

# **INTRODUCTION TO JAPANESE PHRASES**

## Numbers 71-80

71	nana-jū-ichi	ななじゅういち	七十一
72	nana-jū-ni	ななじゅうに	七十二
73	nana-jū-san	ななじゅうさん	七十三
74	nana-jū-yon/shi	ななじゅうよん/し	七十四
75	nana-jū-go	ななじゅうご	七十五
76	nana-jū-roku	ななじゅうろく	七十六
77	nana-jū-nana/shichi	ななじゅうなな/しち	七十七
78	nana-jū-hachi	ななじゅうはち	七十八
79	nana-jū-kyū/ku	ななじゅうきゅう/く	七十九
80	hachi-jū	はちじゅう	八十

## Age / ~Sai

<i>issai</i>	いっさい	一才
<i>ni-sai</i>	にさい	二才
<i>san-sai</i>	さんさい	三才
<i>yon-sai</i>	よんさい	四才
<i>go-sai</i>	ごさい	五才
<i>roku-sai</i>	ろくさい	六才
<i>nana-sai</i>	ななさい	七才
<i>has-sai</i>	はっさい	八才
<i>kyū-sai</i>	きゅうさい	九才
<i>jus-sai</i>	じゅっさい	十才
<i>jū-issai</i>	じゅういっさい	十一才
<i>jū-nisai</i>	じゅうにさい	十二才
<i>hatachi</i>	はたち	二十歳
<i>san-jū-go-sai</i>	さんじゅうごさい	三十五才

## Anata

Although “**anata**” corresponds to ‘you’ in English, it is impolite to address someone as anata in Japanese. It is customary to address a person by his or her name. Also it is necessary to add “**san**” after the name. As the Japanese language does not have gender’s, ‘**san**’ is used in place of “**Mr. Mrs. and Miss**”. Note that ‘**san**’ is not to be used for family members and **after ones own name.**

e.g.

Tanaka san

*Mr. Tanaka*

Mariko san

*Ms. Mariko*

## Dare / donata

**'Dare and Donata'** are question words corresponding to the interrogative word **'who'**. **'Donata'** is a more polite equivalent of **'dare'** indicating politeness and respect towards the person to whom it refers. Dare is used in informal situations - where the person is younger to or is a family member of the speaker. In other situations where the listener is older in age or senior in rank or position, **'donata'** is preferred. Also interrogative words like **'dare'** and **'donata'** are not to be followed immediately by the particle **'wa'**. **'Dare no'** is similar in meaning to the interrogative word **'whose'** showing possession and belonging.

e.g. Ano hito wa dare desu ka.      *Who is that person?*

Ano hito wa donata desu ka.      *Who is that person?*

## Demonstratives

*Kore, Sore and Are* are demonstrative pronouns and are used to refer to things or objects in relation to the speaker. As the name states these words point out the object without specifying the name of the object. The above set is used to **demonstrate inanimate things and not animate things**. These words do not change with singular or plural forms but maintain their original character.

The above demonstratives are formed by adding 're' to the four **basic roots or base words** 'Ko, So, A, Do'. The basic roots expressing this idea, is called the 'Ko, So, A, Do' series in Japanese. Japanese clearly states three degrees of distances, unlike English. These are -

**Kore** The object is close or near the speaker, but far away from the listener. It corresponds to 'here' and 'this' in English.

**Sore** The object is far away from the speaker but close to the listener. It is equivalent in English to 'there' and 'that'.

**Are** The object is far away from the speaker and listener both and corresponds to 'that one over there' or 'over there'. Although in English 'there' is quite similar in meaning to 'over there'.

## Kanji

人	hito/jin	ひと/じん	<b>person</b> (2-strokes)
大	ookii/dai	おおきい/だい	<b>big/large</b> (3 – strokes)

### *Similar looking characters*

六	roku	ろく	<b>six</b> (4-strokes)
八	hachi	はち	<b>eight</b> (2-strokes)

## Words with kanji characters

日本人	にほんじん	Japanese
アメリカ人	アメリカじん	American
人口	じんこう	population
人々	ひとびと	people
大学	だいがく	daigaku



