Easy Japanese

~やさしい日本語~
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Know a little more about Japanese

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Welcome to “Easy Japanese”

Welcome to our program, “Easy Japanese”! We hope you will have fun learning through the program series called “Japan My Love” and “Fun with Japanese”.

With the right approach, Japanese is not so difficult to learn. In speaking Japanese, the sounds are based on a combination of five vowels and about a dozen consonants, so the pronunciation is relatively easy.

The Japanese writing system incorporates three main types of script -- kanji, hiragana and katakana. Kanji are Chinese characters introduced to Japan in the 5th and 6th century. These are ideograms. Hiragana and katakana are phonograms, a syllabary developed in Japan. Katakana is used for onomatopoeia and the many foreign words that have been assimilated into the language.

If you are learning Japanese for the first time our “Japan My Love” series offers 100 handy expressions that you can memorize. These expressions will really help you to improve.

In the “Fun with Japanese” series you will learn about the many words that depict the four seasons of Japan. Japanese culture places great importance on the changing seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter. Also included in the series are some of the many idiomatic phrases and onomatopoeia used in daily Japanese.

Once you master the words and phrases we use in our program, you’ll be amazed at how expressive your Japanese will become. Be sure to join us during our program “Easy Japanese” with the series called, “Japan My Love” and “Fun with Japanese.”
# The Japanese Syllabary

1. ひらがな Hiragana
2. カタカナ Katakana
3. Romaji (Roman letters)

<table>
<thead>
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The main non-Japanese character in the drama is called Leo. He has been studying aikidō, one of the Japanese martial arts, in his home country.

But for a long time he has been eager to learn more aikido in Japan, where it originated, and so he has been studying Japanese very hard.

Now his wish has been fulfilled.

The drama begins as Leo arrives at Narita International Airport, the main gateway to Tokyo, the capital of Japan.
Characters in “Japan, My Love”

Leo  Mika  Aki  Mr. Masaki  Mrs. Masaki

Mr. Ono  Waitress  Waiter  Mario  Min

Taxi driver  Pedestrian (Woman)  Pedestrian (Man)  Doctor  Shop assistant
Lesson 1

Er, excuse me...

At Narita International Airport (1)

♥ みか: あのう、すみません。
ANŌ, SUMIMASEN.
パスポートが落ちましたよ!
PASUPÔTO · GA OCHIMASHITA · YO!
♠ しょう: えっ?
E?
♥ みか: どういたしまして。
DŌ · ITASHIMASHITE.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #1 “ANŌ, SUMIMASEN.”

The expression, “ANŌ, SUMIMASEN”, is used when you speak to somebody you don’t know. ANŌ is used when you want to call the attention of someone. The second word, SUMIMASEN, is used in various situations. In this case, it means “Excuse me.”

Lesson 2

Thank you very much.

At Narita International Airport (2)

♥ みか: あのう、すみません。
ANŌ, SUMIMASEN.
パスポートが落ちましたよ!
PASUPÔTO · GA OCHIMASHITA · YO!
♠ しょう: えっ?
E?
ああ、どうもありがとうございます。
Ā, DŌMO · ARIGATŌ · GOZAIMASU.
♥ みか: どういたしまして。
DŌ · ITASHIMASHITE.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #2 “DŌMO · ARIGATŌ · GOZAIMASU.”

“DŌMO · ARIGATŌ · GOZAIMASU” is used whenever you want to express your gratitude in a polite way. ARIGATŌ by itself corresponds to “thank you”. Adding DŌMO and GOZAIMASU makes the expression much more polite. The expression, DŌ · ITASHIMASHITE, is used when saying “you’re welcome.”
Lesson 3

At Narita International Airport (3)

Lesson 3

Nice to meet you.

“DÔZO - YOROSHIKU.”

“DÔZO - YOROSHIKU” is an informal expression of greeting used when you meet someone for the first time. It is used after you say your name.
Lesson 4

This is the first time I’ve ever come to Japan.

At Narita International Airport (4)

♥ みか: 私は、これからリムジンバスに乗るんだけど、あなたは？
WATASHI・WA，KOREKARA
RIMUJIN・BASU・NI
NORUN・DAKEDO，ANATA・WA?

♥ Mika: I’m taking an airport bus. How about you?

▲レオ: どうしよう…?
DÔ・SHIYÔ…?
ぼく、日本は初めてなんです。
BOKU，NIHON・WA
HAJIMETE・NAN・DESU.

▲ Leo: What shall I do?

This is the first time I’ve ever come to Japan.

♥ みか: じゃあ、一緒に来る？
JĀ，ISSHO・NI KURU?

♥ Mika: Do you want to come with me, then?

▲レオ: どうもありがとう。
DÔMO・ARIGATÔ.

▲ Leo: Thank you.

 TODAY’S EXPRESSION #4 “NIHON・WA HAJIMETE・NAN・DESU.”

Today’s expression is used when you want to inform somebody you are doing something for the first time. Please memorize the expression “-WA HAJIMETE -NAN -DESU.”

Lesson 5

On the airport bus (1)

♥ みか: やっと、東京ね…。
YATTO，TOKYÔ・NE...

♥ Mika: At last, we’ve arrived in Tokyo.

▲レオ: すごい！ 建物でいっぱいですね。
SUGOI！TATEMONO・DE
IPPAI・DESU・NE.

▲ Leo: Great! It’s full of buildings.

♥ みか: 本当にそうね。
HONTÔ・NI SÔ・NE.

♥ Mika: Yes, it really is.

 TODAY’S EXPRESSION #5 “SUGOI!”

SUGOI! is used to express a feeling of excitement or surprise. It has a positive nuance, so it is used in situations that connotate pleasure and is often heard in daily conversation.
**Lesson 6**  
Where do you live?

**On the airport bus (2)**

▲Leo: Er, Mika, where do you live?
▲レオ: あの、みかさん、お住まいはどちらですか？
ANO, MIKA · SAN, O · SUMAI · WA
DOCHIRA · DESU · KA?

♥みか: 私？わたしたちは渋谷です。
WATASHI? WATASHI · WA, SHIBUYA.

How about you?

ANATA · WA?

▲Leo: I live at this address.
▲レオ：ぼくは、この住所のところです。
BOKU · WA, KONO JÛSHÔ · NO
TOKORO · DESU.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #6  “O-SUMAI - WA DOCHIRA - DESUKA?”

“O-SUMAI - WA DOCHIRA - DESUKA” is a very polite expression to use when asking someone’s address. Adding O- before a noun makes it polite, so O-SUMAI is a polite form of SUMAI, which means “the place you live”. DOCHIRA - DESU - KA literally means “Where is it?”

**Lesson 7**  
Could you tell me your contact address?

**Wanting to meet again (1)**

♥Mika: It’s time to say good-bye now.
♥みか：ここでお別れね。
KOKO · DE, O · WAKARE · NE.

▲Leo: Mika, could you tell me your contact address?
▲レオ：みかさん、連絡先を教えてくれませんか？
MIKA · SAN, RENRAKUSAKI · WO
OSHIETE · KUREMASEN · KA?

♥Mika: Sure.
♥Mika：いいわよ。
Ī · WA · YO.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #7  “RENRAKUSAKI · WO OSHIETE · KUREMASEN · KA?”

“RENRAKUSAKI · WO OSHIETE · KUREMASEN · KA?” is a polite expression used when you ask someone for some information. You just add what you want to ask for before WO.
Lesson 8

Wanting to meet again (2)

✧ Leo: Mika, could you tell me your contact address?

MIKA · SAN, RENRAKUSAKI · WO
OSHIETE · KUREMASEN · KA?

♥ Mika: Sure. I’ll write it down here.

I · WA · YO.
KOKO · NI KAKU · WA · NE.

✧ Leo: Please.

♥ Mika: いいわよ。ここに書くわね。

❖ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #8 “ONEGAI · SHIMASU.”

“ONEGAI · SHIMASU”, which means “Please”, is a polite expression to use when you want to ask someone for something.

Lesson 9

Wanting to meet again (3)

♥ Mika: If there is anything, please contact me.

MOSHI, NANI · KA ATTARA
RENRAKU · SHITE · NE.

✧ Leo: Thank you.

ARIGATŌ · GOZAIMASU.

♥ Mika: See you again.

SORE · JĀ MATA.

✧ Leo: Good-bye.

♥ Mika: それじゃあ、また。

SAYŌNARA.

❖ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #9 “SORE - JĀ MATA.”

“SORE - JĀ MATA”, which means “See you again”, is an expression used when you part from someone. SORE - JĀ means “See you” and MATA means “again”. It’s very common expression, used for friends or people you are familiar with.
Lesson 10

In the taxi (1)

▲レオ: この住所のところに行きたいんです。
KONO JŪSHO - NO · TOKORO · NI
IKITAI · N · DESU · GA.
▲運転手: はい、かしこまりました。
HAI, KASHIKOMARI · MASHITA.
お客様は、日本語がお上手ですね。
O · KYAKU · SAN · WA, NIHONGO · GA
O · JŌZU · DESU · NE.
▲レオ: いいえ、それほどでも。
IE, SORE · HODO · DEMO.
▲Leo: I want to go to this address.
▲Taxi driver: Yes, certainly.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #10 "IE, SORE · HODO · DEMO."
"IE, SORE · HODO · DEMO", meaning "Well, not that good", is an expression to use when you are praised. It's a good idea to use this kind of modest expression.

Lesson 11

How much is it?

In the taxi (2)

▲運転手: お客さん、着きました。
O · KYAKU · SAN, TSUKI · MASHITA.
この右手の家です。
KONO MIGITE · NO IE · DESU.
▲レオ: どうもありがとう。
DŌMO · ARIGATÔ.
いくらですか?
O · IKURA · DESU · KA.
▲運転手: 1980円いただきます。
SEN · KYŪHYAKU · HACHIJŪ · EN
ITADAKI · MASU.
▲Taxi driver: Yes, certainly.
▲Leo: Thank you.
▲Taxi driver: One thousand nine hundred and eighty yen, please.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #11 "O · IKURA DESU · KA?"
This expression means "How much is it?" It can be used to ask the price of anything.
Lesson 12

Can you accept a ten-thousand-yen banknote?

In the taxi (3)

▲Leo: How much is the fare?
▲Taxi driver: One thousand nine hundred and eighty yen, please.
▲Leo: Can you accept a ten-thousand-yen banknote?
▲Taxi driver: Yes, that’s fine.
▲Leo: Thank you.

