show deference such as your customers and clients, strangers and people you have just met, and people senior to you including *senpai*, bosses, supervisors, teachers, etc. Needless to say, you do not use honorific verbs to describe yourself.

Some of the commonly used verbs have a special honorific version as shown in the chart below.
Plain Honorific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plain</th>
<th>Honorific</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imasu, ikimsu, kimasu</td>
<td>irasshaimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabemasu, nomimasu</td>
<td>meshiagarimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimasu</td>
<td>nasaimasu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mimasu</td>
<td>goran ni narimasu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other verbs can be converted into a honorific form by following the pattern below.

\[ O + \text{verb (masu replaced by ni narimasu)} \]

- \( \text{kakimasu} \rightarrow \text{okaki ni narimasu} \)  
  write

- \( \text{kaerimasu} \rightarrow \text{okaeri ni narimasu} \)  
  go home

\( \text{Sensei irasshaimasu ka.} \)  
Is the professor here?

\( \text{\rightarrow Ie, okaeri ni narimashita.} \)  
No, she went home.

5-1-4 \( \text{Ko-so-a-do series #3} \)

\( \text{Kore, sore, are and dore, which came up in the last lesson, are representative of a pattern that you will see elsewhere in Japanese. In this lesson, we find three new ko-so-a-do series that indicate location.} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>location</th>
<th>here</th>
<th>there near you</th>
<th>there away from both of us</th>
<th>where</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>location</td>
<td>koko</td>
<td>soko</td>
<td>asoko</td>
<td>doko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general area/direction</td>
<td>kochira</td>
<td>sochira</td>
<td>achira</td>
<td>dochira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direction (informal)</td>
<td>kocchi</td>
<td>socchi</td>
<td>acchi</td>
<td>docchi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The \( \text{kochira, sochira, achira, dochira} \) series indicates the general area or direction, or the alternative of two. (\( \text{Dore} \) means “which one of three or more while \( \text{dochira} \) means which one of the two). You may hear members of the \( \text{kochira} \) series used as more polite equivalents of the \( \text{koko} \) series—probably because the \( \text{kochira} \) series is more vague, it sounds more polite.

\( \text{Kochira is also used to indicate the speaker’s side of a telephone conversation and sochira the other side:} \)

\( \text{Kochira wa Hiru desu} \)  
This is Mr/s. Hill

\( \text{Sochira wa dou desu ka.} \)  
How are you?

Finally, the \( \text{kotchi, sotchi, atchi, dotchi} \) series is used among friends or in casual situations.
Drills and Exercises

Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

A. Cue: Kaimasu ka?  Are you going to buy it?
   Response: Hai, asoko de kaimasu.  Yes, I’m going to buy it over there.
   Cue: Arimasu ka?  Do they have it?
   Response: Hai asoko ni arimasu.  Yes, they have it over there.

B. Cue: Hayashi-san wa imasu kedo, senpai wa?
   Mr. Hayashi is here but how about senpai?
   Response: Senpai mo irasshaimasu yo.  Senpai is here too!
   Cue: Hayashi-san wa mimasu kedo senpai wa?
   Mr. Hayashi watches it but how about senpai?
   Response: Senpai mo goran ni narimasu yo.  Senpai will see it, too!

C. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked where everyone is.
1. They are at the entrance of the park. Look!
2. What? Aren’t they at the entrance of the department store?
3. The students are here, but the teachers are over there.
4. They are in the bakery at that entrance of the mall.
5. The senpai is in the library of the university, but I wonder where Ms. Hayashi is.

You’ve been asked where your group should eat lunch.
6. Let’s eat here because it’s raining.
7. Let’s buy obento in this store because they are really good.
8. Let’s eat in the mall because it’s convenient.
9. Let’s eat in the park because it’s a beautiful day.
10. Let’s eat in the ramen shop over there because it’s very famous.


1. You’ve just met a professor at a conference. Find out where her university is.
2. A stranger has mistaken an exit for an entrance. Warn him that it is the exit. The entrance is over there.
3. At a restaurant, ask a senpai what she is going to eat.
4. You’ve had no luck finding a bag you like in this store. Tell Ms. Honda that you will buy one at the department store.
5. There is a big party at Ms. Hayashi’s house tomorrow. Invite a senpai.
Emily is looking for an ATM in the area.

Emily:  *Sumimasen.*
*Kono hen ni ATM arimasen ka.*  Excuse me.
Isn’t there an ATM around here?

すみません。この辺に ATM ありませんか。

Man:  *Achikochi ni arimasu kedo,*
*ichi-ban chikai no wa*
*ano konbini no naka desu.*  They’re here and there,
but the closest one is
inside that convenience store over there.

あちこちにありますけど、一番近いのは、あのコンビニの中です。

Emily:  A, dou mo.
あ、どうも。

Oh, thanks.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>hen</em></td>
<td>へん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kono hen</em></td>
<td>このへん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>eetiiemu</em></td>
<td>エイティーエム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>achikochi</em></td>
<td>あちこち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>konbini</em></td>
<td>コンビニ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>naka</em></td>
<td>なか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>soto</em></td>
<td>そと</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mae</em></td>
<td>まえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ushiro</em></td>
<td>うしろ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>migi</em></td>
<td>みぎ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hidari</em></td>
<td>ひだり</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ue</em></td>
<td>うえ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>shita</em></td>
<td>した</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jihanki</em></td>
<td>じはんき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ginkou</em></td>
<td>ぎんこう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>byouin</em></td>
<td>びょういん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kissaten</em></td>
<td>きっさてん</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>yakkyoku</em></td>
<td>やっきょく</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>resutoran</em></td>
<td>レストラン</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar Notes

5-2-1 Location Nouns

A number of location words (all nouns) come up in this lesson, including the *ko-so-a-do* series along with *naka, soto, mae, ushiro, migi, hidari, ue* and *shita*. Recall that
/X no Y/ is a kind of Y and the last noun is the main noun of the noun phrase. Be sure to distinguish between the following:

- mae no biru  the building in front
- biru no mae  the front of the building, in front of the building

These words are unlike other nouns also in that they combine with degree expressions.

- sukoshi migi  a little to the right
- motto mae  more to the front

**Drills and Exercises**

A. Cue: ビルの中ですか。 Is it inside the building?
   
   Response: いえ、ビルの中じゃないです。外です。 No, it’s not inside the building. It’s outside.

   Cue: 病院の前ですか。 Is it in front of the hospital?
   
   Response: いえ、病院の前じゃないです。後ろです。 No, it’s not in front of the hospital. It’s in back.

B. Cue: どのコンビニが近いですか。 Which convenience store is close?
   
   Response: 一番近いコンビニは、あれです。 The closest convenience store is that over there.

   Cue: どの銀行が大きいですか。 Which bank is big?
   
   Response: 一番大きい銀行は、あれです。 The biggest bank is that over there.

C. Cue: 日本の漫画ありませんか。 Don’t you have any Japanese comics?
   
   Response: 日本のですか。はい、あちらにありますよ。 Japanese ones? Yes, there are some over there!

   Cue: 先輩のケータイありませんか。 Don’t you have senpai’s cell phone?
   
   Response: 先輩のですか。はい、あちらにありますよ。Senpai’s? Yes, it’s right over there!

D. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked if there is a vending machine around here.

1. Yes, they are everywhere.
2. Yes, there are many outside of this building.
3. Yes, there is one in front of that drug store. Look!
4. Yes, they are to the right of the entrance.
5. No, there are none in this building. The closest one is in the convenience store next to the hospital.
E. Act in Japanese

1. Stop a stranger and: a) ask if there is an ATM in this area; b) ask for directions to the University Hospital.
2. Ask a co-worker who the man sitting behind Ms. Hayashi is.
3. Suggest that your group hold a meeting in the coffee shop downstairs.
4. You just saw a vending machine for food like ramen, udon, etc. Point it out to Ms. Honda and share your amazement.
5. At a movie theater, you’ve been asked if you want to sit elsewhere. You’d like to sit: a) further in the back, b) more to the left, c) upstairs.

### Dialogue 3

#### In an office building

**Michael:** *Toire wa docchi desu ka.*

**Honda:** *Ik-kai no uketsuke de kikimashou.*

#### At the receptionist desk

**Michael:** *Sumimasen.*

**Reception:** *Toire desu ka.*

**Michael:** *Mou ichi-do yukkuri onegai-shimasu.*

### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toire</td>
<td>トイレ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~kai</td>
<td>〜かい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-kai</td>
<td>いっかい</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uketsuke</td>
<td>うけつけ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deshou</td>
<td>でしょう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaidan</td>
<td>かいだん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gozaimasu ございます  exist, have, be (polite)
a polite equivalent of arimasu, typically used by clerks and service personnel.
mou もう  more
mou sukoshi もうすこし もう少し a little more
saki さき  先  ahead
～do ～ど 度 classifier for times
ichi-do いちど 一度 one time
yukkuri ゆっくり slowy
＋infomeeshon インフォメーション information (desk)
＋otearai おてあらい お手洗い rest room
＋chizu ちず 地図 map
＋eriamappu エリアマップ area map
＋erebeetaa エレベーター elevator
＋esukareetaa エスカレーター escalator
＋tonari となり 隣 next door
＋yoko よこ 横 side, at the side of
＋mukou むこう 向こう opposite side, other side
＋soba そば 近く vicinity, near
＋chikaku ちかく 近く neighborhood, near
＋～kai ～かい 回 classifier for times, occasions

Grammar Notes

5-3-1 Deshou ‘Probably’

Deshou is a tentative form of desu and indicates probability or likelihood. It can occur after an adjective or a noun:

Takai deshou.  It’s probably expensive.
Sensei deshou.  She’s probably a teacher.

When the particle ka is added to deshou sentences, it becomes even less sure. For this reason, deshou ka sounds more polite than desu ka in asking questions. Note the falling intonation on ka.

Takai deshou ka.  Do you suppose it’s expensive?
Doko deshou ka.  Where might it be?

When it is used alone with question intonation, deshou? is a response to something that the speaker feels to be self-evident: ‘Didn’t I tell you?’ or ‘I know you would agree.’

Aa, oishii desu! Oh, it’s delicious!
-Deshou? Isn’t it? (Didn’t I tell you?)
5-3-2 Mou and Motto ‘More’

Both mou and motto mean ‘more’ in English, but they are followed by different elements. The word motto was introduced in Lesson 3. It combines with a verb, adjective, noun+desu to indicate a greater degree than what has been mentioned.

Motto douzo. Please have more.
Motto yasui apaato cheaper apartments
Motto kirei desu. It’s prettier.

The word mou combines with a quantity expression to indicate added amount. Unlike English, where ‘more’ follows the quantity, in Japanese it precedes the quantity.

mou chotto a little more
mou hito-tsu one more

When you offer something, motto is more polite, but when you accept an offer, mou sukoshi is more polite.

Motto nomimasen ka. Won’t you drink more?
-Ja, mou sukoshi itadakimasu. Well then, I’ll take a little more.

5-3-3 More classifiers: ~kai, ~do / ~kai

The classifier for floors of a building is –kai/-gai and the classifiers for counting the number of times are -do and -kai (recall Mou ichi-do onegai-shimasu. ‘One more time, please.’ from Lesson 1.) Note the difference between these two questions:

Nan-kai arimasu ka. ‘How many floors are there?’
Nan-kai ni arimasu ka. ‘On which floor is it?’
### Drills and Exercises

#### A.
**Cue:** あの人は、日本人ですか。

**Response:** よくわかりませんけど、日本人でしょう。

**Cue:** あのアパート、高くなっていますか。

**Response:** よくわかりませんけど、高くなっています。

#### B.
**Cue:** 一つですか。

**Response:** はい、もう一つです。

**Cue:** 食べますか。

**Response:** はい、もっと食べます。

#### C.
Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked where your apartment is.

1. It’s near the park.
2. It’s a little further ahead. There is a bank over there, right? It’s beyond that bank.
3. It’s two more floors up. It’s tiring because there is no elevator.
4. It’s on the third floor of the new condo near the university entrance.
5. It’s next to my company, so it’s really convenient.

#### D.
Act these roles in Japanese with a partner.

1. Ask at the information desk where you can find a) the ladies’ room, b) the elevator.
2. You’ve been given directions, but didn’t quite get them. Ask the other person to repeat it slowly.
3. Urge your guest to eat more. As a guest, accept one more.
4. You’re talking about a) tomorrow’s weather, b) your final grade in the class, c) what you will get for Christmas. What is your guess?

会話 Dialogue 4

In a gift shop

Emily: Omiyage o kaimashita.
Emily: I bought souvenirs.

Yamada: Waa, kawaii desu nee.
Yamada: Wow, cute!

Emily: Deshou?
Emily: Aren’t they?

Yamada: Akai no wa kore dake desu ka.
Yamada: Is this all of the red ones?

Emily: Ie, mou ik-ko arimasu yo. Hora.
Emily: No, there’s one more! Look.

いえ、もう一個ありますよ。ほら。

単語 Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>omiyage</th>
<th>おみやげ</th>
<th>souvenir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kawaii</td>
<td>かわいい</td>
<td>cute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deshou</td>
<td>でしょう？</td>
<td>Don’t you think?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akai</td>
<td>あかい</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akai no</td>
<td>あかいの</td>
<td>red one(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dake</td>
<td>だけ</td>
<td>only, just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~ko</td>
<td>〜こ</td>
<td>classifier for small objects or pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ik-ko</td>
<td>いっこ</td>
<td>one piece, one item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mou ik-ko</td>
<td>もういっこ</td>
<td>one more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋kakko ii</td>
<td>かっこいい</td>
<td>good-looking, stylish, cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋aai</td>
<td>あおい</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋kiroi</td>
<td>きいろい</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋shiroi</td>
<td>しろい</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋kuroi</td>
<td>くろい</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋iro</td>
<td>いろ</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>＋nani iro</td>
<td>なにいろ</td>
<td>what color?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colors  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aka</em></td>
<td>あか</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ao</em></td>
<td>あお</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kiiro</em></td>
<td>きいろ</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>shiro</em></td>
<td>しろ</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kuro</em></td>
<td>くろ</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>chairo (chairoi)</em></td>
<td>ちゃいろ（ちゃいろい）茶色</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>midori</em></td>
<td>みどり</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>murasaki</em></td>
<td>むらさき</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>haiiro</em></td>
<td>はいいろ</td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kon iro</em></td>
<td>こんいろ</td>
<td>navy, indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>orenji</em></td>
<td>オレンジ</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pinku</em></td>
<td>ピンク</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nani iro</em></td>
<td>なにいろ</td>
<td>what color?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammar Notes**

5-4-1 More classifiers: ～個，～枚，～冊

The classifier –*ko* is used for counting pieces or other units that are relatively small—everything from pieces of cake to apples to packets of sugar. The classifier –*ko* overlaps in many respects with –*tsu*. One difference is that –*tsu* can be used for abstract things like ideas, meetings, or items in a list, while –*ko* is used only for concrete items. Observe the following examples:

りんご二個  *ringo ni-ko* or  りんご二つ *ringo futa-tsu* two apples
お砂糖一個  *osatou ik-ko* or  お砂糖一 *osatou hito-tsu* one packet/cube of sugar
会議が二つありました。 *Kaigi ga futa-tsu arimasita*. There were two meeting.

The classifier for thin, flat objects is ～枚 –*mai* and the classifier for bound volumes is ～冊 –*satsu*. Note the sound changes with one, eight, and the question word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Flat Objects</th>
<th>Bound Volumes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>ik-ko</em></td>
<td><em>ichi-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>ni-ko</em></td>
<td><em>ni-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>san-ko</em></td>
<td><em>san-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>yon-ko</em></td>
<td><em>yon-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>go-ko</em></td>
<td><em>go-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>roko-ko</em></td>
<td><em>roku-mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>nana-ko</em></td>
<td><em>nana-mai</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5-4-2 Colors Nouns and Adjectives

Some of the colors have both an adjective and a noun form, as shown in the list above. Thus it is possible to say both *aka desu* and *akai desu* to mean ‘It’s red.’ Equally the negative forms are *aka ja nai desu* and *akaku nai desu*. Which one to use largely depends on the convention, while you can probably assume the noun versions indicate classification rather than appearance or characteristics (*aka* for red wines and the red light, for example.) All the color words borrowed from other languages are nouns, and modify nouns with *no*:

ブルーのバッグ  buruu no baggu  blue bag
オレンジの紙  orenji no kami  orange paper

Drills and Exercises

A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

Cue: おみやげ、買ってきましたか。 Did you buy souvenirs?
Response: 友達は買い物ましたけど、私は買いませんでした。 My friend bought some, but I didn’t buy any.