*Some special letters for sounds not present in Japanese (for foreign words)*

	a	i	u	e	o	yu
w		wi ウィ		we ウエ	wo ウオ	
s				she / シエ		
t		ti ティ	tu トゥ			tyu チュ
d		di ディ	du ドゥ			dyu ヂュ
j				je / ジエ		
f	fa ファ	fi フィ		fe フェ	fo フォ	fyu フュ
v	va ヴァ	vi ヴィ	vu ヴゥ	ve ヴェ	vo ヴォ	vyu ヴュ
ts	tsa ツァ	tsi ツイ		tse ツエ	tso ツォ	
ch				che / チエ		

# Katakana Set-1

k  
s  
t  
n  
h  
m  
y  
r  
w

アカサタナハマヤラワ

イキシチニヒミ  
ー  
リ  
ー

ウクスツヌフムユル  
ー

エケセテネヘメ  
ー  
レ  
ー

オコソトノホモヨロ  
ラン

## Katakana Set -2

ga ガ ギ グ ゲ ゴ

za ザ ジ ズ ゼ ゾ

da ダ チ ツ テ ド

ba バ ビ ブ ベ ボ

pa パ ピ プ ペ ポ

## Multiples of Hundred

100	hyaku	ひゃく	百
200	ni-hyaku	にーひゃく	二百
300	san-byaku	さんーびゃく	三百
400	yon-hyaku	よんーひゃく	四百
500	go-hyaku	ごーひゃく	五百
600	roppyaku	ろっぴゃく	六百
700	nana-hyaku	ななーひゃく	七百
800	happyaku	はっぴゃく	八百
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく	九百
1000	sen / issen	せん、いっせん	千

## Vocabulary

Okusan	wife (used for other's wife)	おくさん
Kanai	wife (for one's own)	かない
Shujin	husband (for one's own)	しゅじん
Go-shujin	husband (for others')	ごしゅじん
Musume	daughter	むすめ
Musuko	son	むすこ
Ojousan	someone's daughter	おじょうさん
Oyomesan	bride	およめさん
Omago	grandchildren	おまご
Chichi	father	ちち
Haha	mother	はは
Ojisan	uncle	おじさん
Obasan	aunt	おばさん

## Pronunciation practice

Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kakikuke	かきくけ	hehihuho	へひふほ
sasusase	さすさせ	tehitatsu	てちたつ
kekikuko	けきくこ	naninuno	なにぬの
sasesaso	させさそ	nenineno	ねにねの
sushisase	すしさせ	techitsuto	てちつと
tachiteto	たちてと	mamimemo	まみめも
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
hahiheho	はひへほ	momimime	もみみめ
hahihoho	はひひほ	yayuyayo	やゆやよ
sashisasu	さしさす	rarirure	らりるれ
hahihahu	はひはふ	reriruro	れりるろ

## ~Sai

**Sai** is a counter used for asking or telling age in Japanese and corresponds to **'years old'** in English.

e.g. Anata wa nan sai desu ka

*How old are you?*

Rao san wa *o-ikutsu* desu ka

*How old is Mr.Rao?*

In polite or formal conversation where the person is older to the speaker in experience, position or is not well known then **'o-ikutsu'** is used in place of the age suffix **'sai'** as it is considered more polite. **'Twenty years old'** in Japanese is **'hatachi'** and is an exception. Thus age counter **'sai'** is not to be used with the digit twenty. Only **'hatachi'** is used and not **'hatachi sai'**.

## Vocabulary

jidousha	じどうしゃ	vehicle
kuruma	くるま	car
takushi	タクシ	taxi
jitensha	じてんしゃ	cycle
shōbōsha	しょうぼうしゃ	fire engine
kyūkyūsha	きゅうきゅうしゃ	ambulance
densha	でんしゃ	train
kau-eki-densha	かくえきでんしゃ	local train
tokyū-densha	ときゅうでんしゃ	fast train
shinkansen	しんかんせん	bullet train
teki	てき	monthly pass
kippu	きっぷ	ticket
funē	ふね	ship
hikōki	ひこうき	aeroplane



## Numbers 81 -90

81	hachi-jū-ichi	はちじゅういち	八十一
82	hachi-jū-ni	はちじゅうに	八十二
83	hachi-jū-san	はちじゅうさん	八十三
84	hachi-jū-yon/shi	はちじゅうよん/し	八十四
85	hachi-jū-go	はちじゅうご	八十五
86	hachi-jū-roku	はちじゅうろく	八十六
87	hachi-jū-nana/shichi	はちじゅうなな/しち	八十七
88	hachi-jū-hachi	はちじゅうはち	八十八
89	hachi-jū-kyū/ku	はちじゅうきゅう/く	八十九
90	kyū-jū	きゅうじゅう	九十

