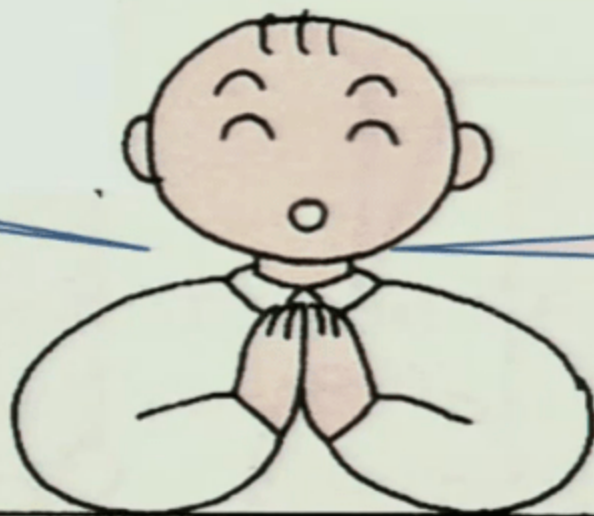


# INTRODUCTION TO JAPANESE CONVERSATION

## Useful Expression

**Gochisosama  
deshita**



**Itadakimasu**



## Practice

**A:** Anata no **tanjōbi** wa itsu desu ka.

**A:** あなたのたんじょうびはいつですか。

しけん

shiken

test

けっこん

kekkon

marriage

結婚記念日

kekkon kinen-bi

marriage anniversary

入学しけん

nyū-gaku-shiken

entrance examination

てんらんかい

tenrankai

exhibition

誕生日

tanjōbi

birthday

## Practice

**A:** Anata no tanjōbi wa itsu desu ka.

**A:** あなたのたんじょうびはいつですか。

Watashi / わたし

shiken

test

Imoto / いもうと

kekkon

marriage

Tomodachi / ともだち

tanjōbi

birthday

Okaasan / おかあさん

kekkon-ki -nen-bi

marriage  
anniversary

Gakkou / がっこう

nyuu-gaku-shiken

entrance  
examination

Tenrankai / てんらんかい

exhibition

## Counting people

*~nin is the counter used for counting people*



Futari desu



Hitori desu



Go-nin desu



Yo-nin desu

## Imasu

**Imasu** is a verb which means 'to exist or to be' and shows the existence of a person or an animal at a certain location. It is important to remember the word order and the particle used in the question should not be changed.

- e.g.      Neko wa soko ni imasu      *The cat is over there.*  
              ねこはそこ に います
- Inu wa asoko ni imasu      *Dog is over there.*  
              いぬはあそこ に います
- Rao san wa kaisha ni imasu      *Mr. Rao is in the office.*  
              ラオさんはかいしゃ に います



*Some words with kanji characters*

後で	ato de	あとで	later
後ろ	ushiro	うしろ	behind
後書き	ato gaki	あとがき	post script
前	mae	まえ	in front
前歯	mae ba	まえば	front tooth
前書き	mae gaki	まえがき	preface

## Locational nouns

Locational nouns show locations relative to someone or something. These words such as **'top, under, inside, front'** are similar in meaning to preposition in English but there are a lot of such locational nouns which do not have equivalents in English.

e.g.