Cue: パワーポイント、使ってきましたか。 Did you use PowerPoint?
Response: 友達は使いましたけど、私は使いませんでした。 My friend used it, but I didn’t.

B. Cue: 紙はこれだけですか。 Is this all the paper there is?
Response: いえ、もう一枚あります。 No, there’s one more sheet.

Cue: 教科書はこれだけですか。 Is this all the textbooks there are?
Response: いえ、もう一冊あります。 No, there’s one more.

C. Cue: 赤いですね。 Is it red?
Response: いえ、赤くないです。 No, it’s not.

Cue: 赤ですね。 Is it red?
Response: いえ、赤じゃないです。 No, it’s not.
D. Say it in Japanese.

Your co-worker asked what you did last weekend. Reply:
1. I stayed in my apartment because I had a lot of homework.
2. I studied in the library. The senpai was there, too.
3. I went out, but came home early.
4. I practiced Japanese, of course, because there is a test tomorrow.
5. I read three books. I will read one more today. I love books, so….

Ask a co-worker for:
6. one more sheet of blue paper
7. two more maps in English and one more in Japanese
8. more pencils
9. ten obento and five bottles of water
10. a lot more pens, pencils, etc.

E. Act in Japanese.

1. A friend is trying on new clothes. Mention a) how cute they are, b) how cool he looks, c) how amazing he looks.
2. Ask a clerk if this is the only a) red one, b) blue one, c) one in black and white.
3. You’ve been asked to deliver the following items. Confirm how many of them are needed. a) pencils, b) onigiri, c) bottles of water, d) the new textbooks, e) umbrellas, d) chairs, f) maps of Tokyo, g) slices of bread, h) Danish
4. Ask a classmate what her favorite color is.
5. You and a friend have been debating over an issue, and the friend finally admits you are right. Respond.

Review

Grammar Review

1. What is the difference between arimasu, imasu, gozaimasu and irasshaimasu?
2. What is the difference among koko, kochira and kocchi?
3. What particle is most appropriate in each of the following blanks?
   You are looking for your cell phone. Watashi no keetai soko _____ arimasu ka?
   You wonder where the meeting will be held. Kaigi wa doko _____ arimasu ka?
4. What is the difference in meaning between the following?
   Takai desu.
   Takai deshou.
   Takai deshou ka.
6. What two classifiers are used to count times/occasions?
7. What is the difference in meaning between the following:

San-gai ni arimasu yo.
San-gai arimasu yo.

8. How do you make the past form of a verb? The negative form?
9. How do you make the honorific form of a verb?
10. When do you use the honorific forms?
11. Both motto and mou mean ‘more’ in English. What follows each?
12. What is the difference between the following?

	tonari no mise
	mise no tonari

13. What does “Deshou?” mean?
14. How do you ask which of the two is better? Which of the three (or more) is best?

Practical Application

1. Using a map of a shopping mall, discuss the locations and number of stores eating places, entrances, bathrooms, elevators, information desks, etc.
2. Plan where you are going to shop and eat.
3. Afterwards, discuss where you went and what you bought and ate.

Sample Homework/Quiz

Listening ☺
For each of the following exchanges, identify the item under discussion and its location in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar

1. What is the difference in meaning between the following?
   - mae no mise
   - mise no mae

2. What is the honorific form of each verb below?
   - shimasu
   - tsukaimasu

3. What is the difference in meaning between the following?
   - Takai desu.
   - Takai deshou.

4. What is the difference between the following?
   - irasshaimasu
   - gozaimasu

5. Fill in the blanks with Hiragana or Romanization.
   a. You’ve been asked where your company offices are.
      Amerika ______ Nihon ______ arimasu yo.
   b. You are wondering where the class will be held.
      Jugyou wa doko ______ arimasu ka?
   c. You want two more onigiri.
      Sumimasen. Onigiri ______ mou ni-ko ______ kudasai.
   d. A co-worker is looking for her book. Let her know where it might be.
      Tsukue ______ ue ______ arimasu ka?
   e. You cannot decide which one to buy. Ask a co-worker.
      Kore to are to, dochira ______ ii deshou ka.
   f. You’ve been asked if your company has stores in France and Germany.
      Furansu _________ arimasu kedo, doitsu _________ arimasen.

Circle the letter of the items that can occur in the blank to make a complete sentence. None, some, or all choices may be correct. For each choice checked as appropriate, provide an English equivalent of the entire sentence.

6. ________ arimasen.
   a) Kouen ja
   b) Byouin wa
   c) Mise mo
   d) Migi ni mo
   e) Kono hen ni wa

7. Omiyage o ________.
   a) meshiagarimasu ka.
b) goran ni narimasu ka.
c) irasshaimasu ka.
d) gozaimasu.

8. _______ wa ichi-mai dake desu.
   a) Kasa
   b) Keitai
   c) Chizu

Circle the number of the most appropriate response in the given context.

9. You are visiting Ms. Honda’s office. Ask the receptionist where she is.
   1. Dochira no Honda-san desu ka?
   2. Honda-san wa doko desu ka?
   3. Honda-san wa dochira deshou ka?
   4. Doko ni Honda-san wa imasu ka?

10. Ask the waiter to speak more slowly.
    1. Mou-ichi-do onegai-shimasu.
    2. Motto yukkuri kudasai.
    3. Yukkuri shimasu kara.
    4. Motto yukkuri onegai-shimasu.

11. A customer has asked if you have only blue ones. Let him know that you have white
    ones as well.
    1. Shiro no desu yo.
    2. Shiroi no mo gozaimasu kedo...
    3. Aoi no ni mo gozaimasu yo.
    4. Kuro no mo arimasu kedo...

12. The elevator door has opened. Check if it’s going down.
    1. Nan-kai desu ka?
    2. Shita desu ne?
    3. Ue desu ne?
    4. Hora, shita desu yo.

13. Ask a co-worker who is the person sitting next to Mr. Hayashi.
    1. Tonari-no Hayashi-san wa donata desu ka.
    2. Hayashi-san wa tonari no hito desu ka.
    3. Tonari no hito wa Hayashi-san desu ka.
    4. Hayashi-san no tonarino hito wa donate desu ka.

Drill Tape Scripts

Dialogue 1
A. Cue: 買いますか。 Response:はい、あそこで買います。
   Cue: ありますか。 Response:はい、あそこにあります。
   1. 会いますか。 2. いますか。
3. 飲みますか。
4. 勉強しますか。

B. Cue: 林さんは、いきますけど、先輩は。Response: 先輩も、いらっしゃいますよ。
Cue: 林さんは、見えますけど、先輩は。Response: 先輩も、ご覧になりますよ。
1. 林さんは、見えますけど、先輩は。
2. 林さんは、運転しますけど、先輩は。
3. 林さんは、来ますけど、先輩は。

Dialogue 2
A. Cue: ビルの中ですか。Response: いえ、ビルの中じゃないです。外です。
Cue: 病院の前ですか。Response: いえ、病院の前じゃないです。後ろです。
1. 図書館の上ですか。
2. 部屋の外ですか。
3. デパートの右ですか。
B. Cue: どのコンビニが近いですか。Response: 一番近いコンビニは、あれです。
Cue: どの銀行が、大きいですか。Response: 一番大きい銀行は、あれです。
1. どの薬局がいいですか。
2. どの図書館が大きいですか。
3. どのラーメン屋さんがおいしいですか。

Dialogue 3
A. Cue: あのアパート、高くないですか。Response: よくわかりませんけど、日本人でしょう。
Cue: あのアパート、高くないですか。Response: よくわかりませんけど、高くないでしょう。
1. あのコンビニ、高いですか。
2. あの店、喫茶店ですか。
3. 林さん、上手じゃないですか。
B. Cue: One? Response: はい、もう一つです。'Yes, one more.'
Cue: 食べますか。Response: はい、もっと食べます。
1. 先ですか。
2. 三本ですか。
3. 早いですか。

Dialogue 4
A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.
Cue: おみやげ、買いましたか。Response: 友達は買いましたけど、私は買いました。
Cue: 友達は買いましたけど、私は買いませんでした。
1. 教科書、読みましたか。
2. 宿題、わかりましたか。
3. あの料理、食べましたか。
B. Cue: 紙はこれだけですか。Response: ええ、もう一枚あります。
Cue: 教科書はこれだけですか。Response: ええ、もう一冊あります。
1. 地図はこれだけですか。
2. 鉛筆はこれだけですか。
3. お弁当はこれだけですか。
C. Cue: 赤いですね。Response: ええ、赤くないです。
Cue: 赤ですね。 Response: いえ、赤じゃないです。
1. 白ですね。
2. かわいいですね。
3. オレンジですね。
4. かっこいいですね。
5. 青いですね。
Lesson 6
Let’s Take a Train

会話 Dialogue 1

Michael: *Minna de eiga ni ikimasen ka.* Do you want to go see a movie with everyone?

Honda: *Ii aidea desu ne.* Good idea!

After checking the show times

Michael: *Shichi-ji Juu-go-fun no ga ii desu ne.* The 7:15 one is best, isn’t it.

Honda: *Ee. Ja, eki de roku-ji ni machiawasemashou.* Yes. So, let’s meet up at the station at 6:00.

Michael: *Wakarimashita.* Got it.

単語 Vocabulary

| minna de | みんなで | everyone together |
| eiga | えいが | movie |
| +eigakan | えいかん | movie theater |
| +umi | うみ | ocean, sea |
| +yama | やま | mountain |
| +onsen | おんせん | hot spring |
| ni | に | to (goal of motion) |
| +e | へ | to (direction of motion) |
| aidea | あいであ | idea |
| eki | えき | station |
| +basutei | バスてい | bus stop |
| ~fun/pun | ～ふん／ぶん | minute (s) |
| ni | に | at (point in time) |
| machiawasemashu | まちあわせます | meet, rendezvous |
| machiawase | まちあわせ | get-together, date |
| +gozen | ごぜん | morning, a.m. |
| +gogo | ごご | afternoon, p.m. |
文法 Grammar Notes

6-1-1 Location Particles に and へ

A place noun followed by particle に or へ, written as へ in Hiragana, indicates the ending point or direction of motion. The particles に and へ are typically used with motion verbs such as いきます, きます, かえります. The difference between に and へ is subtle. Precisely speaking, に assumes arrival at the goal while へ indicates movement towards a place. But the two can be used interchangeably in many cases.

学校に／へ行きます。 Gakkou ni/e ikimasu.
I’ll go to school.
アメリカに／へ帰りました。 Amerika ni/e kaerimashita.
I returned to America.

Both に and へ can be used with other verbs indicating the direction or goal.

友だちに／へメールします。 Tomodachi ni/e meeru-shimasu.
I’ll email my friend.
あの会社に／へ紹介します。 Ano kaisha ni/e shoukai-shimasu.
I’ll introduce you to that company.

Some verbs can only take に. In the following examples, you can see that there are a number of ways that this particle might be translated into English.

ノートに書きました。 Nooto ni kakimashita.
I wrote it down in the notebook.
林さんに会いましたよ。 Hayashi-san ni aimashita yo.
I met Ms. Hayashi.
エレベーターに乗りましょう。 Erebeetaa ni norimashou.
Let’s take the elevator.
先生に聞きます。 Sensei ni kikimasu.
I’ll ask the teacher.

6-1-2 ～fun/pun  Naming and Counting Minutes

As we learn more time expressions, it’s important to understand the difference between expressions that name things and those that count things. Naming expressions include the days of the week (e.g. 月曜日), clock time (e.g. 時), and classifiers such as ~ban, for example. Counting expressions include classifiers such as ～つ, ～きです,
Some classifiers are used for both naming and counting. 「kai」for floors is one such classifier.

The classifier 「fun」is for both naming and counting minutes. So, 「jup-pun」can either mean ten minutes after the hour, (the point in time--naming), or ten minutes (the length of time --counting). For counting, 「funkan」is sometimes used to avoid confusion. In telling clock time, the hour is followed by minutes (「ku-ji jup-pun」).

Note the sound change of /f/ to /p/ in combinations with 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and in the question word 「nan-pun」.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>いっぷん 一分 1 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>にぶん 二分 2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さんぶん 三分 3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よんぶん 四分 4 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ごぶん 五分 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ろっぷん 六分 6 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ななふん 七分 7 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>はっぷん/はちぶん 八分 8 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きゅうぶん 九分 9 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>じゅっぷん/じっぷん 十分 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なんぷん 何分 how many minutes?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6-1-3 Time Particle に**

A time expression with particle に indicates the time when something happens or happened. The particles は and も can be added to it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>にちようびに帰ります。</td>
<td>Nichiyoubi ni kaerimasu. I’ll return on Sunday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八時には出ましょう。</td>
<td>Hachi-ji ni wa demashou. Let’s leave at 8:00 (at latest).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>わたしには授業があります。</td>
<td>Watashi ni mo jugyou ga arimasu. I have a class at ten, too.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two types of time expressions usually do not take the particle に. One type includes relative time expressions such as きょう、あした、いま. These expressions refer to different points in time depending on the time frame in which they are used. The other type includes vague time expressions such as 朝、ひる、晩. These expressions refer to a period of time without a specific starting or ending point. Compare the following examples with those above.
今日、帰ります。Kyou kaerimasu. I’ll return today.
朝、出ましょう。Asa, demashou. Let’s leave in the morning.
晩も、授業があります。Ban mo jugyou ga arimasu. I have a class in the evening, too.

Drills and Exercises

A. Cue: 映画ですか。Is it a movie (that you are going to)?
Response: はい、映画に行きます。Yes, I’m going to a movie.
Cue: 学校ですか。Is it a school (that you are going to)?
Response: はい、学校に行きます。Yes, I’m going to school.

B. Cue: アポは七時ですよ。The appointment is at seven o’clock.
Response: わかりました。七時に来ます。Got it. I’ll come at seven.
Cue: アポはあしたですよ。The appointment is tomorrow.
Response: わかりました。あした来ます。Got it. I’ll come tomorrow.

C. Say it in Japanese.

Your group is discussing what to do together during the break. Suggest:

1. to go to a movie
2. to go shopping
3. to visit a hot spring in the mountains
4. to visit Senpai’s house because it is near the ocean
5. to visit a nearby park

You’ve been asked when to meet up at the station. Suggest to meet:

1. at 4:45
2. at 9:20 p.m.
3. on Saturday morning
4. at 11:00 on Monday
5. at 8:30 a.m. tomorrow


1. You and a co-worker are visiting a customer together tomorrow. Find out what time you should meet up at the station.
2. You’ve been told the meeting will start at 7:45. Confirm that it’s 7:45 a.m.
3. You came late for class today. Apologize and tell your teacher that you will come ten minutes earlier tomorrow.

4. Your group is discussing a vacation. Ask which they like to go to, the beach or the mountains.

5. Regarding your daily schedule, ask each other what time you a) eat breakfast, b) go to school/work, c) have lunch, d) return home, e) go to sleep.

