

**BEGINNING JAPANESE FOR
PROFESSIONALS: BOOK 3**



Emiko Konomi

Beginning Japanese for Professionals: Book 3

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Portland State University

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- While the Word and PDF versions of this book were created and remediated for accessible and navigable classroom use, the webbook version primarily exists for those interested in editing, building, and/or remixing the material using the Pressbooks platform.

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About the Author

Emiko Konomi received her PhD in Linguistics from Cornell University and has taught all levels of Japanese at the high-school and university level. She also has extensive experience training Japanese language instructors at teacher-training programs across the country. Known for her passionate teaching style and dedication to quality teaching, Emiko has been honored twice by Portland State University as a recipient of the John Eliot Allen outstanding teaching award. Her academic research focuses on Japanese linguistics and pedagogy. She has authored several Japanese textbooks and flash card sets. Emiko is currently developing a series of Japanese writing workbooks and self-study textbooks for professionals.

Emiko has trained in various Japanese martial arts and is also a certified yoga instructor.



Before We Begin

For whom is this textbook designed?

This is Book 3 of the textbook series Beginning Japanese for Professionals. The series is designed for beginning learners who want to learn basic Japanese for the purpose of living and working in Japan. It focuses more on social and professional life beyond school.

This textbook can be used for self-study, as part of an online course, or as a traditional college course. As a beginning level textbook, this book includes many elementary grammar patterns (Japanese Language Proficiency Test Levels 5 and 4), but the vocabulary and situations are selected specifically for working adults. Explanations are kept concise so as to only cover key points. The main focus is on oral communication.

This textbook series was originally written for the beginning Japanese courses in the graduate program of Master of International Management in the School of Business at Portland State University. The goals of the Japanese courses are to provide students with a foundation for acquiring future business language skills and to increase students' knowledge of Japanese culture within 150 instructional hours. This is the first edition that has been piloted in the program and will be replaced with revised editions in the future.

What kind of things can you do in Japanese after finishing this book?

Based on ILR (Interagency Language Roundtable) estimates, we assume that in order for an English-speaking learner with average language aptitude to achieve the proficiency level of ILR Proficiency Scale 2: Limited Working Competence in Japanese, over one thousand hours of instruction will be required. The MIM program at PSU provides 150 hours of instruction in total. So, what can we expect our students to be able to do at the end of the program? It is not likely that they can negotiate business in Japanese or handle many professional interactions.

However, it is possible that they can handle many everyday interactions, avoid well-known taboos, answer routine questions about themselves, and network for business purposes. The topics to be covered in this volume are:

- Greetings and Ritual Expressions
- Meeting People and Self-Introductions
- Exchanging Business Cards
- Schedules and Calendar Shopping
- Eating and Drinking
- Locations and Directions
- Public Transportations
- Family and My Profile

Leisure and Hobbies

Manners and Customs

How is this textbook structured?

This textbook series is comprised of ten lessons in total, two lessons in Book 3. Each lesson consists of four dialogues. Each dialogue is followed by a vocabulary list, grammar notes, drills and exercises. At the end of each lesson, you will find a grammar review and application activities.

How is reading and writing handled in this textbook?

The modern Japanese is written using a combination of *kanji* (characters borrowed from China) along with *hiragana* and *katakana* (two independent systems representing Japanese syllables). While parts of the textbook are written in *Kanji*, *hiragana* and *katakana*, no reading or writing instruction is included in this volume.

How is Japanese pronunciation presented in this textbook?

There is an audio recording for all the dialogues, vocabulary lists, and drills. The accompanying audio should be maximally used to learn all the dialogues and vocabulary lists and to practice drills. Keep in mind as you learn how to speak Japanese that you can only learn accurate pronunciation by listening to and mimicking the pronunciation of native speakers. Avoid reading off the written scripts.

When using the audio, make sure you do not look at the written scripts. For many of us, visual input affects audio processing so much that it may interfere with accurately perceiving the audio input. You should refer

to the written scripts only when you need help with particular parts of the audio. After peeking at the script, go back to the audio again.

In this textbook, Japanese words and sentences are presented in Romanization (Roman alphabet representing Japanese sounds) along with the authentic Japanese script. Romanization is not meant to be an accurate representation of Japanese sounds but it is rather just a reminder of the sounds you hear when listening to your instructor or the audio recordings. Be particularly mindful not to pronounce Romanized Japanese as if you were reading English or any other language.

How should you use this textbook?

Dialogues: The dialogues present frequently observed exchanges that are part of a longer conversation. It is practical and useful to memorize these to the point where you can recite

them automatically and naturally. Make sure you memorize dialogues using the audio and while integrating body language. You can expand each dialogue by adding elements before and after each to create a longer conversation. You can also change parts of the dialogue to fit a different context. Either way, the original dialogue serves as a base to explore other possibilities.

Drills: Each dialogue has at least two drills that target key grammar patterns and vocabulary. These are mechanical drills that are meant to train quick and automatic formation of language. The recommended procedure for these drill practices is to first listen to the two model exchanges and understand what changes to make in responding to the cues. Look at the scripts for the models if you are not sure what to do. Follow this 4-step procedure: 1) Listen to the first cue, 2) insert your response during the following pause, 3) listen to the model answer, and 4) repeat the model answer during the second pause. Repeat this procedure for the following cues. It is recommended that you loop back to the beginning of the drill frequently. Always give yourself a chance to respond to the cues before you listen to the model answer. Also think of the meaning as you do these drills. Needless to say, it doesn't make sense to just keep repeating the sounds you hear without knowing what you are saying.

Exercisers: Two types of exercises will follow the mechanical drills. The first is 'Say It in Japanese,' which is a translation activity. The last exercise 'Act in Japanese' is a role-play exercise, in which students can freely respond to each other within the given context and expand the suggested interchange into a longer interaction. For this exercise, students are encouraged to perform the roles as naturally as possible integrating body language, facial expressions, etc.

Review Questions: By answering the grammar review questions at the end of each lesson, you will self assess your understanding of the grammar before moving onto the next lesson. The parentheses at the end of each question indicate in which grammar note to find the answer to the question.

Practical Applications: This concludes each lesson and suggests that relevant authentic materials such as restaurant menus, shopping mall directories, apartment listings, etc. are extensively used to accommodate the real-world application of what has been practiced. Students are encouraged to freely and realistically ask and answer questions and exchange comments regarding those materials.

Last but not least...

Make a clear distinction between knowing the material (Fact) and being able to use the material in spontaneous conversations (Act). You may learn grammar quickly, but it takes a great deal of repetitive practice to develop the skills to speak Japanese in real-life situations. At the end of the day, it doesn't mean much if you cannot respond orally to a native speaker in a culturally appropriate way no matter how well you can answer grammar questions or recite vocabulary in isolation. In studying Japanese, always keep in mind the objectives and how best to reach them.

Have fun!

Lesson 9 家族 Family

Dialogue 1

Michal sees Ms. Tanaka standing outside.

Michael: Nani o shite iru n desu ka.

何なにをしているんですか。 What are you doing?

Tanaka: Shujin o matte iru no.

主人 しゅじん を待まっているの。 I'm waiting for my husband

Michael: E! Tanaka-san, kekkon shite iru n desu ka.

えっ！田中 たなか さん、結婚 けっこん しているんですか。 What! You're married?

Tanaka: Un, kyonen kekkon-shita no.

うん、去年 きょねん 結婚 けっこん したの。 Yes, I got married last year.

Michael: Hee. Shirimasen deshita.

へえ、知しりませんでした。 Wow! I didn't know.

Vocabulary

shite iru	している		is doing See 9-1-1, 9-1-2
shujin	しゅじん	主人	husband; my husband (plain)
+gojujin	ごしゅじん	ご主人	husband; your husband (formal)
+kanai	かない	家内	wife; my wife (plain)
+okusan	おくさん	奥さん	wife; your wife (formal)
matsu	まつ	待つ	wait
matte iru	まっている	待っている	is waiting
E!	えっ！		What! (Surprised)
kekkon	けっこん	結婚	marriage
+rikon	りこん	離婚	divorce
+kon yaku	こんやく	婚約	engagement

+dokushin	どくしん	独身	single; unmarried
+shinguru	しんぐる	シングル	single
kekkon-suru	けっこんする	結婚する	get married
kekkon-shite iru	けっこんしている	結婚している	be married See 9-1-2
shiru	しる	知る	find out
shitte iru	知っている	知っている	know See 9-1-3
+gozonji	ごぞんじ	ご存知	know (Honorific)

Grammar Notes

9-1-1 Verb Plain Past form and ~te form

Having learned how to make the plain forms of verbs, we will now learn the rules governing the formation of the Plain Past form.

1. **Group 1:** The rules are different depending on the final consonant of the verb

~(w)u, ~tsu ~ru	→ tta	kau→katta, matsu→ matta, wakaru→wakatta
~mu, ~nu, ~bu	→nda	nomu→ nonda (shinu→shinda, asobu→ asonda)
~ku	→ita	kaku →kaita
~gu	→ ida	isogu →isoida
~su	→shita	hanasu → hanashita

You can memorize these rules by saying—u.tsu.ru-tta, mu.nu.bu-nda, ku-ita, gu-ida, sushita (うつるった、むぬぶんだ、くいた、ぐいだ、すした)

2. **Group 2:** ru -> ta taberu -> tabeta
3. **Group 3:** Memorize each irregular form. kuru -> kita, suru -> shita, iku -> itta, aru -> atta
4. **Group 4:** ru -> tta irassharu -> irasshatta, ossharu -> osshatta

To make the Past negative form, change *nai* →

nakatta nomu→ nomanai→ namanakatta

taberu -> tabenai -> tabenakatta

The ~te form is made by switching the vowel /a/ of the Past form to /e/ (teàta; deàda).

nomu -> nonda -> nonde

taberu -> tabeta -> tabete

Congratulations! With this, we have completed all the three sentence types in Formal/Informal, Non-Past/Past, and Affirmative/Negative. Now let's move on!

Having learned how to make the plain forms of verbs, we will now learn the rules governing the formation of the Plain Past form.

9-1-2 V-te iru: 'be V-ing' or 'have V-ed'

The verb ~te form + iru has two basic meanings of Progressive or Resultative.

1. Progressive: On-going process (similar to the progressive form in English)

- Ima, tabete iru. I'm eating now.
- Mainichi renshuu-shite iru. I'm practicing everyday.
- Asa wa benkyou-shite imashita. I was studying in the morning

In this usage, the action may or may not be happening right at the moment, but it is repeated or continuous over a period of time, which can be short or long. This pattern implies there is a beginning and ending point, and therefore refers to a current and temporary action as opposed to a permanent characteristic. Compare the following.

- *Yasai o yoku tabemasu* I eat a lot of vegetables (as a general tendency).
- *Yasai o yoku tabete imasu.* I'm eating a lot of vegetables (these days).

2. Resultative: a state resulting from an action or a past experience

- Kuruma ni notte imasu. He is in the car.
- Daigaku o sotsugyou-shite imasu.
- I have graduated from college. (I'm a college graduate.)

The first example above indicates that you are now in the car, having gotten in the car. It does not normally mean that you are in the middle of trying to get in the car. Similarly, the second example indicates the status of being a college graduate, rather than someone being in the middle of their commencement ceremony.

Most verbs in the ~te-iru form can have the progressive and resultative meanings; the correct interpretation depends on the context.

Koohii o nonde imasu

Progressive: I am drinking coffee right now; I'm drinking coffee these days.

Resultative: I have had coffee (so I'm not sleepy.)

However, certain verbs in the *te-iru* form are normally interpreted as resultative, not progressive. These verbs are called 'instantaneous verbs' because they apply to actions that happen and end instantaneously and do not persist. These include *kekkon-suru* 'marry' and *shiru* 'find out'. These instantaneous verbs in the *~te-iru* form usually indicate the resultative state. Compare the following pairs.

Kekkon-shimasu. 'I will get married.' (instantaneous action)

Kekkon-shite imasu. 'I'm married.' (resulted state)

Shirimasu. 'I found it out.' (instantaneous action)

Shitte imasu. 'I know it.' (resulted state)

So, watch out for the difference in the meaning between the following.

Kekkon-shimasen. 'I will not get married.'

