### Yuumeena onsen desu

This is a famous hot spring.



## Today's Skit

ミーヤー: わあ、猿がいっぱい!

Mi Ya Waa, sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga ippai!

: たくさん写真を撮っているのね。 妻

Wife Takusan shashin o to<sup>1</sup>tte iru no ne.

ミーヤー: はい。ここは海外でも

Ha<sup>1</sup>i. Koko wa ka<sup>1</sup>igai de mo Mi Ya

ゅうめい まんせん 有名な温泉です。

vuumeena onsen de<sup>1</sup>su.

大きなま : へえ、そうなんだ。

Hee, so<sup>7</sup>o nan da. Husband

猿が温泉に入るのは

Sa<sup>1</sup>ru ga onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>iru no wa

珍しいからね。

mezurashi<sup>1</sup>i kara ne.

ミーヤー: あ、猿の赤ちゃん。かわいい。

A. sa<sup>1</sup>ru no a<sup>1</sup>kachan. Kawai<sup>1</sup>i. Mi Ya

Wow, so many monkeys!

You're taking a lot of photos.

Yes. This is a world-famous

hot spring.

Oh, is that so?

You can't see monkeys bathing in many other

places.

Oh, a baby monkey.

How cute.

#### Vocabulary

わあ wow

waa

overseas

ka<sup>1</sup>igai

温泉に入る bathe in a hot spring

onsen ni ha<sup>1</sup>iru

いっぱい many

ippai

ゅうめい **有名 (な)** famous yuumee (na)

mezurashi<sup>l</sup>i

shashin o to<sup>1</sup>ru そうなんだ is that so

solo naln da

写真を撮る take a photo

赤ちゃん baby

a<sup>1</sup>kachan

# 有名な温泉です。

Yuumeena onsen de<sup>1</sup>su.

This is a famous hot spring.

NA-adjectives are adjectives that end with "na" when modifying a noun. A sentence can be made by putting a NA-adjective at the end and replacing "na" with "desu." ("Yuumee desu" or "It's famous.")

#### Use It!

元気な猿ですね。

Ge<sup>1</sup>nkina sa<sup>1</sup>ru de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

本当! 元気ですね。

Hontoo! Ge<sup>1</sup>nki de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

It's a lively monkey, isn't it? It sure is! It's lively.



#### Try It Out!

[NA-adjective]~ですね。 It's (a) [NA-adjective] XXX, isn't it? [NA-adjective]  $\sim$  de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

①静か(な) shi<sup>l</sup>zuka (na) quiet

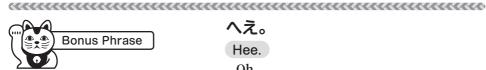
basho place

②きれい(な) ki<sup>l</sup>ree (na) beautiful

ke<sup>1</sup>shiki scenery







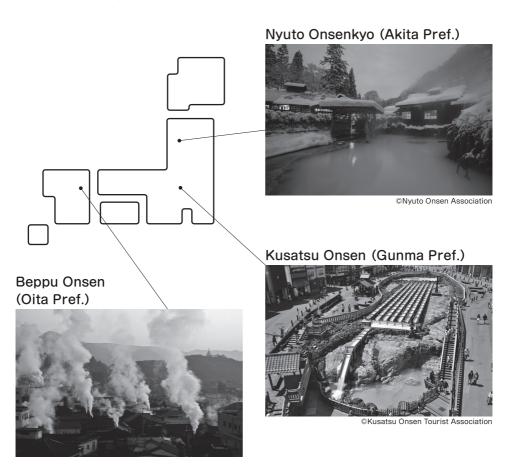


This phrase is used to express admiration or surprise at what someone has said.



# **Hot Springs in Japan**

Japan's many volcanoes result in hot springs across the country. The color, scent, and texture of the water differs from place to place. Hot springs are therapeutic and are said to help people recover from exhaustion. Many people stay at hot spring inns with family members or friends, reveling in long baths and savoring the food.



- Answer ① 静かな場所ですね。
- Shi<sup>1</sup>zukana basho de<sup>1</sup>su ne.
- ② きれいな景色ですね。
- Ki<sup>1</sup>reena ke<sup>1</sup>shiki de<sup>1</sup>su ne.

# (で) 日本を旅行しています

### Nihon o ryokoo-shite imasu

I've been traveling around Japan.



## Today's Skit

っま 妻 : おそば3つ、お願いします。

Oso<sup>1</sup>ba mittsu, onegai-shima<sup>1</sup>su.

- Coo ba inittoa, onogai onina da.

Clerk Haai.