会話 Dialogue 2

Michael: *Otaku wa dochira desu ka.*
Honda: *Yokohama desu.*

Michael: *Tsuugaku wa densha desu ka.*
Honda: *Ee, uchi kara daigaku made densha de ichi-jikan gurai kakarimasu.*

Michael: *Sore wa taihen desu nee.*

單語 Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otaku</td>
<td>おたく</td>
<td>home (polite)</td>
<td>お宅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ shusshin</td>
<td>しゅっしん</td>
<td>hometown, birthplace, where from</td>
<td>出身</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yokohama</td>
<td>よこはま</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>横浜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsuugaku</td>
<td>つうがく</td>
<td>commute to school (noun)</td>
<td>通学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ tsuukin</td>
<td>つうきん</td>
<td>commute to work (noun)</td>
<td>通勤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densha</td>
<td>でんしゃ</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>電車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ chikatetsu</td>
<td>ちかてつ</td>
<td>subway</td>
<td>地下鉄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ basu</td>
<td>バス</td>
<td>bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ kuruma</td>
<td>くるま</td>
<td>car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ jitensha</td>
<td>じてんしゃ</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>自転車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ takushii</td>
<td>タクシー</td>
<td>taxi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ toho</td>
<td>とほ</td>
<td>walk (noun)</td>
<td>徒歩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ hikouki</td>
<td>ひこうき</td>
<td>airplane</td>
<td>飛行機</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ shinkansen</td>
<td>しんかんせん</td>
<td>bullet train</td>
<td>新幹線</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ fune</td>
<td>ふね</td>
<td>boat</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uchi</td>
<td>うち</td>
<td>home, house</td>
<td>内、家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kara</td>
<td>から</td>
<td>particle: from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Kanji</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made</td>
<td>まで</td>
<td>mǎde</td>
<td>particle: as far as, up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>で</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>particle: by means of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>densha</td>
<td>でんしゃで</td>
<td>de nsha de</td>
<td>by train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~jikan</td>
<td>〜じかん</td>
<td>~ji kan</td>
<td>~hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichi-jikan</td>
<td>いちじかん</td>
<td>i chi jian</td>
<td>one hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurai</td>
<td>ぐらい</td>
<td>guai</td>
<td>about, approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ yaku</td>
<td>やく</td>
<td>ya ku</td>
<td>about, approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ yaku ichi-jikan</td>
<td>やくいちじかん</td>
<td>ya ku i chi jian</td>
<td>about an hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ hodo</td>
<td>ほど</td>
<td>huo</td>
<td>about, as much as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakarimasu</td>
<td>かかります</td>
<td>kakari masu</td>
<td>it takes (time, money, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ nagai</td>
<td>ながい</td>
<td>na gai</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ mijikai</td>
<td>みじかい</td>
<td>mi ji kai</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>とうきょう</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>よこはま</td>
<td>Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>なごや</td>
<td>Nagoya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おおさか</td>
<td>Osaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>きょうと</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ひろしま</td>
<td>Hiroshima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ふくおか</td>
<td>Nagasaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>さっぽろ</td>
<td>Sapporo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>きゅうしゅう</td>
<td>Kyushu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>しこく</td>
<td>Shikoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほっかいどう</td>
<td>Hokkaido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ほんしゅう</td>
<td>Honshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おきなわ</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar Notes

6-2-1 Counting Hours

You saw the classifier ~ji for telling time in Lesson 2, as in ichi-ji ‘one o’clock’ and ichi-ji han ‘1:30’. In this lesson, you’ll learn how to COUNT time, i.e., how to describe length of time. The first classifier of this type is –jikan for counting hours. It attaches to the Chinese numerals. Ichi-jikan means one hour and ichi-jikan han means one and a half hours. The question word for ‘how many hours’ is nan-jikan, while the question word for ‘what time’ is nan-ji. Also note that jikan alone means time in general.

時間はありません。Jikan ga arimasen. There is no time.
時間がかかります。Jikan ga kakarimasu. It takes time.
ちょっと、お時間、いいですか。Chotto, ojikan ii desu ka.
Do you have some time (Can I talk to you?)?

6-2-2 Approximation: ~ぐらい、〜ほど、約〜

~gurai, ~hodo and yaku all mean ‘about’ and indicate an approximate quantity. ~gurai and ~hodo follow the quantity expression while yaku~ precedes it:

Ichi-jikan gurai arimasu. We have about an hour.
Ichi-jikan hodo arimasu. We have about an hour.
Yaku ichi-jikan arimasu. We have about an hour.
Ichi-man-en gurai kakarimasu.
It costs about ten thousand yen

Yaku ichi-man-en kakarimasu.
It costs about ten thousand yen.

You may even hear yaku ichi-jikan gurai or yaku ichi-jikan hodo. It may seem redundant to have approximation expressed twice in the same phrase, but this is common.

Dore grai and dono gurai both ask ‘how long/how much’ and ikura gurai asks how much (money).

Kaisha made dono gurai kakarimasu ka.
How long does it take to get to work?
Kono apaato, ikura gurai deshou ka.
How much do you suppose this apartment (rent) is?

Approximation, or making things vague, is preferred over being exact and considered more polite in many situations in Japan. This may be because the approximation allows wiggle room. So, when given an approximate number, you are expected to figure out what number is actually meant in each context. Unless it’s critical, Japanese people usually do not request clarification.

6-2-3 Particle de “by means of”

A noun followed by particle de indicates the means by which something is done. Note that there are a number of ways in which this might be translated into English. The particles は and も can be added to this particle.

Ohashi de meshiagarimasu ka.
Are you going to eat with chopsticks?

Takusii de ikimashou.
Let’s go by a taxi.

Nihongo de wa hanashimasen deshita.
I didn’t talk in Japanese.

Densha de mo ichi-jikan kakarimasu.
It takes one hour by train, too.

6-2-4 the starting point –kara, the ending point –made

The particle kara indicates the point from which something starts and the particle まで indicates the limit at which something ends.
三時から、会議です。 
San-ji kara, kaigi desu.  
From 3:00, I have a meeting.

先生からメールが来ました。 
Sensei kara meeru ga kimashita.  
An email came from the teacher.

京都まで、いくらですか。 
Kyouto made ikura desu ka.  
How much is it to go to Kyoto?

駅まで、お願いします。 
Eki made onegai-shimasu.  
To the station, please. (in a taxi).

朝から晩まで、仕事です。 
Asa kara ban made shigoto desu.  
I work from morning till night.

Compare the examples below with time expressions:

三時になります。 San-ji ni shimasu.  
I’ll do it at three.

三時からします。 San-ji kara shimasu.  
I’ll do it from three.

三時までします。 San-ji made shimasu.  
I’ll do it until three.

Compare the examples below with location expressions:

東京に行きます。 Toukyou ikimasu.  
I’ll go to Tokyo (I may go to other places as well).

東京で会議に行きます。 Toukyou de kaigi ikimasu.  
I’ll go to a meeting in Tokyo.

東京から行きます。 Toukyou kara ikimasu.  
I’ll go from Tokyo.

東京まで行きます。 Toukyoumade ikimasu.  
I’ll go up to Tokyo (but not farther).

The noun plus these particles makes a noun phrase so they can be directly followed by desu and take no to modify another noun.

会議は三時から四時までです。 Kaigi wa san-ji kara yoji-made desu.  
The meeting is from three to four.

アメリカからの留学生 Amerika kara no ryuugakusei  
an exchange student from America

銀行は三時までじゃないですか。 Ginkou wa san-ji made ja naidesu ka.  
Isn’t the bank open until three?

Drills and Exercises

A. Cue: 一時間ですか。 Is it one hour?

Response: はい、家から大学まで一時間ぐらいかかります。
Yes, it takes about one hour from home to college

Cue: 30 分ですか。 Is it thirty minutes?
Response: はい、家から大学まで、30 分くらいかかります。 Yes, it takes about thirty minutes from home to college.

* Repeat this drill using 約 yaku~ instead of ぐらい gurai.

B. Cue: 電車が便利ですね。 The train is convenient, isn’t it.
Response: ええ、電車で行きますよ。 Yes, let’s go by train.
Cue: バスが便利ですね。 The bus is convenient, isn’t it?
Response: ええ、バスで行きますよ。 Yes, let’s go by bus.

C. Say it in Japanese.

You are planning your business trip. Find out how long it takes:

1. from here to the subway station by foot
2. from Tokyo to Kyoto by Bullet train
3. from Osaka to Okinawa by plane
4. from the first floor to the top floor by stairs
5. from Ms. Yamada’s company to the nearest station by bus

Having been asked the above questions, answer that it takes:

1. about 10 minutes
2. two and a half hours
3. about 1 hour and 45 minutes long
4. about 1 hour in the morning, but only 15 minutes in the afternoon

D. Act in Japanese

1. Ask a business associate a) where her home is, b) how she commutes, and c) how long it takes from her home to her work. With your classmates, ask and answer the same questions.
2. Find out a) what time the library opens, b) what time it closes, c) from what time to what time it’s open on Saturday.
3. Ask the taxi driver to go to Tokyo Station. Mention that you are going to take the 9:00 Bullet Train.
4. You are thinking of writing this report using a) Word, b) Japanese and English, c) black pen only. Ask a co-worker if it would be alright.
5. At a parking facility, find out the fee for a) one hour, b) additional 15 minutes, c) Saturday and Sunday
会話 Dialogue 3

On the train

Michael：Tsugi no eki de orimasu ne.    We get off at the next station, right?
次の駅で、降りますね。

Honda：Hai. Sore kara chikatetsu ni norikaemasu. Yes. Then we change to the subway.
はい。それから、地下鉄に乗り換えます。

Michael：Nan-ji goro tsukimasu ka.    About what time will we arrive?
何時ごろ着きますか。

Honda：Roku-ji-han wa tsukimasu yo.    We’ll get there by 6:30.
六時半には着きますよ。

Walking to the theater

Honda：Ima nan-ji desu ka.    What time is it now?
今、何時ですか。

Michael：Jup-pun mae desu.    Ten (minutes) to (the hour)
十分前です。

Honda：Chotto isogimasu.    Let’s hurry a little bit.
ちょっと急ぎましょう。

単語 Vocabulary

tsugi つぎ  next
orimasu おります  get off, alight
sore kara それから  then, next
norikaemasu のりかえます  change, transfer (transportation)
tsukimasu つきます  arrive
+ demasu でます  leave
+ goro ごろ  around X, approximately
nan-ji goro なんじごろ  around what time
jup-pun mae じゅっぷんまえ  ten minutes before the hour
+ sugi すぎ  after
isogimasu いそぎます  hurry
+ arukimasu あるきます  walk
+ hashirimasu はしります  run
6-3-1 何時ごろ       Approximation of Naming Time

In 6-2-2 above, we saw that ~gurai combines with counting classifiers to indicate approximation of quantity. ~Goro on the other hand combines with naming time classifiers to indicate approximation of point in time. Thus, *ichi-ji goro* means ‘about one o’clock.’

We also saw in 6-1-3 that specific time expressions take particle に to indicate the specific time at which something happens. However, when these specific time expressions are followed by ~goro, the particle に becomes optional. This may be because ~goro makes the expressions vague --without clear starting and ending points-- like time expressions such as *asa* ‘morning’. In many situations, ~goro makes you sound softer and polite.

何時に行きますか。  Nan-ji ni ikimasu ka.
What time are you going?

何時ごろ行きますか。  Nan-ji goro ikimasu ka.
Around what time are you going?

It is also to be noted that in contemporary Japanese ~gurai has begun to combine with naming time classifiers. In another word, ~gurai is used like ~goro. However, in such cases, the particle に is required in order to avoid confusion:

月曜日に帰ります。  Getsuyoubi ni kaerimasu.
I’ll return on Monday.

月曜日ごろ（に）帰ります。  Getsuyoubi goro (ni) kaerimasu.
I’ll return around Monday.

月曜日ぐらいに帰ります。  Getsuyoubi gurai ni kaerimasu.
I’ll return around Monday.

十分ぐらい行きますましょう。  Jup-pun gurai ikimashou.
Let’s go for about ten minutes. (counting)

十分ごろ行きますましょう。  Juppan goro ikimashou.
Let’s go around ten minutes (past the hour). (naming)

十分ぐらいに行きますましょう。  Jup-pun gurai ni ikimashou.
Let’s go around ten minutes (past the hour). (naming)
6-3-2 sugi/ mae  More about telling time

In 6-1-2 above, we saw that in telling clock time, the hour is followed by minutes (ku-ji jup-pun.) You may also hear minutes before the hour followed by mae ‘before’ or minutes after the hour followed by sugi ‘past’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>六時五分前</td>
<td>five minutes before/until 6:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八時十分過ぎ</td>
<td>ten minutes after/past 8:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お昼ちょっと前</td>
<td>a little before noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>九時半少しすぎ</td>
<td>a little past 6:30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the hour has already been mentioned or understood, it is common not to mention it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>六時ですか。</td>
<td>Is it six?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>いえ、十分前です。</td>
<td>No, it’s ten to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6-3-3 Learning Verbs with Particles

Selecting the right particle is always a challenge to many learners of Japanese. As you expand your vocabulary, it’s recommended that you learn each new verb along with the particle that is typically used with it.

In this lesson we learn several verbs that are associated with transportation. Notice that these verbs take different particles and it is hard to guess the right ones simply on the basis of their English translations.

バスに乗ります。 Basu ni norimasu. I’ll get on the bus.
バスを降ります。 Basu o orimasu. I’ll get off the bus.

バスを乗り換えます。 Basu o norikaemasu. I’ll change buses.
バスに乗り換えます。 Basu ni norikaemasu. I’ll transfer to a bus.
バスから乗り換えます。 Basu kara norikaemasu. I’ll transfer from a bus.

家を出ました。 Ie o demashita. I left home.
家に着きました。 Ie ni tsukimashita. I arrived home.
Drills and Exercises

A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

Cue: 一時ですね。  It’s one o’clock, right?
Response: はい、一時ごろです。 Yes, it’s around one.
Cue: 一時間ですね。  It’s one hour, right?
Response: はい、一時間ぐらいです。 Yes, it’s about one hour.

B. Cue: 六時に出ます。  It leaves at six.
Response: じゃあ、七時ごろには着つきますね。 Then, it will arrive around seven, right?
Cue: 六時半に出ます。  It leaves at 6:30.
Response: じゃあ、七時半頃には着つきますね。 Then it will arrive around 7:30, right?

C. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked at what time the next bus arrives:
1. 4:12
2. 5:50
3. 9:48
4. 18:04

You’ve been asked what time you arrived here. Answer that you arrived here:
1. one hour ago
2. ten minutes before the meeting
3. at 6:55
4. at 7:05
5. a little before 7:30
6. around noon


1. It’s fifteen minutes before the train leaves. Suggest that a) you hurry, b) you run, c) you take a taxi to the station, d) take the next train
2. You’ve just missed a boat. Find out what time the next one a) leaves here, b) arrives over there.
3. Find out where a) to get on the train, b) to transfer from train to subway, c) to get off the subway.
4. You’ve been asked what you do to stay healthy. Mention that a) you take a walk for about one hour every day, b) you run in the park during lunchtime, c) you get off the train here; then you walk to the next station.
会話 Dialogue 4

At the theater

Michael: 会話 Dialogue 4

We were close, but we made it in time, didn’t we!

ギリギリでしたけど、間に合いましたね。

Honda: Yes, What a relief!

ええ、ほっとしました。

After the movie

Michael: 最高でしたね。That was the best.

That was the best.

Honda: Yes, it was interesting, wasn’t it?

ええ、おもしろかったですね。

単語 Vocabulary

ma ni aimasu まいにあります be in/on time
＋okuremasu おくれます be late
hotto-shimasu ほっとします be relieved
＋dokidoki-shimasu どきどきします be nervous, afraid, surprised
dokidoki どきどき the sound of a heartbeat
＋gakkari-shimasu がっかりします disappointed
+ saikou さいこう 最高 great, the highest, the best
imaichi いまいち 今一 not quite, not very good
omoshiroi おもしろい interesting
omoshirokatta おもしろかった was interesting
＋tsumaranai つまらない boring, tiresome
＋subarashii すばらしい wonderful, outstanding
＋kowai こわい scary
＋tanoshii たのしい 楽しい fun, enjoyable
＋kanashii かんしこ 悲しい sad
＋waraimasu わらいます 笑います laugh, smile
＋nakimasu なきます 泣きます cry
6-4-1 Onomatopoeia

**Hotto, girigiri, dokidoki and gakkari** are examples of Japanese onomatopoeia (オノマトペ). Onomatopoeia are abundant in Japanese, as you can see on the pages of comic books, but we limit our selection here to those that are commonly used to express emotions. Many Japanese onomatopoeia consist of four syllables with the first two syllables repeated twice, like *dokidoki*, and you find them in either hiragana or katakana. Usually *shimasu* or *desu* follow them.

ドキドキしました。 *Dokidoki shimashita.* I got nervous/thrilled.
ドキドキでした。 *Dokidoki deshita.* I was nervous/thrilled.

**ギリギリ** *girigiri* means being close to the limit or barely making the set goal.

バスに、ギリギリ間に合いました。 *Basu ni girigiri maniaimashita.*
I barely caught the bus.
試験ギリギリまで勉強しました。 *Shiken girigiri made benkyou-shimashita.*
I studied up to the last minute before the exam.

**Onomatopoeia オノマトペ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>perapera</strong></th>
<th>ペラペラです fluent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>iraira-shimasu</strong></td>
<td>イライラします irritated, impatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>harahara-shimasu</strong></td>
<td>ハラハラします anxious about how things are going to turn out, apprehensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mukamuka-shimasu</strong></td>
<td>ムカムカします have a surge of anger, feel sick, queasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nikoniko-shimasu</strong></td>
<td>ニコニコします smile happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kuyokuyo-shimasu</strong></td>
<td>クヨクヨします worry about a trivial matter, mope, brood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drills and Exercises**

A. **Cue:** 通学は、電車ですか。 *Do you commute by train?*
   **Response:** 前は、電車でしたけど、今は電車じゃないです。
   It was by train before, but now it’s not.

Cue: あのレストランは、おいしいですか。 *Is that restaurant good?*
Response: 前は、おいしいけど、今はおいしいくないです。
It was good before, but now it’s not.
B. Cue: おいしかったですか。 Was it delicious?
Response: いえ、おいしくなかったですよ。 No, it wasn’t delicious.

Cue: 日本語でしたか。 Was it Japanese?
Response: いえ、日本語じゃなかったですよ。 No, it wasn’t Japanese.