▲Leo: おいくらですか？
O・IKURA DESU・KA?
▲Taxi driver: 1980円いただきます。
SEN・KYŪHYAKU・HACHIJŪ・EN ITADAKI・MASU
▲Leo: 1万円でもいいですか？
ICHIMAN・EN・SATU・DEMO I・DE SU・KA?
▲Taxi driver: 結構ですよ。
KEKKŌ・DE SU・YO.
はい、おつりです。
HAI・O・TSURI・DE SU.
▲Leo: どうも。
DÔMO.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #12 “ICHIMAN- EN・SATU・DEMO I・DE SU・KA?”

“〜DEMO I・DE SU・KA?” which means “Can you accept with 〜?” is a very useful expression when you want to ask if the person you are talking to is alright with whatever you mentioned previously.
### Lesson 13

**Now, please come in.**

**Arriving at the house (1)**

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<th>Japanese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<td>明日から稽古だ。</td>
<td>Training will start from tomorrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>今日は、早く休みなさい。</td>
<td>You’d better go to bed early today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>アレ: はい、そうします。</td>
<td>Yes, I will do as you suggest.</td>
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<td>マサキ: あなたがとうございます。</td>
<td>ARIGATŌ - GOZAIMASU.</td>
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<td>レオ: ありがとうございます。</td>
<td>Thank you very much.</td>
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<td>マサキ: レオ、よく來てくれたなあ。</td>
<td>Leo, welcome to our house.</td>
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<td>レオ: 先生...! お世話になります。</td>
<td>Mr. Masaki! Thank you in advance for your kindness in taking care of me.</td>
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<td>さあ、お入りください。</td>
<td>Now, please come in.</td>
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<td>マサキ: 疲れただろう。</td>
<td>You must be tired.</td>
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<td>レオ: 少し...。</td>
<td>A little.</td>
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<tr>
<td>マサキ: お世話になります。</td>
<td>Thank you in advance for your kindness in taking care of me.</td>
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**TODAY’S EXPRESSION #13**  “SĀ, O - HAIRI – KUDASAI.”

SĀ is used to encourage or urge someone to do something. **O - HAIRI - KUDASAI** means “Please come in.”

### Lesson 14

**Yes, I will do as you suggest.**

**Arriving at the house (2)**

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<td>マサキ: 今から稽古だ。</td>
<td>Training will start from tomorrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>レオ: はい、そうします。</td>
<td>Yes, I will do as you suggest.</td>
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<td>マサキ: 今日は、早く休みなさい。</td>
<td>Today, you’d better go to bed early.</td>
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<td>A little.</td>
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**TODAY’S EXPRESSION #14**  “HAI, SŌ - SHIMASU”

“HAI, SŌ - SHIMASU” means “Yes, I will do as you suggest.” **HAI** means “yes”, **SHIMASU** means “do” and **SŌ - SHIMASU** means “I will do as you suggest.”
Lesson 15

Arriving at the house (3)

Mrs. Masaki: Leo, your room is upstairs.

Mrs. Masaki: As we have already laid out the bedding, please take a bath.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #15 “LEO-SAN-NO O-HEYA-WA NIKAI-DESU”

Leo: Oh, the tatami mats smell nice.

Lesson 16

Arriving at the house (4)

Leo: Thank you very much.

Masaki: It may be hot, so be careful.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #16 “KI - WO TSUKETE.”

“IKI - WO TSUKETE” means “be careful”. It’s an expression to urge someone to pay attention to something.
Lesson 17

Good morning.

Breakfast (1)

▲ Masaki: Good morning.

Lesson 18

A fixed phrase said before eating.

Breakfast (2)

▲ Leo: Good morning.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #17 “OHAYÔ - GOZAIMASU.”

This expression means “Good morning”. OHAYÔ - GOZAIMASU literally means “It’s early.” So you can use it until around 10 o’clock in the morning.

▲ Masaki: Breakfast is ready.

Mrs. Masaki: Oh, good morning. Did you sleep well?

Leo: Yes. Everyone: (a fixed phrase said before eating)

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #18 “ITADAKI - MASU.”

This is a fixed phrase to be said before eating food. It can be used with any meal — breakfast, lunch, or dinner. There is another fixed expression when you finish eating: “GOCHISÔ-SAMA-DESHITA.”
Lesson 19

Breakfast (3)

♥政木の妻：お口に合いますか？
O・KUCHI・NI・AIMASU・KA?

►Leo: ええ、とてもおいしいです。
YES・TOTEMO・OISHI・DESU.

♥政木の妻：よかったわ。
YOKATTA・WA.

►Leo: (If you say so,) I would like some more, please.

Mrs. Masaki: Do you like the taste?

Mrs. Masaki: I'm glad to hear that.

You are welcome to have a second helping.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #19 “TOTEMO  OISHI - DESU.”
The word TOTEMO in “TOTEMO  OISHI - DESU” means “very” and OISHI - DESU means “it’s delicious”. Any cook will be happy to hear this phrase.

Lesson 20

Going to a training session (1)

►Masaki: Leo, now we’ll go to a training session.

Mrs. Masaki: Leo: Yes. or OK.

See you later, then.

►Masaki: See you later!

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #20 “ITTE - KIMASU.”
This is a set phrase said when someone is leaving for somewhere, and it literally means “I’ll go and return.” The normal response to “ITTE - KIMASU” is “ITTE - RASSHAI”. When you come back to your home or your office you should say “TADAIMA”.

16
Lesson 21

Going to a training session (2)

 совет

Masaki: This is the main training hall.

Leo: So this is...

Masaki: Mr. Ono, I'd like to introduce Leo, my student.

Ono: Leo, I'm glad to see you here.

Masaki: This expression means "I'd like to introduce you." After saying GO - SHŌKAI - SHIMASU, you say the name of the person you are going to introduce.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #21 “GO - SHŌKAI - SHIMASU.”

イラスト（合気道道場—政木、小野）
Lesson 22  I’ll do my best!

Going to a training session (3)

▲小野：レオか、よく来たな。
LEO・KA、YOKU KITA・NA.

▲レオ：よろしくお願いします。
YOROSHiku ONEGAI・SHIMasu.

▲小野：しばらくここで修行を積みなさい。
SHIBARAKU KOKo・DE
SHUGYō・WO TSUMI・NASAI.

▲レオ：はい、頑張ります！
HAI、GANBARI・MASu!

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #22 “GANBARI - MASU”
“GANBARI - MASU”, which means “I’ll do my best”, is a word to express your determination to try hard.

Lesson 23  What time does the training session begin?

Going to a training session (4)

▲レオ：先生、稽古は何時からですか?
SENSÉ、KĒko・WA NAN・JI・KARA
DESu・KA?

▲政木：7時からだけど・・・。
SHICHI・JI・KARA DAKEDO...

❤あき：お父さん！
OTōSAN!

▲政木：あっ、お前でたのか。
A、OMAE KITETA—NO KA

▲Leo: Mr. Masaki, what time does the training session begin?

▲Masaki: From seven, but...

❤Aki: Dad! or Father!

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #23 “KĒko・WA NAN-JI・KARA DESu・KA?”
This expression means “What time does the training session begin?”．NAN-JI means “what time?” and KARA means “from”. At the end, ~DESu – KA, make the whole sentence a question.
Lesson 24

I’ve come to learn aikidō.

Going to a training session (5)

・Masaki: Leo, this is my daughter, Aki.
・Leo: (She’s very attractive!)

üzun:  レオ、娘のあきだ。
LEO, MUSUME・NO AKI DA.
・レオ: (すてきな人だなあ)
(SUTEKI・NA HITO DA NÀ)
❤あき: あきです。どうぞよろしく。
AKI DESU. DŌZO YOROSHiku.
日本にはどうして?
NIHON・NIWA DÔSHITE?
・レオ: 合気道を勉強するために来ました。
AIKIDÔ・WO BENKYÔ・SURU TAME
NI KIMASHITA.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION#24  AIKIDÔ-WO BENKYÔ-SURU TAME NI KIMASHITA.
The first half, AIKIDÔ・WO BENKYÔ・SURU TAME NI expresses the purpose of his visit to Japan — “to learn aikidō” — and the second half, KIMASHITA means “I came.” or “I’ve come.”

＜時刻の言い方＞

ichijī  one o’clock  shichijī  seven o’clock
nijī  two o’clock  hachijī  eight o’clock
sanijī  three o’clock  kuji  nine o’clock
yōjī  four o’clock  jūjī  ten o’clock
gōjī  five o’clock  jūichijī  eleven o’clock
rokujī  six o’clock  jūnijī  twelve o’clock
Lesson 25

I want to get a Dan ranking soon, too.

Going to a training session (6)

❤ Aki: Nice to meet you.
❤ Masaki: Aki has aikidō 3rd Dan.
❤ Leo: That's great!

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #25 “BOKU- MO HAYAKU DAN - WO TORITAI - DESU.”
The expression BOKU means "I". It is a word only used by men. The MO means ‘too’ or ‘also’. HAYAKU means “quickly” or “soon”. Then we have TORITAI, meaning “I want to get”.

Lesson 26

Let’s go to the training session.

Going to a training session (7)

❤ Masaki: Aki has aikidō 3rd Dan.
❤ Leo: That’s great!
❤ Aki: It’s almost time.
❤ Leo: OK.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #26 “KĒKO - NI IKI - MASHŌ.”
This expression means “Let’s go to the training session.” The - MASHŌ ending with a verb means “let’s”, so it’s used when you want to suggest doing something with another person.
Lesson 27

After the training session (1)

✨レオ: あきさんは、何年合気道をやっているんですか？✨

AKI・SAN・WA・NAN・NEN
AIKIDŌ・WO YAITTE・IRUN・DESU・KA?

❤あき: 10年ぐらいになるかしら。

JŪ・NEN・GURAI・NI・NARU-KASHIRA.

✨レオ: ぼくはまだ5年です。

ITSU・NI NATTARA OITSUKERU-NO-KA・NĀ.

It’s only five years.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #27 “MADA GO-NEN - DESU.”

It literally means “It’s only five years.” MADA means “only” and GO-NEN-DESU means “It’s five years.”

Lesson 28

Would you like to join me for a meal?

After the training session (2)

❤あき: お昼、まだでしょ？

O・HIRU・MADA・DESHO？

一緒に食べませんか？

ISSHO・NI TABE・MASEN・KA?

✨レオ: ええ、喜よろこんで。

Ē・YOROKONDE.

ところで、合気道っておもしろいんですね。

TOKORODE・AIKIDŌ・TTE
OMOSHIROI・DESU・YO・NE.

❤あき: どんなところが？

DONNA・TOKORO・GA?

✨レオ: 試合がないところが。

SHIAI・GA・NAI・TOKORO・GA.

❤Aki: You haven’t had lunch yet, have you?

