

LESSON
6

でんしゃ いけぶくろ い
この電車は池袋に行きますか

Kono densha wa Ikebukuro ni ikimasu ka

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?



Today's Skit

タム : すみません。
Excuse me.
Tam Sumimase¹n.

えきいん 駅員 : はい。
Yes.
Station staff Ha¹i.

タム : この電車は池袋に行きますか。
Does this train go to Ikebukuro?
Tam Kono densha wa Ikebu¹kuro ni ikima¹su ka.

えきいん 駅員 : いいえ、行きません。
No, it doesn't.
Station staff lie, ikimase¹n.

いけぶくろ やまのて せん
池袋は山手線です。
Ikebukuro wa Yamanote-sen de¹su.
Ikebukuro is on the Yamanote Line.

タム : 山手線はどこですか。
Where is the Yamanote Line?
Tam Yamanote-sen wa do¹ko de¹su ka.

えきいん 駅員 : 3番線です。
Platform number three.
Station staff San-ban-sen de¹su.

タム : わかりました。
I see.
Tam Wakarima¹shita.

ありがとうございます。
Thank you very much.
Ari¹gatoo gozaima¹su.

Vocabulary

この this

kono

やまのて せん
山手線 Yamanote Line

Yamanote-sen

でんしゃ
電車 train

densha

ばんせん
～番線 platform number XXX

～ban-sen

いいえ no

iie

わかる understand

waka¹ru



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Checking where public transportation is headed

この電車は池袋に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Ikebu¹kuro ni ikima¹su ka.

Does this train go to Ikebukuro?

To ask where public transportation is going, say “Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikimasu ka.” “Kono” means “this” and goes before a noun. It shows you’re asking about the vehicle in front of you. The particle “ni” indicates the destination. “Ikimasu” is the verb “iku” or “to go” in the MASU-form.

Use It!

この電車は秋葉原に行きますか。

Kono densha wa Akiha¹bara ni ikima¹su ka.

いいえ、行きません。秋葉原は1番線です。

lie, ikimase¹n. Akiha¹bara wa ichi-ban-sen de¹su.

Does this train go to Akihabara?

No, it doesn't. Akihabara is platform number one.



Try It Out!

この[vehicle]は[location]に行きますか。

Kono [vehicle] wa [location] ni ikima¹su ka.

Does this [vehicle] go to [location]?

① バス

ba¹su

bus

空港

kuuko^o

airport

② 電車

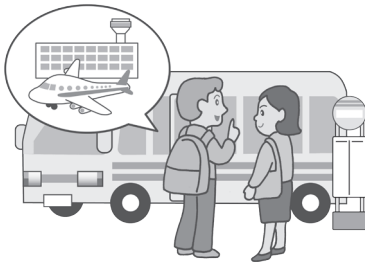
densha

train

新宿

Shinjuku

Shinjuku



Step-up

Numbers (1-10)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ichi ¹ | ni ¹ | san | yo ¹ n | go ¹ | roku ¹ | na ¹ na | hachi ¹ | kyu ¹ u | ju ¹ u |



Railway System in Japan

Japan's railway system spreads across the country. Big cities, in particular, are filled with lines, including subways. They're also connected by Shinkansen bullet trains and express trains, making long-distance travel convenient.

Japan's railway system has many lines



©Tokyo Metro



©Tokyo Station

To buy a ticket, first, check the price on the fare list. Then, insert the money in the ticket machine. If you get a prepaid IC card, you can just touch in and out at ticket gates. The fare is deducted automatically.



©JR EAST



Remember that stations and trains are very crowded in rush hours.

- Answer ① このバスはくろこう空港に行きますか。 Kono ba'su wa kuukoo ni ikima'su ka.
- ② この電車はしんじゅく新宿に行きますか。 Kono densha wa Shinjuku ni ikima'su ka.

ゆっくり話してください

Yukkuri hanashite kudasai

Please speak slowly.



