

A New Approach to Elementary Japanese

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ROMANIZED VERSION

(Unit 1~7)

大阪大学国際教育交流センター

CIEE

Center for
International
Education and
Exchange

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For the Learners

Learning Japanese with this Innovative Textbook

NEJ : A New Approach to Elementary Japanese applies of theme-based instruction in elementary Japanese. Knowledge of language may be seen in two different perspectives, i.e. firstly, language as a system of codes, and secondly, language as prototypes of language activities. Traditional elementary Japanese language textbooks adopt the former perspective. Learning Japanese in this way may not enable you to do anything with the language at the end of each lesson. NEJ adopts the latter perspective on language. By learning Japanese with NEJ you will be able to learn Japanese with a distinct sense of being able to do something or other using the language by the end of each unit. Also, at the same time, NEJ is designed and written in a way that will allow you to be able to both grasp the system of the Japanese language and acquire vocabulary systematically.

The contents of NEJ corresponds to A2 in CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference), with NEJ vol.1 corresponding to A2.1 and NEJ vol.2 to A2.2 respectively.

Special Features of NEJ

☐ Mastertext Approach

All the structures and grammar points, and also the vocabulary items to be learned are included in the mastertext of Section 1(Personal Narratives) in each unit, with the exception of the interrogative expressions appearing in the conversational exchanges in Section 2(Useful Expressions) of unit 1 to unit 6. The mastertexts are personal narratives of three characters who appear through the textbook, namely *Li-san*, *Akio-san* and *Nishiyama-sensee*, on the theme of each unit. Students are expected to do two main things. One is **to understand and learn the mastertext thoroughly, and also to be able to handle questions and answers concerning the text**. The other thing is **to write up your own narrative using the mastertexts as models, and learn to be able to use it**. Although other materials are provided in the textbook, these two goals forms the core of study with NEJ.

☐ Audio material

Please download the sound files from the website which correspond to the sound file serial number.

 → <http://www.nej.9640.jp>

☐ How to Proceed with each unit

The focus of learning in each unit should be placed on:

- (1) Understanding and learning the mastertext thoroughly, and also to be able to handle questions and answers concerning the text,
- (2) Writing up your own narrative using the mastertexts as models, and to learn to be able to use the text.

The Characters Appearing in the Textbook

Li-san : A Malaysian student of Daikyo University. Li-san came to Japan this April to study engineering. Her family live in Malaysia. She has two brothers and two sisters. She is an independent young woman and works very hard, which can sometimes cause her trouble.



Akio-san : A student of Daikyo University. Akio-san is a senior student in the faculty of engineering. He likes to climb mountains and is the captain of the climbing team of the university. He is a cheerful and kind person, and the members of the climbing team love and respect him.



Nishiyama-sensee :

A professor in Japanese language pedagogy at Daikyo University. Nishiyama-sensee likes to teach Japanese and also studies child language development. He is married and has two children. His wife is also a professor specialising in Japanese studies.



Yamakawa Asako-san :

Akio-san's mother. She is a high school English teacher. She grows flowers in the garden. She is a kind and cheerful woman.



Nakata-san :

A student of Daikyo University. Nakata-san is a sophomore in the faculty of foreign studies majoring in the Malay language. He plans to visit Malaysia this coming summer and wants to talk to Li-san and get information on Malaysia.



A Brief Introduction to the Japanese Language

□ Basic Sentence Structure

Among many different languages in the world, the Japanese language is categorized as one of the ‘agglutinative languages’. Usually, a sentence consists of major elements and auxiliary elements. While each major element bears substantial semantic content, auxiliary elements, adhering to the major ones, add certain grammatical meanings to them.

(	<i>Watashi</i>		<i>wa,</i>	(	<i>Li Ailin</i>		<i>desu</i>	
(	わたし		は	)	リ・アイリン		です	
	I		<copula>		Li AiLin		am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence

<i>Watashi</i>	<i>wa,</i>	<i>Daikyoo Daigaku</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>gakusee</i>	<i>desu</i>	
わたし	は	大京大学	の	学生	です	
I	<copula>	だいきょうだいがく Daikyo University	at/of	がくせい student	am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence

(	<i>Watashi</i>		<i>koogakubu</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>ichineNsee</i>	<i>desu</i>	
(	わたし		工学部	の	一年生	です	
	I		こうがくぶ department of engineering	at/of	いちねんせい first-year student	am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence

(	<i>Watashi</i>		<i>Mareeshia</i>	<i>kara</i>	<i>kimashita</i>	
(	わたし		マレーシア	から	来ました	
	I		Malaysia	from	き came	

Verb-predicate sentence
(See p.4, Unit 1)

(	<i>Watashi</i>		<i>Nishiyama</i>	<i>desu</i>	
(	わたし		西山	です	。
	I		Nishiyama	am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence

<i>Watashi</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>Daikyoo Daigaku</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>seNsee</i>	<i>desu</i>	
わたし	は	大京大学	の	先生	です	
I	<copula>	だいきょうだいがく Daikyo University	at/of	せんせい professor	am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence

(	<i>Watashi</i>		<i>NihoNgo</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>seNsee</i>	<i>desu</i>	
(	わたし		日本語	の	先生	です	
	I		にほんご Japanese language	in/of	professor	am/is	

Noun-predicate sentence
(See p.5, unit 1)

While noun-predicate sentences in polite speech-style end with various forms of *-desu* (i.e. *-desu*(affirmative non-past), *-dewa arimaseN*(negative non-past), *-deshita*(affirmative past), *-dewa arimaseNdeshita*(negative past), cf. Section 3-(16) in unit 5), verb-predicate sentences end with various forms of *-masu* (*-masu*(affirmative non-past), *-maseN*(negative non-past), *-mashita*(affirmative past), *-maseNdeshita*(negative past)). Another type of sentence is **adjective-predicate sentence** which, in polite speech-style, also ends with various forms of *-desu*.

<i>Watashi</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>pan</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>sukidesu</i>	
わたし	は	パン	が	好きです	(See p.32, l.3, Unit 3)
I	<copula>	bread	<object indicator>	like	

<i>Nihon</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>nashi</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>totemo</i>	<i>oishiidesu</i>	
日本	の	ナシ	は	とても	おいしいです	(See p.34, l.4, Unit 3)
<small>にほん</small> Japan	in/of	pear	<copula>	very	good/delicious	

□ Sound and Writing Systems

The Japanese sound system is quite simple and systematic. If you look at Table 1 in the appendix, you will find a matrix of the Japanese syllables, each of which consists of a vowel, namely *a*, *i*, *u*, *e* and *o*, or is a combination of one of the fourteen different consonants with one of the five vowels. You will find another matrix of Japanese syllables, each of which consists of consonant-semivowel-vowel combination in Table 2.

To transcribe these different syllables forty-six *hiragana* characters and their combinations with two auxiliary marks of ‘゛’ and ‘゜’ are used, as you will see in Table 1’ and 2’. Though *hiragana* is the basic writing system of Japanese, *katakana* and *kanji* are also used in written Japanese.

※ English-based romanizations written in Hepbern system are described in [], which are used in this textbook.

