

Listen & Practice

JAPANESE



Pre-departure language text for AFS students

"KON-NICHIWA! OGENKI DESU KA." Hello, there! How are you?

You have probably been looking forward to going overseas for some time. Now that excitement is about to become reality.

This Japanese language textbook has been written for exchange students preparing to come to Japan for one year and /or shorter time.

It will be particularly useful for those of you who have no previous experience in studying the Japanese language. By carefully studying these introductory materials, you should become familiar with the sound of the Japanese language, the *hiragana* and *katakana* scripts, common greetings, numbers and counting, names and nationalities, and names of objects around the house.

There are 46 lessons introducing the 46 sounds and 46 written characters in Japanese. Note the following outline of each lesson.

Communication will help you survive in a foreign culture and bridge the gap between different cultures. If you have any questions or suggestions about this textbook, please let us know.

How to use this book

See the other side of this page as an example.

In the top right hand corner is a chart of the 46 *hiragana* characters; **Hiragana chart**. The shaded character will be studied in the lesson on that page. Instructions for writing *hiragana* are at the top of the page; **Hiragana stroke order**. Instructions for writing the same sound in *katakana* are at the left site of the page; **Katakana, is stroke order**.

Read the 'MEMO' section and note the important points to be studied in the lesson.

Listen to the tape. Each lesson has been recorded in the following order.

1. Lesson number

2. Pronunciation

3. Lesson Title

written in *hiragana*, *romaji* (romanized alphabet) and English.

4. Examples

(dialogues and expressions) which are written in *hiragana* and *romaji*. English translations can be found in a square on the page.

5. Practice section. Listen to, and repeat the dialogues and expressions which have been recorded and complete any tasks. (**Answers are at page 50.**)

There may not be enough pauses after the dialogues and expressions. **You can stop the tape whenever you want to repeat.** The more you listen to and repeat these dialogues, the faster you will become used to the sound of the Japanese language and the easier will be when you arrive in Japan.

After you have heard every group of 5 lessons, you will hear a song. It is very useful to be able to say the *hiragana* chart in order, just like you say the English alphabet from A-Z. Use this song to help you learn the order of the *hiragana* character.

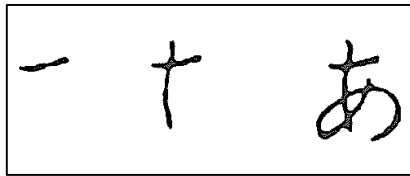
Included in the text are some easy to learn **kanji** characters. These originally came into Japanese from Chinese and there are a lot of them. We hope you enjoy studying them, too.

The authors of the textbook will be very happy if, as a result of studying these lessons, you find Japanese an interesting and exciting language to learn.

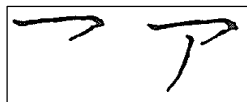
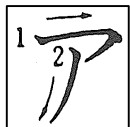
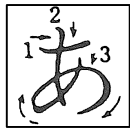
Good luck and best wishes from all the members of AFS Japan...!

Lesson Number 一 十 あ Hiragana stroke order	Hiragana Chart
Hiragana  Katakana  Katakana stroke order	 Pronunciation (a) 1. Lesson title 2. Examples translation
3. Practice (Listening practice)	
MEMO: Explanation of grammar and expressions.	

Lesson 1



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お



[a]
as in "eat" or "bit"

1. ありがとう。
Arigatoo.
Thank you.

2. ありがとうございます。
Arigatoo gozaimasu.

Thank you very much.

3. Practice

3.1

Listen to the variations of saying "thank you"



3.2

Listen to the number and repeat.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

Now, write the numbers you hear.

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(Answers at page 50)

MEMO:

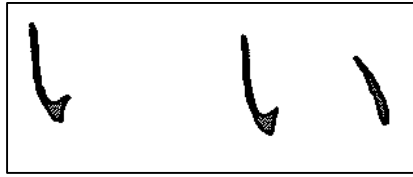
1. 'Arigato gozaimasu' means "thank you very much."

It can be shortened and made more casual by saying 'Arigatoo'. An even more casual way of saying "thank you" is 'doomo'. 'Gozaimasu' makes the sentence more formal and polite.

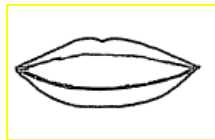
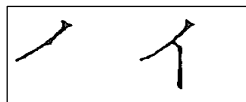
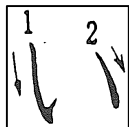
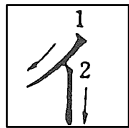
2. Numbers from 1 to 10.

1	ichi	4	shi/yon	7	shichi/nana	10	juu
2	ni	5	go	8	hatchi		
3	san	6	roku	9	kyu		

Lesson 2



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お



[i]
as in "eat" or "bit"

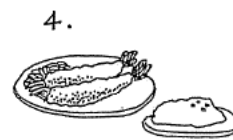
1. いくら。
Ikura?
How much?

2.
A: いくらですか。
Ikura desu ka?
B: 200 えんです。
Nihyakuen desu.

A: How much is it?
B: It's 200 yen.

Kanji for '1'	一	Kanji for '2'	二	Kanji for '3'	三
いち		に		さん	

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and guess how much each item is.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

MEMO:

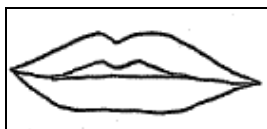
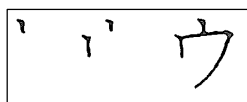
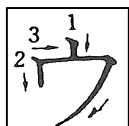
- 'Ikura desu ka' is used to ask the price. 'Ikura' means "how much?" 'ka' is a question marker and is added to the end of the sentence. "En(yen/ ¥)" is the Japanese currency. If some thing is 200 yen, you say "200(nihyaku) en desu."
- Numbers from 10 – 100.

10	juu	40	yonjuu	70	nanajuu/shichijuu	100	hyaku
20	nijuu	50	gojuu	80	hachijuu		
30	sanjuu	60	rokujuu	90	kyuujuu		

Lesson 3



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お



[u]
as in "book"

1. うち。
Uchi.
A house.

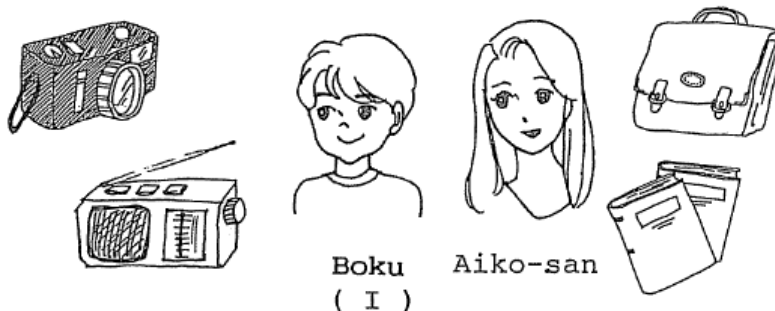


2. A: わたしのうち。
Watashi no uchi.
B: あいこさんのうち。
Aiko-san no uchi.

A: My house.
B: Aiko's house.

Kanji for 'ue' (on/up/above)	上	Kanji for 'shita' (under/down/below)	下
うえ		した	

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and decide who owns which things..



MEMO:

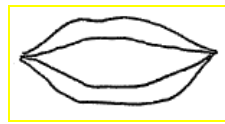
1. When pronouncing [u], do not round your lips.
2. 'San' means Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms, and is attached to a family name or a given name.
So Mr. Ono will be called "Ono-san"
3. Possession is expressed by 'no'.
Watashi **no** pen (my pen) / Boku **no** pen (my pen; used by boys only)
Akiko-san **no** pen (Akiko's pen)
4. Numbers from 100 – 1000.

100	hyaku	400	yon-hyaku	700	nana-hyaku	1,000	sen
200	ni-hyaku	500	go-hyaku	800	happyaku		
300	san-hyaku	600	roppyaku	900	kyuu-hyaku		

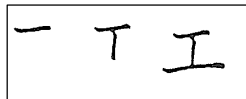
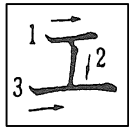
Lesson 4



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お



[e]
as in "egg"



Kanji for 'en'	
えん	円

1. えいご.*
Eego.
English.

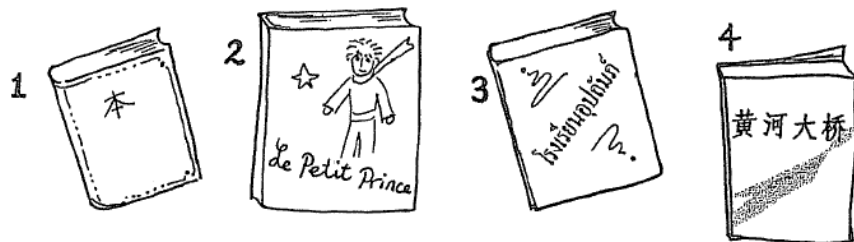
2.
A: えいごのしんぶん。
Eego no shimbun.
B: にほんごのしんぶん。
Nihongo no shimbun.



A: A newspaper in English.
B: A newspaper in Japanese.

3. Practice: Listen and then repeat it.

Japanese Money



MEMO:

1. Nihon → Nihongo
Japan Japanese (language)

Huransu →
France

Huransugo
French (language)

Thai → Thaigo
Thai Thai (language)

Chuugoku →
China

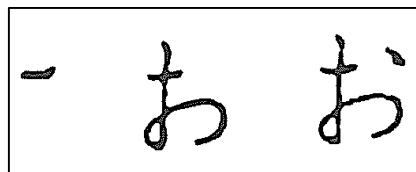
Chuugokugo
Chinese (language)

2. Numbers from 1,000 to 10,000.

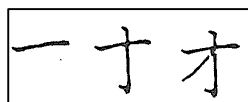
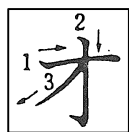
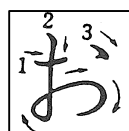
1000	sen	4000	yonsen	7000	nanasen	10,000	ichi man
2000	nisen	5000	gosen	8000	hassen		
3000	sanzen	6000	rokusen	9000	kyuusen		

* えいご (ei) → (ee)

Lesson 5



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お



[o]
as in "ox"

1. おはようございます。*
Ohayoo Gozaimasu.
Good Morning.

2.

- A: おかあさん。
okaasan
B: おとうさん*。
otoosan.

A: Mother
B: Father



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and see how the expression is used.



MEMO:

- 'Ohayoo gozaimasu' – Good morning. A more casual way is to say 'ohayoo', but this is not used to anyone older than you.
- 'Okaasan' and 'Otoosan' mean "mother" and "father" respectively. They are also used as a form of address.
*おとうさん: otousan → otoosan
*おはようございます: ohayougoyaimasu → ohayoo gozaimasu

Lesson 6

ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ

ㄆ

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

か [ka]

1. かぞくのなまえ。
Kazoku no namae.
Names of a family.



が [ga]

2. A: あおきかずお。
Aoki Kazuo.

カ [ka]

- B: がくせい。*
Gakusee*.



