

# お守りがありますか

## Omamori wa arimasu ka

Do you have any lucky charms?



### Today's Skit

ミーヤー： このTシャツ、<sup>み</sup>て。

Look at this T-shirt.

Mi Ya Kono tii-shatsu, mi<sup>te</sup>.

「<sup>にんじや</sup>忍者」<sup>か</sup>って書いてある。

It says "ninja."

"Ni<sup>n</sup>nja" tte ka<sup>l</sup>ite a<sup>r</sup>u.

タム： わあ、にんじや!

Wow, ninja!

Tam Waa, ni<sup>n</sup>nja!

<sup>てんいん</sup>店員： いらっしやいませ。

May I help you?

Clerk Irasshaima<sup>s</sup>se.

タム： すみません。

Yes, excuse me.

Tam Sumimase<sup>n</sup>.

<sup>まも</sup>お守りがありますか。

Do you have any lucky charms?

Omamori wa arima<sup>s</sup>u ka.

<sup>てんいん</sup>店員： ちよつと…。ここにはありませんねえ。

Sorry...

Clerk Cho<sup>t</sup>to... Koko ni<sup>l</sup> wa arimase<sup>n</sup> nee.

We don't carry those.

ミーヤー： タム、<sup>まも</sup>お守りは<sup>てら</sup>お寺にあるよ。

Tam, they have amulets at the temple.

Mi Ya Ta<sup>m</sup>u, omamori wa otera ni a<sup>r</sup>u yo.

タム： <sup>てら</sup>お寺ですか。

The temple?

Tam Otera de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

ミーヤー： <sup>い</sup>行きましょう。

Let's go.

Mi Ya Iki<sup>m</sup>asho<sup>o</sup>.

### Vocabulary

<sup>まも</sup>お守り amulet

ある be

<sup>てら</sup>お寺 temple

omamori

a<sup>r</sup>u

otera



Key Phrase

Can-do!

Asking whether what you want is available

お守り<sup>まも</sup>はありますか。

Omamori wa arima'su ka.

Do you have any lucky charms?

When you want to ask whether a shop has something you're looking for, say "[thing] wa arimasu ka." "Wa" is a topic-marker particle. "Arimasu" is the MASU-form of the verb "aru" which indicates the existence of something.

Use It!

すみません。地図<sup>ちず</sup>はありますか。

Sumimase'n. Chi'zu wa arima'su ka.

はい、こちらです。

Ha'i, kochira de'su.

Excuse me. Do you have a map?  
Yes, here it is.



Try It Out!

すみません。～はありますか。

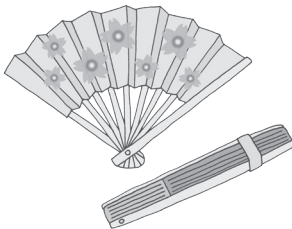
Sumimase'n. ~wa arima'su ka.

Excuse me. Do you have XXX?

① 扇子<sup>せんす</sup>

sensu

folding fan



② 忍者<sup>にんじや</sup>のTシャツ

ni'nja no tii-shatsu

ninja T-shirt



Bonus Phrase

いらっしゃいませ。

Irasshaima'se.

May I help you?

A greeting used when customers enter shops and restaurants.



## Strolling Around Asakusa

Asakusa is a popular tourist spot in Tokyo. The Kaminarimon Gate, with a huge red lantern, is the entrance to Sensoji Temple. The Nakamise Street stretches out from there.

Kaminarimon Gate



©Sensoji

Sensoji Temple Main Hall



©Sensoji

Many shops selling souvenirs, sweets and other things line both sides of the street. At the end of the street is the temple's main hall.

Nakamise Street



©Sensoji

Ningyo-yaki, or doll-shaped pancake



©Ganso Ningyoyaki Kimurayahonten

Answer ① すみません。扇子せんすはありますか。

Sumimase'n. Sensu wa arima'su ka.

② すみません。忍者にんじやのTシャツはありますか。

Sumimase'n. Ni'nja no tii-shatsu wa arima'su ka.

LESSON  
12

まも  
かわいいお守りですね

Kawaii omamori desu ne

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?



Today's Skit

タム : これ、かわいいお守りまもですね。 This is a cute amulet, isn't it?  
 Tam Kore, kawai*i* omamori desu ne.

