

lonely planet language survival kit

Japanese phrasebook



Japanese Phrasebook
1st edition

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Introduction

Virtually every citizen of Japan is an ethnic Japanese and speaks Japanese. A very ethnically homogeneous nation, the only minorities in Japan are about 600,000 Koreans and the few thousand Ainu of Hokkaido Island. Most of the Koreans were brought to Japan as slave labourers between 1910 and 1945 when Korea was a Japanese colony. The 'round-eyed' and bearded Ainu were the original inhabitants of Japan but were pushed into the far north by the Yamato people who we now think of as the Japanese. Today there are far more foreign businesspeople in Japan than there are Ainu.

Even the most arrogant of the first western visitors to Japan remarked upon the politeness of the Japanese. Although Japanese exclusiveness ('we Japanese versus outsiders') irks many foreigners, the Japanese remain extraordinarily polite toward visitors. The Japanese tend to be reserved but very friendly and helpful if you break the ice.

The Japanese language is a member of the Tungusic-Altaic language group which includes Mongolian and Korean. Japanese is structurally quite different from Chinese. However, since they didn't have a writing system of their own, the Japanese began using Chinese characters (*kanji*) between the 5th and 9th centuries. In the 9th century the Japanese devised a phonetic syllabary called *kana* to supplement the ideographic *kanji* with Japanese verb inflections and particles. To make matters even more complicated, two different *kana* syllabaries evolved: *hiragana* for writing native words and *katakana* for writing foreign words.

Although some Japanese tend to be suspicious of foreigners who speak their language too fluently, they greatly appreciate any effort by visitors to use their language. Many Japanese speak at least a little English and bewildered-looking foreigners will often be approached with an offer of help.

This book is designed to help you travel independently and to communicate your needs and ideas without offence. It is by no means a text for learning the complexities of Japanese grammar. Learning Japanese is, however, very rewarding and it is hoped that this book will whet the reader's appetite to learn more. For a humorous introduction to the Japanese language pick up a copy of Jack Seward's *Japanese in Action* (John Weatherhill Inc, New York and Tokyo, 1968).

Good luck in your travels. *Umaku iku yō ni!*



Pronunciation

It's fairly easy for English speakers to pronounce Japanese. There is also very little variance in stress. Equal weight is given to every syllable of a word unless it has a lengthened vowel sound, in which case the duration of the sound is doubled. Although pitch is important in Japanese, simply following the pronunciation guide will allow you to be understood.

Throughout this phrasebook you will find both Japanese script and the romanised (*romaji*) forms of writing used side-by-side. Although it takes some dedication to learn the 2000 *kanji* necessary to read most Japanese writing, learning the *kana* syllabaries (*hiragana* and *katakana*) is a useful task that can be done in a few days. Use the chart overleaf to memorise them.

Vowels

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| a | as 'a' in 'father' |
| i | as 'i' in 'macaroni' |
| u | as 'u' in 'flu' |
| e | as 'e' in 'get' |
| o | as 'o' in 'lot' |

Vowels appearing in this book with a bar over them (\bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u}) are pronounced long - about twice as long as regular vowels. This is a vital difference, as anyone who has confused *komon* (adviser) with *kōmon* (anus) can tell you.

The 'u' in the common polite verb *desu* (am, is, are) is muted and hardly pronounced at all.

Consonants

Consonants are pronounced the same as in English, with the following exceptions:

- f** where 'f', sometimes romanised as 'h', appears in romanised Japanese it should be pronounced much lighter than in English - the easiest way to approximate this Japanese sound is to purse the lips and blow lightly
- g** if a word starts with a 'g', it is given a hard sound as in 'goal'; In the middle of a word it is often nasalised as 'ng'
- n** given a more nasal sound than in English when it occurs as a final consonant - otherwise like the 'n' in 'no'
- r** pronounced with the tip of the tongue quickly touching the ridge just behind the upper front teeth; somewhere between an 'l' and an 'r'
- s** always given a hard sound as in 'saw'

Double consonants are pronounced as separate syllables. *kissaten* (coffee shop), for example, is pronounced as kis-saten.



Grammar

Word Order

Unlike English, where the word order is subject-verb-object, the word order of a Japanese sentence is subject-object-verb. In other words, while in English we would say:

Who hit the ball?

a Japanese would say the equivalent of:

Who the ball hit?

In speech, unnecessary words are omitted from the sentence. The Japanese rely upon the listener to determine the meaning by context. Often the verb phrase is all there is to a sentence, leaving the listener to figure out who is being talked about.

Verbs

The verb is the most important part of the sentence. The Japanese penchant for omitting superfluous information often leaves the verb clause as the entire sentence. Verbs remain unchanged no matter how many people are being talked about. Thus *ikimasu* can mean: I go, you go, he (she, it) goes, we go, and they go.

Politeness

Japanese verbs take endings that express politeness. The addition of *masu* to a verb makes it both more polite and,

fortunately for the non-native speaker, easier to conjugate. *Masu* forms have been used throughout this book. For some examples of how they inflect, see the 'Tense' section.

Tense

Verbs only have the present and past tenses. The future tense is indicated by the present tense used in combination with time indicating adverbs such as 'next month'.

Here are some examples of how a few common verbs are conjugated:

| verb | polite ending | past tense | negative |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| to go | go | went | doesn't go |
| <i>iku</i> | <i>ikimasu</i> | <i>ikimashita</i> | <i>ikimasen</i> |
| to come | come | came | doesn't come |
| <i>kuru</i> | <i>kimasu</i> | <i>kimashita</i> | <i>kimasen</i> |
| to drink | drink | drank | doesn't drink |
| <i>nomu</i> | <i>nomimasu</i> | <i>nomimashita</i> | <i>nomimasen</i> |
| to eat | eat | ate | doesn't eat |
| <i>taberu</i> | <i>tabemasu</i> | <i>tabemashita</i> | <i>tabemasen</i> |
| to have | have | had | doesn't have |
| <i>aru</i> | <i>arimasu</i> | <i>arimashita</i> | <i>arimasen</i> |

Desu

We can think of *desu* as roughly equivalent to the verb 'to be' in English, eg:

I am Australian. *watashi wa ōsutorariajin desu*

Negatives

To make most statements negative, replace *desu* (am, is, are) with *dewa arimasen*, sometimes, in informal Japanese, contracted to *ja arimasen*.

I am Australian.
watashi wa ōsutorariajin desu

I am not Australian.
watashi wa ōsutorariajin dewa arimasen

The *masu* ending, which is taken by all verbs other than *desu*, can be made negative by replacing the *su* ending with *sen*:

I speak Japanese.
watashi wa nihongo o hanashimasu

I don't speak Japanese.
watashi wa nihongo o hanashimasen

Adjectives

As in English, adjectives (and adverbs) precede the words they modify. Thus:

A cheap hotel. *yasui hoteru*

Negative

In the negative, the *i* ending is replaced by *ku* and the verb *arimasen* added. Thus:

This hotel isn't cheap. *kono hoteru wa yasuku arimasen*

Questions

A *ka* at the end of a sentence indicates a yes or no question. Simply add the particle *ka* after the verb. Thus:

This is a cheap hotel. *kore wa yasui hoteru desu*
 Is this a cheap hotel? *kore wa yasui hoteru desu ka?*

For more specific questions the following question words are used:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| who | who are you? |
| <i>donata</i> (polite) | <i>donata desu ka?</i> |
| <i>dare</i> (informal) | |
| which | which one is it? |
| <i>dochira</i> (polite) | <i>dochira desu ka?</i> |
| <i>dore</i> (informal) | |
| what | what are you doing? |
| <i>nan*</i> | <i>nani o shite imasu ka?</i> |
| <i>nani</i> | |
| where | where is it? |
| <i>doko</i> | <i>doko desu ka?</i> |
| when | when are you going? |
| <i>itsu</i> | <i>itsu ikimasu ka?</i> |
| how | how is it? (what's it like?) |
| <i>dō</i> | <i>dō desu ka?</i> |
| How many | |
| <i>ikutsu</i> | |
| How much | how much is it? |
| <i>ikura</i> | <i>ikura desu ka?</i> |
| Why | |
| <i>naze</i> | |

**nan* before b, p, d, t, n, r, z, and *nani* before others

Yes & No

The word for 'no' is *iee*. However, in most situations, a simple *iee* will sound brusque to the Japanese. Make your 'no' a little more polite:

I'm sorry, but no. *iee, sumimasen*

To say 'yes', you can either say *hai* or *hai* followed by the verb in the question. You will also hear the less emphatic *ee*.

Are you Australian? *anata wa ōsutorariajin desu ka?*
 Yes, I'm Australian. *hai, ōsutorariajin desu*

Pronouns

Personal pronouns aren't used as often in Japanese as in English. They are often omitted if they are obvious from the context. Also, although the word for 'I' is romanised as *watakushi*, you are more likely to hear and use the slightly less formal *watashi* when you are interacting with Japanese. Add the polite suffix *wa* to pronouns when talking about others. Note the Japanese have no word for 'it', and that the pronouns 'he' (*kare*) and 'she' (*kanojo*) are more often than not replaced by phrases meaning 'that person'.

When speaking of people the suffix *tachi* can be added to a pronoun to indicate plurality.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I, me | <i>watakushi</i> |
| you | <i>anata</i> |
| he, she (that person) | <i>ano hito</i> |
| we, us | <i>watakushitachi</i> |
| you (plural) | <i>anatatachi</i> |
| they (those persons) | <i>ano hitotachi</i> |

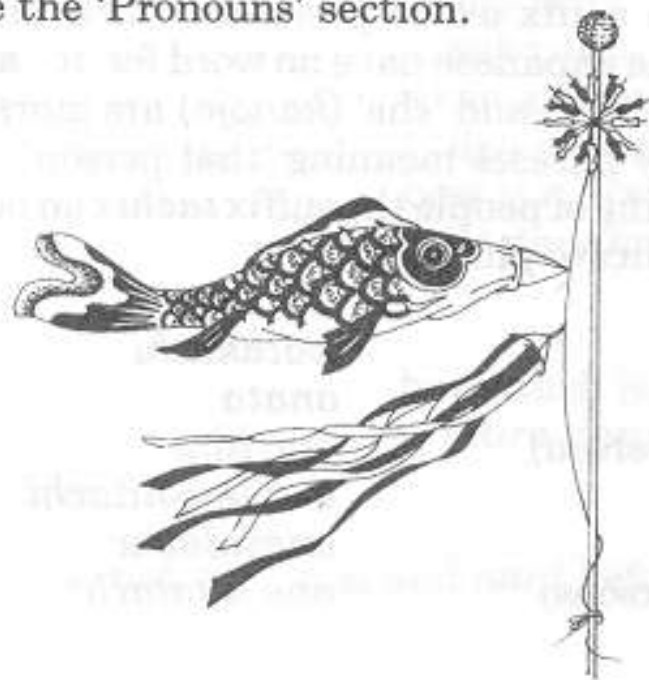
Demonstratives

Pronouns beginning with *ko* refer to 'this thing' or 'this place'; pronouns beginning with *so* refer to 'that thing' or 'that place' close to the person you are addressing; pronouns beginning with *a* refer to 'that place' or 'that thing' at a distance from both speaker and listener.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| this/these | <i>kore</i> |
| that/those (close to you) | <i>sore</i> |
| that/those (far from you) | <i>are</i> |
| here | <i>koko</i> |
| there (close to you) | <i>soko</i> |
| there (far from you) | <i>asoko</i> |

Nouns

Japanese nouns don't indicate number; *shokudō* can mean 'a restaurant', 'the restaurant', or 'restaurants'. The listener has to use context to guess how many restaurants are being talked about. The major exception is when speaking about people. See the 'Pronouns' section.

**Place Words**

These common place words are used after nouns to indicate relative location:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| above | <i>no ue ni</i> |
| behind | <i>no ushiro ni</i> |
| beside | <i>no soba ni</i> |
| front | <i>no mae ni</i> |
| inside | <i>no naka ni</i> |
| outside | <i>no soto ni</i> |
| under | <i>no shita ni</i> |
| opposite | <i>no mukō ni</i> |
| inside the station | |
| inside the station | <i>eki no naka ni</i> |
| opposite the bank | <i>ginkō no mukō ni</i> |

Particles

In Japanese, a number of particles attach themselves to words and phrases in order, basically, to indicate the relationship of the preceding word to the word or words that follow.

wa

The particle *wa* indicates that the preceding noun is the subject of the sentence:

I am an Australian. *watakushi wa ōsutorariajin desu*
I *wa* Australian am.

no

The particle *no*, placed between nouns, indicates that the second noun belongs to the first:

This is my luggage.

kore wa watakushi no

nimotsu desu

This *wa* I *no* luggage is.

o
A word followed by *o*, is the object of the sentence:

I speak Japanese.

watakushi wa nihongo o

hanashimasu

I *wa* Japanese *o* speak.

Note that this is different to the *o* used as a polite prefix, which is the equivalent of saying 'honourable'. Don't add the *o* when speaking of your own situation.

How are you?

o-genki desu ka?

o health is *ka*?

ni
The particle *ni* indicates location:

I live in Japan.

nihon ni sunde imasu

Japan *ni* live.

de
The particle *de* indicates activity in a location:

I am travelling in Japan.

nihon de ryokō shite imasu

Japan *de* travel doing am.

e

The particle *e* indicates movement towards a place:

I'm going to Japan.

nihon e ikimasu

Japan *e* go.

kara

The particle *kara* indicates movement away from a place:

I'm going from Japan
to China.

nihon kara chukoku e

ikimasu

Japan *kara* China *e* go.

Uh

You will no doubt often hear the words *ano* and *eto* during your stay in Japan. They are not actually words, but the Japanese equivalents of the English 'uh'.

Uh, I don't know.

ano, wakarimasen

Uh, excuse me.

eto, sumimasen



Greetings & Civilities

Forms of Address

The Japanese equivalent of 'Mr', 'Mrs', or 'Miss' is *san*. It's an all-purpose polite suffix that should be added on to the family name. A person whose family name is Watanabe should be addressed as *watanabe-san*. The title *sama* serves the same purpose as *san* but is more formal. Never refer to yourself or anyone in your immediate family as *san* as this address is reserved as a means of showing respect to others.

Most Japanese have a two-part name consisting of a family name and a given name. Traditionally, the family name precedes the given name in writing or speech, but, since many Japanese switch the order to accommodate foreigners, it is best to ask which is the family name if you are unsure. Do not address acquaintances by their given names.

Very important words in Japanese are *dōzo* (please) and *arigatō gozaimasu* (thank you) - use them liberally. *Dōzo* can be used in situations such as inviting someone to be seated or to enter a doorway before you. *Arigatō gozaimasu* can be shortened to *arigatō* and is often used in conjunction with *dōmo*.

