

やさしい 日本語

Easy Japanese



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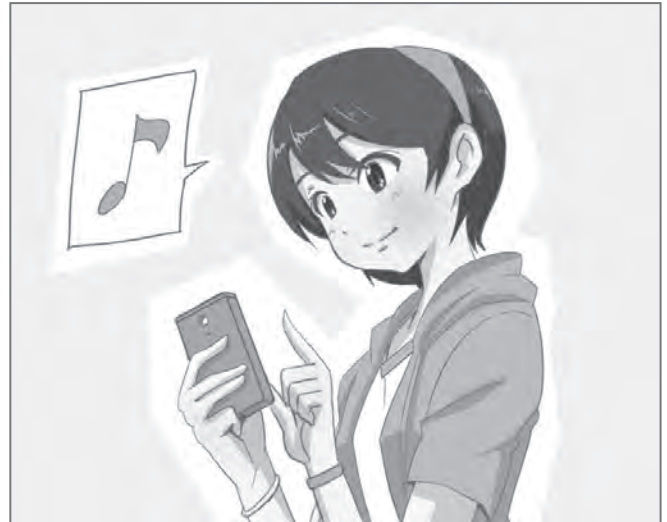
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Teach Us, Teacher

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.



INDEX

LESSON

1	WATASHI WA ANNA DESU	 	5
2	KORE WA NAN DESU KA	 	6
3	TOIRE WA DOKO DESU KA	 	7
4	TADAIMA	 	8
5	SORE WA WATASHI NO TAKARAMONO DESU		9
6	DENWABANGÔ WA NANBAN DESU KA	 	10
7	SHÛKURÏMU WA ARIMASU KA	 	11
8	MÔICHIDO ONEGAI SHIMASU	 	12
9	NANJI KARA DESU KA	 	13
10	ZEN-IN IMASU KA	 	14
11	ZEHI KITE KUDASAI	 	15
12	ITSU NIHON NI KIMASHITA KA	 	16
13	SHÔSETSU GA SUKI DESU	 	17
14	KOKO NI GOMI O SUTETE MO II DESU KA ...	 	18
15	NETE IMASU		19
16	KAIDAN O AGATTE, MIGI NI ITTE KUDASAI ...	 	20
17	OSUSUME WA NAN DESU KA		21
18	MICHI NI MAYOTTE SHIMAIMASHITA	 	22
19	YOKATTA		23
20	NIHON NO UTA O UTATTA KOTO GA ARIMASU KA	 	24
21	IIE, SOREHODO DEMO	 	25
22	OSOKU NARIMASHITA	 	26
23	OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA		27
24	TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI	 	28
25	TSUKUE NO SHITA NI HAIRE	 	29
26	TSUGI WA GANBARÔ		30
27	DARE GA KEKKON SURU N DESU KA		31

28	SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO		32
29	CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE	 	33
30	MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU		34
31	MÔ HACHIJÛNI SAI DESU YO	 	35
32	FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU	 	36
33	ANNA-SAN NI AGEMASU		37
34	YAWARAKAKUTE OISHII DESU	 	38
35	KUREJITTO KÂDO WA TSUKAEMASU KA		39
36	BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN		40
37	FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA ..		41
38	KASHIKOMARIMASHITA	 	42
39	KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU		43
40	ATAMA GA ZUKIZUKI SHIMASU	 	44
41	GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU	 	45
42	DORE GA ICHIBAN OISHII KANA	 	46
43	DÔSHITE DESHÔ KA	 	47
44	WAGASHI O TABETE KARA, MACCHA O NOMIMASU	 	48
45	OTANJÔBI OMEDETÔ	 	49
46	KIKOKU SURU MAE NI, YUKI O MIRU KOTO GA DEKITE SHIAWASE DESU	 	50
47	NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU		51
48	IROIRO OSEWA NI NARIMASHITA	 	52
	[Appendix] Adjectives/Counters		53
	Verbs		54
	The Japanese syllabary		56



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.

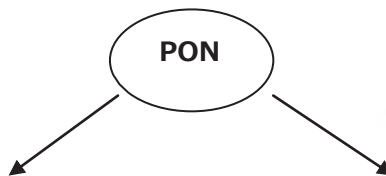
... ㇰ ㇱ ... ㇲ ㇳ ... ㇴ ㇵ ... ㇶ ㇷ ... ㇸ ㇹ ... ㇺ ㇻ ... ㇼ ㇽ ... ㇾ ㇿ ... ㇰ ㇱ ...