Would you like to join me for a meal?

✨Aki: For about ten years, I suppose.

❤Aki: You haven’t had lunch yet, have you?

Would you like to join me for a meal?

✨Leo: As for me, it’s only five years.

❤Aki: You haven’t had lunch yet, have you?

Would you like to join me for a meal?

❤Aki: For about ten years, I suppose.

❤Leo: Yes, I’d love to.

By the way, aikidō is interesting, isn’t it?

❤Aki: In what way?

❤Leo: It doesn’t have any matches.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #28 “ISSHO - NI TABE - MASEN - KA?”

It literally means “Together with me, wouldn’t you like to eat?” It is an expression that can be used to invite anyone for a meal.
Lesson 29

At the restaurant (1)

★店員・いらっしゃいませ。
IRASSHAI・MASE.
お二人様ですか？
O・FUTARI・SAMA・DESU・KA?

★Waiter: Welcome!
Are there two of you?

♥あき・ええ。
É

♥Aki: Yes.

★店員・おタバコは？
O・TABAKO・WA?

★Waiter: Do you smoke?

♥あき・禁煙席でお願いします。
KIN’EN-SEKI・DE
ONEGAI・SHIMASU.

♥Aki: Nonsmoking seats, please.

★店員・こちらへどうぞ。
KOCHIRA・E・DÔZO

★Waiter: This way, please.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #29 “KIN’EN-SEKI・DE・ONEGAI・SHIMASU”
It means “Nonsmoking seats, please.” KIN’EN-SEKI means “a nonsmoking seat or seats.”

Lesson 30

What do you recommend?

At the restaurant (2)

♥あき・ここのランチ、いけるのよ。
KOKO・NO・RANCHI・IKERU・NO・YO.

♥Aki: The lunch here is good.

★レオ・おすすめは何ですか？
O・SUSUME・WA・NAN・DESU・KA?

★Leo: What do you recommend?

♥あき・そうね。お魚料理かしら。
SÔ・NE.
O・SAKANA・RYÔRI・KASHIRA.

♥Aki: Let me see. I would say the fish.

★レオ・じゃあ、ぼくはそれで。
JÀ・BOKU・WA・SORE・DE.

★Leo: Then, I’ll have that.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #30 “O・SUSUME・WA・NAN・DESU・KA?”
It means “What do you recommend?” The first part, O・SUSUME・WA literally means “As for your recommendation...”. The second part, NAN・DESU・KA, means “what is it?”

2 2
Lesson 31

At the restaurant (3)

♥ あき：どうだった？
DÔ · DATTA?
初めての本部道場は。
HAIMETE · NO  HONBU-DÔJÔ · WA.

▲レオ：みなさんの真剣さに驚きました。
MINASAN · NO  SHINKENSA · NI
ODOROKI · MASHITA.

♥ あき：稽古は厳しいけど、先生方はとてもいい人たちよ。
KĒKO · WA  KIBISHI · KEDO,
SENSEI · GATA · WA  TOTEMO
I · HITO · TACHI · YO.

▲レオ：本当にそうですね。
HONTÔ · NI  SÔ · DESU · NE.

♥ あき：I really agree with you.

♥ Aki: What did you think of your first visit to the the main training hall?

▲Leo: I was surprised by everyone’s earnestness.

♥ Aki: Although the training is tough, all the instructors are very nice.

▲ Leo: I really agree with you.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #31 “SÔ - DESU - NE.”

It means “I agree with you.” It is an appropriate expression to throw into the conversation now and then while the other person is speaking to show that you agree with what they are saying.
Lesson 32
At the restaurant (4)

▲Leo: あきさん、お住まいはどちらですか？
AKI SAN, O SUMAI WA
DOCHIRA DESU KA?

♥あき: 渋谷よ。
SHIBUYA YO.

▲Leo: （渋谷？）
SHIBUYA?
（みかさんも渋谷だったなあ。）
MIKA SAN MO SHIBUYA DATTA NAA.

♥あき: ちょっと、ごめんなさい。
CHOTTO GOMENNASAI.

MOSHI MOSHI?

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #32 “MOSHI - MOSHI?”
“MOSHI - MOSHI?” means “Hello?”. It can be used both when you call someone and when you answer the phone.

Lesson 33
Has something happened?
At the restaurant (5)

♥あき: もしもし？
MOSHI MOSHI?
・・・はい、わかりました。
HAI WAKARI MASHITA.
今すぐ、そちらへ向かいます。
IMA SUGU SOCHIRA E MUKAI MASU.

▲Leo: どうかしましたか？
DÔ KA SHIMASHITA KA?

♥あき: ちょっと急用ができて...。
CHOTTO KYÛYÔ GA DEKITE...

♥Aki: Hello?
Yes, I understand.
I'll come right away.

▲Leo: Has something happened?

♥Aki: Some urgent business has come up...

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #33 “DÔ - KA SHIMASHITA - KA?”
“DÔ - KA SHIMASHITA - KA?” means “Has something happened?” It's an expression used when you are concerned that someone has some kind of problem.
Lesson 34

At the restaurant (6)

♥ あき: ちょっと急用がでてきた...。

CHOTTO・GA DEKITE...

ごめんなさい。
GOMEN・NASAI.

悪いけど、行かなくちゃ。
WARUI・KEDO, IKANAKUCHA.

♥ アリ: ありがとう。じゃあ、また。

ARIGATÔ・JÀ, MATA.

♥ あき: ちょっと急用ができて...。

I'm sorry.

♥ アリ: ごめんなさい。

Excuse me, but I must go.

♥ アリ: わかりました。気をつけて。

WAKARI・MASHITA.

KM・WO TSUKETE.

♥ あき: ありがとう。じゃあ、また。

ARIGATÔ・JÀ, MATA.

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #34 “GOMEN - NASAI.”

“GOMEN - NASAI” meaning “I’m sorry” is one of the fixed expressions for an apology.

Lesson 35

At the restaurant (7)

♥ アリ: わかりました。気をつけて。

WAKARI・MASHITA.

KM・WO TSUKETE.

♥ あき: あのう、すみません。

ANÔ, SUMIMASEN.

お会計、お願いします。
O・KAIKE, ONEGAI・SHIMASU.

♥ 焼肉: 900円になります。

KYÛHYAKU・EN・NI NARI・MASU.

お連れ様の分は、いただきました。
O・TSURE・SAMA・NO BUN・WA ITADAKI・MASHITA.

♥ アリ: そうですか...。ごちそうさまでした。

SÔ・DESU・KA...

GOCHISÔ・SAMA・DESHITA.

♥ 焼肉: ありがとうございます。

ARIGATÔ・GOZAIMASHITA.

♥ アリ: エル, excuse me.

Can I pay the bill, please?

♥ Waitress: It's 900 yen.

We already received payment for your companion's part of the bill.

♥ アリ: あ、そうですね。

SÔ・DESHU・KA...

GOCHISÔ・SAMA・DESHITA.

♥ 焼肉: ありがとうございます。

ARIGATÔ・GOZAIMASHITA.

♥ アリ: エル, excuse me.

Can I pay the bill, please?

♥ Waitress: It's 900 yen.

We already received payment for your companion's part of the bill.

♥ アリ: あ、そうですね。

SÔ・DESHU・KA...

GOCHISÔ・SAMA・DESHITA.

♥ 焼肉: ありがとうございます。

ARIGATÔ・GOZAIMASHITA.

♥ アリ: エル, excuse me.

Can I pay the bill, please?

♥ Waitress: It's 900 yen.

We already received payment for your companion's part of the bill.

♥ アリ: あ、そうですね。

SÔ・DESHU・KA...

GOCHISÔ・SAMA・DESHITA.

♥ 焼肉: ありがとうございます。

ARIGATÔ・GOZAIMASHITA.

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #35 “O・KAIKE, ONEGAI・SHIMASU.”

It means “Can I pay the bill, please?” This expression is a set expression when you want to pay for a meal at a restaurant.
Lesson 36

Where is the nearest station?

Getting lost (1)

Leo: Er, excuse me.

Le: あのう、すみません。
ANÔ, SUMIMASEN.

Where is the nearest station?

Woman: Let me see.

心行: そうねえ。
SÔ・NÉ.

You'll have to walk a while,

ちょっと歩くけど、新宿駅ですね。
CHOTTO ARUKU・KEDO,
SHINJUKU・EKI DESU・NE.

but it's Shinjuku Station.

Leo: Shinjuku? I know it.

レ: 新宿？知ってます。
SHINJUKU? SHITTE・MASU.

⇔ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #36 “ICHIBAN CHIKAI EKI - WA DOKO - DESU - KA?”

ICHIBAN CHIKAI EKI means “the nearest station”. ~WA DOKO-DESU-KA? means “Where is ~?” You just add the name of the place you want to go to before ~ WA.
Lesson 37  Could you please say that again more slowly?

Getting lost (2)

♥通行人：ここを右に曲がって、そのままずっとまっすぐ歩いていけば、10分ほどで駅のロータリーに着きますよ。
KOKO・WO MIGI・NI MAGATTE, SONOMAMA ZUTTO MASSUGU ARUITE IKEBA, JUPPUN・HODO・DE EKI・NO RÔTARÎ・NI TSUKI・MASU・YO.

▲レオ：あ、あのう、もう一度ゆっくりお願いしま
す。
...A. ANÔ, MÔ・ICHIDO YUKKURI ONEGAI・SHIMASU.

♥通行人：ここを右に曲がって・・・。
KOKO・WO MIGI・NI MAGATTE...

▲レオ：ここを右ですね？
KOKO・WO MIGI・DESU – NE?

♥Woman: Turn right here and go straight on for about 10 minutes. Then you will come to the rotary in front of the station.

▲Leo: Er, could you please say that again more slowly?

♥Woman: Turn right here...

▲Leo: I turn right here, right?

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #37 “MÔ・ICHIDO YUKKURI ONEGAI・SHIMASU.”
It is an expression to ask someone to repeat what they just said when you couldn’t catch it.
Lesson 38

Getting lost (3)

♥通行人: ここを右に曲がって・・・。
KOKO・WO MIGI・NI MAGATTE...

▲レオ: ここを右ですね?
KOKO・WO MIGI・DESU・NE?

♥通行人: そうそう。そのあとは、ずっとまっすぐね。
SŌSŌ・SONO・ATO・WA, ZŪTTO MASSUGU・NE.

▲レオ: まっすぐ? 
MASSUGU?

♥通行人: ええ。10分ほどで着きますよ。
Ē・JUPPUN・HODO・DE TSUKI・MASU・YO.

▲レオ: ありがとうございます。
ARIGATÔ・GOZAI・MASHITA.