Table 1. The 5 vowels and 63 consonants, & (semi)vowel combinations — in the alphabet

	φ	k	s	t	n	h	m	y	r (l)	w	
a	a	ka	sa	ta	na	ha	ma	ya	ra *r+	wa	
i	i	ki	si [shi]	ti [chi]	ni	hi	mi		ri *r+	(i)	
u	u	ku	su	tu [tsu]	nu	hu [fu]	mu	yu	ru *r+	(u)	
e	e	ke	se	te	ne	he	me		re *r+	(e)	
o	o	ko	so	to	no	ho	mo	yo	ro *r+	o	N

		g	z	d		p	b					
a		ga	za	da		pa	ba					
i		gi	zi [ji]	di [ji]		pi	bi					
u		gu	zu	du [zu]		pu	bu					
e		ge	ze	de		pe	be					
o		go	zo	do		po	bo					

Table 2. The 33 consonant, semivowel, & vowel combinations — in the alphabet

		k, g	s, z	t	n	h	p, b	m		r (l)		
ya		kya	sya [sha]	tya [cha]	nya	hya	pya	mya		rya (lya)		
yu		kyu	syu [shu]	tyu [chu]	nyu	hyu	pyu	myu		ryu (lyu)		
yo		kyo	syo [sho]	tyo [cho]	nyo	hyo	pyo	myo		ryo (lyo)		
ya		gya	zya [ja]				bya					
yu		gyu	zyu [ju]				byu					
yo		gyo	zyo [jo]				byo					

Table 1'. The 5 vowels and 63 consonants, & (semi)vowel combinations —— in ひらがな

	φ	k	s	t	n	h	m	y	r l	w	
a	あ a	か ka	さ sa	た ta	な na	は ha	ま ma	や ya	ら ra (la)	わ wa	
i	い i	き ki	し [shi]	ち [chi]	に ni	ひ hi	み mi		り ri (li)	(い) i	
u	う u	く ku	す su	つ [tsu]	ぬ nu	ふ [fu]	む mu	ゆ yu	る ru (lu)	(う) u	
e	え e	け ke	せ se	て te	ね ne	へ he	め me		れ re (le)	(え) e	
o	お o	こ ko	そ so	と to	の no	ほ ho	も mo	よ yo	ろ ro (lo)	を o	ん n

		g	z	d		p	b					
a		が ga	ざ za	だ da		ぱ pa	ば ba					
i		ぎ gi	じ [ji]	ぢ [ji]		ぴ pi	び bi					
u		ぐ gu	ず zu	づ [zu]		ぷ pu	ぶ bu					
e		げ ge	ぜ ze	で de		ぺ pe	べ be					
o		ご go	ぞ zo	ど do		ぽ po	ぼ bo					

Table 2'. The 33 consonant, semivowel, & vowel combinations —— in ひらがな

		k, g	s, z	t	n	h	p, b	m		r l		
ya		きゃ kya	しゃ [sha]	ちゃ [cha]	にゃ nya	ひゃ hya	ぴゃ pya	みゃ mya		りゃ rya (lya)		
yu		きゅ kyu	しゅ [shu]	ちゅ [chu]	にゅ nyu	ひゅ hyu	ぴゅ pyu	みゅ myu		りゅ ryu (lyu)		
yo		きょ kyo	しゅ [sho]	ちょ [cho]	にょ nyo	ひょ hyo	ぴょ pyo	みょ myo		りょ ryo (lyo)		
ya		ぎゃ gya	じゃ [ja]				びゃ bya					
yu		ぎゅ gyu	じゅ [ju]				びゅ byu					
yo		ぎょ gyo	じょ [jo]				びょ byo					

1 Li-saN



no.03

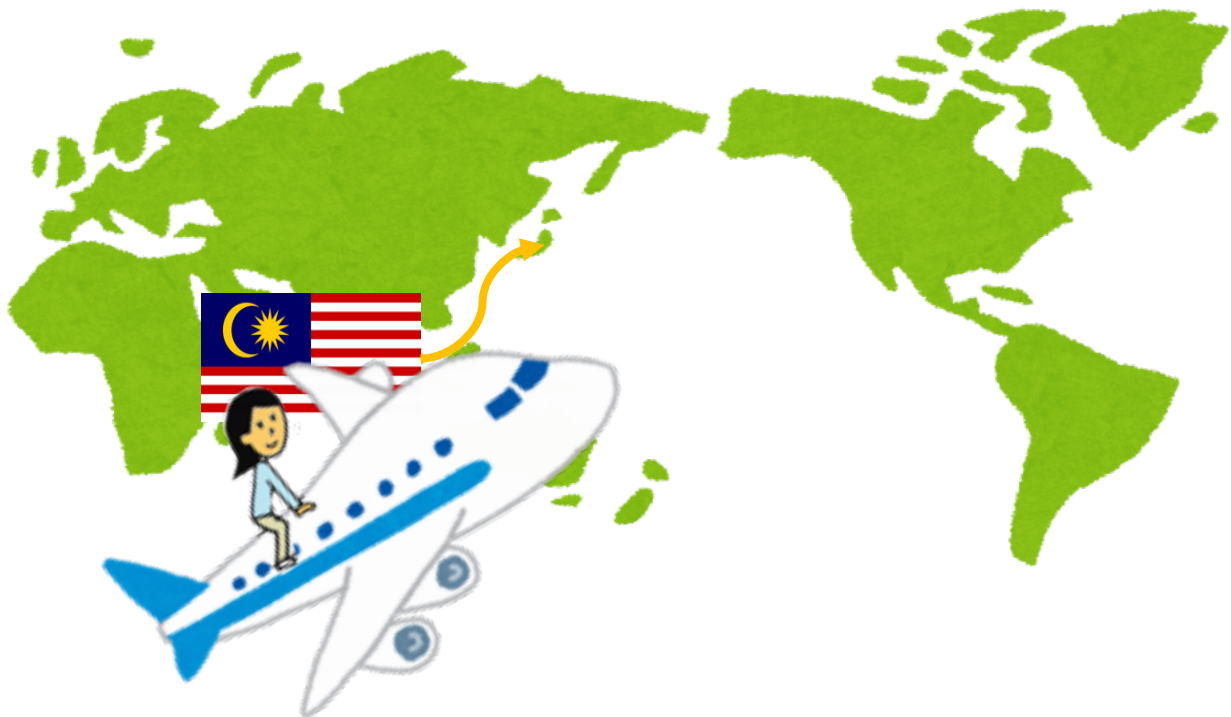
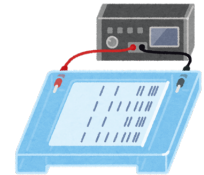
Hajimemashite. Li AiLiN desu.

Watashi wa, Daikyo Daigaku no gakusee desu.

Koogakubu no ichineNsee desu.

Mareeshia kara kimashita.

Doozo, yoroshiku, onegaishimasu.



How do you do? (I'm) Li AiLin.

I'm a student of Daikyo University.

(I'm) a first year student of the faculty of engineering.

(I) came from Malaysia

I'm so pleased to meet you.

2 Akio-saN



Hajimemashite. Yamakawa Akio desu.

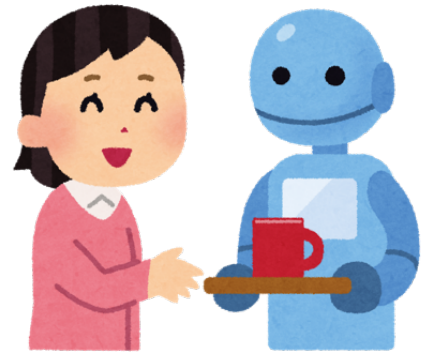
Daikyoo Daigaku no gakusee desu.

Koogakubu no gakusee desu.

YoneNsee desu.

Nijuu-ni sai desu.

Yoroshiku, onegaishimasu.



3 Nishiyama-seNsee

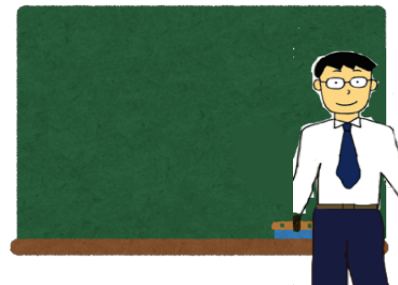


KoNnichiwa. Nishiyama desu.

Watashi wa, Daikyoo Daigaku no seNsee desu.

NihoNgo no seNsee desu.

Doozo, yoroshiku.



How do you do? I'm Yamakawa Akio.

(I'm) a student of Daikyo University.

(I'm) a student of the faculty of engineering.

(I'm) a fourth year student.

(I'm) 22 years old.

It's very nice to meet you.

Hello. (I'm) Mr. Nishiyama.

I'm a professor at Daikyo University.

(I'm) a Japanese language teacher.

Nice to meet you.

1 Li-saN



Li-saN introduces her family while showing pictures.

Li AiLiN desu.

Watashi no kazoku o shookaishimasu.

Kore wa, chichi desu.

Chichi wa, gojuu-go sai desu.

Bijinesu no koNsarutaNto desu.



Kore wa, haha desu.

Haha wa, gojuu-saN sai desu.

Daigaku no seNsee desu.

Chuugokugo no seNsee desu.



(I'm) Li AiLin.

(I'm) going to introduce my family.

This is my father.

My father is 55 years old.

(He's) business consultant.

This is my mother.

My mother is 53 years old.

(She's) a university professor.

