

# Speak Japanese with confidence

Helen Gilhooly



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# Track listing

## CD1

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*Tracks 2–10: Conversation 1: Introductions and greetings*

*Tracks 11–17: Conversation 2: Making phone calls*

*Tracks 18–24: Conversation 3: Eating out*

*Tracks 25–31: Conversation 4: Shopping*

*Tracks 32–8: Conversation 5: Buying food and drink to take home*

## CD2

*Tracks 1–7: Conversation 6: Asking for directions*

*Tracks 8–14: Conversation 7: Sightseeing*

*Tracks 15–21: Conversation 8: Feeling ill*

*Tracks 22–8: Conversation 9: On the move*

*Tracks 29–35: Conversation 10: Visiting*

## CD3

*Track 1: Introduction and survival phrases*

*Tracks 2–5: Conversation 1: Introductions and greetings*

*Tracks 6–9: Conversation 2: Making phone calls*

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*Tracks 14–18: Conversation 4: Shopping*

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*Tracks 28–30: Conversation 8: Feeling ill*

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*Track 34: Conversation 10: Visiting*

*Track 35: Congratulations!*

Recorded at Alchemy Studios, London.

Cast: Masashi Fujimoto, Megumi Kubota, Eiji Kusahara,  
Sarah Sherborne, You-ri Yamanaka.

## “Global scale” of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR)

<b>Proficient User:</b>	<b>TY Level 6</b> CEFR LEVEL C2	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.
	<b>TY Level 5</b> CEFR LEVEL C1	Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
<b>Independent User</b>	<b>TY Level 4</b> CEFR LEVEL B2 (A Level)	Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
	<b>TY Level 3</b> CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)	Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
<b>Basic User</b>	<b>TY Level 2</b> CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)	Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.
	<b>TY Level 1</b> CEFR LEVEL A1	Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

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## Introduction

**Speak Japanese with confidence** is a three-CD audio course designed to get you speaking in Japanese whether you are a beginner or have learned some Japanese before and want to build up your confidence to speak.

I have designed the course so that with only relatively small amounts of vocabulary and grammar structures you can say what you need to say in a number of everyday situations including meeting and greeting, shopping and eating, travelling and sightseeing.

I have found in my many years of teaching Japanese that students can understand and retain lots of written language and explanations – passive learning – but feel much less confident when they have to speak out loud and put all their learning into meaningful conversations – active learning. CDs 1 and 2 are designed to push you into action – you will begin each topic by learning new vocabulary and grammar explanations and will immediately put these into practice by listening to and taking part in conversations.

I have designed CD 3 to help you sharpen your listening skills. You may have managed to ask a perfect Japanese question but will you understand the answer? People often panic because they cannot understand every word but actually you need to train yourself to pick out the important information. This is especially so with Japanese where you might hear a range of sentence endings depending on the politeness level of the speaker but the key information (the time, a direction, a price) will still be embedded within it. CD3 will teach you techniques to keep your cool and hone in on that all-important key information.

You will find **Speak Japanese with confidence** immediately useful whether you are planning a trip to Japan or you just want the personal satisfaction of speaking Japanese confidently.

**Gambatte kudasai!** *Good luck!*

# 1 *Only got a minute?*

Everyone says Japanese is a difficult language to learn so it must be, musn't it? Let me reassure you. There are aspects of the Japanese language that are surprisingly straightforward:

There is no masculine and feminine in Japanese and most words don't have a plural.

Verb endings remain the same regardless of who does the action: **kaimasu** can mean *I buy, he buys or we buy*.

There are only two main tenses – the past and the present/future: **kaimasu** covers *buy* and *will buy*, **kaimashita** means *bought*.

Pronunciation is relatively easy and very regular.

So you aren't going to be grappling with a lot of complex grammar rules when you start learning Japanese. Of course, much of the vocabulary is new but even in this aspect there is a pleasant surprise – the Japanese language has always been a great 'word borrower' and it is rich with loan words from English, for example, **aisukurīmu** (*ice cream*), **kompyūtā** (*computer*).

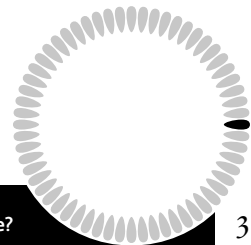




Even if you have never studied Japanese before, because of the huge economic and cultural influence that Japan has had worldwide you will almost certainly already be familiar with many Japanese words and terms such as: **karaoke, origami, sumō, sushi, manga.**

There are more challenging aspects to learning Japanese but this is the case when you learn any language and it is often these challenges that give the greatest satisfaction. And you certainly won't be alone in your quest to master Japanese – about 3 million people worldwide are currently learning Japanese.

**Speak Japanese with confidence** aims to help you to interact with Japanese people through a range of everyday situations. The course will focus on your needs as a beginner and by the end you will feel confident to speak and understand Japanese in a number of practical situations.



Only got a minute?

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## Only got five minutes?

Japanese is spoken by 126 million people around the world. There are a large number of Japanese speakers in North and South America, and it is the second language of older Chinese and Korean people who either live in Japan or had to learn Japanese during the occupation of their countries. And with Japan's rapid worldwide industrial growth from the 1970s onwards, people around the world are keen to learn Japanese. It is the fifth most popular foreign language in the USA, the first modern foreign language on the curriculum in many Australian and New Zealand secondary schools and a popular non-European language in secondary schools in the UK. Currently about 3 million people, including 2 million Chinese, are learning Japanese around the world.

Is Japanese a difficult language? A popular perception is that Japanese is very difficult and people will always be impressed when you tell them you are learning Japanese. Of course, it would be misleading to say it does not have any difficult elements and it is generally held that it takes about five years to reach a similar level in Japanese as you would in three years in a European language. However (and you may wish to keep this secret so that you can keep on impressing your friends and colleagues!), there are some features of the Japanese language that make it very simple and logical, especially when you compare it with the irregularities of the English language. Here are three of those features:

### 1 Regular grammar rules

- There is no masculine and feminine in Japanese and most words don't have a specific plural.
- There is no conjugation of verbs so the verb ending remains the same regardless of who does the action. For example, *I go, he goes* and so forth are all covered by **ikimasu** in Japanese.



- There are only two main tenses: the past and the present/future, with a ‘probably’ used for future events which are not certain (e.g. the weather).
- There is no definite/indefinite article (*the, a*).

## 2 Regular pronunciation rules

- Japanese has relatively easy pronunciation rules. Sounds are created by combining the five standard vowel sounds, **a, i, u, e** and **o**, with one of the 19 consonant sounds (e.g. **ka, ki, ku, ke, ko**). These sounds are always pronounced in the same way and so, once learned, are easy to remember and use.
- Unlike English, there is no stress accent; in other words, every syllable has equal stress. For example, the city name **Hiroshima** should be pronounced **Hi-ro-shi-ma** and not **Hi-RO-shi-ma** or **Hi-ro-SHI-ma**.
- Some Japanese words using identical sounds are distinguished in pronunciation through use of high and low pitch. The word **hashi** can mean either *bridge* or *chopsticks*. **Hàshi** means *chopsticks* and **hashì** means *bridge* (the accent is my way of showing you where the stress is). However, this pitch is neither as strong nor as complex as tonal languages such as Chinese.

## 3 Loan words

The Japanese language is rich with words borrowed from other languages, in particular English. This means that, although Japanese is not related structurally to English, you will find many recognizable clues. Read these Japanese words out loud and you will see how similar they are to English:

Food and drink: **kēkī** (*cake*), **kōra** (*cola*), **sandoitchi** (*sandwich*), **hottodoggu** (*hotdog*).



Technology: **terebi** (TV), **komyūta** (computer), **mausu** (mouse), **shī dī** (CD).

Sports: **sakkā** (soccer), **barēbōru** (volleyball), **gorufu** (golf), **tenisu** (tennis).

There are also many Japanese or Japanese-invented words which have become part of everyday language, such as **walkman**, **pokemon**, **karaoke**, **kimono**, **samurai**.

I said that it would be wrong to give the impression that there are no difficult features in Japanese but I believe it is because of these challenges that people become truly fascinated with Japanese and the wonderfully logical way in which the language works and the way in which the language reflects Japanese culture and vice versa. Here are some of those features:

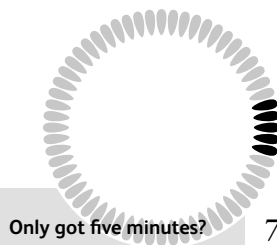
- Apart from loan words, there are no links between English and Japanese. The Japanese language originated in central Asia and it is structurally closest to Korean. It is not structurally linked to Chinese but it is from China that it received and developed its complex writing system.
- There is a respectful language system which has many layers of polite and humble words and structures. However, as a foreign speaker of Japanese you can safely use the neutral polite form known as the **masu-desu** form which is relatively straightforward.
- The sentence order is different to English. Japanese sentence order has the basic pattern of SOV (subject object verb) with the verb spoken at the end of the sentence, like German. English, on the other hand, has the pattern of SVO (subject verb object). For example, in English we would say *I* (subject) *eat* (verb) *meat* (object), which in Japanese translates as **watashi wa niku o tabemasu** meaning literally *I meat eat*. This means that, essentially, Japanese sentence order is ‘backwards’ to English and the main point to remember is that the verb comes at the end of the sentence.
- Japanese has a system of grammar markers, known as particles, which have no intrinsic meaning but mark the function of most



nouns in a sentence. In the sentence **watashi wa niku o tabemasu** (*I eat meat*) the subject (**watashi**) is marked with particle **wa** and the object (**niku**) is followed by particle **o**.

- There is a very wide vocabulary with the influences of China, Korea and the West adding to the rich tapestry of words which make up the Japanese language.

The aim of **Speak Japanese with confidence** is to help you to interact with Japanese people through a range of everyday and useful situations. The course will focus on your needs as a beginner and by the end you will feel confident to speak and understand Japanese in a number of practical situations.



Only got five minutes?

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# 10 Only got ten minutes? Why should I learn Japanese?

You are probably reading this because you are seriously considering taking up Japanese or indeed perhaps you are learning it already. You may well have been told by people that Japanese is a very difficult language to learn. Well let's start by dispelling a few myths and instead consider some of the facts:

- 1 Japanese is spoken by approximately 126 million people as their first language both in Japan as well as by Japanese emigrants around the world.
- 2 During the Meiji Period (1868–1912) when there was shortage of work in Japan and over-population problems, over 1 million Japanese emigrated to the US, Canada and Brazil.
- 3 Japanese is the second language of older Chinese and Korean people who are either resident in Japan or had to learn Japanese during the occupation of their countries.
- 4 In recent years, countries such as Australia have become emigration destinations for well-off retired Japanese couples and there is a need for Australians to be able to care for this elderly Japanese population.
- 5 Japan's position in recent decades as a leading economy has meant more and more people worldwide need to communicate and do business with the Japanese.
- 6 English is the first foreign language taught in Japanese schools but many Japanese are not confident about using it despite the fact that many Japanese people need to work and live abroad for at least part of their working career or at least communicate with foreign business people and companies.

So when we consider these facts, there is clearly a need to be able to communicate in Japanese and a strong chance of coming into contact with Japanese speakers either in Japan or elsewhere in the world. In

fact, since the 1970s and in line with Japanese industrial growth abroad, more and more people around the world have begun to learn Japanese as a foreign language, especially in countries around the Pacific Rim such as East Asia, South-East Asia, Australia, New Zealand and North America. It has become the fifth most popular foreign language in the USA, it is the first modern foreign language on the curriculum in many Australian and New Zealand secondary schools and in the UK it is a popular non-European language in secondary schools. An estimated 3 million people around the globe, including 2 million Chinese, are currently learning Japanese.

## Is Japanese difficult?

I am not going to say to you that there is nothing difficult about Japanese but I am going to show you how important features of the language make it a very approachable and exciting language to learn. And because people think it is difficult you will always make an impression when you say you are learning Japanese! It is also important to remember that there are challenging aspects of any language you might learn and that English is considered the second most difficult language in the world after Chinese.

In considering how the language works it is firstly important to point out that Japanese is relatively easy to learn to speak at beginner's level. Let's start with the features that make Japanese straightforward to learn:

### Regular grammar rules

- There is no masculine, feminine or specific plural in Japanese.
- There is no conjugation of verbs. In other words, the verb ending remains the same regardless of who does the action (*I go, he goes* and so forth are all covered by **ikimasu** in Japanese).
- There are only two main tenses: the past and the present/future, with a 'probably' used for future events that are not certain (e.g. the weather).
- There is no definite/indefinite article (*the, a*).

Only got ten minutes?

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## Pronunciation – *hatsuon*

Japanese has relatively easy pronunciation rules. Sounds are created by combining the five standard vowel sounds, **a**, **i**, **u**, **e** and **o**, with one of the 19 consonant sounds (e.g. **ka**, **ki**, **ku**, **ke**, **ko**). These sounds are always pronounced in the same way and so, once learned, are easy to remember and use.

The five Japanese vowels in order are:

- a** as in *man*
- i** as in *hit*
- u** as in *blue*
- e** as in *end*
- o** as in *hot*

## Loan words

The Japanese language is rich with words borrowed from other languages, in particular English. This means that, although Japanese is not related structurally to English, you will find many recognizable clues, for example: **kamera** (*camera*), **masukomi** (*mass communication*), **toire** (*toilet*) and **miruku** (*milk*).

Other features of the language are more challenging because they work differently to English but it is often those very challenges that give a language its uniqueness and fascination.

Let's now consider four of the more challenging aspects of the Japanese language – sentence structure, levels of speech, written Japanese and the vocabulary:

## Sentence structure

- Japanese sentence order has the basic pattern of SOV (subject object verb) with the verb spoken at the end of the sentence, like German.