ミーヤー：ほんとう 本当、かわいい。 Yes, it's really cute.  
 Mi Ya Hontoo, kawai*i*.

タム : これもいいですね。 This one is nice too.  
 Tam Kore mo *i*i desu ne.

職員しよくいん : それは縁結びえんむすのお守りまもです。 That's an en-musubi charm.  
 Clerk Sore wa enmusubi no omamori desu.

800円えんになります。 It costs 800 yen.  
 Happyakuen ni narimasu.

タム : えんむす……。 En-musu...  
 Tam Enmusu...

ミーヤー：えんむす 縁結びこいびと。恋人まもができるお守り。 En-musubi. Koibito ga dekiru omamori. It's for matchmaking.  
 Mi Ya Enmusubi. Koibito ga dekiru omamori.

タム : じゃあ、これをください。 Then I'll take this.  
 Tam Jaa, kore o kudasai.

Vocabulary

かわいい cute  
 kawai*i*

それ that  
 sore

こいびと 恋人 boyfriend/girlfriend  
 koibito

ほんとう 本当 really  
 hontoo

えんむす 縁結び matchmaking  
 enmusubi

できる have a new  
 dekiru

いい good  
*i*i

～になる costs XXX  
 ~ni naru

じゃあ then  
 jaa

Key Phrase

かわいいお守りですね。<sup>まも</sup>

Kawai<sup>i</sup> omamori de<sup>s</sup>u ne.

This is a cute amulet, isn't it?

Adjectives are placed before nouns they modify, as in “**kawaii omamori**” or “cute amulet.” A sentence can also end with an adjective. Adjectives that end with “i,” such as “**kawaii**” or “cute,” are called I-adjectives.

Use It!

みて、このTシャツ。

Mi<sup>t</sup>e, kono tii-shatsu.

おもしろいですね。

Omoshiro<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ne.

Look at this T-shirt.  
That's interesting, isn't it?



Try It Out!

[I-adjective] ですね。 It's [I-adjective], isn't it?

[I-adjective] de<sup>s</sup>u ne.

① 大きい

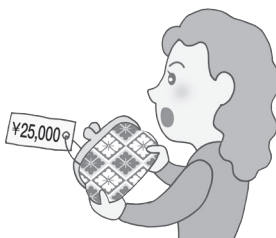
ooki<sup>i</sup>

big

② 高い

taka<sup>i</sup>

expensive



Bonus Phrase

これをください。

Kore o kudasa<sup>i</sup>.

I'll take this.

Say this and point to the item you want in a restaurant or shop.



## Shrines and Temples in Japan

You can find shrines and temples all across the country. Shinto gods have long been worshipped at shrines. Temples are home to Buddhism. Many shrines and temples are popular among tourists. Famous ones include Meiji Jingu Shrine, Sensoji Temple and Zojoji Temple in Tokyo.

Meiji Jingu Shrine Gate



Zojoji Temple



©Zojoji

Izumo Taisha Shrine in Shimane Prefecture, known as the land of myths, and Todaiji Temple in Nara that has the Great Buddha statue are also well-known.

Izumo Taisha Shrine



The Great Buddha at Todaiji Temple



©Nara City Tourist Association / Tatehiko Yano

- Answer ① おお 大きいですね。 Ooki'i de'su ne.  
② たか 高いですね。 Taka'i de'su ne.



Yuki ga mitai desu

I want to see the snow.



Today's Skit

- はる : <sup>にほん</sup>日本には慣れましたか。 Have you gotten used to Japan?  
Haru Niho'n ni wa narema'shita ka.
- タム : はい。 Yes.  
Tam Hai.
- はる : <sup>にほん</sup>日本でどんなことがしたいですか。 What do you want to do while you're in the country?  
Haru Niho'n de do'nna koto ga shita'i de'su ka.
- タム : ええと、<sup>ゆき</sup>雪が見たいです。 Let's see. I want to see the snow.  
Tam Eeto, yuki ga mita'i de'su.
- <sup>ほっかいどう</sup>北海道<sup>い</sup>に行きたいです。 I want to go to Hokkaido.  
Hokka'idoo ni ikita'i de'su.
- ミーヤー: <sup>ほっかいどう</sup>北海道! いいね。 Hokkaido! Sounds good.  
Mi Ya Hokka'idoo! I'i ne.
- タム : あと...<sup>ともだち</sup>友達<sup>あ</sup>に会いたいです。 Also... I want to see my friend.  
Tam A'to...tomodachi ni aita'i de'su.
- はる : おや? Uh oh!  
Haru Oya?
- ミーヤー: <sup>だいじょうぶ</sup>大丈夫? <sup>かお</sup>顔<sup>あか</sup>が赤いよ。 Are you OK? You're blushing.  
Mi Ya Daijo'obu? Kao ga akai yo.