(She's) a instructor of Mandarin.

Ani to ane desu.

Ani wa, giNkooiN desu.

Ane wa, daigakuiNsee desu.

Kore wa, imooto to ototo desu.

Imooto wa, Juu-nana sai desu.

Ototo wa, Juu-go sai desu.

Kookoosee desu.



(This is) my elder brother and elder sister.

My elder brother is a bank clerk.

My elder sister is a graduate student.

This is my younger sister and younger brother.

My younger sister is 17 years old.

And my younger brother is 15 years old.

(Both of them are) high school students.

2 Akio-saN



no.09

Akio-saN introduces his family while showing pictures.

Yamakawa Akio desu.

Watashi no kazoku o shookaishimasu.

Kore wa, chichi desu.

Chichi wa, gojuu-roku sai desu.

GiNkooiN desu.

Soshite, korewa, haha desu.

Haha wa, gojuu-go sai desu.

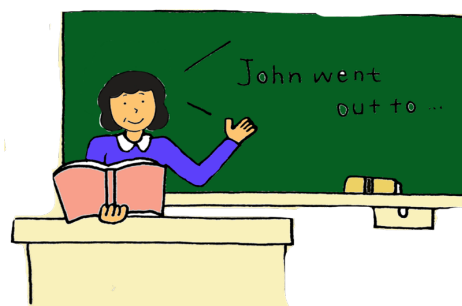
Kookoo no seNsee desu.

Eego no seNsee desu.

Kore wa, ani desu.

Ani wa, nijuu-kyuu sai desu.

KaishaiN desu.



(I'm) Yamakawa Akio.

(I'm) going to introduce my family.

This is my father.

My father is 56 years old.

(He's) a bank clerk.

And, this is my mother.

My mother is 55 years old.

(She's) a high school teacher.

(She's) an English teacher.

This is my elder brother.

My elder brother is 29 years old.

(He is) a company worker.

Soshite, ane desu.

Ane wa, nijuu-go sai desu.

KaishaiN desu.

Kore wa, imooto desu.

Imooto wa, juu-kyuu sai desu.

Daigakusee desu.

Daigaku nineNsee desu.



And (this is) my elder sister.

My sister is 25 years old.

(She is) a company worker.

This is my younger sister.

My sister is 19 years old.

(She is) a university student.

(She is) in second year.

3 Nishiyama-seNsee



no.10

Daikyoo daigaku no Nishiyama desu.

Daikyoo Daigaku no NihoNgo no seNsee desu.

Tsuma mo, daigaku no seNsee desu.

Tsuma ha, nihoNgaku no seNsee desu.

Kodomo wa, futari desu.

ONnanoko to otokonoko desu.

ONnanoko wa, kookoosee desu.

Kookoo nineNsee desu.

Otokonoko wa, chuugakusee desu.

Chuugaku ichineNsee desu.

Sakkaa ga sukidesu.



(I'm) Mr. Nishiyama of Daikyo University.

(I'm) Japanese language teacher at Daikyo University.

My wife is also a university professor.

My wife is a professor in Japanese studies.

(I) have two children.

A girl and a boy.

My daughter is a high school student.

(She is) in second year.

My son is a junior high school student.

(He) is in first year.

(He) likes playing soccer.

4 Yamakawa Asako-saN



no.11

Yamakawa Asako desu.

Akio no haha desu.

Watashi wa, kookoo no eego no seNsee desu.

Watashi no kazoku wa, rokuniN desu.

Otto to, watashi to, kodomo yoniN desu.

ONnanoko futari to, otokonoko futari desu.

Otto wa, giNkooiN desu.

Ue no oNnanoko wa, ima, nijuu-go sai desu.

KaisyaiN desu.

Shita no oNnanoko wa, juu-kyuu sai desu.

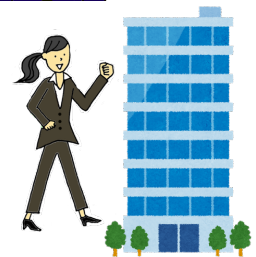
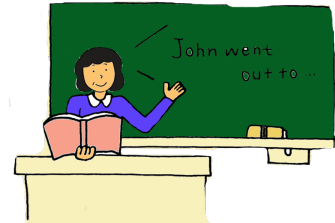
Daigaku nineNsee desu.

Ue no otokonoko wa, nijuu-kyuu sai desu.

KaishaiN desu.

Soshite, shita no otokonoko wa, nijuu-ni sai desu.

Daigaku yoneNsee desu.



(I'm) Yamanaka Asako.

(I'm) Akio's mother.

I'm a high school English teacher.

My family consists of 6 people.

My husband, myself, and four children.

Two girls and two boys.

My husband is bank clerk.

My first daughter is now 25 years old.

(She is) a company worker.

My second daughter is 19 years old.

(She is) a second year student at a university.

My first son is 29 years old.

(He is) a company worker.

And my second son is 22 years old.

(He is) a fourth year student at a university.

A. Asa gohaN

1 Li-saN



no.15

In this narrative Li-san talks about her breakfast habit and tells her favorite food and drinks.

O indicates objects of the action.

everyday breakfast eat
Watashi wa, mainichi, asagohaN o tabemasu.
 (1)

always bread
Itsumo paN o tabemasu.

like
Watashi wa, paN ga sukidesu.
 (2)

usually toast
Futsuu wa, toosuto o tabemasu.

sometimes croissant bagle
Tokidoki, kurowassaN ya beeguru o tabemasu.
 (3)

sandwich prepare
Tokidoki, saNdoicchi mo, tsukurimasu.
 (3)

ham vegetables love
Hamu to yasai no saNdoicchi ga daisukidesu.

salad fruits a lot
Sarada to furuutsu mo, takusaN tabemasu.

and orange juice drink
Soshite, itsumo oreNji juusu o nomimasu.
 (4)

(black) tea tea with milk
Koocha mo, nomimasu. Mirukuthii ga sukidesu.



(1) **mainichi**

Mai in *mainichi* is a prefix that means “every”. Study the following examples.

<i>mainichi</i>	everyday
<i>maiasa</i>	every morning
<i>maishuu</i>	every week
<i>maitsuki</i>	every month
<i>maitoshi/mainen</i>	every year

(2) **Verbs and adjectives, and *o* and *ga***

In this narrative you will find following three verbs and two adjectives.

1. Verbs

tabemasu eat, have

Watashi wa, mainichi, asagohan o tabemasu.

nomimasu drink, swallow, take (pills)

(Watashi wa) itsumo ore ni juusu o nomimasu.

tsukurimasu make, prepare, cook

(Watashi wa) tokidoki, san doicchi o tsukurimasu.

In these examples *o* indicates the object of the action or resultant product of the action. A verb that is used with *~ o* clause is called transitive verb.

2. Adjectives

sukidesu be fond of, like

Watashi wa, pa ni ga sukidesu.

daisukidesu be very fond of, love

(Watashi wa) hamu to yasai no san doicchi ga daisukidesu.

Though *sukidesu* and *daisukidesu* are often translated as “like” and “love” respectively, they are not verbs but adjectives. And they require *が* to indicate object of liking or love.

(3) **mo**

Mo is a close equivalent to “also”. When *mo* is used, *o* or *ga* is deleted.

(4) **to and soshite**

While *soshite* is used to invite the following sentence, *to* is used to combine two or more nouns as in *sarada to furuutsu*.

2 Nishiyama-seNsee



no.16

everyday breakfast
Watashi wa, mainichi, asagohaN o tabemasu.

usually rice sometimes bread
Taitee, gohaN o tabemasu. Tokidoki, paN o tabemasu.

when I eat rice fish egg dried seaweed
GohaN no toki wa, sakana to tamago to nori mo, tabemasu.

and miso soup
Soshite, misoshiru o nomimasu.



Watashi wa, sakana ga daisukidesu. Sashimi mo, sukidesu.

grilled fish
Yakizakana mo, sukidesu. Sushi mo daisukidesu.

when I eat bread coffee milk salad
PaN no toki wa, paN to koohii to gyuunyuu to sarada desu.

yogurt
Tokidoki, yooguruto mo, tabemasu.



Watashi wa, koohii ga daisukidesu.

when I eat breakfast
AsagohaN no toki wa, itumo, koohii o nomimasu.

two or three times a day
Soshite, ichinichi ni ni-saNkai, koohii o nomimasu.

