

VOLUME

2



Japanese

Survival Phrases



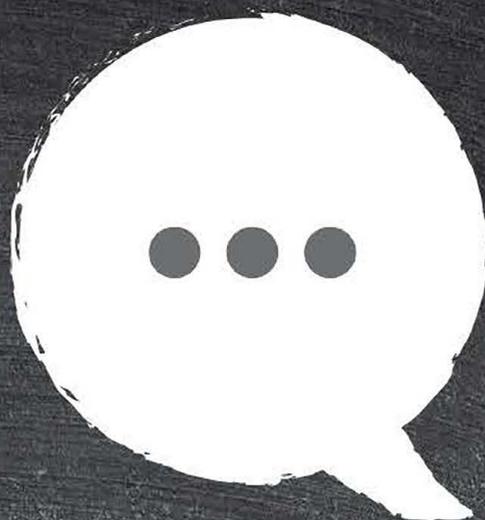
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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #31

Give Me Your Email Address

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

31

KANJI

1. メールアドレスを教えてください。
2. 私のメールアドレスです。
3. 頻繁にメールします。
4. 時々メールします。

KANA

1. めーるあどれすをおしえてください。
2. わたしのめーるあどれすです。
3. ひんばんにめーるします。
4. ときどきめーるします。

ROMANIZATION

1. Mēru adoresu o oshiete kudasai.
2. Watashi no mēru adoresu desu.
3. Hinpan ni mēru shimasu.
4. Tokidoki mēru shimasu.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Please give me your email address.
2. This is my email address.
3. I will email often.
4. I will email from time to time.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English |
|--------|----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 携帯のメアド | けいたいのめあど | keitai no meado | cell phone email address |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

携帯のメアドを教えてください。
Keitai no meado wo oshiete kudasai.

Please give me your cell phone email address

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japanese, "email" is simply called *mēru*, the Japanese pronunciation of the word "mail." And "address" is *adoresu*, the Japanese pronunciation of the word "address." So in Japanese, "email address" is *mēru adoresu*.

The simplest way of asking, "Please give me your email address" is *Mēru adoresu o oshiete kudasai*. The first words *mēru adoresu* mean, "email address," as we covered earlier. This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. *Oshiete kudasai* is a polite way of saying, "Please tell me." So altogether, "Please give me your email address" is *Mēru adoresu o oshiete kudasai*.

Once the person gives you his or her email address, don't forget to thank them by saying *Arigatō gozaimasu*, or "Thank you very much." Then you can offer your own email address by saying *Watashi no mēru adoresu desu*, which means, "This is my email address." Be sure to write your email address clearly, because if they misread one letter, you may never hear from your newfound friends!

And to tell them you'll write them, simply add *Mēru shimasu*, which literally means, "I will do email," but it's implied that you will email them. If you want to commit to emailing often, you would say *Hinpan ni mēru shimasu*. The first phrase *hinpan ni* means "to do often." If you don't want to get their hopes up too high, just promise to email occasionally by saying *Tokidoki mēru shimasu*, which means, "I'll email from time to time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Japanese Email Tips!

Tip #1

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. As you may have guessed, most Japanese prefer to send and receive emails from their cell phones instead of computers because they can send and check messages on the run. For example, if your train is running late, you can email your friend from your cell phone without having to talk on a crowded train. (Japanese people frown on using cell phones on the train.) And working people are often so busy that the only time they can leisurely check email is on the train or platform during their commute.

For these reasons, Japanese people often exchange cell phone email addresses. A funky word to describe an email address is *meado*, which is short for "mail address." Teenagers and youngsters are always saying *keitai no meado* which is short for "e-mail address from your cell phone." So to say, "Please give me your cell phone email address," you would say *Keitai no meado o oshiete kudasai*.

Tip #2

During rush hour on the trains in Tokyo, you might see a whole row of passengers thumb-typing on their cell phones at two hundred miles per hour! I am always amazed at the sheer number of commuters thumbing away all throughout a thirty-minute train ride! Sometimes, more than seventy percent of the passengers on a train car will be emailing at the same time. And they all look so determined, too! I often wonder if they get "repetitive-thumb syndrome!" On a really crowded train, sometimes I can look over the shoulders of the person in front of me and see the screen. I can see that some are emailing business-related content, while others are sending personal emails using a lot of emoticons.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #32

How Do You Say?

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

32

KANJI

1. これは日本語でどう言いますか？
2. []は日本語でどう言いますか？
3. どうもありがとうございます。

KANA

1. これはにほんごでどういいますか？
2. []はにほんごでどういいますか？
3. どうもありがとうございます。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa nihongo de dō iimasu ka?
2. [] wa nihongo de dō iimasu ka?
3. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.

ENGLISH

1. How do you say it in Japanese?
2. How do you say [] in Japanese?

CONT'D OVER

3. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| これ | これ | kore | this | noun |
| は | は | wa | topic marking particle | particle |
| 日本語 | にほんご | Nihongo | Japanese | noun |
| どう | どう | dō | how | interrogative word |
| 言いますか | いいますか | iimasu ka | do you say | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| これは何ですか。 <i>Kore wa nan desu ka.</i> What is this? | あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i> Huh? Is this mine? |
| 今日はクリスマスです。 <i>Kyō wa Kurisumasu desu.</i> Today is Christmas. | 日本語、わかりません。 <i>Nihongo, wakarimasen.</i> I don't understand Japanese. |
| 味はどうですか。 <i>Aji wa dō desu ka.</i> How is the taste? | これは日本語でどう言いますか。 <i>Kore wa nihongo de dō īmasu ka.</i> How do you say this in Japanese? |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japanese, "How do you say this in Japanese?" is *Kore wa nihongo de dō īmasu ka?* The first word *kore* means "this." Then we have the topic-marking particle *wa*. *Nihongo* means "Japanese," and *de* is a particle we use to mean "in," as in "in Japanese." *Dō* means "how." *īmasu ka* is the polite way of asking "how to say." So altogether, you have *Kore wa nihongo de dō īmasu ka?* to mean, "How do you say this in Japanese?"

If you want to say a particular word in English, you can replace *kore* with that word at the beginning of the sentence. For example, to ask, "How do you say 'cold' in Japanese?" you can say, *Cold wa nihongo de dō īmasu ka?* Just remember to add the topic-marking particle *wa* after the English word, and the remaining phrase is the same as in the sentence we covered earlier.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips to Learning New Japanese Words!

Tip #1

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret! I know today's phrase was a bit longer than you had hoped. But there is a quick and dirty way to say the same thing. It goes like this: *Nihongo de wa?* You may have noticed that this is the middle part of the phrase we covered earlier. Literally translated, it means, "This in Japanese?" One important thing to remember with this is the intonation. You have to raise the intonation at the end of the sentence to signal that you're asking a question because the quick and dirty sentence is actually an incomplete one. You don't want them to wait for you to complete the sentence!

Tip #2

After someone tells you a new Japanese word, don't forget to thank them! You can do that by saying *Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu*, which is the super-polite way to say, "Thank you very much." I'm sure they'll understand just how much you appreciate their help!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #33

Write It Down, Please.

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

33

KANJI

1. 書いて下さい。
2. ローマ字で書いて下さい。
3. 英語で書いて下さい。

KANA

1. かいてください。
2. ろーまじでかいてください。
3. えいごでかいてください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kaite kudasai.
2. Rōmaji de kaite kudasai.
3. Eigo de kaite kudasai .

ENGLISH

1. Please write it down.
2. Please write it in romanized letters (alphabet).

CONT'D OVER

3. Please write it in English.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 書く | かく | kaku | to write | |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| 英語 | えいご | Eigo | English (language) | noun |
| 漢字 | かんじ | kanji | Chinese characters, kanji | |
| 平仮名 | ひらがな | hiragana | A Japanese character script | |
| カタカナ | かたかな | katakana | A Japanese character script | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| 英語で書いてください。 <i>Eigo de kaite kudasai.</i> Please write it down in English. | 水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i> Can I have some water, please? |
| 英語がわかりますか。 <i>Eigo ga wakarimasu ka.</i> Do you understand English? | 漢字はおもしろいです。 <i>Kanji wa omoshiroi desu.</i> Kanji is interesting. |
| 平仮名を教えてください。 <i>Hiragana wo oshiete kudasai.</i> Please teach me hiragana. | カタカナはわかりません。 <i>Katakana wa wakarimasen.</i> I don't know Katakana. |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japanese, "Please write it down" is *Kaite kudasai*. The first word *kaite* is a form of the verb *kaku*, which means "to write." This is followed by *kudasai*, which is Japanese for "please." So altogether, we have *Kaite kudasai*. Literally, this means, "Write, please."

Now, because the Japanese language uses three types of intricate letters, you may not be able to read all of the characters. In that case, you can ask the person to write the phonetic sounds of Japanese words using the alphabet. Using those romanized words, you can look up the words in the dictionary.

Let's learn how to ask this in Japanese. In Japanese, the alphabet, or romanized letters, is called *rōmaji*. So to ask, "Please write it in *romaji*," you would say *Rōmaji de kaite kudasai*. The first word *rōmaji* means "romanized letters." This is followed by *de*, which is the rough equivalent of the English word "in," as is "in *romaji*."

To recap, we have *rōmaji de*. Literally, this means "in *romaji*." And the rest of the sentence is the same as the earlier one, *Kaite kudasai*, which is "Please write." So together, we have *Rōmaji de kaite kudasai*. Literally, this means, "In *romaji*, please write," or "Please write it in *romaji*."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets About the Three Types of Japanese Characters!

Tip #1

In today's Sachiko's Secret, I'll brief you in on Japanese characters. The Japanese language uses three types of characters. The Chinese characters-or *kanji*, as we call them in Japanese-are literally the characters people in China use as well. We adapted several thousand of them from the Chinese and gave them our own readings (pronunciations). The remaining two types of characters-*hiragana* and *katakana*-are unique to Japan. We use *katakana* mainly to write foreign words, such as foreign names. For example, you would write your name in *katakana*. We use *hiragana* for words that cannot be written in *kanji* or *katakana*, such as particles, which are similar to prepositions.

Tip #2

If you want someone to write down their message in English (because their pronunciation wasn't clear enough for you to understand what they were saying), you could use parts of today's phrase. In Japanese, "Please write it down in English" is *Eigo de kaite kudasai*. We've just replaced *rōmaji* with *eigo*, which means "English."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #34

How Do You Read This?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

34

KANJI

1. これはどう読みますか？
2. それはどういう意味ですか？

KANA

1. これはどうよみますか？
2. それはどういういみですか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa dō yomimasu ka?
2. Sore wa dōiu imi desu ka?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. What does that mean?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| これ | これ | kore | this | noun |

| | | | | |
|------|------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| どう | どう | dō | how | interrogative word |
| 読む | よむ | yomu | to read | |
| それ | それ | sore | that | pronoun |
| どういう | どういう | dō iu | what kind of | |
| 意味 | いみ | imi | meaning, significance | |
| 漢字 | かんじ | kanji | Chinese characters, kanji | noun |
| ひらがな | ひらがな | hiragana | (one set of Japanese character) | |
| カタカナ | かたかな | katakana | A Japanese character script | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>これは何ですか。 <i>Kore wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What is this?</p> | <p>あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i></p> <p>Huh? Is this mine?</p> |
| <p>味はどうですか。 <i>Aji wa dō desu ka.</i></p> <p>How is the taste?</p> | <p>これはどう読みますか。 <i>Kore wa dō yomimasu ka.</i></p> <p>How do you read this?</p> |
| <p>それは何ですか。 <i>Sore wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What is that?</p> | <p>A「どれにしますか」 B「それください」 <i>A:Dore ni shimasu ka. B:Sore kudasai.</i></p> <p>A: What would you like? B: I'll take that.</p> |
| <p>これはどういう意味ですか。 <i>Kore wa dōiu imi desu ka.</i></p> <p>What does this mean?</p> | <p>意味が分かりません。 <i>Imi ga wakarimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't understand what you mean.</p> |

この漢字を覚えてください。
Kono kanji o oboete kudasai.

Please memorize this Kanji.

平仮名を教えてください。
Hiragana wo oshiete kudasai.

Please teach me hiragana.

カタカナはわかりません。
Katakana wa wakarimasen.

I don't know Katakana.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japanese, "How do you read this?" is *Kore wa dō yomimasu ka?* The first word *kore* means "this." This is followed by *wa*, the topic-marking particle. *Dō* means "how." *Yomimasu* is the polite way of saying "to read." (The dictionary form of this verb is *yomu*.) *Ka* is a particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So together, *Kore wa dō yomimasu ka?* literally means, "This, how to read?" or "How do you read this?"

Once you get the reading for a sentence, you can follow up with the question, "What does that mean?" which in Japanese is *Sore wa dōiu imi desu ka?* *Sore* means "it." *Wa* is a topic-marking particle. *Dōiu* means "what kind of," followed by *imi*, which means "meaning." *Desu* is the copula, and *ka* is the particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So together, *Sore wa dōiu imi desu ka?* literally means, "That, what kind of meaning is it?" or "What does that mean?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip: Learning More About Japanese Characters!

Tip #1

Today's Sachiko's Secret is actually not a secret at all. But I thought I would review this information with you since we're talking about reading Japanese. As you may know, the Japanese language uses three types of characters. The Chinese characters-or *kanji* (漢字), as we call them-are literally the characters people in China use as well. *Hiragana* (ひらがな) and *katakana* (カタカナ) are unique to Japan. We mainly use *katakana* to write foreign words. We use *hiragana* for words that we cannot write in *kanji* or *katakana*.

All in all, we use a lot of characters! Fifty *hiragana*, fifty *katakana*, and about twenty-five hundred *kanji*. Even for us native speakers, it takes nine years of schooling to learn all these characters. We learn the fifty *hiragana* and fifty *katakana* in the first grade, when we're about six years old. Then we learn a little bit of *kanji* each year until we graduate from junior high school at the age of fifteen. At that age, we should be able to read a newspaper. But until we learn all of the *kanji*, we mix up *hiragana* and ask adults to read *kanji* for us. That's why at parks, postings targeted at children will be written entirely in *hiragana*, or they will have *hiragana* written above the *kanji*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #35

Hotel 1

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- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

35

KANJI

1. 電力変換機はありますか？

KANA

1. でんりょくへんかんきはありますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Denryokuhenkanki wa arimasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a power converter?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 電力変換機 | でんりょくへんかんき | denryoku henkan ki | power converter | |
| ドライヤー | ドライヤー | doraiyā | hair dryer | noun |
| パソコン | ぱそこん | paso-kon | personal computer | |
| アイロン | あいろん | airon | iron | |
| インターネット | インターネット | intānetto | internet | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>電力変換機はありますか。 <i>Denryoku henkanki wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a power converter?</p> | <p>ドライヤーはありますか。 <i>Doraiyā wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a hair dryer?</p> |
| <p>パソコンを使う。 <i>Pasokon o tsukau.</i></p> <p>I'll use a PC.</p> | <p>アイロンはありますか。 <i>Airon wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have an iron?</p> |
| <p>インターネットをしてもいいですか。 <i>Intānetto o shitemo ī desu ka.</i></p> <p>Can I use the internet?</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll introduce phrases for those of you who want to travel light and borrow various gadgets locally while on vacation in Japan. We'll look at asking if a hotel or store has a particular item, so you don't have to drag them from overseas. We'll start with "power converters," or *denryoku henkanki*.

In Japanese, "Do you have power converters?" is *Denryoku henkanki wa arimasu ka?* The first word *denryoku* means "electricity." Let's break down this word and hear it one more time: *denryoku*. This is followed by *henkanki*, which means "converter." In Japanese, we don't distinguish between singular and plural nouns, so regardless of how many, the term for power converters is *denryoku henkanki*. Then comes the topic-marking particle *wa*, followed by *arimasu ka*, which is the polite way of saying "do you have?" So altogether, we have *Denryoku henkanki wa arimasu ka?* Literally, this means, "Power converter, do you have?" or "Do you have a power converter?"

Now, to ask for a different item, we can just replace the words "power converter" with any other word, and the sentence works just fine. Let's try another gadget you might ask for at a hotel—"hair dryer," which in Japanese is simply *doraiyā*, the Japanese pronunciation of the word "dryer." So, "Do you have a hair dryer?" is *Doraiyā wa arimasu ka?*

If you need to iron your shirt for an important meeting or event, add the word "iron" at the top of this sentence. The word for "iron" is also simply pronounced the Japanese way: *airon*. To ask for one, say *Airon wa arimasu ka*.

If you want to check email from your hotel room, you can ask, "Do you have a computer?" In Japan, "computer" is *paso-kon*, which is the abbreviation of the words "personal

computer," pronounced the Japanese way. To ask for it, you would say *Paso-kon wa arimasu ka?* We can assume that computers are Internet accessible, but if you need to be absolutely sure, you could add the words *intā netto*, which is how we pronounce "Internet."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip to Using Electronic Gadgets in Japan!

Tip #1

For Sachiko's Secret, we'll talk electronic gadgets. In Japan, we use 100V power outlets, only a difference of 10V compared with outlets in the US. But you should NEVER plug in equipment designed for 220-240V when you're here. It might damage your precious gadgets. Well, do you really need to bring your stuff? Not really. Decent hotels tend to have hair dryers. Some hotels have Internet-accessible computers, but if they don't, there are plenty of Internet cafes in Tokyo or other metropolitan cities.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #36

Hotel 2

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

36

KANJI

1. ルームサービスはありますか？
2. 寿司はありますか？
3. 天ぷらはありますか？
4. コーヒーはありますか？
5. マッサージはありますか？
6. ランドリーサービスはありますか？

KANA

1. るーむさーびすはありますか？
2. すしはありますか？
3. てんぷらはありますか？
4. こーひーはありますか？
5. まっさーじはありますか？
6. らんどりーさーびすはありますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Rūmusābisu wa arimasu ka?

CONT'D OVER

2. Sushi wa arimasu ka?
3. Tempura wa arimasu ka?
4. Kohī wa arimasu ka?
5. Massāji wa arimasu ka?
6. Randorī sābisu wa arimasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have room service?
2. Do you have sushi?
3. Do you have tempura?
4. Do you have coffee?
5. Do you have massage services?
6. Do you have laundry service?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|---------|---------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| ルームサービス | ルームサービス | rūmu sābisu | room service | noun |
| プロデューサー | ぷろでゅーさー | purodūsā | producer | |
| スタイリスト | すたいりすと | sutairisuto | stylist | |

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 美容師 | びようし | biyōshi | hair stylist | |
| テレビ | テレビ | terebi | TV | noun |
| ラジオ | ラジオ | rajio | radio | noun |
| インターネット | インターネット | Intānetto | Internet | noun |
| ランドリーサー ビス | ランドリーサー ビス | Randorī sābisu | laundry service | noun |
| マッサージ | まっさーじ | massāji | massage services | |
| いいえ | いいえ | iie | no | expression |
| はい | はい | hai | yes, that's right | |
| アーティスト | あーていすと | ātisuto | artist | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ルームサービスをお願いします。 <i>Rūmusābisu wo o-negai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Room service, please.</p> | <p>彼はプロデューサーです。 <i>Kare wa purodūsā desu.</i></p> <p>He is the producer.</p> |
| <p>わたしはヘアスタイリストです。 <i>Watashi wa hea sutairisuto desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a hairdresser.</p> | <p>友達は美容師です。 <i>Tomodachi wa biyōshi desu.</i></p> <p>My friend is a hair stylist.</p> |
| <p>テレビはどこですか。 <i>Terebi wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the TV?</p> | <p>ラジオはどこですか。 <i>Rajio wa doko desu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the radio?</p> |
| <p>インターネットをしてもいいですか。 <i>Intānetto o shitemo ī desu ka.</i></p> <p>Can I use the internet?</p> | <p>ランドリーサービスをお願いします。 <i>Randorīsābisu wo o-negai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Laundry service, please.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>マッサージはありますか。 <i>Massāji wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a massage service?</p> | <p>いいえ、ちがいます。 <i>ie, chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>No, that's wrong.</p> |
| <p>たなかさんですか。 - はい、そうです。 <i>Tanaka-san desu ka. - Hai, sou desu.</i></p> <p>Are you Mr. Tanaka? - Yes, I am.</p> | <p>僕の彼女はアーティストです。 <i>Boku no kanojo wa ātisu to desu.</i></p> <p>My girlfriend is an artist.</p> |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll continue our quest to ask for necessary things at a hotel. In the last lesson, we covered electronic gadgets, such as power converters, hair dryers, and irons. Today, we'll go over services offered at hotels, such as room service, massage, and laundry-service.