Attracting Someone's Attention

If you need to attract someone's attention, the Japanese equivalent of 'excuse me' is *sumimasen*. Before approaching someone for assistance of any kind it is polite to preface your question with this expression. In shops it is possible to call for attention with *gomen kudasai*.

Greetings

There is no real all purpose word for 'hello' in Japanese. Rather the Japanese use a number of different expressions at different times of the day:

Good morning.

ohayō gozaimasu

おはようございます

Good afternoon.

konnichiwa

こんにちは

Good evening.

konbanwa

こんばんは

Hello (on the telephone)

moshi moshi

もしもし

Welcome

An important greeting you will hear when you enter Japanese homes, shops, restaurants, even lifts is *irasshaimase* (welcome). There is no need to respond.

Meeting People

When meeting for the first time, the Japanese have a number of expressions which correspond roughly to the English expressions 'how do you do' and 'pleased to meet you'. The speaker accompanies his/her introduction with a bow.



How do you do.

hajimemashite dōzo はじめましてどうぞ
yoroshiku よろしく

How do you do. (reply)

hajimemashite kochira はじめましてこちらこそ
koso yoroshiku よろしく

Pleased to meet you.

yoroshiku onegaishimasu よろしくおねがいします

Japanese has a greeting that is the equivalent of 'how are you?', but it is used far less frequently than in English. As a general rule, you should only ask someone if you have not seen them for several days:

How are you?

ogenki desu ka? お元気ですか

How are you? (formal)

gokigen wa ikaga desu ka? 御機嫌はいかがですか

Fine, and you?

okagesamade, おかげさまで...さんは
(name) san wa?

Goodbyes

Goodbye.

sayōnara さようなら

See you later/again.

ja mata じゃまた

Goodnight.

oyasumi nasai お休みなさい

If you have to break off a conversation or take your leave from company, the polite thing to say is:

Excuse me. (literally, 'I'm going to be rude')

shitsurei shimasu 失礼します

I have to go.

oitomashimasu おいとまします

Thanking People

Japanese has a number of ways of expressing gratitude, the simplest of which being *dōmo* (thanks). More polite is the expression *arigatō gozaimasu*. You will often here the two expressions piled on top of each other, *dōmo arigatō gozaimasu*.

Gifts

It is common for Japanese people to give gifts as an expression of gratitude for favours or when parting with friends. In formal situations the receiver often unwraps the gift when the giver has left.

Please accept this gift.

tsumaranai mono desu つまらない物ですが、
ga, dōzo どうぞ

It's nothing special.

taishita mono たいした物では
dewa arimasen ありません

Thankyou very much.

dōmo arigatō gozaimasu どうもありがとう
 ございます

Other Civilities

I'm happy to meet you.

hajimemashite はじめまして

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Please. (when presenting something) | <i>dōzo</i> | どうぞ |
| Please. (when asking for something) | <i>onegai shimasu</i> | おねがいします |
| No. | <i>ie</i> | いいえ |
| Yes. | <i>hai</i> | はい |
| You're welcome. | <i>dō itashimashite</i> | どういたしまして |
| Excuse me. | <i>sumimasen</i> | すみません |
| I'm sorry. | <i>gomen nasai</i> | ごめんなさい |
| Do you understand? | <i>wakarimasu ka?</i> | わかりますか |
| I don't understand. | <i>wakarimasen</i> | わかりません |
| I understand. | <i>wakarimasu</i> | わかります |
| Be careful. | <i>ki o tsukete kudasai</i> | 気をつけて下さい |
| This is Mr, Mrs, Miss | <i>kochira wasan desu</i> | こちらは...さんです |



Small Talk

Outside cosmopolitan Tokyo, don't be surprised to be approached by college-aged Japanese or young *sararimen* (salarymen) wanting to strike up a conversation. Although most Japanese are reluctant to try out their English or risk an embarrassing situation with a foreigner, their desire to be helpful will often overcome their reserve.

One of the most effective icebreakers you can use to meet Japanese (and vice versa) is to ask them to take your picture in front of something, anything. Approach them with your camera, smile and say *sumimasen* (excuse me), and point at your camera and then at your nose (the way Japanese signify 'me'). This invariably results in much smiling, bowing, and exploratory chit-chat if you follow the picture taking with any of the following questions:

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Are you a student? | <i>anata wa gakusei desu ka?</i> | あなたは学生ですか |
| Where are you from? | <i>dochira kara irashaimashita ka?</i> | どちらからいらしゃいましたか |
| Are you on holiday? | <i>kyūka desuka?</i> | 休暇ですか |
| Have you been here before? | <i>mae ni koko ni kita koto ga arimasu ka?</i> | 前にここに来たことがありますか |

Foreigners are so common in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto that you probably won't attract a second glance in these cities. Outside these major cities, however, you may turn a few heads. The Japanese word for foreigner, *gaijin*, may be murmured by passers-by, or screamed by surprised motorists.

If you wish to beckon to someone, gesture with the palm facing down and the fingers fluttering up and down - never beckon or point with one finger. It would be a faux pas of equal magnitude to address someone by their given name. Always use the person's family name, preceded by a title such as Mr, Mrs or Miss.



indicating self



beckoning

Family Terms

Modesty is a great virtue in Japan and is expressed not only by action but also by vocabulary. There are different words for what is yours and what is another's. Special respect words are used when speaking of another person's relatives.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------|--|
| father | | | |
| (one's own) | <i>chichi</i> | 父 | |
| (others') | <i>otōsan</i> | お父さん | |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------|--|
| mother | | | |
| (one's own) | <i>haha</i> | 母 | |
| (others') | <i>okāsan</i> | お母さん | |
| husband | | | |
| (one's own) | <i>shujin</i> | 主人 | |
| (others') | <i>goshujin</i> | ご主人 | |
| wife | | | |
| (one's own) | <i>tsuma</i> | 妻 | |
| (others') | <i>okusan</i> | おくさん | |
| friend | | | |
| | <i>otomodachi</i> | お友だち | |

About Yourself

Expect to be asked questions about your age, what company you work for, and how many children you have. Learn a few phrases that tell others about yourself. Incidentally, if an acquaintance you bump into says 'where are you going?' *dochira e?*, it's a common greeting and you aren't expected to give an explanation - a reply such as 'just down the street' is polite.

Meeting People

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| May I ask your name? | <i>o-namae wa nan desu ka?</i> | お名前は何ですか |
| My name is | <i>namae wa desu</i> | 名前は...です |
| How old are you? | <i>o-ikutsu desu ka?</i> | おいくつですか |
| (to children) | <i>nansai desu ka?</i> | 何歳ですか |
| (to adults) | | |
| Please repeat that. | <i>mō ichido itte kudasai</i> | もう一度言って下さい |

Could you speak a little
more slowly please?

motto yukkuri ni hanashite もっとゆっくりに話して
kudasaimasu ka? 下さいますか

Are you married?

kekkon shite imasu ka? 結婚していますか

Yes, I am.

ee, kekkon shite imasu ええ, 結婚しています

No, I'm still single.

ie, mada dokushin desu いいえ, まだ独身です

Do you have any children?

okosan ga irasshaimasu ka? お子さんがいらしゃい
ますか

No. *ie, imasen* いいえ, いません

Yes. *hai, imasu* はい, います

one *hitori imasu* (一人)

two *futari imasu* (二人)

three *sannin imasu* (三人)

Occupations

What is your occupation?

o-shigoto wa nan desu ka? お仕事は何ですか

I'm a.....

watakushi wa..... desu 私は...です

artist *geijutsuka* 芸術家

businessperson *bijinesuman* ビジネスマン

carpenter *daiku* 大工

doctor

isha 医者

hairdresser

biyōshi 美容師

journalist

jānarisuto ジャーナリスト

lawyer

bengoshi 弁護士

police officer

keisatsukan 警察官

post office worker

yūbin haitatsujin 郵便配達人

secretary

hisho 秘書

student

gakusei 学生

teacher

kyōshi 教師

waiter

ueitā ウエイター

waitress

ueitoresu ウエートレス

Religion

I am.....

watakushi wa..... desu 私は...です

Buddhist

bukkyo 仏教

Christian

kirisuto kyo キリスト教

Catholic

katoriku kyo カトリック教

Jewish
yudaya kyo
Muslim
isuramu kyo

ユダヤ教

イスラム教

Nationality

Where are you from?

doko kara kimashita ka?

どこから来ましたか

Australia

osutoraria

オーストラリア

Belgium

berugi

ベルギ

Canada

kanada

カナダ

Denmark

denmaku

デンマーク

Germany

doitsu

ドイツ

France

furansu

フランス

Holland

oranda

オランダ

Italy

itari

イタリア

India

indo

インド

Ireland

airurando

アイルランド

Japan

nihon

日本

New Zealand

nyujirando

ニュージーランド

Soviet Union

soren

ソ連

Sweden

sueden

スウェーデン

Switzerland

suisu

スイス

UK

igirisu

イギリス

USA

amerika

アメリカ

Feelings

I am

watakushi wa.....

私は...

tired

tsukaremashita

疲れました

happy

ureshii desu

うれしいです

sad

kanashii desu

かなしいです

sleepy

nemui desu

眠いです

scared

kowai desu

こわいです

lost

*michi ni**mayoimashita*

道に迷いました

sick

byōki desu

病気です

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| I am..... | |
| watakushi no..... | 私の ... |
| hungry | |
| onaka ga sukimashita | おなかがすきました |
| thirsty | |
| nodo ga | のどがかわきました |
| kawakimashita | |
| Some Useful Phrases | |
| Where are you going? | |
| anata wa doko ni | あなたはどこにいきますか |
| ikimasu ka? | |
| Do you speak English? | |
| eigo o hanashimasu ka? | 英語を話しますか |
| What did you say? | |
| nani o oshaimashita ka? | 何をおしやいましたか |
| I don't know. | |
| wakarimasen | わかりません |
| No. | |
| ie | いいえ |
| Yes. | |
| hai | はい |
| What's the matter? | |
| nanika mondai ga | 何か問題がありますか |
| arimasu ka? | |
| Where is the restroom? | |
| otearai wa doko desu ka? | お手洗いはどこですか |
| What is this called? | |
| kore wa nanto iimasu ka? | これは何といいますか |



Accommodation

Travellers have a choice between western-style hotels or Japanese inns as well as a wide range of prices. Count on finding English-speaking staff only at the larger and more expensive hotels and inns.

For a taste of travel Japanese style try a Japanese *ryokan* or a *minshuku*. The *ryokan* is the traditional up-market inn that westerners generally picture when they think of a Japanese house or inn. These are the inns with sliding doors, kimono-clad ladies, and reed mat (*tatami*) floors. The maid lays out your bed (*futon*) and brings meals to your room - delightful touches but ones for which you will pay dearly. Budget travellers go for the less elaborate family-operated *minshukus*. The service isn't as solicitous, and the food isn't as good as in a *ryokan* but the room rates are quite comfortable. Guests do not have a choice over the menu in either type of inn - accept what is served. A *minshuku* usually features a common dining area and a set mealtime. Since foreigners are sometimes turned away from both types of Japanese inns, it is best to make reservations through a tourist information office.

Hotel and inn bills include a service charge. Tipping is not necessary but is acceptable if extraordinary service has been provided.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Where is a | |
|doko desu ka? | ...どこですか |
| hotel | |
| hoteru | ホテル |

inn

ryokan 旅館

youth hostel

yūsu hosuteru ユースホステル

Watch out for hotels sporting garish architecture and pink or purple neon signs – these are ‘love hotels’ with hourly rates. If you arrive after 10 pm you can often get a low rate on a bizarrely decorated room for the night.

Checking In

Do you have

.....*ga arimasu ka?* ...ありますか

a room

heya 部屋

a single room

shinguru rūmu シングル ルーム

a double room

daburu rūmu ダブル ルーム

a room with a bath

basu tsuki no heya バス付きの部屋

How much per night?

ippaku wa ikura desu ka? 一泊はいくらですか

I don't have a reservation.

yoyaku shite imasen 予約していません

Don't you have anything cheaper?

motto yasui no wa arimasen ka? もっと安いのはありませんか

That's too expensive.

sore wa taka sugiru desu ga それは高すぎるですが

Could I see the room?

*heya o misete**kudasaimasu ka?*

It's too small.

chiisa sugimasu

It's too noisy.

urusa sugimasu

This is fine.

kore wa ii desu

I'll be staying

.....*taizai shimasu*

one night

hitoban

two nights

futaban

three nights

mikka

a few nights

ni san nichi

one week

isshūkan

I'm not sure how long

I'm staying.

*nan nichi tomaruka**mada wakarimasen*

Where is the

.....*wa doko desu ka?*

lift (elevator)

erebētā

部屋をみせて

下さいますか

小さすぎます

うるさすぎます

これはいいです

...滞在します

一晩

二晩

三日

二三日

一週間

何日とまるかまだ

わかりません

...はどこですか

エレベーター

bathroom
otearai
 fan
senpūki
 hotel
hoteru
 inn
ryokan
 lock
jomae
 toilet
benjo

お手洗い

せんぷうき

ホテル

旅館

錠前

便所

I would like.....

..... *ga hoshii no desu ga*

...が欲しいのですが

blanket

mōfu

毛布

towel

taoru

タオル

some ice

kōri

氷

May I have.....?

..... *o itadakemasu ka?*

...をいただけますか

tea

ocha

お茶

a menu

menyū

メニュー

breakfast

chōshoku

朝食

lunch

chūshoku

昼食

supper (dinner)

yūshoku

夕食

the bill

o-kanjō o o-negai

お勘定をお願いします

shimasu

Some Useful Words

air-conditioning

reibō

冷房

ashtray

haizara

灰皿

chair

isu

椅子

clean

kirei

きれい

curtain

kāten

カーテン

dirty

kitanai

汚い

door

to

戸

expensive

takai

高い

heating

danbō

暖房

hot water

oyu

おゆ

key

kagi

鍵

laundry

sentaku

洗濯

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| light bulb <i>denkyū</i> | 電球 |
| mirror <i>kagami</i> | 鏡 |
| newspaper <i>shinbun</i> | 新聞 |
| noisy <i>yakamashi</i> | やかましい |
| pillow <i>makura</i> | 枕 |
| sleep (v) <i>nemuru</i> | 眠る |
| stay (v) <i>taizai suru</i> | 滞在する |
| soap <i>sekken</i> | せっけん |
| towel <i>taoru</i> | タオル |

Checking Out

| | |
|---|---------|
| I'm checking out..... <i>tachimasu</i> | ...たちます |
| now <i>ima</i> | 今 |
| midday <i>hiru</i> | 昼 |
| tomorrow <i>ashita</i> | 明日 |
| tomorrow morning <i>asu no asa</i> | 明日の朝 |

Can I leave my stuff with
you until.....?