Kekkon-shite imaenu. 'I'm not married.'

Also, verbs of motion such as *kuru*, *iku*, and *kaeru* in the *te-riu* form normally are interpreted as referring to a state. Compare the following.

Musuko wa daigaku ni ikimasu.

My son will go to college (he will become a Freshman later, but not yet.)

Musuko wa daigaku ni itte imasu.

My son has gone to college (and he is there now) or

My son goes to college. (He is currently a college student.)

Itte imasu does not mean someone is on his way to some place. Similarly, *kite imasu* means someone has come here (and is here) or someone comes here regularly over a

period of time. Compare the two responses below.

Honda-san wa imasu ka. Is Mr. Honda here?

Hai, kite imasu. Yes, he is here.

Ima kimasu. He'll come soon.

In casual speech, /i/ of iru or imasu often drops. Thus, you have the following.

Nani shite (i)ru no? What are you doing?

Meeru mite (i) masu. I'm looking at e-mails.

9-1-3 Shitte iru 'know'

As explained in 9-2-2, the verb shiru (Group 1) is an instantaneous verb meaning 'find out; get to know'. Its te-iru form means a state of having found out something and having knowledge of something, namely 'know'. Although the affirmative is in the te-iru form, the negative 'I do not know' is NOT in the te-iru form.

Ano hito shitte imasu ka. Do you know that person?

Formal: Iie, shirimasen. I don't know.

Plain: Uun, shiranai. I don't know.

Kore, shitte imashitaka. Did you know this?

Formal: *Iie, shirimasen deshita.* No, I didn't know.

Plain: *Uun, shiranakatta.* No, I didn't know.

Itsu shirimashita ka. When did you find out?

The honorific form is *gozonji*, which is a noun.

Gozonji desu ka. Do you know?

Sensei wa gozonji ja nai desu. The teacher does not know

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response Drills

A. Cue: 結婚していますか。 Are you married?

Response: いえ、していません。 No, I'm not.

Cue: 大学に行っていますか。 Do you go to college?

Response: いいえ、行っていません。 No, I don't.

B. Cue: メール、見た？ Did you see the email?

Response: 今、見ています。 I'm looking at it right now.

Cue: 宿題した？ Did you do the homework?

Response: 今、しています。 I'm doing it right now.

* Repeat this drill substituting the formal form *~te imasu* with *~te ru*.

Say it in Japanese

On the phone, Yuuki, a friend, has asked you what you are doing.

1. I'm waiting for the train.
2. I'm watching baseball on TV.
3. I was doing homework, but why?
4. I was writing that report we talked about, but would you like to go out to drink later?
5. Nothing particularly. How about you?

You are going to interview a candidate for the internship in your office. Ask a co-worker about the candidate.

6. Do you know this person? Who introduced him? (Who is his reference?)
7. Is he here?
8. Is he married? Engaged? Divorced? What does his wife do?
9. Which college did he go to? What was his major? Has he taken courses in Economics?
10. What does he do now?

Act in Japanese

1. Ask a friend what he is doing? What was he doing around 8 o'clock last night?
2. Ask a client if she knows the company called Tokyo Digital.
3. Ask a client to wait a little because you will make a copy of the documents.
4. Ask classmates if they are married; if they want to get married; if not, why not; if yes, when.
5. Ask a co-worker if Mr. Oda, another co-worker, is a) in today; b) gone to Europe; c) back from the business trip.

Dialogue 2

At a company function

Oda: Sumisu-san, chotto goshoukai-shimasu. Kanai no Sakura desu.

スミスさん、ちょっとご紹介しようかいたします。家内 かないのさくらです。

Mr. Smith, I'd like to make an introduction. This is my wife, Sakura.

Michael: Okusama desu ka. Sumisu desu. Hajimemashite.

奥様 おくさま ですか。スミスです。はじめまして。

Mrs. Oda? I'm Smith. How do you do?

Mrs. Oda : Sakura-to moushimasu. Shujin ga itsumo osewa ni natte imasu.

さくらと申 もう します。主人 しゅじん がいつもお世話 せわ になっています。

I'm Sakura. Thank you for helping my husband (Lit: My husband is always much obliged to you.)

Michael: Ieie, kochira koso.

いえいえ、こちらこそ。

No, no...he helps ME. (Lit: I'm the one who is obliged.)

After taking a while...

Michael: Okosan wa?

お子 こ さんは？

Do you have children?

Mrs. Oda: Musume ga hitori imasu. Kotoshi daigaku o sotsugyou-suru n desu.

娘 むすめ が一人 ひとり います。今年 ことし 、大学 だいがく を卒業 そつぎょう する んです。

I have one daughter. She is graduating college this year.

Michael: Sore wa omedetou gozaimasu.

それは、おめでとうございます。

Congratulations!

Later talking to Emily.

Michael: Nee okusan no namae, nan te itta kke?

ねえ、奥 おく さんの名前 なまえ、なんて言 いったっけ？

Hey, what was the wife's name?

Emily: Tashika, Sakura-san datta to omou kedo...

たしか、さくらさんだったと思 おも うけど。

If I remember correctly, I think it was Sakura, but....

Vocabulary

goshoukai	ごしょうかい	ご紹介	Introduction (formal)
kanai	かない	家内	wife; my wife (plain)
sakura	さくら	桜	Cherry; woman's name
okusama	おくさま	奥様	wife: your wife (formal)
~sama	~さま		more respectful version of ~san
mousu	もうす	申す	say; called (humble)
+iu	いう	言う	say
+ossharu	おっしゃる		say (honorific)
Itsumo	いつも		always
sewa	せわ	世話	care; help

osewa ni naru	お世話になる	お世話になる	become obliged to someone
osewa ni natte imasu	お世話にな	っています	Thank you for your help/support (ritual expression)
X koso		～こそ	be the very X
kochira koso	こちらこそ		I'm the one who...; likewise
okosan	おこさん	お子さん	child; your child (formal)
+ kodomo/ko	こども／こ	子供、子	child; my child (plain)
+ akachan	あかちゃん	赤ちゃん	baby
musume	むすめ娘		daughter; my daughter (plain)
hitori	ひとり	一人	one person (See 9-2-3)
sotsugyou	そつぎょう	卒業	graduation
+ nyuugaku	にゅうがく	入学	entrance into school
+ koukou	こうこう	高校	high school
+ chuugaku/ chuugakkou	ちゅうがく/ちゅうが っこう中学	中学校	middle school
+ shougakkou	しょうがっこう	小学校	elementary school
~kke		～け	retrieving information (See 9-2-2)
Tashika	たしか	確か	if I remember correctly
omou	おもう	思う	think

Grammar Notes

9-2-1 X to iu; X to omou

We had a particle */to/* before, which means ‘with’ indicating the accompaniment.

The new particle */to/* and its informal versions */~te/* and */~tte/* are introduced in this

lesson. They indicate the quotation and report what someone says or thinks. They follow the quote, and are typically followed by the verbs *iu* 'say' and *omou* 'think'.

Ashita kuru to itta. He said that he would come tomorrow. Or

He said, "I will come tomorrow."

Asita kuru to omou. I think that he would come tomorrow.

Japanese does not make a clear distinction between Direct and Indirect quotations, except that more animated tones reflect direct quotations. Note that the tense of the quote sentence remains as it was in the original quote regardless of the tense of the main verbs

***iu* or *omou*. Compare the following.**

Meeru ga kita to itta /omotta. I said/thought that an email had come.
(or, I said, "An email came.")

Meeru ga kuru to itta/ omotta. I said/thought that an email would come.
(or I said, "An email will come.")

More about [Sentence] *to omou*

This is a structure where a smaller sentence (the quoted sentence) is embedded in a bigger sentence. The embedded sentence before */~to omou/* reflects the actual thought as it occurred and it is in the plain form regardless of whether the bigger sentence is in the formal or informal style. The final verb, *omou* or *omoimasu*, determines the speech style of the entire sentence.

Formal style sentence Expressed as an opinion (Formal)

Ame desu. It is raining. *Ame da to omoimasu.*

Ame deshou It is probably raining. *Ame darou to omoimasu.*

Ame ja nai desu. It is not raining *Ame ja nai to omoimasu.*

Ame ja nai desu ka? Isn't it raining? *Ame ja nai ka to omoimasu.*

The sentences on the right above can be changed to the informal style by switching *omoimasu* to *omou*.

You can ask someone for an opinion by saying:

Dou omoimasu ka? What do you think?

You can express your agreement by saying:

Watashi mo sou omoimasu. I think so too.

More about /X to iu/

In a casual speech, *itta* 'said' is often dropped and the sentence is ended with the quotation particle *te/tte* alone.

<i>Nan te?</i>	What did he say?
<i>Meeru ga kuru tte.</i>	He said that an email would come.

The verb *iimasu* (*iu*, Group 1) means 'say, tell'. *Ossyaimasu* (*ossharu*, Group 4) is its honorific version (raising the person) and *moushimasu* (*mousu*, Group 1) is its humble version (lowering the speaker). The humble form is used to lower the action of the speaker or members of the speaker's group. In short, the honorific forms describe your out-group people and the humble forms describe your in-group. The In-group/Out-group border between two people may shift depending on who else is involved.

There are a couple of special expressions that involve the quotation particle.

1. /X (name) to iimasu/: This means 'it is called X'. It is ritually used in introductions.

<i>Sumisu to moushimasu. Douzo yoroshiku.</i>	My name is Smith. How do you
<i>do. Kochira, Honda-san to ossyaimasu.</i>	do. This person is called Mr/s.
<i>Honda.</i>	
<i>Onamae wa nan to ossyaru n desu ka.</i>	What is your name?

You can also use this pattern to ask the names of things.

<i>Kono ryouri wa nan to iu n desu ka.</i>	What is this dish called?
<i>Kore wa eigo de nan to iu n desu ka.</i>	What do you call this in English?
<i>Kaisha no namae, nan te iu no?</i>	So, what is the company's name?

2. /X (name) to iu Y/: This means 'Y called X'.

<i>PSU to iu daigaku</i>	'a university called PSU'
<i>Oda-san to iu hito kara denwa desu.</i>	It's a phone call from a person called Oda.
<i>Nan to iu eki de oriru n desu ka.</i>	
So, we are to get off at which station (a station called what)?	

9-2-2 ~kke Retrieving previously shared information

The sentence particle *~kke* indicates that the speaker is trying to recollect the information

that was previously shared with the person he is talking to. The information itself can be about the present time or any other times, but because it was shared in the past, the sentence preceding this particle is in the Past form. The only exception is *da*, as seen below. Note that this particle cannot follow *~desu* and therefore it's impossible to have the formal affirmative form of adjectives before it.

Verbs

Affirmative: *Koko, jihanki **arimashita** kke?* Is there a vending machine here?
*Koko jihanki **atta** kke?*

Negative: *Koko, jihanki **arimasen deshita** kke?* Isn't there a vending machine here?
*Koko, jihanki **nakatta** kke?*

Adjectives

Affirmative: *Kore **furukatta** kke?* Is this old?
*The formal form is not possible.

Negative: *Kore **furuku arimasen deshita** kke?* Isn't this old?
*Kore, **furuku nakatta** kke?*

Nouns

Affirmative: *Ashita no apo wa go-ji **deshita** kke?* Is tomorrow's appointment at five?
*Ashita no apo wa nan-ji **datta** kke?*

*Ashita no apo wa nan-ji **da** kke?*

Negative: *Ashita no apo wa go-ji ja **arimasen deshita** kke?*
Isn't tomorrow's appointment at five?

*Ashita no apo wa go-ji ja **nakatta** kke?*

9-2-3 Classifier for Counting People

The classifier *~ri/nin* is used to count the number of people. The *~ri* plus the

Japanese number is used for the number one and two (*hito-ri, futa-ri*), and the *~nin* with the Chinese numbers is used for three and above (*san-nin, juuichi-nin, hyaku-nin*, etc.) The question word is *nan-nin* 'how many people.'

The classifier for counting (small) animals like dogs, cats, insects, fish, etc. is

~hiki/piki/ biki. This sound change of */h-p-b/* is similar to the classifier
~hon/pon/bon

9-2-4 Family Terms

For each family term, there is at least one plain term and one formal term in Japanese.

