

Beginning Japanese for Professionals: Book 1

Lesson 4 – Project Team

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Lesson 4 - Project Team

Dialogue 1 ◡

Michael is on the project team headed by Ms. Tanaka. He has been given an assignment.

- Honda : *Taihen desu ne.* That's a lot of work, isn't it.
たいへん
 大変ですね。
Tetsudaimashou ka Shall I help you?
てつだ
 手伝いましょうか。
- Michael: *Ie, daijoubu desu.* No, I'm fine.
だいじょうぶ
 いえ、大丈夫です。
Ekuseru o tsukaimasu kara. I'll use Excel, so...
つか
 エクセルを使いますから。
- Honda: *Sou desu ka? Ja, ganbattekudasai.* Are you sure? Well, then, good luck.
 そうですか。じゃ、がんばってください。
- Michael: *Hai, ganbarimasu.* Thanks (I'll try hard.)
 はい、がんばります。
-
- Michael: *Zenbu dekimashita!* All Done!
ぜんぶ
 全部、できました。
- Tanaka : *Hayai desu nee!* So fast!
はやい
 速いですねえ。

Vocabulary ◡

<i>taihen(na)</i>	たいへん (な)	大変	difficult, challenging
<i>tetsudaimasu</i>	てつだいます	手伝います	help
<i>tetsudaimashou ka</i>	てつだいましょうか	手伝いましょうか	shall I help?
<i>ekuseru</i>	えくせる	エクセル	(Microsoft) Excel
<i>o</i>	を		Object marking particle
<i>kara</i>	から		because, so
<i>ganbatte kudasai</i>	がんばってください		Good luck!
<i>banbarimasu</i>	がんばります		I'll do my best
<i>zennbu</i>	ぜんぶ	全部	all, the whole thing
<i>hayai</i>	はやい	早い	fast, early
<i>+osoi</i>	おそい	遅い	slow, late
<i>+dou shite</i>	どうして		why
<i>+naze</i>	なぜ		why (formal)
<i>+nan de</i>	なんで		why (casual)

+ <i>waado</i>	わあと	ワード	(Microsoft) Word
+ <i>apuri</i>	あぷり	アプリ	app, application
+ <i>intaanetto</i>	いたあねっと	インターネット	internet
+ <i>netto</i>	ねっと	ネット	internet
+ <i>pawaapointo</i>	ぱわあぽいんと	パワーポイント	PowerPoint
+ <i>fairu</i>	ふあいる	ファイル	file
+ <i>waifai</i>	わいふあい	Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi

Grammar Notes

4-1-1 ~*mashou*, Suggesting or Offering to Do Something

The *-mashou* form is made by changing *-masu* to *-mashou*. A verb in the *-mashou* form means ‘let’s do X’ or ‘why don’t I do X’. It is used to make a suggestion or offer to do something.

Kaerimashou. Let’s go home.
Tetsudaimashou ka? Shall I help you?

While the speaker is always included as a doer of the action, the addressee might not be included depending on the context.

Ekuseru o tsukai mashou. Let’s use Excel. Or, Why don’t I use Excel.

Now, how do you respond to a suggestion or an offer made to you?

- When suggested to do something:

To accept	- <i>Sou shimashou.</i>	Let’s do that.
To disagree politely	- <i>Iya, chotto....</i>	No, just....
- When someone has offered to do something for you:

To accept it	- <i>Hai, onegai-shimasu.</i>	Yes, please.
To turn it down	- <i>Ie, daijoubu desu.</i>	No thank you (I’m fine.)

Note that the question form *-mashou ka* typically has a falling intonation. It is more polite than *-mashou* alone because the addressee can say no to the question.

Verbs such as *arimasu*, *dekimasu*, and *wakarimasu* do not occur in the *-mashou* form because they all indicate something beyond one’s control.

4-1-2 Particle *O* Marking the Object

Every Japanese sentence has a subject, although it is not always explicitly stated. On the other hand, the occurrence of an object is more limited. This only occurs with certain verbs (transitive verbs, explained later) and usually does not occur in an adjective

or noun sentence. In Lesson 1, it was explained that the object of the verb is placed before the verb with or without the particles *wa* (contrast) or *mo* (addition). In this lesson, the particle *o* is added. Consider the following.

<i>Kore tabemasu.</i>	I'll eat this.
<i>Kore wa tabemasu.</i>	This, I'll eat (while I won't eat that).
<i>Kore mo tabemasu.</i>	I'll eat this, too.
<i>Kore o tabemasu.</i>	It's this that I'll eat.

In all these sentences, *kore* is the object of the verb *tabemasu*. When the object is marked by the particle *o*, the focus is on this item and this item only as the one that you eat. So the last sentence above is typically the answer to the question of 'what will you eat.'

Depending on the context, what is focused on may be 1) the *o*-marked object alone or 2) the entire sentence, which presents new information that has not yet been mentioned in the conversation. A very common situation for 1) is in combination with question words (what, who, which, etc.) Question words are inherently focused and thus followed by the particle *o* (not *wa* or *mo*.) Similarly in a yes-no question, the object, when focused, is marked by the particle *o*.

1) The object noun is focused.

<i>Dore o tabemasu ka.</i>	Which one will you eat?
<i>-Kore desu.</i>	It's this.
<i>-Kore o tabemasu.</i>	I'll eat this. (This is the one I'll eat.)

Now let's see how yes-no questions are answered when the wrong object is presented. The following are two typical answers.