.....*made watashi no
nimotsu o azukatte
itedakemasu ka?*

...まで私の荷物を
あずかっていただけですか

this afternoon

午後

gogo

this evening

今晚

konban

Could I have the bill?

o kanjō o o-negai shimasu?

お勘定をお願いします

Would you get me a taxi?

*takushi o yonde
kudasaimasu ka?*

タクシーを呼んで下さい

At the Laundry

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| blouse <i>burausu</i> | ブラウス |
| button <i>botan</i> | ボタン |
| cleaned <i>kuriningu shita</i> | クリーニングした |
| handkerchief <i>hankachifu</i> | ハンカチーフ |
| ironed <i>airon shita</i> | アイロンした |
| pants <i>zubon</i> | ズボン |
| press (v) <i>puresu suru</i> | プレスする |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| pullover <i>puru ōbā</i> | プルオーバー |
| shirt <i>waishatsu</i> | ワイシャツ |
| skirt <i>sukāto</i> | スカート |
| socks <i>kutsushita</i> | くつ下 |
| underwear <i>shitagi</i> | したぎ |
| zipper <i>chakku</i> | チャック |

Some Useful Phrases

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Is there a laundry nearby? <i>sentckuya wa chikaku ni arimasu ka?</i> | 洗濯屋は近くに ありま すか |
| I need it today. <i>kyō irimasu</i> | 今日いります |
| I need it tommorrow. <i>ashita irimasu</i> | 明日要ります |
| Can you mend this? <i>kore o tsukurotte itadakemasu ka?</i> | これをつくろっていただけ ますか |
| Please iron this. <i>airon o kakete kudasai</i> | アイロンをかけて下さい |



Getting Around

Japan has one of the best public transportation systems in the world. You should have no need of a private car since taxis, buses, subways, and trains can quickly get you to any corner of the country. Getting around is easy if you can pronounce the name of your destination.

Taxis can be hailed anywhere, but are most easily found in front of hotels or at taxi stands. Watch out for the automatic doors on taxis. Stand back and let the driver open and close the door.

Finding a taxi out of one of the entertainment districts late at night will be difficult. Everyone is trying to find a taxi, and it may be necessary to hold up two or three fingers to indicate that you are willing to pay double or triple the metered fare. Otherwise, don't try to bargain for taxis (except for occasional long-distance taxi trips). Taxis are always metered.

Use the subways in Tokyo and Osaka; they're quicker and cheaper than the taxis. Obtain a subway route map with the stations written in both English and Japanese. If you get lost just look for a Japanese person who doesn't seem to be in a hurry (hard to find) and point to your destination on the map. Japanese are invariably very helpful to disoriented foreigners. Subway lines are colour coded and most stations have a route map with romanised names posted near the ticket vendors.

Subway tickets and short-distance train tickets are sold from ticket machines at the stations. Long-distance train tickets must be purchased at ticket windows. Unlike the

subways, train stations usually do not have a romanised version of the train system posted. Simply write down your destination and show it to the ticket seller. If you take one of the super-speedy bullet trains (*shinkansen*) be aware that there are two types: the *kodama* which makes frequent stops, and the *hikari* which zips past the lesser stations.

From town to town you can also go by bus. Buses are air-conditioned and comfortable, although leg-room may be a problem for tall passengers.

Where is the?

..... *wa doko desu ka?* ...はどこですか

train station

eki

駅

bus stop

basu teiryujo

バス停留所

airport

kūkō

空港

ticket office

kippu uriba

切符売場

subway station

chikatetsu no eki

地下鉄の駅

When is the bus?

..... *basu wa itsu desu ka?* ...バスはいつですか

first

shihatsu

始発

next

tsugi no

次の

last

saishu

最終

Trains

If you are travelling long distance by train there is quite a wide range of choices, depending on how fast and how comfortable you would like your trip to be. You will see the following kinds of train:

bullet train

shinkansen

新幹線

limited express

tokyū

特急

ordinary express

kyūkō

急行

local trains

futsū

普通

Local train fares represent a base to which additional amounts are added in keeping with the speed and comfort of the train you are travelling on.

first class

gurinsha

グリーン車

reserved

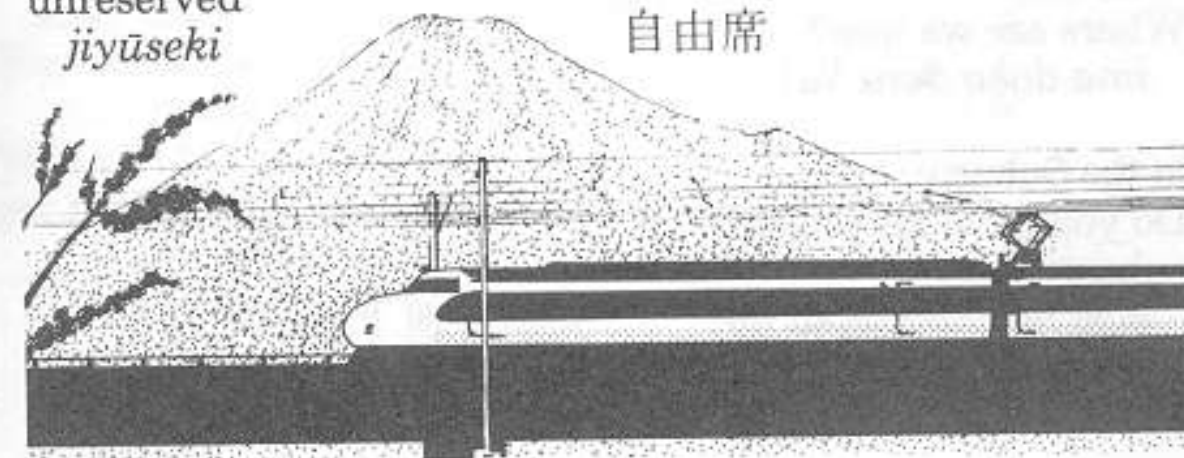
shiteiseki

指定席

unreserved

jiyūseki

自由席



Buying Tickets

Where can I buy a ticket to

..... *yuki no kippu wa doko de kaemasu ka?*

... 行きの切符はどこで買えますか

How much is the fare to

..... *made ikura desu ka?*

... までいくらですか

Single.

katamichi

片道

Return.

ōfuku

往復

Can I buy a ticket on the day?

tōjitsuken wa arimasu ka?

当日券は、ありますか

On the Train

Does this train go to

kono densha wa e ikimasu ka?

この電車は...へ行きますか

Where do I change for

..... *e wa doko de norikaemasu ka?*

...へはどこで乗りかえますか

Is the next station

tsugi no eki wa desu ka?

次の駅は...ですか

Where are we now?

ima doko desu ka?

今どこですか

In the Subway

Do you have an English subway map?

eigo no chikatetsu no chizu ga arimasu ka?

英語の地下鉄の地図がありますか

Which line do I take for

..... *ni iku ni wa nani sen ni nottara ii desu ka?*

... に行くには何線に乗ったらいいですか

Which exit do I need for

..... *e iku ni wa dono deguchi wa ii desu ka?*

... へ行くにはどの出口はいいですか

Where is the exit?

..... *guchi wa doko desu ka?*

... 口はどこですか

east

higashi

東

west

nishi

西

north

kita

北

south

minami

南

On the Bus

Where can I get a bus to

..... *yuki no basu wa doko de noremasu ka?*

... 行きのバスはどこで乗れますか

How much is it to

..... *made ikura desu ka?*

... までいくらですか

Will you tell me when we get to

..... *ga kitara oshiete kudasaimasu ka?*

... が来たら教えて下さい

Instructions

Let's go!

ikimasho!

Please hurry.

hayaku itte kudasai

Please slow down.

*motto yukkuri ni**itte kudasai*

Please stop.

tomatte kudasai

Please wait here.

koko de matte kudasai

Please go to

..... ni itte kudasai

airport

kūkō

this address

kono jūsho

the bank

ginkō

the embassy

taishikan

city hall

shiyakusho

the market

ichiba

stadium

kyōgijō

university

daigaku

いきましょう

速く行って下さい

もっとゆっくり行って
下さい

止って下さい

ここで待って下さい

...にいて下さい

空港

この住所

銀行

大使館

市役所

市場

競技場

大学

Directions

go straight ahead

massugu ni itte kudasai

north

kita

south

minami

east

higashi

west

nishi

Please turn

..... ni magatte kudasai

left

hidari

right

*migi***Locations**

above

ue ni

behind

ushiro ni

below

shita ni

here

koko

next to

tonari ni

opposite

mukai ni

まっすぐに行って下さい

北

南

東

西

...に曲って下さい

左

右

上に

後に

下に

ここ

となりに

むかいに

over there
asoko
there
soko

あそこ

そこ

Some Useful Words

alley
yokochō
bicycle
jitensha
car
jidōsha
conductor
shashō (san)

横町

自転車

自動車

車掌(さん)

far
tōi

遠い

garage
shūrikōjō
mechanic
shūrikō

修理工場

修理工

map
chizu

地図

near
chikai

近い

petrol
gasu

ガス

street
michi

道

subway
chikatetsu

地下鉄

taxi
takushi

タクシー

timetable
jikokuhyō
train
densha

時刻表

電車

Some Useful Phrases

Can we go on foot?

aruite iku koto ga
dekimasu ka?

歩いていく事が
できますか

It's too far.

tō sugimasu

遠すぎます

I want to go to the hotel.

hoteru ni ikitai desu

ホテルにいきたいです

I want to get off at

..... de oritai no desu

...で降りたいのです

I want a ticket to

..... please.

..... yuki made no
kippu o ichimai kudasai

...行きまでの切符を一枚
下さい

Does this bus go to

..... ni tomarimasu ka?

...に止まりますか

Where is the rest room?

otearai wa doko desu ka?

お手洗いはどこですか



Around Town

Addresses

Japan has traditionally used a district system of addresses. The hierarchy of districts starts with the largest, the ward (*ku*), and gets progressively smaller with *chō* (or *machi*) and *banchi*. Buildings within the districts are often numbered according to the order in which they were built, and not necessarily in sequential order along a street. The best way to locate an address is to have someone tell you which subway station is closest to your destination and then call for directions from that station. With the use of a map, some landmarks, and possibly a police box (*kōban*), you can find your destination. As an alternative, let a taxi driver worry about finding the place.

Where is the?

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>wa doko desu ka?</i> | ...はどこですか |
| art gallery | |
| <i>garō</i> | 画廊 |
| bank | |
| <i>ginkō</i> | 銀行 |
| book store | |
| <i>honya</i> | 本屋 |
| embassy | |
| <i>taishikan</i> | 大使館 |
| hotel | |
| <i>hoteru</i> | ホテル |
| inn | |
| <i>ryokan</i> | 旅館 |

| | | |
|---------------------|--|-----|
| museum | | 博物館 |
| <i>hakubutsukan</i> | | |
| post office | | 郵便局 |
| <i>yūbin kyoku</i> | | |
| restaurant | | 食堂 |
| <i>shokudō</i> | | |
| temple | | 寺 |
| <i>tera</i> | | |

At the Post Office

Many tourist hotels either offer a packing service or have a shop in their building which will pack your souvenirs for posting. Most of them also sell stamps and mail letters for you.

The symbol for post offices and postal services is a white and red T with a bar across the top. The mailboxes (*posuto*) are red, and in Tokyo the slot on the left-side is for mail destined for outside the city. Blue mailboxes are for special delivery mail.

I want

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| <i>o kudasai</i> | ...を下さい |
| a stamp | |
| <i>kitte</i> | 切手 |
| an air letter | |
| <i>kōkū yūbin</i> | 航空郵便 |
| a postcard | |
| <i>hagaki</i> | 葉書 |

I want to send it by

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>de okuritai no desu</i> | ...で送りたいのです |
| airmail | |
| <i>kōkūbin</i> | 航空便 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| domestic mail <i>kokunai yūbin</i> | 国内郵便 |
| express delivery <i>sokutatsu</i> | 速達 |
| registered mail <i>kakitome</i> | 書留 |
| seamail <i>funabin</i> | 船便 |

Some Useful Words

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| cable <i>denpō</i> | 電報 |
| express delivery <i>sokutatsu</i> | 速達 |
| letter <i>tegami</i> | 手紙 |
| number <i>bangō</i> | 番号 |
| letter box <i>yūbin bako</i> | 郵便箱 |
| parcel <i>kozutsumi</i> | 小包 |
| telephone <i>denwa</i> | 電話 |

Some Useful Phrases

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Where is the nearest post office? <i>moyori no yūbinkyoku wa doko desu ka?</i> | 最寄の郵便局はどこですか |
| I want to send a cable. <i>denpō o uchitai no desu</i> | 電報を打ちたいのです |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| I want to buy stamps, please. <i>kitte o kaitai no desu</i> | 切手を買いたいのです |
| How much postage to? <i>..... muke no tegami wa ikura desu ka?</i> | ...向の手紙はいくらですか |
| What window should I go to for stamps? <i>kitte wa dochira no mado de urimasu ka?</i> | 切手はどちらの窓口で売りますか |
| I'd like to send this parcel. <i>kono kozutsumi o okuritai no desu ga</i> | この小包を送りたいのですが |
| How many days will it take by seamail? <i>funabin de nannichi gurai kakarimasu ka?</i> | 船便で何日ぐらいかかりますか |

At the Bank

The Japanese unit of currency is the yen, which is abbreviated as ¥. You'll usually get a better exchange rate at banks or credit card agencies than at hotels. Yen are easily converted outside Japan.

| | |
|--|------------|
| I want to change <i>..... o kaetai desu</i> | ...を替えたいです |
| travellers' cheques <i>toraberāzu chekku</i> | トラベラーズチェック |
| cash <i>genkin</i> | 現金 |

Some Useful Words

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| coins | 小銭 |
| <i>kozeni</i> | |
| bank notes | 銀行手形 |
| <i>ginkō tegata</i> | |
| bank draft | 銀行爲替手形 |
| <i>ginkō kawase tegata</i> | |
| branch | 支部 |
| <i>shibu</i> | |
| commission | 手数料 |
| <i>tesūryō</i> | |
| credit card | クレジットカード |
| <i>kurejitto kādo</i> | |
| signature | 署名 |
| <i>shomei</i> | |
| identification card | 身分証明書 |
| <i>mibun shōmeisho</i> | |
| bank | 銀行 |
| <i>ginkō</i> | |
| money | お金 |
| <i>o-kane</i> | |
| letter of credit | 信用状 |
| <i>shin-yōjō</i> | |

If you wish to avoid the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations you can obtain yen-denominated travellers' cheques at many banks before your departure for Japan.

