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Easy Japanese



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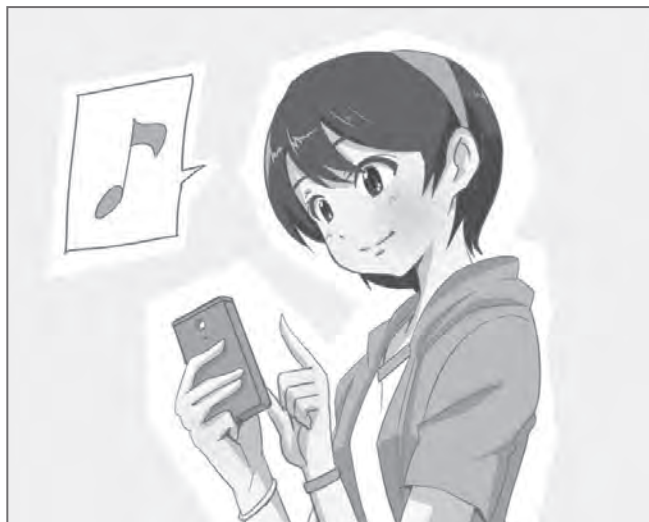
# Learn Japanese online!

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### Teach Us, Teacher

In each lesson, the lesson supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Akane Tokunaga, explains important learning points.



### Sound Words

Onomatopoeia and imitative words describing persons, actions or things are introduced, along with audio and illustrations.



### Japanese Syllabaries

Learn two forms of Japanese writing, *Hiragana* and *Katakana*.






























### Vocabulary List & Quiz




























The main words and phrases used in each lesson are introduced, along with a quiz to confirm that you have learned the meaning.



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At the university



At the dormitory



Shopping and restaurant



Japanese culture



Travel and outing



Trouble shooting



Special occasions

## CHARACTERS



ロドリゴ  
RODRIGO



アンナ  
ANNA



さくら  
SAKURA



すずききょうじゅ  
鈴木教授  
Prof. SUZUKI



りょうぼ  
寮母  
Dorm Mother



けんた  
健太  
KENTA



## LESSON 1

わたし  
私はアンナです

WATASHI WA ANNA DESU

アンナ	はじめまして。わたしはアンナです。	How do you do?
Anna	HAJIMEMASHITE. WATASHI WA ANNA DESU.	I'm Anna.
さくら	はじめまして。さくらです。	How do you do?
Sakura	HAJIMEMASHITE. SAKURA DESU.	I'm Sakura.
アンナ	よろしくお願ひします。	Nice to meet you.
Anna	YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
さくら	こちらこそ。	Nice to meet you, too.
Sakura	KOCHIRAKOSO.	



## Grammar Tips

① **Noun-A WA Noun-B DESU** (A is B)

- ◆ WA is the particle indicating a topic.
- ◆ Adding DESU after Noun-B forms a predicate.  
e.g.) WATASHI WA ANNA DESU. (I'm Anna.)

② **Japanese scripts** 📖 *Japanese Syllabaries : See pp.56, 57*

- ◆ The Japanese language has three types of scripts, *Hiragana*, *Katakana* and *Kanji*, each with its own specific role.

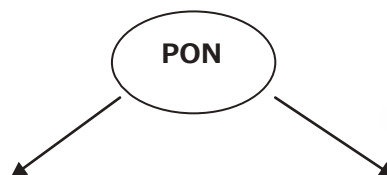
... ㇰ ㇱ ... ㇲ ㇳ ... ㇴ ㇵ ... ㇶ ㇷ ... ㇸ ㇹ ... ㇺ ㇻ ... ㇼ ㇽ ... ㇾ ㇿ ... ㇰ ㇱ ...



## Sound Words



The sound of tapping a Japanese percussion, a small shoulder drum



The sound of patting someone on the shoulder



LESSON 2

これは何ですか

KORE WA NAN DESU KA

アンナ	さくらさん。はい、どうぞ。	Sakura.
Anna	SAKURA-SAN. HAI, DÔZO.	This is for you.
さくら	これは何ですか。	What is this?
Sakura	KORE WA NAN DESU KA.	
アンナ	それはタイのお土産です。	It's a souvenir from Thailand.
Anna	SORE WA TAI NO OMIYAGE DESU.	
さくら	ありがとうございます。	Thank you very much.
Sakura	ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
アンナ	どういたしまして。	You are welcome.
Anna	DÔITASHIMASHITE.	



Grammar Tips

① KORE WA NAN DESU KA (What is this?)

- ◆ KA is a particle. When added to the end of a sentence with a rising intonation, it allows you to ask a question.  
e.g.) SORE WA NAN DESU KA. (What is it?)



② Noun-A NO Noun-B

- ◆ NO is a particle that links two nouns. In Japanese, you put a modifying word before a noun.  
e.g.) TÔKYÔ NO OMIYAGE (a souvenir from Tokyo)



Sound Words

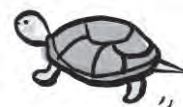


SUTASUTA



It describes a person who is walking hurriedly.

NORONORO



It describes someone or something that is moving slowly.



LESSON 3

トイレはどこですか

TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA

さくら	ここは教室 <sup>きょうしつ</sup> です。	Here's a classroom.
Sakura	KOKO WA KYÔSHITSU DESU.	
アンナ	わあ、広い <sup>ひろ</sup> 。	Oh, it's spacious.
Anna	WÂ, HIROI.	
さくら	あそこは図書館 <sup>としよかん</sup> 。	Over there is the library.
Sakura	ASOKO WA TOSHOKAN.	
アンナ	トイレはどこですか。	Where is a restroom?
Anna	TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA.	
さくら	すぐそこです。	Just over there.
Sakura	SUGU SOKO DESU.	



Grammar Tips

① **WA DOKO DESU KA** (Where is \_ ?)

◆ DOKO DESU KA is a phrase that allows you to ask where something is, either a place or thing.  
e.g.) TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA. (Where is a restroom?)

② **KOSOADO words**

◆ Japanese demonstratives are called KOSOADO words, taking the first syllables of the demonstratives of the four groups, such as KOKO (here), SOKO (there), ASOKO (over there), DOKO (where).



Sound Words

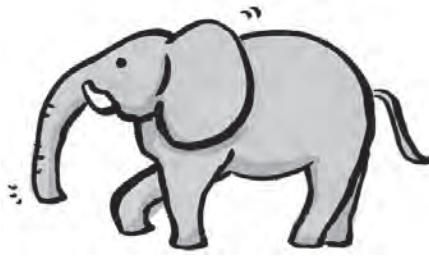


PAKAPAKA



The sound of a horse walking

NOSSHINOSSHI



It describes an elephant walking.

PYONPYON



It describes a rabbit jumping around.





## LESSON 4 ただいま TADAIMA

アンナ	ただいま。	I'm home.
Anna	TADAIMA.	
寮母	お帰りなさい。	Welcome back.
Dorm Mother	OKAERINASAI.	
さくら	こんにちは。	Hello.
Sakura	KONNICHIIWA.	
寮母	あなたも留学生ですか。	Are you an international student, too?
Dorm Mother	ANATA MO RYŪGAKUSEI DESU KA.	
さくら	いいえ、 <sup>わたし</sup> 私は留学生ではありません。	No, I'm not an international student.
Sakura	<sup>にほんじん</sup> 日本人の学生です。	I'm a Japanese student.
	IIE, WATASHI WA RYŪGAKUSEI DEWA ARIMASEN.	
	NIHON-JIN NO GAKUSEI DESU.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① ANATA WA NIHON-JIN DESU KA (Are you a Japanese?)

If the answer is "yes" ⇒ HAI, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DESU.

If the answer is "no" ⇒ IIE, WATASHI WA NIHON-JIN DEWA ARIMASEN.

#### ② Greetings

おはようございます  
OHAYŌ GOZAIMASU



こんにちは  
KONNICHIIWA

こんばんは  
KONBANWA



### Sound Words



GARAGARA



The sound of a person opening a sliding door

BATAN



The sound of a door being shut



## LESSON 5 それは私の宝物です

### SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU

アンナ	私の部屋はこちらです。どうぞ。	My room is this way.
Anna	WATASHI NO HEYA WA KOCHIRA DESU. DÔZO.	Please.
さくら	すごい！これは全部マンガ？	Amazing! Are all these manga?
Sakura	SUGOI! KORE WA ZENBU MANGA?	
アンナ	それは私の宝物です。	They are my treasures.
Anna	私は毎日マンガを読みます。 SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU. WATASHI WA MAINICHI MANGA O YOMIMASU.	I read manga every day.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① MASU-form verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ Verbs that end with MASU are called "MASU-form verbs."  
The MASU-form verbs are used when speaking politely.
- ◆ To make it negative, we change MASU to MASEN.  
e.g.) YOMIMASU (to read) ⇒ YOMIMASEN (not to read)

#### ② [Subject] WA + [Object] O + Verb

- ◆ The typical word order in Japanese is "subject, object, and verb."  
e.g.) WATASHI WA MANGA O YOMIMASU. (I read manga.)
- ◆ The particle O indicates the object of an action.

... △・○... ♯・□... ◊・△... ◊・□... ◊・△... △・▽... ◊・○... ▽・○... ▽・○... △・○... ♯・□... △・○... ♯・□...



### Sound Words



The sound made by turning the pages  
of a book



It describes a person calmly  
taking time to grapple with a task.



# LESSON 6

# でんわばんごう なんばん 電話番号は何番ですか

## DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA

さくら Sakura	ところでアンナさん。 でんわばんごう なんばん 電話番号は何番ですか。 TOKORODE ANNA-SAN. DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA.	By the way, Anna. What is your telephone number?
アンナ Anna	ええと。 080-1234-..... ÊTO. REI HACHI REI-ICHI NI SAN YON - ....	Let me see. 080 - 1234 - ....
さくら Sakura	ありがとう。じゃ、 <small>こんど</small> 、 <small>でんわ</small> 電話をしますね。 ARIGATÔ. JA, KONDO, DENWA O SHIMASU NE.	Thank you. Then, I'll phone you next time.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Numbers (1)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REI, ZERO	ICHI	NI	SAN	YON, SHI	GO	ROKU	NANA, SHICHI	HACHI	KYÛ, KU	JÛ

#### ②    O SHIMASU (To do   )

◆ SHIMASU is a verb that means "to do something."

You can talk about many actions by combining O SHIMASU with nouns.

e.g.) BENKYÔ (studying) ⇒ BENKYÔ O SHIMASU. (I study.)

RYÔRI (cooking) ⇒ RYÔRI O SHIMASU. (I cook.)