English, on the other hand, has the pattern of SVO (subject verb object) For example, in English we would say *I* (subject) *eat* (verb) *meat* (object), which in Japanese translates as **watashi wa niku o tabemasu**, meaning literally *I meat eat*. In addition, the subject is not used in Japanese if it is clear who or what the subject is and so **niku o tabemasu** also can be translated as *I eat meat*. This means that, essentially, Japanese sentence order is ‘backwards’ to English and the main point to remember is that the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

- Japanese has a system of grammar markers, known as particles, which have no intrinsic meaning but mark the function of most nouns in a sentence. In the sentence **watashi wa niku o tabemasu** (*I eat meat*) the subject (**watashi**) is marked with particle **wa** and the object (**niku**) is followed by particle **o**.
- Instead of prepositions (*in, to, from, etc.*), Japanese has post-positions (in other words, the word is placed after not before. For example, **gakko kara** means *from school* but is written *school from*).
- Adjectives as well as verbs change their endings according to tense, negative or affirmative statements as well as other forms. Look at this table:

English adjective	Japanese adjective	English verb	Japanese verb
<i>it is delicious</i>	oishii	<i>I eat</i>	tabemasu
<i>it is not delicious</i>	oishikunai	<i>I don't eat</i>	tabemasen
<i>it was delicious</i>	oishikatta	<i>I ate</i>	tabemashita

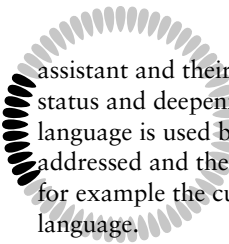
## Levels of speech

Japanese people use different levels of language depending on the status, age and sex of the person being addressed. There are three main levels of polite language (also called honorific language or **keigo**). These are humble (**kenjōgo**), respectful (**sonkeigo**) and neutral polite (**teineigo**).

Humble and respectful language is used by a speaker when the person being addressed is of a higher ranking (age, sex and work status can all be factors). The speaker uses humble language to refer to their own actions or their in-group (family or company), for example, a shop

Only got ten minutes? I I





assistant and their store. It has the effect of lowering the speaker's status and deepening respect for the person being addressed. Respectful language is used by the same speaker in referring to the person being addressed and their actions. By contrast, the higher status person, for example the customer, would usually reply using more informal language.

Neutral polite language is used when there is no need to show specific respect to a person. For example, it would be used by two people who didn't know each other very well but were of the same social status. And finally, outside of polite levels of language, plain language is used in more informal situations (e.g. between two friends) or by a higher ranking person to a more junior person.

In case you still feel baffled by these levels of speech, take comfort in the fact that young Japanese people today are using less and less honorific language. In fact, some companies have taken steps to train new employees in the correct use of honorific language because they are no longer using it naturally. In any case, as a foreign speaker of Japanese, it is perfectly acceptable to use the neutral polite forms (**masu/desu**) and, if you are unsure, you could be in danger of using honorific language inappropriately. You will come across certain set phrases, however, in your learning of Japanese, which you can gradually add to your repertoire and feel safe in using. For example:

**Itadakimasu** *I humbly receive* (said before eating).

**Gochisōsama deshita** *That was a feast* (said after eating).

## Written Japanese

Even though the idea of learning a whole new script (in fact, three in total) can be very daunting, many foreign learners of Japanese become fascinated by the script and find it challenging, exciting and ultimately very satisfying to master.

The three Japanese scripts are **kanji** (Chinese characters), **hiragana** and **katakana**. Each has its own specific function and the three are used in



combination in writing. **Kanji** are ideographs which convey a specific meaning, word or idea. In Japan there is an approved list of 1945 **kanji** which are needed to read texts such as newspapers thoroughly. Children learn these 1945 **kanji** during their nine years of compulsory education. **Hiragana** and **katakana** are collectively known as **kana** and are phonetic alphabets or syllabaries meaning that each symbol represents a sound/phoneme.

**Hiragana** symbols are used to write the grammatical parts of words and sentences, and Japanese words which don't have a **kanji**. For example, when writing verbs, the **kanji** expresses the main idea or meaning and **hiragana** are used to indicate the tense (past or present) or function of the verb. **Katakana** symbols are used for writing non-Japanese words which have been introduced into the language.

## A wide vocabulary

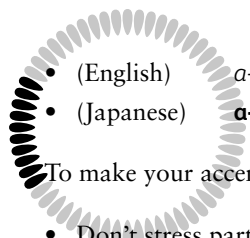
One final challenging feature is the very wide vocabulary in the Japanese language. Japanese itself is part of a family of languages known as the Altaic languages and its origins can be traced back to Central Asia. Included in this group is Korean to which Japanese is closest in structure. Japanese also has some similarities of vocabulary with the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages which cover a wide area from Taiwan to Easter Island in the South Pacific, perhaps as a result of ancient Polynesian explorations. Chinese and Japanese languages do not share any common origins but the Japanese writing system originated in China and China has had a very important influence on Japanese culture.

## Speaking Japanese

I've said that it is relatively straightforward to pronounce Japanese. It is not a tonal language (unlike Chinese) and every syllable in Japanese is given equal stress, whereas in English we give more stress to some parts of the word than others. Look at this example:

Only got ten minutes? I 3





- (English) *a-ME-ri-ca* The stress is on *me*.
- (Japanese) **a-me-ri-ka** Each syllable has equal stress.

To make your accent sound more authentic try the following:

- Don't stress parts of words in the English-style, give equal stress to each syllable.
- When you see a macron over a vowel, for example, **jūdō**, the syllable is about twice the normal length (two beats) but say the word smoothly.
- When you see a double consonant pause slightly before saying it, as you would with this English word: *headdress* (pause after *hea* – not *head dress*). So you pronounce **yukkuri** (*slowly*) like this: **yu** (slight pause) **ku ri**. You will come across these double consonants in Japanese – **kk**, **ss**, **tt**, **pp**, **cc/tc**, for example, **Hokkaidō** (North island of Japan).
- You often only need to say **i** and **u** softly, for example, **tabemasu** *I eat*.

I have said that Japanese is not a stress accented language but it does use pitch. For example, words using identical sounds are distinguished in pronunciation through use of high and low pitch. The word **hashi** can mean either *bridge* or *chopsticks*. **Hāshi** means *chopsticks* and **hashi** means *bridge* (the accent is my way of showing you where the stress is). Of course, context will also usually indicate the meaning of a word and pitch is neither as strong nor as complex as tonal languages such as Chinese.

One final interesting feature of pronunciation is that there is no separate **l** and **r** sound and the Japanese can only pronounce these as a single sound, somewhere between the two. This has led to a number of misunderstandings for Japanese people when trying to distinguish between, for example, the English words *lamb* and *ram* or *lice* and *rice*. The foreign learner of Japanese should aim to keep the **r** sound soft (not like the French **r**) and aim at a sound somewhere between **r** and **l**.



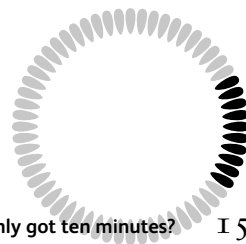


## Are there accent and dialects in Japanese?

You won't come across the variety of accents and dialects in Japanese that, for example, you find in Europe. Although there are a large number of local dialects (**hōgen**) in Japan, they do not vary as greatly as some of the European regional languages and, as a result of centralized compulsory education and the influence of television and radio, the vast majority of Japanese people speak **hyōjungo** or standard Japanese (based on the Tokyo dialect) alongside any local dialect. One dialect which is still widely used today is the Kansai dialect (includes the cities of Kyoto and Osaka). An example of this is the word **okini** meaning thank you (in standard Japanese the word is **arigatō**).

## What will *Speak Japanese with confidence* offer me?

The aim of this course is to help you to interact with Japanese people through a range of everyday and useful situations. The course will focus on your needs as a beginner or improver and by the end you will feel confident to speak and understand Japanese in a number of practical situations.



Only got ten minutes? I 5





## Conversation 1: Introductions and greetings

### **PART 1: ARRIVING AT THE AIRPORT**

#### 🔊 **CD1, TR 2**

- Miyuki**     **Aa\***! Sarah-san! **Nihon e yōkoso.**  
**Sarah**       Miyuki-san! **Konnichiwa.**  
**Miyuki**     Chris-san **desu ka. Hajimemashite,**  
                  Tanaka Miyuki desu.  
**Chris**       Hajimemashite, Chris Adams desu.  
                  **Dōzo yoroshiku.**  
**Miyuki**     Dōzo yoroshiku.

### **Insight**

Japanese, unlike English, has no stress accent so every syllable has equal stress. For example, the city name **Hiroshima** should be pronounced **Hi-ro-shi-ma** and not **Hi-RO-shi-ma** or **Hi-ro-SHI-ma**. You will learn this best by listening carefully to these conversations and trying to imitate the way the Japanese actors speak.

### **PART 2: MEETING AND GREETING**

#### 🔊 **CD1, TR 7**

- Sarah**                     **Ohayō gozaimasu.**  
**Japanese guest**     Ohayō gozaimasu.  
*(Sarah gestures for the Japanese guest to go first.)*  
**Sarah**                     **Dōzo.**  
**Japanese guest**     **Aa, sumimasen.**  
 \*\*\*  
**Chris**                     **Konbanwa.**  
**Miyuki**                 Konbanwa. Dōzo.  
*(Miyuki hands the information to Chris.)*  
**Chris**                     **Arigatō gozaimasu.**  
 \*\*\*





**Miyuki**      *Hey, Sarah! Welcome to Japan.*  
**Sarah**        *Miyuki! Hello!*  
**Miyuki**      *Are you Chris? How do you do?*  
                  *I am Miyuki Tanaka.*  
**Chris**        *How do you do? I am Chris Adams.*  
                  *I'm pleased to meet you.*  
**Miyuki**      *Pleased to meet you.*

**Sarah**                *Good morning.*  
**Japanese guest**    *Good morning.*  
*(Sarah gestures for the Japanese guest to go first.)*  
**Sarah**                *Go ahead, after you.*  
**Japanese guest**    *Oh, excuse me (thank you for your trouble).*

\*\*\*

**Chris**                *Good evening.*  
**Miyuki**              *Good evening. There you are.*  
*(Miyuki hands the information to Chris.)*  
**Chris**                *Thank you.*

\*\*\*



**Chris** Hajimemashite. Chris Adams desu.  
Dōzo yoroshiku.  
**Husband** Hajimemashite. Tanaka Ken'ichi desu.  
Dōzo yoroshiku.

\*The keywords for each conversation are written in bold.

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## Conversation 2: Making phone calls

### **PART 1: RECEIVING A MESSAGE**

📞 **CD1, TR 11**

**Chris** Konnichiwa.  
**Receptionist** Konnichiwa. Adams-san desu **ne**.  
**Chris** **Hai, sō desu.**  
**Receptionist** Tanaka Miyuki-san ni **denwa shite kudasai.**  
Denwa **bangō** wa 232 1321 desu.  
**Chris** Sumimasen, **mō ichido itte kudasai.**  
**Receptionist** 232 1321 desu.  
**Chris** Arigatō.

### **PART 2: SPEAKING ON THE PHONE**

📞 **CD1, TR 15**

**Chris** **Moshi moshi.** Miyuki-san desu ka.  
**Woman** Sumimasen. Miyuki-san wa **ima rusu** desu.  
**Chris** Aa, sō desu ka.  
**Woman** **Keitai denwa** bangō wa 07792 – 323245 desu.  
**Chris** Arigatō gozaimasu. **Shitsurei shimasu.**

### **Insight**

In English we use *hello* in many situations but **konnichiwa** is only used from late morning until early evening. There are different expressions for other situations/times. For example, **ohayō gozaimasu** (*good morning*) – this is used for the first greeting of the day, so Japanese people on shifts can use it at the beginning of an evening shift!



**Chris** *How do you do? I am Chris Adams.  
Pleased to meet you.*

**Husband** *How do you do? I am Ken'ichi Tanaka.  
Pleased to meet you.*

**Chris** *Hello.*

**Receptionist** *Hello, It's Mr Adams, isn't it?*

**Chris** *Yes, that's right.*

**Receptionist** *Please phone Miyuki Tanaka.  
Her number is 232 1321.*

**Chris** *Sorry, could you repeat that?*

**Receptionist** *It's 232 1321.*

**Chris** *Thanks.*

**Chris** *Hello. Is that Miyuki?*

**Woman** *Sorry, Miyuki isn't in at present.*

**Chris** *Aah, is that right?*

**Woman** *Her mobile phone number is 07792 – 323245.*

**Chris** *Thank you. Sorry for disturbing you.*

## Conversation 3: Eating out

### **PART 1: IN A COFFEE SHOP**

🔊 **CD1, TR 18**

- Waiter** O-kimari desu ka.  
**Sarah** Hai. Hamu sandoitchi to kōhī o kudasai.  
**Chris** Boku wa chīzu sandoitchi to kōhī o kudasai.  
**Waiter** Hamu sandoitchi o hitotsu to, chīzu sandoitchi o hitotsu to kōhī o futatsu desu ne.  
**Sarah** Hai, sō desu.  
(A little later)  
**Chris** Kono sandoitchi wa oishii desu.  
**Sarah** Kono kōhī mo oishii desu ne.

### **Insight**

Be careful when you are saying Japanese loan words which come from English, such as **kōhī** and **sandoitchi**. If you pronounce them as English words you may not be understood. Make sure you copy and practise the Japanese pronunciation – in other words, treat them as Japanese words.

### **PART 2: IN A JAPANESE RESTAURANT**

🔊 **CD1, TR 22**

- Waitress** O-kimari desu ka.  
**Chris** Sushi teishoku o kudasai.  
**Sarah** Soshite tempura teishoku o onegaishimasu.  
**Waitress** O-nomimono wa?  
**Chris** Bīru o futatsu to sake o hitotsu kudasai.  
**Waitress** Kashikomarimashita.