Some Useful Phrases

Where is the nearest bank?

| | |
|---|--------------|
| <i>moyori no ginkō wa doko desu ka?</i> | 最寄りの銀行はどこですか |
|---|--------------|

Where can I cash a travellers' cheque?

doko de toraberazu chekku o genkin ni kaeru koto ga dekimasu ka?

どこでトラベラーズ
チェックを現金に替る
事ができますか

What is the exchange rate?

kōkan rēto wa ikura desu ka?

交換レートはいくら
ですか

What time does it open?

nanji ni akimasu ka?

何時に開きますか

I want to cash a cheque.

ginkō kogitte o genkin ni kaetai desu

銀行小切手を現金に
替たいです

Things to See & Do

I'd like to see

..... ga mitain desu

...が見たいんです

Buddhist temple

tera

寺

Imperial Palace

kōkyō

皇居

Japanese garden

nihon teien

日本庭園

kabuki

kabuki

歌舞伎

noh

nō

能

pagoda

tō

塔

sumo wrestling

sumo

相撲

tea ceremony
cha no yu
 teahouse
chashitsu
 Zen temple
zendera

茶の湯
 茶室
 禪寺

Tickets

Where can I buy tickets?

*kippu wa doko de
 kaemasu ka?*

切符はどこで買えますか

How much are the tickets?

kippu wa ikura desu ka?

切符はいくらですか

I'd like to reserve seats
 for

*..... seki yoyaku
 shitai desu*

...席を予約したいです

this evening's show

konban no shō

今晚のショー

matinée

hiru no shō

昼のショー

tomorrow evening's show

ashita no ban no shō

明日の晩のショー

Nightlife

If you are on a low budget, be very wary of entering nice 'cosy' bars, or expensive looking nightclubs. Prices can be astronomical. It is always a good idea to establish prices before entering and being landed with a \$50 glass of beer. As a general rule of thumb, it is safer to avoid bars with *hosutesu* (hostesses).

Does this nightclub have
 a cover charge?

*kono naito karabu wa
 kāba chiajī ga arimasu ka?*

このナイトクラブはカーバ
 チヤジーがありますか

How much is it for one person?

*hitori atari ikura
 kakarimasu ka?*

一人当たりいくら
 かかりますか

Does it have hostesses?

hosutesu ga imasu ka?

ホステスがいますか

How much is a bottle of beer?

bīru ippon ikura deshōka?

ビール一本いくらでしょうか

Some Useful Words

bar

bā

バー

cabaret

kabarei

キャバレイ

cigarettes

tabako

タバコ

cinema

eigakan

映画館

disco

deisko

ディスコ

jazz

jiazu

ジャズ

Emergencies

Japan is one of the safest places in the world. You are generally safe walking alone at night - even on darkened streets. Foreigners are rarely victims of crime. Do, however, beware of Japanese Yakuza-types (organised crime) in some bars, especially in the Kabukicho area of Tokyo's Shinjuku ward.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Help me! | |
| <i>tasukete!</i> | たすけて |
| Watch out! | |
| <i>ki o tsukete!</i> | 気をつけて |
| Thief! | |
| <i>dorobō!</i> | 泥棒 |
| Call the police! | |
| <i>keisatsu o yonde kudasai!</i> | 警察を呼んで下さい |
| Call a doctor! | |
| <i>isha o yonde kudasai!</i> | 医者を呼んで下さい |



In the Country

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Is it far to the | |
| <i>wa tōi desu ka?</i> | ...は遠いですか |
| Can we walk to the | |
| <i>made aruite ikemasu ka?</i> | ...まで歩いて行けますか |
| beach | 濱 |
| <i>hama</i> | |
| cave | 洞窟 |
| <i>dōkutsu</i> | |
| harbour | 港 |
| <i>minato</i> | |
| hot springs | 温泉 |
| <i>onsen</i> | |
| island | 島 |
| <i>shima</i> | |
| lake | 湖 |
| <i>mizumi</i> | |
| mountain | 山 |
| <i>yama</i> | |
| river | 川 |
| <i>kawa</i> | |
| road | 道 |
| <i>michi</i> | |
| sea | 海 |
| <i>umi</i> | |
| teahouse | 茶室 |
| <i>chashitsu</i> | |

| | |
|--------------|----|
| temple | お寺 |
| <i>otera</i> | |
| valley | 谷 |
| <i>tani</i> | |
| waterfall | 滝 |
| <i>taki</i> | |

Is there a in this area?

kono hen ni wa ga arimasu ka? この辺には ... がありますか

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| guest house | 旅館 |
| <i>ryokan</i> | |
| hotel | ホテル |
| <i>hoteru</i> | |
| park | 公園 |
| <i>kōen</i> | |
| restaurant | レストラン |
| <i>resutoran</i> | |
| youth hostel | ユースホステル |
| <i>yūsu hosuteru</i> | |
| village | 村 |
| <i>mura</i> | |

Animals

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| animal | 動物 |
| <i>dōbutsu</i> | |
| bird | 鳥 |
| <i>tori</i> | |
| cat | 猫 |
| <i>neko</i> | |
| chicken | にわとり |
| <i>niwatori</i> | |



| | |
|---------------|-----|
| cow | 牛 |
| <i>ushi</i> | |
| crab | かに |
| <i>kani</i> | |
| dog | 犬 |
| <i>inu</i> | |
| fish | 魚 |
| <i>sakana</i> | |
| frog | 蛙 |
| <i>kaeru</i> | |
| goat | やぎ |
| <i>yagi</i> | |
| horse | 馬 |
| <i>uma</i> | |
| rabbit | うさぎ |
| <i>usagi</i> | |
| rat | ねずみ |
| <i>nezumi</i> | |

Weather

| | |
|--------------|----|
| cloud | 雲 |
| <i>kumo</i> | |
| fog | 霧 |
| <i>kiri</i> | |
| rain | 雨 |
| <i>ame</i> | |
| sun | 太陽 |
| <i>taiyō</i> | |
| snow | 雪 |
| <i>yuki</i> | |
| wind | 風 |
| <i>kaze</i> | |

Some Useful Phrases

How is the weather?

tenki wa dō desu ka?

天気はどうですか

It's very cold today.

kyō wa samui desu

今日は寒いです

It's a very hot day!

totemo atsui deshō!

とても暑いでしょう

Are those cherry blossoms?

are wa sakura desu ka?

あれは桜ですか

When do the cherry blossoms bloom?

sakura wa itsu sakimasu ka?

桜はいつ咲きますか

Can I see Mt Fuji from here?

*koko kara fuji san mieru deshōka?*ここから富士山が見える
でしょうか

Is it possible to climb

Mt Fuji now?

ima fuji san ni noboremasu ka?

今富士山に登れますか

Place Names**Islands***hokkaidō* 北海道*honshū* 本州*shikoku* 四国*kyūshū* 九州*ryūkyū* 琉球列島**Main Cities***tōkyō* 東京*ōsaka* 大阪**Food***kyōto* 京都*kōbe* 神戸*nagoya* 名古屋*yokohama* 横浜*hiroshima* 広島*fukuoka* 福岡*nagasaki* 長崎*tokushima* 徳島*sendai* 仙台*aomori* 青森*hakodate* 函館*sapporo* 札幌**Cities around Tokyo***chiba* 千葉*maebashi* 前橋*mito* 水戸*urawa* 浦和*utsunomiya* 宇都宮*yokohama* 横浜**Cities around Ōsaka***kōbe* 神戸*kyōto* 京都*nara* 奈良*ōtsu* 大津*tsu* 津*wakayama* 和歌山**Cities around Tokushima***kōchi* 高知*matsuyama* 松山*takamatsu* 高松

Cities around Fukuoka*kagoshima* 鹿兒島*miyazaki* 宮崎*oita* 大分**Cities around Nagoya***fukui* 福井*kanazawa* 金沢*nagano* 長野*toyama* 富山**Cities around Hiroshima***matsue* 松江*tottori* 鳥取**Cities around Sendai and Aomori***akita* 秋田*morioka* 森岡*yamagata* 山形*kumamoto* 熊本*nagasaki* 長崎*saga* 佐賀*gifu* 岐阜*kofu* 甲府*shizuoka* 静岡*okayama* 岡山*yamaguchi* 山口*fukushima* 福島*niigata* 新潟

Food

Japan's cities have restaurants specialising in everything from poisonous fish to American pizza. Still, Japanese and Chinese rice and noodle dishes are the norm. Many 'Japanised' western foods such as the ubiquitous 'mixed sandwich' (sorry, no substitutions) are available.

Many inexpensive traditional restaurants display a short, slitted curtain, or *noren*, over the doorway to announce to passers-by that they are open and ready to receive customers. If the *noren* is tucked inside or rolled-up, the restaurant is closed.

A taste of Japan requires a visit to a *soba-ya*, or noodle shop. *Sararimen* (businessmen) and *OL's* (office ladies) rush into these eateries at lunch time and slurp hot or cold noodles and soup before rushing back to work. The most popular seems to be the square brownish buckwheat noodles that are called *soba* (*o-soba* by women). Round yellow Chinese noodles are also popular. It's acceptable to slurp noodles.

Beware of restaurants that look like private homes. These *ryoriya* can be phenomenally expensive, but can provide you with a look at traditional high-class dining. Diners don't have a choice of foods - you must accept whatever the specialty of the day is.

Using *kudasai* is a polite way to ask for things, and can be translated as 'please give me'. 'Please' and 'thank you' are always in order in Japan. If you are the guest at a meal, say *itadakimasu* (I will partake) before starting to eat.

Even without a guidebook you can enjoy the many

inexpensive restaurants as they generally have realistic-looking models of the dishes available in the front window. Each model displays the name of the dish and its price. All you have to do is point at the dish you want.

Mealtimes

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| breakfast | |
| <i>chōshoku</i> | 朝食 |
| lunch | |
| <i>chūshoku</i> | 昼食 |
| dinner | |
| <i>yūshoku</i> | 夕食 |

Drinks

Try the many *kissaten* (coffee shops) if you like to sip coffee or soda while reading or talking. Although drinks aren't cheap, you can sit for as long as you want without being expected to order more.

When out drinking, wait until everyone's glass is full before starting to drink. The word *kampai* (cheers!) is heard often and literally means 'dry cup'. It is bad form to fill your own glass.

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| water | |
| <i>nomi mizu</i> | のみ水 |
| milk | |
| <i>miruku</i> | ミルク |
| barley tea | |
| <i>mugicha</i> | 麦茶 |
| green tea | |
| <i>ryokucha</i> | 緑茶 |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| black tea | |
| <i>kōcha</i> | 紅茶 |
| coffee | |
| <i>kōhī</i> | コーヒー |
| iced coffee | |
| <i>aisu kōhī</i> | アイスコーヒー |
| iced tea | |
| <i>aisu tī</i> | アイスティー |
| cola | |
| <i>kōra</i> | コーラ |
| juice | |
| <i>jūsu</i> | ジュース |
| fruit juice | |
| <i>furūtsu jūsu</i> | フルーツジュース |
| mineral water | |
| <i>mineraru uōtā</i> | ミネラルウォーター |
| beer | |
| <i>bīru</i> | ビール |
| draft beer | |
| <i>nama bīru</i> | 生ビール |
| rice wine | |
| <i>sake</i> | 酒 |
| whisky | |
| <i>uisukī</i> | ウイスキー |
| wine | |
| <i>budōshu</i> | ぶどう酒 |

Fruit

I'd like a/some please.

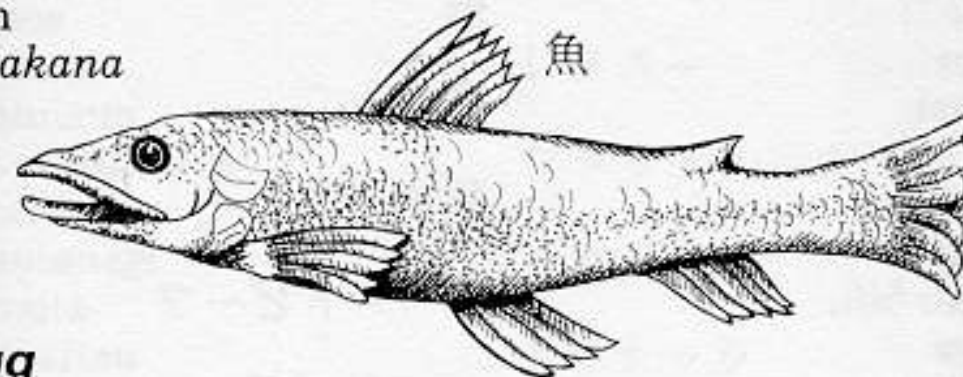
| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| <i>o kudasai</i> | ...を下さい |
| fruit | |
| <i>kudamono</i> | 果物 |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| apple | りんご |
| <i>ringo</i> | |
| cherry | 桜んぼ |
| <i>sakuranbo</i> | |
| chestnuts | くり |
| <i>kuri</i> | |
| gooseberries | すぐり |
| <i>suguri</i> | |
| grapes | 葡萄 |
| <i>budō</i> | |
| lemon | レモン |
| <i>remon</i> | |
| orange | オレンジ |
| <i>orenji</i> | |
| peach | もも |
| <i>momo</i> | |
| persimmon | かき |
| <i>kaki</i> | |
| pear | なし |
| <i>nashi</i> | |
| strawberries | 苺 |
| <i>ichigo</i> | |
| dried fruit | ほした果物 |
| <i>hoshita kudamono</i> | |

Seafood

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| clam | はまぐり |
| <i>hamaguri</i> | |
| crab | かに |
| <i>kani</i> | |
| eel | うなぎ |
| <i>unagi</i> | |

| | |
|------------------|------|
| lobster | 伊勢エビ |
| <i>ise-ebi</i> | |
| oyster | カキ |
| <i>kaki</i> | |
| prawn | 車エビ |
| <i>kurumaebi</i> | |
| salmon | さけ |
| <i>sake</i> | |
| seafood | 海介類 |
| <i>gyokairui</i> | |
| shrimp | 小エビ |
| <i>ko-ebi</i> | |
| fish | 魚 |
| <i>sakana</i> | |

**Egg**

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| egg | たまご |
| <i>tamago</i> | |
| fried egg | たまごフライ |
| <i>tamago furai</i> | |
| hard-boiled egg | 固ゆでたまご |
| <i>katayude tamago</i> | |
| poached egg | おとしたたまご |
| <i>otoshi tamago</i> | |
| scrambled egg | かきたまご |
| <i>kaki tamago</i> | |
| soft-boiled egg | 半じゅくたまご |
| <i>hanjuku tamago</i> | |