### Sound Words



The sound of a telephone ringing



The ring tone of a dial phone



## LESSON 7 シュークリームはありますか

### SHŪKURĪMU WA ARIMASU KA

アンナ	ケーキがいっぱいありますね。	There are lots of cakes.
Anna	KĒKI GA IPPAI ARIMASU NE.	
さくら	すみません、シュークリームはありますか。	Excuse me.
Sakura	SUMIMASEN, SHŪKURĪMU WA ARIMASU KA.	Are there cream puffs?
<small>てんいん</small> 店員	はい、こちらです。	Yes, this way.
Clerk	HAI, KOCHIRA DESU.	
さくら	シュークリームを2つください。	Two cream puffs, please.
Sakura	SHŪKURĪMU O FUTATSU KUDASAI.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① \_ GA ARIMASU (There is/are \_)

- ◆ GA is the particle that comes after a noun, which indicates the subject of a sentence. Essentially, GA is used to introduce a person or a thing into the conversation for the first time.
- ◆ ARIMASU is a verb indicating that some things are there.  
e.g.) KĒKI GA ARIMASU. (There is a cake.)

#### ② TSU : a counter for things like cakes Counters : See p.53

- ◆ If followed by the counter TSU, the way we count numbers from one to ten changes.

1	2	3
HITOTSU	FUTATSU	MITTSU



### Sound Words

PAKUPAKU



It describes a person eating something with a huge appetite.

MOGUMOGU



It describes a person chewing some food without opening his/her mouth.





LESSON 9

なんじ 何時からですか

NANJI KARA DESU KA

先生 Teacher	あした けんこうしんだん 明日、健康診断があります。	You'll have a health examination tomorrow.
アンナ Anna	なんじ 何時からですか。	From what time?
先生 Teacher	午前9時から11時までです。 ここに8時半に集まってください。 GOZEN KUJI KARA JŪICHIJI MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.	From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock in the morning. Please gather at this place at 8:30.



Grammar Tips



① NANJI (What time)

◆ NAN is "what" and JI is "time." JI is a counter indicating a specific hour.  
e.g.) NANJI DESU KA. (What time is it?)

② TE-form verbs (2) Variations Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ In this pattern, you change not only MASU but also one syllable before it.

The TE-form differs depending on the syllable that comes right before MASU.

Syllable before MASU ⇒ TE-form	Examples
i / chi / ri ⇒ tte	ATSUMARI <u>RI</u> MASU (to gather) ⇒ ATSUMAT <u>TE</u>
mi / ni / bi ⇒ nde	YOMI <u>MI</u> MASU (to read) ⇒ YON <u>DE</u>
ki ⇒ ite	KIKI <u>KI</u> MASU (to listen to) ⇒ KI <u>ITE</u>
gi ⇒ ide	ISOGI <u>GI</u> MASU (to hurry) ⇒ ISO <u>IDE</u>

\*exception  
IKIMASU (to go)  
⇒ ITTE



Sound Words



GIRIGIRI



It is used when you are pressed so hard for time that you have no more to spare.



SURE SURE

It is used, when you almost go beyond the limit.



**LESSON 10** <sup>ぜんいん</sup>  
**全員いますか**  
**ZEN-IN IMASU KA**

先生 Teacher	はじめに身長と体重をはかります。 <sup>ぜんいん</sup> 全員いますか。 HAJIMENI SHINCHÔ TO TAIJÛ O HAKARIMASU. ZEN-IN IMASU KA.	At first, we measure your height and weight. Is everyone here?
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	アンナさんがいません。 ANNA-SAN GA IMASEN.	Anna is not here.
アンナ Anna	すみません。遅れました。 SUMIMASEN. OKUREMASHITA.	I'm sorry. I'm late.



**Grammar Tips**

① **IMASU**

- ◆ IMASU is a verb to express the existence of living things, such as people and animals.  
e.g.) ANNA GA IMASU. (Anna is here.)
- ◆ ARIMASU refers to the existence of non-living things. 📖 See lesson 7

② **MASHITA : Past form of MASU**

- ◆ To turn MASU-form verbs to the past form, you change MASU to MASHITA.  
e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat) ⇒ TABEMASHITA (ate)



**Sound Words**



This is said to express disappointment.



Saying this conveys how shocked and disappointed someone is.



## LESSON 11 ぜひ来てください ZEHI KITE KUDASAI

Anna	今週の土曜日に寮でパーティーを開きます。さくらさん、ぜひ来てください。 KONSHŪ NO DOYŌBI NI RYŌ DE PĀTĪ O HIRAKIMASU. SAKURA-SAN, ZEHI KITE KUDASAI.	On Saturday this week, we'll have a party at our dormitory. Sakura, by all means, please come.
Sakura	わあ、行く行く。 今度の土曜日ね。 WĀ, IKU IKU. KONDO NO DOYŌBI NE.	Oh, I'll go. I'll go. This Saturday, right?



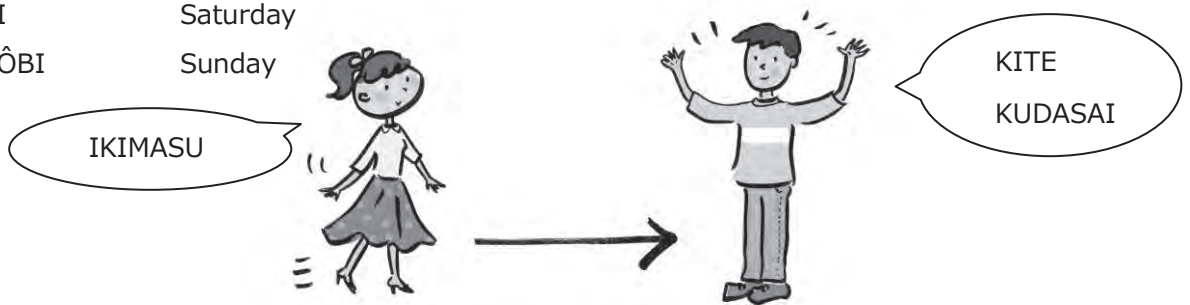
### Grammar Tips

#### ① Days of the week

GETSUYŌBI	Monday
KAYŌBI	Tuesday
SUIYŌBI	Wednesday
MOKUYŌBI	Thursday
KINYŌBI	Friday
DOYŌBI	Saturday
NICHIYŌBI	Sunday

#### ② Dictionary-form verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ Japanese dictionaries list verbs in this form.
- ◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.  
e.g.) IKIMASU (to go) ⇒ IKU  
TABEMASU (to eat) ⇒ TABERU



### Sound Words



It is used to express excited joy or happy expectations.



It is used to express a cheerful, buoyant mood.





## LESSON 12 いつ日本にきましたか ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA

さくら Sakura	□ドリゴさんはいつ日本にきましたか。 RODORIGO-SAN WA ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA.	Rodrigo, when did you come to Japan?
□ドリゴ Rodrigo	3月にきました。 SANGATSU NI KIMASHITA.	I came in March.
さくら Sakura	もう日本の生活に慣れた？ MÔ NIHON NO SEIKATSU NI NARETA?	Have you got used to living in Japan by now?
□ドリゴ Rodrigo	ええ、まあ。 Ê, MÂ.	Yeah, to some extent.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① TA-form verbs

Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ The TA-form of verbs is the conjugation form of verbs that ends with TA or DA.  
It is for the past or the perfect aspect of verbs.
- ◆ If you use this form, you sound more casual.  
e.g.) NAREMASU (to get used to) ⇒ NARETA (got used to or have got used to)
- ◆ Making TA-form verbs is the same as making the TE-form of verbs, learned  
in lesson 8 and 9. Simply replace TE with TA, and DE with DA.

#### ② Months

ICHIGATSU	January	GOGATSU	May	KUGATSU	September
NIGATSU	February	ROKUGATSU	June	JÛGATSU	October
SANGATSU	March	SHICHIGATSU	July	JÛICHIGATSU	November
SHIGATSU	April	HACHIGATSU	August	JÛNIGATSU	December

### Sound Words



WAIWAI



It is a word to describe many people  
having a good time together.

GAYAGAYA



It describes a large number of people  
making a lot of noise, talking to one another.





**LESSON 14** ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか  
**KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA**

アンナ Anna	お母さん、ここにゴミを捨ててもいいですか。 OKÂSAN, KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA.	Mother, may I throw away waste here?
寮母 Dorm Mother	そうねえ。缶は別の袋に入れてください。資源ですから。 SÔNÊ. KAN WA BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI. SHIGEN DESU KARA.	Well. Please put cans into another bag. Because they are (recyclable) resources.
アンナ Anna	はい、分かりました。 HAI, WAKARIMASHITA.	Yes, I see.



**Grammar Tips**

① **TE-form verb** + **MO II DESU KA** (May I \_?)

◆ If you say the TE-form verb with MO II DESU KA, it is an expression to ask for permission.

e.g.) KONO RINGO O TABETE MO II DESU KA. (May I eat this apple?)

↳ TE-form of TABEMASU (to eat)

② **\_ KARA** (as/because \_) (1)

◆ KARA expresses the reason.

e.g.) SHIGEN DESU KARA, BETSU NO FUKURO NI IRETE KUDASAI.

(Because they are (recyclable) resources, please put them into another bag.)



**Sound Words**



PACHI  
PACHI



It is the sound of something burning.

NERA  
NERA



It describes how flames fiercely leap up. It also expresses being fiercely jealous of somebody, or filled with fighting spirit.



# LESSON 15 <sup>ね</sup>寝ています NETE IMASU

さくら	つぎは新宿駅です。さあ、降りましょう。	Next is Shinjuku Station.
Sakura	TSUGI WA SHINJUKU EKI DESU. SÂ, ORIMASHÔ.	Now, let's get off.
ロドリゴ	あれ。あの人たち、寝ています。	Look. Those people are sleeping.
Rodrigo	ARE. ANO HITO TACHI, NETE IMASU.	
アンナ	大丈夫かな。	I wonder if they are all right.
Anna	DAIJÔBU KANA.	
さくら	大丈夫、大丈夫。ほら、起きた。	They are all right.
Sakura	DAIJÔBU, DAIJÔBU. HORA, OKITA.	Look! They've woken up.



## Grammar Tips

- ① **\_ MASHÔ** (Let's \_)  
 ♦ If you change the MASU part of a verb to MASHÔ, you are making a proposal.  
 e.g.) KOKO DE ORIMASU. (We will get off here.)  
 ⇒ KOKO DE ORIMASHÔ. (Let's get off here.)
- ② **TE-form verb + IMASU** (is/are \_ing)  
 ♦ If you add IMASU to the TE-form verb, you can say an action is continuing.  
 e.g.) GOHAN O TABEMASU. (I eat/will eat a meal.)  
 ⇒ GOHAN O TABETE IMASU. (I am eating a meal.)

- ③ **Negative form of adjectives** 📖 *Adjectives : See p.53*  
 ♦ To turn I-adjectives into the negative form, you change I at the end to KUNAI.  
 For NA-adjectives, add DEWANAI.  
 I-adjectives : ATARASHII (new) ⇒ ATARASHIKUNAI (not new)  
 NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBUDEWANAI (not all right)



### Sound Words



It is the sound of snoring. It also describes a person who is sound asleep.