Today's Skit

- あやか：隣、いい？
Ayaka Tonari, ii?
- May I sit next to you?
- タム：え？ はい。
Tam E? Ha'i.
- Oh. Yes.
- あやか：ありがとう。留学生なの？
Ayaka Ari'gattoo. Ryuugaku'see na no?
- Thank you.
Are you a foreign student?
- タム：すみません。よくわかりません。
Tam Sumimase'n. Yo'ku wakarimase'n.
- I'm sorry.
I don't quite understand.
- ゆっくり話してください。
Yukku'ri hana'shite kudasai.
- Please speak slowly.
- あやか：あ、ごめん、ごめん。
Ayaka A, gomen, gomen.
- Oh, sorry, sorry.
- あなたはりゅうがくせいですか。
Ana'ta wa ryuugaku'see de'su ka.
- Are you a foreign student?
- わたしはあやかです。
Watashi wa A'-YA-KA de'su.
- I'm Ayaka.
- よろしくね。
Yoroshiku ne.
- Nice to meet you.
- タム：はい。私はタムです。
Tam Ha'i. Watashi wa Ta'mu de'su.
- Yes.
I'm Tam.
- よろしくお願ひします。
Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.
- Nice to meet you too.

Vocabulary

ゆっくり slowly
yukku'ri

話す speak
hana'su

私 I
watashi


Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking someone
to speak more slowlyゆっくり^{はな}話してください。Yukku^{ri} hana^{shite} kudasaⁱ.

Please speak slowly.

To make a request, use “[the TE-form of a verb] + kudasai.” The TE-form is a conjugated verb that ends with “te” or “de.” “Hanashite” is the TE-form of “hanasu” or “speak.” Japanese verbs are categorized into three groups. Conjugation of the TE-form varies by group. (See pp. 150-151)

Use It!

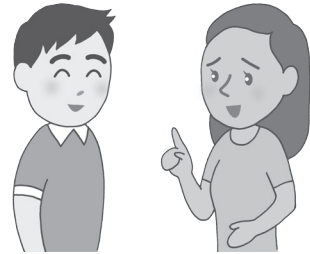
すみません。もう一度^{いちどい}言ってください。Sumimaseⁿ. Moo ichi-do itte kudasaⁱ.

あ、はい。

A, haⁱ.

I'm sorry. Please say it again.

Oh, OK.



Try It Out!

すみません。～てください。

Sumimaseⁿ. ~te kudasaⁱ.

I'm sorry. Please XXX.

① 英語^{えいご}で言う (→ 言って)

Eego de iu (→ itte)

speak in English

② ローマ字^{ろまじ}で書く (→ 書いて)Roomaji de ka^{ku} (→ ka^{ite})

write in the alphabets



Bonus Phrase

すみません。よくわかりません。

Sumimaseⁿ. Yo^{ku} wakarimaseⁿ.

I'm sorry. I don't quite understand.

Use this when you can't understand what the speaker said to you. Putting “yoku” before “wakarimasen” or “don't understand” makes it more polite.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japanese Dishes

Popular Japanese dishes include nigirizushi, slices of raw fish on top of vinegared rice, and sukiyaki seasoned with soy sauce and sugar.

Nigirizushi



Sukiyaki



M. Nakamura/S. Ebisu

Rice is the staple food in Japan. People usually eat steamed rice with fish, meat, and vegetables. Miso soup or some other kind of soup often comes with the meal. Western dishes such as spaghetti and stew can be found everywhere.

Everyday meals



©Ken Mochizuki

Answer ① すみません。英語で言ってください。

Sumimaseⁿ. Eego de itte kudasaⁱ.

② すみません。ローマ字で書いてください。

Sumimaseⁿ. Roomaji de ka'ite kudasaⁱ.

友達のあやかさんです

Tomodachi no Ayaka-san desu

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.



Today's Skit

あやか： わあ、すごい! きれいだね。

Ayaka Waa, sugo^oi! Ki^oree da ne.

Wow, fantastic!
Beautiful.

タム： はい。

Tam Ha^oi.

Yes it is.

ミーヤー： ああ、タム、^{おく}遅れてごめんなさい。

Mi Ya A^oa, Ta^omu, okurete gomen nasa^oi.