## Dore and Dono

**Dore and Dono** are both interrogative words from the '*kore, sore, are*' and '*kono, sono, ano*' series of demonstrative pronouns and adjectives respectively. The question words mean '*which one of the two or three things present*'. It is important to note that '*dore*' is to be used only for things where as '*dono*' can be used for things and people depending on what one is talking about.

e.g. **Are** wa hon desu

**Ano** hon wa anata no desu ka

**Dono** hon desu ka

*This is a book.*

*Does this book belong to you.*

*Which book..... ?*

## Multiples of Hundred

100	hyaku	ひゃく	百
200	ni-hyaku	にーひゃく	二百
300	san-byaku	さんーびゃく	三百
400	yon-hyaku	よんーひゃく	四百
500	go-hyaku	ごーひゃく	五百
600	roppyaku	ろっぴゃく	六百
700	nana-hyaku	ななーひゃく	七百
800	happyaku	はっぴゃく	八百
900	kyū-hyaku	きゅうひゃく	九百
1000	sen / issen	せん、いっせん	千

## Ikura

**Ikura** is an interrogative word similar in meaning to *'how much'* in English. It is generally used to ask price of objects.

e.g. Kore wa **ikura** desu ka.  
これはいくらですか。  
Hon wa **ikura** desu ka.  
本はいくらですか。

*How much is this for?*

*How much is the book for?*

**Kanji**

円

en

えん

**circle**

(4- strokes)

日

nichi / hi

にち / ひ

**day / sun**

(4-strokes)

百

hyaku

ひゃく

**hundred**

(6 – strokes)

*Some words with kanji characters*

十円

じゅうえん

**jū-en**

日本

にほん

**Nihon**

一日

いちにち

**ichi-nichi**

十二日

じゅうににち

**jū-ni-nichi**

百人

ひゃくにん

**hyaku-nin**

九百

きゅうひゃく

**kyū-hyaku**

百歳

ひゃくさい

**hyaku-sai**

## Some common Japanese names

鈴木

すずき

**Suzuki**

田中

たなか

**Tanaka**

松本

まつもと

**Matsumoto**

山田

やまだ

**Yamada**

西野

にし の

**Nishino**

山口

やまぐち

**Yamaguchi**

川上

かわかみ

**Kawakami**

小林

こばやし

**Kobayashi**

## Pronunciation practice

Oiie	おいしいえ	hohihihe	ほひひへ
kakikuke	かきくけ	kekikuko	けきくこ
sashisuse	さしすせ	tachitsute	たちつて
bebibubo	べびぶぼ	gegigugo	げぎぐご
popipipe	ぽぴぴぺ	papipupo	ぱぴぷぽ
neninuno	ねにぬの	naninune	なにぬね
tamanegi	たまねぎ	satsumaimo	さつまいも
ninjin	にんじん	kabocha	かぼちゃ
okura	オクラ	remon	レモン
jagaimon	じゃがいもん	tomato	トマト



## Sō desu ka

A common expression used when the speaker receives new information and is surprised, showing that he or she understands what is being said. It is quite similar to *'I see'*, *'is that so'*, *'really'* in English.

- e.g. **A:** Kore wa anata no desu ka *Is this yours?*  
これはあなたのですか。
- B:** Iie, watashi no dewa arimasen *No, it is not mine.*  
いいえ、わたしのではありません。
- A:** Aa, sō desu ka *I see.*  
ああ、そうですか。

## Vocabulary

<b>budo</b>	ぶどう	<b>grapes</b>
<b>ringo</b>	りんご	<b>apple</b>
<b>mikan</b>	みかん	<b>orange</b>
<b>meron</b>	メロン	<b>melon</b>
<b>suika</b>	すいか	<b>watermelon</b>
<b>remon</b>	レモン	<b>lemon</b>
<b>momo</b>	もも	<b>pears</b>
<b>painuappuru</b>	パインアップル	<b>pineapple</b>
<b>ninjin</b>	にんじん	<b>carrots</b>
<b>tamanegi</b>	たまねぎ	<b>onion</b>
<b>jagaimon</b>	じゃがいもん	<b>potatoes</b>
<b>okura</b>	オクラ	<b>lady finger</b>
<b>satsumaimo</b>	さつまいも	<b>sweet potato</b>
<b>hako</b>	はこ	<b>box</b>