This word is used to describe a baby or a small child sleeping comfortably.



**LESSON 16** <sup>かいだん あ</sup>階段を<sup>あ</sup>がって、<sup>みぎ い</sup>右に行<sup>い</sup>ってください

**KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI ITTE KUDASAI**

店員 Clerk	いらっしゃいませ。 IRASSHAIMASE.	May I help you?
アンナ Anna	あのう、マンガ売り場はどこですか。 ANŌ, MANGA URIBA WA DOKO DESU KA.	Excuse me, but where is the manga section?
店員 Clerk	2階です。 <sup>かいだん あ</sup> 階段を <sup>あ</sup> がって、 <sup>みぎ い</sup> 右に行 <sup>い</sup> ってください。 NIKAI DESU. KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI ITTE KUDASAI.	On the second floor. Go up the stairs, and go to the right, please.



**Grammar Tips**

① **TE-form verbs can connect sentences**

◆ Using TE-form verbs, you can express a string of actions occurring in succession.

e.g.) GOKAI NI AGARIMASU + HIDARI NI IKIMASU  
(to go up to the 5<sup>th</sup> floor) (to go to the left)

⇒ GOKAI NI AGATTE, HIDARI NI IKIMASU.

(You go up to the 5<sup>th</sup> floor, and then, go to the left.)

② **DIRECTIONS**

**HIDARI** (Left)

**MIGI** (Right)



**Sound Words**



TONTON



It is the sound of a person going up the stairs.

It is the sound of somebody knocking on the door.



## LESSON 17 おすすめは何ですか OSUSUME WA NAN DESU KA

アンナ Anna	あ、この本 <sup>ほん</sup> いいなあ。 あれも面白 <sup>おもしろ</sup> そう。 さくらさんのおすすめは何 <sup>なん</sup> ですか。 A, KONO HON II NÂ. ARE MO OMOSHIROSÔ. SAKURA-SAN NO OSUSUME WA NAN DESU KA.	Ah! This book is good. That, too, looks interesting. What is Sakura's recommendation?
さくら Sakura	これはどう? KORE WA DÔ?	What about this?
アンナ Anna	ホラーはちょっと・・・。 HORÂ WA CHOTTO....	Horror stories are a little bit....



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Adjective + SÔ (It seems \_)

◆ Adding SÔ after an adjective allows you to talk about what you think or guess, after you look at or listen to something.

◆ When you add SÔ to I-adjectives, you change I at the end to SÔ.

I-adjectives : OMOSHIROI (interesting) ⇒ OMOSHIROSÔ (seem interesting)

NA-adjectives : HIMA (free) ⇒ HIMASÔ (seem to be free)

#### ② \_ WA CHOTTO ... (\_ is/are a little bit ...)

◆ You can say this to decline a proposal, in a soft, indirect way, without directly voicing disapproval.

e.g.) HORÂ WA CHOTTO.... (Horror stories are a little bit....)



SHÎN

### Sound Words



It is a word that expresses the state where there is no sound.

ZURARI



It describes how people or things are forming a line.



LESSON 18 みち まよ 道に迷ってしまいました

MICHI NI MAYOTTE SHIMAIMASHITA

アンナ Anna	もしもし、さくらさん。 <small>たす</small> 助けてください。 道に迷ってしまいました。 MOSHIMOSHI, SAKURA-SAN. TASUKETE KUDASAI. MICHI NI MAYOTTE SHIMAIMASHITA.	Hello, Sakura. Please help me. I'm lost.
さくら Sakura	<small>いま</small> 今、どこ？	Where are you now?
アンナ Anna	目の前 <small>め まえ</small> に郵便局 <small>ゆうびんきょく</small> があります。 ME NO MAE NI YÛBINKYOKU GA ARIMASU.	There is a post office right in front of me.
さくら Sakura	<small>わ</small> 分かった。そこにいて。 WAKATTA. SOKO NI ITE.	I see. Stay there.



Grammar Tips



① **MOSHIMOSHI** ("Hello" on the telephone)

② **TE-form verb + SHIMAIMASHITA** (Have done \_)

◆ You say SHIMAIMASHITA after TE-form verbs to express that you have done something carelessly or absent-mindedly.

e.g.) MACHIGAEMASU (to make a mistake)

⇒ MACHIGAETE SHIMAIMASHITA. (I've made a mistake.)



Sound Words



ORORO



This word describes how a person has lost his/her presence of mind, or panicked.

UROURO



It describes how a person is moving around not knowing what to do.



## LESSON 19 よかった YOKATTA

ロドリゴ	おーい、アンナさん。	Hey! Anna.
Rodrigo	ÔI, ANNA-SAN.	
アンナ	みんな。	Everybody.
Anna	MINNA.	
ロドリゴ	よかった。 <sup>しんぱい</sup> 心配したよ。	I'm glad.
Rodrigo	YOKATTA. SHINPAI SHITA YO.	We were worried about you.
アンナ	ごめんなさい。	I'm sorry.
Anna	カメラが <sup>やす</sup> 安かったので、つい <sup>み</sup> 見てしまいました。	The cameras were inexpensive, so I was just looking at them.
	GOMENNASAI.	
	KAMERA GA YASUKATTA NODE, TSUI MITE SHIMAIMASHITA.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Past form of adjectives Adjectives : See p.53

◆ Japanese adjectives can have a past form.

For I-adjectives, change I at the end to KATTA. For NA-adjectives, add DATTA.

I-adjectives : YASUI (inexpensive) ⇒ YASUKATTA (was/were inexpensive)

(exception) : II (good) ⇒ YOKATTA (was/were good)

NA-adjectives : DAIJÔBU (all right) ⇒ DAIJÔBU DATTA (was/were all right)

#### ② GOMENNASAI (I'm sorry)

◆ You say GOMENNASAI, when you apologize to people closer to you, such as family or friends.

◆ SUMIMASEN sounds more formal than GOMENNASAI.

 See lesson 22

SUMIMASEN



GOMENNASAI



### Sound Words

KASHA'



It is the sound of a camera shutter being released.

PACHIRI



It expresses not only the sound of a shutter, but also the act of a person taking a picture itself.





LESSON 20 にほん うた うた 日本の歌を歌ったことがありますか

NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA

ロドリゴ  
Rodrigo

アンナさんは日本の歌を歌ったことがありますか。

Anna, have you ever sung Japanese songs?

ANNA-SAN WA NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA.

アンナ

はい、あります。

Yes, I have.

Anna

HAI, ARIMASU.

さくら

どんな曲が得意?

What kind of songs are you good at singing?

Sakura

DONNA KYOKU GA TOKUI?

アンナ

アニメの曲です。

Songs from animation.

Anna

ANIME NO KYOKU DESU.



Grammar Tips

① ARIMASU

◆ In Lesson 7, ARIMASU meant "something exists." In Lesson 9, it meant "an event that is held." In this lesson, ARIMASU has a meaning of "having something" such as experiences, time or opportunities.

② TA-form verb + KOTO GA ARIMASU (Have an experience of \_)

◆ If we combine TA-form verbs and KOTO GA ARIMASU, we can talk about our experiences, namely what we have done before.

e.g.) WATASHI WA SHINJUKU NI ITTA KOTO GA ARIMASU. (I have been to Shinjuku.)

↳ TA-form of IKIMASU (to go)

...△○...▽□...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...△○...▽□...△○...▽□...



Sound Words



It is the sound of a train running.



It is the sound at a crossing.



## LESSON 21 いいえ、それほどでも IIE, SOREHODODEMO

さくら	アンナ、上手だね。	Anna, you are good.
Sakura	ANNA, JÔZU DA NE.	
アンナ	いいえ、それほどでも。	No, not really.
Anna	IIE, SOREHODODEMO.	
ロドリゴ	あっ、もうこんな時間です。	Look! It is already so late.
Rodrigo	A', MÔ KONNA JIKAN DESU.	
アンナ	大変。門限に間に合わない。	Unbelievable.
Anna	TAIHEN. MONGEN NI MANIAWANAI.	I won't get back before dorm curfew.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① NAI-form of verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ The verbs that conjugate, ending with NAI, are called "NAI-form verbs."

They are the casual-negative verbs.

e.g.)	TABEMASU	(to eat)	⇒	TABENAI	(not to eat)
	OKIMASU	(to get up)	⇒	OKINAI	(not to get up)
	IKIMASU	(to go)	⇒	IKANAI	(not to go)
	TSUKAIMASU	(to use)	⇒	TSUKAWANAI	(not to use)
	KIMASU	(to come)	⇒	KONAI	(not to come)

#### ② IIE, SOREHODODEMO (No, not really.)

◆ IIE is a negative answer. SOREHODODEMO means "not really."

◆ IIE, SOREHODODEMO is an expression you use to be humble and modest.

... △ ○ ... ▽ □ ... △ ○ ... △ ○ ... △ ○ ... ▽ □ ... △ ○ ... ▽ □ ... △ ○ ... ▽ □ ...



### Sound Words

WÂWÂ



It describes lots of people shouting and making noises.

KYÂKYÂ



It is the word to express women's high-pitched voice.



LESSON 22

おそ  
遅くなりました

OSOKU NARIMASHITA

アンナ Anna	お母さん、ごめんなさい。遅くなりました。 OKĀSAN, GOMENNASAI. OSOKU NARIMASHITA.	Mother, I'm sorry. I'm late.
寮母 Dorm	アンナさん、10分も遅刻です。 約束を破ってはいけません。 りょうぼ やくそく やぶ	Anna, you are ten minutes late. You shouldn't break promises.
Mother	ANNA-SAN, JIPPUN MO CHIKOKU DESU. YAKUSOKU O YABUTTE WA IKEMASEN.	
アンナ Anna	すみません。気をつけます。 SUMIMASEN. KI O TSUKEMASU.	I apologize. I'll be careful.



Grammar Tips

① How to change adjectives to adverbs

◆ We can change I-adjectives to adverbs by changing the final I to KU.

OSOI (late) ⇒ OSOKU e.g.) OSOKU NARIMASHITA. (I'm late.)

◆ We can change NA-adjectives to adverbs by adding NI after the words.

JÔZU (good at) ⇒ JÔZUNI e.g.) JÔZUNI NARIMASHITA. (I have become good at it.)

② FUN/PUN : a counter for minutes

NIFUN (2 minutes), JIPPUN/JUPPUN (10 minutes) 📖 Counters : See p.53

③ TE-form verb + WA IKEMASEN

◆ If you say a TE-form of verb and then WA IKEMASEN, you mean, "You shouldn't do it."

e.g.) YAKUSOKU O YABUTTE WA IKEMASEN. (You shouldn't break promises.)

...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...△○...▽△...

Sound Words



KAN  
KAN



We say this when we are furious.