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

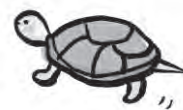


SUTASUTA



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 ^{きょうしつ} です。	Here's a classroom.
Sakura	KOKO WA KYÔSHITSU DESU.	
アンナ	わあ、広い ^{ひろ} 。	Oh, it's spacious.
Anna	WÂ, HIROI.	
さくら	あそこは図書館 ^{としよかん} 。	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

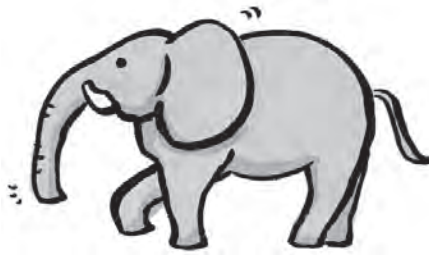


PAKAPAKA



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、 <small>わたし</small> 私は留学生ではありません。	No, I'm not an international student.
Sakura	<small>にほんじん</small> 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 KOUCHIRA 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

PARAPARA



The sound made by turning the pages
of a book

JIKKURI



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



LESSON 7 シュークリームはありますか SHŪKURĪMU WA ARIMASU KA

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



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



It describes a person eating something with a huge appetite.



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



LESSON 8 もう一度お願いします
MÔICHIDO ONEGAI SHIMASU

先生 Teacher	みなさん、これを覚えてください。 試験によく出ます。 MINASAN, KORE O OBOETE KUDASAI. SHIKEN NI YOKU DEMASU.	Everybody, please memorize this. It often comes up in exams.
学生 Students	えっ。 E'.	What?
アンナ Anna	先生、もう一度お願いします。 SENSEI, MÔICHIDO ONEGAI SHIMASU.	Teacher, once more, please.



Grammar Tips

① **TE-form verbs (1) Basic pattern** Verbs : See pp.54, 55

- ◆ When we use verbs in the middle of sentences, we use their conjugated forms.
 - ◆ The conjugated verbs ending with TE or DE, are called "TE-form verbs."
- To turn MASU-form verbs into TE-form verbs, the basic pattern is just to change MASU to TE.
e.g.) OBOEMASU (to memorize) ⇒ OBOETE



② **TE-form verb + KUDASAI** (Please do _)

- ◆ When you ask somebody to do something in Japanese, you say TE-form verbs and then KUDASAI (please).
- e.g.) OBOEMASU + KUDASAI = OBOETE KUDASAI (Please memorize)



Sound Words



It describes how the heart beats fast with surprise, anxiety or excitement.



It is the word that expresses a moment of surprise.



LESSON 9 ^{なんじ}何時からですか NANJI KARA DESU KA

先生 Teacher	^{あした} 明日、 ^{けんこうしんだん} 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	^{ごぜん} 午前9時から11時までです。 ここに ^{じはん} 8時半に ^{あつ} 集まってください。	From 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock in the morning. Please gather at this place at 8:30.
	GOZEN KUJI KARA JŪICHIJI MADE DESU. KOKO NI HACHIJI HAN NI ATSUMATTE KUDASAI.	



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



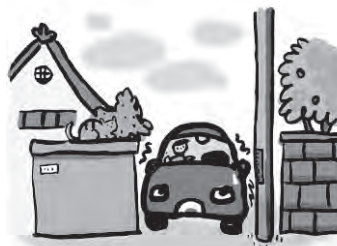
Sound Words



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

ぜんいん
全員いますか

ZEN-IN IMASU KA

せんせい Teacher	はじめに身長と体重をはかります。 ぜんいん 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

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

WAKU
WAKU



UKI
UKI

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 16 ^{かいだん あ}階段を^あがって、^{みぎ い}右に行^いってください
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。 ^{かいだん あ} 階段を ^あ がって、 ^{みぎ い} 右に行 ^い 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 5th floor) (to go to the left)

⇒ GOKAI NI AGATTE, HIDARI NI IKIMASU.
 (You go up to the 5th floor, and then, go to the left.)

② **DIRECTIONS** **HIDARI** (Left) **MIGI** (Right)



Sound Words



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

TONTON



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



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



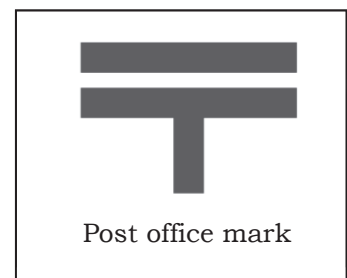
① **MOSHIMOSHI** ("Hello" on the telephone)

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。 ^{しんぱい} 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 ^{やす} 安かったので、つい ^み 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

GATAN
GOTON



It is the sound of a train running.