Tam, sorry I'm late.

タム： ^{ともだち}友達のあやかさんです。

Tam Tomodachi no A^oyaka-san de^osu.

This is my friend,
Ayaka-san.

ミーヤー： こんにちは。ミーヤーです。

Mi Ya Konnichiwa. Mi^oiyaa de^osu.

Hi.
I'm Mi Ya.

あやか： ああ、ミーヤーさん!

Ayaka A^oa, Mi^oiyaa-san!

Ah, Mi Ya-san!

^{しゃしん}と
写真を撮ってるんでしょう?

Shashin o to^otteru^on deshoo?

I've heard you're
a photographer.

すごいなあ。

Sugo^oi naa.

That's wonderful.

^{わたし}と
私も撮ってくださいね。

Watashi mo to^otte kudasa^oi ne.

Would you take my picture
too?

ミーヤー： あ、はい・・・。

Mi Ya A, ha^oi...

Uh, sure.

Vocabulary

^{おく}遅れる be late
okureru

ごめんなさい sorry
gomen nasa^oi

^{ともだち}友達 friend
tomodachi

Key Phrase

ともだち
友達のあやかさんです。

Tomodachi no A'yaka-san de'su.

This is my friend, Ayaka-san.

To introduce family members and friends to others, say "[your relationship with the person] no [name (san)]desu." The particle "no" connects one noun to another, with the first noun modifying the next. "San" is an honorific title that's added to a name, but it's not used for yourself or family members.

Use It!

ともだち たなか
友達の田中さんです。

Tomodachi no Tanaka-san de'su.

はじめまして。たなか
田中です。

Hajimemashite. Tanaka de'su.

はじめまして。よろしくお願ひします。

Hajimemashite. Yoroshiku onegai-shima'su.

This is my friend, Tanaka-san.

Hello. I'm Tanaka.

Hello. Nice to meet you.



Try It Out!

[relationship]の[name (さん)]です。 This is my [relationship], [name (san)].

[relationship] no [name (-san)] de'su.

① 妹

imooto

younger sister

アンナ

A'nna

Anna

② 同僚

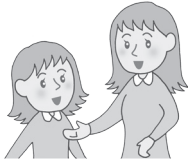
dooryoo

colleague

ヤンさん

Ya'n-san

Jan-san



Step-up

Greetings

| Morning | Daytime | Evening |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| おはよう (ございます) | こんにちは | こんばんは |
| ohayoo (gozaima'su) | konnichiwa ¹ | konbanwa ¹ |



Spots for Tokyo Scenic Views

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, where the skit took place, is in Shinjuku. Its observatory is open to the public. You can enjoy a panoramic view of Tokyo 202 meters above ground. If the weather is good, you can even see Mount Fuji.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building



©TCVB

View from the observatory



©Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Tokyo Tower is famous for its bright orange and white coloring. Tokyo Skytree near Asakusa was built in 2012, becoming the world's tallest tower. Both are beautiful when they're lit up at night.

Tokyo Tower (333m)



©TOKYO TOWER

Tokyo Skytree (634m)



©TOKYO-SKYTREE

Answer ① ^{いもうと}妹のアンナです。

Imooto no Anna de'su.

② ^{どうりょう}同僚のヤンさんです。

Dooryoo no Yan-san de'su.

これは何ですか

Kore wa nan desu ka

What is this?



Today's Skit

海斗 : ここが「デパ地下」だよ。

Kaito Koko ga depa-chika da yo.

This is the the department store's basement deli.

マイク : いろんな食べ物があって、いいよね。

Mike Ironna tabemo¹no ga a¹tte, i¹i yo ne.

They have all kinds of food. It's great.

タム : わあ、すごい。

Tam Waa, sugo¹i.

Wow, this is amazing.

これは何ですか。

Kore wa na¹n de¹su ka.

What is this?

海斗 : 大根の漬物だよ。

Kaito Daikon no tsukemono da yo.

A pickled daikon radish.

マイク : 食べてみる?