Vocabulary

<sup>にほん</sup>日本 Japan

Niho'n

<sup>ゆき</sup>雪 snow

yuki

どんな what kind of

do'nna

<sup>み</sup>見る see

mi'ru

する do

suru

<sup>あ</sup>会う meet

a'u

Key Phrase

ゆき み  
雪が見たいです。

Yuki<sup>1</sup> ga mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

I want to see the snow.

To say what you want to do, change “masu” in the verb's MASU-form to “tai.” “Mita<sup>i</sup>” is the TAI-form of “mimasu” (“miru” or “to see”). “Desu” at the end makes it polite. To indicate the object of what you want to do, use particles “o” or “ga.”

Use It!

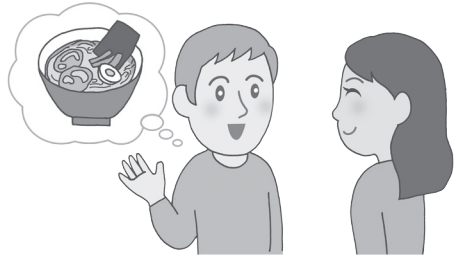
日本で何がしたいですか。

Niho<sup>n</sup> de na<sup>ni</sup> ga shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ラーメンが食べたいです。

Ra<sup>a</sup>men ga tabet<sup>a</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su.

What do you want to do in Japan?  
I want to eat ramen.



Try It Out!

～たいです。 I want to XXX.

～ta<sup>i</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

① 金閣寺

Ki<sup>n</sup>kakuji

Kinkakuji Temple

行きます (行く)

ikima<sup>1</sup>su (iku)

go

② 浴衣

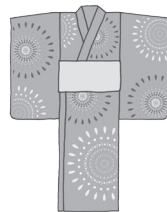
yukata

summer kimono

買います (買う)

kaima<sup>1</sup>su (kau)

buy



Bonus Phrase

大丈夫？

Daijo<sup>1</sup>obu ?

Are you OK?

Use this phrase when you're concerned about someone. A more polite version is “daijoobu desu ka.”



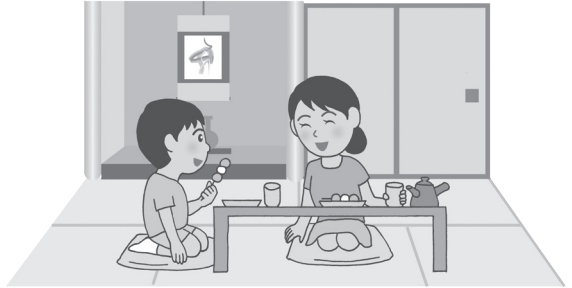


Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

## Lifestyle in Japanese Homes

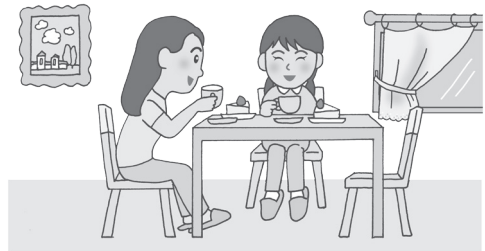
Japanese houses often have both Japanese-style and Western-style rooms. In Japanese-style rooms, the flooring is tatami mats made of woven rush straw. People sit around low tables on floor cushions and sleep on futon mattress placed directly on the tatami.

Japanese-style room



Western-style rooms have wooden or carpeted floors, and people often use tables and chairs in them. Western-style rooms have now become more common. Many houses blend the two styles.

Western-style room



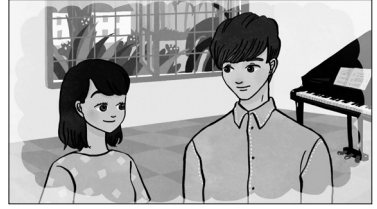
Futon mattresses



Answer ① きんかくじ い 金閣寺に行きたいです。 Ki'nkakuji ni ikita'i de'su.  
② ゆかた か 浴衣が買いたいです。 Yukata ga kaita'i de'su.