Meat

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| beef | 牛肉 |
| <i>gyūniku</i> | |
| chicken | とり |
| <i>tori</i> | |
| ham | ハム |
| <i>hamu</i> | |
| hamburger | ハンバーガー |
| <i>hanbāgā</i> | |
| liver | 肝臓 |
| <i>kanzō</i> | |
| meat | 肉 |
| <i>niku</i> | |
| mutton | マトン |
| <i>maton</i> | |
| pork | 豚肉 |
| <i>butaniku</i> | |
| roast beef | ローストビーフ |
| <i>rōsuto bifu</i> | |
| sausage | ソーセージ |
| <i>sōsēji</i> | |
| steak | ステーキ |
| <i>sutēki</i> | |
| stew | シチュー肉 |
| <i>shichū niku</i> | |

Vegetables

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| beans | まめ |
| <i>mame</i> | |
| bean sprouts | もやし |
| <i>moyashi</i> | |

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| cabbage | キャベツ |
| <i>kyabetsu</i> | |
| carrot | にんじん |
| <i>ninjin</i> | |
| corn | とろろこし |
| <i>tōmorokoshi</i> | |
| cucumber | きゅうり |
| <i>kyūri</i> | |
| garlic | にんにく |
| <i>ninniku</i> | |
| green onion | あさつき |
| <i>asatsuki</i> | |
| lettuce | レタス |
| <i>retasū</i> | |
| mushroom | マッシュルーム |
| <i>masshurūmu</i> | |
| onion | 玉ねぎ |
| <i>tamanegi</i> | |
| peanuts | ピーナツシ |
| <i>pīnattsu</i> | |
| peas | まめ |
| <i>mame</i> | |
| potato | じゃがいも |
| <i>jagaimo</i> | |
| radishes | ラディシュ |
| <i>radisshu</i> | |
| red pepper | もみじろし |
| <i>momijiroshi</i> | |
| salad | サラダ |
| <i>sarada</i> | |
| spinach | ほうれん草 |
| <i>hōrensō</i> | |

tomato
tomato
 white radish
daikon

トマト

大根

Soups

soup
sūpu
 chicken soup
chikin sūpu
 pea soup
mame sūpu
 vegetable soup
yasai sūpu

スープ

チキンスープ

まめスープ

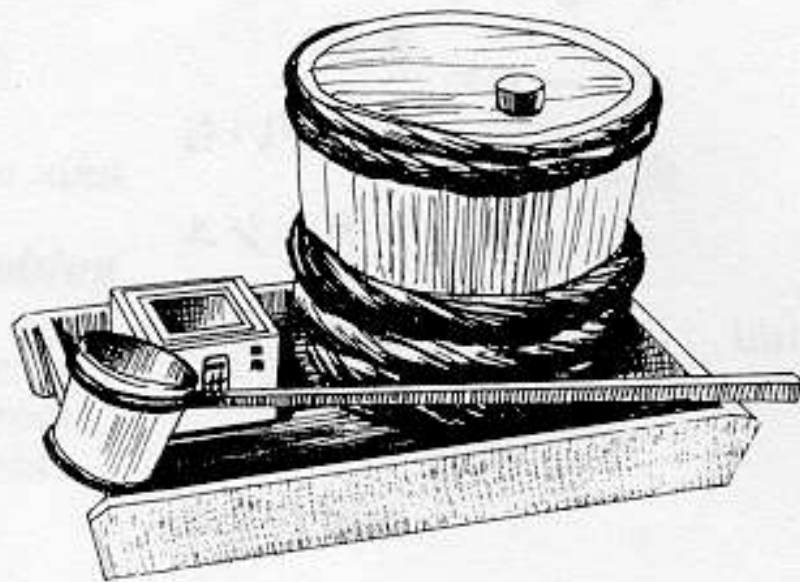
野菜スープ

Seasonings

black pepper
koshō
 garlic
ninniku

胡椒

にんにく



ketchup
kechappu
 mustard
karashi
 salt
shio
 soy sauce
shōyu
 sugar
satō
 vinegar
su

ケチャップ

からし

盐

しょう油

砂糖

酢

Grains

bread
pan
 noodles
soba (thin)
udon (thick)
 rolls
rōru pan
 rice
gohan

パン

そば

うどん

ロールパン

ごはん

Miscellaneous Food

bean curd
tōfu
 butter
batā
 cake
kēki

豆腐

バター

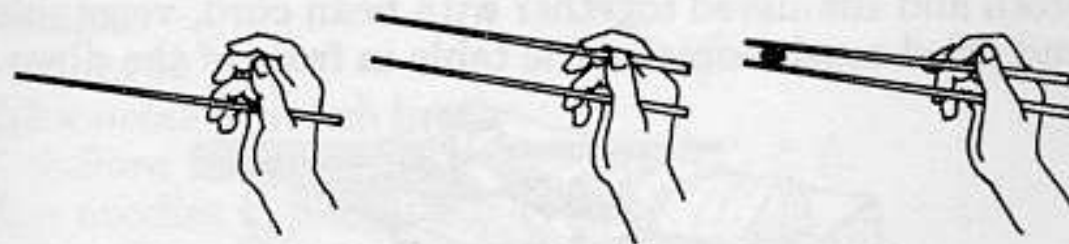
ケーキ

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| dumplings <i>gyoza</i> | 餃子 |
| honey <i>hachimitsu</i> | 蜂蜜 |
| ice cream <i>aisu kurīmu</i> | アイスクリーム |
| toast <i>tōsuto</i> | トースト |

Some Useful Words

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| baked <i>tenpi de yaita</i> | 天火で焼いた |
| boiled <i>yudetanita</i> | ゆでた煮た |
| braised <i>torobi de nita</i> | とろ火で煮た |
| broiled <i>kogashita</i> | こがした |
| chopped <i>kitta</i> | 切った |
| fried <i>abura de ageta</i> | 油で揚げた |
| rare <i>nama yaki</i> | 生焼き |
| medium <i>futsū</i> | 普通 |
| well-done <i>yoku yaku</i> | 良く焼く |
| raw <i>nama</i> | 生 |
| ripe <i>juku shita</i> | 熟した |

| | |
|--|------|
| delicious <i>oishii</i> | おいしい |
| sweet <i>amai</i> | あまい |
| sour <i>suppai</i> | すっぱい |
| bitter <i>nigai</i> | にがい |
| cold <i>tsumetai</i> | 冷い |
| hot (taste) <i>karai</i> | 辛い |
| hot (temperature) <i>atsui</i> | 暑い |
| fresh <i>shinsen</i> | 新鮮 |
| empty <i>kara</i> | 空 |
| full <i>ippai</i> | 一杯 |
| vegetarian meal <i>saishoku ryōri</i> | 菜食料理 |



Holding Chopsticks

Japanese Food

There are a great number of different kinds of eating places in Japan. Among the kinds you are most likely to encounter are *kissaten* (coffee shops), where cakes and other snacks are often available; *resutoran* (restaurants), which specialise either in western, Japanese, or Japanese interpretations of western food; *ryōriya*, which serve only Japanese food; and, on the streets, you will come across *yatai* (street stalls on wheels) selling hot sweet potatoes, noodles and other reasonably priced light meals.

Popular Dishes

sushi & sashimi すしとさしみ

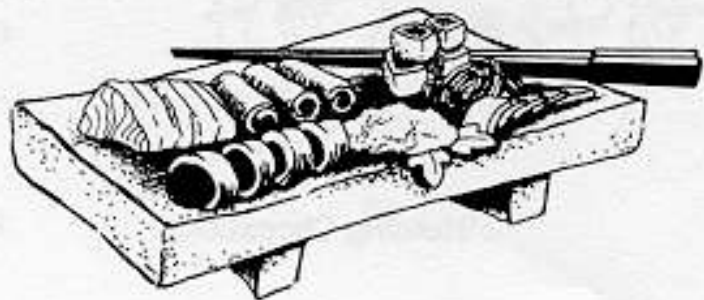
Perhaps the most famous of Japanese dishes, sushi and sashimi are often confused by westerners. Sushi is lightly vinegared rice topped with a little *wasabi* (horse radish) raw seafood or egg. Sashimi, on the other hand, is thinly sliced raw fish served with, among other things, soya sauce, *wasabi*, and thinly sliced ginger.

tempura 天ぷら

Originally introduced by the Portuguese, seafood and vegetables are dipped in an egg and flour batter and deep-fried.

sukiyaki すき焼き

Thin slices of beef are dipped into a sweetened soy sauce broth and simmered together with bean curd, vegetables and dried mushrooms on the table in front of the diner.



shabu shabu しゃぶしゃぶ

The diner places thin slices of beef and vegetables into a thin, simmering broth.

rāmen ラーメン

Chinese noodles adapted to the Japanese palate, *rāmen* is always a good, low budget meal for the traveller.

yakitori 焼き鳥

Barbecued chicken on skewers, this snack, and others like it, are often available as a popular accompaniment to drinks in bars.

teishoku 定食

This is not a dish, rather a common practice whereby restaurants offer dishes from their menu at a special lunch time price.

globe fish 河豚

Also known as *fugu*, restaurants serve this poisonous fish to the many aficionados in Japan who get a thrill out of taking small risks. Although prepared by certified cooks, people do occasionally die from improperly prepared *fugu*.

Noodle Dishes

noodles

o-udon

おうどん

tea-flavoured buckwheat
noodles

cha soba

茶そば

thick noodles in fish broth

chikara udon

ちからうどん

thin noodles in pork broth

gomoku soba

ごもくそば

thick noodles in curry soup

karē nanban

miso flavoured thin noodles

miso rāmen

カレーなんばん

みそラーメン

Rice Dishes

rice

gohan

bowl of rice

gohan ichizen

fried rice with pork

or shrimp

chā han

beef and gravy over rice

hayashi raisu

curried rice

karē raisu

omelette rice

omuraisu

rice steamed in fish bouillon

kamameshi

ごはん

ごはんーぜん

チャーハン

林ライス

カレーライス

オムライス

かまめし



Some Useful Phrases

I'd like a table for two.

futari yō no tēburu o

onegaishimasu

二人用のテーブルを
お願いします

Do you have an English
menu?

eigo no mēnū wa

arimasu ka?

英語のメニューは
ありますか

I'm vegetarian.

watashi wa saishoku

shugisha desu

私は菜食主義者です

Do you have any
vegetarian meals?

saishoku shugi sha yō

no riyōri wa arimasu ka?

菜食主義者用の料理は
ありますか

Western-style food.

yōfū no riyōri

洋風の料理

Japanese-style food.

wafū no riyōri

和風の料理

What do you recommend?

o-susume ryōri wa nan

desu ka?

お勧め料理は何ですか

What's the price of the
fixed menu?

teishoku wa ikura desu ka?

定食はいくらですか

The food is cold.

ryōri wa samete imasu

料理はさめています

I've had enough, thank you.

kore de mo kekko desu

これでも結構です

Please bring the bill.

o-kanjō o o-negai shimasu

お勘定をお願いします

Is service included?

*sābisuryō wa fukumarete
imasu ka?* サービス料は含まれて
いますか

Please reserve a table.

*tēburu o yoyaku shite
kudasai* テーブルを予約して下さい

What's the name of this
restaurant?

*kono shokudō no namae
wa nan desu ka?* この食堂の名前は何か

Where is your rest room?

toire wa doko desu ka? トイレはどこですか

Do you have

..... o motte imasu ka? ...をもちていますか

(Please) bring

..... o kudasai ...を下さい

the menu

menyū メニュー

a plate

sara 皿

a glass

gurasu グラス

a bottle

ippon 一本

a knife

naifu ナイフ

a fork

fōku フォーク

a spoon

supūn スプーン

a cup

koppu コップ

the bill

o kanjō お勘定

For a complete handbook on the many types of Japanese restaurants and foods pick up a copy of Kimiko Nagasawa & Camy Condon's *Eating Cheap in Japan* (Shufunotomo Co, Ltd 1984).



Shopping

The Akihabara area of Tokyo is renowned for its discount electronics, but many will find the discount prices here comparable to prices back home. Don't forget that electric and video standards vary from country to country - tell the salesclerk which country you intend to use the product in.

Bargain hunters should check out the area across the street from Ueno train and subway station in Tokyo. The small lanes are filled with discount shoes, clothing, and household items.

When you enter a shop, the owner, clerk, or electronic door will say *irrashaimase* which means 'welcome'. If you want to just look around but an eager salesclerk is hovering over you, say *kekko desu* (that's all right) to take the pressure off.

Bargaining

With the exception of some shops in Akihabara, and some discount markets, such as the one in Ueno, prices are generally fixed; any attempt to haggle is more likely to produce embarrassment than a bargain.

How much is this?

kore wa ikura desu ka? これはいくらですか

It's too expensive.

taka sugimasu 高すぎます

I'll take this.

kore o itadakimasu これをいただきます

How much is it altogether?

zenbu de ikura desu ka? 全部でいくらですか

I don't want to spend more than yen.

..... *yen ijō wa tsukaitaku nain desu ga*

円以上は使いたくないんですか

Will you deliver it?

todokemasu ka?

届けますか

I like this one.

kore ga hoshii no desu

これが欲しいのです

I want something cheaper.

motto yasui no ga hoshii desu

もっと安いのが欲しいです

Shopping

Where is the?