<i>Pasokon o tsukaimasu ka.</i>	Is it a laptop that you use?
<i>-Iya, pasokon ja nai desu. Sumaho desu.</i>	No, it's not a laptop. It's a smartphone (that I use.)
<i>-Iya, pasokon wa tsukaimasen. Sumaho o tsukaimasu.</i>	No, I don't use a laptop. I use a smartphone.

Note that in the second answer *pasokon* takes the particle *wa*, while *sumaho* takes the particle *o*. This is because *sumaho* is the focused item being newly presented. On the other hand, *pasokon* has been already mentioned and the particle *wa* here indicates that *pasokon* is in contrast to *sumaho*.

2) The entire sentence presents new information.

For example, in the dialogue above, the fact that Michael will use Excel is new information and explains why he does not need help. Here are more examples of this type.

Dekakemasen ka? Won't you go out?
-Iya, nihongo o benkyou-shimasu. No, I'll study Japanese.

Purezen desu yo. It's a presentation.
-Ja, pawapointo o tsukurimashou. Well then, let's make PPT.

4-1-3 Reason + *Kara*

The clause particle *kara* connects two sentences together to make one. In the sequence of /Sentence A *kara*, Sentence B/, Sentence A represents the cause and Sentence B the effect.

Takai desu kara, kaimasen. Because it's expensive, I'll not buy it.
Wakarimasen kara kikimasu. Because I don't understand it, I'll ask.

Sentence B can be left unsaid when it is understood from the context.

Ikimasen ka. You are not going?
-Ee, ame desu kara. Right, because it's raining.

The clause particles *kara* and *kedo* are opposites of each other. Compare the following.

Takai desu kara, kaimasen. It's expensive, so I'll not buy it.
Takai desu kedo, kaimasu. It's expensive, but I'll buy it.

There are three Japanese words for 'why.' *Dou shite* is most common, *naze* more formal, and *nan de* is casual. *Desu ka* can directly follow them if the rest of the sentence is understood from the context.

Dou shite kaimasen ka? Why don't you buy it?
Dou shite desu ka? Why is it (that you don't buy it)?

Drills and Exercises

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

Cue: *Tetsudaimasu ka.* Are you going to help? 
 てっだ
 手伝いますか。

Response: *Mochiron desu. Itsu tetsudaimashou ka.* Of course. When shall I help?
 もちろんです。いつてっだ
 手伝いましょうか。

Cue: *Shimasu ka.* Are you going to do it?
 しますか。

Response: *Mochiron desu. Itsu shimashou ka.* Of course. When shall I do it?
 もちろんです。いつしましょうか。

B. Cue: *Apuri, tsukaimasu ka?* Do you use apps? 
 アプリ、使いますか。

Response: *Hai, kono apuri o tsukaimasu.* Yes, I use this app.

はい、このアプリを使います。
 Cue: *Terebi, kaimasu ka?* Will you buy a TV?

テレビ、買いますか。
 Response: *Hai, kono terebi o kaimasu.* Yes, I'll buy this TV.

はい、このテレビを買います。

C. Cue: *Are, takai desu ka?* Is that expensive? 
 あれ、高いですか

Response: *Hai, takai desu kara, kaimasen.* Right. It's expensive, so I won't buy it.

はい、高いですから、買いません。

Cue: *Are, tsukaimasen ka?* You don't use that?

あれ、使いませんか。
 Response: *Hai, tsukaimasen kara, kaimasen.* Right. I don't use it, so I won't buy it.

はい、使いませんから、買いません。

D. Say it in Japanese.

You've been asked if you are busy today.

1. Yes, because I'm going to do my homework.
2. Of course. Because I'll practice Japanese.
3. Why? It's Sunday today, so I have no work.
4. Yes, because I'm going to copy my old computer files.
5. Yes, because I'm going to make slides for a PowerPoint presentation.

You've been asked to help set up a meeting for your group. Ask your supervisor the following questions:

6. Which room should we use?
7. Shall I write down everyone's names?
8. Whom shall I help?
9. Shall I use this new app?
10. When shall I email the file?

E. Act these roles in Japanese with a partner.

1. A co-worker is swamped by work. a) Offer to help. b) Wish him luck.
2. At a restaurant, ask Ms. Honda what she is going to drink.
3. You've been asked to email a file. Ask which file to email.
4. At a restaurant, you ordered a while ago. Mention to your companions that it's taking a long time. Get the attention of a waiter and ask if it's ready yet.
5. Ask each other what you do on your day off. Reply. (e.g., read books; watch TV; play sports like tennis, soccer; write blog entries; make cookies; practice Yoga,)

Dialogue 2

The team has been working hard all morning.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Tanaka: <i>Minasan, sukoshi yasumimashou.</i>
みなさん、すこし^{やす}休みましょう。</p> <p>Michael: <i>Ja, ocha, iremashou ka.</i>
じゃ、お茶^{ちや}、入れ^いましょうか。</p> <p>Honda: <i>Watashi ga iremasu yo.</i>
私^{わたし}が入れ^いますよ。</p> <p>Michael: <i>Ja, tetsudaimasu.</i>
じゃ、手^て伝^{つだ}います。</p> | <p>Everyone, Let's just take a break.</p> <p>Then, shall we make tea?</p> <p>I'll do it.</p> <p>Well then, I'll help.</p> |
|---|---|