**Waiter** *Have you decided?*  
**Sarah** *Yes. A ham sandwich and coffee, please.*  
**Chris** *As for me, I'll have a cheese sandwich and coffee, please.*  
**Waiter** *One ham sandwich, one cheese sandwich and two coffees.*  
**Sarah** *Yes, that's right.*  
*(A little later)*  
**Chris** *This sandwich is delicious.*  
**Sarah** *This coffee also is delicious, isn't it?*

**Waitress** *Have you decided?*  
**Chris** *Please may I have the sushi set meal?*  
**Sarah** *And also the tempura set meal, please.*  
**Waitress** *How about drinks?*  
**Chris** *Two beers and a sake, please.*  
**Waitress** *Certainly, Sir.*



## Conversation 4: Shopping

### PART 1: BUYING A CAMERA FILM

🔊 CD1, TR 25

- Shopkeeper** Irasshaimase.  
**Chris** Sumimasen. Kono **firumu** wa **ikura** desu ka.  
**Shopkeeper** **Sore** wa go **hyaku en** desu.  
**Chris** Fuji firumu **ga arimasu ka**.  
**Shopkeeper** Hai, **kore** desu.  
**Chris** Ikura desu ka.  
**Shopkeeper** Kore wa yon hyaku en desu.  
**Chris** **Jā**, Fuji firumu o mittsu kudasai.  
**Shopkeeper** Kashikomarimashita. **Zembu de sen** ni hyaku en desu.  
**Chris** Dōzo.  
**Shopkeeper** Arigatō gozaimasu.

### Insight

Did you notice how *film* – **firumu** – was pronounced? In Japanese there is no separate **l** and **r** sound – they are said as a single sound, hence confusions for Japanese between English words such as *lice* and *rice*. Aim to keep the **r** sound soft (not like the French **r**).

### PART 2: BUYING JAPANESE SOUVENIRS

🔊 CD1, TR 29

- Shop assistant** Irasshaimase.  
**Sarah** Sumimasen. Sono **ningyō** wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Kore wa gosen-en desu.  
**Sarah** **Sensu** ga arimasu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Hai, arimasu. **Are** wa kyū hyaku en desu.  
**Sarah** Jā, sono ningyō o hitotsu to **ano** sensu o mittsu kudasai. Soshite kono **chōchin** o futatsu kudasai.  
**Shop assistant** Zembu de kyū sen-en desu.  
**Sarah** Dōzo.  
**Shop assistant** Arigatō gozaimashita. Mata okoshi kudasai.





**Shopkeeper** *Welcome, how may I help you?*  
**Chris** *Excuse me, how much is this film?*  
**Shopkeeper** *That one is 500 yen.*  
**Chris** *Do you have any Fuji film?*  
**Shopkeeper** *Yes, this one.*  
**Chris** *How much is it?*  
**Shopkeeper** *This one is 400 yen.*  
**Chris** *Right, I'll have three Fuji films please.*  
**Shopkeeper** *Certainly, Sir. Altogether that's 1,200 yen.*  
**Chris** *There you go.*  
**Shopkeeper** *Thank you very much.*

**Shop assistant** *Welcome, may I help you?*  
**Sarah** *Excuse me, how much is that doll?*  
**Shop assistant** *This is 5,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *Do you have any fans?*  
**Shop assistant** *Yes (we have). Those ones over there are 900 yen.*  
**Sarah** *Right, I'll have one of that doll and three of those fans over there, please. Also I'll have two of these paper lanterns.*  
**Shop assistant** *Altogether, that is 9,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *There you are.*  
**Shop assistant** *Thank you very much. Please shop here again.*

Conversation 4: Shopping

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## Conversation 5: Buying food and drink to take home

### **PART 1: IN THE FOOD HALL**

🔊 **CD1, TR 32**

- Shop assistant** Irasshai, irasshaimase!  
**Sarah** Sumimasen. **Ocha** ga arimasu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Hai, **iroiro arimasu yo**.  
**Sarah** Kore wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Sore wa ni sen en desu.  
**Sarah** **Chotto takai** desu ne.  
**Shop assistant** Kore wa yon hyaku-en desu.  
**Sarah** **Zuibun yasui** desu ne. **Misete kudasai**. Jā, kore o mittsu kudasai.  
**Shop assistant** Kashikomarimashita.  
**Chris** Sumimasen. Kono **okashi** wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Sore wa ichi **man**-en desu.  
**Chris** **Aa!** Takai desu ne!

### **Insight**

Gift giving in Japan has an important function in business – it is a way of thanking clients for their continued custom. There are two main gift-giving seasons: **chūgen** in July and **seibo** in December. At these times, very expensive gift packs of fruit, wine, tinned food and whisky appear in department stores and supermarkets.

### **PART 2: BUYING JAPANESE RICE WINE**

🔊 **CD1, TR 36**

- Stallholder** Irasshai, irasshai!  
**Chris** Sumimasen. Kono osake wa ikura desu ka.  
**Stallholder** Sore wa **tokkyūshu** desu. San man-en desu.  
**Chris** San man-en desu ka. Takai desu ne.  
**Stallholder** **Tokubetsuna** osake desu yo. Kore wa **ikkyūshu** desu. Gosen-en desu.  
**Chris** Sore wa zuibun yasui desu ne. Oishii desu ka.



**Shop assistant** *Welcome, welcome, how may I help you?*  
**Sarah** *Excuse me, do you have any green tea?*  
**Shop assistant** *Yes, we have all sorts.*  
**Sarah** *How much is this one?*  
**Shop assistant** *That one is 2,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *It's a bit expensive, isn't it?*  
**Shop assistant** *This one is 400 yen.*  
**Sarah** *That's a lot cheaper, isn't it? Please show it to me. Right, I'll have three of these, please.*  
**Shop assistant** *Certainly, Madam.*  
**Chris** *Excuse me. These cakes, how much are they?*  
**Shop assistant** *Those are 10,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *Wow! They're expensive, aren't they!*

**Stallholder** *Welcome, welcome.*  
**Chris** *Excuse me, how much is this sake?*  
**Stallholder** *That one is special grade. It's 30,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *30,000 yen? That's expensive, isn't it?*  
**Stallholder** *It's special sake you know. This one is first grade. It's 5,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *That one is a lot cheaper, isn't it? Is it delicious?*

**Stallholder** Oishii desu **yo**.  
**Chris** Jā sore o hitotsu kudasai.  
**Nikyūshu** ga arimasu ka.  
**Stallholder** Hai, iroiro arimasu yo. Kore wa oishii desu.  
 Sanzen-en desu.  
**Chris** Jā, sore mo hitotsu kudasai.  
**Stallholder** Kashikomarimashita.

## Conversation 6: Asking for directions

### PART 1: WHERE IS TOKYO STATION?

🔊 CD2, TR 1

**Sarah** Sumimasen.  
**Passer-by** Hai?  
**Sarah** Tokyo **eki** wa **doko** desu ka.  
**Passer-by** Tokyo eki desu ka. **Massugu itte kudasai**.  
 Soshite **shingō** o **migi** ni **magatte kudasai**.  
**Sarah** Shingō o migi desu ne.  
**Passer-by** Sō desu. Tokyo eki wa **hidarigawa ni arimasu**.  
**Depāto** no **mukaigawa** desu.  
**Sarah** Hidarigawa desu ne. Arigatō gozaimasu.

### Insight

When listening to and giving directions, remember that the location of a place is said after the place with **no** in between. So where we say in English *alongside the bank* (order is ‘location, place’), you say in Japanese **ginkō no soba** (order is ‘place, **no**, location’).

### PART 2: WHERE IS THE MEIJI SHRINE?

🔊 CD2, TR 5

**Sarah** Are! Meiji Jingū wa doko desu ka.  
**Chris** Sumimasen. Meiji Jingū wa doko desu ka.



**Stallholder** *It's delicious, sure.*  
**Chris** *Right, one of those, please.*  
*Do you have any second grade?*  
**Stallholder** *Yes, we have all sorts. This one is delicious.*  
*It's 3,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *Right, one of those as well, please.*  
**Stallholder** *Certainly, Sir.*

**Sarah** *Excuse me.*  
**Passer-by** *Yes?*  
**Sarah** *Where is Tokyo station?*  
**Passer-by** *Tokyo station? Go straight ahead.*  
*And then turn right at the traffic lights.*  
**Sarah** *Turn right at the traffic lights, right?*  
**Passer-by** *That's right. Tokyo station is located on the left-hand side.*  
*It's opposite the department store.*  
**Sarah** *The left-hand side? Thank you very much.*

**Sarah** *Hey! Where is the Meiji Shrine?*  
**Chris** *Excuse me, where is the Meiji Shrine?*

- Passer-by** Meiji Jingū desu ka. **Ē to**, massugu itte, ginkō o migi ni magatte kudasai.
- Chris** Ginkō o migi desu ne.
- Passer-by** Hai, sō desu. Sono ginkō wa **kōen** no **soba** desu. Meiji Jingū wa kōen no **naka** ni arimasu.
- Chris** **Wakarimashita**. Arigatō gozaimasu.

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## Conversation 7: Sightseeing

### PART 1: VISITING A FAMOUS SHRINE

🎧 CD2, TR 8

- Miyuki** Chris-san, Sarah-san, konnichiwa.
- Sarah** Miyuki-san! Konnichiwa.
- Miyuki** **Ii otenki** desu ne.
- Chris** **Mainichi hare** desu ne.  
Miyuki-san, kono **jinja** wa **yūmei** desu ka.
- Miyuki** **Totemo yūmei** desu. **Dō omoimasu ka**.
- Chris** **Subarashii to omoimasu**.
- Sarah** Watashi wa totemo **suki** desu.
- Chris** Kono kōen mo suki desu.
- Miyuki** Jā, jinja no naka o **mimashō**.

### Insight

The Japanese love to discuss the weather. In fact, it is more natural to greet someone with a comment about the weather rather than asking them how they are. So remember **ii otenki desu ne** (*it's nice weather, isn't it*) or **hidoi otenki desu ne** (*it's awful weather, isn't it*) to sound authentically Japanese.

### PART 2: LOOKING AROUND TOKYO

🎧 CD2, TR 12

- Chris** Kono **biru** wa takai desu ne.
- Miyuki** Kore wa **nihon de ichiban** takai desu yo.



**Passer-by** *The Meiji Shrine? Let's think, go straight ahead.  
Then turn right at the bank.*

**Chris** *It's right at the bank, right?*

**Passer-by** *Yes, that's right. That bank is alongside the park.  
The Meiji Shrine is located within the park.*

**Chris** *I've got it. Thank you very much.*

**Miyuki** *Chris, Sarah! Hello!*

**Sarah** *Miyuki! Hello!*

**Miyuki** *It's nice weather, isn't it?*

**Chris** *Every day is fine, isn't it?  
Miyuki, is this shrine famous?*

**Miyuki** *It's very famous. What do you think?*

**Chris** *I think it is amazing.*

**Sarah** *I really like it.*

**Chris** *I also like this park.*

**Miyuki** *Right, let's look at the inside of the temple.*

**Chris** *This building is high, isn't it?*

**Miyuki** *This is Japan's highest, you know.*





**Sarah** Sō desu ka. **Sugoi** desu ne.  
**Miyuki** Ano biru o **mite kudasai**.  
Dō omoimasu ka.  
**Chris** **Omoshiro**i to omoimasu. Boku wa suki desu.  
**Sarah** Watashi wa suki dewa arimasen. **Hen** da to omoimasu.

## Conversation 8: Feeling ill

### PART 1: SAYING WHAT'S WRONG

🔊 CD2, TR 15

**Miyuki** Chris-san, **dō shita n desu ka**.  
**Chris** Chotto ... **kibun ga warui desu**.  
**Miyuki** **Kaze o hiita n desu ka**.  
**Chris** **Atama ga itai desu. Onaka** mo itai desu.  
**Miyuki** Sō desu ka. **Nodo** ga itai desu ka.  
**Chris** Chotto itai desu ne. **Mimi** mo chotto itai desu.  
**Miyuki** Jā, kaze desu ne. Kono **kusuri o nonde kudasai**.  
**Sarah** Kaze dewa arimasen. **Futsuka yoi** desu yo!

### Insight

My students find that keeping a vocabulary book or making mini flashcards (English one side, Japanese the other – try attaching them to a key ring) really helps them to learn and review new words. You can organize the book alphabetically or how about by theme (food, body parts, greetings, etc.)?

### PART 2: GOING TO THE PHARMACIST

🔊 CD2, TR 19

**Pharmacist** Irasshaimase.  
**Sarah** Sumimasen. Atama ga itai desu.  
Nodo mo chotto itai desu.  
**Pharmacist** **Netsu ga arimasu** ka.  
**Sarah** Hai, **sanjū hachi do** desu.





**Sarah** *Really? It's incredible, isn't it?*  
**Miyuki** *Please look at that building over there.  
What do you think?*  
**Chris** *I think it is interesting. I like it.*  
**Sarah** *I don't like it. I think it is weird.*

**Miyuki** *Chris, what's the matter?*  
**Chris** *I'm a bit ... I don't feel well.*  
**Miyuki** *Have you got a cold?*  
**Chris** *I've got a headache. And a stomach ache.*  
**Miyuki** *Really? Is your throat sore?*  
**Chris** *It is a bit sore, yes. My ears hurt too.*  
**Miyuki** *Right, it's a cold isn't it? Please take this medicine.*  
**Sarah** *It's not a cold. It's a hangover!*

**Pharmacist** *Welcome, how may I help you?*  
**Sarah** *Excuse me, I have a headache.  
My throat is a little sore too.*  
**Pharmacist** *Do you have a fever?*  
**Sarah** *Yes, it's 38 degrees.*



**Pharmacist** Kono kusuri wa ii desu yo.  
**Ichi-nichi san kai** nonde kudasai.  
**Sarah** San kai desu ne.  
**Pharmacist** Hai. **Shokugo ni** nonde kudasai.  
**Sarah** Wakarimashita. Dōmo arigatō.