Tsukue no ue

つくえ の うえ

*On the table.*

Tsukue no shita

つくえ の した

*Under the table.*

Uchi no mae

うち の まえ

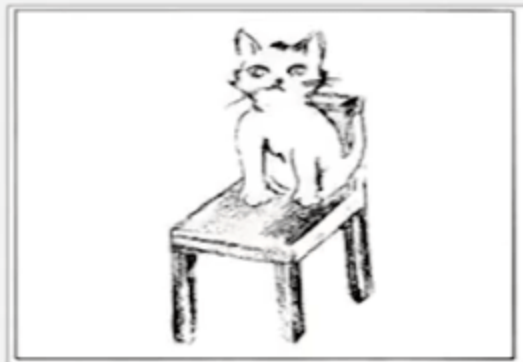
*In front of the house.*



## Practice-Location



Neko wa isu no shita ni imasu



Neko wa isu no ue ni imasu



Neko wa isu no ushiro ni imasu



Neko wa hako no naka ni imasu



**1**

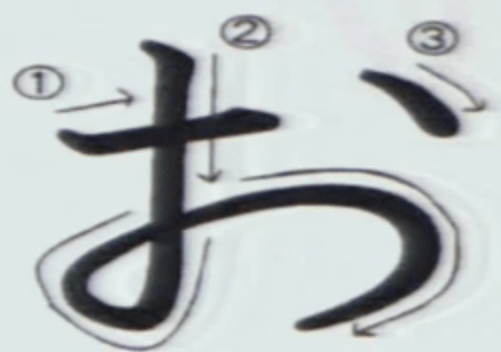
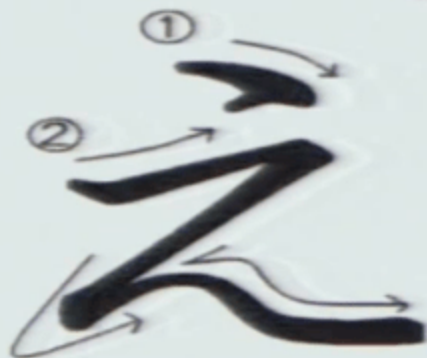
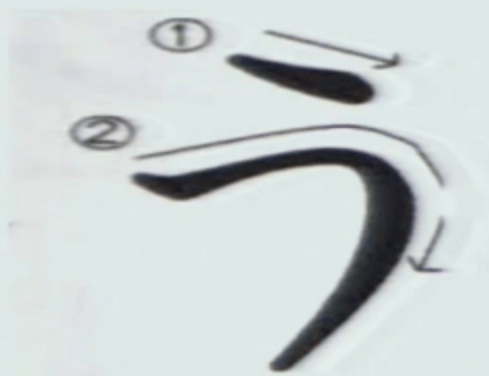
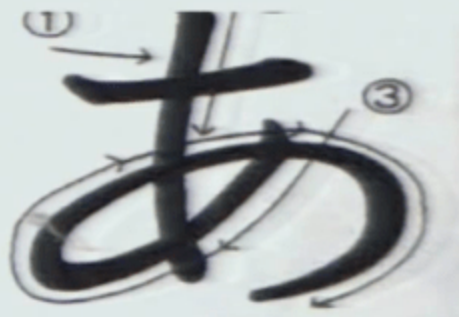


**2**

## Vocabulary

<b>Hidari</b>	ひだり	<b>left</b>
<b>Migi</b>	みぎ	<b>right</b>
<b>Kokuban</b>	こくばん	<b>blackboard</b>
<b>Kōen</b>	こうえん	<b>park</b>
<b>Hisho</b>	ひしよ	<b>secretary</b>
<b>Kazoku</b>	かぞく	<b>family</b>
<b>Akachan</b>	あかちゃん	<b>baby</b>

## Hiragana- a



## Kanji

明日      ashita      あした      tomorrow

今日      kyō      きょう      today

昨日      kinō      きのう      yesterday

## Simple Kanji



kuchi



**mouth**

(3-strokes)



me



**eyes**



*Some new words with kanji characters*

人口	jinko	じんこう	population
入り口	iriguchi	いりぐち	entrance
出口	deguchi	でぐち	exit
人目	hitome	ひとめ	one glance
明るい	akarui	あかるい	bright
今ごろ	ima goro	いまごろ	these days
今年	kotoshi	ことし	this year
今月	kongetsu	こんげつ	this month
一日	tsuitachi	ついたち	first (date)

## Vocabulary

yamanobori	やまのぼり	mountaineering
ryokō	りょこう	tourism
eiga	えいが	movie
natsu yasumi	なつやすみ	summer vacation
yottingu	ヨッチング	yachting
shūmatsu	しゅうまつ	week end
bijutsu-kan	ぶじゅつかん	museum
boringu	ボリング	balling
pu-ru	プール	swimming pool
modorimasu	もどります	return
renshū	れんしゅう	practice
moshimasu	もします	to say (polite)