: はーい。

Wife

: 日本へは、観光ですか。

Wife Niho<sup>1</sup>n e wa, kankoo de<sup>1</sup>su ka,

ミーヤー:ええと、私は写真家で、

Mi Ya Eeto, watashi wa shashinka de,

日本のことを海外に紹介しています。
Nihon no koto<sup>1</sup> o ka<sup>1</sup>igai ni shookai-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

に ほん . りょこう

それで、白茶を旅行しています。 Sore de, Niho<sup>1</sup>n o ryokoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

まった : それはすばらしいね。

Husband Sore wa subarashi<sup>1</sup>i ne.

range : お待たせしました。

Clerk Omatase-shima<sup>1</sup>shita

Soba for three, please.

Got it.

doi ii.

Are you in Japan for sightseeing?

Um, I'm a photographer, and I've been introducing this country to people

overseas.

That's why I've been traveling around Japan.

That's wonderful.

Here you go.

Vocabulary

そば/おそば buckwheat noodles

so¹ba / oso¹ba

こと thing

koto<sup>7</sup>

旅行する travel

ryokoo-suru

かんこう **観光** sightseeing

kankoo

紹介する introduce shookai-suru

すばらしい wonderful subarashi<sup>i</sup>i ええと um

eeto

それで that's why

sore de

お<sup></sup> お お お お も は も tere you go omatase-shima<sup>1</sup> shita



# 日本を旅行しています。

Niho<sup>1</sup>n o ryokoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

I've been traveling around Japan.

To express something that you're doing now, use "[the verb's TE-form] + imasu." "Ryokoo-shite imasu" is the TE-form of "ryokoo-suru" or "to travel" which is "ryokoo-shite" followed by "imasu." (See pp. 150-151)

#### Use It!

がですか。 旅行ですか。

Ryokoo de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

はい。あちこち旅行しています。

Hali. Achilkochi ryokoo-shite imalsu.

Are you on a trip? Yes. I've been traveling here and there.



#### Try It Out!

~ています。 I'm XXXing.

∼te ima<sup>7</sup>su.

①日本語を勉強する(→勉強して)

Nihongo o benkyoo-suru (→benkyoo-shite) study Japanese



### ②仕事をする (→して)

shigoto o suru (→shite) work





### Numbers Used When Ordering

1	2	3	4	5
hito <sup>1</sup> tsu	futatsu <sup>1</sup>	mittsu <sup>7</sup>	yottsu <sup>7</sup>	itsu <sup>1</sup> tsu







# Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

# Japanese Soba Noodles

Soba is a Japanese traditional noodle dish, made from buckwheat flour that's boiled in hot water. You can dip it in a soy-sauce-based broth or eat in a hot bowl of mild-flavored soup.

Mori soba (cold soba with dipping broth)



©Gomasoba YAGUMO

### Kake soba (soba in a bowl of hot soup)



At soba restaurants inside train stations, passengers can get a quick bite to eat before catching a train.

### Soba noodle stand



- Answer ① 日本語を勉強しています。
  - ② 仕事をしています。
- Nihongo o benkyoo-shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.
- Shigoto o shite ima<sup>1</sup>su.

# り すごく楽しかったです

# Sugoku tanoshikatta desu

It was really fun.



# Todav's Skit

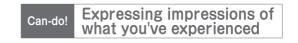
Today 5 Okit		
はる : Haru	おかえりなさい。 Okaerinasai.	Welcome home.
	長野はどうでしたか。 Na <sup>l</sup> gano wa do <sup>l</sup> o de <sup>l</sup> shita ka.	How was Nagano?
ミーヤー: Mi Ya	すごく楽しかったです。 Sugo <sup>l</sup> ku tanoshi <sup>l</sup> katta de <sup>l</sup> su.	It was really fun.
	写真をたくさん撮りました。  Shashin o takusan torima shita.	I took tons of photos.
	それから、おそばも食べました。 Sorekara, oso <sup>l</sup> ba mo tabema <sup>l</sup> shita.	And I ate soba.
	とてもおいしかったです。 Totemo oishi <sup>l</sup> katta de <sup>l</sup> su.	It was delicious.
はる : Haru	そうですか。よかったですね。 So <sup>l</sup> o de <sup>l</sup> su ka. Yo <sup>l</sup> katta de <sup>l</sup> su ne.	Oh really? I'm glad to hear that.

ミーヤー:	長野の人はとても親切でした。	The people of Nagano
Mi Ya	Na <sup>1</sup> gano no hito <sup>1</sup> wa totemo shi <sup>1</sup> nsetsu de <sup>1</sup> shita.	were very kind.

タム	: 楽しい旅行でしたね。	Seems like you had
Tam	Tanoshili ryokoo dalshita na	a good time.

Vocabulary		
どう how	すごく really	<sup>たの</sup> 楽しい fun
o <sup>r</sup> ob	sugo <sup>1</sup> ku	tanoshi <sup>1</sup> i
それから then	$\overset{\circ}{L}$ person/people	親切(な) kind
sorekara	hito ( <sup>1</sup> )	shi <sup>1</sup> nsetsu (na)





# すごく楽しかったです。

Sugo<sup>1</sup>ku tanoshi<sup>1</sup>katta de<sup>1</sup>su.