♥Woman: Turn right here.

▲Leo: Turn right here, right?

♥Woman: That's right. After that, go straight on for a while.

▲Leo: Straight on?

♥Woman: Yes. You'll be there in about 10 minutes.

▲Leo: Thank you very much.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #38 “KOKO - WO MIGI - DESU - NE?”
~ DESU - NE? means something like “Is that correct?” or “That's what you said, right?”
Lesson 39

Getting lost (4)

▲Leo: Er, excuse me.
▲Leō: A no u, sumimasen.
ANŌ, SUMIMASEN.
Where is Shinjuku Station?
新宿駅は、どこですか？
SHINJUKU · EKI · WA,
DOKO · DESU · KA?
▲Man: Ah, it's right there.
▲Man: A, SUGU SOKO DESU · YO.
▲Leo: Right there?
▲Man: It's behind this tall building.
▲Man: KONO TAKAI BIRU NO URA · DESU · YO.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #39 “SUGU SOKO DESU · YO.”
SOKO means “there”. The word SUGU basically means “close” so SUGU SOKO means “very close from here in that direction”.

Lesson 40

Getting lost (5)

▲Leo: Right there?
▲Leō: SUGU · SOKO?
▲Man: It’s behind this tall building.
▲Man: KONO TAKAI BIRU NO URA · DESU · YO.
▲Man: Oh, good!
▲Man: ARIGATŌ · GOZAI · MASHITA.
Thank you very much.
▲Man: Take care.
▲Man: KI · WO TSUKETE.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #40 “A, YOKATTA.”
“A, YOKATTA” means “Oh, good!” It expresses a feeling of reassurance or relief.

2 9
Lesson 41  
I’m sorry. I’ve made a mistake.

Using a public telephone (1)

▲ Leo: (I hope Mika remembers me.)
MIKA · SAN · WA, BOKU · NO · KOTO
OBOETERU · YO · NE.

▲ Man’s voice: Hello?
MOSHI · MOSHI?

▲ Leo: What? Mika?
ARE? MIKA · SAN?

▲ Man’s voice: You’ve got the wrong number.
CHIGAI · MASU · KEDO.

▲ Leo: I’m sorry. I’ve made a mistake.
SUMIMASEN, MACHIGAE · MASHITA.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #41 “SUMIMASEN. MACHIGAE - MASHITA.”
The word SUMIMASEN is often used to call someone’s attention, but in this sketch it is used as an expression of apology. MACHIGAE-MASHITA means “I’ve made a mistake.”

Lesson 42  
I’ll see you later, then.

Using a public telephone (2)

▲ Leo: Hello?
MOSHI · MOSHI?

♥ Mrs.Masaki: Hello.
This is the Masakis’ home.

▼政木先生の妻：はい、政木でございます。
HAI, MASAKI · DE · GOZAI · MASU.

▲ Leo: This is Leo. I’m on my way home now.
LEO · DESU · KEDO, IMA · KARA, KAERI · MASU.

♥ Mrs.Masaki: Alright.
Take care.

▼政木先生の妻：はい、わかりました。
HAI, WAKARI · MASHITA.
気をつけて。
KI · WO · TSUKETE.

▲ Leo: Yes. I’ll see you later, then.
HAI JÅ, SHITSURÊ · SHIMASU.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #42 “JÅ, SHITSURÊ - SHIMASU.”
JÅ, SHITSURÊ-SHIMASU means “I’ll see you later, then.” It is an expression used when you are parting from someone.
Lesson 43

Are you free on Friday night?

Invitation to a party (1)

▲Leo: Hello.

♥ Aki: Is that Leo? This is Aki.

Lesson 44

Please wait for a moment.

Invitation to a party (2)

♥ Aki: Are you free on Friday night?

▲Leo: Friday night?

Please wait for a moment.

♥ Aki: There'll be a party for my friend's birthday.

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #44 “CHOTTO MATTE - KUDASAI.”

CHOTTO means “a little” and MATTE-KUDASAI means “please wait”. CHOTTO MATTE-KUDASAI, “Please wait for a moment”, is a polite expression that can be said to anybody.
Lesson 45

Invitation to a party (3)

♥あき：友だちの誕生日パーティがあるんだけど。
TOMODACHI · NO TANJÔ · PATÎ · GA ARUN · DA · KEDO.

♥レオ：そうですか。
SÔ · DESU · KA.
はくが行ってもいいんですか？
BOKU · GA ITTEMO IN · DESU · KA?

♥あき：もちろん。
MOCHIRON.
じゃ、7時ごろ迎えに行くわね。
JÀ, SHICHI · JI GORO
MUKAE · NI IKU · WA · NE.

♥Aki: There'll be a party for my friend’s birthday.
♥Leo: I see.
♥Aki: Of course. or Sure.

Then, I’ll come and pick you up around 7 o’clock.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #45 “MOCHIRON.”

MOCHIRON means “Sure” or “Of course”. It is used to give a positive answer.
Lesson 46

Invitation to a party (4)

▲Leo: Er, what would be good as a present?

▼Aki: She loves music, so how about a CD?

▲Leo: That’s a good idea.

Then, I’ll think about it a little.

▼Aki: Alright. See you, then.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #46 “NARUHODO.”

It can be translated in various ways: for example, “That’s a good idea”, “I see”, and so on. Basically it is an expression to indicate that you understand what the other person is saying.
Lesson 47

Welcome!

Birthday party (1)

♥あき：さあ、ここよ。
SĀ, KOKO・YO.
♥あき：おめでとう！
IRASSHAI.
♥あき：みか、紹介するわ。
MIKA, SHŌKAI・SURU・WA.
こちら、レオさん。
KŌCHIRA, LEO・SAN.

♥あき：Here we are.
♥Mika: Welcome!
♥Aki: Mika, let me introduce you.
This is Leo.

Lesson 48

Wow, I can’t believe it!

Birthday party (2)

♥みか：わあ、信じられない！
WĀ, SHINJI・RARE・NAI!.
空港で会ったレオね。
KŪKŌ・DE ATTA LEO・NE.
♥レオ：あの時はありがとうございました。
ANO・TOKI・WA
ARIGATŌ・GOZAI・MASHITA.
♥あき：知り合いだったの？
SHIRIAI・DATTA・NO?
♥みか：そうなの。
SŌ・NANO.

♥Mika: Wow, I can’t believe it!
You’re Leo who I met at the airport, aren’t you?
♥Leo: Thank you very much for your help that time.
♥Aki: Do you know each other?
♥Mika: Yes, we do.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #47 “IRASSHAI.”
IRASSHAI means “Welcome!” It’s a casual greeting to use when you welcome guests to your home.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #48 “WĀ, SHINJI・RARE・NAI!”
SHINJI-RARE-NAI is an expression used in a casual situation when you are surprised. It means “I can’t believe it!”. If you want to emphasize your surprise, you can add WĀ before it.
Lesson 49

Thank you for coming today.

Birthday party (3)

♥みか: 今日は、来てしてくれありがとう。
KYŌ · WA, KITE · KURETE · ARIGATŌ.

♥Mika: Thank you for coming today.

▲レオ: こちらこそ。
KOCHIRA · KOSO.

▲Leo: Thank you, too.

お招きありがとうございました。
O · MANEKI · ARIGATŌ · GOZAI · MASU.

Thank you for inviting us.

♥みか: さあ、ふたりとも入って。
SĀ, FUTARI · TOMO · HAITTE.

♥Mika: Now, both of you, please come in.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #49 “KITE · KURETE · ARIGATŌ.”

It means “Thank you for coming today.” It is a casual expression to convey your gratitude to guests.

Lesson 50

Happy birthday!

Birthday party (4)

♥全员: みか、お誕生日おめでとう！
MIKA, O · TANJÔBI · OMEDETÔ!

♥Mika: Happy birthday, Mika!

♥みか: ありがとう。
ARIGATÔ.

♥Mika: Thank you.

♥あき: 何歳になったんだっけ？
NAN · SAI · NI · NATTA · N · DAKKE?

♥Aki: So how old are you now?

♥みか: それは聞かないで。
SORE · WA · KIKA · NAI · DE.

♥Mika: Don’t ask me that.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #50 “O · TANJÔBI · OMEDETÔ.”

TANJÔBI means ‘birthday’, and the –O prefix is added to make it more polite: O-TANJÔBI. In this context, OMEDETÔ is combined with O-TANJÔBI to mean “Happy Birthday!”
Lesson 51

Birthday party (5)

 trà Leo: みかさん、この前電話したんですけど…。
MIKA・SAN, KONO・MAE
DENWA・SHITA・N・DESU・KEDO...

❤ みか: ええ? そうなの?
é? SÔ?
番号をまちがって書いたかな。
BANGÔ・WO MACHIGATTE
KAITA・KANA.

 trà Leo: そうかもしれませんね。
SÔ KAMO・SHIRE・MASEN・NE.

❤ Leo: I rang you the other day.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #51 “SÔ・KAMO・SHIRE・MASEN・NE.”
The first word SÔ is equivalent to the “so” in “I guess so”. KAMO-SHIRE-MASEN-NE means “could be” or “I guess”. It’s an expression to use when you vaguely agree with what the other person is saying.

＜月の名前 1月〜6月＞

1月 Ichigatsu January
2月 Nigatsu February
3月 Samgatsu March
4月 Shigatsu April
5月 Gogatsu May
6月 Rokugatsu June
Lesson 52

Birthday party (6)

Leo: Could you tell me your telephone number again?

Mika: That's 090-1234-XXXX, right?

Leo: That's 090-1234-XXXX, right?

Mika: That's right.

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #52 "090 - 1234 - XXXX DESU - NE."

As for the pronunciation of the Japanese numbers for “0” to “9”, you say ZERO for “zero”, ICHI for “one”, NI for “two”, SAN for “three”, YON for “four”, GO for “five”, ROKU for “six”, NANA for “seven”, HACHI for “eight”, and KYÜ for “nine”.

Lesson 53

Do you have a moment?

Leo has become so much better that I hardly recognized him.

Masa: Yes, because he has been practicing hard every day.

Leo: Mr. Masaki, do you have a moment?

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #53 "IMA, YOROSHĪ - DESU - KA?"

It is a polite expression to ask someone’s availability when you want to talk to them. IMA means “now” and YOROSHĪ - DESU - KA? literally means “Is it alright?”
Lesson 54

Actually, I have a favour to ask you.

At the Dōjō (2)

Masaki: はあ、あの外国人のための企画か？
Leo: Yes, that’s right.
JITSU - WA, O - NEGAI - GA ARU - N - DESU - GA.