In Japanese, we often take foreign words and simply pronounce them to sound like Japanese. And that's what we do with the words "room service," "massage," and "laundry service." We call them *rūmu sābisu*, *massāji*, and *randoī sābisu*. The key is to eliminate strong intonation and any sounds that don't exist in the Japanese language. For example, we don't have the "th," "r," "f," or "v" sounds.

In Japanese, "Do you have room service?" is *Rūmu sābisu wa arimasu ka?* First, we have the word for "room service," which is *rūmu sābisu*. Then comes the topic-marking particle *wa*, followed by *arimasu ka*, which is the polite way of saying "do you have?" So together, we have *Rūmu sābisu wa arimasu ka?* Literally, this means "Room service, do you have?" or "Do you have room service?" The answers to such questions would first be "yes" or "no." *Hai* means "yes," and *ie* means "no." After that, they most likely will tell you which number to call or show you how to place an order.

Now, when ordering various foods and drinks through room service, you can use the same sentence structure to ask if they have the dishes you want. Simply put the name of the food or drink at the beginning of the sentence and add *wa arimasu ka?* Let's try ordering sushi. That would be *Sushi wa arimasu ka?* How about tempura? That's *Tempura wa arimasu ka?* Or would you prefer to just have coffee? You can say *Kohī wa arimasu ka?*

Now, after a long day of sightseeing in Tokyo, you might be exhausted from walking all over the place. Let's try asking for a massage. In Japanese, that would be *Massāji wa arimasu ka?*

After a nice massage, you probably want to wear fresh, clean clothing! So let's ask for

laundry service! "Do you have laundry service?" in Japanese is *Randoī sābisu wa arimasu ka?* *Randoī sābisu* are the words "laundry service" pronounced the Japanese way. There is a word in Japanese for laundry, which is *sentaku*. But when we talk about laundry service within a business establishment, we often just say *randoī sābisu*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip#1 for English Words Done the Japanese Way!

Now for Sachiko's Secret! As I mentioned before, in Japanese we often take foreign words and simply pronounce them to sound like Japanese. Why do we do that? Well, I can think of a number of reasons. One is that when new words pop up in the global community, such as words for new concepts such as the Internet or IP telephony, it's easier just to use the same English word rather than come up with a new Japanese word for it. So often, you'll see technical terms just pronounced the Japanese way. For example, Internet is *intānetto*. Radio is *rajio*. Coffeemaker is *kohī mēkā*. We would pronounce television as *terebijon* but we would usually shorten it to *terebi*. Interesting, eh? Another reason is that people tend to think English or anything Western is cool! So even if there is a Japanese word for it, they would use English instead. For example, "hairstylist" is *biyōshi* in Japanese, but it's considered cool to say *sutairisuto* instead. In fact, we often use English words to describe many professions. Everything becomes a *purodūsā* ("producer") or *āchisuto* ("artist") of this and that.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #37

Post Office 1

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

37

KANJI

1. ニューヨークへ送ります。
2. 葉書をニューヨークへ送ります。

KANA

1. にゅーよーくへおくります。
2. はがきをにゅーよーくへおくります。

ROMANIZATION

1. Nyūyōku e okurimasu.
2. Hagaki o nyūyōku e okurimasu.

ENGLISH

1. I'm sending this to New York.
2. I'm sending a postcard to New York.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|-------------|
| ニューヨーク | ニューヨーク | Nyū Yōku | New York | proper noun |

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-----------|---------------|------|
| 送ります | おくります | okurimasu | will send | |
| 葉書 | はがき | hagaki | postcard | |
| 手紙 | てがみ | tegami | letter | noun |
| 小包み | こづつみ | kozutsumi | small package | |
| 入浴 | にゅうよく | nyūyoku | bathing | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>ニューヨークは、一時です。 <i>Nyū Yōku wa ichi-ji desu.</i></p> <p>It's 1:00 in New York.</p> | <p>葉書を友達に送ります。 <i>Hagaki wo tomodachi ni okurimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll send a postcard to my friend.</p> |
| <p>きれいな葉書ですね。 <i>Kirei na hagaki desu ne.</i></p> <p>It's a beautiful postcard isn't it.</p> | <p>友達に手紙を書きました。 <i>Tomodachi ni tegami o kakimashita.</i></p> <p>I wrote a letter to my friend.</p> |
| <p>昨日友達に手紙を書きました。 <i>Kinō tomodachi ni tegami o kakimashita.</i></p> <p>Yesterday I wrote a letter to my friend.</p> | <p>小包を東京に送ります。 <i>Kozutsumi wo Tōkyō ni okurimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm sending a small package to Tokyo.</p> |
| <p>ホテルで入浴する。 <i>Hoteru de nyūyoku suru.</i></p> <p>I'll take a bath at the hotel.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

We call the post office in Japan *yūbinkyoku*. The expression we'll go over today is, "I'd like to send this to" and then the desired location. For today's lesson, we'll use New York as a destination.

In Japanese, "I'm sending this to New York" is *Nyūyōku e okurimasu*. The first word *nyūyōku*

is just the Japanese pronunciation of the words "New York." We don't have the "r" sound in Japanese, so it sounds very different. But it does refer to the Big Apple! This is followed by *e*, which is a particle used to indicate destination. So *Nyūyōku e* means "to New York." *Okurimasu* is the polite way of saying "will send." The dictionary form of the verb "to send" is *okuru*.

Altogether, the sentence literally means, "New York, to, will send." As you may have noticed, this sentence doesn't specify who is going to send the package, but it's implied that you will because you are saying the sentence. So *Nyūyōku e okurimasu* is enough to mean "I'm sending this to New York."

Now, we can build this up a bit by adding the words for other things we would like to send, such as postcards, letters, and packages. Let's try "postcard," which in Japanese is *hagaki*. To say, "I'm going to send a postcard to New York," add the object-marking particle *o* after the word *hagaki*. Then we add the sentence we just covered. So that would be *Hagaki o Nyūyōku e okurimasu*.

Let's try sending a *tegami*, which means "letter." Add the object-marking particle *o* after the word *tegami*, and then add the sentence we just covered. So that would be *Tegami wo Nyūyōku e okurimasu*.

And the last word is *kozutsumi*, which means "small package." Use the same sentence structure we just covered and you have *Kozutsumi o Nyūyōku e okurimasu*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets for the Japanese Post Office!

Tip #1

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. How do you find a post office in Japan? It's pretty simple. You might have seen the symbol for post office in guidebooks. It's a red logo consisting of two horizontal lines and one vertical line sticking out from the lower horizontal line. So if you have a local map, just look for that symbol. If you need an envelope or box, you can often get them at the post office. Sometimes, they'll even lend you scissors, tape, glue, and whatever else you need. So don't be afraid to go in there unprepared. But I should warn you, the lines can get pretty long, so go early.

Tip #2

To send out a standard-size letter within Japan, you need an 80-yen stamp per envelope. To send a postcard domestically, you'll need a 50-yen stamp. For international mail, it's 70 yen per postcard across the board. And for letters, it would depend on the region and the exact weight of the envelope.

For more information, check the post office web site at: <http://www.post.japanpost.jp/english/index.html>

Oh, and be sure to extend the middle vowel (*ō*) when saying "New York" in Japanese. Because if you don't-and you say *nyūyoku* instead of *nyūyōku*-it sounds like the word for bathing! (入浴)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #38

Post Office 2

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 3 Cultural Insight

38

KANJI

1. 中身は何ですか？

KANA

1. なかみはなんですか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Nakami wa nan desu ka?

ENGLISH

1. What's in the package?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|-------------------|---------------|
| 中身 | なかみ | nakami | contents, filling | |
| 何 | なん | nan | what | interrogative |
| 服 | ふく | fuku | clothes | noun |
| 本 | ほん | hon | book | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. 「中身は何ですか。」 B. 「本です。」 A. " <i>Nakami wa nan desu ka</i>" B. "<i>Hon desu</i>"</p> <p>A: What's in the package? B: A book.</p> | <p>なにがすきですか。 <i>Nani ga suki desu ka.</i></p> <p>What do you like?</p> |
| <p>何を飲みますか。 <i>Nani o nomimasu ka.</i></p> <p>What would you like to drink?</p> | <p>服を家に送る。 <i>Fuku wo ie ni okuru.</i></p> <p>I'll send clothes home.</p> |
| <p>本を読んでいます。 <i>hon o yonde imasu.</i></p> <p>I'm reading a book.</p> | <p>この本はとても面白いです。 <i>Kono hon wa totemo omoshiroi desu.</i></p> <p>This book is pretty funny.</p> |
| <p>この本はいくらですか。 <i>Kono hon wa ikura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much is this book?</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In a previous lesson, we discussed the phrase, "I will send (this) to New York," which was *Nyūyōku e okurimasu*. Again, we can change the destination. Specifically, if you want to say, "I'm sending a package to New York," you would say *Kozutsumi o Nyūyōku e okurimasu*.

When sending a package overseas from Japan, you may be asked, "What's in the package?" That question in Japanese is *Nakami wa nan desu ka?* The first word, *nakami*, means "content." Follow this with the topic-marking particle *wa*. Then comes *nan*, which is a rough way of saying "what." It's originally *nani*, but sometimes it's contracted to *nan* because it's easier to say. *Desu* is the polite way of saying, "is," and *ka* is a particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So together we have *Nakami wa nan desu ka?* Literally, this means, "Content, is what?" or "What is the content?"

To answer this question, simply say the word describing what is inside. If you have books, you say *hon*. If you have clothing, the word is *fuku*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets for Finding Your Way Through the Japanese Post Office

Tip #1

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. Today's secret is about the post office. If you've spent too much money during your vacation to Japan, you can use the ATM at a post office to withdraw yen cash with your foreign credit card. Another tip is that post offices have many different windows for various services (mail, the postal savings program, etc.). So once you're inside, make sure you go to the right counter. If you can't tell which window to go to, ask someone who works there. The simplest way is to point to the letter or package you have and ask, "*Doko?*" (That means, "Where?") Hopefully, they'll direct you to the right window. Good luck!

Tip#2

The business hours for post offices differ, depending on the office. Typically, they're open 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM on weekdays. Some offices are open until 7:00 PM. Some are open on Saturdays or Sundays between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM or 5:00 PM. You will probably see a note on or near the door about business hours, so be sure to check when you walk past a local post office.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #39

Foreign Exchange

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

39

KANJI

1. 米ドルを円に替えたいです。
2. カナダドルを円に替えたいです。
3. オーストラリアドルを円に替えたいです。
4. ユーロを円に替えたいです。

KANA

1. べいどるをえんにかえたいです。
2. かなだどるをえんにかえたいです。
3. おおすとらりあどるをえんにかえたいです。
4. ゆうろをえんにかえたいです。

ROMANIZATION

1. Bei doru o en ni kaetai desu.
2. Canada doru o en ni kaetai desu.
3. Ōsutoraria doru o en ni kaetai desu.
4. Yūro o en ni kaetai desu.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. I'd like to change US dollars into yen.
2. I'd like to change Canadian dollars into yen.
3. I'd like to change Australian dollars into yen.
4. I'd like to change Euros into yen.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| 米ドル | べいどる | bei doru | US dollars | |
| 円 | えん | en | yen | suffix |
| 替えたい | かえたい | kaetai | want to change | |
| カナダドル | かなだどる | Canada doru | Canadian dollars | |
| オーストラリアドル | おおすとらりあどる | Ōsutoraria doru | Australian dollars | |
| ユーロ | ユーロ | Yūro | Euro | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>米ドルを円に替えたいです。 <i>Bei doru wo en ni kaetai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to change US dollars into yen</p> | <p>1ドルは、何円ですか。 <i>Ichi-doru wa nan-en desu ka.</i></p> <p>How many yen is it to one dollar?</p> |
| <p>米ドルを円に替えたいです。 <i>Bei doru wo en ni kaetai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to change US dollars into yen</p> | <p>カナダドルをオーストラリアドルに替えたいです。 <i>Kanada doru wo Ōsutoraria doru ni kaetai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to change Canadian dollars into Australian dollars.</p> |

オーストラリアドルはいくらですか？

Ōsutoraria doru wa ikura desu ka.

How much is the Australian dollar?

ユーロを円に替えたいです。

Yūro wo en ni kaetai desu.

I'd like to change Euro into yen.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

We pronounce the Japanese currency "yen" in English (with an emphasis on the "y" sound), but in Japanese we pronounce it "en." It's much lighter sounding, like many words in Japanese.

First, let's go over where we can exchange money. Obviously, you can go to any bank or to a foreign exchange office in the airport. Occasionally, you will see foreign exchange windows in the middle of a massive shopping mall. Today, we'll teach you a phrase that you can use in any kind of situation. We'll start with the phrase, "I'd like to change US dollars into yen," so that you can use this sentence both when asking for a place that can exchange money and for actually getting the money exchanged. Kill two birds with one stone, that's what I love to do!

In Japanese, "I'd like to change US dollars into yen" is *Bei doru o en ni kaetai desu*. The first word *bei doru* means "US dollar." They would also understand if you said *American doru*. This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. The next word *en* is, as we covered earlier, "yen." *Ni* is the particle often used to mean "into." So to recap, we have *Bei doru o en ni*, which literally means "US dollars, yen, into."

Let's take a look at the next word, *kaetai*, which means "want to change." The dictionary form of the verb "to change" is *kaeru*. The last word, *desu*, is a copula. So altogether, we have *Bei doru o en ni kaetai desu*. Literally this means, "US dollar, yen, into, want to change" or "I would like to change US dollars into yen."

Now to exchange a different currency into the yen, simply change the first word. For the Canadian dollar, say *Canada doru o en ni kaetai desu*. To exchange the Australian dollar, you can say, *Ōsutoraria doru o en ni kaetai desu*. For the Euro, say *Yūro o en ni kaetai desu*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip#1 for Traveling in Japan

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. In case you can't find a place that exchanges foreign

currency, you can get yen cash with a foreign credit card at a post office ATM. Pretty useful, eh? But remember, post offices are generally only open weekdays from 9 AM until 5 or 7 PM, depending on the location.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #40

Buying a Telephone Card

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
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- 4 Cultural Insight

40

KANJI

1. 千円のテレカを下さい。
2. 五千円のテレカを下さい。

KANA

1. せんえんのとれかをください。
2. ごせんえんのとれかをください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Sen-en no tereka o kudasai.
2. Go-sen-en no tereka o kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. Please give me a 1,000-yen telephone card.
2. Please give me a 5,000-yen telephone card.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|----------|-------|
| 千 | せん | sen | thousand | noun |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|---------|----------------|------|
| 五千 | ごせん | go sen | five thousand | noun |
| 円 | えん | en | yen | |
| テレカ | てれか | tereka | telephone card | |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>千円のスイカを下さい。 <i>Sen-en no suika o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have a one thousand yen Suica card, please.</p> | <p>A.「これはいくらですか。」 B.「五千円です。」 <i>A.Kore wa ikura desu ka. B.Go sen-en desu.</i></p> <p>A: How much is this? B: It's five thousand yen.</p> |
| <p>1ドルは、何円ですか。 <i>Ichi-doru wa nan-en desu ka.</i></p> <p>How many yen is it to one dollar?</p> | <p>千円のテレカをください。 <i>Sen-en no tereka wo kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have a one thousand yen telephone card, please?</p> |
| <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll go over phrases concerning telephone usage in Japan. We'll go over renting cell phones in another lesson, so today we'll focus on using public pay phones and hotel phones.

As you may have guessed, everyone and his dog have a cell phone in Japan. Even elementary school kids, because their parents are worried about their kids' safety. And since so many people have cell phones, public phones are disappearing every day! I remember the days when public phones were lined up by the dozens outside Shibuya Station-the updated ones that accept prepaid telephone cards and make international phone calls. But since entering the 21st century, the number of public phones has

continued to decrease. But don't worry; we still have pay phones at train stations, hospitals, department stores, and other commercial facilities. And you can still buy prepaid telephone cards with values of 500 yen, 1,000 yen, or more from vending machines and at little shops within the stations.

So let's go over how to ask for telephone cards. "Telephone cards" in Japanese is *terefonkādo* or *tereka* for short. Now to ask for a 1,000-yen telephone card, simply say *Sen-en no tereka o kudasai*. Let's break down this sentence word by word. *Sen-en* means "a thousand yen." *No* is a particle we use to describe possession. *Tereka* is short for "telephone card." So, to recap up to here, we have *sen en no tereka*, which literally means "one thousand yen, of, telephone card."

Let's go over the rest of the sentence. *O* is an object-marking particle, and the last word *kudasai* means, "please give me." So, *sen-en no tereka o kudasai* literally means, "one thousand yen, of, telephone card, please give me." For five thousand yen cards, you can say *go sen-en* instead of *sen-en* and repeat the rest of the sentence. To review numbers over ten, check the lesson on currency and high numbers.

A telephone card is really easy to use. Simply put it into the slot in the upper half of the pay phone and dial the number. While you're talking, the remaining value of the card will show up on an electric screen in the middle of the phone. When you hang up, the card will automatically shoot out from the bottom of the pay phone. Don't forget to take it with you on your way out!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip #1 - Have You Seen These Beautiful Japanese Cards?

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. This is going to tell you how old I am. (Yikes!) I remember when telephone cards first came out in the 1980s and everyone considered them revolutionary! This meant we no longer had to carry around heavy chunks of change, especially the 10-yen coins needed for a three-minute call through a public pay phone. If you didn't have a 10-yen coin, you had to drop a 100-yen coin in the phone, and you couldn't get any remaining change back!

That problem flew out the window with prepaid telephone cards! Telephone cards were lightweight and eliminated the risk of losing money. And they came in such a large variety of designs, they were fun to collect. My favorites were the ones with Mt. Fuji on a clear day, or a scenic night view from the top of a mountain in Nara. It seemed like every company was making telephone cards to market their products. Railway companies printed photos of local sights and scenery. Entertainment companies printed photos of their top actors and actresses. Some cards were sold at more than the face value of 500 yen because of the design. There were even hard-core *tereka* collectors! Telephone cards are no longer the rage and they may be difficult to get, but if you get a chance, look around. You might find one you really like. And

if you have a friend in Japan, ask that person to give you unused telephone cards. Chances are, that friend will have a cell phone and have no use for telephone cards anymore! I certainly have telephone cards stacked up in my drawers collecting dust!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #41

Admission - One Adult, Please.

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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- 4 Cultural Insight

41

KANJI

1. 大人二名。
2. 子供三名。

KANA

1. おとなにめい。
2. こどもさんめい。

ROMANIZATION

1. Otona ni mei.
2. Kodomo san mei.

ENGLISH

1. Two adults.
2. Three children.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| 大人 | おとな | otona | adult | noun |

| | | | |
|------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 子供 | こども | kodomo | child, children |
| 名 | めい | mei | counter for people |
| 全国共通 | ぜんこくきょう つう | zenkoku kyōtsū | commonly used nationwide |
| 吹き替え | ふきかえ | fukikae | dubbed |
| 字幕 | じまく | jimaku | subtitles |
| シニア | しにあ | shinia | senior |
| 高校生 | こうこうせい | kōkōsei | high school student |
| 中学生 | ちゅうがくせい | chūgakusei | junior high school student |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>二十歳です。大人になりました。 <i>Hatachi desu. Otona ni narimashita.</i></p> <p>I turned twenty. I'm an adult now.</p> | <p>これは、私の子供です。 <i>Kore wa watashi no kodomo desu.</i></p> <p>This is my child.</p> |
| <p>何名ですか。 <i>Nan-mei desu ka.</i></p> <p>How many people in your party?</p> | <p>この切符は全国共通です。 <i>Kono kippu wa zenkokukyōtsū desu.</i></p> <p>This ticket can be used nationwide.</p> |
| <p>吹き替え映画を見る。 <i>Fukikae eiga wo miru.</i></p> <p>I watch a dubbed movie.</p> | <p>字幕なしで映画を見る。 <i>Jimaku nashi de eiga wo miru.</i></p> <p>I watch movies without subtitles.</p> |
| <p>シニア四名、下さい。 <i>Shinia yon-mei kudasai.</i></p> <p>Four senior tickets, please.</p> | <p>高校生になった。 <i>Kōkōsei ni natta.</i></p> <p>I became a high school student.</p> |

私の娘は中学生です。

Watashi no musume wa chūgakusei desu.