PUNPUN



It is used to describe somebody who looks sulky with anger.

GAMIGAMI



It expresses nagging, grumbling or scolding with anger.



## LESSON 23 お母さんに叱られました OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA

さくら	この間は門限に間に合った？	Did you make it in time for dorm curfew the other day?
Sakura	KONO AIDA WA MONGEN NI MANIATTA?	
アンナ	いいえ。間に合いませんでした。	No. I didn't make it in time.
Anna	それで、お母さんに叱られました。	So, I was scolded by Mother.
	掃除当番が3回増えました。	My clean-up duty has increased by three more times.
	IIE. MANIAIMASEN DESHITA. SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA. SÔJI TÔBAN GA SANKAI FUEMASHITA.	
さくら	それは大変だったね。	It was hard, wasn't it?
Sakura	SORE WA TAIHEN DATTA NE.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① MASEN DESHITA : Past-negative form of MASU

◆ Change MASU-form verbs to the past-negative by replacing MASU with MASEN DESHITA.

MANIAIM <u>MASU</u> (to be in time)	⇔	MANIAIM <u>MASEN</u> (not to be in time)
past ↓		negative ↓
MANIAIM <u>MASHITA</u> (was/were in time)	⇔	MANIAIM <u>MASEN DESHITA</u> (wasn't/weren't in time)

#### ② Passive expression Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ We use the passive form of a verb and indicate who did the action using the particle, NI.

SHIKARIMASU (to scold) ⇒ SHIKARAREMASU (to be scolded)

OKÂSAN WA WATASHI O SHIKARIMASHITA. (Mother scolded me.)

WATASHI WA OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA. (I was scolded by mother.)



... △ ○ ... ♯ ♯ ... ♯ △ ... ♯ ♯ ... ♯ △ ... ♯ ♯ ... △ ♯ ... ♯ ○ ... ♯ ○ ... ♯ ○ ... △ ○ ... ♯ ♯ ...



### Sound Words

GOSHIGOSHI

It is the sound of scrubbing.



KYU'KYU'

This describes the sound of wiping or polishing glasses or window panes with force.



**LESSON 24** <sup>つか</sup>使わないでください  
**TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI**

先生 Teacher	はい、 <sup>まよう</sup> 今日はここまでです。 <sup>らいしゅう げつようび しけん</sup> 来週の月曜日に試験をします。	Now, today's lesson is up to this point. I'll give you a quiz on Monday next week.
アンナ Anna	先生、 <sup>じしよ つか</sup> 辞書を使ってもいいですか。	Teacher, can we use dictionaries?
先生 Teacher	いいえ、だめです。 <sup>つか</sup> 使わないでください。 TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI.	No, you cannot. Please don't use them.



**Grammar Tips**

① **NAI-form verb + DE KUDASAI** (Please don't \_)

◆ If you add DE KUDASAI to the NAI-form of verb, you are telling somebody not to do something.

e.g.) IKANAI DE KUDASAI. (Please don't go.)

↳ NAI-form of IKIMASU (to go)

② **Words to indicate time points**

KINÔ (yesterday)	---	KYÔ (today)	---	ASHITA (tomorrow)
SENSHÛ (last week)	---	KONSHÛ (this week)	---	RAISHÛ (next week)
SENGETSU (last month)	---	KONGETSU (this month)	---	RAIGETSU (next month)



**Sound Words**



**BÛBÛ**



It describes how people grumbling and complaining discontentedly.

**BUTSU  
BUTSU**



It describes someone who is mumbling dissatisfaction in a low voice.



## LESSON 25

つくえ した はい  
机の下に入れ

## TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE

せんせい  
先生

Teacher

じしんだ。みんな、おちついて。

つくえ した はい  
机の下に入れ。ゆ おき  
揺れは収まったようだ。

JISHIN DA. MINNA, OCHITSUITE.

TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE.

YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA.

It's an earthquake.

Everybody, keep calm.

Get under the desk.

The shaking seems to have subsided.

アンナ

Anna

びっくりした。

にほん ほんとうに じしん おお  
日本は本当に地震が多いですね。

BIKKURI SHITA.

NIHON WA HONTÔ NI

JISHIN GA ÔI DESU NE.

I was surprised.

Japan truly has many earthquakes, doesn't it?



## Grammar Tips

## ① Command form of verbs 📖 Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ The command form is often used at the time of an emergency, or for signs, such as traffic.  
e.g.) NIGEMASU (to run away) ⇒ NIGERO. (Run away!)

## ② \_ YÔ DA/YÔ DESU (It seems \_)

- ◆ YÔ DA is the casual expression of YÔ DESU, indicating that the speaker has assessed the situation, and has made a certain judgement about the state of affairs.
- ◆ Before YÔ DA, you cannot use the MASU-form of verbs.  
e.g.) YURE WA OSAMATTA YÔ DA. (The shaking seems to have subsided.)

↳ TA-form of OSAMARIMASU (to subside)

## ③ ZÔ WA HANA GA NAGAI (Elephants have long trunks)

topic

subject



## Sound Words

GATA  
GATA

It expresses how things such as shelves or desks are noisily shaking.



It expresses how buildings are heavily shaking, or how an object is unstable.



LESSON 26

つぎ 次はがんばろう

TSUGI WA GANBARÔ

アンナ	ロドリゴ、 <sup>げんき</sup> 元気がないね。	Rodrigo, you are not in high spirits.
Anna	RODORIGO, GENKI GA NAI NE.	
ロドリゴ	<sup>しけん</sup> 試験ができなかったんです。	I couldn't do well on the quiz.
Rodrigo	SHIKEN GA DEKINAKATTA N DESU.	
アンナ	<sup>わたし</sup> 私も...。 <sup>ろくじってん</sup> 60点でした。	Me, neither....
Anna	<sup>つぎ</sup> 次はがんばろう。	I got a 60.
	WATASHI MO....	Let's do our best next time.
	ROKUJITTEN DESHITA.	
	TSUGI WA GANBARÔ.	



Grammar Tips

① \_ N DESU

- ◆ You say N DESU, when you explain a situation or a reason.
- ◆ Before N DESU, you must use the plain form of verbs, such as the dictionary form and the TA-form.  
e.g.) SHIKEN GA DEKINAKATTA N DESU. (I couldn't do well on the quiz.)  
↳ Plain form of DEKIMASEN DESHITA (couldn't do well)

② DESHITA : Past form of DESU

e.g.) TAIHEN DESU. (It is hard.) ⇒ TAIHEN DESHITA. (It was hard.)

③ GANBARÔ (Let's do our best) Verbs : See pp. 54, 55

- ◆ GANBARÔ is the volitional form of GANBARIMASU (to do the best).
- ◆ The volitional form expresses the will of the speaker. It is also used to invite the listener to do something together, or to urge the listener to do something.

... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ... ゴキウ...



Sound Words

OGYÂ  
OGYÂ



The sound of a baby crying hard



ÊN  
ÊN

The sound of an infant crying loudly



## LESSON 27 だれ けっこん 誰が結婚するんですか

### DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA

アンナ	<small>だれ けっこん</small> 誰が結婚するんですか。	Who is getting married?
Anna	DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA.	
さくら	<small>しずおか とも</small> 静岡の友だち。	A friend in Shizuoka.
Sakura	SHIZUOKA NO TOMODACHI.	
アンナ	へえ。いつですか。	Oh. When is it?
Anna	HÊ. ITSU DESU KA.	
さくら	<small>らいげつ は つか</small> 来月20日よ。	On the 20 <sup>th</sup> of next month.
Sakura	<small>いっしょ しずおか い</small> アンナも一緒に静岡に行かない？ RAIGETSU HATSUKA YO. ANNA MO ISSHO NI SHIZUOKA NI IKANAI?	Anna, won't you come with me to Shizuoka?



### Grammar Tips

#### ① NAI-form verb ?

◆ If you say the NAI-form of a verb with a rising intonation, you are inviting someone to do something in a casual way.

e.g.) ISSHO NI EIGA O MINAI? (Won't you see a movie with me?)

The polite way to say it is:

↳ NAI-form of MIMASU (to see)

↳ ISSHO NI EIGA O MIMASEN KA. (Why don't we see a movie together?)

📖 See lesson 13

#### ② Days of the month



1<sup>st</sup> : TSUITACHI 2<sup>nd</sup> : FUTSUKA 3<sup>rd</sup> : MIKKA 4<sup>th</sup> : YOKKA 5<sup>th</sup> : ITSUKA

6<sup>th</sup> : MUIKA 7<sup>th</sup> : NANOKA 8<sup>th</sup> : YÔKA 9<sup>th</sup> : KOKONOKA 10<sup>th</sup> : TÔKA

11<sup>th</sup> : JÛICHINICHI 20<sup>th</sup> : HATSUKA 24<sup>th</sup> : NIJÛYOKKA



### Sound Words



The sound of a dog barking



The sound of a cat meowing





LESSON 28

しずおか 静岡へようこそ

SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO

さくら	こちらは、いとこの <sup>けんた</sup> 健太くん。	This is my cousin, Kenta.
Sakura	KOCHIRA WA, ITOKO NO KENTA-KUN.	
<sup>けんた</sup> 健太	<sup>しずおか</sup> 静岡へようこそ。	Welcome to Shizuoka.
Kenta	SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO.	
さくら	<sup>かれ</sup> 彼はカメラに <sup>くわ</sup> 詳しいから、	He knows a lot about cameras.
Sakura	いろいろきいてね。 KARE WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII KARA, IROIRO KIITE NE.	So, feel free to ask him anything about them.
アンナ	どうぞよろしく <sup>ねが</sup> お願いします。	It's nice to meet you.
Anna	DÔZO YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
<sup>けんた</sup> 健太	(アンナちゃん、かわいいなあ)	(Anna is cute.)
Kenta	(ANNA-CHAN, KAWAII NÂ.)	



Grammar Tips

① **E YÔKOSO** (Welcome to \_)

◆ E is a particle indicating the end point of a movement. YÔKOSO is "welcome."  
e.g.) NIHON E YÔKOSO. (Welcome to Japan.)

② **KARA** (as/because \_) (2) See lesson 14

◆ KARA is a particle indicating a reason.  
e.g.) KAWAII KARA (because it's cute) KAWAII : I-adjective  
◆ When you use KARA with NA-adjectives or nouns, KARA becomes DAKARA.  
e.g.) GENKI DAKARA (because he/she is in high spirits) GENKI : NA-adjective

③ **NI KUWASHII** (knowing a lot about \_)

e.g.) KENTA WA KAMERA NI KUWASHII. (Kenta knows a lot about cameras.)

... △ ◦ ... ◦ △ ... ◦ △ ... ◦ △ ... △ ▽ ... △ ◦ ... ▽ ◦ ... ◦ ◦ ... ▽ ◦ ... △ ◦ ... ▽ ◦ ...