(black) tea → O is usually replaced with *wa* in negative sentences. I don't really like
Koocha wa, nomimaseN. Koocha wa, amari sukidewaarimaseN.



B. Sukina mono to Sukina koto

1 Li-saN



no.17

fruits

Watashi wa, furuutsu ga daisukidesu.

pineapple

mango

best

Painappuru to maNgoo ga ichibaN sukidesu.

apple

tangerine

pear

RiNgo ya mikaN ya nashi mo, sukidesu.

(tastes) very good

NihoN no nashi wa, totemo oishiidesu.

peach

Momo mo, suki desu. NihoN no momo wa, totemo oishiidesu.

sweet

persimmon

Totemo amaidesu. NihoN no kaki mo, sukidesu.

sweets

Watashi wa, amaimono mo, sukidesu.

cream puff

chocolate

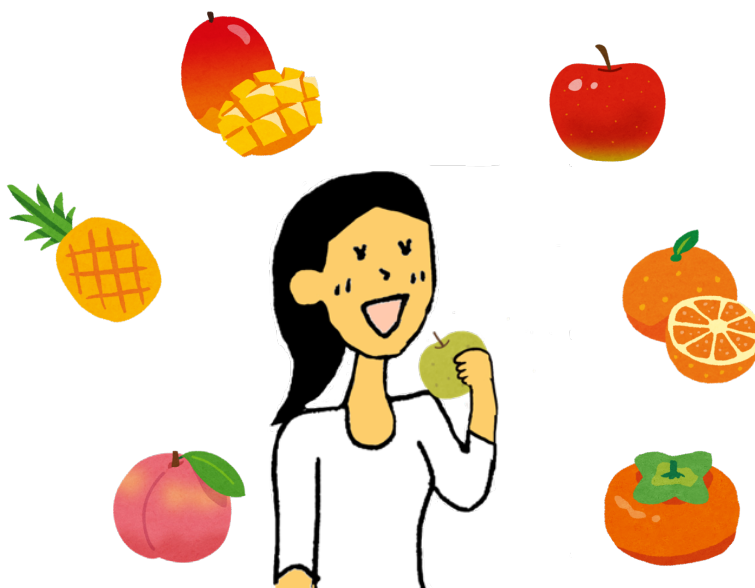
Shuukuriimu ga daisukidesu. Chokoreeto mo, sukidesu.

cookie

Kukkii mo, sukidesu.

however I don't eat a lot.

Demo, amari takusaN tabemaseN.



2 Akio-san



sports

Watashi wa, supootsu ga daisukidesu.

especially soccer

Tokuni, sakkaa ga sukidesu.

often with my friends

Yoku, tomodachi to sakkaa o shimasu.

and

watch

Soshite, yoku, sakkaa o mimasu.

tennis

Tenisu mo, sukidesu.

when I was a junior high school student tennis club

Chuugakusee no toki wa, tenisubu deshita.

swimming

Suiee mo shimasu.

two or three times a week

Shuu ni ni-saNkai, suiee o shimasu.

hiking

HaikiNgu mo, sukidesu.

one or twice a month

go to the mountains

Tsuki ni ichi-nikai, yama ni ikimasu.



3 Nishiyama-seNsee



music
Watashi wa, oNgaku ga sukidesu.

jazz classical music
Jazu to kurashikku ga sukidesu.

my wife
Tsuma mo, oNgaku ga sukidesu.

Friday night with my wife listen to
KiNyooobi no yoru wa, tsuma to isshoni, oNgaku o kikimasu.

and a little liquor
Soshite, sukoshi osake o nomimasu.



A. NaNji ni okimasuka

1 Li-saN



no.22

In this narrative Li-san talks about her daily routine life starting from when she gets up and closing with going home.

in the morning always half at, *ni* indicates point of time get up
Asa wa, itsumo, shichiji-haN ni okimasu.
 (1)

Soshite, asagohaN o tabemasu.

school go to, *ni* indicates destination.
Hachiji-haN ni gakkoo ni ikimasu.
 (2)

by (means of), *de* indicates means, tool or method. close
JiteNsha de gakkoo ni ikimasu. Gakkoo wa, chikaidesu.

about ten minutes
JiteNsha de, juppuN kurai desu.
 (3)

the class begin, start
Jugyoo wa, hachiji gojuppuN ni hajimarimasu.

lunch cafeteria at, in, *de* indicates place of action, activity, event, etc.
HirugohaN wa, shokudoo de tabemasu.
 (4) (5)

together with my friends
Tomodachi to isshoni tabemasu.
 (6)

usually end
Jugyoo wa, taitee yoji juppuN ni owarimasu.

after that library
Sorekara, toshokaN ni ikimasu.

around come/ go home
Soshite, goji-haN goro ni uchi ni kaerimasu.
 (7)



(1) **shichiji-haN**

Shichiji-haN may be literally translated as “seven o’clock and half”. And *hachiji-haN* would be “eight o’clock and half”.

(2) **Two uses of ni**

Generally speaking, *ni* is used in two ways. One is to indicate point of time, and the other is to indicate destination or location. Study the following examples that you find in the above sequence.

1. *Asa wa, itsumo shichiji-haN ni okimasu.*
2. *Hachiji-haN ni gakkoo ni ikimasu.*

Also see [3] in p.61 of NEJ.

(3) **kurai**

Kurai is a close equivalent to “or thereabouts” or “approximately”.

(4) **asagohaN, hirugohaN, baNgohaN**

<i>asa</i>	<i>asagohaN</i>
<i>hiru</i>	<i>hirugohaN</i>
<i>baN</i>	<i>baNgohaN</i>

Another word for “evening, night” is *yoru*, which is more often used in current Japanese.

(5) **Two uses of de**

De is used in two ways. One is to indicate means/tool/method. And the other is to indicate the place where an action/activity is performed or an event/phenomenon occurs. Study the following examples.

1. *JiteNsha de gakkoo ni ikimasu.*
2. *HirugohaN wa, shokudoo de tabemasu.*

Also see [4] in pp.61-62 of NEJ.

(6) **to vs toisshoni**

You may say either *tomodachi to isshoni tabemasu* or *tomodachi to tabemasu*. They are roughly translated as “eat together with my friends” and “eat with my friends” respectively.

(7) **goro vs kurai**

You may say *gojihaN kurai ni uchi ni kaerimasu* in stead of saying *gojihaN goro ni uchi ni kaerimasu*. Be aware that the use of *goro* is limited to clock time. *Kurai* may be used for any approximation.

(8) **～kara, ～made** *These two particles do not appear in the narrative.

Other particles you will learn in this unit are *～kara* and *～made*. *～kara* is “from ～” and *～made* is “til/until/as far as ～”.

Study the following examples.

1. *Juuji kara juuniji made, beNkyooshimasu.* I study from ten o’clock to twelve o’clock.
2. *Uchi kara gakkoo made, yoNjuppuN kurai desu.* From home to school, it’s forty minutes.

Also see [5] in pp.61-62 of NEJ.

2 Akio-san



Asa wa, taitee, shichiji ni okimasu.

Soshite, asagohaN o tabemasu.

TV news watch
Terebi de nyuusu o mimasu.

Soshite, hachiji ni gakkoo ni ikimasu. DeNsha de ikimasu.

from to
Uchi kara gakkoo made, yoNjuppuN kurai desu.

Jugyoo wa, hachiji gojuppuN ni hajimarimasu.



HirugohaN wa, shokudoo de tabemasu.

packed lunch buy
Tokidoki, obeNtoo o kaimasu.

Jugyoo wa, taitee, yoji juppuN ni owarimasu.

laboratory
Sorekara, keNkyuushitsu ni ikimasu.

experiment
KeNkyuushitsu de jikkeN o shimasu.

study, work
Tokidoki, beNkyoo o shimasu.

Soshite, kuji goro, uchi ni kaerimasu.



3 Nishiyama-seNsee



no.24

Watashi wa, itsumo, shichiji goro, okimasu.

Soshite, saNjuppuN kurai ^{jogging} jogiNgu o shimasu.

Sorekara, asagohaN o ^{for a while} tabemasu. Sukoshi, ^{newspaper} shiNbuN o ^{read} yomimasu.

Soshite, hachiji-haN goro ni gakkoo ni ikimasu.