Mike Ta¹bete mi¹ru?

Do you want to try it?

タム : いただきます。

Tam Itadakima¹su.

Yes, thank you.

おいしいです。

Oishi¹i de¹su.

It's good.

海斗 : これも食べてみる?

Kaito Kore mo ta¹bete mi¹ru?

Do you want to try this one too?

Vocabulary

ここ here

koko

デパ地下 basement deli

depa-chika

食べ物 food

tabemo¹no

これ this

kore

何 what

na¹n

漬物 pickled vegetable

tsukemono

Key Phrase

これは何ですか。

Kore wa naⁿ de^su ka.

What is this?

To ask the name of something you don't know, point to the thing and ask "Kore/Sore/Are wa nan desu ka." For something close to you, use "kore." For something close to the person you're talking to, use "sore." If the thing is far from you and the person you're speaking to, use "are." "Nan" is an interrogative meaning "what."

Use It!

すみません。これは何ですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. Kore wa naⁿ de^su ka.

お茶です。

Ocha de^su.

Excuse me. What is this?
It's tea.

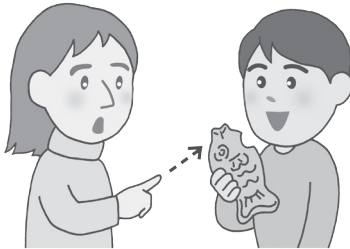


Try It Out!

これ／それ／あれは何ですか。 What is this/that/that over there?

Kore/Sore/Are wa naⁿ de^su ka.

①



②



Bonus Phrase

おいしいです。

Oishiⁱ de^su.

It's delicious.

Someone who treats you will be happy if you use this phrase. You can also simply say "Oishii!"



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

“Depa-chika”:

Treasure Troves of Food

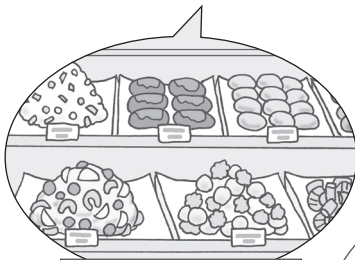
“Depa-chika,” department store basement delis, sell a wide variety of food including ready-made dishes, bento box lunches, desserts, and bread. Sometimes, free samples are available. “Depa-chika” are convenient because you can buy your favorite dishes and then eat them at home or in your hotel room.



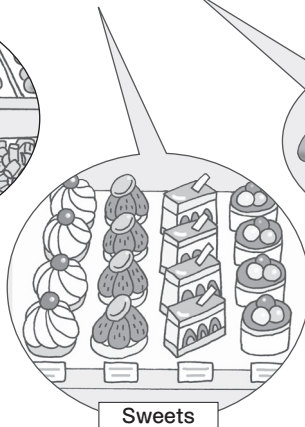
©Isetan Mitsukoshi Holdings



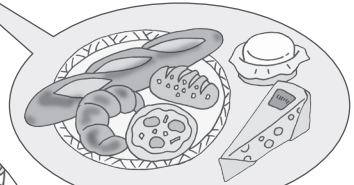
Pickled vegetables



Ready-made dishes



Sweets



Bread and cheese

- Answer ① ^{なん}それは何ですか。
(これ? ^やたい焼きです。)
- ② ^{なん}あれは何ですか。
(あれは ^やたこ焼きです。)

Sore wa na'n de'su ka.
(Kore? Taiyaki de'su.)

Are wa na'n de'su ka.
(Are wa takoyaki de'su.)

LESSON
10

このドライヤーはいくらですか

Kono doraiyaa wa ikura desu ka

How much is this hair dryer?



Today's Skit

タム : たくさんありますね!

Tam Takusan arima¹su ne!

So many hair dryers!

あやか : すごいでしょ?

Ayaka Sugo¹i deshoo?

Amazing, don't you think?

これはサラサラヘア。

Kore wa sarasara he¹a.

This one makes your hair silky smooth.

これはツヤが出るタイプ。

Kore wa tsuya ga de¹ru ta¹ipu.