Sound Words



This is the sound of an ambulance siren.



This is the sound of a police car siren.



LESSON 29 <sup>ちか</sup>近くで<sup>み</sup>見ると、<sup>おお</sup>大きいですね

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE

アンナ

富士山だ。

That's Mt. Fuji.

Anna

<sup>ちか</sup>近くで<sup>み</sup>見ると、<sup>おお</sup>大きいですね。

When we look at it close by, it's big, isn't it?

あれ。<sup>くも</sup>雲の<sup>かたち</sup>形が<sup>ぼうし</sup>帽子みたいです。

Look! The shape of a cloud looks like a hat.

FUJISAN DA.

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE.

ARE. KUMO NO KATACHI GA BÔSHI MITAI DESU.

健太

あの<sup>くも</sup>雲が<sup>み</sup>見えると、<sup>あめ</sup>雨が<sup>ふ</sup>降るんだよ。

When you see the cloud, it will rain.

Kenta

ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, AME GA FURU N DA YO.



Grammar Tips

①    **TO** (If   )

◆ If the particle TO comes after a verb, it indicates a condition.

Verbs take the dictionary form or the NAI-form before TO.

e.g.) ANO KUMO GA MIERU TO, AME GA FURIMASU.

(When you see the cloud, it will rain.)



KASAGUMO : a cloud like a hat

②    **N DA**  See lesson 26

◆ N DA is a casual expression of N DESU which you use to explain a situation or a reason.

e.g.) 《Casual》 AME GA FURU N DA. (It will rain.)

《Polite》 AME GA FURU N DESU. (It will rain.)

... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ... ゴケゴケ...



Sound Words

ZÂZÂ



This is the expression for when it is raining hard.

SHITO  
SHITO



This is the expression for when it is gentle rain.



LESSON 30 もう少し写真すこ しゃしん とを撮りたいです

MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU

さくら Sakura	あ、 <small>あめ</small> だ。 <small>いそいそ</small> で <small>かえ</small> りましょう。 A, AME DA. ISOIDE KAERIMASHÔ.	Look! It has started to rain. Let's go back in a hurry.
アンナ Anna	ちょっと <small>ま</small> ってください。 もう <small>すこ</small> し <small>しゃしん</small> を撮りたいです。 CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI. MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU.	Wait a moment, please. I want to take pictures a little longer.
<small>けんた</small> Kenta	<small>あめ</small> にぬれたら、 <small>かぜ</small> をひくよ。 AME NI NURETARA, KAZE O HIKU YO.	If you get wet with rain, you may catch a cold.



Grammar Tips

① TAI DESU (want to \_)

- ◆ Replacing MASU of MASU-form verbs with TAI, you can express what you want to do.  
If you add DESU after TAI, the sentence will be polite.  
e.g.) SHASHIN O TORIMASU. (I take pictures.)  
⇒ SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU. (I want to take pictures.)

② TA-form verb + RA (If \_)

- ◆ The TA-form and RA, TARA together, indicates a condition.
- ◆ We can also use TO, instead of TARA, under a certain condition where something always occurs. See lesson 29  
e.g.) OSHITARA, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)  
OSUTO, TSUKIMASU. (If you press the switch, you turn on the light.)



Sound Words



GORO  
GORO



It is the sound of thunder.



KORO  
KORO

It describes how a small and light object rolls.



## LESSON 31 もう82歳ですよ MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO

アンナ	おばあさん、お元気ですね。	Grandma, you sure are healthy, aren't you?
Anna	OBĀSAN, OGENKI DESU NE.	
おばあさん	もう82歳ですよ。さあ、お茶をどうぞ。	I'm already 82 years old. Now, please have some tea.
Grandma	MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO. SĀ, OCHA O DÔZO.	
アンナ	わあ、きれいな緑色。香りもいいです。	Oh! It's a beautiful green color. It has a good fragrance, too.
Anna	WĀ, KIREINA MIDORI IRO. KAORI MO II DESU.	



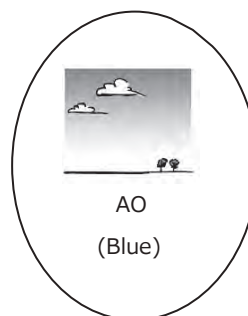
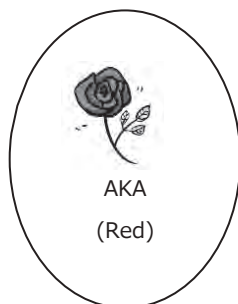
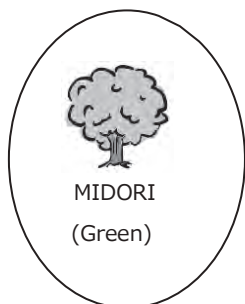
### Grammar Tips

① Numbers (2) See lesson 6

10	JÛ		
11	JÛICHI	=	10 JÛ + 1 ICHI
12	JÛNI	=	10 JÛ + 2 NI

20	NIJÛ		
21	NIJÛICHI	=	20 NIJÛ + 1 ICHI
22	NIJÛNI	=	20 NIJÛ + 2 NI

② Colors



③ Honorific O and GO

- ◆ When we want to show respect to the listener or the person we are talking about, we say O or GO before nouns or adjectives.
- ◆ We use GO with nouns originally from China. For all the other nouns, we use O.  
e.g.) OSHIGOTO (work), GOKAZOKU (family)



### Sound Words

GOKUGOKU



It is the sound of drinking something in big gulps.

GABU  
GABU



It is the sound of quickly drinking something with great force.



LESSON 32 ふとん 布団のほうが好きです

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU

さくら	ふとん 布団とベッドとどちらが好き？	Which do you like better, futons or beds?
Sakura	FUTON TO BEDDO TO DOCHIRA GA SUKI?	
アンナ	ふとん 布団のほうが好きです。	I like futons better.
Anna	このふとんはベッドよりやわらかいです。それじゃ、おやすみなさい。	This futon is softer than a bed. Well, good night.
	FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU. KONO FUTON WA BEDDO YORI YAWARAKAI DESU. SOREJA, OYASUMINASAI.	
さくら	おやすみ。	Good night.
Sakura	OYASUMI.	



Grammar Tips

① Noun-A TO Noun-B TO DOCHIRA GA Adjective DESU KA

(Which is more \_\_, A or B?)

- ◆ When you ask someone to compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A TO B TO DOCHIRA GA and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU KA. e.g.) FUTON TO BEDDO TO DOCHIRA GA SUKI DESU KA.

(Which do you like better, futons or beds?)

② Noun-A NO HÔ GA Noun-B YORI Adjective DESU (A is more \_\_ than B)

- ◆ When you compare the properties of A with those of B, you say A NO HÔ GA B YORI and after that, you say an adjective, followed by DESU.

e.g.) TAI NO HÔ GA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)

- ◆ You can also say, A WA B YORI \_\_ DESU.

e.g.) TAI WA NIHON YORI ATSUI DESU. (Thailand is hotter than Japan.)

... △'○... ♯'□... ○'△ ... ○'□ ... △'▽ ... △'○ ... ▽'○ ... ○'▽ ... △'○ ... ♯'□ ...



Sound Words

FUKAFUKA



It describes how something is soft, fluffy and elastic.

FUWAFUWA



It describes something soft and light.



## LESSON 33 アンナさんにあげます ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU

けんた Kenta	これは、僕が富士山で撮った写真です。 KORE WA, BOKU GA FUJISAN DE TOTTA SHASHIN DESU.	This is a photograph I took at Mt. Fuji.
アンナ Anna	あっ、私だ。 A', WATASHI DA.	Oh, that's me.
けんた Kenta	驚いた?あとで、アンナさんにあげます。 ODOROITA? ATODE, ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU.	Are you surprised? Later, I'll give it to you, Anna.
アンナ Anna	写真をくれるんですか。うれしいです。 SHASHIN O KURERU N DESU KA? URESHII DESU.	Are you going to give me the photo? I'm glad.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① AGEMASU

- ◆ When the speaker gives something to the listener, the speaker says AGEMASU (to give).  
AGEMASU is also used, when people generally give something to others.



#### ② KUREMASU

- ◆ If somebody gives you something, you use KUREMASU (to give).
- ◆ In Japanese, different verbs are used, depending on whether you are speaking from the perspective of the giver or the receiver.



KUREMASU  
⇒ KUREMASHITA (Past form)  
⇒ KURERU (Dictionary form)



### Sound Words

NIKO  
NIKO



It describes a person who is smiling, silently and happily.

NIYA  
NIYA



This describes a person giving a faint smile.

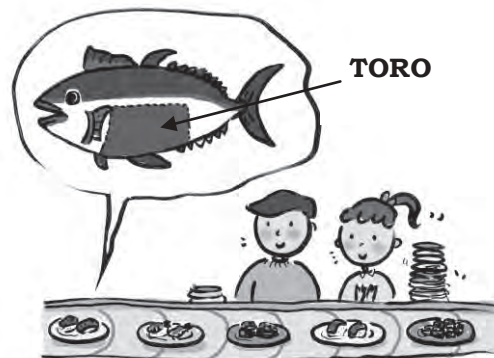


**LESSON 34 やわらかくておいしいです  
YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU**

健太	あっ、トロが来た。	Oh, here comes toro.
Kenta	A', TORO GA KITA.	
アンナ	トロって何ですか。	What is toro?
Anna	TORO TTE NAN DESU KA.	
健太	マグロのおなかの部分です。どうぞ。	It's the belly part of a tuna.
Kenta	MAGURO NO ONAKA NO BUBUN DESU. DÔZO.	Here you go.
アンナ	いただきます。やわらかくておいしいです。	Thank you for the food.
Anna	ITADAKIMASU. YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU.	It's tender and delicious.



**Grammar Tips**



① **\_ TTE NAN DESU KA** (What is \_\_?)

- ◆ You can ask what something is, or what it means by adding TTE NAN DESU KA.  
e.g.) TORO TTE NAN DESU KA. (What is toro?)

② **How to make TE-form adjectives**

- I-adjectives : Change I to KUTE e.g.) YAWARAKAI (tender) ⇒ YAWARAKAKUTE
- NA-adjectives : Add DE e.g.) GENKI (healthy) ⇒ GENKIDE

③ **TE-form adjective + Adjective**

Adjectives : See p.53

- ◆ If you want to modify something using two or more adjectives, you change the preceding adjectives to the TE-form.  
e.g.) YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU. (It's tender and delicious.)

... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ...

**Sound Words**



**ASSARI**



It is the word for a simple and lightly-flavoured food.

**KOTTERI**



It describes a food rich in taste, oily or heavy.