* Repeat this drill replacing nakatta desu with arimasen deshita.

C. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked about the movie you saw.

1. It was the best. I’ll see it one more time tomorrow.
2. It was sad. I cried a lot.
3. It was scary. My heart was pounding, so I did not watch the whole thing.
4. It was not very good. It was a bit boring, although the hero was really cool.
5. It was wonderful. I laughed a lot. I like fun movies.

You admire Ms. Hayashi. Explain that:

6. she never gets irritated
7. she never worries about trivial matters
8. she is the best Senpai
9. she is never late for work

D. Act in Japanese

1. Ask a co-worker how she enjoyed the following items: a) the French movie b) the hot spring in Kyushu, c) the beaches/ocean in Okinawa, d) the fastest bullet train.
2. You’ve just passed an exam. Express a) how relieved you are, b) how nervous you were, c) how you barely passed it, d) how disappointed you are because your math was not quite good.
3. You’ve been asked how the conference was. Express your disappointment, explain that you were late for the 9:00 o’clock presentation, although you made the 10:00 o’clock one.
4. Describe a) the kind of movie you like, b) the kind of person you admire, c) the kind of person you are.

---

**Review**

**Grammar Review**

1. Identify whether each classifier below is a naming classifier, a counting classifier, or both.
a) ~jikan  b) ~fun  c) ~kai (floor)  d) ~ko  e) ~ban  f) ~ji  g) ~mai

2. Identify whether each of the approximation expression below is used with a naming classifier or with a counting classifier.
   a) ~goro  b) ~gurai  c) yaku~  d) ~hodo

3. Fill in the blanks below with the most appropriate particle(s).
   a) You’d like to decide where your group meet.
      Doko ____ aimashou ka.
   b) Ask the bus driver if this bus goes to Tokyo Station.
      Sumimasen. Konb heard, tokyo-eki ____ ikimasu ka?
   c) Tell the taxi driver to take you to the Tokyo Station.
      Sumimasen. Tokyo-eki ____ onegai-shimasu.
   d) Suggest that you take a taxi to the hospital.
      Byouin ____ takushii ____ ikimashou.
   e) At the station, ask what time the next bullet train leaves.
      Sumimasen. Tsugi ____ shinkansen ____ nan-ji ____ demasu ka.
   f) On the train, ask the conductor what time this train arrives at Kyoto.
      Kono densha ____ nanji goro ____ kyouto ____ tsukimasu ka.
   g) At the information desk, ask where you transfer to the subway.
      Sumimasen. Doko ____ chikatetsu ____ norikaemasu ka.
   h) Express your concern about whether or not you’ll make the flight on time.
      Hikouki ____ maniaimasu ka nee.
   i) Let a co-worker know that you have just met Senpai’s friend.
      Ima ____ senpai ____ tomodachi ____ aimashita yo.
   j) Ask a classmate how long it takes here to the beach by train.
      Koko ____ umi ____ dono gurai ____ kakarimasu ka.

4. How do you make the past form of adjectives? Noun + desu?
5. What are the two ways to express that it’s 6:50?

**Practical Applications**

1. You are making a plan for your group to attend business meetings in different cities in Japan. Research transportation options, discuss the pros and cons of each option, and make an itinerary including the departure and arrival times. Confirm the itinerary with everyone.
2. Upon return, review the trip.
3. Pretend that many things happened during the trip including bad weather, train delays, buying Omiyage, seeing famous people, having great presentations and not so great presentations, trying local foods, etc. Be imaginative!
4. Make a plan to spend one free day in Tokyo
   Do an on-line research, create PPT, and present it in Japanese
   It should include:
   - What to do
• Where to go
• Times that selected sites are open
• How to get there (transportation, etc.) from your hotel
• What is the travel time and fare
• What to eat, where to eat
• What to buy
• How much the whole day costs

Sample Homework/Quiz

Listening 🔼

For each exchange, identify the item under discussion and its time-related information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item under discussion</th>
<th>Time-related information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar
1. Identify whether each item below is a naming expression, a counting expression, or both. Mark each item with N (naming), C (counting), or B (both).

a) go-ko
b) go-fun
c) ni-ji han
d) ni-jikan
e) ichi-ban
f) *shichi-ji*
2. What is the difference between *otaku* and *uchi*?


4. Fill in the blanks below with what is most appropriate. Insert Z if nothing is possible.

   a. Find out what time this store opens. *Kono mise, nanji _____desu ka.*

   b. Tell the taxi driver go to the station. *Sumimasen. eki _____onegai-shimasu.*

   c. Suggest that you take a taxi. *Takushii_____ikimashou.*

   d. We’ll get on the bus. *Basu _____ norimasu.*

   e. I got off the bus here. *Koko _____Basu_______orimashita*

   f. I left home at 8. *Hachi-ji _____uchi _______demashita.*

   g. I arrived over there in the morning. *Asa______achira ______tsukimashita.*

   h. Please give me ABOUT five (apples). *Go-ko_______kudasai.*

   i. It takes about one hour on foot. *Toho____ichi-jikan _______kakarimasu.*

   j. I’ll return AROUND 3:00. *San-ji_______kaerimasu.*

   k. Express your concern about whether or not you’ll make the class on time. *Jugyou_______maniaimasu ka nee.*

   l. Ask at the station if it takes 30 minutes from here to the beach by train. *Koko______umi _______densha ________san-jup--pun desu ka.*

   m. Ask a child what she is scared of. *Nani_______kowai?*

Circle the letter of the items that can occur in the blank to make a complete sentence. None, some, or all choices may be correct. For each choice checked as appropriate, provide an English equivalent of the entire sentence.

5. *Ano eiga, _____________deshita nee.*
   
   a) tsumaranai
   b) imaichi
   c) nagakatta
   d) wakarimasen

   
   a) ni-ji han
   b) ichi-jikan han
   c) san-ji jup-pun
   d) nan-jikan

7. __________ norikaemasu.
   
   a) Tsugi no eki ni
   b) Ni-do
   c) Densha ga
   d) Chikatetsu ni

8. __________ no onsen ni ikimashou.
   
   a) Saikou
   b) Ichiban kirei
   c) Subarashii
   d) Tsugi
9. _______kakarimasu.
   a) Ichi-ji
   b) Dono gurai
   c) Motto
   d) Ichi-man-en

10. Fill in the blanks to complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-past Affirmative</th>
<th>Non-past Negative</th>
<th>Past Affirmative</th>
<th>Past Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imaichi desu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanoshii desu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drill Tape Scripts

Dialogue 1

A. Cue: 映画ですか。Response: はい、映画に行きます。
    Cue: 学校ですか。Response: はい、学校に行きます。

1. 温泉ですか。
2. アメリカの大学ですか。
3. 一番大きい病院ですか。
4. 山や海ですか。
5. 向こうのバス停ですか。

B. Cue: アポは七時ですよ。Response: わかりました。七時にきます。
    Cue: アポはあしたですよ。Response: わかりました。あした来ます。

1. 九時半ですよ。
2. 明日の朝ですよ。
3. 三時十分ですよ。
4. 金曜日ですよ。
5. あさってですよ。

Dialogue 2

A. Cue: 一時間ですか。Response: はい、家から大学まで一時間ぐらいかかります。
    Cue: 30分ですか。Response: はい、家から大学まで、30分ぐらいかかります。

1. 二時間ですか。
2. 一時間半ですか。
3. 五十分ですか。
4. 一時間15分ですか。
5. 二十五分ですか。

B. Cue: 電車が便利ですね。Response: ええ、電車で行きましょう。
    Cue: バスが便利ですね。Response: ええ、バスで行きましょう。

1. 新幹線が便利ですね。
2. 自転車が便利ですね。
3. 車が便利ですね。
4. 地下鉄が便利ですね。
5. タクシーが便利ですね。
Dialogue 3

A. Cue: 一時ですね。Response: はい、一時頃です。
Cue: 一時間ですね。Response: はい、一時間ぐらいです。

1. 木曜日ですね。 4. 一時間半ですね。
2. 千円ですね。 5. 十個ですね。
3. 五時半ですね。

B. Cue: 六時になります。 Response: じゃあ、七時ごろには着きますね。
Cue: 六時半に出ます。Response: じゃあ、七時半頃には着きますね。

1. 四時十分に出ます。 4. 十時１分過ぎに出ます。
2. 午後七時に出ます。 5. 午前１１時半に出ます。
3. 五時二十分前に出ます

Dialogue 4

A. Cue: 通学は電車ですか。Response: 前は、電車でしたけど、今は電車じゃないです。
Cue: あのレストランは、おいしいですか。Response: 前は、おいしかったですけど、今はおいしいです。

1. 学校は、楽しいですか。 4. お宅は、近いですか。
2. 仕事は、面白いかですか。 5. 車は、白ですか。
3. 授業は、毎日ですか。

B. Cue: おいしかったですか。 Response: いえ、おいしくなかったですよ。
Cue: 日本語でしたか。 Response: いえ、日本語じゃなかったですよ。

1. 高かったですか。 4. 笑いましたか。
2. 遅れましたか。 5. 楽しかったですか。
3. 飛行機でしたか。
Lesson 7

Calendar

会話 Dialogue 1

Michael: きょうなんにちですか。
Kyou wa nan-nichi desu ka.
What date is it today?

Honda: ええと、ようかじゃないですか。
Eetto, youka ja nai desu ka.
Umm, isn’t it the 8th?

Michael: じゃ、締め切りまであと一週間ですね。
Ja, shimekiri made ato is-shuukan desu ne.
Then, it’s one week left until the deadline, right?

Honda: ええ、がんばりましょう。
Ee, ganbarimashou.
Yes, let’s do our best.

Michael: はい、一生懸命がんばります。
Hai, isshoukenmei ganbarimasu.
Yes, I’ll go all out and do my best.

単語 Vocabulary

nan-nichi なんにち 何日 what date? See 7-1-1
youka ようか 八日 8th (of the month) See 7-1-1
shimekiri しめきり 締め切り deadline
ato あと 後 remaining, left (with a quantity)
～shuukan ～しゅうかん 週間 number of weeks See 7-1-2
is-shuukan いっしゅうかん 一週間 one week
isshoukenmei いっしょうけんめい 一生懸命 go all out, with utmost effort

文法 Grammar Notes

7-1-1 Calendar time: Counting and Naming Dates

The classifier for both naming and counting days is: ka 日 or nichi 日. When naming the days of the month, you only go up to the 31st, but when counting days you can go a lot higher. So, 50 nichi can only mean ‘fifty days’ while tooka can mean ‘the tenth of the month’ or ‘ten days.’ Please note the following:

• the first day of the month is tsuitachi (naming) while one day is ichi-nichi (counting).
• The Japanese number series with the classifier ～ka is used up through ten, and then the Chinese number series with ～nichi is used for the rest.
• two exceptions: *hatsuka* ‘the 20th’ or ‘twenty days’ and combinations ending with 4 such as *juuyok-ka* and *nijuuyok-ka*.

• *Nan-nichi* asks what date? or how many days? Please distinguish between ‘what day of the month’ *nan-nichi* and ‘what day of the week’ *nan-youbi*.

### Days of the Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日 にち</th>
<th>月 げつ</th>
<th>火 か</th>
<th>水 すい</th>
<th>木 もく</th>
<th>金 きん</th>
<th>土 ど</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ついたち</td>
<td>2 ふつか</td>
<td>3 みっか</td>
<td>4 よっか</td>
<td>5 いつか</td>
<td>6 むいか</td>
<td>7 なのか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ようか</td>
<td>9 ここのか</td>
<td>10 とおか</td>
<td>11 じゅういち にち</td>
<td>12 じゅうに にち</td>
<td>13 じゅうさん にち</td>
<td>14 じゅうよっか</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 じゅうご にち</td>
<td>16 じゅろく にち</td>
<td>17 じゅうしち にち</td>
<td>18 じゅうにち にち</td>
<td>19 じゅうく にち</td>
<td>20 はつか</td>
<td>21 にじゅういち にち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 にじゅうに にち</td>
<td>22 にじゅうに にち</td>
<td>23 にじゅうさん にち</td>
<td>24 にじゅうよっか にち</td>
<td>25 にじゅうご にち</td>
<td>26 にじゅうろく にち</td>
<td>27 にじゅうしち にち</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 にじゅうく にち</td>
<td>30 さんじゅう にち</td>
<td>31 さんじゅういち にち</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7-1-2  **Counting Weeks**

The classifier for counting weeks is ~*shuukan* 週間. There is no naming classifier for weeks. Note the sound change (s → ss) with 1, 8 and 10.

- *is-shuukan* 一週間: one week
- *ni-shuukan* 二週間: two weeks
- *san-shuukan* 三週間: three weeks
- *yon-shuukan* 四週間: four weeks
- *go-shuukan* 五週間: five weeks
- *roku-shuukan* 六週間: six weeks
- *nana-shuukan* 七週間: seven weeks
- *has-shuukan* 八週間: eight weeks
- *kyuu-shuukan* 九週間: nine weeks
- *jus-shuukan* 十週間: ten weeks
- *nan-shuukan* 何週間: how many weeks?

### Drills and Exercises

**A.** Cue: 一日ですか。 Is it the first (day of the month)?
Response: いえ、二日です。 No, it’s the second.
**Cue:** 十五日ですか。 Is it the fifteenth?
**Response:** いえ、十六日です。 No, it’s the sixteenth.
B. Cue: 後一時間ですね。  
Response: はい、もう一時間がんばりましょう。

Cue: 後、一週間ですね。  
Response: はい、もう一週間、がんばりましょう。

There is one more hour left, right?  
Yes, let’s work hard for one more hour.

Yes, let’s work hard for one more week.

C. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked when the exam is scheduled.

1. the 3rd
2. Wednesday, the 7th
3. 9:00 a.m. on Friday, the 13th
4. in two more weeks
5. the 4th, 8th, and 20th


1. Find out what day of the month it is today.
2. Your parking time is going to expire soon. Find out how many minutes are left.
3. Find out a) how many days, b) how many weeks are left before the deadline.
4. Your group is going to make an important presentation. Urge everyone to do his or her best.
5. You’ve been wished good luck. Respond.

Ms. Tanaka, the project leader, talks to her team members using the informal style while the members maintain the formal style.

Tanaka たんじょうび
When is your birthday?

Emily お誕生日はいつ？
April 1st.

Tanaka 何年生まれ？
What year were you born?

Emily  wannen
1996.

Tanaka ということは、平成8年ね。
That means Heisei 8, right?
Tanaka: 何歳？

Michael: 二十歳です。

Tanaka: へえ。若いわねえ。

How old are you?

I'm twenty years old.

Wow! So young.

単語 Vocabulary

Tanjoubi たんじょうび 誕生日 birthday

+ Tanjoubi omedetou gozaimasu

たんじょうびおめでとうございます Happy birthday.

〜nen 〜ねん 年 year(s)

nan-nen なんねん 何年 what year?

nan-nen umare なんねんうまれ 何年生まれ what year were you born?

