

Introduction to Japanese

# Prepared for Rotary Exchange Students in Nagano Prefecture

*The Japanese language has a reputation of being a very difficult language to learn, but that's just not true. This booklet is intended to help you with understanding basic grammar and reading. Take your time, and be sure to practice with people around you. The biggest block to mastering a language is being afraid to try what you learn. Don't be afraid to make mistakes, and you will be surprised at how much you can learn in just one year.*

## PART I BASIC VOCABULARY

### GREETINGS

Hello. KONNICHIWA. A DOMO. <friendly>

Good morning. OHAYOUGOZAIMAS. OHAYOU.

Good afternoon. KONNICHIWA.

Good evening. KONBANWA.

Good night. OYASUMINASAI. OYASUMI.

Good bye. SAYONARA.

See you. DEWA MATA.

See you later. DEWA MATA KONDO. MATANE.

How are you doing?. GENKIDESKA? GENKI?

I'm fine thank you. GENKIDES. GENKI.

so,so. MAA,MAA DES. MAA,MAA.

Thank you. ARIGATOUGOZAIMAS. ARIGATOU.

You are wellcome. DOUITASHIMASHITE. TONDEMONAI.

I have a cold. KAZE O HIKIMASHITA. KAZEHIITAYO.

I'm tired. TSUKARETA

I feel thirsty. NODO GA KAWAKIMASHITA.

I'm hungry. ONAKA GA SUKIMASHITA.

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## INTRODUCING

Nice to meet you. HAJIMEMASHITE.

My name is KATSUMI. WATASHI WA KATSUMI TO IIMAS.

What is your name?. ONAMAEWA?

This is my wife C. TSUMA NO C DES.

wife TSUMA, husband OTTO, son MUSUKO, daughter MUSUME,  
girl friend or boy friend KOIBITO.

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## COUNTING

1 ICHI or HITOTSU, 2 NI or FUTATSU, 3 SAN or MITTSU, 4 SHI or YOTTSU, 5 GO or ITSUTSU, 6 ROKU or MUTTSU, 7 SHICHI or NANATSU, 8 HACHI or YATTSU, 9 KIYU or KOKONOTSU, 10 JIYU or TOU,

11 JIYUICHI, 12 JIYUNI, 13 JIYUSAN,.....19 JIYUKIYU, 20 NIJIYU 21 NIJIYUICHI, 22 NIJIYUNI, 23 NIJIYUSAN,..... 29 NIJIYUKIYU, 30 SANJIYU, 40 YONJIYU, 50 GOJIYU, 60 ROKUJIYU, 70 NANAJIYU, 80 HACHIJIYU, 90 KIYUJIYU, 100 HYAKU, 101 HYAKUICHI,102 HYAKUNI,.....110 HYAKUJIYU,111 HYAKUJIYUICHI.....119 HYAKUJIYUKIYU,120 HYAKUNIJYU,121 HYAKUNIJYUICHI,130 HYAKUSANJIYU,140 HYAKUYONJIYU,.....199 HYAKUKIYUJIYUKIYU, 200 NIHYAKU, 201 NIHYAKUICHI,.....300 SANBYAKU, 400 YONHYAKU, 500 GOHYAKU, 600 ROPPYAKU, 700 NANAHYAKU, 800 HAPPYAKU,900 KIYUHYAKU, 1000 SEN, 1111 SENHYAKUJIYUICHI,.....2000 NISEN, 3000 SANZEN, 4000 YONSEN, 5000 GOSEN, 6000 ROKUSEN, 7000 NANASEN, 8000 HASSEN, 9000 KIYUSEN, 9999 KIYUSENKIYUHYAKUKIYUJIYUKIYU,.....10000 ICHIMAN, 20000 NIMAN, 30000 SANMAN, 40000 YONMAN,.....99999 KIYUMANKIYUSENKIYUHYAKUKIYUJIYUKIYU, 100000 JIYUMAN.