ガ [ga]

- A: Kazuo Aoki.
B: A student.

ㄆ

ㄆ ㄇ

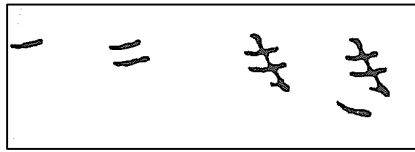
3. Practice: Listen to the people introducing themselves.



MEMO:

1. *がくせい[gakusei]→[gakusee]
2. In a Japanese name, the family name comes first and then the given name.
3. In Japanese, if it is understood, the subject is often omitted from a sentence.
4. In Japanese, there are no plural forms of words.
5. When introducing yourself, you say:
Watashi wa Debi desu. "I am Debi"
or Watashi no namae wa Debi desu. "My name is Debi."

Lesson 7



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

き [ki]

1. き
Ki
A tree



ぎ [gi]

2.
A: あおきせんせい。
Aoki sensee*

キ [ki]

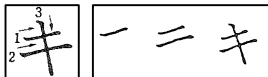
- B: きむらせんせい。
Kimura sensee*

- C: ぎんこう。
Ginkoo*



ギ [gi]

- A: Mr./Ms. Aoki
B: Mr./Ms. Kimura
C: a bank



Kanji for ki (a tree):



3. Practice:



a) Aoki sensee



b) Kimura sensee



c) Yamada sensee



d) Tanaka sensee

1. _____

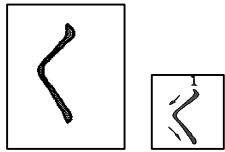
2. _____

3. _____

MEMO:

- *せんせい *ぎんこう
(sensei) → (sensee) (ginkou) → (ginkoo)
When you refer to a teacher, or address a teacher, you say 'Aoki **sensee**' not 'Aoki san'. 'Sensee' means "a teacher".
- Some kanji are hieroglyphic (made from images of natural objects), such as 本 above.
- Compare: き v.s. キ (hiragana v.s. katakana)

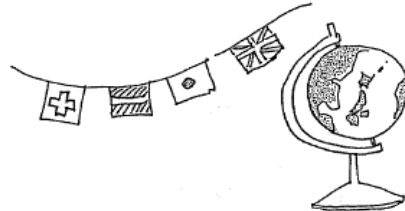
Lesson 8



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

く [ku]

1. くに
Kuni
Country



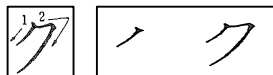
ぐ [gi]

2. A: おくには。
Okuniwa?
B: オーストラリアです。
Oosutoraria desu.

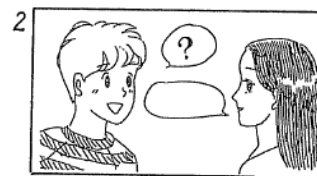
ク [ku]

グ [gu]

A: (Lit.) Which country is your country?
B: (My country is) Australia

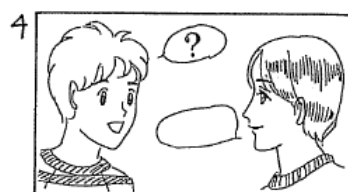


3. Practice: Listen to the conversation, and try to identify the name of the countries pronounced in the Japanese way.



1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____

MEMO:

1. A common expression used to ask nationality is ;
'Okuni wa dochira desu ka?' which literally means "Which is your country?" or simply 'Okuni wa?'
2. 'O' here is an honorific prefix meaning 'your', so when you refer to your own country 'o' is dropped. See the example bellow.
Watashi no **kuni** wa) Oosutoraria desu. (Lit.) My country is Australia.
3. 'Wa' in Japanese is a topic marker.
E.g. (Watashi no namae wa) Debi desu. O-namae wa?
My name is Debi. (And what's) your name?

Lesson 9

い いー け

け

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

け [ke]

1. げんきです。
Genki desu.
I'm fine.

げ [ge]

2. A: げんきですか。
Genki desu ka?
B: はい、げんきです。
Hai, genki desu.

ケ [ke]

ゲ [ge]

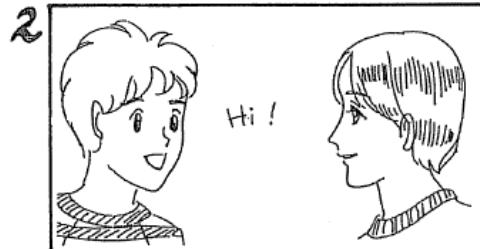
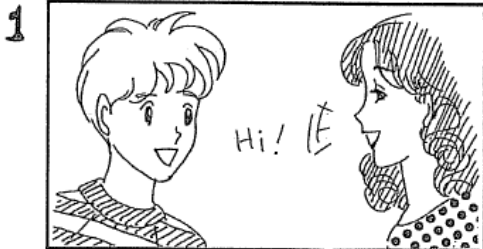
A: How are you?
B: Fine, thank you.



け

ノ ケ

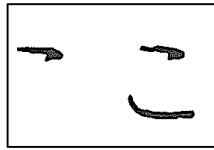
3. Practice: Listen to the conversation, and repeat.



MEMO:

1. 'Genki desu ka?' means "Are you fine?" and we really mean it when we use this expression. In Japan, we do not ask each other "How are you?" every time we meet.
2. "Yes" is 'hai' or in more casual situations 'ee'.

Lesson 10



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

こ [ko]

1. こんにちは。
Konnichiwa.
Hello.

ご [go]

2. A: おはようございます。
Ohayoogozaimasu.

B: こんにちは。
Kombanwa.

C: おやすみなさい。
Oyasuminasai.



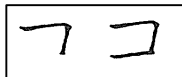
コ [ko]

Kanji for 'go' the number 5	五
ご	

ゴ [go]

A: Good Morning
B: Good evening
C: Good night

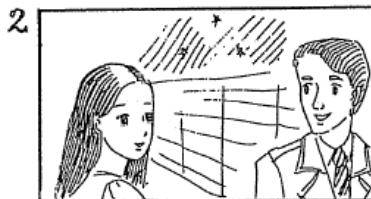
AM	gozen	ごぜん
PM	gogo	ごご



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and decide what time of the day it is.



- a. 9:00 AM
- b. 1:00 PM
- c. 7:00 PM
- d. 10:00 PM



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO: Greeting



おはようございます

こんにちは



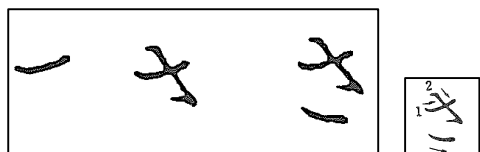
こんばんは

Meeting...

noon

after dark

Lesson 11



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

さ [sa]

ざ [za]

サ [sa]

ザ [za]

1. さようなら*。

Sayoonara.

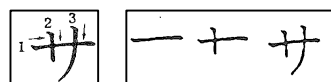
Good-Bye

2.

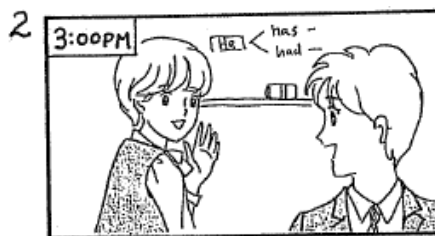
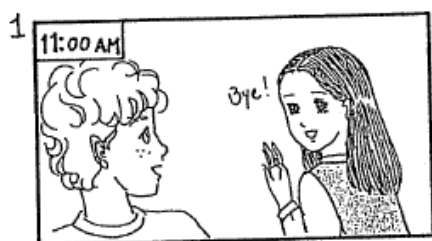
A: おやすみなさい。

Oyasumi nasai.

Good-bye. (after dark)



3. Practice: Listen to the variations of good-bye and try to repeat them.



MEMO:

* sayounara

sayonara

Saying good-bye....

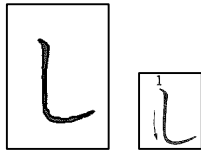
'sayoonara'



'oyasuminasai'

after dark

Lesson 12



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

し [shi]

1. おいしいです。
Oishiidesu
It's delicious.

じ [ji]

2. A: どうですか。
Doo desu ka?
B: おいしいです。
Oishii desu.

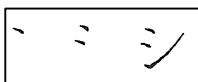


し [shi]

じ [ji]

A: How is it?
B: It's delicious.

じてんしゃ
jitensha
bicycle



Kanji for 'shi' the number 4	四	Kanji for 'juu' the number 10	十
し		じゅう	

3. Practice: Write down the numbers you hear.

1.

2.

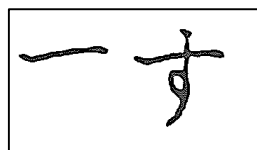
3.

4.

MEMO:

1. 'Doo desu ka' – "How is it?" is used to ask for an opinion.
2. 'Oishii' is an adjective meaning "delicious" and 'Oishii desu' is a polite way of saying the same thing.

Lesson 13



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

す [su]

- すみません。
Sumimasen.
Excuse me. / I'm Sorry.



ず [zu]

- a.
A: ちょっと すみません。
Chotto sumimasen.

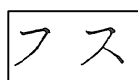
B: なんですか。
Nan desu ka.
(ガチャーン)

B: あ、すみません。
A, sumimasen.

2.a.
A: Excuse me.
B: Yes?
(word by word =
What is it?)
CRAASH!!
B: Oh, I'm sorry

ス [su]

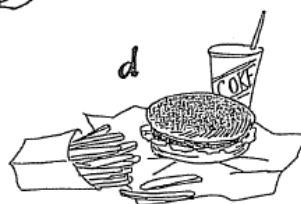
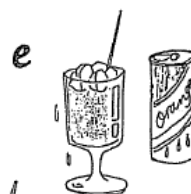
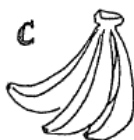
ズ [zu]



- b.
A: コーラがすきです。
Koora ga suki desu.

2.b.
A: I like Coke.

3. Practice: Listen to the tape and write the number corresponding to the things the speaker likes.

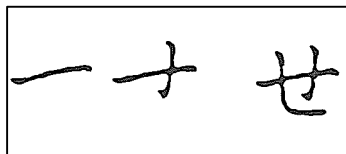


- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

MEMO:

- 'Sumimasen' means "Excuse me." and "I'm sorry."
- To express like, use, '... ga suki desu.' "I like..."
e.g. 'Banana ga suki desu.' "I like bananas."

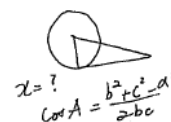
Lesson 14



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

せ [se]

1. せんせい。
Sensei.
A teacher.



ぜ [ze]

2.

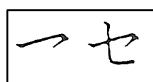
A: えいごのせんせい。
Eego no sensee

B: おんがくのせんせい。
Ongaku no sensee.

C: ぜんぶたべました。
Zembu tabemashita.

D: ごちそうさまでした。
Gochisoosamadeshita.