+ umaremasu うまれます 生まれます be born

to iu koto wa ということは in another words

heisei へいせい 平成 Heisei Era

〜 sai 〜さい 〜歳、〜才 classifier for human age

nan-sai なんさい 何歳、何才 how old

hatachi はたち 二十歳 twenty years old

wakai わかい 若い young

+ toshi とし 年 year(s), age

+ nenrei ねんれい 年齢 age (formal)

+ toshi ue としうえ 年上 older

+ toshi shita としこした 年下 younger

文法 Grammar Notes

7-2-1  Naming and Counting Months and Years

The naming classifier for months is 〜gatsu 月, and when naming dates, the month proceeds the day. The counting classifier is 〜kagetsu ケ月. It is conventionally written with the small katakana ケ. Note the sound change /ka/ \rightarrow /kka/ with 1, 6, 8, and 10
### Naming Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ichigatsu</td>
<td>ichigatsu</td>
<td>ichi gatsu</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigatsu</td>
<td>nigatsu</td>
<td>ni gatsu</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangatsu</td>
<td>sangatsu</td>
<td>san gatsu</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shigatsu</td>
<td>shigatsu</td>
<td>shi gatsu</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogatsu</td>
<td>gogatsu</td>
<td>go gatsu</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokugatsu</td>
<td>rokugatsu</td>
<td>roku gatsu</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shichigatsu</td>
<td>shichigatsu</td>
<td>shichi gatsu</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hachigatsu</td>
<td>hachigatsu</td>
<td>hachi gatsu</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kugatsu</td>
<td>kugatsu</td>
<td>ku gatsu</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juugatsu</td>
<td>juugatsu</td>
<td>juu gatsu</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juuichigatsu</td>
<td>juuichigatsu</td>
<td>juuichi gatsu</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juunigatsu</td>
<td>juunigatsu</td>
<td>juu ni gatsu</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangatsu</td>
<td>nangatsu</td>
<td>na nga tsu</td>
<td>what month?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Counting Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Kana</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ik-kagetsu</td>
<td>ikka gatsu</td>
<td>ippa gatsu</td>
<td>one month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-kagetsu</td>
<td>nika gatsu</td>
<td>nippa gatsu</td>
<td>two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san-kagetsu</td>
<td>san ka gatsu</td>
<td>san gatsu</td>
<td>three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yon-kagetsu</td>
<td>yonka gatsu</td>
<td>yon gatsu</td>
<td>four months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go-kagetsu</td>
<td>goka gatsu</td>
<td>go gatsu</td>
<td>five months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rok-kagetsu</td>
<td>rokka gatsu</td>
<td>roka gatsu</td>
<td>six months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nana-kagetsu</td>
<td>nanka gatsu</td>
<td>nanka gatsu</td>
<td>seven months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hachi-kagetsu</td>
<td>hachiga gatsu</td>
<td>hachiga gatsu</td>
<td>eight months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuu-kagetsu</td>
<td>kyuuka gatsu</td>
<td>kyuu gatsu</td>
<td>nine months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juk-kagetsu</td>
<td>juuka gatsu</td>
<td>juu gatsu</td>
<td>ten months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juuik-kagetsu</td>
<td>juuikka gatsu</td>
<td>juuikka gatsu</td>
<td>eleven months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juuni-kagetsu</td>
<td>juuni ka gatsu</td>
<td>juuni gatsu</td>
<td>twelve months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-kagetsu</td>
<td>nanaka gatsu</td>
<td>nan gatsu</td>
<td>how many months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The classifier for naming and counting years is 〜nen 年, but 〜nenkan 年間 is often used for counting to avoid confusion. The question word is nan-nen 何年 ‘what year/how many years’ or nan-nenkan 何年間 ‘how many years?’ So, 15 nen can mean either 15 years or the year 2015/Heisei 15 depending on the context. The existence or non-existence of the particle ni and/or the kind of approximation expression that is used with it, goro or gurai, tells you if it’s the naming expression or counting expression. Compare the following:

五年に行きました. Go-nen ni ikimashita. I went there in the year 5.
五年、行きました。Go-nen ikimashita. I went there for five years.
五年ごろ行きました。Go-nen-goro ikimashita. I went there around the year 5.
五年ぐらい行きました。Go-nen-gurai ikimashita. I went there for about 5 years.

7-2-2 Counting age: ~sai for people and animals, ~nen for others

~sai 才 is used to express the age of people and animals while ~nen 年 is used to express the age of inanimate things. Note the sound change of /sai/ → /ssai/ with the numbers 1, 8, and 10. People’s age are also expressed by the classifier ~tsu, and hatachi is the special form of this series for a twenty year old. To ask how old someone is you can use one of the following. The last one is polite.

何歳ですか。Nan-sai desu ka.
(年は)いくつですか(Toshi wa) ikutsu desu ka.
(お年は)おいくつですか。(Otoshi wa) oikutsu desu ka. (Polite)

Babies that are less than one year old are counted by days, weeks and months.

It’s often pointed out that Japanese society is very much age conscious. Age determines many things including interpersonal relationships. Even just one year of difference in age usually results in seniority status and affects how people talk to each other. Therefore it is not uncommon to ask someone’s age when meeting him/her for the first time. When you ask any personal questions, it’s safer to first say shitsurei desu kedo ‘It’s rude of me to ask this, but…’

7-2-3 Japanese Calendar

There are two systems of naming years in Japan. In addition to the western calendar (西暦, seisakuryū), Japan uses its own calendar (元号, genkō). The latter is often used in official documents. The Japanese year designations are based on the year of the reign of the emperors. When one emperor dies and a new emperor ascends to the throne, a new period or era starts. The first year of a period is called gan-nen 元年. The years are named and counted with the Chinese numbers plus ~nen. The most recent periods include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meiji</td>
<td>1868-1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taisho</td>
<td>1912-1926</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showa</td>
<td>1926-1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heisei</td>
<td>1989-present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may be handy to remember your birthday according to the Japanese calendar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>English name</th>
<th>Official name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1</td>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
<td>元日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Monday of January</td>
<td>Coming of Age Day</td>
<td>成人の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 11</td>
<td>National Foundation Day</td>
<td>建国記念の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 20 or March 21</td>
<td>Vernal Equinox Day</td>
<td>春分の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29</td>
<td>Shōwa Day</td>
<td>昭和の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>Constitution Memorial Day</td>
<td>憲法記念日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Greenery Day</td>
<td>みどりの日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5</td>
<td>Children's Day</td>
<td>子供の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Monday of July</td>
<td>Respect for the Aged Day</td>
<td>敬老の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23 or September 24</td>
<td>Autumnal Equinox Day</td>
<td>秋分の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Monday of October</td>
<td>Health-Sports Day</td>
<td>体育の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>Culture Day</td>
<td>文化の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Labour Thanksgiving Day</td>
<td>勤労感謝の日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 23</td>
<td>The Emperor's Birthday</td>
<td>天皇誕生日</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7-2-4 Informal Style: Noun Sentence and Adjective Sentence

All Japanese sentences take either the formal style or informal style. ~masu, ~desu, and their variants (negative forms and past forms) all designate that the sentence is in the formal style. The formal style is typically used when talking to someone who is not very close to the speaker and some formality is expected. We covered this style first in this textbook because it is socially less risky to use.

In this lesson, we introduce the informal style, which is typically used when speaking to those close to you such as friends, family, children and yourself, in casual settings. We start with the noun sentences and adjective sentences here, and the verb sentences in the next lesson. Please note the following:

- For Adjective sentences, you just drop ~desu/~deshita to make the informal style.
- For Noun sentences, you can replace ~desu with ~da and ~deshita with ~datta.
- However, the ~da in the sentence final position is often dropped.
- The question particle ka is usually dropped and replaced by a rising intonation while other sentence particles such as yo, ne, nee, ka nee, etc. remain.
- It can be challenging for learners to figure out the right speech style for a given situation. Styles are chosen to indicate the right distance between speakers. However, distance can change even within a course of conversation, between the same pair of speakers. Each shift carries some linguistic and social meaning.
Drills and Exercises

A. Cue: 誕生日は六月？
   Is your birthday in June?
   Response: はい、六月六日です。Yes, it’s June 6th.
Cue: 誕生日は一月？
   Is your birthday in January?
   Response: はい、一月一日です。Yes, it’s January 1st.

B. Cue: 一時から三時までです。
   It’s from one o’clock to three.
   Response: じゃ、二時間ぐらいですね。Then, it’s about two hours, right?
Cue: 九月から十二月までです。
   It’s from September to December.
   Response: じゃ、三ヶ月ぐらいですね。Then, it’s about three months, right?

C. Say it in Japanese.

A friend has asked how old the following are.
1. Do you mean Ms. Honda? She is 21 years old.
2. Do you mean my car? It’s about 5 years old.
3. Do you mean this house? It’s about 150 years old.
4. Do you mean Senpai? She is three years older.
5. Do you mean Lucky, the dog? She is one and a half years old.

You’ve been asked when some event took place.
1. August 15, Showa 20 (1945)
2. July 4, 1776
3. September 11, 2001
4. About a month ago
5. About three years ago

D. Act in Japanese
1. Find out the birthday of a) a classmate, b) your teacher.
2. Ask a) a friend, b) a business associate how old she is.
3. A friend is going to study in France. Find out how long she will stay there.
4. Find out who are the oldest and the youngest persons in your class. How many years older/younger are they than you?

会話 Dialogue 3

Michael: 来週、友だちと旅行します。Raishuu tomodachi to ryokou-shimasu.
I’ll be traveling with a friend next week.
Tanaka: どちらへ？Dochira e?
Where to?
Michael: 京都に行って、神社やお寺を回ります。Kyouto ni itte, jinja ya otera o mawarimasu.
We’ll go to Kyoto and visit around shrines, temples, etc.

Tanaka: そう？いいよねえ。
Really? Good for you. (I envy you)

Michael: お土産、買ってきますよ。 We’ll bring back a souvenir for you!

単語 Vocabulary

raishuu らいしゅう 来週 next week
＋konshuu こんしゅう 今週 this week
＋senshuu せんしゅう 先週 last week
to と with
tomodachi to ともだちと 友達と with a friend
ryokou りょこう 旅行 trip
＋shucchou しゅっちょう 出張 business trip
dochira e どちらへ where to?
jinja じんじゃ 神社 (Shinto) shrine
oteru おてら お寺 (Buddhist) temple
＋kyokai きょうかい 教会 church
＋oshiro おしろ お城 castle
mawarimasu まわります 回ります go around
Xをまわります take a tour of X
katte かって 買って buy (te-form)
katte kimasu かってきます 買ってきます go and buy, buy and come bask

文法 Grammar Notes

7-3-1 Verb ~te Form

Every verb ends in ~masu/mashita and their negative forms ~masen/~masen deshita. In this lesson we introduce another form, the ~te form. This form has many uses including for making requests and for linking sentences in chronological order.

1. To make an informal style request, just use the ~て form. To make a formal style request, add kudasai.

見て。 Mite. Look.
見てください。 Mite kudasai. Please look.
ちょっと手伝ってください。 Chotto tetsudatte kudasai. Please give me a hand.
2. To combine two or more sentences into one, change each verb to a ～て form except for the final verb.

京都に行きます。お寺を見ます。Kyouto ni ikimasu. Otera o mimasu.
I’ll go to Kyoto. I’ll see temples.

→ 京都に行って、お寺を見ます。Kyouto ni itte, otera o mimasu.
I’ll go to Kyoto and see temples.

It may sound repetitive and immature if more than three sentences are combined in this manner.

How do you make the ～て form of a verb? The conversion rules will be explained in later lessons. For now, memorize the ～て forms of the verbs that have been introduced so far.

Type 1: ～て (tabete, mite, kite, shite, dekite, dete, hanashite, norikaete, orite, )
Type 2: ～tte (ikimasu-tte, kaimasu-katte, tsukaimasu-tsukatte, norimasu-notte, arimasu-atte, aimasu-atte, wakaimasu-wakatte, kaerimasu-kaette, tsukurimasu-tsukutte, tsukaimasu-tsukatte, hashirimasu-hashitte, )
Type 3: ～て (kakimasu-kaite, kikimasu-kiite, tsukimasu-tsuite, arukimasu-aruite)
Type 4: ～ide (isogimasu-isoide)
Type 5: ～nde (nomimasu-nonde, yomimasu-yonde)

7-3-2 Verb ～て form + motion verbs

We say itte kimasu when we leave home in the morning or leave the office for a meeting. It literally means ‘I’ll go and come back.’ Similarly, Koohii, katte kimasu means ‘I’ll buy coffee and come back.’

When a ～て form is combined with the kimasu, it has the same meaning as the English phrase ‘go (and) do something.’ In English the going is mentioned and the coming back is assumed. On the other hand, in Japanese the going is assumed and the coming back is mentioned:

昼ご飯食べてきます。 Hirugohan Tabete kimasu. I’ll go and have lunch.
ちょっと見てきます。 Chotto mite kimasu. I’ll just go (and) take a look.

In this pattern, the two activities are seen as one sequence, and the negative form negates usually the first activity, not the last. Note the following.

おみやげ、買ってきましたね。 Omiyageu katte kimasen desita.
I (went there) but didn’t buy gifts. (I forgot to buy gifts.)

宿題してきませんでした。 Shukudai shite kimasen desita.
I didn’t do my homework before I came.
A ~te form can be combined with other verbs of motion such as ikimasu and kaerimasu as well. Compare the following.

買ってきます。  
Katte kimasu  
I’ll go and buy it (and come back).

買って行きます。  
Katte ikimasu.  
I’ll buy it and go.

7-3-3 Particle To indicating accompaniment ‘with’

We learned earlier that the particle to connects nouns.

きょうとあした  kyou to ashita  Today and tomorrow

In this lesson, we introduce the particle と meaning ‘with.’ It connects the preceding noun to the verb.

友達と京都へ行きます。  Tomocachi to Kyouto e ikimasu.  
I’m going to Kyoto with a friend.

先生と話しました。  Sensei to hanashimashita.  I talked with a teacher.

Drills and Exercises ◙

A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

Cue: 見ましょうか。  Shall I look at it?
Response: はい、見てください。  Yes, please look at it.
Cue: 手伝いましょうか。  Shall I help?
Response: はい、手伝ってください。  Yes, please help.

B.  
Cue: 買いますか。  Will you buy it?
Response: はい、ちょっと買ってきます。  Yes, I’ll just go and buy it.
Cue: 聞きますか。  Will you ask?
Response: はい、ちょっと聞いてきます。  Yes, I’ll just go and ask.

C. Say it in Japanese.

You’ve been asked where you are going.
1. I’m going to a hot spring with friends.
2. I’m going to Hokkaido and ski.
3. I’m going to Osaka and see the castle, temples, etc.
4. I’m going back home and see my old friends.
5. I’m going to Tokyo University and study history.
Make the following requests to a) a colleague b) a friend:
6. Please email me.
7. Please come 15 minutes early tomorrow.
8. Please write this in Japanese.
9. Please speak slowly.
10. Please go and buy some coffee for me.


1. You see a neighbor dressed up to go out. Ask where she is going?
2. Let Ms. Honda know that you are taking a trip to Okinawa with friends in May and invite her to come as well.
3. Comment that there are temples and shrines everywhere in Japan. Ask which one is the oldest.
4. You and a co-worker are visiting a customer’s office in Kyoto. Suggest that a) you call them first and then go, b) go and buy famous gifts from Kyoto for your staff.
5. Describe what you did over the weekend. Sequence activities. Describe how they were.

会話 Dialogue 4

In the office, Michael has just finished creating a file.

Michael: 来月からのスケジュールですけど、ちょっと見ていただけませんか。
Raigetsu kara no sukejuuru desu kedo, chotto mite itadakemasen ka.
About the schedule for next month (and after), can I have you look at it for me?

Tanaka: いいわよ。ファイルを、送って。
Ii wa yo. Fairu o okutte.
Sure. Please send me the file.

Michael: はい、よろしくお願いします。
Hai. Yoroshiku onegai-shimasu.
Got it. Thanks in advance.

Later

Tanaka: スミス君、例のファイルは？
Sumisu-kun, rei no fairu wa?
Mr. Smith, what about that file (you mentioned)?

Michael: あれ？一時間前に送りましたけど。
Are? Ichi-jikan mae ni okurimashita kedo.
What? I sent it an hour ago but…

Tanaka: 変ねえ。
Hen nee.
That’s odd, isn’t it.

Michael: もう一度、送ります。
Mou ichi-do okurimasu.
I’ll send it again.
単語 Vocabulary

raigetsu らいげつ 来月 next month
＋shiryou しりょう 資料 documents, materials, data
＋repooto レポート report
itadakemasen ka いただけませんか can I have?

Mite itadakemasen ka. みていただけませんか

okurimasu おくります 送ります send
okutte kudasai おきてください 送ってください please send
rei れい (X) in question, (X) discussed earlier
are’? あれ？ What? Huh? (I’m puzzled)
hen (na) へん（な） 変 odd, strange

文法 Grammar Notes

7-4-1 〜te itadakemasen ka  More on Requests

We have learned how to request things using kudasai and onegai-shimasu. We will now add a slightly more polite way of asking, itadakemasen ka, which means ‘can’t I have X?’ So, you can request for coffee in the following three ways.

コーヒー、くださ。 Kooii kudasai.
コーヒー、お願いします。 Kooii onegai-shimasu.
コーヒー、いただけませんか。 Kooii itadakemasne ka.

When requesting an action, you have leaned to use a 〜te form alone (informal) or a 〜te form plus kudasai. You can also substitute itadakemasen ka for kudasai to make a more polite request. So, you can ask for help in the following three ways now.

手伝って。 Tetsudatte.
手伝ってください。 Tetsudatte kudasai.
手伝っていただけませんか。 Tetsudatte itadakemasen ka.

These are the most common request forms in Japanese, but there are many more—dozens, perhaps. It’s important to choose a right request form for each situation. The choice is made based on the elements such as the relationship between the speakers, the nature of the request you are making, the setting, etc.
7-4-2 Relative Time Words

Time expressions such as san-ji ‘3 o’clock’ and mik-ka ‘the 3rd’ indicate specific times. In contrast, expressions such as kyou ‘today’ and ima ‘now’ refer to relative times defined by their relationship to the timing of an utterance. These relative time words usually do not require the time particle に while specific time expressions do.