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## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday GETSUYOUBI, Tuesday KAYOUBI, Wednesday SUIYOUBI, Thursday MOKUYOUBI, Friday KINYOUBI, Saturday DOYOUBI, Sunday NICHIOUBI.

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## MONTHS

January ICHIGATSU, February NIGATSU, March SANGATSU, April SHIGATSU, May GOGATSU, June ROKUGATSU, July SHICHIGATSU, August HACHIGATSU, September KUGATSU, October JIYUGATSU, November JIYUICHIGATSU, December JIYUNIGATSU,

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## THE FOUR SEASONS

Spring HARU, Summer NATSU, Autumn AKI, Winter FUYU.

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## DAYS

For example how to say the first of May in Japanese.

1st. of May. GOGATSU TSUITACHI, the 2nd. of May GOGATSU FUTSUKA,

So 1st. is TSUITACHI, 2nd. is FUTSUKA, 3rd. MIKKA, 4th. YOKKA, 5th. ITSUKA, 6th. MUIKA, 7th. NANOKA, 8th. YOUKA, 9th. KOKONOKA, 10th. TOUKA, 11th. JIYUICHINICHI, 12th. JIYUNINICHI, 13th. JIYUSANNICHI, 14th. JIYUYOKKA, 15th. JIYUGONICHI, 16th. JIYUROKUNICHI, 17th. JIYUSHICHINICHI, 18th. JIYUHACHINICHI, 19th. JIYUKUNICHI, 20th. HATSUKA, 21th. NIJIYUICHINICHI, 22th. NIJIYUNINICHI, 23th. NIJIYUSANNICHI, 24th. NIJIYUYOKKA, 25th. NIJIYUGONICHI, 26th. NIJIYUROKUNICHI, 27th. NIJIYUSHICHINICHI, 28th. NIJIYUHACHINICHI, 29th. NIJIYUKUNICHI, 30th. SANJIYUNICHI, 31th. SANJIYUICHINICHI.

today KYOU, yesterday KINOUE, tomorrow ASHITA

the day before yesterday. OTOTOI, the day after tomorrow. ASATTE,

weekday HEIJITSU, weekend SHIYUMATSU, this week KONSHIYU, last week SENSHIYU, next week RAISHIYU, this month KONGETSU, next month RAIGETSU, last month SENGETSU,

this year KOTOSHI, next year RAINEN, last year KYONEN

day off KYUUKA, holiday KYUUJITSU, summer vacation NATSUYASUMI, winter vacation FUYUYASUMI,

morning ASA, daytime HIRUMA, afternoon GOGO, evening YUUGATA, night YORU, midnight SINYA,

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## TIME

1 o'clock ICHII, 2 o'clock NIJI, 3 o'clock SANJI, 4 o'clock YOJI, 5 o'clock GOJI, 6 o'clock ROKUJI, 7 o'clock SHICHIJI, 8 o'clock HAICHIJI, 9 o'clock KUJI, 10 o'clock JIYUJI, 12 o'clock JIYUNIIJI, 13 o'clock JIYUSANJI, 14 o'clock JIYUYOJI, 15 o'clock JIYUGOJI, 16 o'clock JIYUROKUJI, 17 o'clock JIYUSHICHIJI, 18 o'clock JIYUHACHIJI, 19 o'clock JIYUKUJI, 20 o'clock NIJIYUJI, 21 o'clock NIJIYUICHIJI, 22 o'clock NIJIYUNIIJI, 23 o'clock NIJIYUSANJI,

10 past 5 JIYUJI GOFUN SUGI, 10 to 5 JIYUJI GOFUN MAE.

quarter of an hour. JIYUGOFUN, half an hour. SANJIYUPPUN.

It's 10:23. JIYUJI NIJIYUSANPUN DES.

It's 10:01. JIYUJI IPPUN DES.

It's 10:02. JIYUJI NIFUN DES.

It's 10:03. JIYUJI NIJIYUSANPUN DES.

It's 10:04. JIYUJI YONPUN DES.

It's 10:05. JIYUJI GOFUN DES.