Beverages have been brought in.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Michael: <i>Tanaka-san wa nani ga ii desu ka?</i>
たなか^{たなか}さんは、何^{なに}がいいですか。</p> <p>Tanaka: <i>Watashi wa koohii o onegai-shimasu.</i>
私^{わたし}はコーヒー^{ねが}をお願い^{ねが}します。</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Aa, oishii desu nee!</i>
ああ、おいしい^{ねえ}ですねえ！</p> | <p>What would you like, Ms. Tanaka?</p> <p>I'll have Coffee, please.</p> <p>Ahh, it's good, isn't it!</p> |
|--|---|

Vocabulary

<i>sukoshi</i>	すこし	少し	a little
<i>ocha</i>	おちゃ	お茶	tea, green tea
<i>ga</i>			subject marking particle
<i>iremasu</i>	いれます	入れます	make (tea, coffee), put in
<i>Tanaka</i>	たなか	田中	Tanaka (family name)
<i>koohii</i>	コーヒー		coffee
<i>oishii</i>	おいしい		delicious, tasty

+mazui	まずい		not tasty
+koucha	こうちゃ	紅茶	black tea
+mizu	みず	水	cold water
+juusu	ジュース		juice
+gyuunyuu	ぎゅうにゅう	牛乳	milk
+okashi	おかし	お菓子	snacks, sweets
+suiitsu	すいいつ	スイーツ	sweets
+pan	パン		bread
+keeki	ケーキ		cake
+kukkii	クッキー		cookie
+kudamono	くだもの	果物	fruit
+ringo	りんご		apple
+mikan	みかん		mandarin orange
+ichigo	いちご		strawberry

Grammar Notes

4-2-1 Particle *Ga* Marking the Subject

Recall that the subject of a sentence can be placed in front of a verb, adjective or noun + *desu* in spoken Japanese without any particle or with the particles *wa* or *mo*. In this lesson, the particle *ga* is added.

- Kono apaato, takai desu.* This apartment is expensive
Kono apaato wa takai desu. This apartment is expensive (while others may not).
Kono apaato mo takai desu. This apartment is also expensive.
Kono apaato ga takai desu. It's this apartment that is expensive.

The particle *ga* follows the subject noun in situations where 1) special focus is placed on the subject, or 2) the entire sentence presents new information. Situation 1) commonly occurs in combination with question words. In answering these questions, it is common to use particle *ga* with the noun, or to just give the noun + *desu*.

1) The subject noun is focused.

- Dare ga, ikimasu ka.* Who is going?
-Honda-san desu. It is Honda-san (who is going).
-Honda-san ga ikimasu. Ms. Honda is going.

In Dialogue 2 above, when Michael suggests making tea, Ms. Honda says *Watashi ga iremasu* 'I will make tea (not Michael or anyone)' putting a focus on her as THE person to make tea. Another similar example in the dialogue is when Michael asks what Ms. Tanaka wants. Michael says *nani ga ii desu ka* putting a focus on 'what'.

2) The entire sentence presents new information.

Kaerimasu ka? Are you going home?

-Hai, shukudai ga arimasu kara. Yes, because I have homework.

Here having homework is new information and explains why the speaker is going home. It's not *shukudai* alone that is focused here ('it is homework that I have') but rather the sentence as a whole is focused ('it's that I have homework.')

Drills and Exercises

- A. Cue: *Chotto yasumimasen ka.* Would you like to take a break? ☞
 やすみませんか。
 Response: *Sou desu ne. Minasan yasumimashou.* Right. Everyone, let's take a break.
 そうですね。皆さん、休みましょう。
- Cue: *Kaerimasen ka.* Would you like to go home?
 帰りませんか。
 Response: *Sou desu ne. Minasan, kaerimashou.* Right. Everyone, let's go home.
 そうですね。皆さん、帰りましょう。
- B. Cue: *Koohii ya koucha, nomimasu ka?* Do you drink things like coffee and tea? ☞
 コーヒーや紅茶、飲みますか。
 Response: *Iya, ko-hi-mokoucha mo nomimasen.* No, I don't drink either coffee or tea.
 いや、コーヒーも紅茶も飲みません。
- Cue: *Keeki ya kukkii, tabemasu ka?* Do you eat things like cake and cookies?
 ケーキやクッキー、食べますか。
 Response: *Iya, keeki mo kukkii mo tabemasen.* No, I don't eat either cake or cookies.
 いや、ケーキもクッキーも食べません。
- C. Cue: *Keeki desu ka?* Is it cake? ☞
 ケーキですか。
 Response: *Hai, ke-ki wo kaimasu.* Yes, I'll buy a cake.
 はい、ケーキを買います。
- Cue: *Honda-san desu ka.* Is it Ms. Honda?
 本田さんですか。
 Response: *Hai, Honda-san ga kaimasu.* Yes, Ms. Honda will buy it.
 はい、本田さんが買います。
- D. Say it in Japanese.

Offer to do the following for your group.

1. Shall I make tea?
2. Shall I make coffee, black tea, etc. ?
3. Shall I buy apples and (mandarin) oranges?
4. Shall I buy a lot of water because it's hot today
5. Shall I make a big strawberry cake?

You have questions about the project. Ask Ms. Tanaka.

6. Who writes the schedule?
7. When will the schedule be ready?
8. What shall I do?
9. What work will be most difficult?
10. Whom shall I help?

E. Act out these roles in Japanese with a partner.

1. Your group has been working very hard. Suggest that 1) you take a short break, 2) go home because it's late, 3) keep trying hard a little longer.
2. Your supervisor will not make it to the meeting. Offer to go in her place.
3. The email that you were waiting for has finally come. Announce it to your co-workers.
4. Your group is going to rent a car. Ask who is going to drive.
5. Check the coffee shop menu, and ask each other what you are going to have.