# LESSON 35 クレジットカードは使えますか

## KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA

健太	お勘定をお願いします。	Can I have the check, please?
Kenta	OKANJÔ O ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
店員	全部で5200円です。	Altogether, it's 5,200 yen.
Cashier	ZENBU DE GOSEN NIHYAKU EN DESU.	
健太	クレジットカードは使えますか。	Can I use a credit card?
Kenta	KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA.	
店員	はい、使えます。	Yes, you can.
Cashier	HAI, TSUKAEMASU.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Numbers (3) See lesson 6, 31

100	1000	10000
HYAKU ひゃく 百	SEN せん 千	MAN まん 万



#### ② Potential form of verbs Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ The potential form of verbs has two meanings. One is ability to do something. The other is permission to do something under a certain circumstance.
- e.g.) HANASHIMASU (to speak) ⇒ HANASEMASU (can speak)
- TSUKAIMASU (to use) ⇒ TSUKAEMASU (can use)



### Sound Words



It is the sound of a cash register reading bar codes.



It is the sound for when a microwave oven finishes cooking.





**LESSON 36** べんきょう 勉強しなければなりません  
**BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN**

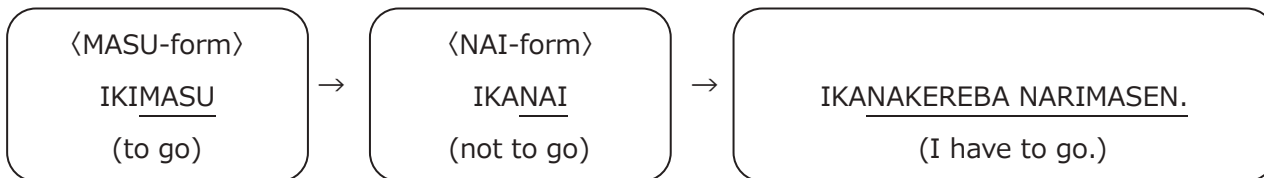
<small>けんた</small> Kenta	<small>さび</small> 寂しくなります。	I will be lonely.
<small>アンナ</small> Anna	<small>わたし</small> 私もです。	Me, too.
<small>けんた</small> Kenta	<small>だいがく</small> でも、 <small>べんきょう</small> 大学で勉強しなければなりません。	But I have to study at my university.
<small>けんた</small> Kenta	<small>じゃ</small> じゃ、 <small>ぼく</small> 僕が <small>はるやす</small> 春休みに <small>とうきょう</small> 東京に行きます。	Then, I will go to Tokyo during spring vacation.



**Grammar Tips**

① **NAI-form verb** + **NAKEREBA NARIMASEN** (have to \_)

◆ When you say you must, or need to do something, you replace the NAI part at the end of the NAI-form verb with NAKEREBA NARIMASEN.



② **SEASONS**



HARU (Spring)



NATSU (Summer)



AKI (Autumn)



FUYU (Winter)



**Sound Words**



It describes the wind, continuously blowing.



The wind is speeding up.



The wind blows even faster and stronger.



## LESSON 37 富士山を見たり、おすしを食べたりしました

### FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA

りょうぼ  
寮母

Dorm

Mother

アンナ

Anna

りょうぼ  
寮母

Dorm

Mother

りょこう  
旅行はどうだった？

RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?

ふじさん  
富士山を見たり、おすしを  
食べた

りました。楽しかったです。

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O

TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

TANOSHIKATTA DESU.

それはよかったわね。

SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.

How was your trip?

I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi  
(and so on).

It was fun.

It was good.



#### Grammar Tips

#### ① TA-form verb + RI, TA-form verb + RI SHIMASU

- ◆ When we cite two or three examples out of a number of actions, we use TA-form verbs and attach RI after each TA-form verb in succession. And at the end, we close the sentence by using SHIMASU (to do) or SHIMASHITA (did).

e.g.) FUJISAN O MITA. (I watched Mt. Fuji.) OSUSHI O TABETA. (I ate sushi.)

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA.

(I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi, and so on.)

#### ② \_ WA DÔ DATTA? (How was \_?)

- ◆ DÔ is how. DATTA is the casual form of DESHITA, which ends a sentence with the past form.

e.g.) SHIKEN WA DÔ DATTA? (How was the exam?)

... △'○... ♯'□... ◊'△... ◊'□... ◊'△... △'▽... ◊'○... ▽'○... ◊'○... ▽'○... △'○... ♯'□...



#### Sound Words

HETOHETO



It describes the feeling of being really worn out and weak.

KUTAKUTA



It describes being utterly exhausted, and as though you have lost all energy.



## LESSON 38 かしこまりました KASHIKOMARIMASHITA

寮母 Dorm	市民病院までお願いします。 SHIMIN BYŌIN MADE ONEGAI	Please take us to Citizens' Hospital.
Mother	SHIMASU.	
運転手 Taxi Driver	かしこまりました。 KASHIKOMARIMASHITA.	Understood.
寮母 Dorm	まっすぐ行って、3つ目の信号を左に 曲がってください。 MASSUGU ITTE, MITTSU ME NO SHINGŌ O HIDARI NI MAGATTE KUDASAI.	Go straight, and turn to the left at the third signal, please.
Mother		



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Honorific expression

◆ You use honorific expression when you are talking with, or referring to, your seniors, superiors, or people you don't know well.

#### ② Two honorific forms of verbs

##### (1) Respectful form

MIMASU ⇒ GORANNINARIMASU  
(to watch)

If you use it to express the deeds or the situations of the person you are talking with or referring to, you can show respect to that person.

##### (2) Humble form

WAKARIMASHITA ⇒ KASHIKOMARIMASHITA  
(Understood)

You show your respect by using humble words to speak about yourself.



### Sound Words

FURAFURA



It is said when you can hardly stand up due to fatigue or a fever.



KURAKURA

It describes the feeling of being dizzy.



## LESSON 39 かぜだと思<sup>おも</sup>います

### KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU

いし <sup>い</sup> しゃ 医者	どうしましたか。	What is the problem?
Doctor	DÔ SHIMASHITA KA.	
アンナ	せき <sup>せき</sup> が出ます。	I have a cough.
Anna	SEKI GA DEMASU.	
りょう <sup>りょう</sup> ぼ 寮母	ね <sup>ね</sup> つ <sup>つ</sup> も 37.8 度 <sup>ど</sup> あります。	She also has a fever of 37.8 degrees Celsius.
Dorm	NETSU MO SANJÛNANA TEN	
Mother	HACHI DO ARIMASU.	
いし <sup>い</sup> しゃ 医者	のど <sup>のど</sup> を見 <sup>み</sup> せてください。	Please show me your throat.
Doctor	かぜ <sup>かぜ</sup> だ <sup>だ</sup> と思 <sup>おも</sup> います。	I think you have a cold.
	NODO O MISETE KUDASAI.	
	KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU.	



### Grammar Tips

#### ① Explain your symptoms



ATAMA GA ITAI DESU.  
(I have a headache.)



HANAMIZU GA DEMASU.  
(I have a runny nose.)



ONAKA GA ITAI DESU.  
(My stomach aches.)

#### ② TO OMOIMASU (I think that \_\_)

◆ When you express your ideas, opinions or guesses, you first say what you think, and then say TO OMOIMASU. Before TO OMOIMASU, you use the plain form of verbs.

e.g.) KANOJO WA KIMASU. ⇒ KANOJO WA KURU TO OMOIMASU.

(She will come.)

(I think she will come.)



### Sound Words

KONKON



A slight cough



GOHOGOHO

A bad cough



LESSON 40

あたま  
頭がずきずきします

ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU

りょうぼ 寮母	おかゆですよ。	Here is some rice porridge.
Dorm	たいちょう 体調は、どう？	How are you feeling?
Mother	OKAYU DESU YO. TAICHÔ WA, DÔ?	
アンナ	あたま 頭がずきずきします。	My head throbs.
Anna	ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU.	
りょうぼ 寮母	そう。ほしいものがあつたら、いってね。	I see.
Dorm	SÔ. HOSHII MONO GA ATTARA, ITTE NE.	If there is anything you want, tell me.
Mother		



Grammar Tips

① ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU (to throb)

◆ ZUKIZUKI is an onomatopoeia. You can use it, when you have a headache, and feel as if your head were pulsing. If combined with SHIMASU (to do), the word becomes a verb.

② Three groups of Japanese verbs  Verbs : See pp.54, 55

◆ Japanese verbs are divided into 3 groups. Each group has its own patterns of conjugations.

Group 1 --- The verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU.  
e.g.) KAKIMASU (to write)

Group 2 --- The verbs that have the vowel E and some verbs that have the vowel I in the syllable before MASU. e.g.) TABEMASU (to eat)

Group 3 --- SHIMASU (to do), KIMASU (to come)

... ゑ・お... り・あ... へ・い... へ・い... へ・い... ゑ・あ... ゑ・あ... ゑ・あ... ゑ・あ... ゑ・あ... ゑ・あ...

Sound Words



ZOKUZOKU



It describes feeling chills from a fever.

MUKAMUKA



It describes feeling nauseous.



**LESSON 41** がくえんさい いく ことができ、たの 楽しかったです  
**GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU**

<p>アンナ Anna</p>	<p>けんたさま 健太様</p> <p>KENTA SAMA</p> <p>お元氣ですか。 OGENKI DESU KA.</p> <p>この間はありがとうございました。 KONO AIDA WA ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASHITA.</p> <p>学園祭に行くことができ、楽しかったです。 GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU.</p> <p>次は東京で会いましょう。 TSUGI WA TÔKYÔ DE AIMASHÔ.</p>	<p>Dear Kenta</p> <p>Are you doing fine?</p> <p>Thank you very much for the other day.</p> <p>I was able to go to the campus festival, and it was fun.</p> <p>See you in Tokyo next time.</p>
---------------------	--	---



**Grammar Tips**

① **Dictionary-form verb + KOTO GA DEKIMASU** (can do the thing of \_)

◆ You can express ability or potential, if you use the dictionary form of verbs, and attach to it KOTO GA DEKIMASU.

e.g.) WATASHI WA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASU. (I can go.)

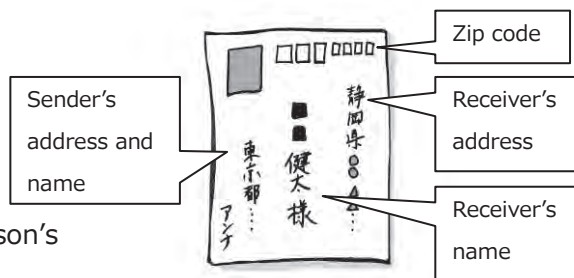
◆ You can express the same meaning using the potential form. 📖 See lesson 35

e.g.) WATASHI WA IKEMASU. (I can go.)

② **How to write an address**

◆ Traditionally, you have to write Japanese in vertical lines, and from right to left.

◆ SAMA (様) is an honorific word used after a person's name to express respect for the person.



**Sound Words**

**SUKKIRI**



It describes a neat and tidy room only with minimum essentials.