Uchi kara gakkoo made, ^{about an hour and a half} ichijikaN-haN kurai desu. ^{a little far} Sukoshi tooidesu.

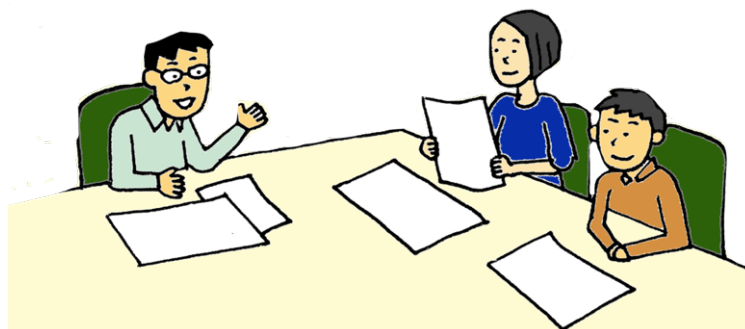
Jugyoo wa, taitee, juuji-haN ni hajimarimasu.

HirugohaN wa, ^{(professor's)office} keNkyuushitsu de, ^{packed lunch} obeNtoo o tabemasu.

Gogo wa, ^{in the afternoon} keNksyuushitsu de ^{work} shigoto o shimasu.

^{meeting} Tokidoki, ^{I have} kaigi ga arimasu.

Taitee, rokuji goro ni, uchi ni kaerimasu.



B. Yoru wa, nani o shimasuka

1 Li-saN



no.25

dinner

BaNgohaN wa, itsumo uchi de tabemasu.

cook, prepare

Tomodachi to isshoni baNgohaN o tsukurimasu.

Taitee, shichiji goro ni, tabemasu.

after dinner

BangohaN no ato wa, sukoshi terebi o mimasu.

room e-mail check

Sorekara, heya de meeru o chekku shimasu.

take a bath

Soshite, kuji goro ni ofuro ni hairimasu.

from

till / untill study, work

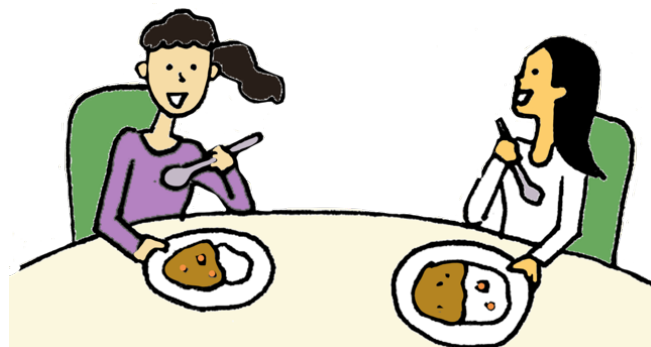
Soshite, juuji goro kara juuniji goro made, beNkyoo shimasu.

go to bed

Taitee, juuniji goro ni nemasu.

till one or two o'clock

Tokidoki, ichiji ka niji made beNkyoo shimasu.



2 Akio-saN



no.26

laboratory

BaNgohaN wa, tokidoki, keNkyuushitsu de tabemasu.

hamburger

instant cup noodles

HaNbaagaa ya kappuraameN ya obeNtoo o tabemasu.

however

Demo, taitee, uchi de tabemasu.

by myself

Juuji goro ni, hitori de tabemasu.

BaNgohaN no ato, juuichiji goro ni, ofuro ni hairimasu.

internet

Sorekara, meeru ya iNtaanetto o shimasu.

Soshite, ichiji ka niji goro ni, nemasu.



3 Nishiyama-seNsee



BaNgohaN wa, taitee, uchi de tabemasu.

Uchi de, kazoku to isshoni tabemasu.

BaNgohaN no ato wa, terebi o mimasu.

drama
Terebi no dorama o mimasu.

movie
Tokidoki, eega o mimasu.

my wife
Watashi mo tsuma mo, eega ya dorama ga daisukidesu.

also together
Kodomotachi mo, tokidoki, isshoni mimasu.

Juuji goro ni, ofuro ni hairimasu.

book(s)
Sorekara, sukoshi hoN o yomimasu.

Soshite, juuichiji-haN goro ni nemasu.



A. KiNyooobi no yoru

1 Li-saN



no.30

In this narrative Li-san talks about how she usually spends her Friday evenings. She lives in the university dormitory where students from different countries stay. And on Friday evenings they cook different kinds of food and share them. This is a happy time for Li-san and other fellow students.

Friday night

dormitory

KiNyoo bi no yoru wa, taitee, ryoo no tomodachi to isshoni baNgohaN o tabemasu.
 (1) (2)

there are people from various countries

(so)

various foods

Ryoo niwa, iroirona kuni no hito ga imasu. Desukara, iroirona ryoori o tsukurimasu.
 (3)

everybody be good at cooking

MiNna, ryoori ga joozudesu.

we, *tachi* is a plural suffix

liquor

Watashitachi wa, iroirona kuni no ryoori o tabemasu. Soshite, sukoshi osake o
 (4) (5)

a lot

talk

in

nomimasu. Soshite, takusaN hanashi o shimasu. Taitee nihoNgo de hanashimasu.
 (5) (6)

happy time

Tokidoki, eego de hanashimasu. MiNna, eego ga joozu desu. Totemo tanoshii
 (6) (7)

jikaNdesu.



(1) **~ wa as in *kiNyooobi no yoru wa* or *ryoo niwa***

~ wa as in *kiNyooobi no yoru wa* or *ryoo niwa* indicates the theme that the speaker is going to talk about. ~ wa is very often used in this way.

(2) **~ masu and ~ mashita**

~ masu, which you are already familiar with and you find in the narrative above, describes a habitual action/activity/event. You can also say future actions/activities/events using ~ masu as exemplified below.

1. *Ashita, Watashi wa, Kyooto ni ikimasu.* Tomorrow I am going to go to Kyoto.

2. *Kyoo no yoru wa, pasuta o tabemasu.* Tonight I will eat pasta.

On the other hand, ~ mashita, that you will learn in pp.35-38 as the target structure of this unit, is the past form of ~ masu. While ~ masu describes habitual or future action/activity/event, ~ mashita describes past ones. Actually, *ta* is the past marker.

(3) ***imasu* vs *arimasu***

Both *imasu* and *arimasu* express existence. Study the following examples.

1. *Ryoo niwa, iroirona kuni no hito ga imasu.*

There are people from various countries at the dormitory.

2. *Ryoo niwa, terebi ga arimasu.*

There is a TV (available) at the dormitory.

As you see the example above, *imasu* means that (people) exist, and *arimasu* means (something) exist and is available.

(4) ***tachi* as in *watashitachi***

Tachi is a plural prefix for people. Study the following examples.

1. *watashitachi*

2. *gakuseetachi*

3. *seNseetachi*

4. *kodomotachi*

(5) ***sukoshi* and *takusaN***

The opposite of *sukoshi* is *takusaN*. *Chotto* is a casual expression of *sukoshi*.

(6) ***de* as in *nihonGo de hanashimasu* or *eego de hanashimasu***

De indicates method or means as you learned in (5) in p.24.

1. *JiteNsha de gakkoo ni ikimasu.*

2. *DeNsha de ikimasu.*

(7) ***miNna***

Be aware that *miNna* that appears as the subject of the sentence is not followed by *wa*.

2 Akio-san



KiNyoo bi no yoru wa, tokidoki, keNkyuushitsu no tomodachi to isshoni, ^{go for drink} nomini
^{near the school} ikimasu. ^{inexpensive restaurant} Gakkoo no chikakuniwa, ^{many} yasui mise ga ^{there are} takusaN arimasu. Watashitachi
^{yakiniku restaurant near the station} wa, itsumo, eki no chikaku no yakiniku-ya ni ikimasu. Sono mise wa, totemo
^{good, delicious} oishiidesu. ^{cheap, not expensive} Soshite, yasuidesu. Watashitachi wa, itsmo, takusaN tabemasu. Soshite,
 takusaN nomimasu.