And this one makes your hair shine.

タム : へえ、いくらですか。

Tam Hee, i¹kura de¹su ka.

Hmm.

How much is it?

あやか : セールって書いてある。きいてみよう。

Ayaka Se¹eru tte ka¹ite a¹ru. Kiite miyo¹o.

The sign says it's on sale.

Let's ask the clerk.

タム : すみません。

Tam Sumimase¹n.

Excuse me.

このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i¹kura de¹su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

店員 : 9,900円です。

Clerk Kyuu-se¹n-kyuu-hyaku¹-en de¹su.

9,900 yen.

タム : え! 高すぎます。

Tam E! Takasugima¹su.

Oh my!

That's too expensive for me.

Vocabulary

いくら how much

i¹kura

書く write

ka¹ku

ドライヤー hair dryer

doraiyaa

このドライヤーはいくらですか。

Kono doraiyaa wa i'kura de'su ka.

How much is this hair dryer?

When asking how much something costs, say “ikura desu ka” or “how much is it?” When you mention the name of the thing, ask “Kono/Sono/Ano [thing] wa ikura desu ka.” “Ikura” is an interrogative meaning “how much?”

Use It!

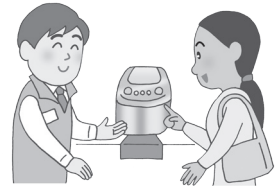
すみません。この炊飯器はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono suiha'n-ki wa i'kura de'su ka.

8,700円です。

Hasse'n-nanahyaku¹-en de'su.

Excuse me. How much is this rice cooker?
8,700 yen.



Try It Out!

すみません。この／その／あの～はいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Kono/Sono/Ano ~ wa i'kura de'su ka.

Excuse me. How much is (are) this/that/that over there XXX?

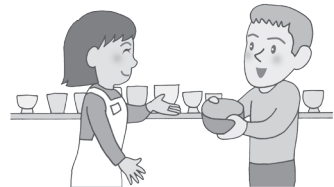
① イヤホン

i'yahon
earphones



② 茶碗

chawan
rice bowl



Larger Numbers

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
|------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 | ju'u | ni'juu | sa'njuu | rokuju'u | hachiju'u |
| 100 | hyaku ¹ | nihyaku ¹ | sa'nbyaku | roppyaku ¹ | happyaku ¹ |
| 1000 | se'n | nise'n | sanze'n | rokuse'n | hasse'n |

※1,234 se'n-nihyaku-sa'njuu-yo'n



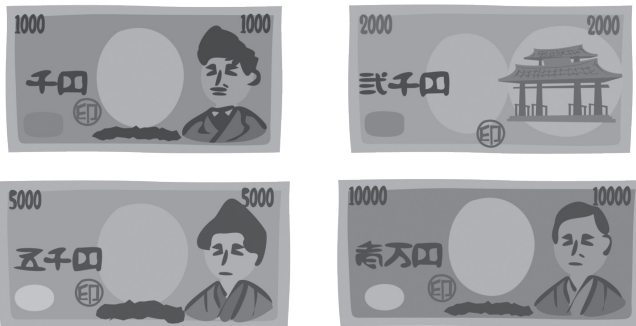
Step-up



Japanese Bills and Coins

Japan has four kinds of paper money: 1,000-, 2,000-, 5,000-, and 10,000-yen bills. But you rarely see 2,000-yen bills around.

Japanese bills



As for coins, there are 6 types: one yen, five, ten, 50, 100, and 500. People have plenty of opportunity to use them, with vending machines on almost every corner. But the machines don't take one-yen or five-yen coins. So, they stay in your pocket until you shop at a store.

Japanese coins



The proper etiquette when giving cash gifts for marriages and other celebrations is to insert new bills in envelopes specifically used for that occasion.



Answer ① すみません。あのイヤホンはいくらですか。
② すみません。この茶碗ちやわんはいくらですか。

Sumimase'n. Ano iyahon wa ikura de'su ka.
Sumimase'n. Kono chawan wa ikura de'su ka.