A: An English teacher
B: A music teacher
C: I ate them all.
D: Thank you for the meal



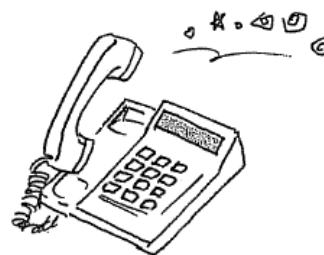
PHONE NUMBER: 03-3121-1234

Zero san – san ichi ni ichi – ichi ni san yon

3. Practice: Write down the phone numbers as you hear them.



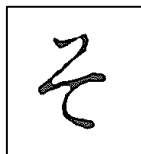
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



MEMO:

1. 'Eego no sensee' "An English teacher" (= A teacher who teaches English)
'Eego no hon' "An English book" (= A book written in English)
2. To say the phone number:
0 3 - 3 3 7 9 - 2 8 1 6
zero san (no) san san nana kyuu (no) ni hatchi ichi roku
3. 'Gochisoosama (deshita)' (lit. Thank you for the meal.)
is said when you finish your meal.

Lesson 15



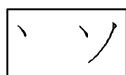
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

そ [so]

ぞ [zo]

ソ [so]

ゾ [zo]



1. どうぞ。
Doozo.
Please.

2.

- A: どうぞ。
Doozo.
B: いただきます。
Itadakimasu.

o

o

o

ごちそうさまでした
Gochisoosamadeshita.

A: Please start.

B: Thank you.
(lit. I'll receive)

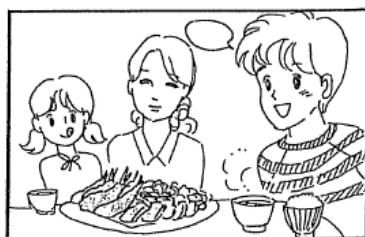
o

o

o

Thank you for the meal

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation at the dinner table.



MEMO:

1. 'Doozo' "Please / Here you are." Is used when you offer things to someone.
2. 'Itadakimasu' and 'Gochisoosamadeshita' are both used when eating. The former is said when you start the meal and is addressed directly to your host/ess as a way of saying thanks. The latter is said when you finish your meal to thank the host/ess for the meal.

Lesson 16

一 ナ た た

1 2 3 4
ナ

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

た [ta]

1. ただいま。
Tadaima
Hello / I'm back home

だ [da]

2. a.
A: いってまいります。
Ittemairimasu.
B: いってらっしゃい。
Itterasshai.



タ [ta]

ダ [da]

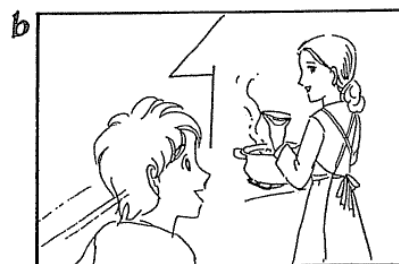
2. b.
A: ただいま。
Tadaima.
B: おかえりなさい。
Okaerinasai.

- 2.a.
A: I'm leaving (Good bye)
B: Good bye
2.b.
A: I'm home (Hello)
B: Welcome back. (Hello)

1 2 3
ダ

ノ ク タ

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write the number corresponding to the relevant scene.



1. _____

2. _____

MEMO:

When you leave home, and return home, you exchange the following greetings.

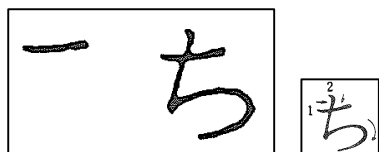
When leaving: 'Itte mairimasu' (said by the person leaving home)

'Itte rasshai' (said by the person staying home)

When returning: 'Tadaima' (said by the person leaving home)

'Okaerinasai' (said by the person staying home)

Lesson 17

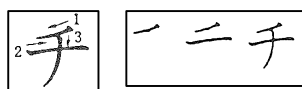


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ち [chi]

1. ちょっとまってください。
Chotto matte kudasai.
Just a minute, please.

チ [chi]

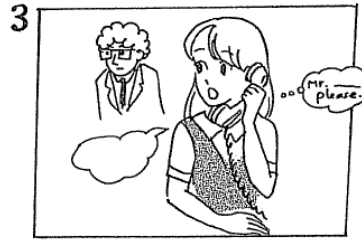
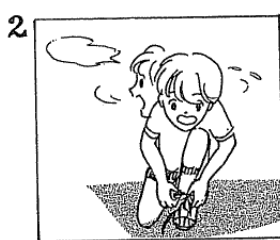


2. A: ちょっとまってください。
Chotto matte kudasai.
B: はい。
Hai.

A: Just a minute, please.
B: All right.

Kanji for 'shichi' the number 7	七	Kanji for 'hachi' the number 8	八
しち		はち	

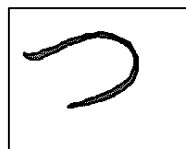
3. Practice: Listen to the variations.



MEMO:

'Chotto matte kudasai' means "Just a minute, please" and its variations are used in different situations. Some are polite and formal, and some are casual. You will be able to distinguish between them.

Lesson 18



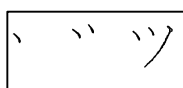
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

つ [tsu] (as in cats)

つ small

ツ [tsu]

ツ small



1. つかれました。
Tsukaremashita.
I'm tired.

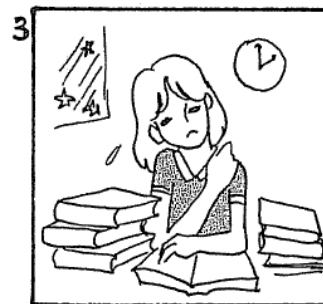
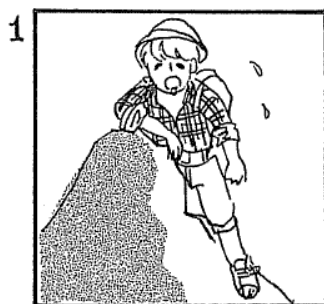
2. A: つかれましたか。
Tsukaremashita ka.
B: はい、すこし。
Hai, sukoshi.



A: Are you tired?
B: Yes, a little.

Kanji for "tsuki" the moon.:		→		→	月
つき					

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and see if you can hear the above expression.



MEMO:

There are two types of [tsu], a big つ and a small つ.

Look at the examples of a small つ.

ざっし

[zasshi]

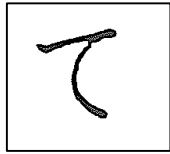
a magazin

みつつ

[mittsu]

three

Lesson 19



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

て [te]

1. でんわ。
Denwa.
Telephone.



で [de]

2. A: でんわですよ。
Denwa desu yo.

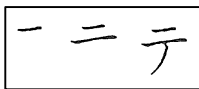
テ [te]

- B: テがみですよ。
Tegami desu yo.

デ [de]

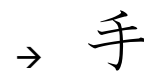
- C: テニスがすきです。
Tennisu ga suki desu.

A: A telephone call for you.
B: A letter for you.
C: I like tennis.

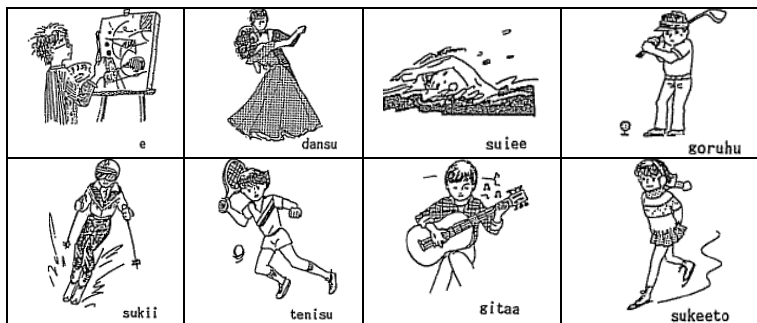


Kanji for "te" the hand.:

て



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and guess what each person likes.



1. _____

2. _____

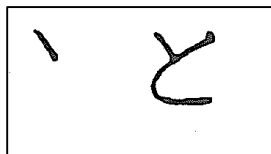
3. _____

4. _____

MEMO:

1. 'Yo' adds an emphatic tone to the sentence. More examples.
 - a. 8 (hachi) ji desu yo. – It's 8 o'clock! (Time to go to School!)
 - b. Gohan desu yo. – Dinner is ready!
2. When you talk about your favorite pastime, you could use the expression '...ga suki desu.' Or 'Shumi wa ...desu.' 'Shumi' means hobby. Examples.
 - a. Sukii ga suki desu. – I like skiing.
 - b. Shumi wa sukii desu. – My hobby is skiing.
3. If you want to ask what a person likes, you say:
 - a. Nani ga suki desu ka. – What do you like?
 - b. Shimu wa nan desu ka. – What is your hobby?

Lesson 20



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

と [to]

1. どこですか。
Doko desu ka.
Where is it?

ど [do]

2. A: トイレはどこですか。
Toire wa doko desu ka.

ト [to]

- B: あそこです。
Asoko desu.

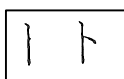
ド [do]

- A: どうもありがとう。
Doomo arigatoo.

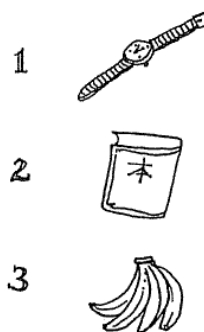
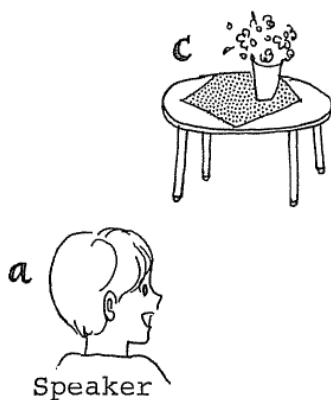
- B: どういたしまして。
Doo itashimashite.



A: Where is the toilet?
B: It's over there.
A: Thank you.
B: Not at all.



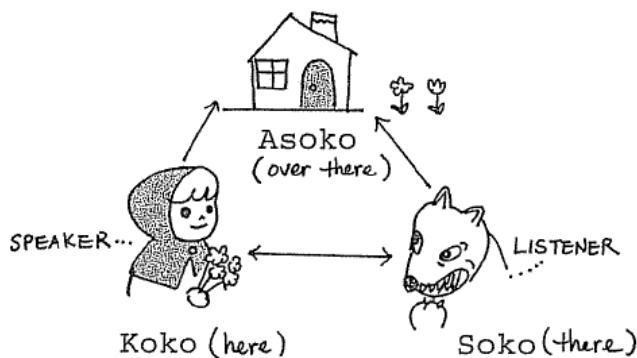
3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and guess where the things are.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO:

'Soko' is close to the listener.
And 'asoko' is neither close to the speaker or the listener.