## ~ masen ka

**Verb in ~masen form with interrogative particle 'ka' is**

- ❖ **used as a polite invitation.**
- ❖ **used when the speaker wants someone to do something for him.**

e.g. Isshoni gohan o tabemasen ka    *Won't you have food with us?*  
Isshoni Delhi e ikimasen ka    *Won't you come with us to  
Delhi?*

## ~Mashō

The volitional form ‘~**mashō**’ of the verb is roughly equivalent to ‘*lets do V*’. For example, it could be ‘*let’s go*’, ‘*let’s eat, let’s see a movie*’ etc. It is used -

- when the speaker invites or urges someone to do something and includes himself in the decision or action.
- as a positive response to an invitation.

e.g.

Ikimashō / いきましょう

*Let’s go.*

Ginkō e ikimashō

*Let’s go to the bank.*

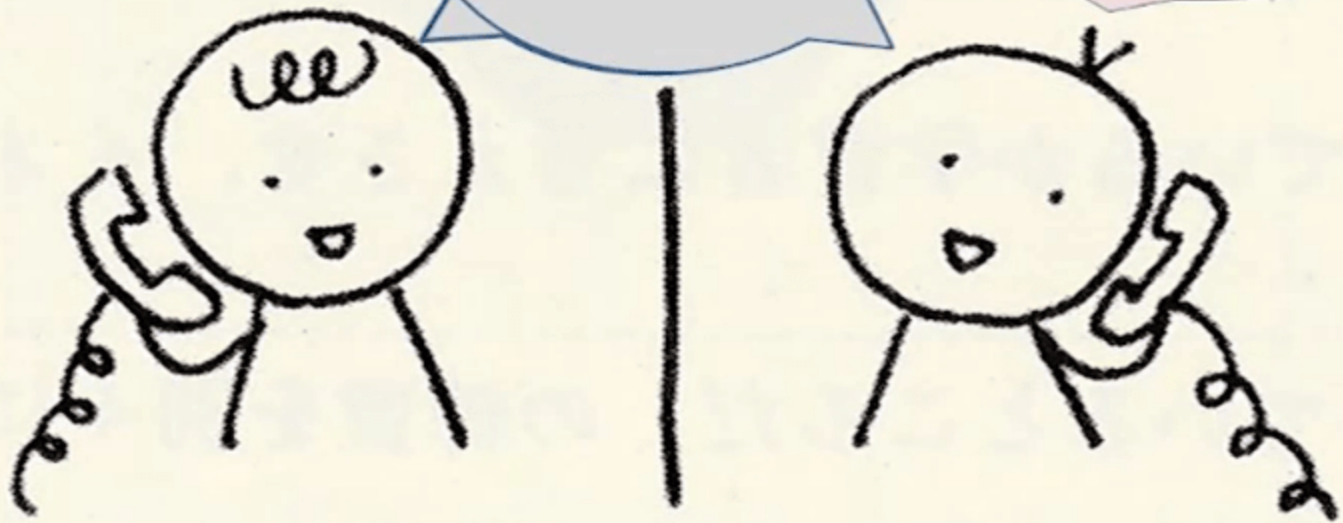
ぎんこう へ いきましょう

## Practice

Moshi moshi

もしもし

Moshi moshi



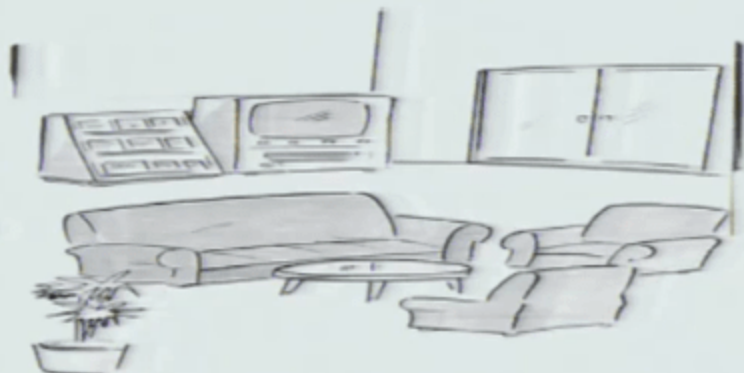


# Nan nin imasu ka

Futari imasu



Daremo imasen







kuchi

くち

## Soshite

**Soshite is a conjunction connecting two sentences and is equivalent in English to the word *'and'*.**

**e.g.**      **Kyō gakkō e ikimashita. Soshite, sensei ni aimashita.**

*I went to school today and met the teacher.*

**Kinō wa asa tenisu no renshuu o shimashita. Soshite, gogo cricket o shimashita.**

*Yesterday I practiced tennis in the morning and then played cricket in the afternoon.*