It's 10:06. JIYUJI ROPPUN DES.

It's 10:07. JIYUJI NANAFUN DES.

It's 10:08. JIYUJI HAPPUN DES.

It's 10:09. JIYUJI KIYUFUN DES.

It's 10:10. JIYUJI JIYUPPUN DES.

It's 10:11. JIYUJI JIYUIPPUN DES.

It's 10:20. JIYUJI NIJIYUPPUN DES,

It's 10:30. JIYUJI SANJIYUPPUN DES,

It's 10:40. JIYUJI YONJIYUPPUN DES,

It's 10:50. JIYUJI GOJIYUPPUN DES,

A.M. GOZEN, P.M. GOGO.

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## CURRENCY

Yen. EN.

100Yen. HYAKUEN.

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## ASKING

I lost my way. MICHI NI MAYOIMASHITA.

Where is the ...station? ...EKI WA DOKODESKA?

Where is the ...hotel? ...HOTERU WA DOKODESKA?

Please draw a map to the ...station. ....EKIMADE NO CHIZU O KAITEKUDASAI.

far. TOOI. near. CHIKAI.

What time is it? NANJIDESKA?

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## SHOPPING

How much is it? IKURADESKA?

Just looking. MITERUDAKEDES.

I'll take this one. KORE O KUDASAI.

I'll take that one. ARE O KUDASAI.

I'll take one..... ....IKKO KUDASAI.

I'll take two..... ....NIKO KUDASAI.

I'll take three..... ....SANKO KUDASAI.

I'll take four..... ....YONKO KUDASAI.

I'll take five..... ....GOKO KUDASAI.

I'll take six..... ....ROKKO KUDASAI.

I'll take seven..... ....NANA KO KUDASAI.

I'll take eight..... ....HAKKO KUDASAI.

I'll take nine..... ....KIYUKO KUDASAI.

I'll take ten..... ....JYUKKO KUDASAI.

May I have two coffees please. KOHII FUTATSU KUDASAI

PART II BASIC CONVERSATION

<p><b>JAPANESE:</b>  Yota: <u>Kon'nichi wa.</u><sup>1</sup>  Jason: Kon'nichi wa.  Yota: <u>Watashi</u><sup>2</sup> wa Suzuki Yota desu.  <u>Hajimemashite.</u><sup>3</sup>  Jason: Watashi wa Jeseon Miraa desu.  Hajimemashite. Doozo yoroshiku.    Yota: Miraa-san, anata wa Amerika-jin desu ka. (?)  Jason: <u>Hai</u><sup>4</sup>, watashi wa Amerika-jin desu.  Anata wa. (?)    Yota: Nihon-jin desu.  Jason: Suzuki-san, anata wa daigaku-sei desu ka. (?)  Yota: Hai, soo desu. Miraa-san wa. (?)  Jason: Watashi wa kookoo-sei desu.  Yota: <u>Otomodachi</u><sup>5</sup> mo kookoo-sei desu ka. (?)  Jason: Hai. Suzuki-san wa nan'nen-sei desu ka. (?)  Yota: <u>Daigaku ninen-sei</u><sup>6</sup> desu.</p>	<p><b>TRANSLATION:</b>  Yota: Hello.  Jason: Hello.  Yota: My name is Yota Suzuki. Nice to meet you.  Jason: My name is Jason Miller. Nice to meet you. (May I ask you to be kind to me.)  Yota: Mr. Miller, are you an American?    Jason: Yes. I am American. How about you?  Yota: I am Japanese.    Jason: Mr. Suzuki, are you a college student?  Yota: Yes. How about you, Mr. Miller?  Jason: I am a high school student.  Yota: Is your friend also a high school student?  Jason: Yes. Mr. Suzuki, what year are you in college?  Yota: I am a sophomore (second year student).</p>
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**VOCABULARY:**

kon'nichi wa	hello
watashi	I, me, myself
desu	am, are, is
anata	you
Amerika-jin	American (person)