Lesson 21

一 ナ ナ な



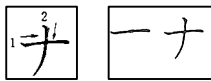
ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

な [na]

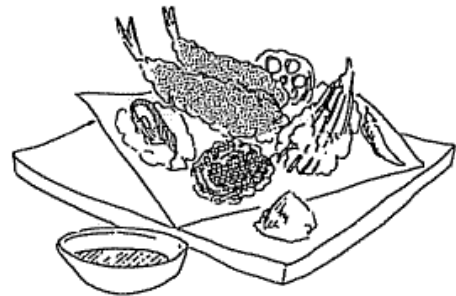
1. 1. なんですか。
Nan desu ka.
What's this?



ナ [na]



2. A: これはなんですか。
Kore wa nan desu ka?
B: てんぷらです。
Tenpura desu.

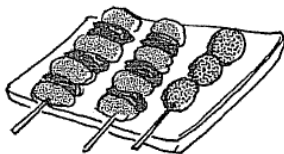


A: What's this?
B: It's tempura.

Kanji for "nan/nani" (what) :	何
なん/なに	

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and decide what is in the food.

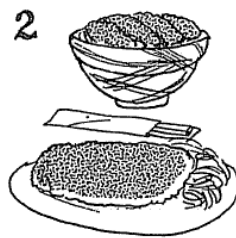
1.



Yakitori

2

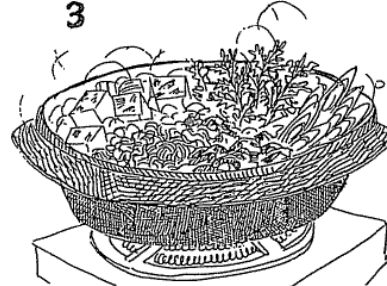
Katsudon



Tonkatsu

3

Sukiyaki



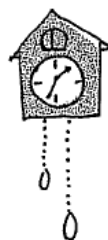
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

MEMO:

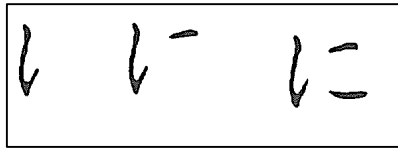
'Nan desu ka' – "What is it?"

'Nan-ji desu ka' – "What time is it?"

'Nan/nani.' Means "what".



Lesson 22

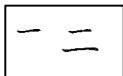


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

に [ni]

1. にほんご。
Nihongo.
Japanese language.

二 [ni]

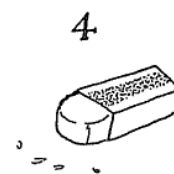
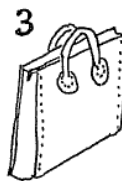
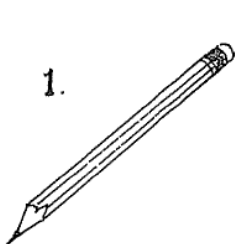


2. a.
A: これはにほんごでなんですか。
Kore wa nihongo de nan desu ka?
B: じしょです。
Jisho desu.

2. b.
A: なんようびですか。
Nan yoo bi desu ka?
B: にちようびです。
Nichiyoobi desu.

- 2.a.
A: What do you call this in Japanese?
B: It's called 'jisho'. (Dictionary)
2.b.
A: What day of the week is it?
B: It's Sunday.

3. Practice: Listen find out the names of the following things in Japanese.



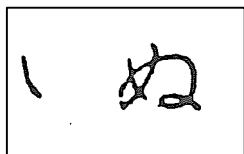
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

MEMO:

1. When you don't know what something is called in Japanese, you should use the expression, '**Kore wa nan desu ka?**'
2. Listen to the names of the days of the week and try to repeat them.

Kanji	日曜日	月曜日	火曜日	水曜日	木曜日	金曜日	土曜日
Pronunciation	nich yoo bi	getsu yoo bi	ka yoo bi	sui yoo bi	moku yoo bi	kin yoo bi	do yoo bi
Hiragana	にちようび	げつようび	かようび	すいようび	もくようび	きんようび	どようび
English	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Meaning	Sun	Moon	Fire/Mars	Water/Mercury	Tree/Jupiter	Money/Venus	Earth/Saturn

Lesson 23



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ぬ [nu]

1. いぬ。
Inu.
A dog.



又 [nu]

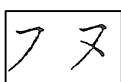
2. a.
A: いぬとねこ。
Inu to neko.
B: パンとごはん。
Pan to gohan.

2.a.

A: A dog and a Cat
B: Bread and rice.

2.b.

A: Which do you prefer, bread or rice?
B: I prefer bread.

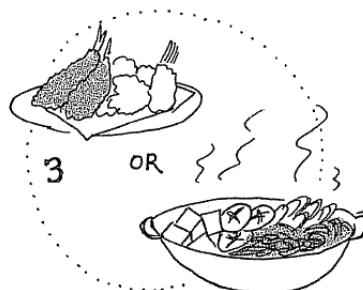
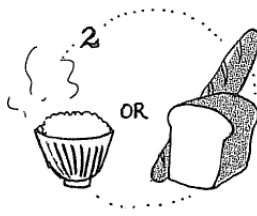
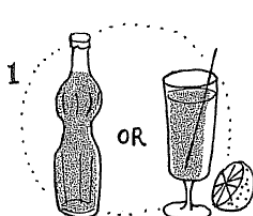


2. b.
A: パンとごはんどちらがいいですか。
Pan to gohan to dochira ii desu ka?
B: パンがいいです。
Pan ga ii desu.

Kanji for "inu" (dog) :	犬
いぬ	



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and indicate the preference.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO:

'To' is used to connect nouns. Please remember that 'to', though translated "and", does not connect sentences.

Lesson 24

ね

ね

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ね [ne]

1. ぼくはもうねます。
Boku wa moo nemasu.
I am going to bed now.



ネ [ne]

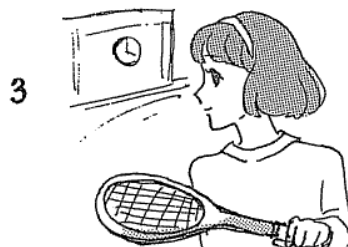
ネ

ネ

2. A: いま、なんじですか。
Ima nan ji desu ka?
B: じゅういちじです。
Juuichiji desu.
A: じゅういちじですか。
Juuichiji desu ka?
ぼくはもうねます。
Boku wa moo nemasu.

2.
A: What time is it now?
B: It's eleven o'clock.
A: Eleven o'clock?
I'm going to bed now.

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write down the time.



MEMO:

1. 'Nan ji desu ka?' is used to express time.

'Ima nanji desu ka?'

"What time is it now?"

'Bangkoku ima nanji desu ka?'

"What time is it in Bangkok?"

1 o'clock	ichi-ji	いちじ	一時	5 'clock	go-ji	ごじ	五時	9 'clock	ku-ji	くじ	九時
2 'clock	ni-ji	にじ	二時	6 'clock	roku-ji	ろくじ	六時	10 'clock	juu-ji	じゅうじ	十時
3 'clock	san-ji	さんじ	三時	7 'clock	shichi-ji	しちじ	七時	11 'clock	juu ichi-ji	じゅういちじ	十一時
4 'clock	yo-ji	よじ	四時	8 'clock	hachi-ji	はちじ	八時	12 'clock	juu ni-ji	じゅうにじ	十二時

Lesson 25

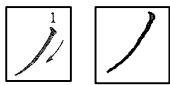


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

の [no]

- だれのですか。
Dare no desu ka?
Whose is it?

／ [no]

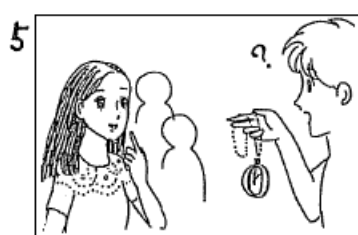


- a.
A: これはがっこうのですか。
Kore wa gakkoo no desu ka?
B: いいえ、わたしのです。
lie, watashi no desu.

- b.
A: あのう、すみませんが...
Anoo, sumimasenga...
B: はい、なんですか。
Hai, nan desu ka?

- a.
A: Does this belong to school?
B: No, it's mine.
- b.
A: Excuse me...
B: Yes?

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and decide to whom the things belonge.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

MEMO:

- You have learned how to say "my book" in Japanese.
my book - watashi no hon
mine - watashi no
whose book? - dare no hon
whose? - dare no
- 'Anoo, sumimasenga' is used to attract attention.

Lesson 26

い い は

は

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

は [ha] ハ [ha]

ば [ba] バ [ba]

ぱ [pa] パ [pa]

は

ハ

1. バスでいきます。

Bus de ikimasu.

I go by bus.

2.

A: なんでいきますか。

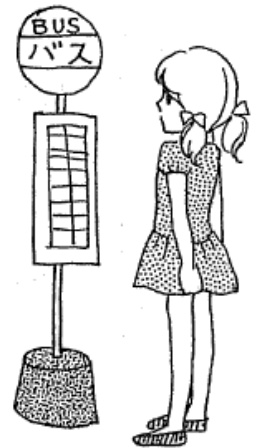
Nan de ikimasuka?

B: バスでいきます。

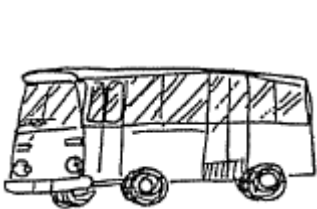
Bus de ikimasu.

A: How do you go?

B: (I go) by bus.



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and choose the method of transportation used.



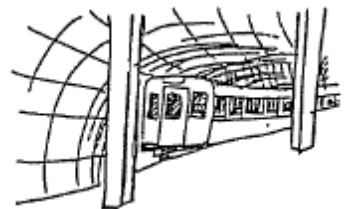
a



b



c



d

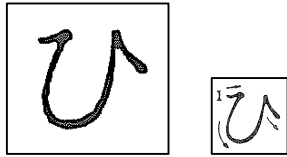
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

MEMO:

1. In Japanese writing, は is pronounced in two ways; 'wa' and 'ha'. The former is used for the particle which marks the topic of the sentence, and the latter in any other case.
2. 'Nan-de' means "by what means"

bus	de	—	by	bus
densha	de	—	by	train
jitensha	de	—	by	bicycle
chikatetsu	de	—	by	subway

Lesson 27

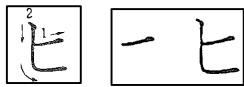


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ひ [hi] ヒ [hi]

び [bi] ビ [bi]

ぴ [pi] ピ [pi]



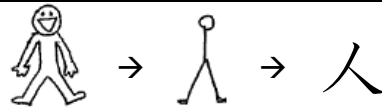
1. ひと。
hito.
A person.