Lesson 55

What does the word ‘kanji’ mean?

At the Dōjō (3)

Masaki: I’ll have the organizer contact you, then.
Leo: What does the word ‘kanji’ mean?
Masaki: It means the person who organizes a meeting.
Leo: I see.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #55 “KANJI - TTE NAN - DESU - KA?”

It means “What does the word ‘kanji’ mean?”. TTE NAN - DESU - KA? is an expression used to ask the meaning of something you don’t understand.
Lesson 56

It’s thanks to you, Mr. Masaki.

At the Dōjō (4)

Masaki: By the way, Leo, getting a dan ranking is no longer just a dream (unrealistic).

Masaki: ところで、レオ、この調子なら昇段も夢じゃないぞ。
TOKORODE, LEO, KONO CYÔSHI NARA SHÔ丹・MO YUME・JANAI・ZO.

Leo: Really?

Leo: 本当ですか？
HONTÔ・DESU・KA?

Leo: It’s thanks to you, Mr. Masaki.

Masaki: あなたの努力どりょくだよ。
IYA, OMAE・NO DORYOKU・DA・YO.
とにかく毎日稽古まいにちけいこすることが大切なんだ。
TONIKAKU MAINICHI KÉKO SURU KOTO・GA TAISETSU・NAN・DA.

Leo: I think so, too.

Leo: 私もそう思います。
WATASHI・MO SÔ OMOI・MASU.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #56 “SENSEI・NO OKAGE・DESU.”
- NO OKAGE・DESU is a fixed expression to reply to a compliment. It literally means “with your support” or “thanks to you”. This expression is filled with your feelings of appreciation for that support.

Lesson 57

I think so, too.

At the Dōjō (5)

Masaki: You have improved a great deal.

Leo: It’s thanks to you, Mr. Masaki.

Masaki: No, it’s because of your own effort.

Anyway, it’s important to practice every day.

Masaki: You have improved a great deal.

Masaki: とてもよくなった。
TOTEMO・YOKU・NATTA.

Leo: Really?

Leo: It’s thanks to you, Mr. Masaki.

Leo: とてもよくなった。
TOTEMO・YOKU・NATTA.

Masaki: いや、おまえの努力だよ。
IYA, OMAE・NO DORYOKU・DA・YO.
とにかく毎日稽古することが大切なんだ。
TONIKAKU MAINICHI KÉKO SURU KOTO・GA TAISETSU・NAN・DA.

Leo: I think so, too.

Leo: 私もそう思います。
WATASHI・MO SÔ OMOI・MASU.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #57 “WATASHI・MO SÔ OMOI・MASU.”
It is used when you totally agree with what someone says. WATASHI means “I” and MO means “too”. SÔ means “so” and OMOI・MASU means “I think”.

39
Lesson 58

I’m sorry to have kept you waiting!

Visiting Kamakura (1)

▲レオ：お待たせしました。
O・MATASE・SHI・MASHITA.

▲Leo: I’m sorry to have kept you waiting.

♥あき：まだ大丈夫。
MADA・DAIJŌBU.


全員そろってないから。
ZENIN・SOROTTE・NAI・KARA.

Not everybody’s here yet.

▲レオ：あと何人ぐらい来る予定ですか？
ATO・NAN・NIN・GURAI
KURU・YOTĒ・DESU・KA?

▲Leo: How many more people are coming?

♥あき：あと2人よ。
ATO・FUTARI・YO.

♥Aki: Two more people.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #58 “O-MATASE-SHI-MASHITA.”

It is a set expression to say to people who have been waiting for you. It means “I’m sorry to have kept you waiting.”

Lesson 59

Would you like to try one of these?

Visiting Kamakura (2)

♥ミン：私は、まだ、納豆が苦手で。
WATASHI・WA・MADA・NATTŌ・GA
NIGATE・DE.

♥Min: I still don’t like nattō.

▲レオ：ぼくもわさびがだめです。
BOKU・MO・WASABI・GA・DAME・DESU.

▲Leo: In my case, I don’t like wasabi.

▲マリオ：これ、いかがですか？
KORE・IKAGA・DESU・KA?

▲Mario: Would you like to try one of these?

▲レオ：それは、何ですか？
SORE・WA・NAN・DESU・KA?

▲Leo: What is it? or What are they?

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #59 “KORE，IKAGA-DESU-KA?”

It is an expression used when you are offering some food or a drink. KORE literally means “this” and IKAGA-DESU-KA? means “Would you like this?” or “Would you like one of these?”
Lesson 60

As you are kindly offering it to me...

Visiting Kamakura (3)

★マリオ：これ、いかがですか？
KORE・IKAGA・DESU・KA?
★レオ：それは、何ですか？
SORE・WA・NAN・DESU・KA?
★マリオ：サボテンの缶詰です。
SABOTEN・NO・KANZUME・DESU.
★レオ：サボテン…。せっかくですから。
SABOTEN…SEKKAKU・DESU・KARA.
いただきます。うん、おいしい！
ITADAKI・MASU・UN・OISHI!

★Mario: Would you like to try one of these?
★Leo: What is it? or What are they?
★Mario: This is a canned cactus (It’s a food from Mexico.)
★Leo: Cactus… As you are kindly offering it to me...
I’ll try one. Hmm, it’s delicious!

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #60 “SEKKAKU - DESU - KARA.”
It is used as a reply when you are offered something usual. SEKKAKU literally means “with special kindness” or “with much trouble” and SEKKAKU - DESU - KARA implies the feeling that you would not want to miss this unusual chance.

Lesson 61

Is it alright to take a photo?

Visiting Kamakura (4)

♥あき：さあ、着きましたよ。
SÅ・TSUKI・MASHITA・YO.
これが鎌倉の大仏です。
KORE・GA・KAMAKURA・NO
DAIBUTSU・DESU.
♥レオ：写真をとってもいいですか？
SHASHIN・WO・TOTTE
TO TEMO・DESU・KA?
♥あき：もちろん。
MOCHIRON.
あれ、大仏の写真じゃないの？
ARE・DAIBUTSU・NO・SHASHIN・
JA・NAI・NO?

♥Aki: Well, here we are.
This is Kamakura’s Great Buddha.
♥Leo: Is it alright to take a photo?
♥Aki: Of course.
What? Aren’t you taking a photo of the Great Buddha?

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #61 “SHASHIN - WO TOTTEMO TO TEMO・DESU - KA?”
The infinitive form of SHASHIN - WO TOTTE is SHASHIN - WO TORU, which means “to take a photo”. The phrase ~TEMO TO TEMO・DESU-KA? is the equivalent of “Is it alright to ~ ?
Lesson 62

Visiting Kamakura (5)

〜あき：あれ、大仏の写真じゃないの？

〜Aki: What? Aren't you taking a photo of the Great Buddha?

〜レオ：だって、大仏は、大きすぎます。

〜Leo: But the Great Buddha is too big.

〜あき：うそばっかり。

〜Aki: Don’t be silly!

〜TODAY'S EXPRESSION #62 “DAIBUTSU - WA, ŌKI - SUGI - MASU.”

〜SUGI - MASU means “too ~” or “to excess”. This expression is made by removing the letter “I” at the end of adjectives and adding SUGI - MASU.
Lesson 63
Visiting Kamakura (6)

That’s a good idea.

Min: Aki, thank you for today.

Aki: You’re welcome. I enjoyed it, too.

Today’s Expression #63 “SORE-WA Ī-DESU-NE.”

SORE-WA Ī-DESU-NE is an expression to agree with a suggestion. It means “That’s a good idea.”

Lesson 64
Somehow or other, I feel I’m running a temperature.

Running a Fever (1)

Leo: Good morning.

Masaki: Good Morning.

What’s the matter with you?

You don’t look very well.

Leo: Somehow or other, I feel I’m running a temperature.

Today’s Expression #64 “DŌMO, NETSU-GA ARU-MITAI-DESU.”

DŌMO can be translated such as “for some reason” or “somehow or other.” NETSU-GA ARU means “running a fever” or “running a temperature” and MITAI-DESU means “It seems ~” or “I seem to ~”. When you think something is true but you are not sure, you can use DŌMO-MITAI.
## Lesson 65
### Oh, no! That’s terrible!

#### TODAY’S EXPRESSION #65 “SORE - WA TAIHEN - DA!”

**TAIHEN** means “serious” or “dreadful”. So **SORE - WA TAIHEN - DA!** means “Oh, no! That’s terrible.” It’s an expression to utter when there is an emergency situation.

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**TODAY’S EXPRESSION #66 “DŌ - SHIYÔ.”**

**DŌ - SHIYÔ** means “What shall I do?” or “What shall we do?” It is used when you are perplexed in a difficult situation, and you can’t decide what you should do.
Lesson 67

Running a fever (4)

Masaki: Leo, is it alright if I ask Aki?

Leo: I’ll leave it up to you.

Masaki: Hello, is this Aki? It’s me.

Leo is running a temperature.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #67 “O - MAKASE - SHI - MASU.”

O - MAKASE - SHIMASU means “I’ll leave it up to you.” So it’s used as a reply when you want to entrust something to someone else.

Lesson 68

Running a fever (5)

Masaki: Aki, can you go to the hospital?

Aki: Dad or Father, I’m sorry.

I can’t make it today.

I’ll try asking Mika.

Masaki: Alright. Well, thank you.

Leo: If possible, I want to lie down.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #68 “DEKITARA”

DEKITARA means “if possible”. It’s an expression used when you want to ask for a favour in a rather reserved way.
Lesson 69  

At the hospital (1)

☞ Today’s Expression #69 “SĀ.”

SĀ means “Well, I’m not sure.” You use this expression when you don’t know the answer to a question even after thinking about it.

Lesson 70  

My throat is sore.

At the hospital (2)

☞ Today’s Expression #70 “NODO - GA ITAI - DESU.”

NODO - GA ITAI - DESU means “My throat is sore.” NODO means “throat” and ITAI - DESU literally means “to be painful.” You can explain where you have a pain simply by replacing NODO with another part of the body.
Lesson 71

I should be alright if I get some sleep.

At the hospital (3)

♥みか：レオ、ただの風邪でよかったわね。
LEO, TADA-NO KAZE-DE YOKATTA-WA-NE.
♥Mika: Leo, it's good that you only have a cold.

▲レオ：ええ、本当に・・・。
È, HONTÔ・NI...
▲Leo: Yes, it is...

♥みか：あとは、ゆっくり休んでね。
ATO・WA, YUKKURI YASUN・DE・NE.
♥Mika: So now you should take a good rest.