The plain terms are used to refer to one's own family. They are also used in legal documents. The formal terms are used to refer to other people's family. Thus *uchi no chichi* means 'my father' and *otaku no otoo-san* 'your father.'

While one refers to her mother as *uchi no haha* when talking to people outside of her family, she uses *okaa-san* when directly addressing her mother or talking to another member of her family about her. This is because within the family, generally speaking,

the older members call the younger members by their given names while the younger members call the older members by the formal family terms. Therefore, an older brother calls a younger brother by his given name while the younger brother calls the older brother as *onii-san* or *onii-chan* 'big brother.'

Another characteristic of Japanese family terms is that each family member can be referred to and addressed by the family term that is to be used by the youngest member of the family---from the viewpoint of the youngest member. It's therefore not uncommon for a husband and wife to call each other *okaa-san* 'mom' and *otoo-san* 'dad', or for a parent to call the older son as *onii-chan* 'big brother' and the youngest son as *boku* 'me.'

Sometimes, non-family members address strangers by the family terms that typically represent the age groups. *Obaa-san* 'grand-ma' and *Ojii-san* 'grand-pa' are often used to address seniors, and *onee-san* 'big sister' and *onii-san* 'big brother' to address young people. Strangers often call a woman accompanying a little child *okaas-san* 'mom.' One caution is in order: *Oba-san* 'auntie' implies a middle-aged woman. Make sure the woman is not too young to be called that, or you'll be in trouble.

Formal term	Plain term	English Equivalent
おく 奥さん家	かない つま によぼう 内 (妻、女房、ワイフ)	wife

しゅじん
ご主人、旦那

むすめ
娘さん

むすこ
息子さん、ぼっち

かあ
お母さん

とう
お父さん

そぼ
おばあさん

そふ
おじいさん

きょうだい
ご兄弟

ねえ
お姉さん

にい
お兄さん

いもうと
妹さん

おとうと
弟さん

おばさん

おじさん

かぞく
ご家族 家

りょうしん
ご両親

まご
お孫さん

しんせき
ご親戚

よめよめ
お嫁さん

おいとこさん いと
めい

だんなしゅじん おっと だんな
さん主人 (夫、旦那)

じょうむすめ
お嬢さん 娘

むすこ
やん 息子

はは
母 (ママ、おふく)

ちち
父 (パパ、おやじ)

祖母

祖父

きょうだい
兄弟

あね
姉

あに
兄

いもうと
妹

おとうと

弟

おば

おじ

族

りょうしん

両親

まご
孫

しんせき
親戚

嫁

こ
めい

husband

daughter

son

mother

father

grandmother

grandfather

brothers; siblings

older sister

older brother

younger sister

younger brother

aunt

uncle

family

both parents

grandchild

relatives

daughter-in-
law, wife, bride
cousin

姪ごさん

おい

甥ごさん

ぎり

For in-laws, 義理の

姪

おい

甥

ぎり おとうと

is added as 義理の 弟

niece

nephew

brother-in-law'

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response Drills

Listen to the audio. Following the first two model exchanges, respond to each cue.

A. Cue: 家の家内です。 This is my wife.

Response: ああ、奥さんですか。はじめまして。 Oh, Mrs. X. How do you do?

Cue: 家の主人です。 This is my husband.

Response: ああ、ご主人ですか。はじめまして。 Oh. Mr. X. How do you do?

B. Cue: あの人は、さくらさんですか。 Is she Sakura?

Response: はい、さくらと言います。 Yes, she is called Sakura.

Cue: あの会社は、日野ですか。 Is that company Hino?

Response: はい、日野と言います。 Yes, it's called Hino.

C. Cue: わかりますか。 Does he understand it?

Response: 分かると言いましたが、分からないと思います。

He said that he did, but I don't think he does.

Cue: 日本人ですか。 Is he Japanese?

Response: 日本人だと言いましたが、日本人じゃないと思います。

He said he was but I don't think he is.

D. Cue: アポは何時ですか。 What time is your appointment?

Response: 何時だったっけ。 What time is it?

Cue: 日本人、いますか。 Is there any Japanese person?

Response: いたっけ。 Is there?

Say it in Japanese.

Introduce the following people to a business associate at a company function.

1. your spouse
2. your son
3. your daughter and her husband
4. Yamamoto, the part-time student worker of your office
5. Prof. Oda from University of Kyoto and his wife

Congratulate Ms. Oda on:

6. graduating from college
7. her son entering University of California
8. her birthday
9. her child starting the elementary school
10. having a new baby

Act in Japanese

- 1 At a business reception, meet a) the spouse b) son c) daughter of a business associate. Perform!
- 2 Ask your supervisor if she has children. Find out how many, and their names and ages.
- 3 In your self-introduction, mention when you entered and graduated from a) elementary school b) middle school, c) high school, and d) college.
- 4 You've been served a dish you never had before. Find out what it is called.
- 5 At the end of a dinner at a restaurant, let your group know that you will split the bill and each person should pay 3500 yen.

Dialogue 3

Showing family photos

Yamamoto: Onii-san wa otou-san ni yoku nite (i)masu nee.

にい とう に

お兄さんは、お父さんによく似てますねえ。 Your brother looks very much like your dad.

Michael: Ee, seikaku mo sokkuri desu.

せいかく

ええ、性格もそっくりです Yes, his personality is also an exact copy (of Da

Yamamoto: Donna hito? どんな人？ What kind of person is he

Michael: Yasashikute majime de...やさ優しくて、まじめで。。 He is sweet, earnest, and....

Yamamoto: Nani o nasatte iru n desu ka. 何をなさっているんですか？ What does he do(job)?

Michael: Guuguru ni tsutomete imasu. つと グーグルに 勤めています He works for Google

Vocabulary

Vocabulary			English Equivalent
niru	似る	にる	resemble (get resembled)
nite iru	似ている	にている	resemble (is resemble)
seikaku	性格	せいかく	personality; characteristics
sokkuri		そっくり	exactly like; clear resemblance
donna		どんな	what kind See 9-3-2
+ konna		こんな	this kind
+ sonna		そんな	that kind (near the addressee)
+ annna		あんな	that kind (away from both of us)
yasashii	優しい	やさしい	kind; sweet; considerate
+ tsumetai	冷たい	つめたい	cold
yasashikute	優しくて	やさしくて	~te form of adjective See 9-3-1
majime (na)		まじめ (な)	earnest, square, unplayful
+ akarui	明るい	あかるい	cheerful; spirited; bright (by light)
+ kurai	暗い	くらい	gloomy; somber; dark
Nasaru		なさる	honorific form of suru (Group 4)
tsutomeru	勤める	つとめる	be employed; serve; X ni tsutomeru
+ hataraku	働く	はたらく	work; X de hatarakuniru

Occupations and Job Titles

Vocabulary	Formal	Plain	English Equivalent
keiei	経営	けいえい	management
keieisha	経営者	けいえいしゃ	business owner; entrepreneur
shachou	社長	しゃちょう	company president
buchou	部長	ぶちょう	division chief
kachou	課長	かちょう	section chief
kakarichou	係長	かかりちょう	subsection chief
maneejaa		マネージャー	manager

hisho	秘書	ひしよ	secretary
kaisha-in	会社員	かいしゃいん	company employee
sarariiman		サラリーマン	white collar worker
isha	医者	いしゃ	medical doctor; physician
bengoshi	弁護士	べんごし	attorney; lawyer
kyoushi	教師	きょうし	teacher (in a school)
hon yaku	翻訳	ほんやく	translation
hon yakuka	翻訳家	ほんやくか	translator
tsuuyaku	通訳	つうやく	(language) interpretation; interpreter
ten-in	店員	てんいん	store clerk
eki-in	駅員	えきいん	train station attendant
ginkou-in	銀行員	ぎんこういん	banker
koumu-in	公務員	こうむいん	civil servant
jimu-in	事務員	じむいん	office clerk
bijinesuman		ビジネスマン	businessman
konsarutant		o コンサルタント	consultant
jaanarisuto		ジャーナリスト	journalist
enjinia		エンジニア	engineer
weetoressu		ウェイトレス	waitress

Grammar Notes

9-3-1 やさしくて the ~te form of adjectives

The ~te forms are used to link sentences. So far, we have covered the ~te form of verb and noun sentences.

Kyouto ni itte, otera o mimasu. I'll go to Kyoto and see temples.

Kyou wa yasumi de, ashita wa shigoto desu.

Today I'm off and tomorrow I'll work.

To make the ~te-form of an adjective, add *te* to the ~ku form. The negative ~nai is an

adjective, and its *~te* form is *~nakute*.

furui → furukute ‘old’

furuku nai → furuku nakute ‘not old’

Kono hoteru wa furukute takai desu. This hotel is old and expensive.

Kono hoteru wa takaku nakute ii desu.

This hotel is not expensive and that’s good.

In the examples below, you can see the negative *~nakute* is used for verbs and noun sentences as well.

<i>Ame ja nakute yokatta desu nee.</i>	Isn't it great that it's not raining?
<i>Nihongo ja nakute, eigo desu.</i>	It's not Japanese; it's English.
<i>Okane harawanakute ii desu.</i>	It's okay if you don't pay.
<i>Eigo ga wakaranakute taihen deshita.</i>	I didn't understand English and it was hard.

Let’s review how English ‘and’ can be translated into different forms in Japanese.

I went to Tokyo and Kyoto.

Tokyo to Kyoto ni ikimashita.

I went to Tokyo. And I went to Kyoto.

Tokyo ni ikimashita. Sore kare Kyoto ni ikimashita.

I went to Kyoto and saw temples.

Kyoto ni itte, otera o mimashita.

I like this restaurant because the service is good and food is tasty.

Saabisu ga ii shi, oishii shi, kono resutoran ga suki desu.

Father is 50 years old and Mother is 40 years old.

Chichi wa 50-sai de, haha wa 40-sai desu.

This apartment is small and inexpensive.

Kono apaato wa chiisakute yasui desu.

9-3-2 どんな what kind of X

We learned five sets of the so-called *ko-so-a-do* series

earlier. this: *kore-sore-are-dore*
this X: *kono-sono-ano-dono*
here: *koko-soko-asoko-doko*
this *direction*: *kochira-sochira-achira-dochira*
this *side*: *kocchi-socchi-acchi-docchi*

We add another set in this lesson.

this kind of X: *konna-sonna-anna-donna*

Remember that unlike the other sets, the *kono* and *konna* sets cannot be used alone. A noun must follow them. Note what happens when the noun is already known.

kono hon this book → kore konna hon this kind of book → konna no

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

A. Cue: 安いですねえ。 It's cheap, isn't it?

Response: ええ、安くて、いいですねえ。 Yes, it's cheap and good.

Cue: 新しいですねえ。 It's new, isn't it?

Response: ええ、新しくて、いいですねえ。 Yes, it's new and good.

B. Cue: 先生に似ていますねえ。 He looks like the teacher.

Response: えっ、だれに似ているんですか。 What? Whom does he look like?

Cue: グーグルに勤めています。 I work for Google.

Response: えっ、どこに勤めているんですか。

What? Which company do you work for?

Say it in Japanese.

You've been asked to describe the personality of various people.

1. My father is scary and serious.
2. The president of our company is cool and wonderful.
3. The division chief is cheerful, looks exactly like a panda, and laughs a lot.
4. My grandfather was gloomy and looked like Lincoln.
5. My husband is sweet, cute, and the best.

Act in Japanese.

You've just met a person at a reception. Find out what she does for a living.

genki (na)	げんき (な)	元気	healthy; spirited; energetic
ogenki	おげんき		Polite version of genki
+byouki	びょうき	病気	sick; disease
+gobyouki	ごびょうき	ご病気	illness
sofu	そふ	祖父	grandfather; my grandfather
mou	もう		already
nakunaru	なくなる		pass away
+shinu	しぬ	死ぬ	die
sobo	そぼ	祖母	grandmother; my grandmother
mada	まだ		still
pinpin shite iru	ピンピンしている		full of life; very much alive
hitori gurashi	ひとりぐらし	一人暮らし	living alone
+kurasu	くらす	暮らす	live (everyday life)
issho	いっしょ		together
sumu	すむ	住む	live; take residence
sunde iru	すんでいる	住んでいる	live; be in residence
anshin	あんしん	安心	relief; feel at ease
+shinpai	しんぱい	心配	worry; feel worried
+petto	ペット		pet
+inu	いぬ	犬	dog
+neko	ねこ	猫	cat

Japanese words for the English verb 'live'

There are several Japanese words that are translated as 'live' in English. Distinguish the subtle differences among them.

sumu take a residence
 住む typically preceded by a location + particle *ni*

Nihon ni sunde imasu. I live in Japan.