KANKANKAN



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 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？
Sakura KONO AIDA WA MONGEN NI MANIATTA?
アンナ いいえ。間に合いませんでした。
Anna SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA.
掃除当番が3回増えました。
IIE. MANIAIMASEN DESHITA.
SOREDE, OKÂSAN NI SHIKARAREMASHITA. SÔJI TÔBAN GA SANKAI FUEMASHITA.
さくら それは大変だったね。
Sakura SORE WA TAIHEN DATTA NE.

Did you make it in time for dorm curfew the other day?
No. I didn't make it in time. So, I was scolded by Mother. My clean-up duty has increased by three more times.
It was hard, wasn't it?



Grammar Tips

① **_MASEN DESHITA : Past-negative form of MASU**

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

MANIAIMASU (to be in time) ⇔ MANIAIMASEN (not to be in time)
past ↓ negative ↓
MANIAIMASHITA (was/were in time) ⇔ MANIAIMASEN DESHITA (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 つか使わないでください TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI

<p><small>せんせい</small> Teacher</p>	<p>はい、<small>きょう</small>今日はここまでです。 <small>らいしゅう げつようび しけん</small>来週の月曜日に試験をします。</p> <p>HAI, KYÔ WA KOKO MADE DESU. RAISHÛ NO GETSUYÔBI NI SHIKEN O SHIMASU.</p>	<p>Now, today's lesson is up to this point. I'll give you a quiz on Monday next week.</p>
<p>アナン Anna</p>	<p><small>せんせい じしよ つか</small> 先生、辞書を使ってもいいですか。</p> <p>SENSEI, JISHO O TSUKATTE MO II DESU KA.</p>	<p>Teacher, can we use dictionaries?</p>
<p><small>せんせい</small> Teacher</p>	<p>いいえ、だめです。<small>つか</small>使わないでください。 IIE, DAME DESU. TSUKAWANAIDE KUDASAI.</p>	<p>No, you cannot. Please don't use them.</p>



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

Anna

びっくりした。

にほん ほんとうに じしん がお
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 つぎはがんばろう

TSUGI WA GANBARÔ

アンナ	ロドリゴ、 ^{げんき} 元気がないね。	Rodrigo, you are not in high spirits.
Anna	RODORIGO, GENKI GA NAI NE.	
ロドリゴ	^{しけん} 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	^{わたし} 私も...。 ^{ろくじゅうてん} 60点でした。	Me, neither....
Anna	^{つぎ} 次はがんばろう。 WATASHI MO... ROKUJITTEN DESHITA. TSUGI WA GANBARÔ.	I got a 60. Let's do our best next time.



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.



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 th of next month.
Sakura	<small>いっしょに 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



1st : TSUITACHI 2nd : FUTSUKA 3rd : MIKKA 4th : YOKKA 5th : ITSUKA

6th : MUIKA 7th : NANOKA 8th : YÔKA 9th : KOKONOKA 10th : TÔKA

11th : JÛICHINICHI 20th : HATSUKA 24th : NIJÛYOKKA



Sound Words

WAN
WAN



The sound of a dog barking



NYÂ
NYÂ

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 ^{けんた} 健太くん。	This is my cousin, Kenta.
Sakura	KOCHIRA WA, ITOKO NO KENTA-KUN.	
^{けんた} 健太	^{しずおか} 静岡へようこそ。	Welcome to Shizuoka.
Kenta	SHIZUOKA E YÔKOSO.	
さくら	^{かれ} 彼はカメラに ^{くわ} 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 ^{ねが} お願いします。	It's nice to meet you.
Anna	DÔZO YOROSHIKU ONEGAI SHIMASU.	
^{けんた} 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 ちか^{ちか}で^み見ると、おお^{おお}大きいですね

CHIKAKU DE MIRU TO, ÔKII DESU NE
アンナ

 ふじ^{ふじ}山^{さん}だ。

That's Mt. Fuji.

Anna

 ちか^{ちか}で^み見ると、おお^{おお}大きいですね。

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

 あれ。くも^{くも}の^{かたち}形^がが^{ぼうし}帽子^{みたい}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^{あめ}雲^がが見^ええると、あめ^{あめ}が^ふ降^るるんだよ。

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.)

... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ... ゑ ...


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 もう少し写真を撮りたいです

MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU

さくら Sakura	あ、 ^{あめ} 雨だ。 ^{いそいでかえ} 急いで帰しましょう。 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 ^ま まってください。 もう少し ^{すこ} 少し ^{しゃしん} 写真を撮りたいです。 CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI. MÔ SUKOSHI SHASHIN O TORITAI DESU.	Wait a moment, please. I want to take pictures a little longer.
けんた Kenta	^{あめ} 雨にぬれたら、 ^{かぜ} 風邪をひくよ。 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.	



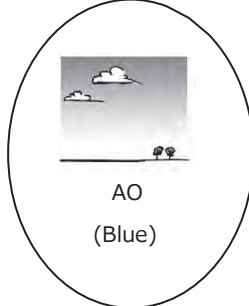
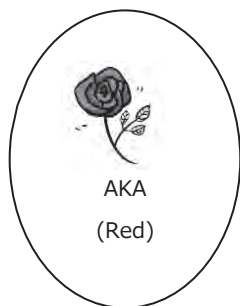
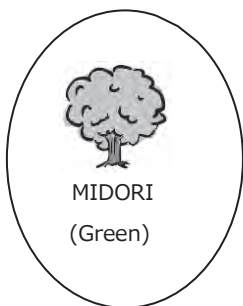
Grammar Tips

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

布団のほうが好きです

FUTON NO HÔ GA SUKI DESU

さくら	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	布団のほうが好きです。	I like futons better.
Anna	この布団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.)

... 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 ㄟ ... ㄟ ㄟ ...

Sound Words



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、 ^{ぼく} が ^{ふじさん} で撮った ^{しやしん} 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、 ^{わたし} 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 ^{しやしん} 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.)



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



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

勉強しなければなりません

BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN

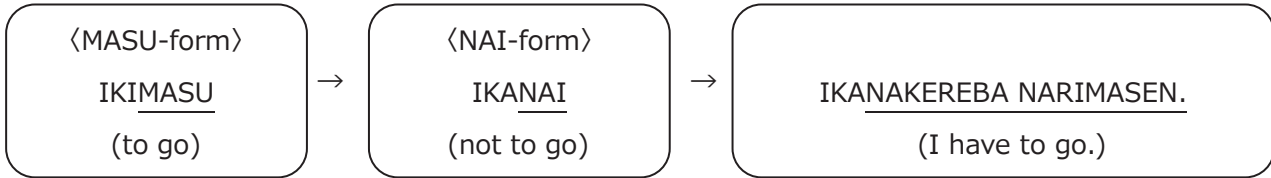
けんた Kenta	さびしくなります。 SABISHIKU NARIMASU.	I will be lonely.
アンナ Anna	私もです。 でも、大学で勉強しなければなりません。 WATASHI MO DESU. DEMO, DAIGAKU DE BENKYÔ SHINAKEREBA NARIMASEN.	Me, too. But I have to study at my university.
けんた Kenta	じゃ、僕が春休みに東京に行きます。 JA, BOKU GA HARUYASUMI NI TÔKYÔ NI IKIMASU.	Then, I will go to Tokyo 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^{ふじさん}を見たり^み、おすし^たを食べたりしました

FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O TABETARI SHIMASHITA

りょうぼ 寮母	りょこう 旅行はどうだった？	How was your trip?
Dorm	RYOKÔ WA DÔ DATTA?	
Mother		
アンナ	富士山 ^{ふじさん} を見たり ^み 、おすし ^た を食べたり	I watched Mt. Fuji, ate sushi
Anna	しました。楽し ^{たの} かったです。	(and so on).
	FUJISAN O MITARI, OSUSHI O	It was fun.
	TABETARI SHIMASHITA.	
	TANOSHIKATTA DESU.	
りょうぼ 寮母	それはよかったわね。	It was good.
Dorm	SORE WA YOKATTA WA NE.	
Mother		


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^{おも}います KAZE DA TO OMOIMASU

いし ^し や 医者	どうしましたか。	What is the problem?
Doctor	DÔ SHIMASHITA KA.	
アンナ	せき ^{せき} が出ます。	I have a cough.
Anna	SEKI GA DEMASU.	
り ^り やう ^{やう} ぼ 寮母	ね ^ね つ ^つ も 37.8 度 ^ど あります。	She also has a fever of 37.8 degrees Celsius.
Dorm	NETSU MO SANJŪNANA TEN	
Mother	HACHI DO ARIMASU.	
いし ^し や 医者	のど ^{のど} を ^み せてください。	Please show me your throat.
Doctor	かぜ ^{かぜ} だ ^だ と思 ^{おも} 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)

... ゴキョウ... ヲケル... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ... ゴキョウ...