B. SeNshuu no KiNyooobi no yoru

1 Li-saN



no.32

In this narrative Li-san talks about how she spent last Friday night with her sen-pai (senior student). She went to a Malaysian restaurant near the university and ate different Malaysian foods such as nasi goreng (stir-fried rice), shrimp with garlic, Malaysian stir-fried noodles and Malaysian grilled chicken. She also ate tapioca milk.

last Friday

senior student

SeNshuuno kiNyooobi no yoru wa, Mareeshia no seNpai to isshoni, resutoraN ni
(1) (1)

went, "mashita" is past ending for "masu"

ikimashita. Daigaku no chikaku no mareeshia ryoori no mise ni ikimashita.
(1) (2)

(nasi goreng, stir-fried rice)

(shrimp with garlic)

stir-fried noodles

Watashitachi wa, nashigoreN to, ebi no niNnikuitame to, mareeshia no yakisoba

grilled chicken etc.

ordered

to, mareeshia no yakitori nado o chuumoN shimashita. Watashitachi wa, oishii

enjoyed

finally

(tapioca milk)

mareeshia ryoori o tanoshimimashita. Soshite, saigoni, tapiokamiruku o tabemashita.
(3)

(3)

however

not good at

Watashi wa, tokidoki, ryoori o shimasu. Demo, ryoori wa heta desu. Sono mise no
(3)

(3)

really

ryoori wa, hoNtoo ni oishikatta-desu.
(4)

(4)



(1) ***SeNshuuno kiNyooobi no yoru, Mareeshia no seNpai, Daigaku no chikaku no mareeshia ryoori no mise***

You can simply connect nouns using *no* to form longer noun phrases as you see these phrases.

1. Last week's Friday night *SeNshuuno kiNyooobi no yoru*

2. Malaysian senior students *Mareeshia no seNpai*

3. University's neighborhood's Malaysian restaurant
Daigaku no chikaku no mareeshia ryoori no mise

(2) ***~ mashita***

Be aware that Li-san is talking about the past event using *~ mashita*.

(3) ***soshite vs demo***

While *soshite* simply invites the following sentence, *demo* is close equivalent to “however”.

(4) ***oishikatta-desu***

Oishikatta-desu is the past form of *oishiidesu*. And *oishii* is an *い*-adjective. Grammatical matters about adjectives are explained in p.38 and p.42.

2 Akio-saN



no.33

KiNyoo^{girlfriend}bi no yoru wa, kanojo to futari de, baNgoha^{Italian restaurant}N o tabemashita. Daigaku no chikaku ni chiisai itaria^{Italian restaurant}N no mise ga arimasu. Watashitachi wa, sono mise ni ikimashita.

Goji-ha^{in, into}N ni mise ni hairimashita. Sono mise wa, chotto furui^{a little, a bit old} desu. Demo, totemo fine^{fine} na misedesu. Watashitachi wa, okuno teeburu^{back table} ni^{sat} suwarimashita.

Saishoni, ze^(appetizer)Nsai to wai^{wine}N o chuumo^{fish main}N shimashita. Soshite, sakanaryoori^{pasta} to pasuta^(risotto) to rizotto o tabemashita. Sarada mo tabemashita. Soshite, saigoni, thiramisu^(tiramisu) o tabemashita.

Ryoori wa, miNna, totemo oishikatta desu. Tokuni, sakana ryoori wa, saikoo^{especially} ^(excellent) deshita. Kuroi soosu^{black sauce} ga totemo oishikatta desu. Saigono amai^{sweet} thiramisu mo, totemo oishikatta desu. Soshite, mise no hito^{people working at the restaurant} mo, totemo shiNsetsu^{kind} deshita.

Watashitachi wa iroirona hanashi o shimashita. Totemo iijika^{good time}N deshita.



Grammars and Vocabulary

1. Adjectives

There are two types adjectives in Japanese. One is *na*-adjective which ends with *na* when they modify a noun. Another is *i*-adjective which ends with *i* to modify a noun and also to form a predicate. Study the following examples.

7 Adjectives (NEJ, p.78)

1. *na*-adjective

iroiro na kuni
different countries



iroiro na ryoori
different foods



sutekina mise
fancy shop/restaurant



shiNsetsu na hito
kind person



joozu na hito
skillful person

2. *i*-adjective

chiisai mise
small shop / restaurant



ookii mise
big shop/restaurant



yasui mise
inexpensive shop / restaurant



takai mise
expensive shop / restaurant



oishii mise
good restaurant



tanoshii jikaN
happy time



ii jikaN
good time



furui pasokoN
old PC



atarashii pasokoN
new PC



chikai desu
close, not far



tooi desu
far, distant



kuroi soosu
black sauce



shiroi soosu
white sauce



amaimono
sweat food



karaimono
sweats hot / spicy food

2. Adjectives

Desu or *deshita* is added in order to form predicates in non-past and past respectively. Study the following chart. Be aware that *na* is deleted when a *na*-adjective forms a predicate. And also see that past form of *iidesu* is not *ikattadesu* but *yokattadesu*. Other predicates using adjectives such as negative and negative past will be learned in Unite 6-9 in p.42.

□ Adjectival predicate : non-past and past (NEJ, p.79)

1. *na*-adjective

	non-past	past
affirmative	<i>shinsetsu na desu</i>	<i>shinsetsu na deshita</i>
	<i>joozu na desu</i>	<i>joozu na deshita</i>

2. *i*-adjective

	non-past	past
affirmative	<i>oishii desu</i>	<i>oishikatta desu</i>
	<i>tanoshii desu</i>	<i>tanosikatta desu</i>

* *iidesu* → *yokatta desu*

1 Li-saN



no.37

In this narrative Li-san tells her story of going shopping with her friend last Saturday. She found the shopping mall she visited to be marvelous and huge, and spacious and fine. As they got hungry after shopping, they went to a Chinese restaurant in the mall to eat some food. Li-san found the food to be rather plain and not as good as she expected. Anyway Li-san enjoyed shopping at the mall.

shopping
Watashi wa, doyoobi ni, tomodachi to issho ni, kaimono ni ikimashita.

shopping mall marvelous and big de is the connective ending of na-adjective. in the mall
ShoppiNgumooru wa, totemo kireede ookikatta desu. Soshite, mooru no naka ni
(1)

garden trees spacious and fine
niwa ga arimashita. Niwa niwa, ki ga arimashita. HoNtoo ni, hirokute sutekina
~ kute is the connective form of iu-adjective. (1)

shoppiNgumooru deshita.

various
ShoppiNgumooru niwa, hito ga takusaN imashita. Soshite, iroiro na mise ga
(2)

white polo shirt check skirt jeans
arimashita. Watashi wa, shiroi poroshatsu to, chekkuno sukaato to, jiiNzu o

bought cute pouch small and cute ball-point pen
kaimashita. Soshite, kawaii poochi to, chiisakute kawaii boorupeN o kaimashita.

stripe shirt shoes tableware
Tomodachi wa, sutoraipu no shatsu to, kutsu to, shokki o kaimashita.

we got tired
Watashitachi wa, yojikaN kurai kaimono o shimashita. Tsukaremashita. Soshite,
(3)

we were so hungry (so) went to have lunch / dinner / etc.
totemo onaka ga sukimashita. Sorede, watashitachi wa, gohaN o tabe-ni ikimashita.
(4) ni in this sentence indicates the purpose of going. (5)

ShoppiNgumooru niwa, iroiro na resuturaN ga arimashita. Watashitachi wa,

chinese restaurant taste bland not very good
chuuka no mise ni hairimashita. Aji ga usukute amari oishikunakatta-desu. Demo,
(6) (7)

(I want to go again.)
kaimono wa totemo tanoshikattadesu. Mata,ikitaidesu.

(1) **how to combine adjectives**

How to combine adjectives are explained diagrammatically below.

1. *ShoppiNgumooru wa, < kireena + ookikatta-desu > .*
 → *ShoppiNgumooru wa, kireede ookikatta-desu.*
2. (*ShoppiNgumooru wa,*) *< hiroi + sutekina > ShoppiNgumooru deshita.*
 → (*ShoppiNgumooru wa,*) *hirokute sutekina shoppiNgumooru deshita.*
3. *< chiisai + kawaii > boorupeN*
 → *chiisakute kawaii boorupeN*

More examples are shown in [8] in p.92 of NEJ.

(2) **arimashita vs imashita**

Arimashita and *imashita* are past form of *arimasu* and *imasu* respectively. Remember that while *arimasu* / *arimashita* is used for objects, *imasu/imashita* is used for people, animals, insects, etc.