My daughter is a junior high school student.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll go over paying admission to get into commercial facilities. This will be very helpful during your trip to Japan because many facilities, including theme parks, museums, movie theaters, and even some public parks (like Shinjuku Gyoen), charge admission fees.

When you walk up to the admission counter, just tell them how many adults and children there are in your party. As an example, we'll use "two adults, three children."

In Japanese, "adult" is *otona*, and child is *kodomo*. And the numbers one to ten are *ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku, nana, hachi, kyū, jū*. (For a review of the numbers one to ten, check out Lesson 16.) Now, when counting people, you need to put a people counter after the numbers. There are several people counters, so today we'll use a counter that we introduced in our restaurant lesson. The people counter we used then was *mei*. Just put a number before it. One person would be *ichi mei*, two people would be *ni mei*, three people would be *san mei*. So, two adults would be *otona ni mei*. Literally, that means "adults two." For "three children," you would say *kodomo san mei*. Let's practice. What if you and your spouse are traveling with your parents? How would you say "four adults" in Japanese? That's right! *Otona yon mei*.

Sometimes there are separate rates for seniors, as well as for junior and high school students, so we'll cover that as well. There are many ways of saying "senior," but the easiest one and the most common one used in situations such as this is *shinia*, which is just a Japanese pronunciation of the English word "senior." Typically, the word *shinia* refers to people over age sixty or sixty-five. The Japanese word for junior high school student is *chūgakusei*, and the word for senior high school student is *kōkōsei*.

After you say the number of people in your party, the receptionist will probably tell you how much to pay. To understand the answer, be sure to check out Lesson 19 on currency and higher numbers.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip #1 for Finding Cheap Japanese Movie Tickets!

In today's Sachiko's Secret, we'll go over how to get cheap movie tickets. If you just walk into a theater and buy tickets straight from the counter, they'll charge 1,800 yen per adult. That's more than 18 dollars! It's really expensive. They'll also charge about 1,200 yen for seniors over sixty, and between 1,000 yen and 1,500 yen for students.

But there are ways to get cheaper tickets. One way is to go on discount days. Each theater has its own rules, so you have to check with each one. For example, some theaters let women in for 1,000 yen on Wednesdays. Others have a 1,000-yen discount rate once a month.

Another way is to buy discount tickets at a so-called ticket center, which you can find at major train stations such as Shinjuku. They're typically tiny little closet-space stores with lots of movie posters and movie tickets displayed in the window. The ticket price will depend on the movie and on when you buy it. Typically, they would be about 1,200 yen or 1,300 yen per adult. But sometimes, if the movie has been out for a while, you can get one for as cheap as 800 yen. To buy these tickets, just say the movie title and the sentence we learned today. For example, "Two adults for Spiderman" would be *Supaidāman otona ni mei*. Now be careful. You can only use some tickets in designated theaters. If that designated theater is in the neighborhood, great. If not, you want to ask for tickets that you can use in any theater nationwide. Just ask for *zenkoku kyōtsū*, which means, "used commonly nationwide."

Once you get the discount tickets, you can walk past the ticket sales window at the theater and go in where they rip your ticket in half. But you'll still have to line up outside the theater to get good seats. With popular movies, you want to get in line at least half an hour before showtime. Oh, and make sure you don't get into the version dubbed over in Japanese. Those are called *fukikae* or *fukikaeban*. Some theaters will show *fukikae* versions of foreign movies once a day. So make sure the show you're lining up for is the subtitled version, which is called *jimaku* or *jimakuban*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #42

Renting Cell Phones

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

42

KANJI

1. 携帯を借りたいです。
2. どの機種が欲しいですか？
3. 通話時間を追加して下さい。
4. 残りの通話時間は10分。
5. 充電器を下さい。

KANA

1. けいたいをかりたいです。
2. どのきしゅがほしいですか？
3. つうわじかんをついかしてください。
4. のこりのつうわじかんはじゅっぷん。
5. じゅうでんきをください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Keitai o karitai desu.
2. Dono kishu ga hoshii desu ka?
3. Tsūwa jikan o tsuika shite kudasai.

CONT'D OVER

4. Nokori no tsūwa jikan wa ju-ppun.
5. Jūdenki o kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. I'd like to rent a cell phone.
2. Which model would you like?
3. Please add minutes.
4. You have ten minutes left on your phone.
5. Please give me a charger.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|---------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 携帯電話 | けいたいでんわ | keitai denwa | cell phone, mobile phone | noun |
| 十分 | じゅっぷん | juppun | ten minutes | |
| 残り | のこり | nokori | remaining | |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| 追加 | ついか | tsuika | addition | |
| 通話時間 | つうわじかん | tsūwa jikan | minutes on a phone | |
| 欲しい | ほしい | hoshī | want, to want | i-adjective |

| | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| 機種 | きしゅ | kishu | model |
| どの+ (名詞) | どの | dono | which +(noun) |
| 借りたい | かりたい | karitai | want to rent |
| 充電器 | じゅうでんき | jūdenki | charger |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>あれはわたしの携帯電話です。 <i>Are wa watashi no keitai denwa desu.</i></p> <p>That's my cellular phone.</p> | <p>家から駅まで十分くらいです。 <i>Ie kara eki made juppun kurai desu.</i></p> <p>It's about ten minutes from my house to the station.</p> |
| <p>通話時間の残りは1分です。 <i>Tsūwa jikan no nokori wa ippun desu.</i></p> <p>I have 1 minute remaining to call.</p> | <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> |
| <p>通話時間を追加してください。 <i>Tsūwa jikan o tsuika shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please add minutes.</p> | <p>通話時間を追加してください。 <i>Tsūwa jikan o tsuika shite kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please add minutes.</p> |
| <p>お金が欲しいです。 <i>O-kane ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I want money.</p> | <p>この機種が欲しいです。 <i>Kono kishu ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like this model.</p> |
| <p>どの機種が欲しいですか。 <i>Dono kishu ga hoshī desu ka?</i></p> <p>Which model would you like?</p> | <p>携帯を借りたいです。 <i>Keitai wo karitai desu.</i></p> <p>I'd like to rent a cell phone.</p> |
| <p>充電器を下さい。 <i>Jūdenki o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me a charger.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

If you want to rent a cell phone, you can do so at the airport or at a cell phone shop like au, NTT Docomo, or Softbank. When renting a cell phone at the airport, you may need to make a reservation in advance, so make sure you check online before your trip to Japan. Typically, you would prepay for a certain number of minutes. And when you've used them up, you would go to the store again to prepay for more minutes. Or you may just sign up for a three- or five-day package at a fixed price. Depending on the service, they might charge you for the overtime minutes when you return the phone. There are tons of different services out there. The information is available online in English, so check them out and compare prices!

Either way, let's go over the phrases you need to say when renting a cell phone. "Cell phone" in Japanese is *keitai denwa*. *Keitai* means "portable," and *denwa* means "phone," so together, they mean "mobile phone" or "cell phone." But we often simply shorten the term to *keitai*. So let's first say, "I'd like to rent a cell phone," which is *Keitai o karitai desu*. The first word *keitai* is short for "cell phone." *O* is the object-marking particle. *Karitai* means, "want to rent," and *desu* is the copula. Altogether, *Keitai o karitai desu* means, "I'd like to rent a cell phone." We can use this sentence for two purposes: telling someone that you need a cell phone so they can direct you to the right place, and when you get to the store to rent a phone.

Now let's go over some key phrases you'll need to know when renting a phone. When you first ask for a rental, they will probably ask you what type of handset you'd like. *Kishu* is the word they will use to refer to handset models. Most likely, they'll ask *Dono kishu ga hoshī desu ka?* This means, "Which model would you like?" You can respond by simply pointing to the ones they show you.

When you've used up your minutes, you simply go back to the same chain of stores you rented from and pay for more. To say, "Please add minutes," you can say *Tsūwa jikan o tsuika shite kudasai*. In the phrase *tsūwa jikan*, *tsūwa* means, "to talk." *Tsūwa jikan* means "the minutes on your cell phone." *O* is an object-marking particle, *tsuika* means "to add," and *shite kudasai* means "please do." So altogether, "Please add minutes" would be *Tsūwa jikan o tsuika shite kudasai*. Literally, this means, "Minutes, add, please."

At this point, they may tell you how many minutes you have left on your cell phone. In Japanese, *nokori no tsūwa jikan* refers to "the minutes you have left." So if you have ten minutes left on your phone, they'll say *Nokori no tsūwa jikan wa juppun*. *Juppun* means "ten minutes."

And lastly, if you want to get a phone charger, they're called *jūdenki*. To ask for one, say *Jūdenki o kudasai*, which means, "Please give me a charger."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip #1 for Japanese Cell Phone Etiquette

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. I don't mean to preach, but let's go over some basic manners when we use cell phones in public. I'm sure the rules are no different from where you are now, but just in case. On the trains, talking on cell phones is considered rude and unacceptable, but it's okay to simply check messages or read and send emails. As long as you're not making noise, it's fine. At offices, typically we keep it on vibrator mode so that the ringer sound doesn't annoy our colleagues. And when we do answer it, we step outside to the corridor or the elevator hall to talk so we don't disturb our colleagues inside the office. At a restaurant or café, talking on cell phones is discouraged. But in all these cases, it's fairly okay to whisper into the phone, "Can't talk now. Call you later!" And in movie theaters or any other kind of theater, turn your cell phone off! No exceptions here!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #43

English Info Guide

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

43

KANJI

1. 英語のガイドはありますか？
2. スペイン語のガイドはありますか？
3. 英語のメニューはありますか？

KANA

1. えいごのがいどはありますか？
2. すぺいんごのがいどはありますか？
3. えいごのめにゅーはありますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Eigo no gaido wa arimasu ka?
2. Supeingo no gaido wa arimasu ka?
3. Eigo no menyū wa arimasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have an English information guide?
2. Do you have a Spanish information guide?

CONT'D OVER

3. Do you have an English menu?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|--------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 英語 | えいご | Eigo | English (language) | noun |
| ガイド | がйд | gaido | tour guide, information guide | |
| あります | あります | arimasu | to exist; masu form | |
| スペイン語 | スペインご | Supein-go | Spanish | noun |
| 中国語 | ちゅうごくご | chūgoku-go | Chinese language | noun |
| 韓国語 | かんこくご | kankokugo | Korean language | |
| メニュー | メニュー | menyū | menu | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>英語がわかりますか。 <i>Eigo ga wakarimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you understand English?</p> | <p>英語のガイドはありますか。 <i>Eigo no gaido wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have an English information guide?</p> |
| <p>アレルギーがあります。 <i>Arerugī ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have allergies.</p> | <p>スペイン語のガイドありますか。 <i>Supein-go no gaido arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a Spanish information guide?</p> |
| <p>私は中国語を話します。 <i>Watashi wa chūgokugo o hanashimasu.</i></p> <p>I speak Chinese.</p> | <p>韓国語を話せますか。 <i>Kankokugo wo hanasemasu ka.</i></p> <p>Can you speak Korean?</p> |

メニューをください。
menyū o kudasai.

Can I have a menu?

英語のメニューを下さい。
Eigo no menyū o kudasai.

Can you give me an English menu?

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase you'll need to learn the history and culture behind all the great sights of Japan. Learning about the history and cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. So we're going to cover the question, "Do you have an English information guide?"

In Japanese, "Do you have an English information guide?" is *Eigo no gaido wa arimasu ka?* The first word *eigo* means "English." This is followed by *no*, a particle that indicates possession. The next word *gaido* is simply the Japanese pronunciation of the word "guide." So, to recap, we have *eigo no gaido*. Literally, this means "English guidebook." The next word *wa* is a topic-marking particle. *Arimasu* is the polite way of saying "there is." The last particle *ka* turns a sentence into an interrogative.

To ask for a different language, we can replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try "Spanish," which in Japanese is *supeingo*. So in Japanese, "Do you have a Spanish information guide?" is *Supeingo no gaido wa arimasu ka?* The only thing that changes is the first word, which indicates the language.

Surprisingly, we don't see many Spanish guidebooks or signs in Japan. What we do see, especially at stations and tourist attractions in Tokyo, are signs in Chinese and Korean. For reference, "Chinese" is *chūgokugo* in Japanese. "Korean" is *kankokugo*. So to request a pamphlet in Chinese or Korean, simply replace the word *eigo* with *chūgokugo* or *kankokugo*. So the sentence, "Do you have a Chinese info guide?" would be *Chūgokugo no gaido wa arimasu ka?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret to Fine Dining in Japan!

Now for Sachiko's Secret. Most historic or modern sightseeing places have little notes and pamphlets in English for foreign tourists. So you may not need to ask the question we covered

in today's lesson. But there is a similar question you may have to ask at a restaurant, and that is, "Do you have an English menu?" In Japanese, that would be *Eigo no menyū wa arimasu ka?* Simply replace the word *gaido* with *menyū* the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "menu."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #44

How Do You Eat This?

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

44

KANJI

1. 食べ方は？
2. 醤油につける。
3. つゆにつける。
4. マヨネーズをつける。
5. ソースをかける。

KANA

1. たべかたは？
2. しょうゆにつける。
3. つゆにつける。
4. まよねーずをつける。
5. そーすをかける。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tabekata wa?
2. Shōyu ni tsukeru.
3. Tsuyu ni tsukeru.

CONT'D OVER

4. Mayonēzu o tsukeru.
5. Sōsu o kakeru.

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Dip it in soy sauce.
3. Dip it in the broth.
4. Put mayonnaise on it.
5. Pour sauce on it.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|----------|------------------|-------|
| 食べ方 | たべかた | tabekata | how to eat | |
| ソース | ソース | sōsu | sauce | noun |
| 胡椒 | こしょう | koshō | pepper | noun |
| 塩 | しお | shio | salt | noun |
| マスタード | マスタード | masutādo | mustard | noun |
| ケチャップ | ケチャップ | kechappu | ketchup | noun |
| マヨネーズ | まよねーず | mayonēzu | mayonnaise | |
| つゆ | つゆ | tsuyu | broth | noun |
| つける | つける | tsukeru | to stick, to dip | verb |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|-----------|------|
| 醤油 | しょうゆ | shōyu | soy sauce | noun |
| かける | かける | kakeru | pour | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>この食べ方を教えてください。 <i>Kono tabekata o oshiete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please teach me how to eat this.</p> | <p>ソースはどこにありますか？ <i>Sōsu wa doko ni arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the sauce?</p> |
| <p>胡椒を取って下さい。 <i>Koshō wo totte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Could you pass me the pepper?</p> | <p>これは、砂糖ですか。塩ですか。 <i>Kore wa satō desu ka. Shio desu ka.</i></p> <p>"Is this sugar or salt?"</p> |
| <p>マスタードはいくらですか。 <i>Masutādo wa ikura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much is the mustard?</p> | <p>ケチャップをホットドッグにつける。 <i>Kechappu wo hottodotgu ni tsukeru.</i></p> <p>I put ketchup onto a hotdog.</p> |
| <p>マヨネーズが大好きです。 <i>Mayonēzu ga daisuki desu.</i></p> <p>I love mayonnaise.</p> | <p>おそばにはつゆが必要です。 <i>O-osba niwa tsuyu ga hitsuyō desu.</i></p> <p>You need broth for buckwheat noodles.</p> |
| <p>お刺身に醤油をつける。 <i>O-sashimi ni syōyu wo tsukeru.</i></p> <p>I dip the sashimi into soy sauce.</p> | <p>醤油をとってください。 <i>Shōyu o totte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Could you pass me the soy sauce?</p> |
| <p>お好み焼きにソースをかける。 <i>Okonomiyaki ni sōsu wo kakeru.</i></p> <p>I pour sauce on top of the okonomiyaki.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll go over how to ask, "How do you eat this?" This may sound like a

peculiar question, but believe it or not, there may be times when you're at a high-end Japanese restaurant, and-with six different sauces and seven different dishes-you have no idea what items you're supposed to dip into what.

First, let's go over the basic question, "How do you eat this?" The simplest and shortest way to ask this is to say *Tabekata wa?* The first word *tabekata* means "way to eat." This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. So literally it means, "Way to eat, is?" It's actually an incomplete sentence, but it will do the trick. Just remember to raise the intonation at the end of the sentence to show that it's an interrogative.

There could be a variety of answers to this question. But let's cover the basics. First, they might tell you to dip the food in a liquid. So let's try "Dip it in soy sauce," which would be *Shōyu ni tsukeru*. The first word *shōyu* is "soy sauce." *Ni* is a particle roughly translated as "into." *Tsukeru* means "dip into." So all together, *Shōyu ni tsukeru* means "Dip into soy sauce." "Dip it in the broth" would be *Tsuyu ni tsukeru*. *Tsuyu* is like a Japanese-style broth used to dip soba or udon noodles into.

Another type of sentence you may hear is, "Add XXX onto the food." Let's start with, "Put mayonnaise onto it," like you might with tempura. Yeah, mustard-flavored mayonnaise on shrimp tempura is the best! You'll have to try it! In Japanese, "Put mayonnaise onto it" would be *Mayonēzu o tsukeru*. *Mayonēzu* is simply the Japanese translation of the English word "mayonnaise." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o* and by the word *tsukeru*, which came up in the previous sentence. When *tsukeru* is followed by the particle *o*, we would translate the phrase as "add onto it."

So remember, *ni tsukeru* is "dip into" and *o tsukeru* is "Put XXX on it." Don't worry too much; you'll be able to tell what you're supposed to do just by paying attention to your surroundings. If you see a little dish with soy sauce in it, you would obviously dip food into it. If you saw mayonnaise in a bottle, you wouldn't dip food into the bottle, right? You would put mayonnaise on the food. So don't worry about the little stuff.

Now let's go over some other condiments that you may use. "Ketchup" is simply *kechappu*, and "mustard" is simply *masutādo*. And it's *shio* for "salt," and *koshō* for "pepper."

Let's go over another useful sentence structure. The phrase "Pour sauce on it" is *Sōsu o kakeru*. The first word *sōsu* means "sauce." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o* and the verb *kakeru*, which means to "pour on." So together, it's *Sōsu o kakeru* to mean, "Pour sauce on it."

Hopefully, today's lesson will help you make the most out of your exquisite dining experience in Japan. And remember, when all else fails, just imitate everyone else! Monkey see, monkey do! It always works!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip #1 for Japanese Table Manners

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret! We'll go over some Japanese-style table manners in this section. Remember how your mother used to tell you never to slurp your pasta or noodles? Well in Japan, you HAVE TO! It's actually considered rude or weird NOT to slurp on rāmen, soba, or udon noodles both at home and in public! At first, you might be hesitant. But you have to do it! Do it really long and loud! Like this! Every single noodle! And if you go to a high-end rāmen noodle shop, make sure you pick up the bowl and drink every drop of the soup. It's considered rude not to finish it all! But be careful, there's a lot of sodium in rāmen, so you don't want to eat this every day. Also, in traditional Japanese-style restaurants you'll see lots of little dishes. Go ahead and pick them up. It's okay. And with rice bowls, noodle bowls, and miso soup bowls, go ahead and pick them up, bring them up to your lips, and drink directly from them. I know this goes against the table manners of some cultures, but in Japan, it's okay. So take advantage! Make this the noodle-slurping adventure of your life!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #45

I'm a Vegetarian

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

45

KANJI

1. 私はベジタリアンです。
2. 肉は食べません。
3. 卵は食べません。
4. 魚は食べません。
5. 肉は入っていますか？
6. 魚は入っていますか？
7. 卵は入っていますか？
8. 乳製品は食べません。

KANA

1. わたしはべじたりあんです。
2. にくはたべません。
3. たまごはたべません。
4. さかなはたべません。
5. にくははいっていますか？
6. さかなははいっていますか？

CONT'D OVER

7. たまごははいていますか？
8. にゅうせいひんはたべません。

ROMANIZATION

1. Watashi wa bejitarian desu.
2. Niku wa tabemasen.
3. Tamago wa tabemasen.
4. Sakana wa tabemasen.
5. Niku wa haitte imasu ka?
6. Sakana wa haitte imasu ka?
7. Tamago wa haitte imasu ka?
8. Nyūseihin wa tabemasen.