Dialogue 3

It's almost lunchtime.

Michael: *Ohiru wa obentou desu ka?*

Do you have *Bento* for lunch?

ひる べんとう
お昼はお弁当ですか。

Honda : *Ie, gaishoku desu.*

No, I eat out.

いえ、がいしょく 外食です。

Michael and Ms. Honda are deciding on a restaurant.

Honda: *Nani ga suki desu ka?*

What do you like?

なに す
何が好きですか。

Michael: *Boku wa raamen ga tabetai desu kedo...* I want to eat ramen, but....

ぼくはラーメンがた食べたいですけど。

Honda: *Ii, raamen-ya-san ga arimasu yo.*

There is a good ramen shop.

いいラーメン屋やさんが、ありますよ。

At a Ramen shop

Honda: *Ohashi, daijoubu desu ka?*おはし、^{だいじょうぶ}大丈夫ですか。Michael: *Mochiron desu.*

もちろんです。

Are you okay with chopsticks?

Of course.

Vocabulary ◡

<i>hiru</i>	ひる	昼	noon, lunch
<i>(o)bentou</i>	おべんとう	お弁当	boxed lunch
<i>gaishoku</i>	がいしょく	外食	eating out
<i>nani</i>	なに	何	what
<i>ga</i>	が		particle
<i>suki(na)</i>	すき (な)	好き	like, be fond of
<i>raamen</i>	ラーメン		ramen
<i>tabetai</i>	たべたい	食べたい	want to eat
<i>~ya</i>	~や	屋	shop
<i>~ya</i> refers to the business establishment that sells the item to which <i>~ya</i> is attached. (<i>pan-ya, obentou-ya, hon-ya, etc.</i>)			
<i>raamen-ya</i>	ラーメンや	ラーメン屋	ramen shop
<i>raamen-ya-san</i>	ラーメン屋さん	ラーメン屋さん	ramen shop (polite)
<i>ohashi</i>	おはし	お箸	chopsticks
<i>+gohan</i>	ごはん	ご飯	cooked rice, a meal
<i>+hirugohan</i>	ひるごはん	昼ご飯	lunch
<i>+asa</i>	あさ	朝	morning
<i>+asagohan</i>	あさごはん	朝ご飯	breakfast
<i>+ban</i>	ばん	晩	evening
<i>+bangohan</i>	ばんごはん	晩ご飯	dinner
<i>+washoku</i>	わしょく	和食	Japanese food
<i>+youshoku</i>	ようしょく	洋食	Western food
<i>+chuuka</i>	ちゅうか	中華	Chinese food
<i>+furenchi</i>	ふれんち	フレンチ	French food
<i>+itarian</i>	いたりあん	イタリアン	Italian
<i>+kirai (na)</i>	きらい (な)		dislike, hate
<i>+daisuki(na)</i>	だいすき (な)	大好き	like very much
<i>+daikirai(na)</i>	だいきらい (な)		dislike very much, detest

Additional Lunch Items ◡			
<i>teishou</i>	ていしょく	定食	set meal
<i>udon</i>	うどん		udon
<i>soba</i>	そば		soba, buckwheat noodles
<i>onigiri</i>	おにぎり		onigiri
<i>hanbaagaa</i>	ハンバーガー		hamburger
<i>sarada</i>	サラダ		salad
<i>sando</i>	サンド		sandwich

Tableware ◡			
<i>supuun</i>	すぷうん	スプーン	poon
<i>fooku</i>	ふおおく	フォーク	fork
<i>naifu</i>	ないふ	ナイフ	knife
<i>osara</i>	おさら	お皿	plate, dish
<i>chawan</i>	ちやわん	茶碗	rice bowl, tea cup
<i>owan</i>	おわん	お椀	small bowl
<i>donburi</i>	どんぶり	丼	bowl, bowl of rice with food on top
<i>koppu</i>	こっぷ	コップ	glass
<i>kappu</i>	かっぷ	カップ	cup

Grammar Notes

4-3-1 Double-Subject Structures

A Japanese sentence can have more than one subject phrase. This is called a double-subject sentence.

Maikeru-san wa [ohashi daijoubu desu.] Michael is fine with chopsticks.

In the sentence above, *ohashi* is the subject of the bracketed sentence, and *Maikeru-san* is the subject of the entire sentence. In other words, the bracketed sentence ‘chopsticks are fine’ is an attribute of or a description about Michael. Similarly, in the examples below, the bracketed sentences are facts about the preceding nouns.

Furansu wa [keeki ga oisii desu] .

France has good cake.

Honda-san wa [eigo wa jouzu desu] kedo...

Honda-san is good at English, but....

Dare ga [eigo ga dekimasu] ka.

Who can speak English?

Watashi mo [sushi ga suki desu] kedo.

I like sushi, too.

As shown above, both of the subject nouns (inside and outside of the brackets) can take the particles *ga*, *wa*, *mo*, or no particle. Depending on which particle is used, there is a shift in meaning (*ga*=new information, *wa*=contrast, *mo*=addition, or no particle= neutral).

Special note should be taken of nouns such as *suki* ‘like’, and *kirai* ‘dislike’, and the verbs such as *wakarimasu* ‘understand’, *dekimasu* ‘can do’, *arimasu* ‘have’, and *irimasu* ‘need.’ These all indicate a state rather than an action in Japanese. Therefore, unlike their English translations, they do not take an object. What you like, what you understand, etc., can be marked by the particles *ga*, *wa*, or *mo*, or no particle, but not by the particle *o*.