Nihon e itte mitai desu

I want to go to Japan someday.



Today's Skit

タム : こんにちは。私はタムです。 Hello.  
Tam : Konnichiwa. Watashi wa Ta<sup>1</sup>mu de<sup>1</sup>su. I'm Tam.

悠輝 : あ、ぼく、悠輝です。 Oh, I'm Yuuki.  
Yuuki : A, bo<sup>1</sup>ku, Yu<sup>1</sup>uki de<sup>1</sup>su.

タムさん、日本語ができるんですね! Tam-san,  
Ta<sup>1</sup>mu-san, Nihongo ga deki<sup>1</sup>run de<sup>1</sup>su ne! you can speak Japanese!

タム : 少しだけです。 Only a little.  
Tam : Sukoshi dake<sup>1</sup> de<sup>1</sup>su.

ラジオで勉強しました。 I studied by listening  
Ra<sup>1</sup>jio de benkyoo-shima<sup>1</sup>shita. to the radio.

悠輝 : へえ。すごいですね。 Oh.  
Yuuki : Hee. Sugo<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su ne. That's impressive.

タム : 日本へ行ってみたいです。 I want to go to Japan  
Tam : Niho<sup>1</sup>n e itte mita<sup>1</sup>i de<sup>1</sup>su. someday.

悠輝 : ぜひ来てください。 Please come.  
Yuuki : Ze<sup>1</sup>hi ki<sup>1</sup>te kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

ぼくが案内しますよ。 I'll show you around.  
Bo<sup>1</sup>ku ga anna<sup>1</sup>i-shima<sup>1</sup>su yo.

Vocabulary

できる can  
deki<sup>1</sup>ru

少し a little  
suko<sup>1</sup>shi

だけ only  
dake

すごい impressive  
sugo<sup>1</sup>i

ぜひ please  
ze<sup>1</sup>hi

案内する show around  
anna<sup>1</sup>i-suru

## Key Phrase

にほん い  
日本へ行ってみたいです。

Niho<sup>n</sup> e itte mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

I want to go to Japan someday.

To say what you want to try, use “[the TE-form of a verb] + mitai.” “Itte” in “itte mitai” is the TE-form of the verb “iku” or “to go.” Adding “desu” at the end makes it polite. This expression is used to express things you've never experienced before. (See pp. 150-151)

## Use It!

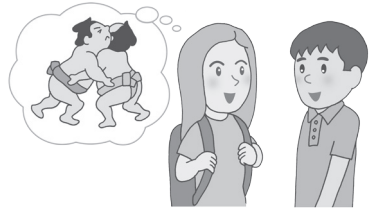
にほん なに  
日本で何がしたいですか。

Niho<sup>n</sup> de na<sup>ni</sup> ga shita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ka.

そうですね。。。相撲を見たいです。

So<sup>o</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u ne... Sumoo o mi<sup>te</sup> mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

What do you want to do in Japan?  
Let's see... I want to see sumo someday.



## Try It Out!

～てみたいです。 I want to XXX someday.

～te mita<sup>i</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

① 富士山に登る (→登って)

Fu<sup>j</sup>isan ni noboru (→nobotte)

climb Mt. Fuji



② 新幹線に乗る (→乗って)

Shinka<sup>n</sup>sen ni noru (→notte)

ride a Shinkansen bullet train



## Bonus Phrase

すこ  
少しだけです。

Sukoshi dake<sup>1</sup> de<sup>s</sup>u.

Only a little.

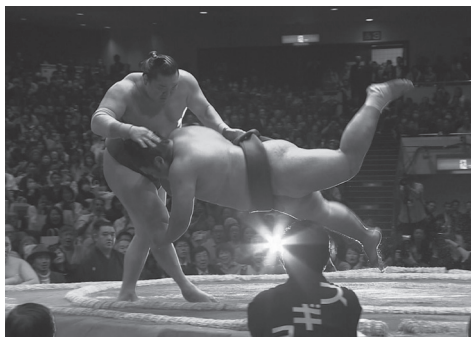
This expression of humility is used when someone praises your ability.