---

## Conversation 9: On the move

### **PART 1: TAKING THE BULLET TRAIN**

🔊 **CD2, TR 22**

**Chris** Kyōto-**yuki** no **kippu** o **nimai** kudasai.  
**Ticket officer** **Katamichi** desu ka. **Ōfuku** desu ka.  
**Chris** Ōfuku desu.  
**Ticket officer** Zembu de sanman nisen en desu.  
**Chris** Dōzo. **Tsugi no densha** wa **nanji desu ka**.  
**Ticket officer** **Jū-ji han** desu. **Yonban-sen** desu.  
**Chris** Dōmo arigatō.

### **Insight**

When using counters or amounts in Japanese remember to say the amount after the grammar marker – in this case **o** – and before the verb. For example, **kippu o nimai kudasai** (*two tickets please*). Other examples are **sensu o mittsu kaimashita** (*I bought three fans*), **sake o zuibun nomimashita** (*I drank a great deal of sake*).

### **PART 2: FINDING THE RIGHT PLATFORM**

🔊 **CD2, TR 26**

**Sarah** Sumimasen, **koko** wa yonban-sen desu ka.  
**Passer-by** **Iie**, koko wa goban-sen desu.  
Yonban-sen wa **asoko** desu.  
**Sarah** Dōmo arigatō.  
**Chris** Tsugi no densha wa jū-ji han desu ne.  
Ima nan ji desu ka.

**Pharmacist** *This medicine is good.  
Please take it three times per day.*

**Sarah** *Three times, right?*

**Pharmacist** *Yes. Please take it after meals.*

**Sarah** *Understood. Thank you.*

**Chris** *Two tickets for Kyoto, please.*

**Ticket officer** *Is that one way or return?*

**Chris** *It's return.*

**Ticket officer** *Altogether it's 32,000 yen.*

**Chris** *There you go. What time is the next train?*

**Ticket officer** *Half past 10. Platform 4.*

**Chris** *Thank you.*

**Sarah** *Excuse me, is this platform 4?*

**Passer-by** *No, this is platform 5.  
Platform 4 is over there.*

**Sarah** *Thank you.*

**Chris** *The next train is half past 10, isn't it?  
What time is it now?*

Sarah      **Ima** jū-ji jūgo fun desu.  
Chris      Jā, kōhii o **kaimashō**.

## Conversation 10: Visiting

### PART 1: WELCOME TO MY HOME

#### 🔊 CD2, TR 29

Sarah and Chris      **Gomen kudasai!**  
Mrs Ueno              Ā, Chris-san, Sarah-san! **Yoku irasshaimashita.**  
Chris and Sarah      Konnichiwa.  
Mrs Ueno              Dōzo, **o-hairi kudasai!**  
Sarah                    Shitsurei shimasu.  
Mrs Ueno              **Kochira e dōzo ... O-kake kudasai.**  
Chris                    Shitsurei shimasu.  
\*\*\*  
Mrs Ueno              Kyōto wa dō omoimasu ka.  
Sarah                    Totemo **kirei** da to omoimasu.  
Chris                    **O-tera** mo jinja mo subarashii  
                                 desu ne.  
Mrs Ueno              **Doko ni ikimashita ka.**  
Sarah                    **Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji, Ryōanji . . .**  
                                 sō desu ne.  
                                 **Subete ikimashita!**  
Chris                    **Ashita Nijōjō** ni ikimasu.  
Mrs Ueno              Sō desu ka. Nijōjō wa totemo yūmei desu yo.

### Insight

The honorific prefix **o** is used before certain words to make them polite – **o-kyaku** (*guest*), **o-sushi** (*sushi*), **o-tera** (*temple*). It is also used in front of the root of verbs to create respectful speech – **o-kake kudasai** (*please sit down*), **o-hairi kudasai** (*please come in*).



**Sarah** *Now it is quarter past 10.*  
**Chris** *Right, let's buy a coffee.*

**Sarah and Chris** *May we come in?*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Aah, Chris, Sarah! Welcome to my home!*  
**Chris and Sarah** *Hello.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Do come in!*  
**Sarah** *Sorry for disturbing you.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Come this way ... Please sit down.*  
**Chris** *Sorry for disturbing you.*

\*\*\*

**Mrs Ueno** *What do you think of Kyoto?*  
**Sarah** *I think it is very beautiful.*  
**Chris** *Both the temples and the shrines are amazing, aren't they?*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Where did you go?*  
**Sarah** *The Golden Temple, the Silver Temple, the Ryōanji Temple and rock garden ... indeed. We went everywhere.*  
**Chris** *Tomorrow we are going to Nijō castle.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Really? Nijō castle is very famous, you know.*

**PART 2: HAVING SOMETHING TO EAT**

**🔊 CD2, TR 33**

<b>Mr Ueno</b>	Ā, Sarah-san! Yoku irasshaimashita! <b>Go-shujin</b> desu ka.
<b>Chris</b>	Hajimemashite, Chris Adams desu. Dōzo yoroshiku.
<b>Mr Ueno</b>	Ueno Tadashi desu. Dōzo yoroshiku. Dōzo, dōzo, o-kake kudasai.
<b>Mrs Ueno</b>	Jā, tabemashō!
<b>Chris, Sarah, Mr Ueno</b>	<b>Itadakimasu!</b>
<b>Chris</b>	Mmm, totemo oishii desu.
<b>Sarah</b>	Kore wa sushi desu ne. Watashi wa daisuki desu.
<b>Mrs Ueno</b>	Arigatō gozaimasu. <b>O-kawari wa?</b>
<b>Sarah</b>	<b>Mō kekkō desu. Gochisōsama deshita.</b>
<b>Chris and Mr Ueno</b>	Gochisōsama.
<b>Mrs Ueno</b>	Jā, ocha o nomimashō!

**Mr Ueno** *Aah, Sarah! Welcome to my home.  
Is this your husband?*

**Chris** *How do you do? I am Chris Adams.  
Pleased to meet you.*

**Mr Ueno** *I am Ueno Tadashi. Pleased to meet you.  
Go on, go on, sit down, please.*

**Mrs Ueno** *Right, let's eat!*

**Chris, Sarah, Mr Ueno** *Bon appetit!*

**Chris** *Mmm, it is very delicious.*

**Sarah** *This is sushi, isn't it?  
I love it.*

**Mrs Ueno** *Thank you very much.  
Would you like some more?*

**Sarah** *I'm full, thank you. That was a feast!*

**Chris and Mr Ueno** *Thanks for the meal.*

**Mrs Ueno** *Right, let's have some green tea.*



## CD3

### ***SURVIVAL PHRASES***

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 1**

Mō ichido itte kudasai.  
 Motto yukkuri itte kudasai.  
 Mō ichido yukkuri itte kudasai.  
 X wa dō iu imi desu ka.  
 Motto kantanna nihongo de itte kudasai.  
 Kaite kudasai.  
 Sumimasen, wakarimasen.

### ***ARRIVING AT THE AIRPORT – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED***

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 2**

(See booklet Conversation 1, Part 1 for script and translation.)

### ***ARRIVING AT THE AIRPORT – VERSION 2***

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 3**

**Miyuki** Aa! Sarah-san! Ōsaka e yōkoso.  
**Sarah** Miyuki-san! Ohayō gozaimasu  
**Miyuki** **Go-shujin desu ka.** Hajimemashite,  
 Tanaka Miyuki desu.  
**Chris** Hajimemashite, Chris Adams desu.  
 Dōzo yoroshiku.  
**Miyuki** **Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.**

### ***EXCHANGING BUSINESS CARDS***

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 4**

**Miyuki** Hajimemashite, **Nihon Shōji** no Tanaka Miyuki **to mōshimasu.** Dōzo yoroshiku.  
**Client** Hajimemashite, **Amerika taishikan** no Yamaguchi Kenichi to mōshimasu. Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.  
**Miyuki** **Watashi no meishi** o dōzo.  
**Client** Arigatō gozaimasu. Watashi no **mo** dōzo.





*Please say it again.  
Please say it more slowly.  
Please say it again, slowly.  
What does X mean?  
Can you say it in simpler Japanese?  
Please could you draw (or write) it?  
I'm sorry I don't understand.*

**Miyuki** *Hey, Sarah! Welcome to Osaka.*  
**Sarah** *Miyuki! Good morning!*  
**Miyuki** *Is this your husband? How do you do?  
I am Miyuki Tanaka.*  
**Chris** *How do you do? I am Chris Adams.  
I'm pleased to meet you.*  
**Miyuki** *I'm pleased to meet you.*

**Miyuki** *How do you do? I am Tanaka Miyuki of Japan Trading.  
I'm pleased to meet you.*  
**Client** *How do you do? I am Yamaguchi Kenichi of the  
American Embassy. I'm pleased to meet you.*  
**Miyuki** *Here is my business card.*  
**Client** *Thank you. Here is mine too.*





## **AIR STEWARDESS ANNOUNCEMENT**

### **🔊 CD3, TR 5**

**Stewardess** Minasama, honjitsu wa nihon earain o goriyō itadakimashite makoto ni arigatō gozaimasu. Tōki mamonaku ririku itashimasu.

## **SPEAKING ON THE PHONE – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED**

### **🔊 CD3, TR 6**

(See booklet Conversation 2, Part 2 for script and translation.)

## **MAKING PHONE CALLS – VERSION 2**

### **🔊 CD3, TR 7**

**Chris** Moshi moshi. Miyuki-san desu ka.  
**Woman** Sumimasen. Miyuki-san wa ima **shutchō-chū** desu.  
**Chris** Aa, sō desu ka.  
**Woman** Keitai denwa bangō wa 07878–223366 desu.  
**Chris** Sumimasen, mō ichido itte kudasai.  
**Woman** 07878–223366 desu.  
**Chris** Arigatō gozaimasu. Shitsurei shimasu.

## **A MORE FORMAL PHONE CONVERSATION**

### **🔊 CD3, TR 8**

**Miyuki** Moshi, moshi, Nihon Shōji no Tanaka desu ga Yamaguchi-san wa irasshaimasu ka.  
**Man** Mōshiwake gozaimasen. Yamaguchi wa tadaima kaigi-chū desu. **Orikaeshi go-renraku** suruyō ni tsutaemasu ga.  
**Miyuki** Hai, orikaeshi Tanaka made denwa o onegaishimasu. **Kaisha** no denwa-bangō wa 03–833–7171 desu.  
**Man** Hai, wakarimashita.  
**Miyuki** Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.



**Stewardess** *Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for using Japan Airlines today. This aircraft will shortly be taking off.*

**Chris** *Hello, is that Miyuki?*  
**Woman** *I'm sorry, Miyuki is on a business trip at the moment.*  
**Chris** *Oh, really?*  
**Woman** *The mobile number is 07878-223366.*  
**Chris** *I'm sorry, please could you say it again.*  
**Woman** *07878-223366.*  
**Chris** *Thank you. Sorry for disturbing you.*

**Miyuki** *Hello, I am Tanaka of Japan trading, is Mr Yamaguchi there?*  
**Man** *I'm sorry, he's in a meeting at the moment. Shall I ask him to contact you?*  
**Miyuki** *Please can he return a call to me (Tanaka)? My work phone number is 03-833-7171.*  
**Man** *Yes, certainly.*  
**Miyuki** *Thanks for your help.*

## ANSWERPHONE MESSAGE

📞 CD3, TR 9

**Miyuki** Miyuki desu. Ima, rusu ni shiteimasu.  
Hasshin on no ato messeji o onegaishimasu.

## IN A JAPANESE RESTAURANT – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED

📞 CD3, TR 10

(See booklet Conversation 3, Part 2 for script and translation.)

## IN A JAPANESE RESTAURANT – VERSION 2

📞 CD3, TR 11

**Waitress** O-kimari desu ka.  
**Chris** Sō desu ne. Sarah, nan ni shimasu ka.  
**Sarah** Ano, **sashimi** teishoku wa nan desu ka.  
**Waitress** Sore wa sashimi to **miso shiru** to **gohan** desu.  
**Sarah** Jā, sashimi teishoku o onegaishimasu.  
**Chris** Boku wa **sukiyaki** ni shimasu.  
**Waitress** O-nomimono wa?  
**Chris** **Aka wain** o hitotsu to **o-mizu** o futatsu kudasai  
**Waitress** Aka wain wa **ippon** desu ne. Kashikomarimashita.

## BUSINESS LUNCH

📞 CD3, TR 12

**Waitress** Irasshaimase! **Nanmeisama** desu ka.  
**Yamaguchi** **Futari** desu.  
**Waitress** Dōzo, kochira e. Menyū o dōzo.  
**Yamaguchi** Ēto, bīru o **nihon** kudasai.  
**Waitress** Hai, shōshō omachi kudasai. (*pause*)  
Bīru o dōzo.  
**Yamaguchi** Dōmo. Kampai!  
**Client** Kampai!  
**Yamaguchi** Nan ni shimasu ka.  
**Client** Sō desu ne. Tempura teishoku wa nan desu ka.  
**Yamaguchi** Sore wa tempura to miso shiru to gohan desu.