Honda-san wa sushi ga suki desu. Ms. Honda likes sushi.
Watashi wa terebi wa irimasen. I don't need a TV.
Kono daigaku wa arabiago no jyugyou mo arimasu.
 This university has an Arabic class, too.

By the way, there is no such thing as a double-object structure in Japanese. Whew!

4-3-2 Verb Stem + *tai* ‘want to do x’

Tabetai desu means ‘I want to eat’. To make the *tai* form of a verb, replace *~masu* with *~tai desu*.

Tabemasu → *Tabetai desu* I want to eat it.
Mimasu → *Mitai desu* I want to see it.

A *~tai* form is an adjective. All of its forms follow the adjective patterns.

	Affirmative	Negative
Non-past	<i>tabetai desu</i>	<i>Tabetaku nai desu</i> <i>Tabetaku arimasen</i>
Past	<i>tabetakatta desu</i>	<i>Tabetaku nakatta desu</i> <i>Tabetaku arimasen deshita</i>

X-tai desu is typically used to express the speaker’s desire (‘I want to ...’) and to ask the addressee’s desire (‘Do you want to...?’) but not a third person’s desire (‘He wants to’) Describing other people’s wants will be discussed later.

With the *~tai* form, the object of the verb can be marked either by the particle *ga* or *o* (*ga/o* conversion). Both of the following sentences are possible and mean ‘I want to study Japanese.’¹



Nihongo o benkyou-shitai desu. What I want to do is to study Japanese.
Nihongo ga benkyou-shitai desu. What I want to study is Japanese.

Unlike the English forms such as ‘do you want to’ or ‘would you like to’, which can be used to invite someone to do something, the *~tai* forms are not generally used as invitations or suggestions in Japanese. For invitations and suggestions, negative questions are more commonly used.

Tabemasen ka? Would you like to eat it? (Invitation)
Tabetai desu ka? Do you want to eat it? (Question)

The verbs that do not occur in the *~mashou* form also do not occur in the *~tai* form. These include *wakarimasu*, *irimasu*, *arimasu* and *dekimasu*.

Drills and Exercises

- A. Cue: *Kaimasu.* I’m going to buy it. 
 ^か
 買います。
 Response: *Nani o kaimasu ka.* What are you going to buy?
 ^{なに} ^か
 何を買いますか。
 Cue: *Irimasu.* I’m going to need it.
 いります。
 Response: *Nani ga irimasu ka.* What are you going to need?
 ^{なに}
 何がいらしますか。
- B. Cue: *Udon, yoku tabemasu nee.* You eat *udon* a lot, don’t you! 
 うどん、よく^た食べますねえ。
 Response: *Ee, watashi wa udon ga suki desu kara.* Yes, because I like udon.
 ええ、^{わたし} ^す私はうどんが好きですから。
 Cue: *Ge imu, yoku shimasu nee.* You play a lot of games, don’t you!
 ゲーム、よくしますねえ。
 Response:
 Ee, watashi wa geimu ga suki desu kara. Yes, because I like games.

¹ This *o/ga* conversion occurs commonly with *~tai* form. Precisely speaking, there is a difference between the two. The particle *を* connects the noun *sumo* to the verb *mi* (*masu*), while the particle *が* connects the noun to the adjective *mitai*. So, the first sentence would answer the question of what you want to do while the second would answer the question of what you want to see.

ええ、^{わたし}私はゲームが^す好きですから。

C. Cue: *Zenbu mitai desu ka.* Do you want to see all? 

^{ぜんぶ}全部、^み見たいですか。

Response: *Ie, kore wa mitai desu kedo,* No, I want to see this,
are wa mitaku nai desu. but I don't want to see that.

いえ、これは^み見たいですけど、あれは^み見たくないです。

Cue: *Zenbu yomitai desu ka?* Do you want to read all?

^{ぜんぶ}全部、^よ読みたいですか。

Response: *Ie, kore wa yomitai desu kedo,* No, I want to read this,
are wa yomitaku nai desu. but I don't want to see that.

いえ、これは^よ読みたいですけど、あれは^よ読みたくないです。

D. Say it in Japanese.

You've been asked if you like Japanese food.

1. Yes, I like it. My favorite is ramen.
2. Well, I do not hate it, but my favorite is Chinese.
3. Of course I love it. I want to eat it everyday.

You've been asked why you go to a particular restaurant so often.

4. Because their ramen is famous.
5. Because they have Wi-Fi.
6. Because I want to eat good western-style food.


A co-worker has asked you what you want to do this weekend.

7. I'd like to play the new game.
8. I'd like to do shopping.
9. I'd like to study because there will be an exam.
10. I'd like to clean my apartment. I'd like to do laundry, too.

E. Act these roles in Japanese with a partner.

1. At a restaurant, you've been asked if you need a fork. State that you don't; you prefer chopsticks.
2. You've been asked if you cook a lot. You make breakfast, but buy *bento*, a sandwich, etc. for lunch. For dinner, you eat out a lot.
3. Ask a taxi driver if there is a good ramen shop.
4. Ms. Honda invited you to her favorite restaurant. Find out what (dish) is good at the restaurant.

5. Ask each other about your favorite fruit, book, sports, and class.

Dialogue 4 

Co-workers go out for a drink after a long day.

Waitress : *Go-chuumon wa?*

ちゅうもん
ご注文は？

May I take your order?