**SAPPARI**



It means feeling refreshed. You can say it, after you have washed your face.



## LESSON 42 どれがいちばんおいしいかな

### DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA

アンナ	どれがいちばんおいしいかな。	I wonder which is the most delicious.
Anna	DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA.	
販売員	幕の内弁当は人気がありますよ。	Makunouchi-bento is popular.
Salesperson	MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ WA NINKI GA ARIMASU YO.	
アンナ	じゃ、私は幕の内。	Then, I will take the Makunouchi.
Anna	JA, WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI.	
ロドリゴ	僕も。支払いは別々をお願いします。	Me, too.
Rodrigo	BOKU MO. SHIHARAI WA BETSUBETSUNI ONEGAI SHIMASU.	Split the bill, please.



### Grammar Tips



MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ

#### ① ICHIBAN (The best, the most, number one)

◆ When you compare three or more things, you express which is the best by saying ICHIBAN.  
e.g.) WATASHI WA MAKUNOUCHI-BENTÔ GA ICHIBAN SUKI DESU.

(I like Makunouchi-bento, or a variety box lunch the best.)

#### ② DORE GA ICHIBAN Adjective DESU KA (Which one is the most \_?)

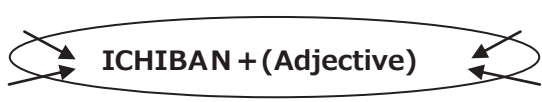
◆ To make questions, using ICHIBAN, you use different interrogatives before ICHIBAN, depending on what is being compared.

ITSU GA (When)

DOKO GA (Where)

DORE GA (Which)

NANI GA (What)



### Sound Words



GŪGŪ



It is the sound of a stomach, when a person is hungry.

PEKO  
PEKO



It describes being very hungry.



**LESSON 43 どうしてでしょうか**  
**DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA**

先生 Teacher	ひめじじょう きせき しろ い 姫路城は奇跡の城とされています。 どうしてでしょうか。 HIMEJI-JÔ WA KISEKI NO SHIRO TO IWARETE IMASU. DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA.	Himeji Castle is said to be a miracle castle. Why do you think it is?
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	せんそう や 戦争でも焼けなかったからです。 SENSÔ DEMO YAKENAKATTA KARA DESU.	Because it has never burned down even in wars.
アンナ Anna	さすが、ロドリゴ！ SASUGA, RODORIGO!	Great, Rodrigo!



**Grammar Tips**

① **\_ DESHÔ** (probably \_)

◆ You use DESHÔ at the end of a sentence, when you talk about a prediction for the future or something uncertain.

e.g.) ASHITA WA AME DESHÔ.

(It will probably rain tomorrow.)



**Himeji Castle**

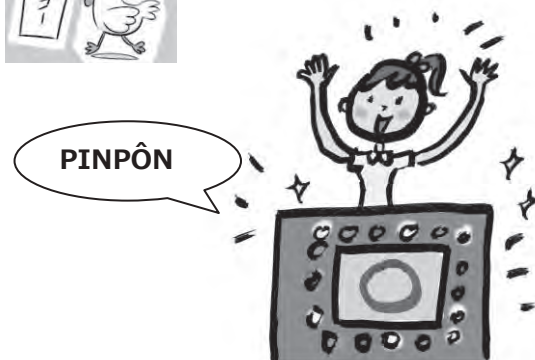
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② **DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA** (Why do you think it is?)

◆ DÔSHITE means "why." To make DÔSHITE formal, use NAZE (why). ⇒ NAZE DESHÔ KA

... △ ○ ... ▼ □ ... △ □ ... △ □ ... △ □ ... △ ▼ ... △ ○ ... ▼ ○ ... △ ○ ... ▼ ○ ... △ ○ ... ▼ □ ...

**Sound Words**



It is the sound used for a right answer.



It is the sound used for a wrong answer.





**LESSON 44** わがし た 和菓子を食べってから、まっちゃ の 抹茶を飲みます

**WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU**

アンナ	わがし はとてもあまいですね。	Japanese cakes are very sweet, aren't they?
Anna	WAGASHI WA TOTEMO AMAI DESU NE.	
せんせい 先生	わがし を食べてから、まっちゃ の 抹茶を飲みます。	After you eat Japanese cakes, you drink powdered green tea.
Teacher	まっちゃ にがいかもしれません。	The powdered green tea may be bitter.
	WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU.	
	MACCHA WA NIGAI KAMOSHIREMASEN.	
アンナ	せんせい、あしがしびれました。いたたたた。	Teacher, my feet have gone to sleep.
Anna	SENSEI, ASHI GA SHIBIREMASHITA. ITATATATA.	Oh, oh, oh, ouch!



**Grammar Tips**

① **TE-form verb** + **KARA** (After \_)

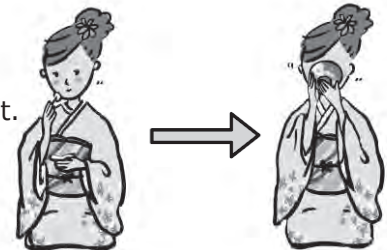
◆ KARA is a particle meaning "after."

An action taken before KARA is followed by another action after it.

You use the TE-form of verbs before KARA.

e.g.) WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU.

(After you eat Japanese cakes, you drink powdered green tea.)



② **\_ KAMOSHIREMASEN** (It may be \_)

e.g.) NIGAI KAMOSHIREMASEN. ⇔ AMAI KAMOSHIREMASEN.

(It may be bitter.)

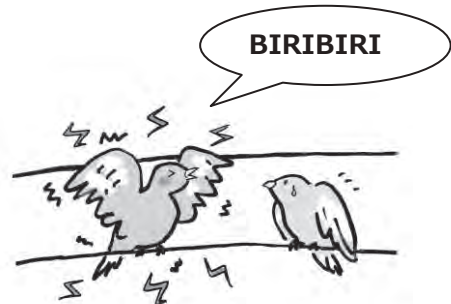
(It may be sweet.)



**Sound Words**



You say this when your hands or legs have become numb or developed a painful tingle.



It describes a sensation caused by something like an electric shock.



## LESSON 45

## お誕生日おめでとう

## OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ

みんな	アンナ、お誕生日おめでとう。	Anna, Happy Birthday!
All	ANNA, OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ.	
健太	これ、ほんの気持ちです。	This is a little something for you.
Kenta	KORE, HONNO KIMOCCHI DESU.	
アンナ	どうもありがとうございます。	I would like to thank you very
Anna	DÔMO ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	much.
さくら	何をもらったの?	What did you get?
Sakura	NANI O MORATTA NO?	
アンナ	開けてもいいですか。	May I open this?
Anna	AKETE MO II DESU KA.	



## Grammar Tips

## ① OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ (Happy Birthday)

◆ OTANJÔBI is "a birthday." OMEDETÔ is "congratulations."

Expressed politely ⇒ OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ GOZAIMASU. (Happy Birthday.)

## ② MORAIMASU (to be given/to get)

◆ When the receiver is the subject, you use MORAIMASU. Use the particle NI to indicate the giver.  
e.g.) KANOJO WA KARE NI FÛSEN O MORAIMASU. (She is given a balloon by him.)

◆ When the giver is the subject, you use AGEMASU (to give).

See lesson 33

e.g.) KARE WA KANOJO NI FÛSEN O AGEMASU.

(He gives her a balloon.)

MORAIMASU



## Sound Words

JÎN



HORORI



It describes being moved almost to tears, and deep heartfelt emotion.

It describes being moved to tears in spite of yourself, and feeling sympathy for somebody.



**LESSON 46** 帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて幸せです

**KIKOKU SURU MAE NI, YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU**

アンナ	もしかして、雪？	Is it snowing?
Anna	MOSHIKASHITE, YUKI?	
健太	これは、粉雪。粉のようにさらさら	This is powder snow.
Kenta	しているでしょ。	It's light, dry and fine like powder,
	KORE WA, KONAYUKI.	isn't it?
	KONA NO YÔ NI	
	SARASARA SHITEIRU DESHO.	
アンナ	帰国する前に、雪を見ることができて	I'm happy to be able to see snow,
Anna	幸せです。	before I go back to my country.
	KIKOKU SURU MAE NI,	
	YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA	
	DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU.	



**Grammar Tips**

① **\_ NO YÔ NI** (like, similar to \_)

e.g.) KONA NO YÔ NI (like powder)

② **Dictionary-form verb + MAE NI** (Before \_)

◆ MAE NI (before) is an expression to emphasize what you do or did before taking another action.

Verbs take the dictionary form, when they are followed by MAE NI.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABERU MAE NI, TE O ARAIMASHITA. (Before I ate a meal, I washed my hands.)

◆ You use ATO DE (after), when you want to emphasize what you do or did, after taking another action. You use the TA-form of verbs before ATO DE.

e.g.) GOHAN O TABETA ATO DE, OSARA O ARAIMASU. (After I eat a meal, I wash dishes.)



**Sound Words**

CHIRA  
CHIRA



KONKON



It describes something small and light, such as snowflakes, falling slowly in the air.

It describes snow falling for a long time.



LESSON 47 日本語教師になるのが夢です

NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU

先生 Teacher	最後に、みなさんの夢を教えてください。 SAIGO NI, MINASAN NO YUME O OSHIETE KUDASAI.	Lastly, please tell us your dreams.
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	僕は日本を1周したいです。 BOKU WA NIHON O ISSHÛ SHITAI DESU.	I want to travel around Japan.
アンナ Anna	私は・・・日本語教師になるのが夢です。 WATASHI WA... NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.	As for me, to be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.



Grammar Tips

① **NI NARIMASU** (to be/to become \_)

◆ NI is a particle indicating the result of a change.

e.g.) NIHONGO KYÔSHI NI NARIMASU. (I will become a Japanese language teacher.)

② **Plain-form verb + NO : Change verbs into nouns**

◆ To change verbs into nouns, you add NO to the plain forms of verbs, such as the dictionary form or the TA-form.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU.

↳ Dictionary form of NARIMASU (to be)

(To be a Japanese language teacher is my dream.)

◆ You can also use KOTO, instead of NO.

e.g.) NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU KOTO GA YUME DESU.

... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ...



Sound Words

SURASURA



It describes somebody talking or reading about something smoothly and effortlessly.

PERAPERA



It describes people chattering quickly and continuously, or somebody talking to others about something he or she is not supposed to.



## LESSON 48 いろいろお世話になりました IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA

健太 Kenta	からだ 体に気をつけて。 KARADA NI KIOTSUKETE.	Please take care of yourself.
さくら Sakura	タイに着いたら連絡してね。 TAI NI TSUITARA, RENRAKU SHITE NE.	When you arrive in Thailand, please let us know.
アンナ Anna	はい。いろいろお世話になりました。 健太さんとさくらさんもお元気で。 HAI. IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA. KENTA-SAN TO SAKURA-SAN MO OGENKIDE.	Yes. Thank you very much for everything. Kenta and Sakura, please take care of yourselves, too.