..... *wa doko desu ka?*

...はどこですか

barber's shop

床屋

tokoya

book shop

本屋

honya

camera shop

カメラ屋

kameraya

department store

デパート

depāto

dressmaker's shop

洋服屋

yōfukuya

electrical shop

電気店

denkiten

handicraft shop

手工芸品店

shukōgeihinten

jeweller's shop

宝石店

hōsekiten

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| market | 市場 |
| <i>ichiba</i> | |
| pharmacy | 薬局 |
| <i>yakkyoku</i> | |
| shoe shop | 靴屋 |
| <i>kutsuya</i> | |
| shop | 店 |
| <i>mise</i> | |
| souvenir shop | みやげ物屋 |
| <i>miyagemonoya</i> | |
| supermarket | スーパーマーケット |
| <i>sūpāmāketto</i> | |
| toy shop | おもちゃ屋 |
| <i>omochaya</i> | |
| tailor | 洋服屋 |
| <i>yōfukuya</i> | |

I want to buy

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <i>ga hoshii desu</i> | ...が欲しいです |
| antiques | 骨董品 |
| <i>kottōhin</i> | |
| battery | 電池 |
| <i>denchi</i> | |
| camera | カメラ |
| <i>kamera</i> | |
| cassette player | カセットプレイヤー |
| <i>kasseto pureya</i> | |
| clothes | 服 |
| <i>fuku</i> | |
| gems | 宝石 |
| <i>hōseki</i> | |

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| gold | 金 |
| <i>kin</i> | |
| pearls | 真珠 |
| <i>shinju</i> | |
| razor blades | かみそりの刃 |
| <i>kamisori no ha</i> | |
| shampoo | シャンプー |
| <i>shanpū</i> | |
| shoes | 靴 |
| <i>kutsu</i> | |
| silver | 銀 |
| <i>gin</i> | |
| tampons | タンポン |
| <i>tanpon</i> | |

Do you have any

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| <i>ga arimasu ka?</i> | ...がありますか |
| cigarettes | タバコ |
| <i>tabako</i> | |
| handbag | ハンドバッグ |
| <i>handobaggu</i> | |
| hat | 帽子 |
| <i>bōshi</i> | |
| jade | 翡翠 |
| <i>hisui</i> | |
| paintings | 絵画 |
| <i>kaiga</i> | |
| radio | ラジオ |
| <i>rajio</i> | |
| silk | 絹 |
| <i>kinu</i> | |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| string | ひも |
| <i>himo</i> | |
| thread | 糸 |
| <i>ito</i> | |
| toilet paper | トイレットペーパー |
| <i>toiretto pēpā</i> | |
| tooth paste | 歯みがき |
| <i>hamigaki</i> | |
| umbrella | かさ |
| <i>kasa</i> | |

At the Camera Shop

I'd like some film for
this camera.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>kono kamera yō no</i> | このカメラ用のフィルム |
| <i>fuirumu ga hoshii desu</i> | が欲しいです |
| colour film | カラーフィルム |
| <i>kalā fuirumu</i> | |
| colour slide film | スライドフィルム |
| <i>sulaido fuirumu</i> | |
| black and white film | 白黒フィルム |
| <i>shiro kuro fuirumu</i> | |
| fast | ハイスピード |
| <i>hai supīdo</i> | |
| When will it be ready? | いつできあがりますか |
| <i>itsu dekiagarimasu ka?</i> | |

Some Useful Words

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| another | 別の |
| <i>betsu no</i> | |
| bad | わるい |
| <i>warui</i> | |

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| beautiful | きれい |
| <i>kirei</i> | |
| big | 大きい |
| <i>ōkii</i> | |
| cheap | 安い |
| <i>yasui</i> | |
| clean | きれい |
| <i>kirei</i> | |
| dark | 暗い |
| <i>kurai</i> | |
| develop | 現像する |
| <i>genzō suru</i> | |
| dirty | きたない |
| <i>kitanai</i> | |
| expensive | 高い |
| <i>takai</i> | |
| good | いい |
| <i>ii</i> | |
| heavy | 重い |
| <i>omoi</i> | |
| a little | 少し |
| <i>sukoshi</i> | |
| long | 長い |
| <i>nagai</i> | |
| many, much | 沢山 |
| <i>takusan</i> | |
| receipt | 領収書 |
| <i>ryōshūsho</i> | |
| round | まるい |
| <i>marui</i> | |
| shopping | 買物 |
| <i>kaimono</i> | |

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| short | 短い |
| <i>mijikai</i> | |
| small | 小さい |
| <i>chiisai</i> | |
| square | 四角い |
| <i>shikakui</i> | |
| useful | 便利 |
| <i>benri</i> | |

Stationery

| | |
|----------------|----|
| dictionary | 辞典 |
| <i>jiten</i> | |
| envelope | 封筒 |
| <i>fūtō</i> | |
| information | 案内 |
| <i>annai</i> | |
| magazine | 雑誌 |
| <i>zasshi</i> | |
| map | 地図 |
| <i>chizu</i> | |
| newspaper | 新聞 |
| <i>shinbun</i> | |
| paper | 紙 |
| <i>kami</i> | |
| pen | ペン |
| <i>pen</i> | |
| pencil | 鉛筆 |
| <i>enpitsu</i> | |
| writing paper | 便箋 |
| <i>binsen</i> | |

Clothes

I'd like

..... *ga hoshii desu*gloves
*tebukuro*jacket
*jaketto*kimono
*kimono*raincoat
*reinkōto*shirt
*waishatsu*shorts
*shōto pantsu*socks
*kutsushita*sweater
*sētā*swimsuit
*mizugi*T shirt
tīshatsu

...が欲しいです

手袋

ジャケット

着物

レインコート

ワイシャツ

ショートパンツ

靴下

セーター

水着

Tシャツ



I'd like one like this.

kono yōna no ga hoshii desu この様なのが欲しいです

I take size

(see 'Numbers')

saizu wa desu サイズは...です

Can I try it on?

kore o tameshite ii desu ka? これを試していいですか

It fits well.

totemo yoku ni aimasu とてもよく似合います

It's too

..... sugimasu ...すぎます

big

大き

ōki

long

長

naga

loose

ゆる

yuru

small

小さ

chiisa

short

短

mijika

tight

きつ

kitsu

Can you alter it?

naosemasu ka? 直せますか



Colours

Do you have any ones?

..... no wa arimasu ka? ...のがありますか

black

黒い

kuroi

blue

青い

aoi

brown

茶色

chairo

green

緑色

midori iro

grey

灰色

fuji iro

pink

ピンク

pinku

purple

紫色

murasaki iro

red

赤い

akai

white

白い

shiroi

yellow

黄色

ki iro

Quantities

bottle

一本

ippon

gram

グラム

guramu

kilogram

キロ

kiro

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| large <i>okii</i> | 大きい |
| less <i>motto sukunai</i> | もっと少ない |
| more <i>motto</i> | もっと |
| packet <i>pakku</i> | パック |
| pound <i>pondo</i> | ポンド |
| small <i>chiisai</i> | 小さい |
| tin <i>kanzume</i> | 缶詰 |

Some Useful Phrases

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| I'm just looking. <i>miru dake desu</i> | 見るだけです |
| Could you help me? <i>o negai shimasu</i> | お願いします |
| Do you have English books here? <i>eigo no hon ga arimasu ka?</i> | 英語の本がありますか |
| How much is it? <i>ikura desu ka?</i> | いくらですか |
| Please write it down. <i>kaite kudasai</i> | 書いて下さい |
| I don't like the colour. <i>iro ga ki ni irimasen</i> | 色が気に入りません |
| Do you have a bigger one? <i>motto okii no wa arimasen ka?</i> | もっと大きいのは ありませんか |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Do you accept credit cards? <i>kurejitto kādo demo yoroshii desu ka?</i> | クレジットカードでも よろしいですか |
| I'll take (buy) it. <i>kore ni shimasu</i> | これにします |
| Please wrap it for me. <i>tsutsunde kudasai?</i> | つつんで下さい |
| Please send it to this address. <i>kono jūsho ni okutte kudasai</i> | この住所に送って下さい |
| May I have the receipt? <i>ryōshūsho o kudasai?</i> | 領収書を下さい |
| Is there a guarantee? <i>hoshō wa tsuite imasu ka?</i> | 保証はついていますか |



Health

Medical care in Japan is quite advanced, but most Japanese doctors do not speak fluent English. Hotel doctors, or those at large university-affiliated hospitals, are most likely to speak English.

Virtually every medicine you are familiar with is available in Japan, but the brand names may be different. Chinese herbal medicines (*kanpōyaku*) and acupuncture (*hari*) are also available. Many prescribed medicines come in powdered form.

The fire department provides a free ambulance service for emergencies. Dial 119.

Where is the?

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>wa doko desu ka?</i> | ...はどこですか |
| hospital | |
| <i>byōin</i> | 病院 |
| pharmacy | |
| <i>yakkyoku</i> | 薬局 |
| doctor | |
| <i>isha</i> | 医者 |
| dentist | |
| <i>haisha</i> | 歯医者 |

I have

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| <i>watakushi wa</i> | 私は... |
| asthma | |
| <i>zensoku desu</i> | 喘息です |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| backache | |
| <i>senaka ga itamimasu</i> | 背中が痛みます |
| diarrhoea | |
| <i>geri shite imasu</i> | 下痢しています |
| indigestion | |
| <i>shōkafuryo o okoshimashita</i> | 消化不良を起こしました |
| a burn | |
| <i>yakedo o oimashita</i> | やけどをおいました |
| a cold | |
| <i>kaze o hikimashita</i> | 風邪をひきました |
| an earache | |
| <i>mimi ga itamimasu</i> | 耳が痛ます |
| a fever | |
| <i>netzu ga arimasu</i> | 熱があります |
| a headache | |
| <i>zutsū ga shimasu</i> | 頭痛がします |
| a pain here | |
| <i>koko ni itami ga arimasu</i> | ここに痛みがあります |
| a sore throat | |
| <i>nodo ga itamimasu</i> | のどが痛みます |
| stomachache | |
| <i>i ga itamimasu</i> | 胃が痛みます |
| toothache | |
| <i>ha ga itamimasu</i> | 歯が痛みます |

Allergies

I'm allergic to

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>ni arerugi desu</i> | ...にアレルギーです |
| antibiotics | |
| <i>kōsei busshitsu</i> | 抗生物質 |

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| penicilin | ペニシリン |
| <i>penishirin</i> | |
| this | これ |
| <i>kore</i> | |

At the Chemist

Do you have

..... *o motte imasu ka?* ...を持っていますか

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| aspirin | アスピリン |
| <i>asupirin</i> | |
| band-aids | 絆創膏 |
| <i>bansōkō</i> | |
| a bandage | 包帯 |
| <i>hōtai</i> | |
| condom | コンドーム |
| <i>kondōmu</i> | |
| contraceptives | 避妊具 |
| <i>hiningu</i> | |
| disinfectant | 消毒薬 |
| <i>shōdoku yaku</i> | |
| insect repellent | 防虫剤 |
| <i>bōchūzai</i> | |
| medicine | 薬 |
| <i>kusuri</i> | |
| sanitary napkins | 生理用ナプキン |
| <i>seiriyo napukin</i> | |
| toothbrushes | 歯ブラシ |
| <i>haburashi</i> | |
| tranquilliser | 鎮静剤 |
| <i>chinseizai</i> | |
| tweezers | けぬき |
| <i>kenuki</i> | |

Please make this prescription.

*kore o chōzai shite
kudasai*

これを調剤して下さい

Parts of the Body

| | |
|----------------|----|
| arm | 腕 |
| <i>ude</i> | |
| body | 体 |
| <i>karada</i> | |
| bone | 骨 |
| <i>hone</i> | |
| breast | 乳房 |
| <i>chibusa</i> | |
| chest | 胸 |
| <i>mune</i> | |
| ear | 耳 |
| <i>mimi</i> | |
| eye | 目 |
| <i>me</i> | |
| face | 顔 |
| <i>kao</i> | |
| finger | 指 |
| <i>yubi</i> | |
| foot | 足 |
| <i>ashi</i> | |
| head | 頭 |
| <i>atama</i> | |
| heart | 心臓 |
| <i>shinzō</i> | |
| leg | 脚 |
| <i>ashi</i> | |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-----|
| mouth | | 口 |
| <i>kuchi</i> | | |
| neck | | 首 |
| <i>kubi</i> | | |
| nose | | 鼻 |
| <i>hana</i> | | |
| rib | | 肋骨 |
| <i>rokkotsu</i> | | |
| stomach | | 胃 |
| <i>i</i> | | |
| throat | | 喉 |
| <i>nodo</i> | | |
| tonsils | | 扁桃腺 |
| <i>hentōsen</i> | | |
| tooth | | 齒 |
| <i>ha</i> | | |

Some Useful Words

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------|
| ambulance | | 救急車 |
| <i>kyūkyūsha</i> | | |
| blood | | 血液 |
| <i>ketsueki</i> | | |
| burn (v) | | 火傷 |
| <i>yakedo</i> | | |
| break | | 折ります |
| <i>orimasu</i> | | |
| breathe | | 息をする |
| <i>iki o suru</i> | | |
| cough (v) | | 咳が出ます |
| <i>seki ga demasu</i> | | |
| deaf | | 聾 |
| <i>tsunbo</i> | | |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----|
| dentist | | 齒医者 |
| <i>haisha</i> | | |
| disease | | 病気 |
| <i>byōki</i> | | |
| doctor | | 医者 |
| <i>isha</i> | | |
| drink (v) | | 飲む |
| <i>nomu</i> | | |
| fever | | 熱 |
| <i>netzu</i> | | |
| headache | | 頭痛 |
| <i>zutsū</i> | | |
| hangover | | 二日酔 |
| <i>futsukayoi</i> | | |
| infection | | 化膿 |
| <i>kanō</i> | | |
| injection | | 注射 |
| <i>chūsha</i> | | |
| itch | | かゆい |
| <i>kaii</i> | | |
| patient | | 患者 |
| <i>kanja</i> | | |
| poison | | 毒 |
| <i>doku</i> | | |
| rash | | 発疹 |
| <i>hasshin</i> | | |
| sprain (v) | | 挫く |
| <i>kujiku</i> | | |
| sunburn | | 日焼 |
| <i>hiyake</i> | | |
| swell (v) | | 腫れる |
| <i>hareru</i> | | |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| test <i>kensa</i> | 検査 |
| vomiting <i>modosu</i> | もどす |

Some Useful Phrases

How do you feel?

kibun wa ikaga desu ka? 気分はいかがですか

I don't feel well.

kibun ga suguremasen 気分が優れません

Please call a doctor.

isha o yonde kudasai 医者を呼んで下さい

Please take us to a doctor.

isha ni tsurete itte kudasai 医者につれて行って下さい

It hurts here.

koko ga itai n desu ここがいたいんです

I am nauseated.

hakike ga shimasu 吐き気がします

Don't do it!

shinaide kudasai! しないで下さい

Please call a police officer.

keisatsukan o yonde kudasai 警察官を呼んで下さい

Time & Dates

Once you learn how to count in Japanese, telling time is no harder than in English. All you have to do is say the word for the numeral and add a simple suffix. For example, to say 5 o'clock, you say the word for 5, *go*, add the suffix meaning 'o'clock', *ji*, and you've got *go-ji*.

To express a fraction of an hour, combine the word for the hour with the word for the minutes. For example, 5.15 would be 5 o'clock, *goji*, + 15 minutes, *jūgofun*, or *goji jūgofun*.

The half-hour is expressed by *han*; 5.30 would therefore be *gojihan*.

Learn the military or 24-hour time system before arriving in Japan, because this system is used for train and bus schedules - 1300 is 1 o'clock, 1800 is 6 o'clock, etc.

Telling Time

What time is it?

nanji desu ka?

何時ですか

It is o'clock.