あした、します。 Ashita shimasu. I’ll do it tomorrow.
土曜日に、します。 Doyoubi ni shimasu. I’ll do it on Saturday.

In the chart below, note the regular elements such as mai~ 毎 ‘every X’, sensen~ 先々 ‘X before last’, sen~ 先 ‘last X’, kon~ 今 ‘this X’, rai~ 来 ‘next X’, sarai~ 再来 ‘X after next’. Watch out for the irregular items, marked in yellow below.

Relative Time Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日</th>
<th>おととい</th>
<th>きのう</th>
<th>きょう</th>
<th>あした</th>
<th>あさって</th>
<th>まいにち</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>today</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>day after tomorrow</td>
<td>every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>あさ朝</td>
<td>あさ</td>
<td>あさの朝</td>
<td>けさ</td>
<td>あしたの朝</td>
<td>あさっての朝</td>
<td>まいあさ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>this morning</td>
<td>tomorrow morning</td>
<td>the day after tomorrow morning</td>
<td>every morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ばん晩 or よる夜</td>
<td>ばん</td>
<td>おとといの晩</td>
<td>こんばん</td>
<td>あしたの晩</td>
<td>あさっての晩</td>
<td>まいばん</td>
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<td>evening</td>
<td>yesterday evening</td>
<td>this evening</td>
<td>tomorrow evening</td>
<td>the day after tomorrow evening</td>
<td>every evening</td>
</tr>
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<td>しゅう週</td>
<td>せんがっき</td>
<td>先ヶ週</td>
<td>こんがっ</td>
<td>まいがっ</td>
<td>来週</td>
<td>まいしゅう</td>
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<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>this week</td>
<td>next week</td>
<td>next week</td>
<td>every week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>つき月</td>
<td>せんげつ</td>
<td>先月</td>
<td>こんげつ</td>
<td>らいげつ</td>
<td>再来月</td>
<td>まいつき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>last month</td>
<td>this month</td>
<td>next month</td>
<td>next month</td>
<td>next month</td>
<td>every month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>とし年</td>
<td>おととし</td>
<td>去年</td>
<td>今年</td>
<td>来年</td>
<td>再来年</td>
<td>まいとし</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>last year</td>
<td>this year</td>
<td>next year</td>
<td>next year</td>
<td>next year</td>
<td>every year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>がっき学期, quarter, academic term</td>
<td>せんがっき</td>
<td>先学期</td>
<td>こんがっき</td>
<td>まいがっき</td>
<td>来学期</td>
<td>まいがっき</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>last term</td>
<td>this term</td>
<td>next term</td>
<td>next term</td>
<td>next term</td>
<td>every term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7-4-3 来月からのスケジュール   Noun + Particle as a Noun Phrase

A noun + certain particles can constitute a noun phrase. The particles include kara, made, de, e, and to. Just like a regular noun phrase, the resulting combination can be followed by desu and its variants and can be connected to another noun by particle no.

イギリスからです。Igirisu kara desu. It is from England.
友だちじゃないです。Tomodachi to ja nai desu. It’s not with a friend.

イギリスからのおみやげ Igirisu kara no omiyage a souvenir from England
友だちとの旅行です。Tomodachi to no ryokou desu. It’s a trip with a friend.

Note the difference in the following:

来月から出張です。Raigetsu kara shucchou desu.
From next month, I have a business trip.
来月からの出張です。Raigetsukara no shucchou desu.
It is [a business trip from next month].

The first sentence answers the question of ‘what does your schedule look like?, for example, while the second one answers ‘which business trip are you talking about?’

Drills and Exercises

A. Cue: 見ましょうか。Shall I take a look?
   Response: じゃ、ちょっと、見ていただけませんか.
           Well, could you take a look for me?
   Cue: 手伝いましょうか. Can I help?
   Response: じゃ、ちょっと、手伝っていただけませんか.
           Well, could you give me a hand?

B. Cue: きょうですか. Is it today?
   Response: いや、あしたです.
   No, it’s tomorrow.
   Cue: 先週でしたか. Was it last week?
   Response: いや、今週です.
   No, it is this week.

C. Say it in Japanese.

Politely make the following requests of a supervisor.
1. Could you send me that file (we talked about)?
2. Could you read Ms. Honda’s report one more time?
3. Could you take a look at the documents from China?
4. Could you meet my senpai next week?
5. Could you make next year’s schedule?

You’ve been asked about an event. Inform the times of the event as follows:
1. This morning
2. The tenth of last month
3. Next August
4. From 9:00 last night
5. Since last academic term
6. For three weeks starting this week

D. Act in Japanese

1. Ask a) Tanaka, a male classmate, b) Tanaka, a co-worker, c) Tanaka, a supervisor to email you the file.
2. You pushed the button on the vending machine but nothing happened. Express your puzzlement. Ask a store clerk to take a look.
3. Find out what a co-worker did a) last night, b) last Sunday, c) on the break last month, d) on last year’s birthday.
4. Find out what he/she is going to do a) tomorrow night, b) on Sunday next week, c) on the break next month, d) on next year’s birthday.

Review

Grammar Review

1. Identify whether each classifier below is a naming classifier, a counting classifier, or both.
   a) ~nichi/~ka
   b) ~fun/pun
   c) ~shuu
   d) ~kagetsu
   e) ~nen
   f) ~gatsu
   g) ~sai

2. How do you make the Informal style of adjective sentences? Noun sentences?
3. What are the two ways to count human age?
4. Explain the two systems to name years in the Japan calendar.
5. The verb te form is used in many ways, but what are the two ways that were introduced in this lesson?
6. Explain three ways to ask for water.
7. Explain three ways to ask someone to call you.
8. What is the difference in meaning among the following:
   Kaimasu.
   Katte kimasu
   Katte ikimasu.
9. Explain the difference of the particle to between the following:
   Tokyou to Kyouto ni ikimashita.
   Tomodachi to Kyouto ni ikimashita.
10. Fill in the blanks below with the most appropriate particle(s). If no particle is possible, enter Z.
   a) You’ve heard a supervisor is taking a business trip. Find out where to?
      Dochira ____?
   b) Ask the intern to send the file to Ms. Honda.
Tanaka-kun, Honda-san _____fairu, okutte.
c) Ask a co-worker in what year she went to France.
   Nan-nen______Furansu ni ikimashita ka.
d) Ask a co-worker for how many years she went to France.
   Nan-nen______furansu ni ikimashita ka.
e) Ask a co-worker if she is going to France next year.
   Rainen______Furansu ni ikimasu ka.
f) You’ve heard Ms. Honda is getting married. Find out to whom.
   Dare______?

Practical Applications

1. Project
   a) Make a timeline for a group project. It should include:
      What tasks need to be done
      When and where they need to be done
      Who is assigned to each task, alone or with someone
   b) Explain the timeline to your group, assign tasks, and confirm the assignments and timeline with everyone.
   c) Pretend that after some delays and other problems, the project is finally completed.
      Exchange feedback with everyone. Be imaginative!

2. History
   a) Review the dates of important historical events.
   b) In your self-introduction, include important dates from your personal life.

Sample Homework/ Quiz

Listening ✍
For each exchange, identify the item under discussion and its time-related information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item under discussion</th>
<th>Time-related information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar
Read each context and circle the item that best fits the blank.

1. Context: Ask a coworker to look at this.
   Hora! Kore o _____.  1. mimasu  2. mimashou  3. mimasu ka  4. mite kudasai.

2. Context: Confirm that the exam is on the 8th.
   Shiken wa_____ desu ne.  1. yok-ka  2. yoo-ka  3. hatsu-ka  4. hachi-nich

3. Context: Politely ask how old the professor is.
   Shitsurei-desu kedo, ____ deshou ka.  1. nan-nen  2. Ikura  3. nan-sai  4. dono gurai

4. Context: Find out the arrival date of the package.
   ____ tsukimasu ka.  1. nan-nichi goro  2. nan-nichi gurai
   3. yaku nan-nichi  4. nan-youbi goro

   Tanjoubi wa ____ desu ka.  1. nan  2. nan-sai  3. iku-tsu  4. itsu

6. Context: You’ve been asked what you will do for vacation.
   Kyouto de otera ______ mawarimasu.  1. o  2. de  3. ni  4. Ga

7. Context: You’ve been asked how long you’ve been in America.

8. Context: You’ve been asked when the deadline is.

9. Context: Ask a friend in what year he was born.

10. Context: You’ve been told that the parking fee is 500 yen for one hour.
    _____ ni-jikan sen-en desu ne.  1. Demo  2. Toriaezi  3. Are?  4 To iu koto wa

11. Context: Tell a co-worker that you’ll go and buy gifts.
    Omiyage ______.  1. katte kimasu  2. kaimasu  3. kaette kimasu  4. kaite ikimasu.

12. Context: A friend is about to make a presentation at a meeting. Wish her good luck.

13: Context: Ask a friend who sent this email.
    Kore dare ______ meeru?  1. kara  2. kara no  3. made  4. ga

14: Context: Ask a supervisor to send you the file.
    Sumimase. Fairu o okutte__.  1. onegai-shimasu  2. kudasai  3. iadakemasen ka  4. ne

15. Context: You are puzzled about a situation. Comment how weird it is.
    ________ desu nee.  1. imaichi  2. kowai  3. tsumaranai  4. hen
Answer the questions in English.
1. There are two systems of naming years in Japan. Explain.

2. Change the following into the informal style. Write in Romanization.
   
   Ame deshita.
   Takaku arimasen.
   Nan-ji desu ka?

Circle the letter of the items that can occur in the blank to make a complete sentence. None, some, or all choices may be correct. For each choice checked as appropriate, provide an English equivalent of the entire sentence.

1. __________ ni shucchou-shimasu.

7. Ichi-nichi
8. Hokkaidou
9. Rainen

2. Tomodachi to _______
   a) senpai desu.
   b) ryokou-shimasu
   c) kyoukai ni ikimasu

3. Koko ni__________ kudasai.
   a) okutte
   b) nonde
   c) kite

4. __________ no sukejuuru desu.
   a) Shichi-gatsu made
   b) Hen
   c) Kotoshi

5. __________ nai desu.
   a) Wakai
   b) Shiryou wa
   c) Hatachi ja
Drill Tape Scripts

Dialogue 1
A. Cue: 一日ですか。
Response: いえ、二日です。
  1. 五日ですか。
  2. 十日ですか。
  3. 二十日ですか。
B. Cue: 後一時間ですね。
Response: はい、もう一時間がんぱりしましょう。
  1. 後二日ですね。
  2. 後一時間半ですね。
  3. 後二週間ですね。
C. Cue: 十五日ですか。
Response: いえ、十六日です。
  1. 五日ですか。
  2. 十日ですか。
  3. 二十日ですか。
D. Cue: 後、一週間ですね。
Response: はい、もう一週間、がんぱりしましょう。
  1. 後二日ですね。
  2. 後一時間半ですね。
  3. 後二週間ですね。

Dialogue 2
A. Cue: 誕生日は六月？
Response: はい、六月六日です。
  1. 誕生日は十月？
  2. 誕生日は八月？
  3. 誕生日は四月？
B. Cue: 一時から三時までです。
Response: ということは、二時間ぐらいですね。
  1. 四日から七日までです。
  2. 二月から六月までです。
  3. 五時から七時半までです。

Dialogue 3
A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.
  1. メールしましょうか。
  2. 書きましょうか。
  3. 読みましょうか。
B. Cue: 買いますか。
Response: はい、ちょっと買ってきます。
  1. 聞きますか。
  2. 会いますか。
  3. 出かけますか。

Dialogue 4
A. Cue: 見ましょうか。
Response: じゃ、ちょっと、見ていただけませんか。
  1. 電話しましょうか。
  2. レポート、書きましょうか。
  3. 資料、コピーしましょうか。
B. Cue: きょうですか。
Response: いや、あしたです。
  1. おとといでしたか。
  2. 来月ですか。
  3. 去年でしたか。
  4. 夕べでしたか。
  5. 今朝ですか。
Lesson 8 余暇 Pastime

会話 Dialogue 1 ねえ、この週末、忙しい？

Yamada: ねえ、この週末、忙しい？ Nee, kono shuumatsu, isogashii?
Hey, are you busy this weekend?

Emily: ううん、別に。なんで？ Uun, betsuni. Nan de?
No, not particularly. Why?

Yamada: 相撲、見たくない？ Sumo, mitaku nai?
Wanna see sumo?

Emily: 見たい！ Mitai!
I do!

Yamada: じゃ、後でメールする。 Ja, ato de meeru-suru.
Then, I’ll email you later.

Emily: オッケー。

Okkee.

Okay.

Yamada: じゃ、バイバイ。

Ja bai bai.
See you later.

単語 Vocabulary

nee ねえ hey (to get attention, casual)
shuumatsu しゅうまつ weekend
+ getsumatsu げつまつ end of the month
+ nenmatsu ねんまつ end of the year
isogashii いそがしい busy
+hima (na) ひま（な）暇 free time
unn ううん no (informal)
+ un うん yes (informal)
betsu ni べつに not particularly (always negative meaning)
nan de なんで why? what for? (casual)
sumou すもう sumo (wrestling)
+ omatsuri おまつり festival
mitai みたい want to see/watch
mitaku nai みたくない do not want to see/watch
ato de あとで later
meeru-suru メールする email (informal) See 8-1-1
okkee おっけい okay
baibai はいばい bye bye
8-1-1 Verb Plain Form, Non-Past, Affirmative

Verbs have many forms. We have so far covered the formal form (~masu forms), ~te form, ~tai form and the honorific form. In this lesson, we introduce the plain (informal) form. The plain forms are typically used in the three ways below. Due to these uses the plain form is sometimes called by different names as shown in the parenthesis.

1. Dictionaries list verbs in this form (thus called Dictionary forms)
2. Other elements can be attached to this form to create more complex grammatical patterns (thus called Basic Forms)
3. It is used in the informal style conversations (thus called Informal Forms)

As explained in Lesson 7, in the informal style conversations you can simply drop desu from adjective and noun sentences. However, for verb sentences, you need to know the plain form of each verb.

Japanese verbs are divided into the following four major groups on the basis of their conjugation patterns.

**Group 1: U-verbs (~u ending verbs)**
This is the largest verb group. If you drop ~masu from the ~masu form, you get the verb stem. The stem of all the verbs in this group ends in ~i. To make the plain form, replace the final ~i of the stem with ~u.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Plain Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wakar-i</td>
<td>wakar-u</td>
<td>‘understand’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-i</td>
<td>ka-u</td>
<td>‘buy’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kak-i</td>
<td>kak-u</td>
<td>‘write’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom-i</td>
<td>nom-u</td>
<td>‘drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isog-i</td>
<td>isog-u</td>
<td>‘hurry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanash-i</td>
<td>hanas-u</td>
<td>‘talk’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group 2: RU-verbs (~iru, ~eru ending verbs)**
To make the plain form of the verbs in this group, simply drop ~masu and add ~ru. In other words, you add ~ru to the stem. The stem of the verbs in this group ends in ~e or ~i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Plain Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tabe</td>
<td>tabe-ru</td>
<td>‘eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>de-ru</td>
<td>‘leave, go out’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okure</td>
<td>okure-ru</td>
<td>‘get late’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i-ru</td>
<td>‘be’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>mi-ru</td>
<td>‘look’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deki</td>
<td>deki-ru</td>
<td>‘can do’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warnings! Consider the following two questions.
1. Is it possible to determine which group a verb belongs to by just looking at the ~masu form? Yes and No.

Yes, because the ~emasu ending indicates that the verb is in Group 2.
No, because verbs with the ~imasu ending can be either in Group 1 or Group 2. This is because the stem of Group 1 verbs and some Group 2 verb both end in ~i, and therefore have the ~imasu ending in their formal forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Plain form</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irimasu</td>
<td>ir-u</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>‘need’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imas</td>
<td>i-ru</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>‘be’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Is it possible to determine which group a verb belongs to by just looking at the plain form? Yes and No.

Yes, because verbs that have endings other than ~eru and ~iru are in Group 1 (except for the few irregular verbs below).
No, because verbs with the ~eru or ~iru ending can be either Group 1 or 2. Iru, for example, can be either in Group 1 or Group 2 depending on where the cut is. If it is /i-ru/, then it’s group 2, meaning ‘be’, and if it is /ir-u/, then it’s in Group 1, meaning ‘need’.

Similarly, kaeru can be either in Group 1 or Group 2 depending on where the cut is. If it is /kae-ru/, then it’s in Group 2, meaning ‘change’ and if it is /kaer-u/ then it’s in Group 1 meaning ‘go home’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Plain form</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaemasu</td>
<td>kae-ru (kae-ru)</td>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>‘change’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaerimasu</td>
<td>kaer-u (kaer-u)</td>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>‘go home’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Therefore, it’s important to check other forms to determine whether a verb belongs to Group 1 or Group 2 if the verb has these endings.