Eki no soba ni sumitai n desu kedo. I'd like to live near the station.

kurasu spend everyday; refers to life-styles

暮らす preceded by description of how one spends everyday or does daily chores
preceded by a location + particle *de*

Amerika de tanoshiku kurashite imasu. I'm living a fun life in America.
Tanoshiku kurashite imasu. I'm living happily.

ikiru spend one's life; stay alive; opposite of *shinu* 'die'
生きる

Hyaku-sai made ikimashita. She lived up to age 100.
Mada ikite imasu. He is still alive.
Shinu ka ikiru ka. It's a matter of life or death.

seikatsu(-suru) make a living; lead a life of certain social-economic level;

生活する handle daily activities (similar to *kurasu*)

Kono shigoto de wa seikatsu dekimasen. You cannot live on this job.
Nihon no seikatsu ga suki desu. I like the life (style) in Japan.
Motto ii seikatsu ga shitai. I want a better standard of living.

Grammar Notes

9-4-1 *Mou* and *Mada*: A Change or No Change in Status

Earlier, we learned that when complemented on our language skills, we might respond by saying *Mada mada desu*. This is a humble response saying "not yet not yet" and implying that there is still a long way to go.

Mada is often translated as 'still', or '(not) yet' in a negative sentence. Its basic meaning is that there is no significant change in the situation.

Wakarimashita ka. Did you understand it?

Ie, mada wakarimasen. No I still don't get it.

Oda-san, kaerimasita ka. Has Ms. Oda gone home?

Ie, mada imasu. No, she is still here.

Basu, kimashita ka. Did the bus come?

Ie, mada kite imasen. No, it hasn't come yet. or Mada desu. No yet.

As you can see in the last example above, when the context is clear, you can just say mada alone.

Mou, on the other hand, indicates that there is a change in the situation, and is often translated as 'already', or '(not) any longer' in a negative sentence.

Hirugohan, tabemasen ka. Won't you eat lunch?

Mou tabemashita. I've already eaten.

Keeki mada arimasu ka. Is any of the cake still left?

Ie, mou arimasen. No, there is no more.

Do not confuse this mou with the other mou meaning 'more.' Note the contrast of the rising and falling intonation.

Mo-U hito-tsu arimasu. We have one more. (with a rising intonation) MO-u hito-tsu arimasu. We already have one. (with a falling intonation)

Mou and mada carry a clear implication regarding a prior situation, and therefore they are not superfluous. Compare the following.

Yasui desu. It's cheap. (No implication regarding how it was before)

Mada yasui desu. It's still cheap. (It was also cheap before.)

Mou yasui desu. It's cheap now. (It was not cheap before.)

Also note how mou and mada express different perspectives. This is similar to whether you see a glass half full or half empty. Consider the difference in the following.

Mou 25-sai desu. I'm already 25 years old. (I'm old.)

Mada 25-sai desu. I'm still 25 years old. (I'm young.)

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

A. Cue: バス、もう来ましたか。 Has the bus already come?

Response: いえ、まだ来ていません。 No, it hasn't come yet.

Cue: 昼ご飯、もう食べましたか。 Have you already eaten lunch?

Response: いえ、まだ食べていません。 No, I haven't eaten yet.

B. Cue: 病気ですか。 Is he sick?

Response: いえ、元気ですよ。 No, he is well.

Cue: おじいさんですか。 Is it his grandfather?

Response: いえ、おばあさんですよ。 No, it's his grandmother.

Say it in Japanese

You've been asked how your families are.

1. My grandfather is still alive and well, but grandmother passed away last year.
2. My little sister was sick last week but is well now. I'm relieved!
3. My father passed away and my mother is living alone. I'm worried.
4. Both my big brother and big sister work for Google and live together in California.
5. My pet dog, Lucky, is now 15 years old, but is still full of life.

Yuuki, a friend, asked you what sports you are interested in.

1. I no longer play any sports.
2. I still do not play any sports.
3. I'm still playing baseball every weekend.
4. I already did all the traditional sports, but I like Kendo the best.

5. I haven't seen Sumo yet. Have you?

Act in Japanese.

1. You've bumped into an old friend after not seeing her for a long time. Find out a) if everyone in her family is well, b) where they live, c) what they do (for a living.)
2. Find out if a friend has already eaten lunch.
3. Ask friends if they have any pets. Find out their names and ages.
4. A friend looks worried. Find out what he is worrying about.
5. You've been informed that a co-worker has just had a baby. Congratulate her and find out if it's a baby girl.

Review

Grammar Review

1. How are the Past forms of verbs made? How about *~te* forms?
2. What two types of meanings does */~te iru /* have? Give an example of each.
3. What is the negative form of *shitte iru*?
4. What is the honorific form of *shitte imasu*?
5. What verbs typically follow the quotation particle */to/*?
6. What is the difference between the following?

Taberu to
itta.
Tabeta to
itta.

7. What is the difference among *iimasu*, *moushimasu* and *ossyaimasu*?
8. What is the casual form of the quotation particle */to/*?
9. What does */X to iu Y/* mean?
10. What does the sentence particle *~kke* mean?
11. What is the difference in meaning among the following?

Apo wa kyou deshita
ka? Apo wa kyou
deshita kke. Apo wa
kyou deshita tte.

12. What kind of sentences does *~kke* follow? Past or Non-past form? Formal or Informal? Affirmative or Negative?
13. How do you count people in Japanese?
14. How are *otousan* and *chichi* used?
15. How do Japanese children address their mothers? A big sister? A little sister?
16. How are strangers addressed by family terms in Japan?
17. What is the implication of *oba-san* when used for a non-family member?

18. What is the difference between the following pairs?

Kekkon-shimasu.

Kekkon-shite imasu.

Daigaku ni ikimasu.

Daigaku ni itte imasu.

Shirimasu.

Shitte imasu.

Kimashita.

Kite imasu.

19. How is the *~te* form of adjectives made?

20. How do you say the following in

Japanese? I went to Tokyo and

Kyoto.

I went to Kyoto and saw
temples. This is coffee and
that is tea.

This coffee is hot and delicious.

21. What does *donna* mean?

22. What is the basic meaning of *mou*? And *mada*?

23. What is the difference in meaning between the following?

Mou sui-youbi

desu.

Mada sui-youbi

desu

Practical Skills

Listen to the audio of the following self-introduction and fill out the survey form below in English.

じこしょうかい
自己紹介

はじめまして。わたし、ほんだ　　もう　　私、本田さくらと申します。

いま　　さ　　しゅっしん　　きょうと　　いま　　よこはま　　す
今、25歳です。出身は京都です。今、横浜のマンションに住んでいます。

しょうがっこう　　こうこう　　きょうと　　がっこう　　い
小学校から高校まで、京都の学校に行きました。

とうきょう　　わせだだいがく　　にゅう　　そつぎょう
2005年に、東京の早稲田大学に入学して、2009年に卒業しました。

けいざい　　しゅう
専攻は、経済です。それから、2010年に、アメリカのオレゴン州の、ポー
せんこう
ランド州立大学大学院のMIMという国際経営学のコースに入学して、20

しゅうりつだいがくだいがく　　こくさいけいえいがく　　にゅうがく
12年に卒業しました。専攻は、財政学です。

そつぎょう　　せんこう　　ざいせいがく
家族は四人で、両親と高校三年生の妹がいます。

ちち かいしゃ つと はは ほんやく
父は IT の会社に勤めていて、母は翻訳をしています。

わたし しょうらい ゆめ ざいせい

私の将来の夢は財政コンサルタントです。

しゅみ りょう か

趣味はいろいろですが、あちこち旅行して、ブログを書いています。

特技は、英語とコンピューター。好きなスポーツは、ゴルフとヨガで、毎日スポ

い せいかく あか ほう
 ーツクラブに行っています。性格は明るい方です。

尊敬する人は、スティーブ・ジョブスで、好きな作家は、村上春樹です。好きな

ことば けつえきがた たんじょうび うおざ

言葉はチャレンジです。血液型は、A、誕生日は三月一日の魚座です。

これからお世話になります。

ねが
どうぞよろしくお願いします.

1. しめい

氏名Name

2. じゅうしょ

住所 Address

3. ねんれい せいねんがっぴ

年齢 Age 生年月日 Date of birth

4. しょくぎょう

職業 Profession

5. がくれき

学歴 Educational Background

しょうがっこう

小学校

ちゅうがっこう

中学校

こうこう

高校

だいがく

大学

だいがくいん

大学院

6. せんこう

専攻 Major

7. しょくれき

職歴 Employment History

8. とくぎ／しかく

特技／資格 Special Skills and Certifications

9. かぞく

家族 Family

10. しゅみ

趣味 Hobbies

11. せいかく

性格 Personality

12. けつえきがた

血液型 Blood Type A 型 B 型 O 型 AB 型

13. そんけい じんぶつ

尊敬する人物 Person Admired

14. す ことば

好きな言葉 Favorite Words/Saying

15. しょうらい ゆめ

将来の夢 Future plan

Lesson 9 Listening Exercise

Listen to the audio. For each of the exchanges, identify the person(s) under discussion and what they are up to.

	Person(s)	What are they up to?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Lesson 9 Homework

A. For each of the exchanges, identify the person(s) under discussion and what they are up to.

	Person(s)	What they are up to
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		
g.		
h.		
i.		
j.		

B. Fill in the blanks.

Present Indicative Polite	Present Indicative Plain	Present Indicative Negative Plain	Past Indicative Positive Plain
Tabemasu ‘eat’	taberu	tabenai	tabeta
nomimasu ‘drink’			
ikimasu ‘go’			
kimasu ‘come’			
shimasu ‘do’			
osshaimasu ‘say’			
Nasaru do’			
tsutomemasu ‘serve’			
shitte imasu ‘know’			
omou ‘think’			
hataraku ‘work’			

C. Read each context. Circle the most appropriate item for the blank.

1. Find out if a coworker is married. *Kekkon* _____?
a. *-shimasu ka*. b. *-shimashita ka* c. *-shite imasu ka* d. *-shite shimasu ka*.
2. Ask a friend if she knows that person. *Ano hito* _____?
a. *shite iru?* b. *shitte iru* c. *shiru* d. *suru*
3. Ask a supervisor if she know that person. *Sumimasen*. *Ano hito* _____?
a. *gozonji* b. *gozonji desu ka* c. *shite irasshaimasu kau* d. *irasshaimasu ka*
4. You've been asked what you think of this restaurant. _____ *to omou*.
a. *Oishii deshou* b. *Oishii desu* c. *Kirei* d. *Kirei da*
5. You cannot remember the name of that person. Ask a co-worker. *Ano hito, nan to* _____ *kke?*
a. *iu* b. *iimasu* c. *itta* d. *itte*
6. You've been asked what time the appointment is. You barely remember. _____ *yo-ji datta to omou*.
a. *To iu ka* b. *Tashika* c. *Sekkaku* d. *Toriaezu*
7. Ask a friend which college he graduated from. *Dono daigaku* _____ *sotsugyou-shita no?*
a. *ga* b. *kara* c. *ni* d. *o*
8. A business associate expressed his gratitude for your business. Reply. *Ieie*, _____.
a. *kochira koso*. b. *sochira koso*. c. *madamada desu*. d. *mochiron desu*
9. You've just been introduced to a wife of a business associate. Reply. _____ *desu ka*.
Hajimemashite.
a. *Kanai* b. *Okosan* c. *Okaasama* d. *Okusama*
10. Ask politely what a stranger does for living. *Shiturei desu ga, oshigoto wa nani o* _____ *n desu ka?*
a. *nasaimasu* b. *nasatte iru* c. *nasaru d. shimasu*
11. Ask a friend what kind of job she wants. _____ *shigoto ga ii?*
a. *Dore* b. *Doko* c. *Dono* d. *Donna*
12. You've been asked who you look like, mother or father. *Haha* _____ *nite iru to omou*.
a. *ga* b. *ni* c. *o* d. *kara*
13. You just met someone. Find out which company she works for. *Doko* _____ *tsutomete iru n desu ka*.
a. *de*. b. *ni* c. *no*. d. *o*
14. You've asked how that restaurant is. Reply. _____ *oishii desu yo*.
a. *Yasui* b. *Yasuku* c. *Yasukute* d. *Yasashikatta*
15. You've been asked out to lunch. *Sekkaku desu kedo*, _____ *tabeta n desu?*
a. *mada* b. *mou* c. *mo* d. *motto*
16. Find out where a co-worker lives. *Doko ni* _____ *n desu ka?*

Lesson 9 Grammar Quiz Name

Circle the letter of the most appropriate item in the given context. (15)

1. Introduce your grandmother to a co-worker. *Uchi no desu.*
a. sofū. b. sobo c. soba d. oba

2. You've been asked if you have eaten lunch. You have not. *Ie, mada*
a. tabete imasen b. tabemasen c. tabemasen deshita d. tabete imasen deshita

3. You've been asked about someone's personality. *Sugoku genki desu.*
a. akarukute b. yasashii c. yasukute d. majime

4. You ran into a business associate at a party. Thank her for her business. *Aa, Honda – san...*
a. Ogenki desu ka. b. Doumo arigatou gozaimasu.
c. Otsukare-sama desu. d. Itsu mo osewa ni natte imasu.