Tanaka : *Toriaezu, biiru, san-bon kudasai.*

とりあえず、ビール、さんぼん
三本ください。

For starters, three beers, please

Michael : *Sore kara sashimi o futa-tsu to
yakitori o hito-tsu onegai-shimasu.*

それから、さしみをふたとやとりひとつ、
ねがお願いします。

And two orders of *sashimi* and
one order of *yakitorti*, please.

Beer has been poured for everyone.

Tanaka: *Kyou wa otsukare-sama deshita.*

きょうつか
今日はお疲れさまでした。

Thanks for all your hard work today.

Ja, kanpai!

じゃ、かんぱい！

Well, cheers!

Everyone : *Kanpai!*

かんぱい！
乾杯！

Cheers!

Vocabulary 

<i>chuumon</i>	ちゅうもん	注文	order (at a restaurant)
<i>gochuumon</i>	ごちゅうもん	ご注文	order (at a restaurant) (polite)
<i>toriaezu</i>	とりあえず		first off, for the moment
<i>biiru</i>	びいる	ビール	beer
<i>san-bon</i>	さんぼん	三本	three bottles, See 4-1-1
<i>sorekara</i>	それから		and, then
<i>sashimi</i>	さしみ		sashimi
<i>futa-tsu</i>	ふたつ	二つ	three items See 4-1-1
<i>yokitori</i>	やきとり	焼き鳥	skewered BBQ chicken
<i>hito-tsu</i>	ひとつ	一つ	one item See 4-1-1
<i>kanpai</i>	かんぱい	乾杯	cheers, a toast
+ <i>chuumon-shimasu</i>	ちゅうもんします	注文します	place an order
+ <i>ryouri</i>	りょうり	料理	cuisine, cooking
+ <i>menyuu</i>	めにゅう	メニュー	menu
+ <i>sushi</i>	すし	寿司	sushi
+ <i>tempura</i>	てんぷら	天ぷら	tempura

+ <i>tabemono</i>	たべもの	食べ物	food
+ <i>nomimono</i>	のみもの	飲み物	drink(s)
+ <i>nama</i>	なま	生	draft beer, raw
+ <i>wain</i>	わいん	ワイン	wine
+ <i>sake</i>	さけ	酒	sake
+ <i>uuron-cha</i>	うろんちゃ	ウーロン茶	oolong tea
+ <i>niku</i>	にく	肉	meat
+ <i>sakana</i>	さかな	魚	fish
+ <i>yasai</i>	やさい	野菜	vegetables

Additional Food and Condiments



<i>misoshiru</i>	みそしる	みそ汁	miso soup
<i>tamago</i>	たまご	卵、玉子	egg
<i>nori</i>	のり		seaweed
<i>ebi</i>	えび		shrimp
<i>sake</i>	さけ	鮭	salmon
<i>gyuuniku</i>	ぎゅうにく	牛肉	beef
<i>butaniku</i>	ぶたにく	豚肉	pork
<i>toriniku</i>	とりにく	鶏肉	chicken
<i>suteeki</i>	すていき	ステーキ	steak
<i>karee</i>	かれい	カレー	curry
<i>yakiniku</i>	やきにく	焼き肉	yakiniku (Korean BBQ beef)
<i>yakisoba</i>	やきそば	焼きそば	yakisoba (Stir-fried noodles)
<i>shouyu</i>	しょうゆ	醤油	soy sauce
<i>miso</i>	みそ	味噌	miso
<i>shio</i>	しお	塩	salt
<i>koshou</i>	こしょう	胡椒	pepper
<i>satou</i>	さとう	砂糖	sugar

Grammar Notes

4-4-1 More Classifiers: *~hon*、*~tsu*

In Lesson 3, it was explained that when counting things in Japanese, numbers are combined with specific classifiers that are conventionally used for the nouns being counted. We add two classifiers, *~hon*、*~tsu*, in this lesson.

The classifier *~hon* is used to count long cylindrical objects such as bottles, pens, umbrellas, bananas, etc. The classifier *~tsu* is the most generic classifier, which can be used for both tangible and intangible items such as opinions, meetings, etc. It is also used

for items that do not have a special classifier. So, it may be a safe choice when you are not sure what classifier to use.

There are two numerical systems in Japanese: one of Chinese origin, which was introduced in Lesson 3, and another system of Japanese origin. The latter only goes up to the number ten.

1 *hito*, 2 *futa*, 3 *mi*, 4 *yo*, 5 *itsu*, 6 *mu*, 7 *nana*, 8 *ya*, 9 *kokono*, 10 *tou*

The classifier *~hon* is combined with Chinese numerals. Note that alternatives for *~hon* are *~pon* (for 1, 6, 8, 10) and *~bon* (for 3 and how many). The classifier *~tsu* is combined with Japanese numerals and for quantities over ten Chinese numerals without a classifier are used: *juu-iti*, *juu-ni*, *juu-san*, etc.