**VOCABULARY**

Igirisu-jin	English, British
Doitsu-jin	German
Mekishiko-jin	Mexican
Chuugoku-jin	chinese
Furansu-jin	French

Nihon-jin	Japanese (person)
otomo-dachi	friend
nan'nen-sei	what grade level, what year (in school, college)
ninen-sei	second level, second year (in college = sophomore)

shoogakkoo	grammar / elementary school
shoogaku-sei	elementary school student
chuugaku-sei	junior high school
kookoo	high school
kookoo-sei	high school student
daigaku	college, university
daigaku-sei	university student
ichinen-sei	first year
ninen-sei	second year
sannen-sei	third year
yonnen-sei	fourth year

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## **GRAMMAR:**

### **1. Watashi wa Suzuki Yota desu.**

This sentence means "I am Yota Suzuki." It is standard for Japanese to use their family name first followed by their given name. The sentence pattern is "Noun *wa* noun *desu*" which translates as "Noun is Noun". The *wa* is a particle indicating a subject or a topic, while *desu* is an equivalent to "am", "are", and "is".

Examples:           Watashi wa Sumisu desu.  
                          I am Mr. Smith.

                          Watashi wa Tanaka desu.  
                          I am Mr. Tanaka.

### **2. Anata wa Amerika-jin desu ka.**

This sentence means "Are you an American?" The word *ka* is a particle which makes a sentence a question.

Examples:           Anata wa Nihon-jin desu ka.  
                          Are you Japanese?

                          Anata wa Suzuki-san desu ka.  
                          Are you Mr. Suzuki?

### 3. **Otomo-dachi mo kookoo-sei desu ka.**

This sentence means "Is your friend also a high school student?" The word *mo* is a particle and means "also".

Examples: Sumisu-san mo Amerika-jin desu ka.  
Is Mr. Smith also an American?

Watashi mo daigaku-sei desu.  
I am also a college student.

### 4. **Nihon-jin desu.**

This sentence means "I am Japanese". The word *Nihon-jin* is a compound of the two words, *Nihon* and *jin*. *Nihon* means "Japan" and *jin* means "person". The word *jin* is added to the end of a country's names to signify a person of that country.

Examples: Gaadana-san wa Igrisu-jin desu.  
Mr. Gardiner is English. (Igrisu=England)

Rozenbawa-san wa Doitsu-jin desu.  
Mr. Rosenbauer is German.(Doitsu=Germany)

### 5. **Watashi wa kookoo-sei desu.**

This sentence means "I am a high school student". The word *kookoo-sei* is a compound of the two words, *kookoo* and *-sei*. *Kookoo* is a shortened form of the word *kotoogakkoo* which means "high school" and *-sei* is an ending which means "student".

Examples: Waatamanu-san wa daigakuin-sei desu.  
Mr. Waterman is a graduate student.(daigakuin=graduate school)

Rassoru-san wa daigaku-sei desu.  
Mr. Russell is a college student.

#### **JAPANESE:**

Jason: Ohayoo Gozaimasu<sup>1</sup>

Yota: Ohayoo Gozaimasu

Jason: Sore wa nan desu ka.

Yota: Kore desu ka. Kore wa kamera desu.

Jason: Dare no kamera desu ka.

Yota: Watashi no kamera desu.

#### **TRANSLATION:**

Jason: Good morning.

Yota: Good morning.

Jason: What is that?

Yota: This? This is a camera.

Jason: Whose camera is it?