5. You've been asked what you think of Portland *to omoimasu.*
a. Kirei da b. Omoshiroi desu c. Benri d. Saiokou deshou

6. Over the phone ask a friend what he is doing right now. *Nee, nani o_... .. no?*
a. shita b. suru c. shite iru d. shitte iru

7. You've been asked to identify a person in the picture. You do not know him.
Sumimasen._____.

a. *Shirimasen.* b. *Shitte imasen.* c. *Shirimasen deshita.* d. *gozonji ja arimasen.*

8. Find out where a co-worker lives. *Doko ni _____n desu ka?.*

a. *sunde iru* b. *shite iru* c. *shinde iru* d. *otaku*

9. You've been asked whom you look like, mother or father. *Chichi_____nite iru to omou.*

a. *ga* b. *o* c. *ni* d. *kara*

10. Ask a friend what kind of jobs she wants to have. _____*shigoto shitai?*

a. *Nan to iu* b. *Dono* c. *Donna* d. *Dochi ra no*

B. Fill in the blanks in either Romanization or Hiragana. (9)

Present Indicative Polite	Present Indicative Plain	Present Indicative Negative Plain	Past Indicative Positive Plain
<i>tabemasu</i>	<i>taberu</i>	<i>tabenai</i>	<i>tabeta</i>
<i>kimasu</i>			
<i>omoimasu</i>			
<i>kakimasu</i>			
<i>shinimasu</i>			
<i>moraimasu</i>			<i>moratta</i>
	<i>haku</i>		

C. Answer in English. (6)

1. What is the difference between *moushimasu* and *osshaimasu*.

2. What is the difference in meaning between each pair:

Apo wa kyou deshita kke.

Apo wa kyou deshita tte.

Mou ku-ji desu.

Mada ku-ji desu.

3. **Extra Credit** (2) Describe and give two examples of how strangers are addressed by family terms in Japan.

Drill Tape Script

Dialogue 1

A. Cue: 結婚していますか。 Response: いえ、していません。

Cue: 大学に行っていますか。 Response: いえ、行っていません。

1. メール、来ていますか。

4. 京都に着いていますか。

5. 離婚していますか。

2. 車に乗っていますか。

3. 家に帰っていますか。

B. Cue: メール、見た？

Response: 今、見えています。

Cue: 宿題、した?

Response: 今、しています。

1. スケジュール、作
った?

4. 洗濯、した?

2. 資料、読んだ?

5. 先輩と話した?

3. お土産、買った?

Repeat this drill substituting the formal form *~te imasu* with *~te ru*.

Dialogue 2

A. Cue: 家の家内です

Response: ああ、奥さんですか。はじめまして

Cue: 家の主人です

Response: ああ、ご主人ですか。はじめまして
家の妻です

1. 家の娘です

2. 家の息子で
す

4. 家の夫です

3. 家の子供で
す

B. Cue: あの人は、さくらさんですか。 Response: はい、さくらさんと言います

Cue: あの会社は、日野ですか Response: はい、日野と言います

1. あの料理は、しゃぶしゃぶで
すか。

2. あの留学生は、メイメイさん
ですか。

3. あの先生は、本田先生です

4. あのホテルは、プリンスホテルで
すか。

5. あのファミレスは、スカイラ
ークですか。

C. Cue: あの学生、わかりますか

Response: 分かると言いましたけど、分からないと思います。

Cue: あの、日本人ですか。

Response: 日本人だと言いましたけど、日本人じゃないと思います¥

1. お弁当、おいしかったですか

4. 資料送りましたか。

2. 山本さんは結婚していますか

5. 試験大丈夫でしたか。

3. 織田さんのお子さんは、20 才
ですか

D. Cue: アポは何時ですか

Response: 何時だったっけ

Cue: 日本人、いますか

Response: いたっけ

1. あの会社と、なんと言いま
すか

4. いつ結婚しましたか

2. この週末、は忙しいですか

5. 織田さんのアパートは、何階です
か

3. 奥さんに会いましたか

Dialogue 3

A. Cue: 安いですねえ

Response: ええ、安くて、いいですねえ

Cue: 新しいですねえ

Response: ええ、新しくて、いいですねえ

1. やさしいですね

4. 近いですねえ。

え

5. カッコいいですねえ

2. 早いですねえ

3. 明るいですねえ

B. Cue: 先生に似ていますねえ。 Response: えっ、だれに似ているんですか。

Cue: グーグルに勤めています Response: えっ、どこに勤めているんですか

1. お母さんにそっくりです
ねえ。

4. 東京大学を卒業しています

5. 性格が似ています

2. 銀行で働いています

3. 先輩と結婚しています

Dialogue 4

A. Cue: バス、もう来ましたか。 Response: いえ、まだ来ていません。

Cue: 昼ご飯、もう食べましたか Response: いえ、まだ食べていません

1. 宿題、もうしましたか。

か。

2. 課長に、もう会いました

3. ファイル、もう送りましたか

4. 大学、もう卒業しましたか

5. フランスに、もう着きましたか

B. Cue: 病気ですか

Response: いえ、元気ですよ

Cue: おじいさんですか.

Response: いえ、おばあさんですよ

1. 明るいですか

4. 独身ですか

5. やさしいですか

2. 心配ですか

3. 妹さんですか

Lesson 10 心得 Can Do's and Cannot Do

Dialogue 1 会話 1

At an ATM

Honda: Dou shita no? Nani ka mondai?

もんだい

どうしたの？何か問題？ What's wrong? Any problem?

Michael: Kore, yomenai no.

よ

これ、読めないの。 I cannot read this.

Honda: Aa, pasuwaado o irete kudasai tte.

い

ああ、「パスワードを入れてください」って。

Oh, it says, 'Please enter your password.'

Michael: Okkee. Minai de yo.

み

オッケー。見ないでよ。 Okay. Don't look.

Honda: Minai wa yo.

み

見ないわよ。 I'm not gonna look.

Vocabulary

mondai	もんだい	問題	problem
yomeru	よめる	読める	can read (See 10-1-1)
yomenai	よめない	読めない	cannot read
pasuwaado	パスワード		password
ireru	いれる	入れる	enter; put it in
+ wasureru	わすれる	忘れる	forget

+oboeru	おぼえる	覚える	remember; commit to memory
minai de	みないで	見ないで	Don't look (See 10-1-2)

Grammar Notes

10-1-1 Verb Potential Forms

The verb *suru* ‘do’ has a special potential form *dekiru* ‘can do’. For all the other verbs, there are different conjugation rules to make potential forms for different verb groups.

Group 1: U-Verbs

Change /u/ to /eru/

The resulting form is a RU-verb. To make its negative form, change /ru/ to /nai/.

nomu → nomeru → nomenai

kau → kaeru → kaenai

Group 2: RU-Verbs

Change /ru/ to /rareru/ (or /reru/ for the newly emerging version)

taberu → taberareru (tabereru) → taberarenai (taberenai)

Group 3: Irregular Verbs

kuru → korareru (koreru) → korarenai (korenai)

suru → dekiru → dekinai

iku → ikeru → ikenai

no potential form for *aru*

Group 4: Special Polite Verbs

Follow the same rule as Group 1—change /u/ to /eru/

Irassharu → irasshareru → irassharenai

Note that the object of Potential verbs can be marked either by the particle *o* or *ga*, just

like we saw before with the verb *~tai* forms.

Kaado o/ga tsukaeru. You can use a credit card.

Nihongo o/ga hanaseru. I can speak Japanese.

10-1-2 Negative Requests

Earlier, we learned that the *~te* form of verbs are used to make a request.

Casual: Tabete. Eat.

Formal: Tabete kudasai. Please eat.

More polite Tabete itadakemasen ka. Could you please eat?

To make a negative request (asking someone not to do something), you add *de* to the plain negative form of the verb.

Casual: Tabenai de. Don't eat.

Formal: Tabenai de kudasai. Please don't eat.

More polite: Tabenai de itadakemasen ka. Could you please not eat?

Some sentence particles can follow these requests with an added meaning.

Tabenai de ne? Don't eat, okay?

Tabenai de yo. Don't eat, I'm telling you.

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

A. Cue: 読む? Will you read it?

Response: すみません。読めないんです。 Sorry. I can't read it.

Cue: 食べる? Will you eat it?

Response: すみません。食べられないんです。 Sorry. I cannot eat it.

B. Cue: ケータイ、使います。 I'll use a cellphone.

Response: あ、使わないでください。 Oh, please don't use it.

Cue: これ、食べます。 I'll eat this.

Response: あ、食べないでください。 Oh, please don't eat it.

Say it in Japanese

You've been asked about your various skills at an interview.

1. As for Japanese, I can speak a little, but I cannot read very much.
2. Of course, I can use Word, Excel, etc. No problem.
3. I can make simple dishes, but cannot make difficult ones.
4. I can work in the evenings and on weekends, too.
5. I cannot do interpretation, but can-do translation.

Give the following instructions to an intern in your office.

6. Don't send this file. Send the PDF.
7. Don't use your cellphone here. Use it outside.
8. Don't forget the password. Don't write it down. Remember it.
9. Don't worry. Work hard (good luck!)
10. Don't tell this to the section chief yet. Wait until next month.

Act in Japanese

1. You are about to take on a new project. Tell everyone not to worry; you'll work hard.
2. The section chief is reading your report. Ask if there is any problem.
3. Let a friend know that you have a problem because a) you forgot the password; b) you cannot use the Internet in this hotel; c) you cannot memorize kanji; d) you cannot tell this to your parents; e) you cannot forget an ex-boy/girlfriend.
4. You are about to break some news. Ask a friend a) not to laugh; b) not to be disappointed.

5. A friend offers to make sandwich for you. Tell him what you do or do not want in your sandwich. How about in your coffee?

Dialogue 2 会話 2

During a visit to a historic temple

Guide: Koko wa kin-en desu. ここは禁煙 きんえん です。 No smoking here.

Michael: Kin-en tte dou iu imi? 禁煙って、どういう意味 いみ ? What does 'kin-en' mean?

Honda: Tabako wa suwanai de tte iu imi. タバコ吸 す わないでっていう意味 いみ 。 It means 'please do not smoke.'

Michael: Shashin totte mo ii desu ka. 写真 しゃしん、撮 と ってもいいですか。 Is it okay if I take pictures?