### Grammar Tips

#### ① KIOTSUKETE (Take care / Be careful)

- ◆ KIOTSUKETE is the TE-form of the verb, KIOTSUKEMASU (to take care / to be careful).
- ◆ We use the particle NI to indicate the object of this verb, or what you should take care of.  
e.g.) KURUMA NI KIOTSUKETE. (Be careful of cars.)

#### ② Farewell greetings

IROIRO OSEWA NI  
NARIMASHITA.  
(Thank you very much for  
everything.)



OGENKIDE.  
(Take care.)

SAYÔNARA.  
(Goodbye.)



### Sound Words



AHAHA





It describes laughing happily  
with your mouth wide open.

UFUFU



It describes laughing with the mouth not so  
wide open. It often describes a woman  
laughing in a quiet way.

## Adjectives

			Negative form		Past form	TE-form
<b>I-adjectives</b> 	happy	うれしい URESHII	うれしく URESHIKU	ない NAI	うれしかった URESHIKATTA	うれしくて URESHIKUTE
	interesting	おもしろい OMOSHIROI	おもしろく OMOSHIROKU	ない NAI	おもしろかった OMOSHIROKATTA	おもしろくて OMOSHIROKUTE
	busy	いそが 忙しい ISOGASHII	いそが 忙しく ISOGASHIKU	ない NAI	いそが 忙しかった ISOGASHIKATTA	いそが 忙しくて ISOGASHIKUTE
	cheap	やす 安い YASUI	やす 安く YASUKU	ない NAI	やす 安かった YASUKATTA	やす 安くて YASUKUTE
	cute	かわいい KAWAII	かわいく KAWAIKU	ない NAI	かわいかった KAWAIKATTA	かわいくて KAWAIKUTE
	big	おお 大きい ÔKII	おお 大きく ÔKIKU	ない NAI	おお 大きかった ÔKIKATTA	おお 大きくて ÔKIKUTE
	delicious	おいしい OISHII	おいしく OISHIKU	ない NAI	おいしかった OISHIKATTA	おいしくて OISHIKUTE
	good	いい II	よく YOKU	ない NAI	よかった YOKATTA	よくて YOKUTE
<b>Na-adjectives</b> 	all right	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫 DAIJÔBU	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫では DAIJÔBUDEWA	ない NAI	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫だった DAIJÔBUDATTA	だいじょうぶ 大丈夫で DAIJÔBUDE
	good at	じょうず 上手 JÔZU	じょうず 上手では JÔZUDEWA	ない NAI	じょうず 上手だった JÔZUDATTA	じょうず 上手で JÔZUDE
	healthy	げんき 元気 GENKI	げんき 元気では GENKIDewa	ない NAI	げんき 元気だった GENKIDATTA	げんき 元気で GENKIDE
	fond of	すき 好き SUKI	すき 好きでは SUKIDewa	ない NAI	すき 好きだった SUKIDATTA	すき 好きで SUKIDE
	famous	ゆうめい 有名 YÛMEI	ゆうめい 有名では YÛMEIDewa	ない NAI	ゆうめい 有名だった YÛMEIDATTA	ゆうめい 有名で YÛMEIDE

## Counters

		1	2	3	4	5
	TSU (piece)	ひとつ HITOTSU	ふたつ FUTATSU	みっつ MITTSU	よっつ YOTTSU	いつつ ITSUTSU
	KAI (floor)	いっかい IKKAI	にかい NIKAI	さんがい SANGAI	よんかい YONKAI	ごかい GOKAI
	FUN / PUN (minute)	いっぶん IPPUN	にぶん NIFUN	さんぶん SANPUN	よんぶん YONPUN	ごぶん GOFUN
	SAI (year old)	いっさい ISSAI	にさい NISAI	さんさい SANSAI	よんさい YONSAI	ごさい GOSAI

## Verbs

		MASU-form		Dictionary form	TE-form	TA-form
<b>Group 1</b> 	to use	使い TSUKAI	ます MASU	使う TSUKAU	使って TSUKATTE	使った TSUKATTA
	to wait	待ち MACHI	ます MASU	待つ MATSU	待って MATTE	待った MATTA
	to gather	集まり ATSUMARI	ます MASU	集まる ATSUMARU	集まって ATSUMATTE	集まった ATSUMATTA
	to read	読み YOMI	ます MASU	読む YOMU	読んで YONDE	読んだ YONDA
	to write	書き KAKI	ます MASU	書く KAKU	書いて KAITE	書いた KAITA
	to hurry	急ぎ ISOGI	ます MASU	急ぐ ISOGU	急いで ISOIDE	急いだ ISOIDA
	to turn off	消し KESHI	ます MASU	消す KESU	消して KESHITE	消した KESHITA
	to go	行き IKI	ます MASU	行く IKU	行って ITTE	行った ITTA
<b>Group2</b> 	to eat	食べ TABE	ます MASU	食べる TABERU	食べて TABETE	食べた TABETA
	to memorize	覚え OBOE	ます MASU	覚える OBOERU	覚えて OBOETE	覚えた OBOETA
	to be	い I	ます MASU	いる IRU	いて ITE	いた ITA
	to see	見 MI	ます MASU	見る MIRU	見て MITE	見た MITA
<b>Group3</b> 	to come	来 KI	ます MASU	来る KURU	来て KITE	来た KITA
	to do	し SHI	ます MASU	する SURU	して SHITE	した SHITA
	to study	勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ます MASU	勉強する BENKYÔ SURU	勉強して BENKYÔ SHITE	勉強した BENKYÔ SHITA

NAI-form		Passive form		Volitional form	Command form	Potential form	
使わ TSUKAWA	ない NAI	使われ TSUKAWARE	ます MASU	使おう TSUKAÔ	使え TSUKAE	使え TSUKAE	ます MASU
待た MATA	ない NAI	待たれ MATARE	ます MASU	待とう MATÔ	待て MATE	待て MATE	ます MASU
集まら ATSUMARA	ない NAI	集まれ ATSUMARARE	ます MASU	集まろう ATSUMARÔ	集まれ ATSUMARE	集まれ ATSUMARE	ます MASU
読ま YOMA	ない NAI	読まれ YOMARE	ます MASU	読もう YOMÔ	読め YOME	読め YOME	ます MASU
書か KAKA	ない NAI	書かれ KAKARE	ます MASU	書こう KAKÔ	書け KAKE	書け KAKE	ます MASU
急が ISOGA	ない NAI	急がれ ISOGARE	ます MASU	急ごう ISOGÔ	急げ ISOGE	急げ ISOGE	ます MASU
消さ KESA	ない NAI	消され KESARE	ます MASU	消そう KESÔ	消せ KESE	消せ KESE	ます MASU
行か IKA	ない NAI	行かれ IKARE	ます MASU	行こう IKÔ	行け IKE	行け IKE	ます MASU
食べ TABE	ない NAI	食べられ TABERARE	ます MASU	食べよう TABEYÔ	食べろ TABERO	食べられ TABERARE	ます MASU
覚え OBOE	ない NAI	覚えられ OBOERARE	ます MASU	覚えよう OBOEYÔ	覚えろ OBOERO	覚えられ OBOERARE	ます MASU
い I	ない NAI	いられ IRARE	ます MASU	いよう IYÔ	いろ IRO	いられ IRARE	ます MASU
見 MI	ない NAI	見られ MIRARE	ます MASU	見よう MIYÔ	見ろ MIRO	見られ MIRARE	ます MASU
来 KO	ない NAI	来られ KORARE	ます MASU	来よう KOYÔ	来い KOI	来られ KORARE	ます MASU
し SHI	ない NAI	され SARE	ます MASU	しよう SHIYÔ	しろ SHIRO	でき DEKI	ます MASU
勉強し BENKYÔ SHI	ない NAI	勉強され BENKYÔ SARE	ます MASU	勉強しよう BENKYÔ SHIYÔ	勉強しろ BENKYÔ SHIRO	勉強でき BENKYÔ DEKI	ます MASU





## The Japanese Syllabaries (Hiragana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD

[www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english](http://www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english)

あ a	い i	う u	え e	お o	
か ka	き ki	く ku	け ke	こ ko	
さ sa	し shi	す su	せ se	そ so	
た ta	ち chi	つ tsu	て te	と to	
な na	に ni	ぬ nu	ね ne	の no	
は ha	ひ hi	ふ fu	へ he	ほ ho	
ま ma	み mi	む mu	め me	も mo	
や ya		ゆ yu		よ yo	
ら ra	り ri	る ru	れ re	ろ ro	
わ wa				を o	ん n

## The Japanese Syllabaries (Katakana)

To check the right pronunciation, visit our website at NHK WORLD

[www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english](http://www.nhk.or.jp/lesson/english)

 ア a	 イ i	 ウ u	 エ e	 オ o
 カ ka	 キ ki	 ク ku	 ケ ke	 コ ko
 サ sa	 シ shi	 ス su	 セ se	 ソ so
 タ ta	 チ chi	 ツ tsu	 テ te	 ト to
 ナ na	 ニ ni	 ヌ nu	 ネ ne	 ノ no
 ハ ha	 ヒ hi	 フ fu	 ヘ he	 ホ ho
 マ ma	 ミ mi	 ム mu	 メ me	 モ mo
 ヤ ya		 ユ yu		 ヨ yo
 ラ ra	 リ ri	 ル ru	 レ re	 ロ ro
 ワ wa				 ヲ o
				 ン n

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### [Profile]

Tokunaga has been active in various roles as a Japanese language teacher since the 1990's. From the year 2000, she has been teaching Japanese to foreign students in the Japanese Language and Culture Program at Kanda University of International Studies. She has also been involved in developing teaching materials. She has a friendly personality, and is highly evaluated for her practical lessons.

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## Co-hosts



Michelle Yamamoto started off as a NHK Journalist and is pursuing a career as a Freelance Broadcaster. She is a regular host and reporter for many English programs on NHK WORLD TV and Radio Japan, she travels actively all across Japan doing interviews.

Hi, my name is Michelle Yamamoto. I was born in California USA and was brought up in Japan, UK, France and Germany. My love for learning new languages comes directly from my love of getting to know more people and more culture. I hope that the new episodes of Easy Japanese will help you learn both the language and the fascinating culture Japan has to offer you!



Jonathan Sherr has appeared in a variety of Japanese media, such as movies, television and radio. He has worked with NHK since 2003 when he first appeared on Radio Japan.

Hello everyone, I'm Jonathan Sherr. I was born in the state of California in the USA just like Michelle, but spent much of my time growing up in Iowa. I have lived in Japan since 1998, and knowing how to speak Japanese has enriched my experience immensely! It is my sincere hope that Easy Japanese is the beginning of a wonderful journey for you. And, above all, I hope that you have fun!

# Easy Japanese

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