**Miyuki** *It's Miyuki. I'm out at the moment.  
Please leave a message after the beep.*

**Waitress** *Have you decided?*

**Chris** *Well (let me see), Sarah what have you decided on?*

**Sarah** *Erm, what is sashimi set meal?*

**Waitress** *That is raw sliced fish with miso soup and rice.*

**Sarah** *Right, the sashimi set meal, please.*

**Chris** *I have decided on the sukiyaki.*

**Waitress** *How about drinks?*

**Chris** *One bottle of red wine and two waters, please.*

**Waitress** *One bottle of red wine, right? Certainly, Sir.*

**Waitress** *Welcome! How many people?*

**Yamaguchi** *Two people.*

**Waitress** *Please come this way. Here is the menu.*

**Yamaguchi** *Er, two beers, please.*

**Waitress** *Yes, please wait a moment. (pause).*

*Here is your beer.*

**Yamaguchi** *Thanks. Cheers!*

**Client** *Cheers!*

**Yamaguchi** *What have you decided on?*

**Client** *Well . . . what is tempura set meal?*

**Yamaguchi** *That is tempura, miso soup and boiled rice.*



- Client** Jā, boku wa tempura teishoku ni shimasu.  
**Waitress** O-kimari desu ka.  
**Yamaguchi** Tempura teishoku o futatsu to **yakitori** o **yonhon** to **nigiri moriawase** o hitotsu kudasai.  
**Waitress** Tempura teishoku o futatsu, yakitori o yonhon, nigiri moriawase o hitotsu desu ne.  
**Yamaguchi** Hai, sō desu. Sore ni biru o mō **nihon** onegaishimasu.  
**Waitress** Kashikomarimashita.

### **FAST FOOD RESTAURANT**

#### 🔊 **CD3, TR 13**

- Waitress** Chīzu bāgā setto o o-hitotsu to, biggu maku o o-hitotsu, furaido poteto no L saizu o o-hitotsu, kōra no M saizu o o-hitotsu de gozaimasu ne. Kochira de meshiagari deshō ka. O-mochi kaeri deshō ka.  
**Sarah** Koko de tabemasu.  
**Waitress** Shōshō o-machi kudasaimase.

### **BUYING JAPANESE SOUVENIRS – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED**

#### 🔊 **CD3, TR 14**

(See booklet Conversation 4 Part 2 for script and translation.)

### **BUYING JAPANESE SOUVENIRS – VERSION 2 (WITH HONORIFIC LANGUAGE)**

#### 🔊 **CD3, TR 15**

- Shop assistant** Irasshaimase.  
**Sarah** Sumimasen. Sono ningyō wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Kore wa gosen-en **de gozaimasu**.  
**Sarah** Sensu ga arimasu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Hai, **gozaimasu**. Are wa kyū hyaku en de gozaimasu.  
**Sarah** Jā, sono ningyō o hitotsu to ano sensu o mittsu kudasai. Soshite kono chōchin o futatsu kudasai.  
**Shop assistant** Hai. **Ijō de yoroshii deshō ka**.





- Client** *Right, I've decided on (I'll have a) tempura set meal.*
- Waitress** *Have you decided?*
- Yamaguchi** *Two tempura set meals and four skewers of yakitori and one selection of sushi, please.*
- Waitress** *Two tempura set meals, four skewers of yakitori, one selection of sushi, right?*
- Yamaguchi** *Yes, that's right. And also two more beers, please.*
- Waitress** *Certainly, Sir.*

- Waitress** *One cheeseburger set meal and one Big Mac, one large (L size) fries, one cola, medium size, right? Do you want to eat in? Or do you want to take out?*
- Sarah** *We'll eat in.*
- Waitress** *Please wait one moment.*

- Shop assistant** *Welcome, may I help you?*
- Sarah** *Excuse me, how much is that doll?*
- Shop assistant** *This is 5,000 yen.*
- Sarah** *Do you have any fans?*
- Shop assistant** *Yes (we have). Those ones over there are 900 yen.*
- Sarah** *Right, I'll have one of that doll and three of those fans over there, please. Also I'll have two of these paper lanterns.*
- Shop assistant** *Yes. Is that all?*





- Sarah** **Ē, sore de kekkō desu.**
- Shop assistant** Zembu de kyū sen-en de gozaimasu.
- Sarah** Sumimasen, **kaite kudasai.** Ā, kyū-sen-en desu ne. Wakarimashita. Dōzo.
- Shop assistant** Arigatō gozaimashita. Mata okoshi kudasaimase.

### SHOPPING – VERSION 3

#### 🔊 CD3, TR 15

- Shop assistant** Irasshaimase.
- Sarah** Sumimasen. Sono kokeshi wa ikura desu ka.
- Shop assistant** Kore wa sen-en de gozaimasu.
- Sarah** Yukata ga arimasu ka.
- Shop assistant** Hai, gozaimasu. Are wa nisen en de gozaimasu.
- Sarah** Jā, sono kokeshi o futatsu to ano yukata o yottsu kudasai. Soshite kono katana o hitotsu kudasai.
- Shop assistant** Hai. Ijō de yoroshii deshō ka.
- Sarah** Ē, sore de kekkō desu.
- Shop assistant** Zembu de ichiman nisen-en de gozaimasu.
- Sarah** Jā, niman-en de onegaishimasu.
- Shop assistant** Shōshō omachi kudasai. Hassen-en no **otsuri** de gozaimasu.
- Sarah** Arigatō.
- Shop assistant** Arigatō gozaimashita. Mata okoshi kudasaimase.

### NUMBER PRACTICE

#### 🔊 CD3, TR 17

ichi man-en; nana sen-en; sen yon hyaku-en; ichi man go sen-en; san man ni sen yon hyaku-en

### DEPARTMENT STORE ANNOUNCEMENT

#### 🔊 CD3, TR 18

- Shop assistant** Tōten wa gozen ku ji han yori gogo hachi ji made no eigyō to natteorimasu.



**Sarah** *Yes that's all, thanks.*  
**Shop assistant** *Altogether that is 9,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *I'm sorry, please could you write it down. Aah, it's 9,000 yen, isn't it? I've understood. There you are.*  
**Shop assistant** *Thank you very much. Please shop here again.*

**Shop assistant** *Welcome, may I help you?*  
**Sarah** *Excuse me, how much are those kokeshi dolls?*  
**Shop assistant** *These are 1,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *Do you have any cotton dressing gowns?*  
**Shop assistant** *Yes (we have). That one over there is 2,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *Right, I'll have two kokeshi dolls and four cotton dressing gowns, please. Also, may I have one of these swords?*

**Shop assistant** *Yes. Is that all?*  
**Sarah** *Yes that's all, thanks.*  
**Shop assistant** *Altogether it is 12,000 yen.*  
**Sarah** *Right then, please take it out of 20,000 yen (note).*  
**Shop assistant** *Please wait a moment. That's 8,000 yen change.*  
**Sarah** *Thanks.*  
**Shop assistant** *Thank you very much. Please shop here again.*

*10,000 en; 7,000 en; 1,400 en; 15,000 en; 32,400 en*

**Shop assistant** *This store is open for business from 9.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.*

**IN THE FOOD HALL – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED**

🎧 **CD3, TR 19**

(See booklet Conversation 5, Part 1 for script and translation.)

**IN THE FOOD HALL – VERSION 2**

**LI CD3, TR 20**

- Shop assistant** Irrashai, irrashaimase!  
**Sarah** Sumimasen. **Uisukī** ga arimasu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Hai, iroiro arimasu.  
**Sarah** Kore wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shop assistant** Sore wa sanzen gohyaku-en desu.  
**Sarah** Chotto takai desu ne.  
**Shop assistant** Kore wa sen kyūhyaku-en desu.  
**Sarah** Sore wa yasui desu ne. Misete kudasai.  
Jā, kore o futatsu kudasai.  
**Shop assistant** Kashikomarimashita.  
**Chris** Sumimasen. Kono **shōchū** wa ikura desu ka.  
**Shopkeeper** Sore wa ichi man sanzen-en desu.  
**Chris** Sumimasen, mō ichido yukkuri itte kudasai.  
**Shopkeeper** Ichi man sanzen-en desu.  
**Chris** Aa, takai desu ne.

**THE FISH MARKET**

🎧 **CD3, TR 21**

- Fishmonger** Irasshai, irasshai! Yasui yo! Yasui yo!  
**Sarah** A, sakanaya desu yo. Sukoshi miteimashō yo!  
**Chris** Sou da ne.  
**Fishmonger** Irassahi. Nan ni shimashō?  
**Sarah** A, kore wa sanma desu ne.  
**Fishmonger** Sanma ippiki gojū-en da yo!  
**Chris** Yasui nee.  
**Sarah** Tako wa ikura desu ka.  
**Fishmonger** Nihyaku guramu de nihyaku gojū-en,  
otoku da yo.  
**Sarah** Waai! Yasui! A, kore wa nan desu ka.  
**Fishmonger** Tai da yo. Ippiki nana hyaku gojū-en da yo.

**Shop assistant** *Welcome, welcome may I help you?*  
**Sarah** *Excuse me, do you have any whisky?*  
**Shop assistant** *Yes, we have all sorts.*  
**Sarah** *How much is this one?*  
**Shop assistant** *That one is 3,500 yen.*  
**Sarah** *It's a bit expensive, isn't it?*  
**Shop assistant** *This one is 1,900 yen.*  
**Sarah** *That is cheap, isn't it. Please show me.*  
*Right, I'll have two of these, please.*  
**Shop assistant** *Certainly, Madam.*  
**Chris** *Excuse me, how much is this Japanese vodka?*  
**Shopkeeper** *That is 13,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *Excuse me, could you say it again slower, please?*  
**Shopkeeper** *13,000 yen.*  
**Chris** *Aah, it's expensive.*

**Fishmonger** *Welcome, welcome! (Everything's) cheap.*  
**Sarah** *Ah, it's a fishmonger's. Let's have a little look!*  
**Chris** *Yes, let's.*  
**Fishmonger** *Welcome. What will you have?*  
**Sarah** *Ah, this is saury fish, isn't it?*  
**Fishmonger** *One saury fish is 50 yen, you know.*  
**Chris** *Wow, that's cheap.*  
**Sarah** *How much is the octopus?*  
**Fishmonger** *Two hundred grams is 250 yen, it's special, you know.*  
**Sarah** *Wow! That's cheap! Ah, what is this?*  
**Fishmonger** *It's sea bream. One fish is 750 yen.*

**Sarah** Sore wa chotto takai desu ne. Jā, sanma o sanbiki to tako o 200 guramu kudasai.

**Fishmonger** Hai yo. Arigatō.

### **WHERE IS THE MEIJI SHRINE? – SPOKEN AT NORMAL SPEED**

🔊 **CD3, TR 22**

(See booklet Conversation 6, Part 2 for script and translation.)

### **ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS – VERSION 2**

🔊 **CD3, TR 23**

**Sarah** Are! Mitsukoshi depāto wa doko desu ka.

**Chris** Sumimasen. Mitsukoshi depāto wa doko desu ka.

**Passer-by** Mitsukoshi depāto desu ka. Ē to, ano shingō o mieru? Ano shingō o hidari ni magatte kudasai.

**Chris** Shingō o ... sumimasen, motto yukkuri itte kudasai.

**Passer-by** Shingō o hidari ni magatte kudasai.

**Chris** Shingō desu ne.

**Passer-by** Hai, sō desu. Soshite massugu iku to Mitsukoshi depāto wa migigawa ni arimasu. Nihon ginkō no tonari desu.

**Chris** Wakarimashita. Arigatō gozaimasu.

### **ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS – VERSION 3, WITH CASUAL JAPANESE**

🔊 **CD3, TR 24**

**Chris** Are? Yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka.

**Sarah** Sumimasen. Yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka.

**Passer-by** Yūbinkyoku? Ā, ginkō ga mieru?

**Sarah** Hai, miemasu.

**Passer-by** Ano ginkō o migi ni magaru to, soba ni shingō ga aru yo. Shingō o hidari ni magaru to, yūbinkyoku wa migigawa ni aru yo. Yūbinkyoku wa basutei no mukaigawa, kombini no tonari da yo.

**Sarah** Ginkō o migi, shingō o hidari desu ne. Arigatō.





**Sarah** *That's a bit expensive. Right, I'll have three saury fish and 200 grams of octopus, please.*

**Fishmonger** *Understood. Thank you.*

**Sarah** *Hey! Where is Mitsukoshi department store?*

**Chris** *Excuse me, Mitsukoshi department store?*

**Passer-by** *Mitsukoshi department store? Erm, can you see those traffic lights? Turn left at those traffic lights.*

**Chris** *At the traffic lights . . . excuse me, please say it more slowly.*

**Passer-by** *Turn left at the traffic lights.*

**Chris** *The traffic lights, yes?*

**Passer-by** *Yes, that's right. Then if you go straight on Mitsukoshi department store is on the right hand side. Next to the Japan Bank.*

**Chris** *I've got it. Thank you very much.*

**Chris** *What? Where is the post office?*

**Sarah** *Excuse me. Where is the post office?*

**Passer-by** *The post office? Ah, can you see the bank?*

**Sarah** *Yes, I can (see it)*

**Passer-by** *If you turn right at that bank, alongside it are some traffic lights, OK. If you turn left at the traffic lights the post office is on the right, OK. The post office is opposite the bus stop, next to the convenience store.*

**Sarah** *Right at the bank, left at the traffic lights, yes? Thanks.*





## **SIGHTSEEING**

🔊 **CD3, TR 25**

(See booklet Conversation 7, Part 1 for script and translation.)

## **MORE ON THE WEATHER**

🔊 **CD3, TR 26**

<b>Miyuki</b>	Chris-san, Sarah-san, konnichiwa.
<b>Sarah</b>	Miyuki-san! Konnichiwa.
<b>Miyuki</b>	Kyō wa hidoi otenki desu ne.
<b>Chris</b>	Mainichi ame desu ne. Ashita wa yuki deshō.
<b>Miyuki</b>	Sō desu ka. Iya desu ne. Samui deshō.