**I ate bread and eggs today morning**

*Kesa pan to tamago o tabemashita*

今朝 パンと 卵 を 食べました



丨 凵 口 𠂇 𠂆 足 足

## **Shitsurei shimasu**

**Shitsurei shimasu is an expression used when**

- **entering someone's house or a room**
- **entering or leaving a meeting**
- **are late for something**
- **excusing one's self from some where**
- **It is also used as a parting expression instead of "sayōnara" as its more formal**

## Formal

Sumimasen,  
Mariko san wa  
kyou yasumi desu.



Moshi moshi  
モシモシ

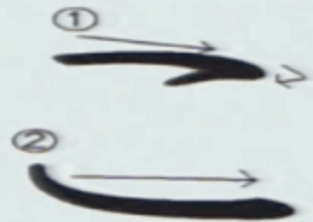
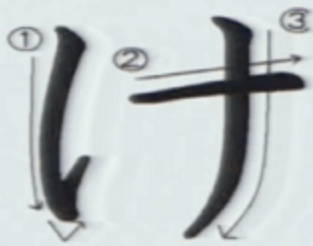
Wakarimashita.  
*Shitsurei shimasu.*







# Hiragana -ka



## Kanji

時々

tokidoki

ときどき

sometimes

時間

jikan

じかん

time span

## Kanji

手

te

て

**hands**

(4-strokes)

足

ashi

あし

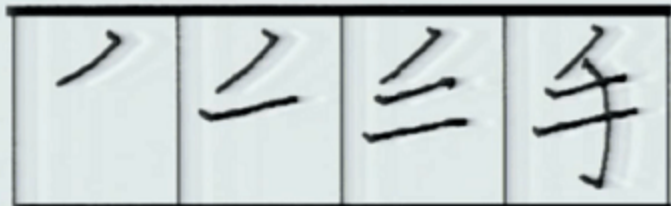
**foot**

(7-strokes)

## Stroke order



手  
te



*Some new words with kanji characters*

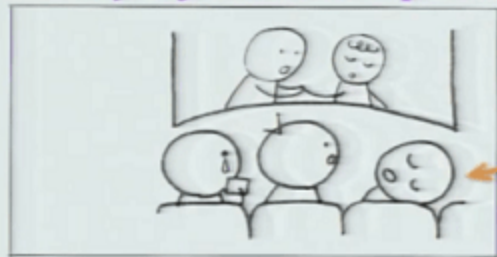
時計	tokei	とけい	watch, clock
間	aida	あいだ	in between
間違い	machigai	まちがい	to make a mistake
間に合う	maniau	まにあう	to be in time
足跡	ashi ato	あしあと	foot prints
足りる	tariru	たりる	sufficient
手袋	tebukuro	てぶくろ	gloves
手紙	tegami	てがみ	letter

## Vocabulary

kesa	けさ	today morning
asa	あさ	morning
tokidoki	ときどき	sometimes
ban	ばん	evening
yonaka	よなか	midnight
kakarimasu	かかります	time taken
kusuri	くすり	medicine
doubutsu en	どうぶつえん	zoo
hakubutsu-kan	はくぶつかん	museum
kabuki	かぶき	Japanese drama form

## ~ masen deshita

Look at the picture and ask your partner what they did yesterday, last week, day before etc. and practice past negative form of the verb



*Kinou eiga o mimashita ka*  
*Iie, mimasen deshita*



*Kesa ke-ki o tamemashita ka*  
*Iie, tabemasen deshita*



*Kinou ko-hi o nomimashita ka*  
*Iie, nomimasen deshita*



## Onegaishimasu

A convenient phrase used when making a request meaning “*I request you to do .....as the verb says*”. The answer to this is generally ‘**Hai, wakarimashita**’. “*Yes, I have understood or I see*”.