Jason: **Sore mo anata<sup>2</sup> no desu ka.**

Yota: **lie, kono konpyuutaa wa tomodachi no desu.**

Jason: **Kore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.**

Yota: **Nihon-go de sore wa "denwa" desu.**

Jason: **Jaa, are wa.**

Yota: **Are wa hon de, kore wa zasshi desu.**

Yota: **It is my camera.**

Jason: **Is that also yours?**

Yota: **No, this computer is my friend's.**

Jason: **What is this (item) in Japanese?**

Yota: **In Japanese, that is a telephone.**

Jason: **Then, how about that over there?**

Yota: **That over there is a book and this is a magazine.**

### VOCABULARY:

ohayoo gozaimasu	good morning
sore	that
kore	this
are	that over there
nan	what
kamera	camera
dare	whose
kono	this (possessive)
konpyuutaa	computer
Nihon-go	Japanese
denwa	telephone
hon	book
zasshi	magazine

### NEW VOCABULARY:

kon'nichi wa	good afternoon, hello
konban wa	good evening
sayoonara	good bye
pen	pen
koppu	cup
teeburu	table
isu	chair

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**GRAMMAR:**

**1. Kore wa Kamera desu.**

The sentence means literally "As for this, it is a camera". A better English translation would be "This is a camera". The sentence pattern is *Kore wa noun desu*, which translates as "This is Noun". *Kore, sore, are* and *dore* are a group of related words meaning "this", "that", "that over there" and "which"

kore	this
sore	that
are	that over there (further away)
dore	which

Examples:       Sore wa konpyuutaa desu  
                    That is a computer

                    Are wa daigaku desu.  
                    That over there is a college.

**2. Kore desu ka. Kore wa denwa desu.**

This sentence means "This? This is a telephone". The pattern "Noun *desu ka*" in the beginning of the sentence is for emphasis.

Examples:       Watashi desu ka.   Watashi wa Itaria-jin desu.  
                    Me?   I am Italian (Itaria = Italy)

                    Are desu ka.   Are wa tomodachi no konpyuutaa desu.  
                    That over there?   It is my friend's computer.

**3. Dare no kamera desu ka.**

This sentence means "Whose camera is it?" *Dare* means "who" and *dare no* implies "whose". *No* is a particle that shows possession between two nouns. In this sentence, the subject *sore wa* is omitted because in Japanese, if the subject is already mentioned, it is not necessary to repeat it.

Examples:       Dare no konpyuutaa desu ka.  
                    Whose computer is it?

                    Dare no denwa desu ka.  
                    Whose telephone is it?

#### 4. **Watashi no kamera desu.**

This sentence means "This is my camera". Again, the subject is omitted for the same reason as seen in #3. *Watashi no* implies "my" and *anata no* implies "your". The sentence pattern with *no* has the first noun possessing the second. For instance, *Miraa-san no zasshi* means "Miller's magazine".

Examples:           Sore wa anata no denwa desu.  
                          That is your telephone.

                          Kore wa Waatamanu-san no hon desu.  
                          This is Mr. Waterman's book.

#### 5. **ie, kono konpyuutaa wa tomodachi no desu.**

This sentence means "No, this computer is my friend's". The words *tomodachi no* mean "friend's", with *konpyuutaa* being understood since it was already mentioned as a topic. *Kono konpyuutaa* means "this computer". *Kono*, *sono*, *ano* and *dono* are a group of related words that show possession of a noun, meaning "this", "that", "that over there", and "which". *Kore*, *sore*, *are* and *dore* cannot show possession but stand alone in their meaning. *Kono*, *sono*, *ano* and *dono* can only show possession and cannot stand alone.

Examples:           Sono zasshi wa Kaatan-san no desu.  
                          That magazine is Mr. Cartin's.

                          Ano denwa wa Miraa-san no desu.  
                          That telephone over there is Mr. Miller's.

                          Dono hon wa Suzuki-san no desu ka.  
                          Which book is Mr. Suzuki's?

                          Kono hon wa tomodachi no desu.  
                          This book is my friend's.

                          Kore wa tomodachi no desu.  
                          This is my friend's.

## 6. **Kore wa Nihon-go de nan desu ka.**

This sentence means "What is it in Japanese?" or "How do you say it in Japanese?" The word *de* is a particle that signifies "in" when referring to a language.

Thus, *Nihon-go de* means "in Japanese". The word *Nihon-go* is a compound of the two words, *Nihon* and *go*. *Go* means "language" and when added to the end of a country name, it signifies the language of that country.