**Group 3: Irregular Verbs**

There are only four irregular verbs in Japanese.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal form</th>
<th>Plain form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kimasu</td>
<td>kuru</td>
<td>‘come’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimasu</td>
<td>suru</td>
<td>‘do’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arimasu</td>
<td>aru</td>
<td>‘be’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikimasu</td>
<td>iku</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reason why arimasu and ikimasu are in this group and not in Group 1 will be explained when we discuss the plain negative forms and plain past forms.

**Group 4: Special Polite Verbs**

This group has only five verbs, all of which have polite meanings. We have seen the first four so far.
The reasons why these are separated from Group 1 is because the /r/ marked in red above in the plain form drops in the formal form--before masu.

Here is a list of all the verbs we have had so far.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1: U Verbs</th>
<th>Group 2: Ru Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. kaimasu</strong> kau katte</td>
<td><strong>23. tabemasu</strong> taberu tabete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. aimasu</strong> au atte</td>
<td><strong>24. mimasu</strong> miru mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. tsukaimasu</strong> tsukau tsukatte</td>
<td><strong>25. imasu</strong> iru ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. tetsudaimasu</strong> tetsudau tetsudatte</td>
<td><strong>26. dekimasu</strong> dekiru dekite <strong>can do</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. wakarimasu</strong> wakaru wakatte</td>
<td><strong>27. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. norimasu</strong> noru noitte</td>
<td><strong>28. kaerimasu</strong> kaeru kaette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. tsukurimasu</strong> tsukuru tsukatte</td>
<td><strong>29. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. mawarimasu</strong> mawaru mawatte</td>
<td><strong>30. wakarimasu</strong> wakaru wakatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. kaerimasu</strong> kaeru kaette</td>
<td><strong>31. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
<td><strong>32. kaerimasu</strong> kaeru kaette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. irimasu</strong> iru ite</td>
<td><strong>33. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. ganbarimasu</strong> ganbaru ganbatte</td>
<td><strong>34. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. kakimasu</strong> kaku kaite</td>
<td><strong>35. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. okurimasu</strong> okuru okutte</td>
<td><strong>36. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. kikimasu</strong> kiku kiite</td>
<td><strong>37. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. arukimasu</strong> aruku aruite</td>
<td><strong>38. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17. tsukimasu</strong> tsuku tsuite</td>
<td><strong>39. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18. nomimasu</strong> nomu nonde</td>
<td><strong>40. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. yomimasu</strong> yomu yonde</td>
<td><strong>41. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. yasumimasu</strong> yasumu yasunde</td>
<td><strong>42. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21. isogimasu</strong> isogo isoide</td>
<td><strong>43. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. hanashimasu</strong> hanasu hanashite</td>
<td><strong>44. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23. tabemasu</strong> taberu tabete</td>
<td><strong>24. mimasu</strong> miru mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24. mimasu</strong> miru mite</td>
<td><strong>25. imasu</strong> iru ite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25. imasu</strong> iru ite</td>
<td><strong>26. dekimasu</strong> dekiru dekite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26. dekimasu</strong> dekiru dekite</td>
<td><strong>27. hashirimasu</strong> hashiru hashitte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formal form | Pain From
---|---
irassyaimasu | irasshar-u ‘be, go come’
gozaimasu | gozar-u ‘be’
kudasaimasu | kudasar-u ‘give (to me)’
nasaimasu | nasar-u ‘do’
osshaimasu | ossha r-u ‘say’

The reasons why these are separated from Group 1 is because the /r/ marked in red above in the plain form drops in the formal form--before masu.
27. demasu  deru  dete  leave, go out
28. orimasu  oriru  orite  get off
29. dekakemasu  dekakeru  dekakete  go out
30. norikaemasu  norikaeru  norikaete  transfer
31. machiawasemasu  machiawaseru  machiawasete  meet up
32. itadakemasu  itadakeru  itadakete  can receive

Group 3: Irregular Verbs
33. shimasu  suru  shite  do
34. kimasu  kuru  kite  come
35. ilkimasu  iku  itte  go
36. arimasu  aru  atte  exist

Group 4: Special Polite Verbs
37. irasshaimasu  irassharu  irasshatte  exist (animate, polite)
38. gozaimasu  gozaru  gozatte  exist (inanimate, polite)
39. kudasaimasu  kudasaru  kudasatte  give to me (polite)
40. nasaimasu  nasaru  nasatte  do
41. osshaimasu  ossharu  oshhatte  say

Drills and Exercises 🌟

A. Cue: 相撲、見たくない？   Don’t you want to see Sumo?
Response: あ、見たい。   Oh, I want to.
Cue: すし、食べたくない？   Don’t you want to eat Sushi?
Response: あ、食べたい。   Oh, I want to.

B. Cue: すし、食べますか？   Will you eat Sushi?
Response: うん、食べる。   Yeh, I will.
Cue: 勉強、しますか？   Will you study?
Response: うん、する。   Yeh, I will.

C. Say it in Japanese.

A friend has asked you what you want to do this weekend.
1. I’d like to go to Fukuoka and see the festival.
2. I’d like to study because there will be an exam next week.
3. I’d like to read the new book by Murakami.
4. I’d like to clean my apartment and do laundry.
5. I’d like to see my friends and go shopping.

Ask a friend the following questions.
6. Do you drink coffee?
7. Do you have homework this weekend?
8. Do you speak French?
9. Is Prof. Yamamoto in today?
10. Do you need chopsticks?

1. Ask a friend if he is free a) next weekend, b) the end of the month, c) the end of the year.
2. Ask a friend if she feels like a) having coffee, b) having ramen, c) going to an onsen.
3. Reply a) yes, you want to, b) no you do not, c) no, not particularly.
4. As you part with a friend, tell her that you are going to call her later.
5. Ask a friend to send you that file you two talked about because you want to take a look.

会話 Dialogue 2
Tanaka, the project leader, sees Emily getting ready to leave the office.

Tanaka: 帰るの？
Emily: いえ、相撲をみに行くんです。
Tanaka: すもう？
Emily: ええ、初めてなんですね。
Tanaka: 楽しいだろうね。
Emily: 写真、いっぱい撮ってきます。

単語 Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaeru</td>
<td>go home, return</td>
<td>帰る no?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>it’s the case that… See 8-2-1</td>
<td>かえるの?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaeru no</td>
<td>So you are going home?</td>
<td>帰るの?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mi ni iku</td>
<td>go to see See 8-2-2</td>
<td>見に行く</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajimete</td>
<td>first time</td>
<td>はじめて</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darou</td>
<td>probably (Plain form of deshou) See 8-2-3</td>
<td>だろう</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shashin</td>
<td>photo</td>
<td>しゃしん</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
文法 Grammar Notes

8-2-1 Plain Form + n desu

How to form it: This pattern is made to add /~n desu/ or /~no desu/ (more formal) to the plain form of an adjective, noun, or verb. Note that for a noun sentence, you need to insert na before n desu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective: Takai n desu.</th>
<th>It’s expensive. (That’s why.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb: Kaeru n desu.</td>
<td>I’m going home. (That’s why.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun: Ame na n desu.</td>
<td>It’s raining. (That’s why.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To make an informal style sentence, change /~n desu/ to /no/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective: Takai no.</th>
<th>It’s expensive. (That’s why.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb: Kaeru no.</td>
<td>I’m going home. (That’s why.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun: Ame na no.</td>
<td>It’s raining. (That’s why.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ~ n desu can be added to the Negative forms and Past forms as well. (These forms of verbs will be introduced later.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-past Negative</th>
<th>Past Affirmative</th>
<th>Past Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takaku nai n desu</td>
<td>Takakatta n desu</td>
<td>Takaku nakatta n desu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ame ja nai n desu</td>
<td>Ame datta n desu</td>
<td>Ame ja nakatta n desu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meaning: The /n/ in the /~n desu/ pattern refers to the situation, circumstance, or case, namely how thing are. So, this pattern is often translated as ‘It’s that...’, ‘It’s the case that...’ or ‘The thing is ...’. It provides an explanation or background information regarding the situation or to present a new interpretation or explanation of that situation.

In the dialogue above, the project leader sees Emily getting ready to leave. She wants to confirm that Emily is in fact going home by saying Kaeru no? She asks to validate her interpretation of what she sees. In response, Emily corrects the leader’s interpretation by using the /~n desu/. Emily further explains that it’s her first time to see Sumo. Without the ~ n desu pattern, this conversation would lack mutual empathy, and might sound mechanical or distant.

How to use it: For a learner of Japanese, the biggest challenge posed by this pattern is probably to figure out when to use it and when NOT to use it. You cannot decide this on the basis of when the English equivalent of this pattern is used or is not used in spoken English. In English you probably do not always say, “It’s that...” when you give an explanation, as seen below.

A: Let’s go out tonight.
B: Sorry. I have homework.
In contrast, the ~n desu pattern is VERY common and almost required in similar situations when speaking in Japanese.

A: Konban dekakemasen ka.
B: Sumimasen. Shukudai ga aru n desu.

It is not a viable strategy, though tempting, to use the ~n desu pattern all the time, or conversely to completely dismiss it. Misuse can cause social awkwardness and in some cases more serious consequences. Why?

Remember this pattern indicates that the speaker is aware of something in the situation and her statements reflect this awareness. Thus, not using this pattern where it is expected may indicate that the speaker is indifferent or insensitive, or failed to “read the air”. Paying attention to others and anticipating their needs is highly valued in Japan, probably more so than in some other cultures. Failing to do so may have more negative significance when speaking Japanese. Consider the following examples.

a) At a restaurant, you see something unusual on your plate. You are not sure if it’s a decoration or whether you can eat it. Kore, taberu n desu ka? ‘So, do you eat this?’ (Is that why it’s here?) is an appropriate question. On the other hand, the same sentence without ~n desu--Kore tabemasu ka--lacks any indication of your being confused. Thus it may give your fellow diner an impression that you are offering the item to her.

b) A co-worker returned from taking a test. You want to know how it went. Muzukashikatta desu ka? ‘Was it hard?’ is a simple question and appropriate. On the other hand the sentence with /~n desu/ --Muzukashikatta n desu ka? –would indicate that you see something wrong. It may be interpreted as if the co-worker looks distraught or unhappy.

c) You want to turn down the food you are offered. Compare the following.

Amari suki ja nai desu. -- Informing about your food preference

Amari suki ja nai n desu. -- Explaining why you do not want the food

While both sentences presents the same information, the first one does not necessarily connect the statement with your not accepting the food. The second sentence does. A similar difference can be observed between the following.

Ame desu. ‘It’s raining.’ --Informing about the weather

Ame na n desu. ‘It's raining, so…’ --Explaining why

How is the ~n desu pattern different from the ~kara pattern? The ~kara pattern specifically provides THE reason for something, while the ~n desu pattern draws attention to a factor in the situation, thus is softer and more vague. The speaker can stay appropriately ambiguous, and asks the listener to get it.

In the examples c) above, the ~kara pattern might be an option.

Amari suki ja nai desu kara. ‘Because I don’t like it very much.’

Ame desu kara. ‘Because it’s raining.’
However, these sentences explicitly give the reasons. The ~n desu pattern, on the other hand, is more subtle and appealing for empathy. In responding to these indirect explanations, it is common to show your understanding by saying, "Aa sou na n desu ka. ‘Oh, that explains it’ rather than Aa sou desu ka ‘Is that so?’"

8-2-2 [Purpose X ] ni iku ‘go to do X’

In Lesson 6, we learned that the /X ni iku/ means ‘go to X’ and X stands for the goal of the movement presented by verbs such as iku, kuru, and kaeru. Therefore X is usually a location. When X is NOT a location, this pattern usually means ‘go to do X’ and X stands for the reason for going. The purpose X is presented by two kinds of items: action nouns and verb stems.

1. Action nouns such as benkyou ‘study’, renshuu ‘practice’ kaimono ‘shopping’
   - Tokyo ni kaimono ni ikimasu I’ll go to Tokyo for shopping.
   - Toshokan ni benkyou ni ikimashita I went to the library to study.

2. Verb stems = the ~masu form without ~masu
   - Kooihii o kai ni ikimasu I’ll go to buy coffee.
   - Tomodachi ni ai ni kaerimashita I’ll go back to see my friends
   - MBA o tori ni kimashita I came to get an MBA.
   - Nani o shi ni iku n desu ka What are you going there to do?

8-2-3 Plain Form + deshou / darou

Darou is the plain form of deshou ‘probably’. However, some female speakers tend to avoid using darou in the sentence final position, and use deshou instead even in a casual conversation.

Both deshou and darou follow the plain form of adjectives, nouns, and verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Plain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Takai deshou.</td>
<td>Takai darou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ame deshou.</td>
<td>Ame darou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuru deshou.</td>
<td>Kuru darou.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It’s probably expensive.
It will probably rain.
She will probably come.

Like deshou, when darou is used alone, it means ‘Isn’t it?’ or ‘Didn’t I tell you so?’

Drills and Exercises

A. Cue: 行きますよ。I’m going. Response: え、行くの？ What? Are you going?  
   Cue: 雨ですよ。It’s raining. Response: え、雨なの？ What? Is it raining?
   * Repeat this drill, replacing no with n desu.
B. Cue: 行きますか？ Does he go?
Response: 行くだろうねえ。 He will probably go.
Cue: 楽しいですか？ Is it fun?
Response: 楽しいだろうねえ。It is probably fun.

C. Say it in Japanese.
A friend has asked you why you are leaving now.
1. I’m going to the library, so…
2. I have an appointment, so…
3. I’m busy, so…
4. I’d like to do some shopping, so…
5. It’s Monday, so…

A friend has asked why you are going to Kyoto.
6. I’m going there to see the old temples and shrines.
7. I’m going there to eat Kyoto cuisines.
8. I’m going there to take pictures of the festival.
9. I’m going there to study at Kyoto University.
10. I’m going there to see my old friends.

D. Act in Japanese
1. Stop a stranger and ask him to take your picture.
2. You are talking with a friend about your upcoming trip to Hokkaido. Mention that it will probably be cold, b) it will probably be beautiful, c) you will probably fly, d) Prof. Yamamoto will probably go, too.
3. You saw a co-worker looking at smartphones at an online shopping website. Ask if he is going to buy a new one.
4. At a dinner, you see the fish left untouched on your friend’s plate. Ask if he hates fish.
5. A friend said that she left the movie after seeing only the first 15 minutes. Ask if that was because it was boring?

会話 Dialogue 3 🔗

Yamada: 野球と相撲とどっちの方がいいかい？
Yakyuu to sumou to docchi no hou ga ii ka?
Which is better, baseball or sumo?

Emily: 野球より、相撲の方がいい。伝統的なスポーツだし。
Yakyuu yori sumou no hou ga ii. Dentouteiki na supootsu da shi.
I like sumo better than baseball because it is a traditional sport and…

Yamada: そうだね。せっかく日本にいるし。
Sou da ne. Sekkaku nihon ni iru shi ne.
I agree. And you are here in Japan after all, so…
单語 Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>kun</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yakkyuu</td>
<td>やきゅう</td>
<td>野球</td>
<td>baseball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docchi no hou</td>
<td>どっちのほう</td>
<td>which alternative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X yori</td>
<td>〜より</td>
<td>than ~; rather than ~</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yakyuu yori</td>
<td>やきゅうより</td>
<td>rather than baseball</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentou</td>
<td>でんとう</td>
<td>伝統</td>
<td>tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ bunka</td>
<td>ぶんか</td>
<td>文化</td>
<td>culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dentouteki (na)</td>
<td>でんとうてき（な）</td>
<td>伝統的</td>
<td>traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supootsu</td>
<td>スポーツ</td>
<td>sports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~shi</td>
<td>〜し</td>
<td>and (among other reasons)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naruhodo</td>
<td>なるほど</td>
<td>I see; now I understand; it makes sense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekkaku</td>
<td>せっかく</td>
<td>with much effort; take the trouble to do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See 8-3-2

Supootsu スポーツ Sports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>kun</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yakkyuu</td>
<td>やきゅう</td>
<td>野球</td>
<td>baseball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suiei</td>
<td>すいえい</td>
<td>水泳</td>
<td>swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakkaa</td>
<td>サッカー</td>
<td>soccer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorufu</td>
<td>ゴルフ</td>
<td>golf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenisu</td>
<td>テニス</td>
<td>tennis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futtobouru</td>
<td>フットボール</td>
<td>(American) football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Budou 武道 Traditional Martial Arts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese</th>
<th>kun</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kendou</td>
<td>けんどう</td>
<td>剣道</td>
<td>Kendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juudou</td>
<td>じゅうどう</td>
<td>柔道</td>
<td>Judo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyuudou</td>
<td>きゅうどう</td>
<td>弓道</td>
<td>Japanese archery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karate</td>
<td>からて</td>
<td>空手</td>
<td>Karate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aikidou</td>
<td>あいきどう</td>
<td>合気道</td>
<td>Aikido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naginata</td>
<td>なぎなた</td>
<td>蕎刀</td>
<td>spear fencing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

文法 Grammar Notes

8-3-1 Comparing Two or More Items

Earlier we learned the following patterns to compare two items:

* Dochira ga ii desu ka. Which is better? 
  --X ga ii desu. X is better. *
In this lesson we add the particle ~yori, ‘than’ and ~hou ‘this alternative of the two’. By using these, the sentences above can be restated as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
X \text{ to } Y \text{ to dochira no hou } & \text{ ga ii desu ka. } \quad \text{Which is better, X or Y?} \\
--Y \text{ yori } X \text{ no hou ga ii desu. } & \quad \text{X is better than Y.}
\end{align*}
\]

When comparing more than three items you can specify the items compared by saying ‘X no naka de ‘ among X (the group)’ or listing up each member of the group like \( X \text{ to } Y \text{ to } Z \text{ no naka de } \) ‘among X, Y, and Z’

\[
\begin{align*}
Kono naka de dore ga ichiban ii desu ka. & \quad \text{Among these, which is the best.} \\
X \text{ to } Y \text{ to } Z \text{ no naka de dore ga ichiban ii desu ka. } & \quad \text{Which is the best among X, Y, and Z?} \\
--X \text{ ga ichiban ii desu. } & \quad \text{X is the best.}
\end{align*}
\]

8-3-2 Sentence + shi

\( Sh\) added to the end of a sentence means “and” and indicates that it’s one factor or one reason among others that leads to the conclusion under discussion.