*e.g. Place X made onegaishimasu.  
Mizu onegaishimasu.*

# To

Particle 'to' joins two nouns in a sentence and is equivalent to 'and' in English. N1 to N2 to N3 wa tsukue no ue ni arimasu.

- e.g. *Kocha to ko-hi- o nomimasu. I drink tea and coffee.*  
*Ringo to mihan o tabemasen. I don't eat apples and oranges.*

# Yo

**'Yo'** is a particle of assertion and comes in the end of a sentence. It is commonly used in

- contradictions.
- in assurances and warnings indicating that the information provided by the speaker is new.
- to emphasize information which the listener does not know.
- It is important to remember that particle **'yo'** should not be used in formal situations.

*e.g.* Muri shinaide **yo**  
Ikaniai hoo ga ii **yo**

*Don't stress over work*  
*It would be better if we don't go.*

## Adjectives

Adjectives are words which describe a noun and are placed directly before the noun. Japanese adjectives are very different from their English counterparts. They are divided in two groups.

**'i- adjectives'** or true adjectives are words ending with an 'i' in the end. They are of Japanese origin e.g. *akai – red* and *shiroi – white*.

**'na-adjectives'** or pseudo adjectives are words of Chinese origin or foreign origin e.g. *kirei – beautiful* and *shizuka – quiet*

## Adjectives

<b>ōkii</b>	おおきい	<b>big</b>
<b>chiisai</b>	ちいさい	<b>small</b>
<b>nagai</b>	ながい	<b>long</b>
<b>shiroi</b>	しろい	<b>white</b>
<b>akai</b>	あかい	<b>red</b>
<b>aoi</b>	あおい	<b>blue</b>
<b>kiroi</b>	きいろい	<b>yellow</b>
<b>kuroi</b>	くろい	<b>black</b>
<b>chairoi</b>	ちゃいろい	<b>brown</b>

**That white building is a bank**

*Asoko no shiroi biru wa ginkou desu*

あそこ の 白いビル は 銀行 です

## V ta~ga

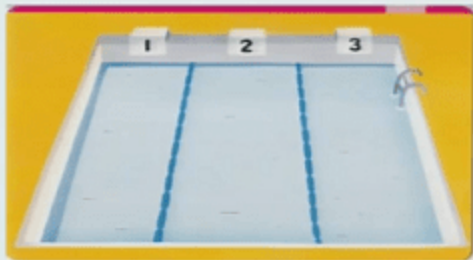
*Kinou eiga o mimashita ka.*

*Tomodachi no uchi e ikimashita ga,  
eiga o mimasen deshita*



*Kinou pu-ru e ikimashita ka.*

*Ikimashita ga, daremo imasen deshita.*



# Practice

*Practice colour by telling the colour of the flowers in the picture*



**Akai hana**



**Kiiroi hana**



**Aoi hana**



**Pinku hana**

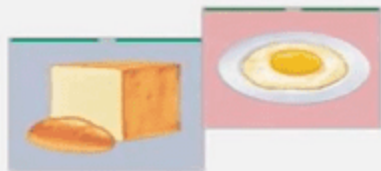


**Shiroi hana**

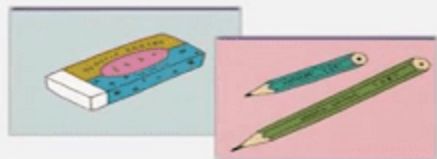


# N1 to N2

**Pan to tamago o tabemasu**



**Enpitsu to keshigomu o kaimasu**



**Kocha to ocha o nomimasu**



## Ga

Particle 'ga' is a grammatical particle and is used

- to emphasize the subject.
- follows the subject or topic directly like particle 'wa'.
- indicates existence of someone or something at a specific location.
- the verb is different in animate and inanimate cases.