ENGLISH

1. I'm a vegetarian.
2. I don't eat meat.
3. I don't eat eggs.

CONT'D OVER

4. I don't eat fish.
5. Does this contain meat?
6. Does is contain fish?
7. Does it contain eggs?
8. I don't eat dairy products.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 私 | わたし | watashi | I, me | |
| ベジタリアン | ベジタリアン | bejitarian | vegetarian | |
| 菜食主義者 | さいしょくしゅぎしゃ | saishoku shugi sha | vegetarian | |
| 肉 | にく | niku | meat | noun |
| 食べません | たべません | tabemasen | don't eat (polite form) | |
| 卵 | たまご | tamago | eggs | |
| 魚 | さかな | sakana | fish | noun |
| 入っています | はいっています | haitteimasu | contains (polite form) | |
| 乳製品 | にゅうせいひん | nyūseihin | dairy products | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>私は日本人です。 <i>Watashi wa nihonjin desu.</i></p> <p>I'm Japanese.</p> | <p>私はベジタリアンです。 <i>Watashi wa bejitarian desu.</i></p> <p>I'm a vegetarian.</p> |
| <p>私は菜食主義者です。 <i>Watashi wa saishokushugisha desu.</i></p> <p>I am a vegetarian.</p> | <p>これは肉です。 <i>Kore wa niku desu.</i></p> <p>This is meat.</p> |
| <p>肉は食べません。魚は食べます。 <i>Niku wa tabemasen. Sakana wa tabemasu.</i></p> <p>I don't eat meat. I eat fish.</p> | <p>卵は好きじゃありません。 <i>Tamago wa suki ja arimasen.</i></p> <p>I don't like eggs.</p> |
| <p>魚は好きです。 <i>Sakana wa suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like fish.</p> | <p>乳製品は入っていますか。 <i>Nyūseihin wa haitte imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Does it contain a dairy product?</p> |

牛乳とチーズは乳製品です。
Gyūnyū to chīzu wa nyūseihin desu.

Milk and cheese are dairy products.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

Today's lesson is for all you vegetarians out there! We're going to cover the phrase, "I'm a vegetarian" and some crucial words you need to enjoy dining in Japan.

In Japanese, the word "vegetarian" is *bejitarian*, which is the English word just pronounced the Japanese way. Most young people will understand this word, but some elderly may not. So you may want to add the traditional Japanese word for "vegetarian," which is *saishoku shugi sha*. *Saishoku* literally means, "eat vegetables," *shugi* is "principle," and *sha* means "person." Literally translated, *saishoku shugi sha* means "a person who believes in eating vegetables."

So let's try saying, "I'm a vegetarian." In Japanese, that would be *Watashi wa bejitarian desu*. The first word *watashi* means, "I." This is followed by the topic-marking particle "wa." And the next word *bejitarian* means, "vegetarian." *Desu* is simply a copula. So altogether, we have *Watashi wa bejitarian desu*. Literally, this means, "I am a vegetarian."

Now, since there are different degrees of vegetarianism, you may need to specify what you don't eat. Also, some people may not understand the concept of vegetarianism at all. It's not very common in Japan. So, we'll go over some key words that might come in handy.

First, let's try the basic, "I don't eat meat." In Japanese, that would be *Niku wa tabemasen*. The first word *niku* means, "meat." This covers all types of meat. This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. And the next word *tabemasen* is the polite way of saying, "don't eat." Now, Japanese sentences don't always have to have subjects, so when you say *Niku wa tabemasen* people will assume you are talking about yourself. So altogether, we have *Niku wa tabemasen* to mean, "I don't eat meat."

To say you don't eat other things, simply replace the word *niku* with other words. Let's try eggs, which we call *tamago* in Japanese. If you don't eat eggs, simply say *Tamago wa tabemasen*. If you don't eat dairy products, you can say *Nyūseihin wa tabemasen*. If you don't eat fish, say *Sakana wa tabemasen*.

Now, if you want to ask people if a certain food contains meat, you can say, *Niku wa haitte imasu ka?* The first word *niku* is "meat." This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. The last phrase *haitte imasu ka* means, "does it contain?" So altogether, it's *Niku wa haitte imasu ka?* "Does it contain fish?" would be *Sakana wa haitte imasu ka?* "Does it contain eggs?" is *Tamago wa haitte imasu ka?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip #1 On Vegetarianism in Tokyo!

In today's Sachiko's Secret, I'll give you tips on where and what vegetarians can eat in Tokyo. First of all, let's start with Japanese food—a tough one! Many dishes contain bits of meat when you least expect it, so be sure to ask. Even an innocent-looking rice ball could contain fish bits. Tempura could include deep-fried shrimp, and sushi is obviously raw fish. But some dishes are meat-free, such as plain soba noodles and udon noodles that don't have anything on top. You can also order tempura or other dishes and ask for them without meat or fish. And if all fails, the easiest way to find vegetarian food is to go to an Indian restaurant and order vegetarian curry!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #46

Help!

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

46

KANJI

1. 助けて下さい。
2. 警察を呼んで下さい。
3. 百十番お願いします。

KANA

1. たすけてください。
2. けいさつをよんでください。
3. ひゃくとうばんおねがいします。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tasukete kudasai.
2. Keisatsu o yonde kudasai.
3. Hyaku tō ban onegai shimasu.

ENGLISH

1. Please help me.
2. Please call the police.

CONT'D OVER

3. Please dial 110. (Please call the police.)

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|---------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 助けて。 | たすけて。 | Tasukete. | Help! | |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| 警察 | けいさつ | keisatsu | police | |
| 呼んで | よんで | yonde | call | |
| 百十番 | ひゃくとうばん | hyaku tō ban | Number 110 (to call the police) | |
| お願いします | おねがいします | onagai shimasu | please | phrase |
| 交番 | こうばん | kōban | police box | Noun |
| 火事 | かじ | kaji | fire | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>誰か、助けて！ <i>Dare ka, tasukete!</i></p> <p>Somebody help!</p> | <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> |
| <p>警察を呼んでください。 <i>Keisatsu wo yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call the police!</p> | <p>救急車を呼んで下さい。 <i>Kyūkyūsha wo yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call an ambulance!</p> |
| <p>百十番する。 <i>Hyakutōban suru.</i></p> <p>I'll call 110.</p> | <p>よろしくお願いします。 <i>Yoroshiku onagai shimasu.</i></p> <p>Pleased to meet you.</p> |

交番はどこですか。
Kōban wa doko desu ka?

Where is the police box?

火事です。119番をお願いします。
Kaji desu. 119ban wo onegai shimasu.

There's a fire! Please call 119.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll introduce some phrases you'll need to call for help. Hopefully, you won't have to use these phrases. While the threat of physical violence is not prevalent in Japan, you should always be careful. In addition, these phrases are not limited to threatening situations. They are also useful when you or someone around you needs immediate assistance.

Let's start with the basics. In Japanese, "Help!" is *Tasukete!* The dictionary form of this word is *tasukeru*, which means, "help." *Tasukete* is short for *Tasukete kudasai*, which means, "Please help me."

If you need to call the police, you can say *Keisatsu o yonde kudasai*. The first word *keisatsu* means, "police." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. *Yonde kudasai* is the polite way of saying, "Please call." The dictionary form of the verb "to call" is *yobu*. So together, we have *Keisatsu o yonde kudasai*. Literally, this means, "Police, please call" or "Please call the police."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips for Staying Safe in Japan!

Tip #1

Now for Sachiko's Secret. The phone number for calling the police is 110. We pronounce this *hyaku tō ban*, which consists of the words 100 (*hyaku*), 10 (*tō*), and number (*ban*). Sometimes, we use the phrase *Hyaku tō ban suru* to mean, "Call the police." The literal translation is, "110 number, to do." So, if someone comes up to you yelling *Hyaku tō ban onegai shimasu*, please call 110 for that person.

When you call this number, be sure to give them your name. *Watashi no namae wa...* means, "My name is..." Also give the contact number. *Jūsho wa...* means, "The address is..." Then explain what happened. If you can't, give your phone to the person who asked for help and let

him/her explain in Japanese. To learn how to explain situations and symptoms of illness, check out our upcoming lessons!

Here's another police-related tip. In Japan, we have little police boxes all around town called *kōban*. You'll notice them right away because they have signs with the English letters, "Kōban." When you're in trouble, you can walk into one of these police boxes and ask for help. The police officers there can help you with any problem—for example, if you lost your bag, had your wallet stolen, or were mugged. They can also help you when you're lost. I have asked the police for directions many times and the officers are always very helpful and kind.

Tip #2

Let's take this opportunity to go over how to call the fire department and yell, "Fire!" In Japanese, "fire" is *kaji*. If you spot a fire and you want to warn the people around you, just yell the word *kaji!* and call 119. Again, give them your name and address.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #47

Medical Assistance

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

47

KANJI

1. 医者を呼んで下さい。
2. 救急車を呼んで下さい。
3. 薬局はどこですか？
4. 下痢していますか？

KANA

1. いしゃをよんでください。
2. きゅうきゅうしゃをよんでください。
3. やっきょくはどこですか？
4. げりしていますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Isha o yonde kudasai.
2. Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai.
3. Yakkyoku wa doko desu ka?
4. Geri shite imasu ka?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Please call a doctor.
2. Please call an ambulance.
3. Where is the pharmacy?
4. Do you have diarrhea?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| 医者 | いしゃ | isha | doctor | noun |
| 呼んで | よんで | yonde | call | |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| 救急車 | きゅうきゅうし や | kyūkyūsha | ambulance | noun |
| 薬局 | やっきょく | yakkyoku | pharmacy, drugstore | |
| どこ | どこ | doko | where | interrogative |
| 下痢 | げり | geri | diarrhea | noun |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>医者に行きます。 <i>Isha ni ikimasu.</i></p> <p>I'll go see a doctor.</p> | <p>救急車を呼んで下さい。 <i>Kyūkyūsha wo yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call an ambulance!</p> |
| <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> | <p>救急車を呼んでください。 <i>kyūkyūsha wo yonde kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please call an ambulance.</p> |

薬局に行きます。
Yakkyoku ni ikimasu.

I'll go to a pharmacy.

タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。
Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.

Where is the taxi stand?

下痢していますか。
Geri shite imasu ka.

Do you have diarrhea?

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

Let's start with the basic sentence used to call a doctor. In Japanese, "Please call a doctor" is *Isha o yonde kudasai*. The first word *isha* means "doctor." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. This is followed by *yonde*, a conjugation of the verb *yobu*, which means, "to call." *Kudasai* means "please." So all together, *Isha o yonde kudasai* literally means, "Doctor, call, please."

If your symptoms require immediate medical attention, ask someone to call an ambulance for you. In Japanese, "Please call an ambulance" is *Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai*. The first word *kyūkyūsha* means "ambulance." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. Next, we have *yonde*, again a conjugation of the verb *yobu*, which means, "to call." *Kudasai* means "please." So all together, *Kyūkyūsha o yonde kudasai* is literally translated as "Ambulance, call, please." In Japan, the number to dial for an ambulance or the fire department is 119. The number for the police is 110.

If your symptoms aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. In Japanese, "Where is the pharmacy?" is *Yakkyoku wa doko desu ka?* The first word *yakkyoku* means "pharmacy." This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. *Doko* means "where." *Desu* is the copula roughly meaning, "to be," and *ka* is the particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets for Dealing with Japanese Potty Mouths!

Tip#1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. Today's topic is a bit difficult to bring up. If you're eating right now, I suggest you stop the lesson and replay it some other time, because it's about bodily functions! Umm...I don't know why, but Japanese people love to talk about their bowel movements! You'll hear family members, colleagues, classmates, and teammates constantly telling each other that they've been constipated for three days or that they have diarrhea. And they talk about these things in public! On the trains, in the park, at school, at the office... I honestly don't know why. I heard it was like that in other Asian communities. But I know in Japan, it's considered polite to ask whether someone is feeling well or not. And when discussing details like bowel movements, it's almost like you're saying, "I care about you so much I'm willing to endure this gross topic." People look genuinely concerned when they ask, "Are you still constipated?" "Do you still have the runs?" So when you walk into a pharmacy in Japan, don't be surprised if the pharmacist asks you in a really loud voice, *Geri shite imasu ka?* ("Do you have diarrhea?") This actually happened to an American friend of mine. Yikes!

Tip#2

To learn how to explain specific symptoms, be sure to check out our upcoming lessons!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #48

Explaining Symptoms 1

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 8 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

48

KANJI

1. お腹が痛いです。
2. 頭が痛いです。
3. 風邪をひいています。
4. 熱があります。
5. 下痢をしています。

KANA

1. おなかがいたいです。
2. あたまがいたいです。
3. かぜをひいています。
4. ねつがあります。
5. げりをしています。

ROMANIZATION

1. Onaka ga itai desu.
2. Atama ga itai desu.
3. Kaze o hiite imasu.

CONT'D OVER

4. Netsu ga arimasu.

5. Geri o shite imasu.

ENGLISH

1. My stomach hurts.

2. My head hurts.

3. I have a cold.

4. I have a fever.

5. I have diarrhea.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| 痛い | いたい | itai | painful, hurt | adjective |
| 肘 | ひじ | hiji | elbow | noun |
| 手 | て | te | hand | noun |
| 手首 | てくび | tekubi | wrist | noun |
| 指 | ゆび | yubi | finger | noun |
| 胸 | むね | mune | chest | noun |
| 背中 | せなか | senaka | back (of body) | |
| 腰 | こし | koshi | lower back, hip | |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|---|------|
| お尻 | おしり | o-shiri | backside, bottom | |
| 脚 | あし | ashi | leg | |
| 膝 | ひざ | hiza | knees | |
| 足首 | あしくび | ashikubi | ankles | |
| 太股 | ふともも | futomomo | thighs | |
| ふくらはぎ | ふくらはぎ | hukurahagi | calves | noun |
| あし | あし | ashi | foot | |
| 足の指 | あしのゆび | ashi no yubi | toes | |
| 右 | みぎ | migi | right | noun |
| 左 | ひだり | hidari | left | noun |
| 腕 | うで | ude | arm | noun |
| 首 | くび | kubi | neck | noun |
| 肩 | かた | kata | shoulders | |
| お腹 | おなか | onaka | stomach | |
| 頭 | あたま | atama | head | noun |
| 風邪 | かぜ | kaze | cold (illness) | |
| ひく | ひく | hiku | to catch (dictionary form of hiite) | verb |
| 熱 | ねつ | netsu | fever, temperature | |
| ある | ある | aru | to exist (for inanimate objects); to have | |
| 下痢 | げり | geri | diarrhea | noun |
| する | する | suru | to do | verb |
| 額 | ひたい | hitai | forehead | noun |

| | | | | |
|----|------|-----------|---------------------|------|
| 目 | め | me | eye | noun |
| 鼻 | はな | hana | nose | noun |
| 口 | くち | kuchi | mouth | noun |
| 唇 | くちびる | kuchibiru | lips | |
| 耳 | みみ | mimi | ear | noun |
| 顎 | あご | ago | chin | noun |
| 頬 | ほほ | hoho | cheeks | |
| 喉 | のど | nodo | throat | noun |
| 胃袋 | いぶくろ | ibukuro | stomach (the organ) | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>のどが痛いです。 <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have a sore throat.</p> | <p>肘を曲げる。 <i>Hiji wo mageru.</i></p> <p>I bend my elbow.</p> |
| <p>手をあげてください。 <i>Te o agete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please raise your hand.</p> | <p>手首を折りました。 <i>Tekubi wo orimashita.</i></p> <p>I broke my wrist.</p> |
| <p>指を骨折した。 <i>Yubi o kossetsu shita.</i></p> <p>I broke my finger.</p> | <p>胸が痛いです。 <i>Mune ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have chest pain.</p> |
| <p>背中が痛いです。 <i>Senaka ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My back hurts.</p> | <p>腰が痛いです。 <i>Koshi ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My lower back hurts.</p> |
| <p>親が子供のお尻を叩きました。 <i>Oya ga kodomo no o-shiri wo tatakimashta.</i></p> <p>The parent spanked the child.</p> | <p>脚がしびれました。 <i>Ashi ga shibiremashita.</i></p> <p>My leg has fallen asleep.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>膝が震えています。 <i>Hiza ga furuete imasu.</i></p> <p>My knees are shaking.</p> | <p>足首が疲れました。 <i>Ashikubi ga tsukaremashita.</i></p> <p>My ankles are tired.</p> |
| <p>太ももが痛いです。 <i>Futomomo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My thighs hurt.</p> | <p>ふくらはぎをつる。 <i>Fukurahagi wo tsuru.</i></p> <p>I get a cramp in my calf.</p> |
| <p>あしをけがした。 <i>Ashi o kega shita.</i></p> <p>I injured my foot.</p> | <p>足の指をマッサージする。 <i>Ashi no yubi wo massāji suru.</i></p> <p>I massage my toes.</p> |
| <p>右に曲がってください。 <i>Migi ni magatte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Turn right.</p> | <p>右にコンビニがあります。 <i>Migi ni konbini ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There is a convenience store on the right side.</p> |
| <p>左に曲がってください。 <i>Hidari ni magatte kudasai.</i></p> <p>Turn left.</p> | <p>コンビニの左に、おいしいラーメン屋があります。 <i>Konbini no hidari ni oishii rāmen-ya ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>There is a good ramen shop to the left of the convenience store.</p> |
| <p>彼女の腕は細いです。 <i>Kanojo no ude wa hosoi desu.</i></p> <p>She has slim arms.</p> | <p>首が痛いです。 <i>Kubi ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My neck hurts.</p> |
| <p>肩を怪我しました。 <i>Kata wo kega shimashita.</i></p> <p>I injured my shoulder.</p> | <p>お腹を壊した。 <i>O-naka o kowashita.</i></p> <p>I got an upset stomach.</p> |
| <p>頭が痛いです。 <i>Atama ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have a headache.</p> | <p>風邪ですか。 <i>Kaze desu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have a cold?</p> |
| <p>風邪をひいた。 <i>Kaze wo hīta.</i></p> <p>I caught a cold.</p> | <p>熱があります。 <i>Netsu ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have a fever.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>彼らの庭にはゴミがたくさんあります。 <i>Karera no niwa ni wa gomi ga takusan arimasu.</i></p> <p>They have too much garbage in their garden.</p> | <p>にきびがたくさんある。 <i>Nikibi ga takusan aru.</i></p> <p>I have many pimples.</p> |
| <p>下痢していますか。 <i>Geri shite imasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have diarrhea?</p> | <p>何をすればいいのかわからない。 <i>Nani o sureba ii no ka wakaranai.</i></p> <p>I don't know what to do.</p> |
| <p>よく病気をする。 <i>Yoku byōki wo suru.</i></p> <p>I often get sick.</p> | <p>額に汗をかく。 <i>Hitai ni ase wo kaku.</i></p> <p>My forehead is sweating.</p> |
| <p>帰るときに目ぐすりを買ってきて。 <i>Kaeru toki ni me-gusuri o katte kite.</i></p> <p>Get me some eye drops on your way home.</p> | <p>目がかゆいです。 <i>Me ga kayui desu.</i></p> <p>My eyes are itchy.</p> |
| <p>たくさん褒められて、鼻が高くなる。 <i>Takusan homerarete, hana ga takaku naru.</i></p> <p>To feel proud from getting many compliments.</p> | <p>鼻がかゆいです。 <i>Hana ga kayui desu.</i></p> <p>My nose is itchy.</p> |
| <p>口に口紅を塗る。 <i>Kuchi ni kuchibeni o nuru.</i></p> <p>To put lipstick on one's mouth.</p> | <p>あの子供の口は大きいです。 <i>Ano kodomo no kuchi wa ōki desu.</i></p> <p>That child has a big mouth.</p> |
| <p>あの人の唇は厚い。 <i>Ano hito no kuchibiru wa atsui.</i></p> <p>That person has thick lips.</p> | <p>耳が痛いんです。 <i>Mimi ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>I have an earache.</p> |
| <p>顎が外れる。 <i>Ago ga hazureru.</i></p> <p>To dislocate one's jaw</p> | <p>父は顎にひげがあります。 <i>Chichi wa ago ni hige ga arimsu.</i></p> <p>My dad has a beard.</p> |
| <p>子供の頬が赤いです。 <i>Kodomo no hoho ga akai desu.</i></p> <p>The child's cheeks are red.</p> | <p>喉が痛いんです。 <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My throat hurts.</p> |

お相撲さんの胃袋は大きいです。

O-sumō-san no ibukuro wa ōkī desu.