## ~Yen

**Yen** is the Japanese currency and is denoted by the English alphabet Y with two horizontal bars on the stem (¥) and is pronounced as 'EN' in the language. It also means 'circle' when written in kanji. (円)

e.g.	Go-hyaku- en	<i>500 yen.</i>
	Nana-jū-en	<i>70 yen.</i>
	Ringo wa 100 en desu	<i>Apple is for 100 yen.</i>

## Practice

*A: Kono hon wa 200 en desu ka.*

*B: Hai, sono hon wa 200 en desu / Hai, sō desu.*

*Or Hai sore wa 200 en desu*

*Iie, sō dewa arimasen.*

tokei	とけい	1000	en
shatsu	シャツ	900	en
suka-to	スカート	560	en
shōsetsu	しょうせつ	350	en
kutsu	くつ	480	en

## Numbers-91-100

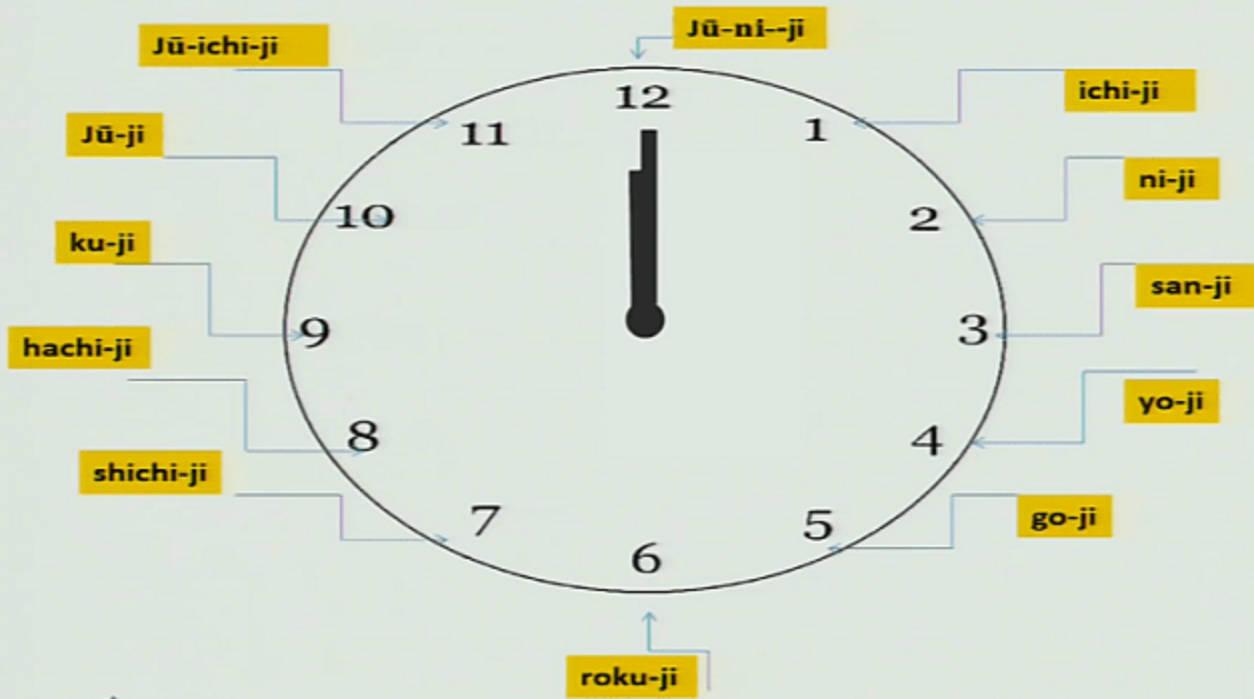
91	kyū-jū-ichi	きゅうじゅういち	九十一
92	kyū-jū-ni	きゅうじゅうに	九十二
93	kyū-jū-san	きゅうじゅうさん	九十三
94	kyū-jū-yon/shi	きゅうじゅうよん/し	九十四
95	kyū-jū-go	きゅうじゅうご	九十五
96	kyū-jū-roku	きゅうじゅうろく	九十六
97	kyū-jū-nana/shichi	きゅうじゅうなな/しち	九十七
98	kyū-jū-hachi	きゅうじゅうはち	九十八
99	kyū-jū-kyū/ku	きゅうじゅうきゅう/く	九十九
100	hyaku	ひゃく	百