	<i>~tsu</i>	↷	<i>~hon/pon/bon</i>	↷
1	<i>hito-tsu</i>	一つ	<i>ip-pon</i>	一本
2	<i>futa-tsu</i>	二つ	<i>ni-hon</i>	二本
3	<i>mit-tsu</i>	三つ	<i>san-bon</i>	三本
4	<i>yot-tsu</i>	四つ	<i>yon-hon</i>	四本
5	<i>itsu-tsu</i>	五つ	<i>go-hon</i>	五本
6	<i>mut-tsu</i>	六つ	<i>rop-pon</i>	六本
7	<i>nana-tsu</i>	七つ	<i>nana-hon</i>	七本
8	<i>yat-tsu</i>	八つ	<i>hap-pon</i>	八本
9	<i>kokono-tsu</i>	九つ	<i>kyuu-hon</i>	九本
10	<i>tou</i>	十	<i>jup-pon</i> or <i>jip-pon</i>	十本
11	<i>juuichi</i>	十一	<i>juuip-pon</i>	十一本
?	<i>ikutsu/oikutsu</i>	いくつ	<i>nan-bon</i>	何本

4-4-2 Quantity Expressions

There are two kinds of quantity expressions in Japanese. One is comprised of a number and classifier (*san-bon*, *hito-tsu*, etc.) and the other is a general quantity expression (*chotto*, *suskoshi*, *takusan*, *zenbu*, *minna*, etc.) Within a sentence they both usually occur right before the verb, adjective, or noun +*desu*. Unlike English, the noun usually comes before the amount in Japanese.

Biiru, san-bon kudasai.

Three (bottles of) beers, please.

Sashimi wa hito-tsu 1000-en desu.

One sashimi is ¥ 1000.

Mizu o sukoshi nomitai desu.

I want to drink a little bit of water.

As shown in the examples above, a quantity expression is typically marked by the lack of a particle. It is not followed by the particle *ga* or *o*. However, it can be followed by the particle *wa* or *mo*. When *wa* follows a quantity expression, it means ‘at least’ and when *mo* follows it, it implies that the number is big (that much!)

Mainichi, shukudai ga hito-tsu wa arimasu.

I have at least one HW assignment everyday.

Obentou o futatsu mo tabemashita. I ate all two bentos.

How are multiple items and numbers listed up in Japanese? Suppose we want to say ‘Three apples and four oranges, please.’ Combine the following two sentences into one.

Ringo o mit-tsu kudasai.

Three apples, please.

Mikan o yot-tsu kudasai.

Four oranges, please.

→*[Ringo o mit-tsu] to [mikan o yot-tsu] kudasai.*

Three apples and four oranges, please.

There is no limit on how many things can be listed, but it is rare to list more than three items.

Onigiri ga mit-tsu to sando ga itsu-tsu, sorekara mizu ga ni-hon arimasu.

There are three *onigiri*, five sandwiches, and two bottles of water.

Drills and Exercises

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

Cue: *Go-hon desu ne.* Five, right? Response: *Ie, rop-pon desu.* No, six. 
ごほん 五本ですね。 ろっほん いえ、六本です。

Cue: *Mit-tsu desu ne.* Three, right? Response: *Ie, yot-tsu desu.* No, four.
みつ 三つですね。 よっ いえ、四つです。

B. Cue: *Sashimi to biiru desu ka.* Sashimi and beer? 
 さしみとビールですか。

Response: *Hai, sashimi o futa-tsu to biiru o san-bon kudasai.* Yes, two sashimi and three beers, please.

はい、さしみをふた二つとビールをさんほん三本、ください。

Cue: *Ringo to mikan desu ka.* Apples and oranges?
 リンゴとみかんですか。

Response: *Hai, ringo o futa-tsu to mikan o mit-tsu kudasai.* Yes, two apples and three oranges, please.

はい、リンゴをふた二つと、みかんをみつ三つください。

C. Say it in Japanese.

At a restaurant, order the following:

1. two draft beers to start

2. three beers and one oolong tea
3. two black teas and one strawberry cake
4. three sashimi, five sake, and two orange juices
5. two orders of Today's Fish and one vegetable tempura. No beverages. Just tea.

D. Act these roles in Japanese with a partner.

1. Ask Ms. Honda what her favorite food is.
2. At a restaurant, get the attention of the waiter and ask for a) a menu, b) more water.
3. You've been asked to get the following items. Find out how many are needed: chairs; pencils; bottled water; bento; umbrella; bananas; apples.
4. The project is over. You want to propose a toast. Make sure that everyone has a drink, acknowledge everyone's hard work, and then propose a toast.
5. Discuss what people usually have for breakfast, lunch, or dinner in Japan and in your home country. Drinks?

Review

Grammar Review

- A. What is the difference in meaning among the following? (4-1-1, 4-3-2)
1. *Yasumimasen ka.*
 2. *Yasumimashou.*
 3. *Yasumimashou ka*
 4. *Yasumitai desu ka.*
- C. What is the difference in meaning between the following? (4-1-3)
1. *Yasai desu kedo tabemasen.*
 2. *Yasai desu kara tabemasen.*
- D. Give two examples of classifiers and one example of things that each classifier is used to count. (4-4-1)
- E. What is the difference in meaning between the following sentences? (4-1-2, 4-2-1)
1. *Honda-san o mimashita.*
 2. *Honda -san ga mimashita.*
- F. What is the difference in meaning among the following sentences? (4-1-2)
1. *Wain nomimasu ka.*
 2. *Wain wa nomimasu ka.*
 3. *Wain mo nomimasu ka.*
 4. *Wain o nomimasu ka.*
- G. What are the two types of quantity expressions in Japanese? Where do they typically occur in a sentence? (4-4-2)
- H. What is a double-subject sentence? Give an example. (4-3-1)
- I. How is a *~tai* form made? What does it mean? (4-3-2)
- J. What is the negative form of *tabetai desu*? The Past form? The Past negative form? (4-3-2)
- K. The typical word order in a Japanese sentence is as follows: (4-1-2, 4-2-1, 4-4-2)

Time – Subject – Object – Quantity – Verb

The chart below summarizes what particle to choose for different parts (columns) with the different discourse functions (rows). On the basis of the chart, pay close attention to the particles and handle the following situations.