Sumo wrestlers' stomachs are big.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll learn how to explain common symptoms in case you get sick during your trip. With jet lag, temperature differences, and humidity, you'll probably be more susceptible to illness in a foreign country. So let's make sure you know how to explain your symptoms when that happens.

Let's start with the expression, "My stomach hurts." In Japanese, that would be *O-naka ga itai desu*. The first word *o-naka* means "stomach." This is followed by *ga*, the subject-marking particle. *Itai* is the adjective that means "painful." *Desu* is the copula, the rough equivalent of the verb "to be." So together, we have *O-naka ga itai desu*. Literally, this means "Stomach, painful."

If you have a headache, you only need to change one word. We substitute "head" for "stomach." In Japanese, "head" is *atama*. So the phrase, "My head hurts" is *Atama ga itai desu*.

If you visit Japan during the winter, you might catch a cold. Apartments can get really cold in Japan because we don't have central heating. Hotels should be fine, though. But just in case, let's go over how to say "I have a cold" in Japanese: *Kaze o hīte imasu*. The first word *kaze* means "a cold." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. The next words *hīte imasu* is the polite way of saying, "I currently have." We use this verb mainly to refer to a cold. (The dictionary form of *hīte* is *hiku*.) So together, *Kaze o hīte imasu* is literally "Cold, I have" or "I have a cold."

When you catch a cold, you might also get a fever. In Japanese, "I have a fever" is *Netsu ga arimasu*. The first word *netsu* means "fever." This is followed by the object-marking particle *ga*. *Arimasu* is the polite way of saying "I have." So together, we have *Netsu ga arimasu*. Literally, this means, "Fever, I have."

And the last phrase is something you may feel a little uncomfortable talking about. But if it happens to you, believe me, you'll be glad we covered it. The embarrassing quote of the day is-"I have diarrhea." Ugh! I know this is an unpleasant phrase, but it's really important to know! In Japanese, "I have diarrhea" is *Geri o shite imasu*. The first word *geri* means "diarrhea." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. And that's followed by *shite imasu*, which is the polite way of saying, "I am doing." So together, we have *Geri o shite imasu*, which literally means, "Diarrhea, I am doing" or "I have diarrhea."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets for Communicating with Japanese Doctors!

Tip #1

Now for your daily dose of Sachiko's Secret! When you're in a lot of pain or you're feeling miserable, you may not have the composure to remember the elaborate sentences we covered today. So, an easier thing to do is point to where it hurts and say, "Ouch!" In Japanese, that would be *Itai!* This may sound a bit immature, but it gets to the point! *Itai!*

Tip #2

Let's go over our main body parts so you can tell a doctor exactly where you feel the pain. With any of the words below, you can simply add *ga itai desu* to tell the doctor that that part of your body hurts. And remember, we don't differentiate between singular and plural forms in Japanese. So you can use *ude* to mean one or both arms.

We'll start with our face: *hitai* ("forehead"), *me* ("eyes"), *hana* ("nose"), *kuchi* ("mouth"), *kuchibiru* ("lips"), *mimi* ("ears"), *ago* ("chin"), *hoho* ("cheeks"), *nodo* ("throat").

Upper Body: *kata* ("shoulders"), *kubi* ("neck"), *ude* ("arms"), *hiji* ("elbows"), *te* ("hands"), *tekubi* ("wrists"), *yubi* ("fingers"), *mune* ("chest"), *onaka* ("abdomen"), *senaka* ("back"), *koshi* ("lower back").

Lower Body: *shiri* ("buttocks"), *ashi* ("legs"), *hiza* ("knees"), *ashikubi* ("ankles"), *hutomomo* ("thighs"), *hukurahagi* ("calves"), *ashi* ("feet" - pronounced the same way as the word to describe legs but written in a different character), *ashi no yubi* ("toes").

To specify either "right shoulder" or "left shoulder," you can say *migi kata* for "right shoulder" and *hidari kata* for "left shoulder." With other body parts, simply say either *migi* or *hidari*, followed by the body part.

And *o-naka* refers to the general abdomen area. When we say *O-naka ga itai*, we translate it as "My stomach hurts," because that's the most natural way to express this in English. The technical term for the stomach organ is *ibukuro* or simply *i*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #49

Explaining Symptoms 2

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 3 Romanization
- 4 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

49

KANJI

1. 風邪薬を下さい。
2. 頭痛薬を下さい。
3. アスピリンを下さい。
4. 整腸剤を下さい。
5. のど飴を下さい。
6. 花粉症です。
7. 鼻水が垂れる。
8. 目が痒い。
9. 喉が痒い。
10. 喉が渴く。
11. くしゃみが出る。

KANA

1. かぜぐすりをください。
2. づつうやくをください。
3. あすぴりんをください。

CONT'D OVER

4. せいちょうざいをください。
5. のどあめをください。
6. かふんしょうです。
7. はなみずがたれる。
8. めがかゆい。
9. のどがかゆい。
10. のどがかわく。
11. くしゃみがでる。

ROMANIZATION

1. Kaze gusuri o kudasai.
2. Zutsū yaku o kudasai.
3. Asupirin o kudasai.
4. Seichōzai o kudasai.
5. Nodo ame o kudasai.
6. Kahunshō desu.
7. Hanamizu ga tareru.

CONT'D OVER

8. Me ga kayui.
9. Nodo ga kayui.
10. Nodo ga kawaku.
11. Kushami ga deru.

ENGLISH

1. Please give me cold medicine.
2. Please give me anti-migraine pills.
3. Please give me aspirin.
4. Please give me pills to calm my digestive system.
5. Please give me cough drops.
6. I have hay fever.
7. I have a runny nose.
8. My eyes itch.
9. My throat itches.
10. My throat is dry.
11. I sneeze.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 風邪 | かぜ | kaze | cold (illness) | |
| くしゃみ | くしゃみ | kushami | sneeze | noun |
| 渴く | かわく | kawaku | to dry up | |
| 痒い | かゆい | kayui | itches | |
| 目 | め | me | eye | noun |
| 垂れる | たれる | tareru | to run (the nose runs) | |
| 鼻水 | はなみず | hanamizu | running nose | |
| 花粉症 | かふんしょう | kafunshō | hay fever, pollen allergy | |
| 飴 | あめ | ame | candy | |
| 喉 | のど | nodo | throat | noun |
| 整腸剤 | せいちょうざい | seichōzai | medicine to calm the digestive system | |
| アスピリン | アスピリン | asupirin | Aspirin | noun |
| 頭痛 | ずつう | zutsū | headache | noun |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| 薬 | くすり | kusuri | medicine | noun |
| 出る | でる | deru | to come out | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

風邪ですか。
Kaze desu ka.

Do you have a cold?

くしゃみがとまらない。
Kushami ga tomaranai.

I can't stop sneezing.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>喉が渴きました。 <i>Nodo ga kawakimashita.</i></p> <p>I'm thirsty.</p> | <p>手が痒い。 <i>Te ga kayui.</i></p> <p>My hands are itchy.</p> |
| <p>帰るときに目ぐすりを買ってきて。 <i>Kaeru toki ni me-gusuri o katte kite.</i></p> <p>Get me some eye drops on your way home.</p> | <p>目がかゆいです。 <i>Me ga kayui desu.</i></p> <p>My eyes are itchy.</p> |
| <p>鼻水が垂れる。 <i>Hanamizu ga tareru.</i></p> <p>My nose is running.</p> | <p>鼻水がひどいです。 <i>Hanamizu ga hidoi desu.</i></p> <p>I have a terrible runny nose.</p> |
| <p>花粉症にかかった。 <i>Kafunshō ni kakatta.</i></p> <p>I caught hay fever.</p> | <p>子供が飴を舐めます。 <i>Kodomo ga ame wo namemasu</i></p> <p>The child eats candy.</p> |
| <p>喉が痛いです。 <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My throat hurts.</p> | <p>この整腸剤はいくらですか。 <i>Kono seichōzai wa ikiura desu ka.</i></p> <p>How much is this antifatulent?</p> |
| <p>アスピリンを下さい。 <i>Asupirin wo kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me an aspirin.</p> | <p>頭痛がします。 <i>Zutsū ga shimasu.</i></p> <p>I have a headache.</p> |
| <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> | <p>あれは薬です。 <i>Are wa kusuri desu.</i></p> <p>That's medicine.</p> |
| <p>くしゃみが出る <i>Kushami ga deru.</i></p> <p>I sneeze.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

When you're sick, it's always best to seek professional help. But if you feel like you know your body well enough, and you know exactly what kind of medicine you need, all you have to do is ask for specific medicine at a pharmacy. So let's go over the phrases you'll need to ask for medication in Japan.

The Japanese word for "medicine" is *kusuri*, but sometimes it becomes *gusuri* or *yaku*, depending on the word that precedes it. Let's look at some examples. We'll start with "cold medicine," which in Japanese is *kaze gusuri*. The first word *kaze* means "cold." This is followed by *gusuri*, which is the same meaning as the word *kusuri*, or "medicine," but it's easier to pronounce when combined with the word *kaze*.

To ask for cold medicine in Japanese, you can say *Kaze gusuri o kudasai*. The first words *kaze gusuri* mean "cold medicine." This is followed by the object-marking particle *o*. And the last word *kudasai* means "please" or "please give me." So all together, we have *Kaze gusuri o kudasai*. Literally, this means "Cold medicine, please give me," or "Please give me cold medicine."

Basically, to ask for any kind of medicine, replace the first word with the type of medicine you need, and add *o kudasai*. That's the object-marking particle *o* followed by *kudasai*, which means "please give me."

Let's try some more examples. What if you get a headache from the onslaught of neon signs in late night Tokyo or from the crowded trains during rush hour? You can ask for *zutsū yaku*, which means "anti-migraine pills." To ask for these pills, you would say *Zutsū yaku o kudasai*. You could also ask for "aspirin" if you pronounce the word the Japanese way and add *o kudasai*. So, the entire sentence would be *Asupirin o kudasai*.

Perhaps you get an upset stomach from eating all the great food here! You'll need something to calm your digestive system. In Japan, we have what we translate in English as "pills to calm your digestive system." We call them *seichōzai*. To ask for those pills, simply add *o kudasai*. All together, it would be "*Seichōzai o kudasai*."

Or, if you get a sore throat from long hours of karaoke, as I often do, you can ask for cough drops, which we call *nodo ame* (*Nodo* means "throat" and *ame* is actually the word for "candy."). In a full sentence that would be *Nodo ame o kudasai*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips on Using a Japanese Pharmacy!

Tip#1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret! Japanese drugstores offer a wide variety of drugs,

health foods, and hair-care and skin-care products at a discount. You'll find many chain stores located all over the place. So be sure to check them out before shopping at high-end department stores or souvenir shops.

Tip#2

In case you travel to Japan in the spring, let's go over asking for hay fever medicine. In Japanese, "hay fever" is *kahunshō*. First, walk into a pharmacy and tell the pharmacist that you have hay fever. That would be *Kahunshō desu*. Then they will ask you if you have any of the following symptoms: *hana mizu ga tareru* ("runny nose"), *me ga kayui* ("itchy eyes"), *nodo ga kayui* ("itchy throat"), *nodo ga kawaku* ("dry throat"), and *kushami ga deru*. ("sneezing"). After that, the pharmacist will most likely recommend a good medicine to treat your symptoms.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #50

Explaining Allergies

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

50

KANJI

1. 卵アレルギーです。
2. 乳製品アレルギーです。
3. 卵抜きで下さい。

KANA

1. たまごアレルギーです。
2. にゅうせいひんアレルギーです。
3. たまごぬきでください。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tamago arerugī desu.
2. Nyūseihin arerugī desu.
3. Tamago nuki de kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. I am allergic to eggs.
2. I am allergic to dairy products.

CONT'D OVER

3. Please serve it to me without eggs.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|---------|-----------|----------------------|----------------|
| 卵 | たまご | tamago | eggs | |
| 大丈夫 | だいじょうぶ | daijōbu | alright, okay | adjective (na) |
| ライス | ライス | raisu | rice | noun |
| 少なめ | すくなめ | sukuname | a small serving | |
| 大盛り | おおもり | ōmori | a large serving | noun |
| 抜き | ぬき | nuki | without | |
| ピーナッツ | ピーナッツ | pīnattsu | peanuts | |
| 蕎麦 | そば | soba | buckwheat noodles | noun |
| 乳製品 | にゅうせいひん | nyūseihin | dairy products | |
| アレルギー | アレルギー | arerugī | allergy | noun |
| 駄目 | だめ | dame | No, bad; Adj(na) | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| 卵は好きじゃありません。 <i>Tamago wa suki ja arimasen.</i> I don't like eggs. | 金曜日の夜は大丈夫ですか。 <i>Kin-yōbi no yoru wa daijōbu desu ka.</i> Is Friday night alright with you? |
| 私は大丈夫です。 <i>Watashi wa daijōbu desu.</i> I'm all right. | ライスとパン、どちらがいいですか。 <i>Raisu to pan, dochira ga ii desu ka.</i> Would you like rice or bread? |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>麺少なめでお願いします。 <i>Men sukuname de onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>A small serving of noodles please.</p> | <p>ライス大盛りお願いします。 <i>Raisu ōmori onegai shimasu.</i></p> <p>A large serving of rice, please.</p> |
| <p>トマト抜きでお願いします。 <i>Tomato nuki de o-negai shimasu.</i></p> <p>No tomatoes, please.</p> | <p>ピーナッツアレルギーがあります。 <i>Pinattsu arerugī ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I'm allergic to peanuts.</p> |
| <p>蕎麦は美味しいです。 <i>Soba wa oishii desu.</i></p> <p>Buckwheat noodles are delicious.</p> | <p>牛乳とチーズは乳製品です。 <i>Gyūnyū to chīzu wa nyūseihin desu.</i></p> <p>Milk and cheese are dairy products.</p> |
| <p>アレルギーがあります。 <i>Arerugī ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have allergies.</p> | <p>子供は、駄目です。 <i>Kodomo wa dame desu.</i></p> <p>Children are not allowed.</p> |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll go over how to explain allergies in case you need to tell the restaurant or hotel staff about your special diet. This phrase is really important to know if you have a food allergy that can be fatal.

"Allergy" in Japanese is *arerugī*. To say you are allergic to eggs, you would say *Tamago arerugī desu*. The first word *tamago* means "egg." This is followed by *arerugī*. The last word *desu* is a polite form of the verb "to be." So the word order should always be (1) what you're allergic to, (2) the word *arerugī*, (3) *desu*. Pretty simple, right? Let's try some more examples.

What if you're allergic to dairy products? You would say *Nyūseihin arerugī desu*. Dairy products are called *nyūseihin*. A common food allergy in Japan is *soba arerugī* or *pīnattsu arerugī*, both of which can be deadly. If you have any food allergies, be sure to look up the word in a dictionary before you come to Japan, and be ready to say today's phrase to the waiter or whoever is serving you.

Let's take this a step further. Let's say you are allergic to eggs and you want eggs taken out of your food or your food prepared without any eggs. How would you say that in Japanese? You would say *Tamago nuki de kudasai*. *Nuki* means "without." So *tamago nuki*

means "without eggs." *De* is a particle that we can use to describe materials used. And *kudasai* is our favorite word that means "please." So together, you can tell the wait staff in one breath: *Tamago arerugī desu. Tamago nuki de kudasai.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secrets for Ordering Food Japanese Style!

Tip #1

In today's Sachiko's Secret, we'll talk about food! When ordering at a restaurant in Japan, you have quite a lot of options. At some stores, you can actually choose the volume of rice and pasta. A huge serving is called *ōmori*, while a small serving is called *sukuname*. So if you order a lunchbox-style meal, with tempura or pork and ginger (my favorite!), you can choose *raisu ōmori*, which means "large serving of rice," or *raisu sukuname*, which means "small serving of rice." Beware, the *ōmori* is enough to feed a man and a half. And if you don't finish all the rice, others may consider you rude and wasteful!

Some eateries will actually charge customers fifty yen or so if the customer doesn't finish all his/her rice. I think this is to reduce waste and to maintain a level of respect. Back when we were young, our parents told us that there were seven gods in each grain of rice, so we had to eat every grain in our bowl!

Tip #2

Because of common food allergies, some bakeries in Japan add labels to their products explaining what the ingredients are. Some labels will say *tamago nuki*, which means "without eggs," as we learned today. Unfortunately, the labels are written in Japanese. So if you can't read it, just use today's phrases to elicit a response from the store clerks. They'll probably respond with *Daijōbu* or "It's okay," to mean "It's okay to eat this even if you are allergic to eggs." *Dame* or "No!" means, "Don't eat this if you're allergic to eggs."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #51 Earthquakes! (Bonus)

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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KANJI

1. これは地震ですか？
2. 地震です。
3. そうです。
4. 違います。
5. テーブルの下で隠れましょう。
6. 避難しましょう。
7. 避難して下さい。

KANA

1. これはじしんですか？
2. じしんです。
3. そうです。
4. ちがいます。
5. てーぶるのしたにかくれましょう。
6. ひなんしましょう。
7. ひなんしてください。

ROMANIZATION

CONT'D OVER

1. Kore wa jishin desu ka?
2. Jishin desu.
3. Sō desu.
4. Chigaimasu.
5. Tēburu no shita ni kakuremashō.
6. Hinan shimashō.
7. Hinan shite kudasai.