Guide: Douzo. De mo furasshu wa goenryo kudasai. どうぞ。でも、フラッシュはご遠慮 えんりょ ください。 Please. But please no flash picture

Vocabulary

Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4
kin-en	きんえん	禁煙	No Smoking
dou iu	どういう		what kind; described how
imi	いみ	意味	meaning
dou iu imi	どういう	意味	what does it mean
tabako	タバコ		tobacco; cigarette
suu	すう	吸う	smoke; inhale
totte mo	とつても	撮つても	even if you take (pictures) (See 10-1-1)
totte mo ii	とつてもいい	撮つてもいい	it's okay even if you take (pictures)
furasshu	フラッシュ		flash
enryo	えんりょ	遠慮	holding back, decline
goenryo	ごえんりょ	ご遠慮	holding back (polite)
goenryo kudasai	ご遠慮ください		Please refrain from ...
+ kinshi	きんし	禁止	forbidden; prohibited

+chuusha	ちゅうしゃ	駐車	parking
+chuusha kinshi	駐車禁止		No Parking
+enujii	えぬじい	NG	no good, not allowed



Grammar Notes

10-2-1 Expressing Permission

Earlier, we learned that we can ask for permission by simply saying ‘*Ii desu ka?*’ when it is clear from the context what we are asking permission for. For example, if someone raises her camera and says ‘*Ii desu ka?*’, it’s clear that she wants permission to take pictures. If a stranger points to an empty seat next to you and says ‘*Ii desu ka?*’, he is asking if he can sit there. However, when the context is not clear, we need to express ourselves more specifically.

To ask for permission for a specific action, you use the *~te* form of the verb.

Shashin totte ii desu ka. Is it okay if I take pictures? Or, Can I take pictures?

It is common to add *mo* to the V *~te* form, which means ‘EVEN if you do V’.

Shashin totte mo ii desu ka. Is it okay even if I take pictures?

The other *te*-forms--/adjective-*kute*/ and /noun *de*/ --are also used in this pattern with or

without /mo/.

Takakute mo ii desu. It's okay even if it's expensive.

Eigo de mo ii desu. It's okay even if it's English. or English is fine.

10-2-2 Enryo: The Virtue of Holding Back

Enryo means hesitating out of politeness, which is one of the most highly valued virtues in Japan. When offered something, you are usually expected to do some *enryo* before accepting it. Thus, sometimes “no” may not mean “no” and indicate *enryo* instead. To play it right, pay attention to tone of voice and facial expressions.

You can urge someone not to worry about being polite by saying:

Enryo shinai de.

Enryo shinai de kudasai.

Douzo, goenryo nasaranai de kudasai.

To accept the offer, the expression *enryo naku* ‘without *enryo*’ is commonly used.

Sou desu ka. Jaa, sekkaku desu kara, enryo naku itadakimasu.

Are you sure? Since you insist, I'll accept it without *enryo*.

On the other hand, *enryo-shimasu* indicates a polite decline to an invitation.

Sekkaku desu kedo, enryo shimasu. Thank you, but no thank you.

X wa goenryo kudasai is a polite expression commonly used to ask someone to refrain from doing X. This is much more polite than X *kinshi*.

Otabako wa goenryo kudasai.

Please refrain from smoking.

Keitai wa goenryo kudasai.

Please refrain from using cellphones.

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

しゃしん と
A. Cue: 写真、撮りたいんですけど。 I'd like to take pictures.

と
Response: 撮ってもいいですよ。 It's okay to take pictures.

Cue: ケータイ、使いたいんですけど。 I'd like to use my cellphone.

Response: 使ってもいいですよ。 It's okay to use a cellphone.

しゃしん と
B. Cue: 写真、撮ってもいいですか。 Is it okay if I take pictures?

と
Response: あ、撮らないでください。 Oh, please don't take them.

Cue: ケータイ、使ってもいいですか。 Is it okay if I use my cellphone?

Response: あ、使わないでください。 Oh, please don't use it.

Say it in Japanese.

You are on a group tour. Ask for permission as follows.

1. Can I wait on the bus?
2. Can I go and buy *Omiyage* at that store?
3. Can I ask you a question?
4. Can I use flash?
5. Can I pay with a credit card?

You've just heard a Japanese word that you do not know. Ask a co-worker.

6. What does 'dota kyan' mean ?
7. What does 'ikemen' mean?
8. What does 'yabai' mean?
9. What does 'dentouteki' mean in English?
10. What does 'enryo' mean in English?

Act in Japanese

1. At a restaurant, ask a waiter a) if smoking is prohibited here; b) what this (description on the menu) mean.
2. You've been shown a sample product. Ask if you can take a picture.
3. You are in a park. Check if a) pets, b) drinks, c) bicycles are prohibited.
4. Politely ask visitors to refrain from taking pictures here.
5. As a host, offer your guests food and drinks. Tell your guests not to hesitate and help themselves. As a guest, be polite and hesitate from helping yourself. After being urged, accept politely.

Dialogue 3 会話 3

Mrs. Yamamoto explains recycling.

Yamamoto: *Sore wa sutete wa ikemasen yo.*

それは、捨^すててはいけませんよ。You shouldn't throw those away.

Michael: *Kono bin ya kan mo?*

このビンや缶^{かん}も？ Do you mean these bottles and cans, too?

Yamamoto: *Onaji desu. Mottainai deshou?*

同じ^{おな}です。もったいないでしょう？ Same. It would be wasteful, wouldn't it?

Michael: *Nan de mo risaikuru-suru n desu nee.*

何^{なん}でもリサイクルするんですねえ。 You recycle everything, don't you?

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

suteru

ikenai

sutete wa ikenai すててはいけない

bin

kan

＋petto botoru

Vocabulary

すてる, 捨てる

いけない

捨てては行けない

びん, ビン

かん, 缶

ペットボトル

English Equivalent

throw away, discard

won't do; bad; mustn't do

should not throw away

bottle; jar

can

plastic bottle

+gomi	ごみ	trash
+gomibako	ごみばこ, ゴミ箱	trash can
onaji	おなじ, 同じ	same
+chigau	ちがう, 違う	is different; is wrong
mottai nai	もったいない	wasteful; sacrilegious
x de mo X	でも	even X
nan demo	なんでも, 何でも	anything
risaikuru	リサイクル	recycle

*(a noun: no no or na is required to modify a noun: onaji namae ‘same name’)

**an U-verb: chigaimasu, chigawanai, chigatta: chigau namae ‘different name’)

Grammar Notes

10-3-1 Expressing Prohibition ‘Must not’

The /X~te + wa/ pattern proposes a condition ‘if you do X’. When followed by *ikenai/ ikemasen* ‘it cannot go’ or ‘it won’t do’, it expresses prohibition ‘it’s no good if you do X’ or ‘you must not do X’.

<i>Sutete wa ikemasen.</i>	It’s no good if you throw it away.
<i>Shashin o totte wa ikenai.</i>	It’s no good if you take pictures.

In addition to *ikenai*, other negative expressions such as *dame*, *yoku nai*, *shitsurei*, etc. sometimes follow the /~te wa/ pattern.

<i>Mada mite wa dame.</i>	You must not look yet.
<i>Osoku denwa-shite wa shitsurei desu.</i>	It’s rude to call late.

In casual speech, the following sound contractions often occur:

/te wa/ → /cha(a) / and /de wa/ → /ja(a) /

<i>sutete wa ikenai</i> → <i>sutecha(a) ikenai</i>	You must not throw it away.
<i>nonde wa ikenai</i> → <i>nonja(a) ikenai</i>	You must not drink it.

Note that permission and prohibition are the ‘yin and yang’ of the rule, so to speak.

In many contexts, the /~te mo ii/ and /~te wa ikenai/ express opposite sides of the same rule.

<i>Tabako suttee mo ii desu ka.</i>	May I smoke?
<i>-Iya, sutte wa ikemasen.</i>	No, you mustn't.

Be aware that prohibiting someone from doing something may be rude in some situations. Use more indirect patterns in such cases including *chotto*, *sumimasen kedo...*, and negative requests.

<i>Tabako suttee mo ii desu ka?</i>	May I smoke?
<i>-Chotto...</i>	
<i>-Anoo, sumimasen kedo....</i>	
<i>-Sumimasen kedo, suwanai de itadakemasen ka.</i>	
<i>-Moushiwake arimasen kedo, goenryo kudasaimasen ka.</i>	

10-3-2 Noun de mo

We learned earlier that *de mo* placed before a sentence means 'However' or 'But'. It comes from 'Soo de mo,' which literally means 'even if it is so.' This is the noun version of the */~te mo/* pattern, which is introduced in Dialogue 2 above. Now, the combination of */de mo/* is attached to a noun as if it's a particle and */X de mo/* means 'even X'

<i>Kodomo de mo wakarimasu.</i>	Even children can understand it.
<i>Obentoo de mo ii desu yo.</i>	Even a bento is fine.

When combined with a question word, it means 'any X' or 'every X'.

<i>Nan de mo risaikuru-shimasu.</i>	We recycle anything (and everything.)
<i>Dare demo shitte imasu.</i>	Any person knows it.
<i>Itsu de mo ii desu yo.</i>	Any time is fine.

This pattern contrasts with */Question word +ka/*, which was introduced earlier and means 'some X'.

some X	any and every X
--------	-----------------

<i>nani ka</i>	something	<i>nan de mo</i>	
	anything <i>dare ka</i>	someone	<i>dare</i>
<i>demo</i>	anyone <i>doko ka</i>	somewhere	<i>doko</i>
<i>demo</i>	anywhere <i>itsu ka</i>	sometime	<i>itsu</i>
<i>demo</i>	anytime		

<i>Nani ka tabe ni ikanai?</i>	Would you like to go and eat something?
<i>-Un, nan de mo ii yo.</i>	Sure. Anything is fine.

Itsu ka denwa shimasu. I'll call you sometime.
-Itsu de mo shite kudasai. Please call me anytime.

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

A. Cue: 捨ててもいいですか。 May I throw it away?

Response: いえ、捨てては行けませんよ。 No, you must not.

Cue: タバコ、吸ってもいいですか。 May I smoke?

Response: いえ、吸ってははいけませんよ。 No, you must not.

B. Cue: 何をリサイクルしますか。 What do you recycle?

Response: 何でも、リサイクルしますよ。 We recycle anything.

Cue: いつ会えますか。 When can we meet?

Response: いつでも会えますよ。 We can meet anytime.

Say it in Japanese

Tell an intern the following:

1. It's no good if you are late for the appointment.
2. It's no good if you forget the name of the company president.
3. It's no good if you go home earlier than the section chief.
4. It's no good if you rush the report. Take your time.
5. It's no good if you drink any more beer.

You are visiting a factory. Tell your group what the tour guide said.

6. We must not take pictures inside.
7. We must not smoke inside. Go outside to smoke.
8. We must not use cellphones inside.

9. We must not park in front of the building. Park in the back.
10. We must not litter. Use the garbage can at the exit.

Act in Japanese

1. Ask a landlord how to dispose of the garbage. How about cans, bottles, and plastic bottles?
2. A co-worker is about to throw away all the extra bento from the lunch meeting. What would you say?
3. You are desperate to have help with the project. Tell the Division chief you need help and you don't care who, when, where, what kind of job, how many people, etc.
4. Discuss the recycling policies in your community; the laws regarding drinking, driving, and drinking and driving in your country. What should they be in your opinion?
5. Discuss what you were prohibited from doing as a child. How about now?

Dialogue 4 会話 4

Getting ready to take out customers for the evening

Michael: *Suutsu kinakute mo ii deshou?*

スーツ、着^きなくてもいいでしょう。

It's probably okay if I don't wear a suit, right?

Honda: *Iya, kinakucha mazui yo.*

いや、着^きなくちゃ、まずいよ。 No, it would be bad if you don't.

Michael showed up in a suit.

Honda: *Waa, oshare!*

わあ、おしゃれ！ Wow! Fashionable!

Michael: *Kono tai hade-suginai?*

このタイ、派手^{はで}すぎない。 Isn't this tie too loud?

Honda: *Uun, yoku niau yo!*

ううん、よく似^{にあ}合うよ！ No, you look good!