- 2.
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| A: にほんのひと。
Nihon no hito | - | にほんじん。
Nihon jin |
| B: タイのひと。
Tai no hito | - | タイじん。
Tai jin |
| C: スイスのひと。
Suisu no hito | - | スイスじん。
Suisu jin |

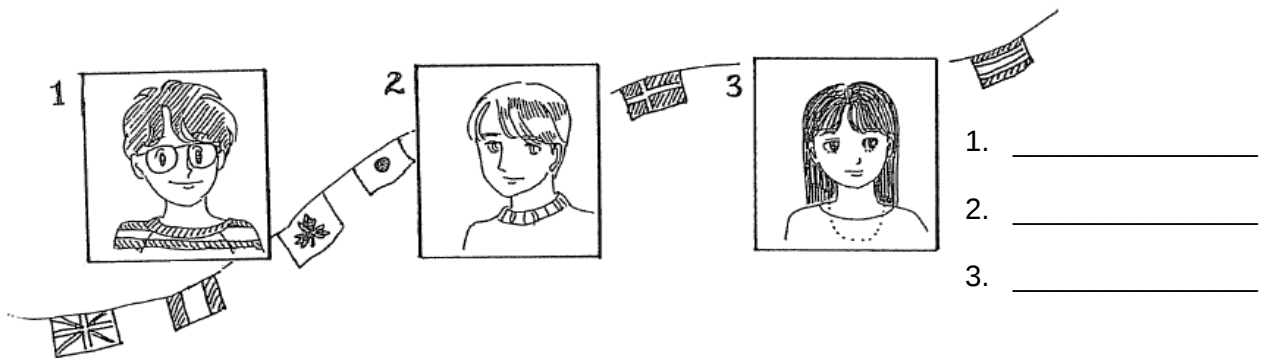
A: A Japanese.
B: A Thai
C: A Swiss

Kanji for "hito/jin" (a person/nationality):

ひと/にん



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and find out the nationality of each person.



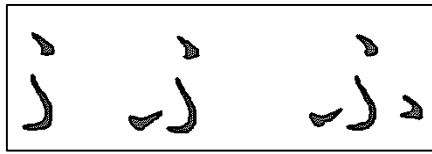
Memo:

1. To say a person's nationality 'jin' is added to the name of the country. To ask a person's nationality, the following expression is used.

'Nani jin desuka?'
'Tai jin desu.'

"What is your nationality?"
"I'm Thai"

Lesson 28



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ふ [hu] フ [hu]

ぶ [bu] ブ [bu]

ぷ [pu] プ [pu]



1. ふとん。
huton
Bedding.

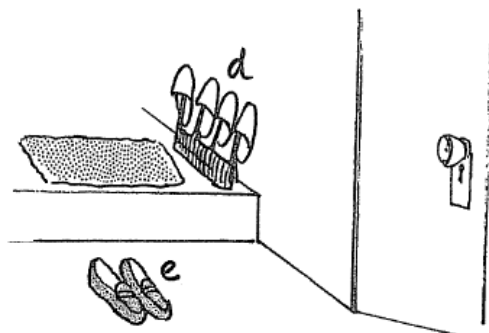
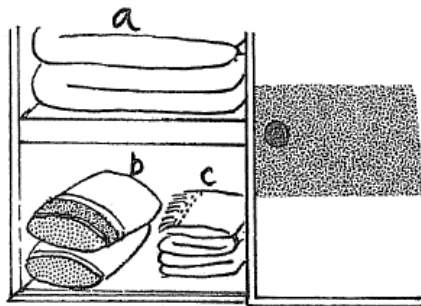
2.

A: ふとんはここですよ。
Huton wa koko desu yo
B: はい、わかりました。
Hai, wakarimashita.



A: The bedding is here.
B: All right. I understand.

3. Practice: Listen to the host mother who is explaining where the are /should be.
Identify the things.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

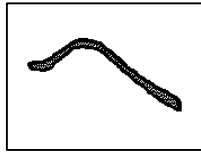
MEMO:

- [hu] is the sound made when you blow a candle. It's not [fu]
- In many Japanese homes, bedding is laid out for the night and put back into the closet in the morning.
- You should familiarize yourself with these household items and personal belongings.

kutsu	—	くつ	—	shoes
huton	—	ふとん	—	bedding
taoru	—	タオル	—	towel
surippa	—	スリッパ	—	slippers
makura	—	まくら	—	a pillow



Lesson 29



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

へ [hu] へ [hu]

へ [bu] へ [bu]

へ [pu] へ [pu]



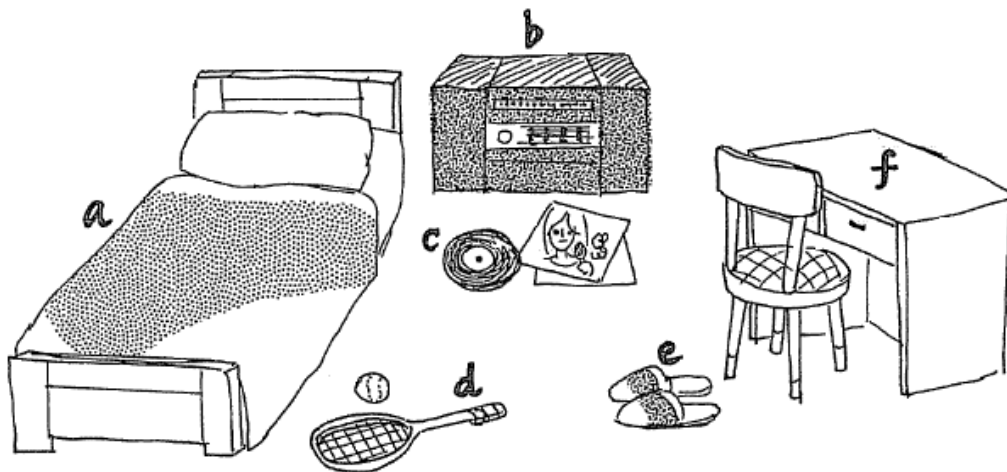
1. へや。
heya
A room.

2.
A: おにいさんのへや。
Oniisan no heya.
B: おねえさんのへや。
Onesasan no heya.
C: おとうとのへや。
Ototoo no heya.
D: いもうとのへや。
Imotoo no heya.



A: older brother's room
B: older sister's room
C: younger brother's room
D: younger sister's room

3. Practice: You will hear several items. Identify the things in the room.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

MEMO:

1. へ has two different readings; 'he' and 'e'.
'e' is used when へ is a particle indicating direction and 'he' is used elsewhere.
2. Some more personal belongings.

jisho	-	じしょ	-	dictionary
raketto	-	ラケット	-	a racket
rekoodo-	-	レコード	-	a record
tsukue	-	つくえ	-	a desk
terebi	-	テレビ	-	a TV set

Lesson 30

し しー し= ほ

ほ

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ほ [ho] ホ [ho]

1. ぼく。
boku
I (boys only).

ぼ [bo] ボ [bo]

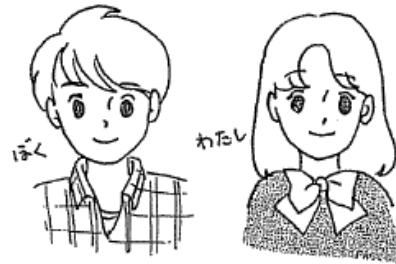
- 2.

ぽ [po] ポ [po]

ほ

一寸ホ

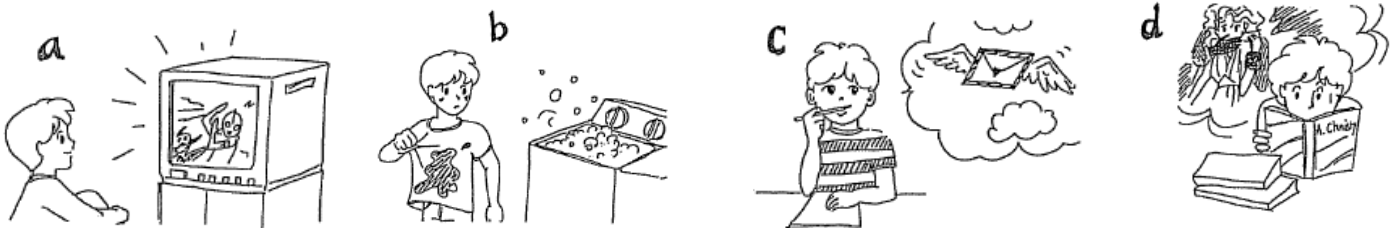
- A: わたし。
Watashi.
B: ぼく。
Boku.
C: わたしたち。
Watashi tachi.
D: ぼくたち。
Boku tachi.



- A: I
B: I (boys only)
C: We
D: We (boys only)

Kanji for "hon/bon/pon" (book): ほん	本	Kanji for "otoko" (a man): おとこ	男
Kanji for "ni hon" (Japan): にほん	日本	Kanji for "onna" (a woman): おんな	女

3. Practice: Listen and identify the things the boy does today.



1. _____ 2. _____

MEMO:

1. Some of the common verbs in this lesson.

Boku wa terebi o **mimasu**. I (boy) **watch** TV.
Boku wa sentaku o **shimasu**. I (boy) **do** the laundry.
Boku wa tegami o **kakimasu**. I (boy) **write** letters.
Boku wa hon o **yomimasu**. I (boy) **read** a book. (present)

2. boku – I (for boys) watashi – I (for both)

Lesson 31

一 = ま

ま

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ま [ma]

マ [ma]

マ

マ

1. たべますか。
Tabemasu ka?
Do you eat?

2. A: ぶたにくたべますか。
Butaniku tabemasu ka.
B: いいえ、たべません。
Iie tabemasen.

A: Do you eat pork?
B: No, I don't.



Kanji for 'man' (ten thousand)

まん

万

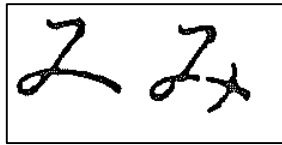
3. Practice: Listen to the conversation.
Circle the things she eats, and cross out those she does not.



MEMO:

1. Here you have learned the negative form of the verb 'tabemasu'. See the example below.
* tabemasu (eat) – **tabemasen** (do not eat)
2. 'Butaniku o tabemasu' "I eat pork."
Here 'o' marks the object of the sentence. 'O' is always placed after the object of a sentence.

Lesson 32



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

み [mi]

1. みぎ。
Migi.
Right.

ミ [mi]

2.