It was really fun.

To make the past tense of I-adjectives, replace the final "i (desu)" with "katta (desu)." With NA-adjectives and nouns, change the end of the sentence from "desu" to "deshita."

#### Use It!

大阪はどうでしたか。

Oosaka wa do<sup>1</sup>o de<sup>1</sup>shita ka.

よかったです。とてもにぎやかでした。

Yolkatta delsu. Totemo nigilyaka delshita.

How was Osaka? It was good. It was very lively.



### Try It Out!

【I-adjective】かったです/【NA-adjective】でした。 It was [I/NA-adjective]. [I-adjective] katta de su/[NA-adjective] de shita.

① すばらしい subarashi<sup>1</sup>i wonderful







おかえりなさい。

Okaerinasai.

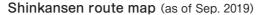
Welcome home.

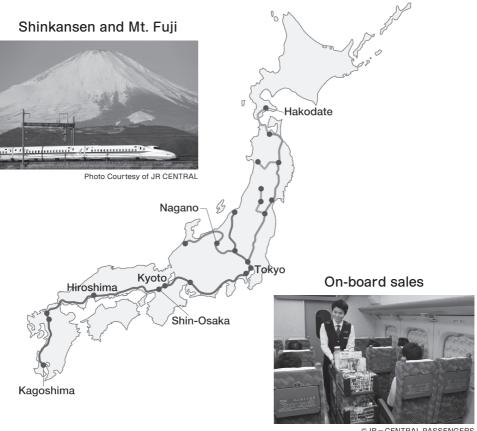
It's a greeting for someone who has returned home. A casual version is "Okaeri." A very formal way of saying it is "Okaerinasaimase."



# Shinkansen Bullet Trains in Japan

Shinkansen bullet trains cut the travel time between major cities. From Tokyo to Nagano, it takes about an hour and a half, while from Tokyo to Kyoto, it's about a little over two hours. The cars are quiet and clean, making for a comfortable ride.





©JR-CENTRAL PASSENGERS

- Answer ① すばらしかったです。
  - ② きれいでした。

Subarashi¹katta de¹su.

Ki<sup>1</sup>ree de<sup>1</sup>shita.

# (調) 手袋が欲しいんですが

### Tebukuro ga hoshiin desu ga

I'd like a pair of gloves.



## Today's Skit

タム : あのう、すみません。 Excuse me.

Tam Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n.

手袋が欲しいんですが。 I'd like a pair of gloves.

Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

たいん こうでき こうでき こうじゅう こうしゅ The gloves are over here.

Clerk Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro wa kochira de<sup>1</sup>su.

ミーヤー: これ、あったかそう。 These look warm.

Mi Ya Kore, attakaso<sup>1</sup>o.

タム : いいですね。 They're nice.

Tam li delsu ne.

これ、いくらですか。 How much are they?

Kore, i<sup>1</sup>kura de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

<sup>てんいん</sup> 店員 : 1.900円です。 1,900 yen.

Clerk Sen-kyuuhyaku<sup>1</sup>-en de<sup>1</sup>su.

タム : カードは使えますか。 Can I use a credit card?

Tam Ka<sup>1</sup>ado wa tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Clerk Ha<sup>1</sup>i. tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su.

#### Vocabulary

袋 gloves 欲しい want こちら over here

tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro hoshi<sup>1</sup>i kochira

あったかい warm カード credit card 使う use attaka<sup>1</sup>i ka<sup>1</sup>ado tsukau

60 ©NHK WORLD-JAPAN For more, visit NHK WORLD-JAPAN



# 手袋が欲しいんですが。

Tebu<sup>1</sup>kuro ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

I'd like a pair of gloves.

To tell a clerk what you want to buy, say "[thing] ga hoshiin desu ga." "Hoshii" means "want." By adding "n desu ga," you can explain your situation to the person you're talking to and prompt that person to respond. Weaken your pitch as you lower the intonation at the end of the sentence.

#### Use It!

あのう、すみません。北海道のお土産が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Hokka<sup>1</sup>idoo no omiyage ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

そうですね。このお菓子はいかがですか。

Solo delsu ne. Kono okalshi wa ikalga delsu ka.

Excuse me. I'd like a souvenir of Hokkaido.

Let's see. How about these sweets?

### Try It Out!

あのう、すみません。~が欲しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. ~ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

Excuse me. I'd like XXX.

### ①風呂敷

furoshiki

traditional wrapping cloth







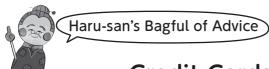
### カードは使えますか。

Ka<sup>1</sup>ado wa tsukaema<sup>1</sup>su ka.