Vocabulary

suutsu		スーツ	suit
kiru	きる	着る	put on, wear (on upper body)
+haku		はく	put on, wear (on lower body)
+kaburu		かぶる	put on, wear (on head)
+nugu		ぬぐ	take off
kinakute mo	きなくても	着なくても	even if you don't wear (it's ok)
kinakucha	きなくちゃ	着なくちゃ	if you don't wear (it's not ok)
mazui		まずい	not good; awkward; bad-tasting
oshare (na)	おしゃれ		stylish; fashionable; fashion
tai	タイ		necktie
hade (na)	はで	派手	flashy, showy
+jimi (na)	じみ	地味	quiet (style, color)
Niau	にあう	似合う	becoming, look good

kimono	着物	kimono
burausu	ブラウス	blouse
doresu	ドレス	dress
shatsu	シャツ	shirt
jaketto	ジャケット	jacket
uwagi	上着	jacket, outer ware
shitagi	下着	underwear
kooto	コート	coat
seetaa	セーター	sweater
zubon	ズボン	tousers, pants
pantsu	パンツ	pants
jiinzu	ジーンズ	jeans
sukaato	スカート	skirt
kutsu	靴	shoes
kutsushita	靴下	socks
sokkusu	ソックス	casual(school) socks, white socks
boushi	帽子	hat
nekutai	ネクタイ	necktie
nekkuresu	ネックレス	necklace
ringu	リング	ring
iyaringu	イヤリング	earring
sukaafu	スカーフ	scarf
beruto	ベルト	belt
megane	めがね	eye glasses
tokei	時計	watch
meeku	メイク	make-up

Grammar Notes

10-4-1 Expressing Negative Permission 'Do Not Have To'

In Dialogue 2, we discussed the /affirmative *~te mo*/ in permission patterns. Now we discuss the /negative *~nakute mo*/ in negative permission patterns. Negative permission means 'It's okay NOT to do X' or 'You do not have to do X.'

Matanakute mo ii desu yo.

You don't have to wait.

Mou ganbaranakute mo ii desu.

You don't have to try so hard anymore.

Honyaku-shinakute mo ii desu ka.

Is it okay if I don't translate it?

You can also combine more than one permission pattern together to indicate options.

Kite mo konakute mo ii desu.

It's okay whether you come or not.

Kekkon-shite mo, shinakute mo ii desu. It doesn't matter if you get married or not. *Meeru-site mo denwa-shite mo ii desu.* It's okay whether you email or call.

10-4-2 Expressing Necessities 'must'

In Dialogue 3, we discussed the /affirmative *~te wa*/ in prohibition patterns. Now we consider the /negative *~nakute wa*/ in necessity patterns. Necessity means 'you must do X' or 'it's no good if you do NOT do X.'

The sound change of /*te wa*/ to /*cha*/ and /*de wa*/ to /*ja*/ occurs with this pattern as well. In addition to *ikenai*, other negative expressions can follow this pattern.

<i>Benkyou-shinakute wa ikemasen.</i>	You must study.
<i>Shigoto ni ikanakute wa dame na n desu.</i>	I must go to work, so...
<i>Suutsu kinakucha mazui yo.</i>	It's not good if you do not wear a suit.

We have seen all the four patterns involving the *~te* form—Permissions, prohibitions, negative permissions, and necessities. Now let's see how they complement each other.

<i>Tabako suttee mo ii desu ka?</i>	Is it okay if I smoke?
<i>-Iya, suttee wa ikemasen yo.</i>	No, it's no good if you do.
<i>Shigoto ni ikanakute mo ii desu ka.</i>	Is it okay if I do not go to work?
<i>-Iya, ikanakute wa ikemasen yo.</i>	No, it's no good if you do not.

Note that in some situations, it may be rude to use these patterns. Do not forget to use softer or indirect patterns including apologies, requests, *chotto*, *kedo*, *n desu*, *shi*, etc.

Tabako sutte mo ii desu ka?
-Iya, sumimasen kedo, kodomo ga imasu shi....

Well, Sorry, but children are here, and...

-Chotto, soto de onegai-dekimasen ka. Can I just ask you to do it outside?

- Asoko ni kinen tte... Over there it says 'no smoking'

Shigoto ni ikanakute mo ii desu ka.

- Kyou wa sugoku isogashii n desu kedo..

It's just that we are extremely busy today, and...

- Iya, kite kudasai yo. Onegaishimasu. Please come. I'm begging you.

10-4-3 X-sugiru

The verb *sugiru* means ‘pass something.’ It can be attached to a verb stem (*verb masu*-form without *masu*), adjective root (adjective *i*-form without *i*) or *na*-nouns to make a compound verb that means ‘overly so’ or ‘too much for X’. The resulting compound form is a RU-verb.

With Verb Stem: *Chotto tabe-sugimashita.* I ate a little too much.

With Adj. Root: *Taka-sugiru kara, kawanai.* I won't buy it because it's too expensive.

With Na-Aoun: *Ano hito, majime-sugiru.* He is too serious.

When *-ru* of *sugiru* is dropped, it becomes a noun and often used in a casual speech.

Ano hito sugo-sugi! He is too amazing!

Chotto, nomi-sugi ja nai no? Aren't you drinking a little too much?

10-4-4 Verbs of Dressing

There are different verbs in Japanese for the English verb ‘put on (pieces of clothing)’ or ‘wear’. The choice is based on where you put on the item. *Kiru* for the upper body, *haku* for the lower body, *kaburu* for on top of the head, and *suru* for smaller items such as accessories and ties. Note the difference in meaning among the following.

Shatsu o kiru.

I'll put on a shirt. (Action)

Shatsu o kite iru.

I'm wearing a shirt/ I'm dressed in a shirt. (State)

Nekutai o shinai.

I'll not put on a tie. (Action)

Nekutai o shite inai.

I have no tie. (State)

Drills and Exercises

Cue and Response

A. Cue: スーツ、着ましょうか。 Shall I wear a suit?

Response: いえ、着なくてもいいですよ。 No, you don't have to.

Cue: 帽子、かぶりましょうか。 Shall I wear a hat?

Response: いえ、かぶらなくてもいいですよ No, you don't have to.

B. Cue: 宿題しない? Why don't we do the homework?

Response: しなくちゃいけないの？ Do we have to?

Cue: 古い写真、捨てない？ Why don't we throw away the old pictures?

Response: 捨てなくちゃ行けないの？ Do we have to?

C. Cue: ちょっと派手ですね。 It's a little loud, isn't it?

Response: ええ、派手すぎますね。 Right. It's too loud.

Cue: よく飲みましたね。 We drank a lot, didn't we?

Response: ええ、飲み過ぎましたね。 Right. We drank too much.

Say it in Japanese

Ask the section chief about the project.

1. Do we have to translate the document?
2. Do we have to use these pictures?
3. Do we have to meet the president of that (notorious) company?
4. Do we have to get an Ok from the division chief? (Does the division chief must say 'ok'?)
5. Do we have to pay in dollars?

Ask a co-worker about the dress code for an event.

6. Do we have to wear a suit?
7. Men don't have to wear a tie, do they?
8. We must not wear jeans, right?
9. Is any color okay?
10. Do women have to wear a dress? Can we wear pants?

Act in Japanese

1. Describe a) how your classmates are dressed today; b) how to dress for different occasions in your country.
2. Discuss the dos and don'ts at work in your country.
3. See your colleagues off to a party. Warn them not to drink too much.
4. With freedom, comes responsibility. Explain what they are for
a) driving; b) being a college student; c) working from home
5. Exclaim that you don't have to memorize dialogues any more! Congratulations!

Grammar Review

1. Explain how to make potential forms for each of the four verb groups.
2. Is a potential verb form a U-verb or RU-verb?
3. Explain how to make a negative request.
4. Explain how to express the following:
 - Permission ‘it’s okay to do X.’ or ‘you can do X.’
 - Prohibition ‘it’s no good if you do X.’ or ‘you must not do X.’
 - Negative permission ‘it’s okay not to do X.’ or ‘you do not have to do X.’
 - Necessity ‘it’s no good if you do not do X.’ or ‘you must do X.’
5. What does *enryo* mean? How is it used?
6. What is the difference in meaning between:

Nani ka
arimasu. Nan
de mo
arimasu.
7. What are the Japanese equivalents of the English word ‘wear’? How are they used?
8. What is *-sugiru* attached to in order to make a compound word? What does it mean?
9. The noun *onaji* is unique. In what way?

Lesson 10 Homework

Name:

A. Identify the person(s) under discussion and the information provided about them.

(9)

1.

2.

3.

Translate each question into English. (6)

1.

2.

3.

B. Self-Introduction: Find out the following in English about the speaker. (5)

Name & Age:

Job:

Education:

Family:

Hobbies:

D. Review each context and circle the item that best fits the blank in the given context (20)

1. You'd like to rephrase what you have just said to be more precise. Mou yo-ji... _____ mada
yo-ji desu.

a. To iu koto wa b. Toriaezu c. To iu ka d. Tashika

2. You've been asked which you like better, dogs or cats. _____ suki desu.
a. Neko no hou ga b. Neko yori c. Neko ga ichiban d. Neko wa motto
3. You've been asked what worries you. Shiken ga _____ shi...
a. shinpai b shinpai na c. shinpai de d. shinpai da
4. You want to know what kind of job a friend wants to get _____ shigoto ga suki?
a. Dare b. Dono c. Donna d. Dore
5. For the meeting time, nine o'clock has been suggested. You are fine with that. Ku-ji
_____ ii desu yo.
a. wa b. ni c. de d. ga
6. Ask a visitor to write down her name. Sumimasen. Onamae o _____ kudasai.
a. kaite b. katte c. kakatte d. kaette
7. You've been asked why you are not going to the meeting. Jikan ga nai _____.
a shi b. na n desu c. da kara d. da shi
8. You've been asked when the package will arrive there. Assate _____ darou nee.
a. tsuki b. tsuku c. tsuite d. tsukimasu
9. You just met a person. Ask the name of her company. _____ kaisha desu ka?
a. Dono b. Nan no c. Nan to iu d. Donna
10. You've been asked where you are going. You are going to help a Senpai. Senpai o
_____ ni itte kimaus.
a. tetsudai b. tetsudau c. tetsudatte d. tetsudaimasu
11. You'd like to offer sweets to a friend. Okashi _____?
a. tabenai b. tabetai c. tabete d. tabeta
12. A co-worker has just introduced her big sister to you. What would you say?
_____ desu ka?
a. Ane b. Ani c. Oneesan d. Ojousan

13. You'd like to know how many people are in your co-worker's family. Gokazoku wa _____desu ka?

- a. nan-nin b. nani-jin c. ikutsu d. nan-sai

14. You ran into an old friend at a party. Ask if everyone in her family is well. Minasan _____?

- a. ii b. ogenki c. pinpin d. daijoubu

15. You've been asked if you are still single. You got married last year. Kyonen kekkon_____.

- a. shite imasu b. shimsu c. shite imashita d. shimashita

16. Over the phone ask a friend what he is doing right now. Ima nani _____no?

- a. shita b. shitte iru c. shite iru d. suru

17. You've been asked what you think of Mr. Oda. _____ to omou kedo.

- a. Majime da b. Yasashikute c. Akarui desu d. Ii hito

18. A friend just broke some news that you were not aware of. Hee, _____!

- a. Shirimasen. b. Shitte imasen. c. Shirimasen deshita. d. Shiranakatta

19. Ask a co-worker if the division chief gave him the OK. Buchou wa OK to _____no?

- a. osshatta b. irasshatta c. nasatta d. moushita.

20. You forgot what time tomorrow's presentation is. Check with a friend. Purezen wa, nan-ji _____kke.

- a. desu b. de c. deshita d. datta

E. Fill in the blanks below in either Romanization or Hiragana. (6)

Polite Present	Plain Present	Plain Negative	Plain Past
tabemasu	Taberu	tabenai	tabeta

kimasu			
aimasu			
imasu	iru		
nakunarimasu	nakunaru		
hatarakimasu	hataraku		

F. Answer in English. (5)

1. Explain how to use *Chichi* and *Otousan*.
2. Write the Informal Past form of the following U-verbs in Romanization or Hiragana.

naku *kasu* _____ *erabu* _____ *niau* _____

3. What is the difference in meaning between the following? (2)

Mou

shimasen.

Mada

shimasu.

4. *~kara* is used to provide the reason why. Describe two ways to explain reasons more indirectly. (2)

Lesson 10 Quiz

A. Identify the item(s) under discussion and the information provided about them. (9)

1.

2.

3.