Sound Words



It describes feeling chills from a fever.



It describes feeling nauseous.



LESSON 41 がくえんさい い 行くことができ、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。 がくえんさい い 行くことができ、たの 楽しかったです</p> <p>GAKUEN-SAI NI IKU KOTO GA DEKITE, TANOSHIKATTA DESU.</p> <p>次は東京で会いましょう。 つぎ とうきょう あ</p> <p>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>
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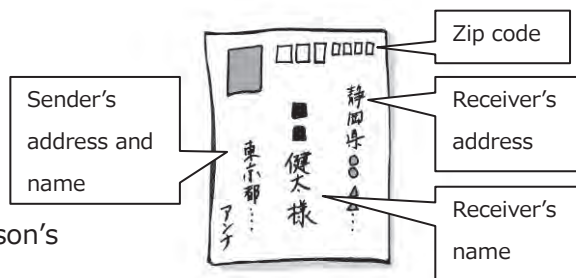
Grammar Tips

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.



SUKKIRI

Sound Words



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 _?)

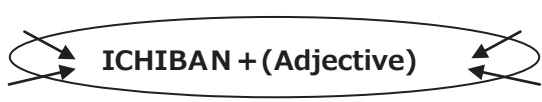
◆ To make questions, using ICHIBAN, you use different interrogatives before ICHIBAN, depending on what is being compared.

ITSU GA (When)

DOKO GA (Where)

DORE GA (Which)

NANI GA (What)



Sound Words



GÛGÛ



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 しる} 姫路城は奇跡の城と いわれています。 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} 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.)

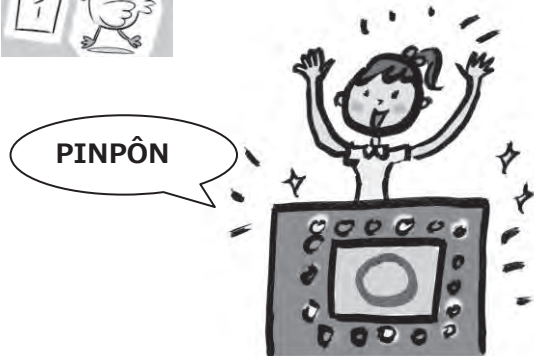


Himeji Castle
© Himeji City

- 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 は苦いかもしれません。	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 _)

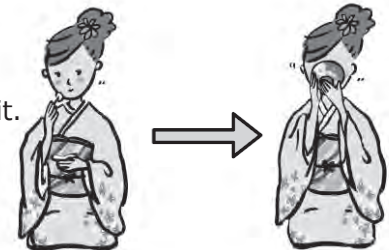
◆ KARA is a particle meaning "after."

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.)

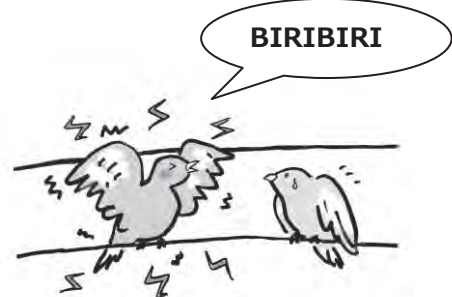
(It may be sweet.)



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.	
けんた 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 much.
Anna	DÔMO ARIGATÔ GOZAIMASU.	
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



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 にほんごきょうし 日本語教師になるのが夢です

NIHONGO-KYÔSHI NI NARU NO GA YUME DESU

先生 Teacher	<small>さいご</small> 最後に、 <small>ゆめ</small> みなさんの夢を <small>おし</small> 教えてください。	Lastly, please tell us your dreams.
ロドリゴ Rodrigo	<small>ぼく</small> 僕は <small>にほん</small> 日本を <small>いっしゅう</small> 1周したいです。	I want to travel around Japan.
アンナ Anna	<small>わたし</small> 私は・・・ <small>にほんごきょうし</small> 日本語教師になるのが <small>ゆめ</small> 夢です。	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.



Sound Words

SURASURA



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

PERAPERERA



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 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
I-adjectives 	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
Na-adjectives 	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
Group 1 	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
Group2 	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
Group3 	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

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

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

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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.

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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