

小さいけどきれいですね

Chiisai kedo kiree desu ne

It's small but beautiful.



Today's Skit

海斗 : さあ、着いたよ!

Kaito Sa'a, tsu¹ita yo!

OK, here we are!

ミーヤー: ごめんください。

Mi Ya Gomenkudasa¹i.

Hello?

オーナー: おいでやす。

Owner Oideya¹su.

Welcome.

お部屋はこちらです。

Oheya wa kochira de¹su.

Your room is this way.

ミーヤー: わあ、すてきなお部屋!

Mi Ya Waa, suteki na oheya!

Wow.

What a fantastic room!

タム : お庭もあります!

Tam Oniwa mo arima¹su!

It's even got a garden.

小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisa¹i kedo ki¹ree de¹su ne.

It's small but beautiful.

Vocabulary

着く arrive

tsu¹ku

おいでやす welcome (dialect)

oideya¹su

部屋 / お部屋 room

heya¹ / oheya

こちら this (polite)

kochira

すてきな fantastic

suteki (na)

庭 / お庭 garden

niwa / oniwa

小さい small

chiisa¹i

きれい(な) beautiful

ki¹ree (na)

Key Phrase

ちい
小さいけどきれいですね。

Chiisaⁱ kedo ki^{ree} de^{su} ne.

It's small but beautiful.

To combine two contrasting sentences, use “[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2].” “Kedo” means “but.” It sounds more natural to use the plain style for [sentence 1]. (See pp. 152-153)

Use It!

このホテルはどうか。

Kono ho^{teru} wa do^o de^{su} ka.

うーん、きれいだけど^{たか}高いですね。

Uun, ki^{ree} daⁱ kedo takaⁱ de^{su} ne.

How about this hotel?

Hmm, it's beautiful but expensive.



Try It Out!

[sentence 1] けど [sentence 2]. [sentence 1] but [sentence 2].

[sentence 1] kedo [sentence 2].

① ① 疲れた
tsuka^{reta}
I got tired

② ② 楽しかった
tanoshi^{katta}
it was fun



③ ③ 難しい
muzukashiⁱ
it's difficult

④ ④ おもしろい
omoshiroⁱ
it's interesting



Bonus Phrase

ごめんください。

Gomenkudasaⁱ.

Hello?

This greeting is used when calling on someone at home. You say it from outside of the house to the person inside.



Strolling Around Kyoto

Kyoto has lots of fascinating spots to visit, such as centuries-old temples, shrines, castles, gardens, and on and on. Kiyomizu-dera Temple is known for the main hall's stage, which juts over a cliff. Ryoanji Temple has an exquisite rock garden. Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine has a tunnel of gates, and the palace of Nijo-jo Castle features an eye-catching, elaborate interior.

Kiyomizu-dera Temple



(Photo taken in Aug. 2016)

Fushimi Inari Taisha Shrine



©Fushimi Inari Taisha

Nijo-jo Castle



©Nijo-jo Castle

“Machiya” townhouses



Kyoto is perfect for strolling. It's nice to take a leisurely walk through the backstreets lined with “**machiya**” townhouses or along the river. Dropping by a traditional café for Japanese sweets is fun too.

- Answer ① つか 疲れたけど たの 楽しかったです。 Tsuka'reta kedo tanoshi'katta de'su.
② むずか 難しいけどおもしろいです。 Muzukashi'i kedo omoshiro'i de'su.

どうやってするんですか

Doo yatte surun desu ka

How do you do it?



Today's Skit

かいと 海斗 : おみくじだよ。 This tells your fortune.

Kaito Omikuji da yo.

タム : どうやってするんですか。 How do you do it?

Tam Do^o yatte suruⁿ de^su ka.

かいと 海斗 : はこ ふ 箱を振ってみて。 Try shaking the box.

Kaito Hako o futte mi^{te}.

タム : 3番です。 Number three.

Tam San-ban de^su.

みこ 巫女 : はい、どうぞ。 Here you go.

Maiden Hai, do^ozo.