Examples:           Kore wa Doitsu-go de nan desu ka.

What is this in German? (What do you call this in German?)

Itaria-go de sore wa "hon" desu.

In Italian, that is a book.

## 7. **Jaa, are wa.**

This sentence means "Then, how about that over there?" The sentence should be *Jaa, are wa nan desu ka*. Again, since *nan desu ka* is already mentioned and understood, it can be omitted. If you do not want to omit it, it is perfectly fine to say *Jaa, are wa nan desu ka*.

Example:           Kore wa nan desu ka.

What is this?

Sore wa hon desu.

That is a book.

Jaa, kore wa.

Then, what is this?

Sore wa denwa desu.

That is a telephone.

## 8. **Are wa hon de, kore wa zasshi desu.**

This sentence means "That over there is a book and this is a magazine". *De*, in this case, is a shortened form of *desu*. It means "something is X, and something is Y".

Examples:           Kore wa kamera de are wa konpyuutaa desu.

This is a camera and that over there is a computer.

Waatamanu-san wa Amerika-jin de Rozenbawa-san wa Doitsu-jin desu.

Mr. Waterman is American and Mr. Rosenbauer is German.

**JAPANESE:**

Yota: **Miraa-san, ano kata no namae wa nan desu ka.**

Jason: **Ano hito wa Mearii-san desu.**

Yota: **Mearii-san mo Amerika-jin desu ka.**

Jason: **lie, Mearii-san wa Oosutoraria-jin desu.**

Yota: **Oosutoraria no doko desu ka.**

Jason: **Saa, watashi wa shirimasen.<sup>1</sup>**

*Jason and Yota walk over to Mary.*

Jason: **Mearii-san, kochira wa Suzuki-san desu.**

Mary: **Suzuki-san desu ka. Hajimemashite.**

Yota: **Suzuki desu. Yoroshiku.**

Mary: **Suzuki-san wa Tookyo-umare<sup>2</sup> desu ka.**

Yota: **lie, Kyooto desu. Mearii-san wa.**

Mary: **Watakushi wa Oostoraria no Meruborun-umare desu.**

**TRANSLATION:**

Yota: **Mr. Miller, that person over there, what is her name?**

Jason: **That person over there is named Mary.**

Yota: **Is Mary also American?**

Jason: **No, Mary is Australian.**

Yota: **Where in Australia (is she from)?**

Jason: **Well, I don't know.**

*Jason and Yota walk over to Mary.*

Jason: **Mary, this is Mr. Suzuki.**

Mary: **Mr. Suzuki? I am pleased to meet you.**

Yota: **I am Mr. Suzuki. Nice to meet you.**

Mary: **Mr. Suzuki, are you from Tokyo?**

Yota: **No, (I'm from) Kyoto. How about you, Mary?**

Mary: **I'm from Melbourne, Australia.**

**VOCABULARY:**

kata	person (formal)
hito	person (informal)
namae	name
Oosutoraria	Australia
doko	where
shirimasen	I do not know
shiru	to know
kochira	this person, this direction

**NEW VOCABULARY:**

kono	this (noun)
sono	that (noun)
dono	which (noun)
wakarimasu	I understand
wakarimashita	I understood
doko umare	where from (birth place)

Tookyoo	Tokyo
Tookyoo-umare	born (in) Tokyo
Meruborun	Melbourne

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## **GRAMMAR:**

### **1. Ano kata no namae wa nan desu ka.**

This sentence means literally "As for the name of that person over there, what is it?" a better English translation would be "That person over there, what is her name?" The sentence pattern is "Noun *wa nan desu ka?*" which translates as "What is noun"

Examples:       Sore wa nan desu ka.

What is that?

Ano inu no namae wa nan desu ka.

What is that dog's name? (inu=dog)

### **2. Oostoraria no doko desu ka.**

This sentence means "Where in Australia?" The construction is "Noun *no doko desu ka.*" *Doko* means "where" and *doko desu ka* is a familiar way of asking where a place is. The particle *no* refers to the noun and can mean "within", so you also could say "What part of Australia?". *Wa* can be used in place of *no* to ask where a person or something is.