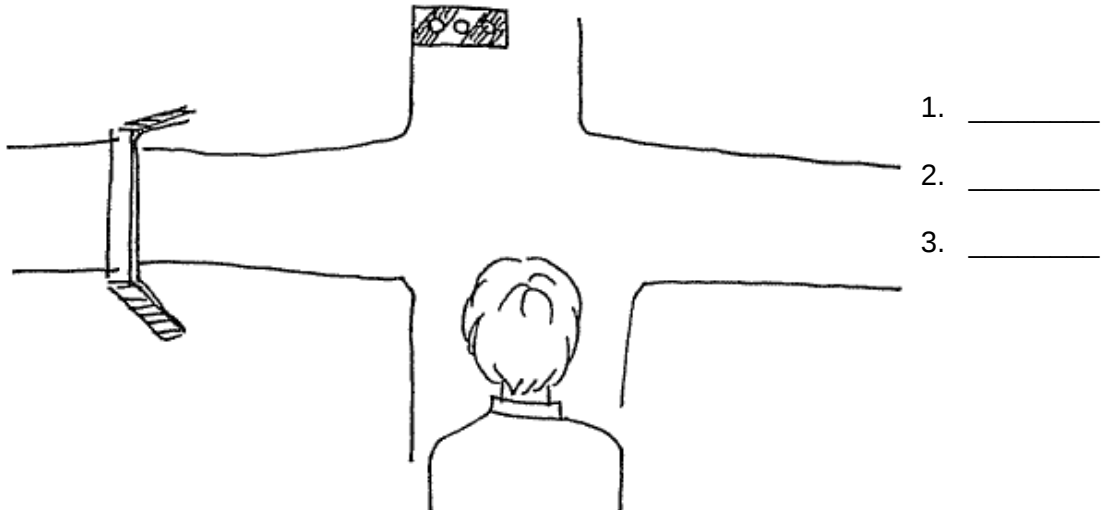
- A: みぎですか、ひだりですか。
Migi desu ka, hidari desu ka?
B: みぎです。
Migi desu.



A: Is it the right or the left?
B: To the right.

Kanji for 'migi' (right)	右	Kanji for 'hidari' (left)	左
みぎ		ひだり	

3. Practice: Listen and decide whether the speaker is saying left, right or in the middle.



MEMO:

1. Look closely at the following example:

Migi desu ka? } Migi desu ka, hidari desu ka?
Hidari desu ka? } (Is it to the right or to the left?)

2. **migi** – right / **mannaka** – in the middle / **hidari** - left

Lesson 33

一 む む

む

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

む [mu]

1. むずかしい。
Muzukashii.
Difficult.

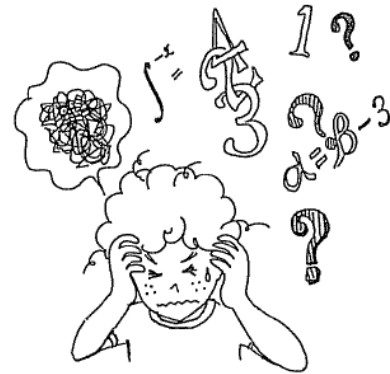
ム [mu]

ム

ム

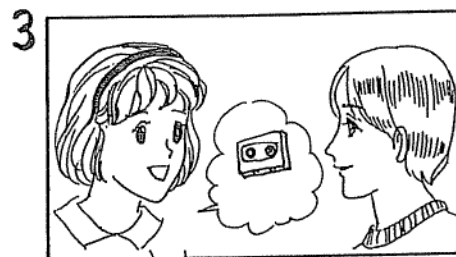
2. A: むずかしいですか。
Muzukasshii desu ka?
B: ちょっとむずかしいです。
Chotto muzukashii desu.

A: Is it difficult?
B: Yes, a little.



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation.

Circle the things which are difficult, and cross out anything which is not difficult.

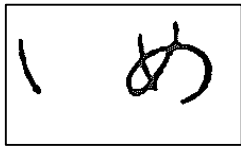


MEMO:

1. 'Muzukashii' is an i-type adjective. Adjectives which belong to the same group are:

muzukashii	- むずかしい	- difficult	- yasashii	- やさしい	- easy
omoi	- おもい	- heavy	- karui	- かるい	- light
omoshiroi	- おもしろい	- interesting, amusing	- tsumaranai	- つまらない	- boring

Lesson 34



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

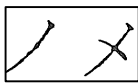
め [me]

1. めがね。
Megane.
Glasses.



メ [me]

2. a.
A: めがねや。
Megane ya.
B: パンや。
Pan ya.



2.a.

A: A Shop which specialized in glasses

B: A bakery or bread store

2.b.

A: Where is a bakery?

B: Over there.

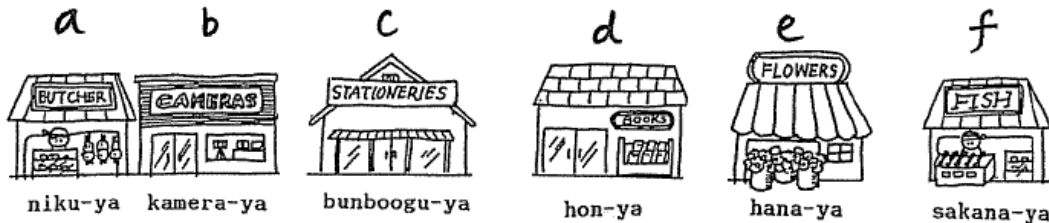
2. b.
A: パンやはどこですか。
Pan ya wa doko desu ka.
B: あそこです。
Asoko desu.

Kanji for "me" (eye):

め



3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write down the order in which the shops are mentioned.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



MEMO:

1. Compare め v.s. む
2.

hana (flower)	-	はな	-	hana-ya (florist)	-	はなや	hon (book)	-	ほん	-	hon-ya (book store)	-	ほんや
niku (meat)	-	にく	-	niku-ya (butcher)	-	にくや	sakana (fish)	-	さかな	-	sakana-ya (fish shop)	-	さかなや
kamera (camera)	-	カメラ	-	kamera-ya camera shop	-	カメラ							

Lesson 35

し ち も

1
2
3 も

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

も [mo]

1. もういちど。
Moo ichido.
Once again, please.

モ [mo]

1 2 3 モ 一ニモ

2.
A: Xxxxxx.....
B: もういちどおねがいたします。
Moo ichido onegaishimasu.
A: 312-5810 です。
San-ichi-ni no go-hachi-ichi-zero です。

2.
A: Xxxx...
B: Once again, please.
A: It's 312-5810. (Tel. Num.)

3. Practice: You will hear a telephone conversation. Write down the names of the callers.



Caller:

1. _____
2. _____

MEMO:

1. 'Moo ichido' means "once again" and 'Onegai shimasu.' is used when you make polite request. It can be translated as "please". More usefull examples.

Motto yukkuri (onegaishimasu.)
Nooto onegaishimasu.

More slowly, please.
Give me a notebook, please.

2. When making a phone call, you start by saying 'Moshi moshi', which is equivalent to "Hello".

Lesson 36



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

や [ya]

や small

1. やすみです。
Yasumi desu.
It's a holiday.

2.

A: あしたはやすみです。
Ashita wa yasumi desu.

B: どうしてですか。
Dooshite desu ka?

A: にちようびですから。
Nichiyoobi desu kara.

2.

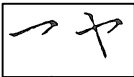
A: Tomorrow is a holiday.

B: Why is it?

A: Because it's Sunday.

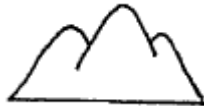
ヤ [ya]

ヤ small



Kanji for "yama" (a mountain):

やま



山

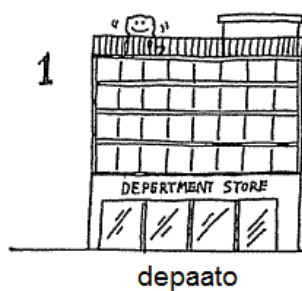
Kanji for "yasumi" (a holiday / rest):

やすみ



休

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write down why the place is closed.
(Weekdays at unit 22)



1. _____

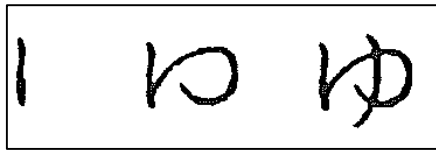
2. _____

3. _____

MEMO:

1. To ask "why", we say '**Dooshite desu ka**'. For the answer to this, we say '**... kara**'. See the Examples
Dooshite desu ka? Suki desu kara.
Why is it? Because I like it.
2. '**Kara**' here means "because" and is used in a sentence expressing the reason.
3. About small や : kiku きく – kyaku きゃく

Lesson 37



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ゆ [yu]

ゆ small

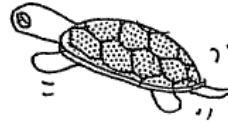
1. ゆっくり。

Yukkuri.

Slowly.

2.

A: Xxxxxx.....



ユ [yu]

ユ small

B: ゆっくりはなしてください。

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai.

A: たかはしです。

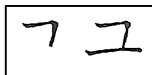
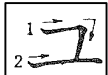
Takahashi desu.

2.

A: Xxxxxx....

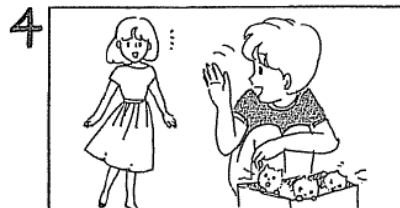
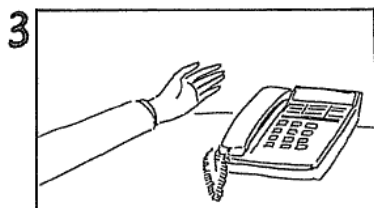
B: Please speak slowly.

A: Takahashi desu.



Kanji for 'kyuu' (nine)	九	Kanji for 'jyuu' (left)	十
きゅう		じゅう	

3. Practice: Listen to the variations of saying 'please'.



MEMO:

- When you make a request, you use a sentence ending 'verb-te-kudasai'.
Yukkuri hanashite kudasai. Please speak slowly.

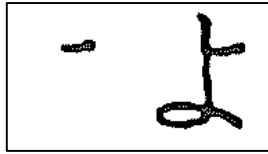
You could also say 'Yukkuri onegaishimasu'.

Or more casually 'Yukkuri hanashite'.

- Note how to use small 'ゆ' (yu).

きゅう kyuu じゅう jyuu

Lesson 38



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

よ [yo]

よ small

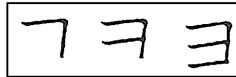
1. よろしく。
Yoroshiku.
Nice to meet you.

2.

- A: たなかです。
Tanaka desu.
B: サイです。どうぞよろしく。
Sai desu. Doozo yoroshiku.

ヨ [yo]

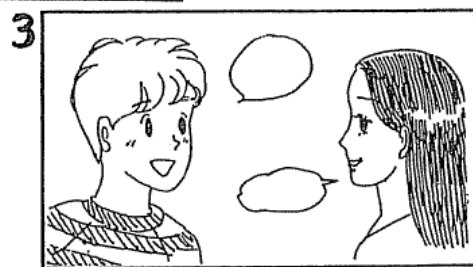
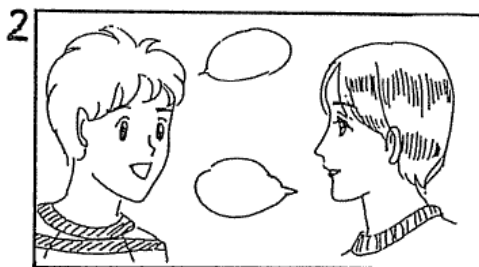
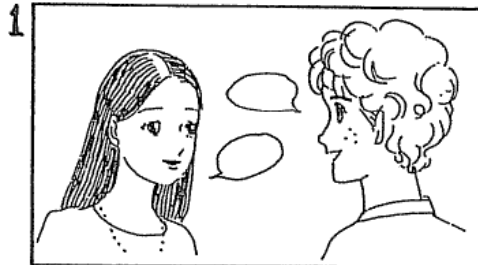
ヨ small



2.