ENGLISH

1. Is this an earthquake?
2. It's an earthquake.
3. That's right.
4. That's incorrect.
5. Let's hide under a table.
6. Let's evacuate.
7. Please evacuate.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| これ | これ | kore | this | noun |
| 下さい | ください | kudasai | please | |
| する | する | suru | to do | verb |
| しましょう | しましょう | shimashō | let's | |
| 避難 | ひなん | hinan | evacuation, escape | |
| 隠れる | かくれる | kakureru | to hide, to conceal oneself;V2 | |
| 下 | した | shita | under,below, smaller | |
| テーブル | テーブル | tēburu | table | noun |
| いいえ | いいえ | iie | no | expression |
| はい | はい | hai | yes, that's right | |
| 地震 | じしん | jishin | earthquake | noun |
| 避難袋 | ひなんぶくろ | hinan bukuro | emergency backpack | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>これは何ですか。 <i>Kore wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What is this?</p> | <p>あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i></p> <p>Huh? Is this mine?</p> |
| <p>水を下さい。 <i>Mizu o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Can I have some water, please?</p> | <p>何をすればいいのかわからない。 <i>Nani o sureba ii no ka wakaranai.</i></p> <p>I don't know what to do.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| よく病気をする。 <i>Yoku byōki wo suru.</i> I often get sick. | 乾杯しましょう。 <i>Kanpai shimashō.</i> Let's toast! |
| ここから避難しましょう。 <i>Koko kara hinan shimashō.</i> Let's evacuate this place. | テーブルの下に隠れましょう。 <i>Tēburu no shita ni kakuremashō.</i> Let's hide under a table. |
| 本は机の下にある。 <i>Hon wa tsukue no shita ni aru.</i> The books are under the desk. | 車の下にボールがあります。 <i>Kuruma no shita ni bōru ga arimasu.</i> There is a ball under the car. |
| テーブルの下にねこがいます。 <i>Tēburu no shita ni neko ga imasu.</i> There is a cat under the table. | いいえ、ちがいます。 <i>lie, chigaimasu.</i> No, that's wrong. |
| たなかさんですか。 - はい、そうです。 <i>Tanaka-san desu ka. - Hai, sou desu.</i> Are you Mr. Tanaka? - Yes, I am. | 日本は地震大国だ。 <i>Nihon wa jishin-taikoku da.</i> Japan is prone to earthquakes. |
| 日本の子供は、学校の避難訓練で、地震の際に身を守る方法を学びます。 <i>Nihon no kodomo wa, gakkō no hinan kunren de, jishin no sai ni mi o mamoru hōhō o manabimasu.</i> Japanese school children have periodic earthquake drills to teach them how to protect themselves in the event of an earthquake. | 昨日、地震がありました。 <i>Kinō, jishin ga arimashita.</i> We had an earthquake yesterday. |
| 避難袋を用意しました。 <i>Hinanbukuro wo yōi shimashita.</i> I prepared an emergency backpack. | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

First, we'll introduce how to say, "Is this an earthquake?" because if you've never experienced a quake before, you may not be sure when it really hits you. At first, it may feel like your head is swaying. Then you'll see things around you swaying as well. If the lights are swaying, then you're most likely experiencing a small earthquake. The important thing to do then is to turn off all the gas to prevent fires and to open doors so you can evacuate the room if necessary. Sometimes earthquakes will bend housing structures so much that doors won't open later, thus locking people into their rooms. So be sure to secure an exit while you can.

During a pretty big quake, you'll see books, dishes, and other heavy objects shaking and even falling off the shelves. In an earthquake this big, grab your emergency pack and hide under a table to avoid falling objects. You could get badly hurt if your computer or TV falls on you. If you feel the foundations of the house or building swaying or cracking, it's time to leave the building and evacuate to the nearest evacuation site (usually a local public school). To prepare for such evacuations, make sure to check the emergency exits and closest evacuation sites around your hotel, friend's house, or wherever you are staying.

Now we'll go over how to say the phrases. "Earthquake" in Japanese is *jishin*, which consists of the characters for "ground" and "shake." So literally, when the ground shakes, it's called a *jishin*.

In Japanese, "Is this an earthquake?" is *Kore wa jishin desu ka?* The first word *kore* means "this." *Wa* is a topic-marking particle. *Jishin* is "earthquake," as we covered earlier. *Desu* is a copula and *ka* is a particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So together, we have *Kore wa jishin desu ka?* This literally means, "This, earthquake, is it?" or "Is this an earthquake?" If the answer to this question is "yes," your companion will say either *hai* for "yes" or *sō desu*, which means, "Yes, it is." If the answer is "no," they would say either *īe* ("no") or *chigaimasu*, which means, "that's incorrect."

Once you know it's an earthquake, you want to alert your companions and neighbors right away. To tell them, "It's an earthquake," simply say *Jishin desu*. *Desu* is a copula, or a polite way of saying "it is."

If the quake is pretty big, your companion might suggest, "Let's hide under a table." This would be *Tēburu no shita de kakuremashō*. *Tēburu* is the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "table." *No* is a particle that describes possession. *Shita* means "under" and *ni* is a particle that describes location. In this case, *tēburu no shita de* means "under the table." *Kakuremashō* means, "let's hide." *Kakureru* is the dictionary form of the verb "to hide." Together, *Tēburu no shita de kakuremashō* means, "Let's hide under the table."

Lastly, we'll cover "Let's evacuate," which is *Hinan shimashō*. *Hinan* means "evacuation." *Shimashō* simply means, "let's do it." In the case of flooding or an oncoming tsunami, local police and fire department officials may go out into the streets and urge people to evacuate. They'll say *Hinan shite kudasai*, which means, "Please evacuate." If you hear this, quickly grab your valuables (wallet, passport, etc.) and your emergency pack, and follow the instructions they give you. If you can't understand what they're saying, simply follow everyone else in the same direction. You'll most likely end up in the designated evacuation center.

I really hope you won't need to use these phrases while you're in Japan. But if you do, remember to stay calm and to follow instructions from any locals or local authorities.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip; All About Japanese Emergency Evacuation Bags!

Tip #1

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. I mentioned emergency packs many times in this lesson. In Japanese, they're called *hinan bukuro*, or "evacuation bags." What exactly are they? They're backpacks filled with food, drinks, warm clothing, a radio, flashlights, first-aid kits, and other emergency goods. Many homes and offices in Japan have emergency packs ready in case of a fire or earthquake. It gives us comfort knowing that when the big one hits, we'll be ready. There are even books on how to best prepare emergency packs. Of course, they tell you the basic items to pack, such as water, food, and clothing. But one thing I found interesting was that it's important to pack an inspiring book. Because if you're trapped underneath tons of rubble for days on end-and this has happened to many unfortunate people during many earthquakes-maintaining one's will to live is crucial to survival. What book would you pack?

Where do we keep these backpacks? At home, we usually keep them near the entrance so we can grab them as we leave the house. At the office, they would be either in a meeting room or in each room of the office. At one company I worked at, we had an emergency pack and a construction helmet under every desk in the office!

Have I ever actually left the house with my emergency pack in hand? Just once-during the Great Hanshin Quake of January 1995 that killed 6,000 people. I was living in Osaka at the time with my parents, and we thought our apartment building was going to collapse. Everything fell from the shelves and broke, including a computer that narrowly missed my mother's head while she slept. Within two minutes of the quake, we had on our sneakers, winter jacket, and emergency packs and were ready to go! Luckily, none of us were hurt and neither were my friends. It was really scary, but having those emergency packs ready gave us one less thing to panic about!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #52 Self-Introduction (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

52

KANJI

1. はじめまして。
2. 宜しくお願いします。
3. ニューヨーク出身です。
4. シドニーの近くです。
5. 中込幸子と申します。
6. どうぞ宜しくお願いいたします。

KANA

1. はじめまして。
2. よろしくおねがいします。
3. にゅーよーくしゅっしんです。
4. しどにーのちかくです。
5. なかごめさちこともうします。
6. どうぞよろしくおねがいいたします。

ROMANIZATION

1. Hajimemashite.

CONT'D OVER

2. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.
3. Nyūyōku shusshin desu.
4. Shidonī no chikaku desu.
5. Nakagome Sachiko to mōshimasu.
6. Dōzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.

ENGLISH

1. Nice to meet you.
2. Thank you in advance for your assistance.
3. I am from New York.
4. It is near Sydney.
5. I am (humbly) called Sachiko Nakagome.
6. (super polite way of saying) Thank you in advance for your assistance.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|--------|---------|----------------|----------|--------|
| お願いします | おねがいします | onegai shimasu | please | phrase |
| 出身 | しゅっしん | shusshin | hometown | |

申します

もうします

mōshimasu

(humble form)
to be called, to
say; -masu form

SAMPLE SENTENCES

よろしくお願ひします。

Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Pleased to meet you.

出身はどこですか。

Shusshin wa doko desu ka.

Where are you from?

水木一男と申します。

Mizuki Kazuo to mōshimasu.

My name is Kazuo Mizuki.

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

When you meet someone for the first time, the first thing you would say is, "Nice to meet you," which in Japanese is *Hajimemashite*. Literally translated, *Hajimemashite* means, "for the first time," as in, "This is the first time I am meeting you." We use this phrase to acknowledge a stranger when we first meet. And we always use this expression first, even before giving our name.

Now let's go over stating your name. The simplest way to state your name is to say your name followed by *desu*, a polite way of saying "to be." When stating your name in Japanese, you typically put the family name first, followed by the first name. Japanese people have no middle names. So in my case, it's simply *Nakagome Sachiko desu*. *Nakagome* is my last name, and *Sachiko* is my first name. But Japanese people know that English speakers put their first name first, so they won't be surprised if you say John Smith *desu*. There are also more formal ways to state your name, but this phrase is polite enough.

After stating all this, there is a set phrase that we use to wrap up a self-introduction: *Yoroshiku onegai shimasu*. It's kind of hard to translate into English, but it's like saying, "Thank you in advance for your assistance," "Please assist me," or "Please take care of this." It's a typical thing to say when introducing yourself. And you can also use it as a stand-alone expression when asking for a favor. *Yoroshiku* is the adverbial form of the verb *yoroshi*, a polite way of saying "good." *Onegai shimasu* is a set phrase used to mean

"please" or to make a sentence formal.

Let's try this in sequence. When you meet someone for the first time, or if someone is introducing you to another person, you can say these three sentences consecutively: *Hajimemashite. Nakagome Sachiko desu. Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.* When saying the last sentence *Yoroshiku onegai shimasu*, we typically bow. Bend at the waist, lower your upper body at a 45-degree angle, hold it for one or two seconds, and then raise your body to the upright position.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip On Introducing Yourself in Japan!

Now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. If you want to add where you're from in your introduction, this is how you do it. For example, if you're from New York, you can add *Nyū Yōku shusshin desu.* *Shusshin* means you're from wherever city or country that precedes it. So your introduction would go like this: *Hajimemashite. John Smith desu. Nyū Yōku shusshin desu.*

If you're from a place that people are not familiar with, you could add some simple explanation after you say *XXX shusshin desu.* ("I am from XXX.") If you're from a city near Sydney, you could say *Shidonī no chikaku desu.* *Shidonī* is the Japanese pronunciation of the word "Sydney." *No* is a possessive particle and *chikaku* means "close to." If you're near London, say *Rondon no chikaku desu.*

The phrases we covered today are a bit formal and polite. But you can use them for casual settings as well. For a very serious business setting, we would use a more formal or humble form. We won't go into detail on the super formal here because these are survival phrases. But for reference, here it is: *Hajimemashite, Nakagome Sachiko to mōshimasu. Dōzo yoroshiku onegai itashimasu.* Quite a mouthful, eh? But don't worry; the polite phrases we covered today will suffice for most situations during a vacation. Unless, that is, you're meeting the Emperor!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #53

What Time Is It? (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 2 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar
- 4 Cultural Insight

53

KANJI

1. 今何時ですか？

KANA

1. いまなんじですか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Ima nan-ji desu ka?

ENGLISH

1. What time is it now?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 今 | いま | ima | now | noun |
| 何時 | なんじ | nan-ji | what time | |
| 六時 | ろくじ | rokuji | six o'clock | noun |
| 三十分 | さんじゅっぷん | sanjuppun | thirty minutes | |
| 五分前 | ごふんまえ | gofun mae | five minutes to | |
| 六時半 | ろくじはん | roku-ji han | six thirty, half past six | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>今電話中です。 <i>Ima denwa chū desu.</i></p> <p>I'm on the phone right now.</p> | <p>今、十一時です。 <i>Ima, jū ichi-ji desu.</i></p> <p>It's 11 o'clock now.</p> |
| <p>今何時ですか。 <i>Ima nan-ji desu ka?</i></p> <p>What time is it now?</p> | <p>六時半から朝ごはんです。 <i>Roku-ji han kara asa-gohan desu.</i></p> <p>Breakfast starts at 6:30.</p> |
| <p>七時三十分に友達に会います。 <i>Shichi-ji sanjūppun ni tomodachi ni aimasu.</i></p> <p>I will meet my friend at seven thirty.</p> | <p>私は五分前にここに来ました。 <i>Watashi wa gofun-mae ni koko ni kimashita.</i></p> <p>I came here 5 minutes ago.</p> |
| <p>今、六時半です。 <i>Ima, roku-ji han desu.</i></p> <p>It's half past six now.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

First, let's go over the basic phrase, "What time is it now?" That would be *Ima nanji desu ka?* The first word *ima* means "now." This is followed by *nanji*, which means "what time." *Desu* is the copula and *ka* is the interrogative particle.

The answer to this question would be a number plus the word *ji*, which means "hour," and another number plus the word *fun*, which means "minutes." Let's quickly go over the numbers one to ten. "One" is *ichi*, "two" is *ni*, "three" is *san*, "four" is *shi* or *yon*, "five" is *go*, "six" is *roku*, "seven" is *nana* or *shichi*, "eight" is *hachi*, "nine" is *kyū*, and "ten" is *jū*. Let's combine these numbers to tell time. "Six o'clock" would be *roku-ji*, "ten o'clock" would be *jū-ji*.

For the word "minutes," you could add either *fun* or *pun*, depending on the number preceding it. We don't have time to go over every single number now, so let's just go over some basics. "Five minutes" is *go-fun*. For "ten minutes," "twenty minutes," "thirty minutes," and other multiples of ten, *fun* turns into *pun*. So "ten minutes" is *ju-pun*. "Twenty minutes" is *niju-pun*, "thirty minutes" is *sanju-pun*, "6:20" is *roku-ji niju-pun*, and "6:30" is *roku-ji sanju-pun*. There's a different way of saying half past, and that's *han*, which is short for *hanbun* ("half"). Using this term, we can also say *roku-ji-han* to mean "6:30."

Let's cover some more useful phrases to tell time. "Five minutes to" is *go-fun mae*. The last word *mae* means "before." So "five minutes to six" would be *roku-ji go-fun mae*. And if all else fails, just ask them to show you their watch! Numbers are universal!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip: When in Japan, Keep Your Eye on the Time!

Tip#1

In today's Sachiko's Secret, I'll tell you something that might save a potential friendship with the Japanese. As you may have read, Japanese people are very punctual. If they're going to be five minutes late to a meeting, they'll call to inform you of the five-minute delay. And they'll explain in detail why they're running late. Usually it's due to train delays. And railway companies will issue memos stating that their train lines were delayed so that working people can hand in these slips to their supervisors and prove that the delay was not their fault.

Being late is a real taboo, not only in business settings but in personal settings as well. We consider a five-, ten-, or fifteen-minute delay to be acceptable. But if you're more than thirty minutes late, that is unacceptable and we'll consider you very rude! We won't trust you to be on time next time. So when you make an appointment with the hairstylist or masseuse, or decide to meet with a friend, GET THERE ON TIME!

Tip#2

Let's go over how to say each hour of the day because some numbers turn into irregular forms when combined to tell time. Some numbers also have two readings so you want to know which reading is appropriate for telling time. (The irregular numbers, or numbers to watch out for, are marked with *.)

1. *ichi-ji* ("one o'clock")
2. *ni-ji* ("two o'clock")
3. *san-ji* ("three o'clock")
4. **yo-ji* ("four o'clock")
5. *go-ji* ("five o'clock")
6. *roku-ji* ("six o'clock")
7. **shichi-ji* ("seven o'clock,")

8. *hachi-ji* ("eight o'clock")
9. **ku-ji* ("nine o'clock")
10. *jū-ji* ("ten o'clock")
11. *jūichi-ji* ("eleven o'clock")
12. *jūni-ji* ("twelve o'clock")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #54

What Time Does It Close/Open? (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

54

KANJI

1. ここは何時に開きますか？
2. 十時に開きます。
3. ここは何時に閉まりますか？
4. 十二時に閉まります。
5. 十二時にキッチンが閉まります。
6. ありがとうございます。

KANA

1. ここはなんじにあきますか？
2. じゅうじにあきます。
3. ここはなんじにしまりますか？
4. じゅうじにしまります。
5. じゅうじにキッチンがしまります。
6. ありがとうございます。

ROMANIZATION

1. Koko wa nan-ji ni akimasu ka?

CONT'D OVER

2. Jū-ji ni akimasu.
3. Koko wa nan-ji ni shimarimasu ka?
4. Jū ni-ji ni shimarimasu.
5. Jū ni-ji ni kitchin ga shimarimasu.
6. Arigatō gozaimashita.

ENGLISH

1. What time does this place open?
2. It will open at 10 o'clock.
3. What time does it close?
4. It will close at 12 o'clock.
5. The kitchen will close at 12 o'clock.
6. Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|-----------|-------|
| ここ | ここ | koko | here | noun |
| 何時 | なんじ | nan-ji | what time | |

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------|------------------------|
| 開きます | あきます | akimasu | to open (polite form) |
| 閉まります | しまります | shimarimasu | to close (polite form) |
| キッチン | きッチン | kicchin | kitchen |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>ここは禁煙です。 <i>Koko wa kin'en desu.</i></p> <p>This place is no-smoking.</p> | <p>今何時ですか。 <i>Ima nan-ji desu ka?</i></p> <p>What time is it now?</p> |
| <p>薬屋さんは、朝 10 時に開きます。 <i>Kusuriya-san wa, asa jū-ji ni akimasu.</i></p> <p>The drugstore opens at 10 am.</p> | <p>このレストランは十一時に閉まります。キッチンは十時にしまります。 <i>Kono resutoran wa jū ichi-ji ni shimarimasu. Kitchin wa jū-ji ni shimarimasu.</i></p> <p>This restaurant closes at 11pm. The kitchen closes at 10pm.</p> |
| <p>キッチンを掃除しました。 <i>Kitchin wo sōji shimashita.</i></p> <p>I cleaned up the kitchen.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In today's lesson, we'll go over some phrases you'll need to ask what time a place opens or closes. Let's start with, "What time does this place open?" In Japanese, that would be *Koko wa nan-ji ni akimasu ka?* The first word *koko* means "here," as in the business establishment you are in when you ask this question. This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. Then you will have *nan-ji*, which means "what time." *Ni* is a particle that we can translate as "at," as in, "at what time." And the last word *akimasu* is the polite way of saying "to open." And *ka* is the particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So altogether, we have *Koko wa nanji ni akimasu ka?* Literally this means, "Here, what time, open?" or "What time does this place open?"

The answer would probably be something such as *Jū-ji ni akimasu*, which means, "It will open at ten o'clock." *Jū* is "ten," and *ji* means "hour." So together, *jū-ji* is "ten o'clock." *Ni* is the particle we can translate as "at," as in "at what time." And *akimasu*, again, is the polite way of saying "will open." If a store opens at 11:00 AM, a store clerk would say *Jū ichi-ji ni akimasu*.

Now let's go over, "What time does it close?" In Japanese, that would be *Koko wa nanji ni shimarimasu ka?* The first half of the sentence is the same. *Koko wa nan-ji ni* means "what time does this place..." Let me explain the latter half. *Shimarimasu* is the polite way of saying, "will close." And *ka* is the question particle. So *shimarimasu ka* is the polite way of saying, "will it close?"

The answer to this question will most likely be something such as, *Jū ni-ji ni shimarimasu*, which means, "It will close at twelve o'clock." At restaurants, they may tell you that the kitchen closes at a certain time. In that case, they would say *Jū ni-ji ni kitchin ga shimarimasu*, which means, "The kitchen will close at twelve o'clock." *Kitchin* is simply the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "kitchen." *Ga* is a subject-marking particle. These two words are the only new words in this sentence. The rest is the same as the earlier sentence *Jū ni-ji ni shimarimasu*, which means, "It will close at twelve o'clock."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips on Not Overstaying Your Welcome in Japanese Establishments!

Tip #1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. Time is something you constantly need to be conscious of when you're in Japan. At nights, restaurants close their kitchens around 10:00 PM or 10:30 PM, so around that time, it's really hard to find a place to sit down for dinner or coffee. Most restaurants won't even let you in if they have already closed the kitchen at the time you knock on the door. If it's a café and you are only ordering drinks, they may let you in but you will only have about thirty minutes until the place closes. So you might want to think about whether it's worth investing in a five-dollar cup of coffee for a 30-minute chat with your friend. It might be cheaper to buy canned coffee from a vending machine and talk on a street corner! Another option is to get into a restaurant before 9:00 PM, order dinner, and stay there until closing time by ordering little things such as coffee and desserts along the way so you don't feel pressured to leave.