Examples:       Itaria no doko desu ka.

Where in Italy?

Waatamanu-san no inu wa doko desu ka.

Where is Mr. Waterman's dog?

### **3. Saa, watashi wa shirimasen.**

This sentence means "Well, I don't know (but can find out)." *Shirimasen* is the present negative form of the verb *shiru* which means "to know". *Shirimasen* can mean "I don't know", "He/She doesn't know", "We don't know", or "They don't know", depending on the context of the sentence. Since *watashi wa* is here as the subject, the meaning is clear.

Examples:       Sumisu-san wa shirimasen.

Mr. Smith doesn't know.

Watashi no tomodachi wa shirimasen.

My friend doesn't know.

#### 4. **Meariisan, kochira wa suzuki-san desu.**

This sentence means "Mary, this is Mr. Suzuki". *Kochira* literally means "this direction". But, in this case, it has a special meaning which is "this person". *Kochira* is used when introducing people.

Examples:           Mearii-san, kochira wa Miraa-san desu.  
                          Mary, this is Mr. Miller.

                          Kimura-san, kochira wa Sumisu-san desu.  
                          Mr. Kimura, this is Mr. Smith.

#### 5. **Suzuki-san wa Tookyoo-umare desu ka.**

This sentence literally means "Mr. Suzuki, is Tokyo the place of your origin?" A better translation into English would be "Mr. Suzuki, is your home in Tokyo?" or "Were you born in Tokyo?". Adding *umare*, which means "born", to the end of a place designates the place as the person's home.

Examples:           Rozenbaawa-san wa Munhen-umare desu.  
                          Mr. Rosenbauer is from Munich (Munchen).

                          Gadana-san wa Rondon-umare desu.  
                          Mr. Gardner is from London.

#### 6. **lie, Kyoto desu.**

This sentence means "No, it is in Kyoto", referring to where Mr. Suzuki's home is. As has been explained before, you do not have to repeat *watakushi wa Kyoto-umare desu*. The subject (I) is clear. You can say *Kyoto desu* or *Kyoto-umare desu*, if the previous statement explains the situation clearly.

Examples:           Waatamanu-san wa Daarasu-umare desu ka.  
                          Mr. Waterman, is your home in Dallas?

                          lie, Rondon desu.  
                          **No, it is in London.**

### PART III USING HIRAGANA, KATAKANA AND KANJI / VOCABULARY

*\*You should start this section after you have a strong grasp of hiragana and katakana. Both hiragana and katakana can be learned in a matter of weeks.*

語彙ごい
私 わたし - I (feminine or masculine)
僕 ぼく - I (masculine)
これ - this
この - this (used to describe what follows it. i.e. "this book")
本 ほん - book, origin
車 くるま - car
青い あおい - blue
赤い あかい - red
良い いい - good
天気 てんき - weather
は - shows that what precedes it is the topic of the sentence (note: pronounced "wa")
が - shows that what precedes it is the subject of the sentence
の - shows possession or combines two words
です - is

A は B です。 A is B.

これは本です。 This is a book.

これは私の車です。 This is my car.

これは僕の本です。 This is my book. (masculine)

この本が私のです。 This book is mine. (が was used to emphasize "this book".)

車は赤いです。 The car is red.

天気は良いです。 The weather is good.

この本は青いです。 This book is blue.

僕の車は赤いです。 My car is red. (masculine)

これは赤い本です。 This is a red book.

青い本が僕のです。 The blue book is mine.



## 語彙

何 なん、なに - what

どこ - where

それ - that (for something that is near the listener)

あれ - that (for something that is not near the listener nor speaker)

か - put at the end of a sentence to make it a question

元気 げんき - well (as in health)

彼 かれ - he

彼女 かのじょ - she

今日 きょう - today

暑い あつい - hot

寒い さむい - cold

あなた - you

鉛筆 えんぴつ - pencil

机 つくえ - desk

黒い 黒い - black

学校 がっこう - school

### Questions

私の車は黒いです。My car is black.