## **WEATHER FORECAST**

🔊 **CD3, TR 27**

<b>Presenter</b>	Minasan, konbanwa. Asu no otenki no jikan desu. Kyūshū chihō no tenki wa kudarizaka ni narisō desu. Fukuoka wa teikiatsu ga hirogari, ame ni naru deshō. Hiroshima wa kumori nochi ame deshō. Kinki chihō wa sukoshi samuku narisō desu. Kyōto no tenki wa hare nochi kumori, kion wa 18 do gurai deshō. Kantō chihō no tenki desu. Tokyō wa hare deshō. Hokkaidō wa kaze ga tsuyoi desu ga hare-ma ga mirareru deshō. Kion wa 16 do gurai deshō.
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## **FEELING ILL**

🔊 **CD3, TR 28**

(See booklet Conversation 8, Part 1 for script and translation.)

## **FEELING ILL – VERSION 2**

🔊 **CD3, TR 29**

<b>Miyuki</b>	Chris-san, dō shita n desu ka.
<b>Chris</b>	Chotto . . . kibun ga warui desu.
<b>Miyuki</b>	Kaze o hiita n desu ka.
<b>Chris</b>	Atama ga itai desu. Ha mo itai desu.





**Miyuki** *Chris, Sarah, hello!*  
**Sarah** *Miyuki! Hello!*  
**Miyuki** *Today is awful weather, isn't it.*  
**Chris** *Everyday is rain, isn't it. Tomorrow it will probably snow.*  
**Miyuki** *Really? That's horrible. It will probably be cold.*

**Presenter** *Everyone, good day. (This is) tomorrow's weather. The weather in the Kyushu region looks like it is on a downward slope. In Fukuoka the low pressure will spread and it will probably rain. Hiroshima will be cloudy, later rain. The Kinki region looks like it will be a little cold. In Kyoto, it will be fine then cloudy, the temperature will be about 18 degrees. In Tokyo it will probably be fine. Hokkaido will have strong winds but sunny periods probably can be seen. The temperature will be about 16 degrees.*

**Miyuki** *Chris, what's the matter?*  
**Chris** *I'm a bit . . . I don't feel well.*  
**Miyuki** *Have you got a cold?*  
**Chris** *I've got a headache. And toothache.*





**Miyuki** Sō desu ka. Me ga itai desu ka.  
**Chris** Chotto itai desu ne. Kata mo chotto itai desu.  
**Miyuki** Jā, kaze desu ne. Kono kusuri o nonde kudasai.  
**Sarah** Kaze dewa arimasen. Futsuka yoi desu yo!

### **FEELING ILL – CASUAL JAPANESE**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 30**

**Miyuku** Chris, dōshita no?  
**Chris** Chotto, kibun ga warui n da.  
**Miyuki** Kaze?  
**Chris** Atama ga itai shi, ha mo itai.  
**Miyuki** Sō. Me mo itai?  
**Chris** Un, chotto itai. Kata mo chotto itai.  
**Miyuki** Ja, kaze da ne. Kono kusuri o nonde.  
**Sarah** Kaze ja nai yo. Futsuka yoi yo!

### **TAKING THE BULLET TRAIN – VERSION 2**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 31**

**Chris** Kyōto-yuki no kippu o nimai kudasai.  
**Ticket officer** Katamichi desu ka. Ōfuku desu ka.  
**Chris** Ōfuku desu.  
**Ticket officer** Zembu de goman kyūhyaku gojū en desu.  
**Chris** Dōzo. Tsugi no shinkansen wa nanji desu ka.  
**Ticket officer** Hachi ji jūgo-fun desu. Nanaban-sen desu.  
**Chris** Hachi ji? Sumimasen, mō ichido itte kudasai.  
**Ticket officer** Hachi ji jūgo-fun desu. Nanaban-sen desu.  
**Chris** Wakarimashita. Dōmo arigatō.

### **THE SPEAKING CLOCK**

#### **🔊 CD3, TR 32**

**Announcer** Tadaima, gozen jūni ji jūgo fun desu.  
 Tadaima, gozen jūni ji nijuppun desu.  
 Tadaima, gozen jūni ji nijūgo fun desu.  
 Tadaima no jikan wa gogo roku ji sanjuppun de gozaimasu.  
 Tadaima, gogo ku ji yonjūgo fun desu. Koko de nyūsu o  
 o-okuri shimasu.





**Miyuki** *Really? Do your eyes hurt?*  
**Chris** *They hurt a bit, yes. My shoulders hurt a bit too.*  
**Miyuki** *Right, it's a cold isn't it? Please take this medicine.*  
**Sarah** *It's not a cold. It's a hangover!*

**Miyuku** *Chris, what's the matter?*  
**Chris** *I'm a bit . . . I don't feel well.*  
**Miyuku** *A cold?*  
**Chris** *I've got a headache and toothache.*  
**Miyuki** *Yeah? Do your eyes hurt too?*  
**Chris** *Mm, they hurt a bit. My shoulders hurt a bit too.*  
**Miyuki** *Right, it's a cold yeah? Take this medicine.*  
**Sarah** *It's not a cold. It's a hangover!*

**Chris** *Two tickets for Kyoto, please.*  
**Ticket officer** *Is that one way or return?*  
**Chris** *It's return.*  
**Ticket officer** *Altogether it is 50,950 yen.*  
**Chris** *There you go. What time is the next bullet train?*  
**Ticket officer** *8.15 from platform 7.*  
**Chris** *Eight? Excuse me, please say it again.*  
**Ticket officer** *8.15 from platform 7.*  
**Chris** *I've got it. Thank you.*

**Announcer** *Now it is 12.15 a.m.*  
*Now it is 12.20 a.m.*  
*Now it is 12.25 a.m.*  
*The time now is 6.30 p.m.*  
*Now it is 9.45 p.m. I am going to give the news from here.*





## TRAIN ANNOUNCEMENTS

### 🔊 CD3, TR 33

**Announcer** Sapporo hatsu Tokyo yuki no ressha ga mamonaku  
jūgobansen ni tōchaku itashimasu.  
Takasaki yuki no ressha wa go ji gofun mae ni  
kyūbansen kara hassha itashimasu.

## WELCOME TO MY HOME – CASUAL JAPANESE

### 🔊 CD3, TR 34

**Sarah and Chris** Konnichiwa!  
**Mrs Ueno** Ā, Chris-san, Sarah-san! Yōkoso. Genki desu ka.  
**Chris and Sarah** O-kagesama de.  
**Mrs Ueno** Dōzo, haitte!  
**Sarah** O-jama shimasu.  
**Mrs Ueno** Kotchi e dōzo. . . Suwatte kudasai.  
**Chris** Dōmo.  
**Mrs Ueno** Kyōto wa dō omou?  
**Sarah** Totemo kirei desu ne.  
**Chris** O-tera mo jinja mo sugoi  
desu ne.  
**Mrs Ueno** Hoka ni, doko ni itta no?  
**Sarah** Kinkakuji, Ginkakuji,  
Ryōanji . . . ūn.  
Zembu ikimashita yo!  
**Chris** Ashita Nijojo ni iku n desu.  
**Mrs Ueno** Ara, sō. Nijojo wa totemo yūmei yo.



**Announcer** *The train from Sapporo to Tokyo will shortly arrive at platform 15.  
The train bound for Takasaki City will depart at five to five from platform 9.*

**Sarah and Chris** *Hello!*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Ah, Chris, Sarah! Welcome. How are you?*  
**Chris and Sarah** *Fine, thank you.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Come in!*  
**Sarah** *Sorry for disturbing you.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Come this way . . . please sit down.*  
**Chris** *Thanks.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *What do you think of Kyoto?*  
**Sarah** *It's very beautiful, isn't it?*  
**Chris** *Both the temples and the shrines are amazing, aren't they?*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Where else have you been?*  
**Sarah** *The Golden Temple, the Silver Temple, the Ryoanji Temple and rock garden . . . hmmm. We went everywhere!*  
**Chris** *Tomorrow we're going to Nijo Castle.*  
**Mrs Ueno** *Hey, Nijo Castle is very famous, you know.*

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## Cultural information

### **BOWING**

Bowing is an integral part of Japanese etiquette and social life. People bow when they meet each other; school children bow at the beginning and end of lessons; news readers bow at the beginning of the programme, roadwork signs show workmen bowing in apology; you even see people bowing on the phone! It is an important way of showing respect for other people and you soon feel at home with it. Simply keep your arms by your side, bow from the waist, don't make the bow either too shallow or too deep and take your lead from the other person.

### **MOBILE PHONES**

The mobile-phone (known as *cell phone* or **keitai** in Japan) industry has boomed in Japan with 8 out of 10 people (80% of the population) owning one and the numbers are still growing. Japanese technology has led the way with innovations such as sending e-mails and photos via your mobile. Currently gaining huge popularity in Japan are electronic books read on mobile phone screens and it is only a matter of time before Japanese mobile phones will be able to control all the electronic gadgets in the home, even while you are out. Young Japanese people even have a nickname – **oya yubi zoku** – which means *the finger thumb tribe* because their fingers are so busy texting at top speed!

### **JAPANESE FOOD**

There is an enormous range of Japanese food with huge regional variety but here are short descriptions of five classic dishes:

- *Sushi* is often mistakenly translated as 'raw fish', the word actually means 'vinegared rice'. Sushi rice is made by seasoning rice with rice vinegar, sugar and salt. Sushi chefs take up to ten years to become fully qualified and many have their own secret method for preparing sushi rice which they guard carefully. There are different types of sushi, the classic one being *nigirizushi*. These are ovals of sushi rice





with toppings such as raw fish, seafood and omelette-style egg usually with a dab of *wasabi* (hot green mustard) in between.

- *Sashimi* is raw, very fresh, sliced fish of many varieties. The skill is in the cutting of the fish and, as with all Japanese dishes, the presentation. The joy of eating raw fish is in the texture – it almost melts in the mouth like smoked salmon and does not have the slimy texture or strong smell that many Westerners associate with raw fish.
- *Tempura* is seafood, fish and vegetables deep fried in a very light and crisp batter and dipped into a fish stock-based sauce called *tentsuyu*.
- *Yakitori* means ‘grilled bird’ and traditionally was pieces of chicken dipped in sauce and grilled on bamboo skewers. Nowadays you also get vegetables, pork and beef cooked yakitori-style.
- *Miso shiru* is bean-paste soup and is one of the basic components of a traditional Japanese meal along with rice (*gohan*) and pickles (*tsukemono*). If you order *teishoku* (set meal) in a restaurant these three dishes will accompany your main dish.

## TOKYO

Tokyo is a busy and crowded capital city of 11.4 million people and it would certainly be true to say that the city never sleeps! There are many, many shopping areas, arcades and department stores both above and below ground. Must-see areas for shopping include: *Ginza* where you may decide to window shop only when you see the prices; *Shinjuku* which has a massive underground shopping centre; *Harajuku* and *Shibuya*, which have many trendy boutiques and where you can see young Japanese people parading in head-turning fashions; and *Akihabara* where there are hundreds of discount electrical stores selling all the latest gadgets and gizmos.

## SHOPPING IN JAPAN

There is a saying in Japanese: *Okyakusama wa kamisama desu* which means ‘the customer is god’. The level of service in Japanese shops, and in particular in department stores, is very high and Japanese people expect this. Shop assistants use very polite Japanese grammar and phrases and in department stores they wear very smart uniforms and



how as customers enter the shop, lift or escalator. Even in small shops, shopkeepers are very deferential towards their customers. At markets and festival stalls, on the other hand, there is often a more bustling and informal atmosphere with stallholders calling out their wares and greeting potential customers with *irasshai* – a more informal version of *irasshaimase*.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

Japan consists of about 3,600 islands, which spread in a long arc of 3,200 km (the distance from London to Moscow). In area, it is the size of California and 1½ times the size of Britain. Most of the population of 127 million people live on the four main islands, which are (North to South): Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Seventy-five per cent of Japan is mountainous and so most of the population live in the flatter coastal areas where population density is very high (one of the highest in the world behind Bangladesh and South Korea). Japan is susceptible to land subsidence, earthquakes, volcanoes and tidal waves. On average there are three quakes or tremors per day somewhere in Japan but many are too mild to feel. Japan's highest mountain is Mount Fuji at 3,776 m – this is also a dormant volcano.

## **RELIGION IN JAPAN**

Modern-day Japan has no state religion but its two main religions are Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto worship is native to Japan and can be traced back to ancient history and mythology. It has no written doctrine and is associated with ancestor and nature worship. The belief is that *kami* (gods) are everywhere and can be called on to protect and help humans. Shinto worship is carried out at *jinja* (shrines). Buddhism, which began in India was introduced to Japan via China and Korea in the 6th century AD. Worship takes place in temples. Nowadays these two religions are well integrated and people use both for different purposes. Shinto shrines are used for celebrations and thanksgiving (weddings, births, rice planting) and Buddhist temples are used for solemn events such as funerals. Temples and shrines often occupy the same grounds.

## WRITTEN JAPANESE

There are three types of writing or scripts in Japanese (four if you include *rōmaji* – Japanese written using a, b, c ...). These three scripts are *hiragana*, *katakana* and *kanji*, and each has a specific use.

*Kanji*, meaning ‘Chinese character’, was developed in China in the 14th century BC and introduced to Japan from the 4th century AD where it was adapted to fit the Japanese language. *Kanji* are not separate letters but are ideographs, which convey a specific meaning, word or idea. The simplest *kanji* developed from pictures drawn by the Chinese of the world around them such as trees, mountains, the moon and the sun. Although there are as many as 50,000 *kanji*, in modern-day Japan there is an approved list of 1,945 for everyday use and these are the ones taught in school.