- A: I'm Tanaka.
B: I'm Sai. Nice to meet you.

3. Practice: Listen to the variations introductions.



MEMO:

1. Note how to use small よ 'yo'.

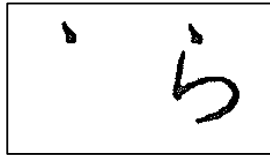
kyoo
byooki

きょう
びょうき

today
illness



Lesson 39



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ら [ra]

1. どこから きましたか。
Doko kara kimashita ka?
Where are you from?

ラ [ra]



2. A: どこから きましたか。
Doko kara kimashita ka?
B: バンコクからきました。
Bangkoku kara kimashita.



2. A: Where are you from?
B: I'm from Bangkok.

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write down the letter corresponding to where each person is from.

- a. Shidonii – Sydney
- b. Nyuuyooku – New York
- c. Bangkoku – Bangkok
- d. Jakaruta - Jakarta

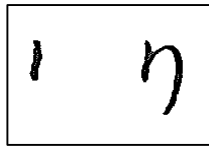


1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO:

1. [ra], though Romanized as it is, is similar to the sound of [la], but your tongue would touch the roof of your mouth.
2. 'Kimashita' is the past of 'kimasu' (to come).
tabemasu tabemashita
I eat I ate
3. 'kara' means "from". Fill in the blanks with the name of your hometown.
Watashi (Boku) wa _____ kara kimashita.
I'm from _____.

Lesson 40

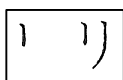


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

り [ri]

1. りょうこう。
Ryokoo.
Travelling.

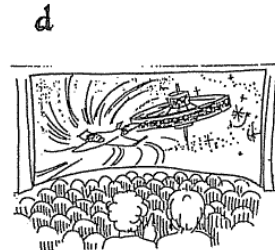
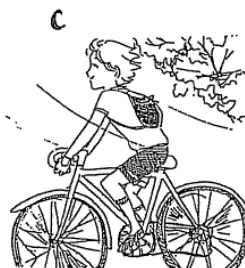
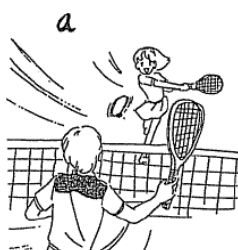
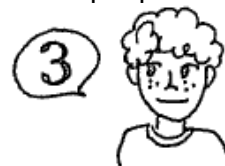
り [ri]



2.
A: なにがしたいですか。
Nani ga shitai desu ka?
B: りょうこうがしたいです。
Ryokoo ga shitai desu.

2.
A: What do you want to do?
B: I want to travel.

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation and write down what the three people want to do.

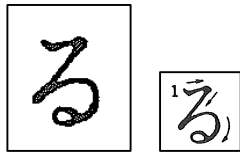


1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO:

1. '-tai desu' is attached to the verb and means "(I) want to do".
tabemasu tabetai desu (I) want to eat.
shimasu shitai desu (I) want to do.
2. If you want to say "I want water", you should use 'hoshii'.
Mizu ga hoshii desu. I want water.
3. Learn some of the expressions you might need to use.
Tenisu o shimasu (I) play tennis.
Odorimasu (I) dance.
Eiga o mimasu (I) watch a movie.
Saikuringu o shimasu (I) go cycling.

Lesson 41



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

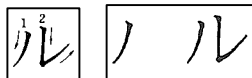
る [ru]

1. くるま。
Kuruma.
A car.



ル [ru]

2. a.
A: あっ、あぶない！
A, abunai!
B: くるまにきをつけて！
Kuruma ni kiotsukete!

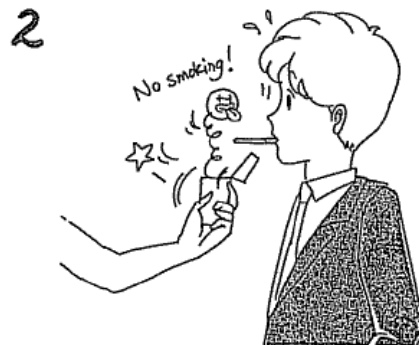


2. b.
A: ビールはいけません。
Biiru wa ikemasen.



- 2.a.
A: Oh, watch out!
B: Watch out the cars!
2.b.
A: Beer is forbidden

3. Practice: Listen to what you are not supposed to do.



MEMO:

1. 'Ki o tsukete' means "watch out", "be careful" and "take care". It is used often. When you are leaving for school, your host mother may say 'Ki o tsukete.' and by that she means "Be careful of the traffic."

2. 'Ikemasen' is the expression used to forbid something.

e.g.

AFS-sei wa osake wa ikemasen.

Butaniku wa ikemasen.

As for AFS students, alcohol is forbidden.

Lit. pork is forbidden. – I am not supposed to eat pork

Lesson 42

れ

れ

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

れ [re]

1. どれですか。
Dore desu ka.
Which one is it?

レ [re]

レ

レ

2.
A: それ、ください。
Sore, kudasai.
B: どれですか。
Dore desu ka?
A: それです。
Sore desu.



2.
A: Give me that one, please.
B: Which one?
A: That one, please.

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation at the shop. Write down what the customer wants to order.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMO:

1. '... o kudasai' means "give me ...". See the example below.
In casual conversations, 'o' is often dropped.
See more useful examples.

Nooto (o) kudasai.
Kasa (o) kudasai.
Sore (o) kudasai.

Please give me a notebook.
Please give me an umbrella.
Please give me that one.

- 2.

kore	これ	this one
sore	それ	that one

are	あれ	that one over there
dore	どれ	which one

Lesson 43

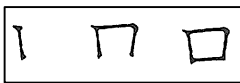


ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ろ [ro]

1. うしろ。
Ushiro.
In the back.

ロ [ro]



2.
A: うしろのひとはだれですか。
Ushiro no hito wa dare desu ka?
A: やましたさんです。
Yamashita-san desu.

2.
A: Who is the person in the back?
B: It's Yamashita.

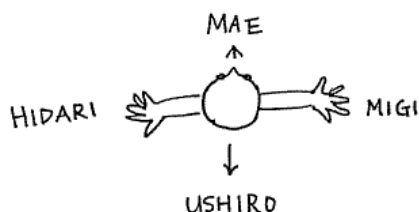
Kanji for 'roku' (six)	六
ろく	

3. Practice: Listen and guess whose location is being described.



MEMO:

1. You have already learned how to say "right" and "left". Now you will learn "back" and "front".



Ushiro no hito wa Sato-san desu.

The person in the back is Yamashita.

Mae no hito wa Tanka-san desu.

The person in the front is Tanaka.

Lesson 44

わ

わ

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

わ [wa]

1. わかりません。
Wakarimasen.
I don't know.

ワ [wa]

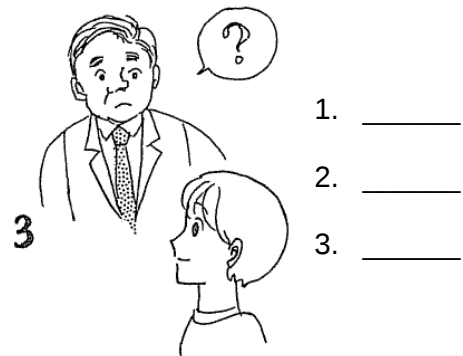
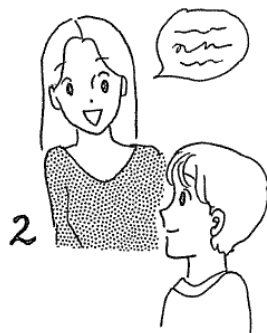
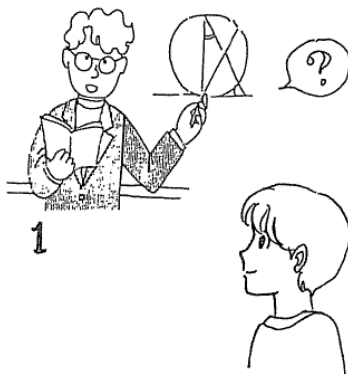
ワ

2.
A: わかりますか。
Wakarimasu ka?
B: よくわかりません。
Yoku wakarimasen.

2.
A: Do you understand?
B: No I don't.
Please say it in English.

えいごでおねがいします。
Eigo de onegaishimasu.

3. Practice: Listen to the conversation, and if the person understand, put O, if she/he doesn't, put X.



MEMO:

- When you pronounce 'wa' you do not round your lips.
- When you don't understand, you express this by saying 'wakarimasen'
- About は and わ:
If 'wa' is used as a particle, you write 'は', and use 'わ' otherwise.
Watashi wa, 17 sai desu. わたしは 17 さいです。 I'm 17 years old.

Lesson 45

一 才 を

を

ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

を [wo]

1. しょうゆをください。
Shooyu o kudasai.
Pass me the soy sauce, please.

ヲ [wo]

ヲ

一 = ヲ

2. A: すみません。
Sumimasen.
しょうゆをください。
Shooyu o kudasai.
B: はい。
Hai.
2. A: Excuse me.
Pass me the soy sauce, please.
B: Here you are.

3. Practice: Listen and write down what the person asked for.



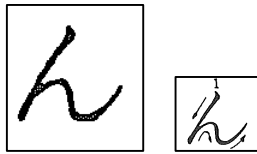
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

MEMO:

1. Hiragana を 'o' is used only for marking the object and お 'o' is used elsewhere.
おちやをください。 I'd like some tea please.
Ocha o kudasai.



Lesson 46



ん	わ	ら	や	ま	は	な	た	さ	か	あ
		り		み	ひ	に	ち	し	き	い
		る	ゆ	む	ふ	ぬ	つ	す	く	う
		れ		め	へ	ね	て	せ	け	え
	を	ろ	よ	も	ほ	の	と	そ	こ	お

ん [n]

1. ごめんなさい。
Gomen nasai.
I'm sorry.

ン [n]



2. A: あ、ごめんなさい。
A, gomen nasai.

だいじょうぶですか。
Daijoubu desu ka?

- B: だいじょうぶです。
Daijoubu desu.

2.
A: Oh, I'm sorry.
Are you ok?
B: I'm ok.



3. Practice: Listen to the various ways of giving apologies.



MEMO:

1. 'Gomen nasai' is a word of apology, whereas 'sumimasen' could mean "Excuse me" as well as be a casual apology.
2. [n] changes after it's pronunciation depending on the sound coming after it. It's pronounced 'm' before the sound 'p', 'b' and 'm'.
For details, see the pronunciation guide at the end of this book.