The reason stores close so early is that trains don't run around the clock, so most customers have to leave around 11:30 or midnight to catch their last trains home. So it would be pretty unprofitable at this point to keep restaurants open. Of course, some establishments such as clubs, bars, some restaurants, karaoke rooms, some movie theaters, and Internet cafes are open twenty-four hours. So if you miss your last train, you can spend the night at these facilities until your first train leaves at around 5:30 or 6:00 AM. If you're too tired to pull an

all-nighter, you can take a cab back to your hotel, which might be expensive. And if you're thinking of going out on the town early Sunday, think again! Many stores and restaurants in commercial areas don't open until 11:00 AM on Sundays. So keep this in mind when you plan your itinerary.

Tip #2

In Japan, many department stores play music to signal that it's almost closing time. The most commonly used music is "Auld Lang Syne," the familiar tune we hear on New Year's Eve! Why? I have no idea. In Japan, we also sing this song at graduation, so perhaps it symbolizes an end to something. Many stores play this tune about fifteen minutes before closing time and announce, "It is now fifteen minutes before closing time. Please visit us again in the near future." Then at closing time, the store clerks will all line up by the elevators or exits and bow to customers who are leaving. In unison, they'll say *Arigatō gozaimashita*, which is a version of "Thank you very much" in the past tense. (It's the past tense because it means, "Thank you for having visited our store....") This is quite an interesting scene, so you may want to drop by a department store near closing time (usually 7:00 or 8:00 PM on the shopping floors, and 10:00 PM or later on the restaurant floors).

At most restaurants, wait staff will go around to each table ten minutes before closing time to inform people and to collect payment. If you're still there past closing time, the wait staff will come over again to tell you that it's closing time. This can be a bit embarrassing, so be sure to leave before the appointed time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #55

I Like It. I Don't Like It. (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

55

KANJI

1. これは好きです。
2. ラーメンは好きです。
3. 天ぷらは好きです。
4. これは嫌いです。
5. 納豆は嫌いです。
6. 好き嫌いがありますか？

KANA

1. これはすきです。
2. らーめんはすきです。
3. てんぷらはすきです。
4. これはきらいです。
5. なっとうはきらいです。
6. すききらいがありますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa suki desu.

CONT'D OVER

2. Rāmen wa suki desu.
3. Tempura wa suki desu.
4. Kore wa kirai desu.
5. Nattō wa kirai desu.
6. Suki kirai wa arimasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. I like this.
2. I like ramen noodles.
3. I like tempura.
4. I don't like this.
5. I don't like fermented beans.
6. Do you have any food preferences?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|---------------|-------|
| これ | これ | kore | this | noun |
| 海苔 | のり | nori | dried seaweed | |
| ワカメ | わかめ | wakame | seaweed | |

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|---|---------------|
| イクラ | いくら | ikura | salmon roe | noun |
| 好き嫌い | すききらい | suki kirai | food preferences | |
| 納豆 | なっとう | nattō | fermented soybeans with a very strong smell | |
| 天ぷら | てんぷら | tempura | tempura, deep-fried food | noun |
| ラーメン | ラーメン | rāmen | ramen noodles | noun |
| 嫌い (な) | きらい (な) | kirai (na) | dislike; na-adj. | |
| 好き | すき | suki | to like, likable; Adj(na) | adjective(na) |
| とろろ芋 | とろろいも | tororo imo | Japanese yams | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>これは何ですか。 <i>Kore wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What is this?</p> | <p>あれ？これは私のですか。 <i>Are? Kore wa watashi no desu ka.</i></p> <p>Huh? Is this mine?</p> |
| <p>このお店に海苔はありますか？ <i>Kono omise ni nori ha arimasuka?</i></p> <p>Do you have any dried seaweed at the store?</p> | <p>ワカメが好きです。 <i>Wakame ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like seaweed.</p> |
| <p>子供たちが大好きなイクラ！ <i>Kodomo-tachi ga daisuki na ikura!</i></p> <p>Children love salmon roe!</p> | <p>私はイクラの寿司が一番好きだ。 <i>Watashi wa ikura no sushi ga ichiban suki da.</i></p> <p>My favorite sushi is ikura (salmon roe).</p> |
| <p>好き嫌いがありますか。 <i>Sukikirai wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Do you have any food preferences?</p> | <p>納豆は嫌いです。 <i>Nattō wa kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I dislike natto.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>西日本では天ぷらを塩で食べますが、東日本では天つゆにつけて食べます。 <i>Nishi Nihon de wa tempura o shio de tabemasu ga, higashi Nihon de wa tentsuyu ni tsukete tabemasu.</i></p> <p>Traditionally people in West Japan enjoy tempura with salt, whereas people in East Japan dip it in a special sauce.</p> | <p>てんぷらは日本の料理です。 <i>Tempura wa nihon no ryōri desu.</i></p> <p>Tempura is a Japanese dish.</p> |
| <p>いいラーメン屋はありますか。 <i>Ii rāmen-ya wa arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Are there any good ramen places?</p> | <p>私は悲しい映画が嫌いです。 <i>Watashi wa kanashii eiga ga kirai desu.</i></p> <p>I hate sad movies.</p> |
| <p>この店が好きです。 <i>Kono mise ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like this store.</p> | <p>私はオーディリー・ヘップバーンが好きです。 <i>Watashi wa Ōdorī Heppubān ga suki desu.</i></p> <p>I like Audrey Hepburn.</p> |
| <p>とろろ芋を食べたことがありますか。 <i>Tororoimo wo tabeta koto ga arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Have you ever had Japanese yams?</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In Japanese, "I like this" is *Kore wa suki desu*. The first word *kore* means "this." This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. Next, we have *suki*, which means, "to like." Then we have *desu*, which is the polite way of saying "to be." So altogether, we have *Kore wa suki desu*. Literally, this means "This, I like," or "I like this."

If you want to say you like something in particular, you can substitute *kore* with the names of your favorite dishes. For example, if you like ramen noodles, a very popular dish here, you can say *Rāmen wa suki desu*. If you like tempura, you can say *Tempura wa suki desu*. It's a piece of cake!

Now let's take a look at the other end of the spectrum. In Japanese, "I don't like this" is *Kore wa kirai desu*. The first words *kore wa* means "this is," as we just covered. This is followed by *kirai*, which is the verb that means, "to dislike." *Desu* is a polite way of saying

"to be." So altogether, we have *Kore wa kirai desu*. Literally, this means, "This, I don't like," or "I don't like this."

Now again, you can just replace *kore* with any word to describe things you don't like. For example, maybe you don't like *nattō*, a traditional Japanese side dish of fermented beans! Many foreigners dislike the sticky texture and foul odor of *nattō*. To say, "I dislike *natto*," simply say *Nattō wa kirai desu*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips on Japanese Food Likes and Dislikes!

Tip #1

For today's Sachiko's Secret, I'll introduce a phrase people will ask you quite often. In Japanese, we have a term that means "likes and dislikes." *Suki kirai* is simply a combination of the words for "like" and "dislike." Usually, we use it to refer to food preferences.

So, if someone takes you to a restaurant and they want to know if there is anything you can't eat, they will ask you *Suki kirai wa arimasu ka?* "Do you like or dislike anything in particular?" And if you do have foods you can't eat, it's okay to be honest and tell them.

Especially if you are a vegetarian, be sure to mention it because that's unusual in Japan. If you're in Tokyo, Osaka, or any other major city, being a vegetarian won't be a huge inconvenience. You can always find Chinese or Indian restaurants that offer vegetarian dishes. Japanese restaurants have some vegetable dishes too, but it's hard to find main dishes that consist only of vegetables. (Be sure to check out our lesson titled, "I'm a Vegetarian" to learn more useful phrases!)

Tip #2

Let's go over some unusual Japanese foods that may be challenging for non-Japanese people to consume. I'm basing this strictly on my experience and hearsay, so there is nothing scientific about this research!

Nattō - "Fermented beans" (They're sticky and smelly.)

Ikura - "Salmon roe" (They're sticky and a ghastly looking bright red.)

Wakame - "Seaweed" (They're chewy and look like weeds growing in the ocean. I couldn't eat them when I was little.)

Nori - "Dried seaweed" (They look like black sheets when they are used to cover rice balls. When I was little, my American and Canadian friends thought they were ghastly looking simply

because of the color.)

Tororo imo - "Japanese yams" (They're sticky and bland tasting.)

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #56

Adjectives (Bonus)

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

56

KANJI

1. すごい！
2. あらまあ！

KANA

1. すごい！
2. あらまあ！

ROMANIZATION

1. Sugee!
2. Ara mā!

ENGLISH

1. Holy! (male speech)
2. Oh my! (female speech)

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|------------|-----------|-------|
| 美しい | うつくしい | utsukushii | beautiful | |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------------|---|-----------|
| 青 | あお | ao | blue | |
| 緑 | みどり | midori | green | none |
| 紫 | むらさき | murasaki | purple | noun |
| 黒 | くろ | kuro | black | |
| 白 | しろ | shiro | white | |
| 茶色 | ちゃいろ | chairo | brown | |
| 黄緑 | きみどり | kimidori | yellow-green | |
| 赤紫 | あかむらさき | aka-murasaki | reddish purple | |
| 朱色 | しゅいろ | shu iro | bright red color | |
| 赤 | あか | aka | red | |
| 黄色 | きいろ | kiiro | yellow | |
| 繊細 | せんさい | sensai | delicate | |
| かわいい | かわいい | kawaii | pretty, cute, lovely, charming :Adj(i) | adjective |
| すごい | すごい | sugoi | amazing, great, fabulous | adjective |
| 便利 | べんり | benri | convenient, handy, useful | |
| 速い | はやい | hayai | fast, quick; i-Adj | |
| 遅い | おそい | osoi | late, slow | adjective |
| もっと | もっと | motto | more | adverb |
| 小さい | ちいさい | chiisai | small, little, tiny | |
| 大きい | おおきい | ōkii | big, large | adjective |
| 肌色 | はだいろ | hada iro | pinkish beige (literally translated as skin color) | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>キャメロン・ディアスは美しいです。 <i>Kyameron Diasu wa utsukushii desu.</i></p> <p>Cameron Diaz is beautiful.</p> | <p>青い空はきれいです。 <i>Aoi sora wa kirei desu.</i></p> <p>The blue sky is beautiful.</p> |
| <p>ブロッコリーは、緑の野菜です。 <i>Burokkorī wa midori no yasai desu.</i></p> <p>Broccoli is a green vegetable.</p> | <p>紫色の花は何ですか。 <i>Murasaki iro no hana wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What is the purple flower?</p> |
| <p>黒い靴を買いました。 <i>Kuroi kutsu o kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought black shoes.</p> | <p>白いドレスがほしいです。 <i>Shiroi doresu ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I want a white dress.</p> |
| <p>茶色いズボンを買いました。 <i>Chairoi zubon wo kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought brown pants.</p> | <p>その黄緑の靴、可愛いですね。 <i>Sono kimidori no kutsu, kawaii desu ne.</i></p> <p>Those yellow-green shoes are cute, aren't they.</p> |
| <p>赤紫色の車に乗りました。 <i>Akamurasaki iro no kuruma ni norimashita.</i></p> <p>I rode in a reddish purple car.</p> | <p>日本の判子は朱色です。 <i>Nihon no hanko wa shuiro desu.</i></p> <p>Japanese name stamps are a bright red color.</p> |
| <p>子供の頬が赤いです。 <i>Kodomo no hoho ga akai desu.</i></p> <p>The child's cheeks are red.</p> | <p>ひまわりは黄色いです。 <i>Himawari wa kiroi desu.</i></p> <p>The sunflowers are yellow.</p> |
| <p>彼女は繊細な筆遣いで絵を描きました。 <i>Kanojo wa sensai na fudetsukai de e o kakimashita.</i></p> <p>She painted a picture with delicate brushstrokes.</p> | <p>赤ちゃんはかわいい。 <i>Aka-chan wa kawaii.</i></p> <p>Babies are cute.</p> |
| <p>この絵はすごいですね。 <i>Kono e wa sugoi desu ne.</i></p> <p>This picture is great.</p> | <p>東京は本当に便利です。 <i>Tokyō wa hontō ni benri desu.</i></p> <p>Tokyo is really convenient.</p> |
| <p>バスと電車、どちらのほうが速いですか。 <i>Basu to densha, dochira no hō ga hayai desu ka.</i></p> <p>Which is faster, a bus or a train?</p> | <p>遅くなってごめんなさい。 <i>Osoku natte gomen nasai.</i></p> <p>I'm sorry I'm late.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>もっと食べてください。 <i>Motto tabete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please have some more.</p> | <p>彼女は顔が小さい。 <i>Kanojo wa kao ga chiisai.</i></p> <p>She has a small face.</p> |
| <p>見たこともないような大きさの船が港に到着した。 <i>Mita koto mo nai yōna ōkisa no fune ga minato ni tōchaku shita.</i></p> <p>The largest ship I had ever seen was arriving at the port.</p> | <p>銀行の前に大きい本屋がある。 <i>Ginkō no mae ni ōkii hon-ya ga aru.</i></p> <p>There is a big bookstore in front of the bank.</p> |
| <p>彼女は肌色の携帯を持っている。 <i>Kanojo wa hadairo no keitai wo motte iru.</i></p> <p>She has a pinkish beige cell phone.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

Let's start with commenting on landscapes or structures. The great thing about Japanese is that you don't always need a subject or verb in a sentence. You can just utter an adjective and it will make sense as a sentence. If you simply say "Beautiful!" people will assume you're saying, "I think this is so beautiful." Convenient, eh? So pack up those adjectives in your suitcase!

The most common adjective you might use is, "beautiful," which is *utsukushī*. The centuries-old shrines and temples are *utsukushī*. We might consider kimonos, or traditional Japanese attire, with their colorful designs and intricate sashes, to be *utsukushī* or *sensai*, which means "delicate." When commenting on cool modern clothing, you might say *kawaī*, which means "cute."

Modern skyscrapers, on the other hand, might be *sugoi!* meaning "wow!" or "amazing!" And electronic gadgets might be *benri*, or "convenient." The Bullet Train will feel really *hayai*, or "fast," while the local trains in rural Japan might feel *osoī*, or "slow."

You can also say these adjectives alone to mean what they mean. For example, *utuskushī* can simply mean, "beautiful." But if you want to sound natural and say, "It's beautiful, isn't it?" you can add *desu ne* to the adjective. So *Utsukushī desu ne*, would mean "Beautiful, isn't it?" It sounds more conversational. This sentence structure works with almost any adjective.

Now let's go over some phrases you'll need when you're shopping and you want something smaller or bigger, or the same thing in another color. *Motto chīsai* means "smaller." The first word *motto* means "more," so you can simply add this word in front of the adjective "small," which in Japanese is *chīsai*. Together, *motto chīsai* means "smaller." Similarly, "bigger" would be *motto ōkī*.

Let's go over some colors, shall we? "Yellow" is *kīro*, "red" is *aka*, "blue" is *ao*, and "green" is *midori*- does that sound familiar? Uh-huh. That's because *Midori* is also a girl's name. Remember the Japanese figure skater Midori Ito, the first woman in the world to land a triple axel in competition? Let's go over some more colors. "Purple" is *murasaki*.

If you listen to our upcoming lost and found lesson, you will cover some basic colors. "Black" is *kuro*, "white" is *shiro*, and "brown" is *chairo*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips on Japanese Colors and He Said/She Said!

Tip #1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. In Japanese, we have unique words to describe colors. Sometimes we combine the names of colors to come up with a new color. Some of them I can't quite describe in English. For example, *ki-midori* is a combination of the words for yellow and green, and we can roughly translate it as "yellowish-green." *Aka-murasaki* is a combination of red and purple, and while we can translate it as "reddish-purple," the color looks like burgundy. Some colors are hard to describe in English, such as the color *shu iro*, which is the bright red color of an official seal or stamp. And there is *hada iro* which we directly translate as "skin color." In Japan, we use that word to describe the color of most Japanese people's skin, which is pinkish-beige. Again, these words probably came out of necessity in this unique culture.

Tip #2

During your trip to Japan, you may overhear people exclaiming *Aramā!* at breathtaking landscapes or culture-rich historic sites. That's a casual way for women to say, "Oh my!" Men, on the other hand, would say *Sugē*, which is a casual way of saying, "Wow!" Some Japanese words and phrases are distinctly used by either men or women. So it would be safe for foreign men to imitate the speech patterns of Japanese men, and foreign women to imitate the speech patterns of Japanese women. Generally, female speech is more soft-spoken and high-pitched, while male speech sounds coarser, rougher, and more cut off. The more casual the phrases, the greater the distinction between male and female speech.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #57 Lost and Found 1 (Bonus)

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- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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- 4 Cultural Insight

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KANJI

1. かばんをなくしました。
2. 忘れ物取扱所はどこですか？

KANA

1. かばんをなくしました。
2. わすれものとりあつかいじょはどこですか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Kaban o nakushimashita.
2. Wasuremono toriatsukaijo wa doko desu ka?

ENGLISH

1. I lost a bag.
2. Where is the lost and found counter?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|
| かばん | カバン | kaban | bag | noun |

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| なくす | なくす | nakusu | to lose (dictionary form of nakushimasu) | |
| 財布 | さいふ | saifu | wallet | noun |
| パスポート | パスポート | pasupōto | passport | noun |
| 傘 | かさ | kasa | umbrella | noun |
| 忘れ物取扱所 | わすれものとり あつかいじょ | wasuremono toriatsukaijo | lost and found counter | |
| どこ | どこ | doko | where | interrogative |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>このかばんは私のです。 <i>Kono kaban wa watashi no desu.</i></p> <p>This bag is mine.</p> | <p>メガネをなくしました。 <i>Megane wo nakushimashita.</i></p> <p>I lost my glasses.</p> |
| <p>いけない！お財布を忘れた！ <i>Ikenai! O-saifu o wasureta!</i></p> <p>Oh no! I forgot my wallet!</p> | <p>海外旅行にパスポートは必須だ。 <i>Kaigairiyokō ni pasupōto wa hissu da.</i></p> <p>A passport is a must for an international trip.</p> |
| <p>パスポートがあります。 <i>Pasupōto ga arimasu.</i></p> <p>I have a passport.</p> | <p>傘をさす。 <i>Kasa o sasu.</i></p> <p>To put an umbrella up</p> |
| <p>あの傘をください。 <i>Ano kasa o kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please give me that umbrella.</p> | <p>忘れ物取扱所はどこですか？ <i>Wasuremono toriatsukaijo ha doko desuka?</i></p> <p>Where is the lost and found counter?</p> |
| <p>タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 <i>Takushīnoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.</i></p> <p>Where is the taxi stand?</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

You might think, "Ah, when have I ever lost anything in my life?" Well, in Japan, your chances of losing things might be higher than when you're at home. Instead of throwing all your belongings into the trunk of a car, you'll have to carry everything around on the trains, buses, and subways. And because you're unfamiliar with the places you plan to visit, you may have to suddenly dart off a train or jump off a bus, accidentally leaving an umbrella or bag behind.

For this lesson, let's suppose you left a bag on the train. The bag contains an expensive digital camera, your wallet, and your passport! You've got to get it back!

First, what you need to do is tell an employee of the railway company what happened. In Japanese, the word for bag is *kaban*. The easiest way to say, "I lost a bag" is *Kaban o nakushimashita*. The dictionary form of the verb "to lose" is *nakusu*. *Nakushimashita* is the polite way of saying, "I lost something," in the past tense.

To say you lost something else, simply replace the word *kaban* with another. For example, "wallet" would be *saifu*, and "passport" is *pasupōto*, simply the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "passport." So, "I lost my passport" would be *Pasupōto o nakushimashita*. "Umbrella" is *kasa*. So to say you lost your umbrella, you would say *Kasa o nakushimashita*.

At that point, a railway staff will guide you to the lost and found counter within the station. These counters are called *wasuremono toriatsukaijo*. The first word *wasuremono* means "lost item." The next word *toriatsukaijo* means "the place that takes care of them." So *wasuremono toriatsukaijo* literally means, "the place that takes care of lost items."