▲レオ：はい。寝れば大丈夫です。
HAI. NERE・BA DAIJÔBU・DESU.
▲Leo: Yes. I should be alright if I get some sleep.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #71 “NERE・BA DAIJÔBU・DESU.”
It means “I should be alright if I get some sleep.” The first part NERE・BA literally means “If I sleep” and the second part DAIJÔBU・DESU means “I should be alright.” or “It will be alright.”

Lesson 72

No problem.

At the hospital (4)

▲レオ：みかさん、今日はありがとうございました。
MIKA-SAN, KYÔ・WA ARIGATÔ・GOZAI・MASHITA.
▲Leo: Mika, thank you very much for today.

♥みか：気になしないで。
KI・NI SHI・NAI・DE.
♥Mika: No problem.

あっ、レオ、何か落ちたよ。
A, LEO, NANI・KA OCHI・TA・YO.
Oh, you’ve dropped something, Leo.
ああ、これは！
À, KORE・WA!
Oh, this is…!

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #72 “KI・NI SHI・NAI・DE.”
It means “Don’t worry.” or “No problem.” KI・NI SHINAIDE tells someone that there is no need for them to worry.
Lesson 73

I'm a little weak at that kind of thing.

At the hospital (5)

❤️ミカ： あっ、これはあきの写真ね。
            A, KORE ・ WA AKI ・ NO
            SHASHIN ・ NE.

▲レオ： ・・・ぼく、実は、あきさんにあこがれている
            んです。
            ...BOKU, JITSU ・ WA, AKI ・ SAN ・ NI
            AKOGARETE ・ IRU ・ N ・ DESU.

❤️ミカ： そう・・・。その気持ち、あきに伝えた？
            SŌ... SONO ・ KIMOCHI, AKI ・ NI
            TSUTAETA?

▲レオ： いいえ。そうゆうの、ちょっと苦手なんで
            す。
            ĖE. SO ・ YÛNO, CHOTTO NIGATE ・
            NAN ・ DESU.

❤️ミカ： Oh, this is a photo of Aki.

▲Leo: To tell the truth, I fancy Aki.

❤️ミカ： I see... Have you told Aki how you feel?

▲Leo: No. I'm a little weak at that kind
            of thing.

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #73 “SŌ - YÛNO, CHOTTO NIGATE – NAN - DESU.”

The word CHOTTO means “a little” and NIGATE means “to be weak at ”. The expression,
meaning "I'm a little weak at...", is an expression to use when you mention things that you are not
good at doing.

イラスト（レオとミカの2ショット：吹き出しであきの顔）
Lesson 74

Give my regards to Mika.

At the hospital (6)

▲Leo:  what's up? Aki-san?
MOSHI · MOSHI? AKI · SAN?

ぼくは、もう大丈夫です。
BOKU · WA, MŌ DAIJŌBU · DESU.

▲Leo: Hello? Is that Aki?
I'm alright now.

▲あき:  ああ、よかった。
YOKATTA. KYŌ · WA GOMEN · NE.

▲あき: ああ、よかった。
I'm sorry about today.

▲あき:  もしももし?
MOSHI · MOSHI?

▲あき: 大丈夫。気にしないでください。
DAIJŌBU. KI · NI SHI · NAI · DE KUDASAI.

▲あき: じゃあ、みかによろしく。
JĀ, MIKA · NI YOROSHIKU.

▲あき: じゃあ、みかによろしく。

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #74 “MIKA · NI YOROSHIKU.”
The expression MIKA · NI YOROSHIKU is a combination of someone’s name with ~NI YOROSHIKU, and it means “Give my regards to Mika.”

Lesson 75

Aki sends you her regards.

At the hospital (7)

▲あき: じゃあ、みかによろしく。
JĀ, MIKA · NI YOROSHIKU.

▲あき: じゃあ、みかによろしく。

▲あき: 大丈夫。気にしないでください。
DAIJŌBU. KI · NI SHI · NAI · DE KUDASAI.

▲あき: 大丈夫。

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #75 “YOROSHIKU · TTE ITTE · IMASHITA.”
It means “Someone sends his/her regards”. TTE ITTE · IMASHITA means “Someone was saying that … “. It is used to pass someone’s message on to another person.
Lesson 76

At the hospital (8)

♥みか: レオ、とにかく、早く休んだ方がいいよ。
LEO, TONIKAKU, HAYAKU
YASUNDA・HŌ・GA Ĭ・YO.
私も家まで送るから。
WATASHI・MO _IE・MADE
OKURU・KARA.

♥Mika: Leo, anyway, you’d better take a rest as quickly as possible.

▲レオ: いいんですか?
ī・N・DESU・KA?

▲Leo: Are you sure?

♥みか: もちろんよ。
MOCHIRON・YO.
レオとは、なんか縁があるもんね。
LEO・TO・WA,  NAN・KA  EN・GA
ARU・MON・NE.

♥Mika: Of course.

It seems that somehow there’s a bond between us.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #76 “ī - N - DESU - KA?”

ī - N - DESU - KA? means “Are you sure?” It’s an expression to confirm someone’s offer to you. It shows an attitude of polite reserve towards the offer.

Lesson 77

It’s very hot today, isn’t it?

Promotion Test Day (1)

▲レオ: 今日は、とても暑いですね。
KYŌ・WA TOTEMO ATSUI・DESU・NE.

▲Leo: It’s very hot today, isn’t it?

▲政木: そうだね。
SŌ・DA・NÅ.
ところで、調子はどうだ?
TOKORO・DE, CHÔSHI・WA DÔ・DA?

▲Masaki: Yes, it is.

▲レオ: ちょっと緊張しています。
CHOTTO KINCHÔ・SHITE・IMASU.

▲Leo: I’m a little nervous.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #77 “TOTEMO ATSUI - DESU - NE.”

It means “It’s hot today, isn’t it?” TOTEMO means “very”, ATSUI DESU means “it’s hot” and NE at the end is a kind of tag question, in this case meaning “isn’t it?”.
Lesson 78

Promotion Test Day (2)

▲Masaki: How was it?
▲Leo: I was very relaxed during the test.
▲Masaki: If you are promoted to a Dan grade, we'll have a celebration at home.
▲Leo: I'm happy to hear that. Please don't forget.

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #78 “URESHI - DESU.”
URESHI - DESU means “I’m happy.” It’s an expression to convey the feeling of the speaker.

Lesson 79

Buying souvenirs (1)

♥Mika: Leo, sorry to keep you waiting!
♥Leo: Oh, Aki, have you come, too?
♥Aki: That’s right. I hope you don’t mind me being here.
♥Mika: Leo, as a matter of fact, an urgent job has come in.
It’s about time for me to go.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #79 “SORO - SORO, IKANAI - TO.”
It means “It’s about time for me to go.” It’s an expression when you take your leave. SORO - SORO means “about time” or “soon” and IKANAI - TO means “I have to go.”
Lesson 80

Long time, no see.

Buying souvenirs (2)

▲Leo: What? Mika, are you going?
▲Mika: Well, I'll leave Leo to you, Aki.
▲Aki: Alright. Long time, no see, Leo.

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #80 “HISASHIBURI.”
HISASHIBURI means “Long time, no see.” or “I haven’t seen you for a long time.” It’s used when you haven’t met someone for a long time.

Lesson 81

That hat suits you!

Buying souvenirs (3)

▲Leo: Aki, that hat suits you!
▲Aki: Thank you.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #81 “SONO BÔSHI, NIAI - MASU - NE.”
SONO BÔSHI, NIAI - MASU - NE means “That hat suits you!”. NIAI - MASU - NE is an expression when you make a compliment regarding what someone is wearing or carrying.
Lesson 82

Buying souvenirs (4)

Don’t worry.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #82 “SHINPAI - SHINAI - DE.”

SHINPAI - SHINAI - DE means “Don’t worry.” It’s an expression to convey to someone who is worried that they don’t have to worry.

Leo: Ginza? Isn’t that an expensive area for everything?

Aki: Don’t worry.

I know a shop (or shops) with reasonable price(s).

Leo: I wonder what would be good as souvenirs?

Aki: I wonder.

アレオ: 銀座？ 高いものしか売ってないんじゃないですか？
GINZA? TAKAI MONO SHIKA UTTE NAI Desu KA?

愛: 心配しないで。
SHINPAI - SHINAI - DE.

手ごろな店を知っててるから。
TEGORO - NA MISE - WO SHITTE RU KARA.

アレオ: お土産は何がいいかな。
O - MIYAGE - WA NANI - GA I - KANA?

愛: そうねえ。
SÔ - NÈ.

レオ:

ギンザ? はんてんかんじゃん?

Aki:

行: 落ちないで。

手ごろな店を知ってってるから。

あき:

そうねえ。

レオ:

お土産は何がいいかな。

Aki:

I wonder what would be good as souvenirs?

Leo: I wonder.

Aki: Don’t worry.

I know a shop (or shops) with reasonable price(s).

Leo: Ginza? Isn’t that an expensive area for everything?

Aki: Don’t worry.

I know a shop (or shops) with reasonable price(s).
Lesson 83

How about this?

Buying souvenirs (5)

*店主：いらっしゃいませ。
  IRASSHAI・MASE.

*レオ：あきさん、これ、どうですか？
  AKI・SAN, KORE, DŌ・DESU・KA?

*あき：そのお人形、いいんじゃない。
  SONO・ONINGYŌ, IN・JANAI.

*レオ：すみません。
  SUMIMASEN.

 これ、いくらですか？
  KORE, IKURA・DESU・KA?

*店主：1000円です。
  SEN・EN・DESU.

*Shop assitant: Welcome!

*Leo: Aki, how about this?

Aki: “I think that doll is good.

*Leo: Excuse me.

How much is this?

*Shop assitant: It's one thousand yen.

☞TODAY'S EXPRESSION #83 “KORE, DŌ - DESU - KA?”

KORE, DŌ - DESU - KA? means “How about this?” It's an expression used to ask someone’s opinion regarding whether something is good or not.
Lesson 84

Can I have five of these?

Buying souvenirs (6)

*レオ: じゃあ、これ、5つ、ください。
  JÀ, KORE, ITSUTSU, KUDASAI.

*あき: レオ、この日本地図のTシャツ、どう?
  LEO, KONO NIHON - CHIZU - NO TÍ - SHATSU, DÔ?

*レオ: いいですねえ。
  ī - DESU - NĒ.

どんなサイズがありますか?
  DONNA SAIZU - GA ARI - MASU KA?

*店員: SとMとし、それからLLがあります。
  ‘ESU’ - TO ‘EMU’ - TO ‘ERU’,
  SOREKARA ‘ERU-ERU’ - GA ARI - MASU.

*Leo: Well, can I have five of these?