## Multiples of Thousand

1000	sen	せん	千
2000	ni-sen	にーせん	二千
3000	san-zen	さんーぜん	三千
4000	yon-sen	よんせん	四千
5000	go-sen	ごーせん	五千
6000	roku-sen	ろくーせん	六千
7000	nana-sen	ななーせん	七千
8000	hassen	はっせん	八千
9000	kyū-sen	きゅうせん	九千
10000	ichi-man	いちーまん	一万
20000	ni-man	にーまん	二万



# Time



## Gozen / gogo

*gozen / gogo* correspond to 'A.M.' (morning) and 'P.M.' (evening) in English. Unlike English '*gozen* and *gogo*' are used before the time is stated. You will note in the conversation below that '*gozen*' precedes time which is the exact opposite of English.

e.g. Ima gozen ichi-ji desu

*It is 1:00 A.M. now*

Ima gogo ni-ji desu

*It is 2:00 P.M. now*



## Vocabulary

tenisu

テニス

tennis

yamanobori

やまのぼり

mountaineering

piano

ピアノ

piano

saikuringu

サイクリング

cycling

dokusho

どくしょ

reading

shashin

しゃしん

photography

suiei

すいえい

swimming

ryokō

りょこう

travelling

eiga

えいが

pictures

dorama

ドラマ

drama

## Ima

It is a time expression which corresponds to '*now*', '*at present*', '*at this moment*' in English.

e.g. Ima nan ji desu ka

*What time is it now?*

Ima tabemasu

*I will eat now*

## ~ji

To express time the counter suffix 'ji' (時) is used which is equivalent to *o'clock* in English. It is used after a numeral and is the most common expression used for asking time in Japanese. When the interrogative word '*nan*' is used before the counter suffix '*ji*' as in '*nan-ji desu ka*', it is similar in meaning to '*What time is it?*' in English.

e.g. roku-ji

六時

*6 o'clock*

go-ji

五時

*5 o'clock*

## Kanji

山

yama / san

やま、さん

**mountain**

(3-strokes)

本

hon / moto

ほん、もと

**book/origin**

(5-strokes)

時

toki / ji

とき、じ

**time**

(10-strokes)

*Similar looking characters*

大

dai

だい

**big/large**

*Some new words with kanji characters*

山本	やまもと	Yamamoto
富士山	ふじさん	Mt. Fuji
山のぼり	やまのぼり	mountaineering
本日	ほんじつ	today
本棚	ほんだな	bookshelf
本物	ほんもの	genuine article
時間	じかん	hour/time
時代	じだい	age/period

~kara ~ made

*N1 kara N2 made*

Particle '*kara*' corresponds to '*from*' or '*since*' and particle '*made*' is similar in meaning to '*until*' or '*up to*' in English. '*Kara*' indicates the *starting time* and '*made*' indicates the *ending or finishing time*. It is not necessary to use '*kara*' and '*made*' together.

e.g. 2-ji kara 4-ji made

*From 2 o'clock till 4 o'clock*

Gakkō wa 8-ji kara desu

*School is from 8:00 o'clock*

Hiru yasumi wa 1ji made desu

*Lunch is till 1 o'clock*

**Dō itashimashite**

**The pleasure is mine**

どういたしまして

**What time is it now**

*Ima nan ji desu ka*

いま 何時 ですか



## Vocabulary

<b>Kaisha</b>	かいしゃ	office
<b>Gakkō</b>	がっこう	school
<b>Yūbinkyoku</b>	ゆうびんきょく	post office
<b>Byōin</b>	びょういん	hospital
<b>Biyōin</b>	びょいん	salon
<b>Mise</b>	みせ	shop
<b>Su-pa-</b>	スパ	super market
<b>Depa-to</b>	デパート	department store
<b>Taishikan</b>	たいしかん	embassy
<b>Toshōkan</b>	としょうかん	library

As particle '*wa*' marks the topic or subject in a sentence the time of a place can be easily enquired by putting the name of the place before '*ima nan-ji desu ka*'.