	Time <i>Kinou</i>	Subject <i>watashi</i>	Object <i>keeki</i>	Quantity <i>hiyo-tsu</i>	<i>tabemashita.</i>
Neutral	no particle	no particle	no particle	no particle	
Contrast	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>wa</i>	
Addition	<i>mo</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>mo</i>	<i>mo</i>	
Focused/New	no particle	<i>ga</i>	<i>o</i>	no particle	

1. Find out if a co-worker eats sushi.
2. You know he ordered sushi yesterday. Find out if he will have more today.
3. At the restaurant, you've been asked what you are going to eat. You'd like a little sushi.
4. Ask Ms. Honda what she will eat.
5. The waiter brought you sushi. You didn't order it. You ordered Sashimi.
6. Everyone in your group is drinking *sake*. You don't like *sake* and would rather have beer. What offered sake, what would you do?
7. You usually do not drink beer, but today is a special day. You will have some.
8. You've been asked if you eat Japanese food often. Well, you do sometimes, but not very often.

Practical Applications

- A. Check menus from different kinds of restaurants, discuss what you will have and how many, and then order them.
- B. Your group is organizing an event. At an organizational meeting, choose volunteers for each task below. Confirm who is in charge of each task and who can help.
 1. make posters
 2. make copies of posters
 3. clean the room #101
 4. order bento
 5. buy beverages, snacks, etc.
 6. buy cups, plates, and tableware

Drill Tape Scripts

Dialogue 1

- A. Cue: 手伝いますか。 Response: もちろんです。いつ手伝いましょうか。
 Cue: しますか。 Response: もちろんです。いつしましょうか。
 1. 行きますか。 4. 話しますか。
 2. 会いますか。 5. 電話しますか。
 3. 紹介しますか。
- B. Cue: アプリ、使いますか。 Response: はい、このアプリを使います。
 Cue: テレビ、買いますか。 Response: はい、このテレビを買います。
 1. アパート、見ますか。 4. 仕事、手伝いますか。
 2. バイト、しますか。 5. ファイル、コピーしますか。
 3. まんが、読みますか。
- C. Cue: あれ、高いですか。 Response: はい、高いですから、買いません。
 Cue: あれ、使いませんか。 Response: はい、使いませんかから、買いません。
 1. あれ、不便ですか。 4. あれ、古いですか。
 2. あれ、難しいですか。 5. あれ、できません。
 3. あれ、ありますか。

Dialogue 2

- A. Cue: ちょっと、休みませんか。 Response: そうですね。皆さん、ちょっと休みましょう。
 Cue: 昼ご飯を帰りませんか。 Response: そうですね。皆さん、帰りましょう。
 1. エクセルを使いませんか。 4. あした、出かけませんか。
 2. 本田さんを手伝いませんか。 5. 教科書を読みませんか。
 3. もっと、練習しませんか。
- B. Cue: コーヒーや紅茶、飲みますか。 Response: いや、コーヒーも紅茶も飲みません。
 Cue: ケーキやクッキー、作りますか。 Response: いや、ケーキもクッキーもつくりません。
 1. パンやおにぎり、買いますか。 4. ジュースや牛乳、ありますか。
 2. お茶や水、いりますか。 5. りんごやみかん、食べますか。
 3. お菓子やパン、作りますか。
- C. Cue: ケーキですか。 Response: はい、ケーキを買います。
 Cue: 本田さんですか。 Response: はい、本田さんが買います。
 1. 新しいスマホですか。 4. 先生の本ですか。
 2. あの傘ですか。 5. 女の人ですか。
 3. 大学のともだちですか。

Dialogue 3

- A. Cue: 買います。 Response: 何を買いますか。
 Cue: いります。 Response: 何がいらしますか。
 1. 見ます。 4. 書きます。
 2. きらいです。 5. おいしいです。
 3. わかりません。
- B. Cue: うどん、よく食べますねえ。 Response: ええ、私はうどんが好きですから。
 Cue: ゲーム、よくしますねえ。 Response: ええ、私はゲームが好きですから。
 1. 日本語、よく勉強しますねえ。 4. 日本のアニメ、よく見ますねえ。
 2. ワイン、よく飲みますねえ。 5. あのアプリ、よく使いますねえ。
 3. リンゴやみかん、よく買いますねえ。
- C. Cue: 全部、見たいですか。 Response: いえ、これは見たいですけど、あれは見たくないです。
 Cue: 全部読みたいですか。 Response: いえ、これは読みたいですけど、あれは読みたくないです。
 1. 全部、使いたいですか。 3. 全部、聞きたいですか。
 2. 全部、勉強したいですか。 4. 全部、手伝いますか。

5. 全部、買いますか。

Dialogue 4

A. Cue: 五本ですね。

Response: いえ、六本です。

Cue: 三つですね。

Response: いえ、四つです。

1. 七本ですね。

4. 八つですね。

2. 六つですね。

5. 十です。

3. 十二本ですね。

B. Cue: さしみとてんぷらですか。 Response: はい、刺身を二つと天ぷらを三つ、ください。

Cue: リンゴとみかんですか。 Response: はい、リンゴを二つと、みかんを三つください。

1. お弁当とサンドですか。

4. コーヒーとジュースですか。

2. パンとおにぎりですか。

5. リンゴのケーキと、イチゴのケーキ

3. 水とウーロン茶ですか。

ですか。