*Hiragana* and *katakana* are both phonetic scripts. This means that each symbol represents a sound or phoneme (rather than a letter). There are 46 basic sounds and the *hiragana* and *katakana* scripts are two ways of writing these sounds. We also have two ways of writing the alphabet – capitals and lower case – but the two Japanese scripts are used for different purposes:

*Hiragana* is used to write the grammatical parts of words and sentences and for words which don’t have a *kanji*. *Katakana* is used for writing non-Japanese words that have been introduced into the language. You have learnt some of these: *kōhī*, *kamera*.

## TRAVELLING BY TRAIN

Japan has a highly efficient railway system run by a number of private companies, the largest one being JR (Japan Railways). A huge 30 per cent of passenger travel is by train because travel by road is relatively slow and distances between cities are long. The *shinkansen* or ‘bullet train’ was once the fastest train in the world with a top speed of 275 km/hour (165 mph) and the journey from Tokyo to Osaka (515 km) takes just 2½ hours. The future for rail travel in Japan looks exciting too with the development of the linear motor train or maglev

(magnetically levitated train). In recent tests it reached a speed of 552 km/hour (331 mph), the fastest ever speed for a manned train. This would reduce the travel time from Tokyo to Osaka to just one hour!

### **HOME-VISITING ETIQUETTE**

When you visit a Japanese home you should always take off your shoes in the hallway and put on the slippers provided. The same rule applies in Japanese-style hotels and many restaurants too. If you go into a *tatami*-mat room (*tatami* is made from rice straw) you should take off your slippers too. If you go to the toilet there is usually a pair of toilet slippers to put on (but don't forget to take them off again when you come out!).

When you first sit down, it is polite to sit in the formal *seiza* (kneeling) position. Formal greetings and bows are normally done from this position and your host will invite you to relax after a short time. When 'relaxing', men usually sit cross-legged and women with their legs folded to one side. If you need to stretch your legs out try not to point your feet towards anyone as this is considered to be very bad manners. Also don't blow your nose in front of people because this is considered to be very rude – try and turn away or move to the corner of the room and do it discreetly!

If you are staying the night and are invited to take a bath, you should always wash outside of the bath (a shower or bowl with sponge and soap will be provided) and use the bath for soaking in. The water needs to remain relatively clean because it will be used by other members of the family (so don't pull the plug out!). Baths are short and deep so you sit rather than lie out in them. You might find that the water is much hotter than you are used to but it is great for having a good soak in.



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## Listening skills: Survival phrases

*Please say it again.*

*Please say it more slowly.*

*Please say it again, slowly.*

*What does xxx mean?*

*Can you say it in simpler Japanese?*

*Please could you draw/write it?*

*I'm sorry, I don't understand.*

**Mō ichido itte kudasai.**

**Motto yukkuri itte kudasai.**

**Mō ichido yukkuri itte kudasai.**

**xxx wa dō iu imi desu ka.**

**Motto kantanna nihongo de itte  
kudasai.**

**Kaite kudasai.**

**Sumimasen, wakarimasen.**



# Japanese–English glossary

- aa** *oh, hey, wow!*  
**aka wain** *red wine*  
**ame** *rain*  
**ano** *that over there*  
**are** *that one over there*  
**are!** *what! wow!*  
**arigatō gozaimashita** *thank you very much*  
**arigatō gozaimasu** *thank you*  
**ashita** *tomorrow*  
**asoko** *over there*  
**atama** *head*  
**ban, bangō** *number*  
**basu tei** *bus stop*  
**biru** *building*  
**bīru** *beer*  
**boku / watashi I**  
**chizu** *cheese*  
**chōchin** *paper lantern*  
**chotto** *a bit*  
**da** *casual version of desu*  
**da** *is, am, are (casual)*  
**daisuki desu** *I like it very much*  
**de gozaimasu** *it is (formal)*  
**densha** *train*  
**denwa** *phone*  
**denwa-chū** *on the phone*  
**depāto** *department store*  
**deshō** *it will (probably) be*  
**desu** *am, is, are*  
**desu ka** *is it?, are you?*  
**dewa arimasen** *is not*  
**do** *degrees*  
**dō omoimasu ka** *what do you think?*  
**dō shita n desu ka** *what's the matter?*  
**doko** *where*  
**doko ni ikimashita ka** *where did you go?*  
**dōzo** *there you are, go ahead, after you*  
**dōzo yoroshiku** *pleased to meet you*  
**ē** *yes, yeah*  
**ē to** *erm, let's think*  
**e yōkoso** *welcome to*  
**Eikoku Ginkō** *the Bank of England*  
**eki** *station*  
**en** *yen, Japanese currency*  
**firumu** *camera film*  
**futari** *two people*  
**futatsu** *two items*  
**futsuka yoi** *hangover*  
**ga arimasu ka** *do you have any?*  
**gaishutsu-chū** *out of the office*  
**gambatte** *good luck*  
**genki desu ka** *how are you? (casual)*  
**Ginkakuji** *The Silver Temple*  
**go** *five*  
**ginkō** *bank*  
**gochisōsama deshita** *said after eating, means 'that was a feast'*  
**gogo** *p.m., afternoon*  
**gohan** *rice*  
**gohon** *five (cylindrical) items*  
**gomen kudasai** *may I/we come in?, excuse me*  
**go-shujin** *your husband*  
**Go-shujin desu ka.** *Is this your husband?*  
**gozaimasu** *I have (formal)*  
**gozen** *a.m.*  
**guramu** *gram*  
**ha** *teeth*  
**hachi** *eight*  
**hai** *yes*  
**hai, sō desu** *yes, that's right*  
**hajimemashite** *how do you do?*  
**hamu** *ham*

**han** *half past*  
**hare** *sunny, fine weather*  
**hassha** *departure, depart*  
**hen** *strange, weird*  
**hidarigawa** *left-hand side*  
**hidoi** *awful*  
**hitotsu** *one item*  
**hyaku** *100*  
**ichi** *one*  
**ichi-nichi** *each day, per day*  
**iie** *no*  
**ii o-tenki** *nice weather*  
**ijō de yoroshii** *is that all (formal)*  
**ikimasu, ikimashita** *go, went*  
**ikkyūshu** *first grade of sake*  
**ikura desu ka** *how much is it?*  
**ima** *now, at the moment*  
**ippai** *full*  
**ippiki** *one (animal)*  
**ippon** *one (cylindrical) item*  
**irasshaimase** *welcome, can I help you?*  
**iroiro arimasu yo** *we have all sorts*  
**itadakimasu** *said before eating, like bon appétit*  
**itai desu** *it hurts, aches, is sore*  
**itsutsu** *five*  
**itte kudasai** *please say it, please go*  
**iya** *horrible, not nice*  
**jā** *right, in that case*  
**ja nai** *is not (casual)*  
**jinja** *Shintō shrine*  
**jū** *ten*  
**jū go** *fun quarter past*  
**jū go fun mae** *quarter to*  
**jū ji han** *half past ten*  
**ka** *spoken question mark*  
**kaigi-chū** *in a meeting*  
**kaimashō** *let's buy*  
**kaimasu** *to buy*  
**kaisha** *company/work*

**kaite kudasai** *please write it*  
**kamera** *camera*  
**kampai!** *cheers!*  
**Kantō chihō** *Kanto region*  
**kashikomarimashita** *certainly, sir / madam*  
**kata** *shoulders*  
**katamichi** *one way*  
**katana** *Japanese sword*  
**kaze o hiita n desu ka** *have you caught a cold?*  
**keitai denwa** *mobile phone*  
**kekō** *enough, sufficient*  
**kibun ga warui desu** *I don't feel well*  
**Kinkakuji** *The Golden Temple*  
**Kinki chihō** *Kinki region*  
**kion** *temperature*  
**kippu** *ticket*  
**kirei** *beautiful*  
**kochira e dōzo** *this way, please*  
**kōen** *park*  
**kōhī** *coffee*  
**kokeshi** *a type of wooden doll*  
**koko** *here, this place*  
**kokonotsu** *nine*  
**konbanwa** *good evening*  
**konbini** *convenience store*  
**konnichiwa** *hello, good afternoon*  
**kono** *this*  
**kore** *this one*  
**kudasai** *please, please may I have?*  
**kumori** *cloudy*  
**kusuri o nonde kudasai** *please take the medicine*  
**kusuriya** *pharmacist*  
**kyō** *today*  
**kyū** *nine*  
**Kyūshū chihō** *Kyushu region*  
**magatte kudasai** *please turn*  
**mainichi** *everyday*  
**mamonaku** *shortly*

**man** 10,000  
**massugu** straight ahead  
**massugu iku to** if you go straight on  
**mata okoshi kudasai** please shop here again  
**me** eyes  
**meishi** business card  
**migi** right  
**migigawa** right-hand side  
**mimashō** let's look at  
**mimasu** to look  
**mimi** ears  
**misete kudasai** please show me  
**miso shiru** miso soup  
**mite kudasai** please look at  
**mittsu** three items  
**mo** also, as well  
**mō** more/another  
**mō ichido** once more  
**mō kekkō desu** I'm full, thank you  
**moshi moshi** hello (on the phone)  
**mottekaerimasu** take out  
**mukaigawa** opposite, across from  
**muttsu** six  
**naka** within, in  
**nan** what  
**nana** seven  
**nanatsu** seven  
**nanji desu ka** what time is it?  
**nanmeisama** how many people? (formal)  
**narisō** looks like it will be  
**naru deshō** will probably be(come)  
**ne** isn't it?  
**netsu ga arimasu** have a fever  
**ni** two; to  
**ni arimasu** is located  
**nigiri moriwase** sushi selection  
**nihiki** two (animals)  
**nihon** Japan / two (cylindrical) items

**nihon de ichiban** number one in Japan, Japan's most  
**Nihon Ginkō** the Bank of Japan  
**Nihon Shōji** Japan Trading  
**Nijōjō Nijō** castle  
**nikyūshu** second grade of sake  
**nimai** two items  
**ningyō** Japanese doll  
**no** casual version of **ka**  
**nochi** later  
**nodo** throat  
**nomimasu** to drink  
**o kudasai** may I have?  
**ocha** green tea  
**ōfuku** return  
**o-genki desu ka** how are you (polite)  
**o-hairi kudasai** please come in  
**o-hashī** chopsticks  
**ohayō gozaimasu** good morning  
**oishii** delicious  
**o-jama shimasu** sorry to disturb you  
**okagesama de** I'm fine, thank you  
**o-kake kudasai** please sit down  
**okashi** sweets and cakes  
**o-kawari wa?** another helping? some more?  
**o-kimari desu ka** have you decided?  
**omedetō gozaimasu** congratulations  
**o-mizu** water  
**omoshiroi** interesting  
**onaka** stomach  
**onegaishimasu** please  
**o-nomimono wa?** what about drinks?  
**orenji jūsu** orange juice  
**orikaeshi** by return  
**o-tera** temples  
**otsuri** change  
**renraku** contact  
**ressha** train  
**roku** six