(3) **tsukare mashita**

Tsukare mashita is the past form of *tsukaremasu* meaning “get tired”.

(4) **onaka ga sukimashita**

Onaka is the stomach, *ga* is a particle, and *sukimashita* is the past form of *sukimasu* meaning “get empty”. So, *onaka ga sukimashita* altogether means “got hungry” or “were hungry”.

(5) **gohan o tabe-ni ikimashita**

This is a combination of *gohan o tabemasu* and *ikimasu*. In this example *~ ni* indicates **purpose of going or coming**.

Study the following examples.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Gohan o tabe-ni ikimashita.</i> | went to eat lunch/dinner/etc. |
| 2. <i>Eega o mi-ni ikimashita.</i> | went to see a movie |
| 3. <i>Koohii o nomi-ni ikimashita.</i> | went to have coffee |

(6) **aji ga usui ⇔ aji ga koi**

Aji is taste, *ga* is a particle, and *usui* is thin or light. So, *aji ga usui* altogether means “plain”. The opposite is *aji ga koi*.

(7) **oishiku-nakattadesu**

Oishiku nakattadesu is the negative past form of *oishiidesu*. See p.42 of this book or p.93 of NEJ to understand how to construct negative form, past form, and negative past form of *i*-adjective and *na*-adjective.

2 Akio-saN



no.38

In this narrative Akio-san tells his story of going to see a movie with her girlfriend. They saw a movie that deals with China in the age of Qing dynasty. Akio-san found the movie to be interesting and good. It was a sad movie, and the heroin was very beautiful and attractive. After seeing the movie Akio-san and his girlfriend went to eat diner and talked a lot about the movie. Akio-san took her home after having coffee.

last Saturday girlfriend went to see a movie
SeNshuu no doyoobi wa, kanojo to futari de, eega o mi-ni ikimashita.

(downtown) bookstore met movie theater
Yoji ni, machi no ookii hoNya no mae de aimashita. Soshite, eegakaN ni

ikimashita. Eega wa, yoji-haN kara deshita.

(Qing dynasty)era China
Watashitachi wa, shiN no jidai no chuugoku no eega o mimashita. Totemo
(1)

interesting and good movie sad (main character)
omoshirokute ii eega deshita. Soshite, sukoshi kanashikattadesu. ShujiNkoo no
(2)

woman beautiful and attractive
oNnanohito wa, totemo kireede suteki deshita.

after (seeing) the movie
Eega wa, shichiji goro, owarimashita. Eega no atode, watashitachi wa, baNgohaN

building
o tabe-ni ikimashita. EegakaN no biru niwa, pasuta no mise ga arimashita.

pizza
Watashitachi wa, pasuta to piza o tabemashita. Soshite, eega no hanashi o

history know
shimashita. Kanojo wa, chuugoku no rekishi o yoku shitteimasu. Watashi wa,
(3)

don't know well
nihoN no rekishi o yoku shitteimasu. Demo, chuugoku no rekishi wa amari

shirimaseN. Watashitachi wa, takusaN hanashi o shimashita.

(3)

→ O in this sentence indicates the point of departure.
went out

Watashitachi wa, juuji ni mise o demashita. Soshite, koohii o nomi-ni ikimashita.
(4)

after that took her home
Soshite, mata, hanashi o shimashita. Sorekara, watashi wa, kanojo o uchi made
(5)

very happy day
okurimashita. Totemo tanoshii ichinichi deshita.

(1) **shiN no jidai no chuugoku no eega**

As is explained in p.36, you can simply connect nouns using *no* to form longer noun phrases.

(2) **kanashii vs sabishii**

Kanashii is “sad”, and *sabishii* is lonely and sad.

(3) **shitteimasu and shirimaseN**

Shitteimasu means “know”. “Don’t/doesn’t know” is not *shitteimaseN* but rather *shirimaseN*.

(4) **o indicating point of departure**

Particle *o* is also used to indicate the point of departure. Study the following examples.
Also see [6] in p.92 of NEJ.

1. *Shichiji ni mise ni hairimashita. Soshite, juuji ni mise o demashita.*
2. *Juuji ni ofuro ni hairimashita. Soshite, juuichiji ni ofuro o demashita.*

(5) **ni vs made**

You may say either *kanojo o uchi made okurimashita* or *kanojo o uchi ni okurimashita*. If you say *uchi made*, it implies that her home (*uchi*) is somewhat far from the coffee shop. This *made* is the same *made* as you find in *juuji kara juuniji made beNkyooshimashita*.

[9] **Adjectival predicate : negative and connective forms (NEJ, p.93)**1. *na*-adjective

	non-past	past
affirmative	<i>shiNsetsu na desu</i> <i>joozu na desu</i>	<i>shiNsetsu na deshita</i> <i>joozu na deshita</i>
negative	<i>shiNsetsu na dewa arimaseN</i> <i>joozu na dewa arimaseN</i>	<i>shiNsetsu na dewa arimaseN deshita</i> <i>joozu na dewa arimaseN deshita</i>
connective	<i>shiNsetsu na de</i> <i>joozu na de</i>	

2. *i*-adjective

	non-past	past
affirmative	<i>oishiidesu</i> <i>tanoshidesu</i>	<i>oishikatta-desu</i> <i>tanoshikatta-desu</i>
negative	<i>oishikunai-desu</i> <i>tanoshikunai-desu</i>	<i>oishikunakatta-desu</i> <i>tanoshikunakatta-desu</i>
connective	<i>oishikute</i> <i>tanoshikute</i>	

* *iidesu* is an exception. Study the following diagram.

	non-past	past
affirmative	<i>iidesu</i>	<i>yokatta-desu</i>
negative	<i>yokunai-desu</i>	<i>yokunakatta-desu</i>
connective	<i>yokute</i>	

Unit 7 Invitations and Offers

- 1** Li-saN joined a welcome party for newly-arrived international students which was sponsored by the International Center. She met Nakata-saN who studies Malay language at the party. Nakata-saN offers a cup of coffee to Li-saN.



no.41

Would you like to have a cup of coffee?

Nakata : *Koohii, nomimasu ka.*
(1)

I would prefer tea.

Li : *A, arigatoo gozaimasu. Demo, koocha no hoo ga...*

Shall I bring a cup of tea (for you)?

Nakata : *Motte kimashoo ka.*
(2)

Thank you. I appreciate it.

Li : *A, sumimaseN.*
(3)

milk

Nakata : *Miruku wa?*

no thank you

Li : *Miruku wa, iidesu.*



(1) ***koohii, nomimasu ka***

~ *masuka* is used to ask other people's will to do something. Study the following examples.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Koohii, nomimasu ka.</i> | Would you like (to have) a cup of coffee? |
| 2. <i>Sarada, tabemasu ka.</i> | Would you like (to have) some salad? |
| 3. <i>PasokoN, tsukaimasu ka.</i> | Do you like to use a PC? |

(2) ***koocha o motte kimashoo ka***

~ *mashoo ka* may usually be translated as "Shall I ~?" or "Shall we ~". Study the following examples.

A. Shall I ~ ?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Purojekutaa o motte kimashoo ka.</i> | Shall I bring in a projector? |
| 2. <i>Ashita, mata, kimashoo ka.</i> | Shall I come again tomorrow? |
| 3. <i>KabaN, mochimashoo ka.</i> | Shall I carry your bag? |

B. Shall we ~ ?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>NihoNgo de hanashimashoo ka.</i> | Shall we speak in Japanese? |
| 2. <i>Isshoni ikimashoo ka.</i> | Shall we go together? |

(3) ***A, sumimaseN.***

This is a "favorite" expression Japanese people very often use. Though *suminaseN* literally means "I'm sorry", it is very often used to express appreciation for other people's kindness. It may be properly translated as "It's so kind of you". *SuminaseN* as Li-san says in this context may also be interpreted as "I am sorry that I made you extend kindness to me".

2 Nakata-san soon brings a cup of coffee for Li-san, and greets her. Li-san says that she comes from Kuala Lumpur which is a modern city where we find many skyscrapers and big shopping malls.

Here you are.

Nakata : *Hai, koocha desu. Doozo.*

faculty of foreign languages

Watashi wa, gaikokugogakubu no Nakata desu.