..... *ji desu*

...時です

1

ichi

一

2

ni

二

3

san

三

| | |
|--------|----|
| 4 | |
| yon | 四 |
| 5 | |
| go | 五 |
| 6 | |
| roku | 六 |
| 7 | |
| shichi | 七 |
| 8 | |
| hachi | 八 |
| 9 | |
| ku | 九 |
| 10 | |
| jū | 十 |
| 11 | |
| jūichi | 十一 |
| 12 | |
| jūni | 十二 |

Minutes

| | |
|------------|------|
| 1 minute | |
| ippun | 一分 |
| 5 minutes | |
| gofun | 五分 |
| 10 minutes | |
| jūppun | 十分 |
| 15 minutes | |
| jūgofun | 十五分 |
| 30 minutes | |
| sanjūppun | 三十分 |
| 45 minutes | |
| yonjūgofun | 四十五分 |

Now it's 2.15.

ima wa ni jūgofun desu

今は二時十五分です

It's half past one.

ichiji han desu

一時半です

Some Useful Words

afternoon

gogo

午後

day

nichi

日

day after tomorrow

asatte

明後日

day before yesterday

ototoi

おととい

evening

ban

晩

half past

han

半

hour

jikan

時間

midnight

gozen reiji

午前零時

minute

fun

分

morning

asa

朝

night

yoru

夜

noon

shōgo

正午

now

ima

今

| | |
|---------------|----|
| today | |
| <i>kyō</i> | 今日 |
| tomorrow | |
| <i>ashita</i> | 明日 |
| tonight | |
| <i>konban</i> | 今晚 |
| yesterday | |
| <i>kinō</i> | 昨日 |

Weeks

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| last week | |
| <i>senshū</i> | 先週 |
| next week | |
| <i>raishū</i> | 来週 |
| this week | |
| <i>konshū</i> | 今週 |
| one week | |
| <i>isshūkan</i> | 一週間 |
| two weeks | |
| <i>nishūkan</i> | 二週間 |

Dates

Although traditional holidays still fall according to the lunar calendar they originated with, the Japanese today use the Gregorian (solar) calendar. Sometimes you may hear of a year referred to as the '63rd (or other) year of Showa'. The Japanese also date years according to the beginning of eras which start when a new emperor takes over. Thus, with accession of Emperor Akihito to the Chrysanthemum Throne, 1989 became the first year of Heisei.

In Japanese, dates are written with the year first, followed by the month and lastly the day.

Months

Months in Japanese are simply referred to as the '1-month' (January), the '2-month' (February), etc.

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| January | |
| <i>ichigatsu</i> | 一月 |
| February | |
| <i>nigatsu</i> | 二月 |
| March | |
| <i>sangatsu</i> | 三月 |
| April | |
| <i>shigatsu</i> | 四月 |
| May | |
| <i>gogatsu</i> | 五月 |
| June | |
| <i>rokugatsu</i> | 六月 |
| July | |
| <i>shichigatsu</i> | 七月 |
| August | |
| <i>hachigatsu</i> | 八月 |
| September | |
| <i>kugatsu</i> | 九月 |
| October | |
| <i>jūgatsu</i> | 十月 |
| November | |
| <i>jūichigatsu</i> | 十一月 |
| December | |
| <i>jūnigatsu</i> | 十二月 |



Days

Today is

kyō wa desu

今日は...です

Sunday

nichiyōbi

日曜日

Monday

getsuyōbi

月曜日

Tuesday

kayōbi

火曜日

Wednesday

suiyōbi

水曜日

Thursday

mokuyōbi

木曜日

Friday

kinyōbi

金曜日

Saturday

doyōbi

土曜日

holiday

kyūjitsu

休日

Some Useful Phrases

What day is today?

kyō wa nanyōbi desu ka?

今日は何曜日ですか

What's today's date?

kyō wa nannichi desu ka?

今日は何日ですか

What time is it?

nanji desu ka?

何時ですか

When will you come back?

itsu kaerimasu ka?

いつ帰りますか

Festivals

Most of Japan's festivals began as local celebrations by farmers wanting to express their awe of nature or their joy over completed harvests. Because of the lack of communication in pre-modern Japan most festivals retained their local nature and never became nation-wide celebrations. Around the second week in August the *bon* festival features traditional dancing and celebrants welcome and send off the souls of their ancestors.

festival day

saijitsu

祭日

eve of festival

yoimatsuri

宵祭

festival parade

shinko

しんこ

palanquins

mikoshi

神輿

paper lanterns

chōchin

提燈

Seasons

spring

haru

春

summer

natsu

夏

autumn

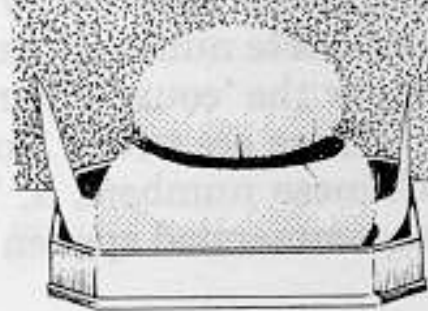
aki

秋

winter

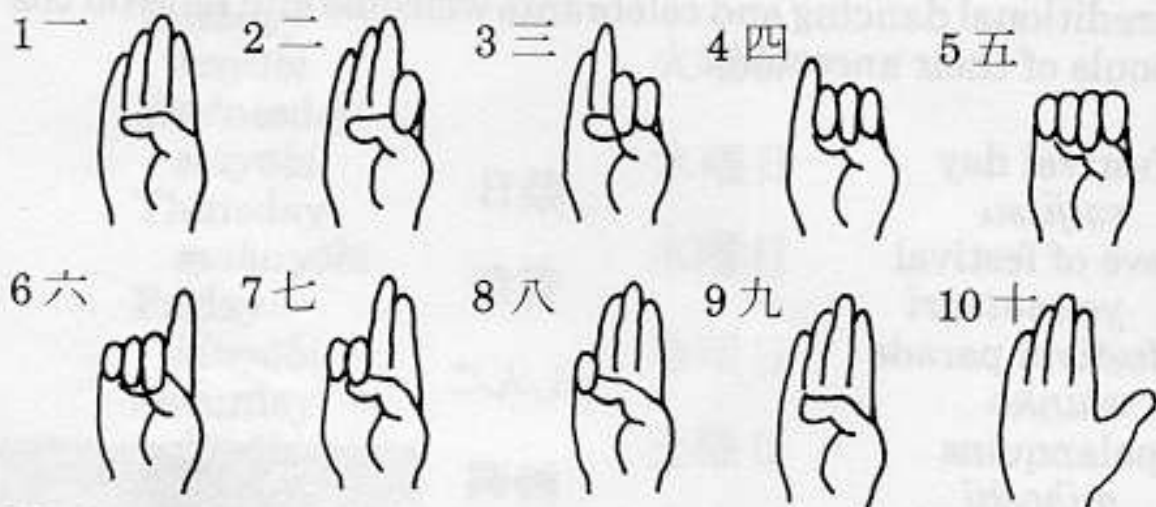
fuyu

冬



Numbers

Arabic numerals are usually used in Japan but sometimes, especially on menus, you will find the following Chinese characters (*kanji*) used:



The Japanese have a commonly used system of hand gestures for counting. Learn these gestures for the cardinal numbers and you can communicate without words.

Japanese has two counting systems, a native Japanese system, which only goes as high as '10', and a system borrowed from Chinese. This is not as confusing as it might sound at first, the rules concerning when to use the separate systems being very clear. As a general rule, Chinese numerals combine with 'counters' (see page 111), while Japanese numerals can be used in isolation when you don't know the 'counter' for an object:

There are two or three different ways to say the cardinal Chinese numbers, 4, 7, and 9. In the following table, the recommended spoken version is listed first.

| Number | Chinese | Japanese |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | <i>ichi</i> 一 | <i>hitotsu</i> 一 つ |
| 2 | <i>ni</i> 二 | <i>futatsu</i> 二 つ |
| 3 | <i>san</i> 三 | <i>mittsu</i> 三 つ |
| 4 | <i>yon/shi</i> 四 | <i>yottsu</i> 四 つ |
| 5 | <i>go</i> 五 | <i>itsutsu</i> 五 つ |
| 6 | <i>roku</i> 六 | <i>muttsu</i> 六 つ |
| 7 | <i>nana/shichi</i> 七 | <i>nanatsu</i> 七 つ |
| 8 | <i>hachi</i> 八 | <i>yattsu</i> 八 つ |
| 9 | <i>kyū/ku</i> 九 | <i>kokonotsu</i> 九 つ |
| 10 | <i>jū</i> 十 | <i>tō</i> 十 |

Notice that numbers above 10 are generally made by a combination of the numbers from one to 10. To say 16 for example, you take the word for 10 (*jū*) and combine it with 6 (*roku*) to make 16 or *jūroku*. There are special words for 100 *hyaku*, 1000 *sen*, and 10,000 *man*. Since one million is 100 x 10,000, it becomes *hyakuman*.

| Number | Chinese | Japanese |
|--------|-----------------|----------|
| 11 | <i>jūichi</i> | 十一 |
| 12 | <i>jūni</i> | 十二 |
| 13 | <i>jūsan</i> | 十三 |
| 14 | <i>jūyon</i> | 十四 |
| 15 | <i>jūgo</i> | 十五 |
| 16 | <i>jūroku</i> | 十六 |
| 17 | <i>jūshichi</i> | 十七 |
| 18 | <i>jūhachi</i> | 十八 |
| 19 | <i>jūku</i> | 十九 |
| 20 | <i>nijū</i> | 二十 |
| 30 | <i>sanjū</i> | 三十 |
| 40 | <i>yonjū</i> | 四十 |

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 50 | <i>gojū</i> | 五十 |
| 60 | <i>rokujū</i> | 六十 |
| 70 | <i>shichijū</i> | 七十 |
| 80 | <i>hachijū</i> | 八十 |
| 90 | <i>kujū</i> | 九十 |
| 100 | <i>hyaku</i> | 百 |
| 125 | <i>hyaku nijūgo</i> | 百二十五 |
| 200 | <i>nihyaku</i> | 二百 |
| 300 | <i>sanbyaku</i> | 三百 |
| 400 | <i>yonbyaku</i> | 四百 |
| 500 | <i>gohyaku</i> | 五百 |
| 600 | <i>ropphyaku</i> | 六百 |
| 700 | <i>nanahyaku</i> | 七百 |
| 800 | <i>happyaku</i> | 八百 |
| 900 | <i>kyūhyaku</i> | 九百 |
| 1000 | <i>sen</i> | 千 |
| 1367 | <i>sensanbyaku rokujūshichi</i> | 千三百六十七 |
| 2000 | <i>nisen</i> | 二千 |
| 3000 | <i>sanzen</i> | 三千 |
| 7000 | <i>nanasen</i> | 七千 |
| 10,000 | <i>man or ichiman</i> | 一万 |
| 30,000 | <i>sanman</i> | 三万 |
| 100,000 | <i>jūman</i> | 十万 |
| 1,000,000 | <i>hyakuman</i> | 百万 |

Ordinals

Ordinals are formed by adding *ban* to a number:

| | | |
|--------|----------------|----|
| first | <i>ichiban</i> | 一番 |
| second | <i>niban</i> | 二番 |
| third | <i>sanban</i> | 三番 |

Vocebulary

Others

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|----|
| once | <i>ichido</i> | 一度 |
| twice | <i>nido</i> | 二度 |
| three times | <i>sando</i> | 三度 |

Counters

Most things you want to count in Japanese will require a counter after the number. In most cases the Chinese-derived numerals are used with the counters. Thus 'three books' becomes *san-satsu*.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----|
| books | <i>satsu</i> | 册 |
| buildings | <i>ken</i> | けん |
| chopsticks | <i>zen</i> | ぜん |
| cups | <i>hai</i> | はい |
| fish | <i>hiki</i> | ひき |
| houses | <i>ken</i> | けん |
| knives | <i>chō</i> | ちょう |
| letters | <i>tsū</i> | 通 |
| pencils | <i>hon</i> | 本 |
| people | <i>nin</i> | にん |
| shoes | <i>soku</i> | そく |
| vehicles | <i>dai</i> | だい |
| other items | <i>ko</i> | こ |



Money

Japanese currency comes in yen and only yen; there is no Japanese equivalent to the distinction between dollars and cents. Coins are 10-yen coins, 100-yen coins, etc.

satsu means 'bill' and *dama* is a coin

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 5 yen coin | <i>go-en dama</i> | 五円だま |
| 10 yen coin | <i>jū-en dama</i> | 十円だま |
| 50 yen coin | <i>gojū-en dama</i> | 五十円だま |
| 100 yen coin | <i>hyaku-en dama</i> | 百円だま |
| 500 yen coin | <i>gohyaku-en dama</i> | 五百円だま |
| 1000 yen bill | <i>sen-en satsu</i> | 千円札 |
| 5000 yen bill | <i>gosen-en satsu</i> | 五千円札 |
| 10,000 yen bill | <i>ichiman-en satsu</i> | 一万円札 |

Some Useful Phrases

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| How many? | <i>ikutsu desu ka?</i> | いくつですか |
| one dozen | <i>ichi-dāsu</i> | 一ダース |
| a lot | <i>takusan</i> | 沢山 |
| too much | <i>sugimasu</i> | すぎます |
| enough | <i>jūbun desu</i> | 充分です |

Measurements

| | | |
|------------|----------------|------|
| centimetre | <i>senchi</i> | センチ |
| litre | <i>rittoru</i> | リットル |
| metre | <i>mētoru</i> | メートル |
| millimetre | <i>miri</i> | ミリ |
| pound | <i>pondo</i> | ポンド |
| ounce | <i>onsu</i> | オンス |

**Vocabulary****A**

| | |
|--|------|
| accident - <i>jiko</i> | 事故 |
| address - <i>jūsho</i> | 住所 |
| aeroplane - <i>hikōki</i> | 飛行機 |
| afternoon - <i>gogo</i> | 午後 |
| age - <i>nenrei</i> | 年齢 |
| agriculture - <i>nōgyō</i> | 農業 |
| airmail - <i>kōkūbin</i> | 航空便 |
| all - <i>zenbu</i> | 全部 |
| antibiotics - <i>taikinsei yakuzai</i> | 抗生物質 |
| antique - <i>kottōhin</i> | 骨董品 |
| appendix - <i>mōchō</i> | 盲腸 |
| apple - <i>ringo</i> | りんご |
| architect - <i>kenchiku</i> | 建築家 |
| art - <i>geijutsu</i> | 芸術 |
| ashtray - <i>haizara</i> | 灰皿 |
| Asia - <i>ajia</i> | アジア |