かいと 海斗 : あ、だいきち 大吉だ。 Oh, it's a daikichi.

Kaito A, daikichi da.

タム : だいきち 大吉? どういう意味ですか。 Daikichi? What does that mean?

Tam Daikichi? Do^o iu i^{mi} de^su ka.

はる : とてもしいうんせい運勢ですよ。 It means your fortune is very good.

Haru Totemo iⁱ uⁿsee de^su yo.

Vocabulary

おみくじ fortune-telling slip
omikuji

ふ 振る shake
furu

どういう what kind of
do^o iu

どうやって how
do^o yatte

どうぞ here you are
do^ozo

い み 意味 meaning
i^{mi}

はこ 箱 box
hako

だいきち 大吉 great luck
daikichi

うんせい 運勢 fortune
uⁿsee

Key Phrase

どうやってするんですか。

Do^o yatte suruⁿ de^su ka.

How do you do it?

To ask how to do something, such as when you're doing it for the first time, say "Doo yatte -n desu ka." "Doo yatte" means "how." You use "-n desu ka" when you don't understand something and want an explanation. It comes after the verb's dictionary form.

Use It!

すみません。これ、どうやって^た食べるんですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. Kore, do^o yatte tabe^run de^su ka.

そちらのたれにつけて、お召^めし上^あがりください。

Sochira no tareⁿi tsu^kete, omeshiagari kudasaⁱ.



Excuse me. How do I eat this?
Please dip it in that sauce and eat it.

Try It Out!

すみません。どうやって～んですか。

Sumimaseⁿ. Do^o yatte ~n de^su ka.

Excuse me. How do I XXX?

① **これ**
kore
this

^{つか}**使う**
tsukau
use



② **着る**
kiru
wear



Bonus Phrase

どういう意味ですか。

Do^o iu i^mi de^su ka.

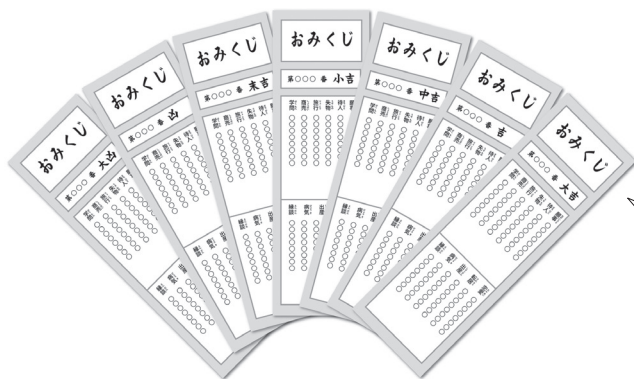
What does that mean?

It's used when you don't understand what was said and want to know what it means.



Omikuji: Trying Your Luck !

You can draw “omikuji” at shrines and temples. They usually have your fortune written on long, narrow slips of paper. Fortune includes “daikichi” or “great luck,” “kichi” or “good luck,” and “kyoo” or “bad luck.” They also give advice about daily life, including health, work, and romance.



だいきち
大吉 : daikichi

=great luck

きち
吉 : kichi

=good luck

きょう
凶 : kyoo

=bad luck

If you draw an “omikuji” with bad luck, some believe you can change it to good luck by tying the slip to a tree branch or some other designated place on the grounds.



Answer ① すみません。これ、どうやってつかうんですか。
② すみません。どうやって着るんですか。

Sumimase'n. Kore, do'o yatte tsukau'n de'su ka.

Sumimase'n. Do'o yatte kiru'n de'su ka.

卒業したら、日本で働きたいです

Sotsugyoo-shitara,
Nihon de hatarakitai desu

When I graduate,
I want to work in Japan.



Today's Skit

はる : タムさんが来て、
Haru Ta'mu-san ga ki'te,
もうすぐ1年ですね。
moo su'gu ichi'-nen de'su ne.

Tam-san, it's been almost
a year since you came here.

しょうらい なに
将来は何がしたいですか。
Sho'orai wa na'ni ga shita'i de'su ka.

What do you want to do
in the future?