Li : *KoNnichiwa. Hajimemashite. Koogakubu ichineNsee no Li desu.*

Nakata : *Li-saN wa, mareeshiajiN desu ka.*

Why, how come did you know it

Li : *Hai, mareeshia kara kimashita. Dooshite, wakarimashita ka.*

(1)

Malay language I heard because

Nakata : *Mareeshi ga kikoemashitakara. Watashi wa, gaikokugogakubu de*

(2)

study

mareeshi o beNkyooshiteimasu.

(3)

Li : *Aa, soodesuka. NaNneNsee desu ka.*

Nakata : *NineNsee desu.*

can you?

Li : *Mareeshi ga dekimasu ka.*

simple conversation Shall we speak in Malay language?

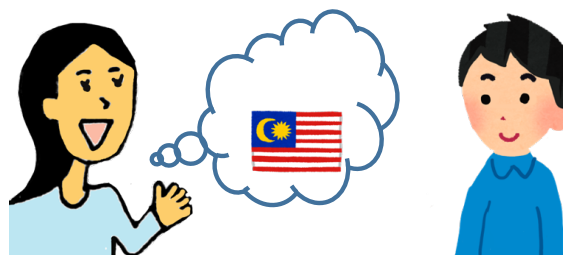
Nakata : *KaNtaN na kaiwa wa, dekimasu. Mareeshi de hanashimashoo ka.*

(4)

here let's speak in Japanese

Li : *Ieie, koko wa nihoN desukara, nihoN de hanashimashoo.*

(5) (4)



(1) **Dooshite, wakarimashita ka.**

Dooshite is “why” or “how come”. *Naze*, which has similar meaning to *dooshite*, sounds more straightforward compared to *dooshite*.

(2) **kikoemasu and miemasu**

Kikoemasu is “can be heard”, and *miemasu* is “can be seen”. The sentence structure will be “some sound/voice *ga kikoemasu*” and “something/somebody *ga miemasu*”.

(3) **Mareeshiago o beNkyoo shiteimasu.**

In this case you can't say *mareeshiago o beNkyooshimasu*, but rather you have to say *mareeshiago o beNkyoo shiteimasu*. A practice in life is usually described as *~ teimasu* as you will learn more in Unit 8.

(4) **~ maseNka, ~ mashouka, ~ mashoo**

These three endings are used to invite others to do something together. Study the following examples.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Isshoni ikimaseN ka.</i> | How about going with me? |
| 2. <i>Isshoni ikimashoo ka.</i> | Shall we go together? |
| 3. <i>Isshoni ikimashoo.</i> | Let's go together. |

As you notice by studying the examples, the degree of suasion is weaker if you say *~ maseNka* which is usually preferred. If you say *isshoni ikimashoo ka* as a first step to invite someone, you may sound very straightforward. *~ mashoo ka* is usually used to propose or discuss options. Study the following examples.

1.

A: *Nani o tabemashoo ka.*

B: *Soodesune... ItariaN (Italian restaurant) ni ikimashoo ka.*

A: *Aa, iidesune. ItariaN ni ikimashoo.*
2.

A: *Doko ni ikimashoo ka.*

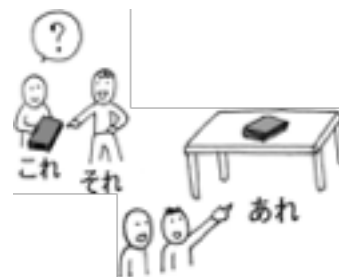
B: *Soodesune... Koobe ni ikimashoo ka.*

A: *Aa, iidesune. Koobe ni ikimashoo.*

(5) **kore/sore/are, koko/soko/asoko, kono hito/sono hito/ano hito**

Ko, *so* and *a* are Japanese deictic expressions. *Ko* indicates “close or near to the speaker”. *So* indicates “close or near to the listener”. And *a* indicates “away from both speaker and listener”. Study the following examples while looking at.

- A: *Kore (this, this one) wa, dare no hoN desu ka.*
- B: *Sore (it) wa, Li-saN no hoN desu.*
- A: *Are (the one over there) wa, dare no hoN desu ka.*
- B: *Are wa, seNsee no hoN desu.*



Nakata : *Aa, soodesune. Li-saN wa, itsu, nihoN ni kimashita ka.*
(6)

Li : *Kotoshi no saNgatsu desu.*

Nakata : *Mareeshia no doko kara ?*
(7)

Li : *KuararuNpuuru desu.*

Nakata : *KuararuNpuuru wa, totemo ookikute kiNdaiteki na machi desu ne.*
modern city, town

Li : *Soodesune. Koosobiru mo takusaN arimasu shi, ookii shoppiNgumooru*
(8) skyscrapers and (9)
mo arimasu.

Nakata : *Soo desune. SaikiN wa, nihoNjiN mo takusaN suNdeimasu ne.*
recently live

Li : *Hai, kuararuNpuuru no koogai ni, nihoNjiN ga takusaN suNdeimasu.*
suburbs

Nakata : *Soodesune.*



(6) **itsu**

Itsu is simply “when”.

(7) **doko**

Doko is simply “where”. However, in Japanese, you can say *doko kara* meaning “from where”. In the same way, you can say *doko-made* (until which point), *doko-ni* (to/in which place), *doko-de* (at which place), and *doko-ga* (which place). Still in the same way, you can say *itsu-kara* (from “when”), *itsu-made* (until “when”), and *itsu-ga* (which time/date/etc.). Study the following examples.

1. *Doko made, beNkyooshimashita ka.*
2. *PasokoN wa, doko ni arimasu ka.*
3. *Itsumo, doko de beNkyooshimasu ka.*
4. *MaNga no doko ga omoshiroidesu ka.*
5. *Natsuyasumi wa, itu kara desu ka. Soshite, itsu made desu ka.*
6. *Tsugi no (next) miithingu (meeting) wa, itsu ga iidesu ka.*

(8) **soo desune**

Soo desune is like “I understand” , “I see” or “I agree”. Actually *soo* means “that way”.

(9) ~ **shi** : *Koosoobiru mo takusaN arimasu shi, ookii shoppiNgumooru mo arimasu.*

Shi combines two or more sentences or phrases while placing them within one particular perspective. As for the above example, “Kuala Lumpur is a great city” is implied in the background of “*Koosoobiru mo takusaN arimasu shi, ookii shoppiNgumooru mo arimasu*” as a common perspective.

3 Nakata-saN invites Li-san for tea.

no.43

Li : Nakata-saN wa, ^{things about Malaysia} mareeshia no koto o yoku shitteimasu ne.

Nakata : ^{in fact} Ee, jitsuwa, kotoshi no natsu ni, mareeshia ni ikimasu.

Li : Aa, soodesuka.

Nakata : ^{well} Sooieba, Li-saN wa, koocha ga sukidesu ka.

Li : ^{I like tea better than coffee.} Hai, koohii **yor**i koocha **no hoo ga** sukidesu.

Nakata : Gakkoo no chikakuni, oishii koocha no mise ga arimasu. Shitteimasu ka.

Li : Iie, shirimaseN.

Nakata : ^{if you don't mind would you like to go with me?} Yokattara, isshoni ikimaseN ka.

Li : E ?

Nakata : Oishii koocha mo arimasushi, ^{and} oishii ^{cake} keeki mo arimasu yo.

Li : A, soodesuka. Watashiwa, keeki ga daisukiesu.

Nakata : ^{so} Jaa, ashita no gogo ni, ^{shall we go?} **ikimashooka.**

Li : Soodesune.

Nakata : ^{tell me} Mareeshia no koto o iroiro oshiete-kudasai.
(1) (2)

Li : Iidesu yo.

Nakata : ^{shall we meet in front of the library?} Jaa, saNji goro ni toshokaN no mae de aimashooka.

Li : ^{Yes, let's} Hai, sooshimashoo.



(1) ***mareeshia no koto***

Mareeshia no koto may be simply translated as "things about Malaysia". Study the following example.

1. *Kookoo de nihoN no koto o beNkyooshimashita.*

I studied **(things) about Japan** at high school.

2. *Li-saN no koto o oshiete-kudasai.*

Tell me **(things) about you (=Li-saN)**.

(2) ***oshiete-kudasai***

Oshiete-kudasai may be translated as "(Just) tell me!". You will study different *~ tekudasai* expressions in Unit 10.