Can Luse a credit card?

Use this phrase to find out if you can use a credit card. "Tsukaeru" or "can use" is the potential form of "tsukau" or "to use."





# **Credit Cards in Japan**

The number of Japanese stores accepting credit cards and other means of payment is increasing.





©Don Quiiote

But some shops only take cash. It's wise to prepare a certain amount of cash when traveling in Japan.

Some post offices and convenience stores have ATMs that allow cash withdrawals with credit cards



Answer ① あのう、すみません。 風名敷が燃しいんですが。
② あのう、すみません。 繁が蒸しいんですが。

Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Furoshiki ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga. Anoo, sumimase<sup>1</sup>n. Ka<sup>1</sup>sa ga hoshi<sup>1</sup>in de<sup>1</sup>su ga.

# ② わさびは入れないでください

### Wasabi wa irenaide kudasai

Please don't put wasabi in.



What do you recommend?

I suggest this special

seafood bowl!

# Today's Skit

Mi Ya

ミーヤー: おすすめは何ですか。

Osusume wa na<sup>1</sup>n de<sup>1</sup>su ka.

てんいん このスペシャル海鮮丼が

Kono supesharu-kaisen-don ga Chef

> おすすめだよ! osusume da vo!

イクラとウニがたっぷり入ってるよ。

Ikura to u<sup>1</sup>ni ga tappu<sup>1</sup>ri ha<sup>1</sup>itteru yo.

It's filled with salmon roe

Then that's what I'll have.

and sea urchin.

ミーヤー: じゃあ、それください。

Ja<sup>1</sup>a, sore kudasa<sup>1</sup>i. Mi Ya

: 私も。 タム

Tam

Watashi mo.

あ、わさびは入れないでください。

A, wa<sup>1</sup>sabi wa irena<sup>1</sup>ide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Me too.

Oh... Please don't put wasabi in.

OK, no wasabi.

How about you?

たんいん わさび抜きね。そちらは?

Wa<sup>1</sup>sabi nu<sup>1</sup>ki ne. Sochira wa? Chef

私はわさびをたくさん入れてください。

Mi Ya Watashi wa wa<sup>1</sup>sabi o takusan irete kudasa<sup>1</sup>i. I'd like a lot of wasabi

in mine, please.

### Vocabulary

seafood bowl

kaisen-don

ミーヤー:

わさび wasabi

wa<sup>1</sup>sabi

たっぷり a lot

tappu<sup>1</sup>ri

入れる put in ireru

contain 入る

ha<sup>l</sup>iru

without XXX

∼ nu<sup>1</sup>ki



# わさびは入れないでください。

Wa<sup>1</sup>sabi wa irena<sup>1</sup>ide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Please don't put wasabi in.

To ask someone not to put something in your food or drink, use "[the NAI-form of a verb] + de kudasai." The NAI-form is a negative conjugation that ends with "nai." The NAI-form of "ireru" or "to put in" is "irenai." (See pp. 150-151)

#### Use It!

オレンジジュース1つ。氷は入れないでください。

Orenji-ju<sup>1</sup>usu hito<sup>1</sup>tsu. Koori wa irena<sup>1</sup>ide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

### かしこまりました。

Kashikomarima<sup>1</sup>shita.

One orange juice.

Please don't put any ice cubes in. Certainly.



### Try It Out!

[something you don't want]は~ないでください。 [something you don't want] wa ~naide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.

Please don't XXX [something you don't want].

① ドレッシング
dore<sup>1</sup>sshingu
dressing

かける (→かけない)
kake<sup>1</sup>ru (→kake<sup>1</sup>nai)
pour on

②唐辛子

tooga<sup>l</sup>rashi chilli pepper

使う(→使わない)

tsukau (→tsukawanai)





### おすすめは何ですか。

Osusume wa na<sup>1</sup>n de<sup>1</sup>su ka. What do you recommend?

It's used to ask about a restaurant's recommended dish. "Osusume" means "recommendation."



## Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

# **Enjoy Hokkaido's Seafood!**

Hokkaido is surrounded by the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Pacific Ocean, making its fishing industry robust with crab, squid, salmon, salmon roe, and other delicacies. Eating fresh seafood at places like morning markets is one of the fun parts of a trip to Hokkaido.

### Morning market in Hakodate



Various types of seafood



**©HITCA** 

Discerning diners around the world recognize the taste of Hokkaido's seafood. Large quantities of scallops, in particular, make their way overseas.



©Tovako Town

Answer ① ドレッシングはかけないでください。

② 唐辛子は使わないでください。

Dore<sup>1</sup>sshingu wa kake<sup>1</sup>naide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i. Tooga<sup>1</sup>rashi wa tsukawana<sup>1</sup>ide kudasa<sup>1</sup>i.