If you want to ask, "Where is the lost and found counter?" you could say *Wasuremono toriatsukaijo wa doko desu ka?* The words *wasuremono toriatsukaijo* are followed by the topic-marking particle *wa*. The word *doko* means "where," and *desu* is a copula. The last sound *ka* is a particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. So altogether, we have *Wasuremono toriatsukaijo wa doko desu ka?* To understand the answer, you'll have to check out the lesson on directions, because it's too much information to cover here. And to describe the item you lost, check out our next lesson!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips to Keeping Tabs on Your Stuff While Traveling in Tokyo!

Tip #1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. What do you think is the most common thing left behind on Japanese trains? You hear the conductor constantly reminding people not to forget them. Any guesses? That's right, umbrellas! According to a report by West Japan Railways,

umbrellas topped the list of lost items, followed by clothing (including accessories such as glasses and hats). With umbrellas, people tend to hang them from a handrail on the train or put them on the floor, then forget about them when getting off the train. So be careful on rainy days!

Those overhead racks above the train seats are great when you're too tired to hold on to your bag. But that's another common place to forget things on the train. I use those overhead racks all the time, especially when I'm exhausted. This really beats keeping the bag on my shoulders or in my hands, even during a short ride. Now, if I put all my belongings on the rack, it's unlikely that I'll forget anything because I wouldn't leave the train empty-handed. But if I put just one bag on the rack and keep another bag on my shoulders, that's when I forget to take my bag off the rack. Because I feel like I already have my stuff with me. So beware of those racks! When you leave, make a mental note of all the belongings you should have with you!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #58

Lost and Found 2 (Bonus)

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- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 2 English
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58

KANJI

1. これはあなたのですか？
2. 東京駅から新宿駅。
3. 忘れ物セールはしますか？

KANA

1. これはあなたのですか？
2. どうきょうえきからしんじゅくえき。
3. わすれものせーるはしますか？

ROMANIZATION

1. Kore wa anata no desu ka?
2. Tōkyō eki kara Shinjuku Eki.
3. Wasuremono no sēru wa shimasu ka?

ENGLISH

1. Is this yours?
2. From Tokyo Station to Shinjuku Station.

CONT'D OVER

3. Will you have a sale of lost items?

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|---------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 黒 | くろ | kuro | black | |
| どこ | どこ | doko | where | interrogative |
| いつ | いつ | itsu | when | interrogative |
| 電話番号 | でんわばんごう | denwa bangō | telephone number | |
| 名前 | なまえ | namae | name | noun |
| もっと | もっと | motto | more | adverb |
| いいえ | いいえ | iie | no | expression |
| はい | はい | hai | yes, that's right | |
| 大きい | おおきい | ōkii | big, large | adjective |
| 小さい | ちいさい | chiisai | small, little, tiny | |
| 白 | しろ | shiro | white | |
| 茶色 | ちゃいろ | chairo | brown | |
| から | から | kara | from | particle |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|--|
| 黒い靴を買いました。 <i>Kuroi kutsu o kaimashita.</i> I bought black shoes. | タクシー乗り場はどこにありますか。 <i>Takushinoriba wa doko ni arimasu ka.</i> Where is the taxi stand? |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>そのサッカーの試合はいつ始まりますか？ <i>Sono sakkā no shiai wa itsu hajimarimasu ka?</i></p> <p>When does the football game start?</p> | <p>いつ アメリカ に いきますか。 <i>Itsu Amerika ni ikimasu ka.</i></p> <p>When are you going to America?</p> |
| <p>電話番号は何番ですか。 <i>Denwabangō wa nan-ban desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's your phone number? / What's the phone number?</p> | <p>お名前は何ですか？ <i>O-namae wa nan desuka.</i></p> <p>What's your name?</p> |
| <p>あの人の名前は何ですか。 <i>Ano hito no namae wa nan desu ka.</i></p> <p>What's that person's name?</p> | <p>もっと食べてください。 <i>Motto tabete kudasai.</i></p> <p>Please have some more.</p> |
| <p>いいえ、ちがいます。 <i>ie, chigaimasu.</i></p> <p>No, that's wrong.</p> | <p>たなかさんですか。 - はい、そうです。 <i>Tanaka-san desu ka. - Hai, sou desu.</i></p> <p>Are you Mr. Tanaka? - Yes, I am.</p> |
| <p>見たこともないような大きさの船が港に到着した。 <i>Mita koto mo nai yōna ōkisa no fune ga minato ni tōchaku shita.</i></p> <p>The largest ship I had ever seen was arriving at the port.</p> | <p>銀行の前に大きい本屋がある。 <i>Ginkō no mae ni ōkii hon-ya ga aru.</i></p> <p>There is a big bookstore in front of the bank.</p> |
| <p>彼女は顔が小さい。 <i>Kanojo wa kao ga chiisai.</i></p> <p>She has a small face.</p> | <p>白いドレスがほしいです。 <i>Shiroi doresu ga hoshī desu.</i></p> <p>I want a white dress.</p> |
| <p>茶色いズボンを買いました。 <i>Chairoi zubon wo kaimashita.</i></p> <p>I bought brown pants.</p> | <p>新宿から渋谷までどのくらいですか。 <i>Shinjuku kara Shibuya made dono kurai desu ka.</i></p> <p>How far is it from Shinjuku to Shibuya?</p> |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

In our previous lesson, we went over *Kaban o nakushimashita* ("I lost a bag") and *Wasuremono toriatsukaijo wa doko desu ka?* ("Where is the lost and found counter?") For this lesson, let's suppose you go to the lost and found counter to claim the bag, and the clerks there point to various bags, asking if they are yours.

First of all, once you get to the lost and found counter, you should repeat the first sentence *Kaban o nakushimashita*, which means, "I lost a bag." Then, they'll probably want to know the color and size of the bag and where you lost it.

Let's go over some basic colors and sizes. "Black," my favorite color, is *kuro*. "Brown" is *chairo*. "White" is *shiro*. So if they ask *Nani iro?* (literally, "what color?"), you can say either *kuro*, *chairo*, or *shiro*, or simply point to an object that is the same color as your bag. To review more colors, check out our lesson on adjectives.

To describe different sizes, we'll go over *chīsai* ("small") and *ōkī* ("large"). Now let's try combining adjectives. If you lost a "big brown bag," you can say *ōkī, chairo no kaban*. The word *no* is the rough equivalent of the word "of." So the word order is (1) the size, (2) the color, (3) the word *no*, and (4) the item you lost. If you lost a "small black bag," you can say *chīsai kuro no kaban*. These phrases are the simplest way to state your needs.

Once you've described your lost item, hopefully, they'll bring out some bags that fit your description. They'll probably ask you, "Is this yours?" In Japanese, that would be *Kore wa anata no desu ka?* The first word *kore* means "this." This is followed by the topic-marking particle *wa* and then by the words *anata no*, which mean "yours." The last part *desu* is the copula and *ka* is a particle that turns a sentence into an interrogative. Altogether, *Kore wa anata no desu ka?* literally means, "This is yours?"

To answer this question, you can simply respond *hai* for "yes," or *īe* for "no." If the answer is "no," then you'll have to offer more details about your bag. For example, is it bigger or smaller than the one they brought out?

To say "bigger," simply add *motto* in front of the adjective for "big." So "bigger" would be *motto ōkī* and "smaller" would be *motto chīsai*. And again, they'll bring out some bags and ask *Kore wa anata no desu ka?* And again, answer with either *hai* ("yes") or *īe* ("no").

If they don't have anything on hand that fits your description, they may take down your contact information-*namae* ("name") and *denwa bangō* ("phone number"). They may also ask you when and where you lost it. For the question "when," which is *itsu*, you can simply write down the time on a piece of paper. To answer "where," or *doko*, you might want to say where you got on and off the train. Perhaps you got on the train at Tokyo Station and got off at Shinjuku Station. Just say *Tōkyō eki kara Shinjuku eki*. *Eki* means "station" and *kara* means "from." So the word order would be (1) the station you boarded at, (2) the word *kara*, and (3) the station you got off at.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip on Buying Unclaimed "Lost" Items in Japan!

Tip #1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. Lost and found counters in Japan are pretty reliable. Passengers are pretty good about reporting lost items, and the lost and found counter is fairly organized. So if you go there, they'll be efficient about finding your item. Unfortunately, many people don't bother to go to the counters so many items go unclaimed. At the end of the year, or whatever the cycle is, some train stations will sell unclaimed items at a discount! If you get info on one of these events, try it out! Who knows, you might find a watch or umbrella you like. It's like digging in a mountain of treasure! You can ask a railway employee *Wasuremono no sēru wa shimasu ka?* or "Will you have a sale of lost items?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #59

I'm Tired (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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KANJI

1. 疲れています。
2. 寒いです。
3. 暑いです。
4. お腹が空いています。
5. 喉が渴いています。

KANA

1. つかれています。
2. さむいです。
3. あついです。
4. おなかがすいています。
5. のどがかわいています。

ROMANIZATION

1. Tsukarete imasu.
2. Samui desu.
3. Atsui desu.

CONT'D OVER

4. O-naka ga suite imasu.
5. Nodo ga kawaite imasu.

ENGLISH

1. I'm tired.
2. I'm cold.
3. I'm hot.
4. My stomach is empty. (I'm hungry)
5. My throat is dry. (I'm thirsty)

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 疲れる | つかれる | tsukareru | to tire, to get tired | adverb, verb |
| 寒い | さむい | samui | cold | adjective |
| 暑い | あつい | atsui | hot; Adj (na) | adjective |
| お腹 | おなか | onaka | stomach | |
| 喉 | のど | nodo | throat | noun |
| 渴く | かわく | kawaku | to dry up | |
| いる | いる | iru | to be, to exist | verb |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>足首が疲れました。 <i>Ashikubi ga tsukaremashita.</i></p> <p>My ankles are tired.</p> | <p>最近、とても寒くなってきました。 <i>saikin, totemo samuku natte kimashita.</i></p> <p>It's getting so cold lately.</p> |
| <p>アラスカはとても寒いです。 <i>Arasuka wa totemo samui desu.</i></p> <p>Alaska is very cold.</p> | <p>今日は暑いです。 <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i></p> <p>It's hot today.</p> |
| <p>お腹を壊した。 <i>O-naka o kowashita.</i></p> <p>I got an upset stomach.</p> | <p>喉が痛いです。 <i>Nodo ga itai desu.</i></p> <p>My throat hurts.</p> |
| <p>喉が渴きました。 <i>Nodo ga kawakimashita.</i></p> <p>I'm thirsty.</p> | <p>今どこにいる？ <i>Ima doko ni iru?</i></p> <p>Where are you now?</p> |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

During your trip, you may need to tell your companions that you're tired, sick, or hungry. So today, we'll go over all of those. After spending the entire day going up and down the stairs of Tokyo's elaborate subway system with a huge bag, you might feel a little weary. You may need to tell your companion that you're tired. In Japanese, that would be *Tsukarete imasu*.

The first word *tsukarete* is the *te*-form of the word *tsukareru*, which means "to get tired." *Imasu* is a polite way of saying, "I am currently." So *Tsukarete imasu* literally means, "Tired, I am now."

Remember, Japanese sentences don't always need subjects, so you don't need to add the word "I." People will assume you're talking about yourself. And to add, "Let's take a break," you can say *Kyūkei shimashō*. The first word *kyūkei* means, "break." *Shimashō* means, "let's do it." Together, *Kyūkei shimashō* literally means, "Break, let's do it."

If you're cold, you can say *Samui desu*. *Samui* means "cold" and *desu* is a rough equivalent of the verb "to be." If you're hot, you would say *Atsui desu*.

If you're hungry, you can say *O-naka ga suite imasu*. This is a bit trickier. The first word

o-naka means "stomach." This is followed by the subject-marking particle *ga*. *Suite imasu* means, "It's empty." So altogether, *O-naka ga suite imasu* literally means, "Stomach is empty," or "I am hungry."

Similarly, if you're thirsty, you can say *Nodo ga kawaite imasu*. The first word *nodo* means "throat." This is followed by the subject-marking particle *ga*. *Kawaite imasu* means, "It's dry." So altogether, *Nodo ga kawaite imasu* literally means, "Throat is dry," or "I am thirsty."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tip on Taking a Break in Japan without Breaking the Bank!

Tip #1

In today's Sachiko's Secret, we'll go over cheap ways to rest during your expensive trip to Japan! Yes, I'm the pro of frugal spending! If you're exhausted from a day of walking, you could walk into a café and pay 500 yen (about 5 US dollars) for a cup of coffee and sit in a freezing-cold air-conditioned room for an hour. I prefer not to! I get a canned drink for about 120 yen (or about a dollar and 20 cents) from the vending machine, and sit on a bench on the street. Street benches, however, are not very common here. So, if you're about to take the train anyway, you can just sit on a bench on the platform until you regain the energy to ride a packed train for thirty minutes!

Tip #2

Let's go over asking for certain items when you're cold or thirsty. In Japanese, "Please give me XXX" is *XXX o kudasai*. We've introduced this sentence in several lessons, but let's add some key vocabulary to that phrase today. To ask for water when you're thirsty, you could say *Mizu o kudasai*. To ask for a blanket when you're at a sidewalk café in the winter (or a heavily air-conditioned restaurant in the summer), you could say *Mōfu o kudasai*.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #60 Congratulations! (Bonus)

CONTENTS

- 2 Kanji
- 2 Kana
- 2 Romanization
- 3 English
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- 4 Sample Sentences
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KANJI

1. おめでとうございます
2. 誕生日おめでとうございます！
3. 今日は私の誕生日です。
4. どうもありがとうございます。
5. 明けましておめでとうございます！
6. 御結婚おめでとうございます！

KANA

1. おめでとうございます
2. たんじょうび おめでとうございます！
3. きょうはわたしのたんじょうびです。
4. どうもありがとうございます。
5. あけまして おめでとうございます！
6. ごけっこん おめでとうございます！

ROMANIZATION

1. Omedetō gozaimasu

CONT'D OVER

2. Tanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu!
3. Kyō wa watashi no tanjōbi desu.
4. Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu.
5. Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu!
6. Go-kekkon omedetō gozaimasu!

ENGLISH

1. Congratulations (formal)
2. Happy Birthday!
3. Today is my birthday.
4. Thank you very much.
5. Happy New Year!
6. Congratulations on your wedding!

VOCABULARY

| Kanji | Kana | Romaji | English | Class |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| 今日 | きょう | kyō | today | noun |
| ご結婚 | ごけっこん | go-kekkon | marriage (formal) | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------|---|------|
| 結婚 | けっこん | kekkon | marriage | |
| 成人式 | せいじんしき | seijin shiki | coming-of-age ceremony | noun |
| 仏滅 | ぶつめつ | butsumetsu | most unlucky day(according to old almanacs) | |

SAMPLE SENTENCES

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>パレードは今日です。 <i>Parēdo wa kyō desu.</i></p> <p>The parade is today.</p> | <p>今日は暑いです。 <i>Kyō wa atsui desu.</i></p> <p>It's hot today.</p> |
| <p>ご結婚おめでとうございます。 <i>Go-kekkon omedetō gozaimasu.</i></p> <p>Congratulations on your marriage!</p> | <p>私達は六月に結婚します。 <i>Watashitachi wa roku-gatsu ni kekkon shimasu.</i></p> <p>We are getting married in June.</p> |
| <p>成人式に振袖で出席する。 <i>Seijin shiki ni furisode de shusseki suru.</i></p> <p>I'll attend the coming of age ceremony wearing a furisode. Attending the coming of age ceremony wearing a furisode.</p> | <p>成人式は来年です。 <i>Seijinshiki wa rainen desu.</i></p> <p>My coming-of-age ceremony is next year.</p> |
| <p>仏滅に結婚式はほとんどしません。 <i>Butsumetsu ni kekkonshiki wa shimasen.</i></p> <p>People rarely have a wedding party on a Butsumetsu day.</p> | |

GRAMMAR

Language Tip

The most casual way to say, "Congratulations!" is *Omedetō!* This is a casual form that family and friends use amongst each other. To be more polite, you would add *gozaimasu*, which really doesn't mean anything except to make it sound polite. So altogether, the polite way of saying, "Congratulations!" is *Omedetō gozaimasu*. This is more appropriate

to use with strangers, colleagues, or people significantly older than you.

For example, in a restaurant you may hear a group of diners singing "Happy Birthday" to someone. (This is a pretty common way of celebrating birthdays in Japan.) When you walk by, you could smile and say *Omedetō gozaimasu!* to the birthday girl or boy. Japanese people don't usually talk to strangers. But for special occasions such as birthdays, it is acceptable and appreciated if a stranger talked to them.

If you're feeling ambitious, you can try saying, "Happy birthday" in Japanese. That would be the combination of the words "birthday" and "congratulations." "Birthday" in Japanese is *tanjōbi*. So "Happy birthday" would be *Tanjōbi omedetō gozaimasu*.

Now, if it happens to be your birthday, and you want the world to know it, you can say *Kyō wa watashi no tanjōbi desu*. *Kyō* means "today," *wa* is a topic-marking particle, and *watashi no* means "my." *Tanjōbi* is "birthday" and *desu* is a copula. So altogether, *Kyō wa watashi no tanjōbi desu* means, "Today is my birthday."

If it's your friend's birthday, simply replace *watashi no* with *yūjin no* and point to your friend. Or say the friend's name, followed by the possessive particle *no*. For example, "Jim's birthday" would be *Jim no tanjōbi*.

If someone congratulates you, as they probably will if you tell them it's your birthday, the appropriate response would be to thank them and bow. In Japanese, the most polite way to thank someone is *Dōmo arigatō gozaimasu*, as we covered in Lesson 1.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sachiko's Secret Tips on Celebrating in Japan!

Tip #1

And now it's time for Sachiko's Secret. If you or a companion is celebrating a birthday during your trip to Japan, I highly recommend having dinner at a nice restaurant and mentioning this to the wait staff. If you tell them the day before, they could prepare a cake specifically for the occasion with your companion's name on it. And when the time comes, the wait staff might come together to sing a Japanese version of the song, "Happy Birthday." (It's the same music and lyrics, just pronounced the Japanese way!) Even if you insist on paying for the cake, some restaurants will refuse to charge you. They'll insist that it's *sābisu*, which is the Japanese pronunciation of the English word "service," and used to mean, "it's free." That's what happened on my last birthday!

Tip #2

Let's go over times of the year when you might hear celebratory phrases in Japan.

If you happen to visit Japan at the end of the year, you might want to join in and say, "Happy New Year!" In Japanese, that would be *Akemashite omedetō gozaimasu!* We can translate the first word *akemashite* as "because the year started." So it's like saying, "Congratulations for the start of the new year."

If you go in mid-January, you may bump into a group of young women wearing kimonos! That's because the second Monday of January is Coming-of-Age Day in Japan, and local twenty-year-olds wear kimonos to attend Coming-of-Age-Day ceremonies called *seijin shiki*, which municipal governments organize. It's a joyous occasion for these young men and women, who at the age of twenty are now old enough to vote and drink legally. So if you see them, it would be appropriate-and very kind-for you to congratulate them with the common *Omedetō gozaimasu*.

Late March is also a celebratory season because of graduation. On the train, you might see junior high or high school students in school uniforms holding bouquets of flowers they received at a graduation ceremony, or university students wearing kimonos. (Many women wear kimonos at graduation ceremonies.)

June in Japan is the rainy season; therefore, you won't see many June weddings here! In Japan, people pay more attention to the particular date instead of seasons or months when choosing their wedding day because they want to avoid certain unlucky days designated under the Buddhist calendar. Each day has a designated level of luckiness, and the worst is *Butsumetsu*, which translates to "Buddha's Death."

Unfortunately, we don't encounter many brides or grooms in public. Many Japanese like to hold their weddings indoors-at hotels, churches, or restaurants-so you may not see any newlyweds during your trip. But if you do, be sure to congratulate them with *Goketkon omedetō gozaimasu!* The first word *go-ketkon* is a combination of the honorific prefix *go* and *ketkon*, which means "marriage."



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