e.g. Tokyo wa ima nan-ji desu ka  
Tokyo wa ima 6 ji desu

*What is the time in Tokyo now.  
It is 6 o'clock in Tokyo now.*

Deri wa ima roku-ji desu  
Tokyo  
Pari  
Rondon  
Beijing  
Shingaporu

ニューデリー  
東京  
パリ  
ロンドン  
ペキン  
シンガポール

## Days of the week

Getsu- yōbi	げつようび	月曜日	Monday
Ka- yōbi	かようび	火曜日	Tuesday
Sui- yōbi	すいようび	水曜日	Wednesday
Moku- yōbi	もくようび	木曜日	Thursday
Kin- yōbi	きんようび	金曜日	Friday
Do- yōbi	どようび	土曜日	Saturday
Nichi- yōbi	にちようび	日曜日	Sunday

~kai

ik-kai	いっかい	1 <sup>st</sup> floor
ni-kai	にかい	2 <sup>nd</sup> floor
san-gai	さんがい	3 <sup>rd</sup> floor
yon-kai	よんかい	4 <sup>th</sup> floor
go-kai	ごかい	5 <sup>th</sup> floor
rok-kai	ろっかい	6 <sup>th</sup> floor
nana-kai	ななかい	7 <sup>th</sup> floor
hak-kai	はちかい/はっかい	8 <sup>th</sup> floor
<u>kyū-kai</u>	きゅうかい	9 <sup>th</sup> floor
juk-kai	じゅっかい	10 <sup>th</sup> floor
jū-ik-kai	じゅういっかい	11 <sup>th</sup> floor

## ~han

The word '**han**' means half but refers to thirty minutes when it is added after the time counter '**ji**'. Ichi-ji-han means 1:30 or one hour and thirty minutes.

*e.g.*

Gozen ichi-ji han

*1:30 A.M.*

ごぜん いちじ はん

Gogo hachi-ji han

*8:30 P.M.*

ごご はちじ はん

## Kanji

分	pun / fun	ふん / ぶん	<b>minutes</b> (4 – strokes)
半	han	はん	<b>half</b> (5 – strokes)
月	tsuki / getsu	つき / げつ	<b>moon</b> <b>month</b>

## Kanji

火	hi / ka	ひ/か	<b>fire</b> (4 – strokes)
水	mizu / sui	みず/すい	<b>water</b> (4 – strokes)
曜	you	よう	<b>day</b> (18 – strokes)
今	ima	いま	<b>now</b>

## Ne

Particle *'ne'* is a confirmation seeker and used to solicit agreement from the listener, or to make sure he is following the conversation. It is used in the end of a sentence with a rising intonation and expects a response and confirmation from the listener that he is in agreement to what is being said. *'Ne'* is equivalent to *'isn't it'*, *'right'* and *'don't you agree'* in English.

e.g. Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ne    *Isn't Tanaka san a student.*  
Roku-ji desu ne                            *Isn't it 6 o'clock.*



~pun / fun

*The counter for minutes is "pun" or "fun" as given below*

Ip-pun	one minute	いっぶん
ni-fun	two minutes	にぶん
san-pun	three minutes	さんぶん
yon-pun	four minutes	よんぶん
go-fun	five minutes	ごぶん
rop-pun	six minutes	ろっぶん
nana-fun	seven minutes	ななぶん
hap-pun	eight minutes	はっぶん
kyū-fun	nine minutes	きゅうぶん
jup-pun	ten minutes	じゅっぶん
jū-go-fun	fifteen minutes	じゅうごぶん
san-juppun / han	thirty minutes	さんじゅっぶん
nan pun?	<i>How many minutes?</i>	なんぶん

~pun / fun

Two readings *'pun'* and *'fun'* (分) are used to tell minutes and the counter suffix is used after the time counter *'ji'*. *'Fun'* is used after the numbers 2, 5, 7, and 9 where as *'pun'* which is the other reading of the same counter is used after the numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10. Ten minutes can be written as *juppun/jippun* both. *Ichi-ji-go-fun* and *ichi-ji-juppun* corresponds to five minutes and ten minutes past one respectively.

e.g. *Juppun/jippun*

*Ten minutes.*

*Ichi-ji-go-hun*

*Fifteen minutes past one.*

*Gogo ni-ji san-jū-go fun*

*2:15 PM.*

## Time expressions

<b>Ototoi</b>	おととい	day before yesterday
<b>Kinō</b>	きのう	yesterday
<b>Kyō</b>	きょう	today
<b>Ashita</b>	あした	tomorrow
<b>Asatte</b>	あさって	day after tomorrow