B

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| baby - <i>nyūji</i> | 乳児 |
| bad - <i>warui</i> | 悪い |
| baggage - <i>nimotsu</i> | 荷物 |
| bank - <i>ginkō</i> | 銀行 |
| barber - <i>tokoya</i> | 床屋 |
| bath - <i>furo</i> | 風呂 |
| bathroom - <i>otearai</i> | お手洗 |
| beach - <i>hama</i> | 浜 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| beans - <i>sayaingen</i> | 菜いんげん |
| beautiful - <i>utsukushii</i> | 美しい |
| bed - <i>beddo</i> | ベッド |
| beef - <i>gyūniku</i> | 牛肉 |
| beer - <i>bīru</i> | ビール |
| better - <i>motto yoi</i> | もっとよい |
| bicycle - <i>jitensha</i> | 自転車 |
| big - <i>okii</i> | 大きい |
| bill - <i>kanjō</i> | 勘定 |
| bird - <i>kotori</i> | 小鳥 |
| birthday - <i>tanjōbi</i> | 誕生日 |
| blanket - <i>mōfu</i> | 毛布 |
| bleed - <i>shukketsu suru</i> | 出血する |
| boat - <i>fune</i> | 船 |
| body - <i>karada</i> | 体 |
| book - <i>hon</i> | 本 |
| bookshop - <i>honya</i> | 本屋 |
| botanical garden - <i>shokubotsuen</i> | 植物園 |
| bottle - <i>bin</i> | びん |
| bowl - <i>bōru</i> | ボール |
| boy - <i>otoko no ko</i> | 男の子 |
| bread - <i>pan</i> | パン |
| breakfast - <i>chōhoku</i> | 朝食 |
| bridge - <i>hashi</i> | 橋 |
| broken - <i>dakkyū shita</i> | 脱臼した |
| building - <i>tatemono</i> | 建物 |
| bus - <i>basu</i> | バス |
| business - <i>shōgyō</i> | 商業 |
| button - <i>botan</i> | ボタン |
| butter - <i>batā</i> | バター |
| buy (v) - <i>kau</i> | 買う |

| | |
|--|---------|
| C | |
| cake - <i>kēki</i> | ケーキ |
| calculator - <i>keisanki</i> | 計算機 |
| car - <i>kuruma</i> | 車 |
| carpet - <i>kāpetto</i> | カーペット |
| castle - <i>shiro</i> | 城 |
| cave - <i>iwaya</i> | 岩屋 |
| change (money) - <i>kozeni</i> | 小銭 |
| cheap - <i>yasui</i> | 安い |
| cheese - <i>chīzu</i> | チーズ |
| chemist (drugstore) - <i>yakkyoku</i> | 薬局 |
| chicken - <i>niwatori</i> | にわとり |
| child - <i>ko</i> | 子 |
| chopsticks - <i>hashi</i> | 箸 |
| church - <i>kyōkai</i> | 教会 |
| cigarettes - <i>tabako</i> | タバコ |
| city - <i>machi</i> | 町 |
| closed - <i>heiten</i> | 閉店 |
| coffee - <i>kōhī</i> | コーヒー |
| cold - <i>samui</i> | 寒い |
| colour - <i>iro</i> | 色 |
| come (v) - <i>kuru</i> | 来る |
| constipated - <i>benpishiteiru</i> | 便秘している |
| country (nation) - <i>kuni</i> | 国 |
| crab - <i>kani</i> | かに |
| cup - <i>koppu</i> | コップ |
| D | |
| dangerous - <i>abunai</i> | 危ない |
| dark - <i>kurai</i> | 暗い |
| decaffeinated - <i>kafein nuki</i> | カフェイン抜き |

delicious - *oishii*
 deodorant - *deodoranto*
 dessert - *desāto*
 diarrhoea - *geri*
 dictionary - *jisho*
 difficult - *muzukashii*
 dining car - *shokudosha*
 dinner - *yūshoku*
 doctor - *isha*
 dormitory - *kishukusha*
 dozen - *dāsu*
 duck - *ahiru*

E

early - *hayai*
 east - *higashi*
 easy - *yasashii*
 eat (v) - *taberu*
 egg - *tamago*
 embassy - *taishikan*
 empty - *kara*
 engineer - *gishi*
 enough - *jubun*
 envelope - *fūtō*
 evening - *ban*
 exit - *deguchi*
 expensive - *takai*

F

face - *kao*
 faint - *ki o ushinau*

おいしい
 デオドラント
 デザート
 下痢
 辞書
 難しい
 食堂車
 夕食
 医者
 寄宿舍
 ダース
 あひる

早い
 東
 やさしい
 食べる
 たまご
 大使館
 空
 技師
 充分
 封筒
 晩
 出口
 高い

顔
 気をうしなう

far - *tōi*
 ferry - *ferī*
 fever - *netsu*
 film (photo) - *firumu*
 film (movie) - *eiga*
 find - *mitsukeru*
 fish - *sakana*
 flight - *bin*
 'flu - *infuruenza*
 fork - *fōku*
 full - *ippai*
 furniture - *kagu*

G

garden - *niwa*
 girl - *onna no ko*
 glasses - *megane*
 go - *iku*
 good - *yoi*
 goodbye - *sayōnara*
 gram - *guramu*
 gynaecologist - *fujinkai*

H

hairdresser - *rihatsushitsu*
 ham - *hamu*
 handicrafts - *shukōgeihin*
 hand-made - *tezukuri no*
 head - *atama*
 heat - *atsusa*
 heavy - *omoi*
 help (v) - *tetsudau*

遠い
 フェリー
 熱
 フィルム
 映画
 見つける
 魚
 便
 インフルエンザ
 フォーク
 一杯
 家具

庭
 女の子
 眼鏡
 行く
 良い
 さようなら
 グラム
 婦人科医

理髪室
 ハム
 手工芸品
 手作りの
 頭
 暑さ
 重い
 手伝う

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| here - <i>koko</i> | ここ |
| hill - <i>oka</i> | 丘 |
| hitchhiking - <i>hitchi haiku</i> | ヒッチハイク |
| honey - <i>hachimitsu</i> | 蜂蜜 |
| hospital - <i>byōin</i> | 病院 |
| hot - <i>atsui</i> | 暑い |
| hotel - <i>hoteru</i> | ホテル |
| hour - <i>jikan</i> | 時間 |
| how - <i>dō</i> | どう |

I

| | |
|--|---------|
| ice cream - <i>aisū kuriimu</i> | アイスクリーム |
| immediately - <i>sugu</i> | すぐ |
| indigestion - <i>shōkafuryō</i> | 消化不良 |
| information desk - <i>annai gakari</i> | 案内係 |
| injection - <i>chūsha</i> | 注射 |
| interesting - <i>omoshiroi</i> | 面白い |
| international call - <i>kokusai tsūwa</i> | 国際通話 |
| interpreter - <i>tsūyaku</i> | 通訳 |
| island - <i>shima</i> | 島 |
| ivory - <i>zōge</i> | 象牙 |

J

| | |
|---|---------|
| jade - <i>hisui</i> | 翡翠 |
| Japanese - <i>nihongo</i> | 日本語 |
| Japanese garden - <i>nihon teien</i> | 日本庭園 |
| jeans - <i>jīpan</i> | ジーパン |
| jewellery - <i>hōseki</i> | 宝石 |
| journalist - <i>jānaristo</i> | ジャーナリスト |

K

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| key - <i>kagi</i> | 鍵 |
| knife - <i>naifu</i> | ナイフ |

L

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| lake - <i>mizuumi</i> | 湖 |
| late - <i>osoī</i> | 遅い |
| lawyer - <i>bengoshi</i> | 弁護士 |
| leather - <i>kawa</i> | 皮 |
| left - <i>hidari</i> | 左 |
| lens - <i>lenzu</i> | レンズ |
| letter - <i>tegami</i> | 手紙 |
| library - <i>toshokan</i> | 図書館 |
| light (weight) - <i>karui</i> | 軽い |
| look - <i>miru</i> | 見る |
| love - <i>ai</i> | 愛 |
| luggage - <i>tenimotsu</i> | 手荷物 |
| lunch - <i>chūshoku</i> | 昼食 |

M

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| map - <i>chizu</i> | 地図 |
| marry - <i>kekkon suru</i> | 結婚する |
| matches - <i>matchi</i> | マッチ |
| milk - <i>miruku</i> | ミルク |
| minute - <i>fun</i> | 分 |
| money - <i>okane</i> | お金 |
| month - <i>tsuki</i> | 月 |
| morning - <i>asa</i> | 朝 |
| motor bike - <i>mota baiku</i> | モーターバイク |
| music - <i>ongaku</i> | 音楽 |
| museum - <i>hakubutsukan</i> | 博物館 |
| mutton - <i>maton</i> | マトン |

N

name - *namae*
 near - *chikai*
 needle - *hari*
 new - *atarashii*
 noisy - *urusai*
 noodles - *soba/udon*
 north - *kita*
 now - *ima*
 number - *bangō*

名前
 近い
 針
 新しい
 うるさい
 そばうどん
 北
 今
 番号

O

old - *furui*
 open (v) - *akimasu*
 operation - *shujutsu*
 optician - *meganeya*
 or - *aruiwaka*
 orange - *orenji*
 other - *hoka*

古い
 開きます
 手術
 眼鏡屋
 あるいはか
 オレンジ
 他

P

pagoda - *tō*
 pain - *itami*
 paintings - *kaiga*
 parcel - *kozutsumi*
 park - *kōen*
 passport - *pasupōto*
 peach - *momo*
 pepper - *koshō*
 persimmon - *kaki*
 plate - *sara*
 platform - *purattohōmu*

塔
 いたみ
 絵画
 小包
 公園
 パスポート
 もも
 胡椒
 かき
 皿
 プラットホーム

police - *keisatsu*
 porcelain - *jiki*
 pork - *butaniku*
 post office - *yūbinkyoku*
 postcards - *hagaki*
 poste restante -
 kyokudome yūbin
 prescription - *shohōsen*
 province - *ken*

警察
 磁器
 豚肉
 郵便局
 葉書
 局留郵便

処方箋
 県

Q

quick - *hayai*
 quiet - *shizuka na*

速い
 静かな

R

railway - *tetsudō*
 rain - *ame*
 razor - *kamisori*
 real - *hontō*
 receipt - *ryōshūsho*
 record - *rekōdo*
 rent (v) - *kariru*
 repair - *naosu*
 rest - *yasumu*
 restaurant -
 restoran or *shokudō*
 return - *kaeru*
 rice (cooked) - *gohan*
 right (side) - *migi*
 river - *kawa*
 road - *michi*
 room - *heya*

鉄道
 雨
 かみそり
 本当
 領收書
 レコード
 借る
 直す
 休む
 レストラン 食堂

帰る
 ごはん
 右
 川
 道
 部屋

S

salt - *shio*
 scenery - *keshiki*
 seconds (time) - *niban*
 shampoo - *shampoo*
 shoe laces - *kutsu himo*
 shop - *mise*
 shopping - *shoppingu*
 shower - *shawa*
 shut - *shimaru*
 signature - *shomei*
 silk - *kinu*
 sleep (v) - *nemuru*
 slowly - *yukkuri*
 small - *chiisai*
 smoke (v) - *tabako o sū*
 snack - *sunakku*
 snow (v) - *yuki ga furu*
 soap - *sekken*
 soup - *sūpu*
 south - *minami*
 soya sauce - *shōyu*
 speak (v) - *hanasu*
 spoon - *supūn*
 stale - *shinsen de nai*
 stamps - *kitte*
 stomach - *i*
 stop (v) - *tomaru*
 street - *tōri*
 student - *gakusei*
 sugar - *satō*

塩
 景色
 二番
 シャンプー
 靴ひも
 店
 ショッピング
 シャワー
 締る
 署名
 絹
 眠る
 ゆっくり
 小さい
 タバコを吸う
 スナック
 雪が降る
 せっけん
 スープ
 南
 しょう油
 話す
 スプーン
 新鮮でない
 切手
 胃
 止まる
 通り
 学生
 砂糖

sweet - *amai*
 swim (v) - *oyogu*

甘い
 泳ぐ

T

table - *tēburu*
 teacher - *sensei*
 telegram - *denpō*
 telephone - *denwa*
 tell - *oshieru*
 temple - *tera*
 thanks - *arigatō gozaimasu*
 theatre - *gekijo*
 there - *soko*
 thread - *ito*
 throat - *nodo*
 tickets - *kippu*
 toast - *tōsuto*
 today - *kyō*
 toilet - *benjo*
 tomorrow - *ashita/asu*
 tooth - *ha*
 toothbrush - *haburashi*
 toothpick - *tomayōji*
 toy - *omocha*
 trade - *bōeki*
 train - *densha*
 travel - *ryoko suru*

テーブル
 先生
 電報
 電話
 教える
 寺
 ありがとうございます
 劇場
 そこ
 糸
 喉
 切符
 トースト
 今日
 便所
 明日
 歯
 歯ブラシ
 爪楊子
 おもちや
 貿易
 電車
 旅行する

U

ulcer - *kaiyō*
 umbrella - *kasa*

潰瘍
 傘

| | |
|---|-----|
| underground (subway) - <i>chikatetsu</i> | 地下鉄 |
| understand - <i>wakaru</i> | わかる |
| university - <i>daigaku</i> | 大学 |
| upstairs - <i>kaijō</i> | 階上 |

V

| | |
|--|-------|
| vaginal infection - <i>chitsuen</i> | 膻炎 |
| vegetables - <i>yasai</i> | 野菜 |
| vegetarian - <i>saishokushugi sha</i> | 菜食主義者 |
| venereal disease - <i>seibyō</i> | 性病 |
| village - <i>mura</i> | 村 |
| vinegar - <i>su</i> | 酢 |
| vomit - <i>modosu</i> | もどす |

W

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| wage - <i>kyūryō</i> | 給料 |
| wait - <i>matsu</i> | 待つ |
| waiter - <i>waitā</i> | ウェイター |
| waitress - <i>waitoresu</i> | ウエイトレス |
| want (v) - <i>hossuru</i> | 欲する |
| watermelon - <i>suika</i> | 西瓜 |
| weather - <i>tenki</i> | 天気 |
| week - <i>shū</i> | 週 |
| west - <i>nishi</i> | 西 |
| what - <i>nani</i> | 何 |
| when - <i>itsu</i> | いつ |
| where - <i>doko</i> | どこ |
| which - <i>dore dochira</i> | どれ/どちら |
| who - <i>dare</i> | 誰 |
| why - <i>dōshite</i> | どうして |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| wine - <i>uain</i> | ワイン |
| woman - <i>josē</i> | 女性 |
| writing paper - <i>binsen</i> | 便箋 |

Y

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| year - <i>toshi</i> | 年 |
| yesterday - <i>kinō</i> | 昨日 |
| yoghurt - <i>yōgurutu</i> | ヨーグルト |
| young - <i>wakai</i> | 若い |

Z

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| zen temple - <i>zendera</i> | 禪寺 |
| zoo - <i>dōbutsuen</i> | 動物園 |
| zoom lens - <i>zūmu renzu</i> | ズームレンズ |