タム : 卒業したら、
Tam Sotsugyoo-shita'ra,
日本で働きたいです。
Niho'n de hatarakita'i de'su.

When I graduate,
I want to work in Japan.

りょこうがいしゃ はたら
旅行会社で働きたいです。
Ryokoo-ga'isha de hatarakita'i de'su.

I want to work
at a travel agency.

かいと
海斗 : いいね!
Kaito I'i ne!

That sounds good!

はる : 日本の魅力を
Haru Nihon no miryoku o
いっぱい伝えてくださいね。
ippai tsutaete kudasa'i ne.

Please tell people all about
Japan's attractions.

ミーヤー : 応援してるよ。
Mi Ya Ooen-shiteru yo.

I'll be rooting for you.

タム : はい。がんばります!
Tam Ha'i. Ganbarima'su!

Thank you.
I'll do my best!

Vocabulary

しょうらい future
sho'orai

そつぎょう 卒業する graduate
sotsugyoo-suru

はたら 働く work
hataraku


Key Phrase

Can-do!

Saying what you want
to do in the future

そつぎょう にほん はたら
卒業したら、日本で働きたいです。

Sotsugyoo-shita¹ra, Niho¹n de hatarakita¹i d¹esu.

When I graduate, I want to work in Japan.

To say what you want to do in the future based on a certain condition, use “-tara, -tai desu.” “-tara” is the verb’s TA-form plus “ra.” It expresses the condition of when something happens or is realized.

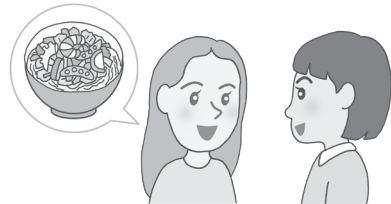
Use It!

これから長崎ですか。

Korekara Naga¹saki de¹su ka.

いいですね。

I¹i de¹su ne.



はい。長崎に行ったら、ちゃんぽんが食べたいです。

Ha¹i. Naga¹saki ni itta¹ra, cha¹npon ga tabeta¹i de¹su.

You're going to Nagasaki now. That sounds good.
Yes. When I go to Nagasaki, I want to eat chanpon.



Try It Out!

[verb 1]たら、[verb 2]たいです。 When [verb 1],
[verb 1] tara, [verb 2] ta¹i de¹su. I want to [verb 2].

① 夏休みになる (→なったら)
natsu-ya¹sumi ni na¹ru (→na¹ttara)
the summer holiday starts

また日本に来たい
mata Niho¹n ni kita¹i
want to come to Japan again



② 国に帰る (→帰ったら)
kuni ni ka¹eru (→ka¹ettara)
return to my home country

もっと日本語を勉強したい
mo¹ttto Nihongo o benkyoo-shita¹i
want to study Japanese more



Bonus Phrase

がんばります!

Ganbarima¹su!

I'll do my best!

This expression shows you intend to give something your best efforts.



Kaito Is Your Food Guide!

Japan's Regional Cuisines

Each region in Japan has its own dishes. For example, Osaka is known for “**okonomiyaki**.” Vegetables, meat, and other ingredients are mixed in a batter of flour and water, and cooked. Akita Prefecture is famous for “**kiritampo**.” Rice is mashed, molded onto a skewer in a cylindrical shape, and then grilled. It’s usually eaten in hot pots. Kagawa Prefecture is known for its chewy “**udon**” noodles. In Nagasaki Prefecture, you’ll find “**chanpon**” with lots of ingredients on top.

Okonomiyaki (Osaka)



Kiritampo nabe (Akita Pref.)



Chanpon (Nagasaki Pref.)



Sanuki udon (Kagawa Pref.)



Answer ① なつやす 夏休みになったら、また日本にほんに来たいです。

Natsu-ya'sumi ni naittara, mata Nihon ni kita'i de'su.

② くに かえ 国に帰ったら、もっと日本語にほんごを勉強べんきょうしたいです。

Kuni ni ka'ettara, mo'tto Nihongo o benkyoo-shita'i de'su.