\( Ame da shi. \) Because it’s raining, and… (so, I’m not going)

You can link more than two sentences using shi. The last sentence in the sequence can be either another reason or the conclusion. When asked about a restaurant for example, you may link three characteristics or two characteristics and a conclusion as follows.

\( Oishii shi, yasui shi, kirei desu yo. \)

The food is good, and it’s cheap and it’s clean.

\( Oishii shi, yasui shi, dai\text{suki} \text{ desu yo.} \)

The food is good, and it’s cheap, so I like it a lot.

Since shi implies there are other reasons, it is often used to make a sentence sound inconclusive, thus polite in some cases, even when it is actually the only reason. You may notice younger speakers use shi-ending sentences a lot for this reason.

**Drills and Exercises**

A. **Cue:** 野球と相撲とどっちの方がいい？

   Which do you like better, baseball or Sumo?

   **Response:** 野球より、相撲のほうがいい。I like Sumo better than baseball.

B. **Cue:** 伝統的ですね。

   It’s traditional, isn’t it?

   **Response:** ええ、伝統的だし、おもしろいし、大好きです。
Yes, it’s traditional, it’s interesting, and I like it a lot.
Cue: かっこいいですね。 It’s cool, isn’t it?
Response: ええ、かっこいいし、おもしろいし、大好きです。
Yes, it’s cool, it’s interesting, and I like it a lot.

C. Say it in Japanese.
You’ve been asked what you’d like to do.
1. Since I’m in Japan (after much effort), I’d like to speak Japanese.
2. Since I’m in Kyoto I’d like to take pictures of old temples and shrines.
3. Since I’m going to France, I’d like to drink French wine.
4. Since I’m going to Korea, I’d like to experience Korean tradition and culture.
5. Since I’m in Japan, I’d like to make a lot of Japanese friends.

Ask a friend the following.
6. Which would you like, chopsticks or a fork?
7. Which would you like to eat, ramen or sushi?
8. Which is faster, a taxi or a train?
9. Which class is most difficult this term among economics, history, and Japanese?
10. Which is your favorite among Japanese, Western, and Chinese cooking?

D. Act in Japanese
1. Discuss what your favorite sports are and why.
2. Discuss different country’s traditional food and sports.
3. Discuss where you want to visit and why. Give more than one reason.
4. You’ve been invited to a dinner party this weekend. Turn the invitation down politely, mentioning that it is very kind.
5. Compare and discuss a) two or b) more than three items, including food and drink, languages, classes, movies, travel destinations, transportation, etc.

会話  Dialogue 4  ♪

Yamada: 何か食べに行かない？  Nani ka tabe ni ikanai?
Wanna go eat something?
Emily: うん、いいよ。  Un ii way yo.
Sure.

Yamada: 何が食べたい？  Nani ga tabetai?
What would you like to eat?
Emily: う〜ん、ファミレスでいい。というか、ファミレスがいい。  Nnnn, famiresu de ii..... To ii ka, famiresu ga ii.
Um, a family restaurant is fine. I mean I’d prefer a family restaurant.
単語 Vocabulary

nani ka なにか 何か  something
tabe ni iku たべにいく 食べにいく  go to eat
ikanai いかない 行かない  not go  See 8-4-1
tabe ni ikanai? たべにいかない？食べにいかない  Won’t you go to eat? (Invitation)
wā わ sentence particle
(For female speakers; male speakers, often from Osaka area, use it with FALLING tone)
nnn ううん Hesitation Noise; I’m thinking
famiresu ふぁみれす ファミレス family restaurant
de で て form of です

toiu ka というか I mean; rather
(rieterating, self-correcting)
+te ka てか casual form of to iu ka
+wari kan わりかん 割り勘 equal split
+hara u はらう 払う pay
+hokane おかね お金 money
+hokanemochi おかねもち お金持ち rich, rich person

文法 Grammar Notes

8-4-1 Non-Past Plain Negative Forms of Verbs

In 8-1-2 above, we learned how to make the non-past, affirmative plain form of verbs. We now move on to learn how to make the negative form of these verbs.

Group 1: U-Verbs

In order to make the negative form of a verb in this group, change the final /u/ of the affirmative form to /anai/.

nomimasu → nomu → nomanai ‘drink’

If there is no consonant before /u/ as in kau ‘buy’, drop /u/ and add /wanai/.

kaimasu → kau → kawanai ‘buy’
aimasu → au → awanai ‘meet’

As you remember from the kana chart, the sound /w/ in Japanese can only be followed by the vowel /a/. It disappears when followed by other vowels /i, u, e, o /. So, in the stem of kaimasu, we assume that /w/ is dropped before /i/ and it shows up when followed by /a/ in the negative form. In other words, the original forms of the verb ‘buy’ are kawimasu (formal) and kawu (plain) but they respectively become kaimasu and kau due to this phonological requirement.
Group 2: RU-Verbs
For the verbs in this group, replace /ru/ with nai.
  tabemasu → taberu → tabenai ‘eat’

Group 3: Irregular Verbs
The four members of this group have the following negative forms.
  kimasu → kuru → konai ‘come’
  shimasu → suru → shinai ‘do’
  arimasu → aru → nai ‘exist’
  ikimasu → iku → ikanai ‘go’

Group 4: Special Polite Verbs
The stem of the verbs in this group actually end in /r/, although it disappears in the ~masu form. This is why these five verbs are separated from Group 1.

  irasshaimasu → irasshari → irassharu
To make the negative form, follow the rule for Group 1: change /u/ to /anai/.
  irasshaimasu → irassharu → irassharanai

Remember that adjectives and nouns have two alternative formal negative forms. Similarly, desu can follow the plain negative verb form to form the alternative formal negative forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective:</th>
<th>Takaku nai desu.</th>
<th>Takaku arimasen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun:</td>
<td>Ame ja nai desu.</td>
<td>Ame ja arimasen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb:</td>
<td>Tabenai desu.</td>
<td>Tabemasen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both forms are formal, but the form on the left is a little more casual than the one on the right.

8-4-2 ~te form of desu; X de ii ‘X will do’

We introduced the ~te form of verbs in Lesson 7. Here we add Noun + de (the ~te form of desu.) The ~te form is used to link sentences.

  Kooohii wa 400-en desu. Keeki wa 500-en desu. →
  Coffee is 400yen. Cake is 500 yen.

  Kooohii wa 400-en de, keeki wa 500-en desu.
  Coffee is 400 yen and cake is 500 yen.

Note the difference between the following two.
  Kooohii de ii desu. Coffee is fine. (It being coffee, I’m fine.)
  Kooohii ga ii desu. Coffee is good. (Coffee is my first choice.)
In the dialogue above, Emily first mentioned that a family restaurant is fine with her, and then self-corrected to say that she actually prefers a family restaurant by switching de to ga.

Drills and Exercises

A. Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

Cue: 相撲、見る？
Do you watch sumo?
Response: いや、見ない。
No, I don’t.

Cue: 焼き肉、食べる。
Do you eat Yakiniku (Korean BBQ)?
Response: いや、食べない。
No, I don’t.

B. Cue: 焼き肉でいい？
Would you be okay with Yakiniku?
Response: うん。というか、焼肉の方がいいよ。
Yes. I mean I prefer Yakiniku.

Cue: 割り勘でいい？
Would you be okay with splitting (the bill)?
Response: うん。というか、割り勘の方がいいよ。
Yes. I mean I prefer that.

C. Say it in Japanese.

Make the following suggestions to a friend, using the negative verb form.

1. Why don’t we see the new movie?
2. Why don’t we do traditional sports rather than baseball?
3. Why don’t we eat Bento in the park because it’s a beautiful day?
4. Why don’t we meet at the entrance of the station at 10:00?
5. Why don’t we take a group picture with everyone?

Correct your statement and restate it as follows.

6. Ramen is fine… I mean I prefer ramen.
7. I’m busy on Friday… I mean I’m busy everyday.
8. I’m coming to your party… I mean I’d like to come to your party.
9. This is NOT my first time eating sushi… I mean I love sushi and eat it often.
10. I’m fine splitting the bill… I mean I’d like to pay… I mean I will pay the whole thing.


1. Invite a friend to go eat something.
2. You’d like to eat Japanese food. Ask a friend if she is okay with it.
3. At the end of the meal, suggest that you split the bill with everyone.
4. Senpai insists that she will pay for everyone. Tell her that you prefer to split the bill.
5. It’s the time to go to the office meeting. You see a co-worker still at his desk. Ask if that means he is not going?
Grammar Review

1. What four groups are Japanese verbs divided into?
2. Describe how to make the non-past affirmative plain verb form from the \(\sim\)masu form.
3. Describe how to make the non-past negative plain verb form from the plain affirmative form.
4. Is it possible to tell which group a verb belongs by its \(\sim\)masu form? By its plain form?
5. What does the pattern \(\text{plain form} + n\ \text{desu}\) mean?
6. What is the difference in meaning between the following?
   \(\text{Takai desu.}\)
   \(\text{Takai n\ desu.}\)
7. What is the difference between the following?
   \(\text{Kaeru n\ desu.}\)
   \(\text{Kaeru no.}\)
8. What happens to the noun sentence when \(n\ \text{desu}\) is attached?
9. Explain the difference in meaning among the following.
   \(\text{Isogashii desu kara.}\)
   \(\text{Isogashii n\ desu.}\)
   \(\text{Isogashii shi.}\)
10. We have covered three kinds of particle \(ni\) so far: Location, Goal, and Purpose. Give an example of each.
11. What kind of verbs follow the purpose expressions with the particle \(ni\)?
12. What two kinds of elements occur before the purpose particle \(ni\)?
13. What is the difference between the following?
   \(\text{Tanoshii deshou.}\)
   \(\text{Tanoshii darou.}\)
14. What does \(X\ \text{yori}\) mean?
15. What does \(X\ \text{no hou}\) mean?
16. How do you list two items you are comparing? More than three items?
17. What is the difference in meaning between the following?
   \(\text{Koohii ga\ ii\ desu.}\)
   \(\text{Koohii de\ ii\ desu.}\)
Sample Homework/ Quiz

Listening 🎤

What is the question(s)? Answer in English.

1. ______________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________________
5. ______________________________________________________________________

Give an English equivalent of each reply to the question “?”.

1. ______________________________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________________
5. ______________________________________________________________________

Grammar

A. Read each context and circle the item that best fits the blank.

1. You’d like to invite a friend to see Sumo.
   Sumo ______? a. mitai b. minai c. miru d. mite

2. You want to know when is the best among these dates to have a meeting.
   Kono naka de ______ ga ichiban ii? a. dochira b. itsu c. doko d. dare

3. You’ve been asked why you are not going for a walk.
   Ame ______. a. shi. b. na n desu. c. kara. d. no.

4. At a restaurant, your friend has asked if he could order beer for everyone. You respond saying:
   Okkee. Biiru ______ ii yo. a. ga b. o c. de d.wa

5. Ask a friend to ask the question at the information desk.
   Infomeeshion de ______. a. kite b. kikimasu c. kiite d. kiku

6. You’ve been asked where you are going. You are going out for a coffee break.
   Koohii ______ ni itte kuru. a. tabe b. nomu c. nonde d. nomi

7. Ask a friend if he is interested in seeing Sumo.
   Sumo ______? a. mita b. tabetaku nai c. tabe ni ikanai? d. tabe ni iku?

8. You’ve been invited to a party by a business associate. Turn it down politely.
   Sekkkaku desu ______ a. shi... b. kedo... c. kara... d. nee.

9. You are at Tokyo Tower. Ask a stranger to take a picture of you.
Sumimasen, *shashin* ____.


**B. Circle the letter of the most appropriate item in the given context.**

1. You’ve been asked which you like better, movies or *sport*.
   - a. *Eiga yori suki desu*.
   - b. *Eiga wa motto suki desu*.
   - c. *Eiga ga ichiban suki desu*.
   - d. *Eiga no hou ga suki desu*

2. A friend is getting ready to leave. Check your assumption that she is going home.

3. You’d like to ask a friend a question. How do you get her attention?

**C. Fill in the chart in Romanization or *Hiragana*.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>~masu form</th>
<th>~te form</th>
<th>Plain Affirmative</th>
<th>Plain negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>kikimasu</em></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aimasu</em></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>arimasu</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>shimasu</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>kimasu</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mazemasu</em></td>
<td><em>mazete</em></td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>yonde</em></td>
<td>16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. Answer in English.**

1. Describe an example of situations where you might say *‘Isogashii n desu’* rather than *‘Isogashii desu.’*

2. Describe a situation where the informal form of a honorific verb such as *‘irassahru’* is typically used.
Drill Tape Scripts 🎧

Dialogue 1
A. Cue: 相撲、見たくない？ Response: あ、見たい。
Cue: すし、食べたくない？ Response: あ、食べたい。
1. この漫画、読みたくない？
2. 温泉、行きたくない？
3. ビール、飲みたくない？
B. Cue: すし、食べますか？ Response: うん、食べる。
Cue: 勉強、しますか？ Response: うん、する。
1. スマホ、使いますか。
2. 英語、話しますか。
3. 駅まで行きましょう。

Dialogue 2
A. Cue: 行きますよ。 Response: え、行くの？
Cue: 雨ですよ。 Response: え、雨の？
1. ファイル、いりますよ。
2. 日本人ですよ。
3. 地下鉄に、乗り換えますよ。
* Repeat this drill, replacing no with n desu.
B. Cue: 行きますか？ Response: 行くだろうねえ。
Cue: 楽しいですか？ Response: 楽しいだろうねえ。
1. あの映画、面白いか。
2. 明日、雪ですか。
3. 電車、遅れますか。

Dialogue 3
A. Cue: 野球と相撲とどっちの方がいい？ Response: 野球より、相撲の方がいい。
Cue: うどんとラーメンとどっちの方が食べたい？Response: うどんよりラーメンの方が食べたい。
1. 新幹線と飛行機とどっちの方が早い。
2. 今月と来月とどっちの方が多い。
3. アジアの文化とヨーロッパの文化とどっちの方が好き。
B. Cue: 伝統的ですね。 Response: ええ、伝統的だし、大好きです。
Cue: 安いですね。 Response: ええ、安いし、大好きです。
1. かわいいですね。
2. 古い文化ですね。
3. むずかしくないですね。
4. よくがんばりますね。

Dialogue 4
A. Cue: 相撲、見る。Response: いや、見ない。
Cue: 焼き肉、食べる。Response: いや、食べない。
1. 写真撮る。
2. 野球する。
3. ビール飲む。
B. Cue: 焼き肉でいい？ Response: というか、焼き肉の方がいい。
Cue: 割り勘でいい？ Response: というか、割り勘の方がいい。
1. お弁当でいい？
2. このアパートでいい？
3. 來週の週末でいい？
4. PDF のファイルでいい？
5. 鉛筆でいい？