Answer sheet

Unit Number:	Answers:
1	3, 6, 2
2	1). 1000 2). 400 3). 600 4). 700
3	Boku (a bag, a radio) Aiko (a camera, books)
4	-
5	-
6	-
7	1). a 2). d 3). b
8	1). USA 2). Indonesia 3). Brazil 4). Denmark
9	-
10	1). a 2). c 3). d
11	-
12	1). 231 2). 254 3). 513 4). 326
13	1). e 2). a 3). c 4). b 5). d
14	1). 045-66-2893 2). 0761-39-6891 2). 061-30-1234
15	-
16	1). a 2). b
17	-
18	-
19	1). Tennis 2). Swimming 3). Golf 4). Painting
20	1). b 2). c 3). a
21	1). Toriniku (chicken) 2). Butaniku (pork) 3). Gyuuniku (beef)
22	1). Empitsu 2). Hon 3). Kaban 4). Keshigomu
23	1). Juice (juusu) 2). Rice (gohan) 3). Tempura
24	1). 10:00 2). 1:00 3). 4:00
25	1). Aoki 2). Mary 3). Yamada 4). Sensee (teacher) 5). Watashi (mine)
26	1). a 2). c 3). d 4). b
27	1). Nihon jin 2). Suis jin 3). Tai jin
28	1). d 2). e 3). a 4). c
29	1). c 2). e 3). a 4). d
30	1). a 2). c
31	1). O 2). X 3). X 4). X 5). O
32	1). right 2). left 3). in the middle
33	1). O 2). O 3). X
34	1). c 2). a 3). b 4). f 5). d
35	1). Yamashita 2). Aoki
36	1). Because it's Thursday 2). Because it's Monday 3). Because it's Tuesday
37	-
38	-
39	1). a 2). d 3). b
40	1). d 2). a 3). c
41	-
42	1). b 2). a 3). c
43	1). Sato-san 2). Yoshida-san 3). Tanaka-san
44	1). O 2). X 3). X
45	1). Satoo (sugar) 2). Shio (salt) 3). Kechappu (tomato ketchup)
46	-

Japanese syllables and pronunciations

1. **All Japanese words are constructed from a group of about 50 phonetic syllables.** These correspond roughly to the English alphabet and can be written in Romanized script. However, the Japanese you will encounter in daily life uses a combination of *hiragana*, *kanji* (Chinese characters, each of which has some meaning) and *katakana* (used primarily when writing foreign words and exclamatory expression.) In this textbook Romanization is used as an aid until a student master hiragana.

2. **Japanese syllables consist, of 5 vowels and 17 consonants.**

1) **A syllable consists of**

- a) One vowel; /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/
- b) Consonant/s + a vowel
- c) Syllabic nasal /n/

It has four pronunciations.

Before b, m, p → /m/ as in "me". (*shmbun* = newspaper)

Before d, n, t, z → /n/ as in "neck". (*konnichiwa* = hello)

Before k, g → /ng/ as in "ng". (*gengki* = fine, healthy)

Elsewhere – nasalized by the previous vowel. (*jinja* = shrine)

2) **Double consonants:** -kk, -tt, -ss, -pp, -tchi, -ttsu

These double consonants in Romanization are written with small 'tsu' (っ) in *hiragana* between two syllables, and it is pronounced by stopping the breath for the length of one syllable, making ready to pronounce the following syllable. (*mitttsu* = three, chotto matte = wait a moment, kippu = ticket)

3) **Vowel in sequence**

When vowels appear in sequence, it is important to remember that each one represents a separate syllable, and these must be pronounce distinctly.

a) Two different vowels: (*ai* = love, *ie* = house, *ue* = up, *au* = to meet)

b) Three different vowels: (*aoi* = blue, *eien* = eternity)

c) Four vowels: (*aoao* = vividly green, *ieie* = houses)

d) Long vowels:

A vowel is often repeated in a word as in "*ii*" (good). These vowels must be pronounced twice as long as a short vowel. This is important since the meaning of a word with one vowel differs from the word with a long one.

Japanese syllables and pronunciations

e) The long /ee/ is written ええ (ee) or えい (ei) in *hiragana*, and /oo/ is written おお (oo) or おう (ou). The Romanization used in this textbook is based on actual pronunciations, and is sometimes different from writings. (sensee = teacher, gakusee = student, ookii = big)

4) Foreign words

Japanese uses many loan words from foreign languages. However, their pronunciations are often so different from the original ones that we present here the Japanese pronunciation.

- a) A consonant is followed by a vowel except nasal /n/.
Mike → Maiku, Tom → Tomu, John → Jon
- b) /th/ → /s, z/ Smith → Sumisu, Heather → Hezaa
- c) /l/ → /r/ Elizabeth → Erizabesu, Louise → Ruizu

There is no clear distinction between /l/ and /r/. The /r/ sound is made with tongue tip touching lightly against the gum behind the upper teeth.

- d) /f/ → /h/ Fred → Hureddo, film → huirumu
- e) /v/ → /b/ Victoria → Bikutoria, violin → baiorin
- f) /di/ → /ji/ radio → rajio
- g) /ti/ → /chi/ ticket → chiketto

Though Japanese syllables have no /ti/ and /di/ sounds, the Japanese are able to pronounce them and foreign words are pronounced quite close to the original sounds. (PTA, disco).

- h) /-er, -ar, -or,/ → /aa/ doctor → dokutaa, Peter → Piitaa

5) palatalized consonants

All the consonants except d, t, w, and y can have 'ya', 'yu', or 'yo' added to them. This is called palatalization. Though each palatalized consonant is written with two *hiragana*, for instance, きゃ (kya), it is pronounced as one short syllable. The 'ya', 'yu', and 'yo' in *hiragana* in these syllables are written with small letters.

ひらがな Hiragana									かたかな Katakana										
あ	a	い	i	う	u	え	e	お	o	ア	a	イ	i	ウ	u	エ	e	オ	o
か	ka	き	ki	く	ku	け	ke	こ	ko	カ	ka	キ	ki	ク	ku	ケ	ke	コ	ko
さ	sa	し	shi	す	su	せ	se	そ	so	サ	sa	シ	shi	ス	su	セ	se	ソ	so
た	ta	ち	chi	つ	tsu	て	te	と	to	タ	ta	チ	chi	ツ	tsu	テ	te	ト	to
な	na	に	ni	ぬ	nu	ね	ne	の	no	ナ	na	ニ	ni	ヌ	nu	ネ	ne	ノ	no
は	ha	ひ	hi	ふ	fu	へ	he	ほ	ho	ハ	ha	ヒ	hi	フ	fu	ヘ	he	ホ	ho
ま	ma	み	mi	む	mu	め	me	も	mo	マ	ma	ミ	mi	ム	mu	メ	me	モ	mo
や	ya			ゆ	yu			よ	yo	ヤ	ya			ユ	yu			ヨ	yo
ら	ra	り	ri	る	ru	れ	re	ろ	ro	ラ	ra	リ	ri	ル	ru	レ	re	ロ	ro
わ	wa							を	o(wo)	ワ	wa							ヲ	o(wo)
ん	n									ン	n								
が	ga	ぎ	gi	ぐ	gu	げ	ge	ご	go	ガ	ga	ギ	gi	グ	gu	ゲ	ge	ゴ	go
ざ	za	じ	ji	ず	zu	ぜ	ze	ぞ	zo	ザ	za	ジ	ji	ズ	zu	ゼ	ze	ゾ	zo
だ	da	ぢ	di(ji)	づ	du(zu)	で	de	ど	do	ダ	da	ヂ	di(ji)	ヅ	du(zu)	デ	de	ド	do
ば	ba	び	bi	ぶ	bu	べ	be	ぼ	bo	バ	ba	ビ	bi	ブ	bu	ベ	be	ボ	bo
ぱ	pa	ぴ	pi	ぷ	pu	ぺ	pe	ぽ	po	パ	pa	ピ	pi	プ	pu	ペ	pe	ポ	po
きゃ	kya			きゅ	kyu			きょ	kyo	キャ	kya			キュ	kyu			キョ	kyo
しゃ	sha			しゅ	shu			しょ	sho	シャ	sha			シュ	shu			ショ	sho
ちゃ	cha			ちゅ	chu			ちょ	cho	チャ	cha			チュ	chu			チョ	cho
にゃ	nya			にゅ	nyu			にょ	nyo	ニャ	nya			ニュ	nyu			ニョ	nyo
ひゃ	hya			ひゅ	hyu			ひょ	hyo	ヒャ	hya			ヒュ	hyu			ヒョ	hyo
みゃ	mya			みゅ	myu			みょ	myo	ミャ	mya			ミュ	myu			ミョ	myo
りゃ	rya			りゅ	ryu			りょ	ryo	リャ	rya			リュ	ryu			リョ	ryo
ぎゃ	gya			ぎゅ	gyu			ぎょ	gyo	ギャ	gya			ギュ	gyu			ギョ	gyo
じゃ	ja			じゅ	ju			じょ	jo	ジャ	ja			ジュ	ju			ジョ	jo
ぢゃ	ja			ぢゅ	ju			ぢょ	jo	ヂャ	ja			ヂュ	ju			ヂョ	jo
びゃ	bya			びゅ	byu			びょ	byo	ビャ	bya			ビュ	byu			ビョ	byo
ぴゃ	pya			ぴゅ	pyu			ぴょ	pyo	ピャ	pya			ピュ	pyu			ピョ	pyo

*“hu” is soften written „fu“, but /f/ in Japanese is pronounced without the teeth touching the lower lip.

♪ あ い う え お S O N G ♪

あ

アイウエ オ
a iue o

か

カキクケ こんにちは カキクケ こんばんは カキクケ こんにちは
kakikuke konnichiwa kakikuke konbanwa kakikuke konnichiwa

さ

サシスセソ サシスセソ さよなら
sashisuseso sashisuseso sa yo na ra

た

ただいま ただいま タチツテ ト ただいま ただいま タチツテ ト
tadaina tadaina tachitsuteto tadaina tadaina tachitsute to

な

ナニヌネ なんですか ナニヌネ ノ
naninune nandesuka naninune no

は

おはよう おはよう ハヒフヘ ホ
ohayoo ohayoo hahifuhe ho

おはよう おはよう ございま す
ohayoo ohayoo gozaima su



ま

もし もし マミ ムメ マミ ムメ モ
noshi noshi nani nune nani nune mo

もし もし マミ ムメ マミ ムメ モ
noshi noshi nani nune nani nune mo

や

どーぞ よろし く - どーぞ よろし く -
do-zo yoroshi ku - do-zo yoroshi ku -

どーぞ よろし く - や ゆ よ
do-zo yoroshi ku - ya yu yo

ら

ララ ララ ルル ルル ラリ ルレ ロ
lara rara ruru ruru rari rure ro

どれ ですか だれ ですか ラリ ルレ ロ
dore desuka dare desuka rari rure ro

わ

わかります わかりま す わわ わわ わ
wakarimasu wakarima su wawa wawa wa



LISTEN AND PRACTICE
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