e.g. Enpitsu ga arimasu

えんぴつ が あります

*There is a pencil.*

Hito ga imasu

ひと が います

*There is a man/person.*

# Practice

*Practice saying ga arimasu / ga imasu*



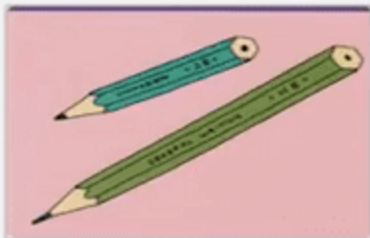
**Tsuru ga imasu**



**Kasa ga arimasu**



**Hito ga imasu**



**Enpitsu ga arimasu**

## Kanji

小さい

ちいさい

chiisai

**small**

(3-strokes)

大きい

おおきい

ookii

**big**

(3-strokes)

白い

しろい

shiroi

**white**

(5-strokes)

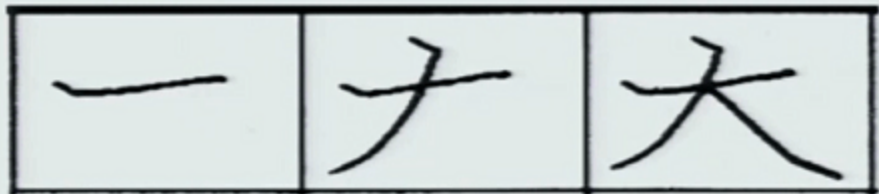
*Some new words with kanji characters*

大人	otona	おとな	adult
大野	oono	おおの	large field
大使	taishi	たいし	ambassador
大事	daiji	だいじ	important
小屋	koya	こや	hut
小石	koishi	こいし	small stone



大

ookii



# Practice



**ōkii**



**chiisai**



**chiisai**



**ōkii**

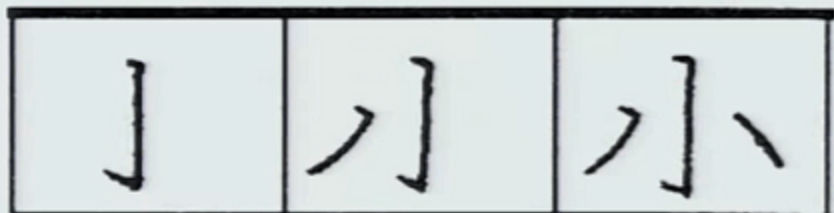
# Hiragana-sa



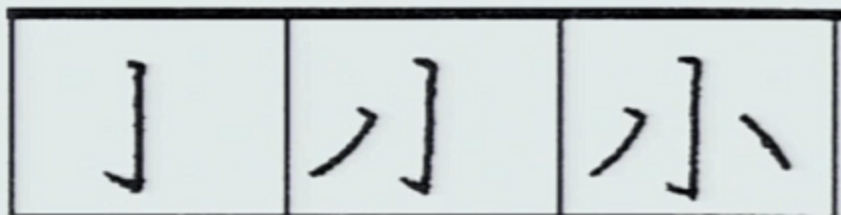
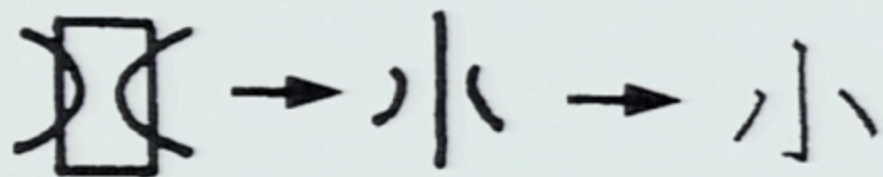


## Stroke order

灬 → 水 → 小



## Stroke order



## Vocabulary

kono hen	このへん	around here
bikkuri	びっくり	surprised
toshoukan	としょうかん	library
daidokoro	だいどころ	kitchen
otaku	お-たく	house (polite)
uchi	うち	house
kaidan	かいだん	stairs
musume	むすめ	daughter
musoko	むすこ	son

## Vocabulary

kono hen	このへん	around here
bikkuri	びっくり	surprised
toshoukan	としょうかん	library
daidokoro	だいどころ	kitchen
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