*Aki: Leo, how about this T-shirt with a map of Japan on it?

*Leo: That's good.

What sizes do you have?

*Shop assitant: We have Small, Medium, Large and Extra-Large.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #84 “ITSUTSU, KUDASAI.”

ITSUTSU, KUDASAI is an example of how to order something. ITSUTSU means “five”. (In this lesson, you count from 1 to 10 in Japanese.) And KUDASAI means “please give me.”

イラスト（店長とレオ―着物「それはちょっと」）
Lesson 85

Buying souvenirs (7)

▲店員: この着物は、いかがですか？
KONO KIMONO · WA
IKAGA · DESU · KA?

▲レオ: うーん。それは、ちょっと。
ŪN, SORE · WA CHOTTO.

▲店員: こちらは？
KOCHIRA · WA?

▲レオ: それも、色がちょっと。
SORE · MO IRO · GA CHOTTO.

▲Shop assistant: How about this kimono?

▲Leo: Well... that is not quite...

▲Shop assistant: How about this one?

▲Leo: That color is also not quite...

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #85 "SORE - WA CHOTTO."
CHOTTO literally means "a little". SORE - WA CHOTTO is an expression you use when you turn down someone's recommendation or suggestion.

Lesson 86

Buying souvenirs (8)

▲店員: ちょうど１万円になります。
CHŌDO ICHI·MAN·EN·NI NARI·MASU.

▲レオ: カードでもいいですか？
KĀDO DEMO I·DESU·KÅ?

▲店員: 申し訳ありませんが、カードは 扱っておりません。
MÔSHIWAKE · ARI · MASEN · GA,
KĀDO · WA ATSUKATTE · ORI · MASEN.

▲レオ: そうですか。
SŌ · DESU · KA.
仕方がないですね。じゃ、これで。
SHIKATA · GA · NAI · DESU · NE.
JĀ, KORE · DE.

▲Shop assistant: That's exactly ten thousand yen, please.

▲Leo: Can you accept a credit card?
(or Can I pay by credit card?)

▲Shop assistant: I'm sorry, but we don't accept credit cards.

▲Leo: I see.

It can't be helped.

Then, I'll pay with this.

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #86 "SHIKATA - GA NAI - DESU - NE."
It means "Too bad." or "It can't be helped." "SHIKATA - GA NAI suggests "There is no way." in other words, "it cannot be avoided." You use this expression when you give up on something.
Lesson 87

Your companion is making a phone call.

Buying souvenirs (9)

◆ Shop assistant: Thank you very much.

◆ Leo: Thank you. Aki, thanks to you, I did some good shopping. Oh?

◆ Shop assistant: Your companion is making a phone call.

Denwa-Chû-Desu-Yo means "~ is in the middle of making a call" or "~ is on the telephone"

The word ~Chu indicates being in the middle of doing something.

Lesson 88

It looks like it will take some time, doesn't it?

Buying souvenirs (10)

◆ Leo: It looks like it will take some time, doesn't it? I would like to give her a present.

◆ Shop assistant: There is a florist next door.

How about some flowers?

◆ Leo: Thank you.

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #87 “DENWA-CHU-DESU-YO.”

It means "~ is in the middle of making a call" or "~ is on the telephone"

TODAY'S EXPRESSION #88 “JIKAN-GA KAKARI-SÔ DESU-NE.”

It means "It looks like it will take some time, doesn’t it?" Jikan - Ga KAKARI SÔ DESU indicates "It takes time." or "It will take time." SÔ DESU means "it looks like..." or "it seems..."
Lesson 89

Buying souvenirs (11)

♥あき: レオ、どこ行ってたの？
LEO, DOKO · NI ITTETA · NO?
▲レオ: あきさん、きれいな花があったので。
AKI · SAN, KIRÉ · NA O · HANA · GA
ATTA · NODE.
♥あき: これ、私に？ どうもありがとう。
KORE, WATASHI · NI?
DÔMO · ARIGATÔ.
▲レオ: 今日のお礼です。
KYÔ · NO O · RÊ · DESU.
とても楽しかったです。
TOTEMO TANOSHIKATTA · DESU.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #89 “TOTEMO TANOSHIKATTA - DESU.”
TOTEMO TANOSHIKATTA-DESU means “I had (or I’ve had) a very good time.” or “It was fun.”

Lesson 90

Buying souvenirs (11)

▲レオ: 今日のお礼です。
KYÔ · NO O · RÊ · DESU.
とても楽しかったです。
TOTEMO TANOSHIKATTA · DESU.
♥あき: いいえ、こちらこそ。
ĪE, KOCHIRA · KOSO.
▲レオ: お腹がすきましたね。
O · NAKA · GA SUKIMASHITA · NE.
どこで食事でも？
DOKOKA · DE SHOKUJI · DEMO?
♥あき: ごめんなさい。
GOMENNASAI.
これから、彼とデートなの。
KORE · KARA, KARE · TO
DĒTO · NANO.

☞ TODAY’S EXPRESSION #90 “ĪE, KOCHIRA - KOSO.”
ĪE basically means “no”, but in this context it means “It’s my pleasure.” The expression KOCHIRA - KOSO is used to convey “I feel the same” in response to a remark.
Lesson 91

Sayonara, Nippon (1)

You’ve done a good job.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #91 “O - TSUKARE - SAMA - DESHITA.”

It is an expression used to compliment someone on their efforts. O - TSUKARE - SAMA - DESHITA means “You’ve done a good job.” or “Well done!”
### Lesson 92

**Sayonara, Nippon (2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>レオ</th>
<th>おいしいですね、このてんぷら。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>This tempura is delicious, isn’t it?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>マrs.マasaki</th>
<th>あきさん、ご結婚はいつですか？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Masaki</td>
<td>Aki, when are you getting married?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TODAY’S EXPRESSION #92 “SHUPPATSU - WA ITSU - DESU - KA?”**

It means “When are you leaving?” SHUPPATSU means “departure”. ~ WA ITSU – DESU – KA? is an expression to ask the date and time.

### Lesson 93

**Sayonara, Nippon (3)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>レオ</th>
<th>あきさん、ご結婚はいつですか？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Aki, when are you getting married?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| あき | In April next year is what we’re planning. |
| Mrs. Masaki | Thank you very much. |

**TODAY’S EXPRESSION #93 “DÔ - KA O – SHIAWASE - NI!”**

It means “I wish you all the best!” or “I wish you lots of happiness!” and it’s a special phrase to say to someone who is getting married.
Lesson 94

I really thank you for everything.

Sayonara, Nippon (4)

♥みか：レオ、帰ったらどうするつもり？
LEO - KAETTARA
DÔ - SURU - TSUMORI?

▲レオ：道場の手伝いをすることになっていま
DÔJÔ - NO TETSUDAI - WO
SURU - KOTO - NI NATTE - IMASU.

♥みか：そうなんだ。よかったね。
SÔ - NANDA. YOKATTA - NE.

▲レオ：みかさん、本当にお世話になりました。
MIKA - SAN, HONTÔ - NI
O - SEWA - NI NARI - MASHITA.

♥Mika: Leo, what do you intend to do
when you get back home?

▲Leo: I’m going to help at the dōjō.

♥Mika: I see. I’m glad to hear that.

Lesson 95

Please be sure to e-mail me.

Sayonara, Nippon (5)

▲レオ：みかさん、本当にお世話になりました。
MIKA - SAN, HONTÔ - NI
O - SEWA - NI NARI - MASHITA.

♥みか：いいえ、こちらこそ、楽しかったわ。
ĪE, KOCHIRA - KOSO,
TANOSHIKATTA - WA.

▲レオ：必ずメールしてくださいね。
KANARAZU MĒRU
SHITE - KUDASAI - NE.
ぼくも書きますから。
BOKU - MO KAKI - MASU - KARA.

♥みか：わたった、わたった。
WAKATTA, WAKATTA.

▲Leo: Mika, I really thank you for
everything.

♥Mika: It’s my pleasure. I’ve had a
great time, too.

▲Leo: Please be sure to e-mail me,
OK?

I will write to you as well.

♥Mika: Yes, I will, of course.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #94 “HONTÔ - NI O - SEWA - NI NARI - MASHITA.”
O - SEWA - NI NARI - MASHITA means “thank you for everything”, implying the sense of appreciation. Adding HONTÔ - NI, meaning “really”, emphasizes the sense of gratitude.

☞TODAY’S EXPRESSION #95 “KANARAZU MĒRU SHITE - KUDASAI - NE.”
It means “Please be sure to e-mail me, OK?” KANARAZU means “surely” and MĒRU SHITE - KUDASAI means “please e-mail me.”
Lesson 96
This is just a small token of my feelings.

Sayonara, Nippon (6)

Leo: I have realized something.
You have always been so helpful to me.

Mika: I wonder if I have.

Leo: Mika, this is just a small token of my feelings.

Mika: It's a very nice necklace.
Thank you.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #96 “KORE - WA HONNO KIMOCHI - DESU.”
It is a fixed expression to use when giving a present to someone. It literally means “This is only my feelings.” So it translates “This is just a small token of my feelings.”
Lesson 97

How is your schedule?

Sayonara, Nippon (7)

Leo: Mika, this is just a small token of my feelings.

Mika: It's a very nice necklace.

Leo: How is your schedule next Tuesday?

Mika: It's open.

Leo: How is your schedule?

Mika: I will certainly come and see you off at the airport.

TODAY’S EXPRESSION #97  “GO - TSUGŌ - WA IKAGA DESU - KA?”

It means “How is your schedule?” It’s an expression used to ask someone’s availability in a polite fashion.
Lesson 98

Leaving Narita (1)

Leo: Mika, it was here that you picked up my passport, wasn’t it?

Mika: Yes, that’s right.

Leo: I’ll never forget you, Mika.

Mika: I’ll never forget you, either.

Today’s Expression #98 “MIKA- SAN - NO KOTO, WASURE - MASEN.”

It means “I’ll never forget you, Mika.” -NO KOTO, WASURE-MASEN is an expression often used when parting from someone.

Lesson 99

I’m looking forward to it.

Leaving Narita (2)

Leo: Please be sure to come and visit me.

Mika: Yes, I will.

Leo: I’m looking forward to it.

Mika: Thank you.

Today’s Expression #99 “TANOSHIMI - NI SHITE - I - MASU.”

It means “I’m looking forward to it.” It is often used at a farewell scene or at the end of a conversation.
Lesson 100

Goodbye and take care!

Leaving Narita (3)

☞ TODAY'S EXPRESSION #100 “O - GENKI - DE!”

O-GENKI-DE is an expression used when parting from someone. It means “Goodbye and take care!”