B. Translate each instruction into English. (17)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

C. Circle the item that best fits the blank in the given context (20)

1. You've asked what kind of person Ms. Honda is. _____ yasashii hito desu yo.

a. Akarui desu b. Omoshiroku c. Genki d. Kawaikute

2. You've been asked which you like better, pants or skirts. _____ suki desu.

a. Pantsu no hou ga b. Pantsu yori c. Pantsu ga ichiban d. Pantsu wa motto

3. A friend thinks your tie is the same as his. It is slightly different. _____ kedo chotto chigau yo.

a. Onaji b. Niau c. Sokkuri d. Nite iru

4. You want to know what kind of job a friend wants to get _____ shigoto ga suki?

a. Dare b. Dono c. Donna d. Dore

5. For the meeting, Monday has been suggested. Respond. Nanyoubi _____ ii desu yo.

a. de b. ka c. de mo d. ga

6. Ask a visitor to write her name here. Sumimasen. Koko ni onamae o _____ kudasai.

- a. kaite b. katte c. kaette d. kakatte
7. Ask a co-worker if it's okay to wear jeans for that event. Jiinzu _____ ii deshou ka?
- a. shite mo b. ja nakute mo c. kite mo d. haite mo
8. You've been asked if you can read Japanese. Amari _____ nee.
- a. yomanai b. yomenai c. yomeru d. yomimasu
6. Ask a friend what the name of her dog is. _____ namae?
- a. Dono b. Nan no c. Nan to iu d. Donna
7. Tell a friend that you are going to throw away the trash. Gomi o _____ ni iku no.
- a. site b. sutete c. sute d. suttee
8. Tell a friend not to buy bento from that store. Ano mise no obentou _____ de.
- a. kanai b. kaenai c. kaimasen d. kawanai
12. A co-worker has just introduced her big brother to you. What would you say?
- _____ desu ka?
- a. Ani b. Ane c. Oniisan d. Ojousan
13. You'd like to know how many children your co-worker has. Okosan wa _____ desu ka?
- a. nan-nin b. nani-jin c. ikutsu d. nan-sai
14. Tell a friend that he must send the file today. Fairu kyou _____ ikenai yo
- a. okuccha b. okutte wa c. okurenakute wa d. okuranakute mo
15. You've been asked if you are single. You will get married next month. Raigetsu kekkon _____.
- a. shite imasu b. shimasu c. shitte imasu d. shirimasu
16. You've been asked what you think of that intern. Chotto _____ sugiru kara shinpai.
- a. majime da b. yasumu c. kurai d. hataraki
17. You've been asked what you think of the suit. _____ da to omou kedo.
- a. Hade na b. Oshare c. Takasugiru d. Kakko ii
18. Ask if a friend still remembers the password. Mada pasuwaado _____ ?
- a. oboeru b. oboete iru c. oboenai d. oboete ita
19. Ask a co-worker what the division chief said. Buchou wa nan to _____ no?
- a. nasatta b. irasshatta c. osshatta d. moushita.
20. You forgot if smoking is prohibited here. Check with a friend. Koko wa, kin-en

_____kke?

a. desu b. de c. deshita d. datta

A. Fill in the blanks below in either Romanization or Hiragana. (14)

<i>~masu form</i>	<i>Plain Affirmative</i>	<i>Plain Negative</i>	<i>Plain Past</i>	<i>Plain Past Negative</i>
<i>tabemasu</i>	<i>taberu</i>	<i>tabenai</i>	<i>tabeta</i>	<i>taberareru</i>
<i>kimasu 'come'</i>				
<i>aimasu</i>				
<i>*makimasu</i>	<i>maku</i>			
<i>*karimasu</i>	<i>kariru</i>			

* These verbs have not been introduced in the textbook.

B. Explain in English how to use the following. (4)

Goenryo naku.

Enryo-shimasu.

Dou shita no?

Dou suru no?

Drill Audio Scripts

Dialogue 1

A. Cue: 読む? Response: すみません。読めないんです。

Cue: 食べる? Response: すみません。食べられないんです。

1. 歩く? 2. 作る? 3. 手伝う? 4. 帰る? 5. 来る?

B. Cue: ケータイ、使います。 Response: あ、使わないでください。

Cue: これ、食べます。 Response: あ、食べないでください。

1. 写真、撮ります 2. お土産、買います 3. パスワード、書きます
4. ファイル、送ります 5. お金、入れます

Dialogue 2

A. Cue: 写真、撮りたいんですけど。 Response: 撮ってもいいですよ。

Cue: ケータイ、使いたいんですけど。 Response: 使ってもいいですよ。

1. 明日休みたいんですけど。
2. はやくかえりたいんですけど。
3. トイレに行きたいんですけど。
4. 昼ご飯、買ってきたいんですけど。
5. PPT、使いたいんですけど。

B. Cue: 写真、撮ってもいいですか。 Response: あ、撮らないでください。

Cue: ケータイ、使ってもいいですか。 Response: あ、使わないでください。

1. タバコ吸ってもいいですか。
2. ここに駐車してもいいですか。
3. 教科書見てもいいですか。
4. あれ、みんなに言ってもいいですか。
5. 今晚出かけてもいいですか。

Dialogue 3

A. Cue: 捨ててもいいですか。 Response: いえ、捨てては行けませんよ。

Cue: タバコ、吸ってもいいですか。 Response: いえ、吸っては行けませんよ。

1. 駐車してもいいですか。
2. お酒、飲んでもいいですか。
3. ちょっと、遅れてもいいですか。

4. パスワード、言ってもいいですか。

5. 一緒に宿題してもいいですか。

B. Cue: 何をリサイクルしますか。 Response: 何でも、リサイクルしますよ。

Cue: いつ会えますか。 Response: いつでも会えますよ。

1. だれが作れますか。

2. どんな仕事ができますか。

3. 何人、紹介しますか。

4. いつ、忙しいですか。

5. どのラーメンが好きですか。

Dialogue 4

A. Cue: スーツ、着ましょうか。 Response: いえ、着なくてもいいですよ。

Cue: 帽子、かぶりましょうか。 Response: いえ、かぶらなくてもいいですよ。

1. ネクタイしましょうか。

2. チケット買いましょうか。

3. お金、払いましょうか。

4. パスワード入れましょうか。

5. 地下鉄に乗り換えましょうか。

B. Cue: 宿題しない？ Response: しなくちゃいけないの？

Cue: 古い写真、捨てない？ Response: 捨てなくちゃいけないの？

1. 病院に行かない？

2. 資料、読まない？

3. 両親に会わない？

4. 歩かない？

5. PPT 使わない？

C. Cue: このシャツ、ちょっと派手ですね。 Response: ええ、派手すぎますね。

Cue: タベは、よく飲みましたね。 Response: ええ、飲み過ぎましたね。

1. このホテル、高いですね。

2. 日本人、よく働きますね。

3. あの社長、すごいですね。

4. お土産、たくさん買いましたね。

5. あのおばあさん、元気ですね

Verb Conjugation 1

~masu form	~tai form	Plain Affirmative	Plain Negative	Plain Past	Plain Past Negative
Kimasu	Kitai	Kuru	Konai	Kita	Konakkata
Ikimasu	Ikitai	Iku	Ikanai	Itta	Ikanakatta
Shimasu	Shitai	Suru	Shinai	Shita	Shinakatta
Arimasu	X	Aru	Nai	Atta	Nakatta
<i>Irasshaimasu</i>	<i>Irassharitai</i>	<i>Irassharu</i>	<i>irassharanai</i>	<i>Irasshatta</i>	<i>Irassharanakatta</i>
<i>Gozaimasu</i>	<i>Gozaritai</i>	<i>Gozaru</i>	<i>Gozaranai</i>	<i>Gozatta</i>	<i>Gozaranakatta</i>
<i>Kudasaimasu</i>	<i>Kudashritai</i>	<i>Kudasuru</i>	<i>Kudasuranai</i>	<i>Kudasatta</i>	<i>Kudasuranakatta</i>
<i>Nasaimasu</i>	<i>Nasaritai</i>	<i>Nasaru</i>	<i>Nasaranai</i>	<i>Nasatta</i>	<i>Nasaranakatta</i>
<i>Osshaimasu</i>	<i>Ossharitai</i>	<i>Ossharu</i>	<i>Ossharanai</i>	<i>Osshatta</i>	<i>Ossharanakatta</i>
Nomimasu	Nomitai	Nomu	Nomanai	Nonda	Nomanakatta
Kakimasu	Kakitai	Kaku	Kakanai	Kaita	Kakanakatta
Kaimasu	Kaitai	Kau	Kawanai	Katta	Kawanakatta
Norimasu	Noritai	Noru	Noranai	Notta	Noranakatta
Aimasu	Aitai	Au	Awanai	Atta	Awanakatta
Tsukaimasu	Tsukaitai	Tsukau	Tsukawanai	Tsukatta	Tsukawanakatta
Tetsudaimasu	Tetsudaitai	Tetsudau	Tetsudawanai	Tetsudatta	Tetsuawanakatta
Wakarimasu	X	Wakaru	Wakaranai	Wakatta	Wakaranakatta
Tsukurimasu	Tsukuritai	Tsukuru	Tsukuranai	Tsukutta	Tsukuranakatta
Mawarimasu	Mawaritai	Mawaru	Mawaranai	Mawatta	Mawaranakatta
Kaerimasu	Kaeritai	Kaeru	Kaeranai	Kaetta	Kaeranakatta
Hashirimasu	Hashiritai	Hashiru	Hashiranai	Hashitta	Hashiranakatta
Irimasu	X	Iru	Iranai	Itta	Iranakatta
Ganbarimasu	Ganbaritai	Ganbaru	Ganbaranai	Ganbatta	Ganbaranakatta
Okurimasu	Okuritai	Okuru	Kiuranai	Okutta	Kiuranakatta
Kikimasu	Kikitai	Kiku	Kikanai	Kiita	Kikanakatta
Arukimasu	Arukитай	Aruku	Arukanai	Aruita	Arukanakatta
Tsukimasu	Tsukитай	Tsuku	Tsukanai	Tsuita	Tsukanakatta
Yomimasu	Yomitai	Yomu	Yomanai	Yonda	Yomanakatta
Yasumimasu	Yasumитай	Yasumu	Yasumanai	Yasunda	Yasumanakatta

~masu form	~tai form	Plain Affirmative	Plain Negative	Plain Past	Plain Past Negative
Isogimasu	Isogitai	Isogu	Isoganai	Isoida	Isoganakatta
Hanashimasu	Hanashitai	Hanasu	Hanasanai	Hanashita	Hanasanakatta
<i>Tabemasu</i>	<i>Tabetai</i>	<i>Taberu</i>	<i>Tabenai</i>	<i>Tabeta</i>	<i>Tabenakatta</i>
<i>Mimasu</i>	<i>Mitai</i>	<i>Miru</i>	<i>Minai</i>	<i>Mita</i>	<i>Minakatta</i>
<i>Imasu</i>	<i>Itai</i>	<i>Iru</i>	<i>Inai</i>	<i>Ita</i>	<i>Inakatta</i>
<i>Dekimasu</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Dekiru</i>	<i>Dekinai</i>	<i>Dekita</i>	<i>Dekinakatta</i>
<i>Demasu</i>	<i>Detai</i>	<i>Deru</i>	<i>Denai</i>	<i>Deta</i>	<i>Denakatta</i>
<i>Orimasu</i>	<i>Oritai</i>	<i>Oriru</i>	<i>Orinai</i>	<i>Orita</i>	<i>Ornakatta</i>
<i>Dekakemasu</i>	<i>Dekaketai</i>	<i>Dekakeru</i>	<i>Dekakenai</i>	<i>Dekaketa</i>	<i>Dekakenakatta</i>
<i>Norikaemasu</i>	<i>Norikaetai</i>	<i>Norikaeru</i>	<i>Norikaenai</i>	<i>Norikaeta</i>	<i>Norikaenakatta</i>
<i>Machiawasemasu</i>	<i>Machiawasetai</i>	<i>Machiawaseru</i>	<i>Machiawasenai</i>	<i>Machiawaseta</i> <i>a</i>	<i>Machiawasenakatta</i> <i>a</i>
<i>Itadakemasu</i>	<i>Itadaketai</i>	<i>Itadakeru</i>	<i>Itadakenai</i>	<i>Itadaketa</i>	<i>Itadakenakatta</i>