## Sumo

Sumo is said to be Japan's national sport. The winner is the one who first makes his opponent fall to the ground or forces him out of the ring. The way the huge wrestlers throw themselves against each other is amazing. Grand tournaments take place six times a year in odd-numbered months.

### Sumo match



Some sumo stables allow fans to watch morning practice sessions.

### Morning practice



Answer ① 富士山に登ってみたいです。  
② 新幹線に乗ってみたいです。

Fujisan ni nobotte mita'i de'su.

Shinka'nsen ni notte mita'i de'su.

さる おんせん ねが  
猿の温泉までお願いします

Saru no onsen made  
onagai-shimasu

To the monkey hot spring, please.



Today's Skit

運転手： どちらまで？

Where to?

Driver Do<sup>1</sup>chira ma<sup>1</sup>de?

ミーヤ： 猿の温泉までお願いします。

To the monkey hot spring,  
please.

Mi Ya Sa<sup>1</sup>ru no onsen ma<sup>1</sup>de onagai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

運転手： はい、わかりました。

OK, certainly.

Driver Ha<sup>1</sup>i, wakarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

こちらは初めてですか。

Is this your first time here?

Kochira wa haji<sup>1</sup>mete de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

ミーヤ： はい、初めてです。

Yes it is.

Mi Ya Ha<sup>1</sup>i, haji<sup>1</sup>mete de<sup>1</sup>su.

猿の写真を撮りに行きます。

I'm going to take pictures  
of the monkeys.

Sa<sup>1</sup>ru no shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ri ni ikima<sup>1</sup>su.

運転手： そうですか。

Is that so?

Driver So<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

今日は寒いから、

It's cold today,

Kyo<sup>1</sup>o wa samu<sup>1</sup>i kara,

猿がたくさん温泉に入ってますよ。

so lots of them should be  
in the hot spring.

sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga takusan onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>itte ma<sup>1</sup>su yo.

Vocabulary

どちら where

さる monkey

おんせん hot spring

do<sup>1</sup>chira

sa<sup>1</sup>ru

onsen

お願いする ask

はじめて first time

寒い cold

onagai-suru

haji<sup>1</sup>mete

samu<sup>1</sup>i

Key Phrase

Can-do!

Telling the taxi driver  
your destination

さる おんせん ねが  
猿の温泉までお願いします。

Sa<sup>ru</sup> no onsen ma<sup>de</sup> onegai-shima<sup>su</sup>.

To the monkey hot spring, please.

To tell the taxi driver your destination, say “[place] made onegai-shimasu.” “Made” is a particle that means “to” and indicates the destination. “Onegai-shimasu” is the MASU-form of the verb “onegai-suru” or “to ask.” It can be used when making requests. (See Step-up)

Use It!

どちらまでですか。

Do<sup>chira</sup> ma<sup>de</sup> de<sup>su</sup> ka.

くうこう ねが  
空港までお願いします。

Kuukoo ma<sup>de</sup> onegai-shima<sup>su</sup>.

Where to?

To the airport, please.



Try It Out!

~までお願いします。

To XXX, please.

~ma<sup>de</sup> onegai-shima<sup>su</sup>

① とうきょう  
東京スカイツリー

Tookyoo Sukai-tsuri<sup>i</sup>

Tokyo Skytree



② このホテル

kono ho<sup>teru</sup>

this hotel



How to use “onegai-shimasu”



Step-up

Chekku-a <sup>uto</sup> , onegai-shima <sup>su</sup> .	Check out, please.
Koohi <sup>i</sup> , onegai-shima <sup>su</sup> .	Coffee, please.
Okaikee, onegai-shima <sup>su</sup> .	Check, please.





Haru-san's Bagful of Advice

## Taxis in Japan

Most airports, stations, hotels, and tourist spots have taxi stands. The driver will open and close the rear door by remote control. The fare is displayed on the meter. Tips are not expected.



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©Daiichi Kotsu Sangyo

The electronic sign on the front window displays the Kanji characters meaning “vacant.” At nighttime, the light on the roof of an available taxi is also illuminated.

### “Vacant” sign



©Nikko



©Nihon Kotsu

Answer ① 東京スカイツリーまでお願いします。  
② このホテルまでお願いします。

Tookyoo Sukai-tsurii ma'de onegai-shima'su.  
Kono ho'teru ma'de onegai-shima'su.