イラスト さようなら—手を振るレオ、見送るみか)}
Fun with Japanese

Japanese culture places great importance on the changing of the four seasons. This has lead to an abundance of words that depict a particular season. We're planning on having four programs to introduce the four seasons of Japan – spring, summer, autumn and winter – through the poetic images of Japanese haiku, a fixed form of Japanese verse.

Another characteristic of Japanese, is that there are many idiomatic phrases. A large number of them have to do with parts of the body.

There is also an abundance of onomatopoeia, words that are used to describe a certain sound or state. In this series, we’ll be introducing both idiomatic phrases and onomatopoeia.
＜体の部分を表す言葉を使った慣用句＞

① 1. 頭にいれる
   ATAMA-NI IRERU
2. 頭がきれる
   ATAMA-GA KIRERU
3. 頭にくる
   ATAMA-NI KURU

② 4. 頭をひねる
   ATAMA-WO HINERU
5. 頭がいたい
   ATAMA-GA ITAI
6. 頭がかたい
   ATAMA-GA KATAI

③ 7. 耳がいたい
   MIMI-GA ITAI
8. 耳がはやい
   MIMI-GA HAYAI
9. 耳にたこができる
   MIMI-NI TAKO-GA DEKIRU
め

① 10. 目がたかい
  ME-GA TAKAI
② 13. 目をつぶる
  ME-WO TSUBURU
③ 16. 目がまわる
  ME-GA MAWARU

め

eye

① 11. 目がない
  ME-GA NAI
② 14. 目を丸くする
  ME-WO MARUKU S
③ 17. 目をかける
  ME-WO KAKERU

顔

かれ

Face

② 12. 目がとびでる
  ME-GA TOBIDERU
⑤ 15. 目を入れてもいたくない
  ME-NI IRETE-MO ITAKU-NAI
⑧ 18. 目を白黒させる
  ME-WO SHIROKURO SASERU

顔

顔をつぶす
  KAO-WO TSUBUSU
顔がひろい
  KAO-GA HIROI
顔をたてる
  KAO-WO TATERU
はな
nose

22. 鼻がたかい
HANA-GA TAKAI
23. 鼻にかける
HANA-NI KAKERU
24. 鼻をあかす
HANA-WO AKASU

歯
teeth

25. 歯がたたない
HA-GA TATANAI
26. 歯をくいしばる
HA-WO KUI-SHIBARU
27. 歯がうく
HA-GA UKU

口
mouth

① 28. 口がうまい
KUCHI-GA UMAI
② 31. 口がわるい
KUCHI-GA WARUI
③ 34. 口をとがらせる
KUCHI-WO TOGARASERU

29. 口がかたい
KUCHI-GAKATAI
30. 口がかるい
KUCHI-GA KARUI
32. 口にあう
KUCHI-NI AU
33. 口をだす
KUCHI-WO DASU
35. 口をわる
KUCHI-WO WARU
36. 口がすべる
KUCHI-GA SUBERU
首
neck

37. 首になる  38. 首がまわらない  39. 首をながくする
KUBI-NI NARU  KUBI-GA MAWARANAI  KUBI-WO NAGAKU-SURU

肩
shoulder

40. 肩のにがおりる  41. 肩をならべる  42. 肩をもつ
KATA-NO NI GA ORIRU  KATA-WO NARABERU  KATA-WO MOTSU

胸
chest

① 43. 胸がいたむ  44. 胸がおどる  45. 胸がいっぱいになる
MUNE-GA ITAMU  MUNE-GA ODORU  MUNE-GA IPPAI-NI NARU
② 46. 胸をする  47. 胸をなでおろす  48. 胸がすく
MUNE-WO HARU  MUNE-WO NADE-OROSU  MUNE-GA SUKU
49. 心臓にけがはえている
\textit{SHINZÔ-NI KE-GAHAETE-IRU}

50. 心臓がとまる
\textit{SHINZÔ-GA TOMARU}

51. 心臓にわるい
\textit{SHINZÔ-NI WARUI}

52. 腰がひくい
\textit{KOSHI-GA HIKUI}

53. 腰がぬける
\textit{KOSHI-GA NUKERU}

54. 腰をすえる
\textit{KOSHI-WO SUERU}

55. 腹がくろい
\textit{HARA-GA KUROI}

56. 腹がたつ
\textit{HARA-GA TATSU}

57. 腹をきめる
\textit{HARA-WO KIMERU}
尻

buttocks

58. 尻がおもい  
SHIRI-GA OMOI
59. 尻にひがつく  
SHIRI-NI HI-GA TSUKU
60. 尻にしかれる  
SHIRI-NI SHIKARERU

手

hand

① 61. 手をつくす  
TE-WO TSUKUSU
62. 手をぬく  
TE-WO NUKU
63. 手をひろげる  
TE-WO HIROGERU
② 64. 手にあまる  
TE-NI AMARU
65. 手をやく  
TE-WO YAKU
66. 手をうつ  
TE-WO UTSU

腕

arm

67. 腕がなる  
UDE-GA NARU
68. 腕がたつ  
UDE-GA TATSU
69. 腕をみがく  
UDE-WO MIGAKU
足

① 70. 足をはこぶ
ASHI-WO HAKOBU
② 73. 足がでる
ASHI-GA DERU

気

Ki  spirit/spiritual enagy...

① 76. 気がつく
KI-GA TSUKU
② 79. 気がある
KI-GA ARU
③ 82. 気がきく
KI-GA KIKU

その他

others

① 85. すねをかじる
SUNE-WO KAJIRU
② 88. のどから手がでる
NODO-KARA TE-GA DERU
Correct Answers of the Idiomatic Phrases

HEAD
1. To memorize  2. To be clever  3. To become angry or annoyed
4. To puzzle over  5. To be troubled over something  6. To be stubborn

EAR
7. It pains you to have to listen to someone pointing out your flaws
8. Someone who always seems to be the first to know about something
9. You hear the same thing so many times that you’re sick and tired of it

EYE
10. To have a discerning eye  11. You like something very much
12. To be amazed
13. To pretend not to see  14. To be amazed  15. To love someone dearly
16. To be very busy  17. To take a kindly interest in someone for whom you have high hopes
18. To be surprised and bewildered

FACE
19. To injure someone’s honor  20. To have a wide circle of acquaintances
21. To show deference to someone

NOSE
22. To be proud  23. To boast  24. To take someone by surprise

TEETH
25. You’re up against someone so strong, you don’t stand a chance
26. To endure hardship
27. Listening to so much flattery has made you feel sick

MOUTH
28. To be good at saying things that people enjoy hearing
29. To be able to keep a secret  30. To be unable to keep a secret
31. To have a sharp tongue  32. To have a pleasant taste  33. To butt in
34. To look sullen  35. To confess  36. To blurt out

**NECK**
37. To be fired  38. To be up to one’s ears in debt  39. To wait in expectation

**SHOULDER**
40. To feel relieved  41. To be equal in terms of ability
42. To side with someone

**CHEST**
43. To be anguished  44. To be excited  45. To be overwhelmed with emotion
46. To be confident  47. To feel relieved  48. To feel elated

**HEART**
49. To be audacious  50. To be shocked  51. To cause concern

**HIPS**
52. To be modest  53. To be shocked  54. To concentrate

**STOMACH**
55. To be plotting something evil  56. To become angry
57. To make up one’s mind

**BUTTOCKS**
58. To be lazy  59. To run out of time
60. The wife has more power than the husband

**HAND**
61. To do everything in one’s power  62. To do a sloppy job
63. To expand one’s business

64. Something that is above and beyond one’s control  65. To have a hard
time with something  66. To come up with measures
ARM
67. To have an urge to display one’s talent as soon as possible
68. To be highly skilled 69. To improve one’s skill

LEG
70. To go somewhere 71. To have tired legs 72. To reach a certain point and go further beyond
73. To go over one’s budget 74. To stop doing bad things
75. To hinder someone from doing something

Ki (spirit/spiritual energy)
76. To understand 77. To like someone 78. To have many interests
79. To be distracted 80. To be impatient and short-tempered 81. To be very patient
82. To be considerate 83. To lack motivation 84. To worry about something

OTHERS
85. To live off one’s parents 86. To become annoyed
87. To be very impressed
88. To want something dearly 89. To work hard at doing something
90. To master something
日本語おもしろ塾
Fun with Japanese ~Four seasons in Japan~

～俳句で知る日本の四季～

through the poetic images of Japanese haiku

はる
spring

雲雀より 空にやすらふ（う） 峠かな
(Hibari yori sora ni yasurau tōge kana)
Resting up in the sky, higher than a lark, on a mountain pass.

春の海 終日（ひねもす）のたり のたりかな
(Haru no umi hinemosu notari notari kana)
The sea in spring, waves lapping leisurely to and fro all day long.

菜の花や 月は東に 日は西に
(Nanohanaya tsuki wa higashi ni hi wa nishi ni)
How beautiful the rape blossoms! The moon is in the eastern sky. The Sun sets in the west.

なつ
summer

閑（しずか）さや 岩にしみ入る 蝉の声
(Shizukasa ya iwa ni shimi’iru semi no koe)
Tranquility, permeating the rocks—the cry of cicadas.

夏草や 兵どもが 夢の跡
(Natsu kusa ya tsuwamonodomo ga yume no ato)
Summer grasses, all that remains of brave soldiers dreams.

暑き日を 海に入れたり 最上川
(Atsuki hi wo umi ni iretari Mogami-gawa)
A scorching hot day carried into the sea by the Mogami river.
秋

autumn

柿くへば 鐘が鳴るなり 法隆寺
(Kaki kueba kane ga narunari Hōryūji)
I bite into a persimmon, and a bell resounds—Hōryūji.

名月を 取ってくれろと 泣く子哉
(Meigetsu wo tottekurero to naku ko kana)
“Catch it for me,” cries the child for the harvest moon.

暮（くる）る日を さう嬉しいか 虫の声
(Kuru hi wo sō ureshīka mushi no koe)
The setting sun. What is it that makes the insects so happy?
Listen to them singing.

冬

winter

むまそうな 雪がふうはり ふはり哉
(Umasona yukiga fūwari fuwari kana)
Looking delicious, the snowflakes fall softly.

旅に病んで 夢は枯野を かけ廻（めぐ）る
(Tabi ni yande yume wa kareno wo kakemeguru)
Falling sick on a journey, my dreams roam the withered moor.

初日（はつひ）さす 砚の海に 波もなし
(Hatsuhi sasu suzuri no umi ni nami mo nashi)
The first sunrise lights the ocean of the ink slab. No trace of a wave.
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