**rusu** *not at home*

**Ryōanji** *The Ryōanji Temple and rock garden*

**sakanaya** *fishmonger*

**samui** *cold*

**san** *Mr, Mrs or Miss; three*

**san kai** *three times*

**sanbiki** *three (animals)*

**sanbon** *three (cylindrical) items*

**sandoitchi** *sandwich*

**sanjūhachi dō** *38 degrees*

**sanma** *saury, a type of fish*

**sashimi** *raw fish*

**sen** *thousand*

**sensu** *fan*

**shingō** *traffic lights*

**Shinkansen** *bullet train*

**shiro wain** *white wine*

**shite kudasai** *please make, please do*

**shitsurei shimasu** *sorry for disturbing you*

**shōchū** *Japanese vodka*

**shokugo ni** *after meals*

**shōshō omachi kudasai** *one moment, please*

**shutchō-chū** *on a business trip*

**soba** *alongside / buckwheat noodles*

**sono** *that*

**sore** *that one*

**sore de kekkō** *that's all*

**soshite** *and also*

**subarashii to omoimasu** *I think that it is  
amazing*

**subete** *everything, everywhere*

**sugoi** *incredible*

**suki** *I like*

**sukiyaki** *beef hotpot*

**sumimasen** *excuse me, sorry, thank you for your  
trouble*

**suwatte** *sit (casual)*

**tabemasu** *to eat*

**tai** *sea bream*

**Taishikan** *Embassy*

**takai** *expensive*

**tako** *octopus*

**teishoku** *set meal*

**tempura** *fish and vegetables in batter  
to and*

**tō** *ten*

**to mōshimasu...** *I am called ...*

**tōchaku** *arrival, arrive*

**tokkyūshu** *special grade of sake*

**tokubetsuna** *special*

**tonari** *next to*

**totemo** *very*

**tsugi** *no the next*

**uchi** *home*

**uisukii** *whisky*

**wa** *as for*

**wakarimashita** *I've understood, I've got it*

**wakarimasu** *to understand*

**watashi** *no my*

**yakitori** *meat on bamboo skewers*

**yasui** *cheap*

**yattsu** *eight*

**yo** *you know, for sure*

**yōkoso** *welcome*

**yoku irasshaimashita** *welcome to my home*

**yon** *four*

**yonban-sen** *platform 4*

**yonhon** *four (cylindrical) items*

**Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.** *Pleased to meet you.*

**yottsu** *four*

**yūbinkyoku** *post office*

**yukata** *cotton dressing gown*

**yuki** *destined for / snow*

**yūmei** *famous*

**zembu** *all*

**zembu de** *altogether*

**zuibun** *a lot, very much*



# English–Japanese glossary

*ache*: *it ~s itai desu*

*across from* **mukaigawa**

*after you* **dōzo**

*afternoon* **gogo**

*afternoon: good ~* **konnichiwa**

*all* **zembu**

*alongside* **soba**

*also; and ~* **mo; soshite**

*altogether* **zembu de**

*a.m.* **gozen**

*am* **desu, da**

*amazing: I think that it is ~* **subarashii to omoimasu**

*and to*

*another; ~ helping?* **mō; o-kawari wa?**

*are; ~ you?* **desu, da; desu ka**

*arrival, arrive* **tōchaku**

*as for* **wa**

*awful* **hidoi**

*bank* **ginkō**

*Bank of England, the* **Eikoku Ginkō**

*Bank of Japan, the* **Nihon Ginkō**

*beautiful* **kirei**

*beef hotpot* **sukiyaki**

*beer* **biru**

*bit: a ~* **chotto**

*bon appétit* **itadakimasu**

*building* **biru**

*bullet train* **Shinkansen**

*bus stop* **basu tei**

*business: on a ~ trip* **shutchō-chū**

*business card* **meishi**

*buy, to; let's ~* **kaimasu; kaimashō**

*cakes* **okashi**

*camera; ~ film* **kamera; firumu**

*certainly, sir / madam* **kashikomarimashita**

*change* **otsuri**

*cheap* **yasui**

*cheers!* **kampai!**

*cheese* **chīzu**

*chopsticks* **o-hashī**

*cloudy* **kumori**

*coffee* **kōhī**

*cold; have you caught a ~?* **samui; kaze o hiitan desu ka**

*come: may I/we ~ in?* **gomen kudasai**

*come in: please ~* **o-hairi kudasai**

*company* **kaisha**

*congratulations* **omedetō gozaimasu**

*contact* **renraku**

*convenience store* **konbini**

*cotton dressing gown* **yukata**

*day: each / per ~* **ichi-nichi**

*decided: have you ~?* **o-kimari desu ka**

*degrees; 38 ~* **do; sanjūhachi do**

*delicious* **oishii**

*depart* **hassha**

*department store* **depātō**

*departure* **hassha**

*destined for* **yuki**

*do: please ~* **shite kudasai**

*doll: Japanese ~; Japanese wooden ~* **ningyō; kokeshi**

*dressing gown, cotton* **yukata**

*drink, to* **nomimasu**

*drinks: what about ~?* **o-nomimono wa?**

*ears* **mimi**

*eat, to* **tabemasu**





eight **hachi**; **yattsu**  
 Embassy **Taishikan**  
 enough **kekkō**  
 evening: good ~ **konbanwa**  
 everyday **mainichi**  
 everything **subete**  
 everywhere **subete**  
 excuse me **gomen kudasai**; **sumimasen**  
 expensive **takai**  
 eyes **me**  
 famous **yūmei**  
 fan **sensu**  
 feast: that was a ~ **gochisōsama deshita**  
 feel: I don't ~ well **kibun ga warui desu**  
 fever: have a ~ **netsu ga arimasu**  
 fine: I'm ~, thank you **okagesama de**  
 fine weather **hare**  
 fishmonger **sakanaya**  
 five go; **itsutsu**  
 five (cylindrical) items **gohon**  
 four **yon**; **yottsu**  
 four (cylindrical) items **yonhon**  
 full; I'm ~ thank you **ippai**; **mō kekkō desu**  
 go; please ~; ~ ahead **ikimasu**; **itte kudasai**;  
**dōzo**  
 golden: The ~ Temple **Kinkakuji**  
 good luck **gambatte**  
 gram **guramu**  
 half past **han**  
 ham **hamu**  
 hangover **futsuka yoi**  
 have: do you ~ any?; may I ~?; I ~ **ga arimasu**  
**ka**; **o kudasai**; **gozaimasu**  
 head **atama**  
 hello; hello (on the phone) **konnichiwa**; **moshi**  
**moshi**  
 help: welcome, can I ~ you? **irasshaimase**  
 here **koko**

hey **aa**  
 home; not at ~ **uchi**; **rusu**  
 horrible **iya**  
 how are you? (casual) **genki desu ka**  
 how are you? (polite) **o-genki desu ka**  
 how do you do? **hajimemashite**  
 how many people? (formal) **nanmeisama**  
 hundred **hyaku**  
 hurt: it ~s **itai desu**  
 husband: your ~; Is this your ~? **go-shujin**; **Go-**  
**shujin desu ka.**  
 I **boku** / **watashi**  
 I am called ... (a more humble version of **desu**)  
**to mōshimasu...**  
 in **naka**  
 incredible **sugoi**  
 interesting **omoshiroi**  
 is; ~ it?; ~ not; is not (casual); ~n't it?; ~ that  
 all? (formal) **desu, da**; **desu ka**; **ja nai**; **dewa**  
**arimasen**; **ne**; **ijō de yoroshii**  
 Japan; number one in ~ / Japan's most **nihon**;  
**nihon de ichiban**  
 Japan Trading **Nihon Shōji**  
 Japanese sword **katana**  
 Japanese vodka **shōchū**  
 Kanto region **Kantō chihō**  
 Kinki region **Kinki chihō**  
 know: you ~ **yo**  
 Kyushu region **Kyūshū chihō**  
 later **nochi**  
 left-hand side **hidarigawa**  
 like: I ~ ; I ~ it very much **suki**; **daisuki desu**  
 located: is ~ **ni arimasu**  
 look at: let's ~; please ~ **mimashō**; **mite kudasai**  
 look, to **mimasu**  
 looks like it will be **narisō**  
 lot: a ~ **zuibun**  
 make: please ~ **shite kudasai**  
 meal: set ~ **teishoku**



meals: after ~ **shokugo ni**  
meat on bamboo skewers **yakitori**  
medicine: please take the ~ **kusuri o nonde kudasai**  
meeting: in a ~ **kaigi-chū**  
miso soup **miso shiru**  
Miss (said after name) **san**  
mobile phone **keitai denwa**  
moment: at the ~ **ima**  
more; some ~? **mō; o-kawari wa?**  
morning: good ~ **ohayō gozaimasu**  
Mr (said after name) **san**  
Mrs (said after name) **san**  
much: how ~ is it?; very ~ **ikura desu ka; zuibun my watashi no**  
next: the ~; ~ to **tsugi no; tonari**  
Nijō castle **Nijōjō**  
nine **kyū; kokonotsu**  
noodles: buckwheat ~ **soba**  
now **ima**  
number **ban, bangō**  
octopus **tako**  
oh **aa**  
once more **mō ichido**  
one ichi; **hitotsu**  
one (animal) **ippiki**  
one (cylindrical) item **ippon**  
one moment, please (formal) **shōshō omachi kudasai**  
one way **katamichi**  
opposite **mukaigawa**  
orange juice **orenji jūsu**  
out of the office **gaishutsu-chū**  
over there **asoko**  
paper lantern **chōchin**  
park **kōen**  
pharmacist **kusuriya**  
phone; on the ~ **denwa; denwa-chū**

place: this ~ **koko**  
platform 4 **yonban-sen**  
please **onegaishimasu**  
pleased to meet you **dōzo yoroshiku**  
p.m. **gogo**  
post office **yūbinkyoku**  
quarter past **jū go fun**  
quarter to **jū go fun mae**  
question mark (spoken) **ka**  
rain **ame**  
raw fish **sashimi**  
red wine **aka wain**  
return **ōfuku**  
return by ~ **orikaeshi**  
rice **gohan**  
right **migi**  
right-hand side **migigawa**  
sake: first grade; second grade; special grade  
**ikkyūshu; nikyūshu; tokkyūshu**  
sandwich **sandoitchi**  
sauri, a type of fish **sanma**  
say: please ~ it **itte kudasai**  
sea bream **tai**  
seven **nana; nanatsu**  
Shintō shrine **jinja**  
shop: please ~ here again **mata okoshi kudasai**  
shortly **mamonaku**  
shoulders **kata**  
show: please ~ me **misete kudasai**  
silver: The ~ Temple **Ginkakuji**  
sit (casual) **suwatte**  
sit down: please ~ **o-kake kudasai**  
six **roku; muttsu**  
snow **yuki**  
sore: it is ~ **itai desu**  
sorry; ~ for disturbing you; ~ to disturb you  
**sumimasen; shitsurei shimasu; o-jama shimasu**

sort: we have all ~s **iroiro arimasu yo**  
special **tokubetsu(na)**  
station **eki**  
stomach **onaka**  
straight: if you go ~ on **massugu iku to**  
straight ahead **massugu**  
strange **hen**  
sufficient **kekko**  
sunny **hare**  
sure: for ~ **yo**  
sushi selection **nigiri moriawase**  
sweets **okashi**  
take out **mottekaerimasu**  
tea: green ~ **ocha**  
teeth **ha**  
temperature **kion**  
temples **o-tera**  
ten **jū; tō**  
thank you; ~ for your trouble; ~ very much  
**arigatō gozaimasu; sumimasen; arigatō gozaimashita**  
that; ~ one; ~ one over there; ~ over there **sono;**  
**sore; are; ano;**  
that's all **sore de kekko**  
there you are **dōzo**  
think: let's ~ **ē to**  
this; ~ one **kono; kore**  
thousand; ten ~ **sen; man**  
three; ~ items; ~ times **san; mittsu; san kai**  
three (animals) **sanbiki**  
three (cylindrical) items **sanbon**  
throat **nodo**  
ticket **kippu**  
time: what ~ is it? **nanji desu ka**  
to ni

today **kyō**  
tomorrow **ashita**  
traffic lights **shingō**  
train **densha, ressha**  
turn: please ~ **magatte kudasai**  
two; ~ items **ni; futatsu / nimai**  
two (animals) **nihiki**  
two (cylindrical) items **nihon**  
two people **futari**  
understand, to **wakarimasu**  
understood: I've ~ **wakarimashita**  
very **totemo**  
water **o-mizu**  
way: this ~ please **kochira e dōzo**  
weather: nice ~ **ii o-tenki**  
weird **hen**  
welcome; ~ to; ~ to my home **irasshaimase;**  
**e yōkoso; yoku irasshaimashita**  
well: as ~ **mo**  
went **ikimashita**  
what; ~ do you think?; ~!; ~'s the matter? **nan;**  
**dō omoimasu ka; are!; dō shita n desu ka**  
where; ~ did you go? **doko; doko ni ikimashita**  
**ka**  
whisky **uisukii**  
white wine **shiro wain**  
will probably be(come) **naru deshō**  
within **naka**  
work **kaisha**  
wow! **are! aa!**  
write: please ~ it **kaite kudasai**  
yen (Japanese currency) **en**  
yeah **ē**  
yes; ~ that's right **hai, ē; hai, sō desu**

## Essential vocabulary

### NUMBERS

1	ichi	15	jū-go
2	ni	16	jū-roku
3	san	17	jū-nana
4	yon/shi	18	jū-hachi
5	go	19	jū-kyō
6	roku	20	ni-jū
7	nana/shichi	30	san-jū
8	hachi	40	yon-jū
9	kyū	50	go-jū
10	jū	60	roku-jū
11	jū-ichi	70	nana-jū
12	jū-ni	80	hachi-jū
13	jū-san	90	kyū-jū
14	jū-yon	100	hyaku

five	itsutsu
six	muttsu
seven	nanatsu
eight	yattsu
nine	kokonotsu
ten	tō

### COUNTING SYSTEM FOR FLAT ITEMS

one item	ichi-mai
two	ni-mai
three	san-mai
four	yon-mai
five	go-mai
six	roku-mai

### COUNTING IN 1,000S AND 10,000S

1,000	sen	8,000	hassen
2,000	nisen	9,000	kyūsen
3,000	sanzen	10,000	ichiman
4,000	yonsen	20,000	niman
5,000	gosen	30,000	sanman
6,000	rokusen	40,000	yonman
7,000	nanasen	50,000	goman

### GENERAL COUNTERS

one item	hitotsu
two	utatsu
three	mittsu
four	yottsu

### TIME

1 o'clock	ichi-ji
2 o'clock	ni-ji
3 o'clock	san-ji
4 o'clock	yo-ji
5 o'clock	go-ji
6 o'clock	roku-ji
7 o'clock	shichi-ji
8 o'clock	hachi-ji
9 o'clock	ku-ji
10 o'clock	jū-ji
11 o'clock	jūichi-ji
12 o'clock	jū-niji
1.30	ichi-ji han
1.15	ichi-ji jūgo fun
1.45	ichi-ji jūgo fun mae



## VERB TABLE 1: POLITE COMMANDS

Magatte kudasai.	<i>Please turn.</i>
Mite kudasai.	<i>Please look at.</i>
Nonde kudasai.	<i>Please take, this also means please drink.</i>
Eki o mite kudasai.	<i>Please look at the station.</i>
Kamera o mite kudasai.	<i>Please look at the camera.</i>
Jinja o mite kudasai.	<i>Please look at the shrine.</i>
Biru o nonde kudasai.	<i>Please drink the beer.</i>
Sake o nonde kudasai.	<i>Please drink the sake.</i>

## VERB TABLE 2: PRESENT/FUTURE, PAST, 'LET'S AND PLAIN/ DICTIONARY FORM

wakarimasu	<i>understand</i>	wakarimashita	<i>understood</i>
mimasu	<i>look at, see</i>	mimashita	<i>saw, looked at</i>
kaimasu	<i>buy</i>	kaimashita	<i>bought</i>
nomimasu	<i>drink</i>	nomimashita	<i>drank</i>
tabemasu	<i>eat</i>	tabemashita	<i>ate</i>
ikimasu	<i>go</i>	ikimashita	<i>went</i>

		<b>plain form</b>	
wakarimashō	<i>let's understand</i>	wakaru	<i>understand</i>
mimashō	<i>let's look at</i>	miru	<i>look at, see</i>
kaimashō	<i>let's buy</i>	kau	<i>buy</i>
nomimashō	<i>let's drink</i>	nomu	<i>drink</i>
tabemashō	<i>let's eat</i>	taberu	<i>eat</i>
ikimashō	<i>let's go</i>	iku	<i>go</i>





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