あなたの車は赤いですか。Is your car red?

青い本があなたのですか。Is the blue book yours?

今日は暑いですか。Is it hot today?

いいえ、寒いです。No, it's cold.

これは僕の机ですか。Is this my desk?

あれは彼の本ですか。Is that his book?

あれは彼女の車ですか。Is that her car?

何ですか。What is it?

それは何ですか。What is that? (by the listener)

これは鉛筆です。This is a pencil.

この本は何ですか。What is this book?

その本は何ですか。What is that book?

どこですか。Where is it?

あなたの学校はどこですか。Where is your school?

黒い本はどこですか。Where is the black book?

僕の机はどこですか。Where is my desk.

赤い鉛筆はどこですか。Where is the red pencil?

元気ですか。Are you well? (notice "you" is understood in Japanese)

はい、元気です。Yes, I am well.

今日は良い天気です。It's good weather today.

語彙
楽しい たのしい - fun
悪い わるい - bad
おいしい - delicious
昨日 きのう - yesterday
どう - how
でした - was (past tense of です)
日曜日 にちようび - Sunday
月曜日 げつようび - Monday
火曜日 かようび - Tuesday
食べ物 たべもの - food
きれい - pretty, clean
レストラン - restaurant
家 いえ - house
部屋 へや - room
静か しずか - quiet
学生 がくせい - student

私は学生でした。I was a student.

学生でしたか。Were you a student?

どうですか。How is it?

どうでしたか。How was it?

どこですか。Where is it?

どこでしたか。Where was it?

車はどこでしたか。Where was the car?

### い Adjectives

In Japanese there are "い" adjectives and "な" adjectives. Sometimes to represent past tense it is the adjective that changes and not the verb. To make an "い" adjective past tense take off the "い" and add "かった". Here are some examples.

Meaning	Present tense	Past tense
hot	暑い	暑かった
cold	寒い	寒かった
fun	楽しい	楽しかった
bad	悪い	悪かった
delicious	おいしい	おいしかった

今日は暑かったです。Today was hot.

昨日は寒かったです。Yesterday was cold.

昨日、学校はどうでしたか。How was school yesterday?

楽しかったです。It was fun.

悪かったです。It was bad.

食べ物はどうでしたか。How was the food?

食べ物はおいしかったです。The food was delicious.

昨日、良い天気でした。It was good weather yesterday.(notice "良い" did not change here because it comes just before "天気" to modify it so we had to use the past tense of "です" to get past tense)

Note: "良い" is a little tricky. In present tense it's usually pronounced "いい". However the past tense "良かった" is pronounced "よかった".

昨日、天気はどうでしたか。How was the weather yesterday?

良かったです。It was good.

天気は悪かったです。The weather was bad.

昨日は暑かったです。Yesterday was hot.

今日は寒かったです。Today was cold.

日曜日は暑かったです。Sunday was hot.

月曜日、学校はどうでしたか。How was school Monday?

火曜日、天気は悪かったです。The weather was bad Tuesday.

## な Adjectives

"な" adjectives are called this because when they are used to describe the word after them they need a "な" between them and the word they modify. Furthermore, they do not inflect(change tense) instead the verb must inflect to represent past tense. Here are some example sentences.

あのレストランはきれいでした。That restaurant was pretty.(きれい is a な adjective so instead of inflecting the adjective we used the past tense of です)

あの部屋は静かでした。That room was quiet.

これは静かなレストランです。This is a quiet restaurant. (Notice "な" was used this time just after the adjective because it's a "な" adjective and it's modifying "レストラン" by coming right before it.)

あれはきれいな家です。That is a pretty house.

彼は静かな学生です。He is a quiet student.

彼女はきれいです。She is pretty.

あれは静かな家でした。That was a quiet house.

あなたの車はきれいです。Your car is pretty/clean.